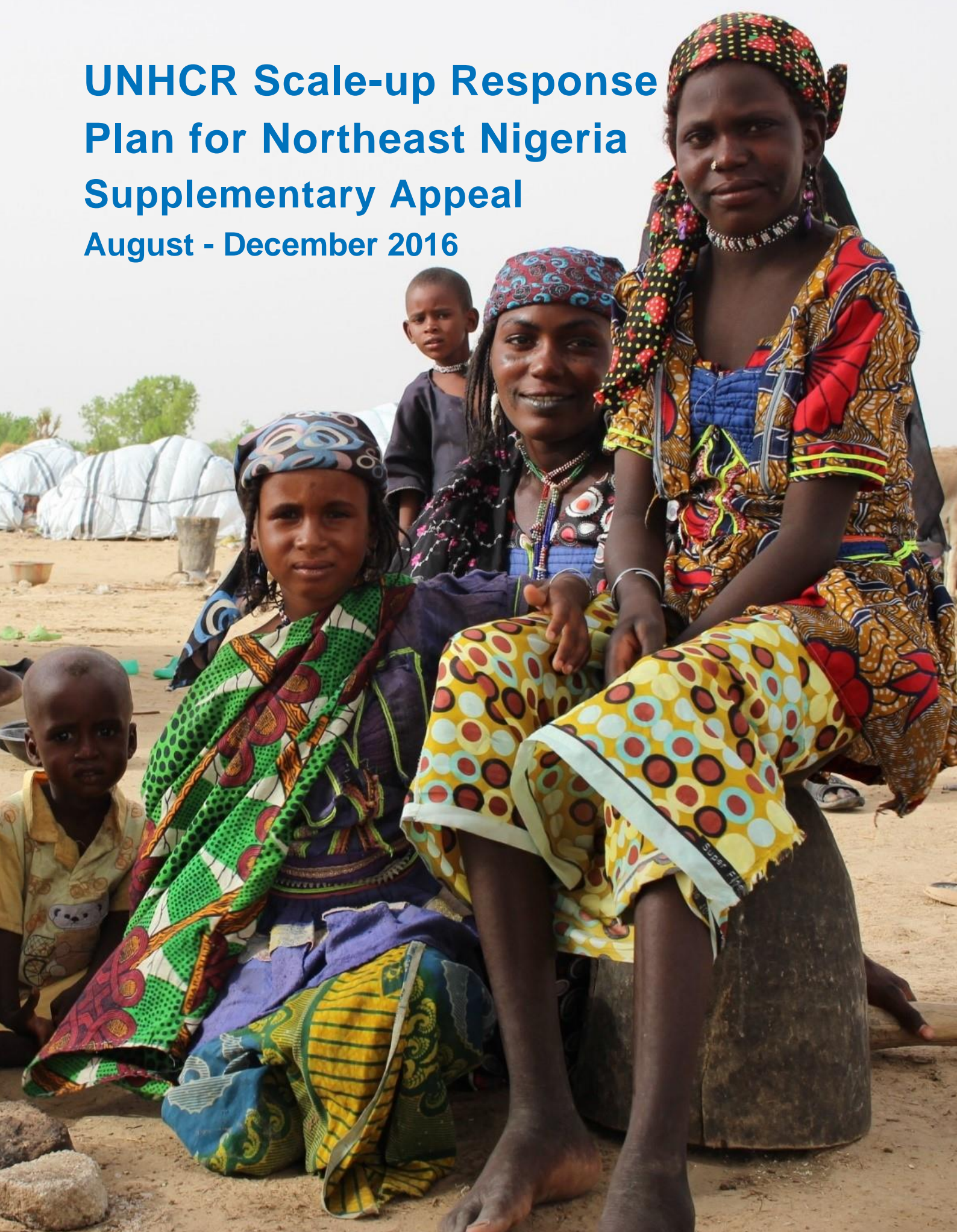


UNHCR Scale-up Response Plan for Northeast Nigeria Supplementary Appeal August - December 2016



September 2016



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Cover photograph

Internally displaced households from Mafa staying in an informal site in Maiduguri, Borno State.

