



COVID-19 SITUATION ANALYSIS 4

NORTHEAST NIGERIA

DECEMBER 2020



INTRODUCTION

This Round 4 of the COVID-19 Situation Analysis is based on the assessment of knowledge, practice and impact of the pandemic on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in conflict-affected communities of north-eastern Nigeria. Conducted by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) unit of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the report covers the period between 9 November and 21 November 2020 and reflects trends from north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

The [first assessment](#) was conducted in May 2020 two months after the index case was reported in Nigeria. The [second assessment](#) and [third assessment](#) were respectively conducted in August 2020 and September 2020. In this Round 4, 117,998 respondents - or 5 per cent of all identified IDPs as per DTM Round 35 - were interviewed for a range of COVID-19 related indicators. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were the primary methods used for the assessment and the findings were corroborated with physical on-ground observations.

The information collated and analyzed in this report includes COVID-19 awareness among IDPs, communication medium used to receive information, level of awareness (in camps and in host communities, respectively), exposure to communication on risks associated with COVID-19, mitigation measures taken (in camps and among host communities, respectively), health center's preparedness in managing confirmed cases of COVID-19, effect of the pandemic on day-to-day activities (in camps and in host communities, respectively) and access to infection and prevention control facilities.

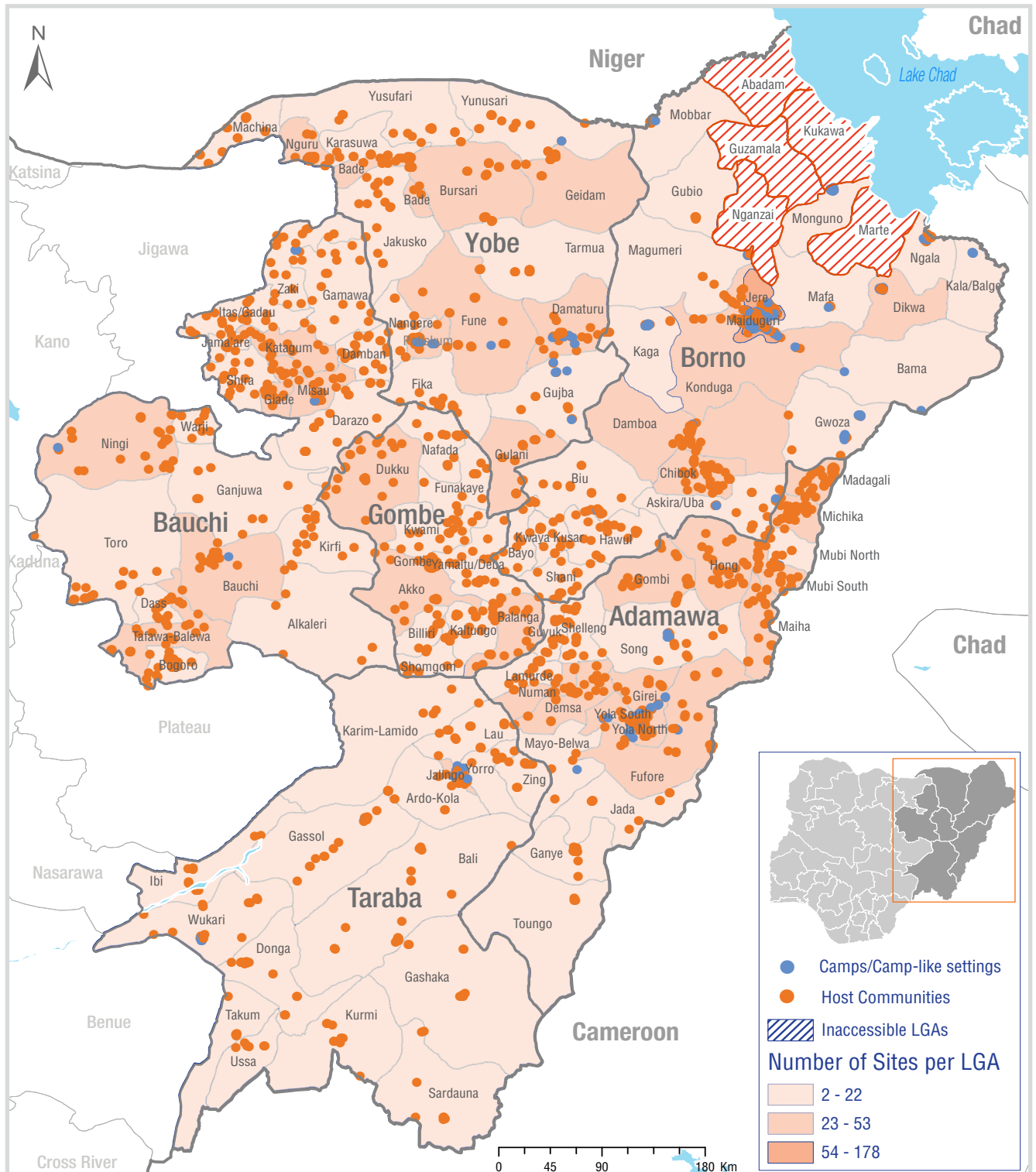
COVID-19 threatens to deepen the humanitarian crisis in north-eastern Nigeria which has been besieged with escalation of violence between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and the Government for nearly a decade, resulting in mass displacement and deprivation. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM has been implementing the DTM programme since September 2014, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and relevant State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

