

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

## Regional Highlights

- **6,700 people from Niger's south-eastern region flee to Chad** prompted by fear of Boko Haram attacks following the withdrawal of Chadian troops.
- **Tripartite commission starts work on modalities to implement the agreement on the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon.** Around 15,000 Nigerian refugees have returned since April.
- **14 people are killed in an attack against a newly-established camp for displaced people near Dikwa,** in Nigeria's north-eastern Borno state, on 28 July.
- **A suicide bombing in Kablewa camp in Niger's Diffa region leads to the displacement of 16,000 people.**
- **Flooding hampers aid delivery in several localities.** Aid agencies are seeking alternative ways of transporting relief supplies to the affected locations.
- **The number of people in need of assistance in Niger's Diffa region increases from 340,000 to 408,000,** as per the revised response plan.
- **Funding shortage in Nigeria forces suspension of food distribution in areas** of Borno and Yobe states.
- **Nigeria Humanitarian Fund disburses \$10.5 million** to fund 15 projects across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states.

**10.7m**

People in need

**8.2m**

Targeted for assistance

**2.3m**

People displaced

**7.2m**

People food insecure at crisis and emergency levels

**515k**

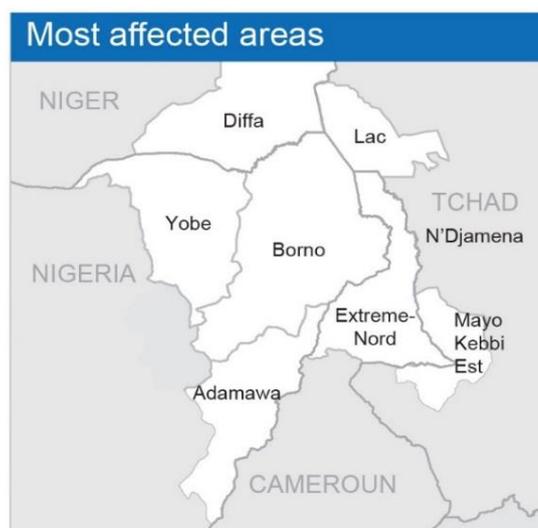
Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

**\$1.5b**

Funding requirement in 2017

## Situation overview

- Troop withdrawal from certain conflict-hit localities across the region during the current rainy season has raised protection concerns and prompted populations to move to other areas for safety.
- Around 6,700 people have fled from neighbouring Niger into Chad's Baga Sola area following a pull-out by Chadian forces. In Chad's Lake region, new challenges for civilian protection risk arising, especially in areas from which the forces are leaving. Cameroon's Logone and Chari department has seen a worrying spike in security risks following the relocation of the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) troops from the area.
- Floods have affected several localities across the Lake Chad Basin, severing road transport and helicopter landings and complicating relief assistance to hundreds of thousands of displaced people at a time when food insecurity is at its peak. Options including cross-border transportation and airlifts are being sought where possible.



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

- In late July, 6,685 people from Niger arrived in Baga Sola sub-prefecture in western Chad's Lag region, according to UNHCR and the National Refugee Commission. They fled their villages in Nguigmi area in Niger's south-eastern Diffa region fearing Boko Haram attacks after the withdrawal of Chadian soldiers from the area. UNHCR and WFP have distributed basic household items to 6,912 people and food to 7,248 people in Dar el Kheir, the site where they have settled, close to Baga Sola and Dar-es-Salam refugee camp.
- Around 15,000 Nigerian refugees have returned from Cameroon since April. Living conditions in areas of return are difficult, as the influx has overwhelmed limited resources such as water. The humanitarian community and the authorities in Nigeria's north-eastern region are seeking lasting solutions to help the returning population resettle and resume their normal lives

## Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

- Some 335,000 people, including Nigerian refugees and Chadian returnees, are currently food insecure in the Lac region in the current lean season. In addition, 50,000 children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition; 22,000 of them the severe form. In June, large humanitarian assistance in food security covered the needs of some 96,000 displaced people in the Lac region. In addition to food distributions, close to 22,000 displaced persons and 5,624 refugees from Dar es Salam camp received cash transfers from WFP. According to the results of a WFP post-distribution survey carried out in April, food consumption is improving in households. The proportion of the population with a low food consumption dropped from 19 per cent to 1 per cent among the displaced and from 24 per cent to 3 per cent among refugees.

