

Nigeria Situation

February 2019

271,990

Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger **due to insurgency** (As at 28th February 2019)

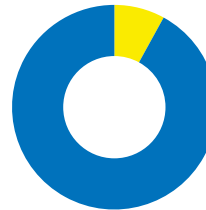
2,498,927

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and northeast Nigeria **due to insurgency**.

FUNDING

USD 128.8 M

requested for the Nigeria situation (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, including support costs)



Funded 8%

10.8 M

Funding gap 92%

118.0 M

SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS

- In **Nigeria**, presidential and National Assembly elections were conducted. There were no major disruptions to the polls in the three North-Eastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe which have been affected by insecurity. However, there were reported incidents of insecurity in Borno and Yobe States, on the morning of 23 February. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were however allowed to exercise their right to vote. Another attack on Maiduguri (Borno State) on 23 February left one soldier dead and 20 wounded. Boko Haram claimed responsibility for the attack which took place just hours before the opening of polling stations. It was the first time that Boko Haram had targeted Maiduguri with heavy weaponry although the city has suffered several attacks by Group.
- In the Far North region of **Cameroon**, security is still unstable and uncertain with elements of Boko Haram carrying out attacks on the Cameroonian side of the border. These attacks included kidnappings, killings, burning of villages and looting of food items. Towards the end of February, over 40,000 Nigerian refugees who had arrived in January 2019 and settled at Goura provisional camp returned to Rann, Nigeria. In addition, Goura town received a refugee influx of some 40,000 Nigerian refugees that had fled incessant attacks by non-state armed groups. This return follows the visit to Goura on 26 February, of a high-level government of Nigeria delegation, which included the Deputy Governor of Borno State and the Mayor of Rann. There has however been an increase in the number of Cameroonian armed forces along the border with Nigeria geared towards protecting people and property as well as preventing attacks in the area.
- In **Chad**, there was increased volatility in the security situation following the deployment of Chadian troops as part of the multinational joint force (MNJTF), against non-state actors. On 19 February, the village of Bourboursa, in the sub-prefecture of Ngouboua, was attacked by Boko Haram militants, leaving five people dead and another five wounded. The militants also took 12 hostages from the nearby village of Ngatia including eight women. The day after the attack, 600 households left Bourboursa to settle in Bourga, six kilometres southwest of Ngouboua fearing further hostilities.
- In **Niger**, the security situation was characterised by attacks by subversive elements. On 15 February, an FDS (*Forces de Défense et de Sécurité*) position was attacked in the Chetimari commune (20km from Diffa), killing six soldiers and wounding seven. Another attack was reported on 17 February on Garina Amadou village near the city of Bosso. This is the first suicide attack in the region since 2015. One refugee was killed, as well as a civilian.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- As part of the 90-Day Humanitarian Response Plan in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, UNHCR, and other partner agencies, accelerated response mechanisms in order to meet the immediate life-saving needs of an estimated 280,000 newly displaced persons in 16 priority Local Government Areas (LGAs).
- UNHCR and the Government of Niger has worked on developing long-term urban settlement responses in Diffa region, that aims to empower both displaced persons and local communities by easing access to land for sustainable housing. This second phase of the two phased urbanization programme, which started in 2016 (first phase 2014 – 2016), has already made land parcels available to over 7,500 households (including 5,000 made available during the first phase) from both the refugee community and the underserved and impoverished local communities. The programme which targets an estimated 4,000 houses has had multiple benefits including such as the provision of sustainable housing to underserved populations, and employment creation for local populations, refugees and internally displaced persons.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

- UNHCR provided 376 emergency shelters to 1,880 IDPs and five communal shelters to for 500 vulnerable IDPs in the New Stadium site in Maiduguri. A total of 124 additional emergency shelters are also under construction to accommodate 620 individuals. This construction is in preparation for the relocation of IDPs from the Teachers Village Camp to the New Stadium site.

