



# Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin – Regional Impact

## Situation Report #22

31 January 2017

### In Numbers <sup>1</sup>

**6.6 million** people food insecure in areas affected by the conflict

**4** countries affected

**3.6 million** people displaced, of which **82%** in Nigeria

<sup>1</sup> Lake Chad Basin Emergency 2016 Revised requirements and responses priorities, Sept-Dec 2016 & IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, December 2016

### People assisted January 2017

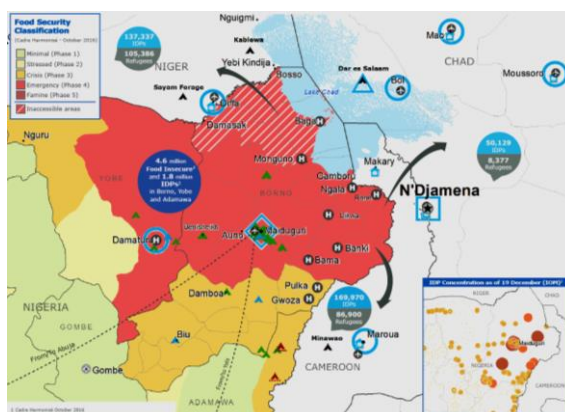
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### Situation Update

• The 2017 [Humanitarian Needs and Requirements Overview](#) for the Lake Chad Basin was released on 12 January underlining that in 2017, UN agencies and NGOs aim at assisting 8.2 million affected people in Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Chad.

• In **Nigeria**, the security situation deteriorated further in January– despite Government reports of gains against Boko Haram– with several incidents including the Nigerian armed forces accidental bombing on Rann which caused casualties amongst civilians and humanitarian workers. The UN Security Council condemned the incident and urged members States participating in the Multinational Joint Task Force to further enhance regional military cooperation and coordination and secure the conditions to enable humanitarian access and facilitate the restoration of civilian security and the rule of law in areas liberated from the Boko Haram group.



### Highlights

- The 2017 [Humanitarian Needs and Requirements Overview](#) for the Lake Chad Basin was released on 12 January, aiming at catering for the needs of 8.2 million affected people in Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger and Chad.
- Resources are urgently required to cater for the needs of 2.4 million people across the Lake Chad Basin ahead of the annual lean season. In some areas of the region, the lean season is expected to start earlier than expected (May instead of July) and given the limited purchasing power and the depletion of household stocks, millions of people are likely to remain severely food insecure until October 2017.

- A return taskforce has been constituted by the Government and the humanitarian community in northern Nigeria to guide and support voluntary and safe return.
- WFP and FAO are partnering further to ensure joint emergency food assistance, agriculture and livelihoods support to IDPs, returnees and host communities in northeast Nigeria (Borno and Yobe States). The joint response intends to reduce food consumption gaps and needs, treat and prevent acute malnutrition and rebuild livelihoods of vulnerable affected populations during the lean season by combining WFP in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers with FAO provision of seeds, tools and fertilizers as well as small scale livelihoods starter kits. Missing the upcoming season starting in May is likely to result in a serious protracted livelihoods crisis with consequences stretching into 2018.
- In **Cameroon**, the Government and partners launched a USD 310 million [response plan](#) to provide life-saving assistance to 1.2 million vulnerable people in the northern and eastern regions. In 2017, around 2.6 million people are expected to face crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity, mostly in the northern regions. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) showed that the number of IDPs in the Far north region is estimated at 191,908 people. Some 23,430 unregistered refugees and 35,665 returning IDPs have also been identified in the region.
- In **Chad**, rapid assessment missions in eight islands of the Lake Chad revealed that 116 households – mainly composed of vulnerable women and children have recently returned to their communities without any means and are already resorting to negative coping strategies such as the reduction of the number of meals.

