

2017

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND REQUIREMENT OVERVIEW

FEBRUARY 2017

Photo: OCHA/Orla Fagan



LAKE CHAD BASIN
EMERGENCY

PEOPLE LIVING IN MOST
AFFECTED AREAS*

17_M

PEOPLE
IN NEED*

10.7_M

PEOPLE
TARGETED

8.2_M

2017 FINANCIAL
REQUIREMENT (US\$)

1.5_B

● Administrative capitals

Percentage of people in need

< 25%
25 - 50%
50- 75%
>75%

XX People in need

\$ Requirement



CHAD

\$121M

N'djamena

BORNO

4.4M

● Maiduguri

YOBE

1.6M

● Damaturu

DIFFA

340k

● Diffa

345k

LAC

● Bol

FAR-NORTH

1.6M

● Maroua

ADAMAWA

2.5M

● Yola

CAMEROON

\$191M

NIGERIA

\$1.05B

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

7.1_M

CHILDREN WITH SAM

515,000

TOTAL PEOPLE DISPLACED

2.3_M

REFUGEES

200,000

*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). In Nigeria's six north-eastern states (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe), a total of 26 million people are affected and 14 million people in need.

**All requirement data as of end of January 2017 for projects in the four countries' HRPs. © OCHA February 2017

CURBING THE TREND IN AFRICA'S MOST ACUTE CRISIS

The Lake Chad Basin is grappling with a complex humanitarian emergency affecting some 17 million people in the most affected areas across north-eastern Nigeria, Cameroon's Far North, western Chad and south-east Niger. The combined impact of deepening insecurity, rapid population growth and severe vulnerability resulting from the effects of climate change, environmental degradation, poverty and underinvestment in social services is translating into record numbers of people in need of emergency relief. Continued violence has forced 2.3 million people to flee their homes. Across the region, one in three families is struck by food insecurity. Malnutrition rates and related mortality are critically high. Protection concerns highlighted by the Governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger in the Abuja Action Statement of June 2016 remain an ongoing challenge, especially for vulnerable groups, including women and children. Violence and insecurity have disrupted trade and markets. Vital infrastructure such as health centres, schools, water pipelines, bridges and roads have been destroyed. Farmers are unable to attend to their fields, having missed harvests for three consecutive seasons. Millions of people have limited or no access to basic services such as water, healthcare or education. Humanitarian actors have significantly increased their presence and capacity in 2016. To respond to the full scope of the crisis, reach people in need of life-saving assistance and rebuild livelihoods, further operational scale-up and adequate financial resources are urgently required. In 2017, UN agencies and NGOs require \$1.5 billion to reach 8.2 million with assistance in the four countries.

Ongoing and multiple displacements

Boko Haram's attacks and military counter-offensives have displaced 2.3 million people. Many of them have had to flee several times. The majority of the displaced are sheltered by communities who themselves count among the world's most vulnerable. In north-eastern Nigeria alone, 1.8 million people are internally displaced, more than half of them are children. Some 200,000 people have fled across borders and live as refugees in the neighbouring countries. While some security has been restored in Nigeria's Adamawa, Yobe, and parts of Borno states in the course of 2016, recent months have seen a new upsurge in attacks by Boko Haram across the four countries.

Civilian victims of violence

Persistent violence against civilians and insecurity continue to cause serious protection risks and rights violations. Women and girls kidnapped by Boko Haram have been subjected to physical and psychological abuse, forced marriage, sexual slavery or forced labour. Boys have been forcibly enrolled as combatants and young girls used as suicide bombers. Boko Haram has targeted IDP and refugee hosting areas, health facilities and schools, forcing health care workers and teachers to flee from where they are most needed. The increasing number of attacks and arrival of displaced children have placed an additional burden on already weak health and education systems. Safe spaces for women and

children, access to essential services and psychological support must be central to the humanitarian response.

Food and nutrition emergency

Across the Lake Chad Basin, some 7 million people struggling with food insecurity need assistance. In north-east Nigeria alone, more than 1.8 million are food insecure at emergency levels. In Borno state, 55,000 people are facing famine-like conditions, and the figure is likely to double in the coming months. In all the four conflict-hit Lake Chad Basin countries, food security is expected to deteriorate until at least mid-2017. This will particularly affect vulnerable displaced populations and host communities. Malnutrition and related mortality are also critically high. In most of the conflict-affected areas, malnutrition rates have surpassed the emergency threshold. Throughout the region, more than half a million children are severely acutely malnourished, of whom 75,000 could die if not urgently assisted.

Saving lives, rebuilding livelihoods

While the humanitarian strategy focuses on addressing immediate needs through life-saving assistance, humanitarian actors call for concerted engagement of political, development and security actors to help stabilize the region and create conditions for people to survive and prosper.

KEY MOMENTS

Boko Haram gunmen kidnap 276 school girls from Chibok in Borno State

April 2014

Over a million people are displaced in four countries

December 2014

Boko Haram expands raids into Cameroon, Chad and Niger

February 2015

Boko Haram pledges allegiance to ISIS

March 2015

The conflict has displaced 2.4M people internally or across borders, a threefold increase in less than two years

June 2016

7M people are facing hunger of whom 5.1M in Nigeria alone

November 2016

2014



2015



2016



Photo: OCHA/Ivo Brandau



CAMEROON THE FAR NORTH

CAMEROON

Boko Haram's cross-border raids, suicide bombings and heightened insecurity have caused massive displacements and deprivation of communities in the Far North region. Tens of thousands of Nigerians have sought refuge in the region, too. The majority of those displaced are being hosted by the local population. Food insecurity and malnutrition have worsened in the Far North, an arid Sahel region regularly affected by drought, food shortages and epidemics. Ongoing attacks and insecurity are severely limiting the population's access to basic services. Sexual and gender-based violence as well as pressure brought about by the rising number of the displaced and refugees are stoking inter-community tensions. An equitable response to the humanitarian needs of the local community, refugees and the internally displaced is essential in order to shore up peaceful coexistence among the affected groups.

The number of internally displaced persons has more than doubled since the start of 2015, reaching around 200,000 in October 2016. This has resulted in a sharp increase of humanitarian needs for both IDPs and host communities, who were already vulnerable before the crisis. In addition, around 86,000 Nigerian refugees have so far sought refuge in Cameroon. Some 59,000 of the refugees live in Minawao camp, whose population is almost three times the initial capacity.

