

# NIGERIA

## REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN MID-YEAR REPORT



JANUARY - DECEMBER 2017

## CREDITS

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and all staff in the field and at Headquarters who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

Production: UNHCR, Regional Representation for West Africa (RRWA), Dakar, Senegal

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All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

For more information on the Nigeria crisis go to: [Nigeria Information Sharing Portal](#)

Cover photo: UNHCR/George Osodi

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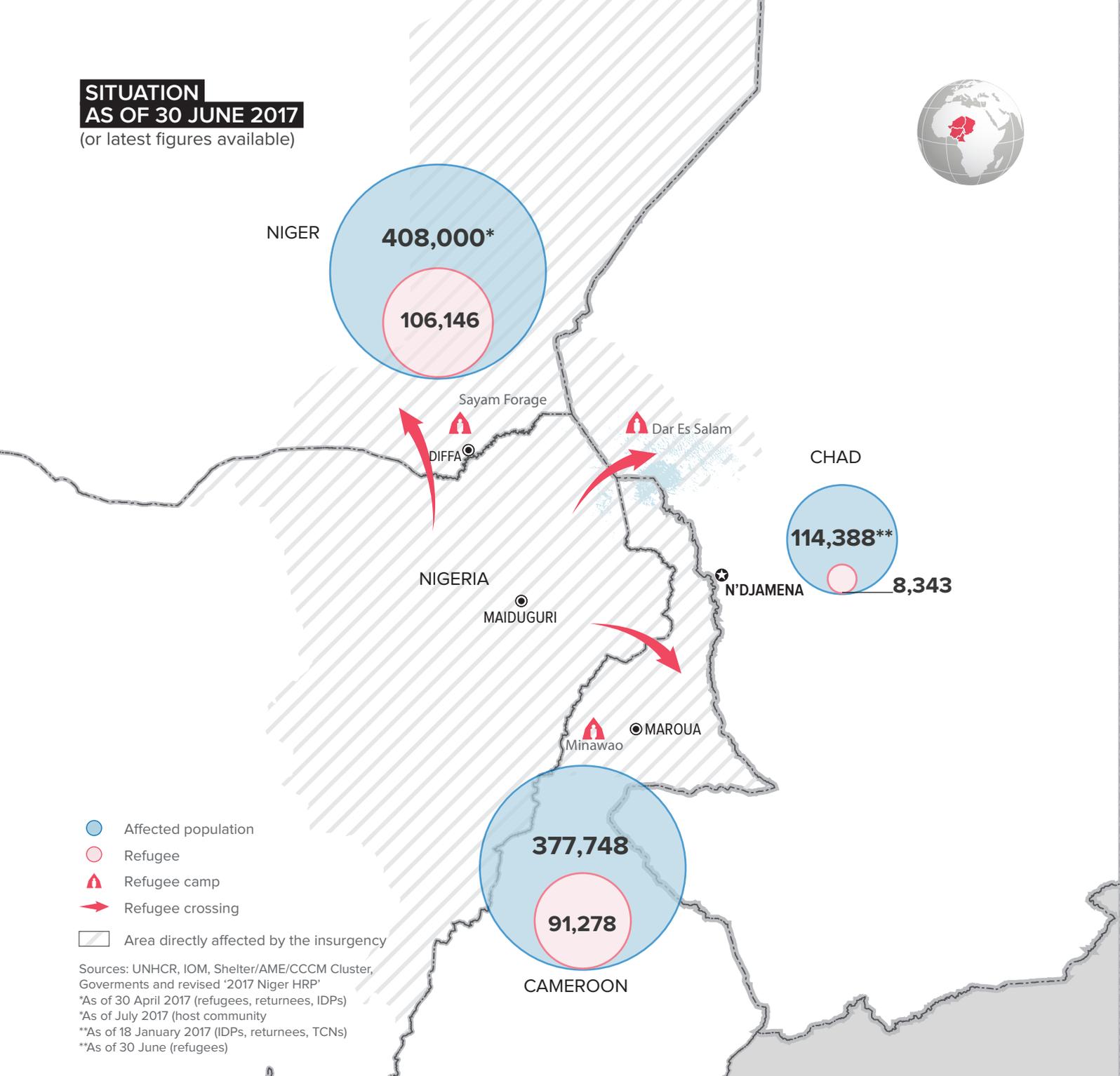
## NIGER REFUGEE RESPONSE MYR

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## ANNEX

**SITUATION  
AS OF 30 JUNE 2017**

(or latest figures available)



- Affected population
- Refugee
- ⛑ Refugee camp
- ➔ Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Shelter/AME/CCCM Cluster, Governments and revised '2017 Niger HRP'  
 \*As of 30 April 2017 (refugees, returnees, IDPs)  
 \*As of July 2017 (host community)  
 \*\*As of 18 January 2017 (IDPs, returnees, TCNs)  
 \*\*As of 30 June (refugees)

**RESPONSE IN 2017**

**457,833**

TOTAL POPULATION TARGETED

**183,226**

REFUGEES TARGETED

**241.2M**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**75.2M**

RECEIVED (US\$)  
 REPRESENTING 31% OF REQUIREMENTS  
 (AS OF 1 JULY)

**36**

# PARTNERS INVOLVED

**YAOUNDE**

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

# Regional Overview

## INTRODUCTION

The Nigeria/Lake Chad Basin (LCB) crisis received remarkable attention from the international community in the first half of 2017. In February, Norway hosted the *Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region*, co-organized by Nigeria, Germany and the United Nations, to draw attention to one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. Panel discussions on protection, food security and education were at centre stage of the conference and the outline of a comprehensive strategy for protection, return and recovery for north-eastern Nigeria, was presented. The conference highlighted the grave ongoing human rights violations and the abject level of poverty and lack of development to which some 17 million people affected by the Boko Haram crisis are exposed. Pledges by donors for 2017-18 surpassed USD 672 million, including USD 458 million for humanitarian response in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger for 2017.

In March, members of the Security Council visited the LCB to collect first-hand impressions of the security, humanitarian and protection situation on the ground. As a result, the Security Council unanimously adopted UNSC Resolution 2349 (2017) on the Lake Chad Basin, on 31 March, addressing Boko Haram's presence in the region for the first time and expressing concern about the protection needs of civilians affected by terrorism, sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings and torture. Also in the first trimester, the Secretary-General warned about rising levels of food insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin countries and launched a call for action to avert the risk of famine in north-eastern Nigeria. He urged donors to generously respond to OCHA's Famine appeal in order to save thousands of lives. All these initiatives have highlighted the need for an urgent political solution to the Boko Haram conflict, as food insecurity is only one of its devastating consequences. As the regional economy continues to deteriorate, the political stability of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, who were hosting over 205,000 Nigerian refugees as of 30 June, is increasingly tested.

Meanwhile, the security situation which had seemed to improve in the first quarter, suddenly deteriorated again, as Boko Haram carried out multiple suicide attacks in all three countries of asylum, kidnapping women and children to use them as human bombs and spreading

terror among host populations and refugees. Among the worst was a double suicide attack on 28 June in Kablewa IDP camp in Diffa, Niger, which not only prompted its 16,000 inhabitants to flee towards nearby villages and settlements alongside Route Nationale 1, but also led to the closure of the entire camp. As a result of these serious set-backs and the resurgence of Boko Haram in the LCB, host governments imposed restrictions on access to asylum that led to a series of diplomatic incidents with Cameroon and a further reduction of humanitarian and protection space in the region. To date, the security situation in the LCB remains volatile and population movements are reported on a daily basis across the region.

Thousands of Nigerian refugees hosted in border areas returned home to check on prevailing security and living conditions in newly accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs). Most ended up in secondary displacement, needing humanitarian assistance. In May, humanitarian partners in Banki, Nigeria, faced a humanitarian emergency as refugee returnees from Cameroon arrived in such large numbers that Banki IDP camp grew from a population of 20,000 people to over 45,000 over the course of a few weeks.

UNHCR took the lead in jointly finalising a [Regional Protection Strategic Framework](#) with its partners, to respond to key protection concerns in the LCB and to support the concerned Governments in the implementation of the [Abuja Action Statement](#), which they had agreed upon at the Regional Protection Dialogue held in Abuja, in June 2016. The review of progress made in the implementation of the action plan showed significant achievements in all four countries. For example in the first half of 2017, Cameroon had started the registration of out-of-camp refugees, an important step towards improving access to asylum and assistance, and in Niger, a census was carried out. Yet the protection needs identified in 2016 continue to be of concern, namely all action points in the Statement related to further strengthening the protection and solutions environment for the affected populations.

In July, the *Strategy on Protection, Return and Recovery for North-East Nigeria* was finalized in collaboration with Government, development and humanitarian partners in Nigeria, as a follow-up to the Oslo Conference.

Despite a challenging operational environment, another major protection milestone was reached on 2 March, with the signing of the Tripartite Agreement between Nigeria, Cameroon and UNHCR to ensure the safe, dignified, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon when conditions are conducive.

This agreement, together with continued efforts by all actors to implement the Abuja Action Statement will certainly contribute to enhancing the protection and solutions environment for the affected populations as well as strengthen the framework in which partners in Cameroon, Chad and Niger will, together with

their respective government counterparts, provide assistance to populations in need and seek to achieve their objectives as outlined in the 2017 Nigeria RRRP.

Host countries need strong political and financial support in order to cope and manage the needs of millions of IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities. Furthermore, the LCB is faced with environmental degradation and the collapse of the local economy. It is therefore paramount that required funding for all sectors is received, in order to stabilize the response and build on progress made to date.

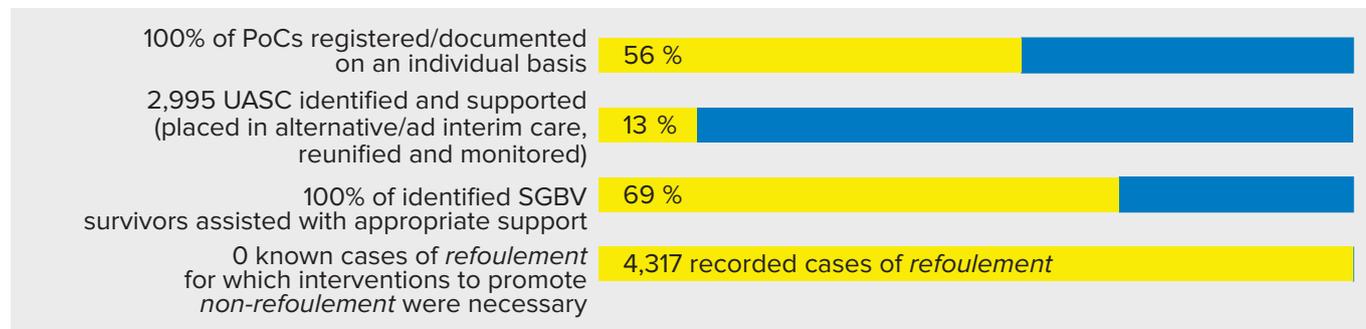


## REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

January - June 2017\*

\*Achievements for Niger cover the period Jan-May 2017

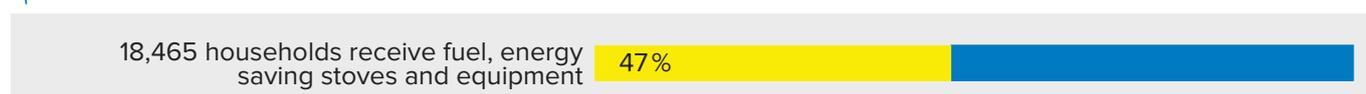
### Protection sector



### Education sector



### Environment sector

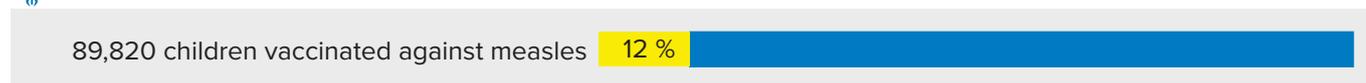


### Food security sector

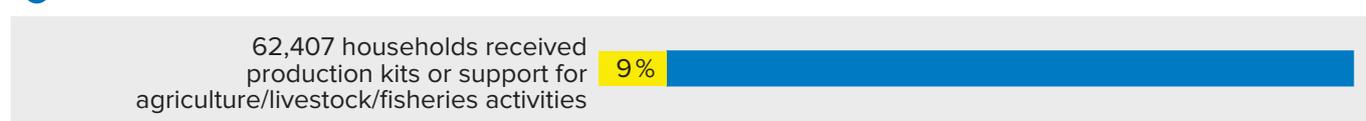


<sup>1</sup>Target revised upwards from 282,950 in line with request from Food Security sector in Niger

