



**IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)
NORTH EAST NIGERIA | DISPLACEMENT REPORT 35**

DECEMBER 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents results from Round 35 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 north east Nigeria. The report covers the period from 9 to 21 November 2020 and reflects trends from the 6 states in Nigeria's North East geopolitical zone. This zone is the most affected by the conflict and consist of the following states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

In Round 35, 2,150,243 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 442,297 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 6,108 individuals (or 0.3%) against the last assessment (Round 34) published in January 2021 when 2,144,135 IDPs were recorded as displaced. There was 1.2 per cent increase in the number of IDPs in Round 34 compared to Round 33. The Round 35 number of IDPs is also higher than the figure reported in Round 32 which was conducted in June 2020 when 2,088,124 IDPs were identified. Prior to Round 32, the February 2020 (Round 31) assessment had recorded 2,046,604 IDPs, confirming a 5 per cent increase in the number of IDPs during the past year.

The number of displaced persons in the region is now well above (increase by more than 6%) the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602 individuals), which was conducted before the escalating violence was observed in October 2018. This despite the fact that accessibility remains lower than it had been during the Round 25 and prior. Since the Round 25 of assessments, the LGAs Kukawa, Kala/Balge and Guzamala in Borno State have been largely inaccessible due to increased hostilities in those districts. In Round 29, the ward Rann in Kala/Balge LGA became accessible again and is reachable up till date. Given that the number of IDPs is slowly increasing, although accessibility currently remains low, it can be inferred that the actual displacement figures could be considerably higher. To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews were conducted with 5.5 per cent of the identified IDP population — 117,998 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.

During Round 35, assessments were conducted in 2,396 locations (up from 2,391 locations compared to Round 34 of assessments conducted in October 2020). Assessed locations included 308 camps and camp-like settlements (up from 306 in Round 34) as well as 2,088 locations where internally displaced persons were living among host communities (up from 2,085 in Round 34). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. Site assessments included an analysis of sector-wide needs, including shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection.

Furthermore, a total of 1,742,907 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 35 assessment. This signifies an increment of 6,058 individuals or less than 1 per cent compared to Round 34 when 1,736,849 returnees were recorded (October 2020). This number confirms the increasing trend in the number of returnees that was noticed throughout the year 2020.

Notably, this report will specifically focus on the dynamics of forced displacement in the state of Borno, as it is the most affected by the conflict in Nigeria's North East Zone.

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 in order to ensure effective assistance to the affected populations. 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 35 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 35 assessments were carried out from 9 to 21 November 2020 in 107 LGAs (no change from the last round of assessments). Within the 107 accessible LGAs, the assessments were conducted in 791 wards (similar to Round 34) in the conflict-affected north-eastern Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. As per the assessments, 2,150,243 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 442,297 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 6,108 persons (less than 1%) against the last assessment (Round 34) conducted in October 2020 when 2,144,135 IDPs were recorded.

The number of IDPs recorded during Round 35 is also marginally higher than the figures reported in Round 33 and Round 32, respectively conducted in August and June 2020, when 2,188,550 and 2,088,124 IDPs were identified. Since the dip recorded in January 2019, IDP numbers in Nigeria’s north-eastern states have been increasing gradually, demonstrating a slight upward trend. As per Round 31 of the DTM assessment, published in February 2020, 2,046,604 IDPs were recorded, confirming a 5 per cent increase in the number of IDPs during the past year.

The number of displaced persons in the region is now well above the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602 persons), which was conducted before an escalation of violence was observed in October 2018 even though accessibility remains lower than it had been for Rounds 25 and prior. During Round 25, for instance, 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.

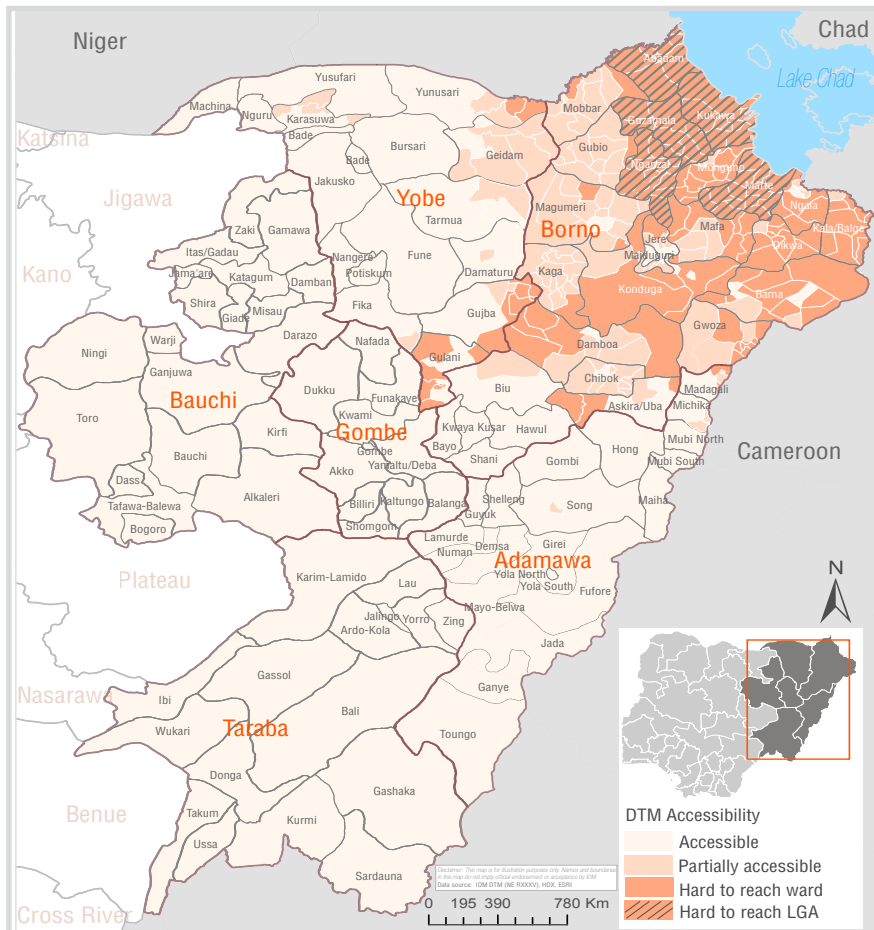
The LGAs Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzia in Borno continued to remain completely inaccessible. For this reason, the continuous high numbers of IDPs despite limited accessibility are an indication that actual displacement numbers could be higher.

Before the decrement in accessibility, only two LGAs — Abadam and Marte — were inaccessible during 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. However, accessibility improved marginally in Round 32 when 792 were accessible and has since then dropped to 791 accessible wards during the last 3 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.



