

## Emergency Response for the Nigeria Situation

Supplementary Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service  
September 2014

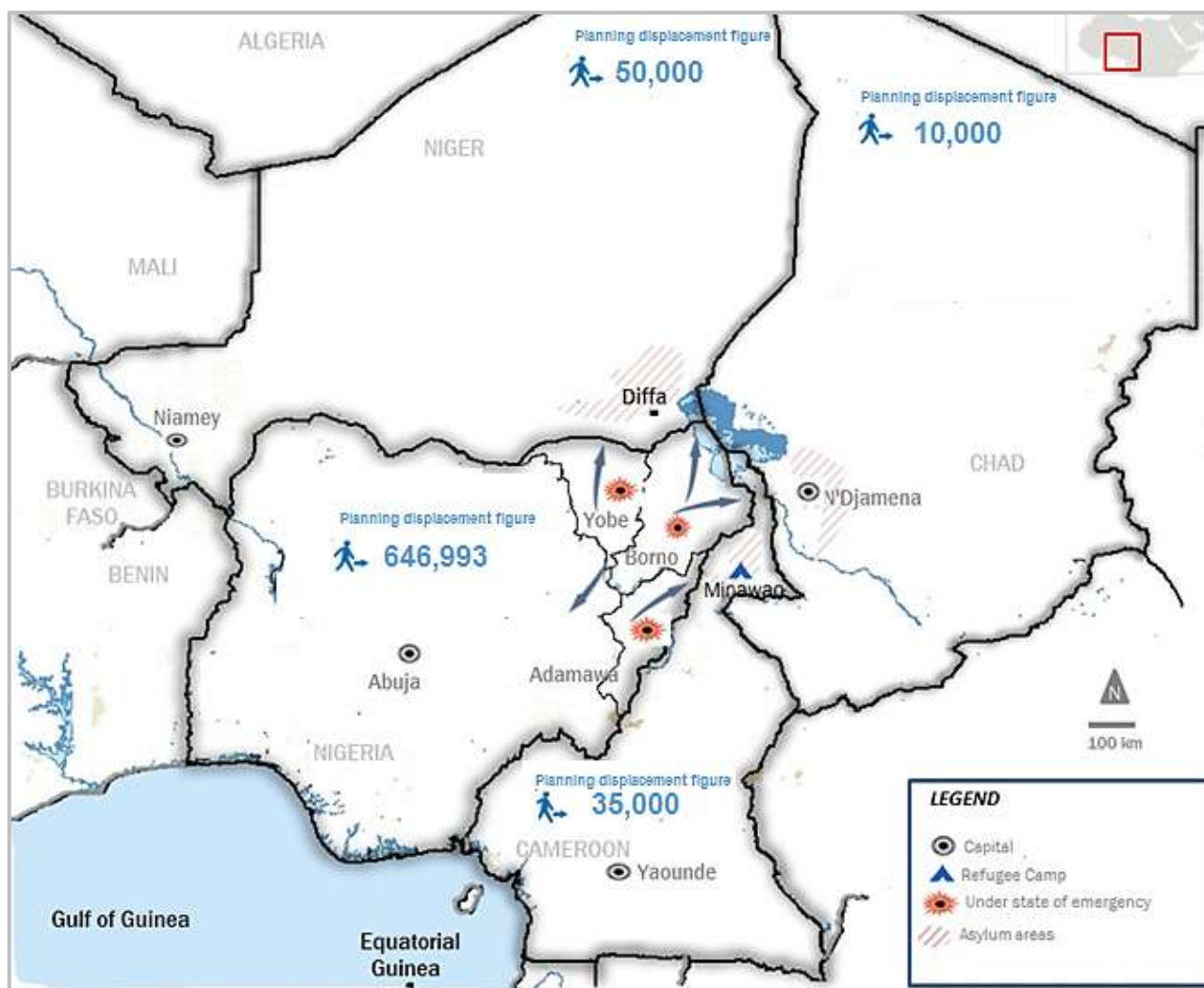
**Cover photograph:**

Nigeria refugee child at school in Bosso, Niger. UNHCR/H.Caux.

