



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JANUARY 5, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.5 million

Population Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Northeastern Nigeria
2017 HRP – December 2016

1.77 million

IDPs in Northeastern Nigeria
IOM – December 2016

109,000

IDPs in Niger
IOM – December 2016

198,900

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – December 2016

105,100

IDPs in Chad
IOM – December 2016

200,200

Nigerian Refugees
UN – December 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- IOM reports 1.77 million IDPs are sheltering in northeastern Nigeria
- WFP reaches nearly 1 million beneficiaries in northeastern Nigeria with cash and food assistance in December
- UN 2017 Cameroon HRP requests more than \$310 million to support humanitarian assistance efforts

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	\$4,206,335
\$291,214,741	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of December, an estimated 1.77 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltering in northeastern Nigeria, according to USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The December displacement figure represents an approximate 3 percent decrease compared to October, with the reduction primarily due to IDP returns to areas of origin in Adamawa and Borno states. In FY 2016 and to date in FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$9.3 million to IOM to support the Displacement Tracking Matrix and other critical emergency interventions in northeastern Nigeria. Among surveyed IDPs, food assistance continues to be the highest priority need.
- In response to critical food insecurity in northeastern Nigeria, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached nearly 1 million beneficiaries in December, almost doubling the number of people reached during November. WFP assistance included cash-based transfers to more than 170,000 people living in areas with functioning markets, as well as in-kind food distributions supporting approximately 800,000 people, primarily in Borno.
- In early January, the UN launched the 2017 Cameroon Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) that calls for \$310 million in funding to support critical relief efforts targeting the needs of 1.2 million of the most vulnerable people in Cameroon. The UN noted, however, that almost 3 million people across Cameroon, including IDPs and refugees, are in need of assistance. Humanitarian needs are particularly critical in Cameroon's Far North Region, where insecurity related to the Boko Haram insurgency has disrupted agriculture and commercial activities, compromising the population's 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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- Humanitarian actors continue to identify and respond to urgent humanitarian needs among populations affected by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin region, comprising Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. Recent multi-sector assessments in Nigeria's Borno State, where an estimated 1.37 million people remain displaced by conflict, found that IDPs and host community members require emergency food and nutrition assistance; protection interventions; relief commodities; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support. The U.S. Government (USG), including USAID's Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nigeria, continues to support vulnerable people in the region, while working with national governments, UN agencies, and other relief actors to improve coordination of the response.
 - UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Nigeria Edward Kallon presented his credentials to the Government of Nigeria (GoN) Minister of Foreign Affairs on December 15, marking RC/HC Kallon's formal assumption of his position. UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator Peter Lundberg, who is based in Borno's city of Maiduguri, had been RC/HC a.i. since October. RC/HC Kallon has noted that strengthening protection activities will likely be an area of focus during the coming months. In addition, RC/HC Kallon has emphasized the importance of coordinating humanitarian assistance and longer term development efforts when possible.
 - On January 3, the GoN Ministry of Transportation announced a six-week closure of the Abuja International Airport effective from March 8 to approximately April 19. The GoN is temporarily closing the airport to conduct infrastructure rehabilitation, including re-surfacing the runway, to meet international civil aviation standards. During the closure, Kaduna International Airport—located approximately 150 miles north of the capital city of Abuja—will serve as the primary alternate airport. The DART is collaborating with other response stakeholders to determine the impact of the closure and identify solutions to potential logistics challenges.
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NIGERIA

- The six conflict-affected states in northeastern Nigeria—Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe—were hosting an estimated 1.77 million IDPs as of December, according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix. Between October and December, the total number of IDPs in northeastern Nigeria decreased by more than 52,000 people, or approximately 3 percent, primarily due to IDP returns to areas of origin in Adamawa and Borno. IOM reports that more than 1 million IDPs have returned to areas of origin since August 2015, with more than 55,000 IDPs departing Maiduguri Metropolitan Council Local Government Area (LGA) from October–December 2016.
- According to IOM, approximately 66 percent of surveyed IDPs identified food as their greatest need, while an estimated 15 percent reported that relief commodities, such as blankets, mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets, were the most critical need. Furthermore, IDPs in more than 78 percent of surveyed displacement sites reported availability of food in nearby markets, highlighting the potential positive impact of additional cash-based food assistance for displaced populations. IOM reports that unmet food needs likely have generated additional movement among IDPs, despite moderate improvements in food availability and access to safe drinking water since September.
- In December, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided in-kind food assistance or cash-based transfers to nearly 1 million people in conflict-affected areas of northeastern Nigeria, primarily in Borno. In areas with functioning markets, WFP provided cash assistance to more than 170,000 people, while reaching nearly 800,000 people—primarily IDPs living in camps or host communities—with food distributions. In addition, almost 180,000 children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women received supplementary, specialized nutritious food items to complement general cash and food assistance rations provided by WFP and other humanitarian actors. The number of beneficiaries reached in December represents a considerable increase since November and October when WFP reached approximately 510,000 and 140,000 unique beneficiaries, respectively, with assistance.
- The Health Sector Working Group—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—reports that the ongoing reactive measles vaccination campaign in 18 Borno IDP camps has immunized more than 83,000 children ages six months–15 years. In addition to vaccinations, health actors administered vitamin-A supplements and conducted malnutrition screenings. Health actors plan to conduct the nationwide measles vaccination campaign, which has experienced setbacks in recent

