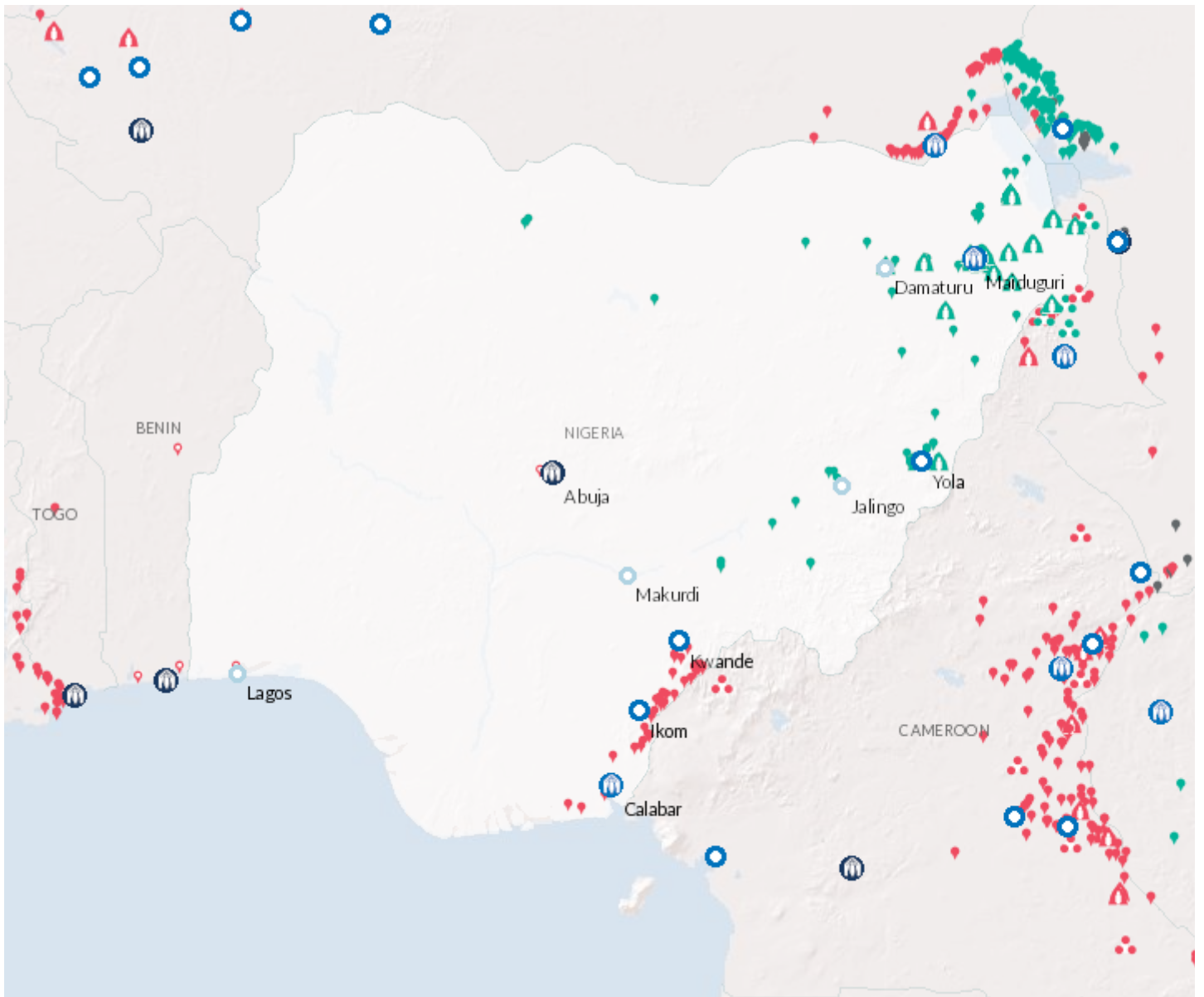


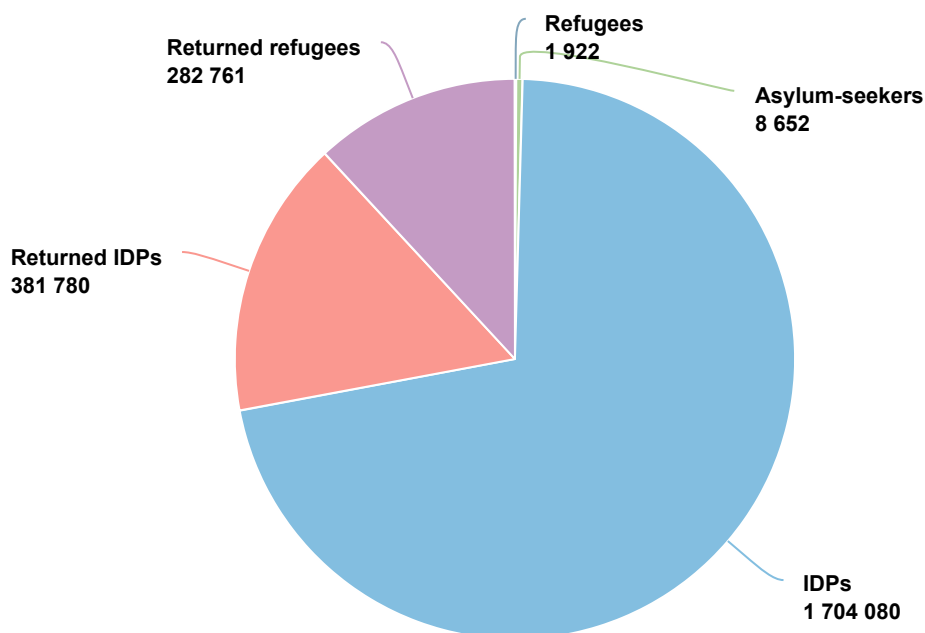
## Operation: Nigeria



## People of Concern

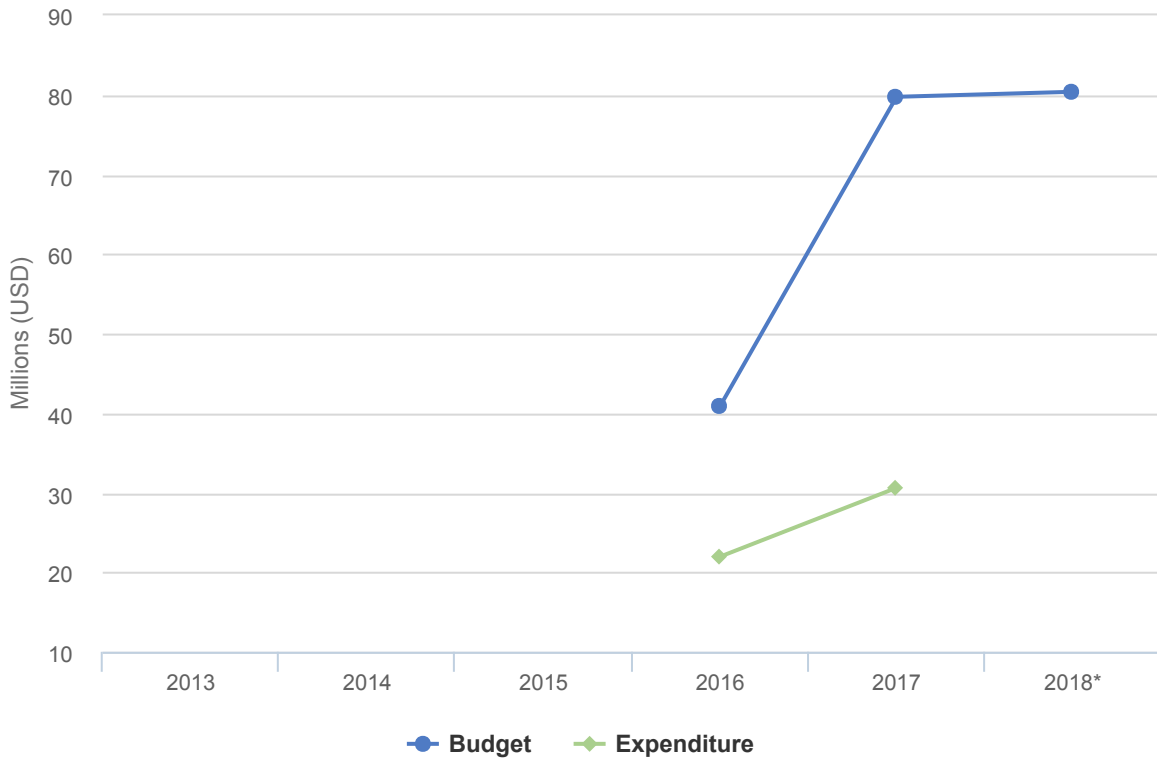
DECREASE IN  
**18%** 2017

<b>2017</b>	2,379,195
<b>2016</b>	2,911,012



■ Refugees
 ■ Asylum-seekers
 ■ IDPs
 ■ Returned IDPs
 ■ Returned refugees

# Budgets and Expenditure for Nigeria



## Operational context

Nigeria continued to suffer from the absence of adequate civil administration, police and other law enforcement agencies essential to ensure the rule of law. Large parts of the North East remained under military control. Sustained protection interventions in the midst of hostilities between government forces and the Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) remained challenging. Commitment of all stakeholders to protect and assist IDPs, complemented by the search for lasting solutions is imperative, as the protection needs of civilians in the North East continued largely unaddressed.

In 2017, the counter-insurgency operations in the North East led to a relative improved security. As a result, humanitarian actors were able to access affected populations in new areas. In addition, the Government undertook initiatives to re-construct destroyed infrastructure in areas of return; namely, Bama, Damasak and Monguno. However, access in the newly liberated areas from Boko Haram was limited to the headquarter towns of Local Government Areas (LGAs), where UNHCR's movement was restricted to safety trenches. Additionally, movement restrictions imposed by the military prevented civilians from pursuing any form of livelihood activities. For these reasons, civilians were restricted to residing in the overcrowded formal camps, where assistance is delivered under the auspices of military forces, thereby constraining the humanitarian space.

