

DTM
Nigeria

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Nigeria
Round XV Report
March

2017



Executive Summary

The Round XV of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Assessment Report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is aimed at creating a better understanding of the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of northeast Nigeria. The report covers the period of 15 February to 31 March 2017 and includes six most-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

The data collected in this report is coming from different DTM tools used by enumerators in various administrative levels, i.e. Local Government Area (LGA), ward and displacement sites. Data was collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data accuracy, assessments were conducted and cross checked with various key informants.

In this round of assessment, 80,494 people were interviewed to arrive at the demographic profile, reasons for displacement,

changes in percentages of IDPs over time, origin, dwelling types and unfulfilled needs of the displaced people. This sample represents 5% of the identified internally displaced persons (IDP).

To better understand the needs of the affected population, this report includes site assessments carried out in 207 displacement sites (camps, collective and transit centers) covering 592,453 displaced individuals or 111,551 households. The assessment was also conducted in 1,845 sites where IDPs were staying with host communities, covering 1,240,290 individuals or 214,459 households.

Site assessment details the locations and numbers of IDPs. The report also presents an analysis of sectors like shelter and non-food items, water and sanitation situations, availability of personal hygiene facilities, waste disposal, food and nutrition, health and education facilities, livelihood, protection and communication means. Lastly, the report includes assessment of returnees and their shelter conditions.

Background

The escalation of Boko Haram violence in 2014 resulted in mass displacement around northeastern Nigeria. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations in northeast Nigeria, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) started implementing its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program in September 2014 in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs). IOM's DTM is used in countries around the world to track displacement caused by natural disasters and conflict.

The main objective of the DTM in northeastern Nigeria is to support the Nigerian government and humanitarian partners in

establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyze and disseminate data on (IDPs) in order to provide assistance to the population affected by the insurgency. Staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) collect data in the field, including baseline information at LGA-level and ward-level and conduct detailed assessments in displacement sites, like camps and collective centers, and in host communities where IDPs were living. IOM's DTM program is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). NEMA also provides financial support.

Overview: DTM Round XV Assessments

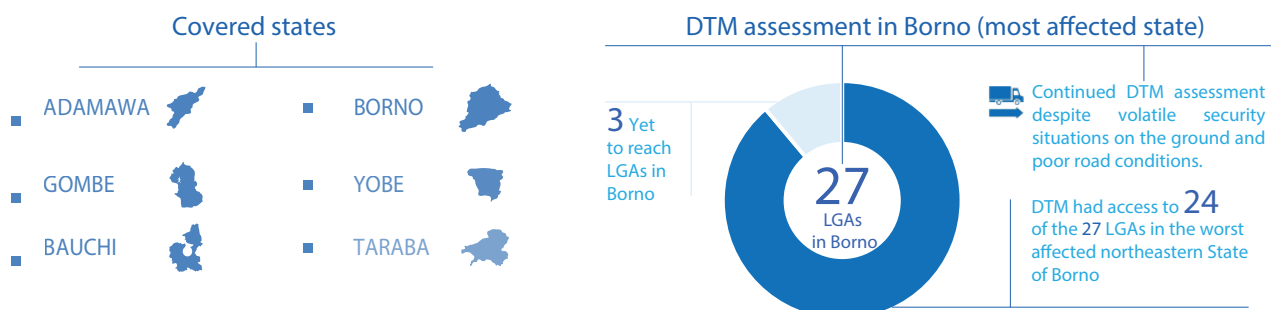
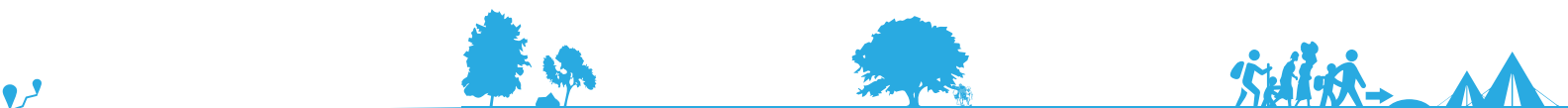


Figure 1: Number of LGAs accessed in Borno in round XV

The Round XV of DTM assessments were conducted from 15 February to 31 March 2017 in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states, covering 763 wards in 109 LGAs. In Borno, the epicentre of the conflict, DTM now has partial access to 24 LGAs out of the 27 LGAs in the northeastern state. For the first time since the start of the conflict DTM was able to assess Mobbar LGA in Borno. Abadam, Guzamala and Marte LGAs in Borno continue to be inaccessible to the humanitarian community due to the ongoing conflict.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Round XV Figures



1,832,743
Displaced individuals



326,010
Displaced households



1,151,427
Returnee individuals



181,001
Returnee households



56%
of the IDP population
are children (0 - 18 Years)



54%
of the IDP population
are children (0 - 18 Years)

February 2017 to March 2017

- Total number of identified IDPs decreased by **4% (77,223)** individuals from last DTM round

↓ **4%**

- Slight increase in the number of identified returnees **1,151,427** from **1,099,509** in previous DTM round

Returns

- Survey of unmet needs showed food remains the predominant unmet need of IDPs **69%**

Main unmet need

General Overview:

- Largest IDP populations are located in **BORNO (78%), ADAMAWA (8%) and YOBE (6%)**

92% of the total IDP population

- 96%** of displacements were due to the insurgency

Main cause of displacement

DTM Rounds and states covered

State	Round I	Round II	Round III	Round IV	Round V	Round VI	Round VII	Round VIII	Round IX	Round X	Round XI	Round XII	Round XIII	Round XIV	Round XV
Abuja	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bauchi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benue	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Borno	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gombe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Taraba	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Yobe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-
Total	5	6	6	6	8	10	13	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	6

Figure 2: DTM round and number of states covered

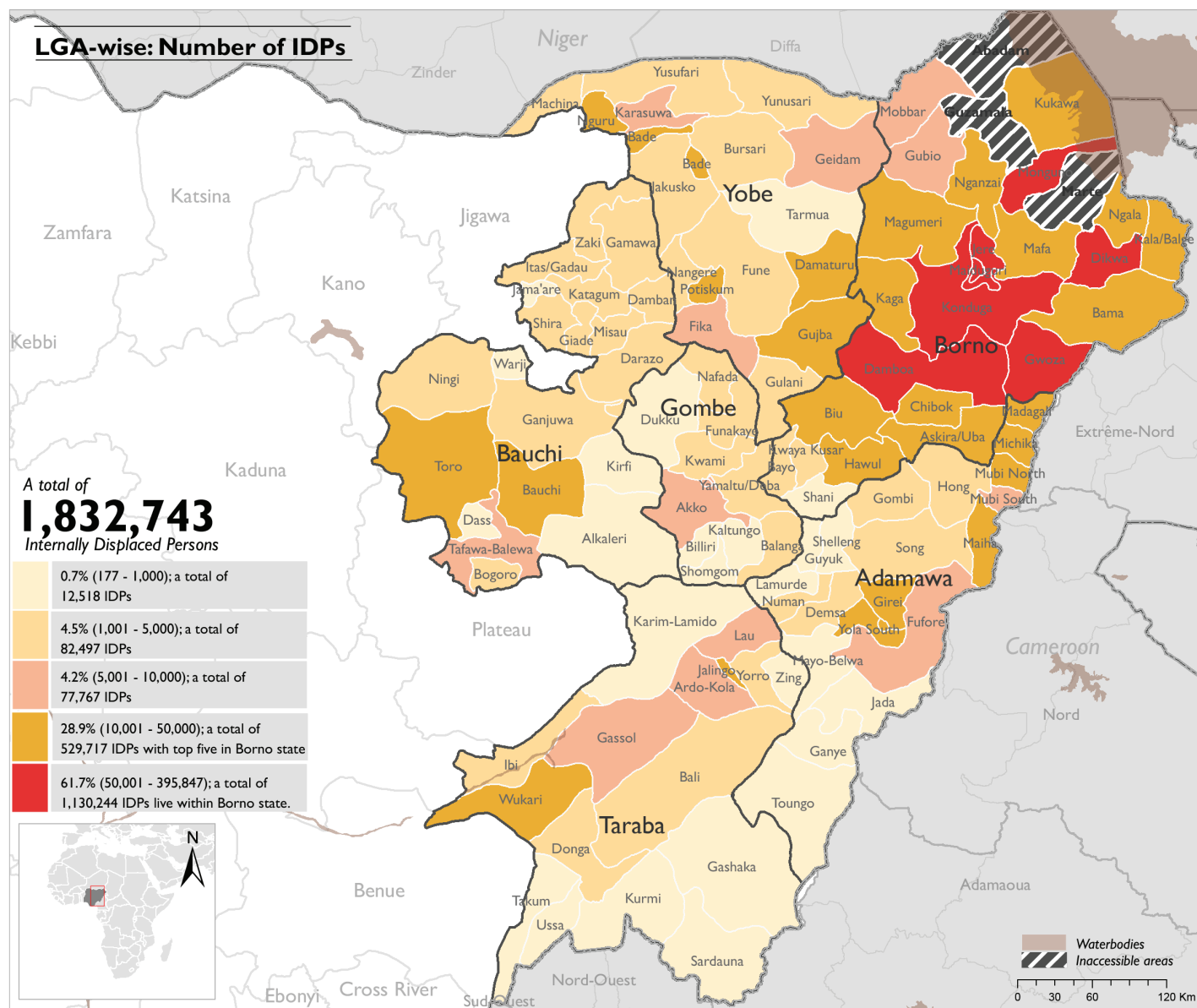


DISPLACEMENT

As of 31 March 2017, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe is 1,832,743 (326,010 households), representing a decrease of 77,223 (4%) from the figure of 1,899,830 in the last round (DTM Round XIV). The key reasons for population movement continue to be to return to their place of origin and to search

for livelihood opportunities. Some more people were also displaced due to continuing military action and in some instances, due to communal clashes.

Borno continued to host the majority of IDPs (1,428,947), followed by Adamawa (146,605) and Yobe (116,619).



Map 1: LGA level displacement severity map

Four out of six northeastern states -- Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno and Gombe -- showed a downward trend in IDP numbers during the Round XV assessments in comparison to the last DTM. The main reasons for the fluctuation in IDP numbers over the last two rounds were (i) attacks by Boko Haram on villages that caused an influx of IDPs into townships; (ii) a large

number of IDPs moved from the newly accessible villages to other LGAs; (iii) the return of IDPs to their places of origin; (iv) the start of the planting season necessitating the return of IDPs to carry out cultivation; and (v) inability to continue paying rent or find alternative livelihood.



