

THEMATIC ANALYSIS - 2024 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

NIGERIA

ADAMAWA, NIGERIA

Abdullahi, feeds her son, Usman Adamu, 1.8 years with ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) at the stabilization centre managed by Plan International at the General Hospital, Damaturu, Yobe State on 25 November 2023. She said Adamu started having a fever and had dermatosis. He eventually started losing weight and was brought to the stabilization centre for treatment. Photo credit: UNOCHA/Damilola Onafuwa



Overview

Northeast Nigeria is facing various challenges, including conflict, epidemics, displacement, and food insecurity, which contribute to the NE region's humanitarian needs. Conflict and insecurity, along with disease outbreaks like diphtheria and cholera, have had significant impacts on the communities in the BAY states. Displacement remains a persistent issue due to the prolonged conflict between the Government of Nigeria and Non-State Armed Groups, leading to about 2.2 million displaced individuals in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states. Additionally, food insecurity and malnutrition have been prevalent in the region for the past 13 years, with an increasing number of

people facing food insecurity and high rates of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years old. These challenges underscore the urgent need for coordinated efforts to address the complex humanitarian situation in Northeast Nigeria.

The humanitarian community has identified 5 major shocks that contribute to humanitarian needs. The 5 identified risks were analyzed to indicate the geographic scope, seasonality and likely hood scenarios, impact on communities and their interlinkages

Risk-informed planning figures on five priority thematic triggers:

RISKS ADDRESSED BY THE HRP	SECTORS INVOLVED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE TARGETED	IN NEED TARGET	FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Food insecurity and malnutrition	Food Security, Nutrition, Health	4.7M	3.0M		455.0M
Epidemics/disease outbreaks	Health, WASH	3.6M	2.9M		124.6M
Population Movements and Displacements	CCCM, Education, ERL, Health, Protection, Shelter	4.1M	2.6M		180.9M
Civil unrest/conflict/communal violence	Protection, Education and Early recovery & livelihood	3.9M	2.3M		80.1M
Climate change/floods	CCCM, Education, Shelter, WASH	1.0M	0.9M		18.1M

1- Civil unrest/conflict/communal violence

REQUIRED	TARGETED	IDPS	RETURNEES	HOST COMMUNITIES
80.2M	2.3M	782K	641K	936K

Overview

Conflict and insecurity continue to be major factors contributing to the humanitarian crisis in Northeast Nigeria. These have resulted in the displacement of millions of people and prevent almost 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning home. While there have been improvements in security in certain regions, conflict and violence persist in Borno state, as well as in parts of Adamawa and Yobe states. In 2022 alone, there were 572 security incidents, resulting in the loss of 2,619 lives. Adamawa state has also experienced population displacements due to intercommunal conflicts and clashes over resources. It is crucial to address the root causes of conflict and insecurity in the region and provide comprehensive humanitarian assistance until a long-term solution is found.

Drivers

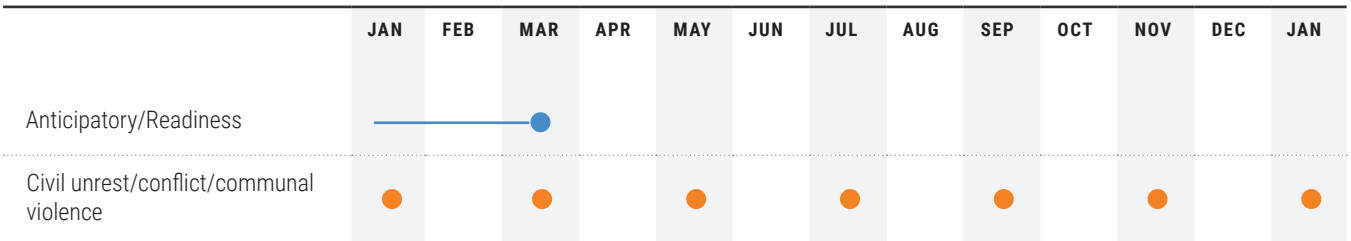
There are three primary reasons for conflict and insecurity in the area. The first is the Boko Haram insurgency, which has caused extensive harm and casualties due to its extreme beliefs and the government's failure to address its underlying issues. The second factor is the region's high poverty levels and lack of economic prospects, which make young individuals vulnerable to being recruited by insurgent organizations. The third reason is competition for

limited resources, like land and water, resulting in conflicts between farmers and herders, worsened by climate change.

