The information and data 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 and funding data are from the Financial Tracking Service (FTS). 2017-2018 data as of 28/08/2018, except Chad requirement for which the recent revision is not yet fully reflected on FTS. 2016 data as of 09/01/2017 © OCHA September 2018**
SAVING LIVES AND SEEKING LASTING SOLUTIONS

Nine years into the conflict, the humanitarian emergency in the Lake Chad region is among the most severe in the world. The crisis is unfolding in a region already affected by severe underdevelopment, poverty and climate change. The impact on the lives of around 17 million people is devastating, with women, youth and children bearing the brunt. In 2018, more than 10 million people require humanitarian assistance and protection.

The humanitarian response was expanded significantly in 2017, reaching over six million people with life-saving assistance and protection, and effectively averting a famine. But needs in the affected regions remain acute and will persist at large scale into 2019 and beyond. Support from the international community to national efforts will be essential in the coming months to ease hunger, provide water, shelter, hygiene, healthcare, protection and education, and help communities rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Without continued assistance, hard-hit communities risk sliding back into distress. Eight months into 2018, only 40 per cent of the US$1.5 billion needed to assist 7.8 million conflict-affected people in the region have been received.

High food insecurity and malnutrition

Food insecurity is on the rise again as this year’s lean season has been one of the most difficult in years in many areas across the Lake Chad region. Prolonged displacement, insecurity, looting and destruction, shut markets and security measures have wrecked livelihoods. Five million people are acutely food insecure and require sustained and heightened food and livelihood assistance. In 2017, only massively scaled-up aid delivery helped avert a famine.

In much of the conflict-hit area, severe acute malnutrition has surpassed the emergency threshold. Half a million severely malnourished children across the region currently need life-saving assistance.

Protracted and recurrent displacement

Around 2.4 million people remain displaced by the nine-year conflict. Entire communities have been emptied and civilians continue to suffer frequent rights violations. Persistent armed attacks, insecurity and extreme deprivation stand in their way to returning home. New displacements are occurring even as some families return from refuge to areas near their homes. Over the past few months, thousands of civilians have been newly displaced and relief operations disrupted by attacks.

The humanitarian community stresses the primacy of voluntary, safe and dignified returns. In areas where communities can restart their lives, humanitarian and development actors are striving to ensure basic services and livelihood opportunities are in place, and urge donors and Governments to support returnees. In many villages, health centres, schools and other infrastructure have been devastated by the conflict, and personnel fled for safety.

 Civilians suffer the worst effects of the violence

The protection of civilians remains at the centre of humanitarian response in the Lake Chad basin. Villages, towns and even sites hosting displaced people recurrently come under attack, hitting civilians the hardest. Kidnappings, fatal attacks, sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse continue to occur. Since 2013, more than a thousand children in north-east Nigeria have been abducted by armed groups, and dozens have been forced to carry out attacks with explosives strapped to their bodies. Economically disenfranchised, families are enduring extreme hardship and are exposed to exploitation and abuse.

Seeking lasting solutions

Humanitarian action alone cannot address the root causes of persisting challenges and vulnerabilities in the Lake Chad Basin. The conflict-hit areas are also suffering the chronic effects of underinvestment in social services, poverty, environmental degradation and climate change. Schools, health centres, roads, water supply are inexistence or inaccessible. Humanitarian response is being linked up to development initiatives, and greater investment in development especially at the local level must complement humanitarian action.
Cameroon’s Far North is hard hit by the conflict and humanitarian needs are increasingly acute. Some 2.1 million people require humanitarian aid, including food, nutrition, protection assistance as well as livelihood support. In recent months, the Far North has witnessed a resurgence in violence, including raids and suicide attacks. More than 223,000 Cameroonians have fled recurrent insecurity and attacks in border areas and are internally displaced. Though some have started to return to their areas of origin, most are still struggling to survive in difficult conditions in villages or small towns in a region which continues to suffer armed raids and bomb attacks. The area is also hosting 97,000 Nigerians who have fled armed conflict back home. Food insecurity and malnutrition have heightened: some 1.5 million 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.

Most of Cameroon’s people in need of humanitarian assistance are in the Far North departments of Logone-and-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga and Mayo-Sava. 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. 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. Between December 2017 and April 2018, the three departments have seen a 20 per cent increase in the number of displaced people returning home. In total, over 71,000 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. Health centres, where services are already limited, are non-functional or overwhelmed by the conflict’s casualties. Access to water and sanitation services has also come under strain. 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. 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](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/cameroon)
RESPONSE STRATEGY

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.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES

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>REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>FUNDING (IN US$)</th>
<th>% FUNDED</th>
<th>UNMET REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARLY RECOVERY</td>
<td>24,447,641</td>
<td>1,368,222</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>13,148,519</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOOD SECURITY</td>
<td>39,777,893</td>
<td>7,854,059</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>9,716,400</td>
<td>3,159,508</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI-SECTOR NON REFUGEES</td>
<td>11,638,950</td>
<td>2,999,219</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI-SECTOR</td>
<td>30,368,281</td>
<td>2,760,580</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td>14,200,042</td>
<td>3,584,928</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTION</td>
<td>22,498,375</td>
<td>5,752,452</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELTER AND NFI</td>
<td>7,164,677</td>
<td>531,952</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER AND SANITATION</td>
<td>16,232,433</td>
<td>2,057,248</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>189,193,211</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,068,168</strong></td>
<td><strong>16%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

Photo: OCHA/Naomi Frerotte
Chad: Western Lac region has also been affected by renewed attacks in recent months. Over 140,000 Chadians have been uprooted from their homes and the region also hosts 9,966 Nigerians who have fled armed attacks back home. The region is hit by drought that has affected five other Sahel countries following poor rains in the 2017 season. The compounding impact of the conflict deprives many families of livelihood as they cannot reach vital farming, fishing or trading areas. Household economies and food stocks have been depressed. Food insecurity and malnutrition have worsened over the past months. Currently, 159,000 people are severely food insecure. 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 world’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 are increasingly under pressure, too. The few resources and social services – pastureland, crops, schools, health centres – are now shared with thousands more people. An increasing number of people are forced to move regularly back and forth between refugee and volatile areas to find resources to survive, which highly increases their vulnerability.

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 2019.

The protracted crisis has exposed civilians to frequent rights violation and abuse. In Chad’s western Lac region, aid actors recorded 323 incidents of rights violations between January and April 2018. They included violations of the right to life, property, freedom, physical integrity and gender-based and sexual violence. Some 2,270 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were reported in 2017. Armed gangs are blamed for the violations. The military has also been accused of rights abuses. Comprehensive care for victims remains inadequate.

Food insecurity and malnutrition, epidemics and protection are the main humanitarian priorities. A coordinated response strategy with the Government and development actors is currently implemented to improve access to basic services and foster development and address the structural causes of chronic relief emergencies. However, funding for humanitarian action, life-saving and resilience remains one of the major obstacles as it is critically low.

Contact
Stephen Tull
UN Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator
stephen.tull@undp.org

To consult and contribute to the 2018 Chad Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plan, visit: www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/chad
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 multi-sector 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 Abdoulaye Sawadogo, OCHA Head of Office a.i.: sawadogoa@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>REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
<th>FUNDING (IN US$)</th>
<th>% FUNDED</th>
<th>UNMET REQUIREMENT (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,766,604</td>
<td>1,055,555</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5,711,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>53,467,784</td>
<td>17,131,891</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>36,335,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>8,021,730</td>
<td>269,172</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7,752,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>3,440,632</td>
<td>1,456,920</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>1,983,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-sect For Refugees</td>
<td>8,021,686</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,021,686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>12,101,690</td>
<td>4,011,490</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>8,090,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>14,285,745</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>14,285,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>5,907,641</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,907,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>8,218,607</td>
<td>126,302</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8,092,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>120,232,119</td>
<td>24,051,330</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>96,180,789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Revised requirements and funding data as per August 2018, not yet fully reflected on FTS.*
NIGER
THE SOUTH-EAST
Photo: OCHA/Ivo Brandau
The south-eastern Diffa region is witnessing an unprecedented humanitarian emergency since the first armed attacks in February 2015. Insecurity has increased in recent months and violent attacks regularly forced aid groups to suspend operations. Some 249,000 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. With the exceptional drought affecting the Sahel this year, malnutrition rates remain high and food insecurity at crisis level is likely to persist until January 2019. The area is also facing regular epidemics and accessibility to basic services, including health services, remains a key challenge.

Diffa is home to just four per cent of Niger’s population. However, it accounts for 18 per cent of the 2.3 million people in need of protection and life-saving assistance in the country. The conflict in the Lake Chad Basin 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.

Persistent insecurity, and the state of emergency decreed since February 2015, 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.

With the ongoing attacks in the southeast, displaced Nigeriens have lost much of their livelihoods. They struggle to survive in settlements flanking the main highway traversing the region and linking the capital Niamey to neighbouring Chad. Few are willing to take the risk of returning home and face extreme deprivation. In 2017, thousands of Nigerian refugees returned home but many of them 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.

Insecurity has further strained the already limited access to basic services. Some children have abandoned schools, which have become targets of armed attackers. The situation has heightened vulnerability, especially among children who are exposed to the risks of abuse, violence and exploitation.

To consult and contribute to the 2018 Niger Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plan, visit: www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/niger
In 2018, humanitarian partners plan to reach 419,000 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.

