

# Nigeria – Complex Emergency

MAY 5, 2022

## SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p><b>217</b> MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Nigeria</p> <p><i>UN – March 2022</i></p>	<p><b>8.4</b> MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need in Northeastern Nigeria</p> <p><i>OCHA – February 2022</i></p>	<p><b>3.1</b> MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in Nigeria</p> <p><i>IOM – March 2022</i></p>	<p><b>331,000</b></p> <p>Estimated Number of Nigerian Refugees in West Africa</p> <p><i>UNHCR – February 2022</i></p>	<p><b>19</b> MILLION</p> <p>Projected Acutely Food-Insecure Population for 2022 Lean Season</p> <p><i>CH – March 2022</i></p>
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- The 2022 HRP for Nigeria requests \$1.1 billion to provide assistance to more than 5.5 million people in the Northeast.
- IDP camp closures in Borno have prompted outflows to nearby displacement sites, resulting in increased risks for fire incidents and disease transmission.
- Approximately 1,300 security incidents occurred in Nigeria during the first three months of 2022, with indirect fire and rocket attacks becoming more common as organized armed groups seek to gain territory.



## TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Nigeria Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA<sup>1</sup> \$188,322,448

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 6

**Total \$188,322,448**

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA)

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

### 2022 HRP Estimates 8.4 Million People Require Assistance in the Northeast

Approximately 8.4 million people are likely to require humanitarian assistance in northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states this year, according to the 2022 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), released by the UN in February. The estimate includes 1.5 million formerly displaced returnees sheltering in insecure areas and 2.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), more than 1.8 million of whom are in Borno. The HRP calls for \$1.1 billion to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance—including education, food, nutrition, protection, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and other assistance—to 5.5 million of the most vulnerable people in the Northeast.

### March CH Analysis Projects 19 Million Food Insecure People in Lean Season

CH Phase Classifications June – August 2022 <sup>2</sup>	
Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
Phase 4	979,687 people in Emergency
Phase 3	18,057,667 people in Crisis
Phase 2	40,672,628 people in Stress
Phase 1	98,799,293 people Minimally Food-Insecure

Approximately 19 million people are projected to experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity throughout Nigeria during the June-to-August lean season, according to the March Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis.<sup>3</sup> The primary drivers of food insecurity include high staple food prices, the impact of conflict on agricultural production and livelihoods, and the interruption of food supply chains due to fuel scarcity.

In northwestern Nigeria—Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states—CH projects that approximately 3.9 million people will experience Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season. Escalating conflict and criminality in the region has increased population displacement, disrupted markets, and constrained households’ income-earning opportunities, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). Violence in the region has also internally displaced approximately 420,000 people as of December, further exacerbating food assistance needs, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

In northeastern Nigeria, the CH analysis projects that more than 4.1 million people will experience Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the lean season. Compounding the countrywide drivers of food insecurity, concerns in the Northeast include continued operations of organized armed groups (OAGs), resulting in high levels of displacement and limited humanitarian access to people in need. Populations in areas with limited or no humanitarian access in the Northeast, including Borno’s Abadam, Gubio, and Mobbar Local Government Areas (LGAs), are currently experiencing Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity, with Emergency outcomes likely to persist through the lean season, according to CH. Among surveyed households who have recently arrived to accessible locations from these areas, an estimated 60 percent report insufficient food intake, with approximately 65 percent of surveyed households reporting the use of negative coping strategies—such as relying on less expensive or less preferred food or reducing the number of meals consumed daily—according to the CH Task Force on Inaccessible Area’s February report, which surveys newly arrived IDPs from inaccessible areas. The survey also indicated wasting prevalence of approximately 19 percent among children ages 6–59 months, with prevalence of severe wasting—a life-

<sup>2</sup> Estimates based on the March 2022 CH analysis.

<sup>3</sup> 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, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5. The CH, a separate tool used only in West Africa, has a similar scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

threatening form of malnutrition—of 6 percent.

UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Martin Griffiths traveled to Borno's Bama, Damasak, and Maiduguri LGAs from January 20 to 22 to meet with IDPs, humanitarian actors, and local and national authorities, including the Governor of Borno State, Babagana Umara Zulum. During the visit—ERC Griffiths' first to Nigeria—he encouraged closer partnerships between development and humanitarian actors and pledged to improve protection measures for civilians and relief workers amid the crisis.

