

# North-East Nigeria Operational Update

January 2024

UNHCR and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (CCCM) **reached 9,274 individuals with various** awareness and, sensitisation sessions, complaints and feedback, social mobilization, focus group discussions, and other community-based complaints mechanisms.

UNHCR and its partners Camp Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR) and Caritas **reached 10,760 individuals (1905 households) through protection monitoring activities.** This ensured the safety, dignity, and rights of displaced populations were upheld and addressed effectively.

UNHCR and the Nigerian Immigration Service conducted border monitoring, recording **6,887 new arrivals (1,902 families)** across **Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States**, to safeguard human rights, identify risks, and ensure the well-being of affected populations during their border crossings.



*Shehu Sanda Kyarimi Primary School Maiduguri is one of the academic institutions supported by UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, to encourage the education of children in the crisis-affected North East Nigeria @UNHCR/Francis Garriba.*

# Operational Highlights

- In January, **Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) States faced rising security incidents primarily caused by non-state armed groups (NSAG) activities.** For example, there were cases of improvised explosive device (IED) explosions, illegal vehicle checkpoints, armed attacks, killings, abductions for ransom, petty crimes, and civil unrest.
- In Borno State, **NSAGs planted IEDs along the Bama-Banki, Bama-Pulka-Gwoza, Maiduguri-Gubio-Damasak, Maiduguri-Damboa, Maiduguri-Monguno, Maiduguri-Dikwa-Ngala, and Damaturu-Gujba major supply routes,** killing commuters, which included IDPs and host community members as they sought to rebuild their lives. They also persistently attacked forcibly displaced populations on the outskirts of garrison towns such as Banki, Bama, Dikwa, Damboa, and Monguno. NSAGs equally set up illegal vehicle checkpoints on main supply routes, targeting security forces and forcibly displaced populations.
- During the month, **fire razed shelters, food, non-food items (NFIs), and other valuables worth millions at the main market and Water Board IDP camp** in Monguno Local Government Authority (LGA) of Borno State, Abasha market in Damaturu, and Gombi grain market in Adamawa State. This exacerbated the suffering and pain of the forcibly displaced populations in the BAY States, especially at a time when the humanitarian community is confronted with a shortfall in resources.
- In January 2024, **a total of 98 safety and security incidents were recorded in the BAY States,** including NSAG attacks, abduction, illegal vehicle checkpoints, IED explosions, crime, and civil unrest. At least **114 forcibly displaced people and host community members were affected.**
- UNHCR **supported the National Bureau of Statistics during the latter's field-level data collection to study the causes and consequences of internal displacement,** government countermeasures against it, how forcibly displaced people are rehabilitated and reintegrated into society, and the lessons learned from their experiences. The pilot study is being conducted in seven States of the Federation, including Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Benue, Katsina, Nasarawa, and Sokoto.

## POPULATION MOVEMENT

- In January 2024, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) indicated that **11,008 individuals were displaced across Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) States, an increase from 4,121 individuals reported in December.** The displaced populations included 3,758 new arrivals recorded in Borno, 7,234 in Adamawa, and 16 in Yobe. As was the case in December 2023, most displacements were triggered by NSAG attacks, poor living conditions, efforts to reunite with families, military operations, the quest for an enhanced security environment and the search for access to humanitarian assistance.
- During border monitoring in January 2024, UNHCR and Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) **recorded 6,887 new arrivals (1902 families) across the BAY States,** including in Damasak, Pulka, and Ngala locations of Borno State, and Sahuda, Michika, and Wuro-Alhaji in Adamawa. These included **6,614 spontaneous refugee returnees (1,764 families) from Cameroon, Niger, Chad, and other countries, as well as 273** asylum seekers (138 households) from Cameroon and Niger. Over 90 per cent of the spontaneous refugee returnees reported that they were not registered in their countries of asylum. Most of the asylum seekers, including female-

headed households, pregnant and lactating mothers, and people with serious medical conditions and disabilities, fled mainly because of attacks, kidnapping and abduction for ransom, the desire to reunite with their families, need to access better services and livelihoods opportunities in Nigeria, and quest for household items, livelihood training, food, and shelter amongst other things.

