

# UNHCR Scale-up Response Plan for Northeast Nigeria Supplementary Appeal August - December 2016



September 2016



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

**Cover photograph**

*Internally displaced households from Mafa staying in an informal site in Maiduguri, Borno State.*

UNHCR / S. Goren

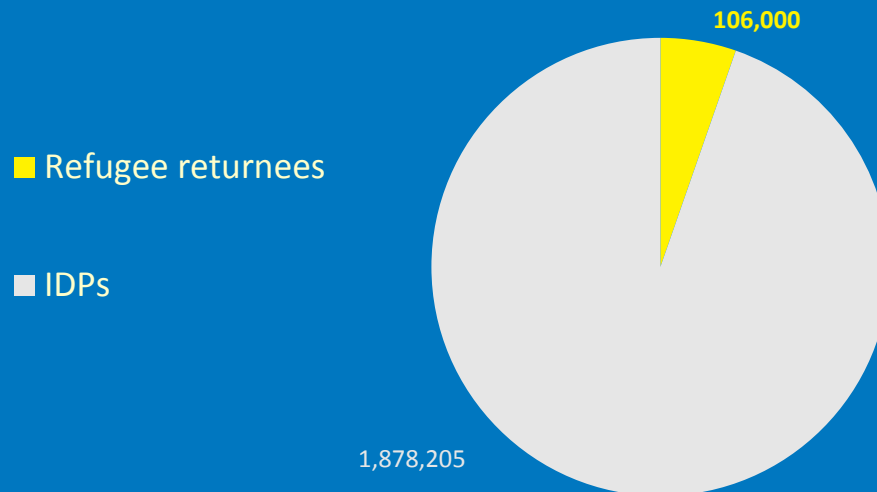
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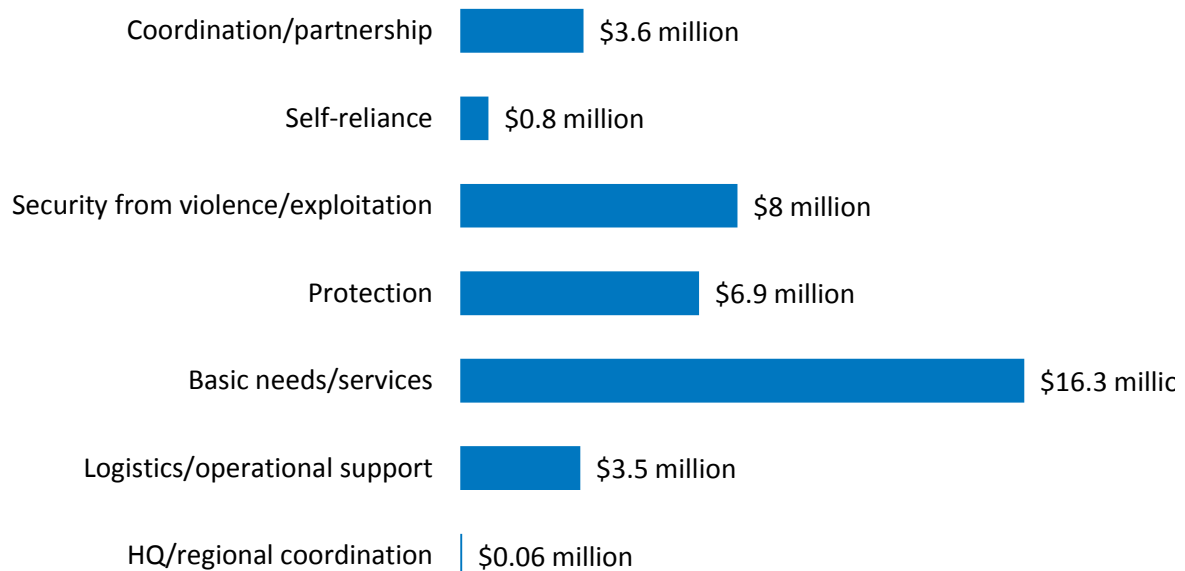
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## AT A GLANCE

### A total of 1,984,205 people of concern



\$40 million<sup>1</sup> in financial requirements for Nigeria for the period August – December 2016, including \$12.3 million in additional requirement for August-December 2016 in Nigeria. <sup>2</sup>