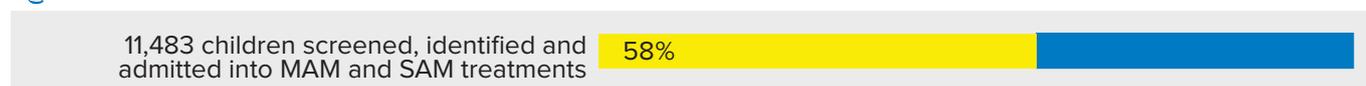
### Health sector



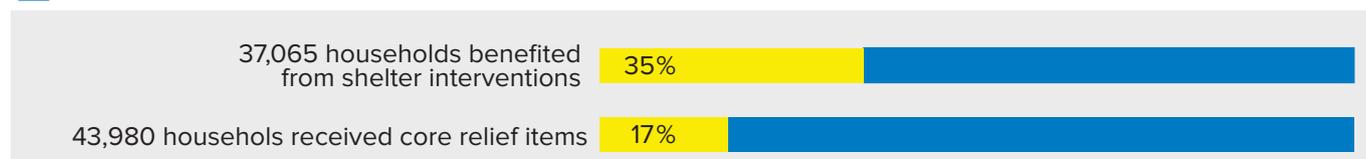
### Livelihoods sector



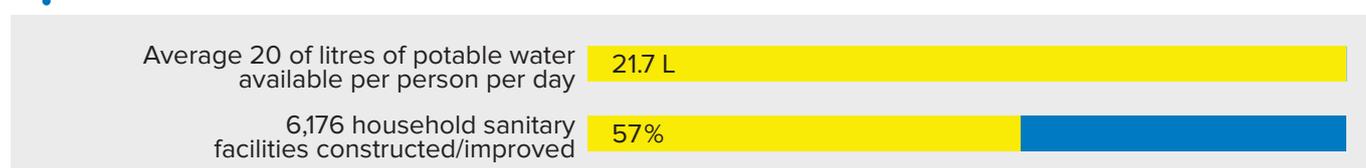
### Nutrition sector



### Shelter and NFI sector



### WASH sector



# Funding received

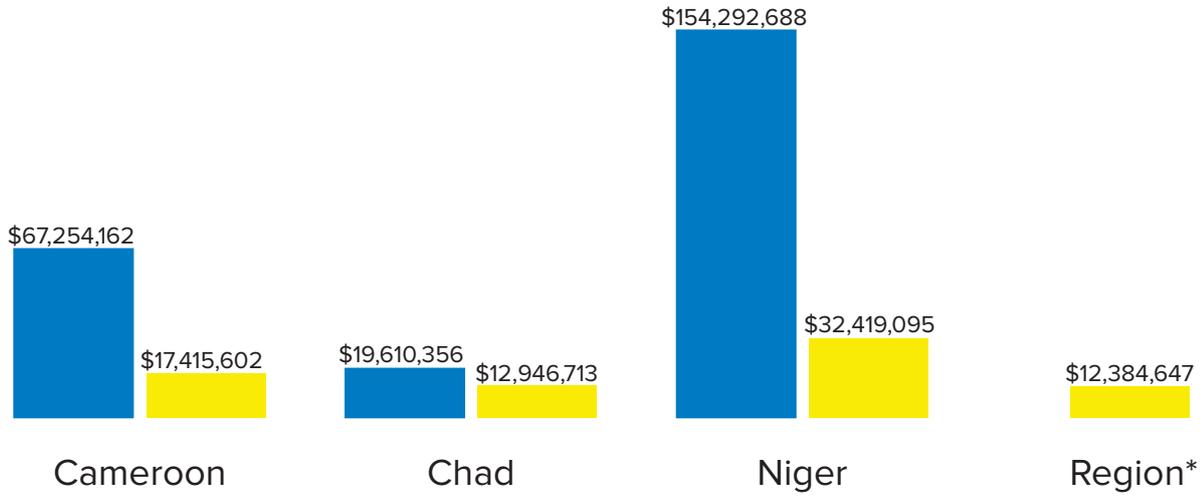
As of 01 July 2017<sup>1</sup>

## BY AGENCY & COUNTRY

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
ACF	9,192,072			5,014,000	5,014,000	55%
ACTED	1,400,000				-	0%
ADRA	268,773				-	0%
ALVF	150,000				-	0%
ASOL	408,333				-	0%
Care International	1,292,651			5,356,347	5,356,347	100%
Concern Worldwide	1,563,937				-	0%
COOPI	345,895				-	0%
CRS	2,595,076				-	0%
FAO	1,919,870			430,000	430,000	22%
GOAL Global	609,883				-	0%
HELP/Welthungerhilfe	300,000				-	0%
HKI	1,106,326				-	0%
IAS	550,000				-	0%
IEDA Relief	1,662,500				-	0%
IMC	287,003				-	0%
INTERSOS	950,000				-	0%
IOM	4,854,683			1,000,001	1,000,001	21%
IRC	2,797,026				-	0%
LRC	569,181			1,008,000	1,008,000	100%
OCHA	1,000,000				-	0%
OXFAM	600,000				-	0%
Plan International	6,694,470			4,846,414	4,846,414	72%
PU-AMI	1,129,196	536,102			536,102	47%
Public Concern	835,000				-	0%
QRC	500,000				-	0%
Samaritan's Purse	5,110,689				-	0%
Save the Children	6,841,000				-	0%
SdA	971,819				-	0%
UN Women	4,150,400				-	0%
UNFPA	4,710,332		202,724		202,724	4%
UNHCR	93,694,551	3,532,931	99,996	8,859,111	12,492,038	27%
UNHCR (regional funding)					12,384,647	
UNICEF	20,330,768	1,846,000	585,000	2,671,497	5,102,497	25%
WFP	54,470,674	11,500,569	11,828,999	3,233,725	26,563,293	49%
WHO	2,072,598		229,994		229,994	11%
World Vision International	5,222,500				-	0%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>241,157,206</b>	<b>17,415,602</b>	<b>12,946,713</b>	<b>32,419,095</b>	<b>75,166,057</b>	<b>31%</b>

1. 2017 Nigeria RRRP Funding snapshot as of 01-Jul-17, UNHCR, as reported by RRRP partners

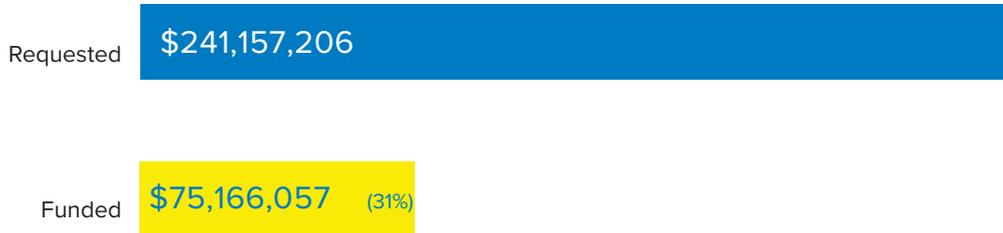
## BY COUNTRY



Requested █  
 Received █

\*Regional funding includes contributions that have not yet been allocated to a specific country

## OVERALL





**CAMEROON**  
**Refugee Response Plan**  
2017 Mid-year report

**SITUATION  
AS OF 30 JUNE 2017**

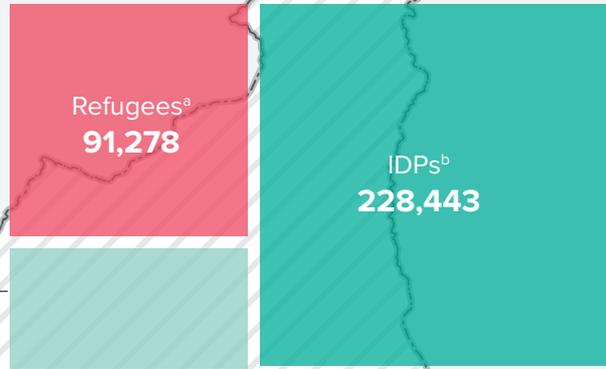
(or latest figures available)



NIGER

CHAD

NIGERIA



Returned Cameroon Nationals<sup>\*b</sup>  
**58,027**

Minawao

CAMEROON  
Total affected population  
**377,748**

- Refugee camp
- Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources: <sup>a</sup>UNHCR registration; <sup>b</sup>According to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix as of 26 June  
Note: <sup>\*</sup>Returned Cameroon Nationals (IDPs and Cameroon nationals returned from Nigeria and CAR)

**RESPONSE IN 2017**

**110,000**  
TOTAL POPULATION TARGETED

**90,000**  
REFUGEES TARGETED

**67.3M**  
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**17.4M**  
RECEIVED (US\$)  
REPRESENTING 26% OF REQUIREMENTS  
(AS OF 1 JULY 2017)

**17**  
# PARTNERS INVOLVED

# Country Overview

## POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Since the beginning of 2017, the political, economic and social situation in Cameroon has been marked by a violent resurgence of the Boko Haram terrorist group in the Far North region and by the efforts of the Cameroonian army and the Multinational Joint Taskforce (MNJTF), to respond to the incursions. Although the insurgents incurred substantial territorial losses inside Nigeria, suicide bombings, mostly carried out by women and children, increased primarily in the Mayo Sava and Logone-et-Chari departments of Cameroon's Far North region. Moreover, small groups of former hostages and victims of Boko Haram have returned to Cameroon, creating new challenges in caring for these individuals and developing appropriate reintegration strategies. Alongside this process, certain Cameroonian members of the group responded to the call by state authorities and surrendered, handing over their weapons and turning themselves in.

In light of the newly deteriorating security situation, the Government of Cameroon has taken exceptional administrative measures to protect its territory and its people. The deadly incursions carried out by Boko Haram on both sides of the border and the military response have had a significant impact on the lives of civilians in the Far North Region, leading to additional forced displacement of Cameroonian citizens, as well as the arrival of 3,449 new Nigerian refugees to Minawao camp, out of which some 2,500 came from host villages alongside the border, seeking safety further inland.

As of 30 June, Cameroon's Far North region hosted some 377,748<sup>2</sup> people displaced or formerly displaced by Boko Haram, including over 228,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 58,000 IDP returnees, over 32,000 out of camp refugees and 58,819 Nigerian refugees in Minawao camp.

Ever since the beginning of the crisis in 2015, Cameroonian authorities have invoked national security reasons for the forced return of Nigerian nationals living in border areas, including refugees. In the first half of 2017, incidents of refoulement and forced returns continued, without UNHCR or other humanitarian

actors having access to the affected persons, to verify their status or their willingness to return prior to being sent back to Nigeria. From 1 January to 30 June 2017, a reported 4,317 Nigerian refugees had been forcibly returned to Nigeria by Cameroonian security forces, and in at least one instance, jointly with Nigerian security forces. These forced returns were widely reported by the international media. This led to a series of delicate exchanges between the Government of Cameroon and the international community, even after Cameroon had been commended for its proactive role in signing the Tripartite Agreement with Nigeria and UNHCR, on 2 March 2017, in Yaounde.

Following the signing of the Tripartite Agreement, there was political will on the part of Cameroonian authorities to accelerate the repatriation process, despite the fact that according to UNHCR, conditions in north-eastern Nigeria are not yet conducive for a return in safety and dignity. UNHCR has consistently advocated that all returns to Nigeria must adhere to international protection standards.

In April, RRRP partners and Cameroonian authorities began to observe a new development, namely the self-organized spontaneous return movement of refugees from Minawao camp; a total of 13,091 Nigerian refugees left the camp in several waves, seemingly hoping for improved living conditions back home. Given that these hopes were based on false assumptions, UNHCR and RRRP partners engaged in sensitization campaigns to inform refugees in Minawao camp of the potential risks of an early return and the consequences of secondary displacement, which included security risks, poor access to services and being confined to IDP camps in Nigeria without receiving adequate humanitarian assistance.

Despite these operational challenges, and a low funding rate (26 per cent of required funds received by end of June 2017), RRRP partners in Cameroon were successful in working towards the achievement of objectives outlined in the 2017 Nigeria RRRP, thanks to a well-functioning coordination system, governmental support and the concentration of the refugee population to a distinct geographic area.

2. According to IOM's DTM as of 26 June and UNHCR registration

## CHALLENGES

Humanitarian space is closely linked to the security situation. While compulsory escorts were lifted on certain roads in the first half of 2017, access to displaced populations in remote areas continues to be subject to mandatory armed escort. This is particularly the case for the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo Sava departments, which are the most affected by the Boko Haram conflict. In addition to the security constraints, the degradation of roads during the rainy season limits access to certain key areas. In addition, administrative restrictions related to the monitoring of out of camp refugees proved to be challenging, especially in the first quarter of the year.

Access to essential services, which were already in a precarious state before the crisis, has further deteriorated. The systematic registration of new born children, for example, is limited because civil registries in several districts have been destroyed. Approximately 135 schools have been closed, and as a result, more than 36,000 children, 43 per cent of whom are girls, are no longer in school or have to attend school outside of their own communities.

Health centres that could only provide limited services, even prior to the crisis, are increasingly under pressure to assist high numbers of newly displaced persons and to treat seriously injured Cameroonian citizens in the event of a terrorist attack. Access to drinking water and

sanitation continues to be a challenge, as the size of the population in need increases.