- In January 2024, **UNHCR's CCCM partner INTERSOS and the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) profiled 343 Cameroonian asylum seekers (90 households)** in Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, and Mubi South LGAs of the State. These asylum seekers fled from Dawazaq, Wupai, Hitawa, Tourou, and Mokolo communities in the Far North Region of Cameroon following heightened attacks by NSAGs on the local communities.
- During the month, **the Borno State Government facilitated the relocation of 448 IDP households from the International Secondary School Camp in Ngala town to their ancestral home of Logumane within Ngala LGA.** It was reported that the government provided assistance in the form of food, non-food items, and cash to the relocated families.



## PROTECTION

### PROTECTION SECTOR COORDINATION

In January, UNHCR and its Protection Monitoring partner, the Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR) led Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) coordination meetings in 10 locations in Borno State. During the month, UNHCR and the relevant State authorities co-chaired the PSWG coordination meetings in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, during which participants identified and discussed gaps and challenges while recommending solution-oriented actions for implementation.

- On 29 January 2024, the **Protection Sector produced an advocacy note focused on the relocation of IDPs from ISS Camp Ngala to Logumane by the Borno State Government** and the Protection concerns related to these movements. **The note** provided recommendations for the government of Borno, donors, the humanitarian community, and Protection partners to ensure voluntary and informed relocations that uphold the rights of the affected population throughout the relocations and assistance provision.
- The protection sector **organised a camp closure strategy development workshop with Protection partners in Maiduguri, Borno state, between 30-31 January 2024.** During the workshop, partners discussed the protection concerns related to the closure of camps, agreed on modalities to ensure that protection interventions continue amidst the closure of camps, and drafted a comprehensive Camp Closure Strategy for Borno state that aimed to ensure continued protection response to the affected population in return areas, existing camps and areas of local integration where feasible.

### PROTECTION BY PRESENCE, PROTECTION MONITORING

- In the face of the challenging security situation in most parts of the North East in January, **UNHCR and all its partners continued to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection services** to reduce risks and address the concerns of IDPs, asylum seekers, returnees, and host community members in the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States. The assistance targeted mostly vulnerable populations with noticeable and urgent needs.



- UNHCR and its partners, Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR) and Caritas, **reached 10,760 individuals (1905 households) through protection monitoring activities.** They also recorded 61 protection incidents with such risk factors as unfavourable economic conditions and increased NSAG attacks.
- In January, the UNHCR and National Human Rights Commission **provided human rights awareness to 5,254 IDPs, returnees, and host community members in BAY States.** Through the visits, both organisations sought to understand better the human rights situation and concerns of the affected populations to provide the necessary interventions.
- UNHCR and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) conducted **113 visits to detention and correctional facilities in the BAY States, where three IDPs and 295 other people were being held for different offences, including theft and brawls.** NHRC succeeded in bailing the IDPs and other detainees who committed minor offences.
- During the month, **1,388 forcibly displaced people and host community members (261 households) visited UNHCR's protection desks** in 10 LGAs of the BAY States. As was the case last month, their concerns included lack of access to basic services, health challenges, GBV issues, child protection apprehensions, physical and protection needs, among other needs requiring support or services. Most of these concerns were referred to other response organisations for a multi-sectoral specialised response. Majority of the visitors demonstrated knowledge of the existence of UNHCR's toll-free number as an alternative means of tabling their complaints or giving confidential feedback. Some members of the affected populations called to complain about lack of food and shelter, as well as water scarcity in camps and host communities.

