

DTM ROUND 26 ADDENDUM



DTM NIGERIA DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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Executive Summary

This is an addendum to IOM's Round 26 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Assessment Report to provide explanations and background information to the trends in displacement numbers presented in the report. The Round 26 report covers the period from 20 October 2018 to 20 January 2019 and provides displacement figures in the six states most affected by the current crisis besieging north-eastern Nigeria (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe).

Over the Round 26 reporting period, escalation in hostilities significantly restricted coverage of DTM assessments. Growing insecurity and an increasing number of attacks led to a reduction in the number of locations which humanitarian actors, including DTM enumerators, could access. This impacted the geographic coverage of assessments, reflected in the numbers of internal displacements and returnees recorded in conflict-affected states of north-eastern Nigeria.

In all, 1,948,349 individuals were recorded as being displaced in the affected states in Round 26, a decrease of four per cent (or 78,253 individuals) in the number of IDPs recorded since the last round of assessment published in November 2018.

The reduction in numbers was a marked difference from the increasing trend of internally displaced populations (IDPs) recorded since December 2017. Round 26 assessments could not be carried out in as many as 13 wards due to intensified clashes between the military and non-state armed groups (NSAG). Returns was another key factor for the reduction besides inaccessibility.

Overview: Population fluctuation

DTM assessments for Round 26 could not be conducted in all Local Government Areas (LGAs) or districts due to increases in the numbers of attacks and kidnappings by NSAG, counter offensives by Nigerian security forces and overall deterioration in the security situation.

Compared to Round 25 when 2,457 locations were assessed, 2,415 locations were assessed in Round 26 due to reduced accessibility. As a result, 1,948,349 individuals were recorded as being displaced in the affected states in Round 26, a decrease of four per cent (or 78,253 individuals) in the number of IDPs recorded since the last round of assessment published in November 2018. As per unverifiable reports, population movement went up in the LGAs that could not be accessed.

Inaccessible LGAs or districts included Kukawa, Kala/Balge and Guzamala which were hosting a combined IDP population of 91,755 according to the Round 25

assessment. Because of the impossibility of conducting assessments in these areas during Round 26, no IDPs were reported during this assessment.

The previous round had identified 2,026,602 IDPs, which was in keeping with the increases in numbers of IDPs observed over the previous rounds. To illustrate this, for Round 24 (conducted in August 2018), the number of IDPs identified was 1,926,748 and prior to this, Round 23, conducted in June 2018, recorded 1,918,508 IDPs, a two per cent increase in the number of IDPs as against the number identified in Round 22 (published in April 2018).

The LGAs that showed the largest decreases in number of IDPs during Round 26 as compared to Round 25 accounted for a decrement of 137,769 IDPs identified (60%). Table 1 below shows the 10 LGAs with the largest decreases in identified target populations.

LGA	Individuals (Round 25)	Individuals (Round 26)	Difference
GUJBA	43,288	28,148	↓ 15,140
NUMAN	27,753	25,140	↓ 2,613
MADAGALI	18,685	18,200	↓ 485
JALINGO	37,006	16,864	↓ 20,142
WUKARI	16,380	15,604	↓ 776
TAFAWA BALEWA	12,622	12,216	↓ 406
MOBBAR	8,840	7,711	↓ 1,129
GUZAMALA	1,845	-	↓ 1,845
KALA BALGE	76,389	-	↓ 76,389
KUKAWA	13,521	-	↓ 13,521
Grand Total	270,556	132,787	↓ 137,769

