

NIGERIA

FACTS & FIGURES

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2018



AN OVERVIEW OF HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE AND CHALLENGES

“The human cost of armed conflicts and violence lies not only in the fact that innocent lives are lost but that civilian families are uprooted, scattered and forced to experience a reality filled with so much uncertainty.”

Eloi Fillion, Head of Delegation for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Nigeria

The humanitarian landscape of Nigeria generally encapsulates the armed conflict in the North East, the communal violence in the states of the North Central and South South regions and the growing needs generated from the influx of Cameroon refugees into some communities of South South and North Central states.

Regardless of the root causes of the armed conflict and violence in these areas, the fact remains that the humanitarian needs are ever increasing, while access and security guarantees required by humanitarian actors to respond to these needs are constantly challenged.

The armed conflict in the North East, now in its tenth year, still generate the most important humanitarian needs in the country. In between December 2018 and mid-February 2019, over 80,000 persons have been newly displaced and

are trying to find succor in camps and host communities that are already overburdened by existing demands. The recent spike in the numbers has led to increased pressure on resources and infrastructure in Maiduguri town and other local government areas such as Monguno, Konduga and Jere. Food, essential household items, water, shelter, access to medical care and an environment where sanitation is easy to maintain remain the most pressing concerns for the displaced populations.

While the ICRC has worked extensively in the North East over the last nine years to meet humanitarian needs, the armed conflict still poses a range of challenges especially in the areas of security and access. The abduction and murder of two of our midwives threatened an already fragile health care system of the North East and slowed down humanitarian response

in key areas to people who needed it the most. The ICRC offers support to 15 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs) in the North East, however, due to the high level of insecurity this year, 4 of the PHCs in the North East have been unable to establish a functional referral system.

Other areas in Nigeria have also been affected by armed violence that lead to important humanitarian needs. To help affected people to cope with an upsurge of communal violence in the states of Taraba, Benue, Kaduna, Plateau and Nasarawa the ICRC carried out cash assistance, distributions of food or household items to 120,000 persons in the third quarter of the year alone.

Communal violence coupled with violence from cult groups in the South South continues to create

problems of displacement and unemployment for community members. In addition, the influx of Cameroonians into communities of Cross Rivers state increased the complexity of the humanitarian situation in this area. The ICRC carried out several vocational training and capital assistance programs aimed at improving the resilience of community members and enhancing their ability to generate and sustain means of livelihoods.

The ICRC is a neutral, independent, impartial humanitarian actor that puts the people most affected by the conflict at the heart of its operations. We remain committed to ensuring that victims of armed conflict and violence are protected and rely heavily on the acceptance of all parties to the conflict for the fulfilment of

its mandate. To this effect, the promotion of the principles of International human law and international human rights law among the various ranks of military and security personal was and remains an active engagement of the ICRC.

Working in partnership with the volunteers of the Nigerian Red Cross Society, the ICRC continues to ensure that those affected by armed conflict and violence are given the assistance, livelihood sustaining materials, knowledge and skills to ease their suffering and improve the quality of their lives overtime.

THE **ICRC** HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION IN NIGERIA IS THE **FIFTH LARGEST** IN THE WORLD

OVER **2 MILLION** PERSONS DISPLACED, **1.4 MILLION** IN BORNO ALONE (IOM DTM, OCT. 2018)

OVER **1.1 MILLION** IMPROVED FOOD CONSUMPTION

SPORADIC ATTACKS OF COMMUNAL VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO DISPLACE MANY IN THE **MIDDLE BELT AND NIGER DELTA STATES**

ICRC PERMANENTLY PRESENT IN NIGERIA SINCE **1988** HAS A **SPREAD OF 12 OFFICES** ACROSS NIGERIA TO MAINTAIN PROXIMITY TO PERSONS AFFECTED BY ARMED CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE

HAS A STAFF STRENGTH OF MORE THAN

800 NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STAFF

KEY MILESTONES FOR 2018

Reducing the stigmatization and marginalization of vulnerable persons: More than **100** widows in Maiduguri received cash distributions intended to improve their capacity to make a living for themselves

The Buni Yadi shelter project: Designed to provide permanent shelter for **3,000** households in the Buni Yadi community of Yobe state, the project employed over **400** community youths. (Picture inset on the next page)

Urban water projects: The building of a water work project in Maiduguri and the rehabilitation of a water tank in Yola that aims at providing clean water to an estimated **350,000** persons. The water work project in Maiduguri is one of the largest of ICRC in West Africa.

Vocational training project: In **6** shanty communities of Rivers state, **265** unemployed youth were selected and trained in various vocations (catering, sewing, hairdressing etc) They were also supported with start-up capital. The communities include Elich Phase 1, 2, and 3, Abuja waterfront, Prison waterfront and Dockyard waterfront.

