THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN NIGERIA'S NORTHEAST AND THE LAKE CHAD REGION IS ONE OF THE MOST SEVERE IN THE WORLD TODAY, WITH 8.5 MILLION PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN 2017 IN THE WORST-AFFECTED STATES OF BORNO, ADAMAWA AND YOBE. NOW IN ITS EIGHTH YEAR, THE CRISIS SHOWS NO SIGN OF ABATING.

CIVILIANS CONTINUE TO BEAR THE BRUNT OF A CONFLICT THAT HAS RESULTED IN WIDESPREAD FORCED DISPLACEMENT, VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, SEVERE PROTECTION CONCERNS AND A FOOD AND NUTRITION CRISIS OF MASSIVE PROPORTIONS.

TODAY MORE THAN 1.7 MILLION PEOPLE ARE INTERNALLY DISPLACED IN THE THREE STATES IN THE NORTHEAST; 80 PER CENT OF THE IDPS ARE IN BORNO STATE, THE EPICENTER OF THE CRISIS, AND OVER HALF ARE LIVING OUTSIDE IDP CAMPS IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES, WHO ARE THEMSELVES AMONG THE WORLD'S POOREST PEOPLE.

INSECURITY, ESPECIALLY IN SWATHES OF BORNO STATE, CONTINUES TO HAMPER HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS. HOWEVER, THROUGH COORDINATED LOGISTICS AND CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION EFFORTS, HUMANITARIAN TEAMS CAN NOW ACCESS SOME AREAS THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY INACCESSIBLE. THIS HAS REVEALED NEW DEPTHS OF DEVASTATION AND HUMANITARIAN NEED.

FOR 2017/8, THE STRATEGIC FOCUS OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS IS ON INTEGRATED AND COORDINATED LIFESAVING ASSISTANCE, STRENGTHENED PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS, ENHANCED HUMANITARIAN ACCESS AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS, ESPECIALLY FOR THOSE RETURNING HOME AFTER A PERIOD OF DISPLACEMENT.

THE 2017 NIGERIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) APPEALS FOR $1.05 BILLION TO TARGET 6.9 MILLION PEOPLE FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. THIS TARGET IS BASED ON THE CAPACITY OF HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS, THE LEVEL AND QUALITY OF HUMANITARIAN ACCESS TO THE MOST AFFECTED PEOPLE IN NEED AND THE INSECURE ENVIRONMENT. AS OF 27 SEPTEMBER 2017, THE HRP IS 64 PER CENT FUNDED.
A VISION FOR THE NORTH-EAST

8.5 MILLION
PEOPLE IN NEED

6.9 MILLION
PEOPLE TARGETED

1.054 BILLION
REQUIREMENT

Humanitarian leadership in Nigeria was strengthened in 2016 with the appointments of a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC) based in Maiduguri, Peter Lundberg, in October and a new Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC), Edward Kallon, in December. Only a few humanitarian crises in the world are supported by a Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator, demonstrating recognition of the gravity of the crisis by the international humanitarian system.

Under the leadership of the RC/HC and the DHC, key milestones have been achieved. A crucial transformative change has been the development of a Vision Paper for the northeast, both for the short and medium-term. A Critical Path for humanitarian actors was also developed, and continues to be revised every six months. Additionally, new coordination structures have been set up, moving decision centers from Abuja to Maiduguri, the epicenter of the crisis.

In June 2017, local area coordination groups were established in seven Local Government Areas, to further strengthen coordination at sub-state level.

The Critical Path is being revised and will reflect new milestones for the coming three-month period (September 2017-December 2017).

The New Way of Working and implementing the outcomes of the World Humanitarian Summit have been a driving force for the rapid scale-up in the northeast.
OPERATIONAL SCALE UP

Since October 2016, humanitarian partners have significantly scaled up the response to the urgent needs of millions of people. This was commended in the first UN Security Council Resolution on the Lake Chad region in March 2017 following a UNSC mission. Since the beginning of the year over 90 humanitarian organisations have provided aid to 4.5 million people, including nearly 2 million people who are reached monthly with food assistance and over 4 million people who received out-patient or medical health services. Assistance has also included early recovery and livelihood interventions to strengthen resilience and re-building.

