

NIGERIA

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January - December 2016

End of 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 components of this document.

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

Production: RRC team, UNHCR RRWA, Dakar, Senegal.

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

Cover photo: UNHCR/O.Laban-Mattei

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REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

In 2016, the operational and security situation in the Lake Chad Basin countries remained extremely challenging for Governments, humanitarians, Nigerian refugees, IDPs and host communities in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The region is notoriously characterised by extreme poverty, harsh climatic conditions and poor infrastructure. A great majority of the region's inhabitants have limited access to basic services and a number of epidemic outbreaks did nothing to improve their situation throughout the year. As of 31 December 2016, the Lake Chad Basin countries were hosting 200,987

Nigerian refugees. The conflict had also internally displaced 192,912 persons in Cameroon's Far North region, 82,260 in Chad's Lake region and 184,230 persons in Niger's Diffa region.

By mid-2016, the Nigerian Armed Forces, with support from the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF), had succeeded in regaining territory formerly occupied by Boko Haram insurgents in north-eastern Nigeria, freeing an estimated 800,000 people in communities formerly held controlled by the terrorist group, mainly in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. To a limited extent they were also able to neutralize Boko Haram cells in Chad, Cameroon and Niger. However, these gains were overshadowed by increased hit and run attacks from

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REFUGEES & DISPLACED POPULATIONS AS OF DECEMBER 2016

TARGET POPULATION¹

230,000
Refugees

284,352
Host Community

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

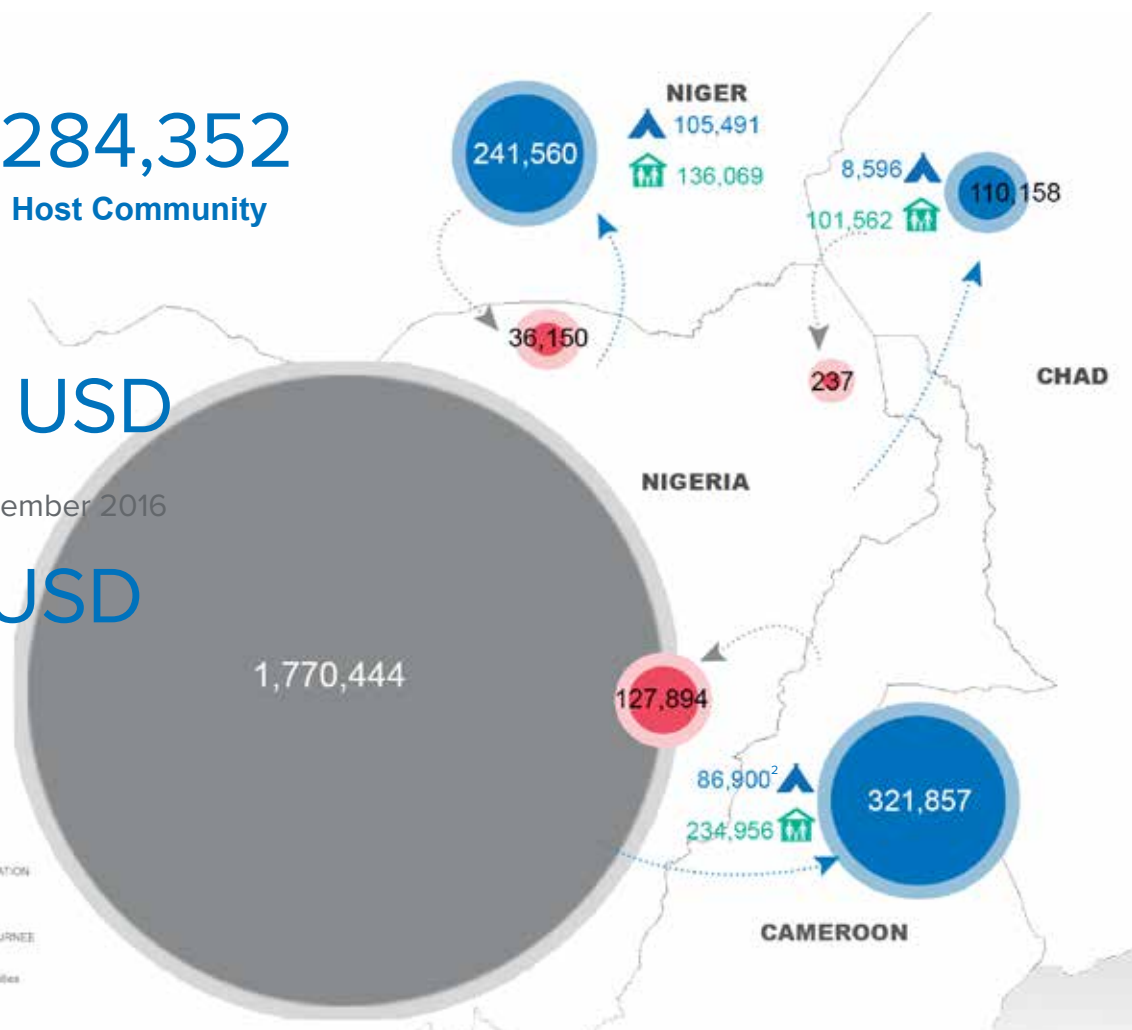
198,764,278 USD

TOTAL RECEIVED as of 31 December 2016

88,034,757 USD

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

28



- REGISTERED/IDENTIFIED DISPLACED POPULATION (as of Dec 2016)
- TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs (as of Dec 2016 - IOM/OTM A2)
- TOTAL NUMBER OF NIGERIAN NATIONAL RETURNEE (as of Dec 2016 - UNHCR)
- ▲ Refugees living in camps, sites, and host communities
- Registered IDPs, returnees and TCAs

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

² Including IDPs and returnees - Of the 135,968 returnees, 91% are former IDPs who returned to their areas of origin and 9% are Cameroonian nationals who returned from a foreign country (3,015 from Nigeria and 399 from CAR).

Boko Haram insurgents, including suicide bombings, kidnappings, abductions, forced recruitment, looting and livestock theft. Boko Haram abused populations on a wide scale and committed grave human rights violations including systematic acts of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Due to the volatile security situation, thousands of host community members in the three countries of asylum ended up in situations of displacement themselves.

Niger’s Diffa region experienced a severe setback in May and June, after the terrorist group had attacked military personnel, killing 32 and causing the displacement of 70,000 people over the course of one week, most of whom settled spontaneously alongside the *Route Nationale 1* for security reasons, but with no immediate access to food, water, sanitation or other basic services, posing new challenges to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, who had preferred to stay close to the border, decided to move towards protection services and safety, by registering in Minawao refugee camp. As a result, RRRP partners had to cope with a steadily growing population in an already congested camp. In addition, Nigerians from newly liberated areas in north-eastern Nigeria fled across the borders, to access humanitarian assistance, as conditions in Nigerian IDP camps were below minimum standards across the board.

Despite many setbacks, RRRP partners managed to meet a number of the key objectives outlined in the 2016 Nigeria RRRP.

At the political level, the most significant step was certainly the establishment of the Abuja Action Statement, a joint commitment made by the governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, to implement the Regional Strategic Protection Framework for the Lake Chad Basin situation. The Action Statement was signed at the Regional Protection Dialogue, organized in Abuja, Nigeria from 6 to 8 June 2016 by the Government of Nigeria and facilitated by UNHCR, where high-level government representatives of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger, donors, UN agencies, NGOs and civil society discussed key protection concerns and priorities regarding the Lake Chad Basin.

Overall, partners made noteworthy progress towards achieving the main protection objectives such as identifying, registering and documenting refugees in the three countries of asylum, advocating to ensure access to asylum is granted and *refoulement* is prevented, while taking the security concerns of the asylum countries into account.

Nigerian refugees, most of whom have been deeply traumatized in the course of the conflict, received psycho-social support. As a priority, partners targeted children and persons with specific needs in the region. However, providing the required assistance and support to SGBV survivors remained challenging, as SGBV is stigmatized and persons of concern still lack appropriate support structures within their communities to report incidents in order to identify, prosecute and bring perpetrators to justice.



MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016 BY COUNTRY



10,500

young boys and girls benefited from the “out of school” outreach program in Minawao refugee camp, **Cameroon.**



30L

per person per day (l/p/d) provided to Nigerian refugees in **Chad**, above the standard of 20l/p/d.



23,054

vulnerable households benefited from gas distributions for domestic energy throughout the Diffa region of **Niger.**

Child protection and activities within the education sector were reinforced in 2016 with thousands of refugee children, including girls enrolled in primary school. The health and nutrition sector also saw some progress, with achievements such as the improvement of health centres. However, the number of refugees and other persons of concern suffering from severe and acute malnutrition (SAM) was above the required standard as was the crude mortality rate. Encouragingly though, UNHCR and partners managed to maintain the global acute malnutrition (GAM) and crude mortality rates up to the standard of <1 (per 1,000 persons/month) within the refugee camps.

The most alarming and pressing issue throughout 2016 was the rise in food insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin countries, which led to an estimated 8,000,000 people needing urgent food assistance. UNHCR and its partners continued to address this emergency at several levels, by expanding school canteens for example, but due to funding constraints, this aspect of the emergency will be carried over into 2017.

While partners managed to support refugees in the livelihoods sector, economic opportunities in the Lake Chad Basin were severely hampered. Farming, fishing and trade have practically been suspended for three years. In this context, both refugees and host communities have been unable to provide enough food

for their households, depending instead predominantly on humanitarian assistance.

The objective of providing all persons of concern with adequate shelter and NFIs could not be reached in all countries, mainly due to severe funding constraints, which prevented RRRP partners from expanding their assistance to populations initially targeted by the response plan.

Regarding coordination, the RRRP provided the essential elements of coordination for the refugee response in 2016 in all three concerned countries under the overall leadership of the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Nigeria Situation.

Despite desperately requiring significantly more attention and assistance than it has to date, most of all in the food and nutrition sector, the Lake Chad Basin crisis has remained amongst the most neglected and under-funded crises, with only 44 per cent of required funds received by the 28 RRRP partners at the end of the year (US\$ 88 million out of 198 million requested).

The partners wish to thank all the donors who contributed to easing the suffering of the Lake Chad Basin region's inhabitants. Without this support, those affected by this crisis would have had to live through and suffer the losses of a humanitarian disaster of unprecedented proportions.



Regional achievements³ January - December 2016



PROTECTION SECTOR

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

59% of persons of concern (PoCs) registered on an individual basis



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

100% of reported SGBV survivors received appropriate support



OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the protection of children

75% of Unaccompanied minors (UAM) identified and supported



■ Achieved □ Target



EDUCATION SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To ensure optimal access to education for PoCs

34,281 children enrolled in primary education



■ Achieved □ Target



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

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

608,287 people received food assistance on a monthly basis



■ Achieved □ Target



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To improve the health status of PoCs

Crude mortality rate is up to the standard of <1 (per 1,000 population/month)



³ Based on aggregated indicators - please refer to individual country chapters for breakdown

⁴ Raw data at country level are not available. According to UNICEF statistics, four out of the five regions affected by the crisis in CoAs present a mortality rate in children under 5 that is inferior to the standard of 1/death/day/10,000 people, except in the Adamawa region in Cameroon (1.25).

OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the prevention and response to malnutrition

Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) reached the standard <5% (6-59 months children)



■ Achieved □ Target



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To establish, improve and maintain shelter and infrastructures

97% of households living in adequate dwellings



OBJECTIVE: To provide sufficient basic and domestic items to PoCs

48,022 households received Non-Food Items (NFIs)



■ Achieved □ Target

08



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)

OBJECTIVE: To increase and maintain adequate supply of potable water

A minimum of 20 litres/person/day of potable water are available in the refugee camps



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

3,262 latrines constructed



■ Achieved □ Target



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

OBJECTIVE: To improve self-reliance and livelihoods

73,940 persons received production kit/support



■ Achieved □ Target

⁵Raw data at country level are not available. However according UNICEF statistics, three out of the five regions affected by the crisis in CoAs present a prevalence of GAM that is under 10% among children aged 6-59 months, except the Lac region of Chad and the Diffa region of Niger, where the prevalence of GAM exceeds the 10% emergency threshold defined by the WHO.

