



# LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**9.9 million**

Estimated People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Lake Chad Basin  
UN – August 2019

**2 million**

Estimated IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe  
IOM, NEMA – September 2019

**109,404**

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region  
Government of Niger – September 2019

**270,870**

IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region  
IOM – September 2019

**133,338**

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region  
IOM – April 2019

**243,875**

Nigerian Refugees in Lake Chad Basin Areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger  
UNHCR – September 2019

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 2.5 million people remain internally displaced across the Lake Chad Basin
- More than 243,000 Nigerian refugees are sheltering in the Lake Chad Basin
- Deteriorating security conditions exacerbate humanitarian needs and limit relief operations

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$139,309,964
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$258,128,756
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$71,118,919
<b>\$468,557,639<sup>4</sup></b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Across the Lake Chad Basin region—comprising Cameroon's Far North Region, Chad's Lac Region, Niger's Diffa Region, and northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states—violence, including Boko Haram and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-West Africa (ISIS-WA) attacks, continues to impact civilian populations and relief organization personnel. According to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), approximately 2.5 million people remained internally displaced throughout the Lake Chad Basin, with the majority—an estimated 2 million people—residing in Nigeria, as of September 30. In addition, more than 243,000 Nigerian refugees were sheltering in the Lake Chad Basin, as of September 2019.
- Acute food insecurity persists throughout the Lake Chad Basin, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). FEWS NET anticipates Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity to continue in parts of northeastern Nigeria through January 2020; additionally, some populations in Diffa, Far North, and Lac will face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity until early 2020.<sup>5</sup>
- In FY 2019, the U.S. Government (USG) provided approximately \$469 million to support the humanitarian response in the Lake Chad Basin; the USG remains the largest donor to the Lake Chad Basin humanitarian response. The figure includes approximately \$139 million from USAID/OFDA, approximately \$258 million from USAID/FFP, and more than \$71 million from State/PRM. Key response sectors include food assistance, such as in-kind and cash-based food assistance, as well as health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

<sup>4</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 2019.

<sup>5</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. The CH, a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

