

# THE IDP SITUATION IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

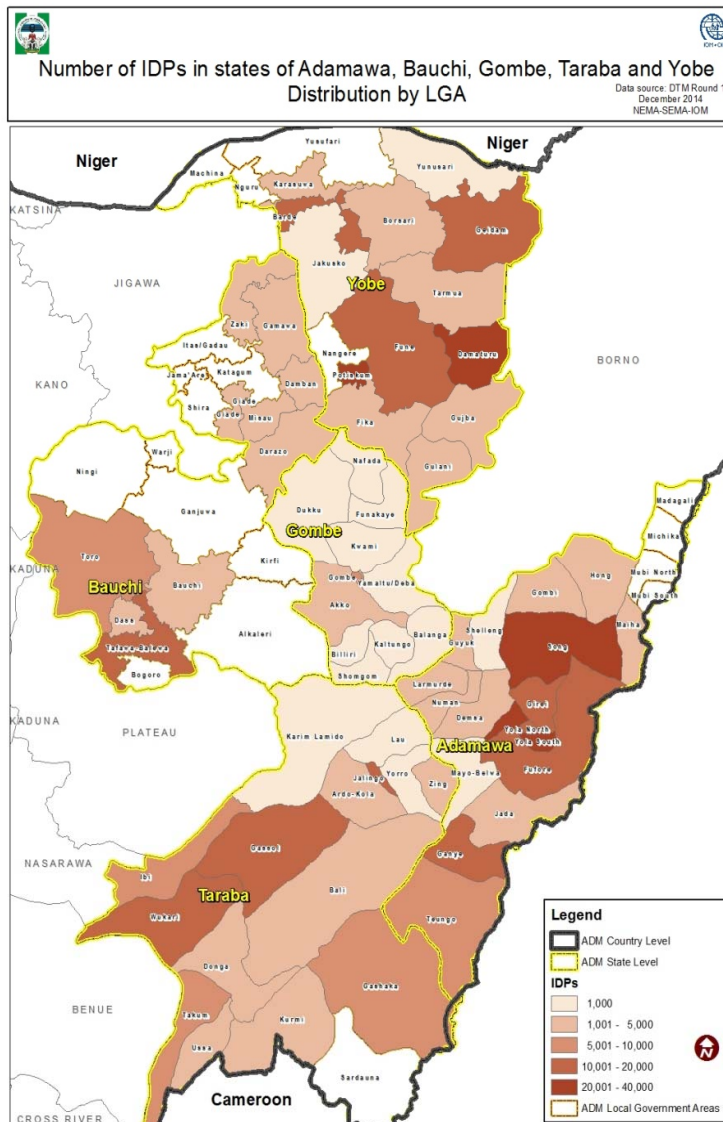
(Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba, Yobe)

## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX REPORT (DTM)

December 2014



### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:



- ✓ **389,281 IDPs (60,232 households) were identified in in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states.**
- ✓ The highest number of IDPs are in Yobe (125,991 IDPs), followed by Adamawa (123,601 IDPs) and Taraba (81,790 IDPs).
- ✓ The IDP population is composed of 54 % women and 46% men.
- ✓ 58% of the total IDP population are children of which more than half are up to 5 years old, while 42% are adults.
- ✓ 77% of IDPs were displaced by the insurgency.
- ✓ The majority of the current IDP population was displaced in 2014 (81%).
- ✓ The IDPs come mainly from Adamawa (37.7%), Borno (20.3%) and Yobe (20%).
- ✓ 92.4% of IDPs live with host families while 7.6% live in camps.

## INTRODUCTION

Nigeria has experienced recurring conflicts and natural disasters which have caused many people to flee their homes. In 2014, the escalating violence caused by the Boko Haram insurgency in the north eastern region has led to an increase in the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), especially in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe and Taraba States. According to the United Nations multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted in May 2014, there were 650,000 IDPs<sup>1</sup> in the northeast region of Nigeria.

In December 2014, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) reported that 868,335 IDPs<sup>2</sup> had been displaced in the country.

The data presented in this report is the result of the assessments conducted as part of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program with the objective to support the Government of Nigeria in establishing a comprehensive system to collect and disseminate data on IDPs by strengthening the capacity of State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) offices, Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) and other partners in the field to undertake IDP assessments in a unified and systematized manner.

