

NIGERIA

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January - December 2016

2016 Mid-year Report



Credits

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and all staff in the field who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

Concept design: Anna Minuto, UNHCR, Regional Representation of West Africa (RRWA), Dakar, Senegal.

The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

For more information on the Nigeria crisis go to: [Nigeria Information Sharing Portal](#)

Cover photo: UNHCR/O.Laban-Mattei

CONTENTS

	Regional Refugee Response Mid-year Report
4	Regional overview
4	Introduction
7	Regional achievements January - June 2016
10	Funding analysis as of 13 July 2016
	Cameroon Refugee Response MYR
14	Political and operational update
16	Challenges
17	Achievements January - June 2016
23	Funding analysis as of 13 July 2016
	Chad Refugee Response MYR
26	Political and operational update
28	Challenges
29	Achievements January - June 2016
35	Funding analysis as of 13 July 2016
	Niger Refugee Response MYR
38	Political and operational update
40	Challenges
41	Achievements January - June 2016
47	Funding analysis as of 13 July 2016
	Annexes
50	Annex I: Regional Protection Dialogue on the Lake Chad Basin - Abuja Action Statement
54	Annex II: List of Acronyms

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

The operational and security context in the Lake Chad Basin countries, hosts to over 155,000 Nigerian refugees, has changed considerably over the first half of 2016. Humanitarian actors are now drawing their attention to new, unfolding emergencies within the affected countries, such as Diffa in Niger, or the newly liberated Government areas in north-eastern States of Nigeria. Meanwhile, the Lake Chad Basin crisis has remained amongst the most neglected and under-funded crisis in the world, with only 24 per cent of required funds received by the end of June.

Since the beginning of the year, the Nigerian Armed Forces, with support from the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF), succeeded in regaining territory formerly occupied by Boko Haram insurgents in north-eastern Nigeria freeing some 800,000 people

in communities formerly held hostage by the terrorist group. They further managed to defeat Boko Haram in Chad, Cameroon and Niger in certain areas to a limited extent.

However, these gains have been overshadowed by a change in Boko Haram's tactics, which included increased hit and run attacks and suicide bombings on a nearly weekly basis in northern Cameroon. Niger's Diffa region was further drawn into the conflict when the terrorist group launched two attacks against military personnel in Bosso Town, Diffa, in May and June 2016, killing 32 military personnel and displacing an additional 69,000 people in the course of a week. This massive displacement of populations has been among the worst since the beginning of the crisis in 2013.

Nevertheless, it is worthwhile noting that Niger and Chad witnessed peaceful Presidential Elections in March and April 2016 respectively, in which the incumbents were re-elected in both countries.

04

TARGET POPULATION

230,000
Refugees

284,352
Host Community

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

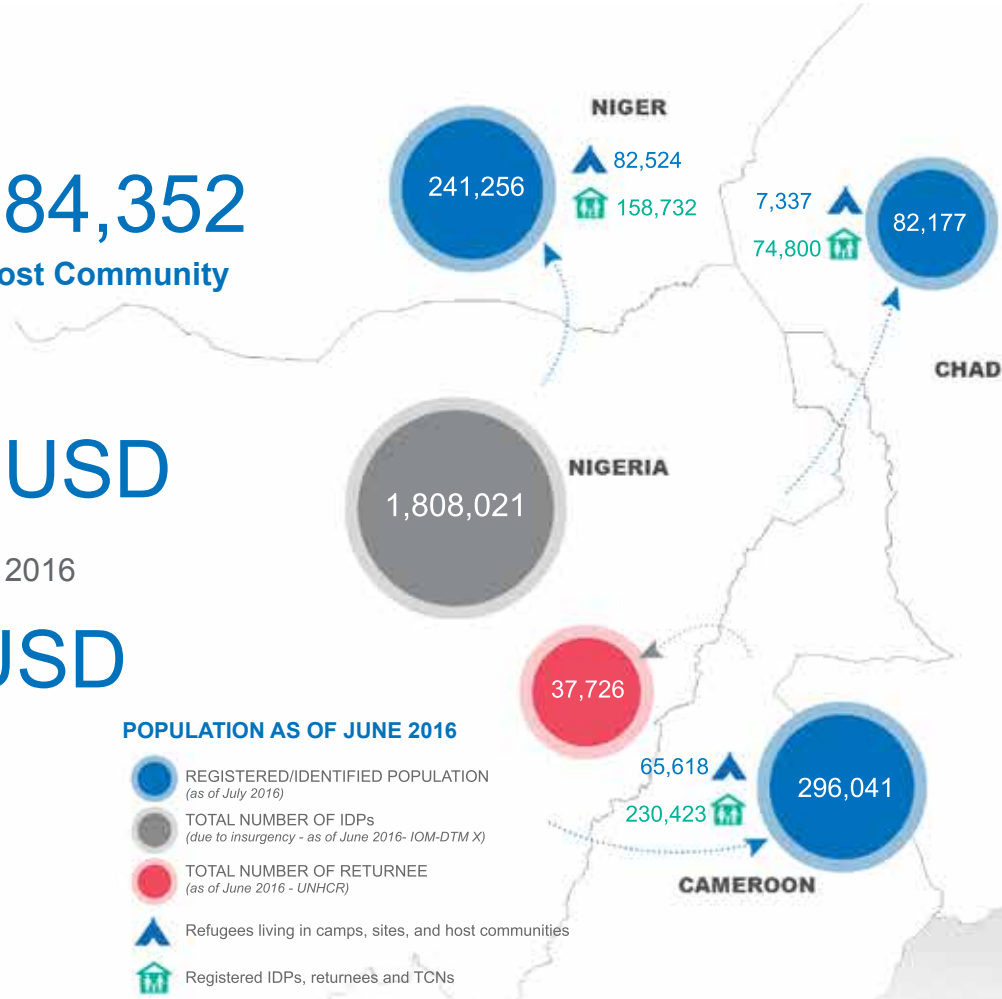
198,764,278 USD

TOTAL RECEIVED as of 13 July 2016

47,951,159 USD

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

28



The fact that there was no major political transition to be expected, facilitated the task for partners in building on the established cooperation and coordination with local authorities and in implementing projects as outlined in the Nigeria 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP).

In the first half of the year, the main protection objectives as outlined by UNHCR and partners of identifying, registering and documenting refugees in all countries, ensuring access to asylum and enhancing child protection saw progress while taking into account the serious national security concerns countries of asylum affected by Boko Haram had raised.

The extraordinary high need for psycho-social support for Nigerian refugees, most of whom have been deeply traumatized in the course of the conflict, was addressed, targeting mainly children and persons with specific needs in the region. However, providing the required assistance and support to SGBV survivors remains challenging, as SGBV is highly stigmatized and sufficient awareness among persons of concern regarding the need to report incidents in order to identify, prosecute and bring perpetrators to justice, is still lacking.

While the education sector was able to achieve its objective of ensuring access to education to refugee children in primary school, the health and nutrition sector saw some achievements in reinforcing health centres. However, the number of refugees suffering from severe and acute malnutrition (SAM) and the crude mortality rate of persons of concern in the

region was not up to standard, even though UNHCR and partners managed to at least maintain the global acute malnutrition rate (GAM) and crude mortality up to standard of <1 (per 1,000 persons/month) within the refugee camps.

The alarming rise in food insecurity throughout the Lake Chad Basin countries has led to an estimated 8,000,000 people in need of urgent food assistance. UNHCR and partners continue to address this alarming issue at several levels, such as through expanding school canteens. While partners managed to support refugees in the livelihoods sector, economic opportunities in the Lake Chad Basin are severely reduced, due to ongoing military operations in the region and the declaration of the emergency state in Chad and Niger. Farming, fishing and trade have been nearly suspended for two years in a row, and both refugees and hosting communities are unable to provide enough food for their households unless they receive humanitarian assistance.

Further, the harsh climate in the region, extreme heat and strong winds have devastated the shelter provided to refugees in the region, while sandy soils impeded the construction of sufficient durable shelters as well as boreholes and adequate latrines. However, the full implementation of planned projects was also prevented by severe funding constraints, and partners were often unable to expand their assistance to the population initially targeted.

Regarding coordination, the RRRP provided the essential elements of coordination for the refugee

2016 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS BY COUNTRY



7,500

tons of food distributed to a monthly average of 55,286 refugees and 21,181 vulnerable host populations.



79%

enrolment rate against the backdrop of a survey in February 2015 which showed that 81% of primary school aged children had never been to school in Nigeria.



1,307

refugees relocated from the Route National 1 to Sayam Forage camp after the attacks of June. The camp is prepared to receive a maximum of 20,000 people, relocations are ongoing since.

response in 2016 in all three concerned countries under the overall leadership of the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Nigeria Situation.

During the past six months, UNHCR and partners have jointly reviewed and assessed some challenges in inter-agency coordination of the refugee response, resulting in recommendations made on addressing and following up on these coordination challenges. Noteworthy in this regard is the Inter-Agency mission on the Application of the Joint UNHCR/OCHA Note on Mixed Situations to Cameroon in April 2016, which included representatives of OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA. An RRRP 2017 planning workshop with partners at regional level was organized in June 2016 to take stock of the RRRP implementation so far, to discuss respective challenges and potential needs for adjustments and the planning process for 2017.

The most prominent achievement in the implementation of the 2016 RRRP was the completion of a successful Regional Protection Dialogue, held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 2-6 June 2016. The Regional Protection Dialogue was organized by the Government of Nigeria and facilitated by UNHCR. It brought together high-level

government representatives of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger as well as UN agencies, NGOs and civil society. This meeting has pushed protection concerns to the forefront, and laid a foundation for further consultations among the four states and all stakeholders, on finding peace and durable solutions for countries and displaced populations affected by Boko Haram. The Dialogue resulted in an *Action Statement for Protection of refugees and IDPs* in the concerned countries to which all States committed and as such, sets the framework for protection-based interventions, the future planning and coordination of the response, and hence for enhancing the safety and well-being of populations of concern.



Regional achievements January - June 2016



PROTECTION SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To improve the quality of registration/profiling and issuance of legal documents



OBJECTIVE: To reduce the risk of SGBV and to improve the quality of the response



OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the protection of children



■ Achieved □ Target



EDUCATION SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To ensure optimal access to education to the persons of concern (PoCs)



■ Achieved □ Target



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To enhance the provision of adequate food assistance to sustain persons of concern (PoCs)



■ Achieved □ Target



FOOD INSECURITY IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN¹



8,000,000
Food Insecure

4,736,675
"Moderately" food insecure

3,261,962
"Severely" food insecure

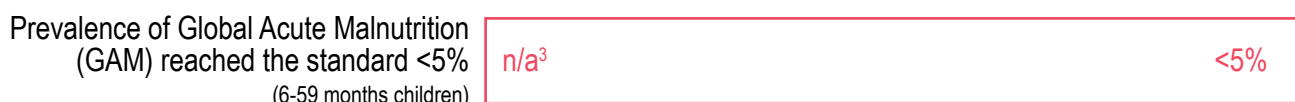
¹ Cadre Harmonisé for Identifying Risk Areas and Populations in Acute Food and Nutrition Insecurity in North West and North East of Nigeria - March 2016

 HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To improve the health status of the persons of concern (PoCs)



OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the prevention and response of malnutrition



■ Achieved □ Target


 SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To establish, improve and maintain shelter and infrastructures



OBJECTIVE: To provide sufficient basic and domestic items to the persons of concern (PoCs)



 WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)

OBJECTIVE: To increase and maintain adequate supply of potable water



OBJECTIVE: To ensure persons of concern (PoCs) live in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene



■ Achieved □ Target

² Row data at country level are not available however according to the statistics (UNICEF) four regions out of five affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis present a Mortality rate of 5 inferior of 1/death/day/10,000 people, except Adamawa region in Cameroon (1,25)

³ Row data at country level are not available however according to the statistics (UNICEF) three regions out of five affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis present a prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children 6-59 months old inferior to 10%, except Extreme North Region in Cameroon (13,9), Lac region in Chad (13,6) and Diffa region in Niger (13,8), where the prevalence of GAM is exceeding the emergency threshold of 10% defined by WHO.



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To improve self-reliance and livelihoods

