

# NIGERIA SITUATION

## Supplementary Appeal

January – December 2017



January 2017



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

**Cover photograph**

*Niger. Nigerian refugees safe after fleeing Boko Haram*

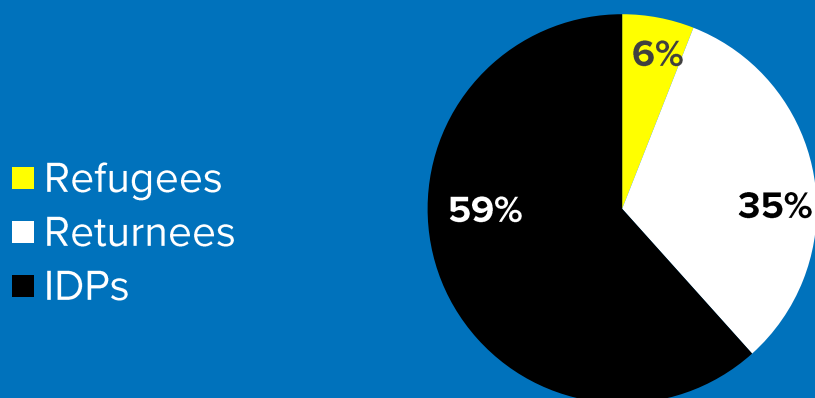
UNHCR / H el ene Caux

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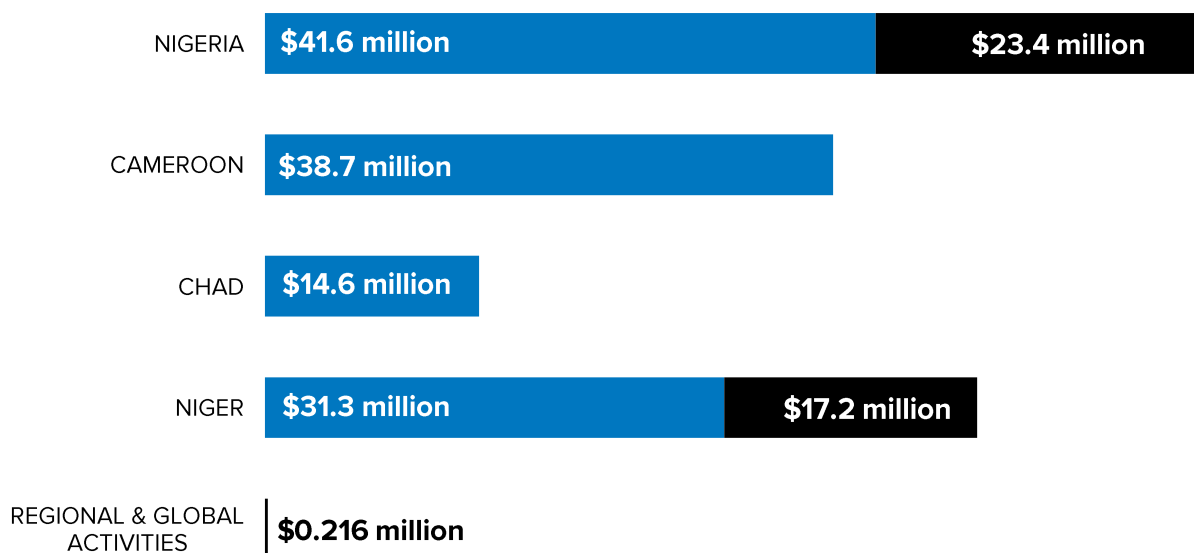
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## AT A GLANCE

**3,582,054 people of concern (as of January 2017)**



US\$170 million\* in total revised financial requirements for the Nigeria situation for the period January-December 2017:



■ ExCom-approved budget    ■ Additional requirements

\* This total includes regional activities and support costs (7%). All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars.

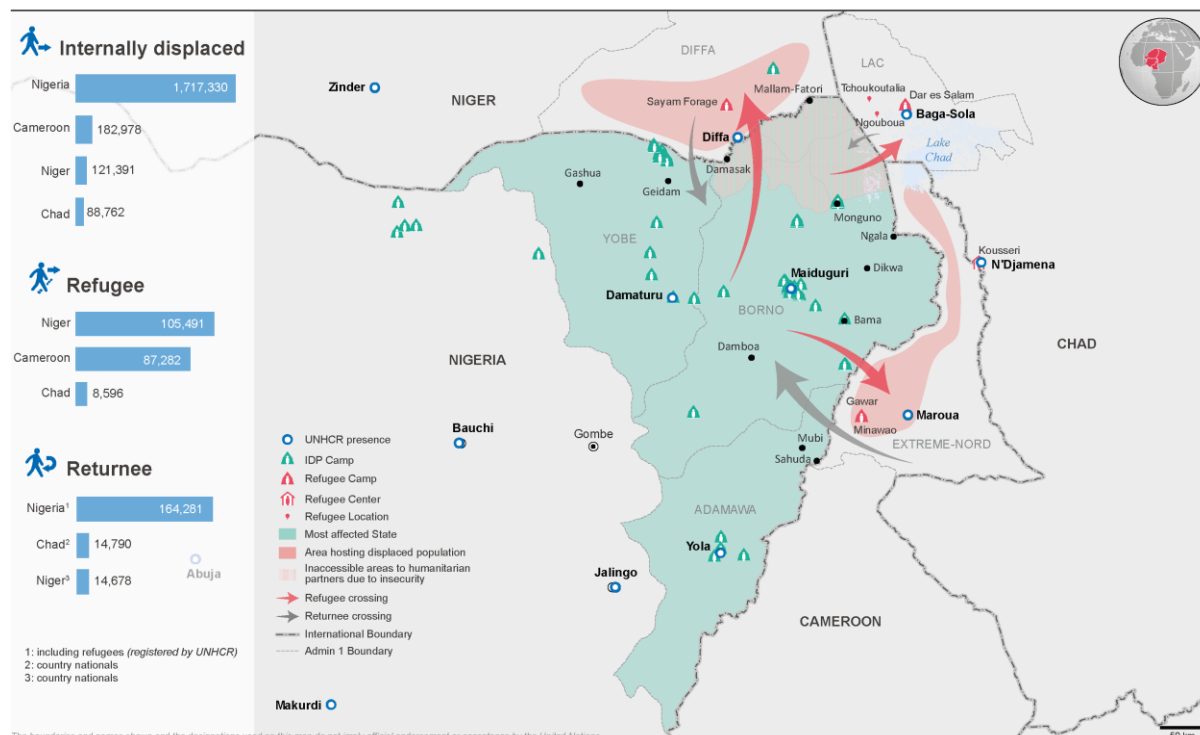


## Map

### NIGERIA SITUATION

Populations forcibly displaced by the insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin Region

As of 13 January 2017 or latest figures available



## CONTEXT: A GROWING REGIONAL CRISIS

### Regional displacement overview and trends analysis

Since the outbreak of the Boko Haram insurgency in 2009, the crisis has steadily become the single greatest cause of displacement in the Lake Chad Basin region, with over 2.6 million people becoming refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) or returnees as a result. In Nigeria, the number of IDPs has increased more than two-fold in the span of three years, from more than 868,000 people identified in December 2014 by the Nigerian Government in the north-eastern regions to 1.7 million in December 2016, according the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report released by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).

As Boko Haram has been pushed back by the military in 2016, the conflict has spilled into neighbouring countries, with increased infiltration, attacks and recruitment by the armed group, prompting refugee and returnee movements from northern Nigeria across land and water borders to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Growing insecurity in the region has led to an increase in the number of refugees by more than 25 per cent in two years, from 150,000 individuals reported in November 2014 to more than 200,000 in December 2016. New refugee arrivals are anticipated to continue in the course of 2017. Furthermore, over 90 per cent of forcibly displaced people are displaced within their own countries as cross-border insecurity continues to create waves of internal displacement and disrupt normal economic activities in areas of Cameroon's Far North, Niger's Diffa and Chad's Lake Chad regions.

While the Boko Haram conflict continues to evolve, trends analysis shows that forced displacement in the region remains significant and difficult to predict, with daily populations movements observed inside Nigeria and cross-border. The vast majority of IDPs and Nigerian refugees have expressed an intention to return to their areas of origin but many continue to cite significant barriers to return, including lack of security and lack of access to food and shelter. Nevertheless, significant numbers of Nigerian refugees have returned from neighbouring countries of asylum, sometimes under circumstances deemed by UNHCR to fall short of international standards, including adherence to the principle of non-refoulement. Among the estimated 164,000 refugee returnees, including more than 100,000 identified in Borno State, some are in IDP or IDP-like situations and in need of registration services and reintegration assistance.

### **Crisis impact and regional needs overview**

As the military continues to regain access to territory and secure civilian locations in Nigeria's north-east, more areas are expected to become accessible to humanitarian organizations in 2017. However, the security situation across the Lake Chad region remains precarious. New, targeted attacks by Boko Haram and counter-insurgency operations by the Nigerian army and the Multi-National Joint Task Force continue to severely impact the humanitarian situation and restrict humanitarian access. Reaching all people in need remains the biggest challenge, and it is estimated that 2 million people are located in inaccessible areas, with humanitarian operations focusing on Maiduguri city and Local Government Area (LGA) headquarters in newly accessible areas. Across the region, the operational reach and effectiveness of humanitarian actors continue to be severely impeded by ongoing conflict which complicates UNHCR's ability to maintain a meaningful presence in some locations, both in country of origin and some countries of asylum, such as Niger.

Now in its eighth year, the crisis has had profound, pronounced and long-standing impacts due to the extreme level of violence unique to the Boko Haram conflict and the destruction of private and public infrastructure, leaving widespread devastation in the areas around the Lake Chad. This violence has taken a social toll by spreading fear and apprehension among the population in the region and exacerbating social divisions and distrust, especially toward those suspected of any association with the insurgency movement. These perceptions have influenced responses to forced displacement by countries in the region, which is often tackled through a security lens. As a result, displaced population has limited entry points to integrate itself into local communities, constraining its potential to find sustainable solutions to individuals' challenges. In north-east Nigeria, while many camps remain under the control of the military which has led to some protection concerns, in some cases, they are often targeted by Boko Haram and infiltrated by militants.

