

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

DECEMBER 22, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.5 million

People Displaced by Boko Haram-Related Insecurity in Lake Chad Basin
OCHA – December 2015

4.4 million

People in Need of Emergency Food Assistance in the Region
OCHA – December 2015

2.2 million

IDPs in Nigeria
IOM – November 2015

59,000

IDPs in Niger
OCHA – November 2015

158,316

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – November 2015

53,600

IDPs in Chad
OCHA – December 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Boko Haram-related insecurity displaces 2.5 million people; displacement increases significantly in Cameroon and Chad in recent months
- USAID/FFP provides nearly \$27.2 million in new funding to WFP in December
- U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight redeclares a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency

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

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$30,287,761
USAID/FFP ²	\$77,629,741
State/PRM ³	\$53,300,000
USAID/Nigeria	\$33,800,000
\$195,017,502	
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing Boko Haram-related violence continues to result in insecurity and has displaced 2.5 million people in the Lake Chad Basin as of December. The UN and its partner agencies released the Sahel Regional Response Plan (SRP) on December 9, requesting a total of \$1.98 billion dollars to address the Lake Chad Basin crisis, as well as other regional crises.
- In response to increasing displacement resulting from insecurity in neighboring Nigeria, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) initiated the displacement tracking matrix (DTM) system in Cameroon. As of mid-November, IOM had identified approximately 158,300 IDPs, including an estimated 124,000 people displaced by Boko Haram-related violence. The total represents a more than 33 percent increase since November 2014. IOM continues to utilize the DTM in other Boko Haram-affected countries to trace population movement.
- On December 14, U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the country, highlighting continued violence, food insecurity and malnutrition, and loss of livelihoods as requiring continued humanitarian support in Lake Chad Basin.
- In December, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$27.2 million in additional funding for the Lake Chad Basin response, bringing total USAID/FFP funding in FY 2015 and 2016 for the response to more than \$77.6 million. USAID/FFP-supported programs include in-kind food assistance, as well as funding for capacity building assistance, cash transfers, local and regional procurement of food and food vouchers in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria.

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)

REGIONAL

- Continued attacks by the insurgent group Boko Haram—a militant group whose tactics include control of territory, kidnapping, raids, and suicide bombings—have resulted in widespread population displacement and increased humanitarian needs in the Lake Chad Basin countries of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, particularly in Nigeria’s northeastern states. As a result, in July affected countries in the region formed a joint military force of approximately 8,700 troops, the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF)—comprised of Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—to combat Boko Haram.
 - The UN reported 271 Boko Haram-related incidents and attacks against civilians, resulting in an estimated 2,990 deaths between January and November. Nearly 30 million people live in Boko Haram-affected areas, while at least 2.5 million people have experienced displacement as a result of Boko Haram, with many displaced multiple times. An additional 4.4 million people are experiencing food insecurity related to the insurgency, according to the UN. While Boko Haram has lost significant territory in recent months due to pressure from the MNJTF, the Lake Chad Basin region continues to experience significant levels of insecurity.
 - The UN released the Nigeria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for 2016 on December 9, which requests \$198.8 million to supply humanitarian assistance to 230,000 refugees and help meet basic needs for 284,000 host community members in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The RRRP aims to provide resources to strained host communities, IDPs, and refugees to mitigate the risk of intercommunal violence. With funds from the 2015 RRRP, partner organizations screened and treated nearly 25,000 children for severe or moderate acute malnutrition, provide more than 107,000 people with sanitation facilities, and supply emergency shelter materials to more than 53,000 households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.
-
-