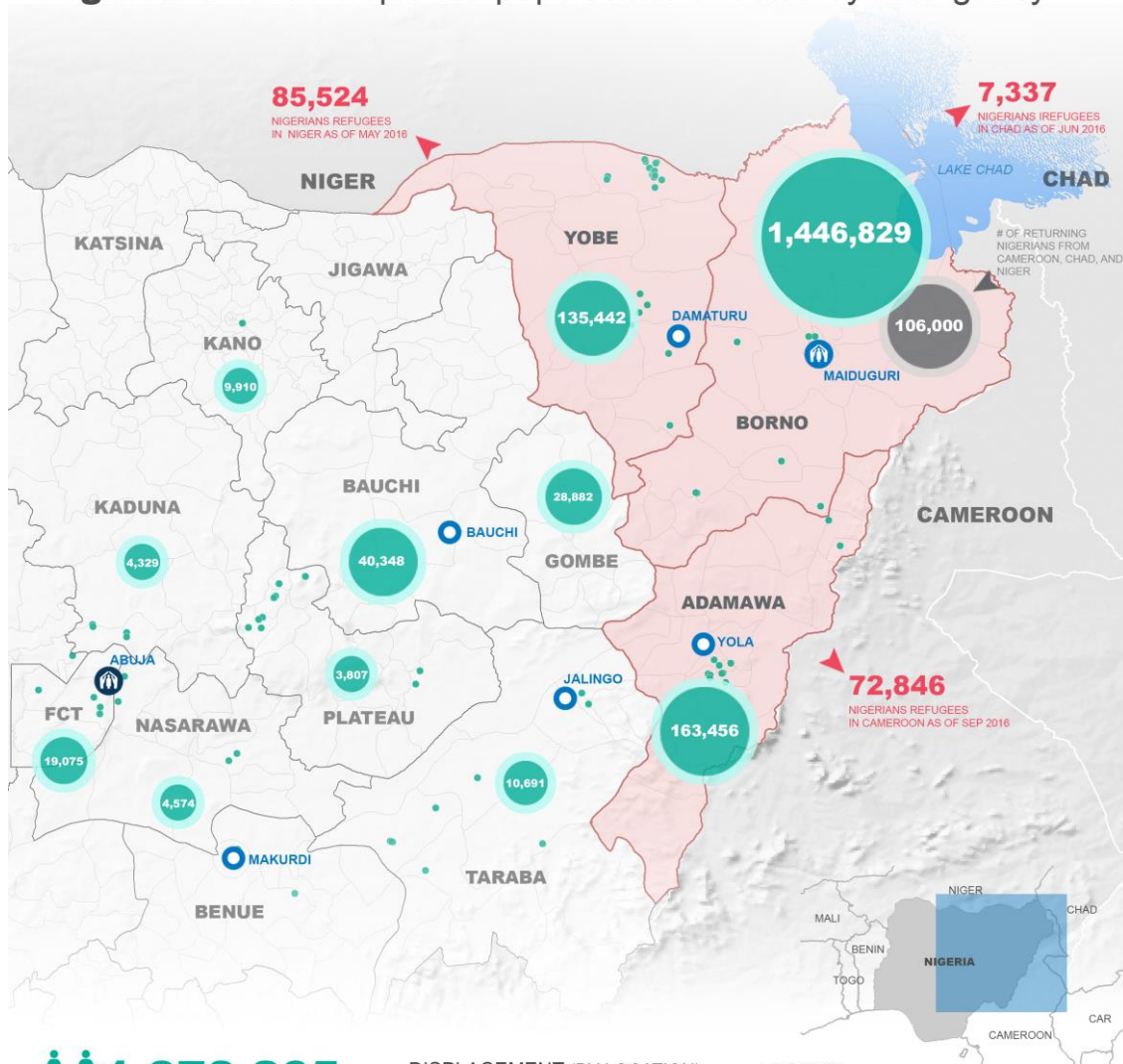


<sup>1</sup> These totals include 7% support costs for additional requirements.

<sup>2</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars.

