



# NIGERIA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • December 2015



### Highlights

Reinforced emergency shelters under construction in Bakassi Camp, Maiduguri, Borno State. © IOM 2015

■ IOM conducted the seventh round of DTM assessment from 9 November to 21 December 2015. 2,151,979 IDPs were identified in 13 states. Biometric registration was launched in Maiduguri.

■ IOM's psychosocial mobile teams reached 6,502 people in December in Borno and Adamawa States, including counselling, recreational activities, sensitization on GBV, family visits and referrals.

■ IOM distributed 1,329 non-food items kits, and 828 kitchen sets in December in Borno and Adamawa States. 100 reinforced emergency shelters have been constructed to date in Borno, with more underway.

### 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.

Since the beginning of 2014, the North East has witnessed an increase in violence, causing a major humanitarian crisis. The intensification of attacks by Boko Haram, as well as the counter-insurgency activities of the Nigerian government, has led to the displacement of more than two million individuals, with highest displacement in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. Two years after the crisis began, and despite the fact that some IDPs have started to return home, the situation in the ground is dire and most of the affected population are yet to receive humanitarian assistance.

In December 2015, more than 1,600 people were transported from camps in Adamawa State back to Borno, their home state, with assistance from the Government. The majority of these people have been absorbed into existing formal camps in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno—still unable to return home, as their places of origin remain unstable. This has placed additional burden on basic facilities that were already stretched, including shelter, water and sanitation in those camps. More of these transfers are expected in January. As reflected in the latest rounds of DTM, there has also been a recent rise in the number and size of informal camps, especially in Yobe State. One contributing factor to this growth may be movement of people from rural areas towards larger villages and towns in search of food and services, which has been reported anecdotally. Conditions in informal camps are extremely basic, with urgent need for emergency response.

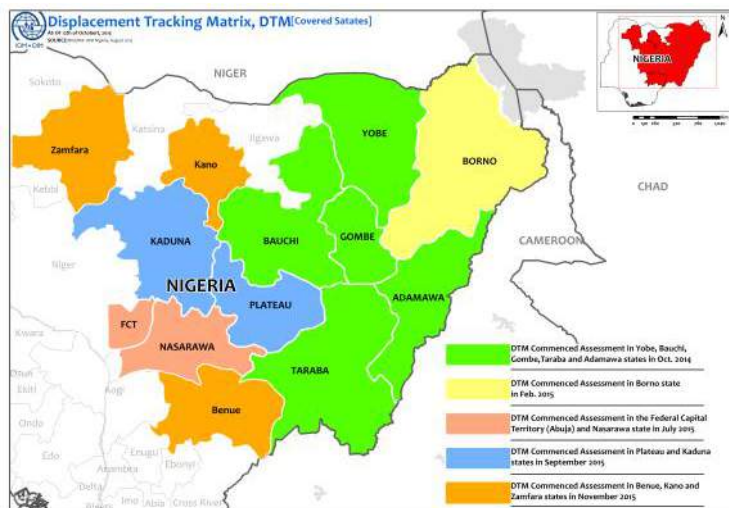
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## IOM RESPONSE



### Displacement Tracking and Registration

IOM conducted the seventh round of DTM assessment from 9 November to 21 December 2015. 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.

In addition, IOM launched a pilot biometric registration of displaced people in close collaboration with NEMA and SEMA. The exercise was conducted in three schools in Maiduguri: Yerwa, Woman Teacher College (WTC) and Government Girls College - GGC) from 7 to 18 December. Biometric registration will continue in January.

Key results from the DTM report include:

- 2,151,979 internally displaced people were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Zamfara and Abuja.
- 1,818,469 of these people were displaced by the insurgency.
- 78 camps and camp-like sites were identified and assessed in the field.

The DTM aims to include the collection of timely and accurate data on protection, including GBV risk indicators, in order to meet the needs of the humanitarian community. The DTM in Nigeria began to include protection risk related indicators in 2014. However, the implementation of the Protection Enhanced DTM and the capacity to prevent and mitigate risks requires specific skills and knowledge. In an effort to address this need, a training package combining DTM technical, analytical and interpersonal skills, as well as GBV and Child Protection

knowledge in displacement settings, was adapted for Nigeria and rolled out for DTM enumerators and partners in Maiduguri and Yola in late November and early December.



### 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 December, IOM distributed a total of 1,329 non-food items kits, and 828 kitchen sets (in Borno, 978 NFI kits and 708 kitchen sets; in Adamawa, 351 NFI kits and 120 kitchen sets).

In a bid to fill shelter gaps in Maiduguri's camps, 100 family shelters have been constructed by IOM to date in three camps (50 at Farm Center Camp, and 25 each at Gubio and Bakassi Camps). Construction of 225 more of these shelters is underway in Bakassi Camp. These reinforced emergency shelters will absorb people to be relocated from schools where they are currently sheltering in Maiduguri, as Borno State authorities move to reopen educational facilities for children.

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.



### Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

In December 2015, the IOM psychosocial teams reached 6,502 displaced people with counselling, recreational activities, health talks, focus group discussions, sensitization on GBV, drug abuse and health issues, family visits and referrals to psychiatrists or psychologists. Where referrals are made, necessary treatment is covered by IOM. The teams work in camps and host communities in Adamawa and Borno States.

Focus Group Discussions were conducted in Yola and Maiduguri to understand the feelings, needs and concerns of displaced populations arising from relocation plans which topped the agenda in December. These included firstly, Government plans to close camps in Yola, Adamawa State and transport people back to Borno State; and secondly, plans to relocate IDPs from schools in Maiduguri to other prepared locations in order to allow children to go back to school.

242 displaced people were assisted to regain their livelihood: 22 people were trained in tailoring activities (17 in Yola and 5 in Maiduguri), 200 women in traditional cap knitting (100 in Yola and 100 in Maiduguri) and 20 women in Yola in bag weaving.

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