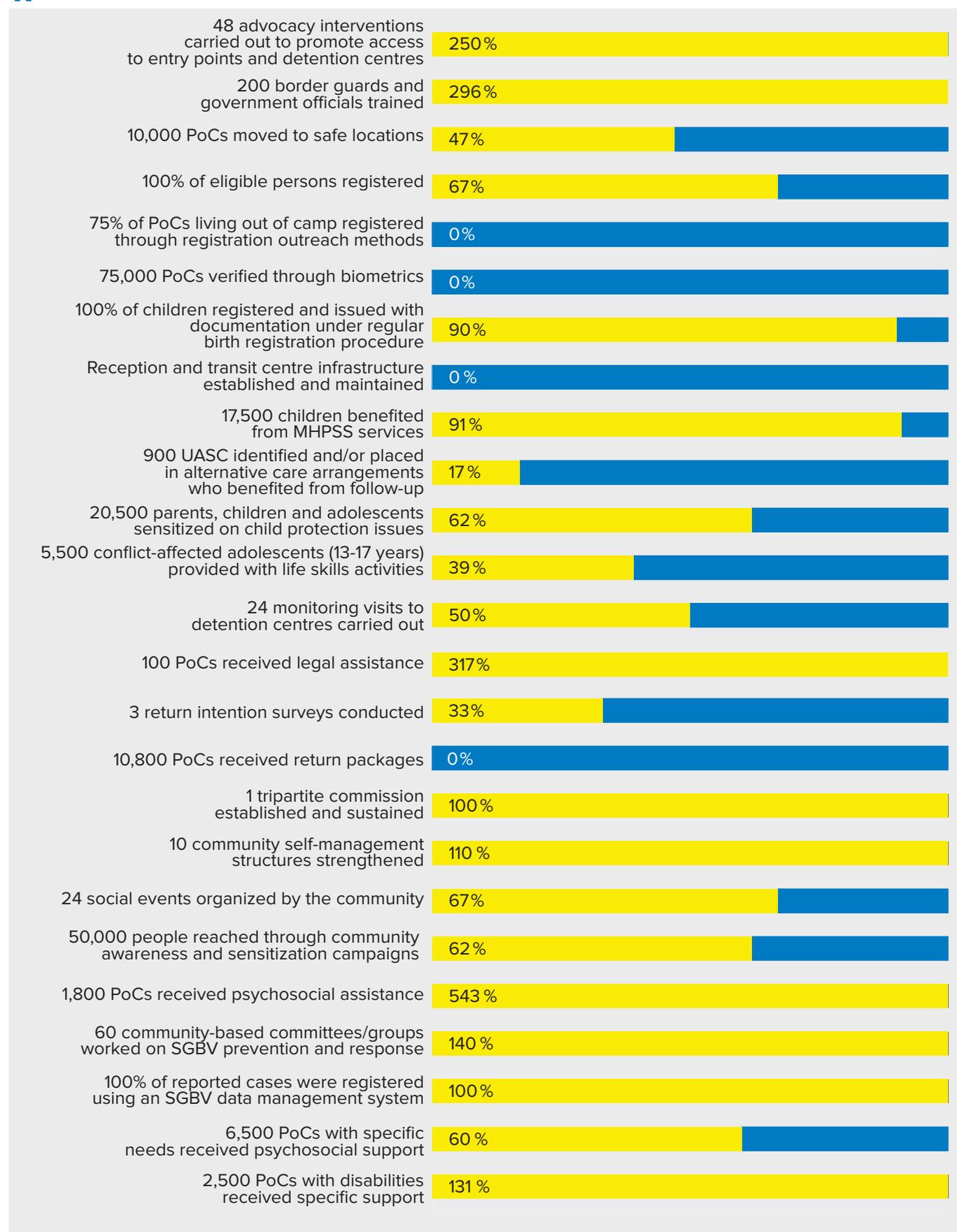
Cameroon's asylum system has been severely affected by the Boko Haram crisis. Adequate governance of the system in an environment marked by suicide bombings poses major challenges to the Government's protection structures that must maintain national security while safeguarding the principles of international protection. The lack of appropriate structures to guarantee the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and the inadequacies of the legal framework for the management of emergency situations involving terrorism have led to a situation where local authorities deeply mistrust Nigerian refugees, especially those living outside Minawao camp. This situation has not only led to forced returns, but also to the temporary suspension of the construction of three transit centres at the main border entry points, designed to respond to protection concerns, particularly for people with specific needs.

As most of the populations living in border areas have no identity documents and are at risk of displacement, including, on occasion, being sent back and forth arbitrarily across the border, the risk of statelessness has increased for all, including for Cameroonian nationals.

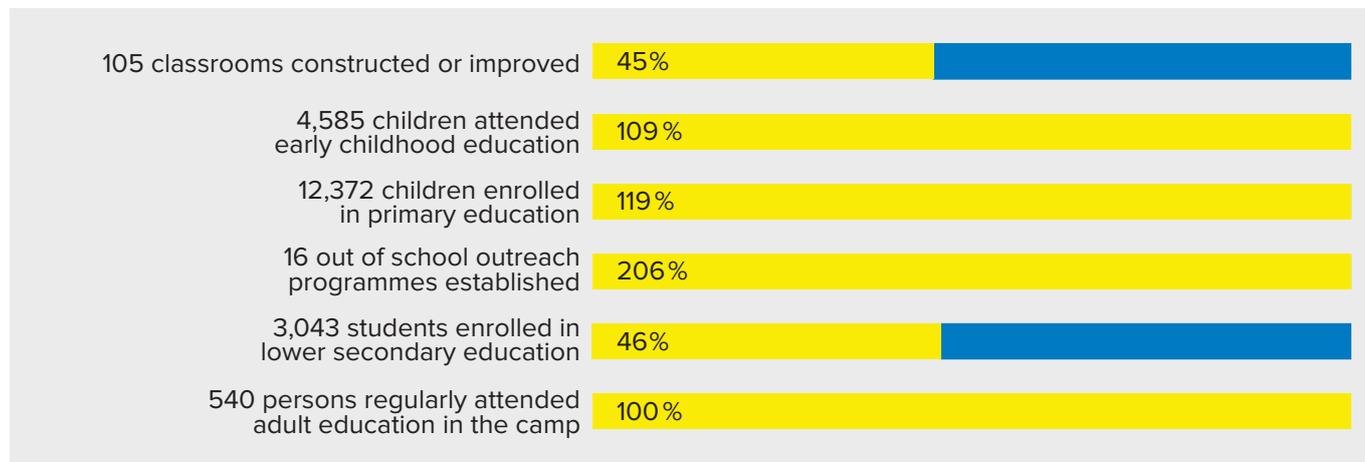


## ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY - JUNE 2017

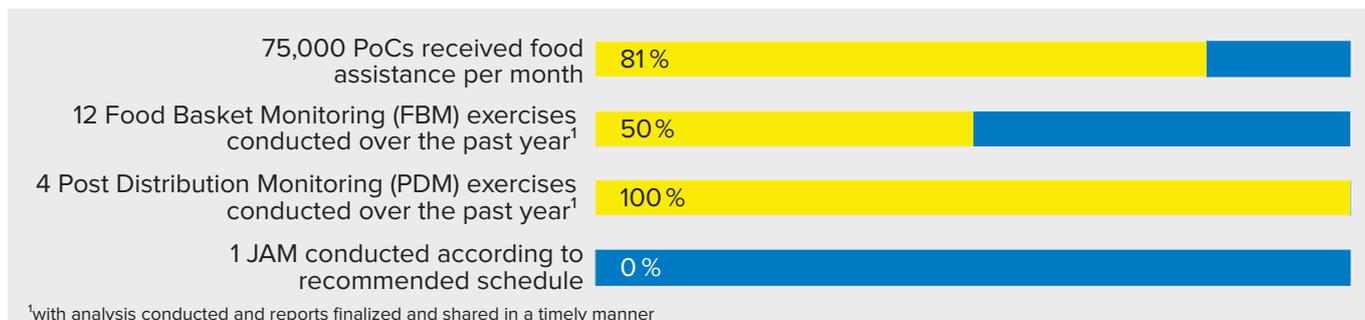
### Protection sector



### Education sector

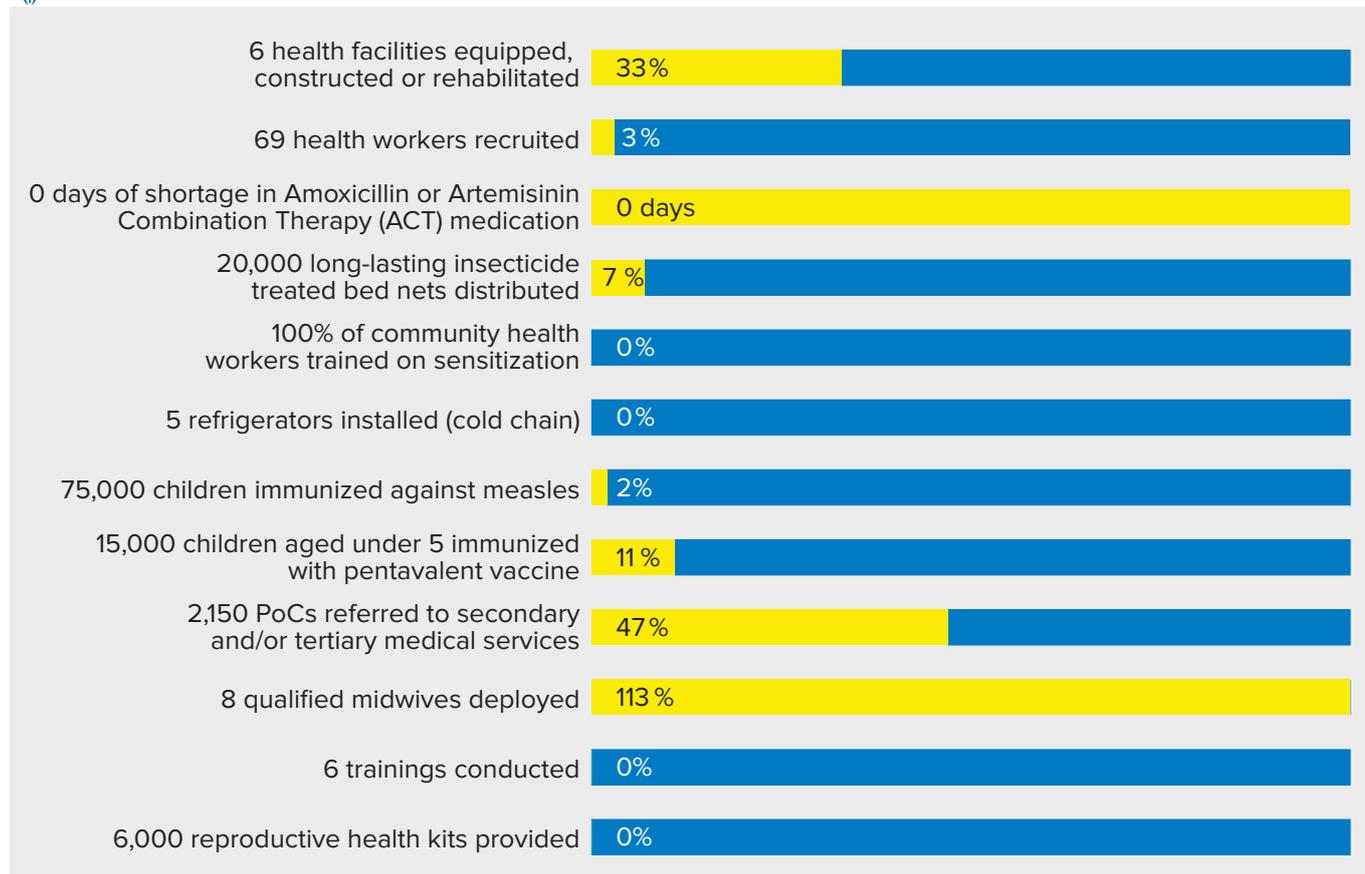


### Food security sector

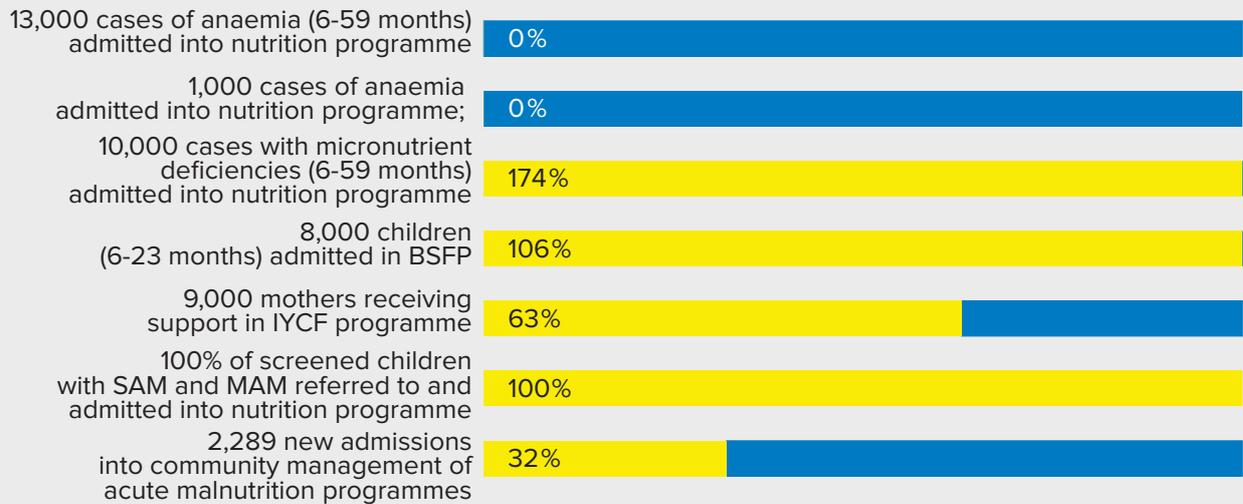


<sup>1</sup>with analysis conducted and reports finalized and shared in a timely manner