## Information at a glance

<b>Targeted beneficiaries in 2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>65,000</b> Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger.</li> <li>○ <b>646,993</b> internally displaced people in Nigeria.</li> <li>○ <b>30,000</b> returning nationals</li> </ul>
<b>Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>January-December 2014</b></li> </ul>
<b>Total financial requirements for UNHCR's activities (January-December)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>USD 25.2 million*</b> <u>including additional requirements of USD 17.8 million</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>USD 6.9 million</b> for <b>Cameroon</b></li> <li>○ <b>USD 3.7 million</b> for <b>Chad</b></li> <li>○ <b>USD 9.1 million</b> for <b>Niger</b></li> <li>○ <b>USD 5.5 million</b> for <b>Nigeria</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>*Including 7% support costs.</p>
<b>Main activities</b>	<p><b>For Internally displaced people in Nigeria:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Ensuring protection monitoring and response and seeking durable solutions for internally displaced people in collaboration with other stakeholders.</li> <li>⇒ Initiating profiling of the internally displaced population in collaboration with the Government and other stakeholders.</li> <li>⇒ Building capacity of State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) on basic protection principles.</li> <li>⇒ Providing shelter assistance to vulnerable internally displaced people.</li> <li>⇒ Advocating for the adoption of a national framework for the domestication of the 2009 African Union Kampala Convention on internally displaced people.</li> </ul> <p><b>For Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Safeguarding access to territory for refugees fleeing Nigeria, ensuring reception, registration and documentation.</li> <li>⇒ Providing essential protection to refugees, ensuring physical safety, prevention of, and response to sexual and gender-based violence; reinforcing community social protection, and creating conditions for peaceful coexistence.</li> <li>⇒ Addressing immediate food security and nutrition needs.</li> <li>⇒ Strengthening coordination and strategic partnerships with the Governments, UN agencies, NGOs and local communities, and leading coordination mechanisms.</li> </ul>

## Context



### Introduction

This appeal presents UNHCR's requirements in order to provide emergency response for Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, as well as for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Nigeria. Recent developments in the country suggest a possible aggravation of the refugee situation in neighbouring countries and the need to provide focused responses in the most critical sectors of protection, including physical protection, protection from *refoulement*, emergency food, water and sanitation, shelter, and health/nutrition services. Other essential services, such as education and community empowerment will also be pursued after the most immediate needs have been attended with the aim of restoring dignity and promoting self-sufficiency.

It should be noted that this appeal represents only the UNHCR part of the response. In the meantime, UNHCR is coordinating a Regional Response Plan for the Nigerian emergency in Chad, Cameroon and Niger, in cooperation with its partners, within which the present appeal will be included.

## Population data

	<b>Total displaced population</b> As of 31 July 2014	<b>Population assisted</b> by December 2014
<b>Cameroon</b> (Nigerian refugees)	<b>20,006</b>	<b>35,000</b>
<b>Chad</b> (Nigerian refugees)	<b>1,028</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Niger</b> (Nigerian refugees/returning nationals)	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Nigeria</b> (IDPs) <sup>2</sup>	<b>646,993</b>	<b>646,993</b>

## Background

Since 2011, the population in Nigeria has been affected by conflict between armed groups and governmental forces in the three north-eastern Federal States of Yobe, Adamawa and Borno. This has resulted in the killing and abduction of civilians, and the destruction of social and economic infrastructure in Nigeria. In May 2013, the Government of Nigeria declared a state of emergency with the imposition of curfews.

An inter-agency assessment mission fielded in Nigeria in May 2014 showed that between 2013 and 2014, in six states affected by the crisis (Adamawa, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe) the number of IDPs had reached some 647,000. Over 90 per cent of the IDPs now reside in host families within communities; others have taken shelter in public buildings such as schools.

As part of the UN Country Team's response UNHCR has been leading the Protection Working Group in Abuja. Following a formal request from the Government of Nigeria to the UN Country Team, and in complement to the inter-agency assessment mission, UNHCR carried out a multifunctional fact-finding mission to north-eastern Nigeria from 11 to 20 May 2014, to explore options for strengthening its engagement in the humanitarian response to the IDP situation.

The activities of one insurgent group in north-eastern Nigeria and the security operations this situation has generated have had a growing humanitarian impact on neighbouring countries. In 2013, there were some 12,000 Nigerian refugees in northern Cameroon, 1,000 in Chad and 20,000 in Niger including emigrant Niger nationals forced to return from Nigeria. Today, there are over 20,000 and 1,000 refugees, respectively in north Cameroon and Chad. In Niger, the number of displaced from Nigeria has grown to 50,000.

