

Nigeria Situation

Emergency Response

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015



January – December 2015

Cover photograph:

Nigerian refugee children in Diffa, Niger.

UNHCR / H.Caux

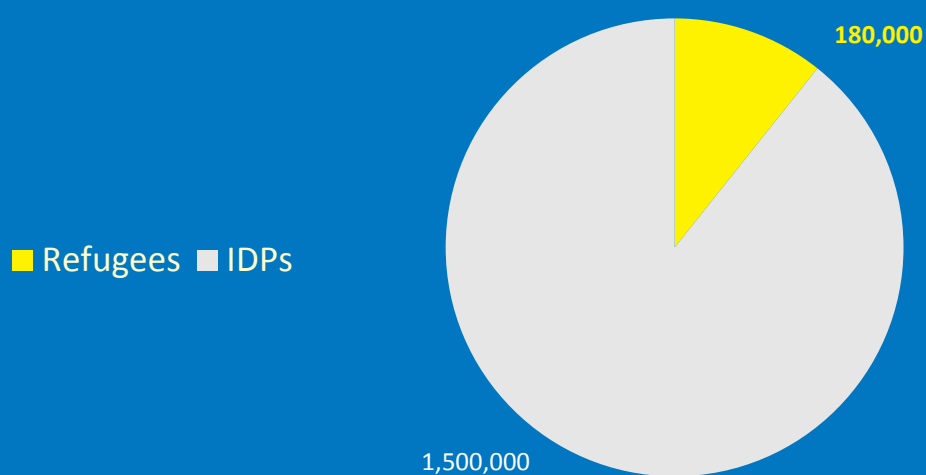
CONTENTS

Context.....	5
<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Population data.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Financial summary</i>	<i>7</i>
Overall strategy and coordination	8
PLANNED RESPONSE	8
CAMEROON.....	8
<i>Existing response.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Strategy and coordination.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>13</i>
CHAD	13
<i>Existing response.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Strategy and coordination.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>16</i>
NIGER	16
<i>Existing response.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Strategy and coordination.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>18</i>
NIGERIA.....	18
<i>Existing response.....</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Strategy and coordination.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Planned activities</i>	<i>20</i>
Financial requirements.....	21

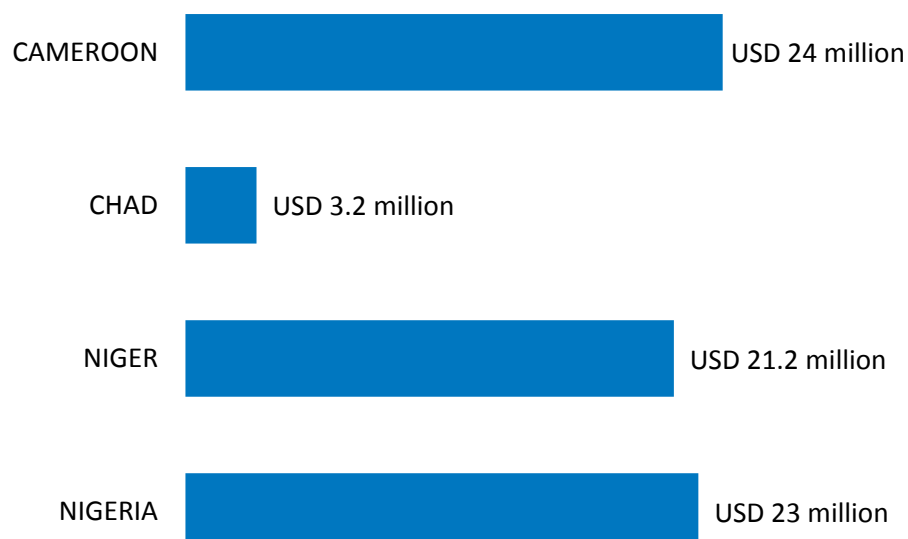
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 1,680,000 people of concern



A total of **USD 71.5 million**, including USD 54.4 million additional financial requirements, for the period January-December 2015:



CONTEXT



Introduction

The latest developments in Nigeria do not show any sign of improvement of the situation in the north-east of the country. There is an urgent need for focused responses - to internally displaced people (IDPs) in Nigeria and to refugees in neighbouring countries - in the most critical sectors of protection, including physical protection and protection from *refoulement*, emergency food, water and sanitation, shelter, and health/nutrition services. Additional essential services, such as education and community empowerment, will also be pursued after the most immediate needs have been attended to with the aim of restoring dignity and promoting self-sufficiency. This appeal, therefore, presents UNHCR's financial requirements in order to respond to immediate needs of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, as well as for IDPs in Nigeria. Returnees in Niger are also included in this appeal.

