



# INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

## NORTH EAST NIGERIA: EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

April – June 2018 Situation Report

### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

**110**  
LGAs covered by DTM.

**1,676,535**  
Individuals biometrically registered since 2016

### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

**727,610**  
IDPs reached through CCCM site facilitation to date

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In 2018, **53,400** people benefitted from WASH services

### Mental Health & Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

**65,567** individuals supported with MHPSS services in 2018

### Humanitarian Base Camps

Since 2017, seven humanitarian hubs have been established.

Two humanitarian hubs are under construction

### Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFI)

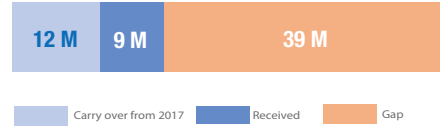
In 2018, IOM distributed NFI kits to **41,072** individuals and supported **60,539** people with shelter assistance

### Capacity Building

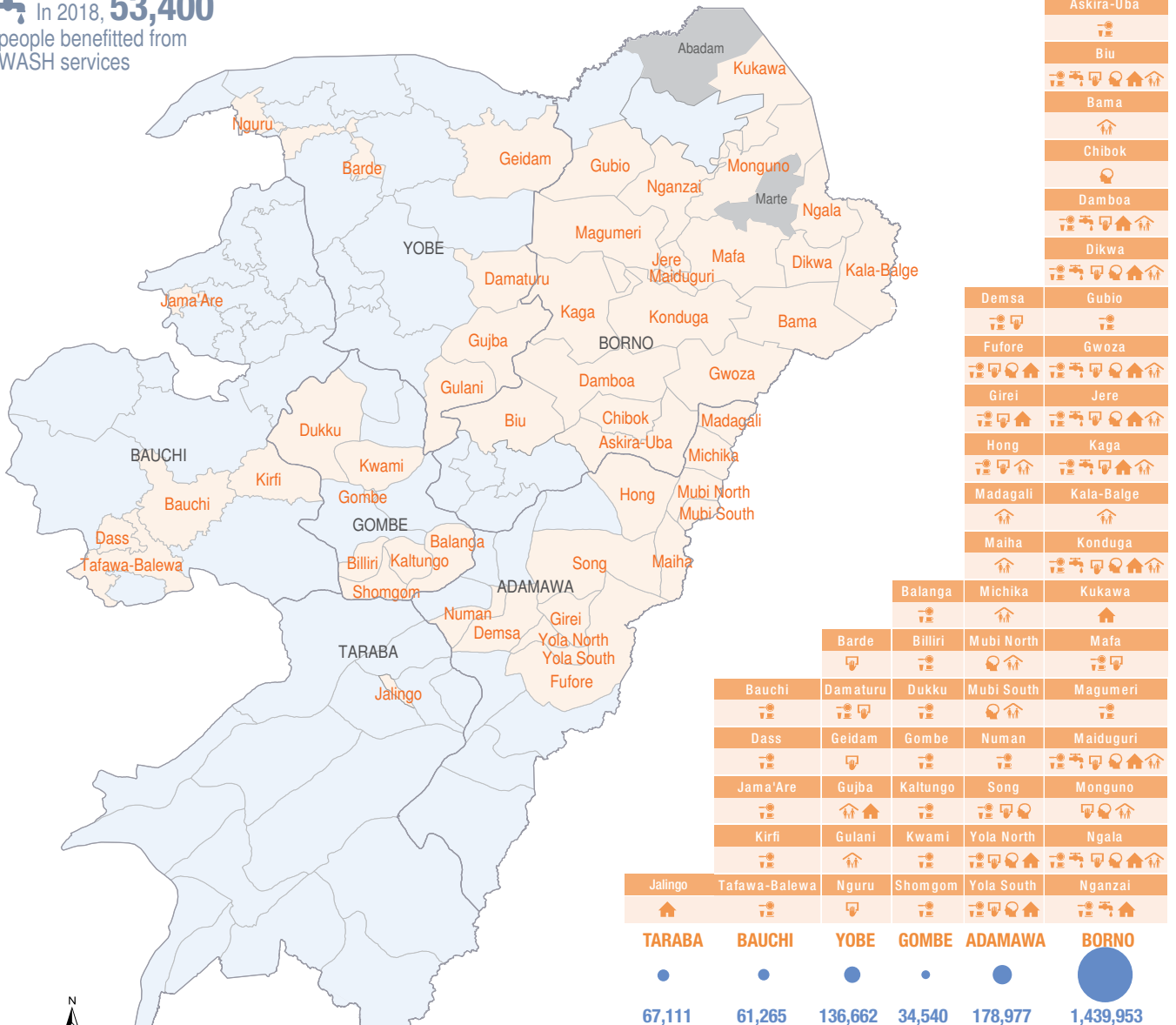
**595** humanitarian actors supported with capacity building initiatives in 2018

