

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

Regional Highlights

- The results of the mid-August Cadre Harmonisé food security assessment in north-eastern Nigeria reveal a considerable deterioration of food security, **with more than 4.4 million people estimated to be facing “crisis” and “emergency” levels. At least 65 000 people are experiencing famine-like conditions¹**. The current figures represent a 50 per cent increase compared to the March 2016 projection, which estimated that 3 million people were at crisis level and above.
- **Since the first cross-border aid delivery from Cameroon to Nigeria’s Banki town in July, UN agencies and MSF have continued to provide food aid, medical assistance and basic relief items to the displaced people in Banki.** Additional assistance is planned in the coming weeks.
- The Ministers of Health of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria **have declared the recent polio outbreak in Nigeria a public health emergency for the Lake Chad Basin countries.** The declaration calls on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin countries to urgently and fully implement **coordinated responses to stem the outbreak before the end of the year and prevent international spread.**
- Beyond the humanitarian needs stemming from the conflict involving Boko Haram, **the countries in the Lake Chad Basin are currently facing significant flood risks. In Nigeria alone, 7 million people in 12 States are reported at risk.**
- The UN and its partners in July issued a **90-day plan summarizing the immediate humanitarian needs of 9 million people in the Lake Chad Basin and requesting US\$221.5 million**, including US\$96.7 million for food security, for the period July to September 2016. The plan requests US\$164.1 million for Nigeria, US\$26 million for Cameroon, US\$16.6 million for Chad and US\$14.8 million for Niger.

9.2m

People in need

5.2m

Targeted for assistance

2.6m

People displaced

6.3m

People in crisis and emergency food insecurity levels

US\$562m

Funding requirement in 2016

568,000

Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

Humanitarian Needs

Population movement

- Cameroon’s Logone and Chari department in the Far North region is the most affected by violence, insecurity and displacement. **The number of displaced people in Logone and Chari continued to increase over the last few months, from 110,000 in June-July to around 150,000 in August.**
- Increased insecurity and large military operations in Chad have led to new population displacement and limited humanitarian action in some areas. **In the Lac region, there are some 125,000 displaced people, including 6,500 refugees.**

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.

¹ There are 65,000 individuals in different localities in Phase 5 (famine) of the Cadre Harmonisé classification. However, 20 per cent of a given population need to be in Phase 5 for a famine to be declared.

Protection

- The **UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, Chaloka Benyani, conducted a four-day visit to Nigeria**. Mr Benyani met with Government officials, UN agencies and NGOs and visited several IDP camps in Borno State. He pointed out that the situation constituted a major national emergency, the scale of which was only just beginning to be revealed as people flee or are forced to leave newly-liberated areas by security forces.
- **The Boko Haram-related violence has the strongest impact on children. An estimated 568,000 children across Lake Chad will suffer from severe acute malnutrition (SAM)**, according to UNICEF. In north-eastern Nigeria alone, almost half a million children are suffering from SAM.
- From 22 to 23 August, OCHA Niger and UNHCR collaborated in **training Niger defence and security forces on humanitarian principles and the protection of civilians in conflict**.

Food Insecurity

- **Around 65,000 people in newly-inaccessible areas in Borno and Yobe states are experiencing famine-like conditions (Phase 5), according to the latest “Cadre Harmonisé” assessment**. Malnutrition and mortality rates are also high, while access to health facilities and humanitarian assistance is limited. In addition, more than 1 million people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe are facing emergency food insecurity (Phase 4), and about 3.3 million more are in crisis (Phase 3).
- **In August, WFP, MSF and IOM delivered more than 400 metric tons of food, basic household relief items and medicine to 25,000 IDPs who had been cut off from aid since last year in Nigeria’s border town of Banki**. Food continues to be delivered to Banki by truck from Cameroon, while other relief items are being brought by UNHAS helicopter from Nigeria. However, ongoing rains are complicating road access to Banki via Cameroon. Humanitarian actors are exploring the possibility of using helicopters.
- In Chad, food assistance by WFP and its partners in August benefitted over 128,000 people in 47 displacement sites and the Dar-es-Salam refugee camp. In parallel, blanket feeding benefitted over 12,000 children. WFP continues its cash transfer programme in five sites around Bol to 10,283 people.

Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- On 23 September, a **high-level event on the side-lines of the UN General Assembly will highlight the humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin**. The four affected countries (Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria) will outline their response and the support required from the international community. The event will also serve as a platform for other Member States and partners to outline the support they are planning to provide to the Lake Chad Basin.

Coordination

- In order to meet the growing humanitarian needs in north-east Nigeria, and in particular in Borno State, UN regional agencies have developed **a joint scale-up plan for humanitarian operations based on the individual agencies’ plans**. The joint plan seeks to meet priority needs in the areas of food security and livelihoods, nutrition, protection, education, camp management, shelter, NFI and WASH, and will be updated as necessary.

