



NIGERIA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

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Highlights

Psychosocial Support mobile team conducts focus group discussions for displaced women in Maiduguri (Borno State) © IOM 2016 (Photo: Julia Burpee)

■ Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round XII report was released. As of 31 October, nearly 2.1million IDPs have been identified across six states. Biometric registration continued in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, where 333,936 IDPs have been registered.

■ IOM has completed the construction of 140 emergency shelters in Gwoza (43) and Bama (97) in order to ensure that 700 affected people have access to shelter. The construction of 1,500 emergency shelters has also started in Banki.

■ IOM's psychosocial team reached 4,210 displaced people in Maiduguri, Yola, Chibok and five newly accessible areas through lay counselling, recreational activities, focus group discussions, and sensitization on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

Situation Overview

In North–East Nigeria, as well as in the surrounding regions of Niger, Chad and Cameroon, security and humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate as populations flee violence and conflict. There are nearly 1,9 million people displaced by the conflict, with the largest IDP populations located in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, corresponding to 93% of the total IDP population. The vast majority of IDPs identified during the assessments live in host communities (78.12%)

In the last few months, the Government of Nigeria reported over 15 newly accessible areas in Borno State with 300,000 additional people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The last Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments show that food is the biggest unmet need by nearly half the surveyed people (49.5%). Non-food items (NFIs) came in at second place with 20% citing it as their most unmet need. Other urgent unmet needs included shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene and security.

Moreover, the security situation has deteriorated in Maiduguri and surrounding areas. There was resurgence of suicide bombing/attacks during the past weeks, with three attacks and one attempt to detonate a bomb, which resulted in several deaths and injuries of civilians. Of concern is the attacks at the entrance of an IDP camps where the humanitarian community provides humanitarian assistance to IDPs.

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IOM RESPONSE



Displacement Tracking and Registration

IOM conducted the twelfth round of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment from 21 September to 26 October. The DTM teams, which are composed of representatives of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the respective State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), the Nigerian Red Cross and IOM, have been collecting information on the locations of displaced people and their needs in camps, camp-like sites and host communities.

As the [DTM report](#) indicates, 1,822,541 IDPs (3721,514 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of the end of October. A total of 162 camps and camp-like sites were identified and assessed in the field.

Key results from the DTM report include:

- ◆ The largest IDP populations are located in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, corresponding to 93% of the total IDP population;
- ◆ 78.12% of IDPs live in host communities and 96.8% of the total number of IDPs identified have been displaced because of the insurgency;
- ◆ Maiduguri Metropolitan Council LGA is hosting the highest number of IDPs (528,765);
- ◆ 958,549 returnees from within and outside Nigeria recorded since August 2015;
- ◆ A survey of unmet needs showed food is the most unmet need for 49.5% people surveyed.



Biometric Registration in Bakasi Camp (Borno State)
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Julia Burpee)

IOM carried out biometric registration of displaced people in close collaboration with NEMA and SEMAs in Adamawa and Borno and Yobe States. As of 31 October, 363,998 individuals (103,987 households) have been biometrically registered. The vast majority of IDPs who have been registered live in host communities where little or no assistance has been provided. In the next weeks, IOM will start its biometric registration of displaced people in close collaboration with NEMA and SEMAs

in Ngala, Konduga and Monguno. In the mentioned newly accessible areas, IOM will carry out the biometric registration of both IDPs and affected population in order to provide a holistic picture to the humanitarian community.



Shelter, Non-food Items and CCCM

IOM supports the Government of the Nigeria as a co-lead for the displacement management systems (CCCM) in support of the Ministry of Statistics, Budget and Planning and Shelter/NFI sectors under the National Emergency Management Agency and in partnership with UNHCR.

As part of its CCCM/Displacement management activities, IOM is strengthening the role of the 17 site facilitators deployed to monitor the living conditions in IDP sites, in support of NEMA and SEMA and working to expand this model to other non-covered areas.

Throughout the reporting period, IOM completed the construction of a second phase of 500 emergency shelters for 2,131 individuals in Benisheik (Borno State), where more than 4,200 IDPs have received direct assistance in the form of shelter. In parallel, 43 emergency shelters in Gwoza and 97 in Bama have been constructed in order to ensure that 700 affected people have access to shelter, which will reduce their exposure to the environment and contribute to their increased security and dignity. Up to date, IOM has constructed 700 shelters in Bama and 300 in Gwoza.

Additionally, the construction of 1,500 emergency shelters has started in Banki while 596 emergency shelters are planning to be built in Pulka in the following weeks.



Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

Between 16 and 31 October, IOM's psychosocial team reached 4,210 displaced people—1,749 children, 792 youth between ages 18 to 25 and 1,669 adults—with lay counselling to provide basic emotional support, and recreational activities with a therapeutic aim, targeting especially children and teenagers. Activities included informal



Cap knitting is part of the livelihood activities provided by IOM
© IOM 2016 (Photo: Julia Burpee)

education to both children and adults, SGBV sensitization and case identification and focused group discussions. Furthermore, PSS mobile teams continue to offer services including livelihood support in Yola, Chibok, Maiduguri and the accessible areas which include Pulka, Dikwa, Bama, Banki and Gwoza. The team in Yola (Adamawa State) has expanded their coverage area to include Mubi.