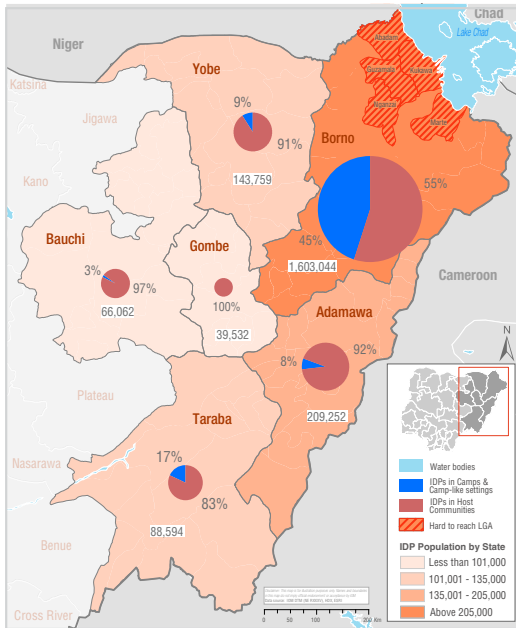
Map1: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 35 Assessments

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

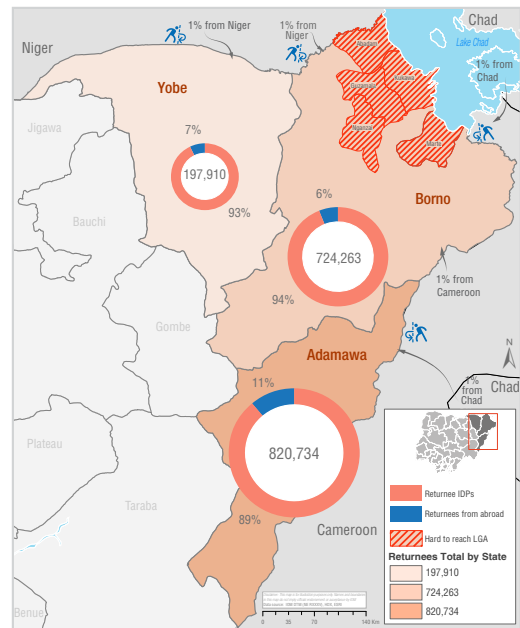
2,150,243
Displaced Individuals

1,742,907
Returned Individuals

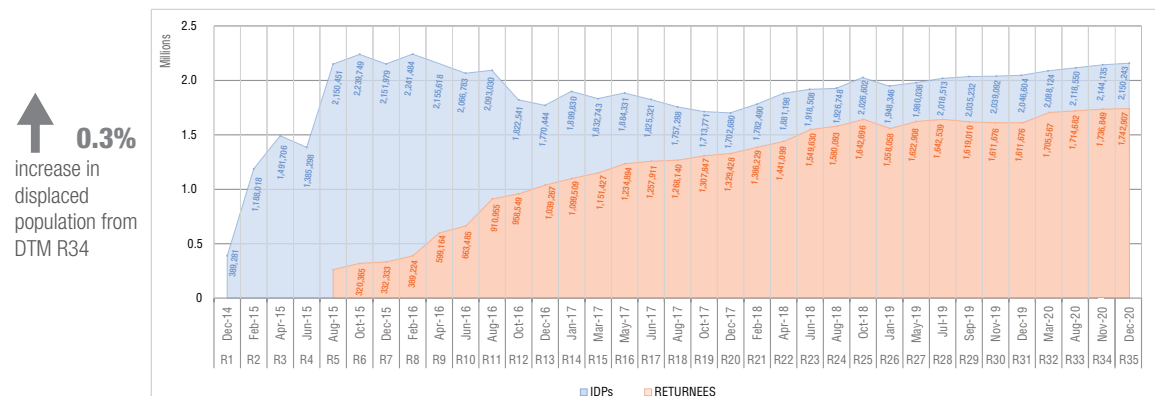
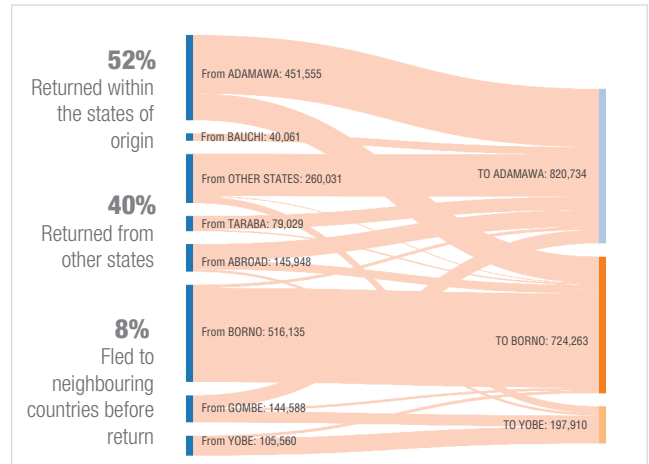
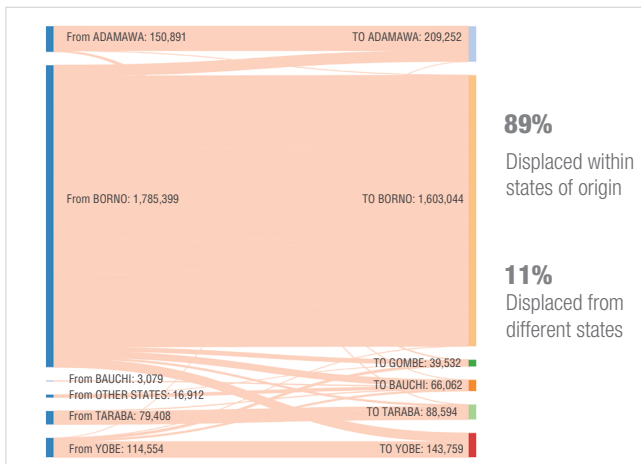
23% Women 20% Men 31% Girls (<18) 26% Boys (<18)
22% Women 18% Men 32% Girls (<18) 28% Boys (<18)



IDPs population per state and major site type



Returnee population per state



IDP and Returnee population trend

↑ **0.3%**
increase in displaced population from DTM R34

↑ **0.3%**
increase in return population from DTM R34

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs identified during the Round 35 of DTM assessments in the conflict-affected north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,150,243 individuals or 442,297 households.

The number of IDPs represents an increase of 6,108 individuals or less than 1 per cent vis-à-vis the last assessment (Round 34) conducted in October 2020 when 2,144,135 IDPs were identified. The Round 35 number increased with 1.5 per cent compared to the number of IDPs identified in Round 33 (August 2020).

The Round 35 assessment is in-line with the recent trend of total IDP numbers slowly inching up over the last few assessments. In Round 32 that was 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.

Analysis of the Round 35 data demonstrated that IDPs regularly traveled between different LGAs in search for safety and security. At the time of the assessment, the majority or 70 per cent of IDPs were residing in an LGA other than their LGA of origin. Furthermore, in 81 per cent of the wards assessed, the presence of IDPs originating from a different LGA was reported.

The most conflict-affected state of Borno continued to host the highest number of IDPs at 1,603,044 individuals, an increment of 7,227 persons or less than 1 per cent compared to the 1,595,817 IDPs recorded in the last round of assessments. Borno is now home to almost 75 per cent of all IDPs in North East Nigeria (similar to Round 33 and Round 34). The fact that the number of displaced persons in Borno has plateaued instead of decreasing, all while the state's most populous LGAs of Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai were not accessible, could be an indicator of continued insecurity and mobility in the region.

During this round of assessments, some specific LGAs in Borno recorded a steep increase in IDPs. Remarkable is the 55 per cent increase of IDPs in Mafa LGA from 14,444 individuals

in Round 34 to 22,397 persons in Round 35. This can be explained by the fact that many IDPs are moving from various locations, including the populous LGAs Jere and Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, into the Government Girl's Secondary School camp located in Mafa LGA. Also in Gubio LGA, a steep 18 per cent increase in the number of IDPs was reported (from 6,704 persons in Round 34 to 8,985 persons in Round 35). This was the result of new arrivals from locations that were hard to reach, including the LGAs Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa, Marte and Nganzai.

Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno's capital city, continued to host the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in the state with 303,642 individuals or 19 per cent of IDPs in Borno. A small decline in IDPs was recorded in this LGA compared to Round 34 (859 individuals or less than 1%). Maiduguri Metropolitan Council was closely followed by Jere as the LGA hosting the second highest number of IDPs in Borno State with 287,585 individuals or 18 per cent of IDPs in Borno. Monguno was the LGA hosting the third highest number of IDPs in Borno State with 150,579 individuals or 9 per cent of displaced individuals in the state. Compared to Round 34, Monguno LGA recorded a 5 per cent (or 7,783 individuals) decrease in IDPs during Round 35. This is as a result of the relocation of IDPs into Baga ward, Kukawa LGA by the government.

Among the other five states that were assessed, Bauchi recorded a notable change in the number of IDPs with an increase of almost 2 per cent (or 1,077 individuals), from 64,985 persons in Round 34 to 66,062 individuals in Round 35. Adamawa remained the state with the second highest number of IDPs with 209,252 individuals or just under 10 per cent of the total amount of IDPs in north-eastern Nigeria. Remarkably, Taraba was the only state where IDP numbers decreased compared to Round 34. This was as a result of IDPs moving back to their locations of origin for farming activities. A significant reduction of more than 3 per cent or 2,931 individuals was recorded during the Round 35 assessment (from 91,252 individuals in Round 34 to 88,594 individuals in Round 35).

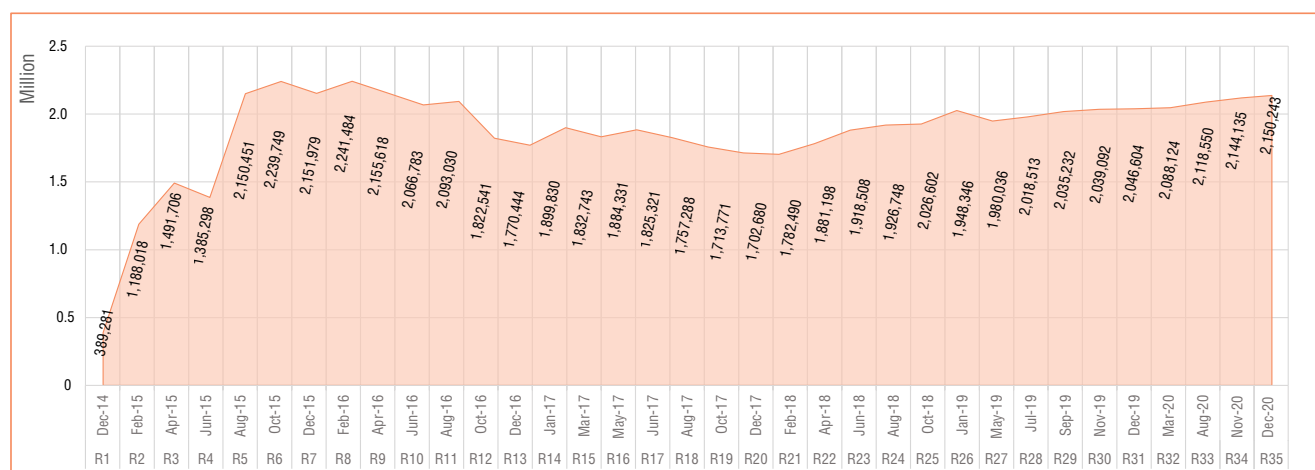
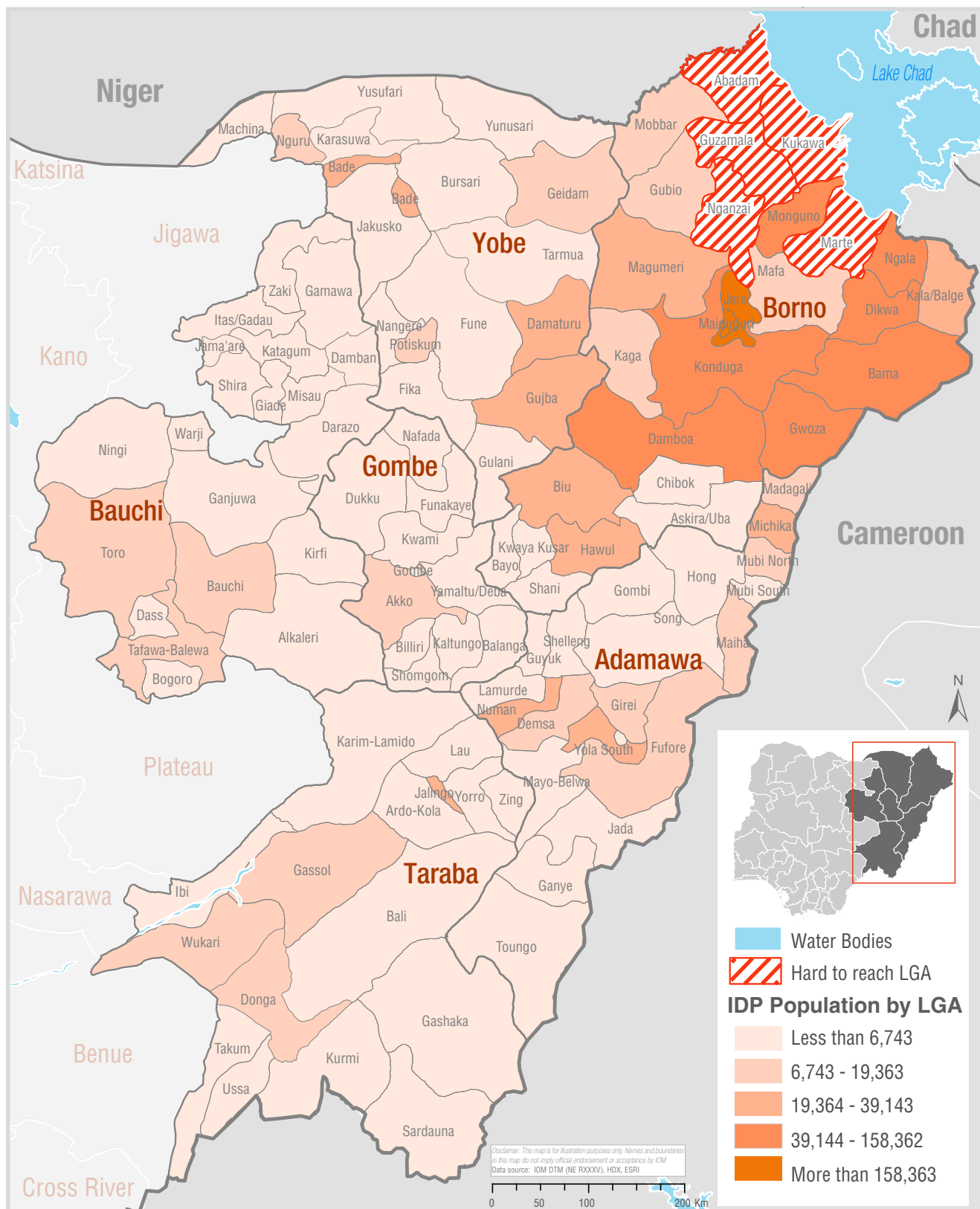


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

State	Count of LGAs	R34 (September 2020)		R35 (November 2020)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
ADAMAWA	21	209,125	10%	209,252	10%	Increase	127	0.1%
BAUCHI	20	64,985	3%	66,062	3%	Increase	1,077	2%
BORNO	22	1,590,943	74%	1,603,044	74%	Increase	12,101	1%
GOMBE	11	39,266	2%	39,532	2%	Increase	266	1%
TARABA	16	91,525	4%	88,594	4%	Decrease	-2,931	-3%
YOBE	17	143,417	7%	143,759	7%	Increase	342	0.2%
GRAND TOTAL	107	2,139,261	100%	2,150,243	100%	Increase	10,982	1%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by state



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 117,998 persons, representing 5.5 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Fifty-three per cent of the internally displaced population is female while 47 per cent of IDPs is male. Fifty-seven per cent of IDPs are minors (under 18 years old) and 6 per cent are above 60 years old. The results are depicted in Figures 2 and 3 below.