It is hoped that the findings of this assessment will help achieve the main objective of supporting the Government and humanitarian partners in providing better response to needs of displaced communities.

ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

The assessment was conducted in 2,396 locations – marginally more than the 2,392 sites assessed in the third round of assessment. These sites included 308 camps and camp-like settings and 2,088 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. As expected, the most-affected State of Borno had the highest number of sites at 708 (29%). These included both camps and camp-like settings as well as host communities. Gombe had the least number of sites at 202 (8%).

As in other similar assessments, staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society collated the data in the field, including baseline information at Local Government Area and ward-levels.

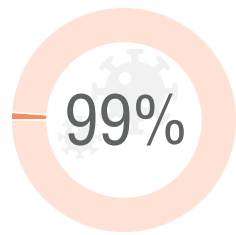


The names and boundaries shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM | Data source: DTM, HDX, ESRI

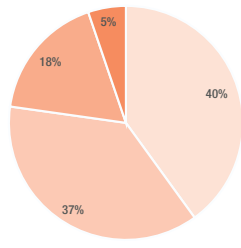
Map 1: Sites distribution by LGA

KEY FINDINGS

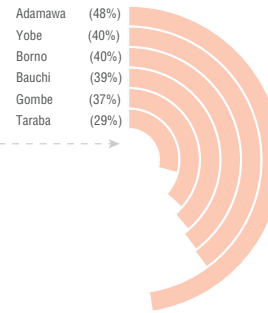
AWARENESS



99% of all accessed IDPs in the 6 Northeast States knew about the disease.

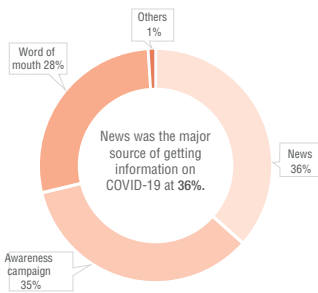


40% of respondents felt that most people in their communities were aware of the disease.



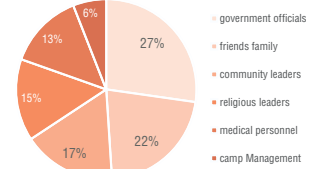
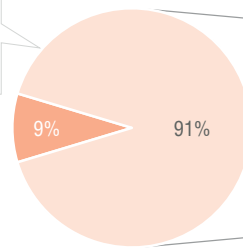
Out of the 40% of respondents who felt most people knew about the disease, the lowest percentage (29%) were from Taraba, followed by Gombe with 37%. Borno and Yobe recorded both 40% while Adamawa recorded the highest at 48%.

MEANS OF GETTING INFORMATION

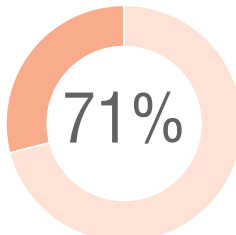


91% of displaced populations received information on how to protect themselves from COVID-19 infection, mainly from government officials, friends or family, community or religious leaders

9% of IDPs did not receive information on how to protect themselves from COVID-19 infection



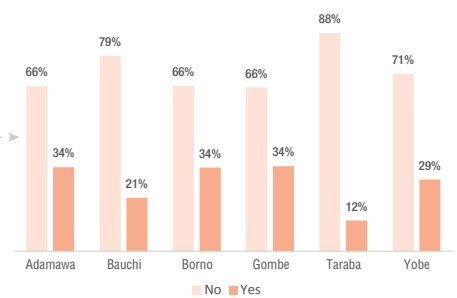
MITIGATION MEASURES



71% of respondents said they were not taking any mitigation measures to prevent infection by the disease.

