



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MARCH 3, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.5 million

Population Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Northeastern Nigeria
UN – December 2016

1.76 million

IDPs in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states
IOM – January 2017

109,000

IDPs in Niger
IOM – December 2016

191,900

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – January 2017

105,100

IDPs in Chad
IOM – December 2016

200,000

Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger
UN – December 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 170 organizations from 40 countries represented at Lake Chad Basin humanitarian conference held in Oslo
- Insecurity continues to hinder the delivery of humanitarian aid and contribute to worsening food insecurity
- USG partners provide emergency food, health, and other life-saving assistance to conflict-affected populations

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE TO DATE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$61,273,890
USAID/FFP ²	\$170,161,992
State/PRM ³	\$55,572,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$14,383,564
\$301,391,970	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On February 24, representatives from donor countries, UN agencies, and international humanitarian organizations convened in Oslo, Norway, for the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region. During the conference, 14 international donors pledged approximately \$672 million in multi-year funding to support humanitarian operations in the Lake Chad Basin Region, comprising areas of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria.
- In late February, Nigeria's Borno State Ministry of Health (MoH) confirmed a case of Lassa fever—a disease endemic in Nigeria with yearly peaks typically occurring between December and February—in the city of Maiduguri. In response, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) is training health care workers on case management, contact tracing, and health promotion activities to prevent the spread of the disease. WHO, in coordination with the Borno State MoH, has also established a Lassa fever task force to manage response efforts.
- USAID partners continue to respond to critical malnutrition levels in northeastern Nigeria through malnutrition screenings, referrals to local health care facilities, treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), and education on infant and young child feeding practices. From January to mid-February, USAID partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reached approximately 8,600 children experiencing SAM in Nigeria's Borno and Yobe states with emergency nutrition interventions.
- Some communities in Niger's Diffa Region are likely to continue experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity between February and September due to insecurity-related disruptions to markets and livelihood activities, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports.⁴ Meanwhile, pastoral populations in Chad will likely experience Crisis levels of food insecurity between June and September. FEWS NET notes that ongoing humanitarian assistance is critical to avoid further deterioration of food security.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

REGIONAL

- On February 24, approximately 170 representatives from 40 countries, UN agencies, and civil society, humanitarian, and regional organizations attended the Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region. During the conference, 14 international donors pledged to provide approximately \$672 million in humanitarian funding for the emergency response in the Lake Chad Basin Region, where an estimated 10.7 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. The pledged funds include approximately \$458 million for 2017 and an additional \$214 million for 2018 and beyond.
- During the Oslo conference, UN Under-Secretary General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Stephen O'Brien launched the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund—a country-based pooled fund managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)—to support life-saving operations in northeastern Nigeria. According to the UN, the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund will enable donors to pool contributions to deliver a more effective, coordinated, and immediate emergency response in affected areas.
- Various types of human trafficking—including the recruitment of children for military activities and kidnapping of women and children for exploitation—continue to occur in the Lake Chad Basin Region amid ongoing Boko Haram-related conflict. Despite the magnitude of the issue, relief organizations report a scarcity of social workers specialized in human trafficking and counseling services for affected people in the region. To mitigate the shortfall of technical expertise and assist affected individuals, the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons is supporting a non-governmental organization (NGO) to provide training and technical assistance in sub-Saharan Africa, including in Cameroon and Nigeria. The partner is strengthening the capacity of health care and social service providers to deliver appropriate care to women and children who have returned from Boko Haram captivity.
- On March 2, the Government of Nigeria (GoN), the Government of Cameroon, and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) formally signed a long-awaited tripartite agreement to facilitate the voluntary return of refugees, in safety and in dignity, when conditions permit.

