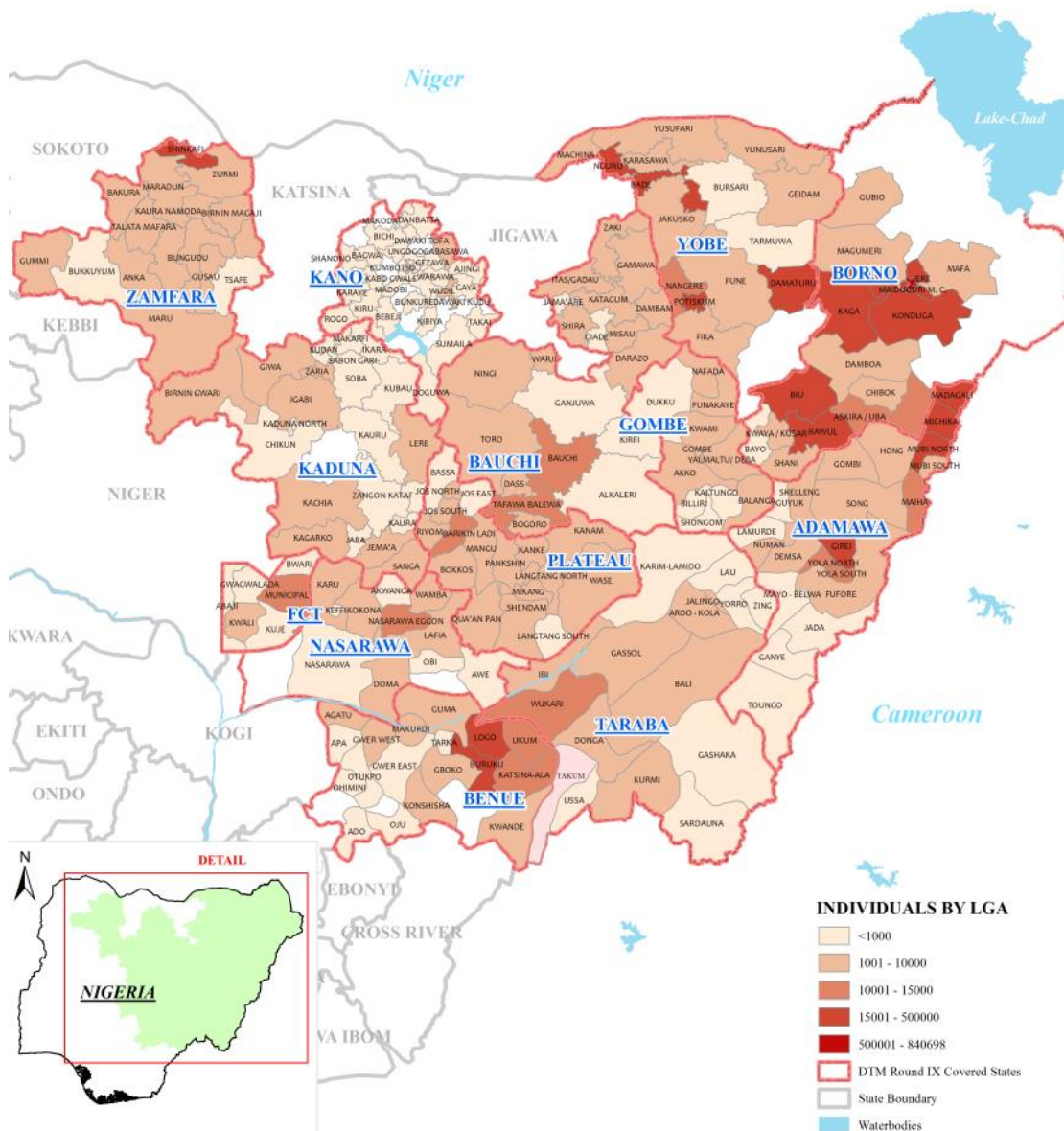


DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ **2,155,618** individuals (352,840 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Zamfara, states and Abuja.
- ➔ In total, **1,856,616** IDPs captured through the DTM assessments have been displaced by the insurgency (86.16% of the total IDP population).
- ➔ Majority of the IDPs are identified in Borno (1,427,999) followed by Yobe (150,718) and Adamawa (134,415).