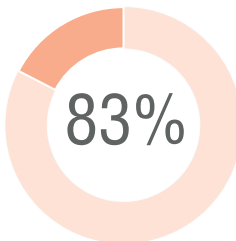


Out of the 71% of IDPs that were not taking any mitigation measures, 67 per cent are in host communities while the remaining 13 per cent are in camps/Camp-like settings.

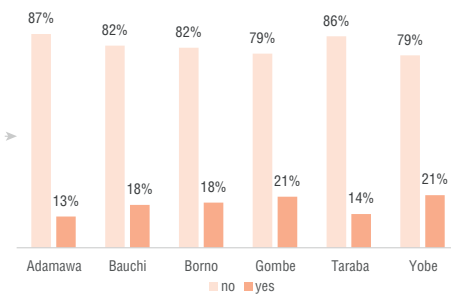


88% of respondents in Taraba do not take mitigation measures, closely followed by Bauchi with 79%.

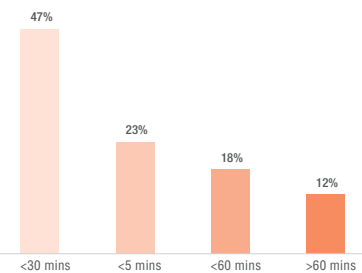
PREPAREDNESS



83% of respondents felt that health centres were not prepared for handling the threat of the disease.

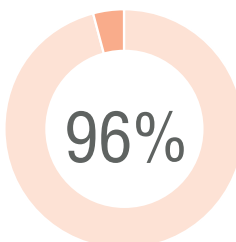


Health centers preparedness to handle COVID-19 cases per state of displacement



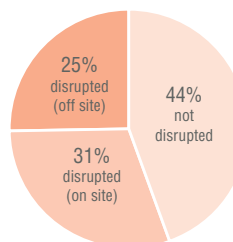
For 47% of respondents, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the closest operational health centers, less than 5 minutes for 23%, less than 60 minutes for 18% and greater than 60 minutes for 12% of respondents respectively.

EVICTIION THREATS / ACCESS TO SERVICE



96% of respondents said there have been no threats of evictions from the sites they occupied.

In 14% of the sites occupied by IDPs in Gombe, respondents reported an increase in eviction threats, representing the highest number among the 6 north eastern states. Gombe was followed by Adamawa with 6% of the sites.

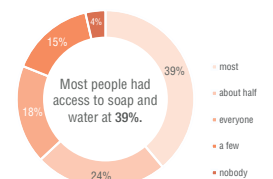


50% of respondents in Bauchi said that access to services was not disrupted due to COVID-19 closely followed by Gombe at 49%.

44% of respondents stated that the access to services (food distribution, markets, WASH, health, education, protection and water trucking were not disrupted because of COVID-19.



41% of the IDPs have evidence of hand washing practices with Gombe being the highest at 86%.



42% of respondents in Adamawa representing the highest numbers among the 6 north eastern states have hand washing stations filled with soap and water on site.

COVID-19 AWARENESS

Awareness about COVID-19 remained at a high of 99 per cent amongst all Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) assessed during the COVID-19 Situation Analysis Round 4 across the conflict-affected north-eastern region of Nigeria. News remained the most common mean of receiving information on COVID-19 though it decreased once again to settle at 36 per cent (compared to 38% in the third round of assessment conducted in September 2020 and 40% in the second round of assessment conducted in August 2020).

Awareness campaigns were the next main source of information at 35 per cent. In Borno, a state with a very high concentration of humanitarian actors, 48 per cent of respondents cited awareness campaigns as the main source of information. In the third round of assessment, 53 per cent of respondents in Borno had cited awareness campaigns as the main source of information. Borno is followed by Yobe at 39 per cent, and Gombe at 34 per cent.

When asked about the level of awareness regarding COVID-19 among their community residing in camps and camp-like settings, 40 per cent of respondents (similar to Round 3 and down from 50% in Round 2) felt that most people knew about it. This figure was highest in the most conflict-affected state of Borno at 43% (similar to the 43% recorded in the third round of assessment).

The percentage of respondents that said that everyone in their community (camps and camplike settings) is aware of the COVID-19 pandemic remained the same compared to Round 3 at 38 per cent. The perception that everyone knows about COVID-19 was highest in Bauchi at 80 per cent and lowest in Taraba where it was 14 per cent. Nineteen per cent of respondents felt that half the people knew about it and a further 3 per cent (down by 7%) felt few people knew about COVID-19.