A full spectrum of protection concerns exists in north-east Nigeria, with 6.1 million people estimated to be in need of protection assistance in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. Civilians in north-east Nigeria face grave human rights violations and abuse including death, injuries, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), arbitrary detention, disappearances, forced displacement, and forced recruitment. Boko Haram has targeted areas with high concentrations of IDPs and refugees. The psychological needs of the displaced population are particularly significant and remain largely unmet given the magnitude of the problem. Loss and fear among the displaced are aggravated by a sense of loss of dignity as many feel ashamed of their living conditions. Engaging in income-generating activities and recreational activities emerge in

UNHCR monitoring data as important sources of psychological relief at the individual, family and community levels.

The protection crisis particularly affects vulnerable groups such as women and children who constitute the majority of the displaced populations across the four affected countries. The abruptness of the violence has given rise to an increasing number of 'unconventional households' headed by women, children and older people. Out of the 17,730 vulnerable households profiled by the UNHCR Vulnerability Screening III Round carried out in November 2016, 18 per cent (6,848 households) have unaccompanied or separated children, including 14 per cent (5,382 households) with orphans due to the conflict, 15 per cent (4,891 households) have children hawking or begging and 3 per cent (1,120 households) of displaced households reported their child to be missing.

Displaced women and children face particular protection and security challenges. SGBV is reported to be significant among women and children, but the problem is suspected to be greatly under-reported. In Cameroon, monitoring data shows that girls displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency are increasingly likely to engage in early and arranged marriages, while in Nigeria, women have been targeted by abductions, forced marriages, rape and use as suicide-bombers. Inadequate humanitarian assistance in camps and in the newly accessible areas has also resulted in a high-level of sexual abuse and exploitation. Many women reportedly face coercion when obliged to resort to survival sex in order to obtain food for themselves and their children or to be able to move in and out of the camp.

Lack of documentation and, hence, difficulties in proving nationality is widespread in the areas of the Lake Chad Basin most affected by the crisis. The lack of national ID cards directly affects people's access to safety, services and justice. This is a particular challenge in Niger's Diffa region, where a UNHCR study conducted in 2015 revealed that 80 per cent of displaced people interviewed were without documentation on which their legal status and rights of residence, movement, employment and property depend. In Nigeria, the UNHCR Vulnerability Screening Round II in newly accessible areas in eight LGAs showed that all 17,730 households profiled lacked legal documentation.

In terms of basic human needs, displaced populations are living in squalid conditions characterized by overcrowding and limited access to safe, sanitary, and dignified accommodation. IDPs and returnees in Nigeria hosted in camps and displacement sites are often living in congested shelters or isolated in insecure or inhospitable areas, making them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The situation is most precarious in settlements such as camps, displacement sites, and unfinished buildings. The lack of shelter is, therefore, a major and persistent challenge and one of the main barriers to return. Displaced people in the region also face precarious health conditions and have poor access to health services. The health problems they report are mostly related to the change in their living conditions. In Cameroon and Niger, refugees reported difficulties in obtaining medicine outside the camps due to there being limited supply, because of financial constraints, or because of movement restrictions.

Access to food and drinking water as well as overall living conditions remain problematic for most displaced people, especially in semi-arid regions. Limitations in access, availability, and quality have made water the most significant source of conflict between the displaced and host communities in all four countries. In particular, shortage of water is more pronounced in arid areas in Niger, Chad and northern Cameroon. Numerous outbreaks of cholera and other water-borne diseases in displacement-affected areas across the region, particularly in Nigeria and

Cameroon, have been linked to this problem. Malnutrition in Nigeria has become more prevalent as the quantity and quality of available food has dramatically decreased, with 5.1 million people projected to face acute food insecurity by June 2017, an increase by 50 per cent since March 2016, according to the Food Security sector's *Cadre Harmonisé*—a regional initiative that uses a specific methodology to assess the food security across the Sahel—from October 2016. Affected households have had consecutive years of restricted income levels, destruction of assets and livelihoods, and reduced food access, leading to an increase in negative coping strategies. With insecurity in northern Nigeria disrupting traditional cross-border trade and herding, market prices in neighbouring countries have increased, further affecting livelihood opportunities.

Populations are arriving in impoverished areas of the Sahel and on islands in Lake Chad. The influx of refugees, returnees and IDPs is placing considerable strain on already stretched resources and basic services of already vulnerable communities across the four countries. As a result, tensions between displaced and host communities have risen, particularly around access to resources such as water and, to a lesser degree, to services such as education and health. In Nigeria, with close to 80 per cent of IDPs living in host communities, municipal and local authorities are at the forefront of responding to the crisis and dealing with the pressures it places on already strained national and local systems. However, gaps in national capacity and systems constrain the delivery of quality educational, health, water, sanitation, protection and other core services, as well as the effectiveness of humanitarian and development assistance. Also, environmental degradation, particularly due to the gathering of fuelwood for cooking, has rapidly increased in host communities. In Cameroon in particular, this has become a significant source of conflict between refugees and local communities, and it is feared continued influxes could exacerbate a past history of conflict over resources in the region.



## Population data

		CURRENT DISPLACED POPULATIONS <i>as of January 2017</i>	UNHCR PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATIONS* <i>by December 2017</i>
Nigeria	IDPs	1,717,330	885,222
	IDP returnees	1,039,267	495,692
	Refugee returnees**	164,281	82,141
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,920,878</b>	<b>1,463,055</b>
Cameroon	Nigerian refugees	87,282	90,000
	IDPs	182,978	199,000
	IDP returnees	36,068	36,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>306,328</b>	<b>325,000</b>
Chad	Nigerian refugees	8,218	8,000
	IDPs**	105,070	110,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>113,288</b>	<b>118,000</b>
Niger	Nigerian refugees	105,491	85,226
	Returning nationals	14,678	27,770
	IDPs**	121,391	176,198
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>241,560</b>	<b>289,194</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>3,582,054</b>	<b>2,195,249</b>

\* UNHCR operations are implemented in evolving contexts; subsequent changes to planning figures will be amended through a budget revision as required.

\*\* Estimated figures

In **Nigeria**, the number of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States is estimated at 1.6 million (out of 1.7 million in the six states in the north-east), as assessed by the IOM-managed DTM. More than 50 per cent of the displaced are children. With the Government-run IDP camps seen by many as an option of last resort, over 75 per cent of IDPs reside outside them in host communities, sometimes in ‘camp-like’ conditions clustered around schools, churches and mosques. IOM estimates that over 1 million people have returned spontaneously to areas of habitual residence since August 2015, mainly in Adamawa State.

In **Cameroon**, the number of Nigerian refugees registered by UNHCR at Minawao refugee camp has increased from 54,906 in February 2016 to 87,282 in January 2017. In the camp, 53 per cent of the population are women; 62 per cent are below 18 years of age; while 24 per cent are people with specific needs. The Minawao camp is located in a semi-arid area where water and land for farming are scarce. The out-of-camp population of unregistered refugees living in villages along the border with Nigeria has grown from 8,108 in February 2016 to 26,743 in December 2016. UNHCR started the registration of these out-of-camp populations, who are often settled in remote and insecure locations that are very difficult to access for humanitarian actors.

In **Chad**, 8,596 Nigerian refugees have been registered, with women and girls representing 50 per cent; children 55 per cent; and elderly people 3 per cent of the population. Some 73 per cent of registered refugees live in Dar Es Salam camp, 21 per cent have settled in nearby towns,

and the rest live in other parts of the region including remote islands, which are difficult to access.

In **Niger**, 105,491 Nigerian refugees, 14,359 returning Niger nationals and 121,391 IDPs have been registered in Diffa Region. Considering the increasing number of people of concern, UNHCR expects to assist in 2017 nearly 325,583 people, including host populations.

In order to address the significant impact of forced displacement on host communities, which sometimes increases tensions between refugees and host communities in certain locations, UNHCR's assistance programmes in all four countries of the Lake Chad region will also benefit vulnerable members of host communities living in affected areas.

## Financial summary

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Nigeria Situation in 2017 is \$126.2 million. To address the additional needs of people of concern displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency, UNHCR established a supplementary budget for both the Nigeria and Niger requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$43.6 million for these two countries. The total revised 2017 requirements for the Nigeria Situation, including additional requirements, now amount to \$403.5 million (including \$2.8 million in support costs for the additional requirements).

OPERATION	EXCOM BUDGET EXCLUDING THE NIGERIA SITUATION	NIGERIA SITUATION (REVISED REQUIREMENTS IN US\$)			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2017
		EXCOM BUDGET RELATED TO THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL	
<b>Nigeria</b>	4,997,397	41,594,747	23,407,857	65,002,604	70,000,001
<b>Cameroon</b>	55,559,903	38,684,926	0	38,684,926	94,244,829
<b>Chad</b>	148,217,426	14,627,881	0	14,627,881	162,845,307
<b>Niger</b>	23,944,225	31,329,558	17,202,450	48,532,008	72,476,233
<b>Regional and global activities</b>	874,266	0	216,174	216,174	1,090,440
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>233,593,217</b>	<b>126,237,112</b>	<b>40,826,481</b>	<b>167,063,593</b>	<b>400,656,810</b>
Support costs (7%)		0	2,857,854	2,857,854	2,857,854
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>233,593,217</b>	<b>126,237,112</b>	<b>43,684,335</b>	<b>169,921,447</b>	<b>403,514,664</b>

## Regional strategy and coordination

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### **Strategy overview**

UNHCR's regional strategy has the overarching goals of ensuring protection and humanitarian assistance for forcibly displaced people and other vulnerable communities affected by the conflict in Nigeria, while also building the resilience of individuals, families, communities and institutions in Nigeria and the three main asylum countries in the subregion (Cameroon, Chad, and Niger).

This appeal aims to support 2.2 million people of concern in 2017. As part of a regional approach, UNHCR is able to ensure coherent objectives and strategies, and support more appropriate distribution of resources across the countries. Target groups include refugees (Cameroon, Chad, Niger), returned nationals (Chad, Niger), refugee returnees (Nigeria), and internally displaced people (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria). People in host communities (Cameroon, Chad, Niger, Nigeria) in areas affected by the conflict will also benefit from UNHCR's assistance as indirect beneficiaries.

