

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #9, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

FEBRUARY 17, 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 2016

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

- IDP caseload in Nigeria's Borno State increases by 135,290 people between December 2016 and January 2017
- Recent report highlights that populations in northeastern Nigeria continue to face severe protection risks
- Humanitarian support likely preventing deterioration in food security in Niger's Diffa Region; further assistance required

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

- The latest International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) recorded more than 1.76 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) across northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, an increase of approximately 8 percent since the December 2016 DTM. Borno accounted for the largest change, with IOM recording 135,290 additional IDPs. IOM notes that improved access to displaced populations rather than new displacement likely accounted for much of the increase.
- In Borno, ongoing Boko Haram activity and Government of Nigeria (GoN) counterinsurgency operations have prompted additional population movements in recent weeks. Since late January, more than 11,000 people have fled conflict in local government areas (LGAs) of the state, according to IOM.
- A recent protection-focused report by the Assessment Capacities Project details the extensive risks faced by people in conflict-affected areas of northeastern Nigeria; in addition to the ongoing threat of Boko Haram-related violence, familial separation, gender-based violence, and other threats to physical safety and mental wellbeing remain.
- Populations in Niger's Diffa Region continue to face food insecurity due to ongoing conflict in the region. Although humanitarian assistance has improved the situation, persistent conflict is likely to cause conditions to deteriorate in the absence of sustained support, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- In Chad's Lac Region, an increase in IDPs and refugees is straining host community resources and exacerbating food insecurity, FEWS NET reports. Conditions among affected populations are likely to worsen between February and May. USG partners continue response efforts aimed at improving food and nutrition conditions in Lac.

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

- Relief actors have cautioned that stated plans by local authorities to close all IDP camps in northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa and Borno states over the coming months could expose displaced populations to significant protection risks, particularly in the absence of adequate security and availability of basic services. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) notes that current information suggests that the site closures could occur, although authorities had expressed similar intentions before and ultimately refrained from closing the camps. UNHCR—in coordination with the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Humanitarian Country Team for Nigeria—is developing a strategy to meet the urgent protection needs individuals may face following IDP camp closures. UNHCR plans to present the strategy at the February 24 Oslo Humanitarian Conference on Nigeria and the Lake Chad Region in Oslo, Norway.

NIGERIA

- The three Boko Haram-affected states in northeastern Nigeria—Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe—were hosting an estimated 1.76 million IDPs as of January, according to the latest IOM DTM. Between December 2016 and January 2017, the total number of recorded IDPs in Borno increased by 135,290 people, bringing the state’s recorded IDP caseload to more than 1.5 million people. The increase is likely the result of IOM teams gaining access to previously displaced but unrecorded populations rather than new incidences of displacement, the organization notes.
- In Borno, population movements remained fluid in recent weeks due to Boko Haram activity, GoN counterinsurgency operations, and the return of populations to LGAs of origin where security permits, according to IOM. Between January 27 and February 10, GoN military operations against Boko Haram prompted an estimated 8,000 people to flee from Borno’s Marte LGA and approximately 3,000 people to relocate from affected areas of the state’s Gwoza LGA.
- In Chibok LGA, Borno, Boko Haram attacks against populations in four villages caused more than 300 people to flee to Chibok town in early February. International media reported that the attacks also resulted in at least one civilian death and the abduction of at least one child. The GoN military has advised people in the affected area of Chibok to relocate temporarily due to ongoing insecurity and military operations, IOM reports.
- In mid-January, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) representatives traveled to Nigeria for a three-week assessment to determine the feasibility of establishing a country-based pooled fund—a multi-donor pooled fund that would support the timely allocation and disbursement of funds to address the most critical humanitarian needs in a country. Donor contributions to the fund would not be earmarked by project or agency, enabling the UN to allocate funding through a consultative process, including response priorities identified by the 2017 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan and the sector working groups.
- A recent report by the Assessment Capacities Project highlighted the significant protection risks facing conflict-affected populations throughout northeastern Nigeria, including the presence of improvised explosive devices and other unexploded ordnance, recruitment and use of children by armed groups, and volatile security situations in active conflict zones. The report also details pervasive threats to safety and wellbeing experienced by people beyond the immediate vicinity of military operations, such as familial separation, sexual exploitation and other forms of gender-based violence, and stigmatization due to prior associations with Boko Haram. The UN estimates that 6.7 million people in northeastern Nigeria require protection assistance.
- Between January 9 and 13, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) conducted a rapid needs assessment and delivered emergency food and nutrition assistance in Borno’s access-constrained Dikwa LGA. The assessment identified significant food and nutrition needs among the population; approximately 89 percent of households in Dikwa—including host communities, IDPs, and returnees—reported poor or borderline food consumption levels. The assessment results were particularly stark for IDP households, of which only five percent reported acceptable levels of food consumption, and align with several recent WFP assessments in access-constrained areas of northeastern Nigeria. During the visit, WFP provided approximately 770 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance—comprising cereals, cooking oil, and salt—and 15 MT of nutritional supplements, sufficient to meet the food and nutrition needs of 90,000 people, including 5,000 children younger than five years of age, for one month.

