

NORTH EAST NIGERIA

VULNERABILITY SCREENING REPORT

ROUND II | JUNE 2016

STATE
EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT
AGENCIES

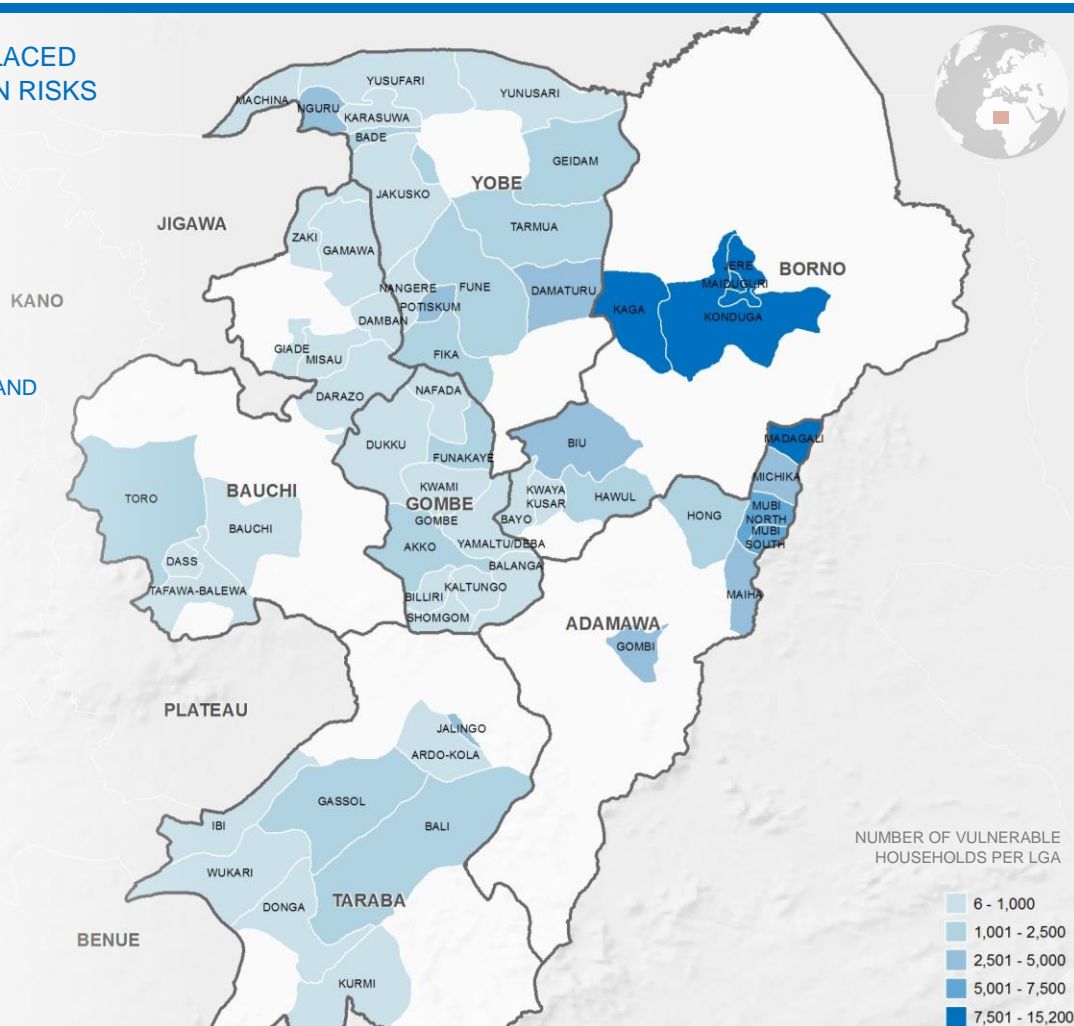
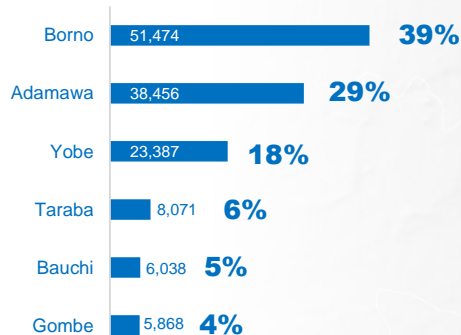


SEVERITY MAP: INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) WITH PROTECTION RISKS AND NEEDS

133,294

IDPs IDENTIFIED WITH PROTECTION RISKS AND NEEDS (WITHIN 50,706 HOUSEHOLDS)

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



SNAPSHOT

33% of vulnerable IDPs are children with specific protection needs, including **7,223** unaccompanied and separated children

25% of vulnerable IDPs are women and girls with specific protection needs, including **6,535** SGBV survivors (3,823 early/forced marriage, 1,538 engaging in survival sex and 1,174 rape or other sexual assault)

27% of vulnerable IDPs report a serious medical condition or disability
8% of vulnerable IDPs are elderly with protection needs

3% of vulnerable IDPs report forced recruitment by armed groups

3% of vulnerable IDPs report incidents of arbitrary arrest or detention
72% of vulnerable households (HHs) lack sufficient livelihood

56% of vulnerable HHs lack legal documentation

22% of vulnerable HHs report discrimination in access to basic services, based upon IDP status, religion, disability, ethnicity or gender.

14% of vulnerable HHs report imminent fears for their safety, including fears of destruction of property, killing of civilians, abduction, presence of armed actors and/or illegal detention

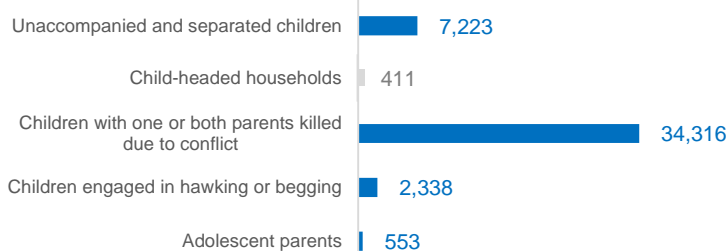
INTRODUCTION

Nigeria continues to face a severe protection crisis, with Boko Haram insurgency and counter-insurgency measures in the North East resulting in chronic insecurity and endemic violations of human rights and humanitarian standards, exacerbating the plight of vulnerable civilians and triggering waves of forced displacement. Over 2.15 million people have been internally displaced, including 1.85 million by the insurgency, and over 23,000 are estimated to have been killed in the insurgency. Bauchi and Taraba are also prone to inter-communal violence which has spurred further displacement. From November-December 2015, the first round of the vulnerability screening exercise commenced, with data collection in 64 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across all six North East States from 17,534 vulnerable IDP households comprised of 128,511 individuals to give an assessment of the protection environment in the North East to enable effective humanitarian planning and targeted assistance.

Round II of the vulnerability screening took place from March-April 2016, in partnership with State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MoWASD) and additional humanitarian partners at field level. Round II sought to expand on the profiling of most vulnerable households conducted in Round I and further reach vulnerable households, particularly those in host communities, in most affected areas of the six North East States. This report compiles and analyses data from **50,706** vulnerable displaced households comprised of **327,379** individuals, registering **133,294** household members with specific protection needs and vulnerabilities, to give a comprehensive assessment of the protection environment in the North East to enable effective humanitarian planning and targeted assistance.

KEY VULNERABILITIES AND PROTECTION NEEDS

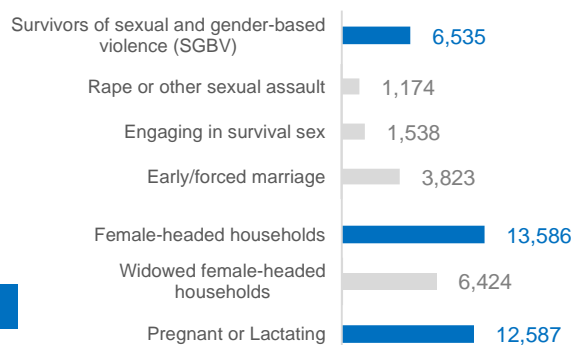
33% OF VULNERABLE IDPs ARE CHILDREN WITH PROTECTION NEEDS (44,430 INDIVIDUALS)



Of the **44,430** children at risk, **77% (34,316)** had one or both parents killed in the conflict, **16% (7,223)** reported unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including **411** child-headed households, **5% (2,338)** are engaged in hawking or begging and **1% (533)** are adolescent parents.

The geographic breakdown of vulnerable children is: **49%** in Borno, **29%** in Adamawa, **14%** in Yobe, **3%** in Taraba and **2%** each in Bauchi and Gombe.

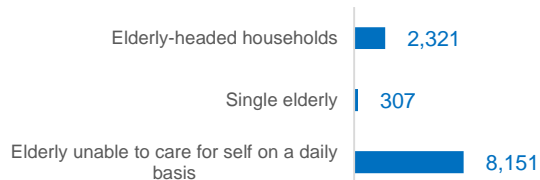
25% OF VULNERABLE IDPs ARE WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH PROTECTION NEEDS (32,708 INDIVIDUALS)



32,708 women and girls reported protection needs, of which **20% (6,535)** are survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) (including **3,823** incidents of early/forced marriage, **1,538** engaging in survival sex and **1,174** reporting rape/sexual assaults), **42% (13,586)** are female-headed households (including **6,424** widowed female-headed households) and **38% (12,587)** pregnant or lactating.

The geographic breakdown of vulnerable women and girls is: **29%** in Borno, **24%** in Yobe, **20%** in Adamawa, **11%** in Gombe, **10%** in Taraba and **5%** in Bauchi.

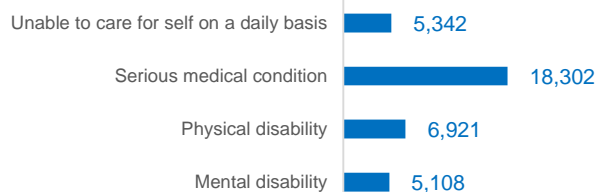
8% OF VULNERABLE IDPs ARE ELDERLY WITH PROTECTION NEEDS (10,779 INDIVIDUALS)



10,779 elderly reported protection needs, of which **76% (8,151)** are unable to care for themselves on a daily basis, **22% (2,321)** are elderly-headed households and **3% (307)** single elderly.