FUNDING

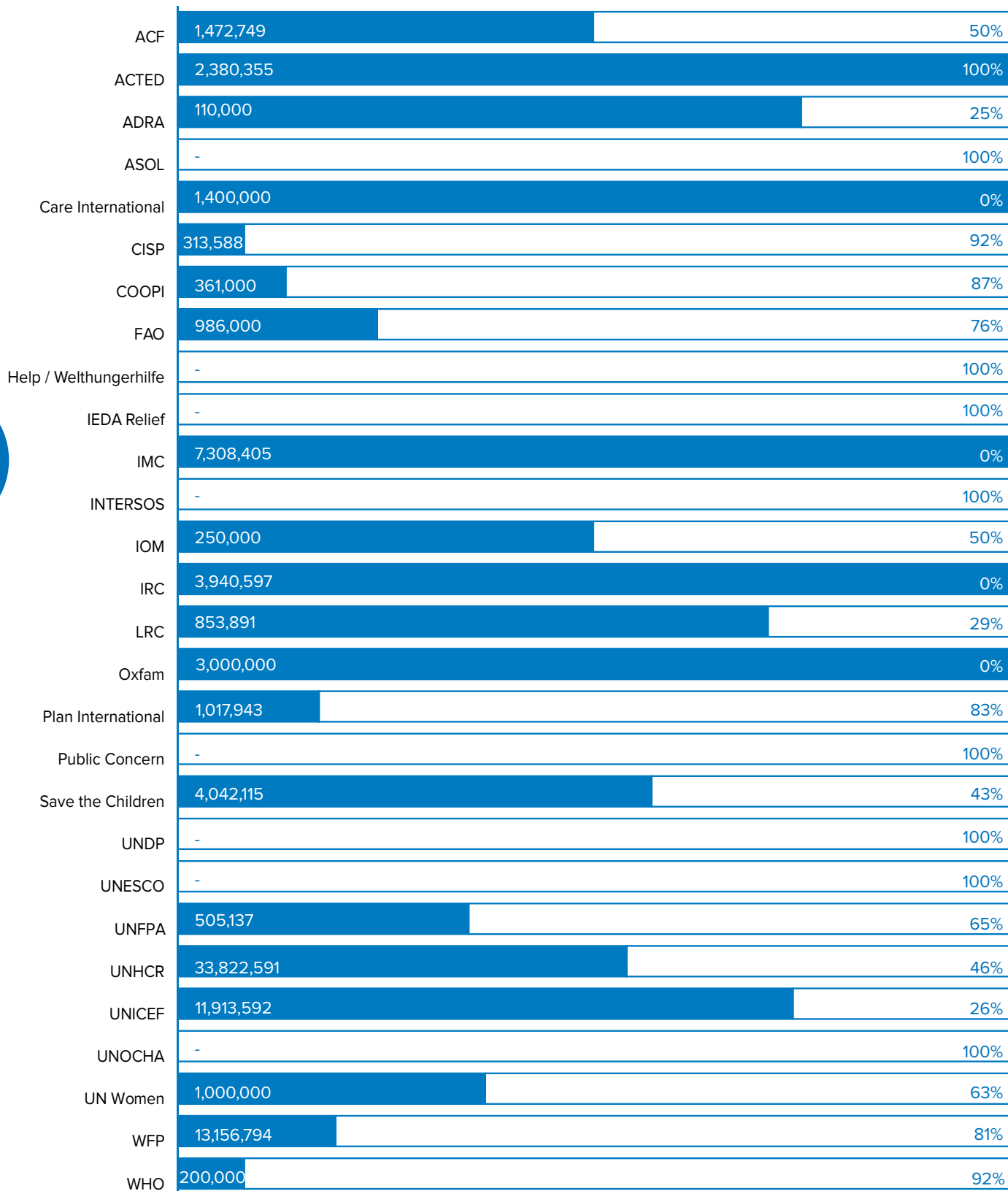
as of 31 December 2016⁶

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	-	-	2,380,355	-	2,380,355	1,957,050	100%
ADRA	-	-	-	110,000	110,000	146,284	75%
ASOL	-	-	-	-	-	433,427	0%
Care International	-	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	166,769	100%
CISP	-	-	313,588	-	313,588	3,799,382	8%
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	3,480,180	3,828,225	-	-	7,308,405	378,764	100%
INTERSOS	-	-	-	-	-	820,478	0%
IOM	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	500,000	50%
IRC	-	-	3,940,597	-	3,940,597	3,234,000	100%
LRC	-	-	853,891	-	853,891	1,200,000	71%
Oxfam	-	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000	1,344,107	100%
Plan International	1,017,943	-	-	-	1,017,943	6,137,805	17%
Public Concern	-	-	-	-	-	100,103	0%
Save the Children	-	-	4,042,115	-	4,042,115	7,097,331	57%
UNDP	-	-	-	-	-	3,827,210	0%
UNESCO	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	0%
UNFPA	-	-	505,137	-	505,137	1,458,500	35%
UNHCR	5,429,042	2,564,235	8,302,039	17,527,275	33,822,591	62,337,676	54%
UNICEF	2,674,458	800,007	8,439,127	-	11,913,592	16,055,903	74%
UNOCHA	-	-	-	-	-	185,000	0%
UN Women	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	2,718,000	37%
WFP	4,561,063	-	8,595,731	-	13,156,794	69,325,183	19%
WHO	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	2,573,949	8%
Total	18,412,686	8,178,467	43,806,329	17,637,275	88,034,757	198,764,278	44%

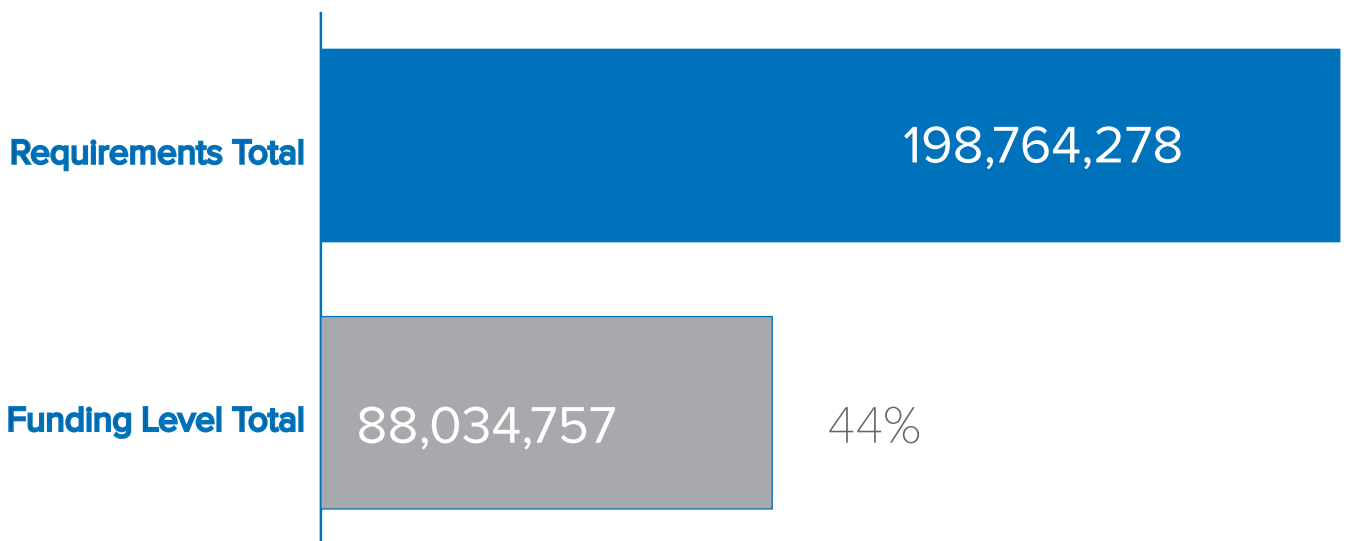
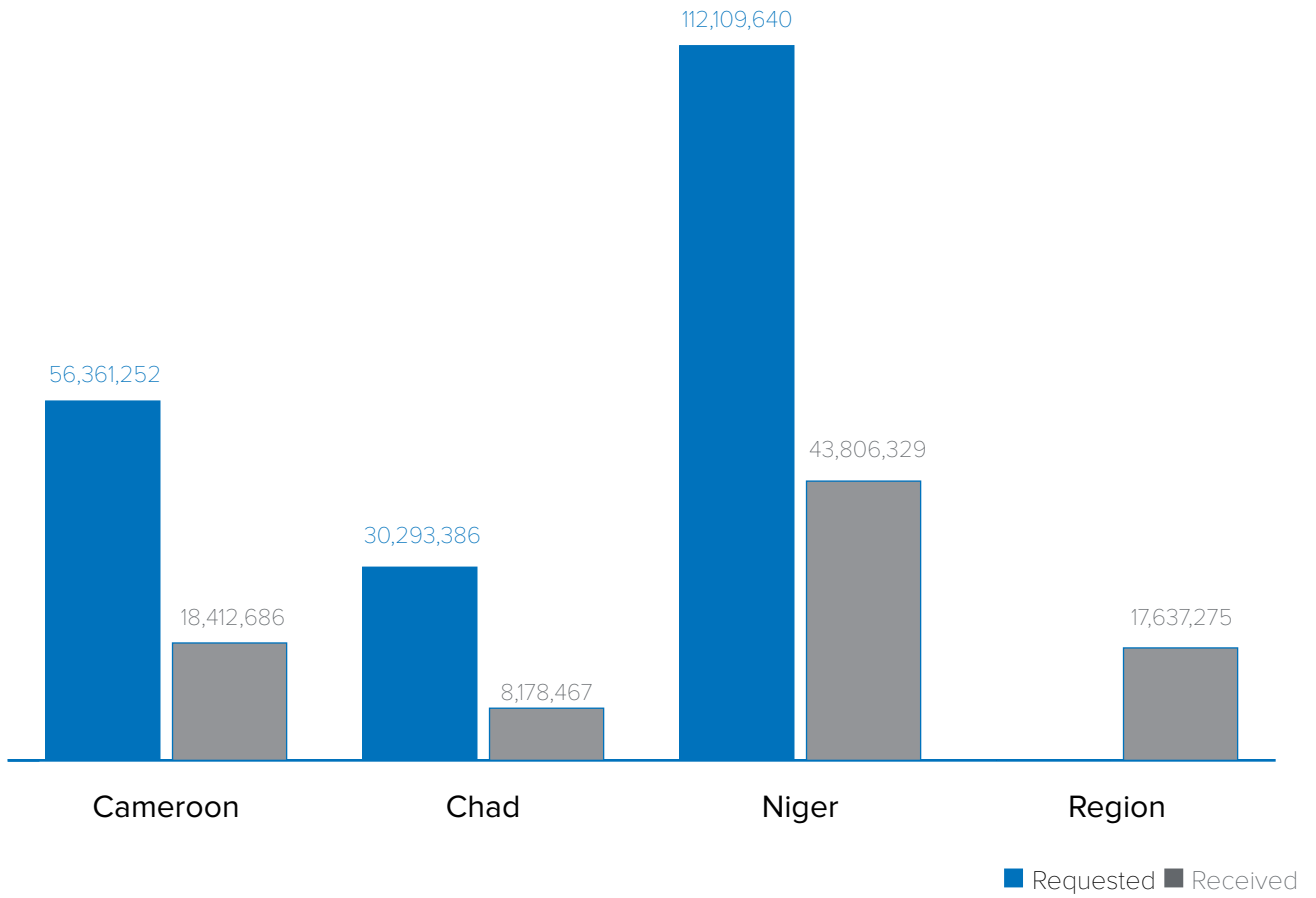
⁶UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - funding snapshot as of end of 2016" as reported by RRRP partners

GAP analysis by Agency



■ Received □ GAP

Received by Country



CAMEROON
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2016 End of year Report

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Political and operational update

Throughout 2016, armed conflict related to Boko Haram in north-eastern Nigeria (mainly Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States) continued to severely affect neighbouring countries. Cameroon's Far North region was yet again the target of violent cross-border attacks, including suicide bombings, carried out by Boko Haram, which have led to the internal displacement of nearly 200,000 Cameroonians since the beginning of the crisis. In addition, incessant hit and run attacks by the insurgents

inside Nigeria sustained the flow of Nigerian refugees into Cameroon, with 60,157 registered in Minawao camp by the end of the year.

As a result, mounting insecurity in border areas and villages prompted many Nigerian refugees, who had initially preferred to stay close to the Nigerian border, to move towards Minawao refugee camp for greater protection and assistance. Partners were under considerable pressure to manage a steadily growing camp population, to ensure humanitarian assistance standards were met and to provide and maintain infrastructures in a heavily congested refugee camp. Furthermore, Cameroonian authorities adopted a strict encampment policy for Nigerian refugees, stating that

