

This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. The next report will be issued on or around 31 October 2016.

## Regional Highlights

- The UN and its partners revised the 2016 Humanitarian Needs and Response Overview (HNRO) for the Lake Chad Basin summarizing the immediate humanitarian needs of 9.2 million affected people. The HRNO requests **US\$739 million for humanitarian response in 2016, of which \$217 million has already been received.** The remaining unmet requirement of \$522 million includes \$368 million for Nigeria, \$55.8 million for Chad, \$54.5 million for Cameroon, and \$43.6 million for Niger, respectively.
- Governments, regional organizations and aid groups on 23 September pledged a major increase in life-saving support to the millions of people affected by the crisis across the Lake Chad Basin. **At a high-level event held on the margins of the UN General-Assembly on 23 September, donors including Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States pledged over US\$163 million in humanitarian support for the Lake Chad Basin crisis.**
- The level of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) recorded in July and August in newly-accessible areas in Borno State, Nigeria, revealed an “extremely critical” situation according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for acute malnutrition. For example, GAM rates in Bama, Banki, Monguno and Dikwa range between 30 and 60 per cent which is associated with a significantly increased risk of child mortality.

9.2m

People in need

6m

Targeted for assistance

2.6m

People displaced

6.3m

People in crisis and emergency food insecurity levels

US\$739m

Funding requirement in 2016

478,300

Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

## Humanitarian Needs

### Population movement

- **In Chad’s Lac region, several new sites where internally displaced persons (IDPs) may have been present for several months have recently been identified.** There are fears that the rising insecurity and large military operations could trigger new population displacements. Currently, there are some 127,000 displaced people, including 6,600 refugees.
- Nigerian authorities supported by the humanitarian community have completed the **relocation of more than 27,000 IDPs from school sites to Bakassi and Dalori IDP camps in Maiduguri.** The relocation from schools and other government institutions paved way for the reopening of educational institutions closed for more than two years due to increased Boko Haram attacks in the city.

### 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.

### Protection

- The deterioration of security in Chad is heightening protection risks of vulnerable populations. In August, the protection monitoring system implemented in the northern basin reported 83 cases of civilian protection violations; and 59 from 1 to 17 September. The majority of the violations related to property rights. Insecurity is also increasing inter-community tensions and stigma.

- A \$4.2 million rapid response grant by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has been approved for Cameroon. **The assistance will target 40,000 newly displaced people in Logone and Chari, 20,000 vulnerable host community members as well women and children facing heightened risks of sexual violence and forced recruitment by Boko Haram.**

## Food Insecurity

- Populations in several recently-accessible localities in Nigeria's north-eastern Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states remain in "emergency" (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity. Recent information from these areas show larger gaps in basic food needs and suggest high levels of acute malnutrition. While there has been some improvement in food assistance delivery, market functioning and government services in these localities, there are still security risks and limited opportunities for both IDPs and returnees, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)
- The level of GAM recorded in July and August in newly accessible areas in Borno State revealed an "extremely critical" situation according to the IPC for acute malnutrition. For example, GAM rates in Bama, Banki, Monguno and Dikwa **range from 30 to 60 per cent, which is associated with a significantly increased risk of child mortality.**
- In Chad, food security has significantly worsened and displaced families are relying mainly on food assistance in a region where many among the host population are already highly vulnerable. **There are more than 133,000 severely food insecure people in the Lac region. Socio-economic activities have been hampered by population movements and insecurity. Malnutrition rates continue to be above emergency thresholds in several districts.**

## Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- On 23 September, OCHA, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the European Union organized a high-level event on the humanitarian situation in the Lake Chad Basin at the margins of the UN General Assembly. The event served as a platform for Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria to outline their response to the crisis and the support required from the international community.
- The CERF has provided a total of over \$52 million for life-saving humanitarian support in Nigeria (\$23.5 million), Niger (\$5 million), Chad (\$20 million) and Cameroon (\$4.2 million) in 2016.