Food insecurity remains alarmingly high. Around 1.5 million people in the Far North region are food insecure, with 180,000 at emergency level. Almost half of all children affected by acute malnutrition in Cameroon live in the Far North. Severe acute malnutrition rates have reached the emergency threshold in the Logone and Chari Department.

Rampant insecurity and the ongoing violence have left women, girls and boys at a greater risk of separation, forced recruitment, arbitrary detention, indoctrination and sexual and economic exploitation. Many civilians who managed to flee attacks recount horrific tales of brutality and suffer deep trauma. In addition, some have been subjected to involuntary returns and faced violations of their right to asylum.

Access to basic services in the conflict-affected areas has been severed or severely diminished. Health centres, whose access and quality of services were already limited, are overwhelmed. Some 144 schools and 21 health centres have closed down due to the insecurity, leaving 36,000 girls and boys without education or forced to attend school outside their communities.

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



2017 REQUIREMENT (US\$)

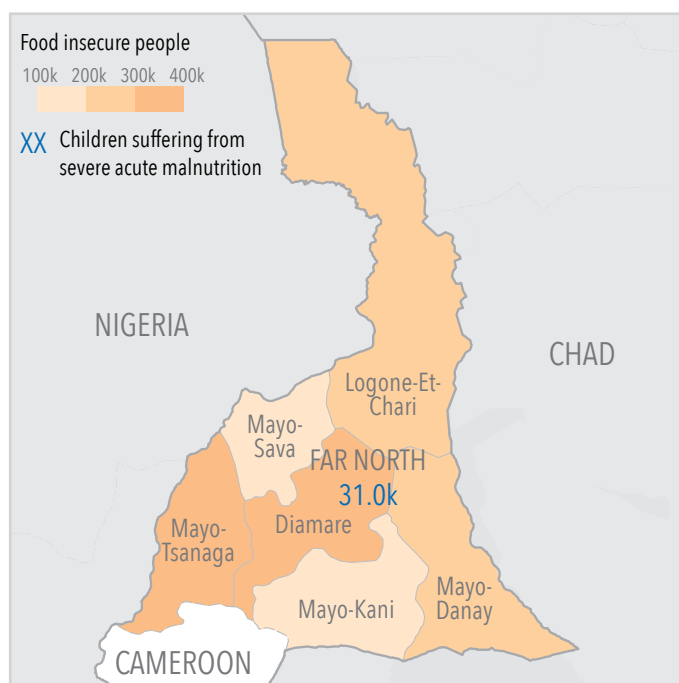
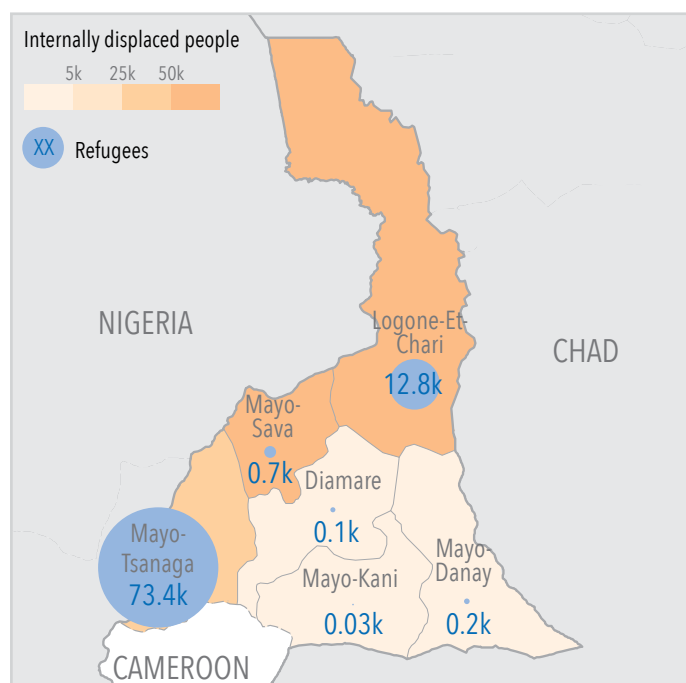


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1.5M

people in need of food assistance



144

schools have been closed, 89 completely or partially destroyed



45%

of the population lacks access to drinking water



21

health centers are not functional (closed and destroyed)



2 of 3

people in need are children

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Humanitarian partners will focus on delivering emergency assistance to save lives and provide livelihood support to the most vulnerable populations. With insecurity and attacks still prevalent and hampering humanitarian access in the Far North region, aid organizations will constantly monitor the situation to tailor the response accordingly. A humanitarian access strategy will provide an operational framework, especially in the worst-affected Logone and Chari department. Joint inter-agency assessments and better data collection will be undertaken to capitalize on limited resources and improve the provision of aid.

Cross-border operations to Nigerian localities will continue and be expanded as necessary. Aid groups will also seek ways to assist more people in need through cash transfers depending on the prevailing context and feasibility. With thousands of children and women exposed to protection risks, civilian protection will remain a priority. The protection strategy developed and endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team will ensure centrality and mainstreaming of protection across all sectors in the response.

The humanitarian community will further strengthen the cooperation with development actors and bolster disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies. The Government has sought the development of a Recovery and Peace Consolidation Assessment plan aimed at bringing together the various humanitarian and development programmes. The authorities will also support the coordination of humanitarian assistance, facilitate its implementation and provide assistance to the internally displaced and host communities.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES



EARLY RECOVERY

- Provide economic recovery assistance for 9,900 IDPs and host population.
- Reinforce awareness and capacity of prevention and management of crisis/conflict and extreme violence.



EDUCATION

- Ensure access to emergency education for more than 80,000 children (IDPs, refugees and hosts).
- Train 1,200 teachers and staff in psychosocial support and education in emergency situations.
- Provide teaching and learning materials to 1,200 teachers and 80,000 children (IDPs, refugees and hosts).
- Implement an Emergency School Feeding programme for 80,000 children (IDPs and hosts).



