

## NIGERIA SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE N°4

18-24 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)

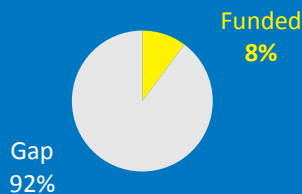
### 192,131

Total number of Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries

#### FUNDING

### USD 98,352,789\*

\*Please see p.11



#### IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES

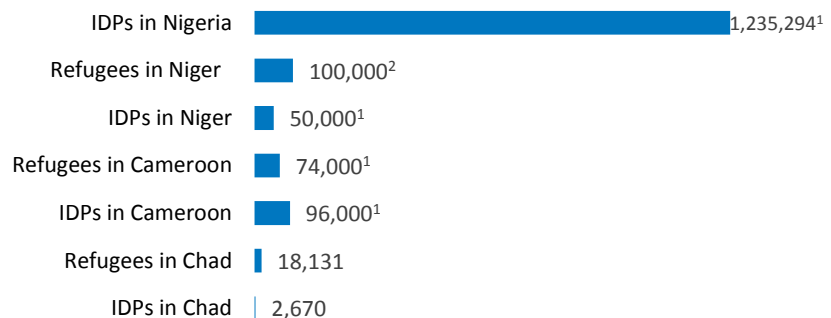
- **Nigeria:**
  - Protection and assistance to most vulnerable groups among the IDPs and host communities
- **Niger:**
  - Relocation from hosting communities in Diffa region to Sayam Forage camp
- **Cameroon:**
  - Transfer of refugees from insecure border areas to Minawao camp
- **Chad:**
  - Relocation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

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- IDPs in Nigeria are reported to have returned to their homes in large numbers. However, despite the liberation of towns and other localities from insurgents, many IDPs from affected communities cannot yet return home.
- UNHCR Nigeria is scaling up its presence in the northeast. In partnership with the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), UNHCR has begun the first distribution of NFIs in Gombe State, targeting 3,000 of the most vulnerable IDP households. This distribution is simultaneously taking place in Bauchi State, targeting another 2,000 of the most vulnerable households. These distributions will be extended to all north-eastern States that have been affected by the insurgency.
- An insurgent attack took the lives of 16 civilians on 16 April in the Diya and Bia localities, Cameroon. Minor incursions were reported in Chad, but there were no casualties.
- Benue State Governor, Mr. Gabriel Suswam, has commended his State's partnership with UNHCR, which recently provided agricultural materials to IDPs in the State to enable them to resume their agricultural livelihoods.

#### Population of concern

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



<sup>1</sup> Government estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Government estimates (i.e. refugees and returnees).

## NIGERIA

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

There is relative calm in Nigeria as a whole, and to a certain degree, in the country's North East. Agencies are taking advantage of the respite to fast-track humanitarian activities on the ground. IDPs are reported to have returned to their homes in large numbers. However, despite the liberation of towns and other localities from insurgents, many other IDPs from affected communities cannot return home. After the military announced the liberation of areas previously under occupation by insurgents, residents of Monguno staged a mild protest in their camp, asking to be allowed to return to their homes to rebuild their lives. Security agents have cautioned returning IDPs that reclaiming towns from insurgents does not necessarily make the towns safe for return. There are unconfirmed reports that insurgents may have laid land mines around the towns that they had captured.

Two soldiers were reportedly killed after the insurgents attacked a military vehicle in Baga, Borno State. According to residents of the volatile Baga community, six soldiers and a member of the civilian vigilante were critically injured on the 19 April when their vehicle hit a mine planted just outside the town. On 17 April, 12 people were killed in a north-eastern town while the army was trying to evacuate civilians from the area.

Analysis of the election results indicate that only 30 out of the 109 serving Senators have won their re-election bid. Fifty of the Senators had lost their return tickets during the primaries in December, while 29 others lost out in the actual elections on March 28. This turnover of Senators is one of the highest attrition rates recorded in the Senate since 1999.

