

Nigeria – Complex Emergency

JULY 1, 2022

SITUATION AT A GLANCE

<p>217 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Population of Nigeria</p> <p><i>UN – March 2022</i></p>	<p>8.4 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of People in Need in Northeastern Nigeria</p> <p><i>OCHA – February 2022</i></p>	<p>3.1 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in Nigeria</p> <p><i>IOM – March 2022</i></p>	<p>338,400</p> <p>Estimated Number of Nigerian Refugees in West Africa</p> <p><i>UNHCR – May 2022</i></p>	<p>4.1 MILLION</p> <p>Projected Acutely Food-Insecure Population in Northeastern Nigeria</p> <p><i>CH – March 2022</i></p>
--	--	---	--	---

- More than 4.1 million people in northeastern Nigeria are projected to experience Crisis and above levels of acute food insecurity during the ongoing June–August lean season, according to the latest CH analysis.
- Conflict and violence continue to disrupt livelihoods, cause civilian casualties, and generate humanitarian needs across northeast and northwest Nigeria.
- An estimated 2 million people are internally displaced in northeastern Nigeria, according to the IOM. Protection concerns among displaced populations remain elevated.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING

For the Nigeria Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA¹ \$297,415,116

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

Total \$297,415,116

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Conflict, Global Price Increases Drive Acute Food Insecurity, Malnutrition in Northeastern Nigeria

More than 4.1 million people across northeastern Nigeria’s Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states are facing Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity through August due to ongoing conflict, compounded by atypically high food prices, limited livelihood opportunities, and reduced household purchasing power, the Cadre Harmonisé (CH) reports.² Meanwhile, in Nigeria’s northwestern Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states, nearly 3.9 million people are expected to face Crisis or worse outcomes through August, according to CH. Global price increases for imported products—such as fertilizer, fuel, and staple foods—continue to drive inflation across Nigeria, limiting household access to food, particularly among displaced populations, according to CH. Approximately 40 percent of households in northeastern Nigeria were already experiencing inadequate food consumption as of May 2022, a 10 percent increase compared to 2021, according to the UN World Food Program (WFP). Rates of inadequate food consumption are anticipated to increase as northeastern Nigeria’s June-to-August lean season continues, with the majority of households lacking sufficient food stocks to last through July. The UN reports that global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in Borno and Yobe states are approximately 12 and 14 percent, respectively, representing the highest levels of GAM recorded in the two states since 2016.

Limited household access to nutritious foods, poor access to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services and facilities, and ongoing disease outbreaks—such as diarrheal diseases, malaria, and measles—have contributed to poor feeding and breastfeeding practices among food-insecure populations, undermining the nutritional status of children in the northeast, according to the CH. High levels of acute malnutrition in northeastern Nigeria are anticipated in the coming months, with nearly 1.4 million children ages five years and younger expected to experience acute malnutrition through December 2022, according to a June IPC analysis. Further, nearly 317,000 children ages six to 59 months and more than 152,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) facing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) require treatment in northeastern Nigeria, according to the IPC analysis. In response to the food insecurity crisis in Nigeria, the UN allocated \$15 million in April through its Central Emergency Response Fund to provide emergency food assistance, health, nutrition, and WASH activities to approximately 639,000 individuals in areas across Nigeria facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity.

During April and May, USAID/BHA non-governmental organization (NGO) partners continued to provide nutrition services and assistance to children suffering from wasting—the deadliest form of malnutrition—in Borno State. One USAID/BHA NGO partner conducted acute malnutrition screening of nearly 20,000 children ages five years and younger in Damboa LGA and identified more than 6,200 MAM and 600 SAM cases during May. Separately, another USAID/BHA NGO partner screened nearly 6,000 children ages five years and younger for acute malnutrition—identifying nearly 950 cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and more than 160 SAM cases in Bama, Damasak, and Ngala Local Government Areas (LGAs)—and provided supplementary feeding and outpatient treatment to children suffering from MAM and SAM, respectively, in April.

² 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.

Conflict Activity Disrupts Livelihoods in Northwestern and Northeastern Nigeria, Exacerbating Basic Needs

In northwestern Nigeria, ongoing conflict and criminality continue to disrupt market and trade routes, further restricting the flow of essential food and commodities to affected populations, FEWS NET reports. Prices for staple goods remain atypically high, with millet prices nearly 53 percent higher than the five-year average, constraining access to food among market-dependent households in the northwest, according to FEWS NET. Organized armed group (OAG) attacks on civilians conducting livelihood activities, particularly agricultural households, in the northwest are diminishing the production of crops and preventing farmers from land preparation and planting activities, compounding the impacts of restricted household incomes and high agricultural prices on food insecurity. On May 14, OAG actor attacks resulted in the deaths of at least seven farmers who were clearing their farmlands at the time of the attack in Zamfara State's Maradun LGA, according to international media.

Meanwhile, insecurity in northeastern Adamawa and Yobe states is contributing to high food prices, reduced harvests, and restricted access to farms, resulting in limited access to food, according to a March assessment conducted by the REACH Initiative, a joint initiative of ACTED, IMPACT Initiatives, and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Program. General insecurity—including abductions, threats, and violence—and movement restrictions have left 30 percent of surveyed individuals in Adamawa and 75 percent of respondents in Yobe unable to engage in livelihood activities, such as casual labor, livestock rearing, and subsistence farming. An estimated 84 percent of respondents reported being subjected to forced labor by OAG actors, further preventing individuals from engaging in livelihood opportunities and forcing affected populations to remain dependent on OAGs for food and other essentials as a result. Moreover, the threat of abductions—particularly among men—by OAGs restricts civilian movement and prevents individuals from engaging in agricultural and other livelihood activities for fear of attacks.