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI

- Distribute 33,000 shelter kits to 165,000 IDPs and hosts and help build 1,500 family shelters.
- Distribute sleeping mats, blankets, mosquito nets and sanitary napkins to 42,000 IDP families.
- Build 5,000 emergency shelters and distribute 20,000 NFI kits to refugees ; build 3,500 transitional shelters for vulnerable households living around the camp.



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 361,000 refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population.
- Support livelihood rehabilitation and provide conditional and unconditional food assistance to 58,000 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

- Ensure access to essential health care for 1.2 million people by supporting 70 health facilities with 140 additional staff and 100 IEHK kits and by providing comprehensive immunization for 240,000 children under 5 and 60,000 pregnant women.
- Procure essential commodities for safe delivery and distribute 5,000 dignity kits for 60,000 pregnant women.
- Implement a comprehensive package for HIV and AIDS services for 60,000 pregnant women and their children and 30,000 IDPs and host communities.



NUTRITION

- Provide therapeutic care for 27,000 children under 5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition (IDPs and host communities).
- Accelerate programmes aimed at improving Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, targeting about 25,000 mothers and caregivers.
- Ensure malnutrition prevention support through the implementation of blanket supplementary feeding for 135,000 children at risk of malnutrition.



PROTECTION

- 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 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 mobilisation.



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)











- Provide access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services to 123,000 people, including 54,000 IDPs and refugees out of camp by constructing and rehabilitating 200 boreholes and 40 latrines.
- Promote good hygiene awareness and distribute kits to 150,000 IDPs, refugees and host communities.



MULTI-SECTOR REFUGEE RESPONSE

- Ensure optimal access to formal education for Nigerian refugee children by constructing/upgrading 105 classrooms and have at least 20,000 students (67 per cent of school-aged children at Minawao camp) enrolled and attending school on a regular basis.
- Finalise and establish a permanent water supply system to respond to the needs of 85,000 people, including 75,000 in Minawao camp and 10,000 among the host community.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

	2016 REQUIREMENT (IN US\$)	2016 FUNDED (IN US\$)	2016 % FUNDED	2017 REQUIREMENT (IN US\$)	TAGGED FOR REFUGEE RESPONSE (IN US\$)
 COORDINATION				6,613,755	
 EARLY RECOVERY	3,402,800	2,100,000	62%	17,986,000	6,458,850
 EDUCATION	2,991,043	1,265,956	42%	11,753,684	3,581,720
 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI	5,622,480	1,201,898	21%	5,599,281	411,000
 FOOD SECURITY	19,732,962	18,671,335	95%	55,387,226	13,317,328
 HEALTH	2,325,998	2,173,577	93%	11,646,815	1,184,800
 MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES	27,898,311	6,191,026	22%	33,384,663	33,384,663
 NUTRITION	10,404,301	9,755,015	94%	17,023,664	2,080,260
 PROTECTION	7,313,439	5,801,847	79%	18,343,842	4,367,024
 WATER AND SANITATION	5,332,070	5,263,202	99%	13,698,474	2,291,063
GRAND TOTAL	85,023,404	52,423,856	62%	191,437,412	67,076,708



1.6M

people in need of humanitarian assistance



767K

people targeted for assistance by the response plan



191M

required by NGOs and UN agencies in 2017

A photograph of three women in a dry, dusty landscape. They are walking away from the camera, carrying large, flat, woven baskets on their heads. The woman on the left is wearing a colorful patterned dress and a green headscarf. The woman in the middle is wearing a purple top and a patterned skirt. The woman on the right is wearing a colorful patterned dress and a black headscarf. The background is a dry, dusty landscape with a few trees and a large, leafy tree on the right. The sky is hazy and dusty. The text "CHAD THE WEST" is overlaid on the right side of the image in white capital letters on an orange background.

CHAD THE WEST

CHAD

Insecurity persists along Chad's western Lac region that has suffered repeated Boko Haram attacks. The resultant population displacement has accentuated the vulnerability of both those forced to flee violence and the communities hosting them, many of which already needed assistance prior to the upsurge in attacks. The closure of the border with Nigeria, the long-standing state of emergency and restricted movement have dampened economic activities, worsened food shortages and pushed up basic commodity costs. At the same time the influx of the displaced population is exerting pressure over scarce essential resources such as water, firewood or farmland, in turn fanning inter-community tensions. The Lac region currently hosts some 129,000 displaced people (refugees, IDPs and returnees).

The lingering insecurity is deepening the plight of the population already devastated by conflict. Exposure to UXOs, attacks, violations and abuse have widened, especially along the borders of Nigeria and Niger, while access to the already limited basic services has diminished. The Lac region only has 10 doctors, and over 90 per cent of children aged between 3 and 17 years old do not go to school. Humanitarian organizations have had to temporarily suspend operations in certain localities that have become too insecure amid mounting needs across all sectors.

The displaced are grappling with tough living conditions. Dozens of children have been separated from their families. Some communities are facing stigma as a result of perceived association with Boko Haram. Children associated with the armed group, unaccompanied or separated from their families, face greater threats to their wellbeing. Nearly 60 per cent of the 8,200 refugees are children. Displaced women and girls also face increased

risks of sexual and gender based violence.

Farmers had to abandon their fields in search for safety elsewhere. Those who fled from the Lake Chad islands left behind harvests, food stocks and their fishing activities. Food insecurity is likely to worsen if assistance is not provided to buttress off-season farming, livestock production or small-scale businesses. Such tough living conditions have sparked localised secondary displacements, as people search for food and livelihoods.

Global acute malnutrition rates in the Lac region now stand at 12.2 per cent, while severe acute malnutrition is 2.1 per cent, slightly above the two per cent emergency threshold. Promising production from the 2016-2017 season could somehow improve food security, but it will not be enough to fully relieve the food and economic stress in districts hosting displaced persons. Still, 157,000 persons are severely food insecure requiring emergency assistance.

