

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #12, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

AUGUST 31, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.6
million

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

2.3
million

IDPs in Nigeria
OCHA – August 2016

295,525

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – June 2016

241,000

IDPs in Niger
OCHA – August 2016

72,679

IDPs in Chad
UNHCR – August 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Acutely food-insecure population grows in Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states
- UN agencies declare internal L3 emergencies for the crisis in northeastern Nigeria
- USG partners continue to respond to urgent needs among populations affected by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin region

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

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$64,467,497
USAID/FFP ²	\$114,116,252
State/PRM ³	\$101,550,000
USAID/Nigeria	\$38,006,335
\$318,140,084	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On August 22, UN Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel Toby Lanzer concluded his visit to northeastern Nigeria, including Borno State’s town of Bama. ASG Lanzer reported that services—including educational activities, food distributions, and health care programs—at the town’s camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs) had scaled up since his previous visit in April, but cautioned that humanitarian activities must continue to expand to meet increasing needs. The ASG also noted the need for increased assistance to populations in Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, and highlighted the scale of the crisis and the scope of needs across the Lake Chad Basin region.
- According to a U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF) report released in August, more than 475,000 children in conflict-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin region are expected to experience severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 2016, an increase of 300,000 children from the estimate of 175,000 children at risk of SAM at the beginning of the year. UNICEF reports that of the 475,000 children at risk of SAM, an estimated 49,000 children living in Nigeria’s Borno State require urgent treatment. The report also notes that conflict has damaged or destroyed nearly two-thirds of hospitals and health clinics in Borno and 75 percent of the state’s water and sanitation facilities require rehabilitation.
- Four UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have publically declared internal Level 3 (L3) emergencies for the crisis in northeastern Nigeria. According to the UN, an internal L3 emergency designation signifies a large-scale and urgent crisis and aims to mobilize the capacity, leadership, and resources of the humanitarian system to respond to exceptional circumstances.

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)

NIGERIA

- Between late July and mid-August, four UN agencies—the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN World Food Program (WFP), the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—and IOM publically declared internal L3 emergencies for the crisis in northeastern Nigeria. The declarations are intended to enact a scale-up in resources, including the deployments of high-level emergency staff to Nigeria, to address the crisis.
- More than 4.4 million people in northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states are experiencing acute food insecurity and malnutrition that will continue through September, according to a *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) analysis conducted in August. The figure includes approximately 3.3 million people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food and nutrition insecurity; more than 1 million people experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels; and more than 65,000 people experiencing Famine—IPC 5—levels.⁴ The total represents a nearly 50 percent increase from the 3 million people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe projected to experience acute food insecurity from June–August, according to the March CH analysis. CH noted that the increase is likely due to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition recorded for the first time among populations in newly accessible areas. Of the 65,000 people estimated to be experiencing Famine levels of food insecurity, approximately 58,500 people reside in 17 Borno local government areas (LGAs) and approximately 6,500 people reside in two Yobe LGAs; six of these 19 LGAs remained inaccessible as of late July, according to the Government of Nigeria (GoN). As security conditions permit, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP are supporting partners to expand activities to reach populations in newly accessible LGAs, particularly in Borno.
- In late July, non-governmental organization (NGO) Mercy Corps found widespread humanitarian needs among IDPs and host community members in Damboa and Sabon Gari towns in Borno’s Damboa LGA. IDPs compose the vast majority of the population in both towns, with an estimated 55,000 IDPs in Damboa and 18,600 IDPs in Sabon Gari. All 500 IDPs and host community members surveyed by Mercy Corps cited food as their most urgent need, with more than 70 percent reporting multiple days without food in the previous month. Two organizations began implementing nutrition interventions in Borno following assessments in May and June; although the Mercy Corps assessment found that the interventions had reduced SAM levels, it also highlighted a continued need for humanitarian programs to address widespread moderate acute malnutrition and prevent deterioration to SAM.
- A WHO emergency response team arrived in Borno in mid-August to assess and respond to the urgent health needs of approximately 800,000 people in areas formerly held by Boko Haram. Initial WHO assessments indicate urgent health needs in 15 Borno LGAs, with mortality rate estimates in some areas that are four times higher than emergency thresholds. WHO also reported that SAM levels are approximately 14 percent in some areas, significantly higher than the 2 percent emergency threshold.
- WFP is prioritizing emergency food and nutrition assistance to reach IDPs in newly accessible areas of Nigeria. To date in 2016, WFP has reached 125,000 people with food assistance, including 25,000 children younger than five years of age with blanket supplementary feedings in Borno and Yobe and food transfers to 25,000 people in Borno’s Banki town. WFP plans to reach a total of 724,000 people in 2016 through cash-based transfers to nearly 480,000 people, food distributions to 200,000 people, and blanket supplementary feedings to 174,000 children younger than five years of age. Due to insecurity and access restrictions, UN agencies conducted two cross-border aid deliveries from Cameroon to Nigeria’s Banki town—located approximately 1.2 miles from the Cameroonian border—in August, to provide food and relief items to displaced people.
- The GoN identified two cases of polio in Borno on August 4 and 13—the first new polio cases reported in Nigeria since July 2014, according to WHO. In response, the GoN Ministry of Health declared a national public health emergency on August 18 and, in coordination with UNICEF, WHO, and other humanitarian organizations, began an emergency immunization campaign targeting nearly 877,200 children younger than five years of age in Bama, Gwoza, Jere, Mafa, and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council LGAs. The campaign had vaccinated more than 747,700 children—

