

## KEY FIGURES

**1,385,298 IDPs in Nigeria**

(NEMA/IOM DTM Report, June 2015)

**171,323**

Total number of Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries

## FUNDING

**USD 114,530,270**

Requested for the situation



## IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES

### Nigeria

Reinforce and extend protection monitoring to the borders, using expanded capacity, Protection Monitors and strategic partnerships.

### Niger

Sensitize refugees in the spontaneous sites on the possibility of relocation and on the civilian character of the camps.

### Cameroon

Find the land for a new site to decongest the Minawao/Gawar camp and redirect all new arrivals.

### Chad

Locate, identify and profile the mixed populations that have been displaced by current military operations in the Lake Chad Region.

## NIGERIA SITUATION

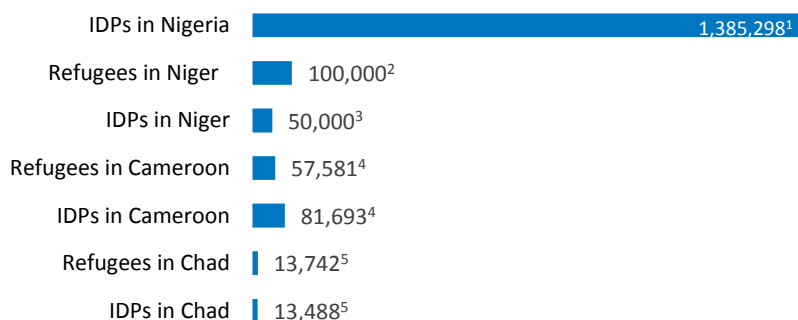
### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE N°15

18 August – 4 September 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The security situation in the north-east of **Nigeria** continues to be volatile especially in Borno and Yobe States where insurgents have intensified attacks on villages despite successes recorded so far by the new military command.
- The security situation in **Niger's** Diffa region is calm, but remains unpredictable and volatile. Military authorities have expressed concerns over the large number of displaced people settled along the Komadougou river, in the Bosso department, near military positions. The Niger Defence and Security Forces have advocated that national authorities relocate the displaced to camps, far from military operations, to ensure their safety.
- Security measures in **Cameroon** have been reinforced and religious and traditional authorities mobilised to encourage maximum vigilance among civilians. The security situation in the Far North remains volatile and unpredictable, and insurgent incursions continue to take place, causing mass displacement in the Logone-et-Chari department.
- The security situation in **Chad's** Baga Sola sub prefecture is calm. Local administrative authorities and the Chadian military have said that there are no more insurgent elements in the Chadian part of the Lake Region. An official communication is awaited to confirm this statement and re-authorize movements in the area.

A total of **1,701,802** people of concern



<sup>1</sup> NEMA/IOM DTM Report, June 2015

<sup>2</sup> Government estimates (refugees and returnees)

<sup>3</sup> Government estimates

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR/IOM – including 45,000+ in the Minawao/Gawar camp

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR/IOM

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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### Operational Context

**NIGERIA** – The security situation in the north-east continues to be volatile especially in Borno and Yobe States where insurgents have intensified attacks on villages despite successes recorded so far by the new military command. On 24 August, Secretary General Ban Ki-moon commemorated the fourth anniversary of the UN House bombing in Abuja and paid tribute to the “extraordinary fortitude” and determination of the survivors, many of whom suffered terrible injury and trauma. The two day visit came on the heels of renewed determination by the Nigerian armed forces and the Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF) to eradicate the insurgent threat from the north-east. The UNSG called for the unconditional release of more than 200 girls abducted from Chibok over a year ago and of many other children abducted since the insurgency began. The UNSG said that terrorism knows no boundaries and that more than ever, collaboration is indispensable in the fight against it.

