



# LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020

JANUARY 3, 2020

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**9.9 million**

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

**1.8 million**

Estimated IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe  
IOM – August 2019

**109,404**

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region  
UN – November 2019

**270,870**

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

**169,003**

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region  
UN – November 2019

**241,039**

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

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Armed actors execute four aid workers in northeast Nigeria
- Flooding in October and November across the Lake Chad Basin leads to displacement and increased humanitarian needs
- Heightened conflict limits reach of humanitarian activities in northeastern Nigeria

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019-2020

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$150,302,847
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$258,128,756
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$71,118,919
<b>\$479,550,522<sup>4</sup></b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Violence, including organized armed group (OAG) attacks, continues to impact civilians and relief organization personnel 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 December 13, armed actors executed four aid workers abducted in July in northeastern Nigeria. In Lac, a mid-December OAG attack resulted in the deaths of 14 civilians, as well as five injuries and 13 abductions.
- Acute food insecurity persists throughout the Lake Chad Basin and may worsen in some areas in the coming months, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Many people in some areas of northeastern Nigeria are currently facing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, while some populations in inaccessible areas may be at risk of experiencing Famine—IPC 5—levels of acute food insecurity. Additionally, some populations in bordering areas of Diffa, Far North, and Lac will likely face Stressed—IPC 2—or worse levels of acute food insecurity until at least early 2020.<sup>5</sup> Heightened food insecurity largely due to conflict continues to drive displacement throughout the region.
- Recent heavy rains and subsequent flooding have damaged infrastructure, destroyed crops, displaced populations, and restricted humanitarian access, resulting in acute humanitarian needs across the Lake Chad Basin. Flooding has affected at least 220,000 people as of late November.
- The 2020 Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO), launched by the UN on December 4, appealed for \$500 million and \$317 million to meet urgent humanitarian needs in Chad and Cameroon, respectively, representing slightly increased requirements compare with 2019 requests. Meanwhile, the UN slightly reduced the financial requirements for both Niger and Nigeria, citing increased impediments to the delivery of humanitarian aid.

<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 January 3, 2020.

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

## NIGERIA

- Security conditions in northeastern Nigeria remain volatile due to ongoing OAG attacks against civilians and Nigerian government forces. On December 13, OAG members reportedly executed four of five remaining aid workers abducted in Borno State on July 18; OAG actors had previously executed a sixth abductee in late September. The victims included staff members affiliated with humanitarian non-governmental organization (NGO) Action Against Hunger (AAH) and Borno State Primary Health Care Development Agency personnel. AAH, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Nigeria, and UN Secretary-General António Guterres condemned the reported deaths.
- In the 2020 GHO, the UN identified approximately 7.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across northeastern Nigeria—an 8 percent increase from the 7.1 million people reported in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Nigeria. Despite an increase in people requiring assistance, the UN has decreased the number of people in Nigeria targeted with assistance from 88 percent in 2019 to 74 percent in 2020. The UN has also reduced the financial requirement for response activities in Nigeria from \$848 million in 2019 to \$789 million in 2020, attributing the reduction to shrinking humanitarian space and escalating conflict in northeastern Nigeria.
- Flooding following heavy rainfall in Adamawa in October had affected more than 173,000 individuals across 11 local government areas (LGAs) as of November 18, the UN reports. Relief actors recorded approximately 19,000 people displaced by flooding in October, as well as flood-related damage to approximately 7,700 houses and losses of crops, livestock, and property in the affected LGAs as of mid-November.
- Heavy rainfall in neighboring Cameroon that caused the Kaalia River to breach its banks negatively impacted people in Borno's Rann town during November. More than 40,000 people in Rann—primarily internally displaced persons (IDPs)—had little or no access to food and other basic services as of mid-November, according to the UN. Relief actors report that the flooding damaged an estimated 9,900 acres of farmland, destroying crops that are the main source of food for IDPs sheltering in Rann. Frequent OAG attacks and poor road conditions in the area continue to impede humanitarian access to affected populations.
- Most populations in parts of Borno, northern Adamawa, and southern Yobe are facing Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity despite stable yields from the ongoing harvest, according to a late October FEWS NET report. IDPs remain particularly vulnerable, with the November CH analysis projecting that approximately 38 percent of 680,000 assessed IDPs residing in formal camps will face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity between October and December despite ongoing humanitarian food assistance. Additionally, FEWS NET reports a risk of Famine in inaccessible areas, where outcomes are likely similar or worse to those in neighboring accessible areas due to the absence of humanitarian assistance. FEWS NET anticipates similar or deteriorated food security conditions to persist throughout northeastern Nigeria through January.
- USAID partner organizations reached approximately 926,000 people with emergency food assistance in northeastern Nigeria in September. USAID NGO partners reached approximately 310,000 people with emergency food assistance in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in September, compared with approximately 535,000 people reached in August. The reduced population reached was largely due to the temporary suspension of some USAID partner activities in northeastern Nigeria as a result of insecurity. Additionally, in September, USAID partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided food assistance to more than 616,000 people across the three states, including in-kind assistance to nearly 370,000 people and cash-based transfers for food to nearly 247,000 people. The UN agency also provided livelihood support to approximately 60,000 people and services for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to approximately 168,000 people.
- A USAID humanitarian partner provided relief commodities and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to vulnerable populations in Borno in November. The organization distributed approximately 7,000 hygiene kits within an IDP camp in Bama LGA and 80 kits in Askira Uba LGA, benefiting more than 29,000 total people in the two camps. The partner also reached more than 16,300 people in and around eight communities in Borno's Askira Uba, Chibok, and Jere LGAs with nearly 2,200 relief commodity kits during November.

