



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JUNE 26, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

12.8 million

Estimated People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Lake Chad Basin
UN – June 2020

1.8 million

Estimated IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe
UNHCR – February 2020

102,726

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region
UN – May 2020

297,380

IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region
UN – May 2020

236,426

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region
UN – April 2020

255,401

Nigerian Refugees in Lake Chad Basin Areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger
UNHCR – May 2020

HIGHLIGHTS

- 4.6 million people in the Lake Chad Basin may require emergency food assistance through August
- OAG violence continues to disrupt agricultural production and livelihoods across the Lake Chad Basin
- Severe weather in late May and June results in displacement and increased needs among populations in Borno

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020

USAID/BHA ^{1,2}	\$256,308,896
State/PRM ³	\$17,870,000
\$274,178,896⁴	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Violence continues to endanger civilians and prompt displacement 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. On June 13, organized armed group (OAG) elements attacked northeastern Borno's Monguno town, resulting in multiple civilian deaths and injuring nearly 40 individuals. The perpetrators also targeted the town's humanitarian hub, though no aid workers sustained injuries, according to the UN.
- Conflict-affected populations throughout the Lake Chad Basin continue to face acute food insecurity. The Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that many vulnerable populations in Diffa, Far North, and northeastern Nigeria may experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through at least August without emergency assistance.⁵ In addition, efforts to contain the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) have negatively affected livelihoods, restricting access to food and other essential goods and services, according to food security actors.
- In June, the UN released revised 2020 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRP) for Cameroon and northeastern Nigeria, which request \$386 million and nearly \$1.1 billion, respectively. The Cameroon HRP aims to target 3.4 million people with emergency assistance, while the northeastern Nigeria appeal plans to provide aid to 7.8 million people—a total increase of 2.7 million people compared to the HRP's released in March, prior to the onset of COVID-19 in the region.
- USAID/BHA partners continue to respond to acute needs in conflict-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin. In May, a USAID/BHA non-governmental organization (NGO) partner provided safe drinking water to nearly 17,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Borno.

¹ USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

² Total USAID/BHA funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP).

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

⁴ This total includes \$33,853,921 in funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities under the Supplemental Funding to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to COVID-19 Abroad.

⁵ 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 Cadre Harmonisé, a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

REGIONAL

- Nearly 4.6 million people in the Lake Chad Basin may face Crisis—Phase 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency food assistance during the June-to-August lean season, according to a March Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis conducted prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The figure represents an increase of nearly 30 percent compared to 3.6 million people experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the same period last year. In addition, food security actors have expressed concern that COVID-19-related containment measures may further exacerbate emergency food needs among vulnerable households in the coming months, exceeding levels initially projected by the CH.

NIGERIA

- Deteriorating security conditions in recent months have led to multiple deadly attacks in northeastern Nigeria during the first half of June, according to relief actors. On June 13, an OAG attack on Monguno resulted in several civilian deaths and the injury of nearly 40 individuals, the UN reports. The town's humanitarian hub—which includes offices and accommodation for aid organizations providing assistance to more than 150,000 IDPs in Monguno—sustained damage during the attack, though no humanitarian staff sustained injuries. In a separate incident on June 9, OAG elements attacked a village in Borno's Gubio Local Government Area (LGA), resulting in the deaths of at least 81 civilians and seven abductions. UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Nigeria Edward Kallon condemned the attacks and called on all parties to ensure the protection of civilians.
- With the onset of the June-to-September rainy season in northeastern Nigeria, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) cautions that extreme weather may continue to damage shelters and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure at IDP camps and other sites hosting vulnerable populations, which could exacerbate humanitarian needs. On June 14, heavy winds and rainfall damaged 170 shelters across 17 IDP sites in Borno's Jere, Konduga, and Maiduguri LGAs, affecting more than 820 people, according to IOM. A previous storm that occurred between May 23 and 25 led to a fire at Jere's Muna El-Badawy IDP camp that resulted in the deaths of two residents and damaged or destroyed multiple shelters, displacing nearly 2,600 IDPs.
- On June 11, the UN released a revised 2020 HRP for Nigeria in light of the COVID-19 crisis, requesting nearly \$1.1 billion—an increase of approximately 30 percent compared to the \$839 million requested in the March 2020 appeal—to provide emergency assistance to 7.8 million crisis-affected people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. The UN aims to use the additional funds to reduce the spread of COVID-19, mitigate the outbreak's impact on existing humanitarian conditions, and sustain ongoing humanitarian assistance in northeast Nigeria. Within the framework of the revised HRP, relief actors plan to support 3.3 million people with emergency food assistance and approximately 800,000 people with emergency nutrition interventions through the remainder of 2020. However, aid workers remain unable to access approximately 1.2 million people in the region due to insecurity and a Government of Nigeria ban on humanitarian assistance in OAG held areas.
- Vulnerable households in parts of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe will likely face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity through at least September, as increasing OAG attacks continue to disrupt agricultural production, household access to food markets, and livelihood activities, according to FEWS NET. Acute food insecurity remains particularly prevalent in areas where households are unable to access humanitarian assistance due to conflict and insecurity. Across northeastern Nigeria, national and state government-enforced COVID-19 containment measures—including ongoing restrictions on interstate trade and travel—have also negatively impacted household food security and livelihoods, and will likely contribute to larger than anticipated emergency food assistance needs during the June-to-August lean season, FEWS NET reports.
- In response to rising food assistance needs linked to COVID-19, USAID/BHA contributed \$11 million in FY 2020 funding to the UN World Food Program (WFP), supporting the UN agency's provision of locally procured food assistance and cash transfers for food to nearly 480,000 crisis-affected people in northeastern Nigeria. The assistance will target vulnerable households unable to meet basic food needs, including those in urban areas where COVID-19 containment measures have disproportionately affected household access to food and livelihoods.