**NIGER** – The security situation in Niger’s Diffa region is calm, but remains unpredictable and volatile. Military authorities have expressed concerns over the large number of displaced people settled along the Komadougou river, in the Bosso department, near military positions. The Niger Defence and Security Forces (DSF) have advocated that national authorities relocate the displaced to camps, far from military operations, to ensure their safety. According to the DSF, two civilians were killed on 18 and 19 August by suspected insurgent elements in the village of Dagaya, 30km west of Bosso. In the spontaneous settlements, the question of shelter is an ongoing problem, especially during the rainy season. Because the populations in the Chétimari, Gagamari and Assaga sites have not opted for relocation, alternate arrangements will have to be made with the authorities in order for humanitarians to provide assistance effectively.

**CAMEROON** – Security measures in Cameroon have been reinforced and religious and traditional authorities mobilised to encourage maximum vigilance among civilians. The security situation in the Far North remains volatile and unpredictable, and insurgent incursions continue to take place, causing mass displacement in the Logone-et-Chari department. Due to security concerns, it has not been possible to obtain displacement figures for the time being. Further south, on 17 August, in the Wambéché locality, Mayo Sava department, Cameroonian military elements were ambushed by insurgents; one civilian and one soldier were wounded and three insurgent elements were killed. On the same day, the localities of Mafoutou and Badé (Mayo Sava) were attacked and one civilian death was reported.

**CHAD** – The security situation in Chad’s Baga Sola sub prefecture is calm. Local administrative authorities and the Chadian military have said that there are no more insurgent elements in the Chadian Lake Region. An official communication is awaited to confirm this statement and re-authorize movements in the area. In the Dar Es Salam camp, the security situation is calm. There are concerns over IDPs living around Baga Sola, but measures have been taken by local authorities to avoid insurgent infiltrations. Since 25 July, interventions by the Chadian Armed Forces have allowed for the deliverance of persons, cattle and material goods captured by the insurgent group. Authorities have yet to decide themselves on allowing IDP movement. The east of Baga Sola to Bol remains secure and in the west, the army continues to monitor the area and missions to this location are not authorized yet.



**NIGERIA** - The latest IOM and Nigerian Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) report indicates that there are 1.38 million insurgency-related IDPs in Nigeria, the majority of whom live in the north-eastern States.

**Achievements and impact:** UNHCR held a meeting with the Yola State National Immigration Service (NIS) Comptroller, the Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), and NEMA on 25 August to discuss the standardized registration of Nigerian returnees from Cameroon as well as information sharing and management. It was agreed that a joint statistical document would be shared on a weekly basis, and that joint registration forms would be used at the border and in the camps. A total of 10,013 Nigerian returnees had arrived as of 26 August.

- To assist the Nigerians deported/returned from Cameroon, the construction of a reception and registration centre in Sahuda has begun. The UNHCR team supervising the activity is stationed in Gombi to facilitate early arrivals at, and late departure from the construction site in Sahuda. UNHCR is registering arrivals with the NIS.
- A three day CCCM training in Borno State was concluded on 26 August that targeted 30 stakeholders from IDP populations, NEMA, SEMA, NRCS, as well as local and international NGOs. The topics covered were the CCCM framework, care and maintenance, information management, durable solutions and the preparation of an action plan. Furthermore, CCCM toolkits were provided to all participants.
- UNHCR attended a meeting with the Swiss Ambassador to Nigeria, during his familiarisation visit to Maiduguri, Borno State, throughout which he identified IDP needs and mapped IDP camps for the provision of aid. Various agencies attended the meeting and discussed protection issues.
- UNHCR attended the Borno Child Protection Sub Working Group (CPSWG) meeting. The issues discussed were unaccompanied and separated children in the camps, nutrition, shelter, health, hygiene and inadequate food. The development of a referral pathway was discussed and Save the Children will spearhead the drafting process.
- UNHCR facilitated a session on child protection and SGBV during the second phase of military training on human rights issues in Adamawa, on 25 August 2015. Both the military and NHRC commended UNHCR for its support.
- On 25 August, a meeting was held with the SGBV actors in Adamawa State to establish a sub-working group. Present were the IRC Women Protection and Empowerment staff and child protection manager, the UNICEF child protection and SGBV coordinator and the UNHCR senior protection officer, for SGBV. It was agreed that UNFPA would chair the working group with UNHCR as co-chair.

