**2014**

**HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW**

**NIGERIA**

December 2013

**NIGERIA: Joint Humanitarian Action Plan (JHAP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People Affected</td>
<td>9.5 MILLION</td>
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<tr>
<td>People in Need and</td>
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<tr>
<td>People Targeted</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>People affected in Sahelian</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>states</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Children under-5 to</td>
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<tr>
<td>suffer from Severe Acute</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from Moderate Acute</td>
<td>3.4 MILLION</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malnutrition (MAM)</td>
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</tr>
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<td>IDPs</td>
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<tr>
<td>from floods</td>
<td>124,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from conflict</td>
<td>70,000</td>
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**PRIORITY NEEDS**

1) **Advocate for the protection of civilians:**
Ensure adequate protection of civilians in the North East especially ending of deliberate and coordinated attacks and killings of boys, girls, women, men.

2. **Provision of life saving emergency assistance and essential services for disaster affected people:**
Scaling up support to severe and acute malnourished children and women in the Sahel region of Nigeria and meeting residual needs of displaced population from floods and inter-communal conflicts especially in the sector of food, water, sanitation, health, temporary shelter and essential food items.

3. **Improve and maintain humanitarian access for delivery and distribution of humanitarian assistance to affected population:**
Enlarging humanitarian corridor to population affected by insurgency and declaration of a state of emergency in the North East of Nigeria. The recent extension of the state of emergency will require improved humanitarian access.

4. **Ensure adequate levels of preparedness to respond to various humanitarian crises including election/political violence, floods, epidemics and food insecurity:**
Significant investment in the capacity of the Government to be able to collaboratively work with the humanitarian community to effectively prepare and respond to disasters including capacity for data collection, disaggregation and analysis.

**Building resilience of households and communities in drought prone regions to improve food security and sustain livelihoods:**
Supporting communities to strengthen livelihood resilience and adapt farming system to climate change.
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BACKGROUND

Government and humanitarian partners have been increasingly aware of the need to strengthen their joint efforts in responding to emergencies in Nigeria. The magnitude of the 2012 floods and the deteriorating situation in the north east have highlighted the pressing need for a more coordinated and more strategic planning among government emergency management institutions (National Emergency Management Agency -NEMA, State Emergency Management Agencies -SEMAS, National Commission For Refugees -NCFR, line Ministries) and humanitarian partners. An official letter from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to the UN asking support for the development of joint strategy was submitted in March 2013.

The Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) for Nigeria has been developed through the process and structure that has been established jointly by the Government of Nigeria (NEMA) and the United Nations to develop a Joint Humanitarian Action Planning (JHAP) for 2014 - 2016. The Joint Humanitarian Action Planning process identifies needs related to current emergencies with an ongoing humanitarian impact and needs related to past or recurrent emergencies.

The specificity of the Nigerian joint planning is that it takes place in a diversity of contexts of sudden onset crises (in particular violence in the north east, floods), slow onset crises (food insecurity in the north), recurrent emergencies (communal clashes among pastoralists and farmers, Jos Plateau violence, Delta region post insurgency, oil spill and ocean surge) and post disaster needs (areas most impacted by the 2012 floods).

Consultations have been conducted with key stakeholders and technical groups (sectors) have started working on the mapping of existing information and available data. The HNO is being developed through four months of joint planning and consultations between the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the United Nations, 9 sectors led by the Government line Ministries (Food security and Agriculture, Health, WASH, Protection, Shelter/NFI, Nutrition, Education, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Security and Education), Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and 6 sub-national geo-political zones representing the 36 states in Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory.

Humanitarian partners have committed to prioritizing assessments and data collection for enhanced humanitarian response planning for 2014. As new information emerge from these assessments and data collection efforts the HNO will be updated accordingly.

There are 774 Local Governments Areas in Nigeria with a population of over 170 million people. Given the size of Nigeria, data collection across the country is a resource-demanding and time consuming task. Continuous collection of data has been prioritized by the health and nutrition sectors across the country on an ongoing basis. The information presently available has been used in developing the HNO for 2014. Information for food security, planning for IDPs and protection indicators have not been so readily available.
SITUATION OVERVIEW

SECURITY CONTEXT
The humanitarian situation in Nigeria continues to deteriorate. Inter-communal conflict and insecurity across the country, including conflict over farm and grazing land and insurgency generated 3,600 reported fatalities and 194,859 displaced between January and December 2013 according to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the National Commission for Refugees, (NCFR) and NGOs across the country.

These incidences took place in Nasarawa, Cross River, Borno, Kaduna, Benue, Taraba, Adamawa, Yobe, Kano and Plateau states and in the capital city of Abuja. In 2012, at least 792 fatalities were reported from inter-communal conflict and insecurity. Activities of the militant group known as Boko Haram (BH) (including an attack on the UN building in August 2011) have heightened insecurity mostly in northern states including Plateau, Kano, Borno, Kastina, Bauchi, Yobe, Kaduna, Kogi, Niger and Gombe. The Nigerian security forces and civilians are often targeted. The BH attacks are increasing in severity every year, with the attacks causing a higher death toll in 2012 than in 2010 and 2011 combined.

The violence, which has continued into 2013 including recording a death toll higher than in 2012, has increased in both scale and sophistication since BH regrouped in 2010. On 14 May, the Government declared a state of emergency (SoE) which has been further extended for another 6 months in three northeastern states: Borno, Yobe and Adamawa to end in mid 2014 and dispatched additional troops to the area. Following the declaration of SoE, as at 5 December 2013, about 8,000 Nigerian refugees have fled to Cameroon with 5,200 registered. In addition, 8,400 refugees from Nigeria are registered in the Diffa region of Niger bordering Borno state. About 29,000 Nigerien migrant workers have fled the North East following the military operations in that region.