- With support from USAID/BHA and other donors, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to more than 716,000 people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in March. Additionally, USAID/BHA NGO partners reached nearly 390,000 people in the three states with cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food assistance during the month. Humanitarian partners also continued providing nutrition screenings and referrals for vulnerable populations; organizing community health trainings; promoting optimal feeding practices for infants and young children; and rehabilitating community assets in Adamawa's Madagali and Michika LGAs in March.
- USAID/BHA partners are providing critical WASH support in northeastern Nigeria amid the country's COVID-19 outbreak. In May, one USAID/BHA NGO partner provided more than 7.9 million liters of safe drinking water to nearly 17,000 IDPs in Borno. The organization also constructed more than 100 latrines and conducted hygiene promotion sessions with an emphasis on COVID-19 prevention, reaching approximately 19,000 households in Borno's Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, and Ngala LGAs during the month.
- Separately, another USAID/BHA NGO partner constructed five water points at IDP sites in Jere and Konduga in April, ensuring safe drinking water for approximately 12,500 people. The partner also raised awareness of the dangers of unexploded ordnance in Borno, conducting sessions that reached approximately 7,000 people during the month.

CAMEROON

- Escalating violence across Far North has generated additional population displacement in recent months, the UN reports. In a June 8 incident, OAG attacks prompted the displacement of approximately 5,800 IDPs in the region's Kolofata District; according to a USAID/BHA partner, the district hosts more than 16,000 IDPs—most of whom require emergency food, relief commodity, and shelter assistance to meet their basic needs—as of late June. In response, WFP distributed emergency food assistance to 6,800 IDPs sheltering in Kolofata's Gancey village and Mora District's Kourgui village in mid-June.
- Approximately 642,000 people in Far North will likely face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity from June to August—representing a more than two-fold increase compared to 316,000 people during the same period in 2019—according to a March CH analysis. Meanwhile, FEWS NET reports that conflict and COVID-19-related containment measures have reduced the ability of displaced and poor households to access food, driving elevated levels of acute food insecurity across Far North.
- On June 24, the UN released a revised 2020 HRP for Cameroon, requesting \$386 million to address the emergency needs of 3.4 million people—a more than 30 percent increase compared to the 2.6 million people targeted in the original plan released in March. The revised appeal—which identifies food security, health and protection as priority sectors—represents a nearly 20 percent increase from the \$321 million requested in the initial HRP, primarily due to increased needs related to COVID-19. Overall, the revised 2020 HRP for Cameroon estimates that 6.2 million people require humanitarian assistance countrywide, including approximately 1.2 million people in Far North.
- In May, USAID/BHA contributed an additional \$2 million to an NGO partner, allowing the NGO to provide cash transfers for food targeting nearly 36,000 people, including vulnerable IDP households, in Far North's Fotokol, Kousseri, and Makary villages during the lean season, which began in June. In addition, the NGO is conducting agricultural trainings and distributing farming tools to crisis-affected households to improve their resilience and access to livelihoods.

CHAD

- Households in Lac will likely experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity through September, as persistent OAG activities continue to disrupt livelihoods, drive internal displacement, and limit access to farmland and pastures, according to FEWS NET. Additionally, efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19—including curfews in major cities and bans on internal movement—in Lac and other regions of Chad have negatively impacted the purchasing power of households, reducing their ability to access food, FEWS NET reports. However, IDPs in Lac

continue to have access to humanitarian assistance, which is preventing further deterioration in their food security status.