**NIGER** - The Government of Niger has estimated that the insurgency-related population of Nigerian refugees and Niger nationals who had been living in Nigeria (Niger returnees) has reached 100,000. It also estimates the IDP population to be some 50,000.

**Achievements and impact:** On 26 August, the Protection Cluster meeting was led by the new UNHCR coordinator, to take stock of protection related activities currently underway in the field. The focus was on achievements, gaps and planning, deciding on a course of action for the next cluster meetings in Diffa, as well as on an overview and analysis of the humanitarian situation in Diffa. Discussions will take place across sectors to identify and harmonise overlap and gaps, and orient actors on the next steps to be taken for the protection of Nigerians in the new spontaneous settlements.

- The following action points emerged from the meeting:
  - Accelerate the identification process in the spontaneous settlements.
  - Organise a workshop to prepare a strategy on emergency management in Diffa in collaboration with the government.

- Work against the multi-risk contingency plan to clarify the strategy for tending to humanitarian issues identified in Diffa.
- Address a letter to the Diffa Governor to determine the status of the Gagamari and Chétimari spontaneous settlements.
- The NGO Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) have positioned two teams in the Gagamari and Chétimari settlements and assisted new arrivals with first aid, targeting women and children as a priority. The NGO's response strategy lies in involving representatives from the community and from new refugee arrivals.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** During the protection cluster meeting, one of the issues flagged by OCHA was the need for closer collaboration of protection actors in Diffa. Indeed, this sector remains the one where the most gaps exist. Namely, among other propositions, OCHA suggested that monitoring be discussed with the Red Cross and other protection actors.

- In light of the Niger Government's position not to provide permanent assistance in the spontaneous settlements because of their location close the Nigerian border, refugees will continue to be sensitised on the civilian character of camps and on the possibility of relocation.
- A draft response plan for the Gagamari and Chétimari spontaneous settlements was presented to the government last week. Critical gaps have been identified in the food and NFI sectors and gaps in the WASH sectors have also been reported but precise details are not currently available for the later. Protection wise, there is an absence of quantitative data for the time being, i.e. the number of persons with specific needs (PWSN), SGBV victims, unaccompanied minors, and the type of assistance already provided to these groups. In an effort to improve the identification process, UNHCR has advocated that local authorities differentiate new arrivals from old arrivals. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) have expressed their will to provide technical assistance for a multi-sectoral evaluation in the settlements. Niger authorities have been requested to facilitate this process at the technical and collaborative levels.

**CAMEROON** - UNHCR and IOM have registered 57,581 refugees and 81,693 IDPs in the Far North. The majority of refugees live in the Minawao/Gawar site (45,094), while IDPs live with host families.

**Achievements and impact:** During past week, 205 individuals arrived spontaneously at the Gourounguel transit centre. Protection and police teams screened and registered 163 persons. These people were transferred to community shelters in the Minawao/Gawar camp. Some 42 persons currently live in the transit centre and await screening.

- From 13-15 August a biometrics (registration based on physical characteristics) mission went to Maroua to assess the possibility of introducing biometry in the Minawao/Gawar camp in 2016. The mission worked with the protection team and made one visit to the camp and transit centre.
- UNHCR organised a workshop on international protection in the Minawao/Gawar camp for 34 law enforcement officers in charge of camp safety on 13 and 14 August. The purpose of this training was to avoid abuses of power amid the new security measures that are being enforced following the recent attacks. Such themes as the introduction to international protection, SGBV, the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, the role of security forces in the camps, and the code of conduct were covered.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** If the refugee influx continues, obtaining additional camp space will be imperative because the 319 acres available at the Minawao/Gawar site are entirely under use. UNHCR is deeply concerned by this situation and continues to lobby the authorities to obtain a new campsite.