The regional strategy is based on the need for an ongoing but more sustainable humanitarian response to help the most affected people. Providing international protection to refugees and reinforcing international solidarity and cooperation to share the burden and responsibility remains at the core of UNHCR's response. Strengthening protection, meeting humanitarian needs and implementing life-saving interventions in close cooperation with governments will remain key priorities. In addition, acknowledging that communities, institutions and national governments have been the first and largest supporters of displaced people, and the most economically and socially impacted by the Nigeria crisis, UNHCR will give equal priority to enhancing support to national and municipal services and systems.

Planned interventions will be complemented by enhanced cross-cutting efforts to preserve and promote social cohesion and build self-reliance opportunities through livelihood support for vulnerable people. Taking into consideration the limited prospects for large-scale repatriation, UNHCR will leverage its humanitarian mandate to advocate for and support the development of more sustainable solutions, including the scaling up of activities by development actors responsible for supporting health, education and livelihoods sectors.

### **Partnerships and coordination**

UNHCR's response to the Nigeria situation aims to be inclusive and collaborative. The Office is enhancing its partnerships in the region with development actors and international financial institutions, including the African Development Bank and the World Bank, to advocate for the needs of the people of concern to be identified and integrated in national development plans. UNHCR is also working with regional organisations such as the Economic Community of West African States in the areas of emergency response and internal displacement, capacity building and support in legislative/policy issues.

With regard to the coordination architecture, UNHCR and government counterparts will continue to be responsible for leading and coordinating the broader refugee response at country level, while the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Nigeria crisis will continue to coordinate the inter-agency protection and humanitarian assistance responses in Cameroon, Chad and Niger to the refugee influxes from Nigeria, in line with the Refugee Coordination

Model. The RRC will also ensure that measures necessary for timely, effective and consistent responses are taken at UNHCR Headquarters or the country representations. To ensure the success of this approach, UNHCR will continue investing in robust and dedicated coordination and information management expertise at country and regional level, as well as facilitate effective needs, response and gap analysis whilst avoiding duplication.

At the regional level, there are several thematic Working Groups (WGs) based in Dakar which are led or co-led by UN agencies and NGOs. While the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) hosts the Secretariat for these regional WGs, UNHCR leads the Regional Protection Working Group. Moreover, there are regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee meetings with the directors of UN agencies and NGOs and donors, as well as a weekly teleconference on the Lake Chad Basin situation only with Regional UN Directors. Both these are chaired by the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator.

In all crisis-affected countries in the region, the coordination of the IDP response is country-specific and depends on local coordination arrangements agreed amongst government authorities and UN agencies. A description of these coordination mechanisms is provided under each country section below.

Activities planned under this appeal are also aligned with country-specific Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), coordinated by OCHA. The 2017 Regional Refugee Response Plan (Regional RRP) for the Nigeria situation will remain the main coordination and planning tool to cater for the protection and life-saving needs of Nigerian refugees living in Cameroon, Niger and Chad. Both the country HRPs and the Regional RRP draw on shared strategic objectives, and pursue approaches that deliver life-saving and resilience-building interventions.

### **Planning assumptions**

All indicators suggest that the human costs of the Nigeria regional crisis will rise in 2017, with continuing population movements, protection risks, abuses of civilians, and deepening vulnerabilities. Displacement as a response to direct attacks (rather than precautionary movement) is expected to be prolonged.

The overall planning assumptions for 2017 are that violent conflict and insecurity will continue inside Nigeria; that the main driver of the humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria and affected regions in neighbouring countries will be the ongoing Boko Haram conflict and the counter-insurgency measures; and that refugees will continue to flee Nigeria and seek international protection, notwithstanding measures to restrict admission to some countries in the region.

### **Regional operational framework**

The number of high profile emergencies around the globe have, at times, diverted the attention of donors and institutions from the humanitarian situation unfolding in north-east Nigeria.

Since 2009, UNHCR has been providing humanitarian assistance and protection to refugees and IDPs in the region affected by the crisis. This Supplementary Appeal is designed for an evolving situation marked by:

- Fast-growing population influxes since 2014.
- An emergency situation observed among newly displaced families, including refugees, IDPs, and returnees.



- A changing dynamic of arrivals, with increasing numbers of female-headed households and children.
- Rising security risks for staff and partners operating in remote areas, especially north-east Nigeria and the Diffa Region of Niger.

UNHCR's intervention in the region remains protracted. Considering the complexity of displacement movements and the vast humanitarian needs, along with the inter-connected dimension of the conflict, a regional approach remains the best structure for this assistance. This Appeal is a summary of UNHCR's overall plan and resource requirements for 2017 in north-east Nigeria and neighbouring countries affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. The additional financial requirements requested will enable the continuous scale up of the UNHCR operation in north-east Nigeria—which began in August 2016 when a first scale-up plan was launched—and the strengthening of the refugee response<sup>1</sup> in asylum countries until the end of 2017.

### **Preparedness planning and risk assessment**

Contingency planning scenarios are being developed in each of the four countries. Continuous, small and medium-scale waves of displacement within Nigeria and across neighbouring countries is the most likely scenario due to:

- i. Continued pressure from the Government of Nigeria and military and security forces on northern states.
- ii. Recent changes in tactics by Boko Haram and anticipated targeted attacks against both civilians and the army. In the event of a major escalation in displaced populations, plans will need to be revised upwards through a budget revision.

The continuous unpredictable security context could result in prolonged acute needs for local populations, and is likely to increase challenges around humanitarian access and the safety of UNHCR staff and people of concern. UNHCR will continue to put in place mitigation measures to access affected populations as much as possible and anticipate responses to increasing needs. UNHCR is working in close coordination with other UN agencies and partners to mainstream security efforts and reduce related costs.

The use of military escorts, especially in north-east Nigeria, risks compromising UNHCR's acceptance among and perception by affected people and local stakeholders. UNHCR will continue taking various mitigation measures to operations in a changing security environment. It relies on armed escorts only as a last resort and within the framework of agreed inter-agency guidance and direction provided by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), or by the UN Country Team. It also works to ensure its approach is understood and implemented by UNHCR staff and partners.

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<sup>1</sup> This appeal reflects UNHCR's financial requirements included in the 2017 Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan, covering refugees and host communities' needs in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

# NIGERIA

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## Existing response

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In 2016, UNHCR planned to provide assistance to up to a total of 1,238,000 vulnerable IDPs. By December 2016, as a result of access challenges in many areas of north-eastern Nigeria, UNHCR and its partners provided assistance to some 780,000 people in 76 LGAs in the six north-eastern states, prioritizing vulnerable groups. This figure includes the profiling of some 400,000 vulnerable people, material assistance to 236,000 vulnerable individuals and awareness-raising and community-based initiatives to some 26,000 people on core protection and humanitarian principles, the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation, and self-protection strategies. In addition, UNHCR and partners provided assistance in the form of legal access, capacity building, livelihoods, peacebuilding and psychosocial support for survivors of gender-based violence.

With the ongoing conflict in the north-east, the robust counter-insurgency, and in view of the continuous growth in new and urgent humanitarian needs, UNHCR has progressively increased its humanitarian response to address the growing needs of the most vulnerable in newly accessible LGAs, in particular in Borno State. UNHCR began delivering assistance in Bama, Damboa, Dikwa and Monguno LGAs in May 2016, including material assistance aimed at addressing protection risks, and increasingly engaged with the military in Borno State, including through a series of targeted trainings on camp coordination and camp management and protection principles for military and IDP leadership, each involving an SGBV component. UNHCR has also reached some 44,600 IDPs through emergency and transitional shelter interventions, which have ensured family reunification in camps for family members who were living separately, as well as maintenance of structures in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

The scaling-up of UNHCR's capacity, particularly during the last quarter of 2016, and improved protection analysis and assessment jointly carried out by humanitarian actors, contributed to a better understanding of protection concerns and increased response capacity on the ground. Several initiatives were undertaken in 2016 to strengthen the protection response in the north-east, including the development of an HCT protection strategy under UNHCR's leadership as protection sector lead. Furthermore, in June 2016, UNHCR supported the organization of a regional protection dialogue in Abuja, where the four governments of the region signed the Abuja Action Statement agreeing on comprehensive actions to enhance the protection of people in need of protection assistance. The UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar is also leading the development of a common position for the UN system to advocate with concerned governments on human rights and protection issues in the Lake Chad Basin.

## Strategy and coordination

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### Response strategy

Given the continuing emergency situation, the overall objective remains providing immediate life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees. UNHCR will ensure that the centrality of protection underpins the humanitarian response, particularly for women and children at severe risk of exploitation and abuse. Benefitting from enhanced monitoring and needs assessments, the 2017 scale-up response is informed by a more robust evidence base to support a targeted population of nearly five million people in north-east Nigeria.

Between January and December 2017, UNHCR aims to meet the needs of 885,222 vulnerable IDPs affected by the conflict in six states in north-east Nigeria. In addition, 495,692 returning IDPs and 82,141 returning refugees will be targeted, while 88,522 members of host communities impacted by the conflict are expected to benefit from UNHCR's assistance. As a result, a total of 1.5 million people of concern will be targeted by UNHCR's assistance based on the results of various joint protection and multi-sectorial assessments conducted between April and November 2016, as well as on access constraints and UNHCR vulnerability data.

Along with a scaling up in IDP numbers and the strengthening of UNHCR and partner operational capacities, interventions will focus on the following key areas:

- Protection monitoring, especially on SGBV prevention activities, such as distribution of solar lanterns and energy saving materials, legal assistance, and provision of livelihood aimed at reducing negative coping mechanisms.
- Camp coordination and camp management with the establishment of camp leadership structures and community-based protection mechanisms, which in turn will require training of selected IDP representatives and strong advocacy efforts to maintain the civilian character of the camps.
- Protection-sensitive assistance in the sectors of NFIs, including NFI kits and hygiene kits for women and girls, and shelter, specifically through the provision of cash-based emergency shelter interventions and assistance to IDPs and returnees with constructing their own emergency shelters.
- Coordination through national and decentralized Sector Working Groups (Clusters) in order to improve UNHCR's coordination and leadership responsibility in Protection and Camp coordination and camp management/NFI/Shelter.