UNHCR is coordinating a second Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the Nigerian refugee emergency in Chad, Cameroon and Niger for January to December 2015, in cooperation with its partners. The present appeal will be included in the RRRP for 2015. The initial RRRP was launched in September 2014 and covered needs until December 2014. Due to the worsening humanitarian situation, it is necessary to appeal for additional 2015 financial requirements.

The terror campaign by insurgents in Nigeria has increased significantly in recent months, extending across borders into neighbouring countries. In 2015 alone, the violence has already led to the flight of 19,000 people, and it is expected that ongoing insecurity will continue to result in fresh displacement.

Population data

	TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION as of 31 December 2014	TOTAL PLANNED POPULATION by 31 December 2015
CAMEROON		
Nigerian refugees	36,000	70,000
CHAD		
Nigerian refugees	1,824	10,000
NIGER (Gvt estimates)*		
Nigerian refugees	30,000	100,000
Returning nationals	70,000	
NIGERIA		
Internally displaced (IDPs)	1.5 million	1.5 million

**registration ongoing to establish precise number of refugees and returning nationals*

Financial summary

OPERATION	Revised ExCom budget without the Nigeria Situation component	Nigeria Situation			Total revised requirements (USD)
		<i>Portion of the revised budget dedicated to the Nigeria Situation</i>	<i>Additional requirements (January 2015)</i>	<i>Total</i>	
CAMEROON	79,279,846	3,478,916	19,178,357	22,657,273	101,937,119
CHAD	155,422,527	-	3,010,534	3,010,534	158,433,061
NIGER	20,465,721	11,060,887	9,480,000	20,540,887	41,006,607
NIGERIA	3,277,405	2,475,974	19,204,279	21,680,253	24,957,658
SUBTOTAL	258,445,499	17,015,776	50,873,170	67,888,946	326,334,445
Support costs (7%)	-		3,561,122	3,561,122	3,561,122
GRAND TOTAL (USD)	258,445,499	17,015,776	54,434,292	71,450,068	329,895,567

NOTE: ExCom-approved revised budgets include Mali and CAR situations, and do not include the requirements for the Ebola Situation, that will be presented in a separate Supplementary Appeal.

OVERALL STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

The attacks in north-eastern Nigeria and counter-insurgency operations have had a growing humanitarian impact on neighbouring countries. In 2013, there were some 12,000 Nigerian refugees in northern Cameroon, 1,000 in Chad and 20,000 in Niger, including Niger nationals forced to return from Nigeria. Today, there are some 36,000 refugees in north Cameroon and 1,824 refugees in Chad. In Niger, the number of displaced from Nigeria has grown to 24,000. The IASC Early Warning Early Action Report (December 2014-May 2015) indicates that, within the next six months, massive displacements within Nigeria, spilling over into neighbouring countries (especially Cameroon and Niger), are expected to continue.

From the onset, UNHCR has been monitoring the evolving situation and providing protection responses and humanitarian assistance in collaboration with Governments concerned, other UN agencies and civil society partners. This evolving situation has led UNHCR in Cameroon, Chad and Niger to prepare contingency plans for a response to possible further deterioration of the situation and increased influxes. To build resilience and ensure balanced assistance and sustainability of interventions, support for host communities will also need to be integrated in UNHCR's response.

UNHCR Regional Office Dakar will continue to ensure the planning and preparedness for possible escalation of the situation in Nigeria. It will also ensure the facilitation of strategic planning, seeking complementarities with other partners and stakeholders in the region, and the effective coordination of the Regional Refugee Response Plan, under the guidance of the Regional Refugee Coordinator, to ensure the delivery of protection and assistance to refugee populations in countries of asylum.

PLANNED RESPONSE

CAMEROON

Existing response

Since the beginning of 2014, UNHCR has led four inter-agency missions to the affected North Administrative Region where the Government has reported the presence of some 50,000 refugees in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Savo and Logone-et-Chari. Over 36,000 have been verified and pre-registered by UNHCR. A total of 28,552 are now residing in Minawao Camp and are assisted by UNHCR and the humanitarian community in support of the Government.

