

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

NOVEMBER 27, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.5 million

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

4.7 million

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

2.23 million

IDPs in Nigeria
IOM – November 2015

47,000

IDPs in Niger
OCHA – November 2015

92,700

IDPs in Cameroon
UNHCR – November 2015

52,300

IDPs in Chad
IOM – October 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nigerian military frees more than 400 Boko Haram captives in October and November
- Food insecurity persists in Boko Haram-affected areas in northeastern Nigeria
- Cameroon grants UNHAS permission to operate humanitarian flights in the north of the country
- Chad extends its declared state of emergency until March 2016

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

FOR LAKE CHAD BASIN IN FY 2015 & 2016

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 FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- While the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) expects improved food security in most of Nigeria between October 2015 and March 2016, the ongoing conflict in the northeast will likely result in continuing food insecurity until March 2016 for populations in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, as well as in internally displaced person (IDP) sites and informal settlements in Maiduguri city, Borno.
- Nigerian military and troops from the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF)—comprised of Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—freed more than 400 Boko Haram captives in Borno in October and November.
- The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) reports significant concern regarding an epidemic of measles in the conflict-affected areas of Cameroon, where insecurity is impeding health activities.
- The UN reports that ongoing insecurity has caused many IDPs in Chad to experience multiple displacements in recent months, exacerbating the challenges of providing humanitarian assistance to transitory IDPs.
- Niger experienced increased attacks by Boko Haram in September and October, which is driving new displacement, particularly in the area surrounding the town of Bosso, Diffa region, according to the European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO).

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

- Continued attacks by the insurgency group Boko Haram—a group whose tactics include control of territory, kidnapping, raids and suicide bombings—are resulting in on going population displacement and humanitarian needs for populations in the Lake Chad Basin countries, including Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. As a result, affected countries in the region have formed a joint military force, the MNJTF, to combat Boko Haram. The ensuing conflict has displaced people throughout the region, although the majority of the displacement has taken place in Nigeria’s northeastern states.
- USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) reported in October that conflict has displaced nearly 1.2 million children—one-half of whom are younger than five years of age—in northeast Nigeria, while an additional 265,000 children—including refugee children—are experiencing displacement in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Displaced children are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, and experience decreased access to education, health care, and safe drinking water. UNICEF estimates that throughout the Lake Chad Basin, more than 200,000 children lack access to education, more than 83,000 children lack access to safe drinking water, and 23,000 children are separated from their families.
- In response to the needs of vulnerable children in the region, UNICEF is providing assistance to vulnerable children and their families by supporting access to basic health care services, therapeutic treatment for malnourished children, access to education, psychological support, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- USAID/FFP continues to support the UN World Food Program (WFP) and other implementing partners to address the ongoing emergency food needs of refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger through food vouchers, general food distribution, locally and regionally purchased food, and cash transfers. USAID/FFP also provides seeds-for-training activities to increase the agricultural production of short-cycle crops and food-for-work activities to support the construction of community assets.
- In September, WFP reported reaching 340,000 people—68 percent of the target population that month—with emergency food assistance in the most-affected areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.

NIGERIA

- The security situation in northeastern Nigeria remains volatile as fighting continues between Boko Haram and the MNJTF. Boko Haram has continued to attack communities, markets, worship centers, and other public places. While MNJTF troops have freed some areas from Boko Haram control and small numbers of IDPs are returning to their homes, IOM reported that Boko Haram has left many areas with insufficient infrastructure, including damaged health centers, markets, roads, and schools. Boko Haram has also destroyed many houses, exacerbating challenges for IDPs who would like to return.
- The number of IDPs in Nigeria had increased to approximately 2.23 million in October, according to updated numbers from the Displacement Tracking Matrix for Nigeria—a database supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Government of Nigeria’s National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).
- On October 27, the Nigerian military freed 338 people—eight men, 138 women, and 192 children—held captive by Boko Haram, according to the UN. The released captives, held in Boko Haram strongholds in Bulajilin and Manawashe villages in Borno, were taken to Mubi town, Adamawa. On November 12, the Nigerian military rescued another 61 people, primarily women and children, held captive in Borno.
- In Adamawa, approximately 62,000 vulnerable people—23,250 of whom are IDPs—are receiving critical emergency relief commodities, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and treatment and WASH services from USAID/OFDA partner organizations.

- FEWS NET projects that the main September-to-January harvest—currently underway in Nigeria—will result in increased availability and diversity of food for most of the country, with the majority of Nigeria’s population experiencing Minimal—IPC 1—food insecurity between October 2015 and March 2016.⁴ However, Boko Haram attacks continue to strongly affect food security in the northeast, where production is well below average due to conflict-related disruptions in the planting season. FEWS NET expects that many IDPs and rural households in northeastern Nigeria will face difficulty meeting their food needs, and that much of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, as well as informal settlements and IDP camps in Maiduguri, will be in Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity through March.
- From January to September, UNICEF and partners treated 51,860 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children younger than five years of age in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states. In September alone, nearly 8,450 children were treated for SAM. Of the 51,860 cases of SAM that have been treated, 89 percent are reported to be cured. USAID/FFP supports UNICEF to treat acute malnutrition among IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe by providing nutrient-dense Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods.
- USAID/FFP partners are also programming electronic cash transfers and food vouchers so beneficiaries can purchase nutritious foods from selected vendors in local markets. In addition to providing food assistance, beneficiaries participate in trainings on essential health and nutrition topics such as dietary diversity, exclusive breastfeeding, and WASH. In total, USAID/FFP provided over \$20 million in FY 2015 to address food insecurity in northeastern Nigeria.
- A recent post-distribution monitoring report conducted by a USAID/FFP partner found that cash and voucher assistance in Yobe has led to increased food consumption and diversified diets among beneficiaries, including children; households are purchasing more fish, fruits, meat, and vegetables. The report also found that households have significantly reduced the frequency of resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as borrowing food or relying on friends or relatives for help.
- Following heavy rains in August and September in northeastern Nigeria, there has been an ongoing outbreak of cholera in ten IDP camps in Maiduguri. On November 22, humanitarian actors recorded nearly 1,040 cases of cholera, with 18 deaths, and a case fatality rate of 1.7 percent since October 7. There has also been a gradual increase in the proportion of cases located in surrounding communities, from 33 percent to 54 percent. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and IOM have conducted a joint distribution of food baskets, soap, water containers, and water purification tablets to affected communities.
- In northeastern Nigeria, there are an estimated 1.2 million displaced children, composing 57 percent of the country’s displaced population. Most of these children lack access to education. In response to the critical need for education, UNHCR provided school supplies, including school bags and writing materials, to approximately 65,000 children in IDP camps and host families, and UNICEF is providing training for displaced teachers.

CAMEROON

- The population of IDPs and refugees experiencing displacement due to attacks by Boko Haram in northern Cameroon increased from approximately 81,700 IDPs and 56,400 refugees in September to an estimated 92,700 IDPs and 63,600 refugees in November, the IOM and UNHCR jointly reported.
- Flooding in late October and early November affected approximately 21,000 people in the vicinity of Zina town in Cameroon’s Far North Region, according to Médecins Sans Frontières. Following the flooding, there have been outbreaks of cholera in Far North, with the UN reporting 38 confirmed cases as of November 17.
- An epidemic of measles is affecting northern areas of Cameroon which are significantly impacted by Boko Haram, the IFRC reports. As of November 17, approximately 860 cases had been reported, with the number of cases increasing rapidly—from less than ten cases per week to more than 70 cases per week—in the six-week period since October 1. The most concentrated number of cases—nearly 590 cases—are in the Far North Region’s Mayo-Tsanaga Department,

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.

where significant insecurity and is impeding humanitarian access. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)—reports an inability to provide emergency health care in affected areas.

- One in three households in northern Cameroon is experiencing a significant deterioration in food security, mainly due to conflict-related disruption of farm activities, WFP reported on November 20.
- WFP provided emergency food assistance to 10,000 newly identified IDPs in Kousséri city, Far North, and pre-positioned High Energy Biscuits in Minawao IDP camp, also in Far North, to meet the needs of 2,200 refugees newly arrived in the camp. WFP also began implementing nutrition status interventions in Minawao on October 26, targeting 7,000 children. As of November 13, WFP had enrolled 11,000 women and children in malnutrition treatment programs in Cameroon.

