



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019

JUNE 24, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.1 million

Estimated People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States
UN – January 2019

1.76 million

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

104,288

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region
IOM – January 2019

262,831

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

133,338

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region
IOM – May 2019

239,507

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Attack on international NGO vehicles in Diffa results in two deaths
- Deteriorating security conditions prompt additional displacement
- Relief agencies seek to ease severe overcrowding at Borno IDP camps
- WFP and USAID/FFP NGO partners reach 1.2 million people in northeastern Nigeria with emergency food assistance in early 2019

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$63,430,224
USAID/FFP ²	\$112,528,873
State/PRM ³	\$30,300,000
\$206,259,097⁴	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nearly 3.6 million people in 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—will face Crisis—Phase 3—or Emergency—Phase 4—levels of acute food insecurity and require emergency food assistance from June–August, according to the most recent Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analyses.⁵ The figure represents a slight increase from the more than 3.4 million people who likely experienced Crisis or worse conditions during the same period in 2018. Of the 2019 total, nearly 84 percent—or approximately 3 million people—are located in northeastern Nigeria.
- Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding could negatively affect up to 400,000 vulnerable people—including nearly 248,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs)—in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe during the May-to-September rainy season, according to a vulnerability mapping exercise conducted by camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) actors. In response, relief actors plan to pre-position emergency relief commodities, reinforce and repair temporary shelters, construct additional shelters, and distribute flood mitigation tools in areas deemed at highest risk of flooding.
- Across the Lake Chad Basin, violence continues to impact civilian populations and relief organization personnel. On June 15, a group of armed individuals attacked two international non-governmental organization (NGO) vehicles in Diffa's Tcholori village, resulting in the deaths of a humanitarian staff member and a contract employee, the international NGO reports. On the following day, June 16, a coordinated body-borne improvised explosive device attack in Borno's Konduga village resulted in the deaths of at least 30 civilians, including an international NGO community volunteer.

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

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

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

⁴ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of June 24, 2019.