Operational Updates by Country

Nigeria



- The results of the August-September Cadre Harmonisé food security assessment in Nigeria's north-east reveal a considerable deterioration of food security, **with more than 4.4 million people estimated to be facing "crisis" and "emergency" food insecurity. At least 65 000 individuals are experiencing famine-like conditions.** The current figures represent a 50 per cent increase compared to the March 2016 projection, which estimated that 3 million people were facing a food crisis.
- **A national public health emergency was declared when two cases of polio were diagnosed in Borno State. The Federal Ministry made the announcement on 17 August following a report of the first two cases in two years.** An emergency immunization campaign targeting 5 million children in the north-east will be rolled out by the ministry, WHO, UNICEF and Global Polio Eradication Initiative partners. The campaign will be synchronized with similar campaigns in neighbouring regions in Cameroun, Chad and Niger.
- **Floods could affect up to 7 million people in 12 States this year, including 1 million displaced people, according to National Emergency Management Agency.** The affected areas would include Borno and Yobe States, which are already the worst affected areas by the Boko Haram crisis. All the 12 States have been alerted and advised to start evacuating people living in low land areas likely to be flooded. Sectoral Working Groups are working on response plans to be activated in the 12 States.
- The UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, Chaloka Benyani, conducted a four-day visit to Nigeria. Mr Benyani met with Government officials, UN agencies and NGOs and visited several IDP camps in Borno State. He highlighted that the situation constituted a major national emergency, the scale of which was only just beginning to be revealed as people flee or are forced to leave newly liberated areas by security forces. The grave situation of many of the IDPs in the north-east should no longer be downplayed. A full report and recommendations are to be presented to the Human Rights Council in June 2017.
- Over the past three months, humanitarian access has opened up in several areas where the Government has regained control. In response, the humanitarian country team (HCT) is finalizing action plans to provide immediate assistance to an estimated 800,000 people living in 15 newly-accessible Local Government Areas in Borno.
- Since January, UNICEF and its partners have reached over 2 million people with primary health care outpatient services in north-east Nigeria including close to 230,000 people in newly accessible areas of Borno state.

Cameroon



- **The security situation in the Far North region remains volatile because of recurring Boko Haram attacks. IED explosions are increasingly restricting access to IDPs, refugees and host communities.** A suicide bombing attributed to Boko Haram in a market in Mora, on 21 August, killed three civilians and seriously injured 27 people. Humanitarian activities in and around Mora and UN missions to Mora and Banki (Nigeria) were temporarily suspended. Mora is an important base for humanitarian activities and strategic for cross-border operations to Banki in Nigeria. It is also a base for the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF).
- Between July and August, 17 attacks attributed to Boko Haram occurred in the Far North region, claiming at least 37 lives and injuring around 100 people. However, the attacks were fewer compared to the same period last year when 45 raids, including 14 suicide attacks were recorded in four of the region's six departments. More than 80 per cent of internal displacements in the Far North region, 157,000 people, are attributed to Boko Haram.
- The Logone and Chari department is the most affected by violence, insecurity and displacement. **The number of displaced people in Logone and Chari continue to increase over the last few months from 110,000 in June-July to around 150,000 in August following violent attacks by Boko Haram since June.** Critical needs are in the fields of health, food, WASH as well as education and protection for children.
- **In August, WFP, MSF and IOM delivered more than 400 metric tons of food, non-food items and medicine to 25,000 IDPs in Banki who had been cut off from aid since last year.** As bringing large amounts of assistance put people at risk of attacks, rations for 4-10 days are being provided. Food continues to be delivered by trucks from Cameroon, while other relief items are being brought by UNHAS helicopter from Nigeria. However, ongoing rains are complicating road access to Banki via Cameroon. Humanitarian actors are exploring the possibility of using helicopters.
- As the current humanitarian response is not matching the increasing severity and scope of the needs, the humanitarian country team (HCT) is joining efforts to increase funds and ensure access and assistance to the most vulnerable. The HCT has finalized a **US\$4.2 million CERF rapid response request to assist recently displaced people in the Logone and Chari department.**

Chad



- Increased insecurity and large military operations have led to new population displacement and limited humanitarian action in some areas. Multiple attacks occurred in the northern basin of the Lac region since the end of July close to the border with Niger. Trends show the increased use of improvised explosive devices, with four IED-related incidents since May, and more attacks to loot food and livestock. As a result, **several partners have suspended their operations in health, nutrition and food security in Kaiga Kinjiria and Boma close to the Niger border, affecting around 8,000 IDPs and 800 refugees.**
- Ongoing large military operations have scattered Boko Haram gunmen across the Lac region, impeding humanitarian access. **Around 100 suspected Boko Haram members reportedly surrendered in recent weeks.** Among them are children who will be handed to the UNICEF-run Transit and Orientation Centre in Bol.
- Following new verification and registration operations, **there are now more than 125,000 displaced people, including 107,000 IDPs, 6,500 refugees, and 11,000 returnees and 320 third country nationals.**
- **Malnutrition rates are above emergency thresholds in many districts.** In Liwa health district, a screening carried out by IRC in July on some 800 children in five displacement sites revealed 33.9 per cent global acute malnutrition and 16.3 per cent of severely acute malnutrition. UNICEF and its partners have intensified response around Liwa by supporting nutritional units in health centres and mobile clinics run by IMC, MSF-CH and IRC are strengthening health staff skills to identify and treat malnourished children during community activities run by local NGOs and associations.
- The European Commission and African Union Commission signed a **€50 million agreement in support of the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) against Boko Haram.** The funds are for the construction and maintenance of the MNJTF headquarters in N'Djamena as well as transport and communication equipment.
- In August, **food assistance by WFP and its partners benefitted over 128,000 people** in 47 displacement sites and in Dar-es-Salam refugee camp. Some 120,000 children also received food through blanket feeding programme. WFP also continued its cash transfer programme in five sites around Bol to 10,283 people.

