

# NIGERIA

## REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January- December 2016



# Credits

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and all staff in the field and at Headquarters who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

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For more information on the Nigeria crisis go to: [Nigeria Information Sharing Portal](#)

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FOREWORD BY

# THE REGIONAL REFUGEE COORDINATOR



In 2015, the Lake Chad Basin Region witnessed increasing waves of violence followed by massive displacement. The Islamist terrorist group Boko Haram expanded its insurgency from north-eastern Nigeria, where to date over 2,2 million people are internally displaced, to neighboring Cameroon, Chad and Niger, killing there over 550 civilians and uprooting some 195,000 people. As a result, the affected countries, who are hosting over 215,000 Nigerian refugees, reacted by defending their populations, imposed security restrictions and declared a state of emergency. Hence, humanitarian and protection space was reduced as the Lake Chad Basin gradually turned into a military no-go zone. Still, the deteriorating security conditions in the region went almost unnoticed in other parts of the world.

In 2015, thanks to the ongoing support by donors, 23 RRRP partners were able to assist over 215,000 Nigerian refugees and provided humanitarian support to host community members. Out of the US\$ 174,409,924 required for 2015, US\$ 87,317,003 were received, covering 50 per cent of the needs.

The Nigeria 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) advocates for the needs of 230,000 Nigerian refugees and nearly 285,000 persons in host communities, in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

I am proud to say, that this RRRP also presents a remarkable list of achievements made in 2015. Despite the challenging circumstances we faced, the dedication and cooperation among humanitarian partners and governments in assisting the people we care for was remarkable and will serve as a solid foundation for our work in 2016. I am also pleased to see that UNHCR's coordination role and leadership in the refugee response is fostering the spirit of partnership among agencies, governments and NGOs.

UNHCR's Refugee Coordination Model aims to ensure that refugees and asylum seekers, the most vulnerable among displaced populations, receive the protection and assistance they are entitled to. The Nigeria 2016 RRRP outlines prioritized needs and planned response strategies identified and agreed upon by humanitarian actors in the Lake Chad Basin, and last but not least the funding needs of 28 UN agencies and NGOs involved.

We are hopeful that you will enable us to continue providing protection and life-saving assistance to the people we care for, and once again, count on your support.

Thank you!

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading 'Liz Kpam Ahua'.

Liz Kpam Ahua

Regional Refugee Coordinator and Regional Representative  
UNHCR

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# STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

## TARGET POPULATION

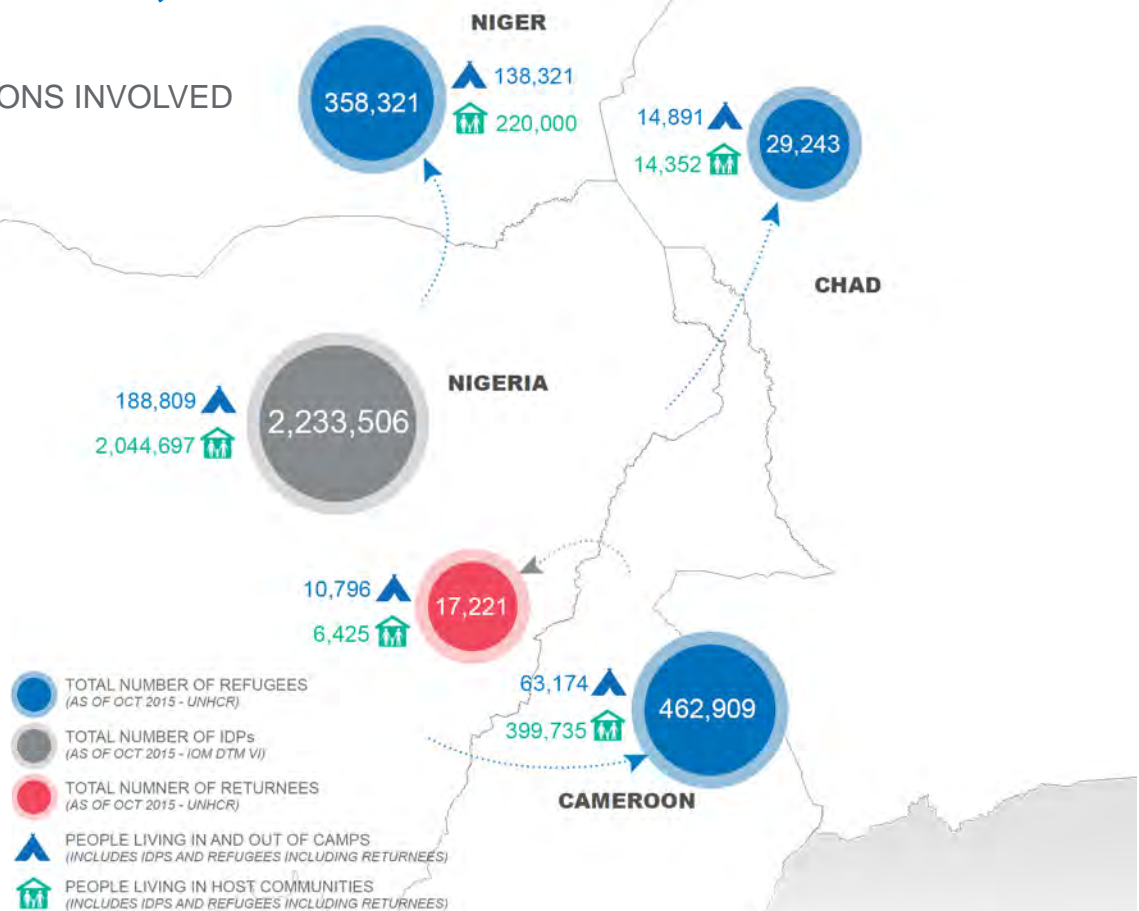
**230,000** Refugees  
**284,352** Host Community

## TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

**198,764,278 USD**

## ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

**28**



## MAIN PRIORITIES

1

Ensure protection, including access to asylum:

- Conduct and maintain civil registration
- Increase access to asylum
- Enhance child protection

2

Ensure access to humanitarian assistance and promote the transition to a more sustainable response through the reinforcement of basic services.

3

Encourage self-reliance and environment protection.

- Strengthen access to livelihood
- Promote environment protection

# REGIONAL OVERVIEW

## Introduction

Violence in northern Nigeria and across the Lake Chad Basin has intensified in 2015 and the situation continues to deteriorate. Many people fleeing widespread and indiscriminate attacks on civilians are seeking safety in neighbouring countries, but the spillover of terror and economic instability is compounding the refugee crisis, and the humanitarian situations in Cameroon, Chad and Niger continue to deteriorate. In 2015, the terrorist group Boko Haram expanded its attacks across the region and has continued to commit indiscriminate attacks against civilians, including numerous suicide bombings, looting, extractions and abductions, which have fuelled fear, mistrust and suspicion among the affected populations and led to the harassment and stigmatization of certain groups. Attacks throughout the year have further led to the scaling-up of military operations in all affected countries, including by the Multinational Joint Task Force, and continued tightening of security measures, such as road blocks, military deployment, burqa bans, curfews and so called humanitarian evacuations in the Lake Chad Region, especially from Cameroon. These measures have resulted in further forced displacement and a considerable number of Nigerian nationals who were and are being returned to their home country. UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have repeatedly emphasized with Governments that such return

operations, if not voluntary, may be in contravention of international protection principles and even constitute an act of refoulement.

The Lake Chad Region is characterized by a harsh living environment with difficult topographic conditions, extreme poverty, weak public services and food insecurity, due among other factors, to limited crop production and farming opportunities, water shortage and challenges related to the provision of energy such as firewood. Intensified insecurity, military operations and displacements across the region have disrupted trade, fishing, farming and other income generating activities, laying the ground for an economic crisis, and further exacerbating the humanitarian situation. Furthermore, the high density in certain areas as well as poor sanitation resulting from make-shift settlements makes these areas susceptible to epidemic outbreaks.

The Nigeria 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) outlines the strategy to protect and assist refugees and other vulnerable people affected by the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin. It promotes the transition from emergency assistance to more durable solutions by supporting respective national development plans in the Lake Chad Basin region. The RRRP is a coordinated effort by UN agencies and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, and also serves as a joint platform for advocacy and fundraising for all actors involved.

