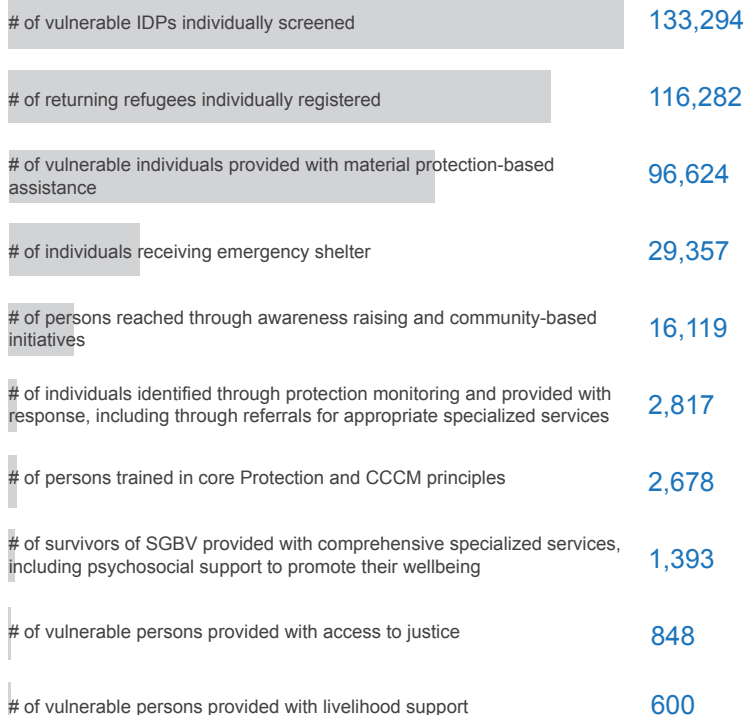


UNHCR IDP operation achievements for January through September 2016

 **400,012** REACHED

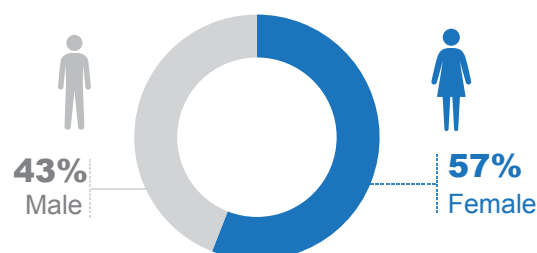
individuals reached by UNHCR from Jan - Sep 2016

Breakdown of individuals reached



 **52%** CHILDREN

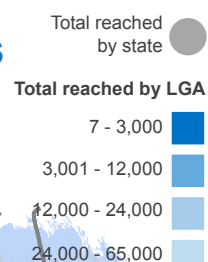
of the individuals reached are boys and girls



 **13** INTERVENTIONS

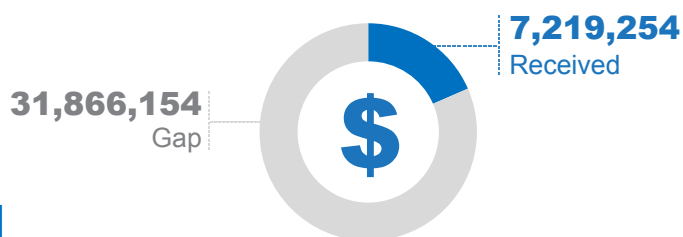
core UNHCR IDP operations in 76 Local Government Area in 6 states

(Access to Justice, Advocacy, Capacity Building, Coordination (Protection, ES/NFI/CCCM), Emergency Shelter, Livelihood, Peacebuilding, Protection Monitoring and Response, Protection-based Material Assistance, Psychosocial Support, Registration/Vulnerability Screening, Sensitization/Awareness Raising, SGBV)