Number of IDPs by LGA



- ◆ 53.72% of the IDP population are children and 26.2% are five(5) years old or younger.
- ◆ 91% of IDPs live in host communities while 9% live in camps.
- ◆ 97 Camps and camp-like sites have been identified through the DTM assessments.

INTRODUCTION

Over the last few months, the recapture of many towns and villages by Nigerian security forces in the insurgency-hit north-eastern States of Borno and Yobe have further escalated the need for humanitarian response as civilians previously under the control of Boko Haram are now accessible.

Working in close collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme is working to expand coverage in addition to addressing the needs of gathering accurate information on the existing caseload of internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The DTM assessments are being 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 LGAs and 1,331 wards where IDPs had been identified. While DTM data collectors have full or partial access to all LGAs in the states mentioned above, only 15 out of the 27 LGAs in Borno State are currently accessible while efforts to access the recaptured LGAs are being planned for the next round of assessments.

The programme is supporting the Government of Nigeria and other humanitarian response partners in the field to conduct IDPs assessments in a systematic way, as well as to establish a profile of the IDP population. The DTM teams are composed of representatives of NEMA, SEMAs, the Nigerian Red Cross and IOM. The assessment included the collection of baseline information at LGAs and ward level and detailed surveys in camps and camp-like sites.

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

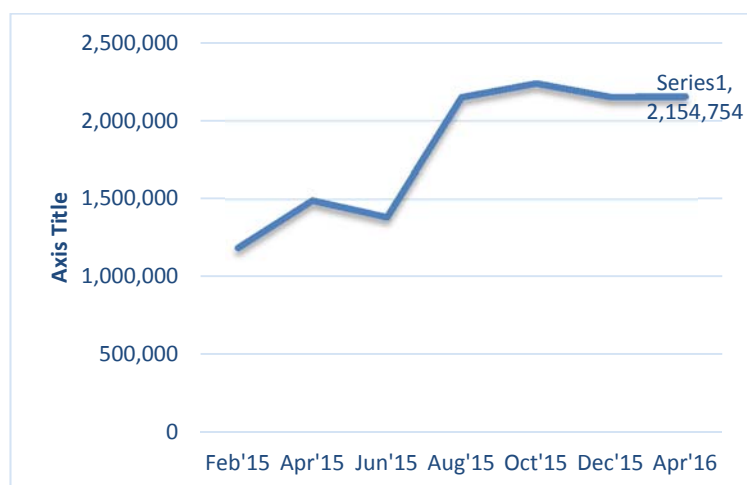
1 POPULATION PROFILE

1A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT

The total number of IDPs identified in Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara as of 29 April 2016 is 2,155,618 IDPs (352,840 households). In total 1,856,616 IDPs have been displaced by the insurgency with the highest numbers recorded in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

State	Households	Individuals	Avg HH Size	Percentage
ADAMAWA	32,860	150,718	4.59	6.99%
BAUCHI	10,236	63,731	6.23	2.96%
BENUE	13,343	106,074	7.95	4.92%
BORNO	223,604	1,427,999	6.39	66.25%
FCT	2,547	16,635	6.53	0.77%
GOMBE	5,015	26,634	5.31	1.24%
KADUNA	4,166	31,178	7.48	1.45%
KANO	2,026	10,834	5.35	0.50%
NASARAWA	6,713	38,720	5.77	1.80%
PLATEAU	10,058	54,316	5.40	2.52%
TARABA	8,312	46,824	5.63	2.17%
YOBE	25,108	134,415	5.35	6.24%
ZAMFARA	8,852	47,540	5.37	2.21%
Grand Total	352,840	2,155,618	6.11	100.00%

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



Graph 1: Number of IDPs (February 2014/April 2016)

The slight decrease in the number of IDPs compared to the last round of assessment (2,241,484 IDPs)¹ is mainly due to the fact that IDPs are returning from Maiduguri on a daily basis to LGAs in Borno which have become accessible including Damboa, Magumeri, Askira Uba and Chibok.

