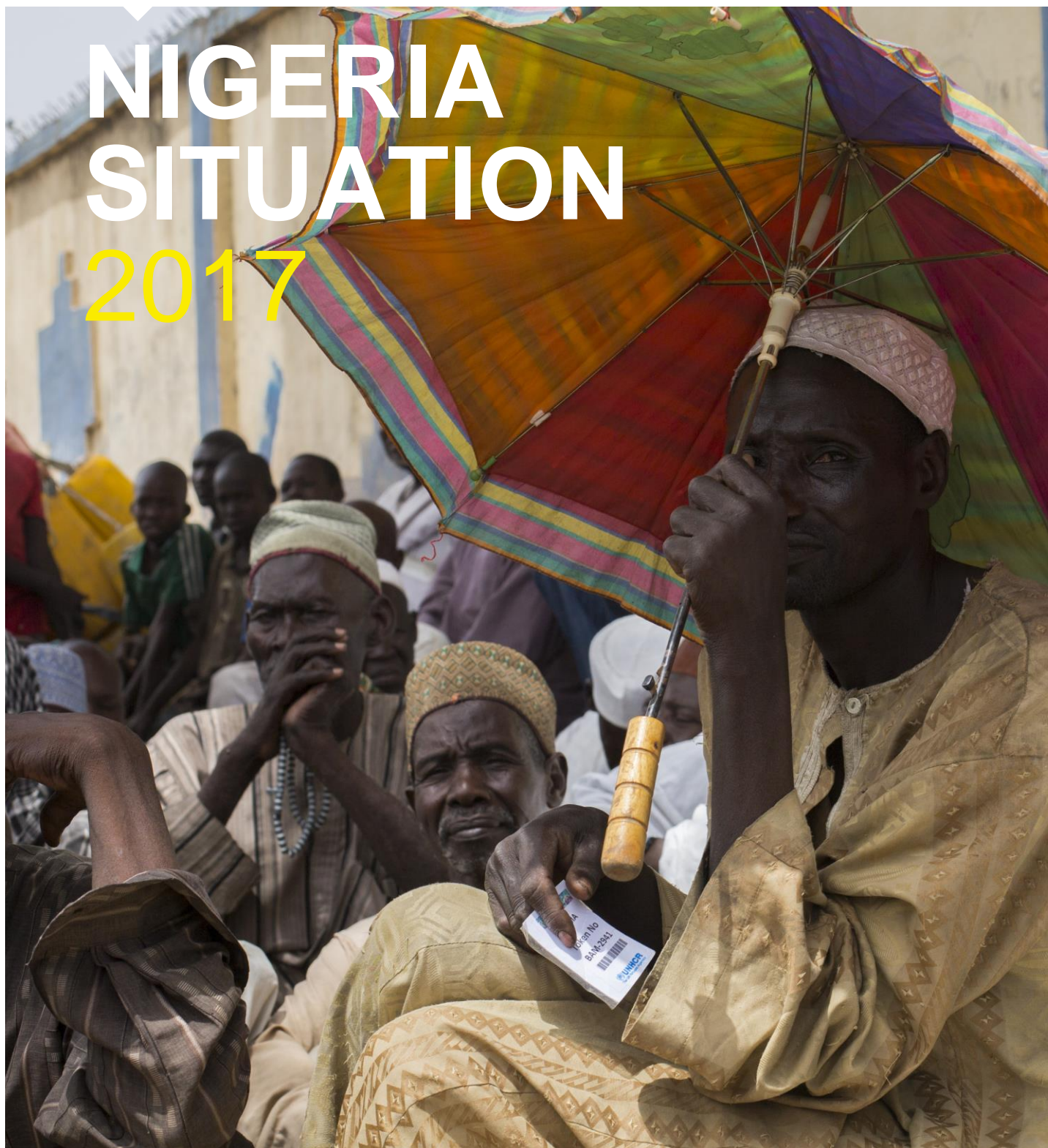


NIGERIA SITUATION 2017



Supplementary Appeal

January – December 2017

REVISED, JULY 2017

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

A Nigerian returnee from Cameroon shades himself from the harsh sun as he queues for emergency relief items. Banki Local Government Area, Borno State, Nigeria, 20 May 2017.