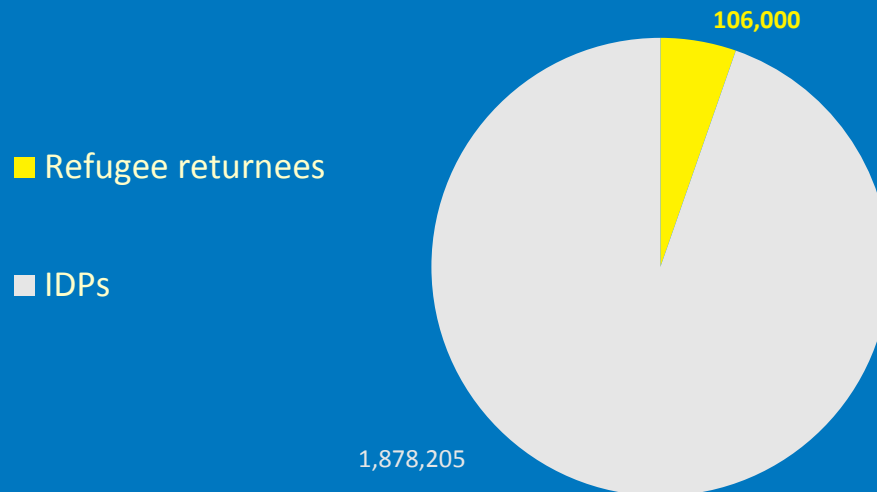
UNHCR / S. Goren

CONTENTS

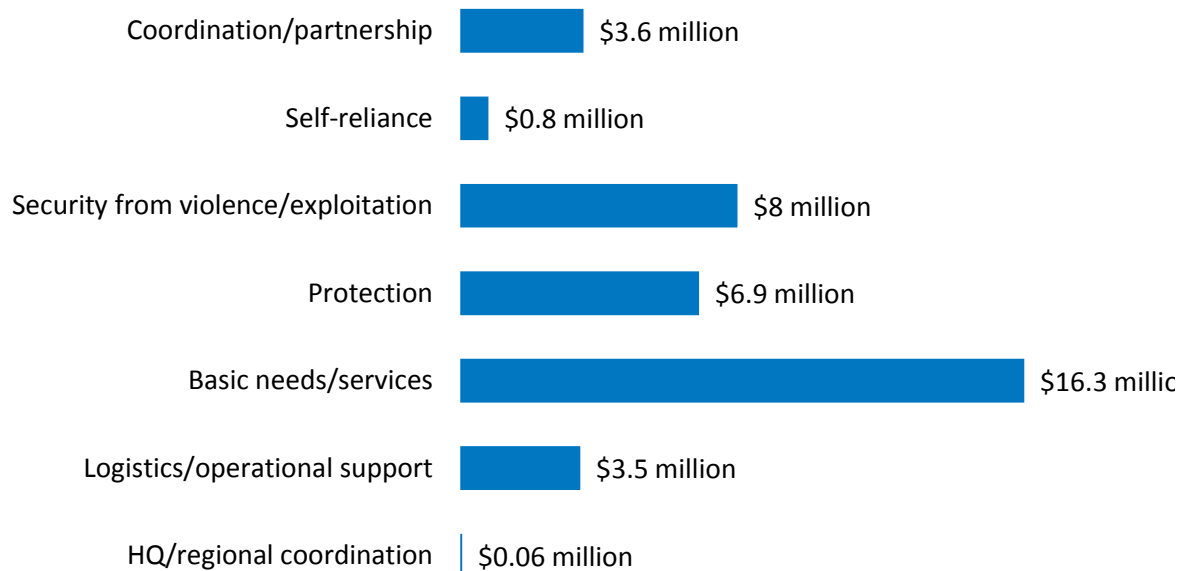
At a glance	4
Map	5
Context	5
Populations	8
Financial summary (USD)	9
Planned Response	10
Financial Requirements	13

AT A GLANCE

A total of 1,984,205 people of concern



\$40 million¹ in financial requirements for Nigeria for the period August – December 2016, including \$12.3 million in additional requirement for August-December 2016 in Nigeria.²

