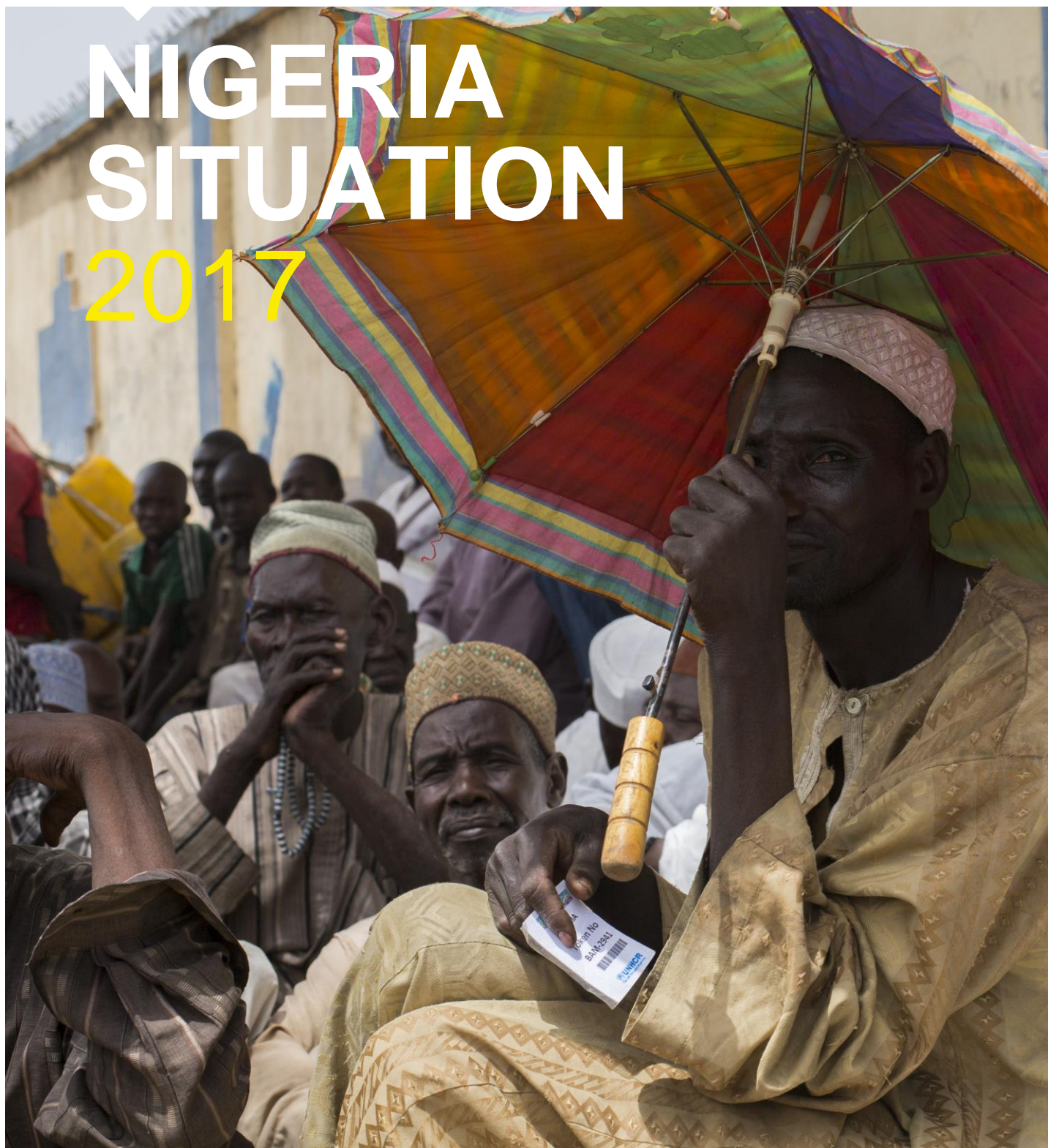


NIGERIA SITUATION 2017



Supplementary Appeal

January – December 2017

REVISED, JULY 2017

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

A Nigerian returnee from Cameroon shades himself from the harsh sun as he queues for emergency relief items. Banki Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria, 20 May 2017.

The conditions in the areas of return remain precarious and challenging, and are not currently conducive for returns in safety and dignity. The majority of refugees who have returned to Nigeria are affected by secondary displacement. Those interviewed upon arrival from Cameroon cited reduction in food rations in the Minawao Camp and a desire to resume farming activities as some of the main causes that influenced their self-organized return.

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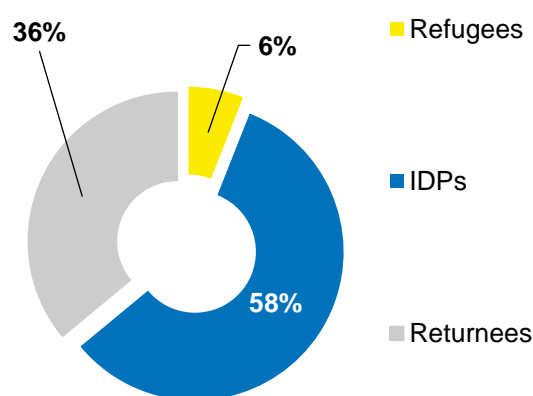
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At a glance

3.7 million people of concern as of end of June 2017

UNHCR is responding to the growing needs of Nigerian internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees, who are facing enormous challenges and dire living conditions due to a lack of food, shelter, water and sanitation, as well as limited and overstretched health facilities. In view of this evolving situation, UNHCR is revising its supplementary requirements for the Nigeria situation. This revised supplementary appeal outlines UNHCR's plan in the remaining months of 2017 to scale-up its response inside Nigeria to meet the needs of returnees, as a result of an unexpected surge in the self-organized return of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon. Nigerian refugees are mainly returning to IDP settlements in north-east Nigeria. UNHCR is also intensifying mass information campaigns in the camps in northern Cameroon to ensure that refugees have accurate and updated information on the prevailing situation in areas of return in Nigeria. The 2017 regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Nigeria situation remains the main coordination and planning tool to address the protection and life-saving needs of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.



US\$179.5 million is needed in financial requirements for the Nigeria situation for January until December 2017¹. That includes an increase of supplementary budget needs of \$9.5 million due to additional unforeseen needs in Nigeria.



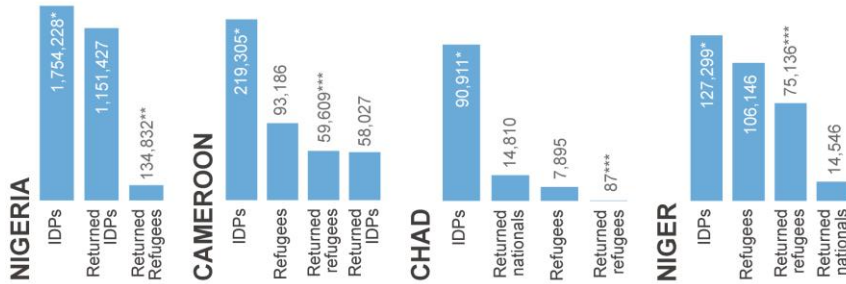
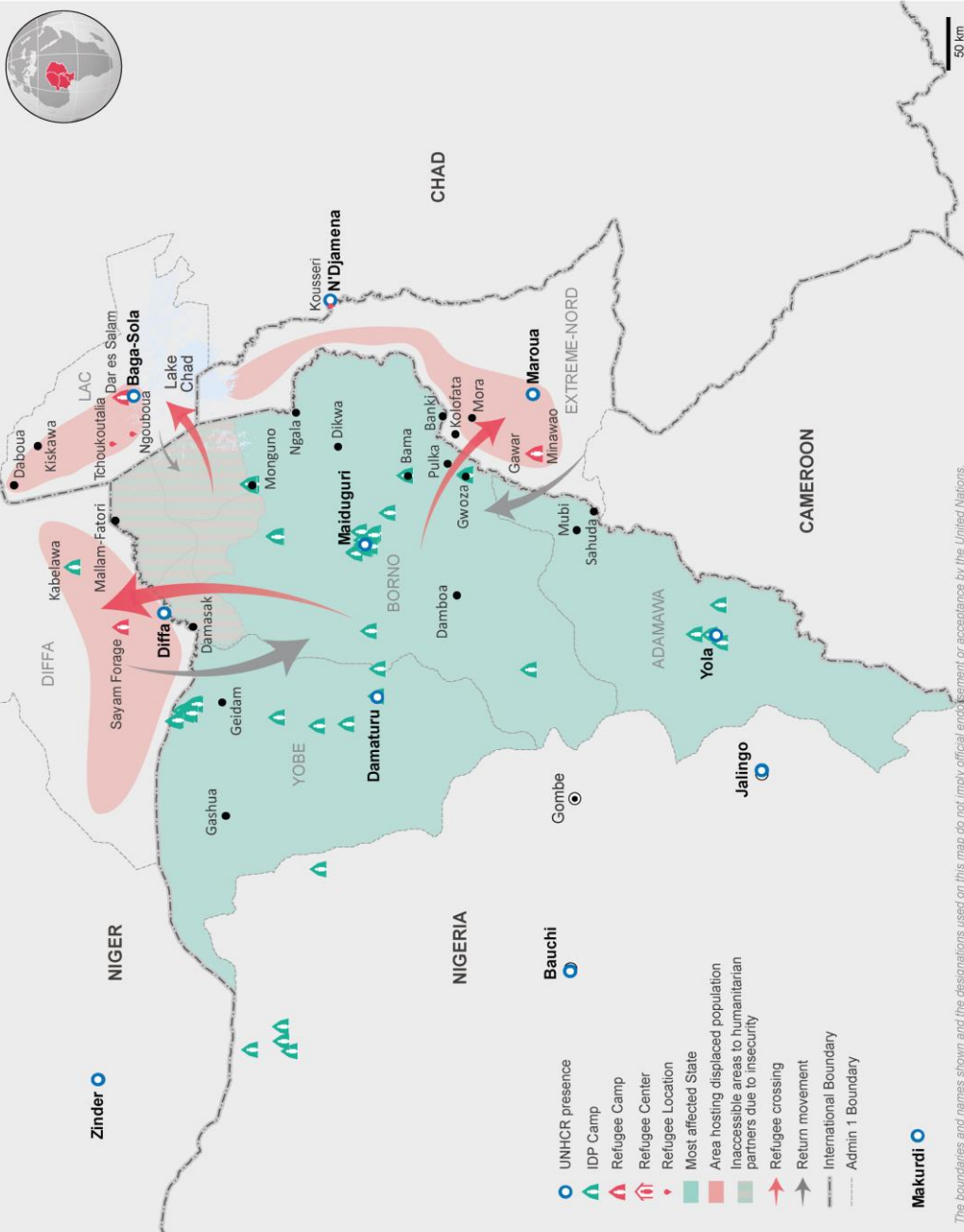
¹ All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes regional and global activities, and support costs (7 per cent).



NIGERIA SITUATION

Populations forcibly displaced by the insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin Region

As of 30 June 2017 or latest figures available



* Figures represent the number of people displaced by the Boko Haram-related insurgency
 ** Figures represent Nigerian refugee returnees who have arrived in north-eastern Nigeria from Cameroon, Chad and Niger in 2017.
 *** Figures represent Nigerian refugee returnees who have arrived in north-eastern Nigeria from neighbouring countries in 2017.

