Through a multi-sectoral response, IOM assists conflict-affected populations in camps and camp-like settings, host communities, and regions of displacement in Nigeria. IOM is also assisting communities affected by floods across the country by offering solutions for the displaced populations while mainstreaming protection into the response. Furthermore, IOM is working to promote measures to combat climate change and global warming. This bulletin highlights some of the key highlights as of February and March 2023.

### Displacement Trends Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Camps/camp-like settings</th>
<th>Host communities</th>
<th>Total Number of IDPs</th>
<th>Total Number of Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># IDPs</td>
<td># Sites</td>
<td>% Sites</td>
<td># IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>17,374</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>206,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>905,275</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>914,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>18,640</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>148,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>941,289</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1,269,545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Number of IDPs and sites assessed per settlement type
Read the full report here: [https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-displacement-report-43-february-2023?close=true](https://dtm.iom.int/reports/nigeria-displacement-report-43-february-2023?close=true)
Stories from the field

IOM supports IDPs in Pulka in preparedness for rainy season

In Pulka, many IDPs reside within the communal shelters due to overcrowded conditions and limited space allowed for the construction of household shelters. Shetima is one of the IDPs living in a communal shelter together with his family. “After I have been displaced, I moved to Pulka to an IDP camp. I have been residing at Camp B (Wege) with my family of nine for the past two years”, Shetima says. “In the last rainy season our communal shelter was partially destroyed due to heavy rain, leaving us worried what will happen to it this year. We are soon expecting rain and we are very concerned that our shelter will not withstand another such shock.”

In preparation for the upcoming rainy season, IOM’s Camp Coordination and Camp Management team reinforced communal shelters at Camp B (Wege) providing a safe accommodation for 48 households. IOM engaged six local site maintenance committees to conduct the works through Cash-for-Work modality allowing camp residents to meaningfully contribute to improved quality of living within the camp while improving their livelihoods.

Mary comes from Gombi Local Government Area (LGA) in Adamawa State. Mary is a house owner who recently benefitted from IOM’s interventions in Gombi as part of durable solutions efforts. Since her house was damaged due to a conflict, she received a shelter repair kit to reinforce the structure of her house and improve her living conditions. Furthermore, IOM supported Mary to receive her Customary Certificate of Occupancy. “Before IOM came, I only had a local purchase agreement as a proving document that I own my land”, Mary stated. Through IOM’s Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) programme, IOM promotes access to HLP rights for people like Mary. To prevent disputes related to ownership and the restoration of title documentations, IOM supports all property owners who lack such documents, who also benefit from shelter assistance through restoration of lost, damaged or destroyed documents and registration for new owners.

“I never knew what certificate of occupancy was. I now have an official document attesting that my land belongs to me. I am very grateful for this.”

Reinforcement of the partially damaged communal shelter at camp B (Wege) Photo: IOM 2022

Mary receiving her customary certificate of occupancy. Photo: IOM 2023
NORTH-EAST NIGERIA RESPONSE BULLETIN

Better access to water improves protection of children like Nafisa

Eleven year-old Nafisa lives in an IDP camp in Babban Gida in Maiduguri, Borno State.

Nafisa and her family settled in this informal camp settlement following an attack by a non-state armed group (NSAG), leaving them uncertain of when they will be able to return to their hometown. Despite the temporary relief from armed attacks, she is faced with limitations in accessing basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, especially clean water.

Nafisa as well as other children and women are often faced with the arduous task of fetching water for household use. She would often go to fetch water in different communities alone or with other children, exposing them to a variety of protection risks. Sometimes she would come home empty-handed. As water from vendors was being sold to her community her parents were left with no option but to buy the water with their limited resources.

With support from the USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Aid (BHA), IOM’s WASH team upgraded existing water systems including the abandoned borehole in the camp where Nafisa resides.

Better access to water means improved safety and protection for Nafisa and other children in the camp as they no longer need to travel long distances to fetch water. “We are very happy. I only come out twice a day to collect water and we have enough at our disposal,” she says, adding that children in her camp can only access water points under supervision to avoid misuse and as part of their contribution to consumption reduction.

IOM support improves the livelihood of Hasiya, a survivor of trafficking with disability

Hasiya is a woman living with a disability who was taken away from her parents when she was nine by a woman called Hajara. Hajara is a Nigerian woman from Yobe State who resides in Khartoum, Sudan who usually convinces parents to send their children with disabilities with her to Khartoum. The parents are usually promised a lot of money to buy a house and take care of the remaining family members. They are reassured that their children will be taken good care of abroad. Just like many other, Hasiya’s parents believed her.

Hasiya was brought to a predominantly Hausa neighborhood in Khartoum, where most of the settlers are traders. Some, like Hajara, bring children from Nigeria who are then forced to beg in markets and shops, or are sexual exploited.

Hasiya was obliged to go on her own to the markets and bring back a fixed amount of money. Very often when she failed, Hajara would deny her food and water, and beat her. Hasiya spent four years in Khartoum begging without being able to communicate with her family, and she was sent home only after the family started demanding to see her.

“She sent me home like delivering a parcel. She went to the park and gave me to someone who was coming back to Nigeria. It was one of the worst moments of my life. After all the abuse, I couldn’t imagine coming home with nothing. When I arrived back home, my parents told me she never sent them any money since I left. I feel cheated and used.”
After returning, Hasiya got married and gave birth to a boy. Being unable to reclaim the money Hajara owed her and with no other capital nor skills, she soon found herself back on the streets begging for her livelihood.

In 2022, Hasiya summoned all her courage and reported herself to the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) and her case was referred to IOM for assistance and reintegration. IOM works closely with NAPTIP in Borno state to implement the Anti-trafficking in persons taskforce’s (ATiPTF) strategy and workplan establishing a referral mechanism to facilitate identification of and assistance to victims and potential victims of trafficking in persons.

Through IOM, Hasiya received a vocational training and learned tailoring. Additionally, a start-up package was provided so she could start her own tailoring business. She is now earning her own income and is now able to financially support her family.

IOM Response in north-east Nigeria is Supported by:

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