



ICRC

# FACTS & FIGURES

2016

## HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND ICRC RESPONSE

Armed conflict in north-eastern Nigeria has affected millions of people. It displaced more than **2** million persons; it has also had damaging consequences for over **1.5** million people hosting them. The situation, in humanitarian terms, has been made worse by communal clashes in the Middle Belt region and the armed violence in the Niger Delta states.

In 2016, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continued to significantly scale up its humanitarian response in north-eastern Nigeria. Since 2014, the organization has recruited **270** new employees.

People most in need were given food and essential household items, and access to clean water, shelter and medical care. The ICRC strove to restore contact between members of families separated by the violence. At the beginning of the year, the Nigerian Red Cross Society and the ICRC were able to reach previously inaccessible parts of Borno State, such as Baga, Kukawa, Damboa, Dikwa, Gamboru-Ngala, Monguno, Rann and Sabon Gari. The people living there, including internally displaced persons, had been enduring extremely difficult conditions.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF 2016

### RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES

The urgent humanitarian needs in Borno, and in the states of Yobe and Adamawa, were given priority. Together with the Nigerian Red Cross, the ICRC focused on difficult-to-reach areas where both displaced people and residents were facing severe food shortages. Having missed the last planting season, these communities are likely to remain dependent on aid for months to come. The ICRC also launched a cash-grant programme to help people for the duration of their displacement. Communities displaced by communal clashes in Kaduna and Plateau states have also been assisted.

In all:



**1,215,660** displaced people, returnees and residents in north-eastern Nigeria and the Middle Belt received food rations for at least three months.



**402,350** IDPs in north-eastern Nigeria and the Middle Belt received essential household items.



95 staff members of the Nigerian Red Cross, the National Emergency Management Agency and the State Emergency Management Agency throughout Nigeria were trained in humanitarian management.



Thousands of displaced people received food assistance in Maiduguri in December 2016. Photo: ICRC/Adavize Baiye

### LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT AND MICRO-ECONOMIC INITIATIVES

The ICRC launched livelihood support programmes to strengthen the resilience of people affected by the armed conflict and violence to help them resume farming. Seed (maize, sorghum, beans and cowpeas) and fertilizer were distributed to people returning to their places of origin and intending to resume farming. Others returning to areas with functioning markets received cash or vouchers to rebuild their livelihoods. In the Niger Delta, the ICRC provided support for victims of urban violence.

In all:



**282,381** returnees in the north-eastern Nigeria and the Middle Belt received agricultural inputs to start farming again.



**223,631** animals belonging to **26,453** persons dependent on livestock farming in violence-affected areas of Plateau State were vaccinated against the two main diseases endemic among them: contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia and ovine rinderpest.



Cattle vaccination in Plateau State Photo: ICRC/ Tochibayashi Norimasa



**163,314** displaced people in north-eastern Borno and Yobe, and victims of urban violence in Port Harcourt, Rivers State, received cash to buy essential commodities; nearly **36,000** of them were members of

households headed by women (including widows). A total of **42,024** returnees in Adamawa and southern Borno received grants in addition to cash for meeting basic needs; **250** women in Maiduguri (in Borno) and **220** female heads of households, including widows, in shanty towns Port Harcourt (in the Niger Delta) received training and grants for starting income-generating activities.



**18,511** casualties were treated and evacuated by ICRC-supported Nigerian Red Cross emergency teams and trained community responders in the **15** states covered by the ICRC's first-aid programme; and



**51,120** patients benefited from an ICRC mental-health and psychosocial-support programme.

## HEALTH CARE

Many health facilities in north-eastern Nigeria have closed, owing to uncertain security conditions and lack of medicines, medical personnel and equipment. Permanent and mobile health clinics, mainly in Borno and Adamawa, received ICRC support for infrastructure rehabilitation; in addition, medicines and equipment were provided regularly, as was training for staff. Two ICRC surgical teams at the Maiduguri State Specialist Hospital tended to the wounded and to displaced people in need of emergency surgical care. The ICRC also trained personnel at Nigerian hospitals in treating and managing the wounded. An ICRC first-aid training programme covered 15 states, including areas of north-eastern Nigeria, the Middle Belt and the Niger Delta.