- In **Niger**, The number of food insecure people that require assistance on a monthly basis due to both insecurity and the agro-pastoral deficit is estimated at around 330,000 (vulnerable refugees, returnees, IDPs and host populations, in and out of camps). After a lull observed over the previous month in Diffa region, multiple security incidents were recorded in January, particularly along the southern belt of the region, putting continuous strain on access to vulnerable population in remote areas.

## WFP Response

- In January, WFP provided food and nutrition support to 1.6 people in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
- Funding shortfalls are hampering the delivery of further assistance and resources are urgently required to cater for the needs of 2.4 million people across the Lake Chad Basin ahead of the annual lean season. In some areas of the region, the lean season is expected to start earlier than expected (May instead of July) and given the limited purchasing power and the depletion of household stocks, millions of people are likely to remain severely food insecure until October 2017.
- WFP is finalizing the latest Mobile Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (mVAM) in Nigeria where live calls were made to a total of 6,000 households in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.
- In Cameroon, WFP conducted the second round of data collection under the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) to follow-up on food security trends in the six departments of the Far north region. The results will be shared as soon as available.
- In Niger, an important fodder deficit of the 2016-2017 crop year will have negative effects on the food security situation. The pastoral campaign produced a deficit of 2,137,875 mt of fodder that is strongly affecting the Diffa region. The number of people affected by the pastoral crisis caused by the 2016-2017 fodder deficit is currently being determined.
- In **Chad**, WFP assisted some 110,000 IDPs and over 5,600 refugees from Nigeria, among whom 47,000 through cash-based assistance. WFP continues food distributions in the most remote and isolated sites located in the north of the region. Over 8,000 children aged 6-23 months received Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status. WFP also provided special nutrition products to children and pregnant and nursing mothers suffering from MAM in partnership with local authorities in 35 health centres and 18 mobile clinics.



### Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In January, in Nigeria, WFP, both directly and through partnerships, reached over 1 million people in need of assistance with in-kind general food distributions (GFD), cash-based transfers and blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-59 months. Through the RRM, a total of 287,570 affected people were assisted under GFD and some 24,360 children with BSFP in Dikwa, Ngala and Monguno (difficult to

reach and insecure LGAs).

- In Cameroon, as of January, WFP has reduced the food ration provided to the vulnerable people in the Far north by 25 percent of the standard value due to limited resources available. Despite funding shortfalls, WFP reached 256,177 people in need of food assistance in January. Some 110,244 IDPs and 60,364 refugees were reached through GFD. Over 91,000 children aged 6-23 months received preventive nutrition support in January, with a reduced ration of 50g/day/child to stretch the limited stock of Supercereal Plus.
- In Niger, in January, WFP reached 186,734 people in need of food assistance, including over 134,000 with GFD. Some 10,476 children aged 6-59 months received BSF to prevent acute malnutrition. In Maine Soroa and Diffa municipalities, 11,604 people benefited cash distribution.
- In Chad, the Ministry of Social Affairs submitted a request for food assistance to WFP to meet the needs of the vulnerable local populations who are hosting 714 displaced women and children (116 households) who recently returned to their villages in eight islands of the Lake Chad region (women and children IDPs. The living conditions are extremely poor and IDPs households' goods and livestock have been plundered and houses burnt during the crisis in 2016). A group of 222 displaced persons has been identified in Foyo, north Kanem (*a region, north of the Lake that faces structural food insecurity and malnutrition. The area is also affected by the suspension of livestock trade due to border closures*). A multisectorial assessment led by OCHA determined that the IDPs settled in a remote and desert area with little access to basic services..



### Supply Chain

- The installation of five Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and two pre-fabs on Government-provided land in Damaturu, Nigeria, has been completed. The recent set up will provide 2000 mt of additional storage capacity. Transport availability for the scale-up of activities is being closely monitored, and MSUs are being installed in key locations.
- In Chad, high water levels represent additional challenges for WFP to reach some of the IDP sites. The process of contracting boats for food transportation is ongoing.
- In Cameroon, a security evaluation mission of the Maroua-Kousseri road was carried out passing through Logone Birni area.

