



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #7, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JANUARY 19, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.5 million

Population Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Northeastern Nigeria
UN – December 2016

1.77 million

IDPs in Northeastern Nigeria
IOM – December 2016

109,000

IDPs in Niger
IOM – December 2016

198,900

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – December 2016

105,100

IDPs in Chad
IOM – December 2016

200,000

Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger
UN – December 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- GoN airstrike mistakenly hits IDP site, resulting in at least 70 civilian deaths in Borno
- UN identifies critical humanitarian needs among more than 35,000 IDPs sheltering in Borno’s Rann town
- WFP plans to reach 2 million beneficiaries in northeastern Nigeria per month by December 2017

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

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$61,273,890
USAID/FFP ²	\$170,161,992
State/PRM ³	\$55,572,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$14,383,564
\$ 301,391,970	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On January 17, a Government of Nigeria (GoN) military aircraft mistakenly conducted an airstrike on a site sheltering internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Borno State’s Rann town, resulting in at least 70 deaths and more than 120 injuries among civilians and relief personnel, international media reported. The GoN continues to coordinate medical evacuations of critically injured civilians, including providing helicopter support to transport critically injured people to hospitals in Borno’s Maiduguri city. UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) Edward Kallon has pledged UN support to deliver emergency assistance to affected populations. The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is also conducting emergency airlifts of medical supplies and other air operations to assist people affected by the airstrike. USAID’s Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) in Nigeria is coordinating with USAID partners to respond.
- An early January UN assessment in Rann identified critical humanitarian needs, including food, health, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs, among the more than 35,000 IDPs sheltering in the town. Food insecurity is in part the result of delays in assistance stemming from Boko Haram-related insecurity and logistical challenges. Relief organizations plan to conduct additional assessments in the coming months while continuing to deliver emergency food assistance to conflict-affected people in the town.
- Relief actors continue to scale up assistance activities to reach more people in northeastern Nigeria, including expanding into newly accessible areas. In late 2016, UN agencies conducted rapid response mechanism (RRM) assessments to identify critical needs among populations in these hard-to-reach areas. By December 2017, the UN World Food Program (WFP) plans to reach approximately 2 million beneficiaries per month, many of whom previously resided in inaccessible locations.

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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- During a January 12 UN Security Council briefing, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Stephen O'Brien stated that the humanitarian crisis across the Lake Chad Basin Region, comprising northeastern Nigeria and parts of Cameroon, Chad and Niger, is deteriorating. Although Boko Haram controls less territory than in the recent past, clashes and terrorist bombings continue to affect people living in the region, while also limiting humanitarian access. As more areas become accessible, ERC O'Brien urged humanitarian stakeholders to expand relief efforts, including early recovery activities.
 - On February 24, the Government of Norway plans to host a donor conference in Oslo on the deepening humanitarian crisis in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin; the governments of Norway, Germany, and Nigeria are jointly organizing the conference, which aims to raise awareness and resources. Prior to the conference, international non-governmental organizations and civil society representatives from the Lake Chad Basin plan to develop recommendations on health and early recovery that will be presented during the conference.
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NIGERIA

- On January 17, a GoN military aircraft mistakenly conducted an airstrike against an IDP site in the newly accessible town of Rann in Borno's Kala-Balge Local Government Area (LGA), resulting in at least 70 deaths and more than 120 injuries among civilians and relief personnel, humanitarian actors reported. The aircraft had intended to strike Boko Haram militants operating in Kala-Balge, according to the GoN. The airstrike resulted in the deaths of at least six Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS) personnel and injuries to an additional 13 NRCS staff members who were providing assistance at the site when the strike occurred; casualty figures are preliminary and could change in the coming days.
- Following the airstrike on January 17, the GoN has coordinated medical evacuations and treatment activities, including providing helicopter support to airlift critically injured civilians to hospitals in Maiduguri, where at least 11 ambulances have been dedicated to transporting the injured to five hospitals in the city. UNHAS dispatched a helicopter carrying four International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) medical personnel and approximately 400 kilograms of emergency medical supplies to Rann. UNHAS has also supported emergency airlifts to medical facilities in Maiduguri for eight injured NRCS workers. RC/HC Kallon publicly pledged UN support to deliver emergency assistance to affected populations, noting that the GoN military had also deployed a medical team to treat injured persons in Rann.
- With more than \$3.6 million in FY 2016–2017 funding from USAID/OFDA, UNHAS continues to coordinate emergency airlifts and other air operations to assist populations in Rann and other conflict-affected areas of northeastern Nigeria. The DART is coordinating with USAID partners on rapid response capabilities to respond to emerging needs in Rann.
- Following a late December assessment in Rann, humanitarian stakeholders returned to the town on January 9 to conduct a multi-sector needs assessment that identified critical food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH needs in the area. Despite ongoing food assistance and harvests in Kala-Balge, the assessment found a precarious food security situation due, in part, to humanitarian assistance delays stemming from continued insecurity and poor road conditions. In response to widespread humanitarian needs in Rann, relief organizations plan to conduct a food security and agriculture assessment in the coming months while continuing to deliver emergency food assistance to conflict-affected people in the town. In late December, ICRC provided 4,000 households in Rann, or approximately 24,000 people, with two-week household food rations. More than 35,000 IDPs were sheltering in Rann as of early January, according to USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The security situation in Kala-Balge remains unpredictable, given the continued presence of armed groups and ongoing military operations in the LGA, where the January 9 assessment revealed that LGA authorities and police units had not yet returned to the town due to security concerns.
- During a press conference on January 11, the Governor of Borno publicly criticized the UN and other humanitarian organizations operating in Borno, suggesting that more than 100 relief organizations were underperforming and should leave the state, according to local media. During the same press conference, the Governor also commended some relief actors. Following the Governor's remarks, RC/HC Kallon responded—via social media and a press release—to the

suggestions of under-performance by humanitarian organizations. On January 12, RC/HC Kallon and Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator Peter Lundberg also met with the Governor to discuss his allegations against relief organizations. During the meeting, the Governor expressed regret for the statements attributed to him by media organizations, the UN reported.

