

NIGERIA

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

END OF YEAR REPORT



JANUARY - DECEMBER 2017

CREDITS

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and all staff in the field and at Headquarters who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

Production: UNHCR, Regional Representation of West Africa (RRWA), Dakar, Senegal. With the support of Field Information and Coordination Support Section (FICSS/DPSM).

The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

For more information on the Nigeria crisis go to: [Nigeria Information Sharing Portal](#)

Cover photo: UNHCR/George Osodi

Contents

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE END OF YEAR REPORT (EYR)

Regional Overview	5
Regional achievements	6
Funding received	7

CAMEROON REFUGEE RESPONSE EYR

Country Overview	11
2017 achievements	12
Funding received	16

CHAD REFUGEE RESPONSE EYR

Country Overview	19
2017 achievements	20
Funding received	24

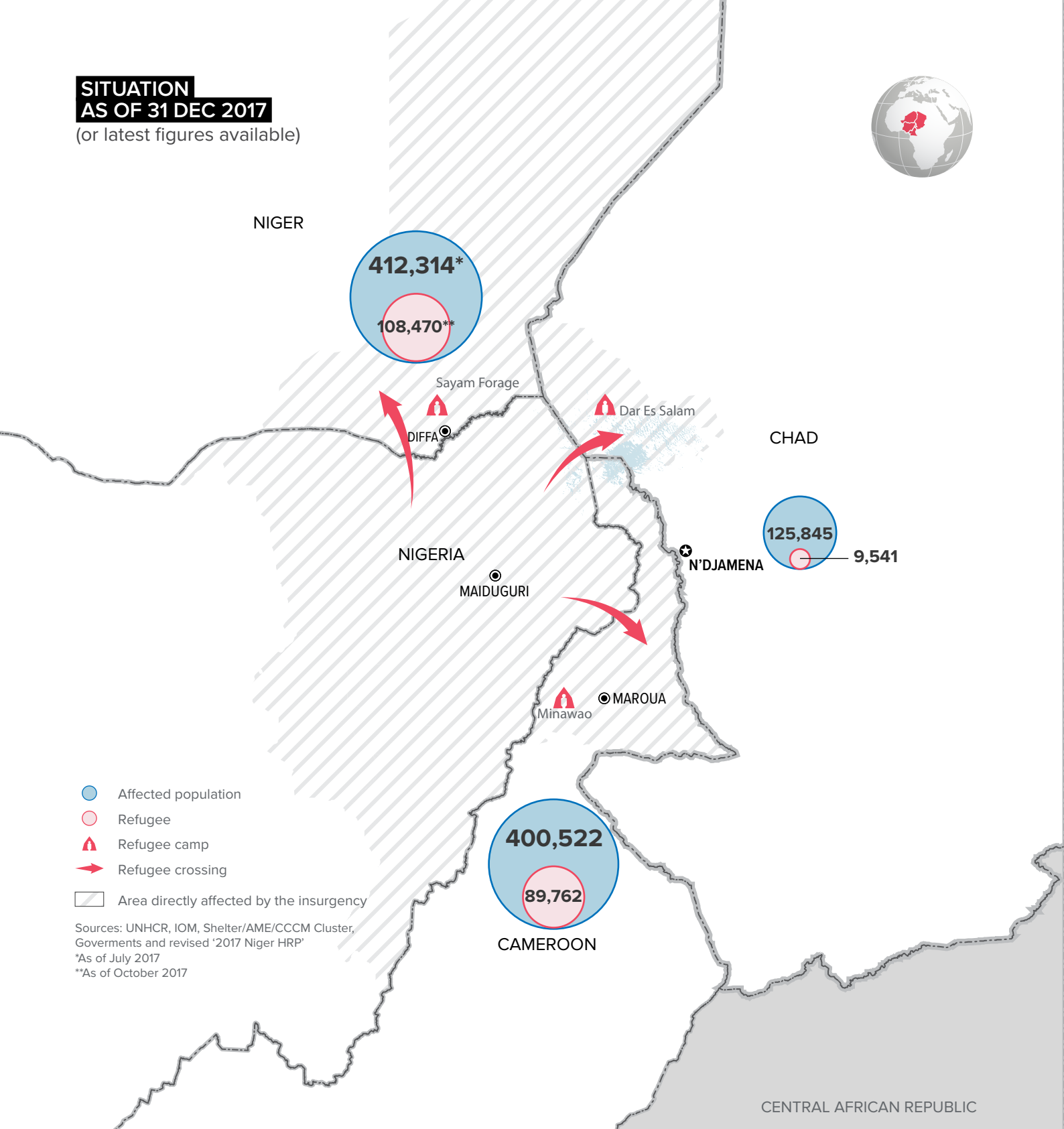
NIGER REFUGEE RESPONSE EYR

Country Overview	27
2017 achievements	28
Funding received	31

ANNEX

**SITUATION
AS OF 31 DEC 2017**

(or latest figures available)



- Affected population
- Refugee
- ⛑ Refugee camp
- ➔ Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources: UNHCR, IOM, Shelter/AME/CCCM Cluster, Governments and revised '2017 Niger HRP'

*As of July 2017

**As of October 2017

**RESPONSE
IN 2017**

457,833

TOTAL
POPULATION
TARGETED

183,226

REFUGEES
TARGETED

241.2M

REQUIREMENTS
(US\$)

145.3M

RECEIVED (US\$)
REPRESENTING 60%
OF REQUIREMENTS
(AS OF 31 DECEMBER
2017)

36

PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Regional Overview

INTRODUCTION

Throughout 2017, Nigeria's Boko Haram crisis received remarkable political and donor attention even though the ongoing humanitarian emergency was overshadowed by alarming levels of food insecurity and severe malnutrition in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) countries. At the beginning of the year, Norway hosted the *Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region*, co-organized by Nigeria, Germany and the United Nations, to draw attention to what is one of the world's largest humanitarian and protection crises.

Additionally in the first quarter, members of the Security Council visited the LCB to collect first-hand information. The mission resulted in *UNSC Resolution 2349 (2017) on the Lake Chad Basin*, unanimously adopted by the Security Council on 31 March, addressing Boko Haram's presence in the region for the first time and expressing concern about the protection needs of civilians affected by terrorism, sexual exploitation and abuse, extra-judicial killings and torture. In parallel, insurgents were pushed out of their former strongholds in the region, but Boko Haram increased its use of guerrilla warfare as a result, causing multiple casualties through suicide bombings, violent incursions and kidnappings, which led to increased internal displacement across the region. At the end of 2017, the security situation continued to be unpredictable and volatile, with Cameroon, Chad and Niger, hosting some 207,773 Nigerian refugees and 470,028 IDPs.

UNHCR took the lead in jointly finalising a Regional Protection Strategic Framework with its partners, to respond to key protection issues in the LCB. As regards solutions and returns, the Governments of Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR signed a *Tripartite Agreement on the Voluntary Return of Nigerian refugees*, on 2 March 2017 in Yaoundé. Return will only be promoted by UNHCR once conditions are conducive in north-eastern Nigeria. In the meantime, refugees in Minawao camp in Cameroon were informed of their rights and the technical working groups met to agree on the next steps. While return intention surveys carried out in all three countries of asylum in 2017 showed that Nigerian refugees were not yet eager to permanently return to their areas of origin, many refugees in Cameroon and Niger returned momentarily and of their own accord to assess the conditions of their homes and villages. These pendular movements influenced the Nigerian Immigration Service's

(NEMA) statistics, in the form of peaks in return arrivals, as NEMA did not differentiate between those who stayed and those who went back to Cameroon and Niger.

Despite the prevailing security conditions, frequent IDPs movements, and humanitarian access challenges, RRRP partners managed to keep the humanitarian situation stable, achieving and even surpassing their 2017 objectives in most sectors. While refoulement and forced returns of Nigerian refugees and asylum seekers continued to be a sensitive topic on the political agenda in Cameroon, requiring frequent intervention at the diplomatic level, the Government of Niger, for its part, engaged in its most ambitious protection project yet, by organizing a census and registration exercise for the entire population in the Diffa region.

As regards basic assistance, food and nutrition supplements were provided unconditionally, but the livelihoods, shelter and WASH sectors struggled with scarce natural resources, lack of access to farm land and fishing activities and a lack of funding in all three countries. Given that the LCB crisis will most likely turn into a protracted situation, efforts need to be combined, to build on the capacity of existing infrastructures and enable Nigerian refugees to become less dependent on humanitarian assistance.

As regards coordination, a UNHCR mission representing HQ and the Dakar Regional Office went to Niamey and Diffa in June 2017 to assess the coordination of the refugee response in Niger. The mission consulted Government representatives, the ad interim HC/RC, staff from UNHCR and other UN agencies, NGOs and refugees. It was found that renewed focus on protection in particular, including conducting reliable protection baseline assessments (and the ongoing registration) helped to identify and raise awareness of the needs of refugees and provided the basis for all RRRP partners to better coordinate their respective responses. The participants provided concrete recommendations to improve coordination – many of them had been implemented by the end of the year.

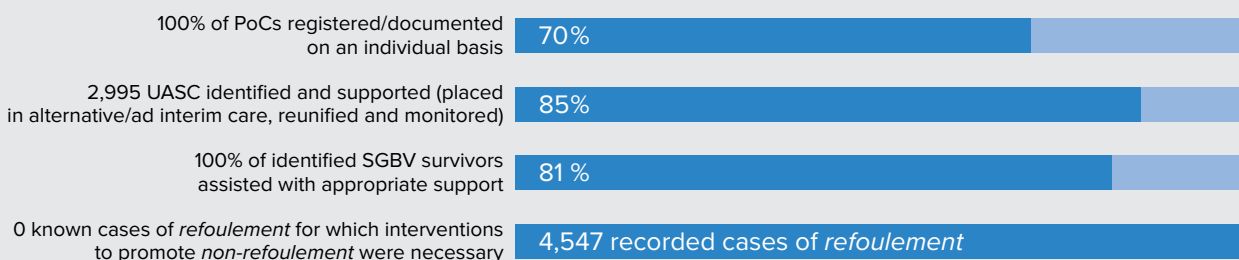
The 2017 Nigeria RRRP received 60 per cent of the required funding*. All 36 RRRP partners wish to thank donors who contributed with their funds to continue assisting the people in need in the Lake Chad Basin, who are caught in suffering the consequences of a regional conflict that urgently requires a political solution.

