

Nigeria Situation

Emergency Response

Revised (8 May 2015)

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015



January – December 2015

Cover photograph:

Nigerian refugee children in Diffa, Niger.

UNHCR / H.Caux

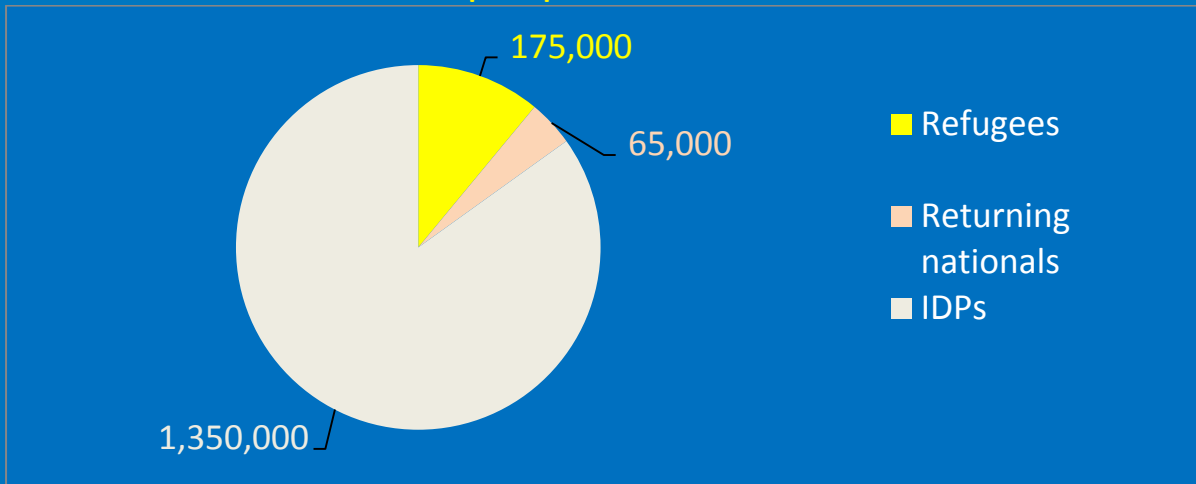
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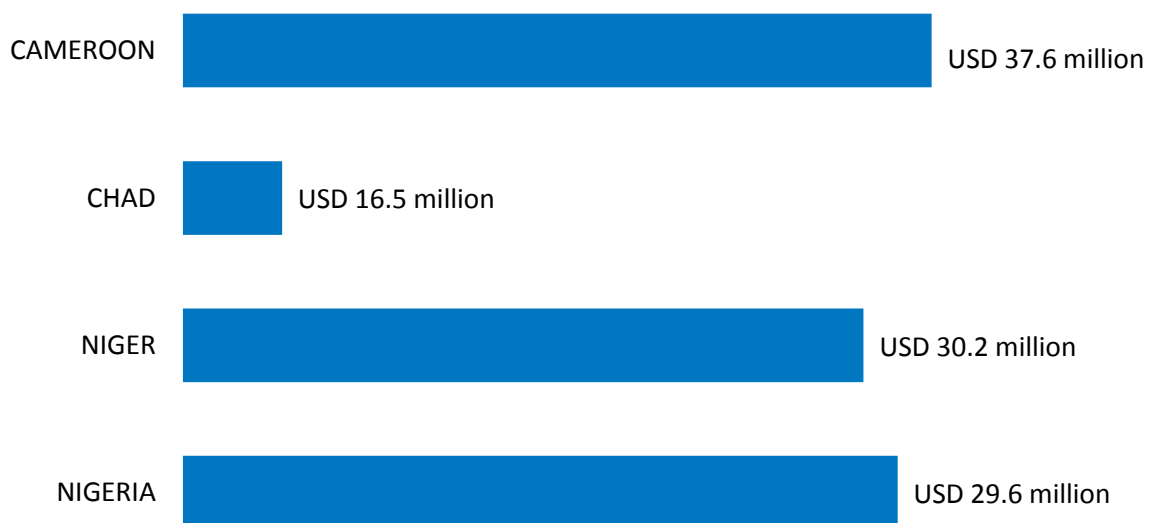
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 1.59 million people of concern



A total of **USD 114.5 million** in financial requirements* for the Nigeria Situation, including USD 97.5 million additional financial requirements, in 2015:



* This total includes USD 469,000 for increased media coverage and communications for the Nigeria situation, and USD 6.35 million for support costs (7%)

CONTEXT



100km

Nigeria Situation: Operational context map

07 May 2015



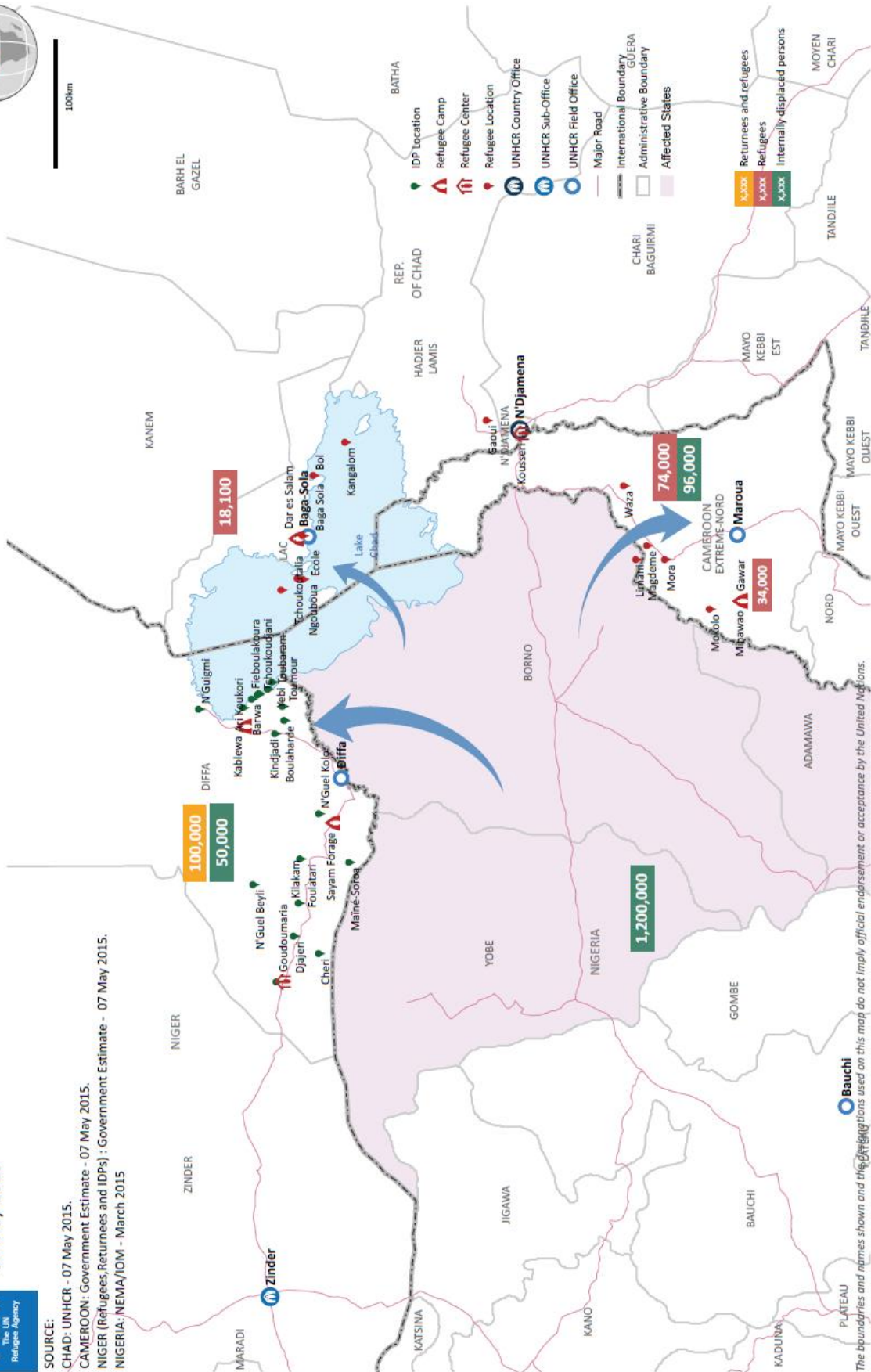
SOURCE:

