

North-East Situation Update

06 -21 July 2019

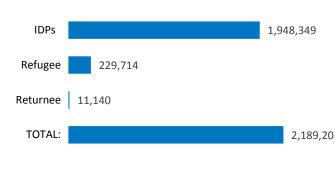
2,739 Nigeria refugees in Cameroon registered for voluntary repatriation to Adamawa State.

201 families of 756 Individuals IDPs relocated from the Teacher Village Camp to the Stadium Camp in Maiduguri on 06 and 10 July, 2019

1,200 temporary shelters worn out or destroyed have been rehabilitated, to accommodate 2400 IDPs in Bakassi camp.

POPULATION OF CONCERN

Host Countries



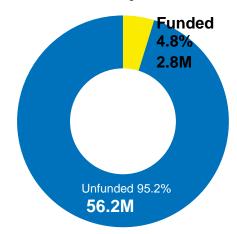
^{*} IDPs referred to the number of IDPs in the States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe provided by IOM through DTM report.

Refugees: number of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger Returnee: number of returnees from Cameroon, Niger and Chad from January to March 2019.

FUNDING (AS OF 09 JULY)

USD 59 M

requested for the North-East Nigeria situation





Relocation of IDP from TVC camp to Stadium camp. @UNHCR July 2019

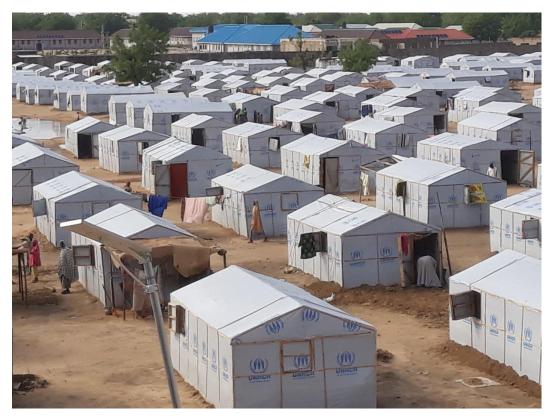


Update On Achievements

Operational Context

The Insurgency continued to pose a security threat to civilian, humanitarian and military forces in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States. On 07 July, 13 civilian casualties were reported in Gajiganna village, located 50 km from Maiduguri. They were caught up in the fight between the insurgents and the military troops. On 19 June, six humanitarian aid workers from the international NGO Action Against Hunger (ACF) were kidnapped and their driver killed after their vehicle was ambushed on their way to Damasak, Borno State. Later that day, in Yobe State, twenty (20) soldiers and their colonel were killed in an ambush between their base in Benisheikh and a neighboring locality. On 19 July the military troops reported the death of 11 insurgents that were fleeing after having attacked some military personnel in Borno State.

On 14 July, the Governor of Borno State announced his intent to organize an economic summit to develop a blueprint for economic recovery as part of the post insurgency development strategies. From 16 to 18 July, the 2nd Lake Chad Basin Commission Governors Forum was held in Niamey, Niger to find a holistic approach in the fight against insurgency, and ensure stability, peace and sustainable development in the Lake Chad Basin. During his visit to Niamey, the Governor of Borno State met with refugees to reassure them of his effort to secure their areas of origin in preparation for their return. He also donated 10,000 bags of assorted grains to support their food needs.



Emergency shelter at the Stadium camp. @UNHCR, Dieguen, July 2019



Achievements



In Borno State - on 6 and 10 July 2019, UNHCR and its partner GISCOR, and the Camp Coordination Camp Management (CCCM) cluster and, relocated 201 IDP families of 756 individuals from Teacher Village Camp (TVC) to Mohammed Goni camp also known as Stadium Camp in Maiduguri. 68 percent of the newly relocated were 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. Shelter was allocated to the families starting with the most vulnerable. The newly arrived need non-food items (NFI); cooking pot, mat and bathing soap. Protection Monitors were tasked to ensure access to nutritive food items and antenatal care to lactating and pregnant women.

In Banki, 58 families of 156 refugees from Minawao camp and Kolofata, Cameroon, spontaneously returned to reunite with their family members in the camp. They are currently staying at the reception center along with other 60 families who has arrived previously. They were assisted with food. UNHCR is working to assist them with shelter and non-food items.

Access to justice in Banki is a challenge. In the absence of the government court system and the police force, the community leaders resolve the conflicts. However, cases of domestic violence and matrimonial (divorces and bigamy) are beyond their competence. For the former, there is no functional police station – they have been deployed to assist military forces in the fight against insurgency. For the latter, the community leaders cannot pronounce the dissolution of a union, especially in contentious cases. Divorce certificates are granted by the Shariah Court available only in Maiduguri. UNHCR is working to build the capacity of community leaders in Banki to resolve legal matters objectively, and to distinguish them from those that cannot be resolved amicably.

Protection monitoring revealed two trending protection issues: freedom of movement and witchcraft. IDPs and returnees with businesses out of Banki reported paying substantial fees to move in and out Banki. The matter was resolved after advocacy and follow up to police authorities; the passes are free and the process to acquire passes were simplified. UNHCR and partners are following up the case of five women that were assaulted for practising witchcraft.

In Adamawa State; protection monitoring in 690 families within the communities of Madagali and Michika uncovered 28 child protection cases and 29 children with specific needs. The cases were referred for appropriate follow-ups.

