

Briefing Note – 08 April 2015

# Nigeria: Displacement



<b>Need for international assistance</b>	Not required	Low	Moderate	Significant	Urgent
			X		
<b>Expected impact</b>	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Major
		X			

## Crisis Overview

- There are 1.2 million IDPs in Nigeria, most of whom were displaced by Boko Haram-related violence. The majority are in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states, in the far northeast, but 47,276 IDPs are in Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano, and Kaduna states. Little to no assistance has been provided to the IDPs in the periphery of areas directly hit by the Boko Haram insurgency and current military operations.
- This Briefing Note focuses on Benue, Kaduna, Taraba, Plateau, Federal Capital Territory and Nasarawa states.
- These IDPs are facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition.
- Inter-communal violence has also caused displacement in some of these states, although its exact extent is unknown.
- Current needs, in terms of both magnitude and severity, remain higher in the northeast: humanitarian emergency thresholds have been exceeded and access is a significant obstacle.

## Key Findings

### Anticipated scope and scale

- Military intervention is causing further displacement, and the recently elected president is likely to increase military operations against Boko Haram.
- Elections of Governors and to the State House of Assembly on 11 April could lead to further violence and displacement.

### Priorities for humanitarian intervention

- Nutritional support, food
- WASH
- Shelter and protection
- NFI and health assistance for both IDPs and host communities

### Humanitarian constraints

As IDPs are sheltering with host communities, targeting humanitarian responses is a bigger challenge in terms of logistics.

## Crisis Impact

The Boko Haram insurgency, centred in the northeast of the country, has caused massive internal displacement and civilian casualties, particularly since the beginning of 2014. Over 2014, 7,711 deaths due to Boko Haram-related violence were reported by media sources, representing over half of BH-related deaths in the country since May 2011 (ACLED 13/01/2015).

### New Displacement

- 1.2 million people are displaced across the country; 92% of them by the Boko Haram insurgency. The majority of the current IDP population was displaced in 2014 (79%). 87% of IDPs live with host families while 13% live in camps or camp-like settings in Adamawa, Borno, and Taraba states (IOM, 06/04/2015).
- There are 47,276 IDPs (5,910 households) in Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano, and Kaduna states (IOM/NEMA 02/2015).
- In Taraba state, the majority of the 81,790 IDPs identified (80%) have been displaced by communal clashes; most IDPs come from Wukari local government area (55%) which has been severely affected by communal clashes over the past months (IOM/NEMA 02/2015).

There are large information gaps regarding the condition of newly displaced IDPs, particularly those in Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna states. The following is information regarding the needs and state of IDPs nationwide, and should be of value as needs are likely to be similar.

### Food

Most IDPs nationwide continue to need assistance to meet their food needs (FEWSNET, 07/01/2015). Significantly below-average dry season harvests and seasonal incomes are expected for households in areas highly impacted by conflict and IDPs (FEWSNET, 02/2015; OCHA, 10/02/2015). In the absence of humanitarian support, it is expected that up to three million people will face food consumption gaps in Nigeria by July 2015 (FEWSNET, 07/01/2015).

### Health

Most IDPs in host communities have limited access to health services due to various constraints such as lack of information on services and transportation costs (OCHA, 02/10/2014).

- 1.5 million malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women are in need of nutrition assistance (OCHA, 04/03/2015). As of February 2015, 461,000 children under five suffer from severe acute malnutrition (OCHA, 04/03/2015).
- Since January 2015, 1,759 cases of cholera have been reported, with 73 deaths and a 4.2% case fatality rate (UNICEF, 27/03/2015). There has been a resurgence of cholera cases in Kano and Kaduna states, and there is a risk the outbreak could spread further (UNICEF, 10/02/2015). 35,996 cholera cases, including 753 deaths (2.1% case fatality rate) were reported in 2014.
- 479 cases of meningitis, with 38 fatalities (7.9% case fatality rate) were reported at 22 February in four areas in Kebbi and Sokoto states, northwest Nigeria. 300 of these cases were recorded over one week in late February. Aleiro in Kebbi and Gudu in Sokoto are in epidemic phase, and Jega and Gwandu in Kebbi are in alert phase (WHO, 22/02/2015).

