Sida’s Humanitarian Crises Analyses (HCA) are prepared for large ongoing humanitarian crises, both armed conflicts and natural disasters. The HCA aims at ensuring that Sida’s humanitarian allocation adheres to the humanitarian principles of **humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence** by ensuring that Sida’s humanitarian assistance is based on needs alone and prioritizes the most severe humanitarian needs first.

The main objective of the HCA is to assess the humanitarian situation in the country or region, including **needs and vulnerabilities** of women and men, boys and girls, if possible based on disaggregated data. The HCA also looks at existing **response capacities and gaps** – of the humanitarian community and national actors. Finally, the HCA recommends programmatic **priorities and focus for Sida’s humanitarian assistance** in 2020.

The HCA is based on Humanitarian Needs Overviews (HNOs), Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs), ECHOs Humanitarian Implementation Plans (HIPs), and existing needs assessments from strategic partners as well as other relevant sources of information such as 4Ws (who does what, where and when) and security assessments. The HCA also incorporates input from embassies and main humanitarian donors (if such information is available), as well as ad hoc appeals that have been released throughout the year.

The Humanitarian Crisis Analysis consists of three main pillars:

1. **Crisis overview**: Type of crisis, humanitarian consequences, priority needs, population in need and the main risks faced.
2. **In country humanitarian capacities**: Key local, national and international actors and their capacity (including constraints) to address humanitarian needs. This section also looks at the programmatic collaboration between partners and the established coordination mechanism.
3. **Sida’s humanitarian response plan**: Based on point 1 and 2 the HCA will recommend key priorities for Sida’s humanitarian assistance in the given crisis.

The HCA should not exceed five pages (excluding this page). The HCA should focus on the most relevant parts to the specific crises and not equal space to all sections. In general, section 3 “Sida’s humanitarian response plan” should be the focus of the analysis, with a clear explanation of why the respective organization is selected for the response.

Regional HCAs should be longer with 2 – 3 pages for the regional analysis and three pages per country. Regional HCAs are only written for crises that have regional Humanitarian Response Plans (exceptions can be discussed). Any additional maps or tables should be submitted as annexes.

**Key infographics:** A map is inserted on the cover page of the HCA, including three layers of infographics:

1. The humanitarian needs
2. Sida’s humanitarian support (by partner when possible)
3. Sida’s follow-up visits
Each year, Sida conducts a humanitarian allocation exercise in which a large part of its humanitarian budget is allocated to emergencies worldwide. The allocation and subsequent disbursement of funds takes place in the beginning of the year to ensure predictability for humanitarian organizations and to allow for best possible operational planning. In an effort to truly adhere to the humanitarian principles, Sida’s humanitarian assistance is grounded in the four humanitarian principles, and in particular impartiality, with its compelling urge to ensure that humanitarian action is carried out based on “needs alone”, giving priority to the “most urgent cases of distress”. Therefore, Sida’s allocation methodology is grounded in several objective indicators such as; the scale of humanitarian needs (number of people in need), the severity of humanitarian needs (including food insecurity/IPC levels), the number of people targeted for the humanitarian response, the financial coverage of the respective humanitarian appeal, national capacities to respond and underlying risks, as well as distinct indicators related to forgotten crises. Sida also strongly supports the humanitarian coordination structures. Besides this initial allocation, another part of the humanitarian budget is set aside as an emergency reserve for sudden onset emergencies and deteriorating humanitarian situations. This reserve allows Sida to quickly allocate funding to any humanitarian situation throughout the year, including additional funding to (name of Country/Crisis).

For 2020, the Lake Chad Basin crisis is allocated an initial 261 000 000 SEK. Close monitoring and analysis of the situation in the Lake Chad Basin will continue throughout the year and will inform possible decisions on additional funding.