### 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 staff and partners recently completed a two-day training on the protection of IDPs. Presiding at the closing ceremony, the UNHCR Representative for Nigeria called on participants to take the principles learned through the workshop in order to continue to improve and scale up the implementation of the protection response in Nigeria. She thanked the facilitators from the UNHCR Global Learning Centre and underscored the importance of the training, which enables UNHCR and its partner staff involved in responding to the IDP crisis to augment their understanding of key protection principles. Participants expressed satisfaction with the training, showing interest in further such trainings.
- On 21 April, the UNHCR Representative for Nigeria held discussions with the Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Mr. Raphy Favre, from the Swiss Cooperation Office in Mali and members of the Swiss Embassy in Abuja. Their exchanges focused on the UNHCR Nigeria operation for refugees, IDPs and ECOWAS, as well as the humanitarian situation in the North East. The Swiss delegation expressed its interest in learning about UNHCR's perspectives in the context of the North East with the view to reviewing their positioning accordingly. They indicated their willingness to consider a further contribution for the response to the Nigeria crisis.
- UNHCR Nigeria, in partnership with the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), has begun the distribution of NFIs in Gombe State, targeting 3,000 of the most vulnerable IDP households. Items distributed include blankets, kerosene stoves and mosquito nets. This distribution is simultaneously taking place in Bauchi State, targeting another 2,000 of the most vulnerable households. By next week, UNHCR and NRCS will proceed with the distribution in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno States. UNHCR plans to reach out to 65,000 individuals by the end of April.



*Nigeria/UNHCR and the NRCS arranging NFIs for distribution at Gombe ©UNHCR/C. Tshilombo/April 2015*

- UNHCR Nigeria has provided eight Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Benue State with agricultural materials to support the IDPs residing there. The provisions include basic items to allow the IDPs to resume their agricultural livelihoods, including herbicide, high-yielding maize and rice seeds, and aluminium pots, aluminium zinc and mosquito nets.

## NIGER

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- Authorities are supporting the return to Bosso town of IDPs who had fled attacks on 6 February.

### Protection

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

- On 20 April, UNHCR, IRC and ACTED identified 84 refugees with specific needs in the camp of Sayam Forage; appropriate measures are now being taken.
- Among the 133 Nigerian refugees of the Sayam Forage camp who left to participate in the electoral process in Nigeria, 69 have returned. Focus groups were organized to identify protection risks encountered during their trip, but none were raised.

### Shelter and NFIs

- During a field visit to the Kabelawa camp in preparation for the relocation exercise, it was reported that more than 100 shelters previously installed had been stolen.
- CARE International provided NFI kits to 3,122 displaced persons and vulnerable locals in the Chétimari and N'Guigmi commune. The NFI kits were composed of blankets, mats, mosquito nets, buckets, jerrycans, kitchen sets, and soap.

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- The relocation of displaced populations in Diffa to the camps of Sayam Forage and Kabelawa has been postponed because the National Eligibility Commission is currently absent from the region and therefore unable to facilitate this process. Discussions with the Ministry of the Interior are underway.

## CAMEROON

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- The security situation in the Far North region remains volatile. An insurgent attack took the lives of 16 civilians on 16 April in the Diya and Bia localities, located 30km from Mora and 90km from Maroua. Personal effects and cattle were stolen during the attack, the 18<sup>th</sup> attributed to the insurgents since the beginning of the year. The presence of mines on the border and surrounding areas requires adapted logistical means.
- Certain refugees who had chosen to remain at the border with a view to returning to their areas of origin have been arriving spontaneously at the Minawao/Gawar camp. During the week, 216 new arrivals were recorded.

### 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/Gawar and Gawar sites, while IDPs live with host families; both groups live in Cameroon's Far North. Spontaneous arrivals continue to be registered.

- During the week, UNHCR and IEDA continued to monitor and provide assistance to children with specific needs in the Minawao/Gawar camp. Best interest determination (BID) exercises resulted in 28 children being provided with NFIs. Furthermore, 16 cases were recorded through the BID exercise, and 129 non-accompanied minors were sensitized to child rights. UNHCR organized a sensitization session for 46 potential host families on child rights and encouraged them to take in children with specific needs.
- UN Women through its partner Association de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes (ALVF), continued to support victims of SGBV and carried out sensitization campaigns on women's rights in the Minawao/Gawar camp. During the week, 11 cases of SGBV were identified and followed up on.
- Two sensitizations sessions that benefited 179 refugees were carried out by the SGBV subgroup on the types and causes of SGBV incidents. Furthermore, 19 sensitization sessions were carried out in Minawao/Gawar camp by community volunteers with the use of pre-recorded messages on the aforementioned themes, as well as attitudes to adopt when confronted with SGBV incidents. A total of 1,630 refugees benefited from these sessions.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to construct an SGBV counselling space. Counselling currently takes place in the old health post at Minawao/Gawar 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.
- Public infrastructures around the Minawao/Gawar camp, including Gadala Health Centre and Mokolo District Hospital, are limited.



