

Nigeria – Complex Emergency

JANUARY 20, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>211 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Nigeria</p> <p><i>UN – January 2022</i></p>	<p>8.3 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need in Northeast Nigeria</p> <p><i>OCHA – December 2021</i></p>	<p>3 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in Nigeria</p> <p><i>IOM – December 2021</i></p>	<p>327,000</p> <p>Estimated Number of Nigerian Refugees in West Africa</p> <p><i>UNHCR – December 2021</i></p>	<p>18 MILLION</p> <p>Projected Acutely Food-Insecure Population for 2022 Lean Season</p> <p><i>CH – October 2021</i></p>
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- IDP camp closures in Borno State have resulted in widespread displacement and heightened humanitarian needs in communities hosting recently arrived IDPs.
- OAG activity continues to generate and exacerbate humanitarian needs, cause civilian casualties, and displace populations throughout northeastern Nigeria.
- Food insecurity persists across much of northern Nigeria, with Emergency conditions prevalent in conflict-affected areas of the Northeast.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Nigeria Response in FY 2021–2022

USAID/BHA¹ \$356,793,568

State/PRM² \$47,385,495

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

Total \$404,179,063

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

² U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Borno IDP Camp Closures Generate Displacement Amid Security Concerns

Borno State government (BSG) efforts to close internally displaced person (IDP) camps, which began in 2020 and accelerated in October 2021 with the aim of shutting all camps in the state's Maiduguri city by the end of the year, continued during December as government authorities cited improved security conditions, despite the continued conflict, and efforts to facilitate IDPs' transition to self-sufficiency. In late December, following the closure of several camps, the BSG suspended the distribution of food assistance and relief commodities by humanitarian partners to recently resettled IDP communities in an effort to prompt returnees to resume livelihood activities, according to the UN. While the directive does not affect ongoing or planned food and relief commodity distributions across existing IDP camps or host communities, relief actors have expressed concern that the restriction could worsen conditions for IDPs forced to resettle to resettlement areas. IDPs relocated in recent months have reported congested host communities, as well as limited access to basic services and livelihood opportunities, the UN reports. Additionally, safety and security concerns persist in many resettlement sites, with IDPs reporting sustained insecurity in their areas of origin. For example, following the closure of Maiduguri's Bakassi camp, nearly 6,700 IDPs arrived in Monguno local government area (LGA) and reported sustained security concerns, as well as strained resources across camps and shelters; the majority of individuals had reportedly originated from Monguno or neighboring Guzamala LGA. Meanwhile, many IDPs in two major camps hosting 40,000 IDPs in Maiduguri originate from Guzamala and Kukawa LGAs, which remain inaccessible to relief actors due to ongoing insecurity; IDPs have expressed concerns regarding the security conditions in their areas of origin and reported plans to relocate to informal sites around Maiduguri instead.

Humanitarian actors continue to advocate for dignified, safe, sustainable, and voluntary returns through an inclusive planning process amid reports of limited access to resources, security concerns, and IDPs receiving little notice prior to relocations. The UN notes that humanitarian partners continue to engage the BSG lead agencies on their concerns regarding the BSG's commitment to ensuring a principled return strategy that includes access to basic services.

Conflict in Northeastern Nigeria Continues to Drive Humanitarian Needs

Security conditions in northeastern Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states continued to deteriorate through the end of 2021 and early 2022, with organized armed groups (OAGs) repeatedly attacking civilian and military targets, exacerbating humanitarian needs and generating widespread displacement, relief actors report. On December 4, OAG elements fired multiple projectiles into Maiduguri, generating panic and damaging or destroying civilian property; at least five projectiles landed in civilian communities. The incident highlights a continued trend of OAGs staging attacks on the city, which serves as the base of operations for many humanitarian actors in northeastern Nigeria. In addition, on December 2, OAG elements fired projectiles into Yobe's Buni Yadi town, seriously injuring five civilians. The attack marked the second incident of violence against civilians in a two-week period, following an earlier attack targeting humanitarian aid facilities in the town, including a health center. Meanwhile, in Adamawa, civilians face continued threats from OAGs, particularly in Madagali LGA, where OAG elements continue to abduct civilians and loot vital food supplies, according to the UN.

Food Insecurity Persists in Northern Nigeria

Levels of food insecurity in conflict-affected areas of northern Nigeria remained elevated between October and December 2021, with Crisis—IPC 3—conditions prevalent across much of Borno and

CH Phase Classifications October – December 2021 ⁴	
Phase 5	0 people in Catastrophe
Phase 4	228,708 people in Emergency
Phase 3	12,707,875 people in Crisis
Phase 2	34,977,255 people in Stress
Phase 1	111,339,485 people Minimally Food-Insecure

Yobe, as well as northwestern Nigeria’s Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states, according to Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis.³ As of December, Nigeria remains among the countries identified with the highest need for food assistance worldwide, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).

In northeastern Nigeria, an estimated 2.4 million people were projected to experience Crisis levels of food insecurity between October and December 2021, according to CH. Despite increased yields in the main harvest season, many poor households in northeastern Nigeria will likely maintain Crisis levels of food insecurity through May 2022 due to continued displacement—more than 2 million people—resulting from insecurity, high food prices, and limited access to agricultural land and markets, according to FEWS NET projections. During the upcoming June-to-August 2022 lean season, when food is typically scarcest, nearly 3.5 million people are projected to face Crisis levels of acute food insecurity.