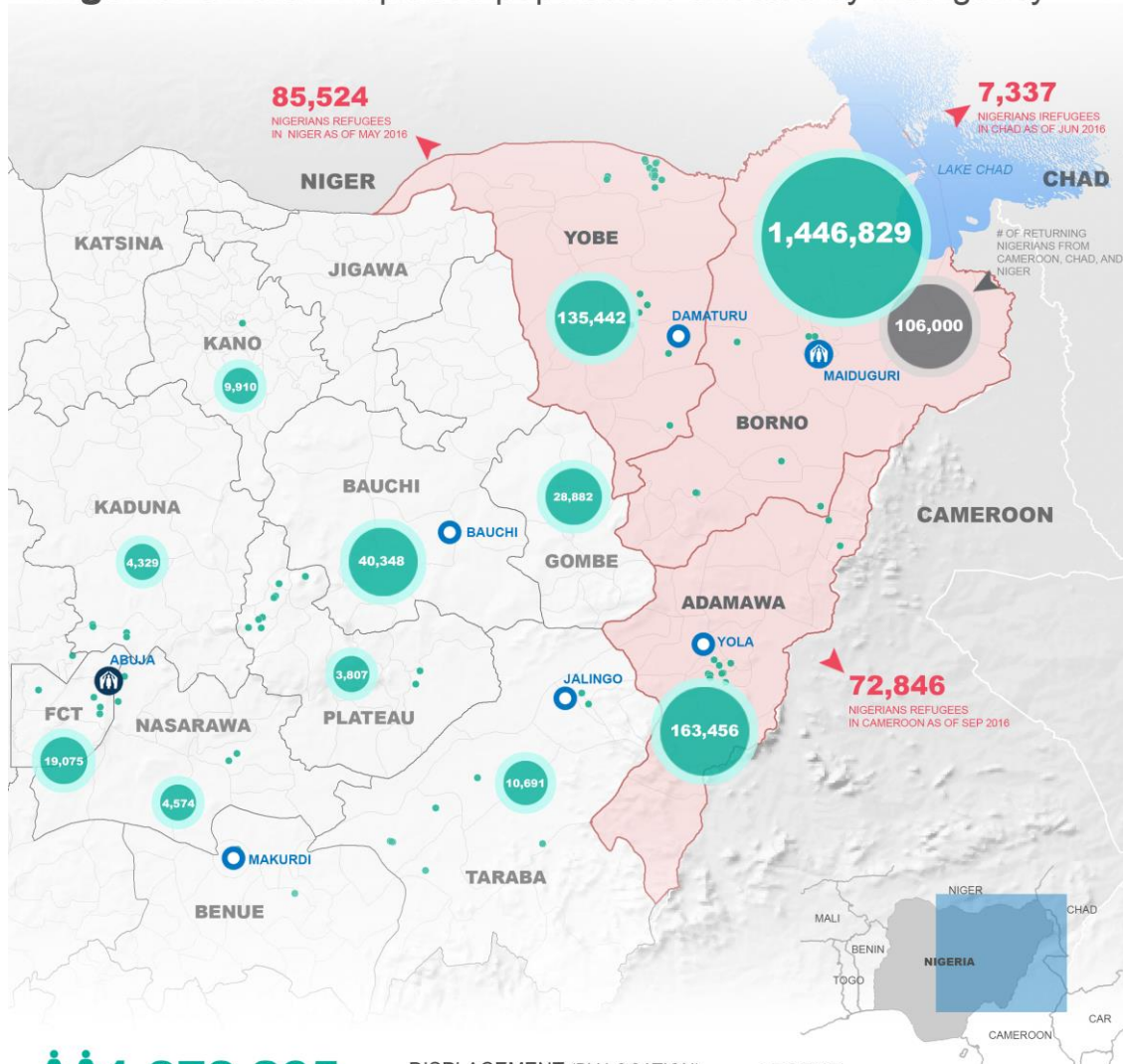


¹ These totals include 7% support costs for additional requirements.

² All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars.

MAP

Nigeria Crisis: Displaced populations affected by insurgency



1,878,205

INTERNALLY DIPLACED POPULATION DUE TO INSURGENCY
IOM-DTM ROUND XI (AUGUST 2016)

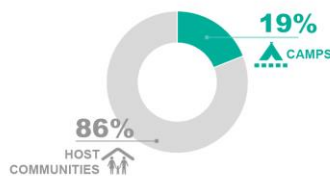
106,000

RETURNING NIGERIANS
UNHCR

165,707

TOTAL NIGERIAN REFUGEES IN CAMEROON, CHAD, AND NIGER
UNHCR

DISPLACEMENT (BY LOCATION)
IOM-DTM XI AUGUST 2016



LEGEND

OF POCs PER STATE

- MOST AFFECTED STATES
- COUNTRY OFFICE
- SUB-OFFICE
- FIELD UNIT
- IDP Camps/Sites



CONTEXT

This Supplementary Appeal reflects the extent of the humanitarian needs in Nigeria, some of which have become apparent in the last several weeks. It outlines UNHCR's scale up plan and consequent funding requirements to meet the increased humanitarian and protection needs of displaced individuals both inside the country, who have been without access to assistance since the beginning of the conflict, and of refugees returning from neighbouring countries. Building on existing Government resources and capacities, UNHCR will support the Government-led response, in particular by the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA), in line with the Government's plan for rebuilding the northeast (Buhari Plan) announced in June 2016.

Activities planned under this Appeal are also aligned with the United Nations Scale-up Plan for northeast Nigeria, coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and based on the individual agencies' scale-up plans to meet priority sectoral needs for internally displaced populations (IDPs) and their host communities. The 2016 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.

