

NIGERIA - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JULY 23, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**1.4
million**

Internally Displaced
Persons (IDPs) in Nigeria
International Organization for
Migration (IOM) – June 2015

168,000

Nigerian Refugees in
Neighboring Countries
Office of the UN High
Commissioner for Refugees
(UNHCR) – July 2015

**4.6
million**

Estimated Number of
People Facing Food
Insecurity in Nigeria
UN Office for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs
(OCHA) – June 2015

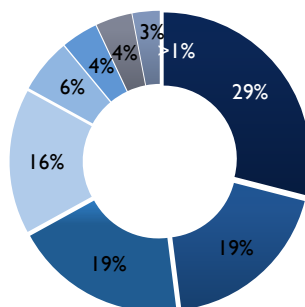
**1.5
million**

Malnourished Children
Under the Age of Five and
Pregnant and Lactating
Women
OCHA – June 2015

**24.5
million**

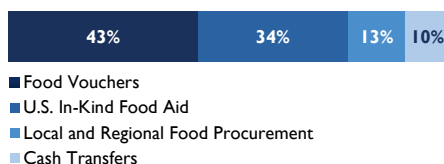
People Living in States
Subject to Recurrent Boko
Haram Attacks
OCHA – May 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR² IN FY 2015



■ Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (29%)
■ Logistics & Relief Commodities (19%)
■ Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (19%)
■ Protection (16%)
■ Economic Recovery & Market Systems (6%)
■ Agriculture & Food Security (4%)
■ Shelter and Settlements (4%)
■ Nutrition (3%)
■ Health (>1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Persistent violence by Boko Haram continues to displace populations in northeastern Nigeria and neighboring countries. As of June, Boko Haram violence had internally displaced 1.4 million people in northeastern Nigeria, IOM reports.
- Approximately 3.5 million people in northeastern Nigeria—as well as 400,000 people in neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger—will likely experience significant difficulty in meeting their basic food needs between July and September, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- Since June, the USG has provided approximately \$50.8 million in humanitarian assistance to the Nigeria regional crisis. Of the new funding, State/PRM has provided \$41.4 million to support emergency food assistance, protection services, and other critical aid to Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, and IDPs and conflict-affected populations in Nigeria. Through \$4.8 million in funding to implementing partners, USAID/OFDA is supporting protection and health services, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to IDPs and host communities in northeastern Nigeria. With \$4.6 million in funding, USAID/FFP is supporting emergency food assistance through cash vouchers to conflict-affected people in Borno State.

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

² Sector chart represents funding to only Nigeria

³ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since June, the USG has provided approximately \$50.8 million in assistance for the Nigeria regional crisis
- Nearly 1.4 million people are displaced in northeastern Nigeria due to Boko Haram violence
- During the week of July 20, Nigeria's President Muhammadu Buhari met with U.S. President Barak Obama in Washington, D.C., to discuss the Boko Haram insurgency, among other topics

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$15,149,873
USAID/FFP	\$43,632,903
State/PRM ⁴	\$45,150,000
\$103,932,776	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS	

