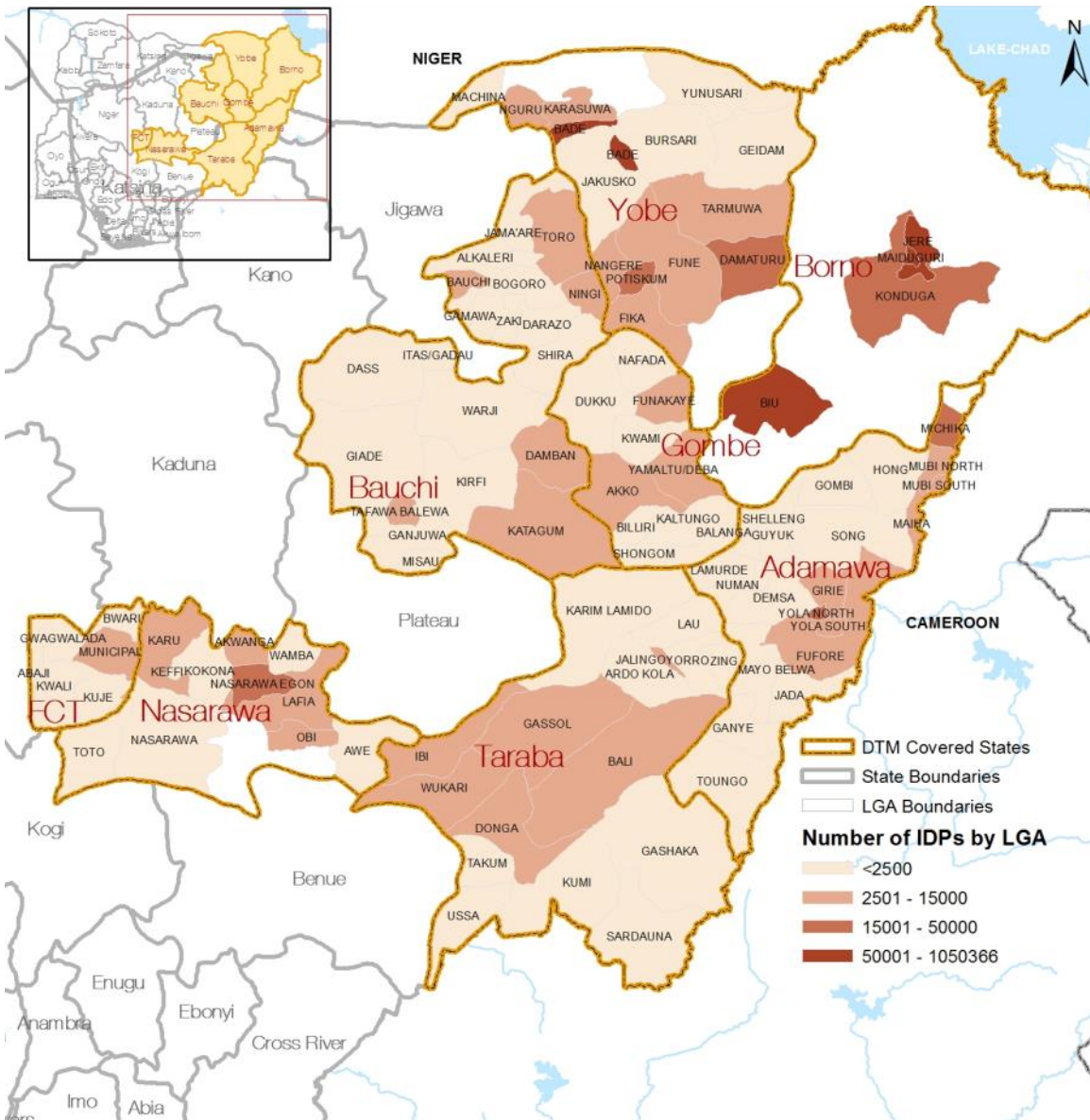


DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ **2,150,451** individuals (300,992 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe, Nasarawa states and Abuja through DTM.
- ➔ Majority of the IDPs are identified in Borno (1,650,799; 77%) followed by Yobe (195,918; 9%) and Adamawa (117,729; 5%).
- ➔ A total of 262,324 individuals (37,073 households) have returned to Adamawa state.