## Coordination

- The UN Regional Directors continue to meet on a weekly basis. In order to address the growing humanitarian needs in Nigeria's north-east and in particular in Borno state, they have developed a joint scale-up plan for humanitarian operations, based on the individual scale-up plans of each agency. **The plan addresses priority needs in the areas of food security livelihoods, nutrition, protection, education, camp management, shelter, basic relief items and water, sanitation and health services. It will be updated as necessary.**

# Operational Updates by Country

## Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED

 7.0M

PEOPLE TARGETED

 4.7M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 484M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 1.95M\*

IN NEED OF PROTECTION

 5.5M

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 4.4M

\*Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) round XI based on accessible areas. However, not all areas were reached by the DTM and some areas are known to have both a sizeable displaced and host population.

- Humanitarian organizations have warned that without timely scale-up of life-saving assistance in the conflict-hit north-east, and in Borno State in particular, the humanitarian crisis will deteriorate further. Several UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, WHO, and FAO) and 15 international NGOs scaled up as the centre of response moves to Maiduguri.
- The level of GAM recorded in July and August in newly-accessible areas in Borno revealed an “extremely critical” situation for acute malnutrition, according to the IPC. For example, GAM rates in Bama, Banki, Monguno and Dikwa **range from 30 to 60 per cent, which is associated with a significantly increased risk of child mortality.**
- A spate of Boko Haram attacks targeting traders and food convoys in newly-accessible areas is raising concern.** On 19 September, a military-escorted convoy carrying traders and food along the recently re-opened Damboa-Maiduguri road was ambushed by gunmen who killed five civilians and wounded three soldiers. A similar attack was reported on 10 September along the Maiduguri-Monguno road, with the assailants killing six traders and looting food and livestock.
- The Government, with the support of the humanitarian community, have completed the **relocation of more than 27,000 IDPs from school compounds to Bakassi and Dalori IDP camps in Maiduguri.** The IDPs relocated from schools and other government institutions paved way for the reopening of educational institutions closed for more than two years due to increased Boko Haram attacks in the city.
- The humanitarian community revised its financial requirement upwards to reflect the needs of the affected population in newly-accessible areas and increased capacity in response due to the scale-up of humanitarian operations in the north-east. The 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan is now requesting **\$484 million up from \$279 million. As of 3 October \$116 million, or 24 per cent, of the funds had been received.**
- The priority areas in the revised requirements are:** food assistance for 1.4 million people through in-kind and cash-based transfers; agricultural inputs to vulnerable households for 166,000 people and livelihood support for 127,000 people; management of acute and severe acute malnutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene services in the newly-accessible areas; and psychosocial support and response for conflict traumatized people, including children, orphans, unaccompanied minors, and survivors of sexual and gender based violence.

## Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED

 1.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED

 624k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 85M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 181k

REFUGEES

 73k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 1.4M

- **Cross-border assistance from Cameroon to Banki town in Nigeria continues.** On 23 - 24 August, IOM Cameroon and IOM Nigeria conducted a cross-border operation to distribute basic relief items to more than 2,400 households in Banki, which is only accessible from the Cameroonian side. An exploratory mission led by MSF in September to Gambaru and Ngala in Nigeria's Borno State reported the presence of close to 200,000 people needing urgent humanitarian assistance.
- In Gambaru, around 125,000 people have no access to basic services. The only existing health centre was burnt down and there is only one nurse doing consultations. There is one borehole for the whole population and Global Acute Malnutrition has reached 28 per cent. In Ngala, a camp was established with the help of the National Red Cross, however, assistance remains very limited. Close to 80,000 people live in plastic sheeting shelters and suffer from several diseases such as malaria, respiratory tract infections and diarrhoea. The Global Malnutrition Rate is also at 28 per cent.
- MSF has distributed food, medicines and supplementary feeding supplies as well as provided medical consultations. The NGO will this month do additional distributions of food, medicines and basic relief items and undertake measles vaccination in both locations as well mass screening of under 5 children as well as a mortality survey.
- Security in the Far North region remains volatile and unpredictable. **There are reports of the presence of over 400 Boko Haram gunmen in Kalabalga area in Nigeria not far from Cameroon's Dabanga locality. It is feared that they could destroy the Tilde bridge which links Logone and Chari department with other areas of Cameroon's Far North region.** Dabanga and the bridge are located on the main road to Logone and Chari and it is used by humanitarian actors on a daily basis.
- UNICEF has received additional funds to address child protection and education needs in Logone and Chari department which hosts 60 per cent of IDPs in the Far North region. On its part, WFP plans to scale up support to an additional 20,000 IDPs in the Logone and Chari, while in Mora area, 8,000 additional IDPs will receive cash instead of in-kind food assistance.
- A \$4.2 million rapid response grant by the CERF has been approved. **The assistance will target 40,000 newly displaced people in Logone and Chari, 20,000 vulnerable host community members as well women and children facing heightened risks of sexual violence and forced recruitment by the armed group.**
- The revised HNRO for the Lake Chad Basin lists \$55 million of unmet requirements in Far North region to assist 624,000 people in need. Priority areas are: emergency education for 80,000 children; food and cash transfers for 193,000 vulnerable individuals (Nigerian refugees, IDPs and the most food insecure local households); therapeutic care for 40,000 children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition; 25,000 shelter kits to 125,000 IDPs and hosts; safe, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services to 20,000 IDPs and hosts; and, response to protection incidents.

## Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED

 257k

PEOPLE TARGETED

 254k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 98M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 109k

REFUGEES

 6.6k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 134k

- Insecurity is deteriorating in the Lac region especially due to an increase in attacks since the end of July (multiples attacks on villages and cattle theft: over 5,000 cattle allegedly stolen and taken to Nigeria in August and September).** As a result, humanitarian access and the protection of vulnerable populations, particularly in border areas have been restricted. Humanitarian operations have been temporarily suspended in border areas, including in Kaiga Kinjiria and Boma site as well as in Tchoukoutalia, cutting off 14,000 IDPs from assistance.
- Due to insecurity in areas along the Nigerian border, WFP and UNHCR in mid-September delivered food and other basic relief items to the local authorities and partners for eventual distribution to around 8,600 IDPs and refugees in Kaiga Kinjiria and Boma sites.
- Civilian protection threats in the Lac region remain a major concern. Incidents include sexual violence, violations of the right to property, the right to life and physical integrity and violations of the right to freedom of movement.** Daboua and Liwa areas are particularly affected. In August, protection monitoring conducted by UNHCR and UNICEF reported 83 cases of civilian protection violations; and 59 from 1 to 17 September. Most of the violations related to property rights. The cases were referred to the authorities for follow-up.
- Food security has significantly worsened and displaced families are relying mainly on food assistance in a region where many among the host population are already highly vulnerable. There are more than 133,000 severely food insecure people in the Lac region. Socio-economic activities have been hampered by population movements and insecurity. Malnutrition rates continue to be above emergency thresholds in several districts. For instance, a malnutrition screening carried out by IRC in Liwa department highlights 25.1 per cent GAM and 7.4 per cent SAM. **More than 22,000 children under 5 suffer from severe malnutrition. The lack of sufficient food, high prevalence of preventable diseases and inappropriate child care practices continue to threaten the life and development of thousands of children.**
- Displaced families are struggling with tough living conditions: inadequate shelter and poor access to basic services and safe drinking water especially in remote areas. Hygiene and sanitation services are reaching fewer than 10 per cent of the displaced in sites around Baga Sola, Ngouboua, Liwa and Bol. The presence of the displaced has put local infrastructures under unsustainable pressure. Health services are weak and lack qualified staff, appropriate equipment and drugs. Several partners are supporting capacity-strengthening of health centres. UNFPA has deployed 15 midwives and nurses in three health districts (Baga Sola, Bol, Liwa). Schools are unable to cope. There are more than 66,000 school-age children in need of emergency education.
- The second of five polio immunization rounds started on 16 September. The nationwide vaccination campaign led by the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF and WHO targets 3.3 million under 5 children and will be completed in November. In the Lac region, more than 200,000 under 5 children have been vaccinated. **The risk of an outbreak remains high in Chad after three new polio cases were diagnosed in August in Borno in neighbouring Nigeria.**
- Some \$98 million are required for humanitarian assistance in the Lake Chad Basin region** following a revision of needs to assist 254,000 people. Priority areas are: emergency education for 13,200 children; food and 'cash transfers' to displaced people in over 50 spontaneous sites and to 130,000 other severely food insecure people; emergency shelter and non-food items to 60,000 displaced people and hosts; access to safe drinking water for 35,000 people; primary healthcare for 77,000 displaced persons and host communities; nutrition services for 16,210 children; and, protection activities for 30,000 people.

## Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED

 460k

PEOPLE TARGETED

 460k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 72M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 184.4k

REFUGEES

 88.7k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 399k

- **Violence is feared to increase in the coming months.** Following a lull in August due to heavy military operations by the Multi-National Joint Task Force, Boko Haram regrouped in the first week of September and launched a string of attacks on the village of Toumour, burning houses and killing five civilians. At least six attacks attributed to Boko Haram occurred in eastern Diffa.
- The new wave of violence is reversing a trend that saw the number of attacks decline from eight in July to only two for the whole month of August, the lowest monthly rate since July 2015. **No new population movements took place following those attacks.**
- During a three-day visit in September to Niger, including in Diffa, the Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel, Toby Lanzer, called for urgent donor support. Some \$44 million are required until the end of the year to respond to the most urgent needs, including emergency food assistance to 400,000 people, protection services to almost 200,000 children, and shelter to 90,000 people. **Food security partners anticipate that from October needs will not be covered if additional funds are not received.**
- In August, the **CERF approved US\$5 million to finance a rapid response.** The allocation will support the provision of shelter and basic relief items, protection services, health care, nutritional assistance, water and sanitation for 76,000 vulnerable IDPs, including 7,000 people among the host communities in Diffa.
- Some \$72 million are required in the revised HNRO to assist 460,000 people in need. Priority areas are: food assistance to 210,000 people; nutritious food to the most vulnerable, including pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, under 5 children, school-age children and the elderly; drinking water, sanitation, hygiene supplies to cover the people with special needs within communities; and, education for around 45,000 students including 9,687 refugees.

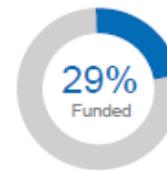
**LCB CRISIS: Funding Status** as of 03 October 2016

Figures in US\$ ■ HRP Funding ■ Unmet Requirement

**LCB REQUIREMENTS** US\$ 739 million

**LCB FUNDING** US\$ 217 million

**LCB UNMET REQUIREMENT** US\$ 522 million

**CONTRIBUTION PER COUNTRY**

Location	Requirement	Funding	Unmet Requirement	Coverage
Nigeria	484,179,598	116,221,255	367,958,343	24%
Chad	98,205,277	42,452,935	55,752,342	43%
Cameroon	85,023,404	30,507,846	54,515,558	36%
Niger	71,561,559	27,924,316	43,637,243	39%

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

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
MultiSector	27,898,311	4,476,931	16%
Food Security	19,732,962	6,240,737	32%
Nutrition	10,404,301	6,675,122	64%
Protection	7,313,439	5,801,847	79%
Shelter & NFIs	5,622,480	1,201,898	21%
WASH	5,332,070	2,438,092	46%
Early Recovery	3,402,800	2,100,000	62%
Education	2,991,043	930,892	31%
Health	2,325,998	642,327	28%

**NIGER**

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	32,885,360	10,535,859	32%
MultiSector	18,791,528	8,409,585	45%
WASH	6,082,644	2,971,749	49%
Shelter & NFIs	4,770,400	2,271,708	48%
Education	2,919,999	0	0%
Protection	2,914,521	1,884,370	64%
Health	1,974,388	1,024,517	52%
Coordination	1,141,320	393,527	34%
Nutrition	281,399	453,001	161%

**CHAD**

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	33,422,549	19,889,846	60%
Nutrition	14,011,297	5,577,882	40%
MultiSector	13,124,725	1,442,947	11%
Health	12,055,899	5,678,302	47%
Protection	9,482,225	1,119,304	12%
Shelter/Coocm	6,177,670	1,968,180	32%
WASH	3,808,667	2,730,778	72%
Education	3,123,079	2,601,657	83%
Coordination	1,500,002	595,519	40%
Logistics	1,499,164	848,521	57%

**NIGERIA**

Cluster	Requirement	Funding	Coverage
Food Security	157,635,957	37,753,094	24%
Protection	55,885,268	5,723,844	10%
Shelter & NFIs	53,743,197	12,012,614	22%
Health	53,143,622	6,977,666	13%
WASH	48,403,022	5,024,144	10%
Nutrition	33,216,948	11,500,488	35%
Early Recovery	26,361,765	0	0%
Education	23,598,454	4,322,053	18%
Coordination	19,832,865	11,841,130	60%
Shelter/Coocm	12,358,500	6,572,707	53%
Not Specified	0	14,493,515	-