

ICRC NIGERIA

# FACTS & FIGURES

JANUARY- DECEMBER 2020



## FOREWORD

As the Head of Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Nigeria during the past four years, I have witnessed a myriad of events that posed the toughest of challenges including the ongoing armed conflict in the North-East and its humanitarian consequences; the increasingly complex nuances of insecurity in the North-West, North Central and South-South parts of Nigeria; and the surge of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic with its undeniable impact on the socioeconomic, political and psychological fabric of our society.

Through it all, what has stood out is the incredible resilience of the human heart. From members of the affected communities who struggle to find coping mechanisms to continue living their lives, to the volunteers and humanitarian colleagues working in the field, resilience underlines every response and activity. While the humanitarian landscape will most likely continue to face these difficulties, I am quite certain that this strength will provide the adaptability and fluidity for everyone involved to show up and give their best towards creating an environment for dignified living.

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## FOSTERING ADAPTABILITY IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE



The ICRC has continued to work across the country in states where the armed conflict and other situations of violence persist. More than **1.9 million** people are internally displaced in the North-East alone while **over half a million** people have been displaced in some North-Central and North-West states. The ICRC's work is also often taking place alongside the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) in its delivery of emergency assistance



to affected populations. In 2020, the humanitarian situation in these areas was further compounded by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. While this affected the pace of interventions from the beginning of the year, adaptive protective measures were subsequently integrated into our operational responses allowing for timely and impactful interventions. With increasing infection rates, emphasis was placed on sensitizing affected populations on how to protect themselves and decreasing the risk of infection as well as ensuring that livelihoods were improved and sustained to mitigate the economic challenges posed by COVID-19.



To increase awareness about the COVID-19 pandemic and promote adherence to preventive measures, the ICRC integrated risk communication messages into its humanitarian interventions. Engaging with communities affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence also helped the ICRC to understand them better and contributed to shaping communication messages delivered via media including radio, posters, and public sensitization meetings.



While hundreds of thousands of people have been assisted by the ICRC in the year 2020, there is still a lot more for ICRC to do. The health care system in the North-East struggles to assist people affected by the armed conflict while continued insecurity for humanitarian workers contributes to limited access in high need areas.

## EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS



### COVID-19 RESPONSE

More than **463,008** people received soap through ICRC and NRCS interventions to improve hygiene and reduce COVID-19 risks. **181,068** of them were in Monguno, Dikwa and Damboa Local Government Areas (LGAS) in Borno State.



More than **121** patients admitted to the State Isolation Centre and University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital Center in Borno state were supported with **3** daily meals for the duration of their stay.



Over **413,327** persons learnt about hygiene measures and COVID-19 preventive measures as part of ICRC and NRCS awareness campaigns in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps and host communities in Adamawa, Benue, Borno and Cross River states.



**51** hand washing structures were installed in various IDP camps and host communities in the North-East.



Inside the ICRC warehouse, Maiduguri.



The ICRC together with the NRCS provided **296,759** persons with food assistance, improving their food consumption. In secure areas with functional markets, **57,870** persons received cash assistance to purchase food. **155,922** persons received essential household items.



In collaboration with the NRCS, the ICRC provided agricultural support to farmers during the rainy and dry seasons. More than **192,054** persons received seeds including vegetable seeds, staple seeds and cash crop seeds. Agricultural tools including rakes and hoes were also distributed before the rainy season. Farmers were assisted during the dry season with irrigation systems, watering cans and water tanks. In addition, over **94,152** farmers in secure locations with functional markets received cash assistance.



Additionally, more than **11,900** persons received cash support to initiate and improve sources of livelihood.



Over **170** entrepreneurs received grants through the ICRC-Tony Elumelu Foundation partnership to start their own businesses in food production, fashion design, poultry, fish farming, agriculture, and health care (diagnostics centers, pharmacies).



More than **93,550** persons benefitted from veterinary material donations provided to the Senator Ali Modu Sheriff Veterinary Clinic in Borno state.



**33** community animal health care workers in Plateau state were trained in animal healthcare services and disease detection and over **215** community animal health care workers received material donations to support treatment of animals in remote locations.



In collaboration with Nassarawa State Ministry of Agriculture, deworming campaigns were conducted in Awe, Keana and Wamba LGAs in Nassarawa state, where **130,680** animals were dewormed, assisting over **9,980** returnees, residents and IDP pastoralists. More than **249,618** IDPs, host community members and returnees had improved access to water in Adamawa, Benue, Borno, and Cross Rivers states and **50,285** had their sanitation facilities improved.



