

LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #13, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2.6
million

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

2.1
million

IDPs in Nigeria
IOM – August 2016

184,404

IDPs in Niger
GoRN – September 2016

181,215

IDPs in Cameroon
IOM – August 2016

109,605

IDPs in Chad
OCHA – August 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- USG and other donors commit more than \$163 million in new funding to the LCB region in late September
- MSF reports acute humanitarian needs in at least seven LGAs, including MMC
- GoN forms inter-ministerial task force to improve national-level coordination of humanitarian assistance

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

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$76,934,666
USAID/FFP ²	\$142,674,642
State/PRM ³	\$108,872,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$38,006,335
\$366,488,167	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reported that global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels in some areas of Nigeria's Borno and Yobe states ranged from 20 to nearly 60 percent between June and August. FEWS NET noted that critically high levels of acute malnutrition are associated with a significantly increased risk of child mortality. In addition, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) reported that in Borno's Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) local government area (LGA), the prevalence of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) among children younger than five years of age significantly exceeded emergency thresholds in at least three locations.
- Humanitarian needs in Borno—including in the capital city of Maiduguri, and many newly accessible areas—remained acute as of late September, according to MSF. Populations in newly accessible areas, including Bama, Gwoza, and Ngala LGAs, lack sufficient access to food, health care, nutrition support, and safe drinking water, despite the restoration of limited humanitarian access between June and September.
- At the UN General Assembly on September 23, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Samantha Power announced more than \$41 million in additional humanitarian assistance to support many of the estimated 9.2 million people in need of assistance due to conflict and food insecurity in Nigeria and the rest of the Lake Chad Basin. The newly announced funding will support UN agencies and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners to provide conflict-affected populations with life-saving emergency assistance, including food, health, nutrition, and protection assistance, as well as shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support. Since FY 2015, the USG has provided approximately \$366 million in humanitarian assistance to people affected by Boko Haram-related insecurity.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports published in late August identified nearly 2.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria and more than 181,200 IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region. In both countries, the Boko Haram insurgency accounted for nearly 90 percent of displacement.

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

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

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

REGIONAL

- USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports that approximately 6.3 million people are experiencing acute food insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin. As a result, WFP is scaling up its response to provide emergency food or cash-based assistance to more than 1.6 million people in the region, including 724,000 people in Nigeria, 320,800 people in Cameroon, 201,500 people in Chad, and 358,900 people in Niger. In August, WFP provided food and nutrition support to more than 400,000 people in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, as well as to more than 200,000 people in Nigeria.
- The number of children estimated to be experiencing SAM has increased to approximately 568,000 children in the Lake Chad Basin—including 491,400 children in Nigeria, 40,000 children in Cameroon, 22,200 children in Chad, and 14,400 children in Niger—as of September 5, according to the UN. The new figure represents an increase of nearly 20 percent from the 475,000 children experiencing SAM identified by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in August.

