

NIGERIA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION



SITUATION REPORT • January 2016





Highlights

Biometric registration of displaced people in Maiduguri, Borno State © IOM 2016

■ The eighth round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix was conducted in January across 13 states, with results to be released at the end of February.

Biometric registration continued in Maiduguri, with 35,842 people registered by the end of January.

■ IOM's psychosocial mobile teams reached 6,802 people in Chibok, Yola and Maiduguri, including sensitisation on causes and prevention of Lassa Fever, and 101 people received follow up sessions with lay counselling, family visits or visits at specialist mental health facilities to which they had been referred.

5,309 families received NFI kits in Maiduguri, with a further 549 receiving additional jerry cans. 50 more reinforced emergency shelters were completed at Bakassi, with construction ongoing there. Shelter construction will extend to upgrades in the worst of Maiduguri's camps.

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, which has led to the displacement of approximately two million individuals, with highest displacement in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.

In January 2016, there was continued influx into Maiduguri, Borno's capital, including many hundreds who had fled areas of Borno State where military operations are ongoing. Plans to relocate people living in Maiduguri's schools to new site developments, to enable the schools to reopen, were delayed in part because of a brutal attack on Dalori Village on 30 January, just five kilometres from Maiduguri, which raised security concerns in the city and heightened people's fears. In many parts of Borno State that remain highly insecure, camps sheltering people in the tens of thousands in several locations—including in Dikwa and reportedly Ngala - remained unreached by the international humanitarian community.

CONTACTS



Displacement Tracking and Registration

IOM conducted the eighth round of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments across 13 states through January 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, collect information on the locations of displaced people and their needs in camps, camp-like sites and host communities. Results will be published at the end of February.

In addition, IOM continued its pilot biometric registration of displaced people in close collaboration with NEMA and SEMA. The exercise had covered six locations in Maiduguri by the end of January, targeting both camps and the most vulnerable host communities.

Some of the initial sites registered were schools slated for relocation in order to return the buildings to educational use. These people will be moved to prepared sites in Maiduguri; the registration will inform shelter allocations and ensure adequate relocation support, in support of a voluntary and dignified relocation. To enable this, the registration is confirming the composition of households, and identifying vulnerabilities that will require specific consideration, such as unaccompanied minors and single-headed households.

25,542 individuals living in schools were registered in January for the first phase of relocations (including 75 unaccompanied minors, and 228 female headed households). An additional 15,000 people in schools remain to be registered for the relocation. The registration was also piloted by IOM in host community settings during January.

In total, by the end of January, 35,842 people had been registered. Synergies with ongoing assistance provision are now being sought as the project expands. Plans are underway to initiate the process in Adamawa State, where the focus will be vulnerable host communities and camps.





Shelter, Non-Food Items and CCCM

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

Sector Working Groups with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). IOM delivers shelter and NFI in close collaboration with partners.



In January, 5,309 families in need received NFI kits in Maiduguri, with a further 549 receiving additional jerry cans. In a bid to fill shelter gaps in Maiduguri's camps, 150 family shelters have to date been constructed by IOM in three camps (50 at Farm Center Camp, 25 at Gubio, and 75 at Bakassi Camps). Construction continues in Bakassi Camp, which will absorb people relocating from Maiduguri's schools.

In addition, IOM engaged in preparations for the relocation, including construction of a reception centre and offices at Bakassi to support the relocation process and facilitate the work of partners at the site.

Shelter construction will extend to upgrades in the worst of Maiduguri's camps in order to raise conditions to minimum standards before the rainy season begins, and cholera once again becomes a threat.

In parallel, IOM continues to provide support to the Nigerian authorities to manage IDP sites through the deployment of 18 site facilitators in Adamawa and Borno.

As part of broader capacity building support for national authorities and local partners, planning is underway for a Camp Management and Camp Coordination training for NEMA, SEMA and other camp management actors at the end of February in Yola, Adamawa State.



See

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

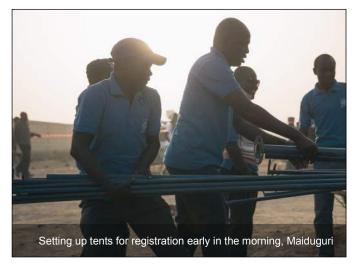
In January 2016, the IOM psychosocial teams reached 6,802 displaced people with lay counselling to provide basic emo-

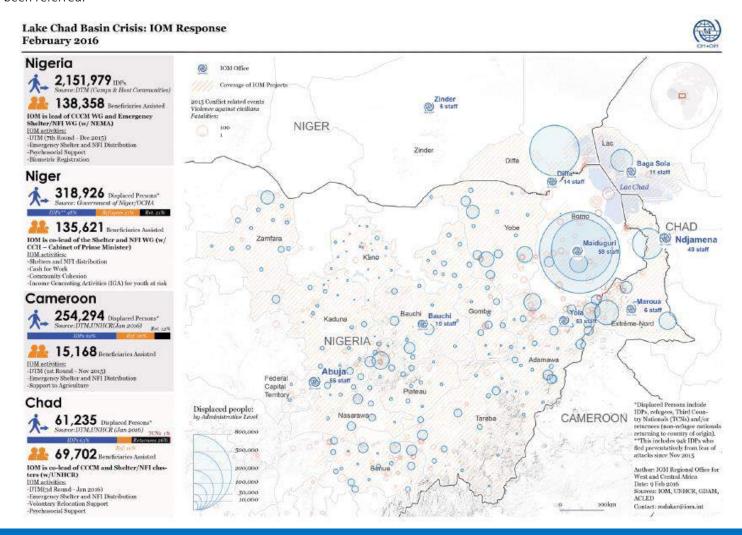
tional support, recreational activities with a therapeutic aim targeting especially children and teenagers, health talks and sensitization, livelihoods activities with a peer to peer support aim, and referrals to specialized mental health facilities. Where referrals are made, the costs of necessary treatment are covered by IOM. The teams work in camps and host communities in Adamawa and Borno States.

January saw a continued focus on sensitization on Lassa Fever, which aims to contain the current outbreak and improve hygiene in both camps and host communities. Young women were also provided safe space for discussion on sexual topics.

The teams also monitored the feelings and concerns of people regarding planned relocations, to help ensure their voluntary and dignified nature. They have also been present during the registration process, providing hygiene information and diversion with recreational activities during the waiting period.

101 people received follow up sessions with lay counselling, family visits or visits at specialist mental health facilities to which they had been referred.





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