

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

Regional Highlights

- A cholera epidemics breaks in north-east Nigeria on 16 August 2017 with, as of 13 September, 45 dead amongst 1,925 cases recorded in Borno State.
- The hepatitis E epidemic declared in April in Niger is marking a decreasing trend, after recording 1,672 cases in the Diffa region.
- Cameroon's Far North is witnessing an increase in incidents and attacks as well as a geographical shift in violent incidents from Logone-and-Chari to Mayo Sava department.
- The number of suicide bombers in north-east Nigeria in 2017 so far is four times higher than for the entire year of 2016.
- The Tripartite Commission on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon holds first meeting from 10 to 12 August in Abuja, Nigeria.
- Protection incidents and cases of gender-based violence are on the increase in Chad's Lac region.
- New Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Mark Lowcock, visits Niger and Nigeria.
- High-level side event on the Lake Chad Basin at the General Assembly in New York on 21 September.

10.9m

People in need

8.2m

Targeted for assistance

2.3m

People displaced

7.2m

People food insecure at crisis and emergency levels

515k

Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

\$1.5b

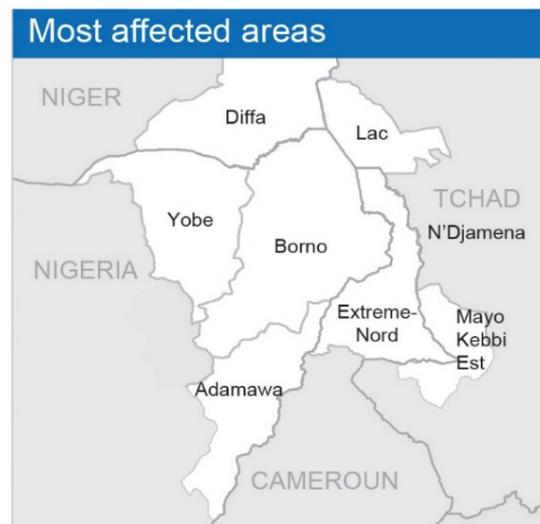
Funding requirement in 2017

Situation overview

- The Lake Chad basin has witnessed an upsurge in violence in recent weeks, with almost 30 incidents recorded in August alone, the highest level since January 2016.
- Beyond the humanitarian needs stemming from the conflict, the countries in the Lake Chad Basin are currently facing significant flood risks with Niger and Nigeria currently affected. In Nigeria's Benue state (center east), about 250,000 people are reportedly affected in 21 Local Government Areas. In Niger, over 80,000 people are affected, especially in the capital Niamey and in Maradi (south) and Dosso (south-west) areas.

Population Movement

- Despite some returns in key areas of the Lake Chad Basin, violent attacks and renewed military operations have led to significant new waves of displacement, especially renewed cross-border displacement. In Niger, violent attacks picked up again near the Chadian border following the withdrawal of the joint military task force from the area. And in Chad's Lac region, villages have been attacked in recent months, limiting access and jeopardizing the protection of civilians. Cameroon also recorded an increase in the number of incidents and subsequent new displacements, with new areas becoming unreachable for humanitarian actors.



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.

Protection

- Aid agencies across the Lake Chad Basin are highly concerned by the increasing trend of forced recruitment and exploitation of children by Boko Haram. Moreover, children who escaped or were released from captivity are now facing suspicion, stigmatization or rejection across communities. In Nigeria, according to UNICEF, 83 children have been forced to become suicide bombers in the north-east since January 2017 (55 girls, 27 boys and one baby). The number is four times higher than for the entire year of 2016
- The number of attacks targeting civilian locations, including sites for displaced persons, has increased in Nigeria and Cameroon, forcing some aid agencies to temporarily suspend activities. Such attacks specifically targeting IDP or refugee sites are raising fears that new tactics could have been adopted by Boko Haram increasing security concerns for aid actors.

Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- On 9-12 September, the new Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Mark Lowcock, undertook a mission to Niger and Nigeria. This was his first field mission since starting in the role of ERC on 1 September.
- On 21 September, OCHA, the EU and the AU will be co-organizing a high-level event on the humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin, at the margins of the General Assembly meeting in New York.
- In 2017, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has provided new allocations for humanitarian support in Nigeria (\$22 million), Cameroon (\$10 million), Chad (\$10 million) and Niger (\$10 million), as part of the allocations for under-funded emergencies. CERF rapid response funding has been provided to Nigeria (\$10 million) and Chad (\$3.6 million). The CERF has provided over \$150 million in total for the crisis in the Lake Chad Basin since 2015.
- The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), launched in February 2017 by 31 July has allocated \$10.5 million for 15 projects that prioritize life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable and expand humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach and newly accessible areas.
- Following her two-day visit to Nigeria, the British International Development Secretary, Priti Patel, has announced that UK will halve its financial contribution to the humanitarian response in Nigeria. For the next four years, United Kingdom has pledged £200m, compared to £100m for 2016 alone.

Operational Updates by Country

Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



8.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



6.9M

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



1.05B

INTERNALLY DISPLACED



1.6M

SEVERELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN



450k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



5.2M

- The cholera outbreak in north-east Nigeria, which started on 16 August 2017, has now claimed the lives of at least 45 individuals in Borno State. The number of suspected cases stands at 1,925 as of 13 September, with confirmed outbreaks in Maiduguri, Dikwa and Monguno. The number is expected to rise with further assessments. Most reported cases are concentrated in the “Muna Corridor” in Maiduguri, which includes 15 sites for displaced. Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) humanitarian partners are coordinating the response and supporting the Borno State Ministry of Health to contain the outbreak. This includes establishing cholera treatment centres and oral rehydration points in the hotspots of the outbreak, increasing risk communications and the planning of a cholera vaccination campaign to take place starting on 18 September. The World Health Organization carried out a rapid risk assessment and highlighted that the risk of spread in Maiduguri is high given the congestion, poor infrastructure and water/sanitation conditions in the area.
- According to UNICEF, 83 children have been forced to become suicide bombers in north-east Nigeria since January 2017 (55 girls, 27 boys and one baby). The number is four times higher than for the entire year of 2016, raising concerns about the increasing trend of forced recruitment and exploitation of children by non-state armed groups. Children who escaped or were released from captivity are now facing suspicion, stigmatization or rejection across communities.
- WFP and its implementing partner, IMC, suspended their food distribution activities at Gubio IDP camp. On 26 August, during a food distribution by IMC, IDPs attacked the distribution team wounding one aid staff and vandalizing five vehicles. According to reports, IDPs rejected the sorghum rations brought by IMC, requesting rice instead. Following the incident, WFP temporarily suspended food distributions in the camp, pending the return of normalcy to ensure staff safety.
- More than 50 soldiers entered the Red Roof UN base camp in Maiduguri on 11 August, conducting a search of the compound without authorization. This prompted a temporary suspension of humanitarian operations, followed by apologies from the state government and a joint press conference by the Governor and the Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 13 August expressed regret over the incident, reassuring the UN and partners of protection and safety as obligated under international humanitarian law and principles.
- Security and safety concerns continue to mount across the three north-eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Marking incidents include a suicide attack on 15 August in the Konduga LGA, near Maiduguri, which left 27 people dead and 83 wounded.
- On 1 September, an armed group presumably linked to non-state armed groups has attacked an IDP camp in Banki, Borno State. Eleven people have reportedly been killed and three others injured. This latest attack is the fifth deliberately targeting displacement sites in two months. Humanitarian actors are concerned about the increase in attacks and are calling for the respect of civilian facilities and increased security in and around in displacement camps. With 34 suicide attacks reported since January, resulting in over 170 deaths, Borno State has now witnessed the highest number of attacks over this period since 2013.
- On 7 August, 31 fishermen were killed by non-state armed group members in Duguri et Dabar Wanzam, on the Nigerian shores of Lake Chad, near the town of Baga, in the northeastern part of Borno State. This attack came in shortly after the Nigerian military had lifted the three-year long ban on fishing activities in the region which had highly affected livelihoods of fishermen in the area.

Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



REFUGEES



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- According to security analysts, despite the rainy season, the Far North is witnessing an increase in incidents and attacks as well as a geographical shift from Logone-and-Chari to Mayo Sava department when comparing violent incidents in recent weeks to the situation in 2016. As a mitigation measure against attacks and suicide bombings, the Governor of the Far North has extended the curfew declared more than a year ago in all localities along the border with Nigeria. Since January 2017, more than 40 suicide bombings have occurred in the region, mainly in the Mayo Sava department.
- On September 5, the village of Dzaba, in Mayo Tsanaga, near the Nigerian town of Gwoza, was attacked by a group of armed men, causing the displacement of 700 persons. The attackers killed 4 people and kidnapped 8. Several houses were looted and more than 40 houses were burnt as well as a church.
- The Government of Cameroon has announced, early September, the implementation of an emergency programme aiming at re-opening schools in the Far North Region. The main objective of this intervention program, which has received funding for more than \$7 million, is to enable 44 schools, out of the 135 that have been closed due to the Boko Haram-linked conflict, to accommodate displaced pupils and to function in good and safe conditions.
- For the first time after several months of rations' cut, all beneficiaries of WFP food delivery in the Far North region will receive 100% of their monthly ration. The ration is composed of cereals, oil and salt, reaching a total of 2100 Kcal per person per day as required by minimum standards. The World Food Programme has started its monthly general food distribution on 5 September targeting refugees, IDPs as well as vulnerable communities in the Far North Region.
- The Tripartite Commission on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees held its first meeting from 10 to 12 August in Abuja, Nigeria. A work plan and a timeline of activities have been defined with regards to the implementation of the Tripartite Agreement. One of the key priorities, in the short term, is the establishment of a cross-border mechanism to assess return conditions. To this end, Cameroonian authorities UNHCR are responsible for developing an action plan to facilitate return in 2018 as well as a communication strategy aiming at raising refugees' awareness of the implications of voluntary repatriation. The Technical Commission is due to hold its next meeting on 23 September, during which they are aiming at identifying villages in Nigeria that meet conditions for return, including safety and dignity.
- Since July 15, the sub-prefect of Kolofata, Mayo Sava department, in collaboration with the Cameroonian Armed Forces, has been organizing the relocation of more than 16,000 displaced persons, from the town of Kolofata to a site at the outskirts of the city. Most of these people were displaced for more than two years and were staying in public buildings, such as schools, or in host families.
- Given the urgent need to support and coordinate the relocation of these displaced persons, and in follow-up to the Humanitarian Coordinator's visit on 25 July, a multisectoral mission visited the site on Friday 4 August. A broad consultation with displaced persons has made it possible to identify the priority needs for accompanying this vast movement of relocation. While food support remains the most immediate need for IDPs, access to water, latrines and sanitation, shelter and, to a lesser extent, non-food items are amongst priorities identified. The humanitarian partners have already responded through several food and NFI distributions (mosquito nets, blankets, tarpaulins) and have developed a 6-month response plan including sustainable actions to provide adequate water and sanitation to the relocated IDPs.

Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 345k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 233k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 121M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 104k