Number of IDPs by LGA (States of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe, Nasarawa and the Federal Capital Territory)



- > The IDP population is composed of 53% of female and 47% of male.
- > 58% of the IDP population are children and 28% less than 5 years old
- > 95.32% were displaced by insurgency.
- > The majority of the current IDP population was displaced in 2014 (66.95%)
- > The IDPs come mainly from Borno (85%), Yobe (6%) and Adamawa (4%)
- > 92% of IDPs live in host families while 8% live in camps.

LGA: Local Government Areas

INTRODUCTION

The Boko Haram insurgency has resulted in the displacement of large numbers of people across north east and north central Nigeria adding to the pre-existing caseload of IDPs displaced by communal clashes and natural disasters that continue to affect parts of the country.

Following the escalation of insurgent attacks in 2014, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) started the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program. The DTM program which is implemented in close collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) aims at supporting the Nigerian authorities and humanitarian partners to collect and disseminate data on IDPs in a unified and systematic manner in order to establish a comprehensive profile of the IDP population and advise the humanitarian response.

The DTM assessments that were initially carried out in the North East, are now also covering the central and northern parts of the country. For this report, the assessments were carried out in 102 LGAs and 741 wards in Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Nasarawa, Taraba and Yobe States from July to August 2015.

In addition, a total of 34,773 individuals (5,968 households) living in host communities have been registered during this period.

This report includes the results of the baseline assessments conducted at Local Government area (LGA) and ward level as well as the data gathered through the sites assessments that were carried out in camps, camp-like sites and host communities. In addition, the results of the registration exercise conducted in host communities are presented in this document.

Due to the security situation, Michika LGA in Adamawa could not be accessed while the DTM assessments could only be carried out in 4 LGAs in Borno: Maiduguri, Jere, Biu and Konduga.

The DTM program is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO). The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is also providing financial support to the program.

1. POPULATION PROFILE

1A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT

The total number of IDPs identified in Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Nasarawa, Taraba and Yobe States as of the 31st of August 2015 is 2,150,451 IDPs (300,992 households). Borno state (1,650,799 IDPs) has the highest number of IDPs, followed by Yobe (195,918 IDPs) and Adamawa (117,729).

Current Location	IDP Individuals	IDP Households	Average HHs size
ABUJA	10,233	1,754	5,8
ADAMAWA	117,729	16,063	7,3
BAUCHI	72,398	11,245	6,4
BORNO	1,650,799	221,810	7,4
GOMBE	18,209	2,797	6,5
NASARAWA	41,129	7,529	5,1
TARABA	44,036	8,477	5,1
YOBE	195,918	31,317	6,2
Grand Total	2,150,451	300,992	7,1

Table 1: Total IDP population by current location (State);

The increase in the number of IDPs compared to the last DTM report (1,385,547 IDPs)¹ is mainly due the intensification of attacks carried-out by the insurgents as well as the improved access to some of the affect areas in Borno State where the IDP population is now reaching over 1,6 million (1,650,799). This increase can also be explained by the inclusion of two additional

¹ DTM report, June 2015

locations in this round of assessment (Abuja and Nasarawa). In addition, and due the arrival of returnees from neighboring countries some LGAs in Adamawa are now hosting higher numbers of IDPs (Fufore, Yola South and Girei).

In Borno, Maiduguri LGA is hosting the highest number of IDPs (1,050,366), in Yobe most IDPS are in Bade (81,721) whereas most of the internally displaced persons in Adamawa have been identified in Yola North (18,613).

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The demographic profile of the IDP population is the result of a survey conducted on a total of 12,759 households (4,2% of the identified IDP population) who were interviewed to obtain a detailed age and sex breakdown. This survey was conducted using a sample of 20 households in each of the wards assessed by the DTM team.

After extrapolation, the results of the survey show that 53% of the IDP population are female and 47 % are male. Children of less than 18 constitute 58% of the IDP population and more than half of them are 5 years old or younger.

