2022 NIGERIA
HUMANITARIAN
NEEDS OVERVIEW
SUMMARY

Twelve years into north-east Nigeria's large-scale humanitarian crisis, the needs are generally as severe and large-scale as ever. The crisis is not normalized, and affected people are not stabilized – they still live with great unpredictability, privation that goes far beyond background poverty, and daily threats to their health and safety, many of which could prove fatal or inflict irrecoverable harm. In 2022, some 8.4 million people in the three most affected states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) in Northeast Nigeria are projected to require humanitarian assistance. Compared to a year ago – 8.7 million, this represents a slight 4 per cent decline in people in need (PIN) of humanitarian assistance. Some 6.7 million representing 80 per cent of the total PIN, are women and children. Within

these population groups, some of the vulnerable people with specific needs include children, women at risk, people with disabilities, older people, pregnant and lactating women and children under five with high levels of malnutrition. They are 3.9 million people, while 2.2 million are IDPs, 1.5 million are returnees, and 1.02 million live in inaccessible areas. Displaced people due to the conflict are concentrated in Borno which has 81 per cent of the total displaced. Out of the 61 Local Government Areas (LGAs) assessed, needs in 22 LGAs are classified as 'extreme' on the severity scale, while another 19 LGAs have 'severe' needs. While 18 LGAs are at 'stressed' level, the remaining 2 have 'minimal' severity of needs.

2022 PEOPLE IN NEED

8.4 Million

2 out of 3 people are estimated to be in dire need of humanitarian assistance in the BAY states

8.4M PEOPLE IN NEED

MINIMAL	STRESS	SEVERE	EXTREME	CATASTROPHIC
1.0M	3.1M	4.8M	3.6M	0.09K
8%	25%	38%	28%	1%

12.4M TOTAL POPULATION

BY AGE, GENDER & POPULATION GROUP

4.9M
CHILDREN

3.1M
ADULTS

0.4M
ELDERLY

2.2M
IDP

1.5M
RETURNEES

3.9M
HOST COMMUNITY

0.7M
INACCESSIBLE

2022 PEOPLE IN NEED
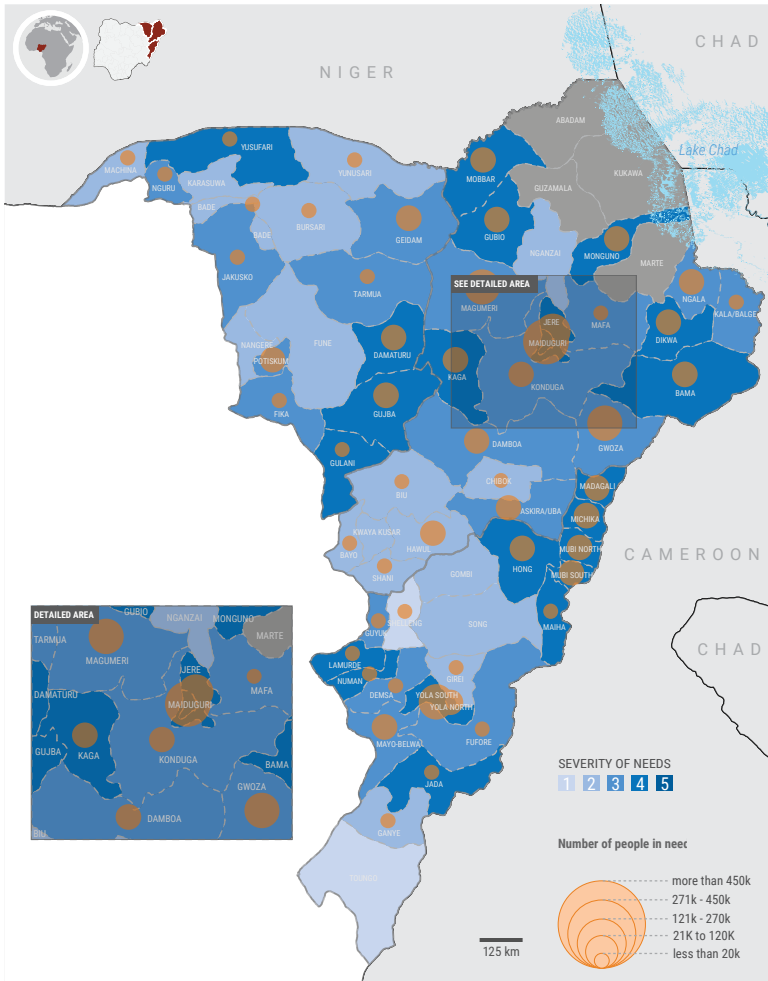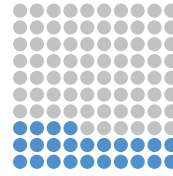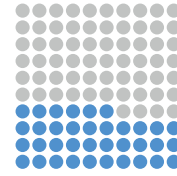
CCCM 2.01M	**ERL** 3.32M	**EDUCATION** 1.87M
FOOD SECURITY 3.48M	**HEALTH** 4.99M	**NUTRITION** 3.00M
PROTECTION 4.26M	**SHELTER & NFI** 2.95M	**WASH** 3.00M
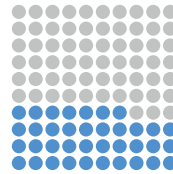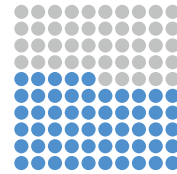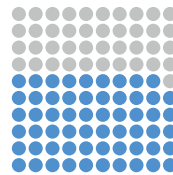
SEVERITY OF NEEDS
1 2 3 4 5

