

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The next report will be issued in July 2017.

Regional Highlights

- **More than 12,000 refugees return from Cameroon's Far North region** to towns and localities in north-east Nigeria. Poor living conditions and insecurity in the areas of return as well as uncertainty about the causes of the returns have raised concerns among humanitarian organisations.
- **Mayo Sava department in Cameroon's Far North region is hit by nine suicide attacks since April**, severely restricting humanitarian access.
- **Around 193,000 people are threatened by acute food insecurity, among them 3,690 in famine-like conditions**, in Madagali and Michika localities in Adamawa state in north-east Nigeria, according to an emergency assessment.
- **Facing funding constraints, WFP plans to assist 1.36 million of the most food insecure people in north-east Nigeria in June** instead of 1.8 million originally targeted.
- **Niger and Nigeria are battling outbreaks of meningitis**, with more than 1,000 deaths and 13,000 suspected cases in Nigeria, and 3,291 cases including 189 deaths in Niger.
- **Violent storms damage around 800 shelters in camps and settlements** hosting displaced people in Jere, Kaga, Konduga and Maiduguri in north-east Nigeria. More than 4,300 people have been affected.
- **UN Central Emergency Response Fund approves US\$3.5 million** to assist 40,000 people in Chad's Lac region.

10.7m

People in need

8.2m

Targeted for assistance

2.4m

People displaced

7.2m

People food insecure at crisis and emergency levels

515k

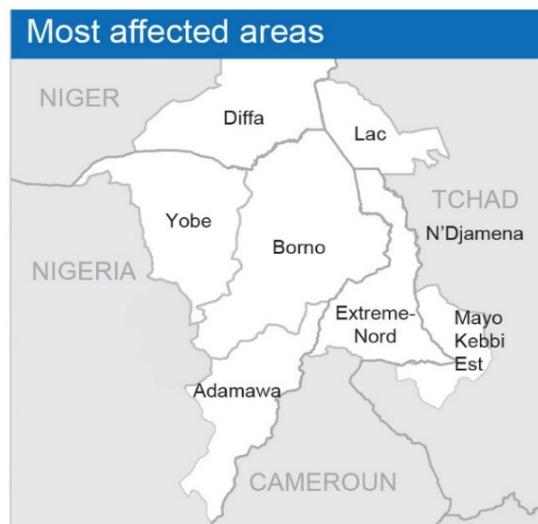
Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

\$1.5b

Funding requirement in 2017

Situation overview

- The security situation remains volatile and dynamic due to recurrent attacks and ongoing military operations. Military offensives and insecurity in parts of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states continue cut off an unspecified number of people from assistance. Suicide bombings and improvised explosive devices are restricting humanitarian access Cameroon's Far North, especially in Mayo Sava department which has been hit by nine suicide attacks since April. Military operations against Boko Haram by the Multinational Joint Task Force and national armies have caused new population displacements in Niger and pushed Boko Haram elements to areas around Chad borders where there has been an increase in attacks lately.
- Ongoing returns from Cameroon to Nigeria have raised concerns among humanitarian partners given the prevailing insecurity, the lack of adequate assistance and access to basic services in already overstretched transit zones and areas of return.



Source: OCHA

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- Civilian protection monitoring is being strengthened in Niger's Diffa region where tracking of incidents has begun. In Chad, a system by UNHCR and the Chadian Red Cross has recorded a rise in incidents since February. The incidents, mainly among the displaced population, include property rights violations, gender-based violence and killings and kidnappings attributed to armed assailants.

Population Movement

- More than 12,000 Nigerian refugees have returned from neighbouring Cameroon in recent months. In the latest influx on 27 May, 1,500 people arrived in Pulka locality in the north-eastern Borno state. Most of the returning refugees have settled in Banki and Ngala border towns and some have moved onwards to Pulka and Gwoza localities. With the new arrivals, the population of Pulka has risen to over 50,000. Aid organisations are stepping up relief assistance.
- Population displacement in Niger's south-eastern Diffa region has modestly risen to 247,991, from 241,065 in February, new figures from the regional directorate of civil registration show. Military operations have triggered the new displacements. Some displaced people have been returning home in Bosso and across the border to Damassak in Nigeria, while new arrivals of Nigerians have been reported in Dewa locality in Niger.
- In Labado-Dabanga, Logone and Chari departments in Far North region of Cameroon, some 480 new Nigerian refugees in need of urgent assistance have been registered. Despite UNHCR's advocacy against forced returns and efforts to organise their transfer to Minawao camp, the asylum seekers were sent back to Nigeria on 17 and 19 May.

Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

- WFP faces critical resource constraints and will only be able to target 1.36 million of the most food insecure people in north-east Nigeria in June instead of the 1.8 million originally planned for. In May, the agency assisted 1.2 million people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. More than 1 million people - most of them internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps or in host communities - benefited from food distributions, while in areas with functioning markets 164,000 people received cash or vouchers.
- With the lean season underway in Chad, some 123,000 people (IDPs and host community) are estimated to be severely food insecure in the western Lac region in addition to around 15,000 Chadian returnees and 8,300 refugees. Aid organisations are preparing the response, including emergency food assistance and livelihood support. WFP and its partners are scaling up 16 food for assets projects targeting the displaced people and host communities.

Protection

- Chad's conflict-hit Lac region has seen a substantial increase in protection incidents, with 160 incidents reported in April, up from 59 cases in March and 24 in February. Most cases were in Tchoukoutalia and Kaiga Kindjiria areas with several incidents reportedly involving an armed group. Cases of gender-based violence have also been on the rise, with 67 reported incidents in March spiking to 176 in April. The rise could be due to increased reporting following public awareness sessions by UNFPA and IRC.
- Humanitarian actors in Cameroon continue to advocate against forced returns of refugees to northern Nigeria by national security forces and the Multinational Joint Task Force. On 23 May, six international NGOs addressed a letter to the Humanitarian Country Team calling for greater advocacy with national authorities to immediately cease forced returns and to reinforce the civilian protection strategy, especially regarding refoulement.

Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- The \$80 million Nigeria Humanitarian Pool Fund had by 23 May received US\$24 million in contributions and pledges from Asian, Arab and European donors. The fund was launched in February to facilitate timely humanitarian assistance to millions of civilians stricken by conflict in Nigeria's north-eastern region. The entire requirement for Nigeria in 2017 is \$1.05 billion. Only 28 per cent of the funds have so far been provided.
- The UN Central Emergency Response Fund approved \$3.5 million under the Rapid Response Window to cover some of the needs of 40,000 people, mostly returnees, in Bol area in Chad's Lac region.
- Nigeria UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Edward Kallon and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator Peter Lundberg undertook a joint advocacy mission to New York and Washington, where they held discussions with UN agencies, NGOs and UN Member States on the progress of humanitarian response in Nigeria's north-east and ways to bolster coordination between development and humanitarian programmes.

Operational Updates by Country

Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



SEVERELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- An inter-agency contingency plan for Borno State is being developed for the rainy and lean season, following a workshop by humanitarian partners and Government representatives on 8 - 12 May. The contingency plan aims to enable a scale-up of response and enhance readiness for crises and includes four-month operational response delivery plans for each sector, with budgets for preparedness and response. The plan is to be presented to the humanitarian country team and donors at the beginning of June.
- A commission set up after the March agreement by Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR on the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon has begun work. It visited camps for the internally displaced persons and host communities in the north-east of Nigeria. Thousands of Nigerian refugees have returned from Cameroon in recent months to localities in the conflict-affected region.
- Ongoing military operations and insecurity in parts of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states continue to hinder humanitarian access with an unspecified number of people cut off from assistance. Food insecurity is particularly severe in these areas. The *Cadre Harmonisé* food security analysis estimates that around 50,000 people in inaccessible locations are currently facing famine-like conditions (IPC 5).
- The Norwegian Refugee Council and WFP in April conducted an emergency food security assessment in Madagali and Michika localities in Adamawa state. Around 193,000 people are threatened by acute food insecurity in the two localities, among them 3,690 are experiencing famine-like conditions. The two localities have the highest levels of food insecurity in the whole of Adamawa.
- The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund advisory board held its first meeting on 17 May. UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Edward Kallon and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC) Peter Lundberg requested OCHA to initiate the first allocation of US\$5 million to UN agencies and NGOs. WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OCHA, Mercy Corps, INGO Forum, Germany, Netherlands and Sweden make up the advisory board.
- The RC/HC and DHC undertook a joint advocacy mission to New York and Washington, where they held discussions with UN agencies, NGOs and UN Member States on the progress of humanitarian response in Nigeria's north-east and ways to bolster coordination between development and humanitarian programmes. In Washington, they met with the World Bank, NGOs, think tanks, US Senate members and staff and supported a resolution on Nigeria for the strategic allocation of \$990 million approved on 3 May by the US House of Representative for humanitarian relief efforts in four countries in Africa and the Middle East threatened or struck by famine. On 30 May, a Member States briefing themed "*Northeast Nigeria Humanitarian Crisis: The Way Forward*" was held on 30 May in Geneva, with the RC/HC, DHC and the Nigerian ambassador to the UN in Geneva.

Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



REFUGEES



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- Improvised explosive devices and suicide attacks targeting civilians as well as military forces remain the main security threats in Far North region, notably in Mayo Sava department. On 12 May, two female suicide bombers killed three people and injured six others in Mayo Sava. On 23 May two individuals detonated themselves near Mora, with no civilian casualties. On 2 June, seven people were killed and 30 injured in a suicide attack in Kolofata where, on 26 May, seven people had been wounded in a similar blast. The army has launched the fourth phase of operations against Boko Haram on both sides of the Cameroon-Nigeria border.
- In Kolofata, a border town in Mayo Sava department, Nigerian families fleeing violence continue to arrive. As of 26 May, the number of refugees reached 673. In early May, half of the refugees received assistance from ICRC and UNHCR, but the newcomers are yet to be assisted. Currently, Kolofata hosts more than 12,000 displaced people, exerting pressure on the already weak basic services and infrastructure.
- Persistent attacks and insecurity have complicated humanitarian access in Mayo Sava. However, the high-level missions and joint assessments that have been organised despite volatile security conditions show that access to people in need is still possible through a well-planned and measured use of military escorts. On 26 May, a joint UNICEF-OCHA mission was conducted in Kolofata after a suicide bombing.
- Humanitarian actors continue to advocate against forced returns of refugees to north-east Nigeria by national security forces and the Multinational Joint Task Force. On 23 May, six INGOs addressed a letter to the Humanitarian Country Team calling for greater advocacy with national authorities to immediately cease forced returns and to reinforce the civilian protection strategy, especially regarding refoulement.
- As of 30 May, UNHCR reported that more than 12,200 refugees have spontaneously left Minawao camp for Banki and Pulka towns in north-east Nigeria. Humanitarian partners are concerned about the departures given the prevailing insecurity in the areas of return, the lack of adequate assistance and access to basic services in already overstretched transit sites and the uncertainty over the real motivation behind the returns.
- On 11 May, Intersos registered 480 new Nigerian refugees in need of urgent assistance in Labado-Dabanga, Logone and Chari departments in Far North region. Despite UNHCR's advocacy against forced returns and efforts to organise their transfer to Minawao camp, the asylum seekers were sent back to Nigeria on 17 and 19 May. At least 3,400 refugees have been forced back from Cameroon into Nigeria this year, according to UNHCR.
- WFP and partners are providing food assistance to 480,000 people across Cameroon's north and eastern regions, including 117,000 young children who received nutrition support. In the Adamaoua region, seasonal food support has been introduced for the first time to 15,000 vulnerable local populations, following reports of a significant deterioration of the food security situation in these areas.

Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 345k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 233k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 121M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 104k

REFUGEES

 8.6k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 123k

- A substantial increase in protection incidents has been reported in the conflict-affected western Lac region. Some 160 protection incidents were reported in April by UNHCR and the Chadian Red Cross. In March, 59 cases were reported and in February there were 24. Most cases were in Tchoukoutalia and Kaiga Kindjiria areas with several incidents reportedly involving an armed group. Violations of the right to property (illegal taxes, thefts, looting) remain the most recurrent - 34 per cent of all reported incidents. Incidents of violations of the right to life have also significantly increased from 12 per cent in March to 26 per cent April. More than half of the victims are IDPs. Armed attackers are suspected to be behind 71 per cent of the cases.
- Cases of gender-based violence (GBV) have also been on the rise, with 67 reported cases in March spiking to 176 in April. The huge rise could be due to increased reporting following public awareness sessions conducted by UNFPA and IRC. More than a third of the incidents is linked to psychological violence mainly among IDPs. Affected people receive psychosocial support, but lack legal and medical assistance, highlighting the need for strengthened presence of actors to ensure a holistic response and care for GBV victims in Lac region.
- Over the past months, as the Multinational Joint Task Force offensive has pushed the armed elements closer to Chad's border, more attacks have been reported in the northern and southern basins of Lac region. The recent attacks have been marked by killings and kidnappings of civilians, destruction of houses and looting of livestock. In Kaiga Kindjiria border area, where an estimated 8,000 displaced people are living, nine Chadian soldiers were killed in an ambush on 5 May, and around 700 people displaced.
- With the lean season underway, some 123,000 people are estimated to be severely food insecure (IDPs and host communities) in the Lac region, in addition to around 15,000 Chadian returnees and 8,300 refugees. Aid organisations are preparing response, yet 10 per cent of the needs of local populations remain unmet due to lack of funds. Response includes emergency food assistance and livelihood support. WFP and partners are scaling up 16 food-for-assets projects targeting the displaced people and host communities.
- On 24 May, a suspected case of hepatitis E was reported by MSF in Lac region. It was detected in Diamerom displacement site and then referred to Baga-Sola hospital. Rapid testing turned out positive, but a sample has been sent to N'Djamena for further confirmation. A hepatitis E epidemic has been ongoing in the Salamat region in south-eastern Chad since September 2016, with more than 1,400 reported cases, including 17 deaths.
- Water quality remains a challenge in Lac region. A study by OXFAM found that only 30 per cent of 217 boreholes comply with national quality standards. There are also disparities between the northern and southern basins of the lake: 79 per cent of identified boreholes in the northern part have higher salinity than national norms, while only 16 per cent do not comply with national standards in the southern part. Further studies are needed to better understand the geology of the area, while advocating for raising national standards to increase access to water in some areas.
- In May, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund approved \$3.5 million under the Rapid Response Window to cover some of the needs of 40,000 people, largely former internally displaced people returning to their villages of origin in Bol area in Lac region. Following a needs assessment in the area, a response plan was developed by the humanitarian community to respond to the needs in these return areas. The plan requires \$16.6 million, of which \$495,400 is already mobilised, and \$3.5 million now funded by CERF, leaving a funding gap of \$12.6 million. Implementation on the islands with limited security measures will be challenging and require logistical coordination.

Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 340k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 325k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 140M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 127k

REFUGEES

 106k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 340k

- There are currently 247,991 people displaced people in the Diffa region up from 241,065 in February, new figures from the regional directorate of civil registration show. The new displacements are mainly internal due to military operations against Boko Haram. Some displaced people have also been returning home in Bosso and across the border to Damassak in Nigeria. Some new arrivals of Nigerians were registered in Dewa locality in Niger.
- The Government, in partnership with UNHCR and with the support of the Pakistani National Database and Registration Authority, are to launch this month a biometric census in Diffa. The demographic data will include refugees, IDPs and returnees. The two-month operation is part of a comprehensive project comprising the issuance of IDs. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the displaced population lack documentation, increasing their risk of statelessness and of being denied protection by the host government.
- Protection monitoring activities have been strengthened with the finalisation of the data collection tools and database under the supervision of UNHCR and the Regional Directorate for Child Protection. The analytical phase of individual and community protection incidents has started, with reports to be issued monthly. On 25 May, the protection working group validated its strategy and action plan for Diffa.
- The security situation in the region of Diffa remains volatile. Humanitarian access is limited in Toumour, Bosso and in southern Maine Soroa where military escorts are recommended for UN agencies.
- As of 30 May, 766 cases of hepatitis E including 33 deaths were registered in the Diffa region. Reported cases have increased from 163 on 25 April to 766 as of 30 May due to health authorities' active case finding efforts. The lethality rate has considerably decreased, from 29 percent on 25 April to 4.3 percent as of 30 May.
- Health authorities have confirmed an isolated case of Rift Valley Fever among the suspected cases of Hepatitis E at a site for the displaced in Assaga area in Diffa. An outbreak of Rift Valley Fever was declared over in the western Tahoua region in February, with 399 cases and 33 deaths registered since August.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: Funding Status as of 06 June 2017



