

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

## Regional Highlights

- On 17 January, a **Nigerian military jet accidentally bombs an IDP site in Rann locality**, Borno state, killing at least 112 civilians, including six Nigerian Red Cross workers, and wounding 100.
- The **number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Cameroon reaches 191,908** in the country's Far North, more than doubling since 2015.
- Humanitarian organizations provide **food assistance to more than 1 million people** in January. In 2017, some 5.1 people are projected to face emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity.
- In 2016, **almost 215,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment** across the region. Malnutrition rates remain high, with 515,000 children expected to suffer from SAM in 2017.
- A **measles vaccination campaign targeting over 4 million children** is underway in north-east Nigeria.
- The **European Commission releases €40 million** in additional humanitarian aid to support the populations in the Lake Chad region.
- The **UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) releases US\$42 million** to assist over 3 million people in Nigeria (US\$22 million), Cameroon (US\$10 million), and Niger (US\$10 million).
- On 24 February, a **humanitarian conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region** will take place in Oslo, hosted by the Government of Norway in partnership with the Governments of Germany and Nigeria.

**10.7m**

People in need

**8.2m**

Targeted for assistance

**2.3m**

People displaced

**7.1m**

People food insecure at crisis and emergency levels

**\$1.5b**

Funding requirement in 2017

**515k**

Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition

## Situation overview

- The **number of security incidents and civilian victims in the region increased** in January. This is mainly attributed to easier movements during the dry season, as well as the dispersion of **Boko Haram elements carrying out isolated actions**.
- Major security incidents reported include the mistaken bombing of an IDP site, in Rann, and the accidental killing of 16 IDPs collecting firewood, in Ngala LGA, by Nigerian armed forces. Armed attacks killed five soldiers in Nigeria's Yobe state, two soldiers in Niger, and five members of a UN monitoring mission in Cameroon along the Nigerian border.
- Humanitarian access remains a considerable challenge impeding the delivery of aid in many areas. In north-east Nigeria, **four local government areas continue to be inaccessible**.

## Population movement

- While no major new population movements have been reported, the **situation in the region remains dynamic**, with return

### 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.

movements and some access routes being reopened, but also new displacements due to security incidents. Some 2.3 million people across the region remain displaced.

- **The number of IDPs in Cameroon has more than doubled since the start of 2015.** According to the latest IOM-led Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted in December 2016, there are 191,908 IDPs, including 174,459 displaced by conflict in the country's Far North region. In addition, the DTM counted 23,430 non-registered refugees and 35,665 returnees.
- On 26 January, the **Borno state government started relocating 20,076 IDPs from various camps in Maiduguri**, including Bakassi, Kachallari, Teachers' Village and NYSC Camp, to their home local government areas (LGA) in Mafa, Monguno, Damboa, Ngala, Nganzai and Kukawa.

## Food Insecurity and Malnutrition

- In January, **the food security sector assisted more than 1 million people in Nigeria's north-east.** Some 5.1 million people are projected to face emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity in the coming months.
- Malnutrition rates remain high. **In 2016, almost 215,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted for treatment**, which represents almost half of the total caseload in the four countries. This includes more than 154,000 children in north-east Nigeria, 28,000 in Cameroon's Far North, 20,000 in Chad's Lac region, and 14,000 in Niger's Diffa region.
- In 2017, some 515,000 children are expected to suffer from SAM across the Lake Chad Basin. This includes 450,000 children in Nigeria's three most affected states alone, where an estimated total of 3.4 million will require nutrition assistance.
- In December 2016, around **49,000 displaced people in 23 sites in Chad's Lac region benefitted from cash-based assistance** by WFP and its implementing partners. These interventions are combined with actions to strengthen livelihoods and community resilience. Around 160,000 people in the Lac region are food insecure.

## Protection

- In Chad's Lac region, **more people reportedly continue to surrender from Boko Haram ranks.** Assessments are ongoing by humanitarian partners to determine needs for assistance to some 729 women and children released from Baga Sola and their communities of origin.
- Partners in Chad have set up **early warning and protection monitoring mechanisms in around 40 sites and villages** in order to collect information and refer cases of protection rights violations. However, around 65,000 displaced people in other locations do not have access to identification, referral and response mechanisms for rights violations, including gender-based violence.

## Advocacy and Humanitarian Funding

- On 30 January, **the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) released US\$42 million to assist over 3 million people** in Nigeria (\$22 million), Cameroon (\$10 million), and Niger (\$10 million). In 2016, the CERF has provided over US\$52 million for life-saving humanitarian support in Nigeria (US\$23.5 million), Chad (US\$20 million), Niger (US\$5 million) and Cameroon (US\$4.2 million).
- **The European Commission has released €40 million** in additional humanitarian aid **to support the populations in the Lake Chad region.** The new funding brings the overall EU humanitarian aid package for the region to over €116 million since the beginning of 2016. Additional funds will help scale up operations in the areas of food, nutrition, water and sanitation, health and protection. Nigeria is to receive €22 million, while Cameroon €7 million, Niger €6 million and Chad €5 million.

