



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

DECEMBER 2, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.3 million

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

1.82 million

IDPs in Northeastern Nigeria
IOM – October 2016

109,000

IDPs in Niger
UNHCR – October 2016

198,900

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – October 2016

95,100

IDPs in Chad
UN – October 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 4.6 million people in Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states are experiencing acute food insecurity
- IOM identifies nearly 198,900 IDPs in Cameroon’s Far North Region
- Armed actors continues to attack civilians and security forces in the Lake Chad Basin region

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

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$76,884,358
USAID/FFP ²	\$142,674,642
State/PRM ³	\$108,872,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$38,006,335
\$366,437,859	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Boko Haram insurgency continues to impede humanitarian access and exacerbate needs among affected populations, particularly in northeastern Nigeria. Despite ongoing impediments, humanitarian access has improved in recent months, and relief organizations continue to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations in the Lake Chad Basin.
- From November 29 to December 2, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Emergency Directors Group (EDG) is visiting Nigeria to meet with international donors, relief organizations, and affected populations. The EDG aims to mobilize additional resources for relief operations in northeastern Nigeria, reinforcing efforts to prevent and respond to humanitarian protection violations.
- The UN plans to establish a network of hub facilities in Nigeria’s Borno State to improve relief operations and support increased humanitarian activities in Borno. The hubs will provide accommodation for humanitarian personnel while supporting storage of life-saving relief commodities. The hubs aim to increase humanitarian access to remote areas of Borno and allow for improved management and monitoring of relief operations.
- USAID’s Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) continues to lead the U.S. Government (USG) response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. In coordination with the Government of Nigeria (GoN), the DART is bolstering USG emergency response activities—including the provision of emergency food, nutrition, health, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance—to address the urgent needs of conflict-affected people. From FY 2015–2016, the USG provided more than \$366 million in humanitarian assistance for the Lake Chad Basin response, comprising relief operations 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)

CURRENT EVENTS

- The EDG, which supports humanitarian operations by providing strategic advice to IASC leadership and addressing operational challenges and gaps, is visiting Nigeria from November 29 to December 2 to meet with international donors, relief organizations, and conflict-affected populations. In addition to mobilizing additional resources for the humanitarian response, the EDG is focusing on efforts to address gender-based violence and other protection violations in northeastern Nigeria. For instance, the EDG plans to support implementation of IASC guidelines related to gender-based violence prevention and response, including adherence to best practices regarding humanitarian leadership, coordination, and accountability.
- Based on food consumption data, Cadre Harmonisé—a food security analysis tool unique to West Africa—reports that more than 4.6 million people in Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states are expected to experience acute food insecurity through December. IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Borno are the most affected, with nearly 1.4 million people in the state experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity.⁴ Furthermore, the report indicates that the ongoing crisis in northeastern Nigeria has resulted in negative coping strategies and severely impacted livelihoods among affected populations—despite ongoing humanitarian assistance. Cadre Harmonisé anticipates that access to food will moderately improve from November–December as harvest yields temporarily increase food availability. However, according to Cadre Harmonisé, food security is projected to deteriorate in early-to-mid 2017, with some populations in Borno and Yobe expected to experience IPC 5 levels of acute food insecurity in the absence of deliveries of humanitarian assistance.
- In late November, the Governor of Borno State outlined challenges associated with IDP sites in Borno and announced intentions to close all displacement sites by May 2017. Although the timeline and implementation process for closing the sites remain unclear, the Governor reiterated that GoN authorities will continue to abide by international conventions and will not force IDPs to return to areas of origin. In October 2015, the Governor of Borno announced similar plans to close all IDP sites in 2016.
- In November, the UN announced plans to establish a network of humanitarian hub facilities, including a central hub in Borno’s capital city of Maiduguri, to support a scale up of humanitarian activities in the state. As the number of humanitarian staff in Borno increases, the hubs will provide safe and secure accommodation for relief personnel. The hubs will also improve access to remote areas and allow for more effective management and monitoring of assistance activities, according to the UN. Relief actors may eventually relocate outlying hubs as humanitarian access improves to ensure assistance reaches displaced and vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas.