CHAD: UNHCR - 07 May 2015.

CAMEROON: Government Estimate - 07 May 2015.

NIGER (Refugees, Returnees and IDPs) : Government Estimate - 07 May 2015.

NIGERIA: NEMA/IOM - March 2015



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

Printing date: 07 May 2015 Sources: UNHCR - HQ, Geneva Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filename: nga_situation_A4L

Introduction

Violence in north-eastern Nigeria has continued to escalate in 2015; in early 2015 insurgents carried out deadly attacks in the states of Bauchi, Gombe, Kano and Taraba. As a result, more than 192,000 people have fled the country, and are currently seeking safety and protection in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Over 1.2 million people have been displaced inside Nigeria, as well as significant numbers of nationals of Cameroon and Niger within their respective countries following cross-border attacks: 96,000 in northern Cameroon and 50,000 Niger's Diffa region.

In response to these attacks, Chad, Cameroon and Niger who are members of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, have engaged their armed forces to form a multinational force in the fight against the insurgency.

The peaceful election of Muhammadu Buhari as President of Nigeria is likely to have a positive impact on the overall security situation in the North in the coming months.. Despite successes reported by the multinational force, the insurgents have continued to launch attacks in some of the areas covered by the multinational force. These insurgent attacks and military counter-attacks are expected to continue, and in some cases to result in further displacement both within and outside of Nigeria.

In February 2015 UNHCR launched its second supplementary Appeal for the Nigeria Situation for a total amount of USD 71.5 million. Due to the further deterioration of the situation both inside Nigeria and in the countries of asylum, UNHCR declared the Nigeria situation an internal Level 2 emergency effective from 13 February 2015.

The second Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for Nigeria launched on 9 April 2015 includes UNHCR and partners' requirements for refugees in the countries of asylum. It provides a framework for emergency assistance to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of populations fleeing violence in northern Nigeria. Responding to protection concerns, as well as fulfilling basic needs and providing access to essential services (such as safety, food and non-food assistance, healthcare and education) are central to this plan. UNHCR, together with the Governments of the countries of asylum, will continue to implement protection monitoring activities and coordinate emergency assistance in close collaboration with UN agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society partners.

This revised Supplementary Appeal for the Nigeria Situation covers UNHCR's requirements to protect and assist IDPs inside Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger, as well as the needs of refugees in the countries of asylum (Chad, Cameroon and Niger).. Inside Nigeria, UNHCR will focus more on capacity building, advocacy, protection monitoring, community-based interventions (including for host communities), child protection, and sexual and gender-based violence.

The indication of 1.5 million IDPs in Nigeria in the previous appeal was based on the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) estimation at that time. The current figure of 1.2 million IDPs in Nigeria is based on a registration managed by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and IOM using the Displacement Tracking Matrix. Although the estimated number of IDPs in Nigeria has decreased, the protection-related needs in Nigeria have in effect increased. UNHCR and other humanitarian actors now have an opportunity to better position themselves on the ground, not only to respond to the needs of displaced people in the north east of Nigeria, but also to prepare for the sustainable return of the displaced populations and seeks lasting solutions to the situation as a whole, including support for the Government and state authorities.

This Supplementary Appeal for the Nigeria Situation presents an overview of UNHCR’s revised requirements and is based on the operating principles of collaboration, coordination and complementarity amongst all stakeholders.

Population data

	TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION as of 31 December 2014	TOTAL DISPLACED POPULATION as of 31 March 2015	TOTAL PLANNED POPULATION by 31 December 2015
CAMEROON (Gvt estimates)			
Nigerian refugees	36,000	74,000*	80,000
Internally displaced people		96,000	100,000
CHAD			
Nigerian refugees	1,824	18,131***	30,000
NIGER (Gvt estimates)**			
Nigerian refugees	30,000	50,000	65,000
Returning nationals	70,000	50,000	65,000
Internally displaced people		50,000	50,000
NIGERIA			
Internally displaced people	1,500,000****	1,200,000	1,200,000
TOTAL	1,637,824	1,538,131	1,590,000

* of which 42,242 pre have been pre-registered by UNHCR

** based on Government estimation, ongoing registration to establish precise number of refugees and returning nationals

*** not all refugees are registered as they are not all accessible

****working estimation used by the HCT, since then 1,235,294 IDPs have been recorded by the Nigerian Government and IOM in the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report

Financial summary

OPERATION	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET excluding the Nigeria Situation	NIGERIA SITUATION			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2015 (USD)
		ExCom approved budget for the Nigeria situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Cameroon	79,279,846	3,478,916	31,938,881	35,417,797	114,697,643
Chad	155,422,527	0	15,476,259	15,476,259	170,898,786
Niger	20,465,721	11,060,887	17,890,548	28,951,435	49,417,156
Nigeria	3,277,405	2,475,974	25,360,316	27,836,290	31,113,695
HQ - DER			469,037	469,037	469,037
SUBTOTAL	258,445,499	17,015,776	91,135,041	108,150,818	366,596,317
Support costs (7%)	-		6,379,453	6,379,453	6,379,453
TOTAL	258,445,499	17,015,776	97,514,493	114,530,270	372,975,769

NB: The ExCom-approved revised budgets include requirements for the Mali and the Central African Republic situations, but do not include the requirements for the Ebola Situation in 2015, which are presented separately in the UNHCR supplementary appeal for the Ebola Regional Response Plan.

OVERALL STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

The attacks in north-eastern Nigeria and counter-insurgency operations have had a growing humanitarian impact on neighbouring countries. Today, there are some 74,000 refugees and about 96,000 IDPs in northern Cameroon and 18,000 refugees in Chad. In Niger, the number of displaced from Nigeria has grown to 100,000.

From the outset, UNHCR has been monitoring the evolving situation and providing protection responses and humanitarian assistance in collaboration with Governments concerned, other UN agencies and civil society partners. Where appropriate, the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) has been offered and refugee response is being extended to non-refugee affected populations, in line with the provisions of the UNHCR-OCHA Joint Note on Coordination in Mixed Situations. UNHCR's refugee response is being brought up to speed and the IDP response integrated into the overall coordination strategy. The evolving situation has led UNHCR in Cameroon, Chad and Niger to prepare contingency plans for a response to possible further deterioration of the situation and increased influxes. To build resilience and ensure balanced assistance and sustainability of interventions, support for host communities will also need to be integrated in UNHCR's response.