In northwestern Nigeria, 2.6 million people were projected to face acute food security between October and December 2021, an estimated 70 percent increase compared to the previous year, according to CH. Displaced households, approximately 350,000 people, have been unable to participate in agricultural production and are likely to experience Emergency—IPC 4—or worse levels of food insecurity. Insecurity and military operations prevented communities in Zamfara from accessing land during the planting and harvesting seasons between May and January, which may lead to low food stocks and high levels of market dependence. An estimated 3.8 million people in northwestern Nigeria will likely face acute food insecurity during the June-to-August season, an increase of approximately 80 percent compared to 2021, according to CH projections. Further, an increase in organized criminal group activity in northwestern Nigeria in recent months has contributed to additional displacement and reduced households’ ability to engage in income-generating activities. Additionally, household engagement in livelihood activities during the off-season, which began in December, is anticipated to be below-average, limiting access to income and food through May 2022.

Cholera Outbreaks Exacerbate Humanitarian Needs in Northern Nigeria

Nigeria recorded nearly 94,000 suspected cases of cholera and over 3,200 associated deaths in 32 of its 36 states as of late October 2021, with the majority of cases concentrated in northern states, according to the Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS). In Adamawa, health authorities had recorded 1,700 cases and 54 associated deaths across the state’s 12 LGAs as of early January, with Adamawa’s Yola city particularly affected, the UN reports. Borno has recorded nearly 5,800 cases and 170 associated deaths, with approximately 25 percent of the state’s cases concentrated in Maiduguri, where humanitarian partners report widespread contamination of water sources. Yobe has recorded more than 4,000 cases and 91 associated deaths as of early January, surpassing the number of fatalities and more than doubling the number of cases of its last major outbreak in 2018. However, the number of new cases has been decreasing due to the ongoing expansion of a multi-sector response led by the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) partners and the Yobe State Ministry of Health, according to the UN. Humanitarian

³ 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.

⁴ Estimates based on the October 2021 CH analysis.

actors across all three states continue to coordinate with state health authorities to deploy cholera response teams, train hygiene promoters, chlorinate water points, and conduct awareness-raising sessions to combat the spread of cholera.

KEY FIGURES



1.8 Million

People supported monthly through USG-funded emergency food assistance



\$23 Million

In dedicated FY 2021 USAID/BHA support for life-saving health care programming

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 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 in order to reduce the incidence of acute and severe malnutrition. In addition, in November 2021, State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to supply 1,200 IDPs with agricultural tools and training on urban and homestead gardening as part of an effort to bolster local crop production, entrepreneurship, and sustainable farming practices.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, the World Health Organization (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. USAID/BHA partners provided nearly 500 cholera kits to households with suspected cases and organized clean-up campaigns at waterpoints to mitigate outbreaks in the community. State/PRM partner UNHCR supported the Medical Women Association of Nigeria in conducting a free surgical outreach, through which nearly 400 patients received dental care and free surgical interventions, along with breast and cervical cancer screenings. In addition, State/PRM partners UNHCR and an NGO trained more than 55 educators, guardians, and students to promote personal and environmental hygiene in schools hosting Cameroonian refugee students in Benue and Cross River states.



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USAID/BHA-funded partners supporting WASH activities

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 partners with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNICEF, WHO and 13 NGOs to support critical WASH activities, including 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 flood-affected communities and build awareness of best practices to prevent COVID-19 transmission. Additionally, State/PRM partner UNHCR is improving WASH infrastructure to increase safe drinking water supplies among refugee and host community populations in Benue, Cross River, and Taraba states. Working with an NGO implementing partner, UNHCR is constructing new manual and solar-powered wells, as well as upgrading existing wells with solar power.



\$14 Million

In dedicated FY 2021 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. Moreover, State/PRM partners provide critical protection assistance, including GBV prevention services, to Cameroonian refugees residing in Nigeria. In addition, State/PRM partnered with UNHCR and three NGOs to reach over 2,500 refugees and locals with awareness sessions on child protection, GBV, and sexual abuse and exploitation.



\$14 Million

In dedicated FY 2021 USAID/BHA support for shelter activities

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

Through shelter and settlements programming, 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 partners with IOM and five NGOs to support the fortification of shelters to reduce vulnerabilities to climatic shocks and security risks for IDPs across Nigeria. Additionally, USAID/BHA partners provide household items to vulnerable households 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 stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team, which deactivated in August 2018.
- On December 17, 2021, Ambassador Mary Beth Leonard re-declared a disaster for the complex emergencies in northeast and northwest Nigeria in FY 2022 due to the ongoing humanitarian needs.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2021¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture; Economic Recovery and Market Systems; Food Assistance–Cash Transfers, Vouchers; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Multipurpose Cash Assistance; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter; WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$174,374,000
IOM	HCIMA, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$15,000,000
UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$750,252
UNICEF	HCIMA, Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Katsina, Sokoto, Yobe, Zamfara	\$13,384,760
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$1,125,000
WHO	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$3,000,000
WFP	HCIMA, Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$14,898,000
	Food Assistance–Cash, Vouchers, Local, Regional, and International Procurement	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$77,712,000
	Nutrition	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$16,262,229
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$197,924
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$316,704,165
State/PRM			
IPs	Health, Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,535,495
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$21,850,000

TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING	\$47,385,495
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2021	\$364,089,660

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN FY 2022²

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
IPs	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Borno	\$10,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition	Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara	\$5,000,000
WFP	Food Assistance, Nutrition	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$19,993,929
WHO	Health	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$5,000,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$95,474
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$40,089,403
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN NIGERIA IN FY 2022			\$40,089,403

TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2021–2022	\$356,793,568
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2021–2022	\$47,385,495
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FYs 2021–2022	\$404,179,063

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2021.

² Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of January 20, 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](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)