

# Monthly Note on Protection

Humanitarian Country Team | June 2016

## Protection Situation Analysis

- **Situation in Bama:** PSWG Borno alerted all agencies last week that the situation in IDP camp in Bama LGA remains severe and is reaching a critical level with reports. After the multisector assessment in April which visited Bama, the number of deaths has increased to an average 123 persons per week. While PSWG Borno has escalated the issue to SEMA and the State Government, there is as yet no action. With limited accessibility to Bama LGA and information, the situation is potentially getting worse. There is a need for better preparedness to address basic needs in Bama and these needs will likely increase as new areas become more accessible
- **Forced Returns from Cameroon:** UNHCR sought clarification from the Cameroon government about the *refoulement* (forced return) from Cameroon's Far North Region to Nigeria of 338 asylum seekers, some two thirds of them children. The group, comprising 203 children, 84 women and 51 men from 13 villages near Gwoza, in north-east Nigeria's Borno State, fled in early June to the border town of Kolofata where they were pre-registered and screened from June 8-10. Most were suffering from trauma and all were found to be in urgent need of humanitarian aid. The new arrivals said they fled their homes after a series of attacks by Boko Haram insurgents and bandits. They cited murder, rape; kidnapping and forced recruitment of men, boys and girls; and theft of their livestock. The authorities and local community welcomed the new arrivals, and offered them accommodation, protection and security. UNHCR and its partners had sent an aid convoy to Kolofata when the military unilaterally forced them back across the border on June 14, where they once more face danger from those they fled from. UNHCR raised its concerns with the governor of Far North region and the Interior Ministry of Cameroon.

- No returns reported through Sahuda border post-Adamawa State and the total number of returned Nigerians through Sahuda border remains at 22,098.

### **Insecurity/Targeting of IDP sites:**

- Boko Haram continue to attack isolated/remote villages in Gamboru Ngala, Jere, Bama and Damboa LGAs in Borno State. In recent attacks, 300 head of cattle were stolen, and 8 persons including 5 women were killed. In separate incidents, 3 women were abducted and villages were burnt down, Boko Haram also attacked a settlement in Gubio LGA, where they extorted money before abducting 3 boys and in Gwoza LGA, soldiers repelled Boko Haram attack at Pulka.
- IED/PBIED attacks: On 17 June 2016, at about 0940hrs, a suicide bomber who attempted to detonate an IED strapped to her body was shot dead by the military along Damboa road within Maiduguri metropolis. It is assessed that such opportunistic and unpredictable IED attacks will continue in the long term within MMC
- On 22 June 2016 at around 2000hrs, a suspected BH female member approached the female section of a Mosque located in Gomari area near Nigeria Airforce base in Maiduguri Metro and placed a bag which was later on found to contain an explosive device that was safely detonated

### **Vulnerability Screening Round II**

Round II of Vulnerability Screening was conducted in the six Northeastern States with the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) and the report has been released. The assessment was conducted by UNHCR in partnership with State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD) and other humanitarian partners at field level in order to expand on the profiling of most vulnerable households conducted in Round I and further reach vulnerable households, particularly those in host communities, in most affected areas of the six North East States. Round II of the report compiles and analyses data from 133,294 IDPs with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities (from 50,706 households) to give a comprehensive assessment of the protection environment in the North East to enable effective humanitarian planning and targeted assistance.

- **Key findings of the report include:**

- 33% of vulnerable IDPs are children with specific protection needs, including 7,223 unaccompanied and separated children,
- 25% of vulnerable IDPs are women and girls with specific protection

needs, including 6,535 SGBV survivors (3,823 early/forced marriage, 1,538 engaging in survival sex and 1,174 rape or other sexual assault),

- 27% of vulnerable IDPs report a serious medical condition or disability,
- 8% of vulnerable IDPs are elderly with protection needs, 3% of vulnerable IDPs report forced recruitment by armed groups,
- 3% of vulnerable IDPs report incidents of arbitrary arrest or detention,
- 72% of vulnerable households (HHs) lack sufficient livelihood,
- 56% of vulnerable households lack legal documentation,
- 22% of vulnerable HHs report discrimination in access to basic services, based upon IDP status, religion, disability, ethnicity or gender,
- 14% of vulnerable HHs report imminent fears for their safety, including fears of destruction of property, killing of civilians, abduction, presence of armed actors and/ or illegal detention

## **Regional Humanitarian Dialogue and Tripartite Meeting Abuja June 2016**

UNHCR Nigeria with the support of UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar and in collaboration with the Nigerian Ministry of Interior held a Regional Protection Dialogue on the Lake Chad Basin crisis from the 6 – 8 of June, in Abuja followed by a one day tripartite meeting on the 9<sup>th</sup> June.

The Dialogue was attended by official representatives of the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger as well as technical experts and delegates from the UN including the Assistant High Commissioner Volker Turk and the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, Toby Lanzer, official representatives of embassies, UN Agencies and partners, donors, INGOs and academia.

The program structure provided for technical sessions conducted with experts over the first two days with the presentation of the dialogue's main conclusions and the Action Statement and their adoption by the relevant Government's on day three.

The Tripartite meeting for the Voluntary Repatriation of Nigerian Refugees on day four concluded with the Tripartite Agreement being initialed by the Ministers from both Nigeria and Cameroon.