UNHCR Nigeria will continue to undertake the lead role in protection through the implementation of a protection strategy approved by Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in close coordination and collaboration with other members of the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG). UNHCR will support the establishment and implementation of community-based protection networks for the estimated 90 per cent of IDPs currently living in host communities. UNHCR will scale up its presence and capacity in line with other humanitarian actors on the ground through rapid enabling measures to better reach vulnerable persons and monitor their situation, reduce the risk of further violations of rights during displacement and safeguard the lives of affected civilians, particularly women and children. UNHCR Nigeria will extend its support to national and state authorities, including the new National Assembly on the domestication of the Kampala Convention.

UNHCR's Regional Office Dakar will continue to ensure planning and preparedness for any possible escalation of the situation in Nigeria. It will also assure the facilitation of strategic planning, seeking complementarities with other partners and stakeholders in the region, and the effective coordination of the Regional Refugee Response Plan, under the guidance of the Regional Refugee Coordinator, to ensure the delivery of protection and assistance to refugee populations in countries of asylum.

The Nigeria emergency has generated significant media interest, but the focus has been on the activities of insurgents and military, as well as on elections and related political developments. The human consequences of the emergency have been largely overshadowed. It is essential to highlight humanitarian operations across the Nigeria territory and give greater prominence to the needs of the Nigerians and host communities. Efforts will also be made to significantly increase media coverage of the Nigeria situation.

PLANNED RESPONSE

CAMEROON

Existing response

The number of Nigerian Refugees reported by the Government has increased from 50,000 to 74,000, mainly in in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Savo and Logone-et-Chari. The number of verified and pre-registered by UNHCR has also increased from 36,000 to 42,000, and currently 34 300 refugees are residing in Minawao Camp and are assisted by UNHCR and the humanitarian community in support of the Government. The camps are located in a semi-arid area where water and land for farming is scarce. The host community, located in three small villages around the camps, is mostly engaged in farming activities.

Since the start of the emergency, UNHCR, in collaboration with local authorities, has relocated thousands of refugees from the border towns of Mokolo and Mora to Minawao camp. Other refugees seeking safety are arriving spontaneously at the camps. A third group of Nigerians, however, have chosen to remain close to the border or in nearby villages deemed safe.

Security: The Government of Cameroon plays a critical role in providing security for refugees and humanitarian actors in operational areas. However, humanitarian actors' impact remains severely limited by the security situation, poor road conditions and logistical challenges, which are hindering access to border areas and delaying transfer operations. The Government of Cameroon provides unlimited access to asylum and generously supports the refugee response through the provision of law enforcement staff to ensure security; through land allocated for the camp and a recent extension; and via line ministries who are collaborating closely with UNHCR and its partners.

Shelter: Emergency multi-sectoral assistance, which has been provided to beneficiaries in Minawao/Gawar camps, has improved living conditions. Nevertheless, UN agencies and NGO partners are working to address remaining gaps and are preparing for new arrivals.

UNHCR and partners are in the process of improving Minawao/Gawar site facilities by constructing community and family shelters, water, sanitation, health, and education infrastructures. Development of a third camp site to host new arrivals is being considered. Access to safe energy and potable water remains problematic. Minimum standards have not been reached; currently, only 14l/person/day of water is available; on average 26 persons share one latrine; and the standard 1:50 ratio for hygiene promoters has not been reached.

Water: UNHCR and partners have taken rapid measures to increase compliance with standards. These include: water trekking (transportation of and in camp distribution of water), the installation of bladders (water containers); and the hiring of additional staff to increase the number of latrines. However, building materials for latrines are scarce (e.g. wood in particular), and a geological assessment of the soil and groundwater indicates that over the long term, underground water levels will be affected if consumption is increased to comply with standards. A third site east of Maroua may be set-up if land is allocated by the Government for this purpose.

Health: One health post is currently serving more than 34,000 refugees. Staff are not sufficiently trained in the clinical management of sexual abuse and nutritional screening. Furthermore, outreach for home visits and follow-up on cases is insufficient. The referral hospital in Mokolo is supervised by only one doctor and does not have a blood bank. Drug supplies have run out in the past and a contingency stock is not yet available.

Income generation: UNHCR and its partners have been engaging in outreach and sensitization activities with the host community, in close collaboration with the Government, since the opening of the Minawao camp. Host communities are currently benefiting from income-generating activities that are carried out in the camp, and regular visits to the surrounding villages are undertaken to obtain feedback from the communities.

Education: Out of the total camp population, 68 per cent have not had any formal education, and only 23 per cent of the camp population have finished primary school. There are 16,992 school-aged children in the camp (4,111 for pre-school; 9,646 for primary and 3,215 for secondary school), but only 10,191 are currently enrolled in school (1,724 in pre-school, 6,663 in primary and 1,804 in secondary school), with an attendance rate of only 43 per cent for primary school and 66 per cent for secondary school. Activities for children in pre-school age are limited, and child-friendly spaces need to be created.

Impact on local Cameroonian population

In addition to the refugee influx, the ongoing conflict and adverse security conditions in the border areas have displaced thousands of Cameroonian nationals and had a considerable impact on the daily life of residents. Agriculture, cross-border trade and other crucial activities have been disrupted. Military operations prevent civilians from moving around freely, which negatively impacts a region that has a large nomadic/pastoralist population.

A coordinated multi-sectoral assessment has not yet been carried out, and the Government has so far only provided an estimated figure of 96,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). A first profiling of the IDP population has been undertaken, identifying major population concentrations and needs; a more in-depth profiling providing detailed information on protection and assistance needs is being prepared. The highest concentration of IDPs is reportedly in Logone-et-Chari (39,853), Mayo-Tsanaga (29,200), and in Mayo Sava (26,989).

Vulnerabilities

Initial reports suggest that communities are providing shelter to large numbers of IDPs. In this context, the pre-existing vulnerabilities of communities living in the Far North, one of Cameroon's most deprived regions, are an aggravating factor. The Far North has the highest prevalence of under-five chronic malnutrition, which is around 43 per cent. According to the 2014 SMART nutrition survey, 35 per cent of children below five suffer from chronic malnutrition, the third highest rate in the country. In addition, a high risk of water-related diseases exists due to the lack of adequate water and sanitation facilities in affected areas. The region is also known to be regularly affected by cholera outbreaks. With the cereal deficit of 2014 amounting to some 130,000 tons, vulnerability indicators have been consistently higher than in the rest of the country.

The IDPs who are currently living with families are thus putting a significant strain on the host communities' meagre resources such as infrastructure (e.g. WASH and health care) and access to basic services (e.g. non-food items (NFIs) and food). In addition, some IDPs who have fled highly insecure zones may require psychosocial assistance. Reportedly, cases of child recruitment may be an issue in the areas where fighting is ongoing, requiring further assessment and response. With the prevailing security situation, access is challenging, and assistance delivered to IDPs has been very limited so far.