## NIGERIA

- In late September, Nigerian government forces (GF) ordered the closure of all offices belonging to two non-governmental organizations (NGOs), accusing the organizations of providing organized armed groups (OAGs) Boko Haram and ISIS-West Africa (ISIS-WA) with assistance. The closures have resulted in the suspension of humanitarian activities by the two organizations in Borno and Yobe states. The NGOs have denied the allegations and are complying with an ongoing investigation. Relief agencies have warned that such suspensions could impede the continuation of life-saving assistance and lead to a deterioration of conditions in the region. Humanitarian actors are engaging with Government of Nigeria authorities to resolve the situation.
- Security conditions in northeastern Nigeria remain volatile due to ongoing OAG attacks against civilians and Nigerian GF. According to international media, the number of OAG attacks has increased in recent months, leading to civilian deaths and hindering the provision of humanitarian assistance. For example, an attack by OAG actors on July 27 in Borno's Nganzai Local Government Area (LGA) resulted in the deaths of at least 60 civilians, according to international media. In addition, on July 18, OAG actors attacked humanitarian vehicles traveling in Borno's Mobbar LGA, resulting in the death of a driver and the abduction of six aid workers, including one NGO staff member; one abductee was killed on September 25, with the rest reportedly remaining in captivity, according to relief actors. On July 23, an improvised explosive device (IED) also hit an NGO-hired water truck traveling between Borno's Gwoza and Pulka towns, the UN reports.
- On June 18, the Adamawa State Government Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak, marking the first declared outbreak in northeastern Nigeria since a 2018 outbreak that resulted in nearly 11,000 cases and approximately 175 related deaths. As of September 27, health actors had recorded 779 suspected cholera cases and four associated deaths in Adamawa's Girei, Yola North, and Yola South LGAs, according to the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for emergency health activities in northeastern Nigeria, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. In response to the cholera cases, relief actors are supporting activities such as cholera prevention messaging, hygiene promotion, and water point chlorination. For example, USAID/OFDA partner-supported volunteers chlorinated more than 288,000 liters of water at nearly 30 water points in Girei and Yola South in September. In addition, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reached nearly 1,300 people in Yola North with hygiene messaging during that same timeframe.
- As of August 30, June-to-September rainy season flooding had negatively affected more than 21,000 households in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, the UN reports. Flood conditions have particularly affected displaced communities, with relief actors reporting nearly 10,500 emergency and makeshift shelters damaged or destroyed as of late August. Flood-affected households are in need of emergency shelter and household supplies, as well as food, health services, and WASH support, according to the UN. In response, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster—the coordinating body for emergency CCCM activities in northeastern Nigeria—provided sandbags and promoted other flood mitigation measures at affected internally displaced person (IDP) camps in Borno and Yobe. Additionally, relief organizations are disinfecting stagnant water in and around affected IDP camps in Borno to mitigate waterborne disease transmission.
- Crisis and Emergency levels of acute food insecurity will likely continue in some parts of northeastern Nigeria through at least January due to ongoing conflict-related impacts on agricultural production, livelihood activities, and market functionality, according to FEWS NET. A risk of Famine-level food insecurity persists in areas that humanitarian actors are unable to reach; FEWS NET also reports that the risk of Famine is elevated for locations that become cut off by conflict. In some accessible zones, many families face Stressed conditions and rely on humanitarian aid to meet food needs, with ongoing or forthcoming food assistance distributions preventing worse food security outcomes.
- In July, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reached an estimated 688,000 people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe with approximately 6,800 metric tons (MT) of in-kind food assistance and \$4.1 million in cash-based transfers. USAID/FFP recently contributed \$70 million to WFP to support general food distributions, supplementary nutrition assistance, and livelihood activities for approximately 792,000 people in northeastern Nigeria, bringing USAID/FFP's total FY 2019 contributions to support the UN agency in northeastern Nigeria to nearly \$90 million.
- In addition, USAID/FFP NGO partners provided food assistance to more than 582,000 people in northeastern Nigeria in July; with USAID/FFP support, the NGOs also assisted some populations by conducting malnutrition screenings,

delivering messaging about infant and young child feeding best practices, and completing small business management trainings to complement food assistance activities. Overall, USAID/FFP contributed nearly \$110.3 million to NGO partners in FY 2019, enabling the delivery of life-saving food assistance to people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe.

- USAID/OFDA contributed approximately \$115 million to support multi-sector humanitarian response activities in Nigeria in FY 2019. Priority sectors supported include health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH. In July, a USAID/OFDA partner reached approximately 90,800 people with cholera and malaria prevention messaging in response to acute watery diarrhea cases and malaria transmission in Borno. Additionally, another USAID/OFDA partner implemented protection activities, reaching an estimated 4,500 children ages five years and younger in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in August. Moreover, in August, USAID/OFDA partners conducted health activities in northeastern Nigeria, including nearly 62,300 health consultations and screenings of more than 13,700 IDPs and host community members.

