



NIGERIA CRISIS REGIONAL RESPONSE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 9 September 2016



IOM's mobile psychosocial team providing assistance to beneficiaries in Borno State © IOM Nigeria 2016

Highlights

■ **Nigeria:** On 7 September, IOM deployed a mobile team of psychosocial experts to Gwoza to begin providing psychosocial assistance to beneficiaries. Through their regular activities, the mobile team has reached and provided services to 450 beneficiaries in Chibok, Maiduguri and Yola.

■ **Niger:** To better understand needs and challenges, the IOM field team conducted a profiling of 1,725 households in the municipalities of Kabléwa, Toumour, Nguiguimi, Diffa, Bosso, and Mainé Soroa.

■ **Chad:** From 7-9 September, IOM organised a three-day training on durable solutions for IOM programme staff in N'Djamena. The aim of the training was to help colleagues identify durable solutions and strategies in response to the new and protracted displacement caused by the regional crises.

Situation Overview

The security situation in north-east Nigeria is expected to remain fragile, where over 80 per cent of Borno State is considered high or very high risk for humanitarian actors to access, which limits access to vulnerable communities. The last round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified 2,093,030 IDPs in 13 states (Abuja Federal Capital Territory, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, and Zamfara).

The security situation in Niger was dominated by incidents in Toumour where a Boko Haram attack killed five people. There are reports of noticeable tension between the native populations of Tourmour and the new arrivals from the Lake Chad islands, which could potentially cause inter-community conflict if preventative measures are not taken.

According to the latest figures from the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Cameroon, there are 181,215 IDPs, 32,023 returnees, and 72,706 refugees (57,835 in Minawao camp and 14,871 unregistered refugees).

In Chad, on 3 September, a military convoy was ambushed by Boko Haram forces while in Tchoukoutalia. The ambush caused four deaths, including one officer, and five cases of injuries. All injured personnel were evacuated to N'Djamena on 4 September.

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NIGERIA

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team has published their Round 11 report which identified approximately 2.1 million IDPs in 13 states. Of this total, nearly 1.9 million IDPs captured through the DTM assessments have been displaced by the insurgency (89 per cent of the total IDP population). The majority of the IDPs are identified in Borno (1,446,829 million) followed by Adamawa (163,559) and Yobe (135,442). The full report can be found [here](#).

During the reporting period, 10,626 IDPs were biometrically registered or provided with a biometric registration card. As of 9 September, a total of 329,159 IDPs have been registered.

From 6-7 September, IOM hosted two lessons learned workshops in Maiduguri. The workshops were attended by a total of 21 participants, including representatives from the National Emergency Management Agency and the State Emergency Management Agencies.

On 7 September, IOM deployed a mobile team of psychosocial experts to Gwoza to begin providing psychosocial assistance to beneficiaries. Additionally, the team has conducted a mental health/psychosocial needs assessment in Benishek and Minok. During the reporting period, through their regular activities, the mobile team has reached and provided services to 450 beneficiaries in Chibok, Maiduguri and Yola. The team's activities include health talks, focused group discussions, sexual and gender-based violence sensitization as well as case identification, and integrated psychosocial livelihoods activities with the aim of peer to peer support.

In order to relocate IDPs residing in a school building and to help decongest government buildings hosting IDPs, the erection of 197 out of 300 sector standard emergency shelters has been completed in two new camps in Gwoza town, Gwoza local government area (LGA), and Borno State. Assessments for a new potential third camp is currently ongoing.

In Muna Garage El Badawe camp in Maiduguri, 120 sector standard reinforced emergency shelters were completed for 240 households (HHs). Furthermore, in Bama town, Bama LGA, and Borno State, 573 sector standard reinforced emergency shelters have been erected, with the plan to complete a total of 700.

At the camps in Maiduguri, in order to support IDPs with their transition from communal centralized kitchens to dry

food ration distribution, IOM is prepositioning non-food item (NFI) kits (including sleeping mats, chlorine tablets, hygiene pads, buckets, basin, and kettle) for 2,300 HHs and kitchen sets (including cooking pots, plates, and cutlery) for 1,800 HHs. To date, 700 NFI kits and 700 kitchen sets have been distributed to 700 HHs in Bakasi II camp.



IOM staff leading a group discussion in Maiduguri, Borno. © IOM Nigeria 2016

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To better understand needs and challenges, the IOM field team conducted a profiling of 1,725 households in the municipalities of Kabléwa, Toumour, Nguiguimi, Diffa, Bosso, and Mainé Soroa. The profiling was done in coordination with local authorities and implementing partners, as well as with the support of local agents and focal points from the neighbourhoods and villages.

CAMEROON

IOM is conducting regular assessments of the number of IDPs on a bi-monthly basis as well as needs assessments, to enhance the humanitarian response of the government and the humanitarian community in the Far North region. The results of the latest Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report have been presented to the Intersector Working Group in Maroua and Yaounde, as well as to the NGO Forum and the Humanitarian Country Team. The data collected includes information on the number of displaced persons, periods of displacement, reasons for displacement, type of accommodation and household information, as well as demographic data on the displaced population.

Within the framework of its fourth DTM, IOM conducted a return intentions survey targeted at IDPs residing in the Far North region of Cameroon. Of the total surveyed, 34 per

CAMEROON (CONTINUED)

cent indicated their intention to return to their place of origin while four per cent indicated that they would leave their area of displacement for another location. The remaining 62 per cent indicated their intention to remain at their displacement site. The top three variables required to enable a return are: (1) presence of security forces in the area of origin (36 per cent); (2) the provision of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin (24 per cent); and (3), the repair or rehabilitation of destroyed houses (19 per cent).

CHAD

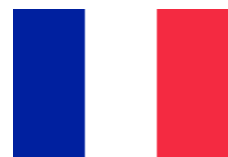
From 7-9 September, IOM organised a three-day training on durable solutions for IOM programme staff in N’Djamena. The aim of the training was to help colleagues identify durable solutions and strategies in response to the new and protracted displacement caused by the regional crises.

During the reporting period, IOM continued profiling and registering IDPs as part of their Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities. Based on the DTM figures as of 31 August, the number of registered IDPs has grown to 85,284 (an increase by 4,668 people). In addition, it is estimated that approximately 35,876 IDPs have not yet been registered.



Three day training on durable solutions for IOM programme staff in N’Djamena. © IOM Chad 2016

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