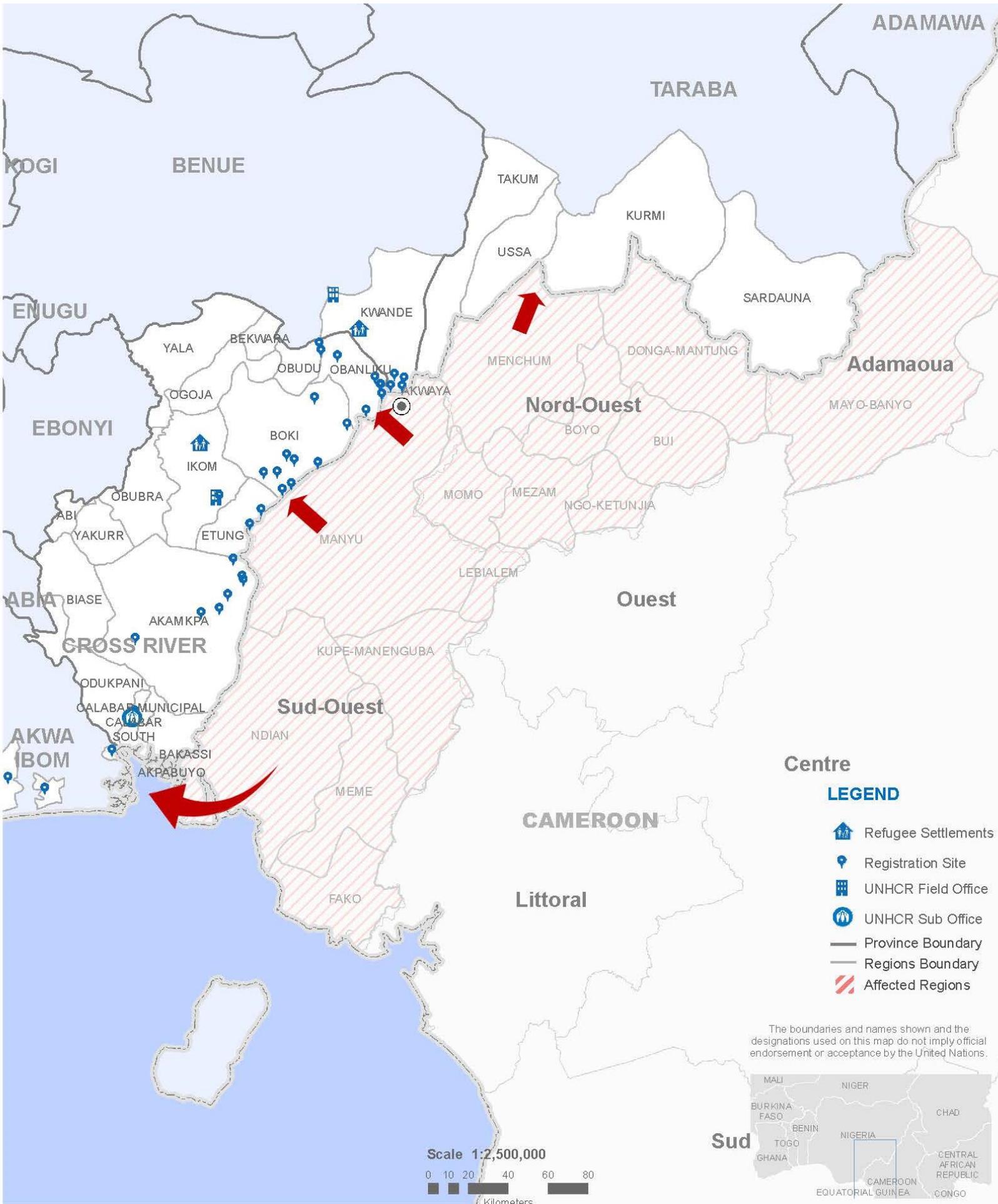




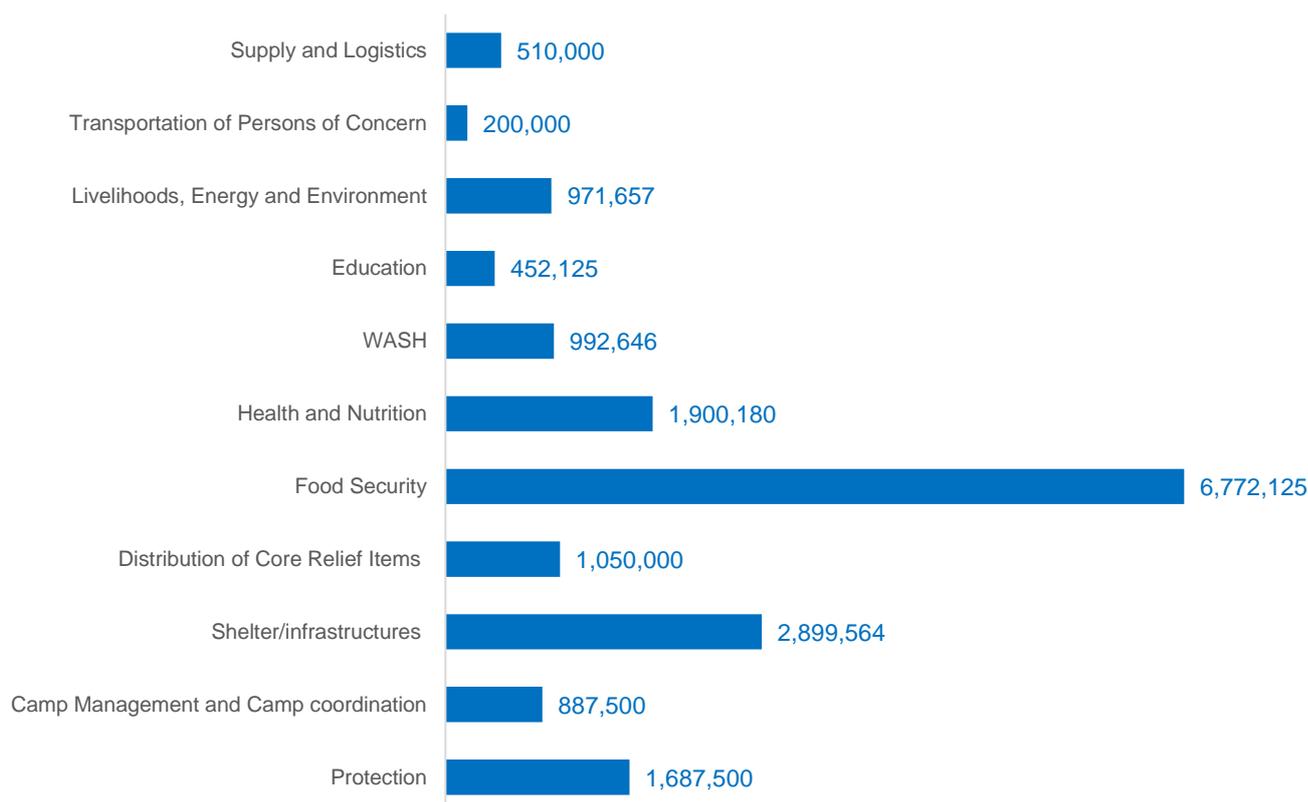
CAMEROON SITUATION  
REFUGEE CONTINGENCY PLAN  
NIGERIA 2018

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# CAMEROON SITUATION REFUGEE CONTINGENCY PLAN - NIGERIA

20,000	estimated asylum seeker/refugee new arrivals (in 3 months)
\$ 19.6 million	estimated emergency response requirements for the first 3 months
17	partners participating in the contingency plan
\$ 43,762	are urgently required to prepare for an effective response



<b>Contingency planning scenario valid until</b>	30 April 2019
<b>From activation of the plan, response strategies and estimated requirements refer to</b>	First 3 months of the response
<b>Version</b>	Final
<b>Next update due by</b>	May be revised as situation evolves
<b>Regional Representative</b>	Liz Ahua
<b>Regional CP Focal Point</b>	Stella Ogunlade
<b>Forms part of a regional CP?</b>	No
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<b>Participating Partners</b>	NCFRMI, SEMA, Nigerian Red Cross, UNHCR, UNFPA, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, MSF Belgium, MSF Holland, NCA, Save the Children, CARITAS, Rhemacare, Mediatrix,

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# 1. Context

## Situation in the Country of Origin – Cameroon

Cameroon's Anglophone regions' pursuit of self-determination and autonomy dates back to the 1970s when Cameroon moved from a form of federalism to the creation of a unitary state which is mainly dominated by Francophone Cameroon in both political and economic spheres. According to the International Crisis Group (ICG)<sup>1</sup>, the Anglophone population of Cameroon, 20 per cent (approx. 4 million) of the total population (20 million<sup>2</sup>) feel marginalised. Their frustrations surfaced at the end of 2016 when a series of sectoral grievances morphed into political demands, leading to strikes and riots. ICG reports that the movement grew to the point where the government's approach was no longer sufficient to calm the situation, forcing it to negotiate with Anglophone trade unions and make some concessions.

Since October 2016, thousands of Cameroonians including lawyers, teachers and students and several civil society groups demonstrated in the Anglophone regions of Cameroon and launched strikes in opposition to discrimination by the central government and by Cameroon's long-serving president, Paul Biya. The government responded first with denial and then with arrests and police operations; banned two major organizations, arrested some movement's leaders on terrorism charges, and imposed an internet blackout across Anglophone Cameroon that lasted for three months. Secessionist groups have emerged since January 2017, taking advantage of the situation to radicalise the population with support from part of the Anglophone diaspora. Protests intensified during the summer months, as did arrests of protesters, human rights activists, and Anglophone youths.