- Despite efforts undertaken by local authorities, too few police are deployed in the Minawao/Gawar camp.
- Psycho-social support staff is lacking

**CHAD** - The humanitarian community estimates that there are about 13,700 refugees currently living in the Lake Region, of which 9,089 have been registered by UNHCR and . Out of these, 7,139 refugees composed of 6,715

Nigerians and 424 Niger refugees are currently living in the Dar Es Salam site. The remainder chose to undertake economic activities in the surrounding villages and not move to the site. IOM have profiled 13,488 IDPs, and 8,939 Chadian returnees in accessible areas of the Lake region.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** In recent weeks, the evacuation of the Lake Chad islands by the military has created a number mass regrouping sites on the coast and further inland. With the increase in the number of IDPs, the ability of the humanitarian community to assist these populations decreased incrementally. A submission to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has been made and an NFI distribution by UNHCR and UNICEF began in Bol and the surrounding area on 12 August. The distribution was carried out for displaced Chadians who had been evacuated pre-emptively by the government or who had fled for fear of attacks. IOM continues to carry out the profiling of IDPs in the different regrouping sites including Dar Naïm. In Kafia and Kousseri, 1,572 persons have been profiled but the sustained arrival rate is of concern. For the 1,200 IDPs in west Kousseri there are gaps reported in the NFI and water sectors. As regards health assistance, IDPs settled in a 5 kilometre radius from Baga Sola have access to free services and awareness raising campaigns have yet to be undertaken to encourage their use. The structures providing these services have been reinforced with personnel and require additional medical supplies.

- The prolonged presence of foreigners (mainly migrants and asylum seekers) who had been arrested following the terrorist attacks in N'Djamena, who are living on the edges of the Dar Es Salam camp is a protection concern. In principle, a management mechanism for foreigners living in irregular situations on the Chadian territory should be in place. UNHCR continues to lobby the Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR) to encourage local authorities to find a durable solution to the situation. The current amount of foreigners is 60 and the single urban refugee of the group has been able to return to N'Djamena with help of UNHCR in collaboration with the CNARR. The CNARR and WFP have distributed 10 day food rations to the group of foreigners and MSF have distributed cooking sets.
- As of 8 August, the activities of NGO *Action pour la Protection de la Santé de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre la Pénurie Alimentaire* (ASPELPA) had resumed in the Fourclom, Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia localities after a three week break following the insecurity which plagued the region in the month of July. The most frequent protection incidents recorded since this resumption are acts of SGBV and robbery/pillage threats.

## Education

### CAMEROON

**Achievements and impact:** UNHCR and IEDA Relief are increasing the capacity of both schools in the Minawao/Gawar camp. Indeed, 41 classrooms have been prepared in the past week and works are underway for six more. These improvements will decongest the packed classrooms students have had to use over the past year.

- The *Délégation Régionale de l'Éducation de Base* (DREB) de L'Extrême Nord or the Far North Regional Delegation for Basic Education, recently informed UNHCR and IEDA Relief of the establishment of three primary schools and two nursery schools in the Minawao/Gawar camp.
- In the context of the alphabetisation exercise, Public Concern organised a training session for the alphabetisation staff, who are orienting refugees registered in the programme in the Minawao/Gawar camp. A total of seven staff were trained by a team from the DREB. English language alphabetisation classes will start next week and will benefit approximately 300 refugees.

## Health

### NIGER

**Achievements and impact:** The NGO *Action Pour le Bien-Etre* (APBE) have positioned a mobile team in Chétimari to assist the integrated health centre (village health centre) and one team in Gagamari to provide medical assistance.

- In the Kablewa camp, medical assistance is provided in parallel with the Kablewa integrated health centre, managed by APBE. The basic obstetrical and neonatal emergency structures in the camp are working efficiently. During the reporting period, 217 prenatal consultations were undertaken. Since the first arrivals were settled in Kablewa, two birth complications have been referred to N'Guigmi.
- In the Sayam Forage camp, medical assistance is provided by APBE. About 1,700 children have been vaccinated against measles, 400 have benefited from the routine Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), and 700 women of child bearing age have been vaccinated against tetanus since the camp was opened.