## PROTECTION RESPONSE

- In January, UNHCR and its protection partners GISCOR, NHRC, Nigerian Bar Association, and Caritas, as well as community-based protection action groups, **reached 3,418 forcibly displaced people and vulnerable host community members in the BAY States** with awareness-raising on safety and security, peaceful co-existence, human rights, and referral pathways. Those reached through 186 awareness sessions are expected to implement the skills learnt from the campaign in their communities.
- During the month, **UNHCR, Caritas, NHRC, and Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) reached 3,185 forcibly displaced people and vulnerable host community members** with issues of child protection, children's rights, and other child-related issues in the BAY States. These included 1,269 IDPs and 899 host community members in Borno, and 1,017 asylum seekers in Adamawa.
- UNHCR and Caritas **provided 42 IDP children with case management services across the four Child Protection project locations of Bama, Banki, Monguno, and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC).** While 24 IDP children underwent best interest assessments in Borno, 28 others, including 25 asylum seekers and three host community children, received individual case management services in Adamawa.
- UNHCR and Caritas **reached 239 individuals and groups with Psychosocial Support (PSS) sessions, including 219 in Borno State and 20 in Adamawa.** As in December, the individual PSS sessions in January focused on the needs of individual children at risk, while the group sessions sought to address risks facing forcibly displaced children and caregivers in the communities.

- In Borno State, **more than 700 urban IDP children, including 338 asylum seekers and 362 host community children, participated in recreational and educational activities** at the three Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Bama, Banki, and Monguno. The Child-Friendly Spaces is a forum where children participate in organised activities, play, socialise, learn, and express themselves as they rebuild their lives.
- In January, UNHCR and Caritas **reached 88 IDP children with different kid club recreational and educational activities such as drama, sensitisation, and outdoor sports activities under the Safe School Initiative in three urban schools located across MMC**. These kid club activities offer participating children, opportunities to develop, learn, play, build, and strengthen their resilience.
- During the month, UNHCR and its partners **reached 1,604 stakeholders and host community members with community engagement and advocacy activities in the BAY States**. These activities helped address protection issues in camps and host communities while filling service gaps such as WASH, food, and NFIs.
- In Borno State, **UNHCR trained 70 staff members of its protection monitoring partner, GISCOR, on data quality, protection monitoring, Prevention of sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and interviewing skills**. The training aimed to improve quality data collection for informed decisions. Plans are underway to conduct similar training in Yobe and Adamawa States.
- UNHCR's partner, the Nigeria Bar Association (NBA), **filed 22 cases in court involving IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host community members in different courts across the BAY States**. While the NBA provided legal counselling to IDP and host community inmates in the BAY States, the Shariah and Magistrate Mobile Courts in Borno organised seven sittings to consider cases filed by forcibly displaced people and host community members.
- Regarding its individual civil documentation programme, **UNHCR and NBA facilitated and obtained seven letters of administration on behalf of IDPs and host community members in Adamawa State** whose parents or relatives died, leaving no wills. These important documents facilitate inheritance by the affected populations of properties bequeathed to them by their deceased relatives.
- Some **1,162 IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable host community members accessed the UNHCR Women and Girls Safe Spaces in Borno and Adamawa States**, where they received services like case management, psychosocial support, counselling, skills acquisition and empowerment, awareness raising, and recreational activities. The beneficiaries included 591 IDPs, 134 refugees, and 437 host community members.
- In January, UNHCR and its partners **reached 1,497 IDPs, asylum seekers, and vulnerable host community members with an awareness campaign on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and related concerns in Borno and Adamawa States**. During the sessions, participants were sensitised on GBV issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse, community-based complaint mechanisms, and referral pathways.
- In line with the multi-sectoral response to GBV, **18 GBV incidents newly recorded from IDP and refugee responses received case management and psychosocial counselling services** at the Women and Girls Safe Spaces in Borno and Adamawa States.



- In January 2024, UNHCR and CCCM **reached 9,274 individuals through various activities** such as awareness creation, sensitisation, complaints and feedback, social mobilisation, focus group discussions, and other community-based complaints feedback mechanisms. Some 289 people with disabilities (PWDs) were among those impacted by these activities.
- UNHCR and CCCM worked to strengthen the usage of Information Coordination and Communications (ICC) centres in Borno and Adamawa States. As a result, 3,653 individuals contacted the mechanisms with various needs, complaints, feedback, and referrals.
- During the month, UNHCR and CCCM **distributed 21 complete sets of NFI kits to 21 households affected by a fire** at the Muna El-Badawi IDP camp in Maiduguri.



