

## NIGERIA SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE N°2

25 March - 10 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)

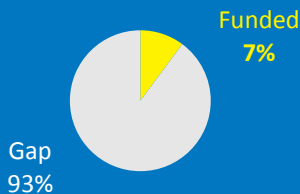
### 192,131

Total number of Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries

#### FUNDING

### USD 98,352,789\*

\*Please see p.11



#### IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES

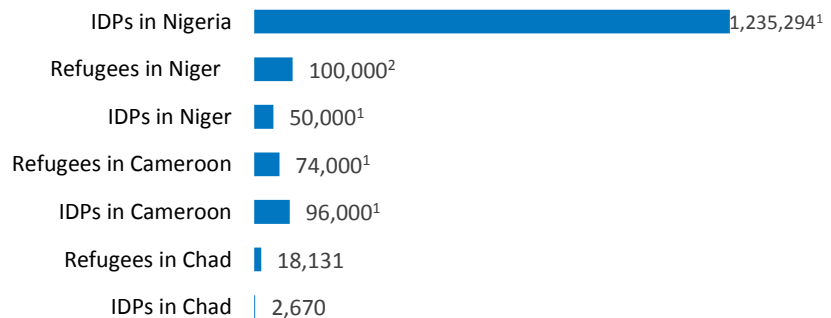
- **Nigeria:**
  - Protection and assistance to most vulnerable groups amongst the IDPs and host communities
- **Niger:**
  - Relocation from hosting communities in Diffa region to Sayam Forage camp
- **Cameroon:**
  - Transfer of refugees from insecure border areas to Minawao camp
- **Chad:**
  - Relocation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

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- UNHCR launched the 2015 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the Nigeria situation on 9 April in Dakar. US\$174,409,920 are being requested by 23 sister UN agencies and NGO partners to meet the needs of over 240,000 refugees and host communities in Cameroon, Niger and Chad.
- Following the successful conclusion of the 28 March Presidential and National Assembly elections, the Nigerian people peacefully participated in the Governorship and State Houses of Assembly elections across the country, on Saturday 11 April 2015.
- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. António Guterres visited Cameroon from 23 to 25 March. He was accompanied by Ms Liz Ahua, Regional Refugee Coordinator for the Nigeria and CAR situations and Ms. Monique Sokhan, Senior Legal Adviser UNHCR. The HC expressed his appreciation to the Cameroonian Government and people and showed support to refugees and host populations.
- The HC also visited Chad from 25 to 26 March and in his meeting with HE Mr. Déby Itno, President of the Republic of Chad, he expressed solidarity with Chad in its regional role in combatting the insurgents, and his appreciation for Chad's hosting of refugees for more than a decade despite the security, social, and economic challenges facing the country.

#### 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

- On 1 April, Professor Attahiru Jega, Chairman of INEC (Nigeria's Independent National Electoral Commission) formally declared General Muhammadu Buhari the winner of the Nigerian 2015 presidential election with 53,95% of the votes, against 44,96% for the outgoing president. Fourteen political parties took part in this election, including the winning APC (All Progressives Congress) and outgoing PDP (People's Democratic Party). It is expected that the improved security situation that is likely to unfold, will enable the humanitarian team to be more effective on the ground and although cautious, activities have resumed across Nigeria.
- While celebrating his victory, Muhammadu Buhari made a vow to crush the insurgent group, which has tormented Nigerians for close to a decade and caused the death of some 20,000 people. The President elect reiterated his stand in a statement on 2 April: "I assure you the insurgents will soon know the strength of our collective will and commitment to ridding this nation of terror and bringing back peace and normalcy to all affected areas". Shortly after, in an apparent move to counter Buhari's resolve, the insurgents attacked Gombe killing 5 people. Suspected members of the sect also attacked Kwajafa village in Borno State killing 24 persons and injuring over a dozen others on 6 April as 7 civilians were being killed in attacks in Chad. In 2013, the group had named Buhari its preferred negotiator, an offer he flatly rejected.