In Borno, Maiduguri LGA is hosting the highest number of IDPs (723,051), while most IDPs in Yobe and Adamawa were found respectively in Damaturu (22,015) and Michika (31,502) LGAs.

No.	State	LGA	Households	Individuals
1	BORNO	MAIDUGURI M. C.	114,287	723,051
2	BORNO	JERE	71,784	461,023
3	BORNO	KONDUGA	11,632	74,491
4	BORNO	BIU	6,944	52,831
5	BORNO	HAWUL	6,374	44,229
6	BORNO	KAGA	5,423	32,538
7	ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	4,687	31,502
8	YOBE	BADE	3,699	27,739
9	ADAMAWA	GIREI	8,512	23,926
10	YOBE	DAMATURU	5,993	22,015

Table 3: LGAs with the highest concentration of IDPs in the North East

Round	Months of release	Number of IDPs	States covered
I	December 14	389,281	Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
II	February 15	1,188,018	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
III	April 15	1,491,706	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
IV	June 15	1,385,298	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
V	August 15	2,150,451	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Nasarawa, Taraba and Yobe
VI	October 15	2,239,749	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Yobe
VII	December 15	2,151,979	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara
VIII	February 16	2,241,484	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara
IX	April 16	2,155,618	in Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara

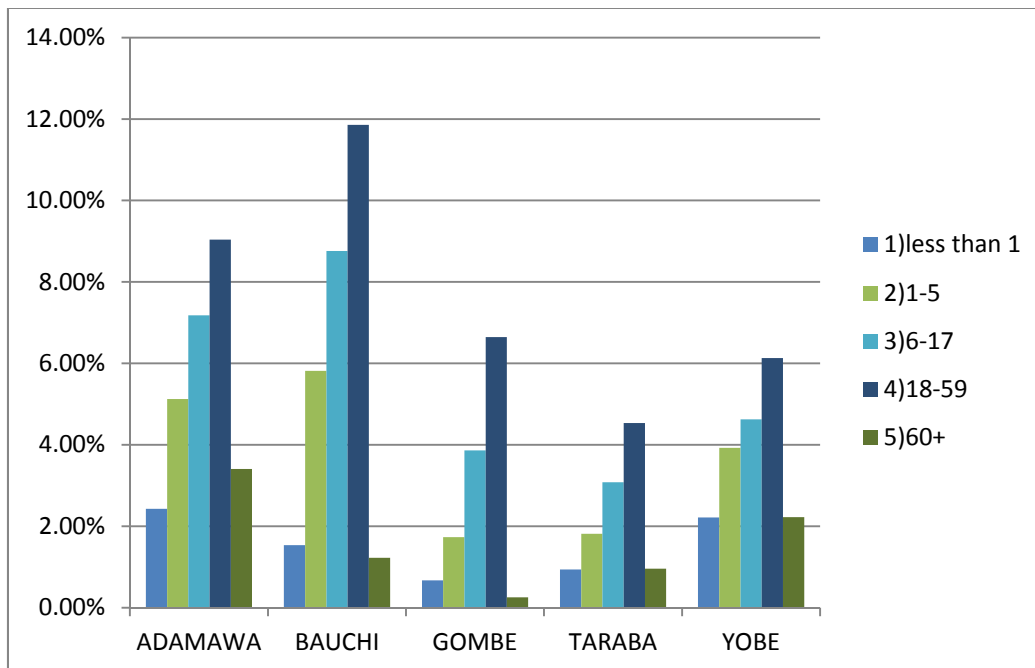
Table 2: Total IDP population per round and state covered

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The demographic profile of the IDP population is the result of a sample survey conducted on 20 households in each of the wards assessed by the DTM team. In total, 21,979 households were interviewed to obtain a detailed age and sex breakdown. This sample represents 7% of the identified IDP population.

