

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The next report will be issued on or around 30 June 2016.

## Regional Highlights

- **The Lake Chad Basin continues to witness violence, displacement and food insecurity.** In north-eastern Nigeria, around 2.5 million people are facing hunger. Without urgent assistance, **a famine-like situation could occur in the worst-affected areas.**
- **Security and humanitarian conditions are deteriorating in south-east Niger, where hundreds of thousands of people settled after fleeing Boko Haram violence.**
- **West and Central Africa leaders on 14 May held the 2nd Regional Security Summit to assess response to the threat posed by Boko Haram** and encourage the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union to accelerate joint efforts to combat the armed group.
- In the run-up to the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, 23-24 May, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Stephen O'Brien, visited Niger and Nigeria on 16 - 19 May **to take stock of the humanitarian situation around the Lake Chad Basin and call for greater world attention on the crises unfolding in the region.**

**9.2m**

People in need

**5.2m**

Targeted for assistance

**2.7m**

People displaced

**21m**

People living in affected areas

**3.2m**

Severely food insecure

**\$512m**

Funding requirement in 2016

## Humanitarian Priorities

### Population movement

- **A total of 2.7 million people have been displaced by the crisis which continues to cause new displacements across the region.** Assessments in newly accessible areas also revealed pockets of displacements.
- In Nigeria's Borno State, an April inter-agency needs assessment **identified 200,000 IDPs** in newly re-opened areas congregated in 'satellite' camps at the Borno LGA capitals, including Bama, Dikwa, Monguno, and Damboa. In mid-May, tens of thousands of new internally displaced persons (IDPs) reportedly arrived in Maiduguri and many are hosted in unofficial camps.
- In Cameroon, the latest assessment in April found **157,000 IDPs, an increase by 20,000 over the last three months.**
- In Chad, with verifications underway, the **total displacement figure in the Lake region now stands at 117,000**, including 101,000 IDPs, 9,000 Chadian returnees, and 7,000 refugees
- In Niger, the authorities' latest data count is **127,000 IDPs, 82,500 Nigerian refugees, and 31,500 Nigerian returnees in Diffa province.**

### Most Affected Areas



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

- A **regional Protection Dialogue will take place from 6 - 8 June 2016 in Abuja** and bring together officials from the four Lake Chad Basin countries as well as representatives of national, regional and international organizations, including UN agencies, civil society and donor countries, to discuss critical protection issues and to assist Governments in addressing the protection challenges posed by the crisis in the Lake Chad Basin.
- **The Government of Cameroon has shared a draft tripartite agreement with the Government of Nigeria** ahead of a meeting planned in July in Abuja, Nigeria, to discuss a framework for the voluntary return in safety and dignity of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon.
- The authorities in Diffa plan to **move about 8,500 people living in seven villages around the Komadougou River to two sites** identified for the relocation. Also in Diffa, following a request from the Nigerien Government, UNHCR initiated on 9 May a voluntary operation of transfer targeting 655 refugees from the spontaneous site of Gagamari to the refugee camp of Sayam Forage.
- **Sexual exploitation and rape cases are reported by women and girls in half of the 26 assessed displacement sites in Borno State**, according to a May assessment by the Protection Sector Working Group in Nigeria. In Yobe State, 14 cases of rape, mostly IDP and returnee teenage girls and women, were reported in May, according to UNFPA. Medical and psychosocial support has been provided to all survivors.