In December 2013 the Nigerian government declared that the ongoing armed confrontation between Nigerian security forces and the Boko Haram insurgents in the North Eastern region of the country was not a civil war but a fight against terrorism. The government was reacting to the declaration by the International Criminal Court that the ongoing armed confrontation between Nigeria and the Boko Haram is a civil war.

Ansaru, an off split from Boko Haram in early 2012 and linked to Al Qaida, has also claimed

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1 Nasarawa state was one of the worst affected with 120 people killed and 12,300 IDPs on the January inter-communal conflict incidence that ran between 10 and 13 January.
responsibility for some attacks bringing in the regional and international dimension of the current insecurity in the North East of Nigeria. On 4 June, 2013 both groups were formally declared as terrorist organizations and the President issued a law to ban them, bringing the activities of both groups within the purview of the Terrorism Prevention Act.

**POLITICAL CONTEXT**

Nigeria returned to democracy in 1999 when former military Head of State Olusegun Obasanjo was elected as the new President. Since then, Nigeria has sought to position itself as a powerhouse both on the African and world affairs political scene. Its inability to fully play its role is due in part to a number of internal problems that the successive democratically elected governments are struggling to deal with, including deadly regional, ethnic and religious violence that have killed an estimated 15,700 people since 1992, widespread corruption, a 20-year old conflict in the Niger Delta and major environmental challenges. Nigeria was elected in autumn 2009 as a non-permanent Member of the UN Security Council for 2010-2011 and recently re-elected in October 2013.

On 6 May 2010, after the death of President Yar Adua, Dr. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan was sworn in as President and elected 16 April, 2011, winning 57% of the votes in an election reported by international media as the fairest and most successful in the country’s recent history. However, the voting was split along regional, religious and ethnic lines, with Jonathan winning in the largely Christian south and southwest, and his main rival, the former military ruler Muhammadu Buhari, leading in the Muslim north. Disappointed supporters of Buhari started riots that quickly degenerated in three days of ethnic and religious violence that left more than 800 dead and more than 70,000 displaced.

Nigeria is a heterogeneous country with diverse and overlapping regional, religious and ethnic divisions. Since 1999, the level and magnitude of electoral and political violence has risen and political elites have often used religious and ethnic sentiments for personal gains. The SPR planning assumption envisages that 2015 elections might be characterized by political crisis on the grounds that most of the factors responsible for the 2011 elections such as (rigging and irregular voters’ registration) which led to the death of 800 people and displacement of scores have not been addressed. In addition, the current clamor for power shift from the south to the north poses a threat to a peaceful election in 2015.

Northern Nigeria has been challenging to humanitarian actors, whose output in the region remains limited. Polio vaccination campaigns have often faced suspicion or outright boycott because of belief that the vaccines are part of a western plot to sterilize young Muslim children and infect them with the HIV virus. Consequently, Nigeria remains one of the world’s polio virus pools. The presence of the virus in Nigeria has stalled efforts to combat the disease throughout West and Central Africa.

While the leading oil producer in West and Central Africa, the 12th largest producer in the world with a production of over 2.4 million barrels per day and the 8th largest exporter, Nigeria is reported to be suffering from the proverbial “oil curse” as among other issues it has remained a net importer of petroleum products. Accidental deaths related to attempts by citizens to steal oil directly from oil pipes are common in the country. The commodity has also been at the core of human rights, security and corporate social responsibility concerns, notably in the Niger Delta, the country’s oil producing region.

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2 Human Rights Watch, 16 May 2011
3 Human Rights Watch, 16 May 2011
4 Nigerian Red Cross
5 http://afraf.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/106/423/185
6 Wikipedia, article “Petroleum”
7 http://www.opec.org/aboutus/member%20countries/nigeria.htm
Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

Paradoxically, oil has not been able to lift the country out of poverty on account of gross mismanagement in the industry. Over the past few years, a pro-Niger Delta group, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) has resorted to criminal activism, such as kidnapping, to press for greater investment of oil revenues in the region. The MEND is the latest of such group to take up this stance to-date.

The sea off Nigeria is also the scene of more than half of the piracy incidents that occurred off West Africa between 2001 and 2008 and pirates have been reported to use proceeds from their activities to arm rebel groups in the Niger Delta of Nigeria.

MAIN HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

The armed confrontation between the insurgent groups and the military continue to have grave humanitarian impact on civilians on a large scale. Human Rights Watch (HRW) issued a report on 29 November 2013, claiming that Boko Haram has abducted scores of women and girls, used children as young as 12 in hostilities, and killed hundreds of people in recent attacks. The human rights organization noted that Boko Haram’s September 17 2013 attack on Benisheikh, 74 kilometers west of Maiduguri, killed at least 142 people and was the most lethal incident in Borno State since 2010. Human Rights Watch has called for a thorough and impartial investigation of allegations that soldiers carried out widespread destruction and killing in the town. Human rights actors have also documented numerous attacks on schools, teachers and students in Borno and Yobe. Amnesty International in a recent report claimed that between January and September 2013 up to 50 schools may have been attacked, burned or destroyed. They have also documented the death or injury to at least 70 teachers and 100 students since 2012, causing considerable disruption to education for children in the affected states.

