

**DTM NIGERIA**  
**DISPLACEMENT REPORT 31**  
**FEBRUARY 2020**



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report of the Round 31 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve the understanding about the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of north-eastern Nigeria. The report covers the period 15th January to 15th February 2020 and reflects trends from the six most affected north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

For Round 31, 2,046,604 or 420,072 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 7,512 persons against the last assessment conducted in December 2019 when 2,039,092 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were identified. Also, a total of 1,673,862 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 31 assessment, an increment of 62,186 or 4 per cent from the 1,611,676 persons that were identified as returnees in the last round of assessment that was conducted in December 2019. The increase in number of IDPs indicates a continued plateauing in numbers of displaced persons in the region over the last couple of rounds. As per the Round 29 assessment that was published in November 2019, 2,035,232 IDPs were recorded. A similar trend was observed in previous rounds of assessment since August 2019.

The number of displaced persons in the region is now well above the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602), which was conducted before escalating violence was observed in October 2018 even though accessibility remains lower. During Round 25, a higher number of Local Government Areas (LGAs or districts) and wards were accessible. Given that the numbers of IDPs is increasing slowly although accessibility remains low, it can be inferred that the actual displacement figures could be much higher.

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews were conducted with 4 per cent of the identified IDP population — 86,268 displaced persons — during this round of assessments. The information collated and analysed in this report includes the reasons for displacement, places of origin and shelter types, mobility patterns, and unfulfilled needs of the displaced populations.

Additionally, site assessments were conducted in 2,372 locations (down from 2,375 in the last round of assessment, conducted in December 2019). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. These sites included 290 (down from 293 in the last round of assessment) camps and camp-like settings and 2,082 locations (no change since the last assessment) where IDPs were residing with host communities. Site assessments included an analysis of sector-wide needs, including shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection.

Lastly, this report includes analyses of the increasing number of returnees, profiles of their initial displacement, shelter conditions of returnees, and health, education, livelihood, market, assistance and WASH facilities available to the returnees. Notably, as that the north-eastern State of Borno is the most affected by conflict-related displacements, this report specifically emphasizes the related analysis and data.

## BACKGROUND

The escalation of violence between all parties in north-eastern Nigeria in 2014 resulted in mass displacement and deprivation. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM began implementing its Displacement Tracking Matrix programme in September 2014, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and relevant State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme is to provide support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs and returnees for ensuring effective assistance to the affected population. In each round of assessment, staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society collate data in the field, including baseline information at Local Government Area and ward-levels, by carrying out detailed assessments in displacement sites, such as camps and collective centers, as well as in sites where communities were hosting IDPs at the time of the assessment.

## OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 31 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 31 assessments were carried out from 15 January to 15 February 2020 in 106 LGAs (no change from the last round of assessment) in 790 wards (no change) in the conflict-affected northeastern Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. As per the assessments, 2,046,604 individuals or 420,072 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 7,512 persons against the last assessment conducted in December 2019 when 2,039,092 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were identified.

The figure indicates a continued plateauing in numbers of displaced persons in the region over the last couple of rounds. As per the Round 29 assessment that was published in November 2019, 2,035,232 IDPs were recorded. A similar trend was observed in previous rounds of assessment since August 2019.

The total number of IDPs recorded is now at par with the 2,026,602 IDPs that were recorded in Round 25, which was carried out before the escalation of violence in October 2018, and during which the number of accessible LGAs was much higher (110). This plateauing cannot be interpreted as a calm in security situation as there is an increase in the number of LGAs and wards that are inaccessible. Accessibility continued to be low in Round 31 in-keeping with the decreasing trend over the last seven rounds of DTM assessments. The high numbers in spite of limited accessibility are in fact an indication that mobility of IDPs has gone up and the situation continues to be fluid and unpredictable.

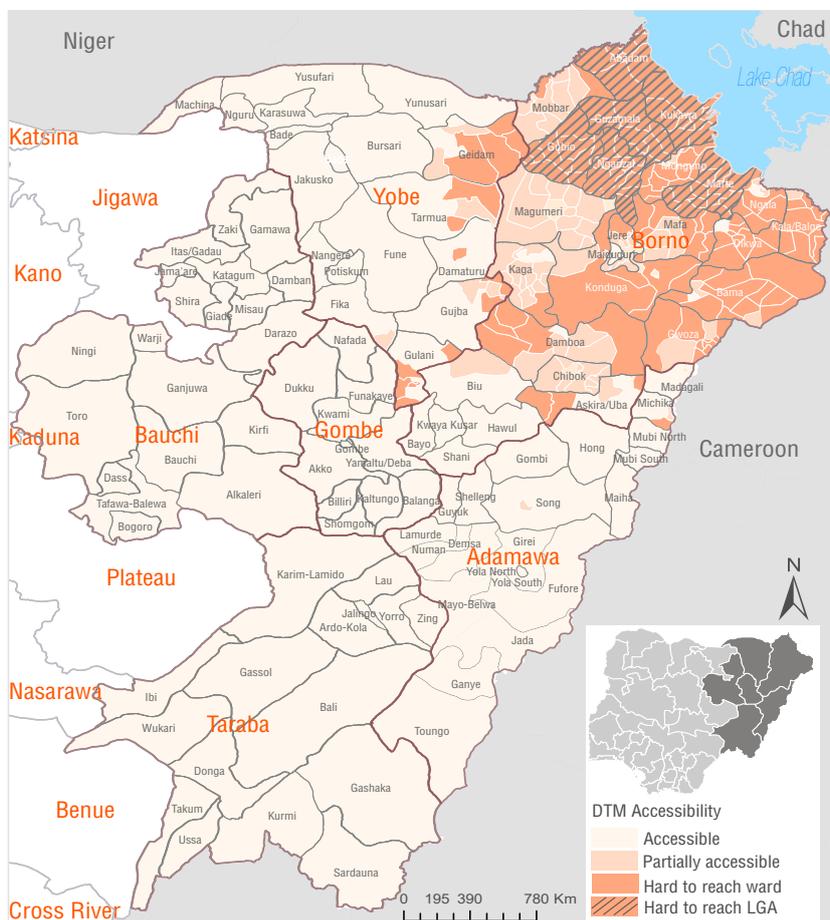
The marked decrease in accessibility can be gauged from the fact that 110 LGAs with 807 wards were accessible during Round 25 and only two LGAs were inaccessible namely: Abadam and Marte. But in Round 26, 13 wards were inaccessible and populous LGAs like Guzamala, Kukawa and Kala/Balge in the most-affected State of Borno were no longer accessible.

Likewise, in Round 28 only 107 LGAs were accessible while Guzamala, Kukawa, and Nganzai LGAs and 12 wards were inaccessible. Inaccessibility continued during Round 29 with 794 wards accessible.

In the last two rounds (Round 30 and 31), inaccessibility was lower than that in Round 29. Overall 790 wards were assessable in the last two rounds. A decrease of one ward in Geidam LGA in Yobe was made up by an increase in Guyuk LGA in Adamawa, leaving the overall number unchanged since last round of assessment that was conducted in December 2019. Gubio, Guzamala, Kukawa, Marte and Nganzai LGAs remained inaccessible.

Before the recent deterioration in overall security situation, the number of wards that DTM was assessing had been steadily going up over the months. From 797 wards assessed in June 2018, a high of 807 wards were assessed in Round 29 that was published in November 2019.

Also, the number of sites assessed by DTM enumerators in DTM Round 31 assessment marginally decreased to 2,372 from 2,375 locations.



Map1: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 31 Assessments

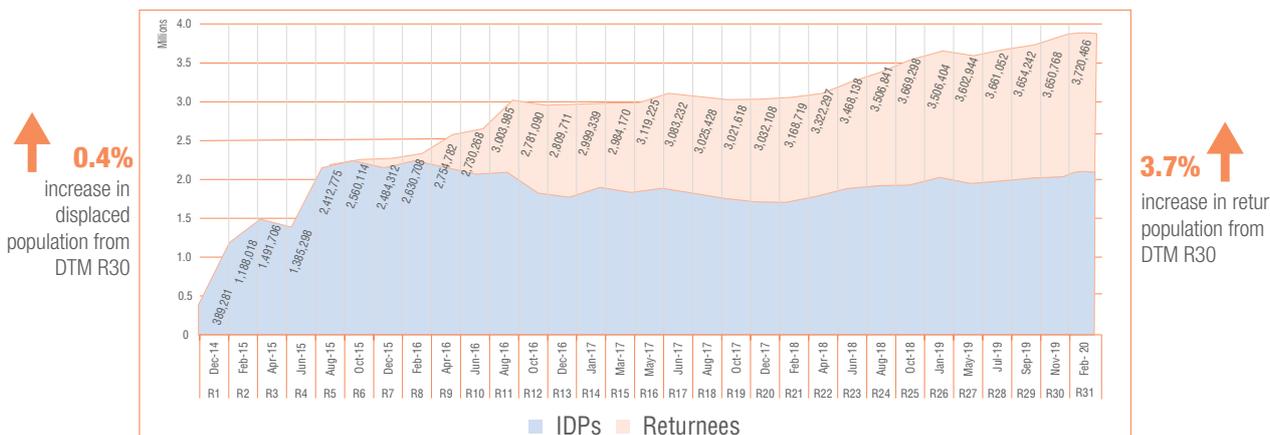
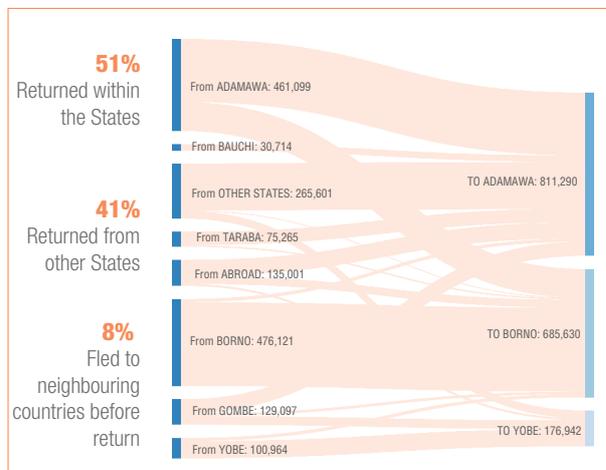
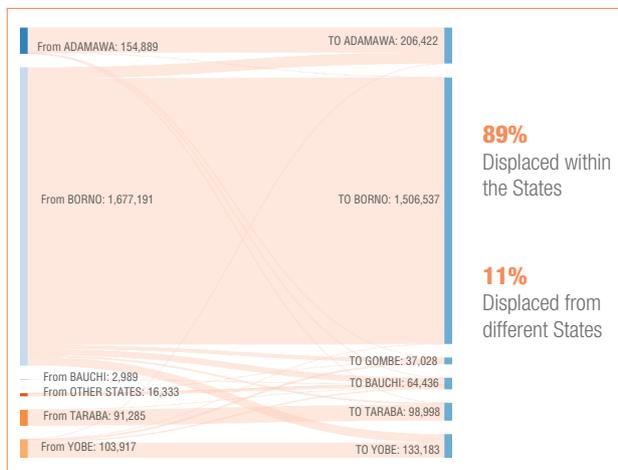
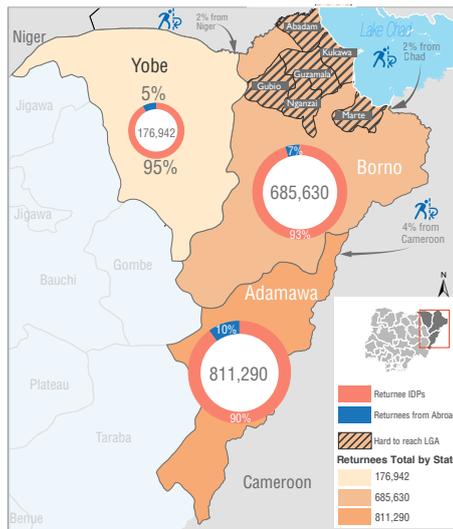
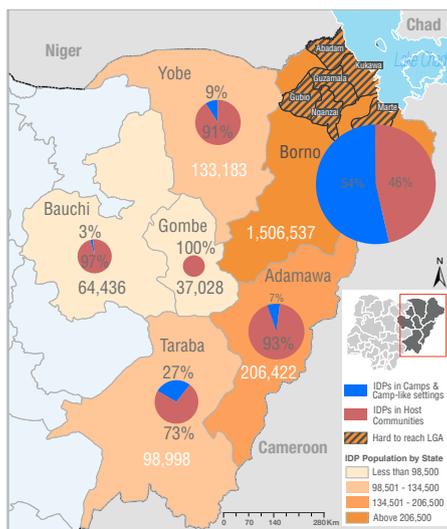
# KEY HIGHLIGHTS

**2,046,604**  
Displaced Individuals

**1,673,862**  
Returned Individuals

54% Female   46% Male   28% Children under 6 Y   85% Women and Children

54% Female   46% Male   18% Children under 6 Y   82% Women and Children



IDP and Returnee population trend

## 1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

### 1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs in conflict affected north-eastern Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,046,604 or 420,072 households.

The number represents an increase of 7,512 persons as against the last assessment conducted in December 2019 when 2,039,092 IDPs were identified. Interestingly the number of households recorded in the last round was 420,994, which is higher than the total households identified in Round 31.

The number of IDPs seem to be plateauing over the last few assessment periods. In Round 30, 2,039,092 IDPs were recorded which was 3,860 individuals more than the 2,035,232 IDPs that were recorded in Round 29 published in November 2019.

Round 28 had shown an increase of 2 per cent or 44,632 individuals compared with 1,980,036 IDPs that were recorded in Round 27 published in May 2019.

Prior to the dip recorded in January 2019, the numbers of IDPs had been rising since the beginning of 2018 as can be noted from Figure 1. Round 25 of assessment had identified 2,026,602 IDPs which was in-keeping with a steady trend of increase in number of IDPs over the last few months.

The most-affected State of Borno continues to host the highest number of IDPs at 1,506,537 which is an increment of 9,666 people or less than 1 per cent from the 1,496,871 that were recorded in the last round of assessment that was conducted in December 2019. Even as the overall numbers did not go up

significantly, mobility in form of population movement within LGAs was high as per the assessment.

It is also notable that the number of displaced persons in Borno has not gone down though populous LGAs of Gubio, Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai continued to remain inaccessible to DTM enumerators due to insecurity in Round 31. The steady increase in IDP numbers in Borno coupled with the populous LGAs in the state being inaccessible can be interpreted as an indication of continued population displacement and high mobility in north-east Nigeria.

Borno's capital city of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), which hosts the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in the region, recorded an increase of 3,396 displaced persons taking its tally to 282,946 on account of influx of new arrivals from Gubio, Gajiganna and Tungushe and other LGAs facing growing insecurity.

