

## Humanitarian funding analysis: Nigeria IDPs



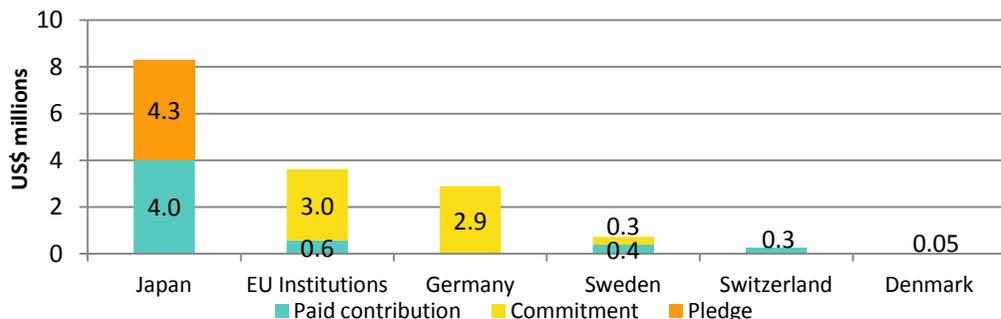
### 1. Key points

- According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have committed/contributed **US\$11.5 million** of humanitarian assistance to Nigeria so far in 2015.
- The [UN-coordinated 2015 Strategic Response Plan \(SRP\) for Nigeria](#) requests **US\$100.3 million** from donors to respond to the crisis. The appeal is currently **10% funded at US\$10.3 million**, a further **US\$1.3 million** has been contributed or committed outside the appeal.
- The 2015 SRP notes that the humanitarian presence in Nigeria has been minor but is rapidly expanding. It also states that "the limited presence of humanitarian actors in the north east is due not only to insecurity but also to a lack of donor funding."

### 2. Recent humanitarian funding to Nigeria

A total of six donors have committed or contributed a combined **US\$11.5 million** to Nigeria in 2015, with **US\$4.3 million** remaining in an uncommitted pledge from Japan.

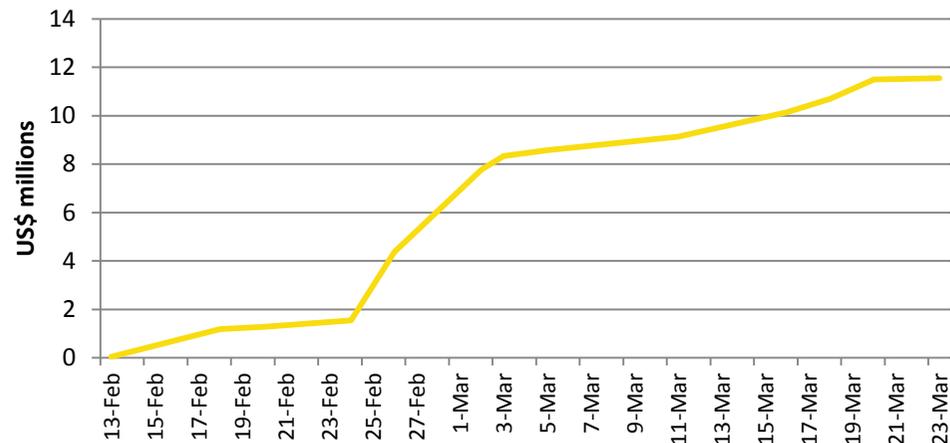
Figure 1: Humanitarian donors to Nigeria, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS). Data downloaded 7 April 2015  
 Note: EU: European Union.

Japan is the largest donor, contributing **US\$4 million**. Japan's funding represents 35% of total contributions and commitments in 2015 so far. EU Institutions are the second largest donor this year (US\$3.6 million), followed by Germany (US\$2.9 million).

Figure 2: Timeline of humanitarian assistance to Nigeria, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 7 April 2015.

March saw an increase in humanitarian assistance to Nigeria, with 62% of all reported funding in 2015 committed or contributed last month.

Currently **US\$3.8 million** has been provided for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. All of this has been for activities in the north-eastern states.

### 3. Appeals and response plans

The [UN-coordinated 2015 SRP for Nigeria](#) requests **US\$100.3 million** from donors to respond to the crisis. The appeal is currently **10% funded at US\$10.3 million**, with a further **US\$1.3 million** given outside the appeal.

The 2015 SRP for Nigeria aims to reach approximately 2.8 million people with humanitarian assistance at an approximate cost of US\$36 per person. This is a comparatively low per capita cost possibly reflecting the relatively high level of government capacity to respond; in comparison, the South Sudan Regional Response Plan (RRP) 2015 requests US\$658 million in funding and aims to reach an estimated 0.8 million people at a cost of approximately US\$801 per person.

Nigeria is a relative newcomer to humanitarian appeals; the 2014–2016 multi-year appeal was the first time that it had featured on the list of UN-coordinated appeals since at least 2000.

## 2 | Nigeria IDPs

The needs articulated in the SRP are set in the context of the Nigerian national government’s capacity and plans to respond, and they are at the request of the previous government for international assistance to supplement the national response. Until recently, humanitarian needs of IDPs have largely been served by national authorities who have requested that UN agencies strengthen their response capacities.

The SRP notes that “the Government of Nigeria, at federal and state levels, is providing the majority of humanitarian assistance in response to the IDP crisis in the North-East. In recognition of the Government’s capability and commitment to providing leadership, activities identified in this SRP will concentrate mainly on those areas in which the Government has limited capacity but where access is possible for implementation. Humanitarian actors will continue to work with the Government at federal and state levels to strengthen its capacities in key areas.” The implications of the recent election on the state and federal investments in response to the crisis are not yet clear.

