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Nigerian Returnees

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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: The Cameroonian government has further identified over **67,000** Nigerians who returned from Northern Cameroon mainly at the Fotokol border to Gamboru Ngala, Borno State from January through April 2016. In response, UNHCR is collaborating with Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) to register returnees in Gamboru Ngala. As of July 2016, NIS has registered over **40,000** returnees, with registration ongoing.

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 **20,000** 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 Coordination

National: The National PSWG met on August 1st at UNHCR in Abuja, focusing discussions around finalization of the protection sector micro plan for newly accessible areas in Borno by UNHCR, a discussion concerning the protection implications of food distribution in Borno by WFP and a briefing on law and policy developments for domestication of the Kampala Convention by CISLAC. UNHCR provided a briefing on the creation of its access to justice program and the roundtable that took place launching the program in Maiduguri, led by UNHCR, Nigerian Bar Association and the justice sector.

Borno: PSWG Borno met on 14 July at IOM office in Maiduguri, discussing key issues including the protection assessment findings in Bama, Monguno and Konduga, the protection micro plan for newly accessible areas and the summary of outcomes from the UNHCR vulnerability screening and the Regional Protection Dialogue. Discussion further focused upon supplementing the referral pathway for Borno with additional focal point information, including for legal access to justice interventions by UNHCR/Nigerian Bar Association, UNICEF's newly hired case management focal point and National Human Rights Commission supervisor for human rights abuses.

Taraba: PSWG Taraba met at the Taraba SEMA office on 27 July to discuss the coordination of key protection interventions in the state, including: the UNHCR partnership with Institute for Peace and

Conflict Resolution to sensitize IDPs and host community members on peace-building principles; the databank being established for SEMA in collaboration with UNHCR; and the need for harmonization of assessments and for partners to join in.

Adamawa: In Yola, the issue of relocating IDPs rescued from liberated areas who are currently hosted in Mubi bricks settlement to a temporary area is being considered, given the fact Mubi bricks center has resumed its activities. UNHCR is following up this movement closely.

Yobe: PSWG Yobe met on July 10th at the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development in Damaturu, pertinently discussing UNHCR and SEMA's joint visit to Kukareta and Kasesa camps on July 9th in order to assess the general state of the humanitarian and protection situation. SEMA was urged by protection partners to recognize Kukareta and Kasesa informal sites as formal camps to facilitate the scaling up of needed humanitarian assistance to the camps. Protection partners were further advised to assist in life-saving interventions in the informal sites, including with critical livelihood assistance. The plight of IDPs staying within host communities was also discussed, with actors made aware of the overstretched demand on resources placed on IDPs within such sites and vast resulting needs. The criticality of Critical SGBV and CP referral pathway modalities were also discussed.

Protection Assessments

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.

The PSWG Adamawa Participatory Protection Assessment in was conducted from July 9 – 15, 2016. The assessment targeted 36 wards of the eight Local Government Areas (LGAs) most affected by the Boko Haram insurgency: five LGAs Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South and Girei with majority of its population being returnees and few pockets of IDPs, as well as three LGAs of Yola North, Yola South and Fufore in formal and informal sites and host communities. As Adamawa State is largely at the stage of fulfilling durable solutions to displacement and insurgency, the rapid assessment focused upon return areas. The assessment was conducted by 68 screeners broken into seven teams, including PSWG members such as ADSEMA, NEMA, NHRC, DRC, IOM, FHI360 and PSWG Secretariat, under the supervision of UNHCR. Key findings are being drafted and validated by members of the Adamawa PSWG, including recommendations and follow-up actions.

The PSWG Taraba Participatory Protection Assessment was conducted in three LGAs of Jalingo, Ardo Kola and Gassol. 16 screeners conducted the exercise, including participants from Nigerian Red Cross Society, National Human Rights Commission and members of the PSWG. There are no official camps in Taraba State, with IDPs living in host communities and camp-like settlements. As such, the assessment took place in the most affected areas, with the greatest IDP concentrations.

Serious protection risks and trends including sexual violence and exploitation and a range of physical/safety protection risks have been identified by the PSWG assessments, with the formal report concerning the findings forthcoming





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Legal Assistance

Borno: The Access to Justice Project for IDPs was launched by UNHCR in collaboration with the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA) on 27 July 2016, by the Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice in Borno state, who noted that the project is “a right move at a right time.” The Chief Judge of the State declared two court-free days to enable all magistrates in Borno to attend the two-day event, including the launch on 27 and a round table on 28 July 2016. 160 people attended on day one and 110 on day two. The roundtable discussed a wide range of challenges and proposed solutions, like timely filing and adjudication of IDPs cases, discrimination against female victims of Boko Haram, sensitization on legal rights and freedom of movement for IDPs, especially in liberated areas. A roundtable of

experts on access to justice at the national level, to be co-hosted by UNHCR and the Ministry of Justice, is being planned to hold in Abuja in September with major stakeholders included.

Abuja: UNHCR legal expert met with Senior Special Advisor to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of the Federation at the Federal Ministry of Justice on potential areas of collaboration on legal assistance for IDPs. UNHCR gave a breakdown of legal projects already being implemented, highlighting achievements. The Special Advisor noted the readiness of the Ministry of Justice to work with UNHCR, discussing a potential Memorandum of Understanding to establish the framework for the collaboration.