Strategy and coordination

In the present context, the protection and solutions vision for UNHCR aims at empowering the government, refugees and IDP/host communities to create a protective environment to address protection risks and violations of rights. Peaceful coexistence among refugee and host communities and host communities and IDPs respectively will be strengthened, while fostering community-based protection approaches to increase self-reliance. Maintaining the civilian character of asylum and access to territory in support of the government is a key priority. Access to basic services for refugees meets international standards, and community infrastructure projects are prioritized for IDPs and host communities. Increased resilience, empowerment and income-generating activities will be a focus early on in the response to ensure that durable solutions are initiated. As such:

- ✓ A participatory and age, gender and diversity approach underpins all activities.
- ✓ Accountability to the affected population is an integral part of all stages of programme interventions.
- ✓ Modern technologies will be used for data collection and analysis to the largest extent possible.
- ✓ Cash-based interventions will be implemented where the market allows.

Based on the needs identified above, UNHCR and its partners will prioritize the following four strategic objectives to carry out its protection and solutions vision:

1. Strengthen the response to exploitation, abuse, violence and other protection risks, in particular on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection for refugees and IDPs in the Far North, using a community-based protection approach.
2. Reduce the vulnerability of IDPs, refugees and host communities affected by conflict in the Far North and improved living conditions with life-saving assistance and access to basic services.
3. Increase legal protection for refugees and IDPs in the Far North
4. Enhance the timeliness and predictability of the response through effective coordination for refugee and IDP response.

UNHCR works closely with UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UN Women, IOM and UNFPA, as well as NGOs and local authorities to address issues related to protection, food security, WASH, and health and nutrition needs of refugees. UNHCR will coordinate the emergency response for refugees, IDPs and other affected populations in the Far North. UNHCR will continue leading the Protection sector and will be leading the Shelter/NFI sector as well as coordination of the overall inter-sectorial response. Timely, predictable and efficient coordination is a priority to provide effective assistance in this complex situation, in the Far North, with the involvement of multitude of actors. A joint understanding on which activities, locations and beneficiary groups need to be prioritized will require close coordination with all actors involved. In addition, the Government of Cameroon fulfils a strong leadership role that should be further strengthened rather than substituted.

Given the highly volatile security situation in the Far North, the implementation of some or several activities, especially for IDPs and host communities, will depend on humanitarian access and the safety of staff. Remote management through local partners and authorities could potentially be the only option for carrying out activities in certain areas.

One major constraint faced by UNHCR in terms of providing assistance and protection to refugees continues to be linked to the inaccessibility of areas where refugees have sought refuge. Several border villages are classified security level 5 (“no go zone”), thus precluding UNHCR from accessing these areas. In the past, military convoys were used to transport refugees who had agreed to be relocated to a transit centre in Kousséri. After a security screening by the Government, as well as

pre-registration and medical screening by UNHCR, refugees were subsequently transported to Minawao camp. However, a large number of refugees have refused to be relocated or changed their mind upon arrival at the transit centre.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees through border monitoring. ▪ Undertake medical and nutritional screening for about 14,000 refugees before being relocated to Minawao camp. ▪ Screen newly-arrived refugees and provide psychosocial and material support. ▪ Transport/relocate about 36,000 verified Nigerian refugees from the villages along the border to the Minawao camp (60 km from the border) or to a second camp (to be identified). ▪ Organize 80 convoys of 500 refugees using buses and trucks with medical and armed escort as appropriate. ▪ Organize weekly border monitoring missions with armed escorts to cover all border villages which received new Nigerian refugees, as far as security permits.
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitize and pre-register about 35,000 newly arrived Nigerian refugees dispersed amongst the villages along the border, as well as those arriving directly to the camp. ▪ Procure registration materials/equipment. ▪ Deploy staff to conduct registration (including allowances, transportation fees, fuel, etc.) in the Far North Region to register about 35,000 Nigerian refugees on an individual basis, segregated by age and gender with a minimum set of additional data to guide protection and assistance. ▪ A protection needs assessment is conducted in all known locations where IDPs are located to establish baseline information for an “IDP community profile”. ▪ Community-level monitoring system is established which will be used to update the IDP community profile. ▪ Alerts on population movements of IDPs are communicated to trigger a needs assessment to establish baseline information.
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Refer SGBV cases for counselling, clinical or psychosocial assistance. ▪ Community outreach and sensitization on identified priority protection topics is done with particular emphasis on SGBV prevention and child marriage.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Register unaccompanied children in alternative care, provide age and gender sensitive services to estimated 600 child cases of abuse, violence or

Supply of potable water increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> exploitation. ▪ Set up and support 25 children's committees/ groups and facilitate children's participation. ▪ Sensitize refugee communities on the rights of children and involve them in child protection and care, including tracing and reunification. ▪ Assist about 2,000 unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) identified and find the best solution to their cases. <div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct 80 additional boreholes in Minawao camp and additional camps if necessary to ensure safe access to water and minimize the costly system involving electrical pumps. ▪ Organize water trucking for a month maximum to be able to respond to high pace influx enabling quick relocation. </div>
Access to sufficient basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and distribute basic and domestic items (blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, heavy duty plastic, lanterns, plastic sheets and soap) for 70,000 refugees living in Minawao and its extension including the most vulnerable refugees within host communities. ▪ Provide sanitary materials (sanitary pads, soap, etc.) to 30,000 women of childbearing age.
Sanitation and hygiene	<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct 4,000 temporary community latrines/showers. ▪ Provide technical support, slabs, wooden slats and rafters to 8,000 heads of households to dig the pits for their latrines. ▪ Organize regular sensitisation and awareness campaigns relating to hygiene and waste collection in Minawao camp. ▪ Recruit WASH animators and set up WASH committees </div>
Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Screen and provide primary health care services to new arrivals during their pre-registration, relocation and in the camp. ▪ Provide medical and health care services, including referrals for refugees in local health care centres.
Reproductive health and HIV	<div style="background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize sensitization and awareness campaigns in Minawao camp during distributions (monthly) and other gatherings. </div>
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide hot meals to 40,000 new refugees for an average of 1 week during relocation and pending their inclusion in the general food distribution provided by WFP. ▪ Transport food commodities supplied by WFP from extended delivery points to distribution centre (Minawao) and organize handling (loading and offloading) and distribution to about 70,000 beneficiaries (2100kcal/person/day). ▪ Provide complementary food supplied to about 10,000 additional vulnerable refugees in the camps.

