

## NIGERIA SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE N°3

11-17 April 2015

#### KEY FIGURES

### 1,235,294 IDPs in Nigeria

- 1,188,018 IDPs in North East States
  - 47,276 IDPs in North Central States
- (NEMA/IOM DTM Report, February 2015)

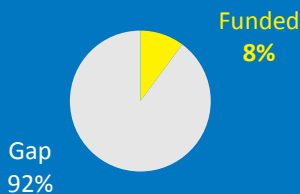
### 192,131

Total number of Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries

#### FUNDING

### USD 98,352,789\*

\*Please see p.11



#### IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES

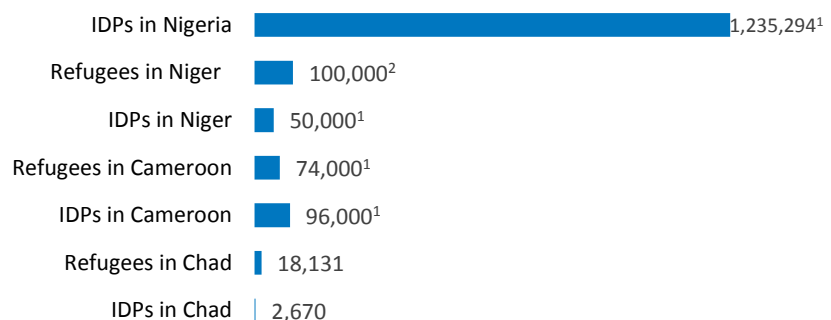
- **Nigeria:**
  - Protection and assistance to most vulnerable groups among the IDPs and host communities
- **Niger:**
  - Relocation from hosting communities in Diffa region to Sayam Forage camp
- **Cameroon:**
  - Transfer of refugees from insecure border areas to Minawao camp
- **Chad:**
  - Relocation of refugees from Lake Chad islands to Dar Es Salam site

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- The Federal Government of Nigeria has directed all ministries, agencies and extra-ministerial departments to prepare their handover briefs ahead of the May 29 inauguration of President Buhari. UNHCR is positioning itself to acclimate to the new administration and continue its work in harmony with relevant governmental departments.
- Some IDPs in Nigeria have reportedly returned to their areas of origin. Others have expressed their willingness to return, stating that the only impediment is lack of assistance.
- UNHCR launched the 2015 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the Nigeria situation on 9 April in Dakar. Twenty-three sister UN agencies and NGO partners are requesting US\$174,409,920 to meet the needs of over 240,000 refugees and host communities in Cameroon, Niger and Chad.
- Koussery transit site in Cameroon has been closed and handed over to the authorities. The remaining refugees, claiming to return to their villages in Nigeria, unanimously decided to leave the site.
- Attendance in both schools of Baga Sola in Chad has decreased by 70 per cent. Refugees have said that food insecurity and the distance from schools are among the reasons for this absence.

#### Population of concern

A total of **1,576,095** people of concern



<sup>1</sup> Government estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Government estimates (Refugees and Returnees).

## NIGERIA

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

After the presidential election, the All Progressives Party (APC) won 65 out of 109 senatorial seats and 19 out of the 26 conclusive State Governor seats on 11 April; electoral results for the three remaining States are still pending. In an effort to encourage accountability and reduce corruption, President Buhari has stated that those seeking political appointments will have to declare their assets before taking and leaving office. He has forewarned defectors from the defeated political party that there is no room for them in his administration. Among policy declarations on critical issues to the country that were made in line with the APC's political manifesto, restoring military cooperation with the United States and the reform the Nigerian Armed Forces were of particular concern to President Buhari.

UNHCR is adapting to the situation to ensure fluid continuation of support to persons of concern to the organization.

### Protection

There are an estimated 1.2 million insurgency-related IDPs in Nigeria, the majority of whom live in the north-eastern States, with the remainder living in north-central States.