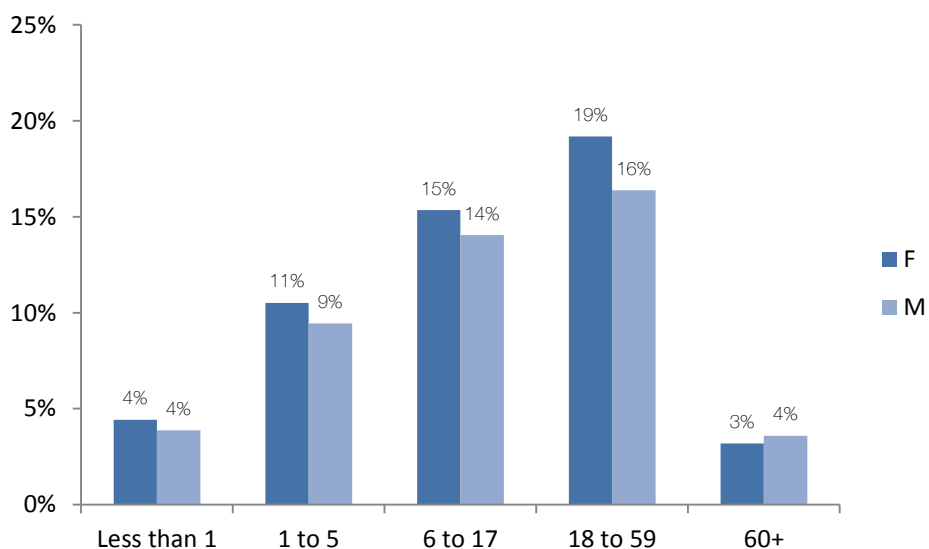


Chart 1: IDP Population by major age group and sex breakdown

1C: REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT

As highlighted in the previous DTM reports, the vast majority of IDPs identified in the Northeast have been displaced because of the insurgency (95.3%). A smaller number was forced to leave their place of origin because of community clashes (4.6%) or natural disaster (0.02%).

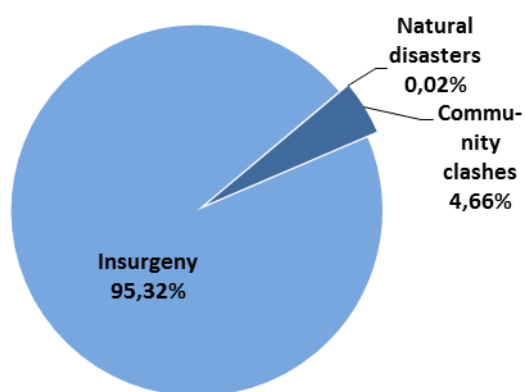


Chart 2: IDP Population by reason of displacement

In most of the States that were assessed (Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Yobe) the main factor of displacement is the insurgency. In Taraba and in Nasarawa, most of the IDPs identified were displaced by communal clashes (respectively 82% and 86%).