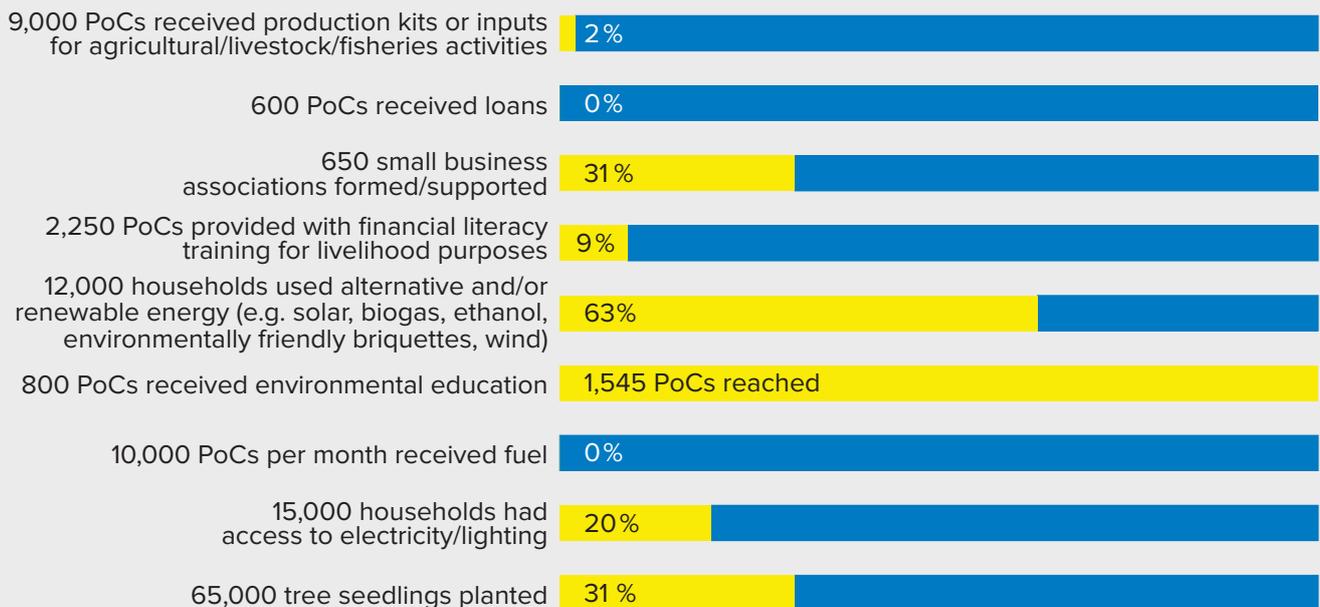
### Health sector



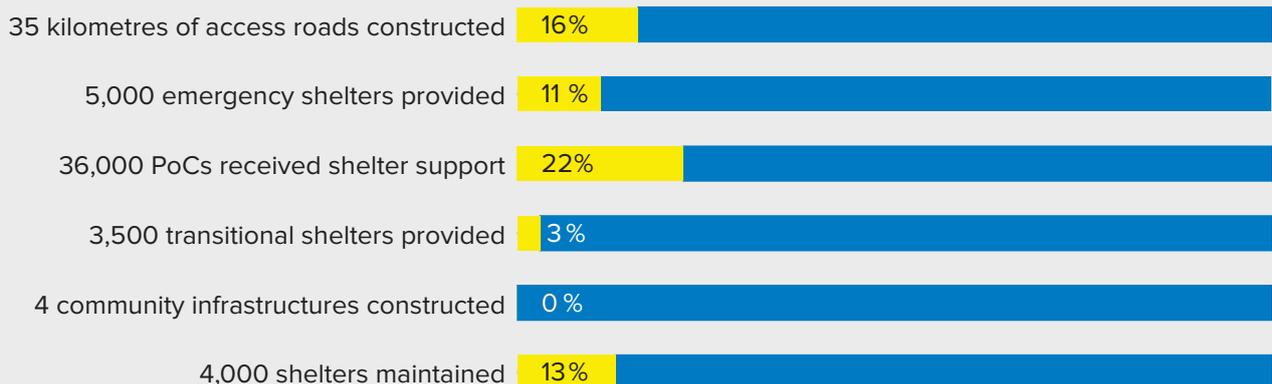
## Nutrition sector



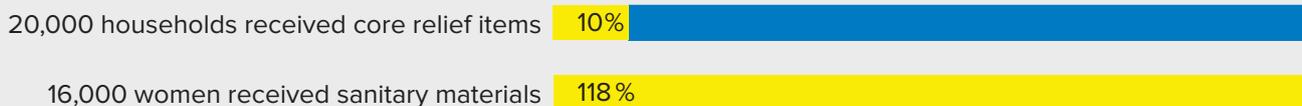
## Livelihoods and environment sector



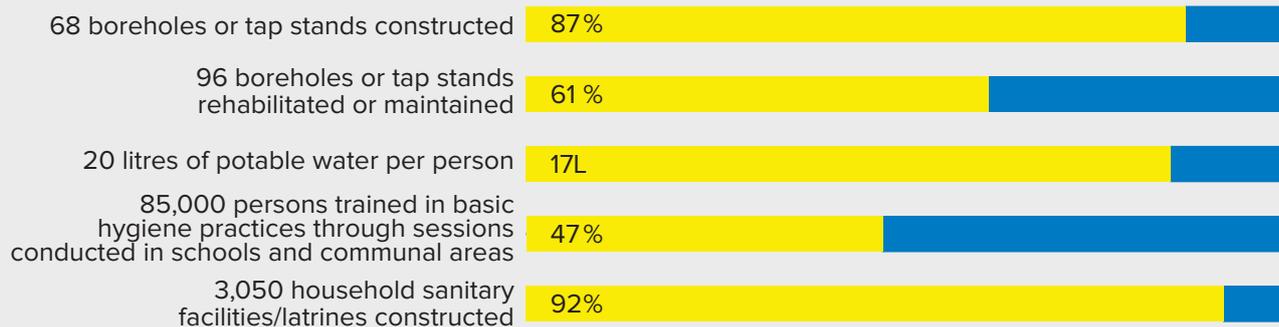
## Shelter and NFI sector



 Shelter and NFI sector (cont.)



 WASH sector



© UNHCR / GAELLE MASSACK

# Funding received

As of 01 July 2017<sup>3</sup>

## BY AGENCY

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
ALVF	150,000		0%
ASOL	408,333		0%
CRS	2,595,076		0%
IEDA Relief	612,500		0%
IMC	287,003		0%
INTERSOS	950,000		0%
IRC	500,000		0%
Plan International	4,198,538		0%
PU-AMI	1,129,196	536,102	47%
Public Concern	835,000		0%
SdA	971,819		0%
UN Women	1,450,400		0%
UNFPA	1,290,000		0%
UNHCR	33,384,663	3,532,931	11%
UNICEF	3,182,892	1,846,000	58%
WFP	15,193,942	11,500,569	76%
WHO	114,800		0%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>67,254,162</b>	<b>17,415,602</b>	<b>26%</b>

3. 2017 Nigeria RRRP Funding snapshot as of 01-Jul-17, UNHCR, as reported by RRRP partners



**CHAD**  
**Refugee Response Plan**  
2017 Mid-year report

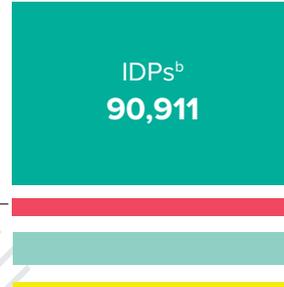
**SITUATION  
AS OF 30 JUNE 2017**

(or latest figures available)



CHAD  
Total affected population

**114,388**



Third Country Nationals<sup>b</sup>  
**324**

NIGER

Refugees<sup>a</sup>  
**8,343**

Dar Es Salam

Returned Chad Nationals<sup>b</sup>  
**14,810**

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

N'DJAMENA

- Refugee camp
- Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources: <sup>a</sup>UNHCR (as of 30 June 2017),  
<sup>b</sup>Shelter/AME/CCCM (as of 18 January 2017)

**RESPONSE IN 2017**

**22,550**

TOTAL POPULATION TARGETED

**8,000**

REFUGEES TARGETED

**19.6M**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**12.9M**

RECEIVED (US\$)  
REPRESENTING 66%  
OF REQUIREMENTS  
(AS OF 1 JULY 2017)

**6**

# PARTNERS INVOLVED

# Country Overview

## POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Chad remained relatively stable and calm in the first half of 2017. Due to counter-insurgent military operations conducted by the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), the Boko Haram threat was reduced and remained restricted to Chad's Lake region.

Still, in the first half of 2017, the terrorist group managed to carry out three major attacks in the Lake region, in the localities of Kaiga-Kinjira, Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia, resulting in the deaths of civilians and military personnel and causing new internal displacement. The security situation remains volatile and even if the state of emergency declared in November 2015 is formally no longer enforced in the region, its security measures still apply. Military interventions to fight the terrorist group are ongoing, restricting the movement of people and limiting humanitarian access.

Chad continues to be at the center stage of international diplomatic efforts to maintain peace and stability in the Sahel. The country's military is engaged on various fronts in fighting Boko Haram (now linked to the so called "Islamic State West Africa Province") and other terrorist groups in the region. These efforts are having a huge impact on Chad's financial resources, a reality that prompted President Idriss Deby Itno to announce to the UN and the international community in June, that his country's further engagement in joint regional operations was no longer sustainable. The President's decision to gradually withdraw his troops from military operations in Mali and Niger has raised concerns around further destabilization in the Sahel region, among other consequences.

RRRP partners have noted a deterioration of civilian protection. Indeed, reports on protection incidents in border areas with Niger and Nigeria have increased substantially. In particular troop re-deployment for military objectives has taken a toll on the protection of civilians and led to a security vacuum. On the positive side it is worth noting that since October 2016, over 1,000 former Boko Haram members have surrendered and turned themselves in to authorities in Baga Sola. They have since then peacefully returned and been

reintegrated into their areas of origin, mostly on the Lake Chad islands.

Despite the limited funding received and challenging security and climate conditions prevailing in the area, RRRP partners in Chad were able to achieve some of their main objectives, thanks to a well-functioning coordination system, proactive support from local authorities and the fact that most refugees are concentrated in just one camp, Dar Es Salam. As such, the refugee response plan and its implementation strategies are still valid. However, in the second part of the year, funding permitting, partners aim to strengthen interventions in the livelihood sector, more specifically, by increasing the number of groups to be supported in agricultural production, fishery and income generating activities. Furthermore, with the imminent withdrawal of MSF, additional medical equipment, as well as mental health staff for Dar Es Salaam refugee camp are urgently needed.

In light of this, activities in the second half of 2017 will continue to focus primarily on the implementation of the out of camp policy, strengthening refugee empowerment and peaceful cohabitation. The provision of alternative energy sources and energy saving equipment in households will be expanded, and efforts to keep the provision of water up to standard will continue. Cash or voucher modalities will be explored across several sectors.

While Nigerian refugees in Chad have expressed their intention to return to Nigeria, once peace, security and access to services are re-established, they have, to date, not made attempts to return. So far, out of the 8,343 Nigerian refugees registered in Chad, only 190 individuals have decided to return to Nigeria on their own.<sup>4</sup>

In parallel, RRRP partners and local authorities have devised a contingency plan to address an eventual influx of refugees from Nigeria and Niger, should the security situation in these countries continue to worsen.

