



World Food Programme



# Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin – Regional Impact

## Situation Report #25

30 April 2017

### In Numbers (OCHA's 7 March update and Lake Chad Basin Crisis Overview)

- 10.8 m** people affected
- 4** countries affected
- 2.43 m** people displaced
- 6.9 m** people in need of food assistance during the lean season

**1,801,451 People assisted** in March 2017  
54 percent are women and 26 percent are children from 6-59 months

**GENDER MARKER 2A** EMOP 200777

**Global Humanitarian Funding (USD)** Overall: **1.5 billion<sup>1</sup>**  
WFP share<sup>2</sup>: **584.5 million**

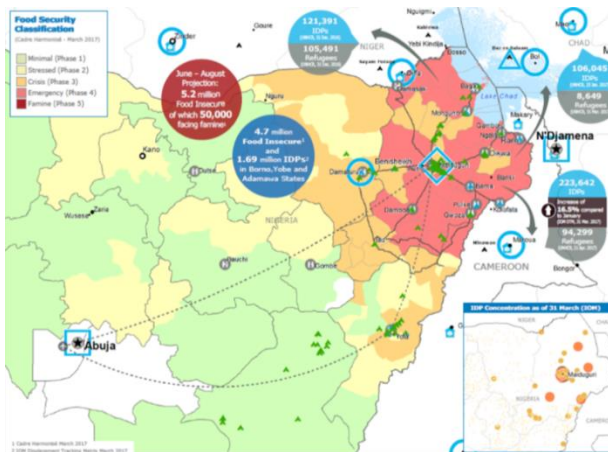
**WFP 6-month Net Funding<sup>3</sup> Requirements** **USD 246 million**

**EMOP 200777** **USD 584.5 million**

**Food Security Cluster\*** **USD 645 million**

**Logistics Cluster\*** **USD 12.2 million**

**ETC Cluster\*** **USD 5.8 million**



### Highlights

- Food insecurity in the Lake Chad region, already at crisis levels, is expected to further deepen as families exhaust their last reserves and the lean season progresses. However, while needs increase, WFP is faced by critical resource constraints which have already caused rations cuts in April. The situation is expected to deteriorate significantly in the coming months if urgent and timely funding is not secured. A prioritization exercise is ongoing in all affected countries.
- Without sufficient resources, additional measures will be taken to prioritize assistance which risks reversing gains made so far, especially in a context where recent nutrition assessments seem to point towards a deterioration of the nutrition situation in Northeast Nigeria.

### Situation Update

- Despite the counter-insurgency operations of the Multinational Joint Task Force, Boko Haram continues to carry out attacks on security forces and perpetrate violence against civilians; an upsurge of violence has been reported in some areas in central Borno State and at the border between Niger and Nigeria. Access to some of the worst-affected people remains a concern.
- The magnitude of needs in the Lake Chad Basin multi-faceted crisis is huge and the current funding gap raises fear that the situation will deteriorate further if new resources cannot be obtained in a timely manner. According to the latest food security assessments (*Cadre Harmonisé*, March 2017 and EFSA, September 2016), more than 6.9 million will be food insecure in the affected regions of the four countries in the Lake Chad Basin during the lean season, when families exhaust their reserves. In Northeast Nigeria, the epicentre of the crisis, evidence indicates that food insecurity has reached extreme levels with famine-like conditions already affecting some areas in Borno State.
- Due to resource constraints, WFP reduced rations for targeted populations in Northeast Nigeria in April. Although UN leadership continues to advocate for an increase of financial resources in Nigeria, WFP is facing critical funding gaps for the emergency response in the Northeast part of the country.
- Violence and insecurity have disrupted food production, trade and market, and life-threatening protection risks remain an ongoing challenge. The Global Protection Cluster in its briefing note on the four famines (South Sudan, Northeast Nigeria, Yemen and Somalia), has highlighted that the risk of hunger and famine have caused protection risks or exacerbated existing ones, illustrating a direct correlation between food scarcity and conflict.

### WFP Response

- In April, WFP planned to reach an increased target of 2.4 million people across the four countries.
- WFP has continued to assist over 1 million

<sup>1</sup> 2017 Humanitarian needs and requirement overview.

<sup>2</sup> Total approved for 2017 is \$22 million + \$22 million through a budget revision (for Nigeria only) which has not been approved yet.

Photo: WFP's assistance in Diffa region, Niger WFP/Simon Pierre Diouf

\*\* Funding requirements by cluster

<sup>3</sup> April-September 2017

beneficiaries in Northeast **Nigeria** each month using the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms.

- In **Chad**, WFP is encouraging a progressive transition to early recovery and out of direct unconditional assistance for IDPs where opportunities exist. Sixteen food assistance for assets projects are underway to restore livelihoods for both the displaced populations and host communities. The activities which started in January include land management (polder rehabilitation, vegetable gardening) and irrigation works (digging artificial ponds).
- WFP and the Government are planning a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) mission in May to assess the food security situation and food supply conditions, especially in **Cameroon's** four most vulnerable regions: The East, Adamawa, North and Far North.



### Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In addition to maintaining in-kind food distributions and nutrition interventions across the four countries, WFP is scaling up cash-based assistance in areas where markets are accessible and functioning or responsive to cash injection. Market assessments in these countries have confirmed possibilities of cash-based transfers and highlighted the positive effects of the cash injection as traditionally, livelihoods in the region are based on trade and market activities.
- Across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States in **Nigeria**, WFP reached 1.1 million people in April through in-kind distributions, cash-based transfers and nutritious food assistance, out of which 6,000 were reached for the first time in Mishika and Magadali Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa State. WFP successfully carried out food assistance for the first time in Damboa LGA in Borno State, reaching 39,000 people. Although still high compared to earlier months, assistance had shown a drop in the number of people reached, tonnage dispatched, and cash disbursed compared to March when WFP reached 1.2 million with 17,869 mt and USD 4.1 million cash. This is mainly due to not carrying out assistance to people that were to be reached through ICRC (150,000) in Borno by reason of resource shortage and the suspension of cash-based transfers in one location in Yobe (68,200 people) due to an ongoing beneficiary verification exercise.
- WFP **Chad** is coordinating with other partners of the food security cluster to design a lean season response for the most vulnerable households among host communities in the Lake region as well as in Bahr El Gazal and Kanem. WFP plans to target a total number of 132,000 people in those three regions. At the same time, assistance to 130,000 IDPs and 6,500 refugees will continue. See below the link of a photo reportage on the daily life of an IDP family who benefits from cash-based food assistance and school meals for two girls: <https://wfp-africa.exposure.co/living-on-the-shores-of-lake-chad>.
- In **Cameroon**, WFP provided assistance to some 194,000 vulnerable populations (97 percent of the plan), including IDPs and Nigerian refugees. In addition, 100,000 young children were assisted with fortified blended foods and health service packages in the framework of the malnutrition prevention programme. WFP and partners are expanding the use of cash-based transfers in the humanitarian assistance response, including joint multi-purpose cash-based platforms, to allow greater flexibility in beneficiary food and non-food needs while promoting livelihood opportunities. WFP has been requested to manage this multi-purpose cash pilot project on behalf of the

humanitarian community in Cameroon and appointed to co-lead the cash working group, along with the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

- In **Niger**, WFP and partners provided food and nutritional supplements to some 163,182 IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable host population in the Sayam Forage and Kablewa camps and in the Diffa, Chétimari, Gueskerou, Nguigmi and Kabléwa communes. Cash distributions targeted 25,000 people in Diffa and the Maine Soroa municipality. A qualitative multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder investigation mission (Government, UN agencies and national and international NGOs) took place in Ngourti and Nguiguimi municipalities, in Diffa region in mid-April with the aim of gaining a better understanding of the food and nutritional situation in these regions. The report will be available at the end of May.



### Supply Chain

- The recently established logistics hub in Kano (Nigeria) has been receiving food as of 31 March. The hub will provide an aggregation point for the regional pre-positioning of goods over the lean season and allow WFP to better access locally or regionally procured commodities, ultimately reducing lead time.

## Clusters and Common Services



### Food Security Cluster

- Within the Food Security Sector working group, a task force for the rainy season has been put in place to leverage common resources for joint planning, targeting and monitoring and evaluation. The Task Force has recently mapped the priorities for the lean season and planned interventions based on existing funds.



### Logistics Cluster

- The Logistics Sector is developing maps, based on an historical set of satellite imagery of Ngala and Rann towns and their access roads, to show the potential extent of flooded areas during the rainy season.



### Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

- The **Emergency Telecommunications Sector** delivered a radio communications training to 23 inter-agency participants in Maiduguri during the third week of April. In addition, 6 radio room operators were trained by the ETS on Standard Operating Procedures for the UN Communications Centres on 22 April.



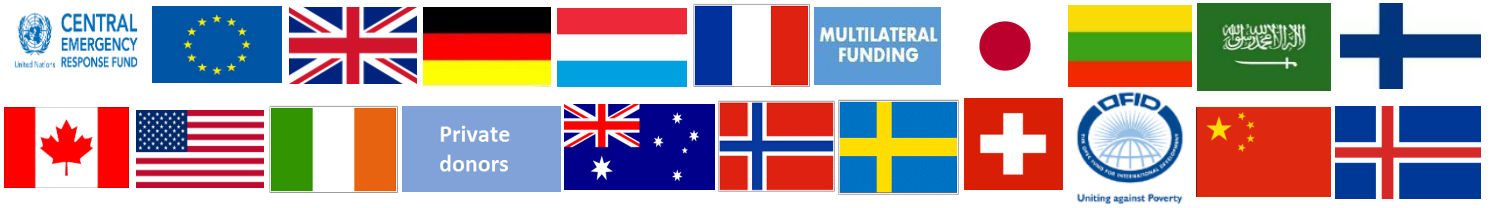
### UN Humanitarian Air Service

- In **Nigeria**, Abuja International Airport reopened on 19 April after the completion of repairs to the airport's runways. UNHAS is operating a fixed-wing regular flight schedule to Maiduguri and Yola, and helicopters which enable humanitarian organizations to reach hard-to-access and isolated areas on an ad-hoc/as-required basis.
- UNHAS **Chad** continues to provide flights from N'Djamena to the Lake region (Bol) three times a week and seat occupancy rate over the past three months has consistently been at 80 percent. The humanitarian community has requested the addition of a connection to Baga Sol. However, adding this connection – which will facilitate access in the northern part of the Lake region – first necessitates the rehabilitation of an airstrip at a cost of USD 1 million.
- UNHAS continues to provide air transport services to the humanitarian community in all five regions of **Niger**. A total of 1,400 passengers and 2,629 mt of cargo were transported in April.

## WFP Operation

	<b>2017 Total Requirements</b> (in USD)	<b>Total Received</b> (in USD)	<b>6-Month Net Funding Requirements</b> (April-September) (in USD)	<b>People Assisted*</b> (April 2017)	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>EMOP 200777 TOTAL</b> (until December 2017)	584.5 million	122 million	246 million	2.05 million	n/a	n/a

\*\* Figures are estimates and will be updated as country offices receive cooperating partners' reports.



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