73,840 persons received production kit/
support

96%

100%

■ Achieved □ Target



FUNDING ANALYSIS

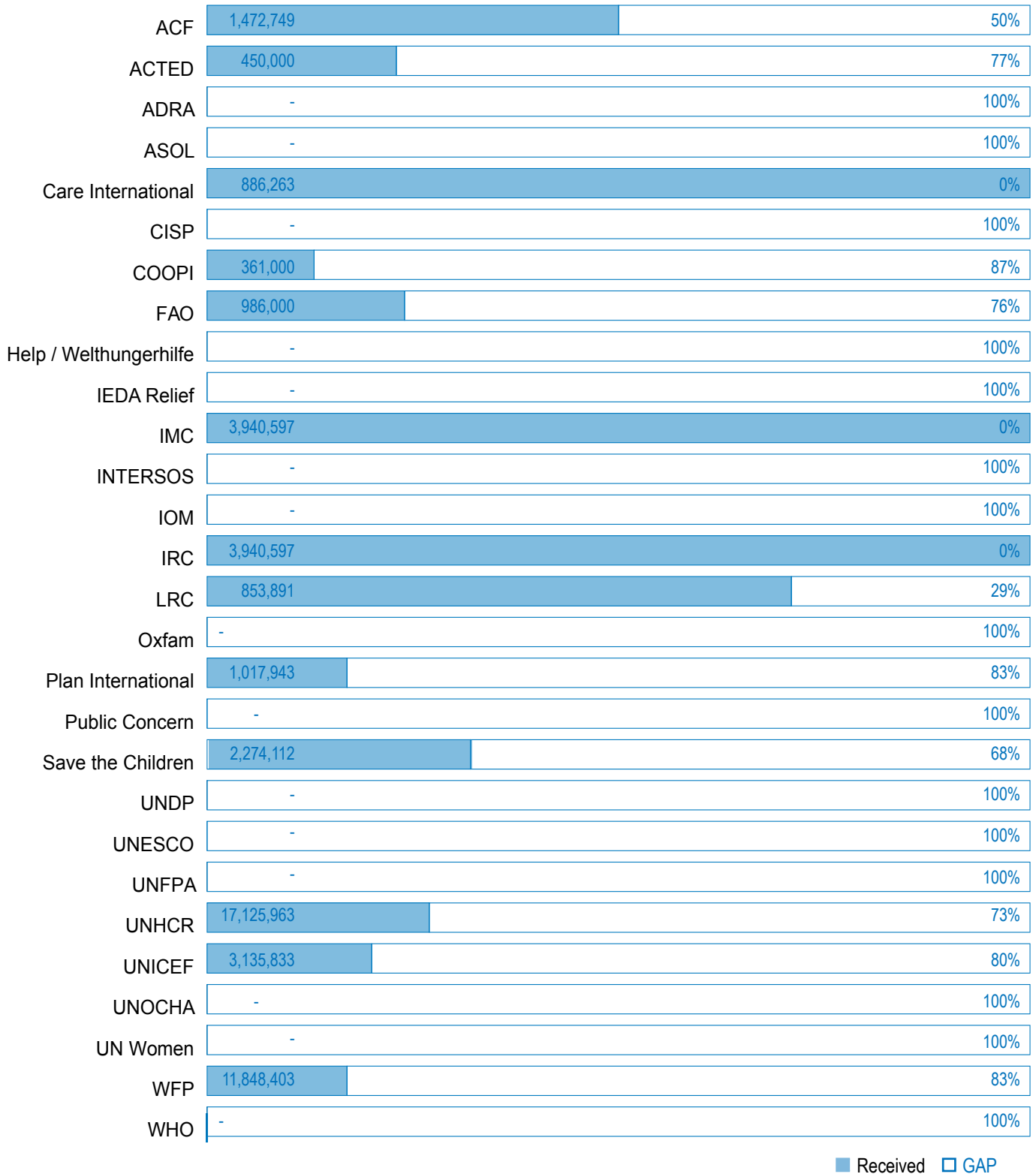
as of 13 July 2016⁴

Received by Agency & Country

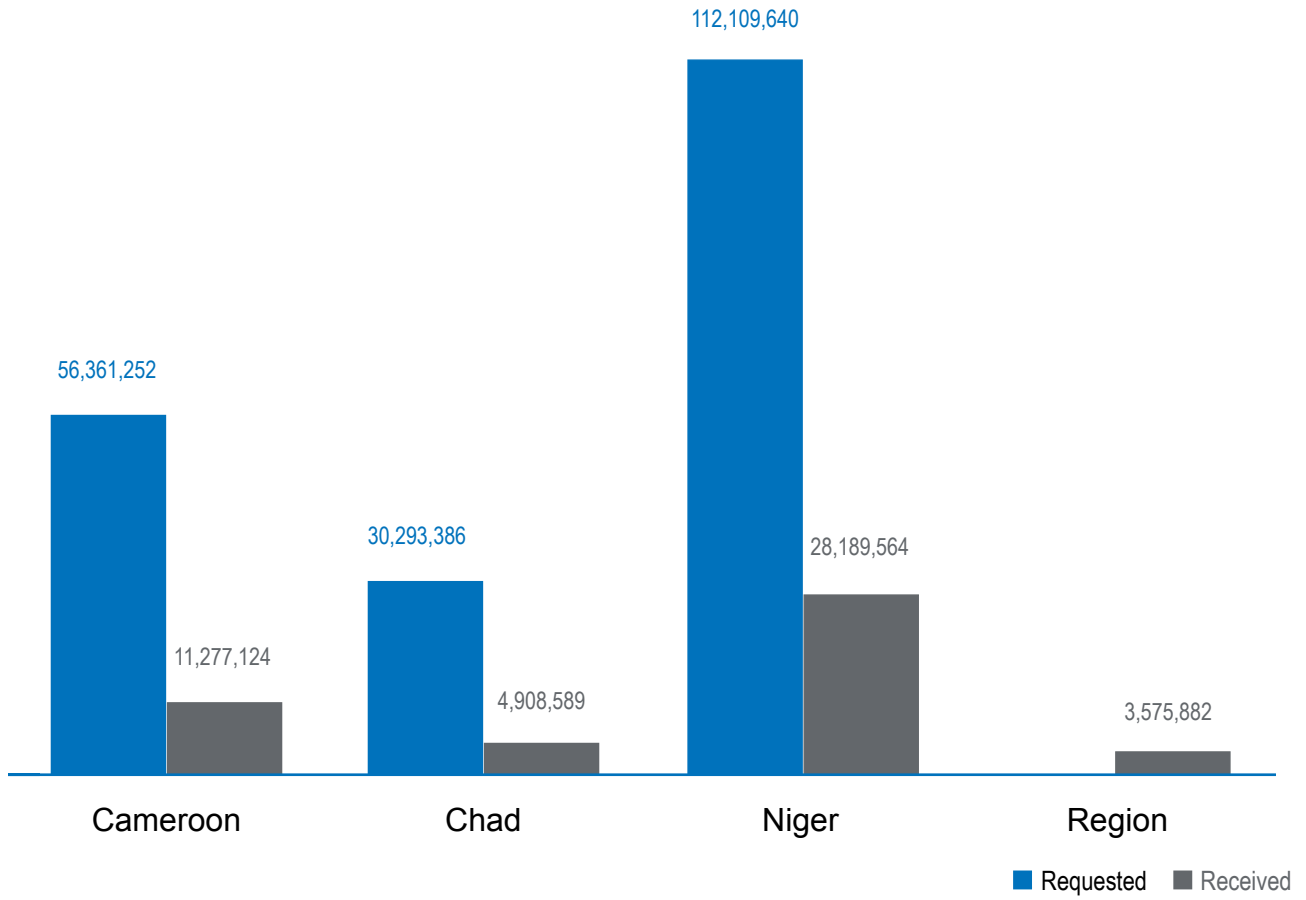
ORGANIZATION	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	REGIONAL FUNDING	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	% FUNDED
ACF			1,472,749		1,472,749	2,952,500	50%
ACTED			450,000		450,000	1,957,050	23%
ADRA			-		-	146,284	0%
ASOL	-				-	433,427	0%
Care International			886,263		886,263	166,769	100%
CISP			-		-	3,799,382	0%
COOPI			361,000		361,000	2,802,100	13%
FAO		986,000	-		986,000	4,150,000	24%
Help / Welthungerhilfe			-		-	2,500,000	0%
IEDA Relief	-		-		-	532,757	0%
IMC	1,930,180	1,668,225			3,598,405	378,764	100%
INTERSOS	-				-	820,478	0%
IOM	-				-	500,000	0%
IRC			3,940,597		3,940,597	3,234,000	100%
LRC			853,891		853,891	1,200,000	71%
Oxfam			-		-	1,344,107	0%
Plan International	1,017,943		-		1,017,943	6,137,805	17%
Public Concern	-				-	100,103	0%
Save the Children			2,274,112		2,274,112	7,097,331	32%
UNDP	-		-		-	3,827,210	0%
UNESCO		-			-	30,000	0%
UNFPA	-	-	-		-	1,458,500	0%
UNHCR	4,931,493	1,454,357	7,164,231	3,575,882	17,125,963	62,337,676	27%
UNICEF	-	800,007	2,335,826		3,135,833	16,055,903	20%
UNOCHA			-		-	185,000	0%
UN Women	-		-		-	2,718,000	0%
WFP	3,397,508	-	8,450,895		11,848,403	69,325,183	17%
WHO	-	-	-		-	2,573,949	0%
Total	11,277,124	4,908,589	28,189,564	3,575,882	47,951,159	198,764,278	24%

⁴UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - Funding Snapshot as at 13 July 2016"

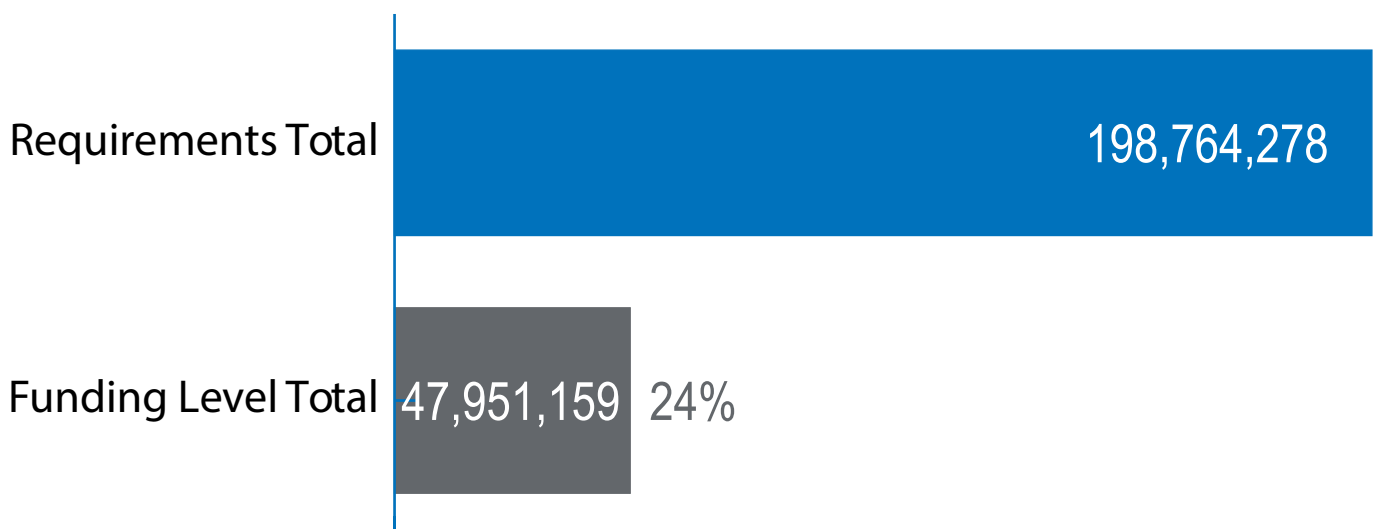
GAP analysis by Agency



Received by Country



12



CAMEROON REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2016 Mid-year Report

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Political and operational update

Since the beginning of the year, Cameroon's Far-North region has increasingly been targeted by violent attacks, including suicide bombings, carried out by members of Boko Haram. The mounting insecurity in border areas and villages prompted many Nigerian refugees, who had preferred to stay close to the Nigerian border, to move towards Minawao refugee camp. The camp now hosts 56,921 refugees, almost four times as many people as it originally was designed for, putting even further pressure on partners to maintain the standards of humanitarian assistance and infrastructures in an already congested refugee camp. In addition, some 8,251 Nigerian refugees are living in host villages. At the same time, hit and run attacks carried out by Boko Haram inside Nigeria, continued to increase the number of Nigerian asylum-seekers on

Cameroon's territory in the first half of 2016.

Thus, the deteriorating security situation, as well as Cameroon's national security concerns, stressed the ongoing need for partners to continue advocating with authorities to ensure access to asylum and refugees' rights are maintained and commitments made at the Regional Protection Dialogue are respected. It also made the need for an increase in the number of security personnel in Minawao camp evident, as currently one security officer is in charge of 2,300 refugees, while the standard lies at 1 per 1,000.

Despite this challenging background, and a low funding rate of 20 per cent of required funds received by end of June 2016, RRRP partners in Cameroon were rather successful in achieving the objectives as outlined in the Nigeria 2016 RRRP. In order to better address the problems of asylum seekers and refugees outside the camp, a joint protection committee was created with UNHCR and protection partners and local authorities. In addition, the reception conditions at the transit center

14

TARGET POPULATION

100,000
Refugees

20,000
Host Community

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

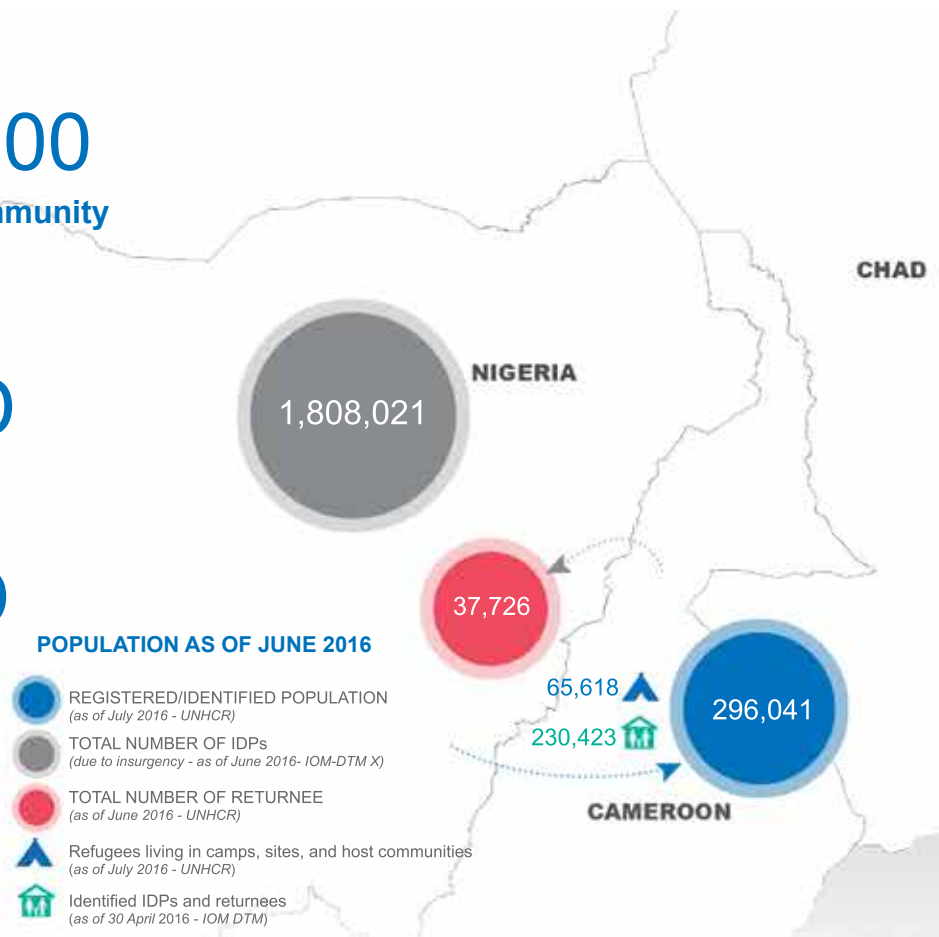
56,361,252 USD

TOTAL RECEIVED as of 13 July 2016

11,277,124 USD

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

15



improved as a result of the arrival of security forces and the help of community volunteers. A verification exercise was completed, after which refugees were either issued with documentation such as attestations, or these were later renewed. Furthermore, authorities granted access to Maroua prison once, which permitted Protection staff to evaluate the living conditions of detainees.

RRRP actors also conducted trainings on international protection for members of the police, the gendarmerie, the judicial and council authorities, prison staff and several Ministries. Close collaboration with administrative and traditional authorities in community mobilization remains a major strength of the response.

The education sector benefited from the support of the Government: ministerial decrees led to the creation of schools and the creation of an examination centre within the Government High School of Minawao. Still, more and professionally better equipped teachers are needed.

As access to adequate food remains a major concern in Cameroon's Far North region, it is worth mentioning that refugees in Minawao camp and asylum seekers in the Transit Center were provided with food assistance, as well as various food donations contributed by authorities, where persons with specific needs were prioritized. As far as assistance in the health and nutrition sectors are concerned, the situation looks more discouraging in the first half of 2016 than in 2015. Fortunately, MSF is running a health center with their own funds, while other partners have been unable so far

to provide health or nutritional assistance due to lack of sufficient funding.

While more needs to be done to address the needs of young refugees, livelihood activities and skills-trainings are underway to engage refugees in Minawao camp in alternative income generating activities. Access to land is still very limited, lack of water does not facilitate agriculture and lack of pasture makes it difficult for refugees with small livestock to go about their business.

One of the most successful joint activities carried out by refugees and partners through community mobilization, was the construction of shelters in Minawao camp. Refugees enthusiastically participated in constructing their own shelters, an activity that gave them back a sense of dignity and at least some control over their own lives. To date, all refugees live in adequate shelters and all new arrivals received non-food items, despite new refugees arriving at the camp at a rate of 20 persons a day.

Of all humanitarian assistance provided, water and sanitation conditions remain critical, as conditions for residents in Minawao camp and for the host population in the Far North are challenging by nature. A water pipeline project for Minawao refugee camp to be implemented jointly with the Government in 2016 was launched in January 2016. As of June 2016, refugees in Minawao camp were receiving 14 litres of water per day, below the standard of 20l. Reaching the standard in water supply and adequate latrines per household remains a priority, also to contain the outbreak of

2016 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS



7,369

children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children received psycho-social support, and benefited from tracing and reunification as well as from legal support in the camp.



193

community workers were trained on how to improve community-based vaccination activities. Thanks to this and constant measles vaccination campaigns, the measles epidemic that started in 2014 ended in April 2016.



12,500

trees plant by refugees and host communities after the organization of sensitization campaign on how to protect the environment

cholera, epidemics and other health hazards.

In summary, despite the high number of persons of concern, the limited funds received and the challenging security and climate conditions prevailing in the area, RRRP partners in Cameroon could achieve most of the objectives, due to a well-functioning coordination system, the support of the Government and the fact, that most refugees are not scattered in a vast area.

Challenges

Given the increased attacks by Boko Haram on Cameroon's territory and the country's fear of getting drawn deeper into a regional conflict, as well as the notorious lack of natural resources in the area, peaceful co-existence between host communities and refugees are at stake and need to be monitored closely. Also, the high number of refugees suffering from profound trauma, and lack of support in the domain of mental health remains a worrying issue. To date, there are only two psychologists in charge of counseling the camp population and providing support to persons with specific needs. Even though partners continue to address the issue and assist survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), these cases are on the rise. Furthermore, lack of access to energy resources (97, 2 per cent of refugee households use firewood for

cooking purposes) expose women and girls to risk of SGBV.

As for documentation, with 30 to 50 births a week in the camp, the capacity of the civil status center in Mokolo, in terms of material and human resources, needs to be strengthened in order to facilitate the issuance of birth certificates to refugee children. Overall, and given the dynamics of population movements, protection monitoring must be reinforced in all areas, to allow the identification of persons with specific needs and to provide them with necessary assistance.

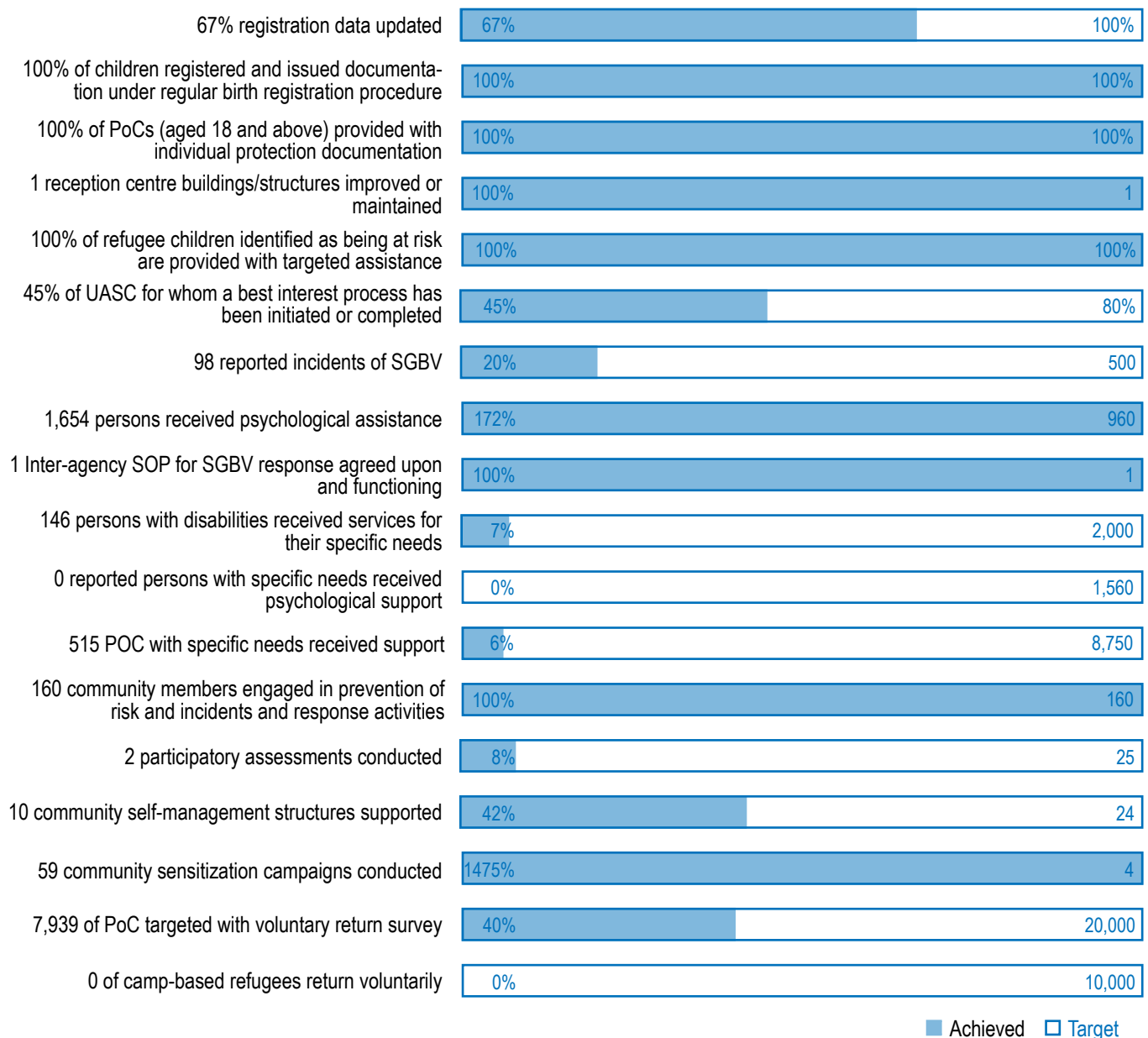
Last but not least, the biggest challenge, apart from lack of sufficient funding, is the ongoing deteriorating security situation: the persistence of suicide attacks and use of landmines especially in border areas hampers RRRP actors' access to persons of concern. It further prevents partners from sticking to plans and audits. Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in the current security context, where repeated suicide attacks become commonplace, will remain challenging throughout 2016.



