



International Organization for Migration

# IOM REGIONAL APPEAL LAKE CHAD BASIN

(June 2016 - June 2017)



NFI distribution in Maiduguri, Nigeria © IOM 2015

June 2016

**21 million**

People living in affected areas

**2.9 million**

People displaced

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since the beginning of 2014, the violence by Boko Haram and the resulting military operations have caused a major humanitarian crisis. An estimated 20,000 people have lost their lives,<sup>1</sup> 21 million people are living in affected areas,<sup>2</sup> and almost three million persons are displaced across Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad.<sup>3</sup> This represents the fastest growing displacement crisis in the Region.

Although military operations have increased, Boko Haram continues to carry out attacks against civilian and military targets, resulting in affected areas continuing to experience high levels of volatility and insecurity, as well as limited humanitarian access.

According to the Nigerian government-led Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 2.2 million persons are internally displaced, living in camps and host communities in North East Nigeria across 13 states, with the highest number of displacements taking place in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. More than two years after the crisis began, and despite the fact that some IDPs have started to return home, the situation on the ground remains dire and most of the affected populations have yet to receive humanitarian assistance.

### IOM APPEAL (USD) (June 2016 - June 2017)

**TOTAL 61 M**

 Protection **20.5 M**

 Shelter, NFI, CCCM **24.5 M**

 Recovery and Transition **16 M**

<sup>1</sup> "North-East Nigeria: Recovery and Peace Building Assessment," the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the World Bank, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> "Lake Chad Basin: Crisis Update," OCHA, 12 May 2016.

<sup>3</sup> "Lake Chad Basin Crisis: IOM Response," IOM, 13 April 2016.



In Niger, displacement figures compiled by the Government and UNHCR show a total of 241,000 displaced people, out of which 53% are internally displaced, 34% are refugees from neighboring countries and 13% are returnees.

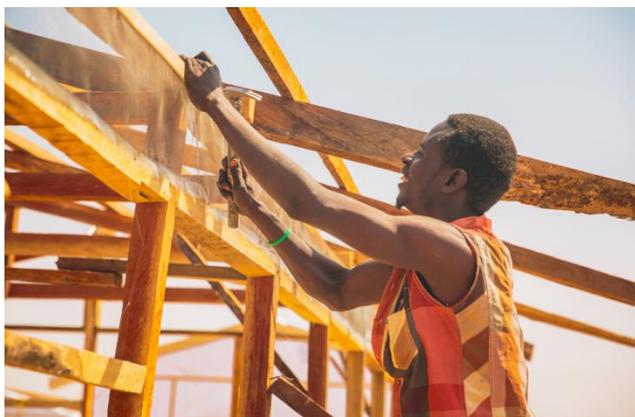
Cameroon is currently hosting 295,525 displaced people, according to IOM and UNHCR, out of which 63% are internally displaced, 24% are refugees and 13% are returnees.

In Chad, IOM, WFP and UNHCR have recorded a total of 119,019 displaced people, of which 86% are internally displaced, 6,1% are refugees and 0,3% are Third Country Nationals (TCNs).

The current situation, in junction with the upcoming rainy season and the ensuing flooding, exposes those displaced to protection risks, especially vulnerable persons such as SGBV survivors, child-headed households, female-headed households, elderly, those with disabilities, and those who suffered traumas, especially in regards to suspicions of links to Boko Haram. In terms of shelter, NFI and CCCM needs alone, at least 24.5 million USD is required in the Region.

The ongoing violence has further aggravated the weak economic development of the Region. North East Nigeria alone has an estimated infrastructure damage of US\$ 9.2 billion and accumulated output losses of US\$ 8.3 billion.<sup>4</sup>

In addition, food insecurity and malnutrition are increasing. Some three million people are food insecure, 2.3 million are severely food insecure in Borno and Yobe states, and an estimated 67,000 children aged 6-59 months with acute malnutrition are likely to die in 2016 in Nigeria's north-eastern Borno and Yobe states if there are no immediate interventions.<sup>5</sup> Finally, the number of children used by Boko Haram as suicide bombers has risen tenfold in one year, with more than 75% of them being girls.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>4</sup> "North-East Nigeria: Recovery and Peace Building Assessment," the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the World Bank, 2015.