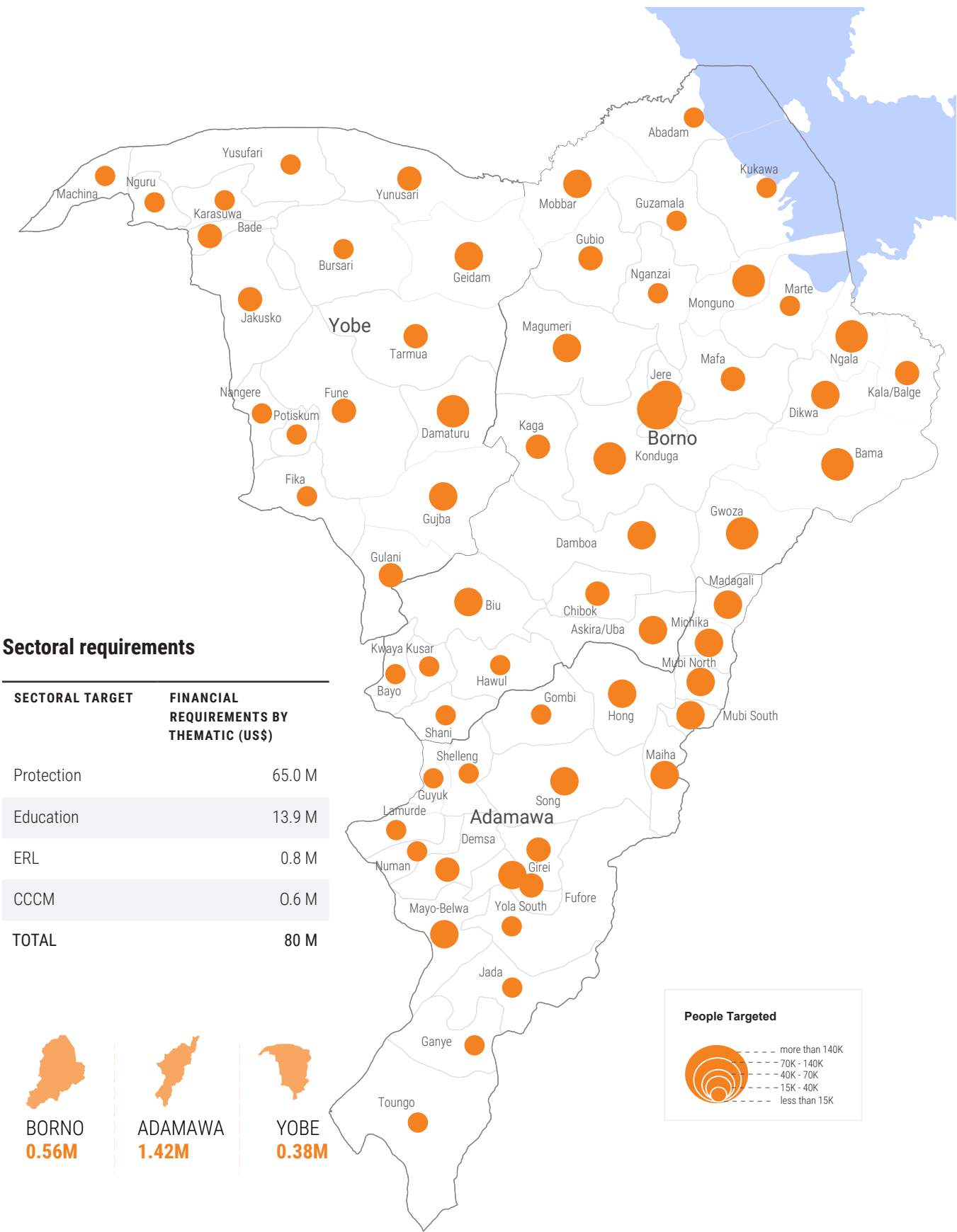
Impacts

Various militant groups, such as ISWAP and JAS, are continuously attacking civilians in the northeastern region. These attacks are driven by the groups' desire to establish control and power in the area. The militants impose taxes on locals and use kidnapping and violence to enforce their demands. People who venture further inland are especially at risk of encountering these militants and facing abduction or harm. There are even instances of civilians being taken captive to work for the militants. Additionally, clashes between ISWAP and JAS further complicate the situation, as they interfere with each other's taxation efforts, putting vulnerable communities in even greater danger. The flooding of Lake Chad has also limited ISWAP's movements, forcing them to remain in certain areas. Economic decline, removal of fuel subsidies, high inflation, and severe flooding have worsened living conditions for civilians, exacerbating their vulnerability and insecurity, especially when combined with conflicts between herders and farmers.