Number of people in need
- more than 450k
- 271k - 450k
- 121k - 270k
- 21K to 120K
- less than 20k
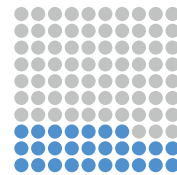
125 km
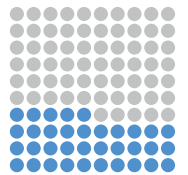
PEOPLE IN NEED BY POPULATION GROUP

IDPs 2.2M

- 17187 - 50000
- 50001 - 75000
- 75001 - 150000
- 150001 - 230000
- 230001 - 339861

Returnees 1.5M

- 153 - 35000
- 35001 - 60000
- 60001 - 100000
- 100001 - 150000
- 150001 - 300142

Host Community 3.9M

- 360 - 16000
- 16001 - 30000
- 30001 - 43000
- 43001 - 90000
- 90001 - 165072
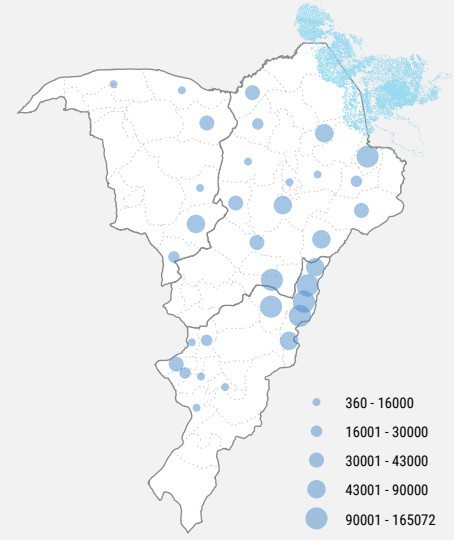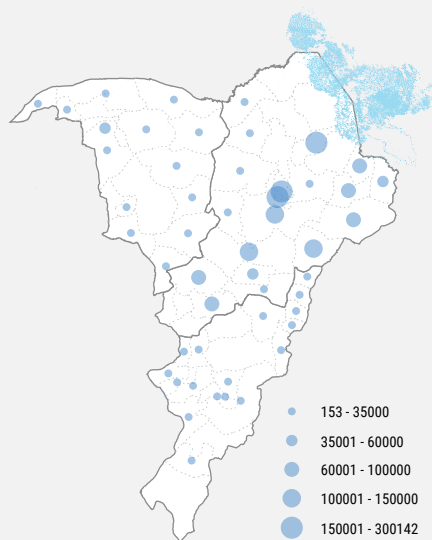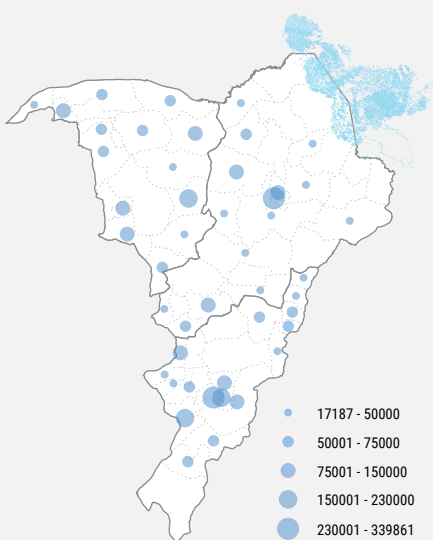
PEOPLE IN NEED BY LOCATION *(Numbers in millions)*

The contextual factors and the humanitarian impacts of the crisis have caused a total of 7.7 million people to face adverse humanitarian conditions in areas accessible to aid workers in the BAY states (estimates indicate a further 1.02 million people in need in accessible areas). Out of the 60 LGAs that the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) classified using MSNA and other data, 19 are estimated at 'extreme' level in terms of severity of needs; another 30 at 'severe' level. Eight LGAs are at 'stressed' level, while the remaining 4 have 'minimal severity' of needs.
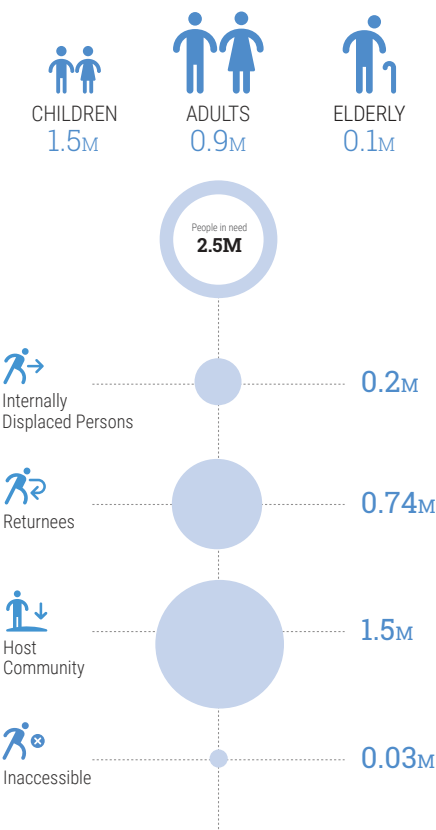
This MSNA classifications indicate that more than 2.2 million people face extreme degree of needs and more than 4 million have severe needs in the BAY states. In the LGAs that have extreme needs, 83 per cent of the populations require some kind of humanitarian assistance, as do 62 per cent of the populations in LGAs with severe needs.

The people in need are divided into three groups—IDPs, returnees, and host communities—all with different types of needs according to severity levels. Based on the inter-sectoral severity analysis, IDPs are more vulnerable than returnees and host communities. Overall, 65 per cent of the IDP households have reported at least one kind of vulnerability: having a female-headed household, a family member with mental or physical disability, pregnant girl or woman in the household; a child separated from them; or being or having a married child. DTM data suggests that many of the IDP households are highly dependent on humanitarian aid, and almost 50 per cent of them live in IDP camps or informal camp-like settings.
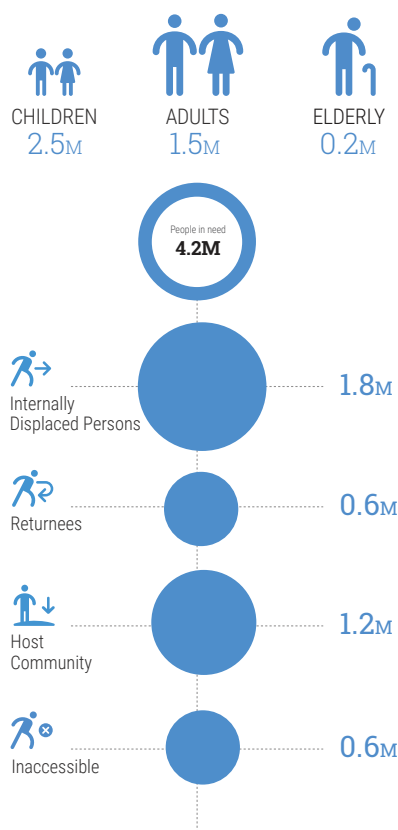
NIGER
CHAD

