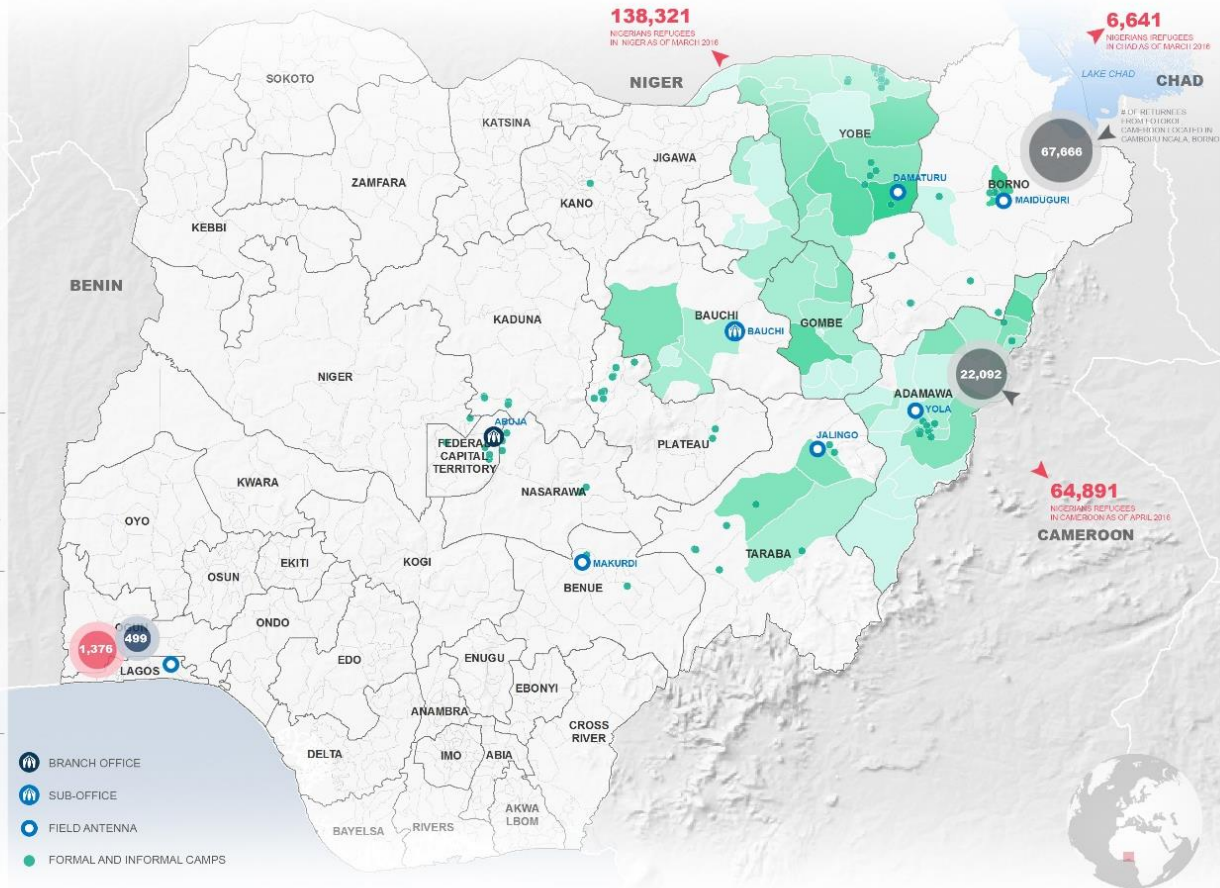
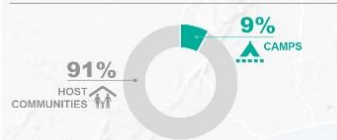




RETURNEE MOVEMENT UNHCR NIGERIA (Apr 2016)



77,036

Cumulative number of individuals
reached from Jan – Apr 2016

Girls 22,187 Boys 18,131 Women 20,666 Men 16,053

Objectives Reached

Beneficiary Type Reached

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained **44,937**

IDPs in Camps and Host Communities **74,054**

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items **26,372**

Returning Nigerians from Neighboring Countries **1,659**

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded **1,924**

Stakeholders **948**

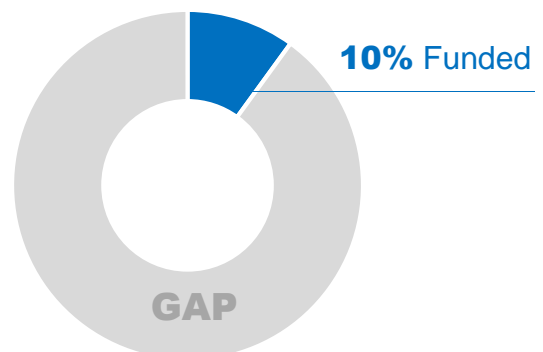
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained **1,395**

