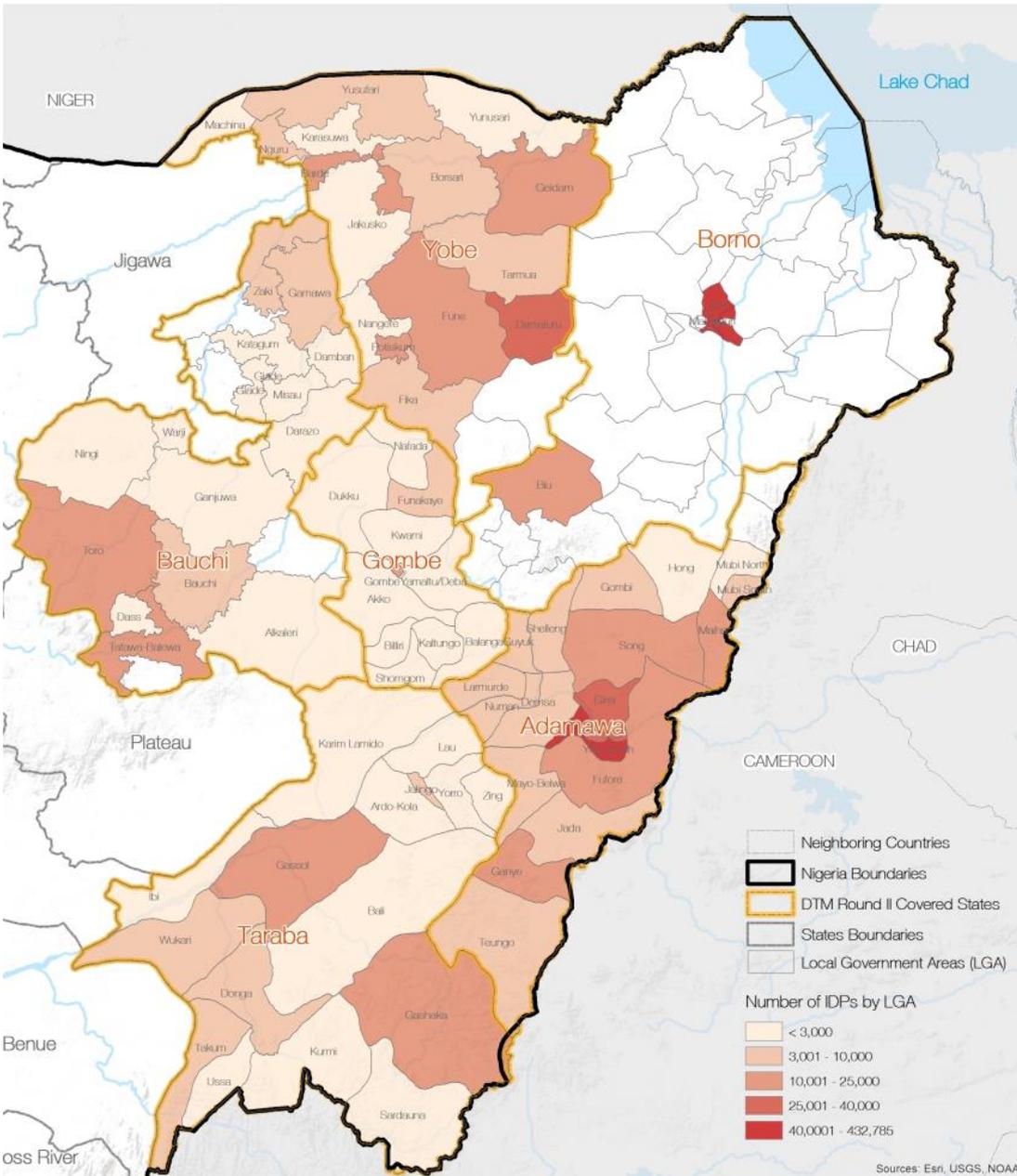


## DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ 1,188,018 IDPs (149,357 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states. (DTM)
- ➔ Another 47,276 IDPs (5910 households) were identified in Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna states. (NEMA)
- ➔ Total 1,235,294 IDPs identified in northern Nigeria.
- ➔ The highest number of IDPs are in Borno (672,714 IDPs), followed by Adamawa (220,159 IDPs) and Yobe (135,810 IDPs).

Number of IDPs by LGA (States of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe)



> The IDP population is composed of 53 % women and 47% men.

> 56% of the total IDP population are children of which more than half are up to 5 years old, while 42% are adults.