Table 1: Top 10 LGAs with population decrease between Round 25 and Round 26

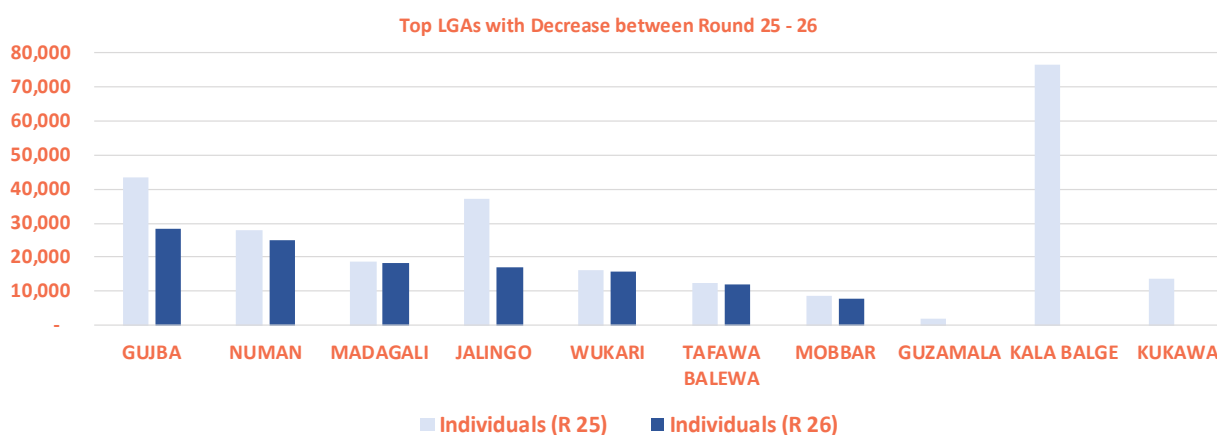
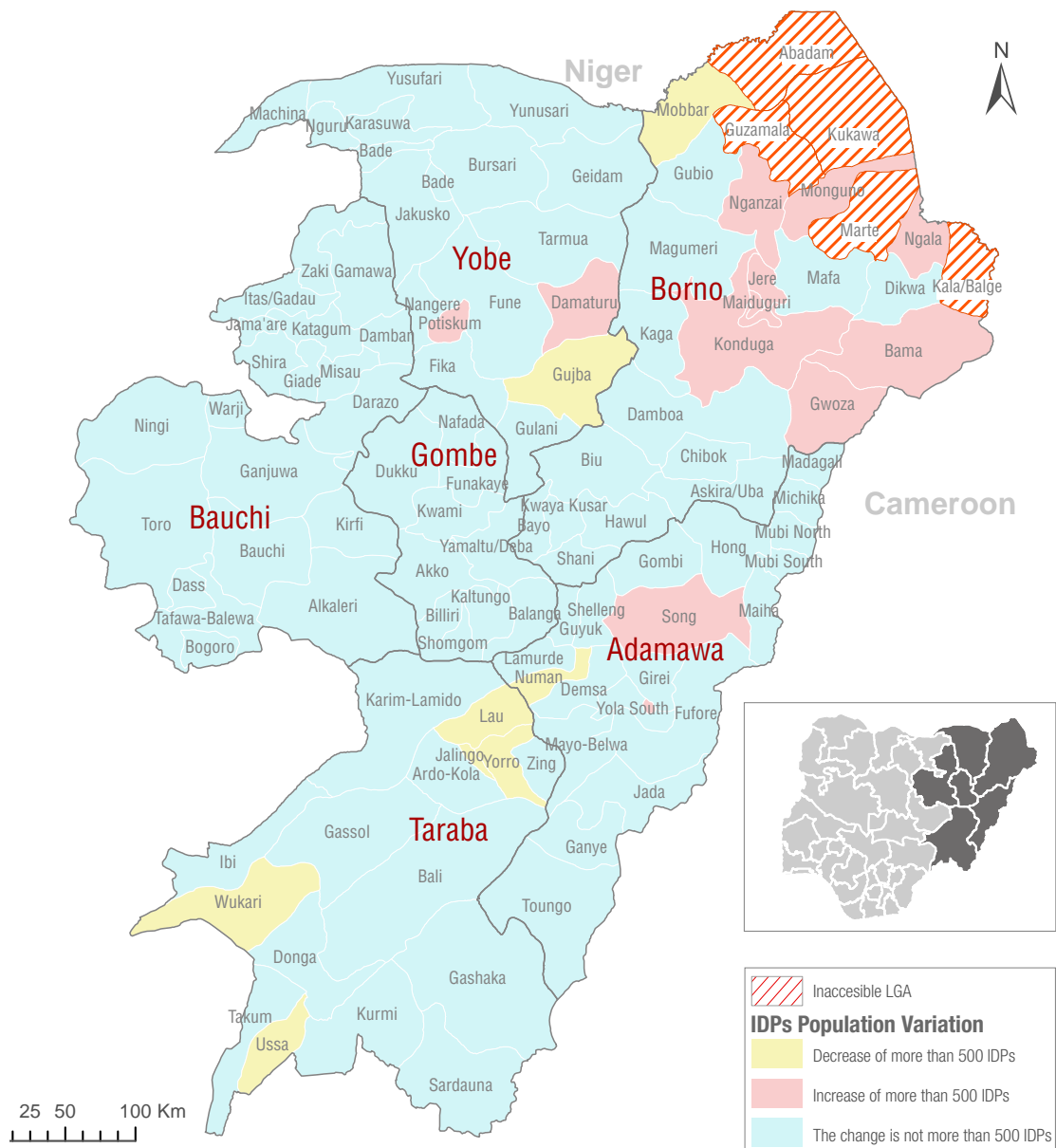