1. CRISIS OVERVIEW

1.1. Type of crisis

Conflict
- Background/Underlying cause:
The conflict between the Nigerian armed forces and the insurgency, popularly known as Boko Haram, is entering its 10th year. Violence erupted in 2009 but it was only in 2013 that hostilities escalated into full blown conflict and in 2014 Boko Haram had reportedly seized control of a territory the size of Belgium. The conflict affects the northeastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa in Nigeria, but is also spilling over into Niger, Chad and Cameroon. More than a religious fundamentalist movement, Boko Haram should thus be understood as the result of longstanding neglect of the people living in the Lake Chad Basin. The area around Lake Chad in all four countries have the commonality of being the least developed part of each country, and in large being very far from the capitals. Cross-border trade and economy has evolved, but population growth and environmental degradation, in combination with the feeling among people that they are being neglected by their states, has created a fertile ground for anti-government movements. An increased offensive of the Nigerian military to fight Boko Haram, the establishment of a multi-national joint force (MNJTF), and possibly other factors, have led to a proliferation of Boko Haram aggressions in the neighbouring countries. For a long time, there was a denial in Cameroon, Chad and Niger, that there was a “home grown” extremist movement, but as borders between the countries were closed and security tightened up, a slow realisation has evolved that there are fractions of the movement that are part of national security concerns in all four countries. Other conflicts affecting the four LCB countries is dealt with in the respective countries.

- Main stakeholders in the conflict:
The main actors of the conflict are Boko Haram on one side, and the Nigerian army and a Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) comprising of forces and assets deployed by Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Benin on the other. The United States and the United Kingdom are also known to be undertaking advise-and-assist missions throughout Nigeria and the Lake Chad area. France and a number of other countries are also involved in one form or another. Since mid-2016, Boko Haram has been split into two factions: JAS (Jama’at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da’wah wa’l-Jihad) operating under the leadership of Abubakar Shekau out of the Sambisa Forest in the southern part of Borno State, and the other, ISWAP (Islamic State’s West Africa Province) operating in the north of Borno along Lake Chad and the Niger border. Both the military of the different countries involved and the non-state actors are committing violations under international humanitarian and human rights law targeting both civilians and civilian infrastructure, and the needs for protection are extremely critical.

- Cross border implications:
The refugee situation of Nigerians in Chad, Niger and Cameroon has triggered different types of refugee response in the respective countries. In Cameroon, there is an encampment policy and many Nigerian refugees are placed in one camp outside of Maroua in the Far North region of the country (Minawao Refugee Camp). In Chad, a similar approach was chosen leading to the establishment of the Dar es Salaam camp near Baga Sola where many Nigerian refugees
are hosted. In Niger, the initial approach was to host Nigerian refugees in host communities, but as security issues and some doubts that some of the refugees also could have affiliations with Boko Haram, a mixed approach was elaborated in cooperation with UNHCR.

- **Trends:**
The armed conflict has intensified in 2019, with ISWAP gaining in strength and the Nigerian military being increasingly tired and demotivated by the lack of success in defeating the armed opposition and the high number of casualties within their troops. There is no improvement in sight for 2020, rather the opposite with increasing humanitarian needs and a challenging environment for humanitarian actors, both in terms of access and security. An increase when it comes to the impact on the neighbouring countries in the LCB can also be noted, with a deteriorating security situation and an increasing number of displaced populations.

**Natural disaster**
- **Nature of disaster:**
Lake Chad is an endorheic lake basin with very shallow open water surfaces. The deepest parts of the lake are just over 10 metres deep. The subterranean lake basin is vast and covers most of the territory of Chad, parts of Niger and goes all the way up to southern Algeria. The two rivers flowing into Lake Chad (Logone and Chari) are heavily exploited for irrigation along their river basins. This makes the lake extremely sensitive to fluctuations in water inflow and temperature that affects evaporation with the consequence that the open water surface today is only 10% of what was observed during the 1970s. The effects of climate change, lack of livelihoods, demographic growth and insecurity are central driving forces in the Lake Chad Basin crisis. The dried-out lake basin is mostly decertified and saline due to a large concentration of natron.

- **Frequency:**
The vulnerability of households is part of the yearly weather conditions, but also the general cyclical climate pattern, where three distinct seasons (March-July hot, dry; July-October, wet warm; and November-March, cooler, dry) define what can be grown and where water can be found. A rainy season that has been dryer than normal can result in devastating effects as well as heavy rains that can cause flooding and flash-floods that inundate fields and wash away crops.

- **Resilience and coping mechanisms:**
Populations are generally used to and have adapted to the climatic conditions and lack of basic services. Many children have never been to school because there has never been one there for them; and health facilities are rarely or never visited, because of they do not exist or offer poor services. For livelihoods, diversification and semi-nomadic lifestyles as well as trade and seasonal migrant work has kept the population afloat. However, with conflict, climate change and population growth, these coping mechanisms have been undermined or completely eroded.