The number of humanitarian specialists deployed to the northeast has also considerably increased. At the beginning of 2016, only a dozen international humanitarian staff were operating in the area. As of mid-2017, more than 500 international and 2,000 national staff are dedicated to the humanitarian response, mainly in Borno State. A continued priority for 2017-18 is to continue to deploy the most engaged, qualified and efficient people to run and scale up humanitarian operations. This represents a continuous challenge in a world facing unprecedented humanitarian crises.

Several interdependent and collective actions have been put in place that have increased the level and quality of the humanitarian response.

Some of these include strengthened collaboration at inter-agency and multi-sectoral levels, strengthened local area coordination, and joint interventions to boost self-reliance of affected people. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), for example, have partnered to distributed cereals, pulses and fertilizers to 1.2 million individuals to contribute to covering their food needs for six to nine months. Cash Transfer Programming is also on the rise and is being used by the humanitarian community in Nigeria as an effective modality to deliver assistance, where feasible, handing the consumption decision to those in need. Partners have reached over 115,000 households with cash transfers to date: 100 per cent of these have been through unconditional transfers.

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), established in April 2017, is also enhancing multi-sectoral and multi-agency approaches by directing funding to strategic and jointly prioritized initiatives. As one of the best funded Pooled Funds to date (raising $25 million), the NHF’s first $10 million disbursement was allocated to 15 prioritized projects covering protection, Shelter and NFI, Health, Logistics and WASH sectors in Borno and Adamawa states. The second allocation, planned for October 2017, aims to target key underfunded sectors to fill key gaps before the end of the year.

Furthermore, essential humanitarian infrastructures are being put in place, including humanitarian hubs - eight of such hubs, of which three are operational, are being established in hard-to-reach areas in Borno State. The hubs are recognized by the humanitarian community in-country as the best logistic enabler to allow humanitarian workers - both the UN and the
NGO communities - to be more effective and efficient in the delivery of aid, in what remains a highly volatile security environment. The hubs also create a more neutral space for humanitarian workers to operate - to ensure the impartiality and independence of humanitarian response. In close coordination with UNDSS and INSO, the humanitarian country team is taking all possible measures to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian workers in all areas of operations, including the humanitarian hubs.

Similarly, the humanitarian response has been significantly supported by the UN Humanitarian Air Service, which transported nearly 25,000 humanitarians between January and end July.

Finally, the scale up in the northeast is achieved by working closely with the Government of Nigeria at all levels, as part of ensuring sustained access to affected populations in hard-to-reach areas. The establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force (headed by the Minister of State for Budget and National Planning), as well as a strengthened National Emergency Management Agency and the setting up of the Presidential Committee on the Northeast Initiative, have been essential in ensuring greater coordination on humanitarian issues between the authorities and the humanitarian community. Since May 2016 weekly civil-military coordination (CMCoord) fora in Maiduguri facilitate civil-military dialogue on issues of concern. An action plan, detailing the development of Nigeria-specific CMCoord guidelines and a more robust CMCoord mechanism and platform, is also being operationalized. Standard Operation Procedures have been agreed with the military to improve coordination and avoid delay for humanitarian convoys. In addition, a newly established Humanitarian Access Working Group, is operational in the northeast.

Having highlighted this progress, it is important to note that humanitarian actors continue to face key challenges, including constrained partner capacity to scale up, increased inaccessibility as a result of the fragile security situation, as well as logistical challenges due the rainy season.
Rapid Response to Devastating Food Crisis

In February 2017, the United Nations Secretary-General sounded the alarm bell on behalf of more than 20 million people in South Sudan, Somalia, Yemen and northeast Nigeria facing devastating levels of food security, and called for strong and urgent action from the international community to help avert catastrophe.