## Funding Overview

(based on 2018 Humanitarian Response plan)



**USD 60 M requested in 2018**  
**USD 9.2 M received in 2018**



DTM data collection IOM's assistance and DTM operations since 2014 Inaccessible areas

Registration MHPSS NFI Shelter WASH CCCM

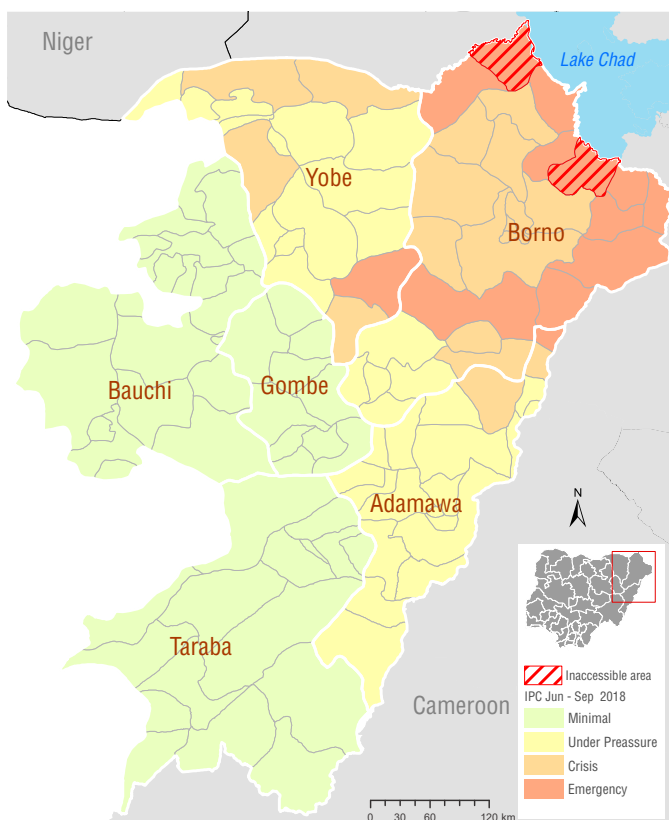
# HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW

  
**1.9 M**  
 people displaced

  
**1.5 M**  
 people returned to  
 their villages

  
**72,474**  
 people were on the move  
 in the last 3 months

IOM continues to respond to the humanitarian crisis in conflict-affected northeast Nigeria: 6.1 million people are targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2018, and while this represents a slight decrease from the 6.9 million people targeted in 2017, humanitarian needs remain severe amidst a volatile security situation. In June 2018, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) identified 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in six northeastern states. This represents a two percent increase from previous assessment in April, and indicates the continued population movements largely triggered by the ongoing conflict, poor living conditions, and the anticipation of conflict in some areas of the northeast. In the context of severe humanitarian needs and ongoing hostilities, access constraints continue to challenge humanitarian reach to vulnerable populations. While humanitarians provide assistance to the 80 per cent of IDPs concentrated in Borno state (the epicenter of counter-insurgency activities), thousands of people are estimated to be residing in areas within the state that are hard to reach by humanitarians, and the influx of some of these people (weekly average of 4,500) into major towns increasingly puts a strain on humanitarian capacities. Movement patterns remain unpredictable – humanitarians estimate that a potential 115,000 new displacements could occur between May-August 2018, due to military operations alone.



FEWS NET food security phase classification Jun - Sep 2018

allow humanitarians to overcome access challenges and strengthen activities in the area.