The DTM assessments were carried out by Local Government officers, SEMA and NRCS staff from October to December 2014 and cover Adamawa Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States. This report encompasses both the data collected through the assessments conducted in all Local Government Areas (LGAs) and wards where IDP presence has been reported<sup>3</sup> either in camps or in host communities and the results of the camp profile exercises conducted in the sites identified in Adamawa State<sup>4</sup>.

The DTM assessments were conducted in a total of 66 Local Government areas (LGAs) and 445 wards where IDPs had been identified. Due to security reasons, Madagali, Michika, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs in Adamawa were not accessible at the time of the evaluation. If the security situation allows, these LGAs will be considered for the upcoming assessments.

In addition, 10 camp-like settings in Adamawa State were assessed utilizing DTM camp sectorial assessment tool.

The total number of IDPs and location information presented in this report reflects only the locations assessed in this first round of DTM assessments.

The DTM program is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in close collaboration with the Government of Nigeria.

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<sup>1</sup> National Emergency Management Agency multi-sector rapid assessment to Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States, March 3-7, 2014

<sup>2</sup> 11th National Humanitarian Coordination Forum, December 1st 2014

<sup>3</sup> The LGAs that have IDP presence have been identified by the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA)

<sup>4</sup> The camp assessments were conducted in Fufore, Girei, Yola North and Yola South

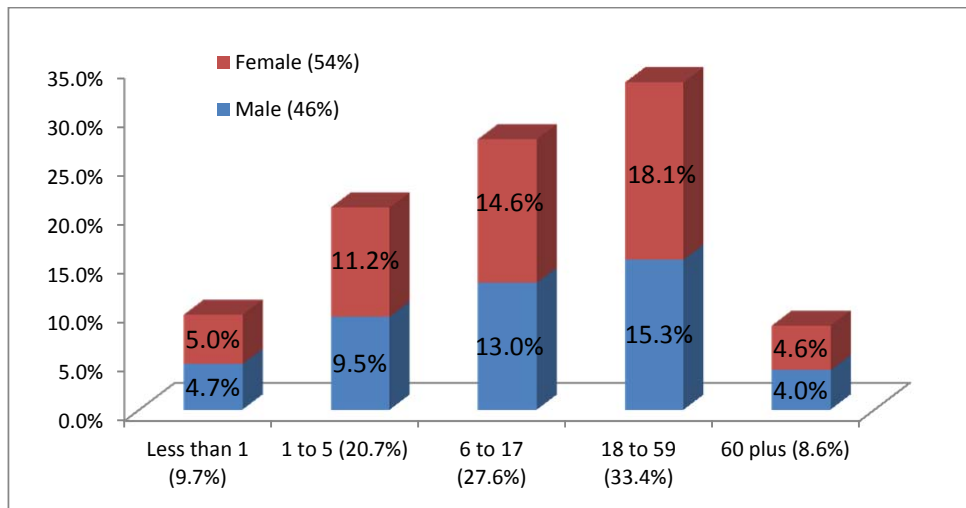
## 1: POPULATION PROFILE

### 1.a: Demographic Data

The demographic profile of the IDP population in the north-eastern states is the result of a large sample survey conducted in each of the wards visited by the data collector teams. In each of 445 wards visited at least 20 households were interviewed for detailed age and sex breakdown. The sample size has details for 63,585 IDPs and represents 16% of the total identified IDP population.

Based on the sample, the results can be extrapolated for the total IDP population with 54% female and 46% male. Children of age less than 18 constitute 58% of the IDP population and more than half of them are 5 years old or younger.

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



### 1.b: Location of Displacement

The total number of IDPs identified in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Taraba and Yobe as of December 2014 is 389,281 IDPs (60,232 households). Yobe state (125,991 IDPs) has the highest number of IDPs, followed by Adamawa (123,601 IDPs) and Taraba (81,790 IDPs).