The geographic breakdown of vulnerable elderly is: **49%** in Adamawa, **22%** in Borno, **18%** in Yobe, **5%** in Taraba, **4%** in Bauchi and **2%** in Gombe.

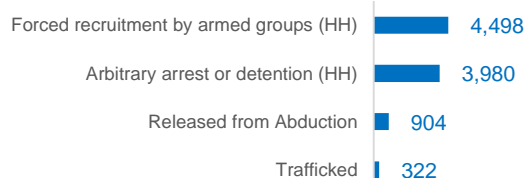
27% OF VULNERABLE IDPs REPORT A SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION OR DISABILITY (35,673 INDIVIDUALS)



35,673 reported a serious mental condition or disability, of which **51% (18,302)** reported a serious medical condition, **19% (6,921)** reported a physical disability, **14% (5,108)** reported mental disability. **15% (5,342)** of those with a serious medical condition or disability and unable to care for themselves on a daily basis.

The geographic breakdown of those with a serious medical condition or disability is: **35%** in Borno, **32%** in Adamawa, **15%** in Yobe, **8%** each in Taraba and Bauchi and **2%** in Gombe.

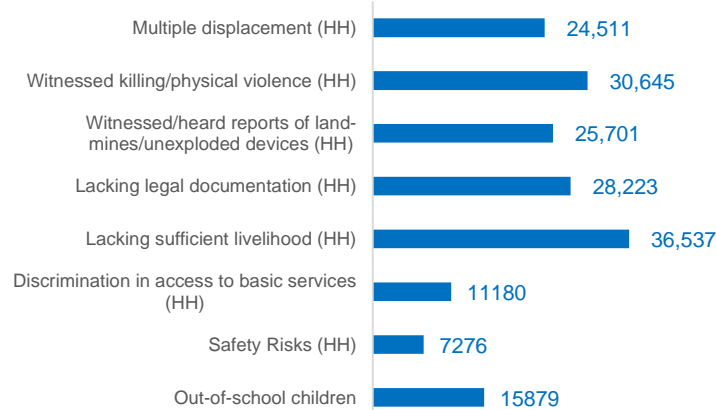
7% OF VULNERABLE IDPs HAVE OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS (9,704 INDIVIDUALS)



Of all vulnerable IDPs, **3% (4,498)** report forced recruitment by armed groups, **3% (3,980)** report arbitrary arrest/detention, **0.7% (904)** identify themselves as being released from abduction and **0.2% (322)** report to have been trafficked.

The geographic breakdown of those with other specific needs is: **54%** in Borno, **23%** in Adamawa, **18%** in Yobe, **2%** each in Gombe and Bauchi and **1%** in Taraba.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTION NEEDS OR RISKS OF VULNERABLE DISPLACED HHs



Nearly all (**98%**) of the 50,706 vulnerable displaced households reported at least one additional protection risk or need. Of vulnerable displaced households, **72% (36,537 HH)** lack sufficient livelihood, **60% (30,645 HH)** witnessed killing or physical violence, **56% (28,223 HH)** lack legal documentation, **51% (25,701 HH)** witnessed/heard reports of land-mines or unexploded devices, **48% (24,511 HH)** experienced multiple displacement, **31% (15,879 HH)** have out-of-school children, **22% (11,180 HH)** experienced discrimination in access to basic services and **14% (7,276 HH)** reported imminent safety risks.

The geographic breakdown of other protection risks and needs is: **32%** HH each in Borno and Adamawa, **18%** HH in Yobe, **7%** HH in Taraba, **6%** HH in Gombe and **5%** HH in Bauchi.

*Definitions of terms are provided in the following chapters.

VULNERABLE CHILDREN

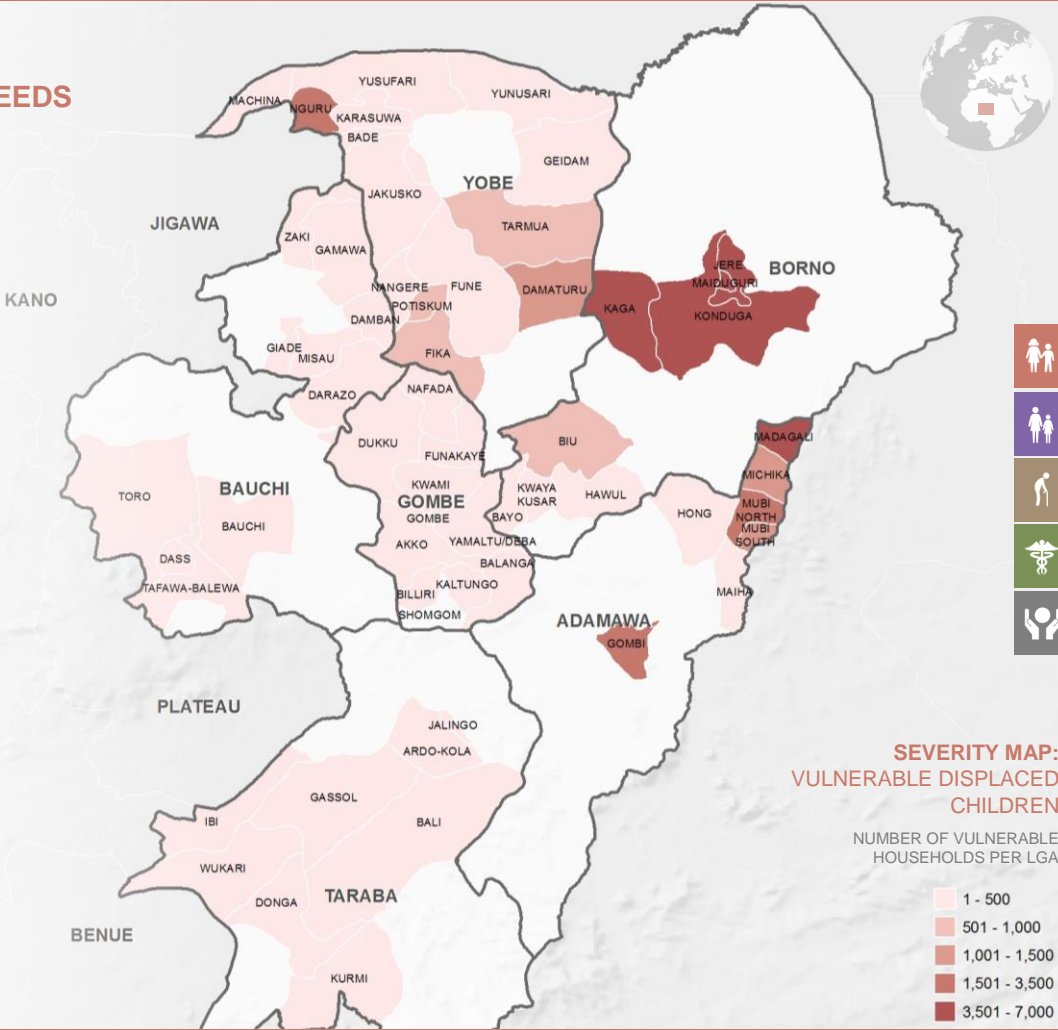
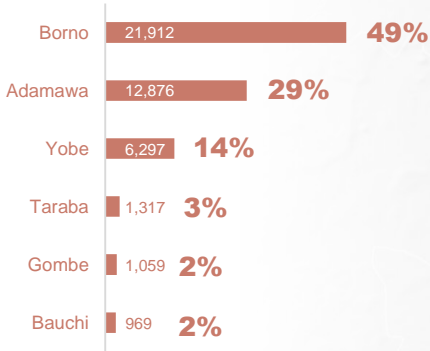


33% OF VULNERABLE IDPs ARE CHILDREN WITH PROTECTION NEEDS

 **44,430**

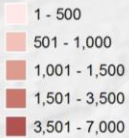
VULNERABLE DISPLACED CHILDREN

BREAKDOWN PER STATE

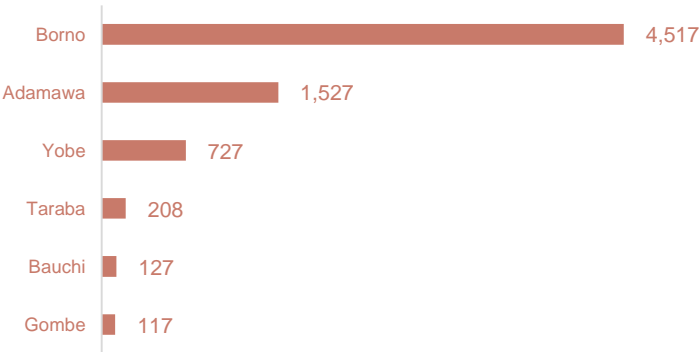


SEVERITY MAP:
VULNERABLE DISPLACED
CHILDREN

NUMBER OF VULNERABLE
HOUSEHOLDS PER LGA



7,223 Unaccompanied and separated children



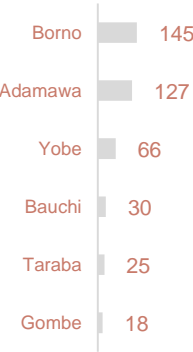
16% (7,223) of children at risk are unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) comprised of 63% in Borno, 21% in Adamawa, 10% in Yobe, 3% in Taraba and 2% each in Bauchi and Gombe.

Unaccompanied children are individuals below the age of 18 who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Separated children are individuals below the age of 18 who are separated from both parents and his/her legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives.

SUB CATEGORY OF UASC:

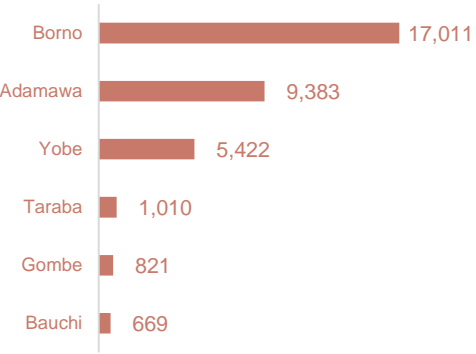
411 Child-headed households



Of the 7,223 UASC, 411 are child-headed households, comprised of 35% in Borno, 31% in Adamawa, 16% in Yobe, 7% in Bauchi and 6% in Taraba and 4% in Gombe.