<p>Access to energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and distribute 2,500 solar lamps for lighting to the most vulnerable refugees in Minawao camp and its extension. ▪ Promote the use of improved stoves and the manufacture of traditional improved stoves for additional 7,000 households.
<p>Services for people with special needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide required support to about 6,000 persons with specific needs including those who have been particularly affected (mentally and/or physically) by the armed conflicts or suicide attacks, retaliation, etc.
<p>Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake forest protection through tree planting within Minawao camp and its surrounding villages. ▪ Sensitize, train and support refugees to make traditional improved stoves in Minawao camp and its extension.
<p>Community mobilization population strengthened and expanded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct participatory assessments in camps for implementation and monitoring for 2015 and 2016-2017 planning. ▪ Organize training sessions for community leaders including new refugees. ▪ Protection monitoring at the community level is implemented, informs response plans of partners for prioritizing service provision and includes a referral system using community networks. ▪ Identify areas with acute need for community infrastructure projects (use information from “IDP community profiles”). ▪ Develop community infrastructure projects which are sustainable in close collaboration with local government, communities and IDPs.
<p>Self-reliance and livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitate access to land for agricultural and, to some extent, livestock activities to 6,000 heads of households in Minawao camp and its extension. ▪ Provide tools, seeds and other inputs, training, technical support and advice, etc. ▪ Provide life-skills training for livelihood purposes (agriculture, masonry, carpentry, electricity, mechanics, literacy, etc.).
<p>Operations management strengthened and optimized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide required operational and administrative support to partners. ▪ Ensure audit of operations and due diligence.
<p>Coordination and partnerships strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning for the Strategic Response Plan and Refugee Response Plan is informed by an overall protection analysis as well as needs, gaps, challenges and response capacities as identified by partners. ▪ Information management is delivered through assuming its refugee lead and sector lead roles (3W, participatory needs assessments, population management, camp profiles etc.). ▪ Inter-sectorial contingency planning is in place and regularly updated as necessary.

Access to basic education for all children

- Criteria for prioritizing response and targeting methodologies are agreed upon with all partners.
- Identify out-of-school children and advocate with parents for their enrolment at school through awareness campaigns.
- Construct additional classrooms and equip them with benches, tables, blackboard and supplies.
- Organize teacher training.
- Organize supplementary courses for students who missed classes during the crisis in Nigeria and during flight.
- Establish mechanisms to facilitate young women to attend school (e.g. nurseries, school feeding, etc.).
- Facilitate school attendance for handicapped children.
- Advocate with the Government to allocate additional teachers.
- Distribute school kits and uniforms for students and additional teaching kits for teachers.
- Establish nursery schools and child-friendly spaces.

Camp management

- Provide qualified and competent camp management team with precise information about their roles and daily duties.
- Ensure regular sharing of information and updates on the emergency to enable timely, efficient and well-coordinated response in all camps receiving new refugees.

Logistics and support

- Maintain and repair vehicles and trucks managed by UNHCR and implementing partners.
- Rent and maintain warehouse.
- Facilitate in land transport of humanitarian items and assets.

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved, maintained.

- Existing transit sites are maintained and operational.
- Design and construct new camps whenever sites are approved by the three administrative regions, in locations of newly arriving refugees.
- Construct community shelters in new sites for the reception of new arrivals in camps.
- Procure materials for and construct temporary family shelters.
- Distribute kits for semi-permanent family shelters which use hydro-form technology.
- Deliver toolkits and technical support to refugees to construct shelters.

Financial requirements for Cameroon (USD)

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Cameroon amounts to USD 82.8 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Cameroon, which has now been revised to USD 32 million.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	57,444	232,465	289,909
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	57,444	232,465	289,909
Fair protection processes and documentation	172,332	1,312,106	1,484,438
Reception conditions		232,465	232,465
Civil registration and status documentation	112,802	290,581	403,383
Family Reunification		348,697	348,697
Quality of registration	59,530	440,363	499,893
Security from violence and exploitation	117,182	3,263,462	3,380,644
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved	54,315	1,244,218	1,298,533
Protection of children	62,867	1,142,111	1,204,978
Protection from effect of armed conflict		877,133	877,133
Basic needs and essential services	2,163,457	21,093,355	23,256,812
Health	753,263	1,611,670	2,364,933
Reproductive health and HIV services	129,489	292,378	421,867
Food security	77,259	1,109,598	1,186,857
Water	142,712	2,675,728	2,818,440
Sanitation and hygiene	67,873	1,978,333	2,046,206
Shelter and infrastructure	230,566	3,944,843	4,175,409
Access to energy	67,873	700,987	768,860
Basic and domestic items	294,695	5,547,073	5,841,768
Services for people with specific needs	55,358	981,796	1,037,154
Education	266,067	1,345,656	1,611,723
Nutritional well-being improved	78,302	905,293	983,595
Community empowerment and self-reliance	462,845	2,279,108	2,741,953
Community mobilization	111,342	58,116	169,458
Natural resources shared	78,302	832,199	910,501
Self-reliance and livelihoods	273,201	1,388,793	1,661,994
Leadership, coordination and partnership	67,873	232,465	300,338
Camp management and coordination refined or strengthened	67,873	232,465	300,338
Logistics and operations support	437,783	3,525,919	3,963,702
Logistics and supply	108,923	1,506,724	1,615,647
Operation management, coordination and support	328,860	2,019,195	2,348,055

Subtotal	3,478,916	31,938,880	35,417,796
Support costs (7%)		2,235,722	2,235,722
TOTAL		34,174,602	37,653,518

CHAD

Existing response

At the end of 2014, just under 3,000 Nigerian refugees were registered in Chad. This figure changed in early January 2015, when insurgents attacked military installations and civilian populations in and around the north-east Nigerian town of Bagakawa, torching homes, allegedly killing hundreds and kidnapping many others. Since then, more than 15,000 Nigerian refugees have crossed Lake Chad by canoes and boats to enter Chad, fleeing attacks in Baga, Doro and Cross in northern Nigeria. Of these 15,000, almost 8,500 have already been registered by the *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR). Of these, 5,140 are now settled in the Dar Es Salam refugee camp. An additional 7,000 people are stranded on small islands awaiting transfer and assistance.

Following the arrival of large numbers of refugees in a scarcely populated and poor region, the Government revised the host-community approach and identified the Dar Es Salam site, which is located 70 kilometres from the Nigerian border. This site was opened to relocate both new arrivals and the most vulnerable refugees who arrived in 2013 and 2014.

Efforts are underway, in particular with the Governor of the Lake Region, to ensure that the gains of the community-based assistance approach are not lost with the establishment of the new site. Emergency response is taking place in priority areas of physical protection and relocation, food, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, as well as shelter. In collaboration with the Government of Chad and its line ministries, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, ACTED, MSF-Suisse, CRT, IMC, as well as other national and international partner agencies have intervened in this situation.

Several insurgent attacks in Ngouboua and surrounding areas in February and March 2015 prompted the Government and local authorities to strengthen security measures in this region and relocate refugees from Ngouboua to the safer area of Baga Sola.

The attacks in Ngouboua also displaced people in the area. The Humanitarian Country Team in Chad has asked UNHCR and IOM to carry out profiling exercises to get a better notion of IDP and returnee figures. Recent political developments in Nigeria may influence changes in the in the assumptions of this appeal, as far as Chad is concerned.

Several Inter-Agency and UNHCR-specific assessment missions have been conducted since the beginning of the year. The Dar Es Salaam site was established over an area of 232 hectares with the capacity to accommodate 15,000 persons.

Strategy and coordination

As explained in the previous Appeal, the overall emergency response strategy of UNHCR in Chad is based on a host-community approach, as agreed with the local communities and the Government. The objective of the response is to ensure protection of the rights of all individuals, as enshrined in

refugee law and human rights, without any discrimination, including physical protection and safety. UNHCR and partners will work to mitigate any tensions between refugees and host communities.