## Protection

- A commission established to work out the modalities to implement a tripartite agreement on the voluntary return of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon has started its work. Representatives from Cameroon, Nigeria and UNHCR meet from 10 - 12 August to examine the main issues and make recommendations on the returns which have been mostly uncoordinated and spontaneous. There are concerns that the return of Nigerian refugees has violated the tripartite agreement signed in March.
- On 16 July, 85 Nigerian refugees were repatriated against their will from Kolofata in Cameroon's Mayo-Sava department. According to UNHCR, the latest operation brings up to 4,402 the number of refugees forced back to Nigeria since January 2017.
- More than 145 girls have been used as suicide bombers by Boko Haram in seven months, according to reports from the military, the National Emergency Management Agency and the police. Densely populated areas and IDP sites in the outskirts of Borno state capital Maiduguri have repeatedly come under suicide attacks. Between June and July alone, more than 60 female suicide bombers were killed in attacks across different locations in the state, according to the reports.

## Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund disbursed \$10.5 million to fund 15 projects across sectors to scale up humanitarian response across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. The projects address the needs of the most vulnerable people in locations such as Monguno, Mafa, Pulka and Rann in Borno, and Michika in Adamawa where access is constrained and flooding, disease outbreaks and new displacements continue to occur. The funds will also support efforts to enhance the protection of civilians in vulnerable communities and those trapped in conflict areas.
- Volker Türk, UNHCR's assistant high commissioner for protection, visited Cameroon on 19 July and held talks with the authorities on the protection of Nigerian refugees in the country's Far North region and their return from Cameroon. He stressed that the rights of refugees to voluntary return, in safety and dignity, must be in accordance with international laws.

# Operational Updates by Country

## Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



SEVERELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- Around 15,000 Nigerian refugees have returned from Cameroon since April. Living conditions in areas of return are difficult, as the influx has overwhelmed resources such as water. The humanitarian community and the authorities in Nigeria's north-eastern region are seeking lasting solutions to help the returning population resettle and resume their normal lives.
- More than 374,000 people displaced by violence in the north-east region have received assistance under a Government programme to distribute 40,000 metric tons of food. The Government has also provided an additional 7,000 tons of food WFP. The food security sector is facing funding shortages, with just a third of its budget so far financed, forcing the suspension of food distribution in Nganzai and Kaga areas in Borno state and in Nguru and Potiskum in Yobe state.
- Flooding in various localities in the north-east region has cut off roads and made helicopter landings impossible. Aid convoys by road to Rann, a remote location in Borno state which hosts some 43,000 displaced people, has become extremely difficult. Some 800 metric tons of food, nutrition, health, WASH and shelter supplies are awaiting delivery. The logistics sector and WFP are exploring the possibilities of bringing in relief from Cameroon.
- Fourteen people were killed in a suicide attack on a newly established camp in Dikwa local government area on 28 July. At least 24 others, mostly women and children, were wounded. The camp was established to decongest crowded sites in Dikwa. The attack is the latest in the string of raids targeting IDP locations across Borno state.
- UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed, UN Women executive director, the SRSG on sexual violence in conflict and AU special envoy for women, visited Nigeria on 19 and 20 July to highlight the importance of women's participation and leadership in local, national and regional peace, security and development initiatives. They also underscored the importance of providing appropriate services for victims of sexual violence.
- On 31 July, the UN allocated \$10.5 million through the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund supporting 15 projects that prioritise life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable and expand the humanitarian assistance provided to the hard-to-reach and newly accessible areas. Established in February during the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad region, the fund has already mobilised \$24 million.

## Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



REFUGEES



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- Insecurity is on the rise in Logone and Chari department in Far North region with suicide attacks observed for the first time in 2017 in the department. The recent increase of attacks in Logone and Chari is likely due to the relocation of the Multi-National Joint Task Force troops from some border positions. The local population and aid workers face security risks since several NGOs rely on the force's presence to operate without military escort.
- To efficiently respond to humanitarian needs in Logone and Chari department, humanitarian partners are setting up light and fit for purpose coordination mechanisms. Multisector coordination meetings are being held every two weeks in the main Kousseri town, chaired by the prefect and Intersos. UN agencies are also planning to establish joint premises in the town. Currently five UN agencies and some 20 NGOs are operating in Kousseri.
- On 15 July, local authorities in cooperation with the military are organising the relocation of more than 12,000 IDPs from Kolofata town in Mayo-Sava department to a site situated on the outskirts of the town. The relocation is of high concern for the humanitarian community considering the lack of basic infrastructures notably shelter and water facilities in the resettlement site. A joint mission by WHO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNDSS, OCHA and NRC and ADES on 4 August identified huge needs in WASH, shelter and non-food items for the 2,000 IDPs resettled so far. Aid agencies are coordinating assistance, and UNHCR is designing a site plan under SPHERE standards.
- On 16 July, 85 Nigerian refugees were repatriated against their will from Kolofata. According to UNHCR, this latest operation brings up to 4,402 the number of refugees forced back to Nigeria since January 2017.

## Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 345k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 233k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 121M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 104k

REFUGEES

 8.6k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 123k

- Since 19 July, around 6,700 people have arrived in the western Baga Sola area from neighbouring Niger fearing Boko Haram attacks following the withdrawal of Chadian soldiers from the area. They are currently settled in Dar el Kheir site, located close to Baga Sola and Dar-es-Salam refugee camp. They reportedly fled Chad 30 years ago and settled in Niger's Diffa region. The humanitarian community is awaiting the determination of their status and registration by the authorities. A HCT mission took place on 2 - 4 August to clarify the situation with both local authorities and affected populations.
- Initial multisector assessments have started to assess vulnerabilities among the new arrivals from Niger. UNHCR and WFP have distributed basic relief items to 6,912 people and food to 7,248 people at the site to stabilise the situation as further evaluations are conducted. A nutritional screening is underway by UNICEF and IRC. The agencies have also carried out emergency child immunisation and are planning to construct five water sources. Mobile clinics in a nearby camp are accessible to the new arrivals.
- Since May, at least a dozen villages have reportedly been attacked, particularly in Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchoukoutalia border areas, where some 15,000 people are displaced. The incidents have limited humanitarian access, jeopardised protection of civilians and caused further displacements: close to 2,000 people reportedly fled their villages around Tchoukoutalia since the Kaiga Kindjiria attack of 5 May, leading to the creation of two new sites in Kengua (Kiskra) and Kane (Diameron). A multi-sector assessment was conducted in mid-July to identify vulnerabilities and needs. In addition, a humanitarian partner reported the displacement of some 1,900 people on the Liwa-Daboua axis in July, including 1,600 who reportedly left Kaiga-Kindjiria and over 300 who reportedly came from Niger fearing Boko Haram attacks.
- The MNJTF military operation in the Lake Chad area ended on 7 July. The humanitarian community is concerned that the end of the operation may lead to new challenges for civilian protection, especially in areas from which the forces are leaving, creating security vacuum. Armed attackers could take advantage and loot villages, potentially triggering new displacements. At the same time, military forces are moving back to areas which had been left empty during the operations may also lead to violations, considering that 36 per cent of all protection incidents being reported in May 2017 were attributed to men in uniform.
- In June, more than 100 people, mostly women and children, having allegedly surrendered from armed group ranks reportedly presented themselves to the authorities in border areas, mainly in Tchoukoutalia. They reportedly come from Ngouboua and Liwa sub-prefectures. There is little information being shared by the military and other authorities, complicating the identification of vulnerable individuals and follow-up in their areas of origin. The humanitarian community continues to advocate the official status determination and implementation of a comprehensive reintegration process.
- The implementation of CERF-funded projects is underway in islands south of Bol area where 40,000 vulnerable people had been identified in a multisector assessment in February. Food security, WASH, protection and healthcare are being provided. Access remains challenging due to security and geographical factors. There is a need to better understand and support returns in the southern basin of the Lac region beyond the two multisector assessments conducted in February and June.
- Some 335,000 people, including Nigerian refugees and Chadian returnees, are food insecure in the Lac region in the current lean season. In addition, 50,000 children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition; 22,000 of them the severe form. In June, food security assistance covered the needs of some 96,000 IDPs. In addition, close to 22,000 displaced persons and 5,624 refugees from Dar es Salam camp received cash transfers from WFP. According to a WFP post-distribution survey carried out in April, food consumption is improving in households. The proportion of the population with a low food consumption dropped from 19 to 1 per cent among the displaced and from 24 to 3 per cent among refugees

## Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 340k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 325k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 140M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 127k

REFUGEES

 106k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 340k

- Boko Haram remains a serious threat despite the relative stability brought about by military operations and the onset of the rainy season making it more difficult for armed elements to move around the region.
- The security situation remains precarious and unpredictable. A suicide attack on an IDP camp in Kablewa on 28 June displaced 16,000 people. In another attack on Ngalewa village on 2 July, 39 people, many of them children, were abducted.
- There is an urgent need to strengthen access and protection mechanisms for over 236,000 people in Diffa region. This includes protection assistance, conflict prevention and response to violence against children, including former Boko Haram members and victims.
- Despite continued efforts by the Government and humanitarian partners, the Hepatitis E outbreak is yet to be brought under control. Some 1,532 cases and 38 deaths have been reported in Diffa where the outbreak erupted earlier this year. Around 95 per cent of affected people are women.
- The country office is revising the HNO/HRP to reflect increased humanitarian needs. In Diffa the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance, mainly in the food security and education sector, increased from 340,000 to 408,000 people. Funding requirement for Diffa has consequently increased by one million.

## LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: Funding Status as of 08 August 2017



Figures in US\$

■ HRP Funding

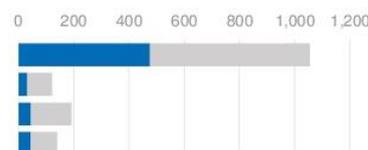
■ Unmet Requirement

<b>REQUIREMENT</b>	US\$ 1.5 billion
<b>FUNDING</b>	US\$ 597.4 million
<b>UNMET REQUIREMENT</b>	US\$ 909.4 million



## CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

Location	Requirement	Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	1,054,431,494	476,327,526	578,103,968	45.2%
Chad	121,261,684	31,837,764	89,423,920	26.3%
Cameroon	191,437,412	45,018,170	146,419,242	23.5%
Niger	139,610,848	44,205,786	95,405,062	31.7%



## CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	645,064,888	206,570,532	32%
Nutrition	160,066,320	95,443,212	60%
Protection	145,167,576	26,073,844	18%
Health	125,144,616	21,099,528	17%
Shelter & NFIs	90,871,098	10,137,810	11%
Education	84,055,988	14,622,638	17%
WASH	81,215,927	25,615,704	32%
Early Recovery	62,539,597	127,926	0%
MultiSector	45,162,544	1,772,862	4%
Coordination	37,807,417	32,784,161	87%
Logistics	12,238,706	10,073,620	82%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	3,188,195	55%
Cl. not specified	0	149,879,214	-

## TOP 10 DONORS

Donor	Contribution	Pledge
USA, Government of	108,710,752	-
ECHO	94,164,861	-
United Kingdom, Government of	79,329,033	-
WFP	78,379,803	-
Germany, Government of	69,609,491	4,343,106
CERF	52,236,450	-
Sweden, Government of	26,684,525	-
Canada, Government of	17,824,651	-
Norway, Government of	14,639,794	-
Japan, Government of	9,905,260	-

## CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY AND PER CLUSTER

## CAMEROON

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	55,387,226	18,419,348	33%
MultiSector	33,384,663	1,772,862	5%
Protection	18,343,842	3,597,889	20%
Early Recovery	17,986,008	99,225	1%
Nutrition	17,023,664	4,576,314	27%
WASH	13,698,474	3,315,214	24%
Education	11,753,684	3,379,803	29%
Health	11,646,815	3,423,264	29%
Coordination	6,613,755	4,674,182	71%
Shelter & NFIs	5,599,281	1,760,069	31%

## CHAD

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	49,034,862	21,358,533	44%
Nutrition	25,301,122	679,699	3%
MultiSector	11,777,881	-	0%
Protection	11,357,945	3,556,479	31%
Health	10,669,960	2,185,202	20%
Education	6,641,907	1,594,245	24%
WASH	3,881,207	2,463,606	63%
Shelter/Cccm	2,596,800	-	0%

## NIGER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	60,382,367	27,406,916	45%
Protection	27,191,638	2,662,686	10%
WASH	13,900,000	3,441,377	25%
Shelter & NFIs	12,342,581	3,587,976	29%
Education	9,321,153	2,995,453	32%
Health	9,000,243	2,269,092	25%
Nutrition	7,472,866	1,842,286	25%

## NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	480,260,433	139,385,735	29%
Nutrition	110,268,668	88,344,913	80%
Health	93,827,598	13,221,970	14%
Protection	88,274,151	16,256,790	18%
Shelter & NFIs	70,332,436	4,789,765	7%
Education	56,339,244	6,653,137	12%
WASH	49,736,246	16,395,507	33%
Early Recovery	44,553,589	28,701	0%
Coordination	31,193,662	28,109,979	90%
Logistics	12,238,706	10,073,620	82%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	3,188,195	55%
Cl. not specified	0	149,879,214	-