NIGERIA

- On August 30, FEWS NET reported that GAM prevalence in some newly accessible areas in Borno and Yobe had reached Extreme Critical, the highest level of a five-point Integrated Acute Malnutrition Phase Classification (IPC) scale ranging from Acceptable—IPC 1—to Extreme Critical—IPC 5.⁴ Nutrition surveys in several LGAs, including Borno’s Bama, Dikwa, and Monguno and Yobe’s Gujba and Gulani, indicated that GAM levels, assessed using mid-upper arm circumference measurements, ranged from 20 to nearly 60 percent. The UN World Health Organization (WHO) emergency threshold for GAM is 10 percent, and GAM prevalence exceeding 30 percent is one of IPC’s three indicators for the existence of a famine. Nutrition conditions in inaccessible areas remain unknown but could be more severe, according to FEWS NET. The nutrition situation remains at Serious—IPC 3—or Critical—IPC 4—in accessible areas of Borno’s Kaga, Konduga, MMC, and Jere LGAs, as well as Yobe’s Jakusko LGA, where GAM levels range from 8 to 20 percent.
- In late September, MSF reported that IDPs and host community members in Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, MMC, and Monguno LGAs required emergency food assistance and safe drinking water, as well as immediate health and nutrition interventions. Between August and September, MSF identified SAM prevalence ranging from approximately 9–21 percent in one IDP site and two health centers—the Custom House Camp and the Maimusari and Bolori health centers—in MMC. SAM prevalence in all three locations exceeds the WHO emergency threshold of 2 percent. In Banki town, where between 15,000 and 30,000 IDPs and host community members are unable to leave due to security reasons, MSF reported that the mortality rate among children younger than five years of age was 33 per 1,000 between late July and September, primarily due to diarrhea and malaria.
- On September 19, MSF teams assessed 80,000 IDPs sheltering at a Government of Nigeria (GoN)-managed IDP camp in Ngala LGA’s Ngala town. MSF conducted a rapid nutritional screening of more than 2,000 children younger than five years of age, and found that 10 percent were experiencing SAM—five times the WHO emergency threshold. IDPs in the camp reported drinking less than half a liter of water per day, significantly less than the minimum Sphere standard of 2.5 liters per day per person for consumption.⁵ MSF teams provided immediate food assistance and medical care. In Gambaru town, several miles from Ngala, MSF found similar conditions, identifying a population of approximately 123,000 people with limited access to food and no access to health care. MSF identified SAM levels of 15 percent among children younger than five years of age in Gambaru.
- GoN military forces control access to areas of Borno outside Maiduguri, and require humanitarian staff to obtain security clearance and road escorts to travel along four of five routes departing the city. The UN reports that GoN military forces are not opposing increased humanitarian access, and field-level military staff are cooperative and willing to facilitate increased humanitarian presence in difficult-to-access areas such as Bama; however, logistical and operational constraints limit the ability of the GoN to support increased humanitarian access.

⁴ IPC for acute malnutrition differs from IPC for food security, which is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity and ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

⁵ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN, NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability of humanitarian agencies.

