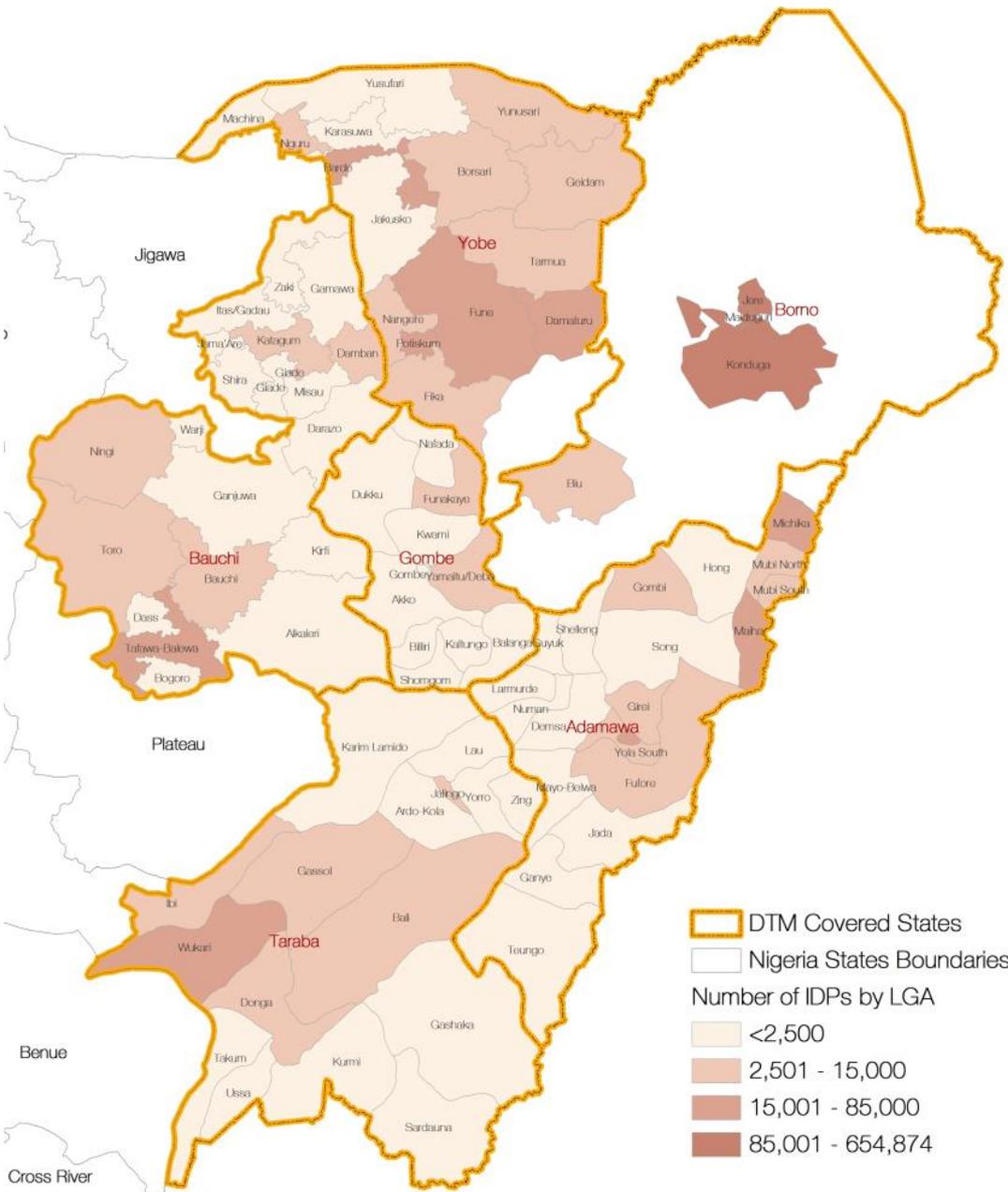


DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- ➔ 1,385,298 IDPs (188,547 households) were identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states through DTM.
- ➔ The number of IDPs in Borno reached 1,002,688.
- ➔ 122,719 returnees who were displaced in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba were identified in Adamawa (Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika, Maiha, Hong and Gombi).

