

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

FEBRUARY 26, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.8 million

People Displaced by Boko Haram-Related Insecurity in Lake Chad Basin
OCHA – January 2016

5.6 million

People in Need of Emergency Food Assistance in the Region
WFP – February 2016

2.2 million

IDPs in Nigeria
IOM – December 2015

158,316

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – January 2016

106,000

IDPs in Chad*
OCHA – February 2016

58,926

IDPs in Niger
OCHA – January 2016

*Reflects recently identified IDPs and is subject to change.

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA provides more than \$2 million for humanitarian interventions in Chad and Nigeria in FY 2016
- Boko Haram-related attacks in Cameroon and Nigeria escalate in January
- Number of food-insecure people in Cameroon doubles since June 2015
- Humanitarian actors identify nearly 57,000 new IDPs in Chad

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015-FY 2016

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$32,828,862
USAID/FFP ²	\$77,629,741
State/PRM ³	\$53,300,000
USAID/Nigeria	\$33,800,000
\$197,558,603	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Attacks and raids by armed group Boko Haram continue to target internally displaced person (IDP) sites, markets, and villages in the Lake Chad Basin countries of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, according to the UN. Despite recent insecurity-related constraints in some areas, U.S. Government (USG) partners are addressing the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations in the region.
- On February 11, U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick redeclared a disaster due to the ongoing complex emergency in the country, highlighting humanitarian needs resulting from violence, food insecurity, and malnutrition in Niger.
- USAID/OFDA is providing \$1.5 million in new FY 2016 funding to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to support humanitarian coordination and information management in Chad and Nigeria. With nearly \$2.3 million in USAID/OFDA FY 2015 funding, OCHA supported the coordination of humanitarian efforts throughout the region, increasing the capacity of relief organizations to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs and refugees throughout Lake Chad Basin. USAID/OFDA is providing \$500,000 to the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Chad to facilitate transport to remote or hard-to-reach areas for humanitarian personnel and commodities.
- The 2016 Sahel Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) requested \$531 million to address humanitarian needs in Lake Chad Basin and a total of \$1.98 billion for the Sahel region. As of mid-February, donors had committed more than \$38 million to the Sahel HRP to address humanitarian needs in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

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)

REGIONAL

- Continued attacks by Boko Haram—an insurgent group whose tactics include control of territory, kidnapping, raids, and suicide bombings—have resulted in widespread population displacement and increased humanitarian needs in the Lake Chad Basin countries, particularly in Nigeria’s northeastern states. Offensives by the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF)—a military force formed to combat Boko Haram, comprising troops from Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—have also resulted in population displacement and retaliatory attacks on civilians by Boko Haram. The UN estimates 20 million people live in areas affected by Boko Haram-related violence, and at least 9.2 million people in the region were in need of humanitarian assistance as of mid-January.
- In late February, Government of Nigeria (GoN) representatives, including the Minister of Interior, the Inspector-General of Police, the Comptroller-General of Nigeria Immigration Service, the Director-General of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), and the Solicitor-General of the Federation traveled to Cameroon’s capital city of Yaoundé to meet with members of the Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GoRC), as well as Government of Chad (GoC) and Government of the Republic of Niger (GoRN) representatives. International media reported that the focus of the visit was joint security within the region.
- To address protection needs among displaced children in West Africa, a USAID/OFDA partner held a workshop in Senegal’s capital city of Dakar in late January to train humanitarian actors, including those responding to Boko Haram-related displacement in Chad and Niger, on international protection standards for displaced children. USAID/OFDA provided protection partners with nearly \$386,000 in FY 2015 to improve humanitarian capacity to address the specific protection needs of IDP and refugee children globally.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Approximately 5.6 million people in the Lake Chad Basin are moderately to severely food-insecure, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). Of the total, WFP estimates that food insecurity is affecting 4 million people in northeastern Nigeria, 1.4 million people in Cameroon’s Far North Region, 148,000 people in Niger’s Diffa Region, and 116,000 people in Chad. Ongoing violence and resultant displacement have disrupted agricultural production and limited economic activity in affected areas, as households fleeing violence are forced to abandon productive assets, WFP reports.
- With more than \$27.2 million in FY 2016 funding, USAID/FFP supports WFP to address emergency food needs throughout the Lake Chad Basin. WFP is providing cash transfers, food vouchers, in-kind food assistance, and locally and regionally procured food despite access constraints. In December, the UN agency reached more than 405,000 conflict-affected people in Cameroon and Niger with emergency food assistance. In addition, with USAID/FFP support, WFP is coordinating with the GoN to strengthen the operating capacity of the country’s national and state emergency management agencies, including bolstering food security monitoring through mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping.