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REFUGEES & DISPLACED POPULATIONS AS OF DECEMBER 2016

TARGET POPULATION

100,000 Refugees
20,000 Host Community

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

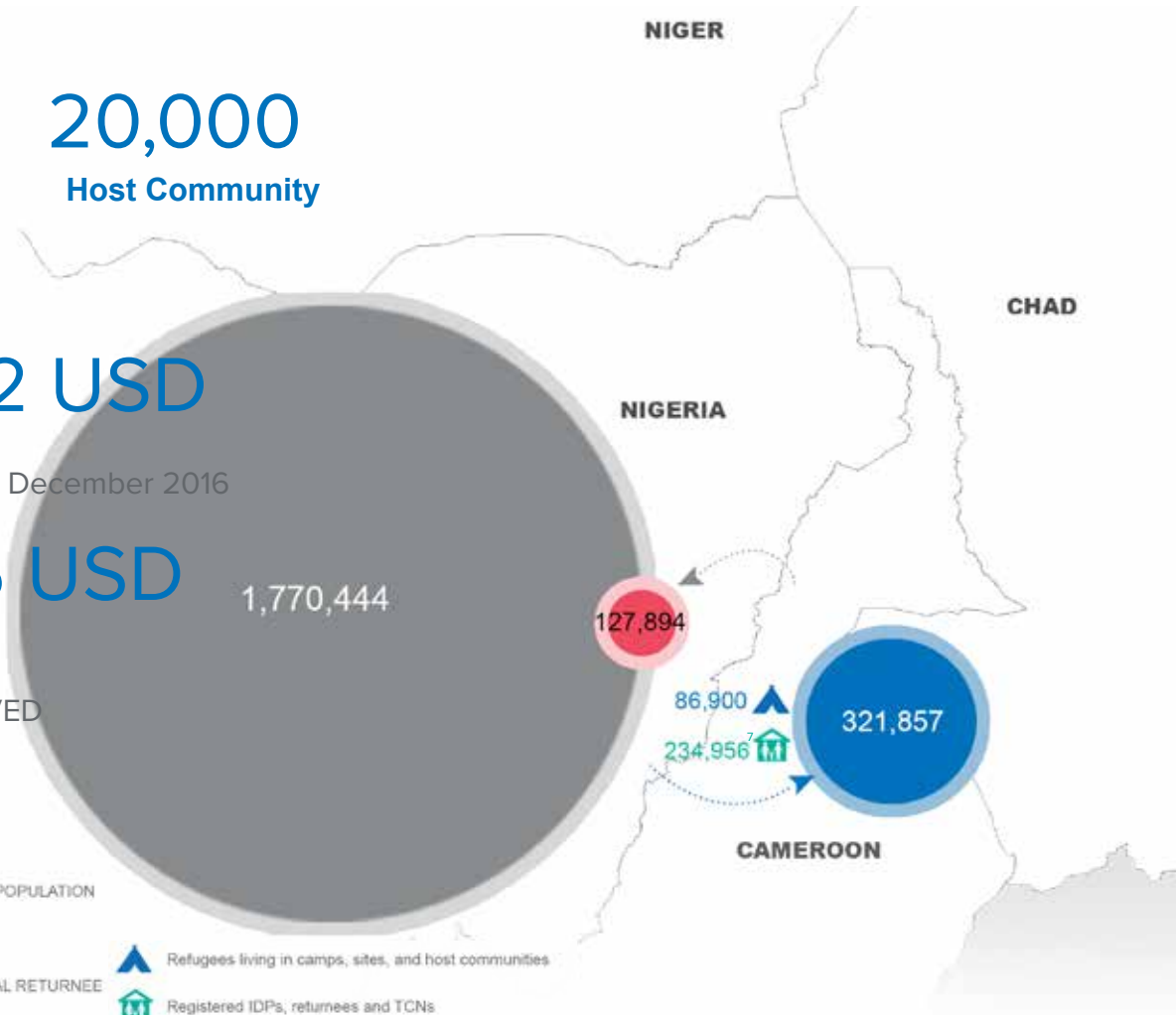
56,361,252 USD

TOTAL RECEIVED as of 31 December 2016

18,412,686 USD 1,770,444

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

15



- REGISTERED/IDENTIFIED DISPLACED POPULATION (as of Dec 2016)
- TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs (as of Dec 2016 - IOM-DTM XMI)
- TOTAL NUMBER OF NIGERIAN NATIONAL RETURNEE (as of Dec 2016 - UNHCR)

- ▲ Refugees living in camps, sites, and host communities
- 🏠 Registered IDPs, returnees and TCNs

⁷The total number includes IDPs and Returnees - 132,654 (91%) returnees are former IDPs who returned to their place of origin while 3,314 (09%) of the returnees are Cameroonian Nationals who returned from a foreign country (3,015 from Nigeria and 399 from CAR).

only those people who are hosted in Minawao refugee camp would be considered as refugees, after they had undergone joint screening and registration procedures at the nearby Gourounguel transit centre. As a result, 23,430 Nigerian refugees and their hosts who chose to remain in villages did not benefit from the full extent of the response. 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 in Abuja, Nigeria in June are respected.

By November 2016 though, after the security situation had improved in parts of the Far North region, the government authorized Joint Committees to begin the identification, screening and preliminary registration of out of camp refugees. These Joint Committees, that were already set up in April 2016 in each of the three border departments (Mayo-Sava, Mayo Tsanaga and Logone-et-Chari), strengthened the collaboration with the local authorities in respect to refugee protection, especially regarding access to asylum, institutionalized joint monitoring, screening and refugee registration.

To ensure quality registration and to improve the issuance of legal documents in 2016, all children were registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedures, and all persons of concern (aged 18 and above) were provided with individual protection and documentation. Throughout the year, RRRP actors 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 remained a major strength of the response.

A major achievement in 2016 was the construction of a new permanent health facility in Minawao camp, bringing the number of primary health care facilities up to two. All primary health care services are now being provided in the new building which offers a better working environment. It is worth mentioning that no epidemics broke out in 2016 in the refugee camp despite it being located in an area prone to epidemics.

While more has yet 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 and the lack of water does not facilitate agricultural activities. Similarly, the lack of pastures makes it difficult for refugees with small livestock to farm.

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 provided them with a sense of dignity and a sense of control over their lives. By the end of 2016, all refugees were living in adequate shelters and all new arrivals had received non-food items.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016



6,901

PoCs received production kits or inputs for agriculture/ livestock/ fisheries activities.



9,132

women and girls have access to school thanks to the child care programme.



21,900

trees planted by refugees and host communities after awareness-raising on how to protect the environment had been conducted.

Challenges

In 2016, despite advocacy efforts, partners faced many challenges in implementing programmes set out in the 2016 Nigeria RRRP, not only owing to the insecurity, extreme climate conditions and a steadily growing population in need, but also due to particularly low funding. By the end of the year, the 15 RRRP partners in Cameroon had received only 33 per cent of the required funding.

The security situation deteriorated with persistent Boko Haram attacks manifesting themselves through the use of landmines, suicide bombings and the theft of cattle and food. Therefore, access to out of camp refugees remained limited. Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in the current security context will continue to be a challenge in 2017.

Regarding education, awareness-raising for parents aimed at ensuring their children attend school proved to be difficult because of cultural norms and traditions. Parents often do not consider education as a priority. Education infrastructure and equipment are inadequate and insufficient and there is still a need for qualified teachers at the primary and secondary levels.

As access to adequate food constitutes 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 from Cameroonian authorities, prioritising persons with specific needs.

There continued to be a gap regarding the supply of energy efficient cooking stoves. Only 20 per cent of those refugees targeted received improved stoves. Hence, the majority of refugees still use firewood for such purposes, exposing women and girls to SGBV risks, damaging the environment and potentially creating tension with host communities.

Water and sanitation assistance remains highly 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 was launched in January 2016. As of December 2016, refugees in Minawao camp were receiving 13 litres of water per day, far below the 20 litre standard. Reaching this standard as well as the adequate number of latrines per household continues to be a priority, including for

containing cholera outbreaks, epidemics and other health hazards. The water pipeline project, initially scheduled for completion in 2016 is now set to be completed by the first half of 2017. The delay is due to operational constraints.

Partnership & Coordination

Following the outbreak of the crisis in Nigeria, UNHCR established coordination mechanisms to respond to the initial refugee influx into the Far North of Cameroon in early 2014. In April 2014, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) asked UNHCR to extend the scope of its established sectors assisting and protecting refugees to also include the coordination of the response for IDPs and their host communities. In light of its strong presence and operational capacity in northern Cameroon, UNHCR agreed to take on this additional coordination responsibility, in accordance with the "Joint OCHA-UNHCR Note on Mixed Situations – Coordination in Practice." The High Commissioner and the Emergency Relief Coordinator endorsed the HCT's proposal accordingly.

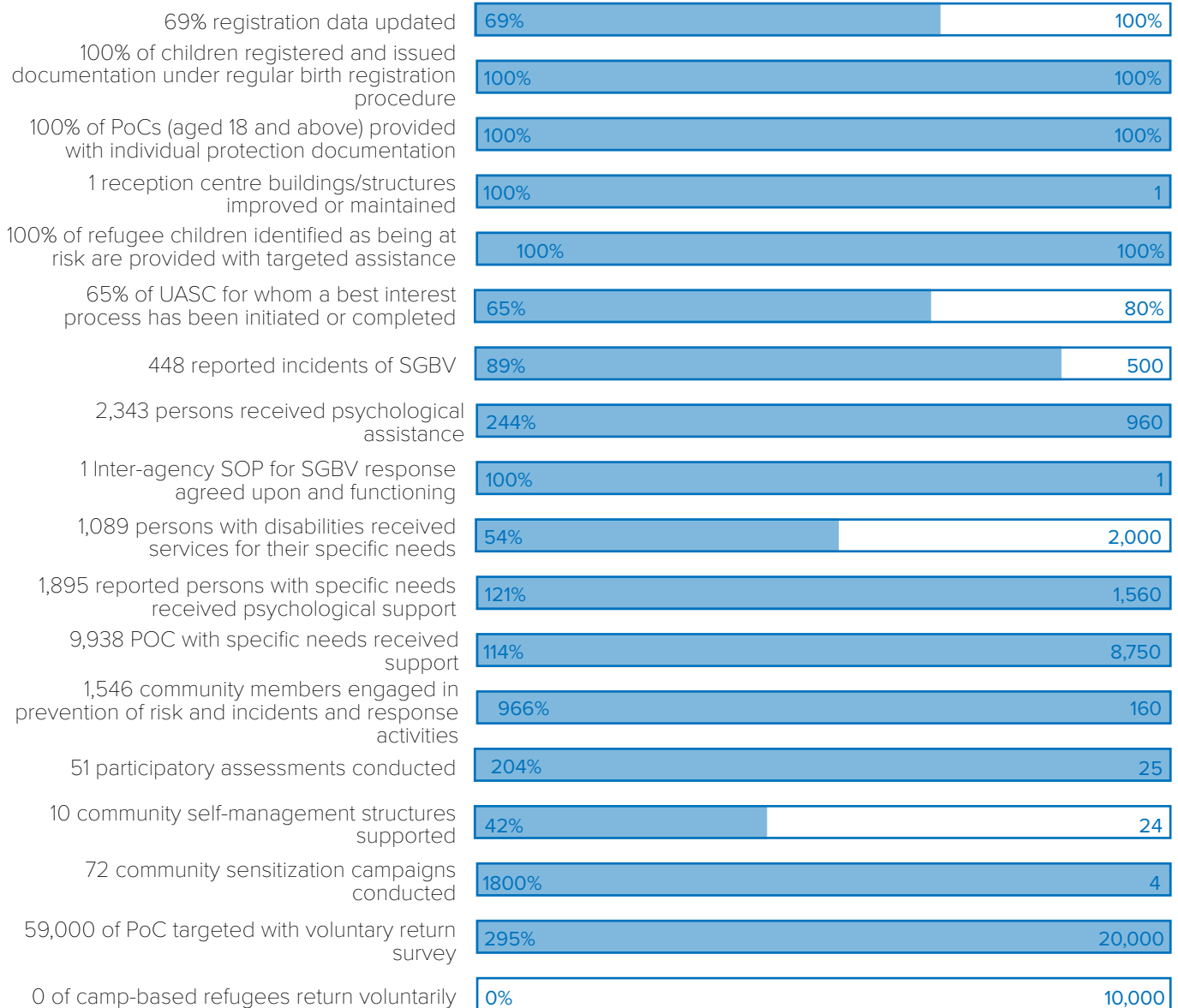
The coordination of the overall humanitarian response for all impacted populations in the Far North has been delegated to UNHCR's Head of Sub-Office in Maroua. The Humanitarian Coordinator is accountable for the non-refugee related response. Meanwhile, UNHCR maintains its accountability for the refugee response. All sectors are operational; each sector is led by a Government entity and co-led by one or two UN agencies. UNHCR chairs the bi-monthly multi-sector operations team meeting with all sector leads and co-leads in Maroua. UNHCR also leads a multisectoral operations team for the refugee response as well as the national Protection Working Group in Yaoundé.

A recent joint UNHCR and OCHA letter released in September 2016 confirmed the relevance and applicability of the Joint Note and therefore for the ongoing response in the Far North region of Cameroon.