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



> The IDP population is composed of 52% of female and 48% of male

> 56% of the IDP population are children and half of them under 5 years old

> 94% were displaced by the insurgency

> The majority of the current IDP population was displaced in 2014 (75,3%)

> The IDPs come mainly from Borno (80,22%), Adamawa (7,55%) and Yobe (6.70%)

> 92% of IDPs live in host families while 8% live in camps

CONTACT

INTRODUCTION

The escalation of the Boko Haram insurgency since the beginning of 2014 has led to widespread displacement of people who have taken refuge in camps and host communities.

In order to respond to the needs for accurate and up-to-date data regarding the IDP population in Northeast Nigeria, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) began, in close collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program. The DTM program consists in supporting the Nigerian Authorities and the humanitarian partners on the ground to undertake IDP assessments in a unified and systematized manner with the objective of establishing a comprehensive profile of the IDP population and advising the humanitarian response.

The DTM assessments for this report were carried out in 86 LGAs and 662 wards in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States from May to June 2015. In addition, a total of 52,285 individuals (11,019 households) have been registered during this period.

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

Whilst the relative stabilization of the security situation allowed for the DTM assessments to be carried out in most areas in the Northeast, only 4 LGAs in Borno were accessible: 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).

1 POPULATION PROFILE

1A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT

The total number of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe as of June 2015 is **1,385,298 IDPs** (188,547 households). Borno state (1,002,688 IDPs) has the highest number of IDPs, followed by Yobe (125,484 IDPs) and Adamawa (113,437).

Current Location	IDP Individuals	IDP Households	Average HHs size
ADAMAWA	113,437	15,317	7.4
BAUCHI	76,504	11,278	6.8
BORNO	1,002,688	126,483	7.9
GOMBE	16,984	2,490	6.8
TARABA	50,201	9,769	5.1
YOBE	125,484	23,210	5.1
Grand Total	1,385,298	188,547	7.3

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

The slight decrease in the number of IDPs compared to the last DTM report (1,491,706 IDPs)¹ is due to the movements of return observed on the ground, most especially in Adamawa State where the IDP population has decreased by 49%. In contrast, in Borno the IDP population has increased since April 2015 and is now reaching over a million (1,002,688).

In Borno, Maiduguri LGA is hosting the highest number of IDPs (654,874) whereas most of the internally displaced persons in Yobe have been identified in Bade (21,706) and Potiskum (20,718).

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The demographic profile of the IDP population presented in this report is the result of a large sample survey conducted on 20 households in each of the wards assessed by the DTM team. In total, 11,733 households were interviewed to obtain a detailed age and sex breakdown. This sample represents 6 % of the identified IDP population.

After extrapolation, the results of the survey show that 52% of the IDP population are female and 48% are male. Children of less than 18 constitute 56% of the IDP population and more than half of them are 5 years old or younger.

