



# LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #12, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

MARCH 31, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**8.5 million**

Population Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States  
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

**106,000**

IDPs in Chad  
IOM – January 2017

**200,000**

Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger  
UN – March 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Cadre Harmonisé estimates 5.2 million people in northeastern Nigeria will face acute food insecurity by mid-2017
- Confrontations between armed groups and security forces prompt the relocation of 8,500 people in Nigeria's Borno State
- USG partners deliver life-saving assistance across the Lake Chad Basin Region

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

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$105,752,589
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$183,311,992
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$80,562,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$16,143,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$385,770,615</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In mid-March, the Cadre Harmonisé—a food security analysis tool unique to West Africa—found that the prolonged humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria continues to severely affect food security and nutrition conditions, with some populations at risk of experiencing Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity through at least mid-2017.<sup>4</sup> Between June and August, an estimated 5.2 million people could experience Crisis—IPC 3—or higher levels of acute food insecurity in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states.
- Clashes between Boko Haram militants and regional security forces, including the Nigerian military, continue to generate population displacement and hinder emergency response efforts in the Lake Chad Basin Region, comprising areas of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. From March 15–27, counterinsurgency operations prompted the relocation of 8,500 people in Borno State, Nigeria, according to USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
- On March 21, the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nigeria convened USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners to discuss critical issues related to the emergency response in northeastern Nigeria. During the meeting, USAID partners noted that the upcoming lean season will likely generate additional food, health, nutrition, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs among displaced and vulnerable populations in the region.
- The U.S. Government (USG) continues to support relief agencies to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance to conflict-affected populations in Nigeria and other areas of the Lake Chad Basin. USG partners are distributing life-saving food aid; treating acutely malnourished populations; providing health care services and logistics assistance; and supporting emergency protection and WASH interventions.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

## NIGERIA

- The DART convened USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partners in Nigeria's capital city of Abuja on March 21 to discuss key issues related to the humanitarian situation and emergency operations in northeastern Nigeria. More than 30 participants representing 17 organizations attended the event to share situational updates and take part in a DART-moderated roundtable on humanitarian access, security, and relief operations. Participants also discussed ways to enhance response coordination, preparations for the lean and rainy seasons, and communicating information on returns of formerly displaced populations to areas of origin. During the meeting, USAID partners noted that the lean season—likely to persist from April/May through September—could worsen humanitarian conditions and generate additional food, health, nutrition, and WASH needs.
- From March 15–27, military operations prompted the movement of an estimated 8,500 people in Borno from affected areas of Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kala-Balge, Ngala, and Nganzai local government areas (LGAs), according to IOM. Recent population movements include more than 1,300 people who arrived in Bama and Ngala from Cameroon's Far North Region, following military confrontations near the Cameroon–Nigeria border. Service availability at recipient communities and internally displaced person (IDP) sites vary by location, with some level of food assistance, shelter support, and WASH services generally present; however, IOM continues to cite significant needs—particularly food, shelter, and safe drinking water—among recently relocated populations.
- In mid-March, the Cadre Harmonisé reaffirmed that the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria has severely disrupted food security and nutrition conditions, with Famine levels of acute food insecurity possible in some areas through at least mid-2017. Insecurity prevented many farmers from accessing agricultural fields, particularly in Borno, resulting in below-average harvests in some areas and elevated food prices—exceeding five-year averages by as much as 100 percent—for cereals, legumes, and other critical food commodities.
- High food prices and reduced purchasing power are expected to constrain household food access, and food security actors project an early onset of the lean season, likely in April or May, due to an early depletion of household food stocks, the UN reported. An estimated 5.2 million people could experience Crisis or higher levels of acute food insecurity between June and August in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, according to the Cadre Harmonisé. IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Borno remain the most affected, with nearly 3.7 million people in the state likely facing acute food insecurity in mid-2017.
- From February 19–25, the UN World Food Program (WFP) conducted a rapid food security assessment and delivered emergency food and nutrition assistance to populations in Borno's Monguno LGA as part of the UN agency's Rapid Response Mechanism. According to the assessment, 5 percent of Monguno households, including host community members, returnees, and IDPs, reported poor levels of food consumption—a substantial decline from the 44 percent of households who reported poor food consumption during a similar assessment in late January.
- WFP attributes some of the improvement in food consumption levels to an initial delivery of emergency food assistance in late January, when the UN agency provided aid to more than 73,000 people in Monguno. Despite the overall improvement, 92 percent of surveyed households reported limiting food consumption in some manner during the week preceding the assessment, a figure unchanged from late January—indicating a need for sustained deliveries of emergency food assistance in the LGA.
- USAID/FFP supports WFP and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to expand food security interventions to reach food-insecure populations in hard-to-access areas of northeastern Nigeria, as security conditions permit. In FY 2017 to date, USAID/FFP has provided WFP with approximately \$30 million in emergency food assistance to support IDPs and other vulnerable people throughout the region. From December 2016 to February 2017, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to more than 1 million people each month.
- USAID/FFP is supporting an NGO partner to scale up emergency operations and deliver food assistance to nearly 100,000 vulnerable people in Borno. The NGO is providing cash transfers and food vouchers for 6,000 IDP and vulnerable host community households in Jere and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council LGAs, as well as distributing locally procured food assistance for 8,000 households in Monguno, where insecurity continues to disrupt markets.

