

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #10, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

JULY 29, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.5
million

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

2.1
million

IDPs in Nigeria
OCHA – June 2016

190,591

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – April 2016

167,000

IDPs in Niger
OCHA – June 2016

71,718

IDPs in Chad
OCHA – July 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- FEWS NET reports critical levels of food insecurity and acute malnutrition in Borno State, Nigeria
- Approximately 257,000 people need humanitarian assistance in Chad's Lac Region
- State/PRM announces \$27 million to support humanitarian assistance in the Lake Chad Basin

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

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$36,685,857
USAID/FFP ²	\$104,436,217
State/PRM ³	\$101,550,000
USAID/Nigeria	\$38,006,335
\$280,678,409	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In June, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) declared a nutritional emergency in Borno State and released an emergency response plan to address acute malnutrition and deteriorating food security. In early July, the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) and other food security actors released a joint alert that Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity may be occurring in some areas of the state.⁴
- The Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSN WG) reported that FSN WG partners plan to provide food security interventions to more than 2.2 million people in northeastern Nigeria during the July-to-October lean season.
- During a visit to the Lake Chad Basin in mid-July, State/PRM Assistant Secretary (A/S) Anne Richard announced an additional \$27 million to support humanitarian response efforts in the region.
- In July, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that approximately 257,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance in Chad's Lac Region. The UN agency requested \$16 million to support humanitarian interventions in the region during the next three months.
- The Niger UN Humanitarian Country Team has allocated \$1 million from the African Development Bank to support health care services and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions in Niger's Diffa Region, following the displacement of approximately 70,000 people in Bosso Department in late May and early June. The UN is also preparing an appeal for additional rapid response funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to meet other urgent humanitarian needs in the region.
- Following an attack by armed actors on a UN convoy delivering humanitarian assistance in Borno on July 29, the UN temporarily suspended relief operations outside of Borno's Maiduguri local government area (LGA) until security improves.

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 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.

REGIONAL

- From July 11–17, State/PRM A/S Richard traveled to Cameroon and Chad to support international response efforts in the Lake Chad Basin. In Cameroon’s Far North Region, A/S Richard and UN Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel Toby Lanzer met with humanitarian actors at Minawao refugee camp. The delegation also held meetings with Government of the Republic of Cameroon officials in the capital city of Yaoundé to discuss the ongoing crisis. In Chad, the USG delegation traveled with E.U. Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management Christos Stylianides to Melea internally displaced person (IDP) camp in eastern Chad to meet beneficiaries and relief actors.
 - On July 13, A/S Richard announced nearly \$27 million in new humanitarian assistance to support populations affected by Boko Haram-related violence throughout the region. The funding will support the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide Nigerian refugees with life-saving assistance, including emergency food assistance, health care services, protection support, relief items, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and shelter. The new funding will also bolster UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) efforts to support humanitarian coordination and transport in the Lake Chad Basin.
 - On July 14, the E.U. announced more than \$159.7 million in additional humanitarian assistance for the Sahel Region, including nearly \$2.2 million for Cameroon, about \$45.1 million for Chad, and nearly \$32 million for Niger. The funding will provide nutritional and WASH assistance; health care services; and training and support to health care centers.
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NIGERIA

- On July 7, FEWS NET, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and the UN World Food Program (WFP) released a joint alert for Famine levels of acute food insecurity that may be occurring in some areas of Borno. On June 21, non-government organization (NGO) Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) screened children for acute malnutrition in an IDP camp—where approximately 25,000 people were sheltering—in Borno’s Bama town, recently accessible to humanitarian actors due to improved security conditions. Of the more than 2,500 children screened for malnutrition, approximately 15 percent were experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM), significantly exceeding the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold of 2 percent.
- An April UN assessment conducted in Maiduguri LGA found that more than 500,000 people required immediate food assistance in the city and surrounding areas. In mid-June, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) screened more than 3,200 children in Muna IDP camp near Maiduguri and found that 29 percent of children were malnourished, including 6 percent experiencing SAM. Following the verification of the UNICEF assessment and reports of high acute malnutrition from Bama and other newly accessible areas of Borno, the GoN declared a nutritional emergency in Borno in late June.
- FEWS NET predicts that areas throughout northeastern Nigeria will continue to face Stressed—IPC 2—to Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity through January 2017 due to high food prices, insecurity, decreased trade and income-generating opportunities, below-normal agricultural production, and population displacement. The recent decision of the Central Bank of Nigeria to float the *naira* against the U.S. dollar has led to further inflation and caused prices of both local and imported staple foods to rise beyond normal levels; FEWS NET expects prices to peak by September and remain high through January.
- The town of Banki in northeastern Borno recently became accessible to humanitarian actors from Cameroon with a military escort. Following a rapid assessment of Banki’s population, MSF reported high mortality rates and a complete dependence on external assistance for food, safe drinking water, and health care. MSF estimated that approximately 15,000 IDPs were sheltering in and around the town. Between July 20–22, the NGO reached more than 4,900 children in Banki with therapeutic feeding interventions and provided emergency food assistance to 3,600 families. In addition, USAID/FFP partner WFP delivered more than 30 metric tons of food assistance to populations in Banki on July 21.