**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 419,000 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 of the total people affected.
- 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 (including 213,000 children) 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Requirement (IN US$)</th>
<th>Funded (IN US$)</th>
<th>% Funded</th>
<th>Unmet Requirement (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>5,595,184</td>
<td>194,694</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5,400,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Security</strong></td>
<td>74,295,798</td>
<td>24,809,946</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49,485,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>6,675,600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6,675,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multi-Sector</strong></td>
<td>32,246,906</td>
<td>8,233,978</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>24,012,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>5,447,717</td>
<td>736,196</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>4,711,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td>15,944,783</td>
<td>169,856</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>15,774,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter and NFI</strong></td>
<td>15,941,116</td>
<td>6,273,456</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>9,667,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water and Sanitation</strong></td>
<td>11,728,595</td>
<td>1,198,068</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10,530,527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>167,875,699</td>
<td>41,616,194</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>126,259,505</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

419K people in need of humanitarian assistance

419K people targeted for assistance by the response plan

168M required by NGOs and UN agencies in 2018
NIGERIA

THE NORTH-EAST
Violence is still ongoing in the north-east and relief operations are regularly disrupted as armed attacks persist. Over the past few months, thousands of civilians have been freshly displaced. In all, more than 130,000 have been newly displaced in Nigeria’s north-east since October 2017 owing to persistent insecurity, attacks, military operations and poor living conditions.

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 1.5 million people have already returned closer to their areas of origin since August 2015. Many are returning to locations where infrastructure is still damaged or destroyed and services are not yet restored. While the humanitarian response has been stepped up since 2016, some localities remain inaccessible to international aid organisations.

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.

Women and children remain especially vulnerable, with higher risk of sexual and physical violence. They are also more likely to engage in survival sex to access food, shelter, or basic household utensils. Protection of civilians needs to remain at the heart of the response. Support at scale will also be essential over the coming months to prevent fueling the crisis and sliding back into most dire situations.

Nigeria’s north-eastern region has been ravaged by violence for nearly a decade and 7.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. The conflict caused massive displacement, inflicted deprivation to millions of civilians, shattered livelihoods and destroyed infrastructure. What started as a protection crisis rapidly became a major food and nutrition crisis and remains one of the largest humanitarian emergencies in the world. With a rapid scale up of the response the worst has been avoided and over two million people are now benefitting from food assistance every month. Aid agencies have significantly increased personnel and resources to meet the huge humanitarian needs. Despite the progress, insecurity and funding shortfalls are major hurdles to providing adequate assistance. About 1.8 million people* remain displaced and highly vulnerable. Where security has improved, thousands of people have returned. However, they struggle to restart their lives having lost much of their property.

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**

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.

**SECTORAL PRIORITIES**

### 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.

For more information, please contact Edem Wosornu, OCHA Head of Office: wosornu@un.org
### FUNDING REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Requirement (IN US$)</th>
<th>Funded (IN US$)</th>
<th>% Funded</th>
<th>Unmet Requirement (IN US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Management</td>
<td>18,520,869</td>
<td>6,580,302</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>11,940,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>18,167,692</td>
<td>11,224,219</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>6,943,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>30,705,111</td>
<td>971,558</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>29,733,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>60,853,026</td>
<td>7,535,164</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>53,317,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>435,080,206</td>
<td>199,117,216</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>235,962,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>109,571,527</td>
<td>26,848,111</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>82,723,416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>33,618,301</td>
<td>29,899,432</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>3,718,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>107,061,654</td>
<td>71,132,770</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>35,928,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>113,667,378</td>
<td>15,878,611</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>97,788,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFI</td>
<td>67,356,321</td>
<td>7,915,004</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>59,441,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
<td>4,440,110</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4,140,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>48,726,392</td>
<td>9,806,444</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>38,919,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Specified</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104,975,129</td>
<td></td>
<td>-104,975,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Clusters</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17,526,041</td>
<td></td>
<td>-17,526,041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,047,768,587</td>
<td>509,710,001</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>538,058,586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Humanitarian needs are expected to remain significant in the coming years in the Lake Chad Basin. Even with a scale-up of recovery and development activities, sporadic insecurity-induced displacements are likely to continue, and hard to reach areas may open up for more adequate humanitarian response to those in need. The projected needs outlined below are based on an assumption of a relatively stable security situation and slight improvements in access to most vulnerable communities. The estimates will be adjusted with the development of annual Humanitarian Response Plans.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>% Funded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>85M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>98M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>72M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>484M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>145M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>121M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>142M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>1.05B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>189M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>120M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>168M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>1.05B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>189M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>120M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>168M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>1.05B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>174M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>108M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>126M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>700M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>CAMEROON</td>
<td>156M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHAD</td>
<td>96M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>84M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIGERIA</td>
<td>550M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To consult and contribute to the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plans for each of the four countries, please visit: [wca.humanitarianresponse.info](http://wca.humanitarianresponse.info)