Child-headed households are those headed by an individual below the age of 18 who is left without any adult to care for him/her (i.e. an unaccompanied child) and therefore assumes responsibility of a head of household.

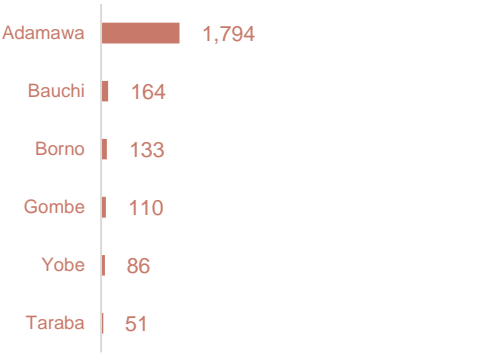
34,316 Children with one or both parents killed due to conflict



77% (34,316) of children at risk, had one or both parents killed in the conflict, comprised of 50% in Borno, 27% in Adamawa, 16% in Yobe, 3% in Taraba, 2% each in Gombe and Bauchi.

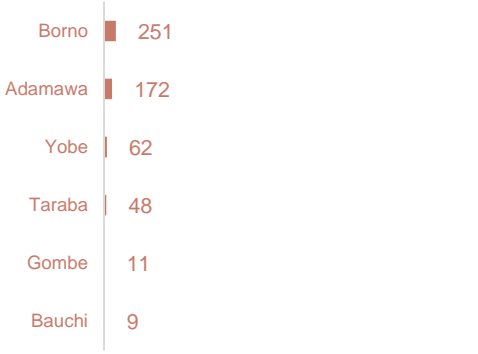
Patriarchal cultural norms have influenced the common understanding of “orphan” which is interpreted in Hausa or Kanuri to encompass any child who has lost his/her father regardless of whether the mother is still alive. This category therefore was broadened to account for such responses.

2,338 Children engaged in hawking or begging



5% (2,338) of vulnerable children are engaged in risky behaviors such as hawking or begging, comprised of 77% in Adamawa, 7% in Bauchi, 6% in Borno, 5% in Gombe, 4% in Yobe and 2% in Taraba.

553 Adolescent parents



1% (533) of children at risk are adolescent parents, comprised of 45% in Borno, 31% in Adamawa, 11% in Yobe, 9% in Taraba and 2% each in Gombe and Bauchi.

44,430 children at risk were identified, made up of 49% in Borno, 29% in Adamawa, 14% in Yobe, 3% in Taraba and 2% each in Bauchi and Gombe.

77% (34,316) had one or both parents killed in the conflict, 16% (7,223) reported unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), including 411 child-headed households, 5% (2,338) are engaged in hawking or begging and 1% (533) are adolescent parents.

An extremely high percentage, 77% (34,316) of children at risk report to have one or both of their parents killed in the conflict. Many of these children have experienced severely distressing events stemming from the insurgency and displacement and have a lack access to essential psycho-social support. In the case of 411 child-headed IDPs, unaccompanied children have banded together in small groups to fend for themselves. These children, as well as adolescent parents, have heightened vulnerabilities to a plethora of protection risks, including economic shocks, sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as risky coping mechanisms such as begging/hawking.

Displaced girl in Adamawa State © UNHCR Nigeria



VULNERABLE WOMEN AND GIRLS

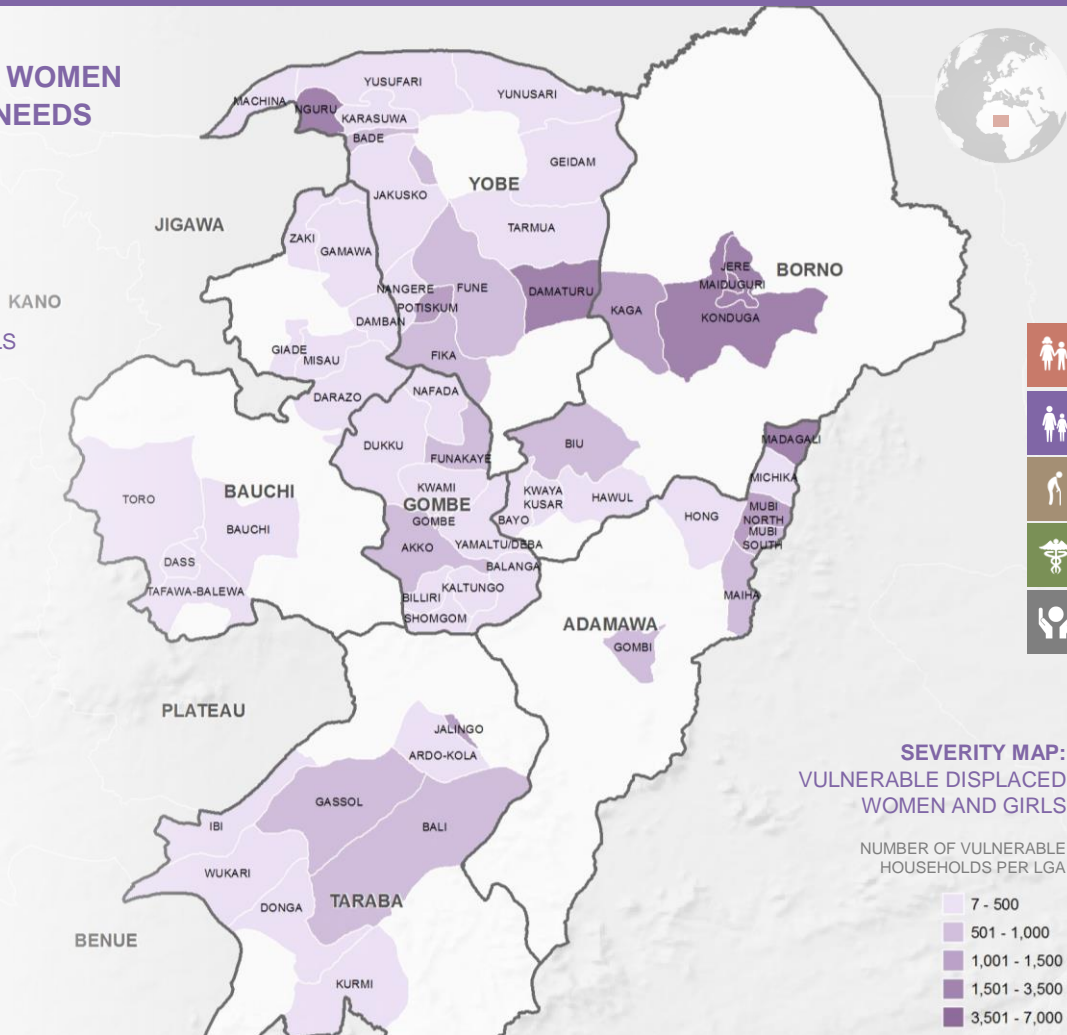
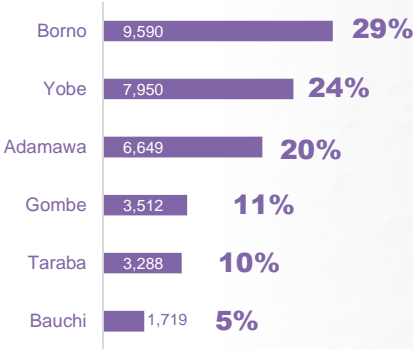


25% OF VULNERABLE IDPs ARE WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH PROTECTION NEEDS

 **32,708**

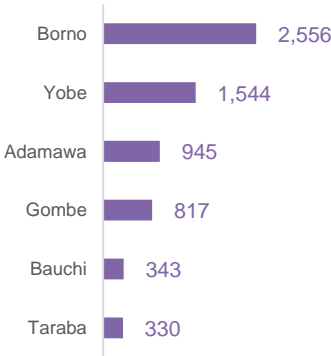
VULNERABLE DISPLACED WOMEN AND GIRLS

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) encompasses violence that is directed against a person or a group of persons on the basis of their gender of sex. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty whether occurring in public or private life.

6,535 Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



20% (6,535) of vulnerable women and girls reported to be survivors of SGBV, broken down to **39%** in Borno, **24%** in Yobe, **14%** in Adamawa, **13%** in Gombe and **5%** each in Bauchi and Taraba.

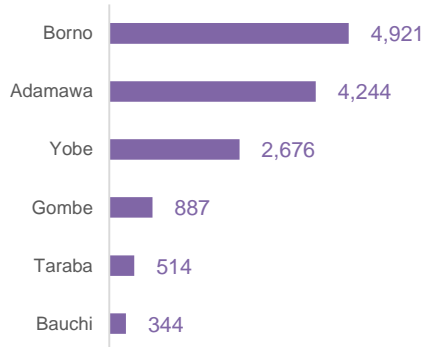
Due to patriarchal cultural norms, stigmatization and cultural taboos within the North East surrounding sexual violence and exploitation, under-reporting is to be expected. IDPs were often reluctant to disclose issues surrounding SGBV due to concerns over privacy and confidentiality. Some of the screeners were further reluctant to inquire as to SGBV issues for fear of causing offence or building mistrust. Patriarchal cultural norms often entailed seeking permission from male elders before entering a community. At times these elders would then seek to observe interviews with vulnerable households inhibiting frank discussion by household members on sensitive issues. Permission from husbands was sometimes also needed prior to interviewing women. Interviews conducted in the presence of a woman's husband were likely to result in under reporting of about highly sensitive issues such as rape or exploitation. During screening, married women were less likely to open up and express their views to screeners, while unmarried women, widows and girls expressed a greater willingness to report incidents of sexual abuse. Nevertheless, **6,535** survivors of sexual and gender-based violence came forward to report incidents of rape/sexual assault, sexual exploitation and early/forced marriage.

SUB CATEGORY FOR SURVIVORS OF SGBV

State	Rape or other sexual assault	Engaging in survival sex	Early/forced marriage
Borno	590	863	1,103
Yobe	240	321	983
Adamawa	199	144	602
Gombe	88	129	600
Bauchi	30	52	261
Taraba	27	29	274
Grand Total	1,174	1,538	3,823

6,535 women and girls were reported to be survivors of SGBV, including **3,823** reporting incidents of early/forced marriage, **1,538** engaging in survival sex and **1,174** reporting rape/sexual assaults. SGBV incidents were reported with greatest frequency in Borno, with **50%** of all rape/sexual assault cases, **56%** of all survival sex and **29%** of all early/forced marriage. Yobe reporting the highest rates of each SGBV incident category thereafter. **Survival sex** involves engaging in transactional sex in order to obtain money or other forms of material assistance to meet basic needs of self or family members. **Early marriage** is a union in which at least one spouse is under 18 years of age and **forced marriage** occurs when full and free consent of marriage has not been given.