NIGERIA

- Persistent Boko Haram attacks, as well as clashes between the insurgent group and the MNJTF, continue to undermine security in northeastern Nigeria. As MNJTF troops regain territory previously under Boko Haram control, communities in the region report sporadic attacks on markets, villages, and other public places. Boko Haram attacks in Borno State—including on and in close proximity to IDP settlements—increased significantly in late January and early February, according to a USAID/OFDA non-governmental organization (NGO) partner active in Borno. The NGO recorded nine attacks during the month of January, resulting in nearly 250 casualties.
- On February 9, insurgents attacked Dikwa IDP camp—approximately 50 miles northeast of Borno’s capital city of Maiduguri—resulting in more than 90 deaths and injuries to approximately 150 people, according to the UN. A USAID/OFDA partner reported that as camp authorities detained one suspected suicide bomber, two others targeted

women and children waiting for a food distribution. The UN subsequently called for the GoN to ensure adequate protection for IDPs sheltering in formal and informal sites, as well as for people returning to areas reportedly liberated from Boko Haram. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported in late January that six military-operated IDP camps in Borno were sheltering tens of thousands of people—including an estimated 52,000 people living in the Dikwa IDP camp—who had received minimal humanitarian assistance, as response organizations remained unable to consistently access 21 of 27 local government areas due to military operations.

- In January, military operations in Borno caused additional displacement to IDP camps and informal settlements in Maiduguri, further straining camp and community resources. To address urgent shelter needs among IDPs in northeastern Nigeria, IOM and other NGOs constructed nearly 300 shelters in January, following an allocation of more than \$4 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to IOM and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). More than 5,300 households also received relief commodities, such as blankets, mattresses, and water containers.
- The GoN has begun relocating IDPs in recent months in an effort to reopen schools where IDPs are sheltering, and repopulate villages in states affected by Boko Haram-related violence. In response, humanitarian actors are advocating for all IDP relocations to occur voluntarily, with IDPs' informed consent and participation. USAID/OFDA partners are collaborating with the humanitarian community to support voluntary and safe relocations, including through direct engagement with the High-Powered Committee (HPC)—the body responsible for IDP relocations in Borno. Throughout 2016, the UN Nigeria Humanitarian Country Team has worked with the HPC to facilitate the safe and dignified transportation of IDPs within Borno.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported in January that vulnerable populations in Borno and Yobe states are experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity due to Boko Haram-related population displacements that have elevated food prices, limited trade flows, and restricted income-generating opportunities in northeastern Nigeria.⁴ In response to persistent need and access constraints, WFP initiated cash-based transfers to 70,000 severely food-insecure people affected by Boko Haram-related violence in Borno and Yobe in February.
- In Yobe, a USAID/FFP NGO partner reports significant improvement in the nutritional food choices of nearly 3,500 vulnerable households targeted for nutrition-related trainings. From October to December 2015, the NGO conducted trainings on dietary diversity and allocated a portion of each monthly food voucher to nutrient-rich foods to address a lack of dietary diversity in beneficiaries' food purchases. Subsequently, the NGO documented an increase in the purchase of protein-rich foods compared to the previously observed participant preference for carbohydrates and oils.
- From February 8–12, a USAID team comprising participants from USAID/OFDA, USAID/Nigeria, and USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives assessed humanitarian conditions in Adamawa State and met with implementing partners and NEMA and Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency representatives. The USAID team also conducted visits to two IDP camps and a host community outside Adamawa's capital city of Yola. USAID staff members interviewed IDPs, who indicated a desire to return to areas of origin when security and other conditions permit. National- and state-level officials acknowledged the need to create livelihood opportunities and repair damaged infrastructure before facilitating IDP returns to violence-affected areas of Adamawa.
- According to FEWS NET, Boko Haram-related violence in northern Adamawa declined in early 2016, leading to improved humanitarian access and market functioning, as well as an increased number of returnees. Although sporadic attacks by Boko Haram and related military operations have resulted in the temporary relocation of certain households, crop production and household livelihoods in Adamawa have not deteriorated to the extent of other parts of northeastern Nigeria. Consequently, households in these areas will likely experience Stressed—IPC Phase 2—levels of food insecurity through March 2016, FEWS NET reports.
- In early January, the UN released the 2016 HRP for Nigeria, targeting approximately 3.9 million of the estimated 7 million people in the northeast who require assistance due to the ongoing Boko Haram-related crisis. The plan seeks to address health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs among affected