In addition, UNHCR will continue responding to the refugee dimension of the Nigeria crisis through the provision of protection, reception services and assistance to a planned 175,000 targeted vulnerable refugee returnees in accessible areas, an increase of 75 per cent compared to 2016. UNHCR anticipates return trends will increase in 2017 to include both unregistered refugees that have been living in areas bordering Nigeria as well as some of the registered refugees living in neighbouring countries. UNHCR will focus on registration activities to ensure the success of durable solutions discussed within the context of the Abuja Regional Protection Dialogue.

The response by UNHCR and its partners will be bolstered by the eventual finalization and implementation of Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon,

in which case UNHCR's interventions will include: (i) monitoring of return movements; (ii) profiling of returning Nigerians; (iii) provision of targeted assistance to returning Nigerians; (iv) capacity development of key stakeholders with a view to improving reception conditions, and (v) protection advocacy. Nigerian returnees are largely returning to situations of internal displacement on arrival in Adamawa and Borno states, and as such, their humanitarian needs are highly similar to IDPs present in these areas; returnees will therefore also be targeted by UNHCR with humanitarian assistance ranging from shelter and NFIs to livelihoods assistance.

In a context as unpredictable and dynamic as north-east Nigeria, the optimal route to a destination may change on a monthly basis. As such, UNHCR will continue a flexible operational approach to ensure continuity of aid deliveries. By relying on a range of access corridors and delivery modalities, UNHCR will be able to rapidly re-direct supplies to assist populations in need of protection and assistance. At the same time, UNHCR will aim to improve access through more detailed analysis, risk management, and advocacy.

### **Partnerships and coordination**

As co-lead of both the Protection Cluster and the Shelter/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Non-Food Items Cluster, UNHCR coordinates with other cluster members, at the central and decentralised levels, to ensure identified gaps are addressed. Cluster partnerships build on previous coordination structures established prior to the activation of the cluster system in the last quarter of 2016. Aid agencies are continuing to scale up their presence in the north-east, and have shifted the centre of operations from Abuja to Maiduguri as the epicentre of the crisis. Several UN agencies have declared 'internal Level 3' emergency arrangements (including UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, IOM and OCHA) and have revised their targeted population figures for 2017 upwards. There are currently at least 75 humanitarian organisations (UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and ICRC) operating in Adamawa, Borno, Yobe and Gombe States.

UNHCR values its partnership with the Government of Nigeria at both Federal and State levels to lead this response and recognizes that the needs are beyond the capacity of any one party to address. Whilst UNHCR activities are in line with the Government's plan for rebuilding the north-east (the Buhari Plan, announced in June 2016), the Office will continue reinforcing partnership and coordination mechanisms through capacity and competency development, including training and mentorship, for the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA) and local actors.

At the moment, UNHCR is working with eight partners including four national (National Human Rights Commission, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, Nigerian Red Cross Society, and the American University of Nigeria) and four international partners (Norwegian Refugee Council, Family Health International 360, International Rescue Committee, and Intersos). UNHCR will continue to encourage collaboration with local government, public and private entities, as they are mainly the only actors with access to the newly accessible areas and can ensure the transportation of materials and aid required. UNHCR will continue to build on strong existing partnerships with agencies such as OCHA, IOM, WFP and FAO to strengthen linkages and enhance programme effectiveness.



## Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Law and policy developed or strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforce Government officials, Magistrates, Judges, police and LGAs on provision of civil documentation, property documents</li> </ul>
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with Nigeria Bar Association to ensure IDPs get required legal aid in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa states. IDPs will be provided with legal representation.</li> </ul>
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake monitoring/vulnerability screening in newly accessible areas, in camps and host communities, to identify protection needs of the most vulnerable, mitigate critical risks and establish a protection monitoring system;</li> <li>Carry out community-based protection profiling to identify and strengthen protection mechanisms in order to get a complete picture of protection issues and address them quickly;</li> </ul>
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen identification and referral mechanism for survivors of SGBV;</li> <li>Provide psychosocial support and strengthen referral mechanisms</li> </ul>
Basic needs and essential services	
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide cash grants to 10,000 IDP households;</li> <li>Construct 10,000 transitional and permanent shelters and provide 20,500 IDP households with repair kits in newly accessible areas and returning areas;</li> <li>Provide “T” and emergency shelters to 5,000 returning refugee households and cash vouchers to 500 of them for shelter construction.</li> </ul>
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute assorted core relief items including provision of mattresses for approximately 100,000 IDP households and 10,000 returning refugee households to various local government areas in newly accessible areas;</li> <li>Distribute solar-powered lamps to 100,000 vulnerable households to increase their physical security and prevent SGBV.</li> <li>Provide dignity kits to vulnerable IDP and returning refugee women and girls identified in protection monitoring;</li> </ul>
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide mobility aid and enhance services to older people.</li> </ul>
Durable solutions	
Comprehensive Solutions strategy developed, strengthened or updated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a return strategy to ensure IDPs can return with dignity and provide return packages and coordinate with other stakeholders.</li> </ul>

## Community empowerment and self-reliance

Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted

- Conduct advocacy sessions with authorities and civil society so that refugees IDPs can return with dignity;
- Renovate and improve 10 infrastructure projects for Government buildings (local government area offices);
- Design and implement a pilot social long-term Cooperative Action (LCA) research programme to establish a platform for nurturing sustainable product development with partners' Community Service programmes;
- Undertake sustained advocacy and engagement with communities about the vulnerabilities and risks of specific groups through engagement with religious, traditional and community leaders; local champions who can influence others in the community to accept and support returnees;
- Create community awareness on the challenges facing specific groups of returning/returned IDPs/refugees and provide a platform for identifying steps to overcome these barriers to reintegration
- Build confidence in community-based reintegration programmes and create a platform/peer group to enable women and girls to share their experiences and access support, as well as to raise issues of concern impacting on their reintegration and wellbeing;
- Support the establishment of 20 peace committees in communities of return;
- Train for police, prosecution services and judiciary on handling cases of conflict-related sexual violence organization of social cohesion activities.
- Train 10,000 IDPs and 1,000 returning refugees on various livelihood skills and provide start-up kits;
- Provide cash grants to 10,000 trainees to start livelihood activities
- Cash assistance and start-up kits will be provided to 500 people within the host communities who are skilled in different vocations to offer vocational training to some of the IDPs

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

## Leadership, coordination and partnerships

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

- Improve work relationships and support Government Line ministries in various local government areas;
- Provide logistics and ICT support to both local and international NGOs;
- Coordinate protection activities (SGBV, CCCM and Shelter working groups).
- Organize donor missions, report to donors on earmarked funding;
- Mobilize more resources through partnerships
- Conduct at least two donor briefings

Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened

## Logistics and operations support

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- Procure ICT and security equipment and vehicles for both UNHCR and partners;
- Transport of core relief items to targeted local government areas;
- Organize a number of training/refresher workshops to ensure that partners are familiarized with current programmatic policies, regulations, and tools as a way to improve project implementation and quality reporting.
- Ensure fleet management and fuel for 18 vehicles.

## Financial requirements for Nigeria

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-revised budget for Nigeria amounts to **\$66.6 million**. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the Boko Haram conflict, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for the Nigeria Situation amounting to **\$25 million**, as shown in the table below.

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>956,398</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>1,756,398</b>
Law and policy	428,199	300,000	728,199
Legal assistance and legal remedies	528,199	500,000	1,028,199
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>
Civil registration and civil status documentation	0	6,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>5,706,817</b>	<b>3,824,825</b>	<b>9,531,642</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict	5,706,817	2,324,825	8,031,642
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>16,893,788</b>	<b>7,233,032</b>	<b>24,126,820</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	7,794,682	4,056,319	11,851,001
Basic and domestic items	6,770,907	1,676,713	8,447,620
People with specific needs	2,328,199	1,500,000	3,828,199
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>2,606,398</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>2,756,398</b>
Comprehensive Solutions strategy	2,606,398	150,000	2,756,398
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>4,287,584</b>	<b>1,450,000</b>	<b>5,737,584</b>
Peaceful coexistence	1,149,195	400,000	1,549,195
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,138,389	1,050,000	4,188,389
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>1,479,281</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>3,579,281</b>
Coordination and partnerships	1,428,199	500,000	1,928,199
Camp management and coordination		1,000,000	1,000,000
Donor relations and resource mobilization	51,082	600,000	651,082
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>9,664,481</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>	<b>11,514,481</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	9,664,481	1,850,000	11,514,481
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41,594,747</b>	<b>23,407,857</b>	<b>65,002,604</b>
<i>Support costs (7%)</i>		<i>1,638,550</i>	<i>1,638,550</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,594,747</b>	<b>25,046,407</b>	<b>66,641,154</b>

# CAMEROON

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## Existing response

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The Far North Region of Cameroon continues to endure violent cross-border attacks by Boko Haram, which have displaced some 199,000 people within the region and led to the breakdown of local trade and economic activities. Violence across the border in Nigeria has seen a continued steady arrival of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, with some more recently claiming to have fled Boko Haram captivity. Some 87,200 Nigerians have now sought safety in Cameroon in the past two years.

During the first months of 2016, the new arrivals at Minawao camp included Nigerians who had previously sought safety and asylum across the border in Cameroon but, due to the increasing number of cross-border incursions and military push-back by the Cameroonian military, were obliged to move further from the border, towards Minawao camp, in search of protection, security and assistance. This trend has changed since June 2016 with the majority of new arrivals at the camp fleeing directly from Nigeria. Refugees continue arriving at Minawao camp with, on average, 700 newly arrived refugees per month being registered by UNHCR in 2016).

In Minawao camp, UNHCR coordinates a multi-sectoral response programme. The screening and registration of new arrivals at Gouenguel reception centre next to Minawao camp has been in place since April 2016 and procedures regarding the registration of new-born children have been revised to make the process more efficient. As a result, all children in Minawao camp are registered and issued documentation, thus reducing the risk of statelessness. All newly arrived families receive NFIs including mats, blankets, jerrycans, and kitchen sets. In 2016, more than 1,000 family shelters were constructed in Minawao camp, 435 family tents were installed, and eight community shelters were built. Some 6,300 shelter material kits were distributed to 5,800 household to build their own transitional (semi-durable) shelters and 700 community shelter toolkits were distributed. Minawao camp has two pre-primary schools, six primary schools and one secondary school, all of which are fully operational. The camp provides early childhood development activities and is equipped with 15 temporary learning and protection spaces.