NIGERIA

- The security situation in northeastern Nigeria remains volatile as fighting continues between Boko Haram and the MNJTF, in addition to recurrent Boko Haram attacks on communities, markets, worship centers, and other public places. While MNJTF troops have forced Boko Haram to withdraw from some areas and a limited number of IDPs are returning to their places of origin, IOM reports that Boko Haram violence has left many areas with insufficient infrastructure, including damaged health centers, markets, roads, and schools. Boko Haram has also destroyed many houses, exacerbating challenges for IDPs who seek to return to their communities.
- Following cross-border attacks in Cameroon by Boko Haram, more than 17,000 Nigerian refugees living outside of formal camps were forcibly returned to Nigeria by the Cameroonian military, the UN reported in late November. Communities have displayed increasing suspicion of Nigerians in Cameroon as a result of the 2015 rise in attacks, and those living in spontaneous settlements have experienced distrust and retaliation by communities and authorities.
- As of December 13, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that the total number of Nigerian returnees from Cameroon has increased to more than 19,500, including more than 6,800 returnees who were living with host families and approximately 4,300 returnees residing in the city of Maiduguri, Borno State. UNHCR also reported 4,500 returnees residing in Fufore camp on the Nigeria–Cameroon border, and nearly 2,300 returnees residing in Malkohi camp. The humanitarian community continues to track the situation closely to determine assistance needs among recent returnees.
- The population of Maiduguri has more than doubled since 2009, mainly due to an influx of IDPs. Nearly 1.6 million IDPs currently reside in Maiduguri, primarily in rented accommodation throughout the city, as well as camps on the periphery of the city. The influx of IDPs has resulted strained community infrastructure, including hospitals, schools, and housing availability. In response, UNHCR has been providing cash grants to IDPs to enable the purchase of basic goods and services and help counter the negative impacts of insecurity on the markets.
- Current WFP estimates show 3.5 million people in Boko Haram-affected areas in Nigeria are in need of emergency food assistance. However, the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) review—a food security tool used throughout West Africa for the classification, analysis, and reporting of food insecurity—is predicting as many as 5.2 million people in Crisis—IPC

3—levels of food insecurity or higher throughout Nigeria, 3.9 million of whom are located in the Boko Haram-affected states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe.⁴

- To date in FY 2016, USAID/FFP, through WFP, has contributed \$800,000 to support development of the emergency preparedness and response capacities of the Government of Nigeria (GoN) National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and partners with a focus on emergency food security assessments, emergency operational logistics, geographic information systems mapping, information and communications technology emergency management, and warehouse and commodity management. As part of this initiative, WFP is providing expert-led training for NEMA and Nigerian State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) teams on emergency operations implementation. WFP technical support includes trainings adapted to ongoing operations in northern Nigeria, including beneficiary targeting and registration, nutritionally appropriate food basket composition, and distribution site design.
- USAID/FFP provided over \$20 million in FY 2015 to address food insecurity in northeastern Nigeria. USAID/FFP partners are supplying electronic cash transfers and food vouchers, allowing beneficiaries to purchase nutritious foods from selected vendors in local markets. In addition to providing food assistance, beneficiaries participate in seminars on essential health and nutrition topics such as dietary diversity, exclusive breastfeeding, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). USAID/FFP also supports livelihood strengthening and community rehabilitation activities, such as road rehabilitation, tree planting, and sanitation activities through voucher-for-work programs that are underway in a number of communities in Gombe State.

CAMEROON

- Boko Haram-related violence and resultant population displacement have increasingly affected civilian populations in Cameroon in 2015. In response to the increasing number of refugees and IDPs in Cameroon, IOM initiated the DTM and completed the first displacement survey in mid-November. Through the DTM, IOM identified 124,000 IDPs displaced by Boko Haram in the Far North Region of Cameroon. This represents a significant increase from early November reports of the IDP population in Cameroon, which humanitarian actors believed to be 92,700 IDPs. In addition, the DTM identified 11,500 Nigerian refugees living outside of camps in Cameroon. UN agencies estimate the total number of refugees in Cameroon to be approximately 65,000.
- Attacks by Boko Haram in Cameroon decreased slightly in the final few months of 2015, after escalating throughout the year. Boko Haram conducted 22 attacks that resulted in 65 deaths between October and December, in comparison to 27 incidents that resulted in 180 deaths between July and September. In total, Boko Haram has conducted more than 80 attacks in Cameroon in 2015, resulting in at least 1,200 deaths, the UN reported in early December.
- The Minawao refugee camp in Far North Region, Cameroon, is host to approximately 50,000 refugees from Nigeria. During the November-to-February dry season, supplying safe drinking water for Minawao and the surrounding communities requires seven water truck deliveries per day, according to the humanitarian organization Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). In response, the GoC and UNHCR are beginning construction of a more than 17-mile pipeline and distribution network to supply the camp and surrounding communities with safe drinking water. The GoC expects to complete the pipeline within six months and serve the 50,000 people in Minawao camp, in addition to 150,000 people in villages along the way.
- The GoC granted *prima facie* status to Nigerian refugees fleeing Boko Haram in December. The designation classifies Nigerians escaping the conflict as refugees and helps to facilitate the registration process. The UN expects the designation will increase the UN's ability to adequately target and deliver humanitarian assistance to refugees.