Given that awareness campaign have increased, routine information on COVID-19 risks, transmission, and preventive measures such as proper and frequent hand washing, and physical distancing were disseminated. Ninety-one per cent of respondents said routine information on COVID-19 was available, while 9 per cent said that there was no information available. This is a 9 per cent increase compared to the Round 3 of assessment. Gombe had the highest number of respondents who found that information on COVID-19 was routinely available at 99 per cent (up from 93%) while this figure was lowest in Taraba and Yobe, both at 87 per cent.

The findings are elaborated in figures 1 to 4 below

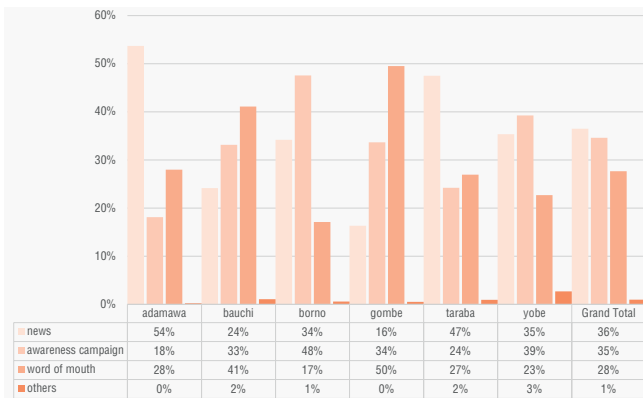


Fig 1: Means of getting information in all assessed sites

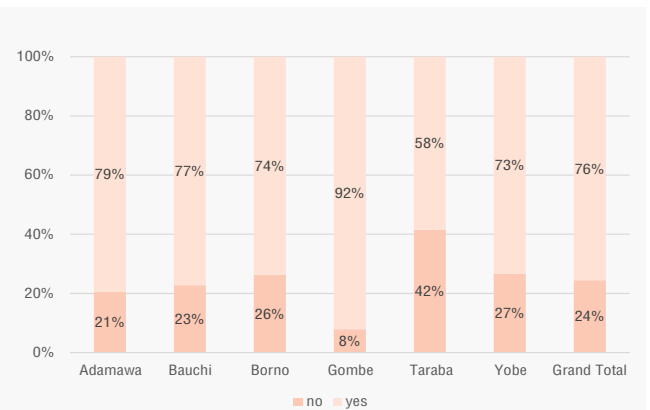


Fig 2: Routine communication on COVID-19 risk in all assessed sites

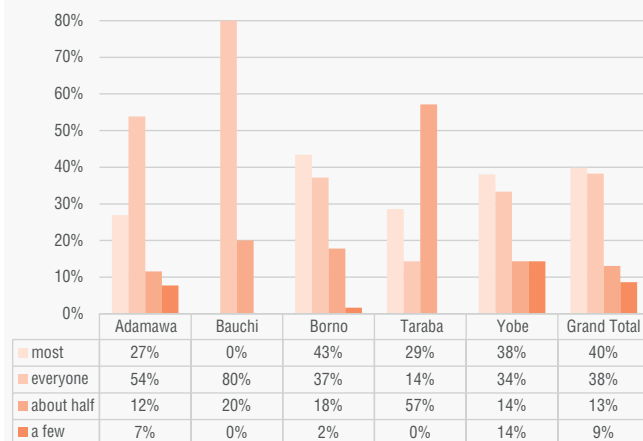


Fig 3: Awareness level in camps & camp-like settings

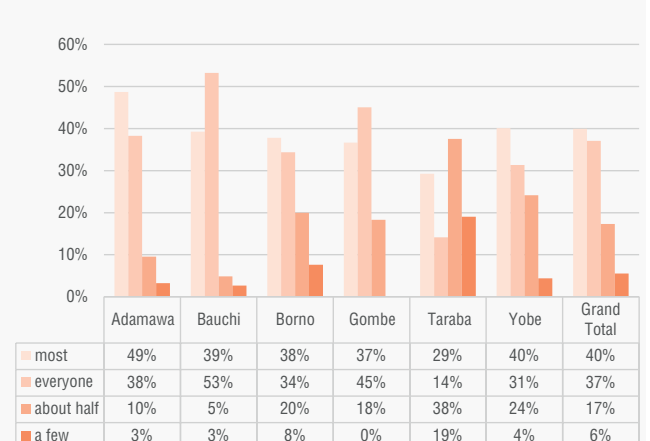


Fig 4: Awareness level in host communities

MITIGATION MEASURES AND PREPAREDNESS

Given that living conditions are cramped and mitigation measures to COVID-19 are all the more necessary, 58 per cent (similar to the 58% recorded in Round 3 of assessment and down from 63% noted in the second round of assessment) of IDPs in camps, and camp-like settings said that mitigation measures to prevent infection were not set up.