- In mid-July, the FSNWG reported that partners plan to provide food security interventions to more than 2.2 million people in northeastern Nigeria during the July-to-October lean season. Relief actors will target approximately 1.5 million people with emergency food assistance, about 459,000 people with agricultural inputs, and an estimated 78,600 people with other livelihoods interventions. As of June, FSNWG members had reached more than 600,000 people—40 percent—of the original 1.5 million people targeted in the 2016 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan.
- The June 2016 International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)—supported by USAID/OFDA and implemented in coordination with the GoN National Emergency Management Agency—reported a slight decrease in the number of IDPs in Nigeria from nearly 2.2 million people in May to approximately 2.1 million people. IOM attributes the decrease to IDPs returning to their areas of origin in Borno.
- As of June 25, USAID partner WFP had reached approximately 101,000 people through targeted cash transfers and blanket supplementary feeding in Borno and Yobe states, including nearly 3,500 children in Bama who received ready-to-use supplementary food. WFP continues to register beneficiaries and complete preparations for additional cash transfers in both states.
- In Adamawa State, a USAID/FFP partner has expanded operations into two new LGAs with high concentrations of newly arrived IDPs and returnees. The USAID/FFP partner will provide food vouchers to meet the urgent needs of 2,100 new households in these LGAs, essentially doubling its current response. In northeastern Nigeria, USAID/FFP partners continue to monitor the humanitarian and security situation to scale up assistance as new areas become accessible.

CAMEROON

- Between June 1–7, OCHA, in coordination with IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and other relief actors, conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment in Far North’s Logone-et-Chari Department, where more than 110,000 IDPs—approximately 46 percent of Far North’s nearly 190,600 IDPs—were sheltering as of April, according to the most recent IOM DTM survey. The assessment identified health and food as priority needs among surveyed households. The survey also highlighted ongoing security concerns in the area, noting that a Boko Haram attack in Logone-et-Chari’s Hilé Alifa Arrondissement forced staff conducting the assessment to depart the area prematurely.

CHAD

- In mid-July, OCHA completed a new 90-day response plan for Lac, which identifies approximately 250,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance and requests \$16 million for response efforts during the next three months.
- As of June 14, the Shelter Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—in Lac had registered approximately 74,800 IDPs, with approximately 36,880 IDPs remaining to be registered. IOM and UNHCR conducted a rapid assessment mission to Lac’s town of Kaiga–Kindjiria from June 25–26 and identified priority needs, including food, health, relief commodity, and shelter needs.
- The CERF has allocated an additional \$5.5 million in funding to support the provision of emergency food assistance, health care services, nutrition interventions, protection services, relief commodities, shelter interventions, and WASH assistance, OCHA reports.

NIGER

- From July 20–21, Second Lady of the United States Dr. Jill Biden visited Niger’s capital city of Niamey as part of a trip focused on economic and educational opportunities for women and girls, as well as humanitarian assistance. During a UN-hosted roundtable meeting on July 21, Dr. Biden discussed humanitarian issues in Niger—including the impact of the Boko Haram-related crisis—with representatives from USAID, WFP, and other relief actors.

- In Diffa Region, humanitarian organizations and the Government of the Republic of Niger (GoRN) are supporting IDPs displaced by late-May and early-June violence in Diffa's Bosso Department. As of June 23, the GoRN and USG partners had distributed emergency in-kind food assistance to more than 71,300 people in Bosso.
- USG partner IOM reports that ongoing insecurity in Diffa Region has prevented IDPs from returning to Diffa's Bosso town, although some IDPs had returned some villages in Diffa as of mid-July. A USAID/OFDA partner also reported that the UN was unable to conduct a rapid needs assessment in mid-July due to insecurity the region.
- A USAID/FFP partner provided cash assistance to approximately 2,000 newly displaced households in Diffa Region's Diffa and Kidjendi towns.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the 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. Significant numbers of people fled Boko Haram in northern Nigeria, exacerbating humanitarian needs in the surrounding countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.
- In late 2014 and early 2015, Boko Haram attacks spread further into neighboring countries, with suicide bombings and other attacks beginning in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, causing internal displacement in each of the three countries already hosting significant Nigerian refugee populations.
- Violence continues to displace populations across 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. In late 2015 and early 2016, the U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Matthew D. Smith, and U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick redeclared disasters for the complex emergencies in Chad, Cameroon, and Niger, respectively.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA³			
Implementing Partner	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$262,513
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Cameroon, Countrywide	\$500,000
		Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
		Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
		Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support Costs		\$135,583
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$5,898,096
USAID/FFP²			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Northeastern Nigeria	\$18,806,476
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$4,000,000

	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$800,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$10,989,338
	Food Vouchers	Lac Region, Chad	\$1,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac Region, Chad	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac Region, Chad	\$5,409,600
	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa Region, Niger	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa Region, Niger	\$6,997,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$54,003,314
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$18,200,000
		Far North Region, Cameroon	\$4,450,000
		Lac Region, Chad	\$400,000
		Diffa Region, Niger	\$7,400,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$5,600,000
		Diffa Region, Niger	\$9,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Cameroon, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
		Chad, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
		Niger, Countrywide	\$700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$48,250,000
USAID/NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners	Education Opportunities for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States, Nigeria	\$4,206,335
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING			\$4,206,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$112,357,745

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING	\$36,685,857
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING	\$104,436,217
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$101,550,000
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING	\$38,006,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016	\$280,678,409

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 June 30, 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 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>.