Timeline



People targeted by thematic area- Civil unrest/conflict/communal violence



2: Climate/floods

REQUIRED	TARGETED	IDPS	RETURNEES	HOST COMMUNITIES
18.1M	0.88M	744K	60K	80K

Overview

The northeastern region experiences heavy rainfall mainly from June to September, which can cause flash floods. Urban areas in the BAY region, especially city centers, are at risk of flooding due to poor drainage. The region's geography makes certain areas more susceptible to flooding, including low-lying areas, river plains, and areas near bodies of water.

In 2022, Nigeria experienced extensive and severe flooding, coinciding with the harvest season, dramatically compromising food security. Vast areas of farmland, spanning hundreds of thousands of hectares, were inundated, resulting in the loss of food reserves and livelihoods. Adamawa State bore the brunt of this catastrophe, with an estimated 260,000 individuals vulnerable to the floods and approximately 1,000 km² of its terrain submerged. The deluge further deteriorated the already vulnerable infrastructure and livelihoods.

Drivers

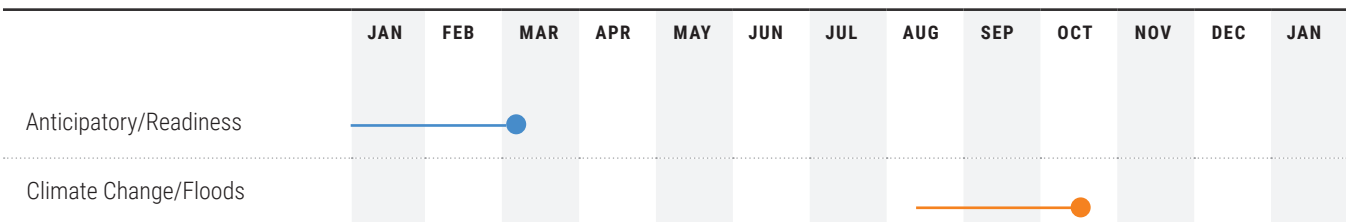
The northeastern region experiences a weather pattern with most rainfall occurring from June to September, which can lead to flash floods. Urban areas in the BAY region, particularly city centers, are more likely to have poor drainage. Certain areas

with specific topography are more prone to flooding, along with river plains and areas near bodies of water. Climate change is also contributing to unstable weather patterns and more intense downpours. These floods can lead to stagnant water, which can cause infections and disease outbreaks, such as malaria and dengue fever. The contamination of water sources by floodwaters can result in illnesses like diarrhea and cholera. Flooding also disrupts services, especially water supply and sanitation, and unaffected areas may experience strain on their current services due to an influx of people.