Since the start of the year, IOM has reached 60,539 individuals through shelter interventions; 41,072 individuals through NFI distributions; 727,610 IDPs with CCCM support; 65,567 individuals with MHPSS support; 53,400 individuals with WASH services; 595 humanitarian actors with capacity building support; and biometrically registered 1,676,535 individuals.

IOM's humanitarian response during this period has focused on preparing for, and responding to, new arrivals and the May-September rainy season, which will likely exacerbate already vulnerable conditions for 536,000 individuals in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. Damages to shelter and flooding incidents have been recorded these first weeks of the rainy season. Following heavy storms on 22 May 2018, for example, IOM field teams reported that 11 sites sustained severe damages of varying degrees to emergency shelters, latrines and shower points. 444 shelters were destroyed in Muna El-Badawe' camp in Jere alone. Fire outbreaks in Rann and Mafa, have also required IOMs rapid response. In view of these incidents, IOM is focusing on shelter reinforcements, prepositioning and rapid response, to meet growing shelter needs. Funding support in 2017 was instrumental in enabling organizations to meet humanitarian needs during this critical period. However, with slow funding flows in 2018 despite similar levels of humanitarian needs, funding is needed to sustain shelter reinforcement activities; strengthen site management to help prepare and respond to storm and wind related incidents; and scale up WASH and cholera prevention and response.

Concurrently, IOM is also prioritizing the finalization of the humanitarian hub in Rann, to ensure completion before the peak of the rainy season when the town will likely be largely inaccessible. A humanitarian hub in the location is essential, to

## IOM NORTH EAST NIGERIA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS



### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

*29,061 individuals reached through shelter interventions between April - June 2018*

Despite existing challenges, such as complex land negotiations with local authorities, access constraints and weather-related incidents, IOM continues to provide emergency shelters, emergency assistance to IDPs and more sustainable shelter solutions to returnees in North East Nigeria.

Emergency shelter (ES) construction activities and emergency shelter kit distribution is ongoing in various locations, to meet widespread needs. Following five consecutive fire outbreaks in Rann in early April, for example, IOM distributed 700 ES kits to affected families. In Damboa, IOM distributed 63 ES kits to families who were living inside a dilapidated school building, constructed an additional 156 emergency shelters to complement the existing emergency shelters. In response to the high influx of new arrivals in Pulka, IOM further constructed 480 emergency shelters to extend Camp C and decongest transit and reception sites. Construction is currently ongoing for an additional 700 emergency shelters in the area. In Damboa, IOM has constructed an additional 156 emergency shelters to complement the 344 emergency shelters built previously. In Rann, IOM has provided 400 new shelters, with ongoing construction to meet a target of 500. Konduga also saw an influx of new arrivals, prompting IOM to construct 300 emergency shelters, and initiate the construction of an additional 200 to meet needs. In Gajiram and Nganzai, where humanitarian response scale up is ongoing, IOM is constructing 500 emergency shelters.

As part of its efforts to support families during fire outbreaks, IOM completed 200 Improved Emergency Shelters in Mafa following a devastating fire outbreak in March. In order to reinforce existing emergency shelters in various IDP sites in preparation for the rainy season, IOM has upgraded 2,356 emergency shelters in Pulka, Gwoza, Banki, Konduga and Dikwa. Following heavy rains in Pulka and the significant damage sustained in Camp B (Weghe Camp), IOM provided shelter repair materials and with support from Site Maintenance Committees, repaired 485 destroyed shelters.

As a key shelter partner, IOM also developed 6 IDP camp site plans for Pulka Konduga, Rann, Gajiram, Nganzai and Dikwa.

To complement shelter provision activities and support self-recovery processes and rehabilitation efforts, IOM distributed complementary cash grants to the 900 households who received shelter repair kits in Borno and Adamawa states. A post distribution monitoring survey is ongoing to ascertain the impact of shelter cash interventions and build on lessons learned.

Additionally, since April 2018, IOM distributed 2,268 households (11,832 individuals) in six local government areas (LGAs) in Borno state, two LGAs in Bauchi state and, two LGA in Adamawa states.