Achievements January - June 2016



PROTECTION SECTOR



A transit center was built for accommodation and joint screening (UNHCR/security forces) of asylum seekers and refugees, 5 km away from the camp. Eight community shelters have been built to house refugees before they move to family shelters in the camp.

The on-the-spot registration of new arrivals at the transit center and issuance of documents is in place since April 2016. Procedures regarding the registration of new born children have been revised to make the process more efficient.

Some 59 awareness sessions on all aspects of community life were organized in the first half of the year; these activities supported by administrative authorities, will continue as they ensure social cohesion within the camp and between refugees and host communities.

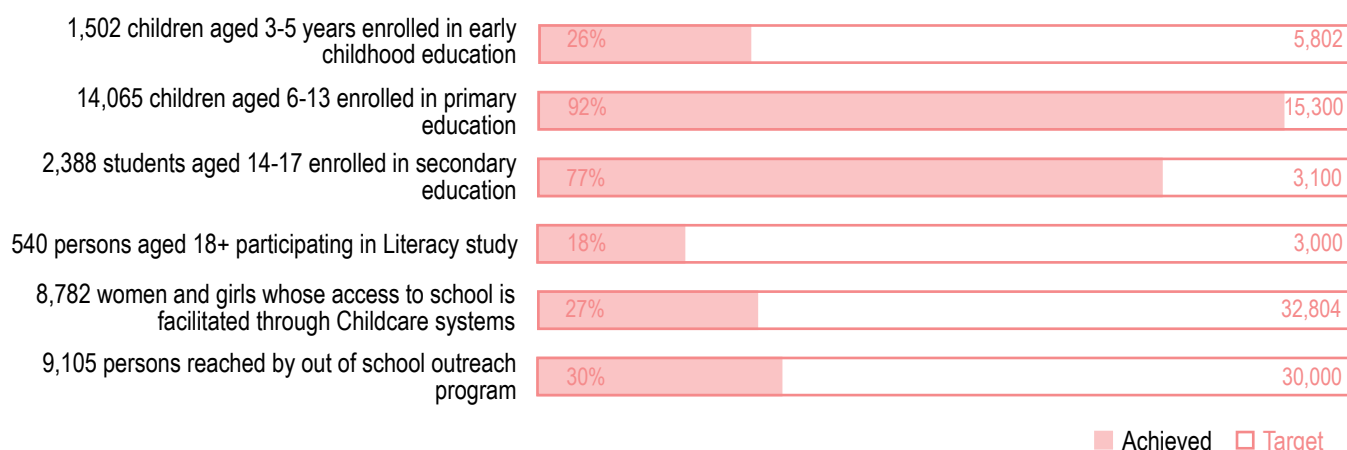
The child protection sub-group established 67 child protection committees in Minawao refugee camp. These committees identified 7,369 children at risk including 1,566 unaccompanied and separated children who all received support. The panel on best interest determination for children is functional. Nine child protection spaces have been created where psycho-social and recreational activities are provided. For children at risk, tracing and reunification is carried out and legal support is available in the camp. Eight training sessions on child protection were organized for security forces, the justice, social workers, administrative authorities and refugee members of the protection committees.

GBV committees consisting of refugees and partners organized awareness raising campaigns; some 98 cases of SGBV were identified by the committee and supported in the first semester. Two spaces for SGBV-related activities are functional. Procedures to facilitate the reference of victims of SGBV for multi-sectorial assistance, including medical treatment, psycho-social support, legal assistance and material assistance have been updated.

A survey on return intentions was organized in the camp. Out of the 7,939 refugees surveyed, 76 per cent said they would like to return home. However, conditions are not yet conducive for voluntary return to Nigeria. An Age Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) participatory assessment was conducted. 328 women were trained and are involved in community leadership in the camp. Nine thematic committees and one central committee are operational.



EDUCATION SECTOR



As of 30 June 2016, Minawao hosts 28,663 children (14,269 girls and 14,394 boys) aged 3-17 years. Over 33 per cent of targeted children aged 14-17 years do not attend school and will need professional training. Not all targeted children got access to education because of lack of classrooms, school supplies and English speaking teachers and because some parents are not actively involved in supporting the education of their children. 85 classrooms were built in the refugee camp and three for host communities. 95 per cent of planned actions for host communities have not been realized due to lack of budget. Concerning access to higher education, 13 students (one girl) received a DAFI scholarship. About 90 per cent of the illiterate adult population (refugees and host community) will not have access to literacy classes due to budget constraints.



RETURNS

On several occasions and through different means, UNHCR has reminded the government of Cameroon of its international obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention, both behind closed doors and publicly. Since the first cases of forced return were reported in 2015, UNHCR Cameroon has held several high-level meetings with government officials and proposed the establishment of transit centres, in particular in the locality of Mora, where asylum seekers could be received, interviewed, identified and, as required, transferred to Minawao camp, as part of a joint operation conducted by



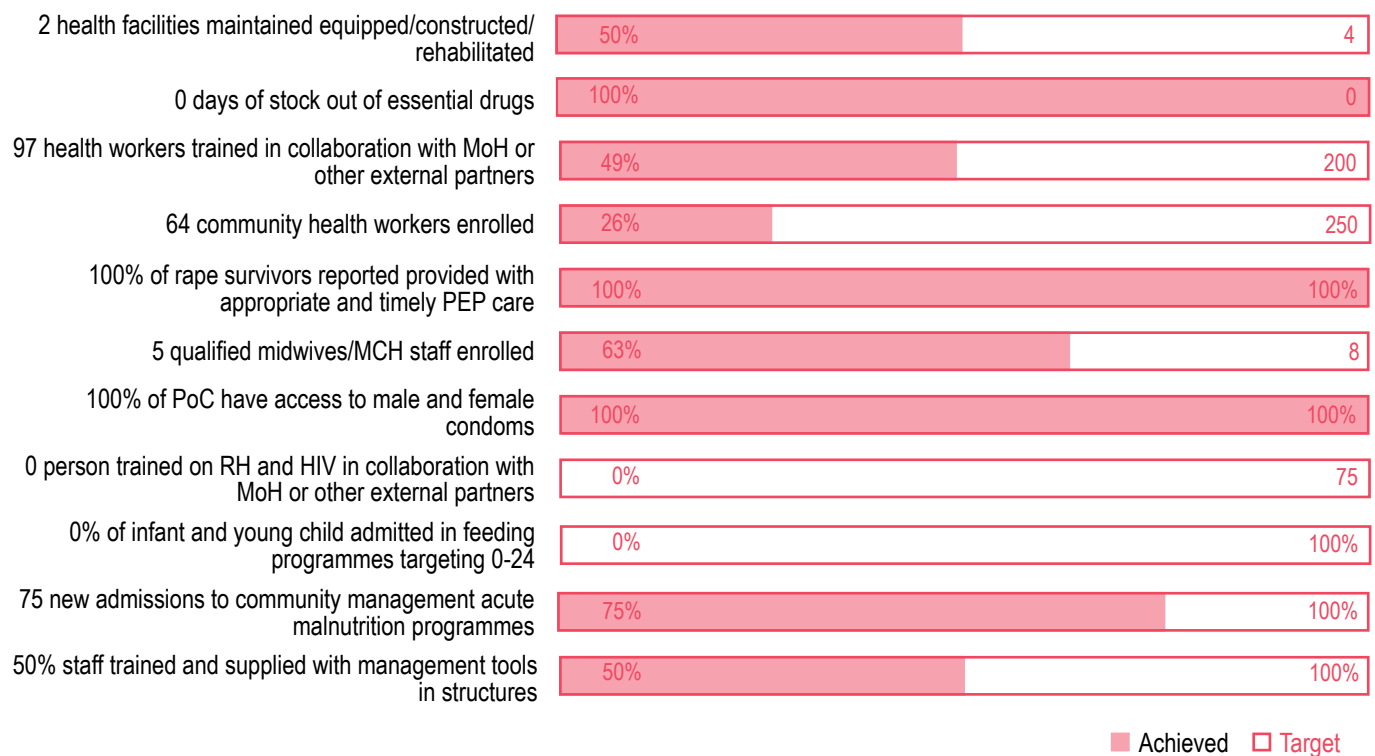
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



From January to June 2016, the food basket provided refugees with 2100 Kcal per person per day. Due to logistical and shipping delays, distributions ran out of oil in May and June 2016. WFP provided 5,864,017 tons of food assistance to a population ranging from 52,681 in early January to 55,286 refugees in late June 2016. In addition, 1,604,734 tons of food were distributed to vulnerable host populations, assisting between 12,078 (early January) and 21,181 beneficiaries (June 2016). A cash/voucher system is not yet in place in Minawao refugee camp.



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR



UNHCR built one new health centre at the entrance of the camp to serve both refugees and the host community. All the primary health services have moved into that new building leading to better hygiene conditions. Respective

the Cameroonian authorities and UNHCR. On the ground, UNHCR continues to organize training sessions on international protection and continues its advocacy and sensitization efforts. Following the Regional Protection Dialogue on the Lake Chad Basin organised in Nigeria in June 2016 to address the increase in protection incidents, including cases of refoulement, and the adoption thereafter of the "Abuja action statement" by the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, discussions are ongoing on the establishment of a legal tripartite framework that will facilitate a dignified and voluntary return of Nigerian refugees. A tripartite agreement between Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR is being elaborated and the signature is expected soon.

activities carried out from January to June 2016 have led to a reduction of 0.1 death/1000/month and 0.7 death/1000/month respectively in crude mortality rate and under-5 mortality rate.

In cooperation with the Ministry of Health, MSF, and other RRRP partners, 193 community workers were trained on how to improve community-based vaccination activities. Thanks to constant measles vaccination campaigns in the camp and vaccination at the entrance of the camp for new arrivals, the measles epidemic that started in 2014 ended in April 2016. It affected 1,480 refugees, mainly children under-5 years of age, and caused the death of six children.

Five health personnel from partners participated in a refresher training on Mental Health Gap Action Program (mhGAP). However, due to lack of resources, the training on management of childhood diseases for nursing consultants could not take place.

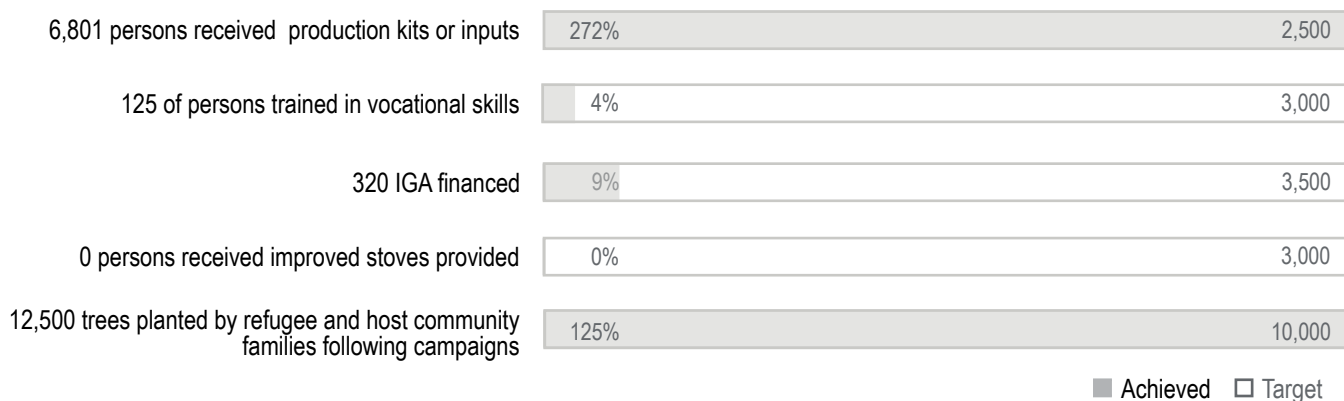
Using their own funding, MSF contributed by providing access to health facilities in a health centre they run in the camp and conducted the training of 33 health staff on the management of a massive influx of wounded people.

Partners involved in the response continue to support the district medical team in providing vaccination services, epidemiologic surveillance in the camp and providing Plumpy Nut and nutritional materials. Cultural and religious barriers continue to hinder access for some refugees to family planning measures, HIV prevention and vaccinations.

A nutritional survey is planned in 2016, to help define nutritional program guidelines for refugees. Pending this survey, two comprehensive nutritional screenings were conducted within the refugee population in Minawao camp in April and June respectively. At the last comprehensive screening, 7,727 children aged 6-59 months were screened. The results showed a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 4.3 per cent; severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 0.8 per cent and moderate acute (MAM) malnutrition rate of 3.5 per cent. As a result, 1,165 children under-5 years and 341 lactating women were treated in feeding centres against MAM; 577 children under-5 years were treated against SAM; and 6,622 children between 6-23 months were enrolled in the blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP).

20

 LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

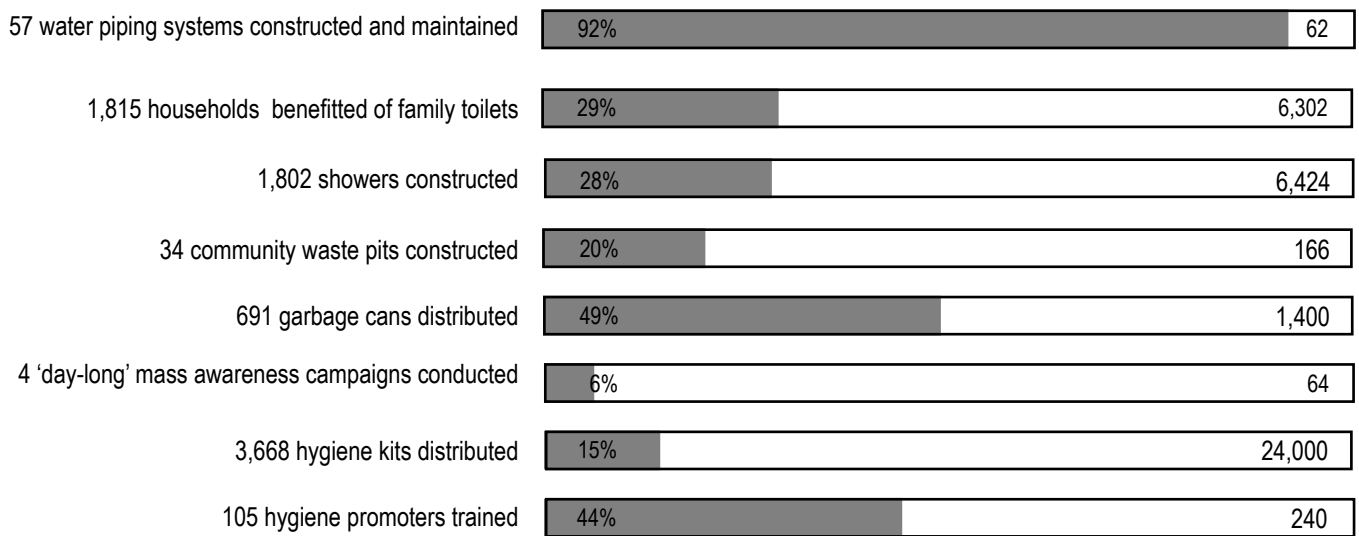


It is paramount to intensify training in agricultural techniques, establish groups of mixed agricultural farmlands, and promote income-generating activities and micro-credits. The absence of a partner to put in place livelihood activities between January and April 2016 did not facilitate the achievement of the planned objectives. So far, refugees received kits or inputs for agricultural production and 4 per cent of refugees received vocational training.

Concerning the protection of the environment, reforestation of the camp and its surroundings as well as the promotion of sources of alternative and renewable energy remain a priority.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)



■ Achieved □ Target

Meeting the water needs of refugees living in Minawao camp is challenging. The camp is placed in a crystalline basement area, with poor water from the subsoil. Despite the provision of water from 57 water points in the camp and the water trucking (conducted by MSF-Switzerland and CAMWATER), the average ratio of water stands at 14 litres per person per day and 1,388 persons per water point which is below the minimum standards (20 litres per persons per day and 500 people per water point).