Creation date: 19 July 2017 Sources: UNHCR, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS) Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org

Introduction

Regional displacement overview and trends analysis

The outbreak of the Boko Haram insurgency in 2009 has steadily become the single greatest cause of displacement in the Lake Chad Basin region, with more than 2.3 million people becoming refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) or returnees as a result. In Nigeria, the number of IDPs has more than doubled in the span of three years, from some 868,000 people identified by the Nigerian Government in the north-eastern regions at the end of 2014 to 1.7 million people by June 2017, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report released by IOM.

The conflict has increasingly spilled into neighbouring countries, with increased infiltration, suicide-bombings, attacks and recruitment by the armed group, prompting population movements from northern Nigeria across borders to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Growing insecurity in the region has led to an increase in the number of refugees by more than 20 per cent in two years, from 160,000 people registered in June 2015 to more than 207,000 in June 2017. New refugee arrivals are anticipated to continue in the second half of 2017. Normal economic activities in areas of Cameroon's Far North, Niger's Diffa and Chad's Lake Chad regions have been severely disrupted.

The vast majority of IDPs and Nigerian refugees have expressed an intention to return to their areas of origin, while almost all continue to cite significant barriers to return, including insecurity and lack of access to their home areas as well as to food and shelter. Nevertheless, significant numbers of Nigerian refugees have returned from neighbouring countries of asylum, sometimes under circumstances deemed by UNHCR to fall short of international standards, including the adherence to the principle of non-refoulement. Since April 2017, significant numbers of refugees have also returned in self-organized movements, bringing the number of Nigerian returnees to close to 135,000 registered between January and June 2017. Current trends show that similar self-organized return movements will likely continue.

Crisis impact and regional needs overview

Difficult security and access conditions

As the military continues to regain access to territory and secure civilian locations in Nigeria's north-east, more areas are expected to become accessible to humanitarian organizations in 2017. However, the security situation across the Lake Chad region remains precarious. New, targeted attacks by Boko Haram and counter-insurgency operations by the Nigerian army and the Multi-National Joint Task Force continue to severely impact the humanitarian situation and restrict humanitarian access. Reaching all people in need remains the biggest challenge. In May 2017, the

UN estimated that 700,000 people are in inaccessible areas in north-east Nigeria, with humanitarian operations focusing on Maiduguri city and Local Government Area headquarters in newly accessible areas. Across the region, the operational reach and effectiveness of humanitarian actors continue to be severely impeded by ongoing conflict, which challenges UNHCR's ability to maintain a meaningful presence in some locations, both in Nigeria and in countries of asylum.

Widespread protection concerns

Over the past eight years, the crisis has had profound, pronounced and long-standing impacts resulting from the extreme level of violence of the conflict and the widespread destruction of private and public infrastructure, devastating the Lake Chad region. The violence has spread fear and apprehension among the population in the region and exacerbated social divisions and distrust, especially toward those suspected of any association with the insurgency movement. These perceptions have influenced responses to forced displacement by countries in the region as part of efforts to address legitimate security concerns. In north-east Nigeria, many camps remain under the control of the military, which has led to some protection concerns and, in some cases, these camps are targeted by Boko Haram and infiltrated by militants.

As part of Nigeria's 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the findings of the protection sector working group revealed a full spectrum of protection concerns in north-east Nigeria, with 6.7 million people estimated to be in need of protection and assistance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. Civilians in these regions face grave human rights violations and abuse including death, injuries, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), arbitrary detention, disappearances, forced displacement, and forced recruitment. Boko Haram has targeted areas with high concentrations of IDPs and refugees. The psychological needs of the displaced population are particularly significant and remain largely unmet given the magnitude of the problem. Loss and fear among the displaced are aggravated by a sense of loss of dignity as many feel ashamed of their living conditions. Engaging in income-generating activities and recreational activities have emerged in UNHCR monitoring data as important sources of psychological relief at the individual, family and community levels.

Impact on women and children

The conflict particularly affects vulnerable groups such as women and children who constitute the majority of the displaced population in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. UNHCR has witnessed an increasing number of unconventional households headed by women, children and older people. Out of the 17,700 vulnerable households profiled by UNHCR's vulnerability screening (November 2016), 18 per cent (6,800 households) have unaccompanied or separated children, including 14 per

cent (5,400 households) with orphans, due to the conflict; 15 per cent (4,900 households) have children hawking or begging; and 3 per cent (1,100 households) of displaced households reported their child to be missing.

Sexual abuse and exploitation

SGBV is a significant protection concern among women and children, but the problem is suspected to be greatly under-reported. In Cameroon, monitoring data shows that girls displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency are increasingly likely to engage in early and forced marriages, while in Nigeria, women have been targeted by abductions, forced marriages, rape and use as suicide-bombers. Inadequate humanitarian assistance in camps and newly accessible areas has also resulted in a high level of sexual abuse and exploitation. Many women are reportedly coerced into resorting to survival sex in order to obtain food for themselves and their children or to be able to move in and out of the camp.

Lack of documentation

The lack of national ID documents and, hence, difficulties in proving nationality is widespread in the areas of the Lake Chad Basin, affecting people's access to safety, services and justice. In Nigeria, UNHCR's vulnerability screening (November 2016) in newly accessible areas in eight Local Government Areas showed that all 17,700 households profiled lacked legal documentation. This is a particular challenge in Niger's Diffa region, where a UNHCR study revealed that over 80 per cent of displaced people interviewed were without documentation on which their legal status and rights of residence, movement, employment and property depend.

Poor living conditions

Displaced populations are living in squalid conditions characterized by overcrowding and limited access to safe, sanitary and dignified accommodation. IDPs and returnees in Nigeria hosted in camps and displacement sites are often living in congested shelters or isolated in insecure or inhospitable areas, making them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. The situation is most precarious in settlements such as camps, displacement sites, and unfinished buildings. The lack of shelter is, therefore, a major and persistent challenge and one of the main barriers to return. Displaced people in the region also face precarious health conditions and have poor access to health services. The health problems they report are mostly related to the change in their living conditions.

In Cameroon and Niger, refugees living in out-of-camp contexts reported difficulties in obtaining medicine outside the camps and sites due to limited supply, financial constraints, or because of restrictions on their movement.

In addition, access to food and drinking water, as well as meeting their basic needs, remain problematic for most displaced people, especially in semi-arid regions. Limitations in access, availability, and quality have made water the most significant source of conflict between the displaced and host communities in all four countries. In particular, the shortage of water is more pronounced in arid areas in Chad, northern Cameroon, and Niger. Numerous outbreaks of cholera and other water-borne diseases in displacement-affected areas across the region, particularly in Cameroon and Nigeria, have been linked to this problem. Severe malnutrition in Nigeria and asylum countries has become more prevalent as the quantity and quality of available food has dramatically decreased. Some 5.2 million people are facing acute food insecurity in north-east Nigeria, an increase of 50 per cent since March 2016, according to the food security sector's *Cadre Harmonisé*—a regional initiative that assesses the food security across the Sahel—from March 2017. Affected households have had consecutive years of restricted income levels, destruction of assets and livelihoods, and reduced food access, leading to an increase in negative coping strategies. With insecurity in northern Nigeria disrupting traditional cross-border trade and herding, market prices in neighbouring countries have increased, further affecting livelihood opportunities.

Large-scale cross-border movements

Large refugee return movements, mainly across the border between Cameroon and Nigeria, are of particular concern as some refugees find themselves in IDP or IDP-like situations. The main areas of departure are Minawao and Kolofata refugee settlements in Cameroon. The anticipated improvement in access and conditions in areas of return have not eventuated. Instead, areas of return in northern Nigeria remain largely inaccessible to civilian populations for security reasons and those returning have ended up in secondary displacement, joining severely crowded IDP sites in the Bama and Gwoza Local Government Areas. While the decision to return are being taken by refugees themselves, people variously cite difficult conditions at Cameroon's Minawao camp, including a reduction in the refugee food basket, or the need to return for the farming season. Refugees also organize their own transport.

The ongoing self-organized returns of refugees from Cameroon into secondary displacement, which was neither foreseen nor anticipated, has created a new emergency for UNHCR and other actors particularly in Banki—Bama Local Government Area—where the population of the IDP site has doubled from some 20,000 to more than 45,000 displaced people in a two-week period in May 2017. The IDP site has no further capacity for expansion. Returnees and IDPs are living outdoors—a

situation recently compounded by the onset of the rainy season. Where there are shelters, these are mainly communal. Food supplies are inadequate while cooking fuel remains a daily challenge. There is no free movement in and out of the IDP site. Reception conditions are currently below minimum standards, where new arrivals are hosted for over 48 hours before relocation to security cleared areas or their areas of origin. Reception conditions need to be urgently improved to include registration and WASH facilities. In areas such as Pulka, a principal area of return for many of those coming back, the destruction of basic infrastructure has rendered return to this area unviable. Health risks prevail due to the near-total absence of water and sanitation services in Pulka. Overall, there are heightened protection risks, particularly for women and girls in an environment that has numerous human rights violations.

This revised supplementary appeal summarizes UNHCR's overall plan and resource requirements for 2017 in north-east Nigeria and neighbouring countries affected by the Boko Haram insurgency. The additional requirements presented in this appeal will enable UNHCR to respond to growing humanitarian needs in Nigeria, establish presence in border locations and improve border monitoring, while also expanding reception facilities and implementing mass information campaigns to ensure that Nigerian refugees in Cameroon have accurate and updated information on the prevailing situation in areas of return in Nigeria.

Populations of concern

OPERATION		DISPLACED POPULATIONS	CURRENT DISPLACED POPULATIONS	UNHCR PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATIONS*
		<i>as of January 2017</i>	<i>as of 30 June 2017</i>	<i>by the 31 December 2017</i>
NIGERIA	IDPs	1,717,330	1,754,228**	885,200
	IDP returnees	1,039,267	1,151,427**	495,700
	Refugee returnees*	164,281	134,832***	150,000
CAMEROON	Nigerian refugees	87,282	93,186	90,000
	IDPs	182,978	219,305**	199,000
	IDP returnees	36,068	58,027**	36,000
CHAD	Nigerian refugees	8,218	7,895	8,000
	IDPs	105,070	90,911**	110,000
NIGER	Nigerian refugees	105,491	106,146	85,300
	Returning nationals	14,678	14,546***	27,800
	IDPs	121,391	127,299***	176,200
TOTAL		3,582,054	3,757,802	2,263,200

* UNHCR operations are implemented in evolving contexts; subsequent changes to planning figures will be amended through a budget revision as required.

** Source: IOM's latest DTM

***Source: Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS). Figure represents Nigerian refugee returnees into north-eastern Nigeria from neighbouring countries, in 2017.

**** Source: Government of Niger

In **Nigeria**, the number of IDPs in Adawana, Borno and Yobe States is estimated at 1.7 million as assessed by the IOM-managed DTM. More than 56 per cent of the displaced are children. With the Government-run IDP camps seen by many as an option of last resort, over 63 per cent of IDPs reside in host communities, sometimes in 'camp-like' conditions clustered around schools, churches and mosques. IOM estimates that over 1.2 million people have returned to areas of habitual residence since August 2015, mainly in Adamawa and Borno States.

In **Cameroon**, the number of Nigerian refugees has increased from some 54,000 in February 2016 to 93,186 in June 2017. In the camp, half of the population are women; 60 per cent are below 18 years of age; while 25 per cent are people with specific needs. The Minawao camp, hosting 58,000 refugees, is located in a semi-arid area where water and land for farming are scarce. The out-of-camp population of refugees living in villages along the border with Nigeria has grown from 8,000 in February 2016 to an estimated 32,500 in June 2017. UNHCR started the registration of these out-of-camp populations, who are settled in villages in remote and insecure locations that are very difficult to access for humanitarian actors.