*Since 2016, IOM has constructed more than 3000 shelters to support displaced populations in Pulka, North-East Nigeria. To better assist displaced populations in transit and reception sites, IOM is currently constructing an additional 700 shelters in Camp C. (IOM/2018)*



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

*8317 individuals new arrivals were provided reception services in Pulka, Dikwa, Bama, Rann and Gwoza between April-June 2018*

As anticipated, the rainy season has had significant impacts on infrastructure at IDP sites, especially in Maiduguri, Pulka, Ngala, and Konduga. To increase the IDP communities' preparedness and response capacity, IOM established, trained and equipped dedicated site maintenance committees in several key locations, and also provided them with essential shelter and site maintenance material.

IOM continues to strengthen Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms through the establishment of complaints desks in selected IDP sites. Case referral books were also introduced to enable accountability in case tracking. CCCM Community Outreach Workers, who constitute part of the field CCCM teams and are locally recruited from IDP populations, are helping to strengthen communication links with affected populations. As part of efforts to continue the scale up of accountability mechanisms, IOM is setting up participatory structures for IDPs residing in host communities around Maiduguri and Biu LGAs.

In support of coordination activities and northeast Nigeria's CCCM sector response, IOM published five bi-weekly CCCM Site Tracker reports to facilitate speedy response to gaps. Additionally, site coordination meetings were held in sites covered by IOM sitemanagement support and CCCM trainings were delivered to camp committees and partners operating in IDP sites.

In order to improve protection services for new arrivals IOM is constructing reception centers and partnering with humanitarian organizations operating in these areas to ensure the provision of adequate reception services in various locations, including Pulka, Rann and Nganzai



*Aerial view of Bama GSSS camp. (IOM/2018)*



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

*53,400 people reached with sanitation services between April-June 2018*

IOM's WASH program aims to provide access to safe, equitable and adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services, in a manner that preserves the dignity of displaced populations and people living in cholera hotspot areas. Since April, the WASH team completed the maintenance of two solar boreholes in Konduga and Banki, and the fencing of 12 existing boreholes to ensure protection from

contamination (in Maiduguri, Jere, Kaga, and Bama, for instance). In response to protection concerns regarding open wells in areas where children inhabit, IOM fenced 27 nonfunctional wells around IDP sites and to reduce the risk of incidents 27 nonfunctional-wells were fenced. Additionally, 42 blocks of latrines and 12 shower blocks were also constructed in IPD sites in Maiduguri and Konduga LGA.

IOM is working to ensure gender segregation of WASH facilities, and has recently segregated 45 latrines and 84 shower blocks in locations such as Konduga, Jere, Maiduguri, Ngala and Gwoza. The team is also working towards the installation of solar lamps in sanitation facilities, to address gender based violence concerns. This has so far been successful in Konduga, and negotiations with the authorities are ongoing to continue installations in other IDP sites.

In view of the rainy season and concerns around disease outbreak and spread, IOM is leading drainage construction in locations such as Dikwa, Bama and Gwoza, and Conducting regular hygiene promotion in various camps, A WASH training of trainers' program was also conducted for 40 site facilitators, with the aim of building the capacity of the site facilitators on adequate hygiene and sanitation.



## MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

*38,239 new beneficiaries reached with psychosocial support services between April-June 2018*

IOM Psychosocial teams continue to support affected communities with varied set of activities (including lay counselling, recreational activities, story-telling, referral to specialized mental health support and sensitization activitie). IOM also continues to co-chair the MHPSS working group (WG) in coordination with the Ministry of Health.

In May, the MHPSS WG facilitated a short session on self-care and support for humanitarian actors in a Training of Trainers program on mainstreaming GBV, counter trafficking and PSEA in CCCM. The Working group further supported MHPSS mainstreaming activities within the Shelter, NFI & CCCM coordination sectors through the facilitation of a 3-day training on Mainstreaming MHPSS to Shelter/CCCM/NFI actors in June, with the aim of promoting understandings of the unique mental health and psychosocial needs of displaced population; and developing knowledge regarding practical interventions on mental health and psychosocial support. For more details on the MHPSS WG's activities, see its June 2018 quarterly update <https://reliefweb.int/node/2649109>



*From 25 to 27 June, IOM conducted a training with 28 inter-agency participants in Maiduguri to better understand the unique mental health and psychosocial needs of displaced populations. (IOM/2018)*

## Counter-Trafficking activities

As part of counter trafficking activities, IOM facilitated the deployment of National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) officials for sensitization efforts in Ngala, and Gowza LGAs, as well as a training of frontline actors on Basic Counter

in Gwoza and Bama. IOM continued to support the local counterparts to reduce the gaps in the counter trafficking response capacity through a number of trainings that were held in May and June, including a counter trafficking training for camp leaders and camp officials in Borno and Adamawa states; a training for Nigerian Immigration Officers from Borno and Adamawa states Command; and the Adamawa State Counter Trafficking Referral Mechanism Validation Workshop.



