LAKE CHAD BASIN EMERGENCY

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND REQUIREMENT OVERVIEW

FEBRUARY 2018
The information and data in this document apply to affected areas targeted by the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) in Cameroon (Far North), Chad (Lac), Niger (Diffa) and Nigeria (Adamawa, Borno, Yobe), a total of 17 million people live in the affected area and 10.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.

**All requirements data as per countries’ 2018 HRPs. © OCHA February 2018**
SAVING LIVES AND SEEKING LASTING SOLUTIONS

The humanitarian emergency across the Lake Chad basin is one of the world’s most severe. This year, around 10.7 million people need relief assistance to survive. The near-decade-long conflict has wilted livelihoods, entire communities have been emptied and civilians continue to suffer frequent rights violations. Insecurity is deterring resumption of normal life in many localities. Over the past two years, stepped-up humanitarian assistance has saved millions of lives. Assistance is reaching more people than before as aid organisations increase personnel, previously unreachable areas become accessible and donors support grows. Concerted efforts by humanitarian actors and the Government helped avert the risk of famine in 2017. Food insecurity and malnutrition, nonetheless, remain high in the conflict-hit regions of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. Humanitarian organisations are in 2018 requesting for US$1.6 billion to ease hunger, provide water, shelter, hygiene, healthcare, protection and education and help communities rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

**Conflict, displacement and violations**

Persistent insecurity and hostilities continue to drive displacements. About 2.2 million people are currently uprooted from their homes and living in refuge, a slight decline from 2.3 million in 2017. Villages, towns and even sites hosting displaced people recurrently come under attack, hitting civilians the hardest. Children have been abducted and forced to carry out bomb attacks, while women and girls are at higher risk of sexual violence. Economically disenfranchised, families are enduring extreme hardship and are exposed to exploitation and abuse.

Most of the displaced people have sought refuge in communities or in informal settlements, surviving in harsh conditions with low prospects of returning home. While hundreds of thousands have returned to or near their homes in recent years, resuming normal life is far from easy due to destruction of their homes, schools, health centres and other infrastructure.

The Governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria adopted in June 2016 the Abuja Action Statement to better protect civilians from violations and abuse. The countries have made significant steps to implementing the agreement. However, renewed commitment is needed by all actors to enhance the protection of the internally displaced, refugees and other affected populations.

**Severe food insecurity and malnutrition**

Food shortages and pasture deficits are recurrent across the largely arid Lake Chad Basin. Conflict has compounded the cyclic crises. Prolonged displacement, insecurity, looting and destruction, shuttered markets and security measures have wrecked livelihoods. Around 4.5 million people are currently food insecure, a decline from around 7 million in the same period in 2017. In the 2018 lean season, 5.8 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity.

Malnutrition rates in the conflict-affected regions have surpassed emergency levels and hundreds of thousands of young children require life-saving assistance.

**Seeking lasting solutions**

Humanitarian actors and Governments have developed strategies to provide emergency life-saving assistance and work closely with development actors to address the structural causes of human suffering. The integrated programmes seek to bring long-term solutions to communities suffering the chronic effects of underinvestment in social services, poverty, environmental degradation and climate change.

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**KEY MOMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict displaces 800,000 children across the Lake Chad Basin</th>
<th>Abuja Action Statement on civilian protection in Lake Chad Basin endorsed</th>
<th>Regional health emergency declared as polio re-emerges in Nigeria</th>
<th>Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR sign Tripartite Agreement on refugee returns</th>
<th>Conflict-hit civilians face high risks of famine in north-east Nigeria</th>
<th>At least 135 children forcibly used as “suicide bombers”. Five times as many as in 2016</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 2015</td>
<td>June 2016</td>
<td>August 2016</td>
<td>March 2017</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
<td>December 2017</td>
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</table>
CAMEROON THE FAR NORTH
Cameroon’s Far North region hosts more than 60 per cent of the people in need of relief assistance in the country. Some 2.1 million people required food, nutrition and protection assistance as well as livelihood support. The region is currently home to 89,000 Nigerians – 61,000 in the main refugee camp and the rest in communities – who have fled armed conflict back home. Insecurity and attacks have also displaced more than 240,000 Cameroonians who are struggling to survive in difficult conditions in villages or small towns in the region, which continues to suffer armed raids and bomb attacks. Food insecurity and malnutrition have heightened: some 180,000 people are severely food insecure and severe acute malnutrition has also surpassed the alert threshold. Half of the children suffering from severe acute malnutrition in Cameroon is in Far North. The region is predominantly arid and regularly hit by droughts and seasonal floods. Access to basic services is much lower than in other regions of the country.