¹ DTM report, April 2014

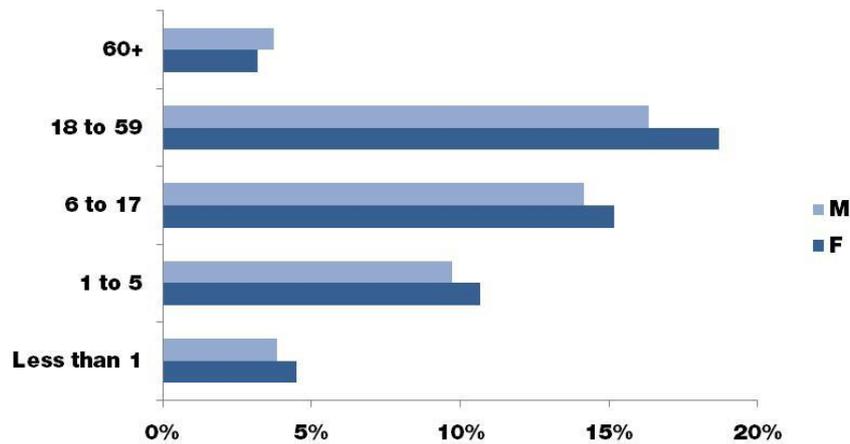


Chart 1: IDP Population by major age group and sex breakdown;

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%). A smaller number was forced to leave their place of origin because of communal clashes (5%).

In Adamawa, Borno, Gombe and Yobe States, the main factor of displacement is the insurgency. In Taraba, most IDPs identified were displaced by communal clashes (83.5%). The portion of IDPs displaced by communal clashes is also significant in Bauchi (42.6% of the IDP population).

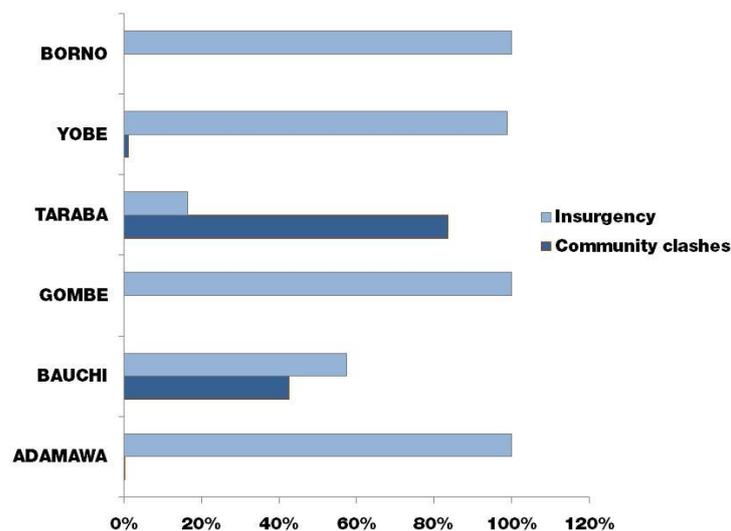
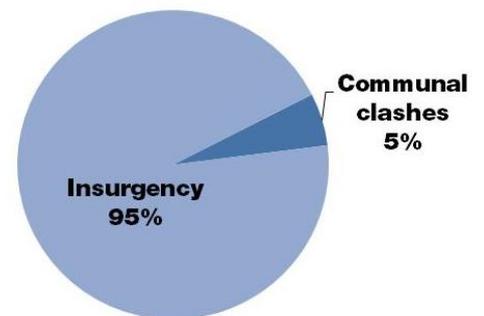


Chart 2: Total IDP Population by current location (State) and reason for displacement;

1D: YEARS OF DISPLACEMENT

The majority of IDPs displaced in the Northeast were displaced in 2014 (75,3%) and in 2015 (23%).

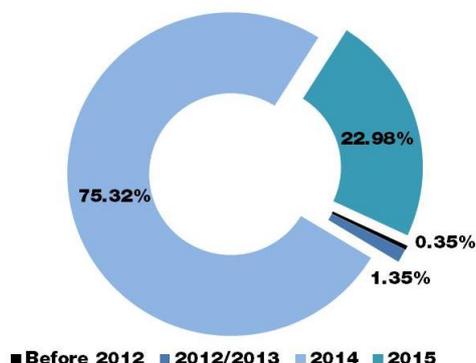


Chart 3: IDP population by year of displacement;

1E: ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

As for the origin of the displaced population, 80,2% 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.

