

Situation overview

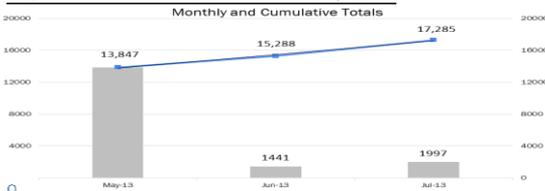
Following the crisis in northeastern Nigeria, exacerbated by the declaration of the state of emergency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States on 14 May 2013, more than 17,000 people, mainly women, children and elderly people have been forced to flee inside Nigeria or seek refuge in neighbouring countries (Niger, Cameroon and Chad).

Population breakdown (Sources: UNHCR Dakar- Nigeria SitRep from 17 July to 15 August)

REFUGEES*	6,174
RETURNED NATIONALS	5,859
IDPs	5,432

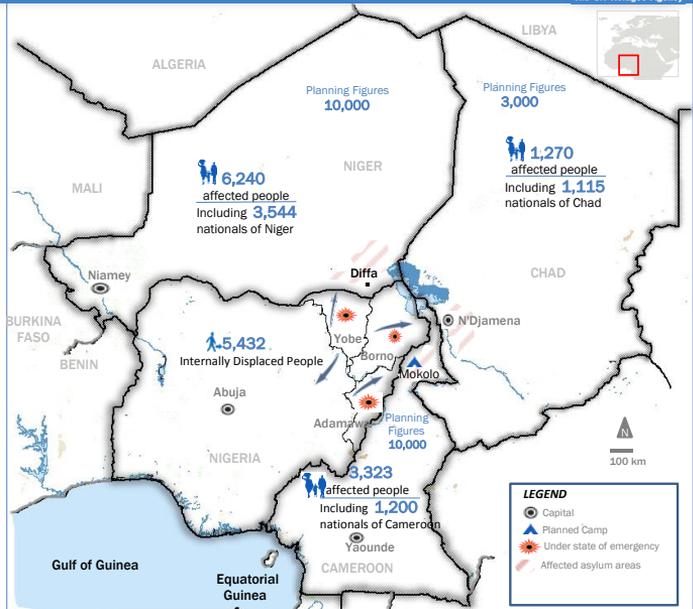
* Including 94 nationals of third country who arrived in Niger

Displacement and New Arrivals since May 2013



Operational Highlights

- Ensure that refugees fleeing from Nigeria have access to the neighbouring countries, to seek asylum and to receive protection, including protection from refoulement
- Ensure that the basic needs of refugees fleeing Nigeria are met, with special attention to the most vulnerable people
- Bolster coordination and consultation with Governments (and/or local authorities) and all other stakeholders



The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Major issues/risks in Nigeria

Fighting between Boko Haram and the Nigerian military continues to trigger internal and international displacements, particularly in the Borno and Yobe states.

While Boko Haram seems indiscriminate in its target (both Muslims and Christians); its activities still have the potential to provoke large scale retaliations against Muslims in other parts of the country.

Humanitarian agencies continue to have difficulty accessing the three states. Additionally, there is no monitoring mechanism in place at the state or federal levels. As a result, it remains difficult to provide humanitarian assistance they urgently require.

Major Issues/Risks in Nigeria and Country of Asylum

Maintaining the civilian character at places of asylum or displacement remain as a concern. Insurgents are believed to have fled across the borders or gone underground in Nigeria.

There is lack of Governments capacity to ensure the protection of basic human rights.

Recurrent crises have eroded the ability of households to withstand repeated and frequent disturbances.

Priorities: To provide support to affected people, host families and communities

To provide shelter and to rehabilitate shelters

HUMANITARIAN Response

Key Sectors	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	NIGERIA
Protection	UNHCR Field Unit to be open in Maroua No refoulement was reported by humanitarian agencies or monitoring teams.	UNHCR has no presence in Lake Chad region	No refoulement was reported by humanitarian agencies or monitoring teams.	Humanitarian agencies, including UNHCR, have no access to the three states under a state of emergency.
Shelter	Shelters are under construction at Minawao Camp for Nigerian refugees. 830 refugees have been transferred to date	No report	UNHCR, IOM and Niger Red Cross are launching shelter improvement programmes to better accommodate refugees in host communities.	Most of IDPs reside with host families. Joint assessment (IN THREE STATES) result recommends a provision of temporary shelter and shelter rehabilitation materials.
Core Relief Items	The "ONE UN" approach agencies are providing support according to their different mandates	No report	UNHCR in collaboration with stakeholders continues to distribute relief items.	State and national authorities have begun food and NFI distribution in six of the seven states covered in the assessment.

UN Partners: WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, OCHA, WHO

KEY EVENTS (14 May 2013 - 15 August 2013)

14 May 2013
Declaration of the state of emergency in three states of Nigeria

25 May - 1st June 2013
Joint Assessment Mission in Niger and Chad

11 June 2013
Joint Assessment Mission in Cameroon

18-23 July 2013
Joint NEMA and UN Inter-agency rapid assessment to the three SoE and neighbouring states confirmed the number of IDPs

4 August 2013
Boko Haram attacked a police station and a military base closed the borders with Niger and Chad