¹ DTM report, December 2015

After extrapolation, the results show that 53% of the IDP population are female and 47% are male. Children under 18 constitute 54% of the IDP population and more than half of them are under five years old.



Graph 2: IDP Population by major age groups and sex breakdown

1C: REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT

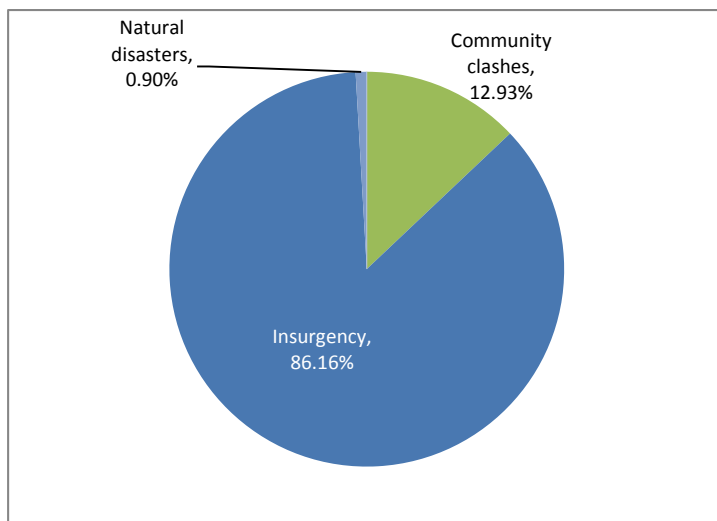
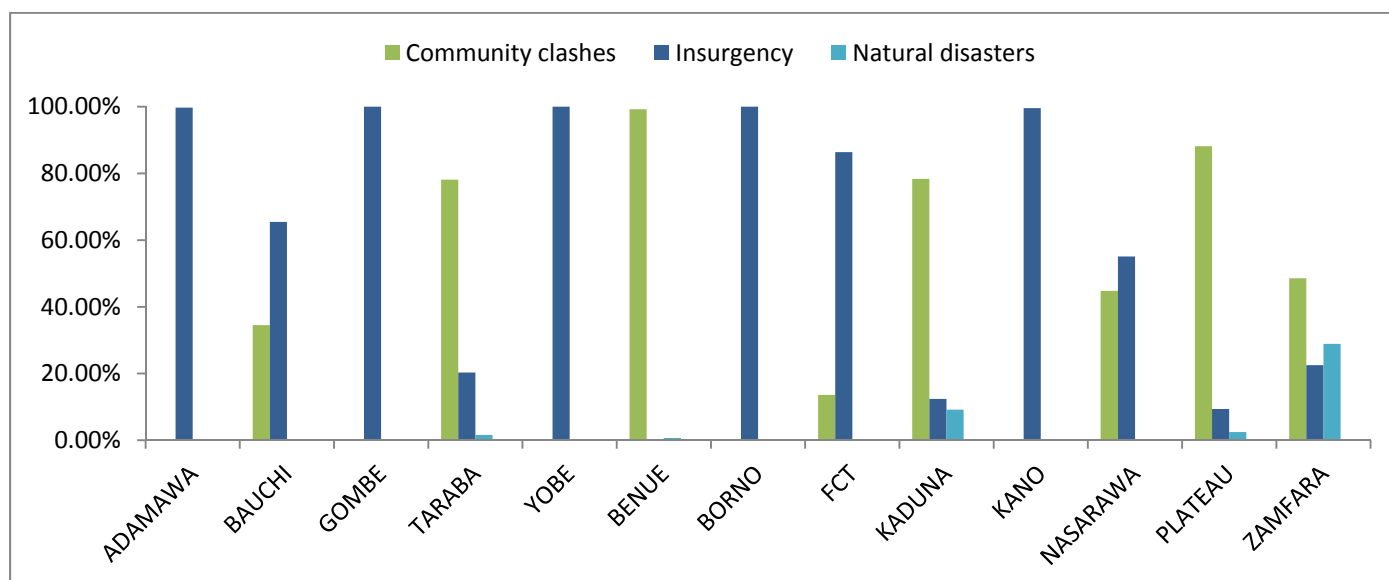