Despite these achievements, the camp is operating beyond maximum capacity. The congestion makes it challenging to provide sufficient quantities of potable water, prevent outbreaks of diseases, and provide services and assistance that are in line with minimal international humanitarian standards.

Confronted with a series of suicide attacks on its territory and regular armed raids on villages in border areas, the Government of Cameroon has maintained a strict encampment policy. Nigerians who crossed into Cameroon without reaching Minawao camp were pushed back to Nigeria by Cameroonian security forces in considerable numbers between July 2015 and March 2016. UNHCR did not have access to most of these people in order to determine their status, screen and register them, and learned about incidents of Nigerian nationals being forcibly returned to Nigeria, including potential *refoulement*, ex post facto. Following sustained advocacy efforts with Cameroonian authorities, culminating in the Regional Protection Dialogue in Abuja in June 2016, incidents of forced returns of Nigerian nationals have dropped considerably since March 2016. In August 2016, UNHCR set up Joint Committees in each of the



three border departments to strengthen collaboration with the local authorities on refugee protection, especially access to asylum, as well as to institutionalize joint monitoring, screening and registration of refugees. It is in this context that joint missions are now being dispatched to identify and eventually register out-of-camp refugees.

UNHCR has also contributed to address internal displacement caused by the insurgency, albeit with some access constraints as a result of insecurity. According to IOM's DTM profiling exercise of October 2016, 182,978 people are internally displaced in Cameroon's Far North Region, mainly due to the Boko Haram insurgency, and 36,068 were identified as IDP returnees in the region. UNHCR has been providing emergency assistance to some 32,900 people with NFIs (blankets, mats, mosquito nets, soap, etc.), 8,000 households with kitchen sets, while 25,120 people received tarpaulins to improve their shelter. UNHCR has also distributed sanitary material to 10,000 women and 4,560 plastic buckets to 4,963 women and girls of childbearing age. Aimed at preventing and responding to SGBV, counselling has been organised through interviews, with the participation of the survivors, and cases have been referred to the public prosecutor or the police.

## Strategy and coordination

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### **Response strategy**

Considering the arrival trends in 2016, UNHCR and its partners plan to protect and assist a total of 90,000 Nigerian refugees in 2017, among them some 75,000 at Minawao camp. The camp has been growing continuously and is expected to receive an additional 15,000 new arrivals in the course of 2017. Should cross-border incursions, lootings, and suicide attacks continue in Cameroonian villages, Nigerians already staying along the border will continue to move to the camp for their own safety. The strong presence of the Cameroonian military will also affect the trend of new arrivals. UNHCR will provide protection to all Nigerian refugees in the Far North Region and multi-sector assistance (WASH, health/nutrition, shelter, education, etc.) to refugees living in Minawao camp.

UNHCR estimates that some 15,000 refugees are expected to opt for return to Nigeria in 2017. This is based on the results of an intention survey organised by UNHCR in the camp in the third quarter of 2016. While the Nigerian security forces have significantly reduced the areas under Boko Haram's control, conditions in much of north-eastern Nigeria are not yet conducive for the return of Nigerian refugees and IDPs. Insecurity and the absence of basic services are acute humanitarian and protection risks for the affected populations, particularly in Borno State from where the majority of refugees have fled. UNHCR and its partners will only start facilitating return if conditions for a well-informed voluntary return in safety and dignity are met and subject to the signing of the Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon and UNHCR.

Furthermore, UNHCR will take into consideration the humanitarian needs of some 20,000 inhabitants of villages in the vicinity of Minawao camp. These communities have been extremely generous in hosting nearly 60,000 refugees on their land; however, the presence of refugees has put enormous pressure on natural resources, basic social infrastructure and services. To help alleviate some of this pressure on these communities and preserve peaceful coexistence and asylum space, most projects in this response plan take the needs of host communities into account.

With the cluster-approach mechanism defining responsibilities for the IDP response, UNHCR will continue providing protection and humanitarian assistance for internally displaced families, vulnerable people among host communities, as well as returnees. In particular, UNHCR will focus on the following four operational priorities:

1. Using a community-based protection approach, strengthen the response to exploitation, abuse, violence and other protection risks, in particular with regards to SGBV and child protection for IDPs in the Far North.
2. Reduce the vulnerability and improve the living conditions of IDPs and their host communities affected by conflict in the Far North through provision of shelter assistance (construction materials and technical support) and core relief items (basic domestic items).
3. Increase legal protection for IDPs in the Far North.
4. Enhance the timeliness and predictability of the response through effective coordination for the IDP response.

### **Partnerships and coordination**

In light of UNHCR's presence and operational capacity related to the refugee response in the Far North, in April 2015 the HCT accepted UNHCR's offer to extend its coordination of assistance to the multiple needs of IDPs and host communities. UNHCR refugee response sector working groups (WGs) have coordinated and delivered humanitarian assistance for refugees, IDPs and other affected groups. A joint letter by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and High Commissioner for Refugees of September 2016 confirmed the relevance and applicability of the current coordination arrangements for the 2017 response.

In practice, while the responsibility to coordinate both IDP and refugee response in the Far North has been delegated to UNHCR's Head of Sub-Office in Maroua, the Humanitarian Coordinator remains accountable for the non-refugee response. Various sector WGs in the field in Maroua, which are led by Government authorities and co-led by UNHCR or other UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, WFP), coordinate the humanitarian response to both, IDPs and refugees. UNHCR leads an Operational Multi-Sectoral Coordination team with all sector co-leads, which meets regularly at field level. At national level, UNHCR chairs regular meetings of a multi-sectoral operations team with all sector leads and co-leads, on the refugee response, while OCHA leads an Inter-Sector Coordination WG in Yaoundé, which coordinates the response to needs of IDPs and other populations. Both WGs liaise on their area of responsibility with the Operational Multi-Sectoral Coordination team in the field.

UNHCR works with national and international partners including African Initiatives for Relief and Development, *Agence pour le Développement Economique et Social* (Agency for Economic and Social Development/ADES), CAMWATER (governmental entity), CARE International, IFRC, InterSos, IMC, Plan International, *Première Urgence – International* and Public Concern.

## Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct 48 advocacy interventions to promote access to entry points and detention centres;</li> <li>Support Government officials capacity development through training of 200 border guards and government officials;</li> <li>Organise the transfer of 10,000 people of concern to safe locations.</li> </ul>
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and register 100 per cent of eligible people;</li> <li>Identify 75 per cent of people of concern living out of camp and register them through registration outreach methods;</li> <li>Conduct a biometric registration exercise for 75,000 people of concern;</li> <li>Establish and maintain 4 transit centres.</li> </ul>
Level of individual documentation increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out birth registration for 100 per cent of children and issue documentation under regular birth registration procedure.</li> </ul>
Security from violence and exploitation	
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide psychosocial assistance to 100 per cent of identified SGBV survivors;</li> <li>Ensure participation of all established community-based committees/groups in SGBV prevention and response;</li> <li>Implement safe and survivor-centred SGBV procedures and coordination mechanisms through the registration of 100 per cent of reported cases using SGBV data management system.</li> </ul>
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the situation of people of concern through regular monitoring visits carried out to detention centres;</li> <li>Provide legal assistance to 100 per cent of identified and reported cases.</li> </ul>
Protection of children strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide required assistance and protection, including psycho-social support to 100 per cent of refugees children in Minawao camp and specific cases identified/reported within host communities;</li> <li>Identify cases of unaccompanied and separated minors and provide alternative care arrangements and suitable follow up to all identified cases;</li> <li>Conduct awareness-raising sessions on child protection issues targeting 75 per cent of parents and adolescents;</li> <li>Provide all identified adolescents (13-17 years) affected by conflict with suitable protection and assistance, including life skills activities.</li> </ul>
Basic needs and essential services	
Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide access to primary health care services through the equipment and rehabilitation of health facilities existing in the vicinity of the refugee camp;</li> <li>Recruit 69 health workers;</li> <li>Provide access to essential drugs by having no shortage in Amoxicillin or Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) medication;</li> <li>Provide preventative and curative community-based health services through the training of 100 per cent of community health workers on sensitization;</li> <li>Provide referral to secondary and tertiary medical services to 2,150 people of concern.</li> </ul>

Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

Nutritional well-being improved

Food security improved

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

Population has sufficient access to energy

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Services for people with specific needs strengthened

- Provide comprehensive safe motherhood neonatal services through the deployment of 8 qualified midwives.
- Implement and monitor community management of acute malnutrition programmes for 2,289 people of concern;
- Conduct nutrition surveillance system through the screening and admission of 100 per cent children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM);
- Promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices by supporting 9,000 mothers in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programme;
- Undertake measures to control anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies, including among pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-59 months, and make sure they are admitted in nutrition programmes.
- Provide adequate quantity and quality food assistance to 75,000 refugees in the camp;
- Monitor the adequacy of food assistance distributed to refugees by conducting 4 post-distribution monitoring exercises during the year and final reports shared in a timely manner;
- Conduct one joint assessment mission to address malnutrition and assess refugee's food assistance response, according to recommended schedule.
- Expand water systems through the construction of 20 boreholes or tap-stands;
- Ensure the maintenance of water systems through the rehabilitation or maintenance of 25 boreholes.
- Support capacity development by providing training to 25,000 people of concern in basic hygiene practices through sessions conducted in schools and communal areas;
- Construct household sanitary facilities/latrines for 850 households.
- Construct 23 kilometres of road access;
- Provide emergency shelters to 2,250 people of concern;
- Provide shelter materials and maintenance tool kits for 36,000 people of concern;
- Provide transitional shelters to 2,000 people of concern;
- Construct 4 community infrastructures and ensure maintenance of 4,000 shelters.
- Promote alternative/renewable energy for 5,000 households (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquettes, wind);
- Support capacity development (trainings) for 500 people of concern in environmental education;
- Provide domestic fuel to 10,000 people of concern per month;
- Provide electricity/lightning for 15,000 households.
- Provide core relief items to 15,000 households;
- Provide sanitary materials to 16,000 women.
- Provide psychosocial support to 100 per cent of identified people of concern with specific needs;
- Provide specific support to 2,500 people of concern with disabilities.

