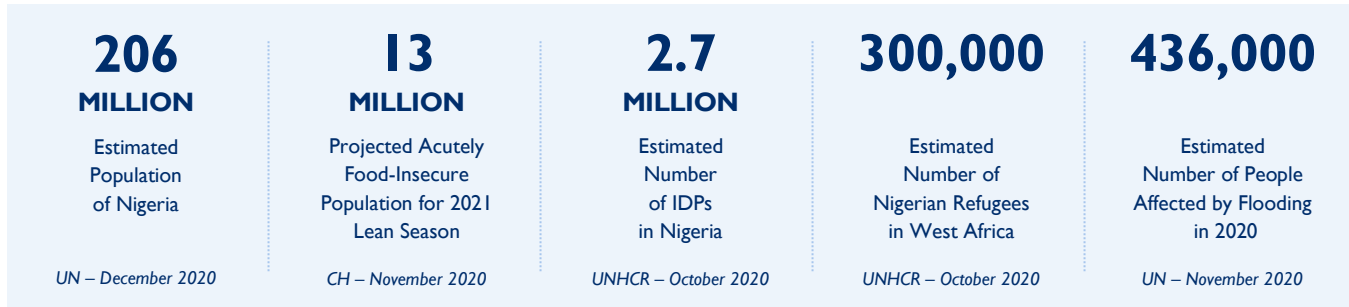


Nigeria – Complex Emergency

DECEMBER 21, 2020

SITUATION AT A GLANCE



- Armed group activity continues to increase across northern Nigeria, further constraining access to conflict-affected areas and exacerbating humanitarian needs.
- To meet the needs of a growing number of people requiring humanitarian assistance as a result of widespread insecurity and displacement, the USG provided more than \$393 million in FY 2020 funding for the humanitarian response in Nigeria.
- USG partners deliver emergency food assistance to support more than 13 million people in Nigeria in advance of the 2021 lean season.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Nigeria Response in FY 2021

USAID/BHA¹ \$7,360,000

For complete funding breakdown with partners, see detailed chart on page 5

Total \$7,360,000

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

OAG Activity Exacerbates Humanitarian Needs in Northeastern Nigeria

Security conditions have continued to deteriorate across northeastern Nigeria in recent months, with increased organized armed group (OAG) attacks resulting in additional displacement and insecurity across the region. In late November, OAG militants attacked a group of farmers in Borno State's Koshebe town, Jere Local Government Area (LGA), resulting in at least 108 civilian deaths and 15 abductions, relief actors report. As of October, conflict had displaced more than 2.1 million people in northeastern Nigeria, with the majority of internally displaced persons (IDPs) located in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Escalating displacement in northeastern Nigeria poses continued health risks for IDPs sheltering in camps and host communities, including increased transmission risk of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in congested camp-like settings, as well as protection risks resulting from OAG attacks, gender-based violence (GBV), and school closures.

In addition, OAG attacks—including abductions and security incidents at illegal OAG-installed vehicle checkpoints—affecting relief actors have increasingly disrupted humanitarian ability to support IDPs, host communities, and other vulnerable populations, according to UN reports. In early December, an improvised explosive device installed by OAG actors along a major road in Borno was triggered by a convoy transporting IDPs, resulting in the deaths of at least three IDPs. Separately, COVID-19-related supply chain disruptions and recent flooding along critical supply routes have further disrupted the delivery of humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable populations in the region, particularly during the May-to-October rainy season. An estimated 10.6 million people require humanitarian assistance in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, according to an updated UN Humanitarian Response Plan released in June.

Insecurity and Flooding Drive Displacement in Northwestern Nigeria

Continued clashes between Government of Nigeria (GoN) forces and armed criminal groups have prompted displacement and exacerbated humanitarian needs in the northwestern states of Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara during 2020, according to relief actors. Renewed GoN military operations in response to armed attacks in rural areas of northwestern Nigeria between April and June resulted in a deterioration of security conditions throughout the region, displacing at least 20,000 people to surrounding communities, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports. Furthermore, unknown armed actors attacked a secondary school in Katsina in mid-December, abducting more than 300 students and resulting in the closure of all public schools in the state. As of December 18, most of the abducted students had been released and reunited with their families, although international media report that some may remain in captivity.