## CAMEROON

- In the 2020 GHO, the UN reported that the 2020 HRP for Cameroon will prioritize the most vulnerable 2.6 million people based on severity of needs and require \$317 million in humanitarian funding, a slight increase compared to 2.3 million people identified and \$298.9 million requested in the 2019 HRP for Cameroon.
- Approximately 233,000 people in Far North are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency food assistance to meet basic needs, according to a November CH analysis. The CH analysis projects that the number of people in Far North requiring emergency food assistance will likely increase to 324,000 between June to August 2020—a period that coincides with the lean season when food is most scarce—as OAG attacks continue to disrupt trade, degrade livelihoods, drive displacement, and exacerbate food needs.
- Heavy rains and flooding in early November prompted population displacement and damaged infrastructure in Far North's Darak District, with approximately 2,250 individuals adversely affected, according to local authorities. Floodwaters also submerged approximately 700 agricultural fields—resulting in significant losses of sorghum and other crops—and damaged four school buildings.
- With USAID/FFP support, WFP implementing partners had delivered nearly 250 metric tons of in-kind food assistance to nearly 19,000 flood-affected people in Far North's Logone and Chari and Mayo Danay Departments as of November 15; the assistance is sufficient to meet the food needs of the affected population for 30 days. The total number of recipients represents approximately 70 percent of the planned caseload of 28,000 people; operations to support the remaining 30 percent of people are ongoing. According to the UN, flooding had affected more than 60,000 people in Far North, as of December 3.
- A USAID humanitarian partner held protection awareness sessions for approximately 2,350 community members in four towns in Far North during November. The sessions addressed a range of topics, including social cohesion between displaced and host communities and the importance of obtaining civil documentation for protection. In addition, the NGO's 22 community mobilizers reached more than 70 people during the month in three locations in Far North through group sessions focused on the consequences of gender-based violence, physical assault, and the role of community leaders in preventing protection violations.

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## CHAD

- In the 2020 GHO, the UN estimated that 4.8 million people will be in need of humanitarian assistance across Chad, requiring \$500 million in response funding—a slight increase from the estimated 4.3 million people identified and \$476.6 million requested in the 2019 HRP. The UN largely attributes the increases to Chad's deteriorating nutritional situation and increased displacement.
- Ongoing OAG attacks against civilians in Lac during late 2019 continued to result in deteriorating security conditions. For example, during a December 17 attack on a village near Kaiga Ngouboua locality in Kaya Department, OAG actors reportedly executed at least 14 people, injured five others, and abducted 13 additional individuals. Given the recent increase in attacks on civilians in the region, the UN identified civilian protection as one of Chad's response priorities in the 2020 GHO.
- OAG attacks and other security incidents in Lac's Kaya Department displaced nearly 2,300 people from October to mid-December, according to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix. The UN agency recorded five instances of large-scale population movement due to OAG attacks or fear of attack during the time period. IOM also identified food as the priority need of displaced individuals, in addition to emergency relief commodities and shelter.
- Though food availability has recently improved in most areas of Chad due to favorable agropastoral conditions, persistent insecurity continues to drive displacement and elevate food assistance needs in Lac. FEWS NET anticipates that most households in Lac will likely face Stressed levels of acute food insecurity through May 2020, with IDP households remaining highly dependent on humanitarian assistance. According to a November CH analysis, approximately 130,000 people in Lac may face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency

food assistance during the June–August lean season. More than 169,000 IDPs hosted in Lac currently require a combination of food and relief commodity assistance to meet their basic needs.