NIGERIA

- Insecurity continues to hamper humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance in Nigeria. On February 15, suspected Boko Haram members attacked a GoN military helicopter traveling between the city of Maiduguri and Borno's Gwoza Local Government Area (LGA), injuring at least one individual. The GoN helicopter was supporting a two-day medical outreach program in Gwoza when the incident occurred, according to the GoN. Additionally, during the night of February 16/17, suspected Boko Haram militants clashed with members of the GoN military and Civilian Joint Task Force—a militant force comprising groups of local residents with varying levels of organization and training—near the Muna Garage area of Borno's Mafa LGA, which is located near Maiduguri and serves as a key assembly point for humanitarian convoys. Suspected Boko Haram militants have repeatedly attacked sites near the area in recent months.
- On February 28, the Borno State MoH reported a laboratory-confirmed case of Lassa fever in Maiduguri. In response, the Borno State MoH and WHO plan to monitor at least 54 of the affected individual's contacts for Lassa fever symptoms during the next 21 days. In addition, WHO has provided health care workers with personal protective equipment and technical guidance regarding case management. WHO also plans to train health care workers on contact tracing, infection prevention and control, and community sensitization activities. Additionally, the Borno State MoH and WHO have established a Lassa fever task force to manage response efforts, with daily meetings among relevant health actors in Maiduguri. Lassa fever is endemic in Nigeria, with yearly peaks typically recorded between December and February.
- In partnership with an NGO, the Logistics Sector Working Group—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—is increasing humanitarian storage capacity in Maiduguri. In recent days, the working group transported a mobile storage unit (MSU) to Maiduguri to provide shared warehouse space for relief organizations and conducted a two-day training for cluster members on the installation and demobilization of MSUs. Representatives from 13 organizations attended the training, which was tailored to address the specific logistical needs of relief organizations in Nigeria that plan to utilize Logistics Sector Working Group-supported MSUs to meet temporary storage needs.

- From January to mid-February, UNICEF admitted nearly 8,600 children experiencing SAM to therapeutic feeding programs in Borno and Yobe. In February, UNICEF also trained more than 90 community leaders, health care workers, and other nutrition stakeholders in Borno and Yobe on infant and young child feeding practices.
- A USAID/FFP partner continues to support emergency food assistance programs in Borno and Yobe. The partner is providing approximately 73,000 conflict-affected people with monthly vouchers for food and soap, as well as one-time vouchers to purchase other essential items, such as kitchen sets. USAID/FFP partners are also responding to emergency malnutrition levels in Nigeria, including screening more than 4,300 children for malnutrition in Borno in early February. USAID/FFP partners also provided referrals to local health facilities for children experiencing SAM, in addition to educating caregivers of children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition on infant and young child feeding practices.

NIGER

- FEWS NET reports that displaced and vulnerable populations in Niger’s Diffa Region are expected to continue experiencing Stressed and Crisis levels of acute food insecurity between February and at least September. Ongoing insecurity in the region has disrupted local markets and key livelihood activities, such as fishing and the sale of cattle and produce. The volatile security situation has also prevented most internally displaced persons (IDPs) and Nigerian refugees sheltering in Diffa from returning to areas of origin. Despite the resumption of some income-generating activities in the region, FEWS NET reports that continued humanitarian assistance through at least September is essential for preventing further deterioration in food consumption at the household level.
- In partnership with USAID/OFDA, an NGO is addressing emergency food security needs in Diffa by providing vulnerable households with seeds, agricultural tools, and training on livestock and agricultural production techniques. The NGO is also vaccinating livestock and training farmers on pest control practices to contribute to improved food security and livelihood activities in Diffa.

CAMEROON

- Between January 1 and February 16, the Government of Cameroon Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) recorded 21 cases of severe fever of an unknown origin, resulting in 12 deaths in Far North Region’s Mokolo town, with 10 related deaths at the Mokolo district hospital and two related deaths in the surrounding community. Some fever cases were resistant to common antibiotics, and laboratory tests to confirm the origin of the fever remained pending as of February 20. Since 2015, relief actors have noted sporadic anecdotal reports of people exhibiting similar fever symptoms. In response, health care actors are supporting case identification and management activities, identifying possible risk factors, and reinforcing disease surveillance systems in Mokolo and surrounding areas.
- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) continues to scale up emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations in Cameroon. In February, WFP expanded cash-based assistance activities to three new locations in Cameroon’s East Region and scaled up existing cash-based transfer programs in Far North. In 2017, WFP plans to reach 140,000 IDPs in Far North with emergency food assistance, as well as address seasonal food needs.

