

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

DECEMBER 21, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.7
million

Estimated People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States
UN – September 2018

1.81
million

Estimated IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe
IOM – October 2018

104,288

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region
IOM – December 2018

244,347

IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region
IOM – December 2018

124,078

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region
IOM – October 2018

229,589

Nigerian Refugees in Lake Chad Basin Areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger
UNHCR – November 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent AOG attacks in northeastern Nigeria heighten security concerns for aid workers and civilians
- UNICEF activities temporarily suspended in northeastern Nigeria
- USG partners continue to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable populations in the Lake Chad Basin

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$135,350,363
USAID/FFP ²	\$237,912,448
State/PRM ³	\$62,220,000
\$435,482,811⁴	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Deteriorating security conditions in northeastern Nigeria continue to hinder the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the region. On December 6, violent clashes between armed opposition groups (AOGs) and Nigerian security forces killed an unconfirmed number of displaced people in Nigeria's Rann locality, Borno State, according to the UN. The fighting also destroyed a medical clinic and prompted the temporary relocation of humanitarian staff to Borno's capital of Maiduguri.
- With support from USAID/FFP and other donors, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided emergency food assistance to approximately 629,000 people in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states in October. During the same month, WFP also reached approximately 185,000 people—including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees, and vulnerable host community members—with food distributions, income-generating activities, and supplementary nutrition support in Cameroon's Far North Region. In FY 2018, USAID/FFP provided WFP with nearly \$117 million to support programs to increase access to food, treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and promote early recovery in the Lake Chad Basin.
- Favorable rainfall combined with a decrease in Boko Haram-related violence contributed to above average agricultural production in Cameroon's Far North Region during the ongoing October-to-December harvest, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. However, FEWS NET anticipates that vulnerable households will continue to experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019.⁵

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 Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 2018.

⁵ 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, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. The Cadre Harmonisé (CH), a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

NIGERIA

- On December 14, the Nigerian military temporarily suspended UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) relief activities in northeastern Nigeria, claiming that the UN agency was attempting to impede counter-AOG operations in the region; several hours after announcing the ban, the military rescinded the suspension. Separately, the Nigerian military called for the closure of Amnesty International’s office in Nigeria, accusing the international non-governmental organization (NGO) of sponsoring dissident groups. The organization has been critical of the Nigerian military’s response to ongoing AOG-related and intercommunal violence in the country, international media report.
- More than 1.8 million IDPs were residing in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states as of October, representing an increase of approximately 3 percent across the three states compared to August, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix. The number of IDPs in Borno increased by nearly 34,000 people from August–October, while Adamawa’s IDP population increased by more than 14,000 individuals. Approximately 217,000 IDPs reside in Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba states, bringing the total number of IDPs across the three states and Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe to more than 2 million people—a 5 percent increase since August, according to IOM. The ongoing conflict in northeastern Nigeria accounted for 91 percent of displacements across the six northeastern states, while communal violence prompted an estimated 8 percent of total recorded displacements.
- IOM also identified more than 1.6 million returnees across Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in October—an increase of 4 percent since August. Food assistance continues to be the greatest unmet need among a majority, approximately 74 percent, of IDPs surveyed, IOM reports.
- A November Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis—a tool used in West Africa for the classification and quantification of acute food insecurity—projects an increase in food security across Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states during the 2019 June-to-August lean season compared to projections for the same period in 2018. The CH analysis found that approximately 2.7 million people in the region will likely face Crisis—Phase 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity from June–August 2019, representing a decrease from the approximately 3 million people projected to experience Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity from June–August 2018, according to a March CH analysis.
- An increase in violence in northeastern Nigeria during November has exacerbated population displacement and continues to hinder agricultural, livelihoods, and pastoral activities in the region, according to FEWS NET. Although preliminary reports forecast average to above-average production during the primary harvest in much of the country, FEWS NET anticipates below-average harvests in northeastern Nigeria where access to income-generating opportunities is limited. As a result, many conflict-affected households continue to rely on humanitarian assistance to meet daily needs, and Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity will persist in much of Borno, as well as parts of northern Adamawa and southern Yobe through May 2019. FEWS NET also reports that food security levels in areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors are likely similar to—or worse than—levels in areas with better humanitarian access.
- With support from USAID/FFP and other donors, WFP provided emergency food assistance to approximately 629,000 people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in October, reaching an estimated 478,000 people with in-kind food assistance and approximately 151,000 people with cash-based transfers. The total marks a substantial decrease compared to WFP’s average caseload of approximately 1.1 million people per month since October 2017. WFP attributes the decrease to a change in strategy to focus on assisting northeastern Nigeria’s most vulnerable populations. WFP also provided supplementary nutrition assistance to nearly 236,000 people during October.
- Overall, relief actors reached an estimated 1.4 million people in northeastern Nigeria with cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance in October, according to the Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG)—the coordinating body for food security activities in Nigeria, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. USAID/FFP NGO partners alone reached an estimated 720,000 people with emergency food assistance in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe during the month. The NGOs also conducted malnutrition screenings for children and pregnant and lactating women and led education sessions on nutrition and hygiene practices.