- Throughout October, a USAID/OFDA partner continued to support essential health and nutrition services at 15 primary health facilities and one hospital stabilization center in Lac. Malaria cases accounted for approximately 35 percent of outreach consultations conducted at the USAID-supported health facilities during the month—a significant decrease compared to September, when malaria accounted for 65 percent of consultations. With USAID/OFDA support, the NGO supplied the health facilities with antimalarial drugs and rapid diagnostic tests to respond to recent increases in malaria cases.

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## NIGER

- The 2020 humanitarian response in Niger will require \$373.5 million in funding to respond to the needs of 1.9 people countrywide. In comparison, the 2019 HRP for Niger requested \$383 million to reach 1.6 million people in need, according to the 2020 GHO. The UN projects that food insecurity and acute malnutrition will continue to be Niger’s most prevalent humanitarian issues in 2020 and warns that other vulnerabilities—such as disease outbreaks, drought, flooding, and insecurity—are unlikely to abate in the coming year.
- Despite an average 2019 harvest, Niger will experience increased food insecurity in 2020 driven primarily by conflict in Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions. According to a November CH analysis, approximately 1.4 million people in Niger may currently face Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency food assistance. The CH analysis reports that the number of people in Niger facing Crisis or worse outcomes could increase to 1.9 million during the peak of the forthcoming June–August 2020 lean season. Recent OAG attacks in southeast Niger’s Diffa Region have negatively affected household food security by displacing populations and interrupting local markets and livelihood activities. Livestock feed shortages and the disruption of livestock migrations by insecurity will negatively affect food security in Diffa’s pastoral areas. FEWS NET reports that ongoing distributions of food assistance will likely sustain Stressed levels of acute food insecurity in Diffa until May, with some IDPs and vulnerable households experiencing Crisis outcomes during the same period.
- Flooding in Diffa since early October has led to population displacement and increased humanitarian needs, particularly in the region’s Chétimari, Diffa, and Gueskerou communes, according to the UN. As of November 30, flooding had affected more than 45,000 people in Diffa.
- In November, humanitarian actors provided assistance to more than 29,900 flood-affected people in Diffa. As of late November, USAID partner WFP had assisted more than 780 households with cash-based support and in-kind food aid in Diffa’s Chétimari and Diffa communes, while an NGO assisted nearly 460 additional households in the area. Two NGOs had provided in-kind food and relief commodity kits—containing blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, plastic sheeting, and soap—to nearly 670 households during the month. IOM and an NGO have also distributed shelter materials and relief commodity kits to nearly 300 people. To prevent the spread of mosquito-borne diseases, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) distributed approximately 10,000 mosquito nets to affected populations. Additionally, national and regional Government of the Republic of Niger (GoRN) authorities were working with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and an NGO to facilitate water trucking for 6,900 people per day as of late November.

## CONTEXT

- Years of conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and the 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 violence—including deliberate attacks on civilians and relief workers—has displaced nearly 2.6 million people; hindered agricultural production, livelihoods, and cross-border trade; prevented delivery of humanitarian assistance; and restricted affected populations from accessing basic services in the four countries.
- The UN estimates that approximately 9.9 million people in the region require humanitarian assistance, including approximately 7.1 million people in northeastern Nigeria’s three most-affected states—Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. Populations in the Lake Chad Basin remain highly dependent on emergency food assistance to meet basic food needs, in addition to requiring emergency health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions.
- From November 2016 to October 2018, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the 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 August 2018.
- 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 for FY 2020 due to the ongoing complex emergencies and humanitarian crises in Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, and Niger, respectively.

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of January 3, 2020.

<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.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020<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)	HCIM, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$10,855,453
	Program Support		\$137,430
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$10,992,883</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020</b>			<b>\$10,992,883</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 January 3, 2020.

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

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

**PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION**

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

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