



SITUATION OVERVIEW

In North–East Nigeria, as well as in the surrounding regions of Niger, Chad and Cameroon, security and humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate as populations flee violence and conflict. There are nearly 1.8 million persons displaced by the conflict, with the largest IDP populations located in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, corresponding to 92 per cent of the total IDP population. The vast majority of IDPs identified during the assessments live in host communities (75.66%)

In the last few months, IOM has reached over 15 newly accessible areas in Borno State with 300,000 additional people in need of immediate humanitarian assistance. The last Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments show that food is the biggest unmet need with more than half the surveyed people (66%) reporting that lack of food as their most urgent need. The need for Non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets and mattresses, was reported as the second most urgent gap with 15 per cent citing it as their most unmet need. Other urgent unmet needs included shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and security.



HIGHLIGHTS

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round XIII report was released. As of 15 October, nearly 1.8million IDPs have been identified across six states. Biometric registration continued in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, where 445,460 IDPs have been registered.

IOM has completed the construction of 770 emergency shelters in Pulka (250), Konduga (220) and Nnganzai (300) in order to ensure that 5,390 affected people have access to shelter.

IOM's psychosocial team reached 6,622 displaced people in Maiduguri, Yola, Chibok and five newly accessible areas through counselling, recreational activities and focus group discussions.

IOM has built more than 5,500 shelter for IDPs in North East Nigeria. (Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2016)



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



IOM conducted the thirteenth round of [Displacement Tracking Matrix \(DTM\)](#) assessment from 14 November to 13 December. The DTM teams, which are composed of representatives of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the respective State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), 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, 1,770,444 IDPs (313,923 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of mid-December. A total of 164 camps and camp-like sites were identified and assessed in the field.

Key results from the DTM report include:

- ◆ The largest IDP populations are located in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, corresponding to 92 percent of the total IDP population;
- ◆ 78.66 percent of IDPs live in host communities and 97% of the total number of IDPs identified have been displaced because of the insurgency;
- ◆ The total number of identified IDPs decreased by 52,097 individuals from last round
- ◆ 1,039,267 returnees from within and outside Nigeria recorded since August 2015;
- ◆ A survey of unmet needs shows that food continues to be the most urgent unmet need for 66 percent people surveyed.

IOM also carried out biometric registration of displaced people in close collaboration with NEMA and SEMAs in Adamawa and Borno and Yobe States. As of 15 December, 445,460 individuals (126,008 households) have been biometrically registered. The vast majority of IDPs who have been registered live in host communities where little or no assistance has been provided. In

the coming weeks, IOM will continue its biometric registration of displaced people in close collaboration with NEMA and SEMAs in Ngala, Konduga and Monguno. In the mentioned newly accessible areas, IOM will carry out the biometric registration of both IDPs and affected population in order to provide a holistic picture to the humanitarian community.

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

IOM supports the Government of the 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.

From 1 to 15 December , IOM completed the construction of 770 emergency shelters—250 in Pulka, 220 in Konduga and 300 in Nganzai, reaching 5,390 individuals in total. In addition, IOM installed a solar powered borehole including overhead tank and water distribution system in NRC camp, Benisheik (Borno State). These activities will provide safe drinking water to 376 households (2,632 individuals) living in the emergency shelters built by IOM during last month.



“IOM gives me a way to earn money,” said Gogoji Lawan (left). The 24-year-old and her five children moved to a displacement site near Gwoza six months ago.

She knits caps as part of IOM’s livelihood activities, which she does while receiving counseling and psychosocial support. “I use the money I get from selling the caps to buy salt and spices. It’s really helping us.”

Furthermore, IOM distributed NFI kits (containing sleeping mats, blankets, water purification 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 2,000 households (15,333 individuals) in Ngamboru Ngala local government area (LGA). More than 126,405 individuals have benefited from the distribution of NFI

kits and kitchen sets carried out by IOM since the beginning of 2016.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

During the reporting period, IOM's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) team reached 6,622 displaced people through counselling, group support, recreational activities, focus group discussions, Gender Based Violence (GBV) sensitization, informal education, conflict mediation, and specialized mental health services. Moreover, IOM PSS mobile teams were sent to Ngala for an assessment and reached out to 87 people with activities such as sensitization, counselling, conflict mediation, focus group discussions, and identification of groups to be supported with Livelihood kits.