UNHCR, in collaboration with local authorities, has relocated thousands of refugees from the border towns of Mokolo and Mora to Minawao camp. The convoys are accompanied by military escorts made available by local authorities to assure the security of refugees and staff. In parallel, other refugees seeking safety are arriving spontaneously at the camp. In recent weeks, 2,705 new refugees have arrived at Minawao by their own means. Others, however, have chosen to remain close to the border.

UNHCR and its partners are in the process of expanding the camp to host new arrivals through the construction of community and family shelters, water, sanitation, health and education infrastructures. There are currently 22 water access points at Minawao camp, including 20 boreholes, supplying an average quantity of 7 litres per person per day. Measures are being taken to increase the water supply. Additional boreholes are being constructed and water is being trucked to the camp by UNICEF to cover the most urgent requirements. A total of 359 latrines have been built, and 95 are under construction. With new refugees arriving continuously, the water and sanitation situation remains a challenge. In cooperation with UNICEF and other partners, UNHCR has been able to establish a cholera prevention programme.

Strategy and coordination

The situation of the Nigerian refugees in Cameroon is precarious as they have mostly settled in villages along the common border, thus remaining exposed to incursions by the insurgent groups into Cameroon. UNHCR's strategy in Cameroon will therefore be to prioritize the protection of refugees, ensuring safe access to the territory, and transferring refugees from the border areas to designated camps, as per the policy of the Government. Assistance such as provision of emergency food, availability of water and sanitation, adequate health care and construction of family shelters, as well as a temporary communal shelter for new arrivals, will be among UNHCR's priorities. Refugees will participate in the construction or improvement of their family shelters and sanitary facilities. Livelihoods activities will be enhanced in and around the camps. Protection, peaceful coexistence and age- and gender- specific needs will be mainstreamed in all sector responses.

The organization will work closely with UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UN Women and UNFPA in particular, as well as with NGOs and local authorities, to address the food security and health and nutrition needs of refugees. During the Regional Refugee Response Plan coordination meetings, all partners, together with local authorities, agreed to plan for a total of 70,000 Nigerian refugees in Cameroon. While it is foreseen that the majority of refugees will be located in the Far North Administrative Region, it is likely that some refugees will also arrive in the North and Adamawa Administrative Regions. The planning figure of 70,000 may therefore be revised upwards in the coming months if the security situation within Nigeria continues to worsen, as has been observed over the past weeks.

The insecurity in the border areas has equally impacted the Cameroonian border population, many of whom have moved further inland. The UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Government are currently assessing the numbers of displaced and corresponding response requirements. Any requirements related to a possible IDP response for Cameroon will be communicated once a joint response plan and mechanism has been agreed upon by the UNCT.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees through border monitoring. ▪ Undertake medical and nutritional screening for about 14,000 refugees before being relocated to Minawao camp. ▪ Screen newly-arrived refugees and provide psychosocial and material support. ▪ Transport/relocate about 36,000 verified Nigerian refugees from the villages along the border to the Minawao camp (60 km from the border) or to a second camp (to be identified). ▪ Organize 80 convoys of 500 refugees using buses and trucks with medical and armed escort as appropriate. ▪ Organize weekly border monitoring missions with armed escorts to cover all border villages which received new Nigerian refugees, as far as security permits.
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitize and pre-register about 35,000 newly arrived Nigerian refugees dispersed amongst the villages along the border, as well as those arriving directly to the camp. ▪ Procure registration materials/equipment. ▪ Deploy staff to conduct registration (including allowances, transportation fees, fuel, etc.) in the Far North Region to register about 35,000 Nigerian refugees on an individual basis, segregated by age and gender with a minimum set of additional data to guide protection and assistance.
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize awareness raising campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response involving community leaders, partners and 36,000 refugees. ▪ Refer SGBV cases for counselling, clinical or psychosocial assistance.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register unaccompanied children in alternative care, provide age and gender sensitive services to estimated 600 child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation. ▪ Set up and support 25 children's committees/groups and facilitate children's participation ▪ Sensitize refugee communities on the rights of children and involve them in child protection and care, including tracing and reunification. ▪ Assist about 2,000 unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) identified and find the best solution to their cases.
Supply of potable water increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct 80 additional boreholes in Minawao

