



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

Nigeria

Acknowledgements

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The protection environment remained favourable as Nigeria maintained its open-door policy with no reported refoulement. In July 2022, the Government renewed the temporary protection status for Cameroonian refugees until June 2024, and advocacy efforts continue for the extension of the validity period to 5 years. The Government of Nigeria continues to show steadfast commitment to the GCR, including refugee inclusion, responsibility-sharing and solidarity with displaced persons and affected host communities and implements the GCR with UNHCR's support.

Approximately 27% or 23,000 refugees were residing in four settlements, while the remaining 73% or 63,000 refugees were dispersed among host communities. With limited resources, the UNHCR and its partners directed their attention towards providing aid to the settlements. However, in order to transition towards targeted assistance, the UNHCR conducted a comprehensive verification exercise as a priority. Unfortunately, the government's delay in implementing the Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Maintaining the Civilian and Humanitarian Character of Asylum resulted in instances of arbitrary arrests and unlawful detentions. Additionally, over 14,400 newly registered refugees who have been affected by the ongoing violence in the Anglophone region of Cameroon are currently unassisted due to insufficient funds.

The humanitarian crisis in north east Nigeria continues to affect over two million people who remain internally displaced. The response efforts of aid agencies have been impeded by multiple factors, including insecurity, flooding, and drought. These challenges have resulted in new displacements, which have also had an impact on the Lake Chad Basin region. Some 338,000 Nigerians fled to Cameroon (131,000), Chad (20,000), and Niger (187,000) and 17,000 have returned spontaneously to north east Nigeria. There are over 1,400 refugees from Niger in Borno State and an ongoing refugee influx in Adamawa State with over 16,000 Cameroonian refugees by end-2022.

In 2022, the Borno State Government closed IDP camps in Maiduguri, Konduga, and Jere, impacting around 250,000 individuals. Displaced persons either returned to their places of origin or relocated to other areas, while 30-40% remained in urban areas. The return of IDPs to safe cities resulted in increased congestion of existing camps, which are protected by military perimeters and, therefore, cannot be easily expanded.

In the middle belt region, UNHCR is the only UN agency providing support to IDPs. To address the situation effectively, there is a need to link it with pooled funding and attract greater attention from donors.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

100% of Returnees are provided with durable solutions and alternative pathways ensuring their safety and right to return

By the end of 2022 refugees are provided with continuous Protection through improved services from reception and registration, to provision of basic assistance, with easy access to required information leading to a decent and dignified living.

By the end of 2022, all refugees live a dignified life and standard of living improved through access to basic services and promotion of self-reliance and Economic Inclusion, empowering refugees to make sound decisions about their future.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.33%	96.12%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.44%	100.00%

Of the approximately 86,000 refugees, more than 76,000 individuals over the age of five have been biometrically verified. In 2022, over 14,400 new Cameroonian refugees were registered, displaced by the ongoing violence in the Anglophone region of Cameroon. Adequate resources are required to ensure an adequate response to the needs of the new arrivals.

The majority of refugees continued to live below the poverty line and heavily relied on humanitarian aid. In order to plan its response better, UNHCR prioritized a comprehensive verification exercise with a socio-economic component to enable the targeting of refugees for food assistance and other life-saving interventions. The exercise also ensured the issuance of documentation to registered persons, facilitating free movement and access to banking, telecommunications, and other social services.

UNHCR partnered with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) under the European Union funded project to address some of the root causes of gender-based violence (GBV), and to provide basic needs and livelihood support to some 3,000 refugees and vulnerable host community households in targeted communities. The project focused on developing agricultural livelihood to improve food security and to provide Safe Access to Fuel and Energy to refugees and host community members in Taraba State.

In addition, UNHCR provided support to the World Food Programme (WFP) in conducting an Essential Needs Assessment in refugee locations. The aim of this assessment was to identify areas at risk of food and nutrition insecurity, which would then inform the 2023 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis. The results of the assessment were also fed into the 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan of WFP, which allowed refugees to be included in the CH analysis for the first time. This was a part of a wider advocacy effort to raise awareness of the food security situation of refugees and ensure their inclusion in WFP's planning from 2023 onward.

SOPs for Community-Based Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms were developed to enhance feedback channels and ensure accountability to refugees with channels including complaint boxes, secured protection email, toll-free lines, protection desks and community structures.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

More than 30% of Internally Displaced Persons in North East, North West and other locations in Nigeria are protected with their rights to a safer living environments.

Support provided to government to identify persons at Risk of statelessness in 2022, while advocating for adequate solutions to be pursued.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30	0
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	700	6
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,200	6
4.3a Number of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.	Stateless Persons	10	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50,000	56,000

Given the ongoing conflict in Cameroon, voluntary repatriation was not considered a feasible solution for refugees. However, many refugees have expressed interest in returning home if the conflict ceases and the security situation improves.

Resettlement was used primarily as a protection tool for vulnerable forcibly displaced population, particularly survivors of violence, torture and GBV. Of the 115 identified individuals, resettlement interviews were completed for 70 individuals (15 families). All families, by the end of 2022 were in preparation for submission to the United States of America.

Following the renewal of the temporary protection status in July 2022, UNHCR and the Government issued UNHCR's generated registration identity documents to over 20,000 individuals (23%) of the refugee population and over 16,000 persons (28% of the 56,000 individuals above 14 years). The exercise will continue in 2023 to ensure all eligible refugees receive identity documents.

Through complementary education pathways facilitated by the University Corridors for Refugees Programme (UNICORE), six Cameroonian refugees (5 males and 1 female) received scholarships and travelled to pursue master's degrees in Italian universities.

In the north east, over 220,000 persons (37% of the planned targets) were supported with legal certificates, including 120,000 indigene certificates and around 100,000 birth certificates to the IDPs, returnees (IDPs and spontaneous refugee returnees), and members of the host communities in BAY (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) States.

The documents issued to refugees serve as proof of nationality and provide access to education for children, protection against the risk of statelessness, and formal livelihood opportunities. These documents also establish the foundation for refugees to apply for additional documentation, such as the National Identification Number (NIN) and to open bank accounts, among other benefits.

During reporting period, the operation did not record stateless persons whom nationality is granted.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Nigeria	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	60.00%	0.51%
Nigeria	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	60.00%
Nigeria	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	60.00%	60.00%
Nigeria	2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	100.00%
Nigeria	3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%
Nigeria	3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	44.00%
Nigeria	3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	33.03%
Nigeria	3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	0.09%

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2022, there was an overall lack of resources to meet the needs of forcibly displaced and stateless individuals in Nigeria. Inflation, rising commodity costs, poor road infrastructure, insecurity, and communal clashes continued to have a negative impact on humanitarian programs. Additionally, the limited presence of UN agencies affected the delivery of protection to Cameroonian refugees and IDPs in the Middle Belt.

Refugee registration and document issuance remained challenging, with 40,000 individuals lacking valid ID cards. Limited resources, wide geographical area, and short validity of Temporary Protection Status for Cameroonian refugees (renewed in July 2022 for two years) were factors. Verification exercise delays in some areas, due to funding challenges further exposed refugees to incidents of arbitrary arrests.

Food insecurity remained a major risk, with UNHCR only able to provide cash for food to cover less than 40% of the refugees' needs, reaching 58% of them. The shift to targeted assistance was delayed due to the ongoing verification exercise. The needs of the 14,400 newly arrived Cameroonian refugees were unmet, and there was a reduction in the beneficiaries of livelihood assistance.

Timely operationalization of the SOPs on the Civilian and Humanitarian Character of Asylum by the Government would have enhanced the protection space, fostered harmony in refugee settlements, and bolstered security for refugees.

The Borno State Government's decision to close camps in Maiduguri and surrounding areas (Konduga, Jere) yielded mixed outcomes. While some returned to their areas of origin, other remained in urban areas, resulting in further overcrowding in main return cities and informal settlements in urban areas

Improving institutional support, enhancing legal frameworks, and strengthening the presence of civil and legal authorities could lead to better legal service provision, overcoming existing challenges in the process.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR continued strategic partnerships with the State Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), and sister agencies such as FAO, WFP, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs).

