



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Violence in northeast Nigeria has reshaped the course of events and has caused mass displacement and at the same time restricted movement, inhibiting farming activities, disrupting food supplies and hindering access to basic services. People affected by violence in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, and neighboring Bauchi, Taraba, and Gombe States are in urgent need of life-saving humanitarian assistance. While an increasing amount of territory in Northeast Nigeria has since become accessible to humanitarian workers, the situation remains fluid and unpredictable following incidents of suicide bombings and attacks against civilians which persisted during the reporting period.

Results of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) round XVI assessments indicates that food continues to be the most prevalent unmet need of more than half of displaced people (70 per cent) surveyed in camps and host communities. The need for Non-Food Items (NFIs) was reported as the second most urgent need with 13 per cent citing it as their most urgent unmet need. Other urgent unmet needs include shelter, medical services, water, sanitation and hygiene, and security.

HIGHLIGHTS

DTM Round XVI has identified nearly 1.9 million IDPs across six states. During the last round of assessments, DTM continued to have partial access to 24 LGAs out of 27 LGAs in Borno State and was able to assess four more wards. As of 31 May, 781,334 individuals (218,863 households) have been biometrically registered in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states.

IOM reached 6,393 IDPs through the distribution of 1,000 NFI kits and kitchen sets and completed the construction of 1,840 emergency shelters for 12,880 conflict-affected people.

IOM provided psychosocial support to 26,244 individuals through their usual activities. A training on knitting was carried out in 10 camps in Maiduguri as part of IOM's livelihood support.



IOM has reached 34,159 IDPs through NFI distribution since the beginning of the crisis (Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2017)



IOM shelter construction in Pulka.
(Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2017)

IOM Response

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

IOM conducted Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments for the sixteenth (XVI) round from 5th April to 15th May 2017. The DTM teams, which are composed of representatives of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the respective State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), Nigerian Red Cross and IOM, have been monitoring the displacement dynamics in the region, collecting information on locations of displaced people and their needs in camps, camp-like sites and host communities, to create a better understanding of the scope of the displacement.

As the [DTM report](#) indicates, 1,884,331 IDPs (339,362 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of 15 May 2017. A total of 229 camps and camp-like sites and 1,874 sites in host communities were identified and assessed.

Key results from the DTM report include:

- ◆ The total number of identified IDPs increased by 3 percent (51,588 individuals) from the last DTM round (March 2017);
- ◆ The total number of returnees increased from 1,151,427 to 1,234,894 (7 per cent) individuals from the last DTM round;
- ◆ Nearly 70 per cent of IDPs assessed have been displaced at least twice since the start of the crisis;
- ◆ Food remains the predominant unmet need for IDPs (70 per cent) followed by non-food items (13 per cent), shelter (6 per cent) and medical services (6 per cent).
- ◆ Borno state remains host to the largest IDP populations (79 per cent) followed by Adamawa (8 per cent) and Yobe (6 per cent);
- ◆ 97 percent of displacements were due to the insurgency.

During the reporting period, the DTM published four Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) reports in order to track and provide up-to-date information on sudden displacement and return movements. During the reporting period, ETT reports highlighted the unabated increasing movements into Banki (Bama LGA) from Minawao camp in Cameroon.

IOM has also continued its biometric registration of IDPs and affected populations. 38,437 individuals (12,954 households) have been registered in Mafa, Bama, Dikwa (Borno State) during the month of

May. A total of 781,334 individuals (218,863 households) have been registered in the North-East since December 2015. A profiling exercise of registered IDPs and returnees in Borno and Adamawa States was carried out during the reporting period. The report will be published next month.

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

IOM supports the Government of 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.

During the reporting period, IOM completed 1,840 Emergency Shelters (ES); 1,597 in Borno State — Banki (451), Damboa (800), Konduga (140), Gwoza (200) and Pulka (6) – and 243 in Adamawa. Emergency Shelter Kits were also distributed to 502 families in Bama (250), Damare Camp (130), Gubio camp (110) and Garba Buzu (12). Further, six transit reception structures were constructed in Pulka to provide temporary shelter to new arrivals who had returned from Cameroon. Moreover, IOM developed site plans for the expansion of IDP sites in Rann and Benesheik (Borno State).

IOM continued working on the maintenance of 600 WASH facilities in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC). The construction of 123 blocks of latrines and 70 blocks of bathing spaces was completed in Pulka, Konduga, Banki, Nganzai, Gwoza, Damboa and Jere. 63 blocks of latrines and 35 bathing spaces are under construction in these locations and will be finalized next month.