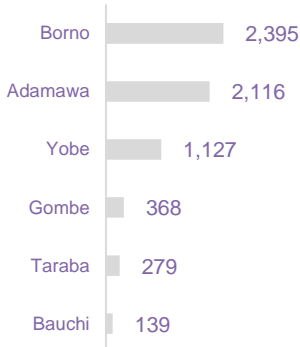
13,586 Female-headed households



42% (13,586) are female-headed households comprised of **36%** in Borno, **31%** in Adamawa, **20%** in Yobe, **7%** in Gombe, **4%** in Taraba and **3%** in Bauchi.

SUB CATEGORY: 6,424

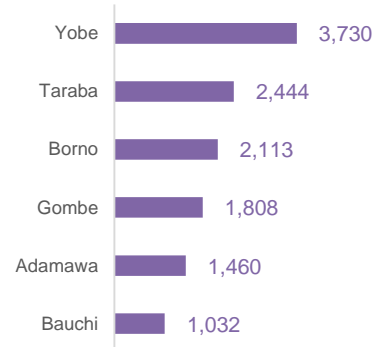
Widowed female-headed households



47% (6,424) of female-headed households are widows, comprised of **37%** in Borno, **33%** in Adamawa, **18%** in Yobe, **6%** in Gombe, **4%** in Taraba and **2%** in Bauchi.

The extremely high percentage of female widows who are now heading households speaks to the number of males that were killed during the conflict and/or are unaccounted for. Widows face challenges in gaining livelihood opportunities within patriarchal roles and norms in traditional societies in the North East and are at risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms in order to survive.

12,587 Pregnant or lactating



38% (12,587) of vulnerable women and girls are pregnant or lactating, comprised of **41%** in Borno, **22%** in Adamawa, **20%** in Yobe, **6%** in Bauchi, **6%** in Gombe and **5%** in Taraba.

Maternal health issues were reported as a major concern with a large number of IDP women and girls lacking access to pre-natal and ante-natal care.



Incidents of rape/sexual assault, often being committed with impunity, came out particularly strongly in Borno, with Yobe and Adamawa thereafter.

A disconcerting trend of women and girls undertaking survival sex in exchange for money or assistance was noted, particularly in Borno (56%) and Yobe thereafter (21%).

A significant proportion of girls also reported cases of early/forced marriage, particularly in Borno (29%) and Yobe (26%). This practice perpetuates a cycle of gender discrimination and inequality which endangers physical health and cognitive and emotional development, disrupts access to education and limits future opportunities.

VULNERABLE ELDERLY

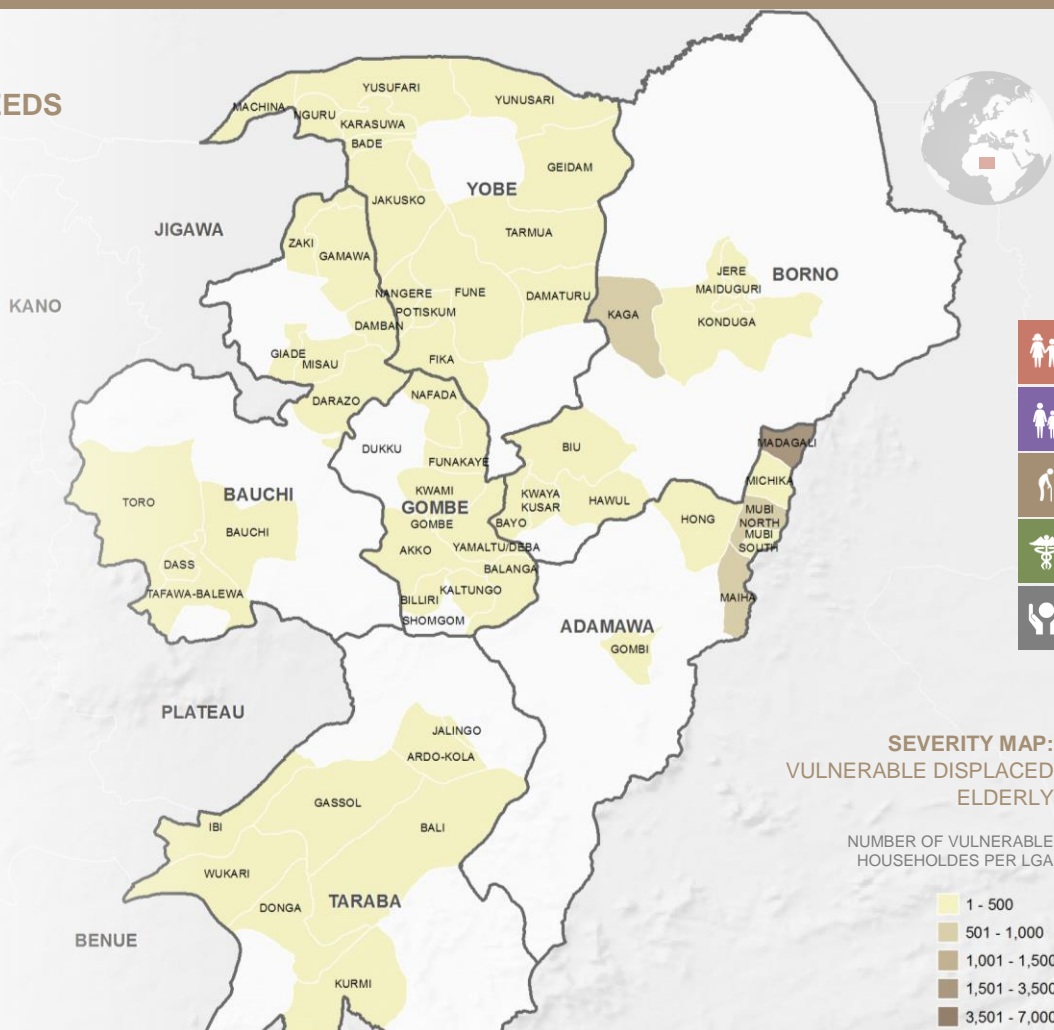
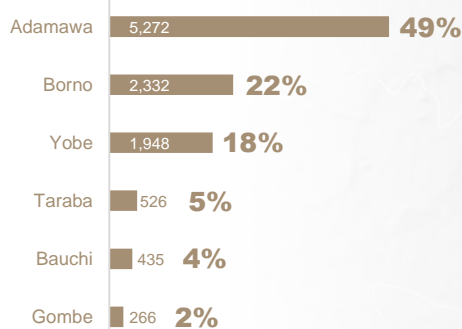


8% OF VULNERABLE IDPs ARE ELDERLY WITH PROTECTION NEEDS

10,779

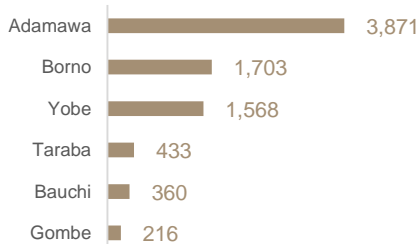
VULNERABLE DISPLACED ELDERLY

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



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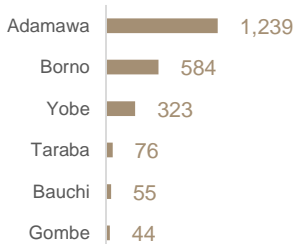
8,151 Unable to care for self on a daily basis



76% (8,151) of vulnerable elderly reported to be unable to care for themselves on a daily basis, comprised of **47%** in Adamawa, **21%** in Borno, **19%** in Yobe, **5%** in Taraba, **4%** in Bauchi and **3%** in Gombe.

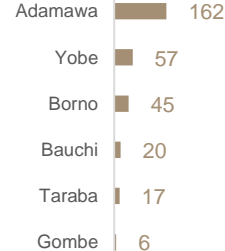
This includes elderly (60 and above) who are physically weak, easily disoriented, without opportunity for economic or income-generating activities and who lack psychological, physical, economic, social or other support from family members or others.

2,321 Elderly-headed household



22% (2,321) of vulnerable elderly are elderly heads of households, comprised of **53%** in Adamawa, **25%** in Borno, **14%** in Yobe, **3%** in Taraba, **2%** each in Bauchi and **4%** in Gombe.

307 Single elderly with no family



3% (307) of vulnerable elderly are reported to be single elderly (60 and above with no family or subject to neglect by care-givers), comprised of **53%** in Adamawa, **19%** in Yobe, **15%** in Borno, **7%** in Bauchi, **6%** Taraba and **2%** in Gombe.

Single elderly have unmet dependency needs and limited access to any forms of livelihood, requiring urgent assistance.



Vulnerable elderly are individuals 60 years old or above with specific need(s). This includes single older persons and older couples. They may be the sole caregivers for others, suffer from health problems, have difficulty adjusting to their new environment, and/or otherwise lack psychological, physical, economic, social or other support from family members or others.

The vast majority of the **10,779 vulnerable** elderly individuals encountered are living with serious health complaints, with **76%** being unable to take of themselves and lacking access to a care-giver, particularly amongst those living in host communities. Further, 22% of vulnerable elderly are heads of household, with significant challenges in accessing livelihood and providing for dependent children.