From the onset, UNHCR has been monitoring the evolving situation and providing protection responses and humanitarian assistance in collaboration with the Governments, other UN agencies and civil society partners. This evolving situation has led UNHCR in Cameroon, Chad and Niger to prepare contingency plans for a response to possible further deterioration of the situation and increased influxes.

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<sup>1</sup> This includes 20,000 refugees and 30,000 Niger nationals forced to return from Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup> Figure from OCHA.

## Summary financial requirements (in USD)

Operation	Revised Excom budget without the Nigeria situation component *	Nigeria Situation (January- December 2014)			Total revised requirements
		Revised Excom budget related to the Nigeria situation	Additional requirements	Total	
Cameroon	75,658,715	956,875	5,521,053	6,477,928	82,136,643
Chad	224,960,109	-	3,455,382	3,455,382	228,415,491
Niger	35,157,210	6,500,000	2,500,000	9,000,000	44,157,210
Nigeria	2,831,272	-	5,115,560	5,115,560	7,946,832
<b>Total</b>	<b>338,607,306</b>	<b>7,456,875</b>	<b>16,591,995</b>	<b>24,048,870</b>	<b>362,656,176</b>
Support costs (7%)			1,161,440	1,161,440	1,161,440
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>338,607,306</b>	<b>7,456,875</b>	<b>17,753,435</b>	<b>25,210,310</b>	<b>363,817,616</b>

\*Revised budget includes financial requirements for the Central African Republic and Mali situations, as well as for the Ebola crisis.

## Strategy and planned activities by country

### CAMEROON

#### Existing Response

Since the beginning of the year, UNHCR had led four inter-agency missions to the affected Northern Province where it verified and registered 20,006 of some 30,000 refugees reported by the Government in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Savo and Logone-et-Chari. Of these, 6,000 have been transferred to Minawao Camp. In cooperation with UNICEF, UNHCR has been able to establish a cholera prevention programme and to improve sanitation and water services. Two boreholes already provide 80,000 litres of water per day and 183 latrines have been built. Health, water and sanitation still remain a major challenge, particularly for refugees in villages.

#### Strategy

The situation of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon is precarious as they have mostly settled in villages along the common border, thus remaining exposed to insurgent group incursions into Cameroon. As a result, UNHCR's priority in Cameroon will be to prioritize the protection of refugees while continuing to advocate for the safeguarding of access to territory. Assistance with essential goods and services such as emergency food, water and sanitation, health and the construction of family shelters, latrines, as well as temporary communal hangars for new arrivals, will also be among UNHCR's priorities. Refugees will participate in the construction or improvement of their family shelters and sanitary facilities. The organization will work closely with UNICEF, WFP and WHO in particular to address the food security and health and nutrition needs of refugees.

Identified Needs	Activities
Reception conditions need to be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees through border monitoring.</li> <li>Undertake medical and nutritional screening for about 14,000 refugees before being relocated to Minawao camp.</li> <li>Screen newly-arrived refugees and provide psychosocial and material support.</li> </ul>
Quality of registration and profiling need to be improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitize and pre-register about 35,000 new Nigerian refugees dispersed within the villages along the border.</li> <li>Procure registration materials/equipment and deploy staff.</li> </ul>
Risk of SGBV needs to be reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize awareness raising campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response involving community leaders, partners and refugees.</li> <li>Refer SGBV cases for counselling, clinical or psychosocial assistance.</li> </ul>
Protection from effects of armed conflict needs to be strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport/relocate about 14,000 verified Nigerian refugees from the villages along the border to the Minawao camp (60 km from the border) or to a second camp (to be identified).</li> <li>Organize convoys of 300-500 refugees using buses and trucks with medical and armed escort as appropriate.</li> </ul>