The United Nations has carried out three assessments to the North East to ascertain the humanitarian impact of insurgency and subsequent state of emergency in the three affected states. From the last assessment in September 2013, 5.9 million people have been affected by insecurity from the insurgency and state of emergency, impact include loss of livelihood, restriction in access to basic services as health care, education and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

The deteriorating security situation in Nigeria due to the presence and activities of armed and terrorist groups, particularly Boko Haram, has resulted in limited access and presence of both humanitarian and development partners in the affected States. This has also impacted negatively on food security and economic activities with hike in prices of grains and vegetables that are predominately farmed in the north.
According to Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET), insurgency and subsequent state of emergency has led to population displacements and disruptions to market, trade, and income generating activities. Household food stocks in the affected areas also depleted earlier than normal in 2013 due to below-average crop production. As a result, poor households in Borno and Yobe states are facing crisis (IPC Phase 3). Acute food insecurity expected to continue until mid-2014 and possibly while insurgency and the state of emergency remains.

At the end of 2013 about 124,859 people remain displaced from flooding following rains between June-August 2013 according to the Nigeria National Emergency Agency (NEMA) while about 70,000 others
remain displaced from inter-communal conflicts. Nigeria suffered its worst floods in 40 years in 2012, which affected over 7.7 million people, including more than 2.1 million IDPs at the peak (July to October), and caused 363 fatalities. The flood disaster of 2012 damaged or destroyed more than 618,000 houses and caused large damages to schools, health care centers and farmlands in 3,850 communities across 256 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in 34 states. The Government disbursed $110 million to the states affected by the floods.

UNICEF has projected that some 509,823 under-5 children will suffer from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in 2014. 90,823 of this figure are from Borno, Yobe and Adamawa presently facing insurgency and subsequent state of emergency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/N</th>
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<th>Expected SAM caseload 2014 (burden) &lt; 5</th>
<th>Expected MAM caseload 2014 &lt; 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>57,540</td>
<td>225,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jigawa</td>
<td>65,232</td>
<td>256,098</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kano</td>
<td>129,065</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Katsina</td>
<td>87,570</td>
<td>301,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kebbi</td>
<td>32,895</td>
<td>158,991</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sokoto</td>
<td>47,610</td>
<td>178,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>12,161</td>
<td>110,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Zamfara</td>
<td>33,368</td>
<td>159,425</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Presently 1,207,466 are being treated for malnutrition in northern Nigeria. A total of 15,394 SAM new cases were treated in December 2012 in 450 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) sites in the affected states. The cumulative number of children reached in Nigeria during 2012 was 217,506; mostly from the Sahelian states (201,301) and the remaining 16,205 from non-Sahel states (Bauchi, Gombe and Adamawa).

Epidemic-prone diseases such as Measles, Meningitis, Cholera and Lassa fever occur as recurrent outbreaks. In 2013, a total of 53,023 confirmed Measles cases and 2,771 deaths were reported from 753 LGAs in the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory, 6,600 suspected cases of cholera with 229 deaths were reported from 94 LGAs in 20 States, 1,195 suspected Lassa fever cases and 39 deaths were reported in 14 States (27 Local Government Areas - LGAs), 871 suspected cerebrospinal meningitis cases with 47 deaths from 28 states over the same period.

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Nigeria has ratified the Kampala convention on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) but it is yet to be domesticated. At present there is no legislation that deals explicitly with IDPs and no organization equipped to handle IDP profiling and other related matters. The Government set up a committee to draft a National Policy on IDPs, this document is yet to be officially adopted. Following a year-long survey between 2010 and 2011, NEMA reported that there were 370,000 IDPs in the country, including some 74,000 IDPs in camps. This figure differed significantly with that produced by the National Commission for Refugees, which considers over 4.4 million IDPs as at 2013.

The risk of future large-scale emergencies remain high due to the increasing frequency and scale of climate-related disasters; violent conflicts; terrorism; malnutrition, food insecurity and communicable diseases and pandemics; rapid population growth and urbanization; increased vulnerability due to poverty, unemployment, displacement and migration. The attacks on polio workers are likely to delay the global efforts to stamp out the virus by the end of 2013. Nigeria is one of three countries endemic to polio and accounted for 54 percent of the cases worldwide in 2012.
Environmental degradation continues to be a driving force for conflict and erosion of livelihood in the Niger Delta. In 2013 there were reported incidences of oil spill from oil drilling facilities in Nigeria's already devastated Niger Delta region, killing precious mangrove swamps, wildlife and endangering the livelihood of over 20 million people who live there. Many of the spills in the region are caused by pipeline sabotage or theft from the pipelines, as much of the population live in poverty and try to cash in on the valuable natural resource. However loading accidents, coupled with decrepit infrastructure, have also been found to be behind several oil spills. Vast stretches of the Niger delta's unique mangrove swamps, home to some of the planet's rarest wildlife, are blackened and dead from decades of oil pollution. Interestingly, all of Nigeria's oil and gas resources come from its Niger delta region occupied by a mosaic of indigenous nationalities.

The Niger delta sustains the largest wetland in Africa and one of the largest wetlands in the world. The Niger delta consists of a total landmass of approximately 70,000 square kilometers with the third largest mangrove forest in the world, a most extensive fresh water swamp, coastal ridges, fertile dry land forest and tropical rainforest characterized by great biological diversity. Seasonal flooding and sediment deposits over thousands of years have made the land fertile. The immeasurable creeks and streams have in the past, provided habitat for an abundance of fish and marine wildlife which is now threatened by oil spills.