Refugees and Asylum Seekers **375**

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved **1,328**

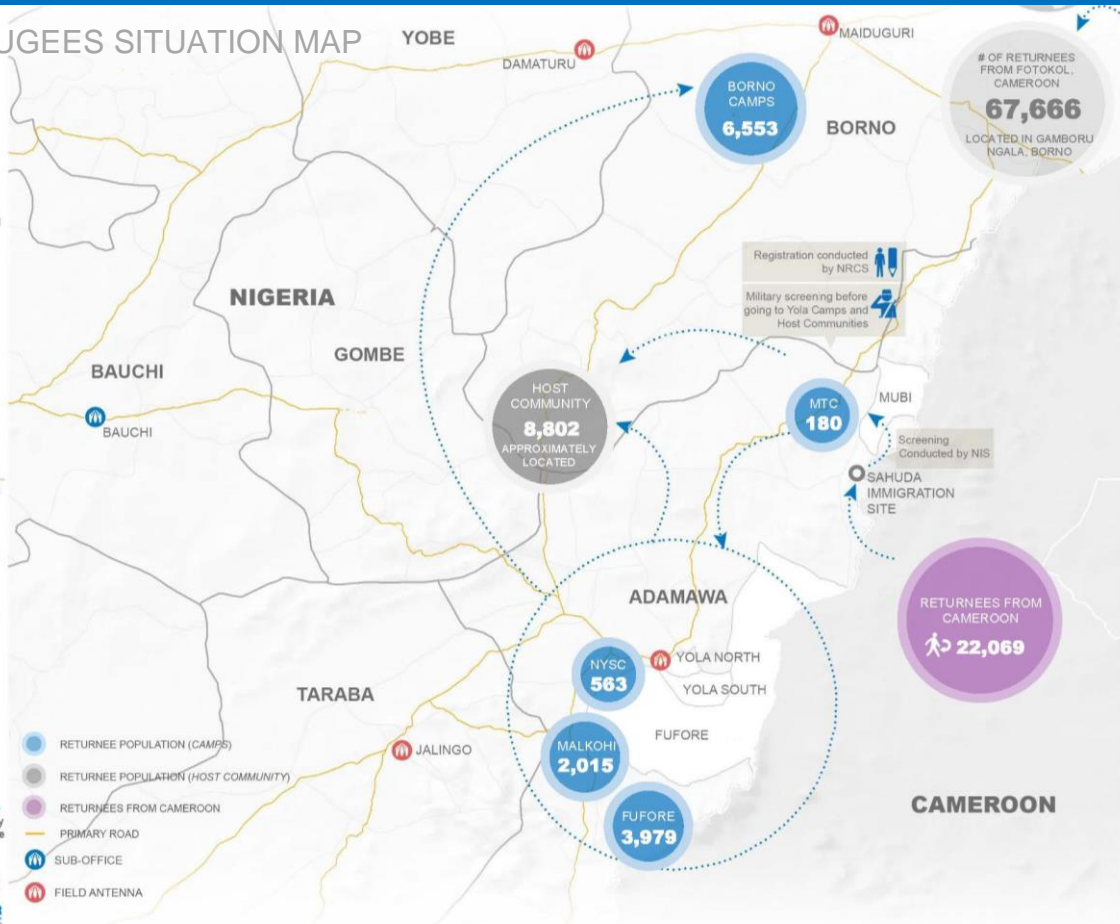
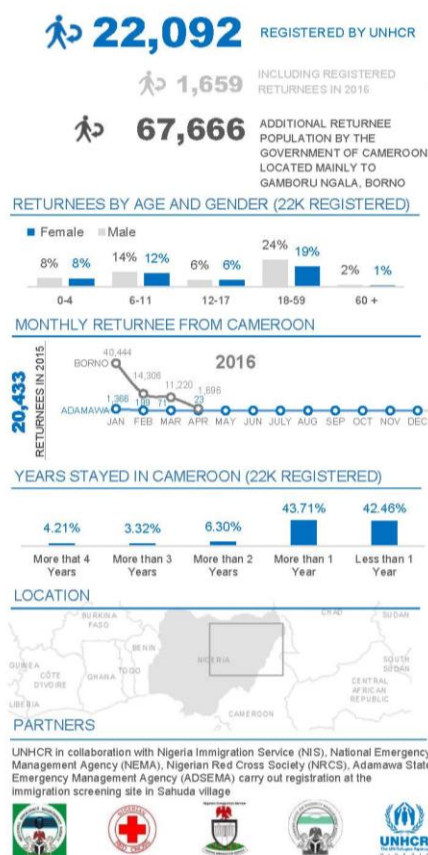
Funding