In **Chad**, 7,895 Nigerian refugees have been registered, with women and girls representing 50 per cent; children 55 per cent; and elderly people 3 per cent of the population. Some 70 per cent of registered refugees live in Dar Es Salam camp, 20 per cent have settled in nearby towns, and the rest live in other parts of the region including remote islands, which are difficult to access.

In **Niger**, 106,146 Nigerian refugees, 14,546 returning Niger nationals and 127,299 IDPs have been registered in Diffa Region. Considering the increasing number of people in need, UNHCR expects to assist in 2017 nearly 325,000 people, including host populations.

Financial summary

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Nigeria Situation in 2017 amounted to \$169.9 million. To address the additional needs of people of concern displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency, UNHCR established an initial supplementary budget for both the Nigeria and Niger requirements amounting \$43.6 million. Additional unforeseen needs in Nigeria have led to a further increase of supplementary budget needs of \$9.5 million. **The total revised 2017 requirements for the Nigeria Situation now amount close to \$179.5 million, including support costs.**

OPERATION	ExCom-approved budget excluding the Nigeria Situation	NIGERIA SITUATION			Total revised requirements
		ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Nigeria Situation ²	Additional requirements	Total	
NIGERIA	4,997,397	65,002,604	8,926,047	73,928,651	78,926,048
CAMEROON	55,559,903	38,684,926	0	38,684,926	94,244,829
CHAD	150,517,927*	14,627,881	0	14,627,881	165,145,808
NIGER	34,858,225*	48,532,008	0	48,532,008	83,390,233
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ACTIVITIES	4,566,364*	216,174	0	216,174	4,782,538
SUBTOTAL	250,499,816	167,063,593	8,926,047	175,989,640	426,489,456
Support costs (7 per cent)		2,857,854	624,823	3,482,677	3,482,677
TOTAL	250,499,816	169,921,447	9,550,870	179,472,317	429,972,133

* An increase in this figure is due to an operational plan budget increase for this operation in order to accommodate programs under the Central Mediterranean Route Situation, formerly known as the Europe and North Africa Situation or Crisis in Europe

² Includes original supplementary requirements of \$43.6 million, including supporting costs.

Enhanced regional strategy and coordination

Strategy overview

UNHCR's regional strategy has the overarching goals of ensuring protection and humanitarian assistance for forcibly displaced people and other vulnerable communities affected by the conflict in Nigeria, while also building the resilience of individuals, families, communities and institutions in Nigeria and the three main asylum countries in the subregion (Cameroon, Chad and Niger).

UNHCR's enhanced response to the Nigeria situation aims to support up to 2.2 million people in 2017. It is based on the need for an ongoing but more sustainable humanitarian response to help the most affected people, including self-organized refugee returns from neighbouring countries that picked up in the course of 2017. Providing international protection to people of concern and reinforcing international solidarity and cooperation to share responsibility remains at the core of UNHCR's response. Strengthening protection, meeting humanitarian needs and implementing life-saving interventions in close cooperation with governments will remain key priorities. In addition, acknowledging that communities, institutions and national governments have been the first and largest supporters of refugees and displaced populations, and the most economically and socially impacted by the Nigeria crisis, UNHCR will give equal priority to enhancing support to national and municipal services and systems.

In all affected countries, planned interventions will be complemented by enhanced cross-cutting efforts to preserve and promote social cohesion and build self-reliance opportunities through livelihood support for vulnerable people. Taking into consideration the prospects for unexpected large-scale return, UNHCR will leverage its humanitarian mandate to advocate for and support the development of more sustainable solutions, including the establishment of partnerships with development actors responsible for supporting health, education and livelihoods sectors.

Coordination and partnerships

UNHCR's response to the Nigeria situation aims to be inclusive and collaborative. The Office is enhancing its partnerships in the region with development actors and international financial institutions, including the African Development Bank and the World Bank, to advocate for the needs of the people of concern to be identified and integrated in national development plans. UNHCR is also working with regional organisations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the areas of emergency response and internal displacement, capacity building and support in legislative/policy issues.

With regard to the coordination architecture, UNHCR and government counterparts will continue to be responsible for leading and coordinating the refugee response at country level, while the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Nigeria crisis will continue to coordinate the inter-agency protection and humanitarian assistance responses in Cameroon, Chad and Niger to the refugee influxes from Nigeria, in line with the Refugee Coordination Model. The RRC will also ensure that measures necessary for timely, effective and consistent responses are taken at UNHCR Headquarters or the country representations. To ensure the success of this approach, UNHCR will continue investing in robust and dedicated coordination and information management expertise at country and regional level, as well as facilitate effective needs, response and gap analysis whilst avoiding duplication.

At the regional level, there are several thematic working groups based in Dakar which are led or co-led by United Nations (UN) agencies and NGOs. While OCHA hosts the Secretariat for these regional working groups, UNHCR leads the regional protection working group. Moreover, there are regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee meetings with the directors of UN agencies and NGOs and donors, as well as a weekly teleconference on the Lake Chad Basin situation only with Regional UN Directors. Both are chaired by the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator.

In all crisis-affected countries in the region, the coordination of the IDP response is country-specific and depends on local coordination arrangements agreed amongst government authorities and UN agencies. A description of these coordination mechanisms is provided under each country chapter below.

Activities planned under this appeal are also aligned with country-specific Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), coordinated by OCHA. The 2017 regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Nigeria situation will remain the main coordination and planning tool to address the protection and life-saving needs of Nigerian refugees living in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, and their host communities. Both the country HRPs and the regional RRP draw on shared strategic objectives, and pursue approaches that deliver life-saving and resilience-building interventions.

Planning assumptions

All indicators suggest that the human costs of the Nigeria regional crisis will rise in 2017, with continuing population movements, including returns to insecure areas, protection risks, abuses of civilians, and deepening vulnerabilities. Displacement as a response to direct attacks (rather than precautionary movement) is expected to be prolonged.

The overall planning assumptions for 2017 are: that violent conflict and insecurity will continue in some parts inside Nigeria; that the main driver of the humanitarian crisis in north-east Nigeria and affected regions in neighbouring countries will be the ongoing Boko Haram conflict and the counter-insurgency measures; that refugees will continue to flee Nigeria and seek international protection, notwithstanding measures to restrict admission to some countries in the region. At the same time, any sustained improvements in return areas in Nigeria will likely cause significant returns, both from neighbouring countries and from IDPs in Nigeria.

Regional operational framework

Since 2009, UNHCR has been providing humanitarian assistance and protection to refugees and IDPs in the region affected by the crisis. Considering the complexity of displacement movements and the vast humanitarian needs, along with the inter-connected dimension of the conflict, a regional approach remains the best structure for this assistance. This revised supplementary appeal is designed for an evolving situation marked by:

- Growing number of self-organized returns since January 2017;
- Inadequate sharing of information with refugees that is accurate and timely on security and socio-economic conditions in areas of return so that they can take the decision to return in conformity with reality;
- A continuous emergency situation observed among displaced populations, including limited protection and border monitoring, as well as return into secondary displacement ill-prepared;
- A sustained trend of forced returns;
- Rising security risks for staff and partners operating in remote areas, especially north-east Nigeria and the Diffa Region of Niger.

Preparedness planning and risk assessment

Contingency planning scenarios are being developed in each of the four countries. Continuous, small to medium-scale waves of displacement within Nigeria and across neighbouring countries is the most likely scenario due to ongoing military operations in Nigeria's northern states and changes in tactics by Boko Haram (increased suicide bombings) as well as anticipated targeted attacks against both civilians and the army. In the event of a major increase in displaced populations, plans will need to be revised upwards through a budget revision.

The continuous unpredictable security context could result in prolonged acute needs for local populations, and is likely to increase challenges around humanitarian access and the safety of UNHCR staff and people of concern. UNHCR will continue to put in place mitigation measures to access affected populations as much as possible and anticipate responses to increasing needs.

UNHCR is working in close coordination with other UN agencies and partners to mainstream security efforts and reduce related costs.

The use of military escorts, especially in newly accessible areas in north-east Nigeria and in some parts of the Far North in Cameroon, risks compromising UNHCR's acceptance among and perception by affected people and local stakeholders. In order to mitigate the possible negative perception due to use of military escorts, UNHCR relies on armed escorts only as a last resort and within the framework of agreed inter-agency guidance and direction provided by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), or by the UN Country Team. It also works to ensure its approach is understood and implemented by UNHCR staff and partners.

Planned response

NIGERIA

Existing response

With the ongoing conflict in the north-east, the robust counter-insurgency, and in view of the continuous growth in new and urgent humanitarian needs, UNHCR has progressively increased its humanitarian response to address the growing needs of the most vulnerable in newly accessible Local Government Areas, in particular in Borno State. The Office also increasingly engaged with the military in Borno State, including through a series of targeted trainings on camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and protection principles for military and IDP leadership, each involving an SGBV component. UNHCR has also reached IDPs through emergency and transitional shelter interventions, as well as maintenance of structures in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

Since the last quarter of 2016, the progressive scaling-up of UNHCR's capacity and improved protection analysis and assessment jointly carried out by humanitarian actors, contributed to a better understanding of protection concerns and increased response capacity on the ground. In response to the surge of self-organized returns in Nigeria, UNHCR further scaled up its presence in Local Government Areas bordering neighbouring countries (Bama, Ngala, Mobbar and Mubi) in April 2017.

Furthermore, several initiatives were undertaken to strengthen the protection response in the north-east, including the development of a Humanitarian Country Team protection strategy led by UNHCR as protection sector lead. UNHCR supported the organization of a regional protection dialogue in Abuja in June 2016, where the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria signed the Abuja Action Statement and agreed on comprehensive actions to enhance the protection of people in need of protection assistance. The Office has been leading the development of a common position for the UN system to advocate with concerned governments on human rights and protection issues in the Lake Chad Basin.

UNHCR, along with UNDP, is leading the development of an inter-agency Protection and Solutions Strategy for the six North-eastern states affected by the insurgency. The draft strategy, which covers IDPs and refugee returnees, was presented in the form of a concept paper at the Oslo Humanitarian conference in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region on 24 February 2017. Further consultations with all stakeholders have taken place since April to translate the draft strategy into concrete actions within sectoral plans.

Strategy and coordination

Response strategy

Given the continuing emergency situation, the overall objective remains providing immediate life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees. UNHCR will ensure that the centrality of protection underpins the humanitarian response, particularly for women and children at severe risk of exploitation and abuse. Benefitting from enhanced monitoring and needs assessments, the 2017 continued scale-up response is informed by a more robust evidence base to support a targeted population of nearly five million people in north-east Nigeria.

Between January and December 2017, UNHCR aims to meet the needs of 885,200 vulnerable IDPs affected by the conflict in six states in north-east Nigeria. In addition, 495,700 returning IDPs and 150,000 returning refugees will be targeted, while 88,500 members of host communities impacted by the conflict are expected to benefit from UNHCR's assistance.

Along with a growing number of IDPs and the strengthening of UNHCR and partner operational capacities, UNHCR's will focus on key interventions in the following areas:

- Protection monitoring, especially on SGBV prevention activities, such as distribution of solar lanterns and energy saving materials, legal assistance, and provision of livelihood aimed at reducing negative coping mechanisms.
- Camp coordination and camp management with the establishment of camp leadership structures and community-based protection mechanisms, which will require training of selected IDP representatives and strong advocacy efforts to maintain the civilian character of the camps.
- Protection-centred non-food items (NFIs) distribution, including NFI kits and hygiene kits for women and girls.
- Distribution of shelter, specifically through the provision of cash to IDPs and IDP returnees with constructing their own emergency shelters.
- Coordination through national and decentralized sector working groups () in order to improve UNHCR's coordination and leadership responsibility in Protection and Camp coordination and camp management/NFI/Shelter.

