

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

Regional Highlights

- More than **4,500 people are displaced by Boko Haram attacks** in Nigeria's Chibok locality in Borno state.
- **Military operations displaced almost 15,000 people** between 27 January and 10 February in the north-east of Nigeria.
- WFP is scaling up assistance through cash transfers and voucher distributions to provide affected communities in Chad with sustainable solutions.
- Rising inflation in Nigeria is pushing up prices of local and imported staples. Vulnerable households in the Lake Chad region will be worst affected.
- Access continues to open in more remote areas of Cameroon's Far North region, but insecurity remains a challenge.
- **Fourteen donor countries on 24 February pledge US\$458 million to assist 11 million people affected by conflict across the Lake Chad Basin region this year.** An additional \$214 million is announced for 2018 and beyond at the end of a two-day conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad region held in Oslo.
- Also at the conference, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien, launches the **Nigeria Humanitarian Fund to enable donors pool contributions to deliver a more effective, collective and immediate response** in the country's north-east.
- On 2 March, the Governments of **Cameroon and Nigeria together with UNHCR sign a tripartite agreement on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon.** The agreement sets out the modalities for the voluntary return of refugees to their country of origin in safety and dignity.

10.7m

People in need

8.2m

Targeted for assistance

2.4m

People displaced

7.1m

People food insecure at crisis and emergency levels

\$1.5b

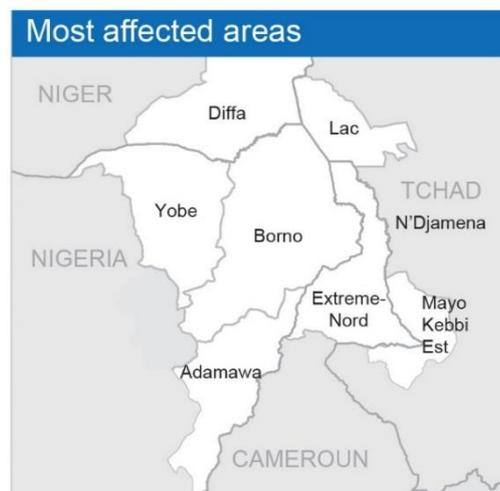
Funding requirement in 2017

515k

Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

Situation overview

- A wave of **armed attacks** in February has triggered new **displacements of civilians** in areas that have recently opened up in Nigeria's north-eastern Borno state, where military operations have also forced people to flee for safety elsewhere. **Return movements** have also been observed in Borno, especially in localities that have recently become accessible.
- Prevailing **insecurity remains a hindrance to humanitarian access** in the conflict-hit areas of the region, although several localities in north-eastern Nigeria and in Cameroon's Far North region are gradually becoming accessible. In Niger's south-east, three attacks were reported in February compared to nine the previous month.
- The humanitarian situation remains dire across all the areas affected by the ongoing conflict. In Chad's western Bol locality, for instance, food and basic household items are the main needs, according to a recent assessment. In Niger's south-eastern Diffa region, one out of three people is in need of humanitarian assistance.



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.

Population movement

- The situation in the region remains dynamic with new displacements due to military operations or security incidents and return movements following the opening of newly accessible areas.
- Military operations in Nigeria's north-east displaced 14,827 people between 27 January and 10 February. A further 300 were displaced because of attacks by armed groups. The volatile security situation and ongoing military operations continue to make it difficult to effectively organize movements of humanitarian cargo and personnel.
- The ongoing conflict in the three most affected states of north-east Nigeria has displaced nearly 1.8 million people (314,000 households), according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix round XIV conducted between 16 December 2016 and 25 January 2017.

Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

- Nigeria's inflation continues to rise (18.72 per cent year to year in January), following the persistent depreciation of the naira since mid-2016. Prices of local and imported staples, including rice, millet, maize, and sorghum, will remain significantly above-average, limiting purchasing power through the lean season, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET). Vulnerable households in the Lake Chad region will be worst affected, with poor, market-dependent households across the country also facing food access constraints.
- In Chad, WFP is scaling up its assistance through cash transfers and voucher distributions to provide affected communities with sustainable solutions. In December 2016, it reached 43,000 Nigerian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) – a 72 per cent increase compared to the previous month. The emergency school meals programme has resumed in the Lake Chad region in 13 schools and WFP is planning to scale to reach 25,000 people.

Protection

- The Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria together with UNHCR on 2 March signed a tripartite agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees living in Cameroon. The agreement is a legal framework setting out the modalities for the voluntary return of refugees to their country of origin in safety and dignity. More than 85,000 Nigerian refugees who fled the Boko Haram violence in north-eastern Nigeria are currently living in the Far North region of Cameroon. Of these about 62,000 live in Minawao refugee camp.
- The site in Baga Sola where people having allegedly surrendered from an armed group were being held has been empty since 20 February. The remaining men in the site reportedly received a written authorization to return to their areas of origin from military forces. Interpretations of this return vary: while some estimate that this will likely facilitate reintegration, this sudden return of men to their areas of origin could also create additional protection concerns.

Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- On 24 February, the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region was held. Some 170 representatives from 40 countries, UN, regional organisations and civil society organisations participated. The conference was co-hosted by Norway, Nigeria, Germany and the UN, and followed a one-day civil society meeting with large participation from local organisations working in Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon. The thematic focus was on education, protection and access, and food security.
- At the conference, 14 donors pledged \$458 million for relief in 2017 and an additional \$214 million was announced for 2018 and beyond. Pledges were announced by the European Commission, Norway, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Italy, Ireland, Finland, Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands and The Republic of Korea. Humanitarian partners agreed to further scale up their response to reach the most vulnerable groups threatened by famine, including children with severe acute malnutrition. Special attention was given to the protection needs of women, children and youth, as well as the need for longer-term support and durable solutions for the displaced populations.

Operational Updates by Country

Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



SEVERELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



*Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) round XIII for Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

- More than 4,500 people were displaced by fresh Boko Haram attacks in Chibok locality of Borno state in the last week of February, while newly reopened local government areas where more than 310,000 IDPs were recently relocated have come under an increasing wave of attacks targeting civilian and military positions.
- A total of 14,827 people were displaced due to military activity between 27 January and 10 February. A further 300 were displaced because of attacks by armed groups. The volatile security situation and ongoing military operations continue to make it difficult to effectively organize movements of humanitarian cargo and personnel.
- On 16 February, suspected Boko Haram assailants launched a major attack using guns and explosives targeting a site that hosts more than 9,000 IDPs, and the Muna Garage area, which serves as assembly point for aid convoys and commercial/passenger vehicles to be escorted out of Maiduguri. The number of civilian casualties remains unknown. Security agents from a nearby checkpoint reportedly repelled the attack in a gunfight that lasted for hours. Muna Garage has been a flashpoint of attacks in recent months.
- Almost 3 million children, aged 6 months to 10 years, were vaccinated in a recent national immunization campaign against measles in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states.
- The low level of education access in the north-east has been exacerbated by the crisis. Teachers and students have been detained or intimidated, injured and sometimes killed by Boko Haram. In north-east Nigeria, at least 611 teachers have been killed and a further 19,000 have been forced to flee since 2009. Many schools can no longer be used, as they have been damaged, destroyed, are sheltering displaced families or are occupied by armed groups and security forces. In Borno State, 1,073 schools (56 per cent of all schools) remain closed. Humanitarian partners report that numerous internally displaced children not attending school are engaged in child labour, and some are being sent out to beg.
- The Displacement Tracking Matrix round XIV was conducted between 16 December 2016 and 25 January 2017 to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs, in support of the assistance being provided to people affected by the conflict. Highlights:
 - The ongoing conflict in the three most affected states of north-east Nigeria has displaced nearly 1.7 million people (314,000 households).
 - These internally displaced people (IDPs) live in 168 displacement sites and 1,155 host communities, in the three most affected states of the region. Children make up 56 per cent of the IDP population.
 - While the majority of the IDPs identified by DTM round XIV live in host communities (68.8 per cent), 587,342 of them (31.16 per cent) live in 168 camps and camp-like settings around the three states targeted for assistance.
 - Borno state has most displacement sites (143), followed by Adamawa (20), and Yobe (5).
 - Borno accounts for 85 per cent of IDPs (1,506,170); Maiduguri LGA hosts more IDPs than any other LGA in the region (445,314).
 - Conflict was the cause of displacement for all IDPs identified in Borno and Yobe states.
 - The DTM round XIV assessed 108,492 households and 168 camp-like settings in January 2017; of the sites assessed most (60) consisted of self-made tents, followed in frequency by sites consisting of government structures (21).

- In 42 sites, more than 75 per cent of the IDP households live in self-made or makeshift shelters.

Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 1.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 767k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 191M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 174k