Adamawa topped the list of states that reportedly had mitigation measures put in place to prevent the spread of the highly contagious SARS-CoV2 virus that causes COVID-19 disease. Fifty-eight per cent of respondents residing in camp and camp-like settings in Adamawa reported that COVID-19 mitigation measures had been set-up in the locality/sites. This figure remained the same compared to Round 3 of assessment and increased with 14 per cent compared to the second round of assessment.

Adamawa was followed by Borno with 44 per cent of respondents reported that mitigation measures had been set up in their camp or camplike setting. Notably, Borno has the highest levels of awareness campaigns and concentration of aid agencies given that it is the most conflict-affected north-eastern state. The corresponding figure for Borno in the third round of assessment was also 44 per cent.

Similar to Round 3 of assessment, Yobe was the state with the lowest levels of mitigation measures in place in camps or camplike settings at 5 per cent.

With respect to mitigation measures put in place in locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, 71 per cent (similar to the Round 3 of assessment) of respondents residing with host communities said no mitigation measures were put in place to prevent contracting SARS-CoV2 virus. Taraba state had the highest percentage of respondents (88%) stating that no mitigation measures had been put in place to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Bauchi followed at 77 per cent and then Yobe at 70 per cent.

The findings are elaborated in figures 5 to 8 below

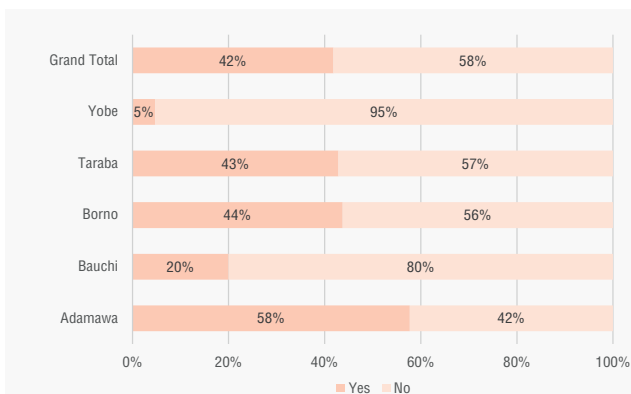


Fig 5: Mitigation measures percentage in camps & camp-like settings

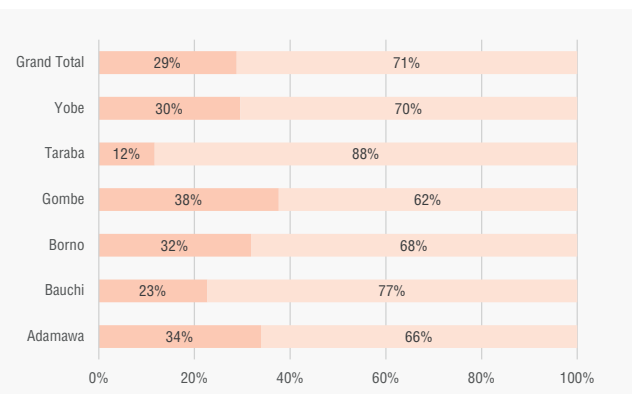


Fig 6: Mitigation measures percentage in host communities

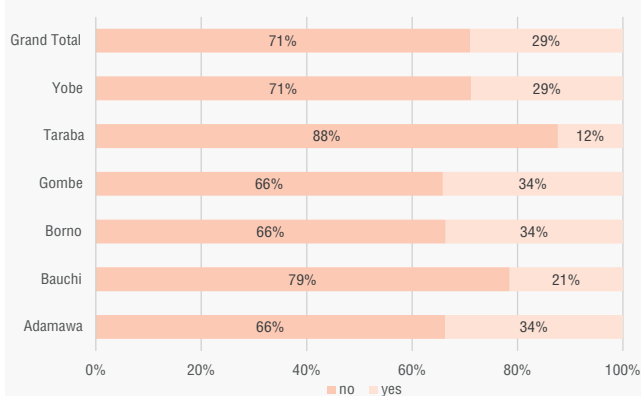


Fig 7: Percentage of mitigation measures in all sites assessed

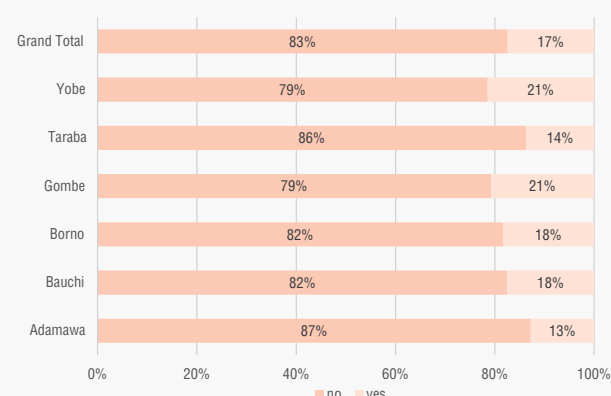


Fig 8: Health centers preparedness to handle COVID-19 cases in all sites assessed

EVICTIION THREATS /ACCESS TO SERVICE

Ninety-six per cent (no change since the last round of assessment) of respondents said there have been no threats of evictions and 4 per cent said they had encountered threats of eviction. Similar to Round 3 of assessment, the highest per cent of respondents who said they have received threats of evictions were in Gombe at 14 per cent, followed by Adamawa (6%) and Taraba (6%).