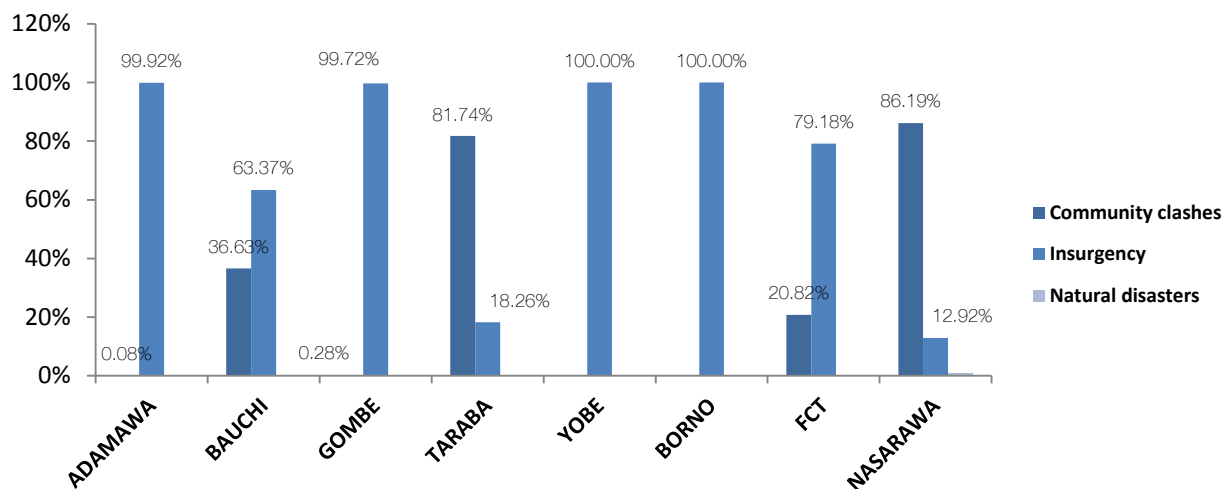


Chart 3: Total IDP Population by current location (State) and reason for displacement.

1D: YEARS OF DISPLACEMENT

The majority of IDPs identified during this assessment were displaced in 2014 (67%). However, it is worth mentioning that the percentage of IDPs displaced in 2015 is constantly increasing and went from 23%² to 30,8%.

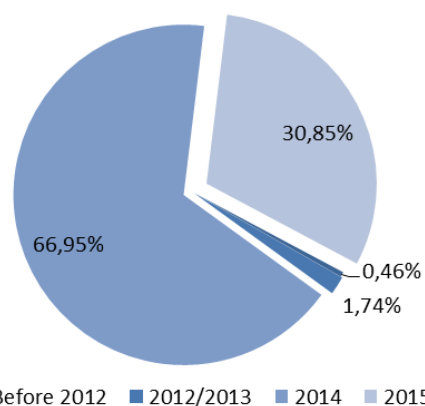


Chart 4: IDP population by year of displacement

1E: ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

As for the origin of the displaced population, 81% of the IDPs identified during this round of assessment comes from Borno, which has been worst affected by the insurgency and where attacks by Boko Haram continue to be carried out.

² DTM report, June 2015

		CURRENT LOCATION							
		ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO	ABUJA	NASARAWA
STATE OF ORIGIN	ADAMAWA	70.5%	1.6%	5.0%	6.8%			1.1%	
	BAUCHI		17.8%						
	BORNO	27.2%	46.0%	49.3%	8.0%	40.8%	100.0%	80.7%	13.3%
	GOMBE	0.8%		0.3%					
	PLATEAU		9.8%						0.9%
	TARABA	1.5%	7.4%	0.4%	84.9%			2.4%	3.3%
	YOBE		13.9%	45.0%	0.3%	59.2%			0.4%
	NASARAWA		3.2%					1.7%	73.8%
	KADUNA		0.1%						8.1%
	KATSINA		0.2%						
	BENUÉ							14.1%	0.2%

Table 2: IDP Population by state of origin and current location (State).

The majority of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Borno, Taraba, Nasarawa and Yobe have been displaced within their own state.

In Gombe, most IDPs come from Borno (49%) and Yobe (45%). In Bauchi, IDPs come mainly from Borno (46%). In Abuja, most IDPs also come from Borno (81%) while 74% of IDPs identified in Nasarawa come from the same state.

1F: TYPE OF LOCATION - RESIDENCE OF IDPs

Most IDPs identified during the assessments live in host communities. The data collected in the field indicates that 92% of IDPs live with relatives, friends or in individual houses (rented or donated) while 8% live in camps or camp-like sites. It is worth mentioning that the vast majority of IDPs identified in Abuja (61%) are living in camp or camp like sites while 12% of the population in Taraba, 8% in Adamawa and 9% in Borno are living in camps.

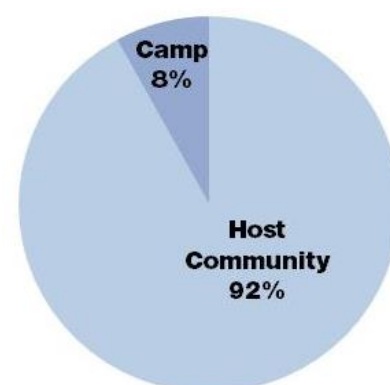


Chart 5: IDP population by type of location

1G: RETURNEES

According to results of the return assessments, a total of 262,324 IDPs returned to northern Adamawa (Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika, Maiha, Hong and Gombi). Most returnees were originally displaced in Adamawa (29%), Kano (17%), Nasarawa (12%), Gombe (9%) and Taraba (6%).

