

# NIGERIA REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2019/2020



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

**FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

*Nigerian refugees and asylum seekers in Cameroon's Far North Region*  
UNHCR / Xavier Bourgois

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# Foreword



Five years on, the refugee situation created by the Boko Haram conflict in the Lake Chad Basin has not let up, resulting in a protracted displacement crisis. To address this multi-dimensional crisis, we recognize the need for a more comprehensive regional refugee response that integrates humanitarian, development and peace approaches. As we launch the 2019/20 Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan (Regional RRP), we are committed to applying this comprehensive approach by bringing in the best of humanitarian and development planning together.



Looking back, we can be proud of our achievements made so far. The protection and humanitarian assistance Regional RRP partners have provided to Nigerian refugees and their hosts since 2015, helped to save lives, improved living conditions and already contributed to build the resilience of the affected populations. It is now time to broaden the response, as host governments, partners and the international community have indeed recognized the need for a longer-term approach in the Nigeria/Lake Chad Basin crisis that interlinks humanitarian and development planning in a strategic manner. This is in the context where most of the local population in refugee-hosting areas already live below the poverty line along with low human capital development, gender gaps and with inadequate access to basic social services.

In 2019/20, Regional RRP partners will work jointly on seeking lasting and durable solutions that will benefit refugees and their hosting countries. This is also in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), as agreed upon by Member States in the 2016 New York Declaration, which advocates for a more equitable and predictable burden and responsibility sharing with refugee hosting countries. As Regional RRP partners we acknowledge the importance of combining our efforts with the collective outcome of improving living conditions of refugees and host communities in strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability.

When we last launched the 2018 Nigeria Regional RRP, we reported the population in the three countries to be 218,000 refugees and aimed to assist 75,000 host community members in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Due to the unrelenting violence in the Lake Chad Basin, the number of Nigerian refugees increased in 2018 to 228,500. The horizon for a quick resolution of the Boko Haram conflict is offering little hope, with the likelihood of a similar increase in numbers in 2019.

For 2019, a total of 40 Regional RRP partners are appealing for US\$135.3 million. The top priority within the 2019/20 refugee response remains the saving of lives, provision of basic assistance to restore the dignity of the affected families, delivery of protection services and the improvement of their resilience and that of the host communities.

A review of the 2018 financial appeal shows that the Nigeria Regional RRP was 42 per cent funded against \$156.6 million financial requirements by November. The Chad operation was funded at almost 100 per cent of its \$14.5 million financial needs. By contrast, Cameroon and Niger, with five times higher Chad's financial requirements, received around 35 per cent.

We wish to thank those donors who contributed with their financial support and we also appeal to them to continue supporting our comprehensive response without which the situation of the refugees and host communities would be extremely dire. The quality of our multi-sectoral response would greatly improve with a solid funding base across our programmes in the three countries.

As we transition to the sixth year of the Nigerian refugee crisis in the Lake Chad Basin, we would like to thank our past and current partners for steering the response forward and onward.

Tire not even in 2019. Leave no one behind!



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2019 PLANNED RESPONSE

228,500

REFUGEE  
POPULATION

55,500

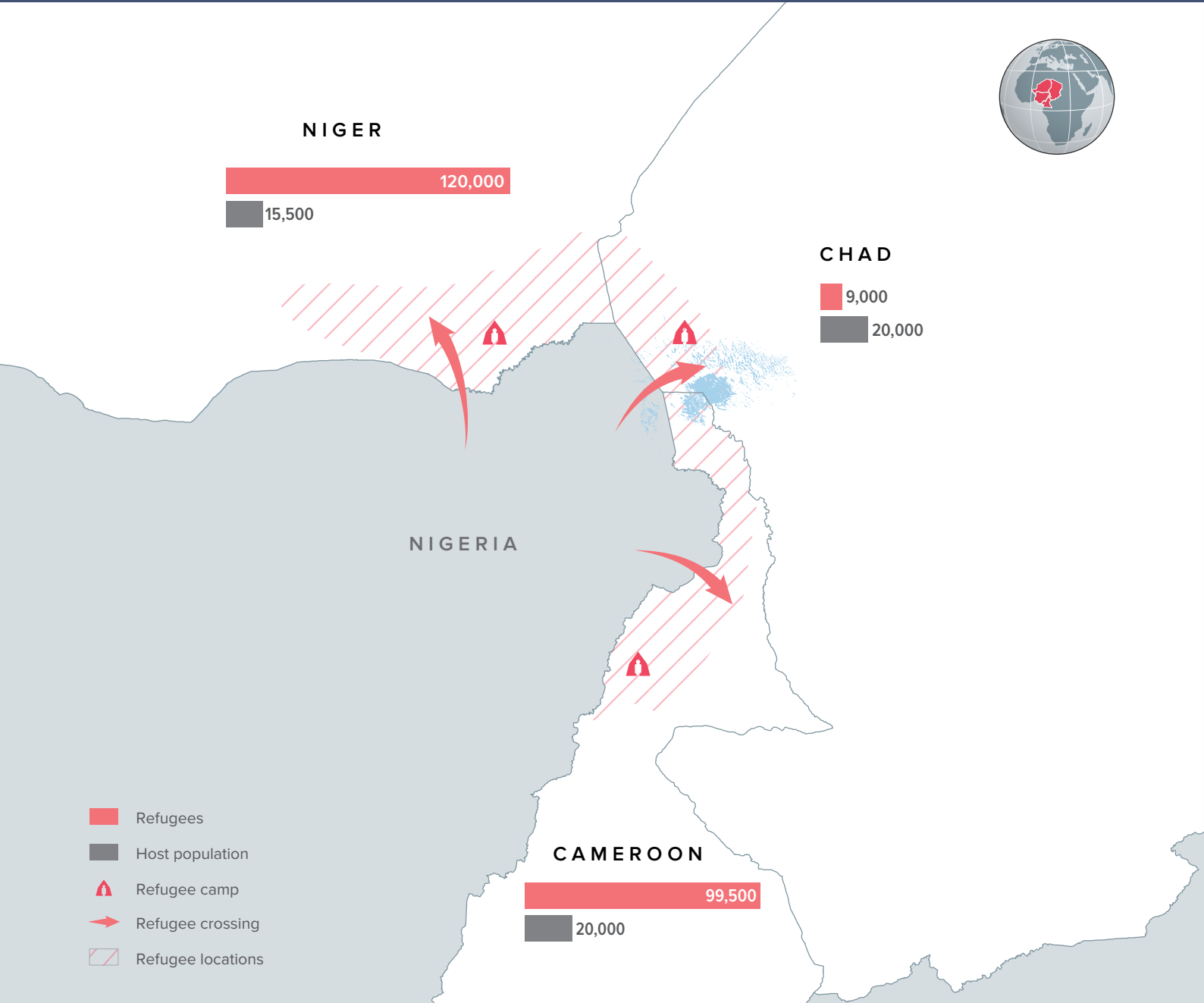
HOST POPULATION  
TARGETED

US\$ 135.3M

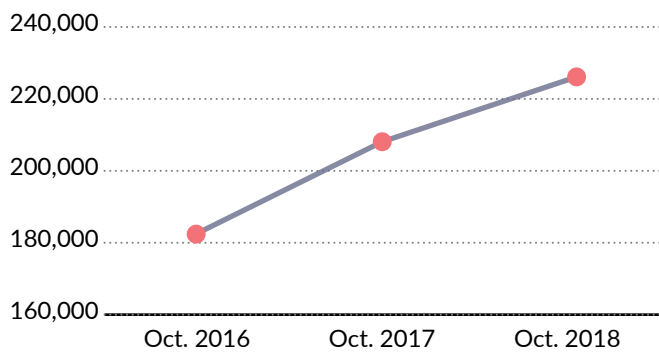
REQUIREMENTS

40

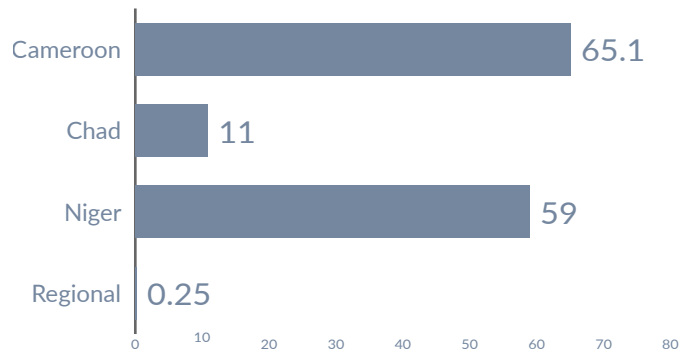
PARTNERS  
INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



# Regional Overview

## Introduction

As the crisis enters its sixth year, the Nigerian refugee situation has become a protracted one with humanitarian assistance and response needs expected to run well into 2019/20. In 2018, Boko Haram attacks on civilians and the related armed conflict continued to cause refugee influxes to neighbouring countries. Moreover, this conflict, combined with the pre-existing social, environmental and climatic conditions and exacerbated by resource and governance constraints continued to have a negative impact on the livelihoods of the affected population. It further disrupted market and social services, and deteriorated local economies in the Lake Chad region.

In Niger, counter-military operations led by the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) from April to July 2018 led to a temporary improvement of the security situation. In Cameroon, Boko Haram attacks and consequent military operations in border areas continue to have a negative impact on access to asylum for Nigerian refugees, who are often caught in the middle, and forcibly returned to Nigeria. In Chad, restricted humanitarian access continues to be the main challenge for assisting refugees living in host villages. Due to the volatile security situation, over 15,000 new Nigerian refugees had been registered in Minawao refugee camp in Cameroon as of August 2018. Partners in this Regional Refugee Response Plan (Regional RRP) assume that in 2019 Boko Haram attacks and military counter operations by states along the Nigeria border are likely to provoke new refugee arrivals in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Given the prevailing unstable security situation in some parts of Nigeria's North-East, in particular in Borno

State, the prospects for voluntary return in safety and dignity in 2019 remain limited for the vast majority of Nigerian refugees.

This refugee situation is set within regions of the Lake Chad Basin already characterized by sub-optimal economic productivity and endemic poverty. Approximately 50 per cent of the host population lives below the poverty line in north-eastern Nigeria – far below the national average of 33 per cent. For Cameroon, the gap is even greater, with 74.3 per cent of the population living below the poverty line in the Far North region, compared to 37.5 per cent nationally. The regions have also witnessed low human capital development with significant gender gaps in school attendance, all below the national average, due to limited provision of basic social services. In the Far North Region of Cameroon, the net academic enrolment rate is 23.5 per cent while the national average is 44.5 per cent. These social and economic disparities within the population have deepened perceptions of marginalization and exclusion. While the refugee hosting regions bordering Lake Chad in Niger and Chad have been less marginalized and less excluded from development planning compared to equivalent regions in Cameroon and Nigeria, development indicators remain worse than the national averages and access to basic services there is limited or non-existent.

The refugee-hosting areas do not have adequate capacity in terms of livelihoods and social and basic services, which in turn has an environmental and economic impact. Furthermore, administrative

population figures and corresponding national budget allocations do not reflect the demographic changes caused by refugee influxes. As the crisis becomes more protracted, there are increased tensions between refugees and host communities. Therefore, it becomes more difficult for new refugees, such as in Cameroon, to find a place to settle with host families outside the camp. The lack of adoption of a refugee-related law and the weakness of local protection services, including support to people with specific needs (PSN) and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), remain a major challenge for the improvement of the protection environment for refugees in the concerned countries. Legal barriers sometimes also prevent refugees from pursuing livelihoods activities, such as in Chad where the absence of a specific law remains the major challenge for refugee access to employment. National basic services such as health and education still remain insufficient, inadequate, and often inaccessible for refugees, especially for those living outside of camps.

Development interventions to strengthen the resilience of refugees and host communities need to be scaled up alongside life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection. Therefore, in all three countries, new initiatives are underway to improve and strengthen collaboration between humanitarian and development actors. For instance, the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) by the Chadian government initiated in September 2018 will promote development initiatives for refugee-hosting areas, and the inclusion of refugees in existing national services and social structures. Education facilities built in refugee camps were officially integrated into the Chadian national education system, and RRP partners advocate for the same inclusion of health facilities. In Niger, humanitarian and development actors such as the World Bank will collaborate on the refugee response, while refugees and host communities will be included in national development plans such as the Crisis Recovery

Plan for Diffa that was introduced by the National High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace. In Cameroon, UNHCR and partners developed a joint multi-year-multi-partner strategy (MYMPs) as well as operational projects for the Far North region to support the resilience of refugees, local authorities, and the host community.

Within the framework of the Regional RRP, UNHCR and UNDP have begun to work closely together to ensure that development interventions that build the resilience of host communities and refugees are mainstreamed into the response plan and its implementation. Therefore, both agencies jointly developed the regional strategy, and consulted respectively with all RRP partners at regional, national and field levels.

The High-Level Conference on the Lake Chad Region hosted by Germany, Nigeria, Norway and the UN on 3-4 September 2018 in Berlin, Germany brought together a variety of stakeholders working on humanitarian assistance, crisis prevention, stabilization, and development to identify shared challenges and opportunities. Donors made pledges to address humanitarian needs and to build the resilience of over 17 million people affected by the crisis. It is hoped that the international community will continue to support and fund the collective outcomes of this Regional RRP.





## Identified Needs & Regional Response Strategy

The 2019/20 Regional Response Strategy, as outlined below, will guide the refugee response in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. While continuing to support protection and humanitarian assistance, Regional RRP partners in all three countries will focus on solutions and increasing development initiatives for refugees and host communities through a resilience-building development approach. The latter focuses on the capacities of refugees and host communities, and on the national and local institutions supporting them, to anticipate, prevent, absorb and recover from crises, while continuing to function and adapt in a way that supports longer-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, and the attainment of human rights.

This is in line with the CRRF approach which specifies key elements for a comprehensive response to any large movement of refugees. These include rapid and well-supported reception and admissions; support for immediate and on-going needs; assistance for local and national institutions and communities receiving refugees; and expanded opportunities for solutions. It is also in

line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the UNSG's Prevention and Sustaining Peace Agenda and UN Resilience Guidance.

For each sector below, the strategy is to build on the comparative advantage of Regional RRP partners to plan for and implement a combination of humanitarian and development interventions towards collective outcomes that empower refugees, host communities and Governments to better cope with and recover from impacts of refugee influxes, strengthen their resilience and harness their capacities towards achieving sustainable development.

Although Chad is so far the only country within the Nigeria/Lake Chad Basin situation to have initiated the application of the CRRF, the 2019/20 Nigeria response plan is guided by the objectives of the CRRF approach, such as access to territory and protection, response to the immediate and ongoing needs of refugees and host communities, assistance for local and national institutions as well as communities receiving refugees, and building partnerships for inclusion and solutions.

### THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES AND THE APPLICATION OF COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES

In 2016, all 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the **New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants**, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as part of it, to strengthen international responsibility sharing in situations of large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. The New York Declaration set in motion preparations for the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), informed by the practical application of comprehensive responses and a broad range of consultations. The GCR was agreed on by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018. With the CRRF as an integral part, the global compact on refugees proposes a range of global and context-specific measures for applying comprehensive responses in a more systematic and sustainable ways, as outlined in its programme of action.

The objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees are to:

(i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

Regional and country-based refugee response plans contribute to the implementation of the global compact on refugees by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, as identified with governments and partners. Among countries affected by the Nigeria situation, Chad is already applying the CRRF, as of end-2018, while the strategy outlined in this Regional RRP reinforces the implementation of further responses in line with the Global Compact on Refugees throughout all countries of its coverage in 2019.

## Protection

Partners in the Regional RRP will continue to support the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger to enhance the protection and solutions environment for populations affected by the crisis, in line with the [Abuja Action Statement](#), the revised [Regional Protection Strategic Framework for the Lake Chad Basin](#) and the [Strategy on protection, return and recovery for North-East Nigeria](#).

### ACCESS TO ASYLUM AND PROTECTION

To ensure access to asylum and protection, Regional RRP actors will continue to support Governments in strengthening and establishing appropriate mechanisms and preventive measures that enable States to identify persons entering their territory in a manner that responds to protection as well as security concerns, in accordance with their obligations under international law. This includes border and protection monitoring and protection data analysis, the establishment of transit centres, joint screening processes for new arrivals, pre-registration, as well as other measures, conducted in an age- and gender-sensitive manner.

In Niger, community-based early warning systems will be established with committees collecting real-time information on population movements at borders. Partners will promote the increased presence of national bodies responsible for asylum-seekers and refugees as well as protection actors in border areas, to the extent possible, to provide dignified treatment to persons in need of international protection with full respect for their human rights. Advocacy and capacity building, including training, will be enhanced for all relevant stakeholders such as border officials, joint protection committees, national authorities and other government representatives on key international protection and human rights standards, including on the principle of non-refoulement, and the safeguards of refugee protection. Partners will also continue to advocate for and support national legal frameworks, for example the adoption of refugee law, and support national institutions and structures for refugee protection and assistance and for their host communities in the context of socio-economic inclusion and community based approaches in out-of-camp settings where possible. Collaboration with communities, government actors and development partners will be further strengthened to contribute to an enhanced protection environment.

### CIVIL REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR REFUGEES

Registration and documentation make up the foundation to ensure protection, freedom of movement and assistance to refugees and support their access to basic services. Therefore, Regional RRP partners will continue to support relevant government authorities to ensure all refugees are biometrically registered and verified, and that appropriate documentation in accordance with the 1951 Convention is provided. Registration of all refugees living in host communities will continue as hosting areas become more accessible to humanitarian actors and security conditions improve. Capacity building for government actors in this regard will be provided and a strategic transfer and strengthening of expertise and capacities in registration and refugee status determination will be implemented in accordance with the Multi-year-multi-partner strategies (MYMPs). With a view to reducing the risk of statelessness

## Regional Objectives &amp; Indicators

Resilience

## PROTECTION

**Access to asylum and protection is enhanced**

2,300 representatives of Government authorities, international organizations and civil society trained on refugee protection

**Refugees are registered and receive appropriate documentation, and access to civil registration and documentation is enhanced**

100% of refugees registered on an individual basis and received appropriate documentation

**The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee hosting areas is maintained and humanitarian access as well as civil-military coordination are strengthened**

1,500 of military and security force elements trained on protection, human rights and humanitarian principles

**Persons with specific needs are safe and receive appropriate preventive, responsive and restorative services**

78 of community groups operational for SGBV prevention and response

**Refugees are assisted through a comprehensive solutions approach**

59 of communal disputes resolved through local social cohesion mechanism to promote peaceful coexistence with local communities

and other protection risks associated with lack of civil documentation, partners will continue to work closely with the relevant government authorities to enhance access to civil registration and documentation by refugees and other affected populations, including birth, marriage and death certificates.

This will include initiatives to simplify birth registration and civil documentation procedures, address administrative hurdles and increase capacity. Mobile registration centres will be organized and equipped, new registration centres created (especially in remote areas), and birth registration integrated into other sectors such as education and health. Efforts will also be made to reduce the cost of birth registration and documentation. Awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted among the affected populations on the importance of civil registration and the risks of statelessness. Partners in the Regional RRP will also support governments in ensuring national laws and policies are in accordance with international and regional standards, for example as defined in the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, as well as supporting the adoption of the draft Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the specific aspects of the right to a nationality and the eradication of statelessness in Africa. Refugees will be provided with identity documents, which will facilitate their freedom of movement. The latter, along with access to land, is key to building the socio-economic inclusion of refugees and enhancing their access to economic opportunities as well as durable solutions. UNHCR will also support states to deliver machine readable Convention Travel Documents to refugees and to stateless persons.

## MAINTENANCE OF THE CIVILIAN AND HUMANITARIAN CHARACTER OF REFUGEE HOSTING AREAS

### HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION

Regional RRP partners will continue to work with governments to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee hosting areas, to support humanitarian access as well as civil-military coordination. This includes collaboration on enhanced screening and other security measures in compliance with international standards. Capacity building will be conducted for security forces, such as police and camp-based security personnel, including female staff, on key international protection, refugee, humanitarian and human rights standards to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of displacement sites. This will include SGBV prevention and the prevention of child protection risks such as forced recruitment. Awareness-raising will also be conducted with refugees and other affected populations on their obligations and the importance of maintaining the civilian character of refugee and IDP hosting areas. Civil-military coordination mechanisms will be strengthened to ensure an appropriate distinction between the roles of humanitarian actors and security forces as well as to enable humanitarian actors to access people in need of assistance in hard to reach areas. Regional RRP partners will also continue to promote and advocate for the identification and separation of armed elements in accordance with international standards. Mine risk education will be promoted for affected populations.

### SUPPORT FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

**Persons with specific protection risks** need to be safe and receive appropriate preventive, responsive and restorative services. Therefore, partners will ensure that persons of concern enjoy their rights, taking into account age, gender and diversity, and the ability to participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives and the lives of their family members and communities. The identification, documentation and monitoring of persons with specific needs, such as youth, women and children at risk, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, will continue to be strengthened through multi-sectoral needs assessments, collaboration with community-based networks and improved registration and profiling, ensuring that data of persons of concern is protected. Regional RRP partners will also continue to ensure a coordinated response to persons with specific needs, including through multi-sectoral referrals and response, enhanced community-based protection mechanisms, and access to psychosocial support. Particular attention will be paid to strengthening the identification and response to refugees living in host communities and remote or newly accessible areas.

**Child protection** will be enhanced through strengthened measures to prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation of children, including child labour, forced recruitment and early marriage. Regional RRP partners will ensure that children have access to the protection services and support they need such as



UNHCR / Louise Donovan

psychosocial services. The identification of and response to children at risk, including by communities, will be strengthened through improved Best Interest Assessment and Determination processes. Separated or unaccompanied minors will continue to be reunified with their families, via cross-border searches where appropriate, and temporarily provided with foster families or other alternative care where required.

**SGBV prevention and response** will be strengthened, including identification, multi-sectoral referrals and assistance (e.g. medical, psychosocial and legal support for access to justice) and community-based protection mechanisms. Regional RRP partners will ensure that SGBV is mainstreamed in all aspects of the humanitarian response, and focus will continue to be placed on awareness-raising and capacity building of all relevant stakeholders, including national and local authorities, security forces, displaced and host communities. Community groups will be operational for SGBV prevention and response. Partners will particularly target public areas, including health centres for SGBV prevention and response interventions. Special attention will be given to population groups at risk of SGBV and to adolescents of reproductive age. SGBV survivors will be offered livelihoods opportunities, access to education, and professional training to facilitate their reintegration.

#### COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTIONS FOR REFUGEES

Regional RRP partners will continue to support processes aimed at achieving all **durable solutions** for refugees - voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement. They will support governments in ensuring that refugee returns are voluntary, safe and carried out in conditions of dignity, based on well-informed decisions, once conditions are conducive, and that facilitated returns of refugees are within the framework of tripartite agreements and respect the principle of non-refoulement. Monitoring of the voluntariness of return movements will continue, as well as support for the reintegration of returnees, including providing them with return packages.

At the same time, partners will enhance the self-reliance and resilience of refugees in the asylum countries with a view to enabling long-term solutions. This includes improving sustainable livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities as well as the integration of refugees into local and national services. Moreover, it includes promoting peaceful coexistence with host communities through a community-based approach, including resolving communal disputes through a local cohesion mechanism, and addressing the needs of host-communities in assistance and response. Governments will be supported in developing comprehensive durable solutions plans for refugees, with the involvement of refugees. Strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the government structures will be the priority.

Partners will support Nigerian refugees through the provision of refugee identity cards, which will enhance their access to services and the possibility of obtaining bank credits that might help their resilience. Collaboration and coordination between humanitarian and development partners will be further strengthened, as will joint and coordinated planning to ensure refugees are included in national development planning, programmes and processes. Resettlement will be used as a protection tool and UNHCR and its partners will continue to proactively identify refugee cases in need of urgent resettlement.



## Access to Basic and Social Services

### EDUCATION

Access to primary and secondary education will be a priority in 2019/20. Therefore, partners in the Regional RRP will continue to construct and rehabilitate schools and respective infrastructures, provide school equipment and supplies, and ensure recruitment and capacity building for teachers and other staffing for education. Some of the main challenges in the education sector include the lack of teachers, non-enrollment of girls or interruption of schooling due to early pregnancy, child labour or unwillingness of parents to expose their children to western education. Therefore, partners will mobilize communities through awareness raising campaigns on the importance of formal education for children, to address absenteeism and to improve the retention rate, especially for girls and children with specific needs. Furthermore, they will involve communities in the management of education facilities and in some areas offer livelihoods opportunities to Parent Teacher Associations to support the financial autonomy of schools. Regional RRP partners will also set up and maintain pre-school activities, as well as vocational and literacy opportunities and advocate for refugee students to get scholarships for attending university.

In 2019/20 Regional RRP partners will continue to work closely with government actors at both the national and local levels. This includes supporting the inclusion of schools and other education facilities in and out of refugee camps, into the national education system.

### FOOD SECURITY

Partners in the Regional RRP will continue to provide food rations for refugees, especially for newly arrived and highly vulnerable refugees and vulnerable host community members. Cash-based interventions (CBI) will be gradually implemented. At the same time, in collaboration with development actors they will aim to address food insecurity and help refugees to become self-reliant by increasing the support for income-generating activities (IGAs), especially for women's groups. This includes capacity building and provision of tools and seeds for agro-pastoral production in communities, projects for the creation of productive assets and support for access of refugees to markets. In close collaboration with government authorities, partners will also explore animal health care and technical training on livestock breeding.

### HEALTH & NUTRITION

In 2019, partners in the health and nutrition sector will focus on providing refugees and host communities access to primary and secondary health care and to reproductive health care. They will ensure support for HIV/AIDS infected persons, and focus on prevention and response of acute malnutrition, particularly in children. As for health infrastructure, Regional RRP partners will construct and rehabilitate health centers, and equip them with essential drugs. Community-based family planning, support for maternal and reproductive health, mental health services, voluntary testing, support to prevent mother-to-child HIV transmission, deworming of children, epidemiological surveillance and vaccinations will be carried out as well. Furthermore, partners will advocate for increasing the number of health personnel and providing capacity building training. In terms of nutrition, the sector will support the



## Regional Objectives &amp; Indicators

Resilience

<b>EDUCATION</b>	<p><b>Population has optimal access to education</b></p> <p>1,072 teachers trained for capacity strengthening</p>
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>	<p><b>Population's food security strengthened</b></p> <p>3,490 persons met consumption needs through seeds and agricultural tools received</p>
<b>HEALTH &amp; NUTRITION</b>	<p><b>Health status of the population improved</b></p> <p>284 local health workers trained</p>
<b>SHELTER &amp; NFIS</b>	<p><b>Prevention of and response to malnutrition strengthened</b></p> <p>8,319 children screened, identified, and admitted to MAM and SAM treatments</p> <p><b>Shelter and infrastructures established, improved and maintained</b></p> <p>1,733 persons trained and equipped for shelter construction</p>
<b>WASH</b>	<p><b>Population has sufficient basic items</b></p> <p>19,097 dignitary kits provided</p> <p><b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b></p> <p>116 boreholes rehabilitated and/or constructed</p>

treatment of acute malnutrition through the establishment and maintenance of Infant and Young-Child Feeding (IYCF) spaces and activities of prevention, screening and management of malnutrition cases in communities. Moreover, partners will address root causes of malnutrition such as limited access to land and potable water, lack of diversified dietary habits and non-exclusive breastfeeding of infants. As a way to sensitize communities in this regard, partners plan to support livelihoods activities, conduct awareness raising on health- and WASH-related issues and promote the empowerment of women. The latter will be implemented in close collaboration with other sectors.

Regional RRP partners will strengthen health services in close collaboration with the government authorities to gradually transfer services provided in refugee hosting areas to the national health system. The inclusion of refugees in national health programs and policies will also be facilitated. This includes the identification of needs, evaluation, planning, maintenance of referral mechanisms of medical cases from primary health care to secondary care and other interventions in the health and nutrition sector. Local communities will be closely involved as well. Partners will also explore the possibility of the gradual implementation of a health-cost-reimbursement system for refugees where feasible.

### SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

While Regional RRP partners will have to continue to provide newly arriving refugees from Nigeria with emergency shelters, they will focus in 2019 on replacing existing emergency shelters with transitional and semi-permanent shelters. To do so, they will provide most refugee households with training, technical assistance, tools and material or cash assistance for the purchase of the required materials. The training will take into consideration local design that minimizes the need for wood which mitigates environmental damage. However, persons with specific needs, who are not able to build their own shelters, will receive assistance for the construction of their homes, which includes community support. Partners will also ensure the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of community shelters and infrastructure, including in host villages, with the engagement of communities as a means to contribute to peaceful co-existence. Furthermore, partners will work with governments and local authorities and in line with national development plans on land allocation for the construction of permanent shelters for refugees. In some countries, they will also construct and rehabilitate roads in refugee camps, to facilitate movement of goods and people.

Regional RRP partners will continue to provide NFIs and hygiene kits to newly arrived refugees and also provide CBIs to those who need to replace used non-food-items.

### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

In 2019/20, Regional RRP partners will continue to maintain and rehabilitate existing water and sanitation infrastructure. They will also extend existing water supply connection networks, including by the construction of boreholes and fountains for water supply in camps and refugee hosting villages. In addition, they will ensure the collection and storage of water, through the distribution of water storage kits, rehabilitation of emergency facilities such as tanks and the establishment of more sustainable structures.

In line with the Community-Led Total Sanitation approach, sector partners will construct additional latrines and showers in community buildings such as schools, health centers and markets as well as for families at household level with strong participation of refugees and host communities.

In so far as hygiene promotion is concerned, the emphasis will be on awareness-raising campaigns by trained hygiene promoters, including on essential family practices, to prevent epidemics. Communities will also be trained on how to empty latrines.

Solid municipal waste management - from waste collection to treatment and valorization - will be enhanced with communities' involvement and the use of collection kids. Where possible, waste will be processed into energy and fertilizer. In addition, partners will continue to provide rubbish bins and pits for the discharge of household waste. Regional RRP partners also plan to gradually implement cost-recovery systems. They will strengthen WASH management committees and support collection agents recognized by the municipalities with collection kits. While partnerships with state services will be further strengthened, municipalities will gradually take over the management and implementation of interventions in the WASH sector.

## Self-reliance and Environmental Protection

### LIVELIHOODS

In 2019, partners in the Regional RRP will continue to provide refugees and host communities with assistance for livelihoods activities, notably through the provision of tools and capacity building. For example, mixed groups of refugees and their hosts will be trained and provided with kits for agriculture, or with training and support for cattle breeding, fishery, peanut processing, or commercial activities. Vocational training will also be provided inter alia for sewing and carpentry. Youth will be especially targeted for vocational training. In addition, partners will continue to advocate for access to agricultural and arable land with administrative authorities and traditional leadership for the development of community agricultural fields and for grazing areas. Moreover, entrepreneurship will be promoted through training on self-employment, creation of business associations, and the development of partnerships with microfinance institutions to support saving and access to microcredits. Furthermore, Regional RRP partners will advocate with authorities for refugee access to markets. The modality of cash will be increasingly used for livelihood support for refugees and host communities to reduce tension while promoting peaceful coexistence.

In addition, partners will place a special focus on improving refugee access to national and local development plans through close collaboration with development partners. Such collaboration might include building irrigation and water systems to support agricultural and livestock needs, the expansion of veterinary services and strengthening of vocational training capacities.

### ENVIRONMENT

To mitigate the environmental impact of refugees, sector partners will continue to support community-based mechanisms to promote agroforestry and reforestation, including tree seedling production and planting as well as dune stabilization. Wherever possible, interventions such as food for work and money transfer will be intensified in 2019 to provide an income to refugees participating in environmental protection programmes. Village committees and environmental clubs, with the support of government authorities, will be engaged in awareness raising on environmental issues. Regional RRP partners will further support the use of alternative sources of energy such as energy efficient cooking stoves instead of firewood. To achieve this objective, energy saving stoves will be locally produced and distributed. Trainings and awareness-raising campaigns on the rational use and energy-saving practices for refugees and host populations will be conducted.

## Regional Objectives & Indicators

Resilience

	<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</b>
<b>LIVELIHOODS</b>	24,622 persons met part of households needs through production kits for agricultural/fishery/livestock activities
	<b>Natural resources and shared environment better protected</b>
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	306,500 tree seedlings planted to mitigate deforestation

## Regional coordination

The UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Nigeria situation, together with the Representatives in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, will continue to assist the respective governments in leading and coordinating the inter-agency response to Nigerian refugees by UN agencies and NGOs. This will ensure that the different coordination mechanisms in place in each country will be considered, while the accountability of the respective Government and UNHCR will be respected.

**In Cameroon**, refugee coordination structures are in place, with working groups for the different sectors such as protection, shelter and NFI, while the inter-sector response is coordinated in monthly meetings chaired by UNHCR at field and national level. Coordination and collaboration with the Government is ensured through liaison with the Governor's office as well as with Regional Delegates of the respective ministries. In partnership with UNDP, more resilience programmes will be developed and integrated in the refugee response.

**In Chad**, both the Government and UNHCR coordinate the inter-agency refugee response at field and national level. This coordination is now guided by the formal adoption of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) by the Chadian Government on 3 May 2018. The current application of comprehensive

responses, as an inclusive whole of society approach, will result in the coordination of a larger variety of stakeholders to help Chad cope with the impact of hosting refugees and strengthen resilience as well as to engage in development programs under the overall guidance of the government and in line with already existing national plans. In this context the Government of Chad will work in close collaboration with and be supported by UN agencies, NGOs, the World Bank through IDA 18, development actors, donors and the private sector. Regional RRP partners are also engaging key players in the private sector and in leading technology companies, to support learning, livelihood and microfinance opportunities for refugees and host communities.

**In Niger**, the Governor of Diffa and regional sectorial working groups, led by technical directorates, coordinate the response at field level. UNHCR and OCHA together lead an inter-organization coordination committee that ensures the link between Government actors and humanitarian agencies. UNHCR uses the coordination platform of clusters and sector working groups in line with the OCHA-UNHCR Note on Coordination in Mixed Situations, while remaining accountable for the refugee response in all sectors.