- In September, President Muhammadu Buhari appointed State Minister of Budget and National Planning Zainab Ahmed to lead an inter-ministerial task force to improve national-level coordination for effective humanitarian response delivery. President Buhari's creation of the new task force followed multiple UN agencies' declarations of internal Level 3 (L3) emergencies, mandating the agencies to provide additional staff and resources to meet significant humanitarian needs in northeastern Nigeria. Other L3 emergencies include Iraq, Syria, and Yemen.
- Following the September departure of Munir Safiedin as the UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC), Peter Lundburg will assume the role of DHC for Nigeria in October. Incoming DHC Lundburg previously led the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) emergency unit. The incoming DHC will facilitate an increase in UN staff presence in northeastern Nigeria, and will be based in Maiduguri, as the UN relocates response leadership to the northeast.
- As of late August, the USAID/OFDA-supported, IOM-managed DTM had registered nearly 1.75 million IDPs in northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, a 4 percent increase from approximately 1.68 million IDPs registered in the three states in June. The increase reflects the DTM's expanded coverage to newly accessible LGAs in Borno and Yobe. IOM noted that increased access enabled staff to collect data from all 12 LGAs in Yobe for the first time since the program launched in Nigeria in July 2014; however, seven LGAs in Borno remained inaccessible due to security concerns. The total IDP population in Nigeria is approximately 2.1 million people, according to the DTM, and the majority of surveyed IDPs—nearly 90 percent—fled their areas of origin due to the Boko Haram insurgency. IOM also highlighted a significant influx of displaced people into Monguno LGA's Monguno town in June and August—primarily IDPs from MMC and Jere.
- Through nearly \$6.8 million in FY 2016 assistance, USAID/OFDA is supporting IOM to provide emergency relief commodities, shelter assistance, and psychosocial support (PSS) to conflict-affected people in Adamawa and Borno, as well as to register IDPs in northeastern Nigeria through the DTM. In August, IOM completed the construction of nearly 320 reinforced emergency shelters for more than 2,000 people in MMC's Fariye, Farm Centre, Gubio, and Muna Garage IDP camps. IOM also supported the construction of approximately 1,000 emergency shelters in the newly accessible LGAs of Bama and Gwoza.
- In September, IOM scaled up PSS programming in Borno. On September 7, IOM deployed a mobile team to Borno's Gwoza LGA to provide PSS—including counseling, focus group discussions, and education and sensitization sessions on gender-based violence and other protection-related topics—to conflict-affected people. By mid-September, IOM was supporting 11 mobile PSS teams in Borno and Yobe states. IOM staff have also conducted mental health and PSS assessments in Kaga LGA's Benisheick town and MMC's Mainok town in anticipation of expanding PSS activities to other newly accessible areas. In Maiduguri, IOM recently opened a child and adolescent therapy room at a local hospital, offering family counseling, private counseling, and a recreational space for children.
- In late September, USAID/FFP provided an additional \$7.5 million to three NGO partners to expand emergency food assistance to more than 224,000 beneficiaries in Borno and Yobe. USAID/FFP support includes providing food vouchers and nutrition sensitization activities to IDPs and vulnerable host community members.
- In early September, a USAID/OFDA partner launched a stabilization center to provide SAM treatment at a hospital in Maiduguri. The 24-bed stabilization center began admitting patients on September 1 and had reached full capacity by September 13, according to the NGO. The GoN Ministry of Health, with input from UNICEF, has requested the establishment of seven stabilization centers in Maiduguri, of which two are currently open.
- With \$3 million in FY 2016 assistance, USAID/OFDA is supporting an NGO partner to provide multi-sector assistance in Borno and Yobe. The NGO plans to reach 25,500 people—including 15,500 IDPs—in Borno through food security and agricultural initiatives. In addition, the USAID/OFDA partner is facilitating access to health care services, strengthening capacity to treat acute malnutrition, and improving WASH infrastructure for populations in Borno and Yobe.
- USAID/OFDA also contributed nearly \$2.2 million to an NGO to provide emergency health care and nutrition services for an estimated 40,000 people, including IDPs and host community members, in Monguno. As of late September, the NGO had provided SAM treatment to an estimated 4,200 children younger than five years of age.

- USAID/OFDA is supporting the UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) with nearly \$1 million in FY 2016 funding to provide operational support and security training to humanitarian organizations, conduct security risk assessments, and compile security reports analyzing the operating environment in Borno.
- With nearly \$500,000 in USAID/OFDA funding, the UN Development Program (UNDP) plans to provide mine risk education and safety trainings regarding explosive remnants of war to populations in conflict-affected areas of Borno. UNDP trainings will target vulnerable populations and humanitarian organizations operating in the state.