USD 29,723,448 Requested for the situation



1	Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	607
	Coordination and partnerships strengthened	159
	Potential for voluntary return realized	149
	Population has optimal access to education	139
	Potential for resettlement realized	11
	Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	15

RETURN OF NIGERIAN REFUGEES SITUATION MAP



Return of Nigerian Refugees

The Cameroonian government has identified over 67,000 Nigerians who returned from Northern Cameroon mainly at the Fotokol border to Gamboru Ngala, Borno from January through April 2016. As of 26 April 2016, UNHCR has registered 22,092 Nigerians who have returned from Cameroon to Adamawa, many under conditions falling short of international legal obligations. In Borno, UNHCR is preparing to put in place registration systems to respond to the return of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon.

UNHCR met with the Acting Federal Commissioner for National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) to discuss an arrangement whereby 10 NCFRMI staff members from the protection, registration and community service will be deployed on a joint registration mission with registration system at critical border areas with Cameroon.

UNHCR in Borno State for a one month period in order to establish a timely the need for to scale up NCFRMI's presence in the Northeast especially in the wake of the rising number of Nigerian returnees from Cameroon.

Advocacy

UNHCR, as co-lead of the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG), conducted targeted advocacy to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) at the April 27th meeting, recommending that the HCT Task Team on Humanitarian Access group clarify and operationalize the notion of access, lays out the minimum conditions of access and develop a framework for deciding whether the use of armed escort is needed. In establishing a common humanitarian position on armed escorts and issuing humanitarian operational guidance the following considerations were recommended to be taken into account: the option of escort by the police, who will be properly trained on humanitarian principles and standards; resorting too quickly or frequently to armed escorts can undermine efforts to increase respect for international humanitarian law and independent humanitarian action.

Recommended that NCFRMI reopen its office in Borno State. UNHCR and NCFRMI are finalizing In view to quickly setting up a registration system for returning Nigerians in Borno, UNHCR and NCFRMI are finalizing an arrangement whereby 10 NCFRMI staff members from the protection, registration and community service will be deployed on a joint registration mission with UNHCR in Borno State for a one month period in order to establish a timely registration system at critical border areas with Cameroon.

The Government of Cameroon has shared a draft tripartite agreement with the Government of Nigeria. A Regional Protection Dialogue, supported by UNHCR, is planned for 6-10 June 2016, to take place in Abuja, which will bring together officials from the four Lake Chad Basin countries to discuss critical protection issues including regional durable solutions. The Regional Protection Dialogue will inform discussions over tripartite agreements with Lake Chad Basin States as a mechanism for advocacy on issues such as safe, voluntary and dignified return and international standards relating to forced return and determination of conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation.

The HCT, through the newly established HCT Task Team on Humanitarian Access was recommended to facilitate a risk assessment exercise to provide further guidance to agencies.

The UNHCR Representative on 20 April provided a briefing to the House of Representative's Committee on IDPs, Refugee and NE Initiatives on UNHCR's recent mission to Benue State to assess the affected/displaced population and communities in Agatu LGA, Benue. She informed the Committee that 13 out of the 22 LGAs in Benue were affected with an estimated 75,000 persons internally displaced and that major gaps currently exist regarding the needs of the IDPs, including food and NFIs. The House Committee noted that the violence as well as the displacement situation in Benue state requires urgent attention by the government.

Protection Coordination

In light of the recent assessment in newly accessible areas of Borno highlighting severe protection risks and incidents, as well as the arrival of 67,000 Nigerian refugees from Cameroon to Borno, UNHCR is finalizing a draft of protection and shelter proposals for Central Emergency Respond Fund (CERF) grants. UNHCR is further finalizing a draft implementation strategy for returnees in Borno state as well as a project for provision of legal services in Borno.

UNHCR led the development of a community mobilization strategy and action plan in collaboration with the State-level Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) in Adamawa.