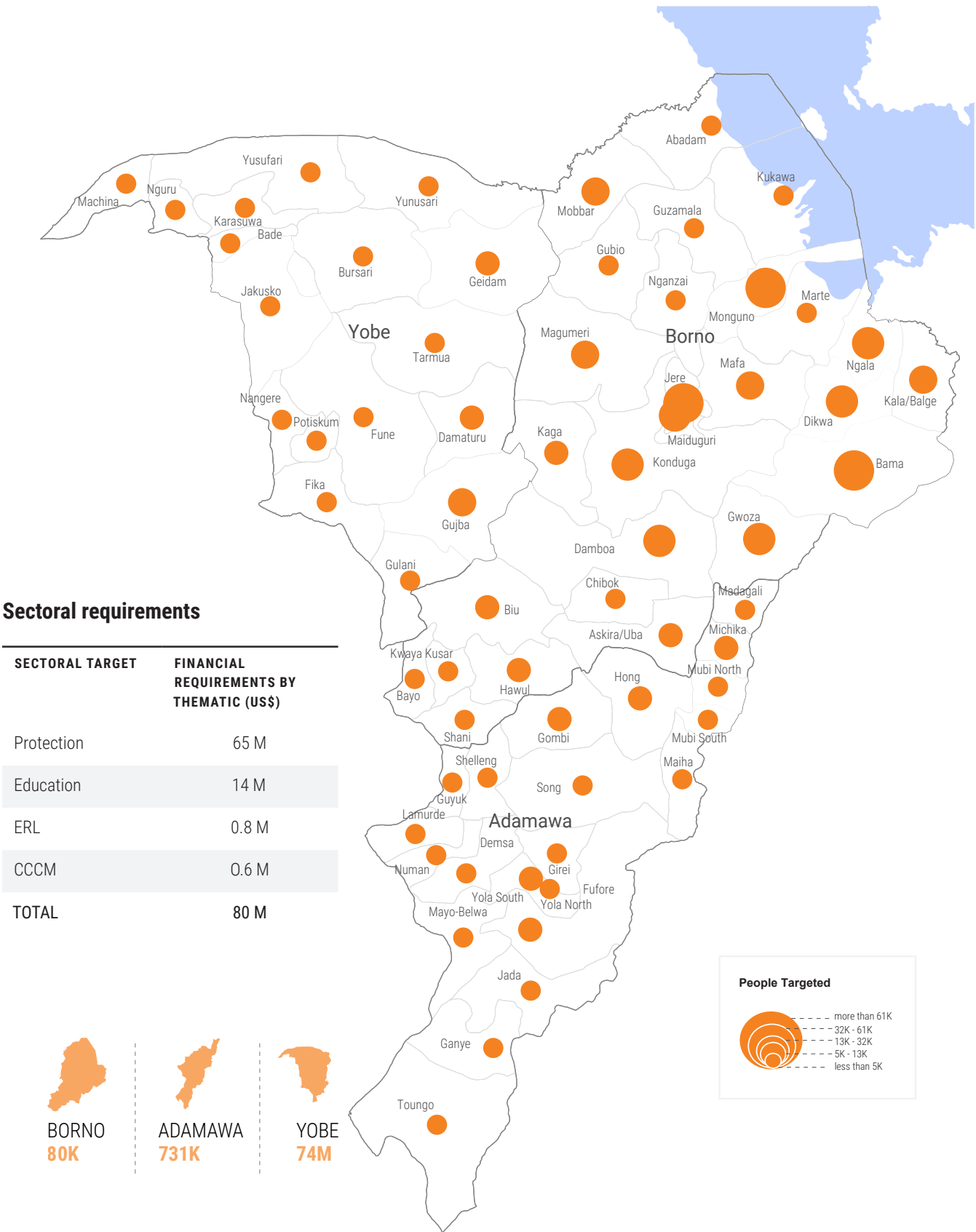
Impacts

Children, especially those in conflict-affected areas of northeast Nigeria, are heavily affected by climate change and environmental degradation. Over 4 million children in high-risk regions experience extreme weather, toxic hazards, infectious diseases, and other stresses. The education systems in the northeast and northwest regions have also been negatively impacted by climate and environmental crises, with flooding causing damage to schools and hindering access to learning. The costs of rehabilitating after climate-induced disasters drain resources from the education sector. These effects are expected to persist until 2024.

Timeline



People targeted by thematic area- Climate/floods



3: Epidemics/disease outbreaks

REQUIRED	TARGETED	IDPS	RETURNEES	HOST COMMUNITIES
124.6M	2.9M	1.2M	0.6K	1.1M

Overview

In 2022, the BAY states experienced a severe cholera outbreak for the second year in a row. There were nearly 3,500 confirmed cases of acute watery diarrhea/ cholera and at least 198 deaths. The situation was concerning, and outbreaks were declared in all three states. In the year 2023 some 46 suspected cases of cholera have been reported in Adamawa.

Heavy rainfall and flash floods during the rainy season have contaminated water sources, leading to an increase in waterborne diseases. Overcrowding and poor sanitation in camps and communities are also contributing to the spread of cholera. This outbreak is happening alongside other disease outbreaks, food insecurity, and malnutrition in the north-east region. In 2023, there have been suspected cases of cholera in Adamawa, with one death reported.