UNHCR / Louise Donovan

### REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

- ABIOGET
- ACF
- ACTED
- AIDER
- CARE
- CONCERN
- COOPI
- COPRESSA
- CROIX ROUGE LUXEMBOURGEOISE
- DIKO
- DRC
- FAO
- HIAS
- IEDA
- IMC
- INTERSOS
- IOM
- IRC
- IUCN
- LWF
- NRC
- OXFAM
- PLAN INTERNATIONAL
- PUBLIC CONCERN
- SAHELI
- SAVE THE CHILDREN
- SDO
- SFCG
- Solidarité Internationale
- SOS VILLAGE D'ENFANTS
- UN Women
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- WESDE
- WFP
- WHH
- WHO
- WORLD VISION

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Country

ORGANIZATION	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	TOTAL	ESTIMATE 2020
ABIOGET	1,589,091			<b>1,589,091</b>	1,750,000
ACF			563,918	<b>563,918</b>	563,918
ACTED			1,100,000	<b>1,100,000</b>	1,100,000
AIDER	535,000			<b>535,000</b>	550,000
CARE International			651,219	<b>651,219</b>	651,219
Concern			962,199	<b>962,199</b>	962,199
COOPI			500,272	<b>500,272</b>	500,272
COOPRESA	18,671			<b>18,671</b>	19,000
DRC			126,000	<b>126,000</b>	126,000
DIKO Niger			531,637	<b>531,637</b>	531,637
FAO	3,200,000		500,000	<b>3,700,000</b>	3,500,000
HIAS		1,295,511		<b>1,295,511</b>	1,200,000
IEDA	1,550,446			<b>1,550,446</b>	1,650,000
IMC	4,700,000		400,000	<b>5,100,000</b>	5,500,000
IOM			2,292,500	<b>2,292,500</b>	2,292,500
IRC	315,283	530,108	2,632,126	<b>3,477,517</b>	3,705,050
IUCN	1,300,000			<b>1,300,000</b>	1,400,000
INTERSOS	800,000			<b>800,000</b>	850,000
LWF	2,320,416			<b>2,320,416</b>	2,400,000
Luxembourg Red Cross			620,988	<b>620,988</b>	620,988
NRC	1,355,240			<b>1,355,240</b>	1,450,000
Oxfam			530,229	<b>530,229</b>	530,229
Plan International	1,897,237		984,799	<b>2,882,036</b>	2,537,994
Public Concern	500,000			<b>500,000</b>	500,000
Saheli	100,000			<b>100,000</b>	100,000
Save the Children International			887,828	<b>887,828</b>	887,828
SDO Niger			400,000	<b>400,000</b>	400,000
Search for Common Ground			3,300,000	<b>3,300,000</b>	3,300,000
Solidarités International	415,000			<b>415,000</b>	430,000
SOS Children's Villages			157,417	<b>157,417</b>	157,417
UNDP	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,650,000	<b>3,900,000</b>	4,150,000
UNHCR	22,359,761	5,181,844	20,806,448	<b>48,348,053</b>	51,151,810

ORGANIZATION	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	TOTAL	ESTIMATE 2020
UNHCR (Regional)				<b>245,362</b>	
UNICEF	1,100,000		5,683,680	<b>6,783,680</b>	6,883,680
UNFPA	450,000	600,000	1,240,060	<b>2,290,060</b>	2,697,231
UNWOMEN	750,000			<b>750,000</b>	800,000
Welthungerhilfe			60,900	<b>60,900</b>	60,900
WESDE Cameroon	722,710			<b>722,710</b>	180,000
WFP	18,130,614	2,125,799	10,318,146	<b>30,574,559</b>	29,992,621
WHO			830,000	<b>830,000</b>	830,000
World Vision International			1,276,696	<b>1,276,696</b>	1,276,696
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>65,109,468</b>	<b>10,983,262</b>	<b>59,007,061</b>	<b>135,345,154</b>	<b>138,189,188</b>

## By Sector & Country

SECTOR	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	TOTAL	ESTIMATE 2020
Protection	12,071,936	2,444,833	11,221,786	<b>25,738,555</b>	
Education	4,866,101	699,232	3,028,059	<b>8,593,392</b>	
Food Security	20,682,668	2,168,737	11,830,385	<b>34,681,789</b>	
Health & Nutrition	5,874,479	1,913,436	3,735,918	<b>11,523,833</b>	
Livelihoods & Environment	11,627,756	2,126,060	9,026,052	<b>22,779,867</b>	
Shelter & NFIs	5,157,728	763,983	12,774,336	<b>18,696,048</b>	
WASH	4,828,801	866,981	7,390,525	<b>13,086,307</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>65,109,468</b>	<b>10,983,262</b>	<b>59,007,061</b>	<b>135,345,154 *</b>	<b>138,189,188</b>

\*This includes regional funding requirements of 245,362 USD.





# CAMEROON REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2019 PLANNED RESPONSE

99,500

REFUGEE  
POPULATION

20,000

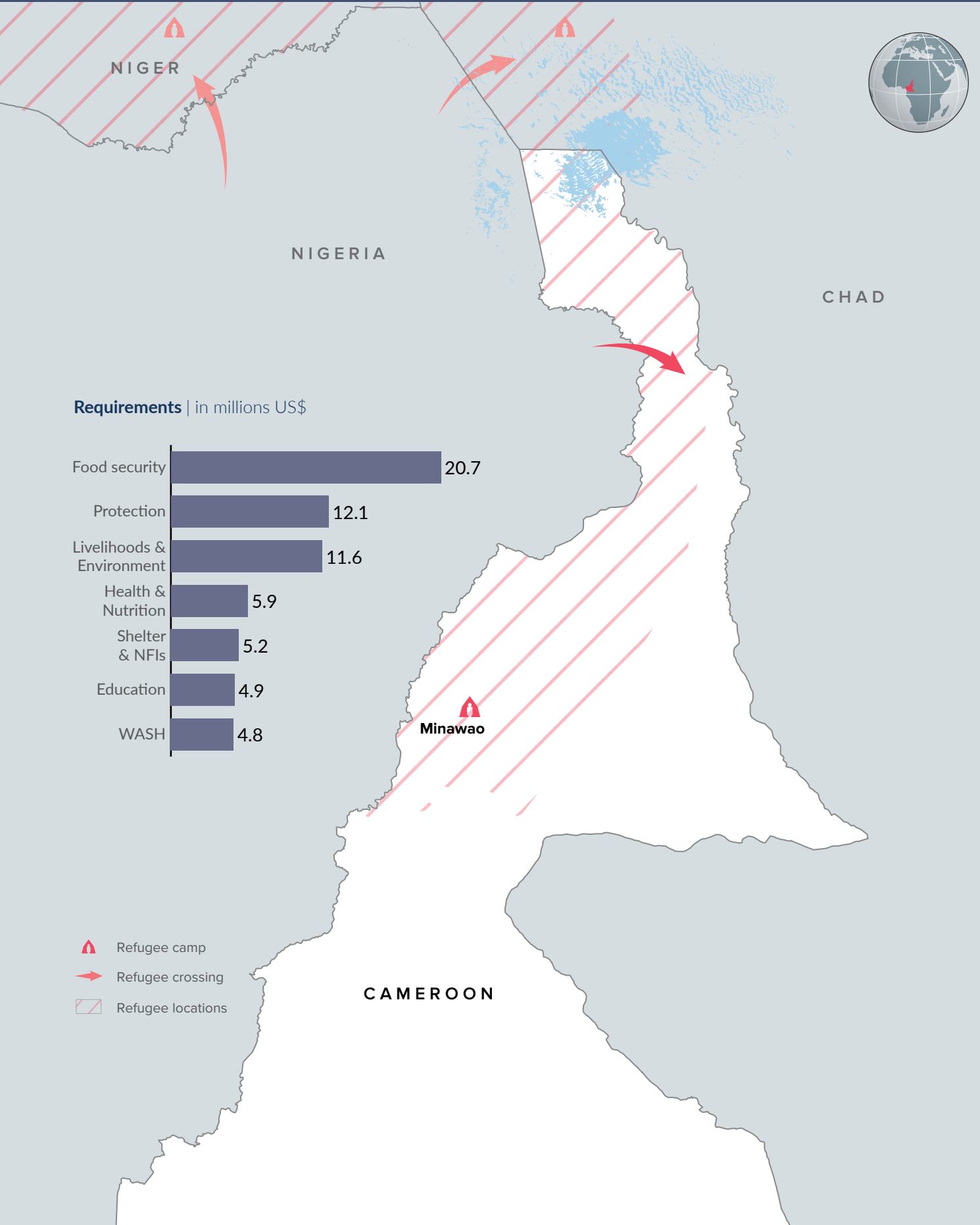
HOST POPULATION  
TARGETED

US\$ 65.1M

REQUIREMENTS

22

PARTNERS  
INVOLVED



# Country Overview

## Introduction

In 2018, frequent attacks by Boko Haram and military operations by joint Cameroonian and Nigerian forces continued to have a negative impact on civilians and administrative structures, especially in border areas. Due to insecurity, most of the official border crossing points remained closed for long periods and state officials in charge of managing cross-border movements were absent. There has also been a very high turn-over of border guards assigned to the conflict-zones. As border guards and vigilance committees have limited knowledge of the rights of refugees, RRP partners still witnessed high numbers of cases of refoulement of refugees, and also serious violations of human rights of the local population. Still, the establishment of an early warning system has enabled protection partners to continually monitor the situation of out-of-camp refugees, even in previously inaccessible areas. Furthermore, the consolidation of the Joint Protection Committees in the most affected departments allowed local authorities to better understand the protection and assistance needs of refugees and other persons of concern.

The security situation across Cameroon in 2018 remained volatile, marked by the Boko Haram crisis in the Far North and the rising secessionist movement in the English-speaking South-West and North-West regions claiming independence. President Biya, in power since 1982, was re-elected in October 2018 for another seven-year mandate. Opposition and civil society leaders have contested the election's results.

Despite Cameroon's strong performance within the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), poverty and inequality remain high. In 2014, poverty was estimated to affect over 30 per cent of Cameroonians out of which 90 per cent lived below the poverty line in rural areas. In refugee hosting districts, poverty levels are among the highest, with 74 per cent of the population in the Far North living below the poverty line.

The Cameroon 'Vision 2035' calls for "an emerging nation, democratic and united in its diversity" with a 2010-2020 strategy for growth and employment that prioritizes mass creation of decent jobs; increased availability of high-quality social services; reduced inequality through shared benefits of growth; increased solidarity, and protection of the vulnerable.

Finally, the generosity and continuous positive attitude of host communities towards refugees, and their willingness to continue welcoming newly-arrived asylum-seekers, will hopefully pave the way in 2019 for all stakeholders to smoothly implement planned activities and build on achievements made.

## Overall Needs and Strategic Response

In January 2018, the refugee population in Minawao refugee camp, where most of the Nigeria refugees in Cameroon live, stood at nearly 60,500 individuals. After the completion of the biometric verification and registration exercises in February 2018, taking into account departures, the files of deceased refugees and unaccounted individuals were closed, decreasing the overall camp population. However, as a consequence of the volatile security situation, some 13,000 individuals, among them new arrivals from Nigeria, moved from host villages to the refugee camp with a monthly average of 1,660 arrivals. This saw the number of refugees living in the camp increase once again to 53,000.

It is worth noting that nearly 45,000 refugees are still living out-of-camp. Considering the trend of new arrivals, RRP partners expect the refugee population to reach nearly 100,000 in the course of 2019. Biometric exercises will have to continue in order to register 46 per cent of the refugees, mostly in out-of-camp settings and the host populations' resilience will have to be supported.

In 2019/20, RRP partners will focus on those sectors with the greatest needs - protection and livelihoods. One of the key protection concerns in the Far North continues to be refoulement, which is often a consequence of a lack of proper documentation. Approximately 1,200 individuals are reported to have been denied access to asylum in 2018. Access to territory remains the major challenge. Partners will therefore focus on ensuring access to asylum, continuing the biometric registration of refugees living in out-of-camp settings, providing them with humanitarian assistance, and covering the needs of newly arriving refugees in Minawao camp. Legal services and support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and to children who have suffered abuse, exploitation and neglect are insufficient,

and rarely accessible for out-of-camp refugees. Due to lack of funding, services delivered to persons with specific needs (PSN) are limited. Assistance to children, youth and PSN, including survivors of SGBV, will therefore be among the priorities in the strategic response.

The livelihoods situation in Minawao refugee camp is as unfavorable as the socio-economic environment outside the camp. In addition, the provision of basic services in the health, nutrition, WASH and education sectors still remains a challenge. Regarding access to reproductive health services for example, the crude mortality rate currently stands at 4.2. The new maternity facility in Minawao should be equipped according to minimum standards for reproductive health, while the health centre's personnel should be systematically trained in preventing and responding to SGBV cases. Some services, such as referral to secondary or tertiary health services are extremely limited and refugees can barely benefit from mental health services due to funding constraints. The provision of water in the camp remains below standards, with an average of 14 litres per person per day and even this level may not be sustainable in 2019 due to recurrent failures in the water network. Moreover, climate change is impacting the rivers which are increasingly drying out.

In order to address the abovementioned prioritized needs, RRP actors will pursue creative outreach and engage in new partnerships. Interventions will be based on a community mobilization strategy that enhances community structures and sustainability, to secure more effective protection services, education and assistance to persons with specific needs and sectorial programming in the health, nutrition, WASH, and shelter sectors.

## Coordination and Partnerships

For the Nigerian refugee response in Cameroon, each sector is led by Government entities represented in the region and co-led by UN agencies. There is a bi-monthly UNHCR-chaired Multi-Sector Operations Team meeting in Maroua, which brings together all sector-leads and co-leads as well as key humanitarian partners working in the region. UNHCR currently leads a multi-sectoral operations team for the refugee response as well as the national Protection Working Group in the capital, Yaoundé.

In accordance with the “Joint OCHA–UNHCR Note on Mixed situations – Coordination in practice,” the responsibility for coordinating the overall humanitarian response for refugees and IDPs in the Far North has been delegated to OCHA’s Office in Maroua. The Humanitarian Coordinator remains accountable for the non-refugee-related response while UNHCR maintains its accountability in the refugee response.

UNHCR entertains collaborative partnerships with UN sister agencies including UNDP, with whom a joint Humanitarian/Development nexus project is in its second year. Refugee coordination structures are in place including working groups for protection, shelter and NFI as well as camp management which are led by UNHCR. Monthly inter-agency coordination meetings are chaired by the government (Governor’s office) through the Divisional Delegate and co-chaired by UNHCR.

The Governor’s office as well as the Regional Delegates of the respective ministries charged with shelter, water resource development, and security management maintain a close relationship with RRP partners. The field-based coordination is complemented at the national level by the inter-sector working group meetings.

As a result of the UNHCR/World Bank partnership, Cameroon has been among the first countries to be selected to receive funds allocated from the World Bank’s IDA 18 sub window. Once the IDA 18 funding will be disbursed to the Government of Cameroon, development projects in refugee hosting areas can be strengthened.

### RRP PARTNERS

- ABIOGET
- AIDER
- COPRESSA
- FAO
- IEDA
- IMC
- INTERSOS
- IRC
- IUCN
- LWF
- NRC
- PLAN INTERNATIONAL
- PUBLIC CONCERN
- SAHELI
- Solidarité International
- UN Women
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- WESDE
- WFP

# Planned Response

## Protection

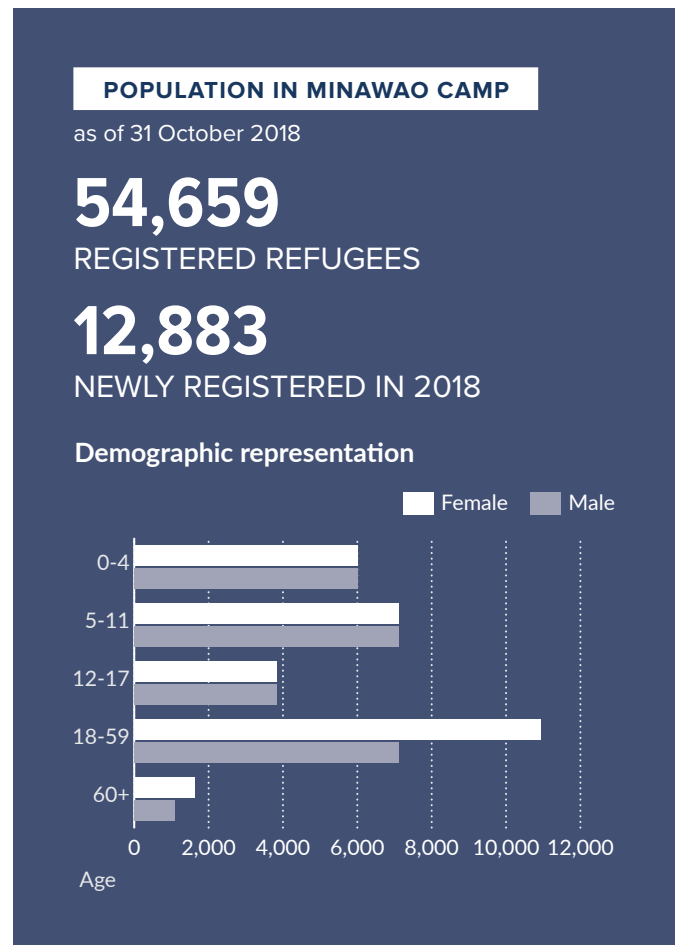
In 2019/20, RRP partner interventions in the Far North will focus on strengthening the protection environment, including the preservation of asylum space in Cameroon and the enhancement of the capacities of the joint protection committees, with a view to setting up a national framework capable of ensuring protection and assistance to refugees. Newly-arrived refugees will be registered individually and will receive appropriate documentation (e.g. refugee certificates), while refugees hosted outside Minawao camp will be registered biometrically in order to ensure their protection and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. In addition, prevention of SGBV, child protection and support to persons with specific needs will receive particular attention.

In terms of durable solutions, voluntary returns in safety and dignity will be facilitated during 2019 through the framework of the Tripartite Agreements signed between Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR in March 2017, provided conditions in the country of origin are conducive. Furthermore, UNHCR and its partners will continue to proactively identify refugee cases in need of urgent resettlement.

Refugees will be empowered in order to strengthen their resilience and to prepare them for eventual local integration. To make progress in this area, the technical and operational capacities of existing State structures will have to be enhanced. Through the provision of refugee identity cards, the Government will further

empower Nigerian refugees, as the cards will facilitate their access to civil services, such as obtaining bank accounts.

To reinforce this resilience there are already some measures in place, such as a law guaranteeing refugees access to employment, a national livelihood strategy applied in the refugee camp, vocational training of refugees, and a national social programme tailored for vulnerable refugees.