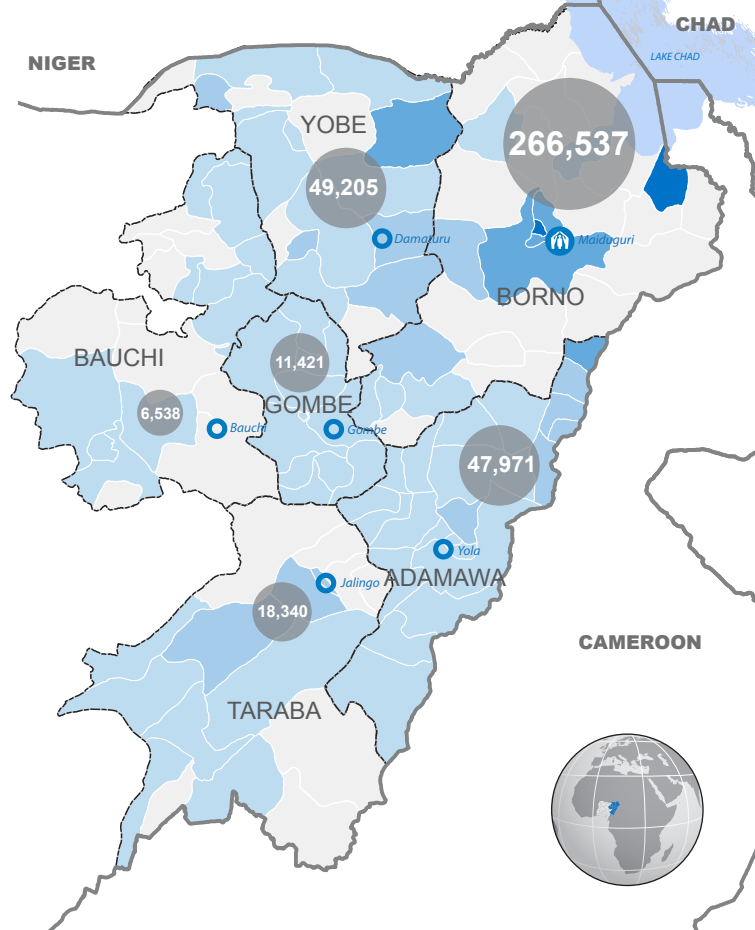
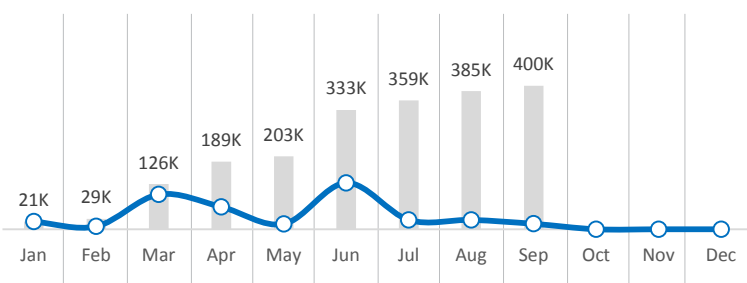