<sup>5</sup> "Lake Chad Basin: Crisis Update," OCHA, 12 May 2016.

<sup>6</sup> "Lake Chad Basin: Crisis Update," OCHA, 12 May 2016.

# Lake Chad Basin Crisis: IOM Response

## June 2016



### Nigeria

**2,155,618** IDPs  
Source: DTM (Camps & Host Communities)

**270,834** Beneficiaries Assisted

IOM is lead of CCCM WG and Emergency Shelter/NFI WG (w/ NEMA)

IOM activities:

- DTM (9th Round - Apr 2016)
- Emergency Shelter and NFI Distribution
- Psychosocial Support
- Biometric Registration
- Livelihoods Support
- CCCM Capacity Building

### Niger

**241,000** Displaced Persons\*  
Source: Govt of Niger/UNHCR (May 2016)

IDPs 53% Refugees 34% Ret. 13%

**197,248** Beneficiaries Assisted

IOM is co-lead of the Shelter and NFI WG (w/ CCH - Cabinet of Prime Minister)

IOM activities:

- Shelters and NFI distribution
- Cash for Work
- Income Generating Activities (IGA) for youth at risk
- Border Monitoring
- Social Cohesion
- Conflict Mitigation Training
- Infrastructure Rehabilitation

### Cameroon

**295,525** Displaced Persons  
Source: DTM (Apr 2016), UNHCR (Jun 2016)

IDPs 64% Ref. 24% Ret. 12%

**29,599** Beneficiaries Assisted

IOM activities:

- DTM (3rd Round - Jun 2016)
- Emergency Shelter and NFI Distribution
- Support to Agriculture

### Chad

**119,019** Displaced Persons\*\*  
Source: DTM, WFP, UNHCR (Jun 2016)

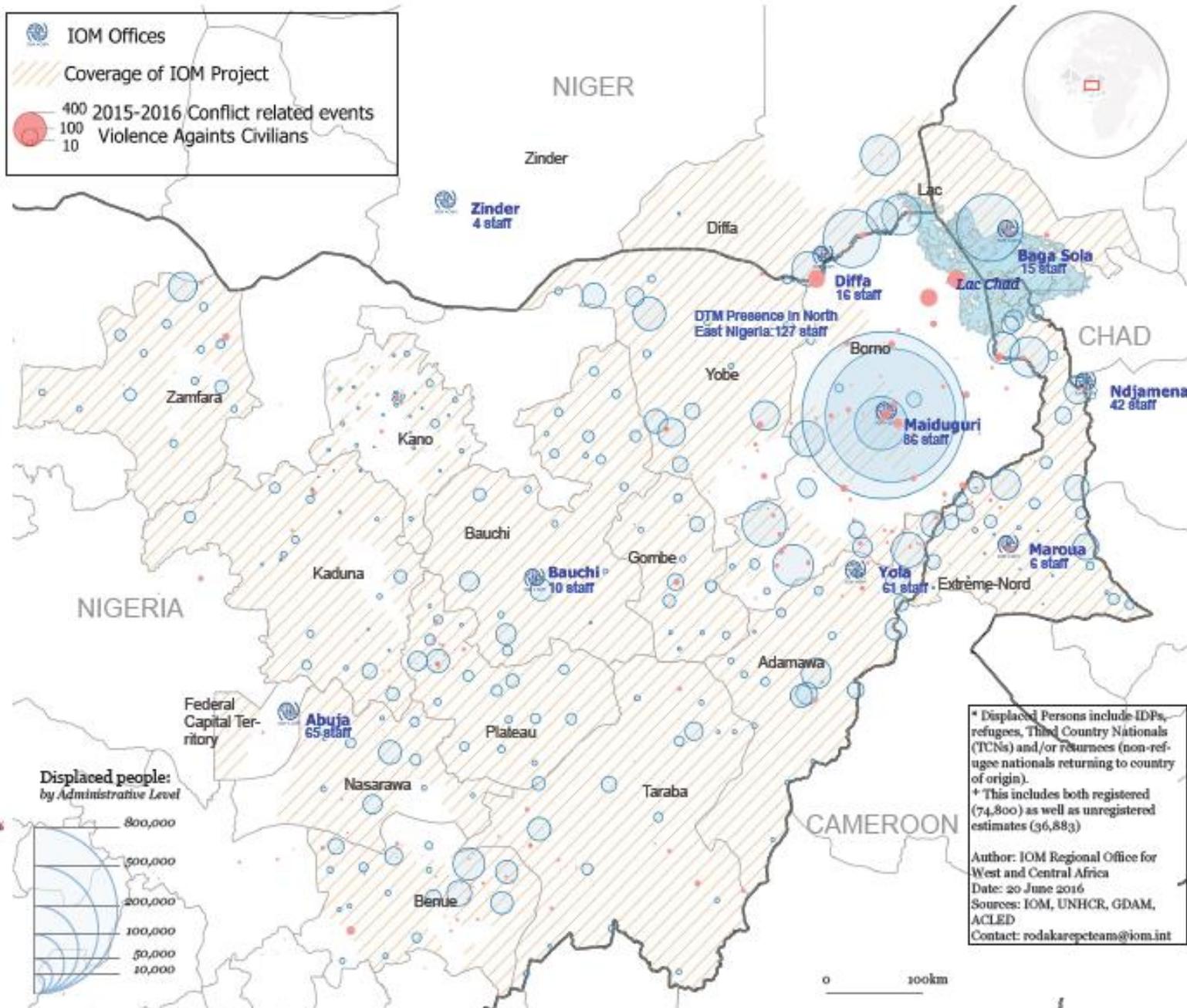
IDPs 80.1% TCNs 0.5% Ref. 8.0% Ret. 10.5%