**OBJECTIVE 1:****Access to asylum and protection is enhanced**

1,000 representatives of Government authorities, international organizations and civil society trained on refugee protection

**OBJECTIVE 2:****Refugees are registered and receive appropriate documentation, and access to civil registration and documentation is enhanced**

100% of refugees registered on an individual basis and received appropriate documentation

10,000 refugees received civil documents

**OBJECTIVE 3:****The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee hosting area is maintained and humanitarian access as well as civil-military coordination are strengthened**

1,200 military and security forces trained on human rights and humanitarian principles

120 military and security forces trained on prevention, identification and safe referral of SGBV cases

**OBJECTIVE 4:****Persons with specific needs are safe and receive appropriate preventive, responsive and restorative services**

1,000 persons received legal assistance

3,000 children at risk identified, followed up and effective response provided

1,250 SGBV survivors received psycho-social and mental health support

25 community groups operational for SGBV prevention and response

**OBJECTIVE 5:****Refugees are assisted through a comprehensive solutions approach**

24 communal disputes resolved through local social cohesion mechanism to promote peaceful coexistence with local communities

## Education

Despite the efforts of the Government and humanitarian actors to equip new schools, there are significant constraints for refugees and their hosts in accessing quality education in a safe learning environment. Almost 63 per cent of the entire refugee population are children up to 17 years of age. By the end of 2018, there were over 26,000 school-age children in Minawao camp, out of which 17,354 are attending school. Still, the number of adolescents who have never been to school in Nigeria is high.

The situation for refugees living in host communities is even more challenging. Schools need to be constructed or rehabilitated, qualified teachers are not being deployed in sufficient numbers, and there is a lack of community participation. Furthermore, partners in the education sector witness a high rate of absenteeism, smaller numbers of refugee girls attending school, and little involvement of parents in pursuing education for their children.

In 2019, RRP partners are planning to support the education of 18,900 refugee children in Minawao camp, 6,700 refugee children outside the camp, and 7,000 children among the host population.

Setting up pre-school activities, strengthening primary education, facilitating access to secondary education, creating literacy opportunities for all and strengthening community participation will be among the main priorities in order to provide children with the foundation for a better future. As the overall quality of education also needs to be improved, RRP partners will ensure the supply of school kits and increase the deployment and capacity building of government contracted teachers.

The two relevant Ministries will increase community involvement through awareness-raising campaigns and

### **OBJECTIVE 1:** **Population has optimal access to education**

32,300 refugee students enrolled in pre, primary or secondary school in and out-of-camp

70 teachers trained for capacity strengthening

50 primary school classrooms constructed and/or rehabilitated in camp and host communities

### **OBJECTIVE 2:** **Girls' education improved by reducing SGBV in schools**

15 schools with infrastructure and protection mechanisms that are favourable to girls in camp and host communities established

engage beneficiaries in the recycling of used materials to produce school benches and fences, as well as clothing for vulnerable children. Most importantly though, the Arabic language will be integrated into the literacy curriculum, to encourage the community to send children to school and render schools more welcoming - especially to girls who have a notoriously high dropout rate.





## Food security

In 2018, all refugees living in Minawao camp received food assistance from WFP with a daily calorific value of 2,100 Kcal per person. In addition, nearly 3,000 newly-arrived asylum-seekers in Gourenghel transit centre received hot meals from UNHCR, with the same nutritional value. Due to lack of funding, some 44,830 refugees in accessible host villages were not provided with food assistance. Also due to funding shortages, in February 2018 UNHCR was forced to temporarily halt the provision of hot meals to newly-arrived refugees.

Despite the efforts made to increase livelihoods opportunities, the poverty rate in the Far North region continues to rise. The marginal rate of food insecurity in the Far North region remains high - 52.8 per cent (WFP/GoC 2017), mainly as a consequence of Boko Haram raids. In some instances, fields were destroyed and animals stolen by the insurgents or farmers were forced to flee. In 2019, partners in the food security sector will



### OBJECTIVE 1: Food security improved

71,000 persons received food assistance

### OBJECTIVE 2: Food security strengthened

1,000 persons met consumption needs through seeds and agricultural tools

therefore advocate for the inclusion of refugees in national and specific Government-led development programmes in the region, while unconditional food assistance will be gradually reduced.

Out of all food insecure people among the local population, some 4.2 per cent are severely food insecure. The gradual phasing-out of unconditional food assistance will take place after socio-economic market studies for the implementation of cash have been completed. As a complementary measure, resilience mechanisms will be strengthened, through increasing the support of income-generating activities and through capacity building in the agro-pastoral sector. Here, refugees and host populations near Minawao camp will be trained in food hygiene and dietary diversity and the development of value chains in agricultural activities. Beneficiaries will also learn how to increase their farming productivity. In addition, assistance will be enhanced through cash transfer programmes.

In 2019, RRP partners will seek to provide food assistance to 55,000 refugees in Minawao camp and 1,000 out-of-camp. With respect to newly arrived refugees, 15,000 people are targeted for the provision of hot meals and the distribution of high energy biscuits. RRP partners will also target 6,848 refugees out-of-camp, host community members, IDPs and returnees with cash grants.

# Health & Nutrition

Resilience

Access to primary and secondary health care for Nigerian refugees hosted in Minawao camp and in out-of-camp settings remains a challenge, as health structures in Cameroon’s Far North are ill-equipped. The unmet needs remain significant in this sector despite the efforts made by the various actors in the health sector over the past years. To date, the majority of out-of-camp refugees are hosted in the departments of Mayo Tsanaga, Logone-et-Chari and Mayo Sava, where most of them do not benefit from free access to health care due to insufficient resources.

As part of the humanitarian response for Nigerian refugees in 2019/20, the health and nutrition sector identified three main areas of intervention: access to primary and secondary health care, access to reproductive health care and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and management of acute malnutrition coupled with Infant and Young-Child-Feeding (IYCF). RRP partners expected to operate in this sector are working in close collaboration with governmental authorities, furthermore, the planning, implementation and evaluation of the activities will be done with the involvement of beneficiaries and host communities.

In 2019, health and nutritional support activities will focus on the rehabilitation of health facilities, including the provision of equipment and essential drugs. Family planning activities will be integrated through a community-based approach. Also, RRP partners will support and strengthen voluntary HIV testing and address mother-to-child HIV transmission. The sector will promote the establishment of IYCF spaces and organize support groups among the community.

**OBJECTIVE 1:**  
**Health status improved**

- 171,000 new curative consultations carried out
- 200 local health workers trained
- 10 health facilities rehabilitated, equipped, supplied and locally staffed

**OBJECTIVE 2:**  
**Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services**

- 4,000 livebirths attended by skilled personnel
- 2,100 persons newly admitted to family planning

**OBJECTIVE 3:**  
**Implementation of integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes ensured**

- 2,650 children screened, identified, and admitted to MAM and SAM treatments

Prevention, screening and management of malnutrition cases in the community will be further enhanced. Screening for acute malnutrition using the MUAC<sup>1</sup> by mothers or caregivers allows rapid screening of malnourished children at the community level. In addition, vegetable gardens will be promoted in order to help prevent malnutrition and family planning sessions will complement the programme. The identification of needs in health facilities as well as the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all activities will be done in close collaboration with government authorities. A special emphasis will be placed on advocating for a study on health care cost recovery mechanisms involving government and other health sector stakeholders.

1. Mid-Upper Arm Circumference

## Livelihoods & Environment

Resilience

In 2018, as part of a refugee empowerment programme for persons aged 18-59, some 40 mixed groups consisting of refugee and host community members were trained and provided with 40 hectares of land for farming. For small livestock, 25 groups of mixed breeders of cattle were created. A total of 66 groups pursuing Income Generating Activities (IGAs) such as trade, processing of peanuts into oil, bakery and mills, have also been created. In addition, 125 beneficiaries received vocational training in sewing and carpentry. However, all the efforts already made by RRP partners over recent years have still been insufficient to enable refugees to achieve self-reliance. Though partners managed to raise the refugee youth employment rate to 25 per cent within a 12-month period, it also remains low.

Therefore, in 2019/20, in order to build resilient livelihoods, a special focus will be placed on improving the inclusion of refugees into national development programmes. This aims to facilitate their access to financial services such as establishing bank accounts or requesting microcredits. The sector will also strengthen its advocacy for refugee access to arable land and grazing areas. Market value chains will have to be developed and vocational trainings increased. Furthermore, cash for livelihoods will have to be provided in Minawao camp and in out-of-camp areas. RRP partners will further strengthen refugee empowerment and promote entrepreneurship through self-employment training.

In 2018, environment sector programmes included reforestation and the provision of alternative sources of energy. Some 115,483 seedlings were planted in 22 green spaces. Plants were distributed to refugee households in Minawao camp and in host villages to reforest some 167.2 hectares. In addition, two ecological

### OBJECTIVE 1:

#### Self reliance and livelihoods improved

21,022 persons met household needs through production kits received for agriculture/livestock/fisheries commercial activities

2,294 small business associations formed/supported

### OBJECTIVE 2:

#### Access to energy assured

25,086 households had access to sustainable energy and were provided with energy saving equipment

### OBJECTIVE 3:

#### Natural resources and shared environment better protected

300,000 tree seedlings planted to mitigate deforestation

briquette manufacturing centres were established to allow 50 women to run a microbusiness selling briquettes and improved cooking stoves. These activities are ongoing with the aim of addressing the serious deforestation that has occurred as a consequence of the establishment of Minawao camp.

Thus, in order to meet the needs of refugees and host populations, efforts will focus on reinforcing the sectoral strategy to build the resilience capacities of local actors, IGAs on nursery production techniques, reforestation and maintenance of tree plants as well as conducting training sessions for refugees and host populations. Some 100 young individuals will be trained in tree nurseries for the eventual planting of 300,000 trees in the camp and in the host village near Minawao camp, covering a surface of 670 hectares. The capacities of local authorities in the area of environmental protection will also be strengthened to ensure forest preservation and social cohesion.



## Shelter & NFIs

Resilience

The shelter assessment carried out in Minawao camp in August 2018 counted 14,027 shelters in the camp, including 5,278 emergency shelters and 8,749 transitional shelters. In addition to these, the shelter and NFI sector estimated that 750 emergency shelters would be needed for new arrivals before the end of 2018.

In 2019, the number of households who will need to transform their emergency shelter into a transitional shelter is estimated at 6,000 households (30,000 people). Out of these, 1,200 of the most vulnerable households will require support in the construction of transitional shelters, while 4,800 will only require material support. RRP partners will provide all households with the capacity to construct their own transitional shelters through training, technical assistance and cash/voucher support for the purchase of materials. Training in construction techniques will enable refugees to adopt traditional methods of architecture, minimizing the use of wood which mitigates the negative impact on the environment. For the 8,749 remaining households living in transitional shelters, more than half will need a shelter rehabilitation kit. Furthermore, 8,100 refugee households (or 32,400 people of concern) will need to renew their NFI kits.

Approximately 10,000 new refugees are expected to arrive in Minawao camp in 2019. As such, the shelter and NFI sector will respond to the emergency shelter and NFI needs of 4,000 new households. This response will include the provision of 20 community shelters, 2,500 family tents and 2,500 NFI kits composed of essential household items.

### OBJECTIVE 1:

#### Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

4,000 emergency shelters provided

4,800 transitional shelters provided through cash grants/vouchers

1,000 persons trained and equipped for shelter construction

### OBJECTIVE 2:

#### Population has sufficient basic domestic items

8,100 households provided with basic domestic items

14,000 dignitary kits provided

To facilitate access and movement of people and goods in the camp, some 25 km of road construction is needed. Budgetary restrictions, however, may allow the construction / rehabilitation of only 8 km of roads.

Assessments carried out by the shelter and NFI sectoral group in collaboration with IOM underlined the massive shelter and NFI needs of refugees living in out-of-camp settings, where 44,000 refugees urgently require emergency shelter and basic household items. As assistance to out-of-camp refugees is planned to be expanded in 2019, RRP partners will provide a shelter response through cash vouchers enabling households to purchase the materials they need to build their own shelters, adopting the host community's traditional design. Community infrastructure improvements in villages hosting large numbers of refugees are also urgently required in order to support their integration and contribute to peaceful coexistence.



In late August 2018, the WASH sector was able to provide an average of 13 litres of water per day for each refugee in Minawao camp, which is below standard. The water sources remained the same as in previous years - the existing boreholes inside the camp, the Mokolo water supply network and the Mayo-Louti pumping systems. Concerning hygiene and sanitation, the ratio remains 20 persons/latrine; 24 persons/shower; 14 households/garbage bin; and 614 persons/hygiene promoter.

In 2019, the WASH sector targets nearly 120,000 beneficiaries including all refugees in Minawao camp and non-camp refugees and 20,000 surrounding host community members. Planning calls for the extension of the existing water supply network with the construction of at least 63 additional fountains, including 44 boreholes in the villages neighbouring Minawao camp. The sector also plans to rehabilitate 154 boreholes and to strengthen the capacities of local partners and management committees of water points.

Regarding sanitation, the construction of ECOSAN latrines in schools, health centers and markets as well as the construction of latrines and emergency showers and over 7,000 ECOSAN family latrines for a ratio of 15 persons/latrine are planned.

The construction of 6,534 showers separated from latrines is also in the pipeline. The CBI approach to build latrines for the vulnerable will continue. For hygiene promotion, the emphasis will be on training and monitoring hygiene promoters and conducting mass information campaigns and home visits for awareness raising. The pilot “WaSH in School” programme initiated in 2018 will continue. For out-of-camp refugees and surrounding villages, activities will be carried out on the

**OBJECTIVE 1:**  
**Supply of potable water increased or maintained**

- 20 litres of potable water available per person per day
- 44 boreholes constructed

**OBJECTIVE 2:**  
**Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene**

- 540 emergency latrines constructed
- 7,162 household sanitary latrines constructed
- 278 institutional latrines constructed
- [450 households converted solid waste into energy sources](#)

basis of community-led total sanitation, an innovative approach to stop open defecation practices and improve sanitation and hygiene practices in a community through long-lasting behavioural changes.

The inclusion of refugees and host communities in all stages of waste management - from waste collection to waste evacuation and treatment is planned. A pilot system of waste sorting by households is already in place and collected waste will be used for soil fertilization. A team will be trained to manually empty latrines which will create new jobs in Minawao camp in addition to those existing in processing plastic waste and making tiles.

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROT	EDU	FOOD SEC	HEALTH & NUTR	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRON	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL	ESTIMATE 2020
ABIOGET					1,589,091			<b>1,589,091</b>	1,750,000
AIDER							535,000	<b>535,000</b>	550,000
COOPRESA					18,671			<b>18,671</b>	19,000
FAO			1,600,000		1,600,000			<b>3,200,000</b>	3,000,000
IEDA						1,200,000	350,446	<b>1,550,446</b>	1,650,000
IMC	1,700,000			3,000,000				<b>4,700,000</b>	5,100,000
IRC	145,431	-	62,458	12,492	49,966	-	44,936	<b>315,283</b>	472,924
IUCN					1,300,000			<b>1,300,000</b>	1,400,000
INTERSOS	450,000	350,000						<b>800,000</b>	850,000
LWF	8,000				1,662,416		650,000	<b>2,320,416</b>	2,400,000
NRC		605,240	350,243		399,757			<b>1,355,240</b>	1,450,000
Plan International	700,030	557,879		247,489	342,427		49,412	<b>1,897,237</b>	1,553,195
Public Concern		500,000						<b>500,000</b>	500,000
Saheli					100,000			<b>100,000</b>	100,000
Solidarités International							415,000	<b>415,000</b>	430,000
UNDP					1,000,000			<b>1,000,000</b>	1,000,000
UNHCR	8,118,475	1,502,982	539,353	2,614,498	3,014,868	3,957,728	2,611,857	<b>22,359,761</b>	24,000,000
UNICEF		1,100,000						<b>1,100,000</b>	1,200,000
UNFPA	450,000							<b>450,000</b>	450,000
UNWOMEN	500,000	250,000						<b>750,000</b>	800,000
WESDE Cameroon					550,560		172,150	<b>722,710</b>	180,000
WFP			18,130,614					<b>18,130,614</b>	17,529,709
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,071,936</b>	<b>4,866,101</b>	<b>20,682,668</b>	<b>5,874,479</b>	<b>11,627,756</b>	<b>5,157,728</b>	<b>4,828,801</b>	<b>65,109,468</b>	<b>66,384,828</b>