Additionally, recent heavy rainfall and flooding at the height of the May-to-October rainy season resulted in the displacement of an additional 22,000 individuals in northwestern Nigeria's Jigawa, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto, and Zamfara states, according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). As a result of the combined effects of insecurity and climatic shocks in northwestern Nigeria, an estimated 176,000 people remain internally displaced in Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara, in addition to at least 168,000 Nigerians sheltering in the neighboring Republic of Niger, according to UNHCR.

Flooding Across Northern Nigeria Affects 436,000 People

Unusually heavy rainfall resulted in large-scale flooding across northern Nigeria from July to September, damaging or destroying cropland, houses, roads, and other civilian infrastructure, as well as disrupting livelihood activities and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in affected areas, according to the UN. The flooding adversely affected approximately 436,000 people, destroying more than 66,000 houses and prompting the displacement of at least 62,000 individuals. The storms disproportionately affected IDPs living in provisional or makeshift shelters, driving increased needs for durable shelter materials, emergency food assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance.

Furthermore, flood-related damage to transportation infrastructure across northern Nigeria—in addition to ongoing conflict in flood-affected areas of the northeast—has further restricted relief actors' movements in the region and hampered response efforts in areas requiring urgent assistance, the UN reports. Flooding also caused significant damage to cropland throughout northwestern Nigeria, limiting livelihoods for agro-pastoral households recovering from the June-to-August lean season. Floodwaters completely submerged croplands in Kebbi—where most of Nigeria's rice is grown—and caused damage in 18 of 27 LGAs in agriculturally-dependent Jigawa, according to IFRC.

Acute Food Insecurity Projected to Double in 2021 Across the Country

Severe acute food insecurity is projected to increase across most of northern Nigeria from December 2020 to August 2021, as ongoing conflict, climatic shocks, and COVID-19 containment measures

CH Phase Classifications June – August 2021	
Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
Phase 4	1,230,032 people in Emergency
Phase 3	11,742,066 people in Crisis
Phase 2	28,766,859 people in Stress
Phase 1	61,509,974 people Minimally Food-Insecure

continue to limit income-earning opportunities and restrict access to food items and nutrition services, according to a recent Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis. Approximately 13 million people across Nigeria will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity during the 2021 June-to-August lean season, when food is typically scarcest, representing an approximately 40 percent increase from the 9.2 million people currently facing Crisis or worse conditions.⁵ The number of people projected to experience acute food insecurity during the June-to-August lean season is approximately 80 percent higher compared with the 2020 lean season.

The prevalence of severe acute food insecurity remains highest in rural areas of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in the northeast as a result of continued high levels of conflict and displacement, as well as restricted livelihood activities due to COVID-19 mitigation measures, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. Additionally, approximately 1.2 million people in northeastern Nigeria remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to ongoing conflict threatening the continuity of relief activities in the region, further exacerbating food insecurity and compounding humanitarian needs. FEWS NET also projects increased levels of acute food insecurity in northwestern

Nigeria in the coming months as escalating conflict continues to hinder livelihood activities and flood damage contributes to below-average crop output in Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara.

As a result of heightened food insecurity across northern Nigeria and limited access to uninterrupted

⁵ 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 Cadre Harmonisé, a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal—Phase 1—to Famine—Phase 5.

health services, people in conflict-affected regions—especially children ages five years and younger—continue to experience high levels of acute malnutrition. Since January, nearly 106,000 children in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, as well as more than 10,000 children in Sokoto and Zamfara, were admitted for treatment at local health facilities for severe acute malnutrition (SAM), according to UNICEF.

KEY FIGURES



\$204 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for emergency food and nutrition assistance in FY 2020



\$26.7 Million

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



\$34.8 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA support for WASH activities in FY 2020

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

To address acute food insecurity in Nigeria, USAID/BHA supports WFP and six NGO implementing partners to provide emergency food assistance—through in-kind food parcels, including U.S.-sourced nutrition products such as corn-soy blends, as well as cash transfers—to vulnerable households in the northeastern states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. USAID/BHA supports 10 NGOs in the northeast and UNICEF in the northwest to address rising levels of global acute malnutrition, using both U.S.-sourced and international purchase of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTFs) as well as locally produced nutritious foods. With more than \$204 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA provided life-saving food and nutrition assistance to more than 1.7 million people in Nigeria affected by acute food insecurity due to continued high levels of conflict and displacement, rising commodity prices, low agricultural output, and COVID-19-related, adverse economic effects.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and seven NGOs to provide life-saving health care to conflict-affected populations throughout Nigeria. Often integrated with nutrition and WASH programming, USAID/BHA provides medical supplies, supports health units, and trains community health workers to meet local health needs, including through 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 northeastern Nigeria—and distribute vaccines to and conduct emergency health services for populations in need. In addition, State/PRM partners, including UNHCR and NGOs, support essential health interventions for IDPs and other vulnerable populations in Nigeria.