Furthermore, IOM distributed NFI kits (containing mats, blankets, aqua 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 1,000 households (6,393 individuals) in



(Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2017)

"Coming to the camp every day, I have to make sure that, at least, I made them feel safe... that I put a smile on their faces. I joke with them, I play with them, so that they can come close to you and share their own problems," says Serah Audu, Site Facilitator at IOM's Camp Management and Camp Coordination programme. She supports displaced families by managing camps and assessing their needs. "If I give them my own example, it calms them down," she says, referring to her own experience fleeing Boko Haram. She was displaced for more than one year.

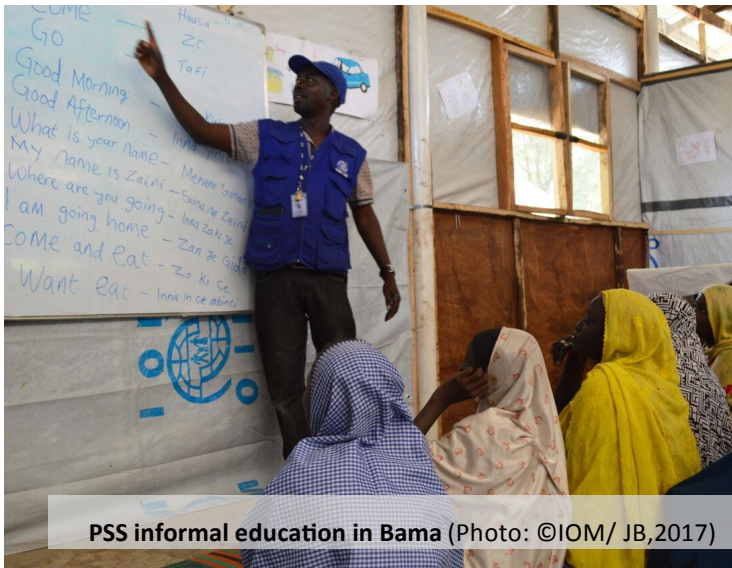
Jere and MMC areas. A total of 184,312 individuals (34,159 households) have been reached with IOM's NFI distribution since early 2015.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

During the reporting period, IOM's MHPSS team reached 26,244 displaced people through counselling, group support, focus group discussions, sensitization on the use of drugs and substance abuse, teenage pregnancies and specialized mental health services. Out of the total, 9,073 individuals were new beneficiaries of IOM MHPSS activities.

During the reporting period, IOM expanded its PSS operations to Yobe State, in Gujba and Gulani LGAs. Further, IOM MHPSS teams continue to support the big influx of returnees in the areas of Pulka, Banki and Gwoza, where they provided Psychological First Aid.

Further, a training on the use of psychological assessment tools was conducted for 16 clinical psychologists and doctors at the Neuropsychiatric hospital in Maiduguri. Moreover, IOM carried out a training on psychosocial support to survivors of human trafficking and child labour to 18 staff from the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). During the reporting period, IOM also trained 50 IDP leaders and camp managers and officials from NEMA, SEMA and Nigeria Red Cross Society on leadership skills.



PSS informal education in Bama (Photo: ©IOM/ JB,2017)



IOM provides livelihood support in Dikwa (Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2017)

LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE

IOM continues to provide livelihood assistance under the Psychosocial Support Program. The activities such as cap knitting, barbering and sewing serve as a form of community support to promote positive coping mechanisms and resilience among displaced persons. In May, 200 beneficiaries were reached through livelihood activities in Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Pulka, and Yola.

During the reporting period, IOM provided one-month vocational and skills acquisition (including tailoring, knitting and beads making) trainings to 122 IDPs in Fufore camp as part of a women participation program. In Yola (Adamawa State), 20 IDPs graduated from IOM's training program at the Entrepreneurship Study Centre of the Adamawa State Polytechnic.

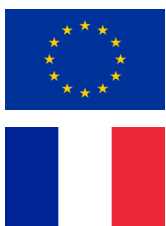
IOM also sustained its support efforts through livelihood refresher trainings on sweater knitting in 10 camps in Maiduguri. The trainings were provided to 12 groups who benefited from the distribution of tailoring machines as part of IOM livelihood activities.

HUMANITARIAN HUBS

The Maiduguri Base Camp 'Red Roof' currently has 96 individual accommodation cubicles available and operational. During the reporting period, 22 different organizations resided in the base camp hub.

Regarding the deep-field hubs, Gwoza hub is complete and operational. IOM, alongside the Swedish Contingency Agency (MSB), is currently finalizing the needed security measures and accommodation for the hubs in Bama, Dikwa and Ngala.

IOM'S INITIATIVES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



United Nations
CERF | Central
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For more information on IOM's Response, please visit www.nigeria.iom.int

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