#### IDPs

- UNHCR Nigeria has donated mobile phones to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to facilitate the work of some three hundred field monitors for the protection and assistance of IDPs in Nigeria. The UNHCR Representative for Nigeria has said that the project was geared toward providing sustainable assistance to IDPs by protecting their needs and fundamental human rights through timely intervention. Smart phones also will facilitate the collection and delivery of real time data and information. The monitors will be spread across 10 States in the north-east and north-central parts of the country.
- On 16 April, UNHCR and NHRC trained monitors on smart phone use for protection monitoring, and a second session will take place on 23 April. Monitors also are trained on the use of smart phone software and individual/community monitoring questionnaires.
- An induction course for Nigerian Red Cross staff on pre-registration of the most vulnerable IDPs, ahead of the NFIs distribution, began in Gombe State on 16 April 2015. The first distribution will start on 22 April 2015 in Gombe.
- UNHCR has submitted the following activities to the Programme Criticality (PC) Peer Review Group: provide local shelter to vulnerable IDPs in Bauchi, Gombe and Adamawa; carry out protection monitoring and ensure the provision of monitoring tools for protection monitors in 9 States in the northeast; carry out the distribution of basic household and hygiene items to IDPs in Yobe, Borno, Adamawa, Bauchi and Gombe; strengthen local capacity for participatory vulnerability analysis (PVA); carry out peace-building activities in the northeast, and go forward with the data tracking matrix project in collaboration with IOM in Yobe, Borno, Adamawa and Gombe States. These activities were submitted to the PC Peer Review Group on 14 April. In line with guidance on PC rating established by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in September 2013, review ratings are conducted after every six months, the last having been held in September 2014.

## NIGER

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- Authorities are supporting the return to Bosso town of IDPs who had fled attacks on 6 February.
- Telephone lines that were destroyed by insurgents are being repaired.
- Humanitarian access to Komadougou area and neighbouring villages on the Nigeria border is still restricted for reasons principally related to the presence of landmines and the lack of escorts for potential missions. Military operations are ongoing.



*Niger/ Nigerian refugees and Nigerien returnees settle into the Sayam Forage camp. ©UNHCR/B. Bamba/March 2015*

### Protection

The Government of Niger has estimated that the insurgency-related population of Nigerian refugees and Nigerien returnees has reached 100,000, while it also estimates the IDP population to be some 50,000. These individuals live predominantly in camps and with host communities in Niger's south-eastern Diffa region.

- The community-based protection mechanism based in over 100 villages is functional but response is limited due to reduced mobility.
- The relocation process for the displaced population (i.e. refugees and returnees) located in the North of Bosso to the Sayam Forage site has not yet begun. This can be explained by the National Eligibility Commission's lack of presence in the Diffa region. Discussions with the Ministry of the Interior are underway to expedite the process.

### Education

- Work on the distance education centres in Mainé-Soroa has been finalized. The selection of new sites is ongoing in the communes of Diffa and Kabelawa. The construction of the distance education centre in Bosso has been suspended due to the security situation.

### Health

- A vaccination campaign against poliomyelitis began last week in the Diffa region. Children aged 0-59 months old in the refugee camp of Sayam Forage have benefited from this campaign.

### Food Security and Nutrition

- WFP organized blanket-feeding activities in the camp of Sayam Forage for children aged 6-23 months.

### Shelter and NFIs

- UNHCR and the Luxembourg Red Cross rehabilitated several shelters that had been destroyed by strong gusts of wind in the Goudoumaria contingency site and in the Sayam Forage camp.

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- "Go and see" visits were organized in the Sayam Forage camp with refugee leaders, to allow them to better understand the way the camp functions and the different services provided. This activity aims at preparing the resumption of the relocation process.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Management

- Ten producers and hosts of the Diffa Communitarian Radios and key UNHCR partners working on pacific coexistence and information-sharing activities were trained in video and audio editing. These persons also benefited from a refresher course on call-in show hosting to be better able to manage sensitive issues.
- Fifteen members of the Communitarian Action Committee from five municipalities were trained in rumour and conflict management. This activity aimed at responding to tensions caused by the February attacks.