Elderly woman in Muna Garage in Borno State © UNHCR Nigeria / S. Goren

SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION AND DISABILITY

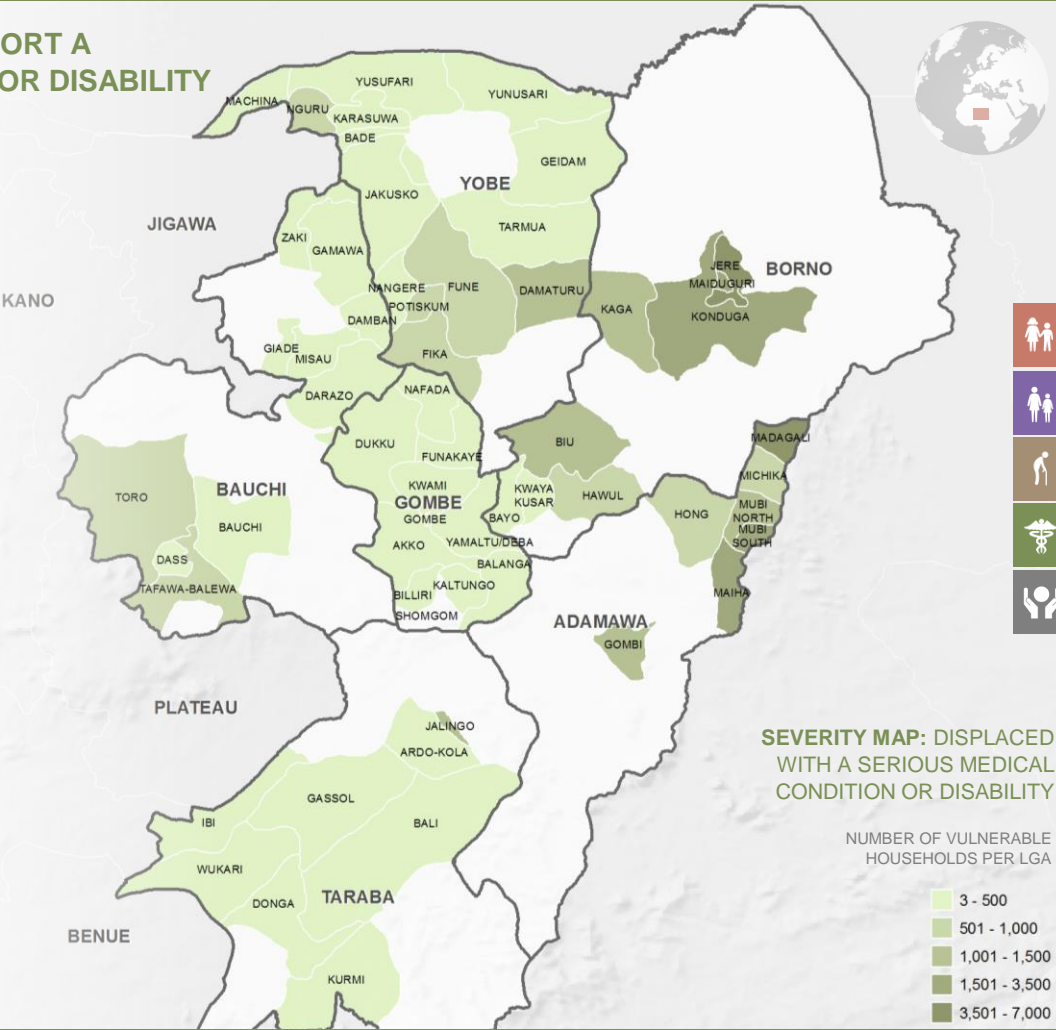
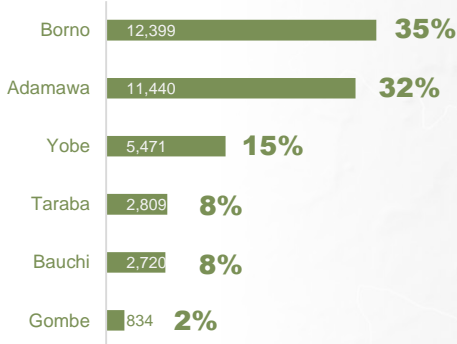


27% OF VULNERABLE IDPs REPORT A SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION OR DISABILITY

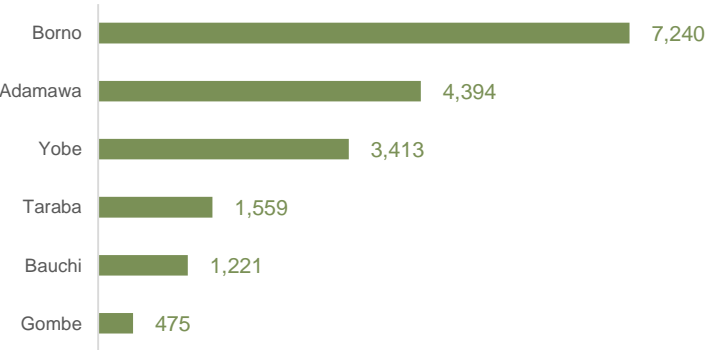
35,673

DISPLACED WITH A SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION OR DISABILITY

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



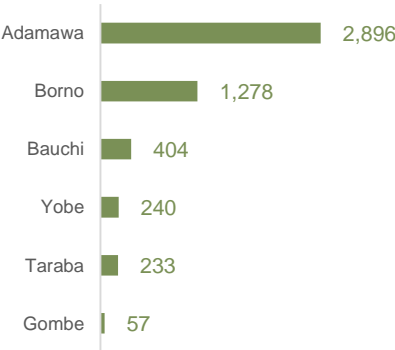
18,302 Serious medical condition



18,302 IDPs reported a serious medical condition which requires assistance (in terms of treatment or provision of nutritional and non-food items) which comprised **40%** in Borno, **24%** in Adamawa, **19%** in Yobe, **9%** in Taraba, **7%** in Bauchi and **3%** in Gombe.

A number of IDPs sustained injuries in Boko Haram attacks which continue to require medical attention, including burn victims and amputees, who often receive emergency treatment but lack access to outpatient care. The scarcity of health care facilities in rural host communities and prohibitive financial barriers to access urban treatment facilities was also noted with concern. The uniform absence of adequate WASH facilities and substandard shelters in host communities represents an underlying risk, particularly in the onset of rainy season, with heightened risk of disease outbreaks such as cholera and polio. It was noted that areas which have not been reached by humanitarian actors previously have a large volume of children and infants facing preventable death from issues ranging from severe acute malnutrition to measles.

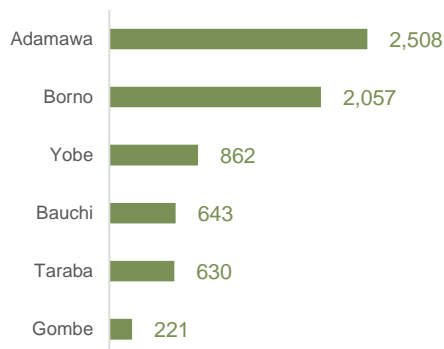
5,108 Mental or intellectual disability



5,108 IDPs reported mental or intellectual disabilities comprised of **57%** in Adamawa, **25%** in Borno, **8%** in Bauchi, **5%** both in Yobe and Taraba and **1%** in Gombe.

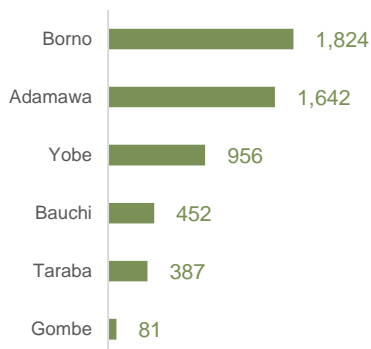
A large proportion of vulnerable IDP households have pronounced psychosocial and mental health needs stemming from traumatic experiences associated with insurgency and displacement, including incidents where severe distress has manifested into a pronounced mental disability.

6,921 Physical disability



6,921 IDPs reported physical disabilities comprised of **36%** in Adamawa, **30%** in Borno, **12%** in Yobe, **9%** both in Bauchi and Taraba and **3%** in Gombe.

5,342 Unable to care for self and no caregiver available



15% (5,342) of those with a serious medical condition or disability reported to be unable to take care of themselves and lack access to a care-giver, comprised of **34%** in Borno, **31%** in Adamawa, **18%** in Yobe, **8%** in Bauchi, **7%** in Taraba and **2%** in Gombe.



35,673 IDPs reported a serious medical condition or disability which comprised 35% in Borno, 32% in Adamawa, 15% in Yobe, 8% each in Taraba and Bauchi and 2% in Gombe. The highest proportion of related vulnerabilities were largely identified in conflict-affected populations in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

The high prevalence of IDPs with serious medical conditions and disabilities speaks to the impact of the insurgency and displacement on civilians and the resulting physical and psychological harm.

15% of IDPs having an individual having a serious medical condition / disability reported to be unable to care for themselves with unmet dependency needs.

Findings indicate that IDPs living with disabilities and serious medical conditions are often deprived of the specialized assistance they require in order to live dignified and independent lives and undertake livelihood opportunities.

IDPs living with disabilities in conflict affected regions in the North East are likely to face a heightened vulnerability to discrimination, social exclusion and barriers to accessing essential services.

Displaced man in Bakassi Camp in Borno State © UNHCR Nigeria

OTHER IDPs WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Forced Recruitment, Arbitrary Arrest/Detention, Release from Abduction & Trafficking