* Out of 36 partners in Cameroon, Chad and Niger only 15 reported on funding received

Regional achievements

January - December 2017

Protection



Education



Environment



Food security



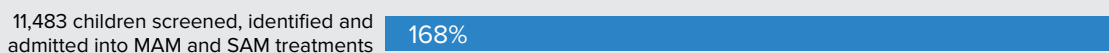
Health



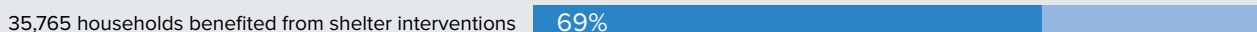
Livelihoods



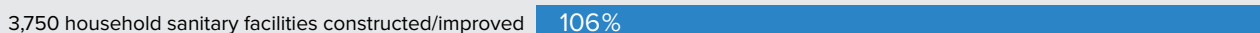
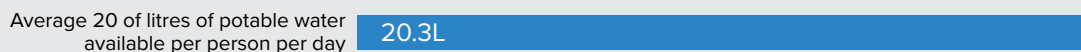
Nutrition



Shelter and NFI



WASH



Funding received

BY AGENCY & COUNTRY

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
ACF	9,192,072			3,144,000	3,144,000	34%
ACTED	1,400,000				-	0%
ADRA	268,773				-	0%
ALVF	150,000				-	0%
ASOL	408,333				-	0%
Care International	1,292,651			5,356,347	5,356,347	100%
Concern Worldwide	1,563,937				-	0%
COOPI	345,895				-	0%
CRS	2,595,076	1,815,000			1,815,000	70%
FAO	1,919,870			430,000	430,000	22%
GOAL Global	609,883				-	0%
HELP/Welthungerhilfe	300,000				-	0%
HKI	1,106,326				-	0%
IAS	550,000				-	0%
IEDA Relief	1,662,500	1,628,157			1,628,157	98%
IMC	287,003	1,456,108			1,456,108	100%
INTERSOS	950,000				-	0%
IOM	4,854,683			1,000,001	1,000,001	21%
IRC	2,797,026				-	0%
LRC	569,181			1,008,000	1,008,000	100%
OCHA	1,000,000				-	0%
OXFAM	600,000				-	0%
Plan International	6,694,470	1,168,924		4,846,414	6,015,338	90%
PU-AMI	1,129,196	2,332,067			2,332,067	100%
Public Concern	835,000				-	0%
QRC	500,000				-	0%
Samaritan's Purse	5,110,689				-	0%
Save the Children	6,841,000				-	0%
SdA	971,819				-	0%
UN Women	4,150,400				-	0%
UNFPA	4,710,332		202,724		202,724	4%
UNHCR	93,694,551	4,815,386	99,996	12,119,713	38,239,936	41%
UNHCR (regional funding)					21,204,841	
UNICEF	20,330,768	3,297,062	2,713,987	4,169,033	10,180,082	50%
WFP	54,470,674	22,291,677	25,041,328	24,890,154	72,223,159	100%
WHO	2,072,598		229,994		229,994	11%
World Vision International	5,222,500				-	0%
TOTAL	241,157,206	38,804,381	28,288,029	56,963,662	145,260,913	60%



CAMEROON
Refugee Response Plan
2017 EYR

**SITUATION
AS OF 31 DEC 2017**

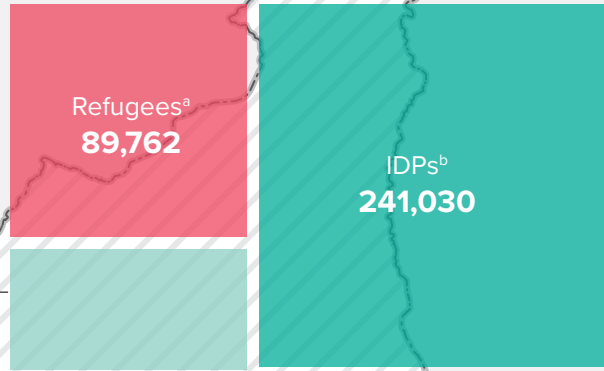
(or latest figures available)



NIGER

CHAD

NIGERIA



Returned Cameroon Nationals^{*b}
69,730

Minawao

CAMEROON

Total affected population

400,522

- Refugee camp
- Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources : ^aUNHCR registration;
^bAccording to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix as of 08 December 2017
Note : ^{*}Returned Cameroon nationals (IDPs and Cameroon nationals returned from Nigeria and CAR)

**RESPONSE
IN 2017**

110,000

TOTAL
POPULATION
TARGETED

90,000

REFUGEES
TARGETED

67.3M

REQUIREMENTS
(US\$)

38.8M

RECEIVED (US\$)
REPRESENTING 58%
OF REQUIREMENTS
(AS OF 31 DECEMBER
2017)

17

PARTNERS
INVOLVED

Country Overview

POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Throughout 2017, Cameroon's Far North region was the stage of numerous deadly Boko Haram attacks namely in the *Mayo Sava*, *Mayo Tsanaga* and *Logone-et-Chari* départements. These included suicide bombings, kidnappings and violent aggressions, targeting civilians as well as military elements, which prompted a rise in counter-insurgency operations. As a result, humanitarian access and protection space continued to be limited. The Far North region's political, economic and social stability was again impacted by a volatile security situation, which resulted in the additional forced displacement of Cameroonian citizens and the arrival of 2,512 new Nigerian refugees, most coming from host villages alongside the border, seeking safety in Minawao camp.

Mistrust caused by the indiscriminate use of staggering violence against the civilian population did undermine social cohesion posing a challenge in the recovery process. As of end 2017, Cameroon hosted 90,000 Nigerian refugees, including 60,000 in Minawao camp and over 30,000 outside as well as more than 240,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, 69,730 IDP returnees had been identified through the International Organization for Migration's displacement tracking matrix (Round XII, December 2017).

Four years of conflict have put refugees and their hosts up against an increasingly difficult protection environment, which led to a reported 4,547 cases of *refoulement*, forced returns, arbitrary detention for refugee and IDPs alike and restrictions on movement. They also endured the reality of living in a particularly under-developed region. Indeed, access to basic services and livelihood opportunities remained limited and food insecurity as well as a lack of safe drinking water further increased urgent humanitarian assistance needs.

To proactively move towards durable solutions, the Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon as well as UNHCR signed a Tripartite Agreement on 2 March on the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees in safety and dignity, once conditions are conducive to return. The

refugee population was informed of its rights through several mass sensitization campaigns in Minawao camp. Although UNHCR did not promote return at any point in time, 13,091 refugees organized their own departure back to Nigeria in the second quarter of 2017. Many of them ended up in situations of secondary displacement with no access to humanitarian assistance, while others still chose to return to the camp in Cameroon.

Despite challenging security and protection environments, and 58 per cent of required funding received*, RRP partners managed to achieve most of their objectives as outlined in the Nigeria 2017 Refugee Response Plan (RRP), thanks to Government support, a well-functioning coordination system in accordance with the Joint OCHA-UNHCR note on Mixed situations, and the concentration of most of the refugee population in a limited, distinct geographical area.

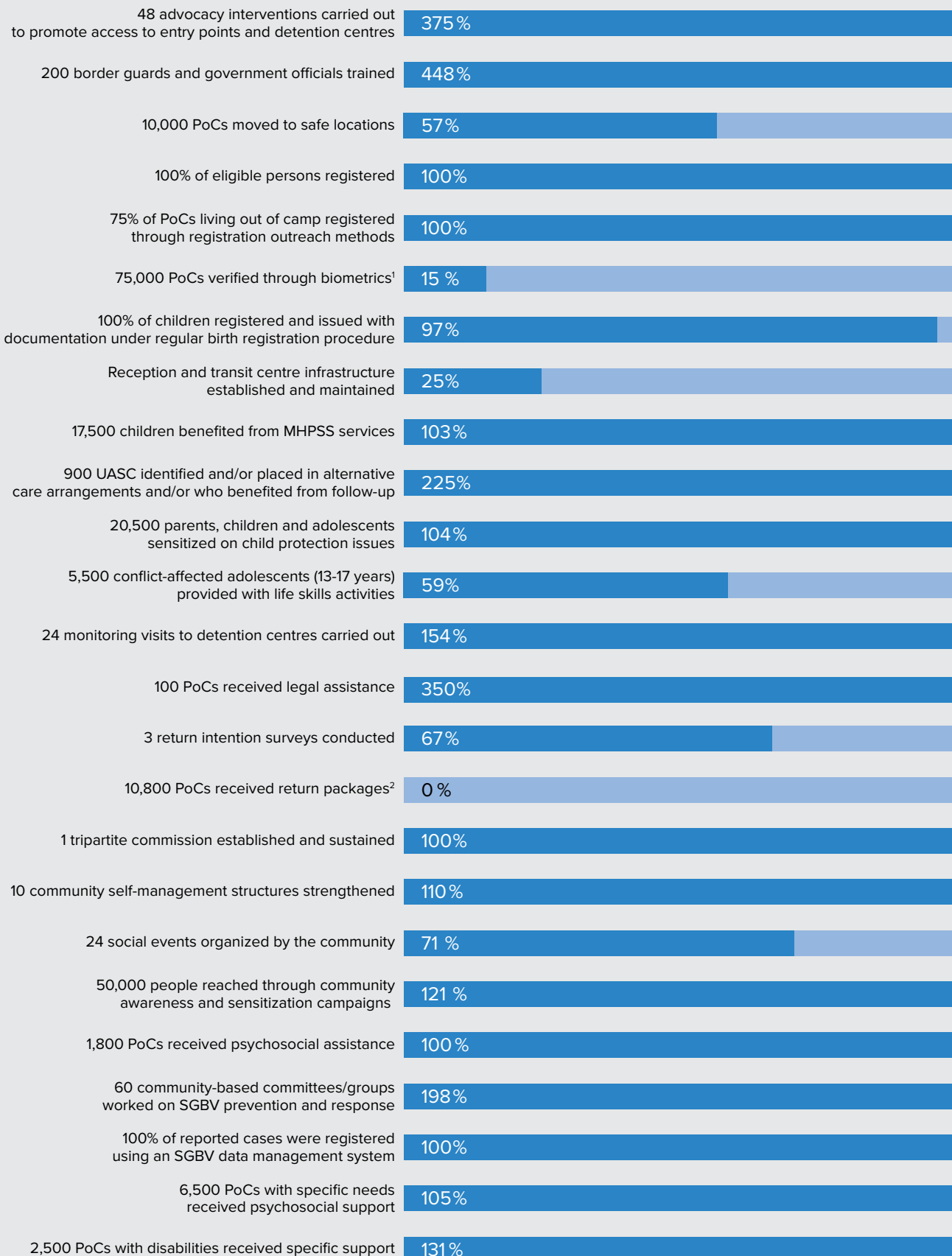
In June, once the Cameroonian Government authorized UNHCR to register Nigerian refugees living outside the camp, the protection sector made noteworthy progress. However, the construction of transit centres at border entry points to allow for monitoring and screening had to be temporarily suspended. Partners in all sectors reacted and adapted quickly to an unstable environment, by identifying opportunities and re-prioritizing activities. On many occasions, this approach even allowed them to reach many more persons of concern than initially targeted.