Figure 1: Top 10 LGAs with population decrease between Round 25 and Round 26



Map 1: Population variation between Round 25 and Round 26

Besides the three LGAs; namely, Kala Balge, Kukawa and Guzamala that could not be accessed at all during this round of assessments, the other LGAs that showed decrease in IDP numbers included Jalingo (decrement of 20,142) and Gujba (down by 15,410). The decrease was because of partial inaccessibility in these LGAs as a result of increased insecurity.

Borno, the State that is most affected by the crisis, is also the state which saw the greatest restriction in coverage during Round 26 assessments. Overall, nine wards in Borno could not be assessed due to lack of accessibility. The increase in the number of inaccessible wards is a key reason for the decrease in the number of IDPs recorded in this round of assessment, even as mobility actually went up due to the increase in insecurity.

In Kukawa LGA in Borno, which witnessed the most intense fighting during this period, five wards could not be assessed. Two wards in Guzamala LGA were inaccessible to humanitarians.

Returns continued to play a factor in reduction in number of IDPs recorded in Round 26. during Round 26 by nine per cent. To illustrate, Numan in Adamawa which had recorded an an IDP population of 27,753 during Round 25, saw a decrease in number of IDPs during Round 26 by nine per cent.

Other States which saw a decrease in number of wards assessed included Yobe, where four wards could not be accessed due to insecurity, and Taraba, where one ward was not assessed as IDPs left for their place of origin. Two wards in Adamawa and one in Bauchi were not assessed in this round of assessment as IDPs

had moved back to their place of origin. Prior to the latest clashes, the number of wards that DTM was assessing had been steadily going up from 797 wards assessed in June 2018, a high of 807 wards were assessed in the last round of assessment that was published in November 2018.

On the other hand, some LGAs saw increases in the number of IDPs. Maiduguri M.C. witnessed the highest increase in the number of IDPs it is hosting. The LGA, which already hosts the highest number of displaced

persons among all the affected LGAs in north-eastern Nigeria, saw an increment of 29,010 IDPs, or 12 per cent. This increase is a result of new arrivals displaced from surrounding LGAs, triggered by recent hostilities. Nganzai with an increment of 7,212 IDPs, or 24 per cent and Damaturu with an increment of 5,997 IDPs, or 24 per cent are the other two LGAs that witnessed a notable increase in IDP population. Table 2 below shows the 10 LGAs with the largest increases in identified target populations.

LGA	Individuals (R 25)	Individuals (R 26)	Difference
MAIDUGURI M. C.	234,045	263,055	↑ 29,010
NGANZAI	29,761	36,973	↑ 7,212
DAMATURU	25,478	31,475	↑ 5,997
MONGUNO	144,816	148,988	↑ 4,172
JERE	255,824	259,943	↑ 4,119
KONDUGA	126,736	130,066	↑ 3,330
BAMA	66,247	68,813	↑ 2,566
POTISKUM	12,857	13,843	↑ 986
YOLA SOUTH	23,726	24,602	↑ 876
NGALA	61,082	61,769	↑ 687
Grand Total	1,217,139	1,278,568	↑ 61,429