Although the improved security situation made it possible for humanitarian actors to access newly liberated areas, restrictions on movement remained. Road movements for UN staff were prohibited, including in key areas of return. Movement to these areas was through UNHAS operated helicopters only. The humanitarian hubs in Gwoza and Ngala were operational, but security remained a concern.

## Population trends

In 2017, Nigeria hosted close to 2,000 refugees and some 8,700 asylum-seekers mainly from Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Syria and other countries.

At the end of 2017, the number of IDP returnees stood at 1.2 million, many of whom returned from various camps and host communities in Maiduguri to locations where infrastructure is damaged and services are not yet restored.

Close to 283,000 Nigerian refugees returned from Cameroon (53 per cent), Niger (47.9 per cent) and Chad (0.1 per cent), of whom 94 per cent were not registered in countries of asylum and returned spontaneously, without UNHCR assistance. However, the most vulnerable and those accessible were assisted upon arrival. Out of the returnees, 51 per cent were women and girls, and 55 per cent were children.

Towards the very end of 2017, Nigeria witnessed the arrival of refugees from Cameroon, following protests within the English speaking Cameroon that had started in October 2016.

## Key achievements

In 2017, UNHCR:

- Implemented a protection-centered operational strategy, aiming to support the Government and authorities to establish an effective coordination and protection system for refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, stateless persons, returnees and other people of concern. A particular emphasis was placed on the protection response to the displacement crisis in the North East;
