



# NIGERIA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • February 2016



Biometric registration of displaced people in Maiduguri, Borno State  
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## Highlights

■ The eighth round of DTM assessment was conducted from 18 January to 25 February 2016. 2,241,484 IDPs were identified across 13 states. Biometric registration continued in Borno and Adamawa States.

■ IOM provided a Camp Coordination and Camp Management training to 40 participants in Adamawa State with IDF funding, as part of capacity building support for government authorities and other humanitarian partners.

■ IOM distributed 2,130 non-food items kits, and 1,705 kitchen sets in February in Borno and Adamawa States. 225 reinforced emergency shelters have been constructed to date in Borno State.

## Situation Overview

IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works in four broad areas of migration management in Nigeria: migration and development, facilitating migration, regulating migration and addressing forced migration. Since July 2014, IOM has been providing humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in North East Nigeria.

The Northeastern part of the country has witnessed an increase in violence since the beginning of 2014, causing a major humanitarian crisis. More than two million individuals have been displaced as a consequence of the intensification of attacks by Boko Haram, as well as the counter-insurgency activities of the Nigerian government, with highest displacements in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. More than two years after the crisis began, and despite the fact that some IDPs have started to return home, the situation on the ground remains dire and most of the affected population have yet to receive humanitarian assistance.

In February 2016, the voluntary relocation process of the displaced persons previously sheltered in Government College Camp in Maiduguri has been completed. 3,896 individuals (1,083 households) were relocated to Bakassi Camp. 225 emergency shelters were constructed in the camp to absorb these and other IDPs relocated from schools, as Borno State authorities move to reopen educational facilities for children.

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## IOM RESPONSE



### Displacement Tracking and Registration

IOM conducted the eighth round of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment (see map p.4) from 18 January to 25 February 2016. The DTM teams, which are composed of representatives of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the respective State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA), 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, 2,241,484 IDPs were identified in Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara as of the end of February. 96% of the IDPs identified (1,920,471 individuals) have been displaced because of the insurgency. A total of 84 camps and camp-like sites were identified and assessed in the field.

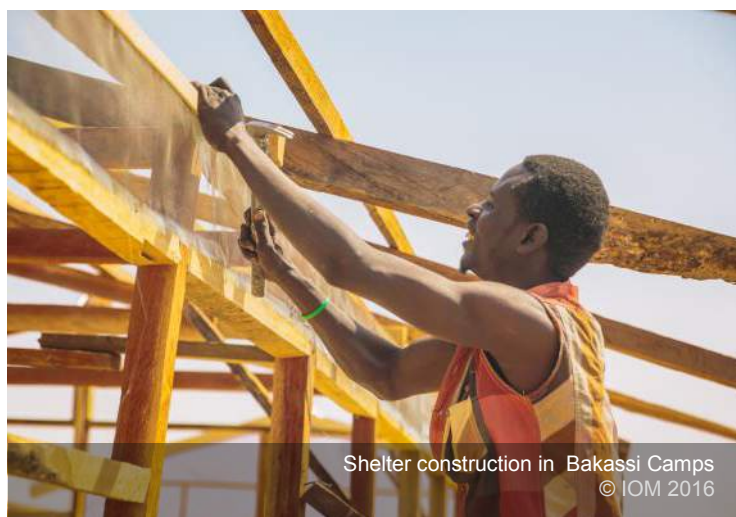
In addition, IOM launched a pilot biometric registration of displaced people in close collaboration with NEMA and SEMA in mid-December. The exercise continued during the month of February, targeting both camps and the most vulnerable host communities in Borno and Adamawa states. 29,587 individuals (6,799 households) have already been biometrically registered in Borno State while 5,061 individuals (1,302 households) have been registered to date in Adamawa, where the process initiated on 20 February.

In parallel, IOM is working in close collaboration with WFP to facilitate the identification of beneficiaries for WFP's Cash Transfer Program. Through the project, vulnerable IDPs living in host communities in Borno will be provided with mobile-money assistance. IOM is also providing data to other humanitarian partners to facilitate beneficiary targeting and assistance.



### Shelter, Non-food Items and CCCM

IOM co-leads the Shelter, Non-Food-Items (NFI) and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)



Shelter construction in Bakassi Camps  
© IOM 2016

Sector Working Group with NEMA. IOM delivers shelter and NFI in close collaboration with sector partners.

In February, IOM distributed a total of 2,130 NFI kits, and 1,705 kitchen sets (in Borno, 1,500 kitchen sets and 2,000 NFI kits; in Adamawa, 205 kitchen sets and 130 NFI items).

In order to fill shelter gaps in Maiduguri, 225 shelters have been constructed by IOM in Bakassi Camp. These reinforced emergency shelters will absorb people who voluntarily relocated from schools where they were sheltered in Maiduguri, as Borno State authorities move to reopen educational facilities for children. The process has been completed and 3,896 individuals (1,083 households) have been relocated in Bakassi camp.