**IMPACT OF THE CRISIS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGHLIGHTS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1) State of Emergency in North East Nigeria:</strong> 3 states affected, with 9.5 million persons vulnerable, and 5,972,672 million others affected, through food insecurity due to livelihood disruption from missed harvest season and increase in food prices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2) Malnutrition in Northern Nigeria:</strong> 8 sahelian states affected, with 43 million persons vulnerable. An estimated 1,207,466 million children under 5 are severely acutely malnourished (SAM). About 3.4 million pregnant women and children under 5 are moderately malnourished (MAM)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3) Outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases such as measles, cholera and Lassa fever.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4) Flood Plains in the states bordering the River plains i.e River Niger and River Benue:</strong> 194,859 persons remain displaced at the end of 2013 due to flood from mild to moderate rainfall between June and August 2013 according to the National Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5) Communal conflict:</strong> Six states affected including Taraba, Benue, Nasarwa, Platuea, Kaduna and Kogi states with 21 million vulnerable, 70,000 displaced with 713 fatalities reported.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DRIVERS AND UNDERLYING FACTORS

Insurgency and Insecurity

A major driver of humanitarian crises in Nigeria currently, is the insecurity caused by the Boko Haram insurgents since 2008. An assessment carried out by the UNCT in September 2013 noted that insurgency and the subsequent state of emergency in the North East Nigeria will generate over 60% of the humanitarian case load for 2014.

Since January 2010 Boko Haram has been involved in over 24% of violent conflicts. While the insurgents have mainly operated in the North-Eastern geo-political region, they have often carried out sporadic attacks on Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Although the Government has responded by declaring and renewing a State of Emergency in 3 of the worst-affected states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe on 14 May 2013 and 2 November 2013 respectively, the situation remains volatile.

The insurgents have continued to vary their strategies and tactics usually attacking soft targets such as school children in dormitories and travelers along thinly-secured highways. Since May 2014 when the State of Emergency SoE was declared in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, 2,066 persons have been killed due to violence.

Source: ACLED CONFLICT TRENDS REPORT 20 NOVEMBER 2013

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Inter-communal conflict

Inter-communal conflicts are underlying factor of displacement and casualties in Nigeria. The conflicts are usually centered on disputes over land, ethnic and religious differences and are especially common in the North-Central geo-political zones involving “indigenous” Christians and pastoralist Muslims who are viewed as “settlers”. Protracted inter-communal conflicts regularly lead to death and displacement throughout Nigeria. In 2013, at least 733 fatalities were reported and an estimated 70,000 people were displaced from communal conflicts in Plateau, Nasarawa, Taraba, Kogi and Benue states.

Natural disasters and environmental degradation

Nigeria is a country with multiple hazards which are both natural and man-made. Nigeria is prone to natural disasters such as flood, drought, pests and diseases of crop and livestock and soil erosion. These disasters are aggravated directly or indirectly by weather variability and climate change phenomenon and often require emergency rescue and rehabilitation for the affected communities. The Sahel belt is prone to food insecurity, droughts and nutrition crises. Incidents which occurred in 2005, 2010 and most recently in 2012 underscore the severity of the crisis. High levels of poverty in the northern regions exacerbate the impact of the harsh climatic conditions of the Sahel on food security, which remains a challenge due to typically low rainfall and frequent droughts. Outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases such as measles, meningitis, cholera and Lassa fever are recurrent with high rates of morbidity and mortality.

Floods are a regular occurrence in Nigeria, particularly in lowlands and river basins, where the most vulnerable communities live and work. Mud bricks used for construction in many rural areas offer little or no resistance to the floodwaters, leading to the loss of homes and food stocks. Farmland is also inundated and cattle are drowned. Flooding in urban areas is made worse by poor or non-existent drainage and a lack of adequate town planning.

Displacement is caused not only by heavy rains and overflowing water courses but also by the mismanaged release of water from dam reservoirs, both in Nigeria and in upstream locations in neighbouring countries. As a result of the neglect of dam structures and blockage of natural water drainages, excess water cannot be discharged in time and accumulates, prompting dam authorities to open waterways when the dam reaches maximum capacity.

The most devastating floods in the last 40 years hit the country between July and October 2012, causing the world’s second largest disaster induced displacement event of the year. The floods affected populated areas of the vast river plains of the Benue and Niger rivers and their tributaries across 33 of the country’s 36 states amounting to over 7 million people and 2 million people displaced. While the 2013 rains in June to August was not at the scale of the 2012 floods, it left about 124,859 displaced according to NEMA even in its mild and moderate form.

Desertification caused by climate change as well as human activities, including deforestation, is a cause of internal displacement in at least 11 northern states. Many of these areas have a land-based economy and are also affected by worsening violence. It has been estimated that 350,000 hectares of land are lost to the desert each year, forcing people to migrate south towards the volatile North-Central geopolitical region.

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10. Daily Trust, 7 October 2012
11. Leadership, July 2013
12. Vanguard, 3 May 2010
The Niger Delta comprises of 9 states where crude oil can be found. Gas flaring practices has continued unabated to the detriment of the environment and the people. Long exposure to gas flaring has been reported to lead to respiratory diseases and cancer. The traditional source of livelihood for the residents is threatened by oils spills which have led to youths in the area resorting to kidnapping, militancy and violence as coping mechanisms. The unrest in the area significantly impacts strategic planning and the economy due to the targeting of oil facilities and international interests.

**Chronic Poverty**

Nigeria is a large and diverse country with over 250 ethnic groups with a per capita income of US$ 2,903. In terms of life expectancy Nigeria is ranked 155th out of the 177 countries of the world and is ranked 148th out of 173 countries with respect to infant mortality. The cumulative income accruing to the poorest 20 percent is 4.4 percent which stands in contrast to the 55.7 percent accruing to the wealthiest 20 percent. High levels of poverty in the rural areas continue to fuel rural-urban migration which strains the coping mechanisms in cities across the country. High rates of unemployment contribute to the poverty levels. Urban poverty has increased the percentage of population living in slums. Forceful eviction due to development has also increased urban poverty. As a result of unequal opportunities young people from the rural areas resort to prostitution, illegal drugs and armed robbery as a means of coping leading to the incidence of diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis.