Since January 2016, counter-insurgency operations launched by the Nigerian security forces, in cooperation with the Multi-National Joint Task Force, have intensified against the extremist group Boko Haram. The army has reclaimed many of the main towns and villages in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States in northeast Nigeria, enabling access and revealing the full effects of the conflict on civilian populations. The security situation remains fragile with sporadic insurgent attacks severely impacting on humanitarian needs, access and response priorities. As the military continues to recapture territory and secure civilian locations, more areas are expected to become accessible to humanitarian organisations in the coming months.

According to the latest Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report of August 2016 released by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), an estimated 1.87 million people have been internally displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency in the northeast, 77 per cent of whom are hosted in Borno State. In recent weeks, access to previously inaccessible areas in Borno and Yobe States has allowed humanitarian agencies to identify up to an estimated 800,000 IDPs in dire conditions and requiring urgent life-saving assistance.

While the Nigerian security forces have significantly reduced the areas under Boko Haram's control, the civilian population in Borno State remains the most vulnerable to violence, which mostly affects women and children. The conflict has been marked by multiple and grave violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including death, injury, sexual violence and exploitation, detention, disappearances, attacks on civilian sites and forced recruitment. In newly accessible areas of Borno, the rule of law remains a challenge owing to the limited presence of civil administration, police and other law enforcement agencies. With only military and security forces present due to continued

active combat and resulting security restrictions, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and humanitarian assistance in the IDP camps are delivered mainly under the auspices of military personnel, with resulting constraints on humanitarian space.

Significant numbers of Nigerian refugees have returned from neighbouring countries of asylum, sometimes under circumstances deemed by UNHCR to be inconsistent with international law. An estimated 106,000 returnees have gone back to accessible and non-accessible areas, some of whom are in IDP or IDP-like settings and are in need of registration services, and reintegration assistance such as shelter, protection-based material assistance and psycho-social support. This number includes an estimated 67,000 identified in newly accessible areas of Borno State, and who are staying in abandoned public buildings largely destroyed by Boko Haram.

With around 81 per cent of IDPs living in host communities, resources are being depleted and services severely strained. IDPs and returnees 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. Protection monitoring visits conducted by UNHCR in IDP sites in Borno revealed challenges related to access to water and sanitation facilities, shelter and freedom of movement in and around camps, limited access to medical care, and dire food shortages.

Although most IDPs reportedly wish to return to their areas of habitual residence, conditions are not yet conducive for voluntary, safe and dignified return. Furthermore, the insurgency and related displacement continue to negatively affect livelihood opportunities. Affected households have had consecutive years of restricted income levels, destruction of assets and livelihoods, and reduced food access, leading to increasing trend of negative coping strategies. The number of people in need of food assistance in north-eastern Nigeria has risen to 4.4 million as at August 2016, according to the Food Security Sector.

The additional financial requirements requested in this Appeal will enable a rapid scale up of UNHCR operations initially until the end of 2016, and thus contribute to a holistic and targeted protection and assistance response in newly accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) in northeast Nigeria. These requirements are expected to go into 2017 and may be the subject of an additional Supplementary Appeal.

POPULATIONS

	CURRENT DISPLACED POPULATION as of August 2016	TOTAL UNHCR PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATION (by December 2016)
IDPs	1,878,205	1,238,000
Refugee returnees	106,000	75,000
TOTAL	1,984,205	1,313,000

The violence and increasing intensity of the Boko Haram insurgency has resulted in massive displacement in the northeast of Nigeria. The vast majority of people displaced are children (54 per cent), while there is also a high proportion of elderly (7 per cent). In terms of gender, 53 per cent of the IDP population are women and girls, with a considerable number of pregnant or breastfeeding mothers, some of whom are young girls who may have been abused by the insurgents. In Borno, some 1.44 million people are displaced across the State, representing 77 per cent of the total population, while there are some 614,000 IDPs in Borno's capital Maiduguri alone. The actual number of IDPs is deemed to be much higher with many of them still trapped in Local Government Areas (LGAs) which remain inaccessible.

The current number of IDPs affected by Boko Haram (1,878,205) represents a slight increase in comparison to the last round of assessment, in June 2016, which identified 1,808,021 people being displaced. This difference is mainly due to more areas becoming accessible in Borno and all accessible LGAs in Yobe. UNHCR will protect and assist some 1,313,000 vulnerable IDPs and returnees, identified based on protection and vulnerability analysis as well as on possible access options.

The population movement is dynamic, as new displacement occurs in areas where conflict intensifies. Subsequently, IDPs return home, mainly to Adamawa and Yobe, and returnees who find their homes uninhabitable go into secondary displacement. This unpredictable flux makes mapping and addressing needs extremely challenging.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18008