Table 2: Top 10 LGAs with population increase between Round 25 and Round 26

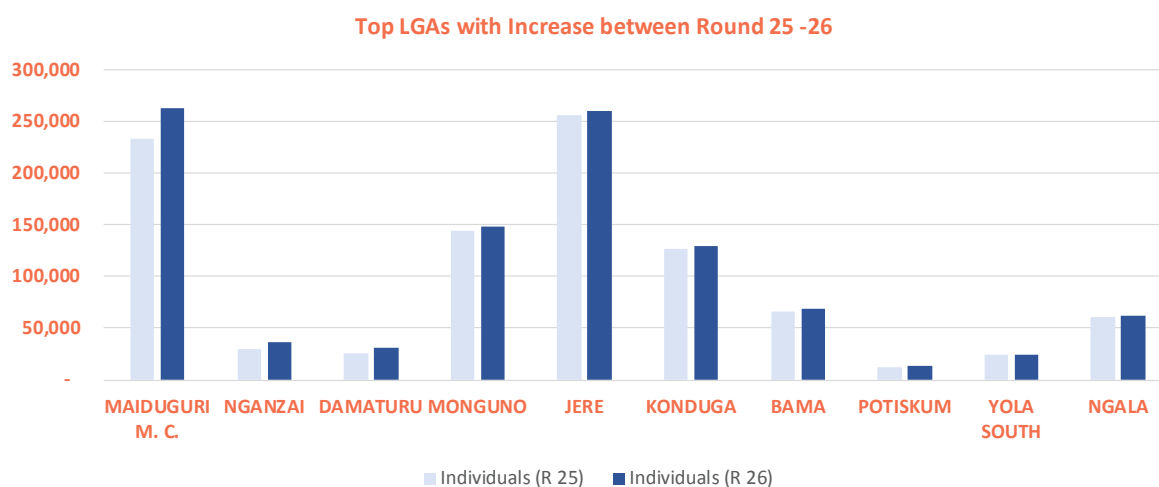
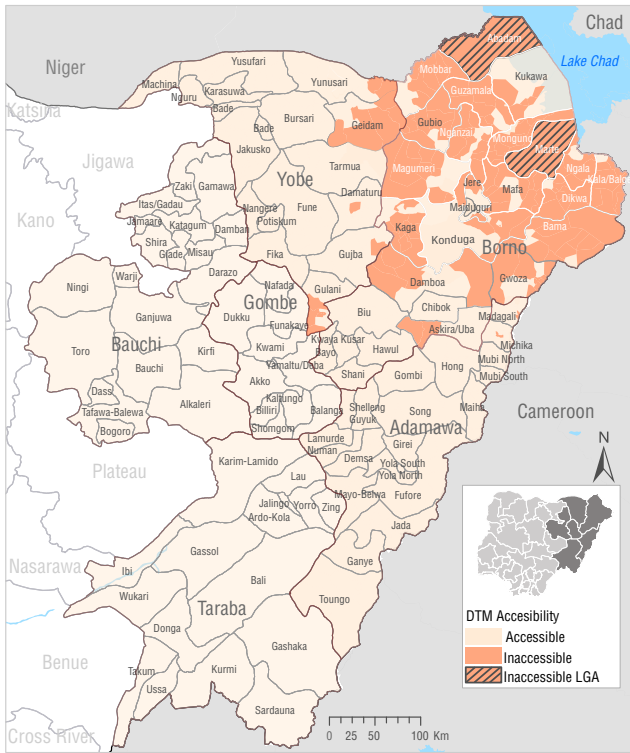
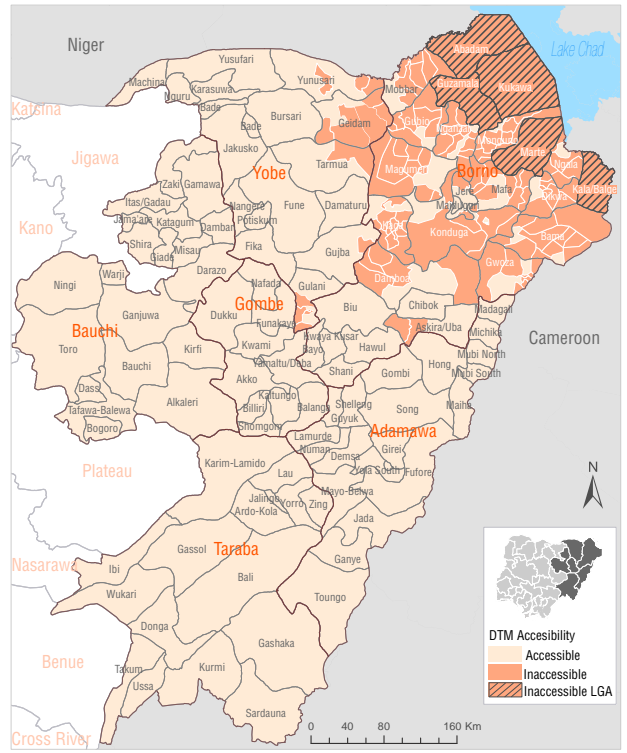


Figure 2: Top 10 LGAs with population increase between Round 25 and Round 26



Map 2: Round 25 DTM Access map



Map 1: Round 26 DTM Access map

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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