**73,162** Beneficiaries Assisted

IOM is co-lead of CCCM and Shelter/NFI clusters (w/ UNHCR)

IOM activities:

- DTM (4th Round - Apr 2016)
- Emergency Shelter and NFI Distribution
- Voluntary Relocation Support
- Psychosocial Support



\* Displaced Persons include IDPs, refugees, Third Country Nationals (TCNs) and/or returnees (non-refugee nationals returning to country of origin).  
 \*\* This includes both registered (74,800) as well as unregistered estimates (36,883)  
 Author: IOM Regional Office for West and Central Africa  
 Date: 20 June 2016  
 Sources: IOM, UNHCR, GDAM, ACLED  
 Contact: rodakarepcteam@iom.int

## NIGERIA

The widespread violence and the rapid shifts in the ongoing conflict have forced 1.6 million individuals to become internally displaced in Borno State alone, and 2.2 million in the whole North East area. 92% of these IDPs are hosted by low-income host communities. In open air settlements, over 75% of IDPs do not have shelter from the elements and are exposed to severe protection risks. Overcrowding in camps has resulted in cholera outbreaks in eleven camps hosting internally displaced persons in the North East. Conflict affected IDPs as well as host communities are in dire need of shelter and NFIs to ensure safe and dignified living conditions, including in face of harsh weather conditions. As co-chair of the Shelter, NFI, CCCM sector coordination, in support to the government of Nigeria, IOM is responsible for the coordination of the response for shelter, NFI and CCCM, especially during the rainy season.

Funding Required: \$29.4 M

Target individuals: 147'000



### SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI) ASSISTANCE AND CCCM

Funding Required: 4.9 M

#### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM): profiling of displacement trends and humanitarian needs

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a tool that IOM has developed to account for the situation and needs of displaced populations in many countries across the world. Following the escalation of the insurgency in 2014 and in order to respond to the needs for accurate information on displacement, IOM started the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program in close collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The main objective of the program is to support the Nigerian Government and partners in the field in conducting IDPs assessments in a systematic way, as well as establishing a profile of the IDP population. The DTM assessments are carried out in 13 states (Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara) and cover a total of 218 Local Governmental Areas (LGAs) and 1,350 wards where IDPs had been identified. IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria, aims to contribute to effective programming by providing the humanitarian community with information on population mobility, displacement trends, IDPs' priority needs, vulnerabilities and locations.