REFUGEES

 8.6k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 123k

- Humanitarian access remains limited in border areas west of the Daboua - Kaiga Kindjiria - Tchoukoutalia – Ngouboua axis, and south of Baga Sola as far as Kangelom, going to the border areas. Islands remain particularly difficult areas in which to set up operations, due to security and physical access constraints. A partial response is underway south of Bol, thanks to the support of \$ 3.5 million from the Central Emergency Response (CERF), but improvements in security would be required in order to broaden the number of operational players in these areas of the southern basin, where return dynamics have been reported since the beginning of the year. Two assessments in island areas in February 2017 (14 villages south of Bol) and June 2017 (5 villages in the sub-prefecture of Kangelom) found around 51,000 people who have returned to their areas of origin and are in need of assistance. Beyond these assessments, which only covered 19 villages, it is necessary to deepen the knowledge of the situation in the island areas in order to put in place a comprehensive response matching the identified humanitarian and development needs.
- Two waves of displacements from Niger have been reported in August in Baga Sola area following the withdrawal of the Chadian military from Niger. UNHCR and CNARR have confirmed the arrival of 4,634 people, mostly women and children. Initial assistance in the form of household articles (including tarpaulins) by UNHCR and food rations by WFP has helped stabilize the situation pending a more thorough analysis of possible vulnerabilities. The NGO IRC has built boreholes to provide drinking water and covers for the distribution of WASH kits and the construction of latrines. UNICEF carried out the vaccination of children.
- Moreover, following a warning from local authorities on 14 August, humanitarian partners reported the arrival of populations of the Peuhl community on a site called Dar-al-Amin near Dar-es-Salam refugee camp. According to a humanitarian assessment mission carried out on 15 August, about 600 people have arrived on the site. No vulnerabilities requiring emergency response have been identified yet.
- In both the above cases, the populations are reported to be nomadic communities originating from central Chad (Batha region on Dar-el-Kheir site, Kanem region on Dar-al-Amin site), who left several decades ago to settle in Niger. The two displacements appear motivated by a feeling of insecurity and a fear of attacks after the withdrawal of the Chadian military from Niger, and the hope of receiving humanitarian assistance in Chad. Given this trend, it is essential to better understand the causes of these population movements, especially during the current period marked by traditional movements linked to transhumance and the beginning of the agricultural season. This analysis will ensure that assistance is based on vulnerabilities, and will avoid creating a pull factor for communities. The determination of the status of these newly displaced persons (refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons) by competent authorities is also a key issue.
- Protection monitoring reports underline that protection incidents are increasing: from 192 reported cases in June to 210 in July and 232 in August, most of which are violations of the right to property. Cases of gender-based violence are also on the rise: from 151 cases reported in June to 186 in July. The majority of victims are displaced women and girls. These figures represent only a part of the real situation, as monitoring mechanisms are in place only in a few sites, out of 140 displacement locations. This trend highlights the need to strengthen protection mechanisms and the holistic care for victims of protection incidents and GBV, especially legal care in order to fight against impunity.
- Between January and June 2017, 12,532 cases of severe acute malnutrition were treated, accounting for more than 100 per cent of the total number of cases expected during the same period. There was a marked increase in admissions compared to 2016 during the same period, except in March and April 2017. This increase can be explained in part by a difficult socio-economic situation and the persistence of population displacements.

Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 408k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 308k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 142M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 127k

REFUGEES

 106k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 340k

- The hepatitis E epidemics that was declared on 19 April is finally marking a decreasing trend. As of 21 August, 1,672 cases of hepatitis E had been recorded in the Diffa region, with a case-fatality rate of 2.27 per cent (38 deaths). Awareness-raising activities conducted by health workers through radio and community relays have improved hygiene measures, and the number of caseloads is decreasing compared to the end of June. The epidemic was mainly caused by precarious WASH conditions, and was found to be prevalent mostly among the displaced people, particularly Diffa and Nguigmi.
- Over 150 detainees have been released following trials in connection with Boko Haram attacks. As of 2 August 2017, a total of 1,084 persons remain in detention in the prisons of Niamey, Kollo and Koutoukalé, including 19 children and 11 women. Access to justice to guarantee the defendants' right to defence was supported through capacity building of judges and magistrates of the anti-terrorist judicial pole by UNHCR/Niger as well as lawyers. A legal aid agreement for 500 Nigerian asylum seekers in custody has been concluded between UNHCR and the Niger Bar Association. Since trials began on 2 March 2017, only one Nigerian has been released.
- Since February 2015, 540 people have been either killed, injured or kidnapped by Boko Haram, with 70 per cent of all deaths taking place in the Bosso department. A suicide attack on an IDP camp in Kablewa last June displaced 16,000 people. In another attack on Ngalewa village in July, 39 people, including 33 children, were abducted and remain missing.
- An effort is under way to strengthen the resilience of populations through improving the livelihoods of vulnerable households, initiating income-generating activities for women and young people, promoting access to renewable energy and the development of numerous vocational training courses in order to improve the socio-economic reintegration of young people. In the area of Sayam Forage, local authorities have completed a verbal process to handover an additional 250 hectares to UNHCR for agricultural activities for the population of the refugee camp.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: Funding Status as of 18 September 2017