UNHCR anticipates return trends will increase in 2017 to include both unregistered refugees that have been living in areas bordering Nigeria as well as some of the registered refugees living in neighbouring countries. Therefore, the Office is anticipating to assist some 150,000 returnees by the end of 2017.

To respond to the large-scale movements generated by self-organized returns, UNHCR's interventions will focus on:

- Urgently establish a presence in key border areas to monitor returns and support the Government in screening and registering returnees;
- Set up a reception centre in the IDP settlement in Banki to ensure registration, vulnerability screening, feeding and delivery of other emergency supplies. Delivery of shelter and basic household support remain key priorities;
- Enhance cross-border coordination and tripartite mechanisms/agreements;
- Strengthen overall protection monitoring including the above-mentioned border presence in the main entry points, security constraints notwithstanding. The strengthening of partner presence will also be pursued.
- Reinforce staff capacity, particularly at each border location receiving returnees from Cameroon and Niger, as well as in the functional areas of registration, information and telecommunication and livelihoods.

Furthermore, the response by UNHCR and its partners will be bolstered by the eventual finalization and implementation of Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon, in which case UNHCR's interventions will include: (i) monitoring of return movements; (ii) profiling of returning Nigerians; (iii) provision of targeted assistance to returning Nigerians; (iv) capacity development of key stakeholders with a view to improving reception conditions, and (v) protection advocacy. Nigerian returnees are largely returning to situations of internal displacement on arrival in Adamawa and Borno states, and as such, their humanitarian needs are similar to IDPs present in these areas. Returnees will therefore also be targeted by UNHCR with humanitarian assistance ranging from shelter and NFIs to livelihoods assistance.

In a context as unpredictable and dynamic as north-east Nigeria, the optimal route to a destination may change on a monthly basis. As such, UNHCR will continue a flexible operational approach to ensure continuity of aid delivery. By relying on a range of access corridors and delivery modalities, UNHCR will be able to rapidly re-direct supplies to assist populations in need of protection and assistance. At the same time, UNHCR will aim to improve access through more detailed analysis, risk management, and advocacy.

Partnerships and coordination

As the lead of the protection sector working-group and co-lead of the Shelter/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/NFI sector working-group, UNHCR coordinates with other sector working group members, at the central and decentralized levels, to ensure identified gaps are addressed. Sector partnerships build on previous coordination structures established prior to the activation of the Sector system in the last quarter of 2016. In May 2017, IOM and UNHCR signed a revised co-leadership agreement for the merged Shelter/CCCM/NFI sector working group which more clearly outlines the responsibilities and authority of each agency. The agreement entails a geographic division of coordination responsibilities where UNHCR will lead coordination in strategic border locations in Borno state (such as Damasak and Banki), in view of these being also areas of return, and also in Adamawa and Yobe States. IOM will lead coordination in Borno State except for the Local Government Areas designated to UNHCR.

Aid agencies have scaled up their presence in the north-east, and have shifted the centre of operations from Abuja to Maiduguri as the epicentre of the crisis. Several UN agencies have declared 'internal Level 3' emergency arrangements (including UNICEF, WFP, FAO, WHO, IOM and OCHA) and have revised their targeted population figures for 2017 upwards.

UNHCR values its partnership with the Government of Nigeria at both Federal and State levels to lead this response and recognizes that the needs are beyond the capacity of any one party to address. Whilst UNHCR activities are in line with the Government's plan for rebuilding the north-east (the Buhari Plan), the Office will continue reinforcing partnership and coordination mechanisms through capacity and competency development, including training and mentorship, for the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA) and local actors.

At the moment, UNHCR is working with 17 partners, 14 of which are present in the north-east, including 10 national organizations³ and four international partners.⁴ Through these partners, UNHCR will support community based groups and community members to ensure community members within the displaced population and host communities play an active role in the delivery of protection and assistance. UNHCR will continue to encourage collaboration with local government, public and private entities, as they are mainly the only actors with access to the newly accessible areas and can ensure the transportation of materials and aid required. UNHCR will continue to build

³ National Human Rights Commission, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, National Commission for Refugee, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons, Action Initiative for Peace and Development, Centre for Caring Empowerment and Peace Initiative, Grassroots Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience, Sanitation Hygiene and Education Initiative, Nigeria Bar Association, National Identity Card Management Service and the American University of Nigeria.

⁴ Norwegian Refugee Council, Family Health International 360, International Rescue Committee, and Intersos.

on strong existing partnerships with agencies such as OCHA, IOM, WFP and FAO to strengthen linkages and enhance programme effectiveness.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Law and policy	Reinforce Government officials, magistrates, judges, police and Local Government Areas on provision of civil documentation, property documents.
Legal assistance and legal remedies	<p>Work with Nigeria Bar Association and the National Human Rights Commission to ensure IDPs get access to judicial mechanisms and legal aid in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. Identified IDPs will be provided with legal representation and as appropriate will benefit from legal documentation and awareness raising on housing land and property rights and individual action on behalf of vulnerable groups especially children and women who have been disinherited by disappearance or death of male head of household.</p> <p>Strengthen the provision of psychosocial services to targeted victims, making sure that broad legal interventions include border areas with Cameroon and Niger.</p>
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Civil registration and status documentation	Expand the registration and documentation mechanism in Borno State targeting an additional 50,000 returnees and to some extent returnees, with identity document, contributing to reduce the risk of detention for security reasons.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<p>Strengthen protection presence and protection monitoring in return areas and cross-border points, continuously monitoring and assessing return conditions.</p> <p>Mobilize communities to participate in self-protection activities (community-based protection) with multiple grass-roots stakeholders, including the establishment and functioning of protection desks.</p> <p>Improve information management capacity, notably regarding the provision of timely information on conditions of returns and reintegration including disaggregated data.</p> <p>Conduct mine risk awareness and sensitization activities against unexploded ordnances and expand them to cover newly accessible areas where returnees are heading to.</p> <p>Undertake monitoring and vulnerability screening in newly accessible areas, in camps and host communities, to identify protection needs of the most vulnerable, mitigate critical risks and establish a protection monitoring system.</p> <p>Carry out community-based protection profiling to identify and strengthen protection mechanisms in order to get a complete picture of protection issues and address them quickly.</p>
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<p>Capacitate public institutions, non-governmental partners, as well as returnees and host communities to safely identify, refer and provide effective and timely response to children at risk and children victims of rights violation, including abuse and exploitation.</p> <p>Strengthen existing community-based interventions that build children and their caregivers' resilience and organize 10 new Protection Action Groups.</p> <p>Strengthen identification and referral mechanism for survivors of SGBV.</p>

	Provide psychosocial support, medical, and legal assistance for survivors, including for returnees in areas of return.
Protection of children	<p>Conduct Best Interest Assessments and Best Interest Determinations when required.</p> <p>Provide effective child protection services to address risks and vulnerabilities underlying violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.</p>
Basic needs and essential services	
Shelter and infrastructure	<p>Provide cash grants to IDP households to facilitate the construction of 10,000 transitional and permanent shelters. This will be combined with the provision to 20,500 IDP households with repair kits in newly accessible and returning areas.</p> <p>Provide “T” and emergency shelters to 5,000 returning refugee households and cash vouchers to 500 of them for shelter construction.</p>
Basic and domestic items	<p>Distribute core relief items to approximately 20,000 households, including refugee returnees from Cameroon and Niger, IDP returnees as well as members of the local population, and targeting strategic local government areas that receive returning refugees, host communities and some IDP returnees.</p> <p>Provide shelter kits (emergency and transitional) for identified vulnerable households amongst the expected 20,000 returnee households and targeting strategic local government areas that receive returning refugees, host communities and some IDP returnees.</p> <p>Distribute assorted core relief items including provision of mattresses for approximately 100,000 IDP households and 10,000 returning refugee households to various local government areas in newly accessible areas.</p> <p>Distribute solar-powered lamps to 100,000 vulnerable households to increase their physical security and prevent SGBV.</p> <p>Provide dignity kits to vulnerable IDP and returning refugee women and girls identified in protection monitoring.</p>
People with specific needs	Provide mobility aid and enhance services to older people.
Durable solutions	
Comprehensive Solutions strategy	Develop a return strategy to ensure IDPs can return with dignity and provide return packages and coordinate with other stakeholders.
Voluntary return	<p>Construction of reception facilities at border points.</p> <p>Conduct and facilitate “Go and See” as well as “Come and Tell” visits.</p> <p>Establish cross-border coordination mechanisms with Cameroon and Niger for the coordination of refugee returnee movements.</p> <p>Provide safe and dignified return packages, including transport, for the most vulnerable amongst the targeted 20,000 returnee households and people with specific needs.</p> <p>Provide food assistance in the form of ‘hot meals’ in reception centres as well as in current return areas, including in the towns of Bama, Banki, Damasak, Gwoza, Mubi, Ngala, Sahuda and Pulka.</p> <p>Conduct information sessions and create awareness on key protection issues including SGBV and mine risk awareness.</p>
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Expand community-based protection coordination mechanisms in order to reach and cover new return areas affected by returnee influx. Ten new Community based Protection Action

	<p>Groups (PAGs) will be organized, strengthened and efforts will be made to link the PAGs with national actors within the areas of return.</p>
Peaceful coexistence	<p>Conduct advocacy sessions with authorities and civil society so that refugees IDPs can return with dignity.</p> <p>Renovate and improve 10 infrastructure projects for Government buildings (local government area offices).</p> <p>Design and implement a pilot social long-term Cooperative Action research programme to establish a platform for nurturing sustainable product development with partners' Community Service programmes.</p> <p>Undertake sustained advocacy and engagement with communities about the vulnerabilities and risks of specific groups through engagement with religious, traditional and community leaders; local champions who can influence others in the community to accept and support returnees.</p> <p>Create community awareness on the challenges facing specific groups of returning and returned IDPs/refugees and provide a platform for identifying steps to overcome these barriers to reintegration.</p> <p>Build confidence in community-based reintegration programmes and create a platform/peer group to enable women and girls to share their experiences and access support, as well as to raise issues of concern impacting on their reintegration and wellbeing.</p> <p>Support the establishment of 20 peace committees in communities of return.</p> <p>Train for police, prosecution services and judiciary on handling cases of conflict-related sexual violence organization of social cohesion activities.</p>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<p>Train 10,000 IDPs and 1,000 returning refugees on various livelihood skills and provide start-up kits.</p> <p>Provide cash grants to 10,000 trainees to start livelihood activities. Cash assistance and start-up kits will be provided to 500 people within the host communities who are skilled in different vocations to offer vocational training to some of the IDPs.</p>
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<p>Liaise with military to establish standard operating procedures for the management of returnees in new accessible areas.</p> <p>Improve work relationships and support Government Line ministries in various local government areas and expand UNHCR's partnership with Nigeria's National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA and SEMA) to maintain the civilian character of camps and settlements as well as other coordination activities.</p> <p>Provide timely and accurate information on conditions of returns and reintegration including screening, to members of the humanitarian community.</p> <p>Extend UNHCR's coordination leadership of the Protection Cluster and co-leadership of the CCCM and Shelter Cluster to areas of return.</p> <p>Provide logistics and information and communication technology (ICT) support to both local and international NGOs.</p> <p>Coordinate protection activities (Child Protection, SGBV, CCCM and Shelter clusters) in all five States in the north-east, especially those that host large number of IDPs and refugee returnees.</p>

Camp management and coordination

Lead coordination efforts for the CCCM/Shelter/NFI sector in selected geographical areas of Borno State, namely Banki, Damasak, Mungono and Ngala local government areas and provide full sector leadership in Adamawa and Yobe States.