## CAPACITY BUILDING AND LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

*433 humanitarian workers benefited from capacity building initiatives*

Following several CCCM training of trainers (TOT) organized by IOM in the first quarter of 2018, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) supported by IOM were able to roll out trainings in several field locations in Maiduguri and Yola (including Bama, Gwoza, Ngala and Dikwa). These trainings that, reached 77 participants from 10 different agencies in May and June are a positive indication of knowledge transfer to local counterparts.

Additionally, since April, 28 trainers from the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA & SEMA) and CSOs participated in a TOT on CCCM, with mainstreaming of Gender Based Violence (GBV), counter-trafficking (CT), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and will be supported by IOM to roll out trainings in the coming months.

IOM also organized a capacity building lessons learned workshop in June 2018, attended by a total of 52 participants from 11 organizations (including NEMA, SEMA, DRC, Centre for Peace Education and Development, Red Cross, UNHCR, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women Affairs). Participants included CCCM partners in Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Gombe and Bauchi states and Abuja FCT. During the workshop country-level Community of Practitioners (CoP) was initiated to support the scaling up of capacity building initiatives.



## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

*1,676,535 individuals biometrically registered since the start of the response*

Through DTM, IOM assesses displacement developments in six north-eastern states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe, to inform operations for over 60 humanitarian organizations in the northeast. As of the end of June, a total of 1,676,535 individuals were biometrically registered across the affected states. Recently the DTM Mobility Tracking Round 23 report was published, and displacement trends and IDP conditions in 2,388 camp and camp-like settings as well as in host communities were shared with the humanitarian community. DTM's geographical coverage is steadily expanding, as the team works to overcome



*DTM Data collector carrying out an assessment during Round 23 assessment. (IOM/2018)*

access constraints. Assessments currently cover 779 wards across the affected states, up from 794 in Round 23. 1,549,630 returnees tracked through the DTM assessments, and a total of 1,918,508 IDPs were identified.

Thirteen editions of IOM's Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT), which monitors and reports on mobility trends (sudden new displacements, displacement situations in new accessible areas, etc.) in 29 LGAs, were published during the second quarter of 2018. These reports helped inform rapid humanitarian response activities for those in need of urgent assistance. Biometric registration data was also shared with 5 organizations for validation of data of beneficiaries in camps and host

communities to serve as verification for food distribution and reduce duplications. During this activity, duplication and distribution reports are shared with partners to enable them have a better understanding of the communities served and how to address complaints they may encounter during their distributions.



## HUMANITARIAN HUBS

*Six deep-field humanitarian hubs and 1 humanitarian base camp in Maiduguri established*

IOM, in partnership with the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP), is establishing humanitarian hubs in northeast Nigeria to provide humanitarian partners in Maiduguri and various deep field locations with safe and secure accommodation, office spaces and communication services. As of June 2018 deep-field humanitarian hubs have been established in Bama, Gwoza, Ngala, Dikwa, Banki and Monguno LGAs, and one base camp is operational in Maiduguri. Deep field humanitarian hubs in Damasak and Rann are also near completion, and the base camp in Maiduguri (Red Roof Humanitarian Hub) is undergoing conversions to prefabricated shelters (to accommodate a total of 185 people). While the field hub in Banki is completed, the humanitarian community is waiting for the clearance from the authorities to operate it in the coming weeks.

In the second quarter of 2018, the humanitarian hubs served a total of 40 organizations including (3 foreign government embassies, 2 international organizations, 23 NGOs and 12 UN agencies). Additional toilets and shower blocks were constructed along with the concrete structures to replace the tents in the humanitarian hubs in Bama, Gwoza, Ngala and Dikwa.



*Red Roof Humanitarian hub in Maiduguri. (IOM/2018)*

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