- In May, a USAID/BHA humanitarian partner distributed WASH kits to nearly 3,400 households and conducted hygiene promotion activities for nearly 900 households in Lac. In addition, the partner constructed nearly 70 latrines during the month.

NIGER

- Continued insecurity linked to OAG violence in Diffa is negatively impacting the food security of vulnerable households, according to FEWS NET. Moreover, measures introduced by the Government of the Republic of Niger (GoRN) to slow the spread of COVID-19—including internal movement restrictions—have resulted in reduced household incomes in both urban and rural areas countrywide, leading to decreased access to food. As such, FEWS NET anticipates that households in many areas in Diffa will experience Stressed levels of acute food insecurity through September; however, some vulnerable groups—including displaced populations and poor host community households—will likely continue to face Crisis levels during the same period.
- State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is coordinating with the GoRN and humanitarian partners to prevent the spread of COVID-19 among IDPs and refugees in Niger, including through awareness raising campaigns and the installation of hand-washing facilities at refugee and IDP sites. In recent months, the UN agency has provided medical supplies to the GoRN and has increased health and WASH staff presence to meet heightened humanitarian needs. As of May, more than 126,000 refugees, the majority of whom are from Nigeria, and nearly 103,000 IDPs were sheltering in the region.

CONTEXT

- Years of conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (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 violence—including deliberate attacks on civilians and relief workers—has displaced more than 2.7 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 12.8 million people in the region require humanitarian assistance, including approximately 10.6 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.
- In FY 2020, U.S. Ambassador Peter H. Barlerin; U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Jessica Davis Ba; U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Kathleen A. FitzGibbon; and U.S. Ambassador Eric P. Whitaker redeclared disasters due to the protracted humanitarian crises in Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, and Niger, respectively.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Nutrition, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$44,169,490
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$8,500,000
UN Department for Safety and Security	HCIM	Adamawa and Borno	\$357,798
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UN World Health Organization	Health	Countrywide	\$2,600,000
	Program Support		\$385,053
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$57,512,341
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH	Far North	\$2,506,818
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$375,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$300,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$3,181,818
CHAD			
IPs	Health and Protection	Fouli, Kaya, and Mamdi	\$500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$300,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$800,000
NIGER			
IPs	ERMS and Shelter and Settlements	Diffa	\$1,000,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$2,200,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$63,694,159
Food Assistance			
NIGERIA			

IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Activities, Food Vouchers, and Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP)	Northeastern Nigeria	\$77,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers, LRIP	Northeastern Nigeria	\$40,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Northeastern Nigeria	\$17,998,081
	Program Support	Northeastern Nigeria	\$1,328,094
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$136,326,175
Cameroon			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Activities	Far North	\$2,000,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Far North	\$6,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$8,000,000
Chad			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Lac	\$12,909,394
	LRIP	Lac	\$1,645,247
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$14,554,641
NIGER			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food; LRIP	Diffa	\$4,700,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Diffa	\$2,700,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$7,400,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$166,280,816
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$229,974,975
STATE/PRM³			
NIGERIA			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$4,200,000
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$1,100,000
CHAD			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$250,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$250,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,600,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$4,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$10,350,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$240,324,975

FUNDING IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE⁴

USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Health, Protection, and WASH	Borno	\$2,033,282
IOM	WASH	Borno	\$6,220,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$8,253,282
CAMEROON			
IPs	Health and WASH	Far North	\$2,196,663
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$2,196,663
CHAD			
IPs	Health and WASH	Lac	\$2,000,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CHAD COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$2,000,000
NIGER			
IPs	Health and WASH	Diffa	\$1,300,406
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGER COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$1,300,406
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$13,750,351
Food Assistance			
NIGERIA			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food; Food Vouchers, LRIP	Northeastern Nigeria	\$11,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$11,000,000
CAMEROON			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Far North	\$1,583,570
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$1,583,570
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$12,583,570
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$26,333,921
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
ICRC	COVID-19	Countrywide	\$2,615,000
UNHCR	COVID-19	Countrywide	\$1,445,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$4,060,000
CAMEROON			
UNICEF	COVID-19	Countrywide	\$740,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$740,000
CHAD			
UNICEF	COVID-19	Countrywide	\$110,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$110,000
NIGER			
ICRC	COVID-19	Countrywide	\$625,000
IOM	COVID-19	Countrywide	\$795,000

UNHCR	COVID-19	Countrywide	\$1,190,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$2,610,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$7,520,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN IN FY 2020			\$33,853,921

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$256,308,896
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$274,178,896

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of June 26, 2020.

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.

⁴ Figures represent International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for the COVID-19 response under the Supplemental Funding to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to COVID-19 Abroad as of June 26, 2020.

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

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>