NIGERIA

- The frequency of ambushes by armed groups in Borno has increased since early October, with attacks occurring in Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, and Konduga local government areas (LGAs). On November 21, an armed group ambushed a civilian convoy traveling with a security escort from Maiduguri to Damboa town. The attack resulted in one civilian death, and the attackers fled following a brief exchange of small arms fire. In addition, armed actors conducted three attacks in Muna Garage town, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council LGA, between November 18 and 23—one of which resulted in the death of two members of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), a militant force comprising groups of local residents with varying levels of organization and training.
- During October assessments in Borno, Médecins Sans Frontières/Switzerland (MSF/Switzerland) observed elevated acute malnutrition and mortality levels among IDPs in Banki, Gamboru, and Ngala towns, as well as limited capacity to deliver life-saving health services to affected populations. For instance, MSF/Switzerland found that global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) levels in Ngala exceeded the UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency thresholds of 10 percent and 2 percent, respectively; SAM prevalence in Gamboru also exceeded the WHO emergency threshold. MSF/Switzerland identified emergency food, nutrition, and WASH assistance as priority needs due to inadequate access to food and safe drinking water. Insecurity- and bureaucratic-related movement restrictions

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.

have resulted in increased reliance on emergency assistance in the affected towns, and relief organizations continue to call for improved humanitarian access to meet critical needs.

- USAID/OFDA partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to register displaced populations throughout northeastern Nigeria, including nearly 9,300 IDPs in Maiduguri's Bakassi IDP site in early November. As of November 15, IOM had registered nearly 375,000 IDPs, including 263,600 people in Borno, 90,200 people in Adamawa, and 21,200 people in Yobe. An estimated 78 percent of IDPs are sheltering in host communities where relief actors provide minimal humanitarian assistance. IOM is currently registering IDPs in Borno's Monguno town, with plans to complete additional registration activities in Gwoza, Konduga, and Ngala LGAs by the end of December.
- IOM recently opened four mental health and psychosocial support resource centers in four IDP sites in Maiduguri to host group activities, counseling sessions, and livelihood activities. From November 1–15, IOM provided psychosocial support—including counseling and therapeutic recreational activities—to more than 6,000 IDPs. In addition, IOM has completed construction of, or distributed kits for, nearly 4,800 emergency shelters since November 2015, benefiting more than 31,800 IDPs. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$6.7 million to IOM to deliver life-saving emergency assistance in northeastern Nigeria.
- In response to insecurity and ongoing tensions in Borno's Marte and Monguno LGAs, USAID/OFDA partners are strengthening information sharing and coordination with other relief actors. USAID/OFDA partners are also scaling up nutrition interventions to address high levels of acute malnutrition among IDPs and vulnerable host community members. The partners have established six medical clinics, including a mobile clinic, and treated more than 4,500 children experiencing SAM. USAID/OFDA partners also report operational challenges in Marte and Monguno, including restrictions on transport of some commodities, such as diesel, and difficulty arranging timely armed escorts, which are required for travel to some areas of the LGAs.
- A USAID/FFP partner in Borno is expanding operations to Damboa LGA to help address severe levels of food insecurity in the LGA. Ongoing movement restrictions and an increased IDP population have resulted in limited food availability, particularly in Damboa town. To help meet the urgent food needs in Damboa, the USAID/FFP partner is providing emergency food assistance to more than 20,000 IDPs and host community members. Furthermore, a USAID/FFP partner in Adamawa provided food vouchers to nearly 1,700 households in three LGAs during the week of November 14. During the same period, the partner screened approximately 560 children for acute malnutrition and referred eight children experiencing SAM to the nearest health facility for emergency treatment.
- As of early November, the Health Sector—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—reported that nearly 7 million people required emergency health services in the acutely affected states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, with IDPs and vulnerable host community members, including children, women, and older people, most in need of life-saving assistance. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$1.5 million to support emergency health assistance for displaced and vulnerable populations in northeastern Nigeria. Given multi-sector needs among conflict-affected people in the region, USAID/OFDA-supported health interventions include complementary nutrition and WASH assistance.
- Health actors in Borno had reported an increase in measles cases as of mid-October, and the Health Sector anticipates that measles cases will likely continue to increase through early 2017. Overall, populations in Borno face significant risk of measles transmission due to low routine immunization prevalence, high acute malnutrition levels, and inadequate WASH facilities, particularly in IDP sites. In response, the GoN and relief actors are implementing reactive vaccination campaigns—targeting populations who are residing in areas that recently recorded measles cases—to inoculate an estimated 75,000 children between 6 months and 15 years of age in at least 18 IDP sites in Borno. From January to October, health actors delivered measles vaccinations to more than 45,000 children sheltering in IDP sites in the state.

