



# LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #21, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**7.7**  
**million**

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

**1.76**  
**million**

Estimated IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe  
UNHCR – September 2018

**104,288**

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region  
UNHCR – September 2018

**238,099**

IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region  
UNHCR – September 2018

**108,428**

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region  
UNHCR – September 2018

**227,694**

Nigerian Refugees in Lake Chad Basin Areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger  
UNHCR – September 2018

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Approximately 2.4 million people remain internally displaced across the Lake Chad Basin
- Authorities in Nigeria's Borno and Yobe states declare cholera outbreaks
- USG provides \$435 million in FY 2018 to respond to urgent humanitarian needs in the region

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$135,350,363
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$237,912,448
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$62,220,000
<b>\$435,482,811<sup>4</sup></b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In FY 2018, the U.S. Government (USG) provided approximately \$435 million to support the humanitarian response in the Lake Chad Basin region, comprising areas of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The figure includes approximately \$135 million from USAID/OFDA, approximately \$238 million from USAID/FFP, and more than \$62 million from State/PRM. With nearly \$944 million in FY 2017–2018 humanitarian funding, the USG remains the largest donor to the Lake Chad Basin response.
- Boko Haram and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)-West Africa attacks continue to prompt civilian casualties and conflict-related displacement. As of late September, an estimated 2.4 million people remained internally displaced throughout the Lake Chad Basin, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports.
- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) describes the current cholera outbreak in the Lake Chad Basin as the worst in the region since 2010, emphasizing that cholera outbreaks in northeastern Nigeria and southern Niger have resulted in increased health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs.
- 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, including most of Borno State, through January 2019; populations in some areas of Niger's Diffa Region will face Stressed—IPC 2—and Crisis levels of acute food insecurity during the same period.<sup>5</sup> Stressed conditions are also likely to continue in Cameroon's Far North Region and Chad's Lac Region through January, FEWS NET reports.

<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, 2018.

<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, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

## NIGERIA

- Suspected ISIS-West Africa elements killed civilians and security force personnel during a September 7 attack on Borno's Gudumbali town, according to relief agencies. The Government of Nigeria military had relocated more than 1,700 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to Gudumbali from Borno's capital city of Maiduguri in June, despite concerns of the humanitarian community regarding insecurity and a lack of basic services and infrastructure. Some relocated IDPs may have fled Gudumbali back to IDP camps in Borno, relief agencies report.
- On September 17, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and international media reported on the execution of an ICRC volunteer midwife abducted in March during an attack on Borno's Rann town. UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Nigeria Edward Kallon condemned the killing, calling on authorities to bring the perpetrators to justice and for the immediate release of the two remaining aid workers abducted during the same attack. ICRC, President of Nigeria Muhammadu Buhari, and the USG also released statements condemning the killing. Though the incident demonstrates the severe challenges faced by relief agency staff in northeastern Nigeria, the RC/HC emphasized that the event will not deter the international humanitarian community from assisting conflict-affected Nigerians.
- FEWS NET reports that significant populations in northeastern Nigeria continue to rely on emergency food assistance to meet daily needs and will likely face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019, with ongoing relief efforts preventing deterioration to Emergency conditions in some areas. However, populations residing in hard-to-reach areas with few livelihood opportunities and poorly functioning markets will experience Emergency outcomes during the same period, with potentially worse conditions in areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors.
- Food prices in Borno and Yobe generally increased in August due to seasonal decreases in food supply across the region, hampering access to food among vulnerable households, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). The UN agency also noted that nearly 80 percent of households surveyed in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states during August reported using negative coping strategies, such as reducing portion sizes or the number of meals per day, highlighting the continued need for food and livelihoods assistance in the region.
- USAID/FFP continues to assist food-insecure populations in northeastern Nigeria. In August, WFP—to which USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$79 million in FY 2018—assisted approximately 1.1 million people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe through a combination of in-kind and cash-based food assistance, supplementary nutrition activities, and livelihoods programs. USAID/FFP non-governmental organization (NGO) partners, which received nearly \$117 million in FY 2018, also reached approximately 603,000 people in northeast Nigeria through food vouchers, cash transfers for food, or locally purchased in-kind food distributions during August. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provided approximately 790,000 people with seeds and fertilizers as of August; by improving crop production during the ongoing rainy season, FAO intends to reduce humanitarian needs following the September-to-December harvesting period. USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA contributed \$3.1 million to FAO in FY 2018.
- Overall, relief actors—including USAID/FFP partners—reached an estimated 1.9 million people with cash-based and in-kind food assistance in August, according to the Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG), the coordinating body for food security activities in Nigeria, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The FSSWG also reported that approximately 1.7 million people received agriculture and livelihoods support as of August.
- State health authorities declared cholera outbreaks in Borno and Yobe on September 5 and 19, respectively. Between late August and September 30, Borno health authorities reported more than 3,600 suspected cholera cases, including 64 related deaths, across 11 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Between July and September 30, Yobe state health authorities reported more than 1,300 suspected cholera cases, with 61 associated deaths, across five LGAs. Additionally, health authorities in Adamawa have recorded more than 2,300 suspected cholera cases and 36 associated deaths since the declaration of a cholera outbreak in the state in May. The case fatality rates in the three states—4.8 percent in Yobe, 1.8 percent in Borno, and 1.5 percent in Adamawa—exceed the WHO emergency threshold of 1 percent.
- Humanitarian organizations, including USAID/OFDA partners, are providing emergency health and WASH assistance to affected populations in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. Between late August and September 12, relief agencies had disseminated hygiene promotion messaging to nearly 18,200 people, supported WASH activities benefiting nearly 12,300 people, and provided sanitation assistance for nearly 4,200 people in cholera-affected and nearby LGAs.

- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$46 million in FY 2018 to support health and WASH programming in Nigeria. In September, USAID/OFDA partner activities included establishing a new cholera treatment facility in Borno; conducting house-to-house surveillance of more than 1,300 households, identifying nearly 70 suspected cases and referring 32 cases to treatment sites; distributing cholera prevention kits to an estimated 800 households; and establishing eight chlorination points in affected areas.
- Overall, USAID/OFDA contributed approximately \$112 million to support multi-sector humanitarian response activities in Nigeria in FY 2018. In addition to biometrically registering nearly 1.9 million people in the northeast, a USAID/OFDA partner has supported camp coordination and camp management services for nearly 693,500 IDPs, provided mental health and psychosocial support assistance to more than 356,200 people, reached nearly 150,300 people through shelter and WASH interventions, and distributed relief items to nearly 47,000 people since January. Though poor road conditions and damage to transport infrastructure during the rainy season have hindered relief operations, the partner continues to engage with humanitarian actors to resolve logistical issues and facilitate the delivery of urgently needed relief supplies.

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## CAMEROON

- Above-average rainfall during the June-to-September rainy season will likely improve agricultural production in late 2018 in Far North, and FEWS NET anticipates that harvests may surpass the five-year average. Sorghum and maize prices have decreased compared to 2017, increasing access to food in markets. However, poor security conditions will likely undermine normal livelihoods and trade activities in the coming months, and FEWS NET expects Stressed levels of acute food insecurity to persist in Far North through at least January 2019, and possibly through September 2019.
- USAID/FFP recently contributed \$1.5 million to WFP to respond to urgent food needs in Far North by providing cash transfers or in-kind food rations—purchased in Cameroonian and international markets—to approximately 50,000 vulnerable IDPs, increasing their access to food and bolstering local markets. Overall in FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed \$14 million to WFP to support the response to acute food insecurity in Far North. WFP, with funding from USAID/FFP and other donors, reached nearly 187,000 people in the region in July, providing general food rations, nutrition support, and livelihoods assistance.
- USAID/OFDA provided more than \$8.2 million during FY 2018 to support UN and NGO partners providing multi-sector humanitarian assistance—including health, nutrition, protection, and WASH services—to conflict-affected populations in Far North. During August, a USAID/OFDA partner provided child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response services to more than 9,300 people, as well as protection case management services for nearly 170 children, focus group discussions on parental responsibility for approximately 1,000 people, life skills sessions to more than 1,400 children, and child friendly spaces that reached more than 4,500 children.