In 2023, there has been a significant outbreak of diphtheria in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states, resulting in 3,128 people being affected and 183 deaths. Yobe state has been the most heavily impacted, accounting for 80% of the cases between November 2022 and October 2023.

Drivers

The main factors that contribute to disease outbreaks are the movement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) back to their villages, which caused a cholera

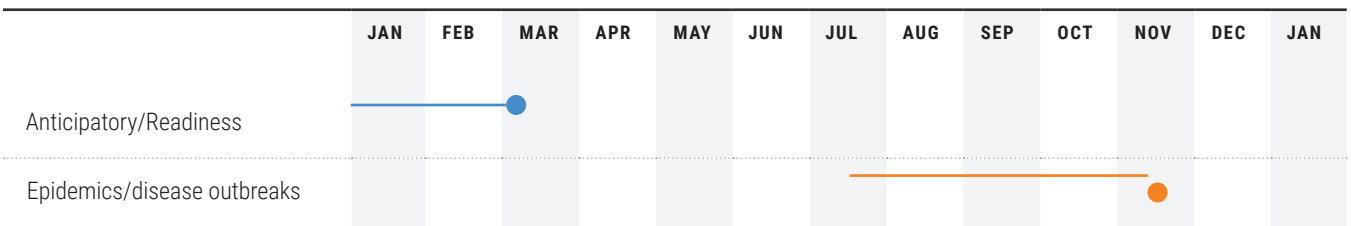
outbreak in 2022. Other contributing factors include transmission of cholera during funeral rituals, in healthcare facilities, and within households. Additionally, high rates of open defecation in rural areas and camps, limited access to water and sanitation services in BAY states, and flooding during the rainy season all contribute to disease outbreaks.

Impacts

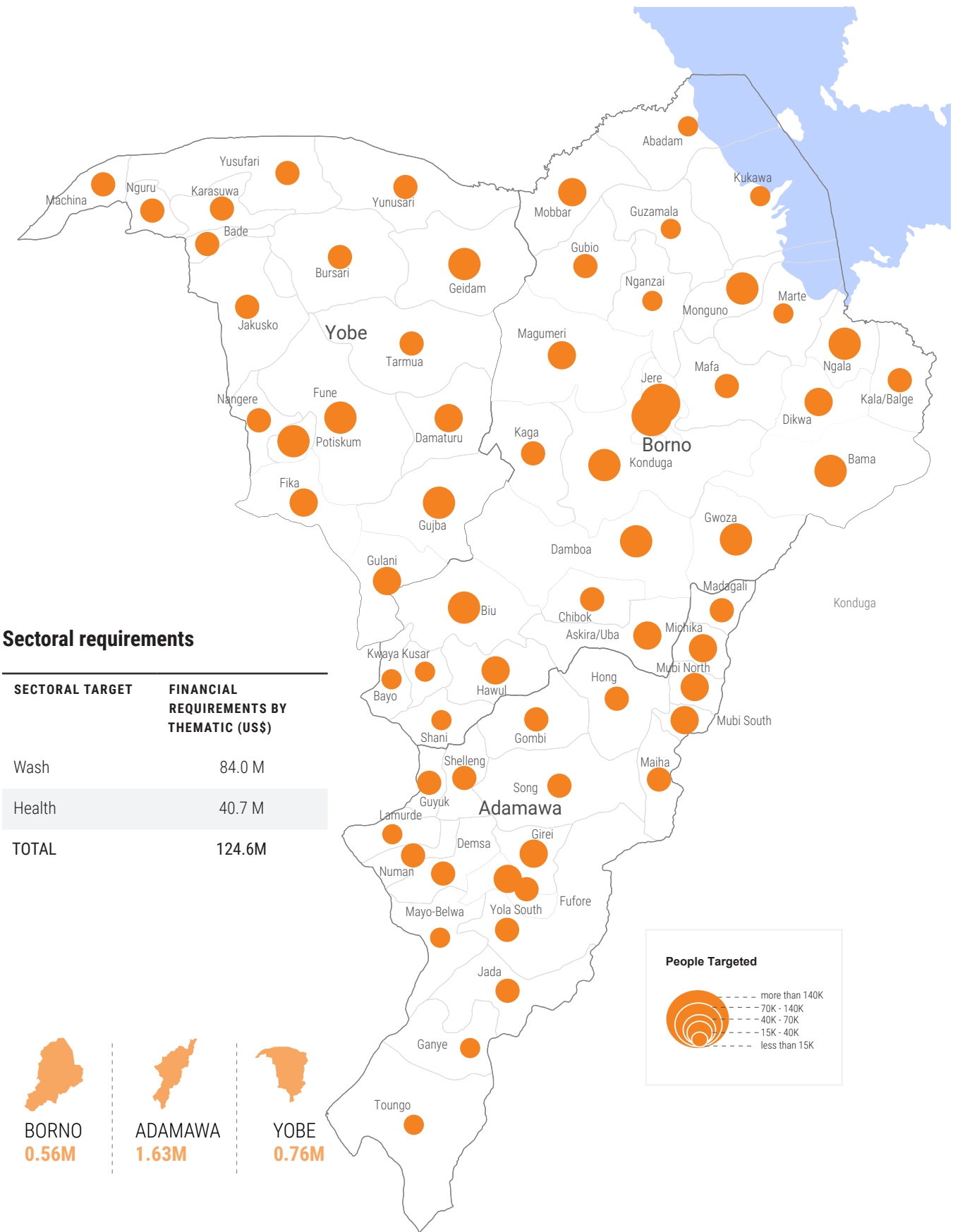
The impact of disease outbreaks includes high rates of illness and death, particularly among children, women, and men. It also leads to social and economic burdens, such as stigma and time spent seeking medical care, which can negatively affect family livelihoods. Disease outbreaks can also converge with other potential diseases, increasing the overall disease burden and overwhelming healthcare systems. Seeking medical care can also pose a risk, as it may expose affected populations to harassment and gender-based violence. Additionally, communities with limited access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services are at higher risk of contracting infections. Cholera can also worsen malnutrition, especially among children in affected populations.