Provide information management capacity, sharing all necessary information related to the area of coverage.

Donor relations and resource mobilization

Organize donor missions, report to donors on earmarked funding, conduct at least two donor briefings. Mobilize more resources through partnerships.

Logistics and operations support
Operations management, coordination and support

Procure ICT and security equipment and vehicles for both UNHCR and partners.

Transport of core relief items to targeted local government areas.

Organize a number of training/refresher workshops to ensure that partners are familiarized with current programmatic policies, regulations, and tools as a way to improve project implementation and quality reporting.

Ensure fleet management and fuel for 18 vehicles.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget and subsequent adjustments for Nigeria situation amounts to \$66.6 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the Boko Haram conflict and in light of the recent surge in the return of Nigerian refugees, UNHCR has further increased its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Nigeria, amounting to **\$9.5 million (including support costs), bringing new financial requirements for Nigeria to \$76.2 million, as shown in the table below.**

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	1,756,398	563,442	2,319,840
Law and policy	728,199	0	728,199
Legal assistance and legal remedies	1,028,199	563,442	1,591,641
Fair protection processes and documentation	6,000,000	911,023	6,911,023
Civil registration and status documentation	6,000,000	911,023	6,911,023
Security from violence and exploitation	9,531,642	1,282,744	10,814,386
Protection from effects of armed conflict	8,031,642	231,721	8,263,363
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,500,000	603,442	2,103,442
Protection of children	0	447,581	447,581
Basic needs and services	24,126,820	3,399,208	27,526,028
Shelter and infrastructure	11,851,001	1,699,604	13,550,605
Basic and domestic items	8,447,620	1,699,604	10,147,224
People with specific needs	3,828,199	0	3,828,199
Durable solutions	2,756,398	1,540,326	4,296,724
Comprehensive Solutions strategy	2,756,398	0	2,756,398
Voluntary return	0	1,540,326	1,540,326
Community empowerment and self-reliance	5,737,584	231,721	5,969,305
Community mobilization	0	231,721	231,721
Peaceful coexistence	1,459,195	0	1,459,195
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,188,389	0	4,188,389
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	3,579,281	397,583	3,976,864

Coordination and partnerships	1,928,199	397,583	2,325,782
Camp management and coordination	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Donor relations and resource mobilization	651,082	0	651,082
Logistics and operations support	11,514,481	600,000	12,114,481
Operations management, coordination and support	11,514,481	600,000	12,114,481
SUBTOTAL	65,002,604	8,926,047	73,928,651
Support costs (7 per cent)	1,638,550	624,823	2,263,373
TOTAL	66,641,154	9,550,870	76,192,024

CAMEROON

Existing response

The Far North Region of Cameroon continues to endure violent cross-border attacks by Boko Haram, which have displaced more than 320,000 people within the region and led to the breakdown of local trade and economic activities. Violence across the border in Nigeria has seen a continued steady arrival of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon.

In Minawao camp, UNHCR coordinates a multi-sectoral response programme. The screening and registration of new arrivals at Gourenghel reception centre next to Minawao camp has been in place since 2016 and procedures regarding the registration of new-born children have been revised to make the process more efficient. As a result, all children in Minawao camp are registered and issued documentation, thus reducing the risk of statelessness. All newly arrived families receive NFIs including mats, blankets, jerry cans, and kitchen sets. Minawao camp has two pre-primary schools, six primary schools and one secondary school, all of which are fully operational. The camp provides early childhood development activities and is equipped with 15 temporary learning and protection spaces. Despite these achievements, the camp is operating beyond maximum capacity. The congestion makes it challenging to provide sufficient quantities of potable water, prevent outbreaks of diseases, and provide services and assistance that are in line with minimal international humanitarian standards.

Confronted with a series of suicide attacks on its territory and regular armed raids on villages in border areas, the Government of Cameroon has maintained a strict encampment policy. Nigerians who crossed into Cameroon without reaching Minawao camp were pushed back to Nigeria by Cameroonian security forces in considerable numbers since July 2015 to date. UNHCR did not have access to most of these people in order to determine their status, screen and register them, and learned about incidents of Nigerian nationals being forcibly returned to Nigeria, including potential refoulement, ex post facto. Following sustained advocacy efforts with Cameroonian authorities, culminating in the Regional Protection Dialogue in Abuja in June 2016, incidents of forced returns of Nigerian nationals from the border areas have decreased in two instances, but never ceased. UNHCR set up Joint Committees in each of the three border departments to strengthen collaboration with the local authorities on refugee protection, especially access to asylum, as well as to institutionalize joint monitoring, screening and registration of refugees. It is in this context that joint missions are now being dispatched to identify and eventually register out-of-camp refugees. Despite the signature of a Tripartite Agreement between UNHCR and the Governments of Cameroon and

Nigeria on 2 March 2017, several cases of forced return of large groups of refugees, mainly women and children, have been reported since then. Between March and June 2017, UNHCR has expressed, through various means (verbal and written) and fora (public and in private), its concern to the Cameroonian Government at the highest level through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and urged that they comply with international obligations and commitments in preventing forced returns from border areas.

UNHCR has also contributed to addressing internal displacement caused by the insurgency, albeit with some access constraints as a result of insecurity. According to IOM's DTM profiling exercise of June 2017, 219,305 people are internally displaced in Cameroon's Far North Region, mainly due to the Boko Haram insurgency, and 58,027 were identified as IDP returnees in the region. UNHCR has been providing emergency assistance to some 32,900 people with NFIs (blankets, mats, mosquito nets, soap, etc.). Some 8,000 households received kitchen sets, while 25,000 people received tarpaulins to improve their shelter. UNHCR has also distributed sanitary material to more than 10,000 women and 4,500 plastic buckets to over 4,900 women and girls of childbearing age. In order to prevent and respond to SGBV, counselling is available for survivors, and cases are referred to the public prosecutor or the police.

Strategy and coordination

Response strategy

UNHCR and its partners plan to protect and assist a total of 90,000 Nigerian refugees in 2017, among them some 75,000 at Minawao camp. Should cross-border incursions, lootings, and suicide attacks continue in Cameroonian villages, Nigerians already staying along the border will continue to move to the camp for their own safety. The strong presence of the Cameroonian military will also affect the trend of new arrivals. UNHCR will provide protection to all Nigerian refugees in the Far North Region and multi-sector assistance (WASH, health/nutrition, shelter, education, etc.) to refugees living in Minawao camp.

While the Nigerian security forces have significantly reduced the areas under Boko Haram's control, conditions in much of north-eastern Nigeria are not yet conducive for the return of Nigerian refugees and IDPs. Insecurity and the absence of basic services are acute humanitarian and protection risks for the affected populations, particularly in Borno State from where the majority of refugees have fled. UNHCR and its partners will only start facilitating return if conditions for a well-informed voluntary return in safety and dignity are met in line with the provisions of the Tripartite Agreement.

In response to the significant numbers of refugee returns observed so far in 2017, UNHCR will conduct an extensive mass information campaign targeting refugees residing in Minawao camp as well as those living in host communities. Through this revised supplementary appeal, the mass information campaign, which will be ongoing from July until December 2017 and implemented by UNHCR, will provide refugees with information on security conditions and access to basic services in the different return areas. The campaign will target both individual refugees as well as community leaders and will use different communication tools. Additional staff capacity will be sought under UNHCR's current funding requirements.

Furthermore, UNHCR will take into consideration the humanitarian needs of some 20,000 inhabitants of villages in the vicinity of Minawao camp. These communities have been extremely generous in hosting refugees on their land; however, the presence of refugees has put enormous pressure on natural resources, basic social infrastructure and services. To help alleviate some of this pressure on these communities and preserve peaceful coexistence and asylum space, most projects in this response plan take the needs of host communities into account.

With the cluster-approach mechanism defining responsibilities for the IDP response, UNHCR will continue providing protection and humanitarian assistance for internally displaced families, vulnerable people among host communities, as well as returnees.

In particular, UNHCR's response will focus on four key operational priorities:

1. Use a community-based protection approach, strengthen the response to exploitation, abuse, violence and other protection risks, in particular with regards to SGBV and child protection for IDPs in the Far North.
2. Reduce the vulnerability and improve the living conditions of IDPs and their host communities affected by conflict in the Far North through provision of shelter assistance (construction materials and technical support) and core relief items (basic domestic items).
3. Increase legal protection for IDPs in the Far North.
4. Enhance the timeliness and predictability of the response through effective coordination for the IDP response.

Partnerships and coordination

In light of UNHCR's presence and operational capacity related to the refugee response in the Far North, the Humanitarian Country Team accepted UNHCR's offer to extend its coordination of assistance to the multiple needs of IDPs and host communities. UNHCR refugee response sector working groups have coordinated and delivered humanitarian assistance for refugees, IDPs and

other affected groups. A joint letter by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and UN High Commissioner for Refugees of September 2016 confirmed the relevance and applicability of the current coordination arrangements for the 2017 response.

In practice, while the responsibility to coordinate both IDP and refugee response in the Far North has been delegated to UNHCR's Head of Sub-Office in Maroua, the Humanitarian Coordinator remains accountable for the non-refugee response. Various sector working groups in Maroua, which are led by Government authorities and co-led by UNHCR or other UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, WFP), coordinate the humanitarian response to both, IDPs and refugees. UNHCR leads an Operational Multi-Sectoral Coordination team with all sector co-leads, which meets regularly at field level. At national level, UNHCR chairs regular meetings of a multi-sectoral operations team with all sector leads and co-leads, on the refugee response, while OCHA leads an Inter-Sector Coordination working group in Yaoundé, which coordinates the response to needs of IDPs and other populations. Both working groups liaise on their area of responsibility with the Operational Multi-Sectorial Coordination team in the field.

UNHCR works with national and international partners including African Initiatives for Relief and Development, *Agence pour le Développement Economique et Social* (Agency for Economic and Social Development/ADES), CAMWATER (governmental entity), CARE International, IFRC, InterSos, IMC, Plan International, *Première Urgence* – International and Public Concern.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Legal assistance and legal remedies	Provide direct legal assistance to and ensure legal representation of people of concern through legal partners.
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	Conduct 48 advocacy interventions to promote access to entry points and detention centres.
	Support Government officials' capacity development through training of 200 border guards and government officials.
	Organize the transfer of 10,000 people of concern to safe locations.
Public attitude towards people of concern	Promote a credible information campaign to counter wrong perception about people of concern, in northern Cameroon in particular, and in the whole country in general.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	Identify and register 100 per cent of eligible people.
	Identify 75 per cent of people of concern living out of camp and register them through registration outreach methods.