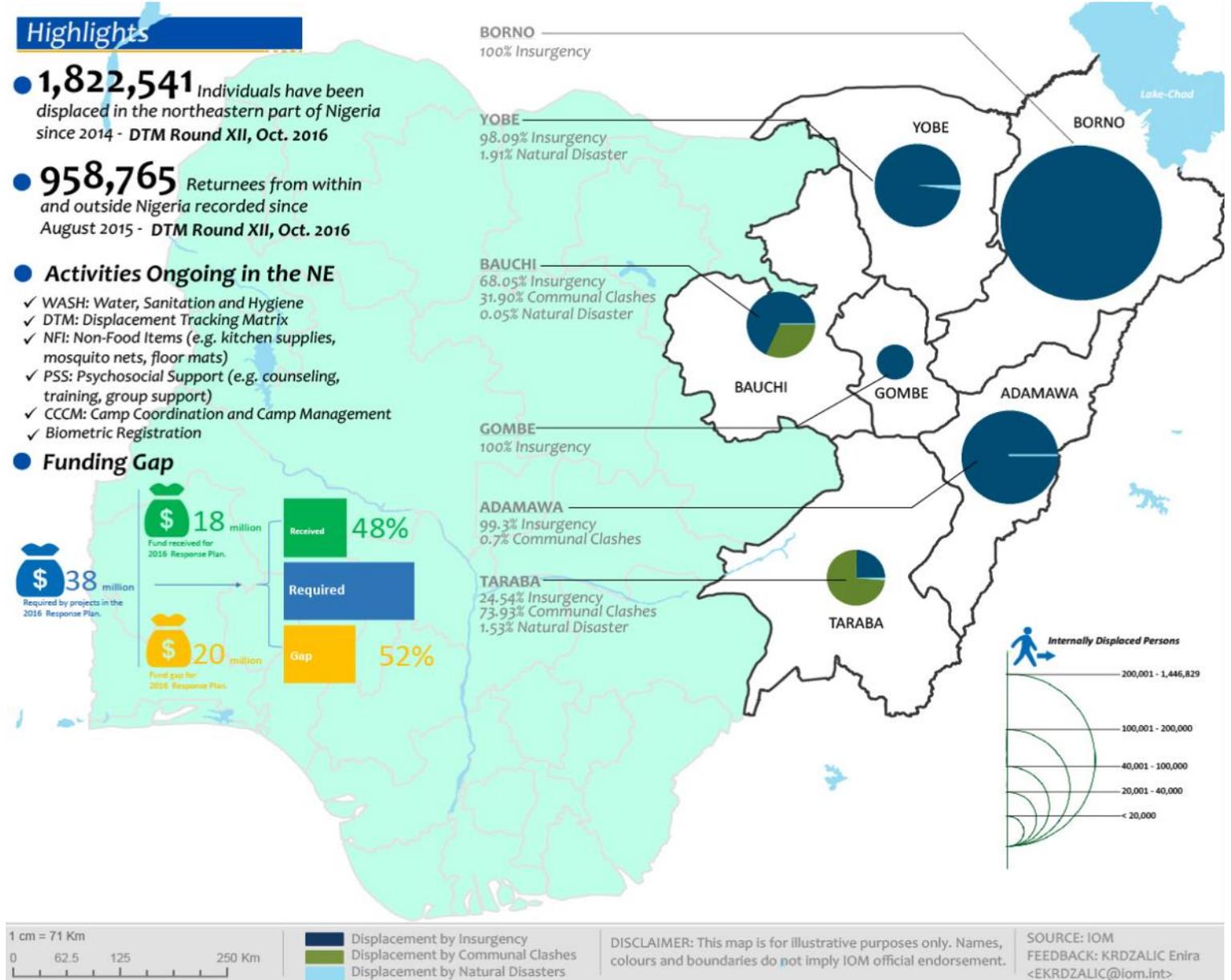


Livelihood component

Under the Psychosocial Program, IOM is working on livelihood activities as a form of community support in order to promote positive coping mechanisms and resilience skills among displaced persons. As a response towards

improving the psychosocial well-being of displaced persons, 217 IDPs were reached through livelihood activities within the reporting period.

The PSS teams are now reaching the most vulnerable individuals in newly accessible areas. IDPs in those areas have been provided with grinding machines, generators, spaghetti machines and charging stations and are currently involved in activities such as cap knitting, barbering and grinding machines. The communities in Banki LGA see the livelihood support as an opportunity to have a cross border business with the neighboring counties such as Cameroon which will promote peace. IOM PSS program is also planning to reconstruct a market for the community to encourage reintegration.



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