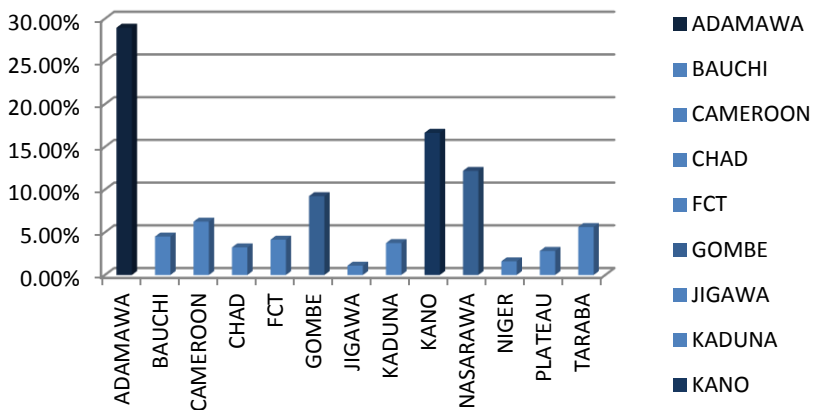


Chart 6: Returnees-State of origin

2. REGISTRATION

A registration exercise was conducted for 5,968 IDP households (34,773 individuals) in host communities in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Taraba. This exercise consists in collecting detailed information on households' members as well as data on needs, vulnerability, displacement history and return intentions.

2A: IDPs' NEEDS

Food continues to be the first need expressed by IDP (58%), followed by shelter (13%) and NFI (7%).

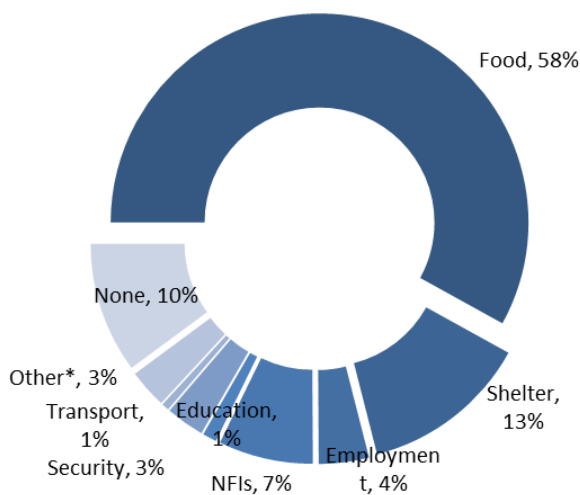


Chart 7: IDP Needs

2B: VULNERABILITY

The majority of the population that was registered declared to have witnessed violence to others (74%) while 19% went through several displacements. In addition, 3% of the registered population are breastfeeding women, 1% are pregnant women and another 1% are in serious medical conditions.

Separated and unaccompanied children represent 0,2% and 0,1% of the IDP population³.

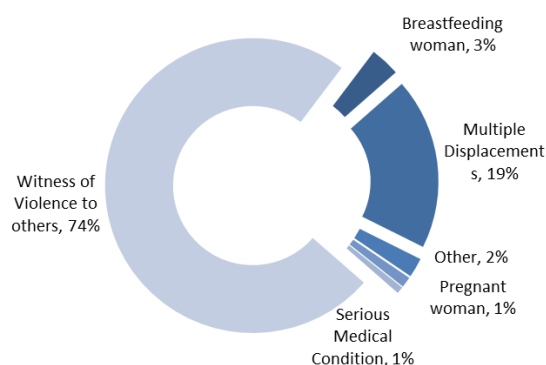


Chart 8: IDP vulnerability

2C: INTENTIONS OF RETURN

The data captured during the registration exercise highlighted that 88% of the registered IDPs expressed the desire to return to their places of origin. For 79% of them, security is the main condition to return while 19% put the improvement of the economic situation in their area of origin as the main factor for their return.