The prolonged humanitarian crisis has had a devastating impact on food security and nutrition in Nigeria’s northeast, with 5.2 million people currently in need of food assistance in the three most affected states and 450,000 children under five in need of nutrition support. This has been compounded by the lean season (July to September).

Thanks to timely support from donors, food and nutrition emergency aid has been significantly scaled up since late 2016, and today nearly 2 million people are receiving in-kind or cash-based food assistance every month. In addition, nutrition partners have reached nearly 500,000 children and pregnant/lactating women this year through supplementary feeding programmes and over 210,000 infants and young children with nutritional support. In addition, more than 100,000 children under five have been treated for SAM.

Humanitarians have noticed encouraging signs that the food and nutrition situation in some areas is stabilizing. For example, there has been a dramatic drop – up to 70 per cent - in malnutrition rates in four IDP camps in Maiduguri.

In other areas, however, the situation remains precarious. Rapid food assessments were recently carried out in eastern Borno State and food deficits and high food prices remain pronounced across the three areas surveyed in Banki, Gwoza and Pulka. Poor food consumption is particularly high among newly arrived returnees, which highlights the importance of sustained food aid to all returnees.

In addition, access to vulnerable populations has been limited since July due to insecurity and the rainy season, resulting in convoy delays and an inability to reach some locations. Congestion at Lagos port is hampering the supply chain of humanitarian items and affecting the timely delivery of emergency relief items, such as specialized nutritious foods, that affects programmes for pregnant and nursing women and children under five.

An updated analysis of food security across the northeast will be carried out in October.

The United Nations and partners welcome the Government of Nigeria’s intervention in the northeast that aims to distribute 40,000 metric tonnes of grain to 1.8 million people in the six northeastern states.
A n additional challenge is arising, giving rise to further humanitarian need. Some 200,000 Nigerian refugees hosted in neighboring countries – Cameroon, Chad and Niger – are starting to return to Nigeria, especially from Cameroon, which hosted almost half of these refugees.

The United Nations has expressed grave concern regarding reported cases of forced return of thousands of refugees from Cameroon, refugees who face dire conditions and end up in a situation of secondary internal displacement upon arriving back in Nigeria. The humanitarian response has been scaled up for these specific cases, notably in Banki and Pulka, two locations on the border with Cameroon in Borno State.

In August 2017 the first meeting of the Tri-Partite Commission was held. The Commission was set up after the signature, last March, of a tripartite agreement between the UN Refugee Agency, Nigeria and Cameroon on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees once conditions are conducive. The Commission agreed that returns need to be conducted in a phased approach and only once it is established that returns are to areas that are secure and are sustainable, with adequate absorption capacity.

When conditions for return are conducive and in full accordance with humanitarian principles and internationally accepted protection standards and norms, in particular the Kampala Convention and the 1951 Refugee Convention, the international community is supporting national and state authority plans and expediting medium and longer-term recovery. Urgent assistance - including food - is needed to assist these new arrivals in IDP camps, screening centres, transit camps and host communities.

At the same time, and despite ongoing security concerns in vast swathes of the northeast, more internally displaced populations are returning to their areas of origin. Since August 2015, more than 1.2 million people have returned home, the vast majority in Borno and Adamawa states. These returns are linked to better access and improved security in some areas; in certain cases, however, IDPs end up in secondary displacement.
Prolonged insecurity in the north-east of Nigeria has caused ongoing displacement with about 1.7 million internally displaced people (IDP) across three most affected states - Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Recent assessments indicate slightly more than 1,000,000 IDPs living in host communities. Some 207,000 people have fled to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger to seek safety from violence and unrest.

**Displacement**

- **1.7M** estimated number of IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe out of 1.8 million in the north-east.
- **207,227** number of Nigerian refugees in Chad, Cameroon and Niger.