#### Shelter and NFI assistance to IDPs and host communities

IOM aims to continue direct assistance to displacement affected communities through the construction and upgrading of emergency shelter. Considering the very high number of IDPs and relatively limited scale shelter response, IOM will prioritize the selection of beneficiaries in coordination with the Government and other sector partners on the basis of vulnerability including, inter alia, single headed households, persons with disabilities, those living in particularly vulnerable shelters or in vulnerable sites, among others. In situations of unstable access, unclear land tenure, or a likelihood of further movements, basic emergency shelter kits including tarpaulins, basic framing material and fixings will be distributed.

In order to ensure displacement affected population have access to supplies necessary for living in security and dignity, preparing and consuming food, and ensuring personal hygiene, NFI kits will be provided. The NFI kits will include sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, laundry and bath soap, chlorine tablets, multipurpose absorbent cloth, buckets, a basin and kettle, all packed in a plastic sack. The content of the kit has been agreed by the sector working group to ensure equitable and harmonized assistance. NFI kits will target the most vulnerable families in camps and host community settings.



## PROTECTION

Funding Required: 14.5 M

### Psychosocial Support to Affected Populations, Community Mobilization and Strengthening the Humanitarian Response

Borno state and its environs continue to struggle with prolonged humanitarian crisis arising from the escalating conflicts occasioned by the ongoing insurgency and counter-insurgency activities. The ongoing crisis has generated an increased number of deaths and massive population displacement arising from fear of insurgents, destruction of property, physical assault and loss of livelihoods. The psychosocial health status of the affected communities continues to worsen due to the accumulation of stress, exposure to conflict, loss of and/or separation from family members and friends. This situation is further worsened by limited access to health care including psychosocial support services and limited access of humanitarian actors for delivery of life-saving emergency interventions.

IOM is one of the few organizations delivering psychosocial support in the most affected areas. The overall objective of the intervention is to promote psychosocial well-being of communities affected by the insurgency in Nigeria's North East States. To carry out these services, IOM will continue to assess and analyze risks and resources, and evaluate the vulnerability of the affected populations to strengthen their coping mechanisms. This project addresses the psychosocial needs expressed by communities and IDPs through support activities, both at group and individual levels. Priority and special focus will be given to young women, children and youth, as they are particularly targeted by Boko Haram and have hence suffered severe human rights violations, including kidnapping and trafficking, and forced recruitment.



## RECOVERY AND TRANSITION

Funding Required: 10 M

### Community Stabilization

The main objective of this project is to assist Governments and mobile and vulnerable populations to recover from the effects of instability and war in the Region. It will also assist in the transition from the emergency relief stage to mid- and long-term stabilization through the achievement of durable solutions to displacement and the enhancement of communities' resilience capacity. IOM plans to contribute to rehabilitating basic infrastructure in communities hosting an important number of IDPs and returnees through a cash-for-work approach allowing for the temporary improvement of revenues of the affected populations, while building a sense of ownership and solidarity around the improvement of community infrastructure. This will result in greater access to basic services, higher quality of life and increased revenues at household level.

## NIGER

## Response in the Region

Attacks by Boko Haram have spread to Niger over the past year, striking the country's poorest region, Diffa. With the onset of dry season and the drying up of the Komadougou River, a natural border between Niger and Nigeria, threats of attacks have prompted additional displacements since November 2015. According to data from June 2016, 241,000 are displaced internally (IDPs and returnees) and 82,000 more have sought refuge in the region. This burden is borne nearly exclusively by host communities. The already scarce resources of the region are being further stretched by this influx of migrants, exacerbating food security problems, epidemic, shelter issues etc. The priority needs in the region include food security, access to basic services, protection and shelter/NFI assistance.

Funding Required: \$13.3 M

Target individuals: 66'500

IOM is the co-lead of the Shelter and NFI working group together with local government and is responsible for the coordination of actions responding to emergency shelter and NFI needs. Its main activities are centered on shelters and NFI distribution, cash for work, community cohesion and income generating activities for at risk youth. As of June 2016, over 197'248 persons benefited from IOM assistance.

## SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI) ASSISTANCE AND CCCM

Funding Required: 13.3M

### Providing Emergency Shelter and NFIs to Most Vulnerable Communities

Since May 2013, the upsurge of violence in Nigeria has led to a massive influx of thousands of returnees from Niger, along with nationals of Nigeria and other third country nationals (TCNs), who are fleeing the violence to find refuge in the Diffa region (Niger). The displaced people are mostly families and are accommodated either in host families who live in very precarious conditions or are scattered in open areas.