Border and protection monitoring will be increased with a focus on the various isolated islands of Lake Chad. New arrivals will be identified, relocated and registered. To ensure peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, peace education and awareness-raising activities will be organized. To further ensure that the communities participate in the protection of the refugees, UNHCR and its partners will extend access to services to the host communities. Over 72 per cent of refugee children have never received formal education. Since the construction of 16 classrooms in the Dar Es Salam site, the Red Cross has registered 848 students. A total of 126 unaccompanied and separated children who have been identified are integrated in host families in the Dar Es Salam site. With regards to SGBV, a huge challenge still remains because of widespread early marriage, which affects young girls.

For the accommodation of refugees in the site, communal shelters, emergency shelters and permanent shelters are provided. When relocated from the islands on Lake Chad, refugees will be accommodated in communal shelters at a transit centre, where they undergo protection and health screening and receive medical and food assistance. As of 22 April 2015, 1,054 shelters, 280 latrines and 134 showers had been constructed, and in total 14 chlorinated water points were functioning. A supply of 50 litres per person per day was available, and refugees had been sensitized on the proper use and upkeep of water and sanitation equipment. Awareness campaigns are coupled with the distribution of hygiene kits throughout the month.

UNHCR and its partners aim to ensure access to preventive and curative health care and referral services; reduce mortality and morbidity among the refugees and the host population; provide reproductive health responses, including the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission; and strengthen monitoring, evaluation and nutritional support to prevent or reduce the prevalence of malnutrition. As of 5 April 2015, a total of 977 children below the age of five had been examined in Baga Sola, and some 52 cases were identified as severely malnourished (35 refugees and 17 hosts). Psychosocial support for victims who suffer from trauma is urgently needed.

In light of the socio-economic profile of refugee populations and the livelihoods activities undertaken by host communities, agricultural and fishery equipment will be made available to refugee and host population households who have the capacity to utilize these tools. On 5 April 2015, 573 people (286 women and 287 men) were trained and sensitized on environmental protection.

Prior to the most recent and consequential wave of arrivals, UNHCR's overall emergency response strategy in Chad was based on a host-community approach, as agreed upon with the local communities and the Government. Following the events in Baga, the sudden influx of more than 15,000 new Nigerian refugees and the Government's decision to have all newly arrived Nigerian refugees accommodated in a new site, the response strategy was adapted. Priority interventions focus on the development of the Dar Es Salam site and on the urgent relocation of refugees. Until the relocation process is complete, assistance will continue to be provided to in and out-of-camp refugees living with host communities and in the Dar Es Salam camp respectively. Emergency assistance will be followed by activities aiming at building the resilience of refugees.

UNHCR has established a Field Unit in Baga Sola and deployed an Emergency Coordinator, which will allow for better coordination with the authorities and partners on the ground.

UNHCR organizes regular coordination meetings at the N'Djamena and Baga Sola level, with all relevant stakeholders and partners.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Reception conditions improved and set-up of new site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees, including through advocacy with the authorities. ▪ Undertake medical and nutritional screening of all new refugees. ▪ Dar Es Salam established, with an area of 232 hectares and a capacity of 15,000 persons.
Registration and profiling enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to update registration data collected by CNARR and UNHCR through level 1 and 2 registrations.
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response involving community leaders, partners and UNHCR staff.
Self-reliance and livelihood improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide production kits/inputs for agriculture and livestock activities.
Population has optimal access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct awareness raising campaigns to encourage parents to enrol their children and capacity building of the Parent Teacher Association. ▪ Enrol 4,500 children from 4 to 18 years old in preschools, primary schools and facilitate access to secondary education. ▪ Train 50 teachers on the Chadian curriculum, in coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE). ▪ Build 50 Temporary Learning Spaces (preschool and primary) and 16 classrooms with durable materials in Dar Es Salam site. ▪ Supply 50 school kits as well as 15 recreational kits. ▪ Promote girls' education. ▪ Carry out early Childhood development interventions in the sites of Dar Es Salam through psychosocial support, children's well-being promotion and recreational activities.
Community mobilisation promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote community communication for new arrivals through outreach activities such as radio, community mobilizers and role plays.
Core relief items provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide 6,800 blankets, 1,950 kitchen sets, 2,300 mosquito nets, 5,300 sleeping mats, 4,690 buckets, 4,320 jerry cans, 795 plastic sheeting of 4*5, 40 plastic rolls of 4*50, 6,800 soaps, and 3,150 sanitary napkins to 4,844 refugees hosted on the site of Dar Es Salam.
Access to primary health care services supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the existing health centre in the displacement area through provision of equipment, materials and medical supplies, training of health staff, and enhancement of referral systems. ▪ Screen new arrivals during their pre-registration and relocation to host villages.
Water system developed/improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide required operational and administrative support to partners.

Sanitation and hygiene enhanced

- Ensure audit of operations and due diligence.
- Rent light vehicles.
- Procure information technology equipment for partners.

- Construct 30 boreholes.
- Carry out capacity building of community mobilisers and WASH committees.
- Carry out monitoring of water quality at water points and households levels.
- Construct 300 emergency latrines and 210 showers for refugees.
- Support the construction of 100 family latrines through distribution of latrines slabs and digging kits.
- Initiate solid waste management (construction of 30 landfills and installation of 300 refuse bins).
- Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns including cholera prevention activities.

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved, maintained.

- 1159 emergency family shelter have been constructed.
- Provide tools and material for beneficiaries to construct their shelter as well as support to construct shelter for people with specific needs.

Nutritional well-being improved

- Provide hot meals for the first three days and food rations per household for the first three months.

Logistics and supply optimized

- Support Chadian authorities with fuel to relocate refugees to Ngouboua. There is a need to have more regular UNHAS flight to the region.

Financial requirements for Chad (USD)

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Chad amounts to USD 155.5 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements for Chad, which has now been revised to USD 15.5 million.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation		563,672	563,672
Registration and profiling		161,194	161,194
Quality of Registration		402,478	402,478
Security from violence and exploitation		599,652	599,652
Prevention of and response to SGBV		506,070	506,070
Protection of children		93,582	93,582
Basic needs and essential services		8,040,735	8,040,735
Health		1,370,612	1,370,612
Nutrition		1,147,865	1,147,865
Water		534,961	534,961
Sanitation and hygiene		488,459	488,459
Shelter and infrastructure		2,707,332	2,707,332
Education		1,791,506	1,791,506
Community empowerment and self-reliance		3,246,578	3,246,578
Coexistence with local communities		2,494,497	2,494,497
Self-reliance and livelihoods		752,081	752,081
Durable solutions		93,582	93,582
Comprehensive Solutions		93,582	93,582
Logistics and operations support		2,932,041	2,932,041
Logistics and supply		1,871,019	1,871,019
Operation management, coordination and support		1,061,022	1,061,022
Subtotal		15,476,260	15,476,260
Support costs (7%)		1,083,338.20	1,083,338.20
TOTAL		16,559,598	16,559,598

NIGER

Existing response

At the beginning of 2015, the Niger authorities estimated that the number of displaced people from Nigeria was well above 100,000. This figure comprises Nigerian refugees, returning Niger nationals and a large group of undetermined nationality. This mixed flow of displaced people is taking place in Diffa region, which is an area covering more than 28,000 square kilometres in the southeast of the country. According to authorities, the number of displaced persons will reach 130,000 at the end of 2015.