### LIVELIHOOD AND PROTECTION SAFETY NETS

- In January, **UNHCR and its partner, the American University of Nigeria (AUN), initiated consultations with relevant government stakeholders**, including the Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology, and Innovation, the Ministry of Poverty Alleviation, and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). These discussions aimed to engage the government in various aspects of the livelihood programme, a critical protection safety net, focusing on training and other activities as the programme commences for the year.
- The team assessed centres to ensure readiness for the commencement of 2024 project activities, during which all major repairs were completed. Plans for market assessments, including the development and implementation of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and questionnaires, were also formulated, and undertaken across the BAY States.

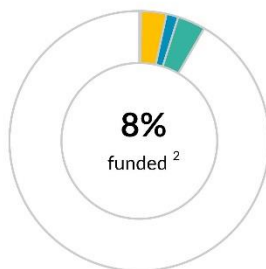
## Funding Situation

UNHCR extends its sincere gratitude for the unwavering financial support from global donors and those directly contributing to the Nigeria Operation. **The comprehensive budget for the operation in 2024 is \$107.1 million. By the end of the reporting period, we had only reached 8 per cent of this target**, underscoring the urgent need for increased support to meet our commitment to the forcibly displaced and people at risk of statelessness in Nigeria.

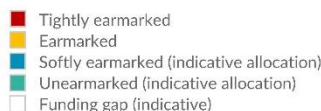


## FUNDING UPDATE | 2024

**\$107.1 million**

UNHCR's financial requirements 2024 <sup>1</sup>

**NIGERIA**

as of 31 January 2024


CONTRIBUTIONS <sup>3</sup> | USD

	Unearmarked	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
Private donors in the United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	149,959	149,959
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	40,000	40,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	-	-	-	<b>189,959</b>	<b>189,959</b>
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	3,724,653	1,578,637	3,386,333	33,569	8,723,192
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,724,653</b>	<b>1,578,637</b>	<b>3,386,333</b>	<b>223,528</b>	<b>8,913,151</b>

Methodology: Unearmarked funding is allocated and reallocated multiple times during the year to allow UNHCR to fund prioritised activities. This funding update includes an indicative allocation of funds so as to accurately represent the resources available for the country. The contributions earmarked for Nigeria shown above are combined with an indicative allocation of the softly earmarked and unearmarked contributions listed below. This allocation respects different levels of earmarking. Adjustments relate to programme support costs and carry-over.

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS <sup>4</sup> | USD

Norway 2.8 million

Germany | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS <sup>5</sup> | USD

Sweden 90.6 million | Norway 58.9 million | Netherlands 36.3 million | Denmark 35.6 million |

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 28.5 million | Switzerland 19.2 million | Ireland 13.6 million | Belgium 11 million |

Australia 10.7 million

Algeria | Angola | Armenia | Estonia | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Sweden for UNHCR | Thailand | Türkiye | Private donors

## Notes:

- The financial requirements for Nigeria include requirements for the O.
- The percentage funded (8%) and total funding amount (\$8,913,151) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of \$98,170,245 representing 92% of the financial requirements.
- Contributions to Nigeria are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
- Due to their earmarking at the region or sub-region, or to a related situation or theme, the other softly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for Nigeria. Where a donor has contributed \$2 million or more, the total amount of the contributions is shown.
- Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern who are in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Where a donor has contributed \$10 million or more, the total amount of the contribution is shown.

## More Information



## CONTACT US

**Mahamadou Guindo**, Head of Sub Office, Maiduguri, [guindo@unhcr.org](mailto:guindo@unhcr.org); Tel. +234 708 047 7516

**Francis Garriba**, Reporting Associate, Maiduguri, [garriba@unhcr.org](mailto:garriba@unhcr.org); Tel. +234 904 089 7754.

**Gabriel Adeyemo**, Assistant Communications officer, Abuja [adeyemo@unhcr.org](mailto:adeyemo@unhcr.org); +234 09 2916667