#### Health

- During the week, no new cases of measles were recorded in the Minawao/Gawar camp. However, after a meeting held in the Centre Régional de Prévention et de Lutte contre les Epidémies (CERPLE) was convened by the Sanitary Delegation of the Far North, it was decided that a vaccination campaign against measles would be carried out between 8 and 13 May in Moko District, including in the Minawao/Gawar camp. Despite inconclusive results for suspected meningitis cases in the Far North, the Ministry of Health is considering carrying out a vaccination campaign in the Minawao/Gawar camp.
- Some 1,471 consultations were undertaken this week (i.e. 758 by IMC and 713 by MSF respectively) 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 the Minawao/Gawar camp.
- IMC referred 25 cases to Mokolo District Hospital.
- A spike in chickenpox was reported this week with 19 new cases. Given the lack of medical treatment, the response is limited to admitting cases.
- IMC organized a therapy session for 25 youths suffering from trauma caused by the atrocities that they witnessed in their areas of origin. To initiate the healing process, they were encouraged to share their experiences, an act in which many found comfort. Psychological follow-up is ensured by IMC.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a lack of preventative measures against measles in the Minawao/Gawar camp.
- Limited capacity of public health infrastructures around Minawao/Gawar 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

- During the week, WFP registered 34 new cases in its moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme in the Minwao/Gawar site. A total of 330 children and 13 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) have now been admitted into the programme.
- UNICEF continued to support IMC in the collection and analysis of nutritional data on refugee children. During the week, 14 new admissions were recorded in the camp's mobile nutrition centre, bringing the total number of children admitted to 257 since the beginning of 2015 out of an expected 936. Sixteen new admissions were also registered with in-patient care at the Mokolo District Hospital.
- In collaboration with WFP, IMC concluded its census activities for children and PLWs who are being targeted by the blanket feeding programme. Over 6,500 children and 890 PLWs have been identified.
- The Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme was revised upwards to 8 months in 11 districts and will continue through December 2015.
- Upon UNICEF's request, WFP distributed food items to the Institution Camerounaise de la Protection de l'Enfance to ensure child needs were covered for one month.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Insufficient sensitization activities on malnutrition.
- Transport costs have increased because of the volatility of the security situation in the region.



## Water and Sanitation

- The 21 boreholes constructed by UNHCR and UNICEF provide 206,000 litres of water per day to the Minawao/Gawar camp. UNHCR continues to carry out tests on 10 additional boreholes, which should provide 20 litres per person per day when fully functional.
- MSF continues to carry out water trucking, with the use of six tankers for the distribution of 260,000 litres per day, and local authorities are distributing 17,000 litres per day with the use of 2 tankers.
- UNICEF, UNHCR and MSF, as well as local authorities' activities, have contributed to increased access to water for refugees from 13 to 14.3 litres per person per day. Some 1,309 latrines and 424 working showers are available and allow for a ratio of 26 persons per latrine and 80 persons per shower.
- A team of 45 hygiene promoters has been encouraging good hygiene and sanitation practices in the Minawao/Gawar camp.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to accelerate the construction of 40 boreholes and 876 latrines in the Minawao/Gawar camp 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 16,992 school-aged children have been identified. Out of 101 children, 27 were recently identified for pre-school, 39 for primary and 35 for secondary school. The total number of students registered in all grades in the camp is 10,191, which represents 60 per cent of all school-aged children identified across the camp.
- Attendance levels in the primary and secondary levels remain very low (i.e. below 50 per cent). To increase school enrolment of refugee children, the establishment of a school canteen in the Minawao/Gawar camp is being considered.
- UNICEF assisted the Regional Delegation for Basic Education with the planning of a training workshop on identification techniques and psychological support procedures for children with special needs, management of multi-level classes, low attendance classes and good hygiene practice, from 14 to 17 April. This training

benefited 84 teachers and Education Inspectors from 6 boroughs affected by internal displacement (i.e. Mokolo, Koza, Mora, Makari, Fotokol and Waza).

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

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

#### IDPs

- Due to budgetary reasons, WFP was able to provide only 15 of the 30 day rations for the 69,000 IDPs living in the Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Tsanaga departments for the month of April. The general food distribution for 20,000 members of host communities in the Far North is still pending.