12% of IDPs declared that they were not willing to return home. The vast majority of them (87%) want to stay in their places of displacement while 7% would like to rent a house.

In addition, it is important to underline that 39% of IDPs go back and forth between their place of displacement and their areas of origin. 66% of them go to their place of origin to check on their possessions.

Regarding conditions in the areas of return, 45% of registered IDPs declared that their houses were totally burned or destroyed, whereas 24% declared that their homes were partially burned or damaged and 23% did not know the status of their houses.

As for their source of income, 66% of the IDP households that were registered declared that they had a source of income before their displacement, but only 14% confirmed having a source of income after displacement.

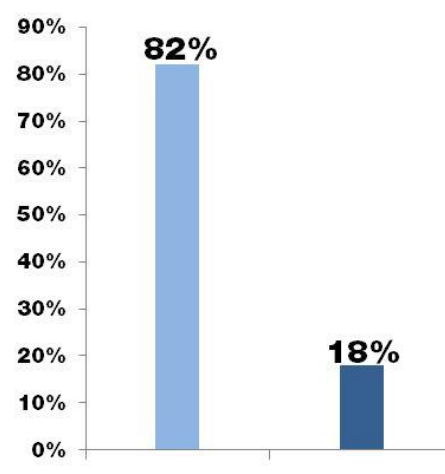


Chart 9: IDP intention of return

³ The list of separated and unaccompanied children identified is available upon request

3 SITES ASSESSMENT

3.1A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS IN 50 SITES

For this round of assessment, 50 sites have been assessed out of the 59 sites identified in Abuja, Adamawa, Borno, Taraba and Yobe states. The number of individuals residing in these sites is **162,326 individuals (22,374 households)**.

22 sites have been assessed in Borno, 12 in Taraba, 10 in Adamawa, 3 in Yobe and 3 in Abuja. The decrease in the number of sites identified and assessed in Adamawa (9 sites-DTM report round 4) is due to the closure of 1 camp while 2 additional camps have opened.

In Borno, 2 new camps have been set-up in Jere and Konduga while one new camp was assessed in Konduga. 1 camp was also reopened.

In Taraba, 4 camps closed and 1 additional camp has been set-up.

The sites assessed during this exercise have been classified in three categories:

- **Camp:** open-air settlements, usually made-up of tents, where IDPs find accommodation;
- **Collective center:** pre-existing buildings and structures used for collective and communal settlements of the displaced population;
- **Transitional center:** centers which provide short term/temporary accommodation for the displaced population.

The majority of sites are categorized as collective settlements (43 sites), while 6 sites are classified as camp and 1 site as a transitional center.

Site type	Number of sites	Households (HH)	Number of individuals	Percentage of individuals
Camp	6	1 454	7 945	4,9%
Collective Settlement	43	20634	151949	93,6%
Transitional Centre	1	286	2 432	1,5%
Total	50	22374	162326	100%

Table 3: Sites classification

3.1B: DEMOGRAPHIC

The majority of individuals in camps are female (54%). More than half of the total number of individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old (60%).

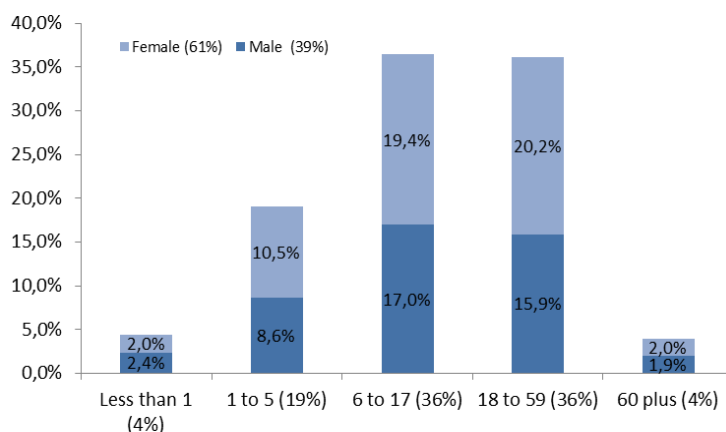


Chart 10: IDP Population (camps) by major age group and sex breakdown

3.1C: SECTOR ANALYSIS



SHELTER

The most common types of shelter identified during the site assessments are schools (25 sites) and self-made tents (11 sites). The other types of shelter include government buildings (10 sites) and community centers (4 sites). 65% of individuals live in schools, while 34% reside in Government building.