In 2022, major challenges faced include delayed cholera response, kit shortage, underfunding, increased risk, low data collection, flooding, insufficient WASH infrastructure, and difficulty accessing security compromised communities.

Timeline



People targeted by thematic area- Epidemics/disease outbreaks



4- Food insecurity and malnutrition

REQUIRED	TARGETED	IDPS	RETURNEES	HOST COMMUNITIES
455.0M	3.0M	0.5K	0.5K	20.M

Overview

North-east Nigeria has been facing severe food insecurity and malnutrition for the last 13 years, set to worsen in 2024. According to the March 2023 Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis, about 4.3 million people in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states faced food insecurity during June-August, up from 4.1 million in 2022. About 500,000 of these people will face emergency levels of food insecurity out of the total People in need. The number of people in BAY states facing acute food insecurity has been consistently above 4 million since 2020 due to various factors including impacts of COVID-19, inflation (increasing food and agricultural inputs prices), and the continued conflict which has impeded access to farmlands for the affected population among other key challenges.

Acute malnutrition is a significant issue for children under the age of five in the states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe in Northeast Nigeria. While there has been some progress in reducing acute malnutrition in Adamawa and Yobe, it remains high in Borno. However, these overall prevalence rates do not account for specific areas and populations where the situation may be worse. Analysis of data from nutrition facilities in the BAY states shows an increase in severely malnourished children between January and July 2023 compared to the same period in 2022. Certain areas, such as Bama and Gwoza, have particularly high rates of acute malnutrition. Additionally, one in six pregnant

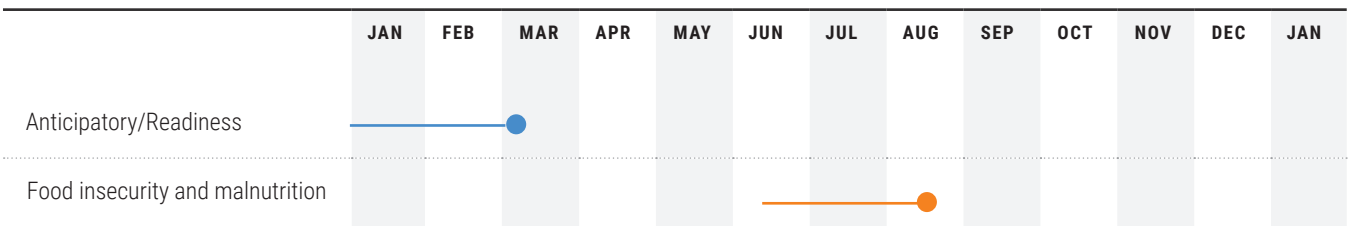
and breastfeeding women and girls in the BAY states are affected by acute malnutrition due to inadequate diets during these periods.

Drivers and impacts

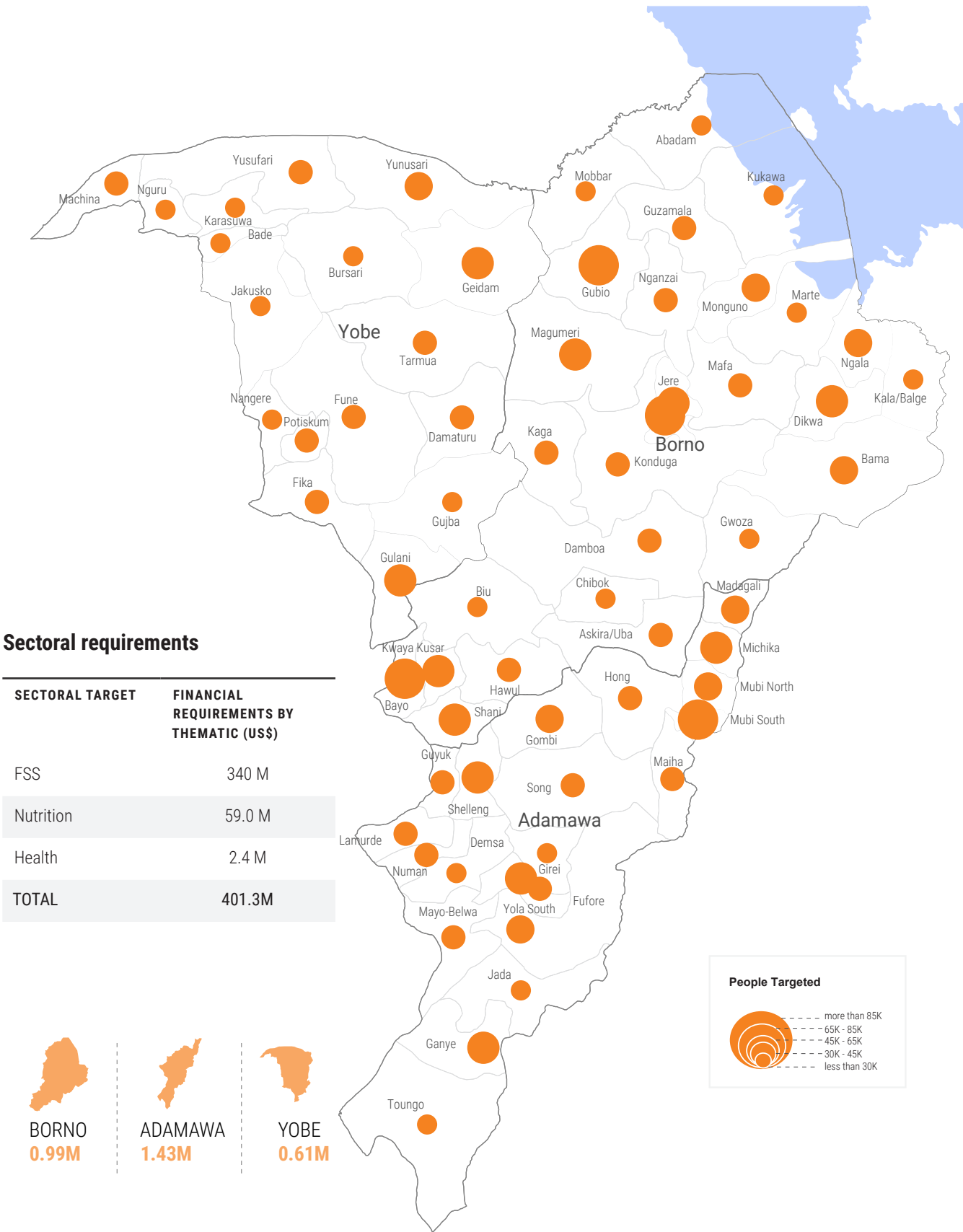
The key drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition include ongoing conflict, chronic poverty, displacement, environmental factors like floods and droughts, limited access to land for farming, high levels of inflation, high production costs, and a dysfunctional healthcare system. Recent changes in government policies, including the removal of fuel subsidies and the merging of exchange rates, have worsened the situation. This has led to high food prices, particularly affecting vulnerable groups like internally displaced persons, returnees, women, and children.

