



NIGERIA SITUATION: Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)

Monthly Regional Overview - May 2015



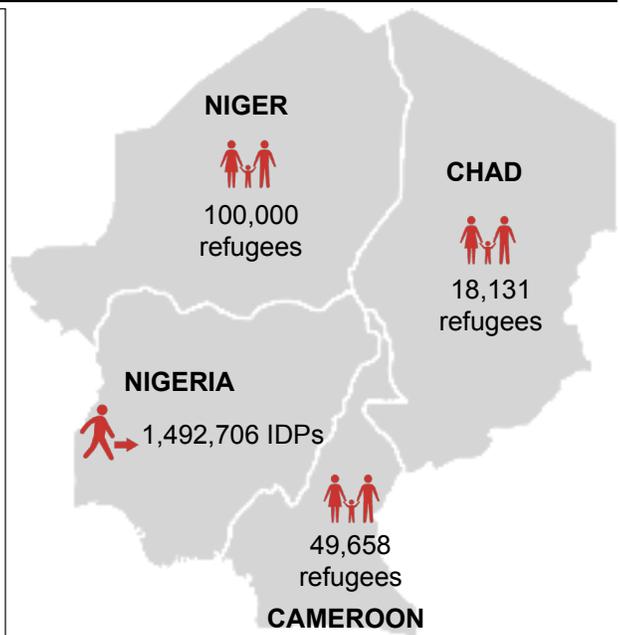
REGIONAL SITUATION ANALYSIS

In May, large scale displacement persisted in Nigeria (about 1.5 million IDPs) and in neighbouring Chad, Cameroon and Niger (167,789 refugees). The security situation remains unstable. Insurgents continue to launch raids in north-eastern Nigeria despite the announcement of the Nigerian army of having them pushed back.

General Muhammadu Buhari took oath of office on 29 May, and vowed to defeat Boko Haram. The following three days were overshadowed by six attacks, including suicide bombings in Borno State, where insurgents killed over 30 people. IDPs in north-eastern Nigeria are increasingly returning home despite persistent insecurity, critical lack of access to basic services (food, health, education) and concerns remain over mines, IEDs and unexploded ordnance in locations where IDPs are planning to return¹.

At the same time the situation in the region has deteriorated after insurgents on 25 April attacked Karamga Island, on Lake Chad which left at least 74 people dead. Subsequently, Niger authorities ordered the population living on the Lake's islands to leave the area in order to launch a military operation against the insurgents. The evacuation/deportation of local people and refugees resulted in massive internal displacements in Niger as well as in Chad (about 50,000 including local community, Nigerian refugees and migrants²). About 16,000 Nigerian refugees voluntarily decided to go back home and have been registered by NEMA, in Nigeria. However, a group of 45 individuals were refouled and later, after international pressure, re-admitted in Niger³.

The limited number of humanitarian actors and the extremely limited access to the areas where refugees and IDPs are living as well as logistic constrains imposed by bad roads are making a comprehensive humanitarian intervention almost impossible. Furthermore, in most of the countries the number of refugees and third country nationals is exceeding the local population and therefore increasing the risk of conflict due to the competition over the already limited resources¹.



TOTAL REFUGEE POPULATION: **167,789**

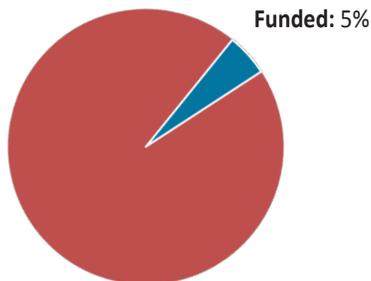
TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS: **1,492,706**

FUNDING LEVEL

USD 174,409,924
RRRP requirements

USD 8,745,861
Funding received⁴

GAP: 95%



PRIORITIES in the neighboring countries

CAMEROON: Continue the registration of the spontaneous arrivals in Minawao camp (average of 164 person per day)

CHAD: Relocation of refugees from the inaccessible islands of Lake Chad to Dar Es Salam refugee camp.

NIGER: Provide assistance to about 4,200 malnourished children (1,300 Severe Acute Malnutrition - SAM - and 2,900 Moderate Acute Malnutrition - MAM)

MAIN CHALLENGES

CAMEROON

Access to water in Minawao refugee camp is the biggest challenge. Refugees receive only 12 l/p/d of which 48% is provided by water taps and 52% by water trucking with a deficit of about 386m³ of water per day⁵.

CHAD

The main concern is the high percentage of HIV+ affected people (10,10% in Bagasola district compared to 2,7% in the whole country). The organizations working in the area are conducting sensitization campaigns and counseling sessions.

NIGER

Due to the lack of access to remote areas on Lake Chad and due to the security situation the humanitarian community is not able to provide a comprehensive assistance to IDPs, refugees and third country nationals.

NIGERIA

There is an urgent need to scale up psychological support/critical services for women, girls and boys who have survived abduction, rape, forced marriage or recruitment by militants and to enhance their reintegration in local communities⁵.

Source: ¹ ACAPS; ² IOM; ³ UNHCR; ⁴ UNHCR; ⁵ UNHCR; ⁶ UNOCHA

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