In fact, among all LGAs, MMC once again recorded the highest increase in absolute number of IDPs (3,396). The next LGA with high increase was Ngala on account of influx of displaced persons from Rann. Jere LGA also saw notable increase of 2,472 persons bringing its population total to 266,760.

A decrease in IDP numbers was recorded in Ngala (5,767 or 4% decrement) in Monguno LGA of Borno. The reduction was mainly on account of departures to Maiduguri and Jere and use of biometric number.

Among all the other states that were assessed, Adamawa recorded the next highest increase in numbers of IDPs. All other states witnessed a fall in number of IDPs, with Taraba recording highest decrement of 2 per cent.

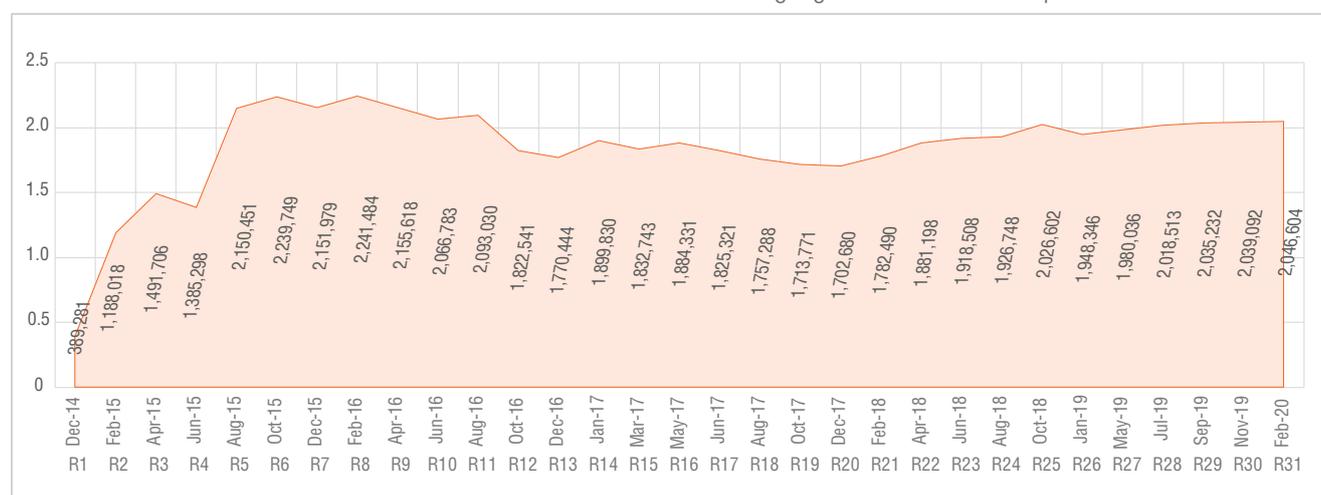
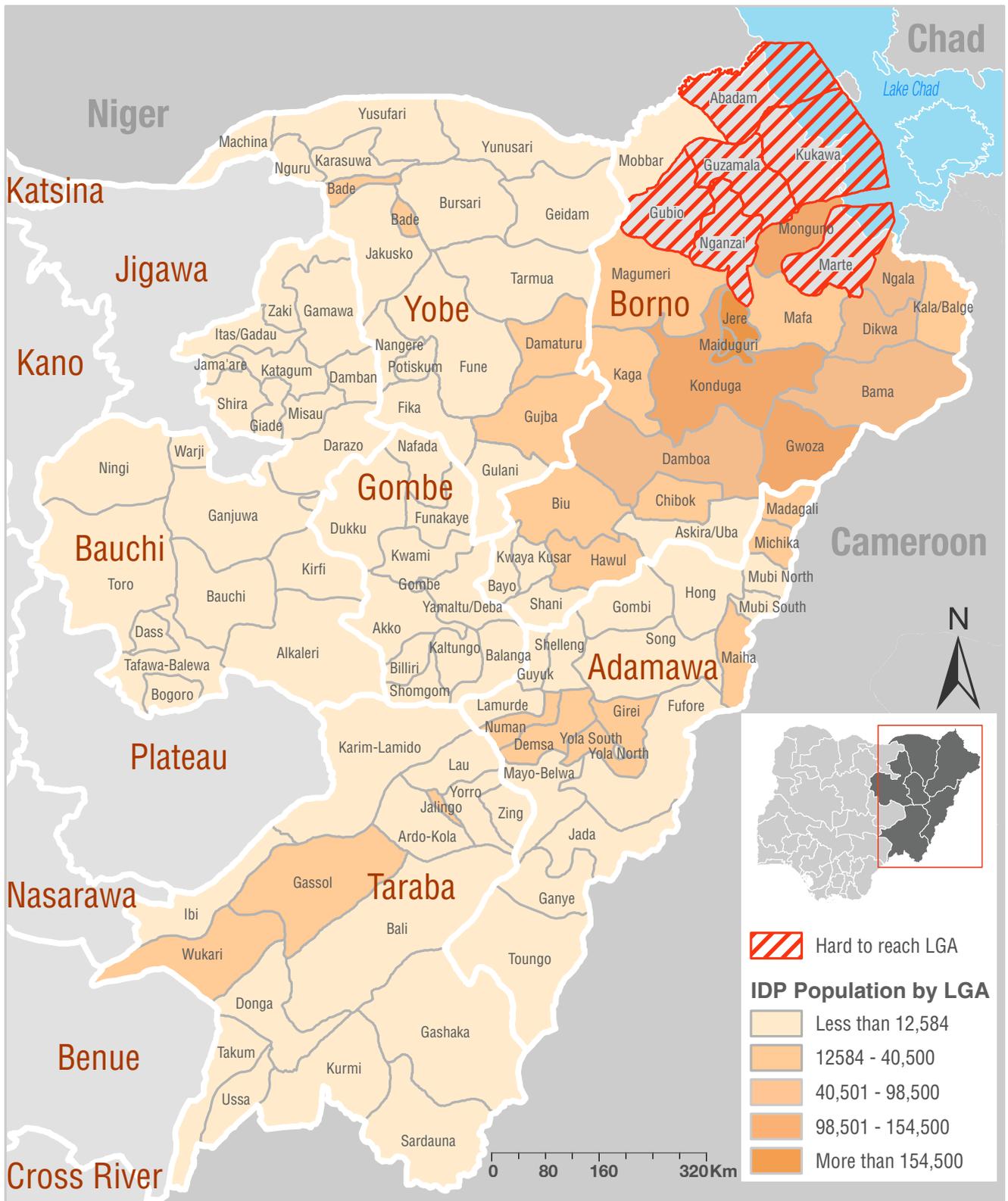


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

State	Count of LGAs	R30 Total (November 2019)	R31 Total (January 2020)	Status	Difference	% Change
ADAMAWA	21	204,699	206,422	Increase	1,723	0.8%
BAUCHI	20	64,791	64,436	Decrease	-355	-0.5%
BORNO	21	1,496,871	1,506,537	Increase	9,666	0.6%
GOMBE	11	37,039	37,028	Decrease	-11	-0.03%
TARABA	16	101,181	98,998	Decrease	-2,183	-2.2%
YOBE	17	134,511	133,183	Decrease	-1,328	-1.0%
GRAND TOTAL	106	2,039,092	2,046,604	Increase	7,512	0.4%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by State



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

### 1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 86,268 persons, representing 4 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The results are depicted in Figures 2 and 3 below.

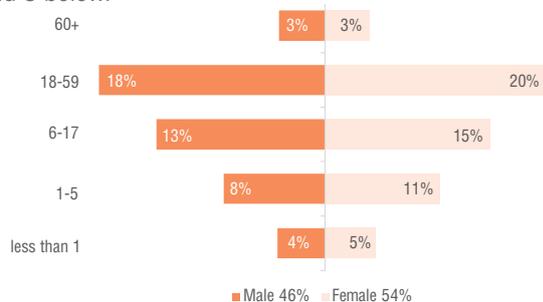


Figure 2: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs

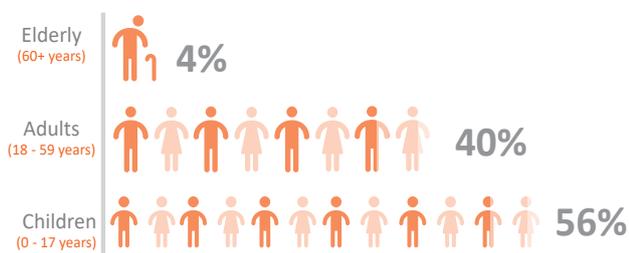
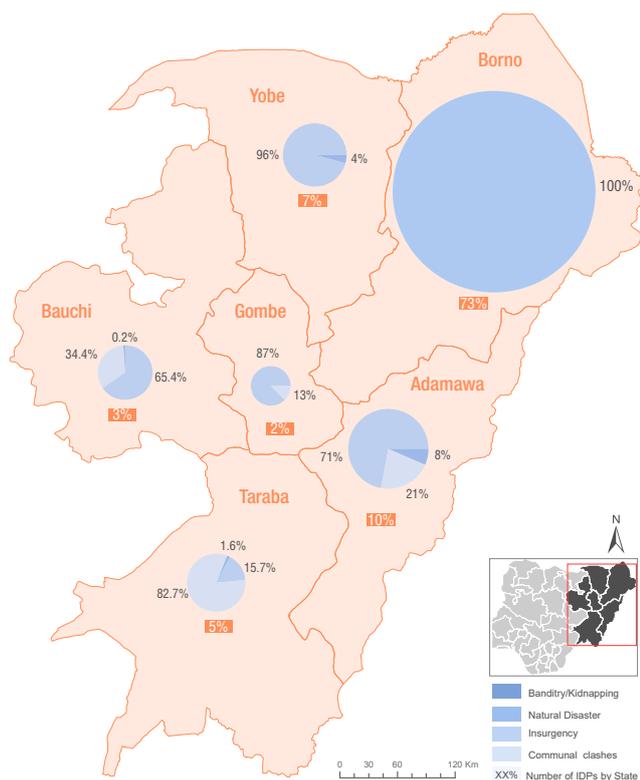


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

### 1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment conducted in December 2019. The ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria continued to be the



Map 3: Cause of displacement and percentage of IDp population by State

main reason for displacement (91% - no change since the last assessment), followed by communal clashes for 8 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in 1 per cent of cases.

Map 3 provides an overview of the reasons for displacement by state. Once again, the State of Taraba showed the highest number of displacements due to communal clashes during the Round 31 assessments.

### 1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

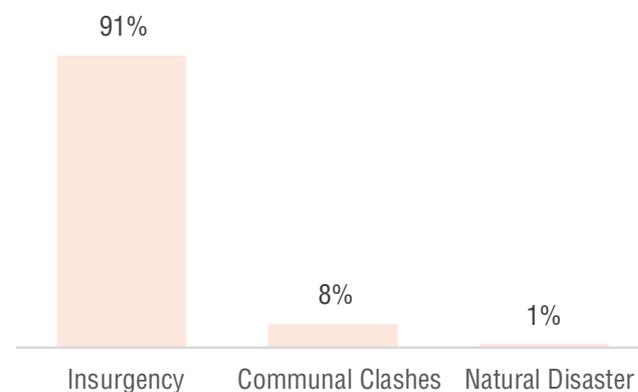
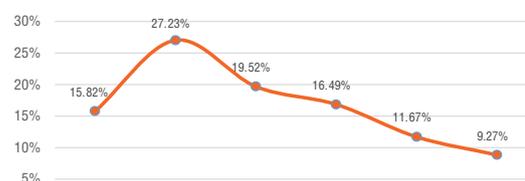


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

Nine per cent of displacements took place in 2019 on account of increased insecurity, communal clashes and natural disasters. The year with the highest percentage of displacements remains 2015 (27% - no change since last round of assessment) followed by 2016 (20%). 16 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 (down by 1%) and 12 per cent in 2018 (Figure 5).



State	1)Before 2015	2)2015	3)2016	4)2017	5)2018	6)2019	Grand Total
ADAMAWA	1.87%	2.47%	1.46%	1.38%	1.57%	1.33%	10.09%
BAUCHI	1.91%	0.61%	0.29%	0.09%	0.17%	0.08%	3.15%
BORNO	8.56%	22.07%	15.92%	13.55%	7.79%	5.72%	73.61%
GOMBE	0.79%	0.35%	0.31%	0.20%	0.10%	0.06%	1.81%
TARABA	1.13%	0.63%	0.46%	0.53%	1.01%	1.07%	4.84%
YOBE	1.56%	1.10%	1.07%	0.74%	1.02%	1.01%	6.51%
Grand Total	15.82%	27.23%	19.52%	16.49%	11.67%	9.27%	100.0%

Figure 5: Year of displacement by State

### 1E: MOBILITY

Most IDPs have been displaced two times and often three times. Fifty-four per cent (down from 57%) of IDPs have been displaced two times in the six most affected north-eastern states. In Borno, 66 per cent (down from 68%) of displaced persons said they have been displaced before.

Also, this most-affected state has the lowest percentage (4% - down from 7%) of IDPs who say they have been displaced only once. Adamawa, which has historically been affected by communal clashes, has the highest percentage of people (61%) who say they have been displaced more than three times.

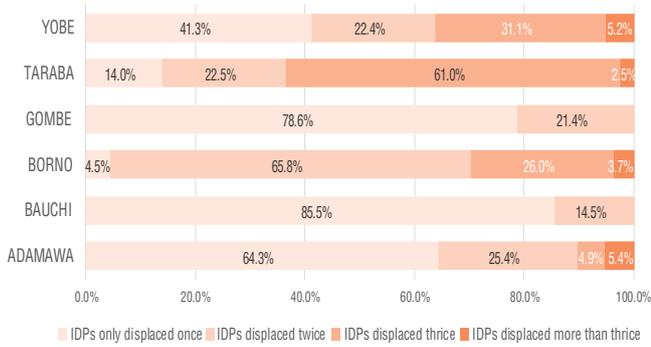


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per State

**1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS**

Eighty-two per cent of IDPs cited the most-affected state of Borno as their place of origin (no change from the last two rounds of assessments).