Under the GCR, engagement with World Bank, AfDB, Germany, EU and others was strengthened, through advocacy and outreach. UNHCR participates in the Nigeria Development Partners Group.

Together with NCFRMI, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHADMSD), Ministry of Health and Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA), UNHCR organised a GCR Assessments to Cross River, Taraba, and Benue States to increase awareness on GCR pledges. UNHCR supported NCFRMI to increase engagement at federal level ministries and organised a GCR Roundtable with government Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Development partners in December 2022, to report on achievements and discuss the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.

UNHCR implemented the protection and solutions strategy in collaboration with local and INGOs, media, refugees, and host communities.

For the Cameroonian refugee situation, inter-agency partnership was strengthened through state/local level coordination structures, enabling the Government and humanitarian partners to plan and coordinate assistance for refugees.

Nigeria has made progress on its four 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges and GCR Roadmap. As pledged, displaced populations (IDPs, refugees) are included in the 2021-2025 National Development Plan. Protection capacity has been strengthened by allowing refugees access to obtain a National Identity Number. Durable Solutions have been strengthened. A tripartite agreement between Nigeria, Cameroon and UNHCR has continued in 2022 to facilitate refugee returns.

UNHCR and partners utilise the existing humanitarian coordination and response mechanisms, to coordinate across sectors. UNHCR leads the Protection Sector and co-leads the Shelter/ Non Food items (NFI)/camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) Sector with IOM that helps improve coordination with other humanitarian and government counterparts.

Advocacy, training, awareness raising initiatives, have improved the knowledge base of civil authorities, security personnel, and community leaders. Continuous engagement with security personnel helps to mitigate the impact of insecurity on the affected locations.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

By 2022 50% of PoC are Issued Civil Documentation

By 2022, asylum seekers can access the territory in a dignified manner due to improved reception conditions and can attain protection and assistance as a result of continuous and timely individual registration and documentation.

By 2022 refugees are verified through general verification exercise and UNHCR proGres Database improved.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	16.79%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	70.00%	100.00%	73.44%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	27.82%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	18.17%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Nigeria continued to receive and maintain an open-door policy towards refugees and asylum-seekers. By end of 2022, there were 85,937 Cameroonian refugees and asylum-seekers, an increase of 17 per cent compared to 2021.

The Cameroonian refugee population is spread mainly in four different states across Nigeria, with 63 per cent hosted in Cross River, 19 per cent in Taraba, 12 per cent in Benue, 2 per cent in Akwa Ibom and 4 per cent in other states. The population lives both within host communities (73%) and in officially designated settlements (27%).

A key operational priority for 2022 was to conduct a comprehensive verification and registration exercise for Cameroonian refugees that would include a socio-economic component to enable UNHCR to improve its data on the economic capacities within the population, identify persons with specific needs and extremely vulnerable persons and target them for food assistance, non-food items and other protection and life-saving interventions, including livelihoods support.

The first phase of the verification exercise, which commenced in August, was concluded in December 2022, with a total of 19,050 refugees being verified out of a target population of 25,654 planned in 2022. The verification exercise, which will continue in 2023 has provided the opportunity to enhance the civil documentation of children born in Nigeria. UNHCR partnered with the National Population Commission to provide 2,700 birth certificates to refugee children and 2,000 to IDP children.

All newly arrived refugees and those being verified were individually registered through the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) and issued refugee identity documents.

More than 16,000 identification documents were issued to refugees in 2022 to ensure the legal identity and status of refugees are formally recognised in the country of asylum, which would enhance their protection, especially their freedom of movement. The documentation issued to refugees also allows refugees to access basic services such as banking, education, and mobile services, among others. UNHCR's Protection partners worked with the courts to issue affidavits for lost documentation which served as a mitigation measure against the risks of statelessness.

Challenges in the liberated Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the north east continued with access and the absence of civil and legal authorities, including the Registrar's Office. However, UNHCR, in close collaboration with the available government agencies, managed to issue more than 220,000 civil documents (100,000 birth and 120,000 indigene certificates) to IDPs, (IDP and spontaneous refugee returnees), and members of the host communities in the BAY States.

The number of individuals who benefitted from the issuance of legal documents stands at 37 per cent of 600,000 target population, out of which children accounted for 46 per cent.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, registration activities were challenged by delays in procurement and lack of required registration materials owing to the wider geographic spread of refugees, further compounded by new displacements. The majority of Cameroonian refugees self-settled in border locations with very poor accessibility and mobile connectivity. Since the registration tools depend heavily on internet access, major challenges were faced in synchronising data in the deep field. Moreover, NCFRMI's technical capacity had limitations, prompting UNHCR to allocate a portion of its already limited resources towards capacity-building activities to improve the quality of registration.

Other challenges, such as limited resources, abrupt camp closures, seasonal floods, and insecurity, posed significant barriers to the effective targeting and provision of timely support and assistance to the displaced population. Furthermore, UNHCR and its partners were unable to reach communities living in hard-to-reach and inaccessible areas, despite their best efforts.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

By end of 2022, persons of concern have continued access to efficient and timely status determination (RSD, Statelessness) and protection processes

By 2022 POCs have continued access to efficient and timely RSD.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.00	60.00	117.00
2.2 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As Nigeria continued to recognise Cameroonian refugees on a prima facie basis, no individual refugee status determination (RSD) interviews were conducted to establish recognition. The Federal Government of Nigeria, however, only grants Convention Travel Documents after an individual RSD process. In 2022, a small margin of Cameroonian refugees applied for Refugee Passport to participate in international events and workshops, as well as a few students who required travel documents after receiving scholarships to study abroad. In the instances above, NCFRMI, with UNHCR's support, expedited the RSD process.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022 the RSD process and the relevant NCFRMI staff with the required RSD technical capacity were centralized in Abuja and Lagos resulting in costly facilitation of RSD process for Cameroonian refugees in the four refugee states prompting multiple trips to Abuja. Despite efforts to fast-track the RSD process, applicants had to wait for lengthy durations following their initial interviews and without any definite timeframe to expect adjudication of their applications.

Due to absence of NCFRMI technical staff with RSD experience at field level and lack of operationalization of SOPs on the Civilian and Humanitarian Character of Asylum, previously identified suspected combatants could not undergo individual RSD or exclusion interviews to help determine their legal status hence compromising the civilian character of asylum in refugee sites with their presence.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Voluntary Repatriation made Possible for all Nigeria Refugees who are willing to Return

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies Improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not Adequate	Favorable	Adequate
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.	Stateless Persons	Not Adequate	Favorable	Not Adequate

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria continued to enjoy a favourable and fair protection space with the government in general, was living up to its obligations under the 1951 Convention at both Federal and State levels recognising the rights of refugees. The Central Bank of Nigeria officially recognised the machine-readable Refugee Passport and Refugee Identity Card as valid means of identification at all financial institutions and payment service providers. Additionally, refugees have been integrated into the National Identity Management Commission's (NIMC) National Identification Number (NIN) scheme, which is mandatory for the registration of mobile SIM cards. These progressive measures of the government enabled refugees to enjoy their basic rights and facilitated their integration and inclusion in national systems as enshrined in both national and international legal instruments such as the NCFR Act of 1989 and the Universal Declaration for Human Rights (especially Articles 17, 23 and 25).

In 2022, UNHCR's partner Caritas Nigeria commenced implementation of The Anti-Human Trafficking project in Edo and Cross River States. Caritas conducted a baseline survey with over 500 participants in the project locations to assess the causes and forms of human-trafficking.

Caritas engaged several stakeholders under this project, including the National Agency for the Prohibition of

Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Network Against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour (NACTAL), community leaders and traditional rulers, refugee leaders, local government council heads, heads of relevant law enforcement agencies.

Caritas set up 20 Anti-Human Trafficking Clubs as part of their mitigation measure plans in Secondary Schools to target children who are most at risk of human trafficking.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite Nigeria's favorable protection environment, refugees continued to experience arbitrary arrests by government security forces due to several factors. A main challenge has been the low rate of issuance of valid identity documents to refugees due to lack of resources, widespread population over big geographical area, hard-to-reach locations. Furthermore, the validity of refugee documentation is linked to the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) which was only renewed in July 2022 for two years (until 2024). As such, refugees living in locations that are yet to commence the verification exercise, were still in possession of expired refugee documentation and continued to face some of these challenges when they encountered security authorities.