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.

CHAD

- Due to Boko Haram-related insecurity, a continuing refugee and IDP crisis, and persistent food insecurity and malnutrition, U.S. Ambassador James A. Knight redeclared a disaster for the complex emergency in Chad for FY 2016.
 - Insecurity continues in the Lac Region of Chad, where suicide bombers conducted three simultaneous attacks on December 5 on Koulfoua Island in Lake Chad. At least 30 people were killed, and approximately 120 more were injured when the bombers detonated in the central market and fish market, as well as along a main village route. Due to the difficulty in accessing the island, the Government of the Republic of Chad (GRC) dispatched helicopters to evacuate the wounded to regional hospitals and the capital city of N'Djamena, the UN reported. The attacks followed intercommunal violence on December 1 in Kiskra village in Lac, which resulted in the deaths of six people and injured 12 more. The UN reported that the violence occurred when members of a minority ethnic group were accused of allegiance to Boko Haram.
 - Population displacement continues to increase, particularly in Lac. On December 4, humanitarian actors reported more than 20,000 newly displaced persons in Tchoukoutalia town, north of Baga Sola, and approximately 8,000 new IDPs in Fourkoulem, south of the Kousséri IDP site. The recent displacement is in addition to the more than 53,600 IDPs reported by UNHCR in late November, nearly 60 percent of whom the UN had registered as of early December. While some of the displaced were able to transport limited food supplies, household goods, and livestock with them, the displaced require humanitarian support.
 - Humanitarian agencies report challenges assessing conflict-affected areas and providing assistance to affected populations. The UN currently estimates that approximately 20,000 new IDPs in Tchoukoutalia had not received any food assistance as of mid-December, and approximately 27,000 people are in need of basic household goods.
 - Although humanitarian actors in Chad have experienced operational challenges in recent months, including a temporary suspension of humanitarian services around the town of Baga Sola following an October attack on the Kousséri IDP site in Baga Sola, the UN reports that humanitarian actors have increased the areas reached through multi-sectoral assessments and expect to increase deliveries of relief commodities, including to Daboua, Liwa, Ngouboua, and Tchoukoutalia towns.
 - Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Coordinator (HC/RC) of the UN in Chad Stephen Tull visited Lac on December 7, including Baga Sola, the Dar-es-Salaam refugee camp, and the Kafia IDP site. HC/RC Tull addressed the impact of increased IDP and refugee flows on chronically vulnerable countries, negatively affecting the livelihoods of both host communities and displaced people, and called for increased funding to support humanitarian activities in Chad.
-
-

NIGER

- Attacks by Boko Haram continue to result in displacement in Niger. The UN reports approximately 59,000 IDPs in the Diffa Region, in addition to an estimated 97,800 Nigerian refugees and 68,400 Nigerian returnees from Nigeria. In response, the Government of the Republic of Niger (GRN) and humanitarian partners provided at least 37,500 people with emergency food assistance, drilled 326 boreholes, and built approximately 3,500 latrines. However, many people continue to require shelter and WASH support, according to the UN.
- The majority of the displaced in Diffa are sheltering with host communities or in makeshift shelters—especially those experiencing multiple displacements. As a result of the onset of the cold season, approximately 15,000 people are in urgent need of shelter in Diffa, according to the UN. The GRN and IOM are providing shelter to particularly vulnerable populations, including the elderly and children younger than five years of age, who are more likely to experience respiratory infections.
- Humanitarian actors report concern regarding food insecurity in Niger, with approximately 480,000 people projected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity from October to December, according to a CH report. This represents a 19 percent increase from 2014, when approximately 405,000 people were reported to be experiencing IPC 3 or IPC 4 levels of food insecurity. The CH report also estimates 3.5 million people are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity, a 67 percent increase compared to 2014.
- Diffa, where the majority of Boko Haram-affected refugees have fled, hosts 147,500 people experiencing Crisis or Emergency levels of food insecurity, with an additional 184,400 people experiencing Stressed levels.