In the majority of sites (27), more than 75% of the IDP population live indoors. However, in 3 sites, more than 75% of the IDP population live in makeshift shelter while in 3 other sites, less than 75% of the IDP population live outside.

In 16 sites residents reported blankets as the most needed type of NFI.

At 16 sites, mosquito nets are the most needed type of NFI.

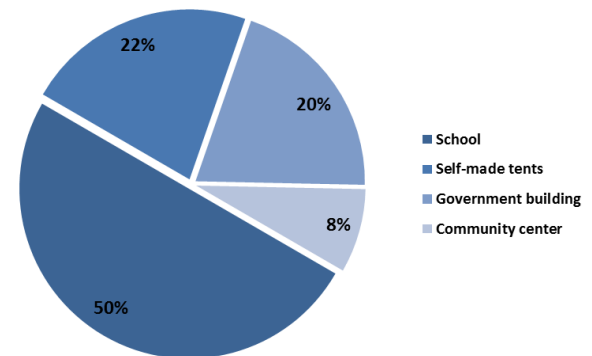


Chart 11: Type of shelter in IDP sites



WASH

In the majority of sites (35) the main water source is located on-site within a 10 minute walk, in 2 sites the main water source is located on site, but requires more than a 10 minute walk. In 5 sites, the main water source is located off-site within a 10 minute walk, in 7 sites the water source is located off site and requires more than 10 minute walk.

In 20 sites the main drinking water source is hand pumps and in 20 sites it is piped water supply. In 35 sites the drinking water is reported to be potable. However, in 19 sites less than half of the water points are functional. In addition, in 20 sites, IDPs complained about the quality of the water and most especially about the taste (15 sites).

In most sites (30), there are separated toilets for males and females.

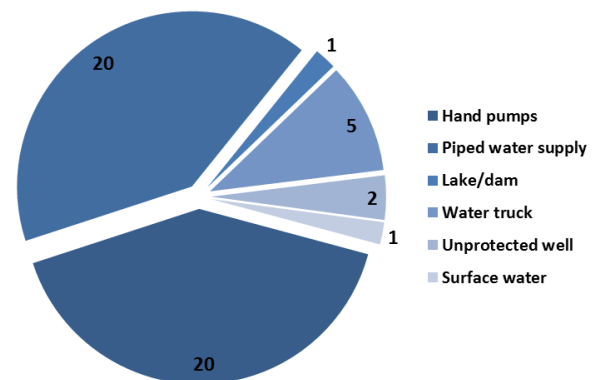


Chart 12: Main sources of water in IDP sites



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Households in 43 sites have access to food while residents in 7 sites have no access to food. This is especially the case in the informal camps in Taraba, where residents at 7 sites do not receive food. In the majority of sites (29), IDPs have access to food through distribution.

States	Access to food	Number of sites
Adamawa	Yes, On-site	10
Borno	Yes, On-site	20
	Yes, Off-site	2
FCT	Yes, Off-site	1
	Yes, On-site	2
Taraba	No	7
	Yes, Off-site	3
	Yes, On-site	2
Yobe	Yes, Off-site	1
	Yes, On-site	2

In terms of frequency, residents in 23 sites receive food distribution every day; in 19 sites, residents receive irregular food distribution and in 7 sites IDPs have never received food mostly in Taraba State. At one site the frequency of food distribution is unknown. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 22 sites.

Table 4: Access to food in IDP sites



HEALTH

In the majority of sites (34), residents reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. 41 sites reported to have access to a health facility and 30 sites to have regular access to medicine. In 27 sites the health facilities are located on site, less than 3 kilometers away. In 27 sites, the health facilities are managed by the Government.



EDUCATION

In 32 sites children have access to formal or informal education. In the majority of sites (29), the nearest education facilities are located on site. In 13 sites none of the children attend school while in another 13 sites less than 25% of children attend school, and in 11 sites less than 75%.