Continuous sensitization and advocacy of security officials and Immigration Officers on the rights and responsibilities of refugees continued throughout the year to mitigate these risks.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Gender Prevention, Risk and Mitigation and Response Intervention are available and accessible by end of 2022

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	40.00%	100.00%	10.71%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	100.00%	40.46%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	70.00%	100.00%	2.44%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	100.00%	1.73%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	IDPs	60.00%	100.00%	87.83%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	89.53%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

For the Cameroonian refugees, UNHCR continued to implement GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response strategy across the four states of Akwa Ibom, Benue, Cross River, and Taraba (ABCT) States to ensure timely, effective, and safe access to quality GBV services, awareness creation, and increased community engagement. Compared to 2021, a 20 per cent increase in GBV incidents was reported affecting mostly women and girls.

Almost 90 per cent of the survivors that accessed case management services accepted to be referred to other GBV areas of response. Close coordination and advocacy efforts with relevant stakeholders enabled safe disclosures and referrals of persons at risk and survivors of GBV to multi-sectoral support services. Food assistance and CRIs were provided to some of the survivors. Around 28 per cent of the reported incidences received assistance for safety and security through nine established Gender Reporting Desks in

ABCT States. Nearly 22 per cent accessed health services, including the clinical management of rape, another 22 per cent accessed legal services, while only 3 per cent were able to access livelihood opportunities.

Through its protection partners, UNHCR continued to adopt a community-based approach targeting refugees and host communities, and community structures with capacity-building efforts. A total of 665 partners and government officials were trained on GBV related topics including the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). less than two percent of the male population in the settlement graduated from the Engaging Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP) program that helps to bring men together as allies in ending violence against women and girls.

In the north east, in 10 locations in Borno and Adamawa States, forcibly displaced populations and host communities were sensitized on GBV/PSEA, positive gender norms, peaceful co-existence and available services/referral pathways for GBV survivors/persons at risk. With the closure of three IDP camps in Maiduguri and Jere in 2022, the GBV community sensitisation was expanded through door-to-door, at Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) and other strategic urban locations (e.g. schools, medical facilities). Quality case management was also expanded at the urban locations. In 2022, some 1,000 survivors and women at risk were provided with case management support services.

Additionally, some 1,500 GBV community members were educated to promote accountability and zero tolerance for GBV playing a crucial role in supporting GBV survivors/at risk persons to come forward and access assistance. GBV response interventions included case management (inclusive of referrals for medical, legal and livelihood support) and psychosocial support services (individual and group) primarily offered at WGSS in Borno and Adamawa States.

Urban refugees in Lagos and Ijebu-Ode, were sensitized on prevention and response to GBV incidents, where to access GBV services and marked the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The funding constraints, limited human resource and capacity, and in some cases, inaccessible terrains, contributed to gaps in the GBV response. Some GBV programs including capacity building couldn't be extended in host communities to cover targeted locations, leading to increased vulnerability and risks to harmful coping mechanisms among women and girls.

Closure of IDP camps in Maiduguri (Stadium, Dalori and Gubio) was the biggest challenge in the Northeast. This caused lack of a suitable working structure which limited project interventions (limited-service providers/lack of clear referral pathways outside the camp, lack of a Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS), etc. Security challenges were prevalent hampering deployment of Borno Women's Development Initiative BOWDI staff to field locations such as the one that took place in Damboa in 2022, that also resulted in suspension of UNHAS flights hindering travel of both UNHCR and partner staff. Overall, these challenges did not impact UNHCR's ability to meet project outcomes.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Community-based child protection structures are functional and are able to identify and refer children at risk by end of 2022

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	1.55%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	65.00%	100.00%	2.12%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.00%	100.00%	3.21%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	IDPs	60.00%	100.00%	60.83%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	3.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022 around 18,000 incidents of child protection were recorded. Best Interest Procedures (BIP) remained a critical aspect of child protection services for Cameroonian refugee children, particularly for purposes of responding to unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), child protection risks such as physical and sexual abuse/exploitation, child pregnancy, child marriage, child neglect and for purposes of durable solution (resettlement). These BIP processes facilitated foster care arrangements and ensured that all decisions taken in relation to children were placed in their best interests. In 2022, a total of 278 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) and 23 Best Interest Determination (BIDs) were completed for Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria. The assessments were conducted in collaboration with the Child Protection Working Group; UNHCR, SEMA, NCFRMI, NPC, the Department of Social Welfare, and protection partners. To reduce the risk of statelessness for young Cameroonian refugee children in Nigeria, UNHCR, through its protection partners (Caritas, JRS and FJDP) facilitated the registration and issuance of 2,700 birth certificates in collaboration with the National Population Commission in refugee hosting states.

In the north east, CARITAS implemented the Child Protection project to promote the well-being of children through established Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSS) and "Kids Clubs," engaging in educational and recreational activities (e.g. inter-school competitions). The project enabled the identification and referral of children at risk for protection services. BIPs and case management effectively employed UNHCR standards, with interventions inclusive of placing at-risk children in alternative care placement, family tracing, PSS, referrals for medical/education, material assistance and more services.

UNHCR partner CARITAS, successfully adapted its case management, PSS, and other activities to locations that became highly concentrated with urban IDPs (such as "Musari" and "Pompamari") in MMC/Jere, following the closure of Bakkasi, Dalori, and Gubio IDP camps in Maiduguri. Caregiver referrals were made to the WFP - UNHCR's IDP Boost Urban Outreach Livelihood Project, to promote the sustainability of caregiving arrangements. Community-based child protection structures, including alternative care givers and Child Protection (CP) volunteer structures, were built and capacity was enhanced on children's rights, welfare, protection, access to services, and reporting for 277 individuals and other relevant stakeholders. This enabled the partner to prevent, mitigate, and respond to risks and violations faced by vulnerable children. More than 7,000 children received quality child protection services through access to Child-Friendly Spaces (3,469), provision of material assistance (1,207 children), case management (2,359 children), and placement under alternative care (73 children).

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Out of a total of 44,400 Cameroonian refugee children, 57% were identified as children at risk including unaccompanied and separated children, neglected, out of school, children with albinism, and children with disability. Reduced scope of verification exercise reduced the possibilities for identification and response to child protection risks. Mechanisms for effective family tracing required improvement due to absence of key partners such as ICRC. Due to low capacity, level of BIP was insufficient.

In the Northeast, closure of IDP camps in Maiduguri impacted the service delivery. Security challenges and suspension of UNHAS flights prevented CARITAS staff to deploy to/or return from field locations. Delays in procurement and flood affected the CFS in Banki which was non-operational for weeks. Despite a growing influx of children in need case management faced challenges due to lack of service provider for family tracing services.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

By 2022, persons of concern can experience safety and security, including freedom from arbitrary arrests and detention and are able to access to justice

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Progress Against the Desired Outcome

To ensure that refugees have access to the territory of Nigeria without challenges, UNHCR's protection partners with the support of NCFRMI and UNHCR, conducted around 1,250 border visits (35 in Benue, 46 in Akwa Ibom, 190 in Cross River and 943 in Taraba). These monitoring exercises were primarily conducted by partner volunteers who assist in verifying refugees and reporting any incidents that require intervention by UNHCR and its partners. Occasionally, a multi-functional team conducted joint border missions to meet Immigration Control Office, relevant host community leaders and refugees in border communities to understand protection trends at the borders.

UNHCR ensured that primary, secondary, and tertiary detention facilities were visited to ensure that persons UNHCR serves are not subjected to arbitrary arrests and where there is a due arrest reported, the right of the concerned person is respected. UNHCR also provided legal assistance to refugees and asylum seekers through its protection partners. Nearly 1,500 visits were made to various detention facilities in Cross River (427), Benue (35), Akwa Ibom (65) and Taraba (943), whereas in Taraba border and detention monitoring was conducted.