In all:



**18,511** people – displaced persons, returnees and residents in north-eastern Nigeria, particularly in Adamawa and Borno – received medical attention at 16 ICRC-supported primary-health-care centres and 9 mobile clinics;



**20,931** children were delivered in ICRC-supported health facilities;



**12,871** children under the age of five, who were suffering from severe acute malnutrition, were treated in ICRC-supported clinics in Borno and Adamawa; of these, **477** developed complications and were treated at the ICRC's 'stabilization centre' in Biu, a town in southern Borno;



*A surgery patient in the ICRC ward of the Maiduguri State Specialist Hospital Maiduguri. Photo: ICRC/Adavize Baiye*



**2,019** people, most of whom had been wounded, were treated by the ICRC's surgical teams at the Maiduguri State Specialist Hospital; **471** of them had to be hospitalized;



**3,035** people – Nigerian Red Cross staff, community members, military and police personnel, religious groups and weapon bearers – were trained in first aid and emergency preparedness;

## SHELTER, WATER AND SANITATION

At the end of the year, around **24%** of all those who had fled their homes were living in camps for displaced people. The rest were being hosted by communities in north-eastern Nigeria; this has doubled the population in some cases, Maiduguri being one example.

As a result of this vastly increased population, the existing infrastructure, especially water and sanitation installations, broke down frequently.

The ICRC constructed or renovated water points and sanitation facilities in both the camps for displaced people and the host communities most affected. It also supplied tents and built temporary or emergency shelters; Nigerian Red Cross staff, and the displaced people themselves, were given help to clean the camps and maintain hygienic conditions; returnees were assisted to repair homes that had been damaged or destroyed.

In all:



**354,000** displaced people, returnees and residents in north-eastern Nigeria, the Middle Belt and the Niger Delta, were able, with the ICRC's assistance, to gain access to water and improve their sanitation and hygiene;



**1,900** returnees in Adamawa and **720** persons affected by communal violence in Plateau received ICRC support to rebuild **532** houses;



**40,600** displaced people in camps in Adamawa and Borno were living in **6,776** temporary or emergency shelters built by the ICRC;



**972** latrines were constructed or renovated in camps for displaced people in north-eastern Nigeria, which improved sanitation and hygiene and reduced the risk of disease; and



**11** primary-health-care facilities and hospitals in north-eastern Nigeria were renovated, and able to provide good-quality health care to thousands of people daily.

## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

The armed violence forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee their homes; many lost contact with their families. The ICRC worked with the Nigerian Red Cross and other National Red Cross Societies in the region, and also with other parties concerned, to help reunite members of dispersed families; the first step was to put these people in touch with each other through Red Cross messages and free phone calls.

In all:



**2,947** tracing files for missing people, in response to requests from their relatives, were opened by the ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross, and members of separated families exchanged **897** Red Cross messages; and



**1,553** free phone calls were made available to people separated from their families.

## PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

In Nigeria, as in some **90** countries around the world, the ICRC works to protect people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. The ICRC visited displaced people in the camps and host communities in north-eastern Nigeria, as well as other vulnerable groups affected by the armed violence in the Niger Delta and the Middle Belt, to discuss matters of concern to them.

The ICRC raised these matters with the government forces and non-State armed groups during confidential and bilateral dialogue; the aim was to ensure respect for the rights of these vulnerable people and to alleviate their suffering. Particularly vulnerable people were given support for developing suitable means to reduce their vulnerability and exposure to risk.

In all:



**43** visits to seven camps in Adamawa and Borno were carried out, with a view to developing a dialogue with the camp authorities and security forces, and with displaced people and their leaders.

## DETENTION VISITS

In Nigeria, as in more than 90 countries around the world, the ICRC visits people detained in relation to armed conflict and other violence, and supports the authorities' efforts to improve detention conditions.

In all:



**24, 852** people held in prisons, and in police and military detention facilities, throughout the country were visited by the ICRC. Wherever needed, the ICRC provided material assistance and repaired or constructed infrastructure, which resulted in better access to clean water and more sanitary and hygienic conditions for detainees.

## SUPPORT FOR THE NIGERIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY (NRCS)

The ICRC helped the Nigerian Red Cross and its countrywide network of volunteers to ensure that people affected by armed conflict and other violence were assisted as quickly and effectively as possible. The ICRC strengthened the operational capacities of the Nigerian Red Cross through training and provision of office equipment and materials for two of its branches, and by donating electrical power generators and five 4x4 vehicles. Nigeria's first round-table on safe access to health care was hosted jointly by the ICRC and the Nigerian Red Cross in Port Harcourt.