CCCM training in Yola, Adamawa State  
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Thanks to the IOM Development Fund and as part of capacity building support for government authorities and other humanitarian partners, IOM Nigeria in collaboration with its Regional Office in Dakar conducted a Camp Coordination and Camp Management training in Yola whereby 40 participants representing NEMA, SEMA and the Nigerian Red Cross Society took part. Two two-day trainings were held to allow maximum field staff participation without disrupting operations. The trainings aimed at equipping camp managers with technical skills necessary for improving capacity in the management of displacement at camp coordination and camp management level. Topics included roles and responsibilities, participatory approach, information management and protection, focusing on the practical aspects of camp management and encouraging participants' contributions and engagement.

Furthermore, IOM continues to provide support to the Nigerian authorities to manage sites for the displaced population through the deployment of 16 site facilitators in Adamawa and Borno states.





### Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

In February 2016, the IOM psychosocial teams reached 4,611 displaced persons—2,311 in Maiduguri, 496 in Chibok and 1,804 in Yola—by continuing to provide lay counseling as a form of emotional support, recreational activities with a therapeutic aim targeting especially children and teenagers, livelihoods activities, and referrals to specialized mental health facilities, among others activities.



Inter-camps football match in Maiduguri © IOM 2016

On 17-29 February, a three-day training was organized in Yola with the support of International Rescue Committee for 24 member of the Psychosocial Support mobile teams and 11 representatives from different stakeholders (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, NEMA/SEMA) on SGBV case management. The same training will take place in Maiduguri in March. In addition, the teams also participated in the training on biometric registration for better harmonization of the activities.

In Maiduguri, an inter-camps football match was organized between Bakasi, NYSC, ATC and Sanda Kyarimi camps. The activity was organized in the framework of building a peaceful coexistence among teenagers.

Four new cases in need of specialist mental health care were referred to the Neuropsychiatric hospital in Maiduguri during the month of February. The referral team is in charge of close follow-up of the new and already in-treatment cases in order to monitor progress or eventual relapse, if any, of the beneficiaries. Additionally, one family was successfully reconciled in Maiduguri.

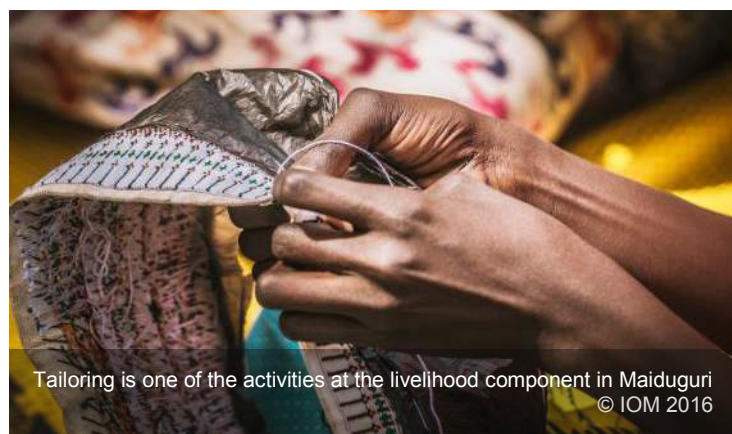
ri. The Psychosocial Support team worked closely with both the man and the woman, providing individual lay counseling at the beginning and couple counseling after. The team is still providing support to the couple.



### Livelihood component

Under the Psychosocial Program, IOM is working on livelihood activities as a form of community support in order to promote positive coping mechanism and resilience skills among displaced persons. 126 women —52 women in Maiduguri and 74 women in Yola— are currently involved in activities such as tailoring or bag and cap knitting. Most of them are in a vulnerable situation—adolescents out of school, young widows with small children—.

As a response towards improving the psychosocial well-being of displaced persons, IOM has established stable groups between 6 and 10 people who are willing to work together on income-generation projects. Materials and tools are provided once at the beginning of program to allow participants to start their own activities. A social worker from the PSS mobile team supervises the process through group discussions held on a weekly basis to explore challenges and progress. Such a group brings people together for a common purpose, strengthens social bonds and promotes peaceful existence between communities. Once the items are produced, IOM supports the IDPs in finding vendors that are willing to purchase the products and place them in the market. From the income generated, the group decides how much to invest in new material and maintenance of the equipment to continue and improve the business, as well as the amount they will keep to support their families and themselves. This kind of activities decreases stress of the beneficiaries involved, increases their self-esteem and improves their sense over control over their lives.



Tailoring is one of the activities at the livelihood component in Maiduguri © IOM 2016