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **345k**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **233k**

2017 REQUIREMENT (US\$)

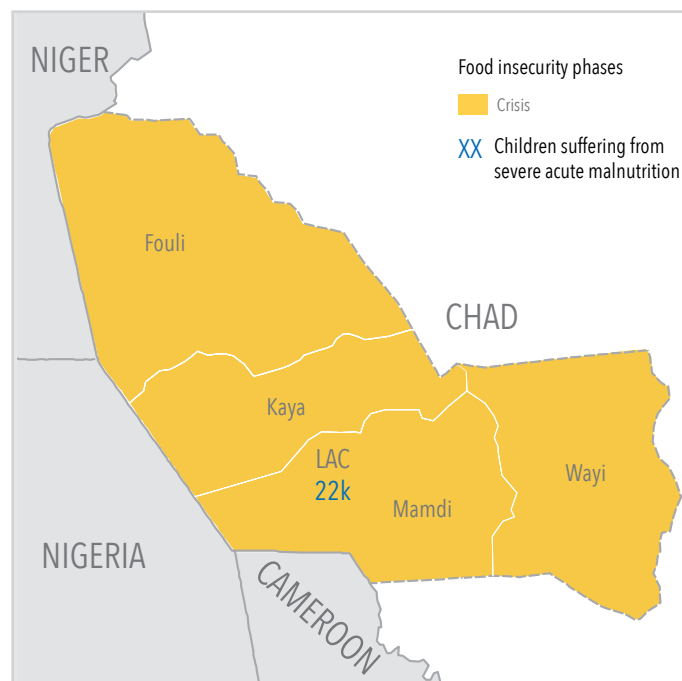
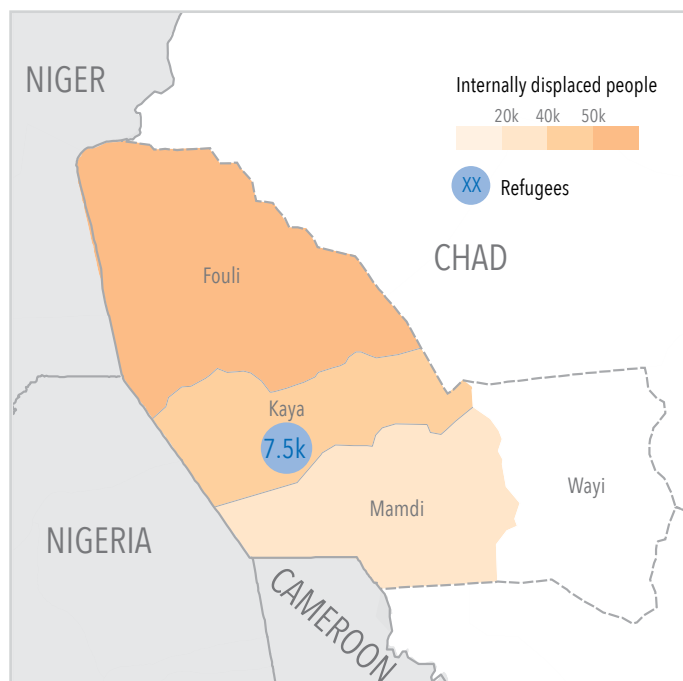
 **121M**

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129,000
displaced people


104,000
children affected


304,000
people food insecure
including 157,000 people
severely food insecure


22,000
children under 5 suffer from
severe acute malnutrition


128,000
school-age children in need
of emergency education

RESPONSE STRATEGY

With little prospects of an imminent return of the displaced people in the Lac region, humanitarian organizations will continue to provide a multi-sector response to the urgent needs of the population to ensure their protection, implement sustainable solutions and develop socio-economic activities in order to reinforce communities' self-sufficiency and facilitate their integration into host villages.

Humanitarian needs in Chad stem largely from chronic crises. The humanitarian response strategy will focus on urgent 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 shocks over 2017 - 2019. The strategy will contribute to the complementarity of humanitarian-development approaches. It will identify and recommend actions to be undertaken by the Government and development actors to address the root causes of humanitarian needs to help the country emerge from protracted and recurrent cycles of crises.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES



EDUCATION

To expand access to education for 92,000 targeted children in need of emergency education, it is necessary to:

- Extend education services to children out of school by providing temporary learning spaces and rehabilitating classrooms.
- Improve the learning environment through distribution of learning and recreational kits, provision of school meals and training of 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 emergency shelter to 10,000 displaced people with specific needs (distribution of tarpaulins) and NFI to 60,000 displaced people.
- Provide long-term solutions that promote self-sufficiency and/or reintegration of 125,000 displaced people.



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 125,000 displaced people as well as to 31,000 severely food insecure people among the host community.
- Provide agricultural support for 36,000 households through the provision of seeds and tools and support livestock production.



HEALTH

To reduce the risk of disease, particularly cholera, measles and polio it is critical to:

- Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and outreach to 125,000 displaced persons.
- Improve access to primary health care for 187,000 people from both displaced and host communities through access to medicines (for malaria, yellow fever), mobile clinics and support to health centers.



NUTRITION

To combat alarming malnutrition rates in displacement sites, particularly during the lean period, it is essential to:

- Increase the detection of malnutrition among 22,000 children below the age of five.
- Extend malnutrition treatment for 17,600 displaced children and children among the host community.



PROTECTION

In a context of military operations leading to displacements and increased human rights violations risks, it is essential to:

- Implement multi-sector referral and response mechanisms to ensure the protection of 65,000 people in displacement.
- Strengthen community protection mechanisms to meet the specific needs of 10,000 people.



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

To ensure integrated access to drinking water, hygiene promotion and basic sanitation services in order to improve the living conditions of people affected by population movements, it is necessary to:

- Increase access to drinking water for 35,000 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 70,000 people in order to prevent disease.













MULTI-SECTOR REFUGEE RESPONSE

To ensure continuity of international protection of refugees and to guarantee their access to essential services in accordance with international standards, it is necessary to:

- Protect 8,200 refugees against all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence.
- Improve access to education for 400 refugee children through the construction of classrooms.
- Increase the self-sufficiency of 500 refugee households.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

	2016 REQUIREMENT (IN US\$)	2016 FUNDED (IN US\$)	2016 % FUNDED	2017 REQUIREMENT (IN US\$)	TAGGED FOR REFUGEE RESPONSE (IN US\$)
 COORDINATION	1,500,002	1,004,792	67%		
 EDUCATION	3,123,079	4,475,189	143%	6,641,907	
 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI	6,177,670	2,969,462	48%	2,596,800	
 FOOD SECURITY	33,422,549	28,382,471	85%	49,034,862	1,358,369
 HEALTH	12,055,899	5,678,302	47%	10,669,960	700,000
 LOGISTICS	1,499,164	1,164,457	78%		
 MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES	13,124,725	438,817	3%	11,777,881	11,777,881
 NUTRITION	14,011,297	6,312,841	45%	25,301,122	1,311,746
 PROTECTION	9,482,225	1,119,304	12%	11,357,945	1,575,552
 WATER AND SANITATION	3,808,667	2,730,778	72%	3,881,207	
GRAND TOTAL	98,205,277	54,276,412	55%	121,261,684	16,723,548