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## CAMEROON

- OAG attacks and other security incidents in Far North continue to generate displacement and exacerbate humanitarian needs in the area. Attacks by Boko Haram, including killings, kidnappings, and lootings in villages in Far North's Logone-et-Chari, Mayo Sava, and Mayo Tsanaga departments, have contributed to the precarious security situation in the region, according to UNHCR. Between August 12 and 25, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified nearly 270,900 IDPs sheltering across more than 860 locations assessed in the region, an increase from approximately 262,800 IDPs identified in April. The DTM also identified nearly 110,600 returnees and more than 46,800 refugees sheltering outside camps or camp-like settings. Among displaced and returned populations, IOM identified food assistance, health care, and safe drinking water as priority needs.
- Health actors have reported new cases of cholera in Far North, likely due to the rainy season combined with poor sanitation conditions in IDP sites; from May to August, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GoRC) Ministry of Public Health reported approximately 500 cholera cases countrywide, of which 170 were in Far North. UNICEF and the GoRC Ministries of Public Health and Water and Energy have supported health and WASH activities in response to recent cases, including awareness campaigns and distribution of WASH kits. Between January and August, UNICEF provided approximately 11,200 people with WASH kits containing items such as cups for children, soap, and water purification tablets. In addition, health workers in Far North's Kaélé town have trained more than 16,900 people on cholera prevention and response, according to UNICEF.
- Although overall crop yields during the main October-to-January harvest in Far North will likely be above-average, production in conflict-affected areas will remain below-normal, as insecurity prevents farmers from conducting agricultural activities, according to FEWS NET. Persistent attacks by armed groups also result in the theft and destruction of household goods and livestock, undermining affected families' livelihoods and access to food. As a result, Stressed levels of acute food insecurity will persist in conflict-affected parts of Far North through early 2020, FEWS NET reports.
- USAID/FFP contributed \$1.5 million to an NGO partner to distribute cash transfers to support the food needs of approximately 20,000 people for up to three months in Far North. Additionally, the partner plans to provide training and agricultural inputs, such as seeds and tools, to strengthen farmers' household agricultural production and improve access to food. USAID/FFP also recently contributed approximately \$6 million to WFP to distribute unconditional food assistance to 85,000 food-insecure people, including IDPs, host community members, and Nigerian refugees. WFP also plans to deliver lean-season food assistance and conduct conditional food-for-assets activities, in which participating households receive food rations in exchange for work on projects that strengthen community infrastructure and assets, to assist other vulnerable populations. Overall, USAID/FFP provided an estimated \$18.8 million for food assistance activities in Far North in FY 2019.

## CHAD

- Similar to other countries in the Lake Chad Basin, security conditions in Lac have continued to deteriorate, with incidents such as OAG attacks and kidnappings endangering populations and exacerbating humanitarian needs. On August 14, a person-borne IED attack in Lac's Kaiga Kindjiria District resulted in the deaths of at least six people. The attack led to military movements in the area prompting approximately 700 IDPs to flee Lac's Ngoréa 1 and Boma IDP sites in early September and relocate to Lac's Magui IDP site and Bargaya town, according to IOM. Needs assessments conducted by IOM in the two displacement areas indicated that food, relief commodities, shelter, and WASH support were primary needs among IDPs, the UN reports.
- Conflict in Lac continues to restrict normal livelihood activities for displaced and refugee households, who will face Stressed levels of acute food insecurity through at least January, according to FEWS NET. However, humanitarian food assistance efforts will likely prevent the emergence of Crisis conditions across Lac through early 2020. FEWS NET also reports that acute malnutrition is growing in Lac due to seasonal increases in rates of waterborne diseases, respiratory infections, and malaria.
- Through its partner WFP, USAID/FFP supports general food distributions for refugees and IDPs, lean-season food assistance for vulnerable Chadians, and moderate acute malnutrition treatment activities in Lac. In FY 2019, USAID/FFP contributed nearly 15,600 MT of in-kind food commodities procured in local and U.S. markets—with an estimated value of \$19.6 million—to the UN agency to support its activities in the region.
- USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$6.3 million to the humanitarian response in Chad in FY 2019, which included support for health, multipurpose cash assistance, protection, and WASH activities. One partner continues to provide significant health and nutrition assistance to vulnerable populations in Lac, reaching more than 4,200 people in July through services provided at nearly 20 health centers across the region.