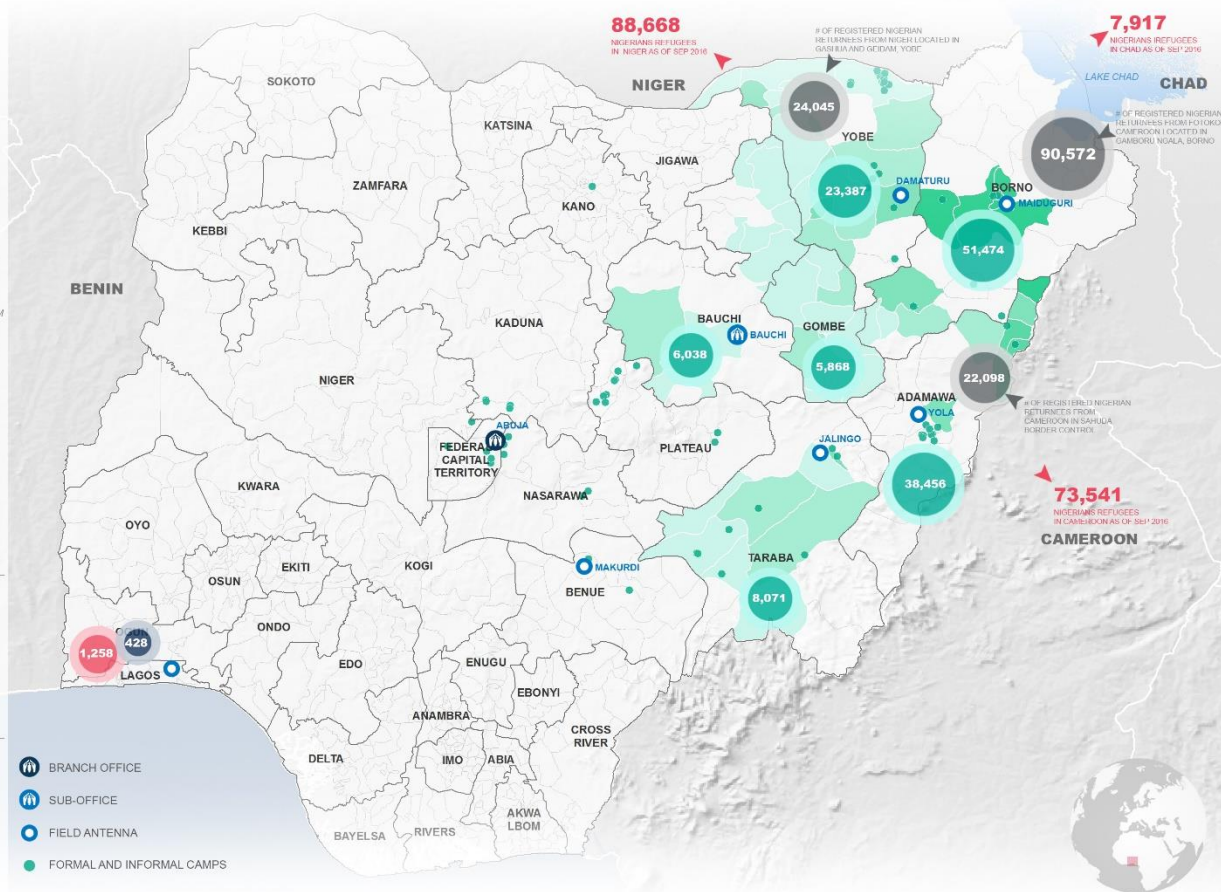
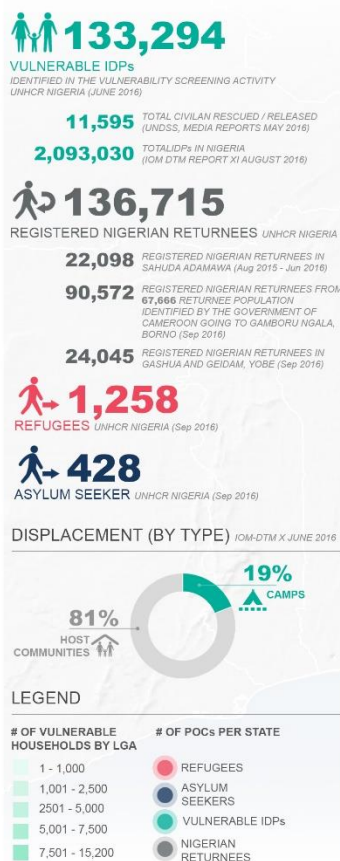
 **11%** FUNDED

Funded of 39,085,408 as of 30 August 2016



Trends of individuals reached





Nigeria faces immense humanitarian and protection challenges due to the ongoing insurgency in the North East. The conflict has caused grave human rights violations, impacting particularly on the most vulnerable civilians. As of August 2016, there are **2,093,030** persons internally displaced in the North East and North Central regions, with **83%** of the displacements originating from Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States as a result of the insurgency. **50,706** vulnerable households comprised of **133,294** individuals have been identified in the North East, including many households with women, children and elderly with serious protection risks. **22,098** registered Nigerians in Adamawa, including many who fled due to the insurgency, have returned back from Cameroon of which **54%** are children, **46%** are women, and **98%** originated from Borno. An additional **90,572** Nigerian returnees from Cameroon have been registered by UNHCR in Gamboru Ngala in Borno State. **24,045** Nigerian returnees from Niger have been registered in Gashua and Geidam LGAs in Yobe in September 2016. Nigeria has a refugee population of **1,250** individuals and **511** asylum seekers, located mainly in Lagos.



