



NIGERIA

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January-December 2016

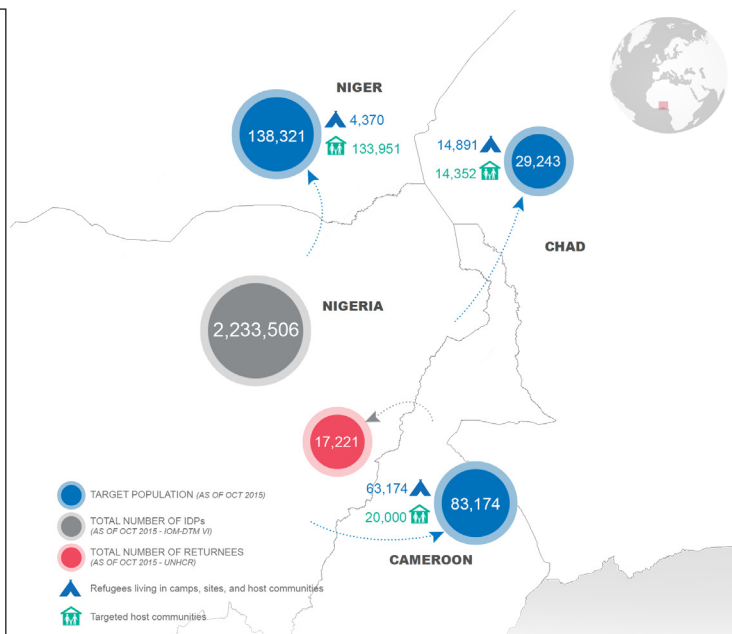


REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Violence in northern Nigeria and across the Lake Chad Basin has intensified in 2015. Many people fleeing widespread attacks on civilians are seeking safety in neighbouring countries, but the spillover of terror and economic instability is compounding the refugee crisis, and the humanitarian situations in Cameroon, Chad and Niger continue to deteriorate. In 2015, the terrorist group Boko Haram expanded its attacks across the region and continued to commit indiscriminate attacks against civilians, including numerous suicide bombings, looting and abductions, which have fuelled fear, mistrust and suspicion among the affected populations and led to the harassment and stigmatization of certain groups. They have further led to the scaling-up of military operations in all affected countries and continued tightening of security measures resulting in further forced displacement and a considerable number of Nigerian nationals who were returned to their home country. UNHCR and other humanitarian actors have repeatedly emphasized with Governments that such return operations may even constitute an act of refoulement.

The Lake Chad Region is characterized by a harsh living environment, extreme poverty, weak public services and food insecurity. Intensified insecurity and displacements across the region have disrupted trade, fishing and farming, laying the ground for an economic crisis, and further exacerbating the humanitarian situation

The Nigeria 2016 RRRP aims to provide the basis for protection and humanitarian assistance to 230,000 Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, including Niger nationals who returned to Niger, as well as to more than 284,000 IDPs and members of impacted host communities in these countries. It promotes the transition



from emergency assistance to more durable solutions by supporting respective national development plans.

The RRRP is a coordinated effort by 24 organizations - UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - and also serves as a joint platform for advocacy and fundraising for all actors involved.

REGIONAL SECTOR STRATEGY



PROTECTION SECTOR

Ensure protection, including access to asylum. Maintain civil registration, provide documentation, continue protection monitoring in border areas. Increase access to asylum, including by advocacy with national security forces for the respect of the non-refoulement principle. Promote the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. Strengthen SGBV prevention and response mechanisms. Enhance child protection through improving the identification and monitoring of children at risk, family tracing, reunification and implementing targeted child-protection activities in accordance with the best interest of the child. Assist people with specific needs. Support peaceful coexistence.



EDUCATION SECTOR

Strengthen access to quality education, through maintenance, improvement or construction of education infrastructure; advocacy and provision of support for recruitment and capacity building of teachers; and the distribution of teaching materials and school kits. Alternative education platforms including distance education will be explored or expanded.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Provide food, to affected populations, prioritizing the most vulnerable. Cash and voucher assistance will be provided where feasible.



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

Maintain and improve health and nutrition services through the provision of drugs and equipment; construction and rehabilitation of respective infrastructures; capacity building for health, sanitation and nutrition staff; and vaccination campaigns. In order to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition and other diseases, awareness-raising activities will be implemented.