Chart 1: IDP Population by reason for displacement

Most IDPs identified through the DTM assessments were displaced because of the insurgency. This is especially the case in the North-Eastern region, where the majority of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Yobe were displaced due to the conflict (1,856,616 IDPs). All the IDPs identified in Borno, Gombe and Yobe were displaced because of the insurgency. This percentage reaches 99.7% in Adamawa and 65.48% in Bauchi.

Communal clashes were the second highest reason for displacement in the areas assessed. Benue was highest with 99% recorded followed by Plateau with 88% with Kaduna and Taraba recording 78%.



Graph 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 (56%), 2015 (33%) and so far in 2016 (6.7%)

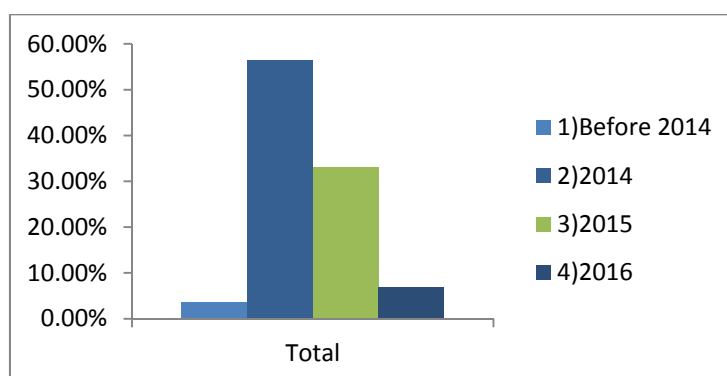


Chart 2: IDP population by year of displacement

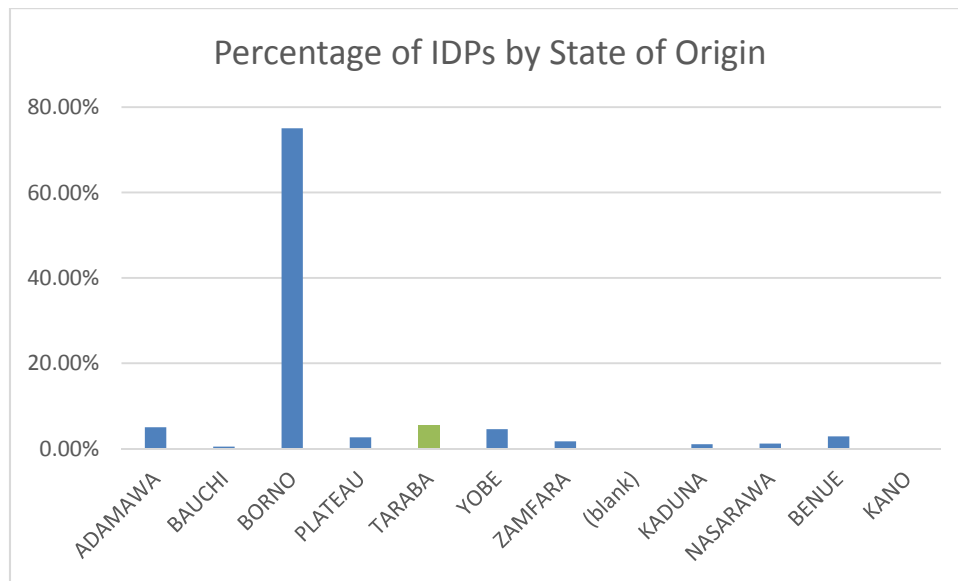
1E: ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

The majority of IDPs are displaced within their state of origin. 99% of the IDPs displaced in Borno originate from the state with Taraba the second highest with 78% from the same state. The highlighted figures indicate the majority state of origin for IDPs in each assessed state.

