

Lake Chad Basin – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

12.8 MILLION	2.7 MILLION	1.9 MILLION	321,886	297,187
Estimated Population Requiring Humanitarian Assistance	Estimated Number of IDPs in the Lake Chad Basin	Estimated Number of IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states	Estimated Number of IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region	Estimated Number of IDPs in Chad's Lac Region
UN – June 2020	IOM – September 2020	IOM – September 2020	IOM – September 2020	IOM – September 2020

- OAGs continue to target civilian populations, as well as humanitarian staff and facilities, particularly in northeastern Nigeria and Cameroon's Far North Region
- Heavy rains since August have led to widespread flooding, exacerbating humanitarian needs throughout the region and causing further displacement
- The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated food insecurity and limited humanitarian access to communities in need



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Lake Chad Basin Response in FY 2020	USAID/BHA ^{1,2}	\$401,626,442
	State/PRM ³	\$97,517,905
Total		\$499,144,347

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

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 and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace.

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

⁴ This total includes approximately \$61.7 million in supplemental funding through USAID/BHA and State/PRM for COVID-19 preparedness and response activities.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Armed Groups Target Civilians and Humanitarian Facilities

Security conditions have worsened in parts of the Lake Chad Basin—comprising Cameroon’s Far North Region, Chad’s Lac Region, Niger’s Diffa Region, and northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states—in recent months as organized armed groups (OAGs) continue to attack civilians, particularly in Borno. Recent OAG attacks in the state included an incident on September 25 in which OAG members attacked a convoy of internally displaced persons (IDPs) being escorted back to areas of origin by security forces. International media reports indicate that the attack resulted in at least 11 deaths, with OAG actors wounding at least 13 others. OAG attacks on civilian vehicles also remain a frequent occurrence, and OAG activity along key routes in Borno—particularly the use of illegal vehicle checkpoints to halt traffic and detain travelers—has increased in recent months; this trend has prevented the delivery of humanitarian assistance by road in many areas. Additionally, OAGs have increasingly used improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to inflict civilian casualties throughout FY 2020, with at least 15 incidents recorded during the year in northeastern Nigeria alone, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). OAGs also continue to target civilian settlements, including IDP sites, leading to civilian casualties and abductions. In one prominent incident on August 18, OAG members attacked Borno’s Kukawa town, abducting more than 100 residents who had recently returned to Kukawa after fleeing a previous attack in November 2018.

In addition, relief actors warn that OAGs have been targeting humanitarian staff and facilities in northeastern Nigeria, including a June incident in which OAG members abducted and later killed five humanitarian workers traveling near Borno’s Monguno town. The UN has also warned that OAGs often utilize illegal OAG checkpoints to identify and target civilians suspected of being aid workers for violence and abduction. Humanitarian access in northeastern Nigeria remains limited outside areas with a large military presence, and some local government areas (LGAs) remain partially or completely inaccessible to humanitarian actors; the UN estimates that 1.2 million Nigerians live in inaccessible areas.

Security conditions have also deteriorated in Cameroon’s Far North region, where OAGs have escalated attacks on both civilian and military targets in recent months, according to international media. Between August 1 and September 14, OAG members carried out three attacks on IDP sites, killing 30 civilians and injuring more than 40 others; additionally, OAG members based in Nigeria crossed into Far North to attack a settlement on Bulgaram Island in Lake Chad on August 25, killing at least 14 civilians. OAGs have also attacked civilian communities in Lac and Diffa regions in Chad and Niger, respectively, in recent months, exacerbating humanitarian needs in affected areas. In Lac, security conditions have deteriorated sharply in 2020, leading the Government of Chad (GoC) to declare a state of emergency in Fouli and Kaya departments, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Flooding Damages Houses, Crops, and Infrastructure

Heavy rainfall intensified beginning in late July and led to large-scale flooding across Central and West Africa—including much of the Lake Chad Basin—which has damaged cropland, houses, transportation systems, and other infrastructure and led to displacement in affected areas. Flooding had affected a total of 1.7 million people across 13 countries in Central and West Africa in 2020 as of September 25, compared to 1.1 million affected people across 11 countries in 2019. In Chad, IOM reported that flooding had affected nearly 189,000 people and destroyed an estimated 188,000 acres of cropland nationwide as of early September, with an estimated 30,000 people reportedly displaced in Lac. USAID/BHA is working with the GoC and partner organizations in Chad to assess and respond to new humanitarian needs generated by flooding in Lac and other affected areas of the country. In Far North,

nearly 5,600 people had been displaced in Mayo-Danay Department alone as of mid-August, according to the UN. Flooding has also destroyed thousands of houses and large areas of cropland across several states in northern Nigeria, including Adamawa and Borno; in Borno, the UN estimated that 26,000 people had been affected by flooding in IDP camps and other communities as of early September. Relief actors have warned that the widespread destruction of crops in flood-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin is likely to exacerbate food insecurity in the coming months.