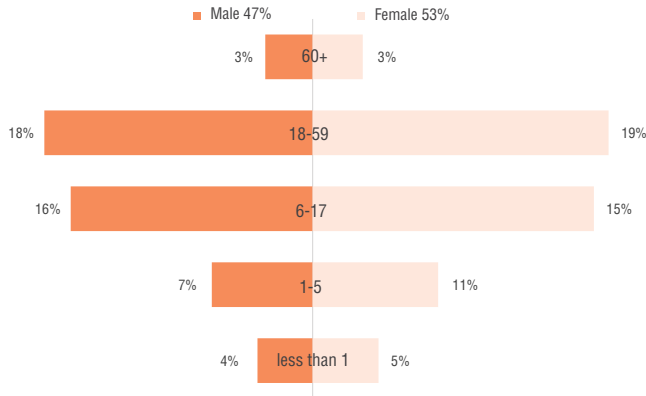


Figure 2: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs

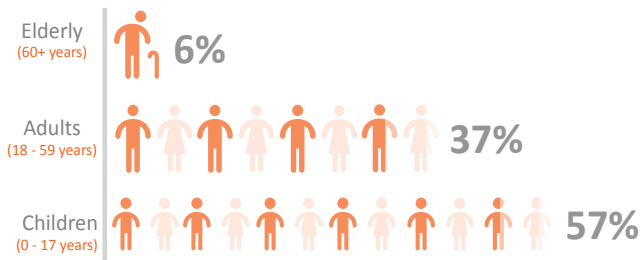


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment conducted in October 2020. The ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (92% - similar to the last 3 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 35 assessments. These are often triggered by land and border issues during the farming seasons.

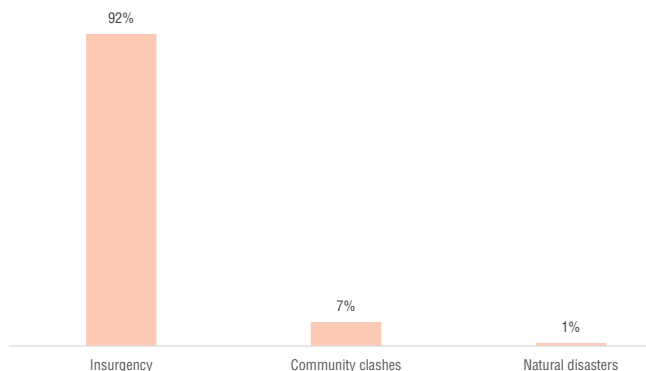
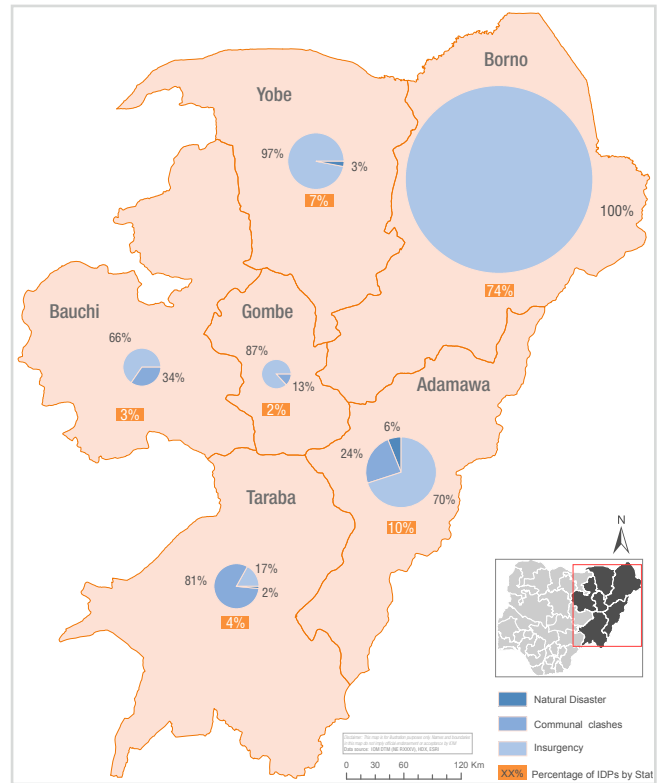


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement



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

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

The year during which the highest percentage of IDPs were displaced remained 2015 (25% - similar to Round 34), followed by 2016 with 18 per cent of IDPs. Also 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 of displacements took place in 2019 on account of increased insecurity, communal clashes and natural disasters (no change since last round of assessment) and 6 per cent in 2020.

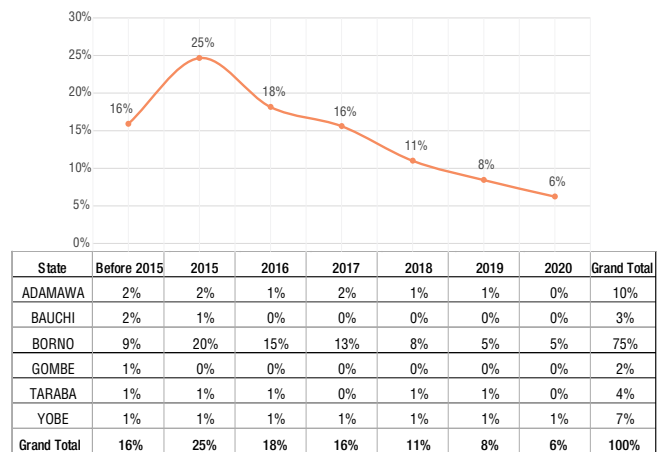


Figure 5: Year of displacement by State

1E: MOBILITY

Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, 59 per cent of respondents said they were displaced once, 32 per cent mentioned that they were displaced two times, 7 per cent said they were displaced three times and 2 per cent said they were displaced four times. In the most affected state of Borno, 61 per cent of displaced persons living in camps and camp-like settings were displaced once, 34 per cent were displaced two times and 5 per cent were displaced three times.

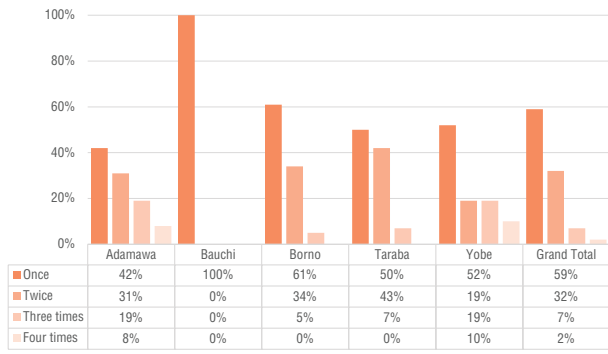


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per State

Seventy-three per cent of displaced persons residing with host communities said that they were displaced once, 22 per cent said they were displaced two times, 4 per cent said they were displaced three times and 1 per cent said they were displaced four times. The corresponding percentages for Borno were 53, 39, 7 and 1 per cent, respectively.