- In cooperation with UNHCR, the GRN recently launched a website and a toll-free telephone line to provide information to asylum seekers, augmenting the services of the ‘Guichet Unique’ administrative center in Niamey, the capital city of Niger, where asylum seekers can access services from the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and humanitarian actors.
- USAID/FFP is supporting three NGOs and WFP in the Diffa region of Niger, including the International Rescue Committee (IRC). IRC now provides urgent food assistance through food vouchers and cash transfers to 28,000 beneficiaries in seven sites across the Diffa region.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The UN and its partner agencies released the SRP to address needs across the Sahel on December 9. The SRP covers nine countries and requests a total of \$1.98 billion dollars, including \$247.9 million for Nigeria, \$282.2 million for Cameroon, \$566.6 million for Chad, and \$316 million for Niger. The SRP aims to address regional food insecurity needs and the complex emergency in Mali, in addition to the Lake Chad Basin crisis. With the SRP, the UN is targeting a comprehensive response to interconnected issues, which span many Sahelian countries. In contrast, UNHCR’s Nigeria RRRP targets specific issues facing Boko Haram-affected countries.

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. On October 22, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria James E. Entwistle redeclared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Nigeria. Significant numbers of people fled Boko Haram in northern Nigeria, exacerbating humanitarian needs in all of the surrounding countries. On December 5, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick redeclared a disaster in Niger in response to the complex emergency in Niger, including Boko Haram-related displacement.
- In late 2014 and early 2015, Boko Haram attacks spread further into neighboring countries, with suicide bombings beginning in Chad in February 2015. On April 16, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon Michael S. Hoza declared a disaster due to the complex emergency caused by intensifying Boko Haram attacks in the region. On May 28, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight redeclared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Chad.
- Violence continues to displace people within 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. On December 14, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight redeclared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Chad.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE PROVIDED IN FY 2015–FY 2016¹

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/FFP²			
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$800,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Far North, Cameroon	\$10,989,338
	Food Vouchers	Lac, Chad	\$1,000,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Lac, Chad	\$5,409,600
	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,000,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Diffa, Niger	\$6,997,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$27,196,838
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$27,196,838

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA³			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, and Yobe states, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria	\$7,547,382
	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$1,544,095
	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Bahr el Gazal, Kanem, and Lac regions, Chad	\$6,457,377
	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Diffa and Tillaberi regions, Niger	\$6,639,692
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Diffa, Niger	\$600,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Far North, Cameroon	\$549,792
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,774,938
		Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Chad, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
		Niger, Countrywide	\$500,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Diffa, Tillaberi, and Tahoua regions, Niger	\$600,000
	Program Support Costs		\$74,485
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$30,287,761

USAID/FFP ⁴			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$17,882,091
IRC	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers	Diffa, Niger	\$2,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,699,592
Save the Children (SC)	Cash Transfers	Diffa, Niger	\$2,700,210
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,200,000
WFP	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Far North, Cameroon	\$7,538,900
	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac, Chad	\$1,000,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Lac, Chad	\$3,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,000,000
	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Diffa, Niger	\$8,912,110
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$50,432,903
STATE/PRM			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	WASH	Niger, Countrywide	\$700,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$21,300,000
		Far North, Cameroon	\$2,300,000
		Lac, Chad	\$100,000
		Diffa, Niger	\$1,900,000
IOM	Shelter	Diffa, Niger	\$750,000
IRC	GBV Prevention and Response, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Diffa, Niger	\$700,000
SC	Health, Protection, WASH	Diffa, Niger	\$650,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$6,900,000
	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Far North, Cameroon	\$8,500,000
	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to Refugees and Returnees	Lac, Chad	\$4,000,000
		Diffa, Niger	\$4,900,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Niger, Countrywide	\$600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$53,300,000

USAID/NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners	Education Opportunities for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, and Gombe, Nigeria	
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Education	Nigeria, Countrywide	
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	\$33,800,000
United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)	Protection	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	
World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA ASSISTANCE			\$33,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR LAKE CHAD BASIN IN FY 2015			\$167,820,664

TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN FY 2015 & 2016	\$30,287,761
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE IN FY 2015 & 2016	\$57,484,599
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN FY 2015 & 2016	\$53,300,000
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA ASSISTANCE IN FY 2015 & 2016	\$33,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR LAKE CHAD BASIN IN FY 2015 & 2016	\$195,017,502

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² Estimated value of food assistance.

³ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of December 22, 2015.

⁴ Estimated value of food assistance.

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>