<sup>4</sup> According to the Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)

## CHALLENGES

The main challenges RRRP partners face in Chad's Lake region are the restrictions on protection space and limited humanitarian access in areas affected by the crisis as a result of enhanced security measures in the Lake region. In addition, the closure of the border with neighboring countries is detrimental to development projects and for rebuilding the regional and local economy. Nigerian refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities are still deprived of adequate access to cultivable land, as most agricultural and fishery zones are off-limits. This encourages refugee dependence on humanitarian aid, despite a strong will

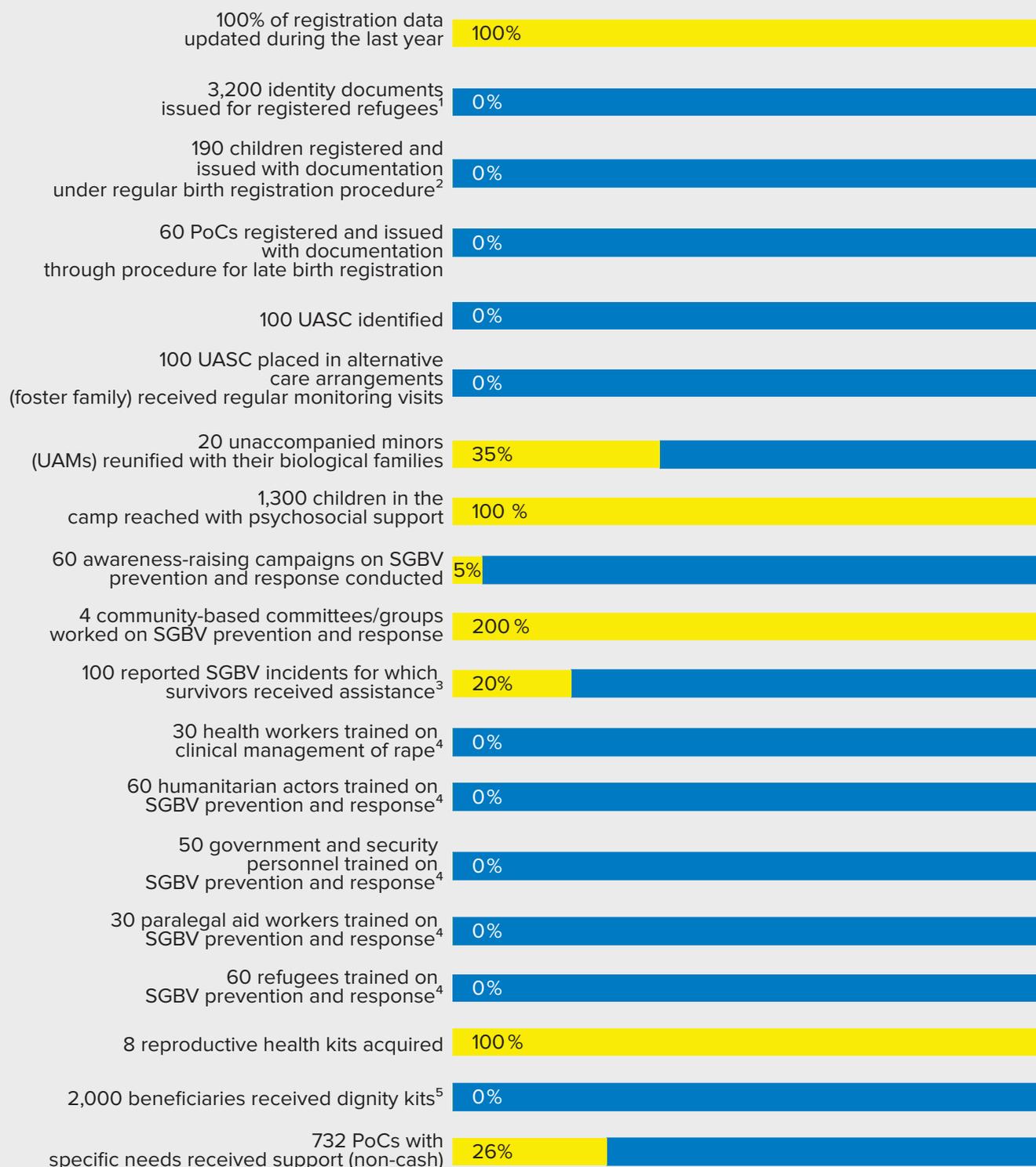
from this group to engage in livelihood activities and earn a living.

Therefore, some important sectors such as livelihood and health require urgent additional attention and immediate funding. So far, only 237 refugees (out of nearly 2,000 refugee households in need) are supported with livelihood activities (agriculture and fisheries) as well as 100 women who obtained access to micro-loans for income generating activities. Key among those projects that need to be prioritised in the second half of the year are the construction of a hospitalization ward and of an equipped maternity ward in Dar Es Salam refugee camp, both urgently needed to save lives.



## ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY - JUNE 2017

### Protection sector



<sup>1</sup>Printing of refugee ID cards will begin at the latest in early September 2017

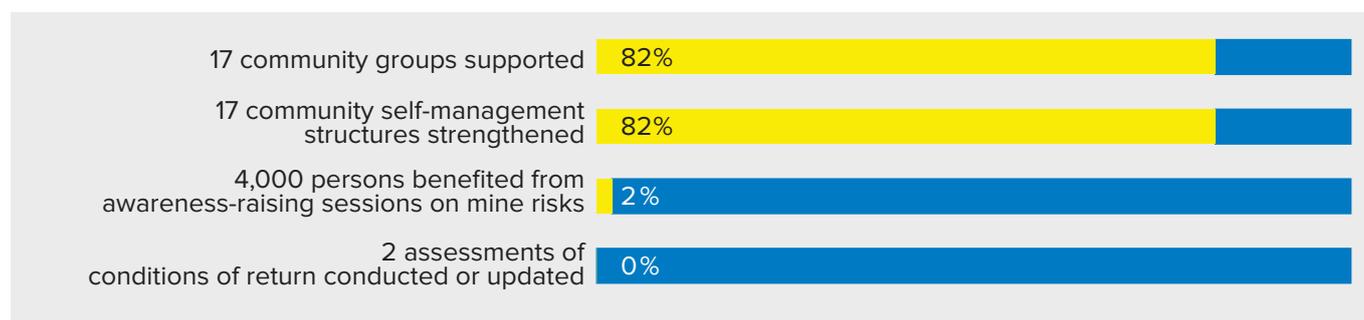
<sup>2</sup>Government recently authorised the purchase of birth registries using UNHCR funding. Agreement signed - implementation to start shortly

<sup>3</sup>Includes medical and psychosocial and security assistance and socioeconomic reintegration. NB: indicator revised downwards from 260

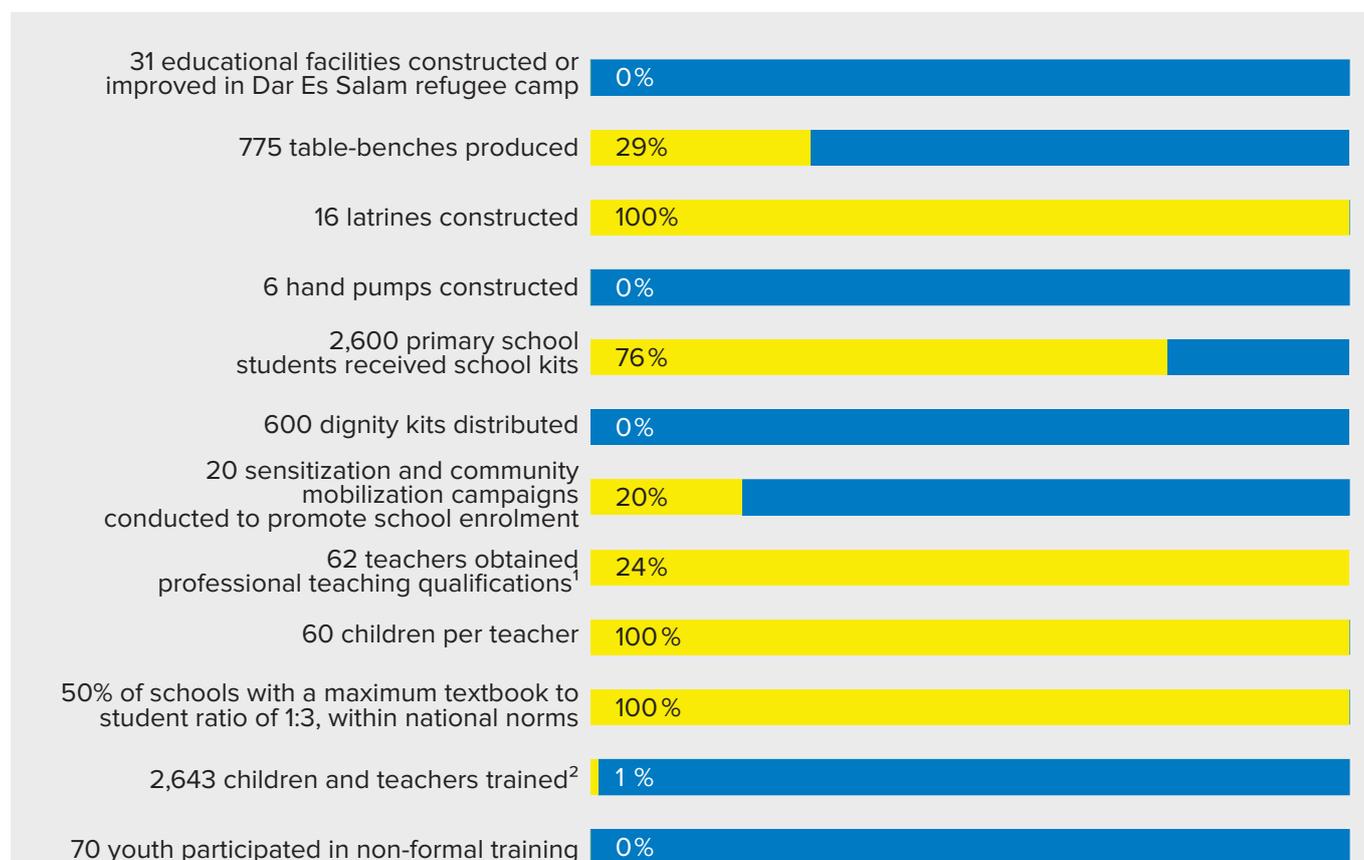
<sup>4</sup>Training programme to take place in Q3 and Q4 of 2017

<sup>5</sup>Distribution scheduled to take place in late August, owing to delays in delivery of kits

 Protection sector (cont.)



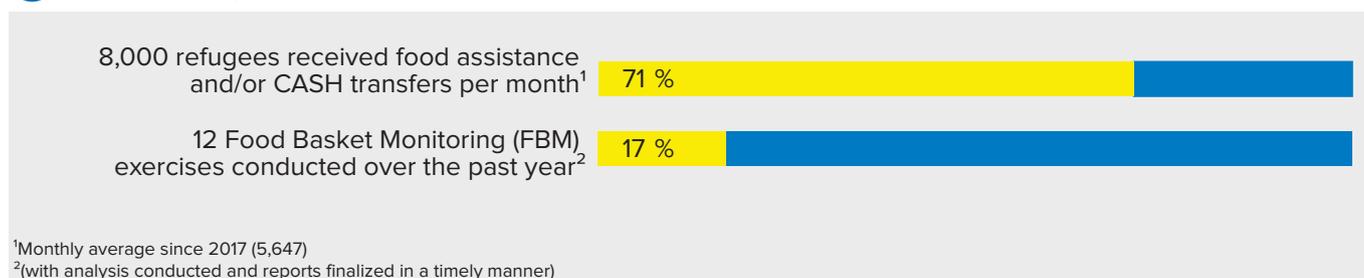
 Education sector



<sup>1</sup>There are 15 qualified teachers out of 27 currently undergoing training bringing the current rate to 56% - the recruitment of additional teachers is planned for 2017

<sup>2</sup>Total number of teachers to train in the Lake region is 877. In Dar Es Salam, 26 teachers have been trained. Children targetted benefit from training via the teachers