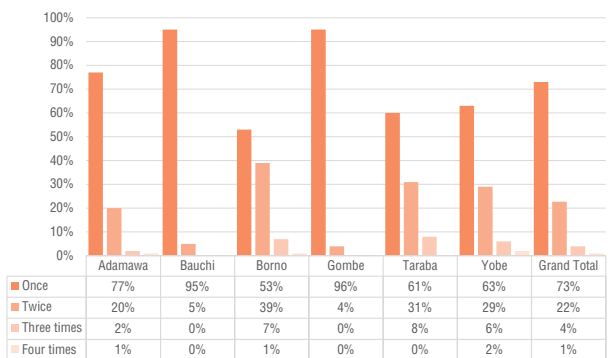


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per State

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Eighty-three per cent of IDPs cited Borno, the most conflict affected state in north-eastern Nigeria, as their state of origin. After Borno, Adamawa is the state of origin of 7 per cent of IDPs, followed by Yobe (5%) and Taraba (4%). Plateau was cited as the state of origin by 1 per cent of the IDPs.

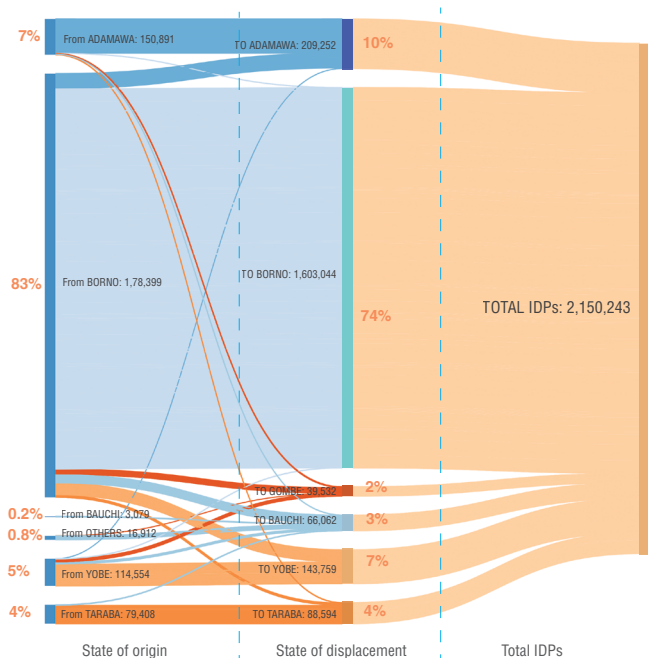
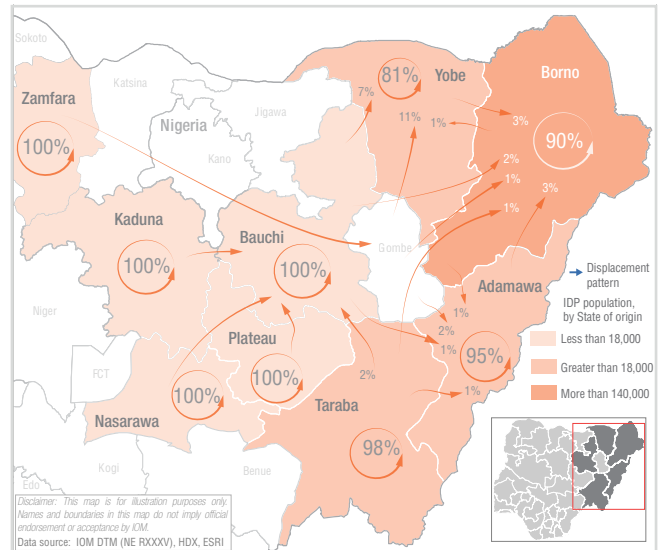


Figure 7: State of origin, State of Displacement and Percentage per State of Origin/Displacement

But as has been the trend, most displaced persons remain within their state of origin. In Borno, 100 per cent of IDPs originated from the state of Borno. In Adamawa, 69 per cent of IDPs were originally from Adamawa while 31 per cent were displaced from Borno State. In Yobe, 64 per cent of IDPs originated from Yobe State while 36 per cent fled their locations of origin in Borno State.



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Most of IDPs in north-eastern Nigeria (57%) were living with host communities (Figure 8) during Round 35 assessments, with the remainder (43%) residing in camps and camp-like settings.

Out of all six states, Borno continued to be the only state where the number of people residing in camps or camp-like settings exceeded the number of IDPs living in host communities. Fifty-five per cent of IDPs in Borno lived in camps or camp-like settings while 45 per cent of IDPs lived among host communities. As Borno State can be considered the epicentre of the insurgency in North East Nigeria, many fled their rural areas of origin to urban centres in search of security and humanitarian assistance. Hence, the IDP population in urban centres increased significantly and camps were established, mainly in the LGAs Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga. As the insurgency intensified over time, more IDPs relocated to the camps around the urban centres of Borno State.

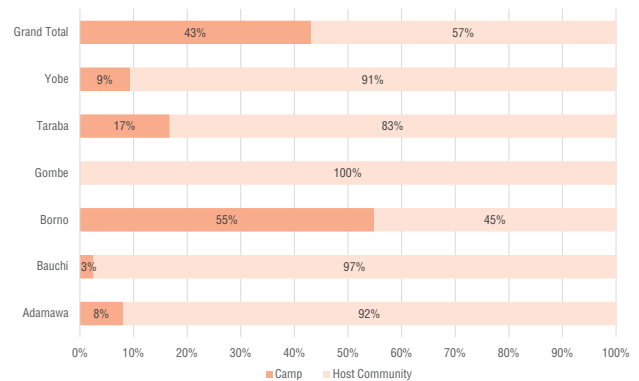


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by State

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Similar to the previous rounds, the percentage of IDPs who were in need of food remained high. In 75% of the locations assessed, food was cited as the main unfulfilled need (down by 1% compared to the Round 34 results).

Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the main unfulfilled need in 11 per cent of the locations (down by 1%) followed by shelter in 4 per cent of the locations and WASH in 2 per cent of the locations.

