UNTANGLING THE ROOTS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

THE LAKE CHAD BASIN CRISIS

FACTS & FIGURES

() A REGION OF TRADITIONAL CROSS-BORDER MOVEMENTS AND EXCHANGE

 \rightarrow 45 MILLION PEOPLE RELY ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES LINKED TO LAKE CHAD²

 \rightarrow 2.3 MILLION HAVE BEEN FORCIBLY DISPLACED AS A RESULT³

→ 7% OF ALL FORCIBLY DISPLACED HAVE CROSSED A BORDER

→ 930,000 PEOPLE IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA ARE HARD-TO-REACH BY INTERNATIONAL AID [INSECURITY, RESTRICTIONS, LOGISTICS]

 \rightarrow 17.4 MILLION

PEOPLE IN CAMEROON, CHAD, NIGER AND NIGERIA ARE DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE CRISIS³

 \rightarrow 93% OF ALL FORCIBLY DISPLACED HAVE BEEN INTERNALLY DISPLACED (IDP)

→ 70% OF IDPs HAVE BEEN DISPLACED AT LEAST TWICE (NIGERIA)⁴



Shall NEEDS & SERVIC

UNDIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC STRUCTURE 80-90% OF THE POPULATION DEPENDS ON UNSUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY PRACTICES⁶

HIGH (YOUTH) UNEMPLOYMENT 🗙



WEAK GOVERNANCE 🗙 LIMITED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND PRESENCE OF THE STATE

POLITICALLY MARGINALISED REGION 🗙 LAKE CHAD BASIN IS AMONG THE POOREST AREAS OF ALL 4 COUNTRIES

STRUCTURAL ROOT CAUSES

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ×

RESOURCE COMPETITION ×

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

RISE IN GLOBAL TEMPERATURE, CHANGING RAINFALL PATTERNS,

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DAMMING AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS, DEFORESTATION

NIGER

NIGERIA

REDUCE RESILIENCE AND COPING ABILITIES

.AKE CHAD SURFACE LEVELS

1963

1972

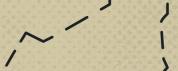
2013

Rabat Process

on Migration and Development

Euro-African Dialogue

CHAD



CAMEROON

PRE-EXISTING

TRIGGERS

2

ARE SUDDEN PRESSURES

OFTEN LEADING TO DISPLACEMENT

LOW LEVELS OF PUBLIC INVESTMENTS 🙁 BASIC SERVICES, ECONOMY, ENERGY AND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE CHRONIC POVERTY × SEMOGRAPHIC & SOCIA ENVIRONMENTA **POPULATION EXPLOSION** × FOOD INSECURITY × X4 IN PAST 40 YEARS LOW PRODUCTIVITY X2 IN NEXT 30 YEARS⁸ "YOUTH BULGE" 🗙 62% UNDER 18 YEARS OLD⁴

- DUE TO LIMITED ACCESS TO LAND & WATER (LAND DEGRADATION, DESERTIFICATION)
 - LAKE CHAD HAS SHRUNK BY 90% 🗙 DUE TO OVERUTILISATION OF RESOURCES 10% RAINFALL VARIATION → 30% WATER LEVEL VARIATION OF MAIN TRIBUTARY RIVER
- LACK OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 🙁 29% OF GIRLS ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL 1% OF GIRLS ENROLLED IN SECONDARY SCHOOL⁹

LEADING TO LACK OF INCOME AND PERSPECTIVES

- 48.2 89.8% OF POPULATION IN MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY7
- **DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION,**
- LIMITED EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES × PRE-CRISIS ADULT LITERACY RATE¹² 8.94 - 64.8% (WOMEN) AND 23.2 - 78.3% (MEN)
- POOR HEALTH CARE AND SANITATION 😕 69 (OF 1000) AVERAGE INFANT MORTALITY RATE 2013¹³

BOKO HARAM INSURGENCY AND RELATED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

92.9% OF DISPLACED PERSONS

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EXTREME VIOLENCE MASS KILLINGS, ABDUCTIONS, SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE [RAPE, FORCED MARRIAGE, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION...]