REFUGEES

 85k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 1.5M

- The Governments of Cameroon and Nigeria together with UNHCR on 2 March signed a tripartite agreement on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon. The parties agreed to provide people wishing to return with clear information on the situation prevailing in their areas of return, particularly in Nigerian north-eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe to allow them make well-informed and voluntary decisions. This includes, among others, information on the security and economic situation as well as access to basic services. More than 85,000 Nigerians have sought refuge in Cameroon's Far North Region.
- Preliminary findings of the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CSFAM) point to an overall drop in cereal production in the Far North region compared to last year's levels, which were already deemed critical.
- There remains more than 1,000 people allegedly associated with Boko Haram in prisons. No recent cases of surrenders have been reported.
- The Ministry of Health has reported two new cases of unidentified fever with unknown origin in the Far North region. A total of 21 cases and nine deaths among infants between 5 and 24 months have been recorded since January. Experts suspect the fever to be a type of 'monkey pox', but await the upcoming results of laboratory tests. On 18 February, a rapid investigation team from the Ministry of Health comprised of epidemiological surveillance experts was deployed to the region.
- Even though security remains a challenge, access continues to open up into more remote areas of the Far North region. Through its partners, the HCT has been able to reach displaced children on the border with Nigeria, providing them with nutrition, primary health care, education and child protection services.
- In the Maroua Field Office, UNICEF is reinforcing its education and child protection programs. The pool of psychological support trainers in the Far North region was enlarged with the training of 50 officials.
- In 2016, UNICEF and its partners admitted 30,000 children under five for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in the Far North region. Almost 46,000 refugees and IDP children gained access to education in 2016.
- FAO plans to assist 105,000 crisis-hit farmers, mainly IDPs and host populations, in improving their food security and nutrition through small ruminant, local poultry and pig production. In 2016 FAO assisted 33,500 people.

Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 345k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 233k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 121M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 104k

REFUGEES

 8.6k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 136k

- An international military exercise by the Multi-national joint task force began on 27 February and will run until 16 March in Chad and other countries in the region. More than 2,400 soldiers are deployed, including 845 in Chad, where the headquarters are based. In Chad, important troop movements are expected in Lac, Hadjer-Lamis and Barh-el-Gazel regions.
- Military movements are observed in the Lac region. This may increase exposure to protection risks. Worrying trends of gender-based violence have been observed around Kiskawa, in the northern basin.
- The site in Baga Sola where people having allegedly surrendered from an armed group were being held has been empty since 20 February. The remaining men in the site reportedly received a written authorization to return to their areas of origin from military forces. Interpretations of this return vary: while some estimate that this will likely facilitate reintegration, this sudden return of men to their areas of origin could also create additional protection concerns.
- From 10 to 15 February, a multisector assessment mission was carried out in the areas where around 730 women and children who allegedly surrendered from an armed group have been transferred since the end of November 2016. The mission aimed to identify vulnerabilities and potential protection risks faced by those who have returned, and general humanitarian needs among host communities. The mission, composed of UN agencies, international NGOs and the Chadian Red Cross, visited five villages and nine islands in Bol canton, where an estimated 40,000 people live. Results underline multi-sectoral vulnerabilities, particularly on the islands, where more than 20,000 people reportedly live. Priority needs as expressed by populations are food, livelihoods and non-food items (blankets). Vulnerabilities are linked to structural issues (lack of basic social services – health, education, WASH - in the area) and also associated to the crisis, as livelihoods have been destroyed or seriously limited by insecurity and the state of emergency. Consequently, the population needs a joint approach combining humanitarian assistance with activities to strengthen their resilience and foster local development. Food security response has already started as WFP food distributions have been ongoing since 17 February in island areas to cover the needs of 19,000 people for the next two months. A joint response plan for the southern basin of the lake is currently being developed by partners.
- More than a dozen fires have been reported over the past few months in the Lac region. The cold season has traditionally been characterised by fires due to open fire heating in houses. While the first households affected by fires in October and November 2016 received some assistance, insufficient capacities limit the response to recurring incidents.
- Several WASH partners, under OXFAM's leadership, finalised a mapping project regarding access to and quality of water in the Lac region. This initiative follows the closing of several boreholes due to salinization. This study aims to inform advocacy and action to strengthen access to safe drinking water in the Lac region.
- More than 120 sites and displacement locations are scattered around the remote Lac region, making humanitarian assistance a logistical challenge. To reach vulnerable populations in the islands of the Lake Chad region, WFP is assessing the possibility of getting to some of the most remote areas by canoes.
- To provide affected communities with sustainable, WFP is scaling up its assistance through cash transfers and voucher distributions and reached 43,000 Nigerian refugees and IDPs affected by the crisis in December – a 72 per cent increase compared to the previous month. The emergency school meals programme has resumed in the Lake Chad region in 13 schools and WFP is planning to scale up to reach 25,000 people.

Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 340k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 326k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 139M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 121k

REFUGEES

 106k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 340k

- There were three attacks by Boko Haram on Diffa villages in February - less than half the number in security incidents in January (nine) - causing one death among the civilian population compared to nine fatalities in January. On 15 February assailants attacked Kayowae village in Gueskerou department and stole food.
- The humanitarian crisis in the Diffa region continues to unfold with 340,000 people in need in 2017. Out of the estimated 700,000 people living in Diffa, two thirds are internally displaced people, returnees and refugees. Niger alone is hosting 50 per cent of all Nigerian refugees of the Lake Chad Basin.
- Cross-border movements of Nigerian refugees continue to be reported. While UNHCR reported the arrival of 40 Nigerian households in Niger, thousands of Nigerian refugees in Niger have reportedly returned to Damasak town in the north of Borno state¹.
- With the relocation of pupils from closed schools, internally displaced children as well as Nigerian refugees in Niger have been partially absorbed by the Nigerien educational system in emergency schools (239 schools in total as of February 2017). On the other hand, many children are still in makeshift sites completely devoid of functional educational structures. Thus despite the efforts carried out by humanitarian actors in collaboration with the State authorities, about 33,000 children find themselves outside the formal or non-formal educational system, according to figures provided by the Regional Directorate of Primary Education in December.
- An estimated 92,220 children in 2017 are being exposed to many protection risks, or have witnessed violence. Some of them have been separated from their families and are living with other families, some are on their own, and others are heading families. UNICEF and other child protection actors have identified and documented 1,072 children separated from their parents or unaccompanied.
- Responding to basic hygiene and sanitation needs in Diffa remains a key challenge, as it is often considered secondary in view of the urgent need to provide water to the displaced population and refugees. Sanitation interventions are limited, and over 66,000 people in priority sites still have no other choices than to practice open defecation. Only three per cent of the population have access to hygienic toilets. While WASH partners have focused on building and rehabilitating boreholes equipped with hand pumps, many of these water points break down regularly and families may be left without water, sometimes for several days.

¹ Inter-agency mission (OCHA, UNDSS, UNHAS, UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP) in Damasak town, Mobbar Local Government Area, Borno State, 24 January.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: Funding Status as of 07 March 2017



Figures in US\$

■ HRP Funding

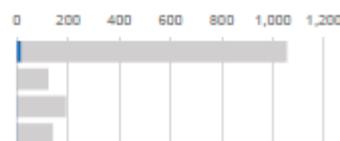
■ Unmet Requirement

REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1.5 billion
FUNDING	US\$ 21.4 million
UNMET REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1.5 billion



CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

Location	Requirement	Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	1,054,431,494	17,272,774	1,037,158,720	1.6%
Chad	121,261,684	261,506	121,000,178	0.2%
Cameroon	191,437,412	1,323,546	190,113,866	0.7%
Niger	139,610,848	2,560,854	137,049,994	1.8%



CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	645,064,888	5,430,995	1%
Nutrition	160,066,320	1,361,878	1%
Protection	145,167,576	4,225,761	3%
Health	125,144,616	4,007,405	3%
Shelter & NFIs	90,871,098	54,799	0%
Education	84,055,988	1,525,595	2%
WASH	81,215,927	960,000	1%
Early Recovery	62,539,597	28,701	0%
MultiSector	45,162,544	-	0%
Coordination	37,807,417	3,823,546	10%
Logistics	12,238,706	-	0%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	-	0%

TOP 10 DONORS

Donor	Contribution	Pledge
CERF	10,181,079	-
USA, Government of	5,500,000	-
ECHO	2,502,702	-
United Kingdom, Government of	1,886,467	-
Sweden, Government of	1,161,116	434,735
UNICEF National Committee/Germany	106,724	-
(blank)	51,891	-
Switzerland, Government of	28,701	-

CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY AND PER CLUSTER

CAMEROON

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	55,387,226	-	0%
MultiSector	33,384,663	-	0%
Protection	18,343,842	-	0%
Early Recovery	17,986,008	-	0%
Nutrition	17,023,664	-	0%
WASH	13,698,474	-	0%
Education	11,753,684	-	0%
Health	11,646,815	-	0%
Coordination	6,613,755	1,323,546	20%
Shelter & NFIs	5,599,281	-	0%

CHAD

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	49,034,862	-	0%
Nutrition	25,301,122	-	0%
MultiSector	11,777,881	-	0%
Protection	11,357,945	261,506	2%
Health	10,669,960	-	0%
Education	6,641,907	-	0%
WASH	3,881,207	-	0%
Shelter/Coord	2,596,800	-	0%

NIGER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	60,382,367	-	0%
Protection	27,191,638	1,600,854	6%
WASH	13,900,000	960,000	7%
Shelter & NFIs	12,342,581	-	0%
Education	9,321,153	-	0%
Health	9,000,243	-	0%
Nutrition	7,472,866	-	0%

NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	480,260,433	5,430,995	1%
Nutrition	110,268,668	1,361,878	1%
Health	93,827,598	4,007,405	4%
Protection	88,274,151	2,363,401	3%
Shelter & NFIs	70,332,436	54,799	0%
Education	56,339,244	1,525,595	3%
WASH	49,736,246	-	0%
Early Recovery	44,553,589	28,701	0%
Coordination	31,193,662	2,500,000	8%
Logistics	12,238,706	-	0%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	-	0%