# CHAD REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

2019 PLANNED RESPONSE

9,000

REFUGEE  
POPULATION

20,000




HOST POPULATION  
TARGETED

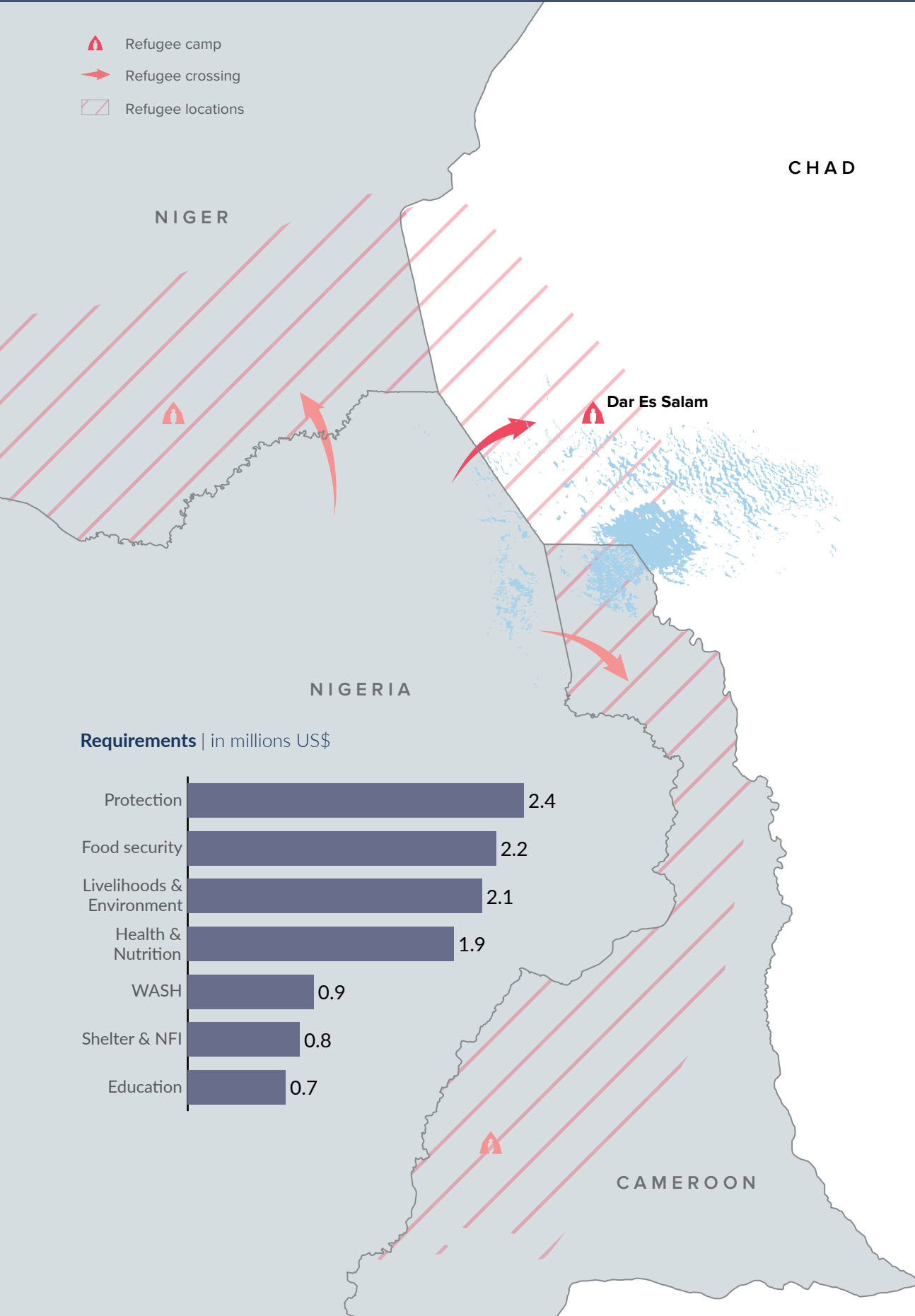
US\$ 11M

REQUIREMENTS

6

PARTNERS  
INVOLVED

-  Refugee camp
-  Refugee crossing
-  Refugee locations



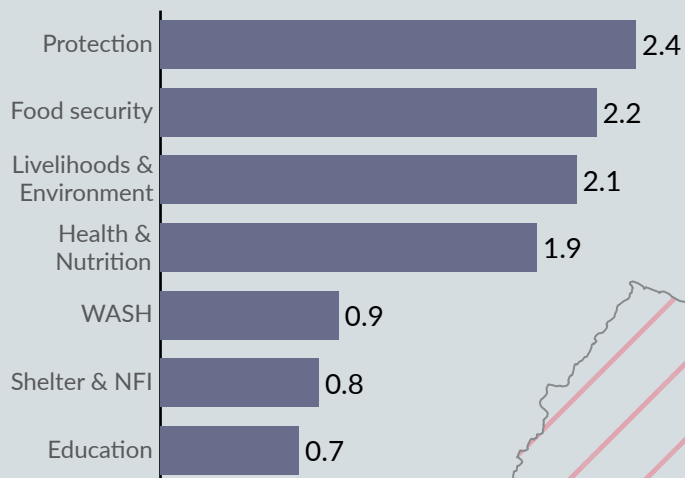
CHAD

NIGER

Dar Es Salam

NIGERIA

Requirements | in millions US\$



CAMEROON

# Country Overview

## Introduction

In 2018, Chad hosted nearly 11,000 Nigerian refugees in its south-western Lake department, which are part of a total of nearly 450,000 refugees from Darfur (Sudan) and the Central African Republic (CAR) hosted in eastern and southern Chad, despite ranking 186th out of 188 countries in the *Human Development Index 2016* (UNDP). The tensions arising from the terrorist threat posed by the Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP) and Boko Haram prompted the Chadian government to apply security measures, including a state of emergency as well as curfews and restrictions of movement. While these restrictions did not impact on the quality of asylum, they severely affected the local economy, disrupting seasonal migratory movements and the cattle trade, as well as hindering cross-border commerce with CAR and Nigeria. In order to mitigate the situation – compounded by a lack of development and decades of humanitarian crises – the Chadian government organized an international conference in Paris in 2017 to launch its National Development Plan (NDP) 2017-2021, securing over USD 20 billion in donor commitments. However, with ongoing constitutional and administrative reforms in Chad and limited existing capacities to receive and implement development initiatives, the flow of funds has been slow to materialize.

The humanitarian needs and protection challenges faced by refugees and host communities are vast. In Chad's Lake region, as in the rest of the country, around 30 per cent of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance. Humanitarian crises in Chad are linked to lack of development, weak investment in human capital, illiteracy, a precarious regional security environment,

and chronic poverty affecting approximately half of the population. Both Chadians and refugees have limited access to basic services, the unemployment rate is high, and the country needs to cope with the impacts of climate change. The developmental deficit and the persistence of traditional practices hindering gender equality, as well as the weakness of the judicial system and local institutions, especially in remote areas, are a barrier to a conducive protection environment and for the safeguarding of human rights in general.

On 14 September 2018, the **World Bank Group** Executive Board approved a US\$ 60 million grant to help Chad improve refugee and host communities access to basic social services and livelihoods and to strengthen national refugee management systems. The World Bank grant will go to the "*Projet d'Appui aux Réfugiés et aux Communautés d'Accueil*" commonly known as PARCA. This project aims to create conditions for a gradual integration of refugees into the social and economic fabric of the country while strengthening the national structures managing refugees. According to official estimates, there will be approximately 1.1 million direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project located in refugee-hosting areas in the east and south of Chad and around Lake Chad. Some 30 to 40 per cent of beneficiaries will be refugees.

The absence of a national asylum legislation impacts negatively on the well-being of refugees, particularly in the context of ensuring access to employment and wider socio-economic inclusion. To address this situation, Chad needs to adopt a national asylum law which would facilitate this access and allow refugees to participate in

Initiatives such as the **European Union**-supported *Développement Intégré des Zones d'Accueil* (DIZA) project and **UNPD's** *Programme d'Appui au Développement Local et à la Finance Inclusive au Tchad* (PADLFIT), will facilitate the inclusion of refugees in the National Development Plan 2017-2021. The **Government of Chad** has adopted its **National Development Plan** (NDP) 2017-2021 as part of its *Strategic Vision* paper "*The Chad that we want in 2030*", which is in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.

Meanwhile, the United Nations **UNDAF 2017-2021** is also aligned with the Government's NDP 2017-2021 and the *Strategic Vision 2030*. Refugees have been included in the UNDAF, particularly in the following three Strategic Outcomes:

- (1) Development of human capital, which includes equitable access to universal and quality education and health care services;
- (2) Social protection; crisis management and sustainability;
- (3) Governance, peace and security (which includes child protection), a social protection system, emergency preparedness, a response to crises and disasters, and early recovery.

The Country Team estimates that some US\$ 1.3 billion will be needed in the period 2017-2021 to achieve UNDAF outcomes.

the economic life in the country. In terms of registration, the government has significantly improved the reliability of data collection, since it started, with UNHCR's support, to apply a biometric identification and management system (BIMS) to register refugees. Access to informal employment is limited in refugee hosting areas because of a lack of job opportunities in general. Access to basic services such as water, health and education is constrained by the lack of infrastructure. Health and education remain among the most ill-equipped sectors in Chad, and nationwide strikes among workers in both sectors continue to impact the population, including refugees. Efforts made by the government to address child protection concerns have been recognized by the international community, but much remains to be done to provide children - including children at risk of statelessness and children associated with armed forces - with adequate levels of protection. In a context of limited access to social services, poverty, and the gradual reduction of humanitarian assistance, many children continue to be exposed to child labour to help sustain their families and to other protection risks.

In September 2018, the Government of Chad launched the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which, apart from promoting development initiatives for refugee hosting areas, also aims to include refugees in existing social structures. The CRRF builds on the national forum on the socio-economic inclusion of refugees organized in 2017, during which participants drew up 42 recommendations to promote social inclusion of refugees. In line with the Government's engagement and the CRRF approach, education facilities built in refugee camps have followed the Chadian curriculum since 2014. In 2018, they were officially integrated into the Chadian national education system. In 2019, RRP partners will work with Chadian authorities to do the same for health facilities and vocational training centres.

## Overall Needs and Strategic Response

There are an estimated 16,500 Nigerian refugees in Chad's Lake region. As at 31 October a total of 10,930 are registered with UNHCR and its governmental counterpart CNARR (*Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés*). Among those registered, 7,627 are hosted in Dar Es Salam refugee camp near Baga Sola and their protection and assistance situation is stable. However, the situation of the remaining registered refugees living in the villages of Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia, and the situation of an estimated 5,500 unregistered refugees living outside the camp in the areas of Litré, Koufoua and Kinjiriagana, face a difficult situation similar to the host population. They are exposed to attacks by armed elements and do

not receive humanitarian assistance. Due to security constraints, CNARR and UNHCR have not had access to these areas and thus have been unable to register this population. In 2019, RRP partners plan to assist 9,000 Nigerian refugees.

Prolonged economic crisis, lack of development, significant reductions in humanitarian funding, and climatic shocks, have caused widespread food insecurity, disproportionate levels of malnutrition, and weakened community and family resilience of Chadians and refugees alike. This situation continues to expose vulnerable persons and children to heightened protection risks. Given the prevailing instability in



UNHCR / Ibrahima Diane

Nigeria’s Borno State, prospects for a safe and dignified return in 2019 remain limited for the vast majority of Nigerian refugees. Therefore, in 2019, RRP partners will focus on strengthening the self-sufficiency of refugees by supporting food security and livelihoods interventions to mitigate the rise of malnutrition rates, and improving refugee health, education and shelter.

Education, SGBV prevention and response, and child protection will be prioritized in 2019/20. Participatory needs assessments conducted in 2018 highlighted refugees’ key concerns, with livelihoods opportunities, access to arable land and access to energy among their most urgent needs. Wherever possible, cash-based interventions will be given preference to empower refugees and to contribute to the local economy. Working closely with the government and development partners, particularly the World Bank and its Refugee and Host Community Support Project (PARCA) through the IDA-18 allocation, and with UNDP through its Support Programme to Local Development and Inclusive Finance (PADLFI), humanitarian actors will pursue greater socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Chadian society. Support to education and health facilities benefiting both refugees and local populations will also continue.

As the refugee response relies on AGD principles an inclusive programming approach with the participation of women, men, girls and boys will continue to be applied.

Chad’s host populations have for the past 20 years shown an outstanding degree of hospitality by welcoming refugees and sharing their meagre resources with them. In the Lake region, an estimated 162,755 persons affected by the presence of Boko Haram were internally displaced, including returned Chadian nationals. Ethnic and cultural similarities with Nigerian refugees as well as long-standing cross-border relations between the communities are helpful in supporting

peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding. The scarcity of natural resources, however, combined with the tangible impact of climate change, have exacerbated new tensions that go beyond the recurrent conflicts between farmers and herders. In order to address these tensions, all programmes are implemented through a community-based approach with the aim of enhancing resilience and improving living conditions for all concerned in a holistic manner. Camp services, such as health centres and schools, are open to both refugees and host communities. Livelihoods activities targeting refugees usually ensure that 30 per cent of beneficiaries are host community members. RRP partners are increasingly looking for synergies with development projects targeting refugee-hosting areas so that both displaced and host populations are provided opportunities to become self-reliant and to increase their resilience.



UNHCR / Aristophane Ngargoune

## Coordination and Partnerships

The Government of Chad, mainly through CNARR and UNHCR, continues to lead and coordinate the inter-agency refugee response at field and national levels, based on the Refugee Coordination Model (clusters coordinate the IDP response). This includes the coordination of all sector responses of government counterparts, UNHCR, and partners.

The established coordination mechanism is influenced by the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). On 3 May 2018, the Republic of Chad formally announced application of the CRRF, subsequently launching it on 19 September 2018. Building on the multi-stakeholder approach in line with the CRRF, a large variety of partners, under the leadership of the Government and supported by UNHCR, will collaborate to help Chad cope with the impact of hosting refugees and to pursue durable solutions. The government and partners will strengthen resilience as well as engage in development programmes in line with existing national plans. Within this context, the Government of Chad will work in close collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs, the World Bank, development actors, donors and the private sector. The government has made a number of commitments under a “Letter of Development Policy” with the World Bank, and has established an action plan to improve the legal framework and facilitate socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Chad for the duration of their stay.

RRP actors will also engage the private sector, including technology companies and microfinance institutions, to provide learning and livelihood activities and microfinance programmes to support resilience in refugee hosting areas. They will work with the National Agency for the Development of Information and Communication Technology (ADETIC) to promote new technologies in remote areas and to facilitate access to mobile networks. Digital literacy, the development of numerical digital platforms, better use of data, and the improvement of communications and connectivity will be addressed as well.

### RRP PARTNERS

- HIAS
- IRC
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- WFP

# Planned Response

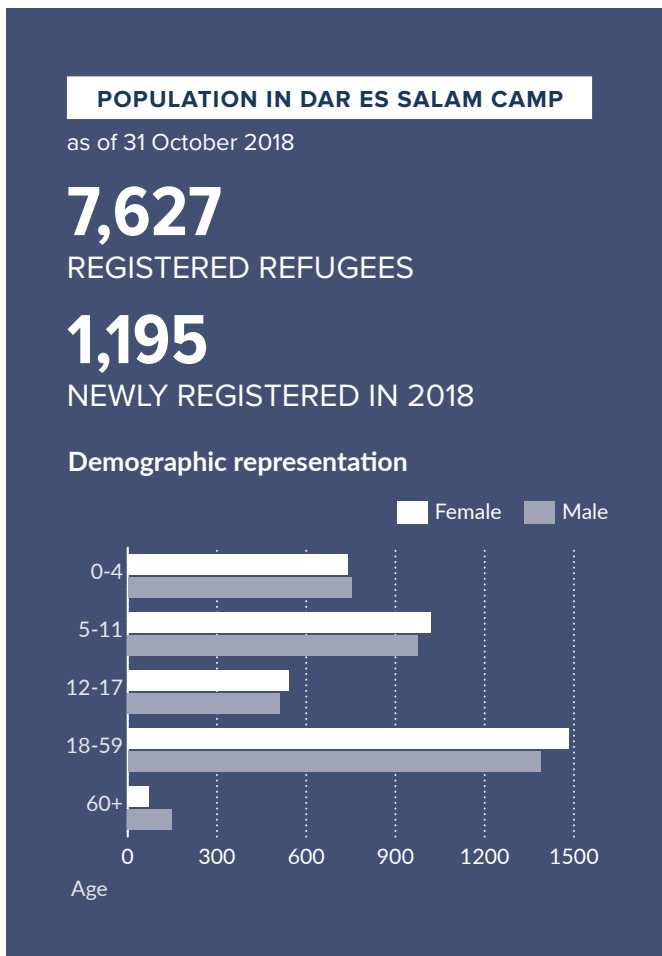
## Protection

To date, the presence of Chadian military and armed security forces in and around Dar Es Salam refugee camp is among the major protection concerns. The strictly civilian character of the camp is in peril, and the risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) makes refugees and host populations feel insecure, most importantly, as there are insufficient numbers of security personnel to guarantee the safety of the camp. As a response, the

protection sector, together with CNARR, has conducted joint training and sensitization sessions for the military. The security situation improved slightly in mid-2018, when ten gendarmes, including two female officers, were deployed to the camp. So far, the presence of female police officers has been a reassurance to refugee women and girls.

Another area in which intervention will be required is the judicial system: This is currently rather weak, with only one justice of the peace and no proper courthouse in place. Furthermore, communities are more inclined to use traditional conflict resolution structures, which often disregard the views of women and girls. This situation is exacerbated by the deeply rooted harmful practice of child marriages, which continue to take place despite sensitization programmes and national legislation that prohibits such practice. As a response, in 2019, sensitization on women and girls’ rights and sessions on SGBV and SEA prevention and response will be conducted with refugee and host communities, including women, men, girls and boys. With regard to SGBV and SEA survivors, RRP partners will provide a holistic response including legal, psychosocial, material and livelihoods support, access to education, and professional training.

In line with these interventions, the sector will also focus on raising awareness on children’s rights in the communities to prevent child labour, early marriage and violence against children, as well as prevention of radicalization of children and youth. Sector partners will work on preventive measures to reduce the number of





**OBJECTIVE 1:****Access to asylum and protection is enhanced**

100 representatives of Government authorities, international organizations and civil society trained on refugee protection

**OBJECTIVE 2:****Refugees are registered and receive appropriate documentation, and access to civil registration and documentation is enhanced**

100% of refugees registered on an individual basis and received appropriate documentation

3,376 refugees aged 18 years+ hold an individual identity document

360 refugee children issued with birth certificates

**OBJECTIVE 3:****The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee hosting area is maintained and humanitarian access as well as civil-military coordination are strengthened**

150 military and security forces trained on human rights and humanitarian principles

**OBJECTIVE 4:****Persons with specific needs are safe and receive appropriate preventive, responsive and restorative services**

250 children at risk identified, followed up and effective response provided

200 persons trained on SGBV prevention and response

8 community groups operational for SGBV prevention and response

**OBJECTIVE 5:****Refugees are assisted through a comprehensive solutions approach**

10 communal disputes resolved through local social cohesion mechanism to promote peaceful coexistence with local communities

children at risk and undertake Best Interest Assessments and Best Interest Determination for children, in cooperation with governmental social services and judiciary bodies. In the case of unaccompanied and separated children, cross-border family tracing, family reunification and family foster care will be strengthened through regular cross-border coordination with UNHCR Nigeria and Niger, ICRC, and with child protection partners.