## CAMEROON

**Achievements and impact:** In the Minawao/Gawar camp, UNICEF and WHO assisted MSF with the cholera vaccination campaign aimed at children aged over one year old and with the tetanus campaign aimed at women aged 15 to 49 years old. Coverage rates were 88 and 83 per cent respectively.

- UNICEF and WHO have provided the Far North's Direction Régionale de la Santé Publique with medication stocks that include rehydration liquid and needles for assistance to those wounded in attacks. UNICEF and the Cameroonian Red Cross (CRC) have carried out communal activities within the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) framework, tending to acute malnutrition. Among these activities were medical screening, awareness-raising and home visits. Out of the 75 children who were screened during the week, one was found to be suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** **Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** Lack of cholera vaccines.

- Poliomyelitis vaccination for all new arrivals
- Limited capacity of public health infrastructures around Minawao/Gawar camp, including Gadala Health Centre and Mokolo District Hospital.
- Tricycles used for transporting the sick from remote areas to the health post on site are lacking.
- Lack of staff for tending to pathologies requiring expertise.

## CHAD

**Achievements and impact:** In the Baga Sola district, MSF Switzerland (MSF-CH) launched a mobile clinic service on 21 August. MSF-CH also intervene in Yakoua and Kaya islands and plan to offer mental health services in these localities as well, where there are critical needs for latrines.

- A health-nutrition sub-cluster was established for the Lake region on 20 August in the Baga Sola district.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** According to the Dar Es Salam camp health coordinator, there has been an increase in the amount of diarrhoea related diseases. Community volunteers of the CRT have carried out door-to-door awareness raising to sensitise refugees on waterborne illnesses and 1,746 persons have benefited from these activities.



## Food Security and Nutrition

## NIGER

**Achievements and impact:** Food gaps are critical in the spontaneous settlements but distributions were undertaken on 14 August by WFP. Some 580 households were assisted in Chétimari and 540 were assisted in Gagamari.



## CAMEROON

**Achievements and impact:** The sixth round of Blanket feeding began on 24 August. About 15,000 metric tons of Plumpy Sup (high energy food) are prepositioned in the camp and 11,000 children are targeted. This round exclusively targets children aged 6-59 months.

- During the month of August, 42,842 beneficiaries were provided with 771,920 tons of food in the Minawao/Gawar camp.
- The Minawao/Gawar Ambulatory Mobile Nutrition Centre (CNAM) has been re-stocked to ensure refugees assisted by targeted supplementary feeding programme are fed with no delays. NFI distributions in favour of the CNAM in the region are also ongoing.
- IMC have begun to carry out culinary demonstrations, the first sessions touched upon the cooking of CSB (corn soy blend) and took place in the CNAM and maternity ward for mothers, malnourished children and pregnant women undergoing consultation for pre natal medical help.
- Food distribution for IDPs and local populations are ongoing in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo Tsanaga departments. To date, about 47,000 IDPs and 9,200 locals have been assisted with about 1 million tons of food.
- UNHCR organised a workshop for 72 agents from the Minawao/Gawar camp distribution committee on UNHCR and partners' code of conduct as well as distribution management, to improve the quality of assistance provided to refugees.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** Food provision to the various IDP sites remains a challenge due to security threats and heavy rainfall.



### Water and Sanitation

## NIGER

**Achievements and impact:** CARE International provide 16,000 litres of water per day per camp in the Sayam Forage and Kablewa sites.

## CHAD

**Achievements and impact:** Refugees have access to 50 litres of water per day in the Dar Es Salam camp, 30 litres above the UNHCR standard. A total of 136 community latrines are functional and 142 households have built their own latrines and 12 families are currently constructing theirs, and an additional 39 families have signed up to build their own latrines.

- Door to door hygiene promotion activities are ongoing in the camp with a focus on the importance of hand washing.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** There are critical water needs in the IDP sites surrounding the Dar Es Salam camp. Two boreholes were constructed during the reporting period in the sites of Kirkawa and Finangoa.