## Coordination

- **On 24 February in Oslo, the Government of Norway will host a humanitarian conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region**, in partnership with the Governments of Germany and Nigeria. The conference aims to raise political and material support for the humanitarian response in the Lake Chad Basin region. Three thematic segments will focus on education, food security and protection/access. The conference will be preceded by a civil society forum on 23 February.

# Operational Updates by Country

## Nigeria



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 8.5M

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 6.9M

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 1.05B

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 1.63M\*

SEVERELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

 450k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 5.1M

\*Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) round XIII for Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

- On 17 January, a Nigerian military jet accidentally bombed an IDP site in Rann locality, Borno state, killing at least 112 civilians, including six Nigerian Red Cross workers, and wounding several dozen others. The site, where MSF and ICRC were providing assistance, hosts around 35,000 IDPs. The majority of the victims were seeking assistance and protection after having fled Boko Haram. Ninety-eight injured people were airlifted to Maiduguri, the capital of Borno, for treatment in an emergency medical evacuation facilitated by the UN Humanitarian Air Service and military helicopters. On 19 January, Boko Haram reportedly attacked Rann while medical assistance was still underway.
- On 8 January in Ngala LGA in Borno state, **government troops mistakenly killed at least 16 IDPs** who were collecting firewood. The military has admitted responsibility for their mistake. Separately in Monguno LGA, **armed attackers killed seven IDPs** who had returned to their village to collect farm produce.
- From 12 - 18 January, UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator Edward Kallon visited Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. **H stressed that while the immediate humanitarian needs were being met, people also required support to recover and rebuild in the long term.** The region's protection and food security crisis is compounded by the depletion of livelihood opportunities and destruction economic infrastructure. Kallon noted that while coordination structures in Borno have been reinforced, they need to be strengthened in Adamawa and Yobe, including on access and civil-military coordination. The Humanitarian Country Team is developing a return and response strategy, as more IDPs return. More than 1 million people have gone back to or near their localities of origin since August 2015.
- While humanitarian organizations are striving to increase aid delivery, prevalent insecurity remains a huge hindrance.** Only six LGAs in Borno state (Maiduguri, Jere, Bayo, Kwaya Kusar, Hawul, Shani) are fully accessible to the UN. Seventeen LGAs are only accessible with restrictions, i.e. only with a military escort and/or limited to the headquarters and one or two major towns. Mobbar, Abadam, Guzamala, Marte LGAs remain completely out of reach. Madagali and Michika LGAs in Adamawa state, and Gujba, Gulani, Geidam and Yunusari in Yobe State as well are only partly accessible to humanitarian partners.
- A measles vaccination campaign targeting over 4 million children in the north-east kicked off in Borno state in January. **In Borno, 1,500 children contracted measles in the last quarter of 2016 alone.**
- On 26 January, Borno state government started relocating 20,076 IDPs from various camps in Maiduguri** (including Bakassi, Kachallari, Teachers' Village and NYSC Camp) to their home LGAs (Mafa, Monguno, Damboa, Ngala, Nganzai and Kukawa).
- UNDP has set up a field office in Maiduguri and activated the Early Recovery sector in Borno state.** This is to lay the foundation for the coordination of early recovery activities in the north-east and bridge the gap between humanitarian and development programmes for recovery and sustainable development.
- Food assistance reached more than 1 million people in January. In 2016, food assistance was provided to more than 2.1 million people.** More than 4 million received primary health services, 1.7 million were provided water, sanitation and health assistance, and 154,000 children with severe acute malnutrition were treated. Over 700,000 people received basic household items or vouchers to purchase them.
- In 2017, 5.1 people are projected to face emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity, and 3.4 million people to require nutrition assistance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. 450,000 children will suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

## Cameroon



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 1.6M

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 767k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 191M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 174k

