



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

MATRIX

Round XVII Report

June | 2017



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Executive Summary

This report of the Round XVII Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve understanding of the scope of displacement and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of northeast Nigeria. The report covers the period of 15 May to 25 June 2017 and includes the six most-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

The data collected in this report comes from different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. These administrative levels consist of Local Government Areas (LGAs), wards and displacement sites. Data is collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders and humanitarian aid workers. In addition to key informant interviews and to ensure data accuracy, site and location (host community) based assessments were also conducted.

In this round of assessments, 81,383 people were interviewed. These interviews provided information on: demographic profiles, reasons for displacement, changes in the percentages of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) over time, origin, dwelling types, mobility and unfulfilled needs. This sample represents four per cent of the identified IDP population.

To better understand the needs of the affected population, this report includes site assessments carried out in 2,140 sites, involving a population of 1,825,321 individuals or 330,680 households. The sites included 235 camps and camp-like settings and 1,905 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. Site assessments provide information regarding the locations and numbers of IDPs. The 1,825,321 individuals identified represent a decrease of 59,010 persons compared to the displaced population of 1,884,331 identified in Round XVI (15 May 2017).

This report also presents an analysis of sector-wise needs and response including shelter and Non-food Items (NFI), water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, protection and communication. Lastly, this report includes assessments of returnees and their shelter conditions.

Background

The escalation of Boko Haram violence in 2014 resulted in mass displacement around north-eastern Nigeria. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations in northeast Nigeria, IOM began implementing its DTM programme in September 2014 in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs). DTM is used in countries around the world to track displacement caused by natural disasters and conflict.

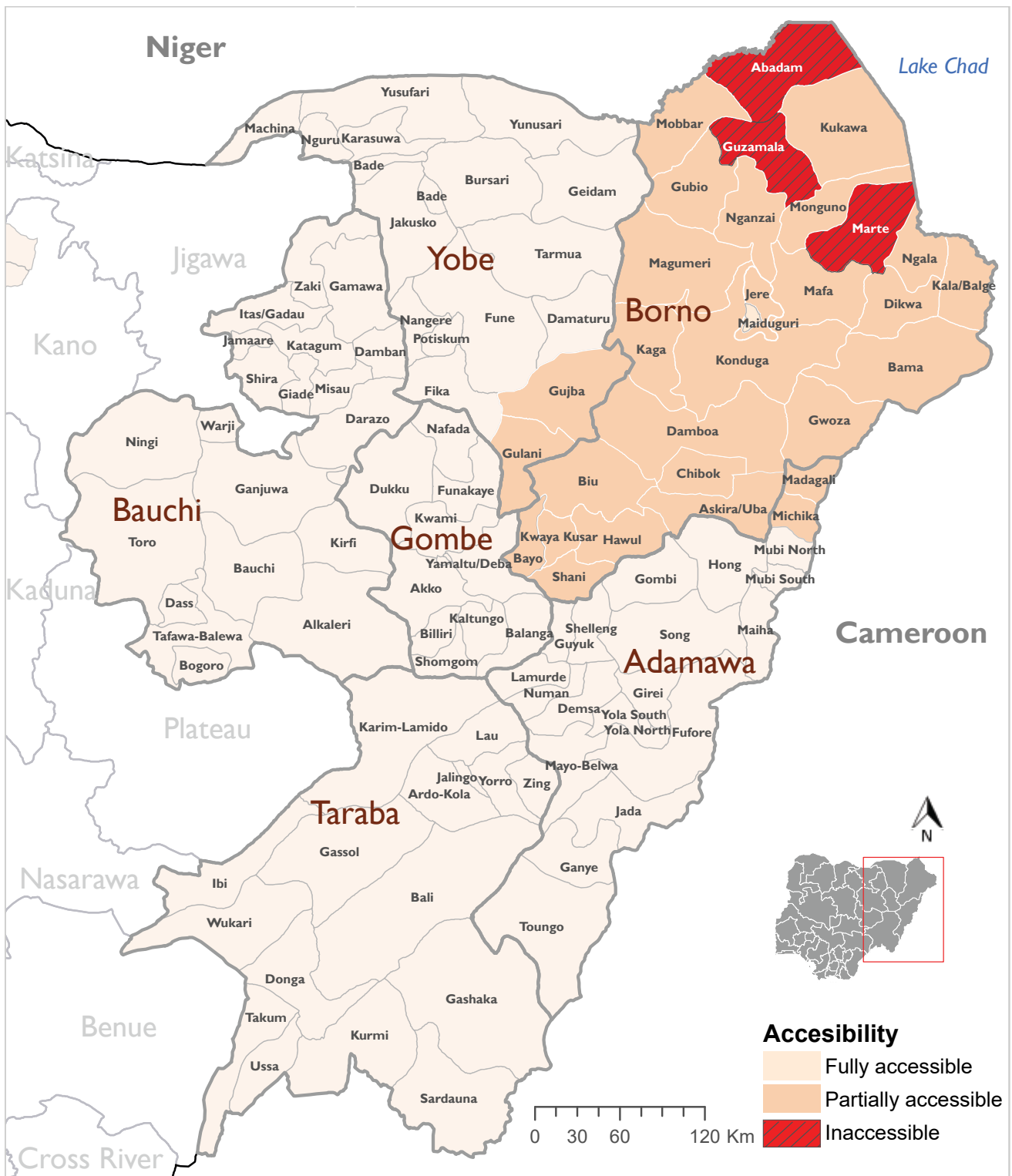
The main objective of DTM programme in north-eastern Nigeria is to support the Nigerian government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs in order to provide assistance to the population affected by the insurgency. Staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society collect data in the field, including baseline information at LGA and ward-levels. Detailed assessments are conducted in displacement sites, such as camps and collective centers, and in host communities where IDPs were living during the reporting period. IOM's DTM programme is funded by the office of U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Government of Germany. NEMA also provides financial support.

Overview: DTM Round XVI Assessments

Round XVII of DTM assessments were conducted from 15 May to 25 June 2017 in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states, covering 772 wards (an increase from 767 in the previous round and 763 in the round before, a steady increase in coverage owing to the improved security situation) in 109 LGAs.

In Borno, the epicentre of the conflict, DTM continued to have partial access to 24 LGAs out of the 27 LGAs in the north-eastern state. DTM was able to assess three additional wards in this round, namely: Mboa Kura and Korongilim in Chibok and Zadawa/Hausari in Askira/Uba. Abadam, Guzamala and Marte LGAs in Borno continue to be inaccessible to the humanitarian community due to the ongoing conflict.





Map 1 : DTM accessibility map

State	Round I	Round II	Round III	Round IV	Round V	Round VI	Round VII	Round VIII	Round IX	Round X	Round XI	Round XII	Round XIII	Round XIV	Round XV	Round XVI	Round XVII
Abuja	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bauchi	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Benue	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borno	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gombe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taraba	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Yobe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	6	6	6	8	10	13	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	6	6	6

Figure 1: DTM round and number of states covered

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Round XVII Figures



1,825,321
Displaced individuals



330,680
Displaced households



1,257,911
Returnee individuals



204,443
Returnee households



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



54%
of the IDP population
are female

May to June 2017

- Total number of identified IDPs decreased by **59,010 (3%)** individuals from last DTM round

↓ 3%

- The number of identified people who have returned to their places of usual residence increased by **23,017 (2%)** individuals from last DTM round

↻ Returnees

- Survey of unmet needs showed that food remains the predominant need in majority (**68%**) of IDP sites

🌾 Predominant Need

General Overview

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

93% of the total IDP population

- 96%** of displacements were due to the insurgency

🌟 Main cause of displacement

IDPs and Returnees Caseload Profiling

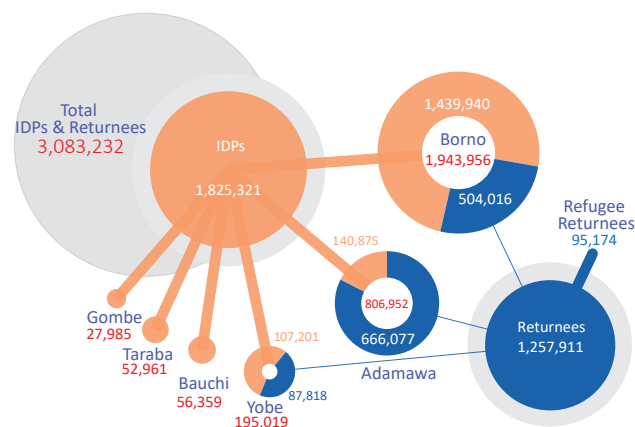


Figure 2: DTM Nigeria IDPs and Returnees Caseload



I. DISPLACEMENT

IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

As of 25 June 2017, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 1,825,321 (330,680 households), representing a decrease of 59,010 persons or three per cent compared to the population of 1,884,331 identified in Round XVI (15 May 2017). The chief drivers of mobility were people returning to their places of origin and IDPs in search of better livelihood opportunities. Other reasons for the changes in numbers included the relocation of Nigerians from neighbouring Cameroon, areas becoming newly accessible areas on account of improved security, and influxes from villages to towns due to continuing military action and attacks by Boko Haram.