Number of IDPs per round

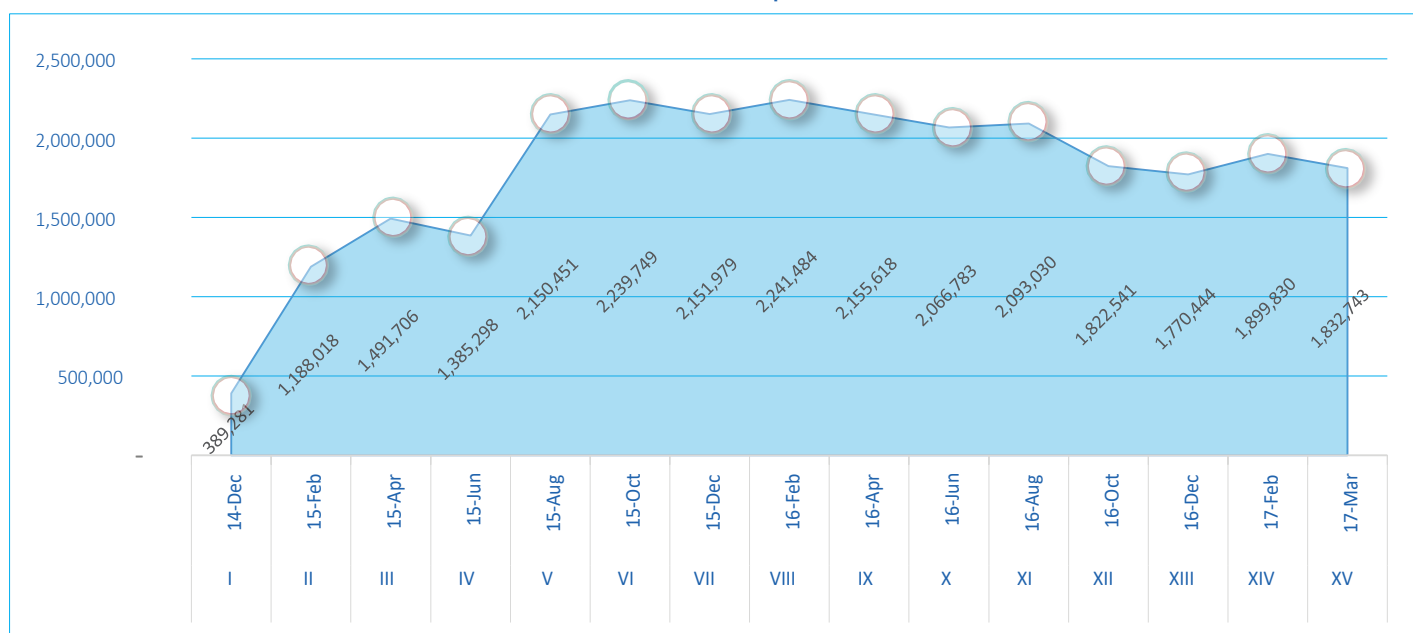


Figure 3: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

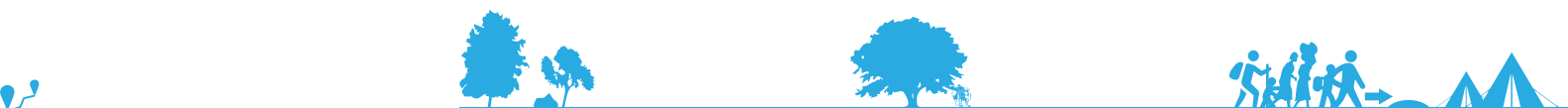
Borno recorded a relatively significant decrease of 77,223 IDPs as compared to the number in the previous round. A marked decrement of 49,467 was recorded in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) akin to the last round of assessment. Reductions were also observed in Ngala (31,008 less IDPs), Jere (29,197 less IDPs) and Dikwa (18,905 less IDPs). While the majority of the reduction can be explained by IDPs returning to their place of origin, some reduction was also due to the correction of figures following the completion of biometric registration in the relevant areas. Notwithstanding the reducing number of IDPs, MMC continues to host the highest number of IDPs in Nigeria at 395,847; followed by 306,568 in Jere LGA (Borno).

On the other hand, some LGAs in Borno like Nganzai, Magumeri and Bama reported increases of 13,061, 11,467 and 6,732, respectively, in the number of recorded IDPs. Military operations in Guzamala caused an influx of IDPs into Magumeri and Nganzai. An increase of 3,322 was seen in Mafa because IDPs returned back to Mafa town as they were unable to proceed to their places of origin. Some other LGAs witnessed increases in IDPs because of attacks by Boko Haram that caused an influx of IDPs into Chibok Town. Large numbers of IDPs from newly accessible villages surrounding Dikwa moved to other LGAs like MMC and Jere in search of better living conditions. Lastly some people did not wish to be identified as IDPs.

Change in IDP figures by state

State	Round XIV Total (February 2017)	Round XV Total (March 2017)	Change
ADAMAWA	147,528	146,605	-923 ↓
BAUCHI	56,829	56,607	-222 ↓
BORNO	1,506,170	1,428,947	- 77,223 ↓
GOMBE	28,583	26,063	-2,520 ↓
TARABA	47,706	57,902	+10,196 ↑
YOBE	113,014	116,619	+3,605 ↑
Total	1,899,830	1,832,743	-67,087 ↓

Figure 4: Change in IDP figures by state



Adamawa, Bauchi and Gombe were the other states that recorded a decrease in the number of IDPs. Increased mobility on account of improvement in the security situation that enabled IDPs to return to their places of origin was the main cause of the reduction noted in these states.

The decrease in Adamawa was a result IDPs returning to their place of origin, but also moving in search of better livelihood opportunities. The exception was Demsa Numan, where at the time of the assessment, there were communal clashes that displaced people from villages to towns.

In Bauchi, the reduction in the number of IDPs was due to displaced people returning to their state of origin on account of the improved security situation, the need to plant seeds as this is the best period for sowing, skyrocketing rental prices in

places of settlement, the inability to find alternate sources of livelihood, and others.

On the other hand, Taraba state witnessed an overall increase in the number of IDPs as a result of displacements due to communal clashes that started towards the end of December in Ardo-kola, Gassol and Lau LGAs. Numbers of IDPs increased in the three affected LGAs of Jalingo, Lau and Yororo. The increment took the total number of IDPs in the state to 57,902, up by 10,196 since the last assessment. An increase in IDP numbers was also recorded in Yobe state taking the total up by 5,840 to 118,854. A key reason for the increase in Yobe was the arrival of people into the country from neighbouring countries. Gujba also recorded an increase because it is an LGA of return.

Fluctuation in IDP population by LGAs in Borno

State	LGAs	Round 14 (Number of individuals)	Round 15 (Number of individuals)	Change
BORNO	ASKIRA / UBA	6,810	11,010	4,200 ↑
BORNO	BAMA	31,992	38,724	6,732 ↑
BORNO	BAYO	1,182	1,140	-42 ↓
BORNO	BIU	41,962	44,170	2,208 ↑
BORNO	CHIBOK	7,995	12,495	4,500 ↑
BORNO	DAMBOA	55,887	56,243	356 ↑
BORNO	DIKWA	116,697	97,792	-18,905 ↓
BORNO	GUBIO	5,690	6,030	340 ↑
BORNO	GWOZA	50,449	56,481	6,032 ↑
BORNO	HAWUL	29,111	28,673	-438 ↓
BORNO	JERE	335,765	306,568	-29,197 ↓
BORNO	KAGA	19,308	19,024	284 ↑
BORNO	KALA BALGE	35,295	34,968	-327 ↓
BORNO	KONDUGA	90,514	95,799	5,285 ↑
BORNO	KUKAWA	14,063	16,430	2,367 ↑
BORNO	KWAYA / KUSAR	2,250	2,700	450 ↑
BORNO	MAFA	7,490	10,812	3,322 ↑
BORNO	MAGUMERI	2,550	14,017	11,467 ↑
BORNO	MAIDUGURI M. C.	445,314	395,847	-49,467 ↓
BORNO	MOBBAR	-	6,100	6,100 ↔
BORNO	MONGUNO	135,463	121,514	-13,949 ↓
BORNO	NGALA	63,623	32,615	-31,008 ↓
BORNO	NGANZAI	5,906	18,967	13,061 ↑
BORNO	SHANI	854	828	-26 ↓

Figure 5: Fluctuation in IDP population by LGAs in Borno



1.B DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population profile (Demographic distribution of IDPs)

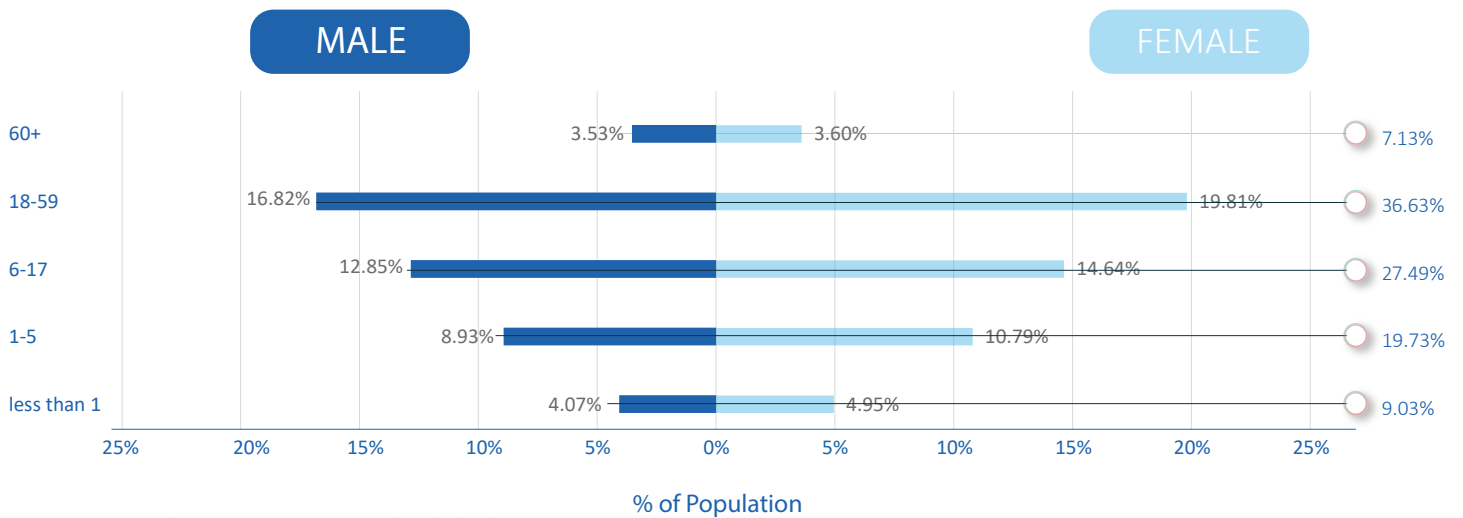


Figure 6: IDP population by major age groups and gender breakdown

80,494 people were interviewed to obtain a detailed and representative sample of age and gender breakdown. This sample represents 5% of the identified IDP population. The results show that 54% of IDPs are female and 46% are male. Children under 18 made up 56% of the sampled IDPs; 20% of them are between one to five years old and 9% are below one-year-old. 7% of the sample population are above the age of 60.


Out of the 29,486 people in the age group of 18 to 59 year old, 15,948 were women and 13,538 were men. Bauchi has the highest largest population within the 18 to 59-year-old age group. The average household size consisted of 5.6 persons.