Vulnerability Screening (Round 3)

Borno: Immediately after the 4-day training in Maiduguri, project supervisors from SEMA and NEMA were provided with pre-screening forms to be used by community leadership to identify most vulnerable households as well as tokens to be issued to vulnerable households that are registered. Screening teams deployed thereafter to the newly accessible areas equipped with electronic tablets to conduct the screening. The teams were dispatched to Bama, Konduga, Dikwa, Monguno, Shani, Magumeri, Damboa and Mafa. Due to continued insecurity in Gamboru-Ngala and Banki, teams have not yet been able to deploy to those locations to conduct the screening. The UNHCR staff conducted monitoring missions to Bama on Friday, Sept. 30th and Monguno on Saturday, October 1st via the UNHAS helicopter in order to supervise screeners and understand protection trends, risks and incidents being captured through the screening.

Findings in Bama include the high prevalence of female-headed households, with a large number of men missing from the camp, many of whom had been rounded up and taken away 1-2 years prior, speaking to the need to increased access to justice assistance in Bama. In Monguno, the team noted extremely high rates of female-headed households, some of whom had recently been widowed when Boko Haram attacked their village in Marte LGA of Borno and summarily executed around **50** of the men. A key trend was noted of women completely lacking livelihood and to therefore be sending small children (as young as **5** years old) to hawk items in the street to be able to have money to buy food. A critical lack of food and livelihood was noted in Monguno camps. The exercise is ongoing in Dikwa, Damboa and Monguno and will hopefully extend to Banki and Ngala, pending security restrictions. Further, Round **3** of the Vulnerability Screening will commence in the two newly accessible areas in Yobe State of Gulani and Gjuba in October.

Protection Monitoring

Borno: Following reports of a new influx of IDPs (1846/532HH) to Dalori Primary School, a joint mission including SEMA, WINN (Women in New Nigeria) and UNHCR visited the school to assess the situation. Findings show that the IDPs fled because of attacks by Boko Haram at Maleri, Churi and Kabura villages in Jere and Bama LGAs respectively. The team is following up with partners to address urgent needs for food, water and sanitation, health and shelter.

Adamawa: A protection monitoring review meeting was convened between UNHCR and NHRC state supervisor and protection monitors to evaluate reports, assess progress and challenges and agree on way forward for strengthening of the project. The monitors have been issued with ID Cards to facilitate easy access to IDP locations by the NHRC; were provided with further guidance on core protection principles including Community-Based Outreach outside Camps, Age, Gender and Diversity Policy and Understanding Community-Based Protection. A schedule for monitoring including most affected LGAs (Fufore and Girei) was also shared with UNHCR by supervisor.

Protection monitoring in Song, Gombi, Hong and Maiha LGAs revealed lack of access to health services, children out of school, denial of humanitarian assistance to IDPs by host communities and discrimination against IDPs in host communities. Awareness raising sessions on fundamental human rights and channels in which those rights can be violated and protected reached **218** IDPs in Gombi, Hong and Song LGAs.

IDP Protection Action Groups were established in Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Hong, Maiha, Yola North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa State through UNHCR project implemented by NHRC. UNHCR will train the groups in the coming reporting periods.

Protection Coordination

National: A joint mission of the Global Protection, Shelter and CCCM Clusters facilitated by UNHCR conducted a weekly-long mission in Nigeria from **7** September to assess coordination capacity and resources; share guidance, information, best practices and implications of the scaling up of coordination support to sector coordination. The team met with IDPs in Maiduguri including in Madinatu, New Prison and Muna Garage host communities & NYSC camp in Borno State; and interacted with stakeholders including NEMA, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs.