DISPLACEMENT, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND SECURITY

- Despite successive gains by military forces in the region, Boko Haram violence in northeastern Nigeria and neighboring countries continues. International media report almost daily Boko Haram attacks since May 29, resulting in more than 200 deaths in northeastern Nigeria between June 27 and July 3 alone, according to the UN and international media. In addition, Boko Haram attacks in Chad's capital city of N'Djamena on June 15 resulted in 34 deaths and dozens of injuries. OCHA estimates that 4,700 civilians in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria died as a result of Boko Haram-related violence between October 2014 and June 2015.
 - As of June, Boko Haram attacks had internally displaced nearly 1.4 million people—more than 1 million of whom are displaced in Borno State—in northeastern Nigeria, according to IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). This represents a slight decrease from nearly 1.5 million IDPs in late April to approximately 1.4 million by late June, following the return of 120,000 people to areas of origin in Adamawa. According to international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in northeastern Nigeria, some of those returning are moving toward their regions of origin, mostly to urban areas closer to their homes in Adamawa. Homes, infrastructure, crops, and livestock were destroyed or looted across swaths of territory due to the Boko Haram insurgency, leaving a majority of returnee households with little or nothing to return to, particularly in the absence of humanitarian organizations and basic service providers in many of the areas.
 - In addition to internally displaced populations, approximately 168,000 Nigerian refugees and other nationals have fled to Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, UNHCR reports. Boko Haram attacks in neighboring countries have also caused significant internal displacement, including an estimated 81,700 people in northern Cameroon, according to the UN.
 - With \$3 million in assistance, USAID/OFDA is continuing to support IOM, which is working in conjunction with the Government of Nigeria (GoN), to improve humanitarian data collection, monitoring, and information dissemination in northeastern Nigeria through the DTM platform.
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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Persistent insecurity perpetrated by Boko Haram has limited agricultural and market activities and has hindered major trade routes in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, affecting food availability and market prices, according to a May FEWS NET assessment. The report highlights that approximately 3.5 million people in northeastern Nigeria—as well as 400,000 people in neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger—will likely experience acute food insecurity between July and September due to the impact of the Boko Haram conflict. FEWS NET projects that households located in eastern Yobe, central and eastern Borno, and northern Adamawa, as well as IDP settlements in Maiduguri—the areas most-affected by conflict—will likely face Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity as a result of ongoing insecurity and displacement.⁴ Many households in these areas face greater food consumption gaps and are at higher risk for malnutrition and excess mortality.
- The humanitarian community is assessing malnutrition levels among crisis-affected populations in northeastern Nigeria; however, access and personnel constraints preclude a comprehensive, region-wide understanding of the prevalence of malnutrition. An April assessment by Action Against Hunger International found that displaced children younger than five years of age in areas of Borno were experiencing global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels up to 29 percent, nearly double the UN World Health Organization emergency threshold of 15 percent. The UN reports GAM levels of approximately 12 percent in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe state's IDP camps as of May; however, only 8 percent of all IDPs are sheltering in camps, with the remaining 92 percent living in host communities. According to an early June report by the U.S. Embassy in Abuja, the GoN is providing community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) services to IDPs in government-run camps. While international NGOs have extended CMAM services to IDPs residing with host communities—treating more than 16,000 children in northeastern Nigeria for severe acute malnutrition as of April—many IDPs continue to lack adequate access to nutrition services.

⁴ 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, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- A USAID/OFDA NGO partner is providing nutrition assistance through Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programs in Borno State, targeting IDP and host community members through 30 health care centers. The program promotes appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding knowledge and behaviors for pregnant and lactating mothers with children ages 0–59 months. The program is also training health care workers and volunteers on appropriate IYCF methods. A separate USAID/NGO partner is focusing on IYCF programs for children younger than two years of age in northeastern Nigeria. The program will focus on life-saving activities through promoting and supporting breastfeeding after birth through two years of age or beyond.
- USAID/FFP recently provided nearly \$18 million in assistance to address the emergency food needs of more than 150,000 IDPs and host community members in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, and Yobe states. USAID/FFP is providing cash transfers and food vouchers to beneficiaries who have lost their livelihoods, thereby increasing household purchasing power, diversifying diets through improved access to food, preventing malnutrition, and supporting local market activity. In addition, USAID/FFP is supporting education on breastfeeding, dietary diversity, and IYCF practices.
- USAID/FFP recently provided \$4.6 million to a partner organization to support emergency food assistance through cash transfers to more than 50,000 individuals in Borno State. The seven months of assistance will enable households to cover their basic food needs until the beginning of the next planting season in March 2016. The partner will also work with IDP women to prepare a fortified, nutritious porridge using local ingredients for children younger than five years of age and pregnant and lactating women, in addition to supporting nutrition sensitization activities.
- USAID/FFP has also provided more than \$25 million to the UN World Food Program (WFP) and NGOs to address urgent food needs of Nigerian refugees and conflict-affected households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. Using a combination of cash and voucher programming, in-kind food assistance, and local and regional procurement, USAID/FFP is supporting food distribution, blanket and targeted supplementary feeding, and food-for-asset activities to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable populations.

