



LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #23, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

AUGUST 31, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8.5 million

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states
UN – July 2017

1.69 million

IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe
IOM – July 2017

127,299

IDPs in Niger's Diffa Region
Niger Authorities, UN – April 2017

235,913

IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region
IOM – August 2017

118,804

IDPs in Chad's Lac Region
IOM – May 2017

206,492

Nigerian Refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger
UNHCR – July 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- Health officials confirm cases of cholera in northeastern Nigeria's Borno State
- Insecurity and inclement weather exacerbate existing food and nutrition needs in the Lake Chad Basin
- Flooding in Niger affects nearly 60,000 people, primarily near the Nigerian border

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA ¹	\$146,700,677
USAID/FFP ²	\$364,938,366
State/PRM ³	\$111,662,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$17,036,443
\$640,338,010	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Health officials in northeastern Nigeria recently confirmed the region's first cholera cases of 2017, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reports. Cholera is endemic to Nigeria and regularly occurs during the annual rainy season. As of August 30, Borno State Ministry of Health (MoH) authorities had reported more than 100 suspected and confirmed cholera cases, including eight associated deaths, in Muna Garage internally displaced person (IDP) camp and nearby areas on the outskirts of Borno's capital city of Maiduguri. Government of Nigeria (GoN) and humanitarian actors' efforts to strengthen disease surveillance and response capacity in Borno during the past year enabled early detection of and quick response to the outbreak.
- Ongoing refugee returns from Cameroon, Chad, and Niger have strained limited public services and increased food and nutrition needs in northeastern Nigeria, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. In addition, heavy rainfall and flooding during the region's May-to-October rainy season continues to hamper transportation, hindering humanitarian access and delaying delivery of relief assistance, particularly through Lagos Port. Despite these challenges, WFP reached more than 1.7 million people in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria with food and nutrition assistance in July.
- As of July, food security actors had reached approximately 2 million people with agricultural livelihood support in northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states since January, according to the Food Security Sector Working Group—the coordinating body for food security activities in Nigeria, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organization (NGOs), and other stakeholders. In addition, food security organizations provided in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers to 2.4 million people during July in the three states.

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)

