

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

OCTOBER 28, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.6
million

People Displaced by Boko Haram-Related Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin
OCHA – October 2016

2.1
million

IDPs in Nigeria
IOM – August 2016

184,404

IDPs in Niger
GoRN – September 2016

192,912

IDPs in Cameroon
UNHCR – September 2016

89,010

IDPs in Chad
OCHA – October 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Ambassador Michael S. Hoza redeclares a disaster in Cameroon for FY 2017 due to the complex emergency
- Nutrition surveys identify GAM levels from 20 to 50 percent in some parts of Borno, indicating a nutrition emergency
- Insecurity continues to limit humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance in the Lake Chad Basin region

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$76,884,358
USAID/FFP ²	\$142,674,642
State/PRM ³	\$108,872,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$38,006,335
\$366,437,859	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Insecurity resulting from the Boko Haram insurgency continues to negatively affect populations throughout the Lake Chad Basin region, comprising the countries of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The conflict has generated sustained displacement and food insecurity, and resulted in approximately 9.2 million people requiring assistance throughout the region, primarily in northeastern Nigeria.
- The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Cameroon's Far North Region has increased significantly since 2015 due to Boko Haram-related insecurity. Despite interventions by the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC), the conflict has negatively impacted food security, generated significant protection risks, and resulted in diminished access to health care services, nutrition support, and safe drinking water. In response to the ongoing complex emergency, U.S. Ambassador Michael S. Hoza redeclared a disaster in Cameroon for FY 2017 on October 20.
- A recent UN progress report on the 2016 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan detailed response challenges and made recommendations for improving relief efforts. As of mid-October, the response is not meeting existing needs, particularly in newly accessible areas of northeastern Nigeria, the UN reports. Although insecurity is a significant constraint to the response, substantial funding gaps have also limited the scale up of response efforts to address increasing needs. The UN recommends incorporating needs in newly accessible areas into existing operational plans and strengthening information coordination, analysis, and monitoring to increase humanitarian accountability and advocacy.
- On October 21, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) issued an alert regarding the critical nutrition situation in parts of Nigeria's Borno and Yobe states. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings in newly accessible areas indicate a nutrition emergency, with 20–50 percent of screened children identified as acutely malnourished, significantly exceeding the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 15 percent.

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)