**Displacement and movement of IDPs**

- **107,201** IDPs in Niger
- **1,439,940** IDPs in Nigeria
- **37,388** IDPs in Cameroon
- **10,000 - 50,000** Number of IDPs per Local Government Area (LGA)
- **52%** Percentage of IDPs from other states
- **50,001 - 100,000** Movement of IDPs
- **100,001 - 300,000** Number of IDPs in State
- **More than 300,000** LGAs inaccessible to DTM teams due to security reasons.

**IDP Accommodation Type**

- **39%** number of IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings in the three states.
- **61%** number of IDPs living in host communities in the three states.

**Camps Overview**

- **219** number of camps and camp-like settings in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states out of 235 in the north-east.
- **68** number of camps and camp-like settings in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states with a site management agency (SMA) out of 219.

**IDP Accommodation Type**

- **39%** Formal Camps
- **61%** Informal Camps

**Distribution of Camps**

- **82%** Informal Camps
- **18%** Formal Camps

**IDP Camps**

- **11,434** IDPs in Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba
- **137,305** IDPs in Adamawa
- **140,875** IDPs in Borno
- **143,940** IDPs in Yobe

**Displacement and Movement**

- **106,146** Refugees in Niger
- **93,186** Refugees in Cameroon
- **7,895** Refugees in Chad

**Number of IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings in the three states**

- **0** Refugees in Niger in 2017
- **50,000 - 100,000** Refugees in Cameroon in 2017
- **100,000 - 300,000** Refugees in Chad in 2017

**IDP Accommodation**

- **39%** Formal Camps
- **61%** Informal Camps

**Number of IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings in the three states**

- **1,434,149** IDPs in Borno
- **131,203** IDPs in Adamawa
- **107,201** IDPs in Yobe

**IDP Distribution**

- **56%** in Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba
- **52%** in Adamawa
- **42%** in Borno

**IDP Movement**

- **42%** IDPs in Borno
- **56%** IDPs in Adamawa
- **52%** IDPs in Yobe

**IDP Sites**

- **1,434,149** IDPs in Borno
- **125,991** IDPs in Adamawa
- **123,601** IDPs in Yobe

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Protecting civilians and providing unimpeded humanitarian access and aid remains the focus of humanitarian efforts in the northeast. Women, men and children face grave human rights violations and sexual and gender-based violence, including deaths, rape, arbitrary detentions, disappearances, forced displacement, attacks on civilian sites and forced recruitment. Since the start of the conflict in 2009, more than 20,000 people have been killed, thousands of women and girls abducted and children used as so-called “suicide” bombers. Girls have been used in the vast majority of these attacks.

Many IDP children in camps and return areas are in need of psycho-social support due to exposure to extreme situations of violence, abuse, exploitation and other traumatic events. Returnee children are faced with protection challenges such as family separation, physical violence, sexual violence and are also at risk of being engaged in child labor and child marriage in areas of return. The situation of women and girls in IDP camps and conflict-affected areas, especially regarding gender-based violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), is also of particular concern. This was highlighted by the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights of IDPs during his visit in August 2016, and by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and AU Special Envoy on Women, Peace and Security during their joint visit in July 2017.

Humanitarian actors in the northeast have be taking concrete steps to address those issues: a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network has been established in Borno (being replicated in Adamawa and Yobe), and partners are setting up a dedicated inter-agency complaint mechanism to jointly prevent and respond to abuse and exploitation. To date, Protection partners have reached more than 1.3 million people in need this year, including 266,000 returning Nigerian refugees. Activities have included psychosocial support for more than 160,000 children and reintegration support for nearly 1,500 children and over 900 women previously associated with armed groups.
The humanitarian response by the UN and all partners incorporates efforts to better connect humanitarian and development work, within the framework of the New Way of Working, agreed at the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit. While nothing should undermine the commitment to principled humanitarian action, there is, at the same time, a shared moral imperative to sustainably reduce people’s levels of humanitarian need.