DEMOGRAPHICS




54%
of the IDP
population
is female


46%
of the IDP
population
is male


56%
of the IDP population
are children (0 - 18 years)

46%
of children in the IDP
population are male

9%
of the IDP
population are
infants less than
1 year old

54%
of children in the IDP
population are female

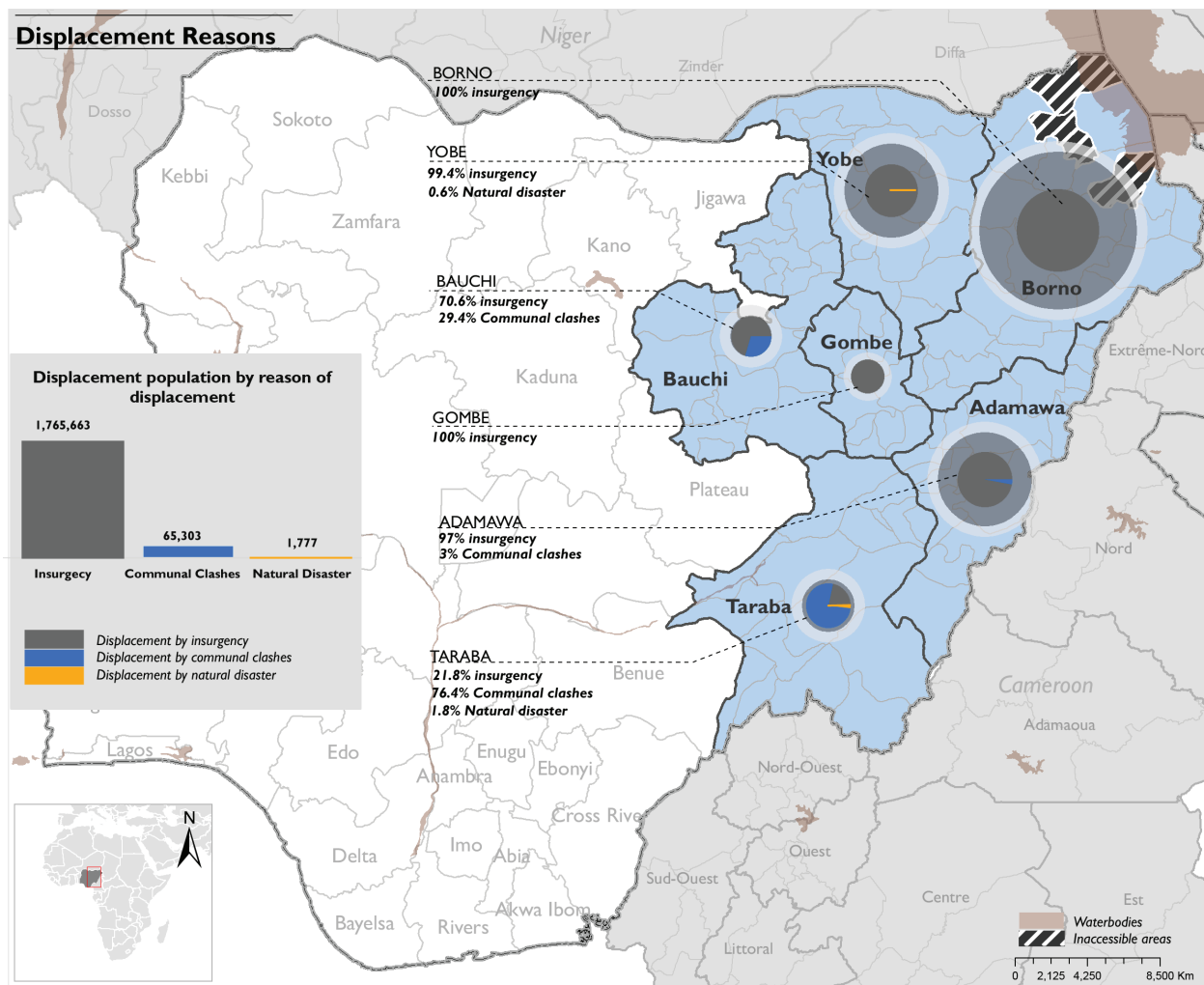

7%
of the IDP
population is
over 60 years

Figure 7: percentage of IDP population by gender and vulnerable age groups

1.C REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

96% of IDPs (a marginal decrease from 97% in previous assessment) were displaced because of the ongoing conflict and 4% were displaced because of communal clashes in the areas assessed. Almost all the IDPs identified in Borno, Gombe and Yobe were displaced by the insurgency. In Taraba, 76% of interviewed IDPs attributed their displacement to communal

clashes, 22% to the conflict and 2% due to natural disasters. In Bauchi, the conflict accounted for the displacement of 70.5% of all interviewed IDPs. In Adamawa, 97% of the population was displaced by the Boko Haram conflict and the remaining people were displaced due to communal fighting.



Map 2: Causes of displacement

1D: TIME OF DISPLACEMENT

The percentage of the total population displaced in 2015, 2016 and so far in 2017 has been increasing steadily. While only 1% of people were displaced before 2014, 33% were displaced in 2014, 31% in 2015 and 34% in 2016 and first quarter of 2017.

In Borno there were no recorded people displaced before 2014. This increased to 32% of the state’s population in 2014, 31% in 2015 and 36.6% in 2016/2017. In contrast, in Bauchi state 27% of people were displaced before 2014. Following the onset of the conflict 39% of people were displaced in 2014, 28% in 2015 and 6% in 2016 and 2017. Most of the displacements recorded in 2017 are some form of secondary displacement, as IDPs are en route to their areas of origin but have only been allowed to return to the headquarters of the LGA of origin and not to their village of origin due security constraints.

Taraba has witnessed sharp fluctuations in the percentage of its

displaced population over the years. 4% of the state’s population was displaced before 2014. This increased to 48% in 2014 and fell drastically to 16% in 2015. In 2016 and 2017 the percentage displaced rose dramatically again to 31.5%. Adamawa, Gombe and Yobe have all recorded marked decreases in percentages of displaced populations when compared to the figures in 2014.

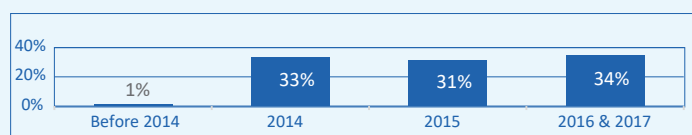
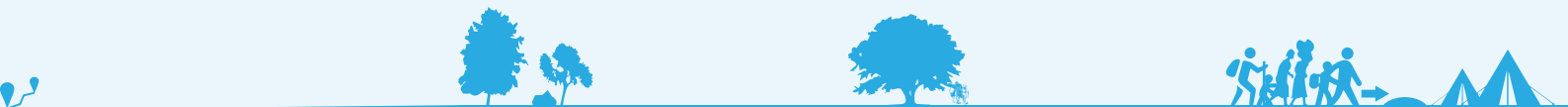


Figure 8: Year of displacement of IDPs



1E: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Most displaced persons are within their state of origin. 99% of the IDPs in Borno, which hosts the largest number of IDPs among all the affected states, originated from Borno itself. Similarly, the larger proportion of displaced persons in Adamawa remains in Adamawa and this is the same for Yobe. It

is known that some IDPs resettled in states for which no information was collected like Kaduna, Nasarawa and Plateau.

Present location of displacement and place of origin of IDPs by state

State of origin	State of resettlement					
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO
ADAMAWA	62%	4%	6%	3%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	38%	43%	59%	17%	38%	99%
PLATEAU	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	0%	4%	0%	80%	0%	0%
YOBE	1%	12%	34%	0%	62%	0%
NASARAWA	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
KADUNA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Figure 9: location of displacement and location of origin of IDPs by state

Location of origin of IDPs

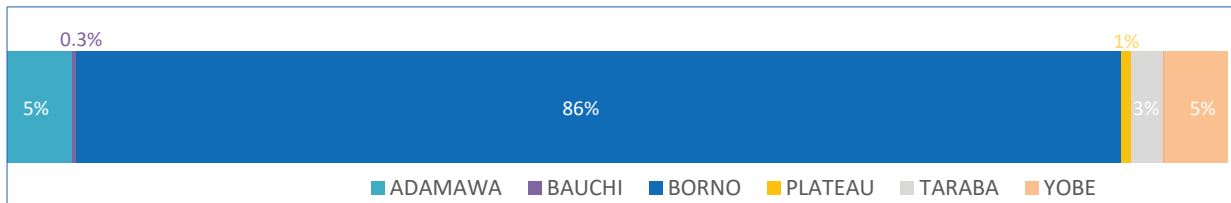


Figure 10: Percentage of total displaced population by state of origin

1F: DWELLING TYPE

68% of IDPs were living in host communities, with friends and relatives or in rented/donated houses.

Overall, 32% were living in displacement sites like camps and camp-like settings. In Borno, 61% of displaced people were living in host communities and 39% were residing in

displacement sites.

24% of IDPs in Taraba, 11% of IDPs in Yobe and 8% in Adamawa were living in camps and camp-like settings. All IDPs (100%) in Bauchi and Gombe were living with host communities.

Type of dwelling

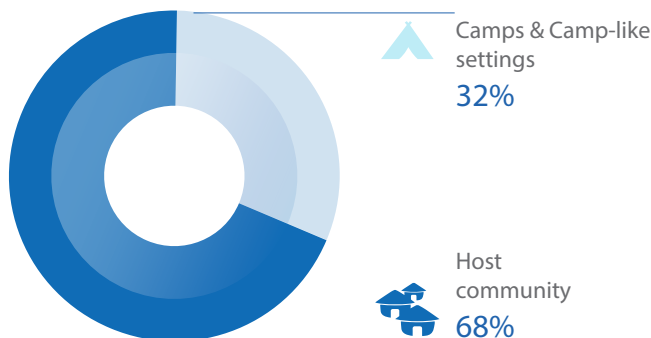


Figure 11: Type of IDP dwelling

Dwelling type by state

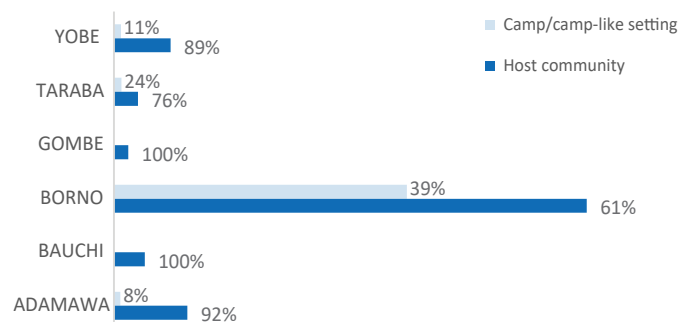


Figure 12: IDP dwelling type by state



1G: UNMET NEEDS OF IDPS

Food scarcity continues to be a major concern with 69% of displaced persons identifying it as their major unmet need. This figure was 68% in the previous assessment. Non-food items (NFI), like blankets and mosquito nets, were second in demand after food, with 16% of IDPs seeking NFIs.

Shelter and medical services were identified as third and fourth unmet needs among 6% and 5% of IDPs, respectively; 2% of IDPs said drinking water was most needed. Sanitation and hygiene (1%) and security (1%) were also cited as unmet needs.