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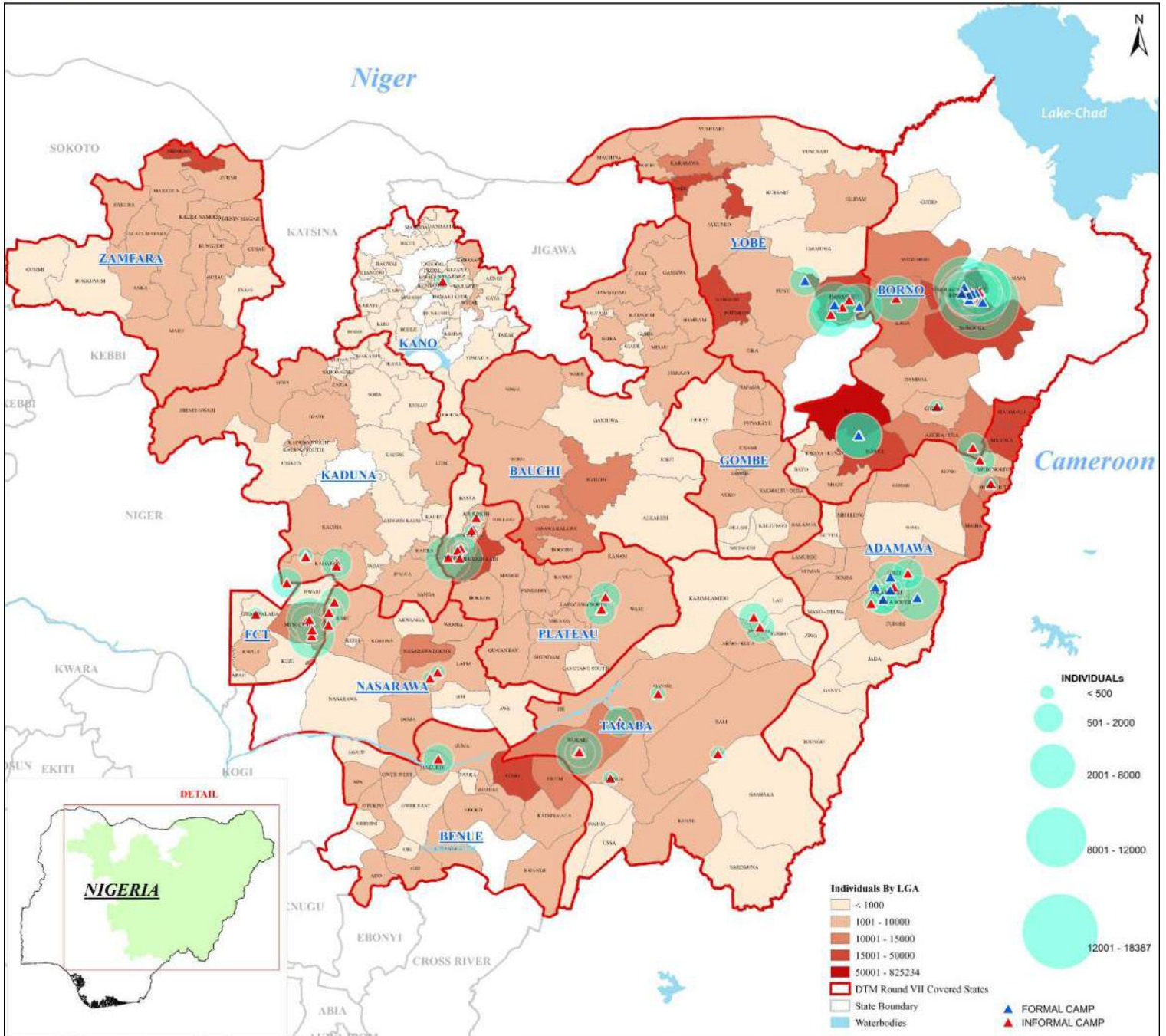
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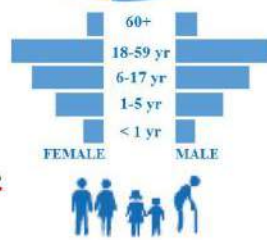
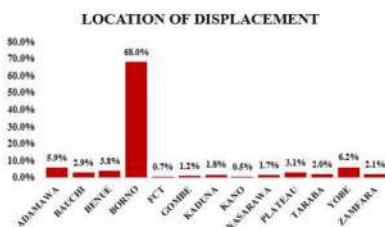
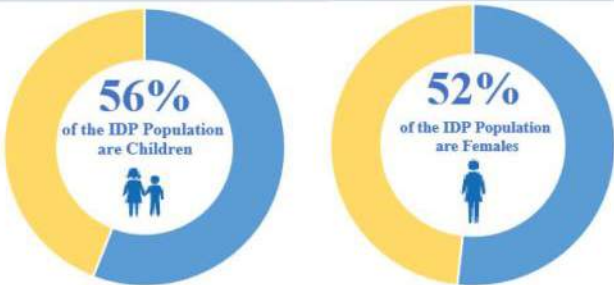


# DTM NIGERIA

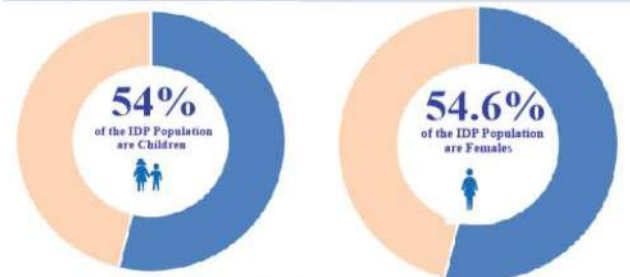
DASHBOARD ROUND VIII | AS OF FEBRUARY 2016



## 2,241,484 IDPs in Camps and Host Communities



## 186,268 IDPs in 84 Sites



### Demographic Breakdown of IDPs