Despite global advocacy carried out by major stakeholders to address food insecurity and highlight the risk of famine in the Lake Chad Basin, the health, nutrition and livelihoods sectors experienced serious setbacks in achieving their objectives, mainly due to lack of funding. Immunization programmes were cut short, as well as targeted patient screening and admissions into the nutrition programme. Another area of concern was the lack of funding to the livelihoods and environment sector. Considering that Nigerian refugees are eager to become self-reliant, further efforts are needed to support them in this endeavour.

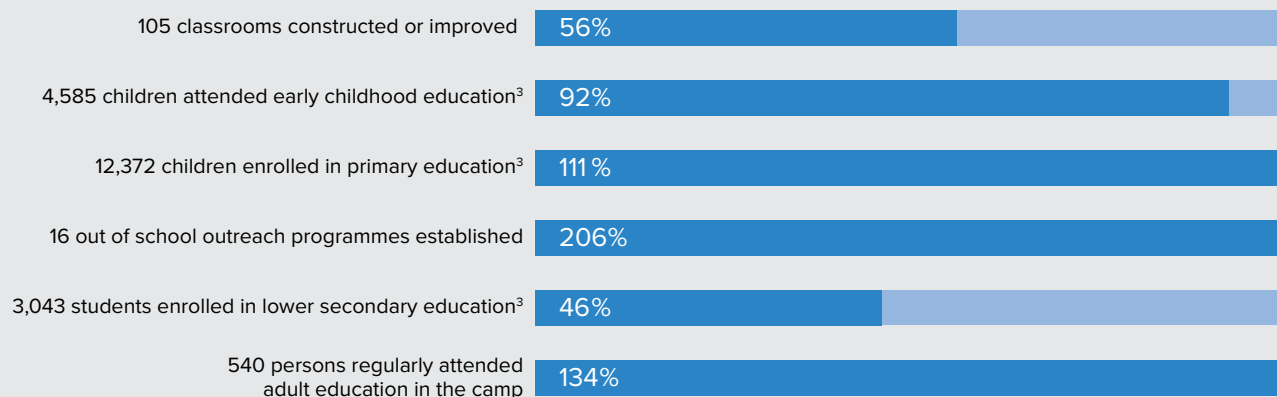
* Out of 17 partners in Cameroon only 8 reported on funding received

2017 achievements

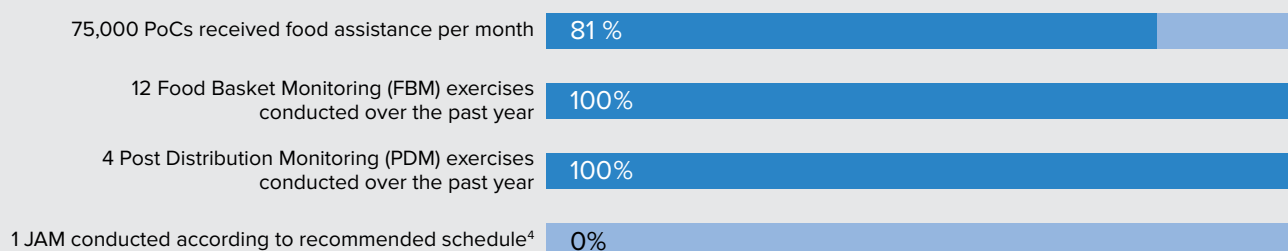
Protection



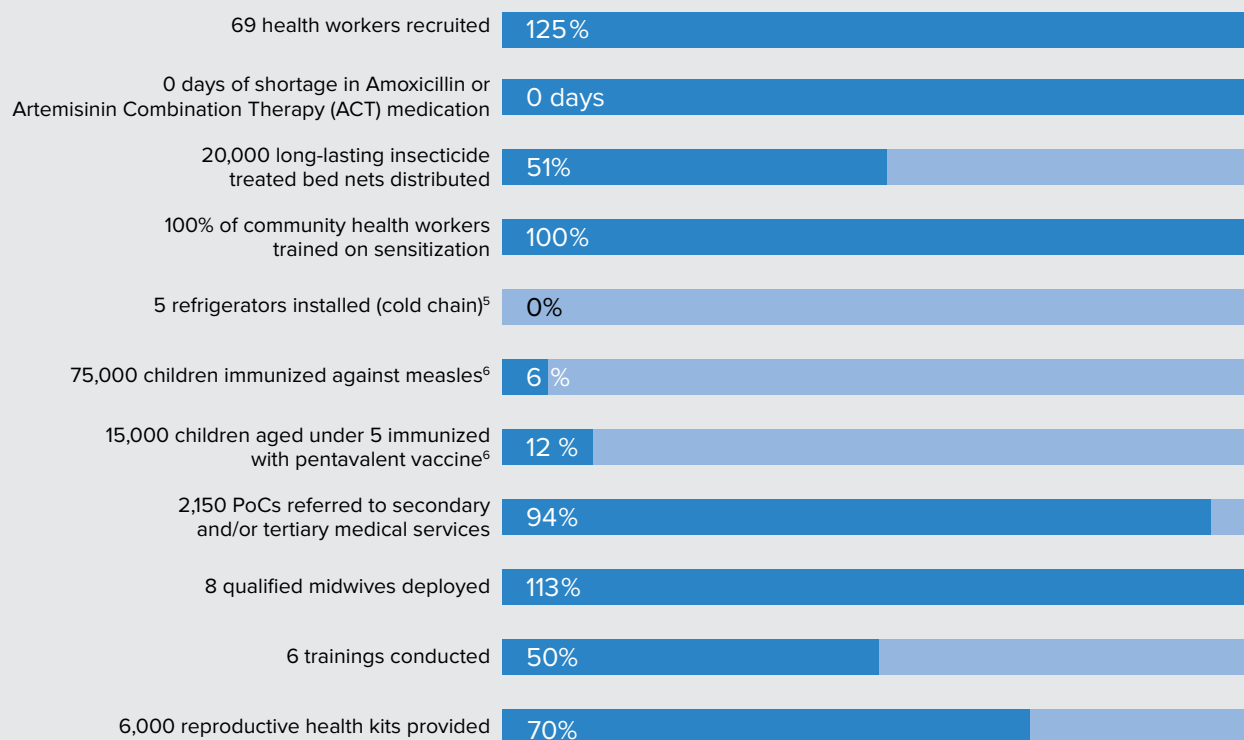
Education



Food security



Health



¹ Registration ongoing

² Voluntary repatriation due to start in Q1 of 2018

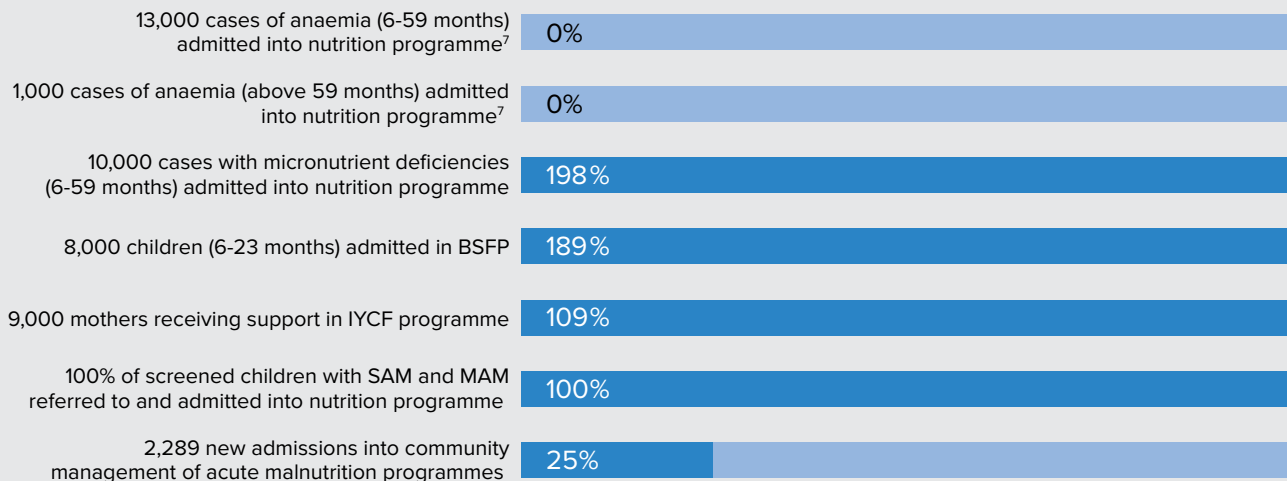
³ End of year figure (July)