Access to sufficient basic and domestic items	<p>camp and additional camps if necessary to ensure safe access to water and minimize the costly system involving electrical pumps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize water trucking for a month maximum to be able to respond to high pace influx enabling quick relocation. Procure and distribute basic and domestic items (blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, heavy duty plastic, lanterns, plastic sheets and soap) for 70,000 refugees living in Minawao and its extension including the most vulnerable refugees within host communities. Provide sanitary materials (sanitary pads, soap, etc.) to 30,000 women of childbearing age.
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 4,000 temporary community latrines/showers. Provide technical support, slabs, wooden slats and rafters to 8,000 heads of households to dig the pits for their latrines. Organize regular sensitisation and awareness campaigns relating to hygiene and waste collection in Minawao camp. Recruit WASH animators and set up WASH committees
Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen and provide primary health care services to new arrivals during their pre-registration, relocation and in the camp. Provide medical and health care services, including referrals for refugees in local health care centres.
Reproductive health and HIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize sensitization and awareness campaigns in Minawao camp during distributions (monthly) and other gatherings.
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide hot meals to 40,000 new refugees for an average of 1 week during relocation and pending their inclusion in the general food distribution provided by WFP. Transport food commodities supplied by WFP from extended delivery points to distribution centre (Minawao) and organize handling (loading and offloading) and distribution to about 70,000 beneficiaries (2100kcal/person/day). Provide complementary food supplied to about 10,000 additional vulnerable refugees in the camps.
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procure and distribute 2,500 solar lamps for lighting to the most vulnerable refugees in Minawao camp and its extension. Promote the use of improved stoves and the manufacture of traditional improved stoves for additional 7,000 households.
Services for people with special needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide required support to about 6,000 persons with specific needs including those who have been

Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Community mobilization population strengthened and expanded

Self-reliance and livelihoods

Operations management strengthened and optimized

Access to basic education for all children

particularly affected (mentally and/or physically) by the armed conflicts or suicide attacks, retaliation, etc.

- Undertake forest protection through tree planting within Minawao camp and its surrounding villages.
- Sensitize, train and support refugees to make traditional improved stoves in Minawao camp and its extension.
- Conduct participatory assessments in camps for implementation and monitoring for 2015 and 2016-2017 planning.
- Organize training sessions for community leaders including new refugees.
- Facilitate access to land for agricultural and, to some extent, livestock activities to 6,000 heads of households in Minawao camp and its extension.
- Provide tools, seeds and other inputs, training, technical support and advice, etc.
- Provide life-skills training for livelihood purposes (agriculture, masonry, carpentry, electricity, mechanics, literacy, etc.)
- Provide required operational and administrative support to partners.
- Ensure audit of operations and due diligence.
- Procure information technology equipment for partners.
- Identify out-of-school children and advocate with parents for their enrolment at school through awareness campaigns.
- Construct additional classrooms and equip them with benches, tables, blackboard and supplies.
- Organize teacher training.
- Organize supplementary courses for students who missed classes during the crisis in Nigeria and during flight.
- Establish mechanisms to facilitate young women to attend school (e.g. nurseries, school feeding, etc.).
- Facilitate school attendance for handicapped children.
- Advocate with the Government to allocate additional teachers.
- Distribute school kits and uniforms for students and additional teaching kits for teachers.
- Establish nursery schools and child-friendly spaces.

Camp management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide qualified and competent camp management team with precise information about their roles and daily duties. ▪ Ensure regular sharing of information and updates on the emergency to enable timely, efficient and well-coordinated response in all camps receiving new refugees.
Logistics and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain and repair vehicles and trucks managed by UNHCR and implementing partners. ▪ Rent and maintain warehouse. ▪ Facilitate in land transport of humanitarian items and assets.
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved, maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing transit sites are maintained and operational. ▪ Design and construct new camps whenever sites are approved by the three administrative regions, in locations of newly arriving refugees. ▪ Construct community shelters in new sites for the reception of new arrivals in camps. ▪ Procure materials for and construct temporary family shelters. ▪ Distribute kits for semi-permanent family shelters which use hydro-form technology. ▪ Deliver toolkits and technical support to refugees to construct shelters.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Cameroon amounts to USD 82.8 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Cameroon. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 19.2 million.