<p>Population has optimal access to <b>education</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve educational facilities through the construction or improvement of <b>20</b> classrooms in the camp;</li> <li>▪ Provide early childhood education to <b>4,585</b> refugee children in the camp;</li> <li>▪ Promote and provide primary education for <b>12,372</b> refugee children in the camp;</li> <li>▪ Provide secondary education to <b>3,043</b> refugee students enrolled in lower secondary education in the camp;</li> <li>▪ Provide adult education to <b>540</b> refugees in the camp.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Durable solutions</b></p>	
<p>Potential for <b>voluntary return</b> realized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assess and analyse return intentions of people of concern by conducting <b>3</b> return intention surveys ;</li> <li>▪ Provide return assistance packages to <b>10,800</b> people of concern;</li> <li>▪ Establish and sustain one tripartite commission.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b></p>	
<p><b>Community mobilization</b> strengthened and expanded</p> <p><b>Natural resources and shared environment</b> better protected</p> <p><b>Self-reliance and livelihoods</b> improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen existing community self-management structures;</li> <li>▪ Promote social cohesion through the organisation of <b>8</b> social events by the community;</li> <li>▪ Carry out community awareness and sensitization campaigns targeting <b>20,000</b> people.</li> <li>▪ Undertake forest protection/development by planting <b>65,000</b> tree seedlings.</li> <li>▪ Enable access to agricultural/livestock/fisheries activities through the distribution of production kits to some <b>9,000</b> refugees;</li> <li>▪ Facilitate access to financial services through the provision of loans to <b>500</b> people of concern;</li> <li>▪ Facilitate access to self-employment through the support/creation of <b>200</b> small business associated;</li> <li>▪ Enable access to training and learning through the provision of financial literacy training for livelihood purposes to <b>1,500</b> people of concern.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b></p>	
<p><b>Coordination and partnerships</b> strengthened</p> <p><b>Camp management and coordination</b> refined and improved</p> <p><b>Emergency management</b> strengthened</p> <p><b>Donor relations and resource mobilization</b> strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organize weekly coordination meeting with partners at field level as well as sector meetings that involve relevant governmental counterparties at district or regional level;</li> <li>▪ Organize monthly coordination meetings at Representation level in Yaoundé.</li> <li>▪ Identify one partner for the camp management and coordination of activities at camp level with clear responsibilities and terms of reference;</li> <li>▪ Provide required assistance to the local administrative authorities to enable their efficient involvement in the management of refugee situation.</li> <li>▪ Update and share the existing contingency plan with all humanitarian actors and governmental authorities</li> <li>▪ Organize <b>1</b> training session in line with the management of emergency situations to build the existing response capacity in Cameroon.</li> <li>▪ Organize joint regular visits (UNHCR/donors/authorities) to the refugee camp and provide regular information sharing for updates on the situation of IDP and refugees in Cameroon (weekly situation reports, monthly factsheets, etc.)</li> <li>▪ Prepare and submit proposals to donors for fund raising.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Logistics and operations support</b></p>	
<p><b>Logistics and supply</b> optimized to serve operational needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ensure that the necessary logistical support is provided (vehicles, fuel, repair and maintenance) to partners and UNHCR to enable access to refugees and IDPs, including in the remote location if the security enables. More than <b>100</b> vehicles will be rented by UNHCR under the Global Fleet Management arrangement.</li> </ul>

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- Organize 2 Training sessions on UNHCR's operation management, Undertake financial and performance verification on a quarterly basis, as well as an external audit of the project under the responsibility of partners at the end of the implementation of the Project Partnership Agreements;
- Provide required support to partners for better management of the operation (overhead costs, office supplies and equipment, office running costs, etc.)



## Financial requirements for Cameroon

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for **Cameroon** amounts to **\$38.7 million**. No additional requirements are envisaged for Cameroon under this Supplementary Appeal.

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>21,329,056</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,329,056</b>
Food security improved	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
Health status of the population improved	3,128,546	0	3,128,546
Nutritional well-being improved	753,265	0	753,265
Population has optimal access to education	3,404,623	0	3,404,623
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	1,056,442	0	1,056,442
Population has sufficient access to energy	1,105,384	0	1,105,384
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	2,689,052	0	2,689,052
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	1,766,038	0	1,766,038
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	1,195,355	0	1,195,355
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	3,713,126	0	3,713,126
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	1,417,225	0	1,417,225
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>4,830,911</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,830,911</b>
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	289,035	0	289,035
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	1,161,923	0	1,161,923
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	1,273,596	0	1,273,596
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	2,106,357	0	2,106,357
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>1,729,640</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,729,640</b>
Comprehensive Solutions strategy developed, strengthened or updated	179,046	0	179,046
Potential for voluntary return realized	1,550,594	0	1,550,594
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>1,757,984</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,757,984</b>
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	298,439	0	298,439
Level of individual documentation increased	392,482	0	392,482
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	828,469	0	828,469
Reception conditions improved	238,594	0	238,594
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>839,459</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>839,459</b>
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	276,778	0	276,778
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	517,833	0	517,833
Public attitude towards people of concern improved	44,848	0	44,848
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>708,021</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>708,021</b>

Camp management and coordination refined and improved	375,384	0	375,384
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	332,637	0	332,637
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>5,192,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,192,700</b>
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	2,507,152	0	2,507,152
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	2,685,548	0	2,685,548
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>2,297,154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,297,154</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	529,272	0	529,272
Protection of children strengthened	652,382	0	652,382
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	928,202	0	928,202
Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased	187,298	0	187,298
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>38,684,926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,684,926</b>
Support costs (7%)			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,684,926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,684,926</b>

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## Existing response

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The overall emergency response has been based on a host-community approach, as agreed with the local communities and the Government. In fact, in line with UNHCR's 'Alternatives to Camps' policy, the Government allowed refugees to settle in host communities such as Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia. Priority interventions have focused on the development of Dar Es Salam refugee camp and on the urgent relocation of refugees, while assistance continues to be provided to out-of-camp refugees living with host communities. As new arrivals continue to be identified, relocated and registered, border and protection monitoring has been increased with a focus on the various isolated islands of Lake Chad.

Along with partners, UNHCR has been providing protection and assistance to refugees, returned Chadian nationals, third-country nationals and IDPs. For the accommodation of refugees in the camp, communal shelters, emergency shelters and permanent shelters have been provided. UNHCR and its partners are also working to ensure access to preventive and curative health care and referral services in order to reduce mortality and morbidity among the refugees and the host population. Refugee children have had access to education, which has helped develop their potential and protected them from forced recruitment. Between January and December, net enrolment at primary school level increased to 76 per cent, even though the majority of refugee children had never been to school prior to arriving in Chad, with girls accounting for 48 per cent of primary school students.

In addition, refugees are engaged in community-based fora. Their participation in SGBV prevention and response activities has contributed to an increase in the number of reported cases, with 68 incidents reported from January to August compared to only 15 incidents recorded in 2015. Community watch teams have also played a crucial role in ensuring the physical protection of refugees. Community-based networks assisted in identifying unaccompanied and separated children. A number of refugee families currently provide alternative care for 39 unaccompanied children until they are reunified with their families. As of August 2016, 123 unaccompanied and separated children had been identified and documented. Furthermore, the number of households assisted with livelihood activities such as fishing and agricultural production almost doubled in 2016 reaching 980. Concerning IDPs whose number has continued to grow since 2015, UNHCR provides non-food items, supports community-based protection mechanism in place and provides targeted assistance to people with specific needs.

IDP protection activities began in June 2016 with the establishment of community support networks at some of the sites. Despite the security situation restricting access, UNHCR provided some shelter materials as well as NFIs to IDPs, including in Liwa and Daboua and Kaiga Kinjiria where IDPs have been assisted for the first time. Other agencies have provided assistance, such as MSF, through mobile clinics, while UNICEF, FAO, WFP and other UN agencies actively contribute to the IDP response.

## Strategy and coordination

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### Response strategy

UNHCR plans to continue protection and assistance activities that are planned to target 8,000 Nigerian refugees and 14,550 host community members, out of a total 27,500 people estimated to be in need of assistance, in a region already characterised by harsh climatic conditions, poor infrastructure, poor service delivery and frequent epidemic outbreaks.

UNHCR's response strategy is embedded in a three-pronged approach. The first component includes ensuring the protection of Nigerian refugees, in particular physical protection and response to vulnerabilities. The physical protection of the refugees will be strengthened through enhanced services of camp-based security personnel and community watch teams along civil-military cooperation to preserve the humanitarian character of the camp and promote access to refugee hosting areas outside the camps to the extent possible. In this regard, UNHCR's 'Alternatives to Camps' approach will be pursued so that refugees have the possibility to live with greater dignity, independence and normality as members of the community. In line with the Abuja Action Statement, support will be given to the Government for the implementation of the National Plan of Action in order to measure progress made with respect to its commitments to the protection of refugees and other affected populations. In addition, child protection mechanisms will be reinforced to help identify, monitor, and provide appropriate assistance for children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, and prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence, especially for refugee girls.

The second component focuses on providing basic services to refugees. Access to health care services including reproductive health and HIV services will be improved by supplying Dar Es Salam and Ngouboua health centres with equipment and essential drugs. The use of family planning services, antenatal care and post-natal care will be enhanced through awareness-raising and ensuring births take place in health facilities. HIV prevention activities will be boosted through awareness-raising and voluntary testing and counselling, as well as prevention of mother to child transmission, while people living with HIV will receive antiretroviral therapy. The nutritional status of children between 6 and 59 months and pregnant and lactating women will be monitored through regular screening and provision of necessary nutritional intake. In terms of education, focus will be placed on professional development for all teachers in order to meet formal education needs, psychosocial, and life skills needs of students. Girls' education, as well as inclusive education, will be given due attention. Also, households in Dar Es Salam camp who live in emergency shelters will be assisted to construct transitional shelters.