The government, as reported by ICG, also took some measures to appease the demands from the Anglophone regions since March 2017 – creating a National Commission for Bilingualism and Multiculturalism; creating new benches for Common Law at the Supreme Court and new departments at the National School of Administration and Magistracy; recruiting Anglophone magistrates and 1,000 bilingual teachers; and turning the internet back on after a 92-day "black-out". But the citizens of the Anglophone movement have seen these measures as too little too late. On October 1, 2017, Southern Cameroon Governing Council unilaterally declared independence albeit this was done the diaspora. Following this declaration, there was a massive deployment of Cameroon security forces into Southern Cameroon. Demonstrations were violently suppressed resulting to injuries and a number of deaths. The Cameroon government also closed the borders between Nigeria and Cameroon to prevent activists crossing the border into Nigeria. Nevertheless, given the porous nature of the border, people have been crossing into Taraba, Akwa Ibom, Cross River and Benue States.

October 01 2018 marked the anniversary of the token declaration of independence in Anglophone Cameroon. A 48-hour dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed in the English-speaking southwestern city of Buea. Gunfire was reported in the flash-point town of Buea in the country's southwest, which has been at the heart of the crisis. There were reports of civilians fleeing Buea. General elections were held on October 7, 2018. Reports indicated a low turn-out (5%) in the English-speaking regions. Opposition parties complained of massive rigging but the Constitutional Council declared the complaints null and void. President Biya was declared winner with 73% of votes cast, giving him a seventh seven-year term. It is generally expected that Paul Biya would continue searching for a military solution to the Anglophone crisis.

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<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group (2017), Cameroon's Anglophone Crisis at the Cross Roads, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/cameroon/250-camerouns-anglophone-crisis-crossroads>

<sup>2</sup> Last data available as of 2010, source United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, [https://data.humdata.org/dataset/total\\_population\\_both\\_sexes\\_combined\\_by\\_major\\_area\\_region\\_and\\_country\\_annually\\_for\\_1950-2010](https://data.humdata.org/dataset/total_population_both_sexes_combined_by_major_area_region_and_country_annually_for_1950-2010)