Most of the displaced people are in Logone-and-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga and Mayo-Sava departments that are also the most affected by the conflict. In border areas in Mayo Sava, the prolonged violence has decimated household economies. More than 90 per cent of the displaced and host community members report having lost much of their means of survival. The three departments have also seen an increase in the number of people returning from displacement. Nearly 50,000 people have returned to little else but harsh survival due to the persistent violence and lack of basic services.

As refugee numbers have been rising since 2015, Minawao camp – originally established to host 35,000 people – is now home to nearly twice its capacity. The influx has overwhelmed camp amenities, especially water supply.

Attacks, looting and occupation by displaced families have shuttered 93 schools, leaving 45,000 children, half of them girls, without education or forced to go to schools outside their communities. In Logone-and-Chari and Mayo-Sava, the military is plugging in teacher shortage. Health centres, where services are already limited, have been overwhelmed by the conflict’s casualties. Nine health centres are currently non-functional. Access to water and sanitation services has also come under strain with the influx of the displaced. This has caused health concerns given the recent cases of cholera, measles, yellow fever and meningitis.

Risks of rights violations, abuse and exploitation have been exacerbated by the conflict. Civilians are susceptible to family separation, forced recruitment, sexual and economic exploitation. Child marriage and sex- and gender-based violence also worsen the plight of girls and women. Forced returns of Nigerian refugees even after the March 2017 signature of an agreement on voluntary repatriation between Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR is a prominent civilian protection concern.

To consult and contribute to the 2018 Cameroon Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plan, visit: www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/cameroon
In 2018, the humanitarian community is committed to go a step further by building a joint humanitarian situation analysis. With a common understanding of needs, risks and vulnerabilities, harmonised programming can be developed to enhance the complementarity of humanitarian and development activities and optimise the impact of available resources.

Protection of civilians will be strengthened, particularly in Far North region, through the implementation of both the National Protection Strategy of the Protection Sector and the Humanitarian Country Team’s Centrality of Protection Strategy, as well as the improvement of accountability to the affected people.

The humanitarian community will also invest in the resilience of vulnerable populations. In 2018, the commitment will be realised through greater inclusion of local actors in the response and strengthening their capacities and those of decentralized authorities.

The use of cash transfers will continue to be promoted as the preferred method of response – including multi-purpose cash transfers – where conditions permit. Humanitarian actors will also strengthen their communication and coordination strategy with local authorities to improve access and build confidence to resolve administrative bottlenecks.

### EARLY RECOVERY
- Provide livelihood and economic recovery assistance to 40,000 IDPs, returnees and host population.
- Reinforce local actors (administrative personnel, civil society representatives and traditional and religious leaders) capacity of prevention and management of crisis/conflict and extreme violence.

### EDUCATION
- Ensure access to emergency education for more than 50,000 children (IDPs, refugees and hosts).
- Train teachers and staff in psychosocial support and education in emergency situations.
- Implement an Emergency School Feeding programme for 80,000 children (IDPs and hosts).

### EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI
- Distribute shelter kits to 189,000 IDPs, 48,000 returnees and their host communities, and help build family shelters.
- Build emergency shelters and distribute NFI kits to newly arrived refugees.
- Renew shelter and NFI kits of IDPs, refugees and returnees.

### FOOD SECURITY
- Ensure agricultural support to vulnerable people including IDPs, returnees and host population to improve food access by providing seeds and fertilizers, grain mills, carts, storage facilities, technical support and capacity development.
- Provide unconditional food assistance, in kind or cash, to 60,000 refugees and 80,000 IDPs.
- Support livelihood rehabilitation and provide conditional and unconditional food assistance to 109,000 people from the local communities during the lean season.
- Collect and disseminate quality information on food security and vulnerability through relevant food security and market assessments.

### HEALTH
- Provide free curative consultations for 200,000 people.
- Strengthen the capacity of at least 100 health personnel in health emergency management.
- Contribute to the vaccination of 150,000 children aged 6 months to 14 years against measles in priority areas.

### NUTRITION
- Provide therapeutic care for 30,000 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition (IDPs and host communities).
- Ensure malnutrition prevention support through the implementation of blanket supplementary feeding for 140,000 children at risk of malnutrition.