In Yobe State, UNHCR and partner conducted awareness-raising sessions on Malaria prevention, sustainable development through farming, sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response, and flood prevention. This session targeted 480 persons of concern - Men 97; Women 251; Girls 85; Boys 47- in communities within the LGA of Gujba and Damaturu. Also in Gujba LGA, after sensitizing parent on the danger of exposing school-age children to hawking, 11 children were registered in school.

RETURNEES RESPONSE

Preparations for Voluntary Repatriation from Cameroon

As part of the ongoing preparations for the voluntary repatriation of over one hundred thousand Nigerian refugees from Cameroon to Adamawa State, North-Eastern Nigeria, a Technical Working Group (TWG) meeting was held in Yola, capital of the Adamawa State from 08 to 09 July. The TWG meeting was called to assess the readiness of the Parties to proceed with the voluntary repatriation of 2,739 refugees who agreed to immediately return to Nigeria, and to agree on a tentative timeline to start with the repatriation exercise. During the TWG meeting, Adamawa State reiterated its willingness to support and facilitate their returns and reintegration. TWG members



also agreed to expedite and complete the rehabilitation work at the Transit and the Reception facilities before end August, the scheduled time to begin the repatriation exercise.

UNHCR in collaboration with the partners ADSEMA, IOM and NRC conducted an assessment in areas of return where refugees chose to repatriate namely; Mubi North, Mubi South, Gombi, Hong and Maiha LGA. They wanted to ascertain the capacity of these host communities to absorb the returnees from Cameroon. Focus Group Discussion organized with the community leaders highlighted several issues: the deplorable school infrastructures, the shortage of learning materials and the lack of road network which hampers access to healthcare facilities. They also evoked the lack of appropriate sanitation facilities in homes which exposes communities to health risks. They recommended to the Government of Nigeria through the TWG, to channel resources to support the rehabilitation of community facilities such as schools, health facilities, and road networks, to make the reintegration of returnees in the host communities an opportunity not a burden; for Adamawa State Emergency Management Services (ADSEMA) to convene information sharing and awareness-raising town hall meetings with the communities and their leader to discuss on the repatriation exercise. UNHCR agreed to re-activate the Repatriation Task Force meeting and to ensure the effective participation of humanitarian actors in the repatriation exercise.

Sexual Gender-Based Violence activities

UNHCR received keys of an furnished, ultra-model Integrated Women and Girls safe space in the Stadium Camp. UNHCR also undertook a field visit in MMC to survey locations to establish three additional women and girl spaces in Dalori 1, Gubio and Bakassi IDP camps.

Through a joint effort, UNHCR and partners (BOWDI, GISCOR) conducted mass awareness on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Prevention, typology and the referral pathway with a special focus on child hawking, child marriage and



domestic violence in Borno State, notably in Stadium, Gubio and Bakassi camps in Maiguduri LGA, and in Pulka and Bama LGAs. Three hundred and fifty (350) men, women, boys, and girls were reached during this awareness campaign.

In Yobe State: UNHCR managed cases three typology SGBV cases: rape, divorce, and denial of resources and underage marriage. UNHCR and partner intervened to facilitate the responses. Medical and psychosocial assistance was provided to the rape survivors while the perpetrators were placed under police custody. Victims of the second typology were referred to the community and religious leaders for further action, and for the third, the protection monitoring team sensitized parents in the community on the dangers of forced marriage and the importance of girl.



In 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. These accommodated 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.

In Adamawa State, UNHCR and partner NHRC assessed shelter needs in Malkohi. A total of 135 vulnerable families were identified for possible intervention during the vulnerability household surveys.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

On 11 and 12 July, the CCCM Sector conducted a Capacity Building workshop.

The sector participated to the development of the strategic orientation for the coming NHF allocation.

The camps are crowded and lack space for expansion. To address those issues, the sector advocated for the plot of lands to relocate IDPs and returnees in the Monguno, Bama and Maiduguri LGAs. During this reporting period, the sector organized join site visit with the Local authorities and signed the authorization for the temporary use of land in a certain location such as Monguno. In the three LGAs, space was identified to construct new shelters. In Monguno, 2,500 shelters will be constructed, in Bama 500 shelters in the camp, and 1,000 at the expansion of the camp. In Maiduguri, a plot with the capacity to relocate 1,000 families was identified at the outskirt of the urban city and submitted to the attention of the governor through the Ministry of Land.

In Banki, UNHCR and partner INTERSOS provided shelter to 57 families whose houses were flooded. The community was mobilized to dig drainage and sand filling the most affected locations. These are temporary measures, for a drainage system need to be constructed to avoid future flooding.



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE

To improve IDPs protection safety net, 800 families from six LGAs; Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika, Madagali, Yola North and Yola South (300 female-headed families and 500 male-headed families) benefitted from the agricultural input distribution: maize, cowpeas and groundnuts seedling. Beneficiaries from five (5) out of those 6 LGA received fertilizer, herbicide and a 25kg knapsack sprayer. Madagali LGA had banned the use of fertilizer.

In 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.

Contacts:

Alexander Kishara, Head of Sub-Office Maiduguri, North-East Nigeria

Email: kishara@unhcr.org; Mobile: +234 908 744 7516

Danielle Dieguen, Reporting Officer, Sub-Office Maiduguri, North-East Nigeria

Email: dieguend@unhcr.org; Mobile: +234 908 739 6086