### Protection

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

#### IDPs

- The Co-chairs of the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) at the national level, UNHCR and the National Human Rights Commission attended and supported the formal establishment of the PSWG at the Adamawa State level on 9 April. During the meeting, the two agencies sought to ensure that activities undertaken at the State level are in line with the overall protection strategy.
- The revised 2015 IDP strategy and action plan for the country was adopted and validated by the HCT on 2 April 2015. Implementation of activities will be scaled up while a review of the Strategy is planned for July 2015 to keep in pace with the rapidly evolving situation in the North East and to coincide with the mid-term review of the Strategic Response Plan (SRP).
- The Federal Government has begun the distribution of relief support through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to returning IDPs in Adamawa State. The distribution is a follow-up to the recent assessment carried out by the Presidential Initiative for the North East (PINE) led by Minister of Youth Development Mr Boni Haruna in the liberated communities. The exercise is aimed at supporting the returning IDPs to gradually settle back into their homes.
- NEMA has declared that the relief distribution would be continuous and in all communities affected by insurgency as part of renewed efforts by the Federal Government to restore normalcy, rehabilitate affected persons and reconstruct damaged infrastructure in the communities.
- In light of the above, the PSWG has initiated the drafting of a return strategy paper to articulate the UN's support to the Government of Nigeria, aiming to ensure the bridging of the relief-recovery gap.
- At least 70,000 internally displaced persons from camps located within Maiduguri voted during the presidential elections. Despite concerns over generalized insecurity, many IDPs including in Adamawa managed to cast their votes.

## NIGER

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- The situation in Diffa has not changed and remains preoccupying, especially in terms of access to the displaced population as military operations are still ongoing at the border. No new arrivals have been recorded from Nigeria. Administrative restrictions on motorcycles and speedboats are still in place and are still incurring heavy economic losses for the entire region. National staff evacuated during the events are returning to their homes in Diffa. Shelter, health, WASH and livelihoods support are being provided through a community-based approach to out-of-camp displaced.
- The UNHCR Representative for Niger recently completed an evaluation mission to Diffa. The mission highlighted the need for implementing a shelter program for IDPs in Bosso as there are no signs of returns for the time being. It also highlighted the need to construct a building for the CNE (National Eligibility Commission) in Diffa to allow the commission to go forward with the localisation process to the camps, as the lack of effective presence of the CNE currently impedes this process.

### Protection

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

- The relocation process of IDPs and refugees from Gagamari to the refugee camp of Sayam Forage resumed on 4 March and ended last week. A total of 541 people were transferred and the camp of Sayam Forage now hosts some 2,000 people. This relocation is due to the fact that refugees sought and found safety in return, as well as the damaging effects of the February attacks on coexistence between hosts and hosted, decreasing the former's will to remain welcoming.
- The return of a few thousand IDPs from Zinder to the Diffa region near the end of March was facilitated by the Government of Niger. The majority of IDPs in the region are still reluctant to return.
- On 30 March in Maine Soroa, a ceremony was organised to deliver the first land titles to individuals benefiting from UNHCR's housing estate programme launched in 2014. The out-of-camp context in Diffa, although altered by recent events, requires urban planning to enable communities to properly accommodate the displaced population and avoid creating slums. By virtue of providing every occupant with a land title, it is hoped that neighbourly relations will be fostered. The first phase of this programme benefited 1,000 households.
- A significant number of detentions are taking place in the Diffa region. In this context, UNHCR is monitoring detentions of persons of concern and will provide legal assistance accordingly.
- UNHCR has officially taken over the leadership of the protection cluster upon request by UNICEF and consensus amongst HCT members.

### Education

- Distance learning centres have re-opened in the Diffa region and a slow return of teachers and pupils has been reported. The distance learning education programme had been suspended after the February attacks, but by the end of March only Bosso learning centre remained closed.

### Food Security and Nutrition

- Since the opening of Sayam Forage in December of 2014, WFP has been distributing food and nutritional supplements to children aged 6–59 months. Host populations and individuals living outside of camps have

been receiving assistance; to date more than 60,000 refugees, returnees and hosts have received food assistance. Furthermore, nutritional supplies are delivered to health centres in order to fight malnutrition.

- The WFP Director for Niger and the Regional Director for West Africa independently visited Diffa region following the February attacks in order to support local populations, consult with local authorities and humanitarian personnel in the region in order to ensure a harmonised and efficient response.
- In Zinder, a coverage survey undertaken by WFP in collaboration with the Nigerien Nutrition Directorate and the National Statistical Institute between December 2014 and January 2015 revealed that only 18 per cent of children with moderate acute malnutrition are assisted. This low rate can be partly explained by the fact that certain mothers are unable to recognise malnutrition symptoms; for those who do, going to health centres to obtain treatment is not always a reflex. WFP and its partners, in collaboration with UNICEF are in the midst of reinforcing sensitisation, community mobilisation and screening in health centres.