BSG Relocates 4,000 Refugees From Niger to Borno State's Mallam Fatori Garrison Town in April

In early April, the Borno State Government (BSG) relocated approximately 4,000 Nigerian refugees from Niger's Bosso Region to the remote military garrison town of Mallam Fatori in Borno State, according to the Protection Sector and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This movement happened despite a lack of a tripartite agreement between Niger, Nigeria, and UNHCR and previous calls by relief actors for safe, dignified, and voluntary returns of refugees in northeastern Nigeria. Upon arrival in Mallam Fatori, the BSG provided relocated refugee households with nearly \$300 in cash and in-kind food assistance, including more than 20 pounds of beans, 20 pounds of rice, two gallons of cooking oil, and a four-person tarpaulin shelter, the Protection Sector and UNHCR report. Relocated refugees have limited access to water in the town: the single functioning water source is located within the military encampment and only operates six hours per day, further impeding refugees' ability to meet their daily water needs. Furthermore, limited health care access remains an ongoing concern for relocated refugees: the only government-run medical center is understaffed and lacks sufficient supplies to meet the needs of the population, according to a joint report from the Protection Sector and UNHCR. Despite heightened humanitarian needs among refugees in Mallam Fatori, relief actors have minimal access to the garrison town due to ongoing security concerns and related BSG-mandated movement restrictions in the area.

UNHCR Highlights Protection Concerns Among IDPs in the Northeast

As of June, nearly 2 million people remain internally displaced across Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Ongoing insecurity, natural disasters,

and poor socioeconomic conditions in northeastern Nigeria continue to drive and exacerbate the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and heighten protection concerns for displaced populations and host communities. U.S. Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) partner UNHCR recorded protection incidents—including arson attacks, gender-based violence (GBV), general violence, and theft—among more than 8,000 IDPs in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states during May; these protection incidents were reportedly committed by OAG actors, other IDPs, and host community members, according to UNHCR. Furthermore, nearly 2,000 population movements, such as relocations and displacements, occurred in Adamawa and Borno States between May 9 and 15, approximately half of which were prompted by a search for better living conditions, IOM reports.

During April, State/PRM partner UNHCR and its partners conducted nearly 1,300 protection, human rights, and border monitoring missions as well as more than 1,000 key informant interviews to inform relief activities. Additionally, UNHCR conducted vulnerability screenings for more than 13,000 IDPs and Nigerian returnees—including nearly 10,000 women—in the Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states to identify the most vulnerable people at heightened protection risks to be prioritized for assistance among more than 53,000 IDPs, refugee returnees, and host community members in the three states. Findings from the screenings highlighted the continued need for critical humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations across northeastern Nigeria.

KEY FIGURES



1.5 Million

People supported monthly through USG-funded emergency food assistance



\$26 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 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 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 PLW to reduce the incidence of acute malnutrition.

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, the UN 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 health support involves the provision of medical supplies, support for health units, and training for 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. State/PRM supports one international NGO to assist more than 48,000 Cameroonian refugees and host communities in southeast Nigeria.



13

USG-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 supports 13 implementing partners to conduct critical WASH activities, including maintenance of sanitation and waste management systems at IDP camps, rehabilitation of water systems destroyed by conflict, and water trucking. 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.



\$16 Million

In dedicated FY 2022 USAID/BHA support for protection programming

PROTECTION

The U.S. Government (USG) supports 14 partners to address protection concerns among conflict-affected and displaced populations in northern Nigeria. USG partners provide child protection, GBV prevention, psychosocial support, and other specialized protection services to IDPs in northeastern Nigeria. Additionally, USAID/BHA-supported protection programming includes education to mitigate risks related to mines and unexploded ordnance, which continue to threaten the safety of Nigerians. In southeast Nigeria, State/PRM supports two INGOs and UNHCR to provide protection services for refugees, including education and training programs for refugees and host communities focused on child protection, GBV, personal hygiene, and violence reporting channels. To meet the growing needs of more than 78,000 Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria, State/PRM partner UNHCR provided cash assistance to 37,000 refugees from March to June and reached an estimated 19,000 refugees in Benue and Cross River states with vouchers, enabling them to purchase basic items during April.



203,000

People supported by USAID/BHA-funded shelter activities

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

The USG assistance provides safe, covered living spaces for people who have been displaced due to conflict and natural disasters in Nigeria. USAID/BHA supports IOM and six 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 partner UNHCR, in collaboration with various NGOs, are providing education, 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 3.1 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 2022¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers; Health, Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis or Applications; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Logistics; Multipurpose Cash Assistance; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$194,547,834
IOM	HCIMA, ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$12,100,000
UN Department of Safety and Security	HCIMA	Countrywide	\$804,379
UNICEF	HCIMA, Health, Protection, Nutrition, WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$5,200,000
	Nutrition	Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara	\$8,000,000
OCHA	HCIMA	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$1,500,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Local, Regional, International Procurement; HCIMA, Nutrition	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$40,000,000
	HCIMA, Logistics	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$10,100,000
	Nutrition	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$19,993,929
WHO	Health	Adamawa, Borno	\$5,000,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$168,974
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$297,415,116
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN NIGERIA IN FY 2022			\$297,415,116

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