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Encourage self-reliance and environment protection. Strengthen access to livelihood opportunities, including for agriculture, fisheries and entrepreneurial activities, and through the provision of vocational and skills training and promotion of refugee access to micro-financing. Moreover refugees will be progressively integrated into existing developmental programmes and initiatives. Promote the use of energy-efficient practices; conduct trainings and awareness-raising on key environmental issues.



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

Provide NFIs and shelter to meet the basic needs of affected populations, prioritizing the most vulnerable and promote the transition to a more sustainable response through the reinforcement of basic services.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

Enhance water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, through constructing boreholes; providing water trucking; constructing and refurbishing latrines; developing waste management strategies as well as strengthening awareness-raising and community participation in sanitation activities.



TARGET POPULATION

230,000 refugees
284,352 host community



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 198,764,278
RRRP requirements



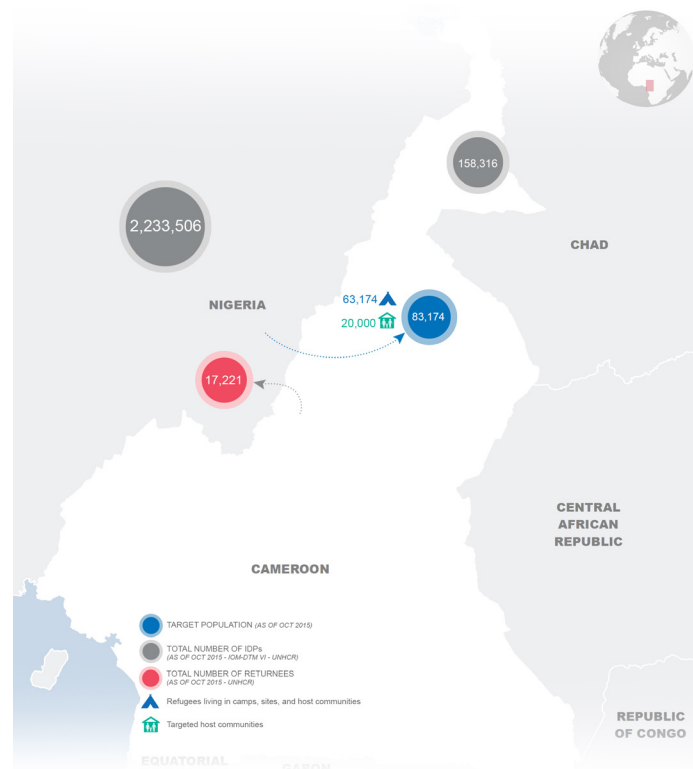
NIGERIA 2016 RRRP CAMEROON at a glance

January-December 2016



SITUATION ANALYSIS

As of September 2015, Cameroon was hosting over 60,000 Nigerian refugees in villages and in Minawao camp which was constructed with a capacity for 20,000 people. It now hosts more than 47,000 refugees, exceeding its capacity. There is an urgent need to provide shelter solutions for new arrivals and improve the living conditions of current residents. In light of the ongoing violence and the planned increase in military operations in 2016, more refugee arrivals are expected. A profiling exercise revealed that out of the over 60,000 Nigerian refugees an estimated 15,000 of them live in host communities. Violence and insecurity in northern Cameroon have severely limited humanitarian access to refugees living in host villages, in particular in Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo-Sava and Logone-et-Chari. Due to security measures imposed by the Government in July, an increasing number of Nigerian refugees living in host communities have expressed their wish to move to Minawao camp for their own safety. Despite security constraints, border monitoring missions were conducted in accessible zones as humanitarian needs persist in all sectors. UNHCR established coordination mechanisms to respond to the initial refugee influx. The increased cross-border incursions resulted in internal displacement of populations living in a refugee hosting area, and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in April 2014, asked UNHCR to extend the scope of its established sector assisting and protecting refugees to also include the coordination of the response for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host communities.



SECTORS PRIORITIES



PROTECTION SECTOR

The Government needs to preserve access to asylum and respect for the rights of refugees; conducting civil registration and providing documentation for refugees at Minawao camp; identifying and assisting people with specific needs; strengthening child protection mechanisms; and enhancing SGBV prevention and response. There is a need to promote the peaceful coexistence of refugee and impacted communities.