345K

people in need of humanitarian assistance



233K

people targeted for assistance by the response plan



121M

required by NGOs and UN agencies in 2017



NIGER THE SOUTH-EAST

NIGER

Niger's south-western Diffa region is facing an unprecedented security crisis and humanitarian emergency since the first wave of Boko Haram attacks in 2015. More than 300,000 people (IDPs, refugees and returnees) have been displaced. The already limited basic services and resources have been overstretched in a region where communities have long been grappling with food insecurity, malnutrition and cyclic droughts and floods. The humanitarian emergency is projected to worsen in the coming months.

Recurrent attacks have uprooted hundreds of thousands of civilians. Some have been forced to flee multiple times and as a result have been left destitute, with little possessions and no means to sustain their lives and those of their families. Some 300,000 people are now living in makeshift shelters, in camps or with the local community. More than 236,000 people are in need of protection.

The conflict has claimed lives and traumatized survivors, many among whom have suffered sexual and gender based violence and other rights violations. Lack of identification documents for most of the displaced people exposes them to the risk of statelessness and lack of legal assistance, among other threats. Persons detained under suspicion of being associated with Boko Haram, including children and displaced persons, require equitable access to justice. Around 780 unaccompanied children require protection, psychosocial support and recreational activities.

Education, health services, water and other essential services have been disrupted by insecurity and recurrent attacks. Lack of schooling for children and adolescents increases the likelihood of recruitment by armed groups. The few functional institutions are operating with reduced staff and are overwhelmed.

In 2017, 340,000 people are expected to face food insecurity, around 12,000 children will be severely malnourished and almost 45,000 will suffer from moderate malnutrition. More than 70,000 people will be in need of nutritional treatment.

The main objective of the response to food insecurity will be to protect the livelihoods of populations affected by the crisis, strengthening their capacity to resist to shocks. Coordinated emergency assistance aims to reach 200,000 people, or 60 per cent of the people in need in the Diffa region.

PEOPLE IN NEED

 **340k**

PEOPLE TARGETED

 **325k**

2017 REQUIREMENT (US\$)

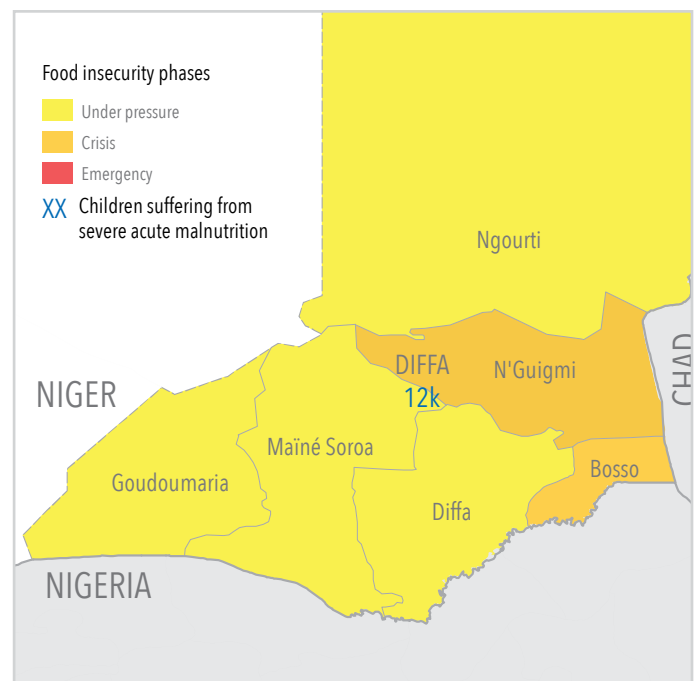
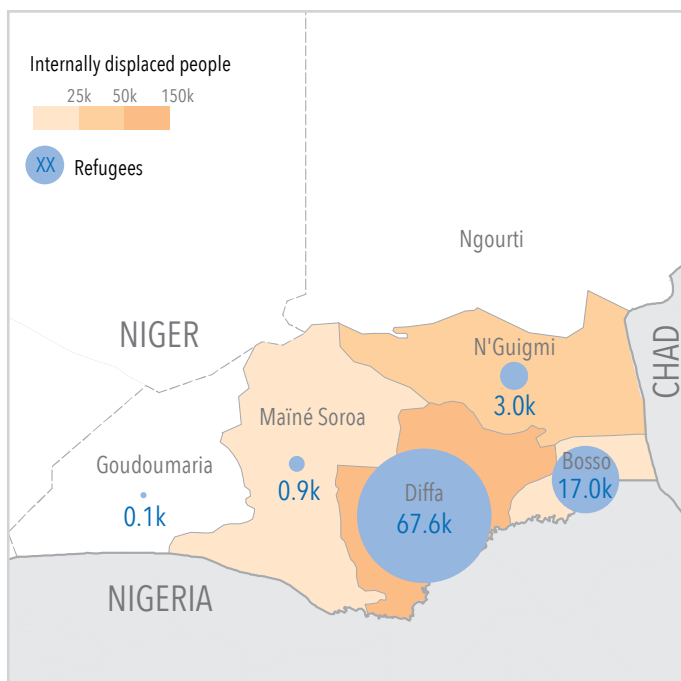
 **139M**

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340,000

people are food insecure



330,000

people in need of potable water and adequate hygiene and sanitation conditions



236,000

people including 123,000 children in need of protection



281,000

people in need of emergency shelters



137,000

children in need of emergency education

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The humanitarian response aims to support national authorities to deliver assistance to 326,000 crisis-affected people in Diffa. The response strategy will be structured around three strategic objectives: providing life-saving assistance to populations in need, building the resilience of communities to withstand recurrent shocks and analysing risks and vulnerabilities in order to tackle emergency needs and prevent chronic crises.