## CHAD

### OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- The security situation in the Mamdi department and, more specifically, in Baga Sola remains relatively volatile. Among the few incidents reported, a foray took place in Tchoukoutalia, but no casualties have been reported.
- The Army's Chief of Staff as well as the Territorial Army's Chief of Staff arrived in Baga Sola to support the defence and security forces deployed in the Lake Chad Region.

## 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 5,140 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), 3,398 of which are in Baga-Sola, 1,494 in Bol and 2,010 returnees.

- Some 200 individuals – who were until now reticent to enter the Dar Es Salam camp – were registered during the week.
- The presence of 500 families was reported by the subprefect of Liwa. The subsequent assessment mission that was carried out found that certain refugees were selling food and NFIs and renting private transportation to the locality in the hopes of reaching Nigeria through Niger. Refugees gave food insecurity as the main reason behind these attempts to return.

## Education

- The school attendance rate in Baga Sola has decreased by 9 per cent, in spite of a recent spike in one of the two establishments. Children over 12 are absent, and the reasons given for this remain food insecurity and the mass movement of people towards the Lake Kinassorom for fishing or to Niger. Measures to address this problem are being considered, such as the feasibility of providing a school canteen consisting of porridge and fritters, starting and finishing classes earlier to avoid the heat, and raising awareness among student parents and schoolchildren.





## Food Security and Nutrition

- Approximately 60 per cent of refugees in the Dar Es Salam site, who were the selected population for food distribution, received rations following a two-day suspension caused by grain legume shortages. CSB (Corn Soy Blend) was introduced to the basket during this distribution.
- The Association de Médecins Tchadiens pour la Bienfaisance made a food donation consisting of oil, rice and salt, and the Nigerian embassy also made a food and NFI donation, with an identical food basket.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

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



## Health

- Medical consultations continue in the Dar Es Salam camp and Ngouboua Health Centre. The most frequent pathologies continue to be malaria and respiratory infections. Vaccination activities, deworming campaigns as well as malnutrition screenings are ongoing.



## 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 Développement de la Région de Bagasola). To date, a total of 1,054 family shelters have been constructed with the use of plastic sheeting. Additional shelters are now under construction. CRT is currently evaluating which shelters are being used effectively.



## Water and Sanitation

- Wash kits consisting of jerrycans, buckets soap and aqua tablets for chlorination were distributed to over 300 families this week.
- There are 14 functional water points in the Dar Es Salam site, which provide 50 litres of water per person per day. The chlorination of all water points is undertaken by CRT and ADERBA.
- A total of 280 latrines out of which 191 are functional and 134 showers have been built, with the current ratio being 21 persons per latrine and 38 persons per shower. These emergency latrines are filling up fast, and family latrines will be used increasingly. Moreover, eight rubbish pits are available. The construction of shelters, latrines and water points is ongoing.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to build 800 family latrines. CRT (Chad Red Cross) has the capacity to build one hundred.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Management

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

Advanced desertification in the region is severely hampering refugees' ability to undertake self-management activities.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

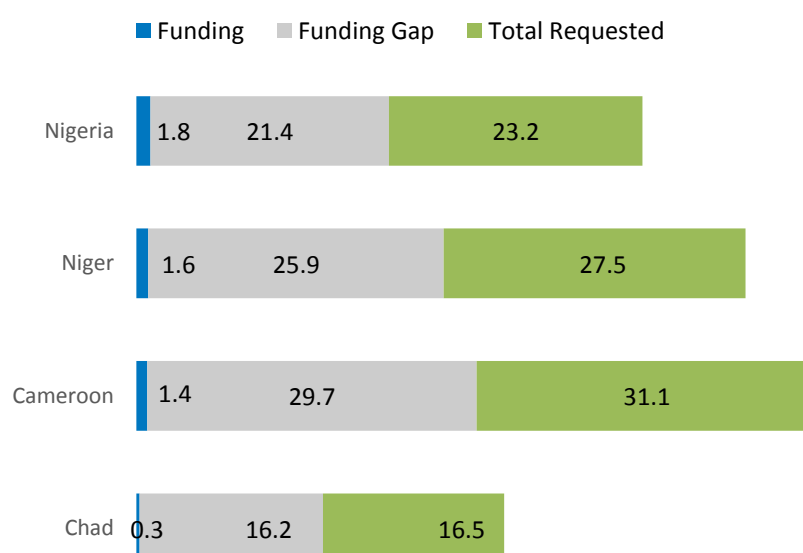
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have contributed to the Nigeria situation in 2014. Funding requirements for the refugee component of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

### Funding:

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.





