

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

OCTOBER 30, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**2.5
million**

People Displaced by Boko
Haram-Related Insecurity
in the Lake Chad Basin
OCHA – October 2015

**4.7
million**

People in Need of
Emergency Food
Assistance in the Region
WFP – October 2015

**2.15
million**

IDPs in Nigeria
IOM – August 2015

66,400

IDPs in Niger
OCHA – October 2015

81,700

IDPs in Cameroon
OCHA – October 2015

60,000

IDPs in Chad
OCHA – October 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Boko Haram-related attacks in Cameroon and Chad continue to escalate
- October 10 suicide bombings in Chad result in temporary suspension of relief services at displacement camps
- Insecurity is contributing to decreased agricultural production, exacerbating food needs

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE LAKE CHAD BASIN IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$30,287,761
USAID/FFP ²	\$50,432,903
State/PRM ³	\$53,300,000
USAID/Nigeria	\$33,800,000

\$167,820,664

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE TO THE LAKE CHAD
BASIN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Suicide bombings and other attacks by Boko Haram have increased in recent months. Since October 2014, more than 200 Boko Haram-related attacks have resulted in at least 3,700 deaths in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).
- Insecurity continues to result in displacement and negatively affect the food security and livelihoods of communities in the region; approximately 4.7 million people in the Lake Chad Basin region are in need of emergency food assistance, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). Violence at markets and cross-border trade restrictions imposed due to security concerns have increased prices of basic goods. In addition, insecurity has prevented many farmers from accessing their fields.
- Heavy rains in August exacerbated poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, leading to disease outbreaks—including cholera—in internally displaced person (IDP) camps and surrounding communities in northern Nigeria's city of Maiduguri, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO).

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)

REGIONAL

- Approximately 165,000 Nigerian refugees have fled to neighboring countries, with more than 57 percent—approximately 94,000 refugees—hosted by Niger; Cameroon is hosting an additional 34 percent, and 9 percent of Nigerian refugees were residing in Chad as of October 10. Many of the refugees are residing with host households and straining already scarce resources. The resource scarcity is exacerbated by restrictions on movement and trade, resulting in humanitarian needs among both displaced populations and host communities, according to the UN.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- USAID/FFP partner WFP reported that approximately 4.7 million people in northeastern Nigeria and areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger were food-insecure as of mid-October. Insecurity throughout the region continues to impede relief efforts and limit humanitarian access. In addition, WFP reported that insufficient funding as of mid-October had resulted in reduced food rations and the suspension of blanket supplementary feeding programs throughout the Lake Chad Basin.
- Despite constraints, WFP continues to respond to emergency food needs; in August, the UN agency reported reaching 210,000 food-insecure people with assistance and planned to reach a larger population—367,000 individuals—with food assistance in September.
- USAID/FFP continues to support WFP—with more than \$22.4 million in FY 2015 funding—to address emergency food needs throughout the Lake Chad Basin. Other USAID/FFP partners, including the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and multiple non-governmental organizations (NGOs), are also responding to food and nutrition needs in Boko Haram-affected areas.

NIGERIA

- The USAID-funded Famine and Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that populations in areas most-affected by Boko Haram violence—specifically, northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states—continued to experience Crisis—IPC Phase 3—and Emergency—IPC Phase 4—levels of food insecurity in September.³ FEWS NET expects the main harvest—which began in October—to be below average for the third consecutive year due to the conflict. Although above-average seasonal rainfall has positively affected crop production, insecurity has weakened farming, fishing, and regional trade.
- UNICEF reported on September 7 that cholera began spreading in IDP camps in and around the city of Maiduguri following heavy rains in August and subsequently deteriorating water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions. The cholera outbreak had resulted in more than 550 cases, including at least 15 deaths, in five IDP camps and surrounding communities as of October 1. To impede the further spread of cholera, UNICEF is supporting the daily chlorination of underground water supplies in IDP camps.
- On October 3, more than 1,300 Nigerians arrived from Cameroon and were housed in Fufore camp before moving to Maiduguri. The returnees required emergency assistance; in response, a USAID/OFDA implementing partner provided emergency food assistance, distributed relief commodities and shelter materials, and provided WASH interventions.
- A series of suicide bombings resulted in the deaths of at least 17 people and more than 30 wounded in Borno and in Yobe’s capital city of Damaturu on October 7, according to the UN.
- Members of the International NGO Forum recently completed an assessment in northeast Nigeria—Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe states—that indicates that food security remains the primary need for households. Humanitarian actors have expressed concerns regarding the situation in Yobe, where data indicates that 92 percent of IDP households and 96 percent of host community households experience either moderate or severe hunger, according to the