Humanitarian partners will work closely with the Government and development actors to further strengthen the links and complementarity between emergency response and development programmes. Reinforced collaboration will ensure adequate and effective response to emergency needs as well as seek and implement measures aimed at mitigating the deeper causes of human suffering.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES



EDUCATION

- Establish temporary learning spaces, improve the learning environment and provide education to 137,000 children.
- Identify out-of-school children and establish alternative learning methods such as through radio broadcasts.
- Distribute school kits, teaching material and implement school feeding programmes.
- Train teachers to improve psychosocial support, prevention of SGBV, education for peace and disaster risk reduction.



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI

- Distribute basic household items to some 40,000 vulnerable households.
- Provide shelter in order to ensure their protection and dignity.
- Distribute cash and commodity vouchers for the purchase of basic household items.



FOOD SECURITY

- Provide in kind and cash assistance to 200,000 IDPs and members of the host communities struck by food insecurity.
- Support to the most vulnerable households through the distribution of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and veterinary assistance for livestock production.
- Support the government to improve food security analysis and reinforce the food security monitoring and evaluation system.



HEALTH

- Increase access to health services through availing mobile clinics, free medical consultations and prepositioning of contingency medical supplies.
- Establish an early warning system to respond to potential disease outbreaks.
- Ensure vaccinations of at least 10,500 children not covered under routine immunization campaigns.
- Set up emergency response mechanisms to ensure response to sexual and gender based violence as well as sexually transmitted diseases and reinforce mental health services and psychological support to people affected by trauma.



NUTRITION

- Provide treatment to around 12,000 severely malnourished under 5 children and to around 44,000 children suffering from moderate malnutrition as well as ensuring regular community-based screening of malnourished children.
- Provide preventive nutritional supplementation assistance to around 13,000 pregnant and lactating women, and to 1,700 children between 0 - 23 months at risk of malnutrition.
- Promote infant and young child feeding programmes in emergency situations.



PROTECTION

- Reinforce the national and community-based structures to identify, monitor and support around 160,000 people with specific needs related to protection (psychosocial support, unaccompanied children, 46,000 SGBV survivors, children associated with armed groups).
- Provide identification documents to displaced people and ensure access to justice.
- Ensure access to psychosocial support and recreational activities for displaced children.
- Train and sensitize teams in community-based structures to prevent and manage conflicts, and prevent and mitigate mine risks.



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

- Improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene to around 330,200 people at temporary displacement sites or in host communities through the establishment of emergency and permanent water supply facilities.
- Support the treatment of severe malnutrition among 7,294 children through the construction or rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities at health centres and the promotion of proper hygiene practices.
- Provide WASH services for around 178,000 people in areas at high risk of cholera outbreaks.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

	2016 REQUIREMENT (IN US\$)	2016 FUNDED (IN US\$)	2016 % FUNDED	2017 REQUIREMENT* (IN US\$)
COORDINATION	1,141,320	815,717	71%	
EDUCATION	2,919,999	386,675	13%	9,321,153
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI	4,770,400	2,271,708	48%	12,342,581
FOOD SECURITY	32,685,360	12,478,974	38%	60,382,367
HEALTH	1,974,388	2,111,208	107%	9,000,243
MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES	18,791,528	9,298,618	49%	
NUTRITION	281,399	453,001	161%	7,472,866
PROTECTION	2,914,521	2,143,370	74%	27,191,638
WATER AND SANITATION	6,082,644	2,971,749	49%	13,600,000
GRAND TOTAL	71,561,559	32,931,021	46%	139,310,848

*In Niger, 2017 projects on OPS were not tagged for refugee response, as sectors are targeting internally displaced people, refugees and host communities in a harmonised response.



340K

people in need of humanitarian assistance



325K

people targeted for assistance by the response plan



139M

required by NGOs and UN agencies in 2017



NIGERIA THE NORTH-EAST

NIGERIA

The long-running Boko Haram-linked conflict has caused deep devastation among communities of Nigeria's north-east, further negatively impacting on a long history of poverty and underdevelopment. Violent attacks by the armed group, military counter-offensives and pervasive insecurity have uprooted almost 2 million people and decimated their means of survival. Women and children have especially suffered grave violations: girls and women continue to be sexually exploited, raped and subjected to violence. Boys and girls have been forcibly recruited by Boko Haram and used as suicide bombers or forced to kill. The prolonged conflict has also sparked acute food insecurity and malnutrition. Humanitarian organizations have ramped up assistance over the past year and are working with the Government to increase food, healthcare, shelter and education assistance among other needs. Insecurity, however, remains a major hurdle to reaching those in need in isolated areas.

More than 8 million people across the three most affected states of north-east Nigeria, Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, require humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity in the three states has almost doubled since March 2016. Around 5.1 million people are facing critical food deficits. Severe forms of malnutrition and food insecurity are devastating people living in the worst-affected and least-accessible areas of Borno and Yobe.

The violence has displaced some 1.8 million people and forced 200,000 Nigerians to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. Around 1 million people who were displaced internally and refugees have returned towards their areas of origin to try to rebuild their lives with no remaining infrastructure and little or no support. Many are moving closer to home but still remain displaced in larger towns as access to rural and farming areas

is restricted for fear of Boko Haram infiltration. Given the persistent insecurity, communities in Borno will continue to host IDPs in the coming year and countless people will continue to live in displacement with a lack of livelihoods and dependant on humanitarian support.

Women and children and other vulnerable groups have suffered grave human rights violations and abuses including death, injuries, sexual and gender based violence, arbitrary detention, disappearances, forced displacement, attacks on civilian sites and forced recruitment. Humanitarian partners in coordination with the authorities are working to increase food, health services, shelter, education, protection and proper water and sanitation through improved coordination and communication among all actors.

PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



2017 REQUIREMENT (US\$)

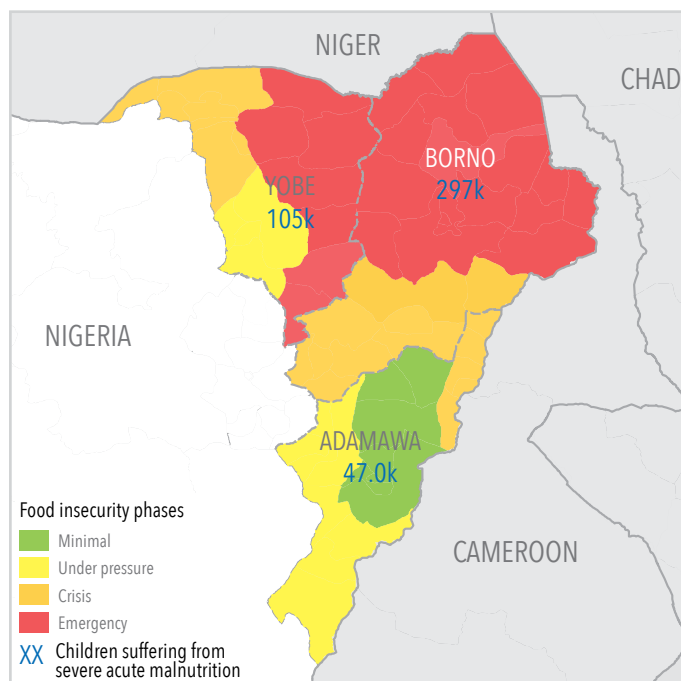
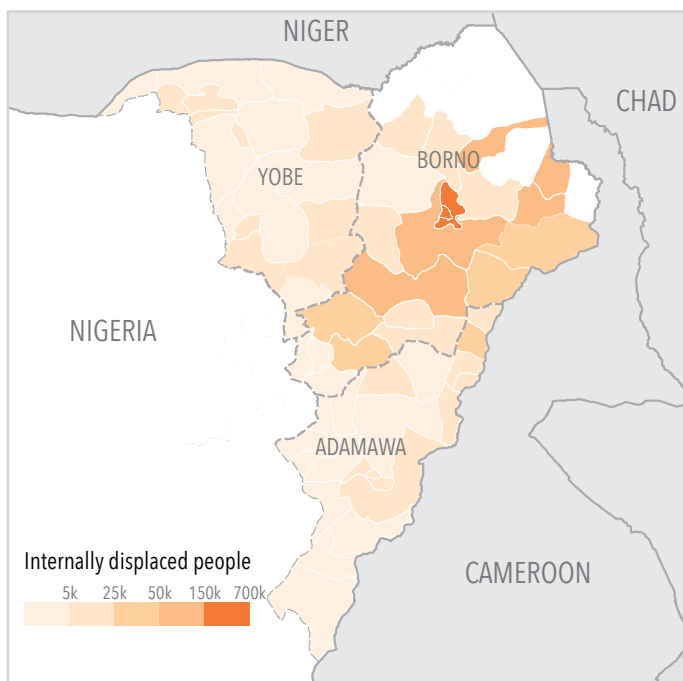


CONTACT

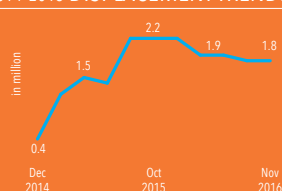
Edward Kallon

UN Resident &
Humanitarian
Coordinator

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2014-2016 DISPLACEMENT TRENDS



5.1M

people in need of urgent food assistance



450,000

severely malnourished children



2.9M

children in need of emergency education

RESPONSE STRATEGY

Humanitarian needs have increased over the past year, as people - particularly in recently accessible areas - face growing food and nutrition insecurity, severe protection risks and a lack of basic services. The magnitude of the needs and wide variations in conditions on the ground require a multi-faceted approach to enable full-scale, life-saving assistance that is protection centred, principled, timely and effective. Humanitarian partners will work to strengthen the partnership with the Government through reinforced coordination at both state and federal levels, maximize multi-sectoral approaches and enhance aid delivery.

Protection of civilians will be central to the response with a common overarching strategy and protection mainstreaming. Humanitarian partners will promote accountability to the affected people by consistent communication and linking response efforts more closely with affected people's priorities to help identify, understand and support their own protection measures.

To move from delivering aid to ending needs, partners will work towards the vision of one strong coordinated platform for the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance built around a resilience approach.

SECTORAL PRIORITIES



EARLY RECOVERY

- Provide mine risk education for IDPs, host communities and humanitarian workers.
- Assist the restoration of economic livelihoods through emergency cash-based interventions and temporary employment.
- Respond to environmental emergencies including the clearing of crisis-generated debris and solid waste.



EDUCATION

- Provide 1.6 million children aged 3 - 17 years with early childhood education, formal primary and non-formal basic literacy and vocational training.
- Train education personnel in psychosocial first aid and referral mechanisms, social-emotional well-being and essential life skills such as mine risk awareness.
- Empower communities to contribute to protecting, restoring and supporting learning for conflict-affected children.



EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI

- Provide reinforced or temporary emergency shelters, repairs/rehabilitation and cash for shelter as well as non-food items to 1 million people.
- Distribute non-food item kits to the most vulnerable target groups, with replenishments made according to needs.



FOOD SECURITY

- Deliver food assistance to 3 million host community members, 1.5 million IDPs and 600,000 returnees through in-kind assistance, cash transfers or commodity vouchers.
- Support household agriculture production and livelihoods through improved access to agro-based production inputs such as seeds, tools, fertilizer, irrigation, livestock health.
- Support evidence-based assessment, analysis and capacity building of national stakeholders to strengthen food security coordination and data.



HEALTH

- Provide assistance to 5.9 million people, including 1.7 million IDPs and 4.2 million people in host communities, through reproductive health, maternal and child health, GBV and management of malnutrition and non-communicable diseases.
- Establish, expand and strengthen the communicable disease surveillance, outbreak prevention, control and response.
- Strengthen coordination and health system restoration to improve life-saving response for people in need.



NUTRITION

- Improve access to quality services for the management of acute malnutrition with a particular focus on strengthening the management of severe malnutrition cases with medical complications.
- Provide preventive nutrition assistance through micronutrient deficiency control, blanket supplementary feeding for children and pregnant and lactating women as well as infant feeding in emergencies.
- Scale up assistance to children at risk of acute malnutrition (391,000 under five children) and pregnant and lactating women (185,500).



PROTECTION

- Improve access to child protection services and psychosocial support for 900,000 boys and girls. Support the prevention of and response to grave child rights violations.