The strategy and action plan is currently being finalized, with input from Adamawa PSWG member agencies.

UNHCR held a PSWG meeting on April 26, 2016, which was attended by 16 member agencies. Critical issues discussed included return of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon, access to newly liberated areas, protection findings from the recent multi-sector assessment in Borno, conclusions from the Protection Mainstreaming workshop, as well as recent assessments of rescued civilians in Borno and Adamawa.

The sector achievements from January-April 2016 are as follows:

Protection: 109,696 reached, including 41,905 vulnerable individuals profiled, 22,122 vulnerable individuals provided with targeted protection-based material assistance; 34,501 reached with awareness raising and community-based initiatives; capacity of 1,949 individuals built through protection trainings; and 878 reached with psychosocial support. Referral pathway for protection cases established in Borno.

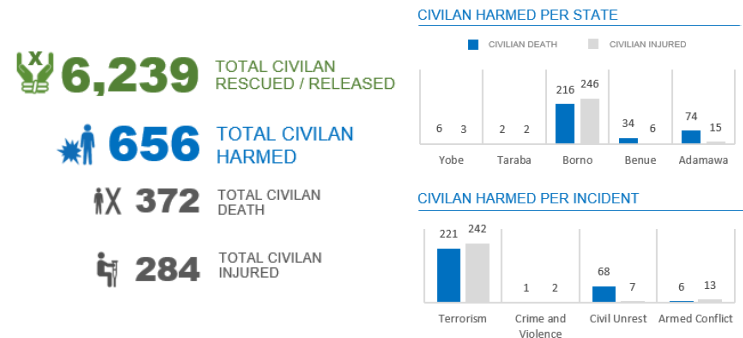
Child Protection: 121,980 children reached, including 116,811 with provided with psychosocial support through child friendly spaces/child clubs; 2,502 UASC (including 343 unaccompanied) identified; and 368 UASC placed in alternative care arrangements and benefited from follow-up.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: 72,545 reached, including 47,513 of vulnerable persons provided with psychosocial counseling support; 18,708 Individuals reached through sensitization on GBV and SEA, 616 vulnerable women and girls gained skills for livelihoods; and 4,751 women and girls received dignity kits. GBV SOP for Adamawa was finalized, endorsed and adopted.



Protection Assessments and Site Visits

According to the analysis done by UNHCR, from January through April 26, 2016, 372 civilians died and 284 were injured. Further, UNHCR identified a total of 6,239 civilians that were released or rescued from areas controlled by Boko Haram in 2016.



- Following the intensification of the military operations against Boko Haram insurgents and the liberation of several strongholds, UNHCR participated in an initial multi-sectoral rapid assessment focused on identifying protection risks and gaps conducted in four LGAs in Borno (Monguno, Dikwa, Bama and Damboa). The assessment was conducted in collaboration with WFP, UN Population Fund (UNFPA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), World Health Organisation (WHO), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- Humanitarian access to most vulnerable populations is severely restricted with such individuals trapped within the conflict zones and subject to serious protection risks, including exposure to sexual and gender-based violence, child protection issues, killings, destruction of property, looting of food and livestock and forced displacement. The population assessed reported fear and severe distress due to extremely high level of trauma and repeated waves of displacement. Limited access to services and livelihoods has rendered people more vulnerable due to restricted freedom of movement in most areas recently captured. The civilian character of IDP camps and settlements has been compromised as there are no civilian actors present.

To follow up on such initial identification of severe protection issues in newly accessible areas, UNHCR is preparing to lead a comprehensive Borno Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) assessment in Dikwa, Bama, Monguno, Ngamboru Ngala and Damboa Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno State from the week of 9 May 2016. Similar preparations are ongoing for a protection assessment of Geidam LGA in Yobe State, pending final clearance for humanitarian access.

Following up on reports from NEMA that some IDPs in Yobe camps are returning to their areas of habitual residence, UNHCR conducted focus group discussions with IDP leaders in Kukareta camp in Yobe.

Most of the IDPs in the site originate from Borno State and the leaders affirmed their intentions to return to their communities of origin only once the security situation improves. The IDPs requested skills training, especially in agriculture and provision of agricultural tools and seeds, since they have access to farming land in Yobe. They also noted the need to provide skills training for youths to prevent them from resorting to dangerous coping mechanisms in remaining idle in the camps. UNHCR is planning to conduct a comprehensive return intention survey in Yobe.

