Context: The crisis currently affecting the Lake Chad Basin states results from a complex combination of factors, including conflict with Non-State Armed Groups, extreme poverty, underdevelopment and a changing climate, which together have triggered significant displacement of populations. As of 24 February 2020, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria were hosting an estimated 4,670,984 affected individuals made up of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Refugees (both in- and out-of-camp), Returnees (Former IDPs and Returnees from abroad) and Third Country Nationals (TCNs). 78 per cent of the affected population (representing 3,650,768 individuals) were located in Nigeria, while 11 per cent resided in Cameroon (524,116 individuals), 6 per cent in Niger (261,631 individuals) and 5 per cent in Chad (234,742 individuals).