

North-East Nigeria Operational Update

April 2023

Since mid-2022 to date, **some 22,539 Cameroonian asylum seekers (2,841 households) were forcibly displaced to Adamawa State** due to attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in Far North Region of Cameroon.

In April, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its partners **reached over 21,410 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), IDP returnees, refugee returnees, and host community members** through protection and human rights monitoring missions in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States.

UNHCR and its partners **screened 2,633 individuals (478 households)** in 16 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across the Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) States and identified 513 vulnerable cases.



Many urban IDPs in Maiduguri earn a living from cap knitting after training and empowerment by UNHCR and partners. @UNHCR/Francis Garriba.

Operational Highlights

- In April 2023, there was a resurgence of **Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) attacks on communities and villages in the liberated Local Government Areas** of Gwoza, Bama Banki Monguno and Damasak in Borno State. There were also reports of targeted abductions of humanitarian workers in Ngala, where three staff of an International Non-Governmental Organisation (INGO) were abducted. In Adamawa State, there were increased Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) activities, including on some herdsmen and rustling of 40 cattle at the boundaries between Madagali Local Government Area (LGA) and Borno State. Similarly, on 12 April 2023, a male Internally Displaced Person (IDP) was killed and another abducted when six of them went to the outskirts of Gubular town in Madagali LGA in search of scrap metals. Heightened NSAG attacks were equally recorded in Gujba LGA of Yobe State.
- In April, **more than 60 civilians were affected by safety and security incidents in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States**. The incidents included armed attacks, improvised explosive devices (IED), abductions, illegal vehicle checkpoints, crime, civil unrest, and hazard. Some 124 civilians, including members of the forcibly displaced communities, were affected by the incidents, with Borno State recording the highest number of incidents and Yobe the least.

POPULATION MOVEMENT

- In March, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data indicated that **more than 3,850 people were displaced in the BAY States**. In Borno State, there were new arrivals in Gwoza, Monguno, Ngala, Dikwa, Rann, Bama, Kala Balge, Askira/Uba, and Damboa LGAs. At the same time, in Adamawa, displaced persons were recorded in Gombi, Uba, Maiha, Lamorde, Girei, Michika, Song, Yola South, Mubi South, Hong, Numan, and Fufore LGAs. New arrivals were also registered in Damaturu LGA of Yobe State. Most people reportedly moved because of poor living conditions, family reunification, military operations, seeming improved security, access to humanitarian assistance, NSAG attacks, camp closure, government-assisted relocations, and fear of further attacks.
- In April, UNHCR and its partner Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) **recorded more than 930 refugee returnees (204 households) who spontaneously returned through the Banki, Damasak, Ngala, and Pulka entry points in Borno State**. Those registered individuals included spontaneous refugee returnees from Dosso and Diffa areas of Niger, as well as asylum seekers from the Far North Region of Cameroon. More than 98 per cent of the refugee returnees reported that they were not registered in their country of asylum, while 25 per cent of the asylum seekers were not yet registered in Nigeria. Most of the refugee returnees, who included persons with specific needs such as female-headed households and lactating mothers, moved to access better services in Nigeria, reunite with their families, access livelihood, and flee from harassment in their country of asylum.
- As of 24 April 2023, **some 22,539 Cameroonian asylum seekers (2,841 households) were forcibly displaced to Adamawa State** due to NSAG attacks in the Far North Region of Cameroon. Whereas UNHCR partners intensified efforts to respond to the influx, gender-based violence (GBV) actors also conducted a safety assessment of the arriving population. At the same time, the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs (NCRFMI), UNHCR and the Adamawa State government carried out a site assessment of the areas that are hosting the asylum seekers in preparation for the individual biometric registration exercise to take place in May.



PROTECTION

PROTECTION SECTOR COORDINATION

The UNHCR-led Protection Sector North-East (PSNE) conducted monthly coordination meetings in April. UNHCR and its Protection partner Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR), also continued to lead the field-level Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) coordination meetings in Bama, Banki, Damasak, Gwoza, Jere, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council MMC, Monguno, Ngala, Pulka and Rann, Borno State. In Adamawa State, UNHCR co-chairs the PSWG with the Adamawa State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, while in Yobe State, it co-chairs it with the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). The coordination arrangement allows for gaps to be discussed and solution-oriented actions to be recommended for implementation in collaboration with protection partners.