### PROTECTION
- Support and advise the Government in identifying and reaching sustainable solutions to reduce protracted internal displacement
- Ensure adequate prevention mechanisms as well as response to protection incidents, including SGBV and child protection via robust protection monitoring, referral and follow-up.
- Monitor access to asylum for Nigerian nationals and advocate the respect of international protection norms such as non-refoulement.
- Provide legal and psychosocial assistance to IDPs, returnees and refugees in need and address the lack of
documentation to prevent statelessness.
- Build government protection capacity through targeted training, support and capacity development; reinforce the capacity of community-based protection mechanisms through training, awareness-raising and mobilization.

**WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)**
- Provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services to 256,000 people, including 207,000 IDPs and 49,000 returnees by constructing and rehabilitating 200 boreholes and 40 latrines.
- Promote good hygiene awareness to IDPs, refugees and host communities.

**MULTI-SECTOR REFUGEE RESPONSE**
- Support lasting solutions for refugees such as facilitated return, based on the Tripartite Agreement, and local integration, including by reinforcing the capacities of host villages.
- Enhance protection of refugees. In particular, identify and assist persons with specific needs, specifically, more than 12,000 at risk children in Minawao camp.
- Ensure essential services to refugees. In particular, improve the yield of the drinking water supply network from Mokolo to Minawao in favor of 70,000 in-camp refugees and 45,000 host community members. Improve education of refugees and host populations through the construction of 24 schools in Minawao camp and 46 out-of-camp; provision of school kits to 70,000 refugees and 30,000 hosts as well as learning kits to 700 refugees and 300 hosts.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>2017 FUNDED (IN US$)</th>
<th>2017 % FUNDED</th>
<th>2018 REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>TAGGED FOR REFUGEE RESPONSE (IN US$)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COORDINATION</td>
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<td>6,578,252</td>
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<td>1,784,546</td>
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<td>514,062</td>
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<td>7,164,677</td>
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<td>FOOD SECURITY</td>
<td>44,214,486</td>
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<td>70%</td>
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<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>7,533,805</td>
<td>4,274,444</td>
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<td>MULTI SECTOR FOR REFUGEES</td>
<td>33,384,663</td>
<td>2,386,910</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>30,368,281</td>
<td>30,368,281</td>
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<tr>
<td>MULTI-SECTOR NON REFUGEES</td>
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<td>11,638,950</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>12,668,832</td>
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<td>59%</td>
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<td>298,000</td>
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<td>PROTECTION</td>
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<td>9,368,528</td>
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<tr>
<td>WATER AND SANITATION</td>
<td>8,681,373</td>
<td>6,311,179</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>16,232,433</td>
<td>2,713,911</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>145,494,738</td>
<td>74,294,628</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>189,193,211</td>
<td>62,323,949</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2017 (FTS as of 31 January 2018); 2018 (OPS/FTS)

- **2.1M** people in need of humanitarian assistance
- **833K** people targeted for assistance by the response plan
- **189M** required by NGOs and UN agencies in 2018
CHAD
THE WEST
More than 100,000 people have been uprooted from their homes in the western Lac region by the long-running violence. The region also hosts 8,675 Nigerians who have fled armed attacks. Persistent insecurity in areas along the border with Niger and Nigeria triggers displacements that render the resumption of normal life more challenging. Food insecurity and malnutrition have worsened. Currently, around 81,000 people are severely food insecure. More than twice as many (187,000) are projected to face high levels of food insecurity in the June – August lean season. Severe acute, and global acute malnutrition levels stand at 3.4 and 18.1 per cent respectively, both surpassing the emergency threshold. Basic services such as primary healthcare, potable water and education remain inadequate in a region that is one of the country’s poorest.

The volatile security situation in border areas has disrupted agricultural and fishing activities as families have been forced to flee elsewhere for safety. Communities hosting the displaced have come under pressure, too. The few resources and social services – pastureland, crops, schools, health centres – are now being sought after by tens of thousands more people. Security measures such as movement restriction have also contributed to the plight of people already affected by the crisis.

However, some displaced people have begun returning to their villages. They are mostly family breadwinners who return to their fields, resume fishing or pastoralism to support the rest of the family staying back in displacement sites. This situation calls for assistance to consolidate the resumption of livelihoods, and support voluntary returns where possible. Since 2016, around 51,000 people have gone back to their villages, mostly in island areas in the southern basin of Lake Chad. The trend is expected to continue in 2018.