# MAP

## Nigeria Crisis: Displaced populations affected by insurgency



**1,878,205**

INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION DUE TO INSURGENCY  
IOM-DTM ROUND XI (AUGUST 2016)

**106,000**

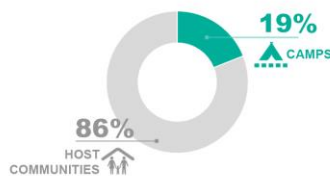
RETURNING NIGERIANS  
UNHCR

**165,707**

TOTAL NIGERIAN REFUGEES IN CAMEROON, CHAD, AND NIGER  
UNHCR

### DISPLACEMENT (BY LOCATION)

IOM-DTM XI AUGUST 2016



### LEGEND

#### # OF POCs PER STATE

- MOST AFFECTED STATES
- COUNTRY OFFICE
- SUB-OFFICE
- FIELD UNIT
- IDP Camps/Sites



## CONTEXT

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This Supplementary Appeal reflects the extent of the humanitarian needs in Nigeria, some of which have become apparent in the last several weeks. It outlines UNHCR's scale up plan and consequent funding requirements to meet the increased humanitarian and protection needs of displaced individuals both inside the country, who have been without access to assistance since the beginning of the conflict, and of refugees returning from neighbouring countries. Building on existing Government resources and capacities, UNHCR will support the Government-led response, in particular by the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA), in line with the Government's plan for rebuilding the northeast (Buhari Plan) announced in June 2016.

Activities planned under this Appeal are also aligned with the United Nations Scale-up Plan for northeast Nigeria, coordinated by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and based on the individual agencies' scale-up plans to meet priority sectoral needs for internally displaced populations (IDPs) and their host communities. The 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan (Regional RRP) for the Nigeria situation will remain the main coordination and planning tool to cater for the protection and life-saving needs of Nigerian refugees living in Cameroon, Niger and Chad.

Since January 2016, counter-insurgency operations launched by the Nigerian security forces, in cooperation with the Multi-National Joint Task Force, have intensified against the extremist group Boko Haram. The army has reclaimed many of the main towns and villages in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States in northeast Nigeria, enabling access and revealing the full effects of the conflict on civilian populations. The security situation remains fragile with sporadic insurgent attacks severely impacting on humanitarian needs, access and response priorities. As the military continues to recapture territory and secure civilian locations, more areas are expected to become accessible to humanitarian organisations in the coming months.

According to the latest Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report of August 2016 released by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), an estimated 1.87 million people have been internally displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency in the northeast, 77 per cent of whom are hosted in Borno State. In recent weeks, access to previously inaccessible areas in Borno and Yobe States has allowed humanitarian agencies to identify up to an estimated 800,000 IDPs in dire conditions and requiring urgent life-saving assistance.

While the Nigerian security forces have significantly reduced the areas under Boko Haram's control, the civilian population in Borno State remains the most vulnerable to violence, which mostly affects women and children. The conflict has been marked by multiple and grave violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including death, injury, sexual violence and exploitation, detention, disappearances, attacks on civilian sites and forced recruitment. In newly accessible areas of Borno, the rule of law remains a challenge owing to the limited presence of civil administration, police and other law enforcement agencies. With only military and security forces present due to continued

active combat and resulting security restrictions, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and humanitarian assistance in the IDP camps are delivered mainly under the auspices of military personnel, with resulting constraints on humanitarian space.

Significant numbers of Nigerian refugees have returned from neighbouring countries of asylum, sometimes under circumstances deemed by UNHCR to be inconsistent with international law. An estimated 106,000 returnees have gone back to accessible and non-accessible areas, some of whom are in IDP or IDP-like settings and are in need of registration services, and reintegration assistance such as shelter, protection-based material assistance and psycho-social support. This number includes an estimated 67,000 identified in newly accessible areas of Borno State, and who are staying in abandoned public buildings largely destroyed by Boko Haram.

With around 81 per cent of IDPs living in host communities, resources are being depleted and services severely strained. IDPs and returnees hosted in camps and displacement sites are often living in congested shelters or isolated in insecure or inhospitable areas, making them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Protection monitoring visits conducted by UNHCR in IDP sites in Borno revealed challenges related to access to water and sanitation facilities, shelter and freedom of movement in and around camps, limited access to medical care, and dire food shortages.