Vulnerability Screening Round II

Following successful completion of Round I of the vulnerability screening exercise conducted by UNHCR, in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) and Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), in December 2015 for all North East States, Round II of the vulnerability screening data collection commenced in March 2016 in all six North East States with the view to expand the coverage of host communities and areas beyond the over 17,000 households reached in Round I. The objective of the vulnerability screening exercise is to profile the most vulnerable internally displaced at the household and individual level in order to direct assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs by UNHCR and partner agencies, as well as inform the planning of targeted protection interventions.

In Adamawa, seven of the most affected Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Gombi, Hong, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North and Mubi South, have been included in Round II of the vulnerability screening.

Commencement of the exercise was preceded by meetings with district heads of the LGAs and sensitizations of the communities, which were carried out by the screeners in collaboration with IDP leaders. Such involvement promoted a participatory approach to the vulnerability screening, as district heads, village heads, IDP leaders, host communities and IDPs understood the purpose of the exercise and then actively engaged with screeners to provide useful information for the screening.

In Geidam LGA of Yobe, vulnerability screeners uncovered that 843 nationals of Niger (315 male, 246 female, 282 children) and 30 nationals of Central African Republic (1 Male, 3 Female, and 26 Children) had entered into the country from Niger.

UNHCR is currently in discussions with government partners to explore the possibility of commencement of screening.

As of the end of April, all data collection for Round II of the exercise was completed and data entry is currently ongoing.



Capacity Building

In furtherance of UNHCR-led PSWG advocacy to police on the need for female police officers in IDP camps to search women and handle sensitive sexual and gender-based violence issues, it was agreed that there would be two rounds of PSWG training to female police officers in Maiduguri, Borno. The first round of training for 60 female Police Officers took place from 25-29 April 2016. The five-day training was led by UNHCR, in collaboration with International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and covered comprehensive protection topics including SGBV, child protection, international humanitarian and human rights standards, humanitarian principles and access to justice.

The Deputy Police Commissioner in Borno as well as the Commissioner of Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development opened the training, and the Nigerian Legal Bar Association aided in the facilitation of the portion on legal standards. Training for the second batch of police officers will take place from 2-6 May 2016.

UNHCR is planning a registration training for Immigration Officers in Yobe State for key stakeholders involved in the registration process including State focal points from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), SEMA and NRCAS. The training is expected to commence the second week of May.

Peace Building Interventions

UNHCR and the Institute of Peace and Conflict Resolution (IPCR) began implementation of the Community Peacebuilding and Coping Strategies Project for Adamawa State. Training programs were jointly carried out for stakeholder from 14 of the most affected Adamawa LGAs on the 26 and 28 April, including traditional rulers, women leaders and youth group leaders, as well as members of faith and civil based organizations. Stakeholders participated actively in the training and pledged their readiness to ensure the project is sustained in their respective LGAs.

The project was described by stakeholders as timely and essential to promote peaceful co-existence within the state.

UNHCR, in collaboration with Benue Non-Governmental Organization Network (BENGONET), is planning a joint peace-building project covering the 3 LGAs of Agatu, Logo and Buruku, in Benue State, which are most acutely affected by enduring inter-communal conflict.

Livelihood Interventions

In Adamawa, UNHCR is working with the American University of Nigeria (AUN) to finalize the second round of the vocational skills training program to teach vulnerable internally displaced women to weave recycled plastic bags into products to facilitate income generation.

Protection Mainstreaming

UNHCR in collaboration with OCHA and NEMA facilitated a three-day Protection Mainstream Workshop from 19–21 April. The workshop targeted sector leads, key government focal points, UN humanitarian agencies and representatives of international and local NGOs. The objectives of the workshop were to improve understanding of the basic notions of protection mainstreaming, methods of implementing protection and the roles and responsibilities

of the various actors; provide a platform to share best-practices and tools on how to mainstream protection; examine the level of integration of protection considerations in the Online Project System under the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan; improve knowledge of practical examples that support the various actors on protection mainstreaming; and provide a better understanding of protection mainstreaming as a positive tool/support system rather than an approach to magnify shortcomings and gaps.

5



NYSC Camp Maiduguri, Borno © UNHCR

Shelter Interventions

UNHCR has been tasked by the Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Item (ES/NFI) Working Group to lead a shelter technical group to assess available space for shelter construction in IDP camps in Maiduguri. The site visits are planned for 3-5 May 2016 and the findings will be presented on 6 May 2016.