### **Borno IDP Site Closures Prompt Outflow, Overcrowding in Nearby Camps**

Since May 2021, the Borno State Government (BSG) has closed seven IDP camps, affecting more than 103,000 people, according to IOM. In January, the BSG closed two IDP sites in Maiduguri LGA—Stadium and Teacher's Village camps—prompting approximately 36,000 people to relocate to host communities or other camps within Maiduguri and other locations in Borno's Jere, Konduga, Kukawa, Monguno, and Ngala LGAs. In March, the BSG facilitated the relocation of approximately 409 IDP households from the Government Senior Secondary School camp and surrounding host communities to Soye ward in Bama; in neighboring Dikwa LGA, the BSG planned to relocate an estimated 528 IDP households in nearby Gajibo community. Both Gajibo and Soye are inaccessible to humanitarian organizations due to ongoing insecurity, according to the UN.

Congestion due to new arrivals and clustering of makeshift shelters increases risks for fire incidents in IDP camps and camp-like settings. More than 20 fire incidents occurred across camps in Monguno since January, negatively affecting approximately 8,000 IDPs, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Fire outbreaks have prompted humanitarian organizations to expand fire risk awareness programs and mitigation measures across high-risk locations. Fires at Fulatari IDP camp in Monguno on April 2 and 3 destroyed a water rig and related systems, resulting in water shortages for more than 1,000 people, according to OCHA. The fire also destroyed a water borehole-drilling rig—one of only two in Borno—designed to increase the camp's water supply. Its destruction forced communities to rely on water trucking, which is insufficient to meet water needs in Monguno's displacement camps, where new IDPs arrive almost daily.

Overcrowding in IDP camps and resultant strains on WASH infrastructure have increased the risk of transmission of communicable diseases, including measles. More than 4,100 suspected cases of measles and 17 related deaths have been reported in Borno in 2022 as of April 4, according to the UN World Health Organization (WHO). Children ages 9–59 months accounted for approximately 70 percent of all confirmed cases countrywide, according to a January 31 report from the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control. Approximately 130 suspected and six confirmed cases of measles have been reported across IDP camps and host communities in Monguno as of March 10, the UN reports. Humanitarian actors are launching vaccination campaigns in hotspots to mitigate transmission of the disease.

### **Attacks in the Northeast Drive Acute Needs, Affect Relief Actors**

Approximately 1,300 security incidents occurred in Nigeria during the first three months of 2022, resulting in more than 200 injuries and the deaths of 180 people, according to a non-governmental organization (NGO). Indirect fire and rocket attacks have occurred with increased frequency, reportedly due to OAGs' aims to expand into rural areas—particularly in southern Borno—without directly confronting Nigerian Government Forces. Fleeing violence or searching for better-equipped sites in which to shelter, more than 3,400 individuals—nearly 100 percent of whom were Nigerian—crossed borders between Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria in February, an increase from the approximately 2,000 people who crossed the borders in January, according to U.S. Department of State Bureau of

Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) partner UNHCR.

Seven security incidents have affected humanitarian workers in Nigeria during 2022 as of March, according to an NGO. In January, an OAG looted an NGO-operated health facility in Yobe's Gujba LGA, though no casualties were reported. Separately, three humanitarian workers were abducted following a security incident at an NGO facility in northeastern Nigeria on March 10, the organization reported.

## KEY FIGURES



**1.5 Million**

People supported monthly through USG-funded emergency food assistance



**\$14.2 Million**

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA support for life-saving health care programming



**6**

USG-funded partners supporting WASH activities

## U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

USAID/BHA is providing life-saving food and nutrition assistance in Nigeria, as high levels of conflict and population displacement, rising commodity prices, low agricultural output, and the economic impact of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic continue to result in acute food insecurity and malnutrition. USAID/BHA supports the UN World Food Program (WFP) and six NGOs to provide emergency food assistance—through cash transfers for food and food vouchers to meet needs while also supporting local markets, or through in-kind food commodities provided to vulnerable households—in remote areas of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. USAID/BHA also supports the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP to provide preventative nutrition support for children and pregnant and lactating women to reduce the incidence of acute malnutrition.

### HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, WHO, and six international NGOs to provide essential health care services to conflict-affected populations throughout Nigeria. Often implemented in coordination with nutrition and WASH programming, USAID/BHA provides medical supplies, supports health units, and trains community health workers to meet local health needs, including COVID-19 prevention and response activities. USAID/BHA partners deploy mobile teams to deliver health care and nutrition services to hard-to-reach populations, particularly in conflict-affected areas of northeastern Nigeria, including distributing vaccines to populations in need.

### WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support WASH programming throughout Nigeria to reduce the spread of communicable diseases and prevalence of acute malnutrition. USAID/BHA supports six NGOs to conduct critical WASH activities, including water trucking, maintenance of sanitation and waste management systems at IDP camps, and rehabilitation of water systems destroyed by conflict. USAID/BHA-supported programs also train local health workers to reduce the spread of waterborne illnesses in camp settings and build awareness of best practices to prevent COVID-19 transmission. Additionally, a State/PRM partner is improving WASH infrastructure to increase safe drinking water supplies among refugee and

host community populations countrywide.



**\$11.5 Million**

In dedicated FY 2022  
USAID/BHA support for  
protection programming

## **PROTECTION**

The U.S. Government (USG) supports 16 partners to address protection concerns among conflict-affected and displaced populations in northern Nigeria. USAID/BHA partners provide child protection, gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, psychosocial support, and other specialized protection services to IDPs in northeastern Nigeria. Additionally, USAID/BHA-supported protection programming includes mine risk education to mitigate risks related to mines and unexploded ordnance, which continue to threaten the safety of Nigerians. In February, State/PRM partner UNHCR and its partners visited more than 64,000 host community members, IDPs, and refugee returnees to monitor cross-border issues related to human rights and protection in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. UNHCR and partners provided training to approximately 41,000 individuals in these states on child protection, GBV, and human rights. These awareness sessions helped beneficiaries make informed decisions about their displacement situation and understand how to access protection services.



**203,000**

People supported by  
USAID/BHA-funded  
shelter activities

## **SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS**

The USG supports the provision of safe, covered living spaces for people who have been displaced due to conflict and natural disasters in Nigeria. USAID/BHA supports IOM and five NGOs to fortify shelters and reduce vulnerabilities to climatic shocks and security risks for IDPs across Nigeria. Additionally, USAID/BHA partners provide household items to vulnerable populations to enable them to meet basic needs and support community-led disaster risk reduction committees in IDP camps with safety materials to reduce the risk of flooding and fires. State/PRM supports UNHCR and various NGOs in providing education and shelter and settlements support to IDPs and refugees countrywide.

## CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Armed attacks led by Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal Jihad and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-West Africa (ISIS-WA) have resulted in high levels of insecurity in northeastern Nigeria since 2013, exacerbating humanitarian needs and displacing more than 2.9 million people. Violent clashes between the armed groups and government forces have hampered humanitarian access to affected regions, increasing civilian vulnerabilities to armed group activity. Separately, in northwestern Nigeria, increasing levels of armed criminal group activity and intercommunal conflict have generated widespread humanitarian needs, displacing many residents within the region and to neighboring Niger.
- From November 2016 to October 2018, USAID supported a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. To support the field activities of the DART, USAID also established a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team, which deactivated in August 2018. Support was transitioned to the USAID/BHA Humanitarian Assistance Response Technical office based in Nigeria's capital city of Abuja.
- On December 17, 2021, Ambassador Mary Beth Leonard re-declared a disaster for the complex emergencies in northeastern and northwestern Nigeria in FY 2022 due to ongoing humanitarian needs.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN FY 2022<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/BHA</b>			
IPs	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Borno	\$107,293,166
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA)	Countrywide	\$804,379
UNICEF	Nutrition	Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara	\$5,000,000
WFP	HCIMA, Logistics Support	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$10,500,000
	Food Assistance—Food Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$36,600,000
	Nutrition	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$22,993,929
WHO	Health	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$5,000,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$130,974
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$188,322,448</b>
<b>TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN NIGERIA IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$188,322,448</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$188,322,448</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2022</b>			<b>\$188,322,448</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of May 5, 2022.

## 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 [interaction.org](https://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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [cidi.org](http://cidi.org)
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](http://reliefweb.int).

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at [usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work](http://usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work)