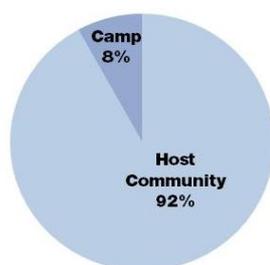
		CURRENT LOCATION					
		ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO
STATE OF ORIGIN	ADAMAWA	81.30%	3.30%	11.40%	5.80%	4.00%	
	BAUCHI		12.20%				
	BORNO	18.60%	41.20%	36.70%	3.90%	38.10%	100.00%
	GOMBE		0.10%	0.50%			
	PLATEAU		14.50%				
	TARABA	0.10%	6.90%	0.40%	90.00%		
	YOBE		14.70%	51.00%	0.30%	58.00%	
	KADUNA		0.20%				
	NASARAWA		6.50%				
	KATSINA		0.50%				

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

The majority of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Borno, Taraba and Yobe have been displaced within their own state. In Adamawa, 81,3% of the IDP population come from Adamawa and most especially from Michika and Madagali. In Yobe, 58% of IDPs come from the same state (mainly from Gujba and Gulani). In Borno, 100% of the IDPs identified are from Borno. This also includes IDPs who had previously sought refuge in neighbouring countries, but have since returned to Nigeria and remain displaced.

In Gombe, most IDPs come from Yobe (51%) and Borno (37%). In Bauchi, IDPs come mainly from Borno (41%) and Yobe (15%).

1F: TYPE OF LOCATION - RESIDENCE OF IDPS



Most IDPs in the Northeast 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. The population in camps represents 10% of the IDP population in Borno, 8% in Taraba and 6% in Adamawa. In Bauchi and Gombe all the IDPs identified are living in host communities. In Yobe, one camp has been identified in Damaturu.

1G: RETURNEES

According to the results of the return assessments, a total of **223,141** IDPs returned to northern Adamawa (Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika, Maiha, Hong and Gombi). **122,719** returnees were displaced in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba.

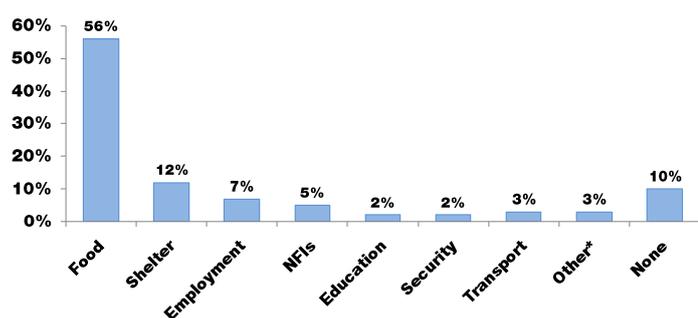
		CUREENT LOCATION						TOTAL
		GOMBI	HONG	MAIHA	MICHIKA	MUBI NORTH	MUBI SOUTH	
DISPLACEMENT ORIGIN	ABUJA	2,054	2,599		2,181	4,120		10,954
	ADAMAWA	2,085	7,081	20,676	13,659	18,876	19,363	81,740
	BAUCHI					1,720		1,720
	GOMBE	6,305	9,813		1,362	3,320		20,800
	JIGAWA	8,023						8,023
	KADUNA		3,910					3,910
	KANO		7,288	3,237		8,112	7,993	26,630
	NASSARAWA		9,094	3,846		5,801	2,079	20,820
	PLATEAU	7,025	6,135					13,160
	TARABA	7,220	3,959		1,471	5,809		18,459
	CAMEROON			3,017			13,908	16,925
	TOTAL	32,712	49,879	30,776	18,673	47,758	43,343	223,141

Table 3: Returnees Population in Adamawa (by LGA) by origin;