Assistance for persons with specific needs (PSN) will also be strengthened in the camp. Currently, over 700 PSN in Dar Es Salam camp are receiving tailored

protection and assistance responses, through specific livelihoods programmes or women's groups. These interventions have been crucial to help prevent sexual exploitation and other negative coping strategies, especially for those single-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly or other refugees with specific needs, who do not receive the necessary support from their own communities.

In 2019, the protection sector will focus on strengthening protection monitoring, in order to guarantee access to asylum, preserve the civilian character of the camp, and improve the quality of protection of both refugees and

host populations through individual and community-based interventions. RRP partners under the lead of UNHCR will, together with relevant government entities, continue to work on consolidating the legal framework on asylum and protection and preparing the adoption of the Asylum Law and its subsequent implementation. This includes capacitating CNARR, the Chadian birth registration entity *Direction des Affaires Politiques et de l'Etat Civil* (DAPEC), and other national and local authorities. In order to raise awareness on protection issues and to support the most vulnerable refugees and individuals in host communities, the capacities of

communities will be strengthened to mobilise, identify and seek solutions to protection risks and violations. In this regard, access to legal remedies and to assistance will also be enhanced.

Mechanisms for the issuance of civil status documents will be strengthened by supporting relevant Chadian national authorities. Advocacy will also focus on freedom of movement, equitable access to land, access to work and financial services that can facilitate socio-economic inclusion and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities.



UNHCR / Ibrahima Diane

## Education

Resilience

Education sector partners will focus on supporting the authorities' management of refugee education, now that all schools built in refugee camps and sites are formal Chadian schools. Currently, there are two primary schools and one child-friendly space in Dar Es Salam camp. Both schools are the only ones available in the area and also serve nearby villages. As a result, one in three pupils attending the camp schools is Chadian (762 out of a total 2,233 children enrolled). Compared to the previous school-year 2016-17, enrolment in primary schools has increased by 23 per cent, the majority of the new 415 pupils being Chadian.

2019 is expected to follow the same pattern. However, the education infrastructures are already at full capacity: The 385 children attending the child-friendly space in 2017-18 shared a single tent and there is only one durable classroom for 186 children in primary school.

In September 2018, a secondary school opened in Dar Es Salam camp with only one, unequipped classroom, which will host the first cohort of Chadian students. At least three additional classrooms, equipment, and an office will be needed in the years to come.

As regards the quality of education, there is currently an average of one teacher per 83 children, which is far from the UN standard of 50 students per teacher. State-employed teachers appointed in the camp often leave their functions due to the hard living conditions in the area. Consequently, significant needs remain.

In 2019, partners in the education sector will focus on supporting central and local authorities in managing refugee education, in line with the CRRF approach, as all the schools built in refugee camps and sites are now formally following the Chadian curriculum and are part of

### OBJECTIVE 1:

#### Population has optimal access to education

2,500 students enrolled in primary education

21 teachers trained for capacity strengthening

15 classrooms built and equipped for secondary education

the Chadian education system. However, continued support will be essential in making the integration of refugee schools in the Chadian system a success.

RRP partners will facilitate access to education and strive to improve retention rates by making schools more conducive to learning. This includes providing children with more and better equipped classrooms, learning materials, and more teachers. Partners will also conduct awareness-raising sessions with parents on the importance of education. Special attention will be given to girls and children with specific needs.

Partners will continue supporting the management of education facilities by communities themselves, in order to empower them and create a sense of ownership, thus contributing to the long-term improvement of education. This includes offering livelihoods opportunities to members of the Parent Teacher Association.

## Food security

Resilience

Efforts to sustain food assistance to refugees have been jeopardized by severe cuts in funding, which forced RRP partners to drastically reduce its food assistance on which most refugees still rely. In 2017, WFP, UNHCR, and CNAAR conducted a socio-economic profiling exercise for refugees in Chad. This categorized Nigerian refugees into three groups: highly vulnerable (83.5 per cent), moderately vulnerable (9.6 per cent) and less vulnerable (6.9 per cent). Following the definition of different vulnerability categories, a consumption gap analysis was carried out, firstly, to identify the consumption gaps within each of the different vulnerability categories, and secondly, to propose adjustments in food rations for each vulnerability category.

Based on this analysis and available resources, the proposed ration for highly vulnerable refugees stands at 1,279 kcal per person per day (60 per cent of the 2,100 kcal per person per day required to cover daily nutritional needs) and at 1,065 kcal for moderately vulnerable refugees (51 per cent of the required daily minimum). Less vulnerable refugees will no longer be prioritized for unconditional food assistance.

This situation exposes the most vulnerable refugees to increased food insecurity and malnutrition. In addition, this alarming situation jeopardizes the gains already made to stabilize the nutritional status of refugees. There is therefore an urgent need for increased food support and prevention of malnutrition whilst investing in significant livelihoods activities.

RRP partners will therefore develop a multiyear livelihoods and resilience programme, based on the

### **OBJECTIVE 1:** **Food security improved**

8,032 persons received food assistance

### **OBJECTIVE 2:** **Food security strengthened**

490 persons met consumption needs through seeds and agricultural tools received

WFP-UNHCR-CNARR socio-economic profiling, to provide a framework for strengthening resilience, in collaboration with development actors. A gradual approach to empower households will be implemented as of 2019, whereby food assistance will be prioritized for households considered as less likely to become self-reliant. Meanwhile, livelihoods activities will target the least vulnerable refugees hence those, who are expected to become self-reliant. Food assistance for the most vulnerable households will be considered as a social safety net and a protection tool. In the meantime, the sector will carefully review the support and assistance given to those refugees expected to become self-reliant, to document the transition process and build a model for tailored support. Investment in livelihoods must be significant in order to have a meaningful impact and avoid leaving the least vulnerable categories sliding back into poverty.

Wherever appropriate, cash-based interventions will be gradually implemented, with a focus on monitoring tools to evaluate the impact of current activities and help design future interventions.



# Health & Nutrition

Resilience

The health and nutrition situation in Chad is characterized by the persistence of communicable diseases such as malaria, respiratory infections, measles and diarrhoea, exacerbated by a precarious overall nutritional situation. Malnutrition rates are on the rise throughout the country. Out of 23 regions, 12 have been declared a nutritional emergency in 2018, since their Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded the WHO Emergency threshold of 15 per cent. The nutritional situation in refugee camps, however, is significantly better than that of host villages.

In the Lake region, primary health-care institutions cannot cover the demand. Existing health centres frequently operate beyond capacity due to limited resources. Over half of the patients using the Dar Es Salam camp’s health centre come from nearby villages and IDP sites.

In 2019, the sector will focus on strengthening health services and supporting the gradual transfer of refugee services into the national health system, including agreement on a formal transition plan with clear terms of reference. Special attention will be given to build technical capacity and increase the number of trained staff. As the health sector transitions from free provision of health services in the camp for both refugees and host community members to integration into the national system, national health facilities must be strengthened in order to respond to the needs of refugees and host populations.

A cost-reimbursement system is gradually being implemented, with refugees already paying a small contribution (USD 0.20) to access health services. Contributions are managed by a committee to cover small-scale maintenance and repairs. This will be

**OBJECTIVE 1:**  
**Health status improved**

70 local health workers trained

300 persons referred to secondary and tertiary health care

1,305 children vaccinated against measles

**OBJECTIVE 2:**  
**Implementation of integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes ensured**

1,069 children screened, identified, and admitted to MAM and SAM treatments

replaced by a contribution-based system by 2020, whereby refugees will access health facilities on par with host communities. The response will pay specific attention to maternal and reproductive health, mental health as well as the HIV/AIDS programme for communities in general and for pregnant women and children under five in particular.

The nutritional situation in Chad is characterized by alarming high levels of acute severe malnutrition well above WHO’s 10 per cent emergency threshold and by high rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) above the 15 per cent threshold.

The trend in GAM over the last three years is of particular concern, as it increases underlying health and protection risks. According to the 2018 SMART national nutritional survey, the GAM rate in Chad stands at 13.5 per cent compared to 17.8 in 2017, 11.9 in 2016, and 11.7 in 2015.

The stunting rate is also on the rise throughout Chad with 31.9 per cent (2018 SMART national survey) compared to 32.4 in 2017 and to 26.2 in 2016.

Stunting can have serious long-term consequences on child development. Finally, anaemia is also widespread in Chad with a rate of 65.6 per cent according to the 2018 national survey compared to 61.5 per cent in 2017. These findings are consistent with the overall nutritional situation in the Sahelian belt region. It is worth noting that GAM rates are higher among host communities than in Dar Es Salam camp.

In response, the sector will continue to support treatment of acute malnutrition while also focusing on a multi-sectoral response to address the various root

causes of malnutrition, including limited access to land and potable water, but also cultural causes such as lack of diversified dietary habits and no regular breastfeeding of infants. All interventions will be carried out together with livelihoods activities, community sensitization on health and WASH with a focus on the empowerment of women. Food production is restricted by limited access to agricultural land, frequent drought, limited access to seeds and tools and few livelihoods opportunities. As a result, a comprehensive food assistance programme will also be needed to improve the nutritional status of refugees.



# Livelihoods & Environment

Resilience

While continuing to provide life-saving assistance, humanitarian actors will focus on the effective socio-economic inclusion of refugees. As agricultural activities are essential to the empowerment of refugees advocacy efforts will focus on securing access to arable land. Value chains will also be explored to create new opportunities while vocational training offers will be increased. Livelihoods activities will reinforce peaceful coexistence. Due to funding shortages, only 19 per cent of refugees received livelihoods support so far.

Over time, livelihoods interventions will be crucial in the transition from relief assistance to a sustainable, long-term development plan, through close collaboration with development actors, government services and the private sector. This includes joint advocacy with the government for the adoption of a national asylum law guaranteeing economic rights to refugees in Chad, in line with the recommendations of the National Forum on sustainable and socio-economic inclusion of refugees and the CRRF approach applied by Chad. Targeted initiatives to boost self-sufficiency, resilience and self-reliance are key in refugee hosting areas, focusing on both host and refugee communities. Partners, such as the World Bank and the European Union’s Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, will be closely associated.

Inclusive finance will be promoted as a key enabler of economic growth and poverty alleviation, given its ability to boost job creation, reduce vulnerability to shocks and increase investments in human capital. RRP partners will continue to invest in reinforcing institutional capacity and fostering key partnerships with the private sector and development actors, promoting access to financial services for refugees to stimulate economic activity at community levels.

## OBJECTIVE 1:

### Self reliance and livelihoods improved

3,500 persons meet part of households needs through production kits for agricultural/fishery/livestock activities

400 persons supported to start an income-generating activity

## OBJECTIVE 2:

### Natural resources and shared environment better protected

2,500 tree seedlings planted to mitigate deforestation

To mitigate the increased environmental impact caused by refugees, interventions in the environment sector will promote community-based mechanisms to manage wood resources and reforestation while promoting agro-forestry and agricultural best practices. Village committees and environmental clubs will be set up to raise awareness on environment-related issues. The Water and Forest Inspection will support committees in the production of seedlings, reforestation, natural regeneration and management of sites.

Access to energy is a major concern for refugees. As 25 per cent of households have energy-saving stoves, the response will focus on improving the coverage among refugees and local households around the camp. Providing alternative energy will diminish the pressure on natural resources and foster peaceful coexistence. In addition, the supply of alternative fuel sources will alleviate dependency on firewood. Energy-saving equipment, such as Banco and AFRAH stoves, will be produced locally and distributed, and awareness-raising sessions on rational use and on energy-saving practices will be conducted.



## Shelter & NFIs

Resilience

The sectoral response for 2019/20 will aim at covering the shelter needs of newly-arrived refugees and improving the shelter conditions of those already settled in the camp. In this regard, it will seek to align itself with the Security and Development Plan for the Lake region which is currently being prepared by the government. It will also harmonize planning with the Shelter and NFI strategy of the CCCM/Shelter/ NFI cluster which focuses on shelter and NFI needs of IDPs and Chadian returned nationals in Chad's Lake region.

The sector will continue to provide newly-arrived refugees with emergency shelter and core relief items, either through in-kind distribution or cash-based interventions. It will also focus on transitioning from emergency shelters to locally adapted, semi-permanent shelters that are similar to those of the host population as part of a phased response strategy.

The shelter strategy will focus on empowering communities, through the use of cash-based interventions, distribution of tool kits and training on best practices so that refugees can build their own shelter themselves. Persons with specific needs will be assisted to build their shelter through community-based support committees. Communal infrastructure such as schools, health centres, training centres, women and youth

### OBJECTIVE 1:

**Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained**

33 persons trained and equipped for shelter construction

2,270 households living in adequate dwellings

### OBJECTIVE 2:

**Population has sufficient basic and domestic items**

100% of domestic item needs in the camp met

2,697 dignity kits provided

centres, distribution points and child-friendly spaces will be constructed, rehabilitated and maintained with the involvement of the local community.

In addition to distributing non-food-items to newly-arrived refugees and replacing some NFIs for previously arrived refugees, in line with standards, the sector will distribute dignity kits to women of reproductive age.



Unlike in other Nigerian refugee hosting areas, the amount of drinking water available per person and per day in Chad’s Lake region has never fallen under emergency standards. In Dar Es Salam camp, refugees have access to an average of 25 litres per person per day, above the global SPHERE standard of 20 litres per person per day.

There are currently 11 water committees handling water management in the camp. In 2019, a cost-recovery system will gradually be implemented. The sector’s overall objective will focus on ensuring the standards of 20/L/p/d. Over the medium term, sustainable water infrastructure, such as gravity systems and hand pumps, will be made available to cover human consumption as well as livestock and agricultural needs.

However, in terms of sanitation infrastructure, Dar Es Salam camp is well below standards, with only 19 per cent of households having access to latrines. The nature

Resilience

**OBJECTIVE 1:**  
**Supply of potable water increased or maintained**

20 litres of potable water available per person per day

46 boreholes rehabilitated and/or constructed

**OBJECTIVE 2:**  
**Sanitation and hygiene condition enhanced**

2,000 family latrines constructed

1 waste pit constructed

of the soil makes it difficult to construct sustainable latrines and the few latrines that have been built are filling up quickly due to the high number of users. Some 2,270 drainable latrines will need to be constructed with local materials in the camp. The sector will therefore focus on expanding access to sanitation, by building family and institutional latrines while improving solid waste management, to avoid epidemics and degradation of the environment.

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROT	EDU	FOOD SEC	HEALTH & NUTR	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRON	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL	ESTIMATE 2020
HIAS	757,219	343,757	42,938		151,596			<b>1,295,511</b>	1,200,000
IRC				361,291			168,816	<b>530,108</b>	600,000
UNDP					1,250,000			<b>1,250,000</b>	1,500,000
UNHCR	1,687,614	355,475		952,144	724,463	763,983	698,164	<b>5,181,844</b>	4,900,000
UNFPA				600,000				<b>600,000</b>	1,007,171
WFP			2,125,799					<b>2,125,799</b>	2,144,766
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,444,833</b>	<b>699,232</b>	<b>2,168,737</b>	<b>1,913,436</b>	<b>2,126,060</b>	<b>763,983</b>	<b>866,981</b>	<b>10,983,262</b>	<b>11,351,937</b>






# NIGER REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

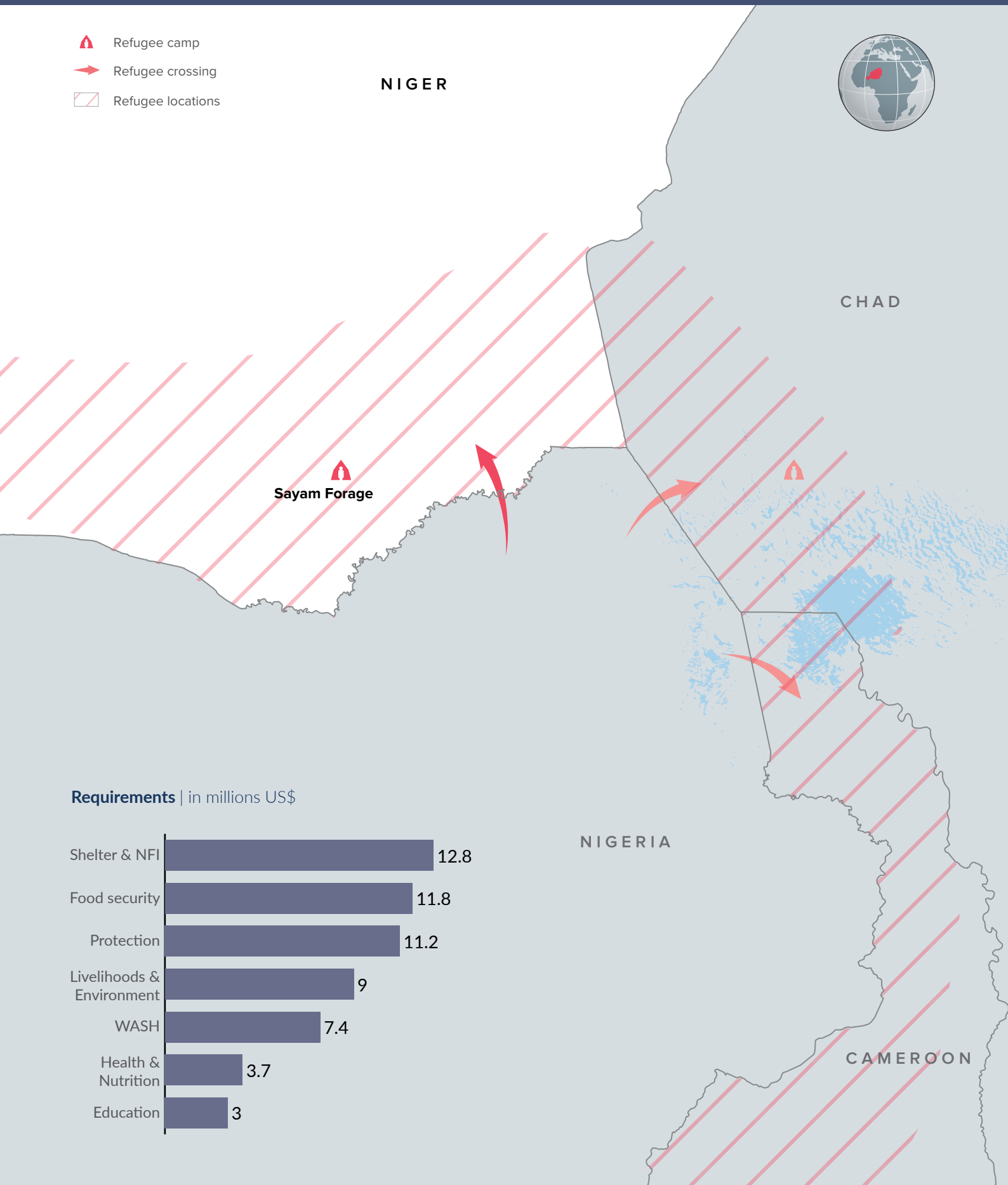
**120,000**  
REFUGEE  
POPULATION

**15,500**  
HOST POPULATION  
TARGETED

**US\$ 59 M**  
REQUIREMENTS

**26**  
PARTNERS  
INVOLVED

-  Refugee camp
-  Refugee crossing
-  Refugee locations



# Country Overview

## Introduction

In 2018, recurrent attacks against the civilian population by Boko Haram in Niger's Diffa region continued to negatively impact the economy and social cohesion in a poor region already affected by a structural agro-pastoral crisis. The Government maintained the state of emergency and proceeded with a counter-insurgency military operation "*Amni Farkhat*" carried out by the Multinational Joint Taskforce (MNJTF) between April and July. Combined with heavy rainfall and a rise in the seasonal water level of the Komadougou River, this initiative resulted in a temporary reduction of security incidents. The related curfew and restriction of movements of people and goods, however, adversely affected the regional economy, causing people to resort to negative coping mechanisms.