CHAD

Existing response

UNHCR and partners in Chad have already started providing non-food items (NFIs) and health and water services to 1,824 refugees living with host communities. In August 2014, UNHCR and UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment of needs on the islands of Lake Chad, where refugees are currently staying. Assistance, which is currently implemented in a small-scale manner, will need to be increased and extended to ensure better coverage, especially in view of additional new arrivals.

Already more than 15,000 people have arrived from Nigeria since early January, fleeing attacks in Baga, Doro and Cross in northern Nigeria. Of these, 6,522 are already registered by the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil, et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR) and are now settled in Dar-es-Salam refugee camp. Some 7,000 people are stranded on small islands awaiting transfer and assistance.

Strategy and coordination

The overall emergency response strategy of UNHCR in Chad is based on a host-community approach, as agreed with the local communities and the Government. Protection and assistance will be provided to out-of-camp refugees with the support of the local authorities and host communities, and through the reinforcement of existing structures. In collaboration with the Government, UNHCR will continue to relocate the new Nigerian refugees from the lake islands to villages situated at a safer distance from the border, accessible by road and where a number of Nigerian refugees already live among host communities. There is therefore a need to further support local and national structures such as schools and health centres. In order to ensure closer protection monitoring and rapid emergency assistance to the new refugees, UNHCR will establish a Field Unit in the Lake Chad area, which will allow for better coordination with the authorities and partners on the ground.

While responding to the emergency food, nutrition, shelter, water, sanitation, NFI and health needs, UNHCR and partners will also promote self-reliance and explore livelihood opportunities. This will be done through the provision of seeds and tools as soon as the emergency influx stabilizes; socio-economic integration and peaceful co-existence programmes will be implemented with a view to involving and extending the benefits of programmes to the local populations.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees, including through advocacy with the authorities. Undertake medical and nutritional screening of all new refugees.
Registration and profiling enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to update registration data collected by CNARR and UNHCR through level 1 and 2 registration.
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response involving community leaders, partners and UNHCR staff.
Self-reliance and livelihood improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide production kits/inputs for agriculture and livestock activities.
Community mobilisation promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote community communication for new arrivals through outreach activities such as radio, community mobilizers and role plays.
Core relief items provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide NFIs such as blankets, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets, sleeping mats, buckets, jerry cans, soaps, family tents and sanitary napkins for 10,000 refugees.
Access to primary health care services supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the existing health centre in the displacement area through provision of equipment, materials and medical supplies, training of health staff, and enhancement of referral systems. Screen new arrivals during their pre-registration and relocation to host villages.
Water system developed/improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide required operational and administrative support to partners. Ensure audit of operations and due diligence. Rent light vehicles. Procure information technology equipment for partners.
Sanitation and hygiene enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the construction of 900 additional family latrines benefiting some 1,500 households through the distribution of latrine slabs and sanitation kits (wheelbarrow, shovel, rake etc.). Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns.
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved, maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide tools and material for beneficiaries to construct their shelter as well as support to construct shelter for people with specific needs.
Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide hot meals for the first three days and food rations per household for the first three months.

Logistics and supply optimized

- Support Chadian authorities with fuel to relocate refugees to Ngouboua.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Chad amounts to USD 155.5 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements for Chad. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 3 million.

NIGER

Existing response

According to the Government, the region of Diffa is currently hosting a displaced population of approximately 100,000 people, made up of 70 per cent Niger nationals forced to return from Nigeria; 30 per cent Nigerian refugees; and a few hundred third country nationals, staying mainly in host families in Bosso, Diffa, Kablewa, Maine-Soroa, Tam Mamouri, Tchoukoujani and Garin Amadou departments.

Assistance for Nigerian refugees has been provided since 2013, and has included the local populations, returning nationals and a small number of third country nationals who have been forced to flee to Niger. In collaboration with other development agencies, the Government and humanitarian agencies, UNHCR's assistance has focused on protection and documentation, emergency shelter and the reinforcement of community health systems to respond to the influx.