CAMEROON

- In Far North, favorable rainfall and a slight decrease in Boko Haram-related violence facilitated a 10 percent increase in the area of cultivated land compared to 2017, contributing to above-average regional agricultural production during the ongoing October-to-December harvest, FEWS NET reports. Furthermore, prices of some staple foods are more than 20 percent below the five-year average, improving access to food in markets. However, due to a lack of livelihoods opportunities, FEWS NET anticipates that vulnerable families will face Stressed levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019.
- In October, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached approximately 185,000 people—including IDPs, refugees, returnees, and vulnerable host community members—with food distributions, income-generating activities, and supplementary nutrition support in Far North. In FY 2018, USAID/FFP provided WFP with approximately \$14 million to support interventions to increase access to food, treat and prevent MAM, and promote early recovery in Far North. Also in FY 2018, USAID/OFDA contributed approximately \$3.5 million to support agriculture and food security programs in Far North such as livelihoods trainings for vulnerable populations.

CHAD

- Approximately 137,000 people in Lac will likely face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity from June–August 2019, according to a November CH analysis. The figure represents a 14 percent decrease compared to the 159,000 people who faced Crisis or worse conditions from June–August 2018. In Chad’s Kanem Region, which borders Lac, the number of food-insecure individuals will likely decrease from 113,000 people from June–August 2018 to a projected 38,000 people during the same period in 2019. Despite above-average cereal production, favorable pastoral conditions, and well-stocked markets across much of the country, the CH notes that insecurity near Lake Chad has negatively affected food consumption, livelihoods, and market systems. Similarly, FEWS NET reports that ongoing insecurity in Lac Region continues to restrict income generation, hinder access to food and markets, and disrupt trade flows. FEWS NET anticipates that Stressed levels of acute food insecurity will persist through January 2019 in Lac, with humanitarian assistance preventing deterioration to Crisis conditions in the region.
- A USAID/OFDA partner continues to provide emergency health and nutrition support for vulnerable populations in Lac, conducting more than 3,700 medical consultations, an estimated 800 antenatal consultations, and approximately 200 post-natal consultations in October, as well as training skilled birth attendants across the region in November. In addition, the partner admitted more than 20 individuals experiencing severe acute malnutrition, as well as approximately 60 children younger than five years of age and more than 20 pregnant and lactating women experiencing MAM, for treatment from November 4–25.