## Situation in the Country of Asylum – Nigeria

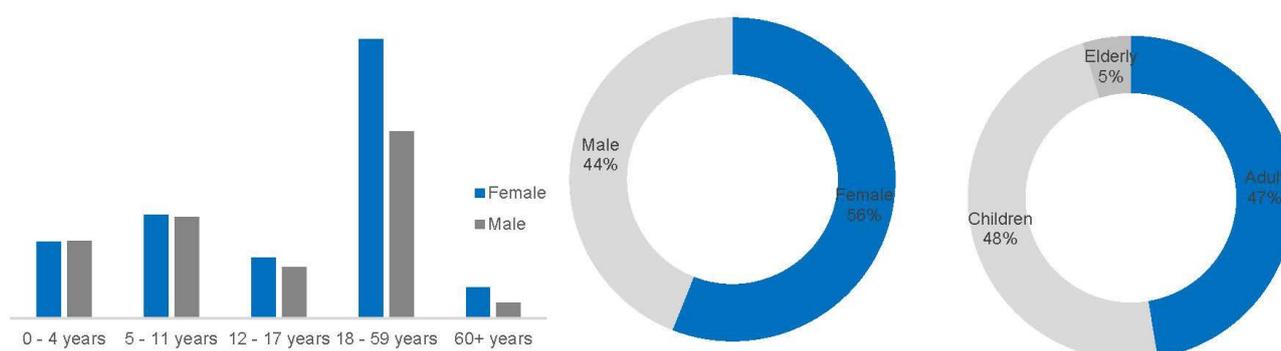
Since September 2017, Nigeria has been receiving an influx of Anglophone Cameroonians affected by the crisis in the Northwest and Southwest regions of the country. As of 28 October 2018, 26,891 Cameroonian refugees have been registered in Nigeria. Border monitoring by UNHCR and its partners shows that new refugees continue to arrive in Nigeria, as the crisis in Cameroon continues, and the government adopts stringent security measures.

## Profile of the refugees and asylum seekers

Majority of the refugee population is made up of women and children. Refugees are mainly from the Cameroonian border towns of Akwaya, Otu, Eyumojock, Nsan, Dadi and Bodam in the Southwest region

The initial arrivals to Nigeria were mostly journalists, lawyers, teachers and youth participating and/or leading the movement for independence that were individually targeted by authorities, together with their families who fear repercussion. However, the situation had since changed after the escalation of military operations by the Government, with ordinary civilians from rural areas and some towns forced to flee into Nigeria. Current statistics indicate that 56 percent of registered are women and girls and 51 percent are under the age of 18.

# KEY FIGURES - PROFILE



## Response Capacity

The overall emergency response strategy will be built around the early integration of assistance programmes into local systems. Thus, while the immediate response focuses on refugees and their immediate protection and material needs such as shelter, health, food and access to services as a particularly vulnerable population group (and this Contingency Plan is built around those primary considerations), the creation of parallel service structures will be avoided, in favour of reinforcing and using existing ones. Sequencing the emergency response with an empowerment programme where the refugee is integrated into the host environment, host populations included, and partners work with, not for, the beneficiaries.

The Government of Nigeria and the humanitarian community are currently responding to the on-going conflict with Boko Haram insurgents in the north-east of the country and the humanitarian needs resulting from the insurgency. UNHCR partners and supports the Government of Nigeria in the coordination of the humanitarian response to the multi-sector needs of asylum-seekers together with UN agencies and with a large number of international and local partners. The response capacity at national level is focused on three north-eastern states. Therefore, apart from the initial mobilization around contingency planning and the first interagency assessment, little attention has been paid to this refugee situation. In case of an aggravation of the Cameroon refugee emergency situation, humanitarian resources and attention would

need to scale up and reconfigure the current set up to focus also on Taraba and Akwa Ibom States, more than the current focus on Cross River and Benue States.

The influx of Cameroonian refugees into Nigeria has concentrated, by order of importance, in Cross River, Benue and Taraba States, bordering with Cameroon. However, there have also been small numbers of refugees entering into Akwa Ibom State.

### **In Taraba**

Cameroonian refugees have been crossing into hard to reach communities. More refugees and asylum seekers are expected if there is a larger scale emergency. The State Emergency Management Authority is ready to engage in the refugee response and to take the lead in coordinating humanitarian assistance together with UNHCR and partners. The emergency response structure in Taraba state is experienced in responding to displacement due to recurrent communal clashes. However, in case of arrival of large number of refugees, the state capacity would be easily overwhelmed and would require additional human, logistical and organizational/coordination support.

On the Mambila plateau (areas bordering with Anglophone regions of Cameroon) local government authority and local traditional leadership are aware of the potential emergency and expressed openness and willingness to support refugees and facilitate the response. Immigration authorities are aware of the current crisis and informed of the principles of international protection and non-refoulment, and are in contact with the National Commission for refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) and UNHCR.

Health facilities on the Plateau include health centres linked to one state-run general hospital located in Gembu. Other faith-based health facilities can also provide health services. In the context of this plan, these will be inventoried and stand-by arrangements agreed.

The Local Education Authorities based in Gembu manage 241 primary schools with an enrolment of 17,000 children supported by 2,000 teachers. It is estimated that 18,000 children are currently not attending school in this LGA. Primary Education enrolment is free of charge for any nationals from 3 years old to 9, while the authorities demonstrated openness in admitting all children, including refugees. In case of emergency, education facilities would require support in terms of teachers, education material and construction of additional facilities.

### **Cross River**

The State's capacity to respond to additional influx of refugees is limited. Although public health and education systems are functioning and will be able to cater for the needs of new arrivals, the emergency management system will likely be overwhelmed. The State does not have a plan for emergency response in the areas that will likely be affected by an influx. Immigration authorities, the State Government and security services are aware of the risk of influx and demonstrate willingness and openness to respond, highlighting the need on support from UN agencies and NGOs. SEMA is negotiating for additional land to enable UNHCR and partners establish more sites.

### **Benue**

Judging from the response to the flooding in late 2017, and to the fatal clashes between herdsman and farmers in early 2018 and the current refugee response, Benue State has little capacity to respond to an additional influx of refugees. Furthermore, the refugees arrive in remote parts of the State where there are little or no facilities or services in terms of schools, health centres, water and sanitation facilities. Although SEMA is currently managing the Anyake refugee settlement, the high number of IDPs in the state draws heavily on the capacity of SEMA and other state institutions. Therefore, capacity building and other support would be required in the event of an additional influx.

### **Partners**

UNHCR and National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) are leading the refugee response effort in Nigeria to ensure that Cameroonian refugees receive assistance and protection. With the support of the State Governments, refugee settlements have been established in Anyake (Benue State) and Adagom (Cross River State). UNHCR and partners have been providing protection and assistance including border registration,

border monitoring, food distribution, WASH, shelter, educational and livelihoods. In October 2018, WFP and UNHCR undertook a strategic mission to recommend solutions to address the food security of refugees and host communities. One of the major findings of the mission is that 82% of refugees are food insecure. The mission revealed the availability of markets in the refugee hosting areas which make the case for assistance through cash transfers.