The third and final component supports people of concern's self-reliance to facilitate socio-economic integration. Traditional livelihoods activities, mainly agricultural production and fishing, as well as other income-generating activities such as small-scale trading will be supported and increased to cover additional households. In addition, UNHCR will work closely with the Government and development partners to integrate refugees into development programmes. Chad's 2017-2021 United Nations Development Assistance Framework, in which refugee issues have been included, provides the foundation for this integration. UNHCR will also seek the support of national institutions such as la *Société de Développement du Lac* (Organisation for Development of the Lake/SODELAC) to play an active role in strengthening

refugee resilience activities as well as some peaceful co-existence projects to enhance relations between the refugee and host communities.

### **Partnerships and coordination**

UNHCR coordinates the refugee response together with the Chadian Government, often represented by *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés* (National Refugee Commission/CNARR) and local authorities. This includes leading and organizing regular coordination meetings of multi-sector and sector working groups in the capital N'Djamena and in the field in Baga Sola, which is close to the point of delivery in the border area of Lake Chad Basin. UN agencies and NGOs are also engaged as co-leads of these sector working groups. CNARR continues to serve as a link between UNHCR and relevant Ministries. Bi-monthly meetings organised by the Child Protection and SGBV sub-working groups in Baga Sola will contribute to strengthening the response.

As part of the IDP response, UNHCR coordinates the Protection and Shelter/CCCM/NFI clusters. Other UN agencies (OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, OIM, UNFPA, FAO) as well as national (Help Tchad, APSELPA, Chadian Red Cross) and international NGOs (MSF, ACF, OXFAM, CARE International, COOPI) also have an operational presence in affected-areas to respond to IDP needs, while weekly coordination meetings take place in Baga Sola.

UNHCR works with three partners including two national (Chadian Red Cross; African Initiatives for Relief and Development) and one international (IRC), while the CNARR remains UNHCR's main government counterpart. UNHCR and humanitarian partners facilitate the transport of refugees from isolated islands to more secure and accessible villages. The Chadian Red Cross has also increased its presence in the area. As per the WFP/UNHCR global agreement, WFP will continue to support the food needs of refugees when the total figure remains above 5,000 people while UNHCR will take over when the number falls below this level. There are various clusters activated at national level, led or co-led by UN agencies and Government authorities, under the overall coordination of OCHA. UNHCR co-leads the Protection Cluster with the Chadian government and the Shelter, NFI and CCCM clusters with IOM.

## Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update 100 per cent of registration data during the last year;</li> <li>Issue 3,200 identity documents for registered refugees.</li> <li>Register and issue birth certificate to 190 children, under regular birth registration procedure, and to 60 people of concern through procedure for late birth registration.</li> </ul>
Security from violence and exploitation	
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enable the participation of the community in SGBV prevention and response through the implementation of 60 awareness-raising campaigns on SGBV and</li> <li>Enable the participation of 2 community-based committees/groups on SGBV prevention and response;</li> <li>Provide multisector assistance (legal, medical, psychological, security, socio-economic reintegration) to 150 reported SGBV incidents.</li> <li>Strengthen capacity of stakeholders by training 30 humanitarian actors, 50 government and security personnel, and 30 refugees on SGBV prevention and response;</li> <li>Acquire 4 Emergency Reproductive Health Kits;</li> <li>Acquire and distribute dignity kits to 800 people of concern.</li> <li>Establish Best Interests of the Child procedure through the identification of an estimated 50 unaccompanied and separated children; the placement of an estimated 50 such children in alternative care arrangements (foster family) receiving regular monitoring visits; and the reunification of an estimated 10 unaccompanied minors with their biological families.</li> </ul>
Protection of children strengthened	
Basic needs and essential services	
Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and refer for treatment malnourished children by conducting 12 mass nutrition screenings; screening, identifying and admitting 382 children into Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment; and screening, identifying and admitting 186 children, from the refugee and host communities, into Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment.</li> <li>Provide 1,398 children 6-59 months with Vitamin A supplementation;</li> <li>Carry out blanket supplementary feeding for 643 children, from the refugee and host communities, aged 6-23 month;</li> <li>Treat 125 malnourished pregnant and breastfeeding women;</li> <li>Conduct one nutrition survey.</li> </ul>
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the maintenance of water systems through the rehabilitation or maintenance of 18 hand pumps in Dar Es Salam camp and Baga Sola;</li> <li>Ensure that 29 water management committees are activated in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities.</li> </ul>
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access to sanitation by constructing 953 family latrines in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities;</li> <li>Conduct 96 hygiene campaigns in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities;</li> </ul>



<p>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support capacity development by providing training to 120 people of concern (refugees and host community members) in basic hygiene practices through sessions conducted in schools and communal areas in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities.</li> <li>Provide transitional shelter to 300 households;</li> <li>Provide 300 shelter material and maintenance tool kits to 2,163 households.</li> </ul>
<p>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide core relief items to 2,163 households.</li> </ul>
<p>Population has optimal access to education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve educational facilities through the construction or improvement of 7 classrooms in Dar Es Salam refugee camp and building of 175 table-benches;</li> <li>Improve WASH situation in camp schools through the construction of 4 latrines and 2 hand pumps;</li> <li>Acquire and distribute 100 dignity kits to refugee girls.</li> <li>Conduct 20 sensitisation and community-mobilisation campaigns to promote school enrolment in the camp.</li> <li>Improve teacher training by making sure that 19 teachers obtained professional teaching qualifications;</li> <li>Implement measures to improve primary education quality and learning ensuring 60 children per teacher.</li> </ul>
<p>Quality of education improved</p>	
<p><b>Durable solutions</b></p>	
<p>Potential for voluntary return realized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct or update 2 assessments on conditions of return.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b></p>	
<p>Community mobilization strengthened and expanded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide support (non-cash) to 732 people with specific needs;</li> <li>Support 17 community self-management groups and strengthen 17 community self-management structures.</li> <li>Implement 12 peaceful coexistence projects benefiting local and displaced communities.</li> </ul>
<p>Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted</p>	
<p>Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake forest protection/development by planting 5,000 tree seedlings; organising 15 environmental awareness and education sessions; and identifying and using correctly 5 firewood collection areas.</li> <li>Promote energy saving practices by providing 1,465 households with energy saving equipment.</li> </ul>
<p>Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enable access to agricultural/livestock/fisheries activities through the distribution of production kits to some 1,950 refugees;</li> <li>Facilitate access to financial services through the provision of loans to 205 refugees through UNHCR partners;</li> <li>Facilitate access to self-employment through the support/creation of 15 small business associated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b></p>	
<p>Coordination and partnerships strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise 12 coordination meetings with partners in the field.</li> </ul>
<p>Camp management and coordination refined and improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct monthly coordination meetings for 20 partners;</li> <li>Provide capacity development training for 20 partners.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Logistics and operations support</b></p>	

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- Establish **one** mechanic workshop in Bagasolato to maintain the fleet in adequate conditions;
- Maintain **2** warehouses.
- Conduct **3** joint assessments, planning and monitoring evaluation exercises with partners;
- Provide **6** light vehicles to partners to facilitate service delivery to people of concern.
- Provide office space/accommodation for **3** partners
- Provide operational support to **one** international partner

## Financial requirements for Chad

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom-revised budget for Chad amounts to **\$14.6 million**. No additional requirements are envisaged for Chad under this Supplementary Appeal.

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>178,641</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>178,641</b>
Legal assistance and legal remedies	178,641	0	178,641
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>838,845</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>838,845</b>
Registration and profiling	241,344	0	241,344
Individual documentation	350,969	0	350,969
Civil registration and civil status documentation	246,532	0	246,532
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>394,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>394,120</b>
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	261,478	0	261,478
Protection of children	132,642	0	132,642
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>8,414,777</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,414,777</b>
Health	1,416,641	0	1,416,641
Reproductive health and HIV services	180,283	0	180,283
Nutritional well-being	193,141	0	193,141
Water	596,642	0	596,642
Sanitation and hygiene	338,803	0	338,803
Shelter and infrastructure	2,243,283	0	2,243,283
Energy	692,642	0	692,642
Basic and domestic items	1,124,714	0	1,124,714
People with specific needs	204,703	0	204,703
Education	1,423,925	0	1,423,925
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>131,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131,642</b>
Voluntary return realized	131,642	0	131,642
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>3,424,494</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,424,494</b>
Community mobilization	672,569	0	672,569
Peaceful coexistence	1,208,642	0	1,208,642
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,543,283	0	1,543,283
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>420,000</b>
Coordination and partnerships	420,000	0	420,000
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>825,362</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>825,362</b>
Logistics and supply	577,283	0	577,283
Operations management, coordination and support	248,079	0	248,079
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,627,881</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,627,881</b>
Support costs (7%)	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,627,881</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,627,881</b>

# NIGER

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## Existing response

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The outflow of Nigerians, returning Niger nationals and a small number of third country nationals into Niger continued throughout 2016, in addition to massive internal population movements in the south-east of the country. The total displaced population represents over a third of Diffa Region's total estimated population to be at 593,000 people according to the 2012 government census. While initially the majority of displaced people were accommodated with host families in towns and villages, following the drastic increase in the number of forcibly displaced people due to Boko Haram's attacks in February and May 2016, the majority have been settling in the outskirts of towns or in isolated sites.

More recently, owing to increasing security challenges and counter-insurgency operations taking place on Niger's territory, the number of sites hosting refugees, IDPs and returning Niger nationals has been reduced as people moved to sites in safer and more accessible locations, mainly along the *Route Nationale 1* (86 sites were registered during the last census exercise). In 2016, more and more displaced people moved to either Sayam Forage refugee camp or Kabelawa IDP camp to seek security and access to basic services. However, both camps combined currently host less than 20,000 people, less than 10 per cent of the total displaced population affected by the Nigeria crisis in Niger, the great majority of whom continue to live in out-of-camp settings. A state of emergency has been extended several times since its declaration in October 2015, and as a consequence movements, such as the use of motorbikes and fishing boats, are restricted. Although the population of concern is now more easily accessible to the humanitarian community, access challenges remain in the Bosso and N'Guigmi areas.

UNHCR's response has mainly focused on strengthening the Government's coordination and leadership role in the emergency response, including the management of spontaneous settlements for people of concern; supporting the Government with establishing a community-based registration and verification mechanism in the region, and reinforcing protection monitoring and response mechanisms based on recent conclusions of the Regional Protection Dialogue held in Abuja in June 2016.