PERVASIVE INSECURITY IN CAMPS AND HOST COMMUNITIES (EXPLOITATION, PHYSICAL ABUSE, ASSAULT]

MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENTS DUE TO PREMATURE RETURN OR WHEN FIRST PLACE OF SHELTER BECOMES INSECURE

NATURAL DISASTERS

1.5% OF DISPLACED PERSONS⁴

PERIODIC FLOODING AND LANDSLIDES MAINLY IN CAMEROON'S FAR NORTH REGION

DROUGHTS CAUSED BY IRREGULAR RAINFALL PATTERNS



CHALLENGING CRISIS MANAGEMENT ×

UNSTABLE CONDITIONS

INSURGENCY UNDERMINED TRUST

NO LASTING SECURITY OR BASIC SERVICES 🗙

CROSS-BORDER, MULTIPLE DISPLACEMENTS OVERLAPPING CRISES¹¹

VOLATILITY OF AREAS RECLAIMED FROM BOKO HARAM 😕 RULE OF LAW AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS NEED TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED

COMMUNAL CLASHES OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

5.5% OF DISPLACED PERSONS

CLASH OF LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES NOMADIC HERDSMEN VS SEDENTARY FARMERS, MAINLY IN NIGERIA

SHRINKING LAKE SOUTHWARD MIGRATION, 70 ETHNIC GROUPS CONVERGED AROUND LAKE

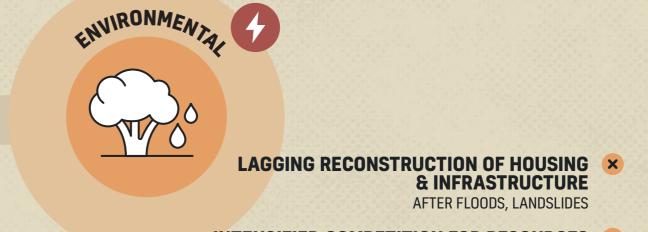




EXACERBATED

STRUCTURAL ROOT CAUSES

OCCUR AFTER CRISES & FORCED DISPLACEMENT

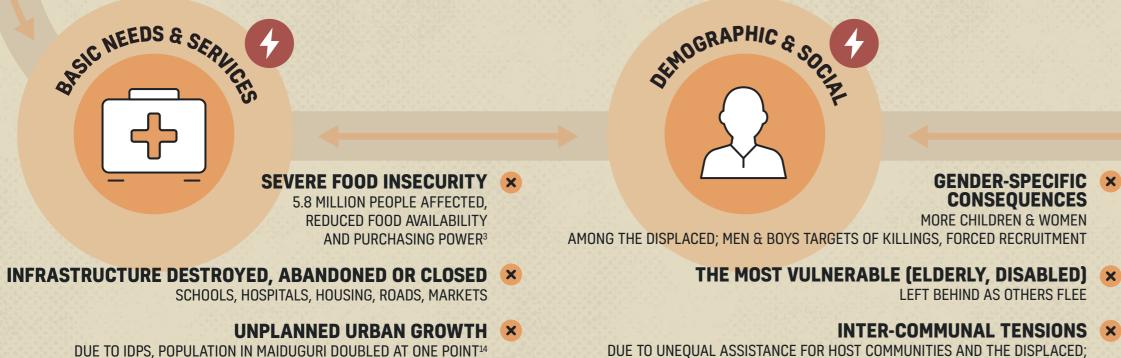


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- INTENSIFIED COMPETITION FOR RESOURCES BETWEEN THE DISPLACED AND HOST COMMUNITIES, ESPECIALLY OVER WATER SUPPLY
 - INCREASED DEFORESTATION IN HOST COMMUNITIES IDPs AND REFUGEES USE TREES AS FUELWOOD, ACCELERATING DESERTIFICATION



- FARMLANDS DESTROYED OR NOT CULTIVATED × SOMETIMES FOR 4 CONSECUTIVE YEARS¹⁰
 - FISHERMEN LOST ACCESS TO LAKE PARTLY DECLARED OFF-LIMITS
- BORDER CLOSURES 🗙 CUT-OFF PASTORALIST ROUTES AND CROSS-BORDER TRADE



DUE TO IDPS, POPULATION IN MAIDUGURI DOUBLED AT ONE POINT¹⁴



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FOOTNOTES: (1) UNHCR 2016: LAKE HAS SHRUNK BY 90% SINCE THE 1950S (2) GIZ 2016, (3) UN OCHA 2018, (4) IOM 2016: SHARE OF ALL DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN AREA (5) PLAN INTERNATIONAL 2018, (6) FAO 2017, (7) WFP 2016: GLOBAL AVERAGE INFANT MORTALITY: 30.5 DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (8) HUMANITARIAN PRACTICE NETWORK 2017, (9) UNFPA 2017, (10) UN SECURITY COUNCIL 2017 [11] ICMPD 2017: THE CONFLICTS IN NEIGHBOURING LIBYA AND THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PUT A STRAIN ON CRISIS MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES. [12] UNESCO INSTITUTE FOR STATISTICS 2012, (13) UN INTER-AGENCY GROUP FOR CHILD MORTALITY ESTIMATION 2013, (14) IDMC 2018. VISIT WWW.RABAT-PROCESS.ORG TO DOWNLOAD THIS INFOGRAPHIC AND ACCESS ALL SOURCES.