The National PSWG met in Abuja on September 28th, which was led by the co-chairs of the Borno PSWG. Main highlights of the meeting were discussions on protection issues stemming from return. It was acknowledged that return might be driven by IDPs themselves and that the government has been trying to facilitate such requests. Way forward discussed is to strengthen engagement with authorities and establish an information-sharing and coordination framework with the government. Discussions considered the possibility of a standard return package. Representatives of the IDP house committee on IDPs, Refugees and North East Initiative attended the PSWG meeting and provided a briefing as to the process of domestication of the Kamapala Convention, recommending the need to engage with the Senate.

Borno: Borno PSWG, led by UNHCR, held a meeting in Maiduguri. Meeting highlights included the activation of the Housing, Land and Property Sub-Working Group, to be led by the Ministry of Land and Survey and Norwegian Refugee Council; the agreement as to initiating an audit of presence and interventions of PSWG members to assess accountability and responsibility of PSWG members; as well as information on the ongoing PSWG assessment of returning IDPs to Dikwa, Mafa and Konduga.





Access to Justice Roundtable in Abuja
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Access to Justice

National: In Abuja, the Federal Ministry of Justice and UNHCR co-hosted a Roundtable on Access to Justice for IDPs on the 27th & 28th September. Over **60** justice sector stakeholders attended from Borno, Adamawa and FCT. The purpose of the Roundtable was to create a forum for bilateral discussion between Federal and State level actors on the issue and to develop a strategic set of recommendations for the implementation of Access to Justice Activities.

Taraba: The Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) in collaboration with the UNHCR Field Unit conducted group legal counselling for 184 internally displaced women, adolescent and girls in ATC IDP location in Ardo Kola LGA.

Borno: On 23rd of September UNHCR carried out a mobile legal clinic to Bama. The Chairman of Maiduguri Branch of Nigerian Bar Association and the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice of Borno State participated in the visit. The event was held within the framework of "Legal Protection for IDPs" project, jointly implemented by UNHCR and NBA Maiduguri. The aim of the visit was to provide group legal counseling to IDPs in Bama camp, identify their legal needs and plan relevant responses. Around **200** IDPs benefited from the mobile clinic in Bama, 50% of them being female. Key legal issues identified through the mobile clinic were separation of family members due to arrest by the military of males and loss of civil documentation, including property titles and inheritance issues.

Material Protection-based Assistance

Adamawa: UNHCR distributed **200** dignity kits to women and girls in St. Theresa camp and **100** mats to the IDPs in Malkohi camp. UNHCR also provided **557** women, released by the military, with NFIs as part of its access to justice project.

Statelessness and Engagement with ECOWAS (National)

UNHCR Nigeria, in collaboration with the West African Civil Society Forum (WACSOF), on 9 September 2016 launched a project "Reducing risk of Statelessness in Nigeria through research, advocacy and empowerment/sensitization of National authorities, Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders." The project is expected to address factual information gap on the scope of statelessness in Nigeria and contribute to evidence-based advocacy and multi stakeholder sensitization/awareness.

Planning is ongoing for two Workshops on: The Role of ECOWAS Parliamentarian in addressing Statelessness and Internal Displacement Challenges in the ECOWAS Sub Region, 5 October, 2016; and National Action Plan to End Statelessness in Nigeria-Workshop from 8-10 November, 2016.

Livelihood Intervention

Borno: UNHCR has carried out final checks on the new UNHCR Livelihood center in Bama Local Government Authority (LGA). The project is completed and ready for commissioning. The livelihood project will target vulnerable single-female headed households for skills acquisition to strengthen resilience and prevent negative coping mechanisms.

Adamawa: The first phase of UNHCR livelihood project implemented by American University of Nigeria (AUN) which commenced on 25th August, 2016 was concluded. **500** vulnerable IDPs and host community women and men from Fufore, Girie, Yola North and Yola South LGAs were trained: **300** on tailoring, shoemaking, waste to wealth and creating with threads and 200 on financial literacy.

Nigerian Returnees

UNHCR's intervention to returnees from Cameroon and Niger includes supporting the monitoring of return movement and profiling of returning Nigerians, providing targeted assistance to returning Nigerians, developing the capacity of key stakeholders to the response and advocating for conditions of returns to comply with International legal norms.