Based on the IPC acute malnutrition analysis, Severe malnutrition is prevalent in 14 out of 62 local government areas, with common infections including measles, acute watery diarrhea, and possibly diphtheria. Factors contributing to malnutrition include poor feeding practices and low vaccination and supplementation coverage. The cost of food has increased significantly, making it difficult for households to engage in farming and be self-sufficient. This has resulted in an increase in displacements and loss of livelihood assets, particularly impacting IDPs and returnees who struggle to find land for shelter and farming. They rely on humanitarian food assistance.

Timeline



People targeted by thematic area- Food insecurity and malnutrition



5- Population movements and displacements

REQUIRED	TARGETED	IDPS	RETURNEES	HOST COMMUNITIES
180.9M	2.6M	1.4M	0.5M	0.7M

Overview

In 2023, more than 2.2 million people in the BAY states were forced to leave their homes due to conflict and floods. However, over 1.9 million people were able to return. These population movements have resulted in the loss of homes, assets, and livelihoods, making the affected population vulnerable and in need of assistance. This has particularly impacted women and girls, who make up a significant percentage of the displaced population. The crisis is rooted in gender inequality and discriminatory social norms, leading to a high prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls. Men and boys are also at risk of being targeted for recruitment by armed groups.

Drivers and Impacts

The ongoing conflict between the Nigerian government and Boko Haram is the main cause of population movements and displacements in northeast Nigeria, this conflict is leading to violence, kidnappings, and human rights violations. The region is already economically challenged with high poverty and unemployment, forcing people to seek better opportunities. The conflict disrupts agricultural activities, causing food shortages and malnutrition. Around 2 million people are at risk of displacement, with vulnerable groups like women and girls facing increased risks. Local civil society organizations,

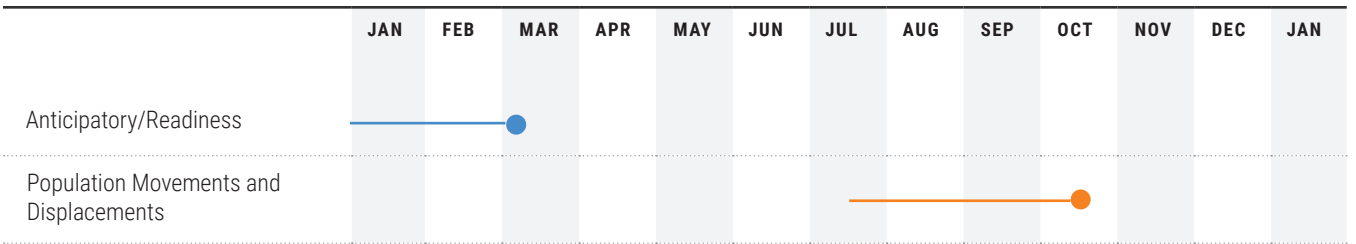
particularly women-led ones, are providing support to displaced people.

Impact

Newly displaced people are likely to move to Bama, Gwoza, Biu, and Ngala, seeking temporary refuge in reception centers, camps, or host communities. However, this will worsen existing poor conditions, disrupt education for school-aged children, and lead to livelihood loss. Climate-induced disasters like floods, windstorms, and fires will also affect IDPs living in camps and host communities. The government's mandate to close formal camps will further impact IDPs and camps, leading to further displacement in host communities or informal settlements. The ongoing insurgency will prolong displacement for families seeking home.

Climate- or conflict-induced disasters will impact vulnerable groups like women, children, the elderly, disabled individuals, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and those forced to relocate to reception centers, host communities, or camps, posing risks to their safety, health, and well-being. It is crucial to ensure that these groups have access to secure shelters, food, and water.

Timeline



People targeted by thematic area- Population movements and displacements