PROTECTION

- The June Protection Monitoring Summary, produced by UNHCR in collaboration with Nigeria's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), identified forced displacement, killing, and security incidents as the most prevalent protection concerns among conflict-affected people residing in northeastern and central Nigeria. As of the end of June, NGOs operating in Adamawa, Borno, and Gombe have reached more than 86,000 people with protection services, including psychosocial and safety services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection services.
- OCHA reports a significant number of unaccompanied children among the displaced. While numbers are unconfirmed and believed to be an underestimate, the Child Protection Sub-Working Group (CPSWG)—the coordinating body for humanitarian child protection activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—reports that unaccompanied children (UAC) accounted for approximately 1.7 percent of the total registered IDPs during the April DTM assessment, equivalent to nearly 23,550 children. The majority of UAC are between six and 10 years old, with many residing in host communities and thereby not easily accessible to humanitarian actors, according to OCHA.
- The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), in collaboration with GoN authorities in Adamawa and Borno states and implementing partners in Yobe, is working to identify, train, and support caregivers to ensure children have safe and appropriate care. As of July 1, UNICEF had reached nearly 38,300 children with psychosocial support services in 141 host communities and 21 IDP camps in the three northeastern states. Additionally, the GoN, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the Nigerian Red Cross are working to reunite children with their families.
- With support from USAID/OFDA, IOM continues to provide emergency mental health services and psychosocial support to conflict-affected populations in northeastern Nigeria.

HEALTH AND WASH

- OCHA reports that more than 75 percent of the IDP camps in northeastern Nigeria lack hand-washing and drainage facilities and the number of people sharing toilets exceeds Sphere standards.⁵ As of July, UNICEF, in partnership with the GoN, has provided approximately 133,200 IDPs and host community members with access to safe water, and approximately 38,000 people have benefitted from improved sanitation through the construction of latrines and washrooms in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. In collaboration with the GoN and an implementing partner, UNICEF also distributed WASH and hygiene kits to 1,800 households. USAID/OFDA is supporting an NGO partner operating in Yobe to reach up to 4,500 people with WASH assistance, including access to safe drinking water and latrine construction.
- Health care services remain inadequate in northeastern Nigeria, particularly in Borno where Boko Haram insurgents had destroyed at least 75 health facilities as of May, the UN reports. As of early July, the GoN and UNICEF had provided integrated primary health care (PHC) services to more than 155,800 people—including nearly 82,000 children—residing in IDP camps in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. Services include deworming, HIV testing and counseling, measles and polio immunizations, malnutrition screening, and the distribution of Vitamin A supplements. In July, UNICEF will extend integrated PHC services to IDPs living in Borno host communities through 28 health facilities, focusing on communities hosting large numbers of IDPs in the LGAs of Biu, Jere, and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council.

IMPACT IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Regional

- The Boko Haram insurgency in northeastern Nigeria is increasingly affecting neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, UNHCR reports. As of late May, cross-border attacks had internally displaced approximately 81,700 Cameroonians, 14,400 Chadians, and 50,000 Nigeriens, in addition to approximately 168,000 Nigerian refugees and other nationals who fled to the three bordering countries from Nigeria. Among Nigerian refugees, priority humanitarian needs include emergency food assistance, health care, protection, relief commodities, and shelter, according to UNHCR.