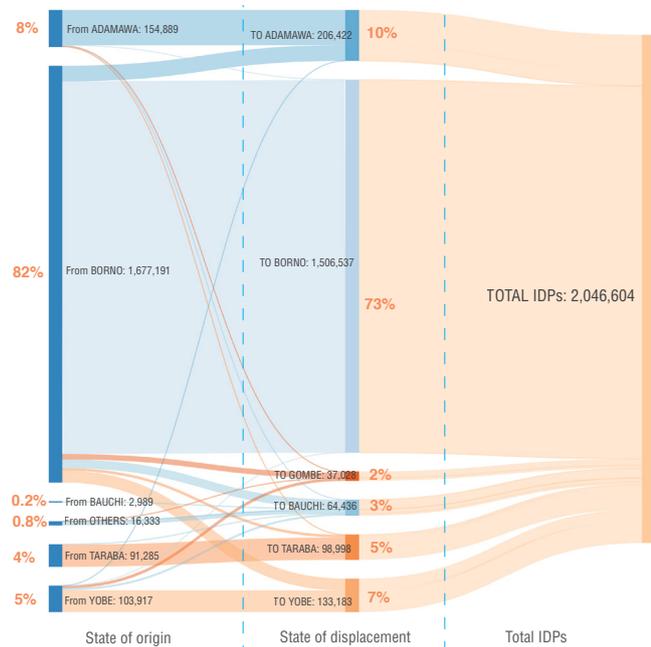


Figure 7: State of origin, State of Displacement and Percentage per State of Origin/Displacement

After Borno, Adamawa is the place of origin for the second largest number of IDPs (8%), followed by Yobe at 5 per cent.

**1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS**

In keeping with the trend observed in the last few rounds, 58 per cent (no change since the last round of assessment) of all IDPs were living with host communities (Figure 8) during Round 31 assessments with the remainder (42%) residing in camps and camp-like settings.

Out of all the six states, Borno continues to be the only state where the number of people residing in camps and camp-like settings (54%) is higher than that of individuals living with host communities. In all other states, people living with host communities far outnumbered those in camps and camp-like settings.

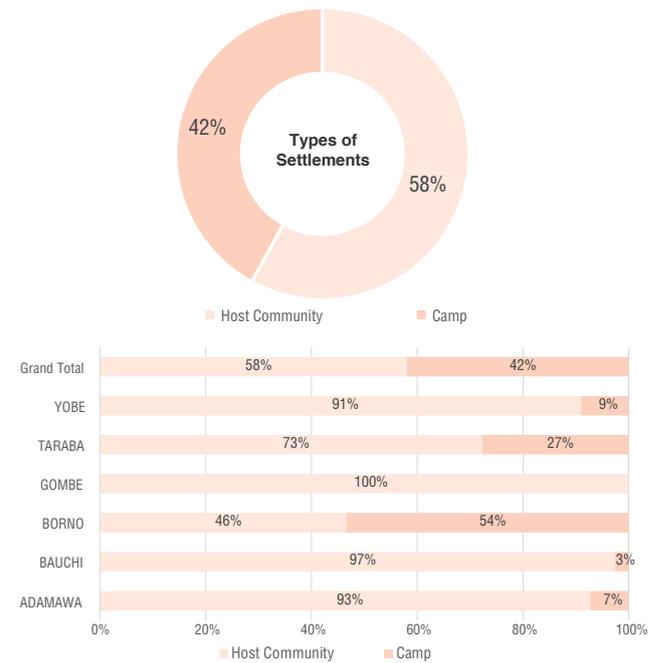
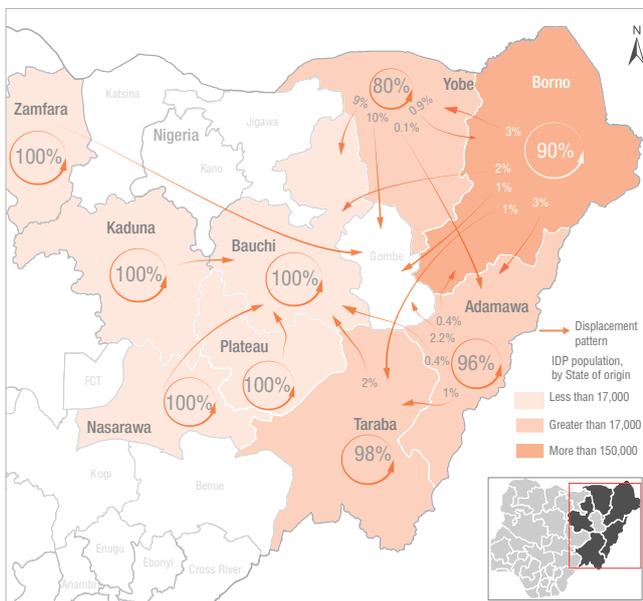


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by state



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

**1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS**

The percentage of people in need for food has continued to remain at a high and unchanged figure of 73 per cent over the last few assessments. In Round 31, 61 per cent (12 % down from the last round of assessment) of surveyed IDPs cited food as their main unmet need.

Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the other second most unfulfilled need by 21 per cent (an increase of 7 per cent since the last round of assessment) and 10 per cent cited shelter as their main unmet need. These results are somewhat consistent with the trend observed in previous assessments.

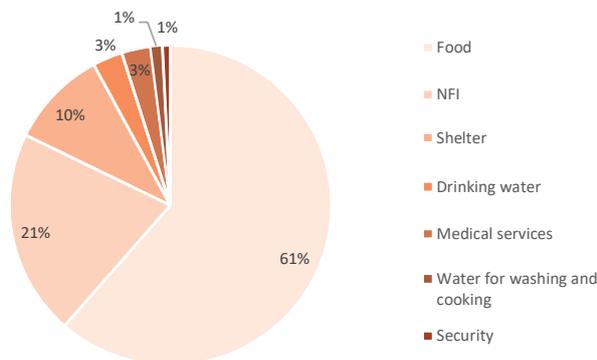


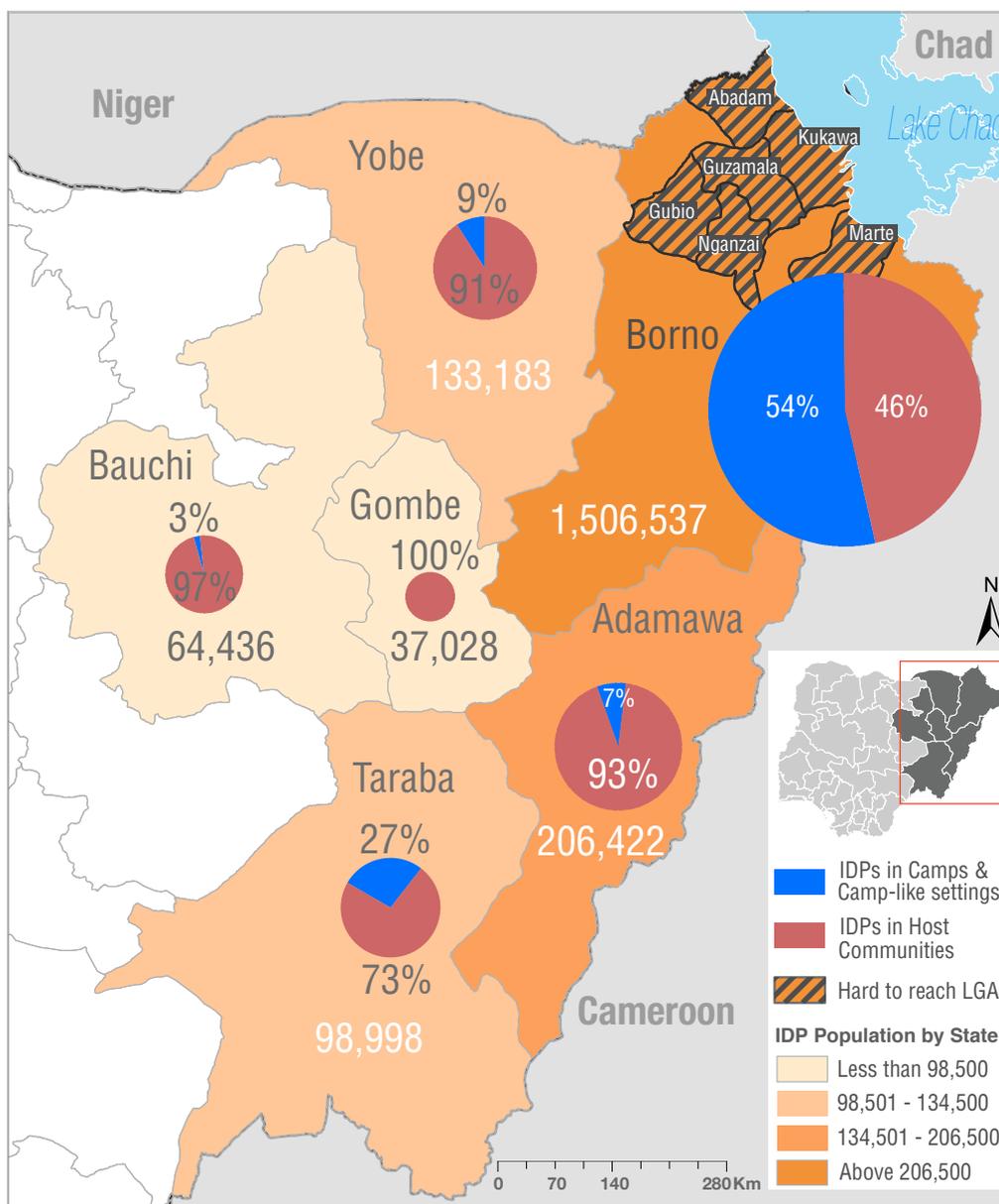
Figure 9: Main unfulfilled needs of IDPs

## 2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

### 2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

DTM Round 31 site assessments were conducted in 2,372 locations (down from 2,375 in the last round of assessment, conducted in December 2019). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population.

These sites included 290 (down from 293 in the last round of assessment) camps and camp-like settings and 2,082 locations (no change since the last assessment) where IDPs were residing with host communities.



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

The state wise break up of IDP population is presented in the table below.

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	15,056	25	9%	191,366	462	22%	206,422	487
BAUCHI	1,691	6	2%	62,745	371	18%	64,436	377
BORNO	807,467	228	79%	699,070	447	21%	1,506,537	675
GOMBE			0%	37,028	202	10%	37,028	202
TARABA	26,828	13	4%	72,170	208	10%	98,998	221
YOBE	8,085	18	6%	125,098	392	19%	133,183	410
<b>Total</b>	<b>859,127</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,187,477</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,046,604</b>	<b>2,372</b>

Table 2: Change in IDP figures by State

## 2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A total of 859,127 IDPs resided in 290 camps and camp-like settlements, with majority (228) in Borno. Eighty-six per cent of sites are informal while the remaining 14 per cent are formal, and 96 per cent (1% down since last round of assessment) of them are spontaneous.

Collective settlements continued to be the most common type of sites with 59 per cent (no change from last round of assessment), followed by camps at 40 per cent. The land

ownership in camps and camp-like settings were classified as private (57% - up from 54%), followed by 42 per cent categorized as government or public buildings and 1 per cent as ancestral property.

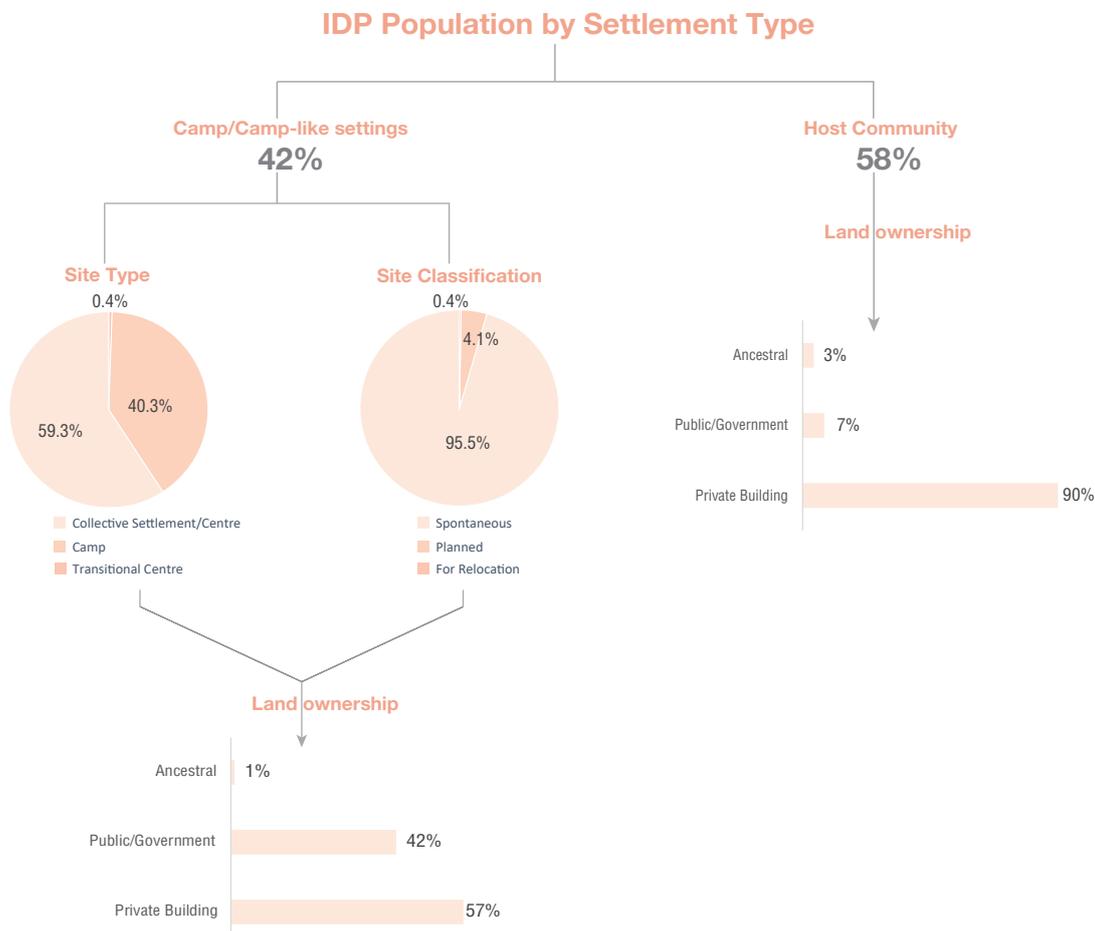


Figure 10: IDP settlement type by State

## 2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS

### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 31 DTM assessment, out of the 290 camps and camp-like sites assessed, 86 per cent were informal (no change since the last round of assessment) and the remaining 14 per cent were formal.

