



WFP/Adele Sarkozi



World Food Programme

Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin — Regional Impact

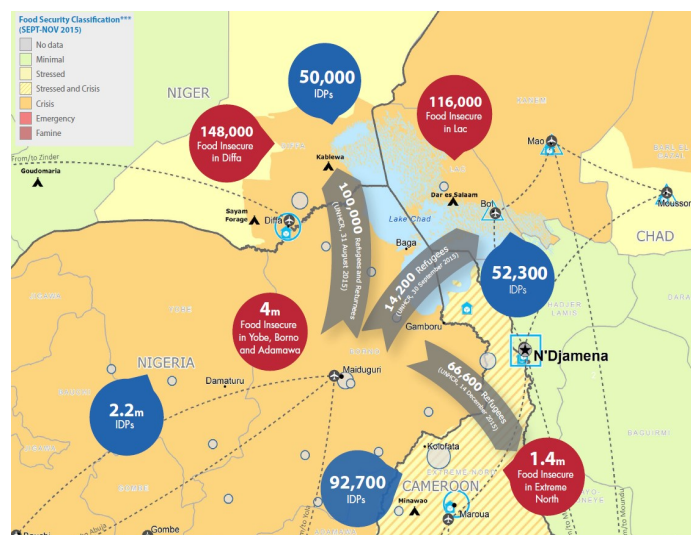
Highlights

- **Due to ongoing extreme violence and continued displacements the food security situation in the Lake Chad region remains critical. The latest estimates indicate that across the Lake Chad region, a total of 5.6 million people are moderately or severely food insecure due to the ongoing insecurity and massive displacements into the border areas of Chad, Niger and Cameroon.**
- **Against this backdrop WFP's operations in the region continue through 2016, and operational response across the affected countries will be adapted to recent assessment findings and pressing needs in the respective countries.**
- **A Pop Up Hub has been established in N'Djamena, Chad, for operational surge support and coordination.**

Situation Update

- As extreme violence and tensions in northeast Nigeria continue, so do the displacements of populations into border countries. Village raids and attacks are not only destroying homes and livelihoods, but also hampering the return of populations.
- The most recent food security assessments have found that there are 4 million people who are moderate to severely food insecure in northeastern Nigeria, an increase compared to the previous analysis. Whilst there are 148,000 persons in Diffa (Niger), 116,000 persons in affected regions of Chad and 1.4 million persons in the worst-affected areas of Far North Cameroon who are considered moderately to severely food insecure.
- The crisis has exacerbated the food insecurity of populations in countries which are already extremely vulnerable to shocks. All four affected countries are ranked among the last 20 percent of the recently published Human Development Report (2015).
- Furthermore, assessments continue to show that people fleeing the escalating violence have left their productive assets behind, compromising their livelihoods and consequently disrupting agricultural production. As traditional trade links remain disrupted, commercial activities that sustain local and regional economies are increasingly limited.

In numbers



WFP Response

Through a regional emergency operation (EMOP), WFP provides life-saving food assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure populations in the affected areas of Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Whilst, in Nigeria, WFP works alongside the government and its national and state emergency agencies, to reinforce technical and operational capacity, and strengthen their food security monitoring through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM).

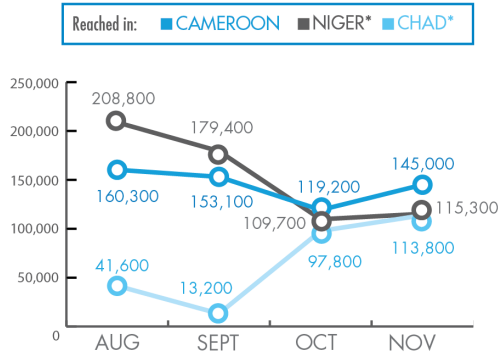
WFP's priorities in 2016

In addition to maintaining general food distributions, and nutrition interventions across the three operational response countries, WFP will also be:

- ⇒ **expanding cash-based transfers** in areas where markets are accessible and functioning or responsive to cash injection. Market assessments in the three countries have confirmed possibilities of cash-based transfer programs and highlighted the positive effects of the cash injection as traditionally livelihoods in the region are based on trade and market activities.
- ⇒ **harmonizing the food basket** to address common needs across the three countries. This includes provision of a fortified blended food to optimize the nutrient profile. In parallel, nutrition prevention interventions will be significantly scaled up in coordination with other sectors.
- ⇒ **initiating emergency school feeding** in Chad and Niger
- ⇒ **strengthening food security monitoring systems** in the three countries and Nigeria, to ensure a more timely analysis of developments in food security and markets.

