



SITUATION OVERVIEW

While an increasing amount of territory in Northeast Nigeria has become accessible to humanitarian workers, suicide bombings and attacks against civilians persisted during the reporting period. Violence in the northeast has caused massive displacement and at the same time restricted movement, disrupting food supplies and hindering access to basic services. People affected by violence in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, and neighbouring Bauchi, Taraba, and Gombe States are in urgent need of life-saving 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 the 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 need with 15 per cent citing it as their most unmet need. Other urgent unmet needs included shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and security.



HIGHLIGHTS

In collaboration with National Emergency Management Agency and State Emergency Management Agencies, IOM continued biometric registration of conflict-affected populations, registering over 33,535 individuals (8,691 households) in Borno and Adamawa States during the reporting period.

IOM distributed over 6,600 non-food item kits and kitchen sets to 39,433 individuals, and completed the construction of over 1,100 shelters benefitting more than 7,000 individuals.

The construction of four livelihood kiosks was completed in IDP camps in Maiduguri. The kiosks will be used by IDPs to sell their products created through livelihood activities



IOM has reached 247,310 IDPs through NFI distribution since the beginning of the emergency response (Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2016)

IOM shelter construction in Pulka.
(Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2016)



IOM Response

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

IOM in collaboration with National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs) continued biometric registration of IDPs and affected populations. Between 16 December and 15 January, a total of 8,691 households (33,535 individuals) were registered in Nganzai and Ngala, Borno State (27,364 individuals), and Hong in Adamawa State (6,171 individuals). As of 15 January, 136,641 households (486,312 individuals) in Borno (339,485 individuals), Adamawa (125,626 individuals), and Yobe (21,201 individuals) States have been biometrically registered.

The DTM published its first [Location Based Assessment](#) as an addendum to its Round XIII report. In total, 1,770,444 IDPs (313,923 households) were assessed in 1,948 IDP locations in the six most affected states in north-eastern Nigeria. 424 locations (constituting 22 per cent of the sites) host 77 per cent (1,370,880) of the IDPs. Eighty-eight per cent of the IDP population have been displaced within their original state while 92 per cent of the IDP locations are classified as host community.

During the reporting period, the DTM team also participated in joint inter-agency assessment missions to [Kukawa](#) on 4 January and [Rann](#) on 9 January—both locations in Borno State—and flash reports and site profiles on the conditions in the assessed locations were released.

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 developed a camp management tool kit which will be used by camp managers in

the North East IDP camps. This toolkit contains CCCM tools customised to the Nigerian context. It was shared with the CCCM/Shelter/NFI sector working group.

IOM also conducted focus group discussions in Muna Garage El Badawe Camp to obtain community perspectives on the proposed camp re-organisation. The reorganisation of shelters was completed in one section of Muna Garage El Badawe Camp on 30 December 2016. The lessons learnt from this pilot were shared with the CCCM/NFI/Shelter sector working group and are currently being used in the reorganisation of the rest of the camp.

From 16 December to 15 January, IOM completed the construction of 840 emergency shelters in Banki (110), Pulka (250), Konduga (280) and Nganzai (200), benefitting 5,880 individuals. 285 more emergency shelters are currently under construction in Konduga. Additionally, IOM has started the construction of 289 reinforced shelters in Maiduguri—Costums House (254), Gubio Camp (25) and Dalori II (10). After completion, this intervention will benefit 578 households. IOM has also completed shelter and WASH assessments in Dikwa, Biu and Rann. Since the beginning of the emergency response, 41,063 individuals have benefitted from IOM shelter interventions.

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 6,600 households (39,433 individuals) in Gamburu/Ngala, Custom House IDP Camp, Shokwari, Kuseri and Mairi Bakinkogi (Borno State). A total of 247,310 (40,853 households) individuals have been reached with IOM's NFI distribution since early 2015.



(Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2016)

"I named her after Martha because of all the support she has given me. When my baby Martha was late, Martha encouraged me and told me not to worry. I'm very happy with her!"

Mary is from Pulka, near Cameroon, where she spent more than one year as a refugee to escape Boko Haram. She and her five kids moved to an abandoned building in Maiduguri a year ago. Martha from IOM's PSS team visits Mary and her namesake several times a week to provide counselling and group support to her and others who are displaced because of the conflict.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

During the reporting period, IOM's MHPSS team reached 13,193 displaced people through counselling, group support, recreational activities, focus group discussions, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) sensitization, informal education, conflict mediation, and specialized mental health services.

IOM also facilitated a lessons learnt workshop at the school of psychiatric nursing in Maiduguri to reflect on the pilot project of deployment of psychiatric nurses and recommendations for the near future in the newly accessible areas.

During the reporting period, IOM completed the construction of MHPSS spaces in Muna Garage, Bama, Banki, Gwoza and Benisheik. Moreover, MHPSS activities in Benisheik are now fully implemented and the MHPSS resource centre is operational every day.

LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE

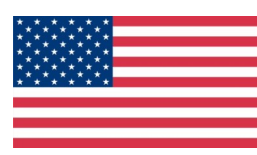
IOM continues to provide livelihood assistance under the Psychosocial Programme. The activities serve as a form of community support to promote positive coping mechanisms and resilience among displaced persons. From 16 December to 15 January, over 1,000 IDPs were reached through livelihood activities such as cap knitting, barbering and sewing in Bama, Banki, Dikwa, Gwoza, Maiduguri, Pulka, and Yola.

Furthermore, IOM distributed 260 livelihood kits such as farming kits or pasta-maker machines, reaching a total of 1,421 IDPs in Borno State. In addition, 61 IDPs benefitted from livelihood material distribution in Mubi (Adamawa State). Additionally, four livelihood kiosks were constructed in four IDP camps in Maiduguri—Bakasi, Teachers Village, Dalori I and Muna Garage—. The livelihood kiosks are now used by the groups established through livelihood activities, to conduct their production activities and sell their products.



Muna Garage IDP Camp MHPSS Resource Centre (Photo: © IOM/ Julia Burpee, 2017)

IOM'S INITIATIVES ARE SUPPORTED BY:



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

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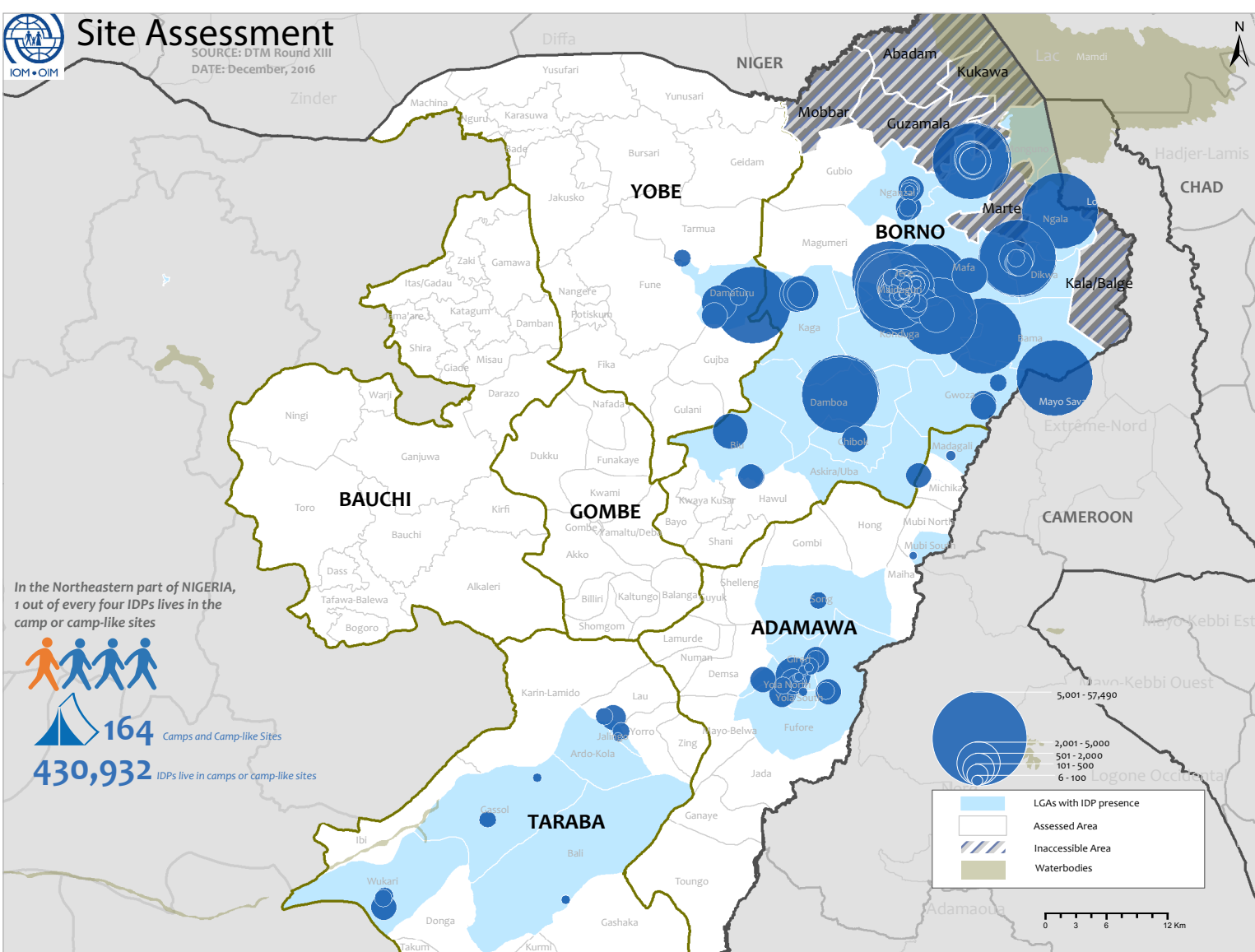
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Site Assessment