NIGERIA

- In mid-August, GoN health authorities confirmed the first cholera cases in Borno to occur in 2017. The majority of cases reported to date have occurred at the Muna Garage IDP camp, according to WHO. Borno State MoH authorities had recorded more than 100 suspected and confirmed cholera cases, including eight related deaths, in Muna Garage and nearby areas as of August 30.
- The Borno State MoH is coordinating with relief actors, including U.S. Government (USG) partners, on response activities in the state, which include establishing additional cholera treatment centers; evaluating the need for an oral cholera vaccination campaign in the affected area; and increasing messaging on practices to prevent cholera and enable early detection and treatment of the disease.
- WHO has prepositioned diarrheal disease kits across Borno and trained nearly 60 health workers—including doctors, laboratory technicians, nurses, and pharmacists—on cholera case management and infection prevention and control. WHO-supported community outreach workers are also conducting operations to identify and refer cholera patients who have yet to seek treatment services at a local health care facility.
- The week ending August 14 marked the fourth consecutive week of declining hepatitis E incidence in Borno, with 14 suspected cases identified across 11 local government areas (LGAs)—a nearly 91 percent decrease from the nearly 150 cases reported during the peak of the outbreak in early July, according to health actors. Since the outbreak's onset in June, Borno health authorities have recorded nearly 820 suspected and confirmed cases of hepatitis E, including five related deaths. The majority of cases are concentrated in Ngala LGA, where health actors have identified nearly 630 suspected and confirmed hepatitis E cases—approximately 77 percent of Borno's caseload.
- In response to the hepatitis E outbreak, USAID/OFDA partners and other relief actors are conducting disease surveillance activities and providing health services at three treatment facilities in Ngala. Additionally, relief actors are distributing hygiene kits, installing latrines and shower blocks, and scaling up hygiene promotion campaigns in host communities and IDP camps to mitigate further spread of the virus. However, health actors note that access challenges—including those related to flooding, heavy rainfall, and security concerns—and a shortage of clinical health care workers are hampering hepatitis E response efforts in some areas.
- From August 6–19, a USAID/OFDA partner conducted health consultations for approximately 6,100 people, including more than 1,100 children, in Borno's Dikwa and Ngala LGAs. In addition to malaria, which remains the primary cause of morbidity in Dikwa, the partner reported a slight increase in the number of patients seeking treatment for traumatic injuries in recent weeks. In late July and early August, nearly 40 patients in Dikwa received treatment for traumatic injuries, caused primarily by person-borne improvised explosive device attacks in the area.
- During the same period, community volunteers—who received training from the USAID/OFDA partner—reached more than 2,600 people in Dikwa and Ngala with hygiene promotion messaging. The partner also supported community members to clear drains, desludge latrines, and improve solid waste disposal and management. Additionally, the partner is establishing approximately 90 latrine blocks and more than 30 shower blocks in the two LGAs.
- Delivering humanitarian assistance in northeastern Nigeria remains a challenge for USG partners. On August 27, WFP suspended operations at Maiduguri's Gubio IDP camp after unidentified IDPs began hurling stones at humanitarian workers and NGO vehicles during a monthly distribution of food commodities, damaging five NGO vehicles, international media report. The IDPs were reportedly protesting against the reduction of food rations and distribution of sorghum rather than rice. As of August 30, Nigerian security forces had arrested six suspects in connection with the attack and humanitarian actors suspended camp activities until the safety of humanitarian workers was guaranteed, according to international media.
- Congestion at Lagos Port due to heavy rainfall and resultant flooding continues to hinder delivery of internationally procured food commodities, such as specialized nutritious foods for blanket supplementary feeding activities. In response, WFP has coordinated with port authorities to obtain unrestricted access for WFP-contracted trucks, provide additional human resource support to the port, and reroute shipments where possible to alleviate congestion.
- The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP provided 609,400 smallholder farmers with fertilizer, food rations, seeds, and tools to restore livelihoods and reduce food insecurity and malnutrition in northeastern Nigeria in July.

- In July, a USAID/FFP partner screened nearly 3,100 children ages five years and younger for malnutrition in Borno and Yobe and observed a higher incidence of malnutrition in Yobe. The partner distributed electronic vouchers for the purchase of nutrient-rich food to more than 105,000 individuals in the two states and provided counseling on infant and young child feeding practices to caregivers of malnourished children.
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CAMEROON

- The UN reported numerous security incidents in Cameroon's Far North Region in August, including three attacks in mid-August in Logone-Et-Chari and Mayo-Tsanaga departments, which resulted in three deaths and seven abductions, injured two people, and destroyed five homes. In addition, suspected Boko Haram militants attacked Gakara village—near Mayo-Sava Department's Kolofata town—on August 25, resulting in at least 11 civilian deaths. The assailants also reportedly abducted eight people and destroyed approximately 30 houses, according to international media.
 - According to a recent WFP analysis, food consumption levels in Cameroon have deteriorated following six months of reduced food assistance and the onset of the lean season in July, with more than 14 percent of surveyed households reporting poor food consumption behaviors in June, compared to 9 percent in April. In addition, the Government of Cameroon Ministry of Agriculture is concerned about the country's recent infestation of fall armyworm, which had spread to six of Cameroon's 10 regions as of late August. Affected regions include Far North, where host community, IDP, and refugee populations are experiencing insecurity-related food shortages, international media report. In July, WFP provided food assistance to approximately 190,000 host community members, IDPs, and Nigerian refugees in Far North. Additionally, WFP distributed approximately 67 metric tons of food commodities to 6,000 people in vulnerable communities in the region.
 - Between January and June, a USAID/OFDA NGO partner conducted health consultations for 7,000 children in Mayo-Tsanaga's Koza town and Logone-Et-Chari's Makary town and provided health education sessions and training on inpatient care for nearly 2,500 people in Mayo-Tsanaga's Mokolo city. During the same period, the partner screened nearly 33,600 children in Makary for moderate acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition, of whom approximately 1,250 children were diagnosed with acute malnutrition and admitted to a feeding programming. The NGO also disseminated health information on early detection of malnutrition to reach more than 20,000 women in Makary.
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CHAD