CAMEROON

- As of late July, the DTM had registered more than 181,200 IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region, a 5 percent decrease from the nearly 190,600 IDPs registered in April. However, the DTM identified nearly 14,900 unregistered refugees—primarily from northeastern Nigeria—in Far North, an increase of nearly 80 percent from the approximately 8,300 refugees recorded in April. Approximately 87 percent of all surveyed households were displaced by conflict; the remaining 13 percent reported their displacement resulted from natural disasters, such as flooding. Of the total, nearly 59 percent live with host communities and 21 percent shelter in spontaneous displacement sites or collective shelters. Displaced households in Far North continue to adopt negative coping strategies related to food insecurity; for example, 72 percent of surveyed households reported reducing the number of daily meals, and 44 percent reported purchasing meals on credit within the previous two weeks, according to the DTM. IOM also surveyed IDPs regarding their plans to return to areas of origin, and found that approximately 62 percent intended to remain at their current displacement site, while 34 percent intended to return to their areas of origin. IDPs primarily cited fear of returning and an absence of armed forces as key reasons they were hesitant to return.
- Security conditions remain precarious due to persistent Boko Haram raids and attacks in Far North's Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava departments, where late August attacks displaced approximately 8,000 people to other areas of Far North, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN agency and other response actors are coordinating to provide emergency relief commodities, as well as food, health, and shelter assistance, to the recently displaced households. Government of the Republic of Cameroon security forces remain on high alert due to the attacks, and the Governor of Far North has announced the closure of the cattle market in Mayo-Sava's Meme town to prevent looting by Boko Haram forces, UNHCR reports. The largest numbers of people displaced by Boko Haram in Cameroon reside in Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava, which host 52 percent and 20 percent of displaced populations, respectively. USAID/OFDA has provided support to humanitarian partners working in Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava since 2015.
- WFP reported that humanitarian needs have increased in Far North due to Boko Haram-related violence, and that WFP resources are insufficient to meet humanitarian needs. As of August 31, WFP had received \$54.6 million—nearly 66 percent—of the \$83.2 million required for its 2016 regional Emergency Operations Plan (EMOP) in Far North. WFP has also received \$4.3 million of the \$7.1 million required to maintain UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) operations in 2016.
- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than \$800,000 to an NGO for humanitarian activities in Far North. The funding supports agriculture and food security interventions aimed at improving food production and increasing food security for IDPs and host communities in Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo Tsang departments. The NGO also plans to provide emergency relief commodities to IDPs settled in Far North, as well as newly displaced populations arriving in the region. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4 million to support six partners operating in Far North to provide nutrition, protection, and shelter assistance, as well as agricultural inputs and relief commodities.

CHAD

- Between late July and late August, authorities reported more than ten security incidents—including attacks using explosive devices, raids on villages, and livestock thefts—in Chad's Lac Region, according to the UN. The UN further noted that the attacks have caused multiple relief organizations to temporarily suspend operations in Kaiga sub-prefecture, where an estimated 8,800 people—including nearly 8,000 IDPs and approximately 800 Nigerian refugees—require humanitarian assistance.

- WFP is providing emergency food assistance to more than 90,000 conflict-affected people in Lac. Among the total assisted, WFP is providing cash-based assistance to 10,000 people.
- In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$3.7 million to support efforts to mitigate the impact of the conflict on health, and improve nutrition and WASH conditions for displaced populations and vulnerable households in Chad. USAID/OFDA also supports the provision of relief commodities and humanitarian coordination and information management to improve response efficacy and quality.