### WASH

WASH conditions in IDP host communities are of major concern, with reports of inadequate latrines and lack of access to safe water. The need for hygiene promotion activities and provision of hygiene kits is critical (OCHA, 02/10/2014). In Adamawa, WASH support was cited among the top three priorities for IDPs in host communities. Most camp-like settlements have no WASH facilities at all. Most IDPs are observed to resort to open defecation (OCHA, 11/2014).

### Shelter and NFIs

1.9 million people nationwide are in need of shelter and non-food items (NFIs), such as kitchen kits, hygiene kits, appropriate water containers, mattresses, mats, blankets, and solar lamps. The northeast is most affected. Vulnerable people in conflict-affected areas whose homes were damaged need housing support (OCHA, 04/03/2015).

### Protection

Women, the young, older people and those with disabilities should be targeted with additional support in IDP areas.

### Humanitarian Constraints

Access constraints to Plateau, Kaduna, Taraba, Plateau, Federal Capital Territory and Nasarawa states are minor.

## Potential Aggravating Factors

### Elections

Nigeria's governorship and State House of Assembly elections are scheduled for 11 April (local media 07/04/2015). Electoral violence may occur and cause further displacement.

Muhammadu Buhari was elected President on 29 March. One of Buhari's main plans is to bring the Boko Haram insurgency to an end, which will likely lead to increased violence and displacement (Stratfor, 23/03/2015).

### Rainy Season

With the onset of the rainy season in June, the WASH and Shelter needs of host communities and IDPs can be expected to increase. There is a further risk of outbreaks, such as cholera (Hewsworld 03/2015).

### Tensions between Host Communities and IDPs

Security concerns could increase tensions between host communities and IDPs. At end March, it was reported that Kano state government had closed a camp for IDPs from Mubi after a BH militant was identified (AFP, 23/03/2015). Other potential triggers include competition over resources, inter-ethnic tensions, etc.

## Key Information

### Current Conflicts

**Inter-communal violence:** Stoked by competition over resources between farming communities and nomadic herders, inter-communal has plagued Nigeria's Middle Belt for many years (local media 15/04/2014). Over 2014, around 1,700 people died in inter-communal violence (ACLEDD, 2014). It is led in large part by Fulani ethnic militia (ACLEDD 13/01/2015). Since the beginning of 2015, 371 have died in Benue, Kaduna, Nassarawa, Plateau, and Taraba due to violence; most in inter-communal clashes (ACLEDD 04/04/2015). Most of the displaced in Taraba state were displaced due to inter-communal violence.

### Boko Haram insurgency in the North East

The Boko Haram insurgency, mainly centred in the northeast of the country, has caused massive internal displacement and civilian casualties, particularly since the beginning of 2014. Over 2014, 7,711 deaths due to Boko Haram-related violence were reported by media sources, representing over half of BH-related deaths in the country since May

2011 (ACLEDD 04/04/2015). Nigeria witnessed a 40% increase in conflict events in 2014 over 2013, and reported fatalities increased by almost 150% (ACLEDD 13/01/2015).

High-profile attacks on village and the killing of inhabitants characterised mid-2014 (ACLEDD, 01/2015). BH also increasingly sought to consolidate its rule over captured areas (ACLEDD, 01/2015, 09/2014). The military campaign in 2014 to oust Boko Haram from Maiduguri and its surroundings pushed militants into rural areas, making isolated populations even more vulnerable to attack (ACLEDD, 01/2015). In addition to the risks of injury and death, protection concerns in the northeastern states include kidnapping – hundreds of mainly women and girls have been kidnapped in recent years, and report forced labour, forced marriage, and sexual abuse. Forced recruitment is also a concern.

A State of Emergency (SoE) was declared in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states in May 2013, but ended in November 2014. Military activity surged, but nonetheless Nigerian armed forces were not able to reverse BH's progression. Local groups have formed vigilante groups in opposition to BH, reportedly with tacit government approval (AFP 13/09/2014). A multinational force led by Chad, including Niger and Cameroon supporting the Nigerian army, claimed substantial territorial gains over Boko Haram over February–March 2015.

Founded in 2002, Boko Haram aims to establish a Caliphate in the northeast of Nigeria. It has joined Islamic State.

