

Nigeria Situation

March and April 2019

239,507

Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger **due to insurgency.**

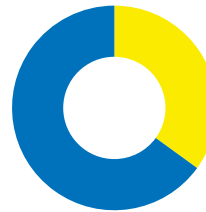
2,437,780

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

FUNDING

USD 136.5 M

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



Funded 35%

47.9 M

Funding gap 65%

88.6 M

SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS

■ The security situation in **North-East Nigeria** was generally been fluid and unpredictable during March. Security incidents perpetrated by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) included *inter alia* suicide bombings and attacks on military installations and civilian infrastructure. The military has stepped up security efforts through counter-insurgency operations, but this has not stopped the indiscriminate attacks and further population displacements. Access to affected populations remains a challenge for humanitarian workers due to prevailing weather and security conditions. In April, however, there was a significant decrease in the number of NSAG related incidents in North-East Nigeria. According to analysts the heightened presence of the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) in potential hotspots is inhibiting the capacity of NSAGs to undertake indiscriminate attacks on civilian infrastructure and military installations.

An attack on military positions in Cross Kauwa, Borno State left two soldiers and 52 NSAG members dead. Several others were injured in the attack, which took place approximately 135 Kilometres northeast of the Borno State capital Maiduguri. Humanitarian access to various LGAs remains limited with UN helicopters the only means of transportation to some of the affected populations outside of Maiduguri.

■ In the Far North region of **Cameroon**, the security situation has been dominated by attacks from Boko Haram which increased markedly in March. These attacks included plundering and pillaging, kidnapping for ransom or conscription and burning of villages and foodstuff. The military has increased its presence particularly along the Cameroon – Nigeria border.

■ An estimated 10,000 refugees of the 40,000 refugees that previously occupied the Goura site have settled among the host communities and the site in Goura has been completely cleared. Due to the fluid security situation across the border in Nigeria, some 42 refugees who had left Minawao camp to return to Nigeria were sent back to the camp. There are heightened fears of increased attacks during the Ramadan period in May.

■ Between 08 – 12 April there were population displacements in Fotokol due to frequent attacks. Some 420 persons from Nigue, 586 from Wangaram and 241 from Barawadji were forced to leave due to a fear of more attacks. This population moved towards Fotokol Centre while those from Nigue and Barawaldi moved to the IDP camps in Dega and Minimarie, about 5 kilometres away from Fotokol. The main needs of the population include shelter and nutrition. On 22 April, another attack by the group in Magam Kotoko in Fotokol Sub Division resulted in the displacement of 548 persons to the localities of Biamo, Krenak, and Messio.

- In Chad, the security situation has deteriorated in the Ngouboua Sub-Prefecture thus complicating humanitarian assistance. This climaxed in the Boko Haram attack of Dandala (an island in Ngouboua area). There were also reported population movements from Bourboursa to Ngouboua and Ngachia to Kola as well as other sites near Ngouboua. The upsurge in attacks was deduced to have resulted from the withdrawal of the MNJTF from Ngouboua and Baga Sola (Kaya) in order to support counter-insurgency operations in Nigeria. To mitigate this security gap, more than 1,500 military personnel were deployed to the Lake area.
- In the Diffa region of **Niger**, the security situation worsened in March and April and the State of Emergency, declared since 2015, was extended for a further three months. Repeated suicide attacks and other forms of attack perpetrated by the Boko Haram during March resulted in secondary movements for over 18,000 people within the region, mainly to the Diffa commune, as well as the Kindjani site in the Guesjerou commune. Some 88 civilians were killed in Diffa in March alone. On the night of the 09th April, four members of Boko Haram strapped with suicide vests, infiltrated the town of Diffa and carried out an attack. In separate incidents on 26 April, Boko Haram affiliates attacked the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) compound in Maine-soroa. As a result of all these incidents, the return of some refugees from Diffa to Damaska and Maiduguri in Nigeria has also been reported and is being closely monitored.
- Authorities lifted a four year ban on commercial activities related to fish and pepper. The ban, which had heavily impacted the local economy, had been slapped on the items due to security concerns.
- For more see: <https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2019/4/5cac53cd4/unhcr-alarmed-upsurge-violence-south-east-niger.html>

