Background

The violent conflict in the Lake Chad Basin has continuously deteriorated. Boko Haram raids and suicide bombings targeting civilians are causing widespread trauma, preventing people from accessing essential services and destroying vital infrastructure. Around 21 million people live in the affected areas across the four Lake Chad countries. The number of displaced people has tripled over the last two years. Most of the displaced families are sheltered by communities that count among the world’s poorest and most vulnerable. Food insecurity and malnutrition have reached critical levels.

Recent developments

Recurrent attacks by suspected Boko Haram elements and insecurity continue to hamper humanitarian access and endanger civilian safety across the Lake Chad Basin. Remote border areas remain insecure and some humanitarian operations have been temporarily suspended. In Chad, the authorities are undertaking measures to allow the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance in several localities in the western Lac region. In Niger, military operations by the Multi-National Joint Task Force and national army continue along the border with Nigeria and the Lake Chad islands. Suicide bombings and attacks are still being witnessed in north-eastern Nigeria and Cameroon’s Far North region. Food insecurity and malnutrition remain high across the region. Around 1.5 million people in Cameroon’s Far North are facing food insecurity at crisis and emergency levels, according to the latest survey. A recent assessment in Chad’s Lac region showed global acute malnutrition rates at 12.2 per cent, and severe acute malnutrition at 2.1 per cent. In Diffa region in south-eastern Niger, a September survey showed global acute malnutrition rates at 13.8 per cent from 17.1 per cent. In Niger, military operations by the Multi-National Joint Task Force and national army continue along the border with Nigeria and the Lake Chad islands. Suicide bombings and attacks are still being witnessed in north-eastern Nigeria and Cameroon’s Far North region.

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Population movement and violent incidents in the most affected areas

Latest incidents

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Refugees

Internally Displaced Persons

Accessible territories

Displacement trend

Incidents trend

Revised Requirement Sep - Dec 2016

Sources: (1) ACLED database as of 29 Oct 2016 (2) UNHCR (3) Cameroon DTM August 2016; Nigeria DTM Round 11 and NEMA, Chad CCM/SHELTER/ANE, ORS (http://ors.ocharowca.info) (4) This figure does not include estimated returnees in Nigeria or those displaced by floods. (5) IOM, OCHA Nigeria. (6) UNICEF WCARO

Disclaimer: (a) The information in the snapshot applies to areas most affected by Boko Haram-related violence - Cameroon (Far-North), Chad (Lac), Niger (Diffa) and Nigeria (4 states). (b) Estimated number of SAM burden for the 3 States of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe have been calculated for a 12 month period.