

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

Regional Highlights

- **More than 50,000 people risk famine in Nigeria's north-eastern Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states between June and August.** Some 5.2 million people are projected to suffer severe food scarcity, a third of them will face "emergency" levels of hunger.
- Timely and effective agricultural support is required to see families and communities in the region's conflict-hit areas through the upcoming lean season. Planting is expected to start in May.
- A surge in **Boko Haram attacks displaces thousands of people** in several localities in north-eastern Nigeria. Military operations and poor living conditions have also forced some to flee.
- Fear of insecurity after military withdrawal prompts thousands of people to flee Lake Chad islands in Bol locality in western Chad.
- Suspected Boko Haram fighters attack a village in south-eastern Niger, breaking a two-month lull in Diffa region.
- Since the start of the year, **Cameroon has forcefully returned more than 2,600 Nigerian refugees**, prompting concerns over civilian protection and calls on Nigeria's neighbours to keep their borders open and grant asylum to those fleeing conflict.

10.7m

People in need

8.2m

Targeted for assistance

2.4m

People displaced

6.7m

People food insecure at crisis and emergency levels

\$1.5b

Funding requirement in 2017

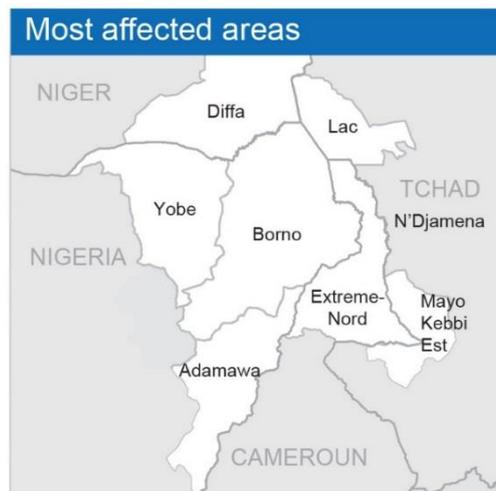
515k

Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

Situation overview

Population movement

- A recent surge of Boko Haram attacks, especially in Nigeria's north-eastern region, has forced thousands of civilians to flee their communities or areas of refuge. Military operations have also forced families to flee.
- Following a spike in Boko Haram attacks between late February and early March, more than 8,000 people were displaced anew in several localities of Borno state.
- Several thousands of people have been displaced in areas around the Cameroon-Nigeria border following the recent raid by Nigerian military on the Sambisa forest hideout of Boko Haram.
- The latest displacement tracking in March showed that the number of IDPs in Cameroon's Far North now stands at more than 200,000 people, an increase by 17 per cent since January.
- New displacements have also been reported in Chad's western Lac region due to fear of insecurity following the withdrawal of troops to other areas of operation. Some 7,000 people have fled several Lake Chad islands since January.



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.

Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

- Food insecurity across the region is projected to worsen in the coming months as communities and families already struggling with severe food shortages and adversity traverse the lean season. The worst-hit areas in north-eastern Nigeria face the risk of famine. Aid agencies are appealing for timely funding to provide agricultural inputs for communities during the upcoming rainy season. Immediate funding is also required to ease the scale of food insecurity.
- In Nigeria's north-eastern Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states, more than 50,000 people risk famine between June - August if no adequate measures are taken. Overall, some 5.2 million people across the three states are projected to face severe food insecurity, one third of them at "emergency" levels.
- Attacks and insecurity continue to undermine farming in Cameroon's northern regions. Population displacement, shortage of agricultural inputs and depletion of households' productive assets have eroded the resilience of many households. Timely and effective agricultural support is required to mitigate the impact of the protracted and widespread insecurity on agriculture, FAO warned on 14 March.
- Insecurity and displacement continue to deepen food insecurity in western Chad. In the upcoming May - September lean season in Lac region, poor households in production-deficit regions will grapple with food scarcity owing to low livestock prices that affect income. In addition, the country's economy is facing tough times.

Protection

- Cameroon has forcefully returned more than 2,600 Nigerian refugees since January, UNHCR reported on 21 March. Several groups of Nigerian refugees were also forced to return to conflict-hit north-east Nigeria last year. UNHCR has urged Nigeria's neighbours to continue keeping their borders open to grant access and asylum to people fleeing the conflict. On 2 March, Cameroon and Nigeria together with UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon.
- There are fears of heightened protection risks as the Multi-National Joint Task Force embark on a new phase of operations against Boko Haram. While the operations are not taking place on Chadian territory, around 600 households in the Lac region have reportedly been displaced recently due to fears following the military deployment. Several cases of sexual and gender-based violence have also been reported, allegedly by men in uniform.
- Nigeria's Adamawa state government on 23 March suspended plans to close IDP camps citing lingering insecurity in several localities in neighbouring Borno state from where most IDPs hail. Initial findings from a survey by UNHCR found that at least 80 per cent of IDPs are willing to return home, but are unable to do so due to persistent insecurity. Fourteen per cent said they had no desire to return home. More than 5,000 IDPs are hosted in three formal camps in Adamawa.

Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- The Nigeria Humanitarian Fund was launched on 24 February 2017. This pooled fund will be managed in-country, and its first allocation is expected in the second quarter of 2017. UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are both eligible for funding with activities prioritised at local level.
- In 2017, the Central Emergency Response Fund has provided new allocations for humanitarian support in Nigeria (US\$22 million), Cameroon (US\$10 million) and Niger (US\$10 million), as part of the first round of allocations for under-funded emergencies.

Operational Updates by Country

Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)



PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)



2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)



INTERNALLY DISPLACED



SEVERELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN



SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE



- More than 50,000 people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states are likely to be struck by famine between June and August if no adequate measures are taken. In all, some 5.2 million people across the three states are projected to face severe food insecurity, one third of them at “emergency” levels. Ongoing conflict and attacks have prevented farmers from growing crops for over three consecutive years triggering severe food crisis in the largely agrarian region.
- Given recent food security alerts for Nigeria, including the Global Information and Early Warning System of the FAO, it is crucial to provide families with seeds, tools and livestock ahead of the lean season.
- More than 8,700 people were displaced in several localities in Borno state between late February and early March due to a surge in Boko Haram Bama. IOM’s Emergency Tracking System - a mechanism for monitoring sudden population displacements – reported new displacements in Chibok, Gwoza, Kala-Balge, Mobbar, Monguno, Mafa and Damboa local government areas. In the last week of March, 2,830 people were displaced in several localities in Borno mainly due to military operations and poor living conditions, IOM’s tracking showed. Humanitarian partners continue to advocate increased security in newly accessible areas for safety of returnees and access for humanitarian workers to deliver assistance in a more sustainable manner.
- The National Emergency Management Agency and the Nigerian Immigration Service had, as of early March, registered more than 22,400 Nigerian refugees returning from neighbouring Niger. In recent months, around 100 returnees have been arriving daily in Damasak town in Nigeria’s north-astern Borno state. Cross-border movements between the two countries resumed on 25 December 2016 when the military and the state government re-opened the road from Maiduguri to Damasak to civilian traffic. While the border between Nigeria and Niger has not been fully re-opened, daily border crossings re ongoing.
- Five suicide bombers on 22 March hit three locations at Muna Garage area in the north-eastern Maiduguri city, killing three people and injuring more than 20 others. Muna Garage hosts thousands of displaced people in informal settlements and serves as assembly point for vehicles to be escorted outside the city. The area has been targeted repeatedly by suspected Boko Haram attackers.
- On 16 March, fire destroyed a camp hosting more than 6,00 displaced people in Konduga locality of Borno state. Three people were killed and several others injured. Aid organizations have provided basic household items to those affected.
- In February, WFP delivered in-kind and in-cash food assistance to 1.1 million people. It is planning to reach 1.8 million in April.
- UNICEF and its partners have so far this year vaccinated 3.3 million children against measles and reached over 600,000 people with basic health services in January-February. In the whole of 2016, 4.2 million people received basic health assistance. In January and February, the agency and its partners provided therapeutic feeding to 8,600 children with severe acute malnutrition.

Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 1.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 767k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 191M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 203k

REFUGEES

 86k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 1.5M

- The latest round of IOM's displacement tracking in March showed that the number of internally displaced people related to the conflict in the Far North region has increased by 17 per cent since January, and now stands at more than 203,000 people. More than half of the displaced are in the Logone and Chari department. The tracking also reported some 30,000 non-registered Nigerian refugees out of camp. More than two thirds of the displaced are children.
- Cameroon has forcefully returned more than 2,600 Nigerian refugees since January, UNHCR reported on 21 March. In 2016, it is estimated that tens of thousands of Nigerian refugees were also forcefully returned to the violence-hit north-east Nigeria. UNHCR has urged Nigeria's neighbours to continue keeping their borders open to grant access and asylum to people fleeing the conflict. Cameroon and Nigeria together with UNHCR on 2 March signed a tripartite agreement on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees in Cameroon.
- Attacks and insecurity continue to undermine farming in Cameroon's northern regions. Population displacement, shortage of agricultural inputs and depletion of productive assets have eroded the resilience of many households. Reduced agricultural output for the third consecutive year is thus likely. Timely and effective agricultural support is required to mitigate the impact of the protracted and widespread insecurity on agriculture, FAO reported on 14 March.
- To increase cash-based activities, a Cash Working Group has been established in Yaoundé and Maroua. The Group is currently developing a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the Far North region. A Cash Learning Partnership mission trained humanitarian actors in Maroua and supported the initial steps of the MEB process.
- The Central Emergency Response Fund recently allocated, through its underfunded window, US\$10 million to cover the needs of around 300,000 IDPs, out of camp refugees, returnees and host communities in Logone and Chari departments in the Far North. Health, food security, nutrition, protection and shelter/NFI are the main are needs. US\$1 million was allocated for a pilot project in multipurpose cash as part of efforts to increase cash-based activities in Cameroon.
- Insecurity remains a major hindrance to the delivery of assistance along the Cameroon-Nigeria border. After Nigerian forces raided Boko Haram's hideout of Sambisa forest, many of the gunmen have fled into villages in Cameroon. Several sources report the presence of thousands of IDPs stranded in Kolofata border area. Despite the difficult access, humanitarian partners are striving to assist those affected. The protection sector recently led an assessment mission to the border areas.

Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 345k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 233k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 121M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 104k

REFUGEES

 8.6k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 159k

- No suicide attacks have been reported in the western Lac region since January. However, incidents of insecurity due to inter-communal tensions allegedly perpetrated by armed elements were reported in January and February. Other incidents of insecurity occurred in March around Kaiga Kinjiria and Boma localities amid military operations by the Multinational Joint Taskforce in neighbouring Nigeria. Due to continuing insecurity, humanitarian access remains a challenge in some areas, especially on the Lake Chad islands.
- Following a recent multisector assessment in areas previously considered empty in the south of Bol locality, the humanitarian community identified around 40,000 people, many of whom have returned to their villages of origin, including people having allegedly surrendered from Boko Haram ranks. The identified people face multiple vulnerabilities. A joint response plan has been developed to provide immediate and medium-term assistance. Continued advocacy is necessary to address structural issues and ensure an appropriate environment in areas of return, with minimum safety and basic social services.
- New displacements have been reported in the Lac region due to fear of insecurity following the withdrawal of troops to other areas of operation. Some 7,000 people have fled several Lake Chad islands since January to Koukime locality. The new displacements bring to around 10,000 the number of displaced settled in Koukime. Food, water and basic household items are the main humanitarian needs.
- Insecurity and displacement continue to affect food security in western Chad. During the May - September lean season in Lac region, poor households in production-deficit regions will face reduced food access due to low livestock prices and the national economic crisis. Results from the March Cadre Harmonisé highlight that, in addition to the refugees and Chadian returnees displaced in the region, a total of 335,000 people are food insecure, among them 146,000 suffering severe forms of food insecurity. Food security partners are providing in-kind, cash-based assistance and support to livelihoods.
- Some 117 cases of gender-based violence were documented during the months of January and February in Baga Sola and Liwa areas. Most cases are physical assaults and psychological violence. All cases are committed against women and girls, the majority (89 per cent) are displaced people. In Liwa, victims were assisted at the women centers set up by IRC for psychosocial support and referral to medical services. In Baga Sola area, all cases received psychosocial care, 15 received medical and 8 legal support.
- Some 42,500 conflict affected people now have access to potable water through the construction of 93 new boreholes in the Lac Region in January and February, 19 per cent of the 2017 annual target. By the end of February, 61 per cent of people had access to safe drinking water in displacement sites, and the rate of hygiene and sanitation coverage was at 30 per cent.
- Since the beginning of the year, more than 2,500 children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition have been admitted for therapeutic care in the Lac region benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices (12 per cent of 2017 annual target).
- More than 7,000 school boys and girls affected by the ongoing crisis gained access to education in the Lac region (21 per cent of 2017 annual target). The construction of 14 classrooms, 13 latrines, 6 temporary learning spaces, 2 non-formal education centres, 1 office for local educational authorities and 3 multi-purpose playgrounds using solar panels was also completed in the Lac region. The classrooms and temporary learning spaces catered for more than 2,600 students (21 per cent girls).
- In February, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and its implementing partners, launched a campaign to distribute school kits, recreational kits and dignity kits to all students (51,700) in the Lac region. The campaign aims to support the resumption of classes for the 2016 - 2017 school year and to promote girls' education through the distribution of dignity kits for adolescent girls.

Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 340k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 326k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 139M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 121k

REFUGEES

 106k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 340k

- Boko Haram gunmen on 19 March raided Bodoum village in south-eastern Niger and looted a health centre and food from villagers. It was the first attack after a two-month lull. On 20 March, three suspected Boko Haram members killed a civilian in Garin Dogo village in Diffa.
- The number of displaced people (IDPs, refugees, returnees) rose from 241,560 in December 2016 to 242,561 in March. Around 700 newly displaced people were registered in Boudouri IDP site and 395 people in Guidan Kadji site in Maine Soroa. Sayam Forage refugee camp received 137 people relocated voluntarily from Toumour area. Meanwhile, 427 people from Kindjandi, Ngagam, and Garin Wanzam displacement sites returned to their homes in Bosso.
- Health authorities with the support of humanitarian partners are conducting additional polio vaccination campaign targeting 213,935 children.
- In March, 2,156 children (5.8 per cent of the 37,079 children targeted) were treated for moderate acute malnutrition and 1,515 others (12.6 per cent of the 11,998 targeted) for severe acute malnutrition.
- School attendance continues to be hampered by insecurity and population movements in the southern Diffa region. Thirty schools hosting 1,280 students remain closed, while 121 schools were re-opened in October 2016 with the support of the Ministry of Education.
- In January and February, around 20,000 children, including 10,000 girls, received psychological support and participated in socio-recreational activities in Diffa. Some 105 host families were trained to care for separated and non-accompanied children. There is an urgent need to strengthen protection mechanisms for dialogue, conflict prevention and responses to violence against children, particularly those formerly associated with Boko Haram.

LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS: Funding Status as of 06 April 2017



Figures in US\$

HRP Funding

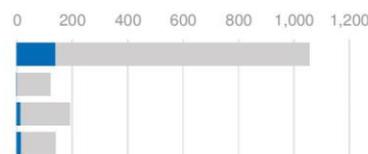
Unmet Requirement

REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1.5 billion
FUNDING	US\$ 168.9 million
UNMET REQUIREMENT	US\$ 1.3 billion



CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY

Location	Requirement	Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	1,054,431,494	140,560,931	913,870,563	13.3%
Chad	121,261,684	261,506	121,000,178	0.2%
Cameroon	191,437,412	13,077,036	178,360,376	6.8%
Niger	139,610,848	15,021,410	124,589,438	10.8%



CONTRIBUTION PER CLUSTER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	645,064,888	51,831,020	8%
Nutrition	160,066,320	11,193,939	7%
Protection	145,167,576	11,623,362	8%
Health	125,144,616	7,813,987	6%
Shelter & NFIs	90,871,098	6,499,164	7%
Education	84,055,988	2,104,005	3%
WASH	81,215,927	9,335,941	11%
Early Recovery	62,539,597	28,701	0%
MultiSector	45,162,544	1,275,002	3%
Coordination	37,807,417	6,986,105	18%
Logistics	12,238,706	3,993,463	33%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	-	0%
Cl. not specified	0	56,236,194	-

TOP 10 DONORS

Donor	Contribution	Pledge
ECHO	194,638,697	-
USA, Government of	125,230,011	-
CERF	64,676,237	-
WFP	36,734,916	-
United Kingdom, Government of	23,992,985	-
Sweden, Government of	22,675,979	-
(blank)	19,339,105	-
Germany, Government of	17,615,828	-
Japan, Government of	15,808,474	-
Denmark, Government of	8,459,687	-

CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY AND PER CLUSTER

CAMEROON

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	55,387,226	4,003,769	7%
MultiSector	33,384,663	1,275,002	4%
Protection	18,343,842	1,936,990	11%
Early Recovery	17,986,008	-	0%
Nutrition	17,023,664	1,000,217	6%
WASH	13,698,474	1,000,252	7%
Education	11,753,684	-	0%
Health	11,646,815	1,000,183	9%
Coordination	6,613,755	2,435,623	37%
Shelter & NFIs	5,599,281	425,000	8%

CHAD

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	49,034,862	-	0%
Nutrition	25,301,122	-	0%
MultiSector	11,777,881	-	0%
Protection	11,357,945	261,506	2%
Health	10,669,960	-	0%
Education	6,641,907	-	0%
WASH	3,881,207	-	0%
Shelter/Cccm	2,596,800	-	0%

NIGER

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	60,382,367	6,948,554	12%
Protection	27,191,638	3,371,347	12%
WASH	13,900,000	2,338,579	17%
Shelter & NFIs	12,342,581	1,284,399	10%
Education	9,321,153	578,410	6%
Health	9,000,243	500,121	6%
Nutrition	7,472,866	-	0%

NIGERIA

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	480,260,433	40,878,697	9%
Nutrition	110,268,668	10,193,722	9%
Health	93,827,598	6,313,683	7%
Protection	88,274,151	6,053,519	7%
Shelter & NFIs	70,332,436	4,789,765	7%
Education	56,339,244	1,525,595	3%
WASH	49,736,246	5,997,110	12%
Early Recovery	44,553,589	28,701	0%
Coordination	31,193,662	4,550,482	15%
Logistics	12,238,706	3,993,463	33%
CCCM	11,560,000	-	0%
Telecoms	5,846,761	-	0%
Cl. not specified	-	56,236,194	-