Chart 2: Total IDP Population by current location (State)

Current Location	IDP Individuals	IDP Households	Average HHs size
ADAMAWA	123,601	13,025	9.5
BAUCHI	46,416	7,978	5.8
GOMBE	11,483	1,495	7.7
TARABA	81,790	15,180	5.4
YOBE	125,991	22,554	5.6
Grand Total	389,281	60,232	6.5

In Yobe, 125,991 IDPs have been identified during the DTM assessments. Yobe has been directly affected by the insurgency with parts of its territory fully or partially occupied by Boko Haram. These LGAs include Gujba and Gulani which are fully occupied and Damaturu, Postiskum, Fika and Geidam where the insurgents' presence has been reported. In addition, the recent incidents in Damaturu (December 2014) caused further displacement.

In Adamawa, the large number of IDPs (123,601 IDPs) can be justified by the proximity to Borno, the center of the insurgency, from where many IDPs currently come from. Besides, the northern part of the state and most especially Michika, Madagali, Mubi North and Mubi South LGAs are currently occupied by the insurgents which caused displacements from the north to the south of Adamawa, mainly to Yola North, Yola South, Fufore, Song and Girei.

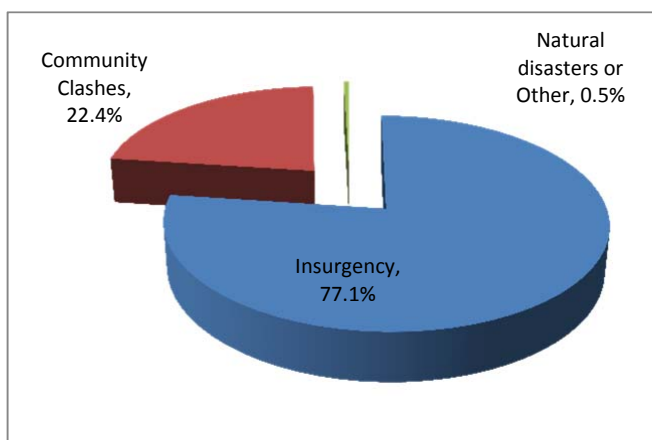
The situation is different in Taraba since the majority of the 81,790 IDPs identified in this state were displaced because of the community clashes that occurred mainly in Wukari and Ibbi LGAs. Most of these IDPs went to Gassol (which is bordering Wukari), Jalingo, Takum and Gashaka. In contrast, the IDPs in Jalingo (14,000 IDPs) were mainly displaced by the insurgency.

In Bauchi, most IDPs were identified in Tafawa-Balewa and Toro which are bordering the states of Kaduna and Plateau where the majority of IDPs came from.

**1.c: Reasons of Displacement**

As mentioned above, various reasons of displacement have been identified in the north-east context. The majority of IDPs have been displaced because of the insurgency (77.1%); a smaller number was forced to leave their homes because of community clashes (22.4%), natural disaster or other reasons (0.5%).

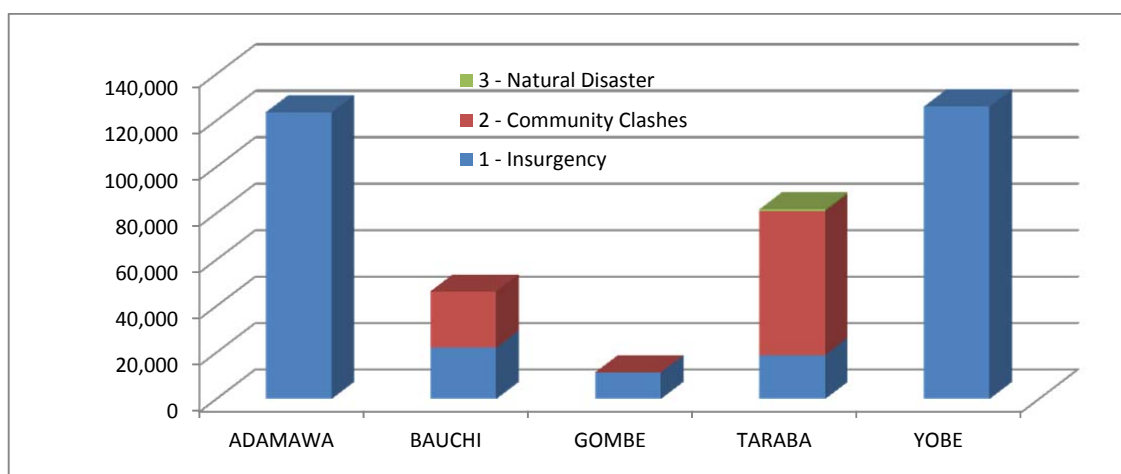
*Chart 3: Reasons for displacement of identified IDP population*



In Yobe, all IDPs were displaced because of the insurgency. This percentage reaches 99.6% in Adamawa. In Taraba as well as in Bauchi, the majority of the IDP population was displaced because of the communal clashes (respectively 71.6% and 61,3%). In Bauchi, the high proportion of IDPs displaced because of communal clashes is mainly due to the arrival of people who have been displaced from their homes by the communal clashes in the Middle belt region.