## CAMEROON

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- The situation in the Far North is still volatile, and despite the fact that towns have been retaken by the Cameroonian army, insurgent presence in northeastern Nigeria remains a threat. The lack of presence of state authorities in the Far North allowed the insurgency to gain momentum and influence in the area, as exemplified by the high rates of recruitment that prevailed during the height of the conflict. The Government of Cameroon is going to implement an important infrastructural improvement programme in the Far North to prevent the abovementioned for reoccurring.
- On 3 April, a nurse from Doublé health centre was kidnapped in Tchakamari market (30km from Mora) by some 10 armed individuals.
- The HC's visit which lasted two and a half days took him from Yaoundé to Maroua. In Yaoundé the HC met with the Ministers of External Relations and Territorial Administration and Decentralization, as well as the Minister Secretary General at the Presidency, in the absence of the Head of State. He also met with the HCT to discuss issues such as the current financial situation, the need for more inclusivity in UNHCR's fundraising efforts, and the need to involve development actors in the early stages of the emergency. In Maroua, the HC met with the Governor of the Far North Region and visited Minawao refugee camp as well as an IDP site.

At all these meetings the HC reaffirmed UNHCR's commitment to assist the Government of Cameroon alongside the rest of the Humanitarian Community in responding to the emergency and helping to stabilise the situation of refugees, IDPs and other affected populations. The HC stressed the fact that Cameroon is not only a regional priority but also a corporate one for UNHCR due to the country's key role in fighting the insurgency.

- As a result of the call made by the HC, the EU Director M. Thomas Dehermann-Roy, Head of EU Office for Chad and Cameroon, declared that the HC's appeal has been understood, and he announced that additional funds from the EU would be made available in May 2015 to increase support to refugees, IDPs, the local population as well as for the Government.

### Protection

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

- Despite sensitisation activities undertaken by UNHCR and local authorities, the 25,000 refugees that had arrived between late February and early March have refused to be relocated from the border to Minawao site. Following a verification mission undertaken by UNHCR in Kousseri transit site, where 406 refugees had been temporarily installed, 20 spontaneous departures were recorded recently. The majority of these

departures are thought to be headed to localities where their cattle are grazing. Refugees were informed that they would receive improved assistance and protection in the camp but a unanimous refusal to be relocated and to return instead to localities of origin prevailed, despite security risks. In order to carry out this decision, a consent document distributed by UNHCR was signed by family heads. These documents will be transmitted to local authorities.

- In the context of SGBV prevention, two educational sessions were organised with 59 men living in community shelters on the consequences and sanctions imposed against acts of SGBV. A total of 24 mass sensitisation sessions were organised on the different types, origins, causes and consequences of SGBV. New attitudes it was suggested refugees adopt in relation to SGBV, were disseminated on loudspeakers. These activities also benefited host communities. Two community mobilisation sessions were organised by IEDA Relief in Gawar, aimed at 11 religious chiefs, 14 district chiefs and 3 school directors in order to encourage their participation in SGBV prevention.
- The identification process of persons with specific needs in Minawao and Gawar is continuing. Some 381 beneficiaries were identified bringing to 6,619 the total number of persons with specific needs in both camps.
- UNICEF, in partnership with ALDEPA (Action Locale pour un Développement Participatif et Autogéré) participated in a door to door sensitisation exercise informing refugees on the effects of alcohol and drug abuse, on children's rights and on the respect of child dignity within the family unit and amidst domestic conflicts. Over 11,300 persons participated in the exercise.
- IEDA Relief recently organised 8 sensitisation sessions on peace building, SGBV, child protection and psychosocial support, with over 10,000 people benefiting from the exercise.
- UNHCR is currently discussing plans with the authorities to finalise the identification of a second camp site in Maroua.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is 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 for supporting Child Friendly Spaces and psychosocial support staff.



## Health

- Some 1,148 consultations were recently undertaken (664 by International Medical Corps (IMC) and 484 by MSF), with children under the age of 5 representing just under a quarter of this amount. Results from consultations undertaken by IMC show that acute respiratory infections and malaria are the predominant causes of morbidity in Minawao.
- UNHCR staff and actors intervening in health and WASH sectors were trained on UNHCR's Health Information System (HIS). During this training, 9 participants (3 UNHCR, 3 IMC, 3 Public Concern) were familiarised with data collection tools and their use, with the monthly/weekly data compilation process, and with the analysis of collected data as well as their transmission. Upon completion, participants were registered on UNHCR's online HIS platform.
- UNICEF and partner IOM recently supported the training of members from the 15 vaccination teams (vaccinators, registration officers and mobilisation staff) in Minawao in view of the third round of 'local vaccination days' which took place from 27-29 March.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Limited capacity of public health infrastructures around Minawao camp, including Gadala health centre and Mokolo District Hospital. There is a need to provide Mokolo District Hospital with a blood bank.