UNHCR, through protection partners provided legal aid to 376 refugees in Cross River (148), Benue (165) and Akwa Ibom (63). Survivors and perpetrators of gender-based violence and some minor crimes, such as theft, formed the main profile of cases supported with legal aid.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Border and Immigration officials reported the high incidence of cross border movement by Cameroonian refugees which led Nigeria Immigration officials to treat refugees as migrants and at times demand for valid documentation prior to entry.

Infiltration of suspected Ambazonian separatists and the non-implementation of procedures for maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum led to arrests of persons suspected of supporting the resistance in Cameroon.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Gender sensitive community managed structures are empowered by end of 2022.

Gender Sensitive Community Structures are Empowered

Gender sensitive community managed structures are empowered by end of 2022.

By 2022 refugees are progressively included in Local Government planning and participate in socio- economic development in order to pave the way for local integration.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.00%	100.00%	50.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	60.00%	100.00%	4.89%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	100.00%	40.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	IDPs	1.69%	50.00%	5.24%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.08%	50.00%	32.23%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Over 50 per cent of the refugees in the settlements and members of the host communities participated in the monthly coordination meetings led by UNHCR and SEMA. Over 40 per cent of the affected population have access to various complaints and feedback mechanisms to channel complaints and receive feedback. Elections for refugee leaders in settlements and host communities were organised, with 32 per cent female participation. Female participation was ensured in various meetings and consultations held with refugee community representatives.

In Akwa Ibom and Calabar, 13 feedback/complaints boxes were installed with SOPs put in place. Town hall meetings also took place in refugee settlements.

Ambulatory devices were provided to 60% of persons with specific needs (PSNs). During the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, more than 100 refugees received assistive devices, and more than 200 PSN received mattresses, sanitation, and hygiene kits in Benue State.

In the north east, more than 1,700 community members (1,463 in GBV project and 277 in CP project) were sensitised on feedback, response, and referral mechanisms (toll free-lines, complaint and feedback at Protection Desks, WGSS and Child-Friendly Spaces). Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on GBV/PSEA, CP and feedback mechanisms were displayed at the Protection Desks, WGSS and the CFSS. Additionally, PSEA complaints could be channeled and managed by the UNHCR PSEA designated person.

Over half of the referrals for GBV case management and psychosocial support came through the GBV structures capacitated by GBV partner (BOWDI). A comprehensive assessment on GBV was conducted in 2022, shows over 91 per cent knew how and where to obtain GBV services (including 97 per cent of respondents the in IDP camp setting in Borno, versus 87 per cent of host community members from the Adamawa). Among overall respondents, 98 per cent indicated that in the event of becoming aware of a GBV incident, they would report and seek support/services.

In 2022, through CCCM activities, UNHCR and its partners delivered various activities to IDPs and returnees (IDP returnees and spontaneous refugee returnees) in Borno and Adamawa on access to feedback and response mechanisms through information centres, social mobilisation, and awareness

raising sessions reaching 2,730 persons in Borno and 10,892 in Adamawa.

As per CCCM data, in 2022, 65 per cent of females had access to effective feedback and response mechanisms in Adamawa State while 30 per cent in Borno State. Also, 14 per cent of females participated in leadership/management structures in Adamawa CCCM sites and five per cent (187 persons) in Borno.

For urban refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR with partners, carried out nine townhall meetings in Lagos and Ogun states to sensitise access to safe and effective feedback and response mechanism through various communication channels.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR's efforts to increase the number of complaint boxes have been delayed in several locations in host communities, which has negatively affected persons with vulnerabilities and newly arrived refugees. Additionally, the de-prioritisation of NFIs has had a negative impact on these populations.

In the Northeast, closure of camps, security, draughts, and flood remained main challenges to outreach to forcibly displaced populations. CCCM activities were challenged due to norms, culture, traditions, that limit access to leadership positions for females. Low literacy hindered the effective use of Complaint and Feedback boxes. Physical access to Protection Desks, WGSS and CFS are crucial for communities to benefit from these services.

Destruction of shelters in camps and restricted access to transport NFIs and shelter kits limits the CCCM response.

Scattered locations and frequent moving of refugees in urban areas prevented UNHCR and partners to reach out to the planned population.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Food security, nutritional status and access to other basic needs of vulnerable Refugees improved by end of 2022

By 2022 all returnees access basic needs and services

Access to basic needs of vulnerable IDPs is improved by end of 2022

By 2022, there is improved coordination, leadership and governance

GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response interventions are available and accessible by end of 2022.

Health and nutrition status of refugees is significantly improved by 2022

By 2022, refugees and asylum-seekers can access basic facilities that are physically safe and secure in line with international protection

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.94%	100.00%	57.63%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in partnership with the government and other stakeholders, implemented cash assistance programs to support the food needs of Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria. Nearly 58% or 50,000 refugees received cash assistance for food through regular monthly payments of USD 5.65 per person or one-time assistance equivalent to five months. Over 4,300 refugees with bank accounts received assistance via bank transfers.

To further address food insecurity among refugees, IDPs, and host communities, UNHCR conducted an Essential Needs Assessment in close coordination with WFP and the Food Security cluster. The results of the assessment were used to inform the WFP's Cadre Harmonisé for the Sahel and West African Region. According to the UNHCR Post-Distribution Monitoring exercises in 2022, the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) showed a reduction from 27% at the end of 2021 to 23.5% in mid-2022 and further reduced to 22.7% by December 2022, indicating a positive impact of the cash assistance programme.

UNHCR initiated a pilot program for cash assistance in the north east, with the aim of restoring dignity and providing choice to forcibly displaced communities. The program targeted over 600 IDP households, consisting of more than 3,000 individuals, with multipurpose cash transfers to promote general protection and cash for livelihoods. The program prioritized households who left IDP camps after their closure, with special focus on vulnerable groups such as single parents, women and children at risk, and individuals with disability or acute medical conditions. The program aimed to increase protection outcomes, promote inclusion and solutions, and improve efficiency and effectiveness in program delivery for the long-term economic integration of beneficiaries.

The provision of multipurpose cash transfers also increased and promoted financial inclusion where the IDPs accessed affordable and suitable financial services. UNHCR and its partners sensitised the recipients on overcoming constraints and access to barriers and supported the opening of over 600 bank accounts.

UNHCR's north east operation became an active member of the Cash Working Group (CWG) in order to be part of the coordination mechanism and optimizing partnerships with partners implementing cash and voucher assistance. The office was also part of the taskforce for the National cash and voucher assistance (NCVA) policy led by the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHADMSD).

In 2022, UNHCR provided support to urban refugees and asylum seekers through various initiatives. More than 100 individuals were given one-time cash assistance for basic needs, and nearly 300 refugees received food items in-kind towards the end of the year. UNHCR's partner, JDPC, provided cash for transport enabling 12 refugees to attend skills training in Lagos, and eight refugees to participate in an internship program. Additionally, UNHCR and partners assisted refugees in registering for NIN and opening bank accounts. The agency also held two coordination meetings with JDPC and NCFRMI in Lagos to discuss implementation and solutions.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR is facing with acute underfunding for food and depends on private donors. The assistance value of USD 5.65 per individual per month for food needs remains below 40 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket or covering only one meal per day. Lack of resources hindered increase in transfer value despite the inflation (21.34 per cent in December 2022). With an estimated 33% unemployment rate in Nigeria, refugees had little option but to relocate to border areas with poor connectivity and no banking footprint or spontaneously return to unsafe areas in Cameroon in search for livelihood opportunities.

Underfunding prevented UNHCR Northeast Operation from reaching out and targeting more IDPs who were affected by the abrupt camp closures in Maiduguri, Borno State. The office piloted the use of proGres V4 for the enrollment of IDPs for cash assistance, this came with challenges of limited resources and equipment of enrolling IDPs as it slowed down the enrollment processes.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

By 2022, Returnees Population can access habitable and affordable housing

By 2022, IDP Population can access habitable and affordable housing

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	25.00%	50.00%	0.00%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.25%	100.00%	52.36%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Returnees	17.33%	50.00%	0.00%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	Unknown	Unknown	0.00%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	0.00%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Returnees	Unknown	Unknown	0.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Shelter assistance to improve the living conditions and protection situation of the forcibly displaced people in refugee settlements was provided through the provision of shelter material kits and a conditional cash transfer for labour.