 Food security sector

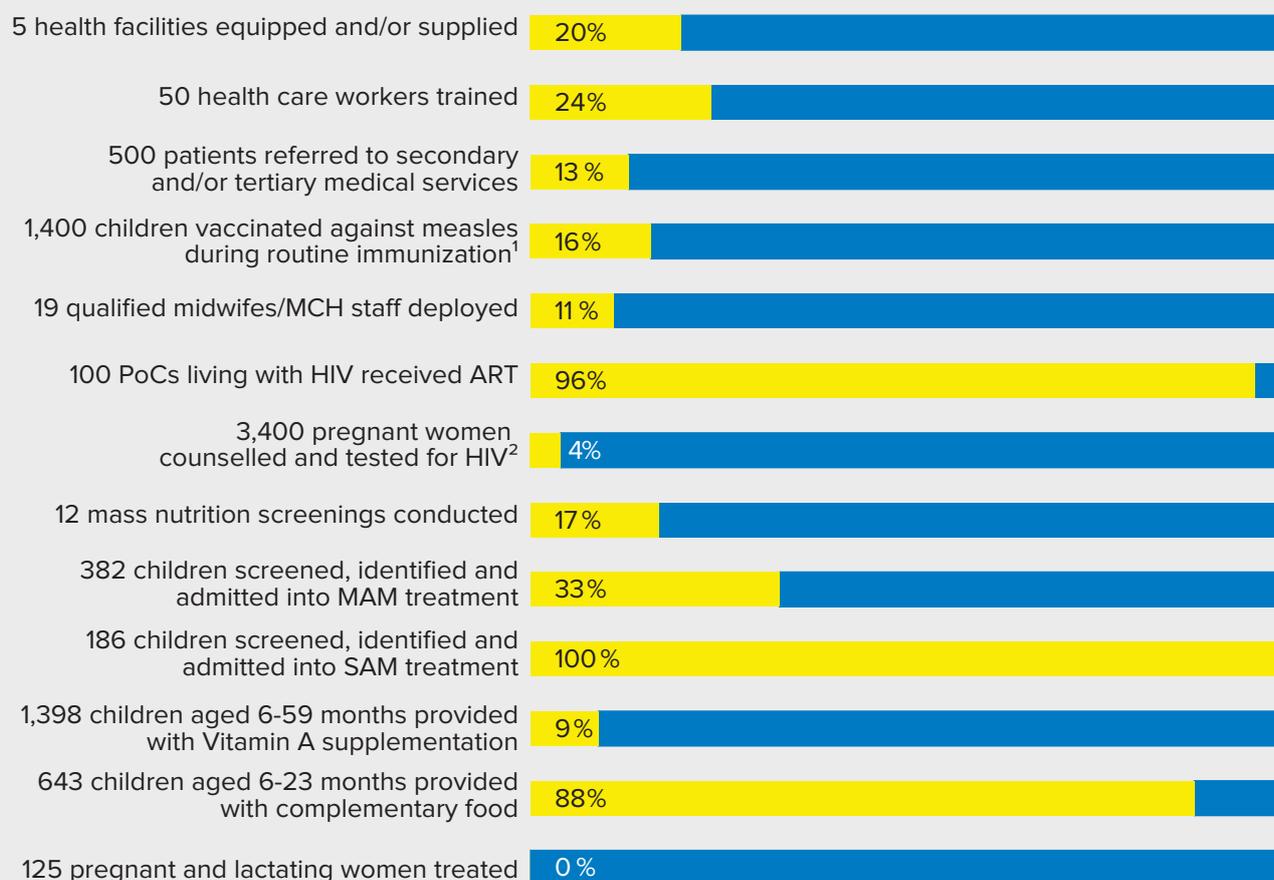


<sup>1</sup>Monthly average since 2017 (5,647)

<sup>2</sup>(with analysis conducted and reports finalized in a timely manner)



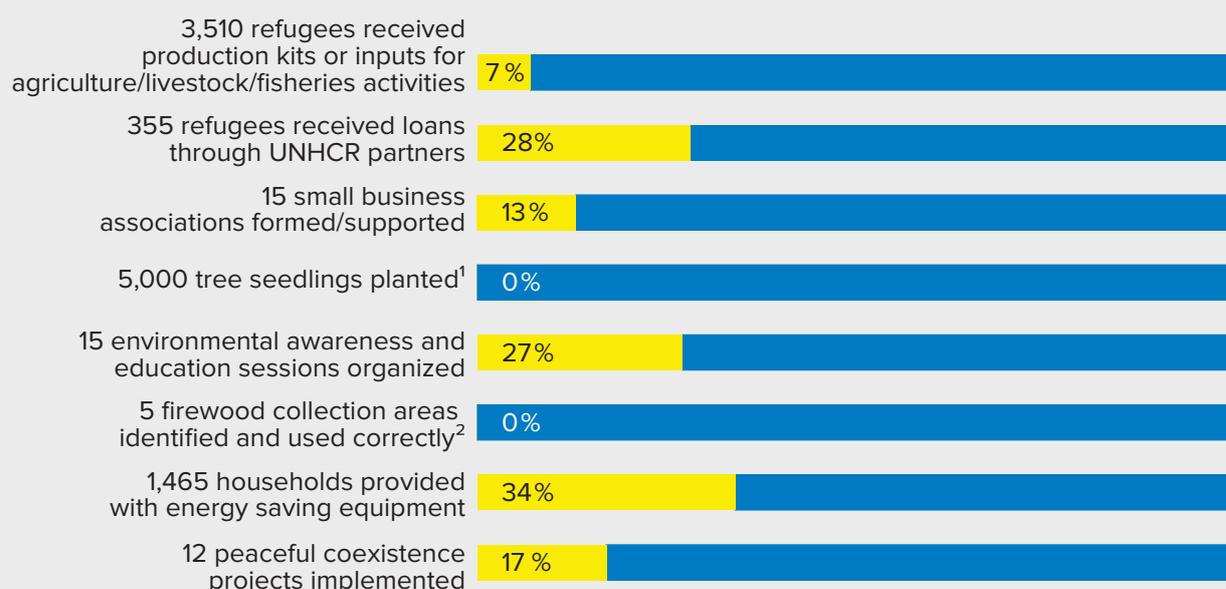
## Health and nutrition sector



<sup>2</sup> 142 women counselled and tested + 21 women counselled (not in count)



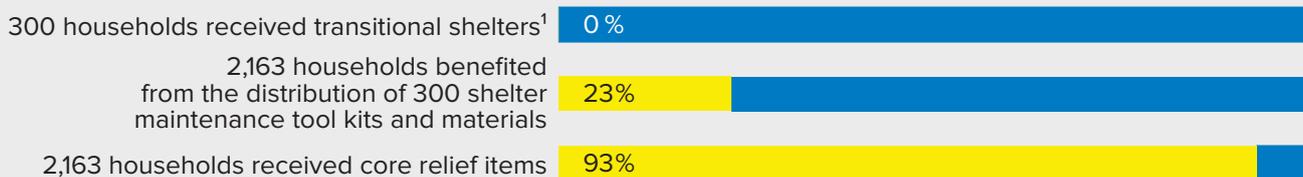
## Livelihoods and environment sector



<sup>1</sup>Activity scheduled to take place between July and September 2017

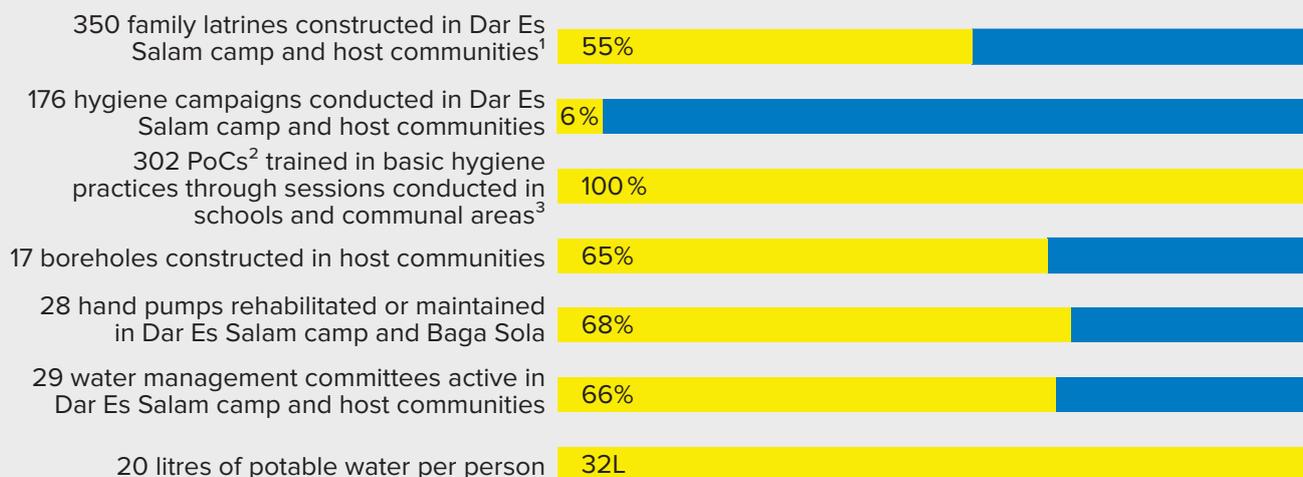
<sup>2</sup>Authorisation pending from local authorities for site identification

### Shelter and NFI sector



<sup>1</sup>No new arrivals requiring transitional shelter during review period

### WASH sector



<sup>1</sup>Target revised downwards from 2,776

<sup>2</sup>(refugees and host community members)

<sup>3</sup>(in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities)



# Funding received

As of 01 July 2017<sup>5</sup>

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
FAO	126,870		0%
UNFPA	825,552	202,724	25%
UNHCR	11,777,880	99,996	1%
UNICEF	4,540,432	585,000	13%
WFP	1,322,247	11,828,999	100%
WHO	1,017,375	229,994	23%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>19,610,356</b>	<b>12,946,713</b>	<b>66%</b>

5. 2017 Nigeria RRRP Funding snapshot as of 01-Jul-17, UNHCR, as reported by RRRP partners



**NIGER**  
**Refugee Response Plan**  
2017 Mid-year report

**SITUATION  
AS OF 30 JUNE 2017**

(or latest figures available)



**NIGER**

Total affected population

**408,000**



Returned Niger Nationals<sup>a</sup>  
**14,546**

Sayam Forage

DIFFA

CHAD

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

- Refugee camp
- Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources: <sup>a</sup>DREC/MISP/UNHCR (as of 30 April 2017)

<sup>b</sup>Niger: 2017 Revised Humanitarian Response Plan (as of July 2017)

Figures updated between January and May as a result of government-led census

**RESPONSE IN 2017**

**325,583**

TOTAL POPULATION TARGETED

**85,226**

REFUGEES TARGETED

**154.3M**

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**32.4M**

RECEIVED (US\$)  
REPRESENTING 21%  
OF REQUIREMENTS  
(AS OF 1 JULY 2017)

**28**

# PARTNERS INVOLVED

MAIDUGURI

MAROUA

# Country Overview

## POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

During the first trimester of 2017, the security situation in the Diffa region improved gradually as the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) managed to secure certain areas, thus increasing humanitarian access.

However, in June, following this initial period of relative calm, a double suicide attack carried out by two women in Kablewa IDP camp killed four persons and severely injured eleven others. As a result, the camp, which was managed by UNHCR through a local partner, saw its entire population of over 16,000 people flee to surrounding areas. Of the 492 refugees registered in the camp, 362 chose to voluntarily relocate to Sayam Forage refugee camp as they no longer felt safe. After the attack, the Government decided to close the camp.

Shortly after, on 2 July, a serious attack in the village of Ngelewa resulted in the death of nine persons and the kidnapping of 37 women and youth. This led to population movements from nearby villages to safer areas, with some of their inhabitants even fleeing across the border to Chad.

While the climate of suspicion towards Nigerians and the Kanuri ethnic group (arbitrarily accused of being associated with Boko Haram) increased after these incidents, putting peaceful coexistence among displaced populations at stake, open dialogue between the authorities and the humanitarian community remains. Despite being challenged by Boko Haram, the Niger government continues to demonstrate its capacity to manage security imperatives alongside compliance with international protection laws. In addition, locally elected and traditional leaders have engaged in responding to the daily needs of the displaced and their hosts.

Despite being maintained, the humanitarian response had to cope with a Hepatitis E epidemic and the challenges of the rainy season, adding to pre-existing difficulties in the region. Although a proactive response is in place, needs remain huge. Under harsh climatic conditions, emergency infrastructure and equipment deteriorate rapidly. In addition, Niger has experienced a worrying increase in the price of staple cereals. Despite saving the lives of thousands, the humanitarian response is beginning to falter. Weariness on the part

of the displaced populations is apparent and demands for support towards engaging in income generating activities are increasing.

Without structural investments (such as irrigation schemes and the electrification of sites to support small energy-dependent activities), it will be difficult to boost the local economy. For those who have lost their homes on the Lake Chad's islands, this need is of even far greater concern, as this population was fully dependent on fishery and agriculture and is now stranded in urban areas with no access to gainful employment. It is therefore essential that basic social services continue to be improved and strengthened. Although new types of financing are required, in particular to move towards early recovery and development, a reduction in humanitarian funding in the coming months could have disastrous consequences for the population in the current context.

In the first half of 2017, over 8,000 Nigerian refugees returned from border areas towards Damasak and Malam Fatori in Nigeria to check the state of their homes and prevailing security conditions. Most decided to engage in back and forth movements across the border, rebuilding their homes in Nigeria during the day and returning to Niger in the evening, as security conditions in their areas of origin remain precarious.

According to the most recent population figures published by the government in May 2017, there are nearly 248,000 displaced persons throughout the region, including over 106,000 Nigerian refugees, over 127,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 14,000 returned Niger nationals, while at the beginning of the year, RRRP partners and the Government had estimated the number of displaced to be lower. In addition, according to the revised 2017 HRP for Niger, the host population estimated to be in need of assistance has reached more than 160,000 persons, more than four times the number estimated by the Government at the beginning of the year, bringing the total affected population to 408,000 as of 30 June. In the first half of 2017, the Niger government initiated its biggest protection project to date, by carrying out a census and pre-registering the displaced. These figures will be biometrically verified in the second half of the year.