2 REGISTRATION

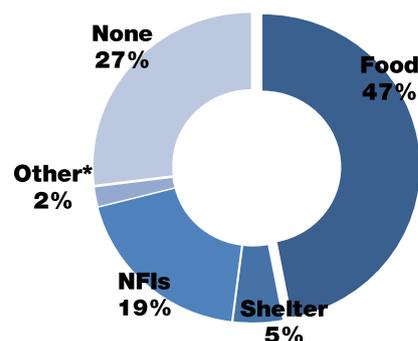
The data presented is the result of a registration exercise conducted in camps, camp-like sites and host communities for **11,019 IDP households (52,285 individuals)**. 5,033 IDP households (18,146 individuals) were registered in camps and camp like sites while 5,986 households (34,139 individuals) were registered in host communities in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

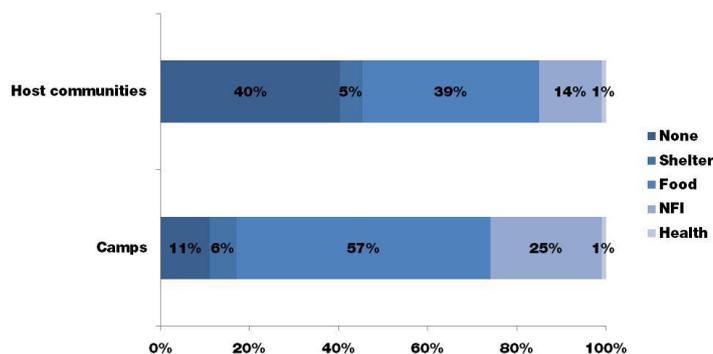
2A: IDPS' NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE



According to the results of the registration exercise, 56% IDPs mentioned food as their primary need while 12% mentioned shelter and 7% mentioned employment.

Regarding the assistance received, 47% of the registered IDPs declared that they received food, 19% NFIs and 5% shelter material. However, 27% of the registered IDPs declared that they have never received any assistance.





The percentage of IDPs who declared not to have received any assistance is higher in host communities (40% of IDPs) than in camps or camp like-sites (11%).

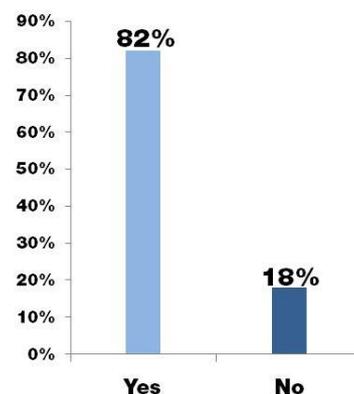
2B: INTENTIONS OF RETURN

The data captured during the registration exercise highlighted that 82% of the registered IDPs expressed the desire to return to their places of origin. For 71% of them, security is the main condition to return while 23% put the improvement of the economic situation in their area of origin as the main factor for their return.

18% of IDPs declared that they were not willing to return home. Among them, 46% want to stay in their places of displacement, 20% are planning to rent a house and 12% would like to move to another host family.

Regarding conditions in the areas of return, 40% of registered IDPs declared that their houses were totally burned or destroyed, whereas 26% declared that their homes were partially burned or damaged and 21% did not know the status of their houses.

The majority of registered IDPs declared that they had a regular source of income (62%). Among them, 35% are working in agriculture and 26% in trade.



3 SITES ASSESSMENT

3A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS IN 42 SITES

For this round of assessment, 42 sites have been assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Taraba states. The number of individuals residing in these sites is **111,141 individuals (18,427 households)**.

18 sites have been assessed in Taraba, 15 in Borno and 9 in Adamawa. The decrease in the number of sites identified and assessed in Adamawa (15 sites-DTM report round 3) is due to the closure of 7 camps while 1 additional camp has been assessed.

In Borno, 2 new camps have been set-up in Maiduguri and Jere during the assessment period while 1 camp has been closed. In addition, 1 additional camp has been assessed for this round of assessment.

In Taraba, 5 new camps have been set-up and 2 additional camps have been assessed during the reporting period.