In order to address acute needs within the framework of identified gaps such as food, shelter, and basic and specific relief items, IOM, in close coordination with local authorities, UNHCR, and other humanitarian actors, will provide life-saving assistance to displaced people (IDPs and returnees) including host communities in Diffa through the provision of basic relief items, and emergency shelter. Throughout the process, special consideration will be given to the specific needs of female headed households, people with special needs, the elderly, and separated children.

### Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

IOM is planning on implementing DTM activities in the region to more accurately identify gaps in humanitarian assistance. IOM will contribute to the Government and all humanitarian actors' data on displacement trends and gaps in the response, as already done in Chad, Nigeria and Cameroon. IOM is already active in DTM data collection with regards to migration flows in the Agadez region, publishing regular reports since February 2016, which puts it in a good position to expand activities and scope.

## CAMEROON

## Response in the Region

Cameroon's Far North region continues to face a surge in attacks by suspected Boko Haram gunmen which are causing widespread trauma and casualties among civilians. In addition to displacements, basic services such as health and education have greatly suffered. The violence has deepened the hardships of communities living in the arid Sahel region, already plagued by drought, food shortage and epidemics. To date, over 295'525 people have been displaced due to this violent insurgency, and the departments of Logone-Et-Chari and Mayo-Sava are housing the highest displacement. IOM is conducting regular assessments of the number of IDPs on a bi-monthly basis as well as needs assessments, to enhance the humanitarian response of the government and the humanitarian community in the Far North region.

Funding Required: \$11.8 M

Target individuals: 59'000

## SHELTER, NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI) ASSISTANCE AND CCCM

Funding Required: \$4 M

### Emergency Shelter and NFI Kits

To contribute to the alleviation of suffering of the affected population, IOM will provide emergency shelter and NFI kits to those displaced by Boko Haram in the country's Far North region. There is a regional consensus among humanitarian agencies involved in the sector that emergency shelter and NFI assistance is a high priority. IOM proposes to distribute

lifesaving non-food items (NFIs) to vulnerable communities as identified by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). These NFIs will be distributed to most vulnerable households including victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), pregnant women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, female headed households (FHH), youth headed households (YHH), women, separated/unaccompanied children, etc. The choice of materials and the composition of the kits will be coordinated with other actors active in the sector.

## Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)

The primary objective of the DTM is to support the efforts of the Government of Cameroon and humanitarian actors through the provision of reliable information on the current displacement situation in order to better inform the humanitarian response. IOM has implemented its DTM in the 6 departments of the Far North. It tracks and profiles IDPs, returnees, unregistered refugees, displacement trends such as date of displacement, area of origin, reason for displacement, shelter type, needs by sector and demographic profile.



### PROTECTION

Funding Required: 4 M

## Psychosocial Assistance to IDPs, Host and Vulnerable Communities

IOM will provide psychosocial support services for IDPs and host communities as well as for other vulnerable out-of-camp populations in the Far North. The aim of these services is to reduce levels of distress caused by the trauma of violence, family separation, social support network break down and displacement. Through this project IOM assists the affected populations in the development and reinforcement of coping mechanisms. The project is designed to take the specific needs of women, men, girls, boys and most vulnerable cases into account.



### RECOVERY AND TRANSITION

Funding Required: 3.8 M

## Community Stabilization

The main objective of this project is to assist governments and mobile and vulnerable populations to recover from the effects of instability and war in the region. It will also assist in the transition from the emergency relief stage to mid- and long-term stabilization through the achievement of durable solutions to displacement and the enhancement of communities' resilience capacity. IOM plans to contribute to rehabilitating basic infrastructure in communities hosting an important number of IDPs and returnees through a cash-for-work approach allowing for the temporary improvement of revenues of the affected populations. The result will be greater access to basic services, higher quality of life and increased revenues.

**CHAD****Response in the Region**

Since January 2015, the humanitarian response in the Lake Chad Region has significantly deteriorated as a result of multiple attacks by Boko Haram. Violent raids at the start of 2015 triggered an initial arrival of Nigerian refugees and Chadian returnees which has been followed by successive waves of displacement since July 2015. Recurring attacks and increased military operations against the group further worsened the crisis causing over 119'019 people to be displaced. This displacement has exacerbated vulnerabilities among host communities, many of which already needed humanitarian assistance prior to the spike in violence.

