



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Violence in northeast Nigeria has reshaped the course of events and has caused mass displacement and at the same time restricted movement, inhibiting farming activities, disrupting food supplies and hindering access to basic services. While an increasing amount of territory in Northeast Nigeria has since become accessible to humanitarian workers, the situation remains fluid and unpredictable following incidents of suicide bombings and attacks against civilians which persisted during the reporting period. In the month of June the sudden movements of people continue to occur in locations such as Dikwa (1,244), Gwoza LGA (3,835), Jere (714), Ngala LGA (307), Kala Balge (445), Mafa (231), Chibok (1,129) as well as movements of unregistered refugees from Cameroon (1792) arriving in Banki (Borno State).

Results of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) round XVII indicates that food continues to be the most prevalent unmet need of more than half of displaced people (68 per cent) surveyed in camps and host communities. The need for Non-Food Items (NFIs) was reported as the second most urgent need with 13 per cent citing it as their most urgent unmet need, followed by shelter, medical services, water, sanitation and hygiene, and security.

HIGHLIGHTS

DTM Round XVI has identified over 1.8 million IDPs across six states. The last round of assessments indicates that the number of returnees identified has increased by 23,017 (3 per cent), recording more than 1.2 million returnees in the six states. As of 15 July, 869,866 individuals (244,180 households) have been biometrically registered in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states.

IOM reached 6,393 IDPs through the distribution of 9,811 NFI kits and kitchen sets and 2,225 Emergency Shelter Kits. IOM also completed the construction of 1,004 emergency shelters.

163 camp management actors from NEMA, SEMA, Red Cross, IOM and other site management actors were trained on displacement management, CCCM and DTM during the reporting period.



IOM PSS teams carry out recreational activities such as dancing for affected populations in Borno State (Photo:©IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2017)



May. A total of 869,866 individuals (244,180 households) have been registered in the North-East since December 2015.

SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI) AND CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

IOM supports the Government of 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 NEMA and in partnership with UNHCR.

During the reporting period, IOM completed 1,004 Emergency Shelters (ES) in Banki, Konduga, Pulka, Dikwa, Nganzai, Benisheik (Borno State) and Daware (Adamawa State). Emergency Shelter Kits were also distributed to 2,255 families in camps in Maiduguri, Benisheik and Konduga. Since the beginning of the emergency response, IOM has built 10,746 shelters and distributed 2,782 ES kits, benefiting 17,437. Further, four transit reception structures were constructed in Pulka to provide temporary shelter to new arrivals who had returned from Cameroon. Moreover, IOM developed site plans for the new IDP site in Gwoza (Borno State) and the site expansions of NRC Camp, Low Cost Camp, and in Benisheik and Konuga.

IOM continued working on the maintenance of WASH facilities in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC). The construction of 32 blocks of latrines and 122 blocks of bathing spaces was completed. 8,000 IDPs benefitted from the rehabilitation of 16 boreholes in Gwoza, Benisheik, Konduga, Muna Dalti and Maiduguri. So far, 11,710 beneficiaries who have gained access to water from boreholes built and rehabilitated by IOM.

Furthermore, IOM distributed NFI kits (containing mats, blankets, aqua tabs, kettles, basins, laundry detergent, bathing soap, jerry cans, and sanitary pads) and kitchen sets (including pots, serving spoons, plates, cups, spoons, and knives) to 9,811 households (49,857 individuals) in Maiduguri, Pulka, Gwoza, Damboa, Bama, Chibok, Konduga and Dikwa areas. A total of 338,672 individuals (61,565 households) have been

IOM Response

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

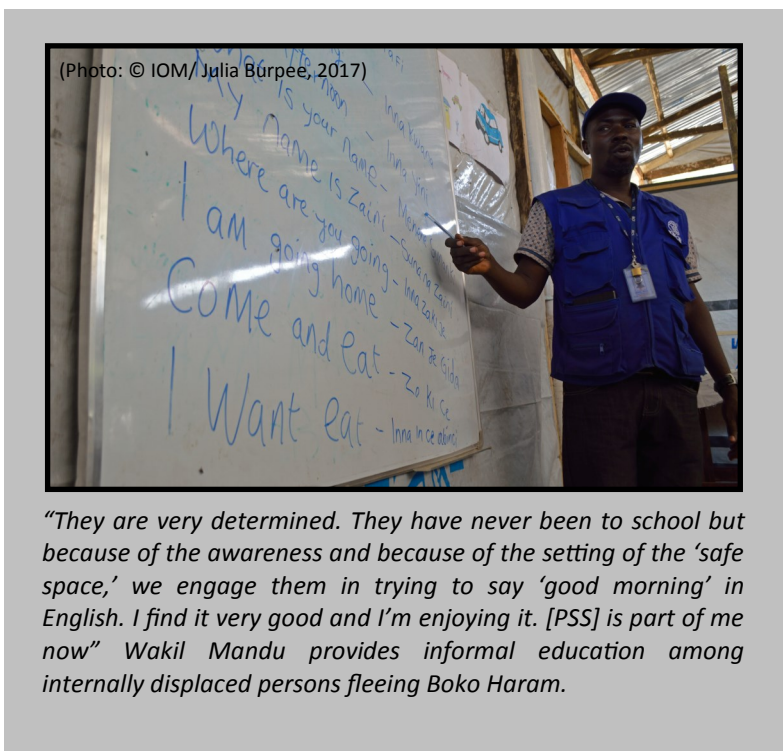
IOM published the new Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report seventeenth (XVII) round during the reporting period. The DTM teams, which are composed of representatives of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the respective State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), Nigerian Red Cross and IOM, have been monitoring the displacement dynamics in the region, collecting information on locations of displaced people and their needs in camps, camp-like sites and host communities, to create a better understanding of the scope of the displacement.