In February 2015, the violence in Nigeria spilled over into the Diffa region. The conflict between Nigerian insurgents and the armies of Niger and Chad created an additional wave of forced displacement. Authorities estimate the number of IDPs in Diffa to be some 50,000 people.

The armed conflict in Diffa region has led to the declaration of a state of emergency and the banning of economic activities, such as the use of motorbikes and fishing boats. In addition, land mines are becoming a serious threat to agriculture and animal husbandry.

The outflow of Nigerians, returning nationals and a small number of third country nationals into Niger is likely to continue in 2015. The total displaced population now represents over one third of Diffa region's total population. The host population's absorption capacity and available basic social services are already overstretched. A month after the harvest in November 2014, over 50 per cent of the Diffa population, including refugees and returnees, were affected by food insecurity. At the end of 2014, the Government of Niger requested that UNHCR assist with the opening of three refugee camps. The existing response therefore includes both in- and out-of-camp assistance and protection activities.

Most IDPs are from the Diffa and Bosso towns, and since March 2015, a new IDP movement is arriving from the islands of Lake Chad into mainland. Insecurity on Lake Chad, which is an economic hub in the Diffa region, and the breach of exchanges between Diffa and Nigeria's neighbouring State of Borno have had a serious impact on the socio-economic situation of the entire population. Food, water, fuel and wood prices have risen by more than 25 per cent.

The peaceful coexistence between host communities and displaced populations has been threatened following hostilities on Niger soil in February 2015, and host communities are now less willing to accommodate displaced persons. Furthermore, the February attacks pointed to the need for the contingency response capacity to be increased both for internal movement and new influxes from Nigeria.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR's strategy in Niger is community-based and has been elaborated in cooperation with the Government and agencies such as WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, IOM, as well as other partners. Since the beginning of the crisis, UNHCR has developed a two-pronged strategy:

- "Fast lane" assistance focused on emergency activities in the sectors of shelter, health, water, food and non-food items, including innovative voucher fairs for newly-arrived refugees, as well as protection. Protection mechanism and activities will be strongly reinforced, and assistance now includes the set up and maintenance of the camps/sites for Nigerian refugees and other displaced populations;

- The “slow lane” is based in structural and development-linked investments to support the resilience of individuals (e.g. socio-economic empowerment) and to strengthen access for all (i.e. refugees, returnees and host communities) to basic social services and needs (i.e. health, education, water, sustainable shelter and energy) in a sustainable manner.

This strategy is based on five main elements:

- Accompany authorities in their task without substituting them. This will limit the risk of a humanitarian vacuum in the aftermath of the crisis, as well as promote local development processes. A management unit at the governorate level will be created with UNHCR funding.
- Work through a community-based approach for optimal targeting of beneficiaries and the application of protection mechanisms.
- Regain access to insecure areas, such as the islands of Lake Chad, by setting up a remote management mechanism.
- Increase the response capacity if new population movements occur, either internally or from Nigeria, by setting up a contingency site in Goudoumaria and sub-office in Zinder. This will allow for support of the Diffa office and facilitate the creation of protection and assistance programmes for the affected population (i.e. Nigerian refugees, displaced people of undetermined nationality, host families, and internally displaced).
- Strengthen data management, which is a prerequisite for effective coordination, and allow authorities and humanitarian actors to gain a better understanding of the intervention context, needs and opportunities.

Strong advocacy activities will be undertaken to help protect IDPs, returnees and persons with a high risk of statelessness.

UNHCR will lead and coordinate the protection cluster and a Shelter/NFI working group will be activated, led by the Government (Diffa Permanent Regional Secretary) and specifically supported by UNHCR.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees, including through advocacy with the authorities. ▪ Undertake medical and nutritional screening of all new refugees.
Registration and profiling conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct advocacy with local authorities on the provision of proper documentation. ▪ Put in place a mechanism for the pre-registration of at least 60,000 refugees and Niger returning migrants, and the issuance of supplementary identity cards for and documentation for them.
Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation.
Shelter material and maintenance tool kits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide emergency shelters for 3,000 newly-

provided	
Transitional shelter provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> arrived households. Provide transitional shelter for 2,500 most vulnerable refugee households, returnee and host households.
Vocational training/technical skills provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical training (builder, plumbing, carpenter, sewing, soap making, agriculture and livestock) for 1,500 refugees, returning migrants and people from the host community, targeting the young and unemployed women and men, through the Technical and Professional Training Centre of Diffa Region. Provide small entrepreneur business training for 2,000 refugees, returnees and people from the host community (young and unemployed women and men) in Kabelewa, Maine Soroa and Diffa.
Access to agricultural, livestock, fisheries production supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 4,000 production kits/inputs for agriculture, livestock and fisheries activities to refugees, returning migrants and host community in collaboration with FAO.
Core relief items provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide NFIs through vouchers to 40,000 refugees, returning migrants and people from the host community.
Access to primary health care services provided or supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide health services for some 40,000 people in line with the national health policy.
Access to essential drugs provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community health centres with medical supplies and drugs, with the aim of covering around 40,000 refugees, returning migrants and host populations.
Water system supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to potable drinking water through repair, maintenance and the construction of new water taps in Kabelewa and Bosso benefitting some 25,000 people (of whom 11,000 are refugees). Support the extension of Kabelewa and Sayam Forage water networks that will benefit 45,000 people (of whom 11,000 are refugees).

Financial requirements for Niger (USD)

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Niger amounts to USD 31.5 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Niger, which has now been revised to USD 17.8 million.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	252,050	187,482	439,532
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	252,050	187,482	439,532
Fair protection processes and documentation	885,250	2,278,782	2,164,032
Reception conditions	266,025	638,691	904,716
Registration and profiling		1,050,000	750,000
Status determination procedures	82,050	200,000	182,050
Individual documentation	42,050	284,233	226,283
Civil registration and status documentation	32,050	237,950	170,000
Identification of statelessness improved	331,025	100,258	431,283
Quality of registration	132,050	367,950	500,000
Security from violence and exploitation	609,350	1,190,650	3,600,000
Prevention of and response to SGBV	438,200	661,800	1,600,000
Protection of children	171,150	528,850	2,000,000
Basic needs and essential services	6,606,710	9,964,910	16,571,618
Health	248,075	2,101,925	2,350,000
Reproductive health and HIV services	128,075	435,775	563,850
Food security	708,075		708,075
Water	416,025	1,744,523	2,160,548
Sanitation and hygiene	1,077,050	1,422,950	2,500,000
Shelter and infrastructure	1,594,150	1,335,784	2,929,934
Access to energy	157,060	641,870	798,930
Basic and domestic items	1,123,075	1,425,775	2,548,850
Services for people with specific needs	307,050	204,383	511,431
Education	848,075	651,925	1,500,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance	2,598,429	110,259	2,708,688
Community mobilization	600,125		600,125
Coexistence with local communities	216,025	110,258	326,283
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,782,279		1,782,279
Durable solutions	42,050		42,567

Comprehensive Solutions	42,050		42,566
Logistics and operations support	67,050	4,158,465	3,425,000
Logistics and supply	41,025	934,490	675,000
Operation management, coordination and support	26,025	1,723,975	1,750,000
Camp management and coordination refined		1,500,000	1,000,000
Subtotal	11,060,889	17,890,548	28,951,437
Support costs (7%)		1,252,338	
TOTAL	11,060,889	19,142,886	30,203,775

NIGERIA

Existing response

In June 2014, the United Nations System in Nigeria set up a Task Team to develop an Integrated Support Package (ISP) for the immediate and long-term needs of the affected populations in north-east Nigeria. The Task Team's priorities in Nigeria are the provision of food and non-food items and the strengthening of health services and early recovery support. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), constituted in July 2012, has put nine sector working groups in place, of which the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) is jointly led by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and UNHCR.