## **NIGER**

- The ongoing security crisis in Niger's Diffa Region has reduced household access to food and income-generating opportunities, likely resulting in Crisis levels of food insecurity through at least September, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In addition, humanitarian access constraints and limited food availability are expected to exacerbate already poor nutrition conditions in the coming months. FEWS NET anticipates that the majority of households in other areas of Niger will experience Minimal levels of food insecurity during the same period; however, some vulnerable households could experience Crisis or Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity in mid-2017 due to decreased purchasing power and limited financial resources.
  - In January and February, USAID/OFDA partner representatives traveled to Diffa to monitor a USAID/OFDA-funded program that provides livelihood support and cash-for-work opportunities for nearly 40 agricultural and pastoral communities in the region. During the visit, the NGO representatives observed ongoing agriculture and food security activities, including procurement of livestock fodder and use of agricultural inputs by more than 660 beneficiaries to support crop planting. In addition, the NGO reported that cash-for-work activities have supported the construction of natural barriers to protect planted areas from fire, sand, and moisture loss. The USAID/OFDA partner also noted ongoing challenges, including fluid population movements in Diffa that limit the ability of relief organizations to target assistance for the most acutely affected people.
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## **CAMEROON**

- The security situation in Far North remains volatile, given ongoing military operations and attacks by Boko Haram militants, according to the UN. During the evening of March 23/24, suspected Boko Haram members attacked Milimari and Naga villages in Logone-et-Chari Department, seizing food and other commodities and prompting approximately 100 households to flee to Fotokol town.
  - On March 15, regional security forces released approximately 5,000 people from Boko Haram captivity in villages along the Cameroon–Nigeria border, according to international media. According to the UN, the Government of Cameroon subsequently transported some of the freed individuals to an IDP camp in Nigeria's Banki town, Borno.
  - The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) issued a press release on March 21 calling for safe and dignified returns of Nigerian refugees. The statement also urged the Government of Cameroon to abide by international obligations, including the recently signed Tripartite Agreement, to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees. According to the UN agency, the Government of Cameroon has forcibly returned an estimated 2,600 Nigerian refugees to villages along the Nigerian border in 2017. The Government of Cameroon, however, denied claims that it is forcibly returning refugees to Nigeria.
  - With FY 2016 USAID/OFDA support, IOM had provided livelihoods assistance and distributed shelter kits and emergency relief commodities to nearly 15,800 conflict-affected people in Far North as of December 2016. IOM is targeting an additional 21,000 people with multi-sector assistance in the coming months, as well as providing psychosocial support to up to 2,500 people.
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## **CHAD**

- The closure of the Chad–Nigeria border continues to disrupt trade and livelihood activities in Chad's Lac Region, FEWS NET reports. The border closure, combined with the depreciation the Nigerian Naira, below-average household purchasing power linked to above-average maize prices, and ongoing insecurity will likely limit household access to food in Lac in the coming months. FEWS NET anticipates that food security conditions in affected areas will likely deteriorate to Stressed levels by May and to Crisis-level food insecurity by September.
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN World Health Organization (WHO), in coordination with the Government of Chad Ministry of Public Health, began a four-day national polio immunization campaign on March 25. Although health care workers have not recorded a case of polio in Chad since mid-2012, several new cases have recently occurred in neighboring areas of Nigeria; fluid population movements between the two countries and low immunization coverage have increased the risk of polio spreading, according to the UN. The campaign aims to reach 4.2 million children younger than five years of age.

## OTHER ASSISTANCE

- On March 20, the World Bank announced plans to provide \$200 million in credit to the Government of Nigeria (GoN) to support multi-sector emergency interventions for an estimated 150,000 conflict-affected people in northeastern Nigeria. The funds will provide agricultural seeds and tools to farmers, rehabilitate roads and other basic infrastructure, and restore basic health care and WASH services in affected areas.
- On March 18, the Government of Canada announced more than \$89 million for emergency response efforts in four countries—Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, and Yemen—with populations at risk of or experiencing Famine levels of food insecurity. Of the announced sum, approximately \$20.5 million will support interventions in northeastern Nigeria, including provision of food aid, health care services, and protection assistance.

## CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe 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 DART to lead the USG response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
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	Abuja, Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States	\$39,238,359
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Northeastern Nigeria	\$7,900,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,350,009
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,605,606
WHO	Health	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,000,000

	Program Support Costs		\$1,062,018
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$59,155,992</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$59,655,992</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
IPs	Cash-for-Work, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$15,761,105
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$4,989,863
	Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$25,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$45,750,968</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$11,994,246
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$11,994,246</b>
<b>CHAD</b>			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$7,997,771
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$7,997,771</b>
<b>NIGER</b>			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$14,991,085
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$14,991,085</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$80,734,070</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Countrywide	\$10,500,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$10,500,000</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$665,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Far North	\$430,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$1,095,000</b>
<b>CHAD</b>			
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Lac	\$585,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$585,000</b>
<b>NIGER</b>			
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$10,400,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Diffa	\$1,710,000

<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$12,810,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$24,990,000</b>
<b>USAID/NIGERIA</b>			
IPs	Education, Health, Nutrition, and ERMS Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$5,289,801
<b>TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$5,289,801</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$170,669,863</b>

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

<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$29,478,926</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$4,018,010</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$3,720,459</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$8,879,202</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$46,096,597</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$50,782,519</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$12,042,818</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$13,405,931</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$26,346,654</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$102,577,922</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$26,900,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$5,947,550</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$1,400,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$21,324,974</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$55,572,524</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$10,853,709</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$215,100,752</b>

<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>			<b>\$238,711,915</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>			<b>\$35,597,624</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>			<b>\$27,109,161</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>			<b>\$84,351,915</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017</b>			<b>\$385,770,615</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of March 31, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://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](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).