



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

NOVEMBER 10, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.3 million

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

1.8 million

IDPs in Northeastern Nigeria
IOM – October 2016

184,400

IDPs in Niger
GoRN – September 2016

192,900

IDPs in Cameroon
UNHCR – September 2016

89,000

IDPs in Chad
OCHA – October 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID Administrator Smith announces deployment of a DART for Nigeria
- IOM identifies more than 1.8 million IDPs in northeastern Nigeria
- Relief actors plan to vaccinate up to 41 million people against polio
- Insecurity continues to limit humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance in the Lake Chad Basin region

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

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$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

- The Boko Haram insurgency and ongoing insecurity continue to negatively impact people across the Lake Chad Basin region, which comprises parts of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The conflict has generated widespread population displacement, exacerbated food insecurity and acute malnutrition prevalence, and resulted in an estimated 9.2 million people requiring humanitarian assistance, primarily in northeastern Nigeria.
- Relief actors estimate that conflict in the Lake Chad Basin will likely result in deteriorating food security conditions through at least mid-2017, particularly affecting vulnerable and displaced populations in northeastern Nigeria’s Borno State, Cameroon’s Far North Region, Chad’s Lac Region, and Niger’s Diffa Region.
- Between August and October, USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported a moderate decrease in internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in northeastern Nigeria, primarily due to population returns to areas of origin in Adamawa and Yobe states. As of late October, more than 1.8 million IDPs were sheltering in northeastern Nigeria, including nearly 1.4 million IDPs in conflict-affected Borno. More than 80 percent of IDPs in Nigeria depend on host community support, straining infrastructure and resources in an already economically vulnerable region.
- On November 10, USAID Administrator Gayle Smith announced the activation of a USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the U.S. Government (USG) response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. In coordination with the Government of Nigeria (GoN), the DART is coordinating USG emergency response activities—including the provision of emergency food, nutrition, health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance—to address the urgent needs of conflict-affected households in the region.

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

- The Boko Haram insurgency is affecting approximately 15 million people in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe states, with an estimated 7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the UN. Although humanitarian access in northeastern Nigeria has moderately improved during 2016, large areas of the region—especially Borno—remain inaccessible due to Boko Haram attacks. On October 29, Boko Haram elements detonated explosives near IDP sites in Borno's Maiduguri city, resulting in at least 10 deaths and injuring more than 20 people, according to international media. Relief actors report that IDPs and host communities in inaccessible local government areas (LGAs) of northeastern Nigeria continue to require life-saving assistance.
- As of late October, USAID/OFDA partner IOM reported that more than 1.8 million IDPs were sheltering in northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe states—a decrease of approximately 61,000 people since August. The decline is primarily due to populations returning to areas of origin in Adamawa and Yobe, according to IOM. Borno continues to host the majority of the region's IDPs, and relatively few IDPs reside in formal displacement sites. An estimated 1.4 million IDPs were sheltering in the state as of late October.
- Despite moderate IDP returns to areas of origin, conflict in Borno continues to result in small-scale population displacement. For instance, the IDP population in Borno's Damboa town, Damboa LGA, has continued to increase in recent months due to clashes in nearby areas. As of early November, Damboa town's three displacement sites hosted nearly 31,600 IDPs, with an additional 40,000 IDPs living with host community members. Security concerns have restricted population movement and agricultural activities in the LGA, limiting host community resources to assist displaced populations.
- Relief actors continue to report significant protection concerns throughout northeastern Nigeria, particularly among displaced and vulnerable populations in Borno. A vulnerability screening by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in June identified more than 6,500 gender-based violence survivors among IDPs in the region. On October 31, the advocacy organization Human Rights Watch (HRW) released a report that included interviews with IDPs who reported experiencing sexual assault and exploitation in Borno. The interviews document instances of sexual abuse by camp leaders, policemen, and members of the Nigerian military and Civilian Joint Task Force, a militant force comprising groups of local residents with varying levels of organization and training.
- IDPs and host communities in Borno also remain vulnerable to a variety of health risks due to critical levels of acute malnutrition, poor sanitation conditions, and limited health care services, according to the Health Sector—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders. Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity in the state, followed by acute respiratory infections, acute watery diarrhea (AWD), and severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- To address critical health issues in Borno, relief actors are improving WASH services and site drainage in camps and host communities; increasing stocks of AWD treatment supplies; and strengthening treatment and referral mechanisms for children experiencing SAM. In addition, the Health Sector and NGOs are supporting more than 40 mobile health teams to improve access to essential health services in remote areas of Borno.
- In Borno, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) is scaling up critical response interventions, including treatment of SAM and delivery of nutrition supplements, for affected populations. UNICEF is also providing health consultations, distributing medical equipment and supplies, supporting WASH services, and delivering psychosocial support throughout the state. In newly accessible areas of Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza, and Monguno LGAs, UNICEF is engaging local institutions to spread key health messages and mobilize households to receive polio vaccinations.
- Relief organizations continue to express concern that conflict-related population displacement in the Lake Chad Basin could facilitate the spread of polio, following the reporting of two confirmed polio cases in Borno in August. In response, relief actors plan to immunize as many as 41 million children against polio in areas at high risk of infection throughout the Lake Chad Basin.