## CHALLENGES

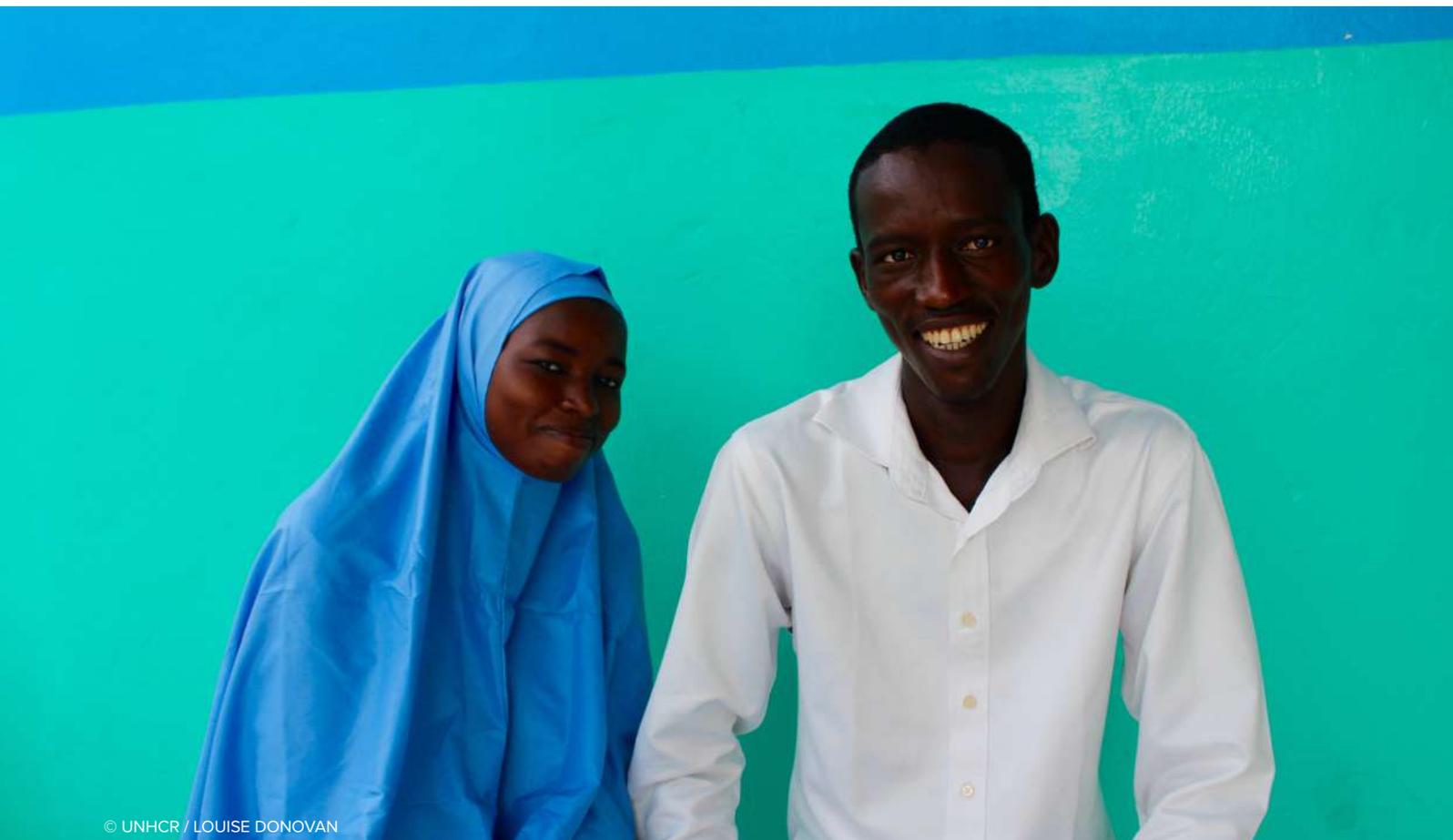
In April, the Minister of Health declared a Hepatitis E epidemic in the Diffa region. So far, a total of 1,446 suspected cases have been reported, with 38 deaths. In response the humanitarian community mobilized to create a joint multisectoral contingency plan, which includes WASH, health and communication interventions to prevent the spread of the disease. This situation has highlighted the challenges that exist in the provision of clean drinking water as well as in the maintenance of sanitation facilities.

The extension of the restrictive measures related to the State of Emergency, first declared in February 2015, continues to impede economic growth in the area. Without access to agricultural land, it is difficult to envisage strong improvements in the livelihoods sector. This also applies to food security. Indeed, the number of people estimated to be food insecure has increased from 340,000 to over 408,000 in the first six months of 2017.

In terms of protection, an essential prerequisite to providing an appropriate response is the identification and registration of the population of concern.

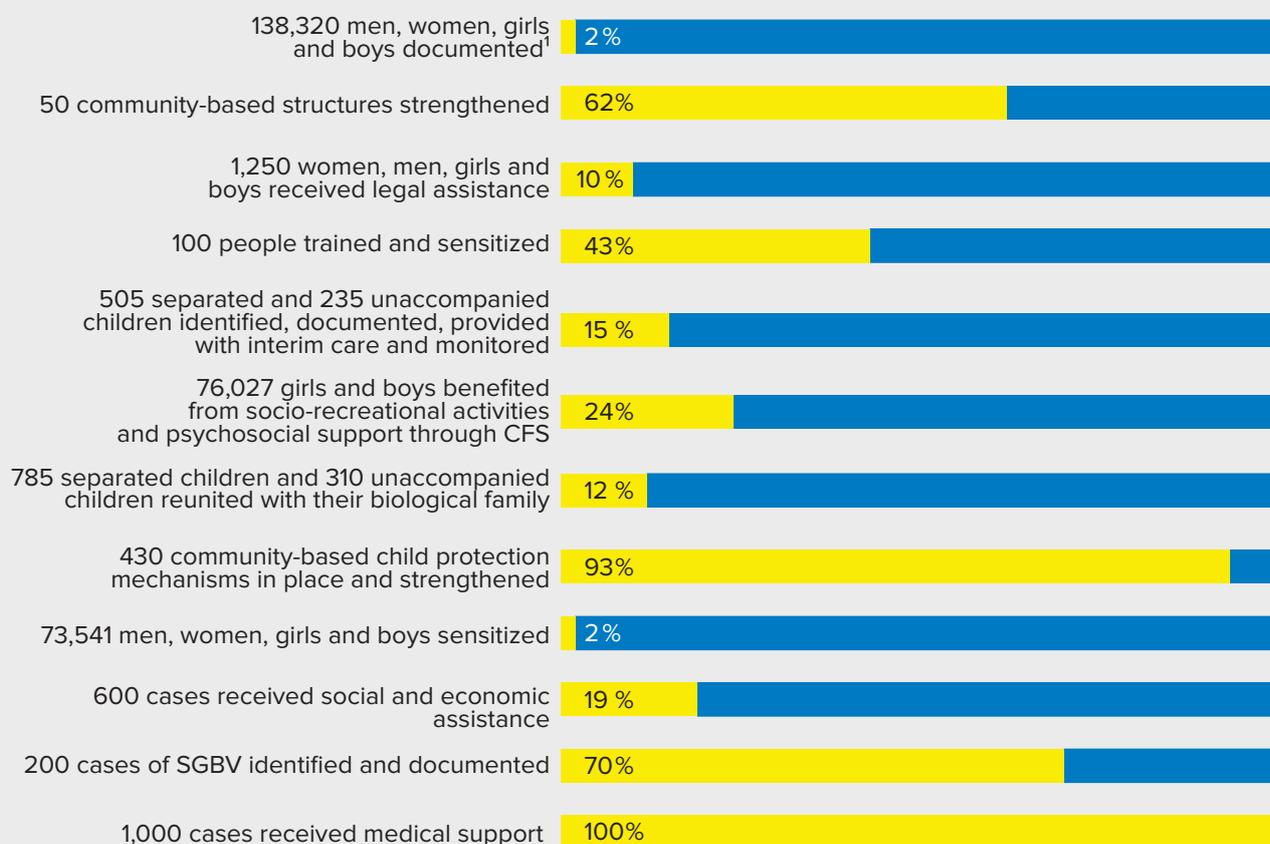
To date, no formal registration using biometric data has been completed. This has also had the effect of increasing the risk of statelessness, and continues to impede freedom of movement for all persons of concern. Still, given the proactive engagement of the Government, RRRP partners expect the biometric (BIMS) registration process (aimed at the entire displaced population) of the Diffa region to be completed by the end of the year.

In June 2017, a 'Protection Baseline' evaluation was carried out by the Protection Working Group in 142 sites hosting displaced persons. The evaluation looked at IDPs and refugees separately to determine the needs faced by these heterogeneous groups. A return intention survey showed that only six to seven per cent of refugees intend to return to their areas of origin in the near future. This is a strong indication that conditions in the areas of return are not yet conducive and that the situation in Diffa risks becoming protracted. Furthermore, Niger faces emergencies on several borders, including threats from terrorist organizations based in Mali. The Government is therefore in need of ongoing support by the international donor community, if it is to cope with growing regional instability.



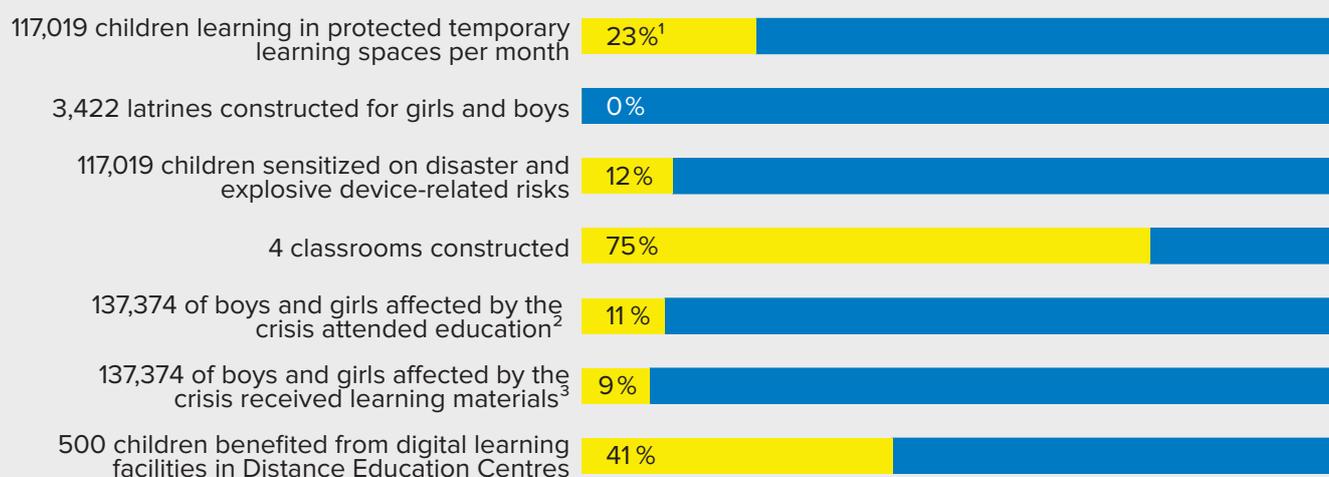
## ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY - MAY 2017<sup>6</sup>

### Protection sector



<sup>1</sup>The target was established based on the planned launch of a registration exercise in August, as such it is anticipated that this number will increase in the second half of the year. Mid-year results are based on people receiving documentation through late birth registration processes, which is a slow process with only a small number of cases examined per hearing.