The 2016 RRRP contains country chapters for

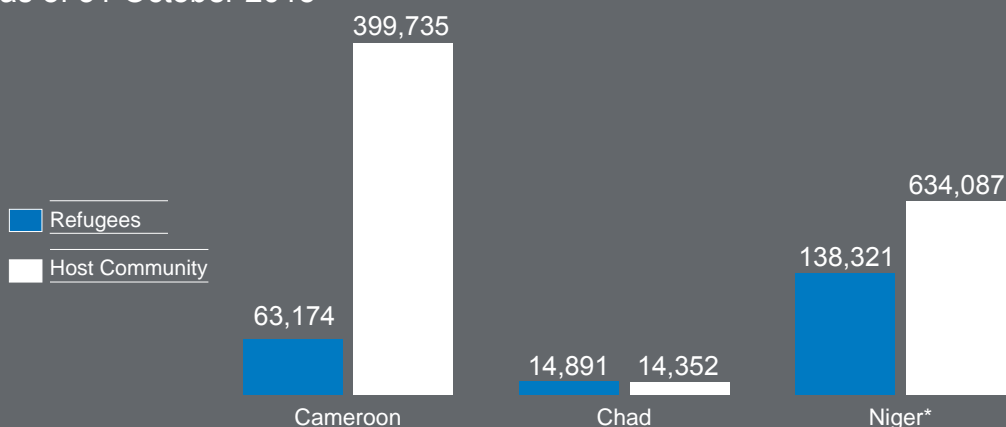
### POPULATION IN NEED as of 31 October 2015

#### REFUGEES

216,386

#### HOST COMMUNITIES

634,087



\* The category "Host Community" includes IDPs and "Refugees" includes returning Niger nationals

Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, with detailed information on achievements made and challenges faced in 2015. It presents harmonised planning figures on refugees and members of impacted host communities in all three countries, as well as on returning Niger nationals and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Niger, outlining the most urgent protection and humanitarian needs of people affected by the situation in the region. Moreover, the country chapters include detailed sector plans jointly developed by response partners, and the respective financial requirements of each partner in the inter-agency response. The coordination structures in each country, based on UNHCR's Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), are also presented.

## 2015 Achievements

Under the framework of the Nigeria 2015 RRRP, which is 50 per cent funded, UN agencies and NGOs, in collaboration with the Governments of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, delivered protection and humanitarian assistance to the increasing numbers of refugees and other people fleeing violence and insecurity in north-eastern Nigeria. Selected cumulative achievements (as of 1 October 2015) for the three countries are summarized below:

**Protection** – The provision of civil registration and documentation, including birth and marriage certificates, continued in the camps in Cameroon and Chad. In Cameroon, more than 45,000 refugees have been registered and over 1,400 birth certificates have been issued, and profiling of refugees living in host communities was completed.

This supported substantively the planning of and refugees' access to humanitarian assistance, and contributed to the prevention of statelessness and the

identification of people with specific needs (PWSN).

Partners strengthened multi-sectoral assistance to PWSN, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and children-at-risk. In Chad, 176 unaccompanied and separated children were provided with temporary care arrangements. Some 9,834 PWSN have been assisted in the camp in Cameroon, including more than 1,180 elderly people, 590 unaccompanied and separated children, 447 disabled people and 250 SGBV survivors. The establishment of a gender-based violence information monitoring system in Niger also improved assistance to SGBV survivors. To reduce protection risks for children, such as forced recruitment, seven child-friendly spaces offering age and gender appropriate activities were established in Cameroon and Chad. In addition, capacity-building activities were organized on SGBV, child protection, and refugee rights and protection. Humanitarian actors conducted protection monitoring in detention centres, and followed-up on the cases of 52 detained refugees.

**Humanitarian assistance** - Camps for refugees as well as internally displaced people (IDPs) were established and maintained in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Relocation to these camps is voluntary, given that some refugees prefer to live in the community. In Cameroon, refugees are encouraged to move to a transit centre for improved security screening and registration before relocating to the camp. Partners provided shelter, shelter repair kits, food and non-food items (NFIs) to affected populations including refugees, IDPs, and members of host communities, prioritizing vulnerable persons. For example in Niger, 45,500 people benefitted from emergency shelters and 1,100 households were provided with transitional metallic shelters, while approximately 210,000 people received non-food items (NFIs). A total of 1,114 emergency