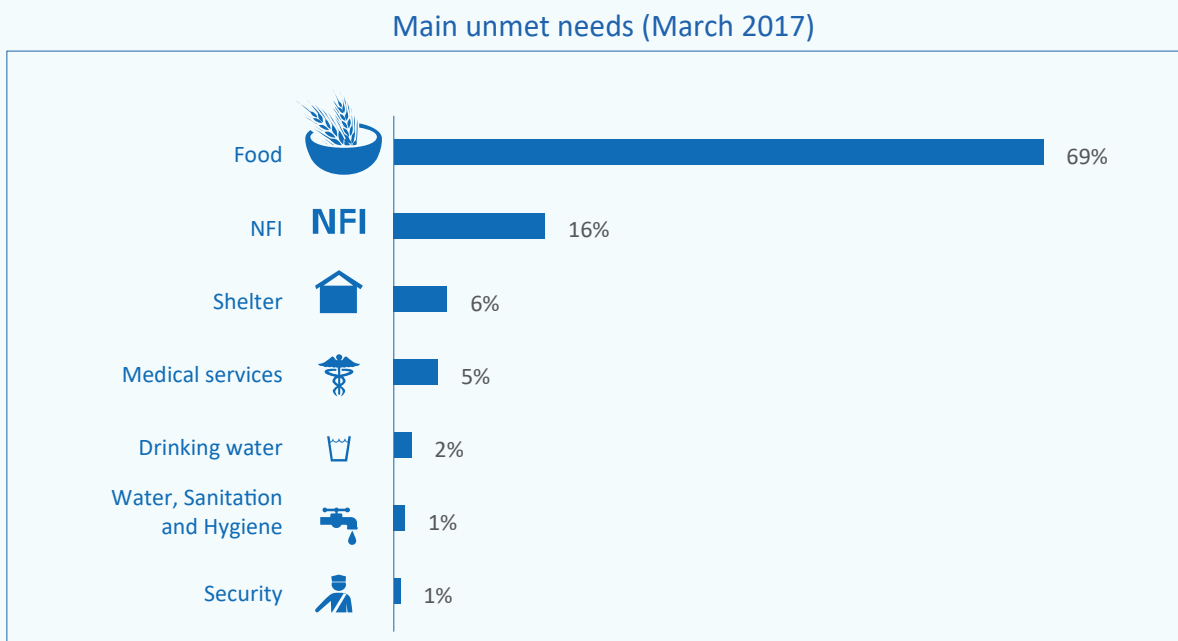


Figure 13: Main unmet need, DTM Round XV (March 2017)

Trends in most unmet needs reported (August 2016 - March 2017)

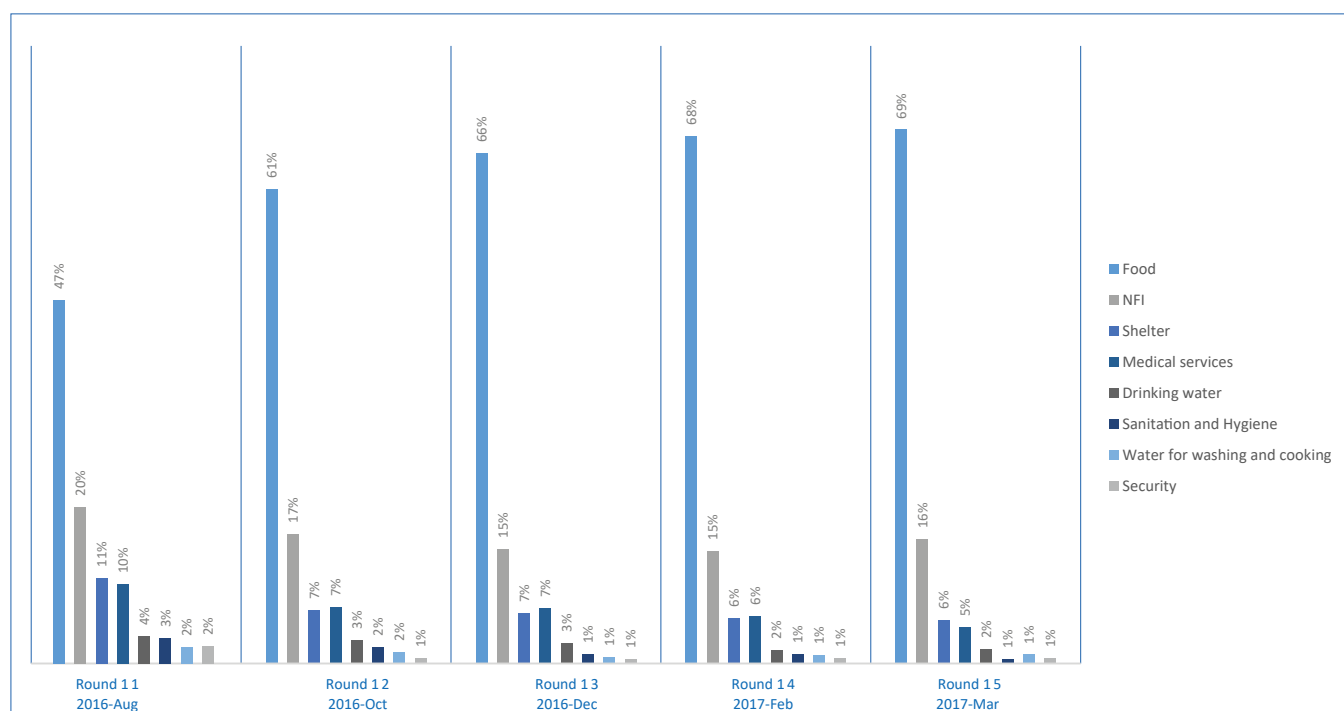


Figure 14: Trend of unfulfilled needs, August 2016 to March 2017



2. RETURNEES

A marked increase of 51,918 was recorded in the number of returnees from 1,099,509 during Round XIV assessment to 1,151,427 returnees in this round of assessments. Nearly all LGAs witnessed an increase in number of returnees. The newly accessible LGA of Mobbar recorded the highest increase in number of returnees (20,450 individuals). The other recently accessible LGAs of Dikwa and Konduga recorded an increase of 11,156 and 10,141 taking their population of returnees to 20,312 and 39,394, respectively.

Adamawa had the highest number of returnees at 655,122, followed by Borno at 451,972 and Yobe at 44,333. Borno was the state from which the greatest number of IDPs returning to their place of origin were leaving. In total 28.5% of all returnees were previously displaced into Borno, closely followed by Adamawa (25%). 4.5% of returnees were returning from Cameroon and 3.4% were

returning from Yobe State. Other states from which returnees were returning include: Bauchi, Benue, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Yobe.

The LGA with highest number of returnees in Adamawa was Hong (165,659), followed by Michika (122,507) and Mubi South (108,006). In Borno, the LGA with the highest number of returnees was Askira/Uba (159,160), followed by Konduga (39,394) and Ngala (35,192). The only LGAs that recorded a decrease in number of returnees were Mafa and Monguno in Borno. Monguno witnessed a decrease of 12,637 returnees from 44,141 recorded in the previous round. In Mafa, many displaced people travelled to their place of origin but turned back as they were not able to proceed. As a result, Mafa saw a reduction of 3,189 in the number of returnees in this round of assessment as compared to previous round's figure of 7,169.

State	LGA	Round XIV Total IND	Round XV Total IND	Change
		(February 2017)	(March 2017)	
ADAMAWA	GOMBI	51,324	51,385	+61 ↑
ADAMAWA	HONG	165,438	165,659	+221 ↑
ADAMAWA	MADAGALI	59,065	59,280	+215 ↑
ADAMAWA	MAIHA	55,656	55,838	+182 ↑
ADAMAWA	MICHIKA	120,355	122,507	+2,152 ↑
ADAMAWA	MUBI NORTH	91,214	92,447	+1,233 ↑
ADAMAWA	MUBI SOUTH	107,847	108,006	+159 ↑
BORNO	ASKIRA / UBA	158,360	159,160	+800 ↑
BORNO	BAYO	2,752	2,760	+8 ↑
BORNO	BIU	8,081	8,159	+78 ↑
BORNO	CHIBOK	16,096	22,036	+5,940 ↑
BORNO	DIKWA	9,156	20,312	+11,156 ↑
BORNO	GUBIO	27,715	28,135	+420 ↑
BORNO	GWOZA	12,033	13,480	+1,447 ↑
BORNO	HAWUL	11,560	11,592	+32 ↑
BORNO	KAGA	25,437	25,635	+198 ↑
BORNO	KONDUGA	29,253	39,394	+10,141 ↑
BORNO	KUKAWA	9,387	10,795	+1,408 ↑
BORNO	MAFA	7,169	3,980	-3,189 ↓
BORNO	MAGUMERI	9,360	9,640	+280 ↑
BORNO	MOBBAR		20,450	20,450 →
BORNO	MONGUNO	44,141	31,504	-12,637 ↓
BORNO	NGALA	33,527	35,192	+1,665 ↑
BORNO	NGANZAI	8,522	9,748	+1,226 ↑
YOBE	GUJBA	22,286	29,650	+7,364 ↑
YOBE	GULANI	13,775	14,683	+908 ↑
GRAND TOTAL		1,099,509	1,151,427	+51,918 ↑

Figure 15: Number of returnees by state and LGA (Round XIV and Round XV)



Number of returnees by state and LGAs



Number of returnees (October 2015 - March 2017)