**Election-related violence**

The elections are building up towards 2015 and already pre-election activities are sounding early warnings for key monitoring and response planning for potential violence. Elections in Nigeria have always led to violence with significant humanitarian implications. Fourteen states were affected by election violence in 2011 with over 800 people killed, and more than 70,000 displaced, in three days of rioting. As Nigerian prepares for another round of elections starting with some gubernatorial elections in 2014 and the presidential elections in April 2015, signs and trends send signals of a repeat of electoral violence across Nigeria. A closer examination of the major political parties reveals high level of intra-party strife, disintegration and violence. Some factions of the political elite are not happy with the current power equation in the country. The trend indicates that there would be no elite consensus across party lines. Hence the current intra-party crisis is unavoidable and there are chances of anti-party activities in days and weeks to come. If trends in 2003, 2007 and 2011 are to be relied upon in predicting the scale of electoral violence in the 2015 elections, then humanitarian actors might as well prepare for the worst case scenario. Political parties are showing no sign of changing from the trends of the previous elections. Monitoring on electoral hot spots indicates high propensity for violence across the zones.

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14 [www.data.worldbank.org › Countries and Economies](http://www.data.worldbank.org › Countries and Economies)
Data from the prioritization tool reveals that the following Northern states of Borno, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Taraba, Kebbi, and Zamfara have the highest child protection challenges in the country with Borno, Kano, Jigawa, Kaduna, Taraba and Sokoto reporting a complete lack of child protection mechanism in the states. The prioritization tool also shows Adamawa, Borno, Yobe and Nasarawa states with the highest rates of attacks on schools in the country. According to the tool, access to education in these states is also very limited.
The 8 Sahelian states of Kebbi, Zamfara, Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe, and Borno have the highest rates of food insecurity. Among the 8 states, Borno and Yobe are facing IPC Level Phase 3 food insecurity while under a State of Emergency due to the Boko Haram insurgency. In the south, Abia state is also facing food insecurity. Borno and Yobe, Bauchi, Kogi, Zamfara and Abia have the highest rates of food security in the country while it has been determined that food costs are the highest in Borno and Yobe states which are also facing IPC Level Phase 3. The following states are facing a decline in agricultural production: Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Zamfara, Kogi and Abia. State of emergency has been extended to Mid-2014, with expected insecurity to continue even to the end of the year and 2015. This means that the 9.1 million in the 3 states under the state of emergency will remain vulnerable and the food security status of 5.9 million is not expected to improve. Vulnerability assessment for Nigeria November 2013 reveals that states facing food insecurity and projected to continue to face the same into 2014 are the 8 states in the Sahel including two of the three states under the state of emergency. These states are Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe and Borno.
The states of Jigawa, Katsina, Borno, Kebbi, Sokoto and Zamfara are highly vulnerable and have the highest rates of vulnerability to malnutrition. Borno, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, and Sokoto have the highest prevalence of children under 5 who are vulnerable to Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) while Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto, and Kebbi have a high prevalence of children aged under-5 with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM).
In addition, Sokoto, Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Kebbi, and Zamfara have the highest rates of vulnerability in terms of access to WASH facilities. No data exists to show the rates of IDP host communities or Cholera risks, while Taraba and Plateau have the highest rates of Meningitis outbreaks in the country.

Nigeria experienced flooding in 6 states that left 81,500 displaced according to NEMA. In 2012 Nigeria was hit by the worst flooding 40 years hit the country between July and October, causing the world's second largest disaster induced displacement event of the year. The floods affected populated areas of the vast river plains of the Benue and Niger rivers and their tributaries across 33 of the country's 36 states amounting to over 7 million people and 2 million people displaced. According to FEWSNET, the 2013 localized floods slightly impacted otherwise favourable harvests in parts of Kano, Katsina, Zamfara, Kebbi, Kogi, Sokoto, Bauchi and Gombe states in the North and in Delta, Cross River, Anambra, Ebonyi.
and Imo states in the South. Zamfara, Kogi and Bauchi states are worst affected.\textsuperscript{15} As at mid-September 6,500 houses and 2,217 farmlands were reported to have been destroyed by the 2013 floods.

### PEOPLE IN NEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population (in thousands)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8,267,724</td>
<td>4,189,650 Food Insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3,883,215 Targeted for malnutrition</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>194,859 IDPS from flood and communal conflict</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breakdown of people in need of humanitarian assistance**

### Arriving at the Figures of Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Nigeria

1. In developing the Joint Humanitarian Action Plan (JHAP) including the Humanitarian Needs Overview since February 2013 over 40 consultations have been conducted with key stakeholders and technical groups while sectoral work has been on-going to map and analyse existing information and available data.

2. The HNO has been developed through joint planning and consultations between the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 9 humanitarian sectors led by the Government line Ministries (Food security and Agriculture, Health, WASH, Protection, Shelter/NFI, Nutrition, Education, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Security), the United Nations agencies (who are the co-leads of 9 humanitarian sectors), NGOs and 6 sub-national geo-political zones representing the 36 states in Nigeria.

3. Given the population and size of the country, data collection is a resource-demanding task. Continuous collection of data has been prioritized by humanitarian actors across the country on an on-going basis. As new information emerge from these assessments and data collection efforts the HNO will be updated accordingly. However information for food security and planning for IDPs have not been so readily available hence there is immediate need to elicit relevant information in these sectors for effective planning and response.