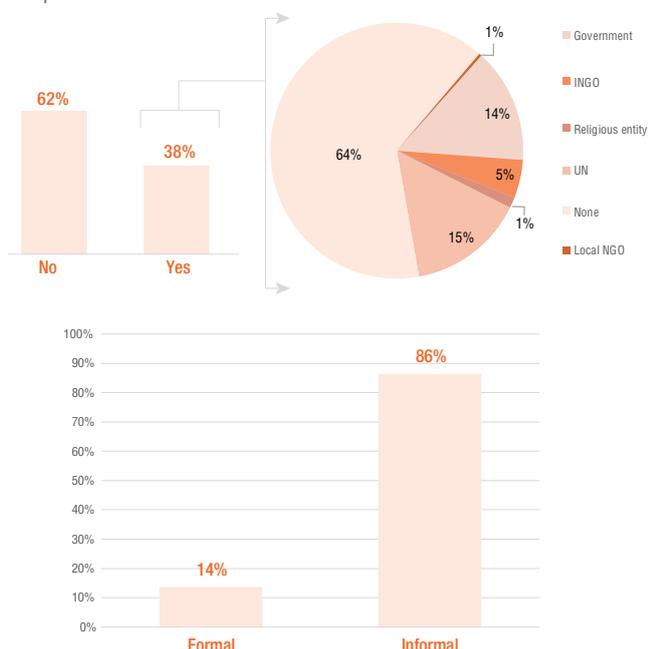


Figure 11: Presence and type of camp management agency

### SHELTER

#### Camps and camp-like settings

Camps and camp-like settings presented a variety of shelter conditions, with the most common type of shelter being emergency shelters in 40 per cent (up from 38% in last round of assessments) of sites and self-made/makeshift shelters (31%). Other types were host family houses (12% - up 1%), government buildings (7%), individual houses (7%) and schools (3%).

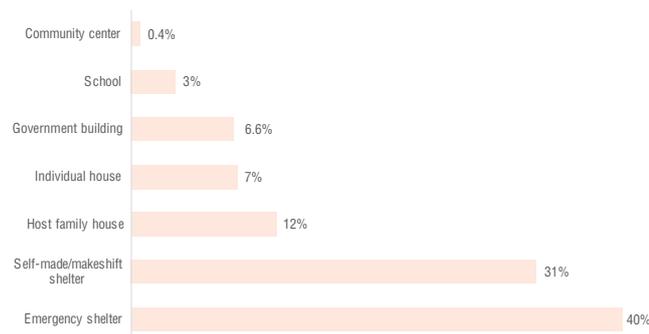


Figure 12: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings  
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

#### Host Communities

This round of assessments recorded 1,187,477 or 58 per cent of all IDPs living with host communities. Eighty-nine per cent were living in a host family's house (up from 86%). This is followed by individual houses in 9 per cent (down from 11%) and self-made/makeshift shelters in 1 per cent of sites.

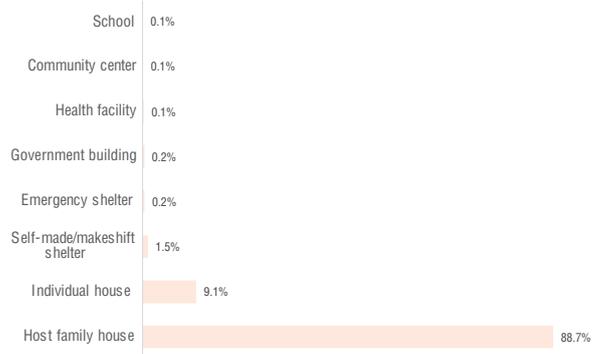


Figure 13: Types of shelter in host community sites  
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

### NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

#### Camps and camp-like settings

Blankets/mats continued to remain the most needed kind of non-food items (NFI) in camps and camp-like settings (54% up from 50%).

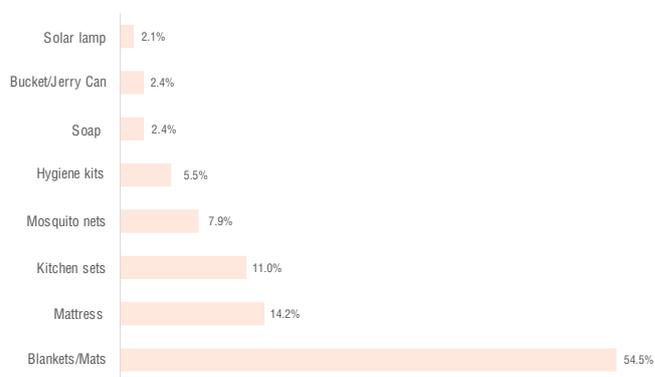


Figure 14: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI  
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

#### Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host community, 87 per cent living in the house of the host and 11 per cent in individual houses. Only 1 per cent were living in self-made or makeshift shelter.

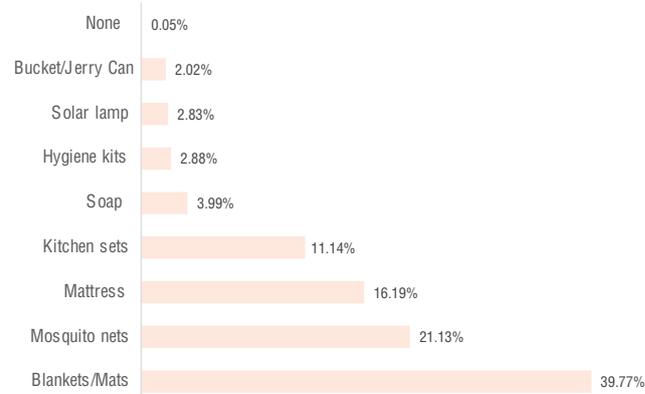


Figure 15: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI  
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

## WASH: WATER RESOURCES

### Camp and camp-like settings:

Piped water was the main source of water in 70 per cent (up from 68%) of sites where IDPs are residing in camps and camp-like settings. In 19 per cent of sites (down from 20%), hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (6%). Only 1 per cent of sites mentioned unprotected wells as main source of water which is a marked improvement since the last round of assessment when unprotected wells were main source of water in 8 per cent of sites.

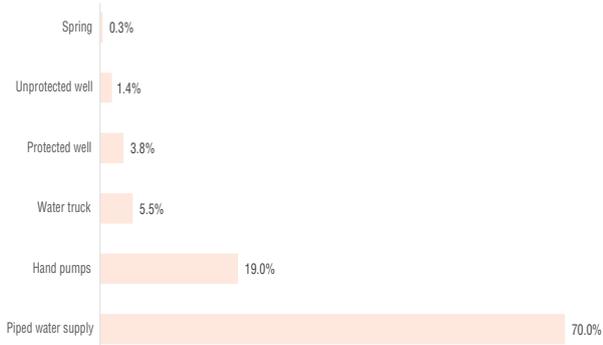


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

### Host Communities

In contrast to camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of water in 53 per cent (down from 54%) of sites where IDPs are residing with host communities.

In 26 per cent of sites (up from 25%), piped water was the main source of drinking water, followed by protected wells (8% - down from 9%) and unprotected wells (7% - up from 6%). Other common water sources include water trucks (5%) and surface water (1%).

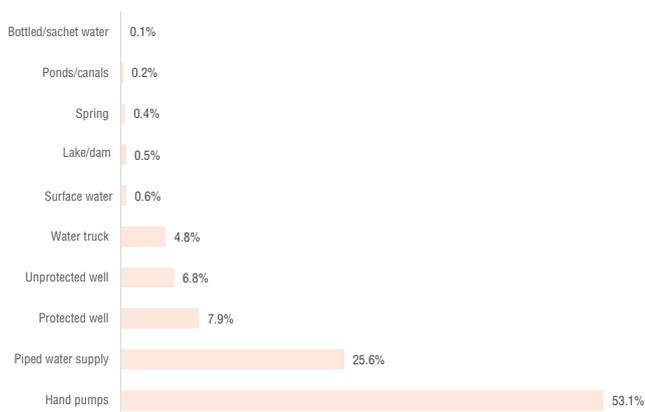


Figure 17: Main drinking water sources in host communities

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

## PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

### Camps and camp-like settings

In 96 per cent of displacement sites (up by 1%), toilets were described as 'not hygienic', while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in only 3 per cent of sites (down from

5%) and unusable in 1 per cent of sites. In both Bauchi and Yobe, all toilets were described as not hygienic in this round of assessment as well. In Borno, 96 per cent of sites were reported as not hygienic (up from 4%).



Figure 18: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

### Host communities

In 97 per cent of host community sites (no change from the last round of assessment), toilets were described as not hygienic. Two per cent of sites (down from 3%) are in good (hygienic) condition and not usable in 1 per cent of sites. In Borno 5 per cent (no change since the last round of assessment) of the toilets were hygienic.



Figure 19: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Camps and camp-like settings

In Round 31 assessments, access to food was offsite in 43 per cent, no change from the last round of assessment conducted in December 2019. Food was onsite in 41 per cent of sites (up from 39%). However, there were no food provisions in 17 per cent (no change since last round of assessment) of sites assessed.

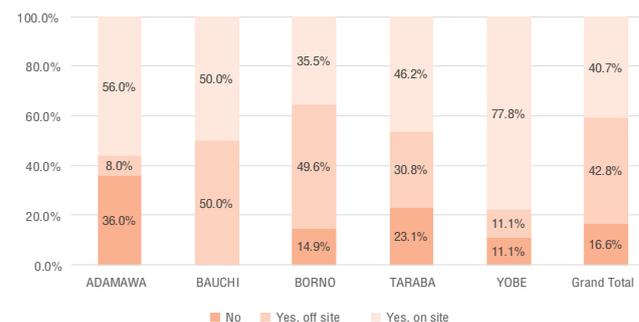


Figure 20: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

### Host Communities

Access to food was on-site in 59 per cent (up from 57%) of sites where IDPs were residing with host community. Twenty-one per cent (down from 22%) of sites had access to food off-site and 20 per cent had no access to food. Similarly, in Borno access to food was on-site in 48 per cent (down from 50%) of site

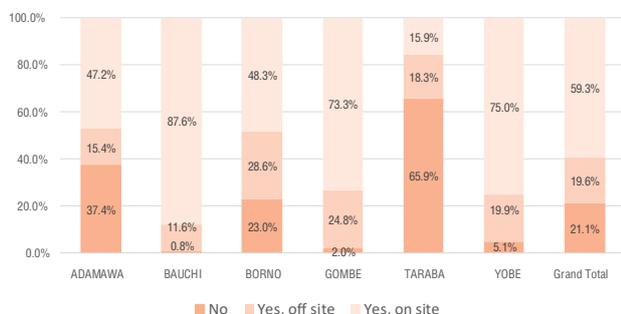


Figure 21: Access to food in host communities

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

### HEALTH

#### Camps and camp-like settings Host communities

In a significant reduction, 57 per cent of sites (down from 68%) cited malaria as the most common health problem in DTM Round 31 assessment. Cough was cited in 24 per cent of sites (up from 16%) and fever in 18 per cent (up from 12%).

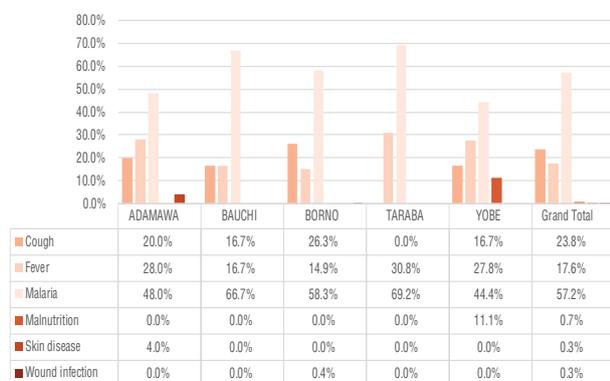


Figure 22: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

### Host Communities

Mirroring the situation in displacement sites, malaria was most prevalent health ailment among IDPs residing with host community in 58 per cent of sites (down from 59%). The situation in Borno was worse with malaria cited as the most prevalent health issue in 62 per cent (up from 60%) of sites.



Figure 23: Common health problems in host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

### EDUCATION

#### Camps and camp-like settings

Access to schools stayed up at 100 per cent in all accessed States, including the most-affected State of Borno.

[For more details, click here.](#)

#### Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, access to education services was 100 per cent as well and this represents no change since last round of assessment.

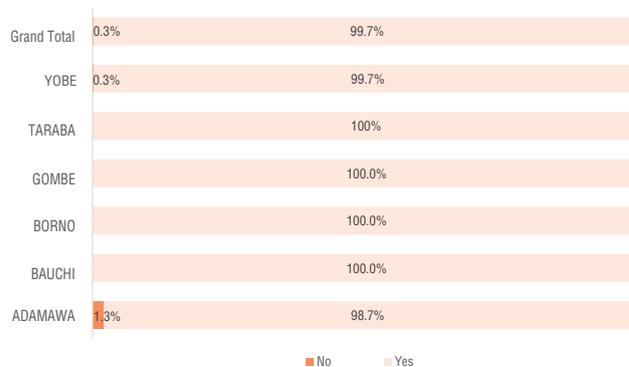


Figure 24: Access to formal/informal education services in Host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

## COMMUNICATION

### Camps and camp-like settings

Friends and neighbors were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 56 per cent of sites (down from 60% in the last round of assessment conducted in December 2019). Local and community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 28 per cent of sites (down from 30%).

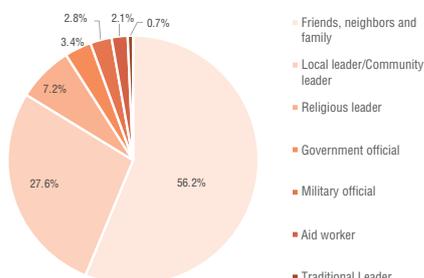


Figure 25: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

[For more details, click here.](#)

### Host communities

In sites where IDPs are residing with host community, friends, neighbors and family were the most trusted source of information in 42 per cent of sites (up from 40%), followed by local/community leader in 37 per cent of sites (notably down from 40%).

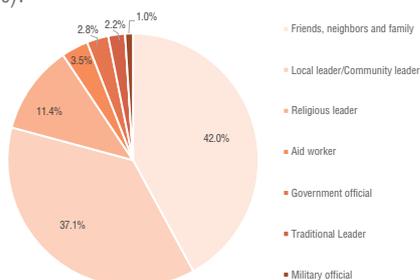


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

## LIVELIHOODS

### Camps and camp-like settings

Petty trade was the main livelihood activity for displaced persons in 35 per cent (down by 1%), followed by daily wage laborer (32% - up from 25%) and farming (25% - down 2%).

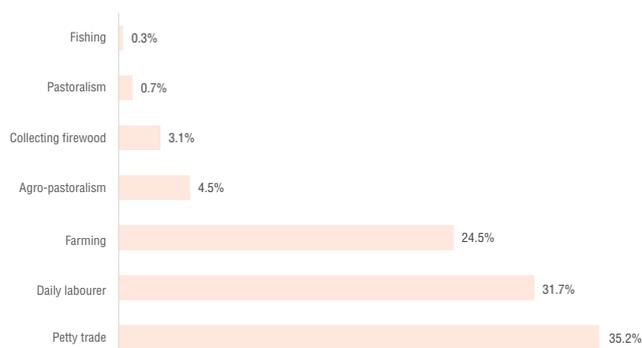


Figure 27: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

[For more details, click here.](#)

## Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps, the majority of IDPs living with host communities engaged in farming. In a high of 63 per cent (up by 1%) of sites, IDPs engaged in farming.