> 92% of IDPs were displaced by the insurgency.

> The majority of the current IDP population was displaced in 2014 (79%).

> The IDPs come mainly from Borno (62%), Adamawa (18%) and Yobe (13%).

> 87% of IDPs live with host families while 13% live in camps.

**CONTACT**

## INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of 2014, the increase of violence caused by Boko Haram insurgency has triggered a massive wave of displacement in the north eastern part of Nigeria. The country is also prone to natural disaster and community clashes which have generated and continue to cause displacement all across its territory.

In order to respond to the need for accurate and up-to-date information regarding the movements of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the context of the current humanitarian crisis, IOM began in close collaboration with the Government of Nigeria, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program. The objective of the DTM program is to support the Government of Nigeria in establishing a comprehensive system to collect and disseminate data on IDPs by strengthening the capacity of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) and other partners on the field to undertake IDP assessments in a unified and systematized manner.

Through its first round of assessments, which were carried out from October to December 2014, the DTM program identified 389,281 IDPs (60,232 households) in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states.

In addition to the states mentioned above, the second round of DTM assessments included three accessible LGAs in Borno state and was conducted from January to February 2015.

This report encompasses both the data collected through the assessments conducted in a total of 79 LGAs and 574 wards where IDP presence has been reported<sup>1</sup> either in camps or in host communities and the results of the camp profile exercises conducted in the formal and informal settlements identified in Adamawa and Borno State. It also presents the data collected by NEMA for **Plateau, Nasarawa, Abuja, Kano and Kaduna states.**

Due to security reasons, Madagali and Michika LGAs in Adamawa as well as Gujba and Gulani in Yobe were not accessible at the time of the assessment. In Borno, only 3 LGAs were accessible during the evaluation: Maiduguri, Jere and Biu.

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).

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<sup>1</sup> The LGAs that have IDP presence have been identified by the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the concerned Local Government representatives

## 1 POPULATION PROFILE

### 1A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT

The total number of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of February 2015 is **1,188,018 IDPs** (149,357 households). Borno state (672,714 IDPs) has the highest number of IDPs, followed by Adamawa (220,159 IDPs) and Yobe (135,810 IDPs).

Current Location	IDP Individuals	IDP Households	Average HHs size
ADAMAWA	220,159	25,807	8.5
BAUCHI	60,555	9,881	6.1
BORNO	672,714	76,842	8.8
GOMBE	24,655	3,335	7.4
TARABA	74,125	11,599	6.4
YOBE	135,810	21,893	6.2
Grand Total	<b>1,188,018</b>	<b>149,357</b>	<b>8.0</b>

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

The increase in the number of IDPs compared to the first DTM report (389,281 IDPs)<sup>2</sup> is due to the inclusion of Borno state in the second round of assessment as well as the intensification of violence in the North East which has led to additional displacements. Since December 2014, the IDP' population has increased by 78% in Adamawa and by 114,7% in Gombe.

In Borno, Maiduguri LGA is hosting the highest number of IDPs (432,785) whereas most of the internally displaced persons in Adamawa have been identified in Yola South (41,275), Girei (38,495) and Yola North (35,293).

In Yobe the majority of IDPs are in Damaturu (36,855) and Potiskum (21,400). In Gombe, the Gombe LGA is hosting the highest concentration of internally displaced persons (13,472).

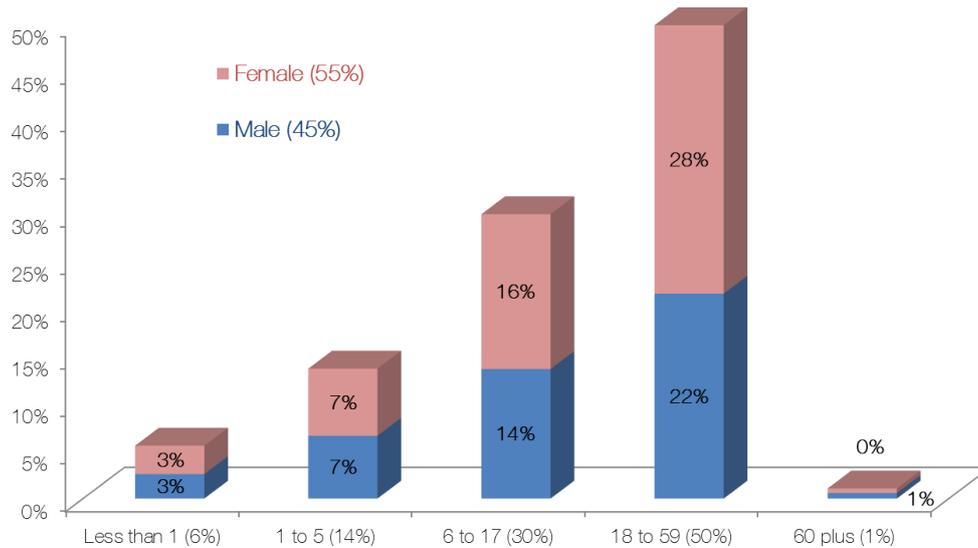
In Taraba, most IDPs have been identified in Gassol (20,641) and Gashaka (10,322) LGAs.