Cameroon

- On July 12, 11 people were killed in two suicide bombings in Fotokol town, located in Cameroon's Far North Region, near the border with Nigeria, the UN reports. On July 13, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon strongly condemned the attacks, in which Boko Haram is the suspected perpetrator, and commended the Government and people of Cameroon for welcoming refugees from the region since the start of the crisis. In response to the attacks, Cameroonian authorities have banned burqas—the dress of the two suicide bombers—as well as motorbikes at night and tinted windows in vehicles, according to international media.
- According to a UNHCR report, spontaneous arrivals continue at the Nigeria–Cameroon border at a rate of 100 people per day, with more than 1,300 new arrivals registered at Minawao Camp and its extension in Gawar Village, located in Cameroon's Far North Region, between June 27 and July 3. According to estimates from IOM and the UN, Cameroon continues to host nearly 50,000 Nigerian refugees, more than 40,000 of whom remain in Minawao Camp and Gawar village. Of those residing in Minawao camp, 97 percent originated from Borno State and two percent from Adamawa State, Nigeria, the UN reports.

Chad

- Boko Haram continues to launch attacks in Chad, despite recent Government of Chad (GoC) attempts to curb violence. In late June, the GoC arrested multiple suspected Boko Haram fighters; meanwhile, Boko Haram bombings killed at least five people in N'Djamena, according to international media.

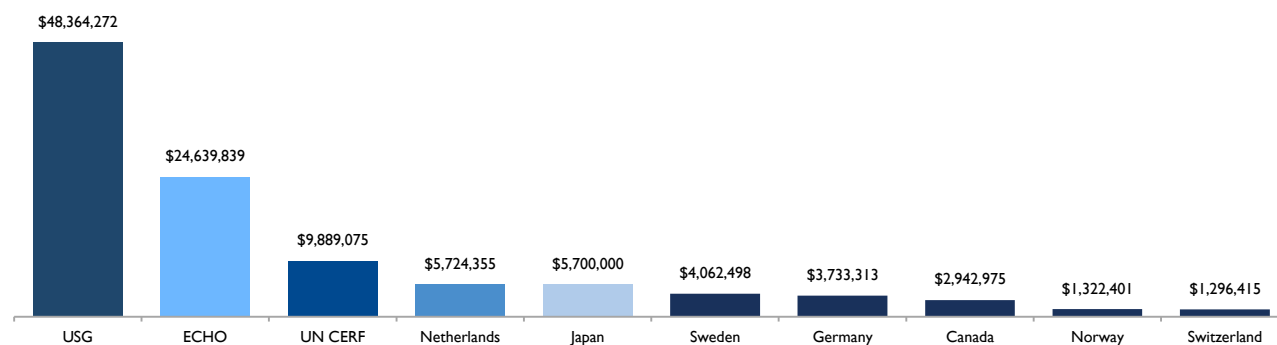
⁵ The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UN, NGOs, and donors to develop a set of universal minimum standards for humanitarian assistance and thereby improve the quality of assistance provided to disaster-affected persons and to enhance the accountability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

- As of early June, insecurity in northeastern Nigeria had caused 18,000 Nigerian refugees to flee to Chad's Lac Region and internally displaced more than 14,000 Chadians, according to the UN. According to a June FEWS NET report, households in Lac continue to face Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity due to below-average household cereal stocks and a decrease in agricultural output and livestock sales. FEWS NET notes that these households would have likely been more food insecure without current humanitarian assistance.

Niger

- As of early June, the number of Nigerian refugees and returning nationals in Niger had reached an estimated 100,000 people, according to the UN. Additionally, in response to increasing Boko Haram attacks on the islands of Lake Chad—affecting territories under Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria authority—the Government of Niger began evacuating islands under its control in May. As of late May, the Government of Niger had evacuated approximately 50,000 people from its territories, including the repatriation of approximately 16,000 Nigerians to Nigeria.
- In April, FEWS NET reported that Nigerian refugees and pastoral households in Niger's Diffa Region were facing Stressed—IPC 2—levels of food insecurity. In addition, pastoral zones in N'guigmi Department, on Niger's border with Lake Chad, will likely remain at Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity through September.
- USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$6 million in FY 2015 funding to date in support of the humanitarian response in Diffa. USAID/OFDA's partners are delivering basic supplies to conflict-affected households, supporting income-earners through livelihoods programming, preventing and treating malnutrition, and improving access to safe drinking water and hygiene facilities, among other essential humanitarian activities.
- Through more than \$17.2 million in funding, USAID/FFP is providing critical food assistance to displaced persons, refugees, and host communities in Niger through a combination of in-kind food assistance, local and regional procurement of food assistance, cash transfers, and food vouchers.