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## NIGER

- The deteriorating security conditions in Diffa throughout 2019 have resulted in additional population displacement and hindered relief operations; in mid-August, Médecins Sans Frontières announced it would cease activities in Diffa's Maïné Soroa Department near the Niger–Nigeria border following an attack on its office in Maïné Soroa by unidentified armed actors on April 26. Further, on June 15, an armed attack in Tcholori village, located approximately 15 kilometers from Maïné Soroa, resulted in the death of a USAID/OFDA partner staff member and driver.
- Conflict has also exacerbated food assistance needs throughout Niger. While FEWS NET expects average crop yields in the country during the upcoming October-to-December main harvest, the conflict in Diffa will continue to prompt displacement and disrupt normal livelihood activities, restricting access to food for some populations. As a result, Stressed levels of acute food insecurity will persist in some parts of southern Diffa until early 2020, with ongoing relief activities preventing deterioration to more severe levels of acute food insecurity.
- USAID/FFP recently contributed approximately \$8.8 million to WFP to provide in-kind or cash-based food distributions, conduct conditional food-for-assets activities, and provide supplementary nutrition assistance to about 78,000 people in Diffa. In addition, USAID/FFP provided \$2 million to an NGO partner to support the distribution of food vouchers to an estimated 16,400 people in the region; the NGO will also conduct complementary nutrition activities. USAID/FFP FY 2019 contributions in Diffa amount to more than \$19.8 million.

## CONTEXT

- Years of conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and the ISIS-WA have triggered a humanitarian crisis in Nigeria and surrounding countries in the Lake Chad Basin, including areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The violence—including deliberate attacks on civilians and relief workers—has displaced nearly 2.5 million people; hindered agricultural production, livelihoods, and cross-border trade; prevented delivery of humanitarian assistance; and restricted affected populations from accessing basic services in the four countries.
- The UN estimates that approximately 9.9 million people in the region require humanitarian assistance, including approximately 7.1 million people in northeastern Nigeria’s three most-affected states—Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. Populations in the Lake Chad Basin remain highly dependent on emergency food assistance to meet basic food needs, in addition to requiring emergency health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions.
- From November 2016 to October 2018, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. To support the DART, USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team, which deactivated in August 2018.
- U.S. Ambassador Peter H. Barlerin; U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Richard K. Bell; U.S. Ambassador Eric P. Whitaker; and U.S. Ambassador W. Stuart Symington redeclared disasters for FY 2019 due to the ongoing complex emergencies and humanitarian crises in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>			
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Nutrition, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Federal Capital Territory, Gombe, and Yobe	\$74,814,758
IOM	HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe	\$12,500,000
UNICEF	HCIM, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$7,552,576
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIM	Adamawa, Borno	\$750,004
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$1,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Borno	\$3,478,545
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$9,500,000
	Program Support		\$2,480,287
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$115,076,170</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			

IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Far North	\$5,014,633
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$750,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$955
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$6,265,588</b>
<b>CHAD</b>			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Lac	\$5,400,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$900,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$6,300,000</b>
<b>NIGER</b>			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, HCIM, Health, Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Diffa	\$9,701,361
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$700,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,000
	Program Support		\$466,845
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$11,668,206</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$139,309,964</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$110,288,628
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food; Complementary Services; Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$49,711,372
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$39,936,208
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$199,936,208</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
IP	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services	Far North	\$1,500,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$13,724,043
	Cash Transfers for Food, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Far North	\$3,575,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$18,799,043</b>
<b>CHAD</b>			
WFP	Local, Regional, and International Procurement, U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$19,560,278
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$19,560,278</b>

NIGER			
IP	Complementary Services, Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$13,833,227
	Cash Transfers for Food; Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Diffa	\$4,000,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$19,833,227</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$258,128,756</b>
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,200,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$31,900,000</b>
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
IP	Health	Countrywide	\$1,992,544
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$8,492,544</b>
CHAD			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$1,700,000</b>
NIGER			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,400,000
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Livelihoods, Protection and Assistance, Social Cohesion	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
IOM	Protection and Assistance, Shelter	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
Save the Children (SC)	Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$226,375
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$14,600,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$29,026,375</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$71,118,919</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019</b>			<b>\$468,557,639</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

<sup>3</sup> State/PRM also contributes to UNHCR's overall country operations in Chad and Cameroon, which may benefit populations in the Lake Chad Basin.

## **PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org).
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at  
<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>