1.2. **Geographical areas and affected population**

The geographic area affected by the crisis comprises of Cameroon’s Far North region, Chad’s Lac region, Niger’s Diffa region and the northeastern Nigerian states Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. Around 17 million are affected by the crisis and close to 11 million are in need of humanitarian assistance. According to UNHCR, approximately 2.5 million people remained internally displaced throughout the region, with the majority—an estimated 2 million people—residing in Nigeria, as of September 30, 2019. In addition, nearly 244,000 Nigerian refugees were sheltering in the Lake Chad Basin, as of September 2019. Acute food insecurity persists throughout the Lake Chad Basin, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). FEWS NET anticipates Crisis (IPC3) and Emergency (IPC 4) levels of acute food insecurity to continue in parts of northeast Nigeria through January 2020; additionally, some populations in Diffa, Far North, and Lac are expected to be facing Stressed (IPC 2) levels of acute food insecurity until early 2020.

The general level of vulnerability in the LCB region is very high and depends on specific aspects of vulnerability and conditions and perspectives for crisis affected women, men, girls and boys, including the displaced persons, refugees, the elderly and persons who belong to marginalised social and ethnic groups.

1.3. **Critical assumptions, risks and threats**
The situation in the LCB has deteriorated in 2019, both in terms of increased humanitarian needs, and access and security for humanitarian actors. The so-called super-camp strategy adopted by the Nigerian military since the summer is an important contributing factor. The military is withdrawing troops from various locations and road axes to regroup larger number of troops in a bit over 20 locations. This new strategy is leading to civilians being left without protection and often having to flee as a result. This is likely to continue in 2020 with increased risks of attacks on civilians and consequent displacement. A more radical leadership within ISWAP, abducting and killing humanitarian workers when they have an opportunity to do so is a threat that has increased the risks for humanitarian staff and operations.
In the neighbouring countries, there seems to be an increased number of national citizens operating within Boko Haram leading to risks of the armed conflict not only being limited to a spill over effect from Nigeria.

1.4. Strategic objectives and priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan

The LCB crisis has a consolidated needs overview, as well as a UNHCR lead RRRP plan. The other response plans are elaborated in each of the HCTs in the four affected countries. The more detailed response plans and allocations are presented in the specific chapters for each country. In the country response plans other crises-related needs that affects the country, in addition to the LCB related crisis, are presented.

2. REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES

2.1. International and regional assistance

- Donors:
The largest donors in the region include USAID and BPRM, ECHO, DfID, GIZ, Canada, Norway and Sweden.

- Regional organisations:
The main regional organisation that is present in the LCB region is the Lake Chad Basin Commission, created in 1964 to address the use of water and resources of the lake. The organisation is active both on a normative and legislative level as well as operatively with projects to promote climate change adaptation and recovery of the lake area.

2.2. Access situation

Access in all four countries is difficult due to security threats and poor infrastructure with roads being in bad condition or non-existent. Humanitarian access is secured by UNHAS who serve the four regional capitals Bol, Diffa, Maiduguri and Maroua. In Nigeria, UNHAS also allows humanitarian actors to access field locations outside of Maiduguri by helicopter. Borders to Nigeria have been closed or semi closed for periods to avert security threats. Some border crossings between Chad and Cameroon have been closed temporarily for security reasons.

3. SIDA’S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

3.1. The role of Sida

- Earlier assistance and results:
Sida’s humanitarian support to the Lake Chad Basin crisis increased significantly in late 2016 and as of 2017 when the humanitarian response to the crisis was stepped up. Several partners are supported in all four countries, and the support and ensuing results are described in the respective country chapters. The new Sahel support under the Africa Regional strategy initiative will be able to direct support to at least 2 of the 4 countries (Niger and Chad).

- Lessons learnt:
The humanitarian needs analysis is extremely complex to do in a setting where the underlying causes of vulnerability originate from a development crisis that has resulted in a lack of access to basic services and extreme poverty. Since humanitarian funding is not intended to address underlying structural causes, the vulnerability and needs must be measured against a crisis situation other than poverty. This approach has led Sida to be much more selective in the allocation of life-saving humanitarian funds and therefore only supports partners who are working in the most conflict and natural disaster struck areas of the concerned countries.

