

# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

Tracking population movement to guide humanitarian response

Nigeria  
Round XIV Report  
January

2017

The escalation of Boko Haram violence in 2014 resulted in mass displacement in northeastern Nigeria. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations in northeastern Nigeria, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) implemented 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

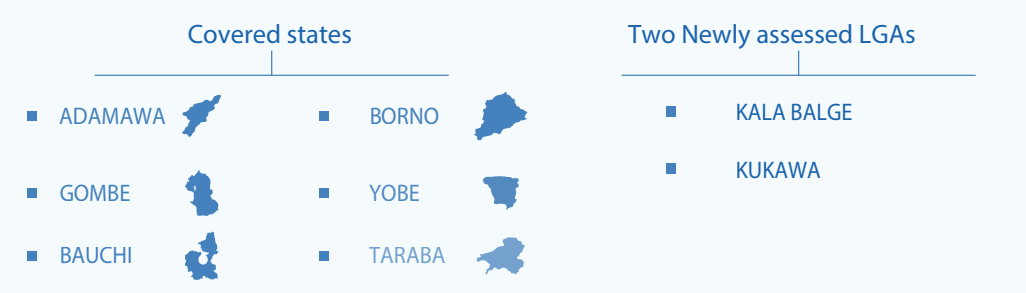
partners in establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyze and disseminate data on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in order to provide assistance to the population affected by the insurgency. Staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) collect data in the field, including baseline information at Local Government Area (LGA)-level and ward-level and conduct detailed assessments in displacement sites, such as camps and collective centers, and host communities. 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 Government of Germany. NEMA also provides financial support.

## Overview

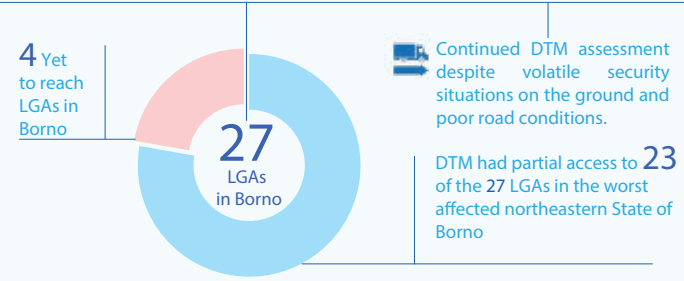
The DTM assessments were conducted from December 19, 2016 to January 25, 2017, in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe states, covering 762 wards in 108 LGAs. In Borno, the epicentre

of the conflict, the DTM has now partial access to 24 of the 27 LGAs in the northeastern state. Two additional LGAs in Borno were assessed during this round: Kala/Balge and Kukawa.

## Main features of DTM Round XIV Assessment



## DTM assessment in Borno (most affected state with largest number of IDPs)



DTM

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

## December 2016 to January 2017:

- Total number of identified IDPs increased by **7.3% (129,386)** individuals from last DTM round

↑ 7%

- Slight increase in the number of identified returnees **1,099,509** from **1,039,267** in previous DTM round

Returns

- Survey of unmet needs showed food is the predominant unmet need of IDPs **56.46%**

Main unmet need

## General Overview:

- Largest IDP populations are located in BORNO (79%), ADAMAWA (8%) and YOBE (6%)

93% of the total IDP population

- **97%** of displacements were due to the insurgency

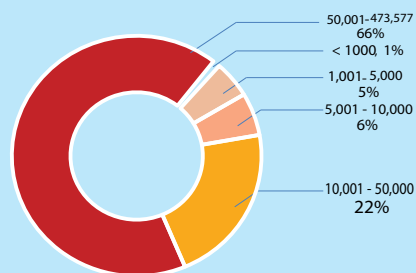
Main cause of displacement

## Round XIV Figures

1,899,830  
Displaced individuals337,353  
Displaced households1,099,509  
Returnees168,915  
Returnee households56%  
of the IDP population  
are children (0 - 18 Years)

## Displacement Severity Map

## Relative Proportion of IDP Population

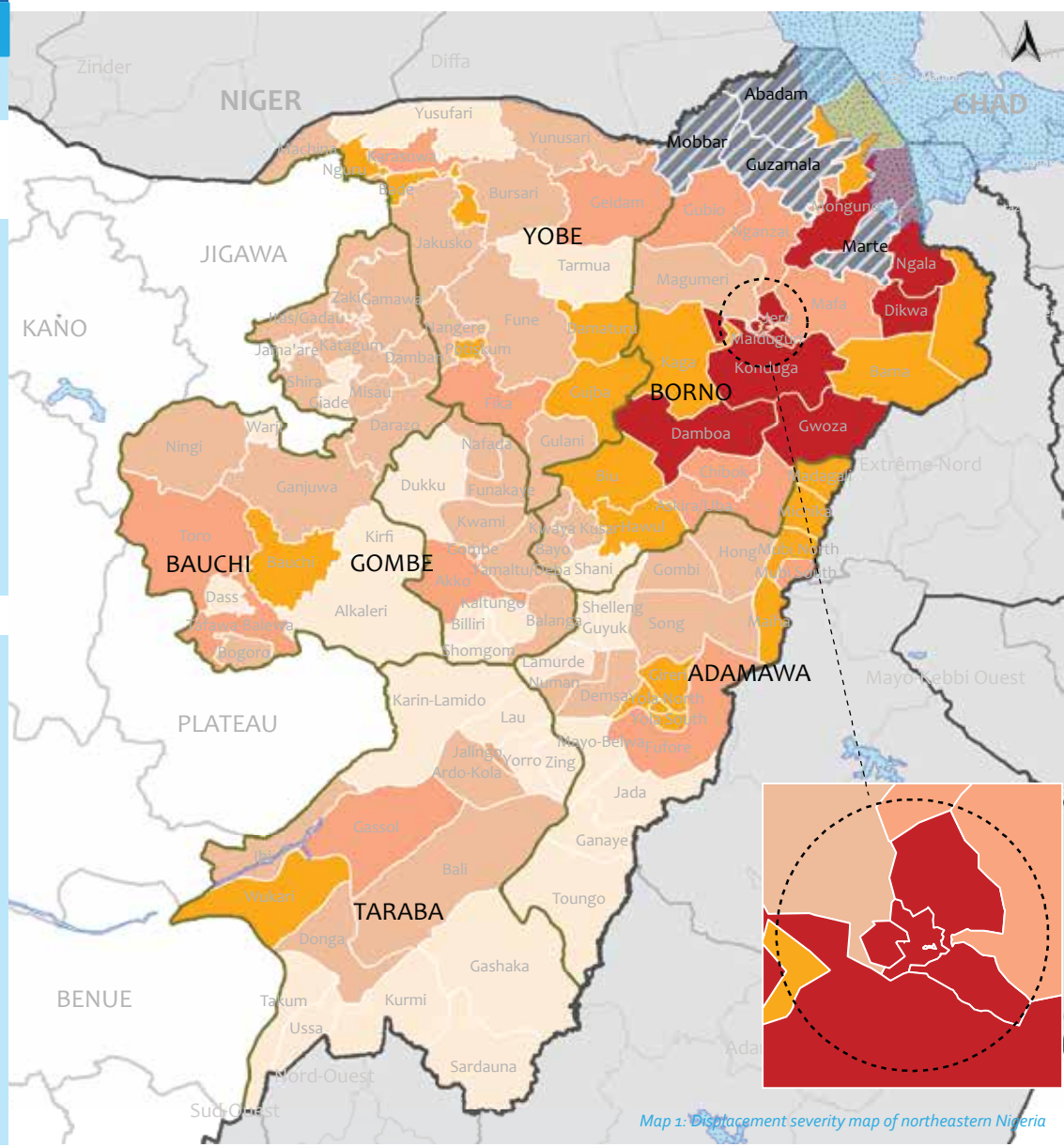


## Legend

- Inaccessible Area
- Assessed Area
- International Boundary
- Water Bodies



0 65 130 260 Km

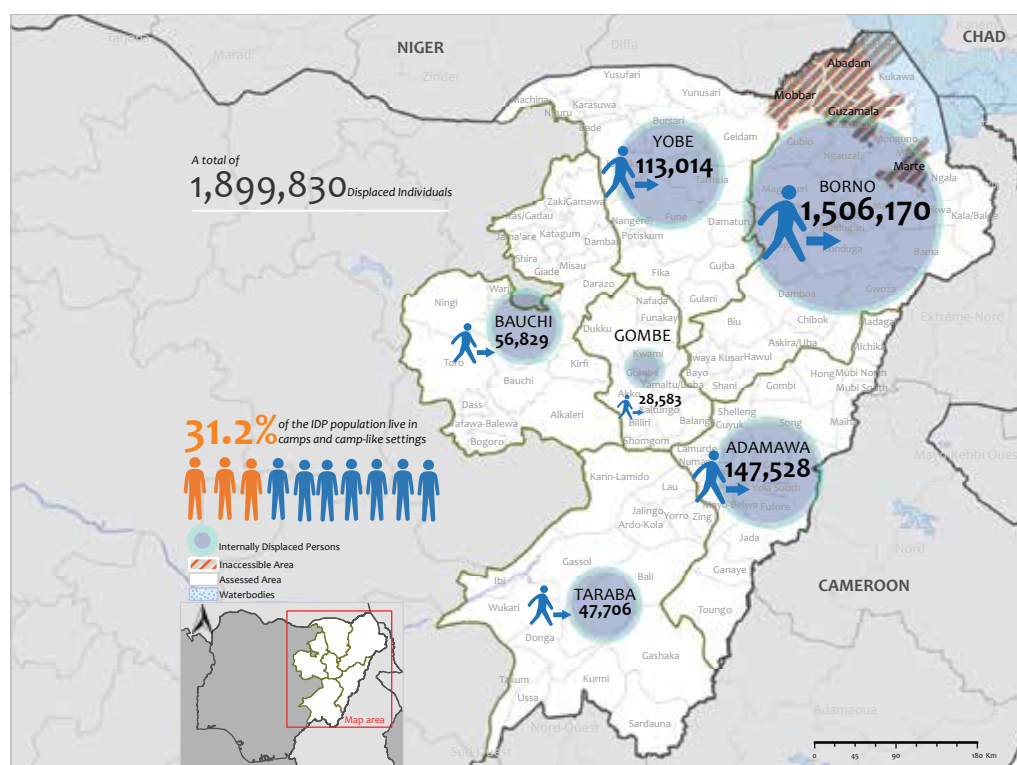


Map 1: Displacement severity map of northeastern Nigeria

## DISPLACEMENT

As of January 25, 2017, there are an estimated 1,899,830 IDPs (337,353 households) in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. This represents an increase of 129,386 individuals (7 per cent) from 1,770,444 (311,478 households) IDPs identified in DTM Round XIII (Dec. 2016). This increase is primarily due to improvements in security in Borno, which has allowed stranded IDPs to move to safer

places, where DTM teams were able to identify them. The vast majority of IDPs were identified in Borno (1,506,170), followed by Adamawa (147,528) and Yobe (112,014). The return to relative safety in some of the areas previously held by Boko Haram also explains the increase in the number of returnees from 1,039,267 in DTM Round XIII to 1,099,509 this round.