³The 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.

Household Hunger Scale—which measures households' access to food, particularly in areas of long-term food insecurity. The humanitarian community continues to review these results alongside other recent assessments in an effort to provide a broader picture of the food security and nutrition situation.

CAMEROON

- In Cameroon, Boko Haram attacks—increasingly carried out with suicide bombs—resulted in the deaths of more than 120 people and injured more than 380 in at least 16 separate incidents between July and October 20, the UN reports. The insecurity has also rendered 25 health centers in the Far North Region non-functional, leaving nearly 84,000 people without adequate access to health care services.
 - In October, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien traveled to Cameroon and appealed for additional humanitarian support from the international community. ERC O'Brien noted that refugees, IDPs, and host communities required urgent assistance, with more than 150,000 Nigerian refugees and Cameroonian IDPs residing in the Far North.
 - The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) notes that the arrival of refugees in Cameroon is straining local resources and contributing to an overall decline in food security. As of late October, FAO estimated that 33 percent of people residing in the Far North were food-insecure. IDPs remained the most vulnerable group, with 75 percent of IDPs in Far North engaging in negative coping strategies, such as reducing expenses for non-food essential items, according to FAO.
 - At the request of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC), the USG plans to provide 300 soldiers and advanced equipment to aid an anti-Boko Haram task force. The troops will provide intelligence and training to a regional task force created by Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria to counter the armed group, international media report.
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CHAD

- Boko Haram-related conflict in Chad sharply escalated in October, with multiple attacks on a market and an IDP site in southwestern Chad that killed an estimated 40 people and wounded at least 60 individuals. More than 11,000 IDPs in Chad have fled islands in Lake Chad's swampy marshlands in recent weeks following attacks by Boko Haram and counter-offensives by the Chadian military, according to the UN.
- Since July, violence in Chad has internally displaced nearly 52,300 people, with most sheltering at nearly 20 spontaneous sites surrounding Lake Chad. The majority of the displaced population lacked adequate access to health care services, latrines, and safe drinking water as of October 7, the UN reports.
- Despite continued insecurity impeding relief efforts, the UN reported that humanitarian organizations were providing assistance to vulnerable populations in Chad's Lac Region as access allowed. UN agencies, NGOs, and Red Cross branches had installed 20 boreholes to facilitate access to water, constructed more than 120 latrines, and distributed emergency relief items and food for an estimated 10,500 people in Chad's IDP sites and surrounding host communities as of late September, according to the UN.
- Following three suicide attacks on IDP sites in the town of Baga Sola on October 10, the UN reported that the Government of Chad (GoC) planned to relocate the Kafia and Kousseri IDP sites and the Dar es Salaam refugee camp, all of which are located in areas surrounding Baga Sola. The UN noted some concerns among humanitarian organizations regarding the planned relocations; as of October 10, Dar es Salam refugee camp hosted approximately 7,900 people and the Kousseri IDP site hosted approximately 7,300 individuals.