- Ensure that refugees located on the border are given medical assistance, including vaccinations.
- Encourage refugees to get preventive consultations in the health post on site where treatment is free, rather than auto-medicating.
- There is a lack of tricycles used for transporting the sick from remote areas to the health post on site.
- Pathologies caused by substandard hygiene are present in the camp requiring more efforts in the WASH sector, namely increases in water supply, soap and the construction of toilets as well as sensitisation.



## Food Security and Nutrition

- Within the context of activities targeting acute malnutrition, IMC screened 211 children, amongst which 12 showed symptoms of moderate acute malnutrition. By the end of the screening period, IMC had recorded 146 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 286 suffering moderate acute malnutrition. MSF reported having admitted 10 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition in its programme in Minawao with 8 others admitted to the CNTI (inpatient hospital) in Mokolo.
- IEDA Relief distributed meals to spontaneous arrivals on site whilst waiting for their inclusion in WFP's general food distribution.
- The general food distribution took place from 23-26 March. A total of 31,051 beneficiaries received a 30 day ration which included rice, oil, salt and corn soy blend (CSB). Some 493,000 tons of food were brought into the camp for this distribution. Prior to the distribution, 10,000 beneficiaries had received high energy biscuits (HEBs).



## Water and Sanitation

- UNHCR has completed the construction of 10 additional boreholes in Minawao and Gawar. Water output tests are ongoing and will enable an increase in water provision in these camps. In the meantime, 20 of the 21 boreholes constructed by UNHCR (11) and UNICEF (10) provide 212,000 litres of water per day to the refugees.
- MSF continues to carry out water trucking, with the use of 5 tankers allowing the distribution of 157,000 litres per day with local authorities distributing 170,000 litres per day with the use of 2 tankers.
- UNICEF, UNHCR and MSF as well as local authorities' activities have contributed to the increase in the amount of water provided to refugees from 10,26 to 12 litres per person per day. Some 978 latrines and 390 working showers are available and allow for a ratio of 34 persons per latrine and 86 persons per shower.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to accelerate the construction of 40 boreholes and 1,666 latrines in Minawao and Gawar in order to attain 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 16,865 school-aged children have been identified. Some 73 children were recently registered in pre-school bringing to 10,191 the total number of students registered at all grades in the camp, which is equivalent to 60% of school-aged children identified across the camp.

- With the recent intensification of sensitisation of parents on the importance of child education, and particularly of young girls, primary school attendance has risen from 44 to 91.75 per cent.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to recruit additional teachers and to construct additional classrooms for the schools in Minawao in order to reach the 80 children per classroom standard.
- There is a need for the construction of a high school in Minawao.



### Shelter and NFIs

- IEDA Relief transferred 40 refugees, who had been living in communal shelters to 11 recently constructed family shelters. A total of 18,425 refugees live in family shelters. Some 3,626 refugees live in 163 community shelters and 3,340 refugees still live in 887 emergency tents that had been installed in both camps (Minawao/Gawar). The remainder, some 8,100 refugees, live in self-constructed shelters.
- UNHCR's NFI provision, distributed by IEDA Relief has resumed in Minawao and Gawar. Some 14,035 people received soap, jerrycans, buckets, blankets, kitchen sets and hygienic pads.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- With the current population, 1,000 additional family shelters would have to be constructed to respond to the totality of refugees' shelter needs.



### Community Empowerment and Self-Management

- Most recently, the preparation and commercialisation of bread at Minawao has been the camp's flagship income generating activity. IRD (International Relief and Development) is overseeing this activity and refugees involved are currently identifying potential commercialisation circuits in order to increase production capacity.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a lack of veterinarian supplies.
- There is a lack of water for the care of young seedlings.

#### IDPs

- The response to IDP needs will be undertaken via a coordinated sectorial approach through the sectors of Protection (including through sub-groups on Child Protection), WASH, Food Security, Education, Health and Shelter. In view of this, sectorial meetings are taking place at Maroua level.
- In the meantime, UNHCR continues to assist IDPs in Zamai. Recently, 32 families were provided with NFIs bringing to 56 the total amount of assisted IDP families.
- Local authorities provide water to IDPs through the use of a tanker.
- With regards to IDP profiling, a questionnaire was shared with all actors intervening in the region in order to record their information needs and to take these into account in the profiling exercise.