⁴ Post Distribution Assessment (PDM) conducted instead

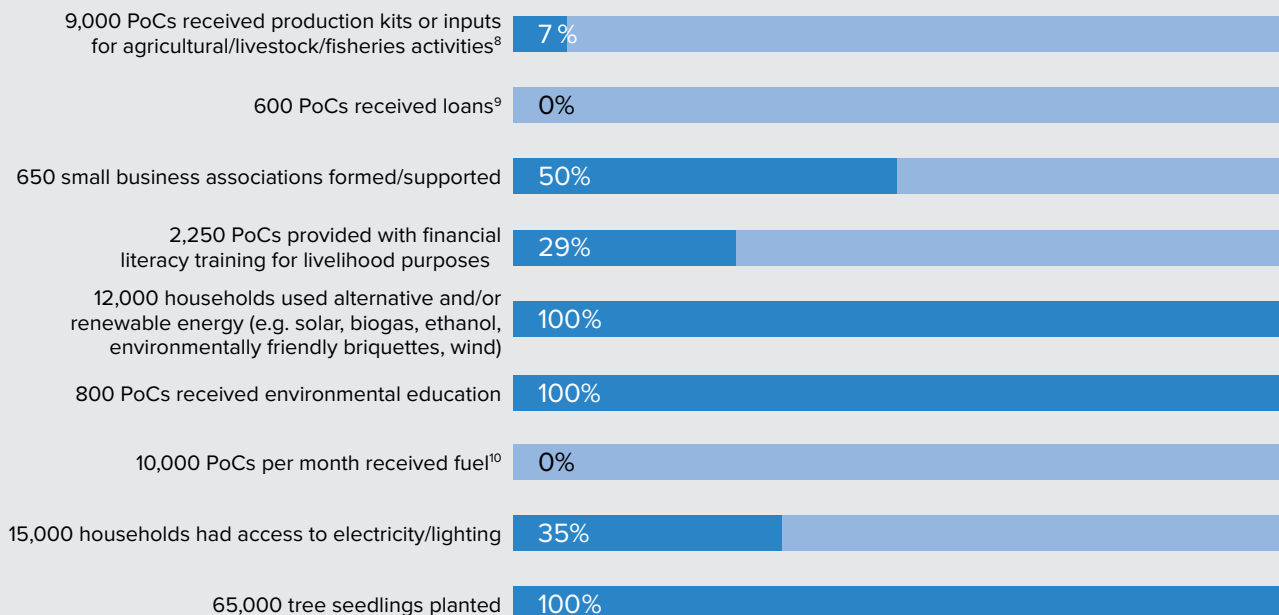
⁵ Not implemented due to lack of funds

⁶ Gap is due to shortage of funds

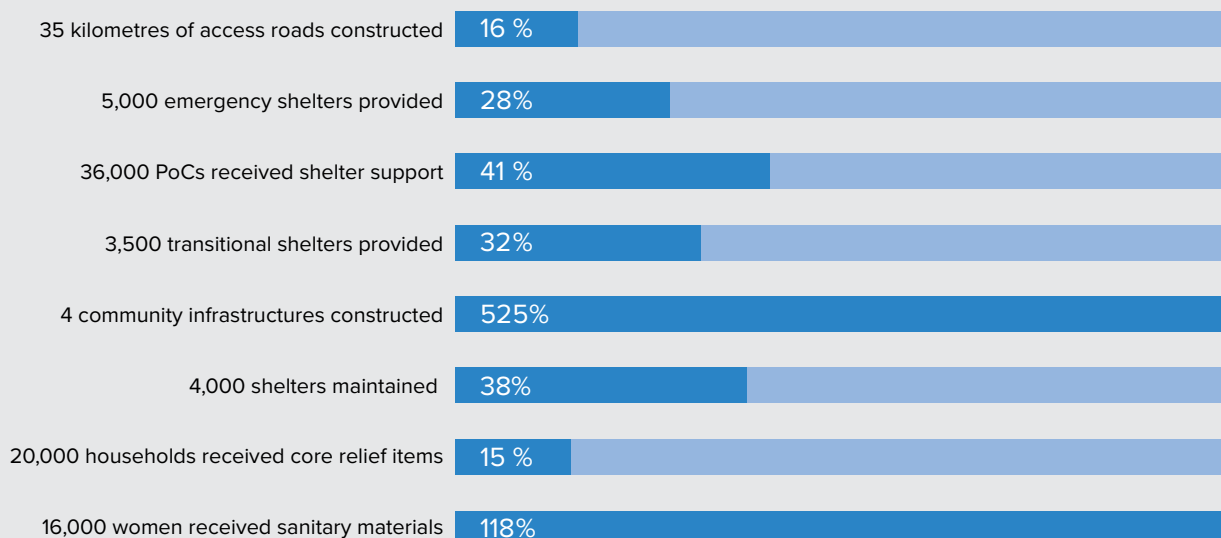
Nutrition



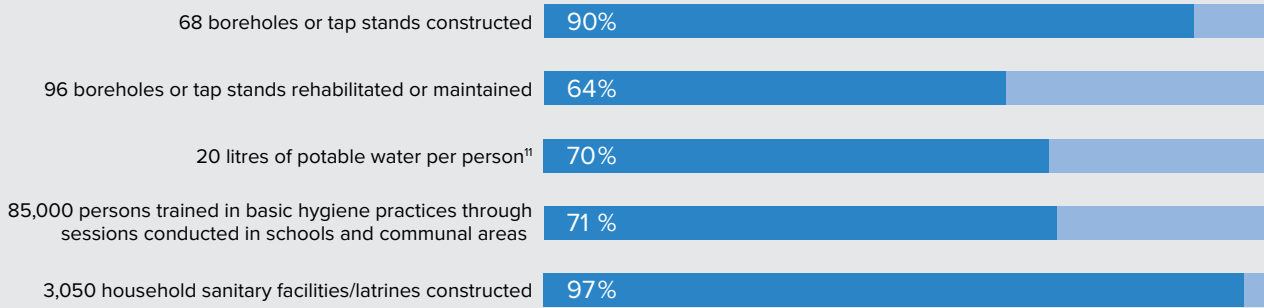
Livelihoods and Environment



Shelter and NFI



WASH



7 Lack of funding for anaemia screening
 8 Gap is due to shortage of funds
 9 Error in original plan – indicator not valid
 10 Not implemented due to lack of funds

11 20L target not reached owing to dry season, but also because the Mokolo water pipeline serves other villages before arriving to Minawao. A 5km bypass project is underway.



UNHCR/ XAVIER BOURGOIS

Funding received

BY AGENCY

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
ALVF	150,000		0%
ASOL	408,333		0%
CRS	2,595,076	1,815,000	70%
IEDA Relief	612,500	1,628,157	100%
IMC	287,003	1,456,108	100%
INTERSOS	950,000		0%
IRC	500,000		0%
Plan International	4,198,538	1,168,924	28%
PU-AMI	1,129,196	2,332,067	100%
Public Concern	835,000		0%
SdA	971,819		0%
UN Women	1,450,400		0%
UNFPA	1,290,000		0%
UNHCR	33,384,663	4,815,386	14%
UNICEF	3,182,892	3,297,062	100%
WFP	15,193,942	22,291,677	100%
WHO	114,800		0%
TOTAL	67,254,162	38,804,381	58%

CHAD
Refugee Response Plan
2017 EYR

**SITUATION
AS OF 31 DEC 2017**

(or latest figures available)



CHAD
Total affected population
125,845

IDPs^b
99,983

Refugees^a
9,541

Returned Chad
Nationals^b
15,960

Third Country
Nationals^b
361

Dar Es Salam

- Refugee camp
- Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources: ^aUNHCR (as of 31 December 2017);
^bShelter/AME/CCCM (as of 31 December 2017)

**RESPONSE
IN 2017**

22,550
TOTAL
POPULATION
TARGETED

8,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

19.6M
REQUIREMENTS
(US\$)

28.3M
RECEIVED (US\$)
REPRESENTING 100%
OF REQUIREMENTS
(AS OF 31 DECEMBER
2017)

6
PARTNERS
INVOLVED

Country Overview

POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

In 2017, the Chadian authorities' counter-insurgency measures contributed to stabilizing the security situation in the *Lac* department, even though Boko Haram carried out sporadic attacks which resulted in heavy casualties and caused local populations to flee inland. However, the gradual withdrawal of Chadian troops from joint-military operations in the Sahel was perceived to have a far bigger impact on the overall security situation in the region.

The reinforcement of security measures around the Lake as well as the continued closure of Chad's borders with Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria limited humanitarian access and severely restricted protection space. These restrictions were exacerbated by the re-deployment of Chadian troops in the Lake area. Owing to these circumstances, access to asylum for new arrivals remained limited. Still, over the course of the year there was a minor influx of Nigerian refugees and only 305 are reported to have returned over the last three years in a self-organized manner from Chad to north-eastern Nigeria*. According to surveys carried out, Nigerian refugees expressed no intention to return to Nigeria anytime soon. At the end of 2017, Chad hosted 9,541 Nigerian refugees, out of which 7,768 were in Dar Es Salam refugee camp and some 1,773 in host villages.

Despite close collaboration with local and traditional authorities, who continued to support RRP partners in trying to enhance the self-reliance of Nigerian refugees in Dar Es Salam refugee camp and in host villages, mainly as regards easing the consequences of high levels of food insecurity, the challenges to provide adequate humanitarian assistance in 2017 remained high. The capacity of social infrastructures such as classrooms, health centers or water points was overstretched due to the return of 6,500 Chadians from neighboring Niger, who had fled the country decades ago, as well as to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons in the *Lac* departement.

Low funding levels in most sectors except for food security hindered partners from fully delivering on all

objectives, but progress was observed nevertheless, mainly for new birth and out of camp refugee registration, community sensitization activities, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) prevention, support for livelihood activities as well as for shelter and NFI assistance. Unconditional food assistance was provided to all refugees in need in Dar Es Salam camp throughout the year and access to safe water was guaranteed, with 27 litres/person/day, which is above standards. While RRP partners engaged in keeping basic infrastructures, such as classrooms or water points up and running, the Chadian Government in September, reached out to the international community in search of financial support for its various development programmes and initiatives.

