

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

31 INJURED IN FIRES AT IDP SITE IN KAGA BANDORO

On 7 and 10 February, outbreak of fires at an IDP site close to the MINUSCA compound in Kaga Bandoro, in northern Nana Gribizi prefecture, injured 31 people. Shelters and personal belongings were burned, a mobile clinic partially destroyed, and WASH facilities damaged. About 4,500 people, 30 per cent of the total number of persons living in the camp, have been directly affected. Based on identified priority needs, humanitarian partners in Kaga Bandoro are planning assistance in shelter, non-food items, health care, food, WASH, education and protection including sensitization on fire prevention on IDP sites.

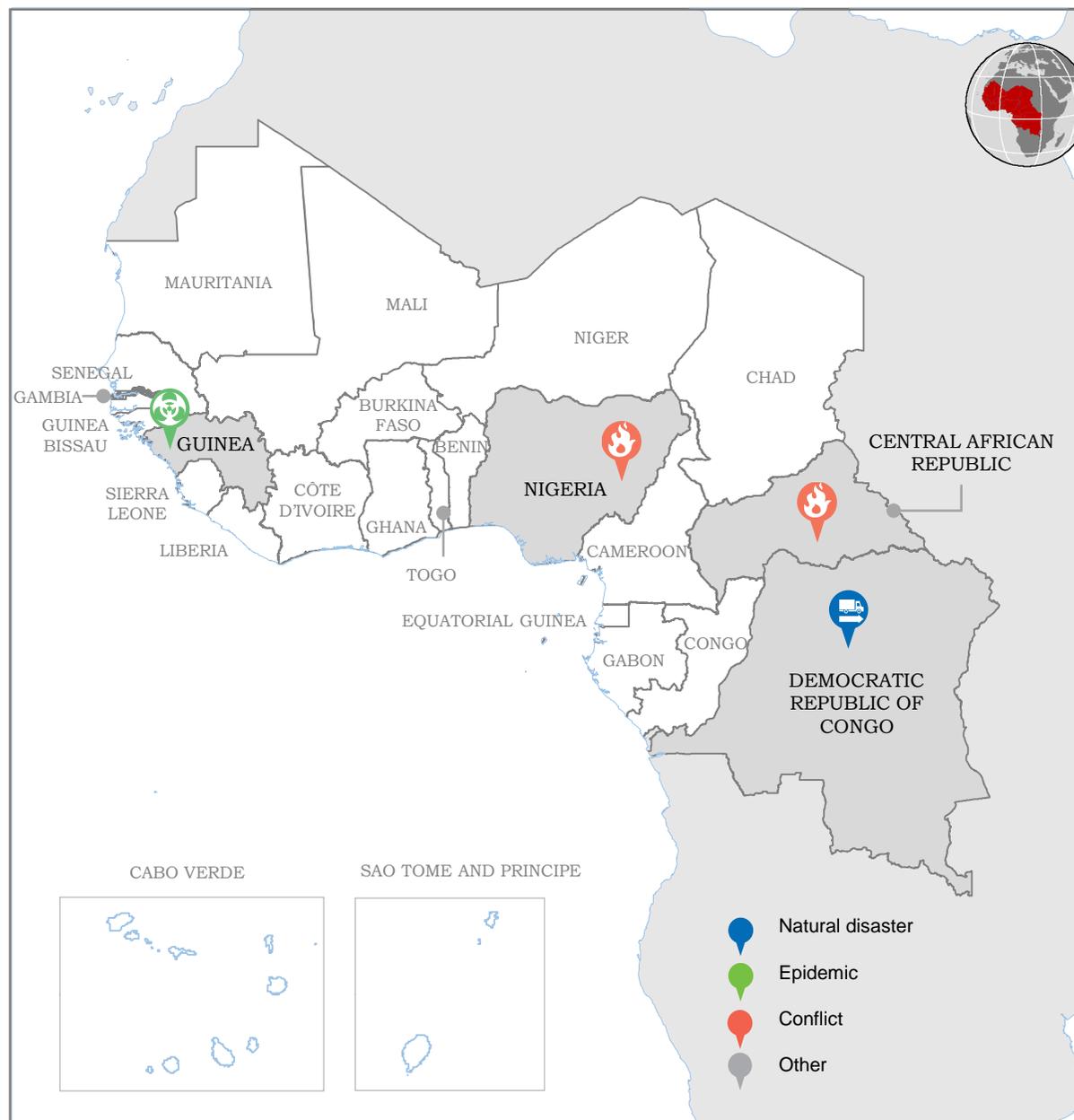
NEW DISPLACEMENT IN THE WEST

On 20 January, armed men reportedly attacked Zaorossangou village on the Gadzi road (45 km East of Carnot town, in western Mambere kadei prefecture), allegedly killing 15 people. On 25 January, clashes between armed men in the village resulted in 22 people reportedly killed and the preventive displacement of the population. On 1 February, 1,864 new displaced people were registered in Carnot town including 885 on the PK5 and Maison des Jeunes sites; 475 at the Catholic Mission site and some 504 IDPs with host families. Their priority needs include food, WASH and NFIs/shelter.

NIGERIA

THREE KILLED, NEARLY 8,000 DISPLACED IN FIRE AT IDP CAMP

On 7 February, a fire outbreak destroyed over 1,200 shelters and killed two children and one elderly person at the Stadium camp for internally displaced persons, in Monguno town, in northern Borno state. At least five people sustained burn injuries while a total of 7,839 individuals were directly affected with homes and property, including valuables, food and non-food items, completely destroyed. The fire had started from a cooking area. A similar outbreak in Dikwa camp on 29 January had destroyed over 30 homes. The harmattan season, now fully underway, comes with increased risks of fire incidents as makeshift shelters become particularly dry and flammable. Partners are prioritizing awareness messaging on fire outbreak risks and mitigation measures.



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Visit the Weekly Regional Humanitarian Snapshot database at: <https://weekly-wca.unocha.org>

GUINEA

CONFIRMED CASE OF LASSA FEVER

On 2 February 2019, Guinea notified a confirmed biological case of Lassa fever. A total of 28 contacts were registered including 19 in Mamou and 9 in Kissidougou. Since then, no new cases have been recorded. With 5 West African countries having notified Lassa fever cases, WHO is stepping up its efforts to control the disease in the region. In total, 12 cases have been confirmed to date in Benin, Guinea, Liberia and Togo, including two deaths, while other suspected cases are being investigated. On 21 January, the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) had declared an outbreak of Lassa fever following an increase in the number of cases. From 1 to 27 January, a total of 213 confirmed cases including 41 deaths were reported from sixteen states. In 2018, Lassa fever had killed 171 people in 23 states of Nigeria, out of 633 confirmed and nearly 3,500 suspected cases.

DR CONGO

ASSISTANCE FOR 32,000 EXPELLEES FROM ANGOLA

Some 32,000 vulnerable expellees from Angola in the Kisanji, Kahemba and Kajiji health zones, in southern Kwango region, are targeted by a US\$ 1.1 million WFP food assistance project funded by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). UNICEF, also with CERF funding, provides response against severe acute malnutrition. Kajiji and Kisanji health zones are reported in nutritional alert. Expellees from Angola continue to arrive in the neighbouring Kasai region. Between December 2018 and 3 February, over 10,000 Congolese expellees arrived in the region from the border village of Kamako. More than 402,000 people returned from Angola between early October 2018 and end of January 2019 in five provinces in DRC. Although the flow has decreased significantly since November 2018, some 600 people on average per day continue to cross the border.