



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #17, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

JUNE 21, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.7 million

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States
UN – April 2018

1.72 million

Estimated IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe
IOM – April 2018

129,015

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region
UNHCR – May 2018

241,030

IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region
IOM – February 2018

127,920

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region
IOM – May 2018

215,092

Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger
UNHCR – May 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict continues to generate civilian casualties, displacement, and food insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin
- PBIED attacks result in at least 31 civilian deaths in northeastern Nigeria on June 16
- In northeastern Nigeria, Yobe State health authorities declare end of cholera outbreak, while Adamawa State officials report decline in new suspected cases

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$194,305,579
USAID/FFP ²	\$467,524,249
State/PRM ³	\$92,710,000
USAID/Nigeria	\$6,182,734
\$760,722,562⁴	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Military operations and poor living conditions continue to prompt displacement in northeastern Nigeria, primarily in Borno State. From June 6–12, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) recorded nearly 4,200 new arrivals to locations in Borno, representing approximately 96 percent of the more than 4,300 new arrivals in northeastern Nigeria during that period.
- Two person-borne improvised explosive device (PBIED) attacks on June 16 in northeastern Nigeria's Borno State resulted in at least 31 civilian deaths and injured several others, according to international media. On June 18, UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Nigeria a.i., Myrta Kaulard, released a statement condemning the attacks.
- On June 12, the Yobe State Commissioner of Health (SCoH) declared the end of the cholera outbreak after health actors reported no new suspected cases since late May in Yobe. Health authorities recorded more than 400 suspected cholera cases and 15 associated deaths between April 6, the onset of the outbreak, and late May. In northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa State, the number of suspected cholera cases recorded per day continues to decline, according to the Adamawa State Ministry of Health (SMoH). Meanwhile, relief organizations continue to provide critical health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance for prevention and response measures.
- Nearly 176,000 people in Cameroon's Far North Region could experience Crisis—Phase 3—levels of acute food insecurity during the June-to-August lean season, according to the first Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis—a tool used in West Africa for the classification and quantification of food insecurity—for Cameroon.⁵ More than 1 million people will likely face Stressed—Phase 2—levels of food insecurity in Far North during the same period.

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

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

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

⁴ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of June 7, 2018.

⁵ The CH is a standardized tool used across West Africa that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The CH scale, which is comparable across countries in West Africa, ranges from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