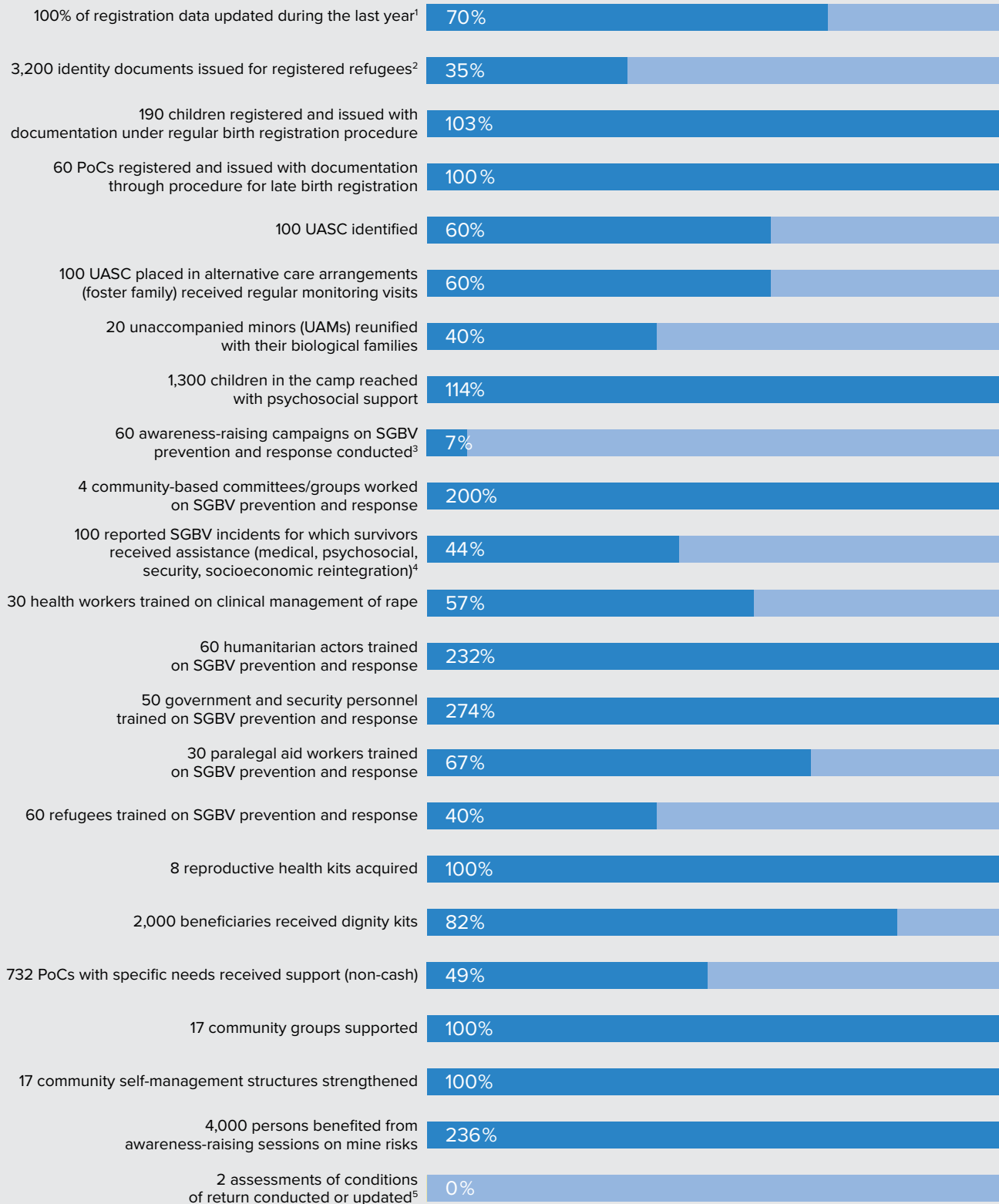
The social and cultural background of the refugee population but also of their hosts continued to pose challenges for the (child-) protection sector, especially regarding the sexual exploitation and abuse risks facing girls and boys. The reluctance to report cases and seek informal arrangements with the perpetrator instead is deeply rooted in local customs, making it difficult to achieve progress in ensuring the application of basic human rights.

Similar to the developments in other Lake Chad Basin countries of asylum, the health and nutrition sector had to cope with limited access and low funding levels, refraining partners from fully implementing preventive measures, such as vaccinating children against measles, counselling and testing pregnant women for HIV, carrying out nutrition screenings, or providing nutritional supplements to babies and pregnant and lactating women. There were also operational setbacks in the education and livelihoods sector, where school equipment, training for teachers or skills training for youth could not be provided. These were a stark reminder of the lack of development that afflicts the region. As humanitarian partners cannot make up for these systemic gaps, the conflict affected population risks falling further behind in terms of self-sufficiency and resilience.

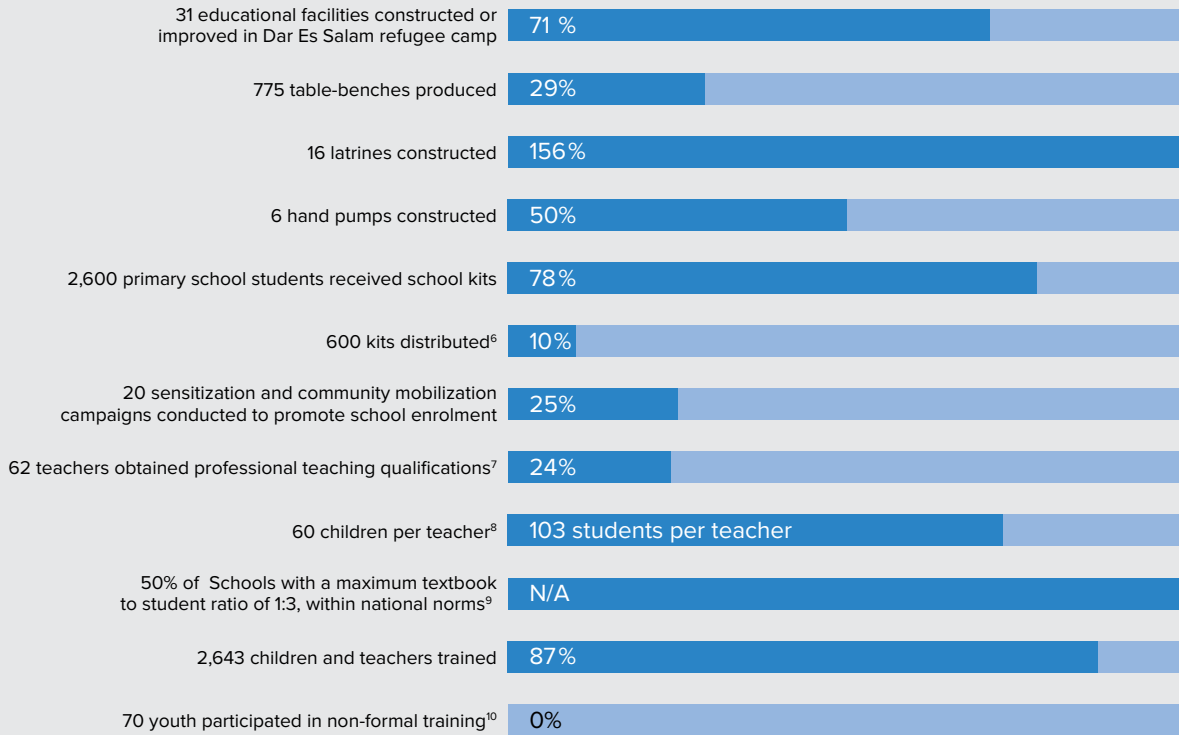
* According to the Nigerian Immigration Service NEMA, December 2017

2017 achievements

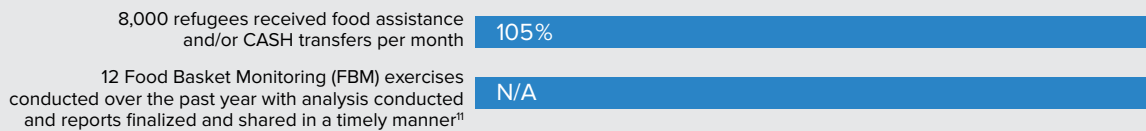
Protection



Education



Food security



1 Please note : MYR figure incorrect, should have been 50%

2 Only 35% of population has individual documentation because printing began in November and only at Dar Es Salam camp

3 Gap is due to shortage of funds

4 Target revised downwards in 2017

5 No surveys conducted owing to prevailing security conditions in Nigeria – will take place in 2018

6 Procurement setbacks prevented relevant actors from receiving planned

number of kits in Baga Sola

7 Gap is due to shortage of funds

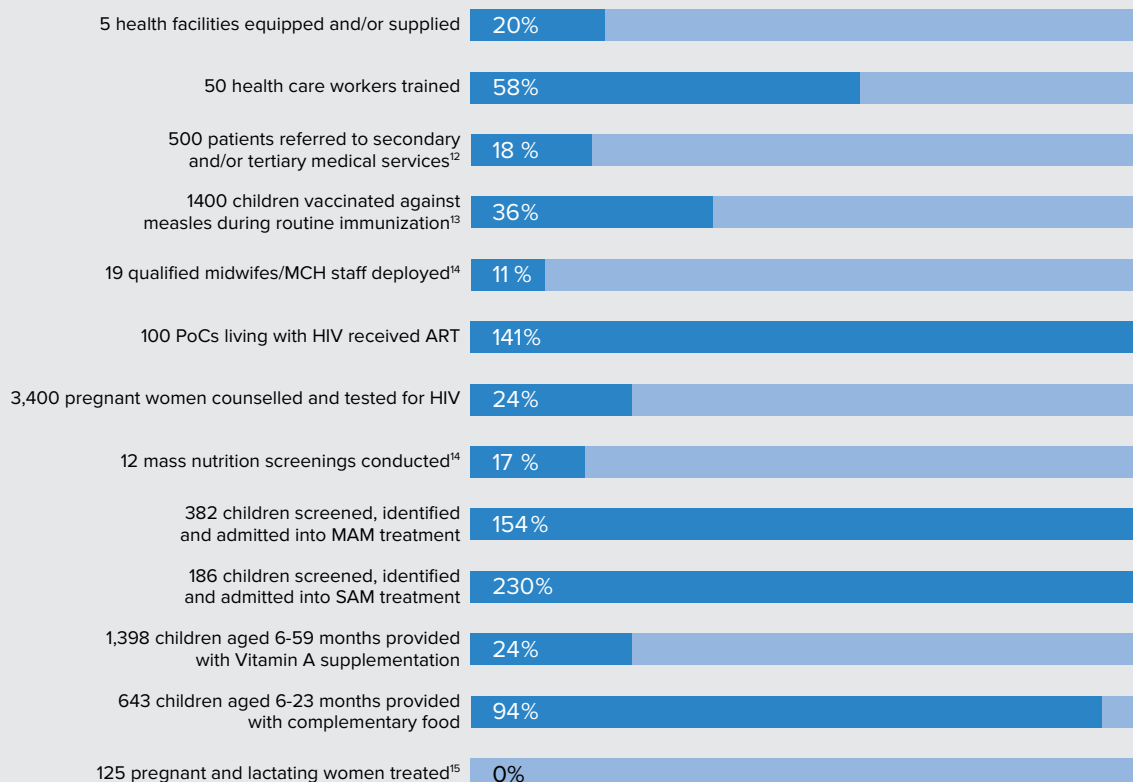
8 In addition to lack of teachers, state appointed teachers were on strike during the second half of 2017