CAMEROON

- Approximately 1.5 million people in Cameroon's Far North Region are experiencing acute food insecurity, according to the September UN World Food Program (WFP) Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA). The figure marks a slight increase compared to the September 2015 EFSA, which identified 1.4 million people in Far North experiencing acute food insecurity. In response, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to approximately 230,000 food-insecure people, including IDPs, Nigerian refugees, and host community members, in the region during September. With additional funding from the UN Central Emergency Fund (CERF), a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to enable timely humanitarian assistance, WFP aims to provide food assistance to an additional 20,000 IDPs and nutrition support to an additional 20,000 children in Far North's Logone-et-Chari Department in the coming months.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, an NGO partner is supporting community mobilizers and social workers to provide child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response activities in six towns in Far North. In addition, community members have referred approximately 250 unaccompanied, separated, and vulnerable children to psychosocial support programs through protection committees supported by the NGO. The USAID/OFDA partner has also conducted more than 30 training sessions for committee members, protection focal points, teachers, and foster families to promote child protection services. Furthermore, child-friendly spaces in the six towns are providing psychosocial support and informal learning activities to nearly 1,380 registered children.
- With approximately \$498,000 in FY 2016 State/PRM assistance, UNHCR is improving camp lighting and enhancing security for displaced populations by distributing solar lamps to approximately 57,000 Nigerian refugees sheltering in the Minawao refugee camp in Far North. UNHCR is also providing approximately 350 solar lamps to improve lighting in areas surrounding the displacement site, reducing exposure to key safety risks, such as gender-based violence and forced recruitment.

CHAD AND NIGER

- Conflict in the Lake Chad Basin continues to exacerbate food insecurity among affected populations in the region. The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports that declining livestock prices, reduced income and labor opportunities, and below-average cereal stocks are expected to result in deteriorating food security conditions in Chad's Lac Region. Despite harvest yields, low-income and vulnerable households in Lac are projected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity between February and May 2017.⁴
- Furthermore, FEWS NET reports that populations in Niger's Diffa Region, where conflict and Boko Haram attacks have displaced populations and disrupted livelihood opportunities, are expected to continue experiencing Crisis and Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food security through May 2017. In response to food insecurity in Diffa, a USAID/FFP partner is providing electronic food vouchers to approximately 24,000 people, including IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host community members. Prior to each voucher distribution, the USAID/FFP partner holds nutrition awareness sessions for affected populations to improve knowledge of dietary diversity, hand washing, and infant and young child feeding practices. During these sessions, the USAID/FFP partner also conducts acute malnutrition screenings for children and pregnant and lactating women, referring cases of acute malnutrition to local health facilities.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Low levels of humanitarian funding continue to impede response efforts in the Lake Chad Basin. As of November 10, international donors had provided more than \$187 million—approximately 39 percent—of the \$484 million requested by the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Nigeria. The Protection and Health sectors have only received 11 and 13 percent of the required funding, respectively, while the Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector has not received any funding to date.

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.

- The late October UN Periodic Monitoring Report for the 2016 Nigeria HRP noted that the humanitarian response is not meeting existing needs in northeastern Nigeria. UN recommendations for improving the response include incorporating needs in newly accessible areas into existing operational plans and strengthening information coordination, analysis, and monitoring to increase accountability and advocacy for response efforts.
- With approximately \$5.2 million in FY 2016 USG humanitarian funding—including \$2.7 million in State/PRM support and \$2.5 million in USAID/OFDA assistance—the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continues to provide air transport services to the humanitarian community in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria.

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 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 2016, U.S. Ambassador Michael S. Hoza, 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, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.
- On November 10, 2016, USAID Administrator Gayle Smith 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 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	\$16,722,163
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$6,762,513
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (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	\$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	\$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
	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
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (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	Far North	\$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	Lac	\$3,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Lac	\$1,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$4,756,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$13,405,931
NIGER			
IPs	Cash Transfers	Diffa	\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,796,040
	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa	\$10,000,000
	Food Vouchers, Local and regional Procurement	Diffa	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$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			
International Committee of the Red Cross (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
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to 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 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 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>.