### International and Neighbouring Countries' Relationship to the Conflict

The conflict has gained an increasingly regional dimension. Towns in the Far North region of Cameroon have repeatedly been attacked by BH in 2014 and 2015. More recently, Boko Haram has launched cross-border attacks into Diffa region, Niger, and a village in Chad. In response, Chad began providing military support for the fight against BH in January 2015, while Cameroon has been fighting BH within its territory. The Multinational Joint Task Force (MJTF), initially set up to counter criminal activity in the Lake Chad area, has been expanded to 10,000 military and civilian personnel, including larger contingents from Chad, Cameroon, and Niger in addition to Nigeria and Benin (UNHCR, 25/03/2015). Nigerian troops are also supported by foreign private military contractors (AFP, 20/03/2015).

## Response Capacity

### Local and National Response Capacity

Both the Nigerian authorities and the international community have focused on northeast Nigeria. Households displaced to neighbouring states (including Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, and Taraba) are being resettled with the assistance of local State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA) and National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). Many difficulties in the coordination of resettling activities mean that the capacity for assistance varies by region (FEWSNET 01/08/2014).

Nigeria ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, also known as the Kampala Convention, in May 2012. As of March 2015, the federal cabinet had yet to adopt the policy. The failure to define roles and responsibilities continues to hamper humanitarian response (IDMC, 09/12/2014). Efforts by national and state governments to address IDP needs have been described by some organisations as inconsistent: SEMAs have only limited resources and capacity, and there is no policy framework setting out responsibilities in terms of IDPs. Due to the absence of roles for the ministries, departments and agencies involved compete with each other for the limited funding available (IDMC, 09/12/2014).

### International Response Capacity

The Strategic Response Plan for 2015 is funded at 10% as of April 2015 (Financial Tracking Service 07/04/2015). Funding is insufficient to address the immediate needs of the IDP population: 27% of food security requirements, 13% of WASH, 0% of Shelter/NFI, and 24% for protection is funded.

Nigeria received USD 3.55 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in 2014, originally in place to respond to IDP needs in the northeast, improving access to protection and assistance for host communities (IDMC, 09/12/2014).

## Information Gaps and Needs

The full impact of the displacement is unclear. Information on IDP movements in Nigeria and their condition is often anecdotal, and data collection is inconsistent and unreliable, which has led to an alarming lack of understanding of the displacement dynamics in the region, with sometimes fragmented and inadequate responses (IDMC, 09/12/2014).

## Lessons Learned

The provision of educational services is critical. Children and young people who have been deprived of education are more vulnerable to BH recruitment, in Nigeria and across borders, which could in turn contribute to further regional destabilisation and an even greater use of child fighters by Boko Haram. The interruption of educational services also increases the risk of sexual violence and forced marriages for girls (Save the Children, 2013).

## Key Characteristics of Host Population and Area

Key indicators	Plateau	Nasarawa	Federal Capital Territory	Benue	Kaduna	Taraba
Total population	3,206,531	1,869,377	1,406,239	4,253,641	6,113,503	2,294,800
Gender distribution of population	Male: 49.9% Female: 50.1%	Male: 50.5% Female: 49.5%	Male: 52.1% Female: 47.9%	Male: 50.4% Female: 49.6%	Male: 50.6% Female: 49.4%	Male: 51% Female: 49%
% people owning crop	16.3%	13.2%	11%	15.9%	14.7%	13.1%
State capital	Jos	Lafia	Abuja	Makurdi	Kaduna	Jalingo
Three most common cooking sources	Fire-wood: 75% Kerosene: 17% Coal: 4%	Fire-wood: 76% Kerosene: 17% Electricity: 3%	Kerosene: 47% Fire-wood: 35% Gas: 10%	Fire-wood: 78% Kerosene: 10% Electricity: 6%	Fire-wood: 73% Kerosene: 20% Electricity: 4%	Fire-wood: 77% Kerosene: 11% Electricity: 6%
Literacy rates	56% (m: 61%; f: 51%)	52% (m: 58%; f: 46%)	73% (m: 77%; f: 68%)	55% (m: 62% f: 47%)	60% (m: 65% f: 56%)	46% (m: 52% f: 39%)
Vaccination rates (children aged 12–23 months vaccinated)	24%	20%	61%	20%	35%	14 %
Stunting (under 5 too short for age, based on 2006 WHO Child Growth Standards)	36%	35%	21%	23 %	35%	43%