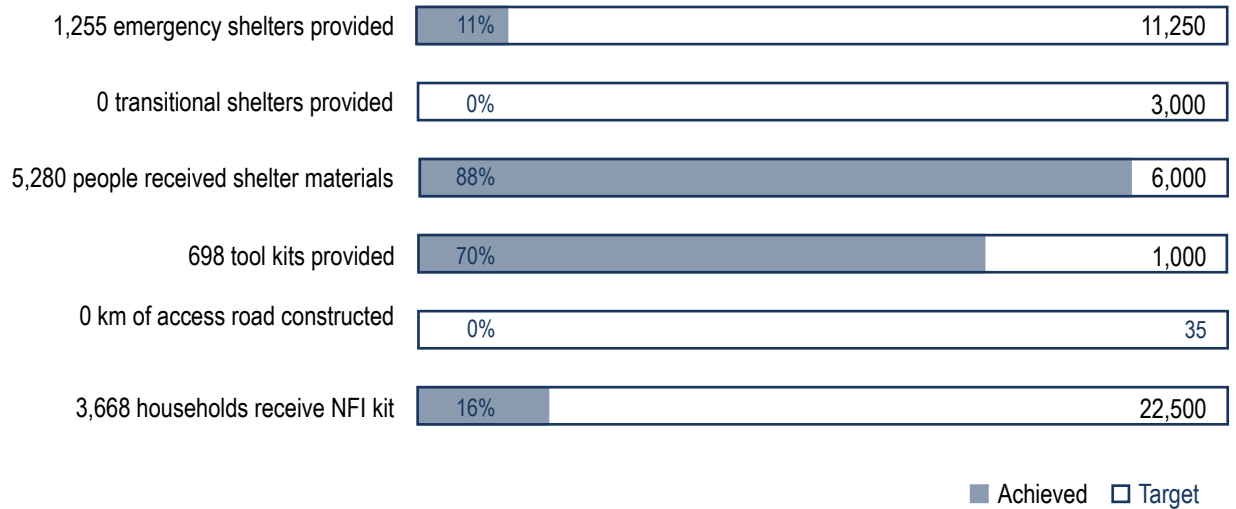
The agreement for the construction of a water supply system, between Mokolo and Minawao, was signed in December 2015 and the construction started in January 2016. It is scheduled to be completed in the second half of the year.

Concerning sanitation, MSF and RRRP partners have built 2,654 latrines (1,761 emergency latrines, 99 permanent and semi-permanent latrines, and 108,686 family latrines). 853 emergency latrines (pits filled) and part of the latrines out of use are those built in 2015. By the end of June 2016, there were 1,815 functional latrines in the camp with a ratio of 30 people per latrine. 21 cabins of permanent latrines were built for the benefit of schools and the two health centres in the camp. As part of the promotion of hygiene, the camp was divided into four sectors, each assigned to a different partner, which mobilized and trained 105 community health and hygiene community assistants, who were provided with 25 information education and communication kits. Mass information on cholera after a training on KAP (Knowledge Attitude and Practice) was organized. 3,668 hygiene kits were distributed. Sensitization messages focused on the cleaning of public spaces, sanitary corridors, maintenance of water points, emptying garbage bins and food hygiene. Sensitization in general had a positive impact, but more efforts are to be made with regards to the newly arrived refugees especially regarding the conservation of water at home.





SHELTER & NFI SECTOR



Minawao camp grew rapidly from 208 ha at the end of 2014 to 500 ha in late 2015. Today, the camp covers an area of 554 ha. Thanks to the support from the Government which granted additional land, RRRP partners will continue to explore opportunities to increase the absorption capacity of the camp.

With new arrivals coming to the camp on a daily basis, efforts were made to provide shelter and NFI assistance. All 57,145 people in the camp have benefited from assistance in emergency shelter and NFIs prior to their arrival in the camp. It is expected that 2,500 households and newcomers will benefit from family emergency shelters or family tents.

Community tool kits for shelter construction/rehabilitation were distributed to 900 communities; shelter kits for non-vulnerable households, consisting of tarpaulin, battens, rafters and studs were distributed to 8,000 people, enabling them to transform their emergency shelter into transitional shelters. 1,250 vulnerable households unable to construct their own shelters, will benefit from transitional shelters to be built by the end of the year. Due to the rainy season, the transitional shelter construction project in which refugees construct their own homes, was interrupted.



FUNDING ANALYSIS

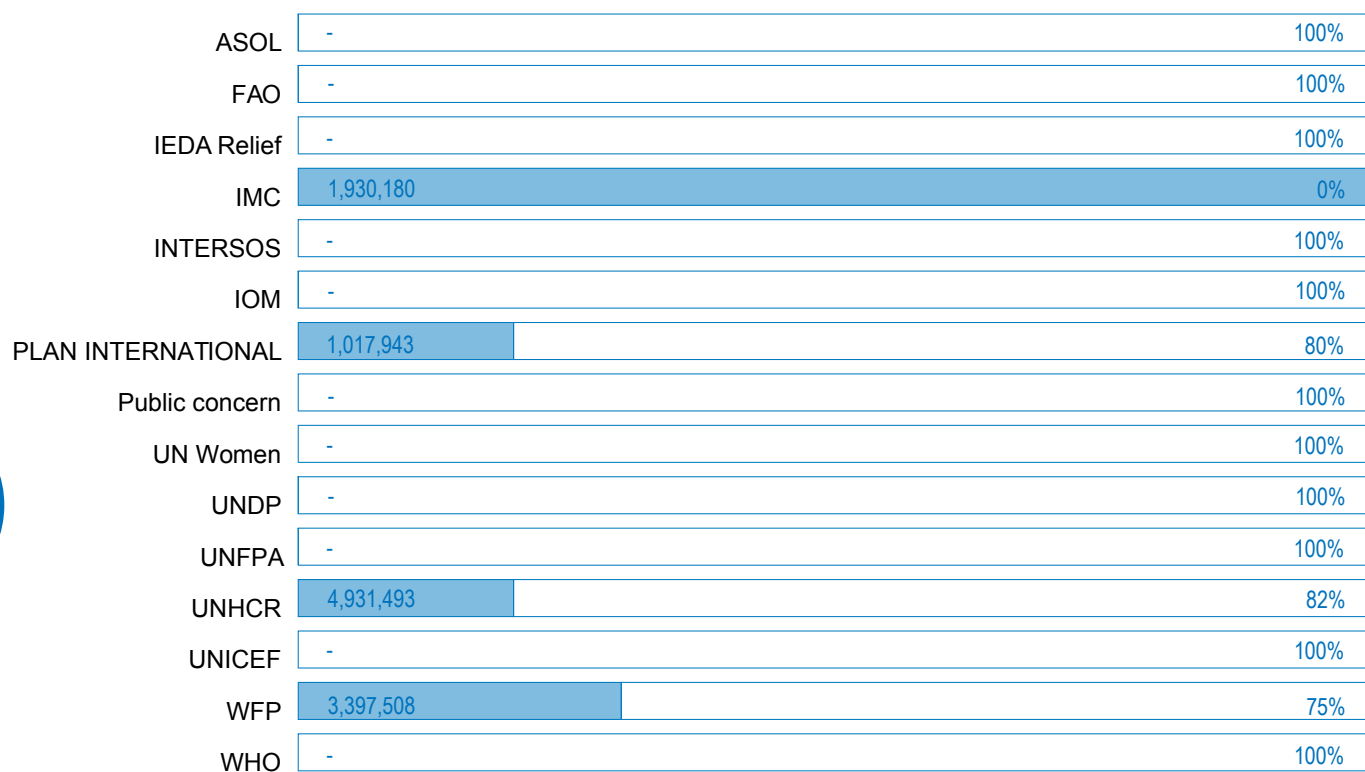
as of 13 July 2016¹

Received by Agency

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	% FUNDED
ASOL	-	433,427	0%
FAO	-	400,000	0%
IEDA Relief	-	50,000	0%
IMC	1,930,180	273,764	100%
INTERSOS	-	820,478	0%
IOM	-	500,000	0%
PLAN INTERNATIONAL	1,017,943	5,042,724	20%
Public concern	-	100,103	0%
UN Women	-	1,476,000	0%
UNDP	-	400,000	0%
UNFPA	-	458,500	0%
UNHCR	4,931,493	27,898,311	18%
UNICEF	-	4,418,003	0%
WFP	3,397,508	13,546,942	25%
WHO	-	543,000	0%
Total	11,277,124	56,361,252	20%

¹ UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - Funding Snapshot as at 13 July 2016"

Funding Gap analysis by Agency



■ Received □ GAP

CHAD
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2016 Mid-year Report

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Political and operational update

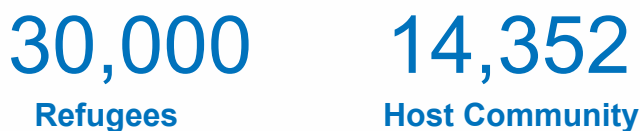
Despite ongoing humanitarian and security challenges faced by Chad which is hosting nearly 400,000 refugees in its country, – Sudanese in the east, Central Africans in the south, urban refugees mainly in N’Djamena and Nigerian refugees in the Lake Chad area – and coping with the spill-over of Boko Haram’s insurgency into its territory, prompting military counter-attacks, which resulted in 74,000 Chadians becoming internally displaced as of May 2015, Chad has also seen some encouraging developments and a certain stabilization in the first half of 2016. In April, peaceful Presidential Elections were held, confirming the incumbent, Idriss Deby Itno in his fifth term as President allowing the cooperation between the humanitarian community and its Government partner, the *Commission Nationale pour l’Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des*

Rapatrés (CNARR) in their joint refugee response to continue. Also, in Chad’s Lake Region, attacks by Boko Haram insurgents were considerably reduced, after the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) was operationalized in 2015. However, the security situation remains volatile. The state of emergency decreed in November 2015 remains in force until September 2016 at least. Military interventions to fight the terrorist group are ongoing, restricting the movement of people, and on its side, Boko Haram has changed tactics, reverting to the use of mines, hence, making mine education projects for all categories of populations including refugees, increasingly a priority in the second half of 2016.

Still, within the refugee response, partners were able to make progress in achieving some key protection objectives, mainly issuing documentation and establishing a continuous registration system for all new arrivals, after all refugees had been verified and biometrically registered at the end of 2015. Through ongoing advocacy with local authorities UNHCR and

26

TARGET POPULATION



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

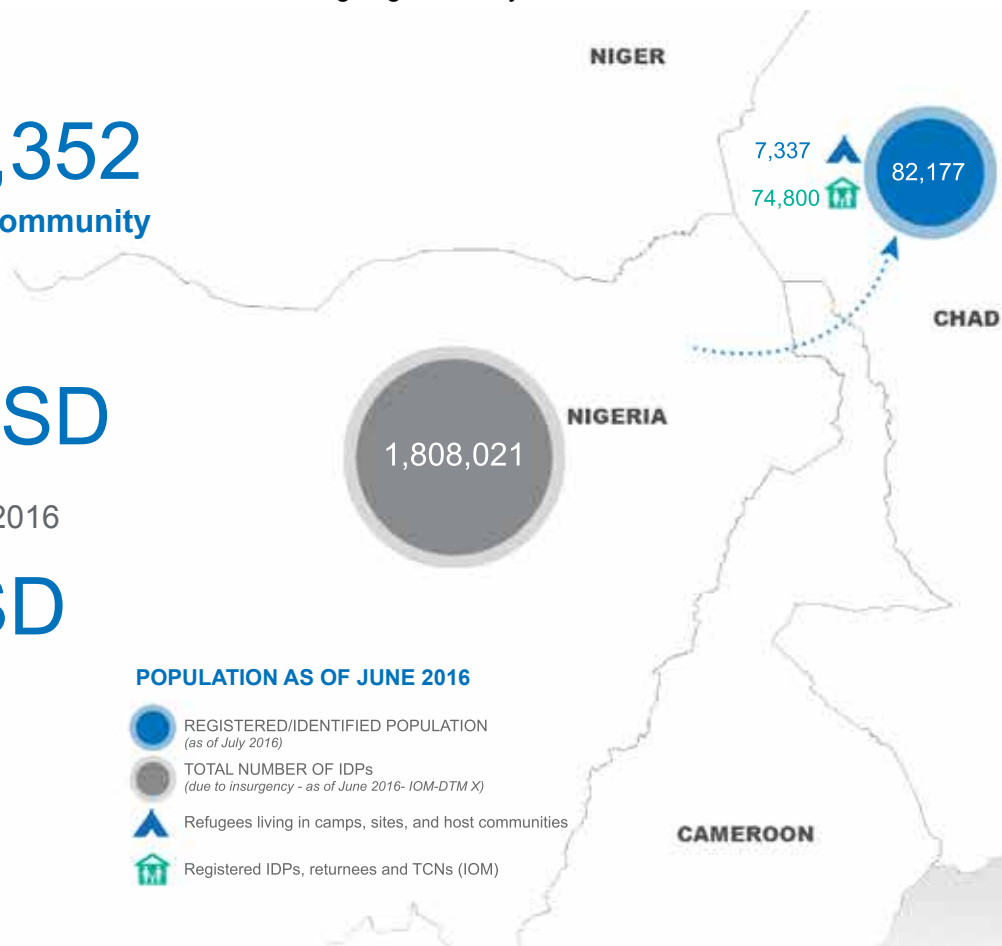
30,293,385 USD

TOTAL RECEIVED as of 13 July 2016

4,908,589 USD

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

8



partners managed to maintain the civilian character of Dar es Salam refugee camp where military presence was actually reduced. Furthermore the Government dropped its initial plan to relocate the camp and agreed to support UNHCR's "alternatives to camp policy" instead. Child protection was enhanced, mainly through providing children at risk with psycho-social support and seeking individual solutions for unaccompanied minors and separated children (UASC). Furthermore, some 1,170 children per week benefited from care and recreational activities in two Child-Friendly Spaces.

The rather small number of Nigerian refugees, combined with a fairly well-established coordination mechanism among all actors including the Government in Chad, allowed partners to concentrate on targeted activities that improved the well-being of persons of concern and host communities for example in the education sector, where a 75 per cent enrolment rate was achieved, against the backdrop of a survey in February 2015 which had shown that 81 per cent of 539 primary school aged children had never been to school. Also, the end of year exam results showed a success rate of 88 per cent among 1,555 pupils out of which 40 per cent were girls.

The health sector witnessed remarkable progress: Partners were able to ensure free access to primary health care for both refugees and host populations who count for one third of the total medical consultations. Health centres were equipped with essential drugs, health personnel trained, but a laboratory service and specialized services such as ophthalmology and the cold chain for vaccines are still needed. All persons of concern have access to HIV services and treatment,

however supplementary feeding for HIV patients is still needed.

More importantly, a mass vaccination campaign against measles was conducted in the refugee camp and surrounding neighborhood, reaching 780 children aged 6-59 months. Another milestone worth mentioning is the considerable reduction of crude mortality in the refugee camp from 5.2 in 2015 to 0.4 from January to June 2016; and among children under 5 from 6.6 to 1.2 in the same timeframe. However, outside the camp malnutrition remains at an alarming high rate of 13.6 per cent.

In efforts to help refugees become self-sufficient, there has been an increase in livelihood activities with fishing and agricultural production benefiting 980 households (with 40 per cent as female heads) in agricultural production compared with 530 households as of December 2015. In addition, 101 women are engaged in petty trading through micro-finance.

Community empowerment and self-management structures have been strengthened with almost 57 per cent of camp committee members as women. A women's centre has been constructed and equipped to contribute to strengthen their empowerment.

Still, as long as Chad and countries in the region will have to continue to invest funds urgently needed for development projects in military budgets to fight Boko Haram insurgency, and as long as the root causes for the conflict such as abject poverty among others are not addressed and resolved, the precarious situation in the region will continue to deteriorate, risking to create new humanitarian emergencies at a much larger scale, the

2016 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS



1,978

children have been enrolled in primary school. 47,7% are girls.



33

liters per person per day in Dar es Salam refugee camp, which hosts 4,940 refugees



83,3%

of children have received regular and in time vaccination thanks to the medical support provided by RRRP partners.

current lack of food security probably being the most alarming factor.

While partners will continue in the second half of 2016 to engage in building up on the achievements made so far, organize trainings and awareness raising campaigns across sectors and mobilize communities in order to empower populations affected by the crisis, a much more pro-active engagement from the international community is required, to ensure that the current fragile stabilization in Chad's Lake region as well as the assistance provided to Nigerian refugees and host communities by RRRP partners can be further maintained. All partners, the Government and the people of concern themselves need to be commended for coping as best as they can with highly challenging circumstances, and they certainly deserve some more attention and support, if a large scale political deterioration and worsening humanitarian crisis shall be prevented.

Challenges

Apart from challenges posed by ongoing military operations and extreme harsh climatic conditions, the main difficulties partners encounter in the refugee response, is lack of funding, even for basic activities requiring common sense, such as providing refugees with tree seedlings to engage in reforestation activities and thus help to protect the environment. RRRP partners providing humanitarian assistance to Nigerian refugees in Chad and communities hosting them, only received 16 per cent of the required funding for basic activities by mid-year. Thus, most of the projects outlined in the response plan, could not be fully implemented or even started yet.

For example, due to the lack of funds and the environment condition the sanitation conditions can become critical, not only because the prevailing sandy soil does not allow for digging latrines, but also because partners did not receive funds to improve the sanitation system. The number of latrines is by far insufficient in relation to minimum standards exposing people of concern to health hazards.

The shelter sector suffers under the same constraints, as construction materials are not available in the area and hence need to be transported by road, rising costs for shelter activities. Shelters for households as well as for transit and distribution centres need to be urgently rehabilitated, and more needs to be done to guarantee that persons of concern receive a basic set of non-food-items.

As regards protection, partners encounter a different set of challenges which are mainly culturally motivated. Even though SGBV survivors were assisted, families still prefer amicable solutions which end up in impunity for perpetrators. In the education sector, no female teachers have been recruited yet and the drop-out rate of school remains high at 21 per cent, as some parents do not see the added value of formal education.