### 1B: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The demographic profile of the IDP population in the north-eastern states is the result of a large sample survey conducted in each of the wards visited by the data collector teams. For all wards assed (574 in total), 20 household were interviewed for detailed age and sex breakdown. This sample represents 6,9% of the total identified IDP population (81,193 IDPs).

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 constitutes 56% of the IDP population and more than half of them are 5 years old or younger.

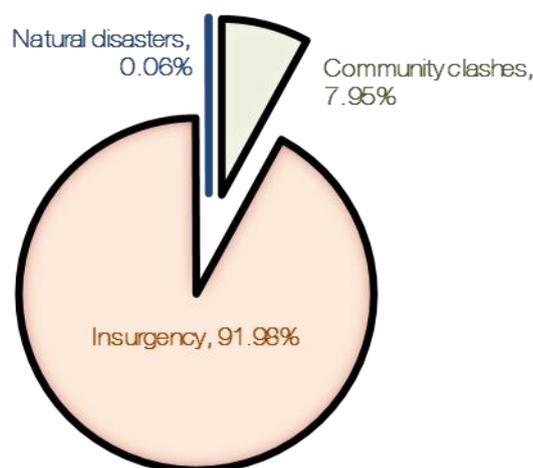
<sup>2</sup> DTM report, December 2014



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

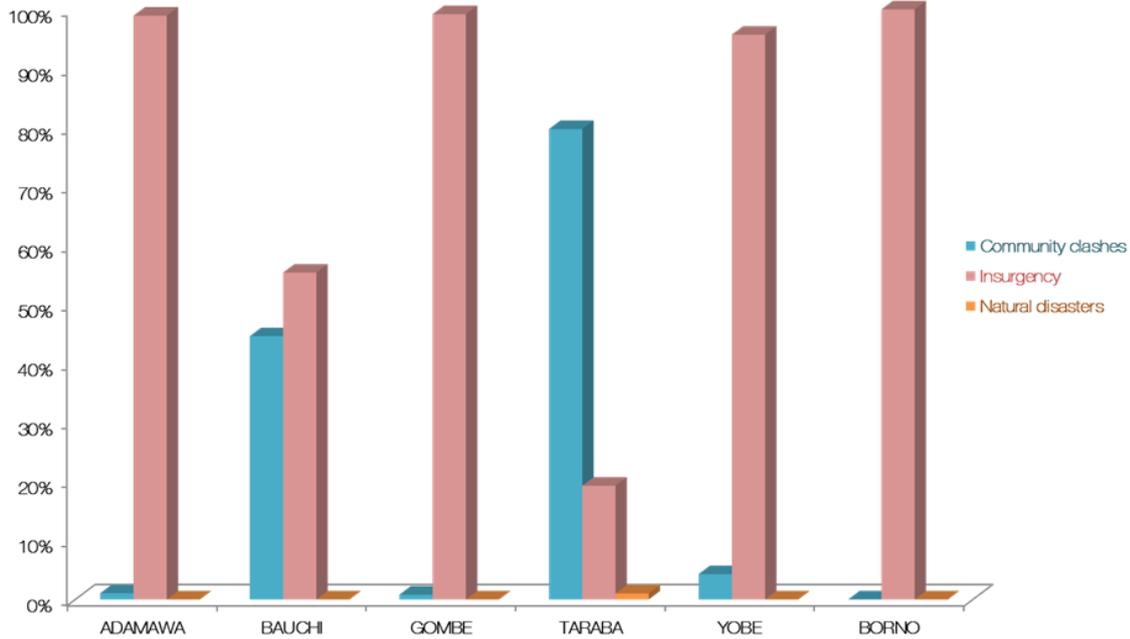
## 1C: REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT

As highlighted in the first DTM report, the vast majority of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe have been displaced because of the insurgency (91.98%). A smaller number was forced to leave their place of origin because of community clashes (7.96%) or natural disaster (0.06%).



