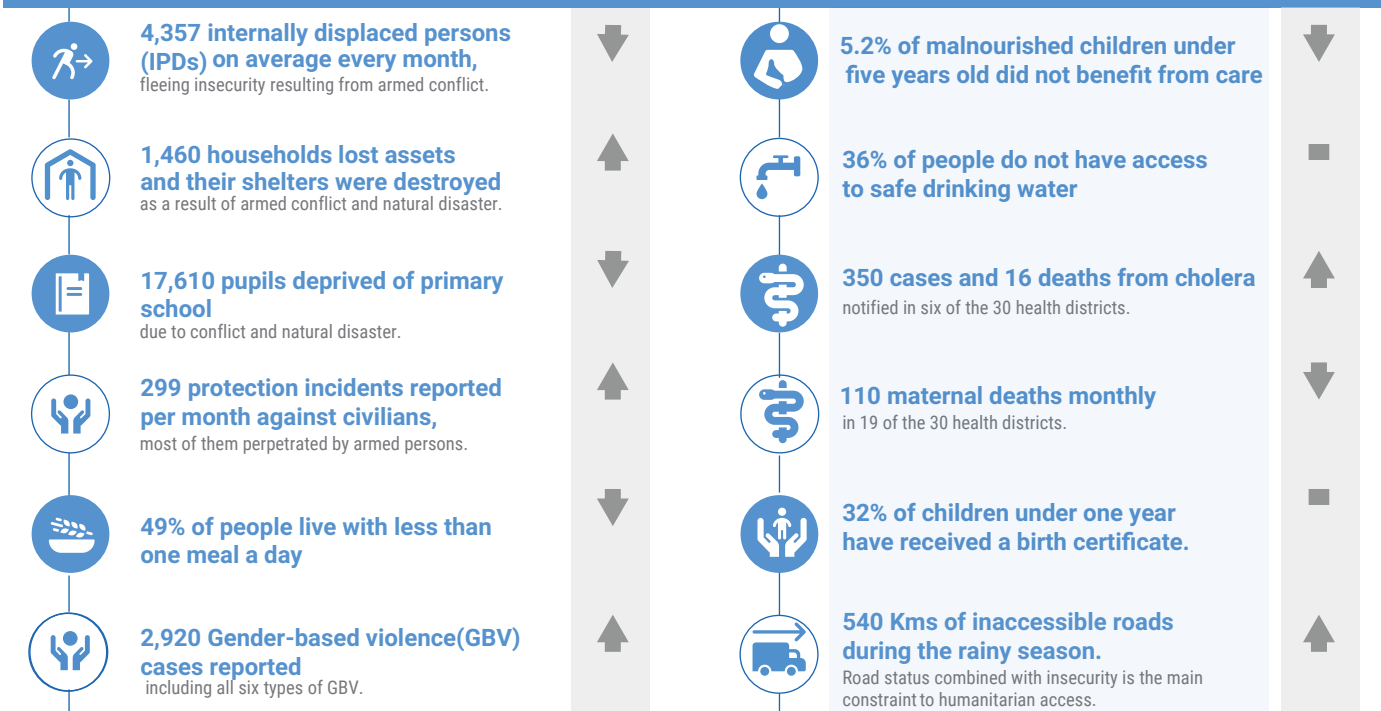
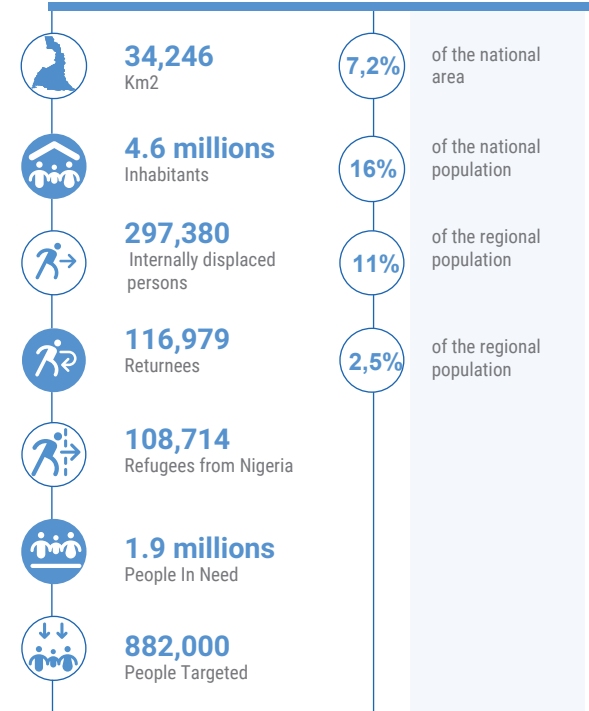


### KEY INDICATORS FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2019

↑↓ trend compared with 2018



### KEY FIGURES:



### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2019

- Arrival of 132 households (both IDPs and refugees) in Goumouldi (Mora district, Mayo-Sava).
- 9,000 asylum seekers fleeing violent attacks in Rann (Nigeria), who found refuge in Goura (Logone-et-Chari) have no option but to return.

- 6,000 IDPs hosted in Kolofata main site, received no more than 6 liters of water per day.
- Local authorities of Logone-Et-Chari deny assistance to up to 22,000 Nigerian refugees spread in the division.

Recurrent cross-border attacks by non-state armed group against villages in Mayo-Tsanaga spark the forced displacement of more than 5,000 people in Tourou and Moskota where IDPs receive multi-sectoral assistance.

- 125 humanitarian actors and National security forces received academic CMCoord/IHL training in Maroua and Kousséri.
- Release of the report on the joint protection risks assessment in the Far-North.

Incursion of large number of combatants in Kolofata Districts. The sharp increase of predatory attacks in rural areas triggers another wave of displacements within the Mayo-Sava division.

- Influx of 9,000 new IDPs in Moskota in the wake of new cross border attacks in Mayo-Moskota sub-division (Mayo-Tsanaga division). More than 19 civilians killed, 120 houses set ablaze and widespread looting of goods, livestock and food stock.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The departure of Cameroonian forces from Rann on 27 January triggers massive cross border influx. 42,000 asylum seekers seek refuge in Goura.</li> <li>• On 27 February, restriction of humanitarian assistance leads to the return of 33, 075 asylum seekers back to insecure Rann.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 6 April a complex attack hit Government Forces in Choloba (Logone-Et-Chari) leaving 5 soldiers killed, five wounded and the loss of heavy military assets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities of Logone-Et-Chari impose a ban on in-kind humanitarian assistance in the division.</li> <li>• A large offensive launched by non-state armed groups on 9 June in Darak led to the displacement of 1,200 civilians who fled farther south in Blangoua.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resumption of humanitarian activities in Logone-Et-Chari following high level advocacy by the HC/RC.</li> <li>• Heavy rains critically reduce humanitarian access in Logone-Et-Chari and Mayo-Sava divisions.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extended heavy rains spark floods in Mayo-Danay and Logone-Et-Chari division. 60,000 people are affected of whom 14,000 received humanitarian assistance.</li> <li>• In Kolofata district, non-state armed group violence hit towns never affected thus far (Tolkomari/Kouyape).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Increasing use of Explosive Improvised Devices (EID) during attacks launched by non-state armed group in both Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga division further hampers humanitarian access.</li> <li>• More than half a million people (516,000 IDPs) are forcibly displaced in the Far-North region.</li> </ul>	