## Food Insecurity

- **WFP is scaling up food and cash-based assistance for 430,000 people in Borno and Yobe States.** Some 2.5 million people are currently facing hunger in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States which are the worst-affected by the Boko Haram-related conflict. A joint UN multi-sector assessment in April found that 550,000 people in Borno State and 250,000 in Yobe State are in immediate need of food assistance and warned that **converging factors – such as poor sanitation, a prevalence of disease and people lacking access to food, water and healthcare – could create a famine-like situation if assistance is not urgently provided.**
- **Food insecurity in Borno State's military-run Bama camp has reached critical levels.** Bama is accessible to international humanitarian actors only with a military escort, and has been inaccessible in recent weeks due to military operations.
- **Cases of severe malnutrition have been reported in camps in Borno State.** Acute malnutrition in children under five continues to be persistently high, with rates exceeding the emergency thresholds. Humanitarian partners are providing food, NFI, some healthcare and nutritional services. Emergency shelter, WASH and more extensive healthcare are urgently required.
- **In Cameroon's Far North region, a first round of electronic cash transfers is targeting some 16,500 IDPs** in selected areas of Mokolo, Mora and Kousseri, where markets are functioning well.
- **Some 454,000 people in Niger's Diffa region are food insecure, according to the latest figures by the Government and humanitarian actors.** Out of these, 399,000 people have reached or surpassed crisis or emergency thresholds.
- **Latest assessments in the Sahel regions of Chad and Niger show high levels of food insecurity.** In Chad, around two million people face hunger, with more than a quarter severely food insecure, according to an assessment by the Chadian government and WFP and partners. Boko Haram-related violence is a compounding factor for the worsening food insecurity and malnutrition situation, besides erratic rainfalls, a rise in cereal prices, and a drop of livestock prices. In Niger, over 2.1 million – 12 per cent of the country's population – are suffering from food insecurity.

## Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- On 19 May, **USG O'Brien concluded a four-day visit to Nigeria and Niger.** The USG emphasized the need to provide life-saving and protection assistance to the population of the region and warned about serious consequences if needs were not met. The USG stressed that the situation in the Lake Chad Basin was unique with environmental degradation, poverty, under-development and violent extremism converging

to create a complex and multi-faceted crisis and required a comprehensive response from humanitarian, development and security actors.

- On 24 May, a **side-event on the Lake Chad Basin was organized at the World Humanitarian Summit** in Istanbul. Panellists, comprising the USG/ERC, WFP Executive Director, Director-General of ICRC and the Governor of Borno State acknowledged the **magnitude and extent of suffering in the Lake Chad Basin**, with women and children worst affected. The world's lack of knowledge of the scale and depth of the Lake Chad crisis was highlighted as a potential factor contributing to funding gaps. ICRC committed to double their operation budget in the Lake Chad Basin region, while WFP committed to strengthen its support to the Nigerian government to ensure that food security and malnutrition concerns were addressed.
- Only 16 per cent of the US\$512 million required to assist the affected populations across the region has been received.

## Operational Updates by Country

### Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED

 7.0M

PEOPLE TARGETED

 3.9M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 233M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 2.1M

IN NEED OF PROTECTION

 5.5M

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 2.5M

- The 2nd Regional Security Summit, held on 14 May in Abuja, acknowledged that **defeating Boko Haram will require a comprehensive approach, including investment in education, economic development, responding to humanitarian needs and job creation to break the cycle of violence and to address the root causes of the crisis.** It also recognised that more needs to be done by affected countries in the Lake Chad Basin to prevent youth radicalization. The Summit underlined the need to take immediate action to address the humanitarian crisis and widespread hunger affecting IDPs, refugees and host communities in the four countries.
- First missing Chibok girl found after two years in Boko Haram captivity.** The 19-year-old, one of the more than 250 schoolgirls kidnapped by Boko Haram in Borno State in April 2014, was found by a team of vigilante and soldiers on the fringes of the Sambisa Forest on 17 May.
- UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator, **Stephen O'Brien, visited Nigeria on 18 and 19 May** and met with Government officials at the state and federal levels, humanitarian partners, the diplomatic community, IDPs and host communities in Maiduguri. USG O'Brien warned that the already dire situation across the Lake Chad Basin could worsen if immediate humanitarian needs are not met and urged more assistance.
- WFP scales up food and cash-based assistance for 430,000 in Borno and Yobe States.** The assistance includes specialized nutritional food to 64,000 children below two years at risk of malnutrition. Recent assessments show that poor sanitation, disease prevalence and lack of access to food, water and healthcare in the worst-affected areas could create a famine-like situation if assistance is not urgently provided. Some 2.5 million people are facing hunger in north-eastern Nigeria and more than 800,000 are in urgent need of food assistance in Borno and Yobe States. Humanitarian partners have approached the Central Emergency Response Fund to immediately release new funding to avert the threat of famine.
- Sexual exploitation and rape cases reported in IDP camps in Borno State.** In nearly half of the displacement sites (26 displacement sites including 12 formal camps, 2 informal camps and 12 host communities) assessed by the Protection Sector Working Group in May, survival sex has been reported by women and girls, including in exchange for food assistance and to gain freedom of movement in and out of camps. Incidents of rape have also been reported in nearly half of the assessed displacement sites. The