**6,117** returnees benefitted from the construction of permanent shelters while over **3,122** persons received shelter kits consisting of roofing materials, door and window parts.

**30,717** IDPs in Borno, Adamawa and Benue state benefitted from the construction of temporary shelters.

In Borno state, **40** NRCS volunteers improved their knowledge of assessment and monitoring of economic security activities.



A beneficiary signs the required documents before taking delivery of building materials. 2019

## MAKING HEALTH CARE ACCESSIBLE



### COVID-19 RESPONSE



In the North-East, North-Central and South-South, the ICRC supported several healthcare facilities as part of its COVID-19 response. This included providing hand washing points and an initial **3-month** supply of standard Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - face masks, shields, gloves, thermometers, gowns, as well as surface and hand disinfectants. The support was given to:





**21** Primary Health Care Centers  
**9** isolation centers  
**2** hospitals with nutrition stabilization centers  
**7** places of detention



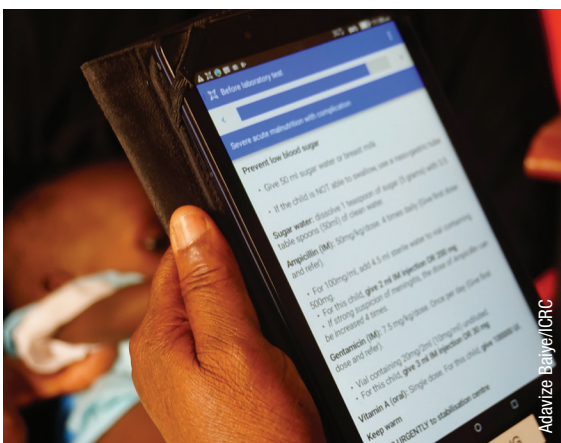
**25,968** beneficiaries attended health education sessions specific for COVID-19 in ICRC supported health facilities.



**1,000** individual face shields were produced through the rehabilitation program and distributed to support isolation centres. **19,540** IDPs and returnees were sensitized about COVID-19 preventive measures in order to minimize the risk of infection.



A healthcare worker dispenses drugs to a patient at a Primary Health Centre in Yola, Adamawa state. 2019



A primary healthcare worker consults the ALgorithms for the MANAGEMENT of Acute Childhood illnesses (ALMANACH), to diagnose a child in Yola, Adamawa.



**578,042** consultations were carried out in **23** ICRC supported Primary Health Care Centers.

More than **75,457** children under the age of **5** were diagnosed and treated using ALMANACH, the ICRC supported algorithm to be used on a tablet which helps in the management of childhood illnesses.



Over **24,059** newborns were delivered at ICRC supported health facilities or at home with ICRC trained traditional birth attendants in areas where access to the health facilities was impeded.



More than **5,935** under **5** years old with malnutrition received nutrition treatment - (**5,268** children in outpatient nutrition centers, and **667** children in inpatient treatment centers).



The ICRC's surgical team at the Maiduguri State Specialist Hospital received over **533** surgical admissions and carried out more than **2,229** surgical interventions. **40** critical patients were referred to University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital.



More than **16,525** people received first aid from ICRC-trained Community First Aiders and Emergency First Aid Teams from NRCS. Over **676** persons in conflict areas were trained in first aid techniques. Participants in the training sessions were sensitized on the prevention of COVID-19. Additionally, face masks, hand sanitizers and washing points were provided during these First Aid training sessions.



The newly constructed Physical Rehabilitation Centre in Maiduguri to assist people with disabilities was opened and handed over to the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital (UMTH). The Centre will be run by the ICRC for two years.

More than **341** persons with disabilities benefitted from the ICRC supported rehabilitation program at the National Orthopedic Hospital in Kano and new Physical Rehabilitation Centre in Maiduguri. A total of **325** assistive devices were provided including **165** prostheses, **30** orthoses, **130** walking aids and **409** physiotherapy sessions were given to people with disabilities.



In collaboration with the NRCS, **8,294** persons were sensitized on mental health issues while **1,229** persons who experienced trauma in relation to the armed conflict received individual face to face or tele consultations. **1,149** people also attended group counselling sessions.