Strategy and coordination

The objectives of the protection strategy, agreed at the inter-agency level, include: profiling of IDPs with special needs under the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM); prevention and response measures for SGBV; and activities related to child protection and children's rights. These activities will be carried out by UNHCR in partnership with the Government, relevant UN partners and NGOs. Under Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), capacity building of the State and federal agencies, as well as NGOs, will continue in 2015. For Shelter and NFIs, UNHCR will support IDPs with special needs in partnership with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), as well as UN agencies and NGOs. In light of the most recent developments, UNHCR is also engaging the HCT to prepare for any returns once conditions are conducive, and to monitor such returns, as well as to initiate measures for early recovery/reconstruction in support of the authorities.

The protection strategy includes four main components, which are listed below.

Strengthening protection monitoring: UNHCR will collaborate with the National Human Rights Commission, national NGOs and civil society in undertaking protection monitoring, profiling of specific protection issues through an age, gender and diversity mainstreaming approach. Response programmes in the states hosting IDPs will be developed on the basis of the defined protection strategy.

Capacity building: UNHCR will participate in reinforcing the institutional capacity of state agencies such as the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) as well as other relevant national and state bodies by promoting training on basic

principles of protection and camp coordination and camp management. The capacity of the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) will be reinforced by assigning relevant staff to facilitate coordination, and by investing in the capacity and expertise of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as a co-lead of the PSWG along with UNHCR.

Advocacy for the adoption of a national framework: Support to the authorities is needed to implement the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) ratified by the African Union in May 2012. UNHCR will undertake necessary action to foster the enactment of the relevant national legislation, to enhance the legal protection of IDPs in Nigeria.

Shelter/NFI support: UNHCR and its partners will provide tailor-made emergency shelters and emergency NFI assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs.

Planned activities

Identified needs	Activities
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity building of government and partners for assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs. ▪ Training and deployment of data collectors for protection monitoring activities using mobile devices.
Law and policy developed or strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Printing and dissemination of Guiding Principles and Guide for Parliamentarians. ▪ Sensitization/awareness raising campaigns for National Assembly with the aim of contributing to the enactment of IDP legislation in Nigeria by domesticating the Kampala Convention and using the Guiding Principles for policy formations.
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting the government by way of conducting trainings and refresher courses.
Protection from crime strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of community conflict resolution mechanisms.
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting the protection response to the needs of the IDPs through effective protection assessment and monitoring. ▪ Supporting the establishment and functioning of the state-level PSWG. Enhance the capacity of the local actors to ensure the interest and needs of the affected population is put at the centre of humanitarian action. Promoting accountability and transparency and effective coordination of joint efforts. ▪ Provision of motorbikes, mobile phones and one-time incentives for the protection monitors and state supervisors in the north eastern and north central States. ▪ In coordination with the PSWG, implement a referral system to respond to the protection incidents ▪ Conduct joint protection monitoring activities with NHRC and UNDP.

<p>Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification/registration of IDPs with special needs ▪ Provision of immediate psychosocial/trauma counselling and cash vouchers, including survivors of SGBV. ▪ Conduct awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response ▪ Creation of community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response through the PSWG. ▪ Survivors of SGBV receive psycho-social support through the PSWG. ▪ Provision of safe spaces to the SGBV survivors
<p>Protection of children strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of training to partners and government staff on child protection and children's rights. ▪ Identification and profiling of child-headed households, separated children and unaccompanied children. ▪ Conduct best interest assessments as it relates to family reunion and other durable solutions.
<p>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of protection kits to vulnerable IDP households to accompany with other protection interventions in order to prevent/mitigate further protection risks.
<p>Services for persons with specific needs strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of sectorial cash grants or vouchers to vulnerable IDPs. ▪ Pursuit of family reunification. ▪ Provide SGBV response (legal and referral support).
<p>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of sectorial cash grants or vouchers for shelter to extremely vulnerable IDPs to accompany other protection interventions. ▪ Shelter kits for extremely vulnerable families.
<p>Coordination and partnerships strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise training workshops on humanitarian/IDP protection for State level Steering Committee and Protection Sector Working Groups ▪ Participation in inter-agency coordination mechanism ▪ Coordination with state level stakeholders.
<p>Camp management and coordination refined and improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organize training workshops on Camp Coordination and Camp Management for State level actors (SEMA/NGOs) in Gombe, Bauchi, Benue, Adamawa, Yobe and Borno States.
<p>Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in inter-agency local fundraising initiatives. ▪ Keeping donors and media aware of humanitarian activities. ▪ Local fundraising pursued. ▪ Pooled funding and new funding sources identified and accessed. ▪ Strengthen media relations and public affairs
<p>Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of financial and material support to the partners.

Financial requirements for Nigeria (USD)

UNHCR's 2015 ExCom-approved budget for Nigeria amounts to USD 5.8 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the recent violence, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Nigeria, which has now been revised to USD 25.4 million.

	REVISED EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE NIGERIA SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	350,555	3,815,555	4,166,110
Administrative institutions and practice		2,765,005	2,765,005
Access to legal assistance and remedies		700,000	700,000
Quality of registration	350,555	350,550	701,105
Fair protection processes and documentation	545,550	6,154,163	6,699,713
International and regional instruments acceded to ratified or strengthened	545,550	2,208,000	2,753,550
Registration and profiling		1,481,158	1,481,158
Civil registration		1,460,000	1,460,000
Individual documentation		1,005,005	1,005,005
Security from violence and exploitation		5,263,693	5,263,693
Protection from crime		1,603,693	1,603,693
Prevention of and response to SGBV		1,700,000	1,700,000
Protection of children		1,960,000	1,960,000
Basic needs and essential services	1,115,550	6,186,870	7,302,420
Shelter and infrastructure	557,775	1,730,700	2,288,475
Basic and domestic items	557,775	2,828,870	3,386,645
Services for people with specific needs		1,627,300	1,627,300
Leadership, coordination and partnership	133,775	2,940,034	3,073,809
Coordination and partnership		631,763	631,763
Camp Management and coordination		1,388,271	1,388,271
Donor relations and resource mobilization	133,775	920,000	1,053,775
Logistics and operations support	330,550	1,000,000	1,330,550
Operation management, coordination and support	330,550	1,000,000	1,330,550
Subtotal	2,475,980	25,360,315	27,836,295
Support costs (7%)	173,318.60	1,775,222.05	1,948,541
TOTAL	2,649,299	27,135,537	29,784,836

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL 2015