CAMEROON

- From 15-18 February, 10,635 children were vaccinated against measles in Goura and neighbouring villages as well as 12,453 children vaccinated against poliomyelitis representing 55.3% and 94.4% respectively of targeted children. The campaign targeted children aged between 0-15 years.
- The tree planting activities and the promotion of alternative energy sources in Minawao refugee camp continued. One hundred women, who were trained in 2017 and 2018 by the Lutheran World Federation on the production of ecological charcoal, have already produced 1,219 kg since the beginning of this year. This initiative is expected to alleviate poverty and improve sustainability while at the same time providing a reliable source of energy.
- In Minawao camp, activities for the construction of the “*mousgoum*” shelter model (environmental-friendly mud-brick houses) are ongoing. The number of shelters constructed by the refugees with adobe bricks since the beginning of the year stands at 2,354 shelters. The bricks are insulated and therefore fireproof, durable, biodegradable and non-toxic and are able to ensure excellent thermal stability.

CHAD

- UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have provided assistance to Nigerian refugees in the Lac region particularly those that were transferred to the Dar es Salam refugee camp. The number of refugees in the Lac region has increased since the beginning of the year to 15,006 individuals (4,866 households) compared to 10,951 persons (3,452 households) by 31 December 2018. This increase is in part due to an insurgent attack on the military barracks in Baga Kawa, Nigeria which occurred on

26 December 2018. As early as the day after the attack, refugees began to arrive in Chad mostly from the localities of Baga Kawa, Bunduram and Doro Baga.

- The office of Baga Sola held participatory assessments anchored in Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) mainstreaming. Multifunctional teams composed of UNHCR staff, humanitarian actors and authorities held discussions with refugees (groups of women, men, girls and boys) from Dar es Salaam camp and the host population living in surrounding areas.

NIGER

- UNHCR and the Government of Niger have for the past five years been working on developing long-term urban settlement responses that support both forcibly displaced persons and local communities and the forcibly displaced to become as autonomous and independent as possible. A new urbanization programme, initiated in 2015 in the region of Diffa, has made land parcels available to over 2,500 households benefitting not only refugees, but also the most vulnerable among the local communities. To date, it has provided legal access to land to over 2,500 households.
- In the context of the Urbanization project in Diffa, constructions, as well as the relocation of beneficiaries continued in the month of February. So far 265 households are living already in the site, 76 of whom are refugee families.
- In the context of hygiene promotion and sanitation, 1,587 individuals were sensitized; a total of 835 women, 218 men, and 534 young people attended informative activities on diarrheal diseases, particularly their modes of transmission, their consequences on health, and prevention methods.

Financial Information

Refugee response in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, as well as the IDPs response in Nigeria, UNHCR's 2019 requirements amount to USD **128.8 million**. UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed to the Nigeria Situation as a whole.

CONTRIBUTIONS¹ | USD

| | Unearmarked | Softly earmarked | Earmarked | Tightly Earmarked | Total |
|---|-------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| European Union | - | - | - | 5,355,993 | 5,355,993 |
| Germany | - | 2,123,142 | - | - | 2,123,142 |
| United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security | - | - | - | 332,734 | 332,734 |
| Miscellaneous private donors | - | 105,873 | - | - | 105,873 |
| Subtotal | - | 2,229,015 | - | 5,688,726 | 7,917,741 |
| Indicative allocation of funds and allocations | 247,899 | (91,654) | 383,507 | 2,411,894 | 2,951,646 |
| Total | 247,899 | 2,137,360 | 383,507 | 8,100,620 | 10,869,387 |

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS² | USD

European Union 3 million

Italy | Luxembourg | UN Peacebuilding Fund | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS³ | USD

Sweden 90.4 million | Denmark 54.9 million | Norway 44.5 million | Netherlands 37.5 million | United Kingdom 31.7 million | Germany 27.3 million | Switzerland 15.1 million

Algeria | Austria | Belgium | Canada | Estonia | Indonesia | Monaco | Montenegro | Peru | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Thailand | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

¹ Due to their earmarking at a related region, sub-region, country or theme, the other softly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for the Nigeria Situation. Where a donor has contributed \$2 million or more, the total amount of the contribution is shown.

² The broadly earmarked contributions listed are those which potentially be used for the Nigeria Situation due to their earmarking to a related region, sub-region, country or theme. The total amount of the contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$2 million and more.

³ The total amount of unearmarked contributions is shown for donors who have contributed \$10 million and more.