Map 2: IDP population by state

Four out of six northeastern states - Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba - showed a downward trend in IDP numbers during the Round XIV assessments, in comparison to the last DTM. Improved security, the skyrocketing prices of house rentals and the need to return to farming or to take care of their belongings and property are factors that have pushed many IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, and Gombe to return home. In addition, the number of IDPs returning home usually increases in line with December's festive season. In Taraba, the decrease in communal clashes and the easing of ethnic tensions motivated some IDPs to return their places of origin.

Borno and Yobe saw an increase in the number of displaced persons who moved from their locations of displacement to safer places in nearby towns or cities. The population of IDPs in Borno is estimated to have increased by 135,290 during this round of assessments in comparison to those conducted for DTM Round XIII, published in December 2016. It is estimated that there are 1,506,170 displaced persons in Borno, in comparison of the figure of 1,370,880 estimated in the last round.

Round	States covered
I	Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
II	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
III	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
IV	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
V	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Nasarawa, Taraba and Yobe
VI	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba and Yobe
VI I	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara.
VIII	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba Yobe and Zamfara.
IX	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara
X	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara
XI	Abuja, Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara
XII	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
XIII	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe
XIV	Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe

## Total IDP population per round

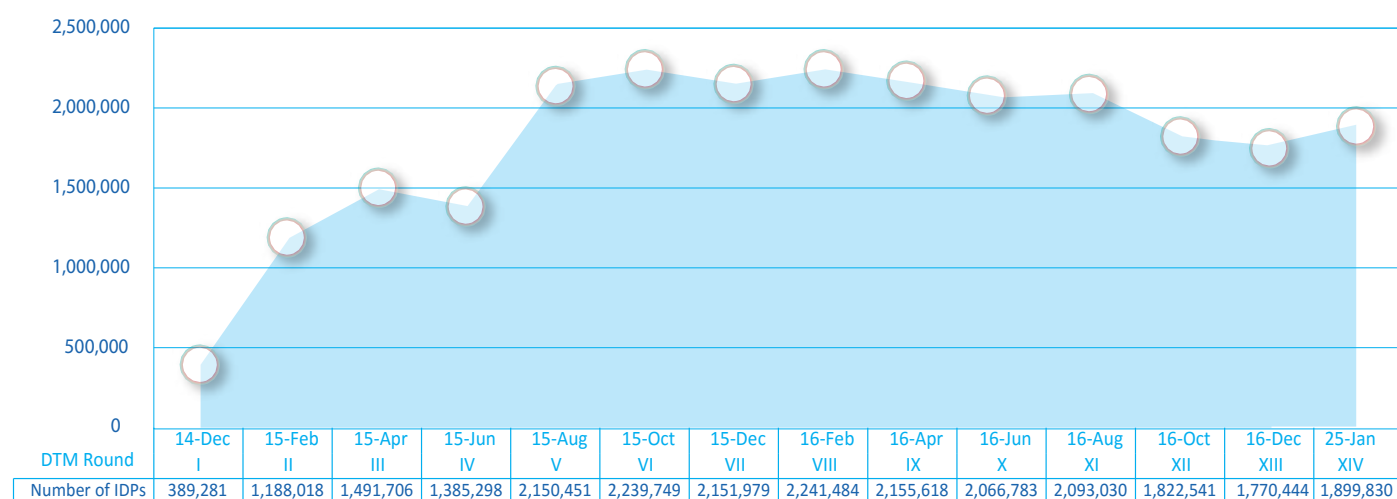


Figure 1: IDP population per DTM round

## Change in IDP figures by state







State	Round 13 Total (November 2016)	Round 14 Total (January 2017)	Difference	Direction
ADAMAWA 	152,618	147,528	5,090	↓
BAUCHI 	57,114	56,829	285	↓
BORNO 	1,370,880	1,506,170	135,290	↑
GOMBE 	28,980	28,583	397	↓
TARABA 	48,583	47,706	877	↓
YOBE 	112,269	113,014	745	↑
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,770,444</b>	<b>1,899,830</b>	<b>129,386</b>	<b>↑</b>

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state

In Borno state, Monguno LGA saw the largest increase in IDP numbers, with an increase of 46,813 individuals. This increase is related to the movement of people from Soye, Kumshe, Gulumba, and Walasa to Bama and Banki towns. Dikwa LGA had the second largest increase in the number of IDPs with an estimated 45,906 people coming from Ala, Boboshe, Gudorom, Gajibo, Maiduguri, and Wufe. Likewise, movements

of IDPs from newly accessible areas to the main town were observed in Konduga LGA. The increase in number of IDPs in Borno can also be attributed to the inclusion of two newly accessible LGAs of Kala/Balge and Kukawa which were assessed for the first time during the DTM Round XIV; 35,295 IDPs were identified in Kala/Balge and 14,063 IDPs in Kukawa.



Although the overall number of displaced persons have increased in Borno since the last round of DTM assessments, it is worth noting that some LGAs witnessed a decrease in IDP numbers. This is mostly due to people returning to their place of origin as a result of improved security situation.

The most significant reduction in number of IDPs in Borno was recorded in the Maiduguri Municipal Council (MMC) where there was a decrease of 28,263 IDPs. However, with 445,314

IDPs, MMC continues to host the highest number of IDPs in the northeast, followed by Jere (335,765 IDPs). MMC, Chibok recorded the second highest decrease in number of IDPs as a result of displaced people going back to their villages. Yobe state also recorded increase in number of IDPs. This increase can be explained by the return of IDPs from other parts of Nigeria as well as from the Republic of Niger. It is also observed that IDPs are moving between LGAs to benefit from humanitarian assistance.

### Change in IDP population in Borno by LGAs

State	LGAs	Number of Ind - Rnd XIII	Number of Ind - Rnd XIV	Difference	Status
BORNO	ASKIRA / UBA	7,470	6,810	- 660	↓
BORNO	BAMA	29,550	31,992	2,442	↑
BORNO	BAYO	1,200	1,182	- 18	↓
BORNO	BIU	39,639	41,962	2,323	↑
BORNO	CHIBOK	10,194	7,995	-2,199	↓
BORNO	DAMBOA	51,084	55,887	4,803	↑
BORNO	DIKWA	70,791	116,697	45,906	↑
BORNO	GUBIO	5,650	5,690	40	↑
BORNO	GWOZA	40,517	50,449	9,932	↑
BORNO	HAWUL	30,147	29,111	-1,036	↓
BORNO	JERE	337,357	335,765	-1,592	↓
BORNO	KAGA	15,335	19,308	3,973	↑
BORNO	KALA BALGE	0	35,295	35,295	NEWLY ASSESSED
BORNO	KONDUGA	89,733	90,514	781	↑
BORNO	KUKAWA	0	14,063	14,063	NEWLY ASSESSED
BORNO	KWAYA / KUSAR	2,342	2,250	- 92	↓
BORNO	MAFA	6,990	7,490	500	↑
BORNO	MAGUMERI	2,550	2,550	0	↔
BORNO	MAIDUGURI M. C.	473,577	445,314	-28,263	↓
BORNO	MONGUNO	88,650	135,463	46,813	↑
BORNO	NGALA	61,761	63,623	1,862	↑
BORNO	NGANZAI	5,481	5,906	425	↑
BORNO	SHANI	862	854	- 8	↓

Table 2: Change in IDP population in Borno state by LGA



## 1.B DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population profile (Demographic distribution of IDPs)

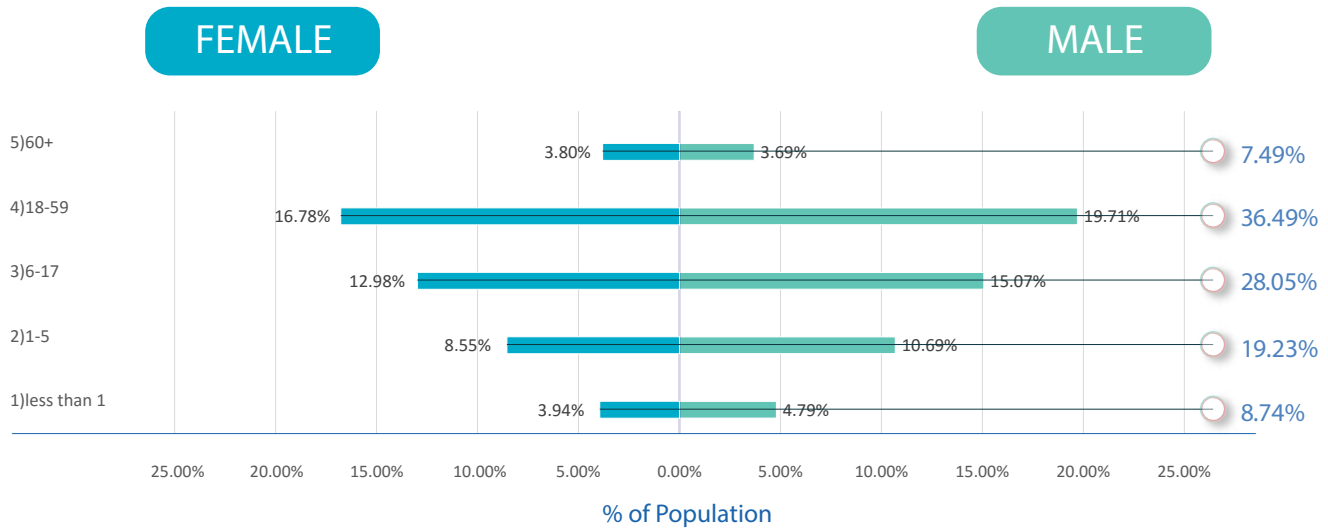


Figure 2: Population profile (Demographic distribution of IDPs)

In total, 79,654 people were interviewed to obtain a detailed and representative sample of age and gender breakdown. This sample represents 4 percent of the identified IDP population.

The results show that 54% of the IDP population are female and 46% are male. Children under 18 make up 56% of the IDP population and 28% of them are under five years old.