Total of 198 transitional shelters (99% of the planned 200) across the three refugee settlements Adagom III, Ikyogen and Ukende were constructed. Funds from the two remaining shelters were diverted to repair 19 shelters that were damaged by heavy storm. This provided some 2,850 persons with adequate shelters.

In line with GCR, UNHCR constructed and maintained 23 basic facilities in host communities to improve health and educational services for refugee and host communities.

For the IDPs in the Middle Belt, UNHCR in collaboration with partners, the Government and relevant stakeholders constructed 340 emergency shelters to improve the living condition of 340 most vulnerable households (2,200 individuals). The assistance included shelter kits, cash for labour and technical support/supervision.

In the north east, UNHCR constructed a total of 2,850 various shelter solutions (emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and emergency shelter repairs) against the planned target of 3,200. Assistance targeted the most vulnerable beneficiaries in camps and host communities in Borno state and 454 durable shelters were provided in Adamawa state.

Of the new shelters provided, 200 transitional shelters were constructed in Soye village, Bama to decongest the GSSS IDP camp and support the return of IDPs back to their villages. In Pulka, 300 new emergency shelters were constructed to support IDPs affected by heavy rains while 1200 new e-shelters were constructed in Monguno (300), Damboa (300) and Dikwa (600) to support new arrivals who had no shelters and/or were living in overcrowded camps. Emergency shelter repairs were carried out in Monguno (300), Damboa (300), Bama (150) and Dikwa (400) for IDPs whose shelters were dilapidated as a result of prolonged usage, harsh weather conditions resulting damage over time.

In Adamawa state, 454 durable shelters were provided as part of a local integration project to support IDPs who are scattered in various locations on rental basis and were at potential risk of eviction from land for being unable to pay rents and/or staying in various abandoned / incomplete structures under harsh living conditions.

Due to the heavy rains and flooding experienced in mid-2022 that affected some locations in the North east Nigeria, 18,700 plastic tarpaulins were distributed in BAY States targeting over 9,000 households in order to improve their living conditions, as well as 270 shelter repair kits distributed to IDPs whose homes were destroyed in Banki town, Bama LGA.

For urban population, NCFRMI accommodated 5 vulnerable forcibly displaced families (16 individuals) in need for shelter at Ikorodu, Lagos. UNHCR partner supported 14 refugee families with cash allowance for shelter support.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Most of the vulnerable Cameroonian refugees living in the host community and the newly arrived 14,400 persons lack adequate housing due to limited funding. They live in overcrowded shelters and undignified environment facing protection and health risks.

Communities hosting the refugees have very weak infrastructure as most schools and health centres are dilapidated or non-existent. Shortage of funds prevented UNHCR to meet the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs in the Middle belt in need of emergency shelters.

Monitoring was affected in hard-to-reach locations in the Northeast. Lack of resources, land and qualified technical staff with partners reduced the number of planned shelters and compromised quality of work in the field.

In Bama due to IDP returns, UNHCR reprioritized some emergency shelters to implement transitional shelters for the returnees.

Urban refugees face with very high rent costs and NCFRMI transit center cannot accommodate all persons in need of temporary shelter.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

By 2022 government health services are accessible and used by refugees and asylum seekers

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.68%	100.00%	94.57%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	94.75%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Before 2022, UNHCR had 25,000 refugees and asylum seekers on a social health insurance operated by a Health Maintenance Organization mainly in urban settings, while the rest received care in Public Health Centres (PHCs) supported with medications and human resources. In 2022, UNHCR transitioned to a fee-based drug revolving fund (DRF) health financing mechanism managed by village development committees and health authorities providing access to healthcare for refugees and asylum seekers as well as host community members who paid for medications and laboratory investigations only.

The strategy improved health systems management, expanded services, increased access to care, and ensured accountability in 35 supported PHCs. Health facilities that were supported with 185 healthcare workers and community health extension workers by UNHCR reached a total of 72,729 refugees and asylum seekers and 118,641 host community members with clinical consultations. This is almost double compared to 39,404 refugees and 65,906 nationals reached in 2021. Another 392 clinical consultations were offered at the UNHCR-supported mental health clinic.

Some other key achievements were 95 per cent of births being attended by skilled birth attendants, a marginal increase in measles vaccination coverage from 73 per cent in 2021 to about 75 per cent in 2022, 948 refugees and asylum seekers being supported to receive secondary and tertiary care as against 361 in 2021, optimization of facility based and community-based nutrition services, identification of 290/9396 (3%) Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases and 997/9396 (10%) Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases and managing using locally bended foods.

Malaria remained the most common cause of morbidity. Around 20,000 cases of Malaria were treated including with a third of them being children under five years. UNHCR distributed 2,745 mosquito nets integrated into immunization of children under 5 years, antenatal care attendance, elderly and PSN.

In 2022, the UNHCR health partner, the Nigerian Red Cross leveraged on their wider network of volunteers and understanding of the local context. The operation also leveraged on other partners such as World Health Organisation (WHO) supporting immunisation and outbreak response, UNFPA supporting family planning activities, Medical Sciences for Health (MSH) providing malaria care, KNCV Tuberculosis Foundation, Johns Hopkins Program for International Education in Gynaecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO) and Heartland Alliance supporting HIV services for general population and key populations, respectively.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Most of the Cameroonian refugees in the host community are spread across hard to reach rural border communities. Most facilities lack essential components of a health system prompting expansion from a planned 30 PHCs to 35. The insufficient number of health care workforce in areas hosting refugees was a major challenge where partner healthcare budget was consumed in filling in human resources to manage the increased population.

The frequent turnover of government staff especially those trained by UNHCR, posed occasional setbacks to the implementation of the DRF approach.

The continuous flow of new arrivals during the year exerted considerable pressure on the health resources. In 2022, the DRF approach was expanded to urban refugees in the Southwest and Abuja.

The expansion of the health coverage and increased healthcare uptake resulted in budget overrun and also on the referral care budget.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Access to national education systems at primary and secondary school levels improved for POCs by December 2022.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	70.00%	54.00%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.75%	80.00%	39.59%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, the Gross Enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools was at 44% and 33% respectively, while the Net Enrolment Rate was 29% and 25% respectively. The national education systems in Akwa Ibom, Benue, Cross River, and Taraba States (ABCT) had enrolled 40% of refugee children, while only 1% of Cameroonian refugee youth had access to tertiary education compared to 12% of Nigerian nationals. UNHCR and its partners enrolled more than 5,000 Cameroonian refugee children (51% female) in government primary (3,262) and secondary (1,754) schools across the ABCT states out of the total 11,829 refugee children enrolled in national education systems. Additionally, UNHCR in collaboration with partners

in Nigeria paid tuition fees and educational levies for 4,794 children (51% female) attending primary and secondary schools in ABCT.

UNHCR and partners provided scholastic materials and paid examination fees for 5,243 students (50% female) including 5,000 Cameroonian refugees and 243 Nigerian children in primary and secondary schools across three States (Benue, Cross River, and Taraba). Additionally, UNHCR facilitated after-school classes for 423 (52% female) refugee students in all three refugee settlements in Ogoja, Cross River State. In Taraba State, UNHCR facilitated accelerated learning classes for 386 over-aged out-of-school refugee children, of whom 52% were female.

UNHCR through an education donor funding provided connected learning in five primary schools in Benue and Cross River States equipped with ICT equipment to help improve quality of education for over 3,000 refugee and host community pupils. UNHCR complemented with solar panels in these schools. Workshops were conducted with 100 participants from the Ministry of Education and State Universal Basic Education Board officials, head teachers, SEMA, and security experts to align the donor's digital curriculum with the National Curriculum (nine-year basic curriculum).

UNHCR supported 108 refugees (46% female) with DAFI scholarships (including 40 new enrolments for the academic year 2022/23) to promote access to tertiary education and work with the global goal of achieving 15 per cent of young refugee women and men, or approximately 500,000 refugees access tertiary education. The allowance covered tuition, accommodation, books, research, local travels, medical, subsistence allowance, faculty, food, clothing.