YOBE 1.6M

BORNO 4.2M

ADAMAWA 2.5M

CAMEROON

- BORNO
- ADAMAWA
- YOBE

140 km
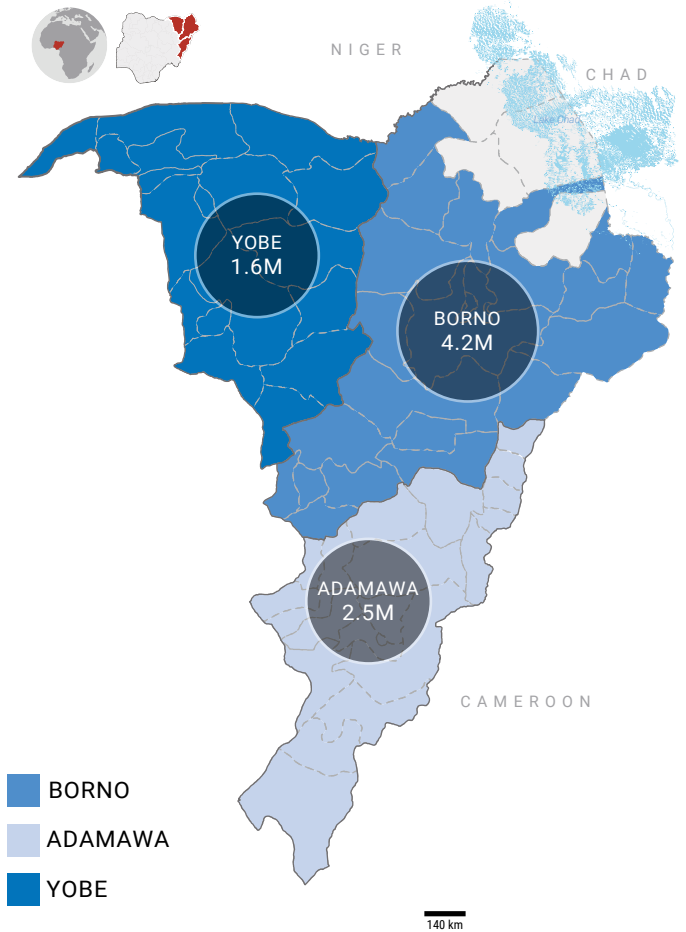
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Source: OCHA – based on inter-sector severity data.

ADAMAWA

CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY
1.5M	0.9M	0.1M

People in need
2.5M

Internally Displaced Persons — 0.2M
Returnees — 0.74M
Host Community — 1.5M
Inaccessible — 0.03M

BORNO

CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY
2.5M	1.5M	0.2M

People in need
4.2M

Internally Displaced Persons — 1.8M
Returnees — 0.6M
Host Community — 1.2M
Inaccessible — 0.6M

YOBE

CHILDREN	ADULTS	ELDERLY
1.0M	0.6M	0.07M

People in need
1.6M

Internally Displaced Persons — 0.2M
Returnees — 0.1M
Host Community — 1.2M
Inaccessible — 0.1M
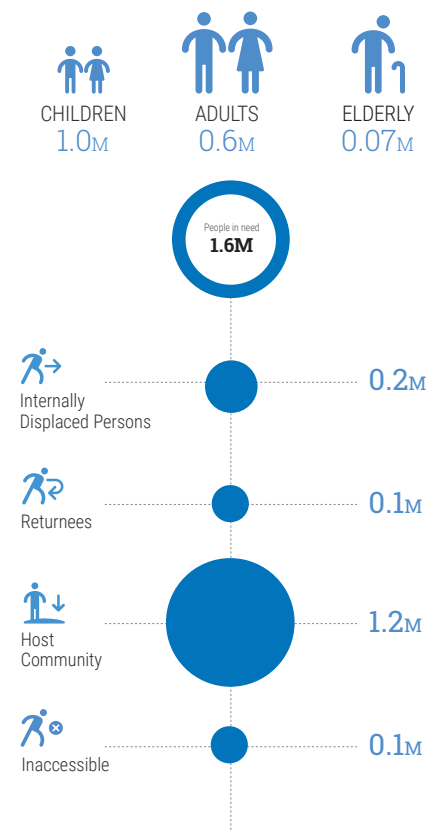
HISTORIC TREND OF PEOPLE IN NEED *(Numbers in millions)*

● People in need   ● People in need (2022)

2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
10.0	4.6	7.0	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.9	8.7	8.4