REFUGEES

 87k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 1.5M

- The Far North continues to be the target of Boko Haram attacks. The joint military operations of the Cameroonian and Nigerian armies led to the dispersion of **Boko Haram fighters who now carry out isolated actions**. The locality of Kolofata recently became the epicentre of this violence with 4 suicide attacks leaving 1 civilian dead and 9 wounded. The dry season has also brought an increase in attacks along the main axes, rendering many areas hard to reach.
- Additionally, **incidents linked to improvised explosive devices (IED) have been reported** in different parts of the Far North region. While humanitarians have not been affected so far, the threat remains high for civilians, especially children. On 21 January, in Kousseri, Logone-et-Chari department, 3 children were wounded and 1 killed after manipulating a grenade. A United Nations Mine Action Service expert is currently deployed in the Far North for a 3-month period to support the humanitarian community and the population and conduct sensitization activities on the risks of mines and explosives.
- According to the latest **IOM-led Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted in December 2016, there are 191,908 IDPs**, including 174,459 displaced by conflict, **23,430 non-registered refugees and 35,665 returnees** in the country's Far North region. This represents an increase of 21 per cent for IDPs, 104 per cent for unregistered refugees, and 17 per cent for returnees. Around 88,000 Nigerian refugees have so far sought refuge in Cameroon. More than 60,000 of the refugees live in Minawao camp, whose population has reached almost three times its initial capacity.
- In 2016, **45,000 children under five were admitted for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition** in the country, including 28,000 in the Far North, 13,000 in the North region and 3,000 in Adamawa. Almost 700 refugee children under 5 were admitted to therapeutic care for severe acute malnutrition in Minawao camp.
- On 31 January **an armed group attacked a United Nations Technical Monitoring Team that was conducting a field mission along the border of Nigeria and Cameroon** in the vicinity of Hosere Jongbi, near Kontcha, as part of the Cameroon-Nigeria Mixed Commission (CNMC) mandate. According to preliminary reports, five people were killed and several others injured. The victims were one UN independent contractor, three Nigerians nationals and one Cameroonian national.

## Chad



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 345k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 233k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 121M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 104k

REFUGEES

 8.4k

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 136k

- In the Lac region, **more people reportedly continue to surrender from Boko Haram ranks**, although in smaller numbers than before. Around 300 men are still being held in a site in Baga Sola without clarification of their status. Faced with food needs unmet by authorities, some of them regularly leave the site looking for food, and then return. Assessments are ongoing by humanitarian partners to determine needs for assistance to some 729 women and children transferred back to their villages, including their communities of origin.
- In 2016, there have been 19 armed attacks, 7 mines or IED incidents, 6 lootings or thefts and 2 forced recruitment or kidnappings reported, particularly in July/August 2016.
- Insecurity and displacement increase protection risks for vulnerable populations. Partners have set up **early warning and protection monitoring mechanisms in around 40 sites and villages** in order to collect information and refer cases. However, around 65,000 displaced people in other locations do not have access to identification, referral and response mechanisms for rights violations, including gender-based violence.
- **Civil servants' strikes over non-payment of salaries and the Government's austerity measures have been suspended by unions for a month** on 12 January, in order to give time to the Government to meet their demands. Education and healthcare services are progressively reopening. However, access to basic services is hampered by limited human and material resources. The Lac region only has 10 doctors (on average 1 doctor per 54,000 people, while the WHO norm is one per 10,000 people), and 1 teacher for 151 pupils. In order to respond to these gaps, UNICEF has supported the deployment of 18 health workers and 327 community teachers in the region.
- There are **22,000 children suffering from SAM** in the Lac region. Global acute malnutrition in Lac region now stands at 12.2 per cent, while SAM is 2.1 per cent, slightly above the two per cent emergency threshold. In 2016, UNICEF and partners have admitted around 20,000 children with SAM for inpatient and outpatient treatment in the Lac Region.
- In December 2016, around **49,000 displaced people in 23 sites benefitted from cash-based assistance by WFP and its implementing partners**. This included around 5,700 refugees in the Dar-es-Salam refugee camp who started to receive assistance through food vouchers. Another 81,000 people received assistance through regular WFP food distributions. These interventions contribute to responding to **food insecurity, which concerns around 160,000 people in the Lac region**. They are combined with actions to strengthen livelihoods and community resilience.



## Niger



PEOPLE IN NEED (2017)

 340k

PEOPLE TARGETED (2017)