The IDPs identified in Gombe are displaced because of the insurgency and come mostly from Borno and Yobe.

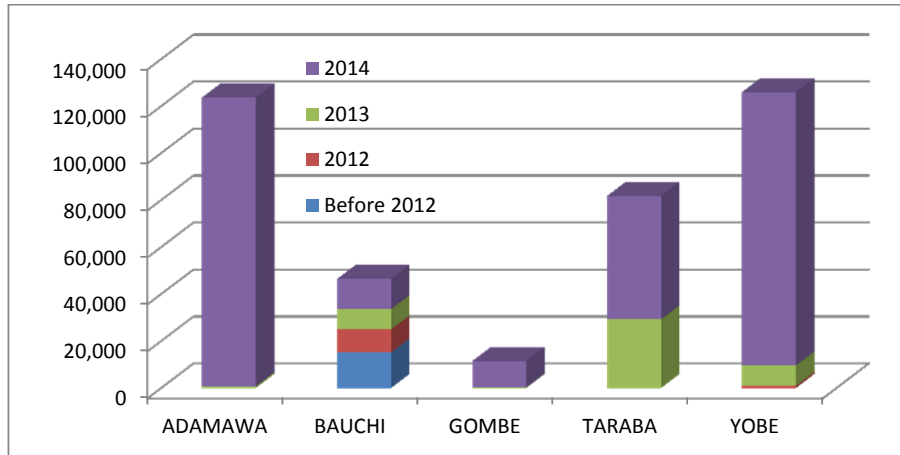
*Chart 4: Total IDP Population by current location (State) and reason for displacement*



**1.d: Years of displacement**

In Adamawa, Gombe and Yobe states, where the majority of IDPs were displaced because of the insurgency, the data collected shows that most IDPs arrived in 2014. This corresponds to the escalation of the violence in the north-eastern states and the increase of the attacks led by Boko Haram from mid-2014. In Taraba most IDPs also arrived in 2014 due to the communal clashes that occurred in Wukari, Ibbi and Bali in 2014. In Bauchi, 32.6% of IDPs were displaced before 2012 mostly because of communal clashes in Plateau.

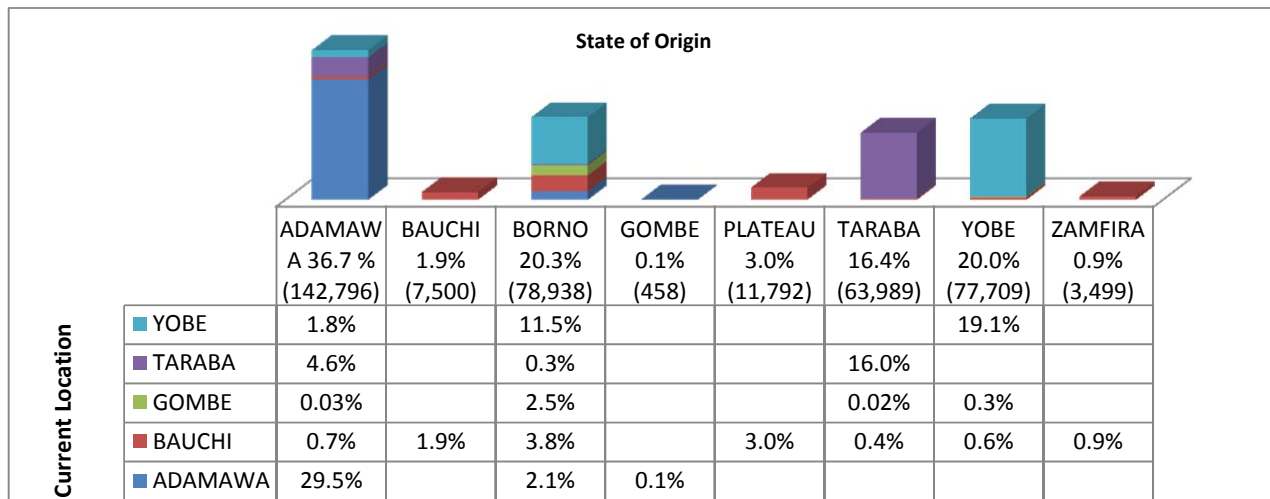
Chart 4: IDP Population by year of displacement and current location (State)