According to official government figures, some 250,000 people, including refugees, returned nationals, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are currently scattered across 147 sites in the Diffa region. Most of the refugees and IDPs are hosted by local communities. The majority of the over 118,000 Nigerian refugees (13 per cent of Diffa's population) live in out-of-camp settings, while 12,000 refugees settled in Sayam Forage, the only refugee camp in the area.

With the technical support of UNHCR, from September 2017 to March 2018 the Government initiated a comprehensive registration exercise using the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS). This exercise collected data on the refugee and IDP population - with biometric identity documents issued to refugees.

In 2019/20 this information, regularly updated, will continue to serve as a basis for RRP actors to assist the most vulnerable in a coordinated and streamlined manner in line with the Refugee Coordination Model.

The economic situation in the region remains critical. Due to security constraints, populations are unable to pursue their traditional livelihood activities, such as the production of red pepper, fishing, and herding. Furthermore, the region suffers from depletion of natural resources, food insecurity affecting people and their livestock, and lack of income among rural families including refugee households.

As a result of the UNHCR/World Bank partnership, Niger was selected to receive funds from the World Bank's IDA 18 refugee sub-window to revitalize economic activities and infrastructure in poorly developed areas hosting refugees. In 2019/20, the humanitarian response will include resilience as a necessary link between humanitarian and development interventions.

## Overall Needs and Strategic Response

The humanitarian crisis in Diffa is a mixed situation in which refugees, IDPs, returned nationals, and the local host population live side-by-side. It is expected that in 2019 some 120,000 Nigerian refugees and 15,500 host community members will be in need of humanitarian assistance.

Participatory Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) assessments carried out in 2018 have highlighted a number of protection concerns. Although Nigerian refugees have been provided with documentation their movement continues to be restricted and refugees are at risk of being arbitrarily detained. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) continues to be reported in high numbers. Abuse, exploitation, and neglect of children is an ongoing issue. Youth have no access to jobs and the out-of-camp refugees face challenges in accessing basic services such as health centres, schools, water, sanitation and shelter. The level of self-reliance, especially for women and youth, is limited.

To address these issues in 2019 and 2020, RRP partners will strengthen the protection environment through increased community-based protection interventions. The focus will be placed on women, youth, children and individuals with specific needs, notably SGBV survivors, by increasing awareness on SGBV prevention including in Sayam Forage camp. Providing specific assistance for people with special needs will remain challenging, unless partners receive sufficient funding. Ongoing pendular movements of refugees to and from Nigeria will require increased monitoring capacity at the border and an adjusted response for those refugees wishing to return. The issuance of identity documents to refugees will continue based on information collected through the BIMS.



UNHCR / Louise Donovan

Secondly, RRP partners will aim to improve refugee access to basic services and infrastructure by adopting a transitional approach with government authorities at central and local levels, which focuses on durable water and sanitation infrastructure. Transitional shelters will be set up in Sayam Forage refugee camp and the most stable sites, while emergency shelters will be established in less stable areas. RRP partners will introduce a resilience approach to ensure that assisted populations are capable of coping with a volatile security situation in the region. If the security situation permits, Cash-Based Interventions will be carried out through the provision of cash/vouchers in some areas in lieu of in-kind food and non-food items.

Thirdly, RRP partners will support refugee self-reliance and local integration through programmes targeting refugees and host populations. Expanding the number of beneficiaries of income generation activities will be essential towards gradually decreasing their dependency on humanitarian aid and support their local integration. Cash-Based Interventions will provide initial funding for business start-ups and/or small-scale business expansion, while access to microcredit and other financial services will be facilitated.



These interventions will be coupled with advocacy for access to land through the permanent urbanization programme, which also benefits host populations. In collaboration with the town halls the allocation of plots will continue and legal documents will attest property ownership. Strengthening the nexus of humanitarian, social cohesion and development programmes, through

increased interactions between all stakeholders including financial development institutions such as the World Bank will continue to be essential for the refugee response in the region. This complementarity will enable humanitarian actors to address emergency situations, while allowing development actors to work on more durable interventions.

## Coordination and Partnerships

Most refugees, IDPs and returned nationals are living together with host populations in a mixed out-of-camp situation. The response is coordinated by the Governor of Diffa. Regional sectoral working groups are led by regional technical directorates and supported by humanitarian actors. An Inter-Agency Coordination Committee, co-led by UNHCR and OCHA, and directly linked to the Humanitarian Country Team, ensures the interface between humanitarian agencies and the authorities. UNHCR works closely with the Governor and the Humanitarian Country Team in leading the refugee response, and technical specialists within each working group ensure that refugee issues are addressed. In line with the “Mixed Situation Coordination in practice,” UNHCR uses the coordination platform of clusters and sector Working Groups, while remaining accountable for the refugee response in all sectors.

Since September 2017, a government-led decentralization process has increased the responsibility and autonomy of Regional Councils and communes in four key sectors - education, health, environment and water/sanitation. Since then, a sectoral working group platform has been set up in Diffa. Increased interaction between humanitarian agencies and local entities will therefore be essential.

In parallel, refugee inclusion in local development plans will be prioritized in 2019/20. It is foreseen that this will be facilitated by the ‘Crisis Recovery Plan’ for Diffa that was introduced by the national High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace. Civil-military coordination has improved, after bi-monthly meetings discussing protection of civilians among other issues were established in 2017.

### RRP PARTNERS

- ACF
- ACTED
- CARE
- CONCERN
- COOPI
- CROIX ROUGE LUXEMBOURGEOISE
- DIKO
- DRC
- FAO
- IMC
- IOM
- IRC
- OXFAM
- PLAN INTERNATIONAL
- SAVE THE CHILDREN
- SDO
- SFCG
- SOS VILLAGE D'ENFANTS
- UNDP
- UNFPA
- UNHCR
- UNICEF
- WFP
- WHH
- WHO
- WORLD VISION

# Planned Response

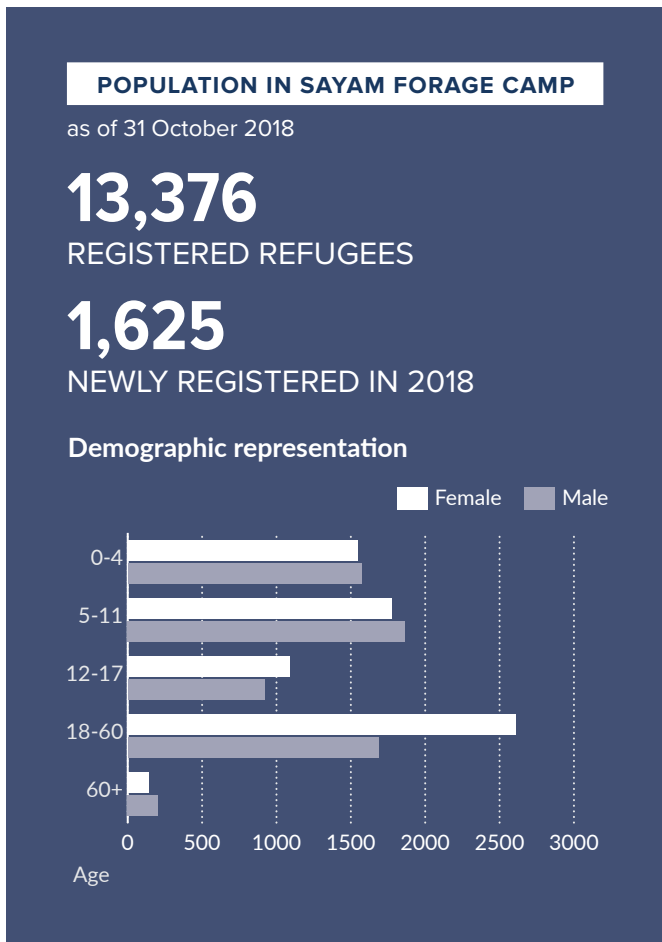
## Protection

While RRP partners made progress in 2018, the protection environment in the Diffa region remains precarious. Movements of refugees across the border and within the country remain frequent. Due to limited humanitarian access and assistance in out-of-camp settings and a lack of sustainable activities, Nigerian refugees tend to move in search of livelihood opportunities elsewhere. In view of this, protection and border monitoring will have to be strengthened in 2019.

The BIMS conducted in 2018 by the Niger Government with technical and financial support of UNHCR, registered 249,827 persons of concern, (29,133 households), out of which 118,868 are refugees.

Several evaluations, including Age, Gender and Diversity participatory assessments, helped to highlight various protection concerns - lack of documentation; insecurity due to armed groups; lack of freedom of movement and police harassment because security forces often do not recognize or accept the refugee identity documents. The protection sector remains concerned by the incidence of SGBV, by child protection issues such as lack of access to education, insufficient identification of unaccompanied minors or separated children, as well as the idleness of young people which leaves them at increased risk of recruitment by armed groups. Moreover, an increase in inter-community conflict remains a concern. In 2019, protection actors plan to assist an estimated total of 120,000 refugees in Sayam Forage and outside the camp and 15,500 host community members.

The sector plans to further develop and strengthen protection activities in host villages, while maintaining a sustained presence in Sayam Forage camp. Partners will focus on increasing peaceful coexistence and addressing the abuse of refugee rights. Access to civil status for 6,200 children born in Niger will be provided, thereby reducing the risk of statelessness.



Resilience

The response to SGBV is planned through a holistic approach (medical, psychosocial and legal support) reinforced by socio-economic reintegration activities. While SGBV survivors will be assisted, communities will receive further training on SGBV prevention. Furthermore, protection sector partners plan to conduct trainings for local communities on legal rights of SGBV survivors.

Community-based protection committees (30 for child protection and 45 for SGBV) will be supported and efforts will be made to assist 3,100 refugees with specific needs. Within child protection, partners will prioritize the identification of children-at-risk, enhance assistance to survivors of violence, abuse and exploitation, and encourage the participation of communities in these efforts.

As the verification process and biometric registration will be ongoing, a greater involvement of the government and capacity building of civil services will be required. Also, advocacy to improve the freedom of movement of refugees and their access to basic services will be prioritized.

In order to enhance refugee protection as a whole, the Governor has set up a framework to begin the transition to development with strengthened collaboration between state services and humanitarian actors.

**OBJECTIVE 1:**  
**Access to asylum and protection is enhanced**

1,200 representatives of Government authorities, international organizations and civil society trained on refugee protection

**OBJECTIVE 2:**  
**Refugees are registered and receive appropriate documentation, and access to civil registration and documentation is enhanced**

100% of refugees registered on an individual basis and received appropriate documentation

45,000 refugees newly registered

6,200 children registered and received delayed birth certificates

**OBJECTIVE 3:**  
**The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee hosting areas is maintained and humanitarian access as well as civil-military coordination are strengthened**

150 military and security forces trained on human rights and humanitarian principles

**OBJECTIVE 4:**  
**Persons with specific needs are safe and receive appropriate preventive, responsive and restorative services**

3,576 children at risk identified, followed up and effective response provided

516 SGBV survivors received psychosocial, legal and socio-economic support

45 community groups operational for SGBV prevention and response

3,000 persons with specific needs received non-cash support

**OBJECTIVE 5:**  
**Refugees are assisted through a comprehensive solutions approach**

25 communal disputes resolved through local social cohesion mechanism to promote peaceful coexistence with local communities

## Education

Resilience

In 2018, various assessments carried out by the Ministry of Education highlighted serious shortcomings in the quality of primary education with a recorded gap of more than 700 teachers among the most serious concerns. Other findings confirmed that girls continue to be denied access to education, mainly by their parents, and are often forced to quit or interrupt their schooling because of early pregnancies. Furthermore, boys and girls are being forced to beg and exposed to child labour. In addition, access to schools is non-existent in remote areas and the volatile security situation often prevents children from attending class. This situation is compounded by a lack of emergency classes intended to accommodate refugee children and the unwillingness of many parents to expose their children to western education.

In response to these challenges the Government of Niger and RRP partners have developed an approach to ensure participation and representation of refugees in the education management committees. Since 2014, four distance education centres were set up in the Diffa region, complemented by one centre in Sayam Forage refugee camp and one in Bosso, established in 2017, to enable refugee children to access quality education.

In 2019/20, RRP partners aim to ensure that children, both in Sayam Forage and out-of-camp sites, can access quality education. Currently all refugee children study under the francophone curriculum of Niger. RRP partners will also continue to support and strengthen the education system and provide vocational training for refugee children and host populations under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. The response will include capacity building of teachers and tutors in distance education centres.

### OBJECTIVE 1: Population has optimal access to education

3,107 students enrolled in primary education

574 students enrolled in secondary education

273 teachers received capacity strengthening

The provision of specific assistance to vulnerable refugee children enrolled in primary education will be prioritized. For secondary education and vocational training, the focus will be placed on enhancing the capacity of both examination centres in Diffa and on increasing access of young refugees above school-age to vocational training and literacy classes. RRP partners will also advocate for increased access to DAFI scholarships and grant scholarships to refugee students admitted to universities in Niger.



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## Food security

Resilience

Food security in Diffa has structural and cyclical weaknesses as the region is subject to drought, floods and recurrent locust invasions. At the same time, the Boko Haram conflict has led to an increase in the number of vulnerable populations. These factors have negatively impacted host communities and refugees in a region where basic commodities are inaccessible due to the poor purchasing power of the population. Moreover, since 2015, security restrictions cut the population off from their traditional livelihood activities. In 2018, RRP partners estimated that over 318,000 people were affected by food insecurity in Diffa. Food assistance was among the prioritized humanitarian needs but in May 2018 only 33.2 per cent of needed funding had been received.

The mapping of vulnerable agro-pastoral areas conducted in April 2018 found that 606 farming villages with a population of 326,615 people are to some extent affected by a decrease in livelihoods and agricultural production. In this context, the impact of interventions in the food security sector and the potential for greater economic autonomy for refugees remains limited. In response to this situation the food security sector is providing food assistance to 70,800 refugees and 123,242 vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host communities on a monthly basis. Given that the food needs are extremely high across the entire population in Diffa and due to severe funding constraints, the food security sector will not be able to target all 120,000 refugees in Diffa, and will therefore prioritize the most vulnerable.

Consequently, in 2019 the sectoral response for over 62,000 refugees and vulnerable host populations will include direct in-kind food assistance to the 12,000 refugees living in Sayam Forage camp. The sector aims

### OBJECTIVE 1: Food security improved

62,369 persons received food assistance

### OBJECTIVE 2: Food security strengthened

2,000 persons met consumption needs through seeds and agricultural tools received

### OBJECTIVE 3: Promote women's community engagement in food security through income generation activities

40 women's groups operational for income-generating activities

to provide a standard ration of 2,100 Kcal/person/day, provided there is sufficient funding. The most vulnerable 50,000 refugees living in out-of-camp settings will also receive in-kind food assistance. This response will include the maintenance of programmes for refugees to improve their livelihoods while refugee access to markets will be facilitated.

Development and humanitarian actors will help maintain livestock by providing fodder and veterinary services for affected farmers while rehabilitating water points. High quality seeds and agricultural tools will be distributed to vulnerable households. Vulnerability criteria will be harmonized in collaboration with government counterparts, refugees and host community members, in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of assistance provided. Money transfer or cash grants will be provided to vulnerable households in accessible areas.

## Health & Nutrition

Resilience

The Diffa region has 51 Integrated Health Centres for primary health care. The health centre in Sayam Forage camp provides direct primary health care and secondary care through a referral system, covering some 15,500 people including refugees. The overall mortality rate in the first semester of 2018 stood at 0.74 for 1,000 people.