months, in 15 Borno LGAs in two phases from January 12 to 23. Between late August and late December, health actors reported approximately 1,550 cases of measles in 13 Borno LGAs.

- Response stakeholders have established a Disease Surveillance Working Group (SWG) to improve collaboration between the Borno State health department, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), NGOs, and other stakeholders. The working group provides a forum to facilitate decision-making for timely responses to disease outbreaks, such as those associated with cholera, malaria, measles, meningitis, and polio, as well as increases in severe acute malnutrition levels. The SWG will also strengthen disease surveillance and reporting mechanisms, including the alert system linkages between health facilities and the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System managed by the GoN Ministry of Health to assist in coordinating nationwide surveillance.
- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recently identified more than 108,000 vulnerable IDPs—including unaccompanied and separated children, older people with specific health needs, and people with disabilities—among the nearly 230,000 IDPs assessed in newly accessible areas of Borno; most vulnerable populations were residing in eastern Borno’s Dikwa, Monguno, and Ngala LGAs. The volatile security environment, however, has prevented relief actors from delivering adequate humanitarian assistance in displacement sites, heightening protection concerns, UNHCR reported.

CAMEROON, CHAD, AND NIGER

- On January 3, the UN launched the 2017 HRP for Cameroon, which requests \$310 million to reach 1.2 million of the most vulnerable people with life-saving assistance. Among the populations targeted by the plan are approximately 86,000 Nigerian refugees and nearly 200,000 IDPs. The UN reports that approximately 2.6 million people in Cameroon are expected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—to Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity in 2017, particularly in northern areas of the country affected by the Boko Haram insurgency.⁴ While the HRP focuses on the emergency needs of vulnerable people, the UN noted the importance of increasing cooperation with development actors to facilitate long-term recovery efforts.
- In Chad’s Lac Region, the UN reported that the security situation was stable as of late December, with no security incidents reported since November. Humanitarian actors continue to respond to the critical needs of approximately 100,000 registered IDPs and more than 8,000 refugees in Lac, where recent malnutrition screenings revealed that among 27,000 children younger than five years of age, 17 percent—or nearly 4,600 children—were experiencing acute malnutrition, according to the UN.
- In October, Oxfam conducted an emergency market mapping analysis in Niger’s Diffa Region to assess the effects of the Boko Haram insurgency and Government of Niger counterinsurgency operations on livelihood activities. The assessment primarily focused on activities related to the region’s smoked fish and dried red pepper markets, as these markets are critical for income generation. Oxfam found that the Government of Niger’s February 2015 declaration of a state of emergency in Diffa has adversely affected livelihoods in the region.
- Under the state of emergency, the government has closed border access points, relocated people from areas along the Niger–Nigeria border, and implemented a range of restrictive measures, including limitations on freedom of movement and livelihoods activities, such as catching or selling fish. These measures have restricted access to markets and key agricultural lands, as well as fishing opportunities, negatively affecting the livelihoods of as many as 233,000 people in Diffa, according to Oxfam. The government has stated that these restrictions aim to prevent Boko Haram from accessing food, money, and supplies; however, limited access to livelihood activities has increased reliance on humanitarian assistance and resulted in populations engaging in negative coping strategies.

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.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the Government of Nigeria 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 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, redeclared disasters for the complex emergencies in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.
- On November 10, 2016, USAID Administrator Gayle Smith announced the activation of a DART 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 States	\$23,982,858
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Northeastern Nigeria	\$9,262,513
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (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
UN Children’s Fund (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/FFP³			
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			
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 Opportunities for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States	\$4,206,335
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$4,206,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$291,214,741

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.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>.