NIGER

- From September 12–15, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Regional Humanitarian Coordinator (ASG/RHC) for the Sahel Toby Lanzer visited Niger’s Diffa Region to assess humanitarian needs and advocate for increased support to Boko Haram-affected households in Niger. During the trip, ASG/RHC Lanzer, together with Government of the Republic of Niger (GoRN) officials and representatives from multiple UN agencies and NGOs visited Diffa’s Toumour town, where at least 5,000 displaced households were sheltering as of June. A USAID/OFDA partner reported armed attacks on Toumour both before and after the visit, resulting in small-scale displacement but no civilian casualties.
- The delegation also traveled to Diffa Region’s Bosso Department, where an estimated 6,000 displaced people are sheltering. A USAID/OFDA partner reports that insecurity in the area has significantly limited humanitarian access in Bosso since June. Despite access constraints, ICRC successfully distributed food to approximately 1,000 households in Bosso in August. During the visit, IDPs, host community members, and refugees throughout Bosso and Diffa departments emphasized the significant need for livelihoods assistance. USAID/OFDA is supporting six NGO partners to provide livelihoods assistance in Diffa, including the provision of agricultural inputs and training on pastoral rehabilitation and climate-adaptive agriculture and cash and voucher distributions to enable livelihoods restoration.
- In FY 2016, State/PRM provided more than \$3 million in support of four NGO partners working in Diffa for health, livelihoods, protection, shelter, and WASH activities, including prevention and response to gender-based violence, for Nigerian refugees, IDPs, and conflict-affected communities.
- USAID/FFP recently provided \$7 million in additional support to WFP to scale up operations in Diffa. WFP plans to provide locally and regionally procured food and cash transfers to meet increasing needs in the region. With the additional USAID/FFP support, WFP plans to reach 146,000 new beneficiaries in Diffa.
- In late September, USAID/FFP provided an additional \$1.5 million to UNICEF in Niger to purchase additional stocks of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic food (RUTF) in order to prevent an interruption in SAM treatment. This contribution will provide life-saving assistance to more than 36,000 children younger than five years of age experiencing SAM.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- At a Lake Chad Basin event at the UN General Assembly on September 23, donors from Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States announced approximately \$163 million in new funding for the region. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and the European Union (EU) co-organized the event with the UN Office of the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the heads of state of Chad, Niger, and Nigeria participated.
- The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies—has allocated an additional \$5 million in humanitarian assistance to support the estimated 76,000 people—including IDPs, host community members, and Nigerian refugees—affected by late May and early June Boko Haram attacks in Bosso. CERF funding enables UN agencies and NGOs to provide affected households with health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH assistance, as well as emergency relief commodities. To date in 2015–2016, CERF has provided approximately \$13.7 million to support humanitarian interventions in Diffa. Since 2015, CERF has provided more than \$90 million for life-saving humanitarian assistance to support 3 million people affected by the conflict and deepening food crisis in the Lake Chad Basin.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states in March 2013. In the first half of 2014, attacks carried out by Boko Haram militants killed more than 3,000 people, and in mid-2014, a shift in tactics to the seizing and holding of territory further exacerbated the region's humanitarian crisis. Significant numbers of people fled Boko Haram in northern Nigeria, exacerbating humanitarian needs in the surrounding countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.
- In late 2014 and early 2015, Boko Haram attacks spread further into neighboring countries, with suicide bombings and other attacks beginning in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, causing internal displacement in each of the three countries already hosting significant Nigerian refugee populations.
- Violence continues to displace populations across Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. In communities hosting IDPs, refugees, and returnees, the presence of additional displaced families is straining local resources and exacerbating food, relief commodity, shelter, livelihood, and protection needs, among others. In late 2015 and early 2016, U.S. Ambassador to Chad James A. Knight, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., Matthew D. Smith, and U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick redeclared disasters for the complex emergencies in Chad, Cameroon, and Niger, respectively.

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

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA³			
NIGERIA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, 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, WASH	Countrywide	\$6,762,513
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
UNDP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Countrywide	\$499,933
UNDSS	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$999,972
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, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Far North Region	\$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 and 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		\$544,653
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE			\$46,146,905
USAID/FFP³			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$32,806,476
FAO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	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			
UNICEF	In-Kind RUTF	Far North	\$361,080
WFP	Local Procurement, Food Vouchers	Far North	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid		\$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		\$3,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Lac	\$1,000,000
	Local and Regional Procurement		\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid		\$4,756,631
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE			\$13,405,931
NIGER			
IPs	Cash Transfers	Diffa	\$1,993,615
	Food Vouchers		\$2,700,000
UNICEF	Local Procurement of RUTF	Countrywide	\$1,796,040
	In-Kind RUTF		\$1,500,000
WFP	Cash Transfers, Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa	\$10,000,000
	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement		\$2,000,000

	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid		\$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			
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$18,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sectoral 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	Far North	\$4,450,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	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	GBV Prevention and Response, Health, Livelihoods, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Diffa	\$3,724,974
ICRC	Protection Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Diffa	\$7,400,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Diffa	\$9,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
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			\$199,507,643

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE	\$76,934,666
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	\$366,488,167

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 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>.