The attacks on Baga have also pushed some 572 people to flee to Niger's Diffa region – with some of them having first crossed through Chad before reaching Niger. A large part of the border is controlled by insurgents, impeding access to asylum. Some 1,000 Nigerian refugees are now settled in Sayam Forage refugee camp and UNHCR, with its partners, are providing emergency assistance, including organizing innovative voucher fairs for newly-arrived refugees.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR's strategy in Niger is community-based and has been elaborated in cooperation with the Government and agencies such as WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, IOM, as well as other partners. The outflow of Nigerians, returning nationals and a small number of third country nationals into Niger is likely to continue in 2015. Thus, UNHCR and partners have adopted an approach that combines emergency assistance and support to communities where refugees and other displaced populations have settled to maintain peaceful coexistence in displacement areas. The Nigerian Government has asked UNHCR

to establish temporary sites so as to lessen the burden on hosting families and communities. On 30 December 2014, UNHCR started to relocate refugees from Gagamari, at the border, further inland to Sayam Forage camp in the Diffa region of southern Niger. So far, 336 refugees have been moved in three convoys. The refugees are among the thousands of people who fled to the Gagamari area following the November 2014 attack on the Nigerian town of Damassak. A second camp is scheduled to open in Kablewa, in the Lake Chad area of Niger, where thousands of people have found refuge in the past months.

On arrival in Sayam Forage camp, refugees are being registered by UNHCR and the National Eligibility Commission of Niger. They receive identity documents and plastic sheets, kitchen kits, blankets, mats, and soap. Drinking water is being delivered by trucks and emergency latrines have been built. Not all refugees are choosing to be relocated away from the border. Despite the proximity of the conflict in Nigeria, many are hoping to return to their home villages once the situation returns to calm.

UNHCR retains the coordination role and responsibility for international protection while partnering with all stakeholders to deliver assistance that promotes resilience and self-sufficiency.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees, including through advocacy with the authorities. Undertake medical and nutritional screening of all new refugees.
Registration and profiling conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy with local authorities on the provision of proper documentation. Issue at least 40,000 supplementary identity cards for Niger returning migrants, and documentation for refugees.
Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist 40,000 refugees, returnees and host families with civil status registration / documentation. Support national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation.
Shelter material and maintenance tool kits provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency shelters for 1,500 newly-arrived households.
Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist 40,000 refugees, returnees and host families with civil status registration / documentation. Support national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation.
Shelter material and maintenance tool kits provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency shelters for 1,500 newly-arrived households.
Transitional shelter provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide transitional shelter for 2,500 most vulnerable refugee households, returnee and host households.
Vocational training/technical skills provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical training (builder, plumbing, carpenter, sewing, soap making, agriculture and

Access to agricultural, livestock, fisheries production supported	<p>livestock) for 2,500 refugees, returning migrants and people from the host community, targeting the young and unemployed women and men, through the Technical and Professional Training Centre of Diffa Region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide small entrepreneur business training for 2,000 refugees, returnees and people from the host community (young and unemployed women and men) in Bosso, Kablewa, Maine Soroa and Diffa.
Core relief items provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide 2,500 production kits/inputs for agriculture, livestock and fisheries activities to refugees, returning migrants and host community in collaboration with FAO. ▪ Provide NFIs through vouchers to 40,000 refugees, returning migrants and people from the host community.
Access to primary health care services provided or supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide health services for some 30,000 people in line with the national health policy.
Access to essential drugs provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support community health centres with medical supplies and drugs, with the aim of covering around 30,000 refugees, returning migrants and host populations.
Water system supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to potable drinking water through repair, maintenance and the construction of new water taps in Bosso, benefitting some 25,000 people (of whom 8,000 are refugees). ▪ Support the extension of Kablewa and Maine Soroa water networks that will benefit 45,000 people (of whom 11,000 are refugees).

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Niger amounts to USD 31.5 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Niger. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 9.5 million.

NIGERIA

Existing response

In June 2014, the United Nations System in Nigeria set up a Task Team to develop an Integrated Support Package (ISP) for the north-east, including interventions focusing mainly on the Chibok community, but also designed to cater for the immediate and long-term needs of the affected populations in north-east Nigeria. The Task Team's priorities in Nigeria are the provision of food and non-food items, the strengthening of health services and early recovery support. The Humanitarian Country Team, constituted in July 2012, has put in place nine sector working groups, of which the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) is led by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and co-led by UNHCR.

Strategy and coordination

In August 2014, the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator designated the Resident Coordinator as the Humanitarian Coordinator. UNOCHA further strengthened its presence in Nigeria with the appointment of a Senior Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator. Similarly, UNHCR recently scaled-up its response to the IDP situation by establishing a sub-office in Bauchi State to reach out to the displaced persons from the affected emergency states while also beefing up its capacity in Abuja to enhance its protection and coordination capacity. The organization's protection strategy includes four main components, which are listed below.