With respect to access to services including distribution of food, markets, WASH, health, education, protection, water trucking, etc., for IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings, 64 per cent of respondents reported that services the access to services both onsite and offsite was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. This figure was 65 per cent as per Round 3 of assessment. Thirty-six per cent of respondents said that no service was disrupted because of COVID-19.

More services were impacted by the pandemic off-site (41%) than on-site (22%). The state with the highest percentage of services disrupted off-site was the most affected state of Borno at 47 per cent, followed by Adamawa at 31 per cent and Bauchi at 20 per cent. In terms of the disruption of on-site services because of COVID-19, Adamawa topped the list with 35 per cent, followed by Yobe at 33 per cent and Bauchi at 20 per cent.

For 36 per cent of the respondents in camps and camplike settings, no services were affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. Taraba had the highest percentage of respondents stating that no service has been disrupted because of the pandemic at 93 per cent. Taraba was followed by Bauchi at 60 per cent and Yobe at 48 per cent.

In communities hosting IDPs, 56 per cent of respondents said services were impacted by the pandemic either on-site (35%) or off-site (21%). This number increased with 2 per cent compared to the Round 3 of assessment. Bauchi had the highest number of respondents reporting that services were impacted by the pandemic on-site at 52 per cent, followed by Yobe at 50 per cent and Adamawa at 31 per cent. In Borno, services were reported disrupted on-site in 29 per cent of the locations assessed. Among communities hosting IDPs were respondents reported that off-site services were impacted by COVID-19, Taraba topped the list with 43 per cent, followed by Borno at 31 per cent and Adamawa at 28 per cent.

The findings are elaborated in figures 9 to 12 below

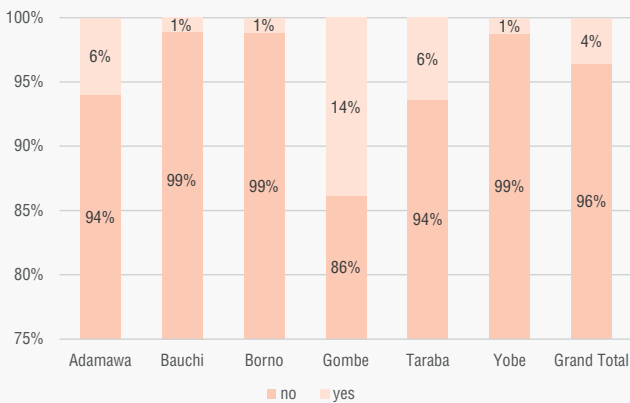


Fig 9: Increase in evictions or eviction threats from sites occupied by IDPs

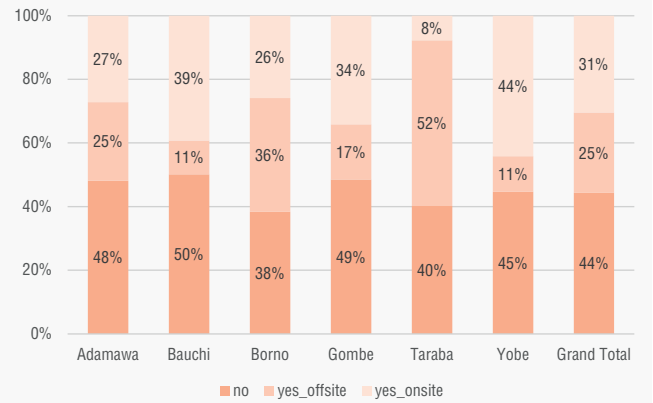


Fig 10: Percentage of respondents in both camps and host communities stating that access to services was disrupted due to COVID-19