In addition to destroying houses and crops, flooding has damaged roads, bridges, and other critical infrastructure in affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin, which has reduced humanitarian access even as needs increase, relief actors report. In Adamawa, the collapse of at least one bridge in Michika and Madagali LGAs delayed the provision of humanitarian assistance in the area in August, according to a USAID/BHA partner. On August 31, the Palar Bridge—which connected Maroua and Kousseri cities in Far North—collapsed due to flooding, delaying USAID/BHA-supported humanitarian activities in Far North’s Diamare and Logone-et-Chari departments. USAID/BHA continues to work with UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other humanitarian partners to secure access to communities in need.

COVID-19 Exacerbates Humanitarian Needs and Access Constraints

Community transmission of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is ongoing across the Lake Chad Basin, and travel restrictions and other measures meant to prevent the spread of COVID-19 continue to negatively affect humanitarian conditions. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated food insecurity across the region, particularly in urban areas, by lessening income-generating opportunities for many households; additionally, restrictions on movements and trade have led to above-average staple food prices in some regional markets, particularly in northeastern Nigeria. COVID-19 has also led to the postponement of scheduled immunization campaigns in some areas, leading to a heightened risk of outbreaks of cholera, measles, and vaccine-derived poliovirus, according to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

Movement restrictions related to COVID-19 have also limited humanitarian access in some areas, impeding the distribution of emergency relief supplies and services. In Nigeria, although movement restrictions within states have gradually eased since June, humanitarian actors remain largely dependent on the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to travel to and from field sites, and some LGAs are partially or completely inaccessible due to insecurity. However, commercial international air travel resumed on a limited basis in early September, allowing humanitarian staff to more easily travel to and from Nigeria.

Displacement Crisis in Lake Chad Basin Continues to Worsen

Ongoing conflict in the Lake Chad Basin, climatic shocks, and extreme poverty continue to fuel a displacement crisis in the region. As of September 24, the region was hosting nearly 5.1 million IDPs, refugees, recent returnees, and other migrants, an increase from an estimated 4.9 million in late July, according to IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix. Approximately 76 percent of displaced persons in the region reside in Nigeria, with more than 1.9 million IDPs recorded in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, IOM reports. IOM and other relief actors continue to warn that IDP sites in the Lake Chad Basin, particularly in northeastern Nigeria, are at elevated risk of COVID-19 transmission and other disease outbreaks due to overcrowding and limited access to basic services. Relief actors continue to advocate the decongestion of IDP camps and the construction of additional shelters to mitigate the risk of disease outbreaks. The government of Borno has also accelerated efforts to relocate IDPs—as well as Nigerian refugees currently residing in Cameroon and Niger—to their areas of origin; however, many areas of

return remain insecure and lack access to basic services.

Niger and Cameroon respectively hosted approximately 168,000 and 116,000 Nigerian refugees as of August 31, according to UNHCR. Additionally, nearly 16,000 Nigerian refugees were sheltering in Chad as of September. Far North is also experiencing increased internal displacement due to conflict and climatic shocks; IOM estimates that the region hosted nearly 322,000 IDPs as of late September in addition to its increasing Nigerian refugee population. Far North’s IDP population includes more than 150,000 children, who are experiencing an elevated risk of abduction. OAG attacks on civilian communities in Far North—particularly in Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga departments—have increased in recent weeks, leading to elevated food, protection, and shelter needs.

Populations in Lac have also experienced increased displacement in recent months, particularly during and after GoC-led military operations against OAG strongholds in April and heavy floods beginning in August. The region hosted a total of more than 297,000 IDPs as of late September, according to IOM, representing an increase of more than 20 percent since the beginning of 2020.

Food Insecurity Remains Widespread Amid Conflict, Flooding

Although humanitarian actors are providing food assistance in accessible areas of the Lake Chad Basin, the ongoing conflict continues to generate widespread food insecurity, which has been exacerbated in recent months by large-scale flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic, according to FEWS NET. In northeastern Nigeria, COVID-19 has led to an increase in the number of people experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity, and FEWS NET projects that violence and displacement will continue to drive Crisis levels of food insecurity in parts of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe through January 2021, with some areas of Borno experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—conditions.⁵ According to a June update of the 2020 Cadre Harmonisé, a total of 4.3 million people across Nigeria were estimated to require food assistance in 2020, compared with the 3.7 million estimated to require assistance prior to the arrival of COVID-19. The gradual relaxation of COVID-19-related restrictions in Nigeria has allowed some households to resume their former livelihoods, but income-generating opportunities remain limited compared with pre-pandemic levels, and staple food prices remained abnormally high throughout the extended April-to-September lean season. Additionally, FEWS NET warns that, although food security conditions in areas that are inaccessible to relief actors have likely improved in comparison to previous years, they remain worse than in nearby accessible areas.