The crisis has exposed many civilians to the risks of violation and abuse. In 2017, 1,621 protection incidents were documented in more than 40 displacement sites in Lac region. They were mostly violations of the right to property (illegal taxes, extortions), but also include cattle theft, killings and abduction by armed assailants. Some 2,270 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were reported in 2017. Comprehensive care for victims remains inadequate.

Aid organisations are targeting to assist 353,000 people in Lac region this year. Food insecurity and malnutrition, epidemics and protection are some of the main humanitarian needs. A coordinated response strategy with the Government and development actors aims to improve access to basic services and foster development to address the structural causes of chronic relief emergencies. However, funding for humanitarian action, life-saving and resilience remains a priority. In 2017, only 37 per cent of the funds required for Lac region were received, leading exacerbated vulnerabilities.
RESPONSE STRATEGY

The population in Lac region suffer multiple vulnerabilities due to poverty, underdevelopment, environmental degradation and insecurity in neighbouring countries that require an integrated humanitarian-development approach in partnership with the authorities. In line with the New Way of Working, the response strategy will address the emergency needs and tackle the causes of these needs. It will focus on urgent multi-sector humanitarian needs to save lives and alleviate the suffering of vulnerable populations while integrating measures to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen the capacity of communities and national actors, including the Government, to address current crises and future shocks. The integrated response will focus on the operational priorities collectively identified by all actors, including regional authorities in 2017, highlighting the need to maintain a humanitarian response at scale while fostering local development and lasting solutions, including facilitating voluntary returns or integration of displaced populations into host villages.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES

EDUCATION
To expand access to education for 176,082 targeted children in need of emergency education, it is necessary to:
- Provide or extend education services to 64,155 children out of school or having their education cycle interrupted by the displacements by providing temporary learning spaces and rehabilitating classrooms.
- Improve access for 22,814 children of displaced people who voluntary returned to their villages of origin.
- Improve the learning environment through distribution of learning and recreational kits, provision of school meals and training of 957 teachers on psychosocial support.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI
To provide the displaced population with dignified living conditions, while facilitating access to shelter and basic household items, it is essential to:
- Provide long-term solutions that promote self-sufficiency and/or reintegration of 128,756 displaced people.
- Provide emergency shelter and non-food items to 93,993 displaced who are the most vulnerable.

FOOD SECURITY
To address growing food insecurity during the lean season and support livelihoods and agricultural production of displaced people and communities affected by displacements it is necessary to:
- Provide food assistance to 137,703 displaced people, 51,000 who return to their villages as well as to 81,000 severely food insecure people among the host community.
- Provide agricultural support to 6,023 households through the provision of seeds and tools and support for livestock production.

HEALTH
To reduce the risk of disease, particularly cholera, measles and polio it is critical to:
- Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and improve vaccination coverage for 60,972 displaced people and host communities.
- Improve access to primary health care for 304,860 displaced people and host communities through mobile clinics for remote areas and strengthening of existing health centers.

NUTRITION
To prevent and combat alarming malnutrition rates among displaced people and host communities, it is essential to:
- Increase the detection of malnutrition among 104,515 children below the age of five.
- Extend malnutrition treatment to 32,284 displaced children and children among the host community.
- Promote appropriate feeding practices for infants and young children (IYCF), to approximately 74,116 pregnant and lactating women.
- Reinforce community-based interventions that promote good family practices for better health and nutrition.
- Provide blanket feeding to 35,688 children aged 6-23 months.
- Increase the coverage of supplementary and outpatient nutritional units

PROTECTION
In a context of military operations leading to displacements and increased human rights violations risks, it is essential to:
- Ensure biometric registration (as per age, gender and diversity groups) of 158,000 people.
- Strengthen protection monitoring of 158,000 people.
- Implement multisector assistance and support to victims of abuse and violations of 105,000 people.
- Strengthen protection mainstreaming to meet the specific needs of 158,000 people.
- Strengthen Government institutional capacity as well as community-based protection mechanisms to provide lasting solutions for 158,000 people.

For more information, please contact Florent Méhaule, OCHA Head of Office: mehaule@un.org
WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)
To ensure integrated access to drinking water, hygiene promotion and basic sanitation services to improve the living conditions of displaced people and host communities, it is necessary to:
- Increase access to drinking water for at least 120,000 people (water points and treatment) according to the Sphere norms and standards.
- Promote good hygiene practices (latrines and waste management) and access to adequate sanitation services for at least 150,000 people to prevent diseases.