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.

approximately 85 percent of the targeted total—as of August 19, including in IDP camps, where poor sanitation conditions can increase the risk of disease transmission. UNICEF reports plans to expand the immunization campaign to Borno’s neighboring states in the coming months, targeting a total of 5 million children.

- In early August, the Nigerian Hydrological Services Agency (NIHAS) issued its Annual Flood Outlook, forecasting above-average flooding in parts of Nigeria during the 2016 rainy season. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that flash floods in July affected more than 10,000 households in the northwestern states of Kano, Kebbi, and Sokoto. Flooding is likely to affect 12 states, including the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, and may result in infrastructure damage, population displacement, and below-average harvests in affected areas. NIHAS notes that flooding in northeastern states may exacerbate food needs among populations already experiencing food insecurity. Rainfall in Nigeria typically continues through October, with peak rainfall occurring in July and August.

CAMEROON

- Humanitarian needs have significantly increased in Cameroon’s Far North Region in recent months, according to WFP, with food insecurity expected to worsen in the coming months. WFP reports that the onset of the lean season occurred two to three months early in some areas due to insecurity and a poor 2015 harvest. In April, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix estimated that the region hosted nearly 190,600 displaced people, including an estimated 30,000 IDPs registered since January. WFP plans to target more than 320,000 people in Cameroon in 2016, including 193,000 through general food distributions, 95,000 through blanket supplementary feeding programs, 40,000 through targeted supplementary feeding, and 20,000 through food-for-assets programs. To date, WFP has reached 260,000 people in Cameroon with food assistance.
- Between June 1 and 5, UNICEF, in collaboration with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and district health officials, held a workshop to strengthen the integrated community management of acute malnutrition program in Kousseri city, Logone-et-Chari Department, Far North Region. Additionally, approximately 25 MSF-supported health care workers in Kousseri participated in a June 6–7 training on health reporting and medical complication management, held in Far North’s capital city of Maroua.

CHAD

- Conflict in Chad has disrupted agricultural activities and pastoral, fishing, and market livelihoods, affecting IDPs and host communities, according to WFP. The UN agency reports that conflict-affected IDPs are located across more than 40 spontaneous settlement sites across the country, many of which are in remote areas and logistically difficult to access. In August, WFP reported plans to reach more than 200,000 displaced and severely food-insecure people, including Nigerian refugees, through general food distributions in Chad in 2016. WFP also plans to reach 7,500 children through blanket supplementary feeding activities and 15,000 children through its emergency school meal program. As of August, WFP had provided food assistance to more than 102,000 people in Chad in 2016.
- The UN recorded several Boko Haram attacks in Chad’s Lac Region between August 16 and 22, noting that ongoing insecurity could hinder humanitarian assistance activities in the region.
- Security conditions in Lac’s Kaiga sub-prefecture remain fragile following two security incidents in the sub-prefecture between July 29–30, including a Boko Haram attack on an IDP site in Kaiga-Kindjiria town that resulted in the deaths of two civilians and the abduction of eight women, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UN Department for Safety and Security. As a result of the security incidents, UNHCR has delayed the planned transfer of an estimated 100 Nigerian refugees sheltering at the Kaiga-Kindjiria IDP site to a refugee camp in Lac’s Baga Sola town. Local authorities are prepared to facilitate the relocation once security conditions allow, OCHA reports.