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

- UNHCR and other humanitarian actors supported the relocation of 8,319 IDPs (1,807 families) – from the Teachers Village Camp to the New Stadium Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State. UNHCR provided 510 shelters in the New Stadium Camp and supported the installation of 70 solar lights around the camp. In addition, UNHCR in partnership with the Borno Women Development Initiative (BOWDI) started a campaign called “Make Water Points SGBV Free, Safe and Accessible for Women and Girls” in Bama Local Government Area (LGA) of Borno State. The campaign has so far increased awareness among the community, leading to the establishment of community protection mechanisms and structures around water points to ensure safety, mitigate risks and reduce incidents of SGBV.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

- The relocation of 8,319 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Teachers Village Camp to the New Stadium Camp in Maiduguri, Borno State was part of an interagency camp decongestion plan. This came after a new wave of hostilities in parts of eastern Borno forced more than 60,000 IDPs into Maiduguri. The Teachers Village exceeded its normal capacity of about 10,000 persons and now hosts over 30,000 IDPs.
- UNHCR provided protection services to some 30,802 IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees and host communities. These services included identification, legal support, documentation, and awareness raising. Protection monitoring services (SGBV referral and distribution of relief items to vulnerable persons) were also provided to some 84 individuals (IDPs and IDP host communities) in Bama, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Borno State and Mubi North, Adamawa State.
- The “Make Water Points SGBV Free, Safe and Accessible for Women and Girls” Campaign kicked off in Borno State (Bama Local Government Area). The activity was in response to the increased risk of abuse against women and girls at water collection points. The campaign encompassed among other things a discussion of issues of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) with community members, and the importance of reporting such incidents. As a result of the campaign, community protection mechanisms and structures around water points have been established. These are expected to place more safeguards while mitigating risks and hopefully reducing incidents of SGBV.
- On 4 April, UNHCR received formal communication from NCFRMI (National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs) about plans to commence the voluntary repatriation of 4,000 Nigerian refugees living in Cameroon into Yola (Adamawa State). According to the government, the repatriation process will be guided by the provisions of the Tripartite Agreement signed among the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, and UNHCR in March 2017. The Federal Government of Nigeria has committed 1.5 billion Naira (about US\$ 4.2 million) to the process. Presently, UNHCR is working with both the governments to convene a Tripartite Commission meeting. UNHCR will among other things support the movement while safeguarding the voluntariness of the process and ensuring that it takes place in conditions of safety and dignity.
- Following reports of large numbers of refugees returning to Nigeria from neighbouring Niger, a UNHCR team visited Damasak (Borno state), three kilometres from the Nigeria – Niger border on 16 April. The team met with government official, partners on the ground and the Local Coordination Group (LCG) as part of an initial assessment of return conditions.
- Between 15 – 18 April 2019, UNHCR in collaboration with Borno Women Development Initiative (BOWDI) and Grassroots Initiative for Community Resilience (GISCOR) launched the pilot phase of the Zero Tolerance Village Alliance (ZTVA) baseline assessment in **GSSS** Camp, Bama LGA. The ZTVA model is used to moderate negative SGBV related gender attitudes and beliefs with the end goal of increasing awareness of SGBV interventions while simultaneously changing community-wide perceptions and norms. UNHCR, GISCOR and community leaders identified 30 men and boys for SGBV prevention training.
- On 24 April, the UNHCR Nigeria Representative and the Humanitarian Coordinator visited the Teachers Village and the New Stadium IDP camps in Maiduguri to witness first-hand the efforts of humanitarian actors in the two camps. Following the visit and as part of interagency efforts to expand the capacity of the New Stadium Camp to accommodate new IDP arrivals, UNHCR provided 150 additional emergency shelters, thus increasing the number of emergency shelters to 660 in addition to 10 communal shelters for 3,800 individuals. This was part of interagency efforts to assist new arrivals following renewed clashes to the north of Borno State.