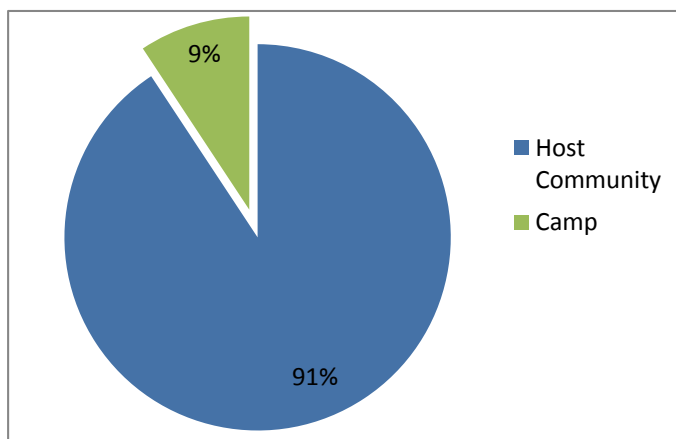
		Current Location												
		ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BENUE	BORNO	FCT	GOMBE	KADUNA	KANO	NASARAWA	PLATEAU	TARABA	YOBE	ZAMFARA
State of origin	ADAMAWA	65.32%	3.44%	0.00%	0.15%	0.66%	5.78%	0.94%	0.42%	0.00%	0.78%	5.94%	0.00%	0.00%
	BAUCHI	0.00%	16.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	BENUE	0.00%	0.00%	53.19%	0.00%	10.93%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	BORNO	30.58%	33.38%	0.00%	99.30%	85.23%	58.45%	9.24%	82.53%	12.95%	7.36%	15.96%	48.30%	20.02%
	KADUNA	0.00%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	71.94%	0.00%	0.52%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	KANO	0.00%	1.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	NASARAWA	0.00%	2.93%	1.96%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	3.77%	0.00%	41.27%	8.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	PLATEAU	0.00%	23.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.53%	0.00%	1.18%	69.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	TARABA	4.10%	7.71%	44.85%	0.00%	2.93%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	33.68%	12.99%	78.09%	0.00%	0.00%
	YOBE	0.00%	11.57%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	35.38%	1.57%	17.06%	1.25%	0.69%	0.00%	51.70%	2.70%
ZAMFARA	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	77.28%	

Table 4: IDP Population by state of origin and current location (State)

75% of the IDPs identified during this round of assessment come from Borno, followed by Adamawa (5%) and Yobe (4.5%). In Abuja, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Kano, the majority of IDPs identified are from Borno State. In Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Yobe and Zamfara, most IDPs are from the same state.