The Head of Delegation, Eloi Fillion, signs a document during a meeting with the Chief of Army Staff, Lt. General, Tukur Buratai. 2019

## ENCOURAGING HUMANE TREATMENT OF DETAINEES



### COVID-19 RESPONSE

The ICRC supported the Nigerian Army, Police and Nigerian Correctional Service by providing general guidelines on preparedness to prevent and respond to COVID-19 in places of detention.



**3,000** posters containing information on COVID-19 in English, Hausa and Kanuri were distributed to places of detention across the country.



Considering the risk of increased tensions in places of detention resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the ICRC shared guidelines on ways to ensure a secure prison environment in full respect of fundamental rights.

**21** handwashing stands were installed in various detention facilities.



The ICRC aided the Kirikiri Maximum Security Custodial Centre in Lagos with a Soap Production project. **40** inmates and prison staff learnt technical skills and received raw materials and bottles that enabled them to produce **765** litres of antiseptic soap, **885** litres of multipurpose washing soap, **840** litres of germicide and **300** bottles of sanitizer which were distributed to **244** places of detention in **37** states in the country. Additional raw materials were donated to prison authorities to ensure the continuity of soap and detergent production that would benefit more than **75,000** detainees in Nigerian Correctional custodial centers.



**5** places of detention holding about **15,000** detainees in Abuja, Borno, Kaduna and Port Harcourt benefited from ICRC support with the construction of fever clinics and donation of PPE (apron, cap, gloves, gown, face mask, coverall with hood, shoes...)



**27** detention medical staff from Nigerian Army, Nigerian Police Forces and Nigerian Correctional Services attended **4** training sessions organized by ICRC and facilitated by Nigerian Center for Disease Control (NCDC) on preventive and infection control measures and on the Management of the Dead.



Detention and monitoring visits improved detainees' access to food, water, health care and hygiene and allowed the exchange of Red Cross messages with their families.



ICRC staff handover a completed fever clinic to officials of the Nigerian Police Force in Abuja.



**52** visits to **19** places of detention were conducted to monitor conditions of detention and the treatment of over **19,615** detainees.



Over **4,300** detainees including minors, males and females were by the ICRC were registered by the ICRC to follow up on their specific needs such as contact with their families, their health conditions and other protection concerns (such as judicial guarantees, treatment, etc.).

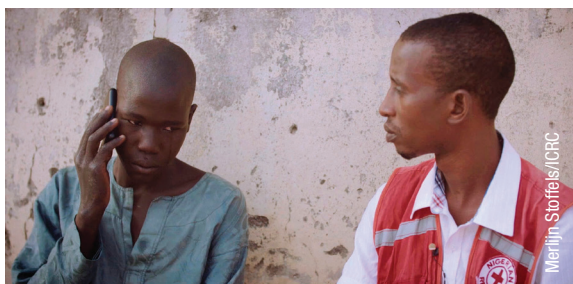


More than **13,000** detainees benefited from hygiene items distributed for a period of **3** months.

Over **11,700** detainees had improved access to water and sanitation due to ICRC assistance.



**35,662** curative consultations were carried out through ICRC primary health care support for detainees and over 500 detainees were provided with the needed fortified blended food and Ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) to treat acute malnutrition.



A missing minor receives information about his loved ones via an ICRC-assisted phone call, administered by a Nigerian Red Cross volunteer. 2019



A father holds up a photo of his missing loved one in Yola, Adamawa state.

## REUNITING SEPARATED FAMILY MEMBERS



More than **23,992** cases of persons reported missing are actively being handled by the ICRC in collaboration with the NRCS in 2020.

Families of **472** missing persons received information about the whereabouts or fate of their loved ones.



**58** separated children/unaccompanied minors and vulnerable adults were reunited with their family members.

**1,158** Red Cross messages were exchanged between separated family members with help from the ICRC and the NRCS.



**129** families of missing persons received psychosocial, economic, protective, legal and administrative support through the Accompaniment of Families of the Missing Project.

Messages on prevention of separations were widely disseminated on Twitter and Facebook and through posters, raising awareness about the need to keep in touch with family members in uncertain times.



More than **645** Red Cross messages were exchanged between detainees and their families.

## CREATING AWARENESS AND BUILDING CAPACITIES TOWARDS THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD



The ICRC assisted the Department of Public Health of the Federal Ministry of Health, to develop a Training of Trainers on the Management of the Dead from COVID-19 and Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers, for **30** participants. As a result, the Federal Ministry of Health formed a specialised group to lead the response on this issue at the national level. The ICRC donated forensic-related materials and PPE to facilitate their tasks and ensure the dead are treated with dignity and respect.