Achievements January - December 2016



PROTECTION SECTOR

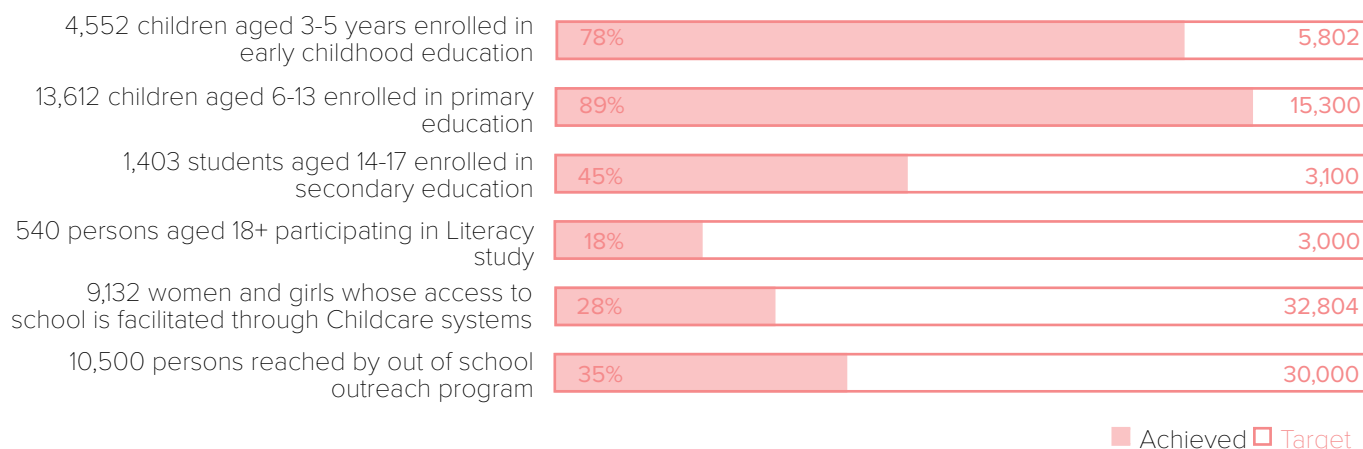


■ Achieved □ Target





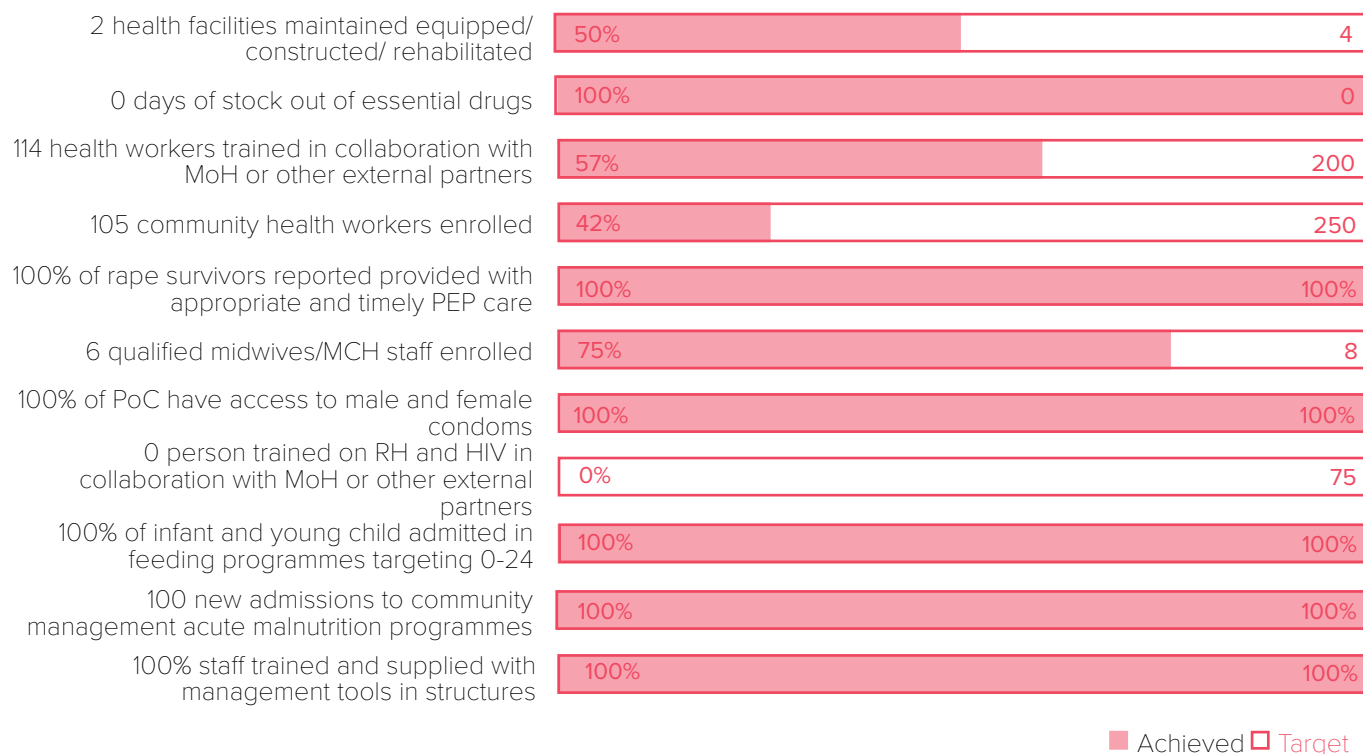
EDUCATION SECTOR



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

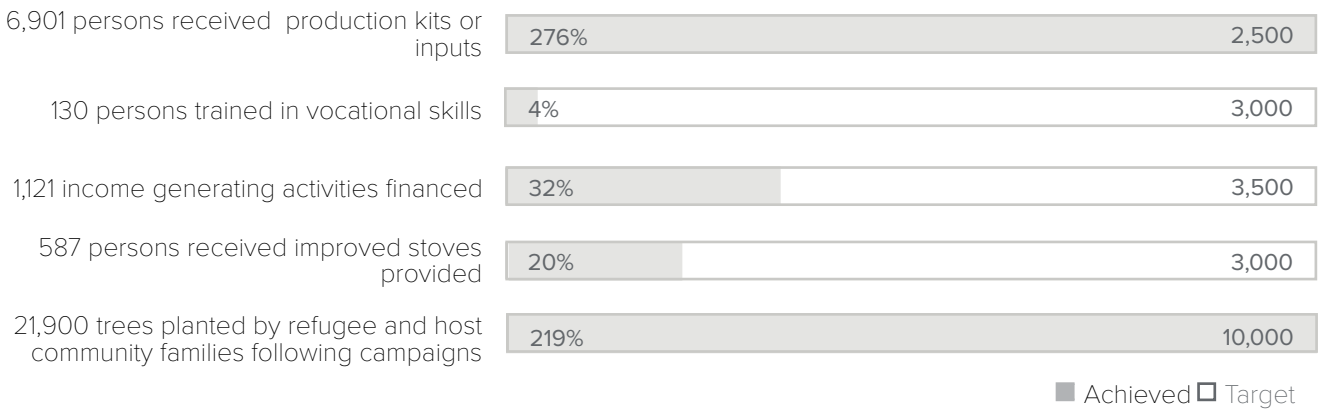


HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR

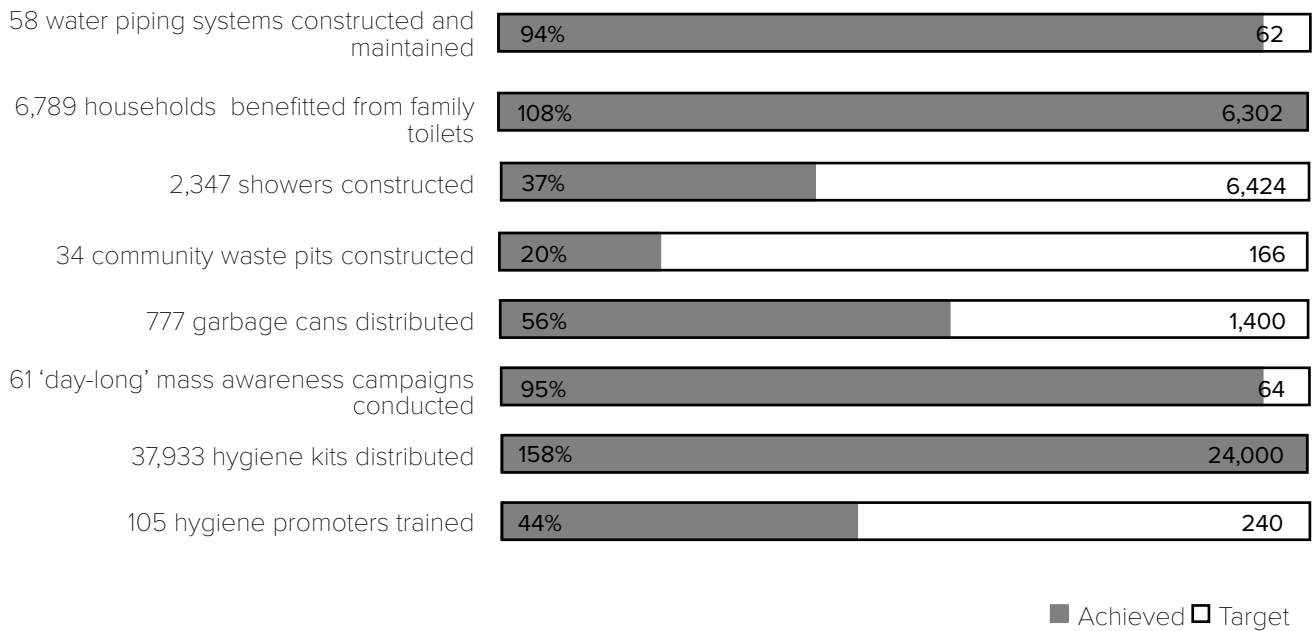




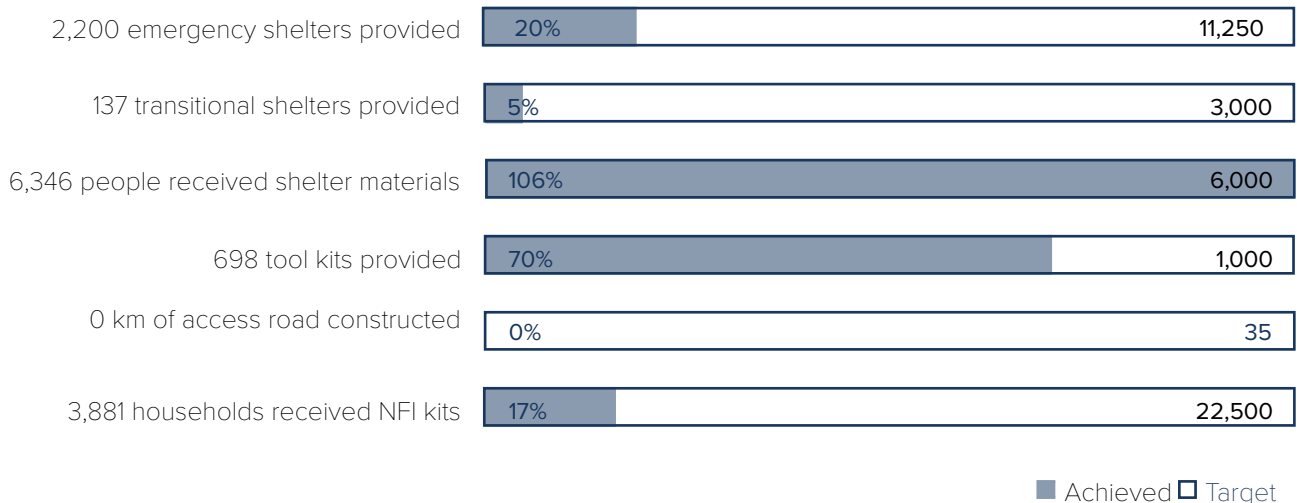
LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR



FUNDING

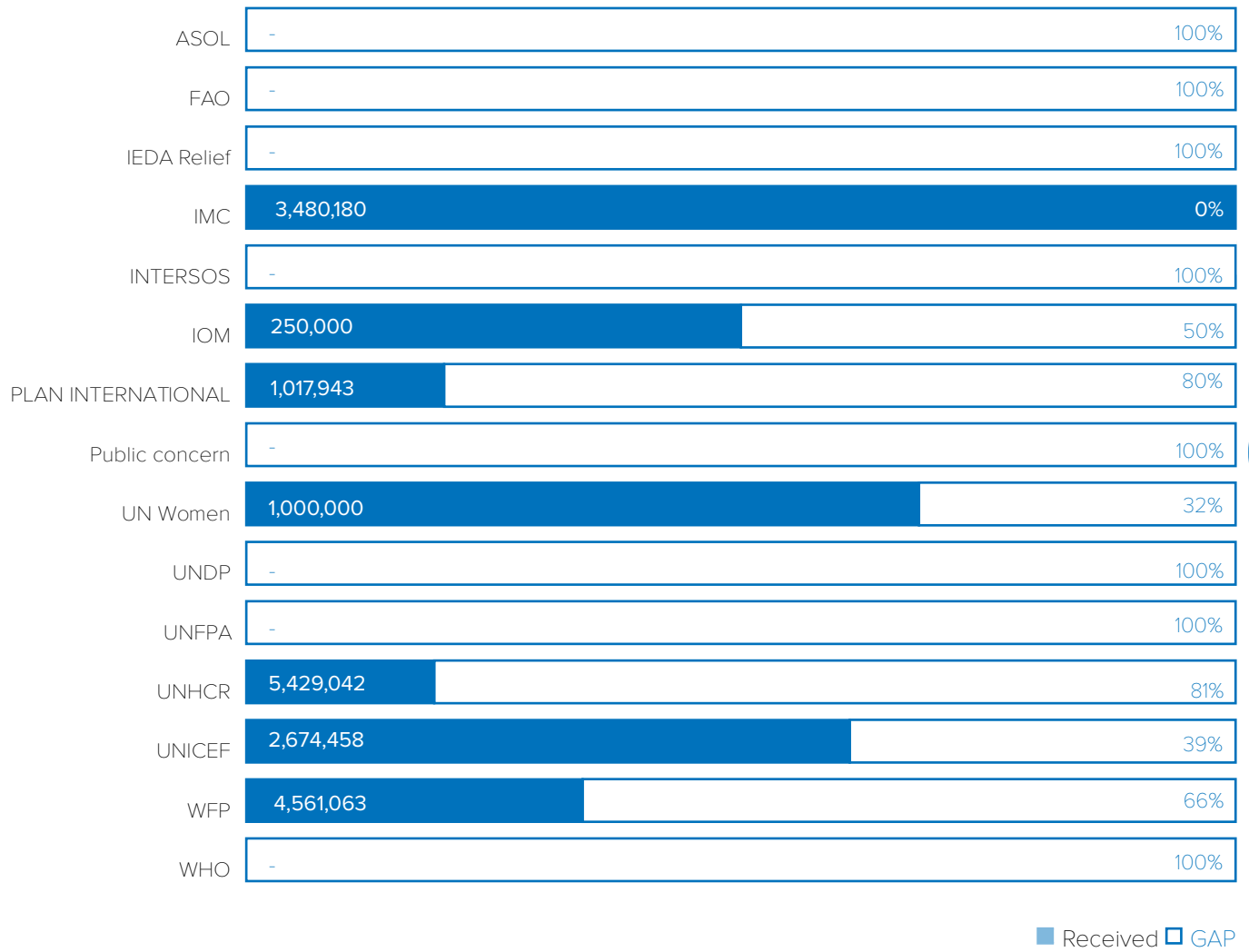
as of 31 December 2016⁸

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	3,480,180	273,764	100%
INTERSOS	-	820,478	0%
IOM	250,000	500,000	50%
PLAN INTERNATIONAL	1,017,943	5,042,724	20%
Public concern	-	100,103	0%
UN Women	1,000,000	1,476,000	68%
UNDP	-	400,000	0%
UNFPA	-	458,500	0%
UNHCR	5,429,042	27,898,311	19%
UNICEF	2,674,458	4,418,003	61%
WFP	4,561,063	13,546,942	34%
WHO	-	543,000	0%
Total	18,412,686	56,361,252	33%

⁸UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - funding snapshot as of end of 2016" as reported by RRRP partners

Funding Gap analysis by Agency



CHAD
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2016 End of year Report

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

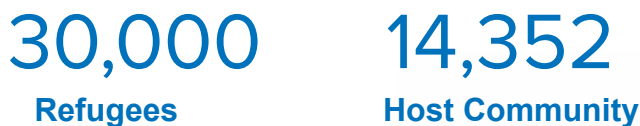
Political and operational update

By the end of 2016, Chad was hosting nearly 400,000 refugees – including 310,000 Sudanese in the east, 70,000 Central Africans in the south, 5,000 urban refugees and 8,596 Nigerian refugees - far less than initially expected in 2016 in the Lake Chad area – as well as a population of some 100,000 internally displaced Chadians as a result of the Boko Haram conflict. In this respect, Chad continues to range among those Sahel countries who have been hosting high numbers of refugees for over a decade, and generously sharing their meager resources with them.