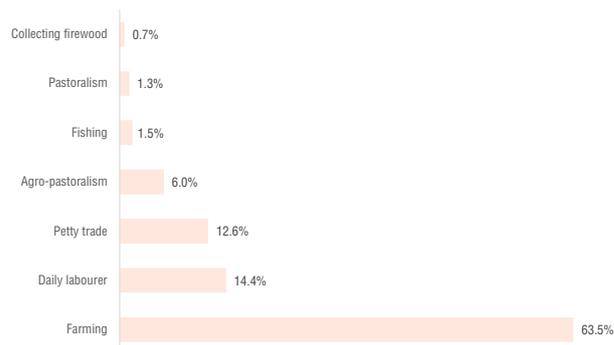


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

## PROTECTION

### Camps/camp-like settings

Some form of security was provided in 81 per cent (down from 87%) of evaluated sites. In the most-affected State of Borno, security was provided in 86 per cent of sites (down from 93%).



Figure 29: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

[For more details, click here.](#)

### Host Communities

Amongst the sites where IDPs lived with host communities, 89 per cent (no change since last round of assessment conducted in December 2019) had some form of security.

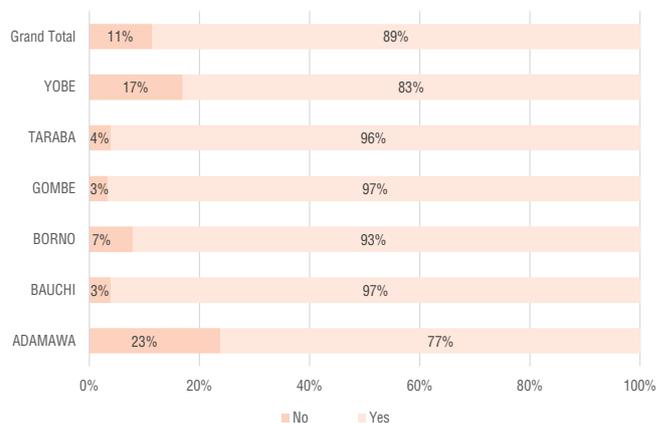


Figure 30: Security provided in host communities

### 3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,673,862 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 31 assessment, an increment of 62,186 or 4 per cent from the 1,611,676 persons that were identified as returnees in the last round of assessment that was conducted in December 2019. The number of returnees is showing stabilization after many rounds of assessment when it had been increasing successively.

Thirty-nine LGAs were assessed for returnees in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe during this round of assessment which is same as the number assessed in DTM Round 30. All three states showed an increment in returnee numbers. In the most-affected State of Borno which hosts 41 per cent (up from 39%) of all returnees, the number of returnees increased from 631,722 to 685,630 (9% increase since Round 30 assessment).

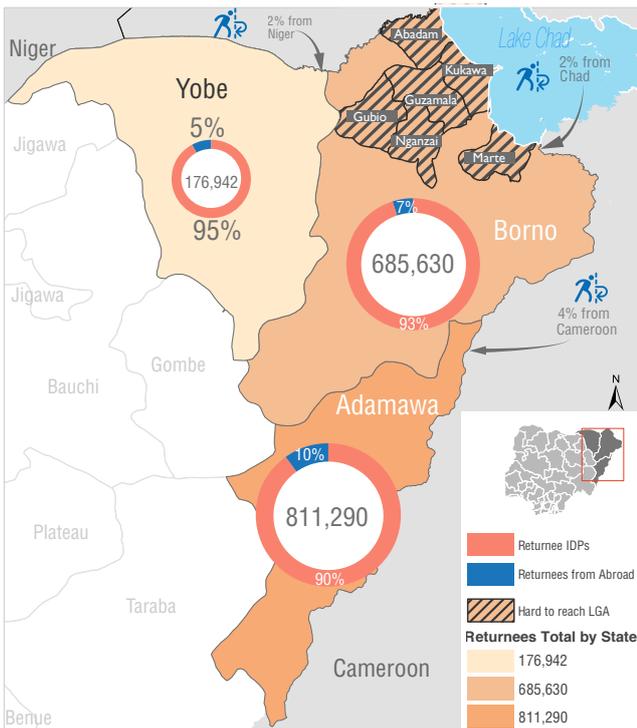
State	R30 Accessed LGA's	R31 Accessed LGA's	R30 Total IND (December 2019)	R31 Total IND (January 2020)	Status	Difference	Return Population In Percentages Per State
Adamawa	16	16	803,753	811,290	Increase	7,537	48%
Borno	17	17	631,722	685,630	Increase	53,908	41%
Yobe	6	6	176,201	176,942	Increase	741	11%
Grand Total	39	39	1,611,676	1,673,862	Increase	62,186	100%

Table 3: Change in returnee population by State

Within the total number returnees, 135,001 (or 8% of all returnees) were classified as return refugees as they travelled back from neighboring countries which is a negligible decrease since the last round of assessment when 127,823 return refugees were recorded from Cameroon (65,814 individuals), Chad (28,682 individuals) and Niger Republic (40,505 individuals).



Figure 31: Returnee population trend



Map 6: Returnee population by State

### 3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

Thirty-eight per cent of returnees (up 1%) stated 2016 as their year of displacement. Thirty per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015.

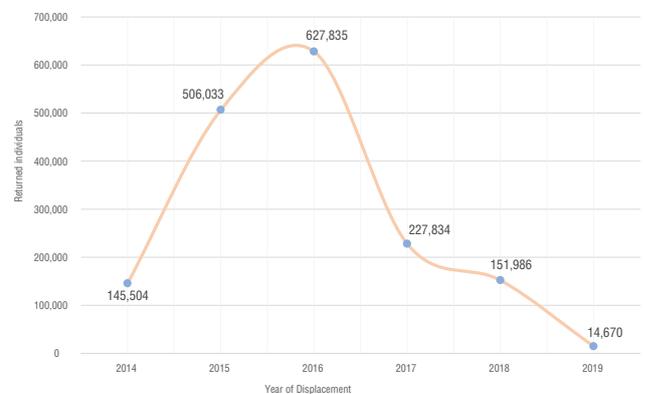


Figure 32: Year of displacement of returnees

### 3B: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-one per cent (down from 93%) attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria, 8 per cent (up by 2%) returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent due to natural disasters.

Futhermore, 15 per cent of returnees assessed in Adamawa were displaced due to communal clashes in the state.



Figure 33: Reasons for initial Displacement of returnee

### 3C: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-six per cent of returnees resided in households with walls. This percentage was 81 per cent in Borno. Seventeen per cent were residing in traditional shelters and 7 per cent in emergency/makeshift shelters.

Ten per cent of returnees in Borno are living in emergency/makeshift shelters while 9 per cent living in traditional shelters.

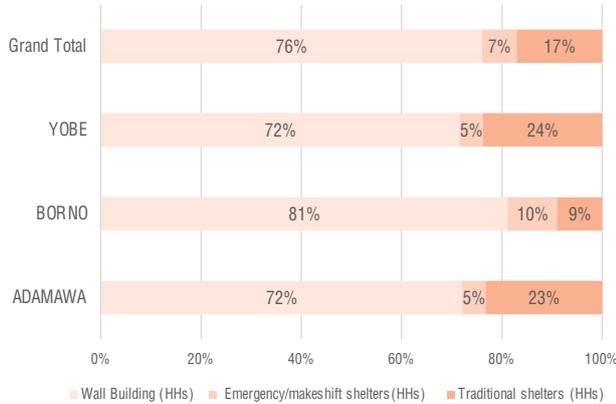


Figure 34: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

Twenty-six per cent of households are either fully or partially damaged and 74 per cent are not damaged.



Figure 35: Shelters conditions of the returnee households

### 3D: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 63 per cent of areas of returns assessed do not have access to health services (no change since the last round of assessment conducted in December 2019). This figure is the highest for Yobe at 68 per cent, followed by Adamawa at 67 per cent and Borno at 54 per cent. In areas that do have access to health services, the most common type were primary health centers (27%) followed by general hospital (5% - down by 2%).

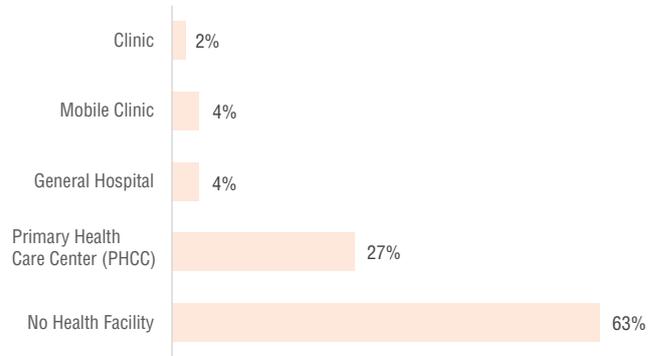


Figure 36: Type of medical services in areas of return

### 3E: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Educational facilities were present in 50 per cent (down by 1%) of locations with returnees. This figure was 56 per cent for Borno, 54 per cent in Yobe and 47 per cent in Adamawa

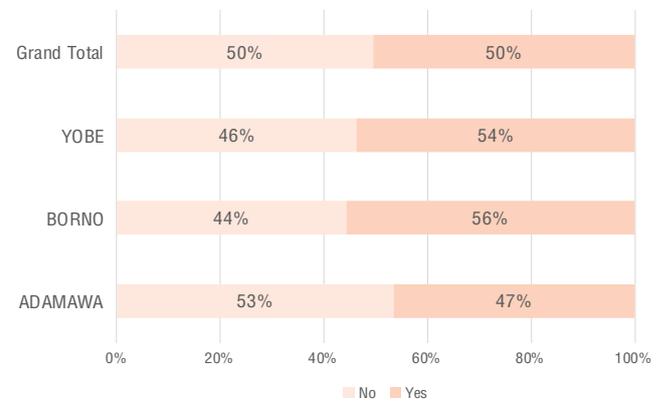


Figure 37: Availability of education services in areas of return

### 3F: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-four per cent (down by 2%) of sites where returnees have settled had markets nearby. Twenty-three per cent (down by 3%) of markets were functional.

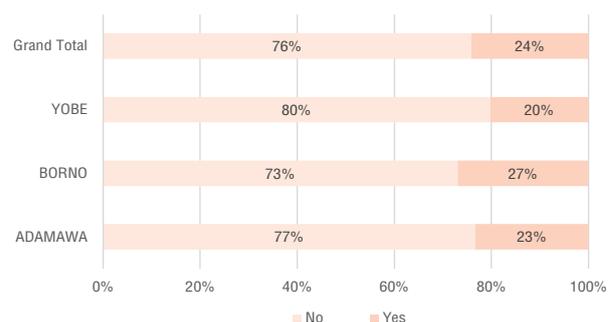


Figure 38: Availability of market services in areas of return

### 3G: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

Out of 668 sites assessed, food support was the most common type of assistance provided, with 23 per cent (down from 25%) of sites reporting this kind of assistance. This was followed by NFIs in 22 per cent (up by 1%) and WASH in 11 per cent (up from 8%) of locations.

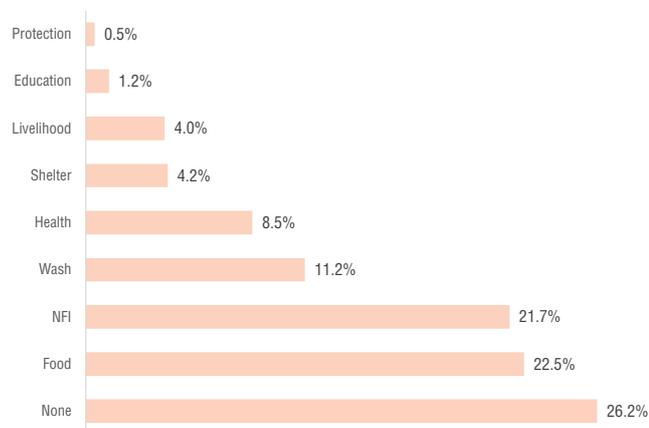


Figure 39: Percentage of sites received by type of assistance

### 3H: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Communal boreholes were the most common WASH facility available in areas of returns, at 35 per cent. The next most common WASH facility were hand pumps in 25 per cent of sites.

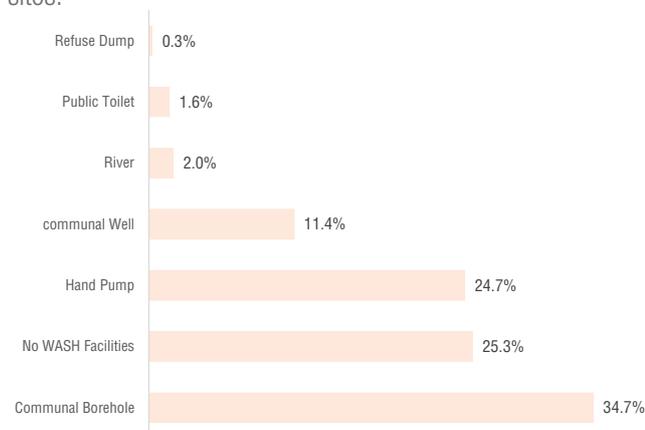


Figure 40: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

### 3I: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity was farming and access to farmland was universal.



Figure 41: State-wise breakdown of farmers with access to farmland

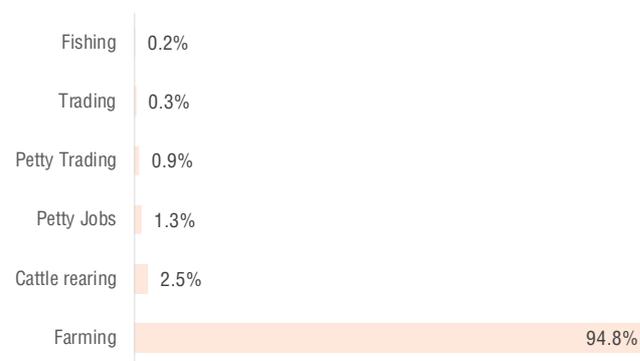


Figure 42: Means of Livelihood

## METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report was obtained through the implementation of different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool was different as each 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 focuses on IDPs and includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for displacement and type of displacement locations (host communities, camps, camp-like settings, etc.). The assessment also records the contact information of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is a 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 the ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for 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 assessed IDPs in host communities, camps 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 wards that had previously been 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 used to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, availability of registrations, and the likelihood of natural hazards putting 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 disaggregated by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. In addition, the form captures details on 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:** This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is a 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 - Returnees:** The ward level profile is an assessment that is conducted at the ward level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes information on: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this type of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had been 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 a number of key informants. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity and continuity of the assessments and field visits that are conducted every six weeks.