*Community First Aid Training (Surprise Simulation) in the Niger Delta with the Nigerian Red Cross. Photo: ICRC*

In all:



**2,000** volunteers received training in first aid, hygiene, nutrition screening, conducting assessments during emergencies and operational communication, and in delivering of humanitarian assistance in difficult situations and uncertain security conditions;



**3,000** NRCS volunteers were covered by the volunteer insurance scheme set up by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; ICRC support made their coverage possible;



**Hundreds** of NRCS, with ICRC support, conducted hygiene-promotion and cleaning campaigns daily in over **25** settlements of displaced people;



**37** branches of the NRCS received software for a volunteer database and staff were trained in its use;



**10** branches received training in programme planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and



**4** branches benefited from infrastructural improvements: at three, offices were either constructed or expanded; at the fourth, a guesthouse was renovated

## SPREADING KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES

Dissemination sessions on the ICRC's mandate and mission, international humanitarian law and international human rights law took place throughout the country: military and police personnel, and civilians, took part. Thousands of people – civilian authorities, community and religious leaders and beneficiaries of ICRC programmes – also attended information sessions on the ICRC's working procedures and activities. The ICRC strengthened its relationship with the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS): it provided support for the ECOWAS Standby Force to incorporate provisions of humanitarian law in its operational documents. Together with a number of academics, the ICRC also carried out a survey in north-eastern Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states in connection with implementation of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally

Displaced Persons in Africa (the Kampala Convention).

In all:



**4,906** army and police personnel, including those deployed in north-eastern Nigeria and in the Middle Belt and Niger Delta regions, added to their knowledge of humanitarian law and human rights law; and



Over **800** students from 25 universities, academics and members of think-tanks worked with the ICRC to improve the teaching of humanitarian law in Nigeria.

## THE ICRC IN NIGERIA

The ICRC protects and assists people affected by armed conflict and other violence in north-eastern Nigeria, and in the Middle Belt and Niger Delta regions. Together



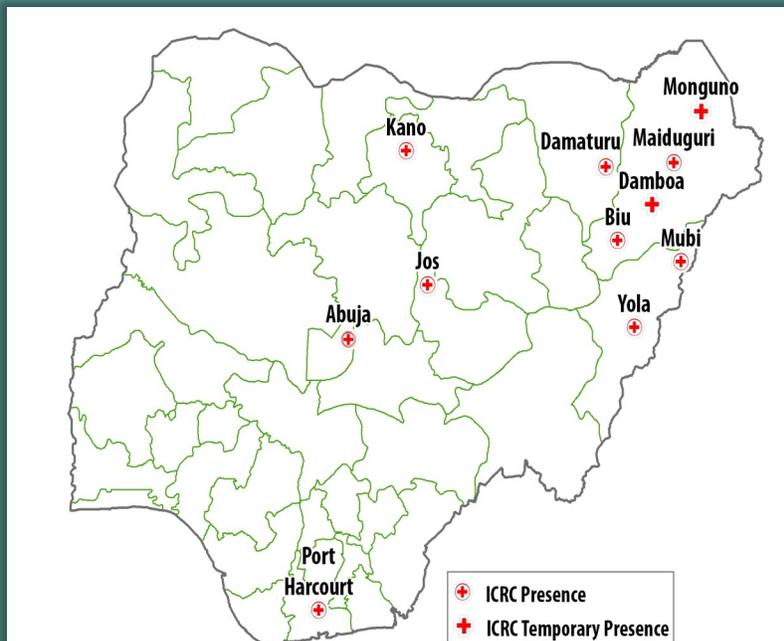
The 2016 Moot Court Competition held at the Lagos State University. Photo: ICRC/Sybil Sagay

with the Nigerian Red Cross, it promotes respect for the rules that protect people in armed conflict and other violence.

The ICRC has had a presence in Nigeria since 1988. Its main offices are in Abuja; it also has offices in Biu, Jos, Kano, Maiduguri, Mubi, Port Harcourt and Yola. The ICRC's main aims are to maintain its proximity to people affected by armed violence, to understand their needs and to respond appropriately.

## MISSION STATEMENT

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 endeavors to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the Geneva Conventions and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It directs and coordinates the international activities conducted by the Movement in armed conflicts and other situations of violence.



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