⁴ 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.

households, while building local capacity for humanitarian response efforts in northeastern Nigeria. The HRP appeals for \$248 million in humanitarian aid, representing a \$90 million increase from the 2015 Revised HRP. To date, donors have contributed nearly \$10 million—approximately 4 percent of the requested total—toward the appeal.

CAMEROON

- Attacks attributed to Boko Haram escalated in Cameroon's Far North Region in February and have specifically targeted informal settlements, markets, and villages. On February 19, two young women posing as food vendors conducted suicide attacks on a women's market in Far North's Meme town, resulting in nearly 30 deaths and wounding more than 100 people, according to international media. This followed a similar attack on January 25, when four young women carried out bomb attacks on a market in Far North's Bodo village, causing at least 30 deaths and nearly 100 injuries. The GoRC subsequently closed the market. WFP warns that the resurgence of such attacks will likely constrain agricultural production and economic activity in affected areas, potentially exacerbating food insecurity. On January 29, WFP commenced data collection in Far North to determine the effects of recent violence on local markets and populations.
 - Food security and nutrition conditions in Far North have deteriorated; WFP estimates that 1.4 million people—twice the number reported in June 2015—were experiencing food insecurity as of early February. In addition, the UN estimates that 2.2 percent of children in the region are experiencing severe acute malnutrition, which exceeds the WHO emergency threshold of 2 percent. The UN warns that continued displacement, insecurity, and poor harvests could cause the nutritional situation in Far North to deteriorate further in the coming months. In December, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached nearly 180,000 people in the region with emergency food assistance and provided approximately 67,000 mothers and children with nutrition support.
 - Through IOM, USAID/OFDA is providing agricultural support, emergency shelter assistance, and relief commodities to displaced people and returnees in Far North. IOM is finalizing assessments in five *arrondissements*, or districts, of Far North's Logone-et-Chari Department to select approximately 15,000 vulnerable people for targeted emergency assistance. The UN reports Boko Haram attacks have displaced nearly 72,000 Nigerian refugees and nearly 160,000 IDPs in Far North.
 - To address urgent humanitarian needs among IDPs and host communities in Far North in FY 2015, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with \$2.3 million in support from State/PRM, provided emergency food assistance to 14,500 displaced and host community households and emergency relief commodities, such as cooking and hygiene supplies to 7,000 households. ICRC also provided training to health care workers to improve the quality of care available in Far North.
 - In late December, the UN released the 2016 HRP for Cameroon, identifying approximately 2.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance throughout the country; more than half—1.5 million people—reside in Far North. To support Cameroon's most vulnerable populations, the HRP seeks \$282 million to assist approximately 1.1 million people throughout the country, including 624,000 people in Far North affected by Boko Haram-related insecurity. To date, donors have contributed more than \$7 million—approximately 3 percent of the requested total—toward the appeal.
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CHAD

- Insecurity continues in Chad's Lac Region, where the UN reports that three individuals conducted attacks on January 31 on a local market and a mosque in the villages of Guité and Mitériné, resulting in at least eight deaths and approximately 50 injuries. Despite security concerns, humanitarian access improved in January and February after a temporary suspension of response interventions—including food distributions and IDP registrations—in December. In mid-January, humanitarian actors reached parts of the remote north of Lac, which had been inaccessible since June 2015, and identified nearly 57,000 additional IDPs located at 22 sites in Lac's Daboua and Liwa sub-prefectures. The majority of the IDPs reported they left their homes on small islands near the Niger border in November 2015 when

local authorities requested they move in advance of military operations; some reported experiencing multiple displacements due to the volatility of the situation. Among the newly-identified IDPs in Lac, priority assistance needs documented by the UN include emergency food, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH.