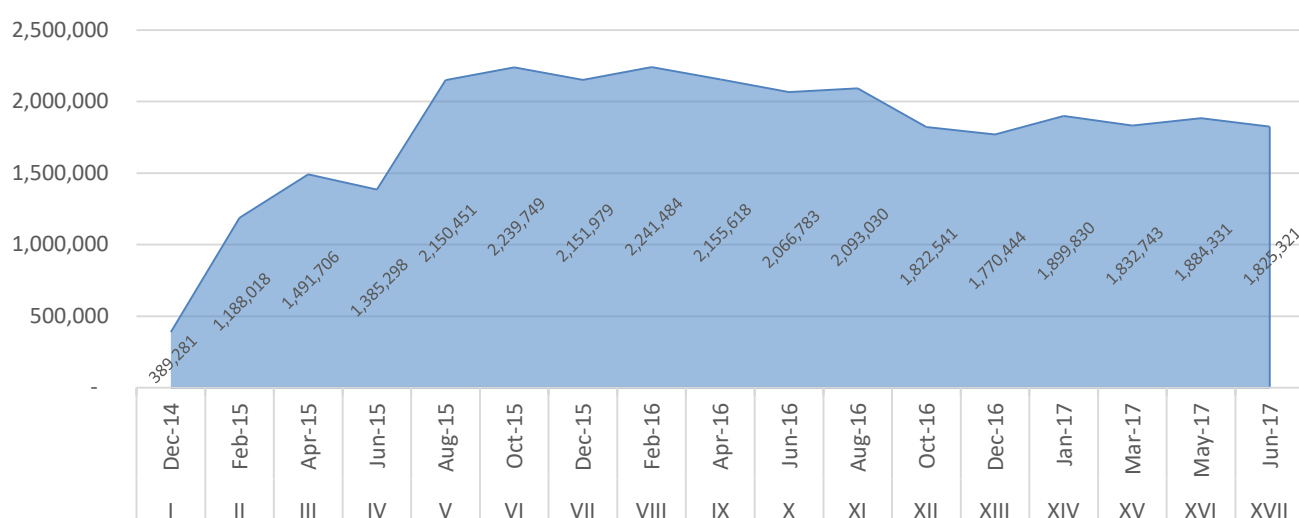


Figure 3: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

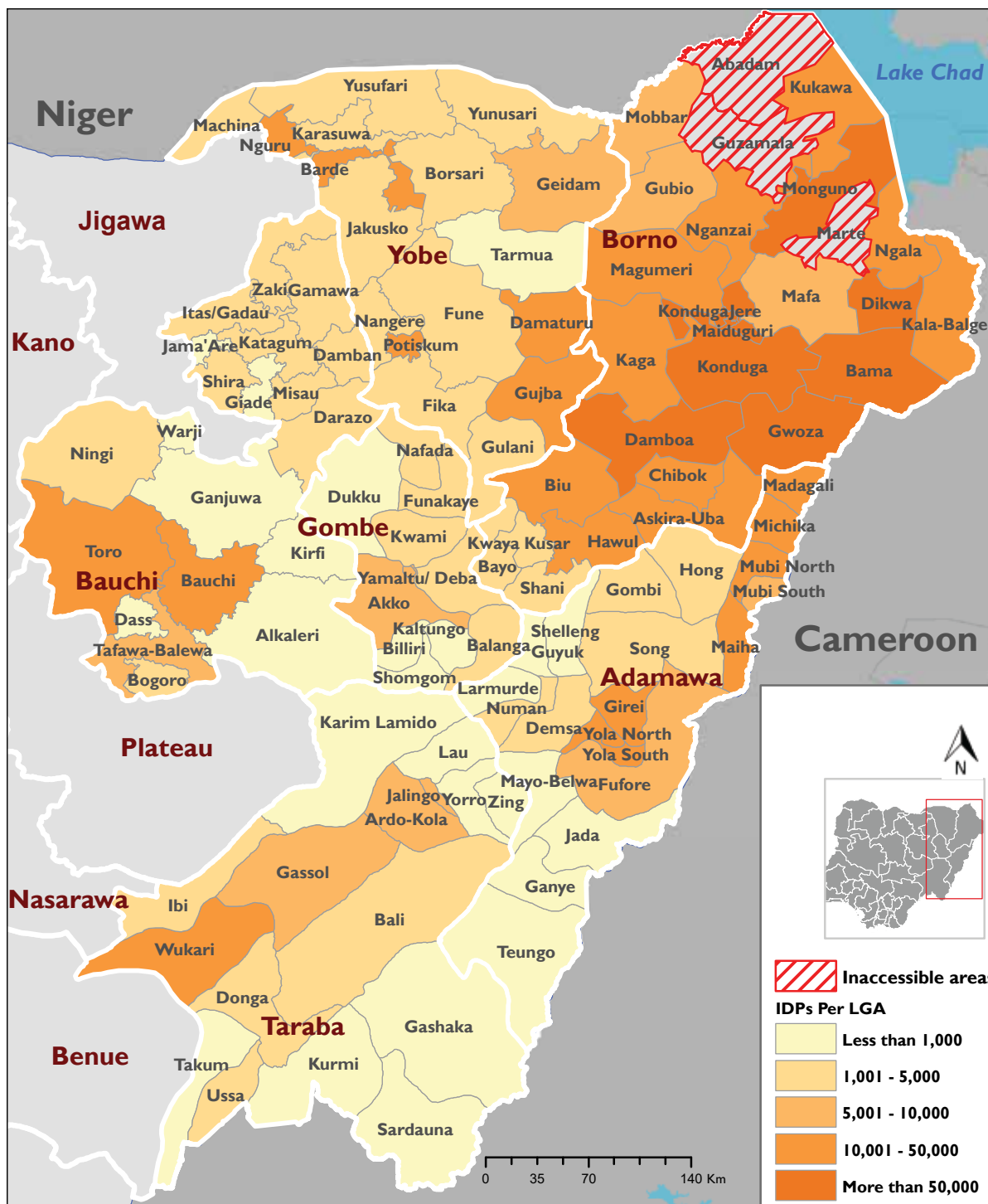
Borno continued to host the majority of IDPs with 1,439,940 people identified as displaced. This figure represents a reduction of 57,055 individuals from the figure of 1,496,995 identified in the previous round. Adamawa hosted the second highest number of IDPs with 140,875 displaced people, a decrease of 2,334 compared to the previous round of assessment. In Yobe, 107,201 IDPs were identified in this round, a decrease of 1,568 individuals.

The only state that witnessed an increase in number of IDPs was Taraba, where an estimated 52,961 people were identified in this round compared to 50,259 in Round XVI. The increase was attributed to recent communal clashes that affected four LGAs (Bali, Donga, Takum and Ussa).

Among all the LGAs in Borno, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) continued to host the highest number of IDPs. MMC reported 345,759 IDPs, a reduction of 39,205 (10 per cent) since the previous round (384,964). The key driver for this decrease was the movement of people to other LGAs including Dikwa, Gwoza, Kukawa, Monguno and Ngala. The LGA with the second largest IDP population was Jere LGA with 273,399 IDPs, down by 32,978 (or 11 per cent) from 306,377 in previous round on account of people moving to Gwoza, Kala Balge, Mafa and Ngala. The LGA with the third highest number of IDPs in Borno was Monguno with 123,277 people, a marginal increase of less than half a per cent from 122,809 in Round XVI.

State	Round XVI Total (May 2017)	Round XVII Total (June 2017)	Change
ADAMAWA	143,209	140,875	-2,334 ↓
BAUCHI	56,916	56,359	-557 ↓
BORNO	1,496,995	1,439,940	-57,055 ↓
GOMBE	28,183	27,985	-198 ↓
TARABA	50,259	52,961	+2,702 ↑
YOBE	108,769	107,201	-1,568 ↓
Total	1,884,331	1,825,321	-59,010 ↓

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state



Map 2: LGA level displacement severity map

In Adamawa, the state with the second highest population of IDPs in Nigeria, the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs was Michika with 26,438 people, marginally down by one per cent from 26,159 in the last round. The LGA with the second highest number of IDPs in the state was Madagali with 18,667 people. Girei LGA recorded the third highest population of IDPs with 16,041 (down seven per cent from 17,551). The reduction was on account of IDPs relocating from NYSC Camp to Malkohi Camp.

The state with the third highest population of IDPs was Yobe with 107,201, a minor decrease of one per cent from 108,769 in the previous round. The state capital of Damaturu hosts the highest number of IDPs at 19,825, followed by Gujba (18,995) and Potiskum (14,479).

IB: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

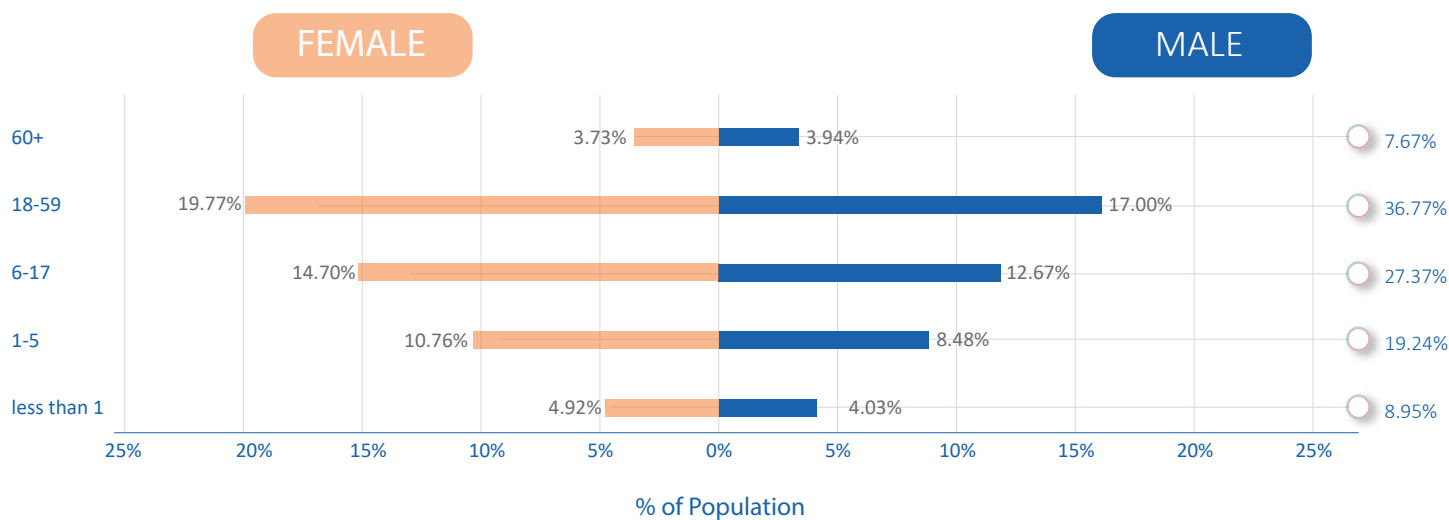


Figure 4: IDP population by major age groups and gender

In order to obtain a detailed and representative sample of age and gender breakdown, **81,383** people were interviewed. This sample represents four per cent of the identified IDP population. The results are depicted in Figure 4. The average household size consisted of six persons.

