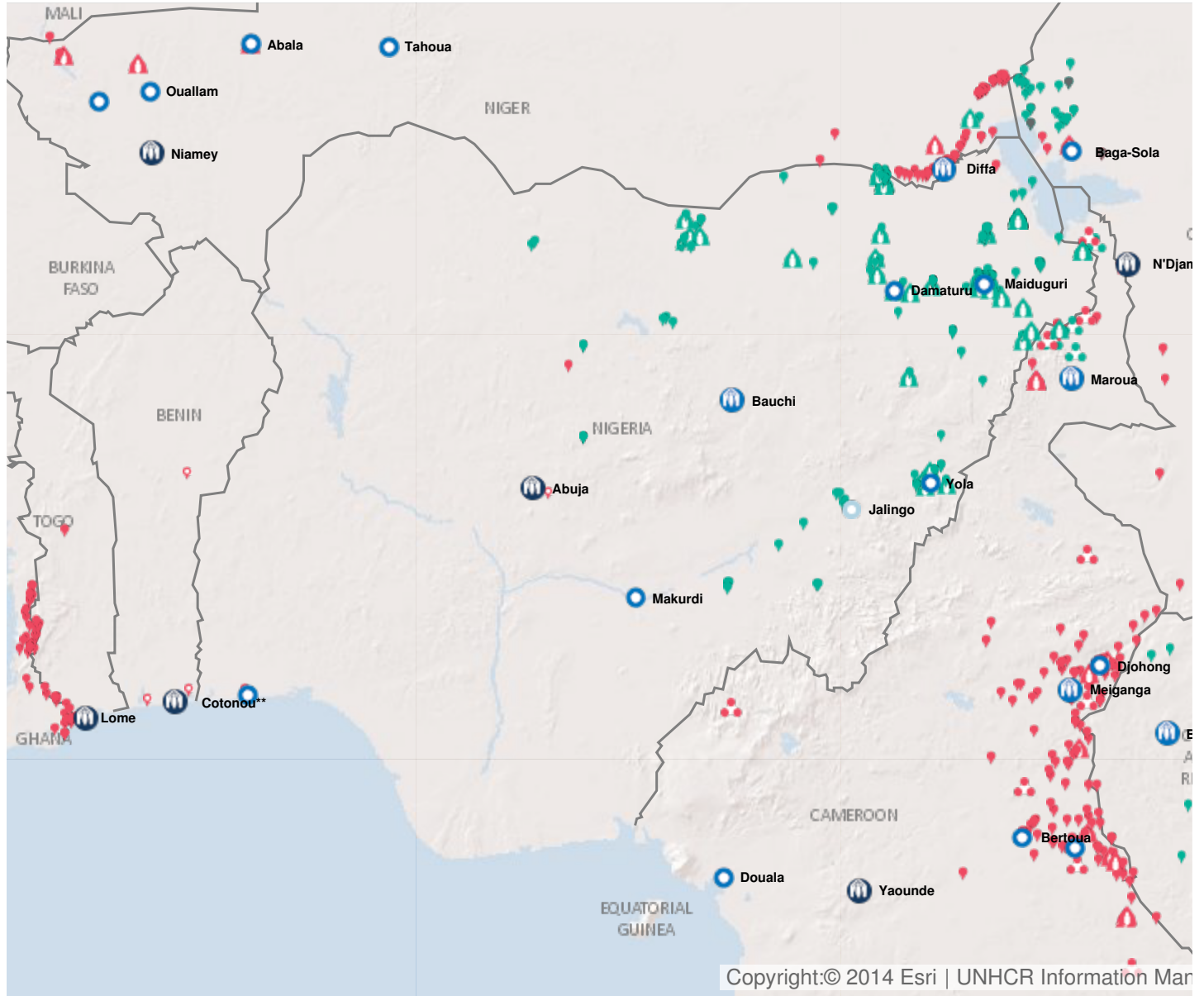


## Operation: Nigeria

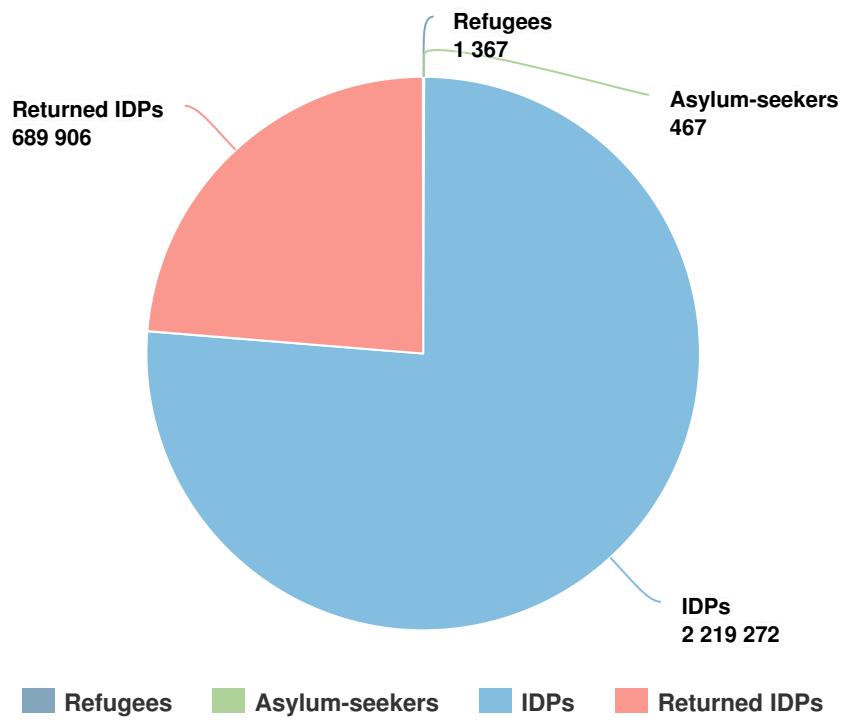


Latest update of camps and office locations 21 Nov 2016.