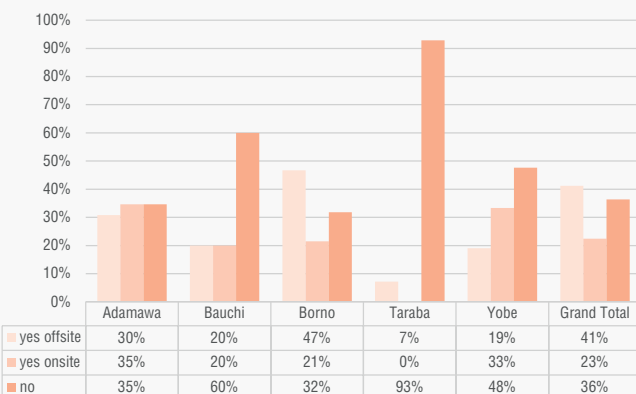


Fig 11: Percentage of respondents in camps and camp-like settings stating that access to services was disrupted due to COVID-19

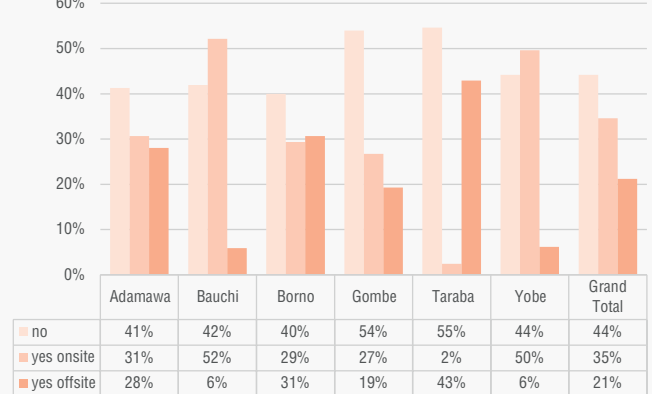


Fig 12: Percentage of respondents in host communities stating that access to services was disrupted due to COVID-19

ACCESS TO HANDWASHING STATIONS

Access to handwashing stations is an important determinant of whether communities would be able to wash hands in order to prevent the spread of COVID-19 disease. Most sites continued to have access to soap and water, albeit less than the figure noted in the first round of assessment which was conducted in May 2020.

In Round 4 of assessment, most IDPs in 39 per cent (similar to Round 3 and up from 36 per cent since Round 2) of sites had access to soap and water. About half the people in 24 per cent (similar to Round 3) of sites had access to soap and water. Everyone in 18 per cent (similar to Round 3) of sites were reported having access to soap and water, with only a few people at 15 per cent (similar to Round 3) of sites had access to soap and water. At the same time, in 4 per cent (similar to Round 3) of sites, no one had access to soap and water.

Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, most sites reportedly had access to soap and water at 35 per cent (down from 40%). In a sign of improvement, about half the people had access to soap and water in 23 per cent of sites (up from 18%), a few respondents had access to soap and water in 23 per cent (up from 17%) of sites. Everyone in 7 per cent (down from 14%) of sites reportedly had access to soap and water, and nobody in 11 per cent (down from 12%) of sites had access.

In 39 per cent (similar to Round 3) of sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, most people had access to soap and water, about half the people in 24 per cent (down from 25%) of sites had access. Everyone in 16 per cent (down from 19%) of sites had access to soap and water, a few people in 17 per cent (up from 15%) of sites had access to soap and water, and no IDP residing in 3 per cent of host communities had access.