IPC Status – Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe [June 2020-August 2020]	
Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
Phase 4	669,305 people in Emergency
Phase 3	3,611,911 people in Crisis
Phase 2	5,505,821 people in Stress
Phase 1	5,327,503 people Minimally Food Insecure

The loss of crops and houses due to flooding, along with abnormally high staple food prices, have worsened food security conditions in Far North, where households in Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga are experiencing Stressed—IPC 2—level conditions, according to FEWS NET. Populations in Diffa and Lac are also experiencing Stressed conditions, but food assistance from relief actors, including USAID/BHA partners, is preventing conditions from worsening to Crisis levels in the two regions.

⁵The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a multi-partner initiative that developed a standardized scale to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries and time, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5—for acute food insecurity. The Cadre Harmonisé, a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

KEY FIGURES



**\$232.4
Million**

In dedicated USG support for food assistance programming



\$71.7 Million

In dedicated USG support for life-saving health care programming



\$40.8 Million

In dedicated USG support for WASH activities



13

Number of USG implementing partners supporting programming to combat malnutrition

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY

To address acute food insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin, USAID/BHA supports the UN World Food Program (WFP) and seven NGOs to provide emergency food assistance—including U.S.-sourced wheat, beans, and vegetable oil, as well as food vouchers redeemable for food baskets in local markets—to vulnerable communities across the region. USAID/BHA provided approximately \$232.4 million in funding to support food assistance in the Lake Chad Basin in FY 2020.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and 12 NGOs to provide life-saving health services in the Lake Chad Basin. Often integrated with nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming, USAID/BHA provides medical supplies, supports health units, and trains community health workers to support urgent health needs, including prevention and awareness measures to combat the spread of COVID-19. In addition, State/PRM partners, including UNHCR and NGOs, support essential health interventions for IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable populations in the Lake Chad Basin.

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support WASH programming throughout the Lake Chad Basin to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and combating acute malnutrition. Through partnership with IOM, UNICEF, and 13 NGO partners, USAID/BHA supports the provision of critical WASH activities, including hygiene awareness sessions, rehabilitation of water systems destroyed by conflict, and provision of safe drinking water to vulnerable communities. USAID/BHA also supports activities that provide resources and training to community health workers to combat the spread of cholera, measles, and other diseases in their home communities. Additionally, State/PRM supports WASH activities that assist IDP and refugee populations in the Lake Chad Basin.

NUTRITION

USAID/BHA supports partners to prevent and treat acute malnutrition across the Lake Chad Basin. Working through UNICEF, WFP, and 11 NGO implementing partners, USAID/BHA aims to decrease morbidity and mortality resulting from malnutrition. Focusing on children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women in particular, USAID/BHA programs help prevent, identify, and treat acute malnutrition.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- 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. Additionally, on September 17, 2020, Chargé d’Affaires Davis Ba declared a separate disaster in response to flooding in Chad.

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, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$69,949,593
IOM	HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$10,850,000
UN Department for Safety and Security	HCIM	Adamawa and Borno	\$357,798
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$6,202,568

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$8,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,600,000
	Program Support		\$432,179
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$100,392,138
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Far North	\$3,506,818
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			\$4,181,818
CHAD			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, MPCA, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Lac	\$3,742,923
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$300,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$4,042,923
NIGER			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, HCIM, Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Diffa	\$8,370,126
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			\$9,570,126
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$118,187,005
Food Assistance			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Agriculture, Cash Transfers for Food, Complementary Activities, Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$114,100,790
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, LRIP	Northeastern Nigeria	\$62,600,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Northeastern Nigeria	\$17,949,923
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$194,650,713
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, Cash Transfers for Food	Far North	\$2,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Far North	\$8,041,870
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$10,041,870
CHAD			
WFP	LRIP, U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Lac	\$14,554,641
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$14,554,641

NIGER			
IP	Complementary Activities, Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, LRIP	Diffa	\$5,650,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Diffa	\$5,510,146
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$13,160,146
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$232,407,370
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$350,594,375
STATE/PRM ³			
NIGERIA			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,300,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$23,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$49,200,000
CAMEROON			
IPs	Health	Countrywide	\$1,777,905
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$7,477,905
CHAD			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,350,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$1,350,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$19,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$28,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$86,827,905
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$437,422,280

FUNDING IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE ²			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
NIGERIA			
IPs	ERMS, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Borno and Yobe	\$14,731,428
IOM	WASH	Borno	\$6,220,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$22,951,428
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, 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			\$28,448,497
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
CHAD			
WFP	LRIP	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE CHAD COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$5,000,000
NIGER			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE NIGER COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$5,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$22,583,570
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$51,032,067
STATE/PRM ³			
NIGERIA			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,300,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,445,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$4,745,000
CAMEROON			
UNICEF	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,050,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$1,050,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$800,000
IOM	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$795,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,890,000
UNICEF			\$1,410,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$4,895,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN COVID-19 RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$10,690,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN IN FY 2020			\$61,722,067
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$401,626,442
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$499,144,347

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of September 30, 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 September 30, 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 [interaction.org](https://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: [cidi.org](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)