Out of 363 (57% female) pupils supported by UNHCR to register for the examination in Cross River and Taraba States almost all students passed.

UNHCR, in collaboration with its partner, provided assistance to 200 urban refugee children in primary school and 180 in secondary school by covering their term fees to ensure continued access to education. This support not only helped prevent children from dropping out of school, but also provided added protection from risks such as abuse and GBV. In addition, 12 urban refugees were enrolled in skills training at Lagos State Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation vocational centres, while eight graduated from the same program and received a monthly cash allowance to support transportation costs and purchase training materials.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR's education support at the primary and secondary levels covered only 19 per cent of the population of school aged children due to funding constraints and as a result, the proportion of out of school children at the primary (56%) and secondary (67%) was higher. Similarly, very few refugee youths had access to tertiary education due to limited scholarship opportunities making it difficult for secondary school graduates to advance their education. The presence of refugees has also impacted on the available resources in the schools which are overstretched and confronted with different challenges including inadequate classrooms furniture, teachers, well equipped libraries and laboratories especially in the host communities. The DAFI slots provided to Nigeria operation was also quite limited as only 40 new placements were provided for the academic year 2022-23.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

POCs enjoy minimum standards of Nutrition sanitation and hygiene.

By 2022, at least 90% of PoCs in CRS, Benue and Taraba states have access to improved and safely managed WASH services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.00%	100.00%	57.00%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38.00%	100.00%	52.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The 2022 intervention in WASH witnessed significant improvement towards attaining minimum standards of water, sanitation, and hygiene, targeting largely, the Cameroonian refugees in settlements and host communities despite limited funds.

The proportion of refugees with access to basic water supply increased from 52 to 57 per cent of 15 litres per person per day (sphere standard is 20 l/p/d), while sanitation has increased from 47 to 52 per cent with an access of 35 persons per latrine (sphere standard is 20 person per latrine drop hole). The number of displaced persons per hygiene promoter also improved from over 2,000 to about 750, with an increase in the number of hygiene promoters trained and engaged, leading to improved health outcomes.

In 2022, UNHCR support seven solar boreholes, mostly in host communities, while repairs and water treatment operations were stepped up at the settlements. Over 300 incidents of broken-down water pipes were rehabilitated, expanding and reticulating water collection points for improved water supply, particularly at Ikyogen, Ukende, and Adagom I settlements with inadequate and poor water quality challenges. Towards improving access to water supply, UNHCR has procured a specialised geophysical survey, Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and exploratory boreholes for Ikyogen and Ukende, to address the yearly water scarcity and the high cost of water treatment operations. This will culminate in the construction of large-diameter boreholes for improved water supply at Ikyogen and Ukende settlements.

The WASH partner, Save the Children International (SCI), complemented UNHCR's funding effort through the rehabilitation of 37 storm-ravaged latrines, construction of 35 durable pour-flush latrines, provision of 65 hand washing facilities across four settlements in ABCT States with improved access to over about 1,500 refugees.

SCI, through its humanitarian funds, also funded the decommissioning of over 300 filled-up latrines and the distribution of reusable menstrual pads across these settlements to increase access to sanitation.

Efforts were stepped-up on risk communication to curb the spread of diarrhoea and schistosomiasis (a disease caused by parasitic worms) outbreaks at the settlements and host communities. Improved access to sanitation and hygiene helped mitigate the threat of a cholera outbreak. Two refugee and host community children presented with acute diarrhoea and malnutrition and later tested positive for patients on chronic haemodialysis. The collaborative activities between WASH, health, and protection sectors and local community leaders helped to curb the spread. WASH Task Group and community monitors were assigned against unhealthy practices like open defecation, poor waste management and drinking from untreated sources. A reward system for good WASH performance was also instituted in schools and PHCs to strengthen good sanitation and hygiene outcomes.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite UNHCR's collaborative efforts, access to water supply at the settlements remained stationary at about 15 litres per person per day, while access to latrines marginally improved from 50 to 35 persons per latrine. The low progress was largely due to frequent breakdown of equipment, damage of solar facilities, poor yields, high cost of water treatment operations, and inadequate latrines hence remaining below sphere standards for post emergency WASH access. Indeed, the operation still provided emergency latrines rather more durable designs due to limited funds. Consequently, even the Open Defecation Free communities at the settlements continued to relapse, with implications on environmental health. Water quality involving saltiness, odor at Ukende and parts of Ikyogen settlements remain major challenges to water supply.

Recently, schistosomiasis outbreak was reported at Ikyogen settlement, calling for more aggressive sanitation and hygiene interventions.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

By 2022, ensure that assistance for vulnerable households is gradually aligned with national systems and a targeted group among the returnees population who receive livelihoods support experience improvements in their income

By 2022, ensure that assistance for vulnerable households is gradually aligned with national systems and a targeted group based on vulnerability profiling among the IDP population who receive livelihoods support experience improvements in their income

By 2022, ensure that assistance for vulnerable households is gradually aligned with national systems and a targeted group among the refugee population who receive livelihoods support experience improvements in their income

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.88%	29.00%	10.88%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.83%	10.00%	2.35%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84.48%	80.00%	78.13%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR continued to prioritize Livelihood and Economic Inclusion (LEI) interventions for Cameroonian refugees. Despite limited resources and a reduction in budget of more than 50% compared to 2021, positive changes were reported, with a significant increase in refugees self-reporting positive changes in their income, rising from 56% to 87%. However, the percentage of employed persons decreased from 82% to 22% in 2022, due to budget constraints that resulted in the reduction of targets from 2010 to 915. The percentage of refugees who opened bank accounts remained at 11%.

UNHCR reached out to 915 persons (67% female) with livelihood interventions, through capacity building and support with productive assets or cash grants. Total of 482 persons (75% female) were engaged in Technical and Vocational Education Training, (TVET); 287 (71% female) in the Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSME) with new enterprises; and 111 (74% female) with existing MSME enterprises. A total of 815 (73% female) persons were provided with starter packs to establish new businesses, while 100 (73% female) were given cash grants to strengthen their existing enterprises.

Additional 60 persons in Cross River received technical support to revive livelihoods in poultry and fisheries. In Taraba State, FAO, through a joint-UNHCR project funded by ECHO, provided Agricultural Livelihoods to 3,300 beneficiaries; 1000 persons received with Energy Efficient Cooking stoves; and trained 50 persons in briquette making. As part of GCR, UNHCR advocated to the World Bank supported Nigeria-for-Women Project in Taraba State, which facilitated the inclusion of 300 refugee women to benefit from LEI support. UNHCR has continued to build partnerships in the livelihoods space through increased engagement with actors including the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, GIZ, the World Bank and the Poverty Alleviation Coalition (PAC).

Across the BAY states, UNHCR through LEI interventions empowered more than 5,000 household covering entrepreneurial, business skills training, agriculture (kitchen gardens, farming), livestock (poultry and fisheries) and product inputs to the most vulnerable population through its Protection Safety-Net and Livelihoods (PSNL) project.

The livelihoods response project encompasses several activities geared towards providing improved knowledge, skills, and assets to enable project beneficiaries recover their livelihoods, increase their self-reliance, and engender the sustainability of returns.

For urban refugees, UNHCR, through its partner, provided starter kits to 19 refugees who completed skills training in 2021 and 2022 at Lagos state Ministry of Women Affairs and Poverty Alleviation vocational centres to empower them to start up their businesses. Additional 12 refugees were enrolled in various centres in Lagos to learn skills in hairdressing, make-up arts, tailoring and adult literacy. A total of 49 refugees were trained on tie and dye skills while a total of 79 were trained on entrepreneurial skills.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Lack of funds and involvement of other partners impacted by large the scope of livelihoods interventions reducing the number of beneficiaries. There was drastic reduction in the percentage of employed persons (disaggregated by wage/self-employment, and agriculture/non-agriculture) from 82 per cent in 2021 to 22 per cent (which was also below the target of 30 per cent in 2022). Meanwhile, the new arrivals of refugees from Cameroon continued to increase and exert pressure on the meagre resources.