## Policy Environment

Nigeria is party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol; as well as the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. All the international and regional refugee instruments have been domesticated by incorporation into Laws of the Federation of Nigeria. The status and treatment of refugees in Nigeria is governed by the National Commission for Refugees Act Chapter N21, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria 2004 and implemented by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI). Key international human rights instruments have been ratified by Nigeria.

The NCFRMI Act sets out the rights and duties of refugees; and establishes separate and independent decision-making committees for status determination at the first instance and appeal stages, with the NCFRMI acting as the secretariat to these committees. In 2018, the Government of Nigeria granted a two-year (renewable) temporary protection status for Cameroonian asylum seekers in Nigeria.

# 2. Planning Scenario

## Risk analysis

In the run up to the 7 October presidential elections in Cameroon, there was a worsening of the security situation in the English-speaking South-west Cameroon, resulting in more internal displacements of over two hundred thousand person's inside Cameroon, the same situation that created the refugee influx. In addition, repressive measures resulted in recrudescence of insurgency activities. Restriction of movements inside Cameroon may have resulted in many more refugees fleeing into Nigeria that have not yet been registered or seen in the border areas.

According to the IDP Contingency Plan developed by UNHCR Cameroon in response to the IDP emergency engendered by the Anglophone crisis

*“From the beginning of 2018, the crisis has developed into an armed conflict causing significant displacement. Clashes between non-state armed groups and defence and security forces have displaced the civilian population into the surrounding forests and villages – 80% of the displaced population have found refuge in the forest”*

Following the presidential elections, Paul Biya, at 85 sub-Saharan Africa's oldest leader, was announced as winner. Opposition calls for a re-run of the presidential election were rejected by the Constitutional Council. Across the country, only half of Cameroon's voting-age population took part in the polls. Tens of thousands of people were unable to cast their votes because of insecurity.

Threats of violence made against would-be voters by rebels in the Anglophone regions reportedly deterred many from casting their ballot. Voter turnout in the country's two Anglophone regions was as low as 5%. According to the International Crisis Group<sup>3</sup> *“the crisis over Cameroon's 7 October election is the worst for 25 years, adding new risks in*

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<sup>3</sup> International Crisis Group: Elections fail to solve Cameroon's deepening Crisis <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/cameroon/video-elections-fail-solve-camerouns-deepening-crises>

*a country already on the brink of civil war due to the Anglophone crisis. Tensions may rise further once the election results are officially announced”.*

With the re-election of Paul Biya, it is expected that the new Government would continue pursuing the military option to end the Anglophone problem. This would lead to an escalation of fighting between Government forces and the separatists with grave consequences for civilians. This will trigger more population movement across the border to seek refuge in Nigeria. Furthermore, the lack of basic needs and essential services in the affected Anglophone regions coupled with the lack of access to the area by humanitarian actors is likely to trigger more population movement across the borders.

In Summary, potential triggers of further population movement into Nigeria include:

- Additional deployment of security forces in the Anglophone region;
- Attacks by non-state armed groups in West or Littoral region and closer collaboration and organisation among non-state armed groups due to non-acceptance of election results
- The Government of Cameroon unwilling to talk to the Southern Cameroon National,
- Increasing reports of arrest of activists and roundups of youth,
- Violent episodes during street protests in main cities with death of protesters,
- Increasing use of non-peaceful means by extremist groups (IEDs, ambushes on security forces, etc.) and retaliation by Cameroonian forces on civilians.

## 1.2 SCENARIOS

Based on the risk analysis, the planning scenario is premised on the following elements:

- Escalating tensions in Cameroon will force additional 20,000 refugees to cross the border and seek refuge in Nigeria within the validly period of this contingency plan
- The registered refugee population as at 31 October 2018 stands at 26,891 refugees. However, many refugees already in Nigeria are yet to be registered. For the purpose of the Contingency Plan, the number of unregistered refugees is estimated at 14,000. With the current scale up in registration, it is assumed that all refugees in-country would be registered by the end of 2018. Therefore, with the 20,000 expected new arrivals, the 26,891 registered refugees and the 14,000 being registered, it is assumed that by end of 2018 there would be some 60,000 Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria. Given that humanitarian actors do not have adequate resources to response to refugees in country, the resource requirements for emergency response also factors in refugees in country.
- It is assumed that Nigeria would continue welcoming refugees within its borders. The government will continue allocating land for refugee settlements and allow the inclusion of refugees into existing government services such as health and education.

The scenario foresees a scale-up in fighting in Cameroon with loss of life and property and an escalation of humanitarian rights abuses by the fighting forces. The fighting will exacerbate the already deplorable condition of basic needs and essential services.

Refugee Population Planning Figures (covering the time period from November 01, 2018 to December 31 2018.)		
Refugee Population of the same CoO already in country as of 15 October 2018	UNHCR Country Operations Plan population figures (COP period from 01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018)	Contingency Planning Figure (Individuals) ( <u>additional</u> asylum seekers/refugees arriving in 3 months)
40,000 (26,891 registered and an estimated 14,000 yet to be registered)	00	20,000

Disaggregated data	% of expected new arrivals
Women and girls	56 % of new arrivals
Men and Boys	44 % of new arrivals
Children (5<18 years old)	34 % of new arrivals
Infants (<5 years old)	16 of new arrivals
Elderly (>60 years old)	4 % of new arrivals

## Planning Figures for Other Population Groups Arriving

There are an estimated 4 million Nigerians living in Cameroon and engaged in various economic activities including running small shops, selling vehicles and vehicle spares. There are also over 300,000 Nigerian indigenes residents in the Bakassi Peninsular engaged in fishing activities, who may be forced to flee especially given the expiration of the Green Tree Agreement between Nigeria and Cameroon.

Historically, Nigerians in Cameroon have not been involved in the politics of the country. However, whenever there had bad political upheavals, Nigerians have been blamed for fomenting such problems. For instance, during the political uprising in the 1990s, Nigerians were blamed for interfering in the politics of Cameroon. Subsequently, many were harassed and many of their businesses were destroyed. It is therefore logical to assume that an escalation of the situation in Cameroon will foment anger against the Nigeria population more so given that the majority of Nigerians in Cameroun are of Igbo ethnicity, who the population may accuse of bringing in the secessionist philosophy of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) into Cameroon. However, in order to maintain the good relations with Nigeria, it is anticipated that the Government of Cameroon would undertake steps to avoid a massive outflow of Nigerians. Nevertheless, some Nigerian nationals will be forced to return home, with the potential of creating a complex humanitarian crisis for the Government and the humanitarian community. In such a scenario, SEMA will coordinate with other government agencies to provide reintegration assistance to this group, as per its institutional responsibilities.