Although most IDPs reportedly wish to return to their areas of habitual residence, conditions are not yet conducive for voluntary, safe and dignified return. Furthermore, the insurgency and related displacement continue to negatively affect livelihood opportunities. Affected households have had consecutive years of restricted income levels, destruction of assets and livelihoods, and reduced food access, leading to increasing trend of negative coping strategies. The number of people in need of food assistance in north-eastern Nigeria has risen to 4.4 million as at August 2016, according to the Food Security Sector.

The additional financial requirements requested in this Appeal will enable a rapid scale up of UNHCR operations initially until the end of 2016, and thus contribute to a holistic and targeted protection and assistance response in newly accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) in northeast Nigeria. These requirements are expected to go into 2017 and may be the subject of an additional Supplementary Appeal.

# POPULATIONS

	CURRENT DISPLACED POPULATION as of August 2016	TOTAL UNHCR PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATION (by December 2016)
IDPs	1,878,205	1,238,000
Refugee returnees	106,000	75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,984,205</b>	<b>1,313,000</b>

The violence and increasing intensity of the Boko Haram insurgency has resulted in massive displacement in the northeast of Nigeria. The vast majority of people displaced are children (54 per cent), while there is also a high proportion of elderly (7 per cent). In terms of gender, 53 per cent of the IDP population are women and girls, with a considerable number of pregnant or breastfeeding mothers, some of whom are young girls who may have been abused by the insurgents. In Borno, some 1.44 million people are displaced across the State, representing 77 per cent of the total population, while there are some 614,000 IDPs in Borno's capital Maiduguri alone. The actual number of IDPs is deemed to be much higher with many of them still trapped in Local Government Areas (LGAs) which remain inaccessible.

The current number of IDPs affected by Boko Haram (1,878,205) represents a slight increase in comparison to the last round of assessment, in June 2016, which identified 1,808,021 people being displaced. This difference is mainly due to more areas becoming accessible in Borno and all accessible LGAs in Yobe. UNHCR will protect and assist some 1,313,000 vulnerable IDPs and returnees, identified based on protection and vulnerability analysis as well as on possible access options.

The population movement is dynamic, as new displacement occurs in areas where conflict intensifies. Subsequently, IDPs return home, mainly to Adamawa and Yobe, and returnees who find their homes uninhabitable go into secondary displacement. This unpredictable flux makes mapping and addressing needs extremely challenging.

Most IDPs reside with host communities in urban areas, close to markets and key services. This movement towards urban areas is both spontaneous and driven by counter-insurgency activities. The influx of additional people into the cities and towns has stretched services and resources of the host communities. Only 10 per cent of IDPs reside in formal and informal camps, and only the populations in formal camps have free access to services.



## FINANCIAL SUMMARY (USD)

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the IDP/returning refugee response in Nigeria in 2016 amounted to \$27.6 million. To address the new needs of people of concern in new liberated areas, UNHCR established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$40 million, including \$803,647 in support costs for the additional requirements.

OPERATION	EXCOM BUDGET excluding the Nigeria Situation	Nigeria Situation (revised requirements)			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2016
		ExCom Budget related to the Nigeria Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Nigeria	1,821,559	27,667,739	11,417,669	39,085,408	40,906,967
Regional and global activities			63,000	63,000	63,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,821,559</b>	<b>27,667,739</b>	<b>11,480,669</b>	<b>39,148,408</b>	<b>40,969,967</b>
Support costs (7%)			803,647	803,647	803,647
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,821,559</b>	<b>27,667,739</b>	<b>12,284,316</b>	<b>39,952,055</b>	<b>41,773,614</b>

# PLANNED RESPONSE

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## STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

### Existing response

At the beginning of 2016, UNHCR planned to provide assistance to a total of 750,000 vulnerable IDPs throughout the year. By July 2016, despite access challenges in many areas of the northeast, UNHCR and its partners had provided assistance to nearly 50 per cent of this population, with an emphasis put on vulnerability. This figure includes the profiling of some 138,500 vulnerable individuals, material assistance to 50,600 vulnerable individuals provided with targeted protection-based material assistance, and the implementation of awareness raising and community-based initiatives to some 59,300 reached on core protection and humanitarian principles, sexual abuse and exploitation and self-protection mechanism. With the rapid expansion of the conflict in the northeast and in view of the new and urgent humanitarian needs, UNHCR has progressively increased its humanitarian response to address the growing needs of the most critically vulnerable in newly accessible areas, in particular in Borno State. From May to July 2016, UNHCR began delivering assistance in Bama, Damboa, Dikwa and Monguno LGAs, bringing assistance to over 18,000 of the most vulnerable with material assistance aimed at addressing protection risks and conducting trainings on camp coordination and camp management and protection principles for military and IDP leadership.