### DEMOGRAPHICS

54%  
of the IDP  
population  
is female

46%  
of the IDP  
population  
is male

8.7%  
of the IDP  
population are  
infants less than  
1 year old

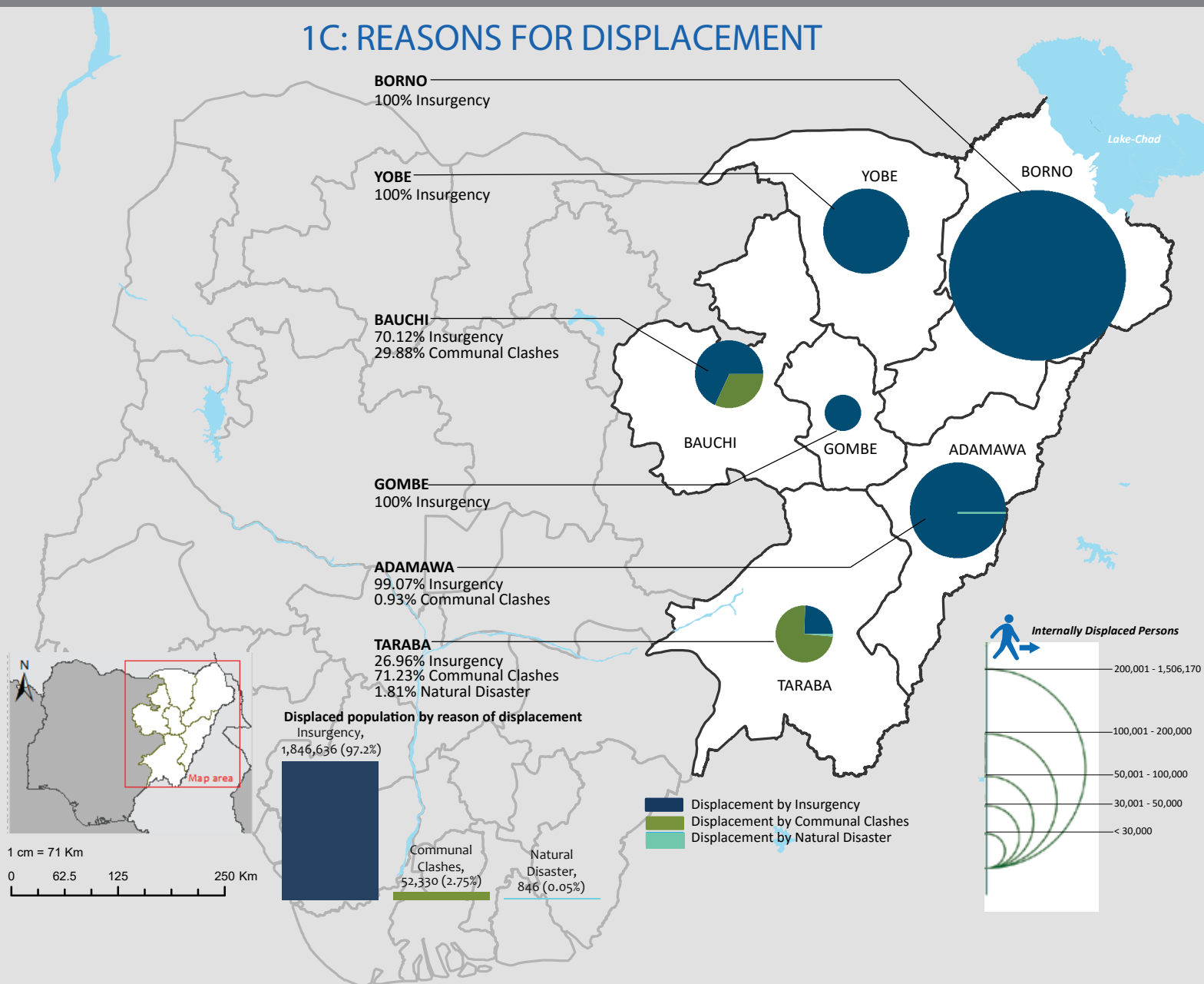
7.5%  
of the IDP  
population is  
over 60 years

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

45%  
of children in the IDP  
population are male

55%  
of children in the IDP  
population are female

## 1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT



Map 3: Displacement by reason

Most IDPs (97%) identified through the DTM assessments were displaced because of the insurgency. 3% were displaced due to communal clashes in the areas assessed. All the IDPs (100 percent) identified in Borno, Yobe and Gombe states were

displaced by the insurgency. Also the insurgency is responsible for 99% of displacements in Adamawa, and 70% of displacements in Bauchi. In Taraba, the majority of IDPs were displaced as a result of communal clashes (71%).

## 1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

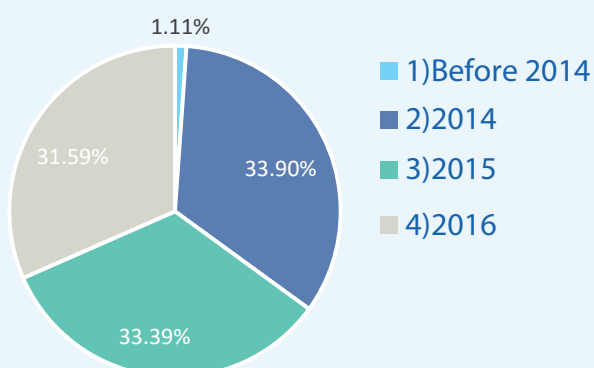


Figure 3: Year of displacement

Most IDPs were displaced in 2014 and 2015 (34% and 33% respectively). In Adamawa, 30% of people were displaced in 2014, 45% in 2015 and 25% in 2016. In Yobe, 63% of IDPs were displaced before or in 2014, 24% in 2015 and 13% in 2016. However, most people in Borno were displaced in 2016 (35%), while 34% were displaced in 2015 and 31% in 2014.

## 1E: ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

State of origin	State of displacement						Total
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	
ADAMAWA	68.97%	3.72%	0.08%	5.95%	3.98%	0.00%	5.72%
BAUCHI	0.00%	12.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.37%
BORNO	31.03%	39.56%	99.49%	59.45%	16.68%	49.95%	86.76%
PLATEAU	0.00%	23.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%
TARABA	0.00%	7.20%	0.00%	0.00%	78.65%	0.00%	2.19%
YOBE	0.00%	12.73%	0.43%	34.59%	0.69%	50.05%	4.24%
KADUNA	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
NASARAWA	0.00%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table 3: Origin of the displaced population

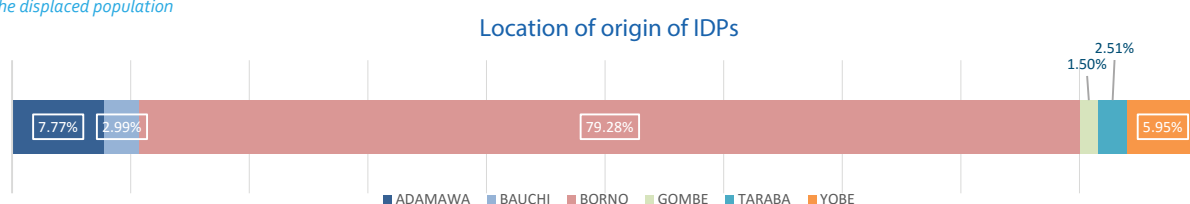


Figure 4: Location of origin of IDPs

Out of the 1,648,200 IDPs in Borno (accounting for 87% of all IDPs), 99% were displaced internally within Borno State. Most IDPs displaced to Bauchi, Gombe and Yobe are also from Borno (40% of IDPs in Bauchi, 50% in Yobe, 59% in Gombe). Of

the 108,633 IDPs from Adamawa, 69% were internally displaced within Adamawa, the others sought safety in Bauchi, Taraba, Gombe and Borno.

## 1F: DWELLING TYPE

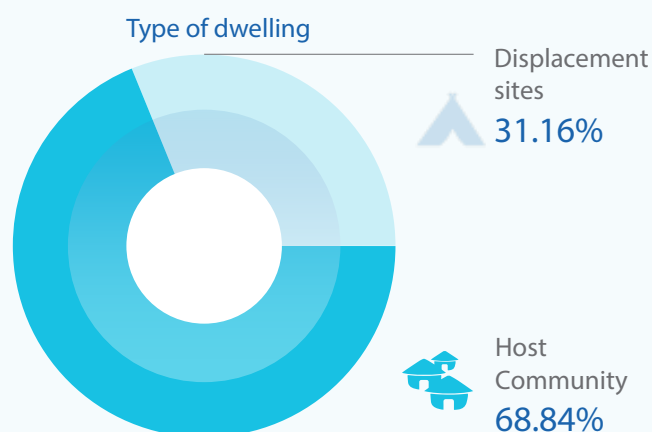


Figure 5: Type of dwelling

Settlement type			
State	Host Community	Camp/Camp-Like Settings	Total
ADAMAWA	135,964	11,564	147,528
BAUCHI	56,829		56,829
GOMBE	28,583		28,583
TARABA	42,981	4,725	47,706
YOBE	102,411	10,603	113,014
BORNO	940,995	565,175	1,506,170
Total	1,307,763	592,067	1,899,830

Table 4: Settlement type

69% of IDPs identified during the assessments live in host communities, with friends and relatives or in rented/donated houses.

31% live in displacement sites. In Borno, 62% of displaced people live in host communities and 37.5% are residing in

displacement sites. 10% of IDPs in Taraba, 9% in Yobe and 8% in Adamawa are staying in displacement sites

All IDPs in Bauchi and Gombe are dwelling with the host community.



## 1G: UNMET NEEDS

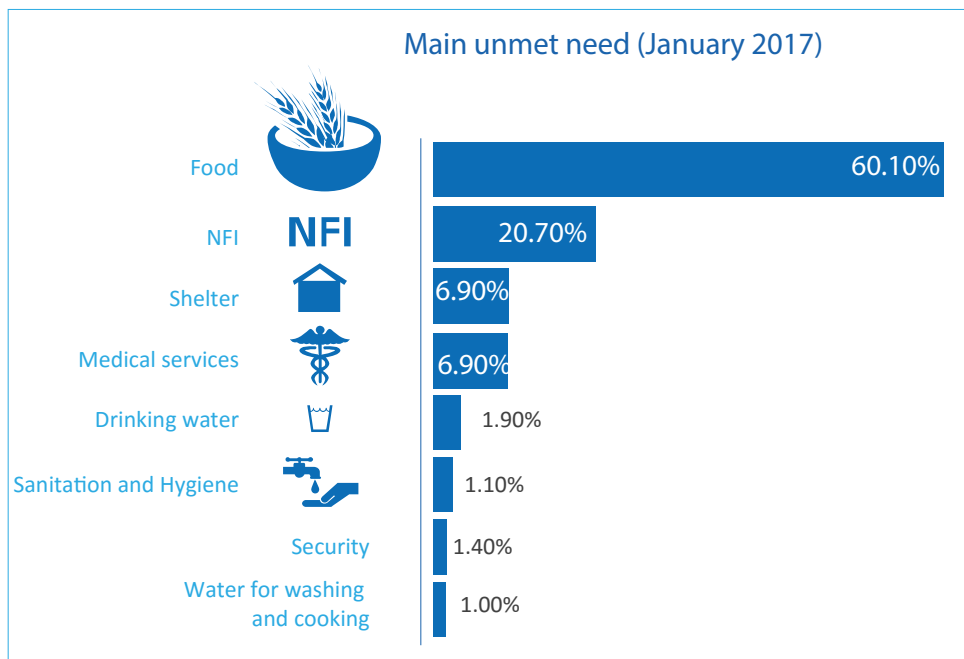


Figure 6: Main unmet need (January 2017)

Food continues to be the prevalent unmet need of more than half of the displaced people surveyed, in both camps and host communities. 60% people cited food as their biggest unmet need in this round, a decrease from 66 percent in the last DTM assessment. This was followed by non-food items (NFI), such as blankets and mosquito nets, with 21% of the displaced population citing NFIs as their most important unmet need.