## Likely border entry points

In Taraba State there are 4 likely official entry points on the Mambila plateau near the town of Gembu. However, the border is very porous so multiple entry points are likely. Immigration control posts are located in Kanyaka, Dorofi, Tamnya, Mbamnga, Yerimaro and Madule (Sarduna LGA). The terrain is mountainous with rivers and steep hills and valleys to cross. A large river is located between Gembu town and the border likely hindering access to persons with disability and other persons with specific needs.

In Cross River state there are six official border points that are managed by the immigration authorities and an unknown number of unofficial border crossings. The majority of arrivals is likely in the areas bordering with the town of Ikom in Nigeria. Arrivals from southern cities (Tiko and Oboe) will also be possible by sea using fishermen boats and speedboats arriving at Ikang in Cross River and Oron and Ibaka in Awa Ibom States. New arrivals might also use the official ferry service leading from Tiko to Calabar.

In Benue State there is one official border point at Abande and a number of unofficial crossings used by smugglers. The majority of arrivals will be into Apande and Imande Agbatse communities of Kwande LGA.

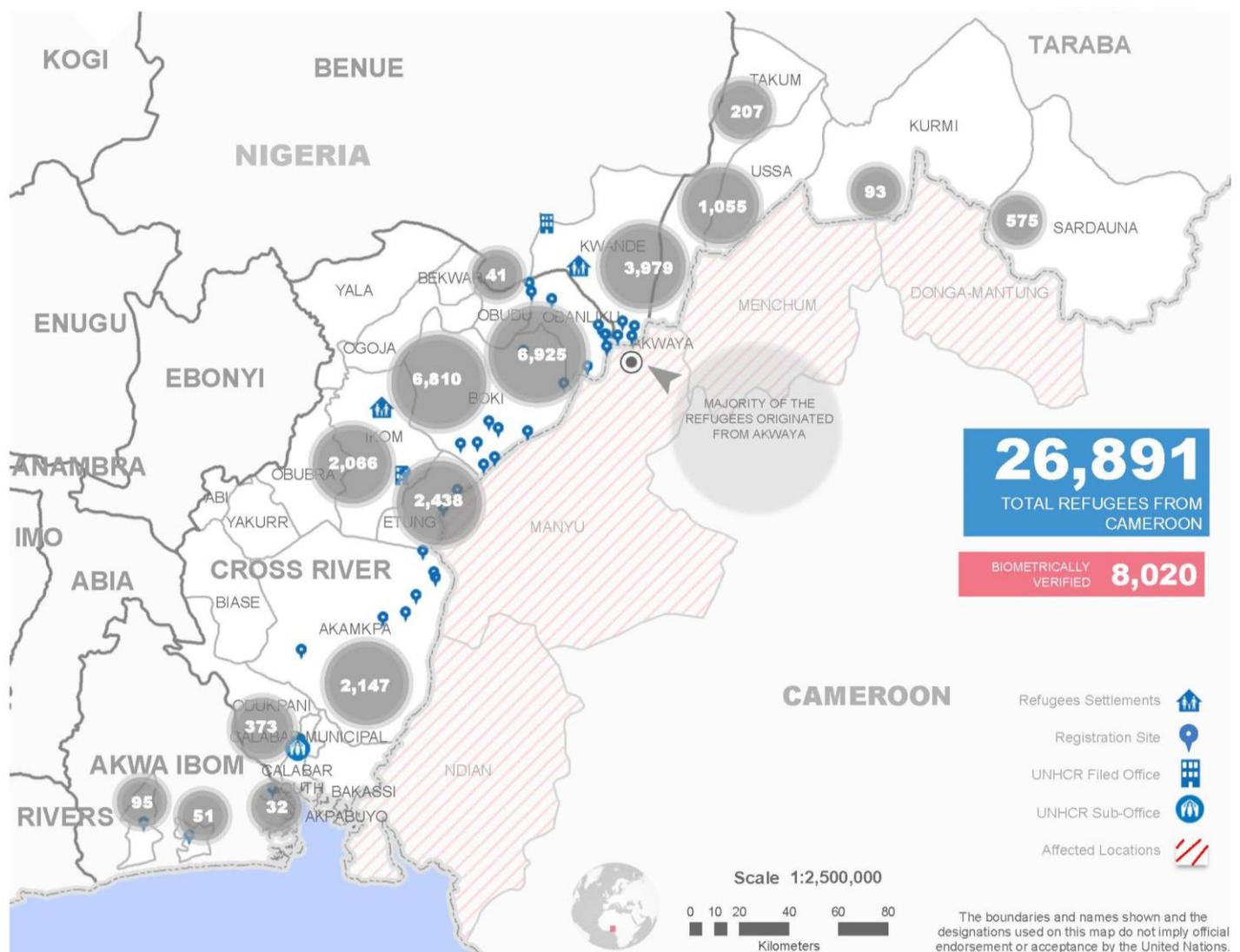
### Key features of expected arrival area(s)

In Taraba State, new arrivals from Cameroon would cross the border with Nigeria in hard to reach areas and settle with the host community in villages close to the border. Host communities, which already live in widespread poverty, would need immediate assistance to absorb new arrivals. On the Mambila plateau (particularly in the town of Gembu), markets are functioning and stocked with basic items and food, while logistics will be very hard to manage due to the difficult terrain and remoteness of the likely entry points. Cross River State is well connected with Cameroon’s Anglophone regions, particularly through the road from Ikom to Bamenda and to Kumbe. However, there are border posts linking the South West Regions with Obanliku LGA through Amana and connecting with Akamkpa LGA through Ekang in Cross River State. New arrivals by road will likely settle either in Ikom town or will try to move to Calabar as Ikom is only 20km from the border. There are urban living conditions with functioning markets and health facilities. A large number of arrivals will likely put the public system of basic services at strain, requiring therefore support from the international community.

In Benue State, refugees will cross the border into poor communities with extremely poor road access and non-existent services. A large influx of refugees would exert immense pressure on the limited resources available and would call for support from humanitarian agencies.

