



# NIGERIA - RRRP 2017

## NIGER at a glance

January - December 2017



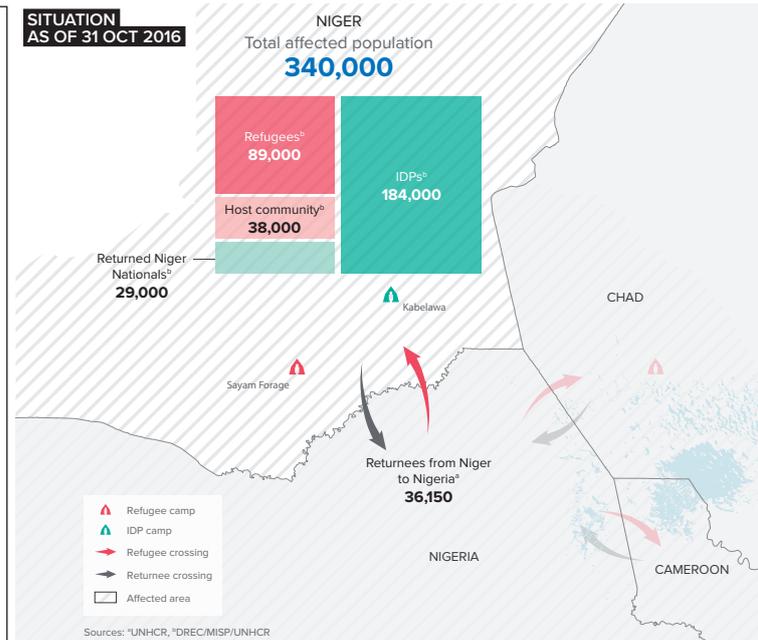
### SITUATION ANALYSIS

On an unprecedented scale, almost half of the Diffa region's population was forcibly displaced in 2016. As of September, the Government of Niger estimated that 302,000 persons including refugees (30%), IDPs (60%) and returning Niger nationals (10%), were displaced. Due to insecurity, the number of settlement areas open to the displaced was reduced from approximately 150 to 80, as people moved to sites in safer and more accessible locations, mainly located along the Route Nationale 1. Although, the population of concern is now more easily accessible to the humanitarian community, continued access challenges remain in the Bosso and N'Guigmi areas. The majority of refugees and IDPs, who were previously hosted by local families now have to settle on the outskirts of towns and villages or in isolated sites, resulting in the creation of rural ghettos. This exerts additional pressure on already scarce natural resources, infrastructure and limited basic services. As a result, inter-communal and inter-ethnic tensions have increased and the causes of this worrying development are being investigated. The displaced's tendency to move to either Sayam Forage refugee camp or Kabelawa IDP camp grew during 2016 as more and more people sought security and access to basic assistance. Still, both camps combined host less than 20,000 people, representing less than 10 per cent of the total displaced population.

The key priority in the Diffa response is to enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence through the various cluster responses and to strengthen institutional, community and individual resilience throughout the region.

RRRP partners (28) and authorities at national, regional, and local levels are working closely together to respond to the needs of the affected population. At Diffa level, the overall coordination of the crisis falls under the responsibility of the Governor of

SITUATION AS OF 31 OCT 2016



Diffa, through the Regional Committee for the Management of the Displaced. The Sectoral Technical Working Groups coordinate the response with the support of the national clusters based in Niamey. Concerning coordination and planning for 2017, UNHCR and OCHA have worked closely to develop the 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the RRRP.

### PLANNED SECTOR RESPONSE



#### PROTECTION SECTOR

In line with the prioritized sector needs, humanitarian interventions will target the most vulnerable displaced populations in the most affected areas. Interventions will be community-based and include community participation. Protection monitoring activities will be conducted and the registration and documentation of the population in the Diffa region will be carried out with a view to improving assistance, reducing the risk of statelessness and tracking population movements. Community-based protection monitoring and risk identification for children and SBGV cases will be strengthened in order to improve prevention and response activities.



#### EDUCATION SECTOR

RRRP partners will provide an integrated, intersectoral response, incorporating protection and focusing on strengthening the resilience of children and their communities. Strategies will be developed to ensure equal access to continuous education for children affected by the crisis, while the capacity of local primary and secondary host schools to cater for the increased number of students will be enhanced.



#### FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

RRRP partners aim to provide life-saving assistance and promote livelihood activities among affected populations, enabling them to develop their resilience. The response will be two-fold: in camps, food assistance will be provided to refugees and IDPs based on status, unconditionally. Out of camp, assistance will be provided on the basis of vulnerability through a targeted approach.

In order to mitigate the consequences of environmental deterioration, beneficiaries will be supported with unconditional cash transfers, enabling them to purchase gas. Furthermore, cash for work activities will include plant production, reforestation and awareness-raising on environmental protection.



#### HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

RRRP partners aim predominantly to reduce morbidity and mortality rates and to re-establish access to health services, by making mobile clinics and free health care available to all PoCs. Vaccination campaigns against measles will be organized for children in displacement zones. Prioritized nutrition activities will include providing SAM and MAM treatments to children in order to save lives.



#### SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

The key objective is to provide a rapid, concerted and coordinated response to the most vulnerable persons. Emergency, transitional and longer term solutions will be included in the overall response strategy. Partners plan to move towards additional cash based initiatives (CBIs) within the shelter and NFI response, enabling affected populations to gain autonomy and to live in dignity. Emergency capacity and stock will be maintained to respond to sudden crises.



#### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

The response will be driven by the provision of drinking water either through emergency temporary measures, or through longer-term durable solutions, depending on the site and context. Emergency sanitation measures will be improved and sensitization on good hygiene practices will be increased.



#### TARGET POPULATION

325,583 total population  
85,226 refugees



#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 154,292,688  
RRRP requirements