The UN Country Team (UNCT), under the leadership of the RC/HC and the DHC, is implementing an integrated and coordinated approach to the humanitarian-development nexus. Most recently, a dedicated working group has been established, consisting of selected members of the UNCT, to provide guidance and practical advice to further operationalise the New Way of Working.

Early recovery and livelihoods activities implemented across the northeast seek to address the underlying causes of the conflict, boost sustainable development and prevent aid dependency. For example, since January, over 620,000 men, women and children including farmers, fishermen and daily-wage laborers have benefited from various early recovery interventions, for example infrastructure rehabilitation, cash-for-work, mine risk education, vocational skills training/grants and inputs for agricultural production to help revive livelihoods and economic activities in conflict-affected communities.
CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

Despite the significant scale-up of humanitarian operations since October 2016, the ability of humanitarian organizations to reach conflict-affected people with timely humanitarian assistance remains severely constrained outside large towns. At the beginning of 2017, some 700,000 were estimated to be inaccessible to humanitarian workers. Although thousands of civilians continue to flee highly insecure areas and head to the main towns, estimates suggest there are still thousands of people outside the reach of humanitarian responders.

Armed conflict between the Nigerian Armed Forces and Boko Haram insurgents is still ongoing in the northeast - especially in Borno State - with an increased number of attacks and use of roadside IED/PBIEDs. The civilian population of vast swathes of Borno State has abandoned the rural areas, and the 1.7 million internally displaced people in the three most-affected states (over half in host communities) are concentrated in 25 towns. Outside of Maiduguri, the state capital, civil administration and state services are limited. Most recently, humanitarian partners have noted with concern an increase in attacks in and around IDP locations in Borno State.

In many areas, there is little indication of a return to normalcy in the near future. Trips a few kilometres outside LGA headquarters to farm, fetch firewood or collect water - most of the time with mandatory military escorts - carry the risk of attacks or abduction by Boko Haram. Market and trade activities have dramatically reduced, as security measures and border and market closures limit food flow. Most populations in rural areas will not be able to resume full economic or agricultural activities in the coming months or even years, and will likely continue to depend on aid delivery.
A key positive development is the gradual improvement of Nigeria’s 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan funding status. As of 27 September 2017, Nigeria’s HRP is 64 per cent funded - up from just 22 per cent in April. While this trend will need to be sustained to enable humanitarian partners to meet growing needs, it must be acknowledged that dedicated fundraising efforts and systematic outreach to strategic donors, as well as the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, the UN Security Council mission to the northeast of Nigeria, and the establishment of the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund, have helped increase visibility of his previously underreported and underfunded crisis. Despite this progress, critical sectors, such as Shelter/NFI, Protection, Health, and Education remain severely underfunded.

The humanitarian community in Nigeria acknowledges the need to step away from business as usual, and continues to make concerted efforts to strengthen coordination, increase effectiveness and bridge humanitarian-development divides where possible. Under the RC/HC’s leadership, partners are developing a multi-year HRP for the northeast of Nigeria (2018-19). This multi-year plan aims to enhance multi-sectoral response modalities and improve response prioritization, while aligning planning with the Government of Nigeria’s plan for the northeast plan for the northeast, The Buhari Plan.

In the months ahead, the response needs to be increasingly focused on resilience-building and capacity building initiatives where feasible. It is also essential to reinforce state level coordination with development and recovery plans, and above all to resolve the conflict. There is still time to navigate away from the ‘Perfect Storm’ but we must, collectively, act now.