	Conduct a biometric registration exercise for 75,000 people of concern.
Individual documentation	Carry out birth registration for 100 per cent of children and issue documentation under regular birth registration procedure.
Civil registration and civil status documentation	Increase access of refugee children to national systems including birth registration. Provide essential material support to the government of Cameroon to strengthen issuance of legal documents on behalf of people of concern.
Reception conditions	Establish and maintain 4 transit centres.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	Support the coordination efforts of the relevant law enforcement authorities and judicial bodies to identify and prosecute persons involved in SGBV.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Provide psychosocial assistance to 100 per cent of identified SGBV survivors. Ensure participation of all established community-based committees or groups in SGBV prevention and response. Implement safe and survivor-centred SGBV procedures and coordination mechanisms through the registration of 100 per cent of reported cases using SGBV data management system.
Detention and freedom of movement	Monitor the situation of people of concern through regular monitoring visits carried out to detention centres. Provide legal assistance to 100 per cent of identified and reported cases.
Protection of children	Provide required assistance and protection, including psycho-social support to 100 per cent of refugee children in Minawao camp and specific cases identified/reported within host communities. Identify cases of unaccompanied and separated minors and provide alternative care arrangements and suitable follow up to all identified cases. Conduct awareness-raising sessions on child protection issues targeting 75 per cent of parents and adolescents. Provide all identified adolescents (13-17 years) affected by conflict with suitable protection and assistance, including life skills activities.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Provide access to primary health care services through the equipment and rehabilitation of health facilities existing in the vicinity of the refugee camp. Recruit 69 health workers. Provide access to essential drugs by having no shortage in Amoxicillin or Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) medication. Provide preventative and curative community-based health services through the training of 100 per cent of community health workers on sensitization. Provide referral to secondary and tertiary medical services to 2,150 people of concern.
Reproductive health and HIV services	Provide comprehensive safe motherhood neonatal services through the deployment of 8 qualified midwives.
Nutrition	Implement and monitor community management of acute malnutrition programmes for 2,289 people of concern.

	<p>Conduct nutrition surveillance system through the screening and admission of 100 per cent children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).</p>
	<p>Promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices by supporting 9,000 mothers in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) programme.</p>
	<p>Undertake measures to control anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies, including among pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-59 months, and make sure they are admitted in nutrition programmes.</p>
Food security	<p>Provide adequate quantity and quality food assistance to 75,000 refugees in the camp.</p>
	<p>Monitor the adequacy of food assistance distributed to refugees by conducting 4 post-distribution monitoring exercises during the year and final reports shared in a timely manner.</p>
	<p>Conduct one joint assessment mission to address malnutrition and assess refugee's food assistance response, according to recommended schedule.</p>
Water	<p>Expand water systems through the construction of 20 boreholes or tap-stands and finalize the water supply project from Mokolo to Minawao refugee camp.</p>
	<p>Ensure the maintenance of water systems through the rehabilitation or maintenance of 25 boreholes.</p>
Sanitation and hygiene	<p>Support capacity development by providing training to 25,000 people of concern in basic hygiene practices through sessions conducted in schools and communal areas.</p>
	<p>Construct household sanitary facilities/latrines for 850 households.</p>
Shelter and infrastructure	<p>Construct 23 kilometres of road access.</p>
	<p>Provide emergency shelters to 2,250 people of concern.</p>
	<p>Provide shelter materials and maintenance tool kits for 36,000 people of concern.</p>
	<p>Provide transitional shelters to 2,000 people of concern.</p>
	<p>Construct 4 community infrastructures and ensure maintenance of 4,000 shelters.</p>
Energy	<p>Promote alternative/renewable energy for 5,000 households (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquettes, and wind).</p>
	<p>Support capacity development (trainings) for 500 people of concern in environmental education.</p>
	<p>Provide domestic fuel to 10,000 people of concern per month and electricity/lightning for 15,000 households.</p>
Basic and domestic items	<p>Provide core relief items to 15,000 households and sanitary materials to 16,000 women.</p>
People with specific needs	<p>Provide psychosocial support to 100 per cent of identified people of concern with specific needs.</p>
	<p>Provide specific support to 2,500 people of concern with disabilities.</p>
Education	<p>Improve educational facilities through the construction or improvement of 20 classrooms in the camp.</p>
	<p>Provide early childhood education to 4,585 refugee children in the camp.</p>
	<p>Promote and provide primary education for 12,372 refugee children in the camp.</p>

	Provide secondary education to 3,043 refugee students enrolled in lower secondary education in the camp.
	Provide to adult education to 540 refugees in the camp.
Durable solutions	
Comprehensive Solutions strategy	Provide meaningful alternatives to people of concern to UNHCR such as labour and entrepreneurship to develop and strengthen their resilience capacity.
Voluntary return	Assess and analyse return intentions of people of concern by conducting 3 return intention surveys.
	Provide return assistance packages to 10,800 people of concern.
	Organize a mass information campaign, targeting refugees in and out of camp for a duration of six months, focusing on conditions in areas of return, security risks in border areas and voluntariness of return. Campaign will use a multitude of media tools and involve refugee communities, local authorities and partners.
	Establish and sustain one tripartite commission.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Strengthen existing community self-management structures.
	Promote social cohesion through the organisation of eight social events by the community.
	Carry out community awareness and sensitization campaigns targeting 20,000 people.
Peaceful coexistence	Mainstream inclusion of host population in programming to foster peaceful coexistence between host communities and person of concern.
Natural resources and shared environment	Undertake forest protection/development by planting 65,000 tree seedlings.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Enable access to agricultural/livestock/fisheries activities through the distribution of production kits to some 9,000 refugees.
	Facilitate access to financial services through the provision of loans to 500 people of concern.
	Facilitate access to self-employment through the support/creation of 200 small business associated.
	Enable access to training and learning through the provision of financial literacy training for livelihood purposes to 1,500 people of concern.
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	Organize weekly coordination meeting with partners at field level as well as sector meetings that involve relevant governmental counterparties at district or regional level.
	Organize monthly coordination meetings at Representation level in Yaoundé.
Camp management and coordination	Identify one partner for the camp management and coordination of activities at camp level with clear responsibilities and terms of reference.
	Provide required assistance to the local administrative authorities to enable their efficient involvement in the management of refugee situation.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Ensure that the necessary logistical support is provided (vehicles, fuel, repair and maintenance) to partners and UNHCR to enable access to refugees and IDPs, including

**Operations management,
coordination and support**

in the remote location if the security enables. More than 100 vehicles will be rented by UNHCR under the Global Fleet Management arrangement.

Organize 2 training sessions on UNHCR's operation management and undertake financial and performance verification on a quarterly basis, as well as an external audit of the project under the responsibility of partners at the end of the implementation of the Project Partnership Agreements.

Provide required support to partners for better management of the operation (overhead costs, office supplies and equipment, office running costs, etc.).

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Cameroon amounting response to the Nigeria situation amounts to \$38.7 million. No additional supplementary requirements are requested in this revised supplementary appeal.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	839,459	0	839,459
Legal assistance and legal remedies	276,778	0	276,778
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	517,833	0	517,833
Public attitude towards people of concern	44,848	0	44,848
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,757,984	0	1,757,984
Registration and profiling	828,469	0	828,469
Individual documentation	392,482	0	392,482
Civil registration and civil status documentation	298,439	0	298,439
Reception conditions	238,594	0	238,594
Security from violence and exploitation	2,297,154	0	2,297,154
Protection from effects of armed conflict	529,272	0	529,272
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	928,202	0	928,202
Detention and freedom of movement	187,298	0	187,298
Protection of children	652,382	0	652,382
Basic needs and services	21,329,056	0	21,329,056
Health	3,128,546	0	3,128,546

Reproductive health and HIV services	1,056,442	0	1,056,442
Nutrition	753,265	0	753,265
Food security	1,100,000	0	1,100,000
Water	1,417,225	0	1,417,225
Sanitation and hygiene	1,766,038	0	1,766,038
Shelter and infrastructure	3,713,126	0	3,713,126
Energy	1,105,384	0	1,105,384
Basic and domestic items	2,689,052	0	2,689,052
People with specific needs	1,195,355	0	1,195,355
Education	3,404,623	0	3,404,623
Durable solutions	1,729,640	0	1,729,640
Comprehensive Solutions strategy	179,046	0	179,046
Voluntary return	1,550,594	0	1,550,594
Community empowerment and self-reliance	4,830,911	0	4,830,911
Community mobilization	289,035	0	289,035
Peaceful coexistence	1,273,596	0	1,273,596
Natural resources and shared environment	1,161,923	0	1,161,923
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,106,357	0	2,106,357
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	708,021	0	708,021
Coordination and partnerships	332,384	0	332,384
Camp management and coordination	375,384	0	375,384
Logistics and operations support	5,192,700	0	5,192,700
Logistics and supply	2,507,152	0	2,507,152
Operations management, coordination and support	2,685,548	0	2,685,548
SUBTOTAL	38,684,926	0	38,684,926
Support costs (7 per cent)		0	
TOTAL	38,684,926	0	38,684,926

CHAD

Existing response

The overall emergency response has been based on a host-community approach, as agreed with the local communities and the Government. In fact, in line with UNHCR's '*Alternatives to Camps*' policy, the Government allowed refugees to settle in host communities such as Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia. Priority interventions have focused on the development of Dar Es Salam refugee camp and on the urgent relocation of refugees, while assistance continues to be provided to out-of-camp refugees living with host communities. As new arrivals continue to be identified, relocated and registered, border and protection monitoring has been increased with a focus on the various isolated islands of Lake Chad.

Along with partners, UNHCR has been providing protection and assistance to refugees, returned Chadian nationals, third-country nationals and IDPs. For the accommodation of refugees in the camp, communal shelters, emergency shelters and permanent shelters have been provided. UNHCR and its partners are also working to ensure access to preventive and curative health care and referral services in order to reduce mortality and morbidity among the refugees and the host population. Refugee children have had access to education, which has helped develop their potential and protected them from forced recruitment. Between January and December 2016, net enrolment at primary school level increased to 76 per cent, even though the majority of refugee children had never been to school prior to arriving in Chad, with girls accounting for 48 per cent of primary school students.

In addition, refugees are engaged in community-based fora. Their participation in SGBV prevention and response activities has contributed to an increase in the number of reported cases, with 68 incidents reported from January to August compared to only 15 incidents recorded in 2015. Community watch teams have also played a crucial role in ensuring the physical protection of refugees. Community-based networks assisted in identifying unaccompanied and separated children. A number of refugee families currently provide alternative care for 39 unaccompanied children until they are reunified with their families. As of August 2016, 123 unaccompanied and separated children had been identified and documented. Furthermore, the number of households assisted with livelihood activities such as fishing and agricultural production almost doubled in 2016 reaching 980. Concerning IDPs whose number has continued to grow since 2015, UNHCR provides non-food items, supports community-based protection mechanism in place and provides targeted assistance to people with specific needs.

IDP protection activities began in June 2016 with the establishment of community support networks at some of the sites. Despite the security situation restricting access, UNHCR provided some shelter materials as well as NFIs to IDPs, including in Liwa and Daboua and Kaiga Kinjiria where IDPs have been assisted for the first time. Other agencies have provided assistance, such as MSF, through mobile clinics, while UNICEF, FAO, WFP and other UN agencies actively contribute to the IDP response.

Strategy and coordination

Response strategy

UNHCR plans to continue protection and assistance activities that are planned to target 110,000 IDPs, 8,000 Nigerian refugees and 14,550 host community members, out of a total 27,500 people estimated to be in need of assistance, in a region already characterised by harsh climatic conditions, poor infrastructure, poor service delivery and frequent epidemic outbreaks.

UNHCR's response strategy is embedded in a three-pronged approach. The first component includes ensuring the protection of Nigerian refugees, in particular physical protection and response to vulnerabilities. The physical protection of the refugees will be strengthened through enhanced services of camp-based security personnel and community watch teams along civil-military cooperation to preserve the humanitarian character of the camp and promote access to refugee hosting areas outside the camps to the extent possible. In this regard, UNHCR's '*Alternatives to Camps*' approach will be pursued so that refugees have the possibility to live with greater dignity, independence and normality as members of the community. In line with the Abuja Action Statement, support will be given to the Government for the implementation of the National Plan of Action in order to measure progress made with respect to its commitments to the protection of refugees and other affected populations. In addition, child protection mechanisms will be reinforced to help identify, monitor, and provide appropriate assistance for children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, and prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence, especially for refugee girls.