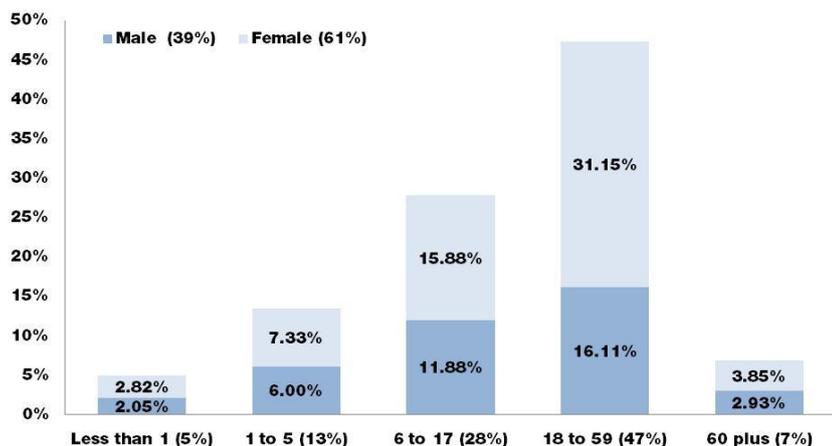
The sites assessed during this exercise have been classified in three categories:

- **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 centers (35 sites), while 6 sites are classified as camp and 1 site as a transitional center. More than half of sites were recorded as spontaneous settlement, while the other half was classified as planned settlements.

Site type	Number of sites	Households (HH)	Number of individuals	Percentage of individuals
Camp	6	633	3,750	3.4%
Collective Center	35	17,700	106,910	96.2%
Transitional Centre	1	94	481	0.4%
Total	42	18,427	111,141	100.0%

3B: DEMOGRAPHIC

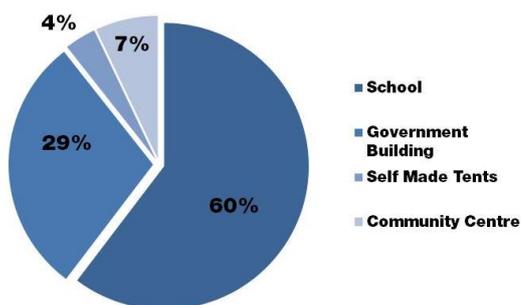


The predominant majority of individuals in camps are female (61%). Almost half of the total number of individuals residing in sites are children under 17 years old (46%).

3C: SECTOR ANALYSIS



SHELTER



The most common types of shelter identified during the site assessments are schools (21 sites) and government buildings (6 sites). The other types of shelter include community centers (9 sites), self-made tents (6 sites). 4% of individuals live in tents, while 29% in Government building and 60% reside in schools.

In 20 sites residents reported that there is a need for shelter repair materials. Individuals in 21 sites reported blankets as the most needed type of NFI. At 11 sites, mosquito nets are the most needed type of NFI.

In half of the sites (21) individuals do not have access to electricity. In 21 sites residents do not have access to cooking facilities.

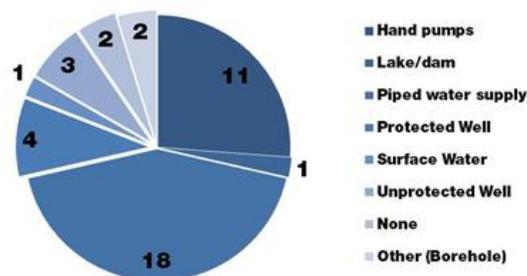


WASH

In 28 sites the main water source is located on-site within a 20 minute walk, in 1 site the main water source is located on site, but requires more than a 20 minute walk, in 7 sites the main water source is located off-site within 20 minute walk, and in 6 sites the water source is located off-site and requires more than 20 minute walk.

Residents in 2 sites reported having less than 5 liters of water per person per day while residents in 13 sites reported having less than 10 liters of water per person and per day. In 10 sites, residents have approximately 10-15 liters, in 13 sites more than 15 liters of water available. In 4 sites, the quantity of water per person is unknown.