CAMEROON AND CHAD

- In November, Boko Haram elements in Cameroon continued to attack civilian populations and security forces near the Cameroon–Nigeria border in Far North Region's Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga departments. On November 24, an armed individual detonated explosives at the central market in Mora town, Mayo-Sava, injuring at

least three civilians. Following the incident, security forces killed a second assailant in the area. In Mayo-Sava's Kolofata town, located approximately 12 miles from Mora, local security forces thwarted an attempted attack on November 21, while a second assailant detonated explosives; neither incident resulted in reported deaths or injuries among civilians or security forces. Additionally, at least seven attacks targeting security forces have occurred in Far North since November 16, according to a local security source.

- Government of Chad (GoC) authorities have detained more than 1,000 people—70 percent of whom are women and children—suspected of Boko Haram affiliation in Chad's Lac Region since July, according to the UN. Since mid-October, the UN has documented an increase in people who have suspected affiliations with Boko Haram surrendering to GoC authorities. Relief actors continue to advocate for increased humanitarian access to provide emergency psychosocial support and other humanitarian interventions for detained populations, particularly women and children.
- Nearly 198,900 IDPs were sheltering in Far North as of October, an approximately 10 percent increase compared to the 181,200 IDPs recorded in August, according to IOM. Boko Haram-related insecurity displaced approximately 92 percent of the displaced population, while an estimated 72 percent of IDPs were sheltering with host community members. IOM reported that the majority of IDPs reside in Far North's Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava, which host an estimated 95,900 IDPs and 55,300 IDPs, respectively. According to IOM-facilitated return intention surveys, several factors have contributed to preventing IDPs from returning to areas of origin, including fear and trauma associated with conflict and displacement and limited presence of security forces in areas of origin.
- In response to food insecurity and widespread population displacement in Cameroon, USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) is scaling up food and nutrition assistance to support up to 320,000 people in Logone-et-Chari and in other conflict-affected areas of Far North by the end of 2016. WFP emergency operations in Far North include delivering emergency food assistance, providing nutrition supplements to acutely malnourished children, and distributing cash transfers to bolster livelihoods. In FY 2016, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$11.7 million to WFP to support emergency food and nutrition assistance in Far North.

NIGER

- On November 18 and 19, suspected Boko Haram insurgents attacked two villages in Niger's Diffa Region, resulting in at least three deaths, the UN reported. During a separate attack on November 19 in Diffa's Ngalewa village, militants attacked a health facility, killing one civilian and looting supplies. Recent Boko Haram-affiliated attacks in Diffa's areas of Gueskerou, Kablewa, N'guigmi, and Toumour have included looting of food and medical supplies, according to relief actors.
- USAID/OFDA partner IOM is coordinating with Government of Niger agencies and humanitarian actors to identify the number of IDPs in Diffa through implementing a displacement tracking matrix (DTM). The Government of Niger is providing leadership on data collection, with IOM providing technical and analytical support to strengthen collection processes. The DTM aims to determine the scale and scope of displacement in Diffa to inform priority response interventions. In collaboration with the Government of Niger *Cellule de Coordination Humanitaire*, IOM is also serving as the co-lead of the Shelter/NFI Cluster Working Group in Niger.
- In Niger's Bosso and Diffa regions, a USAID/OFDA partner continues to provide multi-sector emergency interventions—such as health, nutrition, and WASH assistance—to support vulnerable and displaced populations. The partner is strengthening the capacity of health care workers and community members to prevent and treat acute malnutrition and improving WASH practices among conflict-affected populations. Conflict has affected approximately half of Diffa's estimated population of 600,000 people, while two-thirds of IDPs have experienced repeated displacement, according to the UN.
- In October, a USAID partner in Diffa delivered emergency food assistance, nutrition support, humanitarian protection services, and WASH interventions to IDPs, returnees, and host community members. In Diffa's Chétimari, Diffa, Geskéro, and Maïné Soroa departments, the USAID partner distributed food vouchers to approximately 28,000 people while conducting nutrition screenings to identify acutely malnourished populations. The USAID partner also provided more than 1,600 emergency relief commodity kits to support an estimated 11,300 IDPs in Diffa's Deleram, Kitchandji, and Toumour departments. In addition, the NGO provided five 10,000-liter capacity water bladders to

serve approximately 5,800 people in Kitchandji and conducted 14 hygiene promotion sessions for nearly 1,900 people to improve access to safe drinking water.