The conditions in the areas of return remain precarious and challenging, and are not currently conducive for returns in safety and dignity. The majority of refugees who have returned to Nigeria are affected by secondary displacement. Those interviewed upon arrival from Cameroon cited reduction in food rations in the Minawao Camp and a desire to resume farming activities as some of the main causes that influenced their self-organized return.

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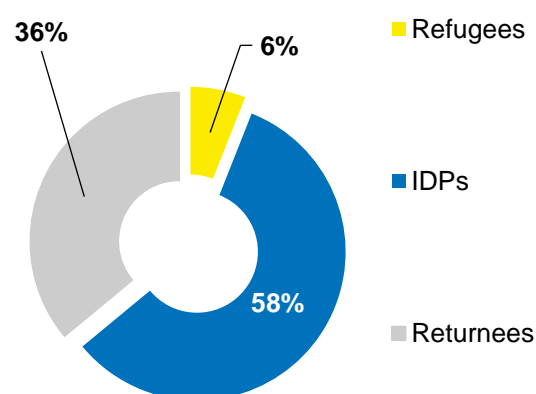
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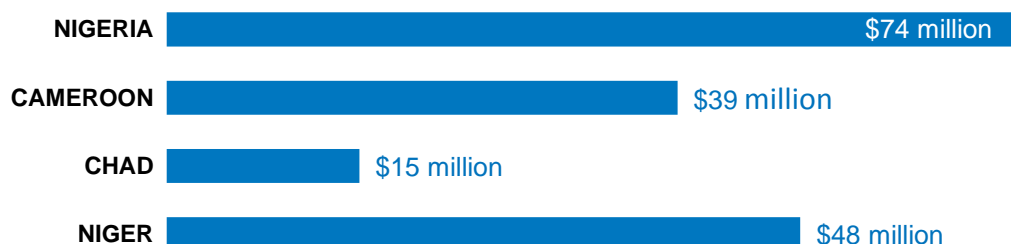
At a glance

3.7 million people of concern as of end of June 2017

UNHCR is responding to the growing needs of Nigerian internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees, who are facing enormous challenges and dire living conditions due to a lack of food, shelter, water and sanitation, as well as limited and overstretched health facilities. In view of this evolving situation, UNHCR is revising its supplementary requirements for the Nigeria situation. This revised supplementary appeal outlines UNHCR's plan in the remaining months of 2017 to scale-up its response inside Nigeria to meet the needs of returnees, as a result of an unexpected surge in the self-organized return of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon. Nigerian refugees are mainly returning to IDP settlements in north-east Nigeria. UNHCR is also intensifying mass information campaigns in the camps in northern Cameroon to ensure that refugees have accurate and updated information on the prevailing situation in areas of return in Nigeria. The 2017 regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the Nigeria situation remains the main coordination and planning tool to address the protection and life-saving needs of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.



US\$179.5 million is needed in financial requirements for the Nigeria situation for January until December 2017¹. That includes an increase of supplementary budget needs of \$9.5 million due to additional unforeseen needs in Nigeria.