*Chart 2: Reasons for displacement of identified IDP population;*

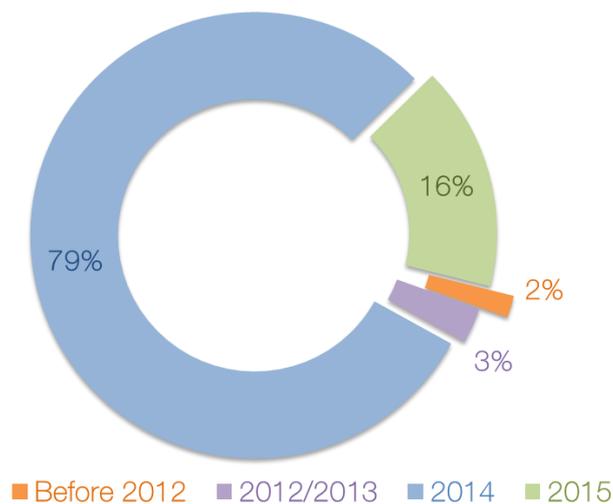
If the insurgency is the main factor of displacement in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe, the situation is different in Taraba where the majority of IDPs identified (79,7% of IDPs) have been displaced by communal clashes. In Bauchi, 55,4% of the IDPs have been displaced by the insurgency while 44,6% have been displaced by communal clashes.



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

## 1D: YEARS OF DISPLACEMENT

The majority of the IDPs identified during the second round of assessment left their place of origin in 2014 (79,5%) which corresponds to the escalation of violence in the north east.



*Chart 4: IDP population by year of displacement;*

In Bauchi, a significant portion of the IDP population (31,3%) left their place of origin before 2012 which correspond to the movement of IDPs displaced from the middle belt due to communal clashes. In Borno, 24,2% of the population was displaced in 2015 following the increase in violence in this state since the beginning of the year.

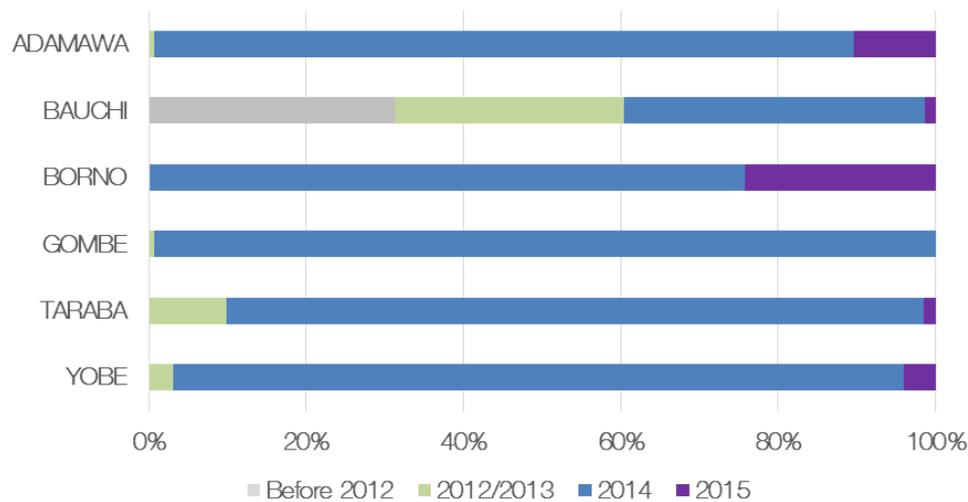


Chart 5: IDP population by year of displacement and current location (State);

## 1E: ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

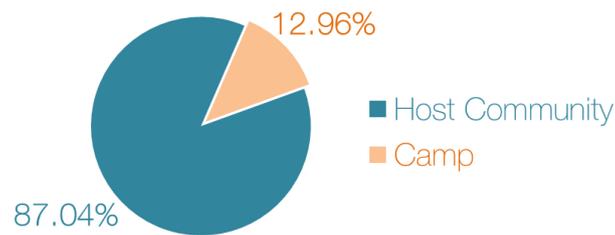
The majority of the IDPs identified during this exercise come from the states which have been most affected by the insurgency: 62.3% come from Borno, 17.8% from Adamawa and 12.6% from Yobe.