Niger



- With the onset of the lean season in June, food security actors scaled up their activities in the Diffa region. **Food assistance reached 65 and 67 per cent of the 400,000 people targeted respectively in June and July, up from 41 per cent in May.**
- **Security incidents and population movements in the south-eastern Diffa region declined in August following heavy military operations by the MNJTF and Nigerien army, particularly since 20 August.** With the onset of the rainy season, the Komadougou River has swollen, providing a natural barrier against Boko Haram infiltration. After eight attacks attributed to the armed group in July, Diffa saw only two attacks in August, the lowest since July 2015. However, on 2 September, the first attack since the deployment of the MNJTF occurred in Toumour village in Diffa. The attackers killed five people and burned several houses. No new population displacements have been observed.
- Following the deadly attacks in May and June in Bosso and Yebi areas, the state of emergency in Diffa was extended to 27 October 2016.
- **The humanitarian situation in Diffa's Nguigmi department is deteriorating.** The local population that relies heavily on fishing is facing crisis levels of food insecurity since fishing was banned on the islands of Lake Chad more than a year ago. The loss of livelihood has been compounded by recurrent poor agricultural output. Additional displacements have also been reported over the past three months due to regular attacks by Boko Haram and the multiplication of violent confrontations between Fulani and Boudouma ethnic groups.
- In August, the **CERF approved US\$5 million to finance a rapid response** application by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). The CERF allocation will support the provision of shelter and NFI, protection assistance, health care, nutritional assistance, water and sanitation for 76,000 vulnerable IDPs, including 7,000 people among the host communities in Diffa.
- **A spike in malaria has been reported with 22,658 cases as of end of July, almost two times higher than the cases reported last year over the same period.** The lack of mosquito nets contributes to the increase.
- As of 26 August, **heavy rains had affected over 2,565 people across the south-eastern region.** As some roads have become impassable, limited humanitarian support is provided in some areas, particularly in Bosso, Nguigmi and Diffa.
- From 22 to 23 August, OCHA Niger and UNHCR collaborated in **training Niger defence and security forces on humanitarian principles and the protection of civilians in conflict.**

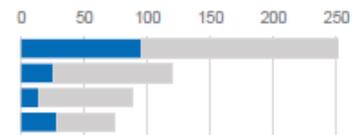
LCB CRISIS: Funding Status as of 05 September 2016

Figures in US\$ ■ HRP Funding ■ Unmet Requirement

LCB REQUIREMENTS US\$ 562 million
 LCB FUNDING US\$ 163 million
 LCB UNMET REQUIREMENT US\$ 399 million

**CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY**

Location	Requirement	LCB Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	279,299,527	95,804,727	183,494,800	34%
Cameroon	119,880,723	25,123,457	94,757,266	21%
Chad	88,339,142	14,226,305	74,112,837	16%
Niger	74,138,650	27,788,022	46,350,629	37%

**CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER****CAMEROON**

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
MultiSector	27,898,311	4,476,931	16%
Food Security	24,802,122	6,240,737	25%
Nutrition	14,549,052	4,704,138	32%
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	2,154,559	16%
Health	10,698,561	1,995,024	19%
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	490,284	33%
Logistics	1,500,000	434,140	29%
Shelter/Coocm	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	8,409,585	45%
WASH	6,788,454	3,387,765	50%
Shelter & NFIs	6,106,000	2,271,708	37%
Education	4,000,000	920,297	23%
Protection	3,500,678	1,864,370	53%
Health	2,084,587	1,024,517	49%
Coordination	1,351,753	389,579	29%
Nutrition	734,400	453,001	62%

NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	LCB Funding	Coverage
Food Security	102,799,456	37,753,094	37%
Protection	31,704,441	4,150,165	13%
Shelter & NFIs	27,674,441	12,012,614	43%
Health	24,748,290	6,678,023	27%
WASH	21,198,363	5,024,144	24%
Early Recovery	18,898,235	0	0%
Education	16,591,042	4,322,053	26%
Coordination	15,705,259	9,841,130	63%
Nutrition	15,500,000	11,500,488	74%
Shelter/Coocm	4,480,000	4,525,016	101%