\textsuperscript{15} NEMA Situation Room Reports
4. According to the JHAP the total population affected by disasters, conflict and insecurity with humanitarian implication is 9.5 million people. The population in need and targeted for response is 8.3 million. The JHAP came to that figure in the following way:

- According to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) about 124,859 people displaced from flooding following rains between June-August 2013, remain displaced as at the end of 2013.
- Based on NEMAs situation room updates for December 2013 the local governments areas in the SoE states most affected by the insurgency are in:
  - Borno state: Maiduguri Metropolitan, Kaga, Goza, Bama, Dambua, Kukawa Baga, Marte, Gubiyo, Abadam (Malam fatori), Damsac, Mungunu, Ngaila and Konduga.
  - Yobe State: 8 LGAs; Damaturu, Yadin Buni, Gujuba, Potiskum, Fika, Gashua, Gaidam and Fune.
  - Adamawa State 3 LGA: Mubi, Ganye and Song.) figures for population most affected in the SoE states is 4,732,807
- Additionally, according to the National Commission for Refugees 4.4 million Nigerians were displaced from April 2013 to November 2013 out of which 276,207 persons are children under 5. Nigeria suffered its worst floods in 40 years in 2012, which affected over 7.7 million people, including more than 2.1 million IDPs at the peak of the crisis (July to October), and caused 363 fatalities.
- According to the latest UNCT assessment of the SoE states 5,972,760 million persons are affected by the insurgency in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. This included the 27 LGAs in Borno state, 6 LGAs in Adamawa state (Mubi North, Yola North, Yola South, Girei, Numan, Mayo Belwa) and 5 LGAs from Yobe state (Damaturu, Potiskum, Geidem, Fune, Gujba)
- According to OCHA monitoring reports 70,000 persons were displaced by inter communal conflicts from Taraba, Benue, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Kogi and Plateau states.
- UNICEF has projected that 3,883,215 persons will be malnourished in 2014. This figure includes 509,823 children under 5 who will suffer from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) while 3,373,392 persons will experience moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 24 states in 2014. 90,823 of this figure are children under-5 who will suffer from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from Borno, Yobe and Adamawa presently facing insurgency and subsequent state of emergency. In 2013 1,207,466 children under 5 were being treated for malnutrition in northern Nigeria.
- Epidemic-prone diseases such as Measles, Meningitis, Cholera and Lassa fever occur as recurrent outbreaks. In 2013, a total of a total of 53,023 confirmed Measles cases and 2,771 deaths were reported from 753 LGAs in the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory, 6,600 suspected cases of cholera with 229 deaths were reported from 94 LGAs in 20 States, 1,195 suspected Lassa fever cases and 39 deaths were reported in 14 States (27 Local Government Areas - LGAs), 871 suspected cerebrospinal meningitis cases with 47 deaths from 28 states over the same period.
Humanitarian Impact to the SoE States

**Food insecurity** - The insurgency and attacks in North East Nigeria continues to pose serious challenges to agriculture and household food security in that area. A lot of poor households depend on their farm produce as their main source of food and family income and have as a result of displacements arising from the crisis been facing a lot of difficult times. The movement and transportation of food items whether in the form of food aid from the government or NGOs to the displaced households or to the markets where they are sold have also been seriously hampered;

- Distribution of food items to persons and households in the most affected areas have been seriously limited. Government convoys bearing food to communities and displaced persons present a target to the insurgents.
- Distribution of farming inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools etc) have also been constrained as the roads leading to the affected communities are subject to insurgent attacks. These attacks have made it difficult for farmers to get these much needed inputs. Telephone services have been deliberately shut down by the Government in Borno state to limit opportunities for the insurgents to coordinate attacks. However this has also made it difficult for the farmers to access inputs under the Federal Government's Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES).
- Farmers and produce traders who have food stocks for sale cannot easily access the markets due to fear of attacks on the roads and in the markets, this situation has impacted severely on the household income of the farmers and produce traders who depend on this activity to generate household income.

**Timeline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
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**Education** – Most of the school age children in the SoE states have had their opportunities for schooling severely constrained. In cities where the conflict seems to have subsided like Maiduguri many children can only attend school irregularly, while others have missed up to two school years. The education sector, which has remained the target of attacks have been particularly hard hit by the crisis. In Borno State, 77 schools and 533 class-rooms offering basic education have been burnt, 9,546 desks destroyed and 5 teachers killed. In the public senior secondary and high schools, 25 teachers and three students have been killed. In private schools, 10 students and one teacher have been killed. The Ministry of Education materials and buildings have also been vandalized in some schools by unknown gunmen. Basic education has most been affected and efforts to build back better will take long. In Yobe, 21 schools have been burnt down while others are under rehabilitation. According to the survey, most of the
Nigeria

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

communities reported that schools are not functioning. The escalating level of violence is threatening the education of hundreds of thousands of children as school attendance has plummeted in many areas affected by the conflict.

With attacks on schools on the rise and the subsequent loss of lives of students and faculty, the Education in Emergency Working Group (EiEWG) led by UNICEF has raised concerns with the Federal Government regarding the drop in school attendance, notably in the northeast where a state of emergency has been declared. Given the complex situation in these States, a more systematic approach is required to ensure delivery of education services is conflict sensitive and designed with explicit peace building interventions in order to achieve better and more sustainable results for children.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) - An inability access and identify internally displaced people especially in the states under insurgency is hindering efforts to collect information on their needs and monitor their patterns of movement. While three assessments conducted by the UN May, July and September 2013) have noted that population are moving from the rural areas to the urban and from areas targeted by the insurgents and military intervention, it has remained a challenge locating the IDPs as they do not converge in camps, but living with host families.¹⁶

Security and Protection - Communities’ vulnerability is further intensified by the perception of Boko Haram’s invincibility. The presence of the military increases the likelihood of attack by Boko Haram as part of collateral damage. Curfew is still imposed on most of the towns outside Maiduguri, Bornu State. Incidents since the State of emergency have increased in number significantly. Severity of incidents have increased, with an ever increasing death toll and increased targeting of civilians. The protection situation for civilians in the SoE states is a continued source of concern. Armed clashes between anti-government elements and the Joint Task Force (JTF) became increasingly common which often resulted in the death of civilians, including children and women. However, access to the affected communities is becoming increasingly difficult and the exact number of civilians (including women and children) affected is often not available. It is therefore critical to improve monitoring and reporting of human rights violations in the three SoE states to better understand the situation facing civilians.