In addition, the construction of safe spaces on Gwoza and Banki, Muna Garage and Benishek has commenced and will

soon be completed and used by the communities to carry out different activities that will encourage participation and hence an environment to share and discuss about their wellbeing.

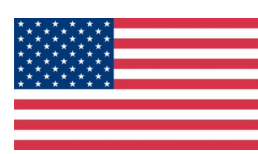
LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE

IOM continues to provide livelihood assistance under the organization's PSS Programme. The activities serve as a form of community support to promote positive coping mechanisms and enhance resilience skills among displaced persons. From 1 to 15 December, 492 IDPs were reached through livelihood activities such as cap knitting, barbering and sewing in in Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Pulka (Borno State) and Yola (Adamawa). IOM will soon be distributing more livelihood kits to beneficiaries in accessible areas and Maiduguri as well as building livelihood kiosks in 5 different sites to be used by the beneficiaries.



IOM PSS teams provides recreational activities for children. (Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2016)

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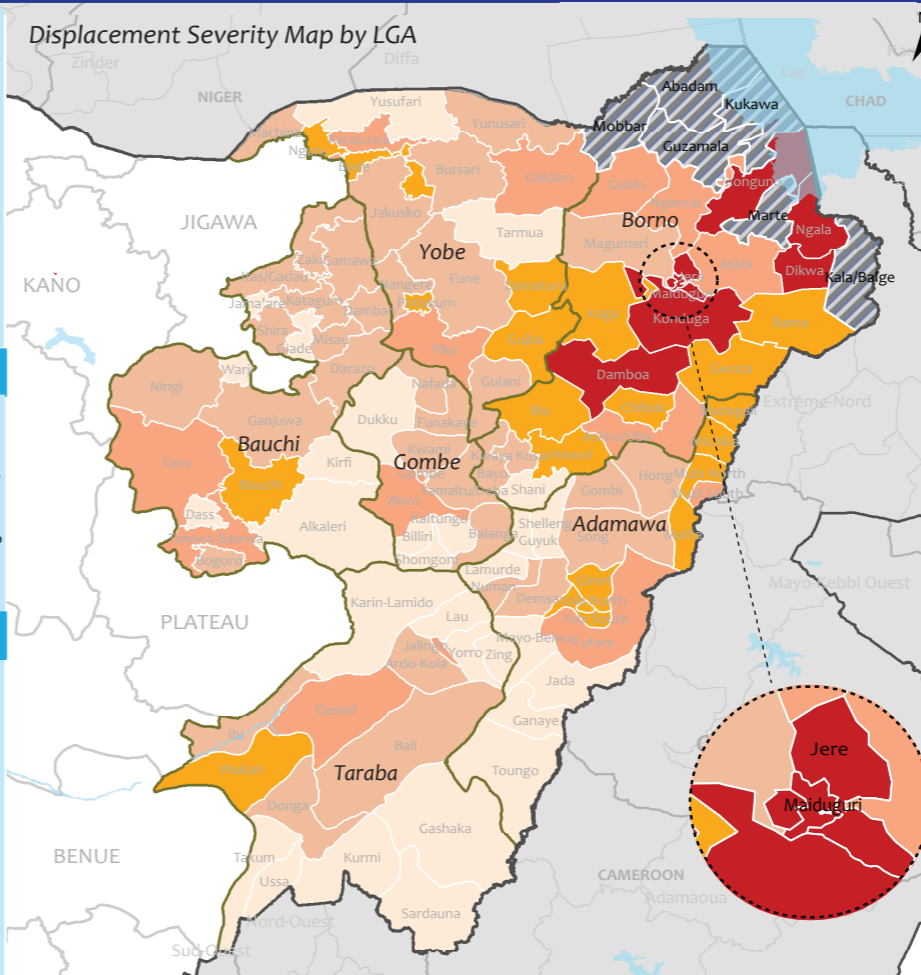
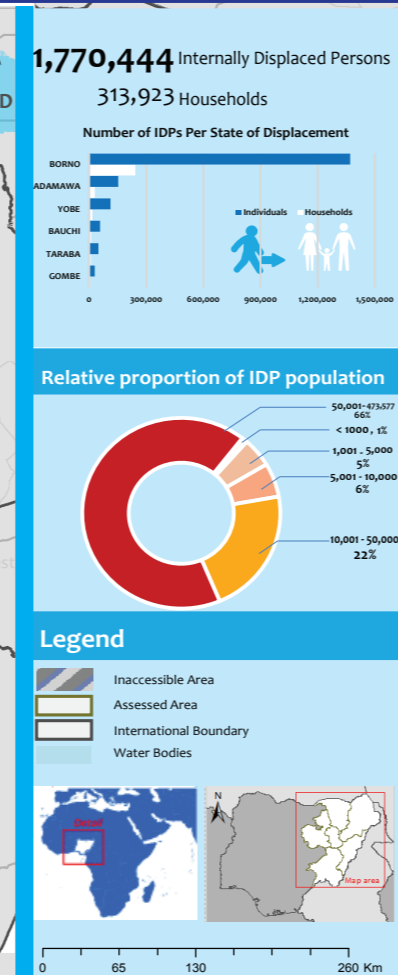
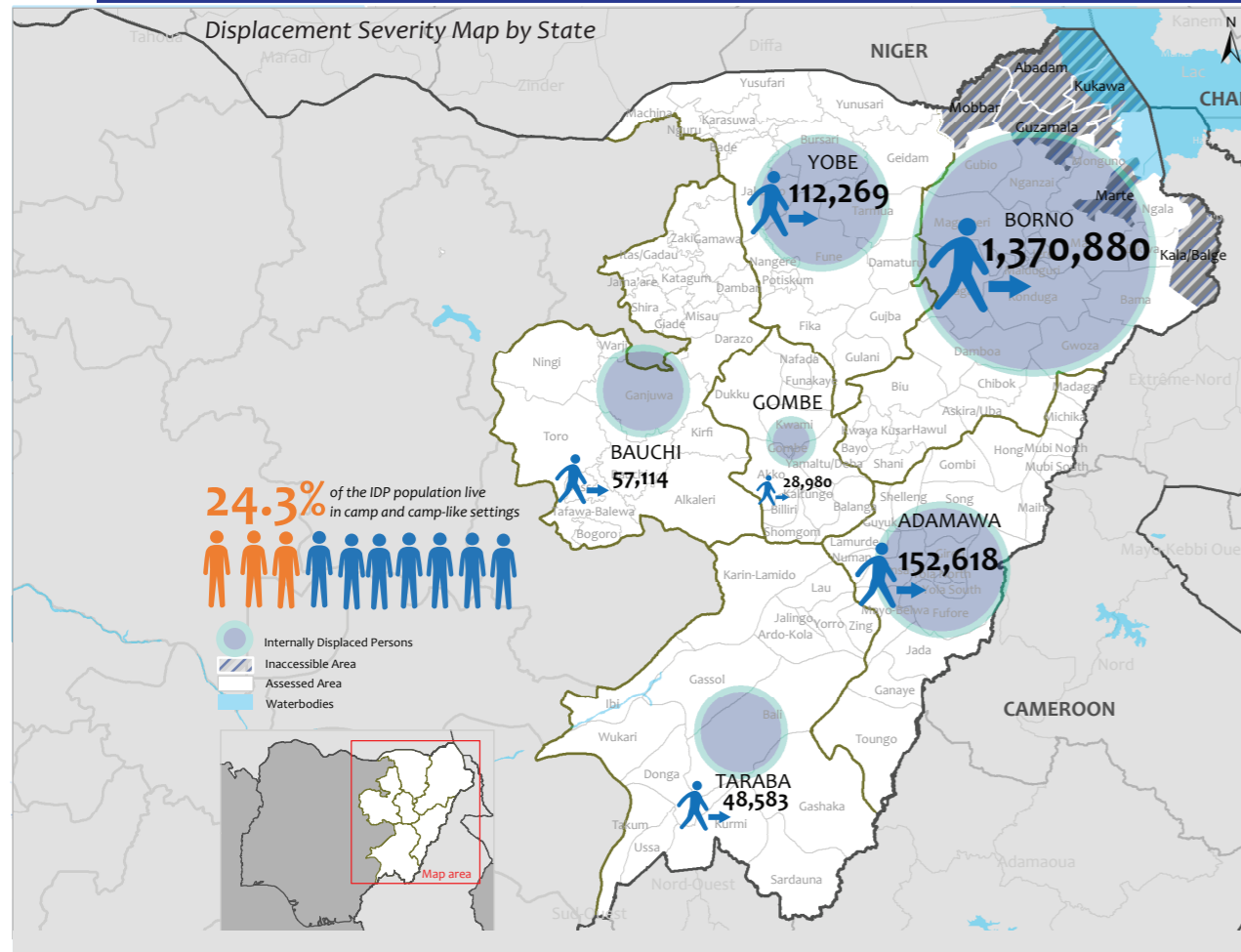
For more information on IOM's Response, please visit www.nigeria.iom.int