DEMOGRAPHICS

54%
of the IDP population is female

46%
of the IDP population is male

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

45%
of children in the IDP population are male

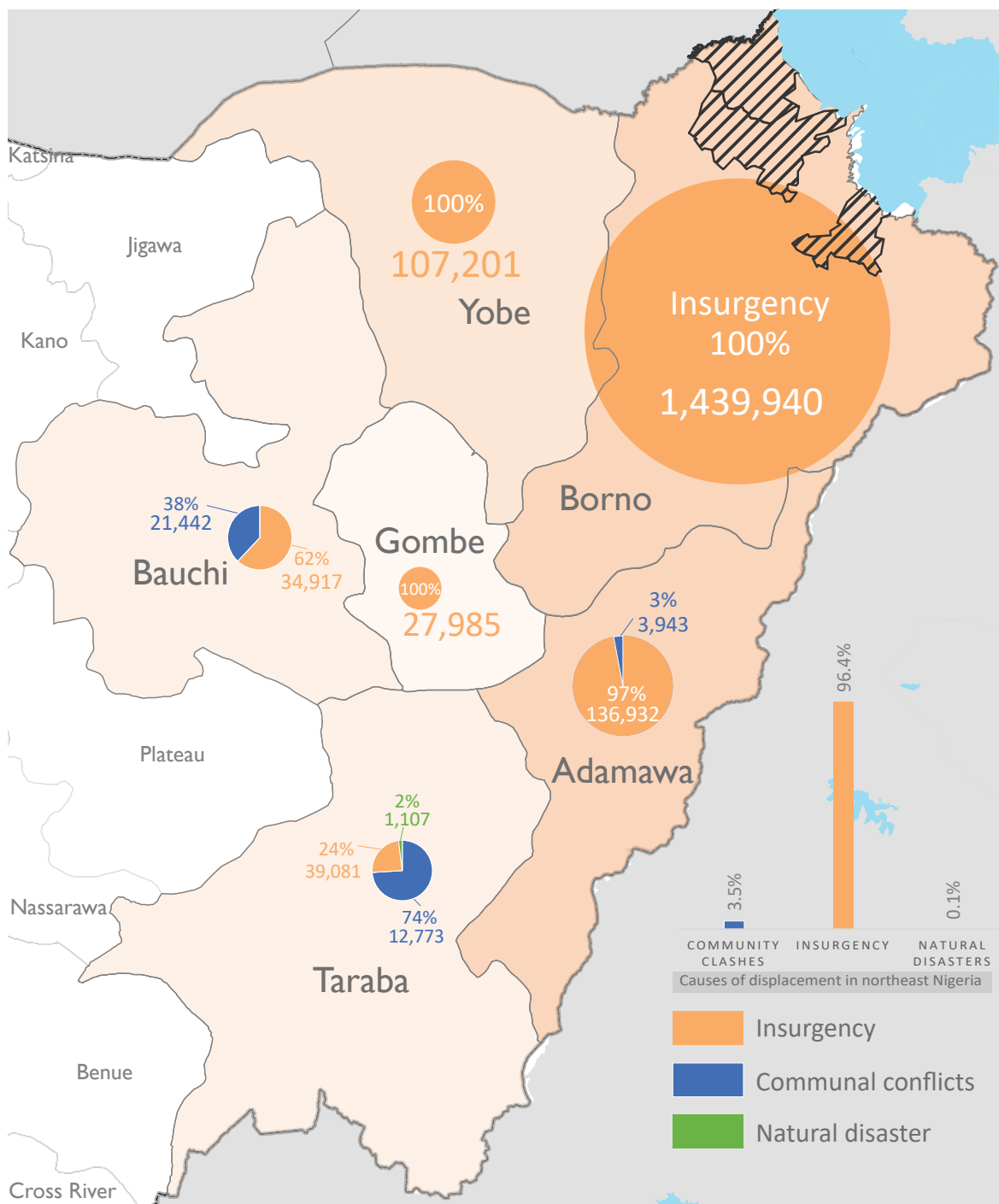
55%
of children in the IDP population are female

8%
of the IDP population is over 60 years

9%
of the IDP population are infants less than 1 year old

I.C CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

Ninety-six per cent of the identified IDPs were displaced by the ongoing conflict, four per cent were displaced due to communal clashes and the remaining due to natural disasters. All the IDPs identified in Borno, Gombe and Yobe were displaced by the insurgency. In Taraba, 74 per cent of interviewed IDPs attributed their displacement to communal clashes, 24 per cent to the conflict and two per cent due to natural disasters. In Bauchi, the conflict accounted for the displacement of 62 per cent of all interviewed IDPs and 38 per cent said communal clashes were the reason for their displacement. In Adamawa, 97 per cent of the population was displaced by the Boko Haram conflict and three per cent people were displaced due to communal fighting.



Map 3: Causes of displacement



ID: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

While most displacements occurred in 2014, 2015 and 2016, 11 per cent displacements have occurred so far in 2017. Only one per cent out of total people displaced were displaced prior to the start of the current conflict in 2014. Thirty per cent were displaced in 2014, 31 per cent in 2015 and 27 per cent in 2016.

In Borno there were no record of people displaced before 2014. This increased to 28 per cent in 2014, 31 per cent in 2015, 29 per cent in 2016 and 12 per cent so far in 2017. In contrast, in Bauchi state 27 per cent of people were displaced before 2014. Following the onset of the conflict 39 per cent of people were displaced in 2014, 29 per cent in 2015, five per cent in 2016 and one per cent so far in 2017.

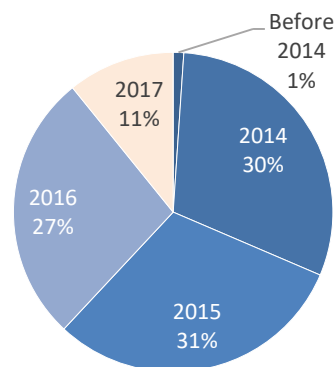


Figure 5: Year of arrival of IDPs

IE: MOBILITY

Displacement sites: Incidents of multiple displacement were found among population assessed in 235 displacement sites and in 1,905 sites where IDPs were residing with host communities. In 61 per cent of displacement sites, IDPs had no prior experience of displacement. In 32 per cent of sites, IDPs were displaced twice and in six per cent of sites, IDPs were displaced three times.

In 98 per cent of sites, all IDPs intended to return to place of origin. In one per cent of sites, IDPs intended to stay where they were. Lack of safety in their place of origin was cited as the main reason preventing displaced persons from returning home in 72 per cent of sites. The other key reason cited as a hurdle preventing return from 16 per cent of sites was the extent of damage to houses in their place of origin. Accessibility and lack of food, basic infrastructure and livelihood were also preventing returns.

Displacement in host communities: Among IDPs in 1,905 sites in host communities, 28 per cent have been displaced previously. Among those who have been displaced before, 25 per cent said they have been displaced twice and two per cent said they have been displaced three times. Ninety-four per cent said they intended to return to their place of origin and six per cent said they want to stay where they were. Forty-three per cent of IDPs cited lack of security as the reason preventing them from returning to place of origin. Thirty-nine per cent said their house was destroyed or damaged, preventing them from returning.

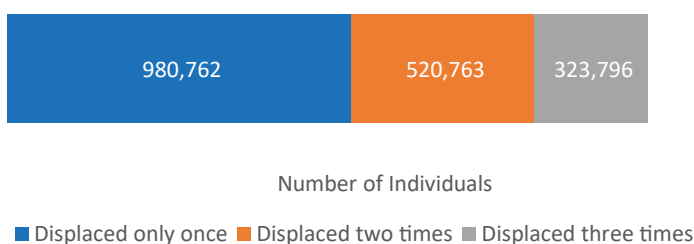


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement

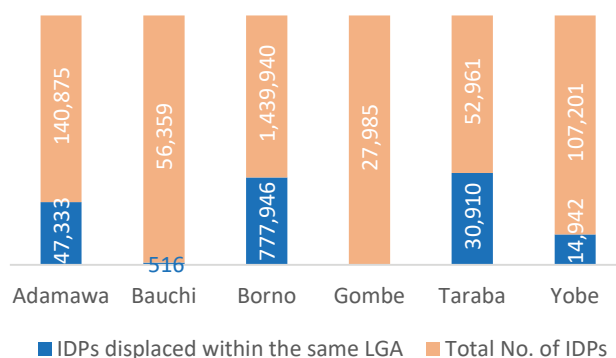


Figure 7: IDPs originating from the same LGA



IF: LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

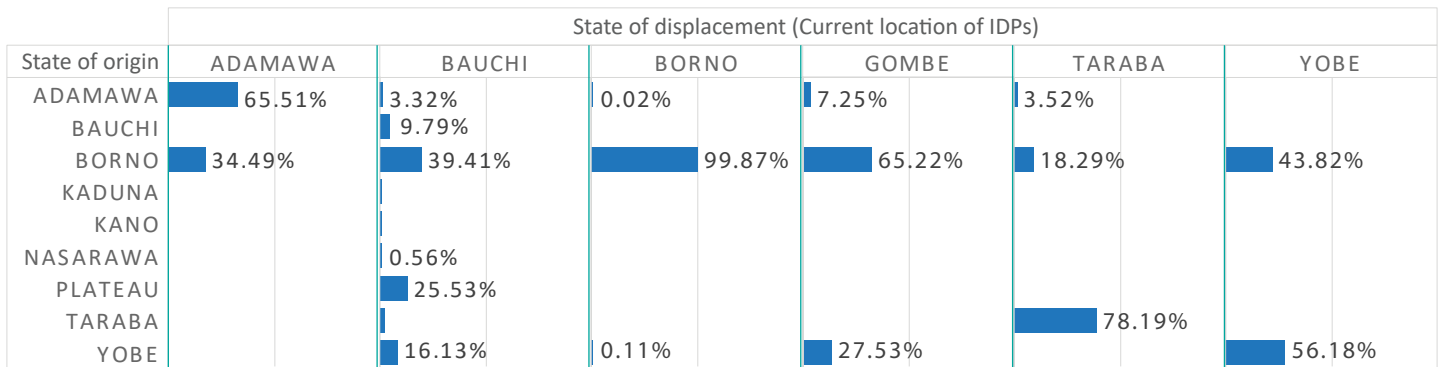


Figure 8: Current location and place of origin of IDPs

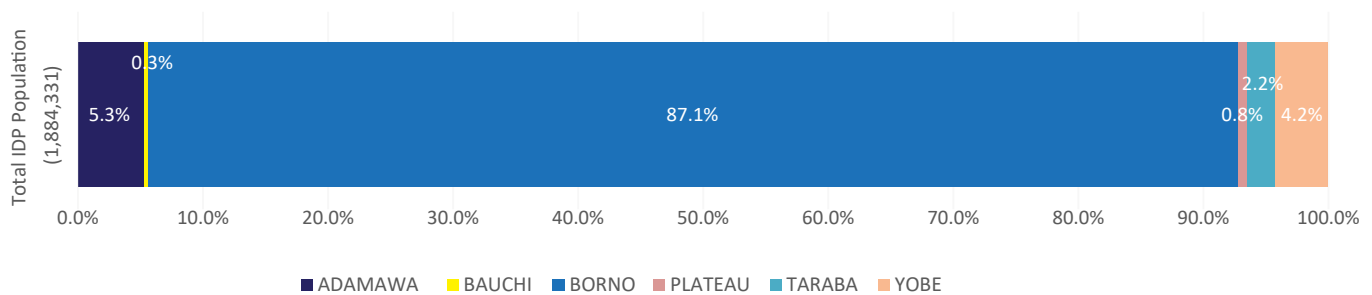


Figure 9: % of total IDP population by state of origin

Borno was the place of origin for the majority (87 per cent) of identified displaced persons. Almost all (99.8 per cent) displaced people in Borno fled from a location within Borno. Sixty-five per cent of displaced people in Gombe are from Borno, 44 per cent of IDPs in Yobe are from Borno, 39 per cent of IDPs in Bauchi are from Borno and 34 per cent of IDPs in Adamawa also originate from Borno. Adamawa and Yobe states had the largest population of IDPs after Borno with 5 per cent and 4 per cent of the total IDP population respectively.

IG: DWELLING TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Sixty-three per cent of IDPs (down from 65 per cent in previous round of assessments and 68 per cent in the round before) were living in host communities, with friends and relatives or in rented/donated houses.

Overall, 37 per cent (up from 35 per cent in previous DTM assessment and 32 per cent in the round before) were living in displacement sites like camps and camp-like settings. In Borno, 56 per cent (down from 58 per cent) of displaced people were living in host communities and 44 per cent (up from 42 per cent in May) were residing in displacement sites. Borno had the highest percentage of IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings.

After Borno, Taraba had the second highest number of IDPs (14 per cent) living in camp-like settings, Yobe had 12 per cent of displaced persons living in camps and Adamawa had seven per cent of displaced people living in camps. All IDPs in Bauchi and Gombe were living with host communities.

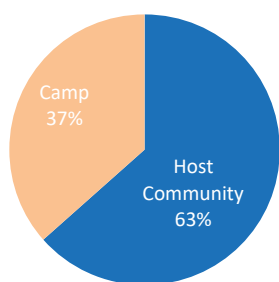


Figure 10: IDP settlement type

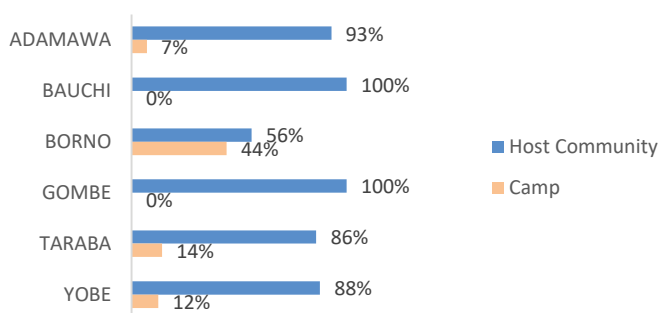


Figure 11: IDP settlement type by state

IH: UNMET NEEDS OF IDPs

Food continues to be the most immediate need for 68 per cent (up from 62 per cent in the last round) of displaced persons who were interviewed.

Non-food items (NFI) like blankets and mosquito nets were the most unfulfilled need for 15 per cent of IDPs. Shelter and medical services were identified as the most unmet needs among seven per cent and five per cent of IDPs, respectively. Two per cent of IDPs said drinking water was most needed. Sanitation and hygiene (one per cent) and security (one per cent) were also cited as unmet needs.

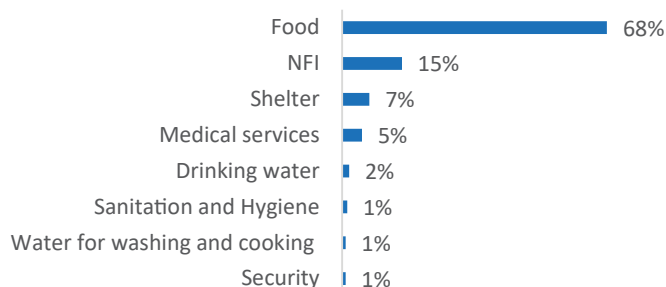


Figure 12: Main needs of IDPs

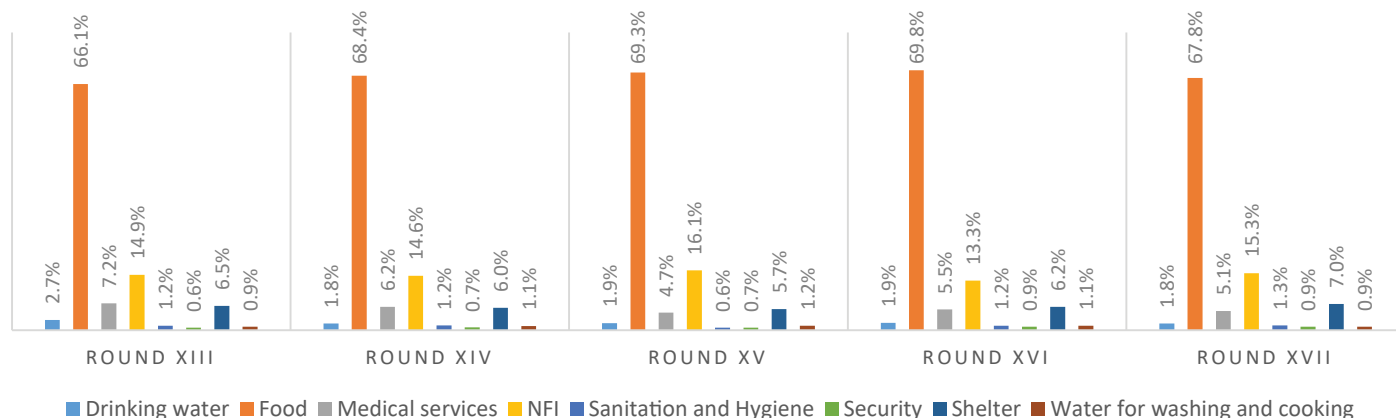


Figure 13: Trend of main IDP needs



2. RETURNEES

The trend of increase in number of returnees continued in DTM Round XVII assessment. A marginal increase of two per cent (23,017) was recorded in the number of returnees (from 1,234,894 to 1,257,911) in the reporting period. The DTM Round XVI assessment had recorded a higher increase of seven per cent in the number of returnees as against the previous round of assessment. This was in keeping with the steadily increasing trend since DTM started recording data in 2015.

Adamawa recorded the highest number of returnees (666,077), followed by Borno at 504,016 and finally Yobe at 87,818. Within Adamawa, the LGA with the highest number of returnees was Hong (166,364), followed by Michika (124,187) and Mubi South (110,540). In Borno, the LGA with the highest number of returnees was Askira/Uba at 164,696 (an increase of three per cent since last round of assessments), followed by Konduga (44,570) and Ngala (37,131).

In Yobe, the LGA with highest number of returnees was Gujba (35,195), followed by Geidam (28,970) and Gulani (16,537).

In comparison with the last round of assessment, the LGA with the highest increase in absolute number of returnees was Damboa, followed by Askira/Uba and Mafa.

Borno had the highest percentage of returns by state of displacement (32 per cent), followed by Adamawa at 23 per cent and Kano at eight per cent.

2A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

The number of returnees living in makeshift shelters during the XVII DTM Round of assessment went down marginally by four per cent to (6,707) as compared to the previous round. People living in partially burnt houses went up by 10 per cent to 44,014 during this reporting period.

Returnees living in houses with no damage went up by five per cent and was recorded at 153,722. In Borno, 56,132 returnees were residing in houses with no damage while 26,967 were residing in partially burned houses and 5,126 were living in makeshift shelters.

In Adamawa, 88,289 returnees were living in houses with no damage, 13,108 were living in partially burned houses and 1,576 were residing in makeshift shelters.

State	Round XVI Total (May 2017)	Round XVII Total (June 2017)	Change
Adamawa	664,633	666,077	1,444
Borno	483,558	504,016	20,458
Yobe	86,703	87,818	1,115
Total	1,234,894	1,257,911	23,017

Table 2: Number of returnees by state (Round XV vs Round XVI)

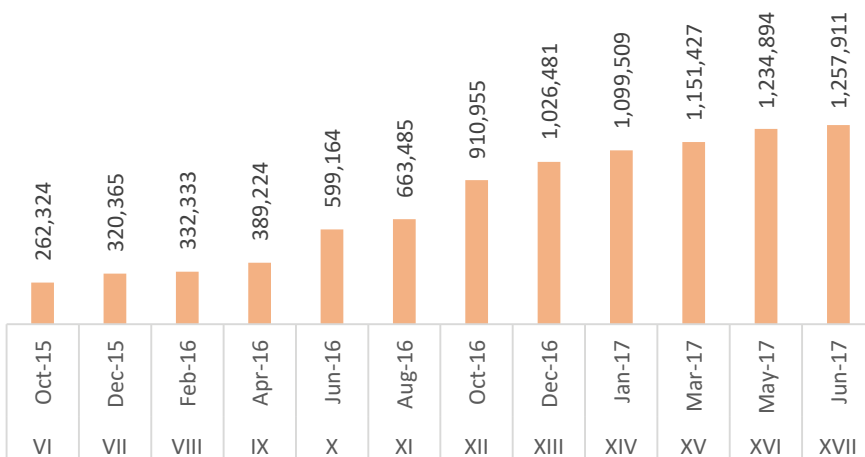


Figure 14: Trend of population return

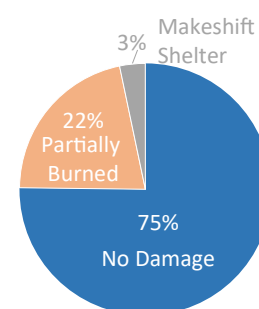


Figure 15: Shelter condition in areas of returns

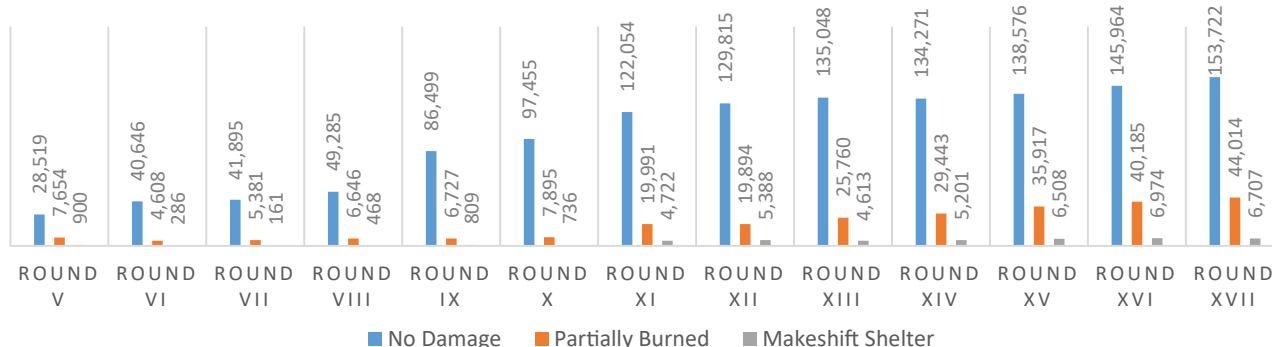


Figure 16: Trend of return shelter condition



3 SITE ASSESSMENTS

3A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round XVII site assessments were conducted in 2,140 sites, involving a population of 1,825,321 individuals or 330,680 households. The sites included 235 camps and camp-like settings and 1,905 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities.

The assessment in camps and camp-like settings covered 667,372 (up by two per cent as against the last assessment) displaced individuals (124,167 households), while the assessment in sites where IDPs resided with host communities covered 1,157,949 individuals (down six per cent as compared to previous round of assessment).

Out of the 235 displacement sites assessed, most (183 or 77 per cent) were in Borno. Twenty-one (nine per cent) were in Adamawa, Taraba had 16 and Yobe had 15. In Borno, the assessment covered 636,647 IDPs (the highest population among all states) living in camp and camp-like settings and 803,293 displaced people residing with host communities. The state with second highest assessed population was Yobe with 13,279 living in displacement sites and 93,922 staying with host communities. In Adamawa, out of the 140,875 assessed in this round, 9,959 were living in camp and camp-like settings and the majority (130,916) were living with host communities.

Seventy-two per cent of displacement sites were collective settlements or centers. Twenty-seven per cent were camps and one per cent were classified as transitional centers. Almost all assessed sites (95 per cent) were classified as spontaneous, only four per cent were planned and one per cent of sites were earmarked as relocation sites.

Only 29 per cent of the 235 sites assessed reported the presence of a site management agency, the remaining had none. Government was in-charge of most sites (14 per cent) that did have site management agency. Seven per cent were run by international non-government organizations (INGOs) and four per cent were managed by individuals or privately.

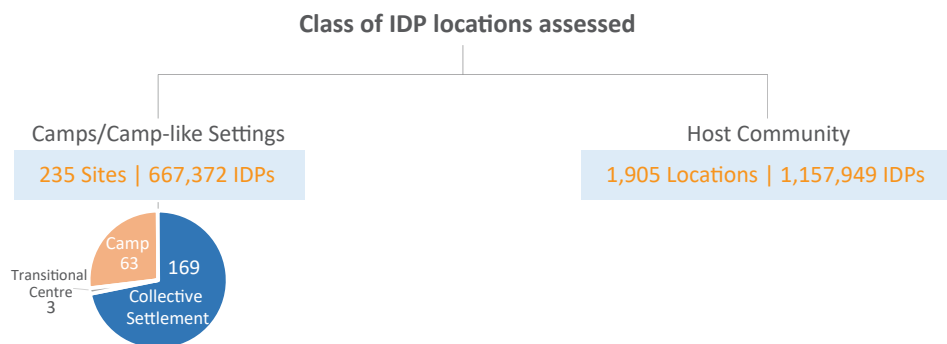


Figure 17: Classification of IDP locations

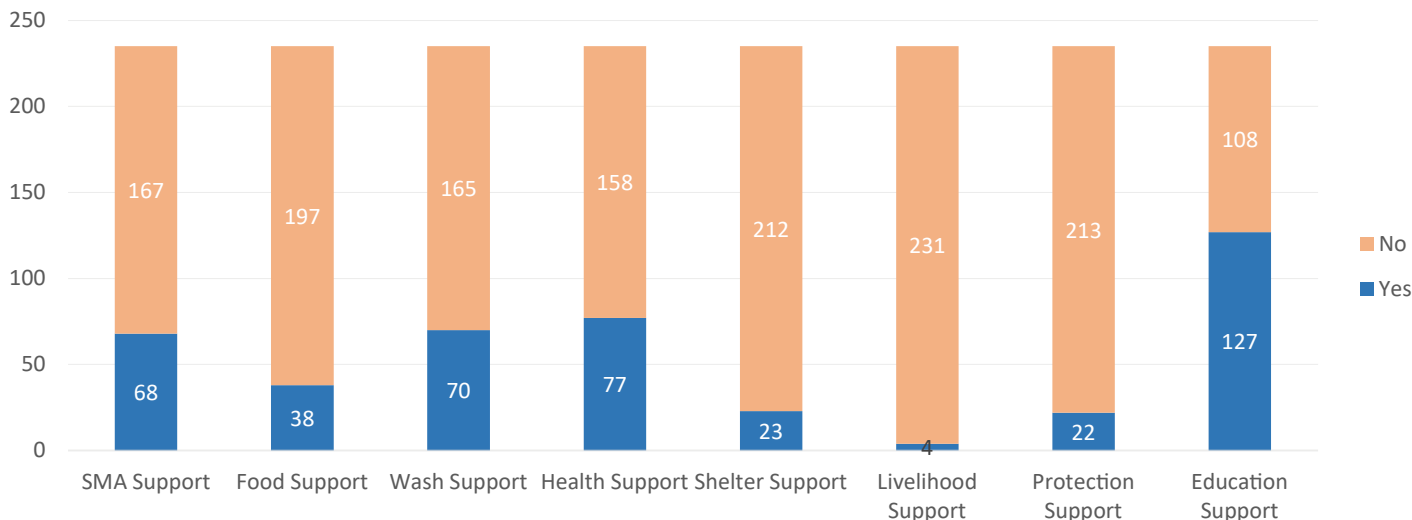
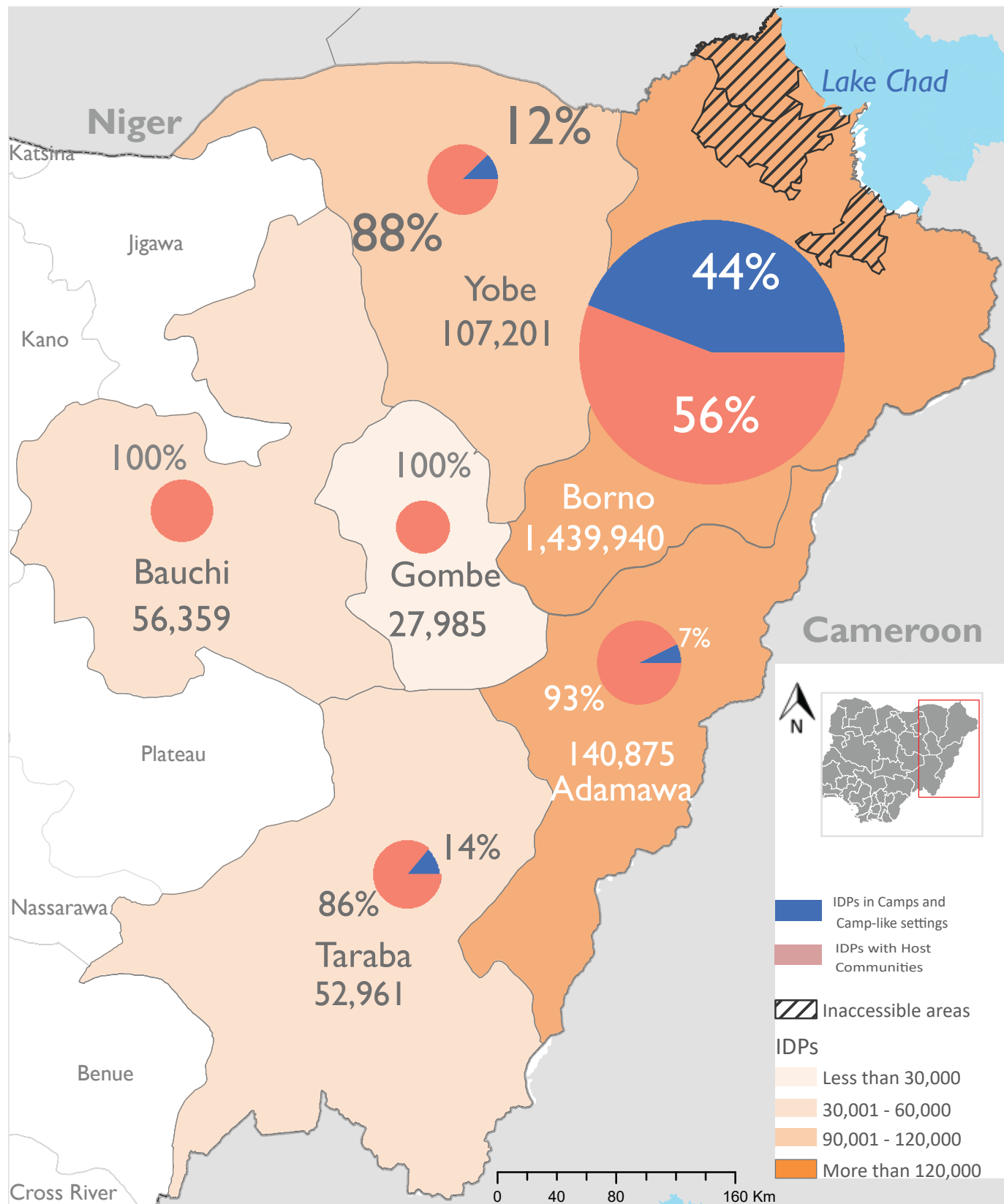


Figure 18: Availability of services at displacement sites in camp/camp-like settings



Seventy per cent of the assessed sites had provision for water, 90 per cent had shelter/non-food items support, nearly all (98 per cent) had livelihood opportunity, 67 per cent had health support, 84 per cent had food supply, 91 per cent had protection support and 46 per cent had education facilities.

The assessment carried out in 1,905 sites where IDPs were residing with host communities covered a population 1,157,949 individuals or 203,040 households. In Borno, the assessment covered 373 sites where IDPs were living with host communities and covered 140,040 households or 803,293 individuals.



Map 4: Number of IDPs by state



3B: SECTOR ANALYSIS

 SHELTER
Camps and camp-like settings

The assessment in camps and camp-like settings shows that 51 per cent of sites were on privately owned land and 47 per cent were owned by the government. The most common form of shelter were self-made tents. This was the case in 32 per cent of sites. The second most common shelter types were tents (26 per cent, up from 20 per cent in last round of assessment) followed by school buildings (11 per cent, down from 14 per cent in previous round of assessment).

In Borno, 36 per cent of IDPs were residing in self-made tents, 31 per cent in tents, 12 per cent in school buildings, nine per cent in individual houses and six per cent in government buildings.

While majority of IDP households had shelter (87 per cent) in displacement sites, in 12 per cent sites less than 25 per cent had no shelter. In 14 per cent of displacement sites in Borno, less than 25 per cent of IDP households were living with no shelter. In 46 per cent of displacement sites assessed, none of the IDP households were living in tents. In 17 per cent of sites, however, more than 75 per cent of IDP households were living in tents, in 20 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of IDP households were living in tents, in nine per cent sites less than 50 per cent of IDP households were living in tents and in eight per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of IDP households were living in tents. In 42 per cent of IDP sites in Borno, none of the displaced families were living in tents, in 20 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent of displaced families were living in tents, in 19 per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of IDP households were living in tents and in 10 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, of displaced families were living in tents.

In 28 per cent of sites, none of the displaced persons were living in makeshift shelters but in 16 per cent of sites over 75 per cent of IDP households were living in makeshift shelters. In 28 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of IDP households were living in makeshift shelters, in 16 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of displaced families were living in makeshift shelter and in 13 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of IDP households were living in makeshift shelters. In 20 per cent of displacement sites in Borno, none of the IDP households were living in makeshift shelters, in 21 per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of displaced households were living in makeshift shelters, in 30 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of displaced families were living in makeshift shelter, in 15 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent of families and 75 per cent of displaced families, respectively, were living in makeshift shelters.

In 36 per cent of sites, none of the IDP households were living in structures with solid walls, in 23 per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of displaced families were living in structures with solid walls, in 19 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent were living in structures with solid walls, in 13 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of displaced families were living in structures with solid walls and in nine per cent of sites less than 50 per cent of IDP households were living in structures with solid walls. In 42 per cent of displacement sites in Borno, none of the displaced families were living in structures with solid walls. In 22 per cent of sites in Borno, less than 25 per cent of IDP households were living in structures with solid walls, in 18 per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of displaced families were living in structures with solid walls, in 10 per cent of displacement sites in Borno less than 75 per cent of IDP households were living in structures with solid walls and in eight per cent of sites less than 50 per cent of displaced families were living in structures with solid walls.

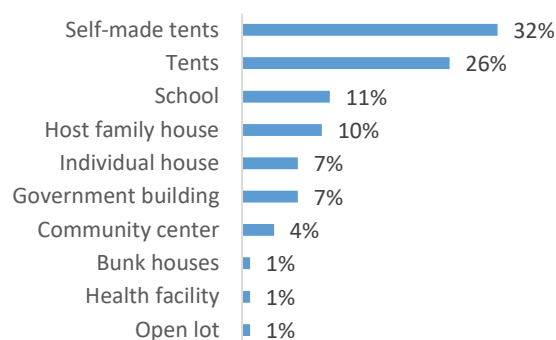


Figure 19: Most common forms of shelter in camps and camp-like settings

Host Communities

In 1,905 displacement sites where IDPs were residing with host communities which were assessed during this round of DTM assessment, the land was owned by private individuals (97 per cent). Mostly IDPs (85 per cent) were living in house of host family, 10 per cent had their own individual houses and four per cent were living in self-made tents.

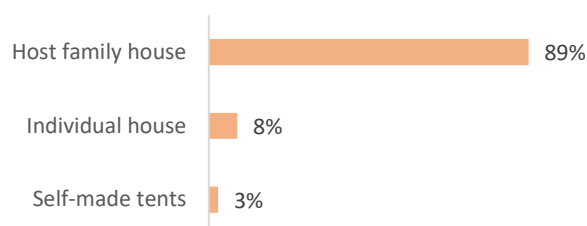


Figure 20: Most common forms of shelter in host communities

Among IDPs living with host community, 97 per cent or 1,094,842 had shelter and only three per cent of sites had less than 25 per cent people (1,094,842 people) living with no shelter. In Borno, 98 per cent or 759,185 displaced people have shelter and 63,107 were without shelter.

In assessed sites where IDPs were living with host communities, 12 per cent of displaced households or 172,528 people were living in tents and 87 per cent were not living in tents. In Borno sites with people living in host communities, 683,933 or 89 per cent were not living in tents while 11 per cent of sites have less than 25 per cent living in tents or 119,100 people.

Twenty-three per cent of sites assessed have less than 25 per cent of displaced people or 418,807 individuals living in makeshift or self-made shelters, seven per cent sites where less than 50 per cent of displaced people or 142,251 people were living in makeshift shelters. A relatively large number (67 per cent) or 549,736 people in assessed sites were not living in makeshift shelters.

In 76 per cent of sites assessed, more than 75 per cent of displaced households or 847,218 people were living in structures with solid walls. In 20 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent or 253,042 people were living in structures with solid walls.

Thirty-one per cent of IDP households residing with host communities have no access to electricity, 27 per cent of sites have less than 25 per cent of IDP households with access to electricity, 22 per cent of sites have less than 50 per cent of displaced families with access to electricity.

NFI

Non-Food Items

Camps/camp-like settings

Blankets/mats were the most needed non-food items (NFIs) by displaced households in 35 per cent of displacement sites assessed. Kitchen sets were the most needed NFIs for 23 per cent of displacement sites assessed. Plastic sheets were the most needed NFIs for 19 per cent of sites assessed.

Kitchen sets were the second most needed NFIs by displaced households in 34 per cent of assessed displacement sites. Blankets/mats followed at 30 per cent, mosquito nets at 15 per cent. Buckets/jerry cans were the third most needed NFIs in 30 per cent of sites assessed, followed by kitchen sets at 22 per cent and hygiene kits (16 per cent).

Host Communities

Blankets/mats were the most needed NFIs in 35 per cent of assessed sites among IDPs living with host communities. Mosquito nets were most needed NFIs for 28 per cent of IDPs, followed by kitchen sets (23 per cent) and plastic sheets were most needed NFIs for seven per cent. Kitchen sets were the second most needed NFI in 31 per cent of sites assessed, followed by blankets/mats in 25 per cent and mosquito nets in 24 per cent. Kitchen sets were the third most needed NFI in 25 per cent of sites, followed by buckets/jerry cans at 20 per cent and blankets/mats at 19 per cent.



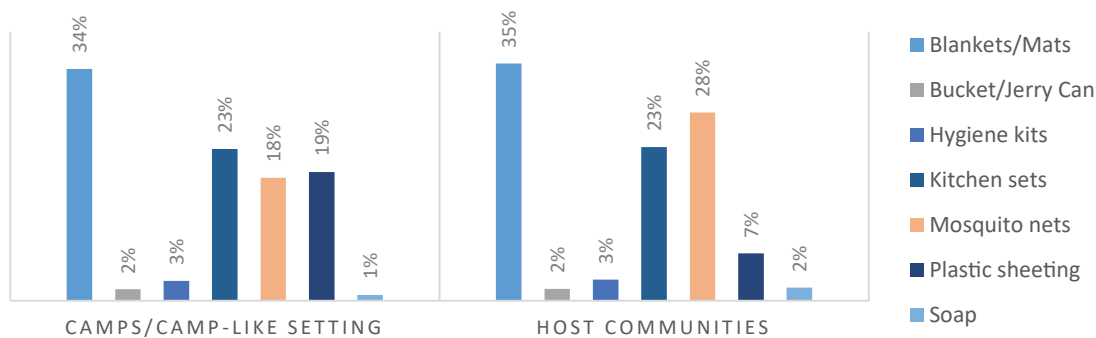


Figure 21: Most needed types of NFI in displacement sites

WASH

Water sources

Camps/camp-like settings

In camps/camp-like settings, piped water was the main source of drinking water in the majority (55 per cent) of the assessed sites, representing a four per cent decrease from the previous DTM round. This was followed by hand pumps (34 per cent). Water trucks were cited as the main source of drinking water at seven per cent of assessed sites, while protected and unprotected wells were the third and fourth most common source of drinking water at these sites.

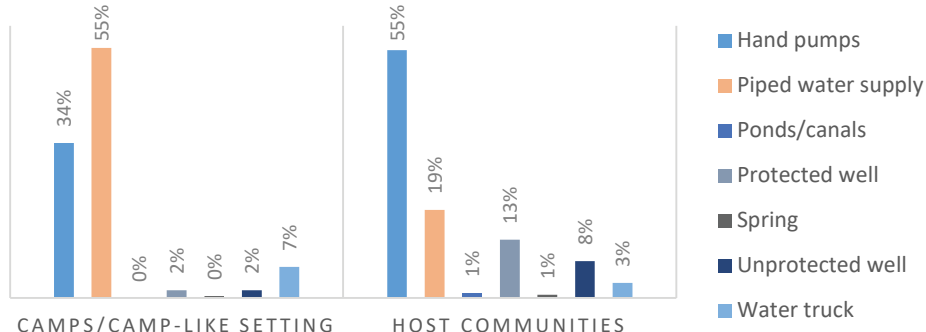


Figure 22: Main drinking water sources in displacement sites

In 41 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDPs had access to 10-15 liters of water per person per day. In 29 per cent of sites, more than 15 liters of water was available per person per day, and in 25 per cent of sites, five to 10 liters of water was available per person per day. In five per cent of sites, five liters of water was available per person per day.

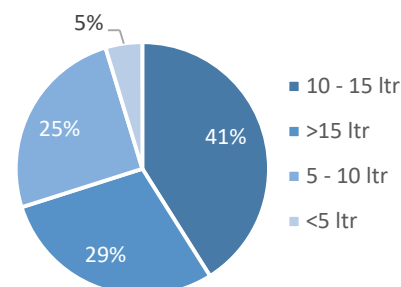


Figure 23: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps and camp-like settings

Water was reported to be potable in 79 per cent of sites. Taste was the main issue with the water in 12 per cent of sites, suspended solids were found in water sources in one per cent (down from five per cent in previous round of assessment) of sites and in three per cent of sites odor was the main issue.

Water source was on-site and at less than 10 minutes walking distance in 70 per cent of sites assessed. It was off-site but still less than 10-minutes' walk in 22 per cent of sites. Water source of off-site and more than 10-minutes' walk in eight per cent of sites.

In 54 per cent of sites, water points have been improved but in 93 per cent of sites residents do not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water.

Host Communities

On the other hand, hand pumps continued to be the main source of drinking water in 54 per cent of the assessed sites. Piped water was the main source of drinking water in 19 per cent of sites. 13 per cent of sites relied on water from protected and eight per cent from unprotected wells. Water trucks were catering to three per cent of sites where IDPs were living with host community.



Water source was on-site and at less than 10 minutes walking distance in 66 per cent of sites assessed. It was off-site but still less than 10-minutes' walk in 15 per cent of sites. Water source of off-site and more than 10-minutes' walk in 10 per cent of sites.

In 50 per cent of sites, water points have been improved but residents do not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in 53 per cent of sites.

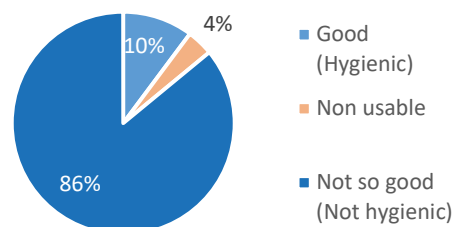
In host communities, water was reported as being potable in 69 per cent of sites, while remaining sites reported that drinking water was not potable. Taste was the main issue at most sites (23 per cent), followed by suspended particles in five per cent of sites and odor in three per cent of sites.

In 42 per cent of sites, 10 to 15 liters of water was available to each person per day, in 35 per cent of sites average water available was more than 15 liters, in 20 per cent of sites its was five to 10 liters.

Hygiene and Sanitation

Camps/camp-like settings

In camps/camp-like settings, the condition of toilets was reported to be "not so good" in the majority of sites and in fact went up steeply from 83 per cent in previous round of assessment to 96 per cent during this assessment. Three per cent of sites reported that the condition of toilets was hygienic and two per cent reported that toilets were non-usable. There were 24,376 functioning toilets in all camps and camp-like settings that were assessed in this round.



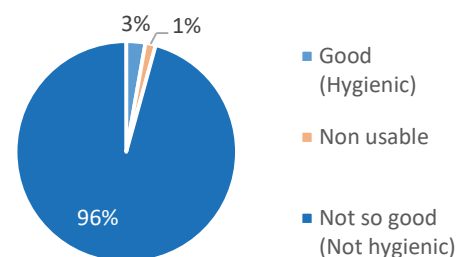
There were no separate toilets for males and females in 94 per cent (up from 75 per cent in last round) of sites, no separate bathing areas were provided in 93 per cent (up from 70 per cent in last round) of sites and toilets/bathrooms did not lock from inside in 85 per cent (up from 60 per cent) of sites.

Handwashing facilities were available in 90 per cent of camps/camp-like settings but without soap. Handwashing facilities with soap were available in only nine per cent (down from 36 per cent in previous round) of sites. Evidence of the practiced of handwashing was seen in 10 per cent of sites, while no hygiene promotion activity was reported in 82 per cent of sites.

Solid waste disposal was chiefly through burning (52 per cent), followed by garbage pit (18 per cent). Twenty-nine per cent of sites had no garbage disposal. Majority (60 per cent) of sites stated garbage disposal as a problem. Evidence of open defecation was found in 41 per cent of sites. Drainage was found to be working in 12 per cent sites only, making the sites prone to flooding during the ongoing rainy season.

Host Communities

In host communities, 96 per cent (up from 94 per cent) of toilets were rated as 'not so good'. Toilets were good in three per cent of sites and unusable in two per cent of sites. 24,376 toilets were functional. Separate bathing area were not available in 94 per cent of the assessed sites. There were no separate bathing areas for men and women in 93 per cent of sites and toilets did not lock from inside in 85 per cent of sites.



Burning was the main means of garbage disposal in 52 per cent of sites, garbage pit was available in 18 per cent of sites and there was no disposal mechanism in 29 per cent of sites. In 60 per cent of sites assessed, garbage disposal was cited as a problem.

In host communities IDP sites, hand-washing stations were available in 90 per cent of sites but without soap. In nine per cent of sites, hand-washing stations had soap. No signs of handwashing practice was visible in 90 per cent of sites. Hygiene promotion campaigns were not evidenced in 82 per cent of sites. Open defecation was found to be prevalent in 41 per cent of sites. In 88 per cent of sites, drainage systems were found to be lacking.

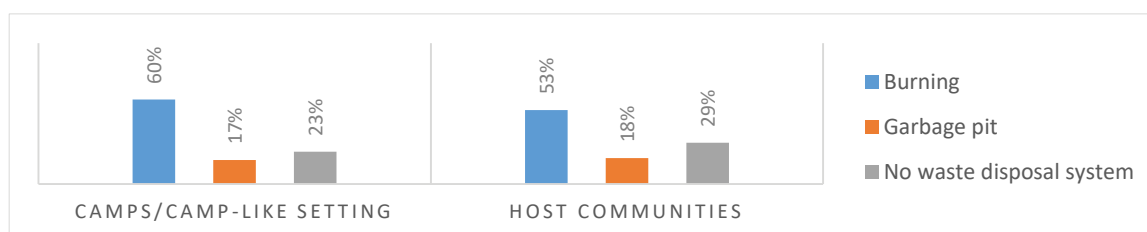


Figure 26: Methods of waste disposal in IDP sites

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps/camp-like settings

In 84 per cent (up from 76 per cent in previous round) of camps/camp-like settings, food was available on-site. In 11 per cent (down from 18 per cent in previous round) of sites, IDPs had access to food offsite, while IDPs had no access to food in five per cent of sites assessed. Cash (50 per cent) and food distribution (38 per cent) were the main sources of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings, the frequency of food distribution was irregular in 75 per cent of sites. In nine per cent of sites, distribution occurred once a month and five per cent said they have never received food or cash vouchers.

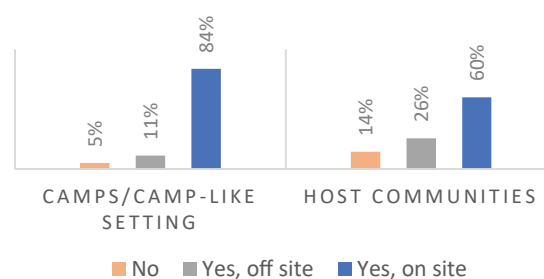


Figure 27: Access to food in displacement sites

Cash continues to be the most common way as per 50 per cent people in displacement sites. Thirty-eight per cent relied on distribution, seven per cent on donations from host community and five per cent on cultivation. Eighty-six per cent of sites had access to market.

In 64 per cent of sites, screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was found in 56 per cent of sites assessed, no distribution of micronutrient powders was evidenced in 72 per cent of sites, no supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 91 per cent sites and no supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was reported in 70 per cent of sites. In 24 per cent of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was found.

Host Communities

In 60 per cent of sites in host communities, IDPs were reported to have access to food on-site. Twenty-six per cent reported access to food off-site, while 14 per cent reported no access to food. Market were accessible in 88 per cent of sites. Frequency of food distribution or vouchers was irregular in 72 per cent of sites, six per cent reported that distribution occurred once a month and four per cent reported daily distribution of food. IDPs in 16 per cent of host communities said they have never received food distribution or vouchers.

Cultivation was the main means of obtaining food in 45 per cent of sites, followed by cash (31 per cent) and host communities (13 per cent).

Malnutrition screening was reported in 28 per cent of assessed sites in host communities. Blanket supplementary feeding was not evidenced in 83 per cent of sites, supplementary feeding for lactating and pregnant women was not seen in 88 per cent of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was not recorded in 88 per cent of sites, micronutrient powder distribution was not observed in 85 per cent sites and supplementary feeding for the elderly was not found in 97 per cent of sites.

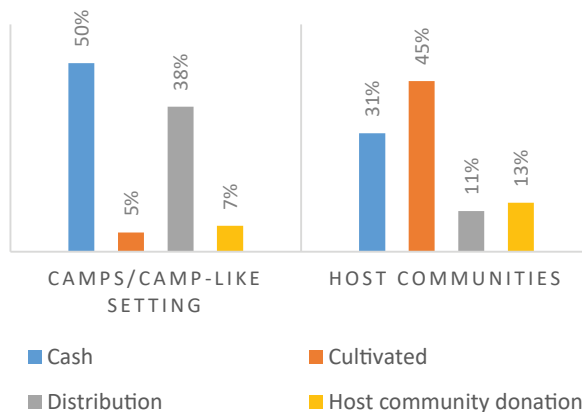
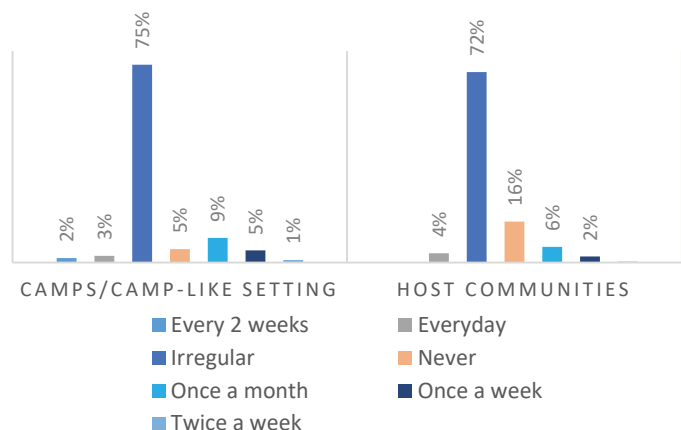


Figure 28: Frequency of food distribution in displacement sites

Figure 29: Most common sources of obtaining food in displacement sites

Health

Camps/camp-like settings

The most commonly reported health problem continued to be malaria with 52 per cent displacement sites reporting it, followed by fever in 20 per cent, cough in 12 per cent and diarrhea by 12 per cent of sites.

Seventy-two per cent of people in displacement sites had regular access to medicine and 97 per cent had regular access to a health facility. Sixty five per cent of sites had access to on-site health facility within three km distance, 25 per cent had access to a facility offsite but within three kms. Six per cent had access to a facility offsite more than three kms away and three per cent had medical facility.

Forty-nine per cent of health facilities were run by INGOs in assessed displacement sites. 28 per cent by were government run and 15 per cent were run by NGOs.

Host Communities

Malaria was the most common ailment among 50 per cent of displaced people living with host community, followed by fever (24 per cent), cough (10 per cent) and diarrhea (seven per cent).

Fifty-eight per cent sites where IDPs were living with host communities had regular access to medicine and 96 per cent had regular access to health facility. For 49 per cent, the health facility was onsite and within three km. For 28 per cent, it was off-site but within a distance of three km. Four per cent had no access to health facility and three per cent were serviced by mobile clinics.

The government was the main health service provider (60 per cent) in sites where IDPs were residing with host community, followed by local clinics (26 per cent), NGOs (five per cent) and INGO (five per cent).

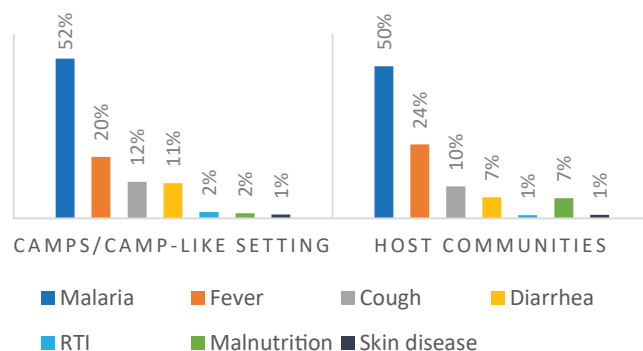


Figure 30: Most common health problems in displacement sites

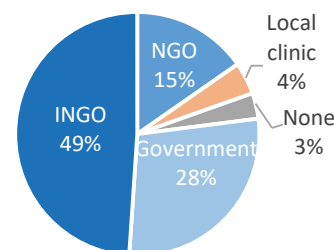


Figure 31: Main health providers in camps/camp-like setting

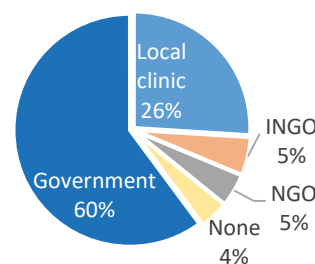


Figure 32: Main health providers in host communities



Education

Camps/camp-like settings

Ninety per cent displacement sites have access to education. For 46 per cent of them, the education facility was off-site and for 44 per cent the facility was on-site. For 54 per cent of children, school was within a distance of one km. For 30 per cent of children, school was within two km.