At 18 sites piped water supply is the main drinking water source, at 11 sites hand pumps provide the main source. Main water sources present at other sites include protected wells (4 sites), and unprotected wells (3 sites), borehole (2 sites), lakes (1 site), surface water (1) and none at 2 sites.



Households in 27 sites reported that the drinking water is potable, households in 16 sites reported no complaints about drinking water quality. At 28 sites residents reported that there is a solid waste/garbage problem at the sites. In the majority of sites (31) hand-washing stations are not available on sites and drainages are not working in 36 sites.

In the sites assessed there is on average one toilet per 129 individuals when the sphere standards recommend 20 persons per toilets. At 28 sites residents reported the conditions of latrines as “not so good”, at 6 sites residents reported “good” conditions of the latrines, at 5 sites residents considered latrines “not usable”. At 3 sites the conditions of the latrines is unknown.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Households in 31 sites have access to food on site while residents in 11 sites have no access to food. This is especially the case in Taraba, where residents at 10 sites do not receive food.

State	Access to food	Number of Sites
Adamawa	No	1
	Yes, On Site	8
Borno	Yes, On Site	18
	No	10
Taraba	Yes, Off Site	1
	Yes, On Site	4

In terms of frequency, residents in 21 sites receive food distribution every day; in 9 sites, residents receive irregular food distribution and in 11 sites IDPs have never received food. Screening for malnutrition is conducted in 19 sites. In 34 sites, there are no supplementary feeding provided for pregnant mothers and children.



HEALTH

In 19 sites residents do not have regular access to medicine and in 1 site IDPs do not have access to health facilities. The Government provides health clinic services in 16 sites and in 5 sites there is a mobile clinic established on site.

In the majority of sites (28), residents reported malaria as the most prevalent health problem.



EDUCATION

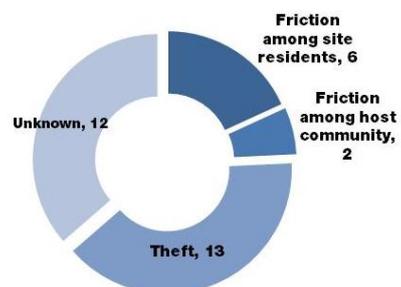
In 19 sites children do not have access to formal or informal education. In the majority of sites (27 out of 42) nearest education facilities are located within 1 km walk, in 2 sites—less than 2 km walk, in 1 site less than 5 km walk, in 1 site more than 10 km walk. In 9 sites respondents did not provide any information about the location of education facilities. In 17 sites none of the children attend school while in 7 sites less than 25% of children attend school, in 13 sites, less than 50%, and in 1 site less than 75%.



PROTECTION

28 sites have security available on site. Despite the presence of security providers, security incidents were reported by residents at 17 sites. In 3 sites women feel unsafe and in 3 sites children feel unsafe.

Of those security incidents reported by IDPs, the most common types are theft among site residents (13 sites), friction among site residents (6 sites), friction with host community (2 sites), while the reasons of insecurity could not be determinate in 21 sites.



In 5 sites, the most reported type of GBV incidents is sexual abuse. Individuals at 15 sites report having a reporting mechanism in place for GBV survivors.



COMMUNICATION

At 15 sites residents mostly get the information from site management, at 12 sites from mobile phones, at 9 sites from local leaders, and from family and friends in 6 sites. At 30 sites residents require more information about the situation in areas of their origin, at 4 sites about safety and security, at 3 sites about available health services, whilst residents in 2 sites reported requiring more information about relief assistance.



LIVELIHOOD

In the majority of the sites petty trading (21 sites) and farming (15 sites) are the main occupation of the IDPs. However in most sites (31) residents do not have access to land cultivation. At 15 sites residents do not have access to income generating activities.

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 - 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.

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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<http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm>

5 ANNEXES

- 1. LIST OF ASSESSED WARDS**
- 2. LIST OF ASSESSED SITES**