

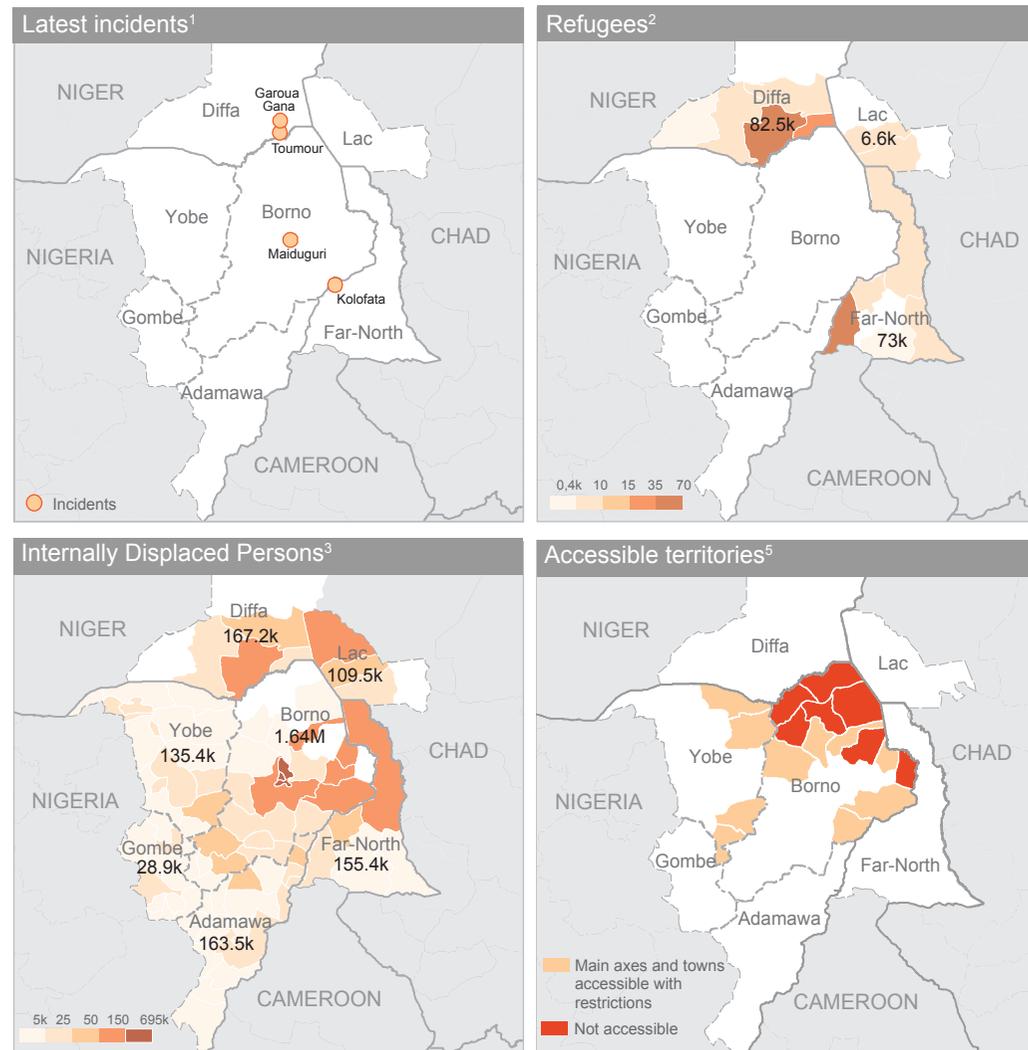
Background

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 in the most affected areas 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 in the affected region have reached critical levels.

Recent developments

Following a review of sectoral priorities in September, humanitarian partners are now seeking **US\$739 million to respond to the Lake Chad Basin crisis**, up from \$520 million at the start of the year. Aid organizations have increased presence and stepped up operations to deliver assistance across the affected region and address the needs of populations in newly-accessible areas. **The response, however, remains significantly underfunded with only US\$197million, less than one third of the total requirement, received as of mid-September.** In recent months, hundreds of thousands civilians in dire need of humanitarian assistance have become accessible in north-eastern Nigeria localities where the army has regained control from Boko Haram. The armed group continues to carry out attacks across the region, and insecurity remains an impediment to access. **In Chad's western Lac region, several aid groups recently suspended operations** owing to a series of attacks attributed to Boko Haram. **At least seven attacks have been reported so far this month in Niger's south-eastern Diffa region.** Cameroonians villages near the border with Nigeria continue to come under attack, too.

Population movement and violent incidents in the most affected areas



Displacement trend

Total displacements in the Lake Chad Basin, including IDPs, refugees and returnees (in million)

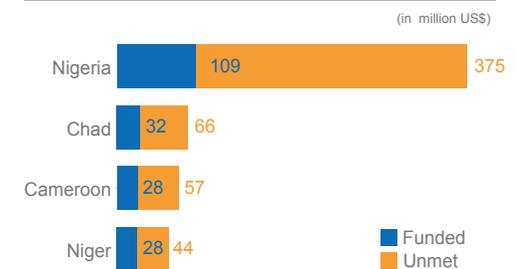


Incidents trend¹

Total of violent incidents and deaths reported in the Lake Chad Basin since September 2015



Revised Requirement Sep - Dec 2016



<h3>21M^a</h3> <p>people living in affected areas</p>				<h3>2.6M⁴</h3> <p>people displaced (IDPs, refugees and returnees)</p>				<h3>9.2M</h3> <p>people in need</p>				<h3>572,000</h3> <p>children suffering from severe acute malnutrition</p>				<h3>6.3M</h3> <p>food insecure people at crisis and emergency levels</p>				<h3>US\$ 739M</h3> <p>required to assist 6M people</p>			
CHD	CMR	NER	NGA	CHD	CMR	NER	NGA	CHD	CMR	NER	NGA	CHD	CMR	NER	NGA ^b	CHD	CMR	NER	NGA	CHD	CMR	NER	NGA
552k	4M	684k	15M	127k	260k	281k	1.95M	257k	1.5M	460k	7M	22.2k	44.0k	14.4k	491.4k	134k	1.4M	399k	4.4M	98	85	72	484
																<p>CHD CMR NER NGA</p>							

Sources: (1) ACLED database as of 17 sep 2016 (2) UNHCR (3) Cameroon DTM August 2016, Nigeria DTM Round 11 and NEMA, Chad CCCM/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
 Feedback: ocharowca@un.org, im@ocharowca.info Website: wca.humanitarianresponse.info Twitter: @OCHAROWCA The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Disclaimer: (a) The information in the snapshot applies to areas most affected by Boko Haram-related violence - Cameroon (Far-North), Chad (Lac, Mayo Kebbi), Niger (Diffa) and Nigeria (4 states). (b) Estimated Burden for the 4 States of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe have been calculated for a 12 month period (from August 2016 to July 2017)