### Strategy response

Given the continuing emergency situation, the overall objective remains providing immediate life-saving protection and humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees. UNHCR will ensure that the centrality of protection, as well as protection mainstreaming underpin the humanitarian response, particularly for women and children who face severe risk of exploitation and abuse. This plan will allow the agency to operate at a scale consistent with the shifting patterns of conflict dynamics and humanitarian access.

Through this Supplementary Appeal, UNHCR aims to meet the needs of an additional 488,000 highly vulnerable IDPs between August and December 2016, reflecting an increase of 40 per cent in the number of IDPs to be assisted in 2016 compared to the estimated number of people in need that were targeted for assistance in January 2016. As a result, a total of 1,238,000 IDPs will be targeted by UNHCR's assistance based on the results of various joint protection and multi-sectorial assessments conducted between April and July 2016, as well as on access constraints and UNHCR vulnerability data.

Along with a scaling up in IDPs number and the strengthening of UNHCR and partner operational capacities, interventions will focus on the following areas:

- Reinforcement of coordination of protection activities through national and decentralized Protection Sector Working Groups (Clusters);

- Strengthening community-based protection through the establishment of Community Protection Action Groups;
- Improving camp coordination and camp management in newly accessible areas in partnership with existing stakeholders with a focus on training;
- Increasing protection-sensitive assistance in the sectors of shelter and non-food items, specifically through the provision of transitional shelter and distribution of essential household items;
- Promoting livelihoods through cash-based interventions for vulnerable groups contributing to the reduction of negative coping mechanisms.

In addition, UNHCR will continue to respond to the refugee dimension of the Nigeria crisis through the provision of protection, reception services and assistance to a planned 75,000 targeted vulnerable returning refugees in accessible areas. UNHCR will procure the necessary tools and ICT equipment required for registration activities. Furthermore, while some capacity-building targeting immigration officers has already been provided, additional training is necessary as well as the provision of logistical support to immigration authorities in order to ensure the effective registration of returning refugees carried out at border points. Nigerian returnees are largely returning to situations of internal displacement on arrival in Adamawa and Borno states, and as such their humanitarian needs are highly similar to IDPs present in these areas. Returnees will therefore also be targeted by UNHCR with humanitarian assistance ranging from shelter and NFIs to livelihoods assistance.

In a context as unpredictable and dynamic as that in north-eastern Nigeria, the optimum route to a destination may change on a monthly basis. As such, in view of the rapidly changing context in the region, UNHCR will continue to adopt a flexible operational approach to ensure continuity of aid deliveries. By relying on a range of access corridors and delivery modalities, UNHCR will be able to rapidly re-direct supplies to assist populations in need of protection and assistance.

### **Partnership and coordination**

As co-lead of both the Protection Cluster and the Shelter/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Non-Food Item Cluster, UNHCR continues to coordinate with other cluster members, at the central and decentralised levels, to ensure that identified gaps are addressed. Cluster partnerships build on previous coordination structures established prior to the activation of the cluster system.

UNHCR values its partnership with the Government of Nigeria and reaffirms its commitment to support national efforts at both the federal and state level in order to mitigate the unprecedented displacement and human suffering in northeast Nigeria. UNHCR will continue to reinforce partnership and coordination mechanisms through capacity and competency development, including training and mentorship, for the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA) and local actors.

At the moment, UNHCR is working with seven implementing partners including four national and three international partners. UNHCR will encourage collaboration with local government, public and private entities, as they are mainly the only actors, who have

access to the newly accessible areas and can ensure the transportation of materials and aid required. UNHCR will continue to build on existing strong partnerships with agencies such as OCHA, IOM, WFP and FAO to strengthen linkages and enhance programme effectiveness.

## PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform the registration and profiling of 75,000 returnees (by the end of the year);</li> <li>Resource the reception centres to contribute to a safe, voluntary and dignified return of refugees from neighbouring countries.</li> </ul>
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime and armed conflict's effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake monitoring/vulnerability screening in newly accessible areas, in camps and host communities, to identify protection needs of the most vulnerable, mitigate critical risks and establish a protection monitoring system;</li> <li>Establish and strengthen community-based protection mechanisms through the establishment Protection Action Groups (PAGs) in support of protection monitoring, protection by presence and advocacy;</li> <li>Carry out community-based protection profiling to identify and strengthen protection mechanisms in order to get a complete picture of protection issues and address them quickly;</li> <li>Provide psychosocial support and strengthen referral mechanisms.</li> <li>Strengthen identification and referral mechanism for survivors of SGBV.</li> </ul>
Basic needs and essential services	
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute essential non-food items to 15,000 vulnerable households with protection risks in newly accessible areas and out-of-camp populations;</li> <li>Provide dignity kits to vulnerable women and girls identified in protection monitoring;</li> <li>Distribute solar-powered lamps to the most vulnerable women and girls to increase their physical security and prevent SGBV;</li> </ul>
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct emergency and transitional family shelter units for 4,700 vulnerable IDP families in camps and communities in newly accessible areas;</li> <li>Provide expertise in the shelter response including site selection, development shelter strategy and rehabilitation of destroyed buildings.</li> </ul>
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out cash-based interventions targeting at least 2,000 women and girls with the goal of mitigating protection risks and providing capital for livelihoods;</li> <li>Conduct skills trainings and community-based initiatives to improve livelihoods and facilitate peaceful coexistence of IDP and host community and returnee populations.</li> </ul>
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Protection coordination and partnerships Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure proper and effective leadership and coordination of protection activities within the Protection Cluster;</li> <li>Provide camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) training in newly accessible areas of Borno State to camp leaders in charge of current CCCM on humanitarian standards, delivery of assistance and camp management;</li> <li>Support the establishment of camp-leadership structures and community-based protection mechanisms to effectively deal with protection issues;</li> <li>Advocate with civilian authorities and local NGOs to identify and</li> </ul>

build community mechanisms to support the transition from the military to the civilian management of camps.

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

UNHCR's 2016 ExCom approved budget for the IDP/returning refugee situation amounts to **\$27.6 million**.

To address the new needs included in UNHCR's scale plan and outlined in this appeal, the UNHCR has established a supplementary budget totalling **\$40 million** out of which **\$12.3 million** are additional requirements.

	EXCOM BUDGET (\$)	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS (\$)	TOTAL (\$)
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	1,387,508	0	1,387,508
Law and policy developed or strengthened	1,387,508	0	1,387,508
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	3,515,015	2,005,021	5,520,036
Registration and profiling	3,515,015	2,005,021	5,520,036
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	6,850,031	1,168,660	8,018,691
Protection from crime	3,135,015	1,168,660	4,303,675
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	3,715,016	0	3,715,016
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	9,392,631	6,914,437	16,307,068
Shelter and infrastructure	3,865,015	5,061,494	8,926,509
Basic and domestic items	2,707,508	1,852,943	4,560,451
Services for people with specific needs	2,820,108	0	2,820,108
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	0	817,080	817,080
Coexistence with local communities	0	817,080	817,080
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnership</b>	3,050,031	512,471	3,562,502
Camp management and coordination	927,508	512,471	1,439,979
Donor relations and resource mobilization	2,122,523	0	2,122,523
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	3,472,523	0	3,472,523
Logistics and supply	3,472,523	0	3,472,523
<b>HQ and regional coordination</b>	0	63,000	63,000
HQ's Africa Bureau	0	63,000	63,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27,667,739</b>	<b>11,480,669</b>	<b>39,148,408</b>
<b>Support costs (7%)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>803,647</b>	<b>803,647</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,667,739</b>	<b>12,284,316</b>	<b>39,952,055</b>

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**UNHCR**

For information and inquiries, please contact:

DRRM at [hqfr00@unhcr.org](mailto:hqfr00@unhcr.org)

P.O. Box 2500  
1211 Geneva 2  
Switzerland

[www.unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org)  
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