

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The next report will be issued on or around 31 August 2016.

Regional Highlights

- On 28 July, a **humanitarian convoy returning from Bama to Maiduguri was attacked** by suspected Boko Haram elements. The convoy included staff from UNICEF, UNFPA, and IOM. The United Nations has temporarily suspended road and overnight missions to Bama for the next month.
- UN agencies conducted the **first cross-border aid delivery from Cameroon to Nigeria's Banki town located 2 km from the Cameroonian border on 21 July**, providing four days' worth of food and NFI to 15,000 IDPs in the town. The operation was essential given the difficult humanitarian access between Maiduguri, the capital of Nigeria's north-eastern Borno State, and Banki.
- In Nigeria, **nearly a quarter of a million children in Borno State are severely malnourished**. One in five of them will die if they receive no treatment.
- **Famine could be occurring in the worst-affected and less accessible areas of Borno**, according to USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). From June to September most areas of the Lake Chad region will face crisis levels (IPC Phase 3) of food insecurity.
- **An unconditional cash transfer programme in five displacement sites around Bol, in Chad's eastern Lac region targets more than 9,000 beneficiaries**. Each family will receive 6,000 CFA francs per family member per month.
- **Military operations by the Niger security and defence forces in collaboration with the Joint Multinational Task Force are ongoing in Niger's south-eastern Diffa region**. Deadly attacks in late May and early June in Bosso and Yebi towns had set off the displacement of 70,000 people.

9.2m

People in need

5.2m

Targeted for assistance

2.4m

People displaced

3.8m

Severely food insecure people

\$562m

Funding requirement in 2016

25%

Of the required funds received

Humanitarian Needs

Population movement

- **Following new registration and assessment, there are now around 115,000 displaced people in Chad's Lac region**. Out of them, 63,000 are internally displaced persons (IDPs), 8,400 are Chadian returnees, 320 are third-country nationals, and 43,000 are yet to be registered to determine their status. In addition, the Lac region hosts around 7,000 refugees from Nigeria.
- The final report on **the June rapid multisector needs assessment finds that in Logone and Chari department health is the priority need, followed by food and water and sanitation**. An increase in the number of displaced people is expected for the next DTM due to insecurity and regular attacks in villages close to the Nigerian border.



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

- **Fourteen protection monitoring visits conducted by UNHCR in IDP sites in Borno** found that difficult access to water and sanitation, shelter and free movement in and out of camps, limited access to medical care, dire food shortage and lack of livelihood options were the major concerns. In Bakassi camp, IDPs drew attention to the severe water shortage and lack of food. In Kushari host community, IDPs reported limited access to food and means of livelihood especially for widows.
- Persistent Boko Haram attacks, insecurity and deprivation continue to subject the residents of Cameroon's Far North region to serious protection risks. **Violations of the right to life and physical integrity, right to owning property and free movement are the most frequent.**

Food Insecurity

- **Famine could be occurring in the worst-affected and less accessible areas of Borno**, USAID's Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) warned in July, pointing out that the data is however limited and not statistically representative. **It noted that from June to September most areas of the Lake Chad region will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity**, as households are only marginally able to meet their food needs with irreversible coping strategies including the sale of productive assets such as farmland and female livestock.
- **Nearly a quarter of a million children in the north-eastern Borno State are severely malnourished and face a high risk of death. Of the 244,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, around 49,000, or almost 1 in 5, will die if they receive no treatment**, UNICEF said on 19 July, calling for concerted efforts by humanitarian organizations and donors to tackle the crisis.
- Malnutrition rates remain above emergency threshold in many districts in Chad. The revised results from a screening for malnutrition conducted in May by WFP on almost 1,600 children in 14 priority sites in Daboua-Kangalam, Baga-Sola and Ngouboua sub-prefectures underline a **global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 28 per cent and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 4.4 per cent, well above emergency thresholds.**

Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- On 11 July, the UN issued a **90-day plan summarising the immediate humanitarian needs in the Lake Chad Basin, requesting US\$221.6 million**, including US\$96.7 million for food security, between July and the end of September.
- On 13 July, the **United States announced US\$27 million in new humanitarian assistance** to support people affected by Boko Haram violence across the Lake Chad Basin region.
- **ECHO on 14 July announced 145 million Euros for humanitarian assistance in the Sahel** in 2016, including approximately \$58 million for humanitarian response in the Lake Chad Basin.
- On 22 July, the **Australian Government announced that it will provide US\$5 million** through the World Food Programme for immediate food supplies, livelihood training and nutrition in the Lake Chad basin region.
- On 27 July, the **Emergency Relief Coordinator briefed the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin**. He briefed on the "unprecedented needs" in a region that was already deeply vulnerable, and informed about the deployment of additional UN staff, the establishment of operational hubs, the mobilization of relief supplies, and the deployment of international NGOs, which are central to the response. He also called for a strengthened international attention and financial support onto this neglected crisis.

Operational Updates by Country

Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED

 7.0M

PEOPLE TARGETED

 3.9M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 279M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 1.7M

IN NEED OF PROTECTION

 5.5M

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 3M

- On 28 July, a **humanitarian convoy returning from Bama to Maiduguri was attacked** by suspected Boko Haram elements around Meleri village close to Konduga. Four humanitarian workers were injured. All road and overnight missions to Bama have been cancelled for the next month, while air missions remain allowed.
- At the end of June, **the Nigerian Government and humanitarian partners jointly declared a food and nutrition emergency in Borno State**. This followed reports of worsening food insecurity, severe malnutrition and deaths in Bama and other sites hosting IDPs, some recently released from Boko Haram captivity. The humanitarian country team is finalizing action plans to provide immediate assistance to at least 275,000 people living in 15 newly accessible military-controlled camps in Borno State. Military escorts are required to access most of the camps.
- On 20 July, the NGO Médecins Sans Frontières warned that at least **500,000 people displaced or cut off in enclaves outside the Borno State capital of Maiduguri were in urgent need of food, medical care, drinking water and shelter**. In June, an MSF team observed extremely high levels of malnutrition and mortality in Bama, Borno State's second-largest town. They also reported that Bama's inhabitants, estimated at over 10,000, live in a camp where mortality rates are significantly higher than the emergency threshold and 15 per cent of children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition.
- Nearly a quarter of a million children in the north-eastern Borno State are severely malnourished** and face a high risk of death. Of the 244,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, around 49,000, or almost 1 in 5, will die if they receive no treatment, UNICEF said on 19 July, calling for concerted efforts by humanitarian organizations and donors to tackle the crisis.
- UNHCR has reported that **14 protection monitoring visits were carried out to IDP sites in Borno** during the month of June. Issues raised related to access to water and sanitation, shelter and free movement in and out of camps, limited access to medical care/assistance, the dire food shortage and lack of livelihood options available. In Bakassi camp, IDPs drew attention to the severe water shortage and lack of food. In Kushari host community, IDPs reported limited access to food and means of livelihood especially for widows.

Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED

 1.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED

 624k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 120M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 191k

REFUGEES

 65k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 203k

- The security situation in the Far North region remains volatile because of threats of Boko Haram attacks. Several attacks were reported in July.
- 203,000 in the Far North region are severely food insecure and in need of urgent assistance. 4 over 5 cases of malnutrition in Cameroon are located in the Far North. The prevalence of children suffering from severe acute malnutrition, some 68,000 children, has surpassed the emergency level of 2 per cent.
- On 21 July, WFP delivered **30 metric tons of various life-saving food items to 15,000 civilians who had been cut off from aid since last year in Banki, Nigeria**. An additional 700 kilograms of supplementary food for malnourished children was airlifted from Borno State capital Maiduguri, in Nigeria, to Banki on the same day. In the following weeks, food continued to be delivered to Banki by truck from Cameroon, while other relief items were brought by UNHAS helicopter from Nigeria.
- In June, WFP provided **emergency assistance to 356,000 refugees, IDPs and vulnerable local populations**, using food and cash transfers. The food rations were complemented with dates received as a donation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Since May, Cash Based Transfer programmes in Cameroon are targeting 37,000 vulnerable people. The second transfer round is ongoing in Mokolo, Mora and Kousseri in the Far North region.
- The final report on **the June rapid multisector needs assessment finds that in Logone and Chari department health is the priority need identified by key informers, followed by food and water and sanitation**. The humanitarian community in the Far North is preparing the response to assist the most vulnerable people. Access still remains a challenge in some areas due to insecurity and the ongoing rainy season. Logone and Chari currently hosts 60 per cent of the total IDPs in country and is amongst the most severely affected departments. The number of displaced people in Logone and Chari, including IDPs, returnees and refugees, has increased from 91,000 in November 2015, to 110,000 in April 2015. An increase in the number of displaced people is expected for the next DTM due to insecurity and regular attacks in villages close to the Nigerian border.
- FAO has urged Western and Central African governments to maintain vigilance following the recent avian influenza outbreak in Cameroon. FAO is working closely with the WHO and the World Organisation for Animal Health to offer assistance such as risk assessments, contingency planning, technical advice and laboratory material.

Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



REFUGEES



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- Multiple security incidents could jeopardize humanitarian assistance in the Lac region:** Several Boko Haram attacks have been reported in the Lac Region at the end of July, including mine explosions and kidnappings. Large military operations are ongoing in areas bordering Niger and Nigeria and could lead to new population displacements and increased insecurity. International Rescue Committee announced it is suspending movements in the area for security reasons, until further notice.
- The second report on humanitarian access in the Lac region, which covers the period from April to June 2016, concludes that humanitarian access is generally satisfactory for most partners.** During this time frame, no incidents against humanitarian workers were reported and access is possible throughout the region except in areas where military operations have been ongoing since mid-June. The resurgence in the use of mines in early June in the Lac region could imply movement restrictions in some border areas. This could also bear consequences on the possibilities of return and durable solutions.
- Following new registration and assessment operations, **there are now almost 115,000 displaced people in the Lac Region.** Out of them, 63,000 are IDPs, 8,400 are Chadian returnees, 320 are third-country nationals, and 43,000 are yet to be registered to determine their status. In addition, the Lac region hosts around 7,000 refugees from Nigeria. WFP and IOM started biometric registration of IDPs on 27 July in Bol area.
- Malnutrition rates continue to be above emergency threshold in many districts.** The revised results from a screening for malnutrition conducted in May 2016 by WFP on almost 1,600 children in 14 priority sites in Daboua-Kangalam, Baga-Sola and Ngouboua sub-prefectures underline a **global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 28 per cent and a severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate of 4.4 per cent, well above emergency thresholds.** In July, an acute malnutrition screening in 20 sites in Bol, Baga-Sola and Liwa health districts conducted by local associations CELIAF and Al Nadja, in partnership with UNICEF, found 18.5 per cent of GAM and 5.6 per cent of SAM.
- On 14 July, WFP launched an unconditional cash-based intervention around Bol for more than 9,000 beneficiaries. Each family will monthly receive 6,000 CFA per household member. Distributions are planned until the end of the year. Other cash-based interventions are in preparation or underway.
- The humanitarian presence is expanding to provide multi-sectoral emergency assistance to people in need. There are over 25 partners operating in the Lac region, including seven UN agencies and around ten international NGOs.
- Early recovery and durable solutions are being considered alongside life-saving activities. The interest of some development partners for the Lac region, such as the World Bank and the European Union can provide an opportunity for the implementation of integrated programmes bridging the humanitarian-development gap. Beyond emergency assistance, addressing the root causes of under-development and building more resilient communities will contribute to reducing the needs for humanitarian aid in the future.
- In Dar-es-Salam refugee camp, access to family latrines increased from 38 per cent earlier this year to 63 per cent. The challenge now is behaviour change so that people, especially children, use the latrines.

Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED

 460k

PEOPLE TARGETED

 460k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 74M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 127k

REFUGEES

 82.5k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 399k

- Military operations by Niger security and defence forces in collaboration with the Joint Multinational Task Force are ongoing in the Diffa region** along the border with Nigeria following the deadly attacks in late May and early June on Bosso and Yebi towns which set off the displacement of 70,000 people. Since the operations' launch in June, there has been a **marked improvement in the security situation with no major incidents reported**.
- In June, humanitarian actors mobilized **food and cash to support over 105,000 people displaced by the attacks in May and June and their host communities**. In other areas of the Diffa region, humanitarian actors continued to assist food insecure populations. In June, over 200 000 people received either food or cash in June.
- The process of relocating refugees to camps is ongoing From 8 to 26 July, **1,307 refugees have been relocated to Sayam Forage camp** bringing the total number of refugees hosted in this camp at 4,941 people.
- Thousands of people remain isolated in hard-to-reach areas** due to the presence of Boko Haram elements and ongoing military operations, which are hampering relief operations. This is the case for around 20,000 displaced people evacuated by the military in April 2015 from the Islands of Lake Chad and relocated to villages around 50 km north of N'guigmi. Support remains insufficient to cover water, food supplies, shelter and healthcare needs.
- As of the last week of June, **38 measles cases had been notified in the Diffa region**, of which 42 per cent are children aged 0-4 years old. The most affected health districts are N'guigmi with 21 cases and Diffa with 16 cases. On 14 July, the Regional Department of Public Health and partners launched a vaccination campaign targeting 38,000 people.
- A concept note for a Rapid Response CERF allocation of US\$5 million targeting 76,000 people is being prepared to respond to the needs of the people newly displaced or affected by the recent waves of violence.

LCB CRISIS: Funding Status as of 15 August 2016



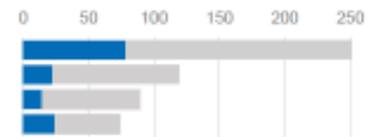
Figures in US\$ ■ HRP Funding ■ Unmet Requirement

LCB REQUIREMENTS US\$ 562 million
 LCB FUNDING US\$ 141 million
 LCB UNMET REQUIREMENT US\$ 421 million



CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

Location	Requirement	LCB Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	279,299,527	78,486,670	200,812,857	28%
Cameroon	119,890,723	22,892,578	96,998,145	19%
Chad	89,139,142	14,902,207	74,236,935	17%
Niger	74,138,650	25,005,833	49,132,817	34%



CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER

CAMEROON

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
MultiSector	27,898,311	4,476,931	16%
Food Security	24,602,122	5,825,496	24%
Nutrition	14,549,052	2,888,500	20%
Protection	12,105,774	3,700,434	31%
Early Recovery	10,829,089	2,100,000	19%
WASH	9,538,413	1,980,118	21%
Education	8,986,610	334,280	4%
Shelter & NFIs	7,644,010	1,201,898	16%
Health	3,747,342	384,921	10%

CHAD

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
Food Security	39,312,535	6,084,045	15%
MultiSector	13,525,772	2,395,841	18%
Health	11,498,561	2,748,970	24%
Protection	7,914,285	515,023	7%
WASH	3,816,042	551,467	14%
Nutrition	3,193,000	250,021	8%
Education	3,123,143	419,010	13%
Coordination	1,500,000	490,209	33%
Logistics	1,500,000	606,803	40%
Shelter/Cccm	3,755,805	840,818	22%

NIGER

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
Food Security	30,801,250	9,067,199	29%
MultiSector	18,791,528	8,160,810	43%
WASH	6,768,454	2,595,918	38%
Shelter & NFIs	6,106,000	1,273,000	21%
Education	4,000,000	920,297	23%
Protection	3,500,678	1,680,870	47%
Health	2,084,587	681,880	33%
Coordination	1,351,753	192,858	14%
Nutrition	734,400	453,001	62%

NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
Food Security	102,799,458	25,506,764	25%
Protection	31,704,441	3,877,739	12%
Shelter & NFIs	27,674,441	12,012,614	43%
Health	24,748,290	2,829,815	11%
WASH	21,198,383	4,903,455	23%
Early Recovery	18,898,235	0	0%
Education	16,591,042	4,315,202	26%
Coordination	15,705,259	9,841,130	63%
Nutrition	15,500,000	10,674,935	69%
Shelter/Cccm	4,480,000	4,525,016	101%