- New registrations and assessments have identified an estimated 115,000 displaced people in Lac Region as of mid-August—an increase from the nearly 112,000 displaced people reported in mid-July, according to OCHA. Of the total displaced population, 63,000 are IDPs, 8,400 are Chadian returnees, and 43,000 are individuals awaiting registration. Lac also hosted more than 7,300 Nigerian refugees as of mid-August, according to UNHCR. Critical needs among displaced populations in Lac include shelter and relief items; as of late July, OCHA cited 50,000 people requiring relief commodities, such as water containers and kitchen items. Humanitarian actors are expanding activities to address urgent needs in the region, with OCHA reporting more than 25 relief organizations—including UN agencies and international NGOs—operating in Lac as of August 15.
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NIGER

- On August 12, the Government of the Republic of Niger reported that heavy rains, particularly in arid desert regions in western areas of the country, had resulted in 14 deaths and displaced an estimated 46,000 people. OCHA reports that floods have damaged nearly 1,700 houses since June, with local authorities reporting the loss of more than 19,500 livestock. Local authorities and the UN have delivered food to flood-displaced populations, with plans to distribute emergency relief items in the coming days.
 - WFP and its partners continue to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations in Niger, providing food distributions to 250,000 people, including children younger than five years of age and pregnant and nursing women, throughout the country. WFP also continued resilience-related projects in Niger in July, completing the construction of three large water catchment sites to support small-scale gardening for an estimated 42,000 people. In June, WFP and implementing partners distributed nearly 2,300 metric tons of food to an estimated 139,000 people in Niger's Diffa Region.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On August 23, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium (GoKB) announced more than €9 million—nearly \$10.2 million—in additional funding to support humanitarian response activities in the Lake Chad Basin region. Of the new contribution, the GoKB has provided nearly \$3.4 million to WFP to support the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Chad and Nigeria, as well as more than \$2.3 million to OCHA to enhance humanitarian coordination in Chad and Niger. The GoKB will also support the NGO Caritas and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to implement humanitarian activities in Niger and Nigeria, respectively.
- The Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan—launched in January and requesting \$279 million to address critical needs through December—had received \$101.9 million, or 36 percent of the appeal, as of August 26. The Nigeria Regional Response Plan, requesting \$198.7 million for needs in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, had received nearly \$48 million—24 percent of the total appeal—as of August 26.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states 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, 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.

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, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States	\$9,499,811
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$3,262,513
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$16,762,324
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Protection, Nutrition	Far North Region	\$1,918,000
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			\$3,218,000
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	\$8,679,202
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			\$9,679,202
Program Support Costs			\$299,751
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$33,679,736
USAID/FFP ³			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Northeastern Nigeria	\$18,806,476
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
	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$25,786,476
CAMEROON			
UNICEF	In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Far North	\$361,080
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$10,989,338
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$11,350,418
CHAD			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$2,649,300
WFP	Food Vouchers	Lac	\$1,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$5,409,600
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$11,058,900
NIGER			
IPs	Cash Transfers	Diffa	\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers		\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,796,040
WFP	Food Vouchers, Local and regional Procurement	Diffa	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid		\$6,997,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$15,487,555
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$63,683,349
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$18,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Countrywide	\$5,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$23,800,000

CAMEROON			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Far North	\$4,450,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$5,450,000
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			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Diffa	\$7,400,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Diffa	\$9,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$17,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$48,250,000
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			\$149,819,420

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$64,467,497
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$114,116,252
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$101,550,000
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	\$318,140,084

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of August 10, 2016.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of August 10, 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>.