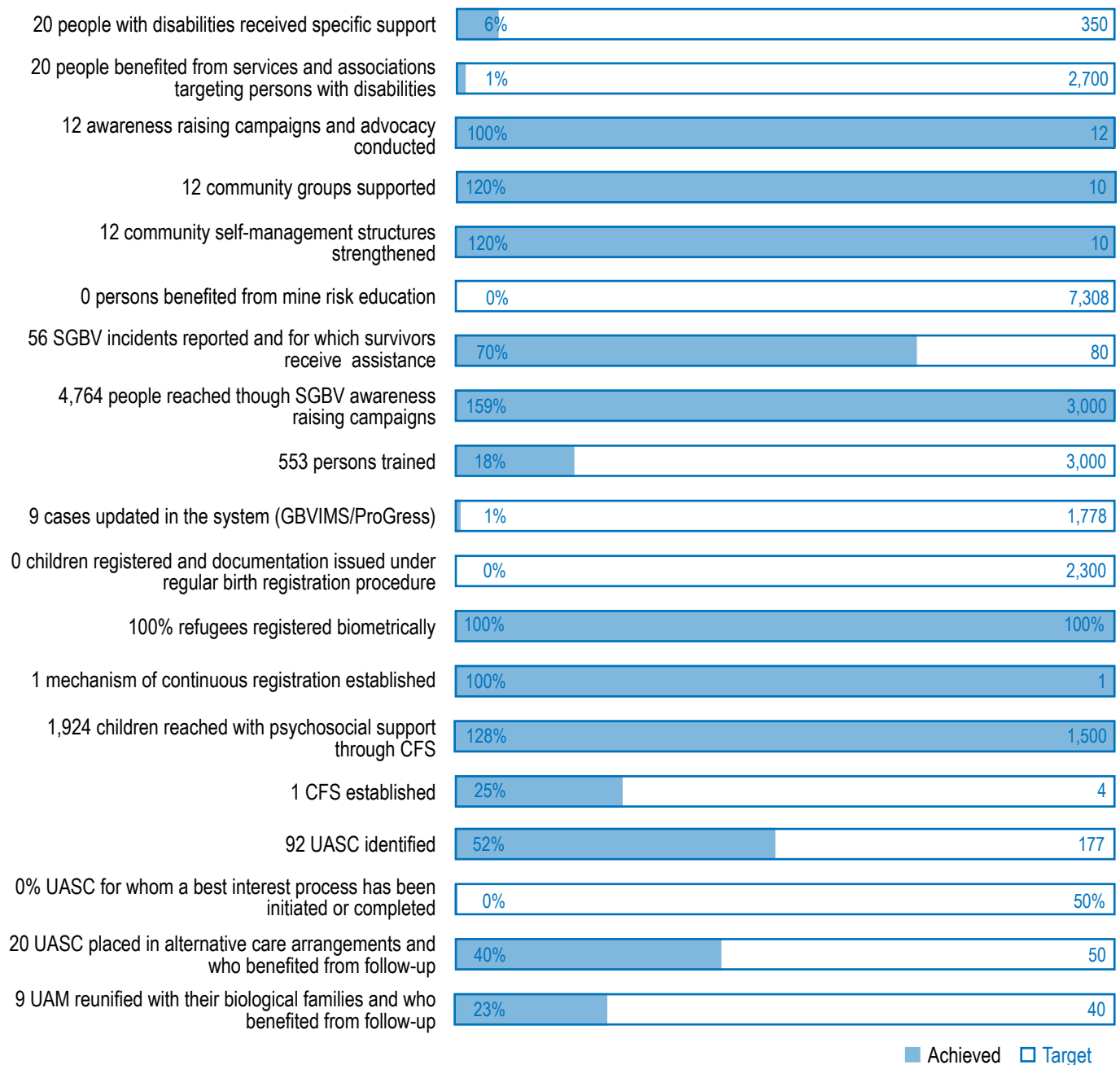
It is appalling to which extent the people of concern have been neglected by the international community. Access to livelihood activities for example, which would reduce refugees' dependency on humanitarian aid, restore their dignity and help communities to rebuild the economy on a small scale, cannot be achieved to the maximum, as refugees still get no access to land despite advocacy with the Government, but also because funds for micro-loans or skills training are lacking.



Achievements January - June 2016



PROTECTION SECTOR

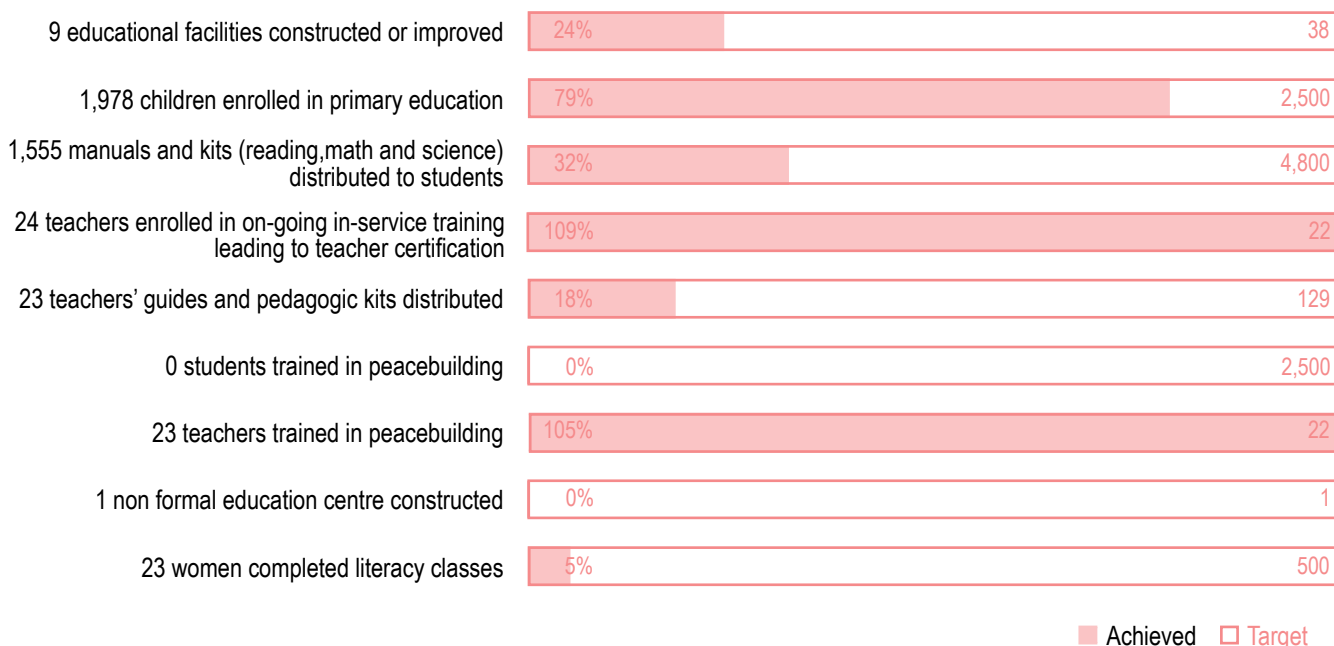


Awareness raising sessions and training on international protection for authorities, security personnel and partners have been conducted. UNHCR, CNARR and partners maintain a mechanism for continuous registration that also helps to identify persons with specific needs. People with disabilities were provided with targeted assistance such as shelter, clothing, and psycho-social support. However, improvement still needs to be made in birth registration. While new born refugee children are registered in UNHCR's database and receive a birth notification document, they are still not issued with regular birth certificates. Consultations with the Government to address this gap, are ongoing. Partners organised SGBV trainings and established community-based mechanisms for reporting, which resulted in a substantive increase of reported cases so far, however due to the lack of funds, UNFPA has not

yet established the GBV Information Management System and cases are updated only in UNHCR's data base. All SGBV survivors identified were provided with multi-sectoral assistance (27 medical assistance, 1 legal assistance, 30 material assistance, 25 psycho-social assistance).

Child protection response was enhanced, children at risk were identified, documented and assisted with psycho-social support. Some UAM have successfully been reunited with their families traced by ICRC, *Delegation Regional de l'Action Social* in partnership with UNICEF, or offered alternative care by refugee families. To enhance community empowerment, the capacity of 12 committees including refugee leaders, women, youth and SGBV committees and community watch teams continues to be strengthened.

EDUCATION SECTOR



The rehabilitation of 9 temporary learning spaces in the two primary schools, the services of 24 teachers and the distribution of schools kits have contributed to improve learning among the pupils (13 per cent of which are from the host communities). However, with 90 pupils per teacher and 111 pupils per classroom (14 existing classrooms), more learning spaces (11 permanent classrooms are under construction and will be completed before the new school year)



ACCESSIBILITY OF AREAS & IDENTIFICATION OF PoC

A total of 778 Nigerian refugees composed of 295 households have recently been discovered in Kaiga and Bohoma, in the Prefecture of Liwa, about 110 km and 115 km West of Baga Sola respectively living with host communities. Half of that refugee population have expressed the wish to be relocated to Dar es Salaam camp. However, the local authorities, UNHCR and partners have put on hold plans to relocate them to the camp due to the prevailing security concerns in the region. The discovery reinforces the concern of the Government and UNHCR regarding the possible presence of significant numbers of refugees who have not yet been reached in inaccessible areas in the region .



7,337
Registered Nigerian refugees
as of 30 June 2016



115,872
Registered and estimated displaced persons
(IDPs, Returnees, TCNs) - CCCM/Shelter/ANE Cluster

but also more teachers are needed to enhance quality and access to education. The harsh climatic conditions, in particular the violent winds, damage the temporary learning spaces within a short time, exposing children to harsh weather conditions.

Awareness campaigns on the importance of education for both boys and girls with the participation of the Parents-Teachers Association, as well as the establishment of a school canteen contributed to improve school attendance. However, community mobilization needs to be strengthened to reach out to those parents who involve their children in livelihoods activities instead of providing them with education.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

5,375 refugees received food assistance

18%

30,000

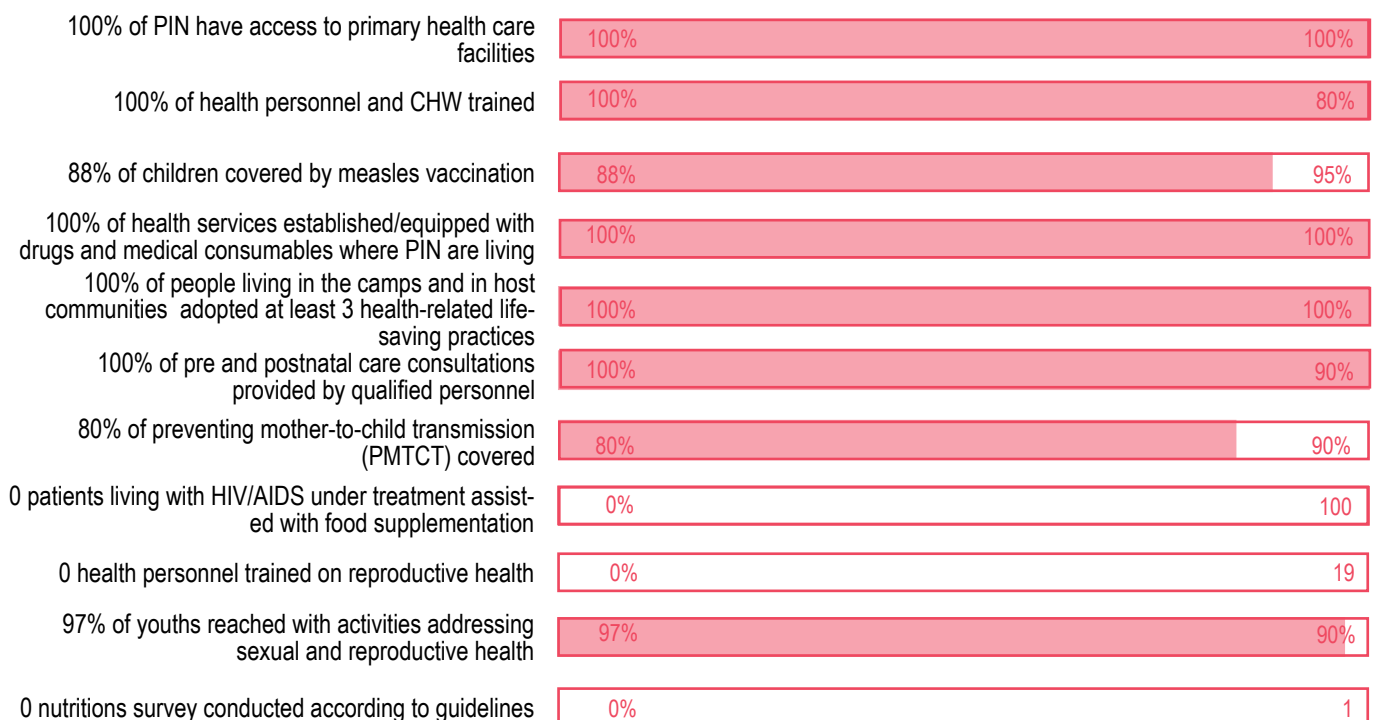
■ Achieved □ Target

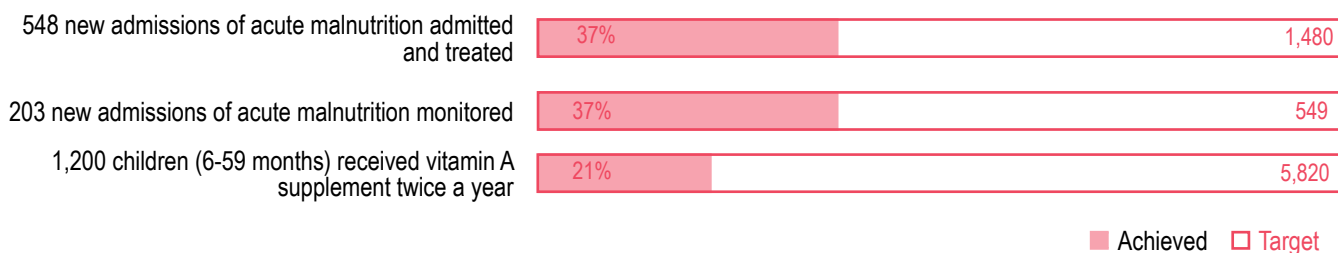
The monthly food ration provided by WFP for refugees provided 2,100 kilocalories per person per day in January and an average of 1,863 kilocalories from February to June. The reduction of Kilocalories had an impact on the health condition of the refugees and on the percentage of children in school. For this reason UNHCR decided to open the canteen in the schools. On the average, all refugees in Dar es Salam collected their food ration on a monthly basis. However, some registered refugees did not present themselves to receive their food ration due to the current security situation as they had temporarily left to the villages of Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia, to pursue livelihood activities there. In the second half of 2016 partners will concentrate on sensitizing refugees and collecting their views on the implementation of a cash and voucher system to replace commodity-based assistance.

31



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR





Primary health care provided at the camp health centre benefits the refugee population as well as over 10,000 members of host communities in surrounding villages. Health workers include a doctor and 13 nurses. Essential drugs have been provided to the health centres in the camp and in Ngouboua. Mosquito nets have been distributed to refugee households, to pregnant women and to children participating in the routine vaccination programme.

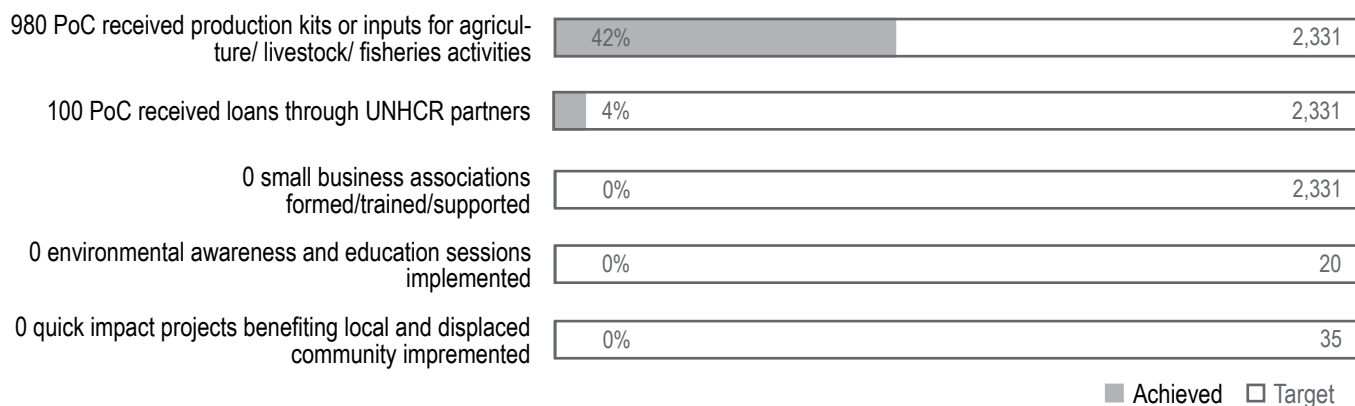
A 52-member health committee which includes eight members of the host community has been established in the camp. Trainings are organised for the members including 19 women to conduct awareness raising on health and hygiene in efforts to prevent epidemic diseases. Community volunteers and 4 matrons (auxiliary nurses) recruited in May/June are undergoing training to assist in health promotion activities. A mass vaccination campaign was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health to contain a measles epidemic which broke out in April/May in the Lake Region. 88 per cent of targeted refugee children (aged 6 – 59 months) have been vaccinated against measles in Dar es Salam refugee camp. Furthermore, the Ministry conducted two vaccination campaigns against polio, in which 2,230 refugee children were vaccinated.

Monthly nutritional screening (MUAC) is carried out in the camp by community volunteers. However, the results often prove unreliable. Efforts are therefore being made to strengthen their capacity. A first nutritional survey SMART-SENS in Dar es Salam camp has been scheduled for October 2016.

A total of 548 of moderate acute (MAM) children were admitted in the programme and treated. They also received two doses of vitamin A. Of these, 227 severe acute malnourished (SAM) children with complications were treated at Baga Sola Hospital. A total of 506 children aged 6 - 59 months received Nutributter products to contribute to the prevention of acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition and anaemia. On the downside, pregnant and lactating women received nutritional supplements in January only, as there were no funds to provide supplies from February to June. Also, the camp health centre urgently needs an ambulance.