- Since August, a Rift Valley fever (RVF) outbreak in western Niger’s Tahoua Region has resulted in 32 human deaths, according to WHO. To date, the Government of Niger has registered 320 humans infected with the RVF virus, which primarily affects animals but can also infect humans. To limit disease transmission, health authorities have strengthened surveillance mechanisms and launched RVF awareness campaigns that target pastoralists in affected areas. Furthermore, WHO is supporting the Government of Niger to identify potential RVF vectors in the region while providing technical and financial support for disease surveillance mechanisms, outbreak investigations, and case management.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states in March 2013. Between 2013 and 2015, Boko Haram attacks generated significant displacement within Nigeria and eventually to the surrounding countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. As Boko Haram expanded its reach in Nigeria, controlling territory and launching attacks in neighboring countries, the scale of displacement continued to increase, and deteriorations in markets, production, and loss of livelihoods exacerbated conflict-related food insecurity.
- By early 2016, advances by the Multi-National Joint Task Force—comprising forces from Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—had recovered large swathes of territory from Boko Haram in Nigeria, revealing acute food insecurity and malnutrition in newly accessible areas. Both displaced people and vulnerable host communities continue to experience lack of access to basic services, and are in need of emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, and relief commodities, as well as health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions.
- In October and November 2016, U.S. Ambassador Michael S. Hoza, U.S. Ambassador Geeta Pasi, U.S. Ambassador Eunice S. Reddick, and U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David J. Young, redeclared disasters for the complex emergencies in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.
- On November 10, 2016, USAID Administrator Gayle Smith announced the activation of a DART to lead the USG response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States	\$16,722,163
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Countrywide	\$6,762,513

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$499,933
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$999,972
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$28,984,581
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Protection, Nutrition	Far North	\$2,718,010
IOM	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Far North	\$800,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$4,018,010
CHAD			
IPs	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Lac Region	\$2,720,459
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$3,720,459
NIGER			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Nutrition, WASH	Diffa, Zinder Regions	\$7,879,202
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Diffa	\$1,000,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$8,879,202
	Program Support Costs		\$494,345
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$46,096,597
USAID/FFP³			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$32,806,476
UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Humanitarian Coordination	Countrywide	\$180,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$4,000,000
	Regional Procurement	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
	Humanitarian Coordination and Risk Management Policy and Practice	Countrywide	\$800,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$41,786,476

CAMEROON			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	In-Kind Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Far North	\$361,080
WFP	Local Procurement, Food Vouchers	Far North	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$9,681,738
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$12,042,818
CHAD			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$2,649,300
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Lac	\$3,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Lac	\$1,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$4,756,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$13,405,931
NIGER			
IPs	Cash Transfers	Diffa	\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers	Diffa	\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,796,040
	In-Kind RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa	\$10,000,000
	Food Vouchers, Local and regional Procurement	Diffa	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$6,356,999
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$26,346,654
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$93,581,879
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$18,200,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Countrywide	\$8,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$26,900,000
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$4,450,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Far North	\$497,550
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE			\$5,947,550
CHAD			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Lac	\$400,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$1,400,000
NIGER			
IPs	Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response, Health, Livelihoods, Protection, Relief Commodities, WASH	Diffa	\$3,724,974
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$7,400,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to Refugees and IDPs	Countrywide	\$9,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE			\$21,324,974
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$55,572,524
USAID/NIGERIA			
IPs	Education Opportunities for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe States	\$4,206,335
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE			\$4,206,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$199,457,335

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$76,884,358
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$142,674,642
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$108,872,524
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE	\$38,006,335
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016	\$366,437,859

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 September 30, 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 NGO 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>.