



NIGERIA - REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

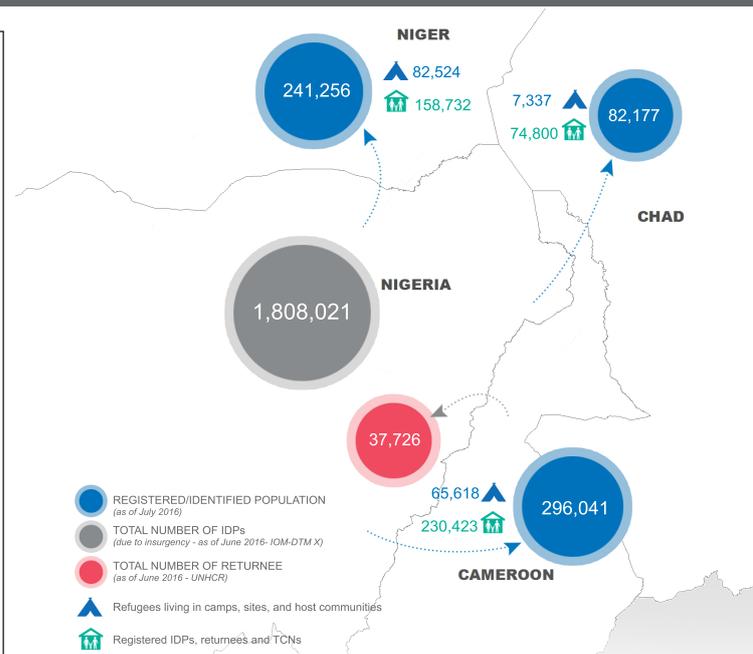
Mid-year report at a glance

January - June 2016



REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The operational and security context in the Lake Chad Basin countries, hosts to over 155,000 Nigerian refugees, has changed considerably over the first half of 2016. Humanitarian actors are now drawing their attention to new, unfolding emergencies within the affected countries, such as Diffa in Niger, or the newly liberated Government areas in north-eastern States of Nigeria. Meanwhile, the Lake Chad Basin crisis has remained amongst the most neglected and under-funded crisis in the world, with only 24 per cent of required funds received by the end of June. Since the beginning of the year, the Nigerian Armed Forces, with support from the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF), succeeded in regaining territory in north-eastern Nigeria freeing some 800,000 people. However, these gains have been overshadowed by a change in Boko Haram tactics, which included increased hit and run attacks and suicide bombings on a nearly weekly basis in northern Cameroon. Niger's Diffa region was further drawn into the conflict when the terrorist group launched two attacks against military personnel in Bosso Town, Diffa, in May and June 2016, killing 32 military personnel and displacing an additional 69,000 people in the course of a week. This massive displacement of populations has been among the worst since the beginning of the crisis. The most prominent achievement in the implementation of the 2016 RRRP was the completion of a successful Regional Protection Dialogue, held in Abuja from 2-6 June 2016, organized by the Government of Nigeria and facilitated by UNHCR. It brought together high-level government representatives of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger as well as UN agencies, NGOs and civil society. The Dialogue resulted in the "Abuja Action Statement" to which all States committed and as such, sets the framework for protection-based interventions, the future planning and coordination of

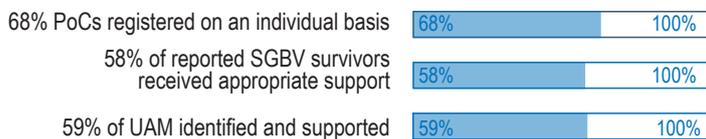


the response, and hence for enhancing the safety and well-being of populations of concern. Regarding coordination, the RRRP provided the essential elements of coordination for the refugee response in 2016 to date in all three concerned countries under the overall leadership of the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Nigeria Situation.

REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS



PROTECTION SECTOR



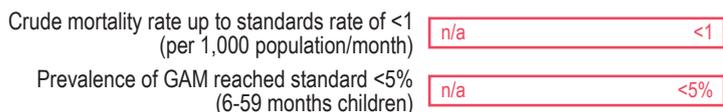
The main protection objectives of identifying, registering and documenting refugees in all countries, ensuring access to asylum and enhancing child protection saw progress. The extraordinary high need for psycho-social support for Nigerian refugees, most of whom have been deeply traumatized in the course of the conflict, was addressed, targeting mainly children and persons with specific needs in the region.



EDUCATION SECTOR



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR



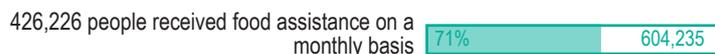
While the education sector was able to achieve its objective of ensuring access to education to refugee children in primary school, the health and nutrition sector saw some achievements in reinforcing health centres. However, the number of PoCs affected by malnutrition (GAM) is far below standards. Partners managed to at least maintain the GAM level up to standards within the refugee camps.



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR



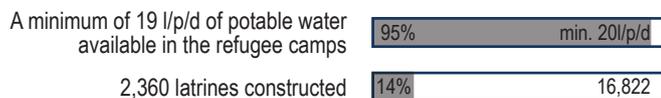
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



The alarming rise in food insecurity throughout the Lake Chad Basin countries has led to an estimated 8,000,000 people in need of urgent food assistance with a consequent rise of GAM. Farming, fishing and trade have been nearly suspended for two years in a row, and both refugees and hosting communities are unable to provide enough food for their households unless they receive humanitarian assistance.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR



The harsh climate has devastated the shelter provided to PoC in the region, while sandy soils impeded the construction of sufficient durable shelters as well as boreholes and adequate latrines. However, the full implementation of planned projects was also prevented by severe funding constraints, and partners were often unable to expand their assistance to the population initially targeted.



FUNDING LEVEL