PROTECTION BY PRESENCE, PROTECTION MONITORING

- In April, despite the persistent insecurity in the BAY States, UNHCR and its partners continued to **deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection services** to IDPs, IDP returnees, refugees, refugee returnees, and host community members to address their needs and mitigate any form of risks facing them.
- UNHCR and its partners **reached over 920 individuals through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), vulnerability screening, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and observations**. The protection monitoring helped provide a strategic approach for advocacy and real-time response on protection issues in the BAY states.
- During the month, UNHCR and its partners **reached more than 21,410 IDPs, returnees, and host community members through protection and human rights monitoring missions** in the BAY States. The beneficiaries included 6,149 men, 9,425 women, 2,613 boys, and 3,224 girls.
- UNHCR **screened 2,633 individuals (478 households) in 16 LGAs across the BAY States**. Some 513 of the 2,633 individuals were identified as vulnerable, including elderly people, female heads of households, and forcefully married children. Such vulnerability screening helped to inform real-time response and advocacy to stakeholders on the gaps and needs of the affected population.
- In April, UNHCR and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) **visited 99 corrective and detention facilities in hard-to-reach areas and towns** in the BAY States, where they found 204 individuals in detention, including 178 men, 23 women, and three boys. During the visits, UNHCR and its partners sought to monitor the conditions of detainees and to make sure their rights were respected in accordance with national and international laws. Most of the IDPs were in detention on allegations of theft, physical violence, breach of trust, skirmishes, truancy, sexual assault, and theft. **Many inmates were in custody for prolonged periods on alleged criminal cases**. UNHCR is working with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to support the police in Borno State with basic hygiene materials to improve police detention facilities.
- During the month, **more than 1,640 IDPs, returnees, and host community members (357 households) visited UNHCR's 30 protection desks** located in 10 LGAs in the BAY States. Most of their complaints concerned persons with specific needs, lack of access to basic services, and health concerns, which were referred for a multi-sectoral specialised response. Meanwhile, 129 complaints were also registered through UNHCR's toll-free line, including through voice calls and short messaging services (SMS). The complaints were either resolved on the spot or referred to the appropriate bodies for assessment and necessary interventions.

PROTECTION RESPONSE

- In April, UNHCR, partners, and Community-Based Protection Action Groups **reached 12,555 IDPs, returnees, and host community members in the BAY States, including 2,831 men, 5,265 women, 2,033 boys, and 2,426 girls** through awareness raising on peaceful co-existence, human rights, and referral pathways.

- At the Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Banki, Bama, and Monguno, **UNHCR's Child Protection partner Caritas enrolled 68 children, including 35 boys and 33 girls, for case management** to address their various vulnerabilities such as family tracing and reunification, and medical conditions, while exploring alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children. Some 591 children also participated in recreational and educational activities at the three CFS, where children creatively interact with peers, mitigating various child protection risks within the community.
- In Bama, Banki, Monguno, and MMC, UNHCR and partners **organised counselling sessions for 682 individuals**, including adults and children, to help promote the well-being of participants. Various Kids Club activities were organised in schools in MMC in efforts aimed at keeping schools and communities safe. Various activities such as debates, drama, and other recreational activities within a safe school environment were organised for the children.
- In April, UNHCR and its protection partners **referred 191 cases for multi-sectoral specialised services** provided by other response organisations. From UNHCR's follow-up, the referred cases were able to access various specialised services.
- Within the ambit of its advocacy interventions and community engagement activities, UNHCR **reached nearly 1,200 IDPs, returnees, and host community members in the BAY States**, comprised of 407 men, 460 women, 137 boys, and 195 girls, to address service gaps such as WASH, food, and NFI needs.
- Under its access to justice and legal documentation programme, UNHCR and its partner Nigeria Bar Association (NBA) **facilitated 49 letters of administration for IDPs and host community members**, including 34 in Borno, 11 in Adamawa, and four in Yobe. The letters were administered to people whose parents or relatives died without leaving behind a will to enable them to claim the inheritance or properties left behind by the deceased. Both organisations also provided legal counselling to seven IDP women in Borno State.
- In April, UNHCR and NBA **referred or represented 16 IDPs, returnees, and community members with different cases in courts in the BAY States**, including four in Borno, eight in Adamawa, and four in Yobe. Meanwhile, the court cases included one where the NBA sought to enforce the fundamental rights of a female IDP arrested by the police in Yola because she changed her religion. There were also cases of inheritance, matrimonial disputes, and family upkeep.
- In preparation for a rollout of the Harmonized Household Assessment protection monitoring tool in May 2023, UNHCR's protection monitoring partners in the BAY States, Caritas and GISCOR, **trained 99 protection monitors, coordinators, and other project staff** on how to use the tool, interview skills, and PSN identification.
- In April, UNHCR and BOWDI **reached more than 1,622 individuals, including 625 women, 412 girls, 351 boys, and 234 men**, with key GBV messages, joint awareness campaigns, door-to-door sensitisation, and community mobilisation. Meanwhile, UNHCR conducted information dissemination sessions at UNHCR-supported women and girls' friendly centres in Bama, Banki, Ngala, and Pulka in Borno State, as well as Yola North and Mubi North in Adamawa State.
- In April, UNHCR and its Gender-Based Violence (GBV) implementing partner **provided case management and psychosocial support to GBV survivors**. Such services were provided in the six GBV project areas of Bama, Banki, Ngala and Pulka in Borno State, Yola North and Mubi North in Adamawa State. **Some 321 women and girls accessed services like case management, psychosocial support, life skills training, and information seeking** at the Women and Girls Safe Spaces on one or more occasions during the reporting period.
- As part of prevention, risk mitigation, and response to GBV, UNHCR and its GBV partner in Banki **provided gender-differentiated dignity kits, including basic hygiene and sanitary items, to 30 GBV survivors and other most vulnerable women and girls** of reproductive age, including IDPs, IDP returnees, and refugee returnees.
- UNHCR and GISCOR **applied coordinated rights-based and community-based approaches in engaging with forcibly displaced people** by empowering and maintaining close working

relationships with networks of community-based women, girls, men, and boys across all GBV project locations in Borno and Adamawa States. These community-based members are trained on GBV concepts, serve as a crucial interface between UNHCR, partners and communities of concern, and are the essential foundation of UNHCR's interventions. The GBV community structures apply an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) sensitive analysis of community risks and capacities, share GBV-related information within the community, **and support survivors and at-risk persons to seek lifesaving GBV assistance.**