PROTECTION

Almost all sites (48) have security available on site. In 19 camps, the security is provided by the military and in 15 sites by the camp residents. In 30 sites, there is no lighting. In 18 sites there is lighting but it is not adequate. In 23 sites, protection incidents were reported.



COMMUNICATION

In the majority of sites (25), resident get information from family and friends. At 23 sites residents require more information about safety and security while residents in 20 sites reported requiring more information about the situation in areas of their origin, including information about relief assistance.



LIVELIHOOD

In the majority of the sites petty trading (22 sites) and farming (13 sites) are the main occupation of the IDPs. However in most sites (32) residents do not have access to land cultivation. At 21 sites residents do not have access to income generating activities while residents do not have access to livestock in 35 sites.

3.2. SITE ASSESSMENT IN HOST COMMUNITIES

The site assessments were also conducted in some of the host communities in Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Taraba.

The majority of IDPs identified in host communities are living in host family houses (76%) and individual houses (17%). As it was the case for the population living in camps, most IDPs living in host communities report blankets (38%) and mosquito nets (29%) as the most needed type of NFIs.

In most of the IDP locations assessed in host communities (44%), hand pumps are the main source of the drinking water followed by protected wells (15%). In 43% of the locations assessed the water was considered to be not potable.

In 68% of the locations assessed, IDPs declared no to have access to food.

Regarding the health sector, IDPs in host communities reported malaria (56% of the sites assessed) as the most prevalent health problem.

As for livelihood, most of the IDPs living in host communities are farmers (56% of sites assessed), some are engaged in petty trade (20% of sites assessed) while others are considered daily laborers (15% of sites assessed).

4 METHODOLOGY

The DTM activities are being implemented according to the methodology endorsed by the Government of Nigeria and carried out by teams composed of members of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the Nigerian Red Cross Society and IOM. Humanitarian partners on the field are also participating in the assessment on an ad hoc basis. Data are collected following the below steps:

Local Government area (LGA) level location assessment:

An assessment is conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates including household and individual level estimates, the identification of wards within the LGA with displaced populations and the type of displacement locations, reason for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs, and location of origin. The assessment also captures if IDPs have originated from the LGA and records contacts of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the area. The information is collected via interviews with key informants, who can be representatives of the LGA administration, IDP community leaders, religious leaders, Ward leaders, and NGO or humanitarian aid workers. The results of the LGA assessments, most importantly the indication of the presence of displaced households in specified wards/villages, disaggregated by those displaced in host communities and those displaced in camp-like settings, are utilized to advise whether to continue assessments at the ward/village level.

Ward/village level location assessments:

Assessments are conducted with key informants at the ward/village level. The information collected includes: estimates on the number of displaced households and individuals living in the ward, details on the location and type of residence of displaced households (host community – free or renting, camp-like settings – formal and informal), reason for displacement, areas of origin, and length of displacement. The assessment also includes information on displacement originating from the ward, as well as a demographic calculator based on a sample of IDPs in host communities and camp-like settings. Interviews are conducted with key informants, such as Ward leaders, representatives of the LGA administration, IDP community leaders, religious leaders, and NGO or humanitarian aid workers. The results of the ward/village assessments are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward/village level location assessments are carried out in all those wards identified as having IDP populations during the LGA assessment.

Site assessments

The site assessments are undertaken in identified IDP sites (both camps and camp-like settings) as well as in host communities to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are utilized to record the exact location and name of a site/location, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site/location, whether registrations is available, details about the site management agency (in camps and camp-like sites) and if natural hazards put the site/location at risk. The form also captures details about the IDP population, including their place of origin, and demographic information on the number of households with a breakdown by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. The form furthermore captures details on key access to services in different sectors: shelter and NFI, WASH, food, nutrition, health, education, livelihood, communication, and protection. The information is captured through interviews with representatives of the site management agency and other key informants, including IDP representatives.

Registration:

The registration exercise consists in establishing the profile of IDPs by collecting detailed information at household level. The data is captured through an individual interview with the head of household and include information on individual household members, displacement history, education, livelihood, return intention, assistance received and needs as well as on vulnerability. This exercise is conducted in camps, camp like sites and host communities.

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