## Durable Solutions

- The International Community for the Development of Peoples (CISP), UNHCR's implementing partner for the urbanization programme, organized a mission to Diffa to discuss its expansion with local authorities. In addition to the municipalities of Bosso, Maine Soroa and Kabelawa, three other municipalities – Diffa, Goudoumaria and N'Guigmi – requested to be part of the programme. The programme aims at providing access to parcels of land and semi-permanent houses to IDPs and vulnerable local populations.

## CAMEROON

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- The security situation in the Far North has been relatively stable. No incidents have been reported.
- The Kousseri transit site has been recently closed. Despite multiple sensitisation sessions lead by UNHCR and local authorities encouraging refugees to relocate to Minawao, the remaining 346 refugees have decided to leave the transit site for Afade (i.e. the Cameroonian border town) in view of returning to their locations of origin in north-eastern Nigeria.



## Protection

The Government of Cameroon has registered 74,000 refugees. UNHCR has registered so far over 42,000 refugees. The Government has estimated that the number of insurgency-related IDPs to be some 96,000. The majority of refugees live in Minawao and Gawar sites, while IDPs live with host families; both groups live in Cameroon's Far North Region. Spontaneous arrivals continue to be registered.

- UN Women continues to report incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and carries out sensitisation campaigns on women's rights in the Minawao/Gawar camp. A discussion group, three group therapies and an education session also were held.
- For the prevention of SGBV, 25 sensitisation sessions on types of SGBV acts, their origins, causes, consequences, as well as possible responses, were carried out by community heads. Over 2,300 refugees benefited from these sessions.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need for the construction of an SGBV counselling space. Counselling currently takes place in the old health post at Minawao site, but this space does not meet basic standards of privacy.
- There are insufficient resources in place to support child friendly spaces and accommodate psychosocial support staff.



## Health

- Some 1,438 consultations were undertaken with children under the age of 5, which represent just under a quarter of this group. Consultations undertaken by IMC show that acute respiratory infections and malaria are the predominant causes of morbidity in Minawao.

- IMC referred 20 cases to Mokolo District Hospital.
- UNICEF assisted with the vaccination of 85 children against measles.
- In response to mental health issues in the camp, IMC organized three therapy sessions. Additionally, some 35 cases were referred to IMC by IEDA Relief for psychological support, medical treatment and follow-up.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Limited capacity of public health infrastructures around Minawao camp, including Gadala health centre and Mokolo District Hospital. Mokolo District Hospital requires a blood bank.
- Tricycles used for transporting the sick from remote areas to the health post on site are lacking.
- Tending to pathologies requiring expertise.



## Food Security and Nutrition

- IMC undertook acute malnutrition screening for 313 children. Among these, 13 were found to be suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. By the end of its screening period, IMC had recorded 162 children with severe acute malnutrition, and 296 with moderate acute malnutrition.
- UNICEF continued to support IMC in its collection and analysis of the nutritional data of refugee children. During the past two weeks, nine new admissions were recorded in the camp's mobile nutrition centre, bringing the total number of children received since the beginning of 2015 to 243 out of an expected 936. Ten new admissions were registered at the in-patient Mokolo District Hospital.
- During the month of March, WFP provided food to 32,000 beneficiaries. In addition, a seven day ration (27,170 tons) of high energy biscuits was distributed to over 31,000 refugees in Minawao.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Insufficient sensitisation activities on malnutrition.



## Water and Sanitation

- UNHCR is carrying out pumping tests on two out of the ten additional boreholes that were recently constructed. These tests have yielded a combined total of 10,000 litres per hour. Tests are ongoing and will allow for sufficient amounts of water to be distributed to the refugees.
- MSF continues to carry out water trucking, with the use of five tankers for the distribution of 195,000 litres per day and local authorities are distributing 18,000 litres per day with the use of 2 tankers.
- UNICEF, UNHCR and MSF as well as local authorities' activities have contributed to the increase access to water provided for refugees from 12 to 13 litres per person per day. Some 1,057 latrines and 390 working showers are available and allow for a ratio of 32 persons per latrine and 86 persons per shower.



Cameroon/Nigerian refugees in Cameroon are able to get 12/13 litres of water per day, which remains under the emergency standard.  
©UNHCR/H.Caux/March 2015

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to accelerate the construction of 40 boreholes and 876 latrines in Minawao and Gawar to reach basic standards, especially in areas where new family shelters are being built.