The second component focuses on providing basic services to refugees. Access to health care services including reproductive health and HIV services will be improved by supplying Dar Es Salam and Ngouboua health centres with equipment and essential drugs. The use of family planning services, antenatal care and post-natal care will be enhanced through awareness-raising and ensuring births take place in health facilities. HIV prevention activities will be boosted through awareness-raising and voluntary testing and counselling, as well as prevention of mother to child transmission, while people living with HIV will receive antiretroviral therapy. The nutritional status of

children between six and 59 months will be monitored through regular screening and provision of necessary nutritional intake. In terms of education, focus will be placed on professional development for all teachers in order to meet formal education needs, psychosocial, and life skills needs of students. Girls' education, as well as inclusive education, will be given due attention. Also, households in Dar Es Salam camp who live in emergency shelters will be assisted to construct transitional shelters.

The third and final component supports people of concern's self-reliance to facilitate socio-economic integration. Traditional livelihoods activities, mainly agricultural production and fishing, as well as other income-generating activities such as small-scale trading will be supported and increased to cover additional households. In addition, UNHCR will work closely with the Government and development partners to integrate refugees into development programmes. Chad's 2017-2021 United Nations Development Assistance Framework, in which refugee issues have been included, provides the foundation for this integration. UNHCR will also seek the support of national institutions such as *la Société de Développement du Lac* (SODELAC - Organization for Development of the Lake) to play an active role in strengthening refugee resilience activities as well as some peaceful co-existence projects to enhance relations between the refugee and host communities.

Partnerships and coordination

UNHCR coordinates the refugee response together with the Chadian Government, often represented by *Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés* (National Refugee Commission/CNARR) and local authorities. This includes leading and organizing regular coordination meetings of multi-sector and sector working groups in the capital N'Djamena and in the field in Baga Sola, which is close to the point of delivery in the border area of Lake Chad Basin. UN agencies and NGOs are also engaged as co-leads of these sector working groups. CNARR continues to serve as a link between UNHCR and relevant Ministries. Bi-monthly meetings organized by the Child Protection and SGBV sub-working groups in Baga Sola will contribute to strengthening the response.

As part of the IDP response, UNHCR coordinates the Protection and Shelter/CCCM/NFI clusters. Other UN agencies (OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, OIM, UNFPA, FAO) as well as national (Help Tchad, APSELPA, Chadian Red Cross) and international NGOs (MSF, ACF, OXFAM, CARE International, COOPI) also have an operational presence in affected-areas to respond to IDP needs, while weekly coordination meetings take place in Baga Sola.

UNHCR works with three partners including two national (Chadian Red Cross; African Initiatives for Relief and Development) and one international (IRC), while the CNARR remains UNHCR's main

government counterpart. UNHCR and humanitarian partners facilitate the transport of refugees from isolated islands to more secure and accessible villages. The Chadian Red Cross has also increased its presence in the area. As per the WFP/UNHCR global agreement, WFP will continue to support the food needs of refugees when the total figure remains above 5,000 people while UNHCR will take over when the number falls below this level. There are various clusters activated at national level, led or co-led by UN agencies and Government authorities, under the overall coordination of OCHA. UNHCR co-leads the Protection Cluster with the Chadian government and the Shelter, NFI and CCCM clusters with IOM.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	Update 100 per cent of registration data during the last year.
	Issue 3,200 identity documents for registered refugees.
	Register and issue birth certificate to 190 children, under regular birth registration procedure, and to 60 people of concern through procedure for late birth registration.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Enable the participation of the community in SGBV prevention and response through the implementation of 60 awareness-raising campaigns on SGBV and enable the participation of 2 community-based committees/groups on SGBV prevention and response.
	Provide multisector assistance (legal, medical, psychological, security, socio-economic reintegration) to 150 reported SGBV incidents.
	Strengthen capacity of stakeholders by training 30 humanitarian actors, 50 government and security personnel, and 30 refugees on SGBV prevention and response.
Protection of children	Acquire 4 Emergency Reproductive Health Kits. Acquire and distribute dignity kits to 800 people of concern.
	Establish Best Interests of the Child procedure through the identification of an estimated 50 unaccompanied and separated children; the placement of an estimated 50 such children in alternative care arrangements (foster family) receiving regular monitoring visits; and the reunification of an estimated 10 unaccompanied minors with their biological families.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Provide basic primary health care services in Dar ar Es Salam and Ngouboua health centres through the provision of staff, equipment, including one ambulance to facilitate the referrals, and essential drugs.
	Provide referral services to 500 patients to secondary and/or tertiary medical services.
	Provide antiretroviral drugs and support treatment of opportunistic infections to 125 persons living with HIV/AIDs. Provide counselling and testing for HIV services to 3,400 pregnant women and offer treatment to those whose test is positive in order to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
	Immunize 175 children during routine vaccination to prevent communicable diseases.

	<p>Ensure provision of comprehensive reproductive health care services including HIV services by supporting the recruitment of 19 qualified midwives and other maternal and child health staff and essential medical supplies.</p>
Nutrition	<p>Identify and refer for treatment malnourished children by conducting 12 mass nutrition screenings; screening, identifying and admitting 382 children into Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment; and screening, identifying and admitting 186 children, from the refugee and host communities, into Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment.</p> <p>Provide 1,398 children 6-59 months with Vitamin A supplementation.</p> <p>Carry out blanket supplementary feeding for 643 children, from the refugee and host communities, aged 6-23 month. Conduct one nutrition survey.</p>
Water	<p>Ensure the maintenance of water systems through the rehabilitation or maintenance of 18 hand pumps in Dar Es Salam camp and Baga Sola.</p> <p>Ensure that 29 water management committees are activated in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities.</p>
Sanitation and hygiene	<p>Increase access to sanitation by constructing 953 family latrines in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities.</p> <p>Conduct 96 hygiene campaigns in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities.</p> <p>Support capacity development by providing training to 120 people of concern (refugees and host community members) in basic hygiene practices through sessions conducted in schools and communal areas in Dar Es Salam camp and host communities.</p>
Shelter and infrastructure	<p>Provide transitional shelter to 300 households.</p> <p>Provide 300 shelter material and maintenance tool kits to 2,163 households.</p>
Energy	<p>Promote energy saving practices by providing 1,465 households with energy saving equipment.</p>
Basic and domestic items	<p>Provide core relief items to 2,163 households.</p>
Education	<p>Improve educational facilities through the construction or improvement of 7 classrooms in Dar Es Salam refugee camp and building of 175 table-benches. Improve WASH situation in camp schools through the construction of 4 latrines and 2 hand pumps.</p> <p>Acquire and distribute 100 dignity kits to refugee girls.</p> <p>Conduct 20 sensitization and community-mobilisation campaigns to promote school enrolment in the camp.</p> <p>Improve teacher training by making sure that 19 teachers obtained professional teaching qualifications.</p> <p>Implement measures to improve primary education quality and learning ensuring 60 children per teacher.</p>
Durable solutions	
Voluntary return	<p>Conduct or update 2 assessments on conditions of return.</p>
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<p>Provide support (non-cash) to 732 people with specific needs.</p> <p>Support 17 community self-management groups and strengthen 17 community self-management structures.</p>

Peaceful coexistence	Implement 12 peaceful coexistence projects benefiting local and displaced communities.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Enable access to agricultural/livestock/fisheries activities through the distribution of production kits to some 1,950 refugees.
	Facilitate access to financial services through the provision of loans to 205 refugees through UNHCR partners.
	Facilitate access to self-employment through the support/creation of 15 small business associated.
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	Organize 12 coordination meetings with partners in the field.
	Conduct monthly coordination meetings for 20 partners and provide capacity development training for 20 partners.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Organize one workshop in Bagasolato to maintain the fleet in adequate conditions.
	Maintain 2 warehouses.
	Conduct 3 joint assessments, planning and monitoring evaluation exercises with partners.
Operations management, coordination and support	Provide 6 light vehicles to partners to facilitate service delivery to people of concern.
	Provide office space/accommodation for 3 partners.
	Provide operational support to one international partner.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Chad amounts to \$14.6 million. UNHCR's response to the Nigeria Situation in Chad is within its planned programmes for 2017, and no additional supplementary requirements are requested in this revised supplementary appeal.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	178,641	0	178,641
Legal assistance and legal remedies	178,641	0	178,641
Fair protection processes and documentation	838,845	0	838,845
Registration and profiling	838,845	0	838,845
Security from violence and exploitation	394,120	0	394,120
Prevention of and response to SGBV	261,478	0	261,478
Protection of children	132,642	0	132,642
Basic needs and services	8,414,777	0	8,414,777
Health	1,596,924	0	1,596,924
Nutrition	193,141	0	193,141
Water	596,642	0	596,642
Sanitation and hygiene	338,803	0	338,283
Shelter and infrastructure	2,243,283	0	2,243,283
Energy	692,642	0	692,642
Basic and domestic items	1,329,417	0	1,329,417
Education	1,423,925	0	1,423,925
Durable solutions	131,642	0	131,642
Voluntary return	131,642	0	131,642
Community empowerment and self-reliance	3,424,494	0	3,424,494
Community mobilization	672,569	0	672,569
Peaceful coexistence	1,208,642	0	1,208,642
Self-reliance and livelihood	1,543,283	0	1,543,283
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	420,000	0	420,000
Coordination and partnerships	420,000	0	420,000

Logistics and operations support	825,362	0	825,362
Logistics and supply	577,283	0	577,283
Operations management, coordination and support	248,079	0	248,079
SUBTOTAL	14,627,881	0	14,627,881
Support costs (7 per cent)		0	
TOTAL	14,627,881	0	14,627,881

NIGER

Existing response

The outflow of Nigerians, returning Niger nationals and a small number of third country nationals into Niger continued throughout 2016, in addition to massive internal population movements in the south-east of the country. The total displaced population represents over a third of Diffa Region's total estimated population to be at 593,000 people according to the 2012 government census. While initially the majority of displaced people were accommodated with host families in towns and villages, following the drastic increase in the number of forcibly displaced people due to Boko Haram's attacks in February and May 2016, the majority have been settling in the outskirts of towns or in isolated sites.

More recently, owing to increasing security challenges and counter-insurgency operations taking place on Niger's territory, the number of sites hosting refugees, IDPs and returning Niger nationals has been reduced as people moved to sites in safer and more accessible locations, mainly along the *Route Nationale 1* (86 sites were registered during the last census exercise). In 2016, more and more displaced people moved to either Sayam Forage refugee camp or Kabelawa IDP camp⁵ to seek security and access to basic services. However, both camps combined currently host less than 20,000 people, less than 10 per cent of the total displaced population affected by the Nigeria crisis in Niger, the great majority of whom continue to live in out-of-camp settings. A state of emergency has been extended several times since its declaration in October 2015, and as a consequence movements, such as the use of motorbikes and fishing boats, are restricted. Although the population of concern is now more easily accessible to the humanitarian community, access challenges remain in the Bosso and N'Guigmi areas.

UNHCR's response has mainly focused on strengthening the Government's coordination and leadership role in the emergency response, including the management of spontaneous settlements for people of concern; supporting the Government with establishing a community-based registration and verification mechanism in the region, and reinforcing protection monitoring and response mechanisms based on recent conclusions of the Regional Protection Dialogue held in Abuja in June 2016.

⁵ To note that as a result of suicide bombings in Kabelawa IDP camp, the Niger Government closed the camp in July 2017; Nigerian refugees living there were transferred to Sayam Forage camp.