- During 2017, USAID/FFP partner WFP plans to continue the substantial scale up food assistance in northeastern Nigeria. By December 2017, WFP plans to target as many as 2 million people per month in Borno and Yobe states, primarily by expanding in-kind food distributions while maintaining ongoing cash-based transfer support in areas with functioning markets. WFP reports that prevention of acute malnutrition for children ages 6–59 months will remain integrated with cash and in-kind food assistance activities, and will be extended to pregnant and lactating women. In December, WFP reached nearly 1 million beneficiaries in northeastern Nigeria, representing an approximately 350 percent increase in beneficiaries during the past five months.
- In December 2016, WFP and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) conducted two rapid humanitarian assessments in Gubio LGA’s Gubio town as part of the RRM, which aims to scale up humanitarian assistance and reach conflict-affected populations in newly accessible areas. Under the RRM, WFP and UNICEF distribute emergency food assistance and nutrition supplements to vulnerable households in hard-to-reach areas of Borno while conducting acute malnutrition screenings and identifying other critical humanitarian needs. The recent assessments revealed that ongoing food assistance had contributed to moderate improvements in food security conditions in Gubio; however, the humanitarian situation in Gubio LGA remained tenuous, with limited market functionality and decreased food production constraining market supplies and household access to food.
- In late December 2016, WFP and UNICEF provided 395 metric tons (MT) of emergency food assistance and nutrition supplements in Gubio, benefiting more than 47,200 vulnerable people, including 3,900 children ages 6–59 months. The distributions represent a nearly 25,500 person increase compared to the population reached in early December, which the UN agencies attribute to an increased population in need following recent returns.
- In early January 2017, a USAID/FFP partner in Yobe distributed cash transfers to 41,400 people to purchase locally available food. To complement cash transfer distributions, the partner is providing nutrition sensitization activities targeting pregnant and lactating women. To date in January, more than 900 pregnant and lactating women have participated in nutrition counseling. As the security situation in Yobe improves, the partner will likely expand coverage to meet food needs in newly accessible LGAs.

CAMEROON AND CHAD

- As of November 2016, Boko Haram-related conflict had resulted in more than 31,500 IDPs sheltering in Far North Region’s Kolofata Commune, with approximately 50 percent of IDPs residing in Kolofata town. Although some displaced populations are living with host community households, others are sheltering in informal sites that lack access to safe drinking water, emergency shelter, and critical WASH infrastructure. During November and December, relief organizations delivered humanitarian assistance, including blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, soap, and water containers, to vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in Kolofata Commune, which is located near the Cameroon–Nigeria border. Insecurity has restricted humanitarian access in areas of Far North, although one international NGO reported achieving improved access in Kolofata Commune by minimizing security risks and coordinating with local community leadership.
- On January 11, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GoRC) reported military progress against Boko Haram, with GoRC forces rescuing hundreds of captured civilians and inflicting significant casualties on Boko Haram militants in recent months, international media reports. Some of the recently freed civilians are reportedly Nigerian, and the GoRC reported returning some affected populations to Nigeria. International media reported that access constraints in northeastern Nigeria and Cameroon’s Far North Region have prevented verification of recent GoRC updates.
- Since July 2016, more than 1,100 people suspected of Boko Haram affiliation have surrendered to military authorities in Chad’s Lac Region near the Chad–Nigeria border, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). As of January 6, Government of Chad authorities had transferred nearly 730 women and children to

areas of origin in Chad and reunified an additional 70 separated and unaccompanied children with their families. However, more than 335 people remained detained in Lac’s Baga-Sola and Bol towns as of early January; the UN reports that lack of food and basic services at the informal detention sites have prompted some detainees to leave in search of food, though the UN reports that the people returned to the sites within days. Relief actors continue to monitor the situation, including risks to humanitarian protection, while advocating for authorities to provide services and clarify the status of detainees.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the Government of Nigeria declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states 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, redeclared disasters for the complex emergencies in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.
- On November 10, 2016, Gayle Smith—USAID Administrator until January 20, 2017—announced the activation of 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 2016–2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NIGERIA			
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	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States	\$23,982,858
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Northeastern Nigeria	\$9,262,513
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

UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,605,606
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,350,009
	Program Support Costs		\$955,328
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$44,656,219
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, 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
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$61,273,890
USAID/FFP³			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$35,417,581
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination	Northeastern Nigeria	\$180,000
UNICEF	In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Northeastern Nigeria	\$6,996,043
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$4,989,863
	Cash Transfers for Food	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$31,000,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Northeastern Nigeria	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$83,383,487
CAMEROON			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Far North	\$361,080

WFP	Local Procurement, Food Vouchers	Far North	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$21,675,984
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$24,037,064
CHAD			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Lac	\$2,649,300
	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Lac	\$5,000,000
WFP	Food Vouchers	Lac	\$1,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$12,754,402
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$21,403,702
NIGER			
IPs	Cash Transfers	Diffa	\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of Ready-To_Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF)	Countrywide	\$1,796,040
	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa	\$12,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$21,348,084
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$41,337,739
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$170,161,992
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$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	Countrywide	\$4,450,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	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	Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Diffa	\$3,724,974
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$7,400,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide	\$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, Health, Nutrition, and ERMS Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States	\$14,383,564
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$14,383,564
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$ 301,391,970

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 December 12, 2016.

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 NGO 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>.