3.2. Response Priorities 2020

- Humanitarian Focus:
In 2019 there has been an overall deterioration in the four LCB countries that is reflected in the increased funding for in particular Kamerun, Niger and Chad. Conflict in Nigeria, in the border areas between Niger and Mali/Burkina Faso (Liptako Gourma) as well as in the Northwest, Southwest and Coastal region of Cameroon (Anglophone crisis) have further deteriorated in 2019. The situation for the approximately 280,000 CAR refugees in Cameroon is still precarious and new arrivals continue to be registered. Refugees from Cameroon to Nigeria due to the Anglophone crisis are also increasing. The largest number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is still found in Nigeria, but the number of people in need in Cameroon, Niger and Chad are steadily increasing.

- Field follow-up:
Field follow-up will be done for the LCB crisis, but efforts are also going to be made to follow up on the Liptako Gourma situation in Niger and the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroonian refugees). A roving position is suggested to fill the need to travel and follow partners’ field operations in depth during the year. As several of Sida’s
humanitarian partners are working with a programme-based approach, field monitoring and dialogue is paramount to follow up and analyse if support is really reaching the people most in need.

3.3. Partners (1-2 paragraphs per partner, explaining the following)

The only regional funding suggested for 2020 is support to ICRC and OCHA for key functions in protection and coordination. This regional support is provided outside of the crisis allocation. The details of partners in the four countries is presented in each country chapter following this regional crisis analysis. Monitoring and dialogue plan is also presented in each country chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida support</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work (incl. cross sectoral/ multipurpose programming) and response modalities (e.g. in-kind, services, CVP or a mix)</th>
<th>Proposed amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td></td>
<td>52 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td></td>
<td>37 000 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td>120 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>261 000 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4. Strategic funding in protracted crises

Several of Sida’s strategic partners have been receiving multiyear funding for response in the Lake Chad crisis. In Nigeria, Plan has received multiyear funding to implement a child protection project between 2017-2019. In Cameroon, multiyear funding has been provided to Plan, IRC and FAO but all three organizations have implemented the last year of the projects for which multiyear funding was provided. In Niger, FAO and SRC have been provided multiyear funding that ended in 2019. In Chad, both FAO and Oxfam had multiyear funding covering 2019 and Oxfam’s project to build resilience will continue in 2020-21.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended partner for Sida support</th>
<th>Sector/focus of work (incl. cross sectoral/ multipurpose programming) and response modalities (e.g. in-kind, services, CVP or a mix)</th>
<th>Category:</th>
<th>Time-span (2020-20XX)</th>
<th>Proposed amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxfam</td>
<td>WASH, food security, livelihoods and protection</td>
<td>a)</td>
<td>2019-2021</td>
<td>10 000 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10 000 000</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3.5. Synergies and Nexus

The opportunities for complementarities and synergies between humanitarian assistance and development vary in the different countries of the Lake Chad region. No bilateral development strategy is established with any of the four concerned countries, but as of 2019, support from Sida is provided to the Regional Stabilisation Facility, set up by the governments of the Lake Chad Basin, the international community and the UNDP. This initiative has been set up to support the Regional Strategy for the Stabilisation, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected Areas of the Lake Chad Basin (RSS), produced under the auspices of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and with the support of the African Union and UNDP. The strategy includes a regional window as well as a window for each country and aims at strengthening security and rule of law, improving essential infrastructure and the functioning of basic services, as well as increasing livelihood opportunities. Dialogue and exchange between the geographical focal point at Sida’s humanitarian unit and Sida’s regional nexus advisor in charge of Sida’s support to the Regional Stabilisation Facility will be critical to identify opportunities for complementarities and synergies between Sida’s support to humanitarian interventions on the one hand and the Regional Stabilisation Facility on the other in the respective countries.
Some development support is also given by Sida’s regional strategy for Africa, mainly to Prevention of Extremist Violence and support to the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The Global strategy for peace and security also supports initiatives implemented by partners in one or several countries of the Lake Chad Basin. In June 2019, Sida also entered into an agreement with UNDP to support a capacity building program for ECOWAS, AU and other regional organizations and national governments in the Sahel region with the aim to enhance Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience building. The contribution is a grant of SEK 67 Million over a period of three years (June 2019 – May 2022) targeting Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Nigeria.