NIGERIA

- IOM has recorded ongoing displacement from and within northeastern Nigeria, with the majority of surveyed populations citing poor living conditions and military operations as two of the main reasons for fleeing. From June 6–12, IOM recorded nearly 5,300 population movements, including more than 4,300 arrivals and 950 departures, in Adamawa and Borno. Borno accounted for nearly 4,200 of the arrivals, or 96 percent of the total.
- Military operations in Borno's Bama Local Government Area (LGA) prompted nearly 770 people to flee to Bama's Banki and Government Senior Science Secondary School internally displaced person (IDP) camps from June 6–12, IOM reports. In Borno's Konduga LGA, IOM recorded nearly 400 arrivals during the reporting period, including more than 370 people who arrived at Dalori 1 IDP camp from Adamawa. IDP camp arrivals cited lack of access to humanitarian assistance and poor living conditions as the main drivers for relocation.
- On June 16, two PBIED attacks in Borno's Damboa town, Damboa LGA, resulted in at least 31 civilian deaths and injured several others, according to international media. Following the explosions, unknown armed actors fired rocket-propelled grenades at people gathered at the scene, resulting in additional casualties. The UN and International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) airlifted 11 critically wounded civilians to Borno's capital city of Maiduguri for emergency treatment, the UN reports. On June 18, UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Nigeria a.i., Myrta Kaulard, condemned the attacks in Damboa, where more than 90,000 IDPs reside, including 18,000 people sheltering in Damboa's five IDP camps.
- The Yobe SCoH declared the end of the cholera outbreak on June 12, following 14 days without any reports of new suspected cholera cases in Yobe, indicating the end of the outbreak per UN World Health Organization (WHO) epidemiological standards. Health authorities recorded more than 400 suspected cholera cases and 15 related deaths in Yobe during the course of the outbreak, which began on April 6.
- The Adamawa SMOH has continued to report a decline in new suspected cholera cases since late May. Between May 17 and June 20, the SMOH recorded more than 1,300 suspected cholera cases and 25 associated deaths in four Adamawa LGAs, with Mubi North and Mubi South comprising more than 99 percent of suspected cholera cases and all related deaths. The 1.9 percent case fatality rate in Adamawa exceeds the WHO emergency threshold of 1 percent for cholera.
- To address cholera prevention and response needs in Adamawa, a USAID/OFDA partner deployed nearly 20 staff to chlorinate several water points in June. As of June 4, the partner and another organization had trained and deployed approximately 90 hygiene promotion staff in the state. In addition, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) had trained and deployed 40 water point chlorination staff and 40 hygiene promotion staff in Adamawa as of June 1, providing hygiene promotion materials and water purification tablets.
- In response to ongoing WASH needs, a USAID/OFDA partner reached nearly 30,000 people in Borno with hygiene promotion activities, trained more than 50 water management committee members, and repaired nine water points in May. From late May to early June, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted community-based health and hygiene promotion campaigns—covering topics such as personal hygiene and waste management—reaching nearly 24,000 people in displacement sites and host communities in Bama, Dikwa, and Ngala. Another USAID/OFDA partner reached more than 800 households in Dikwa through hygiene promotion activities in May and nearly 580 children with hygiene messaging to date in FY 2018. The partner also commenced construction of a solar-powered borehole in Dikwa's Ajari IDP camp.
- From May to early June, two USAID/OFDA partners provided nearly 11,900 health consultations to populations in Borno's Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gamburu, and Ngala towns. The partners identified malaria as the leading cause of morbidity in Bama, Dikwa, Gamburu, and Ngala, while acute respiratory infections were the leading cause in Banki. In coordination with WHO, a USAID/OFDA partner provided routine immunizations to nearly 690 children and tetanus toxoid vaccines to nearly 190 women in Dikwa and Ngala from May 27–June 9.
- USAID/OFDA partners continue to monitor and provide therapeutic treatment services for vulnerable populations experiencing acute malnutrition. From May to early June, USAID/OFDA partners screened nearly 104,000 children for malnutrition and treated more than 3,500 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition in Borno. Another USAID/OFDA partner also rehabilitated three outpatient therapeutic program sites in May.
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) recently launched its rainy season assistance program to bolster food security and nutrition conditions and income-generating capacity for vulnerable communities in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. The program aims to boost food production during the June-to-September rainy season by providing

agricultural inputs, such as seeds and fertilizers, to an estimated 150,000 farming households—more than 1 million people. On June 2, approximately 630 farmers attended an FAO-supported seed fair in Yobe, where participants received fertilizer and exchanged FAO vouchers for cash crop and staple seeds, depending on individual needs.

- Overall, USAID/FFP non-governmental organization (NGO) partners reached an estimated 664,000 people in Borno and Yobe with cash transfers for food, food vouchers, or locally purchased in-kind food assistance in April. In addition, the partners conducted complementary activities—such as cooking demonstrations, nutrition promotion sessions, and malnutrition screenings—during the month.
- To ensure uninterrupted telecommunications access in Borno during the June-to-September rainy season, the USAID/OFDA-supported Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)—the coordinating body for humanitarian telecommunications activities in northeastern Nigeria, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—recently transferred all ETS equipment to sturdy, prefabricated structures in Bama, Dikwa, and Gwoza. In addition, Borno’s Humanitarian Hub Task Force has extended opening times of hubs throughout northeastern Nigeria to provide increased internet connectivity and allow relief actors to access internet services.

CAMEROON

- The UN has reported an intensification of military operations in areas near the Cameroon–Nigeria border since January. On June 16, PBIED explosions resulted in the death of one child in Far North’s Limani town, where many IDPs who have fled hostilities in the region reside, according to the UN. The attack follows a June 7 armed raid in the region’s Diamere area, which resulted in at least six civilian deaths.
- Cross-border incursions and attacks perpetrated along the Nigerian border and within Cameroonian territory continued to generate displacement in May, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). As of May 31, nearly 990 IDPs were registered at the Gourounguel transit center in Far North. Conflict prompted nearly 110 Nigerian refugees to relocate to the region’s Minawao camp in May. The refugees, who had spontaneously returned to Nigeria in 2017, reported insecurity and poor living conditions in Banki, Nigeria, as the main drivers for returning the camp.
- Nearly 176,000 people in Far North, approximately 4 percent of the region’s population, will likely face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity during the June-to-August lean season, according to the first CH analysis for Cameroon. In addition, more than 1 million people, or approximately 23 percent of Far North’s population, will likely face Stressed levels of food insecurity during the same period. Cross-border conflict, declining household food stocks, disruptions to agricultural and livelihoods activities, elevated food prices, irregular rainfall, and population displacement continue to contribute to food insecurity in Far North, according to the report.