*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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<https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria>



Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection



# DTM Nigeria | Sectoral Analysis - Round 31 (January 2020)



## SHELTER / NFI

### Camp/Camp-like Settings

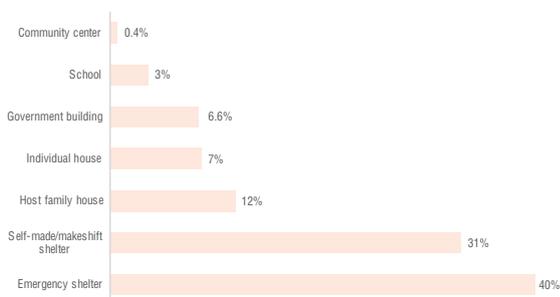


Figure 12: Types of shelter

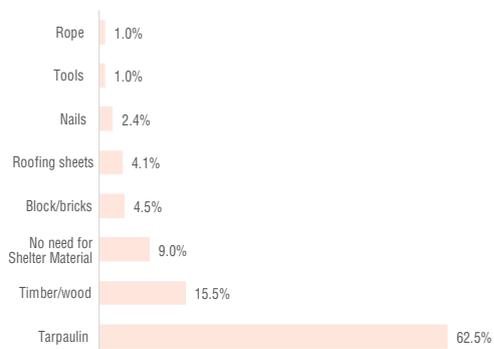


Figure 12a: Most needed shelter materials

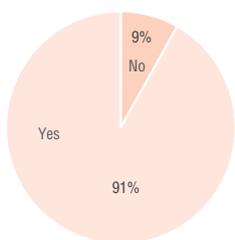


Figure 12b: Need for Shelter Materials

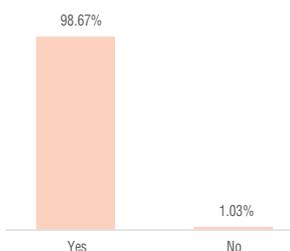


Figure 14a: Sites assessible by trucks for NFI Distribution

### Host Communities

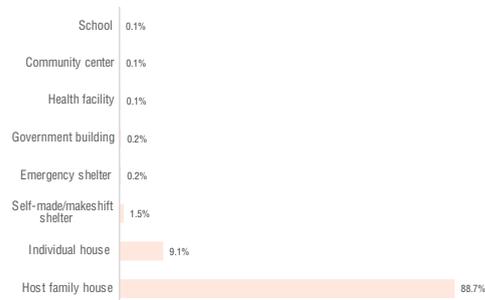


Figure 13: Types of shelter

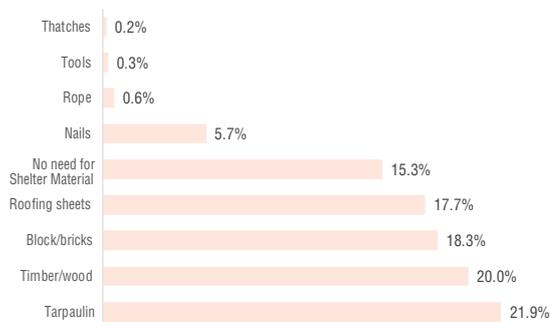


Figure 13a: Most needed shelter materials

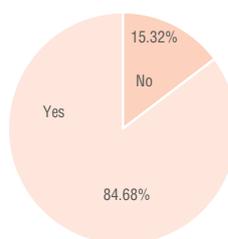


Figure 13b: Need for Shelter Materials

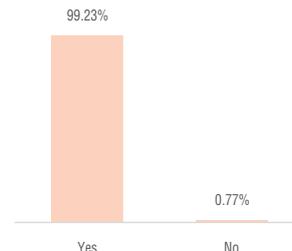


Figure 15a: Sites assessible by trucks for NFI Distribution

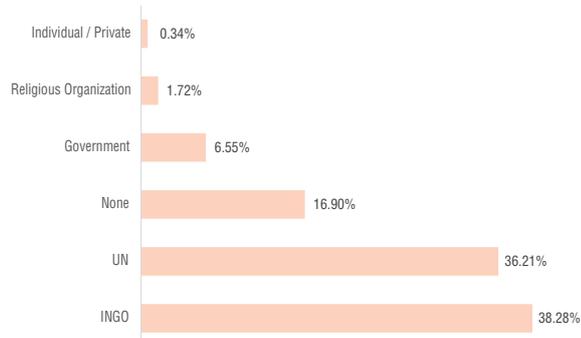


Figure 14b: Most supporting Organization in Camps/Camp-like settings

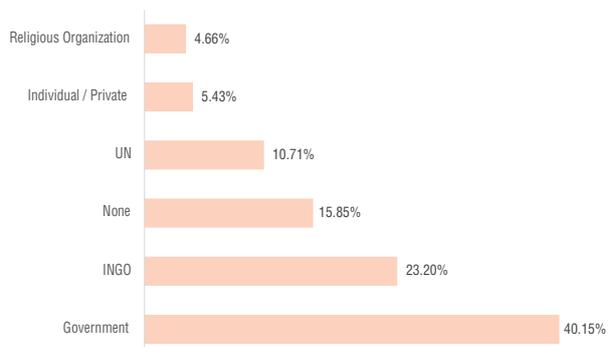


Figure 15b: Most supporting Organization in Host Communities



# WASH



## Water Facilities

### Camps/camp-like settings

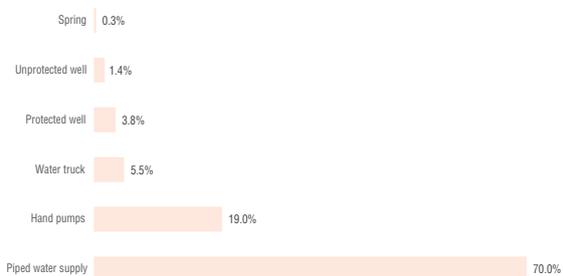


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources

### Host Communities

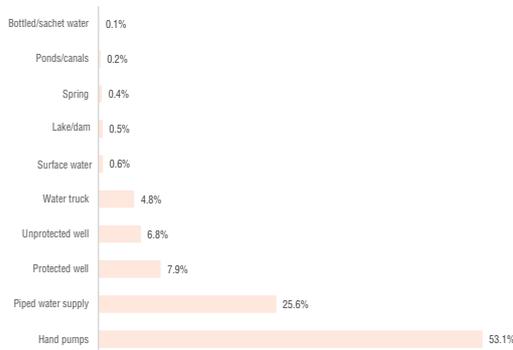


Figure 17: Main drinking water sources

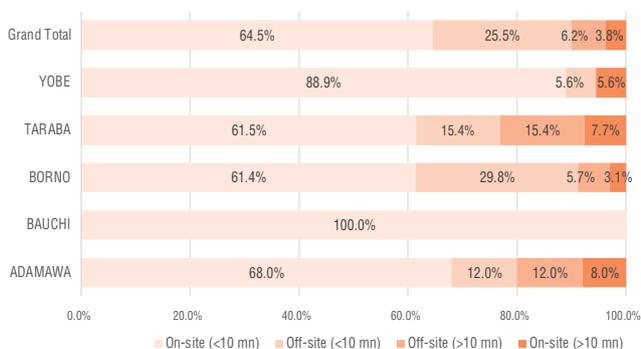


Figure 16a: Distance to main water sources

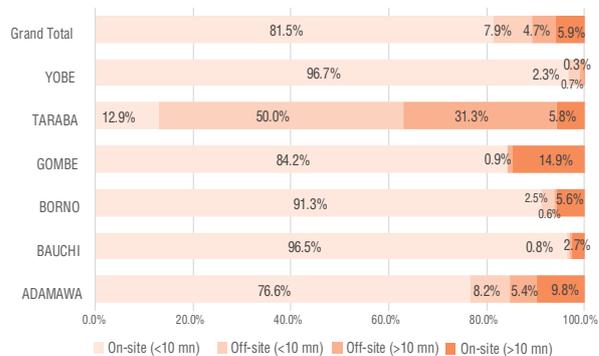


Figure 17a: Distance to main water sources

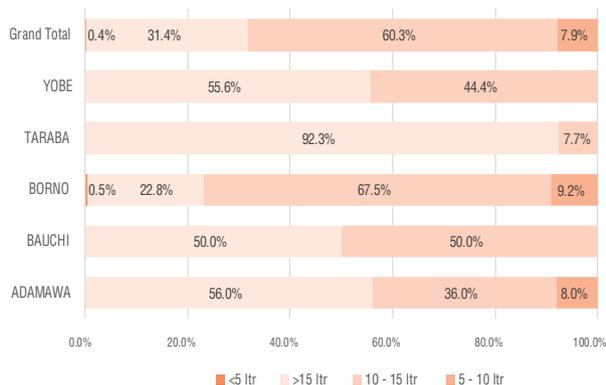


Figure 16b: Average amount of water available per person per day

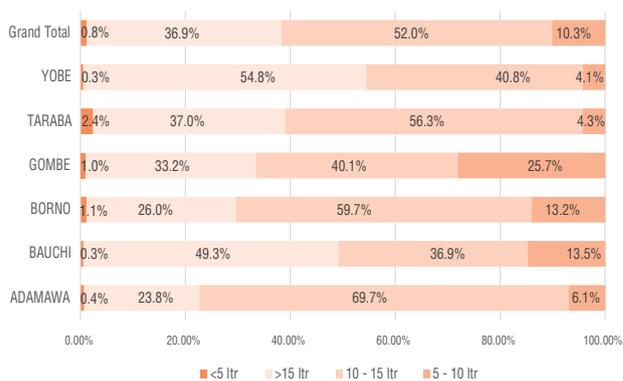


Figure 17b: Average amount of water available per person per day

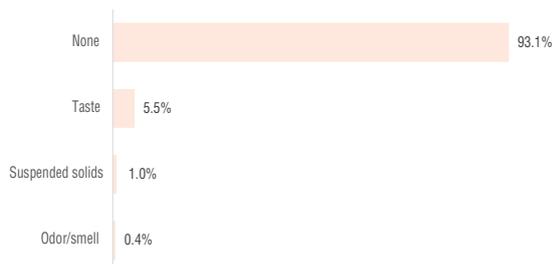


Figure 16c: Main problem with water

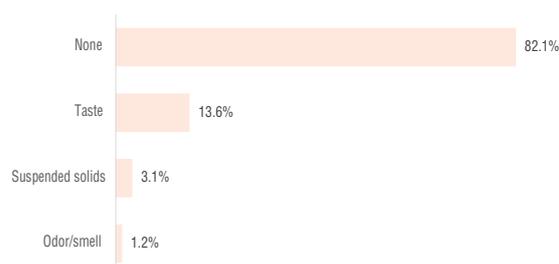


Figure 17c: Main problem with water

[Go back.](#)

### Camps/camp-like settings

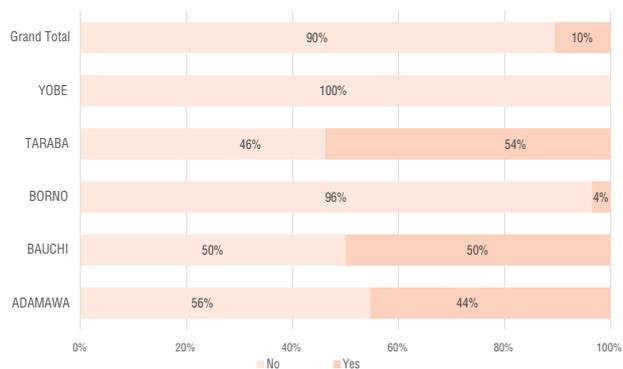


Figure 16d: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

### Host Communities

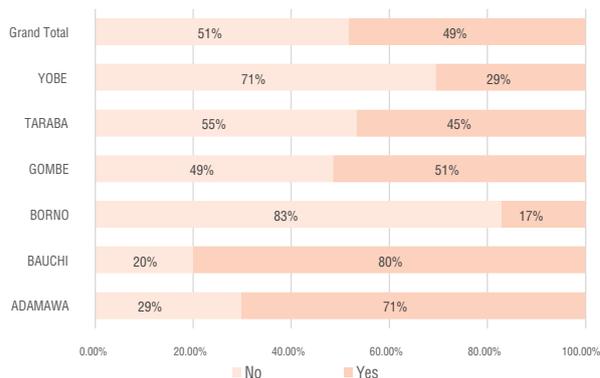


Figure 17d: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host Communities



Figure 16e: Have Water Points been Improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

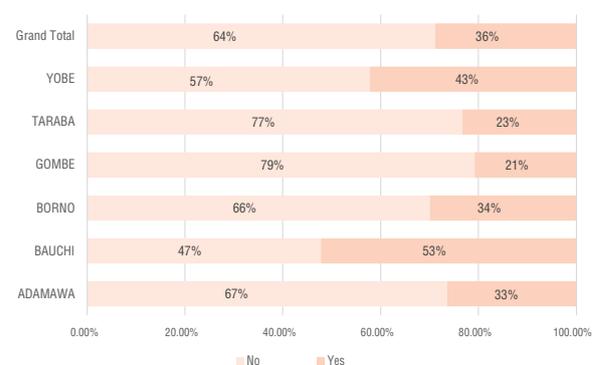


Figure 17e: Have Water Points been Improved in Host Communities

## Personal Hygiene Facilities



Figure 18a: Condition of toilets in Camps/Camp-like settings

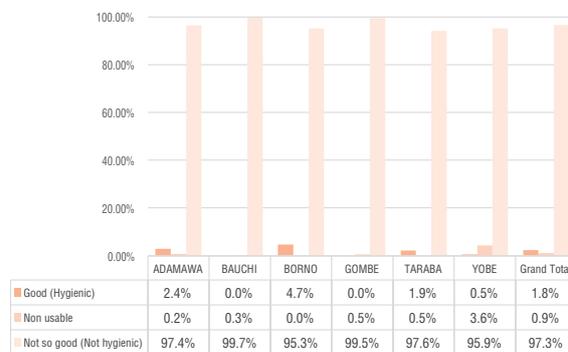


Figure 19a: Condition of toilets in host communities

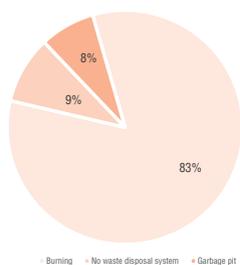


Figure 18b: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

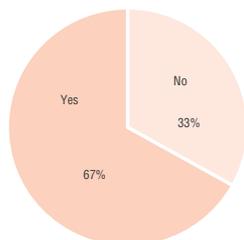


Figure 18c: Targeted hygiene promotion campaign in camps/camp-like settings

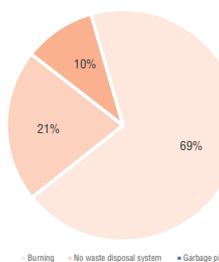


Figure 19b: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

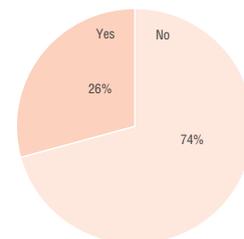


Figure 19c: Targeted hygiene promotion campaign in Host Communities



# FOOD / NUTRITION



## Camps/camp-like settings

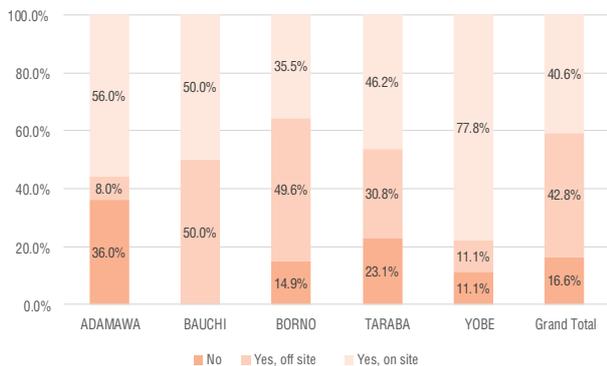


Figure 20: Access to food in Camps/Camp-like settings

## Host Communities



Figure 21: Access to food in Host Communities

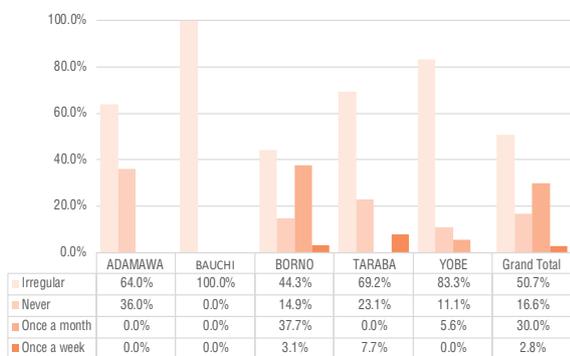


Figure 20a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Camps/Camp-like settings