Medical services and shelter were both the unmet need for 7 percent people, while 1.9% felt water was needed most. Other unmet needs mentioned included sanitation and hygiene (1.1%) and security (1.4%).

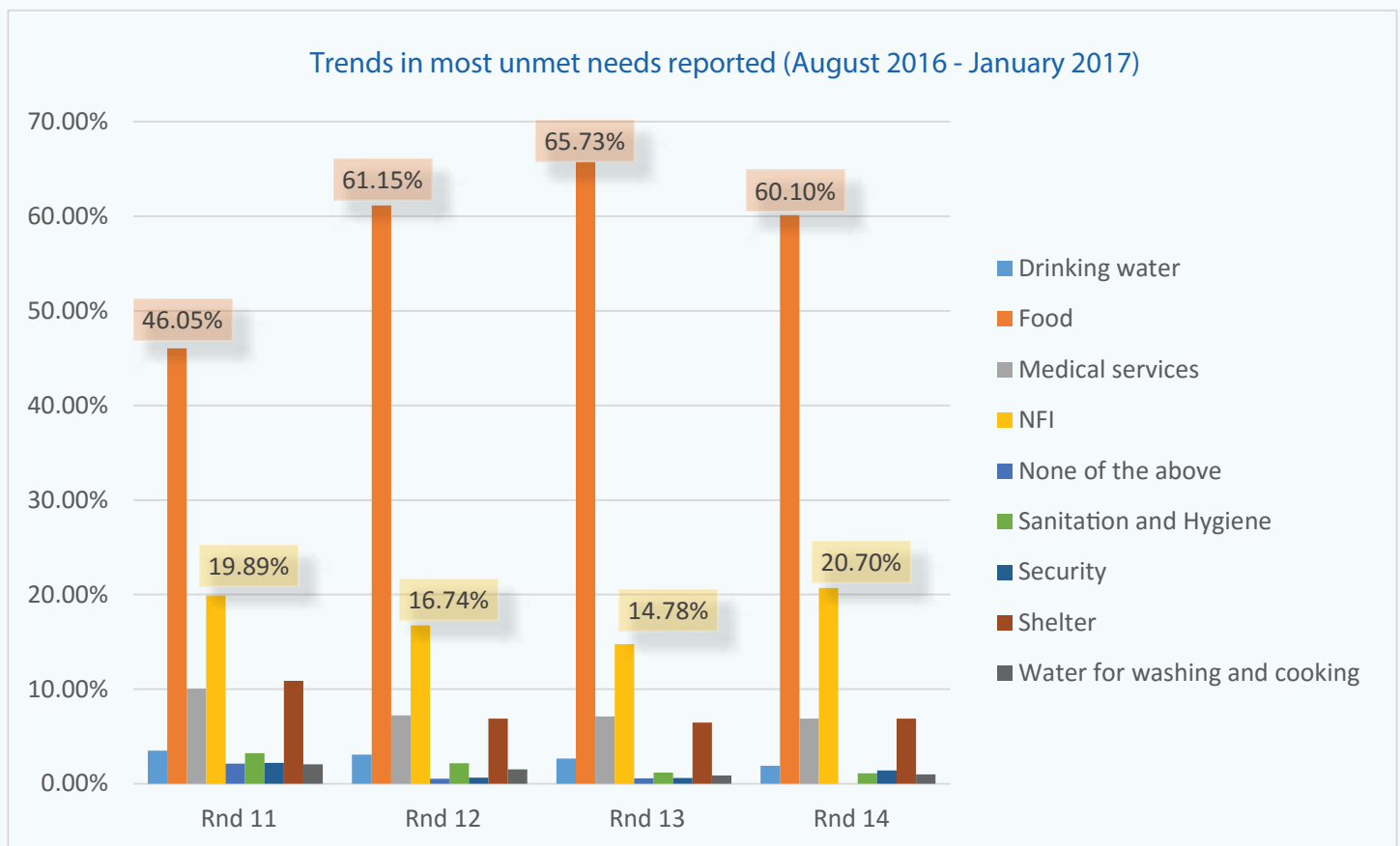


Figure 7: Trends in most unmet needs reported (August 2016 - January 2017)

## 2. RETURNEES

Return movements continue to be observed in the areas assessed. An estimated 1,099,509 returnees were identified in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.

Most returnees are originally from Borno (28%), followed by Adamawa (25%) and Gombe (9%).

The LGAs with the highest increase in

number of returns were Chibok (up by 16,096 from zero), followed by Kukawa (up by 9,387 from zero), Dikwa (up by 6,956 from 2,200 in December 2016), and Askira/Uba (up by 3,053 from 158,360 in December 2016). The LGAs with biggest decrease in the number of returnees was Ngala (down by 3,750 from 37,277 in December 2016) and Monguno (down by 2,159 from 46,300 in December 2016).

Number of returnees (October 2015 - January 2017)

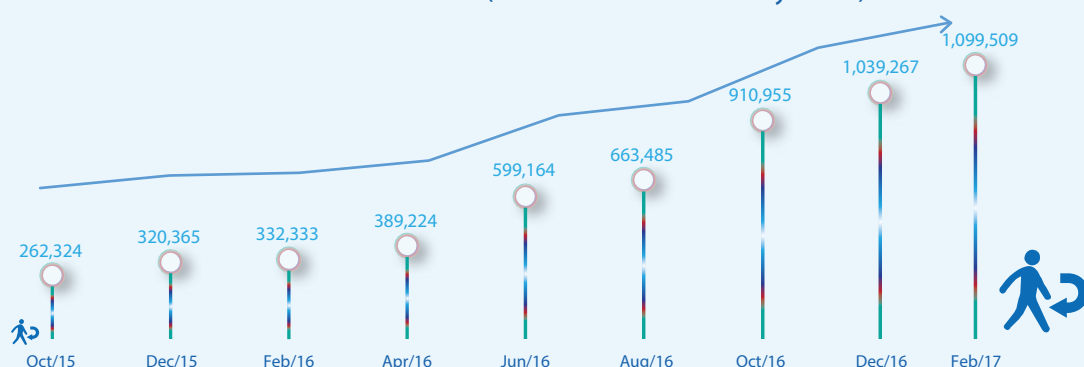


Figure 8: Number of returnees (October 2015 - January 2017)

Number of returnees by state and LGAs

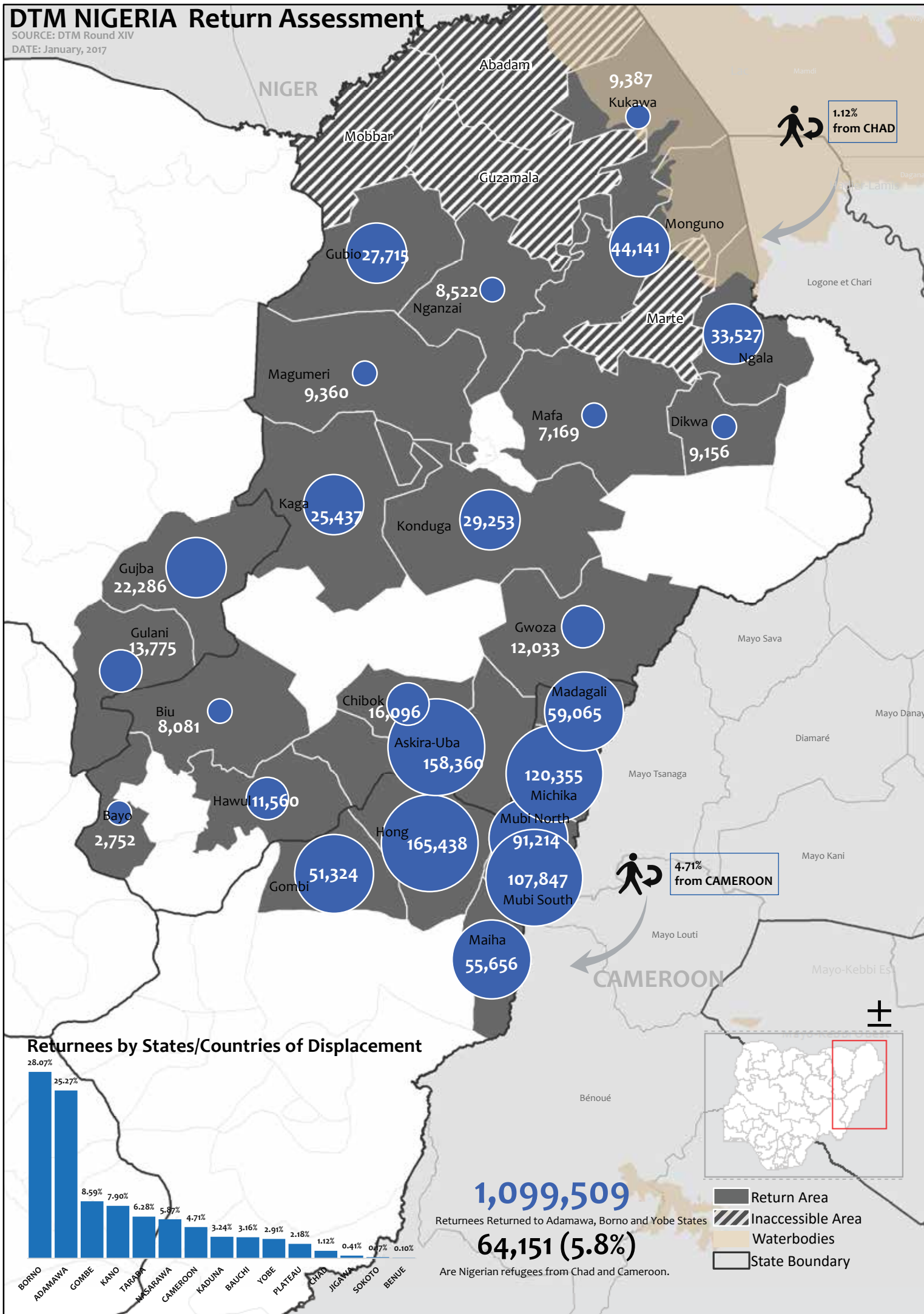
States/LGA	Households	Individuals
ADAMAWA	100,561	650,899
GOMBI	5,983	51,324
HONG	23,692	165,438
MADAGALI	11,813	59,065
MAIHA	6,634	55,656
MICHIKA	24,071	120,355
MUBI NORTH	15,066	91,214
MUBI SOUTH	13,302	107,847
BORNO	63,089	412,549
ASKIRA / UBA	19,795	158,360
BAYO	441	2,752
BIU	1,189	8,081
CHIBOK	2,430	16,096
DIKWA	1,545	9,156
GUBIO	5,895	27,715
GWOZA	2,003	12,033
HAWUL	1,665	11,560
KAGA	5,087	25,437
KONDUGA	5,409	29,253
KUKAWA	1,774	9,387
MAFA	1,172	7,169
MAGUMERI	1,741	9,360
MONGUNO	5,273	44,141
NGALA	6,120	33,527
NGANZAI	1,550	8,522
YOBE	5,265	36,061
GUJBA	3,428	22,286
GULANI	1,837	13,775
Total	168,915	1,099,509

Table 5: Number of returnees by state and LGAs

# DTM NIGERIA Return Assessment

SOURCE: DTM Round XIV

DATE: January, 2017

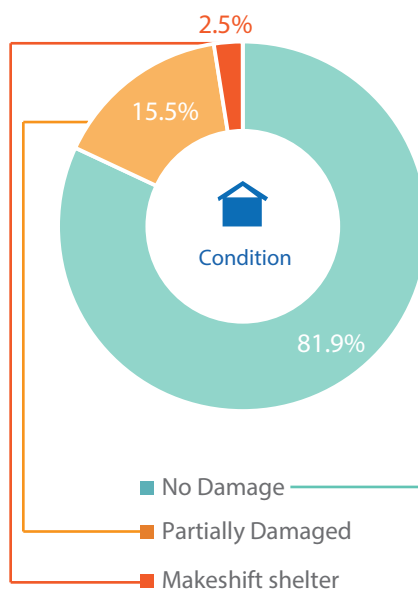


## 2A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

The conditions of shelters in the areas of return remains largely unchanged since DTM assessments began in August 2015. 81.9% of the houses in the areas of return did not suffer any damage while 15.5% were partially burned. 2.5% of

the houses in these areas are makeshift shelters. The proportion of partially-burned houses in Yobe (50%) is significantly higher than in the other states.

### SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREAS OF RETURN



The vast majority of returns recorded (82%) in the current DTM round are in areas where shelters were not damaged during the period of displacement (as shown in the chart at the left).

Figure 9: Shelter conditions in areas of return

### SHELTER CONDITIONS IN AREAS OF RETURN BY STATE AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD

#### Adamawa

	No. of HH	%
No Damage	86,332	86%
Partially Damaged	12,750	13%
Makeshift Shelter	1,479	1%
Total	100,561	100%

#### Borno

	No. of HH	%
No Damage	45,396	72%
Partially Damaged	14,050	22%
Makeshift Shelter	3,643	6%
Total	63,089	100%

#### Yobe

	No. of HH	%
No Damage	2,543	48%
Partially Damaged	2,643	50%
Makeshift Shelter	79	2%
Total	5,265	100%

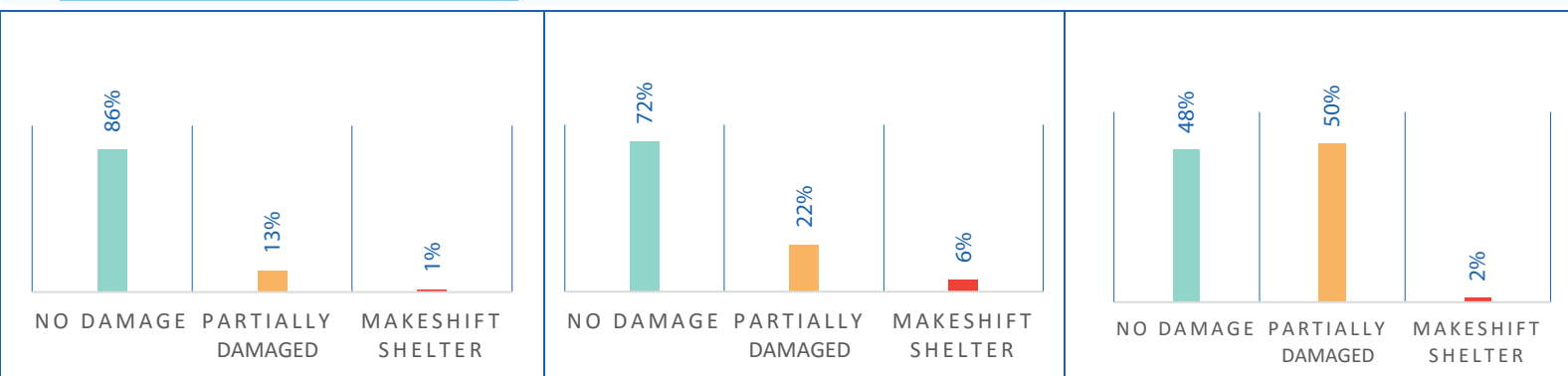


Figure 10: Shelter conditions in areas of return by state and number of household

## Site Classifications

### Camp

Open-air settlements, usually made-up of tents, where IDPs find accommodation

### Collective Settlement

Pre-existing buildings and structures used for collective and communal settlements of the displaced population

### Transitional Centre

Centers which provide short term/temporary accommodation for the displaced population

## SITE ASSESSMENT

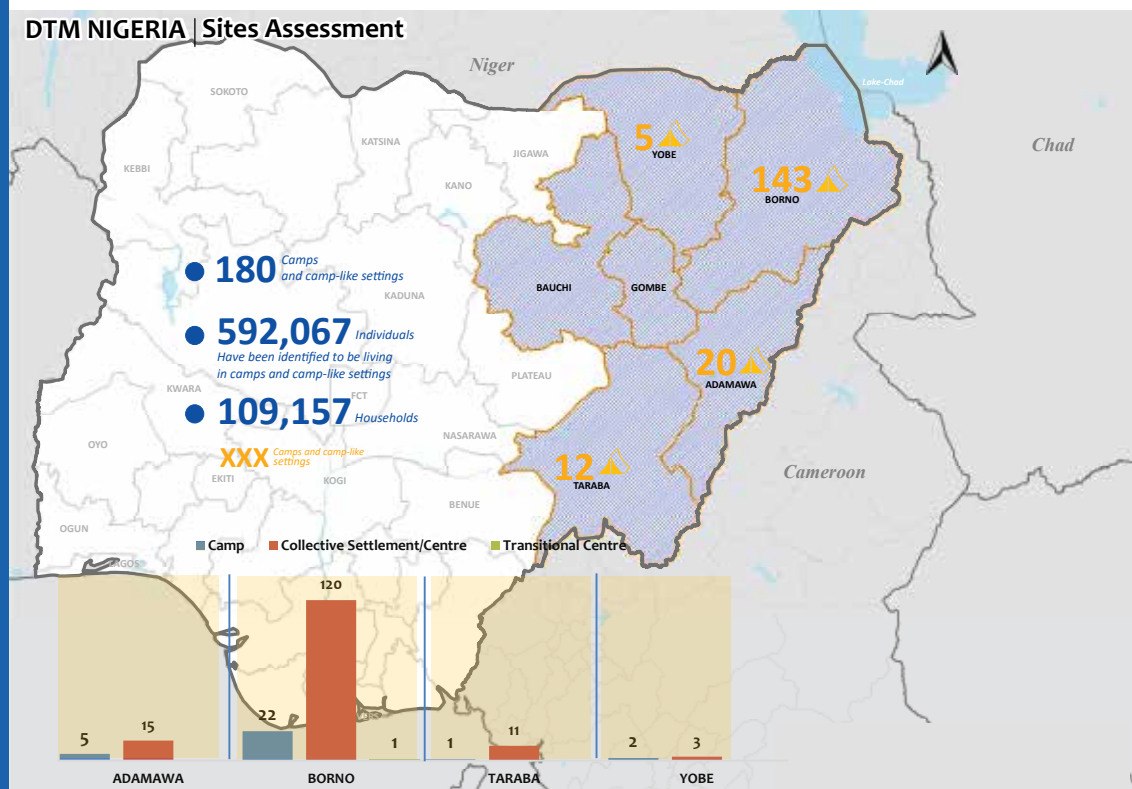
The site assessments for Round XIV were carried out in 180 displacement sites (camps, collective centers and transit sites) and 1833 locations in host communities in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States.

The highest number of displacement sites were identified in Borno State (143), followed by Adamawa (20), Taraba (12), and Yobe (5). These sites were hosting a total of 592,067 individuals (109,157 households) at the time of the assessments.

The majority of sites were classified as 'collective settlements' (149) and others as either 'camps' (30) or 'transitional centres' (1). The majority of displacement sites are classified as 'spontaneous' (95%), while 5% are considered to be planned.

In terms of land-ownership, 3% of the displacement sites are community-owned, 21% are private buildings and the majority of sites (76%) are owned by the Government.