NIGER

- The Government of the Republic of Niger (GRN) declared a state of emergency in October in the southeastern region of Diffa—which Boko Haram elements have attacked at least 57 times since February. International media report that the GRN decided to extend the state of emergency for an additional three months on October 27. During the state of emergency, GRN officials have imposed a curfew and increased security and are monitoring the flow of goods and people in the region. Despite public support for the declaration, negative economic impacts—including increased prices at markets and lack of work for transporters—have reportedly resulted from the restricted flow of goods, according to the UN. This is the second state of emergency declared by the GRN in Diffa in 2015; the first spanned the period between February and early September.
- Boko Haram attacks have limited access to food, and the UN estimates that approximately 457,000 people in Diffa are experiencing Stressed—IPC Phase 2—and Crisis levels of food insecurity and are in need of emergency food assistance. An estimated 30,000 people in Diffa are entirely reliant on humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, according to the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO). Critical needs include food, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH assistance.
- USAID/OFDA partner UNICEF continues to provide treatment to children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in Diffa. Between January and September 20, UNICEF had treated more than 13,600 children younger than five years of age for SAM.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in March 2013. In the first half of 2014, attacks carried out by Boko Haram militants killed more than 3,000 people, and in mid-2014, a shift in tactics to the seizing and holding of territory further exacerbated the region’s humanitarian crisis. On October 22, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria James E. Entwistle re-declared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Nigeria. Significant numbers of people fled Boko Haram in northern Nigeria, exacerbating humanitarian needs in all of the surrounding countries. On December 5, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick re-declared a disaster in Niger in response to the complex emergency in Niger, including Boko Haram-related displacement.
- In late 2014 and early 2015, Boko Haram attacks spread further into neighboring countries, with suicide bombings beginning in Chad in February 2015. On April 16, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon Michael S. Hoza declared a disaster due to the complex emergency caused by intensifying Boko Haram attacks in the region. On May 28, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Chad James Knight re-declared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Chad.
- Violence continues to displace people within Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. In communities hosting IDPs, refugees, and returnees, the presence of additional displaced families is straining local resources and exacerbating food, relief commodity, shelter, livelihood, and protection needs, among others.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, and Yobe states, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria	\$7,547,382
	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Bahr el Gazal, Kanem, and Lac regions, Chad	\$6,457,377
	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$1,544,095
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Diffa and Tillaberi regions, Niger	\$6,639,692
	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Diffa, Niger	\$600,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$3,000,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Far North, Cameroon	\$549,792
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,774,938
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
OCHA	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Chad, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Niger, Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support Costs		\$74,485
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$30,287,761
USAID/FFP³			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$17,882,091
	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers	Diffa, Niger	\$2,500,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,699,592
Save the Children (SC)	Cash Transfers	Diffa, Niger	\$2,700,210
	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,200,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Far North, Cameroon	\$7,538,900
World Food Program (WFP)	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac, Chad	\$1,000,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Lac, Chad	\$3,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,000,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Diffa, Niger	\$8,912,110

TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$50,432,903
STATE/PRM			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	WASH	Niger, Countrywide	\$700,000
		Northeastern Nigeria	\$21,300,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Far North, Cameroon	\$2,300,000
		Lac, Chad	\$100,000
		Diffa, Niger	\$1,900,000
IOM	Shelter	Diffa, Niger	\$750,000
IRC	GBV Prevention and Response, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Diffa, Niger	\$700,000
SC	Health, Protection, WASH	Diffa, Niger	\$650,000
	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$6,900,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Far North, Cameroon	\$8,500,000
	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to Refugees and Returnees	Lac, Chad	\$4,000,000
		Diffa, Niger	\$4,900,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Niger, Countrywide	\$600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$53,300,000
USAID/NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners	Education Opportunities for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, and Gombe, Nigeria	
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Education	Nigeria, Countrywide	
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	\$33,800,000
United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)	Protection	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	
WHO	Health	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA ASSISTANCE			\$33,800,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS IN FY 2015			\$167,820,664

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, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

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>