- Uninterrupted food assistance from WFP and other relief actors has significantly improved food consumption scores in Lac Region, according to a recent post-distribution monitoring report from WFP. The proportion of households reporting poor food consumption behaviors decreased from 19 to 1 percent among IDPs and from 24 to 3 percent among Nigerian refugees since the same period in 2016. In July, WFP provided food assistance to 130,000 IDPs and 8,500 Nigerian refugees in Lac, in addition to delivering nutrition services to prevent acute malnutrition for 11,000 children ages 6–23 months.
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NIGER

- Heavy rainfall and resultant flooding during Niger's May-to-October rainy season has affected nearly 60,000 people in the country, primarily in Maradi, Niamey, and Zinder regions, according to the UN. Since June, local authorities have recorded more than 40 deaths across Niger due to flooding. In coordination with Government of Niger authorities, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a local NGO, and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) are providing relief items, including shelter supplies, to affected populations.
- In July, WFP reached 158,000 host community members, IDPs, refugees, and returnees in Niger with food assistance and nutritional monitoring services.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in May 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 and loss of livelihoods exacerbated conflict-related food insecurity.
- By early 2016, advances by the Nigerian military and 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. Insecurity, including attacks by Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria–West Africa, continues to restrict access to basic services, and both displaced people and vulnerable host communities are in need of emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, and relief commodities, as well as health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (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 activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

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; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Nutrition; Protection; Risk Management, Policy, and Practice; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Abuja, Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe states	\$55,082,275
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection	Northeastern Nigeria	\$7,900,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,500,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,350,009
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,000,000
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,605,606
WHO	Health	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,000,000
	Program Support		\$1,283,474
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$80,721,364
CAMEROON			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Health; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Protection; WASH	Far North	\$5,513,371

OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$6,513,371
CHAD			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security; Health; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Protection; Risk Management, Policy, and Practice; WASH	Lac	\$4,968,512
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$5,468,512
NIGER			
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security; ERMS; Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management; Humanitarian Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics Support and Relief Commodities; Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Diffa	\$7,400,833
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$500,000
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$7,900,833
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$100,604,080
USAID/FFP²			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash-for-Work, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$49,384,997
UNICEF	Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$8,976,108
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$14,316,237
	Local and Regional Procurement, Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Nutrition Assistance	Northeastern Nigeria	\$154,700,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$227,377,342
CAMEROON			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$11,994,246
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$11,994,246
CHAD			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$7,997,771
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$7,997,771
NIGER			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$14,991,085
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$14,991,085
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$262,360,444
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Cash Transfers for Food, Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$21,000,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Countrywide	\$13,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$34,400,000
CAMEROON			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$3,120,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$665,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Far North	\$430,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$4,215,000
CHAD			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$150,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Lac	\$585,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$735,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$3,930,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$10,400,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Diffa	\$1,710,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$16,740,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$56,090,000
USAID/NIGERIA			
IPs	Education, Health, Nutrition, and ERMS Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$6,182,734
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$6,182,734
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$425,237,258

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

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$29,478,926
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$4,018,010
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$3,720,459
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$8,879,202
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$46,096,597
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$50,782,519
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$12,042,818
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$13,405,931
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$26,346,654
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$102,577,922

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$26,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$5,947,550
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$21,324,974
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$55,572,524
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$10,853,709
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016	\$215,100,752
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$466,696,594
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$44,730,995
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$32,727,673
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$96,182,748
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017	\$640,338,010

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding represents publicly reported amounts as of August 31, 2017.

² 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.