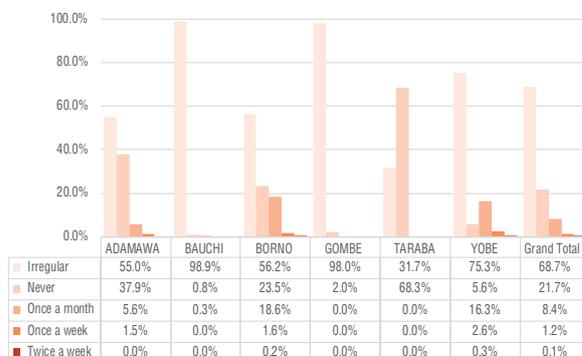


Figure 21a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Host Communities



Figure 20b: Most common source of obtaining food in Camps/Camp-like settings

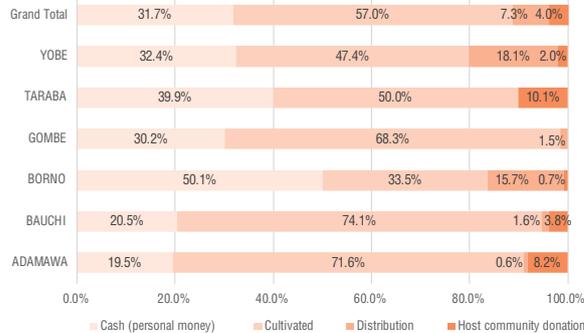


Figure 21b: Most common source of obtaining food in Host Communities



Figure 20c: Duration of last received food support in Camps/Camp-like settings

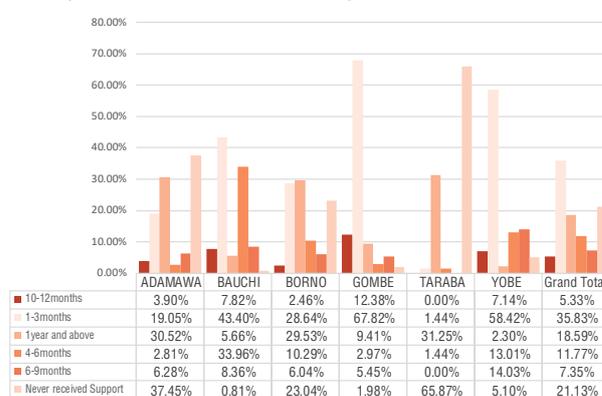


Figure 21c: Duration of last received food support in Host Communities

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# HEALTH



## Camps/camp-like settings



Figure 22a: Location of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

## Host Communities

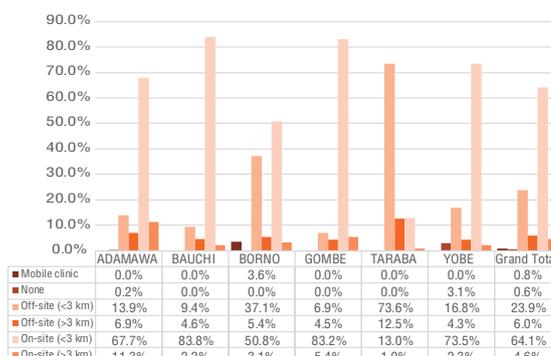


Figure 23a: Location of health facilities in Host Communities

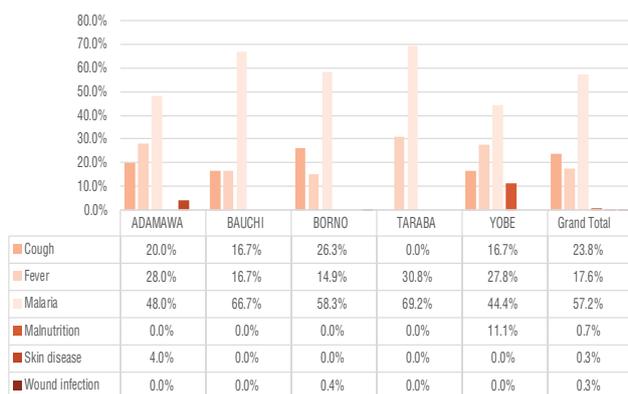


Figure 22b: Common health problems in Camps/Camp-like settings

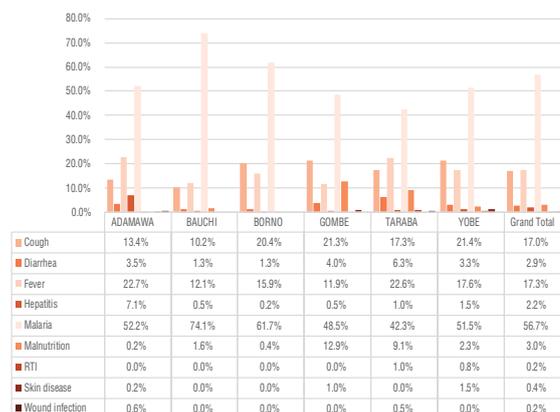


Figure 23b: Common health problems in Host Communities



Figure 22c: Main provider of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

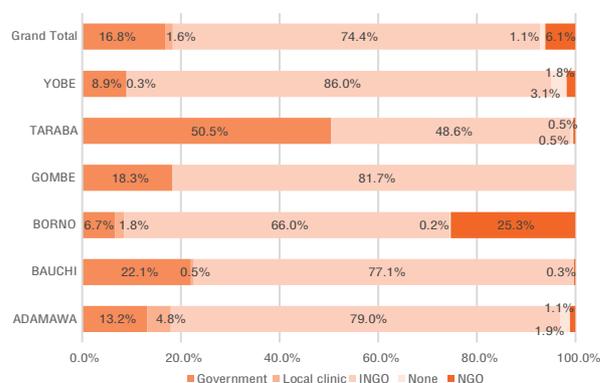


Figure 23c: Main provider of health facilities in Host Communities



# EDUCATION



## Camps/camp-like settings

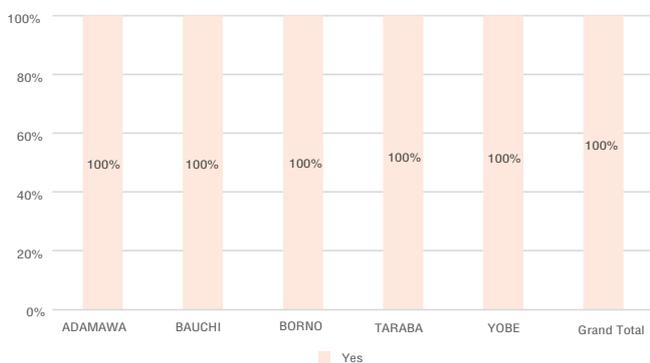


Figure 24i: Access to formal/informal education services in Camps/Camp-like settings

## Host Communities

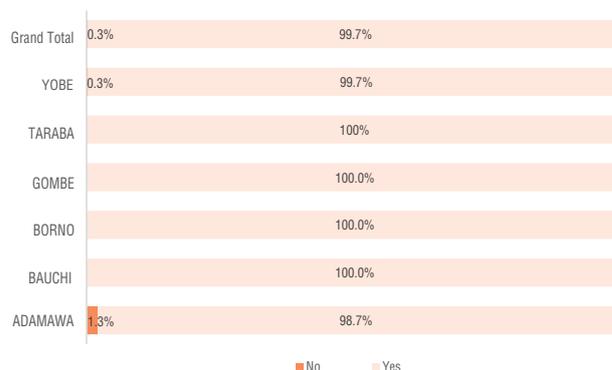


Figure 24ii: Access to formal/informal education services in Host Communities

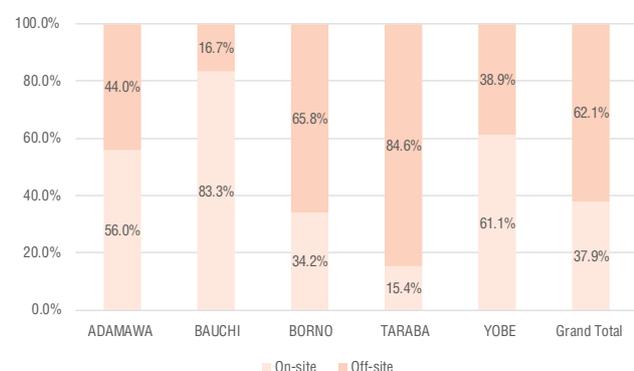


Figure 24i(a): Location of formal/informal education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

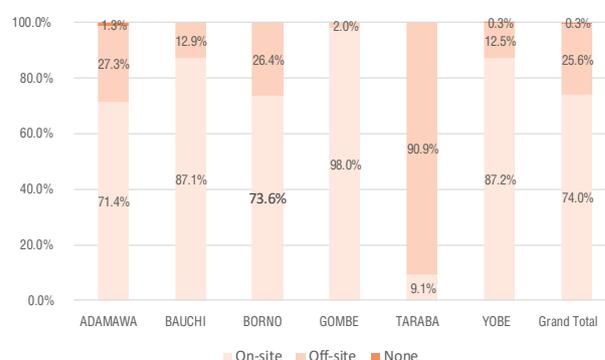


Figure 24ii(a): Location of formal/informal education facilities in Host Communities

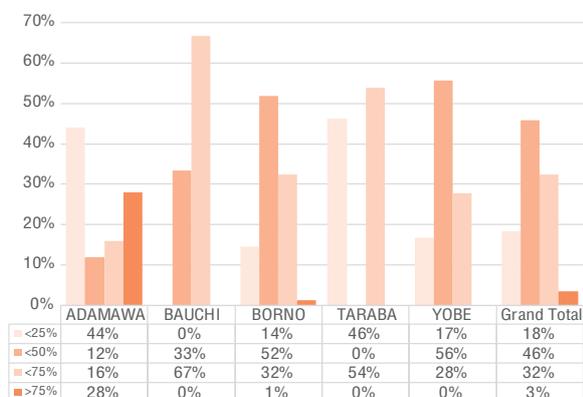


Figure 24i(b): Percentage of children attending school in Camps/Camp-like settings

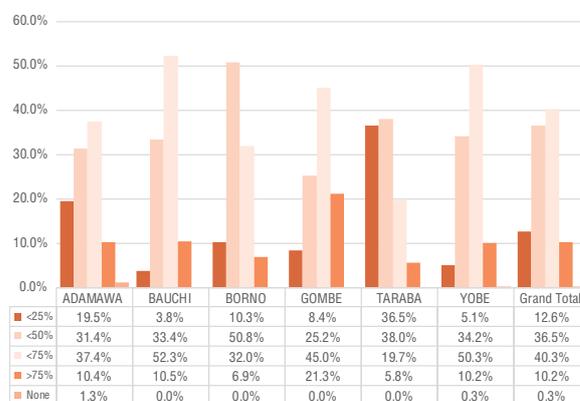


Figure 24ii(b): Percentage of children attending school in Host Communities



Figure 24i(c): Distance to nearest education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