### Shelter and NFIs

## NIGER

**Achievements and impact:** MSF-Spain distributed NFIs to 400 new arrivals in Chétimari.

## CAMEROON

**Achievements and impact:** The total population (45,095) of the Minawao/Gawar camp has been provided with mosquito nets, including 7,987 refugees who received nets last week.

**Challenges, needs and remaining gaps:** There is a need to construct 867 additional family shelters for the 4,893 persons still living in community shelters in the Minawao/Gawar camp.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Management

### CHAD

**Achievements and impact:** On 31 July *Secours Catholique Développement* (SECADEV) began to identify beneficiaries for various subsistence activities in the Dar Es Salam camp. All households showed interest in the project but due to budgetary considerations, 91 households were retained for permaculture activities (agriculture making use of ecosystems); 312 for rain-fed agriculture; 156 for market farming, and 96 for fishing activities totalling 655 households or 3,978 individuals. Identification is ongoing.

SECADEV and the Chadian Red Cross (CRT) have identified two sites with local authorities for fishing activities and one 30 acre polder (tract of land enclosed by embankments) for rain-fed and market farming activities in the villages of Ngro-bilim and Bibi-bakalia 4 and 17km north-east of Baga Sola respectively. The participants chosen for these activities will benefit from information sessions and equipment in the coming weeks. For the time being:

- Fishing materials for 106 households have been ordered; 77 households have received 10kg of gombo seeds, 308kg of groundnut seeds, 192,5 kg of bean seeds and 17.7 tons of maize seeds have been ordered with 7 tons already distributed at a rate of 22kg per person; 4.2 tons of groundnut seeds are available and will be distributed at a rate of 13kg per person once rain-fed farming land is ready. Works have begun in order to begin maize and groundnut farming. A further 156 households have received seeds and equipment for market farming.



## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds. Funding requirements for the refugee and IDP components of the Nigeria Situation now amount to USD 114.5 million, including USD 97.5 million in additional requirements for 2015.

### Donors:

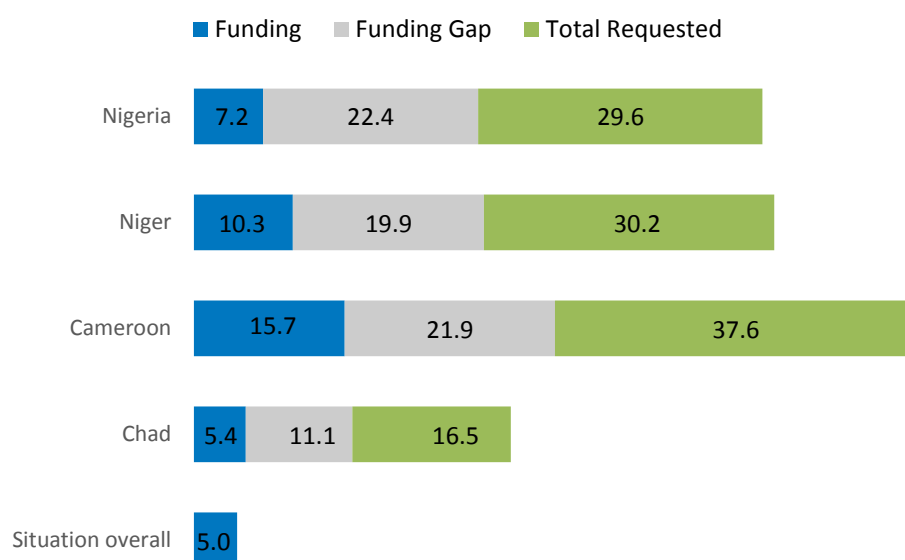
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A total of **USD 43.6 million** has been funded out of a **USD 114.5 million requested**



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### Links:

Nigeria regional web portal: [data.unhcr.org/NigeriaSituation](http://data.unhcr.org/NigeriaSituation)

UNHCR Tracks: <http://tracks.unhcr.org>

UNHCR's Kora blog: voices of refugees in West and Central Africa: <http://kora.unhcr.org/>

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