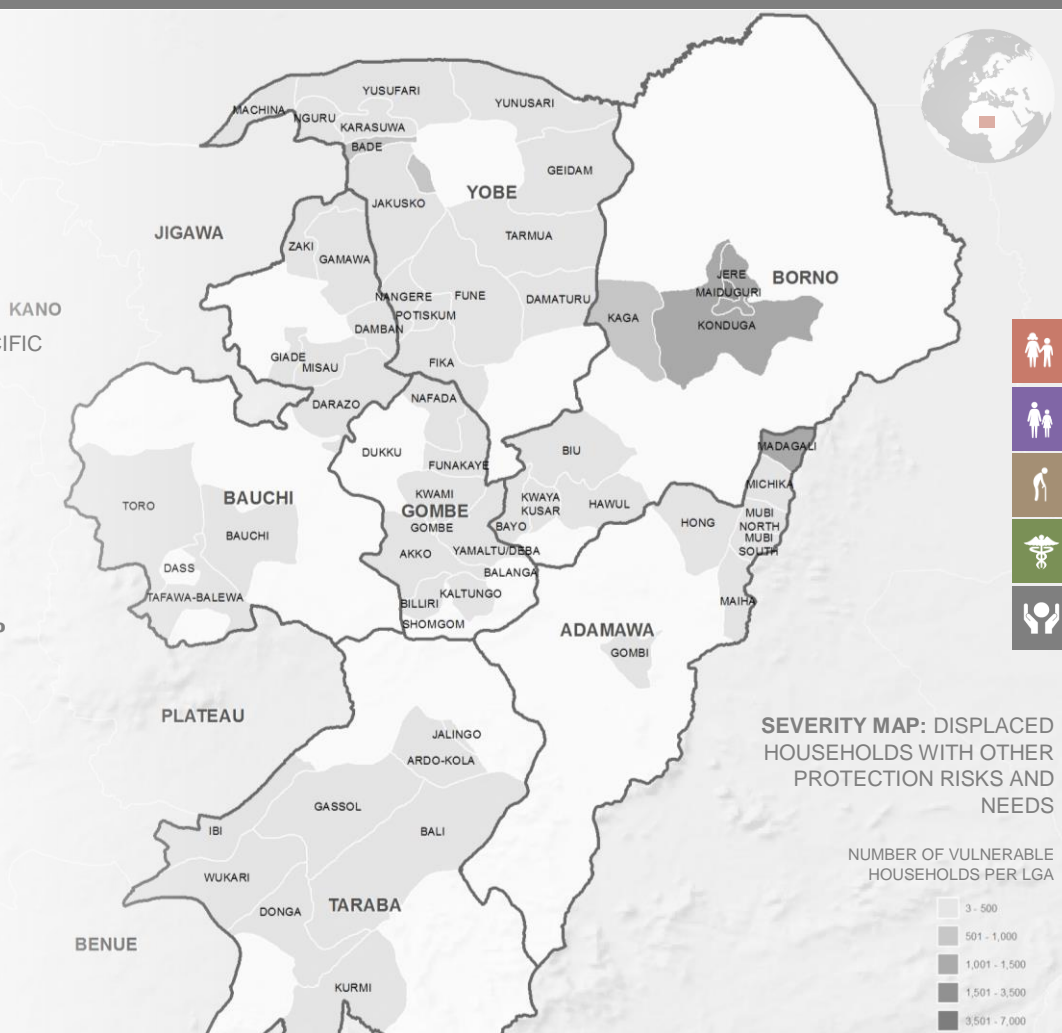
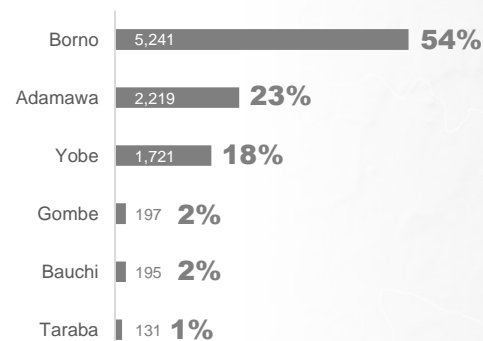


7% OF VULNERABLE IDPs HAVE OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

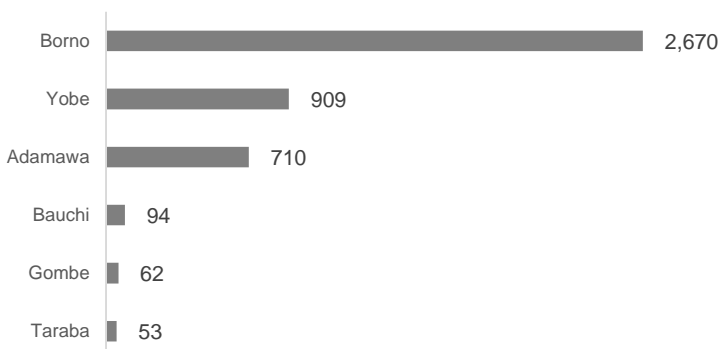
9,704

DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS WITH OTHER SPECIFIC NEEDS

BREAKDOWN PER STATE



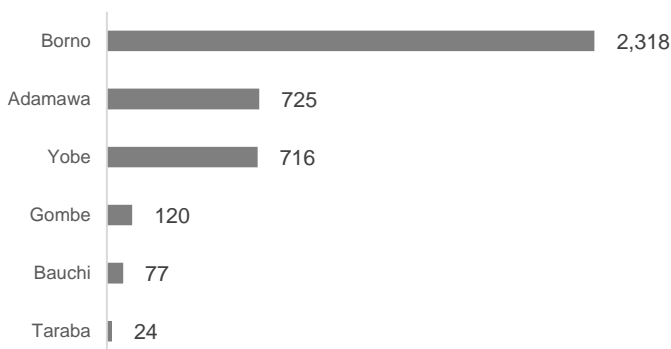
4,498 Forced recruitment by armed groups



3% (4,498) of vulnerable IDPs reported forced recruitment by armed groups, comprised of 59% in Borno, 20% in Yobe, 16% in Adamawa, 2% in Bauchi and 1% each in Gombe and Taraba.

**These findings are likely to be underreported as some households indicated their reluctance to report cases of witnessing of recruitment Boko Haram for fear of implicating themselves or being subject to arbitrary arrest. Against this backdrop, findings as to forced recruitment came out strongly, particularly in Borno with 2,670 incidents reported.*

3,980 Arbitrarily arrest or detention

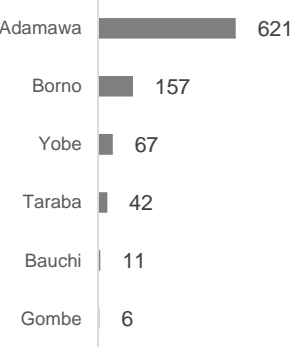


3% (3,980) of vulnerable IDPs reported incidents of arbitrary arrest or imprisonment, comprised of 58% in Borno, 18% in both Adamawa and Yobe, 3% in Gombe, 2% in Bauchi and 1% in Taraba.

Arbitrary detention occurs when an individual is apprehended and imprisoned (i) without a valid legal basis; (ii) with the intention to deny the detainee the exercise of the fundamental rights guaranteed by domestic/international law; or (iii) without observance of procedural due process.

**These figures are likely to reflect underreporting due to risks of reprisals or stigmatization for suspected involvement in armed groups. It has been widely reported that the escalation in counter-insurgency measures in the North East has spurred arbitrary arrests of men and boys across affected states.*

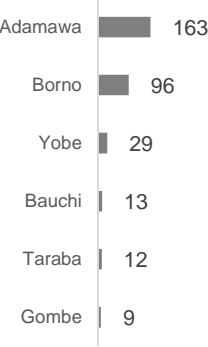
904 Released from Abduction



0.7% (904) of all vulnerable IDPs report to have been released from abduction by Boko Haram, comprised of 69% in Adamawa, 17% in Borno, 7% in Yobe, 5% in Taraba and 1% both in Bauchi and Gombe.

**Underreporting of the number of civilians released from captivity under Boko Haram is due to difficulties in identifying abductees on an individual basis. Such categorization carries with it an implied connection to Boko Haram, leading to, potentially enduring stigmatization and implications for their acceptance back into society. Women and girls abducted by Boko Haram often have particularly pronounced psychosocial needs stemming from SGBV due to the high incidence of rape, sexual abuse and exploitation and forced marriage in captivity. They are often vulnerable to forced pregnancy and at risk of STI exposure.*

322 Trafficked



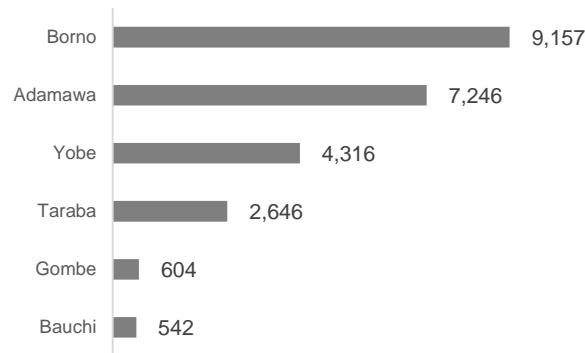
0.4% (258) of vulnerable displaced households experienced trafficking, comprised of 51% in Adamawa, 30% in Borno, 9% in Yobe, 4% each in Bauchi and Taraba and 3% in Gombe.

***Trafficking** refers to the use of individuals by force (or threat of force or deception) for purposes of exploitation. Examples can include exploitation of house servants, slavery and prostitution.*



ADDITIONAL PROTECTION RISKS AND NEEDS OF VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

24,511 Multiple displacement (HH)

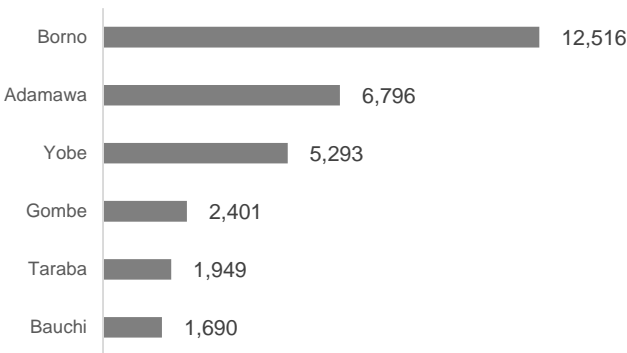


48% (24,511 HH) of vulnerable displaced households reported having been displaced multiple times, broken into top incidences in Borno (**37% HH**), Adamawa (**30% HH**) and Yobe (**18% HH**).

Out of the total vulnerable households in each State, **87%** of vulnerable HH in Taraba report multiple displacement as well as **71%** of HH in Adamawa, **65%** of HH in both Borno and Yobe, **30%** of HH in Bauchi and **27%** of HH in both Gombe.

Multiple displacement occurs when an IDP has been repeatedly displaced due to compelling external circumstances.

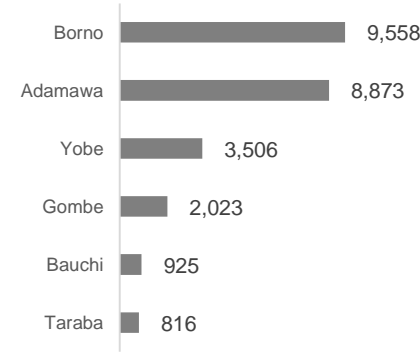
30,645 Witnessed killing/physical violence to others (HH)



60% (30,645 HH) of vulnerable displaced households witnessed killing or physical violence during the course of the insurgency, comprised of **41% HH** in Borno, **22% HH** in Adamawa, **17% HH** in Yobe, **8% HH** in Gombe and **6% HH** each in Taraba and Bauchi.