MULTI-SECTOR REFUGEE RESPONSE
- Support protection of refugees. In particular, support protection from all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence by strengthening respective prevention and response mechanism. Increase civil documentation by issuing 260 birth certificates for refugee children under the regular birth registration procedure and individual identity documents to 3,376 refugees aged over 18 years.
- Enhance the response to basic needs of refugees. Ensure in particular, access to primary education for 1,950 refugee children and 550 children from the host community (as well as 50 children in lower secondary school) through the construction and equipment of classrooms and the training of 21 teachers.
- Improve the self-reliance and livelihoods of 3,800 refugees by distributing production kits or inputs for agricultural/fishery activities and by giving loans to 365 individuals.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2017 REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>2017 FUNDED (IN US$)</th>
<th>2017 % FUNDED</th>
<th>2018 REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>TAGGED FOR REFUGEE RESPONSE (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td>6,641,907</td>
<td>3,305,209</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>6,766,604</td>
<td>25,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI</strong></td>
<td>2,596,800</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>5,907,641</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FOOD SECURITY</strong></td>
<td>49,034,862</td>
<td>24,409,051</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>60,669,362</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td>10,669,960</td>
<td>3,372,352</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>8,021,730</td>
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<td><strong>LOGISTICS</strong></td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>13,762,526</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES</strong></td>
<td>11,777,881</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>8,021,686</td>
<td>8,021,686</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td>25,301,122</td>
<td>6,291,718</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>48,520,230</td>
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<td><strong>PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td>11,357,945</td>
<td>4,735,079</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WATER AND SANITATION</strong></td>
<td>3,881,207</td>
<td>3,358,192</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>13,448,832</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>121,261,684</td>
<td>45,471,601</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>179,404,356</td>
<td>12,371,686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2017 (FTS as of 31 January 2018); 2018 (OPS/FTS)
NIGER
THE SOUTH-EAST
Since the first Boko Haram cross-border raid in 2015, the south-eastern Diffa region has been beset by a major humanitarian emergency. The region’s population had long been struggling with recurrent food scarcity and droughts as well as lack of adequate healthcare, schools and other basic services. The conflict has compounded the adversity. Although armed raids have declined lately owing to military operations, some 252,000 people (refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees) remain in displacement, living in camps or in communities. Around half of Diffa’s population - 419,000 people - require humanitarian assistance in 2018. Food insecurity, malnutrition, displacement and the risk of epidemics are the main causes of humanitarian needs in the region.

Having lost much of their livelihoods after fleeing armed raids, the majority of the displaced now live in settlements flanking the main highway traversing the region and linking the capital Niamey to neighbouring Chad. Few are willing to return home due to extreme deprivation and lingering insecurity. Although thousands of Nigerian refugees returned home in early 2017, others have made their way back to Niger fearing for their safety, underscoring the constant threat posed by the armed group. Across Diffa, 362,000 people are in need of protection assistance.

The conflict has sparked the highest levels of food insecurity in the country: of the 1.4 million people requiring food assistance nationally this year, 408,000 are in Diffa. The still-in-force state of emergency decreed in February 2015 and persistent insecurity have greatly curtailed fishing and farming. Imported commodity costs have risen as insecurity and other restrictions impair access. The closure of some markets, restricted transhumance and access to pastures on the shores of Lake Chad have also contributed to the high levels of hunger and malnutrition. Around 101,000 people, including 15,600 severely malnourished children will need nutrition assistance in 2018.

Insecurity has further strained the already limited access to basic services. People are forced to either forego or risk insecurity to access services. Some children have abandoned schools, which have become targets of armed attackers. Women and girls opt not to use latrines if they are located far away due to risks of sexual assault. The situation has heightened vulnerability, especially among children who are exposed to the risks of abuse, violence and exploitation. Some 212,000 children, including 108,000 girls need protection in 2018.

CONTACT
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bintou.djibo@undp.org
In 2018, humanitarian partners plan to reach 179,000 people in the Diffa region through life-saving assistance and protection services. Humanitarian actors and partners are committed to undertake activities to ensure the safety, dignity and equitable access of affected girls, women, boys and men to principled basic assistance. In line with the New Way of Working – one of the main outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit – partners will continue to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus to gradually reduce the vulnerability of affected communities and address the causes of the human suffering wherever possible.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

SECTORAL PRIORITIES

EDUCATION
- Ensure that 80,000 children have an inclusive access to learning in safe environments that contribute to the protection as well as the developmental and psychosocial wellbeing of all girls and boys in vulnerable situations.
- Improve the quality and relevance of education and learning conditions in emergency contexts.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI
- Work in a coordinated manner to ensure that 128,000 people receive basic household items and shelters necessary to preserve their dignity.