2015 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO NIGERIA* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of July 23, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2014.

CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe 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. On October 22, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria James E. Entwistle re-declared a disaster for the complex humanitarian emergency in Nigeria.
- Violence continues to displace people within and outside of northeastern Nigeria. By May 2015, an estimated 168,000 people, including returning migrants, had also fled to neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. In communities hosting IDPs, the presence of additional displaced families is straining local resources and exacerbating food, relief commodity, shelter, livelihood, and protection needs, among others.
- On December 5, 2014, U.S. Ambassador to Niger Eunice S. Reddick re-declared a disaster due to the complex emergency in Niger, including Boko-Haram related displacement. On April 16, 2015, U.S. Ambassador to Cameroon Michael S. Hoza declared a disaster due to the complex emergency caused by intensifying Boko Haram attacks in the region.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$4,780,464
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide, Nigeria	\$3,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,274,938
IOM	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Cameroon	\$50,000
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH, nutrition	Diffa Region, Niger	\$5,417,692
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Diffa Region, Niger	\$600,000
	Program Support Costs		\$26,779
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$15,149,873

USAID/FFP			
Implementing Partners	Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$17,882,091
WFP	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$7,538,900
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement	Lac Region, Chad	\$1,000,000
WFP	Title II In-Kind Assistance	Diffa Region, Niger	\$7,312,110
	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa Region, Niger	\$2,000,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Cash Transfers and Food Vouchers	Diffa Region, Niger	\$2,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa Region, Niger	\$2,699,592
Save the Children	Cash Transfers	Diffa Region, Niger	\$2,700,210
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$43,632,903

STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Protection and Material Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$17,300,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance to IDPs	Nigeria	\$4,100,000
ICRC	Protection and Material Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$2,300,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance to Refugees	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$8,500,000
ICRC	Protection and Material Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Lac Region, Chad	\$100,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance to Refugees	Lac Region, Chad	\$4,000,000
ICRC	Protection and Material Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Diffa, Niger	\$1,900,000
IOM	Shelter, ERMS	Diffa, Niger	\$750,000
IRC	Protection, Livelihoods, GBV, Rapid Response Mechanism	Diffa, Niger	\$700,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Niger	\$600,000
UNHCR	Protection and assistance to Refugees	Diffa, Niger	\$4,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$45,150,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS IN FY 2015			\$103,932,776

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS PROVIDED IN FY 2014

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$7,034,331
Implementing Partners	Nutrition, WASH	Diffa, Niger	\$1,499,987
	Program Support		\$9,452
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$8,543,770

USAID/FFP			
Samaritan's Purse	Local and Regional Procurement	Diffa Region, Niger	\$4,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$4,000,000

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
STATE/PRM			
Implementing Partner	Protection and Material Assistance to Victims of the Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,700,000

UNHCR	IDP Protection and Assistance, Government Capacity Building	Nigeria, Countrywide	\$1,400,000
	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Far North Region, Cameroon	\$1,500,000
	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Lac Region, Chad	\$900,000
	Refugee Protection and Assistance	Diffa Region, Niger	\$700,000
ACTED	Livelihoods for Refugees, WASH	Diffa Region, Niger	\$680,000
IOM	Core Relief Items, Emergency Shelter for Refugees, Evacuation for Displaced Third Country Nationals	Diffa Region, Niger	\$1,200,000
Save the Children	Child Protection, Health, WASH for Refugees	Diffa Region, Niger	\$620,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$10,700,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS IN FY 2014			\$23,243,770
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS IN FY 2015			\$103,932,776
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NIGERIA IN FY 2015			\$48,364,272
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES IN FY 2015			\$55,568,504
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE NIGERIA CRISIS IN FY 2014 & FY 2015			\$127,176,546

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents actual or obligated amounts as of July 23, 2015.

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:
 - The 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>