Supply of potable water needs to be increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 20 additional boreholes in Minawao camp and additional camps if necessary to ensure safe access to water and minimize the costly system involving electrical pumps.</li> <li>• Organize water trucking for a month maximum to be able to respond to high pace influx enabling quick relocation.</li> </ul>
Access to sufficient basic and domestic items is needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and distribute basic and domestic items (blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, heavy duty plastic, lanterns, plastic sheets and soap) for new refugees living in Minawao and other camps including most vulnerable refugees within host communities.</li> <li>• Provide sanitary materials (sanitary pads, soap, etc.) to women of childbearing age.</li> </ul>
Health status of the population needs to be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screen and provide primary health care services to new arrivals during their pre-registration, relocation to and in the camp.</li> <li>• Provide medical and health care services, including referrals for refugees in local health care centres.</li> </ul>
Community mobilization population needs to be strengthened and expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct participatory assessments in camps for implementation and monitoring for 2014 and 2016-2017 planning.</li> <li>• Organize training sessions for community leaders including new refugees.</li> </ul>
Operations management, coordination and support population need to be strengthened and optimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide required operational and administrative support to partners.</li> <li>• Ensure audit of operations and due diligence.</li> <li>• Rent light vehicles.</li> <li>• Procure information technology equipment for partners.</li> </ul>



# CHAD

## Existing Response

In Chad, where some 1,000 refugees live within host communities, UNHCR and partners have already started providing non-food items (NFIs) and health and water services. UNHCR and UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment on 3 August in the islands of Lake Chad, where refugees are currently staying, following discussions with local authorities to move Nigerian refugees into villages around Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia.

## Strategy

The overall emergency response strategy of UNHCR in Chad is based on a host-community approach as agreed with local communities and the Government. Protection and assistance will be provided to out-of-camp refugees with the support of the local authorities and host communities, and through the reinforcement of existing structures.

In collaboration with the Government, UNHCR will relocate the new Nigerian refugees from the lake islands to villages situated at a safer distance from the border, accessible by road and where a number of Nigerian refugees already live among hosting communities. In order to ensure closer protection monitoring and rapid emergency assistance to the new refugees, UNHCR will establish a Field Unit in the Lake Chad area, which will allow for better coordination with authorities and partners on the ground.

While responding to the emergency food, nutrition, shelter, water, sanitation and health needs, UNHCR and partners will also promote self-reliance and explore livelihood opportunities. This will be done through the provision of seeds and tools as soon as the emergency stabilizes; socio-economic integration and peaceful co-existence programmes will be implemented with a view to involving and extending the benefits of programmes to the local populations.

Identified Needs	Activities
Reception conditions need to be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees, including through advocacy with the authorities.</li> <li>Undertake medical and nutritional screening of all new refugees.</li> </ul>
Registration and profiling need to be enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to update registration data collected by the National Refugee Commission (CNARR) and UNHCR through level 1 and 2 registration.</li> </ul>
Risk of SGBV needs to be reduced and quality of response to be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response involving community leaders, partners and UNHCR's staff.</li> </ul>
Self-reliance and livelihood need to be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide 5,000 production kits/inputs for agriculture and livestock activities.</li> </ul>
Community mobilisation needs to be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote community communication for new arrivals through outreach activities such as radio, community mobilisers and role plays.</li> </ul>
Core relief items need to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide NFIs such as blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, buckets, jerry cans, soaps, family tents and sanitary napkins for 10,000 refugees.</li> </ul>
Access to primary health care services needs to be supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the existing health centre in the displacement area through provision of equipment, material and drugs, training of health staff, drugs and enhancement of referral systems.</li> <li>Screen 8,000 new arrivals during their pre-registration and relocation to host villages.</li> </ul>

Water system needs to be developed/improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of potable water through the drilling of additional 10 boreholes.</li> <li>• Monitor water quality at water points and households levels.</li> </ul>
Sanitation and hygiene need to be enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the construction of additional 900 family latrines benefiting some 1,500 households through the distribution of latrine slabs and sanitation kits (wheelbarrow, shovel, rake etc.).</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns.</li> </ul>
Shelter and infrastructure need to be established, improved maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide tools and material for beneficiaries to construct their shelter as well as support to construct shelter for people with specific needs.</li> </ul>
Nutritional well-being needs to be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide hot meals for the first three days and food rations per household for the first three months.</li> </ul>
Logistics and supply need to be optimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support Chadian authorities with fuel to relocate refugees to Naouboua by helicopter.</li> </ul>

# NIGER

## Existing Response

In Niger, UNHCR led a joint mission by UN agencies and IOM, NGOs and the Government from 28 May to 1 June to assess the refugee influx and the needs in Diffa. The mission noted that the Diffa Region was hosting a displaced population made up of 70 per cent Niger nationals forced to return; 30 per cent Nigerian refugees; and a few hundred third country nationals, mostly accommodated in host families in Bosso, Diffa, Kablewa, Maine-Soroa, Tam Mamouri, Tchoukoujani and Garin Amadou departments.