NIGERIA

- Attacks by Boko Haram continued in October, with insurgents raiding communities to steal food and livestock, clashing with Government of Nigeria (GoN) forces, and instigating suicide attacks on civilian populations. Fighting between GoN forces and Boko Haram is impeding humanitarian access to some areas in the northern and eastern parts of Borno, and has resulted in additional GoN restrictions on humanitarian staff and convoys due to safety concerns. The GoN and the UN are jointly pursuing increased coordination and scale-up of humanitarian actions in northeastern Nigeria to meet substantial humanitarian needs.
- Citing ongoing conflict outside Borno's capital city of Maiduguri, the GoN military has restricted the movement of humanitarian staff and convoys, including urgently needed emergency food assistance. These restrictions and the military's limited capacity to provide GoN-mandated escorts for humanitarian convoys are preventing response organizations from safely scaling up relief interventions in Borno.
- In mid-October, the GoN military approved standard operating procedures and common coordination mechanisms regarding the use of armed escorts for the movement of humanitarian workers and supplies in newly accessible areas. To improve coordination, the Logistics Sector—the coordinating body for humanitarian logistics activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—will track all humanitarian cargo movement requests submitted by humanitarian organizations. Additionally, the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) will coordinate UN and NGO staff movements, respectively. The GoN military has committed to responding to UNDSS, INSO, or Logistics Sector focal points within 48 hours of receiving notification of planned movements.
- Malnutrition levels in Borno and Yobe states remain high. Mass MUAC screenings from April–October indicate a nutrition emergency in recently accessible local government areas (LGAs), including Bama, Banki, Gamboru, Konduga, Monguno, and Ngala in Borno and Gujba, Gulani, and Tarmuwa in Yobe, according to FEWS NET. In these areas, the proportion of screened children who were acutely malnourished ranged from 20 to 50 percent. These levels reflect an Extreme Critical—IPC 5—level of acute malnutrition, and are associated with increased child mortality.⁴ FEWS NET noted the situation may be worse in areas inaccessible due to insecurity.
- Nutrition conditions remain at Critical—IPC 4—levels in the more accessible areas of Jere, Kaga, and Maiduguri Metropolitan Center (MMC) LGAs in Borno, where global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels ranged from 10 to 15 percent. However, screenings conducted by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) identified GAM levels ranging from 18–25 percent in some locations in Jere and MMC, and 40–60 percent in the Bolori, Customs House, and Maimusari IDP camps. In 2016, health actors have admitted nearly 93,150 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to therapeutic feeding programs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, or approximately 23 percent of the nearly 400,000 targeted by UNICEF.
- With FY 2016 funding, USAID/FFP is supporting five NGO partners, the UN World Food Program (WFP), and UNICEF to implement nutrition programming in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. USAID/FFP support includes cash vouchers, community volunteer mobilization, infant and young child feeding activities, ready to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) for acutely malnourished children younger than five years of age, and technical support to the Ministry of Health and primary health care centers.
- Edward Kallon, the incoming UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) to Nigeria, announced the creation of a Maiduguri-based Operational Humanitarian Country Team (OHCT) to improve humanitarian coordination and assistance in northeastern Nigeria. As of mid-October, the OHCT had commenced operations under the leadership of Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC) Peter Lundberg. Incoming RC/HC Kallon intends the OHCT to supplement the Abuja-based Humanitarian Country Team by facilitating state-level humanitarian coordination and liaising with state authorities involved in the humanitarian response. To further scale up humanitarian interventions in northeastern Nigeria, incoming RC/HC Kallon also advocated for the establishment of humanitarian hubs in newly accessible areas to allow relief actors to reach people in need of assistance more rapidly.

⁴ IPC for acute malnutrition differs from the IPC for food security. IPC for acute malnutrition classifies the severity and magnitude of malnutrition and ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Extreme Critical or Catastrophe—IPC 5.

CAMEROON

- The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recorded two Boko Haram attacks in Cameroon during October that resulted in four deaths, including three civilians, and injuries to five soldiers. Despite a significant decrease in Boko Haram-related attacks since October 2015, the conflict continues to generate significant displacement, food insecurity, and protection risks in Far North.
 - In October, the GRC Minister of Women's Empowerment and the Family, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and UNHCR jointly organized a training workshop to develop procedures for the prevention and treatment of gender-based violence (GBV) in Far North's capital city of Maroua. The workshop aimed to familiarize administrative, judicial, military, and traditional authorities on critical GBV topics, including preventing and responding to GBV. Workshop participants developed procedures for prevention and treatment of GBV, and adapted them to the conditions of specific departments in Far North, including Diamare, Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanga, and Logone-et-Chari.
 - With \$800,000 in FY 2016 funding, a USAID/OFDA NGO partner is providing child protection and GBV services to conflict-affected populations in Bourha, Mogode, and Mokolo districts. The NGO establishes safe spaces for women and girls to share safety concerns, receive psychosocial support, learn about GBV treatment resources, and gain practical skills to foster independence and self-sufficiency. The USAID/OFDA partner also supports child-friendly spaces to provide conflict-affected and vulnerable children with safe places to learn and play.
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CHAD

