

North-East Nigeria

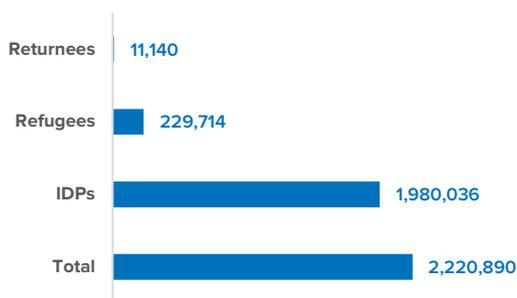
31 July 2019

1,200 Temporary shelters rehabilitated to host 2,400 IDPs families.

106 awareness raising and sensitization on non-discrimination and peaceful coexistence reached 8,078 IDPs, returnees and host communities.

UNHCR supports the issuance of over **10,000 certificates of indigene** for internally displaced persons and returnees in the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

PERSONS OF CONCERN: 2,220,890

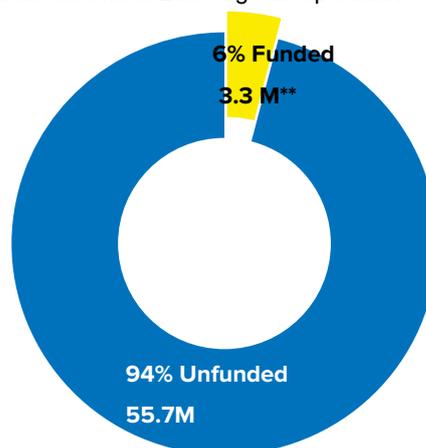


* IDPs refer to the number of IDPs in the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe provided by IOM and NEMA.
 Refugees: number of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger as of 30 June 2019
 Returnee: number of spontaneous refugee returnees from Cameroon, Niger and Chad.
 ** we apologize for the mistake made in the last Factsheet with reference to the funding amount

FUNDING AS OF 30 JULY 2019

USD 59 M

requested for the North-East Nigeria Operation



UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff:

39 National Staff
 21 International Staff

Offices:

01 Country Office in Abuja
 01 Sub Office in Maiduguri
 01 Field Office in Yola
 06 Field Units in Damaturu,
 Gwoza, Bama, Ngala,
 Monguno, Banki



UNHCR, IOM and HAI launch the Anti-Trafficking Task Force. © UNHCR/July 2019

Operational context

The general security situation in the Northeast of Nigeria remains largely volatile and prone to rapid deterioration. A significant number of local clashes between government forces and Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) were observed this month in settlements around Maiduguri, Bama, Konduga and Nganzai LGAs. Although NSAG did not attempt to infiltrate the city of Maiduguri, their actions were seemingly aimed at looting logistics from private dwellings and camps. The hostilities caused displacement and casualties among the civilian population with new arrivals observed in camps. Current tendency suggests NSAG activities will continue to target settlements and camps for logistics which will further pose threats to civilians leading to further displacement.

In Adamawa State, other security challenges like kidnappings, inter-communal farmers-herders conflicts, and Communal clashes have sprung up in recent times. Joint security operations, the state, and local government have taken decisive measures to establish a secure environment in the affected areas.

Working with Partners

UNHCR works closely with wide range of partners including Nigeria Federal and State Government, UN agencies, NGOs and other humanitarian actors in the three state areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) to provide protection and life-saving support to the internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and affected population in camps and host communities.

Government partners: Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Resettlement (MRRR), State Emergency Management (SEMA), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development; Ministry of Justice; National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); National Population Commission (NPC), National Commissioner for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI);

UN sister-Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, UN-Women, UNOCHA, FAO, IOM, OHCHR, UNMAS, and WHO;

Implementing INGO and NGO partners: **International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs):** INTERSOS – ITALY; Family Health International (FHI360);

National Non-Governmental Organisations: Nigeria Bar Association (NBA); American University of Nigeria (AUN); Borno Women Development Initiative (BOWDI); SALIENT Humanitarian Organization (SALIENT); Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR) and Center for Caring, Empowerment and Peace Initiatives (CCEPI) and CARITAS Nigeria.

Main Activities

UNHCR Service Framework

UNHCR provides leadership and coordination in two Sector Working Groups; Protection & CCCM/Shelter/NFIs, and delivers as provider of last resort in Protection, CCCM, shelter & non-food items (NFIs) in accordance with UNHCR's Internal Displacement Footprint.

Protection by presence

UNHCR has effective presence in 15 LGAs in the three states of North-East Nigeria: LGAs (9) in Borno State; four (4) LGA in Adamawa State; and two (2) LGA in Yobe State (BAY). UNHCR additionally provides lead services to eight (8) camps out of the 281 camps facilitated by the CCCM sector.

In July, UNHCR presence through its partner GISCOR was expanded to two LGAs: Kala Balge/Rann and Damboa. In addition to UNHCR protection staff regular missions in these LGAs, the locally recruited protection monitors will be permanently based in the field to implement protection monitoring, vulnerability screening and referrals for response. Through this enhanced presence, UNHCR intends to successfully play its leadership role on protection by providing

first-hand information on protection related issues for evidence based programming and response. Actions are ongoing for the coverage of Dikwa by protection monitoring activities.