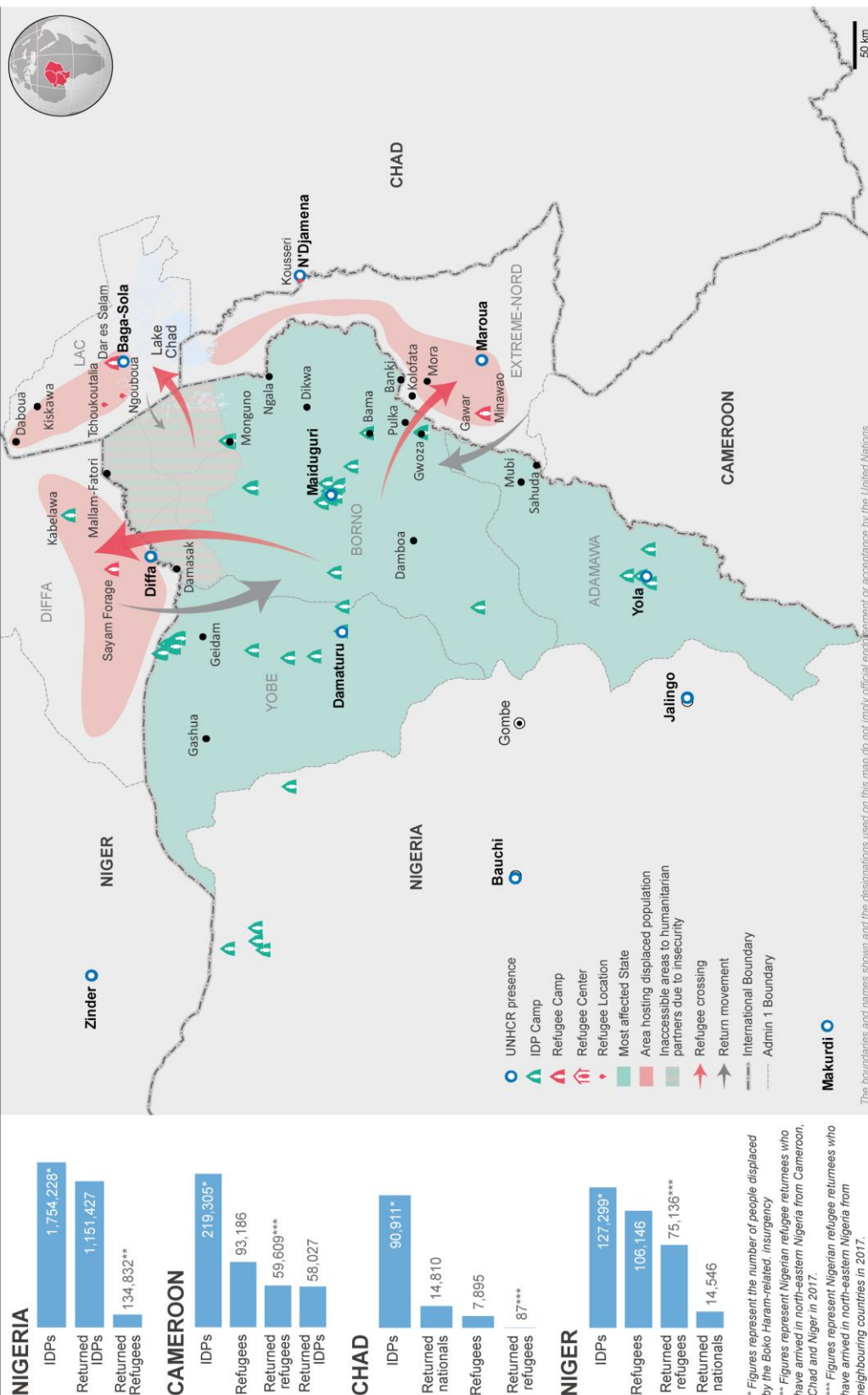
¹ All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes regional and global activities, and support costs (7 per cent).



NIGERIA SITUATION

Populations forcibly displaced by the insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin Region

As of 30 June 2017 or latest figures available



Introduction

Regional displacement overview and trends analysis

The outbreak of the Boko Haram insurgency in 2009 has steadily become the single greatest cause of displacement in the Lake Chad Basin region, with more than 2.3 million people becoming refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) or returnees as a result. In Nigeria, the number of IDPs has more than doubled in the span of three years, from some 868,000 people identified by the Nigerian Government in the north-eastern regions at the end of 2014 to 1.7 million people by June 2017, according the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report released by IOM.

The conflict has increasingly spilled into neighbouring countries, with increased infiltration, suicide-bombings, attacks and recruitment by the armed group, prompting population movements from northern Nigeria across borders to Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Growing insecurity in the region has led to an increase in the number of refugees by more than 20 per cent in two years, from 160,000 people registered in June 2015 to more than 207,000 in June 2017. New refugee arrivals are anticipated to continue in the second half of 2017. Normal economic activities in areas of Cameroon's Far North, Niger's Diffa and Chad's Lake Chad regions have been severely disrupted.

The vast majority of IDPs and Nigerian refugees have expressed an intention to return to their areas of origin, while almost all continue to cite significant barriers to return, including insecurity and lack of access to their home areas as well as to food and shelter. Nevertheless, significant numbers of Nigerian refugees have returned from neighbouring countries of asylum, sometimes under circumstances deemed by UNHCR to fall short of international standards, including the adherence to the principle of non-refoulement. Since April 2017, significant numbers of refugees have also returned in self-organized movements, bringing the number of Nigerian returnees to close to 135,000 registered between January and June 2017. Current trends show that similar self-organized return movements will likely continue.