### 4. Pooled funding as part of the response

#### Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF):

**Nigeria was the 22nd largest CERF recipient in 2014, with US\$5 million allocated – 1.1% of global CERF allocations that year. 65% of this funding (US\$3.3 million) was allocated in response to the IDP crisis in the north eastern states. Nigeria has not received any CERF funding in 2015.**

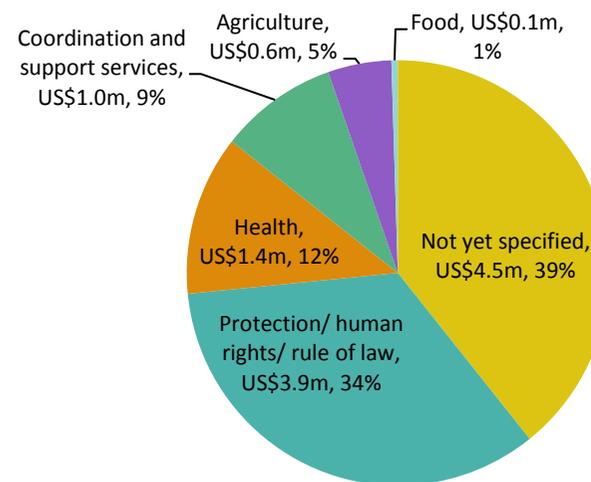
#### Other pooled funds:

There are no country-based pooled funds operating for Nigeria.

### 5. Funding to sectors

**The largest proportion of funding to Nigeria in 2015 is allocated to ‘sector not yet specified’ (39%), followed by protection/human rights/rule of law (34%) and health (12%).**

Figure 4: Humanitarian funding to Nigeria SRP 2014, by sector

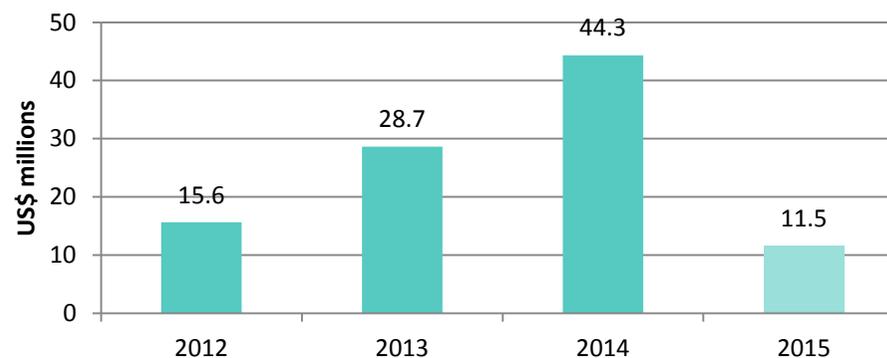


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 7 April 2015.

### 6. Humanitarian funding trends to Nigeria (historic)

Total humanitarian funding to Nigeria has increased year on year since 2012, almost tripling from **US\$15.6 million in 2012 to US\$44.3 million in 2014**.

Figure 5: Humanitarian funding to Nigeria, 2012–2015

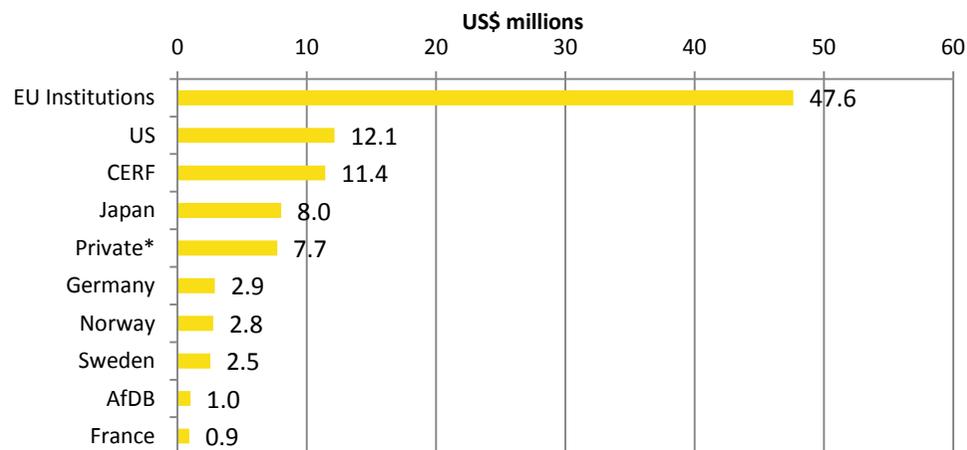


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 7 April 2015.

### 3 | Nigeria IDPs

The top donors over the 2012–2015 period are the EU Institutions (US\$557 million), the EU (US\$249 million) and the UK (US\$170 million).

**Figure 6: Top 10 donors to Nigeria, 2012–2015**



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 7 April 2015.

Notes: Private includes individuals and organisations. AfDB, African Development Bank.

## 7. Development assistance to Nigeria

Nigeria has historically received more development assistance than humanitarian assistance. In 2013 humanitarian assistance represented just 3% of the total US\$1.8 billion of official development assistance (ODA) to Nigeria.

The SRP recognises the relatively minor humanitarian footprint in the country compared with development actors. It stresses the urgent need to boost the presence of humanitarian actors in order to ensure a cohesive response to escalating conflict in the north east of the country whilst simultaneously strengthening resilience against widespread food insecurity, malnutrition and disease.

Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to Nigeria and other crises see UN OCHA's [Financial Tracking Service](#).

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