### DTM NIGERIA | Sites Assessment



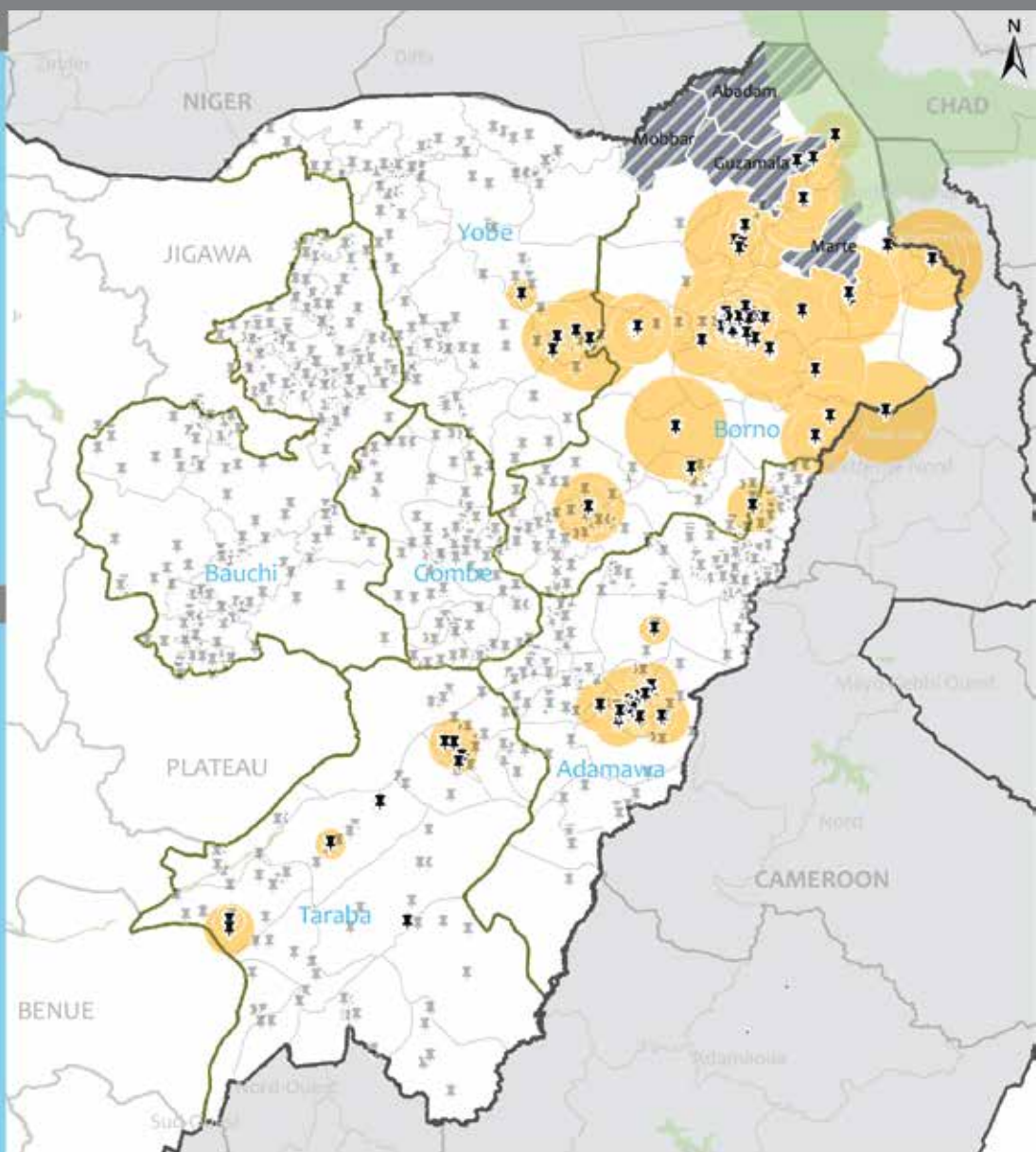
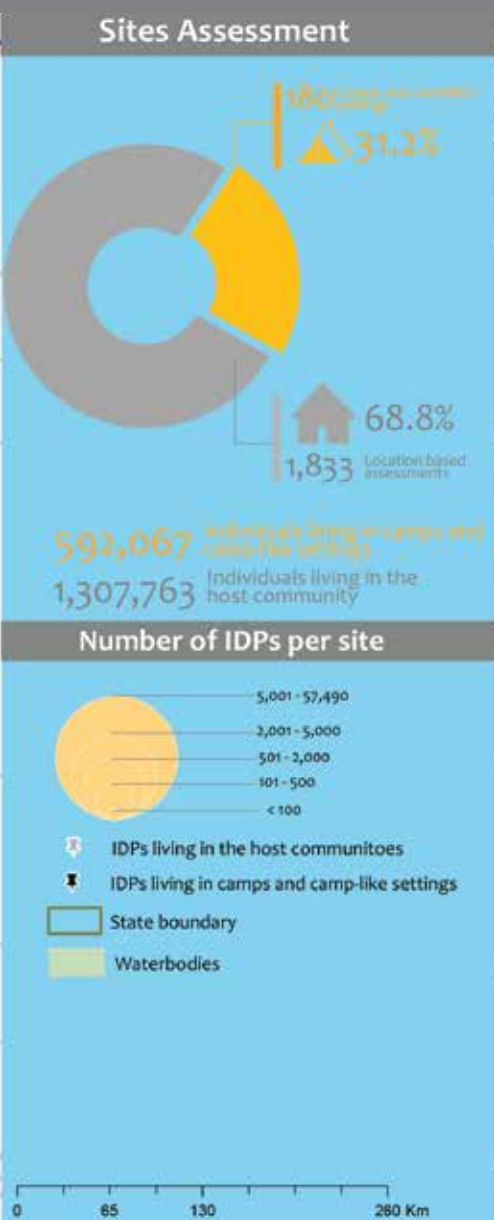
Map 5: Site assessment

### IDP site type

Site type	Number Of sites	Households (HH)	Number of individuals	Percentage of individuals
Camp	30	8,358	48,320	8.2%
Collective Settlement	149	100,752	543,497	91.8%
Transitional Centre	1	47	250	0.0%
Total	180	109,157	592,067	100%

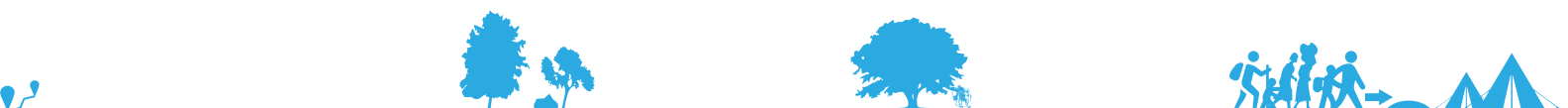
Table 6: IDP site type





Map 6: Site assessment

In total, 1,833 locations were assessed in host communities: 420 in Adamawa, 323 in Bauchi, 334 in Borno, 150 in Gombe, 205 in Taraba and 401 in Yobe.



## 3B SECTORAL ANALYSIS



## Shelter &amp; NFI

Of the 180 displacement sites assessed, most are self-made tents (61), followed by government structures (24), camps made of tents (24) and schools (22). In host communities, the majority of displacement sites (72%) are located on private lands while 25% of locations are situated on territories owned by the Government of Nigeria.

In 49 displacement sites (27%), less than 25% of IDP households are living outside. In 10% of location in host communities, less than 25% of IDP households do not have shelter.

## Main type of shelter in displacement sites

Shelter Type	Displacement Sites	Host Communities	Total
Self-made tents	61	73	134
Tents	24	23	47
Government building	24	16	40
School	22	14	36
Individual house	15	158	173
Community center	10	13	23
Host family house	9	1532	1541
Bunk houses	7	4	11
Open lot	4		4
Health facility	3		3
No shelter	1		1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1833</b>	<b>2013</b>

Table 7: Main type of shelter in displacement sites

In 31 displacement sites (camps and camp like settings), less than 25% of IDP households are living in tents, in 22 sites less than 50% are living in tents, in 21 sites more than 75% are living in tents, in 7 sites less than 75% are living in tents, and in 99 sites none of the IDP families are living in tents. In 336 locations in host communities, less than 25% of IDP households are living in tents, in 69 sites less than 50% are living in tents, in 20 sites less than 75% are living in tents, in 3 sites more than 75% are living in tents. In 1,405 none of the IDP families are living in tents.

More than 75% of IDP households are living in self-made/makeshift shelters in 42 sites, 45 sites have less than 25% living in makeshift/self-made shelters, 31 sites have less than 50% IDP households living in such shelters, and 20 sites have less than 75% living in self-made/makeshift shelters. In 466 locations in host communities, less than 25% of IDP households are living in makeshift shelters, in 179 sites less than 50% of IDP household are living in the same kind of shelter, in 74 sites less than 75% of IDPs are living in makeshift shelters, in 51 sites more than 75% are living in these shelters and in 1,063, none of the IDPs are leaving in makeshift shelter.

## Most needed NFI

Type of NFI	Displacement Sites	Host Communities	Total
Blankets/Mats	66.11%	50.85%	52.21%
Kitchen sets	17.78%	19.48%	19.32%
Mosquito nets	8.33%	16.75%	16.00%
Plastic sheeting	3.33%	6.22%	5.96%
Hygiene kits	0.56%	3.22%	2.98%
Soap	2.22%	2.18%	2.19%
Bucket/Jerry Can	1.67%	1.31%	1.34%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 8: Most needed NFI

66.1 % of the displacement sites assessed in this DTM round reported that blankets are the most needed, non-food item. In both settings, kitchen sets are the second most needed type of NFI (17.8% in displacement sites and 19.5% in host communities).





## WASH

In the majority of locations in host communities (52%), hand pumps are the main source of drinking water. Piped water is the main source of drinking water in 87 displacement sites (48%). The water was reported as potable in 87% of displacement sites but only in 57% of host community.

In 68 displacement sites (37% of the total sites assessed) and in 754 locations in host communities (41%), IDPs have access to 10-15 liters of water per person per day. The conditions of the toilets remain a problem across both categories of sites. In 156 displacements sites (86%) and 93% of host community sites, the condition of the toilets has been reported as unhygienic. This percentage was of 93% in host communities.

Burning was identified as the main means to dispose of garbage in 93 displacement sites and in 917 host communities. Garbage and solid waste problems were identified in 68% of the camps and 64% of host communities. There were reports of open defecation in 122 displacement sites and in 1,009 host communities. In 83% of camps and 82% of locations in host communities there was no drainage working on site.