 326k

2017 REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

 139M

INTERNALLY DISPLACED

 121k

REFUGEES

 105k














SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

 340k

- On 22 January, **two Nigerien soldiers were killed and seven injured by suspected Boko Haram elements** in the village of Gueskerou, in the Diffa region. The attack did not result in new population displacement or the suspension of humanitarian activities.
- Cross border movements** have resumed with reports of **312 households arriving from Nigeria** in the sprawling spontaneous camp of Garin Wazam, in the Diffa region. Population flows from Nigeria have not been registered in many months due to intense military operations on both sides of the border. This new development is likely the result of the re-opening of the road linking Maiduguri in Nigeria to the town of Damassack, which straddles both countries. Cross-border trade of pepper, a major source of revenue for farmers, has also resumed with trucks coming from Nigeria loading cargo of pepper in the town of Nguaagam while there have been reports of people conducting 'go and see' visits to their village of origin in Nigeria.
- The Governor of Diffa has eased some of the security restrictions** in place since the State of Emergency was imposed in February 2015: the circulation of moto taxis is still prohibited, however, the circulation of commercial tricycle motors has been reintroduced and the curfew extended by an hour. The curfew for vehicles now runs from 6 am to 8pm compared to 6 am to 7pm previously.
- For the fourth time since last April, **a fire destroyed part of the displacement site of Gagamari, host to around 5,200 people**, affecting 1,400 Nigerian refugees. The fire, which started on 13 January, damaged shelters, agricultural production of pepper, clothes and NFI. The affected population has been transferred to a new site near Gagamari and humanitarian workers are providing assistance.
- The European Commission announced on 19 January the allocation of €6 million (US\$6.4 million)** to provide life-saving support to the people affected by Boko Haram in the Diffa region. This allocation is part of a larger envelope of €40 million for the countries of the Lake Chad Basin.
- A UN WOMEN team carries out a mission to Diffa** from 23 January to 3 February to assess activities with local partners. The members of the mission plan to undertake capacity building activities for a greater integration of gender issues by security forces.
- From 1 to 3 February, OCHA and the Humanitarian Coordinator a.i. will organise **consultations in Diffa with regional authorities, civil society organizations and humanitarian partners** in the run-up to the upcoming Oslo Conference on the humanitarian situation in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region.
- In 2016, humanitarian partners and government counterparts **provided food assistance to 1.3 million people and agricultural support to almost one million people**. Over 670,000 acutely malnourished children were treated, including 330,600 children for SAM, of which 14,000 in the Diffa region, and over 341,000 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Over half a million people received hygiene kits.

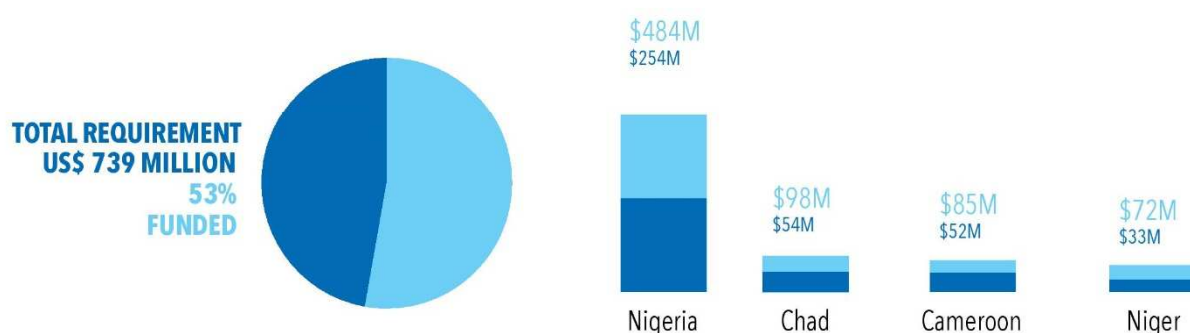


## 2017 REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

	CAMEROON	CHAD	NIGER	NIGERIA	TOTAL LCB
 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT				11,560,000	<b>11,560,000</b>
 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	6,613,755			31,193,662	<b>37,807,417</b>
 EARLY RECOVERY	17,986,008			44,553,589*	<b>62,539,597</b>
 EDUCATION	11,753,684	6,641,907	9,321,153	56,339,244	<b>84,055,988</b>
 EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI	5,599,281	2,596,800	12,342,581	70,332,436	<b>90,871,098</b>
 EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS				5,846,761	<b>5,846,761</b>
 FOOD SECURITY	55,387,226	49,034,862	60,382,367	480,260,433	<b>645,064,888</b>
 HEALTH	11,646,815	10,669,960	9,000,243	93,827,598	<b>125,144,616</b>
 LOGISTICS				12,238,706	<b>12,238,706</b>
 MULTI-SECTOR FOR REFUGEES	33,384,663	11,777,881			<b>45,162,544</b>
 NUTRITION	17,023,664	25,301,122	7,472,866	110,268,668	<b>162,392,863</b>
 PROTECTION	18,343,842	11,357,945	27,191,638	88,274,151	<b>145,167,576</b>
 WATER AND SANITATION	13,698,474	3,881,207	13,600,000	49,736,246	<b>81,215,927</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>191,437,412</b>	<b>121,261,684</b>	<b>139,310,848</b>	<b>1,054,431,494</b>	<b>1,506,441,438</b>

\*Early recovery and Livelihoods

## 2016 FUNDING RECEIVED\*\*



\*\*All 2016 requirements in this document as per the September 2016 revision and funding received as of 10 January 2017, recorded on the real-time Financial Tracking Service (FTS) for contributions inside the country humanitarian response plans (HRPs).