# Nigeria Situation: Operational context map

24 Apr 2015

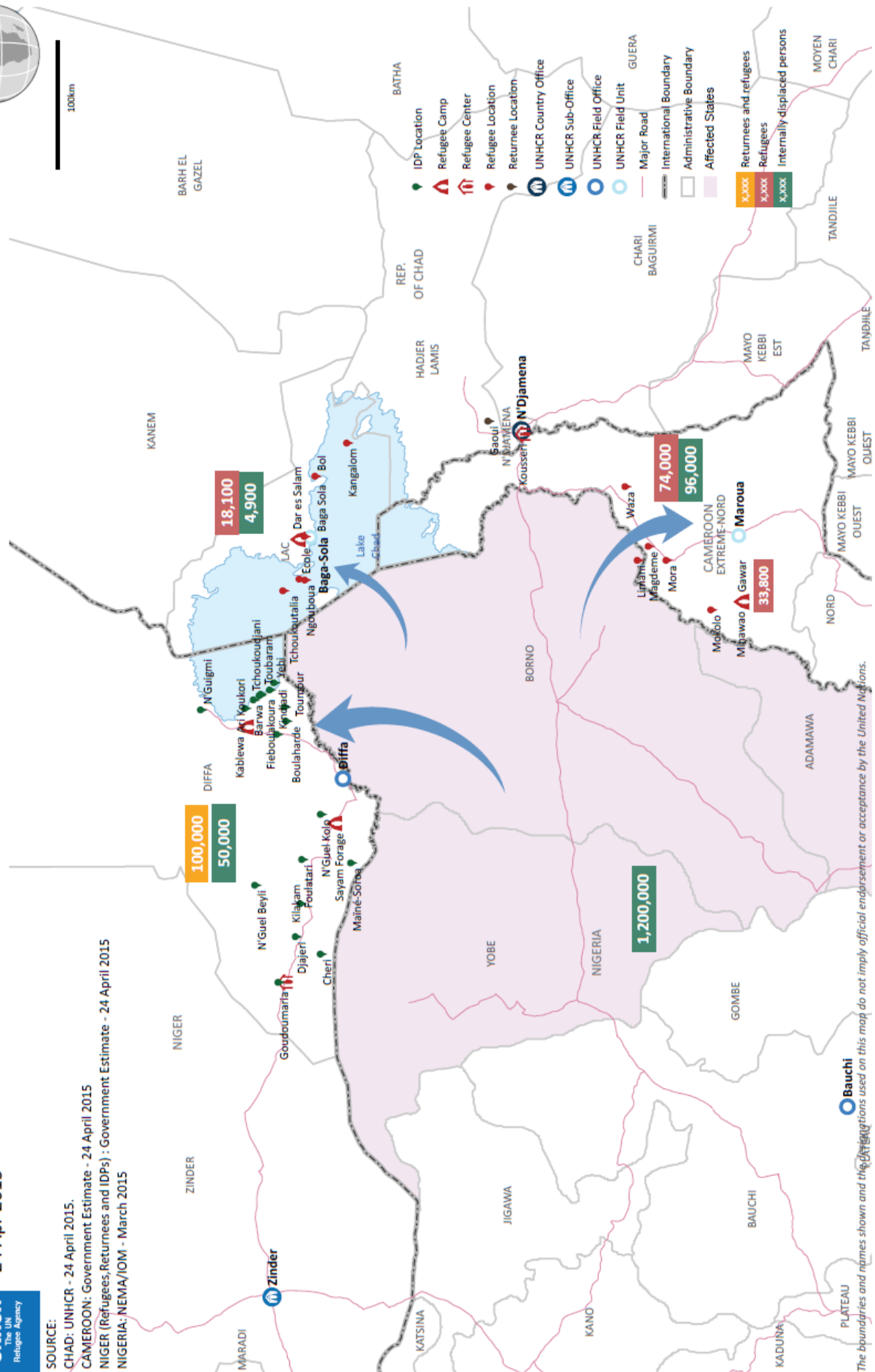
SOURCE:

CHAD: UNHCR - 24 April 2015.

CAMEROON: Government Estimate - 24 April 2015

NIGER (Refugees, Returnees and IDPs) : Government Estimate - 24 April 2015

NIGERIA: NEMA/IOM - March 2015



date 4

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Printing date: 24 Apr 2015 Sources: UNHCR Author: UNHCR - HQ, Geneva Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filenam: niga\_situation\_A4L