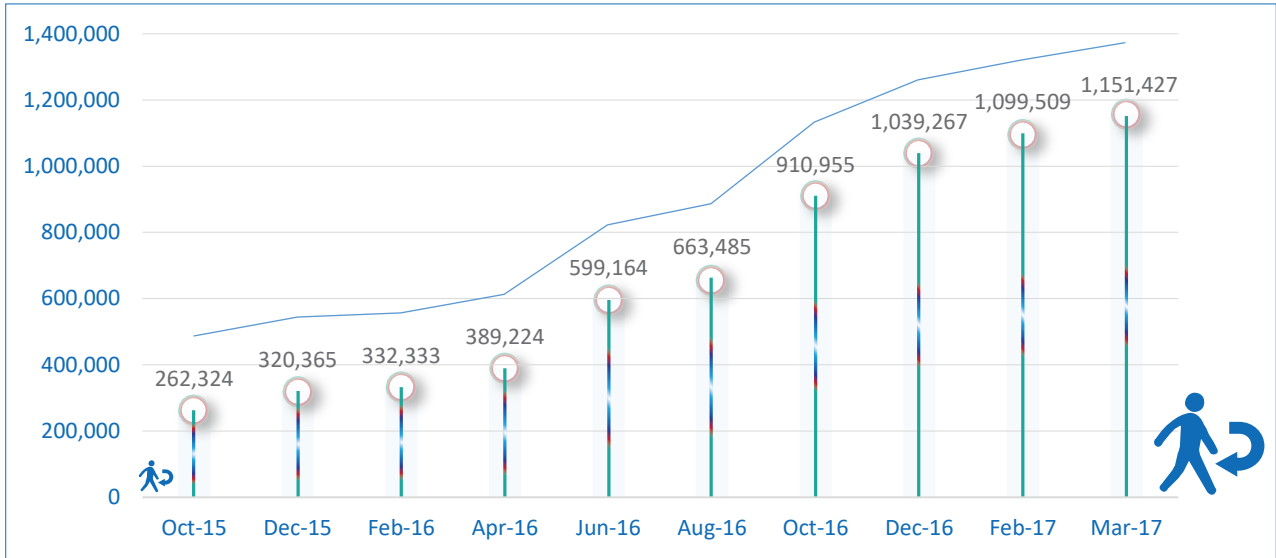
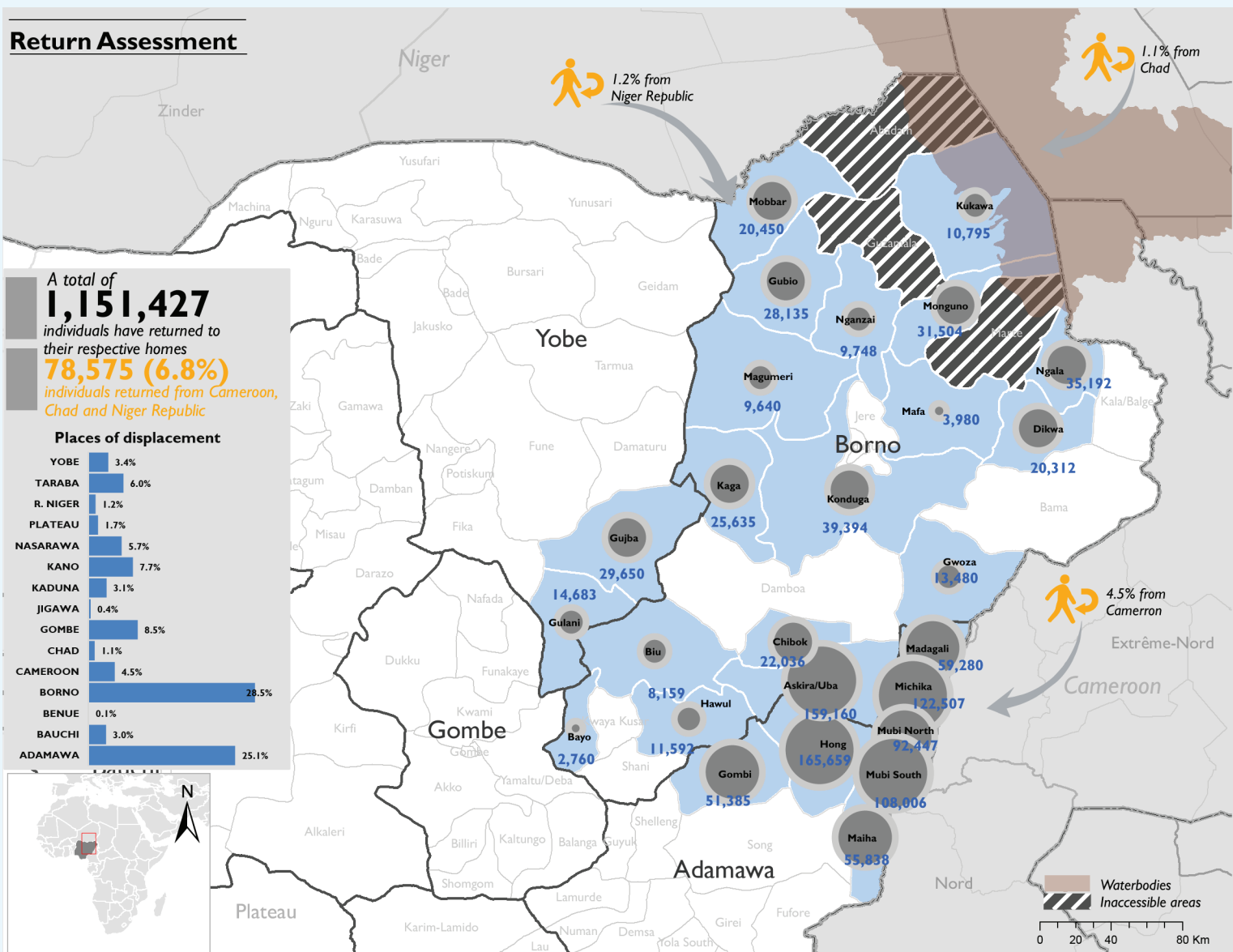
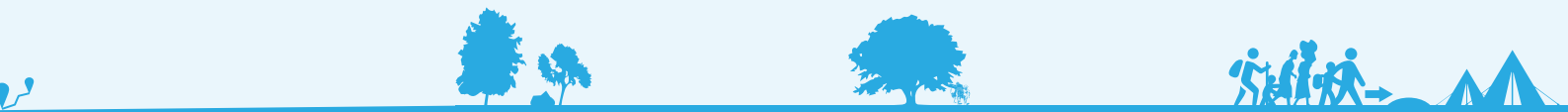


Figure 16: Trend of returnees from October 2015 to March 2017



Map 3: Returnees by state/countries of displacement



2A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

With more people returning to their places of origin, there has been a steady increase in number of people having to live in makeshift shelters. In absolute numbers, 6,508 makeshift shelters were erected by returnees during the period of the DTM Round XV assessment, up from 5,201 makeshift shelters set up during Round XIV.

Even as more areas were becoming accessible, people were returning to find more of their houses partly damaged, an increase from 29,443 to 35,917 in this round of assessment. In Borno, there were 5,047 makeshift shelters in returnee sites and 21,393 houses were partly damaged. In Adamawa, there were 1,461 makeshift shelters and 12,907 partly damaged houses. There were no makeshift shelters in Yobe and 1,617 partly damaged homes.

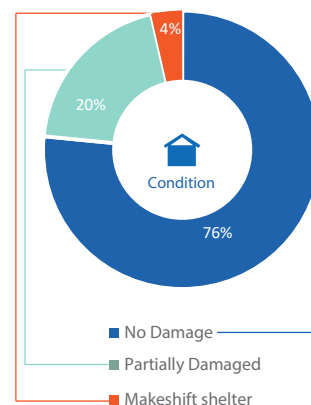


Figure 17: Shelter conditions in areas of return

Shelter conditions in areas of return by state

Adamawa

	No. of HH	%
No Damage	87,153	86%
Partially Damaged	12,907	13%
Makeshift Shelter	1,461	1%
Total	101,521	100%

Borno

	No. of HH	%
No Damage	46,521	64%
Partially Damaged	21,393	29%
Makeshift Shelter	5,047	7%
Total	72,961	100%

Yobe

	No. of HH	%
No Damage	4,902	75%
Partially Damaged	1,617	25%
Makeshift Shelter	-	0%
Total	6,519	100%

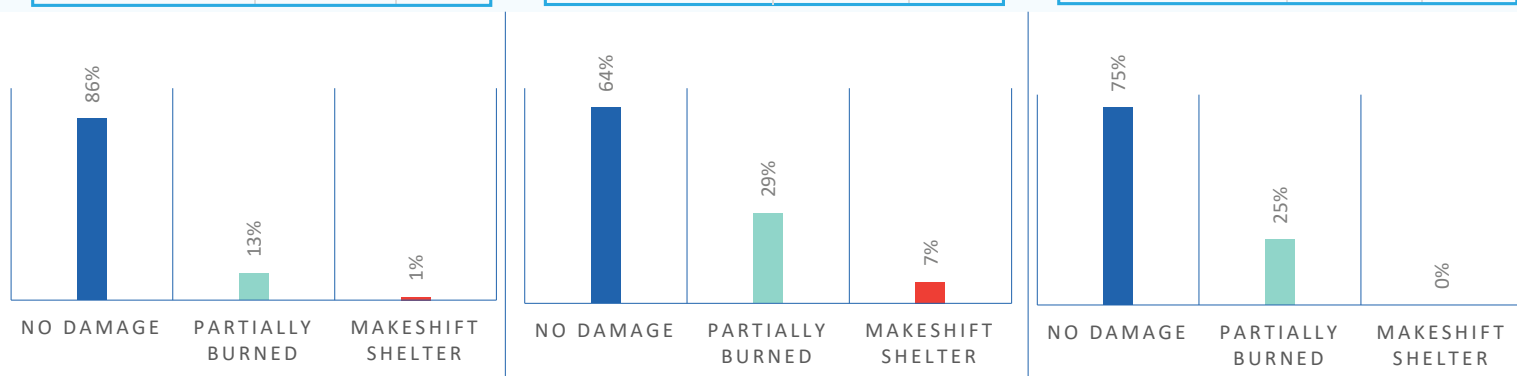


Figure 18: Shelter conditions in areas of return by state

Trend of shelter conditions in areas of return (Round V - Round XV)

DTM Round	No Damage	Partially Damaged	Makeshift Shelter	Number of HH assessed
Rnd 5	28,519	7,654	900	37,073
Rnd 6	40,646	4,608	286	45,540
Rnd 7	41,895	5,381	161	47,437
Rnd 8	49,285	6,646	468	56,399
Rnd 9	86,499	6,727	809	94,035
Rnd 10	97,455	7,895	736	106,086
Rnd 11	122,054	19,991	4,722	146,767
Rnd 12	129,815	19,894	5,388	155,097
Rnd 13	135,048	25,760	4,613	165,421
Rnd 14	134,271	29,443	5,201	168,915
Rnd 15	138,576	35,917	6,508	181,001

Figure 19: Trend of shelter conditions in areas of return

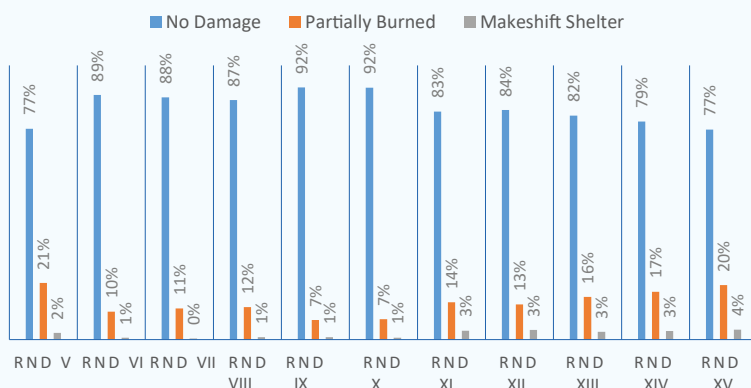


Figure 20: Trend of shelter conditions in areas of return (percentage difference)



SITE ASSESSMENT

DTM round XV assessment was conducted in 207 displacement sites (up from 180 in the previous round) that included camps, collective centers and transit centers, covering 592,453 displaced individuals or

111,551 households. The assessment was also conducted in 1,845 sites where IDPs were staying with host communities, covering 1,240,290 individuals or 214,459 households.

Site type

Camp	Collective Settlement	Transitional Centre
Open-air settlements, usually made-up of tents, where IDPs find accommodation	Pre-existing buildings and structures used for collective and communal settlements of the displaced population	Centers which provide short term/temporary accommodation for the displaced population

164 displacement sites were identified in Borno (up from 143 in the last round), followed by Adamawa (19), Taraba (19) and Yobe (5). 89% of sites were classified as 'collective settlements' (165) and others were either 'camps' (38) or a 'transitional centers' (4).

Adamawa has the highest number of sites where IDPs are staying with host communities (424) closely followed by Yobe with 398 and Borno with 359 sites. Bauchi has 322 sites where IDPs are staying with a host community, Gombe has 142 and Taraba has 200 sites.