Assistance for Nigerian refugees has been provided outside of camp since 2013, and has included the local populations and the Niger returning nationals and a small number of third country nationals who have been forced to return. In collaboration with other development agencies, the Government and humanitarian agencies, UNHCR's assistance has focused on protection and documentation, emergency shelter and the reinforcement of community health systems to respond to the influx.

## Strategy

UNHCR's strategy in Niger is community-based and has been elaborated in cooperation with the Government and other agencies such as WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, IOM etc. The outflow of Nigerians into Niger is likely to continue in 2015 and beyond. Thus, UNHCR and partners have adopted an approach that combines emergency assistance and support to communities where the refugees and other displaced have settled to maintain peaceful coexistence in displacement areas. The non-camp strategy is core to promoting early resilience through programme integration in the host community.

UNHCR retains the coordination role and responsibility for international protection while partnering purposefully with all stakeholders in delivering assistance that promotes resilience and self-sufficiency.

UNHCR and partners have pre-registered 20,000 new arrivals and will introduce biometric registration in 2014 to facilitate the issuance of documentation to refugees and the returning nationals in need.

Identified Needs	Activities
Reception conditions need to be improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure access to territory, reception and protection of refugees, including through advocacy with the authorities.</li> <li>• Undertake medical and nutritional screening of new refugees.</li> </ul>
Registration and identification of people of concern need to be conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct advocacy with local authorities on the provision of proper documentation.</li> <li>• Issue at least 40,000 supplementary identity cards for Niger returning migrants, and documentation for refugees.</li> </ul>
Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions needs to be supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist 40,000 refugees, returnees and host families with civil status registration / documentation.</li> <li>• Support national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation.</li> </ul>
Shelter material and maintenance tool kits need to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide emergency shelters for 1,500 newly-arrived households.</li> </ul>
Transitional shelter needs to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide transitional shelter for 2,500 most vulnerable refugee households, returnee and host households.</li> </ul>

Vocational training/technical skill need to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical training (builder, plumbing, carpenter, sewing, soap making, agriculture and livestock) for 2,500 refugees, returning migrants and people from the host community, targeting the young and unemployed women and men, through the Technical and Professional Training Center of Diffa Region.</li> <li>• Provide small entrepreneur business training for 2,000 refugees, returnees and people from the host community (young and unemployed women and men) in Bosso, Kablewa, Maine Soroa and Diffa.</li> </ul>
Access to agricultural, livestock, fisheries production needs to be supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide of 2,500 production kits/inputs for agriculture, livestock and fisheries activities to refugees, returning migrants and host community in collaboration with FAO.</li> </ul>
Core relief items need to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide NFIs through vouchers to 40,000 refugees, returning migrants and people from the host community.</li> </ul>
Access to primary health care services needs to be provided or supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide health services for some 30,000 people in line with the national health policy.</li> </ul>
Access to essential drugs needs to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support community health centres with medical supplies and drugs, with the aim of covering around 30,000 refugees, returning migrants and host populations.</li> </ul>
Water system need to be supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to potable drinking water through repair, maintenance and the construction of new water taps in Bosso benefitting some 25,000 people (of whom 8,000 are refugees).</li> <li>• Support the extension of Kablewa and Maine Soroa water networks that will benefit 45,000 people (of whom 11,000 are refugees).</li> </ul>

# NIGERIA

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## Existing Response

Following a request for assistance by the Government of Nigeria, a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) was constituted as of July 2012, chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and comprised of all UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. The team works in close coordination with the Government of Nigeria, through the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), assisted by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG) on a technical level.

In June, the United Nations System in Nigeria set up a Task Team to develop an Integrated Support Package (ISP) for the north east, including interventions focusing mainly on the Chibok community, but also designed to cater for the immediate and long-term needs of the affected populations in North East Nigeria. The Task Team's priorities in Nigeria are the provision of food and non-food items, the strengthening of health services and early recovery support. The HCT has put in place nine sector working groups, of which the Protection Sector Working Group (PSWG) is chaired by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and co-led by UNHCR.

## Strategy

UNHCR intends to strengthen the HCT's response to the Nigerian situation by building a much stronger strategy for the protection of IDPs. The organization's protection strategy includes four main components.