Strengthening protection monitoring: UNHCR will collaborate with the National Human Rights Commission, national NGOs and civil society in undertaking protection monitoring, profiling of specific protection issues through an age, gender and diversity mainstreaming approach. Response programmes in the states hosting IDPs will be developed on the basis of the defined protection strategy.

Capacity building: UNHCR will participate in the building of the institutional capacity of state agencies such as the National Emergency Management Agency and other relevant national bodies by promoting training on basic principles of protection and camp coordination and camp management. The capacity of the PSWG will be reinforced by assigning relevant staff to facilitate the coordination, and investing in the capacity/expertise of the NHRC as lead of the PSWG.

Advocacy for the adoption of a national framework: Support is needed for the authorities to implement the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) that it ratified in May 2012. UNHCR will undertake necessary action to foster the enactment of the relevant national legislation, so as to enhance the legal protection of IDPs.

Shelter/NFI support: UNHCR and its partners will provide tailor-made emergency shelters and NFI emergency assistance to vulnerable IDPs.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Implementation of ratified international and regional instruments strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and enhance protection of IDPs through advocacy for the adoption of national IDP policy; and domestication of the Kampala Convention.
Law and policy developed or strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the capacity of relevant national agencies to conduct assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and ensure that quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained. Support the establishment of state level Protection Sector Working Group in Gombe and/or Bauchi, states in emergency status and other affected states. Organize training workshops on humanitarian/IDP protection for state level Steering Committee and protection sector in Gombe and/or Bauchi, states under emergency status and other relevant states. Organize training workshop on Camp Coordination and Camp Management for state-level actors (SEMA/NGOs) in Gombe and/or Bauchi, states under emergency status and other affected states.
Protection from effects of armed conflicts strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the protection of most vulnerable IDPs at risk of exploitation by ensuring closer synergies with UN agencies and IOM advocacy interventions on child protection, SGBV prevention activities and response, information gathering, management and analysis and collaboration with the Shelter Sector Working Group.
Basic items and essential services provided in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide shelter assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs to alleviate the burden on host families. Provide emergency NFI assistance to vulnerable IDPs and to pre-empt risk of exploitation and/or to accompany other protection interventions.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Nigeria amounts to USD 5.8 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Nigeria. This supplementary budget amounts to USD 19 million.

Financial requirements for Cameroon (USD)

	Revised budget related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	57,444	232,465	289,909
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	57,444	232,465	289,909
Fair protection processes and documentation	172,332	1,162,324	1,334,656
Civil registration and status documentation	112,802	290,581	403,383
Quality of registration	59,530	290,581	350,111
Reception conditions improved	0	232,465	232,465
Family re-unification achieved	0	348,697	348,697
Security from violence and exploitation	117,182	1,859,719	1,976,901
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved	54,315	581,162	635,477
Protection of children	62,867	581,162	644,029
Protection of effects of armed conflict strengthened	0	697,395	697,395
Basic needs and essential services	2,163,457	12,843,688	15,007,145
Health	753,263	1,162,325	1,915,588
Reproductive health and HIV services	129,489	232,465	361,954
Food security	77,259	929,860	1,007,119
Water	142,712	1,627,255	1,769,967
Sanitation and hygiene	67,873	929,860	997,733
Shelter and infrastructure	230,566	2,324,649	2,555,215
Access to energy	67,873	581,162	649,035
Basic and domestic items	294,695	2,905,812	3,200,507
Services for people with specific needs	55,358	348,697	404,055
Education	266,067	1,046,092	1,312,159
Nutritional well-being improved	78,302	755,511	833,813
Community empowerment and self-reliance	462,845	1,859,720	2,322,565
Community mobilization	111,342	58,116	169,458
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	78,302	697,396	775,698
Self-reliance and livelihoods	273,201	1,104,208	1,377,409
Leadership, coordination and partnership	67,873	232,465	300,338
Camp Management and coordination refined or strengthened	67,873	232,465	300,338
Logistics and operations support	437,783	987,976	1,425,759
Logistics and supply	108,923	523,046	631,969
Operation management, coordination and support	328,860	464,930	793,790
Total	3,478,916	19,178,357	22,657,273
Support costs (7 per cent)		1,342,485	1,342,485
Grand total (USD)	3,478,914	20,520,842	23,999,756

Financial requirements for Chad (USD)