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

NIGERIA

- IDP camps in Borno remain severely overcrowded, with 15,000–20,000 IDPs sleeping in the open and tens of thousands more sharing shelters with other families as of late May, according to the UN. Relief actors—who believe that the actual number of people in need of urgent shelter assistance may be even higher than UN estimates suggest—note that overcrowding at the camps has strained humanitarian response capacity, exacerbated already acute shelter and protection needs, and increased the risk of fire and disease outbreaks. A May assessment conducted by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development in Borno’s Dikwa town found that camp congestion was blocking access to latrines and preventing populations from conducting desludging and other waste management activities, prompting many individuals to construct makeshift latrines inside their shelters—a significant public health risk. To address the need for additional emergency shelter space, relief agencies are seeking to secure additional land to expand camps, pending approvals from Government of Nigeria authorities. The need is particularly acute given that humanitarian organizations anticipate that poor security situations in the majority of Borno’s local government areas (LGAs) will prevent IDP and refugee returns to areas of origin in the near future.
- Security conditions in northeastern Nigeria remain volatile due to intermittent organized armed group (OAG) attacks on civilian and military infrastructure, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. On May 7, OAG actors attacked two villages near Borno’s capital city of Maiduguri, causing the deaths of at least 10 individuals and setting fire to houses, resulting in population displacement.
- Heavy rains and flooding could negatively affect up to 400,000 vulnerable people—including nearly 248,000 IDPs—in northeastern Nigeria during the rainy season, according to a flood vulnerability mapping exercise recently conducted by the CCCM Sector—the coordinating body for humanitarian CCCM activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The exercise, which will inform preparedness activities in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, identified more than 40 IDP camps hosting approximately 138,000 IDPs as high-risk areas. To mitigate the humanitarian impacts of flooding during the rainy season, relief actors plan to pre-position emergency relief commodities, reinforce and repair temporary shelters, construct additional shelters, and distribute flood mitigation tools—including sand bags, shovels, and wheelbarrows—in 21 of the most at-risk LGAs in northeastern Nigeria in the coming weeks.
- In Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, nearly 3 million people—or approximately 22 percent of the three states’ assessed population of 13.8 million people—will likely experience Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity during the 2019 June-to-August lean season, according to preliminary results of a June CH analysis. The CH did not analyze food security outcomes in four hard-to-reach LGAs in Borno—Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa, and Marte—for the June analysis; as such, the actual number of people facing acute food insecurity may be higher than what the CH analysis indicates. The figure is largely unchanged from the approximately 3 million people who likely experienced Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity during the same period in 2018.
- Similarly, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projects that Crisis—IPC 3—and Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity will persist through September in much of Borno, as well as parts of Adamawa and Yobe, as conflict continues to disrupt livelihoods activities. Many vulnerable people in the region depend on humanitarian assistance, market purchases, or support from host communities to meet their daily food needs; in some areas, ongoing and planned distributions of assistance are sustaining Stressed—IPC 2—levels of acute food insecurity and preventing Crisis outcomes. However, populations living in areas relief actors are unable to reach are likely experiencing similar or worse food security conditions compared to outcomes in neighboring accessible areas.
- USAID/FFP partners continue to deliver emergency assistance to vulnerable populations across northeastern Nigeria. From January–March, USAID/FFP NGO partners delivered cash-based or in-kind food assistance to approximately 600,000 people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe monthly. During the same period, the UN World Food Program (WFP) assisted 630,000 people per month on average through unconditional in-kind and cash-based food distributions, as well as malnutrition prevention and treatment activities, with the support of USAID/FFP and other donors.
- To date in FY 2019, USAID/FFP has contributed approximately \$87.9 million to WFP and multiple NGOs, facilitating the distribution of emergency food assistance to an estimated 1.2 million people in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. With this support, USAID/FFP partners provide cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and in-kind food assistance purchased in U.S. and Nigerian markets to people in need. The NGO partners also conduct complementary nutrition and livelihoods activities to help families meet dietary requirements and improve their income-generating opportunities.

- Health actors vaccinated nearly 800,700 children ages six months–six years across Borno during a UN World Health Organization (WHO) May 14–20 measles vaccination campaign, representing a statewide vaccination coverage rate of more than 95 percent, WHO reports. WHO had recorded nearly 17,900 measles cases, as well as 85 related deaths, in 11 LGAs in Borno as of June 12, with children ages five years and younger comprising 85 percent of the cases. To prevent the spread of diseases such as cholera and measles in vulnerable communities, USAID/OFDA NGO partners and other health agencies continue to administer vaccines, conduct disease surveillance, and distribute water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) supplies in Borno’s Bama, Dikwa, Magumeri, and Ngala LGAs; one NGO partner is also treating individuals for measles in USAID/OFDA-supported health facilities in Bama, Magumeri, and Ngala.
- A USAID/OFDA partner continues to provide critical protection, shelter, and WASH assistance to crisis-affected populations in Borno. In May alone, the partner improved access to safe drinking water by assisting nearly 5,800 people daily with water trucking and rehabilitating 10 hand pumps to benefit nearly 6,800 people; reached 6,200 IDPs and host community members with hygiene promotion messaging; distributed more than 1,000 WASH kits; constructed approximately 320 shelters for households fleeing insecurity; and trained approximately 270 protection actors on how to mitigate protection risks and respond appropriately to protection violations.
- Another USAID/OFDA partner provided more than 14,600 health consultations to vulnerable populations, including children younger than five years of age, in Borno in May. The partner additionally screened nearly 6,300 children in Borno for acute malnutrition, referring more than 300 children experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and approximately 3,000 children experiencing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for further treatment, and reached more than 4,700 people through gender-based violence (GBV) awareness campaigns during the month.