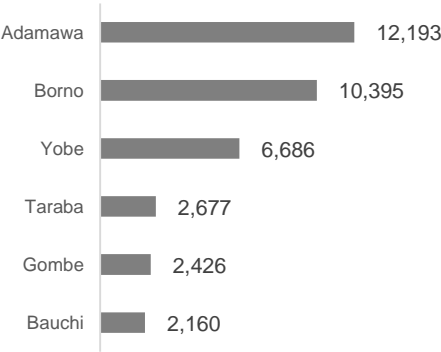
A majority of IDP households indicated that they had witnessed killings or physical violence, as well as attacks on civilian structures such as hospitals, schools, places of worship and markets. Enduring such traumatic events speaks to widespread psychosocial needs.

25,701 Witnessed/heard reports of land-mines/unexploded devices (HH)



51% (25,701 HH) witnessed or heard reports of land-mines or unexploded devices, comprised of **37% HH** in Borno, **35% HH** in Adamawa, **14% HH** in Yobe, **8% HH** in Gombe, **4% HH** in Bauchi and **3% HH** in Taraba.

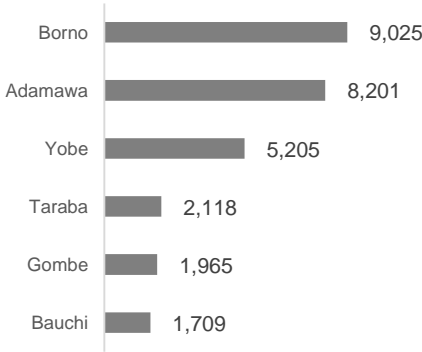
36,537 Lacking sufficient livelihood (HH)



72% (36,537 HH) of vulnerable displaced households lack sufficient livelihood, comprised of **33% HH** in Adamawa, **28% HH** in Borno, **18% HH** in Yobe, **7% HH** both in Taraba and Gombe and **6% HH** in Bauchi.

The vast majority of vulnerable displaced households reported being unable to provide for themselves due to the scarcity of livelihood opportunities in host communities. A large proportion of IDP households had no reported source of income and struggled with subsistence living costs such as access to potable water and food. Many IDPs originate from farming communities but lack access to arable land and tools necessary to restore livelihoods in agriculture. The absence of livelihood opportunities increases the risk of negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, survival sex and other forms of exploitation. This is further exacerbated by the absence of humanitarian assistance, and underscores the need for scaled up cash assistance and livelihood interventions as protective and preventive mechanisms.

28,223 No legal documentation (HH)

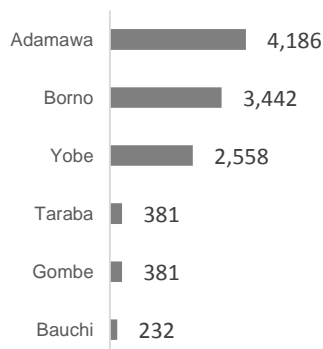


56% (28,223 HH) of vulnerable displaced households reported the absence of legal documentation comprised of **32% HH** in Borno, **29% HH** in Adamawa, **18% HH** in Yobe, **8% HH** in Taraba, **7% HH** in Gombe and **6% HH** in Bauchi.

The majority of IDPs indicated that they had some form of identification document before their displacement which was later destroyed or lost during their flight from crisis. Lack of documentation impacts on IDPs finding jobs, children attending school and further gives rise to risk of statelessness.

**Legal documentation includes national ID cards, birth certificates, driver's licenses, passports, etc.*

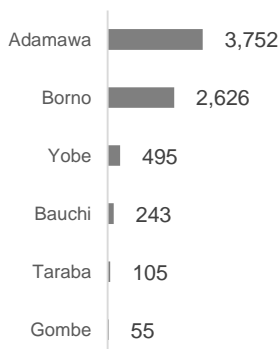
11,180 Discrimination in access to basic services (HH)



22% (11,180 HH) of vulnerable displaced households experienced discrimination in access to basic services, comprised of **37% HH** in Adamawa, **31% HH** in Borno, **23% HH** in Yobe, **3% HH** each in Taraba and Gombe and **2% HH** in Bauchi.

Discrimination in access to basic services was reported to be due to the following characteristics: **45% (5,009 HH)** IDP status, **12% (1,336 HH)** religion, **9% each** in (1,002 HH) disability and (958 HH) ethnicity, and **7% (749 HH)** gender.

7,276 Safety Risks (HH)

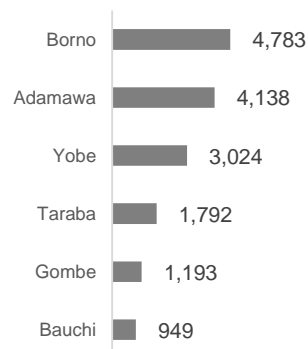


14% (7,276 HH) reported imminent fears for their safety, comprised of **52% HH** in Adamawa, **36% HH** in Borno, **7% HH** in Yobe, **3% HH** in Bauchi and **1% HH** each in Taraba and Gombe.

Of the **7,276** households reporting imminent fears for their safety, it is reported to be due to fears of: **49% (3,561 HH)** destruction of property, **41% (3,017 HH)** killing of civilians, **23% (1,703 HH)** the presence of armed actors, **20% (1,474 HH)** abduction and **7% (511 HH)** illegal detention.

In Borno, the majority of host communities lack access to the safety and security provided in camps such as perimeter fences and screening facilities. A number of IDPs indicated that they were suspicious of Boko Haram infiltration which made them feel insecure and vulnerable. A number of host communities were further suspected by screeners to provide safe passage or refuge to Boko Haram.

15,879 HH with out-of-school children (43,248 individual children)



31% (15,879 HH) of vulnerable displaced households who have out-of-school children, comprised of **30% HH** in Borno, **26% HH** in Adamawa, **19% HH** in Yobe, **11% HH** in Taraba, **8% HH** in Gombe and **6% HH** in Bauchi.

The high incidence of out-of-school children in vulnerable households further exposes them to increased risk of exploitation, diminishes their long-term livelihood opportunities as well as leaves them at heightened susceptibility to future insurgent indoctrination.

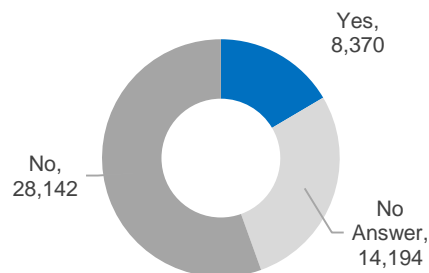
Vulnerable displaced households identified a wide-range of additional protection risks and needs including **60% HH** who witnessed killing or physical violence, **56% HH** who lack legal documentation, **51% HH** who witnessed/heard reports of landmines or unexploded devices, **48% HH** who experienced multiple displacement, **31% HH** who have out-of-school children, **22% HH** who experienced discrimination in access to basic services and **14% HH** who reported imminent safety risks.

A uniform scarcity of livelihood opportunities was noted in among the majority of displaced households (**72%**), especially for households from rural farming communities. This amplifies the risk of negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex and reliance on child labour.



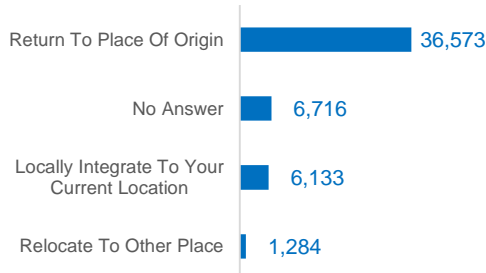
DURABLE SOLUTIONS

17% of HHs asked forcefully to return to their place of origin



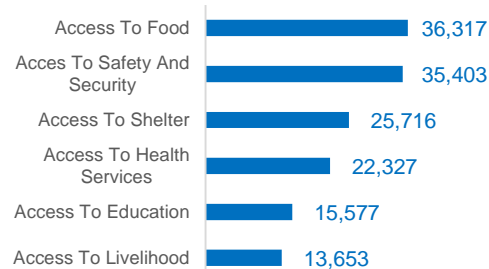
17% (8,370 HH) of vulnerable displaced households report that they were asked forcefully to return to their place of origin. Of those that were asked forcefully to return, the breakdown is: **44% HH** in Borno, **25% HH** in Adamawa, **23% HH** in Yobe, **3% HH** each in Bauchi and Taraba, and **2% HH** in Gombe.

Preferred solution to displacement (HH)



72% (36,573 HH) of vulnerable households express that they prefer to return to their place of origin, **12% (6,133 HH)** wish to locally integrate in their current location and **3% (1,284 HH)** wish to relocate to another location.

Barriers to durable solutions (HH)

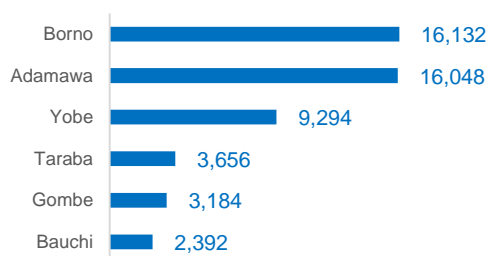


A number of conditions were cited by vulnerable displaced households as current barriers to accessing durable solutions, including the need for access to food (**72%**), access to safety and security (**70%**), access to shelter (**51%**), access to health services (**44%**), access to education (**31%**) and access to livelihood (**27%**). Such conditions were cited in both places of displacement in the 6 States, as well as in return areas in Adamawa.

PROTECTION DEMOGRAPHICS

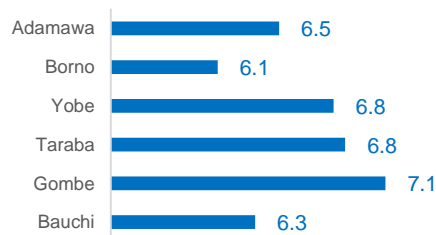
14

Household breakdown by state



The breakdown of vulnerable households profiled were as follows: **32%** each in Borno and Adamawa, **18%** in Yobe, **7%** in Taraba, **6%** in Gombe and **5%** in Bauchi.