WASH

USAID/BHA and State/PRM support WASH programming throughout Nigeria to reduce the spread of communicable diseases and prevalence of acute malnutrition. With nearly \$35 million in FY 2020 funding, USAID/BHA partnered with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, and 13 NGO partners to support critical WASH activities throughout Nigeria, including maintenance of sanitation and waste management systems at IDP camps in Dikwa LGA and rehabilitated water systems destroyed by conflict in Borno. USAID/BHA also supports activities

that train local health workers to reduce the spread of waterborne illnesses in flood-affected communities and build awareness of best practices to prevent COVID-19 transmission. Additionally, State/PRM supports WASH activities that assist IDP and refugee populations across Nigeria.



\$28.7 Million

In dedicated USAID/BHA funding for protection, shelter, and settlements in Nigeria in FY 2020

PROTECTION, SHELTER, AND SETTLEMENTS

Through protection, shelter, and settlements programming, USAID/BHA supports the provision of safe, covered living spaces for people who have been displaced due to conflict and natural disasters. With \$11.7 million in FY 2020 funding for protection activities and nearly \$17 million for shelter and settlements activities, USAID/BHA supported IOM, UNICEF, and 16 NGO partners to reduce vulnerabilities and improve quality of life for IDPs and refugees across Nigeria. USAID/BHA partners also provided education, GBV prevention, psychosocial support, and other specialized protection services to IDPs in northeastern Nigeria, in addition to supporting the construction and fortification of shelters to reduce vulnerabilities to climatic shocks and security incidents. State/PRM partners the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR, and various NGOs also provided protection, shelter, and settlements support to IDPs and refugees countrywide.

CONTEXT IN BRIEF

- Armed attacks led by Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'Awati Wal Jihad (JAS) and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)-West Africa have resulted in high levels of insecurity since 2013, exacerbating humanitarian needs and displacing more than 2.7 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.
- From November 2016 to October 2018, USAID supported a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the U.S. Government (USG) response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria. To support the field activities of the DART, USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team, which deactivated in August 2018.
- On November 19, 2020, U.S. Ambassador Mary Beth Leonard redeclared a disaster for Nigeria in FY 2021 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from the ongoing complex emergency.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2021¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partner (IP)	Food Vouchers, Livelihoods Support, Nutrition	Borno	\$7,360,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$7,360,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2021			\$7,360,000

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN NIGERIA FOR THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/BHA²			
Non-Food Assistance			
IOM	HCIM, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe	\$10,850,000
IPs	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM), Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide, Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Yobe	\$70,011,433
UN Department for Safety and Security	HCIM	Adamawa, Borno	\$357,798
UNICEF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Abuja, Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$6,202,568
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$8,500,000
WHO	Health	Countrywide	\$2,600,000
	Program Support		\$370,338
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$100,392,137
Food Assistance			
IPs	Cash Transfers for Food; Complementary Services; Coordination and Capacity-Building Support; Food Vouchers; Livelihoods Support; Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP); Nutrition	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$114,100,790
UNICEF	LRIP, Nutrition	Sokoto, Zamfara	\$2,000,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara	\$5,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, LRIP	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$62,600,000
	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$17,949,923
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$201,650,713
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$302,042,850
STATE/PRM³			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,300,000
IPs	Education, Health, Protection	Countrywide	\$3,579,559
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$23,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$52,779,559
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$354,822,409

FUNDING IN NIGERIA FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
IPs	Health, ERMS, Logistics Support, Protection, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$14,731,428
IOM	WASH	Borno	\$6,220,000
WFP	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$22,951,428
Food Assistance			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, LRIP	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$11,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$11,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$33,951,428
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$3,300,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$1,445,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$4,745,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN NIGERIA IN FY 2020			\$38,696,428
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$335,994,278
TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$57,524,559
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$393,518,837

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of December 18, 2020.

² Total USAID/BHA funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace.

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM). State/PRM funding includes assistance to refugees residing in Nigeria, which is also reported in the Lake Chad Basin fact sheet as part of the Lake Chad Basin response.

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](https://www.cidi.org)
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [reliefweb.int](https://www.reliefweb.int).

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