## Clusters and Common Services



### Food Security Cluster

- In Niger, resulting from the latest cluster meeting, planned assistance until March will cover more than 100 percent of the needs of the estimated 308,000 food insecure people. *From April till June 2017, planning shows a coverage rate of people in need of food assistance of 70 percent so far. This decrease in*

coverage rate is due to a lack of resources from the Government to implement operations. The planning figures will depend on resources made available to the response.



### Logistics Cluster

- In Nigeria, the inter-agency warehouse in Maiduguri, managed by *Premiere Urgence* on behalf of the Logistics Sector, received medical items from the Ministry of Health and WHO, and shelter material from Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). Currently five organizations are using the facility: DRC, IOM, Norwegian Refugee Council, WFP and WHO/Ministry of Health.



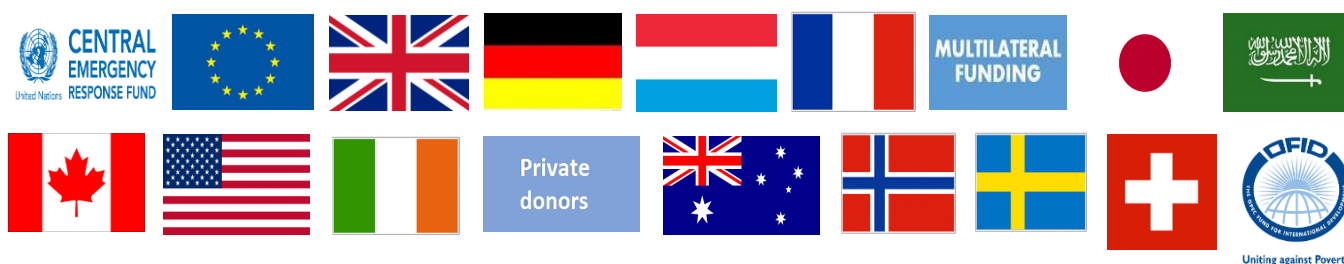
### UN Humanitarian Air Service

- In Nigeria, since the commencement of operations in the northeast mid-2015 and as of 31 January 2017, the UNHAS fixed wing fleet transported a total on 14,374 passengers and 46,145 kg of cargo. The helicopters transported a further 4,795 passengers and 31,019 kg of cargo since July 2016. Helicopters were instrumental in the emergency medical

evacuation that followed the incident in Rann on 17 January: nearly a ton of medical cargo was airlifted and medical teams were ferried to the ground while 66 injured were successfully evacuated from Rann to Maiduguri over a total of 13 missions.

- In Cameroon, UNHAS transported 374 passengers and carried out one medical evacuation in January.
- In Chad, based on requests, WFP is exploring the possibility to add a connection to Baga Sola in the Lake region (in addition to Bol). With the support of the authorities, an airstrip has been pre-identified for rehabilitation. The authorities have expressed preliminary consent to this project.
- In Niger, due to continuous increase of demands in the Diffa region, the performance management tool provided key indicators to explain the need of fleet revision. A bigger aircraft was brought into the operations to respond to the need of additional capacity expressed by users in Diffa and an additional crew was contracted. This new arrangement is expected to boost operation effectiveness and increased the quality of the service provided to users.

WFP Operations				
	2017 Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Months Net Funding Requirements (February –July 2017) (in USD)	People reached (January 2017)
<b>Regional EMOP 200777 (until December 2017)</b>	522 million	25.4 million 5%	249 million	1.6 million people



## Contacts

### Margot van der Velden

**Deputy Regional Director**, WFP Regional Bureau, Dakar, Senegal  
**Hae-Won Park** – Head of Regional OIM and Reporting unit, RBD  
**Maimouna Ndiaye**, Regional OIM and Reporting officer, RBD

### Simon Pierre Diouf

**For PI/media inquiries**  
[simonpierre.diouf@wfp.org](mailto:simonpierre.diouf@wfp.org)