EDUCATION SECTOR

Additional classrooms to be constructed and equipped with benches, office desks, teaching materials and school supplies, etc; the recruitment and capacity-building of teachers, with the support of the Government; reinforcement of early childhood education needs; and the provision of learning and didactic materials, as well as school uniforms.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

North-eastern Cameroon is facing recurrent food insecurity due to conflict, environmental degradation and other factors. The main need, therefore, is to assist all refugees to meet their basic dietary requirements. A programme and strategy to improve food security and self-reliance remains to be developed.



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

Strengthening community-based health and nutrition activities (awareness raising, trainings, surveillance, screening, follow-up, infant and young child feeding) including increasing the number of community workers; rehabilitating, equipping and increasing the capacity of a health centre; constructing two new health centres to decentralize services and extend geographic accessibility.



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

A livelihoods strategy to improve food security and self-reliance, which includes diversification of agricultural activities, livestock and vocational training, needs to be developed. Small-scale agriculture and livestock activities for families with malnourished children need to be enhanced in order to enable refugees to supplement their daily food rations.



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

The Government, UNHCR and partners will continue to explore opportunities to decongest the existing camp and to increase the absorption capacity for newly-arriving refugees. New arrivals will need assistance with emergency shelter and accommodation of the current camp population will have to be improved and transitional shelters provided.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

UNHCR, the Government of Cameroon, and partners are to construct a permanent water supply system to pipe water from a river near Mokolo to the camp and surrounding villages. An estimated 6,302 latrines will need to be constructed for new arrivals and 6,424 showers. Furthermore, there is a need for hygiene promotion and hygiene kits.



TARGET POPULATION

100,000 refugees
20,000 host community



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 56,361,252
RRRP requirements



NIGERIA 2016 RRRP

CHAD at a glance

January-December 2016

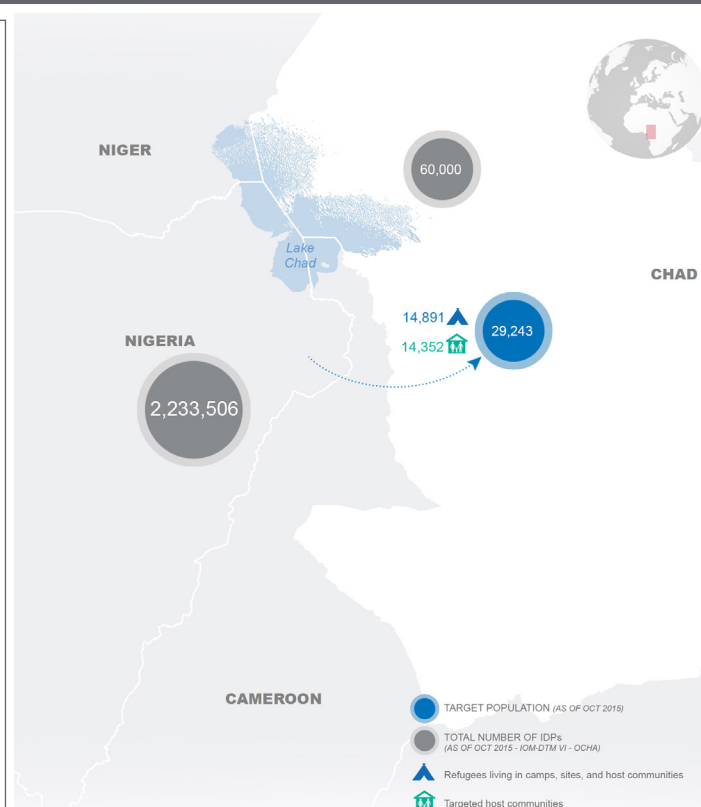


SITUATION ANALYSIS

By September 2015, Chad was hosting some 18,000 Nigerian refugees, including approximately 7,600 in the Dar Es Salam refugee camp. During the year, Chad experienced deadly insurgent attacks and suicide bombings in the Lake Region and N'Djamena. The military response by the Government of Chad led to further displacement of about 48,000 Chadians.