Despite a difficult humanitarian and security situation, the country also saw some encouraging developments and a relative stabilization in 2016. Presidential Elections were held in April, confirming the incumbent, Idriss Deby Itno in his fifth term as President. Attacks by Boko Haram insurgents were considerably reduced, but the security situation remained volatile in the Lake area and the state of emergency declared in November 2015 remained in force throughout the year. The Multinational Joint Task Force continued to fight Boko Haram, restricting movement and limiting humanitarian access, but also discouraging further insurgent attacks and - since October - causing approximately 1,000 Boko Haram members to surrender to authorities in Baga Sola. After an initial screening by the authorities, they were handed over together with 458 children to traditional

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TARGET POPULATION



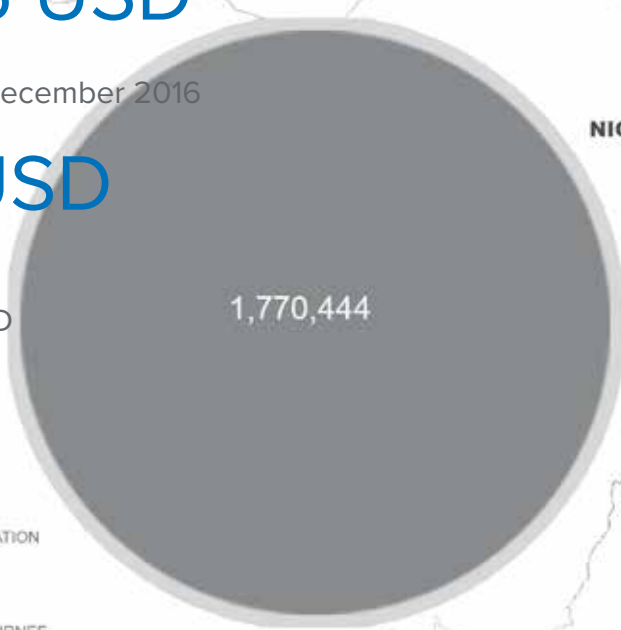
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS



TOTAL RECEIVED as of 31 December 2016



ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED



REFUGEES & DISPLACED POPULATIONS AS OF DECEMBER 2016



REGISTERED/IDENTIFIED DISPLACED POPULATION (as of Dec 2016)
 TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPs (as of Dec 2016 - IOM/DTM XIV)
 TOTAL NUMBER OF NIGERIAN NATIONAL RETURNEE (as of Dec 2016 - UNHCR)

Refugees living in camps, sites, and host communities
 Registered IDPs, returnees and TCNs

leaders (Chefs de Canton) in their area of origin for their reintegration in the community. Previously, a technical committee had been tasked by the Humanitarian Country Team to prepare a multisectoral action plan for this group and their communities.

Despite a challenging operational context, RRRP partners met a number of key protection objectives within the refugee response. The civilian character of Dar es Salam refugee camp was maintained thanks to constant advocacy with local authorities. Through a well-established network of protection monitors, SGBV incidents were increasingly reported, and survivors received multi-sectorial assistance (security; medical and psychosocial aid; assistance for socio-economic reintegration). Child protection was strengthened, with partners providing children at risk with psychosocial support and seeking individual solutions for unaccompanied minors and separated children (UASC). Education was enhanced, with over 2,400 children enrolled in the camp's two primary schools.

The health sector was able to make progress and meet important objectives, such as providing free access to primary health care to Nigerian refugees and their host populations, who account for one third of the total medical consultations. Health centres were equipped with essential drugs, and health personnel was trained, but a laboratory, specialized services and supply mechanisms such as ophthalmology and a cold chain for vaccines are still needed. All persons of concern had access to HIV treatment services and medication, however supplementary feeding for HIV patients could not be provided due to funding constraints. A mass vaccination campaign against measles was conducted

and the polio vaccination cycle was completed in the refugee camp and surrounding villages. Hygiene as well as sanitary conditions were improved thanks to the construction of new latrines.

Another achievement worth mentioning is the considerable reduction of crude mortality in the refugee camp which decreased from 5.2 in 2015 to 0.4 in 2016, and among children under 5 from 6.6 to 1.2 during the same period. However, outside the camp, malnutrition remains at an alarmingly high rate of 13.6 per cent. A monthly food basket containing 2,100 kcal/person/day was distributed throughout the year to refugees, and all households received NFI kits as well as tents and blankets. Furthermore, support to livelihood activities was increased, small business associations were created and their members trained.

In 2016 UNHCR and partners continued to build upon the progress made so far, across sectors and mobilize communities in order to empower populations affected by the crisis. Notwithstanding, as long as poverty and other underlying causes of the conflict are not addressed, levels of precarity will remain high in the region. The Government and all partners as well as the majority of the population of concern should be commended for their resilience, within this highly challenging context. Considering the precarious conditions in which displaced populations in the Lake area live, it is worth noting that in 2016, Nigerian refugees remained engaged in pursuing income generating activities, which they had successfully set up outside the refugee camp.

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016



1,238

children admitted for Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (SAM and MAM) treatment.



2,408

refugee children enrolled in primary education.



980

persons of concern (PoCs) received production kits or inputs for agriculture/ livestock/ fisheries activities.

Challenges

Notwithstanding the challenges posed by military operations, extremely harsh climatic conditions, and some deeply rooted cultural practices among the refugee community, the main difficulties partners encountered in the refugee response was a lack of funding, even for basic activities. The eight RRRP partners providing humanitarian assistance to Nigerian refugees in Chad and to the communities hosting them only received 27 per cent of the required funding in 2016. Therefore, most of the projects outlined in the response plan could not be fully implemented.

Activities planned in the protection and education sector were hindered by certain cultural practices. One way this transpires relates to how families of SGBV survivors still prefer to resolve incidents through finding amicable solutions, which end up in impunity for perpetrators. Literacy classes for women were attended by only a handful of refugee women, and the school drop-out rate remains high at 21 per cent, as some parents do not see the added value of formal education.

Water and sanitation conditions remain critical; even with the construction of new latrines, persons of concern continued to be exposed to health hazards and received only limited training in water management, as funding for water and sanitation projects was insufficient.

Among the most affected by funding shortfalls was the shelter sector, with only 41 new constructions completed out of the 1,000 planned for 2016. In addition, already existing damaged shelters could not be rehabilitated.

While access to livelihood activities increased in 2016, with some 980 individuals receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture, livestock and fishing activities, refugees still faced limited access to land and to the lake despite advocacy with the Government. Additionally, no funds were available in 2016 for micro-loans or skills training.

Partnership & Coordination

UNHCR and its seven RRRP partners continued to collaborate closely with the Chadian government counterpart, the *Commission Nationale pour L'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés* (CNARR). Regular multi-sectoral coordination meetings on the refugee situation in the Lake region were held in N'Djamena and Baga Sola throughout 2016, chaired by UNHCR and attended by all partners as well as international and national NGOs. In addition, UNHCR conducted joint participatory needs assessments based on the agency's Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) policy, to identify priorities, needs and gaps in order to contribute to a harmonization in the implementation process.



Achievements January - December 2016



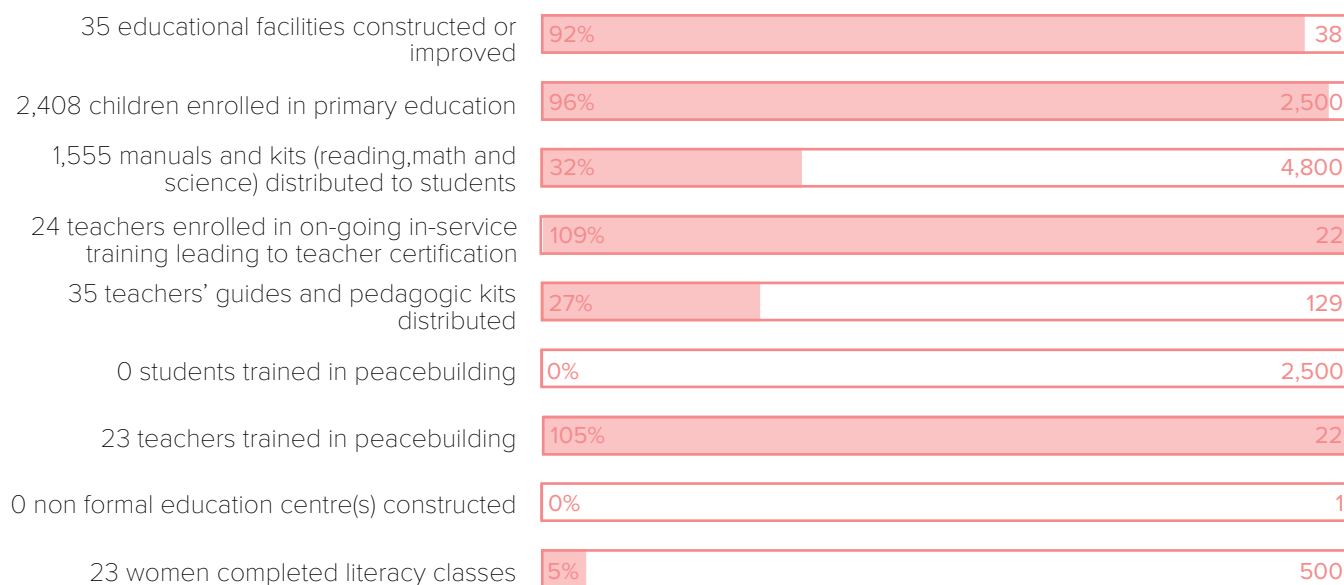
PROTECTION SECTOR

20 people with disabilities received specific support	6%	350
20 people benefited from services and associations targeting persons with disabilities	1%	2,700
12 awareness-raising campaigns and advocacy conducted	100%	12
14 community groups supported	140%	10
14 community self-management structures strengthened	140%	10
80 persons benefited from mine risk education	1%	7,308
85 SGBV incidents reported and for which survivors received assistance	106%	80
4,764 people reached through SGBV awareness raising campaigns	159%	3,000
553 persons trained	18%	3,000
85 cases updated in the system (GBVIMS/ ProGress)	5%	1,778
0 children registered and documentation issued under regular birth registration procedure	0%	2,300
100% refugees registered biometrically	100%	100%
1 continuous registration mechanism established	100%	1
1,924 children reached with psychosocial support through CFS	128%	1,500
1 CFS established	25%	4
115 UASC identified	65%	177
% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	0%	50%
20 UASC placed in alternative care arrangements and who benefited from follow-up	40%	50
9 UAMs reunified with their biological families and who benefited from follow-up	23%	40

■ Achieved □ Target



EDUCATION SECTOR



■ Achieved □ Target

28



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



■ Achieved □ Target



CHAD FISHING PROJECT GIVES NIGERIAN REFUGEES A LIFELINE

Mending nets, cleaning fish and adjusting them over a fire near this lakeshore village in Chad, Abakar Garba Ibrahim says he has his dignity back.

“Being able to do this, it’s like I have been saved from the fire,” said Ibrahim, who fled the violence in Nigeria with his family last year. “I was spending my days sleeping, doing nothing and waiting for assistance. Now I am someone.”

A fisherman by trade, Ibrahim lost his livelihood after Boko Haram militants drove him from his village more than a year ago. He is now finding his feet again in Chad with the help of UNHCR and RRRP partners.