The ES/NFI Working Group meeting adopted the new UNHCR shelter model with a verandah as a model to be used by all actors. Following the endorsement of the UNHCR Bakassi site shelter plan, the Presidential Initiative to the Northeast (PINE) was reported to be constructing 200 shelters and afterwards shelters in Maiduguri host communities using the UNHCR Bakassi shelter model.

Government actors including NEMA and SEMA have urged agencies to consider shelter interventions in newly liberated areas of both Borno and Yobe. SEMA Yobe has further recently reported that around 50% of IDPs have returned to their areas of origin in Gujba and Buni-Yadi LGAs. Against such background, UNHCR conducted focus group discussion with IDPs coming from these areas who are still in Kusaisa, Abari and Bukar Aba IDP camps. The IDPs indicated that they are willing to return to their areas of origin but expressed concerns on destroyed shelter, lack of basic infrastructure and lack of assistance and coordinated return plans by the government and humanitarian actors. Some IDPs are mentioned the presence of landmines in farming areas, with unconfirmed reports that 7 people were killed by landmines while clearing their farms. A return intention survey is planned to be conducted in Yobe with the participation of the University of Damaturu.

Following an assessment of shelter needs by UNHCR in Biu and allocation of construction site by the government, UNHCR has initiated plans to construct 100 emergency shelter units in Biu through direct implementation.

Internally displaced from Marte LGA, Borno State, were received at ATC camp in Maiduguri on 16 April 2016. To accommodate the new arrivals in the camp, UNHCR erected 10 temporary communal tents for 200 internally displaced households comprised of about 1000 individuals.

UNHCR shelter team in Borno has finalized plans for 500 shelter units in Bakassi camp in line with the modified site plan and new design. Construction of skeletal frame structure has commenced.

Material Protection-based Assistance

UNHCR provided 658 households identified in Round I of the vulnerability screening in Akko, Gombe, Kwami, Nafada, Yamatu/Deba, Funakaye and Biliri LGAs of Gombe State with protection-based kits, including solar lanterns and sanitary kits, as well as mattresses, mats, jerry cans, buckets, antiseptic soap, sets of cooking pots/plates, slippers, blankets, mosquito nets and detergent.

UNHCR distributed protection-based material assistance in Yola North, Yola South host communities and NYSC camp reaching 307 households of 1597 individual IDPs.

In Taraba State, UNHCR conducted two distributions of material protection assistance to 272 households of 2,455 individuals identified during vulnerability screening as requiring urgent specific assistance. The households include returnees from Cameroon, women who escaped Boko Haram captivity and female-headed households. In Gassol LGA, the intervention was done in Mutum Biyu and Dan Anacha locations.

An agreement was made with World Food Programme (WFP) to accept referral of vulnerable households identified by UNHCR in the vulnerability screening program for cash-based assistance, subject to certain criteria and data protection principles. UNHCR has shared with WFP a first batch of vulnerability data for cash-based assistance in Maiduguri, subject to agreed data protection procedures. The list includes all registered vulnerable cases around Maiduguri in Auno, Dala, Dusuman, Galtimari, Gongulong, Old Maiduguri, Maimusara and Ngubala Balla host communities. In order to strengthen protection assistance delivery to IDPs, UNHCR has assigned a Community Service Assistant to work with the World Food Programme (WFP) in targeted IDPs identified as having heightened vulnerabilities for cash based assistance in Maiduguri, Borno State.

Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency referred the case of a rescued pregnant women from Boko Haram to UNHCR, who provided the woman with 1 mattress, 2 mats, 1 bucket, 1 blanket, a dignity kit, cooking pots, mosquito net and baby clothes. UNHCR further coordinated with PSWG agencies to provide further interventions, including psychosocial support.



Kucheri Host Community, Maiduguri, Borno © UNHCR

Refugee Operations

Registration

UNHCR registered **11** Togolese and **1** Syrian asylum seekers in the first week of May.

Resettlement

UNHCR facilitated the departure of a family of **8** accepted for resettlement in February, 2016 by Denmark. The family departed on the 13 April, 2016 and departure was coordinated by UNHCR and IOM.

3 Sierra-Leonean refugees were resettled to the United States of America with the help of UNHCR

Health

UNHCR is finalizing with the Senior Regional Public Health Officer in Dakar the effective implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on medical assistance for refugees.

Livelihood

8 refugees have been identified for skills training support. Their enrollment in vocational training is being followed up. Meanwhile, **7** refugees are presently undergoing various skills training

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