

Nigeria – Complex Emergency

SEPTEMBER 30, 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>UN – February 2022</i></p>	<p>3.2 MILLION</p> <p>Estimated Number of IDPs in Nigeria</p> <p><i>UNHCR – September 2022</i></p>	<p>360,089</p> <p>Estimated Number of Nigerian Refugees in West Africa</p> <p><i>UNHCR – September 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>
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- The Borno State Government restarts closures of IDP camps, exacerbating humanitarian needs for more than 120,000 relocated IDPs.
- Heavy rainfall generates flooding in northeast Nigeria between June and August, resulting in 330 deaths, displacement, and damage to or destruction of shelters and farmland.
- Severe acute malnutrition cases continued to increase in northeastern Nigeria, reaching the highest level in five years as of June, the Northeast Nigeria Nutrition Sector reports.



TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN FUNDING For the Nigeria Response in FY 2022

USAID/BHA ¹	\$356,554,911
State/PRM ²	\$49,995,388

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

Total \$406,550,299

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

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

BSG Resumes IDP Camp Closures in Borno State, Relocating 20,000 People

The Borno State Government (BSG) closed the Konduga Local Government Area (LGA) Dalori 1 and 2 internally displaced person (IDP) camps in July and August, relocating 20,000 people from the two sites, the Protection Sector—the coordinating body for humanitarian protection activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—reports. The Dalori 1 and 2 closures follow an initial wave of closures between January and May, when the BSG closed six IDP camps in Jere LGA and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), relocating 100,000 individuals. The BSG had relocated the IDPs from Dalori 1 and 2 camps to host communities or informal settlements, as well as BSG-supported displacement sites, in Borno's MMC and Bama, Jere, and Konduga LGAs as of early September. Many relocation areas are reportedly experiencing high levels of insecurity due to clashes between organized armed groups (OAGs) and security forces, with some OAG attacks directly targeting civilians, exacerbating protection risks among relocated IDPs.

The BSG has provided some relocated IDP households with food assistance—including cooking oil, maize, pasta, and rice—and shelter items, such as blankets and mattresses. Authorities also distributed an initial round of cash assistance to IDPs scheduled for relocation between July and August prior to their departure. While the BSG planned to distribute a second round of cash assistance at IDPs' place of resettlement, the distribution had not yet occurred as of late September. Relief actors have raised concern that the new cash modality has increased insecurity among IDPs who may feel they need to stay in unsafe areas or travel to collect their remaining cash assistance, potentially exposing them to OAG vehicle check points and other risks. In addition, relocated IDPs in towns and BSG-built settlements have reported a lack of adequate health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, which has prompted some IDPs to relocate for a second time, including to IDP camps in Bama and host communities in Jere.

Heavy Rainfall, Flooding, and Windstorms Affect More Than 37,400 People in Northeast States

Heavy seasonal rainfall, associated flooding, and strong winds between June and August resulted in at least 330 deaths, adversely affected more than 37,400 people, and damaged or destroyed nearly 5,000 shelters across northeastern Nigeria—comprising Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states—according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The heavy seasonal rains also caused extensive road damage, delaying food distributions to IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities during July, the UN World Food Program (WFP) reports. The worst affected area was Banki camp in Borno's Bama LGA, where heavy rainfall, coupled with the opening of dams in Cameroon, generated floods that affected more than 7,400 people. The flooding throughout northeastern Nigeria contaminated water sources and damaged or destroyed WASH infrastructure, with all three states declaring outbreaks of cholera—which is endemic to the region and typically appears during the rainy season—in August and September, according to the UN. Health authorities recorded at least 106 suspected cholera cases and two cholera-related deaths in Adamawa's Guyuk and Shelleng LGAs between June 20 and September 10, as well as more than 200 suspected cholera cases and nine cholera-related deaths in Yobe as of August 28. Priority needs among flood-affected populations as of late August included shelter support and WASH assistance, according to IOM. In response to flood-related needs in Yobe, the local government provided cash, food assistance, and relief commodities to hundreds of affected individuals in Geidam and Gulani LGAs, the UN agency reports.

Conflict, Criminality, and OAG Violence Disrupt Livelihoods and Generate Humanitarian Needs in Northeastern and Northwestern Nigeria

Conflict from OAGs in northeastern Nigeria and organized criminal groups (OCGs) in northwestern Nigeria—especially Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara states—continue to result in civilian casualties and disrupt agricultural, market, and trade activities, further restricting the flow of essential food and other commodities to affected populations, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. Incidents of civilian targeting by OAGs and OCGs—including armed attacks, kidnappings for ransom, and the use of explosive devices to damage or destroy infrastructure—in Nigeria increased by 45 percent from January to June compared to the same time period in 2021, according to the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project. Violence against civilians conducting livelihood activities continue to occur throughout both the northeast and northwest, including two attacks against civilians collecting scrap metal in Borno’s Dikwa LGA in May and June, which resulted in the deaths of at least 60 individuals. Increasing violence in both northeastern and northwestern Nigeria has also caused some humanitarian actors to temporarily suspend operations, leaving conflict-affected communities vulnerable to food insecurity and health and protection risks.