## CHAD

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- Insurgent attacks took place on 3 and 7 April in Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua. The evaluation mission that had been planned in Tchoukoutalia to assess the situation of refugees and returnees in this locality has been cancelled as a result. Security restrictions, namely the sale of gas and traffic on the lake as well as the 10pm curfew remain in Tchoukoutalia and Ngouboua but have been raised in Bagasola, Liwa and Daboua. Humanitarian workers are instructed to use escorts on some roads (Ngouboua, Daboua, Liwa), to use codified communication, and under no circumstances to park at the entrance of Dar Es Salam site.
- On 25-26 March, the HC visited Chad and met with the Chadian President, Minister of Home Affairs, the Financial and Development Partners (CPTF), the UNCT and finally, with the media. In this fourth visit to Chad, he acknowledged the country as a key partner for its humanitarian responsibility, for complying with international conventions as well as hosting and ensuring the protection of several thousand refugees and returnees.
- As a follow up to the HC mission, on 27-29 March, the Deputy Regional Coordinator for the Nigerian and CAR refugees, along with UNHCR Representative carried out a mission to the Lake Region to visit the operation and assess the situation of newly-arrived Nigerian refugees and their living conditions at the site of Dar Es Salam. The delegation met the Governor of Bol, the Sous-Prefet of Bagasola, and partners and refugees in the site of Dar Es Salam for discussion and information exchange. Mission outcomes highlighted the need for UNHCR to focus on refugee autonomy and support to IDPs and host communities via communal activities, with a particular focus on health.

### Protection

There are just over 18,000 Nigerian refugees in Chad, with 3,000 arrivals registered prior to the emergency. Some 8,497 are registered by CNARR (Commission Nationale d'Accueil, de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Repatriés) and 4,714 of these live in the Dar Es Salam site; the remainder live with communities or in areas such as Mayo Kebbi East, 235km south of Ndjamen. The Government has estimated that another 7,000 are living in remote areas. UNHCR, IOM and CNARR have registered 2,670 insurgency-related IDPs and the Government of Chad has registered 1,046 returnees.

- The Child Friendly Spaces currently established in the Dar Es Salam site by UNICEF currently host 768 children. UNHCR has identified 134 vulnerable children including 92 separated and 42 unaccompanied minors (UAMs). Additionally, 9 children were reunited with their families and the remainder were placed in foster families on site. UNICEF has also provided clothing to the children of the Dar Es Salam site.

### Education

- A recently carried out needs assessment exercise concluded that more than 70% of Nigerian refugee children lack formal education. To remedy the situation, UNHCR, UNICEF, and the Ministry of Education have built and equipped 16 temporary classrooms in Dar Es Salam, evaluated teacher aptitudes and reinforced the latter to deliver quality education to school-aged children (refugees and hosting communities in Dar Es Salam area).
- On 2 March, some 848 refugees and Chadian students received school kits and attended schools equipped by UNHCR, UNICEF, APSELPA (Action pour la Protection de la Santé de l'Environnement et de Lutte contre la Pénurie Alimentaire) and ADERBA (Association pour le Développement de la Région de Bagasola) in Bagasola. A total of 20 teachers and 2 headmasters (one for each school) are in charge of education in the area. Each school is equipped with one water point, six latrines, and three hand cleaning hygiene kits. However, marked absenteeism was reported and parents have been approached in order to tend to the issue. The distribution of school kits is continuing.



**Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps**

- New infrastructure will need to be built in Bagasola, Ngouboua and Fokolom to account for the presence of the refugee population in the area.

**Food Security and Nutrition**

- From 29 March to 1 April, WFP distributed a monthly food ration to 410 local beneficiaries in Ngouboua, following insurgent attacks. Food distribution for the 2,670 IDPs in Bagasola has been interrupted due to the fact that certain requests for food rations came from populations not apparently in need of emergency assistance. Some 515 out of the 2,670 did however receive food.

**Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps**

- Improve food ration quality for refugees.
- Redefine the components and calorific value of the basket for this emergency.
- Ensure ground grains are present in the basket rather than whole ones or provide a mill.
- Prioritise sustainable solutions, which encourage refugees to provide for themselves.