**1.e: Origin of the displaced population**

The majority of the IDPs identified during this exercise come from the states which have been most affected by the insurgency: 37.7% come from Adamawa, 20.3% from Borno and 20% from Yobe.

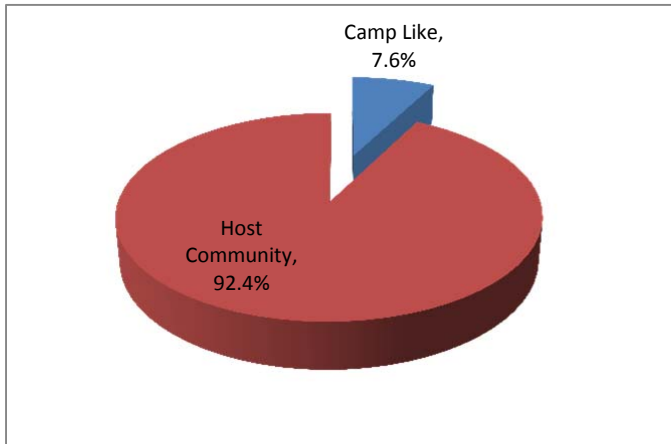
Chart 5: IDP Population by state of origin and current location (State)



In Adamawa, most IDPs come from the LGAs that are currently under Boko Haram control (Michika, Madagali, Mubi North and Mubi South). In Borno, IDPs originate mainly from Damboa and Bama (34.5% and 19.4% of IDPs coming from Borno) which are also occupied by the insurgents. In Yobe, the majority of displaced persons come from Gujba, which is currently occupied by the insurgents. In addition, 16.4% of IDPs come from the state of Taraba and especially from the LGA Wukari that has been affected by communal clashes this year. 3% of IDPs were displaced from Plateau due to religious and ethnic conflict.

**1.f: Type of location - residence of IDPs**

Chart 6: IDP Population by type of location



The vast majority of IDPs in the north-eastern region of Nigeria live with host families. 92.3% of IDPs stay with host families or friends while 7.6% live in camps and camp-like sites.

No camps have been identified in Bauchi and Yobe, one official camp has been set up in Gombe. In Adamawa, 20% of the IDP population live in 11 camps or camp like sites in Yola North, Yola South, Girei, Toungo, Fufore LGAs. In Taraba, 9 camps have been identified in Jalingo, Wukari, Gassol, Bali, Ardo-Kola and Lau LGAs.

**2: CAMP PROFILES**

**2.a: Location and number of IDPs**

The camp assessments were conducted from the 4th to the 10th of December 2014 in 10 sites located in 4 Local Government Areas in Adamawa: Fufore (1), Girei (3), Yola North (1) and Yola South (5).

SSID	Name of Camp Location	LGA	Ward	Households	Individuals
AD_S001	NYSC Damare Camp	Girei	Damare	450	4953
AD_S007	Lamido Lawal Pri School	Girei	Girei 1	229	1,626
AD_S008	St Theresas Cathedral	Yola North	Lugere	864	3,675
AD_S002	Deeper Life Camp Ground	Yola South	Namtari	80	428
AD_S003	Malkohi Camp	Yola South	Namtari	127	577
AD_S004	Malkohi Village	Yola South	Namtari	120	602
AD_S009	Runde Killa	Yola South	Namtari	21	165
AD_S010	Kawawan Wapa	Yola South	Namtari	246	2,808
AD_S006	Daware Village	Fufore	Pariya	186	438
AD_S005	Eyn Church Vinikilang	Girei	Vinikilang	327	2,986
<b>Total assessed in 10 Camps in Adamawa State</b>				<b>2,650</b>	<b>18,258</b>