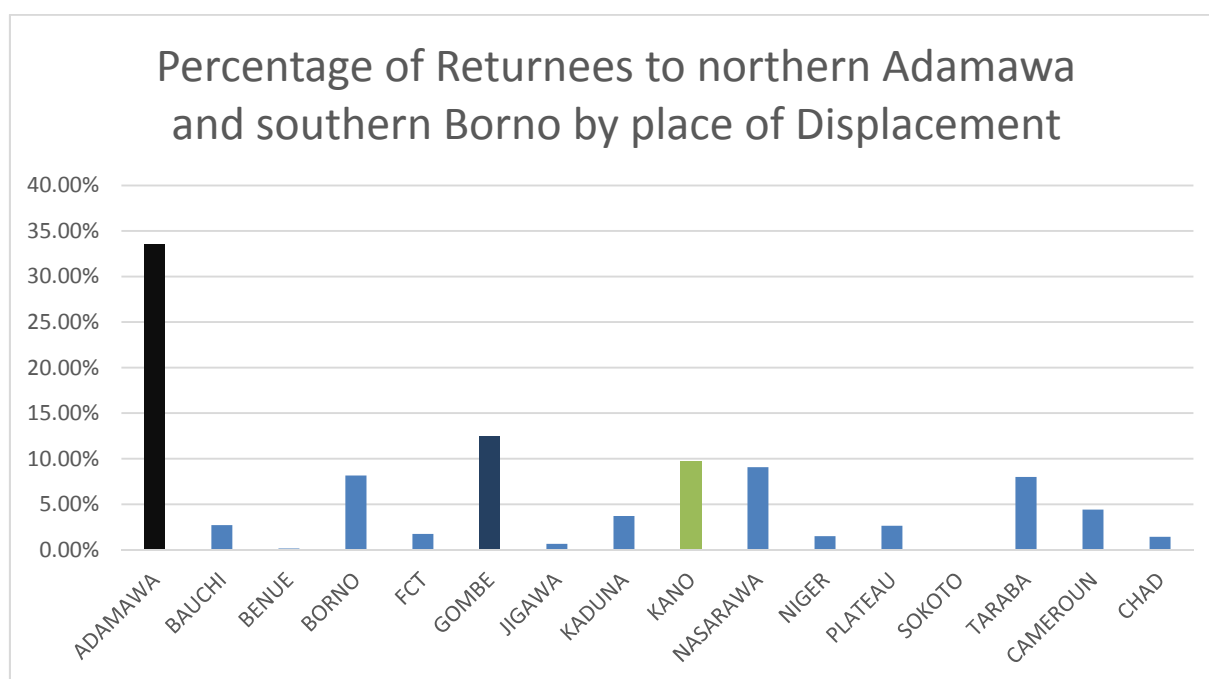
1F: TYPE OF LOCATION - RESIDENCE OF IDPs



The vast majority of IDPs identified during the assessments live in host communities, with friends and relatives or in rented/donated houses. The data collected in the field indicates that 91% of IDPs live in host communities while 9% live in camps or camp-like sites.

1G: RETURNEES

A return assessment was conducted in 8 LGAs in northern Adamawa (Gombi, Hong, Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North and Mubi South) and southern Borno (Askira Uba). During this round of assessment, 599,164 returnees were identified. Most returnees were originally displaced in Adamawa (33.5%), Gombe (12.5%), Kano (9.7%), Nasarawa (9%) and Taraba (8%).



Graph 4: Returnees-State of origin

3 SITES ASSESSMENT

3.1. A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs IN 97 SITES

A total of 97 camp and camp-like sites have been visited during this round of assessment. 65 sites have been identified in the North East: 10 in Adamawa, 38 in Borno, 11 in Taraba and 6 in Yobe.

The number of individuals residing in these sites is 200,085 individuals (33,441 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.

The majority of sites are categorized as collective settlements (73 sites) and are mostly schools (24 sites) and Government buildings (23 sites) and self-made tents (15 sites).

Site type	Number Of sites	Households (HH)	Number of individuals	Percentage of individuals
Camp	22	8,828	49,546	24.8%
Collective Settlement	73	24,548	150,267	75.1%
Transitional Centre	2	65	272	0.1%
Total	97	33,441	200,085	100%