OSLO HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE ON NIGERIA AND THE LAKE CHAD REGION

(as of 4 August 2017)
ANNEX 1 - INFORMATION PRODUCTS

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) articulates the shared vision of how to respond to the assessed and expressed needs of the affected population. OCHA, in collaboration with humanitarian partners, produces the HRP at the beginning of each year and revised as needed. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-response-plan

OCHA produces a series of reference maps covering the North East Nigeria. All the maps produced are available on Humanitarian.info site. These maps are updated twice a year. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/nigeria-reference-maps

OCHA collects and collates information on operation presence of partners working in different sectors and geographical areas in North East Nigeria. The product is released every month. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/3ws

The humanitarian dashboard presents humanitarian needs and gaps vis-à-vis current response and is published monthly. It is one of the essential tools used to monitor and report progress on humanitarian activities. The product is released every month. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-dashboard

The displacement profiles products are used to give an overview of the IDP situation in North East Nigeria. The main sources of the data come from the Emergency Tracking Matrix (ETM) and the Data Tracking Matrix (DTM). This product is updated with each DTM release (every two months). For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/displacement-profile

The Funding products are used to give an overview of the humanitarian financial situation in North East Nigeria. The main source of the data comes from the Financial Tracking System (FTS) and allows the monitoring of the financial contributions by sector. This product is updated every month. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-funding-overview

The road and air access map shows the different levels of security and access in the state of Borno. Roads are classified according to their accessibility and escort rules that agencies should follow. This product is updated every month. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/access-map

OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners, has been producing a “Road and Air Access Map” that shows the different levels of security and access in the state of Borno. This product is updated every month. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/access-map

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OCHA Situation Report supports the coordination of humanitarian response in North East Nigeria. It provides a snapshot of current needs, response and gaps for all sectors. The product is released every two weeks. For more details, please refer to: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria/humanitarian-situation-report

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For more information on Nigeria humanitarian activities:

ANNEX 1 - INFORMATION PRODUCTS
INFO SHEET • August 2017

NIGERIA HUMANITARIAN FUND

The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF) is a timely and effective tool to support humanitarian action in Nigeria. It allows public and private donors to pool their contributions to enable the delivery of humanitarian life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people.

A NEW FUND FOR URGENT RELIEF

Now in its eighth year, the conflict in North-East Nigeria has created a deepening humanitarian crisis. Boko Haram violence and military operations continue to affect millions of people, and some 8.5 million people need urgent humanitarian assistance in the worst-affected Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. More than 1.8 million people are internally displaced in the six states in the north-east, of which more than half are children.

In February 2017, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator launched the NHF – a Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF) managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian (OCHA) – in support of life-saving humanitarian and recovery operations.

By the end of July 2017, over 90 humanitarian organizations have assisted about 4.5 million people with nutrition, food, shelter, health, education, protection and water and sanitation support. Assistance also included early recovery and livelihood interventions to strengthen resilience and re-building.

Public partners, relief organizations and other key stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response in Nigeria, collectively expressed support for the establishment of the NHF as a strategic and vital tool to deliver the most urgent humanitarian relief.

The NHF first allocation of 10.6 million funded 13 projects recommended by the sectors approved by Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and the NHF Advisory Board. The projects target efforts to enhance the protection of civilians, and address the needs of the most vulnerable people in locations where access is sporadic and where flooding, disease outbreaks and new displacements continue, such as Monguno, Mafa, Pulka and Rann (in Borno State), and Michika (in Adamawa State).

AN INVESTMENT IN HUMANITY

The NHF is an opportunity for donors to pool their contributions to deliver a strengthened and coherent response. It supports partners to reach the most vulnerable and ensure maximum impact of limited resources:

- **NHF is inclusive and promotes partnerships**: Funds are available to a wide range of relief partners. This includes national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN Agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent Organizations.

- **NHF is timely and flexible**: Supports the delivery of an agile response in a fluid emergency.

- **NHF is efficient and accountable**: Minimizes transaction costs and provides transparency and accountability. Recipient organizations are thoroughly evaluated and relief projects are monitored with regular reporting on achievements.
COORDINATED, TIMELY ALLOCATIONS

Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in Nigeria, the NHF will boost the response with direct allocations to frontline responders for activities prioritized within the programmatic framework of the Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). This ensures that funding is available and prioritized at the local level by those closest to people in need.