- Conflict related to Boko Haram continues to negatively affect communities in Chad's Lac Region, resulting in population displacement, the disruption of agricultural, fishing, and pastoral livelihoods, and high levels of food insecurity. Many displaced households and vulnerable community members lack access to health care services, safe drinking water, and shelter support, and continue to require additional humanitarian assistance.
 - Approximately 133,000 people experience acute food insecurity throughout Lac, according to USAID/FFP partner WFP, which provides food and nutrition assistance to more than 130,000 displaced persons per month. WFP assistance comprises cash transfers, emergency food assistance, and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Despite WFP food assistance programs, malnutrition rates remain high, particularly in sites located north of the town of Baga Sola that have only been accessible to humanitarian actors since early 2016.
 - Malnutrition levels are at WHO emergency thresholds in several districts across Chad. In September, UNICEF implementing partners conducted MUAC screenings of 11,000 children at 22 IDP sites in the Liwa area in Lac, where results indicated GAM prevalence of 15 percent and SAM levels of 1.3 percent. Although significant, SAM levels remain below the WHO emergency threshold of 2 percent.
 - The USG-supported, WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), provides essential passenger services and light cargo transport to approximately 100 humanitarian organizations in Chad. With a fleet of four aircraft, UNHAS serves 19 destinations across the country. The service ensures the humanitarian community can reach populations in need in a country where insecurity and heavy seasonal rains often limit road transportation. On average, UNHAS transports 1,650 passengers and 8.9 metric tons (MT) of cargo per month.
 - Following the identification of four cases of wild poliovirus in Nigeria from August–September, health actors in the Lake Chad Basin commenced a large-scale vaccination campaign, targeting 41 million children in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria for immunization by December. The second round, which occurred in September, reached more than 3.5 million children younger than five years of age in Chad.
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NIGER

- In mid-October, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) President Peter Maurer traveled to Niger's Diffa Region and met with Government of the Republic of Niger (GoRN) representatives and humanitarian leadership. ICRC President Maurer visited programs in Diffa's Garin Wanzam village, where approximately 30,000 people are sheltering, many of whom are IDPs displaced by Boko Haram attacks in Diffa during late May and early June.

Following the visit, ICRC called for enhanced international efforts to address the humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin region. In FY 2016, State/PRM provided \$7.4 million to ICRC to provide multi-sector assistance to vulnerable households in Diffa.

- In Diffa, humanitarian needs continue to increase due to the deteriorating security situation. To address these challenges, humanitarian agencies are expanding the scale and scope of response activities within communes and strengthening protection measures to ensure the safety of beneficiaries at distribution sites, according to WFP. To meet the needs of approximately 399,000 food-insecure people in Diffa, WFP's Regional Emergency Operation is providing conditional and unconditional food distributions, and nutritional supplements for children ages 6–23 months.
- With \$700,000 in FY 2016 support from State/PRM, UNHAS continues to provide air transport services to the humanitarian community in all five regions of Niger, serving 127 organizations in six destinations. This service enables implementation and oversight of humanitarian activities in areas affected by insecurity and poor road infrastructure. In September, UNHAS transported more than 1,260 passengers and nearly 2.1 MT of cargo.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In late October, the Government of Italy (GoI) allocated 6.3 million euros—nearly \$6.9 million—for humanitarian assistance in the four Lake Chad Basin countries impacted by the ongoing Boko Haram insurgency. The GoI assistance targets the most vulnerable segments of communities, including displaced people, large families, refugees, and women and children at risk of acute malnutrition, with immediate support.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states in March 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, 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 2016, U.S. Ambassador Michael S. Hoza, 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, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe states	\$16,722,163
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$6,762,513
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
UNDSS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$999,972
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$28,984,581
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 and 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
	Program Support Costs		\$494,345
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$46,096,597
USAID/FFP³			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$32,806,476
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination	Countrywide	\$180,000

WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$4,000,000
	Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$41,786,476
CAMEROON			
UNICEF	In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Far North	\$361,080
WFP	Local Procurement, Food Vouchers	Far North	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid		\$9,681,738
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$12,042,818
CHAD			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$2,649,300
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Lac	\$3,000,000
	Food Vouchers		\$1,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement		\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid		\$4,756,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$13,405,931
NIGER			
IPs	Cash Transfers	Diffa	\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers		\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,796,040
	In-Kind RUTF		\$1,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa	\$10,000,000
	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement		\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid		\$6,356,999
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$26,346,654
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$93,581,879
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$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	Far North	\$4,450,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	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	GBV Prevention and Response, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Diffa	\$3,724,974
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Diffa	\$7,400,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Diffa	\$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			\$199,457,335

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$76,884,358
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$142,674,642
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$108,872,524
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE	\$38,006,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016	\$366,437,859

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 September 30, 2016. Figure includes adjustment of program support costs in Nigeria following finalization of FY 2016 funding.

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 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>.