32

LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR



Livelihood activities remain a priority to assist refugees to become self-sufficient. However, due to lack of funds, at the end of June, only 1,081 households (hh) were engaged in livelihoods activities: fishing (150 hh), crop farming (330 hh), rain-fed agriculture (500 hh), and micro-financing for petty trading (101 hh).

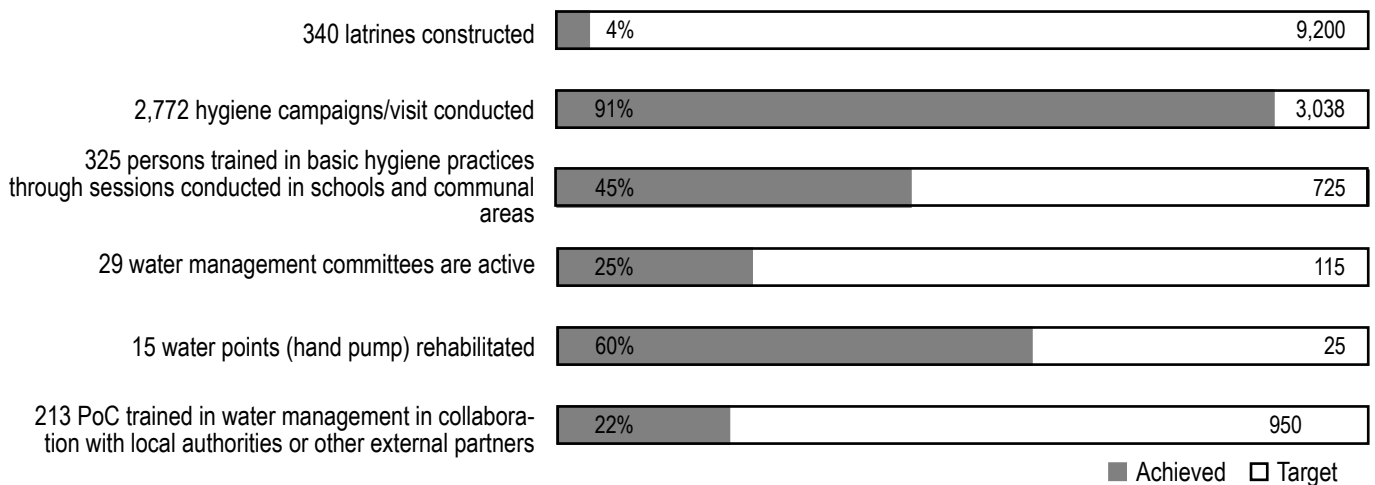
In six month the fishing harvests were estimated at 20.04 tonnes, meaning that each family involved managed to

harvest only 1 Kg of fish per day. Many refugees are interested in fishing however, once they get the permit, legal frameworks (fishing areas, fishing tools, etc) need to be respected, which requires specific training.

Crop farming (onions, okro, lettuce, garlic, cucumber, eggplant and watermelon) harvests, cultivated on an area of 1.7 hectares, were estimated at 7.2 tonnes (in 6 months). For rain-fed agriculture namely production of corn, preparatory activities such as land clearing, and procurement of tools and seeds were done in May/June. The planting season is scheduled to start end of July. Due to lack of funding only 101 women were granted loans to engage in petty trading and other activities. No funds have been received for perseveration of the environment, so no activities could be started yet.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)

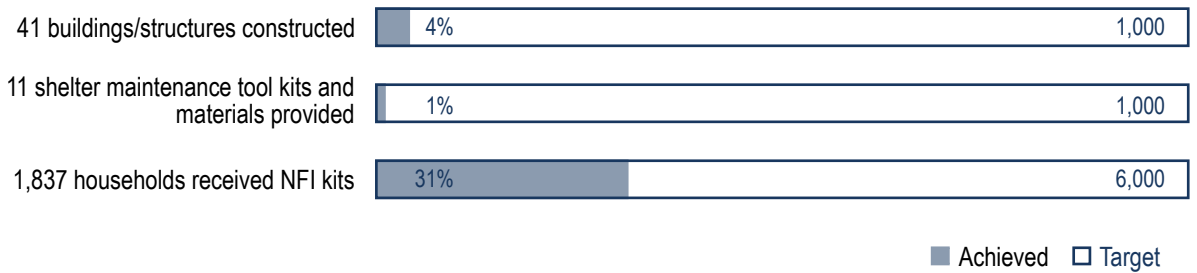


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion (WASH) activities continue to be carried out in Dar es Salam refugee camp as well as in 20 host villages. A total of 33 water points were rehabilitated (18 water points in the refugee camp and 15 water points in host villages) and 8 new boreholes were constructed. Access to 33 litres per person per day (13 litres above the minimum of 20 l/p/d required) of potable water is guaranteed through regular maintenance of existing water points in the refugee camp. Refugees are trained in water management and in basic hygiene practices in schools and communal areas in collaboration with local authorities and partners.

The percentage of households disposing of family latrines increased from 17 to 23 per cent through the addition of 340 new ones constructed with the participation of the refugee community. Furthermore, refuse pits were constructed and refuse bins collection has improved waste management.



 SHELTER & NFI SECTOR



Shelter rehabilitation kits distributed to the refugee community allowed for the rehabilitation of shelters for 100 households as well as transit and distribution centres. The extreme harsh climatic conditions, mainly strong winds, pose a serious challenge to keep up with construction and rehabilitation tasks. As of end of June, 203 more shelters will need rehabilitation.



FUNDING ANALYSIS

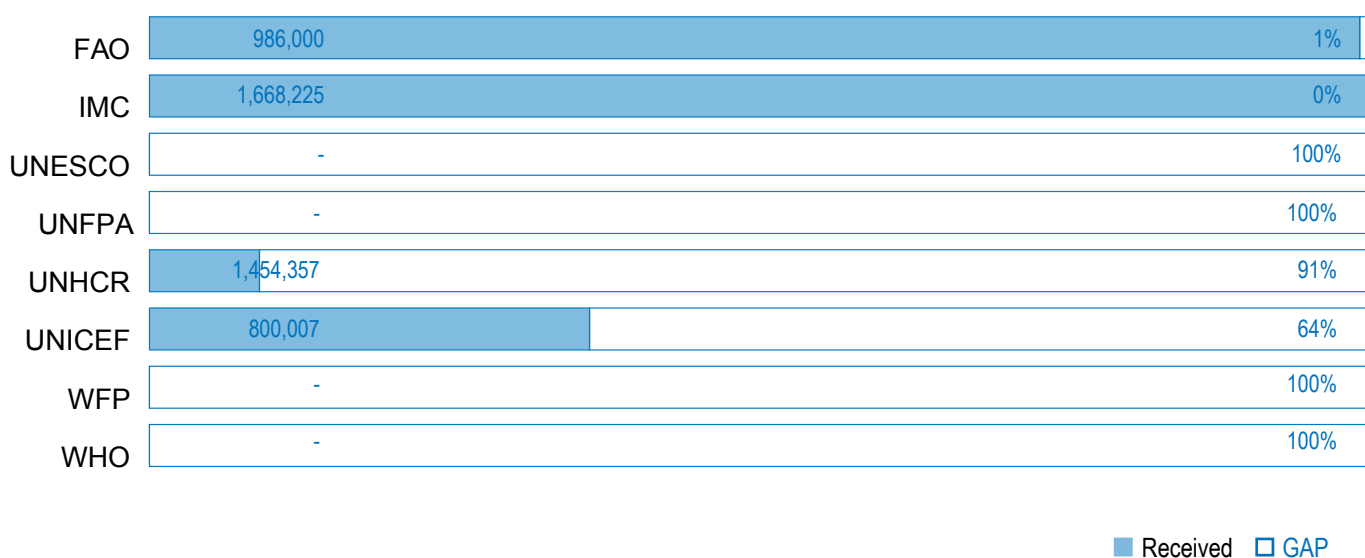
as of 13 July 2016¹

Received by Agency

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	% FUNDED
FAO	986,000	1,000,000	99%
IMC	1,668,225	105,000	100%
UNESCO	-	30,000	0%
UNFPA	-	275,000	0%
UNHCR	1,454,357	16,889,844	9%
UNICEF	800,007	2,210,738	36%
WFP	-	8,766,429	0%
WHO	-	1,016,375	0%
Total	4,908,589	30,293,385	16%

35

Funding Gap analysis by Agency



¹ UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - Funding Snapshot as at 13 July 2016"

NIGER
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2016 Mid-year Report

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Political and operational update

Over the first six months of 2016 the already precarious situation of the estimated 241,000 Nigerian refugees, returning Niger nationals and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in need of assistance in Niger’s Diffa region has grown by June into a full blown humanitarian emergency. A total of 34 recorded attacks targeting the population in Diffa region carried out between January and June 2016 by the terrorist group Boko Haram on Niger’s territory, were exceeded at the end of May and notably on 3 June, by a series of extreme violent attacks against the military in Bosso town, Diffa, which killed 26 military personnel from Niger and six military staff from Nigeria. This attack revealed that Boko Haram, was now trying to gain terrain in neighboring Niger, and terrorized the population to an

unprecedented extent: After the attack in Bosso town humanitarian actors witnessed the largest displacement of the population seen in Niger since the beginning of the year. According to estimations by the Regional Directorate for Civil Status and Refugees more than 69,000 people were newly displaced, some of them for repeated times; more than 170 villages nearby the Komadougou river and the Lake Chad are emptied, and spontaneous makeshift settlements along the *Route Nationale 1* which kept growing since the beginning of the year, reportedly host up to 150,000 refugees, returning Niger nationals and IDPs. The rapidly deteriorating security situation in Diffa not only prevented partners from continuing to implement their projects outlined in the 2016 response plan, but increased the population in need within a couple of weeks, and further challenged humanitarian access and mobility, an issue that had already previously impeded a smooth delivery of assistance to persons of concern.

With the majority of populations of concern living in out-

38

TARGET POPULATION¹



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

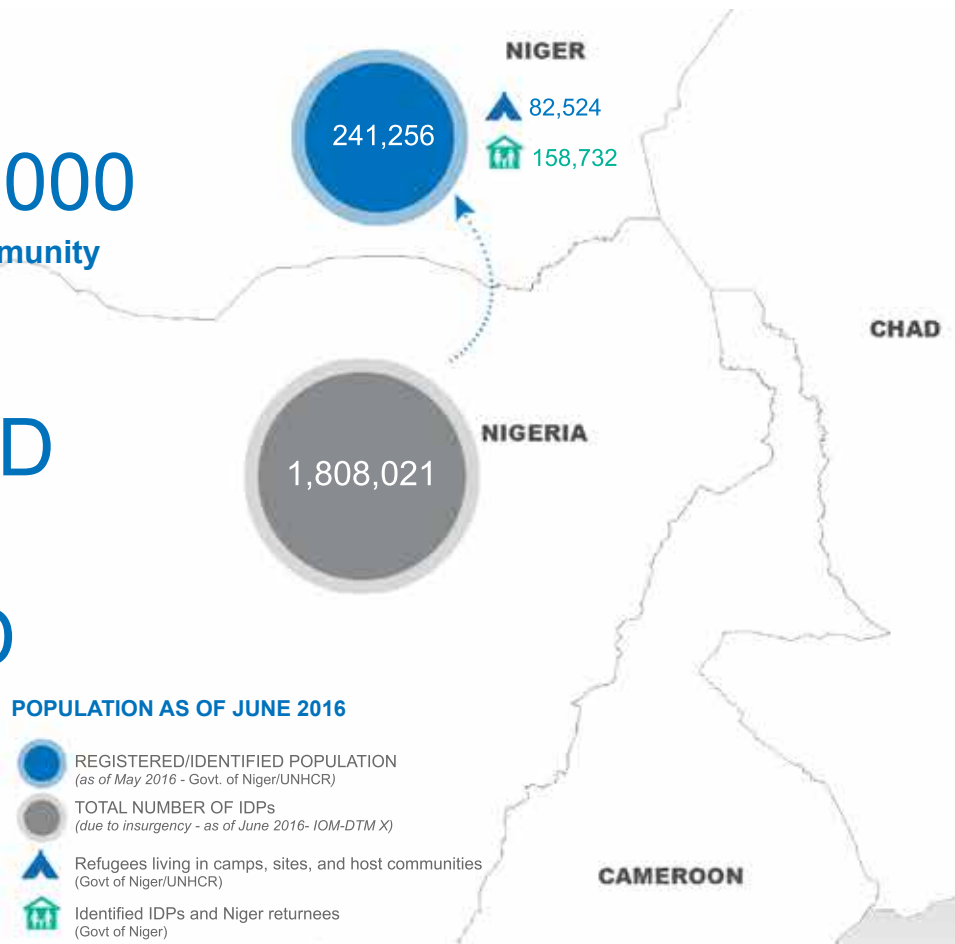
112,109,640 USD

TOTAL RECEIVED as of 13 July 2016

28,189,564 USD

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

22



¹ Including refugees, returning Niger nationals, host communities and IDPs in the “mixed camp and out-of camp” context in the Diffa region

of-camp settings, providing protection and assistance is often seriously at stake. However, efforts to address the needs of the most vulnerable among refugees and IDPs have shown encouraging results, despite an overall funding situation that did not even allow to cater for basic needs, with only 25 per cent of required funds received by the end of June.

While fighting the insurgency on a local and regional level has certainly been a priority for Niger, hence diverting the attention from other pressing issues, the country also overcame a rather tense Presidential Election period in the first quarter of 2016, in which President Mahamadou Issoufou was re-elected. Despite critical internal conflicts between the re-elected Government and the opposition party, the Election results were accepted. In order to further institutionalize the ever growing cooperation with the humanitarian community, a Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management was created. It is worthwhile noting that despite being drawn into the regional conflict with Boko Haram, Niger continues to be open to asylum-seekers. Still, the security threat perceived by the Government with regards to infiltration of Boko Haram members and the collective trauma after the May/June attacks, prompted authorities to arrest many people, including minors, in connection with terrorist activity. UNHCR and partners have therefore increased training and awareness raising activities on minimum standards for detention for judiciary, military and other security forces – in particular those working in the Anti-Terrorism cell. These trainings included also other key international protection principles, in particular

the principle of *non-refoulement*. Furthermore, an agreement with the Niger Bar Association is underway in order to allow for legal aid provision for those detained.

In Niger, where already under-funded partners are confronted with the highest number of a multiple displaced mixed population, who in their vast majority live out-of camps, and who due to a dynamically evolving security situation are constantly on the move, achievements can nonetheless be recorded, where partners managed to have direct access to persons of concern. Partners managed to enhance access to education through additional emergency schools and three Distance Education Centres for Nigerian refugees. Also, over a million hot meals were distributed to pupils in school canteens, addressing among many other factors the increasing food insecurity in Diffa. Incentivizing school attendance through French courses for refugee children and providing hot meals in school canteens is critical in the current situation, as many families are afraid that they will be stigmatized if they send their children to school, as Boko Haram continues to propagate the belief that ‘Western Education is a sin’. In the livelihoods and environment sector, the establishment of a sustainable gas-provision system is progressing well, with 50 per cent of 20,000 vulnerable households having been supplied with gas bottles and 6-months refills so far.

For the second half of 2016, the Government of Niger and humanitarian actors will require the full support of the international community, to stop Boko Haram

2016 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS



1,198

births were recorded and documented during the first 6 months of 2016. However registration, identification and documentation are key problems in the Diffa context.



917

unaccompanied or separated children have been identified, documented and benefited from assistance through being placed in alternative care arrangements and / or from individual follow up.



295,734

school meals a month (average) were served in Diffa. This is a major incentive for students to attend school and also important in terms of nutrition and health.

from dragging the country deeper into conflict and to ensure humanitarian access without further reducing the protection space. Furthermore, the necessary funds to fully implement the response plan will be urgently required, in order to help the Diffa region, with huge economic potential, to get back on its feet.

Challenges

The recent Diffa emergency only highlighted once more the challenges partners were confronted with since the crisis started: about 80 per cent of Diffa's population have no documentation. Their identification is very difficult as people themselves do not know their nationality. Given the fact that about 98 per cent of the 350,000 people targeted in the response plan live out-of-camps, registering them remains a major challenge. Also, the emergency not only increased the already large numbers of people in need but resulted in an increase of highly vulnerable persons of concern, such as separated children, survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), persons of older age, single headed households, people with disabilities and people in need of psycho-social support.

Diffa region used to be an economic hub for the Lake Chad region. Today the food insecurity and malnutrition rate is increasing at an alarming state, with 25 per cent of the population in need of food assistance, since the

local economy has crashed due to the conflict with Boko Haram. Farming, fishing, pastoralism and regional trade, are almost at a stand-still. In Diffa region the use of motor bikes is forbidden, reducing the capability of people to move and to provide moto-taxi services, a major industry in the region. Trade has collapsed and farmers have not been able to access their land as heavy military strikes against the insurgent group, including bombings of areas around Lake Chad, are ongoing. There is a risk of further destabilization in the region as inter-communal and inter-ethnic tensions are on the rise, especially among pastoralists, who had to leave their livestock behind when they were displaced, and who now have no means to recuperate their stolen animals.

One of the key challenges for the Government is to recruit qualified health and education professionals who are willing to stay in Diffa despite the current insecurity and conflict. Lately, various health centres have been attacked. This is a not only a flagrant breach of humanitarian principles but leaves the population in Kabelawa where the health centre was looted, with no medical assistance during the night as staff leave with the start of the curfew at 7 pm. Assistance to SGBV survivors is among those protection objectives that remain of grave concern. The already fragile situation was worsened by a new emergency, inhibiting the provision of full assistance and protection by humanitarian actors.