In the Northeast, dwindling resources, displacement and increased humanitarian needs caused by multiple factors including insecurity in the Northeast, hampers the adequate response to the needs of the forcibly displaced population. This situation is further compounded by rising inflation of prices of food and CRIs. Government's closure of camps and returns of IDPs to areas with limited livelihood opportunities remain a challenge.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By 2022 50% of Returnees are Issued Civil Documentation

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Returnees	Unknown	100.00%	0.00%
14.2 Proportion of PoC who wants to receive the CoO information actually receives it.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35.67%	100.00%	0.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Due to the persistent insecurity in Cameroon resulting in new displacement of Cameroonians into Nigeria throughout 2022, UNHCR could not facilitate or promote voluntary returns to Cameroon in 2022 as already the existing refugees had expressed a strong disinterest in repatriation until peace is restored during a participatory assessment which led the operation to not consider voluntary repatriation as a suitable durable solution in 2022.

To mitigate the risks associated with crossing the border into Cameroon, UNHCR continued to utilise various forums such as refugee meetings and focus group discussions to sensitise refugees. Refugees have access to reliable information on the security conditions in Cameroon through media outlets, social media, information from family members in Cameroon and personal accounts by newly displaced refugees in 2022.

UNHCR Lagos continued to provide information regularly to the refugees on the Country-of-Origin information during town hall meetings and individually through counselling sessions that facilitates the

refugees to make informed decisions on return. By the end of 2022, six cases comprising of 10 individuals were supported by the office to voluntarily repatriate to their Countries of origin – Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Cote d'Ivoire.

UNHCR continued its support to IDPs to obtain civil documentation with over 220,000 birth and indigene certificates.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR in Cameroon and Nigeria have faced challenges in reaching remote locations where conflict resulting in displacement have been reported. As such the operation has relied on general information in the Southwest and Northwestern regions of Cameroon and by the verbal accounts of newly displaced refugees. In Nigeria, UNHCR was unable to access some locations where newly displaced refugees had reportedly arrived such as Bashua in Cross River State due to poor road access. It is feared that without providing emergency support and basic services, displaced persons may be compelled to eventually return to their country of origin despite the insecurity in such locations.

Refugees have high expectations on resettlement and are therefore not willing to return home. They have also complained about the inadequate voluntary repatriation grant to start life in their countries to the extent that one of the refugees who were supported to return home abandoned the process a day before the departures.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement used as a protection tool for POCs in 2022

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28	117	47
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	180.00	75.00	152.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	25	6

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR implemented resettlement as a feasible durable solution for vulnerable refugees in protracted situations who are unable to integrate into Nigeria or return to their country of origin. The operation aimed to resettle 70 individuals annually and identified 115 refugees for resettlement consideration. To prioritise submissions, UNHCR assessed different protection needs, such as survivors of violence or torture, women and girls at risk, persons with legal or physical protection needs, those with serious disabilities, large refugee families facing socio-economic hardship, individuals with life-threatening medical conditions, and family reunification cases.

Following a support mission by the Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa in 2022, UNHCR successfully interviewed 15 cases comprising of 70 individuals for resettlement, reaching the set targets.

By the end of 2022, out of the 70, only 15 individuals were submitted to the USA by the Regional Bureau as the remaining cases were at different stages of the resettlement process.

For the urban refugees, in 2022, a total of 15 cases of 47 individuals were submitted for resettlement consideration for various countries and two cases of six individuals were accepted who eventually departed to Norway and the USA, respectively.

UNHCR facilitated complementary education pathways for six Cameroonian refugees (5 males and 1 female) who were successfully facilitated to travel to Italy under full scholarship for Master's Programmes under the University Corridors for Refugees Programme (UNICORE) project.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR does not have dedicated staffing for resettlement casework which limits the operation's capacity in processing cases identified for resettlement consideration.

The information in proGres v4 requires some serious enhancement to reliably used to identify individuals with heightened protection needs for resettlement consideration. Owing to lack of capacities and mechanisms to identify individuals eligible for resettlement, UNHCR could not refer refugees from Taraba, Akwa Ibom and Calabar. The processing of cases/interviews were compelled to dedicate significant amount of time to update and correct biodata and family composition as the initial registration consisted of errors in the records.

It is envisaged that the verification exercise which has been used to enhance data quality and to capture protection risks would improve the identification of vulnerable families with protection risks that need resettlement.

The non-recognition of the CTD issued by Nigerian government by embassies was a challenge to the progress that could otherwise, have been made towards admitting refugees by third countries through complementary pathways.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By 2022 refugees are progressively included in Local Government planning and participate in socio- economic development in order to pave the way for local integration.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	40.00%	0.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Social protection systems in Nigeria remain by large dependent on the international funding mainly the World Bank. Social protection programmes are aimed only for Nigerian Nationals. UNHCR in 2022 worked closely with the National Social Safety Net Coordinating Officer (NASSCO) who is the holder of the National Social Register (NSR) to include refugees in the register. The cooperation resulted with signed MoU and advocacy for amending the datasets of NSR's subset register called the Universal Register of Beneficiaries which was primarily developed to capture IDPs, to include data on refugees as well. In 2022 UNHCR developed social protection roadmap that will guide the overall advocacy for inclusion of refugees in the social protection systems in 2023.

The relationship between refugees and host communities remained cordial and relatively peaceful. UNHCR and Cross River SEMA (CRSEMA) led monthly coordination meetings and community peaceful co-existence meetings with refugees, host community leaders and peaceful co-existence committees in Benue and Cross River States. Refugee representatives, traditional rulers/chiefs, such as the Kwande Kinship and the Ogoja Chiefs, religious leaders, teachers, community structures such as youth leaders and the Motorbike Association were invited to establish common interest between both communities. Taraba-SEMA constituted and trained Refugees Central & Community Leadership across Takum and Ussa LGAs following the election of new refugee leaders.

CRSEMA organised football tournaments for both male and female youth across the three settlements during the World Refugee Day celebrations involving four refugee teams (2 female, 2 male) and two host community teams while Benue SEMA organized sports tournaments (football, badminton, and handball) involving four host community and three refugee community teams. This initiative helped strengthen local support networks and contributed to harmony between the host community members and refugees. In addition, the GCR approach which incorporated host communities into various interventions such as targeted assistance for livelihoods, education, shelter and WASH projects further enhanced peaceful co-existence.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Social protection systems are generally underfunded and depend on external funding. There is high reluctance by the Government to include refugees to benefit from these external funds.

Despite the general peaceful co-existence, conflicts were reported in farms where refugees go for firewood collection. Refugees' inability to pay rent due to delayed CBI assistance during the period and conflicts arising from activities of alleged combatants/Ambazonian separatists, led to conflicts between refugees and their hosts.

In Ogoja, the traditional leaders of Ukende presented several complaints accusing refugees of desecrating sacred water ponds and cutting down trees for firewood. Some conflicts were resolved by community structures, SEMA involved security agencies such as the police, LGA authorities, traditional leaders / chiefs, UNHCR and humanitarian organizations

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR continued to enhance mainstreaming of Age, Gender and Diversity into programming in all locations through disaggregation of data (by age, sex, and vulnerability), and vulnerability data was used in beneficiary selection to ensure those most in need are prioritized for assistance. UNHCR's protection and sectoral partners include the elderly, persons living with disabilities and women through focus group discussions, key informant interviews and assessments, and community meetings to understand protection risks, trends, and programmatic priorities.

Unfortunately, gaps remained in ensuring diversity in leadership structures to increase the participation of women and persons with disabilities. Out of 40,000 persons with disability, only 2,100 (5 per cent) were directly assisted.

To improve accountability to affected populations (AAP) in 2022, SOPs for Community-Based Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms were drafted for the Cameroonian refugee response to ensure all refugees are able to provide information and receive timely feedback on issues affecting them. The SOPs will be operationalised in 2023.

In the north east, UNHCR, through its partners ensured AAP through continuous sensitization on the available community reporting and feedback mechanisms. These include confidential 24/7 toll free lines, complaint boxes, capacitated community protection actors (general protection, GBV and CP) and through physical assets such as Protection Desks, WGSS and CFSs.