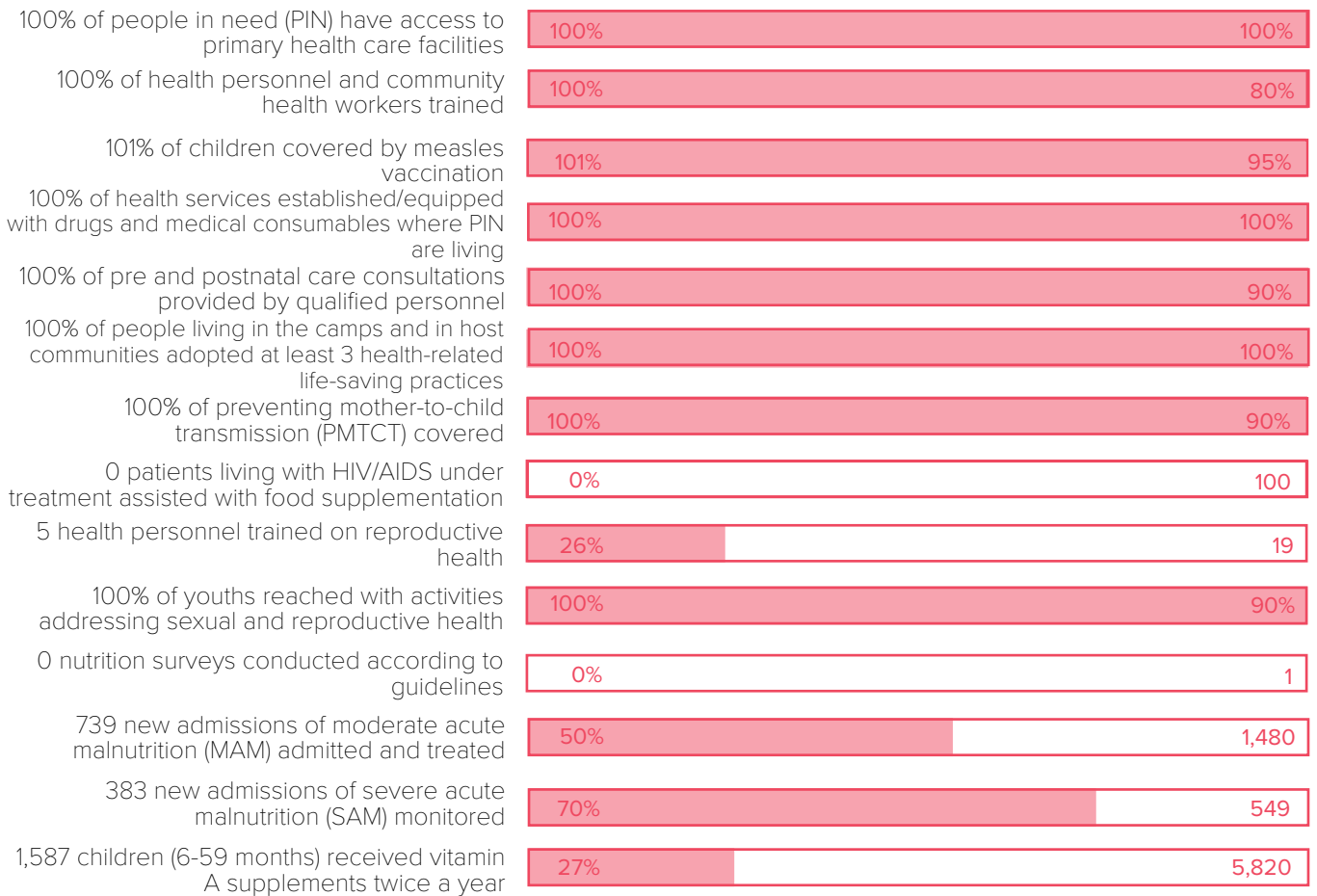
He is among 150 refugees from Nigeria given the chance to fish in Tagal, a small community on one of the many inlets of Lake Chad, in western Chad.

The project gives participants benefits that include food, an income and an occupation, according to Lydie Navigue, head of the UNHCR field office in Baga Sola. “It also brings some normality to their refugee experience as they take control of some aspects of their own lives by doing an activity they used to do before they fled their homes in Nigeria”, Navigue said.

By Ibrahima Diane, Tagal, Chad



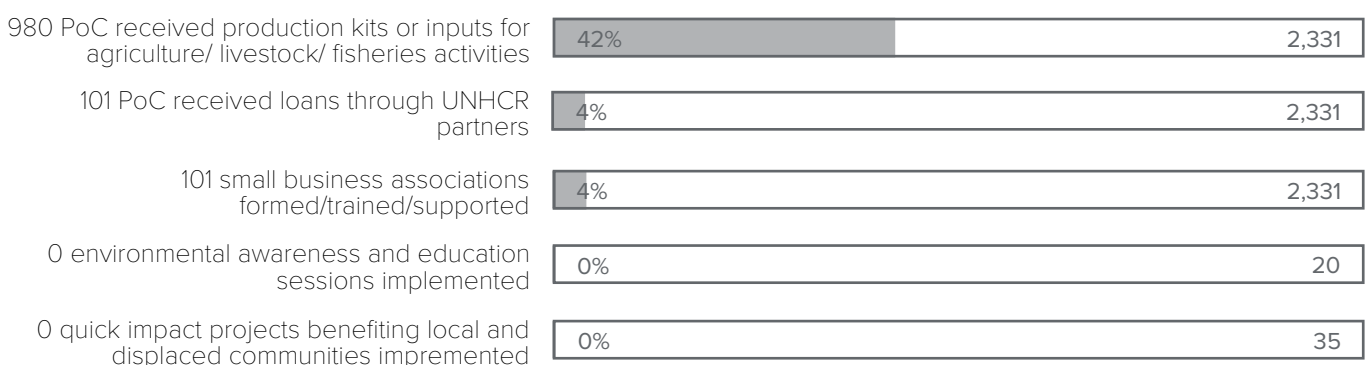
HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR



■ Achieved □ Target



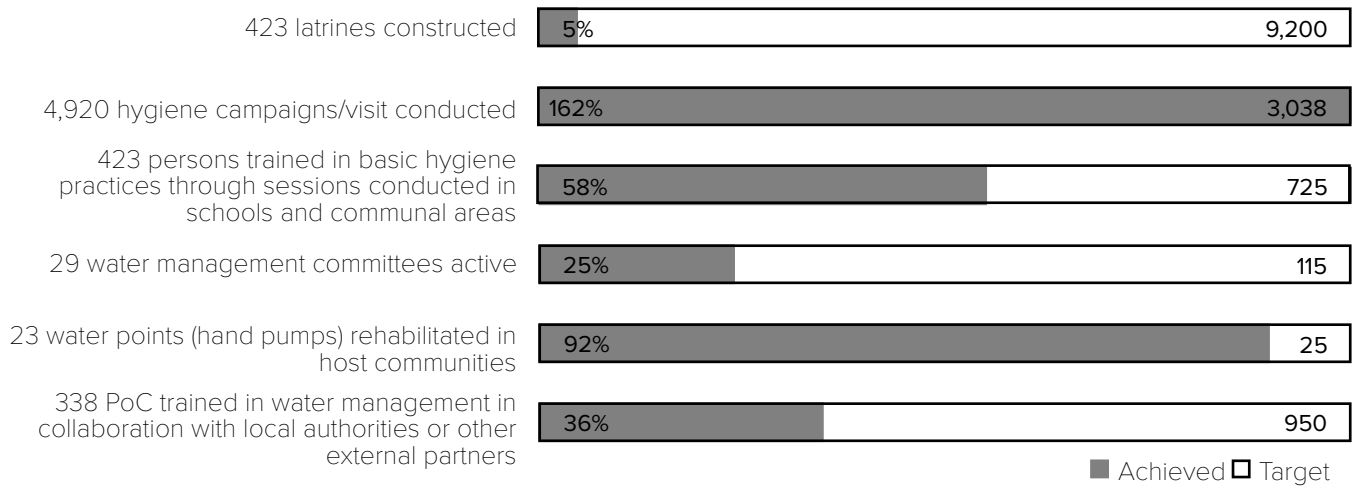
LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR



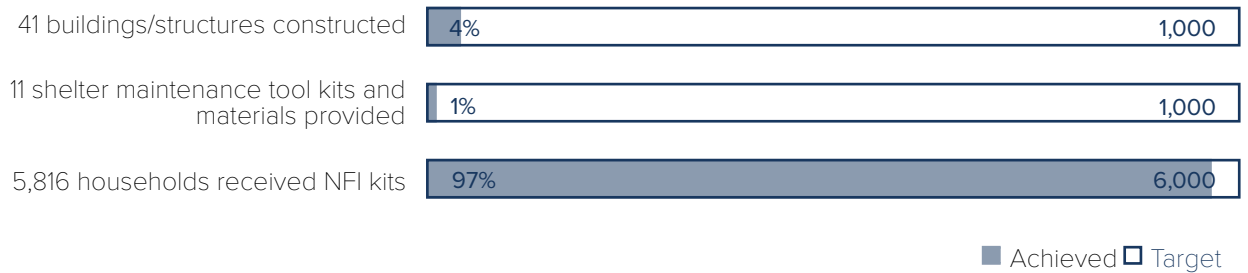
■ Achieved □ Target



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR



FUNDING

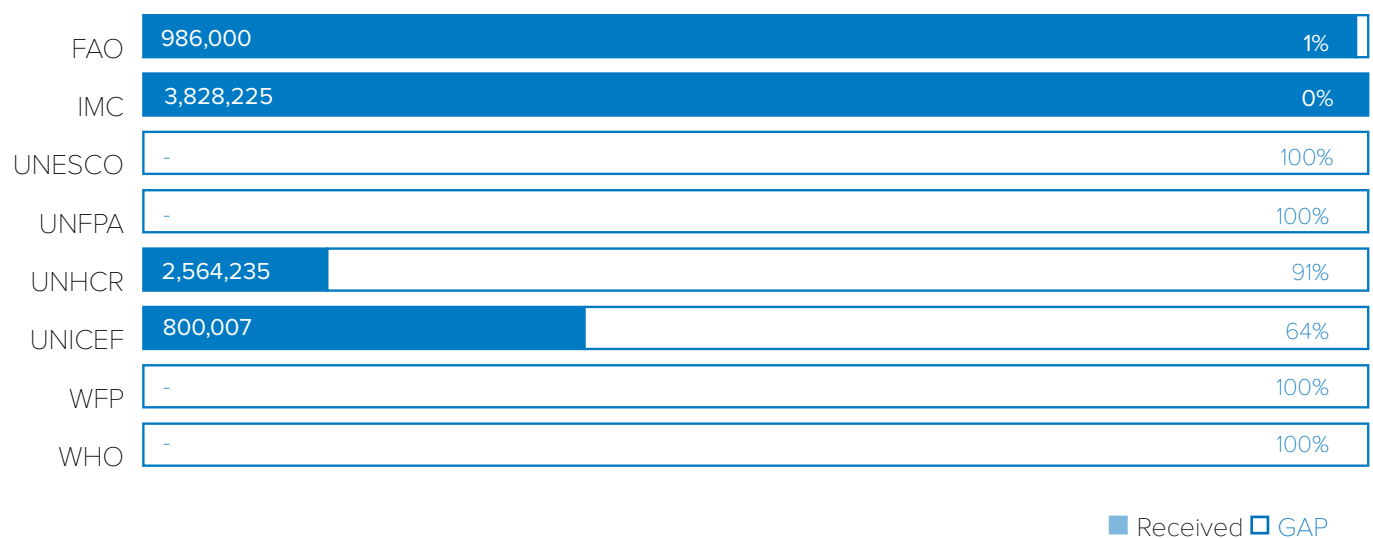
as of 31 December 2016⁹

Received by Agency

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	% FUNDED
FAO	986,000	1,000,000	99%
IMC	3,828,225	105,000	3,646%
UNESCO	-	30,000	0%
UNFPA	-	275,000	0%
UNHCR	2,564,235	16,889,844	15%
UNICEF	800,007	2,210,738	36%
WFP	-	8,766,429	0%
WHO	-	1,016,375	0%
Total	8,178,467	30,293,385	27%

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Funding Gap analysis by Agency



⁹UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - funding snapshot as of end of 2016" as reported by RRRP partners

NIGER
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2016 End of year Report

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Political and operational update

Throughout 2016, the situation in the Diffa region deteriorated, with a marked increase in the number of persons of concern. As of December 2016, the total number of persons of concern in the region Diffa had reached 270,227, including 105,491 Nigerian refugees. The initial planning figures of 100,000 refugees (including returning Niger nationals) and 250,000 affected host population (including IDPs) were based on broad government estimates, whereas the final figure was obtained through a government census and identification exercise, supported by UNHCR, in the Diffa region.

The series of violent attacks by Boko Haram insurgents in the Department of Bosso, which took place in late May and early June marked a key turning point.

It is estimated that these attacks alone led to the displacement of up to 70,000 people over the course of one week. This transformed an already difficult and unstable situation into a full blown humanitarian emergency. Massive displacements were witnessed throughout the region, and many new spontaneous makeshift settlements appeared along the *Route Nationale 1*.

The Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) responded to the attacks by deploying a greater number of military personnel on the ground, including several thousand Chadian soldiers. The MNJTF based themselves in areas close to the border in order to launch counter attacks into Northern Nigeria. This had a major impact on accessibility, particularly in the Department of Bosso. These operations also resulted in several security incidents. In certain localities for example, search operations lead to temporary suspensions of humanitarian access to persons of concern. In response, the humanitarian community advocated strongly for

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REFUGEES & DISPLACED POPULATIONS AS OF DECEMBER 2016

TARGET POPULATION¹⁰



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

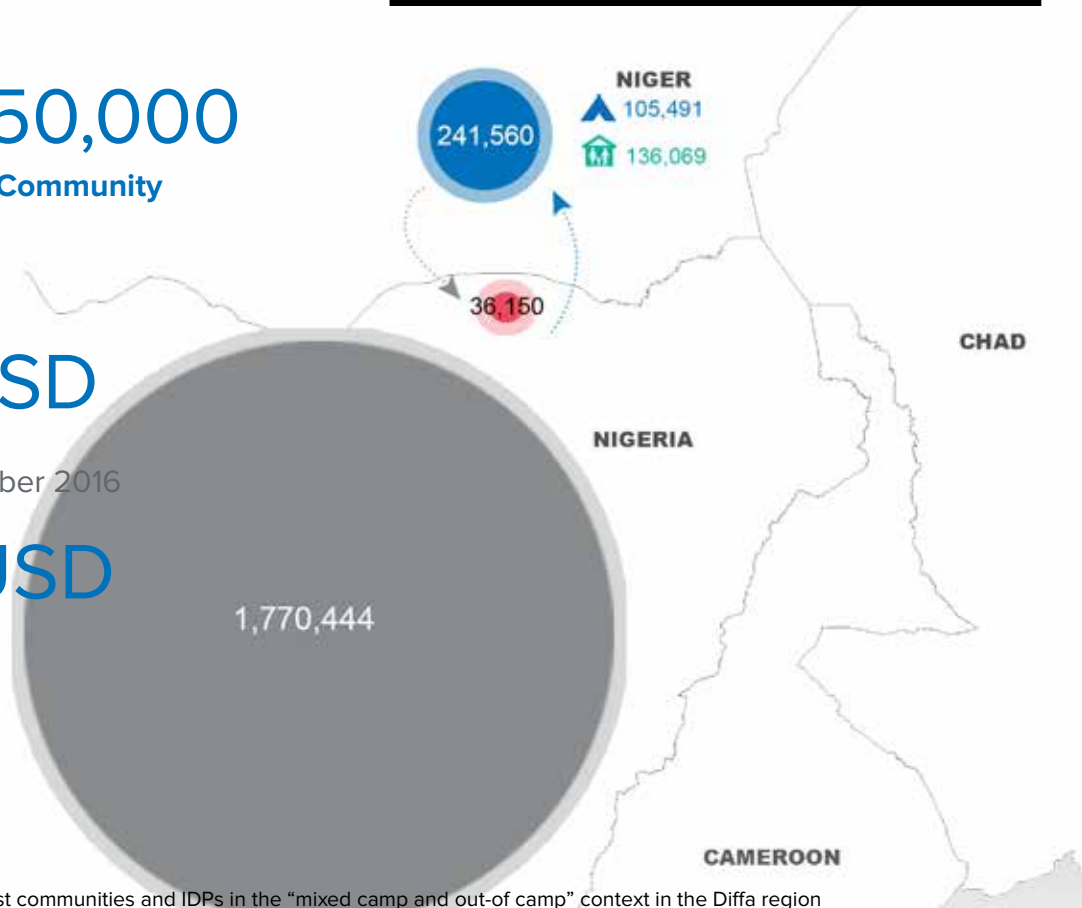
112,109,640 USD

TOTAL RECEIVED as of 31 December 2016

43,806,329 USD

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

22



¹⁰ Including refugees, returning Niger nationals, host communities and IDPs in the “mixed camp and out-of camp” context in the Diffa region

continuous access, which was subsequently granted. With increased military presence in the region, the number of arbitrary arrests rose, and the fact that over 80 per cent of the population lacks documentation added to this problem. Efforts are being made by several actors in the region to ensure that the rights of those in custody are ensured. In August, an agreement was signed between UNHCR and the Niger Bar Association, to ensure access to legal aid for Nigerians in custody.

Between September and November, a notable decline in the number of security incidents was observed in the region, but a resurgence of attacks was observed in December. Nevertheless, the Government launched a call for the demobilization of Boko Haram combatants on 28 December. A first group comprising 30 former Boko Haram elements surrendered and was taken charge of by government authorities in Diffa by the end of the year. It is expected that many more will surrender over the coming months. With regards to international protection and human rights law, it is essential that the humanitarian community and RRRP partners monitor the process and ensure adherence to international protection principles.

The ‘State of Emergency’ in the Diffa region, which the Government had declared in 2015 following the first attacks on Niger soil, remains in force. However, certain restrictions have been slightly lifted, such as the curfew that now starts one hour later for vehicles and pedestrians, as well as the fact that people in the region may now use three wheeled motorcycles and engage in small scale pepper farming again. However, the restrictions that remain in place have had a crippling

effect on the local economy. In addition, the devaluation of the Naira – the Nigerian currency that is widely used in the Diffa region - has also exacerbated an already fragile economy, reducing the population’s self-reliance capacity.

Following a tense Presidential Election in April, in which the incumbent Mahamadou Issoufou was re-elected, several new Ministries were established, including the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. As a result, the Humanitarian Coordination Cell (CCH), which is especially active in terms of humanitarian response coordination in the Diffa region, has moved from the Prime Minister’s Cabinet to the new Ministry.

In terms of the regional response in the Lake Chad Basin region, extremely positive gains were made in 2016, with the signature of the ‘Abuja Action Statement’ in June 2016. The next step is the development and validation of an Action Plan by the government, with the support of UNHCR and other protection actors. In order to fully implement the recommendations, it is essential that adequate funds are mobilized in 2017.

Challenges

In comparison to Cameroon and Chad who are also hosting Nigerian refugees, Niger received most of the RRRP funds but these were not sufficient. The 22 partners participating in the 2016 Nigeria RRRP had

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016



170,194

people in the region of Diffa benefitted from improved access to drinking water, following major efforts on the part of WASH partners, including water trucking, construction of bore holes, etc.



539,465

vulnerable people in the Diffa region received food assistance throughout the year through food security partners.



97,454

children in Diffa region received psychosocial support and access to recreational activities. This far exceeded the target, due to the deterioration of the security situation and increased vulnerabilities.

to manage with only 39 per cent of required funding received by the end of the year.

Over 80 per cent of Diffa's population have no documentation; this presented a major protection risk. Identification and registration remained a major challenge, as over 90 per cent of the displaced population live outside of the camps.

Increased displacement has resulted in a rise in the numbers of highly vulnerable persons of concern, such as separated or unaccompanied children, survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), the elderly, single headed households, people with disabilities and those in need of psychosocial support.

Ongoing attacks and subsequent population movements challenged the functioning of community-based protection committees, and their ability to represent their communities. Many villages and sites have increased exponentially in size, and efforts must be made to ensure that community-based mechanisms are representative of the entire community.

The local economy has been severely damaged. Farming, fishing, pastoralism and regional trade are almost at a stand-still. Farmers have not been able to access their land and fishermen can no longer work on the Komadougou River or Lake Chad. Restrictions on trade and the devaluation of the Naira have all hindered the local economy and the security situation prevents effective engagement in livelihoods initiatives.

Intercommunal and inter-ethnic tensions are on the rise, especially among pastoralists, who have had to abandon their livelihoods, finding themselves with no means to recuperate their stolen animals. Furthermore, a major cause of tension amongst the displaced and with their hosts is access to resources, particularly water.

The rate of HIV infected persons of concern in the Diffa region is increasing at an alarming rate and national health centres do not have adequate resources and staffing to meet the needs of populations in the region. Resources to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors are severely lacking. Additionally, at least four health centres were attacked and looted during the year.

Education has been severely disrupted throughout the region, with the closure of many schools in 2016. Additionally, since the start of the school year in September, there have been nationwide protests by teachers who report not having received their salaries for several months. Thus the 2016-2017 academic year has already been significantly disrupted.

Partnership & Coordination

Throughout 2016, much progress was made in terms of coordination. The Sectoral Working Groups at Diffa level are working smoothly under the leadership of the Regional Technical Directorates, with the support of humanitarian organisations. Challenges remain in terms of enhancing communication between Working Groups at the Diffa level, and Clusters at the Niamey level. However, some progress was made in this area, as a result of effective efforts to enhance protection mainstreaming within all Working Groups.

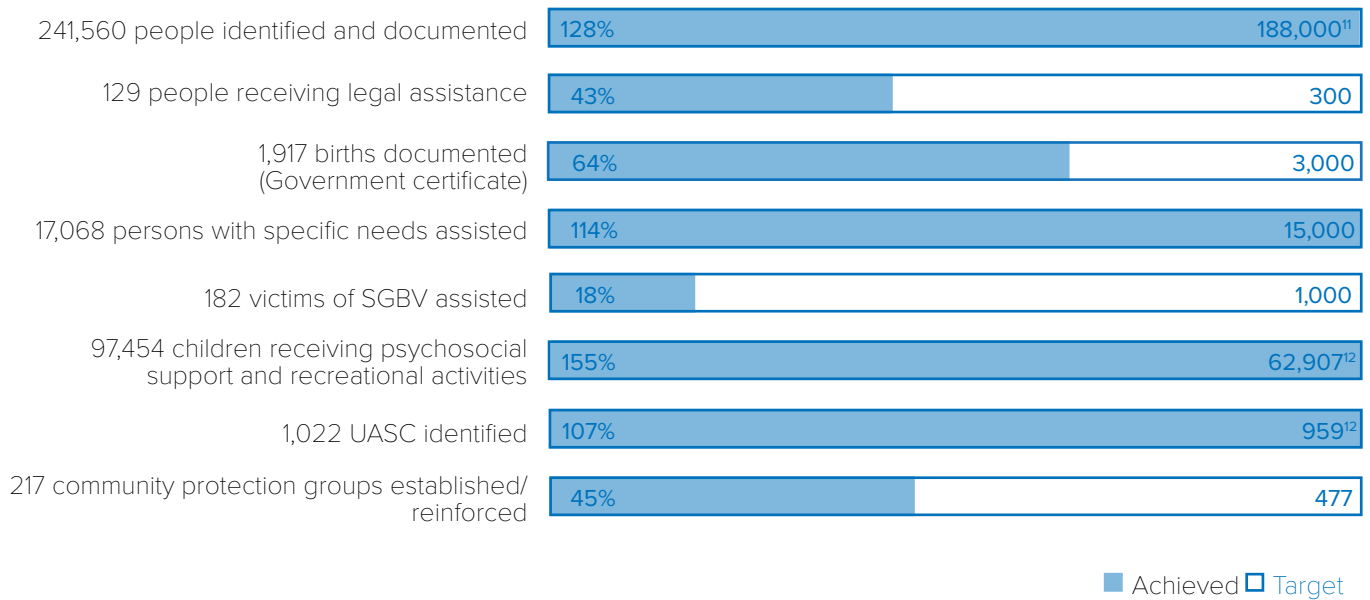
The creation of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management had an impact on the prevailing coordination structure in the Diffa region. In mid-2016, the previous Governor of the Diffa region was replaced, but the relationship between the humanitarian community and the Diffa Governorate remains open and consultative.

As the context in the region changes, major efforts are required to develop new partnerships, focusing not solely on humanitarian action, but on long-term development oriented interventions. As was reflected in the priorities of the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, a key point of focus for humanitarian actors as well as governments, is to strengthen the nexus between humanitarian and development actions. This is particularly apparent in the Diffa region, where the crisis is moving into its fourth year, and sustainable solutions must be sought for vulnerable populations, in order to strengthen their resilience and reduce aid dependency.

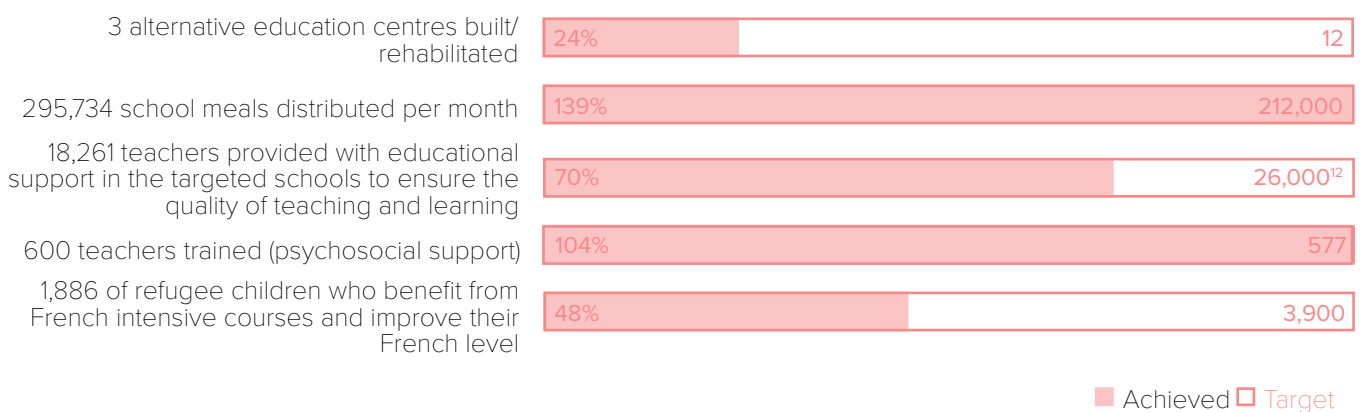
Achievements January - December 2016



PROTECTION SECTOR



EDUCATION SECTOR



FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

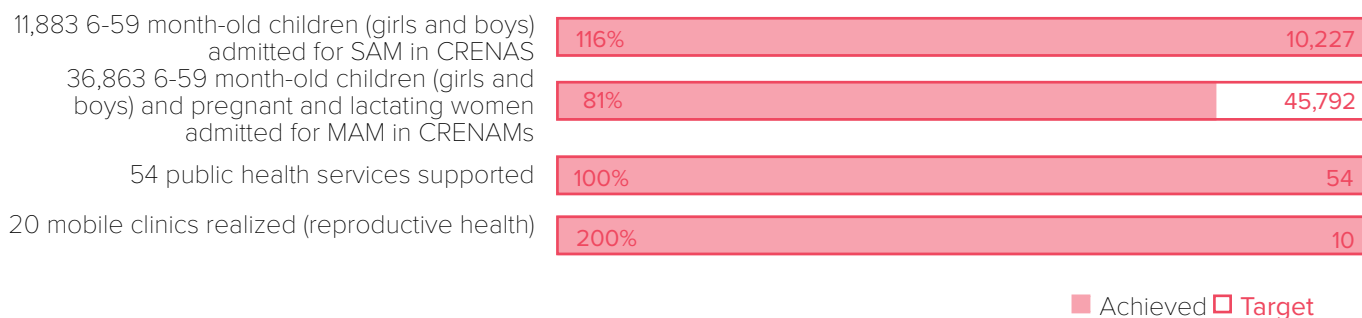


¹¹ The target has been revised to be in line with the total number of PoCs (refugees, IDPs, returnees) identified and documented by the Government of Niger as of 12 May 2016.