## POPULATION TARGETED

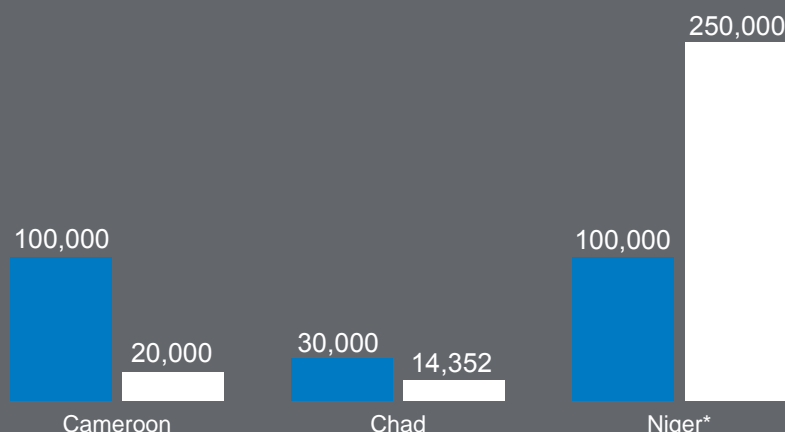
### REFUGEES

230,000

### HOST COMMUNITIES

284,352

■ Refugees  
■ Host Community



\* The category "Host Community" includes IDPs and "Refugees" includes returning Niger nationals

shelters were constructed for some 7,300 refugees in Dar Es Salam refugee camp. In Cameroon, 3,500 family shelters and 31 community shelters were constructed in Minawao camp. Up to 5,000 refugees received food aid in the camp in Chad, and 17 rounds of food distributions took place for refugees in Cameroon since October 2013.

**Improved access to basic services** - Partners constructed, rehabilitated and equipped health centres; and organized vaccination campaigns, training and awareness-raising activities, including on hygiene and sanitation. For instance, in Cameroon, until August 2015, partners provided more than 24,560 health consultations and 395 birth deliveries, treated over 1,630 people with mental health issues, referred 783 complex cases to hospitals and conducted vaccination campaigns, covering over 90 per cent of the affected population. In Niger, mobile clinics enabled the delivery of medical assistance, including vaccinations and prenatal care, to people in insecure and remote areas. Furthermore, some 185,000 people took part in sensitization activities and received hygiene kits. In Chad, prevention of mother-to-child transmission and HIV treatment were implemented in health facilities.

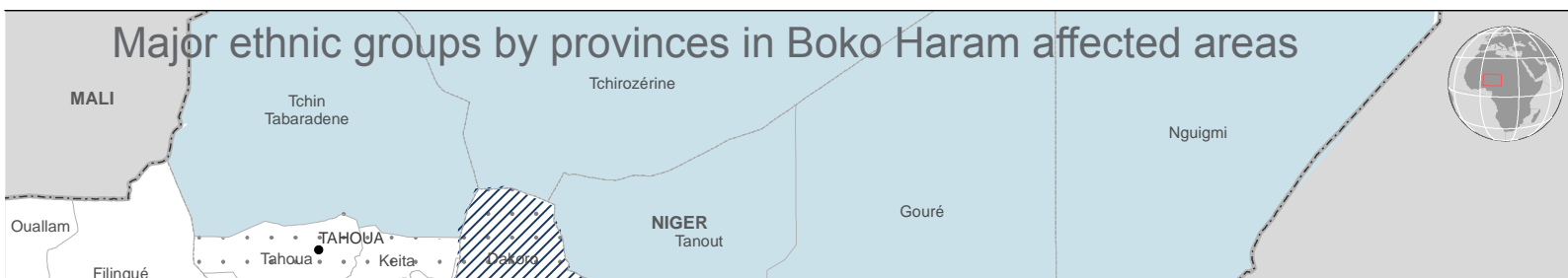
Refugees in Cameroon were integrated into the epidemics response plan and a contingency and

emergency preparedness and a response plan against cholera is also in place.

Nutrition services and treatment for malnutrition were provided in all affected countries. As a result, 11,189 children and 1,391 pregnant or lactating women received additional food rations and 2,663 malnourished children were admitted to programs in Cameroon. As of July 2015, around 11,850 malnourished children received nutritional care in Niger.

Partners constructed and rehabilitated water and sanitation infrastructure in camps and host villages, and established water management committees. For example, in Chad, eight water management committees were established and 21 wells were constructed, which increased the water supply of the camp to 43 litres/person/day. In addition, 330 communal latrines, 188 family latrines 100 garbage bins and 12 garbage pits were constructed. Despite natural constraints, drinking water distributions enabled the provision of 14 litres/ person/ day in the camp in Cameroon with the construction of 32 boreholes, 37 water points and water trucking. The camp now has 2,437 latrines, (20 persons/latrine), 762 showers (36 persons/shower), 34 waste pits (1,326 persons/waste pit) and 600 waste bins, (20 households/waste bin). Among the achievements of WASH partners in Niger was the improvement of access to drinking water for some

## Major ethnic groups by provinces in Boko Haram affected areas



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