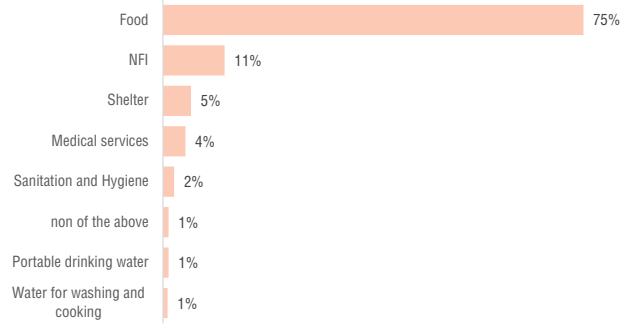


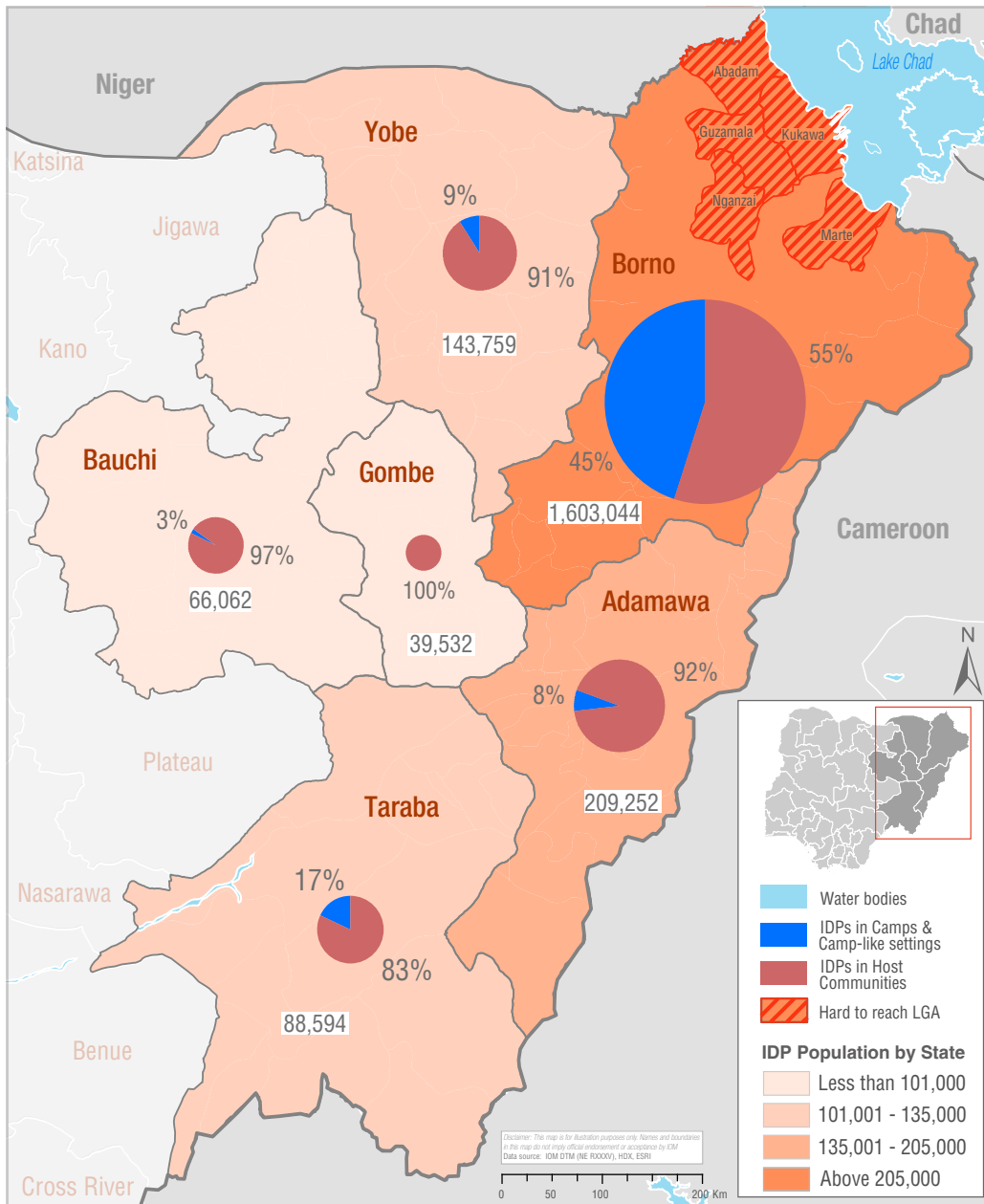
Fig 9: Main needs of IDPs

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

DTM Round 35 site assessments were conducted in 2,396 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 2,392 in the last Round 34 of assessment that was conducted in October 2020). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population.

These assessed locations included 308 (up from 306 and 300 in the last two rounds of assessments, respectively) camps and camp-like settings and 2,088 sites (a slight increase from 2,085 sites that were assessed in the last round of assessment) where IDPs were residing with host communities.



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
Adamawa	16,851	26	8%	192,401	460	22%	209,252	486
Bauchi	1,652	5	2%	64,410	372	18%	66,062	377
Borno	879,840	242	79%	723,204	460	22%	1,603,044	702
Gombe	0	0	0%	39,532	202	10%	39,532	202
Taraba	14,826	0	5%	73,768	205	10%	88,594	219
Yobe	13,440	21	7%	130,319	389	19%	143,759	410
Grand Total	926,609	308	100%	1,223,634	2,088	100%	2,150,243	2,396

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

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

When considering camps or camp-like settings, nearly all sites were classified as spontaneous settlements and less than 1 per cent were planned (similar to Round 34). Most of them were classified as collective settlement/centers (56%) and the rest were camps (43%). Only El-Miskin camp II in Old Maiduguri, Jere LGA was considered a transitional centre. The majority of

camps and camp-like settings were located on private property (51%), followed by publicly owned land (47%) and ancestral ground (2%).

Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (89%). Six per cent were dwelling in public structures and 5 per cent in ancestral homes.

