IDMC-IOM Workshop on internal displacement data and research

13th-14th December 2018, Maiduguri

Background

The Lake Chad Basin Region is host to a sizable displaced population. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have suffered repeated displacement over the past years, as a result of the Boko Haram insurgency as well as other forms of violence in specific areas, such as the Middle Belt of Nigeria, the Anglophone regions of Cameroon or Northern Niger, and in the context of a shrinking natural resource base which limits livelihood options in rural areas. Affected populations have been moving within and across national borders, resulting in increased tensions as well as significant challenges for governments and international agencies in identifying vulnerable groups and providing them with much-needed assistance. The Boko Haram insurgency and its spill over into neighbouring Cameroon, Chad and Niger have caused the displacement of over 2.7 million people in the region. The overwhelming majority, 2.1 million, are internally displaced in Nigeria, while some 155,000 Nigerian refugees have sought asylum in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. The refugee-hosting countries also have sizeable IDP populations (Cameroon: 200,000; Chad: 110,000; and Niger: 127,208).

In all four countries in the region (Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad), IOM has been leading on or contributing to the collection, analysis and dissemination of displacement-related data through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme. Other agencies, such as UNHCR and other actors involved in the UN Clusters system, have also taken a significant role in such efforts, particularly in more recent crises such as the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon or the spill-over of the Mali crisis into Niger. The governments of all four countries also play a crucial role, in relation to the collection, coordination and validation of all displacement data.

The multiplicity of displacement contexts and affected regions globally, as well as inherent complexities of internal and cross-border displacement data collection and analysis, have led IDMC to organise a series of workshops with key data providers and users. Supported by the Federal Foreign Office of the Government of Germany, the roundtables and workshops aim to develop a common understanding of how displacement comes about in specific locations, to better capture the ecosystem of actors, roles and responsibilities in collecting data, as well as identifying specific trends and impacts related to the cross-border nature of displacement and refugee and IDP returns.

In collaboration with IOM, the events held in Nigeria will include all relevant actors involved in the collection and dissemination of population movement data. This includes government bodies such as

the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA/SEMA) and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCRMI); international actors such as IOM, UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP; as well as donor, non-governmental organisations and academic partners.

Partners in Cameroon will also participate in the events, due to the transnational nature of displacement in the region and the relevance of displacement in the Far North region to the proper understanding of population movement trends in the region.

Desired outcomes:

The objective of the workshop in Maiduguri is to jointly develop an overview of the situation of displacement in the context of conflict and violence, and of the displacement data ecosystem – data providers, aggregators and users – in Nigeria. Particular attention will be given to the relationship between internal displacement and cross-border movements (including returns), and the definitions of the concepts, indicators and sources for the required data to paint the whole picture of those phenomena. The workshop, and the preceding roundtable held in Abuja on 12th of December will lay the groundwork for IDMC's upcoming field research with displaced populations in Nigeria in 2019.

By the end of the workshop we aim to:

- Have a general overview of the systems in place and actors involved in displacement data collection, aggregation, analysis and dissemination, and a common understanding of available concepts, definitions, methodologies, systems and platforms.
- Identify potential data gaps and challenges from the perspective of the various agencies operating in Nigeria.
- Exchange on and identify fieldwork locations for IDMC's research on the relationship between internal displacement and cross-border movements.
- agree on a conceptual framework for identifying and understanding displacement in the Lake Chad region, including cross-border displacement and return trends

Based on the above, IDMC, the IOM DTM team, and partners will plan future data collection to improve displacement monitoring and help measure progress towards achieving global goals, including the SDGs, the Sendai Framework, etc.

Agenda

Thursday 13th December

09:30	Registration
10:00	Welcome and agenda (IDMC and IOM)
10:15	Presentation: IDMC and Research Agenda - Internal and Crossborder Displacement, *The Invisible Majority*
	Tour de table of existing research initiatives (all participants)
	Discussion on research priorities for Nigerian context and identification of research locations
11:00	Conflict and Displacement trends and hotspots in Nigeria (NRC) Dynamics of internal displacement, cross-border movements and returns
11:30	Coffee Break
11:45	Data users in Nigeria, user needs, gaps and opportunities (IOM) – Mapping the data ecosystem

- Mapping of the main actors, and their needs in terms of addressing displacement
- IDP characteristics - what data is needed to produce the most accurate characteristics? What information is needed to enhance response, and monitor progress towards global goals?
- Q&A

12:30	Lunch
13:30	Continuation of morning session on data users and needs
14:00	Internal Displacement Data collection and monitoring practices (IOM and IDMC)

- Mapping the data ecosystem: data collectors and users
- Returns data analysis - identifying key gaps and challenges (IOM)

15:30	Coffee break
15:45	Discussion on data collection gaps and challenges

- What are the main challenges in capturing IDP data in Nigeria?
- What is missing?

16:30   Recap of day 1 key discussion points

17:00   Closing

Friday 14th December

09:30   Recap day 1 and Introduction to day 2
- Taking stock of progress from discussions and work from day 1:
    o Have we mapped all the relevant relationships, causes, triggers linked with internal displacement?
    o Have we captured all gaps and challenges in monitoring internal and crossborder displacement, including returns?
    o Do we have consensus around the ecosystem mapping? Is there anything we would like to show differently?

10:00   Group work: how to overcome internal and crossborder displacement data gaps and challenges?

11:00   Feedback from the groups

11:30   Coffee break

11:45   Recap from both days: key messages and actions

12:30   Closing and lunch

About IDMC

IDMC is the global authority and reference point for data and information on internal displacement, monitoring and reporting on situations of displacement in more than 140 countries around the world. Its work informs policy and operational decisions that improve the lives of the millions of people living in internal displacement, or at risk of becoming displaced in the future. We conduct rigorous data collection, aggregation and analysis at global level, as well as research projects aimed at strengthening the understanding of the causes, triggers, trends and impact of internal displacement induced, for example, by conflict, violence, disasters, or development projects.

IDMC is now leading in-depth research on the relationship between internal displacement, cross-border movements and returns, in various contexts, including the Lake Chad region, with particular focus on Nigeria. This includes conceptual investigations as well as an exploration of the data ecosystem, which helps paint the picture of displacement in those contexts[1].

IDMC works with a range of partners and data providers, including the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) as well as government agencies in charge of disaster and emergency management and population and migration affairs.

About IOM
IOM DTM has been collecting data on internal displacement in Nigeria.

Established in 1951, IOM is a leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental partners.
Since 2004, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has been IOM's main operational tool for tracking and monitoring the movements and evolving needs of displaced populations. It has been deployed in medium to large-scale humanitarian response operations. As of 2018, the DTM is active in more than 50 countries.

IOM DTM has been collecting data on internal displacement in Nigeria since end of 2014, and currently covers the three North-eastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. It publishes bi-monthly reports on the numbers and needs of internally displaced populations as well as returnees in the country.

The data which IOM collects and shares is intended to serve a range of partners, including the Nigerian government, local and international NGOs as well as donors in order to inform response planning and more targeted funding allocation. Toward this end, the DTM methodology was developed in a collaborative manner and was designed to capture data on key indicators of interest to IOM's partners.

IOM has collected a large volume of time-series data on displacement and displacement-related indicators. This data describes a situation that is consistent with definitions and characterisations of displacement resulting from conflict as well as both sudden- and slow-onset natural hazards.