## Education

- The identification and registration of school-aged children is continuing. A total of 16,891 school-aged children have been identified. Some 73 children were recently registered in pre-school bringing the total number of students registered at all grades in the camp to 10,191, which is equivalent to 60% of all school-aged children identified across the camp.
- With more sensitisation of parents on the importance of child education, and particularly of young girls, primary school attendance has risen from 44 to 92 per cent.
- Following a joint UNICEF/Ministry of Education visit to Minawao's primary school, a work session was held, bringing together stakeholders involved in the education sector. Outcomes highlighted the need to train teachers on education in emergency contexts, and to provide school materials and learning equipment to teachers and students.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to recruit additional teachers and to construct additional classrooms for the schools in Minawao to reach the 80 children per classroom standard.
- There is a need for the construction of a high school in Minawao.
- Low attendance rate among girls at the primary level
- The number of students per classroom is far too high
- Insufficient learning/school materials
- Insufficient latrines in schools

### IDPs

- In view of the IDP profiling exercise, UNHCR is conducting an evaluation mission on protection, oriented towards the research of key information in IDP reception zones. With the use of a "snowball" sampling method through local authorities, religious and community leaders, this exercise identified the key needs of humanitarian actors intervening in the region in view of carrying out a coordinated response. These included food security, health, WASH, protection, and shelter/NFIs.
- To respond, WFP is planning a general food distribution for IDPs next week in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo Sava departments. In collaboration with local authorities, over 66,000 beneficiaries will receive a 15-day ration (i.e. a total of 530,000 tons of food) over the 17 distribution sites identified in both departments.

## CHAD

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- After discovering explosives and insurgent attacks with 12 fatal casualties on 3, 7, 9 and 13 April in the Tchoukoutalia area, UNDSS has stepped up security measures. A minimum of two cars are now required for missions undertaken on the N'Djamena-Bol-Baga-Sola axis.
- Security conditions in Baga-Sola and neighbouring villages are relatively stable and under the control of law enforcement personnel. In Ngouboua, the number of personnel assigned has increased.
- Security measures are still in effect in Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua.

## Protection

There are just over 18,000 Nigerian refugees in Chad, with 3,000 arrivals registered prior to the emergency. Some 8,894 are registered by the Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Repatriés (CNARR), and 4,940 of these refugees live in the Dar Es Salam site (Baga-Sola), with the remainder living in

communities or areas such as Mayo Kebbi East, 235 kilometres south of N'Djamena. The Government has estimated that another 7,000 are living in remote areas. UNHCR, IOM and CNARR have jointly registered 4,892 internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing insurgencies, 3,398 of which were in Baga-Sola 1,494 in Bol, and 1,712 returnees.

- IOM recently relocated 100 returnees from Baga Sola to Mayo Kebbi East, after being medically screened by IMC. They also received a month's food ration from WFP and NFIs from IOM.
- The joint UNHCR/IOM/CNARR mission to the Lake Region recently began its refugee profiling exercise for returnees and IDPs. This exercise will take place for two weeks in Tchoukoutalia, Tetewa, Ngouboua, Kagalom, Tchoua, Kenesserom, Forkolom and Liwa localities.

## Education

- Attendance in both schools of Baga Sola has decreased by 70 per cent. Refugees have given the following reasons by way of explanation: food insecurity, the absence of school canteens, high temperatures, distance from the schools and out-of-site job perspectives. UNICEF will provide tarps and frames for the construction of two hangars for teachers at the schools.
- School kit distribution to students was carried out in Ngouboua and Forkolom during the week.