- Increase access to well-coordinated, multi-sectoral services for GBV survivors (960,000 people at risk) by developing and strengthening referral systems and safe spaces.
- Support livelihoods, resilience-building activities, access to justice and national protection and legal frameworks.



WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)

- Rehabilitate water sources and improve supply in temporary IDP sites and in vulnerable communities for 1 million IDPs.
- Construct WASH facilities and promote hygiene in temporary IDP sites, over-crowded host communities and areas of return for 600,000 IDPs and 400,000 members of host communities.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

	2016 REQUIREMENT (IN US\$)	2016 FUNDED (IN US\$)	2016 % FUNDED	2017 REQUIREMENT (IN US\$)
 CAMP COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT	12,358,500	11,205,210	91%	11,560,000
 COORDINATION	19,832,865	25,688,225	130%	31,193,662
 EARLY RECOVERY	26,361,765	0	0%	44,553,589
 EDUCATION	23,598,454	4,322,053	18%	56,339,244
 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI	53,743,197	17,227,848	32%	70,332,436
 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS				5,846,761
 FOOD SECURITY	157,635,957	69,757,654	44%	480,260,433
 HEALTH	53,143,622	11,760,001	22%	93,827,598
 LOGISTICS				12,238,706
 NUTRITION	33,216,948	22,017,823	66%	112,595,211
 PROTECTION	55,885,268	6,959,241	12%	88,274,151
 WATER AND SANITATION	48,403,022	7,059,788	15%	49,736,246
NOT SPECIFIED	0	77,997,897	-	
GRAND TOTAL	484,179,598	254,158,378	52%	1,056,758,037



8.5M

people in need of humanitarian assistance



6.9M





people targeted for assistance by the response plan



1.05B

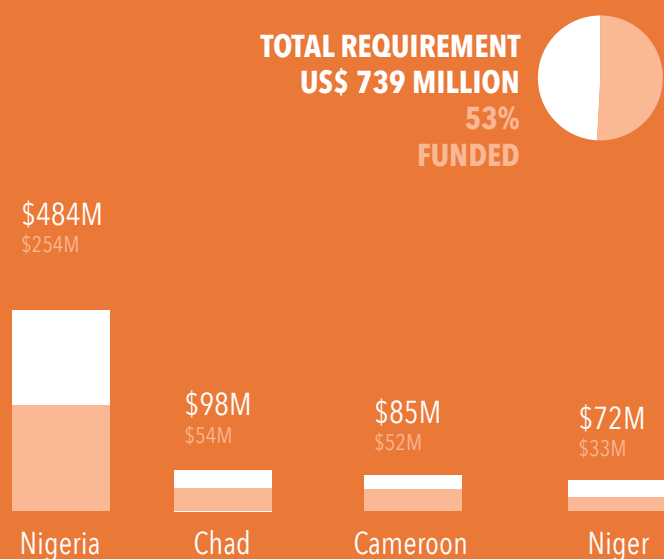
required by NGOs and UN agencies in 2017

2017 REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	NIGERIA	TOTAL LCB	TAGGED FOR REFUGEE RESPONSE*
 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT				11,560,000	11,560,000	
 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,613,755			31,193,662	37,807,417	
 EARLY RECOVERY AND LIVELIHOODS	17,986,008			44,553,589	62,539,597	6,458,850
 EDUCATION	11,753,684	6,641,907	9,321,153	56,339,244	84,055,988	3,581,720
 SHELTER AND NFI	5,599,281	2,596,800	12,342,581	70,332,436	90,871,098	411,000
 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS				5,846,761	5,846,761	
 FOOD SECURITY	55,387,226	49,034,862	60,382,367	480,260,433	645,064,888	14,675,697
 HEALTH	11,646,815	10,669,960	9,000,243	93,827,598	125,144,616	1,884,800
 LOGISTICS				12,238,706	12,238,706	
 MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES	33,384,663	11,777,881			45,162,544	45,162,544
 NUTRITION	17,023,664	25,301,122	7,472,866	110,268,668	162,392,863	3,392,006
 PROTECTION	18,343,842	11,357,945	27,191,638	88,274,151	145,167,576	5,942,576
 WATER AND SANITATION	13,698,474	3,881,207	13,600,000	49,736,246	81,215,927	2,291,063
GRAND TOTAL	191,437,412	121,261,684	139,310,848	1,054,431,494	1,506,441,438	83,800,256

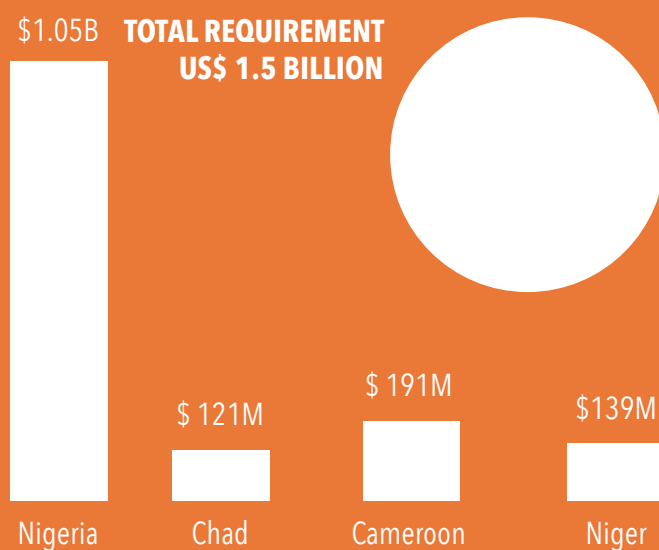
*Sector requirements tagged in the Online Project System (OPS) as part of the refugee response. For further information on the total requirement and planned response for refugees, see the Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) 2017: <http://bit.ly/2gHOV33>

2016 FUNDING RECEIVED**



**All 2016 requirements in this document as per the September 2016 revision and funding received as of end of January 2017, recorded on the real-time Financial Tracking Service (FTS) for contributions inside the country humanitarian response plans (HRPs).

2017 REQUIREMENT***



***All 2017 requirements as of end of January 2017, recorded on the real-time Online Project System (OPS) for projects targeting people affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis inside the country humanitarian response plans (HRPs).

To consult and contribute to the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview & Response Plans for each of the four countries, please visit: wca.humanitarianresponse.info