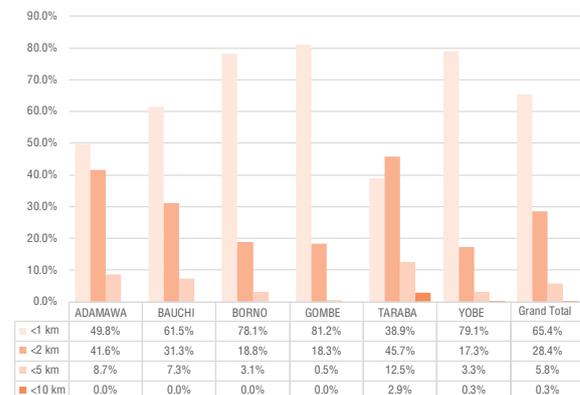


Figure 24ii(c): Distance to nearest education facilities in Host Communities



# COMMUNICATION

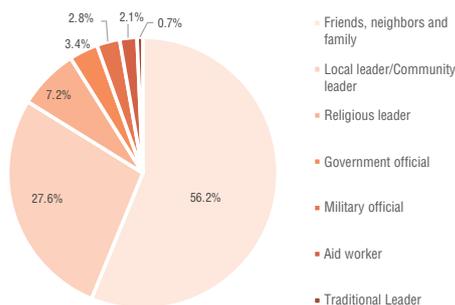


Figure 25: Most trusted source of information for IDPs

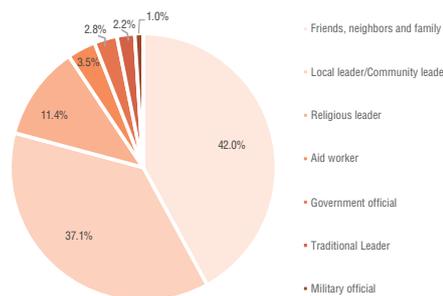


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs

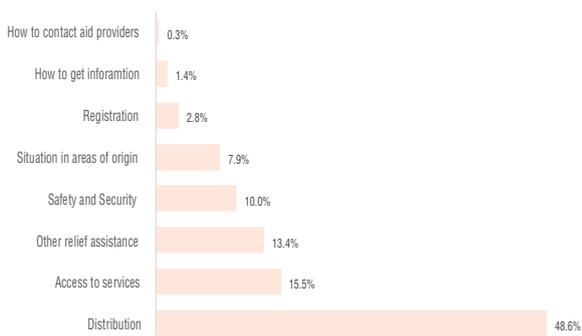


Figure 25a: Most important topic for IDPs

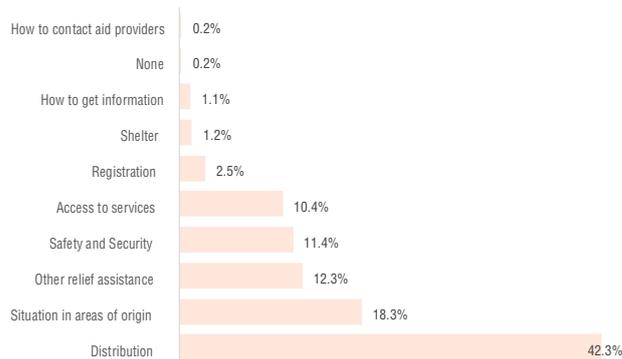


Figure 26a: Most important topic for IDPs

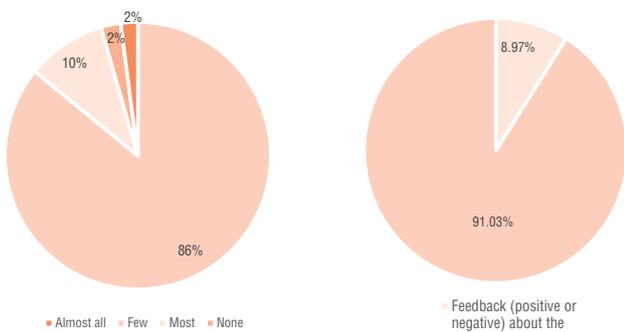


Figure 25b: Access to functioning radio

Figure 25c: Type of Information willing to share with Aid Organizations

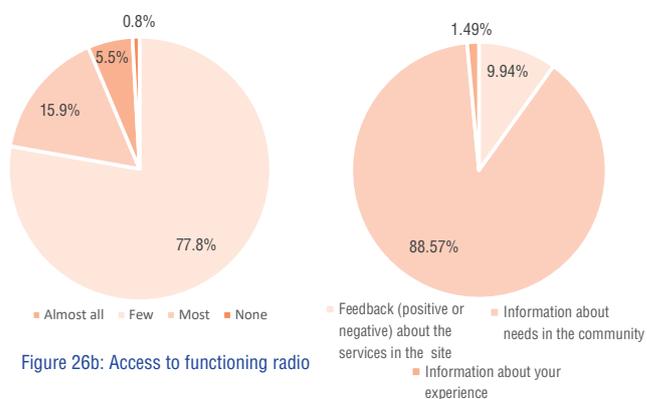


Figure 26b: Access to functioning radio

Figure 26c: Type of Information willing to share with Aid Organizations

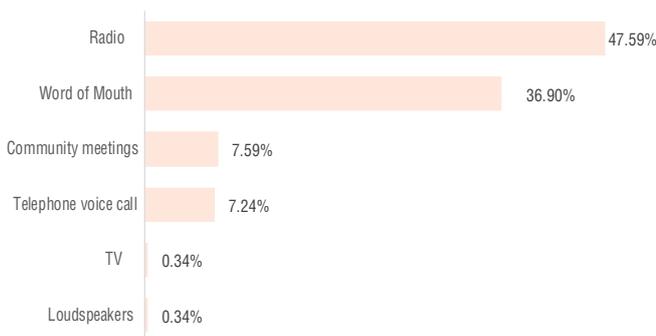


Figure 25d: Most Preferred channel of communication in Camps/Camp-like settings

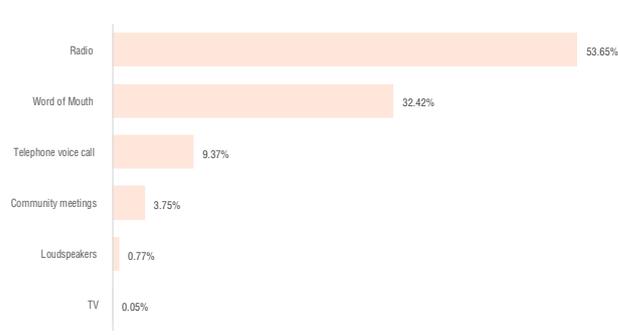


Figure 26d: Most Preferred channel of communication in Host Communities

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# LIVELIHOOD



## Camps/camp-like settings

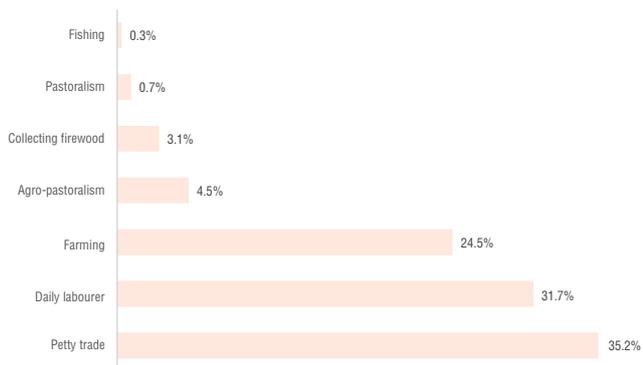


Figure 27: Livelihood activities of IDPs

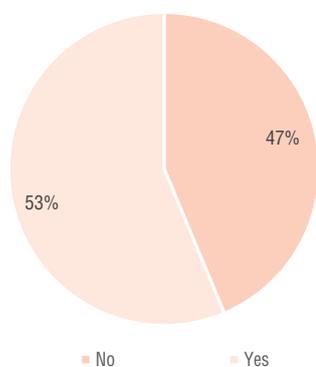


Figure 27a: Access to Land for Cultivation

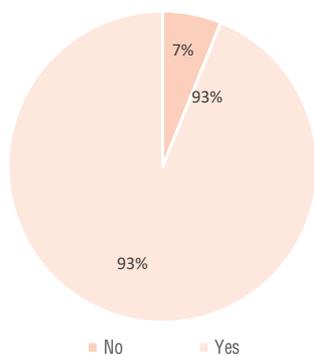


Figure 27b: Livestock on site

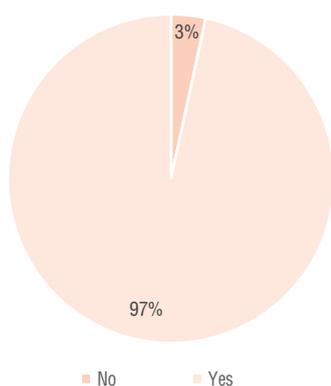


Figure 27c: Sites with access to income generating activities

## Host Communities

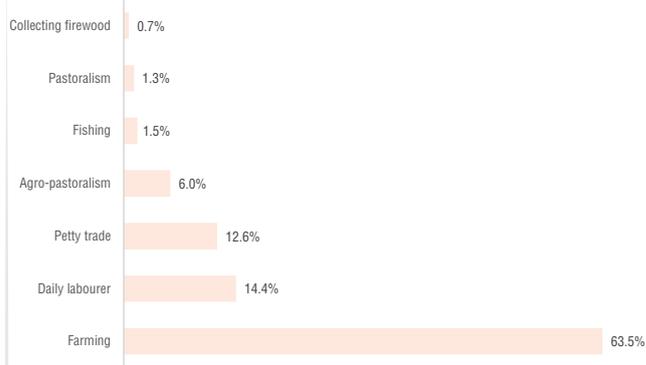


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs

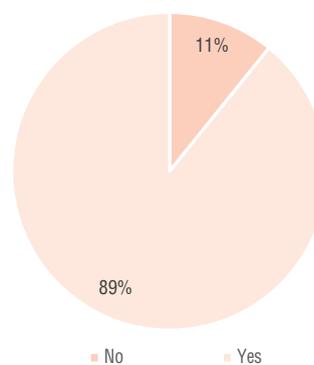


Figure 28a: Access to Land for Cultivation

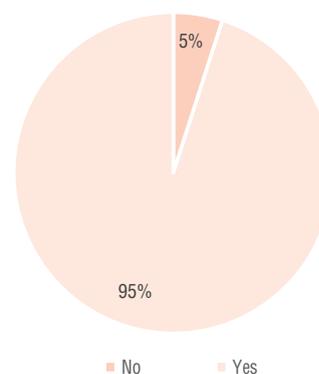


Figure 28b: Livestock on site

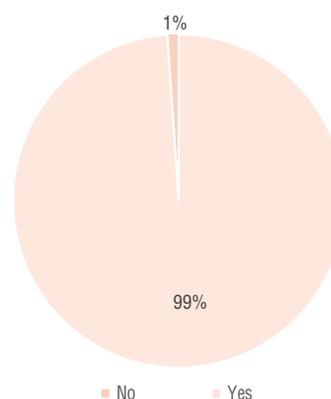


Figure 28c: Sites with access to income generating activities

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# PROTECTION



## Camps/camp-like settings

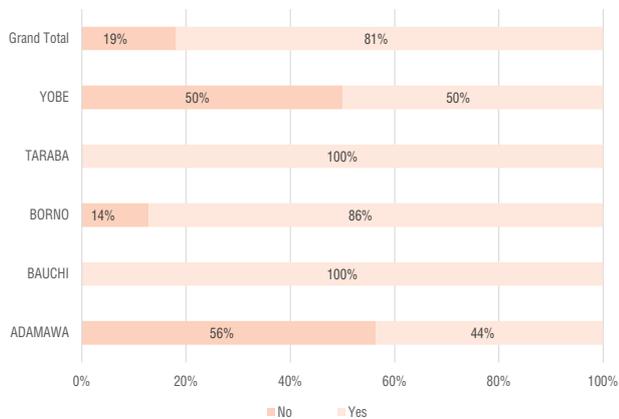


Figure 29: Security provided on-site

## Host Communities

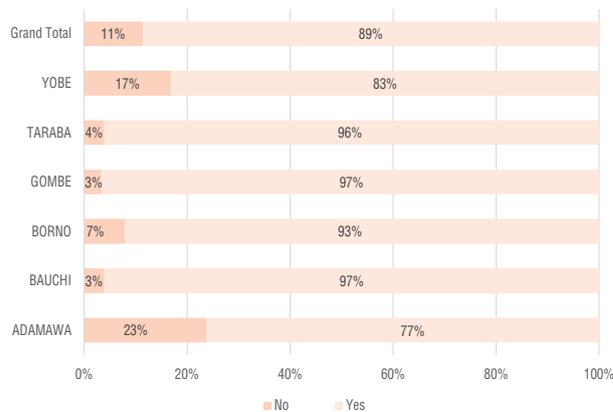


Figure 30: Security provided on-site

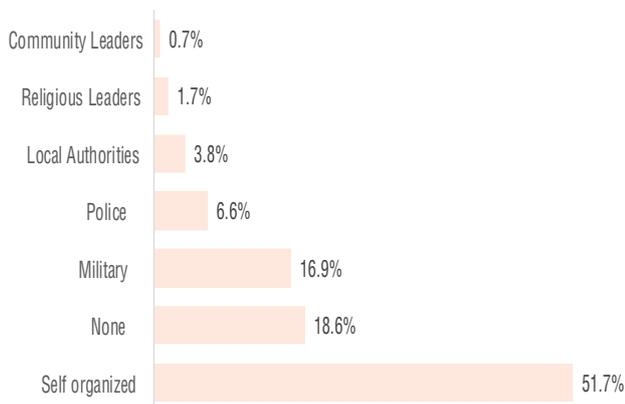


Figure 29a: Main security providers

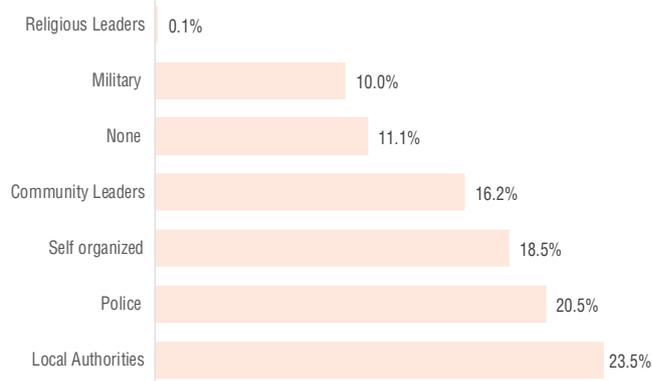


Figure 30a: Main security providers

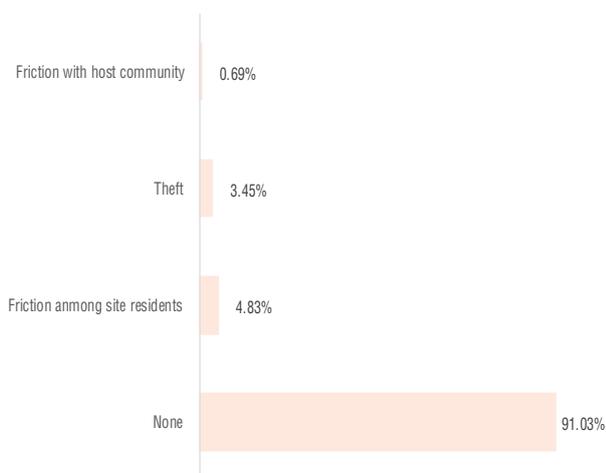


Figure 29b: Most common type of security incidents

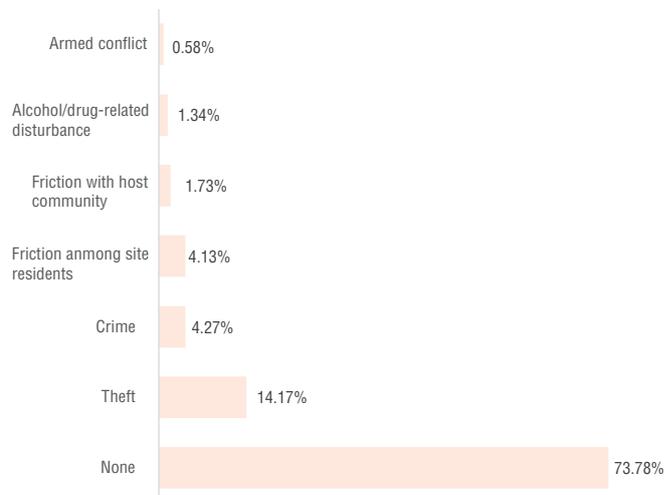


Figure 30b: Most common type of security incidents