As the [DTM report](#) indicates, 1,825,321 IDPs (330,680 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of 25 June 2017. A total of 235 camps and camp-like sites and 2,140 sites in host communities were identified and assessed.

Key results from the DTM report include:

- ◆ The total number of identified IDPs decreased by 3 percent (59,010 individuals) from the last DTM round (May 2017);
- ◆ The total number of returnees increased from 1,234,894 to 1,257,911 (3 per cent) individuals from the last DTM round;
- ◆ More than 800,000 of the assessed IDPs have been displaced at least twice since the start of the crisis;
- ◆ Food remains the predominant unmet need for IDPs (68 per cent) followed by non-food items (15 per cent), shelter (7 per cent) and medical services (5 per cent).
- ◆ Sixty-three per cent of IDPs are living in host communities, while 37 per cent are living in camp and camp-like settings.

During the reporting period, the DTM published six Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) reports in order to track and provide up-to-date information on sudden displacement and return movements. During the reporting period, ETT reports highlighted the unabated increasing movements from Minawao Camp in Cameroon to Banki (Bama LGA), in Borno State. IOM has also continued its biometric registration of IDPs and affected populations. 38,437 individuals (12,954 households) have been registered in Mafa, Bama, Dikwa (Borno State) during the month of



"They are very determined. They have never been to school but because of the awareness and because of the setting of the 'safe space,' we engage them in trying to say 'good morning' in English. I find it very good and I'm enjoying it. [PSS] is part of me now" Wakil Mandu provides informal education among internally displaced persons fleeing Boko Haram.

reached with IOM's NFI distribution since early 2015.

During the reporting period, 163 camp management actors from NEMA, SEMA, Red Cross, IOM and other site management actors were trained on displacement management, DTM, GBV mainstreaming in CCCM, among others.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

During the reporting period, IOM's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) team reached 37,052 displaced people through counselling, group support, focus group discussions, sensitization on the use of drugs and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies and specialized mental health services. Out of the total, 11,226 individuals were new beneficiaries of IOM's MHPSS activities.

During the reporting period, IOM expanded its MHPSS operations to Monguno. Further, IOM MHPSS teams continue to support the big influx of returnees in the areas of Pulka, Banki and Gwoza and Teachers Village Camp (Maiduguri MC) where they provide Psychological First Aid and information on available services and referrals to new arrivals.

Further, a one-day counter-trafficking training was offered to 40 humanitarian actors. The topics covered included understanding human trafficking, combatting human trafficking, identification and referral and reintegration of victims/survivors of trafficking in persons, awareness raising, tool and key messaging design. Sensitization on counter-trafficking was also conducted in Bakasi, Teachers Village and Gubio camps. In Ngala, IOM launched a campaign against child labour, as well as an awareness campaign on



Cap knitting is part of the livelihood support provided by IOM (Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2017)

trafficking in persons in collaboration with the traditional leaders and SEMA. Counter-trafficking sensitization will continue to be conducted by the team in Maiduguri, Benisheik, and other newly accessible areas.

LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE

IOM continues to provide livelihood assistance under the Psychosocial Support Program. The activities such as cap knitting, barbering and sewing serve as a form of community support to promote positive coping mechanisms and resilience among displaced persons. In June and July, 1,144 beneficiaries were reached through livelihood activities in Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Pulka, and Yola.

During the reporting period, IOM finalized one-month vocational and skills acquisition trainings (including tailoring, knitting and beads making) to 122 IDPs in Fufore camp as part of a women participation program in Yola (Adamawa State).

HUMANITARIAN HUBS

The Maiduguri Base Camp 'Red Roof' currently has 96 individual accommodation cubicles available and operational with an occupancy rate of 75.45 per cent. During the reporting period, 22 different organizations resided in the base camp hub. The Gwoza hub has been completed and is operational with an average of occupancy of 45 per cent. IOM, alongside the Swedish Contingency Agency (MSB), is currently finalizing the hubs in Bama, Dikwa and Ngala.



PSS livelihood activities in Dikwa (Photo: ©IOM/ JB,2017)

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For more information on IOM's Response, please visit www.nigeria.iom.int

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