The HC is supported by the Humanitarian Country Team and the NHF Advisory Board. The advisory board includes representatives of donors, national and international NGOs and UN agencies to ensure decisions reflect the views across the humanitarian community.

Operational support is provided by OCHA’s Humanitarian Financing Unit based in Maiduguri in Nigeria’s northeast. This set-up ensures that the NHF is managed from the epicentre of the crisis with allocation processes and monitoring close to operational partners and their projects, while maintaining a close link to strategic decision-making in the capital, Abuja. OCHA’s wider coordination activities on the ground (including needs assessments and common humanitarian planning) also help to ensure effective use of NHF funds.

Like all CBPFs, the NHF is designed to complement other humanitarian funding sources, such as bilateral funding and the Central Emergency Response Fund.

ABOUT CBPFs

There are currently 18 active CBPFs globally. In 2016, they allocated more than $720 million to enable humanitarian partners to deliver life-saving assistance to millions of people affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts.

Following the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the UN Secretary-General stressed the critical role of CBPFs, and called on donors to increase the proportion of HRP funding channelled through CBPFs to 15 per cent by 2018. This would translate to close to $2 billion annually.

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

The Nigeria HRP seeks US$1.05 billion to provide life-saving assistance for 6.9 million people. In its first year of operations, the NHF aims to attract between $50-$80 million in support of the HRP.

Donors are urged to contribute to the NHF and are invited to contact:

nhf@un.org

HOW CBPFs WORK

IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors provide voluntary contributions to specific CBPFs.

REQUESTING FUNDS

Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.

MANAGING FUNDS

Contributions are pooled into single funds.

ALLOCATING FUNDS

Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.

SAVING LIVES

Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.
The 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria has received $676.1 million to date, representing 64.1 per cent of the total $1.05 billion appeal. As a result of the funding shortfall, humanitarian partners are unable to adequately respond to the 6.9 million people targeted for aid.

**OVERALL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO NIGERIA**

US$853.0 million

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DONORS TO THE NHF (million $)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belgium</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGFUND</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>China</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (million $)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Funds received through HRP</th>
<th>Funds received out of HRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>200.9</td>
<td>235.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>127.6</td>
<td>96.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>75.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SRR</strong></td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Emergency Response Fund</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) FUNDING**

- **US$853.0 million**
- **$1.05 billion**
- **US$676.1 million**
- **(64.1%) HRP funded**
- **$378.3 million**
- **(35.9%) Funding gap**
- **$1.05 billion**
- **HRP Requirement**

---

**REQUIREMENT AND FUNDING BY SECTOR (HRP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Number of Projects</th>
<th>Funds Required (millon $)</th>
<th>Funded (millon $)</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food security</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>460.3</td>
<td>218.4</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>110.3</td>
<td>132.0</td>
<td>119.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter and Non Food Items</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>36.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Support Services</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>115.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement Management Systems</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>233.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Telecommunications</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>64.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified Sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**HRP FUNDING TRENDS (million $)**

- **$10.6 million**
- **1st standard allocation**
- **$11.9 million**
- **remaining**

**2017 NHF ALLOCATIONS**

- **US$10.6 million**
- **33 Projects**
- **10 Partners**

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**NON-HRP FUNDING (as of 27 September 2017)**

- NIGERIA HUMANITARIAN FUND (NHF)
- The NHF is one of 18 country-based pooled funds and was launched during the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region in February 2017. It plays a vital role in ensuring an effective, coordinated, prioritized and principled humanitarian response in Nigeria, providing funding to international and national NGOs, UN agencies, and Red Cross/Red Crescent organisations, with a focus on the front-line responders.

**ANNEX 3 - NIGERIA HUMANITARIAN FUNDING OVERVIEW**