Table 5: Number of sites - State

3.1. B: SECTOR ANALYSIS



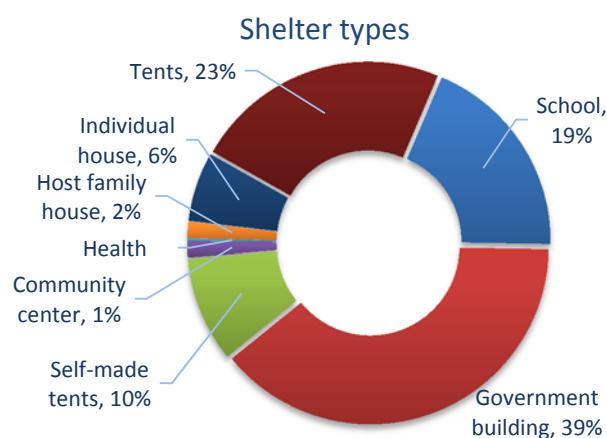
SHELTER

The most common types of shelter identified during the site assessments were classified as informal settlements. Out of the 65 sites assessed in the North East, 46 are not officially recognized which constitutes 71% of the total camps in the north-east.

In the majority of sites (51), more than 75% of the IDP population live indoors. In 7 sites, more than 75% of the IDP population live in makeshift shelters while in 10 other sites, more than 75% of the IDP population live in tents.

In 25 sites, more than 75% of IDPs have access to safe cooking facilities though in majority of the sites (53), IDPs do not have access to electricity.

In the vast majority of sites (45), IDPs declared that blankets were the most needed type of NFI.



WASH

In the majority of sites (66) the main water source is located on-site within a 10 minute walk. In 15 sites, the main water source is located off-site within a 10 minute walk. In 13 sites the water sources are located off-site and requires more than a 10 minute walk.

At 36 sites, hand pumps are the main drinking water source, at 36 sites piped water supply provides the main source. The drinking water is reported to be potable in 69 sites. However, in 18 sites, households complained about its unpleasant taste. At 72 sites, the latrines were assessed as in "not so good conditions" while there were no separate toilets for male and female in 51 sites. In 53 sites, toilets do not have a locker. In most sites (51) burning is the main method of garbage disposal. 100% of sites have hand washing stations but 62 of them have no soap or water. At the majority of sites (74), there was no evidence of hand washing practices. At 73 sites, there were evidences of open field defecation and 7 sites do not have drainage system.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

According to the data collected in the field, food was accessible in 77 of the sites that were assessed. In most sites, food is accessed through distribution (36 sites) or cash (30 sites). Most of the food distributions (52 sites) are carried out on an irregular basis. Screening for malnutrition was only identified in 27 sites.



HEALTH

In the majority of sites (54), residents reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem. 74 sites reported to have access to health facilities. In 35 sites the health facilities are located on site – less than 3 kilometers away – and in 19 sites the health facilities are located off site –more than 3 kilometers away.



EDUCATION

In 65 sites children have access to formal or informal education. In the majority of sites where education is available (47), the nearest education facilities are located on site. In 30 sites none of the children attend school while in 22 sites less than 25% of children attend school. In 18 sites, the number of students who attend school is less than 50% of the children and this percentage increases to less than 75% in 14 sites.



Incidents were identified in 21 out of the sites assessed and mostly classified as friction among residents (6 sites) and theft (5 sites). Efforts are currently ongoing to better assess other kind of incidents and most particularly GBV cases.



In 36 sites, residents get information from local leaders' whiles in 31 sites, residents get information through the use of mobile phones. At 35 sites, residents require more information about the situation in their areas of origin whereas residents in 34 sites required more information about safety and security.



In 40 sites farming is the main occupation of the IDPs. In 47 sites however, residents do not have access to land cultivation. At 54 sites, (north east data) residents have access to income generating activities but mostly on an irregular basis.

4 METHODOLOGY

The DTM activities are being implemented according to the methodology endorsed by the Federal Government of Nigeria and carried out by teams comprising of members of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the Nigerian Red Cross Society and IOM. Humanitarian partners in the field also participate 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 whether IDPs 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, 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, 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. Furthermore, the form 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 of 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 includes 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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