The Lake Region is characterised by an extremely harsh natural environment, poor infrastructure, and poor service delivery. Food production and livelihood activities, such as fishing, are now severely limited by insecurity. Livestock mortality is rising, making access to food increasingly difficult for the primarily pastoral communities. In addition, rising inflation is further compounding the loss of purchasing power. Poor crop production is forecasted for 2016 as a result of the displacements. Furthermore, the concentration of populations in certain areas, as well as poor sanitation in make-shift settlements, makes these areas susceptible to epidemic outbreaks.

Data collection, registration and documentation of refugees must be maintained, while emphasis is placed on the physical protection needs of impacted populations. The current limited mechanisms for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response should be enhanced, and child protection activities need to be strengthened through initiatives including best interest determination procedures, the establishment of community-based child protection networks, effective monitoring of children at risk, and improving recreational activities for children.



SECTORS PRIORITIES



PROTECTION SECTOR

Civil authorities need capacity building for civil registration and documentation, in particular for the issuance of birth certificates to children, and data collection. Continuous training for military personnel, police and public servants on international protection and UNHCR's mandate is required. Given the presence of armed elements in Chad, the civilian and humanitarian character of the camp needs to be maintained.



EDUCATION SECTOR

To ensure quality education, additional schools, classrooms and trained teachers are necessary. There is a strong need for monitoring and management of educational activities, and to support community teachers through monthly contributions. Awareness-raising to inform parents of the importance of education is also needed to increase enrolment and maintain school attendance.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

In 2016, there is still a need for monthly food distributions, including in Dar Es Salam refugee camp, as refugees and impacted populations will not be able to cover their most basic nutritional needs by themselves. Furthermore, a survey is required to collect refugees' views on cash and voucher assistance.



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

The response capacity of health facilities at the village level, and secondary health care at district hospitals, need to be strengthened. Emergency health care response has to be maintained. Reproductive health and HIV services should be reinforced, focussing on adolescents. Vaccination against measles and response to malnutrition needs to be strengthened in the refugee camp and the district hospital of Bagasola.



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

One of the main needs of refugees is access to land, in order to be able to conduct agricultural activities. They also need access to other livelihood activities such as commerce, as refugees are not able to make a living on limited fishing or agricultural activities alone. In addition, refugees and members of impacted communities require entrepreneurial and skills training, as well as access to financial services.



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

Some 1,000 durable shelters have to be constructed and community infrastructures have to be rehabilitated. Roads have to be rehabilitated to transport building materials. The drainage system in the refugee camp has to be improved to ensure refugees can use nearby shelters. NFIs contingency stock prepositioned in Bagasola needs to be restocked, as it was used for Chadian IDPs arriving in July/August 2015.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

Water systems have to be maintained to ensure continuous provision of potable water. Additional latrines need to be constructed to improve the sanitation situation. Sanitation conditions in the camp should be supported through promotion of hygiene and water storage management. Water management committees require training, especially on cost recovery and funds management.



TARGET POPULATION

30,000 refugees

14,352 host community



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 30,293,385
RRRP requirements