- As the lead of the protection sector, the office focused on addressing the most serious human rights violations of individuals forced to flee their homes, particularly for the most vulnerable women, children and the elderly. Activities included protection coordination, protection monitoring and screening, community-based protection, community peaceful co-existence and peace-building activities, advocacy on the legal and policy framework,

access to justice and legal rights awareness, as well as targeted material assistance and emergency shelter interventions for the most vulnerable;

- Released a strategy on protection, return and recovery for North East together with UNDP, which was presented at the Oslo Conference in February 2017, followed by an action plan to make progress towards durable solutions and contribute to the resilience of affected communities in affected areas;
- Strengthened its protection staff capacity in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, which made it easier for communities to report issues and access necessary services;
- Set up mobile courts within two IDP camps to bring justice closer to the people, as well as rolled out a case management system;
- Signed a Tripartite Agreement with the Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria for safe, dignified and voluntary returns of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon to Nigeria. The Tripartite Commission and Technical Working Group are planning a phased approach for voluntary repatriation in 2018;
- Engaged Parliamentarians on the need to domesticate the Kampala Convention for the protection of IDPs through advocacy to the Committee on Refugees, IDPs and Northeast Initiatives in the Nigerian House of Representatives, including through consultation workshops on the finalization of the draft IDP bill;
- Provided emergency response to the Cameroonian refugee influx into the Cross River State.