CAMEROON

- An estimated 316,000 people in Far North will face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity from June–August—an 80 percent increase from the 176,000 people who likely experienced Crisis conditions during the same period in 2018, according to a March CH analysis. The CH reports that the protracted displacement of IDPs and Nigerian refugees, as well as conflict-related disruptions to trade and livelihoods, are negatively affecting the food security situation in Far North. Meanwhile, FEWS NET projects that IDP and poor host community households in Far North will likely face Stressed levels of acute food insecurity through January 2020 due to seasonal depletion of food stocks and continued attacks by Boko Haram, which undermine livelihoods and result in the theft and destruction of personal property.
- In June, USAID/FFP contributed an additional \$2 million to WFP to provide locally and internationally procured in-kind food assistance to approximately 55,000 refugees in Far North’s Minawao refugee camp, as well as to 18,500 newly arrived IDPs, Nigerian refugees, and returnees in the region. USAID/FFP has contributed an estimated \$11.3 million to date in FY 2019 to support WFP’s emergency interventions in Far North.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support two NGOs to operate safe spaces in Far North that offer GBV case management and psychosocial support services. In addition, USAID/OFDA supports a partner to provide child protection messaging, case management, and referral services, as well as recreational activities for children, in the region.

CHAD

- Security conditions in Lac have continued to deteriorate since the beginning of 2019, with recurrent OAG attacks and military operations endangering and displacing civilians, disrupting livelihoods, reducing access to food, and exacerbating humanitarian needs. A May 23 attack on Gomirom Doumou village—located on an island in Lac’s Mamdi Department—displaced nearly 15,000 people to four villages in Mamdi’s Bol sub-prefecture, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports. An attack on Lac’s Fitiné Island in early May prompted nearly 2,000 people to flee to Kaya, Koudouboul, and Yakoua islands, according to the UN. In addition, a May 16 attack by armed individuals in Mamdi’s Selia village prompted more than 2,900 people to flee to Mamdi’s Maar IDP camp.
- From June–August, approximately 145,000 people in Lac—24 percent of the region’s population—will likely experience Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity, according to a March CH analysis; the figure represents

a 9 percent decrease from the same period in 2018, during which more than 159,000 people in the region required urgent assistance. However, FEWS NET projects that populations in Lac will face Stressed outcomes through January, with current and programmed humanitarian efforts preventing deterioration to Crisis levels of acute food insecurity across the region. FEWS NET predicts that many displaced households in Lac will continue to depend on emergency food distributions throughout both the ongoing lean season and the upcoming September-to-November main harvest given restricted income-generating opportunities and limited access to agricultural fields.

- A USAID/OFDA NGO partner continues to support the delivery of essential health care and nutrition services to IDPs and host community members through 15 primary health facilities in Lac. In May, more than 2,900 individuals—including more than 1,600 children ages five years and younger—received medical consultations at the facilities. The partner also provided approximately 1,200 prenatal consultations and nearly 400 postnatal consultations and supported the treatment of 250 people experiencing SAM and more than 200 children experiencing MAM during the month. In addition, the NGO is supporting facilities with medicines and medical supplies to ensure continued operations of essential services.
- With USAID/OFDA funding, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continues to provide air transportation and logistical support to humanitarian workers across Chad. From January–March, UNHAS transported nearly 4,900 people and more than 23 metric tons of cargo—including vaccines, and other essential supplies—to hard-to-reach areas of Chad and neighboring Cameroon. UNHAS is also supporting medical evacuations for relief actors, having facilitated 23 evacuations between January and March.