Private partnerships: The ICRC began the year by establishing partnerships with the private sector and offering technical advice towards fostering an atmosphere for innovation with affected populations at the heart of the move. The partnership with the Tony Elumelu foundation led to the successful training of an additional **200** entrepreneurs who will work on providing local solutions to the humanitarian issues in places affected by armed conflict and violence.

“Small things undermine human dignity; a roof over your head, food in your belly, clean and accessible water, hope that you can make ends meet again. These things suffer the most when conflict and violence hits.”

Jean Francois Queguiner,
Deputy Head of Delegation, ICRC Nigeria



RESPONDING TO HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND BUILDING SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

 **1,160,000**
PERSONS

Over **1,160,000** persons received food assistance and essential household items

 **570,000** SUPPORTED

More than **570,000** persons received support to earn a living through income generation activities including micro-economic initiatives, the cash for livelihood program and the youth vocational programme. Farmers were given agricultural inputs such as seeds and farming machinery to enhance their crop output.

 **54,880**
IDPs & RETURNEES

Over **54,880** IDPs and returnees received support for housing with the distribution of emergency and temporary shelters, roofing materials, doors and windows; permanent shelters were also built using bricks and walls made from stabilized soil.

 **460,000**
PEOPLE WITH CLEAN
WATER ACCESS

460,000 persons in armed conflict and violence areas had improved access to clean water.

 **790** NRCS
VOLUNTEERS
TRAINED

More than **790** NRCS volunteers were trained in First Aid, code of conduct and safety

MAKING HEALTH CARE ACCESSIBLE

 **547,260**
CONSULTATIONS MADE

 **22,970**
CHILDREN DELIVERED

547,260 consultations were made across **20** ICRC supported Primary Health care centres.

22,970 children were delivered in **20** ICRC supported clinics or at home with ICRC-trained and equipped traditional birth attendants, for women who could not access health centres due to insecurity or curfew

10,280 children under five years of age suffering from severely acute malnutrition were treated in ICRC-supported facilities.

1,300 persons wounded by weapons were taken care by the ICRC surgical team at Maiduguri State Specialist Hospital

27,610 casualties were treated/supported by trained community first aiders.

4,360 weapon wounded/internally displaced persons benefitted from MHPSS services.

ENCOURAGING THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF DETAINEES

 **24,000**
DETAINEES
VISITED

24,000 detainees in **29** places of detention across Nigeria were visited and their conditions of containment assessed.

7,640 detainees were visited and followed up individually.

110 visits were made overall.



REUNITING SEPARATED FAMILY MEMBERS



21,630
ACTIVE TRACING CASES

21,630 active tracing cases were recorded by the ICRC and the NRCS at the end of the year with more than **3500** of them involving unaccompanied minors and separated children.

450 persons whose relatives had lost contact with, were found or their whereabouts clarified by the ICRC and the NRCS. Over **50** unaccompanied minors were reunited with their family members by the ICRC and the NRCS.

FOSTERING AN ENVIRONMENT FOR THE RESPECT OF IHL AND ACCEPTANCE OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

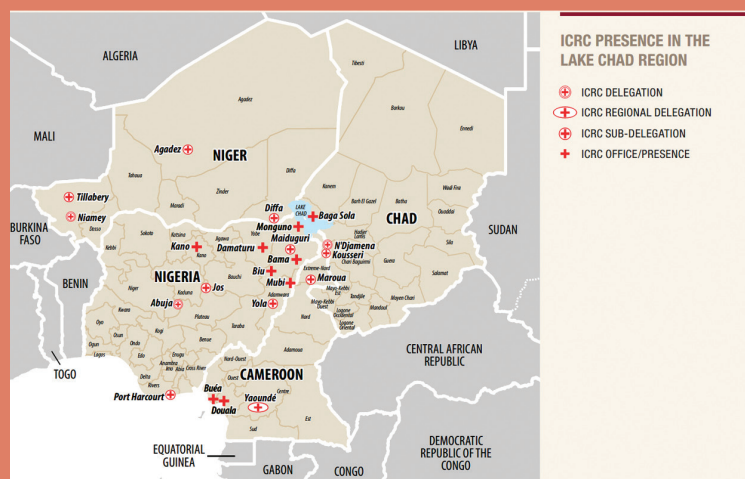


21,000
PEOPLE ATTENDED
INFORMATION SESSIONS

Over **15,000** community members (including IDPs and returnees), **2,200** civil society members (including religious leaders), **3,100** arms carriers (police and army officers, as well as other actors like vigilante groups), **700** civil servants (mainly from the North East) attended information sessions on the ICRC, the emblem and humanitarian principles.

Several trainings on international humanitarian law and international human rights Law were carried out with members of the armed and security forces at policy-making and supervisors or commanders' level, and with units who carry out military and internal security operations.

The domestication of several IHL treaties were actively advocated for at national and state level with the Ministry of Justice including the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols Bills, the Kampala Convention on IDPs, the Cluster Munitions Convention and the Rome Statute.



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About the ICRC

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organization whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and to provide them with assistance. The ICRC also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles.