IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)
NORTH EAST NIGERIA

DISPLACEMENT REPORT 34 | NOVEMBER 2020

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

UN MIGRATION

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents results from Round 34 of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve understanding of the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of Nigeria' North East Geopolitical Zone. The report covers the period from 21 September to 10 October 2020 and reflects trends from the six most affected north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

In Round 34, 2,144,135 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 441,361 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 25,585 individuals (1%) against the last assessment (Round 33) published in September 2020 when 2,118,550 IDPs were recorded as displaced. The Round 33 numbers were also 2 per cent higher than IDPs identified in Round 32 which was conducted in June 2020. The number is also marginally higher than the figure reported in Round 31 which was conducted in February 2020 when 2,046,604 IDPs were identified, confirming a plateauing in displacement trends. Prior to Round 31, the December 2019 assessment had recorded 2,039,092 IDPs.

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 than it had been for Rounds 25 and prior. During Round 25, a higher number of Local Government Areas (LGAs or districts) and wards (807) 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 — 116,018 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 2,391 locations which included sites where IDPs were residing in camps and camp-like settings as well as sites where displaced persons were living with host communities (up from 2,388 in the last Round 33 of assessment that was conducted in August 2020). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. These locations included 306 (up from 300 in Round 33) camps and camp-like settings hosting IDPs and 2,085 sites where the displaced persons were residing with host communities (slight decrement since last round of assessment when 2,088 such host community sites were assessed). Site assessments included an analysis of sectorwide needs, including shelter and non- food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection.

Also, a total of 1,736,849 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 34 assessment, an increment of 22,167 (1%) as against the 1,714,682 returnees that were recorded in the last assessment (Round 33) conducted in August 2020. The number confirms an increasing trend in numbers of returnees that has continued throughout 2020. This report includes analyses of the increasing number of returnees, profiles, time and reasons of their initial displacement, shelter conditions, health, education, livelihood, market, assistance and WASH facilities available to the returnees. Notably, as 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 (DTM) programme in September 2014, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and relevant State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs). In recent times, escalation of conflict has been noted with the security situation remaining unpredictable and leading to fluid mobility. Most notably, accessibility was reduced markedly following a spurt in violence in October 2018. Some access has been restored since then.

The main objective of 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 34 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 34 assessments were carried out from 16 October to 6 November 2020 in 107 LGAs (no change from the last round of assessment). Within the 107 accessible LGAs, the assessments were conducted in 791 wards (no change since the last round of assessment) in the conflict-affected north-eastern Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. As per the assessments, 2,144,135 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 441,361 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 25,585 persons (1%) against the last assessment (Round 33) conducted in August 2020 when 2,118,550 IDPs were recorded.

The number is also marginally higher than the figures reported in Round 32 and Round 31 which were conducted in June and February 2020, respectively, when 2,088,124 and 2,046,604 IDPs were identified, indicating an increasing trend since a dip was noted in January 2019. To illustrate, as per Round 30 assessment that was published in November 2019, 2,035,232 IDPs were recorded and a similar trend was observed in previous rounds of assessment conducted in 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 an escalation of violence was observed in October 2018 even though accessibility remains lower. During Round 25, a higher number of LGAs and wards (807) 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.

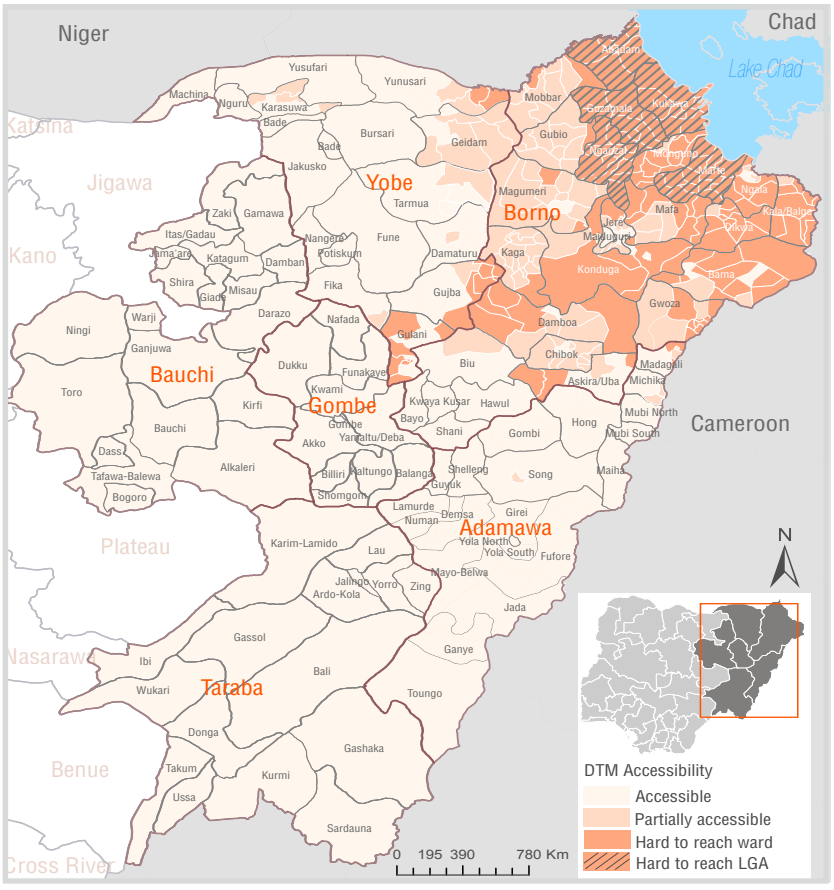
The number of wards assessed by DTM remained unchanged in this Round 34 at 791. Borno's Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzia LGAs continue to remain completely inaccessible. For this reason, the continuous high numbers of IDPs despite limited accessibility are an indication that actual displacement numbers could be higher.

Before the decrement in accessibility, only two LGAs namely, Abadam and Marte were inaccessible during the Round 25 assessment in October 2018. 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 Rounds 30 and 31, accessibility was lower than that in Round 29 with 790 wards accessible. Accessibility, however, improved marginally in Round 32 when 792 wards were accessible. While it went down by one ward in the last two rounds of assessments.

Before the reduction in accessibility due to the 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 25 that was conducted before a spurt in violence in October 2018.



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

Map1: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 34 Assessments

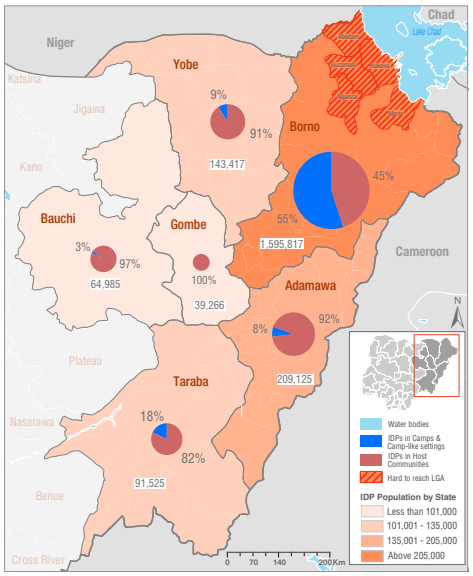
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

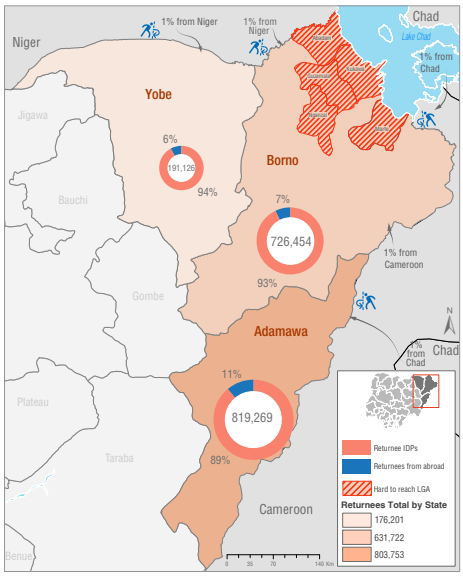
2,144,135
Displaced Individuals

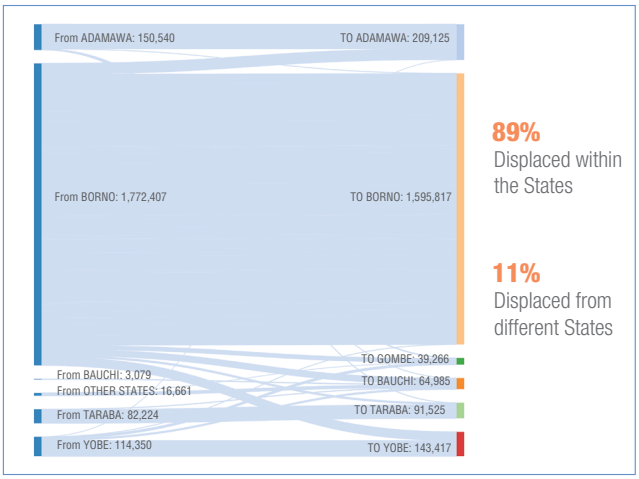
53% Female
47% Male
23% Children under 6 Y
80% Women and Children

1,736,849
Returned Individuals

54% Female
46% Male
17% Children under 6 Y
71% Women and Children

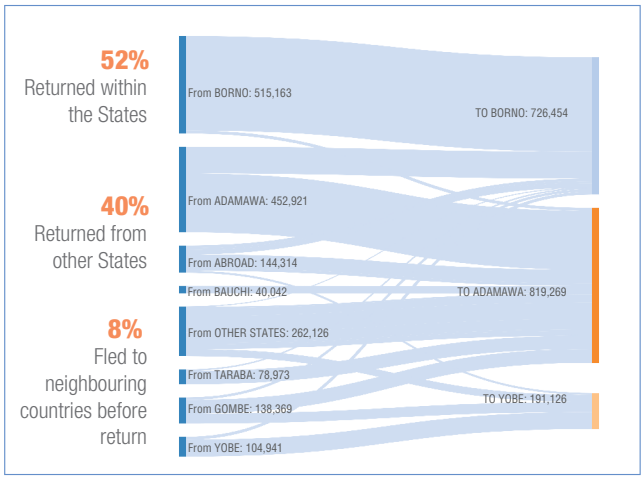






89%
Displaced within the States

11%
Displaced from different States

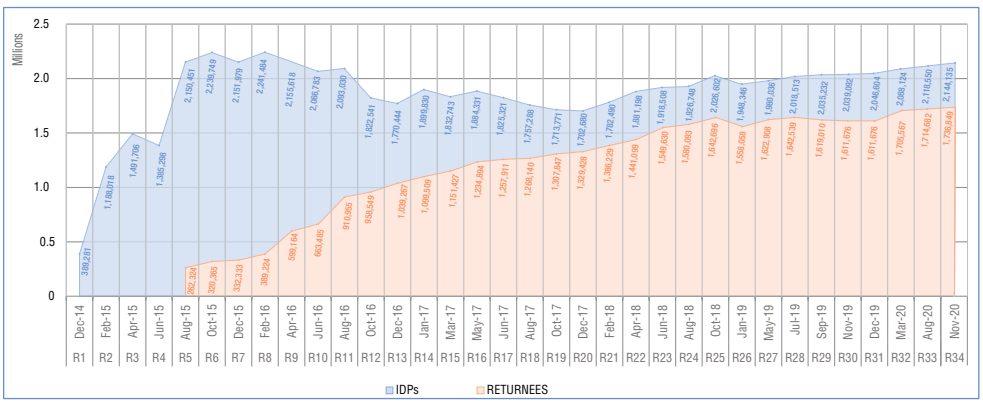


52%
Returned within the States

40%
Returned from other States

8%
Fled to neighbouring countries before return

1%
increase in displaced population from DTM R33



1%
decrease in return population from DTM R33

IDP and Returnee population trend

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1.BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs identified during Round 34 of DTM assessments in conflict-affected North-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,144,135 or 44,361 households.

The number represents an increase of 25,585 persons (1%) vis-à-vis the last assessment (Round 33) conducted in August 2020 when 2,118,550 IDPs were recorded as displaced. The Round 33 number was only 1 per cent more than the number recorded in Round 32.

The assessment is in-line with a recent trend of total IDPs slowly inching up over the last few assessments. In Round 32 conducted in June 2020, 2,088,124 IDPs were recorded. This number was marginally higher than the figure reported in Round 31 which was conducted in February 2020 when 2,046,604 IDPs were identified.

The analysis shows that IDPs oftentimes travel across LGA borders. Seventy per cent of IDPs were displaced to an LGA other than their LGA of origin. Thirty per cent of IDPs were displaced within their LGA of origin.

The most conflict-affected State of Borno continued to host the highest number of IDPs at 1,595,817, an increment of 29,806 persons or less than 2 per cent from the 1,566,011, displaced persons that were recorded in the last round of assessment. It is now home to 74 per cent of all IDPs in northeast Nigeria. The fact that the number of displaced persons in Borno has plateaued instead of decreasing, all while the States's most populous LGAs of Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai were not accessible, is an indicator of continued insecurity and mobility in the region.

During this round of assessment, Jere LGA of Borno recorded an increase in the number of IDPs from 275,430 to 288,114, i.e., 12,684 individuals (up 5%). The increment was a result of influx of IDPs and discovery of a new camp that was hitherto not accessed.

Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno's capital city, continued to host the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in the State. It also saw the second highest increase in IDP numbers among all LGAs with the numbers going up from 297,465 to 304,501 (an increase of 7,036 IDPs) due to new arrivals from Gajiganna, Gubio and Tungushe axis and some other LGAs due to poor living conditions in locations of origin and fear of attacks. The third highest increase in IDP numbers was in Magumeri where 29,953 (up by 2,404) IDPs were recorded due to an influx of IDPs from Titiwa, Furram, Felo and Borno Yeso wards of Magumeri LGA. On the other hand, frequent attacks led to reduction in the number of IDPs in Konduga (down by 2% to 139,317) during this round of assessment.

Among the other five states that were assessed, only Adamawa recorded a notable change in the number of IDPs with a 2 per cent or 4,342 decrease to 209,125. But the decrement did not change its status as the State with the second highest number of IDPs. It continues to be home to 10 per cent of all IDPs. The reduction in the number of displaced persons in Adamawa was largely on account of people moving back to their place of origin, and closure of a camp and some sites in Guyuk LGA of Adamawa.

The changes in IDP numbers in other states were not significant. Yobe which has the third highest number of IDPs (7% of all IDPs), recorded an increase of less than a per cent or 992 persons, bringing the number of IDPs in the state to 143,417. The change was largely because of increase in the number of IDPs in Gujba LGA on account of movement to access land for farming as the rainy season began as well as an influx from Konduga LGA of Borno due to insecurity.

Taraba which has the fourth highest population of IDPs at 91,525 or 4 per cent, saw a decrease in number of IDPs by 1 per cent. The change was largely on account of displaced persons returning to their place of origin for the purpose of farming activities.

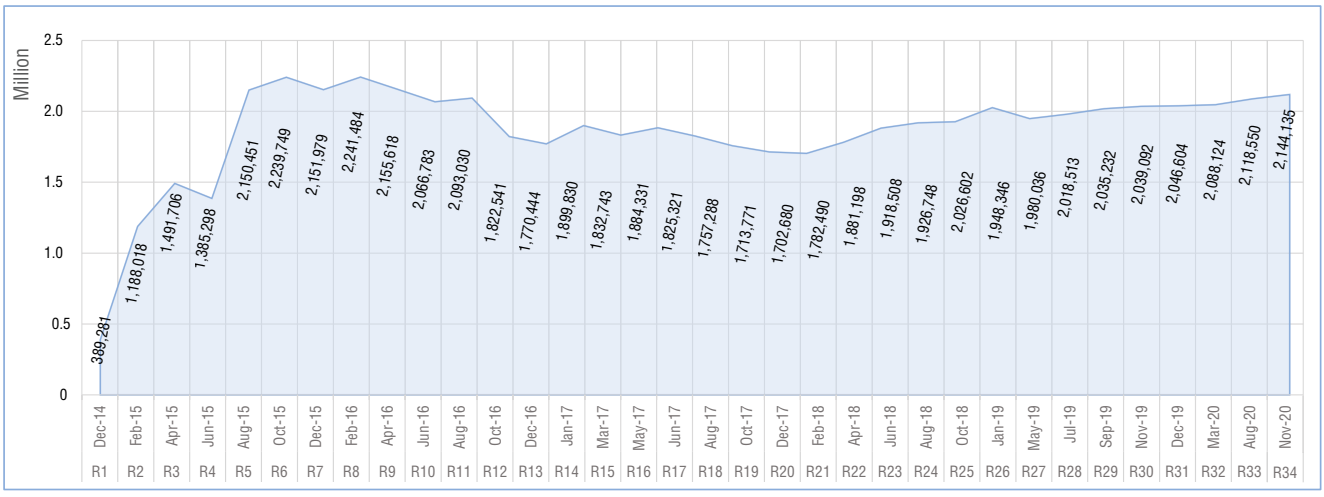
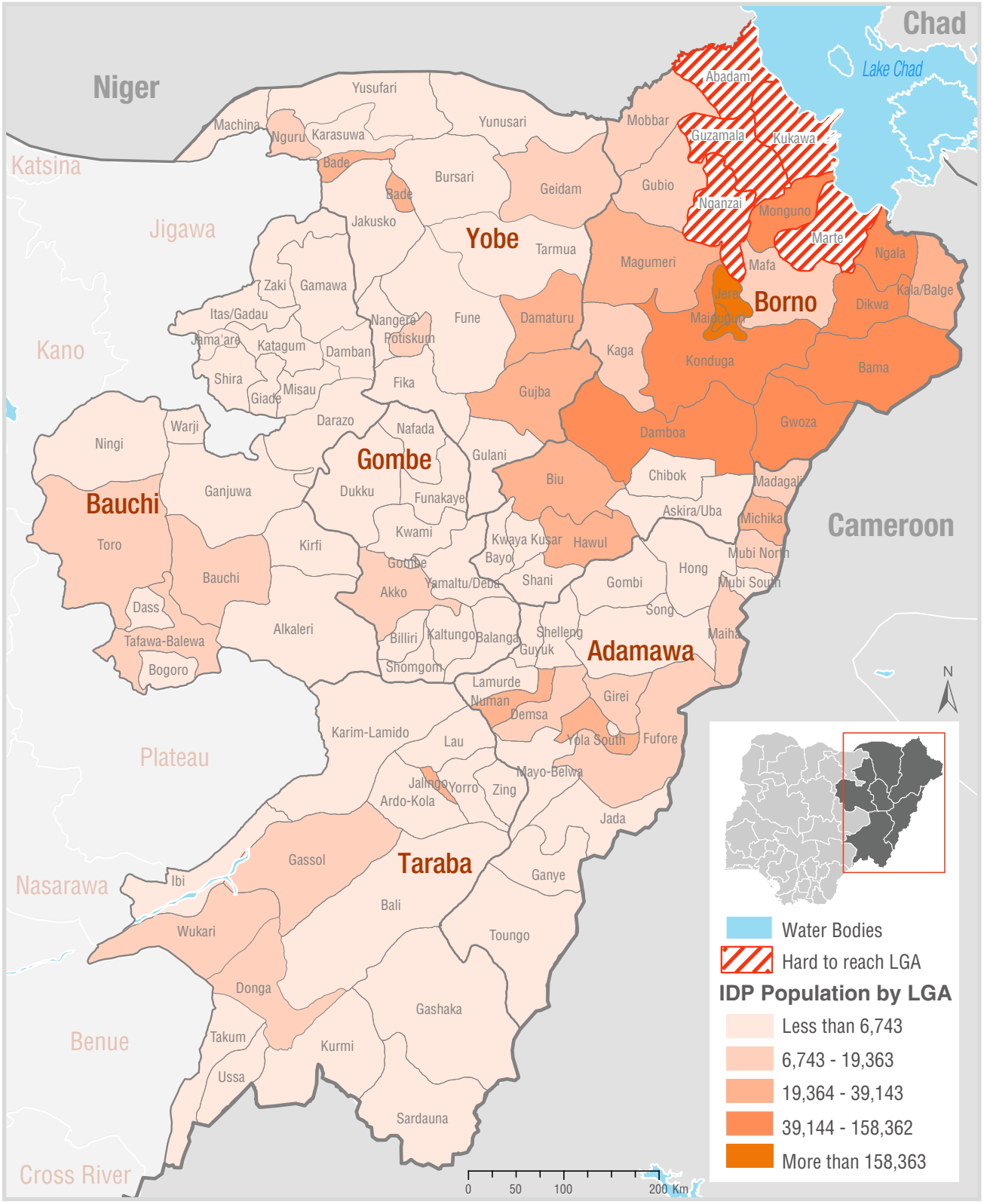


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

State	Count of LGAs	R33 Total (July 2020)	R34 Total (September 2020)	Status	Difference
ADAMAWA	21	213,467	209,125	Decrease	-4,342
BAUCHI	20	64,632	64,985	Increase	353
BORNO	22	1,566,011	1,595,817	Increase	29,806
GOMBE	11	39,205	39,266	Increase	61
TARABA	16	92,810	91,525	Decrease	-1,285
YOBE	17	142,425	143,417	Increase	992
GRAND TOTAL	107	2,118,550	2,144,135	Increase	25,585

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by State



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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 85,047 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.

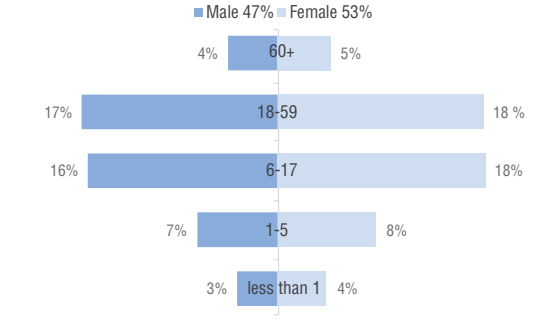


Figure 2: Age and demographic dreakdown of IDPs

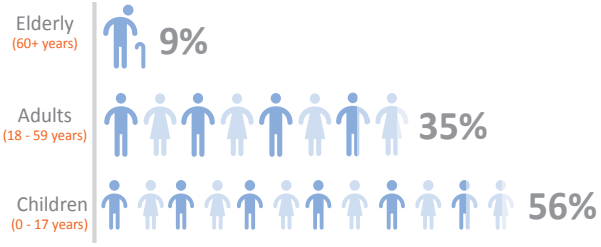
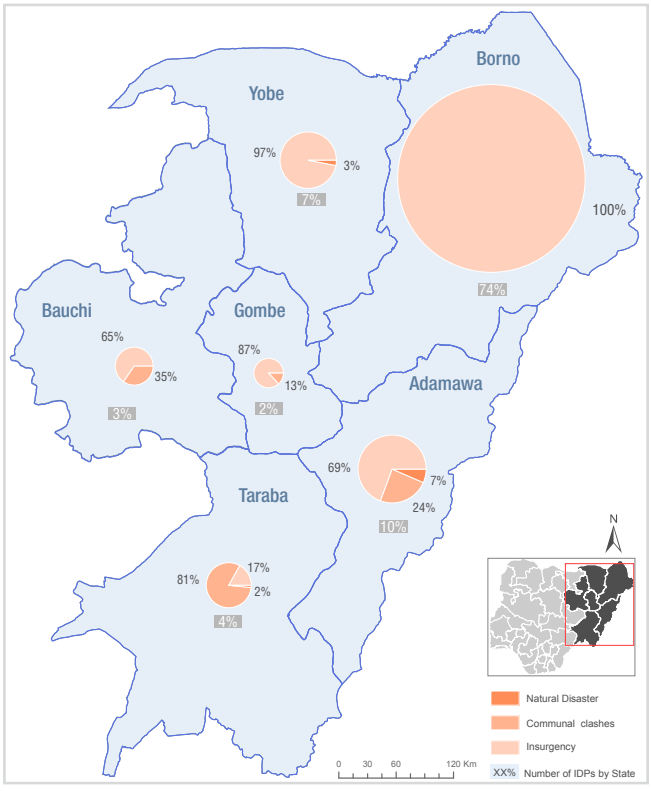


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment conducted in August 2020. The ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (92% - same as in the last two Rounds of assessments), followed by communal clashes for 7 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 34 assessment.



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

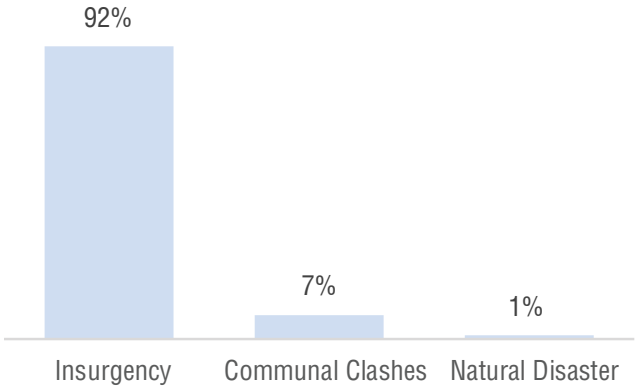
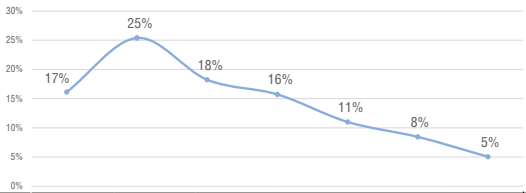


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

The year during which the highest percentage of IDPs were displaced remained 2015, (25% - 1% decrease since the last round of assessment) followed by 2016 (18%). In line with the last round of assessment, 16 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 and 11 per cent in 2018 (Figure 5). Eight per cent (down by 1%) of displacements took place in 2019 on account of increased insecurity, communal clashes, and natural disasters (no change since the last round of assessment) and 5 per cent so far in 2020.



State	Before 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Grand Total
ADAMAWA	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	10%
BAUCHI	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
BORNO	9%	20%	15%	13%	8%	5%	4%	74%
GOMBE	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
TARABA	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	4%
YOBE	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	7%
Grand Total	17%	25%	18%	16%	11%	8%	5%	100%

Figure 5: Year of displacement by State

1E: MOBILITY

Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, 61 per cent of respondents said they were displaced once, 29 per cent said they were displaced two times, 8 per cent said they were displaced three times and 1 per cent said they were displaced four times. In the most affected State of Borno, 64 per cent of displaced person living in camp and camp-like settings were displaced once, 29 per cent were displaced two times and 7 per cent were displaced three times.

Seventy-two per cent of displaced persons residing with host communities said that they were displaced once, 24 per cent said they were displaced two times, 3 per cent said they were displaced three times and 1 per cent said they were displaced four times. The corresponding percentages for Borno were 54, 38, 7 and 1 per cent, respectively.

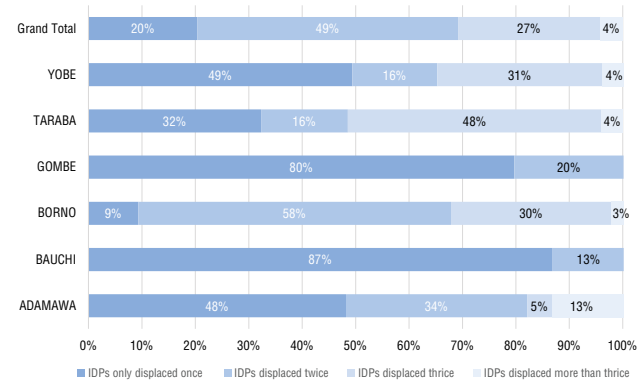


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per State

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Eighty-three per cent of IDPs cited the most-affected state of Borno as their place of origin (up 1% from the last round of assessment).

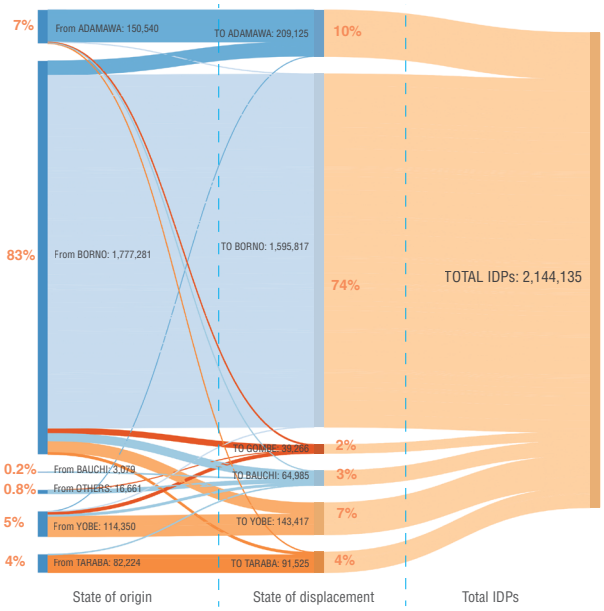
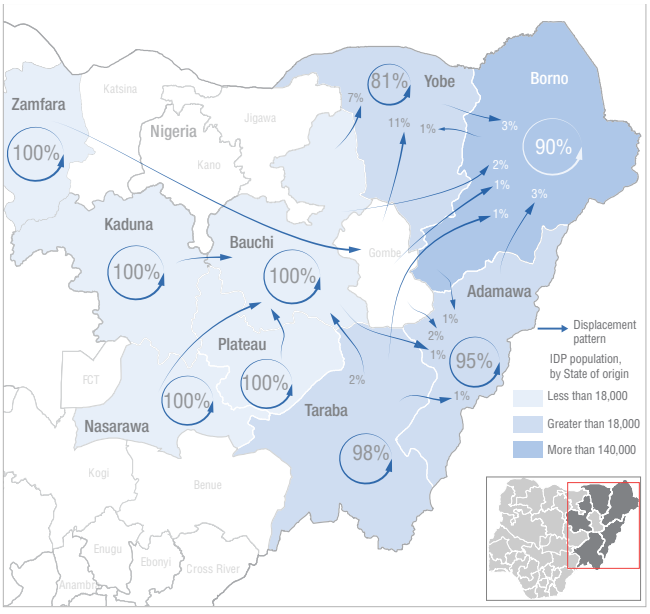


Figure 7: State of origin, State of Displacement and Percentage per State of Origin/Displacement



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Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

After Borno, Adamawa is the place of origin for the second largest number of IDPs (7%), followed by Yobe at 5 per cent. But as has been the trend, most displaced persons remain within their State or LGA. Only 3 per cent of IDPs in Adamawa said their place of origin was Borno. Likewise, 2 per cent of IDPs in Yobe said they belonged to Borno.

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

The majority of IDPs (57%) were living with host communities (Figure 8) during the Round 34 assessments with the remainder (43%) 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 (55%) is higher than that of individuals living with host communities. This percentage is a slight increase since the last round of assessment when 54 per cent of displaced persons in Borno were living in camps and camp-like settings. In all other states, people living with host communities far outnumbered those in camps and camp-like settings.

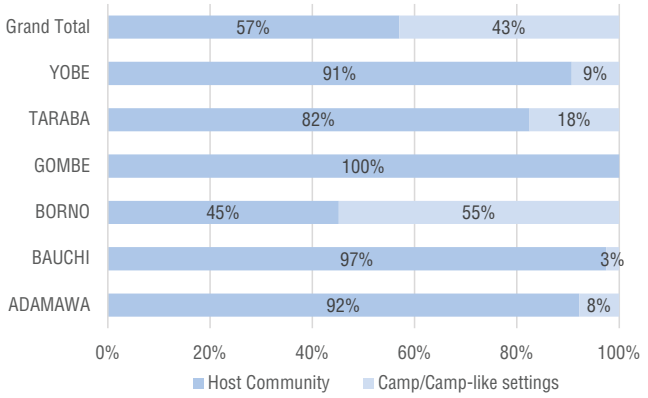


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by State

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Once again, the percentage of people who were in need for food remained high. Seventy-six per cent of IDPs cited food as their main unmet need (no change from the last two rounds of assessments).

Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the second highest unfulfilled need by 12 per cent (same as the last two rounds of assessments). Six per cent cited shelter as their main unmet need. The results were consistent with the trend observed in previous assessments.

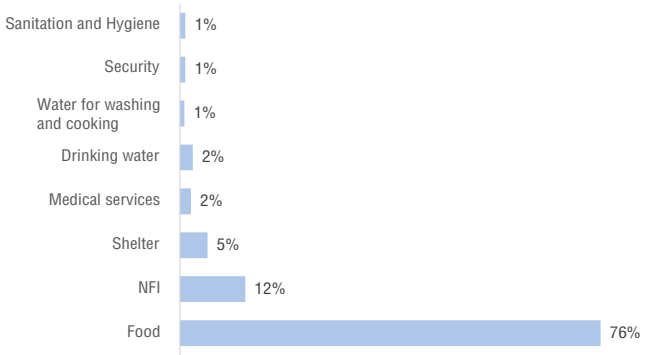


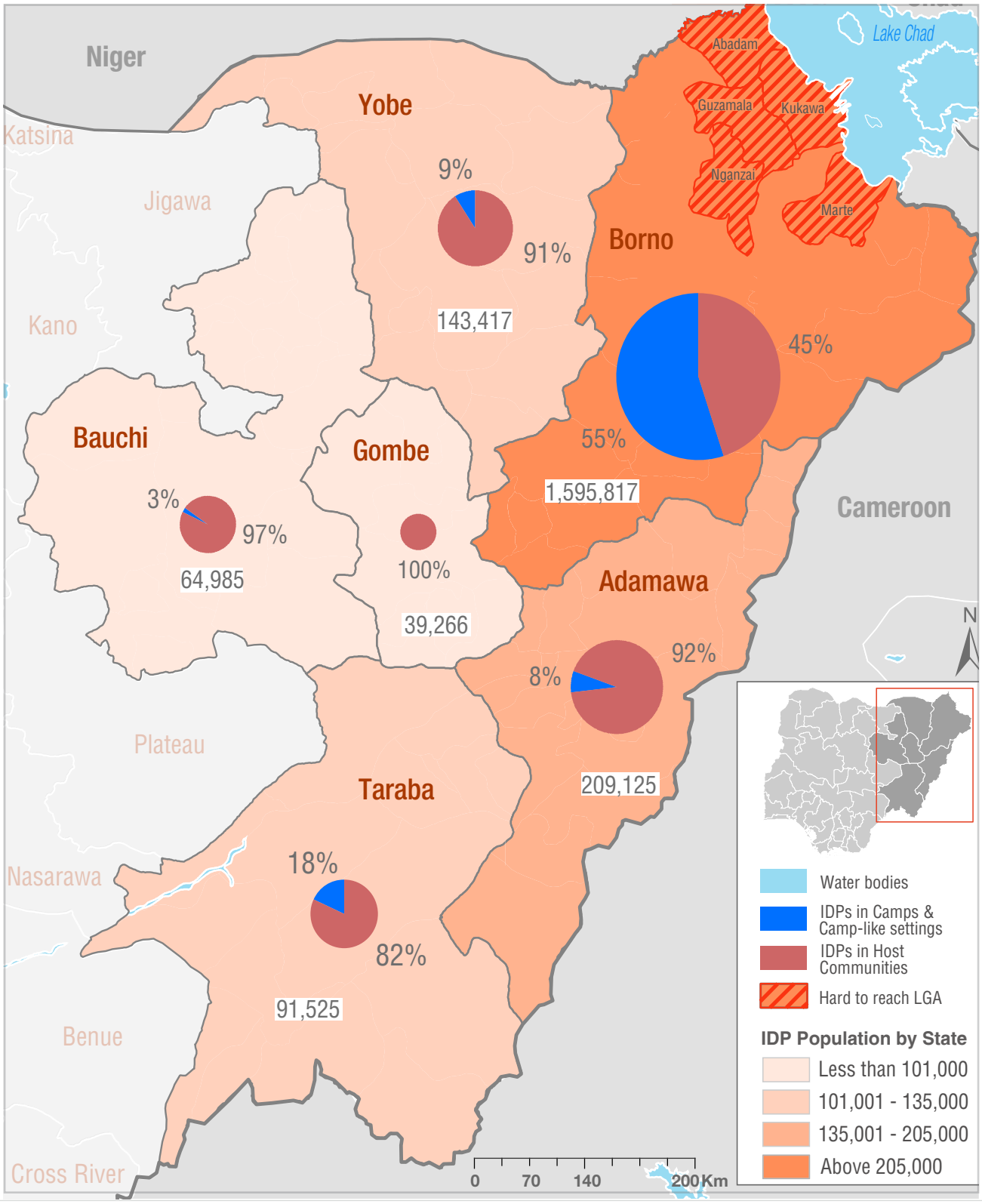
Figure 8: IDP settlement type by State

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

DTM Round 34 site assessments were conducted in 2,392 locations which included sites where IDPs were residing in camps and camp-like settings as well as sites where displaced persons were living with host communities (up from 2,388 in the last Round 33 of assessment that was conducted in August 2020).

The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. These assessed locations included 307 (up from 300 and 293 in the last two rounds of assessments, respectively) camps and camp-like settings and 2,085 sites (slight increase from 2,082 sites that were assessed in the last round of assessment) where IDPs were residing with host communities.



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Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities		% Sites	Total Number of IDPs	
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites			
Adamawa	16,251	26	8%	192,874	460	22%	209,125	486
Bauchi	1,646	5	2%	63,339	370	18%	64,985	375
Borno	874,626	241	79%	721,191	459	22%	1,595,817	700
Gombe	0	0	0%	39,266	202	10%	39,266	202
Taraba	16,036	14	5%	75,489	205	10%	91,525	219
Yobe	13,280	21	7%	130,137	389	19%	143,417	410
Grand Total	921,839	307	100%	1,222,296	2,085	100%	2,144,135	2,392

Table 3: Number of sites by settlement type and distribution of IDPs by settlement type, by State

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Nearly all sites were classified as spontaneous and less than 2 per cent were planned. Most sites were classified as collective settlement/centers (58%) and rest were camps (42%).

Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (90%). Five per cent were dwelling in in public structures and 4 per cent in ancestral homes. Camps were located on publicly owned land (50%), followed by private buildings in 49 per cent of sites and ancestral in less than 1 per cent.

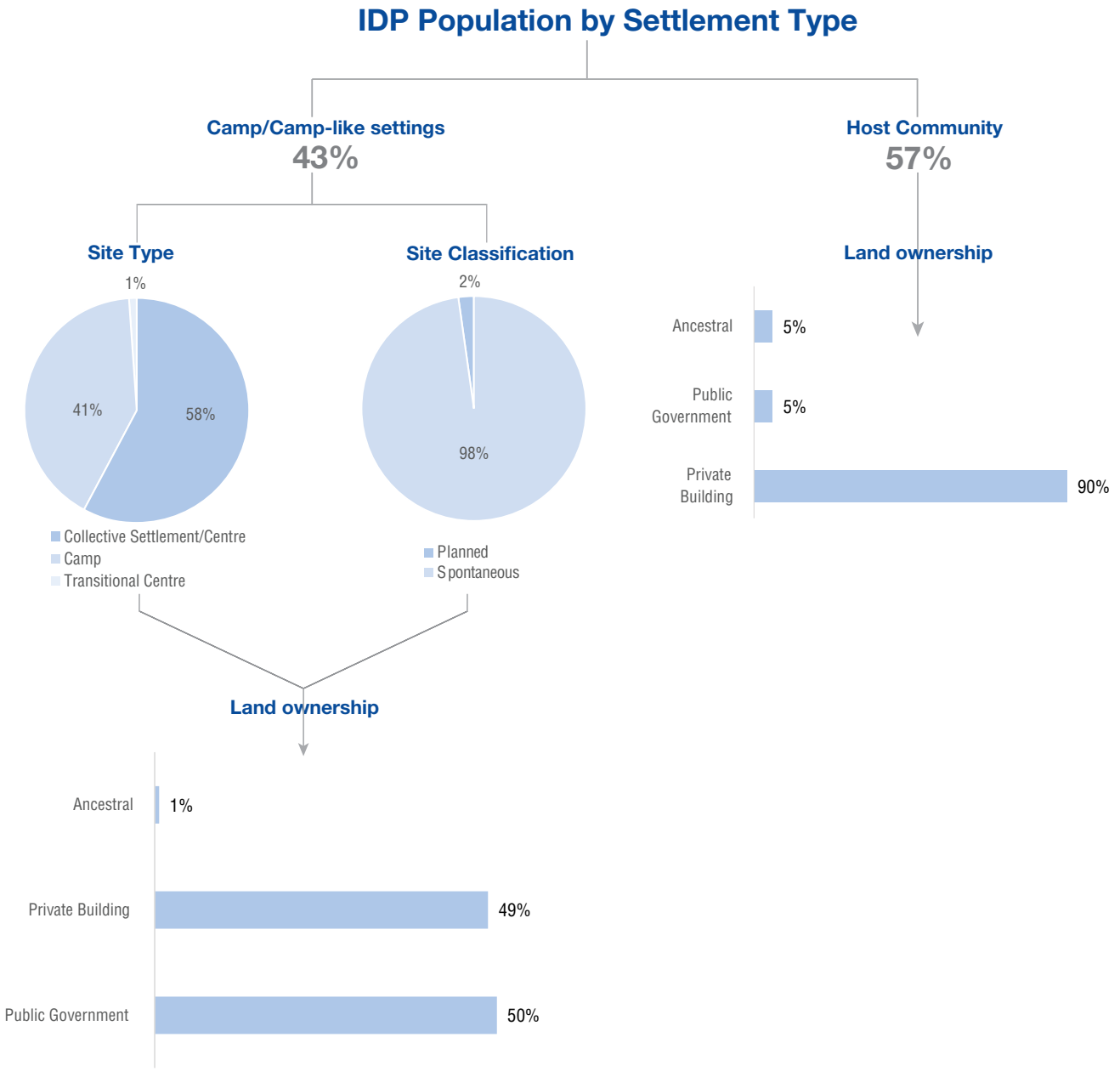
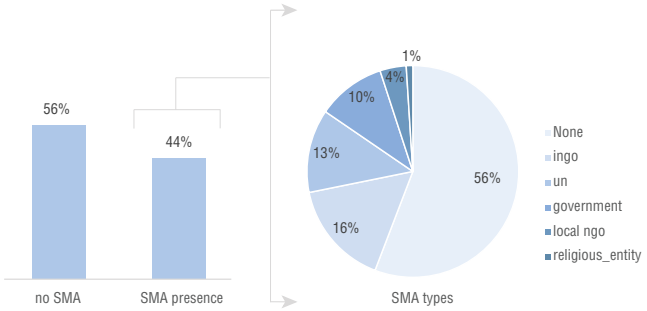


Figure 9: IDP settlement type by state

2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 34 DTM assessment, out of the 307 camps and camp-like sites assessed, a high of 89 per cent (up from 84%) were informal sites while the remaining were formal. Furthermore, 56 per cent of sites do not have a site management agency (SMA, up from 43%).



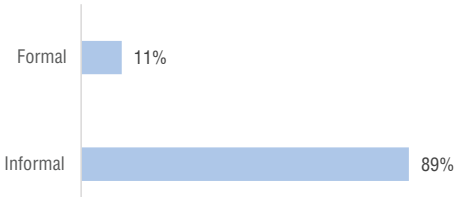


Figure 10: Presence and type of camp management agency

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 self-made/makeshift shelters at 38 per cent (up by 1%), followed by emergency shelters at 34 per cent (down by 1 since the last round of assessment).

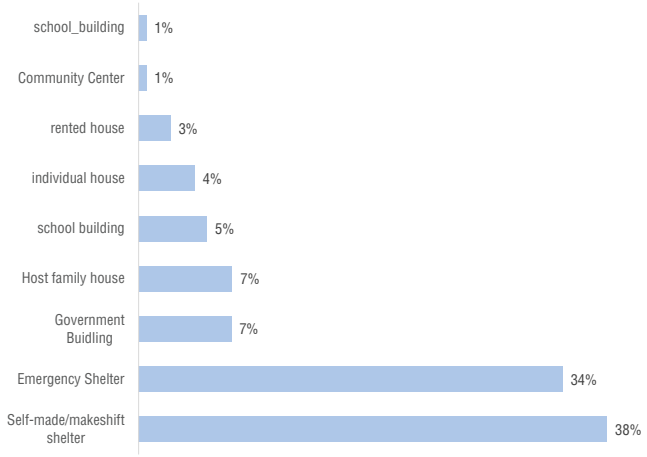


Figure 11: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

Sixty-three per cent of all IDPs living with host communities were living in a host family's house (increase from 62% reported in the last round of assessment). This was followed by rented houses at 21 per cent (down from 25%), and individual houses at 12 per cent (up from 10% since the last round of assessment).

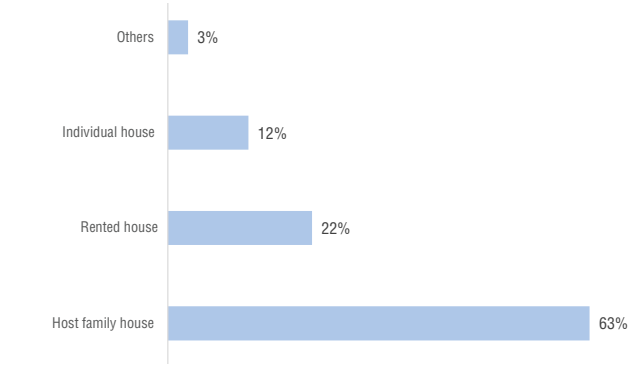


Figure 12: Types of shelter in host community sites

For more analysis, click here.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Camps and camp-like settings

Blankets/mats continued to remain the most needed kind of non-food item (NFI) in camps and camp-like settings at 56 per cent which is 3 per cent more than the last round of assessment.

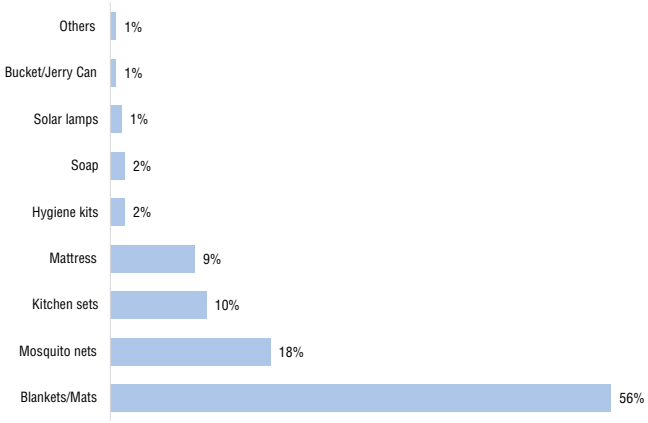


Figure 13: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

Likewise in host communities, blankets/mats were the most needed NFI at 40 per cent (up from 37%) followed by mosquito nets (22%, up from 19%), mattress at 16 per cent (down by 1%) and kitchen sets (12% - down by 2% from the last round of assessment).

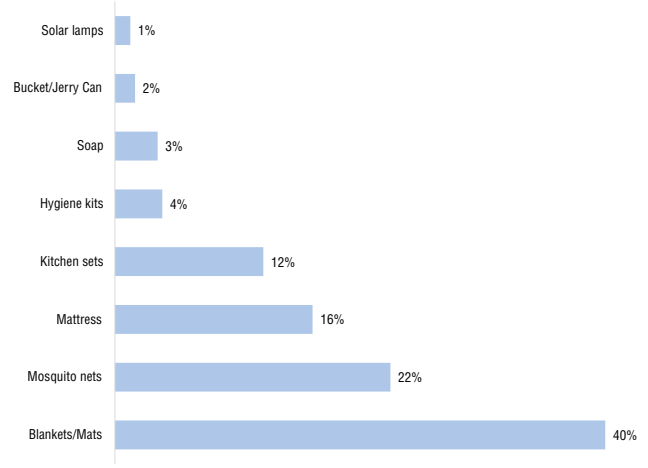


Figure 14: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

For more analysis, click here.

WASH: WATER RESOURCES

Camp and camp-like settings:

Piped water was the main source of water in 68 per cent (down from 71%) of sites where IDPs are residing in camps and camp-like settings. In 19 per cent of sites (up from 17% from the last round of assessment), hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (8% - up by 2%). Use of unprotected wells was the main source of water in 2 per cent of sites.

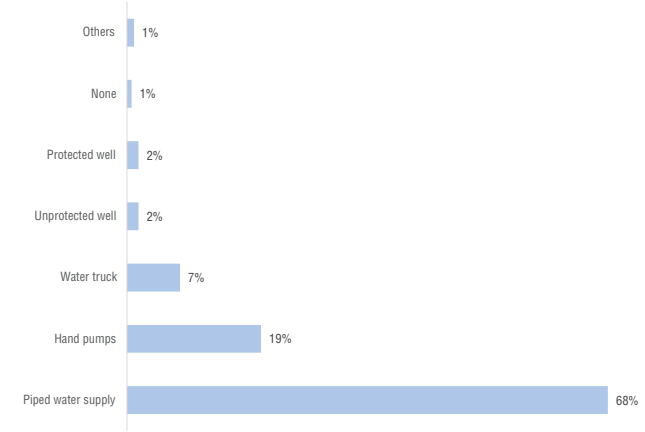


Figure 15: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities,hand pumps was the main source of water in 52 per cent (up from 51%) of sites followed by 27 per cent of sites (similar to last round of assessment) and protected well (7% - down from 8%). Other common water sources include water trucks (5%) and surface water (2%). Use of unprotected wells as main source of water in 7 per cent of sites (similar to last round of assessment).

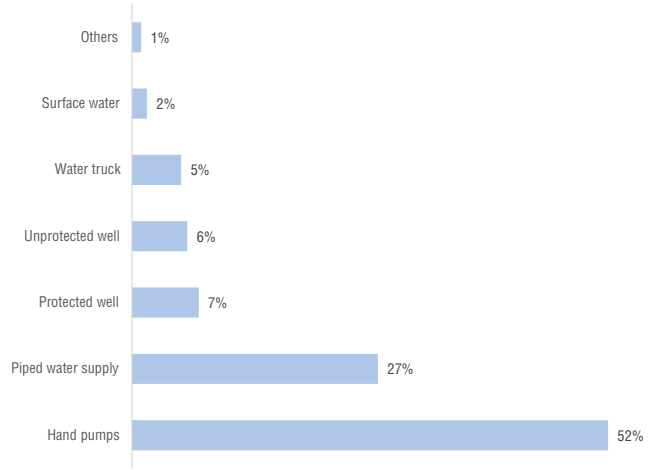


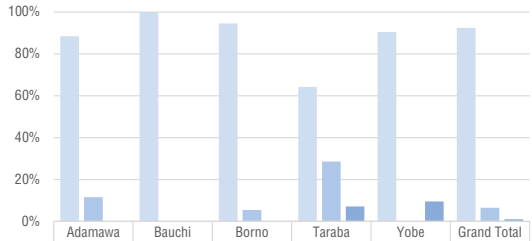
Figure 16: Main drinking water sources in host communities

For more analysis, click here.

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings

In 92 per cent of displacement sites, toilets were described as not hygienic, while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in 7 per cent of sites. In the State of Borno, respondents said 95 per cent of sites had unhygienic toilets and 5 per cent had hygienic toilets. In Bauchi, all toilets were reportedly unhygienic.



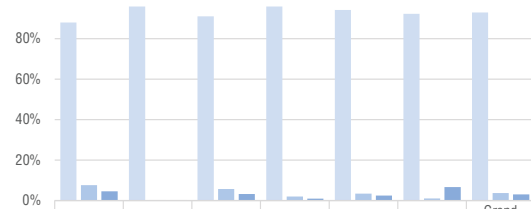
	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
not so good (not hygienic)	88%	100%	95%	64%	90%	92%
good (hygienic)	12%	0%	5%	29%	0%	7%
non usable	0%	0%	0%	7%	10%	1%

Figure 17: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

For more analysis, click here.

Host communities

In 93 per cent of displacement sites (up from 88%), toilets were described as not hygienic, while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in 4 per cent of sites (down from 11% in the last round of assessment). In the State of Borno, respondents said 91 per cent of sites had unhygienic toilets (up by 1%) and 6 per cent had hygienic (down from 9%). In Bauchi, nearly all toilets were reportedly unhygienic at 99 per cent.



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
not so good (not hygienic)	88%	99%	91%	97%	94%	92%	93%
good (hygienic)	8%	0%	6%	2%	4%	1%	4%
non usable	4%	1%	3%	1%	2%	7%	3%

Figure 18: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

For more analysis, click here.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

In Round 34 assessments, access to food was on-site in 44 per cent. At the same time, food was off-site in 37 per cent of sites. There was, however, no food provisions in 17 per cent (up by 1% since the last round of assessment) of sites assessed.

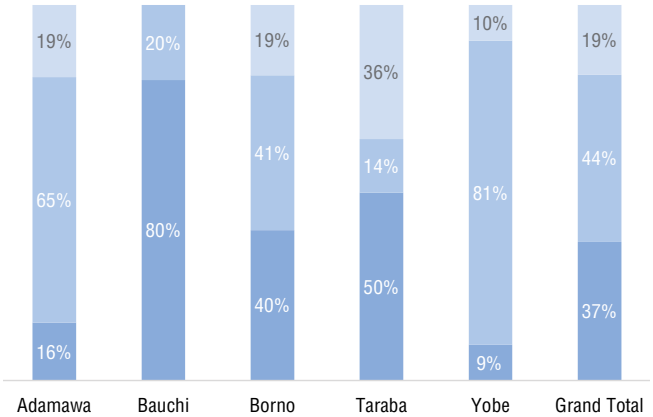


Figure 19: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

Access to food was on-site in 50 per cent (no change since the last round of assessment) of sites where IDPs were residing with host communities. Twenty-five per cent of sites had access to food off-site and 24 per cent (up from 22%) had no access to food. Similarly, in Borno access to food was on-site in 42 per cent (down from 46%) of sites.

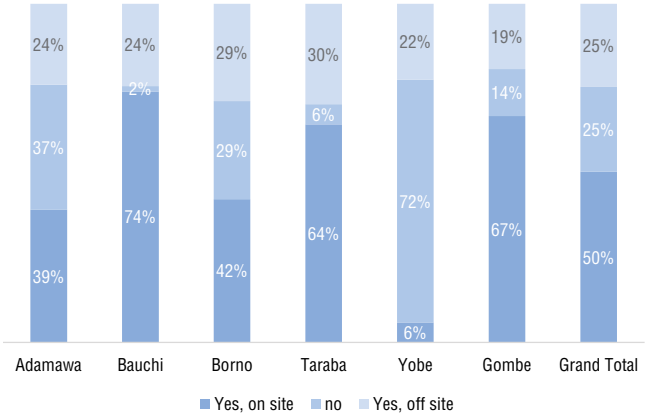


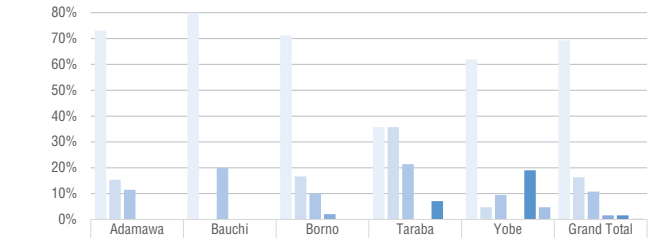
Figure 20: Access to food in host communities

For more analysis, click here.

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

In 69 per cent of sites assessed during Round 34 of DTM assessments (up from 67%) cited malaria as the most common health problem. Fever was next most common health issue in 16 per cent (down from 20%) of sites and cough was cited as third most common health issue in 10 per cent of sites (no change since the last round of assessment).



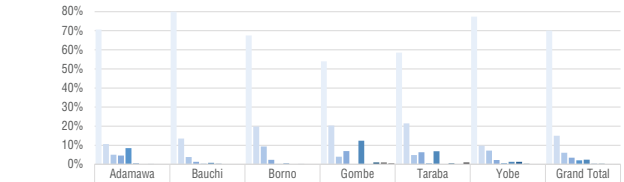
	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
malaria	73%	80%	71%	36%	62%	69%
fever	15%	0%	17%	36%	5%	16%
cough	12%	20%	10%	21%	9%	11%
diarrhea	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
malnutrition	0%	0%	0%	7%	19%	2%
skin disease	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%

Figure 21: 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 communities in 70 per cent of sites (up from 64%). In Borno malaria was cited as the most prevalent health issue in 68 per cent (up from 63%) of sites.



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
malaria	71%	80%	68%	54%	59%	77%	70%
fever	11%	14%	20%	20%	21%	10%	15%
cough	5%	4%	9%	4%	5%	7%	6%
diarrhea	5%	1%	2%	7%	6%	2%	4%
hepatitis	8%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%
malnutrition	0%	1%	1%	12%	7%	1%	2%
RTI	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
wound infection	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
skin disease	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
none	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%

Figure 22: Common health problems in host communities

For more details, click here.

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

In camps and camp-like settings, no children were attending school in 6 per cent of sites (up from 4% in the last round of assessment), 51 to 75 per cent of children were attending school in 37 per cent of sites (up from 24%), 25 to 50 per cent of children were attending school in 29 per cent of sites (down from 39%), less than 25 per cent of children were attending school in 25 per cent of sites (down from 30%), and in 3 per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of children were attending school.

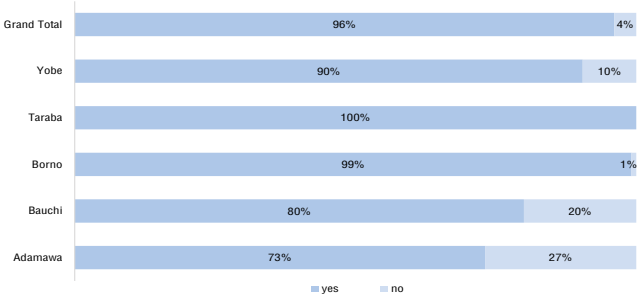


Figure 23: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

For more details, click here.

Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, access to education services was recorded in 96 per cent of sites (down from 99%), no children were attending school in 4 per cent of sites (up from 3% that was recorded in the last round of assessment).

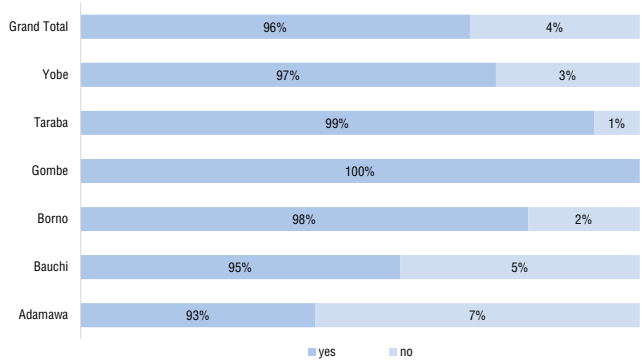


Figure 24: Access to formal/informal education services in Host communities

For more details, click here.

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Friends and neighbours were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 54 per cent of sites (down by 2% since the last round of assessment). Local and community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 34 per cent of sites (up from 29%).

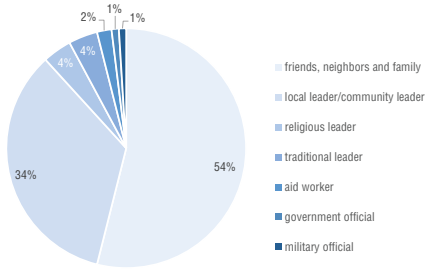


Figure 25: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

For more details, click here.

Host communities

In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, friends, neighbours and family were the most trusted source of information in 41 per cent of sites (up from 39% cited in Round 33), followed by local/community leader in 32 per cent of sites (down by 2%).

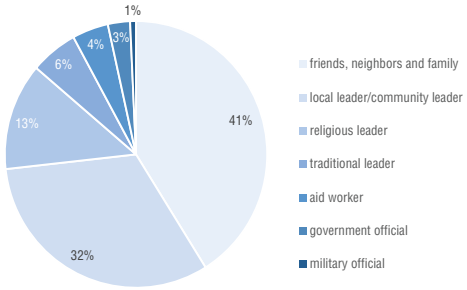


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

For more details, click here.

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

In a sign of the start of farming season, 46 per percent of respondents said farming was their main (up from 25%). Petty trade was the next main livelihood activity for displaced persons in 25 per cent (down from 38%) and daily wage labourer (21% - down from 26%).

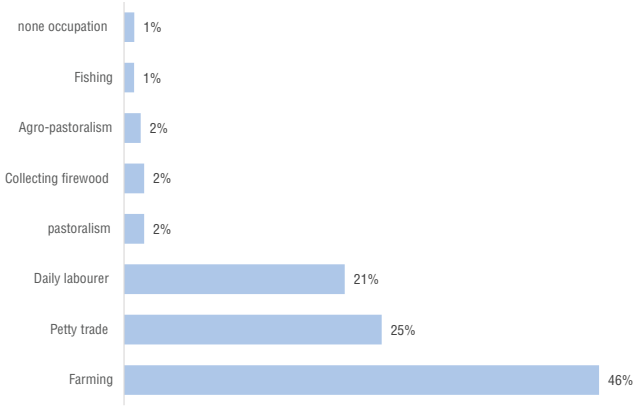


Figure 27: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

For more details, click here.

Host communities

Farming continued to be the main livelihood for majority of IDPs living with host communities at 59 per cent (down 1%).

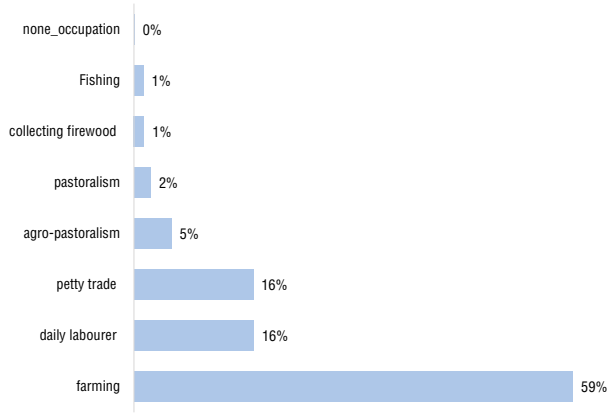


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

For more details, click here.

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Some form of security was provided in 89 per cent (up from 84% in the round of assessment) of sites. In the most-affected State of Borno, security was provided in 95 per cent (up from 89 %) of sites.

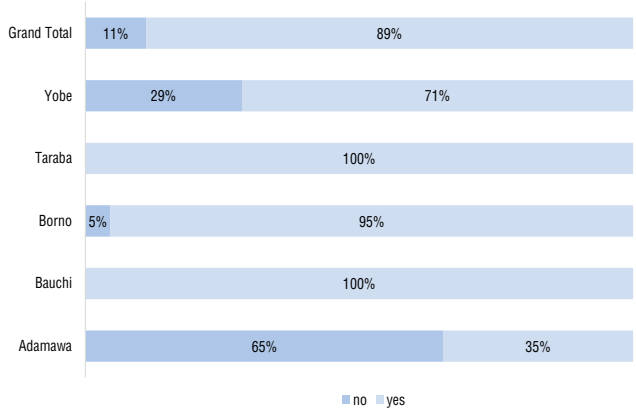


Figure 29: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

For more details, click here.

Host Communities

In 90 per cent of sites (up from 87%) some form of security was present. This figure was higher in the most affected State of Borno at 97 per cent (up from 91%).

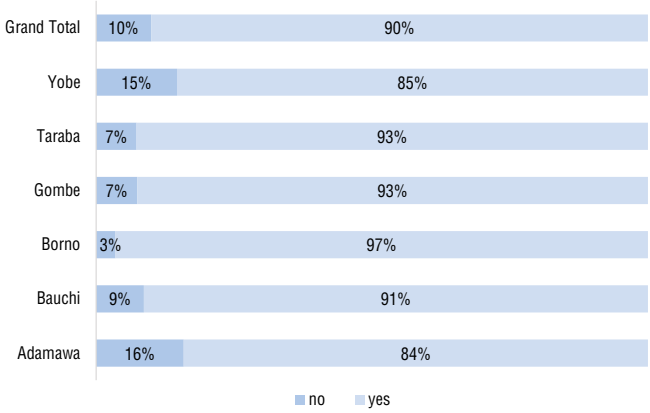


Figure 30: Security provided in host communities

For more details, click here.

3. RETURNEES

The continuing trend of increasing returns continued in this round of assessment with 1,736,849 returnees (280,980 households) recorded in the DTM Round 34 assessment, an increment of 22,167 (1%) as against the 1,714,682 returnees that were recorded in the last assessment (Round 33) conducted in August 2020. The increment confirms an increasing trend in the numbers of returnees that has continued throughout 2020. In Round 33, 1,714,682 returnees were recorded which was an increment of 9,115 (less than 1%) from the number (1,705,567) recorded in Round 32 assessment that was conducted in June 2020. The June 2020 numbers were a 2 per cent increment from was recorded in Round 31 (conducted in February 2020).

Forty LGAs (672 sites, 2 more than last assessment) were assessed for returnees in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe during this round of assessment which is same as the number assessed in the last three rounds of assessments. In Borno, Nganzai remained inaccessible. All three states assessed, i.e., Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, witnessed an increment in returnee numbers. Adamawa continued to be home to the largest proportion of returnees with the State accounting for 47 per cent of all returnees. Borno had 42 per cent and Yobe hosted 11 per cent of all returnees as per the assessment.

The highest increment was noted in Borno where returnees' figures increased by 17,927 or 3 per cent to 726,454. The increase was largely on account of improved access to Borno's Gubio LGA. The next highest increase in returnees figures was in Yobe where the numbers went up by 4,119 or 2 per cent to 191,126. In Adamawa, only 121 more returnees were recorded in this round of assessment bringing the total to 819,269.

State	R33 Accessed LGA's	R34 Accessed LGA's	R33 Total IND (May 2020)	R34 Total IND (July 2020)	Status	Difference	Return Population In Percentages Per State
ADAMAWA	16	16	819,148	819,269	Increase	121	47%
BORNO	18	18	708,527	726,454	Increase	17,927	42%
YOBE	6	6	187,007	191,126	Increase	4,119	11%
GRAND TOTAL	40	40	1,714,682	1,736,849	Increase	22,167	100%

Table 4: Change in returnee population by State

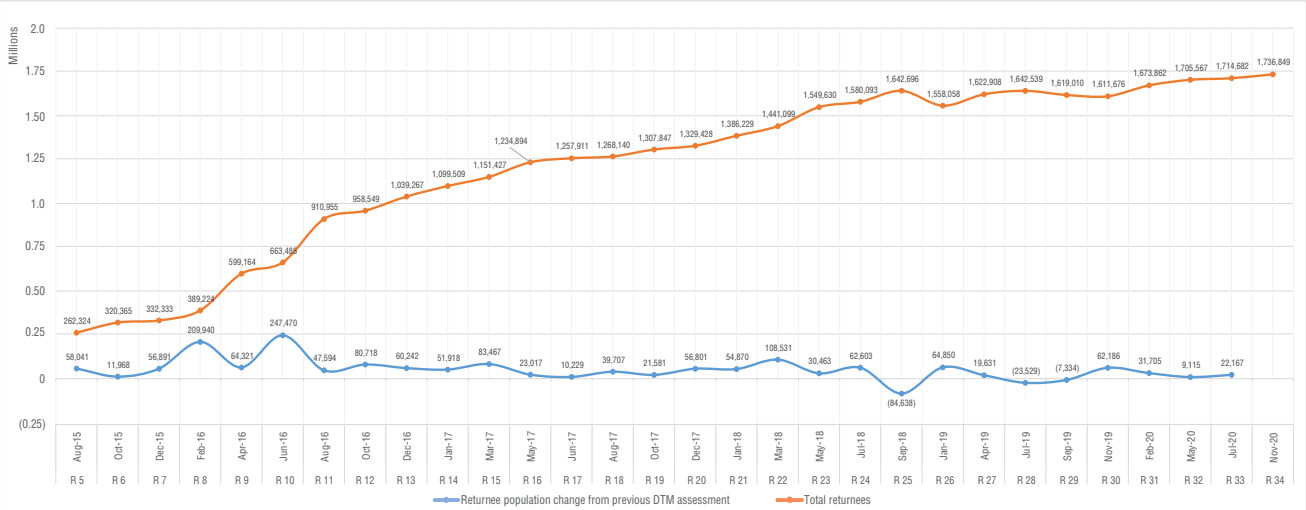
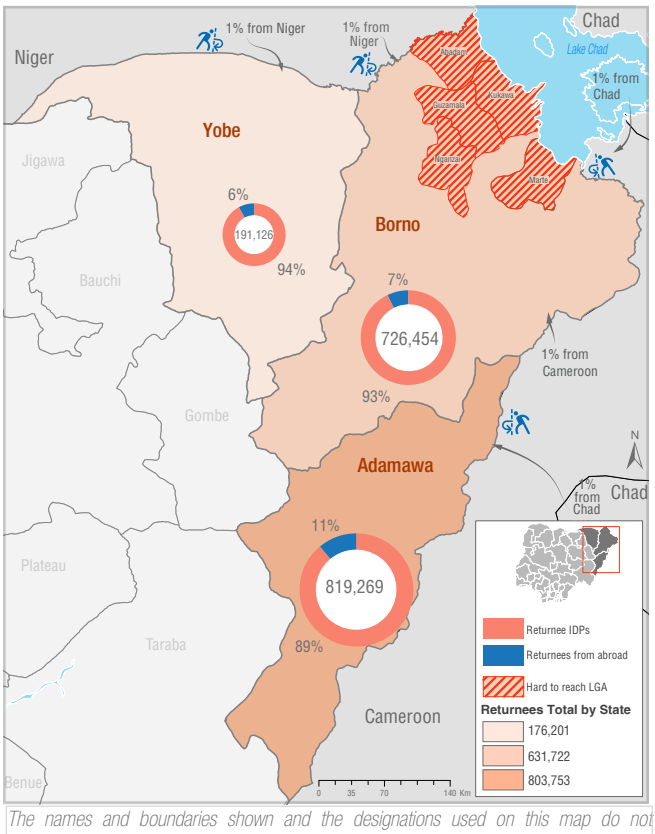


Figure 31: Returnee population trend



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 6: Returned population by State

The number of returnees has continously been on the increase between November 2019 and November 2020. Seventy-two per cent of people who were initially displaced have returned. Seventy-one per cent (down from 82%) of the entire return population were women and children while 54 per cent of the return population were female and 46 per cent were male.

Out of the total number of returnees, 1,592,535 (92% of all returnees) were classified as IDP returnees, while 144,314 (or 8% of all returnees) were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back from neighboring countries. The percentage of returned refugees is unchanged since the last three rounds of assessment. Among the returned refugees, the latest number included 85,630 from Cameroon, 34,197 from The Republic of Niger and 24,487 from Chad.

3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

Thirty-seven per cent of returnees (same as previous rounds) stated 2016 as their year of displacement. Thirty per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015 (no change from the findings of the last two rounds of assessments).

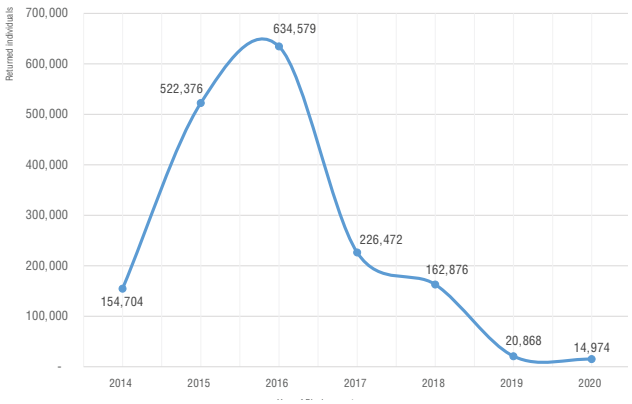


Figure 32: Year of displacement for returnees

3B: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

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

Eight per cent of returnees assessed in Adamawa were displaced due to communal clashes in the State.

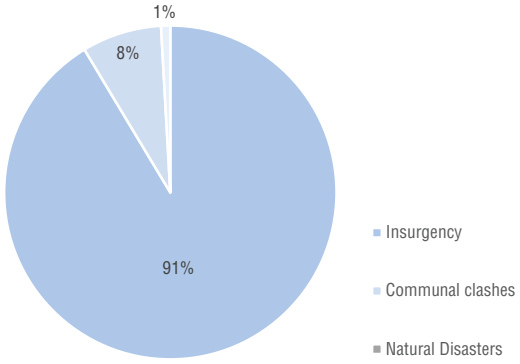


Figure 33:Reasons for initial Displacement of returnee

3C: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-six per cent (down by 15%) of returnees resided in shelters with walls. This percentage was 82 per cent in Borno. Eighteen per cent were residing in traditional shelters and 6 per cent (up by 1%) were living in emergency/makeshift shelters. Nine per cent (no change since the last round of assessment) of returnees in Borno were living in emergency/makeshift shelters and 10 per cent dwelling in traditional shelters.

Twenty-seven per cent (up by 1%) of households were either fully or partially damaged and 73 per cent (down by 1%) were not damaged.

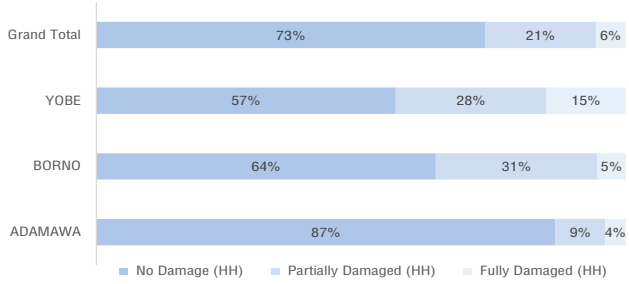


Figure 34: Shelters conditions of the returnee households

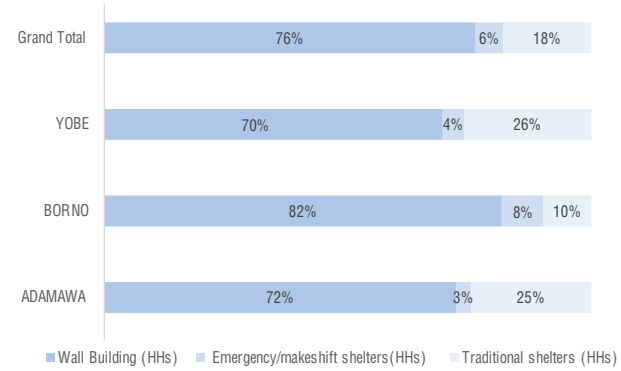


Figure 35: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

3D: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 68 per cent (up by 3%) of areas of returns assessed did not have access to health services. Lack of access to medical services was highest in Yobe at 69 per cent (down by 1%), followed by Adamawa at 67 per cent and Borno at 62 per cent (up by 2%). In areas that did have access to health services, the most common type were primary health centers (27%) followed by general hospital and mobile clinics at 3 per cent, respectively.

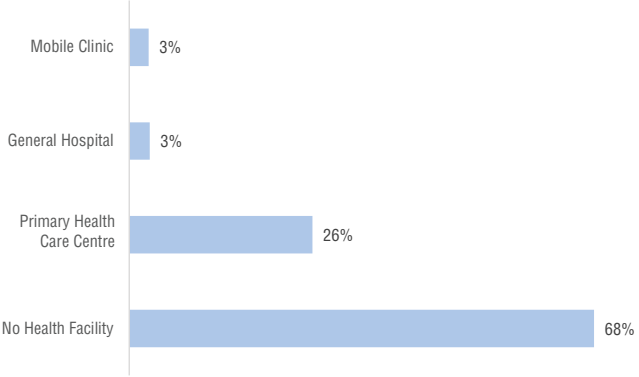


Figure 36: Type of medical services in areas of return

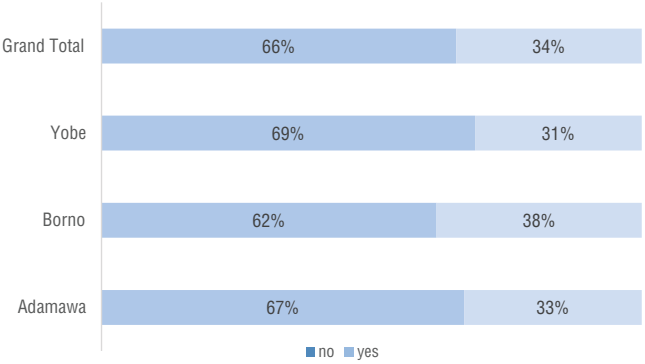


Figure 37: Availability of medical services in areas of return

3E: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

In contrast with facilities at locations hosting displaced persons, educational facilities were present in 48 per cent (down by 1%) of locations where returnees were residing. Fifty-two per cent of locations had no education facilities. Availability of education services was 50 per cent (down by 1%) for Borno, 54 per cent (up by 1%) in Adamawa and 51 per cent (up from 46%) in Yobe.

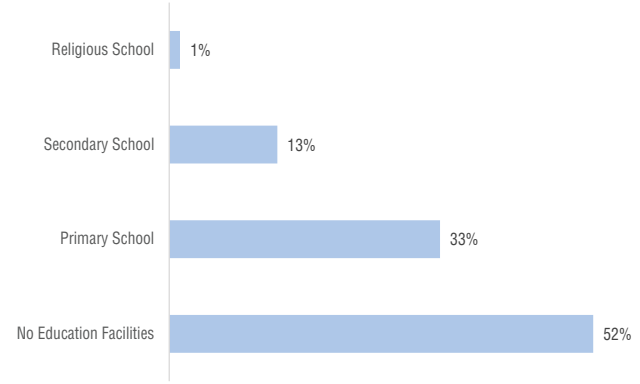


Figure 38: Percentage of education types in areas of return

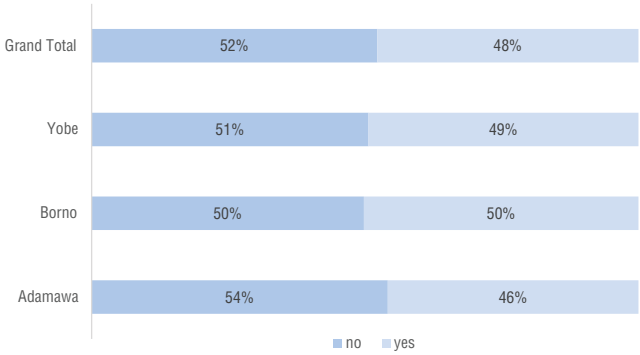


Figure 39: Availability of education services in areas of return

3F: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

WASH facilities were provided in 73 per cent of sites where returnees were residing (down 1% since the last round of assessment). No WASH facilities were present in 27 per cent of sites (up by 1%). Hand pumps were the most common WASH facility in areas of returns at 31 per cent (no change since the last round of assessment), followed by communal boreholes at 29 per cent. The next most common WASH facility were communal wells at 11 per cent of sites.

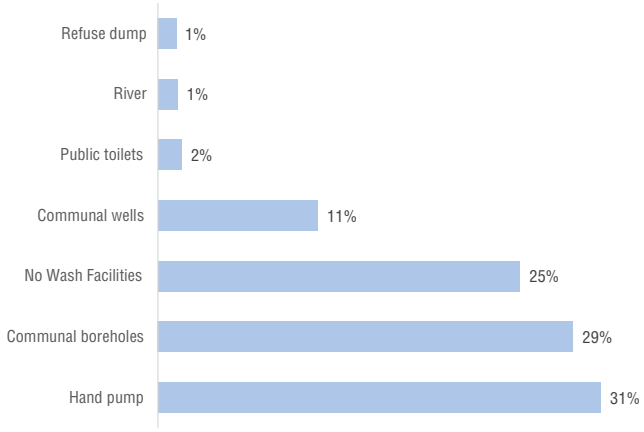


Figure 40: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

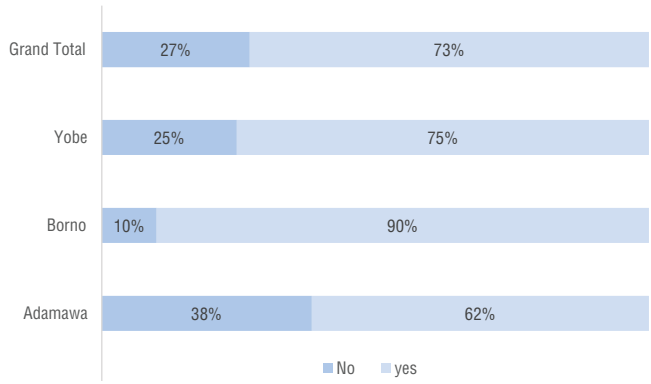


Figure 41: Availability of WASH facilities in areas of return

3G: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity was farming at 98 per cent of sites (up by 1%), with petty trade coming in second at 8 per and 4 per cent of respondents engaging in trading.

Access to farmland showed a drop and was 93 per cent (down by 1% from the last round of assessment).

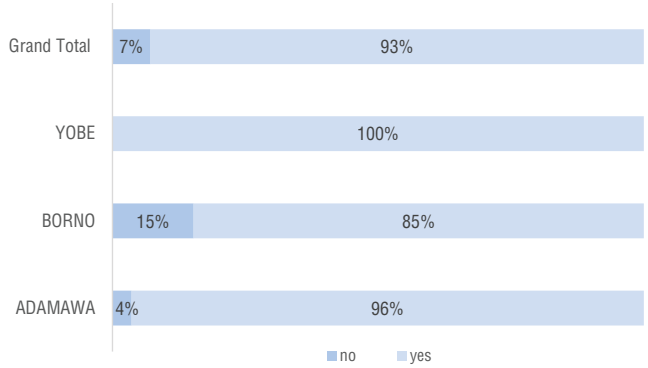


Figure 42: State-wise breakdown of farmers with access to farmland

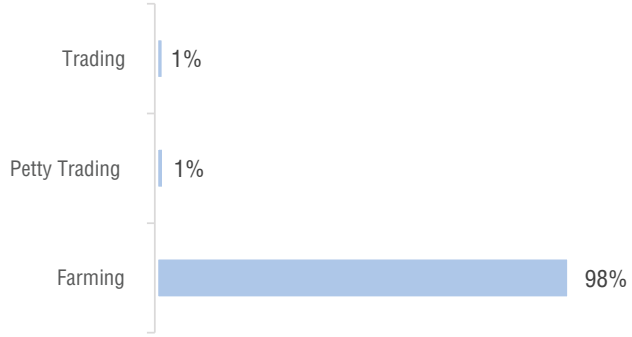


Figure 43: Means of Livelihood

3H: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-two per cent (down by 1%) of sites where returnees have settled had markets nearby while 78 per cent had no market facilities. Twenty-one per cent (down by 1%) of markets were functional.

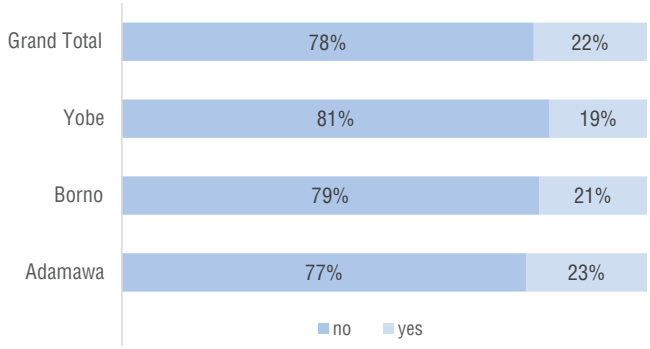


Figure 44: Availability of market services in areas of return

3I: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

No assistance was reported in 30 per cent of sites (no change since the last round of assessment). NFI support was the most common type of assistance provided, with 22 per cent (down by 1%) of sites reporting this kind of assistance.

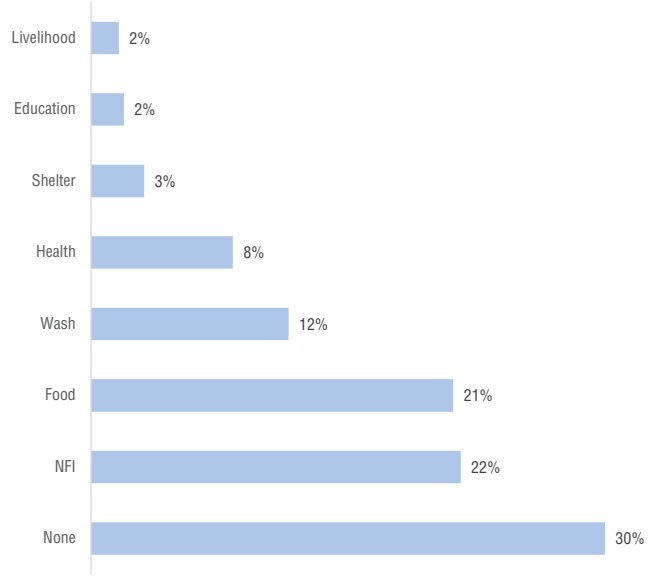


Figure 39: Percentage of sites received by type of assistance

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 focus 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 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.

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 several 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.

Cover Page Picture: A Cross-section of newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Bording School Camp, Konduga LGA of Borno State.

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."

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Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

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DTM Nigeria | Sectoral Analysis - Round 34 (December 2020)

Shelter / NFI Sector

Camp/Camp-like Settings

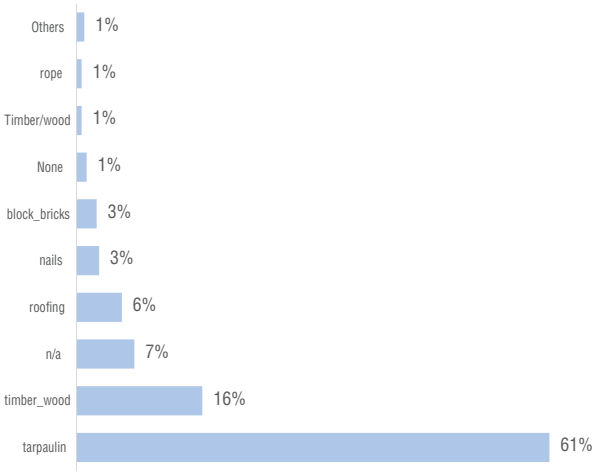


Figure 11a: Number of Camp sites with the most needed Shelter material

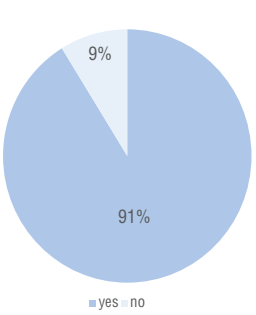


Figure 11b: Need for shelter materials

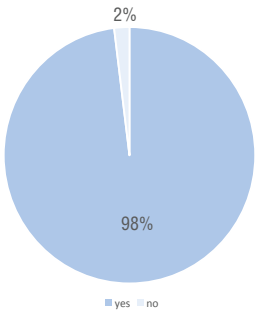


Figure 11c: Sites assesible by trucks for NFI Distribution

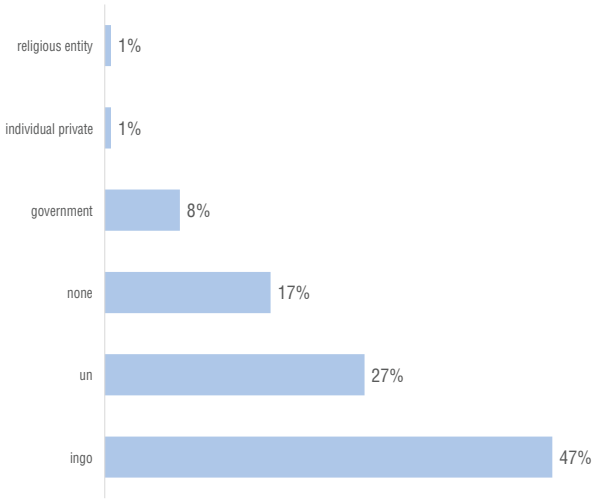


Figure 11e: Most suporting Organization in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

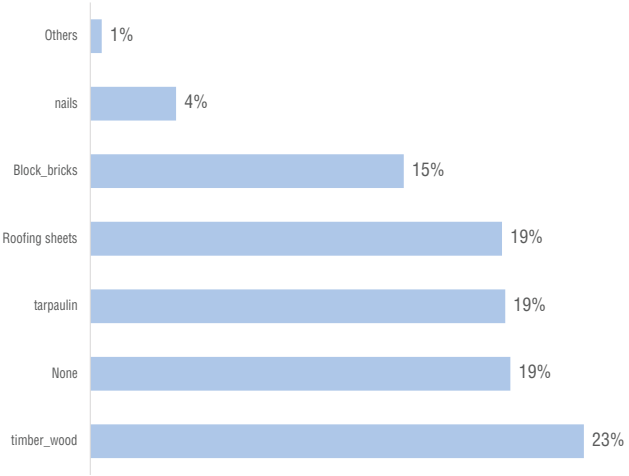


Figure 12a: Number of Host community sites with the most needed Shelter material

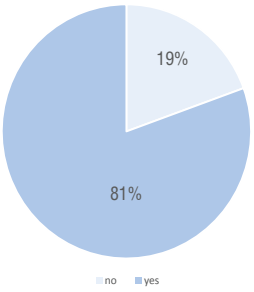


Figure 12b: Most needed shelter materials

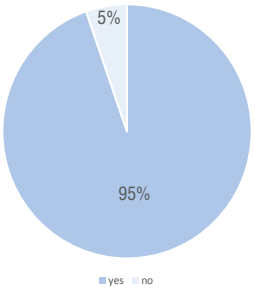


Figure 12c: Sites assesible by trucks for NFI Distribution

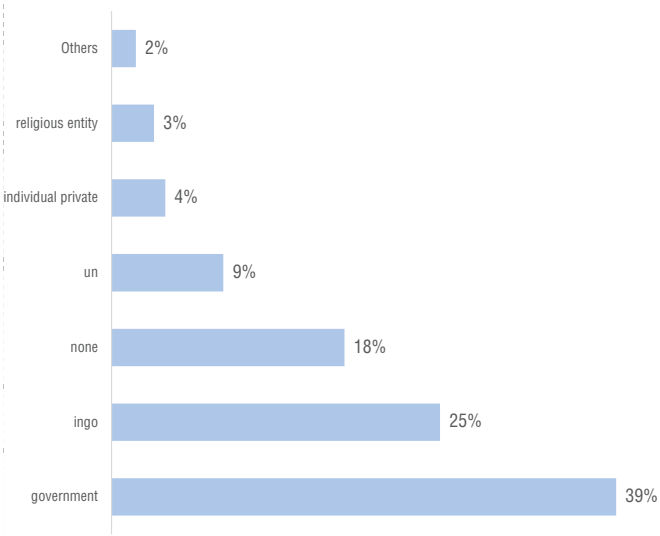


Figure 12e: Most suporting Organization in Host Communities

Go back.

WASH Sector

Water Facilities

Camps/camp-like settings

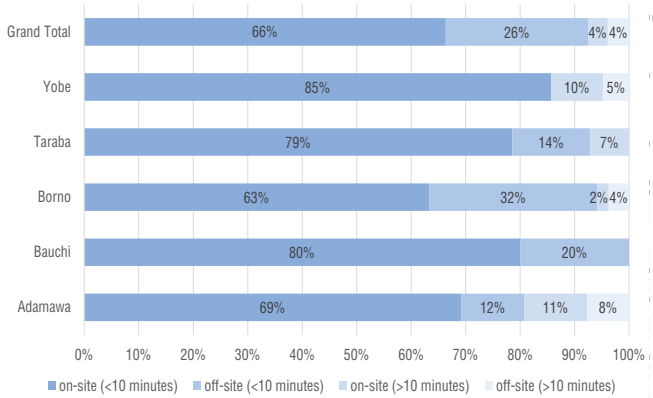


Figure 15a: Distance to main water sources

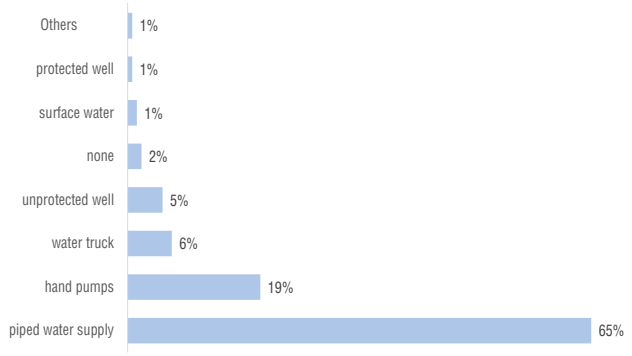


Figure 15b: Main non drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

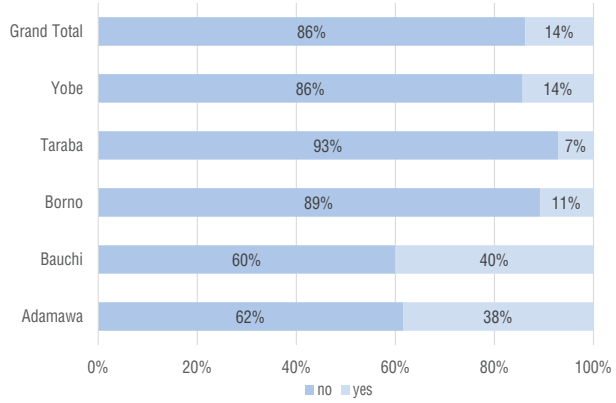


Figure 15c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

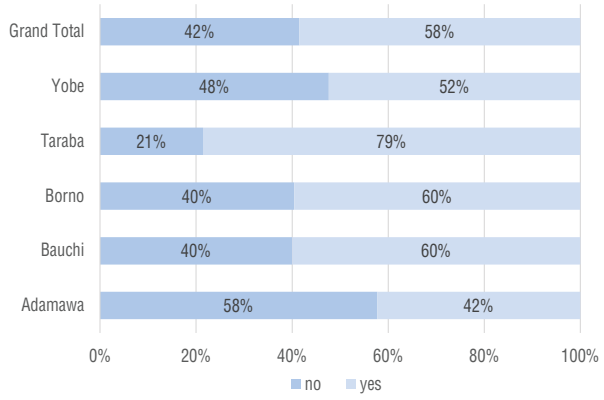


Figure 15d: Have Water Points been Improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

Host Communities

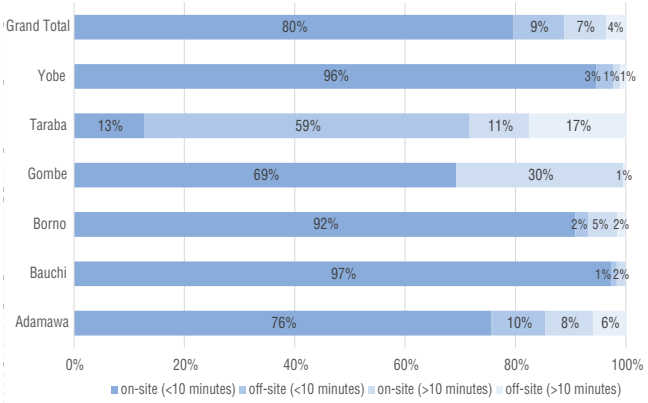


Figure 16a: Distance to main water sources

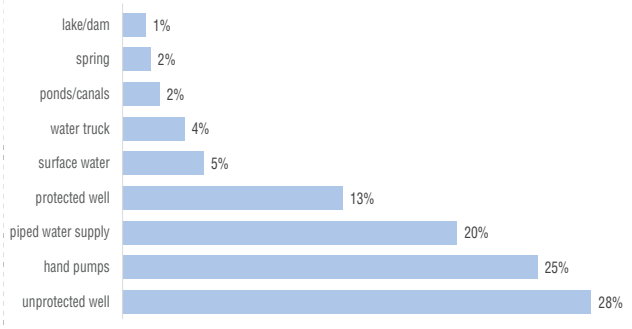


Figure 16b: Main non drinking water sources

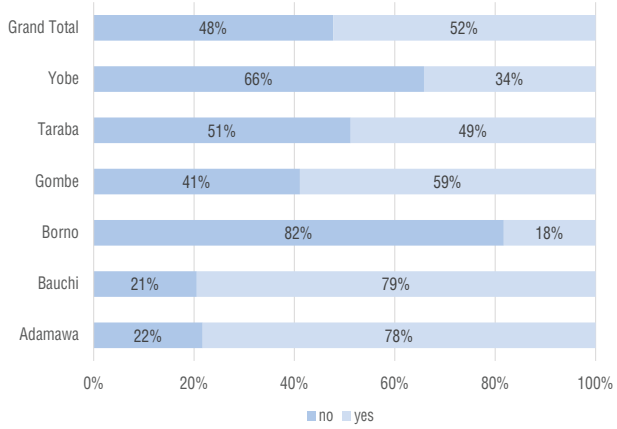


Figure 16c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host Communities

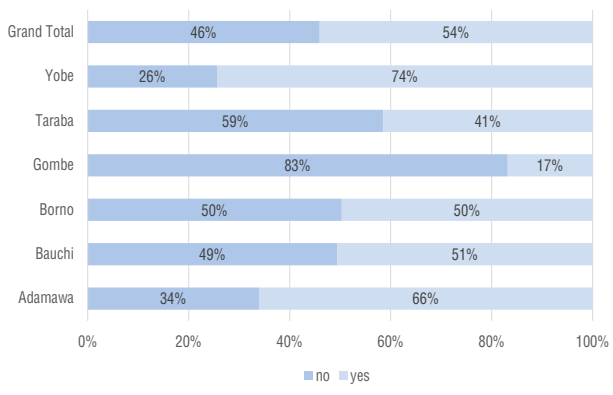


Figure 16d: Have Water Points been Improved in Host Communities

Go back.

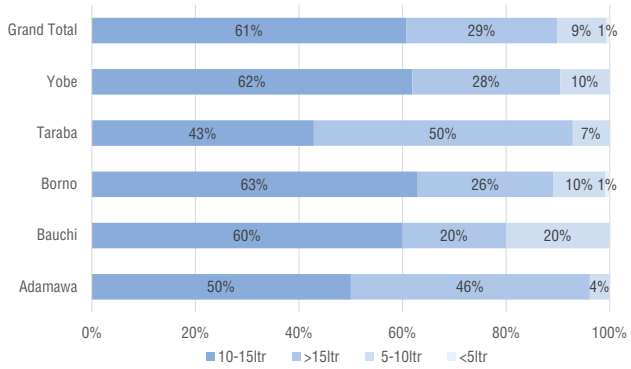


Figure 15e: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

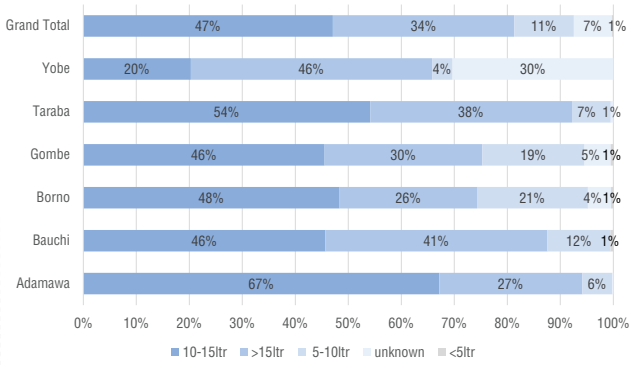


Figure 16e: Average amount of water available per person per day in Host Communities

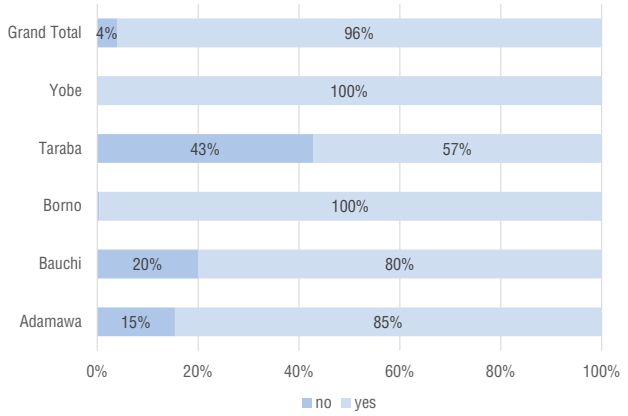


Figure 15f: Main problem with water in camps/camp-like settings

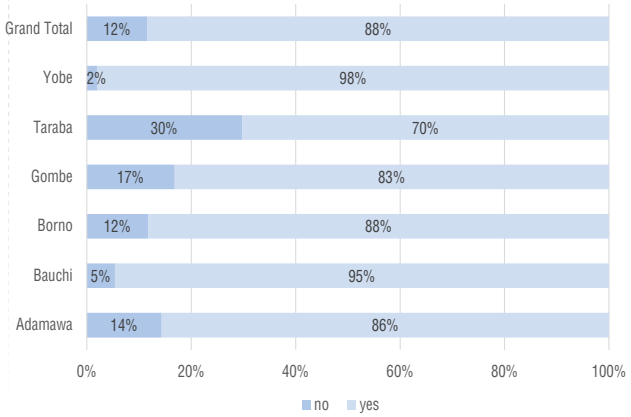


Figure 16f: Main problem with water in Host Communities

Personal Hygiene Facilities

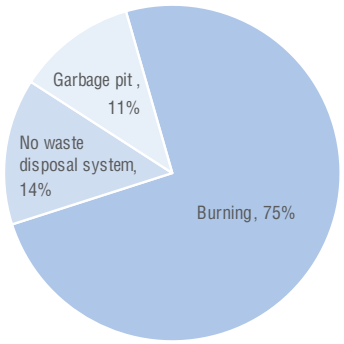


Figure 15g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

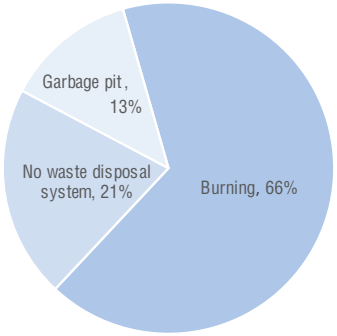


Figure 16g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

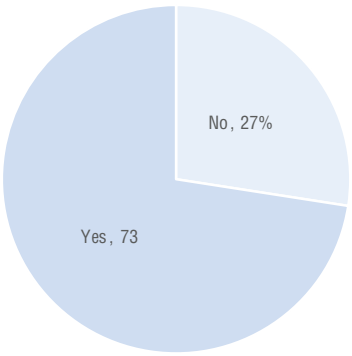


Figure 15h: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

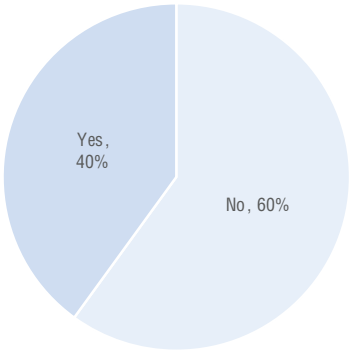


Figure 16h: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

Go back.

Food and Nutrition Sector

Camps/camp-like settings

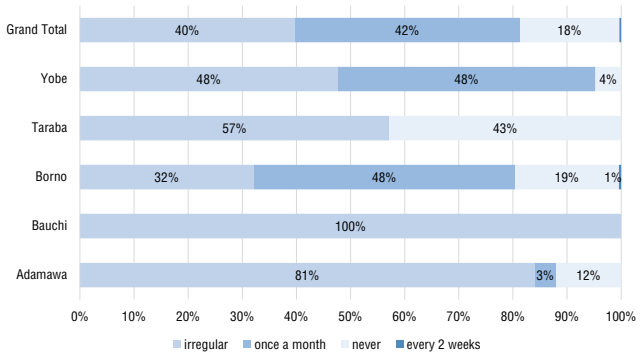


Figure 19a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Camps/Camp-like settings

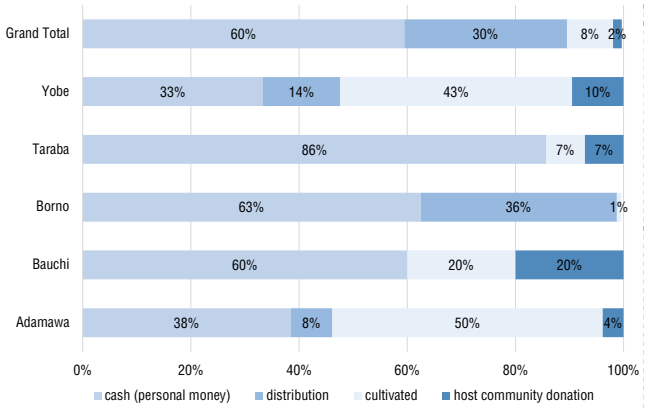


Figure 19b: Most common source of obtaining food in Camps/Camp-like settings

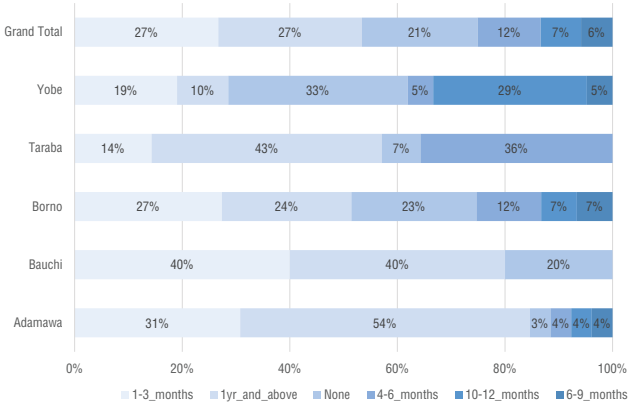


Figure 19c: Duration of last received food support in Camps/Camp-like settings

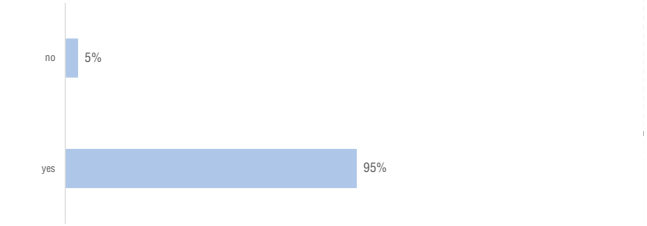
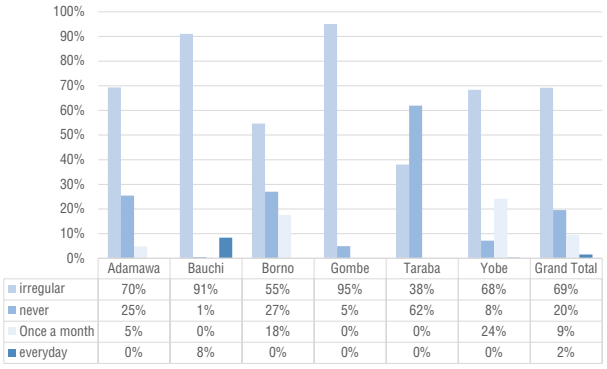


Figure 19d: Access to markert near the sites in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
irregular	70%	91%	55%	95%	38%	68%	69%
never	25%	1%	27%	5%	62%	8%	20%
Once a month	5%	0%	18%	0%	0%	24%	9%
everyday	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%

Figure 20a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Host Communities

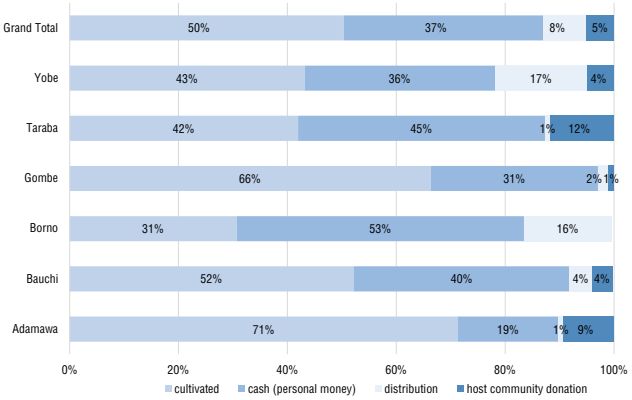
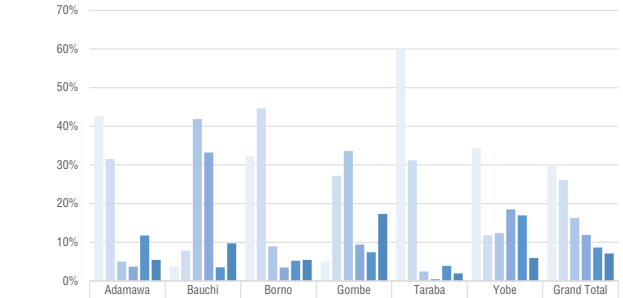


Figure 20b: Most common source of obtaining food in Host Communities



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
None	43%	3%	32%	5%	60%	34%	30%
1yr_and_above	32%	8%	45%	27%	31%	12%	26%
4-6_months	5%	42%	9%	34%	2%	12%	16%
1-3_months	4%	33%	4%	9%	0%	19%	12%
10-12_months	12%	4%	5%	8%	5%	17%	9%
6-9_months	4%	10%	5%	17%	2%	6%	7%

Figure 20c: Duration of last received food support in Host Communities

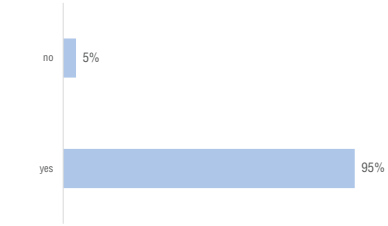


Figure 20d:Access to markert near the sites in Host Communities

Go back.

Health Sector

Camps/camp-like settings

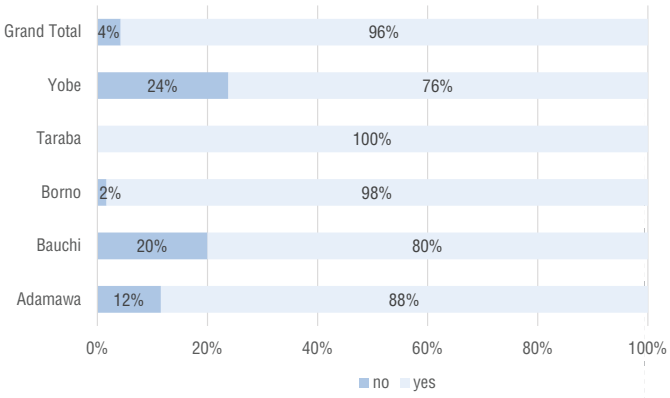
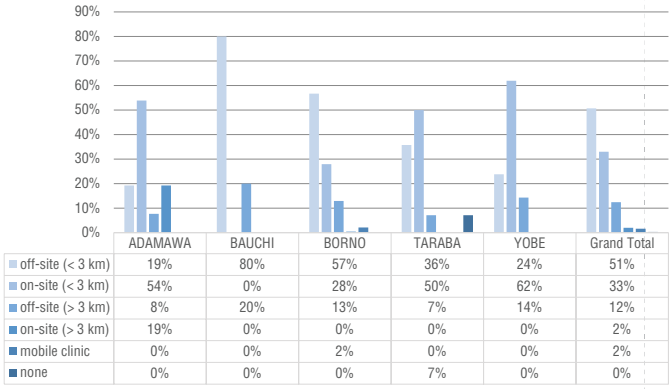
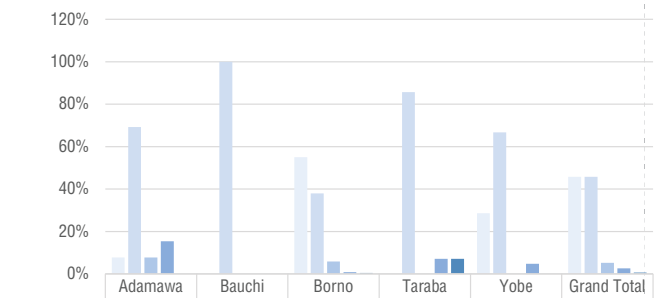


Figure 21a: Access to health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
off-site (< 3 km)	19%	80%	57%	36%	24%	51%
on-site (< 3 km)	54%	0%	28%	50%	62%	33%
off-site (> 3 km)	8%	20%	13%	7%	14%	12%
on-site (> 3 km)	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
mobile clinic	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%
none	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%

Figure 21b: Location of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
ingo	8%	0%	55%	0%	29%	46%
government	69%	100%	38%	86%	67%	46%
ngo	8%	0%	6%	0%	0%	4%
local clinic	15%	0%	1%	7%	6%	3%
None	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	1%

Figure 21c: Main provider of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

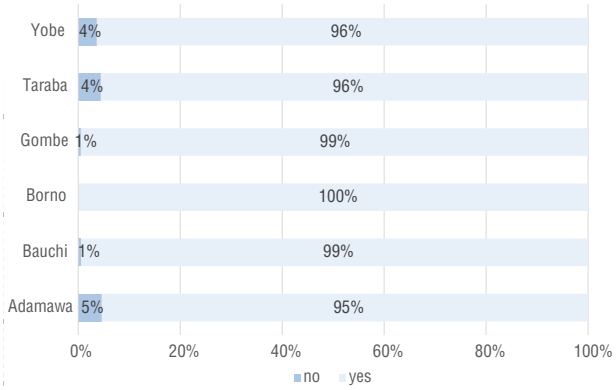
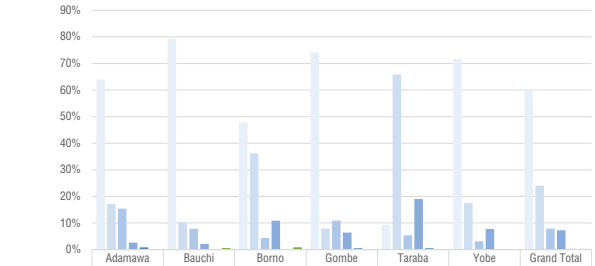
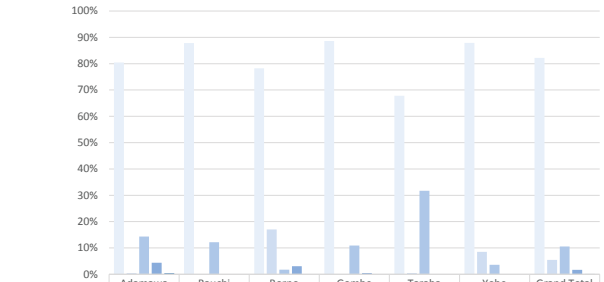


Figure 22a: Access to health facilities in Host Communities



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
on-site (< 3 km)	64%	79%	48%	74%	9%	72%	60%
off-site (< 3 km)	17%	10%	36%	8%	66%	17%	24%
on-site (> 3 km)	15%	8%	4%	11%	6%	3%	8%
off-site (> 3 km)	3%	2%	11%	7%	19%	8%	8%
none	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
mobile clinic	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 22b: Location of health facilities in Host Communities



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
government	80%	88%	78%	89%	68%	88%	82%
ingo	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	8%	5%
local clinic	14%	12%	2%	11%	32%	4%	11%
ngo	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%
no health provider	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 22c: Main provider of health facilities in Host Communities

Go back.

Education Sector

Camps/camp-like settings

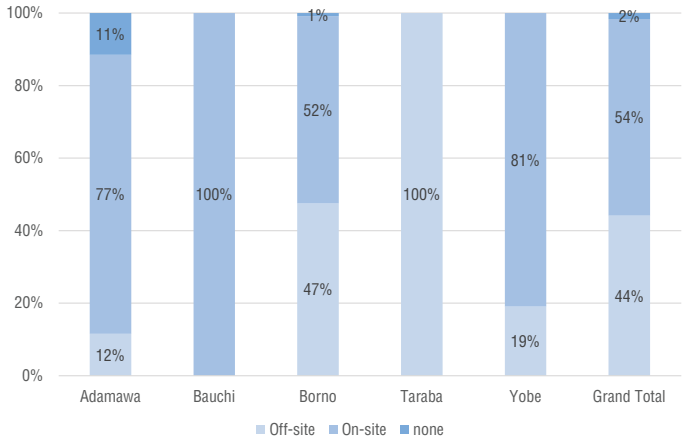
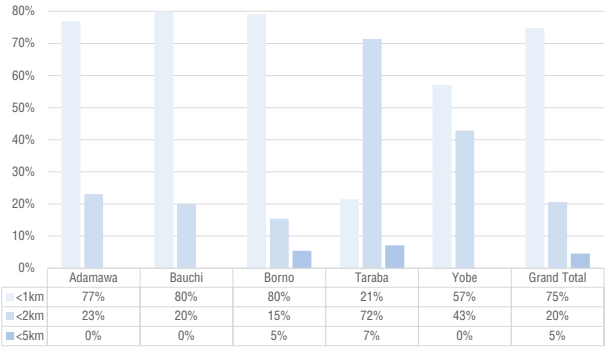
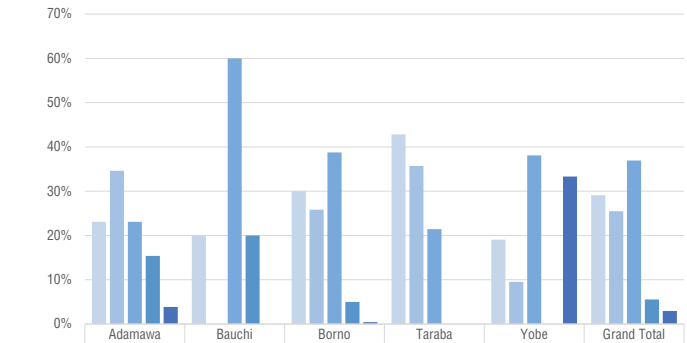


Figure 23a: Location of formal/informal education faciliities in Camps/Camp-like settings



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
<1km	77%	80%	80%	21%	57%	75%
<2km	23%	20%	15%	72%	43%	20%
<5km	0%	0%	5%	7%	0%	5%

Figure 23b: Distance to nearest education faciliities in Camps/Camp-like settings



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
25% -50%	23%	20%	30%	43%	19%	29%
<25%	35%	0%	26%	36%	10%	25%
51% - 75%	23%	60%	39%	21%	38%	37%
none	15%	20%	5%	0%	0%	6%
>75%	4%	0%	0%	0%	33%	3%

Figure 23c: Percentage of children attending school in Camps/Camp-like settings

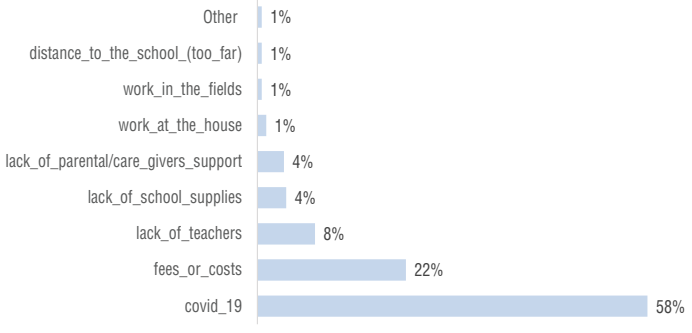


Figure 23d: Reasons for not attending schools in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

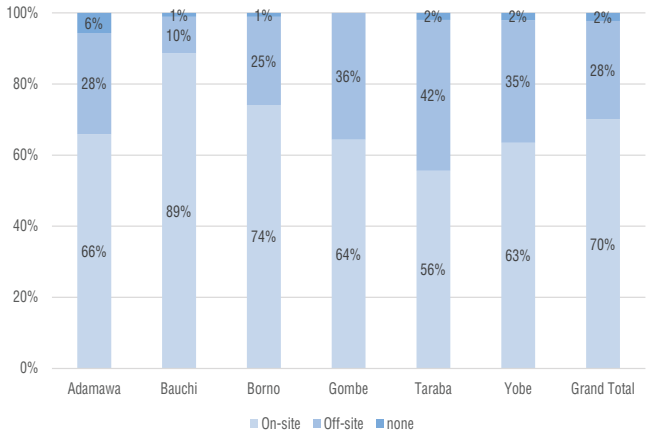
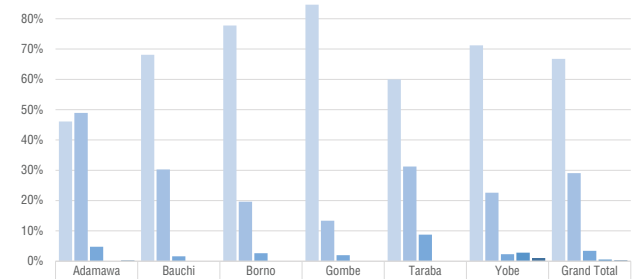
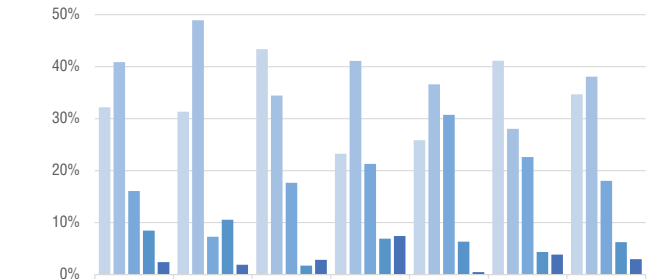


Figure 24a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Host Communities



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
<1km	46%	68%	78%	85%	60%	71%	67%
<2km	49%	30%	20%	13%	31%	22%	29%
<5km	5%	2%	2%	2%	9%	2%	3%
>10km	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%
<10km	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%

Figure 24b: Distance to nearest education facilities in Host Communities



	Adamawa	Bauchi	Borno	Gombe	Taraba	Yobe	Grand Total
25% -50%	32%	31%	43%	23%	26%	41%	35%
51% - 75%	41%	49%	34%	41%	37%	28%	38%
<25%	16%	7%	18%	21%	31%	23%	18%
>75%	8%	11%	2%	7%	6%	4%	6%
none	3%	2%	3%	6%	0%	4%	3%

Figure 24c: Percentage of children attending school in Host Communities

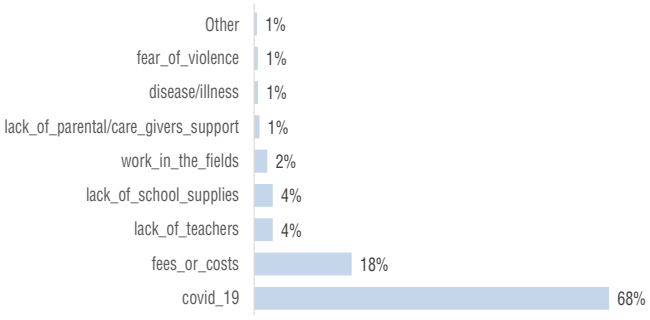


Figure 24d:Reasons for not attending schools in Host Communities

Go back.

Communication Sector

Camps/camp-like settings

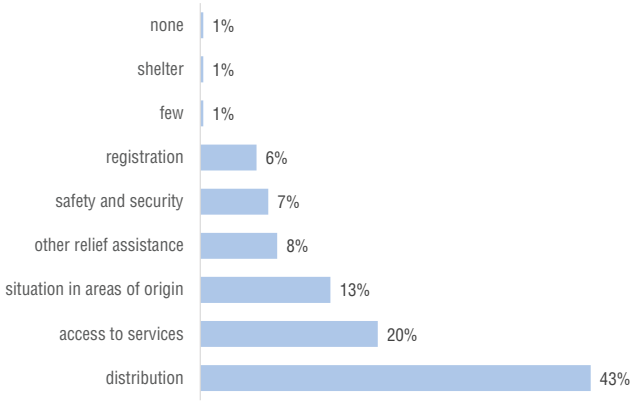


Figure 25a: Most important topic for IDPs

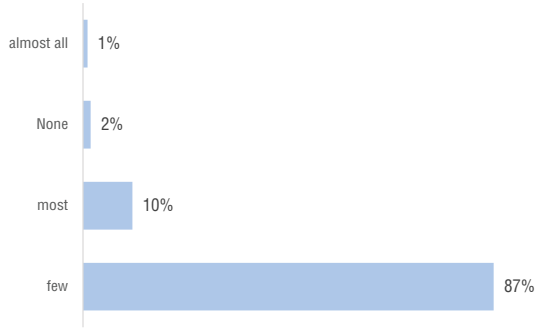


Figure 25b: Access to functioning radio

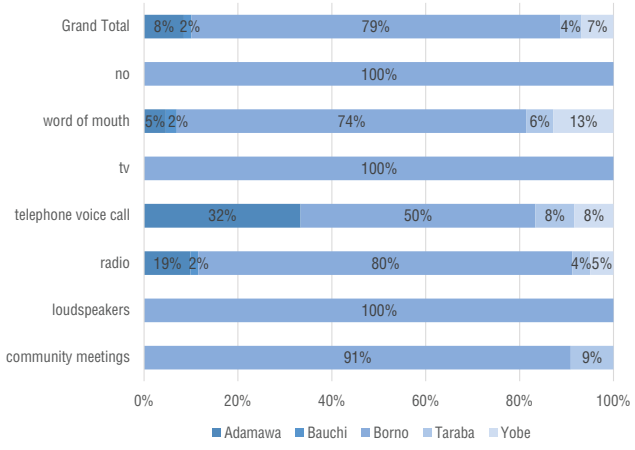


Figure 25c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

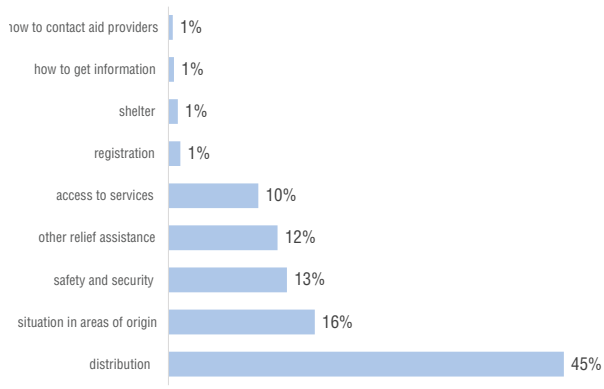


Figure 26a: Most important topic for IDPs

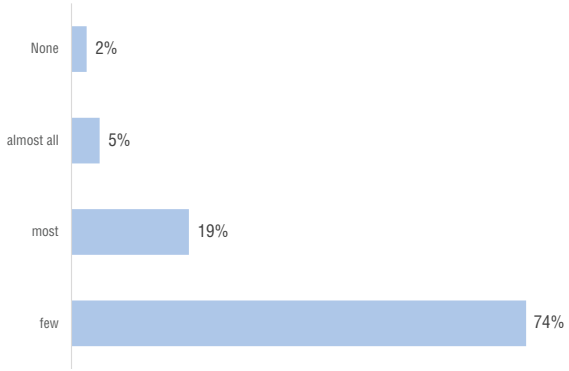


Figure 26b: Access to functioning radio

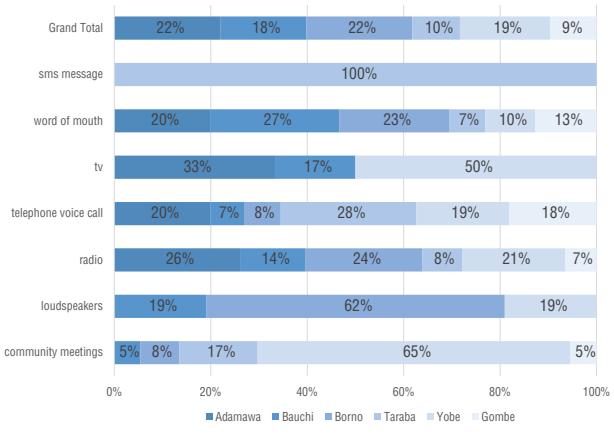


Figure26c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Host Communities

Go back.

Livelihood Sector

Camps/camp-like settings

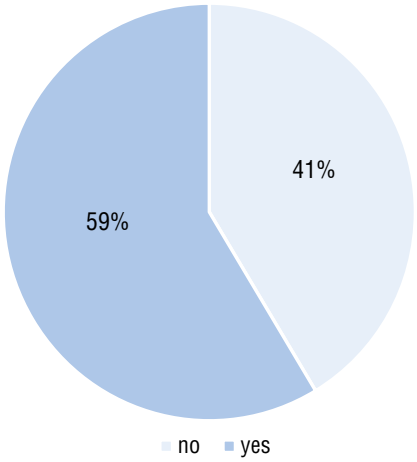


Figure 27a: Access to Land for Cultivation

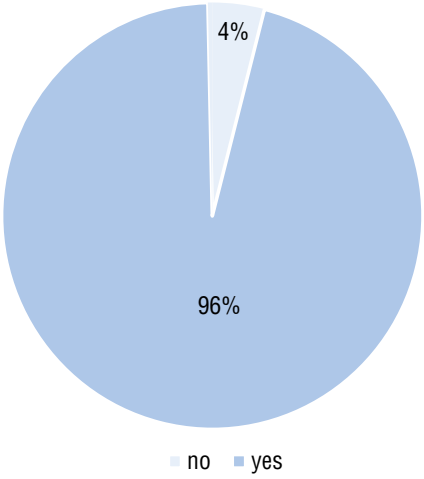


Figure 27b: Livestock on site

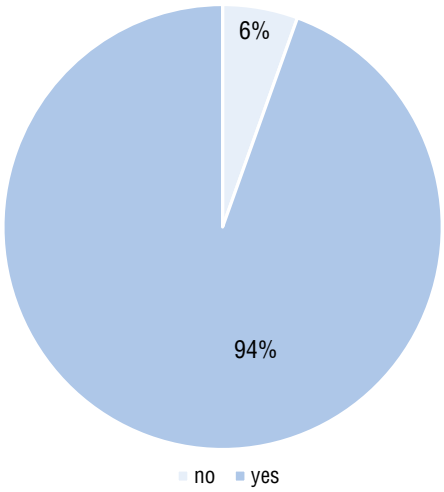


Figure 27c: Sites with access to income generating activities

Host Communities

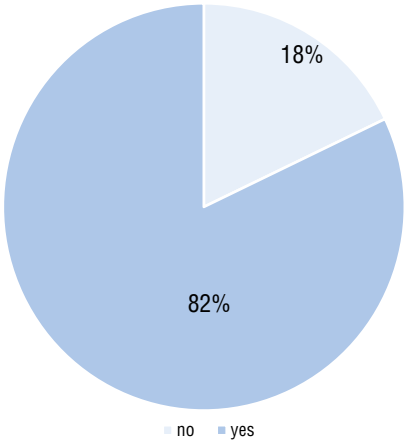


Figure 28a: Access to Land for Cultivation

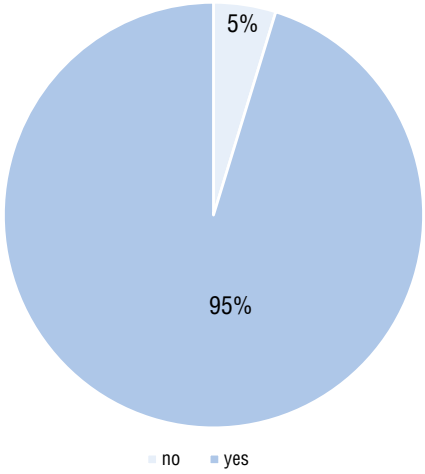


Figure 28b: Livestock on site

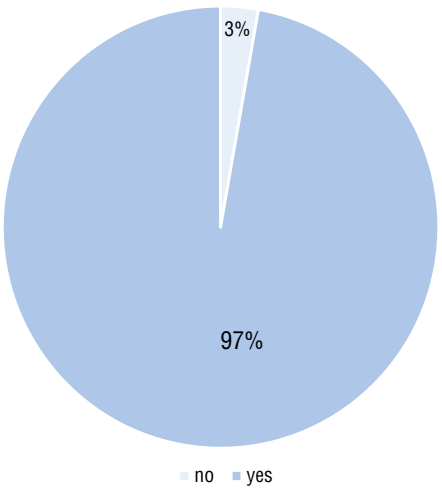


Figure 28c: Sites with access to income generating activities

Go back.

Protection Sector

Camps/camp-like settings

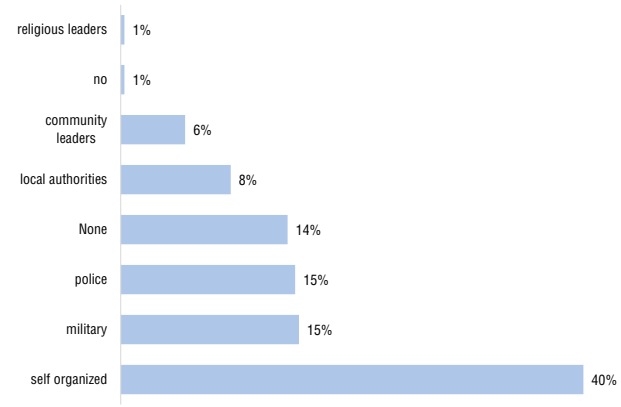


Figure 29a: Main security providers

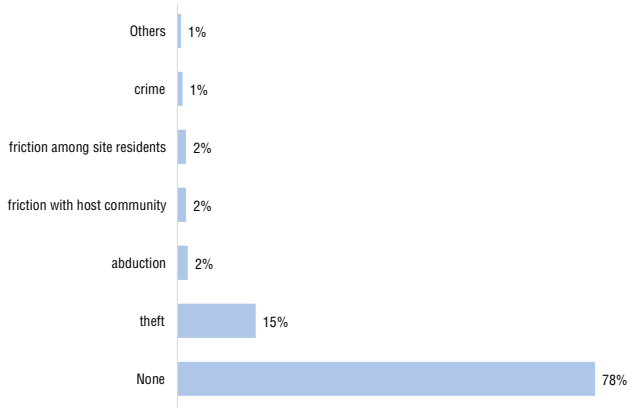


Figure 29b: Most common type of security incidents

Host Communities

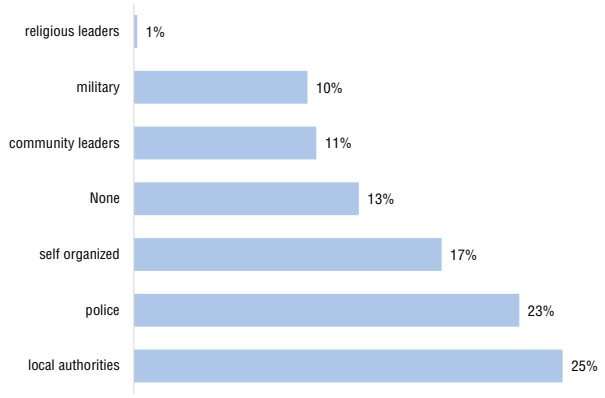


Figure 30a: Main security providers

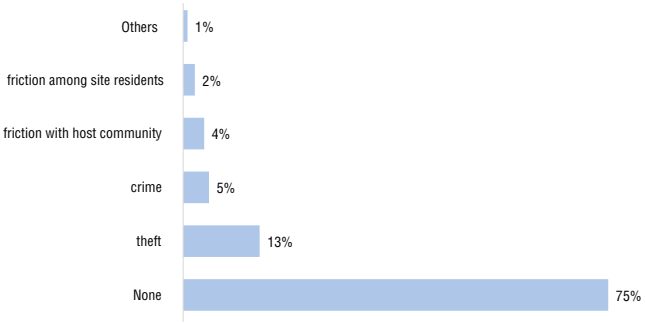


Figure 30b: Most common type of security incidents

Go back.