NIGERIA

IDPs  2,026,602

CAMEROON

IDPs  245,725

Nigerian refugees  138,315

CHAD

IDPs  122,312












Nigerian refugees  14,894

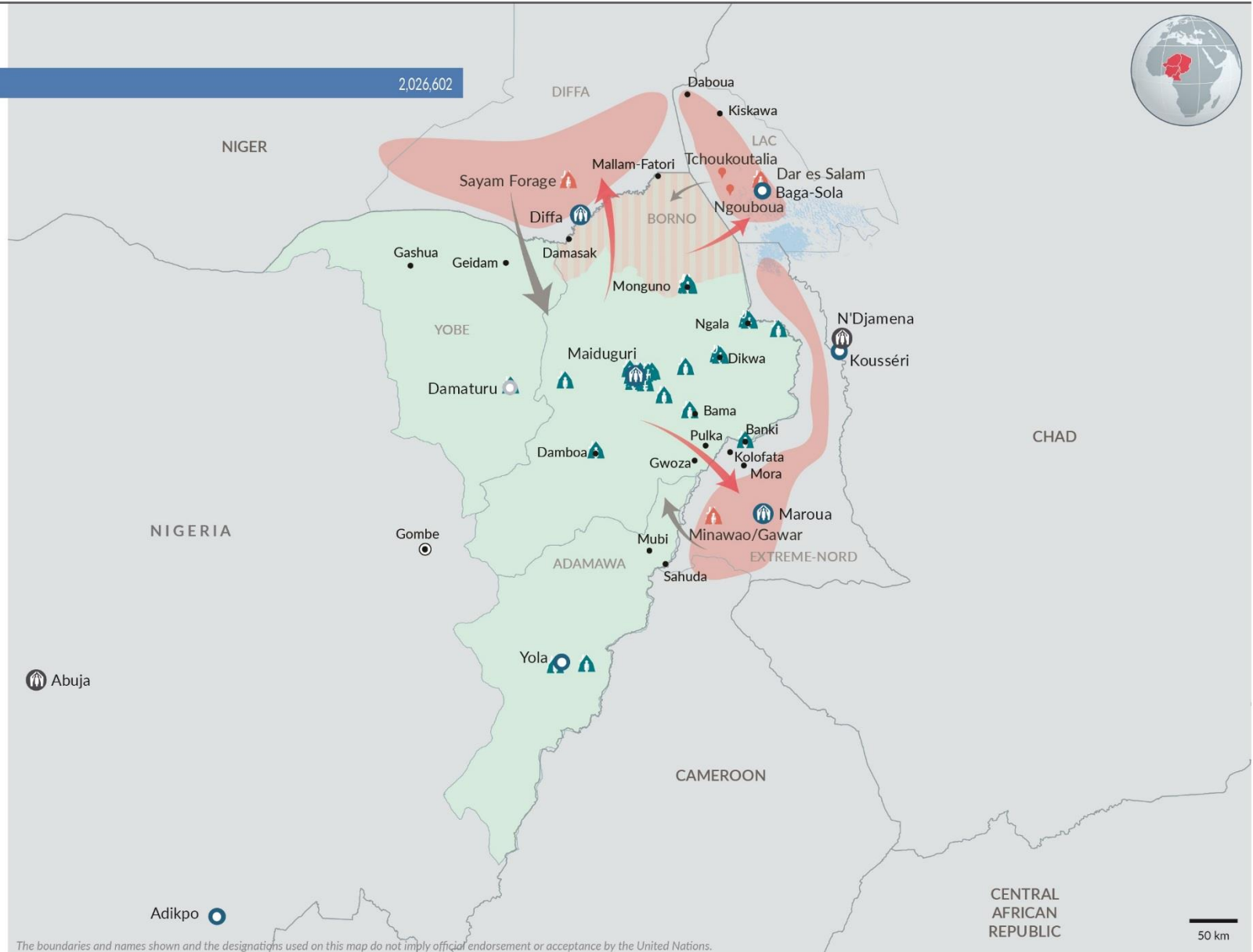
NIGER

IDPs  104,288

Nigerian refugees  118,868

* Figures represent the number of people displaced by the Boko Haram-related insurgency.

-  UNHCR Representation
-  UNHCR Sub-Office
-  UNHCR Field Office
-  IDP Camp
-  Refugee Camp
-  Refugee Location
-  Most affected State
-  Area hosting displaced population
-  Inaccessible areas to humanitarian partners due to insecurity
-  Refugee crossing
-  Return movement



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 01 March 2019 Sources: UNHCR, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Feedback: guptag@unhcr.org