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## CHAD

- FEWS NET anticipates that populations in Lac will face Stressed levels of acute food insecurity through January 2019, with ongoing distributions of humanitarian assistance preventing Crisis conditions. While above-average rainfall between June and September in Lac would have typically facilitated normal or improved crop production, Boko Haram-related conflict continued to disrupt livelihood activities in the region. The violence has also hampered normal trade flows in Lac, contributing to below-average supplies of food in markets.
- In FY 2018, USAID/FFP contributed \$11.5 million to WFP to provide life-saving food assistance in Chad's Kanem and Lac regions. With this support, WFP targets approximately 269,000 people with in-kind food distributions, cash transfers for food, or food vouchers, depending on local needs and market functioning.
- In total, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$5.4 million to the humanitarian response in Chad. One USAID/OFDA partner continues to support nearly 20 health centers in Lac through provision of medicines, medical equipment, and supplies and supervising primary health care, reproductive, and nutrition activities, despite poor road conditions—worsened by the rainy season and insecurity—that continue to hinder relief access to program sites.

- USAID/OFDA supported the provision of medical consultations to nearly 3,000 children and pre-natal and post-natal consultations for more than 1,300 women in the three Lac districts in August. The partner also admitted more than 400 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition and nearly 550 children and 230 women experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to nearby treatment facilities. The organization also provided trainings on health facility management, nutrition screenings, and infant and young child feeding practices.
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## **NIGER**

- Conflict linked to Boko Haram continues to disrupt normal livelihoods and trade activities, restrict access to food, and limit humanitarian access in parts of Diffa. Many vulnerable populations in the region will face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity through January 2018, with Stressed conditions persisting in parts of the region during the same period, according to FEWS NET. Although significant populations remain dependent on food assistance to meet basic requirements, aid agencies are unable to reach all in need due to inadequate funding and humanitarian access. FEWS NET also reports that continued conflict and diminishing humanitarian assistance could drive Crisis conditions for vulnerable populations, such as IDPs and inaccessible populations, between February and September 2019.
- With nearly \$12 million in FY 2018 funding, USAID/FFP supports WFP to conduct distributions of U.S. in-kind food assistance to increase access to food, asset-building activities to promote recovery, and supplementary feeding programs to prevent and treat MAM cases in Diffa. USAID/FFP also contributed \$2.8 million to a NGO partner to distribute emergency food vouchers—enabling families to choose the commodities that best meet their dietary needs—to 3,400 households in need in the region. Additionally, relief agencies in Diffa continue to provide emergency agriculture and food security, health, protection, and WASH assistance to vulnerable populations through nearly \$10.5 million in FY 2018 USAID/OFDA funding.
- In mid-September, the World Bank approved the \$80 million Niger Refugees and Host Communities Support Project, which aims to improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities in 15 communes of Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillaberi regions. The project also plans to provide institutional support to local, regional, and central government entities in the three regions, as well as in Agadez.

## **CONTEXT**

- Years of conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and ISIS–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 USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the U.S. Government 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 late August 2018.
- 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 2018<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<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, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe states	\$80,761,820
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states	\$1,500,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe states	\$10,500,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Health	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states	\$4,745,823
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Abuja and Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states	\$6,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states	\$1,500,000
WHO	Health	Borno	\$2,000,000
	Program Support Costs		\$1,784,594
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$111,292,237</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Far North	\$7,007,719
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$8,207,719</b>
<b>CHAD</b>			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Lac	\$4,855,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support Costs		\$1,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$5,356,000</b>

NIGER			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Diffa	\$8,819,494
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,000
	Program Support Costs		\$574,913
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$10,494,407</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$135,350,363</b>
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$116,934,539
FAO	Complementary Services	Northeastern Nigeria	\$1,600,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$22,580,970
	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$56,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$197,615,509</b>
CAMEROON			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$8,500,000
	Cash Transfers for Food, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Far North	\$5,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$14,000,000</b>
CHAD			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kanem, Lac	\$11,500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$11,500,000</b>
NIGER			
IP	Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,800,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$11,996,939
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$14,796,939</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$237,912,448</b>
STATE/PRM <sup>3</sup>			
NIGERIA			

ICRC	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$24,400,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$24,400,000</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$470,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$6,470,000</b>
<b>CHAD</b>			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$2,900,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$2,900,000</b>
<b>NIGER</b>			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$11,000,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection Assistance to IDPs and Returnees	Diffa	\$1,350,000
Save the Children (SC)	Child Protection and Health to Refugees	Diffa	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,250,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$12,500,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Diffa	\$1,350,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$28,450,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$62,220,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2018</b>			<b>\$435,482,811</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, 2018.

<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) or +1.202.661.7710.
  - 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>