Crisis impact and regional needs overview

Difficult security and access conditions

As the military continues to regain access to territory and secure civilian locations in Nigeria's north-east, more areas are expected to become accessible to humanitarian organizations in 2017. However, the security situation across the Lake Chad region remains precarious. New, targeted attacks by Boko Haram and counter-insurgency operations by the Nigerian army and the Multi-National Joint Task Force continue to severely impact the humanitarian situation and restrict humanitarian access. Reaching all people in need remains the biggest challenge. In May 2017, the

UN estimated that 700,000 people are in inaccessible areas in north-east Nigeria, with humanitarian operations focusing on Maiduguri city and Local Government Area headquarters in newly accessible areas. Across the region, the operational reach and effectiveness of humanitarian actors continue to be severely impeded by ongoing conflict, which challenges UNHCR's ability to maintain a meaningful presence in some locations, both in Nigeria and in countries of asylum.

Widespread protection concerns

Over the past eight years, the crisis has had profound, pronounced and long-standing impacts resulting from the extreme level of violence of the conflict and the widespread destruction of private and public infrastructure, devastating the Lake Chad region. The violence has spread fear and apprehension among the population in the region and exacerbated social divisions and distrust, especially toward those suspected of any association with the insurgency movement. These perceptions have influenced responses to forced displacement by countries in the region as part of efforts to address legitimate security concerns. In north-east Nigeria, many camps remain under the control of the military, which has led to some protection concerns and, in some cases, these camps are targeted by Boko Haram and infiltrated by militants.

As part of Nigeria's 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), the findings of the protection sector working group revealed a full spectrum of protection concerns in north-east Nigeria, with 6.7 million people estimated to be in need of protection and assistance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. Civilians in these regions face grave human rights violations and abuse including death, injuries, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), arbitrary detention, disappearances, forced displacement, and forced recruitment. Boko Haram has targeted areas with high concentrations of IDPs and refugees. The psychological needs of the displaced population are particularly significant and remain largely unmet given the magnitude of the problem. Loss and fear among the displaced are aggravated by a sense of loss of dignity as many feel ashamed of their living conditions. Engaging in income-generating activities and recreational activities have emerged in UNHCR monitoring data as important sources of psychological relief at the individual, family and community levels.

Impact on women and children

The conflict particularly affects vulnerable groups such as women and children who constitute the majority of the displaced population in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. UNHCR has witnessed an increasing number of unconventional households headed by women, children and older people. Out of the 17,700 vulnerable households profiled by UNHCR's vulnerability screening (November 2016), 18 per cent (6,800 households) have unaccompanied or separated children, including 14 per

cent (5,400 households) with orphans, due to the conflict; 15 per cent (4,900 households) have children hawking or begging; and 3 per cent (1,100 households) of displaced households reported their child to be missing.

Sexual abuse and exploitation

SGBV is a significant protection concern among women and children, but the problem is suspected to be greatly under-reported. In Cameroon, monitoring data shows that girls displaced by the Boko Haram insurgency are increasingly likely to engage in early and forced marriages, while in Nigeria, women have been targeted by abductions, forced marriages, rape and use as suicide-bombers. Inadequate humanitarian assistance in camps and newly accessible areas has also resulted in a high level of sexual abuse and exploitation. Many women are reportedly coerced into resorting to survival sex in order to obtain food for themselves and their children or to be able to move in and out of the camp.

Lack of documentation

The lack of national ID documents and, hence, difficulties in proving nationality is widespread in the areas of the Lake Chad Basin, affecting people's access to safety, services and justice. In Nigeria, UNHCR's vulnerability screening (November 2016) in newly accessible areas in eight Local Government Areas showed that all 17,700 households profiled lacked legal documentation. This is a particular challenge in Niger's Diffa region, where a UNHCR study revealed that over 80 per cent of displaced people interviewed were without documentation on which their legal status and rights of residence, movement, employment and property depend.

Poor living conditions

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18036