**Health**

- In the Dar Es Salam site, some 261 consultations were reported to have taken place. The most common pathology is acute respiratory infection, followed by malnutrition, and finally intestinal parasites. MSF has proceeded with 30 mental health consultations since it began its activities in the area. Some 5 sensitisation sessions were carried out for 2,063 people on the following themes: latrine hygiene, screening of pregnant and lactating women and the importance of pre-natal consultations with pregnant women.
- In Forkolom, 678 consultations were reported to have taken place, with an average of 160 per day, particularly for members of nomadic groups.
- In Ngouboua, 84 consultations were undertaken with almost half for children under the age of 5. Malnutrition is the most frequent pathology. A total of 5 sensitisation sessions were carried out benefiting 1,250 people on poliomyelitis and the prevention of malnutrition.
- On 20 March, the Governor of the Lake Chad basin proceeded with the launch of the National Vaccination Campaign against Poliomyelitis in the Dar Es Salaam site. In Bagasola District, the vaccination rate is 92.5 per cent a figure explained by insecurity and inaccessibility. It is however higher than during the previous campaign.
- Access to primary healthcare in the Lake Region is provided through curative intervention with activities by IMC and MSF Suisse in coordination with the Medecin Chef de District (MCD). MSF Suisse recently provided households of Forkolom with 678 core relief item (CRI) kits. At the Dar Es Salam site, from 17 to 28 March MSF Suisse organized training on mental health and GBV to 42 healthcare agents.

**Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps**

- Preventive healthcare as well as 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 partners CRT, APSELPA, UNICEF and ADERBA. To date, a total of 864 family shelters have been constructed

with the use of plastic sheeting and additional shelters are under construction. Several shelters that had been damaged by the wind and sand storms of March are under repair.

- The Chadian Government and UNHCR recently received 450 tons of food and core relief items (CRIs) donated by the Nigerian Government to assist Nigerian refugees living on Chadian soil. The distribution included food, clothes and tents.



## Water and Sanitation

- There are 14 functional water points in the Dar Es Salam site, which provide 55 litres of water per person per day. Chlorination at all 14 water points is undertaken by CRT and ADERBA.
- A total of 230 latrines and 116 showers have been built with the current ratio being 19 persons per latrine and 37 persons per shower. Sensitisation sessions on the use and upkeep of latrines are undertaken by CRT and ADERBA: in order to reduce odours, refugees are informed on the use of ash. Dar Es Salaam's latrine and shower ratios are above standard across the board.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Management

- The environment committee established by CRT organized a sensitisation session to prevent abusive tree cutting, and to promote the protection of the woodland around the Dar Es Salam site. It is also working on reforestation activities and environmental protection. A total of 4,000 young seedlings have been planted in collaboration with the chief forester.
- A total of 10 bags of corn seed and 20 kg of onion seeds were recently made available to the refugees willing to engage in agriculture. CNARR is working with UNHCR to negotiate the acquisition of arable land with local authorities in the area for the benefit of Nigerian refugees in the Dar Es Salaam site.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

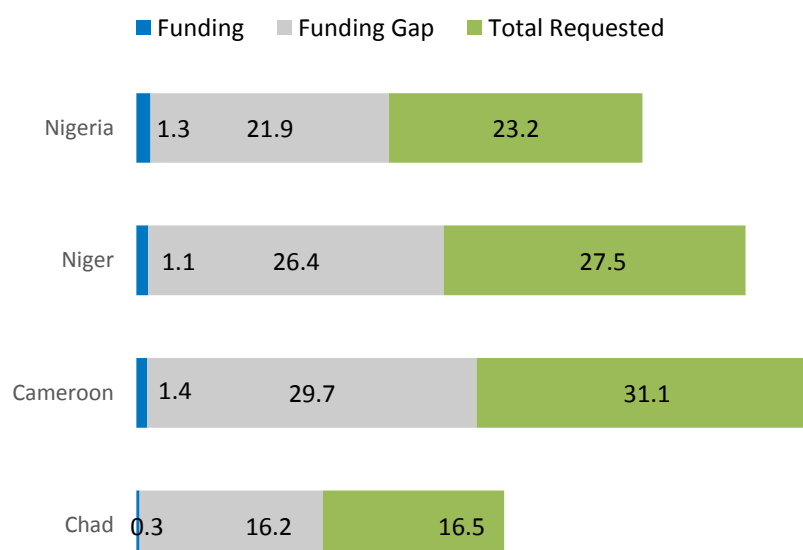
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed to the Nigeria situation in 2014. Funding requirements for the refugee component of 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:

Denmark  
European Union  
Germany  
Japan  
Switzerland

### Funding:

A total of **USD 7.2 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>