- In Borno State, under its Protection material assistance and protection safety nets and livelihood support for vulnerable members of the forcibly displaced population, **UNHCR assisted some 140 refugee returnees in Banki town with transitional shelter repair kits** to address persistent shelter shortages in the area.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM), SHELTER AND NFI

- In April, UNHCR CCCM **reached more than 1,940 individuals, including 1,085 men and 855 women**, through community mobilisation and sensitisation, with a particular focus on hygiene promotion, fire prevention and response, preparation for the rainy season, environmental preservation, and GBV sensitisation. Overall, there was a significant increase in the number of females participating in CCCM activities.
- During the month, the CCCM team **conducted five camp coordination meetings and assisted with four Local Coordination Group (LCG) meetings** in various locations within Borno and Adamawa States.
- A total of **564 individuals accessed the Information, Communication and Coordination Centres (ICCC) facilities to register complaints and receive feedback.** The main complaints received were on food, shelter, NFIs, livelihood, and WASH.



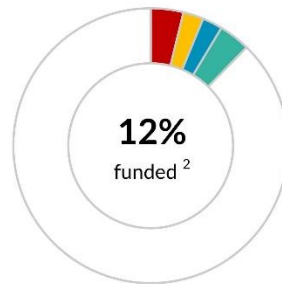
LIVELIHOOD AND PROTECTION SAFETY NETS

- In Adamawa State, **AUN completed the first batch of training in micro businesses (livelihood, financial literacy, and business development) for 40 beneficiaries** in the Wuro Harde community of Mubi North LGA, including six males and 34 females.
- UNHCR/AUN **completed the first batch of training of 20 women in vocational skills and tailoring** across Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) and Bama LGA in Borno State. Furthermore, financial literacy and business development training for 10 female beneficiaries was also concluded, and **the forcibly displaced persons were assisted in forming cooperative groups.**

Funding Situation

UNHCR is grateful for the flexible financial support provided by donors globally and those who have contributed directly to the Nigeria Operation. The operation's comprehensive budgetary needs for 2023 stand at 98.2 million, and at the end of the reporting period, it was only 12 per cent funded.


FUNDING UPDATE | 2023
\$98.2 million

 UNHCR's financial requirements 2023 ¹

NIGERIA

as of 27 April 2023


CONTRIBUTIONS ³ | USD

	■ Unearmarked	■ Softly earmarked	■ Earmarked	■ Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Germany	-	1,624,434	-	-	1,624,434
European Union	-	-	-	612,877	612,877
Spain	-	-	-	496,858	496,858
Profuturo	-	-	-	199,324	199,324
Denmark	-	64,399	-	-	64,399
Other private donors	-	-	10,342	69,678	80,019
Sub-total	-	1,688,833	2,510,342	1,378,736	5,577,911
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	3,617,844	633,570	(152,582)	2,397,001	6,495,832
Total	3,617,844	2,322,403	2,357,760	3,775,736	12,073,743

Methodology: Unearmarked funding is allocated and reallocated multiple times during the year to allow UNHCR to fund prioritised activities. This funding update includes an indicative allocation of funds so as to accurately represent the resources available for the country. The contributions earmarked for Nigeria shown above are combined with an indicative allocation of the softly earmarked and unearmarked contributions listed below. This allocation respects different levels of earmarking. Adjustments relate to programme support costs and carry-over.

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁴ | USD

United States of America 7.2 million | Canada 3.9 million | Finland 3.1 million | Private donors Australia 2.1 million

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS ⁵ | USD

Sweden 69 million | Norway 63.1 million | Denmark 35.6 million | Netherlands 34.1 million | Germany 23.1 million | Switzerland 18.9 million | Belgium 11.9 million | Ireland 11.9 million

Algeria | Australia | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Republic of Korea | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

- The financial requirements for Nigeria include requirements for the operation's regular programme and the Western and Central Mediterranean.
- The percentage funded (12%) and total funding amount (\$12,073,743) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of \$86,165,632 representing 88% of the financial requirements.
- Contributions to Nigeria are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
- Due to their earmarking at the region or sub-region, or to a related situation or theme, the other softly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for Nigeria. Where a donor has contributed \$2 million or more, the total amount of the contributions is shown.
- Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern who are in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Where a donor has contributed \$10 million or more, the total amount of the contribution is shown.

More Information

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