Particular efforts have been made to improve the Community-Based Protection Mechanism in the Diffa, including with the establishment of additional committees and protection monitoring focal points, in addition to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Niger Bar Association for the provision of legal aid to Nigerians in detention for suspicion of collaborating with Boko Haram. Extensive capacity building of state and non-state actors has been carried out, in particular for security and defence forces on basic protection principles, refugee rights, physical security and the civilian character of asylum.

Since 2014, UNHCR has been implementing an ‘Urbanisation Programme’ as an alternative intervention providing legal access to land and housing to the most vulnerable people of concern. To address the environmental strain resulting from a large increase of demand for natural resources, UNHCR has set up a partnership with the private sector to provide a sustainable and autonomous domestic gas access mechanism to 25,000 households (150,000 beneficiaries), 25 per cent of the Diffa population, including internally displaced households (IDPs, refugees) and members of host communities. In addition, UNHCR continues to run a distance education programme offering young Nigerian refugees and returnees the possibility of pursuing their secondary education with an Anglophone curriculum, allowing them to continue their studies and complete their secondary school exams as they would have done in Nigeria.

Strategy and coordination

Response strategy

In 2017, UNHCR will continue providing Nigerian refugees, hosted in Sayam forage camp and in host communities, access to a full range of services including food assistance, primary education, primary health care and access to water, while targeted assistance will be provided to IDPs and returned Niger nationals. Between January and December 2017, UNHCR aims to meet the needs of 85,300 refugees, 36,400 members of host communities, 176,200 IDPs and 27,800 returned Niger nationals.

The operational response is mainly oriented toward solutions. The Office will place particular emphasis on the following areas of intervention:

- Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence will be UNHCR’s overarching priority. Intercommunal dialogue will be prioritized and community-based protection committees, which now exist in over 98 locations, will be reinforced to ensure that they represent the entire population.

- Identification and documentation of people of concern will continue to be pursued by providing technical support to the competent authorities to conduct a biometric registration exercise.
- Protection mainstreaming will be ensured throughout delivery of material assistance to affected populations including Nigerian refugees, returning Niger nationals, IDPs and members of host communities.
- Capacity-building and leadership support will be provided to the local authorities as a key pillar of UNHCR's strategy in the country. UNHCR will continue to extend financial and technical support and improve information management capacities of regional authorities to allow them to better fulfil their role in crisis management. Support will include the management of spontaneous sites.
- Shelter assistance and NFIs will be distributed to newly displaced people, while long-term shelter solutions benefitting the most vulnerable will be pursued in parallel. The urbanization programme will be extended and construction of long-term social houses will be achieved.
- Livelihoods and resilience-based initiatives will be supported through the implementation of self-reliance activities adapted to Diffa Region's complex economic situation due to insecurity.

Partnerships and coordination

Niger has the most complex humanitarian architecture out of the three refugee hosting countries. In the capital Niamey, a Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management was created in 2016, which is the humanitarian community's main government counterpart and a demonstration of the Government's clear engagement and leadership in the crisis response. In Diffa town, the overall coordination of the crisis is under the responsibility of the Governor of Diffa Region, through the Regional Committee for the Management of the Displaced (which is composed of Regional Directors, Department Prefects, the President of the Regional Council and representatives of humanitarian actors). In addition, the Humanitarian Coordination Cell, under the Prime Minister's Cabinet, has a field office in Diffa and supports the Governor in this role. An inter-organization coordination committee (*Comité de coordination inter-organisationnel* / CCIO) has been set up in Diffa, co-led by UNHCR and OCHA. The CCIO plays a liaison role between the humanitarian community and the authorities at regional level and is directly linked to the Humanitarian Country Team at national level.

The sectoral response for IDPs and refugees outside of camps is coordinated by Sectoral Technical Working Groups, under the leadership of the various Regional Technical Directorates, with the support of the national clusters based in Niamey. The Humanitarian Coordinator remains accountable for the IDP response and UNHCR for the whole refugee response.

UNHCR works with eight partners including three national entities (Karkara, Association Pour le Bien-Etre, *Secours Des Oubliés*) and six international partners (CARE, COOPI, *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli*, REACH, IRC, DRC). UNHCR also works with regional authorities partners with technical regional directorates and the Humanitarian Coordination Cell (Ministry of Humanitarian affairs) through a partnership with the Governorate in charge of the general coordination of the crisis. WFP and ICRC have an agreement in place to avoid duplication of assistance through sharing and coordinating food needs of refugees and returnees. United Nations and NGO partners and local authorities will continue to collaborate on the two-pronged approach, supporting relief needs of refugees and working towards longer-term integration for returnee populations.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Law and policy	Strengthen the Government's capacity to manage borders in a protection-sensitive manner with fast, fair and effective procedures and identify people with specific needs for protection and assistance.
Legal assistance and legal remedies	Provide direct legal assistance to and ensure legal representation of people of concern through legal partners in Diffa.
Access to territory and risk of refoulement	Purchase of communication equipment (telephones, handsets, mobile satellite phone) and data treatment devices to facilitate information sharing on protection issues.
	Conduct protection evaluation support missions on a regular basis to support community protection structures
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	Support the competent authorities to realize a biometric registration exercise to enable proper profiling and issuance of proof of registration for people of concern.
Individual documentation	Provide individual documentation to 140,000 men, women, girls and boys among refugees and IDPs adults.
Status determination	Implement an outreach strategy targeting asylum-seekers with information regarding the refugee status determination process; support the implementation of decentralized asylum procedures; and strengthen refugee status determination capacity, including equipment to facilitate decentralized procedures.
Civil registration and civil status documentation	Increase access of refugee children to national systems including birth registration.
	Provide essential material support to national and birth registration offices.
Identification of statelessness	Support some people in Diffa region in the confirmation and verification of their nationality. Establish civil status documents for them.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	Capacity building trainings and provision of materials for law enforcement and judicial bodies.

Risk of SGVB and quality of response	Identify, register and support people with specific needs, including SGBV survivors.
Protection of children	Operationalize the inclusion of children on the move in national child protection systems in partnership with UNICEF.
Basic needs and services	
Health	Improve access to primary health care In the camps of Sayam Forage and Kabelawa and undertake consultations through mobile clinics outside the camps.
Nutrition	Strengthen the integrated nutritional programme in the health centre of the Sayam Forage refugee camp by providing 100 per cent of girls and boys aged 6-59 months suffering from malnutrition with nutritional inputs.
Water	Establish or maintain durable long-term water provision Forage camp in favour of 10,000 people with access to at least 20l/p/d.
Sanitation and hygiene	Establish or improve 350 permanent and semi-permanent sanitation facilities.
Shelter and infrastructure	Build 10,000 emergency shelters; 2,627 transitional shelters; 1,000 transitional shelters in Sayam Forage camp. Provide 1,500 durable shelters for most vulnerable refugee households as part of the Urbanisation Programme.
Energy	Provide 4,000 IDP households with emergency shelters. Improve access to clean energy through the installation of a solar solution for 5,000 refugee and host community households.
Basic and domestic items	Distribute cooking gas devices and recharges to 6,000 IDP and host community households for a period of 6 months. Distribute 10,000 non-food items (NFI) kits to households affected by the conflict. Provide cash-based assistance for NFIs in favour of 1,751 refugee households.
Education	Distribute NFIs to 10,000 IDPs and members of host communities. Establish temporary learning spaces for 117,019 pupils. Improve educational facilities through the construction of 4 permanent classrooms in Sayam Forage camp; make available digital learning facilities in Distance Education Centres for 500 children. Improve access to primary health care In the camps of Sayam Forage and Kabelawa and undertake consultations through mobile clinics outside the camps.
Durable solutions	
Voluntary return	Increase voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Strengthen 50 community-based protection structures for children, SGBV and people with specific needs. Support community-based management by identifying, training and supporting 60 community-based protection focal points within the IDP population.
Peaceful coexistence	Train and sensitize 100 community structures on the prevention of intercommunal conflict. Mainstream inclusion of host population in programming to foster peaceful coexistence in Diffa region.

Natural resources and shared environment	Work towards the mitigation of deforestation through the installation of a nursery and production of 100,000 plants in refugee hosting areas.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Provide gas as domestic energy to 5,000 households to increase resilience.
	Provide support to 10,000 people of concern technical skills (agriculture, fishing).
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Camp management and coordination	Define and agree on roles and responsibilities of camp managers and service providers and camp coordination mechanism to work effectively.
Coordination and partnership	Build capacity of local NGOs and authorities on site management in 10 villages hosting IDPs.
	Increase the number, quality and access to information management products to ensure an appropriate coordination and response.
Donor relations and resource mobilization	Increase the number, quality and access to information management products to ensure an appropriate coordination and response.
	Organization of donor briefings and field visits.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Rent vehicles and purchase other logistics, communication and security equipment that contribute to ensuring a secured working environment in camps and major areas hosting the displaced population.
Operation management, coordination and support	Within the context of outreach and monitoring activities, UNHCR will work with a wide range of government agencies, the UNCT and others non-government partners.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget and subsequent adjustments for the Nigeria situation amounts to \$31.3 million. To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency, UNHCR established a supplementary budget in January 2017 for the requirements presented above for Niger amounting to \$18.4 million, as shown in the table below. No additional supplementary requirements are requested in this revised supplementary appeal.

	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	797,609	2,600,000	3,398,609
Law and policy	249,176	0	249,176
Legal assistance and legal remedies	399,108	0	399,108
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	149,325	2,600,000	2,749,325
Fair protection processes and documentation	2,283,741	6,002,450	8,286,191
Registration and profiling	700,128	5,353,000	6,053,128
Individual documentation	355,549	649,450	1,004,999
Status determination	449,176	0	449,176
Civil registration and civil status documentation	449,026	0	449,026
Identification of statelessness	329,862	0	329,862
Security from violence and exploitation	3,756,352	0	3,756,352
Protection from effects of armed conflict	1,649,176	0	1,649,176
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	1,299,145	0	1,299,145
Protection of children	808,031	0	808,031
Basic needs and services	15,714,564	5,550,000	21,264,564
Health	1,976,311	0	1,976,311
Nutrition	377,186	0	377,186
Water	1,849,176	0	1,849,176
Sanitation and hygiene	2,398,318	0	2,398,318
Shelter and infrastructure	3,017,167	2,750,000	5,767,167
Energy	2,311,910	2,300,000	4,611,910
Basic and domestic items	1,784,472	500,000	2,284,472
Education	2,000,024	0	2,000,024

Durable solutions	1,686,208	0	1,686,208
Voluntary return	1,686,208	0	1,686,208
Community empowerment and self-reliance	3,415,644	1,750,000	5,165,644
Community mobilization	69,294	1,250,000	1,319,294
Peaceful coexistence	864,954	0	864,954
Natural resources and shared environment	53,044	0	53,044
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,428,352	500,000	2,928,352
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	2,311,754	600,000	2,911,754
Coordination and partnerships	170,000	0	170,000
Camp management and coordination	2,134,883	600,000	2,764,883
Donor relations and resource mobilization	6,871	0	6,871
Logistics and operations support	1,363,686	700,000	2,063,686
Logistics and supply	949,176	700,000	1,649,176
Operations management, coordination and support	414,510	0	414,510
SUBTOTAL	31,329,558	17,202,450	48,532,008
Support costs (7 per cent)		1,204,172	1,204,172
TOTAL	31,329,558	18,406,622	49,736,180

NIGERIA SITUATION 2017

Supplementary Appeal

January 2017 – December 2017

REVISED JULY 2017



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