NIGER

- The UN recorded more than 150 civilian deaths due to OAG-perpetrated violence and more than 140 protection violations—including at least 70 abductions—in Diffa between January and May. More than 50 percent of the reported abductions occurred in May, reflecting a rapid deterioration of security conditions in the region. In response, protection actors have emphasized the need for relief agencies to increase the availability of psychosocial support services—particularly for IDPs and families affected by the abductions—and underscored the importance of intensifying advocacy efforts with local authorities to strengthen security presence and ensure the protection of vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas.
- Approximately 17 percent of the population in Diffa—more than 121,000 people—will face Crisis or Emergency levels of acute food insecurity from June–August, representing a slight increase from the 118,000 people who likely experienced Crisis or Emergency conditions during the same period in 2018, according to the March CH analysis. Meanwhile, FEWS NET anticipates that Stressed levels of acute food insecurity will persist in parts of southern Diffa through January, with humanitarian assistance preventing Crisis outcomes in some areas. However, FEWS NET reports that conflict in Diffa continues to undermine access to food and restrict livelihoods activities, driving Crisis conditions for the worst-affected households.
- UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) for Niger Fatouma Bintou Djibo announced on June 6 that relief agencies require an additional \$9 million to maintain rapid response capacity through the end of 2019 and urged international donors to increase support for the humanitarian response in Niger. RC/HC Djibo also noted that escalating conflict in Diffa, Tahoua, and Tillabéri regions—where 50 percent of the 2.3 million people in need of emergency assistance in Niger are located—had generated significant displacement since the beginning of the year, exacerbating already acute needs in affected areas.
- In late March, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA staff traveled to Diffa to assess humanitarian conditions and monitor USAID-supported programming; the visit was the first USAID trip to Diffa in more than one year due to insecurity previously restricting U.S. Government (USG) staff travel to the region. During the trip, USAID staff visited villages in Diffa to observe a USAID/FFP-funded WFP food distribution and ongoing USAID/OFDA-supported livelihood activities, including cash-for-work soil conservation activities. USAID staff also visited two health facilities to monitor the provision and quality of nutrition, psychiatric, and psychosocial services, as well as two schools with USAID/OFDA-funded latrines.

- From January–March, a USAID/FFP NGO partner provided three monthly emergency food vouchers worth approximately \$58 each to 3,400 households—nearly 24,000 people—in Diffa. During the period, the organization also reached approximately 10,500 people with nutrition education sessions and screened more than 1,100 children ages 6–59 months and 1,000 pregnant and lactating women for malnutrition. The NGO referred the nearly 20 children experiencing SAM to the nearest health center for additional care and provided counseling to approximately 120 malnourished women and the caregivers of nearly 70 children experiencing MAM.
- A USAID/OFDA NGO partner continues to conduct multi-sector assessments and provide critical assistance to conflict-affected communities in Diffa, conducting 260 vocational training sessions for vulnerable populations in April and May. Additionally, the NGO has established five community spaces, providing community members with a forum to discuss grievances and resolve tensions that may arise due to limited resources.

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 2.5 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 10 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–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.
- U.S. Ambassador Peter H. Barlerin; U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Richard K. Bell; U.S. Ambassador Eric P. Whitaker; and U.S. Ambassador W. Stuart Symington redeclared disasters for FY 2019 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 2019¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe	\$39,511,345
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIM	Northeastern Nigeria	\$750,004
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security	Northeastern Nigeria	\$1,500,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Northeastern Nigeria	\$9,500,000

WHO	Health	Borno	\$3,478,545
	Program Support Costs		\$1,661,630
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$58,901,524
CAMEROON			
IP	Health, Nutrition	Far North	\$1,000,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$1,500,000
CHAD			
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$500,000
NIGER			
IP	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	Diffa	\$1,229,400
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$300,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$300,000
	Program Support Costs		\$199,300
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$2,528,700
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$63,430,224
USAID/FFP²			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Services, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$67,913,628
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$19,989,669
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$87,903,297
CAMEROON			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$7,723,467
	Cash Transfers for Food, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Far North	\$3,575,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$11,298,467
CHAD			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$4,335,972
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$4,335,972
NIGER			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$8,991,137
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$8,991,137
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$112,528,873
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$10,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,100,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$15,600,000
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$3,000,000
CHAD			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$700,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,900,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$800,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance	Countrywide	\$6,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$11,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$30,300,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2019			\$206,259,097

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of June 24, 2019.

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

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

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

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>