FOOD SECURITY
- Providing coordinated food and agricultural assistance to 408,000 to save lives and protect livelihoods.
- Strengthen households’ capacities to withstand shocks in crisis-affected areas.

HEALTH
- Improve the access of 410,000 people to quality primary health care services.
- Ensure appropriate prevention, preparedness and response to diseases with epidemic potential and other health emergencies.

NUTRITION
- Ensure equitable access to quality nutritional care to 83,000 people affected by malnutrition, including children who make up 78 per cent.
- Prevent malnutrition among under 5 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women in vulnerable areas.
- Strengthen the capacity for nutritional surveillance and the coordination of nutrition response activities.

PROTECTION
- Contribute to strengthening the protection of 362,000 people while contributing to the reduction of their vulnerability and improving their resilience through prevention and response actions.
- Strengthen the coordination of the interventions and the capacities of stakeholders at national and regional level to improve response to the protection needs of children in Diffa region.
- Contribute to gender-based violence risk reduction and provide a holistic assistance to survivors.

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)
- Ensure that at least 277,000 people have access to a minimum quantity of potable water, protected and appropriate hygiene and sanitation conditions and facilities during critical periods.
- Contribute to the rapid and effective preparedness and response to natural disasters and epidemics in collaboration with authorities to save the lives of those affected.
- Contribute to the systematic collection, analysis and appropriate provision of WASH information, including spatial and cartographic aspects for good intra- and intersectoral coordination.

MULTI-SECTOR REFUGEE RESPONSE
- Enhance the protection environment in the Diffa region, including by the biometric registration and provision of identity documents to 108,000 refugees as well as by increased community-based interventions such as awareness-raising for more than 50,000 host community members on protection.
- Improve access to basic services, especially strengthen the capacity of refugee households to respond to and withstand shocks in terms of food security, through the provision of gas to 11,000 persons in Sayam Forage refugee camp and agricultural/livestock support in kind or in cash to 500 refugee households.

For more information, please contact Bamouni Dieudonné, OCHA Head of Office: dieudonneb@un.org
## Funding Requirement

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>10,371,307</td>
<td>3,933,828</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>3,761,348</td>
<td>2,526,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>11,066,750</td>
<td>3,587,976</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>15,941,116</td>
<td>4,024,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>62,804,755</td>
<td>32,248,072</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>74,119,536</td>
<td>22,087,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>9,000,243</td>
<td>2,977,649</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>5,934,018</td>
<td>3,397,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sector for Refugees</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32,246,906</td>
<td>32,246,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>7,472,866</td>
<td>1,609,252</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4,404,344</td>
<td>1,043,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>27,191,638</td>
<td>5,254,209</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14,029,412</td>
<td>3,438,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>14,022,151</td>
<td>6,696,016</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>11,728,595</td>
<td>515,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>141,929,710</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,307,002</strong></td>
<td><strong>40%</strong></td>
<td><strong>162,165,275</strong></td>
<td><strong>69,279,882</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2017 (FTS as of 31 January 2018); 2018 (OPS/FTS)

419K people in need of humanitarian assistance

419K people targeted for assistance by the response plan

162M required by NGOs and UN agencies in 2018
**NIGERIA**

The nine-year conflict in north-east Nigeria has caused widespread displacement, inflicted misery on millions of civilians, debilitated livelihoods and destroyed infrastructure. A military offensive since late 2015 has seen the Government regain control of major towns and roads and allowed hundreds of thousands of people to move to areas where they can receive humanitarian assistance. Localities still under armed group control are inaccessible and civilians are cut-off from basic services and relief assistance. Hostilities persist albeit at a comparatively low level, characterised mostly by bomb attacks and sporadic raids. About 1.6 million people remain displaced. More than half of IDPs are entering their third year away from home, and while 77 per cent have expressed desire to go back if conditions were conducive, 86 per cent of them say that the conditions for their safe and dignified return are not yet in place.

The majority – six out of 10 – of displaced families live in host communities, while the remainder are staying in formal or informal camps. Secondary displacement is common, with more than 70 per cent of IDPs reporting that they have moved twice or more since they first fled their homes. However, a significant number of people have begun to return home. Around 1.3 million have gone back to their villages since 2014. Many are returning to locations where infrastructure is still damaged or destroyed and services are not yet restored.