### Main sources of drinking water

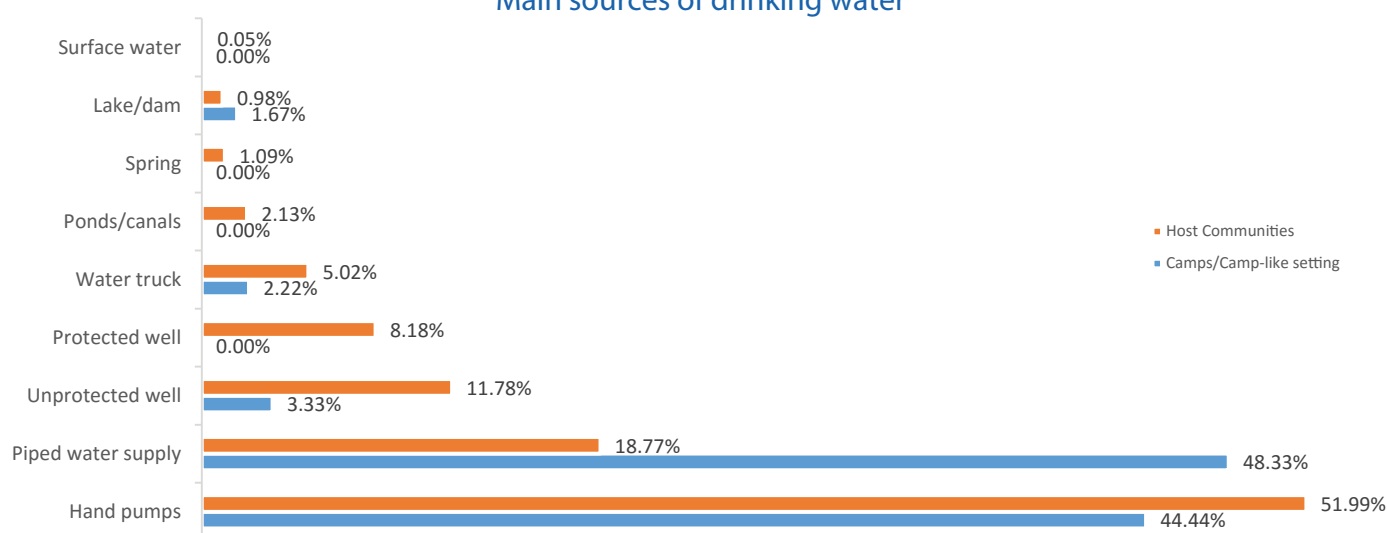


Figure 11: Main sources of drinking water

### Average amount of water available per person per day

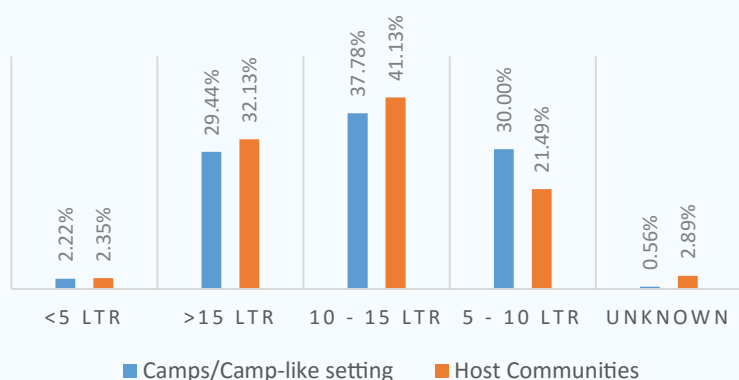


Figure 12: Average amount of water available per person per day

Water  
potable

No 40.44%  
Yes 59.56%

Figure 13: Access to potable water

### Main garbage disposal

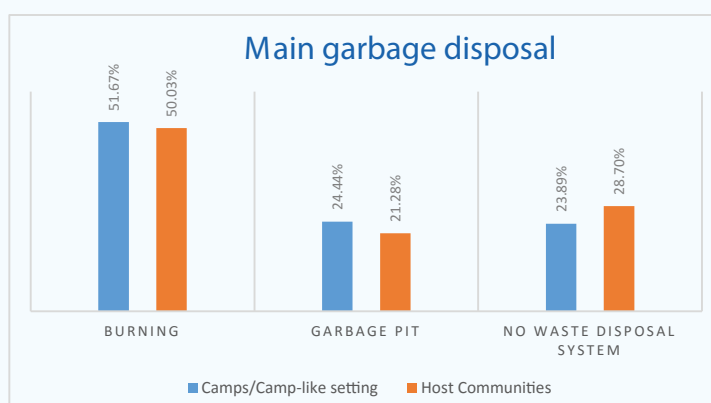


Figure 14: Main garbage disposal



## Food and Nutrition

Of the 180 displacement sites assessed, 113 have access to food on-site (62%) and 43 have access to food off-site. 24 sites have no access to food. In host communities, 1,024 locations have access to food on site (56%).

Food distribution is irregular in 109 displacement sites (60%) and in 1,123 locations in host communities (61%).

In 1,139 (62%) locations in host communities, farming is the most common source for obtaining food. In 65 displacement sites (35%), IDPs get food through distributions.

Screening for malnutrition was ongoing in 101 displacement sites (56%) but only in 464 (25%) locations in host communities. Blanket supplementary feeding for children was available in 49 displacement sites and only in 220 locations in host communities. Micronutrient powder distribution was recorded in only 25 displacement sites and in 151 locations in host communities

Similarly, targeted supplementary feeding for lactating mothers was found in only 48 displacement sites and 171 host communities. Lastly, supplementary feeding for the elderly was found in only 9 displacement sites and 53 locations in host communities.

## Access to food and frequency of distribution

### Frequency of food distribution

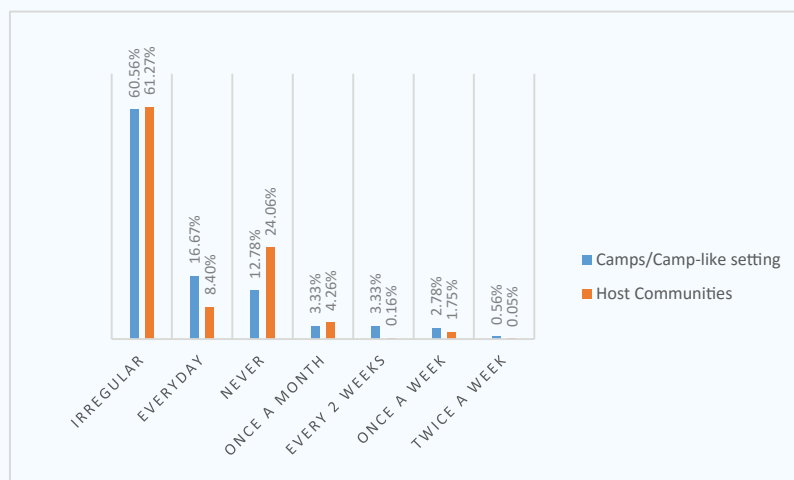


Figure 15: Frequency of food distribution

## Targeted supplementary feeding for lactating mothers

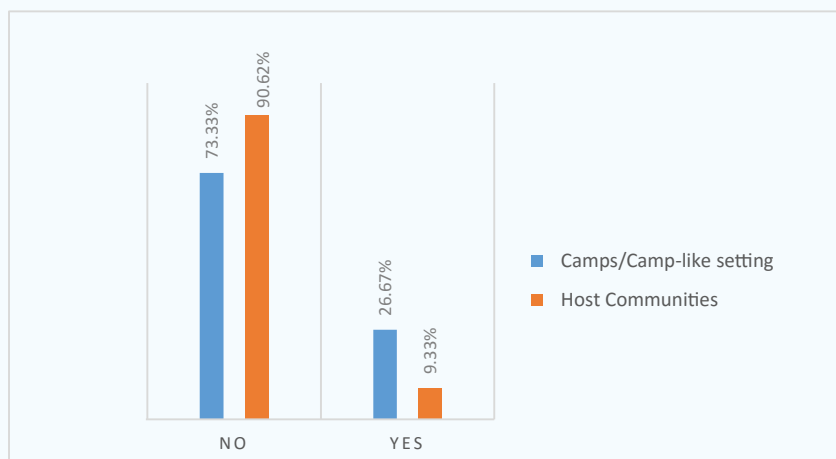


Figure 16: Targeted supplementary feeding for lactating mothers

## Screening for malnutrition

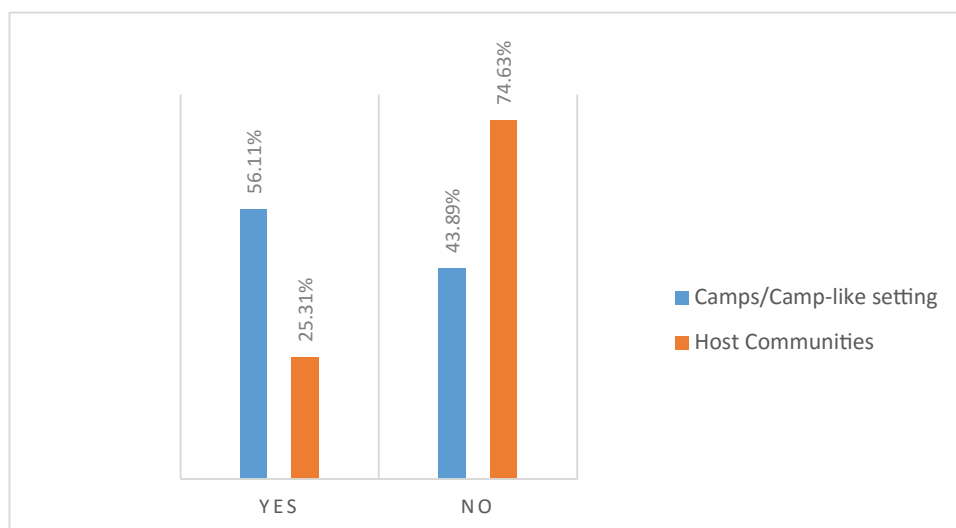


Figure 17: Screening for malnutrition



## Health

Malaria is the most commonly reported health problem across both categories of sites (49%), reported by 92 (51%) displacement sites and 901 (49%) locations in host communities. Cough is the second most commonly reported health problem in displacement sites (31.7% sites), while fever (12%) which is the second most commonly reported issue in host communities (18% of locations).

163 displacement sites (91%) and 1,733 host community locations (95%) have access to health facilities. However, while the majority of displacement sites have regular access to medicine (63% of sites), only 46% of locations in host communities have access to medicine.

In the majority of displacement sites, the main providers of health services are NGOs (25%) or INGOs (34%) whereas the Government is the main provider of services in 63% of host communities (1,152 locations).

### Most prevalent health problems

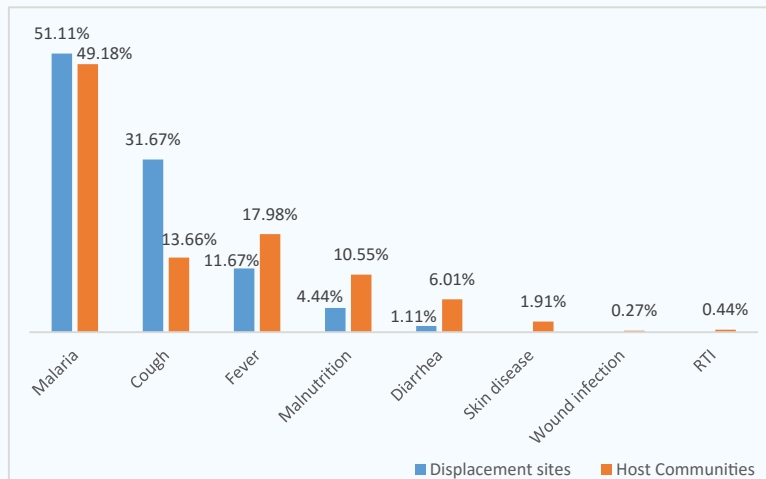


Figure 18: Most prevalent health problems

### Access to health facility

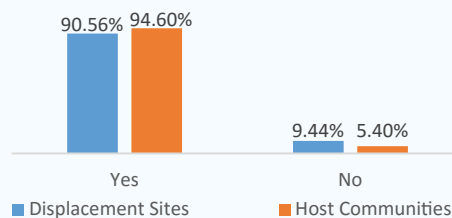


Figure 19: Access to health facility

### Main health provider

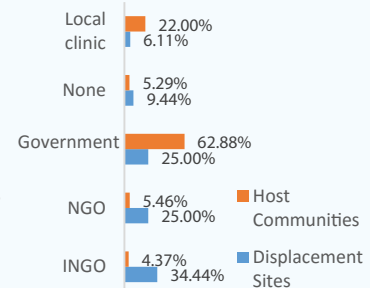


Figure 20: Main health provider

## Education

Children have access to formal or informal education services in 180 displacement sites (88%) and in 1,746 locations in host communities (92%). However, in 51 displacement sites (28%) and in 534 locations in host communities (29%), less than 25% of the children are attending school.