	Revised budget related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional Requirements	Total
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	161,194	161,194
Registration and profiling	0	161,194	161,194
Security from violence and exploitation	0	249,553	249,553
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	155,971	155,971
Protection of children	0	93,582	93,582
Basic needs and essential services	0	2,260,650	2,260,650
Health	0	988,896	988,896
Water	0	305,388	305,388
Sanitation and hygiene	0	201,194	201,194
Shelter and infrastructure	0	232,784	232,784
Education	0	532,388	532,388
Durable solutions	0	93,582	93,582
Comprehensive Solutions	0	93,582	93,582
Logistics and operations support	0	245,555	245,555
Operation management, coordination and support	0	245,555	245,555
Total	0	3,010,534	3,010,534
Support costs (7 per cent)		210,737	210,737
Grand total (USD)	0	3,221,271	3,221,271

Financial requirements for Niger (USD)

	Revised budget related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional Requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	252,050	137,482	389,532
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	252,050	137,482	389,532
Fair protection processes and documentation	885,250	1,278,982	2,164,232
Reception conditions	266,025	638,391	904,416
Registration and profiling		450,000	450,000
Status determination procedures	82,050	0	82,050
Individual documentation	42,050	84,233	126,283
Civil registration and status documentation	32,050	37,950	70,000
Identification of statelessness improved	331,025	458	331,483
Quality of registration	132,050	67,950	200,000
Security from violence and exploitation	609,350	390,650	1,000,000
Prevention of and response to SGBV	438,200	161,800	600,000
Protection of children	171,150	228,850	400,000
Basic needs and essential services	6,606,708	5,204,560	11,811,268
Health	248,075	1,201,925	1,450,000
Reproductive health and HIV services	128,075	385,775	513,850
Food security	708,075	0	708,075
Water	416,025	833,975	1,250,000
Sanitation and hygiene	1,077,050	722,950	1,800,000
Shelter and infrastructure	1,594,150	235,884	1,830,034
Access to energy	157,060	641,870	798,930
Basic and domestic items	1,123,073	425,875	1,548,948
Services for people with specific needs	307,050	104,381	411,431
Education	848,075	651,925	1,500,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance	2,598,429	110,258	2,708,687
Community mobilization	600,125	0	600,125
Coexistence with local communities	216,025	110,258	326,283
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,782,279	0	1,782,279
Durable solutions	42,050	0	42,050
Comprehensive Solutions	42,050	0	42,050
Logistics and operations support	67,050	2,358,068	2,425,118
Logistics and supply	41,025	634,093	675,118
Operation management, coordination and support	26,025	1,723,975	1,750,000
Total	11,060,887	9,480,000	20,540,887
Support costs (7 per cent)		663,600	663,600
Grand total (USD)	11,060,887	10,143,600	21,204,487

Financial requirements for Nigeria (USD)

	Revised budget related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional Requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	350,549	2,415,555	2,766,104
Administrative institutions and practice	0	2,065,005	2,065,005
Quality of registration	350,549	350,550	701,099
Fair protection processes and documentation	545,550	4,904,164	5,449,714
International and regional instruments acceded to ratified or strengthened	545,550	1,458,000	2,003,550
Registration and profiling	0	1,481,159	1,481,159
Civil registration and status documentation	0	960,000	960,000
Quality of registration	0	1,005,005	1,005,005
Security from violence and exploitation	0	3,633,693	3,633,693
Protection from crime	0	803,693	803,693
Prevention of and response to SGBV	0	1,200,000	1,200,000
Protection of children	0	1,630,000	1630000
Basic needs and essential services	1,115,550	5,386,870	6,502,420
Shelter and infrastructure	557,775	1,730,700	2,288,475
Basic and domestic items	557,775	2,828,870	3,386,645
Services for people with specific needs	0	827,300	827,300
Leadership, coordination and partnership	133,775	1,863,997	1,997,772
Coordination and partnership	0	650,800	650,800
Camp Management and coordination	0	763,197	763,197
Donor relations and resource mobilization	133,775	450,000	583,775
Logistics and operations support	330,550	1,000,000	1,330,550
Operation management, coordination and support	330,550	1,000,000	1,330,550
Total	2,475,974	19,204,279	21,680,253
Support costs (7 per cent)		1,344,300	1,344,300
Grand total (USD)	2,475,974	20,548,579	23,024,553