## Unmet needs

UNHCR's operation in Nigeria was only funded at 40 per cent, resulting in many needs being unmet:

- Despite achievements made in 2017, approximately 78,100 internally displaced households continued to reside in poor shelters in camp-like settings and in host communities.
- Despite the significant need for core relief items, UNHCR targeted only the most vulnerable, thus not being able to reach other people in need of such assistance.
- UNHCR was able to start a limited emergency response to the influx of refugees from Cameroon that started in the last quarter of 2017, however, due to scarce resources, most needs were not met.



## 2017 Expenditure for Nigeria | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>5,942,897</b>	<b>30,235,482</b>	<b>43,588,668</b>	<b>79,767,048</b>
Income from contributions*	14,466,299	3,079,095	4,739,322	22,284,716
Other funds available / transfers	-5,910,552	15,746,643	8,414,038	18,250,129
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>8,555,746</b>	<b>18,825,738</b>	<b>13,153,360</b>	<b>40,534,845</b>

<b>Expenditure by Objective</b>				
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>				
Law and policy	185,688	158,184	0	343,872
Legal remedies and legal assistance	0	268,069	491,348	759,417
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>185,688</b>	<b>426,253</b>	<b>491,348</b>	<b>1,103,289</b>
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>				
Registration and profiling	0	546,320	1,212,541	1,758,862
Status determination	196,901	0	0	196,901
Individual documentation	0	0	781,793	781,793
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>196,901</b>	<b>546,320</b>	<b>1,994,334</b>	<b>2,737,555</b>
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>				
Protection from effects armed conflict	0	372,580	1,539,492	1,912,071
SGBV prevention and response	98,475	258,530	811,488	1,168,493
Non-arbitrary detention	0	131,205	0	131,205
Child protection	64,381	287,970	357,034	709,384
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>162,856</b>	<b>1,050,284</b>	<b>2,708,014</b>	<b>3,921,153</b>
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>				
Health	115,120	0	0	115,120
Food security	380,782	0	0	380,782
Water	0	285,245	0	285,245
Sanitation and hygiene	0	434,041	0	434,041
Shelter and infrastructure	223,084	3,972,043	1,655,418	5,850,545
Energy	45,260	361,989	0	407,249
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	252,698	3,045,543	905,990	4,204,231
Services for persons with specific needs	81,702	130,691	171,030	383,424

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Education	87,473	0	0	87,473
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,186,121</b>	<b>8,229,553</b>	<b>2,732,438</b>	<b>12,148,112</b>
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>				
Community mobilization	0	257,631	483,056	740,687
Co-existence with local communities	0	408,035	187,123	595,158
Self-reliance and livelihoods	109,633	1,776,752	689,845	2,576,230
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>109,633</b>	<b>2,442,418</b>	<b>1,360,024</b>	<b>3,912,075</b>
<b>Durable Solutions</b>				
Solutions strategy	41,112	0	342,060	383,172
Voluntary return	0	851,415	0	851,415
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>41,112</b>	<b>851,415</b>	<b>342,060</b>	<b>1,234,587</b>
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</b>				
Coordination and partnerships	275,244	321,818	524,964	1,122,026
Camp management and coordination	0	545,543	176,875	722,418
Donor relations	0	133,158	656,525	789,683
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>275,244</b>	<b>1,000,519</b>	<b>1,358,364</b>	<b>2,634,127</b>
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>				
Operations management, coordination and support	311,059	1,254,577	1,356,478	2,922,114
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>311,059</b>	<b>1,254,577</b>	<b>1,356,478</b>	<b>2,922,114</b>
<b>2017 Expenditure Total</b>	<b>2,468,614</b>	<b>15,801,339</b>	<b>12,343,061</b>	<b>30,613,014</b>

*\*Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.*