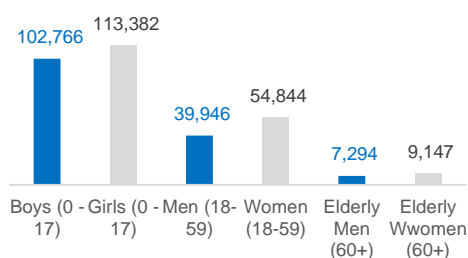
Household Size



The average size of vulnerable households was reported as **7.1** in Gombe, **6.8** in Yobe and Taraba, **6.5** in Adamawa, **6.3** in Bauchi and **6.1** in Borno.

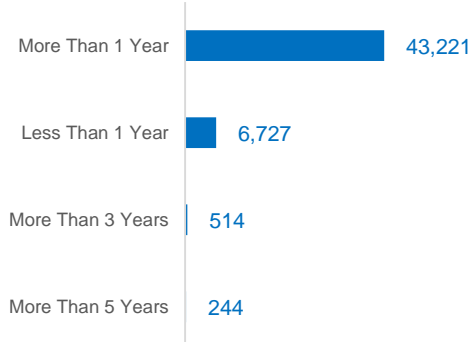
**The household size appears to largely increase in the most vulnerable households across all six states when compared against the average household composition cited in the DTM Round IX report.*

Age and sex breakdown



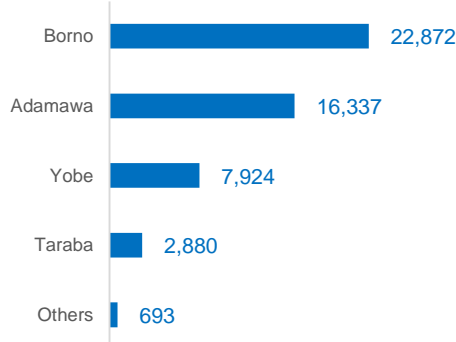
The report profiled **50,706** vulnerable IDP households comprised of **327,379** individuals, registering **133,294** household members. Of the vulnerable households, **66%** were comprised of children under 18 (**216,148**), **29%** adults ages 18-59 (**94,790**) and **5%** ages 60 and above (**16,441**). **55%** of the vulnerable households were female (**177,373**) and **45%** were male (**147,006**).

Duration of displacement (HH)



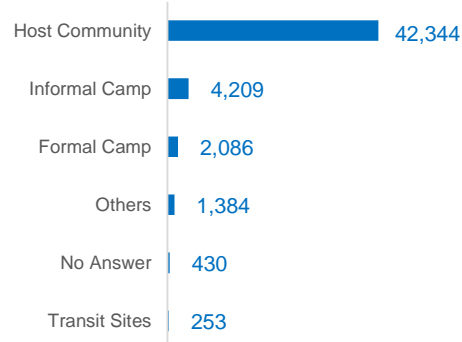
Findings indicate that the vast majority, **85%**, of vulnerable households have been displaced for 1-3 years, **13%** for less than 1 year, **1%** displaced for more than 3 years and **0.5%** for more than 5 years.

State of origin (HH)



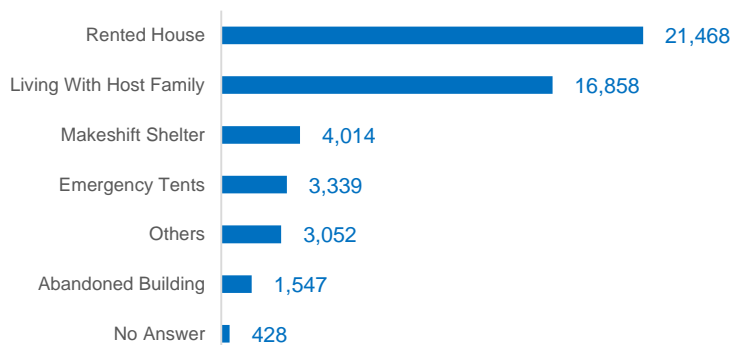
Findings indicate that **45%** of vulnerable households in the North East originate from Borno, while **32%** originate from Adamawa, **16%** from Yobe and **6%** from Taraba.

Location type (HH)



Of vulnerable households profiled, **84%** were in host communities, **8%** in informal camps, **4%** in formal camps and **0.5%** in transit sites.

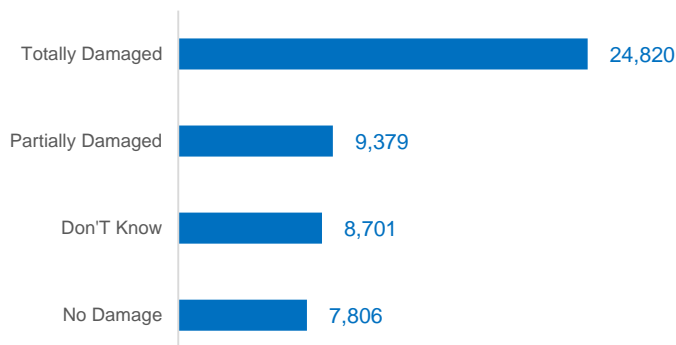
Shelter type (HH)



Of vulnerable households profiled, **42%** are staying in a rented house, **33%** are living with a host family, **8%** are in makeshift shelters, **7%** are in emergency tents supplied by humanitarians and **3%** are in abandoned buildings.

For IDPs in informal sites, access to adequate shelter is an immediate need, as they are living in scrapped-together shelters, which are especially problematic during rainy season. Across IDP locations, large families are crowded into small rooms. IDPs have rented rooms in some locations and worry about upcoming rent payments and facing threats of eviction.

Status of house before/during conflict (HH)



Findings indicate that **49%** of vulnerable displaced households had their home completely destroyed during the conflict, while **18%** had homes that were partially destroyed and **17%** are lacking information as to house status. **15%** of vulnerable households reports no damage to their house.

METHODOLOGY

Overview: Data collection for Round II of the exercise took place in March and April 2016, carried out by teams of data collectors comprised of UNHCR, SEMA, NRCS, NEMA, MoWASD and supported by additional humanitarian partners at field-level. Taking into account cultural and religious practices, each team of screeners ensured the inclusion of at least one woman to ensure gender sensitivity in interviewing women. All screeners were trained in core protection and humanitarian principles and profiling methodology of identification of persons with specific needs. Due to the sensitive nature of the information collected at household/individual levels, all data collectors, supervisors and clerks were trained on the data collection and protection of sensitive information and signed an oath of confidentiality.

Geographic scope: Round II of the exercise sought to build off of Round I and cover largely areas (sites, wards and Local Government Areas (LGAs)) and vulnerable households that had not been reached by the previous round, mainly targeting host communities and secondarily informal sites in most affected LGAs. Monitoring locations were selected on the basis of areas with a concentration of IDPs (guided by the DTM Round VIII) and areas known to have severe protection risks.

- In **Borno**, severe continued insecurity dictated that screeners were able to access 48 wards in the 8 LGAs of Jere (15,035), MMC (11,258), Konduga (10,759), Kaga (8,297), Biu (3,190), Hawul (2,085), Kwaya Kusar (589), and Bayo (261) LGAs. The exercise was co-led by UNHCR and NEMA, with key support of screeners from International Rescue Committee (IRC) as well as SEMA, NRCS and other partners.
- In **Adamawa**, screening teams were led by UNHCR and SEMA, with screeners coming from local SEMA emergency management committees in each LGA. Due to opening up of humanitarian access, in Adamawa, screeners were able to profile both Madagali and Michika LGAs during Round II. 7 most affected host communities and return areas with changed circumstances of Madagali (15,166), Mubi North (5,458), Mubi South (5,327), Gombi (4,808), Maiha (3,399), Michika (3,006), and Hong (1,292) LGAs were targeted.
- In **Yobe**, security restrictions for humanitarians constrained movement to the two insecure LGAs of Gujba and Gulani LGAs. Community development officers from each LGA joined in the screening teams, together with key government partners including NEMA, SEMA, MoWASD and Ministry of Youth, Sports & Social Development. 11 LGAs of Nguru (4,836), Damaturu (4,664), Potiskum (3,273), Fika (2,280), Bade (2,058), Fune (1,918), Tarmua (1,834), Geidam (1,127), Jakusko (926), Yusufari (332), and Yunusari (139) were included.
- In **Taraba**, the exercise was co-led with SEMA and NRCS. 8 LGAs of Jalingo (2,807), Gassol (1,257), Bali (1,093), Wukari (747), Donga (671), Ardo-Kola (647), Kurmi (492), and Ibi (357) were covered.
- In **Gombe**, SEMA, NRCS and local MoWASD social welfare officers from each of the LGAs aided in managing the screening teams, together with UNHCR and 11 LGAs of Funakaye (1,378), Gombe (1,180), Akko (1,055), Kwami (664), Nafada (587), Yamaltu (541), Balanga (224), Billiri (142), Kaltungo (46), Dukku (44), and Shomgom (7) were covered.
- In **Bauchi**, screening was conducted in 10 LGAs of Toro (1,231), Tafawa-Balewa (923), Darazo (874), Zaki (820), Bauchi (740), Misau (554), Gamawa (405), Giade (237), Damban (186), and Dass (68) were included in the exercise.

Screening methodology: Upon arrival in a community, a sensitization was first conducted with traditional and IDP leaders to describe the purpose of the exercise and secure their cooperation. Households were then identified for the screening as likely to have heightened vulnerabilities according to the following methodology: (a) screeners involved key informants, including traditional and IDP leaders, asking them to identify the most vulnerable families in their communities according to enumerated criteria; and (b) screeners identified IDPs with visible vulnerabilities (including elderly, disabled, sick, high number of young children, those staying in very poor shelters) in the community. For all households identified to likely have specific vulnerabilities, detailed interviews were conducted with the head of household and separately with female IDPs in the household. Screeners used a vulnerability assessment tool to capture extensive information including details on categories of specific individual vulnerabilities and needs, household protection needs and risks, individual household composition and return intention. While displaced households/individuals were targeted for the monitoring exercise, both IDPs and returnees were profiled in Adamawa.

Vulnerability database: Round II consolidated database of vulnerable individuals forms the basis for the targeting of a range of interventions, including psychosocial support, SGBV intervention, access to justice project and protection-based material assistance. Information on vulnerable individuals will be made available to partners upon request on a bilateral basis to facilitate the targeting of response to the most vulnerable displaced, as well as tracking interventions to households to minimize gaps and overlap, pending agreement to information sharing protocols on confidentiality and data protection.