		CURRENT LOCATION					
		ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO
STATE OF ORIGIN	ADAMAWA	88.8%	6.6%	5.5%	14%	-	-
	BAUCHI	-	25.9%	-	-	-	-
	BENUE	-	-	-	7.7%	-	-
	BORNO	10.8%	42.0%	61.9%	1.5%	1.1%	100%
	GOMBE	-	-	0.8%	-	-	-
	KADUNA	-	0.4%	-	-	-	-
	PLATEAU	-	8.6%	-	-	-	-
	TARABA	0.4%	1.3%	-	76.8%	-	-
	YOBE	-	12.3%	31.9%	-	98.9%	-
	ZAMFARA	-	2.8%	-	-	-	-

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

The majority of IDPs identified in Borno comes from the same state, mostly from Bama and Gwosa LGAs (24,1% and 18,6% of IDPs in Borno). In Adamawa, most IDPs come from Michika and Madagali LGAs that are currently under Boko Haram control. Most IDPs in Yobe come from Geidam and Gujba LGAs, the latest is currently occupied by Boko Haram. The majority of IDPs identified in Bauchi and Gombe states come from Borno state (42% of IDs in Bauchi and 61,9% in Gombe). In Taraba, most IDPs come from Wukari LGA (55%) which has been severely affected by communal clashes over the past months.

## 1F: TYPE OF LOCATION - RESIDENCE OF IDPS



*Chart 6: IDP Population by type of location;*

The vast majority of IDPs in north east Nigeria live with relatives or friends. While 87% of IDPs live with host communities, 13% live in camps. However, the situation is different from one state to another. While no camps have been identified in Yobe, Bauchi and Gombe, 12% of the IDP population in Adamawa and 18% of IDPs in Borno live in camps or camp-like setting.

## 2 SITES PROFILE

### 2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS IN 33 SITES

A total of 43 displacement sites have been identified in Adamawa, Borno and Taraba states. The number of individuals residing in these sites is 154,008 individuals (19,348 households).

The data for this report are the results of a detailed site assessment conducted in 33 sites in Borno and Adamawa in January and February 2015 covering 148, 484 individuals (18,255 households).

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.

#### 2A.1: LOCATION AND NUMBER IN BORNO

There are 120,872 individuals (13,658 households) living in 15 displacement sites in Borno. The majority of sites are located in Maiduguri (10 displacement sites), 4 sites are situated in Jere and 1 site is located in Biu.

The majority of sites are categorized as collective centers (12 sites), while two sites are categorized as “camps” and one site as a “transitional center”. Half of the sites were recorded as spontaneous settlements, while the other half was categorized as planned settlements.

All sites with the exception of one have an official established Camp Management Committee (CMC) composed of members from the displaced community at the site. 11 sites have an appointed Site Management Agency and registration activity.

## 2A.2: LOCATION AND NUMBER IN ADAMAWA

There are 27,612 individuals (4,381 households) living in 18 displacement sites in Adamawa. The majority of sites are located in Yola South (6 sites) and Girei (5 sites). Other sites are located in Furfore (1 site), Yola North (1 site), Ganye (1 site), Mubi South (1 site), Toungo (1 site), Numan (1 site), and Song (1 site).

The majority of sites are categorized as camps and collective centers. Seven sites fall in the “camp” category, ten sites belong to the “collective center” category, and one site was classified as a “transitional center”. The majority of individuals (48%) reside in collective centers, while 44% of individuals live in camps, and 8% live in transitional center. Most of the sites (15 out of 18) were recorded as spontaneous settlements, while remaining 3 sites were categorized as planned settlements. Eleven sites have an official established Camp Management Committee (CMC) made up from the community at the site. 15 sites have registration activity and only 3 sites have appointed Site Management Agency in the site.

## 2B: DEMOGRAPHIC AND VULNERABILITIES

The results of the displacement site assessments exercise show that 62% of the IDP population in sites are female while 38% are male. Half of the total number of individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old.