CHAD

- FEWS NET reports that the continued closure of the Chad–Nigeria border is disrupting the livelihoods of households in Chad’s Lac Region, which predominantly rely on cross-border labor activities and trade, including cash transfers, sale of livestock, and imports of food commodities and fuel. The disruption of livelihoods in Lac, coupled with ongoing insecurity and the depreciation of the Nigerian currency, have reduced household incomes and will likely negatively affect pastoral food consumption in the region. Between June and September, FEWS NET expects the food consumption of pastoral households to deteriorate following an early depletion of cereal stocks, likely resulting in Crisis levels of acute food insecurity.
- With \$2.2 million in FY 2016 funding, a USAID/OFDA partner is delivering emergency health and nutrition interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality rates among conflict-affected populations in Lac. The organization supports more than 20 health centers and two mobile clinics in multiple districts of Lac, as well as a nutrition stabilization center at a local hospital, where the partner treats children experiencing SAM-related complications. The

organization also provides primary and reproductive health care services, delivers routine vaccinations, and conducts acute malnutrition screenings in Lac.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states in May 2013. Between 2013 and 2015, Boko Haram attacks generated significant displacement within Nigeria and eventually to the surrounding countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. As Boko Haram expanded its reach in Nigeria, controlling territory and launching attacks in neighboring countries, the scale of displacement continued to increase, and deteriorations in markets, production, and loss of livelihoods exacerbated conflict-related food insecurity.
- By early 2016, advances by the Multi-National Joint Task Force—comprising forces from Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—had recovered large swathes of territory from Boko Haram in Nigeria, revealing acute food insecurity and malnutrition in newly accessible areas. Both displaced people and vulnerable host communities continue to experience lack of access to basic services, and are in need of emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, and relief commodities, as well as health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions.
- In October and November 2016, U.S. Ambassador Michael S. Hoza, U.S. Ambassador Geeta Pasi, U.S. Ambassador Eunice S. Reddick, and U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David J. Young, re-declared disasters for the complex emergencies in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.
- On November 10, 2016, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team to lead the USG response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe	\$23,982,858
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Northeastern Nigeria	\$9,262,513
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$499,933
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$999,972
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,605,606
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,350,009
	Program Support Costs		\$955,328
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$44,656,219
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Protection, Nutrition	Far North Region	\$2,718,010
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Far North	\$800,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$4,018,010
CHAD			
IPs	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Lac Region	\$2,720,459
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$3,720,459
NIGER			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Nutrition, WASH	Diffa, Zinder Regions	\$7,879,202
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Diffa	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$8,879,202
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$61,273,890

USAID/FFP ³			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$35,417,581
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination	Northeastern Nigeria	\$180,000
UNICEF	In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Northeastern Nigeria	\$6,996,043
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$4,989,863
	Cash Transfers for Food	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$31,000,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Northeastern Nigeria	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$83,383,487
CAMEROON			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Far North	\$361,080
WFP	Local Procurement, Food Vouchers	Far North	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$21,675,984
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$24,037,064
CHAD			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Lac	\$2,649,300
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Lac	\$5,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Lac	\$1,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$12,754,402
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$21,403,702
NIGER			
IPs	Cash Transfers	Diffa	\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of Ready-To_Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF)	Countrywide	\$1,796,040
	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa	\$12,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$21,348,084
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$41,337,739
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$170,161,992
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$18,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Countrywide	\$8,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$26,900,000
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$4,450,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000

UNHCR	Protection Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Far North	\$497,550
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$5,947,550
CHAD			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Lac	\$400,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$1,400,000
NIGER			
IPs	Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Diffa	\$3,724,974
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$7,400,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$21,324,974
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$55,572,524
USAID/NIGERIA			
IPs	Education, Health, Nutrition, and ERMS Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$14,383,564
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$14,383,564
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$ 301,391,970

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of December 12, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of NGO humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.