IEC materials displayed at these assets and other strategic locations cascade knowledge about these mechanisms among communities. GBV and CP projects promote a culture of zero tolerance for GBV through community sensitisation, advocacy, and other activities. Material assistance (dignity kits, fuel-efficient stoves, life skills training/raw materials for income generation) are means through which the resilience of persons at heightened risk of GBV (primarily women and girls) is supported.

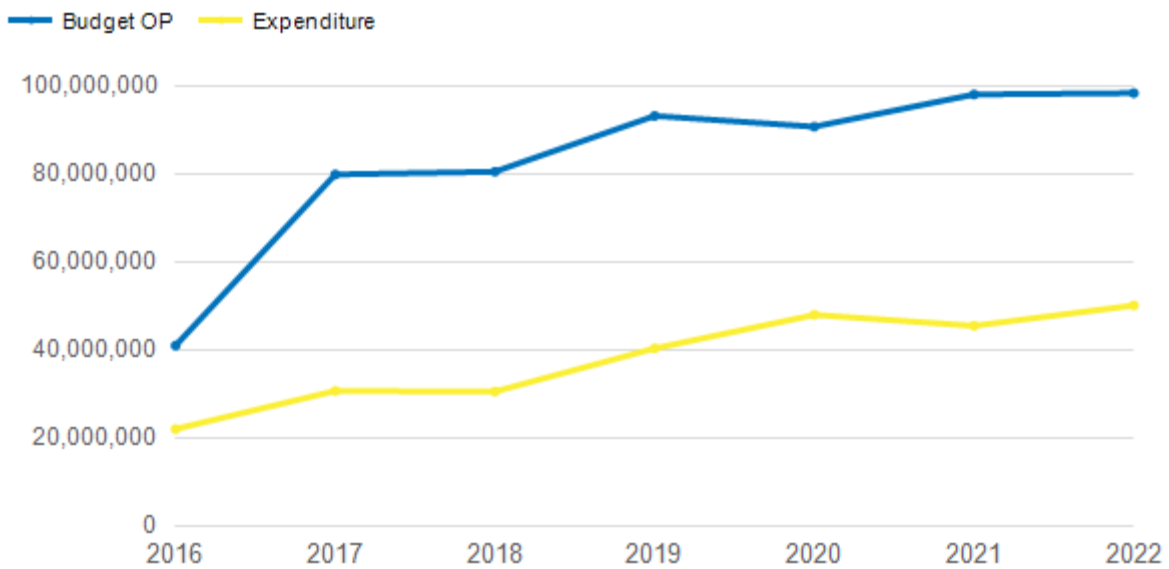
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

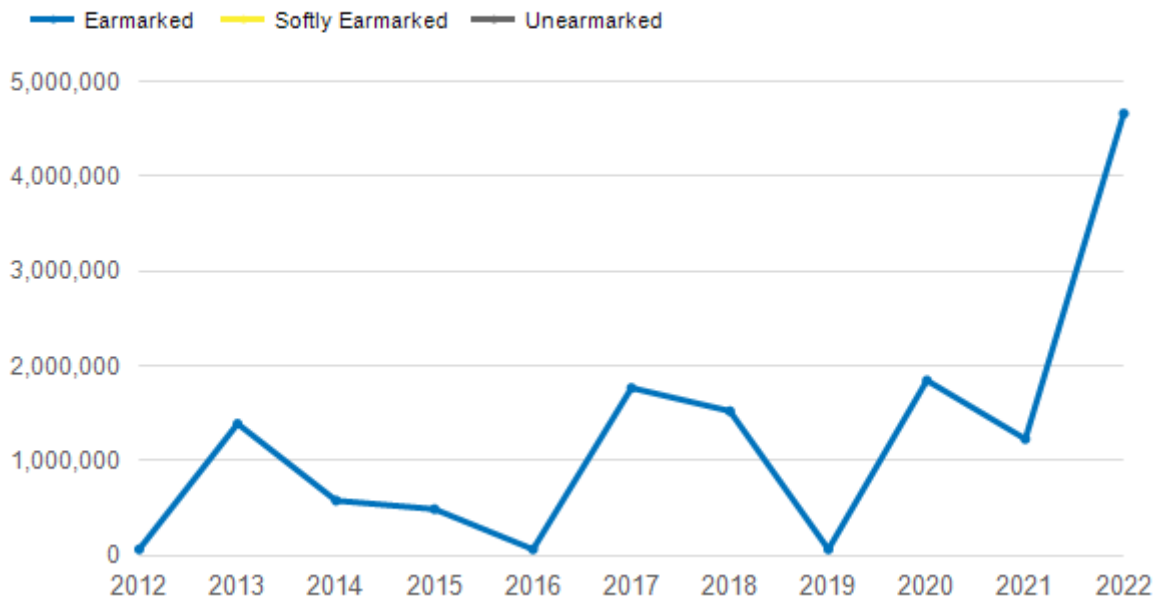
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	55,350,964	26,976,094	48.74%	27,016,147	100.15%
IA2: Respond		40,327	0.00%	6,346	15.74%
IA3: Empower		2,160	0.00%	2,160	100.00%
IA4: Solve	42,888,411	22,960,251	53.53%	22,993,705	100.15%
All Impact Areas		73,504	0.00%		0.00%
Total	98,239,375	50,052,336	50.95%	50,018,359	99.93%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,243,348	2,954,882	40.79%	2,958,880	100.14%
OA2: Status	5,542,327	4,344,870	78.39%	4,350,359	100.13%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,690,940	850,863	50.32%	852,692	100.22%
OA4: GBV	3,671,646	1,663,141	45.30%	1,667,449	100.26%
OA5: Children	1,702,703	892,957	52.44%	894,083	100.13%
OA6: Justice	11,851,585	5,029,243	42.44%	5,035,774	100.13%
OA7: Community	8,205,919	6,068,400	73.95%	6,075,597	100.12%
OA8: Well-being	23,864,456	13,864,954	58.10%	13,881,107	100.12%
OA9: Housing	11,513,660	4,387,023	38.10%	4,394,239	100.16%
OA10: Health	2,989,562	2,055,847	68.77%	2,057,949	100.10%
OA11: Education	2,547,790	1,033,827	40.58%	1,035,228	100.14%
OA12: WASH	4,003,921	1,688,092	42.16%	1,657,610	98.19%
OA13 Livelihood	10,684,662	4,280,846	40.07%	4,290,917	100.24%
OA14: Return	1,089,861	597,850	54.86%	600,758	100.49%
OA15: Resettle	1,636,997	250,619	15.31%	250,994	100.15%
EA20: External		14,723	0.00%	14,723	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		74,201	0.00%		0.00%
Total	98,239,375	50,052,336	50.95%	50,018,359	99.93%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR, through its interim strategy for 2022 planning, strived to increase resource mobilization to improve UNHCR Nigeria programming to support national systems in the delivery of services to both refugees and host communities.

Due to inflation, food assistance, health, livelihoods, and protection interventions remained major priorities for the Cameroonian refugees and UNHCR is still the only UN agency providing support. Refugee verification exercise was prioritized to ensure comprehensive update of refugee data, which will strengthen the identification of vulnerable cases in need of targeted support, including resettlement.

In the Education sector, the increasing number of refugees in host communities is putting pressure on

limited education infrastructure, with limited classroom space, teacher-to-student ratio, and education materials.

UNHCR provided cash assistance for food for refugees and some targeted assistance to vulnerable groups only up to 40 per cent of their needs and to half of the population. More WASH facilities need to be enhanced at the settlements, schools, PHCs, and border communities to expand the capacity of the host community.

UNHCR aimed to phase out from blanket coverage for healthcare and needed to ensure adequate and quality access to primary healthcare and nutrition services. Hence, UNHCR provided equipment for PHCs to meet major needs, such as blood pressure apparatus, haemoglobin meters, glucometers, and drug storage cabinets.

Due to resource constraints and increasing needs, program implementation in the north east focused more on UNHCR-led sectors (Protection, CCCM, Shelter/NFI), with a small component of livelihoods as protection safety nets. Regarding NFIs, the number of distributions and beneficiaries was reduced.

At the request of the Borno State Government, emergency shelters were replaced by more expensive transitional shelters with corrugated iron that resulted in reducing the number of shelters commensurate with available resources.



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