Number of IDP sites in host communities per state

ADAMAWA	424
YOBE	398
BORNO	359
BAUCHI	322
TARABA	200
GOMBE	142
Total No. of sites	1,845

Figure 23: Number of IDP sites in host communities per state

IDP site type by state

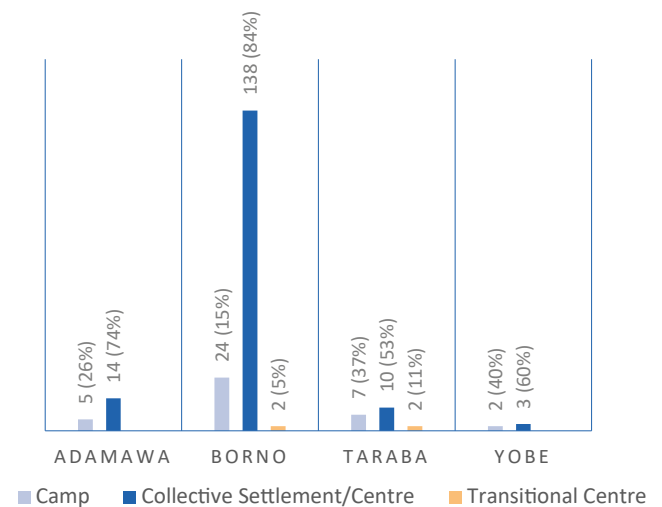


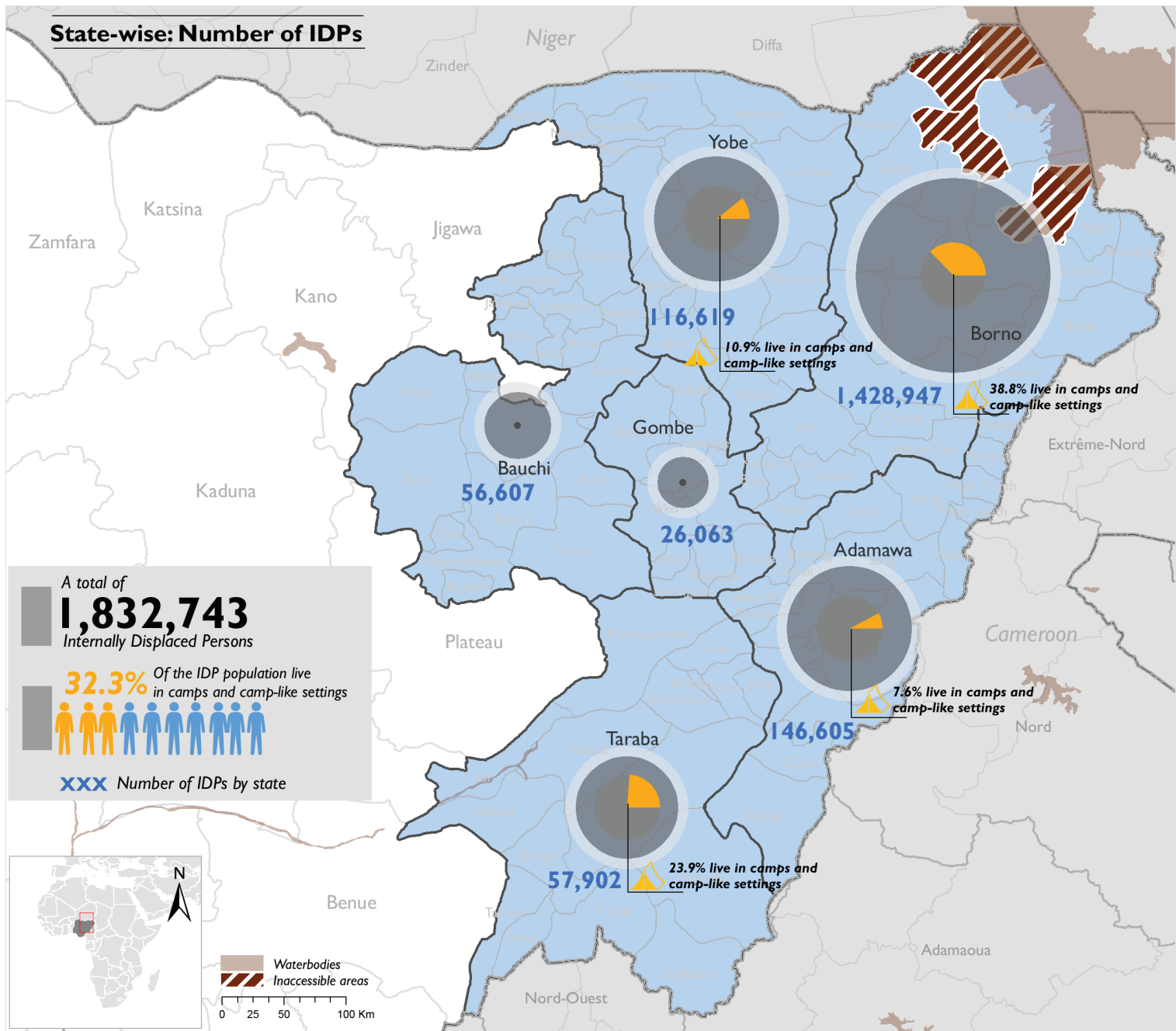
Figure 21: IDP site type by state

Percentage of individuals per IDP site type

Site type	Number of sites	Number of Households	Number of individuals	% of individuals
Camp	38	11,078	57,555	9.7%
Collective Settlement	165	99,587	529,425	89.4%
Transitional Centre	4	886	5,473	0.9%
Total	207	111,551	592,453	100%

Figure 22: percentage of individuals per IDP site type





Map 4: State level severity map

Nearly all displacement sites were classified as 'spontaneous' (93%), while only 6% were planned and 1% were pre-identified. The LGA with the highest number of identified sites was Jere with 44, followed by MMC with 39 and Konduga with 15. Out of the 164 displacement sites identified in Borno, most were classified as collective settlements (138), followed by camps (24) and transitional centers (2). Similarly, in Adamawa most sites were classified as collective centers (14), or camps (5). Out of the 207 displacement sites, most were classified as informal (171). Out of the 164 sites identified in Borno, 132 were informal. In Taraba, 19 sites were informal and in Adamawa 16 were informal. Four out of five sites were informal in Yobe.

In terms of land-ownership, 2% of the displacement sites were ancestral lands, 25% were private buildings and the majority of sites (73%) were owned by the Government. The ownership of most of the sites where IDPs were living with host communities were private buildings (93%), followed by government or public structures and lastly ancestral lands. Borno had the highest number of people living with host communities (874,816), followed by Adamawa (134,804) and Yobe (103,918). Also, in Borno, 743,563 individuals were living in private buildings of the assessed 1,240,290 IDPs living with host communities, (60%).

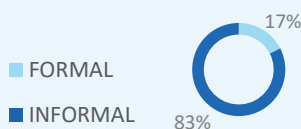


Figure 24: IDP site classification

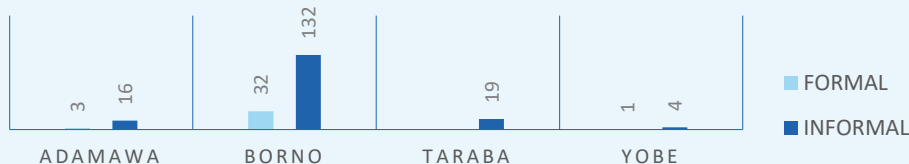


Figure 25: IDP site classification by state



B: SECTOR ANALYSIS



Shelter & NFI

Shelter and NFIs in Displacement Sites

Most displaced persons (30%) were living in self-made tents in 66 of the 207 displacement sites assessed. Schools were the next most common form of shelter for IDPs, followed by government structures and tents.

In 37 out of 207 assessed displacement sites, 172,800 displaced people were living without shelter. However in 164 out of 207 assessed displacement sites, all IDPs (407,730 individuals) had shelter. In Borno 170,943 displaced people were living without shelter.

None of the IDP households in 73 out of 207 assessed displacement sites (or 140,573 individuals) had shelters with solid walls. In Borno, 211,014 were living in shelters with walls. In 161 displacement sites, no IDP household had access to electricity and in 27 sites less than 25% had access to electricity. In 98 sites, less than 25% of IDP households had access to safe cooking facilities. In 88 sites, no IDP household had a private living area.

IDPs in 24 displacement sites had no mosquito nets. In 77 sites less than 25% of IDP households had mosquito nets. But the most needed NFI was blanket or mat in 123 out of 207 sites assessed. Kitchen set was the most needed item in 44 sites. Mosquito net was the most required NFI in 16 sites. Kitchen set was the second most needed NFI in 59 out of 207 sites and blankets or mats were the second most needed NFI in 53 sites. Mosquito nets were second most needed NFI in 38 sites.

Most common type of Shelter in IDP sites and number of Individuals

common shelter type	Number of Sites	Number of Households	Number of Ind	% of Ind
Bunk houses	7	719	4,667	1%
Community center	13	1,080	6,666	1%
Government building	24	18,744	97,570	16%
Health facility	3	2,279	13,659	2%
Host family house	10	696	3,826	1%
Individual house	13	65,354	31,455	5%
No Shelter	1	47	250	0%
School	31	27,072	133,232	22%
Self-made tents	66	33,521	180,407	30%
Tents	39	22,039	120,721	20%
Total	207	111,551	592,453	100%

Figure 26: Common types of shelter

Shelter and NFI needs of IDPs in host communities

There were no displaced persons without shelter in 93% of sites where IDPs were residing with Host communities, while in 6% of sites assessed there were less than 25% of IDPs without Shelter.

Among IDPs living with host communities, 43% mentioned blankets/mats as the most needed NFI, 28% needed kitchen sets and 18% needed mosquito nets.

Most needed type of NFI in displacement sites and host communities

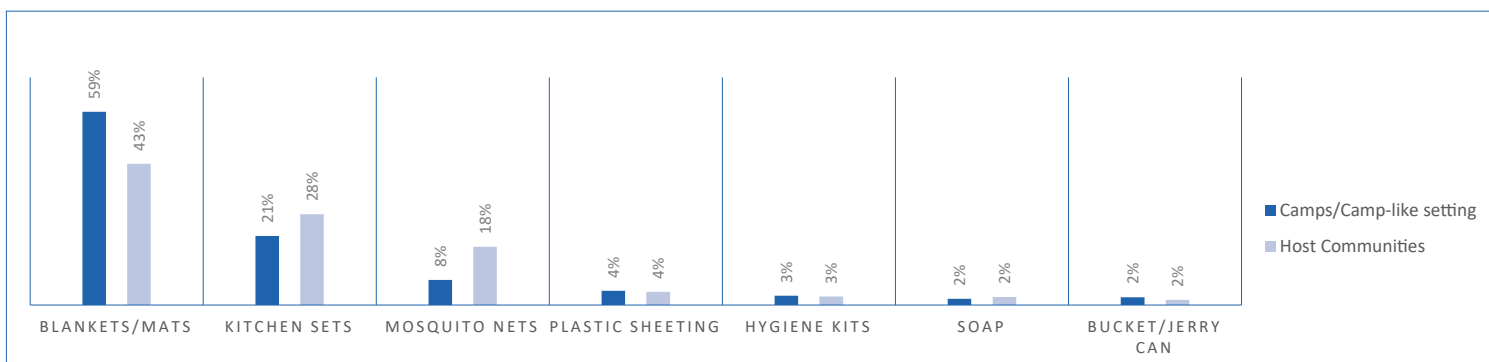


Figure 27: Most need type of NFI



WASH

Water Sources

Piped water had overtaken hand pumps as the main source of drinking water in most assessed displacement sites. 105 out of 207 sites reported piped water as the main source of drinking water while 84 sites cited hand pumps as their main source. 7 displacement sites reported unprotected well as the main source of drinking water, 5 sites said they got their water from trucks and 3 sites used lake to meet their needs.

In assessed sites where IDPs were living with host community, the main source of drinking water was hand pumps in 957 sites (52%), 321 had piped water supply (17%), 241 had protected wells (13%), 211 used unprotected wells (11%) and others relied on water from trucks or spring/lake/ponds.

In 91 displacement sites, IDPs had access to 10-15 liters of water per day per person. In 59 sites, water available per person per day was 5 – 10 liters and in 49 sites it was above 15 liters. 175 sites said water was potable, while taste was the biggest issue with the water in 25 sites, suspended solids were found in water sources of 6 sites and in 1 site odor was the issue.

Personal Hygiene Facilities

The condition of toilets in 172 of 207 displacement sites was reported to be “not so good”. In 20 sites toilets were hygienic and in 15 sites toilets were “unusable”. The total number of recorded functioning toilets was 6,940 for the assessed population of 592,453 displaced individuals. There were no separate toilets for males and females in 138 sites, no separate bathing areas in 135 sites and toilets/bathrooms do not lock from inside in 114 sites.