Health - Social amenities such as healthcare services have been disrupted and are in various states of disrepair. This was so before the SoE and now even worse with the SoE. Schools in Yobe state which are being re-opened have become soft targets for BH. Access to reproductive health (RH) services, especially emergency obstetric care has reduced due to depleted stocks and unavailable qualified health professionals, difficulty with transportation to health facilities, delay at military checkpoints and inability to afford the services are also jeopardizing timely interventions, particularly for safe delivery. Access to children during Supplemental Immunization Activities e.g. Polio and Measles has significantly declined in security compromised communities in Borno and Yobe States as well as in communities with frequent communal conflicts. Disease surveillance and response activities have also been limited in these areas. In addition, there is low capacity among health workers in the frontline and inadequate number of health personnel who are poorly motivated.

WASH - In Borno State 70% of the respondents reported that water and sanitation facilities are overstretched as a result of influx of population from high risk LGAs to low risk LGAs- there is indication that some communities have fled from high risk LGA to low risk LGAs. However, given the timeframe of the assessment, it was difficult to ascertain the actual figure of the displaced population at household level. In Yobe state 60% of the respondents reported that access to good water and sanitation in the LGAs covered is adequate. Adamawa state has a minimum level of contamination in comparison with other states. In all the affected areas, per capita availability of the water supply in the NE has decreased

¹⁶ UNCT report on assessment in insurgency and subsequent state of emergency in north-east Nigeria.
to one third of pre-crisis levels. Frequent power cuts, fuel shortages, production and maintenance of water works along with infrastructure damages have a direct impact on water supply availability in the area. Estimated pre-crisis availability of 75 litres per person a day has dropped to an average of 20 litres per person a day. Access to water treatment chemicals has also become increasingly difficult. Water utilities establishments in most parts of the affected local governments were moribund even before the declaration of the state of emergency.

**RESPONSE CAPACITY**

*National and local capacity and response*

The Government of Nigeria, through the NEMA, is continuing in its effort to provide relief so as to meet the humanitarian needs of IDPs and vulnerable populations although its response to food insecurity needs to be strengthened. For immediate response, the government (States and Federal) has provided some support to reduce the extent of food insecurity among the vulnerable in Borno, Yobe and Adawama, mostly through releases from the strategic food reserves and distribution of agricultural inputs. However, there are indications that much more needs to be done particularly to improve targeting through better identification of the vulnerable households and providing better estimates of the support needed and preparedness in general.

The State governments in the SoE states have resumed repairing schools, however humanitarian partners have noted that more schools are being destroyed even as the rebuilding projects commence. Most internally displaced people (IDPs) live with host families, affecting assessments and response to their needs by government or international actors. Those who live in camps receive relief, but they still often lack access to sufficient food, essential household items and health facilities.

In response to the continuing impact of the 2012 flooding, the Presidential Committee on Flood Relief and Rehabilitation raised more than $70 million for immediate relief and longer term reconstruction and rehabilitation.

The response of the Government of Nigeria to internally displaced persons (IDPs) is hindered by limited capacity for monitoring and registration as evidenced with occurrence of the 2012 floods across 33 of the 36 states of the country and the scale and intensity of the ongoing insurgency in the North-East states. Collecting data on IDPs is complex and challenging throughout Nigeria, and both state and local government capacities vary widely. Data is only occasionally disaggregated by age, sex and location. Three main organisations collect data on IDPs, but there is currently no official mechanism to standardise their methods or harmonise their findings. NEMA collects information via State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) on IDPs who seek refuge in camps or camp-like settings and who receive assistance. NEMA does not have a standardised form for such assessments, so comparisons and trends are difficult to establish.17

A Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) training was organized by the CCCM Global Cluster in August 2012 for 29 participants coming from the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and other humanitarian actors with a view to enhance the capacity of those actors to better provide assistance and protection to the IDPs.

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17 IDMC INTERVIEW WITH NEMA, MAY 2013.
IOM Nigeria has collaborated with NEMA and National Commission for Refugee, IDPs and Migration to develop appropriate methodologies, tools and means of collecting reliable IDP numbers, although these methodologies and tools are not yet established by the two agencies.

**International capacity and response**

CERF approved a rapid-response grant of $6.4 million in January to address residual needs arising from the 2012 floods for about 500,000 people, focusing on health, WASH, NFIs and Food Security/Agriculture. Nigeria also has a Humanitarian Plan, included within the Sahel strategy for $22 million, 88 per cent funded as at end of 2013.

In response to the flood emergency, UNFPA in partnership with NEMA, FMOH, SMOH, NRCS and the SEMAs has mounted a response and early recovery operation that aimed to cater to the sexual and reproductive health needs of over 600,000 flood affected people for 6 months. So far the programme has provided assistance to about 780,000 people affected by the floods, including about 15,000 pregnant women and created access to clean and safe delivery services. UNFPA has also assisted with trainings on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health care in crisis situations for 48 participants; training on rational use and management of reproductive health kits for 51 frontline health workers; and GBV and HIV for 45 social workers and Red Cross volunteers. WHO in collaboration with the FMOH and 15 States most affected by the Floods established an Early Warning, Alert and Response system to improve the monitoring of the trends of epidemic-prone diseases and other priority health events for early detection and rapid response to disease outbreaks. WHO also provided critical lifesaving medical supplies and rapid diagnostic tests for cholera and malaria, facilitated the training of 150 Community Extension Health Workers (CHEWs) on emergency response and outreach medical services.