9 Error in original target. Student to reading textbook : 1:1 | student to math textbook : 1:2

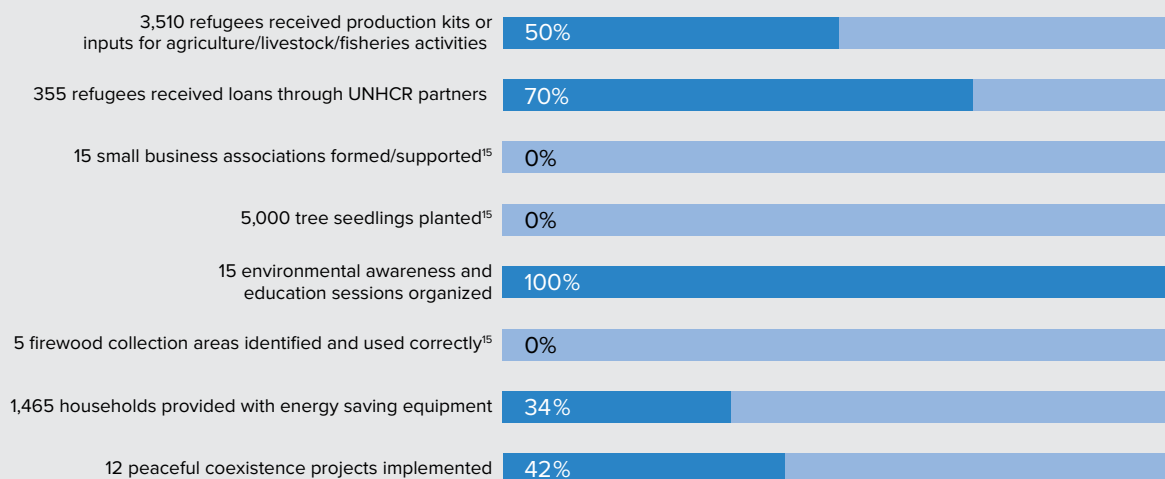
10 No non-formal training center currently exists in Dar Es Salam

11 12 Food distribution monitoring exercises carried out, not FBM.

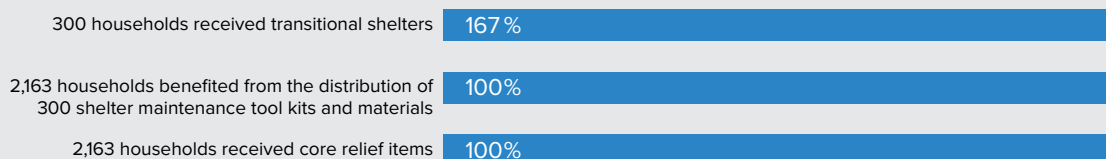
Health and Nutrition



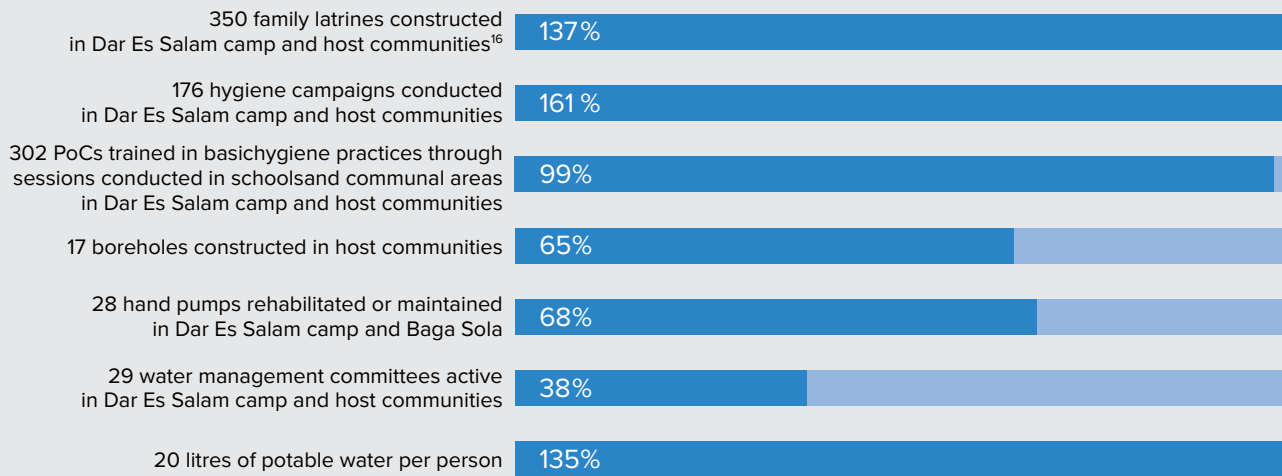
Livelihoods and Environment



Shelter and NFI



WASH



¹² Only 90 persons in need of referral over the year – target was estimation
¹³ Result is due to low availability of vaccines
¹⁴ Gap is due to shortage of funds

¹⁵ Error in original plan – activity not planned to take place
¹⁶ Target was revised in the second half of 2017



UNHCR/OUALID KHELIF

Funding received

BY AGENCY

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
FAO	126,870		0%
UNFPA	825,552	202,724	25%
UNHCR	11,777,880	99,996	1%
UNICEF	4,540,432	2,713,987	60%
WFP	1,322,247	25,041,328*	100%
WHO	1,017,375	229,994	23%
TOTAL	19,610,356	28,288,029**	100%

* Due to different reporting mechanisms the funding amount received by WFP covers PoCs in the region, not only Chad/Nigeria situation.

** Distorted amount for Chad/Nigeria situation see *

NIGER
Refugee Response Plan
2017 EYR

**SITUATION
AS OF 31 DEC 2017**

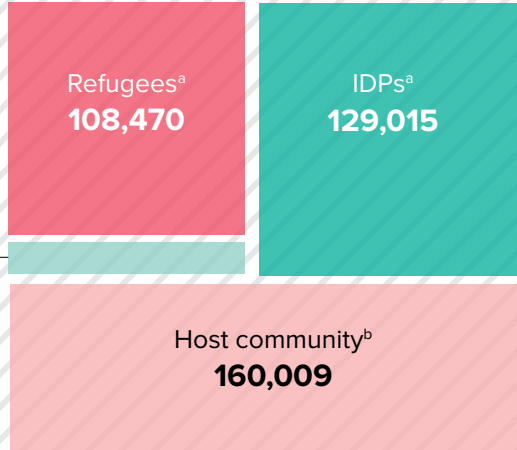
(or latest figures available)



NIGER

Total affected population

412,314



Returned Niger Nationals^a
14,820

Sayam Forage

DIFFA

CHAD

NIGERIA

CAMEROON

MAIDUGURI

- Refugee camp
- Refugee crossing
- Area directly affected by the insurgency

Sources: ^aDREC/MISP/UNHCR (as of 31 October 2017)
^bNiger: 2017 Revised Humanitarian Response Plan (as of July 2017)

**RESPONSE
IN 2017**

325,583

TOTAL
POPULATION
TARGETED

85,226

REFUGEES
TARGETED

154.3M

REQUIREMENTS
(US\$)

57M

RECEIVED (US\$)
REPRESENTING 37%
OF REQUIREMENTS
(AS OF 31 DECEMBER
2017)

28

PARTNERS
INVOLVED

Country Overview

POLITICAL AND OPERATIONAL UPDATE

In terms of security, 2017 was a challenging year for Niger. Although there were less attacks orchestrated by Boko Haram in the Diffa region, which enabled conflict-affected and displaced populations to gradually restart their lives, the Government faced terrorist incursions on its borders with Burkina Faso and Mali, as well as an increasingly complex mixed migration situation. Combined, these challenges stretched the Niger authorities' capacity even closer to their limit. Within this context, there were serious risks that attention, funding and capacity could be withdrawn from the Diffa region, in favour of other emergency hotspots in the country.

Local authorities decided to close Kabelawa IDP camp in June, after it was rocked by a violent double suicide attack. Most of its inhabitants had evacuated its premises immediately after the event. The majority of Nigerian refugees residing in Kabelawa were relocated to Sayam Forage refugee camp, which hosted 12,000 Nigerians at end of 2017; another 100,000 refugees, who had preferred to stay outside the camp since their arrival, were living with host communities. According to the Niger Government, as of end 2017, over 252,000 people including refugees, returning nationals and IDPs were scattered across 147 sites in the Diffa region.

To improve assistance targeting, the Niger Government in collaboration with UNHCR and its protection partners initiated a census and biometric registration exercise (BIMS*) in the Diffa region, in the second half of the year. The aim of the exercise was to identify all refugees and displaced persons to determine the profiles of a population that has been living for the most part without civil identity documents. It is expected that the exercise will be finalised in 2018.