CHAD

- Seasonal rainfall and staple crop planting in southern Chad commenced normally in May, with the harvesting season projected to begin in September, according to FAO. However, Boko Haram-related conflict is restricting pasture access for large numbers of livestock around Lake Chad, decreasing livestock weight and value, and undermining food security conditions among herder communities. In addition, displaced, refugee, and returnee households are straining host communities’ resources, exacerbating food insecurity, and contributing to persistent humanitarian needs in the region, FAO reports.
- To address ongoing identity documentation needs in Chad’s Lac Region, UNHCR is providing newly registered refugee households in the region’s Dar Es Salam camp with identification materials. As of May 31, nearly 2,300 households, or more than 7,200 people, were located in the camp, most of whom are Nigerian refugees, according to UNHCR.

NIGER

- UNHCR reported that Niger authorities forcibly returned 30 Nigerian refugees attempting to cross into Niger in mid-May. UNHCR and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) had previously advocated for Niger authorities to accept arriving refugees.

- Relief actors continue to provide emergency relief items for conflict-affected populations in Niger’s Diffa Region. In May, a USAID/OFDA partner distributed relief items and transitional shelters to 300 households in Diffa. Also in May, UNHCR facilitated a workshop on child protection for 20 protection working group members in Niger. The workshop focused on youth humanitarian intervention practices and mapping relief activities in the country, including the Diffa Region.
- Seasonal weather forecasts for July to September indicate that several parts of Niger will experience heavy rains, which may overwhelm river basins, particularly the Niger River and Lake Chad, producing flooding in Diffa and Zinder regions, among others, the UN reports. In 2017, flooding in Niger caused 56 deaths, affected more than 29,500 households, destroyed infrastructure, and resulted in the loss of 16,000 livestock and 9,800 hectares of farmland. The Government of Niger, in coordination with humanitarian partners, is working to find sustainable solutions to recurring floods. As part of these efforts, the government reinforced embankments in areas vulnerable to flooding, such as Diffa, to mitigate future flood impacts.

CONTEXT

- Years of conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria–West Africa have triggered a humanitarian crisis in Nigeria and surrounding countries in the Lake Chad Basin, including areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. The escalating violence—including deliberate attacks on civilians and relief workers—has displaced an estimated 2.4 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 nearly 11 million people in the region require humanitarian assistance, including approximately 7.7 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.
- On November 10, 2016, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the U.S. Government response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team to support the DART.
- U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Matthew D. Smith, U.S. Ambassador Geeta Pasi, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Phillip Nelson, and U.S. Ambassador W. Stuart Symington have re-declared disasters for FY 2018 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 2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Shelter and Settlements, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe	\$40,379,333
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Northeastern Nigeria	\$1,500,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Abuja and Northeastern Nigeria	\$6,500,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN World Food Program (WFP)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Northeastern Nigeria	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Borno	\$2,000,000

	Program Support		\$823,871
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$54,703,204
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements	Far North	\$2,307,719
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$3,307,719
CHAD			
IP	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Lac	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$1,500,000
NIGER			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, HCIM, Shelter and Settlements	Diffa	\$1,600,375
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support		\$344,313
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$2,744,688
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$62,255,611
USAID/FFP²			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$85,259,539
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$24,999,452
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$20,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$130,258,991
CAMEROON			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$8,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$8,500,000
CHAD			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kanem, Lac	\$10,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$10,000,000
NIGER			
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$11,996,939
WFP	Local and Regional Food Procurement	Diffa	\$1,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$13,496,939

TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$162,255,930
STATE/PRM³			
NIGERIA			
ICRC	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$7,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$7,400,000
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$1,800,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$470,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$2,270,000
CHAD			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$900,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection Assistance to IDPs and Returnees	Diffa	\$1,350,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,250,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$4,600,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Diffa	\$1,350,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$11,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018			\$21,620,000

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018	\$246,131,541
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USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018	\$596,622,879
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018	\$48,474,497
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018	\$31,897,665
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018	\$83,727,521
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018	\$760,722,562

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of June 7, 2018.

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

³ 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.
- 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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.