CCCM

Borno: The first phase of a comprehensive CCCM training in Maiduguri was conducted from 26 to 28 July 2016. 25 participants who are camp managers from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and IDP leaders in camps attended the three day training, gaining capacity in core CCCM and protection principles, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection issues as well as protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. The second part of the training will be conducted from 1 to 2 August 2016.

CCCM Capacity Building

Borno: UNHCR in collaboration with NEMA and SEMA conducted Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) training for Military Officers managing Monguno, Bama and Banki IDPs camps in newly accessible areas of Borno State. In Monguno, 24 (9 female, 15 male) people attended the training including 8 military officers, 8 CJTF, 2 BAM COPI staff and 6 IDP leaders who form the Community Based Protection Action Group (CBPAG). The training in Bama comprised 36 participants from Bama and Banki camps, including 5 military officers and 6 IDP leaders from Banki camp, 14 military officers and 9 IDP leaders from Bama (3 female, 33 male).




Vulnerability Screening and the targeted Material Protection-Based Assistance

Konduga LGA, Borno: UNHCR distributed protection-based material assistance to 1,239 households comprised of 10,239 most vulnerable IDPs in Konduga LGA identified by the vulnerability screening exercise, including pregnant women, lactating mothers, elderly, single/female headed households, unaccompanied minors/separated children and persons with chronic illnesses. Protection-based kits are comprised of 12 items including solar lanterns, dignity kits, mats, blankets, slippers, antiseptic and detergent soaps, mosquito nets, cooking sets and jerry cans. UNHCR also referred an additional 78 women at risk cases registered through the UNHCR vulnerability screening to UNFPA for receipt of further dignity items. The distribution was conducted after a profiling of the most vulnerable IDPs was conducted in partnership with a local organization, Bama Community Peace Education (BAM COPI).

Bakassi Camp, Borno: UNHCR distributed protection-based materials to 300 households of 2,215 individuals relocated to UNHCR's 140 shelters in Bakassi camp. The distribution was conducted in collaboration with NEMA, SEMA, security officials and IDP leaders.

Biafra host community, Borno: Protection-based material assistance was provided for 50 venerable households of 1,281 individual IDPs in Biafra host community, receiving a distribution package to meet their heightened vulnerabilities.

NFI 10,239
Vulnerable IDPs in Konduga identified

 2,215
of IDPs relocated to shelters

Livelihood Intervention

Borno: A livelihood assessment was conducted by UNHCR in Konduga LGA in Borno. UNHCR observed established group projects attended by both IDPs and host community in noddle making, knitting, barbing saloon, fish net making and tailoring. Newly deployed UNHCR livelihood consultant will be planning a targeted livelihood intervention.



 Shelter Intervention

Borno: On 30 July 2016, construction of 550 family shelter units in Bakassi camp was completed by UNHCR in partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and INTERSOS. The units can accommodate 1,100 households.

In Biafra displacement site, the construction of 48 family block shelters have been completed during the reporting period. All makeshift shelters have been replaced with UNHCR family shelter blocks. A roofed space for a communal kitchen has also been completed, drainage work is ongoing and expected to be completed shortly.

Area	Total Planned	Completed	Pending	Expected date of completion
Bakassi	550	550	-	
New Prison	175	175	-	
Biafra	48	48	-	
CBN	188	124	64	August 2016
Total	961	612	349	

The UNHCR shelter team participated in a site assessment at Muna Garage host community area together with UNICEF and INTERSOS for the new arrivals as requested. Construction of a transit center by UNHCR in partnership with INTERSOS commenced in mid-July to provide accommodation to the IDPs who are still sleeping outside. UNHCR joined Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), IOM, OCHA, NEMA, Bama local government officials and the military command to conduct a shelter assessment for emergency shelter in Bama camp. The purpose was to identify a suitable area for commencing emergency shelter construction. Three sites that can take approximately 253 emergency shelter were shown to the team, with partners now coordinating over plans. Further, the Commissioner of MRRR has given his approval for UNHCR to proceed with the construction of a shelter project for IDPs in Dikwa camp.

Adamawa: Shelter construction at the New Prison Site is proceeding, with completion projected shortly.

 Statelessness and ECOWAS Collaboration (Abuja)

UNHCR has succeeded in getting a proposed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Action Plan between UNHCR and ECOWAS Parliament approved by UNHCR Headquarters and the ECOWAS Parliament. Headquarters also approved a joint proposed Workshop on Responsibility and Action: The Role of Parliamentarians in Addressing Statelessness and Internal Displacement Challenges in ECOWAS sub-region by UNHCR and ECOWAS Parliament.

 Refugee Operations**Registration:**

Five asylum seekers were registered during the period of review. They were made up of 2 Congolese (DR), 1 Central African, 1 Sudanese and 1 Turkish.

Resettlement:

2 Resettlement Registration Forms were updated following the complementary interview for 2 refugees from Chad and Congo (DR) for possible resettlement submission.

Feedback was provided on a Congolese resettlement case reviewed by Regional Resettlement Unit in Dakar following the submission from Nigeria. The case is now accepted as finalized for submission by the Regional Resettlement Unit.

Livelihood and Medical Interventions:

18 Livelihood support request forms have been received by the National Commission for Refugees (NCRF) from refugees, with the support of UNHCR. The forms have been handed over to Justice Development and Peace Commission (JDPC) so that the Livelihood Assistant can work on the forms so far received.

Follow-up was made by UNHCR with the partner social workers on 3 medical cases referred for secondary health care. One of the cases has been assisted by partners with the cost of medical test in line with UNHCR's health referral standard operating procedure.

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