Situation Update

- The security situation remains extremely tense and volatile throughout the region amid continuing attacks leading to further displacements of populations into border countries. In Nigeria, on 30 January, in a village located a few kilometers from Maiduguri, the deadliest attack in weeks resulted in 86 people killed. The Far North region of Cameroon experienced a sharp increase in number of attacks with villages and internally displace people (IDP) camps targeted. In Chad and in Niger, the situation remains tense despite the decrease in number of attacks in January. Nevertheless sporadic attacks are likely to happen both in the Lac Region (Chad), and in the Diffa region (Niger).

- The fluid movements of the population in the Lake Chad Basin justify regular assessments of new and spontaneous sites in need of assistance. In January, WFP participated in a multi-sectorial assessment of the situation of displaced populations in Bol, Daboua and Liwa (Chad). Due to security concerns, since December 2015, UN agencies had been unable to visit this area in the north of Bol. According to preliminary estimates some 56,000 displaced persons and 7,000 local community members are hosted in 22 sites. WFP is planning assistance for these vulnerable groups, initially with High-Energy Biscuits, and later through general food distributions -GFD- (cash-based or in-kind food assistance). WFP had already provided food assistance to eight sites in Daboua and Liwa in November 2015.

- In all four countries the rainy season has ended and the harvest period is at its peak. The difficult situation in the Lake basin has worsened the already precarious food insecurity of the local population. In Nigeria, food security and livelihoods of people living in the conflict-affected areas are seriously affected by the volatile security situation. In Cameroon, the Far North region is characterized by high levels of food insecurity (over 35 percent according to the latest Emergency Food Security assessment). In Chad, in the Lac region slight rain deficits are resulting in a decrease in agricultural and forage production. The difficult situation in the Lac region is compounded by the lower-than expected outlook for the 2016 agricultural season in the Sahelian belt and in Bahr el Ghazal region, one of the three regions primarily affected.

WFP Response

- The PuH for operational surge support and coordination to the Lake Chad Basin Regional EMOP 200777 is now fully operational in N’Djamena and supporting the implementation of the Regional EMOP. The PuH aims to improve coordination across the four countries for the scale up of cash-based transfers (CBT) activities, roll out of the regional nutrition strategy, as well as improve information sharing.

- With the extension of the Lake Chad Basin Emergency Operation until 31 December 2016, programmatic tools have been revised to put a stronger focus on expansion of CBT activities in Niger, Cameroon and Chad. In addition, the general food baskets will include fortified blended food to optimize the nutrient profile while nutrition prevention interventions are scaled-up. WFP continues to support Nigeria’s emergency management agencies in reinforcing their technical and operational capacity to respond to the crisis.
WFP is currently using mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) as a tool to gather more timely food security information in the four countries. Data analysis is on-going in Nigeria. In Cameroon findings from the Far North region, a precarious food insecurity situation of populations in the affected areas. In Niger results indicated that only 2 percent of the people interviewed reported poor food consumption, 61 percent limited food consumption, while 15 percent have an acceptable food consumption score. Over 90 percent are generally satisfied with services provided by WFP.

Scale up in CBT activities is on-going in all four countries of Lake Chad Basin, with Niger starting cash distributions to 30,000 people in early February.

WFP is rolling out its new nutrition strategy in the Lake Chad Basin countries, with a focus on prevention of malnutrition and nutrition sensitive activities all through the response, including systematic screening for malnutrition of children and pregnant and nursing women.

Cameroon

Despite major insecurity and access challenges, WFP managed to scale up food assistance in December 2015 reaching some 178,000 beneficiaries. In response to the high levels of malnutrition, WFP provided nutrition treatment services (TSFP) to 67,000 children and mothers in the affected areas, and preventive nutrition services (BSF) to nearly 13,000 refugee children and women in the Minawao camp. New efforts will be taken to scale up the programme in 2016.

WFP initiated the first round of GFD in 2016, targeting some 168,000 beneficiaries, including 52,000 Nigerian refugees, 93,000 IDPs and 23,000 individuals amongst the local population.

WFP plans to introduce CBT activities in the Far North in March 2016. A series of assessments carried out provided favorable assurance to the implementation of the cash-based transfer modality.

Data collection under the regional market evaluation, to assess the impact of the conflict on populations and markets in the Lake Chad Basin, started in the Far North region on 29 January.

Chad

Security constraints have eased, allowing WFP, under the umbrella of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, to participate in a multi-sectoral assessment of the situation of displaced populations in Bol, Daboua and Liwa.

A market assessment has been conducted in the Lac region as well as the three bordering departments, Hadjar Lamis, Bhar El Gazal and Kanem. Its results will determine, among others, whether and how WFP could provide cash-based food assistance to refugees, IDPs and host populations.

Niger

Although the security situation remains tense in the region, no direct effects have been reported on humanitarian activities on the ground.

Sensitization sessions for cash-based activities have taken place in several communes with activities planned to begin in early February. The new targeting exercise is planned for some 120,000 beneficiaries in out-of-camp populations and some 10,000 within the refugee camps.

Nigeria

WFP is in the process of providing a more hands-on life-saving operational response inside Nigeria by initiating a nutrition sensitive cash-based transfer response supporting 70,000 severely food-insecure people affected by violence in Borno and Yobe states. The budget revision that has extended the operation for one year, alone requires USD 17 million, which is in addition to the current total requirements for the regional operation in 2016 of USD 106 million.

UNHAS

Since the end of 2015, regular bi-weekly flights are operated from N’Djamena to Yaounde via Maroua in northern Cameroon. These flights were introduced based on requests by partners operating in the area.

WFP has received clearance for the UNHAS fleet of both Cameroon and Chad to land in Niger and Nigeria and on-demand flights have started.

The flights from N’Djamena to Bol are continuing on a three-time a week schedule, supporting around 25 passengers per week (in December and January).

As of 12 February, UNHAS Nigeria has transported 2,450 passengers from 41 different organizations and 10.7 mt of cargo in support of the humanitarian operations in northeast Nigeria.

Clusters

Food Security Cluster

In Chad the Food Security (FS) Cluster is the in process of being re-activated in Lac region. One of the urgent priorities for the group will be a mapping of displacement and food security needs.

In Niger WFP continues to co-lead the technical FS working group in Diffa region. Achievements of all humanitarian actors in November and December 2015 within communes affected by the population movements indicate that almost 183,000 people received food assistance through direct food distribution or cash in November 2015. In December 2015, the number of assisted persons rose to 227,000.

In Nigeria in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states WFP continues to coordinate humanitarian activities on the ground.

Resourcing Update

USD 32 million are immediately required for the four countries, to meet the food needs of the population and to support the capacity building of the Government of Nigeria through July 2016. Considering the long lead times from the launch of procurement of commodities to delivery in-country, especially to the landlocked countries, early confirmation of funding is vital for the operation to move forward.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WFP Operations</th>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Total Received (in USD)</th>
<th>6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>People Reached (current distribution cycle)</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional EMOP 200777 (01.01.2015–31.12.2016)</td>
<td>196,580,200</td>
<td>103,000,000</td>
<td>32,000,000</td>
<td>432,200</td>
<td>228,770</td>
<td>203,430</td>
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<td>SO 200834 UNHAS Nigeria (01.05.2015–30.06.2016)</td>
<td>7,700,000</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2015/2016 WFP Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin donors (listed alphabetically):

- United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
- European Commission
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Multilateral Funding
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Switzerland
- United Kingdom
- United States of America

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