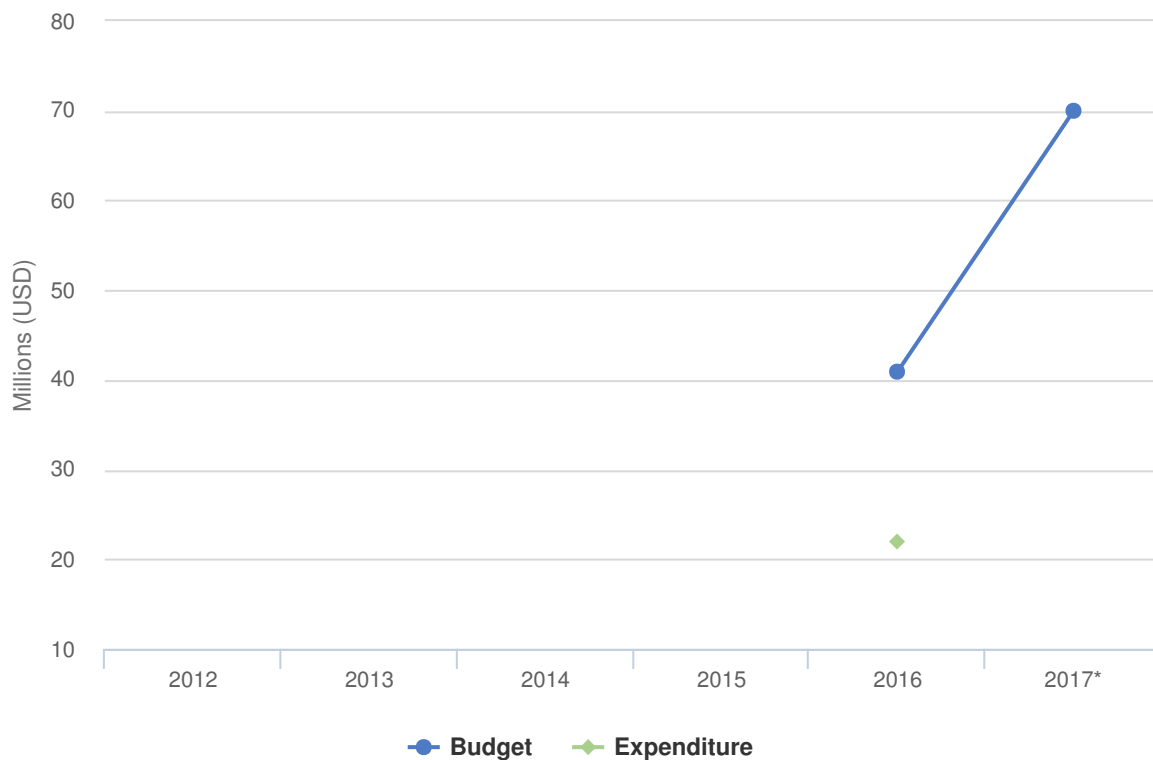
# People of Concern

2016

2,911,012



# Budgets and Expenditure for Nigeria



## Working environment

2016 witnessed intensified insurgency in north-east Nigeria, with civilians paying a heavy toll. The United Nations and other aid agencies have been, for the first time, target in the North-East. The Government mobilized the military and other national security apparatus to respond to the growing internal insecurity. In addition, the government engaged in a fight against corruption while facing a decline in oil revenues and a depreciation of its currency. Over 60 per cent of Nigeria's 170 million people live in extreme poverty.

UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies individually announced Level 3 Emergency to scale-up their interventions. The Nigerian government also improved its inter-ministerial coordination by setting up a high-level committee to coordinate the humanitarian response. Eventually, the military campaign improved humanitarian access in many Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno State.

## Population trends

- In 2016, Nigeria hosted almost 2,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly in urban settings of Lagos.
- Despite some 671,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) returned to their communities, the number of IDPs stood at 1.8 million in accessible areas at end 2016.
- Some 144,000 refugees returned from neighbouring countries – only to find themselves in secondary displacement situations.

## Achievements and impact

- UNHCR collaborated with national stakeholders and civil society organizations to draft a national action plan for the domestication of the convention and implementation of the Abidjan Declaration on statelessness.
- UNHCR also provided life-saving support such as shelter and non-food items (NFIs), and worked with national institutions to ensure that IDPs and other people of concern had access to justice systems.
- UNHCR developed practical operational standards concerning the relocation of IDPs to newly accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) and a framework for returns in Borno State, the epicentre of Boko Haram insurgency.
- UNHCR Nigeria worked to ensure that protection was fully integrated in the activities of other sectors including Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter, NFI and Food Security. The joint leadership significantly contributed to bridging humanitarian response and early recovery, while paving the way for lasting solutions and subsequent long-term development.

## Unmet needs

- The funding gap stood at 68 per cent. Consequently, less than half of the people in need received assistance.
  - Some planned protection activities could not be implemented due to the lack of adequate funding and access of humanitarian actors to some areas.
  - The need for core relief items far outweighed the response provided.
  - Inadequate self-reliance support exposed some internally displaced women to resort to negative coping mechanisms.
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