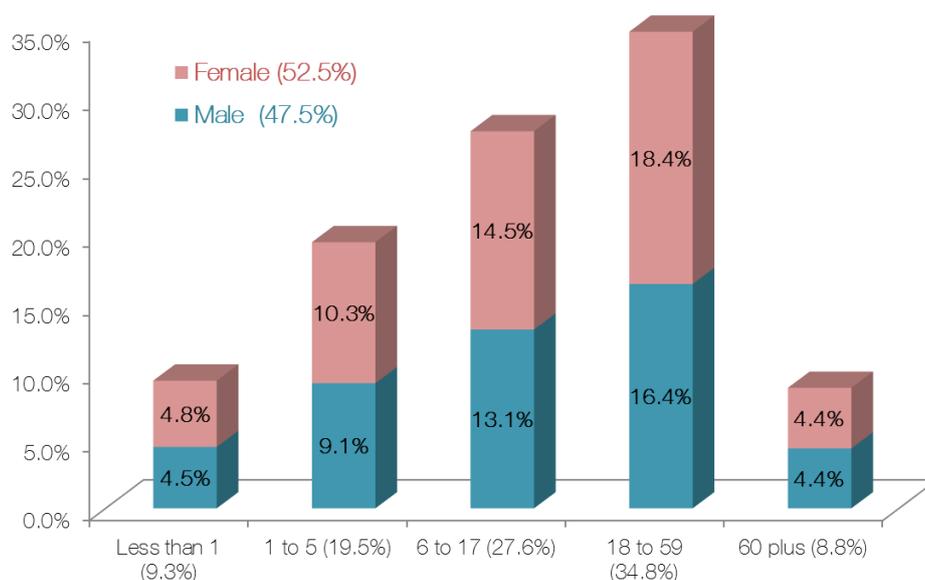


Chart 7: IDP Population by major age group and sex breakdown;

As for the vulnerability identified within the IDP population in sites, 3.33% are single headed-households, 2.26% are breastfeeding mothers, 1.22% are pregnant women. In addition, 1.61% of the IDPs have been identified as unaccompanied and separated children.

## 2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS



### SHELTER

The most common types of shelter identified during the site assessments are schools (14 sites) and government buildings (9 sites). The other types of shelter include tent (2 sites), self-made tents (3 sites) and bunk houses (2 sites). 37.8% of individuals live in tents, while 29.3% live in government buildings, and 24.3% reside in schools.

In the majority of sites (19 out of 33) individuals do not have access to electricity. The situation is more critical in Borno where residents do not have access to electricity in 13 sites out of 15. In 14 sites less than 25% of individuals have access to safe cooking facilities whereas in 10 sites individuals have no access to safe cooking facilities, 9 of these sites are located in Borno. The predominant majority of sites (25 out of 33) do not have adequate lighting in the majority of communal points.



### WASH

In 13 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk and in 9 sites the main water source is located on site, but requires more than a 20 minute walk. In 10 sites the main water source is located off-site. In 17 sites there is about 10-15 litres of water available per person and per day whereas 9 sites have less than 10 litres of water per person and per day. Households in the majority of sites (29 out of 33) reported that the drinking water is potable and households in 27 sites reported no complaints about the quality of the drinking water.

In the sites assessed there is on average one toilet per 368 individuals when the sphere standards recommend 20 persons per toilets. The availability of toilets is particularly critical in Borno where there is one toilet per 472 individuals.

The majority of sites (25 out of 33) have separate male and female toilets and separate bathing areas (24 sites). The households in the majority of sites (26 out of 33) reported "not so good condition" of the latrines.



### FOOD AND NUTRITION

Households in 20 sites have access to food distribution. In terms of frequency, 13 sites receive food distribution every day, another 13 sites receive irregular food distribution. In 3 sites (all located in Adamawa) individuals have never received food distribution. Households in all sites with the exception of one reported having no supplementary feeding for children or breastfeeding mothers. Screening for malnutrition has not been conducted in 27 sites.



## HEALTH

18 sites do not have regular access to medicine. In 19 sites, health facilities are located on-site within 3 km walk. In addition, 18 sites do not have a referral system for IDPs to be transferred to medical facilities in case of necessity. Malaria, cough and fever are the most prevalent health problem identified on sites.



## EDUCATION

There is formal or informal education taking place at 21 sites. In the majority of sites (29 out of 33) nearest education facilities are located within 1 km walk. However, in 17 sites less than 25% of children attend school. Only in 4 sites, more 75% of the children attend schools.



## PROTECTION

19 sites have security on site. In 24 sites individuals reported no security incidents. However, in 25 sites women and children said that they were not feeling safe. 21 sites do not have a referral mechanism for incidents. In majority (26 out of 33) of the sites residents do not have self-identification cards or other forms of documentation.

## ANNEX 1 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) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society. 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 through the LGA checklist. The ward/village level location assessments are carried out in all those wards identified as having IDP populations in the LGA checklist.

### *Site - Camp assessments*

The site assessments are undertaken in identified IDP sites (both camps and camp-like settings) to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are utilized to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, whether registrations are available, details about the site management agency (where one is present), how long the site has been in existence, and if natural hazards put the site 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.

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