Protection and related activities

A total of 116 sites were covered by Protection monitoring activities in North east Nigeria (BAY states), reaching 4098 individuals, mainly IDPs, in camps and host communities. The purpose was to monitor the overall protection environment and identify protection risks and incidents, human rights violations and conduct referrals for appropriate response and programming. Main outcomes of the protection monitoring indicate that the bulk of protection risks and incidents were registered in Borno State where major protection incidents reported included abduction, physical assault, arbitrary arrest and detention, forced displacement of populations. On the other hand, Camp overcrowding; lack of access to adequate shelter and other services; limited access to livelihoods opportunities were identified as critical protection risks. In Adamawa protection incidents mainly as a result of intercommunal clashes and clashes between herdsman and farmers were reported meanwhile the major risks were lack or limited services for children and other persons with specific needs and no or limited access to adequate shelters.

- **With regard to referrals to service providers**, the response to child related issues continue to be hindered by the absence of specialized service providers, particularly in Adamawa. In Borno State, limited access to livelihood programmes continue to expose IDPs to negative coping mechanisms for their survival.
- **Awareness raising and sensitizations**: A total of 106 awareness raising activities and sensitizations were conducted in Borno and Adamawa, reaching 8,078 persons (Men: 2,037; Women: 2,906; Boy: 1,345; Girl: 1,790) and 527 PoCs (Men 157; Women 204; Girls 85; Boys 81) in Yobe State. These sessions had positive impact in terms of promoting non-discrimination and peaceful coexistence with minority groups in GSSSS Camp Bama. They also contributed to the enrolment in school of 11 children who were found hawking in Yobe State.
- **Training and capacity building**; This month, 132 individuals were trained, among whom 06 Protection action Group members on SGBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Human Rights, confidentiality, access to justice, humanitarian principles, and UNHCR mandate and activities in North east Nigeria ; 06 protection monitors on case management, community based protection, and 120 security personnel trained on the Protection of civilians and mainstreaming human rights principles into counter – insurgency operations. These trainings aimed at strengthening the capacities of IDPs to identify protection issues and claim their rights; enabling partners to improve in protection service delivery and enabling security forces to meet their obligations in respecting and protecting the rights of IDPs and affected populations.

Access to Justice: In Borno State, the absence of the government court system and the police forces at LGA remain a concern as it hinders IDPs and host communities' access to justice and offer fertile ground for impunity. This was particularly noted in Bama LGA. Advocacy is continuously conducted for the return of civil authorities in the LGA including the judiciary. To fill the existing gap, UNHCR, through its partnership with Nigeria Bar Association continues to ensure that IDPs receive appropriate legal counselling and representation before the court. The two mobile courts established in Gubio and Bakassi camps, MMC continue to enable access of the most vulnerable to justice, contribute to the fight against impunity and to give hope to victims of human rights abuses in an environment challenged by huge human rights violations and the absence of the judiciary in the LGAs.

The expansion of mobile courts in other LGAs pending the resumption of the judiciary will give more opportunities to IDPs whose rights have been violated to access justice and seek redress.

In Adamawa, twenty-four (24) Letters of Administration were granted by the Probate Registry High Court of Justice of Adamawa to the families of those who died without a will.

Documentation: Borno State: UNHCR and partner supported the establishment and delivery of ten thousand certificate of indigene to persons of concern 16 years and below. In addition to identity documents, the certificate of indigene contribute to facilitate freedom of movement and prevent statelessness North-east Nigeria. The lack of legal documentation including birth certificates continue to be a major concern for IDPs, and the demand remains higher than the actual planned figured.

Protection Sector

The Protection Sector Working Group led by the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and co-led by UNHCR submitted a **proposal** for \$1 Million out of the \$13.51 million allocated to the Sector recently announced the NHF Reserve Allocation for the Northeast humanitarian response.

Capacity Building: To improve reporting from partners, the Protection Sector organized a training workshop on the 5Ws reporting template. Thirty-four (34) participants who attended came from organizations currently implementing General Protection, Housing Land and Property, and Mine Action projects.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force (TF) was formed under the Protection Sector. The TF is chaired by NAPTIP and Borno Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, with support from UNHCR, IOM and Heartland Alliance.

A job description and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) have been established between UNHCR and IRC. The INGO is ready for its role as co-lead of the Protection Sector.

UNHCR has taken steps to **enhance protection coordination meetings** at LGA level. During the reporting period, protection coordination took place in 7 camps/5 LGAs, bringing together protection actors with the aim of sharing information, discussing major protection concerns, finding possible solutions and identifying areas for advocacy. Except Bama, all the meetings were chaired by UNHCR and where not possible due to logistics constraints by its protection partners GISCOR and INTERSOS.

