The Chadian government has imposed a state of emergency in three regions after at least 50 persons have been killed in intercommunal fighting since 9 August. The state of emergency will run for 21 days in the western Tibesti region, which shares a border with Niger, as well as the Sila and Ouaddai regions in the east. The clashes marked the latest outbreak of violence between nomadic camel herders and sedentary farmers in an area strategic for herder migration near the border with Sudan.

On 18 August, stray gunfire and a grenade hit the humanitarian hub in Banki, Bama Local Government Area, in north-eastern Borno State, during a three-hour attack by non-state armed groups in the town. The grenade landed inside the accommodation facility but did not detonate, and at least 30 bullets hit the walls of the hub. No casualties have been recorded. Recent attacks in north-east Nigeria have increasingly targeted humanitarians. Six aid workers were abducted and one killed on 18 July near the town of Damasak, Borno State, close to the border with Niger. Since the start of the conflict in 2009, 37 humanitarian workers have lost their lives and 8 remain in captivity.

On 19 August, the Congolese health ministry and WHO started a five-day measles vaccination campaign targeting some 51,400 children under-five in Mutena, in the south-eastern Kasai province, an area that has recorded over 2,700 cases since the beginning of the year. Mutena has received a large influx of Congolese nationals expelled from Angola. In the past two weeks, some 224 people have died of the disease, the majority being children less than five years old.