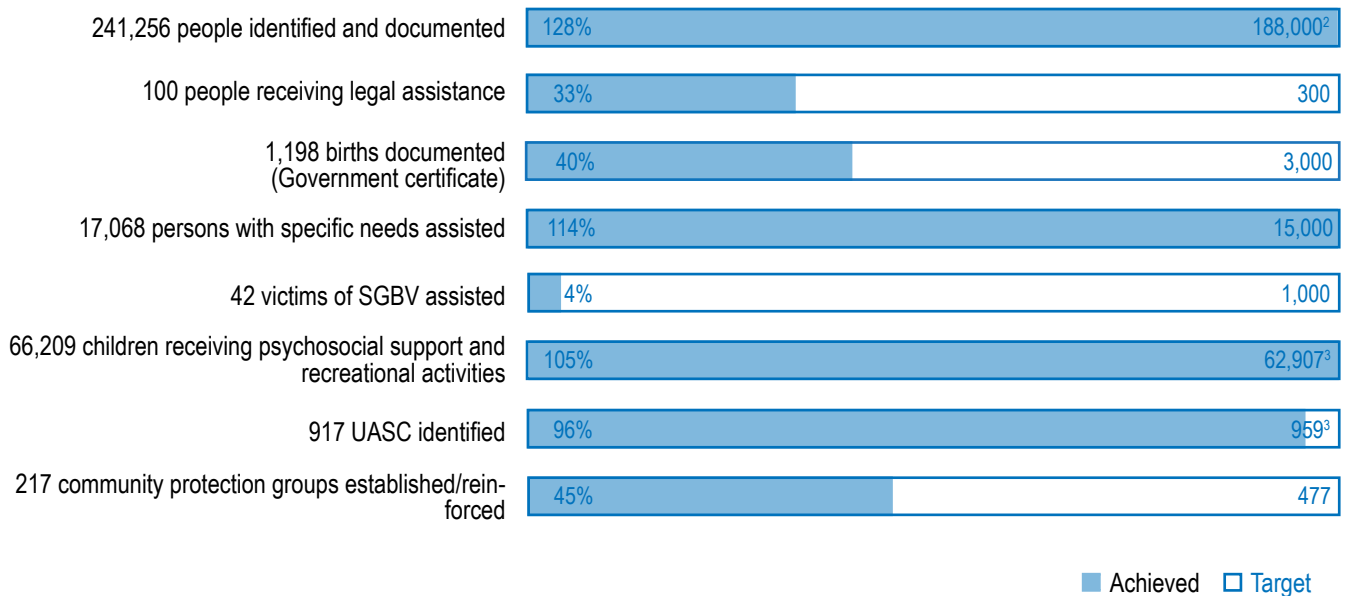
40



Achievements January - June 2016



PROTECTION SECTOR



It is estimated that over 80 per cent of refugees, returning Niger nationals and IDPs in the Diffa region lack any form of identity document. However, registrations of all new arrivals at the only two camps in the region, Sayam Forage and Kabelawa are ongoing. Plans are underway for a major Government led biometric registration exercise in the region, however significant funding would be required for this.



REFUGEE RELOCATION

After the latest attacks by Boko Haram in the Diffa region in June, and the consequent displacement of over 69,000 people, the government supported and encouraged the relocation of Nigerian refugees to Sayam Forage refugee camp.

On 8 July assisted voluntary relocation of refugees from the *Route National 1* to Sayam Forage camp began. The first convoy transported a total of 95 households of 248 people from the spontaneous site of Garin Wanzam to Sayam Forage. UNHCR facilitated the relocation and transport for the 140km journey from the site to the camp. Since then two convoys per week have been organized, transporting 500 refugees per convoy. The camp is prepared to receive a maximum of 20,000 people and at the beginning of June already had a population of over 4,000.



15,000

Number of refugees to be relocated



4,941

Refugee camp population as of 26 July



1,307

Number of relocated refugees as of 26 July

² The target has been revised to be in line with the total number of displaced (refugees, IDPs, returnees) identified and documented people by the Government of Niger as of 12 May 2016.

³ In agreement with all the partners involved the target has been revised in line with the HRP 2016

A total of 100 people were provided with legal assistance in relation to suspicion of connection with terrorist groups. A total of approximately 17,068 persons with specific needs received specialized and appropriate assistance. This exceeds the target outlined in the RRRP of 15,000 highlighting the fact that there are far more people in need of specific attention than initially predicted. Contrary to this achievement, a mere 42 survivors of SGBV out of 1,000 targeted received assistance due to lack of funding. Many partners further highlighted the lack of understanding amongst community leaders regarding legal protection processes against abuse, exploitation and violence, which must be urgently addressed.

In the child protection domain a total of 917 unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) have been identified, documented and benefited from individual assistance. 97 of these children have been placed with foster families, whilst 15 have been successfully reunified with their families. As the number of UASC is very high in Diffa, additional efforts need to be made. Furthermore a total of 62,209 children benefited from psycho-social support through community based recreational and socio-educational activities. This exceeds the initial revised target of 62,908, which was revised in line with the HRP, demonstrating the high needs of a displaced population of whom an estimated 65 per cent is under 18 years of age. There are currently 85 child friendly spaces in more than 53 sites in the Diffa region; 20 youth peer educator committees have been trained and are involved in sensitization campaigns on child protection.

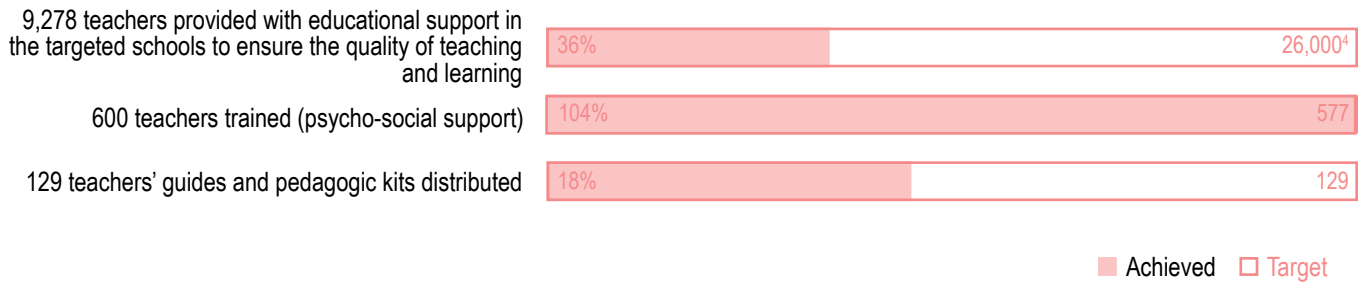
Some 217 community groups have been created at various sites, in town, in the camps and villages. Inter-ethnic and inter-communal tensions must be closely monitored, so as to avoid an escalation.



EDUCATION SECTOR

3 alternative education centres built/rehabilitated	24%	12
295,734 school meals distributed per month	139%	212,000

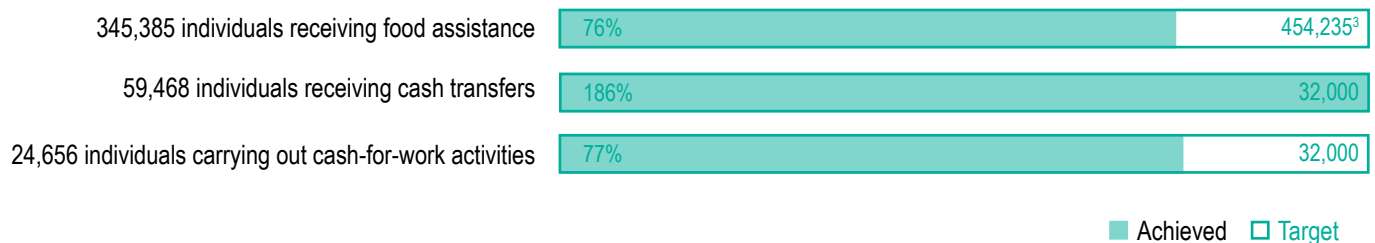




Over 70 schools have been closed in the region due to insecurity, while due to the efforts of the humanitarian community, over 50 schools have been opened and 3 Distance Education Centres are currently operational with almost 400 Nigerian refugee students. 69 of these students traveled to Kano, Nigeria and completed their end of year exams (29 senior cycle, 40 junior cycle). Provided funds are received, this programme will be scaled up in the coming months, including an online interactive educational platform. In addition, non-formal education classrooms will be set up for host population children. Approximately 1,755 refugee children benefited from French intensive courses in the past 6 months. This is essential if they are to be taught the national Nigerian curriculum. Between January and April, a total of 1,182,936 school meals were served – thus a monthly average of approximately 295,734. This figure exceeds the target of 212,000 meals per month due to the increasing number of students returning to school. It is estimated that 9,278 educational school materials were distributed and training for 400 teachers and 200 principles on psycho-social support was carried out.



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



In the month of June alone, following the massive population displacement after the attacks, approximately 90,261 people from Yebi, Bosso and Toumour were provided with direct food assistance. Regular food assistance was expanded in June to an additional 61,015 people. The coverage of food assistance in the region has been relatively low during the first 6 months ranging between 31-43 per cent only, except for slightly higher numbers in March (79%) and June (90%).

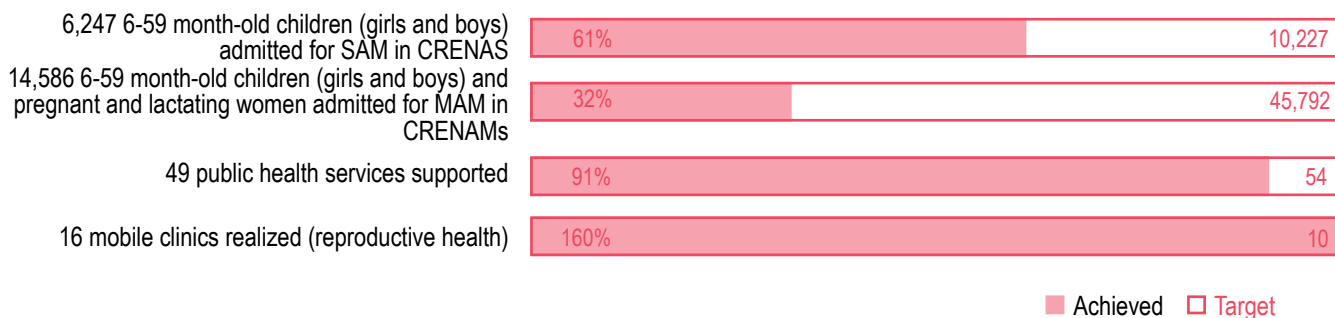
The number of people receiving food in the lean season is approximately 345,385. Monthly food assistance is being provided in both of the camps, where monthly distributions have increased significantly given the growing populations of the camps.

In the month of June alone, following the attacks, approximately 15,855 people of concern from Yebi, Bosso and Toumour were provided with cash assistance, while some 59,468 people received cash transfers during the lean season. In addition, some 24,656 people have been engaged in cash-for-work initiatives in Diffa.

The initial target for people receiving food assistance was revised to 454,235 to be in line with the target of the HRP. However, it is likely that the Food Security actors will revise this target in the coming months, based on the changing needs in the Diffa region. As regards to the other targets and indicators for the food security sector, efforts will be made to revise them, based on the new needs and to be in line with the HRP prior to the publication of the final RRRP 2016 report.

⁴ In agreement with all the partners involved the target has been revised in line with the HRP 2016

HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR



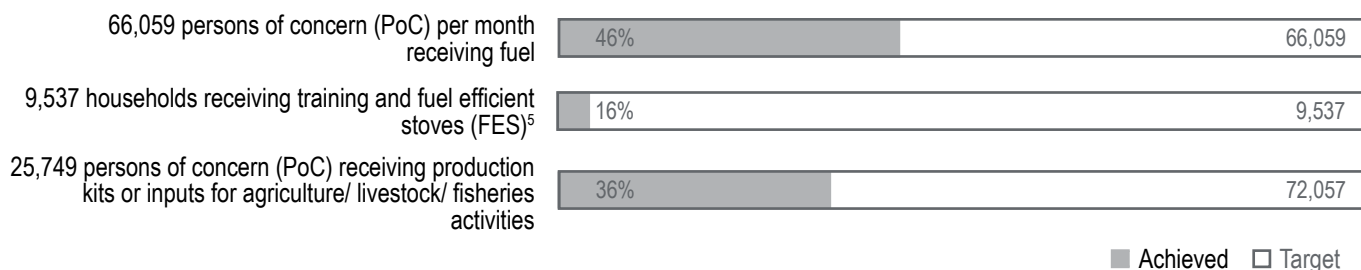
Of 54 national integrated health centres in the Diffa region, 49 are benefiting from support such as an integrated nutrition programme, basic medication, reproductive health kits, tents for secure birth etc. 5 centres have not received support due to inaccessibility caused by the insecurity. In Sayam Forage camp, the population is provided with primary health care through an on-site health centre.

Despite the fact that 6,247 children from 6-59 months suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted in therapeutic feeding programmes in Diffa, it is estimated that there are a total of 14,338 children suffering from SAM in the region, thus highlighting the gaps which remain. All trainers from regional and district health directories and NGOs were trained according to the revised national protocol for management of malnutrition. Additionally, screening processes are ongoing in both camps to identify more cases suffering from MAM and SAM.

16 mobile clinics for reproductive health have been supported, offering attended births, family planning, immunization for women and children, antenatal care and care for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). A key issue reported is the lack of resources in terms of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits for survivors of SGBV attacks.

A vaccination campaign against measles and cholera started after some 35 measles cases were identified in Diffa region, and a cholera outbreak in Nigeria. A total of 105,000 people were vaccinated in a joint vaccination campaign in March, led by the Ministry of Health. As of June, 7,160 children under 5 years suffering from malaria had been reported at regional level, highlighting pressing needs for anti-malaria drugs.

LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR



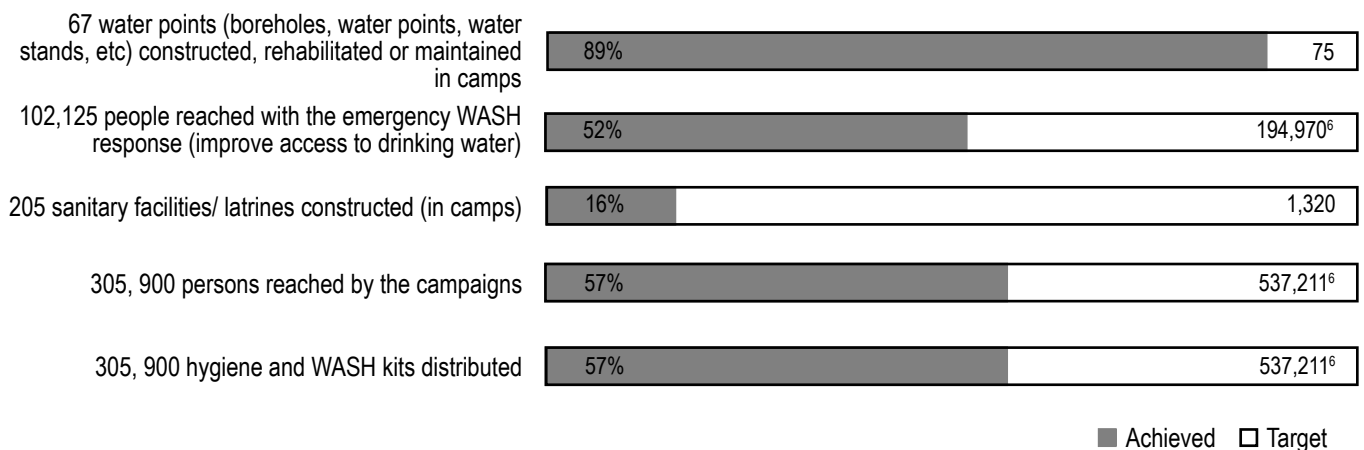
A total of 66,059 vulnerable people in the Diffa region have been supplied with gas bottles and 6 month refills. 5 GPL stations to supply gas in the region were imported from Europe. As of end June, 2 are fully operational in Maine Soara and Goudoumari, while the remaining 3 will be transported to Diffa for installation in Kabelawa, N'Guigmi and N'Gagam. 10 selling points have been established and are operating, and an additional 34 are still being prepared. 152 community mobilisers have been recruited and trained by the Regional Directorates for Environment, Energy, Business and Protection of Women and Children, still, accessing beneficiaries in Bosso remains extremely problematic.

⁵ Households received training on the use and storage of gas stove that have been preferred, as agreed with the Government, to the FES

Almost 26,000 individuals have received either production kits or inputs for agriculture / livestock or fisheries activities, however this risks being reduced due to restrictions in the region. The livelihoods sector has been exponentially damaged due to the insecurity and subsequent restrictions in place in the region. Identifying opportunities and increasing the possibility of self-reliance is a key priority of the humanitarian community in the Diffa region. An in-depth survey into the socio-economic conditions in the region will be carried out before the end of 2016 and efforts are being made to set up a Working Group on Livelihoods in order to identify possible solutions regarding the creation of income generating activities and livelihoods opportunities.