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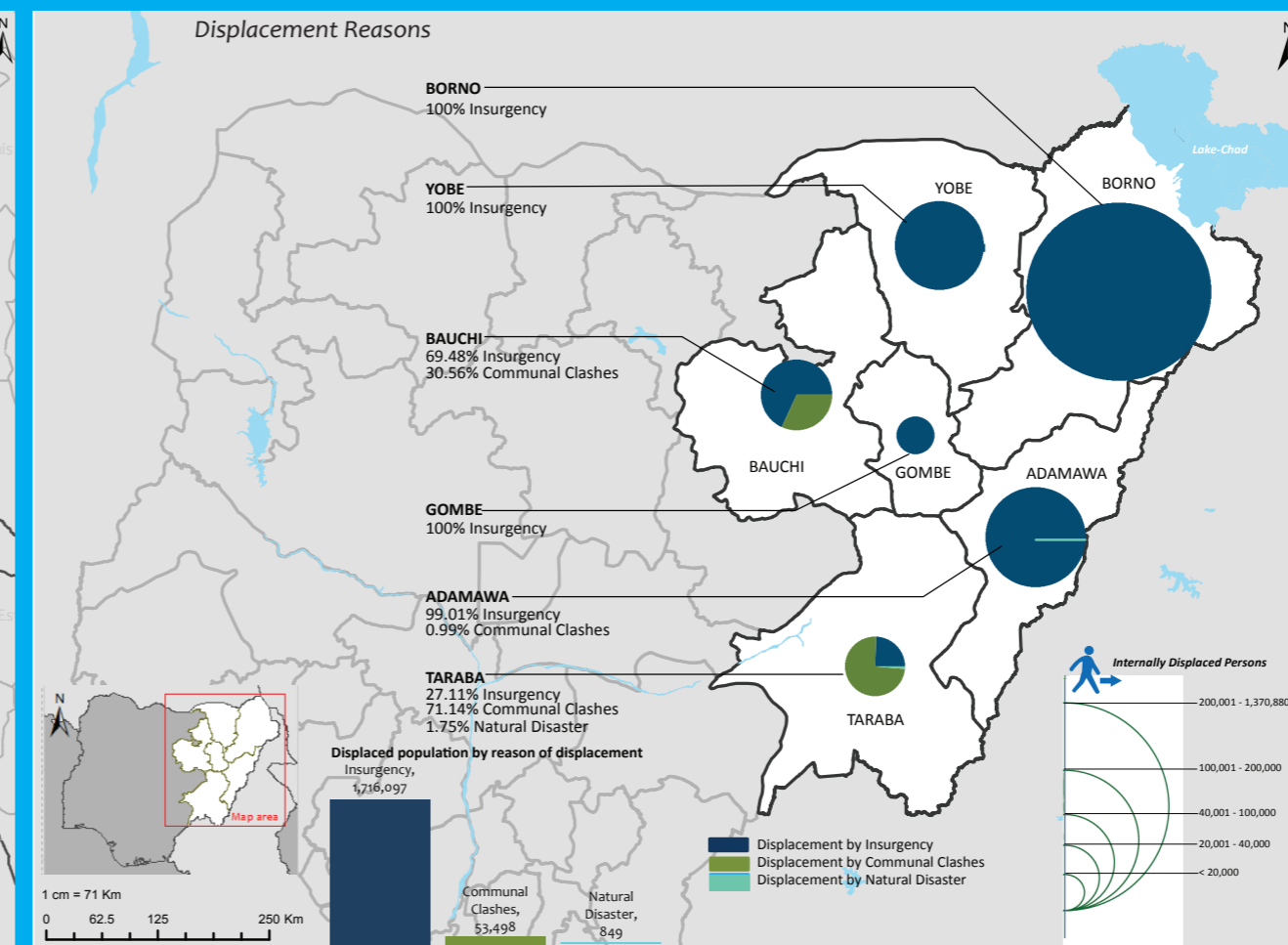
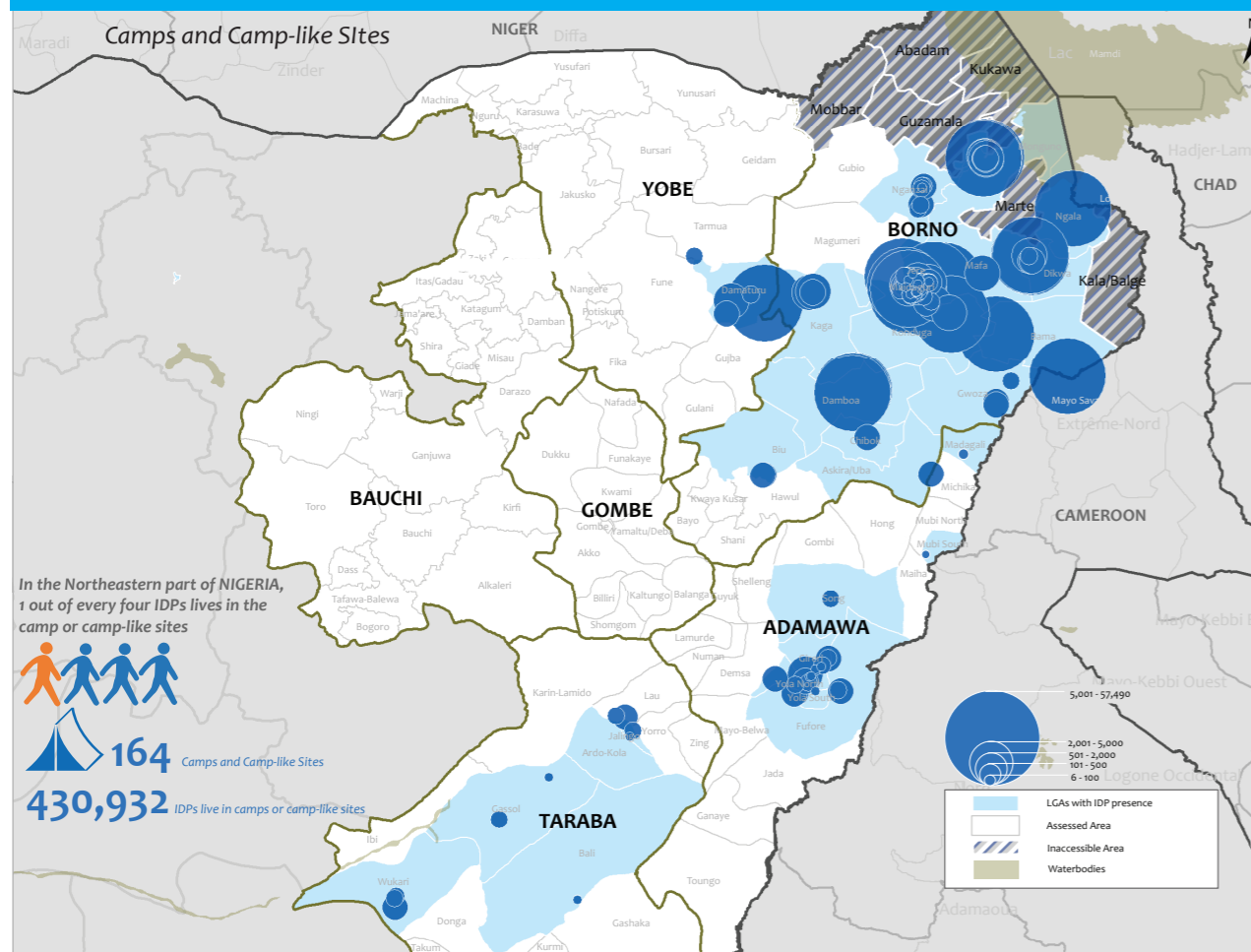
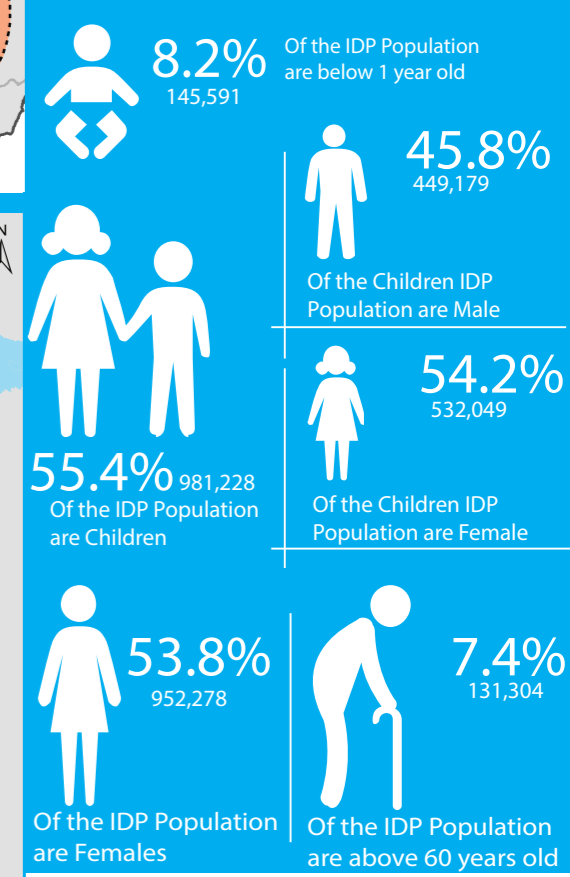
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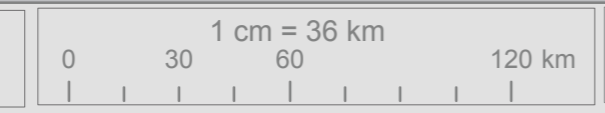
IOM manages the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Nigeria and other countries around the world to support humanitarian communities with data on displacement and mobility. This information management product determines the status, locations, and needs of people displaced by the ongoing conflict in North-East Nigeria. As of December 15, 2016, the DTM has identified **1,770,444 IDPs (313,923 households)** across Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe states. This represents a decrease from 1,822,541 individuals in Round XII, reflecting the continuing trend of IDPs returning to their Local Government Areas, particularly in Borno State. Assessments were carried out from the 14th November to 13th of December 2016. Other key findings include:

- Largest IDP populations are in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.
- 96.9% of the IDPs were displaced because of the Boko Haram conflict.
- 1,039,267 returnees from within and outside Nigeria in comparison to 958,549 in DTM XII.
- Food needs are increasing; 66% of IDPs at sites surveyed cite food as their greatest unmet need, up from 60% in DTM XII. Non-food items, like blankets, are second in demand at 15%.

Population Demographics



DISCLAIMER: This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.



SOURCE: IOM DTM Nigeria
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