### Access to education services

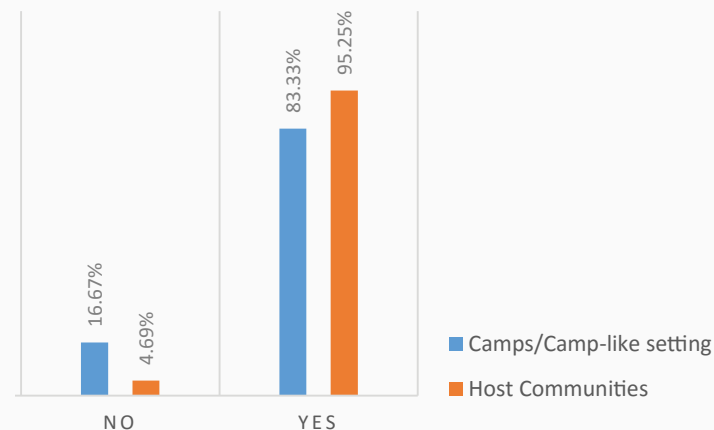


Figure 21: Access to education services

### Percentage of children attending school

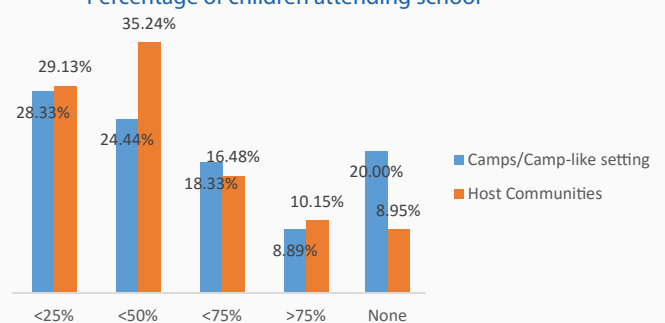


Figure 22: % of children attending school





## Livelihoods

Farming is the occupation of the majority of households in 29% of displacement sites and 62% of locations in host communities. In 27% of displacement sites, IDPs are engaged in daily labor and in 12% of sites, the majority collect firewood which is sold for money.

The percentage of IDPs who have access to income generating activities is almost the same in displacement sites (80%) and in host communities (81%). In host communities, 1540 locations (84%) reported that there was access to land while 92 displacement sites (51%) have access to land.

## Common types of occupation

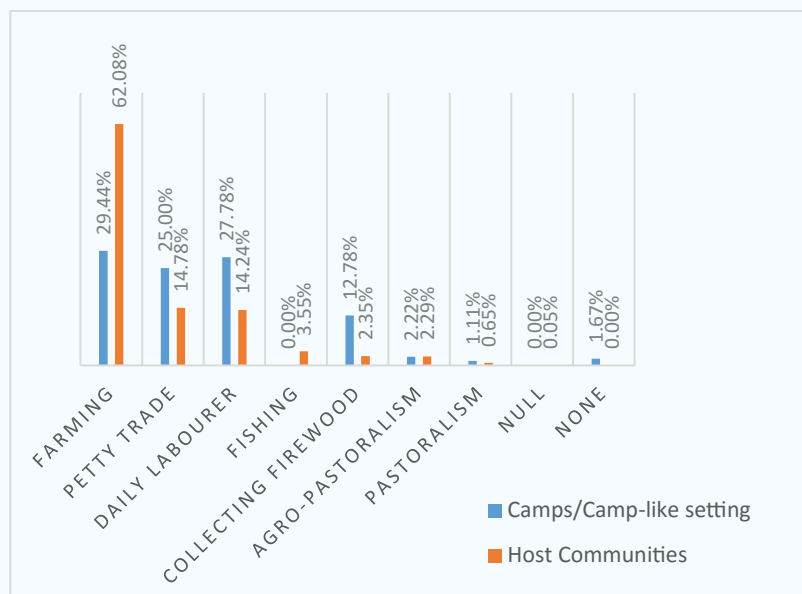


Figure 23: Common types of occupation

## Access to income generating activities

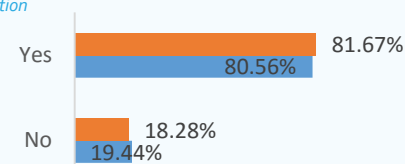


Figure 24: Access to income generating activities



## Communication

In most IDP sites, the radio remains the main source of information (42% of locations in host communities and 34% of displacement sites). In both settings, IDPs primarily request information about safety and security (42% of displacement sites and 33% of locations in host communities).

In 23 out of 180 displacement sites and in 372 locations in host communities, respondents complained of serious problems due to lack of information

## Sources of information

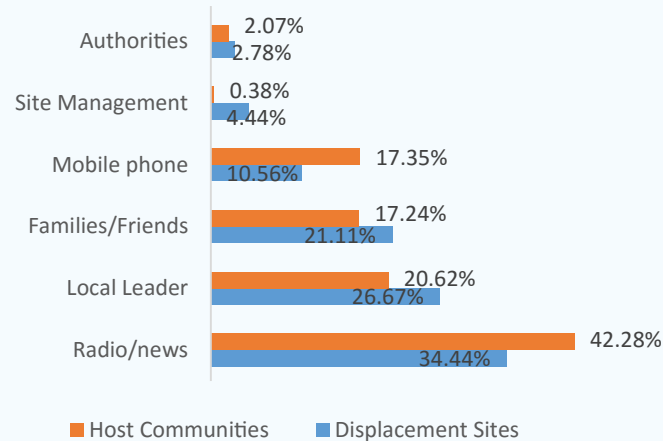


Figure 25: Sources of information

## Serious problem due to lack of information

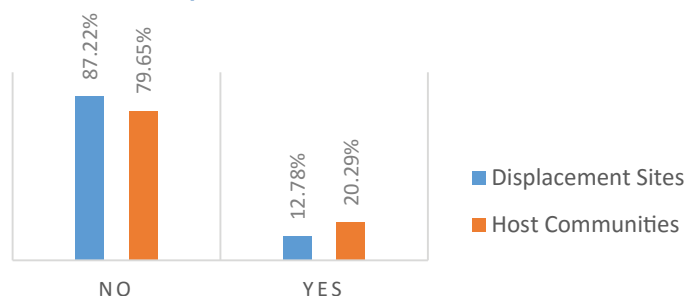


Figure 26: Serious problem due to lack of information



Security is provided in the majority of the displacement sites (77.8%) as well as in the majority of location in host communities (78.9%). The main security providers in displacement sites are the IDPs themselves (34.4% of sites) followed by the military (28.9%). The security is provided by the local authorities in 20% of locations in host communities and by IDPs in 20% of locations.

Frictions among residents have been reported in 88 locations in host communities and 16 displacement sites (camp and camp like settings). In addition, 83 of locations in host communities have reported cases of crime while frictions with host communities were reported in 78 locations.

Domestic violence is the most reported incident in both settings, reported in 35 displacement sites and 229 locations in host

communities.

Issues regarding children who are forced to beg or work are reported in 25 displacement sites and 252 locations in host communities. Incidents of physical and emotional abuse of children were reported in 13 displacement sites and in 78 locations in host communities.

In 60 displacement sites, respondents reported that the assistance provided was insufficient to cover those eligible. In 177 locations in host communities, the assistance was inadequate for the most vulnerable. In 94 locations it was reported that non affected individuals were given assistance.

### Security provided

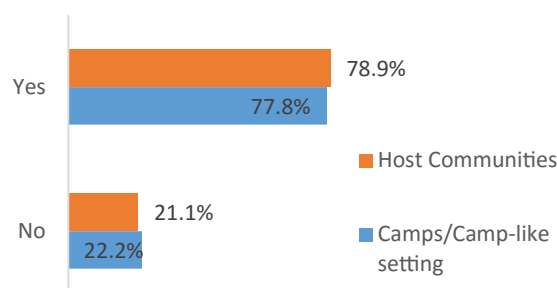


Figure 27: Security provided

### Main security providers on site

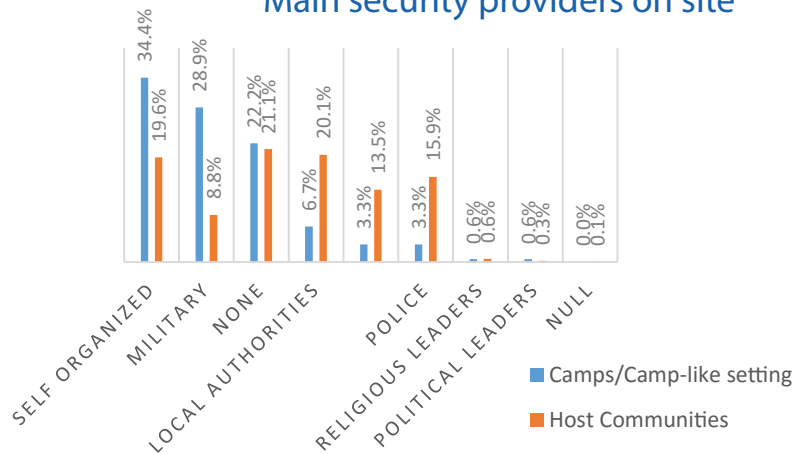


Figure 28: Main security providers on site

### Common types of security incidents

Type	Displacement Sites	Host Communities	Grand Total
None	132	1,295	1,427
Friction among site residents	16	88	104
Theft	15	155	170
Alcohol/drug-related disturbance	12	130	142
Crime	5	83	88
Armed conflict		3	3
Friction with host community		78	78
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>2,013</b>

Table 9: Common types of security incidents

### Common types of GBV cases

Type	Displacement Sites	Host Communities	Grand Total
Domestic violence	35	229	264
Exchange of goods/food for sex	1	22	23
None	136	1,514	1,650
Rape/attempted rape	1	15	16
Sexual abuse	1	15	16
Sexual harassment/molestation	2	34	36
Unknown	4	3	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>2,013</b>

Table 10: Common types of GBV cases

## METHODOLOGY

### Local Government Area Profile (IDP)

An assessment is conducted with key informants at the LGA 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 captures whether IDPs originated from the LGA and records contacts of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is the list of wards where IDPs are present. This list is used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level.

### Local Government Area Profile (Returnees)

An assessment is 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 are present. This list is used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level.

### Ward level Profile (IDP)

Assessments are 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 for the wards are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards identified as having IDP populations in the LGA list.

### Ward level Profile (returnee)

Assessments are 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 of initial displacement. The results for the wards are used to verify the information collected through at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards identified as having returnee populations in the LGA list.

### Site assessments:

The site assessments are 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 used to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, whether registration 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.

*Data are 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 which are conducted every six weeks.*



## DEFINITIONS

### POPULATION CATEGORIES

IDP: For the purpose of this exercise, an IDP is a person who left his place of origin in anticipation or as a consequence of natural disaster, communal clashes and insurgency.

Returnee: For the purpose of this exercise, a returnee is considered to be a former IDP who has returned to the home he was living in before being displaced.

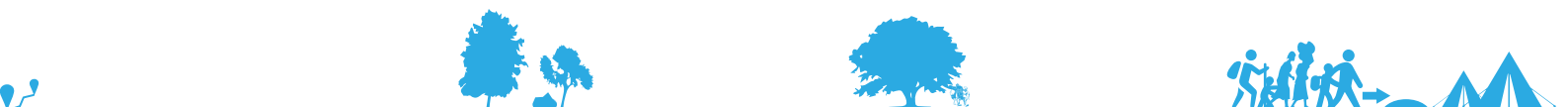
### DISPLACEMENT SITES

IDP Camps:  
Settlement with 5 or more households.

Collective Centre:  
Pre-existing building hosting displaced populations including schools, government facilities, religious buildings, unfinished buildings, etc.

Transitional Centre:  
Locations which serve as a temporary accommodation for displaced persons in transit until they are moved to another place.

Locations in Host Community:  
IDPs in host communities who are living with relatives or friends or in rented/donated houses. Locations in host communities are identified as per commonly accepted locations/names in each of the visited



# DTM

## Nigeria



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