- By mid-February, USAID/FFP partner WFP resumed emergency food distributions and reached more than 5,000 IDPs in areas that were previously inaccessible due to security constraints, some of which have received no assistance since June 2015.
- According to FEWS NET, Boko Haram-related violence in Lac has disrupted fishing and livestock activities and reduced access to markets, increasing food insecurity among local communities and displaced populations. The majority of households in Lac will likely experience Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity through March 2016, FEWS NET reports. According to a WFP rapid food security assessment in October 2015, approximately 35 percent of displaced people in Chad are food-insecure, with 4 percent of people identified as severely food-insecure.
- In February, USAID/OFDA provided the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) with \$500,000 in new funding to support greater humanitarian access in Chad. With \$2.1 million in USG support in FY 2015, UNHAS has increased humanitarian access throughout the Lake Chad Basin by facilitating transport to remote or hard-to-reach areas for humanitarian personnel and commodities.
- In early February, the UN Populations Fund (UNFPA) and State/PRM partner UNHCR conducted trainings on early marriage, family planning, and safe pregnancy and post-natal care. The UN agencies also distributed hygiene kits, including buckets, razors, soap, and underwear to 950 women in Lac's Dar-es-Salam displacement camp, allowing beneficiaries to address basic sanitary needs and for pregnant women to give birth under hygienic conditions.
- In late December, the UN released the 2016 HRP for Chad to address the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations throughout the country. The HRP seeks \$567 million to assist approximately 1.8 million vulnerable people throughout Chad, including more than 250,000 of the estimated 520,000 people in need of assistance in Lac. To date, donors have contributed more than \$7 million—approximately 1 percent of the requested total—toward the appeal.

NIGER

- In mid-February, WFP reported that the number of attacks attributed to Boko Haram had decreased in January compared to previous months. Overall, the UN documented at least 91 Boko Haram-related attacks and associated security issues in Niger since February 2015, resulting in approximately 225,000 IDPs, refugees, and returnees seeking shelter throughout southeastern Niger, primarily in Diffa and Zinder regions. Many displaced people have experienced multiple displacements and require humanitarian assistance to meet basic needs, according to the UN. WFP is currently conducting a vulnerability assessment of approximately 100,000 newly displaced people from multiple villages in Diffa and consulting with the GoRN regarding the need for international assistance.
- With USAID/FFP support, WFP assisted more than 135,000 refugees and IDPs in Diffa from October to December 2015. To respond to the emergency food needs of populations displaced by Boko Haram-related violence, WFP supports monthly food distributions to IDPs, refugees, returnees, and vulnerable host community members. WFP also provides nutritional supplements to children younger than five years of age and to pregnant and lactating women.
- In early February, WFP noted that food consumption is improving in Diffa as a result of emergency food assistance. WFP continues to assist conflict-affected populations in the region, targeting the most vulnerable households through a Household Economy Analysis (HEA) program—originally developed with USAID/OFDA partner support by an NGO partner—which enables more rapid assessments of sites hosting IDPs and refugees, as well as host populations. Using the HEA targeting method, WFP and its partners have commenced cash distributions to approximately 35,000 IDPs and vulnerable host community members.
- Representatives from USAID Niamey's Office of Democracy Governance/Peace & Security and USAID/FFP travelled to villages of Baguekissa in Bosso Commune on the western shores of Lake Chad, and Malanboukardi in Chetimari Commune, in southeastern Diffa, to meet with citizen groups, local officials, and partners from February 1–5. USAID staff members met with humanitarian partners to discuss response plans, and met with citizens and Nigerien officials to discuss the ongoing humanitarian and security challenges in the region.