Borno: In 2016, Nigerians who had previously sought refuge in Cameroon around the Fotokol, Far North area, began streaming back into Gamboru Ngala within Ngala LGA in Nigeria. In response, UNHCR is collaborating with Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to register returnees in Gamboru Ngala. As of September 2016, a total of **90,572** individuals had been registered who crossed over the border in 2016 to Gamboru Ngala, Nigeria.

Yobe: In view of the increasing movement of Nigerian returnees into Yobe State from Niger, UNHCR partnered with the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) Comptroller in Yobe State to initiate registration of returnees in Geidam and Gashua. NIS has thus far registered over **20,045** returnees from Niger.

Adamawa: UNHCR, in collaboration with Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) has registered a total of **22,098** Nigerian returnees from Cameroon to Adamawa State from August 2015 through the first half of 2016.

Protection Assessments

Adamawa, Yobe & Taraba: UNHCR led Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) Participatory Protection Assessments in Adamawa, Yobe and Taraba States in July in order to have a holistic picture of protection concerns and severity of issues in the most affected displacement sites, including both host communities, return areas and formal camps, to prioritize the most urgent issues for targeted assistance. In Adamawa State, outcomes of the Protection Assessment were presented at the Humanitarian Coordination Forum (HCF) meeting in Yola. A follow up one-day interactive meeting will be organized to consolidate and adopt recommendations and action points by all humanitarian actors to address protection concerns. In Taraba, findings have been finalized and shared with PSWG members for validation, before external release. Finalization of assessment findings are being completed. Outcomes of the three assessments will be shortly consolidated into an external report for wide distribution.

Returning IDPs

UNHCR continues to closely monitor the return of IDPs to LGAs of origin (Dikwa, Konduga and Mafa). The Protection Sector Working Group, led by UNHCR, has conducted a focus group discussion to assess IDP views on return. Reports from the government indicate that it is facilitating the request of IDPs to return. A return policy framework on voluntary returns and terms of reference have been developed by the PSWG for multi-sectoral relocation committee. Since the return movement started in Borno state, an estimated **5,000** IDPs have returned to the three LGAs in Dikwa, Konduga and Mafa.

Shelter

Borno: 400 shelter units in Madinatu host community, Borno State have been completed as planned. A multi-functional team will undertake a quality assurance exercise and also confirm the number of units constructed.

Construction of **19** family shelter blocks have commenced in NYSC Camp out of which **15** have been completed.

Following several interactions with the Military Commander in Bama, Borno State UNHCR has secured new space to construct additional emergency shelter for IDPs. The Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR) will start working on the project immediately.

Construction of additional **37** blocks of family shelters is ongoing in Sulummri host community in Borno State by UNHCR through its implementing partner INTERSOS.

The design of a site plan for additional space in Bakassi camp to construct additional shelter for those families sleeping outside was completed and the construction will commence immediately. Additionally, the design and costing of Protection Desk center for UNHCR to be constructed in both camps and new liberated areas has been completed.

Benue: In anticipation of the opening of UNHCR Dauda shelters in Benue State, UNHCR in collaboration with BENGONET organised and facilitated a one-day stakeholders' meeting to develop a guidance note for the operation of the shelters. During the meeting, UNHCR sensitized participants on the role of the State in internal displacement.



Capacity Building

Borno: 181 staff of four local NGO implementing partners (BAMCOPI, G-CASI, CCEPI and SAHEI) as well as SEMA and NEMA staff were trained on round 3 of the vulnerability screening exercise, which is now ongoing in the newly liberated areas in Borno state. The 4-day comprehensive training took place from 21 to 24 September in Maiduguri and was led by UNHCR staff, with sessions also facilitated by IRC, UNICEF and UNFPA. The training included the following sessions: vulnerability screening overview; findings from round 1 and round 2 of the screening; credibility of information & data confidentiality; screening methodology; child protection principles; sexual and gender-based violence principles; data collection methodology; and practical determinations of vulnerability. In order for screeners to participate in the vulnerability screening exercise, they had to pass two separate quizzes testing knowledge of identification of vulnerability definitions as well as identifications of IDPs and returnees. The passage rate for the first qualifying test was **73%** and the second quiz was **99%**, showing a clear understanding of the core elements of protection principles applicable to the exercise. All screeners signed an oath of confidentiality and ethical conduct before embarking on the vulnerability screening.

