



**World Food
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Boko Haram Violence Causes Surge in Hunger and Displacement in Nigeria and Surrounding Areas

WFP News Video

Locations: Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon

TRT: 2:27

Shot: 10-13 March 2016

:00-:10

Lac Region, Chad

Shot:12 March 2016

Aerials of lake Chad, the villages on the islands have been abandoned.

:10-:33

Lac Region, Chad

Shot:12 March 2016

Melia, an improvised settlement, is spread out over 12km on the shore of the Lake Chad. 5,000 people displaced from villages on islands in Lake Chad have been living here since June 2015.

:33-:52

Lac Region, Chad

Shot:12 March 2016

SOT (English) Denise Brown, WFP Regional Director

"They have lost their homes, they have lost their livelihoods, they have lost their belonging, they need to get it back. This is going to take time..effort...we need resources, but we also need good collaboration with the actors on the ground, with the communities, providing additional support that was already being provided by those who were here."

:52-01:39

Chez Coan community, Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

Shot:10 March 2016

Chez Coan is a community hosting informal settlements of displaced people from Kukawa LGA and Damasak areas heavily affected by the Boko Haram insurgency.

Various of people living in the classrooms of Al Firdous school, 50 displaced families live here.

01:39-01:44

Mokolo, Cameroon

Shot:13 March 2014

158,000 Cameroonians have been displaced from border areas due to insecurity. 70,000 refugees from Nigeria are also being hosted in Cameroon.

WFP Food distribution to displaced Cameroonians.
People receive monthly rations of rice, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and Super cereal.
Children are provided with specialized nutritious food, to treat and prevent malnutrition.

01:44-02:08

Mokolo, Cameroon

Shot:13 March 2014

SOT (French) Hapsatou

Hapsatou is 12 years old. In September 2014 she, her mother and her sister fled the village of Tacro, near the border with Nigeria, during a Boko Haram attack.

“They came during the night. They bombed the village and killed the men. In the morning they were gone. The next night they attacked another village. It was about midnight when they attacked our village. they burnt all the houses and the school. We escaped here to Mokolo.”

02:08-02:27

Mokolo, Cameroon

Shot:13 March 2014

WFP Food distribution to displaced people.
People taking food back to their homes.

END

- Increased fighting and insecurity in northeast Nigeria and the border region have led to a surge of refugees and internally displaced people in recent months. This is the largest recent displacement crisis in Africa.
- Hunger and malnutrition are on the rise. More than 5.6 million people do not have enough food to eat in the areas affected by the Boko Haram crisis. In some areas, malnutrition rates surpass WHO’s emergency threshold. WFP is concerned that insecurity could lead to prolonged hunger, and exacerbate an already critical nutrition situation.
- In response to rising food insecurity, malnutrition concerns and continued displacement in the Lake Chad Basin, WFP aims to scale up its assistance from 600,000 people assisted last year to nearly 750,000 people.

- WFP needs urgent support to continue to provide food and nutritional assistance to displaced and vulnerable host communities alike. WFP needs USD 123 million until the end of the year to respond to growing needs in the Lake Chad Basin. To date, only 17 percent of the required funding has been secured.
- Since December, the number of people displaced in Niger, Cameroon and Chad has nearly doubled. _
- Given the prevailing insecurity, the large number of displaced people, the high population density, the humanitarian situation looks extremely fragile and any additional shock (disease outbreak, further stress on food security, new displacements) could result in a severe deterioration of the situation.

Food Insecurity:

- The lean season, which normally starts in May/June, could start much sooner.
- Insecurity could stop farmers from working their fields during the upcoming planting season (which starts in some areas as soon as April-May)
- The number of people living in moderate or severe food insecurity due to the Boko Haram violence is on the rise, at over 5.6 million people.
 - 4 million in Nigeria; 147,000 in Niger; 1.4 million in Cameroon; 115,000 people in Chad.
- In northern Cameroon, in the areas worst affected by the Boko Haram violence, the number of people in need of food has doubled since June 2015. Over one-third of the people who live in the region face hunger. Over 70% of the farmers have abandoned their fields.

WFP RESPONSE:

WFP gives assistance to refugees, returnees, IDPs, and host communities in Chad, Cameroon and Niger. Lifesaving food assistance is provided along with specialized nutritional food to treat malnourished children under five, and pregnant and nursing women.

For the past months, WFP has provided food and nutrition support to nearly 500,000 people per month.

In all three countries, WFP supports refugee children with moderate acute malnutrition by giving them specialised nutritious food. Where possible, WFP is also providing specialised nutritious food to children and mothers amongst the IDP and vulnerable host communities.

In areas where food is available and markets are functioning, WFP aims to gradually introduce cash-based transfers, allowing people to buy the food that they need, and at the same time injecting money into the local economy.

WFP continues its provision of United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to ensure access, and safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community across Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria. WFP launched UNHAS in Nigeria in August 2015.

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WFP is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience. Each year, WFP assists some 80 million people in around 80 countries.

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