- Polls opened on February 21 for Niger’s presidential and legislative elections. Election authorities extended voting in Niger’s Diffa, Tahou, Tillaberi, and Zinder regions until February 22 due to logistical issues at polling stations, international media reports. Despite security concerns, no incidents have been reported to date. Continued insecurity in the country led U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick to redeclare a disaster for Niger’s complex emergency on February 11.
- In mid-January, the UN released the 2016 HRP for Niger, identifying approximately 2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance throughout the country. The HRP seeks \$316 million to assist approximately 1.5 million vulnerable people throughout Niger, including more than 150,000 refugees and returnees in need of assistance in Diffa. To date, donors have contributed more than \$12 million—approximately 4 percent of the requested total—toward the appeal.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in March 2013. In the first half of 2014, attacks carried out by Boko Haram militants killed more than 3,000 people, and in mid-2014, a shift in tactics to the seizing and holding of territory further exacerbated the region’s humanitarian crisis. On October 22, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria James E. Entwistle redeclared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Nigeria. Significant numbers of people fled Boko Haram in northern Nigeria, exacerbating humanitarian needs in the surrounding countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.
- In late 2014 and early 2015, Boko Haram attacks spread further into neighboring countries, with suicide bombings beginning in Chad in February 2015. On April 16, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon Michael S. Hoza declared a disaster due to the complex emergency caused by intensifying Boko Haram attacks in the region. On May 28, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight redeclared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Chad.
- Violence continues to displace populations across Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. In communities hosting IDPs, refugees, and returnees, the presence of additional displaced families is straining local resources and exacerbating food, relief commodity, shelter, livelihood, and protection needs, among others. On December 14, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight redeclared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Chad. On February 11, 2016, U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick redeclared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Niger.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–FY 2016¹

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
		Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
	Program Support Costs		\$41,101
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$2,041,101
USAID/FFP³			
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$800,000

	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North, Cameroon	\$10,989,338
	Food Vouchers	Lac, Chad	\$1,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac, Chad	\$5,409,600
	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa, Niger	\$6,997,900
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$27,196,838
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$29,237,939

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, and Yobe states, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria	\$7,547,382
	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$1,544,095
	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Risk Management Policy and Practice, WASH	Bahr el Gazal, Kanem, and Lac regions, Chad	\$6,457,377
	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Diffa and Tillaberi regions, Niger	\$6,639,692
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Diffa, Niger	\$600,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$3,000,000
	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Far North, Cameroon	\$549,792
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,774,938
		Chad, Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Chad, Countrywide	\$1,000,000
		Niger, Countrywide	\$500,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition	Diffa, Tillaberi, and Tahoua regions, Niger	\$600,000
	Program Support Costs		\$74,485
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$30,787,761
USAID/FFP			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$17,882,091
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers	Diffa, Niger	\$2,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,699,592
Save the Children (SC)	Cash Transfers for Food	Diffa, Niger	\$2,700,210
UNICEF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,200,000
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North, Cameroon	\$7,538,900

	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac, Chad	\$1,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac, Chad	\$3,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa, Niger	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa, Niger	\$8,912,110
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$50,432,903
STATE/PRM			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	WASH	Niger, Countrywide	\$700,000
		Northeastern Nigeria	\$21,300,000
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Far North, Cameroon	\$2,300,000
		Lac, Chad	\$100,000
		Diffa, Niger	\$1,900,000
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Diffa, Niger	\$750,000
IRC	GBV Prevention and Response, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Diffa, Niger	\$700,000
SC	Health, Protection, WASH	Diffa, Niger	\$650,000
	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to IDPs	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$6,900,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Far North, Cameroon	\$8,500,000
		Lac, Chad	\$4,000,000
	Protection and Multi-Sectoral Assistance to Refugees and Returnees	Diffa, Niger	\$4,900,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Niger, Countrywide	\$600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$53,300,000
USAID/NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners	Education Opportunities for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, and Gombe, Nigeria	
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Education	Nigeria, Countrywide	
UNICEF	Nutrition, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	\$33,800,000
UNFPA	Protection	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	
UN World Health Organization (WHO)	Health	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, Nigeria	
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING			\$33,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015			\$168,320,664
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING IN FY 2015–2016			\$32,828,862
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING IN FY 2015–2016			\$77,629,741
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING IN FY 2015–2016			\$53,300,000
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING IN FY 2015–2016			\$33,800,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016			\$197,558,603

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 26, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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 +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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>