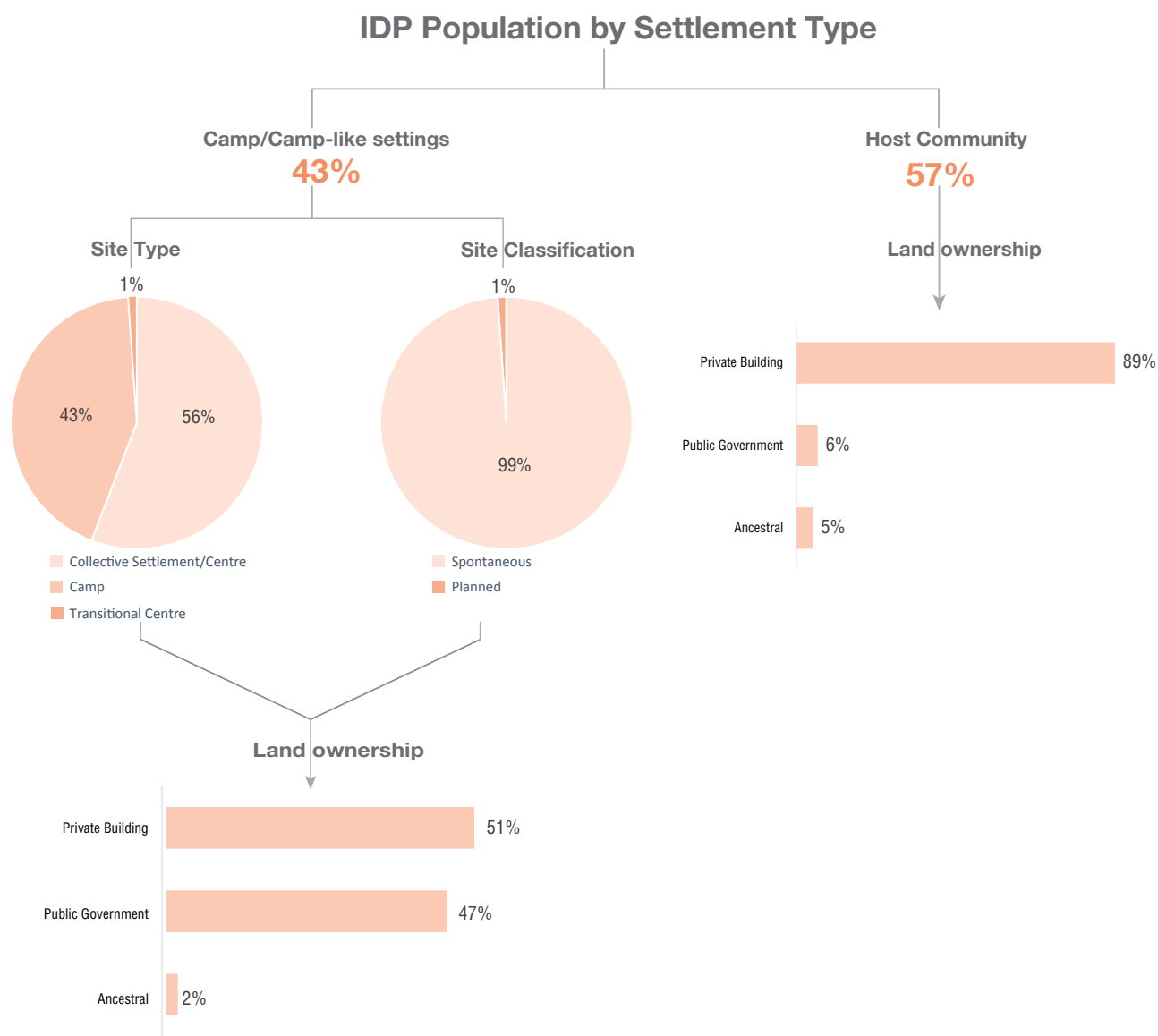


Figure 10: IDP settlement type by state

2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 35 DTM assessments, out of the 308 camps and camp-like sites assessed, a high of 89 per cent (similar to Round 34) were informal sites while the remaining 11 per cent were formal. Furthermore, 56 per cent of sites did not have a camp management agency (similar to Round 34).

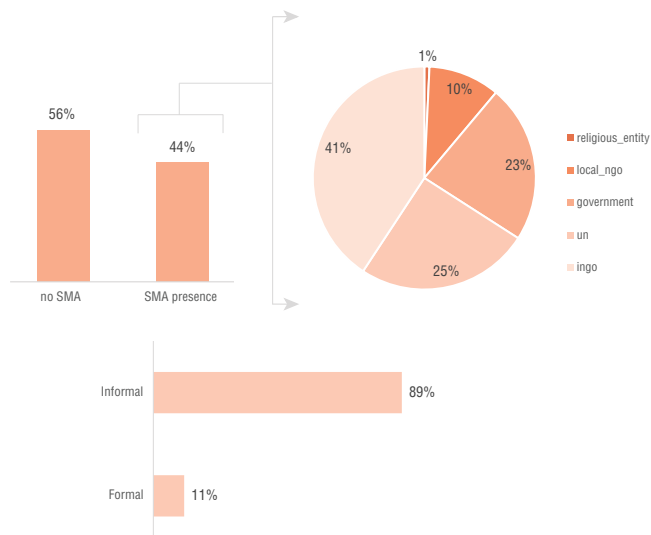


Figure 11: Presence and type of site management agency

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 36 per cent (down by 2%), followed by emergency shelters at 33 per cent (down by 1% since Round 34).

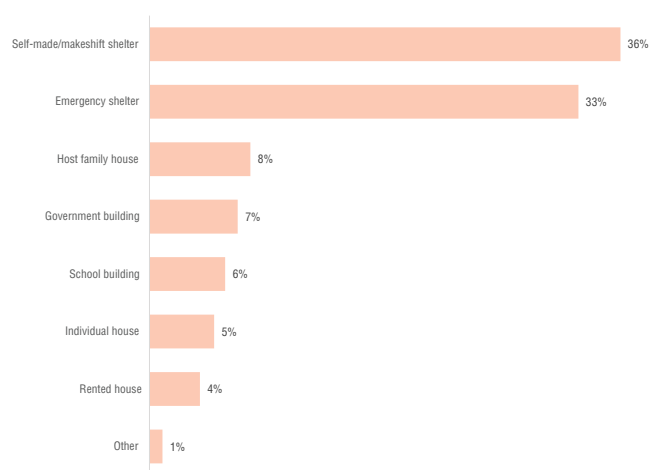


Figure 12: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

Sixty-two per cent of all IDPs living with host communities were living in a host family's house (down from 63% reported in the last round of assessment). This was followed by rented houses at 23 per cent (up from 21%), and individual houses at 11 per cent (down from 12% since the last round of assessment).

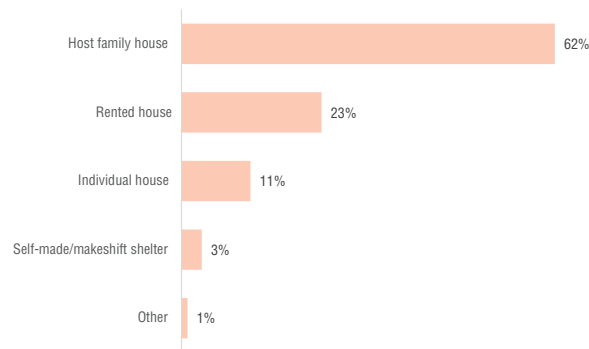


Figure 13: Types of shelter in host community sites

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

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Camps and camp-like settings

Blankets/mats continued to remain the most needed type of non-food item (NFI) in camps and camp-like settings at 51 per cent (down from 56% in Round 34, followed by mosquito nets (17%) and kitchen sets (14%).

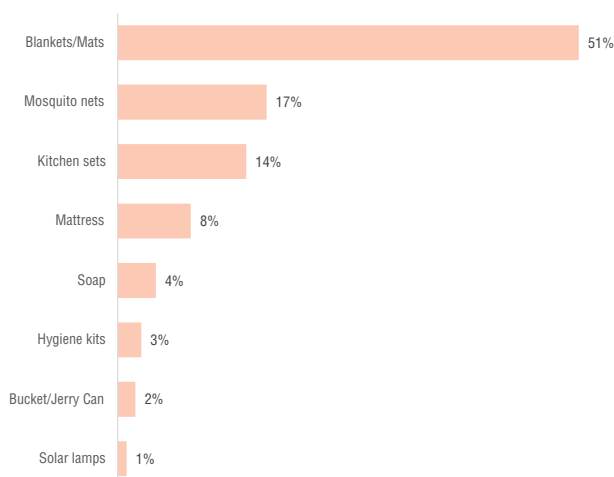


Figure 14: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

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

Host Communities

Among IDPs living in host communities, blankets/mats were the most needed NFI at 38 per cent (down from 40%) followed by mosquito nets (22%, similar to Round 34), mattresses at 16 per cent (similar to Round 34) and kitchen sets (15% - up from 12% since Round 34).

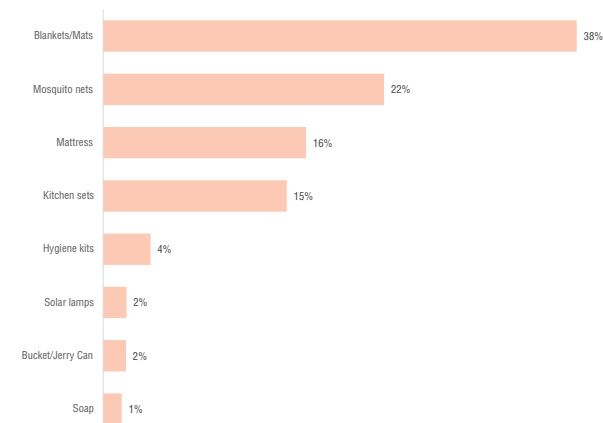


Figure 15: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

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

WASH: WATER RESOURCES

Camp and camp-like settings:

For 68 per cent (similar to Round 34) of the camps or camp-like settings, piped water was the main source of drinking water. In 18 per cent (down by 1%) of the camps or camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (7% - down by 1%), protected wells (3%) and unprotected wells (2%).