The Niger Government coordinates the humanitarian response in Diffa, and is in the midst of changing its approach to pursue longer-term, development oriented solutions in the years to come. In the future, strengthening resilience and engaging in rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts for populations in the region will be a priority as its previously prosperous local economy and social cohesion have collapsed in the past four years.

There were also back and forth movements of refugees originating from the Damasak area in Nigeria, which borders Diffa. Despite ongoing insecurity, refugees returned to rebuild their homes and check on their villages before making their way back to Niger. Return intention surveys carried out by RRP partners throughout the year confirmed this preference. For the time being, Nigerian refugees prefer to stay in Niger, not only for security reasons but also because they have access to food, water, basic health services and education, which are not available in their areas of origin.

In 2017, RRP partners built on existing achievements across all sectors. Key among these was shelter, where a steady progression of the urbanization project was observed and in livelihoods and environment, where gas was distributed to vulnerable households. It must also be noted that significant progress was made in the protection sector thanks to effective coordination, in particular as evidenced by the results achieved by community-based mechanisms. Progress in this sector can also be attributed to enhanced information sharing and advocacy efforts. Even though Niger's requirements were only funded at 37 per cent**, refugees in Sayam Forage camp benefited considerably. Unfortunately, access to those living out-of-camp was frequently restricted, which heavily impacted the response.

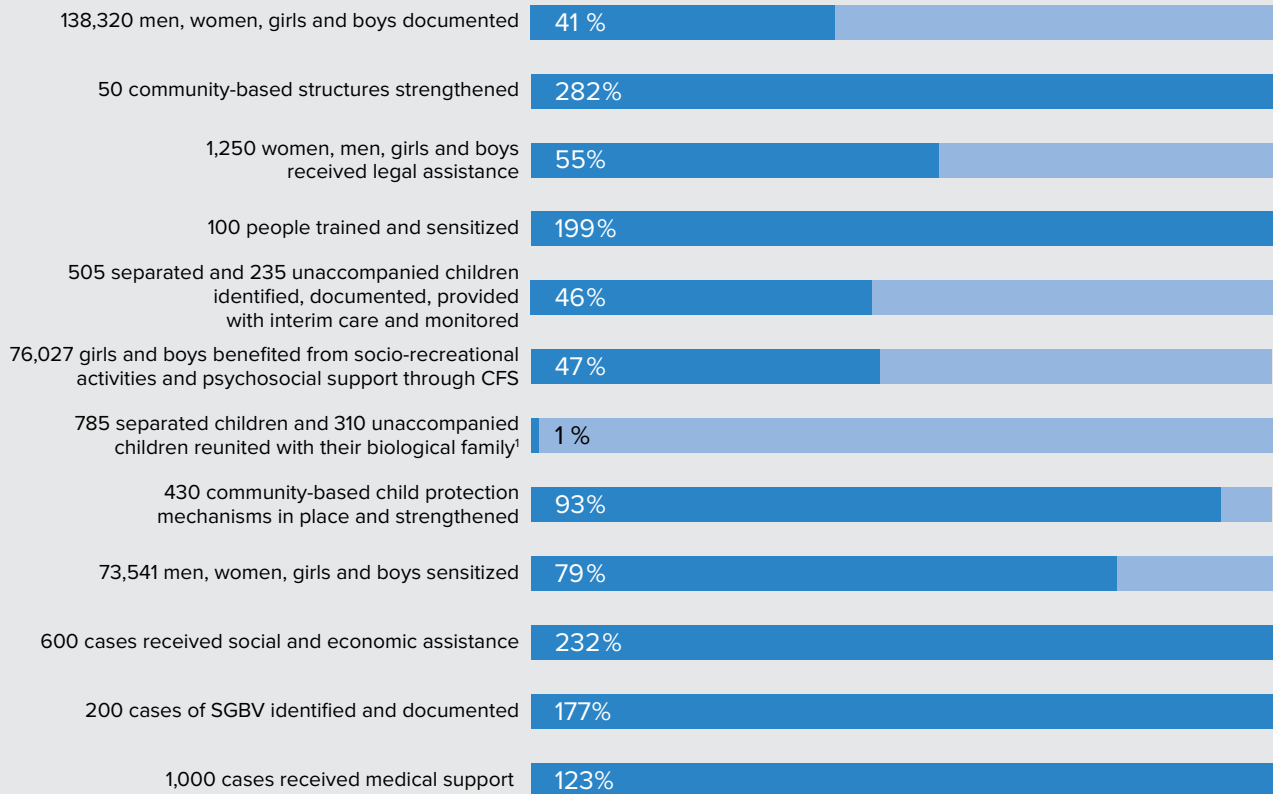
Affected populations' dependence on humanitarian aid continues to be strong. The Hepatitis E epidemic, which lasted several months demonstrated this across the board, in terms of access to safe drinking water, adequate hygiene, health, nutrition and shelter. RRP partners made progress in the livelihoods sector through cash/voucher interventions and helped to address the food insecurity and malnutrition that prevail in the region. But in addition to unforeseen crises such as the one above, much remains to be done in order to enable refugees to reduce their dependency on aid and become self-sustainable.

* Biometric Identity Management System

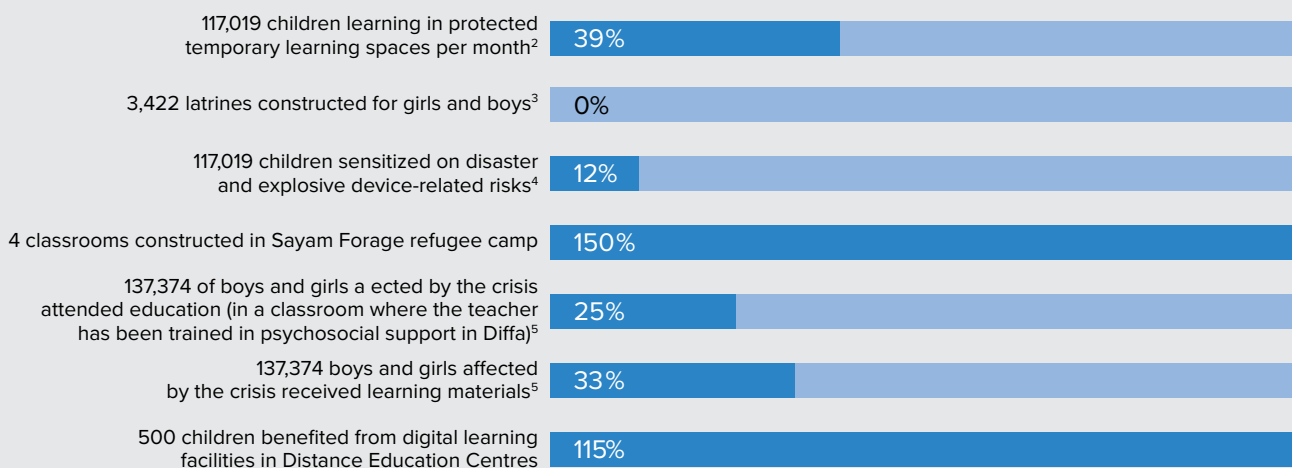
** Out of 28 partners, only 9 reported on funding received