majority of incidents are reported to be perpetrated with impunity. In addition to harassment, women and girls also face other risks such as lack of light in bathing and latrine areas

- **Tensions between the displaced and host communities have risen in Borno State**, including over the use of resources such as water. Other protection threats include discrimination against minority groups, arbitrary arrests and detention, attacks on and killing of civilians by the armed groups.

## Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



REFUGEES



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- **The conflict related IDP population now stands as 157,000, according to the latest assessment of the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), conducted at the end of April.** This represents an increase by 20,000 IDPs since the last DTM, in February 2016.
- **Sixty per cent of all IDPs are located in the Logone & Chari department - the most difficult area to access in the Far North region.** The department hosts 83 per cent, or 6,900, of all unregistered refugees and 65 per cent, or 26,000, of all returnees (former IDPs who returned to villages of origin). With a view to better understand priority needs and most vulnerable populations, the humanitarian community is conducting a multi sector rapid needs assessment in Logone and Chari during the first week of June.
- On 19 May 2016, **around 450 people crossed the border from Nigeria to Cameroon, close to the city of Mora.** Humanitarian actors in collaboration with authorities are in the process of determining the status and nationality of these people (mostly women and children) while providing food and emergency health care.
- The Government has established **the first food security monitoring system (FSMS) in the Far North, which will feed into the future early warning system.** A total of 800 households and 40 local food markets will be surveyed on a quarterly basis through 40 sentinel sites across the region's six departments. **The first round of data collection was completed during the last week of May.**
- WFP has started the **first round of electronic cash transfers in the Far North region**, targeting some 16,500 IDPs in selected areas of Mokolo, Mora and Kousseri, where markets are functioning well. Thus far, cash transfers have been completed in Mokolo and Kousseri, while planned to start in Mora on the second week of June. **The aim is to reach some 24,100 IDPs** in the coming months.
- WFP also launched **three Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects for host populations** in Mayo Tsanaga and Logone and Chari, focusing on agricultural support activities and the introduction of drought resistant farming techniques and irrigation projects. **The projects will target some 20,000 beneficiaries.**
- National authorities declared a **bird flu outbreak** on 24 May in Yaounde and confirmed it is the H5N1 virus. 30,500 poultry deaths were reported in Yaounde as well as in the South Region of Cameroon. No human deaths or disease have been reported so far in connection with this epidemic. WHO and FAO are providing technical support to national authorities for field investigations.

## Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED



PEOPLE TARGETED



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



REFUGEES



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- Humanitarian access is improving in the Lac region, thanks to a lull in suspected Boko-Haram attacks**, allowing humanitarian organizations to further expand the area of coverage. From 24 - 26 May, a joint rapid assessment mission (UNICEF, OCHA, HCR, CNARR, OIM, and Help-Tchad) was conducted in Liwa and Daboua area in 8 of the 9 displacement sites recently identified. Preliminary results show priority needs in health and WASH sectors.
- Two attacks involving mine explosions were reported against the Chadian army**, on 12 May in N'Gouboua (45 km from Baga-Sola) killing one soldier and on 31 May in Kaiga-Litri (90 km from Baga-Sola) killing eight soldiers. No civilian casualties were reported, however if security were to worsen again, it could severely affect ongoing humanitarian operations in N'Gouboua area where over 15,000 displaced people and more than 3,000 people from host communities were recently assisted by WFP and UNICEF.
- Humanitarian assistance is ongoing to meet most pressing needs and the response capacity is being strengthened.** From 13 - 24 May, the WFP organized food distributions for 40,000 IDPs in 15 sites and nutritional assistance for 3,300 children. New NGOs are deploying to scale up the response in Liwa area (IRC, health sector) and Tagal site near Baga-Sola (COHEB, education sector). UNFPA has set up two mobile clinics in Liwa and Baga-Sola health districts and has deployed 40 reproductive health agents to support reproductive health for the next two months. Following the completion of the first phase of its meal schools programmes in 37 schools, WFP launched the second phase of the programme targeting 92 schools and 15,000 children until the end of June.
- Incidence of malnutrition and food insecurity deepens.** Assessments in 22 newly accessible sites in the north of Baga-Sola reveal alarming malnutrition and food insecurity rates. In the sub-prefectures of Liwa and Daboua, 18 per cent of children have been found to suffer from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 6 per cent of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In the Department of Mamdi, food insecurity is affecting 15 per cent of the displaced population and 8 per cent of the local residents.
- Rapid assessments and verification operations also continue to register the displaced.** As of 16 May, more than 117,000 displaced persons were reported in the Lac region. This includes some 56,000 registered IDPs; 45,000 estimated displaced people yet to be registered; 9,000 returnees; almost 7,000 refugees, and 400 third country nationals.
- Finding lasting solutions to the crisis in the Lac region remains priority. During a mini humanitarian summit organized by OCHA in Baga-Sola to coincide with the World Humanitarian Summit's Lake Chad side event in Istanbul, **IDPs and refugees expressed the need for more livelihoods support (fishing, pastoralism, agriculture, commerce), and more schools and health centres to be built by the government.**
- The humanitarian community is strengthening civil-military coordination efforts and advocacy. A framework was adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT),** with a specific Action Plan to be implemented by December 2016. Main activities include: a review of the current use of armed escorts, strengthening civil-military coordination in Bol and Baga-Sola, a security evaluation and programme criticality in the Lac region, and trainings for humanitarian partners as well as security forces.
- To prevent risks of confusion between civilian projects of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and regular humanitarian activities, the HCT has developed a **guidance note on areas of cooperation between humanitarian actors and MNJTF** and encourages the respect of the principle distinguishing their respective operations. It also recommends that the MNJTF focuses on creating a secure environment to facilitate humanitarian assistance and implement activities to support the rule of law or public infrastructures.

## Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED

 460k

PEOPLE TARGETED

 460k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 74M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 127.2k

REFUGEES

 82.5k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 399k

- Boko Haram has intensified its attacks since March, as it is retreating towards Niger in an attempt to escape intense counter-offensive operations in Nigeria and Cameroon.** In May, a series of attacks took place on the Diffa-Nguigmi road on three consecutive nights from 1 to 3 May. On 19 May, a village near Bosso, was raided and burnt down, including the mobile clinics of an international NGO. Ten people died and eight other were wounded. The same relief organisation had already suspended its operation in Ngaroua, 18 km from Eastern Diffa, since 3 May after its health center was looted and the attackers, allegedly Boko Haram elements wearing military uniforms, stole medical supplies and visibility items. This was the first attack of the kind. So far, United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners had not been the target of acts of violence.
- United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Stephen O'Brien visited Niger from 16-18 May.** The USG travelled to Diffa to meet with displaced people, their host communities, local officials and humanitarian actors. He stressed that the situation in the Lake Chad Basin is unique with environmental degradation, poverty, under-development and violent extremism converging to create a complex and multi-faceted crisis. The USG took the stories and testimony of affected people to the World Humanitarian Summit organized from 23-24 May in Istanbul, Turkey. A side event on the Lake Chad Basin gave him the opportunity to advocate for a comprehensive response from humanitarian, development and security actors.
- Violence perpetrated by Boko Haram has displaced 241,000 people in Diffa, Niger's poorest region, according to the latest data by the Regional Directorate of Civilian and Refugee Registration (DREC).** This includes 127,000 IDPs, 82,500 Nigerian refugees, and 31,500 Nigerien returnees who fled from Nigeria.
- The relocation plan of the residents of seven villages around Komadougou River (Diffa region) is still being prepared by authorities. **About 8,500 people living around the Komadougou River will be moved to safer areas.** Two sites have already been identified for the relocation and reports indicate that about 429 households (about 2,996 people) have already settled down in these areas.
- Some 454,000 people in Diffa region are food insecure, according to the latest figures by the Government and humanitarian actors.** Out of these, 399,000 people in Diffa, Bosso and Nguimi departments, heavily affected by population displacements, have reached or surpassed crisis or emergency thresholds and require urgent food assistance. The 55,000 others are in Ngourti, Goudoumaria and Maine Soria departments.
- At almost 400,000 - 88 per cent of the total - the number of people in need of emergency food assistance in the Diffa region now stands 48 per cent higher than in previous estimates in March/April.** Food security operations are expected to scale up in June when several partners are planning to start new operations.
- More than 5,000 cattle and 30,000 small ruminants have been looted in attacks attributed to Boko Haram, depriving herders of their livelihood.** The violence is exacerbating poverty and chronic vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition. With the onset of the rain season in June, humanitarian partners are reviewing the Diffa contingency plan and scaling up the distribution of shelters and non-food items.