While 7.7 million people are estimated to be in need, there are varying levels of vulnerability within the affected community. Vulnerability assessments show that female- and child-headed households, for example, are at higher risk of sexual and physical violence and are also more likely to experience rape, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, and engage in survival sex to access food, shelter, or basic household utensils. The most severe and acute needs across multiple sectors are concentrated in the areas of ongoing conflict, as well as areas hosting large numbers of IDPs. They include almost all local government areas (LGAs) of Borno state, and areas of Adamawa and Yobe states bordering Borno. In LGAs that are no longer directly affected by conflict, there are concurrent medium- to longer-term needs. These include humanitarian needs related to recent population movements (i.e., high numbers of returns within the past two years) and higher-than-usual food insecurity linked to the impact of conflict.

Protection of civilians, humanitarian access, assistance to ensure basic survival and restoring infrastructure are the spheres of the humanitarian response in 2018. While the humanitarian response has been stepped up since 2016, some localities remain inaccessible to international aid organisations.

Under pressure
Crisis
Emergency

Food insecurity phases

- Under pressure
- Crisis
- Emergency

XX Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (in all 3 states)

**People in Need**

- 7.7M

**People Targeted**

- 6.1M

**2018 Requirement (US$)**

- 1.05B

**Contact**

Edward Kallon
UN Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator
edward.kallon@one.un.org

In 2018, humanitarian partners aim to reach 6.1 million people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states and will continue to deliver life-saving assistance and protection services in north-east Nigeria, prioritising the most acute needs. All activities will ensure the safety, dignity and equitable access of affected girls, women, boys and men to principled basic assistance. Simultaneously, partners will strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus to lay the foundation for recovery and development, and will advocate with Government and development actors to address the drivers of vulnerabilities. Humanitarians will build on the progress made in 2017 to foster self-reliance and resilience of affected people through a deeper integration of early recovery approaches, and collaborating with development partners on joint analysis, planning and programming to achieve collective outcomes. Humanitarian programming will also lay the foundation for lasting solutions for IDPs, refugees and host communities to reduce the need for humanitarian assistance.

**RESPONSE STRATEGY**

**EARLY RECOVERY**
- Promote the integration of the early recovery approach across all sectors of the response and among humanitarian and development actors to end need and move towards self-sustaining development.
- Take steps to address some of the root causes of the crisis by promoting lasting solutions, including livelihood restoration through emergency employment and economic recovery.
- Restore access to basic services at community level through infrastructure rehabilitation (housing, health, education and water facilities), debris removal, citizen engagement, and enhancement of local capacities.

**EDUCATION**
- Ensure that over 2 million girls and boys have access to adequate basic education by providing learning and teaching supplies, safe spaces for learning in IDP sites and in host communities with adequate WASH services.
- Incentivise teachers and train them on psychosocial support and life skills to cope with the negative effects of the conflict, as well as pedagogy.

**EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI**
- Provide emergency, reinforced shelters to around 87,000 households across the north-east and repair and improve houses for 14,000 households as a long-term solution.
- Support 90,000 households with basic items such as utensils, mats, mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets and hygiene items.
- Support the maintenance, upgrade, care and decongestion of sites through planning, improvements, displacement tracking and monitoring, and establishing reception centres for new IDP arrivals.

**FOOD SECURITY**
- Provide in-kind or cash-based food assistance to 3.7 million people (host community members, IDPs and returnees).
- Support 2.3 million farmers by improving production, restoration and strengthening of productive assets and supporting income generating activities.

**HEALTH**
- Provide life-saving and life-sustaining assistance to 5.1 million people through out-patient clinic consultations or mobile teams in hard-to-reach areas.
- Expand and strengthen communicable disease surveillance for outbreak prevention, mitigation and control.
- Support the revitalisation and strengthening of the health system, re-establishing functional, staffed and equipped health facilities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

**NUTRITION**
- Support around 440,000 severely acutely malnourished children (6 - 59 months) as well as malnourished pregnant and lactating women in clinics and through mobile teams. Provide micronutrients and vitamin A supplementation to 2.3 million children.
- Improve routine monitoring of the emergency nutrition situation by enhancing community-based screenings and management of acute malnutrition.

**PROTECTION**
- Ensure the centrality of protection across all sectors and field activities, with a focus on vulnerable and at-risk individuals, and promote a principled humanitarian response and a rights-based approach to lasting solutions.
- Provide critical protection-based material assistance to over 250,000 women, children and men, such as solar lanterns, and hygiene and dignity kits.
- Provide legal aid and services, including access to documentation to over 207,000 vulnerable people.
- Provide psychosocial care, skills enhancement and livelihood support to about 770,000 children and caregivers.
- Support children who have suffered rights violations, including children formerly associated with armed groups or returning from captivity to successfully reintegrate into their communities.
- Increase the geographical reach and quality of assistance to gender-based violence (GBV) survivors by empowering women, establishing safe spaces in IDP sites and providing specialised services for GBV survivors.

**WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)**
- Provide 2.1 million conflict-affected people with safe and equitable access to water as well as protection-based sanitation facilities.
- Promote, in a targeted manner, hygiene best behaviour through focus group discussions, door-to-door visits, speaker campaigns, radio messaging, jingles, panel discussions, theatre, shows, distribution of leaflets and posters.

### FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>2017 FUNDED (IN US$)</th>
<th>2017 % FUNDED</th>
<th>2018 REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Management</td>
<td>11,560,000</td>
<td>4,803,900</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>18,520,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>31,193,662</td>
<td>24,636,036</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>18,167,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>44,553,589</td>
<td>3,432,794</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>30,705,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>56,399,244</td>
<td>11,834,911</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>60,853,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>70,332,436</td>
<td>18,741,806</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>67,356,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Telecommunications</td>
<td>5,846,761</td>
<td>3,756,484</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>4,440,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>480,260,433</td>
<td>224,546,365</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>435,080,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>93,827,598</td>
<td>25,904,316</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>109,571,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>12,238,706</td>
<td>12,857,800</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>33,618,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>110,268,668</td>
<td>105,863,437</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>107,061,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>88,274,151</td>
<td>35,932,537</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>113,667,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>49,736,246</td>
<td>24,511,819</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>48,726,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>246,557,314</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,054,431,494</td>
<td>743,379,519</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>1,047,768,587</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sources: 2017 (FTS as of 31 January 2018); 2018 (OPS/FTS)
To consult and contribute to the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plans for each of the four countries, please visit: wca.humanitarianresponse.info

**Funding 2016 - 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2016 HRP Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requirement: $739M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017 HRP Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requirement: $1.46B</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016 Funding as of 9 January 2017 and 2017 Funding as of 31 January 2018, as recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

**2018 Requirement by Sector**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Chad</th>
<th>Niger</th>
<th>Nigeria</th>
<th>Total LCB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,520,869</td>
<td>18,520,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination and Support Services</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18,167,692</td>
<td>18,167,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>24,447,641</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30,705,111</td>
<td>55,152,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>13,148,519</td>
<td>6,766,604</td>
<td>3,761,348</td>
<td>60,853,026</td>
<td>84,529,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Telecommunications</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,440,110</td>
<td>4,440,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>39,777,893</td>
<td>60,669,362</td>
<td>74,119,356</td>
<td>435,080,206</td>
<td>609,646,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>9,716,400</td>
<td>8,021,730</td>
<td>5,934,018</td>
<td>109,571,527</td>
<td>133,243,675</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13,762,526</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,618,301</td>
<td>47,380,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Sector for Refugees</td>
<td>30,368,281</td>
<td>8,021,686</td>
<td>32,246,906</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70,636,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Sector Non Refugees</td>
<td>11,638,950</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,638,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>14,200,042</td>
<td>48,520,230</td>
<td>4,404,344</td>
<td>107,061,654</td>
<td>174,186,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>22,498,375</td>
<td>14,285,745</td>
<td>14,029,412</td>
<td>113,667,378</td>
<td>164,480,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>16,232,433</td>
<td>13,448,832</td>
<td>11,728,595</td>
<td>48,726,392</td>
<td>90,136,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>189,193,211</td>
<td>179,404,356</td>
<td>162,165,275</td>
<td>1,047,768,587</td>
<td>1,578,531,429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*All requirement and funding in this document are as per country HRPs as of 21 February 2018, recorded on the Online Project Services (OPS) 2016 Funding as of 9 January 2017 and 2017 Funding as of 31 January 2018, as recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

**2018 RRRP**

- **Requirement:** $1.58B
- **Total:** $156.6M

*For further information on RRRP, see: https://bit.ly/2E6LAKC*

**2018 Requirement vs 2018 Funding**

- **Nigeria:** $72.1M (unmet)
- **Chad:** $14.5M
- **Cameroon:** $72M (unmet)
- **Niger:** $69.5M

**Requirements 2018 vs Funding 2016 - 2017**

- **Nigeria:** $345M (unmet)
- **Chad:** $98M
- **Cameroon:** $85M
- **Niger:** $72M

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