

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

OCTOBER 13, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.6
million

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

- IDP returns in northeastern Nigeria continue; humanitarian actors concerned that returnees lack access to basic services
- Insecurity continues to affect populations throughout the Lake Chad Basin, limit the delivery of humanitarian assistance
- WHO confirms fourth wild poliovirus case in Borno; health actors conduct ring vaccinations throughout the region

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

USAID/OFDA ^{1,4}	\$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

- On October 9, U.S. Ambassador Eunice S. Reddick redeclared a disaster in Niger due to the ongoing complex emergency generated by the Boko Haram insurgency. This was followed by U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David J. Young’s October 11 redeclaration of a disaster in Nigeria due to the continued and significant humanitarian needs resulting from the conflict. In FY 2015–2016, the USG has provided more than \$366 million in humanitarian assistance to the Lake Chad Basin countries of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria.
- Insecurity persists throughout the Lake Chad Basin, and populations in all four countries continue to experience Boko Haram-related attacks, conflict, and suicide bombings. On October 12, a suicide attack near an internally displaced person (IDP) camp in Borno’s capital city of Maiduguri resulted in the deaths of at least eight people and injured 15 more. Security incidents in the region in recent months, including attacks on commercial and humanitarian convoys, looting, and raids, continue to affect vulnerable populations. In addition to the threat to conflict-affected individuals, attacks associated with Boko Haram negatively impact humanitarian aid operations by limiting access to populations in need of life-saving humanitarian interventions.
- On October 10, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed a new wild poliovirus (WPV) case in Borno State’s Monguno local government area (LGA), bringing the total number of confirmed cases in Borno to four. In response to the WPV cases, nearly 39,000 health care workers in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria are mobilizing regionally to vaccinate more than 41 million children, according to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The governments of the five countries are delivering the vaccines in five rounds coordinated across the region, with support from humanitarian organizations. Two of the immunization rounds have been completed to date, with three more planned before the end of 2016.

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)

⁴ Figure includes adjustment of program support costs in Nigeria following finalization of FY 2016 funding.

NIGERIA

- Conflict associated with Boko Haram in northeastern Nigeria continues to limit access to food, health, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, according to a late September report from the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Despite limited information regarding newly accessible areas, FEWS NET notes that Famine—IPC Phase 5—acute food insecurity is likely occurring in the most-affected and less-accessible pockets of the region.⁴ An August analysis from *Cadre Harmonisé*, which includes representatives from the Permanent Interstates Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), FEWS NET, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) Ministry of Agriculture, the UN World Food Program (WFP), and other food security actors, estimated that approximately 65,000 people less accessible LGAs in Borno and Yobe states were experiencing Famine levels of food insecurity. Populations in more accessible LGAs of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states remain at Emergency—IPC Phase 4—food insecurity levels. While FEWS NET reports some improvement in food assistance delivery, government services, and market functionality in these LGAs, security risks remain, and the recent depreciation of Nigeria’s currency has led to a significant increase in food prices, diminishing household purchasing power across the country.
- Boko Haram attacks are targeting traders and food convoys in newly accessible areas, according to the UN. On September 19, gunmen ambushed a GoN military-escorted convoy carrying traders and food along the recently re-opened Damboa–Maiduguri road, resulting in the deaths of five civilians and wounding three soldiers, the UN reports. A similar attack occurred on September 10 along the Maiduguri–Monguno road, which resulted in the deaths of six traders while assailants looted food and livestock.
- The GoN has relocated more than 27,000 IDPs from schools in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) LGA to MMC’s Bakassi and Dalori IDP camps, allowing the GoN to reopen schools closed since 2014, according to the UN. Additionally, nearly 910,000 displaced individuals have returned to their areas of origin in 19 LGAs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the returns facilitated by the GoN have led thousands of people to return to newly accessible areas. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports, however, that households returning to newly accessible areas face humanitarian challenges that include lack of access to food, significant levels of malnutrition, a dearth of livelihood opportunities, and the absence of government services. Given these conditions, humanitarian actors are concerned that returnees may be unable to sustain themselves, exacerbating humanitarian needs.
- On October 10, WHO confirmed a fourth case of WPV in Borno—including two in Monguno, one in Gwoza LGA, and one in Jere LGA. Health actors had identified the newly confirmed case in Maiduguri on September 7; genetic sequencing subsequently confirmed a link to an earlier case in Jere LGA. WHO continues to coordinate with the GoN Ministry of Health (MoH), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), USAID/Nigeria, and other response actors to manage the ongoing WPV outbreak response, including the WPV vaccination campaign in Borno. From September 17–23, the vaccination campaign reached more than 226,000 children in 14 of Borno’s 27 LGAs, according to the GoN MoH; the campaign aims to reach approximately 1.6 million children total. In addition to immunization campaigns in Borno, health care workers in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, and Niger, are conducting ring vaccination—immunization surrounding an area where an illness is identified—activities on their borders to prevent WPV from spreading further, according to Rotary International, which has provided \$8.5 million to support WPV vaccination in the region.