SOURCE: DTM Round XIII
DATE: December, 2016

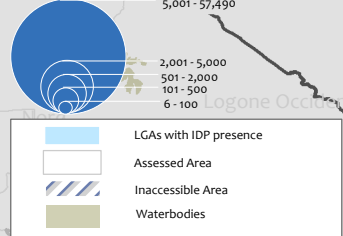


In the Northeastern part of NIGERIA, 1 out of every four IDPs lives in the camp or camp-like sites



164 Camps and Camp-like Sites

430,932 IDPs live in camps or camp-like sites



Shelter & NFI

Of the 140 collective settlements sites, most were self-made tents (50), followed by government structures (25, down from 32 sites in the last DTM assessment) and schools (22, down from 30 sites in last assessment). The decrease in number of schools acting as sites for IDPs could be, as per the declared intention of the government, to relocate IDPs from schools.

However, overall, schools continue to host the most IDPs. 29.4% of IDPs surveyed were residing in 22 school sites, followed by 24.9% living in self-made tents and 19.6% in government buildings.



WASH

The average quantity of water available per individual in 56 sites was between 5 and 10 liters; in another 56 sites, it was between 10 and 15 liters / ind; 39 sites had more than 15 liters/ind, and 11 sites had less than 5 liters/ind.

Open-defecation was found to be rampant. 103 sites had evidence of open-defecation, while 60 did not. Another key issue was non-functioning drainage system, 153 sites had no drainage system.

Food and Nutrition

Of the 164 sites accessed, 141 sites had access to food, which was either on- or off-site. Most, 99, had access to food on-site and 42 had access to food off-site. 23 sites had no access to food. There has been a steady increase in the availability of food at sites over the last two assessment periods.

In terms of frequency of distribution of food, it was irregular in 102 sites, down from 109 sites in the previous assessment, never in 24, twice a week in 4 sites, once a month in 7 sites, every two weeks in 7 sites and once a week in 3 sites. In 17 sites, up from 10 sites in the last assessment, the distribution of food was daily.

Health

Malaria continues to be the most prevalent health problem in most of the 164 sites assessed. 112 sites cited malaria as the most common ailment, followed by fever in 16 sites.

95 sites (up from 76 in the last DTM round) reported to have regular access to health facilities, against 140 sites that had some kind of access to medical facilities. Most sites (73) had on-site health facilities within a range of 3 km. 50 sites had off-site medical facilities that were within 3 km and 24 had no access to any medical facilities at all.

Education

In the 164 sites accessed, 123 (up from 99 in the last assessment and 67 in the assessment before) had access to formal and informal education facilities and 41 did not. In the majority of sites, education facilities were located off site (69, up from 59 in last assessment), 58 were on-site, and 35 had none. The nearest education facility is within 1km in 80 sites (down from 100 sites in last round), and 33 sites had education facilities at a distance of 2 km. 41% children are not attending any form of school, whether formal or informal. In 44 sites less than 25% children attend school, and in 35 sites, less than 50% of children attend school.

Livelihood

Small scale agricultural practices were the most common type of occupation in 47 sites, followed by working as daily labourers (44), petty trade (40), and collecting firewood in 25 sites.

A high of 126 sites reported they had access to income-generating activities, and 50,889 households said they had source of income. Livestock was seen in only 70 sites out of the 164 sites assessed. Whereas 74 sites reported that IDPs had no land for cultivation and 89 sites said they had.

Communication

Radio (54, up from 44 in last assessment) overtook local leaders (39), and family and friends (36) to become the source of information for most residents. Mobile phone followed at 19, site management (i.e. humanitarian actors or government staff) was cited in 11 (up from 7 in last assessment) sites; and only 5 sites mentioned authorities as a source of information. Safety and security were the main issues displaced people wanted to know about in 66 sites, followed by the situation in their place of origin in 56 sites and information on distribution in 20 sites.

In 29 sites, respondents complained of serious problems due to lack of information.

Protection

In 136 sites, formal and informal security is being provided, while in 28, there is no form of security provided. Security-related incidents were reported in 48 sites, while 116 sites reported no security incidents. Theft was the most common form of security incident.

The most common form of security in the majority of sites (68, followed by military providing security in 45 sites, police in 6 sites and none in 28 sites. As many as 131 sites have no lighting in communal places, in 21 sites, the lighting is inadequate and adequate in only 12 sites.

Domestic violence was the most common kind of gender-based violence (GBV) reported in 29 sites, followed by 'unknown' in 8 sites. No GBV incidents were reported in 122 sites. Early or forced marriage (2) and forced family separation (5) were the most common type of physical violence reported. Forced recruitment incidents were reported in one site. No incident of physical violence was reported in 125 sites.