## Food Security and Nutrition

- Monthly food distribution began on 12 April and is ongoing in the Dar Es Salam site. This follows a sensitisation exercise undertaken by the elders committee and a joint CNARR/UNHCR/WFP/Chad Red Cross (CRT) session ensuring a peaceful distribution. Nearly 1,200 persons received rations, and 114 refugees were provided with 23 kilograms of high-energy biscuits (HEBs). Some 50 returnees also received monthly food rations.
- A mass screening took place from 4 to 5 April in the Dar Es Salam site. Out of the 606 children screened, 4 percent suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) but these are already in the feeding programme, and 7 percent suffer from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), out of which all but 3 are already in the programme.
- Some 46 individuals (i.e. 18 refugees and 28 locals) are currently part of the MAM feeding programme, which started on 4 March. The SAM programme which began on 29 January is currently composed of 52 children (35 refugees and 17 locals). A total of 10 children have been successfully treated, while one is missing and another has died.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Sensitisation of refugees to detect malnutrition
- Development of community communication links and health agents

## Health

Access to primary healthcare in the Lake Region is provided through curative intervention with activities by IMC, MSF Suisse, UNICEF and UNHCR, in coordination with the Médecin Chef de District (MCD). The number of persons living with HIV in the region is one of the highest in the country at 10 per cent, with more than 719 cases registered in the Baga Sola District. From January to March, 106 cases were detected, 18 of which in the Dar Es Salam site. Out of seven deaths recorded in the Dar Es Salam site since January 2015, three cases were linked to HIV. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV are a major health problem in Baga Sola. With arrivals from northeast Nigeria, the situation has worsened, with an HIV rate reportedly one of the highest in the country. Access to health care has been limited in the wake of insurgent attacks; this is compounded by discrimination, as well as the stigma that is attached to being diagnosed with HIV.

A joint HIV response plan has been elaborated between the District of Baga Sola/IMC/UNICEF/WFP to address the immediate needs of refugees, IDPs and returnees suffering from HIV, while continuing to advocate for the establishment of a district/regionally-based assistance programme. The following actions have been undertaken to date:

- Two training sessions aimed at reinforcing the capacity of specialized auxiliary and community personnel working in the Dar Es Salam site, Ngouboua, the Baga Sola hospital, as well as the host communities of IDPs and returnees.
- Counselling service for voluntary screening and comprehensive assistance in complete confidentiality aimed at preventing mother to child transmission.
- Community sensitisation activities in sites hosting IDPs, including two intensive sensitisation sessions per week in the Dar Es Salam site, Ngouboua, Baga Sola, Nguelea and Forkolom.
- In **Dar Es Salam**, 225 consultations were recorded this week. Acute respiratory syndrome remains the most frequent pathology, followed by malaria, mental health issues and malnutrition. Two births at home were reported, but after the refusal of both mothers to go to the hospital or the health centre, one of them has reportedly died five days after giving birth.
- This week, 3,028 people benefited from two sensitisation sessions on the importance of malnutrition detection, vitamin A intake, mebendazole treatment (i.e. prevention and treatment of worms), child vaccination, and prenatal consultations.
- At the **Ngouboua Health Centre** and in surrounding area, 20 out of the 51 consultations were for children under the age of 5. There were 14 cases of acute respiratory syndrome, and 10 presumed cases of malaria. Coverage of births by qualified personnel was 0 per cent. Some 64 patients were vaccinated, including with 6 antigens, 8 vitamin A supplements, 8 mebendazole. Five sensitisation sessions on postpartum (postnatal) visits benefited 300 people.
- In **Forkolom**, MSF Suisse undertook 856 consultations, 281 of which were for children under 5 years old and 28 for refugees.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Anti-retroviral (AVR) drug prescriptions are issued at the district level. The decentralisation strategy is taking effect too slowly, however, because of little health staff involvement in the District of Baga Sola.
- Critical supply chain issues for the provision of ARV drugs.
- Only 5 out of the 14 health centres in the district offer an HIV detection service. The largest amount of HIV positive staff come from the Lake Chad islands. Only one nurse is in charge of HIV consultations in the district, and health care personnel are undertrained.
- There is no counselling service for voluntary screening and prevention of mother to child transmission at the Dar Es Salam site.
- Absence of preventative measures and communal activities linked to HIV in the entire district and absence of organizations for assistance to people suffering from HIV.
- Preventive healthcare and health education are activities that still require strengthening.