NIGERIA 2016 RRRP

Niger at a glance

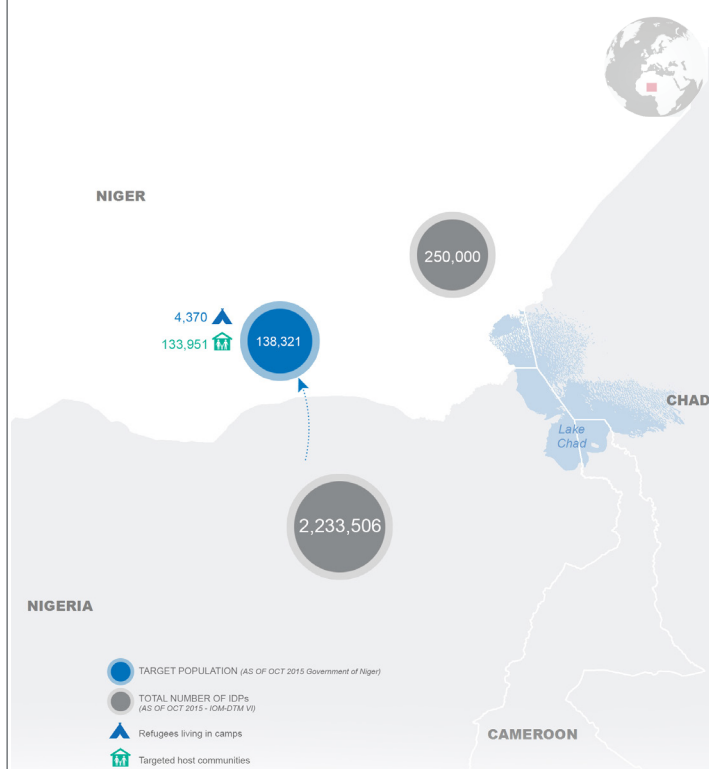
January-December 2016



SITUATION ANALYSIS

Since the declaration in May 2013 of a state of emergency in the Nigerian States of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, over 138,000 persons moved to the Diffa region, including Nigerian refugees and Niger migrants returning from Nigeria, according to Niger Government authorities. This population currently represents nearly 20 per cent of the total population of the region and is located in more than 200 villages on a territory of 28,000 km². The Government of Niger has opened the Sayam Forage refugee camp and Nigerian refugees can move there on a voluntary basis. The vast majority of refugees, however, has chosen to live in host villages.

In February 2015, the operational context changed radically, with outbreaks of violence on the Niger territory and the military repulse by the Government, which decided to evacuate the Lake Chad islands. The then established camp for internally displaced persons is seeing its population number growing. The security situation is exacerbating the economic crisis in the Diffa region, resulting in the suspension of trade between the mainland and the Lake Chad islands, and between Nigeria and Niger on the Bosso-Diffa axis. Furthermore, there is a significant reduction of the mobility of seasonal workers and pastoralists between Niger and Nigeria. Farmers are not able to access their fields along the Komadougou River, which constitutes the natural border between Niger and Nigeria. The vulnerability of the host communities and absorption capacity of host villages have also been challenged by the massive displacement.



SECTORS PRIORITIES



PROTECTION SECTOR

The monitoring capacity of community focal points needs to be reinforced while the registration and profiling of displaced people will remain a priority. The growing number of PoCs arrested on suspicion of links to insurgents need access to legal representation. Mechanisms to assist SGBV survivors need to be strengthened. A stable, peaceful environment for children and youth needs to be established.



EDUCATION SECTOR

60,000 IDP children, 60,000 Nigerian refugee and children of Niger returning from Nigeria, as well as 90,000 children from host communities need access to education. To promote health and nutrition among children while encouraging attendance and participation, a school feeding programme needs to be implemented. The integration of Anglophone children into the French-speaking environment needs attention.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

The unstable security situation leaves many villages in a vulnerable position as they are unable to plant crops, and the needs of the most vulnerable populations must be prioritized. Unconditional food assistance and/or cash, in particular during the lean season (June–September), for the most vulnerable PoCs, is necessary.



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

The existing public health centres need to be reinforced, while more mobile clinics are required for curative and preventative care, particularly in remote and insecure regions. There is an urgent need for lifesaving treatment for children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, as well as for prenatal care and education on breastfeeding and other safe practices to mothers.



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Gas as the primary source of domestic energy must be promoted, in order to minimize environmental degradation and increase the purchasing power of vulnerable populations. Land access for pastoralists and agricultural producers needs to be strengthened. Training on alternative income sources remains insufficient and needs to be enhanced, in order to diversify the economy.



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

An extensive and comprehensive assessment to identify shelter needs, in particular outside camps, is necessary in order to reinforce mechanisms for the delivery of assistance, including shelters and NFIs to insecure areas which are inaccessible to most of the humanitarian community. Municipalities, who have no experience in urbanization planning, require capacity building and additional support.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE SECTOR

Some 328 additional water points are required in 84 out of 110 host villages assessed in the Diffa region. Concerning sanitation (latrines and showers), 89 villages require more than 100 latrines each. Awareness-raising and promotion of good hygiene practices are of paramount importance. In terms of emergency response after population movements, water treatment at the household level needs to be provided.



TARGET POPULATION

100,000 refugees
250,000 host community



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

USD 112,109,640
RRRP requirements