Populations from southern regions will likely move towards the western border to Ikom and Calabar (Cross River State), Oron and Eket in Akwa Ibom (mainly by maritime waterways) and to Kwande (in Benue State). It is estimated that the majority of arrivals will be recorded at the borders with Cross River, Akwa Ibom and Benue states.

Map 2: Refugee Hosting Areas in Nigeria



## 3. Activation triggers of this plan

The contingency plan will be activated if one (or more) of the below indicators are met:

Average # of daily arrivals in one week	100
# of new arrivals in 7 days	700
# of new arrivals in 30 days	3,000

## 4. Country Level Strategic Response Objectives

### Strategic Objective 1

To ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers from Cameroon enjoy protection and access to territory in Nigeria for asylum, in accordance with international obligations subscribed by the Nigerian government (including non-refoulement, registration and documentation, assurance of basic security and other human rights standards).

### Strategic Objective 2

To ensure that newly arrived Cameroonian refugees (*in and out of settlements*) are assisted with timely, life-saving emergency humanitarian assistance in the domains of food, shelter, water and sanitation and family household items in order to restore human dignity and meet basic needs.

### Strategic Objective 3

To carry out continuous protection monitoring to ensure a timely and effective response to the needs of newly arrived refugees and asylum-seekers, in line with protection, assistance and solution standards and with the maximum use of existing national capacities.

### Strategic objective 4

To implement an emergency response in a manner that on the one hand, responds to the most immediate human needs and restores dignity, and on the other hand lays the foundations for solutions through refugee empowerment and participation.

## 5. Coordination Structure for Preparedness and Response

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, the Government of Nigeria will take the lead in coordinating the response at national level through the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and IDPs (NCFRMI) co-led by UNHCR as the UN mandated agency. The support of the National Emergency Management Authority will be necessary as the authority in charge of emergency response.

At local level the National Commission for Refugees and the State Emergency Management Authority will be supported by NCFRMI and UNHCR which will co-lead coordination structures at the field operational level. UNHCR and WFP will discuss with the National Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) to agree on SEMA's role in the response at the local level. Initial discussion with other UN agencies has been led by UNHCR during the preparedness phase to assess their readiness to engage in the response and co-lead sectoral working groups according to their field expertise. Depending on the scale of the emergency, other sectoral working groups will be strengthened and co-led by relevant government/UN agencies (Shelter and NFI distribution, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Food Security, Education, Protection). Existing coordination structures for the IDP response are unlikely to be used as the areas affected by the refugee influx are far from IDPs affected regions, even in Benue where there is an IDP situation.

## 6. Response Strategy

### Overall Response Strategy

UNHCR and the government of Nigeria have agreed on the removal of refugees from the immediate border areas for security reasons. While refugees naturally settled in familiar territory close to the border due to long-established traditional cross-border socioeconomic relations, these removals create new vulnerabilities and fragility, food insecurity and the disruption of livelihoods activities. As such, movements to the designated areas (refugee settlements) shall be voluntary, and do not signify the removal of the claim to status of refugees. Assistance in border areas would not however be sustainable in the medium term.

The response strategy will focus on life saving assistance to new arrivals and the establishment and support to community-based protection structures. Hosting communities will be supported throughout the response by interventions aimed at improving the basic services of existing national structures and systems such as health care facilities and schools. Persons with specific needs will be identified and special support will be provided in line with Sphere standards. The implementation of some activities will be carried out through cash-based interventions. Sectors being explored for cash-based interventions include livelihoods, food security and non-food items.

For Nigerians arriving with the refugees, a one-time assistance will be provided comprising food and non-food items before they are handed over to the relevant government structures. SEMA will coordinate the reintegration of this group in coordination with state agencies and the humanitarian community. For third country nationals married to Cameroonians, advocacy will be carried out for them to be granted refugee status if they wish so. For those third country nationals who may not wish to claim asylum, advocacy will be extended to ECOWAS and the Government of Nigerian to help them return to their countries of origin.

At State level, and in line with the contingency plan and based on the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR will support the Nigerian Government in ensuring the establishment of sectoral working groups, representing key partners on the ground. These working groups will develop sectoral strategies to respond to assessed needs with the integration of key protection elements.

## Protection

### Access to territory and asylum

Nigeria has a generous asylum policy on refugees. It is thus assumed that in case of a mass influx of the scope outlined in the planning scenario, the Government of Nigeria will continue to open its borders and respect the principle of non-refoulement. The Government of Nigeria had granted temporary protection status for Cameroon refugees in Nigeria.

### Protection and border monitoring

Protection staff will carry out border monitoring activities at the main border-crossing points, and will establish and maintain a network with the state branches of the Nigerian Red Cross, local NGOs and local authorities to effectively collate information on new arrivals crossing into Nigerian territory.

### Implementation of the Refugee Emergency Registration including biometrics

The registration of refugees will be implemented in Transit Centers identified by authorities, and emergency registration points will be set up, and deploy necessary staff and assets within the first 48 hours after the contingency plan has been triggered. NCFR and UNHCR will continue to register new refugees. State/local authorities will be part of the registration process from the earliest stage, to identify and prevent potential cases of Nigerians nationals from being erroneously registered as refugees.

Refugees with the relevant profiles would be mobilized to quickly form groups of community outreach volunteers who, supported by Community Services staff, will assist in disseminating necessary and life-saving information to the refugees hosted at the transit centers. The volunteers will also assist in identifying and reaching individuals and households requiring immediate intervention. The outreach potential of the volunteers will be strengthened by the use of other mass communication systems, such as pre-recorded audio messages disseminated through megaphones, informative posters and leaflets.

Information on registration will be disseminated through different means including posters in offices of protection partners; posts on social media handles; sensitization from the already well-established groups of community outreach volunteers, and the WhatsApp broadcast network.

Mobile registration will be discontinued upon stabilization of the situation, and hopefully by the beginning of 2019, and fixed registration centres set up for continuous registration. Refugees and asylum-seekers shall be informed.

### Civilian character of asylum

Security personnel and other Government security agencies at the transit centers and settlements (where established) will conduct dignified screenings of new arrivals, to ensure the civilian character of asylum. Individuals with exclusion triggers, will be referred to individual refugee status determination. Key messages on the civilian character of asylum will be spread in the transit centers, and in the locations where newly arrived refugees gather through posters in offices of all protection partners; posts on the social media handles; sensitization by community outreach volunteers, etc.

### Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Prevention of SGBV will be implemented through various activities. These include the establishment of mechanisms for early identification of SGBV, respective referral pathways and a case management system. Community-based protection mechanisms will be organized to provide regular awareness raising about all available SGBV prevention and response services and facilities. Posters and leaflets with information on the SGBV referral pathways will also be available in all strategic places where large numbers of refugees gather, including centres for registration. Mechanisms for community engagement will be established and young volunteers/community members will be trained and involved to raise awareness and, in that way, to decrease the risk of victimization.

Sensitization/awareness on zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse (including penalties for defaulters) will be also mainstreamed into orientation packages for all partners, volunteers, sub-contractor’s security personnel etc.; with signed commitments to abide by code of conducts.

## Child protection

The overall objective is the protection of the rights of the child, including and mainly through community protection mechanisms. Child protection will be enhanced through: systemized identification of child protection issues, carrying out of Best interest Assessment (BIA) and, if relevant, Best Interest Determination (BID) for all Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and other children at risk starting with the most vulnerable; the provision of family tracing and reunification services to UASC in collaboration with ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross; the implementation of child protection and SGBV emergency SOPs, referral pathways, and structured case management systems. Awareness raising campaigns, community-based approach including establishing child protection structures will be organized.

For a better education integration, the objective will be to integrate children into the national educational system as soon as feasible, with the necessary support to expand the absorption capacity of existing school facilities. Awareness campaigns by community volunteers within the host community and schools will be used to identify children and adolescent at risk.

## Identification of and support to persons with specific needs

In the transit center(s) and settlements, Community Services Desks will be set up from the first days of the emergency to appropriately identify and refer persons with specific needs such as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), women-at-risk, elderly persons and persons with disabilities. Referral mechanisms for further support will include the involvement of civil society and other national welfare institutions.

In the urban areas, community-based protection mechanisms which will be further strengthened. While current service providers will continue to offer their services throughout the emergency, community outreach volunteers will also be supported with the means to reach out to the urban refugees, for peer support. The communication with refugees in rural areas will also be maintained through the use of a central call centre in the UNHCR office.

## Solutions

With the support of NCFRMI and state governments, the integration of refugees into host communities will be pursued as well as support to their equal access to national services. Even in instances where settlements are established, planning of such sites will be done with an “open settlement mindset” so that these will later be developed into economic and social centres that enhance both the lives of the host communities, and refugees feel integrated and not corralled into an isolated and pseudo-protective environment, which in the end tends to perpetuate inadequate, unsustainable and debilitating assistance.

Projects to support the livelihood activities for refugees, including through the transition to CBI, will be implemented to promote their self-reliance and contribution to the development and economy of their community and the host country. Profiling based on registration will allow the identification of education and skills of refugees. This profiling will inform the development of livelihood projects. Thus, programmes will be designed and increasingly become more area-based rather than status-based, while status remains the core justification.

The country operation’s multi-year multi-partner protection and solutions strategy will be the reference point for this. Advocacy will also continue for bridging the humanitarian situation to the development agenda, including from the onset of the emergency and pave the way for development financing.

As the situation in Southern Cameroon normalizes, information on the security situation and the services available in the areas of origin will continue to be collated so as to help the refugees make informed decisions on returns. Returns will be based on international standards of voluntariness, safety and dignity.

Resettlement-based solutions will also be explored and a resettlement processing centre in Calabar will explore opportunities for this solution, particularly for emergency medical cases.

## Response framework

Sector	Activities	(Co-) Coordinators	All Responders	Estimated budget USD (Interagency response for the first 3 months)
<b>Interagency Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment / strengthening of existing coordinating structures at Federal and state levels</li> <li>Support establishment and coordination camp leadership structures</li> </ul>	NCFRMI UNHCR	NCFRMI UNHCR NEMA	
<b>Protection</b> incl.: Monitoring, Physical Security, Registration, SGBV, Child Protection, PWSN, Separation of Combatants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Border monitoring</li> <li>Registration, documentation (including all civil status documentation)</li> <li>Identification and response to PWSN</li> <li>GBV prevention and response: community awareness raising, establishment Referral pathways, provision of Psychosocial First Aid, Psychosocial Support and Case Management</li> <li>Establishment of safe spaces for women and girls</li> <li>Distribution of dignity kits</li> <li>Child protection assessment and establishment of referral services, including BIA/BID</li> <li>Monitoring and mainstreaming of protection in sectoral strategies</li> </ul>	NCFRMI UNHCR	NCFRMI UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, NCA, Save the Children, CARITAS	1,687,500
<b>Camp Management and Camp coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment and management of settlement coordination structures</li> <li>Liaison with host communities</li> <li>Establishment and support to camp leadership structures</li> </ul>	SEMA UNHCR	SEMA UNHCR NCA Rhemacare	887,500
<b>Shelter/infrastructures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site selection and development in Cross River and Benue states</li> </ul>	UNHCR SEMA	UNHCR, SEMA; RhemaCare, NCA,	2,899,564

	<p>(where some refugees will be in camps)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of transit facilities near border areas</li> <li>Provision of shelter kits including cash component (for some materials not covered in kit)</li> <li>Construction of shelters for persons with specific needs who are not able to construct</li> </ul>		Save the Children	
<b>Distribution of Core Relief Items</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of NFIs (e.g. kitchen sets, blankets, water containers, sanitary items, solar lanterns and mats)</li> </ul>	UNHCR	UNHCR, NCFRMI, SEMA, Rhemacare, NCA,	1, 050,000
<b>Food Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-kind food distribution in first month of arrival to be replaced with cash transfers</li> <li>Negotiation for land and organization of refugees for agricultural production: technical support</li> </ul>	UNHCR, WFP	UNHCR, WFP, SEMA, Rhemacare FAO	5,772,125
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mapping and support to existing PHC and SHC facilities to increase their capacity to respond (including the employment of refugee staff nurses as required)</li> <li>General Health screening upon arrival of refugees and asylum seekers and in transit centres</li> <li>Provision of medical equipment and material to local affected health centres</li> <li>Nutrition surveys and establishment of nutritional rehabilitation services where relevant</li> <li>Immunization, supplementation</li> </ul>	State Health Ministry WHO; UNICEF	State Primary Healthcare Development Agency, Nigerian Red Cross MSF Holland MSF Belgium UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, Rhemacare, CARITAS	1,900,180
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation and management of existing water points as well as</li> </ul>	UNICEF WASA	UNICEF, NCA, UNHCR,	992,646