The ICRC worked together with the Nigeria Centre for Disease Control on four informative posters containing key procedures for adequate management of the dead resulting from COVID-19. The ICRC donated **2,775** posters to the NCDC to distribute to healthcare facilities around the country.



Forensic-related materials and PPE were donated to seven prisons as preventive tools to facilitate the safe management of the dead from the pandemic.



## ENSURING AFFECTED PERSONS CAN SHARE THEIR CONCERNS, COMPLAINTS AND FEEDBACK



In late 2019, the ICRC established a Community Contact Center to be more accountable to the needs of persons affected by conflict and violence in Nigeria. This toll-free hotline is accessible by anyone anywhere in Nigeria (Phone number: 0800 5000 4000). Between January and December 2020, the ICRC received **2,058** calls, most of them regarding ICRC's economic security programs.

## PROMOTING RESPECT FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL) AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT



The ICRC is engaged in bilateral and confidential dialogue with relevant authorities on the protection of civilian population.



Following ICRC's advocacy efforts, Nigeria ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) in August 2020, becoming one of the first **50** states to do so. Following Nigeria's and other states' ratifications, the TPNW entered into force on 22 January 2021.



Several meetings with the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Defense, the Federal Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and the House of Representatives, took place to discuss ratification and implementation of key International Humanitarian Law treaties.



The ICRC, with the House of Representatives, organized a workshop on the implementation of IHL in Nigeria for Honorable Members and Staff of the House of Representatives.

In response to COVID-19, the ICRC engaged with civilian and military authorities to provide operational guidelines to encourage their continued respect for international law and IHL during the pandemic.



Together with the NRCS, the ICRC organized a roundtable on the protection and use of the Red Cross emblem in Nigeria with the participation of health and emergency agencies as well as representatives of the armed and security forces.

A summary of key safeguards under IHL and recommendations during pandemics was sent to the Nigerian Army and other interested stakeholders. A 13-minute mini lecture on the application of IHL during pandemics was recorded and disseminated to the Nigerian Army and other interested actors, including **28** universities and the members of the National IHL Committee.



A training video was prepared for the Nigeria Police Force advocating the use of non violent means and avoiding excessive use of force when enforcing COVID-19 related restrictions.

Sessions on IHL and international standards for law enforcement were held for armed and security forces and community defence groups. This included over **1,680** armed forces personnel, **2,863** members of the Police Force and **63** Civilian Joint Task Force members.

The ICRC has finalised, through a validation roundtable, the final draft of the "Standard Operating Procedures for the management of suspects in police custody" and presented it to the Inspector General of Police.

Following the protocols put in place because of the COVID-19 pandemic, IHL/IHRL sessions were pre-recorded and shared with Operational Commands of the Nigerian Armed and Security Forces.



A law student makes an argument during the moot court competition held in Uyo, Akwa Ibom state. 2018



A meeting between representatives of the ICRC and the speaker of the House of Representatives, Honorable Femi Gbajabiamila (right). 2019

## SUPPORTING THE NIGERIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY'S (NRCS) CAPACITY TO OPERATE



The ICRC financially supported the implementation of the NRCS COVID-19 Plan, including Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), Hygiene Promotion, Psychosocial Support and Contract Tracing, in Adamawa, Borno, Plateau, Rivers and Yobe States. **Nine** additional Branches of the NRCS in the North East, North West, North Central and South South received financial support to implement RCCE activities at the onset of the emergency. Over **200** NRCS volunteers were trained in the Safer Access Framework to effectively and safely reach people affected by armed conflict and situations of violence.






**300** volunteers in Borno and Adamawa states have been trained in hygiene promotion including COVID-19 awareness principles.



As part of its institutional support, ICRC supported the capacity of the NRCS HQ and **13** Branches in Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Cross River, Delta, Borno, Enugu, Kaduna, Kano, Taraba, Yobe, Rivers, Plateau to operate through financial contribution towards staff salaries and office running costs. And through the donation of PPE to the NRCS Headquarters and **5** Branches. In addition, in collaboration with the Norwegian Red Cross, the ICRC helped strengthened the NRCS financial and audit systems, as well as its emergency preparedness and response capacities.



An ICRC representative (middle), hands over the keys to vehicles donated to the Nigerian Red Cross by the ICRC. 2019

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### Cover photo:

A displaced girl makes an ICRC-assisted phone call to her family from Malkohi IDP camp, Yola.

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