CAMEROON

- The security situation remains tenuous in Cameroon’s Far North Region, where Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava departments have sustained the greatest number of attacks, resulting in deaths, looting, and the theft of livestock, according to the UN. Across the border in Nigeria, GoN military strikes on Boko Haram strongholds have continued

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.

to generate cross-border displacement into Cameroon, and UNHCR reported that on September 13, nearly 200 Nigerian refugees—approximately 140 children, nearly 40 women, and approximately 20 men—arrived in Mayo-Sava’s Kerawa town after fleeing the Nigerian village of Djakoua in Bama LGA. The refugees reported that Boko Haram insurgents had held them captive since 2014, and that they escaped after GoN military forces conducted an airstrike on their place of captivity. The refugees lacked personal identity documents, and required food assistance, access to safe drinking water, health care services, shelter support, and relief commodities, including blankets, kitchen utensils, and water containers, according to UNHCR.

- UNHCR continues to register and transfer spontaneous arrivals from the Gourenguel town transit center to the Minawao refugee camp in Mayo-Tsanaga Department. In September, nearly 450 people spontaneously arrived at the transit center, approximately 390 of whom UNHCR transferred to Minawao camp. Most new arrivals reportedly came from border areas in Nigeria where the security and humanitarian situation in many villages and IDP sites, including the Damare and Fufore IDP camps, has deteriorated in September, UNHCR reports.
- The Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) President Paul Biya attended the Leader’s Summit on refugees and migrants organized by U.S. President Barack Obama at the margins of the 71st UN General Assembly. President Biya reiterated the GRC’s commitment to a policy of hospitality and solidarity with refugees, and appealed to the international community to increase support to countries dealing with large and protracted refugee situations, including Cameroon. President Biya emphasized the strong engagement of UNHCR and other humanitarian partners in reinforcing basic services in refugee hosting areas and underlined the importance of the recently signed convention between the GRC’s Ministry of Public Health and UNHCR, which guarantees refugees’ access to public health services, and applauded efforts underway to provide refugees biometric identification cards.
- During August, USAID/FFP partner WFP delivered more than 950 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to approximately 56,000 people at Minawao camp, or 96 percent of the 58,200 people sheltering at the camp. Relief actors also provided 416 MT of relief commodities, supporting approximately 31,400 people, alongside the food distribution. During the same period, WFP provided nearly 15,000 IDPs with cash transfers, which help IDPs obtain the essential goods while supporting local businesses.

CHAD

- Insecurity continues in Chad’s Lac Region, where the UN reports that attacks, including cattle theft, have increased since the end of July; Boko Haram-related actors reportedly stole more than 5,000 cattle in August and September for sale across the border in Nigeria, according to the UN. As a result of the deterioration in the security situation, humanitarian operations have been temporarily suspended in border areas, including Boma, Kaiga Kinjiria, and Tchoukoutalia towns, preventing humanitarian actors from accessing approximately 14,000 IDPs. The UN reported that in mid-September, UNHCR and WFP delivered food assistance and relief commodities to local authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for distribution to 8,600 IDPs and refugees at Boma and Kaiga Kinjiria, security permitting.
- During a mid-September protection assessment in 24 sites along Lac Region’s Daboua–Kiskawa axis, approximately 43 percent of the estimated 320 respondents, including more than 260 IDPs and more than 60 host community members, reported at least one family member killed or wounded due to the Boko Haram insurgency, Oxfam reports. Female-headed households composed nearly 40 percent of surveyed respondents, according to Oxfam. Oxfam also documented instances of returned survivors of Boko Haram abduction and emphasized the need to provide these individuals with specialized services, particularly health assistance and psychosocial support. In addition, Oxfam surveyed IDPs regarding their intent to return to areas of origin; approximately 75 percent of IDPs expressed the desire to return, but emphasized the need for improved security conditions and assistance to returnees.
- The Government of Chad (GoC) Ministry of Health—with support from UNICEF and WHO—began the second of five polio immunization rounds on September 16. The nationwide vaccination campaign targets 3.3 million children younger than five years of age, and is scheduled to be completed in November. As of early October, health actors had vaccinated more than 200,000 children younger than five years of age in Lac. The risk of an outbreak remains high in

Chad after health care workers diagnosed four new polio cases between August and October in Borno, according to the UN.

NIGER

- Niger continues to experience severe food insecurity resulting from conflict-induced displacement, erratic rainfall leading to localized flooding, and meager harvests that have reduced food production and availability, FEWS NET reports. Populations in Niger's Diffa Region will likely remain at Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity between September 2016 and January 2017. Malnutrition is a major humanitarian concern in Niger for children younger than five years of age, and humanitarian actors are registering increasing malnutrition levels, according to the UN. In addition, limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, and a lack of health services, protection interventions, and shelter support are negatively affecting local populations.
 - In early September, Boko Haram launched a string of attacks on the town of Toumour in Diffa region, burning an unknown number of houses and causing the deaths of at least five civilians. At least six attacks attributed to Boko Haram occurred in eastern Diffa in September, in addition to the more than 45 attacks and security incidents that occurred in Diffa from January–August, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), many of which resulted in increased displacement. Additionally, humanitarian actors report delays in assessments and providing assistance due to security concerns and access limitations, particularly in the eastern parts of Diffa. The humanitarian response in Niger is strained by lack of access to the populations fleeing violence, with many households moving multiple times, and in need of additional assistance with each round of displacement.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—has approved an additional \$4.2 million in humanitarian assistance to support approximately 60,000 people in Far North, Cameroon, including 40,000 recently displaced people in Logone-et-Chari and 20,000 vulnerable host community members and women and children facing protection risks, including gender-based violence and forced recruitment. To date in 2016, CERF has provided more than \$52 million for life-saving humanitarian assistance to support people affected by the conflict and deepening food crisis in the Lake Chad Basin, including \$23.5 million for Nigeria, \$20 million for Chad, \$5 million for Niger, and \$4.2 million for Cameroon.
- The UN and its partners have revised the 2016 Humanitarian Needs and Response Overview (HNRO) requesting \$739 million to respond to the needs of 9.2 million conflict-affected people in the Lake Chad Basin. The UN had received \$217 million as of October 3, with outstanding requirements of nearly \$368 million in funding for Nigeria, \$55.8 million for Chad, \$54.5 million for Cameroon, and \$43.6 million for Niger. Humanitarian interventions supported through the HNRO include emergency food assistance and relief commodities, as well as health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH programs to address immediate needs.

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. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David J. Young, and U.S. Ambassador Eunice S. Reddick redeclared disasters for the complex emergencies in Nigeria and Niger, respectively.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA³			
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
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Development Program (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	\$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/FFP ³			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$32,806,476
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		\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$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		\$3,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Lac	\$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		\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of RUTF		\$1,796,040
	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement		\$10,000,000
	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa	\$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			
The International Committee of the Red Cross (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>.