Handwashing facilities were available in 82 displacement sites but in 125 sites they had no soap or water inside. Evidence of the practice of handwashing was seen in 41 sites while no hygiene promotion activity was reported in 117 sites.

Waste Disposal

Burning was identified as the means to dispose garbage in 117 sites, with only 954 garbage disposal facilities for an assessed IDP population of 592,453. Garbage and solid waste problems were identified in 142 of the assessed sites.

There were reports of open defecation in 153 sites. In the majority of sites assessed (172), there was no functioning drainage on-site.

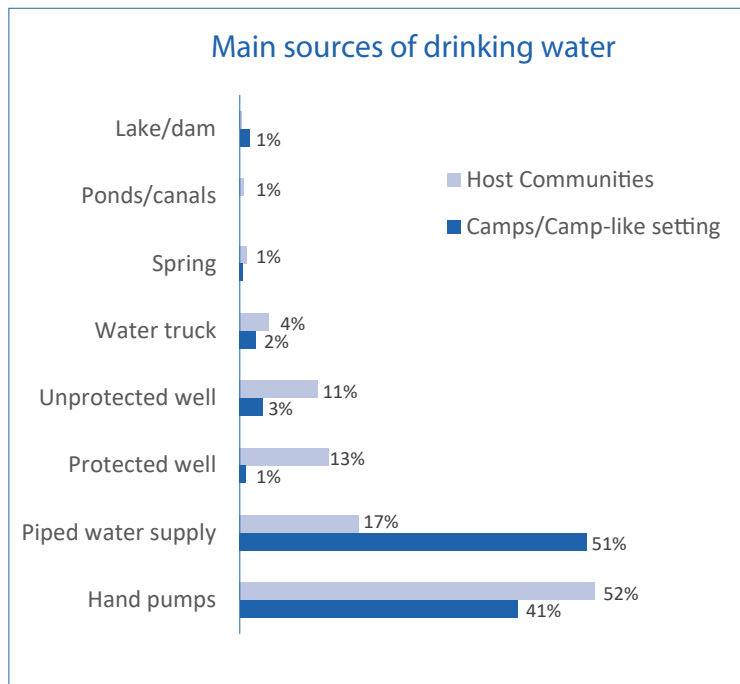


Figure 28: Main sources of drinking water

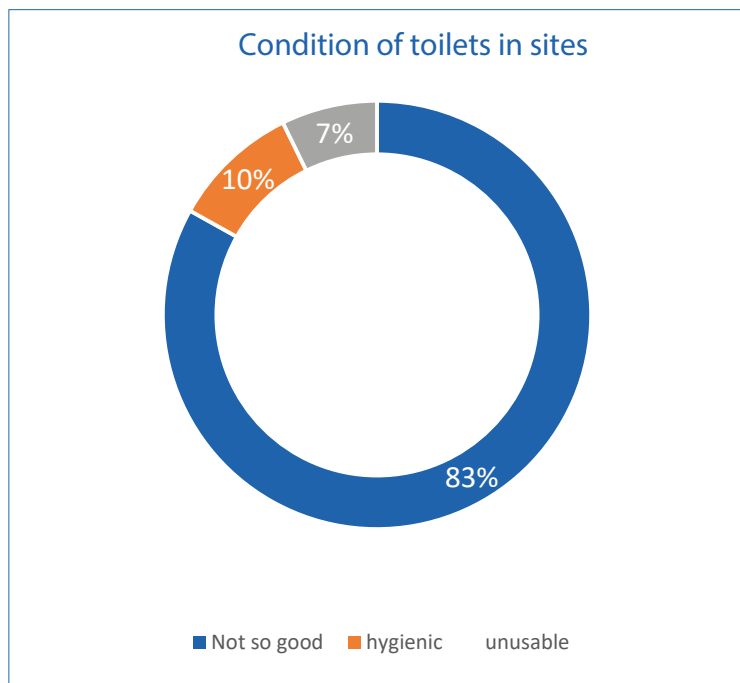


Figure 29: Condition of toilets in sites



Food and Nutrition

Of the 207 displacement sites assessed, 154 sites representing 74% had access to food on-site and 35 representing 17% have access to food off-site. Whereas in assessed sites where IDPs were residing with host community, in 1,062 sites food was given on-site (58%) and in 486 food was given off-site (26%).

18 of the assessed displacement sites, had no access to food (9%) but there is no access to food in a much higher number of assessed sites where IDPs were living with host community, i.e., 16%.

In the majority of assessed displacement sites, food distribution was irregular (66.2%).

55% of IDPs living in host communities obtained food by farming. Most others were involved in petty trade or were working as daily laborers. 69% of such sites had irregular distribution of cash/vouchers or food and 16% had never received food, cash or vouchers.

Cash is the most common way of obtaining food in 45% of assessed displacement sites, distribution in 39% of sites, cultivation in 8% of sites and donations by host communities in 7% of sites.

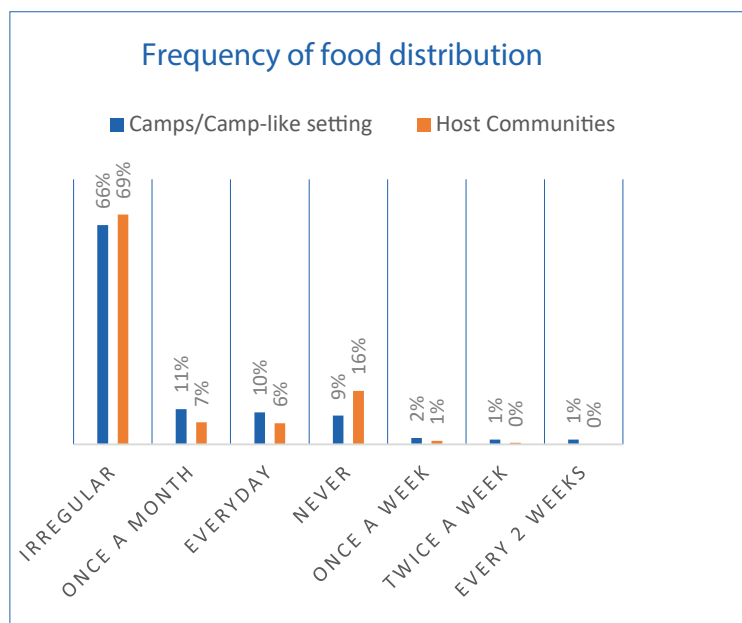


Figure 30: Frequency of food distribution

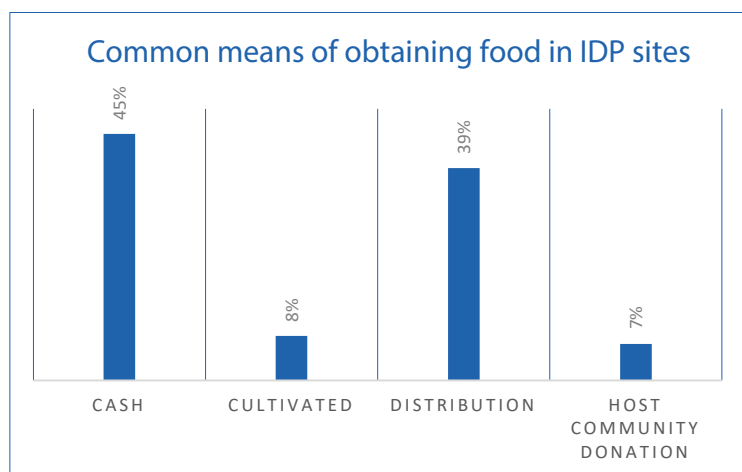
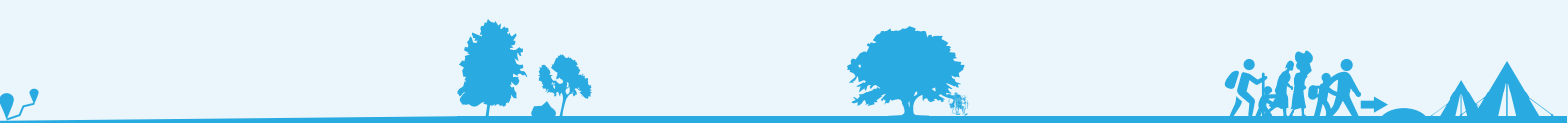


Figure 31: Common means of obtaining food in IDP sites

Access to food in IDP sites per state

State	No	Yes, off site	Yes, on site	Grand Total
ADAMAWA		1	18	19
BORNO	13	30	121	164
TARABA	5	4	10	19
YOBE			5	5
Grand Total	18	35	154	207

Figure 32: Access to food in IDP sites per state



Health

The most commonly reported health problem continued to be malaria with 117 displacement sites reporting it, followed by cough in 37 sites, fever in 33 sites and diarrhea in 10 sites. Similarly, malaria was the most common ailment in sites where IDPs were living with host community, followed by fever, cough and diarrhea.

76 (4%) of the sites where IDPs were living with host communities did not have access to any health facility. For 802 sites in host communities (43%), the health facility was on-site and distance to it is less than 3 km. For 593 sites (32%) the facility was off-site but less than 3 km away.

Most sites (93%) had regular access to a medical facility but not all facilities had medicines as only 65% sites stated they had access to medicines. In 59% sites, medical facilities were onsite and within three km distance and in 21% sites medical facilities were offsite but within three km. 7% of assessed displacement sites had no medical facilities.

INGOs were the main providers of medical facilities in 88 assessed displacement sites, followed by the government in 59 sites and local NGOs in 35 sites.

Most common health problems

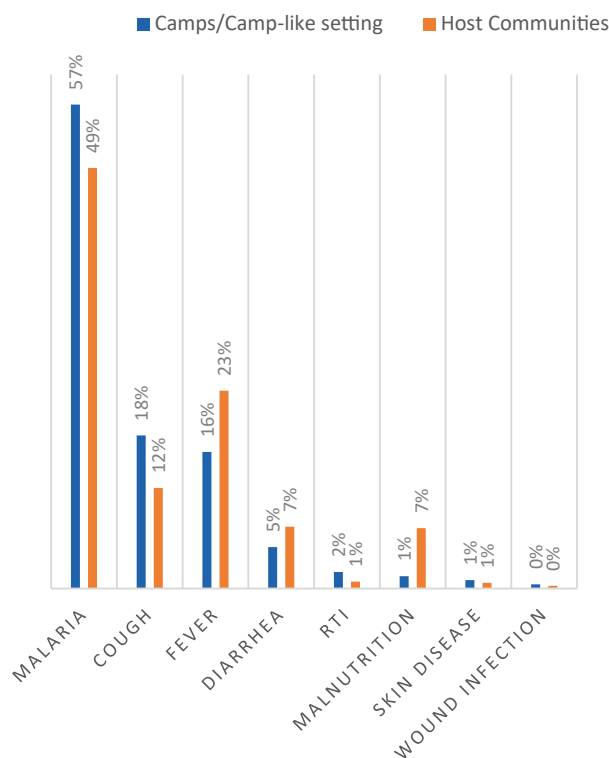


Figure 33: Most common health problems

Education

Children had access to formal or informal education services in 84% of assessed displacement sites. Schools were on-site in 79 sites and were off-site in 100 sites. In 52% of these sites, schools were within one km of the site, in 25% sites schools were within of 5 km of the site and in 2% sites schools were at a distance of less than 10 km. 94% of children living with host communities had access to informal and formal schools. In 23% such sites, less than 25% of children were attending school and in 36% of assessed sites less than 50% were attending school. In 9% sites, none of the children were attending school. The distance to school was less than 1 km in 51% assessed sites.