#### Shelter and NFIs

In the Dar Es Salam site, the construction of shelter, water points, latrines and showers is ensured by UNHCR and its partners CRT, APSELPA (Action pour la Protection de la Santé de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre la Pénurie Alimentaire), UNICEF and ADERBA (Association pour le Developpement de la Region de Bagasola). To date, a total



of 964 family shelters have been constructed with the use of plastic sheeting. Additional shelters are now under construction. CRT is currently evaluating which shelters are in use effectively.

- Some 962 families benefited from the distribution of NFIs that had arrived at the Dar Es Salam . Distribution was interrupted, however, because certain claims could not be fulfilled (limited amounts of kitchen sets). This caused a number of refugees to interfere with the distribution. After a meeting with authorities, it was concluded that better communication needs to be established.



Chad/ Shelter at the Dar Es Salam site. ©UNHCR/H. Farman/Jan. 2015



## Water and Sanitation

- There are 13 functional water points in the Dar Es Salam site, which provide 55 litres of water per person per day. The chlorination of all water points is undertaken by CRT and ADERBA.
- A total of 232 latrines and 116 showers have been built, with the current ratio being 24 persons per latrine and 43 persons per shower. Moreover, 8 rubbish pits are available. The construction of shelters, latrines and water points is ongoing. Over 2,000 refugees were sensitized to the use and upkeep of latrines by CRT and ADERBA during the week.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Management

- A total of 4,000 young seedlings have been planted by CRT in collaboration with the chief forester.
- Measures are being undertaken to obtain fishing permits for the refugees of Dar Es Salam from relevant authorities.
- CNARR is working with UNHCR to negotiate with local authorities the acquisition of arable land in the area for the benefit of Nigerian refugees in the Dar Es Salam site.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

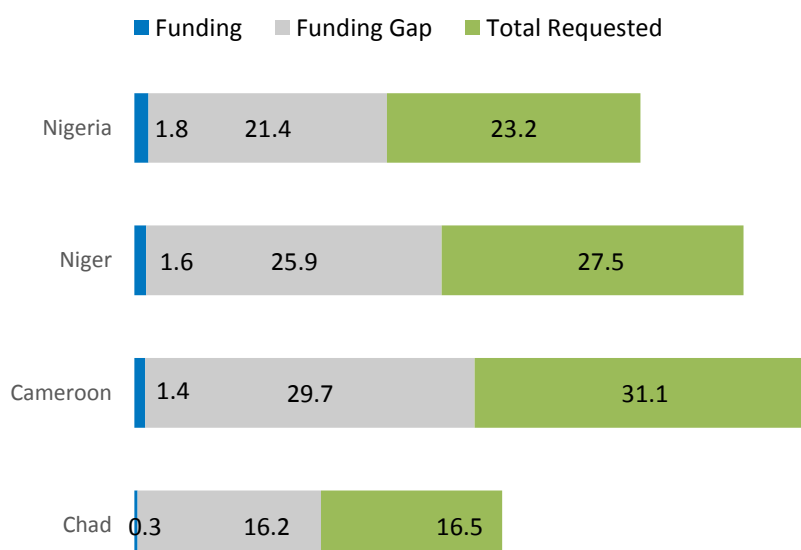
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed to the Nigeria situation in 2014. Funding requirements for the refugee component of the Nigeria Situation now amount to USD 75.1 million in addition to Nigeria’s existing needs of USD 23.3 million, thus totalling USD 98.3 million. This figure does not yet include Niger’s and Cameroon’s IDP requirements nor the additional Nigeria IDP requirements. These will be included in the upcoming UNHCR Supplementary Appeal.

**Donors:**

**Funding:**

- Denmark
- European Union
- France
- Germany
- Japan
- Switzerland
  
- Private Donors
- Germany

A total of **USD 8.1<sup>4</sup> million** has been funded out of a **98,352,789 requested**



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**Links:**

Nigeria regional web portal: [data.unhcr.org/NigeriaSituation](http://data.unhcr.org/NigeriaSituation)

UNHCR Tracks: <http://tracks.unhcr.org>

<sup>4</sup> This figure includes contributions of USD 3 million for the overall situation to be used where necessary.