Particular efforts have been made to improve the Community-Based Protection Mechanism in the Diffa, including with the establishment of additional committees and protection monitoring focal points, in addition to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Niger Bar Association for the provision of legal aid to Nigerians in detention for suspicion of collaborating with Boko Haram. Extensive capacity building of state and non-state actors has been carried out, in particular for security and defence forces on basic protection principles, refugee rights, physical security and the civilian character of asylum.

Since 2014, UNHCR has been implementing an 'Urbanisation Programme' as an alternative intervention providing legal access to land and housing to the most vulnerable people of concern. To address the environmental strain resulting from a large increase of demand for natural resources, UNHCR has set up a partnership with the private sector to provide a sustainable and autonomous domestic gas access mechanism to 25,000 households (150,000 beneficiaries), 25 per cent of the Diffa population, including internally displaced households

(IDPs, refugees) and members of host communities. In addition, UNHCR continues to run a distance education programme offering young Nigerian refugees and returnees the possibility of pursuing their secondary education with an Anglophone curriculum, allowing them to continue their studies and complete their secondary school exams as they would have done in Nigeria.

## Strategy and coordination

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### **Response strategy**

In 2017, UNHCR will continue providing Nigerian refugees, hosted in Sayam forage camp and in host communities, access to a full range of services including food assistance, primary education, primary health care and access to water, while targeted assistance will be provided to IDPs and returned Niger nationals. Between January and December 2017, UNHCR aims to meet the needs of 85,226 refugees, 36,389 members of host communities, 176,198 IDPs and 27,770 returned Niger nationals.

The operational response is mainly oriented toward solutions. The Office will place particular emphasis on the following areas of intervention:

- Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence will be UNHCR's overarching priority. Intercommunal dialogue will be prioritized and community-based protection committees, which now exist in over 98 locations, will be reinforced to ensure that they represent the entire population.
- Identification and documentation of people of concern will continue to be pursued by providing technical support to the competent authorities to conduct a biometric registration exercise.
- Protection mainstreaming will be ensured throughout delivery of material assistance to affected populations including Nigerian refugees, returning Niger nationals, IDPs and members of host communities.
- Capacity-building and leadership support will be provided to the local authorities as a key pillar of UNHCR's strategy in the country. UNHCR will continue to extend financial and technical support and improve information management capacities of regional authorities to allow them to better fulfil their role in crisis management. Support will include the management of spontaneous sites.
- Shelter assistance and NFIs will be distributed to newly displaced people, while long-term shelter solutions benefitting the most vulnerable will be pursued in parallel. The urbanization programme will be extended and construction of long-term social houses will be achieved.
- Livelihoods and resilience-based initiatives will be supported through the implementation of self-reliance activities adapted to Diffa Region's complex economic situation due to insecurity.

### **Partnerships and coordination**

Niger has the most complex humanitarian architecture out of the three refugee hosting countries. In the capital Niamey, a Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management was created in 2016, which is the humanitarian community's main government counterpart and a demonstration of the Government's clear engagement and leadership in the crisis response.

In Diffa town, the overall coordination of the crisis is under the responsibility of the Governor of Diffa Region, through the Regional Committee for the Management of the Displaced (which is composed of Regional Directors, Department Prefects, the President of the Regional Council and representatives of humanitarian actors). In addition, the Humanitarian Coordination Cell, under the Prime Minister's Cabinet, has a field office in Diffa and supports the Governor in this role. An inter-organization coordination committee (*Comité de coordination inter-organisationnel/CCIO*) has been set up in Diffa, co-led by UNHCR and OCHA. The CCIO plays a liaison role between the humanitarian community and the authorities at regional level and is directly linked to the HCT at national level.

The sectoral response for IDPs and refugees outside of camps is coordinated by Sectoral Technical Working Groups, under the leadership of the various Regional Technical Directorates, with the support of the national clusters based in Niamey. The Humanitarian Coordinator remains accountable for the IDP response and UNHCR for the whole refugee response.

UNHCR works with eight partners including three national entities (Karkara, Association Pour le Bien-Etre, *Secours Des Oubliés*) and six international partners (CARE, COOPI, *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli*, REACH, IRC, DRC). UNHCR also works with regional authorities partners with technical regional directorates and the Humanitarian Coordination Cell (Ministry of Humanitarian affairs) through a partnership with the Governorate in charge of the general coordination of the crisis. WFP and ICRC have an agreement in place to avoid duplication of assistance through sharing and coordinating food needs of refugees and returnees. United Nations and NGO partners and local authorities will continue to collaborate on the two-pronged approach, supporting relief needs of refugees and working towards longer-term integration for returnee populations

## Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i> reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Purchase of communication equipment (telephones, handsets, mobile satellite phone ) and data treatment devices to facilitate information sharing on protection issues;</li> <li>▪ Conduct protection evaluation support missions on a regular basis to support community protection structures.</li> </ul>
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support the competent authorities to realize a biometric registration exercise to enable proper profiling for protection and assistance of people of concern</li> </ul>
Level of individual documentation increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide individual documentation to 140,000 men, women, girls and boys among refugees and IDPs adults.</li> </ul>
Basic needs and essential services	
Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve access to primary health care In the camps of Sayam Forage and Kabelawa and undertake consultations through mobile clinics outside the camps</li> </ul>
Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen the integrated nutritional programme in the health centre of the Sayam Forage refugee camp by providing 100 per cent of girls and boys aged 6-59 months suffering from malnutrition with nutritional inputs.</li> </ul>
Food security improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish or maintain durable long-term water provision systems in Sayam Forage camp in favour of 10,000 people with access to at least 20l/p/d.</li> </ul>
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish or improve 350 permanent and semi-permanent sanitation facilities</li> </ul>
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construct 10,000 emergency shelters; 2,627 transitional shelters; 1,000 transitional shelters in Sayam Forage camp;</li> <li>▪ Provide 1,500 durable shelters for most vulnerable refugee households as part of the Urbanisation Programme;</li> <li>▪ Provide 4,000 IDP households with emergency shelters.</li> </ul>
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improve access to clean energy through the installation of a solar solution for 5,000 refugee and host community households;</li> <li>▪ Distribute cooking gas devices and recharges to 6,000 IDP and host community households for a period of 6 months.</li> </ul>
Population has sufficient access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Distribute 10,000 NFI kits to households affected by the conflict;</li> <li>▪ Provide cash-based assistance for NFIs in favour of 1,751 refugee households;</li> <li>▪ Distribute NFIs to 10,000 IDPs and members of host communities.</li> </ul>
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish temporary learning spaces for 117,019 pupils;</li> <li>▪ Improve educational facilities through the construction of 4 permanent classrooms in Sayam Forage camp; Make available digital learning facilities in Distance Education Centres for 500 children.</li> </ul>



Population has optimal access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve access to primary health care In the camps of Sayam Forage and Kabelawa and undertake consultations through mobile clinics outside the camps</li> </ul>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen <b>50</b> community-based protection structures for children, SGBV and people with specific needs;</li> <li>Support community-based management by identifying, training and supporting <b>60</b> community-based protection focal points within the IDP population;</li> <li>Train and sensitize <b>100</b> community structures on the prevention of intercommunal conflict;</li> </ul>
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work towards the mitigation of deforestation through the installation of a nursery and production of <b>100,000</b> plants in refugee hosting areas.</li> </ul>
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide gas as domestic energy to <b>5,000</b> households to increase resilience;</li> <li>Provide support to <b>10,000</b> people of concern technical skills (agriculture, fishing)</li> </ul>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define and agree on roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers and camp coordination mechanism to work effectively;</li> <li>Build capacity of local NGOs and authorities on site management in <b>10</b> villages hosting IDPs.</li> <li>Increase the number, quality and access to information management products to ensure an appropriate coordination and response.</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rent vehicles and purchase other logistics, communication and security equipment that contribute to ensuring a secured working environment in camps and major areas hosting the displaced population.</li> </ul>

## Financial requirements for Niger

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Niger amounts to **\$49.7 million**. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for NIGER amounting to **\$18.4 million**, as shown in the table below.

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>797,609</b>	<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>3,398,609</b>
Law and policy	249,176	0	249,176
Legal assistance and legal remedies	399,108	0	399,108
Access to the territory and risk of <i>refoulement</i>	149,325	2,600,000	2,749,325
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>2,283,741</b>	<b>6,002,450</b>	<b>8,286,191</b>
Identification of statelessness	329,862	0	329,862
Registration and profiling	700,128	5,353,000	6,053,128
Status determination	449,176	0	449,176
Individual documentation	355,549	649,450	1,004,999
Civil registration and civil status documentation	449,026	0	449,026
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>3,756,352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,756,352</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict	1,649,176	0	1,649,176
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	1,299,145	0	1,299,145
Protection of children	808,031	0	808,031
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>15,714,564</b>	<b>5,550,000</b>	<b>21,264,564</b>
Health	1,976,311	0	1,976,311
Nutritional well-being	377,186	0	377,186
Water	1,849,176	0	1,849,176
Sanitation and hygiene	2,398,318	0	2,398,318
Shelter and infrastructure	3,017,167	2,750,000	5,767,167
Energy	2,311,910	2,300,000	4,611,910
Basic and domestic items	1,784,472	500,000	2,284,472
Education	2,000,024	0	2,000,024
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>1,686,208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,686,208</b>
Voluntary return realized	1,686,208	0	1,686,208
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>3,415,644</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>	<b>5,165,644</b>
Community mobilization	69,294	1,250,000	1,319,294
Peaceful coexistence	864,954	0	864,954
Natural resources and shared environment	53,044	0	53,044
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,428,352	500,000	2,928,352
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>2,311,754</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>2,911,754</b>
Coordination and partnerships	170,000	0	170,000
Camp management and coordination	2,134,883	600,000	2,734,883
Donor relations and resource mobilization	6,871	0	6,871

<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>1,363,686</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>2,063,686</b>
Logistics and supply	949,176	700,000	1,649,176
Operations management, coordination and support	414,510	0	414,510
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31,329,558</b>	<b>17,202,450</b>	<b>48,532,008</b>
Support costs (7%)		1,204,172	1,204,172
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31,329,558</b>	<b>18,406,622</b>	<b>49,736,180</b>

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