Figures in US\$

■ HRP Funding

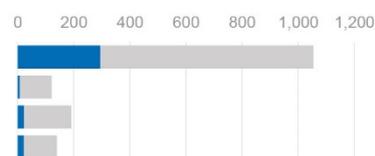
■ Unmet Requirement

REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1.5 billion
FUNDING	US\$ 347.8 million
UNMET REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1.2 billion



CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

Location	Requirement	Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	1,054,431,494	294,667,253	759,764,241	27.9%
Chad	121,261,684	8,402,737	112,858,947	6.9%
Cameroon	191,437,412	23,055,204	168,382,208	12.0%
Niger	139,610,848	21,707,074	117,903,774	15.5%



CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	645,064,888	131,696,449	20%
Nutrition	160,066,320	61,218,532	38%
Protection	145,167,576	30,294,379	21%
Health	125,144,616	15,875,312	13%
Shelter & NFIs	90,871,098	9,227,743	10%
Education	84,055,988	7,612,537	9%
WASH	81,215,927	13,254,744	16%
Early Recovery	62,539,597	28,701	0%
MultiSector	45,162,544	1,772,862	4%
Coordination	37,807,417	22,868,801	60%
Logistics	12,238,706	9,956,126	81%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	558,847	10%
Cl. not specified	0	43,467,235	-

TOP 10 DONORS

Donor	Contribution	Pledge
USA, Government of	100,885,489	-
ECHO	62,776,097	-
Germany, Government of	23,636,542	-
Sweden, Government of	26,254,524	-
CERF	43,054,500	-
WFP	19,260,000	-
Canada, Government of	17,824,651	-
Norway, Government of	10,824,618	-
Switzerland, Government of	7,864,450	-
Japan, Government of	9,905,260	-

CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY AND PER CLUSTER

CAMEROON

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	55,387,226	5,195,514	9%
MultiSector	33,384,663	1,772,862	5%
Protection	18,343,842	3,597,889	20%
Early Recovery	17,986,008	-	0%
Nutrition	17,023,664	2,751,650	16%
WASH	13,698,474	1,632,261	12%
Education	11,753,684	-	0%
Health	11,646,815	3,423,264	29%
Coordination	6,613,755	3,831,762	58%
Shelter & NFIs	5,599,281	850,002	15%

CHAD

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	49,034,862	4,081,844	8%
Nutrition	25,301,122	642,187	3%
MultiSector	11,777,881	-	0%
Protection	11,357,945	1,493,504	13%
Health	10,669,960	2,185,202	20%
Education	6,641,907	-	0%
WASH	3,881,207	-	0%
Shelter/Cccm	2,596,800	-	0%

NIGER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	60,382,367	8,339,055	14%
Protection	27,191,638	4,253,354	16%
WASH	13,900,000	2,881,467	21%
Shelter & NFIs	12,342,581	3,587,976	29%
Education	9,321,153	1,437,701	15%
Health	9,000,243	1,207,521	13%
Nutrition	7,472,866	-	0%

NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	480,260,433	114,080,036	24%
Nutrition	110,268,668	57,824,695	52%
Health	93,827,598	9,059,325	10%
Protection	88,274,151	20,949,632	24%
Shelter & NFIs	70,332,436	4,789,765	7%
Education	56,339,244	6,174,836	11%
WASH	49,736,246	8,741,016	18%
Early Recovery	44,553,589	28,701	0%
Coordination	31,193,662	19,037,039	61%
Logistics	12,238,706	9,956,126	81%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	558,847	10%
Cl. not specified	-	43,467,235	-