NIGER

- Approximately 208,000 people in Diffa Region are at risk of experiencing gender-based violence (GBV), according to the UN-led Regional Protection Working Group (GTRP). However, insufficient baseline data and limited local capacity hinder GBV prevention, response, and coordination efforts in the region, GTRP reports. In an initial step to address these concerns and improve GBV prevention and response efforts, humanitarian organizations signed a protocol in Niger’s capital city of Niamey on December 11 to ensure adequate data confidentiality, ethical work practices, and information sharing related to GBV in Niger.
- Conflict continues to undermine access to food, livelihoods opportunities, and trade activities in Diffa, FEWS NET reports. Many vulnerable households without access to humanitarian assistance report utilizing negative coping strategies—such as decreasing the number of meals consumed per day—to meet food needs. As a result, populations will likely continue to experience Stressed and Crisis levels of acute food insecurity in southern Diffa through at least January 2019, with humanitarian assistance preventing some populations experiencing Stressed-level food insecurity from experiencing Crisis conditions in some areas, according to FEWS NET.

- According to preliminary CH results, the population in Diffa facing Crisis or worse conditions will reach approximately 142,000 people from June–August 2019, representing an estimated 20 percent increase from the 118,000 people who likely experienced Crisis or worse conditions in the region during the same period in 2018.
- From July–September, a USAID/FFP NGO partner in Diffa provided monthly food vouchers to approximately 3,400 vulnerable households. Since distributions commenced, the partner reports that food consumption scores—a measure of the quality and quantity of foods consumed—have improved among participating households, rising from 21 percent of households with an acceptable food consumption score—the best outcome on a scale of poor, borderline, and acceptable food consumption—in July to 81 percent of households as of September.

CONTEXT

- Years of conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-West Africa have triggered a humanitarian crisis in Nigeria and surrounding countries in the Lake Chad Basin, including areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The violence—including deliberate attacks on civilians and relief workers—has displaced an estimated 2.4 million people; hindered agricultural production, livelihoods, and cross-border trade; prevented delivery of humanitarian assistance; and restricted affected populations from accessing basic services in the four countries.
- The UN estimates that nearly 11 million people in the region require humanitarian assistance, including approximately 7.7 million people in northeastern Nigeria’s three most-affected states—Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. Populations in the Lake Chad Basin remain highly dependent on emergency food assistance to meet basic food needs, in addition to requiring emergency health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions.
- From November 2016–October 2018, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the U.S. Government (USG) response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. To support the DART, USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team, which deactivated in August 2018.
- U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Matthew D. Smith, U.S. Ambassador Geeta Pasi, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Phillip Nelson, and U.S. Ambassador W. Stuart Symington re-declared disasters for FY 2018 due to the ongoing complex emergencies and humanitarian crises in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively. To date, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Richard K. Bell and U.S. Ambassador W. Stuart Symington have re-declared disasters for FY 2019 due to the ongoing complex emergencies and humanitarian crises in Chad and Nigeria, respectively.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe states	\$80,761,820
IOM	ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe states	\$10,500,000
UNICEF	Health	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$4,745,823

UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$1,500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Abuja and Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$6,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$1,500,000
World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Borno	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,784,594
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$111,292,237
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Far North	\$7,007,719
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$8,207,719
CHAD			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Lac	\$4,855,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$1,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$5,356,000
NIGER			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Diffa	\$8,819,494
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,000
	Program Support		\$574,913
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$10,494,407
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$135,350,363
USAID/FFP²			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$116,934,539
FAO	Complementary Services	Northeastern Nigeria	\$1,600,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$22,580,970
	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$56,500,000

TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$197,615,509
CAMEROON			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$8,500,000
	Cash Transfers for Food, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Far North	\$5,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$14,000,000
CHAD			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kanem, Lac	\$11,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$11,500,000
NIGER			
IP	Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,800,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$11,996,939
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$14,796,939
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$237,912,448
STATE/PRM³			
NIGERIA			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$24,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$24,400,000
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$470,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$6,470,000
CHAD			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$2,900,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection Assistance to IDPs and Returnees	Diffa	\$1,350,000
Save the Children (SC)	Child Protection and Health to Refugees	Diffa	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,250,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$12,500,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Diffa	\$1,350,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$28,450,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$62,220,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$435,482,811

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 2018.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

³ State/PRM also contributes to UNHCR's overall country operations in Chad and Cameroon, which may benefit populations in the Lake Chad Basin.

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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>