Voluntary Repatriation of Nigeria Refugees in Cameroon

In preparation for this process, two Repatriation Task Force meetings were held in Yola on 18 and 29 July. The Task Force members agreed, and subsequently undertook, on 23 July, a visit to the Transit and the Reception centers to ascertain the level of ongoing renovation. They need to hasten to meet the proposed dateline of 21 August 2019.

A joint assessment mission including OCHA, line ministries and section heads was organized. On 29 July, UNHCR and ADSEMA carried out a Rapid Sectoral Assessment with the newly appointed leaders of the return areas. During the visit, they indicated their willingness to support the return and reintegration of returnees in their respective LGA, and pledged to work with line ministries. UNHCR and partners are working to restore essential public services, especially health, education, water and sanitation infrastructure, as well as, facilitate peaceful co-existence between the returnees and the host communities.

CCCM, Shelter and NFIs

Borno State - UNHCR rehabilitated five (5) reception facilities. The reception centers will provide temporary shelter solution for 100 IDP families recently relocated to Stadium camp from Teachers Village Camp. In Bakassi IDP camp 1,200 temporary shelters destroyed or worn out as a result of harsh weather or short life span have been rehabilitated to accommodate 2400 IDP families. In Bama, 50 emergency shelters were repaired, and in Pulka 4 out of the 5 reception facilities affected by the storm have been reconstructed.

Adamawa State - After assessment, UNHCR and partner distributed Tarpaulins to 130 out of the 135 vulnerable IDP households in Malkohi host community.

Relocation: Borno State – In order to decongest the camps, mitigate protection risks associated with the overcrowding of the camps and improve the living conditions of IDPs. Relocations were conducted in Teacher's village camp, MMC and Damboa, Damboa LGA.

In Teacher Village Camp 201 IDP families of 756 individuals were relocated to Mohammed Goni camp (Stadium Camp). 68 Percent of the newly relocated IDPs comprised children (248 girls and 253 boys) and 26 percent (200) women. Of the 200 women recorded, 109 are female head of households, 30 lactating mothers and 15 pregnant women. All measures were taken during the relocation process to preserve the fundamental rights of all concerned, including but not limited to consultations and involvement of the concerned individuals throughout the relocation process, special care for persons with specific needs, preservation of family unity. Shelter was allocated and other services were also made available to the relocated households, starting with the most vulnerable.

In Damboa LGA: 224 families comprising 2,284 individuals living in makeshift shelters in the primary school premises have been relocated to the communal shelters built at the Government Girls Technical School pending the total construction of the shelters in the Technical school premises. UNHCR partner GISCOR continued sensitization of the IDPs on the advantage of moving to the new site. Of particular concern is the flooding which affected 6 of the 14 communal shelters constructed on the waterlogged areas as a result of the overnight rain. The decongestion of camps and further relocation of IDPs in Borno state continue to be hindered by the difficult access to land to enable expansion of the camps. Advocacy is continuously raised with the state government and the military on this issue.

Livelihood

In Yobe and Adamawa states, the implementation of livelihood activities continued as means to mitigate protection risks, to empower IDPs, returnees and host communities and enable their self-reliance. In Adamawa State: 800 families from six LGAs; Mubi North and South, Michika, Madagali, Yola North and South (300 female-headed families and 500 male-headed families) benefitted from the agricultural input distribution: maize, cowpeas and groundnuts seedling, fertilizers, herbicide and knapsack sprayer to boost farming activities.

In Yobe State: Damaturu and Gujba LGA, the livelihood programme covered 100 persons of concern in farming and 50 in small business. UNHCR also conducted mentoring, sustainable agriculture training and farm visit to support livelihood programme. 26 July, additional 100 families of IDPs, returnees and host communities in five (5) locations of Damaturu and Gujba LGAs received inputs and tools during the empowerment ceremony organized at the Best Centre Damaturu LGA. For several weeks long before the distribution of tools, the beneficiary received training on sustainable agriculture technique such as land preparation techniques, bio-pesticide, integrated pest management principles, soil fertility management, compost making, mulching weeding, organic storage practices, storage, and water conservation. To mark the end of this training, each PoC received 50kg Fertilizer, 5kg of Cowpea, 5kg of sesame and 1kg of millet and a16 liters knapsack sprayers. Also, 6kg of groundnuts and 3kg of Guinea Corn were distributed to PoC of Katarko communities.

Funding

UNHCR is grateful for the support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds including:

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS 4 | USD

United States of America 63 million | **Private donors Australia** 9.1 million | **Canada** 4.6 million | **Germany** 2.1 million
Finland | Luxembourg | Sweden | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS 5 | USD

Sweden 99.8 million | **Private donors Spain** 54.5 million | **Norway** 44.5 million | **Netherlands** 37.5 million | **United Kingdom** 31.7 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 27.6 million | **Germany** 26.7 million | **Denmark** 24.4 million | **Switzerland** 15.1 million | **Private donors Japan** 14.2 million | **France** 14 million | **Private donors Italy** 12.7 million | **Ireland** 10.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Indonesia | Islamic Republic of Pakistan | Kuwait | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | **Northeast Nigeria** | Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) | UN Trust Fund for Human Security

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