	<p>construction of new water points, including in community health centres and schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene promotion</li> <li>▪ Construction / Rehabilitation of sanitary facilities (latrines, showers): education for self-construction</li> </ul>		<p>WASA MSF Belgium</p>	
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enrolment in public schools of all school aged children</li> <li>▪ Advocacy for the recruitment and provision of incentive support to refugee teachers</li> <li>▪ Provision of school and study materials</li> <li>▪ Expansion of community education facilities to cater for expanded needs as required.</li> </ul>	<p>UNHCR UNICEF</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNHCR, State Ministry of Education, Save the Children, CARITAS, RhemaCare</p>	<p>452,125</p>
<b>Livelihoods, Energy and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agriculture support to refugees (in and out of settlements)</li> <li>▪ Support to youths (including women) to enrol in vocational training</li> <li>▪ Assistance for income generating activities</li> <li>▪ Identification and structuration of energy ambassadors for community mobilization and awareness raising</li> <li>▪ Awareness campaigns on firewood and charcoal efficient use and reduction of environmental and health impacts</li> <li>▪ Community solar lighting in designated spaces</li> <li>▪ Solar lamps distribution and education sessions on the use and maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>FAO State Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<p>FAO, State Ministry of Agriculture UNHCR; Mediatix NCA</p>	<p>971,657</p>
<b>Transportation of Persons of Concern</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transportation of refugees from border areas to settlements</li> </ul>	<p>SEMA UNHCR</p>	<p>SEMA UNHCR RhemaCare CARITAS</p>	<p>200,000</p>

<b>Supply and Logistics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transportation of food and non-food items</li> <li>▪ Warehousing</li> <li>▪ Procurement of vehicles, spare parts and fuel to facilitate work of humanitarian actors</li> </ul>	WFP UNHCR	WFP, UNHCR, SEMA, UNICEF, UNFPA	510,000
<b>Operational Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Partner support costs</li> </ul>	UNHCR	UNHCR UNICEF UNFPA WHO NCA Save the Children	1,282,630
<b>TOTAL</b> (report this in first page)				19,605,927

## 7. Preparedness Action Plan

Sector	Priority preparedness actions (top 3)	Lead	Deadline for implementation	Resources needed (USD)
Interagency Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Update of Contingency Plan</li> </ul>	UNHCR	05 November 2018	3,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establishment of coordination mechanisms in Abuja</li> </ul>		15 November 2018	1,500
Protection incl.: Monitoring, Physical Security, Registration, SGBV, Child Protection, PWSN, Separation of Combatants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mapping of local capacities in protection (including child protection and SGBV)</li> </ul>	UNHCRN ; NCFRMI	Done	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Scaling up border monitoring</li> </ul>	UNHCR ; CARITAS	On-going	4,762
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awareness raising / Training of Immigration staff in border areas</li> </ul>	UNHCR ; CARITAS	20 November	5,000
Camp Management and Camp coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying and securing additional sites</li> </ul>	SEMA	On-going	17,0000
Shelter/infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mapping of partners in Emergency Shelter/NFI undertaken</li> </ul>	UNHCR	Done	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identification of plastic sheets / tarpaulins pipelines / local suppliers</li> <li>▪ Identification of local suppliers of plastic sheets</li> </ul>	UNHCR	Done	
Distribution of Core Relief Items	NFI stock - gap analysis against contingency scenario undertaken	UNHCR	10 November	1800
	Identify local Suppliers of NFIs	UNHCR	Done	500
Food Security	Frame agreements with local suppliers of food items	UNHCR / WFP	Done	500
	CBI feasibility study undertaken			
Health and Nutrition	Mapping of emergency primary health care actors in border and potential hosting areas	WHO UNICEF	15 November	5,000
	Assessment of existing capacity for emergency health response	WHO	15 November	7,500
WASH	Mapping out of WASH actors in border and potential hosting areas	UNICEF	Done	
Education	Assessment of existing capacities and gaps in education in potential hosting areas	UNICEF, UNHCR	Done	
Livelihoods, Energy and Environment	Mapping of partners and their capacity to respond in livelihoods, energy and environment	FAO	15 November	1,200
Transportation of Persons of Concern	Identification of existing transportation companies in border and adjacent areas	WFP UNHCR	On-going	500
Supply and Logistics	Custom clearance procedures are researched, recorded and kept of file and relevant contacts established	WFP UNHCR	Done	
	Assessment of road conditions in border areas		Done	
	Capacity building on Supply Chain Management and On-site coaching on food distribution		Done	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>43,762</b>

## 8. Other strategic priorities

### Procurement and Supply

Whenever possible, the purchase of NFIs will be done locally for faster response and to avoid long delivery periods and internationally where required, including recourse to regional or global stocks. Frame agreements for expediting procurement of relief materials will be put in place and emergency procedures applied to procure rapidly and meet urgent demands. For cash-based interventions, agencies will piggy back on the platform of the inter-agency tender (led by WFP) launched in the last quarter of 2017.

### Logistics Management

Humanitarian agencies involved in the response will each benefit from existing in-country framework agreements to speed up procurement processes and delivery.

### Accessibility

The road conditions in the refugee-affected areas are in general disrepair, which will hinder the speed of the supply chain.

### Staff Safety and Security

The security situation in the areas area of operations has been assessed as UN security level (2). The threat level is therefore LOW. Actions that may pose threats to humanitarian workers in the general operating areas are petty crime, armed robbery, carjacking, communal clashes, and direct targeting of humanitarian workers (kidnapping for ransom). As stated, the entire operational areas in the region has recorded low crime rates in recent past. Communal clashes have occurred on some areas due to various reasons, but have subsided and pose no threats to staff.

UN Staff are to leave for work from 8 am, and return to base by 5 pm. They have to obtain security clearance for any area they intend to operate. Staff are advised to follow the protocol of asking the State Police authorities to secure operational sites, especially during distribution and other general crowd activities. Staff are also expected to check daily with the Police the general security situation in the operational areas before moving.

### Resource Mobilisation

Should there be a new influx of refugees, the participating UN agencies in this Contingency Plan will approach the CERF for funding. UNHCR and partners will also organise donor briefings and encourage / support donor missions to draw the attention of donors to the situation of Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria.

## 9. Annexes

### Coordination structure