### Others

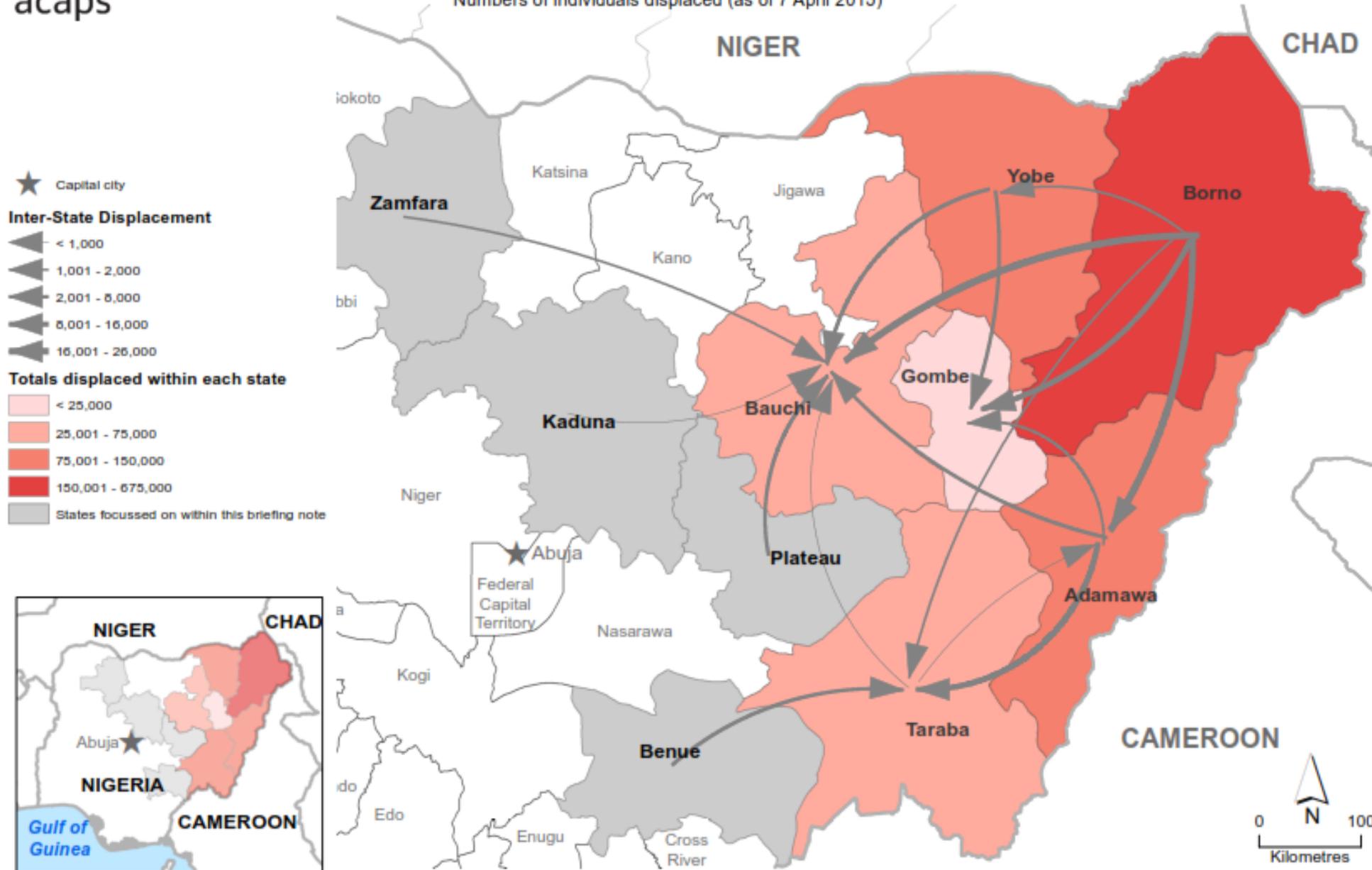
Sources: 2006 population and housing census, Health Nigeria demographic and Health survey (2013)

Map of Affected Area



### Displacement in Northern Nigeria

Numbers of individuals displaced (as of 7 April 2015)



Data Sources: Basemap data: GADM, SALB, OCHA, NGA, OSM. Situational data: IOM DTM