Global Price Increases Exacerbate Acute Food Insecurity, Malnutrition in Northeastern Nigeria

Global price increases for food, fertilizer, fuel, and transportation continue to drive rising inflation across Nigeria, limiting households’ ability to afford food and other essential items, particularly among displaced and conflict-affected populations, FEWS NET reports. Up to 40 percent of households in northeastern Nigeria lacked adequate food consumption during the June-to-August 2022 lean season, according to WFP. Many conflict-affected households in the northeast, primarily in Borno, faced restricted access to markets and were inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to insecurity, further diminishing vulnerable households’ ability to meet basic food needs as of August, FEWS NET reports.

Moreover, relief actors report that nearly 1.4 million children ages five years and younger in northeastern Nigeria are expected to experience acute malnutrition between January and December. Despite Nutrition Sector partners reaching more than 335,000 children ages five years and younger and an estimated 380,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) with nutrition support from January to June, severe acute malnutrition cases continued to increase in northeastern Nigeria, reaching their highest level in five years as of June, the Northeast Nigeria Nutrition Sector reports.

KEY FIGURES



1.5 Million

People supported monthly through USG-funded emergency food assistance

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

USAID/BHA is providing approximately \$235 million in life-saving food and nutrition assistance in Nigeria, as high levels of conflict and population displacement, increased food and fuel prices, low agricultural output, and climatic shocks continue to result in acute food insecurity and malnutrition. USAID/BHA supports WFP and six NGOs to provide cash transfers and food vouchers to meet needs while supporting local markets, as well as in-kind food commodities for vulnerable households in remote areas of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe. USAID/BHA also supports the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and 10 NGOs to provide preventative nutrition support for conflict-affected children and PLW to reduce incidences of wasting, the deadliest form of malnutrition.



\$26 Million

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

HEALTH

USAID/BHA supports UNICEF, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), and seven 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 assistance includes providing medical supplies, training for community health workers, and support for health facilities, such as the provision of confidential gender-based violence (GBV) treatment and care. USAID/BHA partners deploy mobile teams to deliver health care and nutrition services—including communicable disease prevention and treatment—to hard-to-reach populations, particularly in conflict-affected areas of northeastern Nigeria.



14

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 wasting. USAID/BHA supports 14 implementing partners to conduct critical WASH activities, including constructing WASH infrastructure, such as boreholes and handpumps, at IDP camps; monitoring and disinfecting WASH facilities; and promoting WASH messaging through community health workers. USAID/BHA-supported activities also include drainage clearing, which could help limit populations' exposure to waterborne diseases in flood-prone areas. Additionally, a State/PRM partner is improving WASH infrastructure to increase the supply of safe drinking water 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 12 partners to address protection concerns among conflict-affected and displaced populations, including providing child protection, GBV prevention, psychosocial and mental health support, and other specialized protection services 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.



203,000

People supported by
USAID/BHA-funded
shelter activities

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS

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 seven NGOs to fortify shelters, engage local and vulnerable populations in shelter design and construction, and reduce security risks for IDPs and host communities in northeast 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. State/PRM partner the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in collaboration with various NGOs, provides 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 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 maintained 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, U.S. 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^{1,2}

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/BHA			
Implementing Partners	Agriculture; Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS); Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Food Vouchers; Health; Humanitarian Coordination, Information Management, and Assessments (HCIMA); Humanitarian Policy, Studies, Analysis, or Applications; Logistics Support; Multipurpose Cash Assistance; Nutrition; Protection; Shelter and Settlements; WASH	Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Yobe	\$194,547,834
IOM	ERMS, HCIMA, 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—620 Metric Tons (MT) of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Katsina, Sokoto	\$3,307,750
	Nutrition	Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara	\$8,000,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	HCIMA	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$1,500,000
WFP	Food Assistance—Cash Transfers, Local, Regional, International Procurement; HCIMA, Logistics; Nutrition	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$105,100,000
	Nutrition—6,490 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$20,740,872
WHO	Health	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$5,000,000
	Program Support		\$254,076
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$356,554,911
STATE/PRM			

Implementing Partners	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$25,000
Family Health International (FHI) 360	Health, Protection	Taraba State	\$1,970,388
Save the Children Federation (SCF)	Education, Protection	Benue, Cross River States	\$1,600,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$26,700,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$19,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$49,995,388
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2022			\$406,550,299

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, 2022.

² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

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.
- 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
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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)