2017 achievements

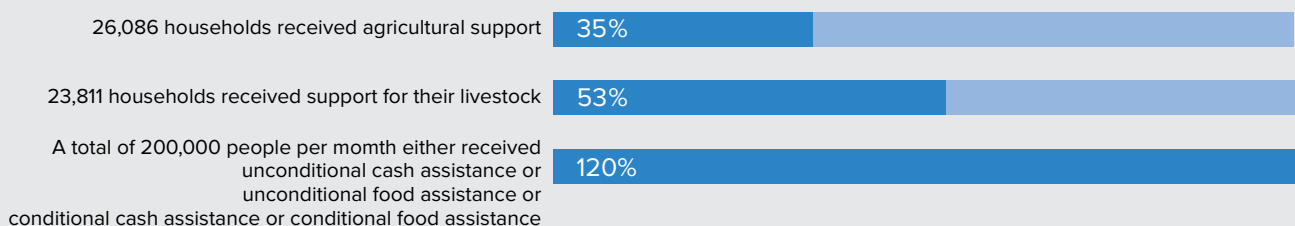
Protection



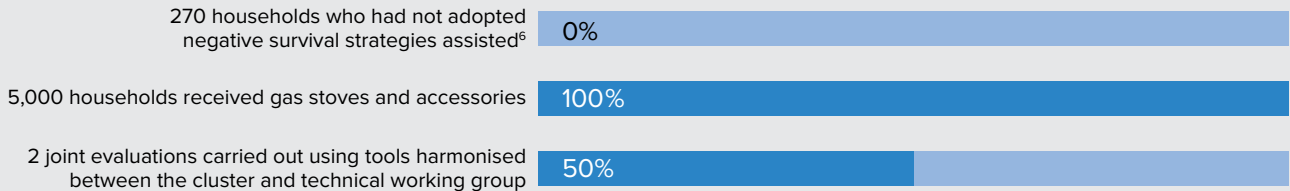
Education



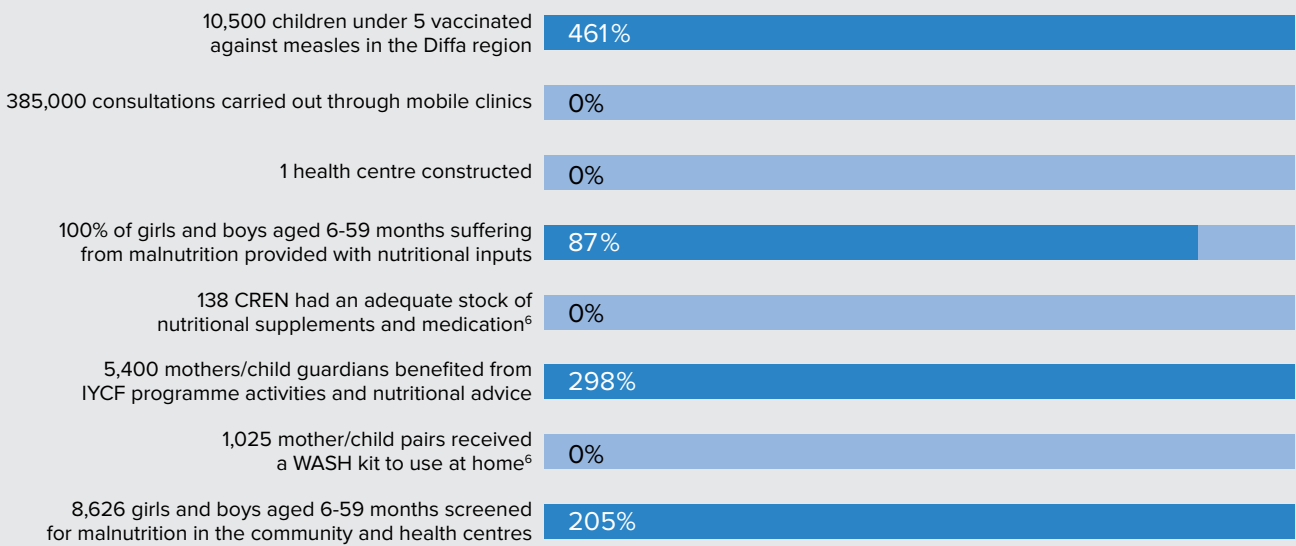
Food security and Livelihoods



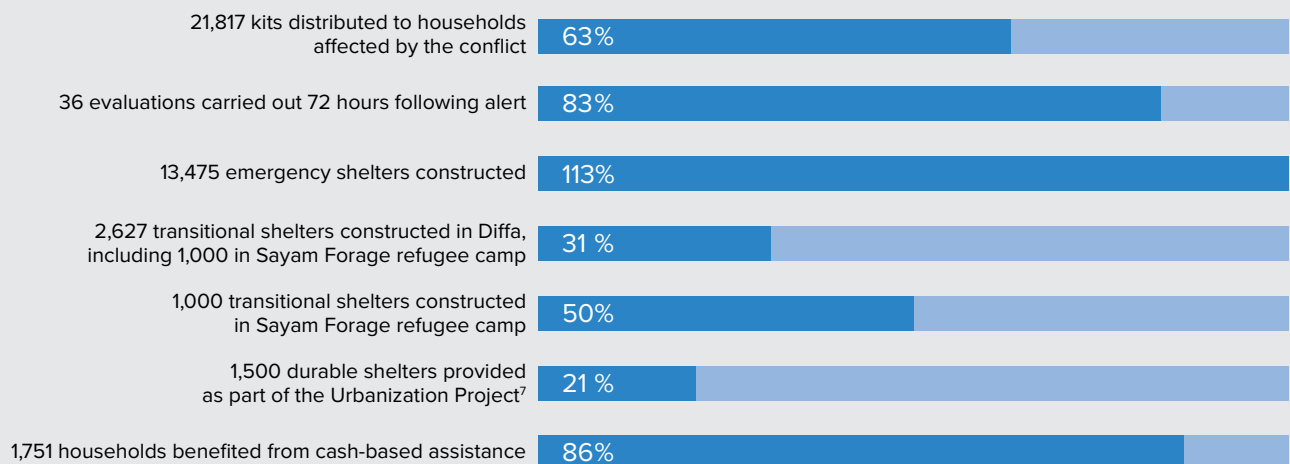
Food security and Livelihoods (cont.)



Health and Nutrition



Shelter and NFI



¹ Error in MYR - only 12 children reunified with biological families

² Increase is due to decrease in terrorist attacks in Q3-Q4 and the construction of additional facilities

³ Indicator included in initial HRP results framework but not monitored by the sector

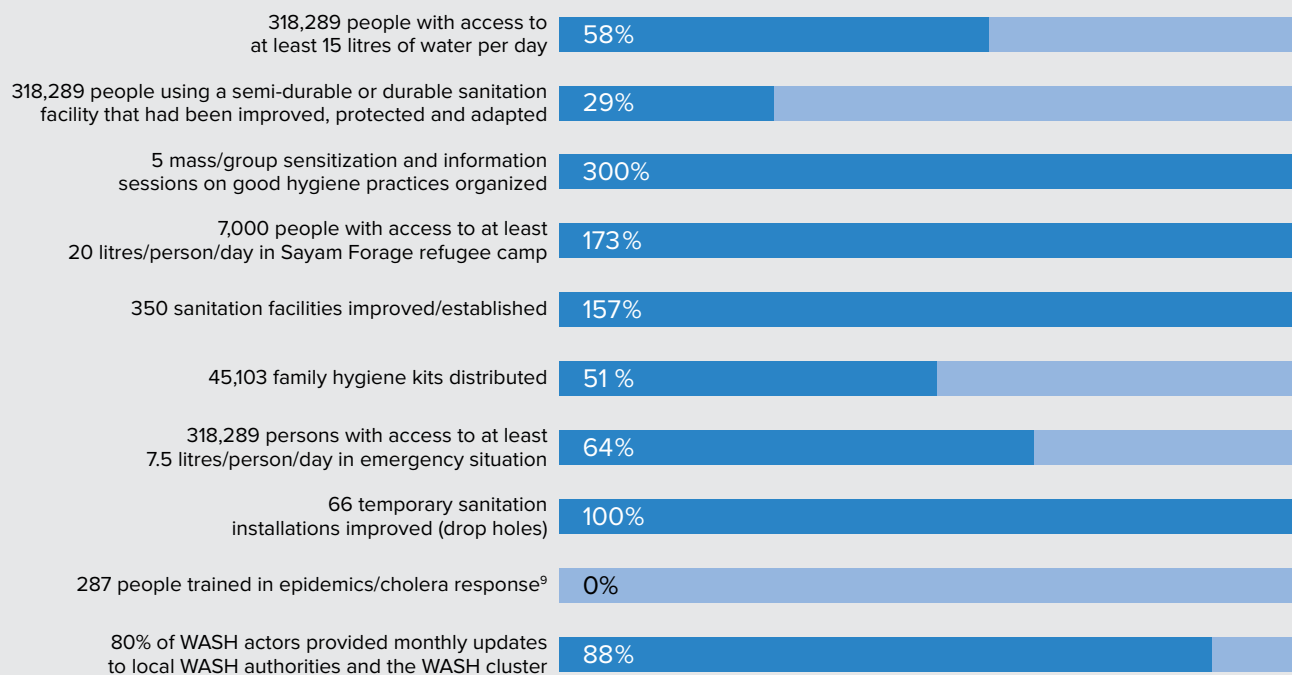
⁴ Project launch was delayed and then put on hold

⁵ Out of the 45,789 who went to school

⁶ Indicator included in initial HRP results framework but not monitored by the sector

⁷ In addition, 2,031 land parcels were allocated - additional houses will be constructed in 2018

WASH



⁹ 15 mass/group sensitization and information sessions on good hygiene practices were organized, thus reducing the need for response training

Funding received

BY AGENCY

ORGANISATION	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS (USD)	TOTAL RECEIVED (USD)	% FUNDED
ACF	9,192,072	3,144,000	34%
ACTED	1,400,000		0%
ADRA	268,773		0%
Care International	1,292,651	5,356,347	100%
Concern Worldwide	1,563,937		0%
COOPI	345,895		0%
FAO	1,793,000	430,000	24%
GOAL Global	609,883		0%
HELP/Welthungerhilfe	300,000		0%
HKI	1,106,326		0%
IAS	550,000		0%
IEDA Relief	1,050,000		0%
IOM	4,854,683	1,000,001	21%
IRC	2,297,026		0%
LRC	569,181	1,008,000	100%
OCHA	1,000,000		0%
OXFAM	600,000		0%
Plan International	2,495,932	4,846,414	100%
QRC	500,000		0%
Samaritan's Purse	5,110,689		0%
Save the Children	6,841,000		0%
UN Women	2,700,000		0%
UNFPA	2,594,780		0%
UNHCR	48,532,008	12,119,713	25%
UNICEF	12,607,444	4,169,033	33%
WFP	37,954,485	24,890,154	66%
WHO	940,423		0%
World Vision International	5,222,500		0%
TOTAL	154,292,688	56,963,662	37%



ANNEX

ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim	INTERSOS	INTERSOS Organizzazione Umanitaria
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	IOM	International Organization for Migration
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	IRC	International Rescue Committee
AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
ALVF	Association de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes	JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
ANDHH	Association Nigérienne pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme	KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
ASOL	Afrique Solidarité Suisse	LRC	Luxembourg Red Cross
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
CAPR/EN	Centre d'Approvisionnement Pharmaceutique Régional Extrême Nord	MHA	Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement
CBI	Cash-based initiative	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
CCH	Cellule de Coordination Humanitaire	MINEDUB	Ministère de l'Éducation de Base
CCIO	Comité de Coordination Inter-Organisations	MINESEC	Ministère des Enseignements Secondaires
CENAME	Centrale Nationale d'Approvisionnement en Médicaments Essentiels	MINSANTE	Ministère de la Santé Publique
CFS	Child Friendly Space	MNJTF	Multi-National Joint Task Force
CNARR	Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés	MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
CREN//AS	Centre de récupération nutritionnelle/intensive/ambulatoire pour sévères	NFI	Non-food item
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
CSI	Centre de santé intégré	PEP	Post-exposure prophylaxis
DREP	Direction Régionale de l'Enseignement Primaire	PoC	Person of concern
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	PU-AMI	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PWSN	Persons with specific needs
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment	QRC	Qatar Red Crescent
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care	SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
ENISED	Etude Nationale d'Évaluation d'Indicateurs Socio-Economiques et Démographiques	SdA	Solidarités d'Afrique
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	SENS	Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey
FBM	Food Basket Monitoring	SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
FDS	Forces de Défense et de Sécurité	SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SODELAC	Société de Développement du Lac
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
HKI	Hellen Keller International	UAM	Unaccompanied Minor
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Child
IAS	International Aid Services	UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
IEC	Information, education and communication	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
IED	Improvised Explosive Device	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IGA	Income Generating Activity	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IMAM	Integrated management of moderate acute malnutrition	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IMC	International Medical Corps	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
		WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
		WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organisation

WORKING TOGETHER