### Education sector



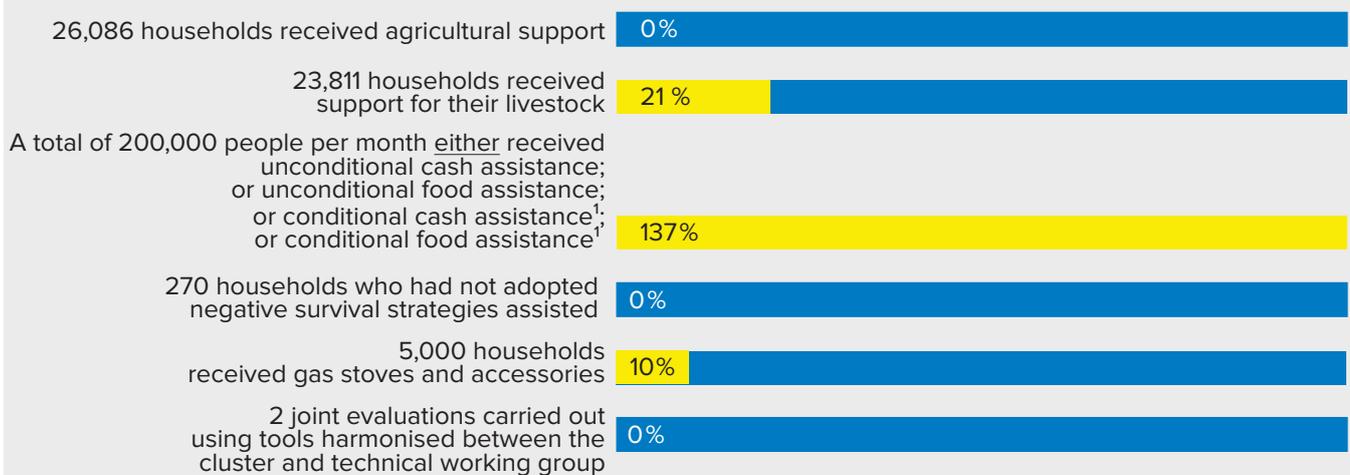
<sup>1</sup>Figure is lower than in [Q1 report](#) thanks to the number of schools constructed as of end May

<sup>2</sup>(in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support in Diffa) This indicator was revised by the Education Cluster and replaces "2,341 teachers received pedagogic and/or psychosocial training"

<sup>3</sup>Indicator revised by the Education Cluster - replaces "234,038 school manuals distributed"

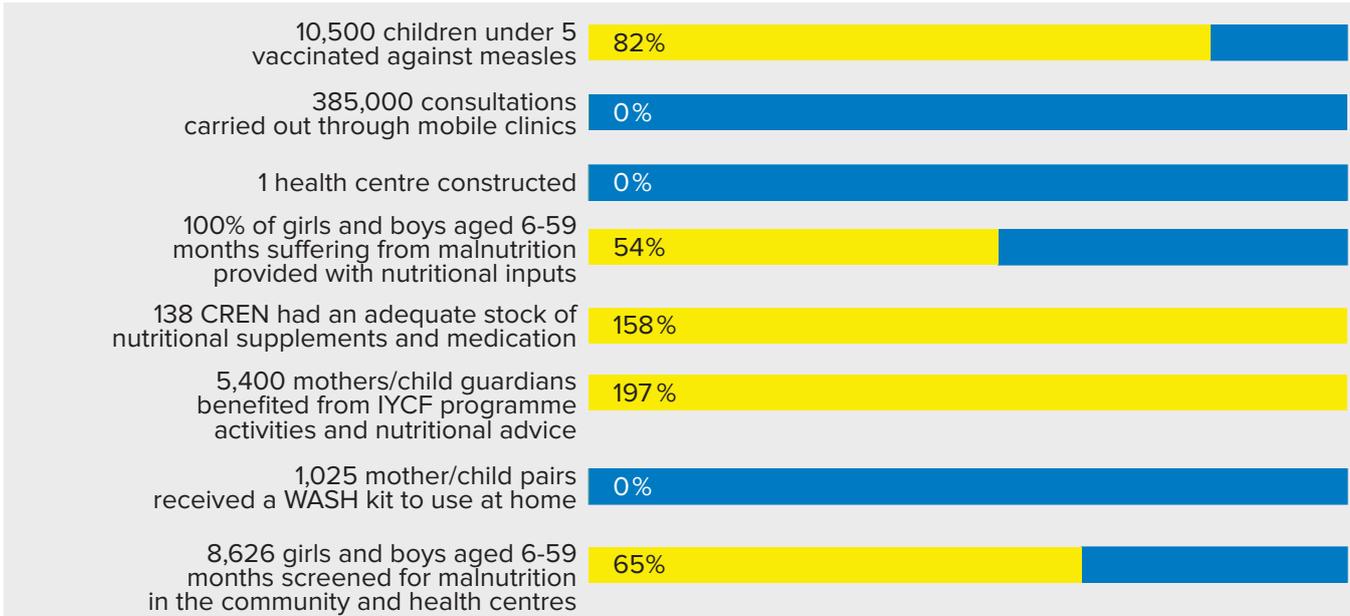
6. Report provides update as of 31 May 2017 in light of the humanitarian community revision's of target figures in June to reflect the prevailing situation.

 Food security and livelihoods sector

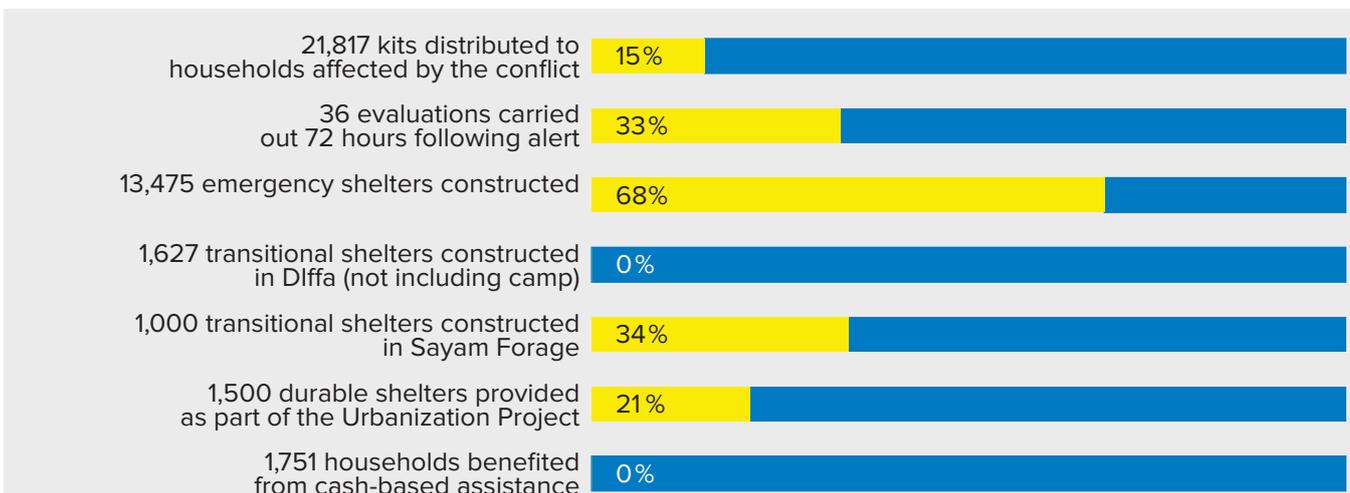


<sup>1</sup>New indicator requested by the Food Security Cluster

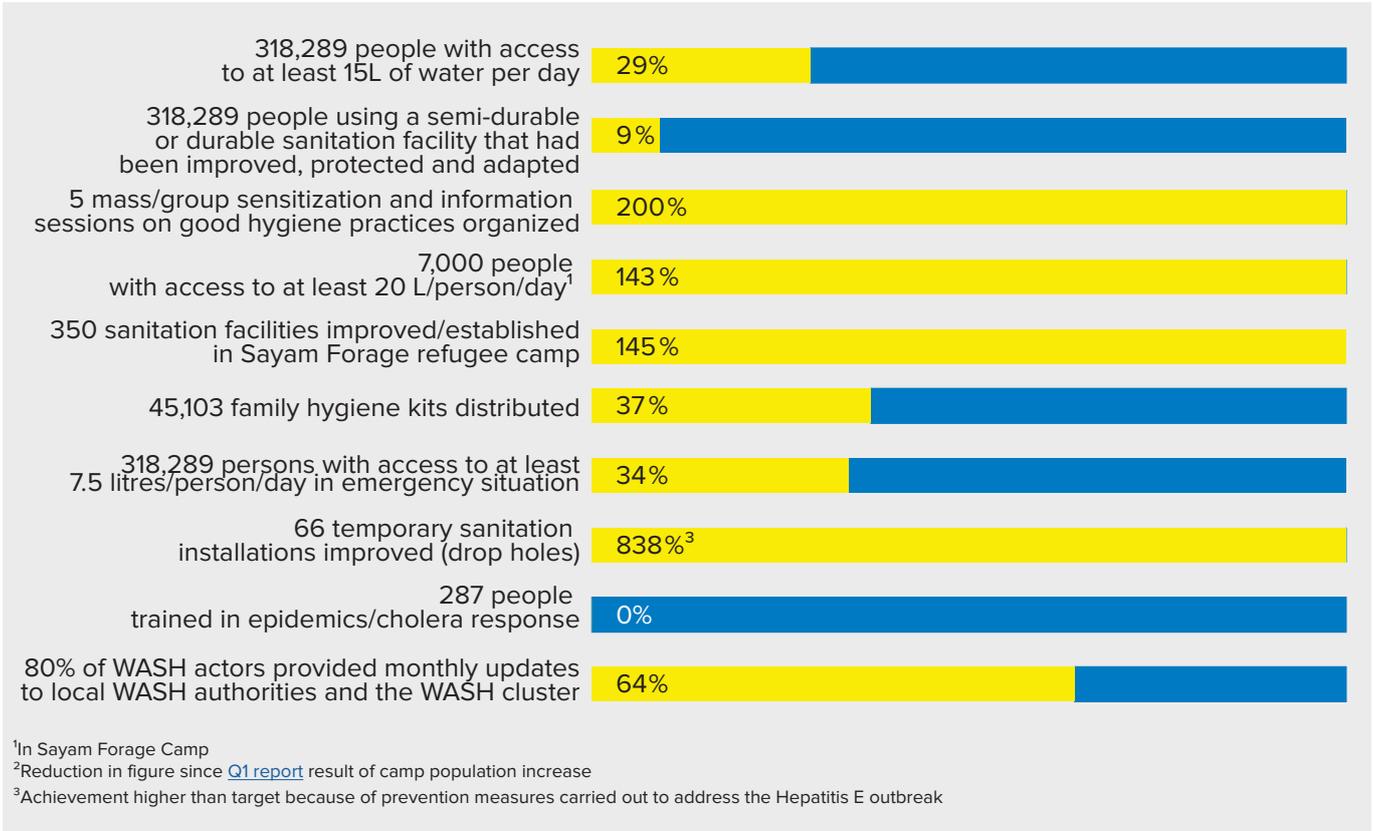
 Health and nutrition sector



 Shelter and NFI sector



 WASH sector



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# Funding received

As of 01 July 2017<sup>7</sup>

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
ACF	9,192,072	5,014,000	55%
ACTED	1,400,000		0%
ADRA	268,773		0%
Care International	1,292,651	5,356,347	100%
Concern Worldwide	1,563,937		0%
COOPI	345,895		0%
FAO	1,793,000	430,000	24%
GOAL Global	609,883		0%
HELP/Welthungerhilfe	300,000		0%
HKI	1,106,326		0%
IAS	550,000		0%
IEDA Relief	1,050,000		0%
IOM	4,854,683	1,000,001	21%
IRC	2,297,026		0%
LRC	569,181	1,008,000	100%
OCHA	1,000,000		0%
OXFAM	600,000		0%
Plan International	2,495,932	4,846,414	100%
QRC	500,000		0%
Samaritan's Purse	5,110,689		0%
Save the Children	6,841,000		0%
UN Women	2,700,000		0%
UNFPA	2,594,780		0%
UNHCR	48,532,008	8,859,111	18%
UNICEF	12,607,444	2,671,497	21%
WFP	37,954,485	3,233,725	9%
WHO	940,423		0%
World Vision International	5,222,500		0%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>154,292,688</b>	<b>32,419,095</b>	<b>21%</b>

7. 2017 Nigeria RRRP Funding snapshot as of 01-Jul-17, UNHCR, as reported by RRRP partners



**ANNEX**

## ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim	INTERSOS	INTERSOS Organizzazione Umanitaria
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	IOM	International Organization for Migration
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	IRC	International Rescue Committee
AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
ALVF	Association de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes	JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
ANDHH	Association Nigérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme	KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
ASOL	Afrique Solidarité Suisse	LRC	Luxembourg Red Cross
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
CAPR/EN	Centre d'Approvisionnement Pharmaceutique Régional Extrême Nord	MHA	Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement
CBI	Cash-based initiative	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
CCH	Cellule de Coordination Humanitaire	MINEDUB	Ministère de l'Education de Base
CCIO	Comité de Coordination Inter-Organisations	MINESEC	Ministère des Enseignements Secondaires
CENAME	Centrale Nationale d'Approvisionnement en Médicaments Essentiels	MINSANTE	Ministère de la Santé Publique
CFS	Child Friendly Space	MNJTF	Multi-National Joint Task Force
CNARR	Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés	MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
CREN//AS	Centre de récupération nutritionnelle/intensive/ambulatoire pour sévères	NFI	Non-food item
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
CSI	Centre de santé intégré	PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis
DREP	Direction Régionale de l'Enseignement Primaire	PoC	Person of concern
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	PU-AMI	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PWSN	Persons with specific needs
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment	QRC	Qatar Red Crescent
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care	SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
ENISED	Etude Nationale d'Evaluation d'Indicateurs Socio-Economiques et Démographiques	SdA	Solidarités d'Afrique
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SENS	Standardised Expanded. Nutrition Survey
FBM	Food Basket Monitoring	SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
FDS	Forces de Défense et de Sécurité	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SODELAC	Société de Développement du Lac
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
HKI	Hellen Keller International	UAM	Unaccompanied Minor
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Child
IAS	International Aid Services	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
IEC	Information, education and communication	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IGA	Income Generating Activity	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IMAM	Integrated management of moderate acute malnutrition	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IMC	International Medical Corps	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
		WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
		WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organisation



# WORKING TOGETHER