**Strengthening protection monitoring:** UNHCR will collaborate with the National Human Rights Commission, national NGOs and civil society in undertaking protection monitoring, profiling of specific protection issues through an age, gender and diversity mainstreaming approach. Response programmes in the States hosting IDPs will be developed on the basis of the defined protection strategy.

**Capacity building:** UNHCR will participate in the building of the institutional capacity of state agencies such as the NEMA and other relevant national bodies by promoting training on basic principles of protection and camp coordination and camp management. The capacity of the Protection Sector Working Group will be reinforced by assigning relevant staff to facilitate the coordination, investing in the capacity/ expertise of the National Human Rights Commission as lead of the Protection Sector Working Group.

**Advocacy for the adoption of a national framework:** Support is needed for the authorities to implement the Kampala Convention it ratified in May 2012. UNHCR will undertake concerted efforts to encourage and ensure the enactment of the enabling national legislation, so as to enhance the legal protection of IDPs.

**Shelter/NFI support:** UNHCR and its partners will provide tailor-made shelter and NFI emergency assistance to vulnerable IDPs families.

Identified Needs	Activities
Implementation of international and regional instruments ratified needs to be strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support and enhance protection of IDPs through advocacy for the adoption of national IDP policy; and domestication of the Kampala Convention.</li> </ul>
Law and policy need to be developed or strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the capacity of relevant national agencies to conduct assessment of the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and ensure that quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.</li> <li>• Support the establishment of State level Protection Sector Working Group in Gombe and/or Bauchi, States under a state of emergency and other relevant States.</li> <li>• Organize training workshops on humanitarian/IDP protection for State level Steering Committee and protection sector in Gombe and/or Bauchi, States under a state of emergency and other relevant States.</li> <li>• Organize training workshop on Camp Coordination and Camp Management for State level actors (SEMA/NGOs) in Gombe/Bauchi, States under a state of emergency and other relevant States.</li> </ul>
Protection from effects of armed conflicts needs to be strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the protection of most vulnerable IDPs at risk of exploitation by ensuring closer synergies with UN agencies and IOM advocacy interventions on child protection, SGBV prevention activities and response, information gathering, management and analysis and collaboration with the Nigerian Shelter Sector Working Group.</li> </ul>
Basic items and essential services need to be provided in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide shelter assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs to alleviate the burden on host families.</li> <li>• Provide emergency NFI assistance to vulnerable IDPs and to pre-empt risk of exploitation and/or to accompany other protection interventions.</li> </ul>

## Coordination

UNHCR will continue to support the Governments of the countries of asylum through its leadership and coordination of the emergency response to the crisis. In that context, UNHCR will promote the inclusion of partners' response needs into a Regional Response Plan, in which this UNHCR appeal is included. UNHCR will also pursue strong collaboration, complementarity and information sharing with all stakeholders such as UN Agencies, NGOs, donors and civil society.

In Nigeria, the UNCT/HCT provides strategic leadership, policy development and engagement with the Federal Government; and meets under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator on a monthly basis. The Inter Agency-Emergency Preparedness Response Working Group provides technical support and facilitates joint planning, implementation and monitoring of humanitarian action. Inter-Sector and Sector Working Groups (ISWG) promote sectoral response and coordination. UNHCR and partners are currently working with the national and State emergency agencies to support the establishment of sub-national coordination mechanisms aimed at facilitating partnership and cooperation between the Government and humanitarian actors for effective and timely humanitarian action.

## Financial Requirements

UNHCR's requirements to deliver protection and assistance for internally displaced Nigerians, and for Nigerian refugees in neighbouring countries, amount to **USD 25,210,310**.

This amount includes some **USD 7,456,875** that was part of the Excom-approved budget for 2014 and additional requirements amounting to **USD 17,753,435**.

While UNHCR is grateful to donors who have already contributed to the organization's 2014 programme, additional funding is urgently needed to help UNHCR meet the needs of these refugees and IDPs in a region where, even before the current crisis, many populations were already affected by political unrest and harsh climatic conditions.

Financial requirements for Cameroon (January-December 2014)

	EXCOM budget related to the situation with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	-	527,063	527,063
Reception conditions improved	-	234,250	234,250
Registration and profiling	-	292,813	292,813
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	14,298	1,040,074	1,054,372
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	439,220	439,220
Protection of children	13,146	261,190	274,336
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,152	339,664	340,816
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	420,673	3,163,316	3,583,989
Food security improved	32,730	117,126	149,856
Health	44,236	292,813	337,049
Education	158,693	117,126	275,819
Basic domestic and hygiene items	48,710	644,190	692,900
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,068	58,563	59,631
Services for people with specific needs	4,274	117,125	121,399
Nutritional well-being improved	-	175,689	175,689
Population has sufficient access to energy	-	58,563	58,563
Shelter and infrastructure	130,962	1,172,183	1,303,145
Sanitation and hygiene	-	58,562	58,562
Water	-	351,376	351,376
<b>Community empowerment and self-management</b>	125,095	204,970	330,065
Community mobilization	14,767	29,281	44,048
Self-reliance and livelihoods	110,328	117,126	227,454
Natural resources and shared environment	-	58,563	58,563
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	54,517	175,690	230,207
Camp management and coordination	54,517	175,690	230,207
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	342,292	409,940	752,232
Logistics and supply	18,605	175,689	194,294
Operation management, coordination and support	323,687	234,251	557,938
Subtotal	956,875	5,521,053	6,477,928
Support Costs (7%)	-	386,473	386,473
<b>Total</b>	<b>956,875</b>	<b>5,907,526</b>	<b>6,864,401</b>



Financial requirements for Chad (January-December 2014)

	EXCOM budget related to the situation with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	-	410,605	410,605
Registration and profiling	-	208,344	208,344
Individual documentation	-	202,261	202,261
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	-	100,000	100,000
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	50,000	50,000
Protection of children	-	50,000	50,000
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	-	1,987,504	1,987,504
Health	-	450,000	450,000
Nutrition	-	100,000	100,000
Water	-	200,000	200,000
Sanitation and hygiene	-	270,000	270,000
Shelter and infrastructure	-	320,000	320,000
Basic domestic items	-	550,000	550,000
Education	-	97,504	97,504
<b>Community empowerment and self-management</b>	-	77,601	77,601
Community mobilization	-	27,601	27,601
Natural resources and shared environment	-	50,000	50,000
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	-	879,672	879,672
Logistics and supply	-	457,601	457,601
Operation management, coordination and support	-	422,071	422,071
Subtotal	-	3,455,382	3,455,382
Support Costs (7%)	-	241,878	241,878
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>3,697,260</b>	<b>3,697,260</b>

## Financial requirements for Niger (January-December 2014)

	EXCOM budget related to the situation with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	750,000	150,000	900,000
Civil registration and civil status documentation		50,000	50,000
Level of individual documentation increased		100,000	100,000
Reception conditions improved	750,000	-	750,000
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	450,000	-	450,000
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	450,000	-	450,000
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	300,000	-	300,000
Protection of children	300,000	-	300,000
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	1,965,000	1,980,000	3,945,000
Health		355,000	355,000
Supply of potable Water	300,000	250,000	550,000
Sanitation and hygiene	265,000	-	265,000
Shelter and infrastructure	1,000,000	1,100,000	2,100,000
Basic domestic items	400,000	275,000	675,000
<b>Community empowerment and self-management</b>	2,090,000	370,000	2,460,000
Community mobilization	250,000	100,000	350,000
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,840,000	270,000	2,110,000
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	400,000	-	400,000
Camp management and coordination	400,000	-	400,000
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	545,000	-	545,000
Operation management, coordination and support	545,000	-	545,000
Subtotal	6,500,000	2,500,000	9,000,000
Support Costs (7%)	-	175,000	175,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>	<b>2,675,000</b>	<b>9,175,000</b>

## Financial requirements for Nigeria (January-December 2014)

	EXCOM budget related to the situation with adjustments (USD)	Supplementary requirements (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>		710,000	710,000
International and regional instruments	-	400,000	400,000
Law and policy	-	310,000	310,000
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>		1,500,000	1,500,000
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>Basic needs and services</b>		2,655,560	2,655,560
Basic domestic and hygiene items	-	1,155,560	1,155,560
Shelter and infrastructure	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>		250,000	250,000
Media relations and public affairs serve UNHCR	-	250,000	250,000
Subtotal	-	5,115,560	5,115,560
Support Costs (7%)	-	358,089	358,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,473,649</b>	<b>5,473,649</b>