CAMEROON

- Some 340 shelters were constructed for new arrivals at Minawao camp. The support in shelter was in addition to distribution of an NFI (Non-Food Item) kit to beneficiaries. The NFI kit was comprised of 2 mats, 2 mosquito bed nets, 2 blankets, one 15-litre jerrican, one 10-litre jerrican and one kitchen set. An initial assessment indicated that the camp population is favourably predisposed towards the Mousquom shelters and construction of 20 out of 39 planned shelters is underway, bringing the total number of shelters constructed in 2019 including those constructed with adobe bricks to 2,354.
- Between 25 – 28 March, a visit to the far north region of Cameroon (Logone and Chari department) by the UNHCR Representatives for Cameroon and Nigeria highlighted the vulnerabilities of populations affected by Boko Haram activities in spite of the presence of the MNJTF. They noted the obstacles to humanitarian access to populations thus limiting humanitarian aid, which in turns leaves the population vulnerable. A further visit to Ngambaru / Ngala IDP camp (Nigeria) revealed that capacity of the camp to host more people had been exceeded.
- Some 1,323 households (of IDPs and Out-of-Camp refugees) representing 6,615 individuals have benefitted from Shelter and CRI kits distributed within the framework of the Japan 4 project. The project is jointly implemented by UNHCR and UNDP. A UNHCR-UNDP team was in Fotokol on 11 April to follow-up on other related livelihood schemes like the cash-for-work project implemented for the economic empowerment of the IDPs and refugees in the community.

CHAD

- Between 20 – 24 March, NFI kits were provided to 6,098 individuals (1,452 families) in Kaiga Kindjiria area (Ngorea 3, Kirikara and Kindjiria Gana). The full kit is comprised of kitchen kits, mats, jerricans, buckets, soap, veils, mosquito nets, tarpaulins and blankets.
- Between the 15 – 18 April in Dar es Salaam, Baga sola, UNHCR conducted registration for new arrivals following the December 2018 – January 2019 emergency. Some 155 families (467 individuals) presented themselves and were pre-registered at the CNARR office in Baga Sola. Ninety eight percent of the cases were registered and 2% rejected. In addition, four families of 15 individuals already occupying camp shelters but not counted as part of the aforementioned 155 families were recorded, bringing the total number of cases handled to 492 people (482 registered and 10 rejected) of which 56% are women.
- As part of an initiative to support citizenship and prevent statelessness, 109 birth certificates were issued to refugee children (31 refugee children) and host communities members from Kaya Department.

NIGER

- UNHCR is working with the Government of Niger to establish an action plan for the voluntary relocation of up to 10,000 refugees currently in the Sayam Forage refugee camp. The camp is situated some 45km from the Niger – Nigeria border. This follows secondary movements in March, resulting from insurgent attacks.
- At the end of March, UNHCR participated in the launch ceremony of the PARCA (Project d'appui aux réfugiés et aux communautés d'accueil) project, a USD 80 million development project instigated by the Ministry of Planning for refugee hosting areas. From the beginning of the process, UNHCR has supported the World Bank and the Government of Niger in the development of this multi-year project, which will benefit both refugees and host populations.

Financial Information

UNHCR's total 2019 financial requirements for the Nigerian refugees' response in Cameroon, Chad and Niger amount to USD **136.5 million**. UNHCR extends its gratitude to all donors for the financial support provided, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as those who have broadly contributed to the Nigeria Situation.

CONTRIBUTIONS¹ | USD

	Unearmarked	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly Earmarked	Total
European Union	-	-	-	5,355,993	5,355,993
Germany	-	2,123,142	-	-	2,123,142
Sweden	-	1,099,989	-	-	1,099,989
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	-	-	-	332,734	332,734
Miscellaneous private donors	-	121,456	-	-	121,456
Subtotal	-	3,344,587	-	5,688,726	9,033,314
Indicative allocation of funds and allocations	958,163	311,239	2,414,122	2,424,527	6,108,051
Total	958,163	3,655,827	2,414,122	8,113,253	15,141,365

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS² | USD

United States of America 20.6 million | **European Union** 3.6 million | **Private donors** **Australia** 2.5 million

Canada | Japan | Luxembourg | Sweden | UN Peacebuilding Fund | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS³ | USD

Sweden 90.4 million | **Norway** 44.5 million | **Netherlands** 37.5 million | **United Kingdom** 31.7 million | **Germany** 26.7 million | **Private donors** **Spain** 26.3 million | **Denmark** 24.4 million | **Switzerland** 15.1 million | **Private donors** **Republic of Korea** 10.4 million

Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Belgium | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Indonesia | Kuwait | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

¹ Contributions to the Nigeria Situation are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.

² 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.

³ Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern who are in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Where a donor has contribution \$10 million or more, the total amount of the contribution is shown.