BENEFICIARIES

R-EMOP 200777



*Chad has assisted vulnerable people in the Lake Chad Basin also under PRRO 200713 until October, and Niger under PRRO 200583 until September.

Cameroon

- In Northern Cameroon, a series of assessments conducted by WFP and other humanitarian actors indicate a significant deterioration in food security of the population living in the Far North. Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) rates have gone up from 7 percent in 2014 to 11.7 percent in 2015. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are estimated at 13.9 percent; close to the World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold.
- In November WFP reached over 115,000 people with food assistance including distributing High energy biscuits (HEBs) and a 12-days' food ration to 435 newly arrived refugees in Minawao camp, ahead of the December monthly food assistance round. Some 48,000 refugees are in the camp and receiving WFP food assistance.
- WFP carried out a post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise following the last round of food distributions to refugees, IDPs and host populations in 2015. A mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) survey was also completed. Data analysis is ongoing and results will allow WFP to determine priority areas for engagement in 2016.

Chad

- WFP and partners conducted a rapid food security assessment in October 2015 which found that 35 percent of displaced people are affected by food insecurity, including four percent severely food insecure who are consuming an average of only one meal per day. Having lost their main source of income, IDPs are increasingly looking for informal labour opportunities. However, with reduced access to farms and plummeting trade opportunities, agricultural and non-agricultural day labour continues to be in short supply.
- A Pop Up Hub has been established in N'Djamena to ensure a smooth roll out of the Regional WFP operation in 2016. The Hub will focus on supporting the response, improving information sharing and the understanding of the crisis impact, as well as focusing on fundraising and advocacy.
- In November, WFP reached some 114,000 people (including refugees, IDPs and host populations) affected by the crisis, with food assistance.

Niger

- Displacements in the Diffa region are happening at a greater rate than the originally estimated 25,000 person increase per month. WFP may have to increase its distributions substantially under an operation that is already greatly underfunded.
- Given the deteriorating situation in Bosso, a coordination meeting between WFP and the ICRC took place to reflect on the way forward. A "1 partner: 1 village" approach was identified as the best way forward to respond to the situation in the commune.
- In November, WFP reached some 115,000 beneficiaries in Diffa, achieving 90 percent of the monthly target.

Nigeria

- WFP received official approval from the Director General of NEMA to initiate mVAM in Nigeria. WFP is leading the preparation for the first joint-assessment at the Kukareta IDP camp in Damaturu (in coordination with OCHA and UNHCR) which aims to document the impact of the conflict and to identify the needs of the displaced populations in the camp as well as defining strategic humanitarian priorities.
- WFP has initiated its technical capacity building trainings for NEMA, SEMA, and NGO partners in the northeastern States of Nigeria. Trainings focused on food assistance in emergencies, monitoring and evaluation, and assessments.
- In December WFP met with the IRC President, David Miliband during his visit to the Lake Chad Basin. He noted that the most pressing needs by the IDPs in host communities and informal settings was food and a reluctance to return to their homes, and expressed interest in a joint WFP/IRC partnership with a focus on cash-based transfers. Discussions are ongoing.

UNHAS

- WFP continues its provision of United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) through a Special Operation (SO) to ensure access, and safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community across Chad, Niger and Nigeria. On 16 November, WFP launched the first flights under the UNHAS Special operation 200895 in support of the humanitarian response in northern Cameroon.
- A request was submitted to the Nigerian government for Nigerian overflight and landing authorizations for the Chad, Cameroon and Niger based fleets, this is currently under consideration with the government.

Contacts

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WFP Operations					
	Project Duration	Planned no. of people	Total requirements (USD)	Total received (USD)	Shortfall (%)
Regional EMOP 200777	01.01.2015–31.12.2016	668 574	USD 196,580,200	USD 96,000,000	51
SO 200834	01.05.2015–30.06.2016	-	7,700,000	USD 2,800,000	64