In 33 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent children were attending school, in 29 per cent less than 50 per cent were attending school, in 17 per cent less than 75 per cent were attending school, in five per cent of sites more than 75 per cent children were attending school and in 16 per cent of sites no child were attending school. For 73 per cent (up from 66 per cent in previous round of assessment) of sites, the biggest deterrent to coming to school was the high cost or fee.

Host Communities

Ninety-seven per cent of sites where IDPs were residing with host community had access to education. In 61 per cent of sites, education facility was off-site, in 37 per cent of sites the education facility was onsite. Schools were within one km for 53 per cent of sites, within two km for 32 per cent of sites and less than five km in 11 per cent of sites. For two per cent of sites, schools were more than 10 km away. In 34 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of children attended school, in 25 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent attended school, in 22 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent attended school. High school fee was the reason for children not attending school in 71 per cent of sites.

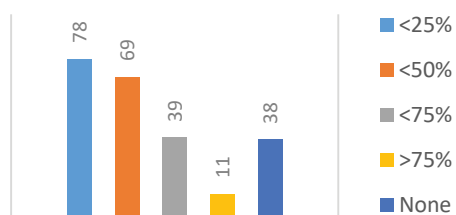


Figure 33: Number of sites and percentage of children attending school in camps and camp-like settings

Access to education services	Camps/Camp-like setting	Host Communities
No	23	59
Yes	212	1,846
	Off-site	104
	On-site	108
	Don't know	3

Table 3: Access to education services in displacement sites

Communication

Camps/camp-like settings

A high of 83 per cent of displaced households in displacement sites rely on radio as their most preferred means to receive information, followed by word of mouth (eight per cent) and telephone calls (six per cent).

The most trusted source of information were local community leader in 47 per cent of sites, followed by friends and neighbours in 39 per cent of sites and religious leaders in five per cent sites.

In 62 per cent of assessed sites, less than 25 per cent of IDP households had functioning radios, in 31 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent had working radios and in five per cent sites less than 75 per cent of displaced families had access to functioning radios.

Distribution was the main topic of interest in 30 per cent of sites, followed by safety and security (20 per cent) and situation in place of origin (15 per cent).

Host Communities

Among displaced people living with host community, 75 per cent of sites named radio as their most preferred means to receive information, followed by word of mouth (13%) and telephone calls (nine per cent).

The most trusted source of information were local community leader in 41 per cent of sites, followed by friends and neighbours in 33 per cent of sites and religious leaders in 15 per cent sites.

In 39 per cent of assessed sites, less than 25 per cent of IDP households had functioning radios, in 36 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent had working radios and in three per cent sites no displaced families had radios.

Distribution was the main topic of interest in 30 per cent of sites, followed by situation in place of origin (24 per cent), safety and security (19 per cent) and other relief assistant in 17 per cent.

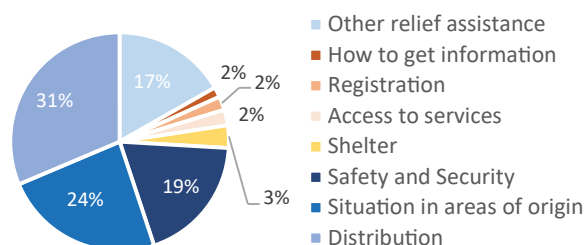


Figure 34: Main topics of interests of all IDP households

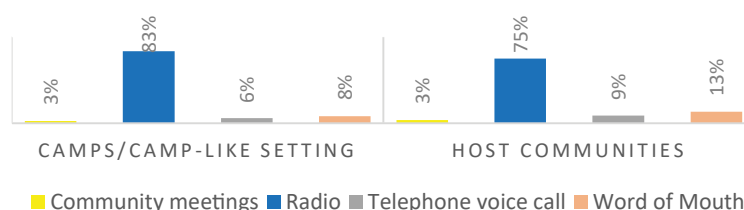


Figure 35: Main sources of information in IDP sites



LIVELIHOOD

Camps/camp-like settings

In majority of displacement sites (98 per cent), IDPs had access to and engage in some form of livelihood/income generating activity. In 39 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, daily labour was reported to be the most common form of livelihood activity. Farming was next at 23 per cent of sites as the main form of livelihood activity engaged in by IDPs, while petty trade and the collection of fire wood were reported as the most common form of livelihood activity in 22 per cent and 13 per cent of sites, respectively.

Host Communities

In sites where IDPs are living with host communities, 91 per cent have access to income generating activities. In 55 per cent sites, farming was reported as the most common form of income generating activity, followed by petty trade at 19 per cent and 16 per cent of sites reported daily labour to be the most common form of livelihood activity IDPs engage in.

Access to income generating activity	Camps/Camp-like setting	Host Communities
No	1%	8%
Yes	99%	92%
Daily labourer	37%	14%
Farming	23%	51%
Petty trade	22%	17%
Collecting firewood	13%	4%
Agro-pastoralism	2%	4%
Fishing	1%	2%
Pastoralism	1%	0%
Total	100%	100%

Table 4: Access to livelihood activities in IDP sites

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

In 91 per cent of displacement sites assessed, security was provided. The majority (48 per cent) of security was self-organized, the military provided security in 26 per cent of sites, local authorities in seven per cent, police in six per cent sites and there was no security in nine per cent of sites.

No security incidents were reported in 85 per cent of assessed displacement sites. Theft incidents were reported in six per cent of sites and friction among site residents was the reason for five per cent incidents.

No incident of gender based violence were reported in 92 per cent of sites. Domestic violence was the leading form of reported gender-based violence at seven per cent of sites. In 97 per cent of sites, no cases of physical violence were reported.

Child physical or emotional abuse was reported in five per cent of sites, child separated in three per cent of sites and no incident reported in 91 per cent of sites.

Women said they felt unsafe in three per cent of sites. Children felt unsafe in two per cent of sites and men felt unsafe in less than one per cent of sites.

No lighting was reported at communal points in 77 per cent of sites and it was defined as inadequate in 19 per cent sites.

While 56 per cent (down from 65 per cent in last assessment) displacement sites did not report any problems in receiving support, 33 per cent (up from 22 per cent in last round) said that the assistance was not enough for all those entitled to it. Fighting between recipients was reported in six per cent of sites and two per cent of the sites reported that assistance was given to non-affected people.

There were 23 (down from 38 in the last assessment and from 52 in the assessment before) recreational places for children in the sites assessed and out of these 15 (down from 31) were in Borno. There were 14 recreational places for women and all in Borno.

In 40 per cent of sites, IDPs have ID cards and the remaining do not.

Host Communities

In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, 87 per cent had security. In Borno, this figure was 98 per cent. Local authorities were the security providers in 25 per cent of sites, 20 per cent were self-organized and in 15 per cent community leaders provided security.

No security-related incidents were reported in 78 per cent of sites. The most common type of security incident was theft (nine per cent), followed by friction with other residents (five per cent) and crime (four per cent).

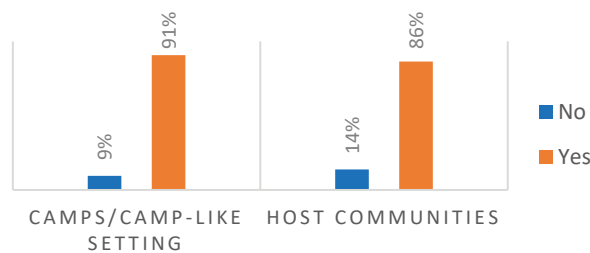


Figure 36: Availability of security provider on site



Figure 37: Relationship amongst IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

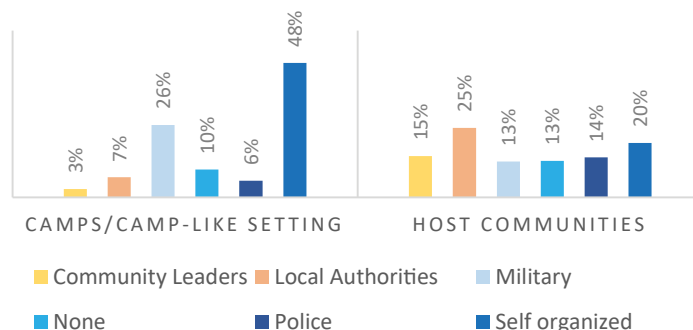


Figure 38: Main security providers in displacement sites



Domestic violence was the main reason for gender based violence (seven per cent) while no such incident was reported in 90 per cent of sites. Other forms of exploitation like forced labour/forced begging were reported in six per cent of sites assessed while no form of physical violence was reported in 88 per cent of sites.

In 87 per cent of sites, no child protection issue was reported though in forced child labour/forced begging was reported in seven per cent of sites. There were 51 recreation places for children and only one in Borno. There were nine recreation places for women but none in Borno.

Five per cent of women, four per cent of men and children, respectively, felt unsafe. In 51 per cent of sites, there was lighting by it was not felt to be adequate. In 34 per cent of sites, there was no lighting.

While 36 per cent of sites reported no problem in receiving support, in 45 per cent sites assistance was reported to be not enough, in seven per cent sites assistance was found to be physically inadequate for the most vulnerable, in four per cent of sites fighting among recipients was reported and in three per cent of sites assistance was reportedly given to non-affected groups.

In 95 per cent of sites, relationship among IDPs was defined as good, while it was excellent in five per cent of sites. The relationship between IDPs and host community was defined as poor in one per cent sites, and good in 94 per cent of sites and excellent in five per cent of sites.

In 31 per cent of sites, IDPs had no ID cards. In two per cent of sites some form of travel opportunity was offered.



Figure 39: Relationship amongst IDPs and host communities in sites

METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report comes from different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool is different and focuses on different population types:

TOOLS FOR IDPs

Local Government Area Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA-level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival of IDPs, location of origin, reasons for displacement and type of displacement locations. The assessment also records contacts of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is the list of wards where IDP presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see Ward-level profile for IDPs).

Ward level Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted at ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival of IDPs, location of origin, reasons of displacement and type of displacement locations. The assessment also includes information on displacement originating from the ward, as well as a demographic calculator based on a sample of IDPs in host communities and camp-like settings. The results of the ward level profile are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all those wards identified as having IDP populations in the LGA list.

Site assessment: This is undertaken in identified IDP locations (camps, camp-like settings and host communities) to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are utilized to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, whether registrations is available, and if natural hazards put the site at risk. The form also captures details about the IDP population, including their place of origin, and demographic information on the number of households with a breakdown by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the form captures details on key access to services in different sectors: shelter and NFI, WASH, food, nutrition, health, education, livelihood, communication, and protection. The information is captured through interviews with representatives of the site and other key informants, including IDP representatives.

TOOLS FOR RETURNEES

Local Government Area Profile-Returnees: is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is the list of wards where 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-returnee: is an Assessment conducted at ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this kind of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all those wards 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 various key informant. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity of the assessments and field visits that are conducted every six weeks.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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