In 30% assessed displacement sites, less than 25% children were attending school and no children were attending school in 20% of sites. In Borno, less than 25% of children were attending school in 27% of sites and no children were attending school in 21% of sites.

Percentage of children attending school

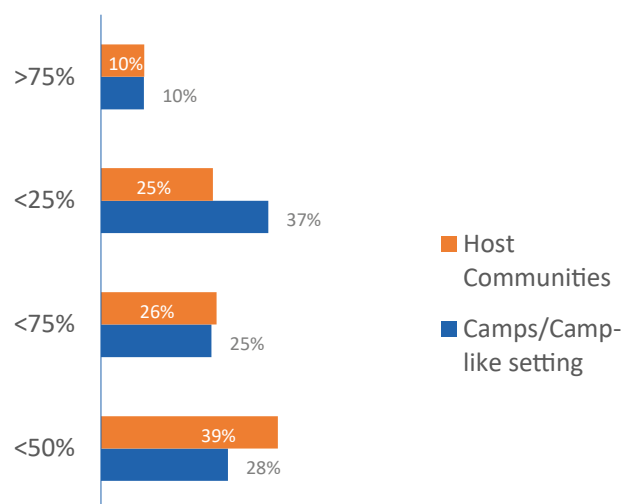


Figure 34: Percentage of children attending school





Communication

In most assessed displacement sites, radio remained the main source of information (30.4%), followed by friends and family (29%), local leaders (22%), mobile phones (14.5%), site management (2%) and authorities (2%). Similarly, in assessed sites where IDPs were living with host communities, 37% rely on radio, 29% on mobile phones and 16% on the local leaders.

Safety and security was the primary topic communities were requesting information about (45% sites), followed by situation in place of origin (38%) and lastly distribution (10%). For assessed displaced people living with host community, situation in place of origin was key issue IDPs wanted information on (38%), followed by safety and security (26%), distribution (295), information on other relief assistance (214), shelter (69), registration (47), how to get information (24) and access to services (17).

Families did not complain of communication problem in 189 sites.

Main types of information IDPs are keen on

■ Camps/Camp-like setting ■ Host Communities

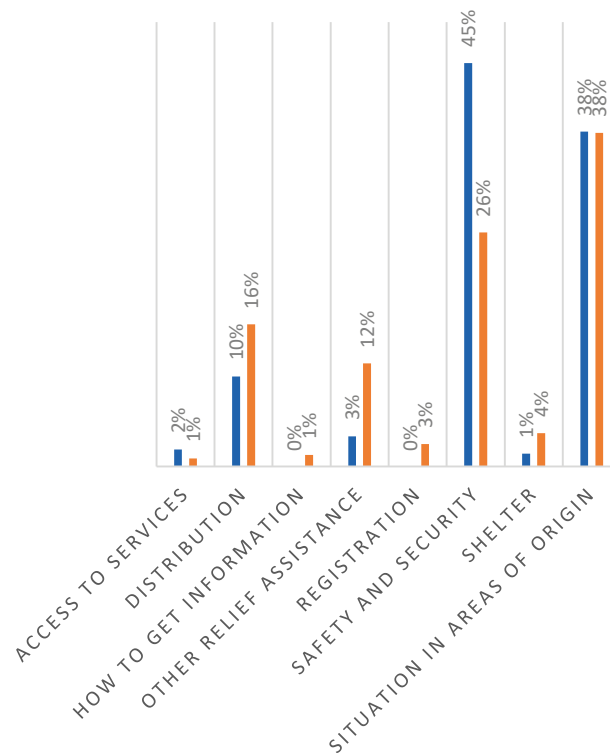


Figure 35: Main types of information IDPs are keen on



Livelihoods

Farming continued to be the main occupation of the majority of assessed IDPs (29%) but closely followed by petty trade (29%), daily laborers (25%) and trailed by collecting firewood (13%). 26,407 households reported they had access to income and in 91% sites IDPs had access to income generating activities.

Livestock was reported in 54% displacement sites. In 46% of sites, there was no livestock. In 54% such sites, displaced families said they had access to land for cultivation, while 46% said they did not.

Most common occupations of IDPs

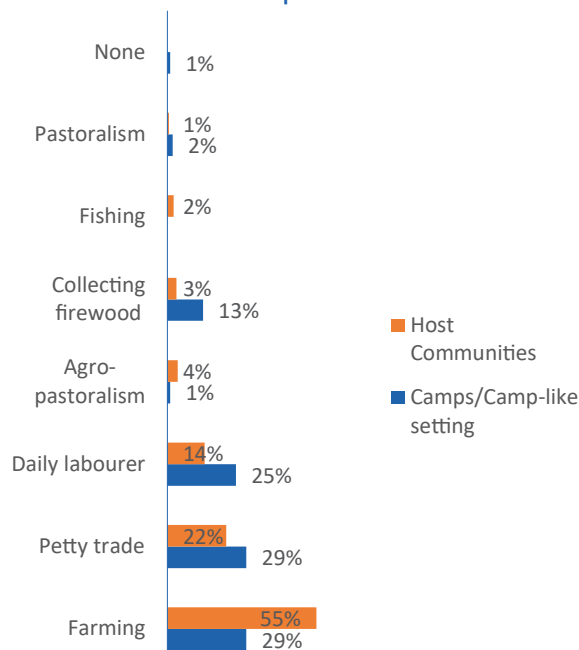


Figure 36: Most common occupations of IDPs



Protection

84% of assessed displacement sites reported provision of security. In sites where IDPs were staying with host communities, 81% of assessed sites had some form of security. But most security is self-arranged by IDPs themselves. In some displacement sites, security was provided by military (29%) or police (8%).

No security incidents were reported in 160 assessed displacement sites, with theft being the most common incident (15 sites) in the sites that did report incidents. Domestic violence was the leading form of reported gender-based violence with reports of it coming from 24 sites. Sexual abuse was reported in 3 sites. Early or forced marriage was reported in 2 sites as a form of physical violence.

Incidents of children involved in forced begging/labor were reported in 17 assessed displacement sites, physical and emotional abuse of children was reported in 9 sites and incidents of children separated from families were cited in 7 assessed sites. 66.5% assessed displacement sites said they do not have mechanism for referral in case of any incident occurring.

Women said they felt unsafe in 3 sites. Men and children felt unsafe in 2 sites, respectively. No lighting was reported at communal points in 162 sites and it was found to be inadequate in another 31 sites.

No frictions among IDPs were reported, while only 3 sites cited poor relations between IDPs and host communities.

While in 58% assessed displacement sites IDP families did not report any problems in receiving support, in 28% of sites IDPs said that the assistance was not enough for all those entitled. Fighting between recipients was reported in 6% sites and in 3% sites the assistance received was not as per need.

There were 52 recreational places for children in the sites assessed and out of these 41 were in Borno. There were 25 recreational places for women and Borno has 21 of them.

In 58% assessed displacement sites, IDPs said they do not have ID cards. In only 2 sites, IDPs said they were offered travel opportunities and both were to Niger Republic with the promise of marriage.

Main security providers at IDP sites

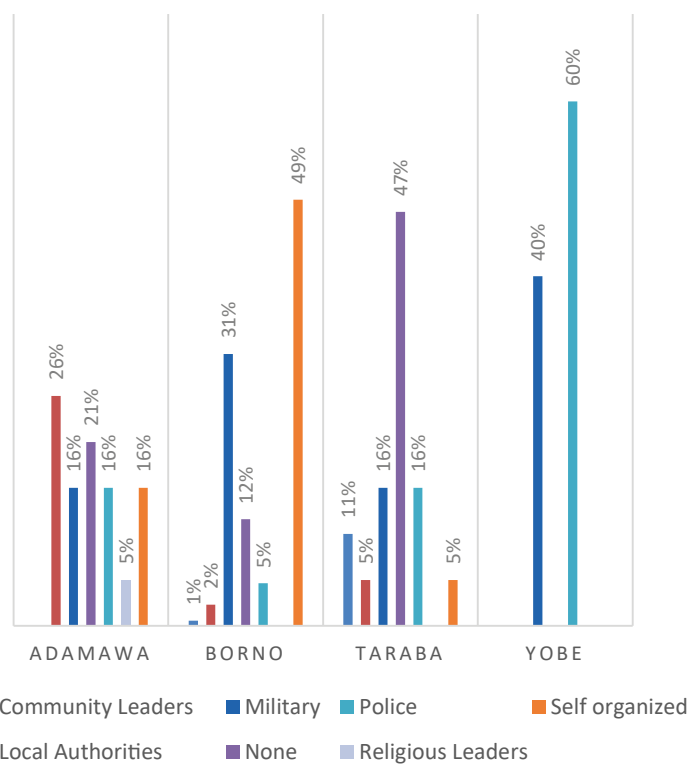


Figure 37: Main security providers at IDP sites

Common types of security incidents

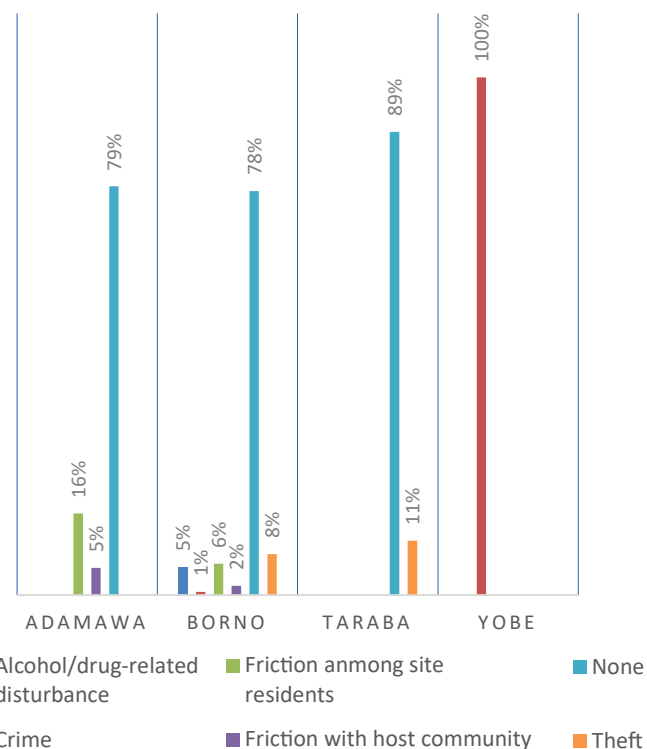


Figure 38: Common types of security incidents



METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report is coming from different DTM tools used by enumerators in various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool is different and focuses on different population types:

TOOLS FOR IDPs

Local Government Area Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA-level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival of IDPs, location of origin, reasons for displacement and type of displacement locations. The assessment also records contacts of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is the list of wards where IDP presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see Ward-level profile for IDPs).

Ward level Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted at ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival of IDPs, location of origin, reasons of displacement and type of displacement locations. 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. The results of the ward level profile are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all those wards identified as having IDP populations in the LGA list.

Site assessment: This is undertaken in identified IDP locations (camps, camp-like settings and 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, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, whether registrations is available, 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. 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 and other key informants, including IDP representatives.

TOOLS FOR RETURNEES

Local Government Area Profile-Returnees: is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is the list of wards where returnee presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see Ward-level profile for returnees).

Ward level Profile-returnee: is an Assessment conducted at ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this kind of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all those wards identified as having returnee populations in the LGA list.

Data is collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders, and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data accuracy, assessments are conducted and cross checked with various key informant. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity of the assessments and field visits that are conducted every six weeks.



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