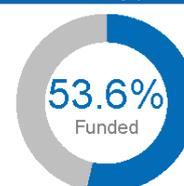


Figures in US\$

HRP Funding

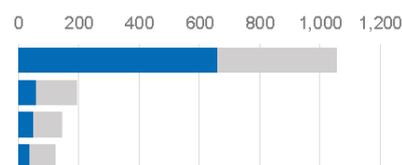
Unmet Requirement

REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1.5 billion
FUNDING	US\$ 809.2 million
UNMET REQUIREMENT	US\$ 699.8 million



CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

Location	Requirement	Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	1,054,431,494	660,776,583	393,654,911	62.7%
Cameroon	191,437,412	58,693,036	132,744,376	30.7%
Niger	141,929,710	50,517,475	91,412,235	35.6%
Chad	121,261,684	39,239,847	82,021,837	32.4%



CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	647,487,276	289,757,466	45%
Nutrition	160,066,320	143,364,548	90%
Protection	145,167,576	37,957,431	26%
Health	125,144,616	28,437,610	23%
Shelter & NFIs	89,595,267	12,345,668	14%
Education	85,106,142	16,902,764	20%
WASH	81,338,078	33,102,262	41%
Early Recovery	62,539,597	3,343,216	5%
MultiSector	45,162,544	3,131,686	7%
Coordination	37,807,417	36,727,512	97%
Logistics	12,238,706	28,586,583	234%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	3,756,484	64%
Cl. not specified	0	171,813,711	-

TOP 10 DONORS

Donor	Contribution	Pledge
USA, Government of	240,407,442	-
ECHO	106,636,298	-
WFP	101,846,465	-
United Kingdom, Government of	97,444,577	-
Germany, Government of	79,534,517	-
CERF	51,018,658	-
Sweden, Government of	26,571,407	-
Canada, Government of	17,824,651	-
Norway, Government of	14,046,937	-
Japan, Government of	11,452,457	-

CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY AND PER CLUSTER

CAMEROON

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	55,387,226	23,754,059	43%
MultiSector	33,384,663	3,131,686	9%
Protection	18,343,842	4,688,376	26%
Early Recovery	17,986,008	1,210,422	7%
Nutrition	17,023,664	4,576,314	27%
WASH	13,698,474	6,279,920	46%
Education	11,753,684	3,968,038	34%
Health	11,646,815	3,423,264	29%
Coordination	6,613,755	5,710,351	86%
Shelter & NFIs	5,599,281	1,950,606	35%

CHAD

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	49,034,862	21,358,533	44%
Nutrition	25,301,122	5,138,480	20%
MultiSector	11,777,881	-	0%
Protection	11,357,945	4,192,479	37%
Health	10,669,960	3,372,352	32%
Education	6,641,907	2,714,397	41%
WASH	3,881,207	2,463,606	63%
Shelter/Cccm	2,596,800	-	0%

NIGER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	62,804,755	27,265,950	43%
Protection	27,191,638	4,963,145	18%
WASH	14,022,151	6,325,646	45%
Shelter & NFIs	11,066,750	3,587,976	32%
Education	10,371,307	3,567,192	34%
Health	9,000,243	2,965,280	33%
Nutrition	7,472,866	1,842,286	25%

NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	480,260,433	217,378,924	45%
Nutrition	110,268,668	131,807,468	120%
Health	93,827,598	18,676,714	20%
Protection	88,274,151	24,113,431	27%
Shelter & NFIs	70,332,436	6,807,086	10%
Education	56,339,244	6,653,137	12%
WASH	49,736,246	18,033,090	36%
Early Recovery	44,553,589	2,132,794	5%
Coordination	31,193,662	31,017,161	99%
Logistics	12,238,706	28,586,583	234%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	3,756,484	64%
Cl. not specified	0	171,813,711	-

* Please note Humanitarian Response Plans are currently being revised in all four countries affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis, with an expected increase in financial requirements and a slight delay in reporting funding commitments.