Funding Required: **\$6.5 M**Target individuals: **32'500****PROTECTION**Funding Required: **\$2 M****Psychosocial Assistance to IDPs, Host & Vulnerable Communities**

The hardship that the Boko Haram insurgency has brought to the lives, households and family structures of IDPs, refugees and host communities is creating vulnerabilities that necessitate the provision of immediate and direct psychological support. IOM aims to provide this support through counselling, referral, recreational activities and awareness campaigns on varieties of relevant topics. More specifically, IOM proposes strengthening existing primary health, social and community services, establishing psychosocial mobile teams to provide first aid and providing psychosocial and psychological first aid training.

**SHELTER, NON FOOD ITEM (NFI) ASSISTANCE AND CCCM**Funding Required: **\$ 2.5****Shelter and NFI Assistance, and CCCM**

The Lake Chad Region is affected by persistent insecurity and recurrent displacement. One of the highest humanitarian needs identified is that of emergency shelter and basic non-food items (NFIs). Since the Nigerian crisis developed in the Lake Chad region in the beginning of 2015, various humanitarian agencies have mobilized to provide emergency aid the affected population. Emergency shelter and other support materials have been provided, however, most of the people in need live in remote and inaccessible areas and cannot receive necessary support. Through this project, IOM aims to provide shelter and NFI assistance to those in need, especially given the upcoming rainy season as well as to provide flood mitigation support.

**Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)**

As co-lead of the Shelter / NFI / CCCM cluster, IOM is supporting the Government of Chad in assisting the populations affected by violence through the coordination of cluster members in charge of the response to humanitarian crises. In this regard, IOM Chad has supported the cluster work and the overall humanitarian response through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which provides a profile of the displaced persons and of displacement trends as well as timely information about gaps in humanitarian sector responses. Through this project IOM Chad will continue to support the Government of Chad and the overall humanitarian community in decision making and response to the needs of the most affected populations.



Funding Required: \$2 M

## Social Stabilization and Youth Empowerment

Identification of durable solutions for displaced persons in the Lake Chad Region is one of the cluster strategies for the Shelter / NFI / CCCM cluster. IOM is playing a key role in the working group on the durable solutions with UNDP and UNHCR. Since the beginning of January 2015, the violent activities by Boko Haram have displaced thousands; primarily to the towns of Bagasola and Bol. To address the vulnerabilities caused by these displacements, IOM commenced a pilot socio-economic reintegration of at risk youth project in February 2016. This project plays a key role in the field of durable solutions for displaced persons. IOM plans to conduct an opportunity mapping in the region to identify potential durable solution options for youth who may be at risk of recruitment by armed groups or of engaging themselves in illicit activities. This exercise includes market analysis (supply and demand), and assessing the capacity of displaced persons as well as their intention of return to their areas of origin vs. local reintegration.

However, this current project can only support 0.17 % (200 out of 119'019 displaced persons<sup>7</sup>) of the needs. IOM also collects information on the movement intention of the displaced persons when we register them through DTM which also assist IOM to provide durable solution options for the targeted youth. Thus, IOM proposes providing socio-economic durable solutions for the displaced persons. This component should of course be accompanied by community stabilization and awareness campaign on the lights of displaced persons and potential risks.

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<sup>7</sup> This figure includes estimated numbers of 36,883 as of 14 June 2016

## Capacity and Partnership

IOM has strong operational capacity in the region and wide field presence with its nine offices in the Lake Chad Region: Nigeria (Abuja, Maiduguri, Yola and Bauchi), Niger (Diffa and Zinder), Cameroon (Maroua), and Chad (Ndamena, and Baga Sola), with over 300 staff members.

IOM is co-lead of the emergency shelter, NFI and CCCM sectors or cluster/working groups in Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad and implements DTM in coordination with national governments in these countries. IOM works closely with local and national agencies and governmental partners, as well as non- governmental organization and United Nations agencies to support disaster relief and displacement management in the Region.

**Total Appeal: USD 61'000'000**

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