Departures from NYSC Camp



Shelters at Malkohi Village



**2.b: Sector analysis for assessed camps**

<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>SUMMARY</b>
<b>CCCM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80% have an official Camp Management Committee (CMC) established with community representation</li> <li>• 40% have an appointed Site Management Agency on site</li> <li>• 80% have registration activity</li> </ul>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% have regular access to medicine</li> <li>• 50% have health facilities/services on-site under 3 km away;</li> <li>• A health referral system is in place in 50% of sites</li> <li>• The most prevalent health problems in the sites include malaria and colds</li> </ul>
<b>SHELTER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The majority of site residents are living indoors with solid walls</li> <li>• 80% report &lt;25% of site residents with access to safe cooking facilities</li> <li>• 20% have adequate lighting in the majority of communal areas</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site's main water source is located on-site within 20 minute walk in 50% of sites</li> <li>• 50% meet Sphere standards of &gt;15 liters of water per person per day</li> <li>• 60% have male and female separated toilets and 50% with male and female separated bathing areas</li> <li>• There are a total of 51 toilets in all 10 sites for a total of 18,258 sites</li> </ul>
<b>FOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40% have access to food</li> <li>• 50% receive food distributions everyday whereas 20% reported never receiving food distributions</li> </ul>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is formal or informal education taking place in 60% of sites, however, education facilities are located within 1-2km from the sites for those sites without education facilities on site</li> <li>• In 30% over 75% of children are attending schools</li> </ul>
<b>PROTECTION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no reported incidents of gender based violence (GBV) and child protection</li> <li>• Pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers were reported as the vulnerable groups most in need of receiving support</li> <li>• There is security on site in 70%</li> <li>• 80% report that the majority of site residents do not have identification cards or other forms of documentation</li> </ul>
<b>LIVELIHOOD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 137 (0.75%) displaced persons living in the sites were found to have a source of income</li> </ul>
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% report a serious problem in the affected community because site residents have limited access to information (i.e. about their situation or situation in home village)</li> </ul>

### 3: METHODOLOGY

The DTM activities are being implemented according to the methodology endorsed by the Government of Nigeria and carried out by teams composed of members of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society. Humanitarian partners on the field are also participating in the assessment on an ad hoc basis. Data are collected following the below steps:

#### **Local Government area (LGA) level location assessment:**

An assessment is conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates including household and individual level estimates, the identification of wards within the LGA with displaced populations and the type of displacement locations, reason for displacement, time of arrival of IDPs, and location of origin. The assessment also captures if IDPs have originated from the LGA and records contacts of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the area. The information is collected via interviews with key informants, who can be representatives of the LGA administration, IDP community leaders, religious leaders, Ward leaders, and NGO or humanitarian aid workers. The results of the LGA assessments, most importantly the indication of the presence of displaced households in specified wards/villages, disaggregated by those displaced in host communities and those displaced in camp-like settings, are utilized to advise whether to continue assessments at the ward/village level.

#### **Ward/village level location assessments:**

Assessments are conducted with key informants at the ward/village level. The information collected includes: estimates on the number of displaced households and individuals living in the ward, details on the location and type of residence of displaced households (host community – free or renting, camp-like settings – formal and informal), reason for displacement, areas of origin, and length of displacement. The assessment also includes information on displacement originating from the ward, as well as a demographic calculator based on a sample of IDPs in host communities and camp-like settings. Interviews are conducted with key informants, such as Ward leaders, representatives of the LGA administration, IDP community leaders, religious leaders, and NGO or humanitarian aid workers. The results of the warden/village assessments are used to verify the information collected through the LGA checklist. The ward/village level location assessments are carried out in all those wards identified as having IDP populations in the LGA checklist.

#### **Site - Camp assessments**

The site assessments are undertaken in identified IDP sites (both camps and camp-like settings) to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are utilized to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, whether registrations are available, details about the site management agency (where one is present), how long the site has been in existence, and if natural hazards put the site at risk. The form also captures details about the IDP population, including their place of origin, and demographic information on the number of households with a breakdown by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. The form furthermore captures details on key access to services in different sectors: shelter and NFI, WASH, food, nutrition, health, education, livelihood, communication, and protection. The information is captured through interviews with representatives of the site management agency and other key informants, including IDP representatives.

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