CHAD

- On November 18, the Government of Chad (GoC) extended a state of emergency in the Lac Region until March 22, 2016 in response to increased attacks and bombings by Boko Haram, including a November 1 suicide bombing that killed 11 people and an October 10 attack on the town of Baga Sola, near the Kousséri IDP site, that killed 41 people and wounded 48 more.
- Humanitarian assistance has resumed, after humanitarian agencies temporarily halted service delivery in areas near Baga Sola following the October 10 attacks.
- There has been significant volatility in displacements in Chad in October and November, the UN reports. The Kousséri IDP site—located on the border with Cameroon—was nearly empty from October 20–27, from a peak population of approximately 7,300. Since the week of October 27, reports have indicated that approximately 3,500 IDPs have returned to the camp. IDPs left for a variety of reasons including concerns about authorities’ desire to relocate IDPs to the Dar-es-Salam camp further from the city; desire to resume agricultural activities; and fear following the recent attacks on the camp, according to the UN.
- In mid-October, IOM and UNHCR reported there were approximately 52,300 IDPs in Chad, and 13,300 refugees, primarily displaced from northeastern Nigeria.
- WFP reported deterioration in food security in Chad’s Lac Region and neighboring Bahr el Gazal and Kanem regions on November 13. Local livelihoods in Chad have been negatively impacted by civilian deaths and displacement, and disruption to farming and trade. Simultaneously, livestock deaths have increased, decreasing access to food for pastoral communities, while inflation has exacerbated losses in purchasing power, according to WFP.

NIGER

- Due to insecurity-related movement restrictions by the Government of the Republic of Niger (GRN), the export of cash crops, fish, and livestock has stopped in Diffa Region, WFP reported on November 13. While market prices have remained relatively steady, WFP expects the population influx and concerns about the quality of the upcoming harvest in Diffa to increase demand for goods and subsequently, increase market prices.
- Although there have been reports of military advances weakening Boko Haram, the number of Boko Haram attacks in southeastern Niger in September and October increased significantly, triggering an increase in displacement. ECHO reported an increase of 30,000 IDPs in September and October, and noted that the humanitarian response to the new displacements has been inadequate, particularly in surrounding areas of the town of Bosso.
- The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported 47,000 IDPs in Niger in November, and also recorded approximately 138,300 refugees and Nigerien returnees who have fled Nigeria due to ongoing conflict.
- A USAID/OFDA partner organization is conducting trainings on GBV awareness and prevention in IDP camps Diffa, where GBV is a serious problem, according to humanitarian actors. With USAID/OFDA assistance, the partner is working with all demographic groups to increase awareness of the negative impacts of GBV on communities.

- From November 3–6, USAID/FFP partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) distributed food vouchers to approximately 730 beneficiaries in the town of Castle, Diffa and provided cash transfers to 300 beneficiaries at two other locations in Diffa.
-
-

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- USAID/OFDA and State/PRM partner the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continues to provide transportation for humanitarian personnel and emergency relief commodities to Boko Haram-affected regions in Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, and in October obtained permission from the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) to operate in Northern Cameroon for an initial three-month period, improving humanitarian to access underserved populations, WFP reported. USAID/OFDA and State/PRM provided \$2.1 million in support to UNHAS in FY 2015.

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.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR LAKE CHAD BASIN PROVIDED IN FY 2015 & 2016¹

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, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$1,544,095
	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, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Diffa and Tillaberi regions, Niger	\$6,639,692
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Diffa, Niger	\$600,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Far North, Cameroon	\$549,792
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,774,938
		Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Chad, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
		Niger, Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Diffa, Tillaberi, and Tahoua regions, Niger	\$600,000
	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
IRC	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers	Diffa, Niger	\$2,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,699,592
Save the Children (SC)	Cash Transfers	Diffa, Niger	\$2,700,210
UNICEF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,200,000
WFP	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Far North, Cameroon	\$7,538,900
	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
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$21,300,000
		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
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Niger, Countrywide	\$600,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$6,900,000
		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
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	
World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA ASSISTANCE			\$33,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR LAKE CHAD BASIN IN FY 2015 & 2016			\$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 November 27, 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>