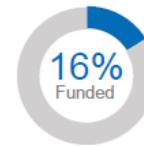
# Funding Update (as of 2 June)

Figures in US\$ ■ HRP Funding ■ Unmet Requirement

**LCB REQUIREMENTS** US\$ 512 million

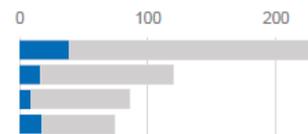
**LCB FUNDING** US\$ 83 million

**LCB UNMET REQUIREMENT** US\$ 430 million



## CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

Location	Requirement	LCB Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	232,855,718	38,905,422	193,950,296	17%
Cameroon	119,880,723	16,633,262	103,247,461	14%
Chad	85,289,310	9,461,696	75,827,614	11%
Niger	74,138,650	17,631,071	56,507,580	24%



## CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER

### CAMEROON

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
MultiSector	27,898,311	4,476,931	16%
Food Security	24,602,122	3,957,162	16%
Nutrition	14,549,052	2,423,149	17%
Protection	12,105,774	3,250,238	27%
Early Recovery	10,829,089	0	0%
WASH	9,538,413	1,508,364	16%
Education	8,966,610	334,280	4%
Shelter & NFIs	7,644,010	298,217	4%
Health	3,747,342	384,921	10%

### CHAD

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
Food Security	39,312,535	3,633,976	9%
MultiSector	16,884,357	2,154,559	13%
Health	9,049,187	1,474,726	16%
Protection	5,981,047	298,828	5%
WASH	3,816,042	0	0%
Nutrition	3,193,000	250,021	8%
Education	3,123,143	419,010	13%
Coordination	1,500,000	460,558	31%
Logistics	1,500,000	434,140	29%
Shelter/Cccm	930,000	335,878	36%

### NIGER

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
Food Security	30,801,250	5,057,149	16%
MultiSector	18,791,528	7,160,810	38%
WASH	6,768,454	1,936,263	29%
Shelter & NFIs	6,106,000	1,273,000	21%
Education	4,000,000	0	0%
Protection	3,500,678	999,915	29%
Health	2,084,587	593,477	28%
Coordination	1,351,753	157,455	12%
Nutrition	734,400	453,001	62%

### NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
Food Security	56,355,647	6,127,321	11%
Protection	31,704,441	2,416,524	8%
Shelter & NFIs	27,674,441	8,671,798	31%
Health	24,748,290	2,829,815	11%
WASH	21,198,363	4,903,455	23%
Early Recovery	18,898,235	0	0%
Education	16,591,042	2,335,202	14%
Coordination	15,705,259	2,552,105	16%
Nutrition	15,500,000	7,674,186	50%
Shelter/Cccm	4,480,000	1,395,016	31%

### For further information or suggestions, please contact:

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