According to a health and nutrition survey carried out in 2017 in Diffa, less than two out of every ten children are vaccinated against preventable diseases. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS reaches 0.7 per cent within the refugee community, compared to the national rate of 0.4 per cent. According to the Nutrition Survey (SMART Method) conducted in November 2017, the malnutrition situation improved considerably among children in IDP sites from 13.6 per cent GAM and 2.4 per cent SAM in 2016, to 8.9 GAM and 1.7 SAM in 2017, and in Sayam Forage refugee camp from 12.3 per cent GAM and 1.6 per cent SAM in 2016, to 6.0 GAM and 0.7 SAM in 2017.

The survey indicated that about 54 per cent of infants under the age of six months were exclusively breastfed (65.9 per cent in the refugee camp). Sayam Forage camp also reported the highest prevalence of a Minimum Acceptable Diet (37.3 per cent) demonstrating the effectiveness of Infant and Young Child Feeding programmes targeting these vulnerable populations.

The epidemiological situation in the region is dominated by cases of meningitis, measles, and the constant threat of a cholera epidemic. The hepatitis E epidemic that broke out in April 2017 is still not fully under control, with 227 new suspected cases recorded between January and July 2018. However, sensitization and prevention programmes have contributed to the reduction of new infections. Despite all efforts made by health authorities and RRP partners, it is clear that health care needs

### **OBJECTIVE 1:** Health status improved

14 local health workers trained

14 health facilities rehabilitated, equipped, supplied and locally staffed

### **OBJECTIVE 2:** Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS services

2,500 livebirths attended by skilled personnel

4,000 women newly admitted to family planning

### **OBJECTIVE 3:** Implementation of integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes ensured

4,600 children screened, identified, and admitted to MAM and SAM treatments

remain high. The poor quality of drugs administered in some health centres, and difficulties in recruiting qualified health workers and mobilizing care-givers are among the major challenges.

In 2019, RRP actors will maintain and further strengthen essential health care services through integrating the management of childhood diseases, deworming and prevention of communicable diseases for children up to 59 months in age. Children up to 11 months will be vaccinated. Screening and care for children aged 6 to 59 months, who are at risk of acute malnutrition, will be provided. Health sector partners plan to enhance reproductive health services, raise the number of births attended by trained personnel and conduct awareness raising sessions on prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS. Periodic evaluations will be done with the involvement of community leaders.



UNHCR / Louise Donovan

The health centre in Sayam Forage refugee camp was built four years ago with temporary materials. It now needs to be rehabilitated, better equipped and staffed with professional health personnel. The Ministry of Health has recognized the Integrated Health Center in Sayam Forage as an integral part of the Niger health system.

WHO has built a solid two-block hospital with a total capacity of ten beds. All infants born in the Integrated Health Center are recorded in the birth notification register which is regularly shared with the National Eligibility Committee in the Ministry of Interior as a measure to prevent statelessness.

# Livelihoods & Environment

Resilience

Diffa is among the regions in Niger with the highest annual population growth rate (4.7 per cent). According to estimates, the population doubles every 15 years. With the arrival of Nigerian refugees, the region has already seen a population increase of over 25 per cent since 2013. The volatile security situation is exacerbated by administrative restrictions put in place under the state of emergency. In addition, the socio-economic fabric has been highly impacted by the conflict with Boko Haram. Fishing in Lake Chad has been all but abandoned, border trade between Niger and Nigeria is diminished and the cross-border migration of farmers has increased the pressure on already fragile resources. The region has experienced severe environmental degradation due to climate change and a significant scarcity of natural resources poses ecological, social and economic risks to the entire sub-region.

In 2019, RRP actors will target all refugees in Sayam Forage refugee camp and out-of-camp settings, but will prioritize 28,000 young refugees between 15 and 25 years of age as well as host community members. The sector will focus on activities that promote sustainable use of natural resources by providing gas and training on seedling production and agriculture. RRP partners will also strengthen livelihoods by providing resources for production and engage in capacity building, combined with income generating activities. Cash Based Interventions will be promoted and partnerships with microfinance institutions developed. Activities aimed at strengthening entrepreneurial initiatives such as the creation of associations of producers, will be supported and strengthened. RRP partners will also facilitate and support the diversification of income sources and advocate for refugee access to local markets.

**OBJECTIVE 1:**  
**Self reliance and livelihoods improved**

100 persons met household needs through production kits received for agriculture/livestock/fisheries commercial activities

4,173 students received vocational and technical training

**OBJECTIVE 2:**  
**Natural resources and shared environment better protected**

4,000 tree seedlings planted to mitigate deforestation

Interventions such as ‘Food for Work’ and money transfer will be strengthened in 2019, rewarding refugees who participate in programmes to protect the ecosystem such as dune stabilization and planting trees. In complementing food distribution to empower families, agro-silvo-pastoral activities - those relating to agriculture featuring crops, forestry and the pasturage of animals - will be supported with capacity building and resources such as seeds and tools. A vocational training programme for youth will also be supported.

UNDP’s intervention aims to strengthen the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus in the Diffa context, building support for development and validation of communal stabilisation plans and local development plans for four communes through a community participatory process already implemented in 2018. Within the RRP framework, UNDP plans to continue supporting the implementation of well-defined activities related to livelihoods and the development of the local economy.



## Shelter & NFIs

Resilience

The shelter and non-food item (NFI) sector targets refugees and vulnerable members of the host community with the aim of improving their living conditions. However, despite the efforts made by RRP partners, significant shelter and NFI needs remain, presenting both a protection risk and a barrier to solutions for refugees. A needs assessment conducted in the Diffa region in June 2017 found that 75 per cent of refugees were in need of shelter and 55 per cent required non-food items. The assessment also underlined the poor shelter conditions outside villages where refugees have settled spontaneously. Ongoing displacement resulting in new arrivals and the highly mobile nature of the population in the region continue to increase shelter and NFI needs. Shelter responses have failed to meet the majority of needs, with 76 per cent of refugees who have not received shelter assistance and 57 per cent who have not received NFIs for more than six months.

Authorities in the Diffa region continue to promote shelter/NFI responses which link emergency response to recovery and development, prioritizing the provision of transitional and durable shelters. RRP partners will continue to address the emergency shelter needs of new arrivals through the distribution of emergency shelter kits in Sayam Forage camp while also targeting the most vulnerable refugees residing outside formal settlements. NFI needs will be met through the pre-positioning of 5,000 NFI kits in Sayam Forage for the annual renewal as well as contingency requirements. In-kind assistance to approximately 1,200 refugees living both within and outside the camp will be complemented by Cash-Based Interventions to support refugees in meeting their basic needs.

### OBJECTIVE 1:

#### Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

3,880 emergency shelters provided

2,610 transitional shelters provided

2,000 long-term/permanent shelters provided

700 persons trained and equipped for shelter construction

### OBJECTIVE 2:

#### Population has sufficient basic domestic items

12,083 households provided with basic domestic items

2,400 dignitary kits provided

In Sayam Forage the emphasis will be on transitional shelter solutions. All emergency shelters will have to be replaced with transitional shelters known as Refugee Housing Units.

RRP partners with the support of the European Union and the Ministry of Urbanization, will pursue durable shelter solutions for the out-of-camp populations by processes to formalise landownership and the construction of permanent shelters. This initiative, which is aligned with local and national development plans, will provide refugees and host communities with essential skills in construction techniques, while supporting broader community development processes. Within the framework of this scheme, host communities will receive assistance for the construction of semi-permanent shelters for persons with specific needs, including female-headed households.

Through an integrated approach, shelter actions will find synergies with planned WASH, livelihoods, health, environment and protection interventions.



Resilience

WASH assistance is provided to all refugees in Sayam Forage and out-of-camp as well as host communities. In 2018, more than 232 latrines and 169 semi-durable showers were maintained and waste management was improved. These achievements had a positive impact on refugee health.

In 2019, RRP partners will continue to maintain existing communal infrastructure and will support the construction of household latrines following the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, with participation of refugees in Sayam Forage camp and urban sites. Awareness campaigns on essential good practices regarding water and sanitation will be organized and waste management improved. To this end, WASH committees and garbage collectors recognized by the municipalities will be created. At mid-year 2018, access to potable water stood at 18.9 litres per person per day in the refugee camp but just 14.7 litres in out-of-camp sites.

The 2019 priority needs identified by the sector include the construction and rehabilitation of drinking water supply facilities and the provision of water for livestock, fish farming and agriculture. New drinking water installations are necessary due to the spontaneous creation of new neighbourhoods in the camp and in urbanized sites not covered by water sources. To date, the water network in Sayam Forage does not cover the whole camp. Particular attention will be placed on improved collection and storage of water.

In 2019, RRP partners intend to provide drinking water for over 68,000 refugees in the camp and in urbanized sites of eight municipalities in the Diffa region. Emergency facilities (tanks connected to tap stands, water trucking) will be maintained while more

**OBJECTIVE 1:**  
**Supply of potable water increased or maintained**

20 litres of potable water available per person per day

26 boreholes rehabilitated or constructed

**OBJECTIVE 2:**  
**Sanitation and hygiene condition enhanced**

1,340 communal latrines constructed

sustainable structures are being established. It is planned that municipalities will gradually take over the management and implementation of these interventions.

Regarding hygiene and sanitation, RRP partners will not only maintain existing communal and family sanitation infrastructures, but also construct new emergency latrines. New family latrines will also be built. Campaigns on basic hygiene practices will be organized in order to prevent and contain outbreaks of epidemics. A solid waste management system will be put in place with the support of collection kits and households will receive hygiene kits and soap on a regular basis.

The WASH sector will work closely with actors across all sectors to ensure an adequate response is provided consistent with the WASH strategy. Partnerships will be further strengthened, not only with the Directorate of Water as a technical advisor, but also with state services SPEN/SEEN (Niger Water Heritage Company/Niger Water Exploitation Company) in the urbanization project. Meetings with partners working in the sector and beneficiaries will be organized to understand issues related to the implementation of the strategy and to identify possible solutions.

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROT	EDU	FOOD SEC	HEALTH & NUTR	LIVELI-HOODS & ENVIRON	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL	ESTIMATE 2020
ACF					100,000		463,918	<b>563,918</b>	563,918
ACTED					1,100,000			<b>1,100,000</b>	1,100,000
CARE International	212,100		171,865		130,248	28,400	108,606	<b>651,219</b>	651,219
Concern Worldwide			962,199					<b>962,199</b>	962,199
COOPI	500,272							<b>500,272</b>	500,272
DRC						126,000		<b>126,000</b>	126,000
DIKO Niger	22,901		91,726		68,370	348,640		<b>531,637</b>	531,637
FAO					500,000			<b>500,000</b>	500,000
IMC				400,000				<b>400,000</b>	400,000
IOM						2,292,500		<b>2,292,500</b>	2,292,500
IRC	500,000		226,310			1,327,300	578,516	<b>2,632,126</b>	2,632,126
Luxembourg Red Cross						620,988		<b>620,988</b>	620,988
Oxfam			60,139		335,610		134,480	<b>530,229</b>	530,229
Plan International	52,119	260,000		298,000	374,680			<b>984,799</b>	984,799
Save the Children International	274,276	613,552						<b>887,828</b>	887,828
SDO Niger					400,000			<b>400,000</b>	400,000
Search for Common Ground	3,300,000							<b>3,300,000</b>	3,300,000
SOS Children's Villages		130,000				27,417		<b>157,417</b>	157,417
UNDP					1,650,000			<b>1,650,000</b>	1,650,000
UNHCR	5,120,018	538,827		1,501,858	3,875,883	8,003,092	1,766,769	<b>20,806,448</b>	22,006,448
UNICEF	240,000	1,485,680		116,000			3,842,000	<b>5,683,680</b>	5,683,680
UNFPA	650,000			590,060				<b>1,240,060</b>	1,240,060
Welthungerhilfe					60,900			<b>60,900</b>	60,900
WFP			10,318,146					<b>10,318,146</b>	10,318,146
WHO				830,000				<b>830,000</b>	830,000
World Vision International	350,100				430,360		496,236	<b>1,276,696</b>	1,276,696
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,221,786</b>	<b>3,028,059</b>	<b>11,830,385</b>	<b>3,735,918</b>	<b>9,026,052</b>	<b>12,774,336</b>	<b>7,390,525</b>	<b>59,007,061</b>	<b>60,207,062</b>



ANNEX

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Further note** that alongside persistent threats from Boko Haram, the presence of mines and unexploded improvised devices, climatic change as well as the drying up of Lake Chad, which exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities, further poses protection risks for the affected populations in the border regions of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, where Boko Haram attacks on civilians also continue or have intensified in some instances;

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

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

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

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

#### **In view of the foregoing:**

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

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

6. Commit to prioritize the ratification, domestication and implementation of international conventions, including the Kampala Convention.

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

7. Develop a capacity building program (training) for security forces and the MNJTF on key international humanitarian standards, international protection and human rights, civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDP sites, and sensitize humanitarian and military actors on civil-military coordination to protect and promote humanitarian principles.
8. Enhance civil-military coordination to ensure an appropriate distinction between the roles of humanitarian actors and security forces as well as to enable humanitarian actors to reach people in need of assistance in difficult to reach areas.
9. Enhance screening and other security measures to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee and IDP sites, ensuring that these are conducted in a dignified manner and are gender and age-sensitive. Encourage at the same time greater information-sharing, while ensuring the protection of informants, IDPs, refugees, humanitarian actors, etc.
10. Strengthen access to justice, support the development of legal frameworks, provide legal assistance and encourage communities to use traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, where applicable and provided these are not in violation of national law.

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

11. Strengthen the identification of persons with specific needs, such as women and children at risk, through multi-sectoral needs assessments, improved registration and profiling, while ensuring data protection.
12. Improve multi-sectoral referral and response mechanisms in order to ensure better access to basic services.
13. Pay particular attention to the needs of children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk of exposure to SGBV, child recruitment, forced marriage, exploitation and abuse; and ensure referral to appropriate services, such as psychosocial support and post-traumatic services.
14. Ensure an increased involvement of local communities and community-based organizations in the provision of support and services to most vulnerable groups, including older persons, the chronically ill, persons with disabilities and youth, through improved protection coordination and a greater involvement of the affected populations.
15. Commit to promulgate national legislation aimed at protecting and increasing the involvement and engagement of affected populations through advocacy and awareness campaigns.

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

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



17. Ensure that refugee and IDP returns are voluntary, in safety and dignity, and based on well-informed decisions, once conditions are conducive, and that facilitated returns of refugees are within the framework of a tripartite agreement, and respect the principle of non-refoulement.
18. Establish the nexus between humanitarian response and development to support durable solutions such as local integration and reintegration, through joint and coordinated planning between humanitarian and development actors to ensure the inclusion of refugees, IDPs and returnees in development planning.
19. Guarantee the centrality of protection by ensuring the participation of affected persons in the planning and implementation of solutions, taking into account age, gender and diversity, and paying particular attention to persons with specific needs.

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

20. Conduct awareness campaigns on the importance of civil registration and relevant procedures, through the use of local media and the involvement of traditional and religious leaders.
21. Simplify birth registration and civil documentation procedures; organize and equip mobile registration centers and create more registration centers especially in remote areas; integrate birth registration in other sectors, such as education and health; and reduce the cost of birth registration and documentation.
22. Ensure national laws and policies comply with existing relevant international and regional standards, for example as defined in the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and to support the adoption of a Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the right to nationality and eradication of statelessness.
23. Create a forum for consultation and sharing of best practices between States on issues of civil documentation and the risk of statelessness in the Lake Chad Basin.

**Follow-up mechanism**

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

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

Done in Abuja, Nigeria, on 8 June 2016

## List of acronyms

<b>ABIOGET</b>	Actions pour la Biodiversité et Gestion des Terroirs	<b>MNJTF</b>	Multi-National Joint Task Force
<b>ACF</b>	Action Contre la Faim	<b>MUAC</b>	Mid-upper arm circumference
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	<b>NFI</b>	Non-food item
<b>AGDM</b>	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>ART</b>	Anti-Retroviral Therapy	<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>BID</b>	Best Interest Determination	<b>PDM</b>	Post Distribution Monitoring
<b>BSFP</b>	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme	<b>PoC</b>	Person of concern
<b>CAPROD</b>	Centre d'Appui à l'Auto Promotion pour le Développement Durable	<b>PSN</b>	Persons with specific needs
<b>CBI</b>	Cash-Based Intervention	<b>RCM</b>	Refugee Coordination Model
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	<b>RRC</b>	Regional Refugee Coordinator
<b>CFS</b>	Child Friendly Space	<b>SAM</b>	Severe acute malnutrition
<b>CNARR</b>	Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés	<b>SDO</b>	Secours Des Oubliés
<b>COOPI</b>	Cooperazione Internazionale	<b>SENS</b>	Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey
<b>COPRESSA</b>	Centre Optionnel pour la Promotion et la Régénération Economique et Sociale Secteur Afrique	<b>SFCG</b>	Search for Common Ground
<b>CRENI</b>	Centre de récupération nutritionnelle intensive	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and gender-based violence
<b>CRRF</b>	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	<b>SMART</b>	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
<b>CSI</b>	Centre de santé intégré	<b>UAM</b>	Unaccompanied Minor
<b>DIKO</b>	ONG DIKO: Association pour le Secours aux Populations Vulnérables	<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and Separated Child
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council	<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>EFSA</b>	Emergency Food Security Assessment	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>FBM</b>	Food Basket Monitoring	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>GAM</b>	Global Acute Malnutrition	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>HIAS</b>	Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	<b>WESDE</b>	Water Energy and Sanitation for Development
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>IEDA</b>	International Emergency and Development Aid	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generating Activity		
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps		
<b>INTERSOS</b>	INTERSOS Organizzazione Umanitaria		
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration		
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee		
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for Conservation of Nature		
<b>IYCF</b>	Infant and Young Child Feeding		
<b>Luxembourg RC</b>	Luxembourg Red Cross		
<b>LWF</b>	Lutheran World Federation		
<b>MAM</b>	Moderate Acute Malnutrition		
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support		

# Working Together



**Thank you to donors who contributed to the 2018 Nigeria Refugee Response Plan, including:**

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