- USAID partners in northeastern Nigeria continue efforts to screen and refer malnourished children for treatment. Between January 26 and February 9, a partner screened approximately 25,950 children across Adamawa and Borno, identifying 1,100 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and referring the children for further medical treatment. In late January, another partner conducted mid-upper arm circumference screenings of over 3,800 children in the city of Maiduguri, Borno, referring 22 children identified as experiencing SAM to treatment facilities. Mother-to-mother support groups counselled caregivers of 113 children identified with moderate acute malnutrition in nutrition guidelines and practices.

NIGER

- Ongoing insecurity in Niger's Diffa Region continues to disrupt markets and livelihoods and contribute to food insecurity, according to FEWS NET. Humanitarian assistance has likely mitigated the situation and improved outcomes; in January 2017, conflict-affected populations in Diffa experienced Minimal—IPC 1—and Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity.⁴ However, conflict is likely to persist, and in the absence of further humanitarian assistance FEWS NET projects that Stressed and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity could occur in affected areas during February.
- Through USAID/FFP support, WFP, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are providing emergency food and nutrition assistance to IDPs, host communities, and refugees from Nigeria in Diffa. USAID/FFP has contributed \$15 million to WFP to date in FY 2017 to provide emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations, as well as nutrition supplements for children under five and pregnant and lactating women who are at risk for or are experiencing acute malnutrition.
- In December 2016, a USAID NGO partner provided emergency food assistance to approximately 3,200 households, including IDPs, returnees, and refugees, in the region's Diffa and Maïné Soroa departments. Additionally, the partner trained nearly 130 community members in hygiene and sanitation promotion activities and delivered approximately 250 hygiene kits benefitting 1,750 people.

CAMEROON

- Food security conditions in Cameroon's Far North region remain precarious, with 1.5 million people estimated to be food insecure, including 180,000 severely food insecure, according to a September 2016 WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment. Of those surveyed in the assessment, one in four IDP households reported the use of extreme coping strategies—such as begging and the sale of productive assets—to cope with food insecurity and conflict-related loss of livelihoods.
- USAID/FFP supports WFP to provide general food distributions and cash-based food assistance to Nigerian refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Cameroon's Far North region. USAID/FFP has provided \$12 million to WFP to date in FY 2017.
- Through USAID/OFDA funding, an NGO has provided emergency nutrition assistance at a hospital near the Cameroon–Nigeria border in Far North since mid-2016. The NGO also provided inpatient medical treatment to more than 2,000 children and conducted more than 2,500 medical consultations while training more than 700 women in malnutrition screening techniques between August and December 2016.

CHAD

- Resource strains caused by an increase in IDPs and refugees, limited income-earning opportunities, and rising food prices continue to negatively affect food security among populations in Chad's Lac Region, FEWS NET reports. As a result, FEWS NET anticipates that populations previously experiencing Stressed food insecurity levels will likely experience Crisis conditions between February and May.

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.

- In response to increasing needs in the region, USAID/FFP has provided \$8 million to WFP to date in FY 2017 for general food distributions and cash-based food assistance to Nigerian refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Lac.
- A USAID/OFDA NGO partner continues to operate an inpatient facility that provides emergency pediatric health care services and nutrition assistance to children in Lac. The partner is also supporting 12 outpatient therapeutic feeding centers in the region, which provided health care and malnutrition management services to more than 19,000 children during 2016. Additionally, the partner led community-based nutrition trainings that reached more than 10,000 women.
- Through USAID/OFDA support, another NGO partner is improving food security and strengthening livelihoods among vulnerable households in Lac. From October to December 2016, the NGO vaccinated more than 1,130 goats to support the livelihoods of estimated 360 female-headed households in the region. In addition, the partner assisted with the construction of 45 community latrines and helped develop waste management campaigns that involved more than 3,700 community participants.

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, 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 States	\$23,982,858
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

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/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			\$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.

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>.