The 4-day training included one day which solely focused on community-based protection monitoring, which was led by IRC. The training provided participants from implementing partners BAMCOPI, G-CASI, CCEPI and SAHEI with practical knowledge of community entry, engagement, mobilization, identification of protection concerns/risks and protection mainstreaming. Apart from acting as screeners for the vulnerability screening, participants from the local NGOs will be working within newly accessible communities and camps to form Protection Action Groups (PAGs) and assist the communities in identifying and responding to their own protection risks/incidents.

Taraba: 195 individuals were also trained in peace building and protection under the UNHCR/IPCR “Community peace building and community coping mechanisms” Project; in Taraba State.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Borno: After a day's visit to Monguno, Borno State, the UNHCR shelter expert on mission to Maiduguri recommends the initiation of a discussion with International Organization for Migration (IOM) as part of the CCCM/Shelter and NFI Sector. It was further recommended that there is a need to setup a Camp Coordination, Camp, Management (CCCM) site mechanism to profile all existing sites in Monguno town and identify current needs and gaps in each sector. Further need to support the LGA Chairman as the Government representative in establishing a light coordination mechanism to share information and facilitate access of populations in need to humanitarian assistance currently accessed in organized camps only. UNHCR should assess with the Local government the needs for relocation from schools and verify locations where IDPs would be moved and then identify how best the Refugee Agency can assist. However there needs to be, as a first step, a formal request and plan shared by the Government inviting Agencies to assist in the relocation plan.

Adamawa: UNHCR organized a three-day CCCM training from 26 – 28 September 2016. Thirty (30) participants from ADSEMA, NEMA, NHRC, NRCS and Vigilante groups attended. The purpose for the training was to improve participants' knowledge in camp coordination and camp management. The training was facilitated by UNHCR, NEMA and JNI. Topics covered included roles and responsibilities; principles and approaches – protection; principles, practice and coordination; standards and settlement design; care and maintenance; information management and camp closure.



Refugee Operation

Protection

Adamawa: UNHCR facilitated the release of four refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) detained by the Nigerian Immigration Service in Yola. They arrived at Jamtari Beel border post in Adamawa State. They have since been transferred from Yola to Lagos. The four were already recognized in Central Africa Republic.

Lagos: UNHCR Representative to Nigeria and ECOWAS met with refugee leaders in Lagos. The meeting afforded the leaders the opportunity to raise issues affecting the refugee community in Lagos and for the Representative to share information concerning the refugee operation in Nigeria in general.

A monitoring visit to SGBV survivor under the alternative care of a non-governmental organization was conducted with action now is being taken to provide financial support to continue with education as well as refer the minor to ICRC for family tracing efforts. Another minor refugee was interviewed for preparations of a Best Interest Assessment on foster care arrangement. A protection mission was further deployed to Ijebu-Ode for counseling of refugees, with **22** persons individually interviewed and ongoing follow up.

In Abuja 8 asylum seekers were registered, comprising 6 Syrians and Congolese (DR).

Registration

Abuja: In Abuja **8** asylum seekers were registered, comprising of **6** Syrians and **2** Congolese (DR).

Lagos: **19** asylum seekers were registered during the period under review including **17** Congolese (DR) and **2** Togolese citizens. **8** ID cards were renewed while **1** new one was issued.

Material assistance

Follow-up was made on four cases referred for secondary health assistance. While one case has been concluded, three others are still pending.



CONTACTS

Angele Dikongue-Atangana, UNHCR Representative to Nigeria & ECOWAS,
DIKONGUE@unhcr.org, Tel: +234 (0) 92916667; Cell: +234 8181530428.

Mr. Hanson Ghandi Tamfu, External Relations / PI Officer BO Abuja, TAMFU@unhcr.org, Tel:
+234 (0) 8090359400; Cell: +234 9027573068.