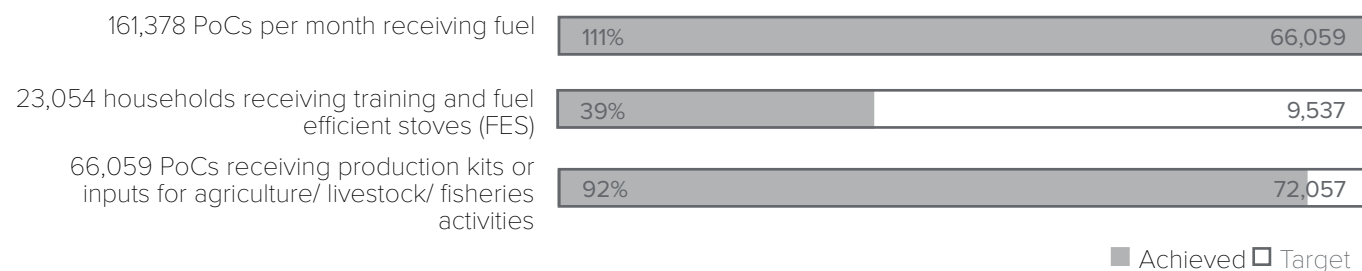
¹² In agreement with all partners involved the target has been revised in line with the 2016 HRP



HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR



LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT SECTOR



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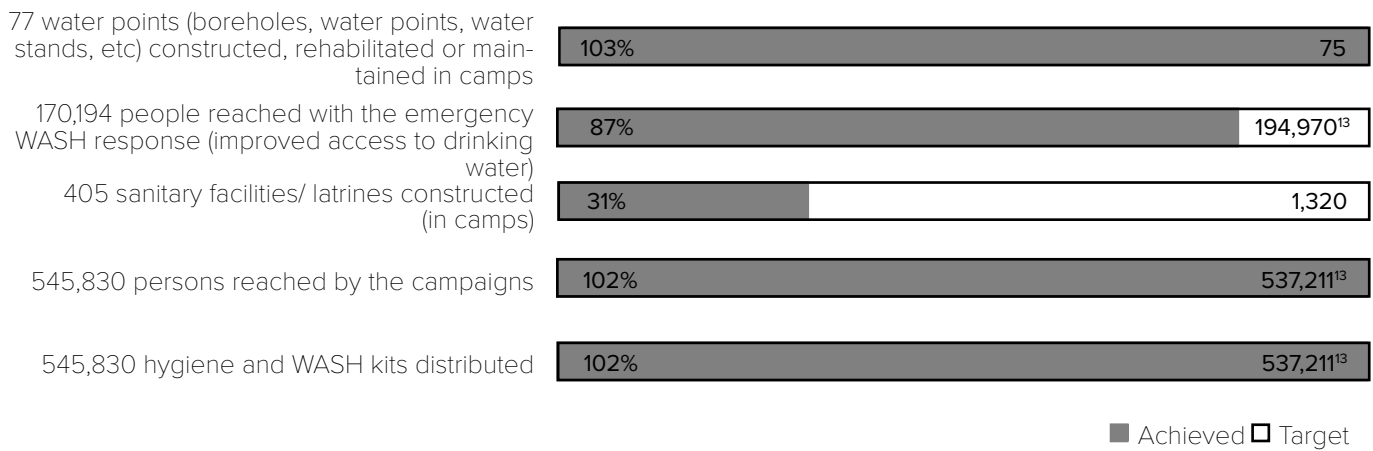
DIFFA: THE BEST SERVED RURAL REGION IN THE SAHEL IN TERMS OF ACCESS TO GAS FOR DOMESTIC ENERGY

In the Diffa region, wood is a rare and precious resource. It represents 30 per cent of a vulnerable household’s monthly expenditure, second only to food, and far ahead of education or health. Without alternative energy sources, populations resort to cutting massive amounts of wood, which does nothing to improve an already worrying environmental crisis. Access to wood is one of the main sources of tension between local and displaced populations. The imperative of walking far from the home to collect wood presents serious SGBV risks for women and girls. Furthermore, 56 per cent of children are forced to engage in this activity during school hours, which considerably lowers attendance rates.

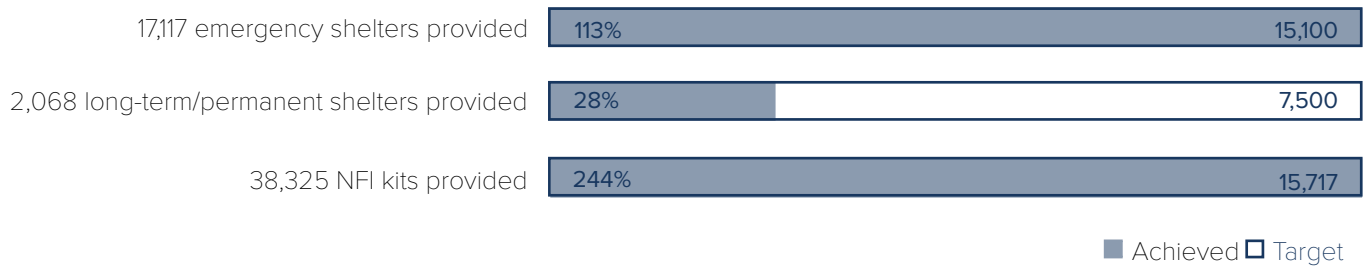
Through a win-win partnership with the private sector, a self-running, sustainable and accessible gas provision system has been established to serve the whole region. The principle is simple: RRRP partners create new customers by contributing to the initial investment required to purchase the first 6 Kg bottle (USD 40, or 80 per cent of a vulnerable household’s monthly income). In return, the private sector invests structurally in a region where gas provision stations did not exist prior. To date, five gas provision stations and 30 gas selling / refill points have been established, where



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE PROMOTION SECTOR (WASH)



SHELTER & NFI SECTOR



¹³ In agreement with all partners involved the target has been revised in line with the 2016 HRP

beneficiaries can exchange their gas bottles by themselves. Mass information campaigns have been carried out including door-to-door activities and participative theatre. Furthermore, community radio stations received additional support as they are key partners with regards to conducting awareness-raising campaigns. A toll free number has also been made available to collect feedback and provide technical advice to customers.

Gas is an innovative modality of assistance with multiple impacts across several sectors and is four times cheaper than wood. The use of gas represents a sustainable and non-artificial increase in the population's purchasing power and is equivalent to 30 Kg of millet per month. It takes an average of three weeks to consume a 6 Kg gas bottle, which is the equivalent of 149 Kg of wood. Over this 3 week period, women are able to recuperate 72 hours, time they would have spent collecting wood and cooking with it.

Approximately 225,000 persons or 33 per cent of the Diffa region's entire population now uses gas, compared to just 1 per cent a year ago. This activity is equivalent to a combined monthly income of USD 200,000 for the beneficiary households. It is estimated that 300 hectares of woodland are saved on a monthly basis in the region thanks to this initiative.

FUNDING

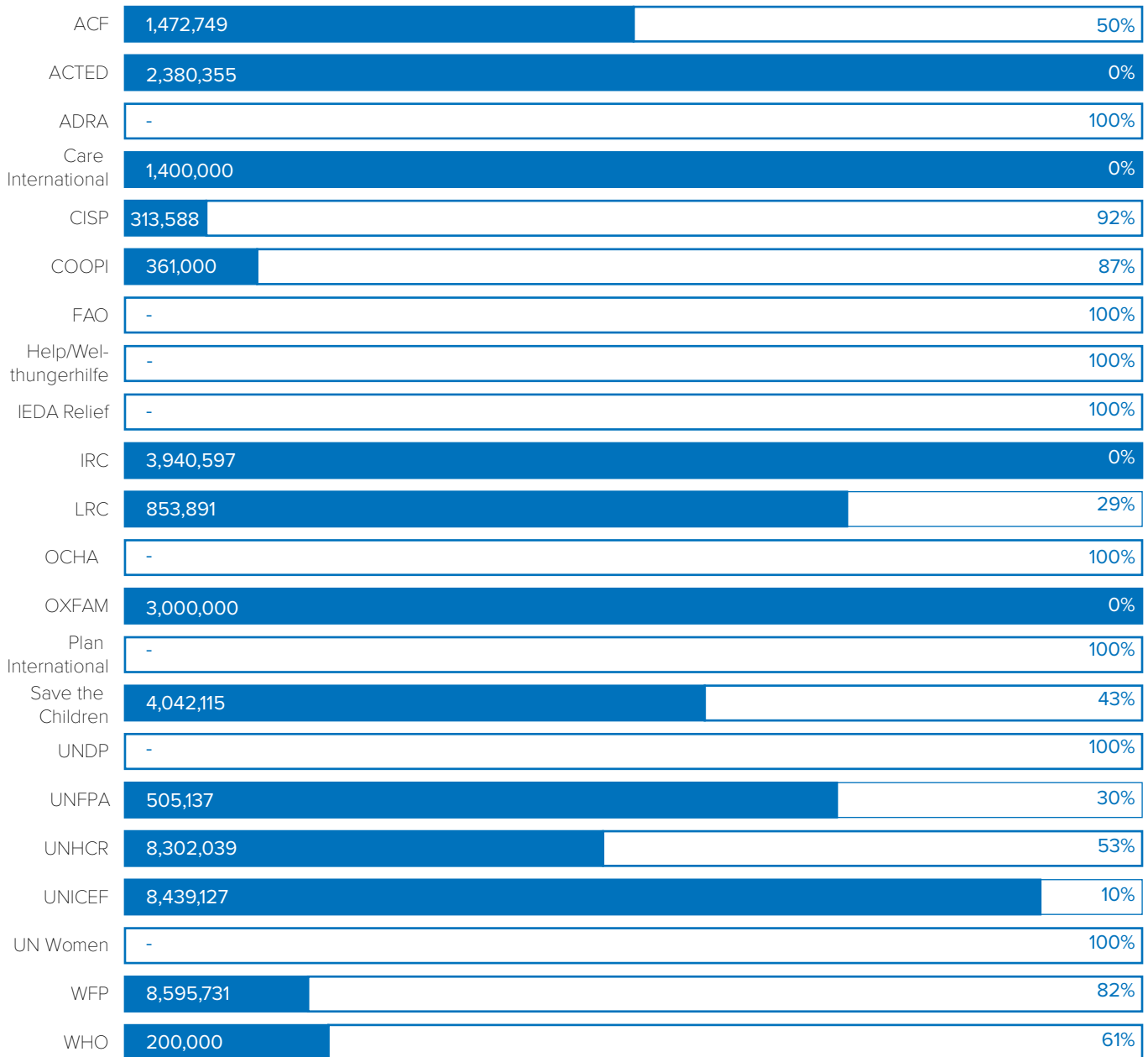
as of 31 December 2016¹⁴

Received by Agency

ORGANIZATION	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	% FUNDED
ACF	1,472,749	2,952,500	50%
ACTED	2,380,355	1,957,050	100%
ADRA	-	146,284	0%
Care International	1,400,000	166,769	100%
CISP	313,588	3,799,382	8%
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	3,000,000	1,344,107	100%
Plan International	-	1,095,081	0%
Save the Children	4,042,115	7,097,331	57%
UNDP	-	3,427,210	0%
UNFPA	505,137	725,000	70%
UNHCR	8,302,039	17,549,521	47%
UNICEF	8,439,127	9,427,162	90%
UN Women	-	1,242,000	0%
WFP	8,595,731	47,011,812	18%
WHO	200,000	1,014,574	20%
TOTAL	43,806,329	112,109,640	39%

¹⁴ UNHCR "2016 Nigeria RRRP - funding snapshot as of end of 2016" as reported by RRRP partners

Funding Gap analysis by Agency



■ Received □ GAP

ANNEX

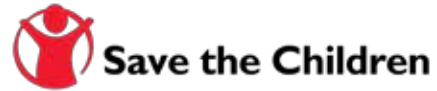
ANNEX I

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
CHW	Community health worker
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
ECCD	Early childhood care and development centre
EiE	Education in emergencies
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
PIN	Person in need
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PoC	Persons of concern
RH	Reproductive health
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 health
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Working together



and ASOL-SUISSE