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)



The WASH response in the Diffa region targeted all populations, including refugees, returnees, IDPs and host population. From January to June 102,125 people benefited from improved access to drinking water. The provision of adequate water for the population of Sayam Forage refugee camp has proven challenging, as adequate sustainable infrastructure is not yet in place, however UN agencies are sharing responsibility to respond to this problem through the construction of an additional borehole. Water is currently being provided through an emergency system including the use of bladders which are refilled every day by water trucking. Efforts must be made in both camps to provide sustainable solutions for the provision of drinking water, adhering to SPHERE standards as the cost of water trucking per month for the WASH cluster lead is over \$100,000 and is not sustainable. The soil consistency in the site of Kindjandi for example does not allow for the construction of shallow emergency boreholes, and requires the sinking of deeper more expensive boreholes. This is impossible with emergency funding, as they cost up to 10 times the price of an emergency system – despite being more sustainable and lasting longer. Hence, the WASH sector requires

⁶ In agreement with all the partners involved the target has been revised in line with the HRP 2016



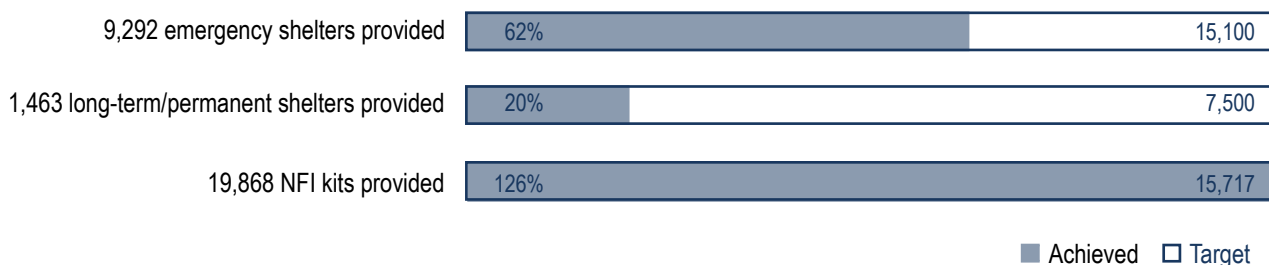
longer term investment for the establishment of longer-lasting boreholes and water provision systems.

Due to combined efforts of the humanitarian community, it is estimated that 305,900 people have access to hygiene kits, and have benefited from sensitization activities regarding hygiene and sanitation. Inside and outside of the camps, it is estimated that approximately 44,308 people have benefited from access to sanitation infrastructure, taking into account accessibility for children and persons with specific needs however, this is far from the WASH cluster target of 268,605.

The gap in terms of needs as regards to sanitation and hygiene remain wide. The needs have increased considerably throughout the year and in particular since the June attacks. Without adequate hygiene and sanitation infrastructure, there is a real risk of a cholera epidemic.



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR



Following the attacks at the beginning of June, a joint rapid initial needs assessment for shelter and NFI needs was carried out, identifying key sites for emergency response. The Shelter/ NFI working group estimate that in fact only 10 per cent of the overall needs in this sector have been covered in the Diffa region.

Some 9,292 emergency shelters were delivered in the Diffa region, benefiting approximately 65,050 persons, including refugees, returning Niger nationals and IDPs. This includes in camps and at spontaneous sites. Shelters are being provided to all newly arriving households in Sayam Forage refugee camp, while the whole population of 4,485 persons have received adequate shelters.

In Kabelawa IDP camp, immediate emergency shelter assistance is required. In mid-June, much stock from the camp was looted by insurgents, and shelters destroyed. While most of the camp population fled, many are now returning and require repairs of their shelters or new shelters. Additionally, newly displaced families from the Bosso area are also continuing to arrive at the camp.

To date, just 1,463 long-term shelters have been distributed mainly in the two camps due to the fact that emergency assistance is being prioritized. However, transitional shelters provide a more durable and longer lasting solution than emergency shelters, and thus will continue to be prioritized for use in the camps. Furthermore, transitional shelters are constructed by refugee youth who receive invaluable training and life skills.

There are over 6,000 people in desperate need of emergency NFI assistance. In the first 6 months, approximately 19,868 NFIs have been distributed, however this is still far from meeting the actual needs, especially following the new waves of displacement since the beginning of June. NFIs are being provided to all newly arriving households in both, camps and spontaneous sites.

In 2016, four municipalities have been targeted for urbanization, which involves the provision of financial, administrative and legal support to local authorities to enable them to service land and prepare areas for building plots or 'social parcels' for beneficiary families, to settle legally and to construct homes. The processes are underway in all of the four municipalities, whilst it is estimated that over 2,500 households will benefit from land parcels by the end of the year. A key issue is that many of the beneficiary families do not have the means to construct a durable home on their land plot. Thus funding is being sought for a second phase of the project, to construct homes – using local labour force and materials, thus injecting additional finances into the local economy.

FUNDING ANALYSIS

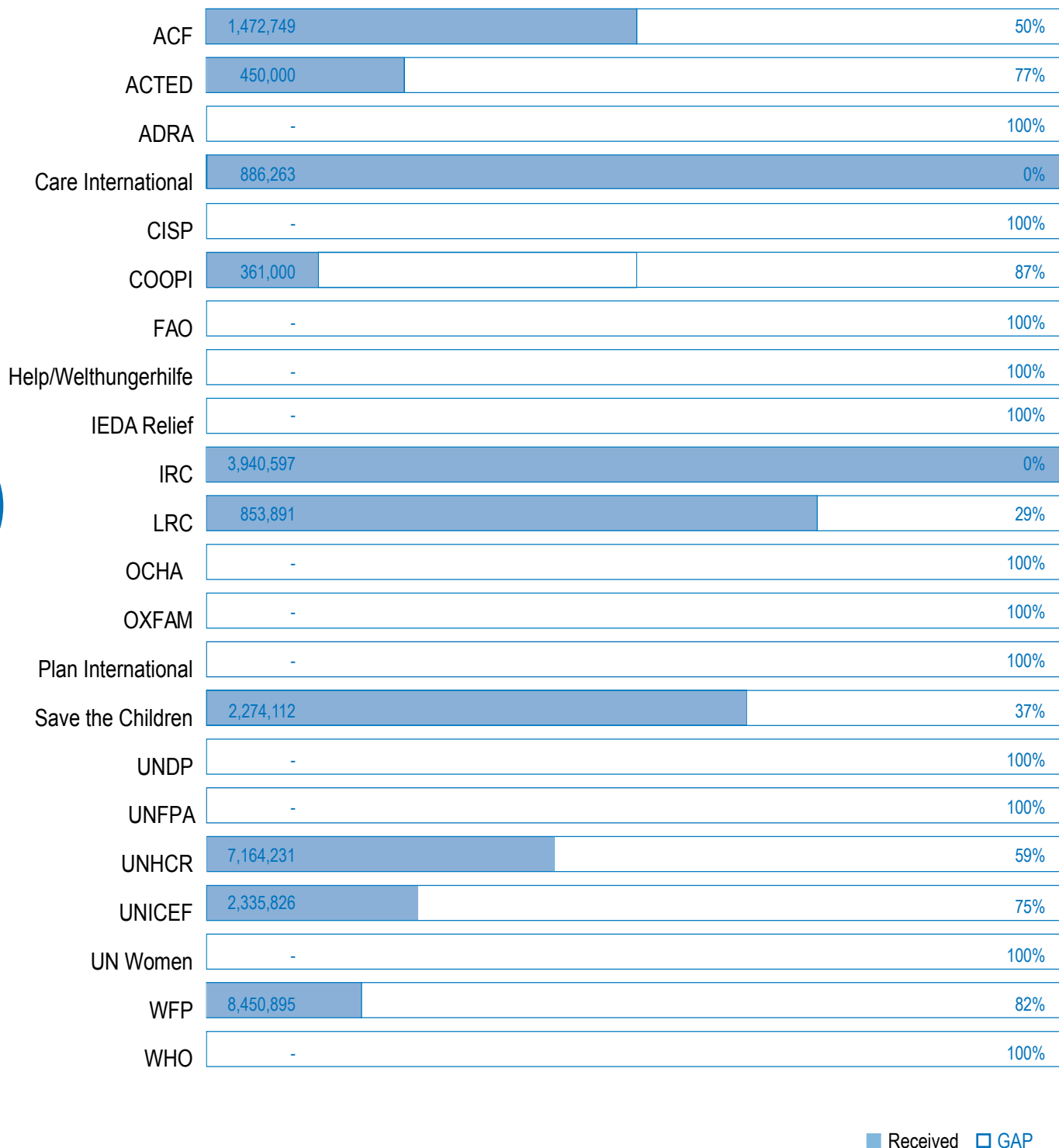
as of 13 July 2016⁷

Received by Agency

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	% FUNDED
ACF	1,472,749	2,952,500	50%
ACTED	450,000	1,957,050	23%
ADRA	-	146,284	0%
Care International	886,263	166,769	100%
CISP	-	3,799,382	0%
COOPI	361,000	2,802,100	13%
FAO	-	2,750,000	0%
Help/Welthungerhilfe	-	2,500,000	0%
IEDA Relief	-	482,757	0%
IRC	3,940,597	3,234,000	100%
LRC	853,891	1,200,000	71%
OCHA	-	185,000	0%
OXFAM	-	1,344,107	0%
Plan International	-	1,095,081	0%
Save the Children	2,274,112	7,097,331	32%
UNDP	-	3,427,210	0%
UNFPA	-	725,000	0%
UNHCR	7,164,231	17,549,521	41%
UNICEF	2,335,826	9,427,162	25%
UN Women	-	1,242,000	0%
WFP	8,450,895	47,011,812	18%
WHO	-	1,014,574	0%
TOTAL	28,189,564	112,109,640	25%

⁷ UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - Funding Snapshot as at 13 July 2016"

Funding Gap analysis by Agency



ANNEX

ANNEX I

Regional Protection Dialogue on the Lake Chad Basin: Abuja Action Statement

50

We, the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger, with the support of technical and financial partners gathered in Abuja, Nigeria, on 6 to 8 June 2016 within the framework of the Regional Protection Dialogue on the Lake Chad Basin, hosted by the Federal Government of Nigeria, with the technical facilitation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to discuss the most urgent protection risks in the Lake Chad Basin resulting from the conflict-induced crisis;

Agree on comprehensive actions to enhance protection and respond to the most urgent needs of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other affected populations;

Note that the Boko Haram insurgency and its spill over into neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger have caused the displacement of over 2.7 million people in the region, of whom 2.1 million are internally displaced in Nigeria, while some 155,000 Nigerian refugees have sought asylum in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The refugee-hosting countries also have sizeable IDP populations (Cameroon: 200,000; Chad: 110,000; and Niger: 127,208);

Reaffirm the validity of the principles and standards of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as well as the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa ("OAU Refugee Convention"), in particular the principle of non-refoulement; the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa ("Kampala Convention"), especially the prohibition of forced displacement and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness ("1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness");

Recognize that while military operations have led to significant advances in the fight against Boko Haram and have brought back a number of areas in north-eastern Nigeria under Government control, conditions in much of the north-east are not yet conducive for the return of Nigerian refugees and IDPs, due to continuing insecurity and the absence of basic services which pose acute humanitarian and protection risks for the affected populations, particularly in Borno state;

Further note that alongside persistent threats from Boko Haram, the presence of mines and unexploded improvised devices, climatic change as well as the drying up of Lake Chad, which exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities, further

poses protection risks for the affected populations in the border regions of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, where Boko Haram attacks on civilians also continue or have intensified in some instances;

Recognize the legitimate national security concerns of the States and the need to ensure an appropriate balance between security and human rights, the obligation to protect IDPs and refugees, and the right to seek and enjoy asylum;

Stress the importance of maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDP-hosting areas as an important protection standard with broad implications on other protection issues such as physical security, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), prevention of child recruitment as well as access to assistance;

Note that the crisis has seriously impacted the most vulnerable civilians, including refugees, IDPs and host communities, particularly women and children at risk, older persons and persons with disabilities or serious medical conditions; that violence against women and children, including SGBV, is widespread, that many persons have suffered the trauma of violent experiences and that there is a significant rise in the number of child and female-headed households;

Welcome the progress made in the region in identifying, preventing and reducing statelessness, including the signing of the 2015 Abidjan Declaration of Ministers of ECOWAS Member States on Eradication of Statelessness by Nigeria and Niger, while recognizing that there are still important challenges, in particular the high number of persons in the region who lack documentation and have difficulties proving their nationality and therefore remain at risk of statelessness.

In view of the foregoing:

In the area of forced displacement and freedom of movement in conflict, we agree to:

1. *Take* concrete steps, including continuous monitoring, to ensure that security measures such as restrictions on freedom of movement in the context of state of emergency and evacuations comply with international standards, and are temporary and exceptional in nature.
2. *Strengthen* collaboration between government actors, humanitarian organisations, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the voluntariness of return and the freedom of movement of displaced persons as well as their physical security.
3. *Develop and implement* practical measures to ensure an appropriate balance between security and respect for the right to seek and enjoy asylum, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement, protection of IDPs and related human rights.
4. *Promote* knowledge and training among all stakeholders, including government actors, such as security forces, international organizations and civil society, of the limits and safeguards of refugee and IDP protection, as outlined in international and regional legal instruments such as the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1969 OAU Convention, and the Kampala Convention.
5. *Enhance* regional coordination and exchange of best practices through greater engagement by States and humanitarian actors with regional institutions such as the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).
6. *Commit* to prioritize the ratification, domestication and implementation of international conventions, including the Kampala Convention.

In the area of civil-military coordination and the civilian character of refugee and IDP hosting areas, we agree to:

7. *Develop* a capacity building program (training) for security forces and the MNJTF on key international humanitarian standards, international protection and human rights, civilian and humanitarian character of refugee

and IDP sites, and sensitize humanitarian and military actors on civil-military coordination to protect and promote humanitarian principles.

8. *Enhance* civil-military coordination to ensure an appropriate distinction between the roles of humanitarian actors and security forces as well as to enable humanitarian actors to reach people in need of assistance in difficult to reach areas.

9. *Enhance* screening and other security measures to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDP sites, ensuring that these are conducted in a dignified manner and are gender and age-sensitive. Encourage at the same time greater information-sharing, while ensuring the protection of informants, IDPs, refugees, humanitarian actors, etc.

10. *Strengthen* access to justice, support the development of legal frameworks, provide legal assistance and encourage communities to use traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, where applicable and provided these are not in violation of national law.

In the area of persons with specific protection risks, we agree to:

11. *Strengthen* the identification of persons with specific needs, such as women and children at risk, through multi-sectoral needs assessments, improved registration and profiling, while ensuring data protection.

12. *Improve* multi-sectoral referral and response mechanisms in order to ensure better access to basic services.

13. *Pay* particular attention to the needs of children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk of exposure to SGBV, child recruitment, forced marriage, exploitation and abuse; and ensure referral to appropriate services, such as psychosocial support and post-traumatic services.

14. *Ensure* an increased involvement of local communities and community-based organizations in the provision of support and services to most vulnerable groups, including older persons, the chronically ill, persons with disabilities and youth, through improved protection coordination and a greater involvement of the affected populations.

15. *Commit* to promulgate national legislation aimed at protecting and increasing the involvement and engagement of affected populations through advocacy and awareness campaigns.

In the area of comprehensive solutions approach, we agree to:

16. *Support* the processes aimed at achieving all durable solutions [local integration, voluntary return, and relocation for IDPs and resettlement to a third country for refugees], including by enhancing access to basic services, livelihood opportunities, and financial services; promoting peaceful co-existence among refugee, IDP and host communities; and encouraging environmentally friendly measures.

17. *Ensure* that refugee and IDP returns are voluntary, in safety and dignity, and based on well-informed decisions, once conditions are conducive, and that facilitated returns of refugees are within the framework of a tripartite agreement, and respect the principle of non-refoulement.

18. *Establish* the nexus between humanitarian response and development to support durable solutions such as local integration and reintegration, through joint and coordinated planning between humanitarian and development actors to ensure the inclusion of refugees, IDPs and returnees in development planning.

19. *Guarantee* the centrality of protection by ensuring the participation of affected persons in the planning and implementation of solutions, taking into account age, gender and diversity, and paying particular attention to persons with specific needs.

In the area of right to nationality and documentation, we agree to:

20. *Conduct* awareness campaigns on the importance of civil registration and relevant procedures, through the

use of local media and the involvement of traditional and religious leaders.

21. *Simplify* birth registration and civil documentation procedures; organize and equip mobile registration centers and create more registration centers especially in remote areas; integrate birth registration in other sectors, such as education and health; and reduce the cost of birth registration and documentation.

22. *Ensure* national laws and policies comply with existing relevant international and regional standards, for example as defined in the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and to support the adoption of a Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the right to nationality and eradication of statelessness.

23. *Create* a forum for consultation and sharing of best practices between States on issues of civil documentation and the risk of statelessness in the Lake Chad Basin.

Follow-up mechanism

To ensure follow-up of the above outlined actions, we further agree to:

24. *Establish* a plan of action at national level within 6 months of the adoption of the Action Statement, and review progress in implementation at national level at regular periods of no more than 6 months, and at regional level after 12 months.

Done in Abuja, Nigeria, on 8 June 2016

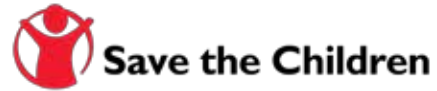
ANNEX II

List of Acronyms

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AGD	Age, gender and diversity
ASOL	Afrique Solidarité Suisse
CISP	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli
CLTS	Community-led total sanitation
CMAM	Community-based management of acute malnutrition
CNARR	Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CREN	Centre for Nutrition Recovery and Education
ECCD	Early childhood care and development centre
EiE	Education in emergencies
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GBV	Gender-based violence
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IDP	Internally displaced people
IGA	Income-generating activities
imam	Integrated management of moderate acute malnutrition
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated management of childhood illness
INTERSOS	INTERSOS Organizzazione Umanitaria
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
LRC	Luxembourg Red Cross

MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MINEDUB	Ministère de l'Enseignement de Base
MINESEC	Ministère des Enseignements secondaires
MoH	Ministry of Health
MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
NFI	Non-food items
PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PoC	Persons of concern
RH	Reproductive health
RUTF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
SOP	Standard Operation Procedures
STI	Sexually transmitted disease
TLS	Temporary learning space
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Working together



and ASOL-SUISSE