NIGERIA

IDPs  1948349

CAMEROON

IDPs  262831

Nigerian refugees  104724

CHAD

IDPs  122312

Nigerian refugees  15915

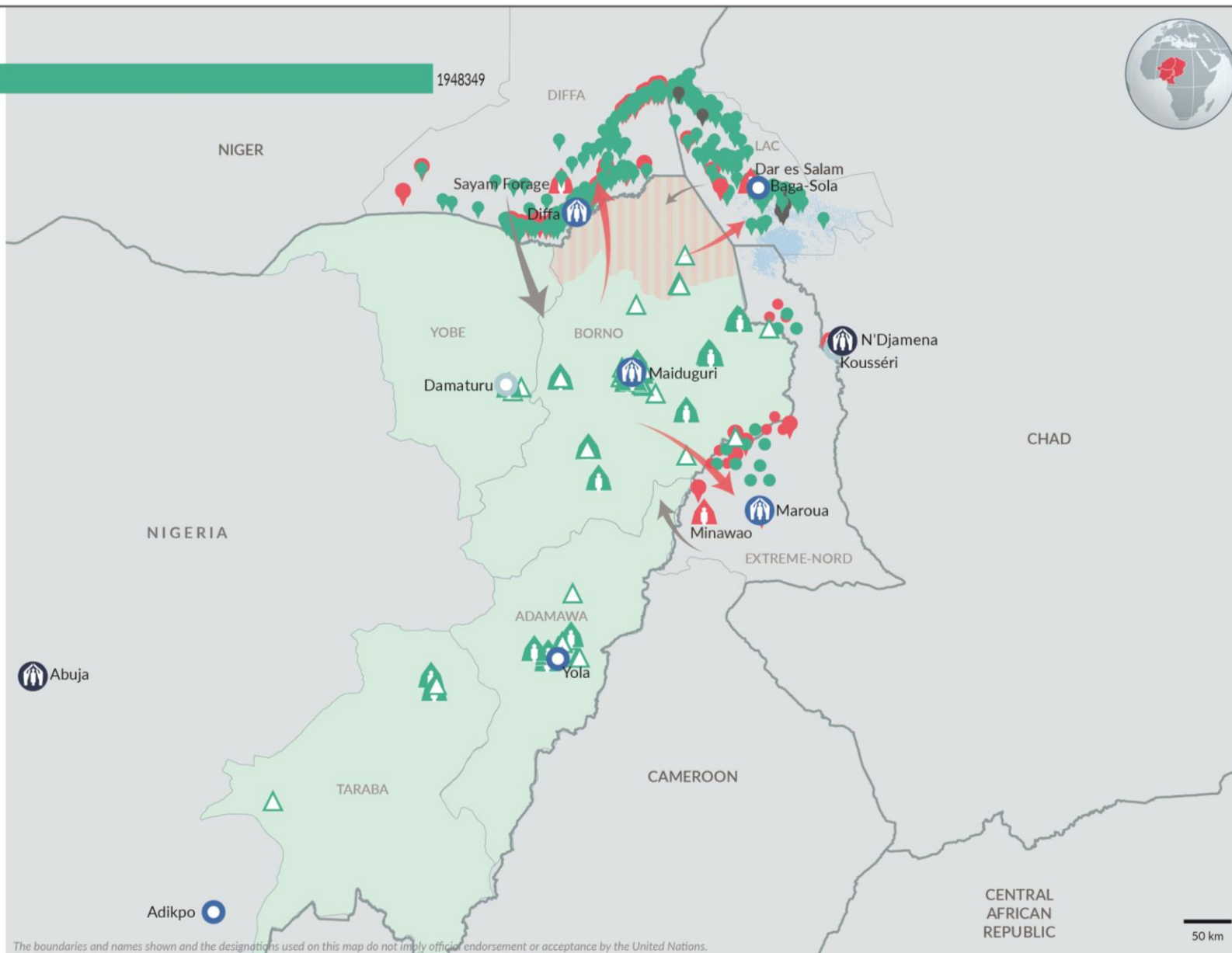
NIGER

IDPs  104288

Nigerian refugees  118868

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

-  UNHCR Representation
-  UNHCR Sub-Office
-  UNHCR Field Office
-  UNHCR Field Unit
-  Refugee Camp
-  Refugee Location
-  Refugee Dispersed Location
-  IDP Camp
-  IDP Location
-  IDP Dispersed Location
-  IDP Settlement
-  Returnee Location
-  Most affected State in Nigeria
-  Inaccessible area 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.