International capacity to assess and provide nationwide information on the population of Nigerians that are food insecure is limited due to the limited number of partners present. Regular vulnerability assessments are necessary in the northern regions where drought is more frequent, to provide government and the development community with information needed to guide decisions and actions needed to address impending or current food and nutrition insecurities and reduce chronic child malnutrition.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and the Nigerian Red Cross Society has carried out water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion activities in some states in Nigeria. UNICEF in collaboration with Save the Children, Valid International, MSF and Action Against Hunger are currently providing technical support and leading treatment of malnourished children in over 466 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in the Sahel states, and the three non-Sahel states, including Bauchi, Gombe and Adamawa. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Caritas organized Cash Transfer to 300 vulnerable households in Sokoto state to mitigate the impact of high food prices and strengthen their coping mechanisms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who</th>
<th>What (Sector)</th>
<th>Where</th>
<th>With Whom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Emergency Management Agency</td>
<td>Nationally responsible for overall emergency preparedness and response including coordination, DRR, Rehabilitation and provision of relief assistance</td>
<td>Its mandate covers the entire country</td>
<td>UN Agencies, Relevant Ministries both at national and state levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal/State Ministry of Health (F/SMOH)</td>
<td>Policies and plans development and disease surveillance, epidemic management and control, Nutrition</td>
<td>All over the country</td>
<td>UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, NPHCDA, MSF, Nigeria Red Cross Society, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Fisheries, land management, climate change adaptation, pollution control, environmental disaster risk management and health.</td>
<td>All over the country</td>
<td>Government departments, CBOs, INGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Nigerian Red Cross</td>
<td>Health care, disaster risk reduction, emergency response (logistics) Food Security, Protection and Shelter.</td>
<td>All over the country</td>
<td>UN agencies, government departments, CBOs, INGOs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children</td>
<td>Food Security, health systems, maternal, newborn, and child health services, immunization. WASH, Protection</td>
<td>Northern part of Nigeria</td>
<td>State Ministry of health, State Ministry of Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catholic Relief Services</td>
<td>Food Security, HIV and AIDS, Emergency Food distribution and Cash Program</td>
<td>Northern and Southern parts of Nigeria</td>
<td>Catholic Caritas Foundation of Nigeria, Justice Development and Peace Commission</td>
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<td>ACF</td>
<td>Health, Treatment of Malnutrition, WASH and Protection</td>
<td>Northern part of Nigeria</td>
<td>WHO, Ministry of Health, NDMA</td>
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<td>All over the country</td>
<td>Related Gvt ministries, WHO</td>
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<td>Agriculture and Livestock</td>
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<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, WFP</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
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<td>All over the country</td>
<td>Federal Ministry of Environment, Institute for Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution</td>
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<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<td>Department of Immigration, WFP, UNICEF</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
<td>Northern Region</td>
<td>State Ministry of Health</td>
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</table>
HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian partners determined that humanitarian access in the states under a State of Emergency are limited but not restricted while continued insurgent attacks on the Nigerian army have led to the cessation of all development activities and impeded the governance structures. Local government areas under direct military surveillance are particularly difficult to access with a curfew still imposed in most towns outside of Maiduguri (in Borno state); access to telecommunications is largely unavailable in Borno state with only the use of satellite phones permitted for designated actors.

HIGHLIGHTS

- No significant reduction in the activities of the insurgents in the North-East.

- Sustained level of insecurity in the neighbouring North-East states as a result of the movement of insurgents into those areas.

- Continued attacks on civilians and soldiers on major roads leading into the rural areas of the North-East.

- Continued attacks on schools, teachers and student leading to severe constraints for children to access basic education.

- Violent attacks on vaccine workers in several areas of northern Nigeria continue to hinder access.

- Political and military developments will determine access into the 3 affected states in 2014.

- Access to some areas in the Niger-Delta remains difficult due to sustained resource-based conflicts. Kidnappings are frequent.

ASSESSMENT PLANNING FOR 2014

There is gap in the availability of data and information for humanitarian planning and action in Nigeria. To address these gaps in humanitarian partners will commit in 2014 and 2015 to strengthening data and information gathering for enhanced humanitarian planning and response. Consequently assessments being planned for 2014 are as follows:
### Humanitarian Needs Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Name/Type of Assessment</th>
<th>Planned dates</th>
<th>Geographic areas &amp; population groups targeted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA-EPRWG</td>
<td>Food Security and Livelihood Needs Assessment</td>
<td>First quarter 2014</td>
<td>States under state of Emergency Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.</td>
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<td>IA-EPRWG</td>
<td>Cash Transfer Feasibility Assessment</td>
<td>First quarter 2014</td>
<td>States under state of Emergency Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>All sectors</td>
<td>Floods response preparedness assessment</td>
<td>May/June 2014</td>
<td>Based on the areas most affected by the 2012/2013 floods.</td>
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<td>Joint Government and inter-agency teams</td>
<td>2015 Election hotspots assessment for contingency planning</td>
<td>From the commencement of election campaigns period; tentatively in June 2014</td>
<td>The 6 geo-political zones and hotspots</td>
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<td>UNCT</td>
<td>Multisector Assessment of impact of the state of emergency in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa</td>
<td>Every two months commencing in February 2014</td>
<td>States under state of Emergency Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. Neighbouring states: Jigawa, Taraba, Gombe and Bauchi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sector</td>
<td>Country Capacity Assessment for Health Emergency Response</td>
<td>April/May 2014</td>
<td>All States +FCT</td>
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</table>