The findings are elaborated in figures 13 to 16 below

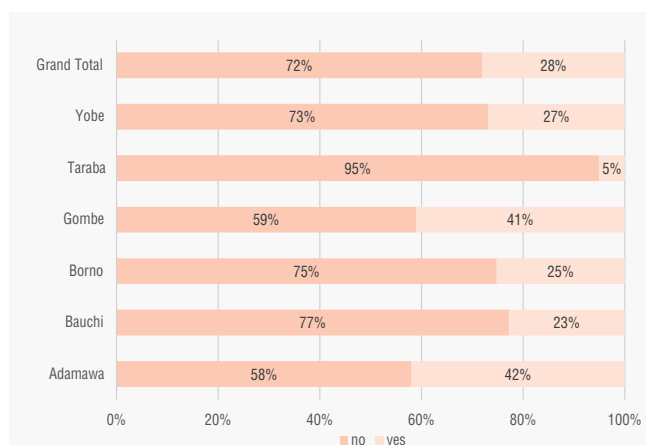


Fig 13: Availability of handwashing stations filled with soap and water onsite

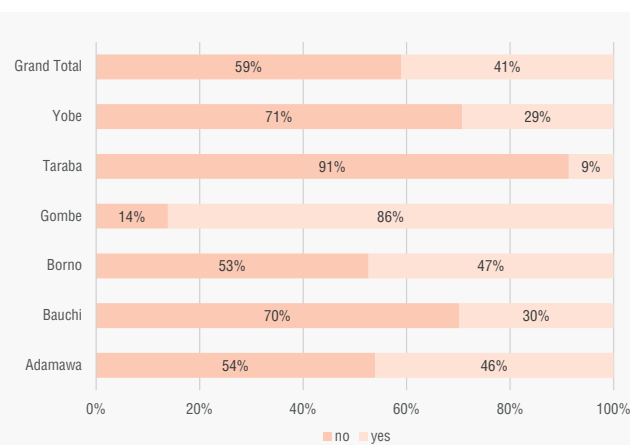


Fig 14: Evidence of hand washing practices

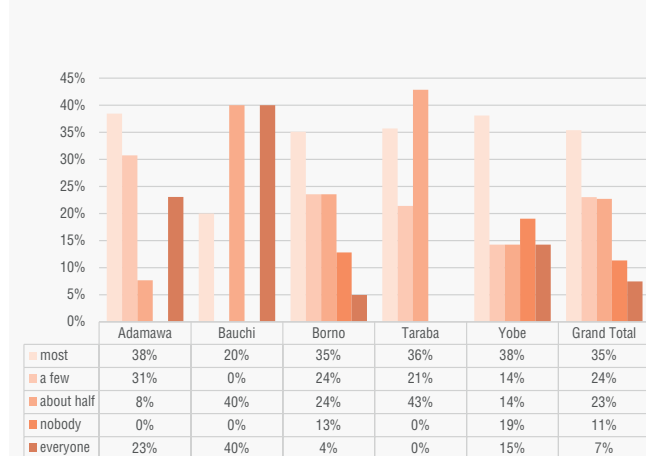


Fig 15: Access to soap and water in camps & camp-like settings

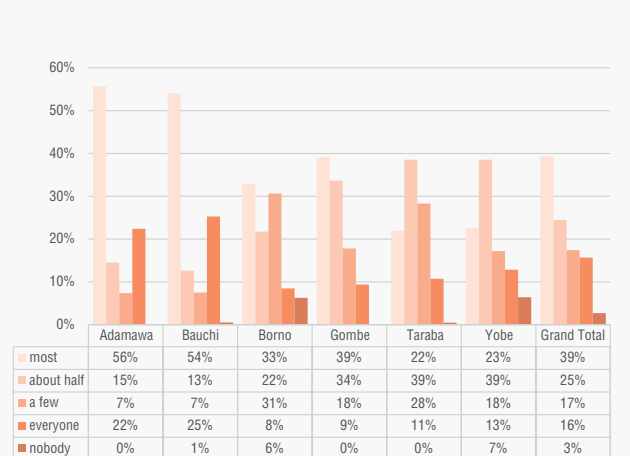


Fig 16: Access to soap and water in host communities

LIMITATIONS

- The security situation in some wards of the northeast zone remains unstable and as a result accessibility was limited.
- The data used for this analysis are estimates obtained through key informant interviews, personal observation and focus group discussions. Thus, in order to ensure the reliability of these estimates, data collection was performed at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community.

Cover Page Picture: An Internationally Displaced Person (IDP) practicing hand washing / sanitization before proceeding for Biometric registration in El-Miskin camp II, Old Maiduguri ward, Jere LGA, Borno State.

© IOM-DTM/2020

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.

“When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: “Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), August 2020.”

For more information or to report an alert, please contact:

Henry Kwenin, Project Coordinator,
hkwenin@iom.int
+234 9038852524
<http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm>
<https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria>