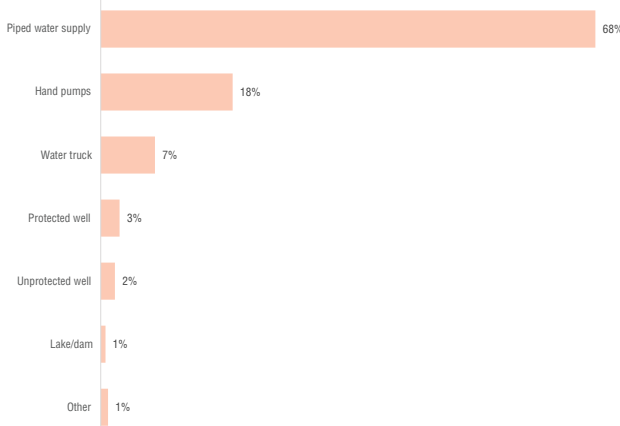


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

In contrast to camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water in locations where IDPs were living among host communities (52% - similar to Round 34). Hand pumps were followed by piped water supplies (in 26% of locations – down by 1%), protected wells (in 8% of locations – up by 1%) and unprotected well and water trucks (both at 6%). Surface water was the main source of drinking water in 1 per cent of the locations assessed.

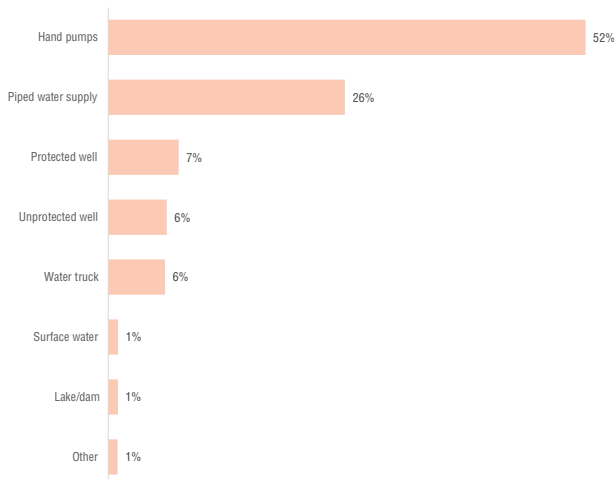


Figure 17: Main drinking water sources in host communities

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

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings

In 89 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, toilets were described as not hygienic, while toilets were reported to be in hygienic condition in 10 per cent of the locations assessed. In the state of Borno, respondents reported that 91 per cent of the sites had unhygienic toilets. In Bauchi, all toilets were reportedly unhygienic.

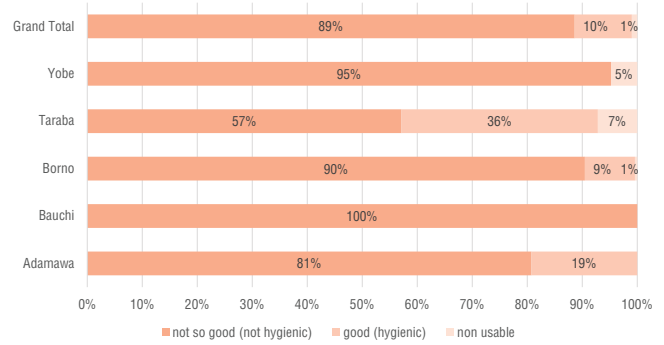


Figure 18: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

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

Host communities

In 94 per cent of displacement sites (up from 93%), toilets were described as not hygienic, while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in 3 per cent of sites (down from 4%). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, toilets were reported not usable at all. In the state of Borno, respondents said that 94 per cent of sites had unhygienic toilets (up by 3%), and 5 per cent of the toilets were hygienic (down from 6%). In Bauchi, nearly all toilets were reported unhygienic at 99 per cent.

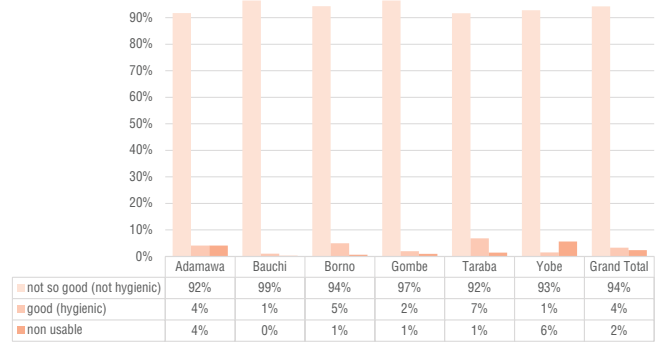


Figure 19: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

In Round 35 assessments, food support was available on-site in 40 per cent of camps or camp-like settings. At the same time, food support was available off-site in 39 per cent of camps or camp-like settings. There was, however, no food support available in 21 per cent (up by 4% since the last round of assessment) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

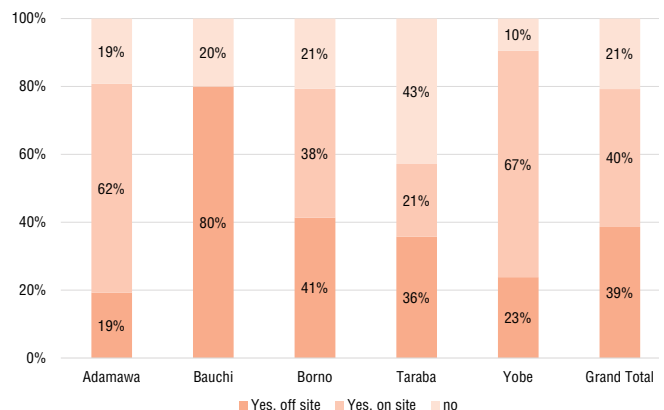


Figure 20: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, food support was available on-site in 50 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2% compared to Round 34). At the same time, food support was available off-site for 26 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1% compared to Round 34), and in 24 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all.

In Borno, food support was available on-site in 43 per cent, and off-site in 39 per cent of locations assessed. In Yobe, food support was not available at all in 68 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities.

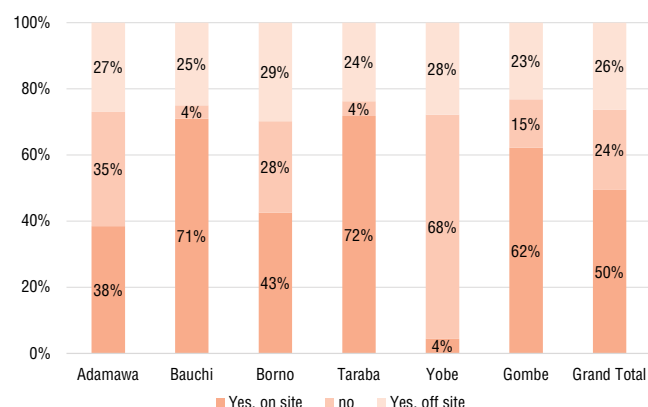


Figure 21: Access to food in host communities

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

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

During Round 35, malaria was cited as the most common health problem in 63 per cent of camps or camp-like settings. This number decreased by 6 per cent compared to Round 34. Malaria was followed by fever (in 22% of camps/camp-like settings – up by 6%) and cough (in 12% of camps/camp-like settings – up by 2%).

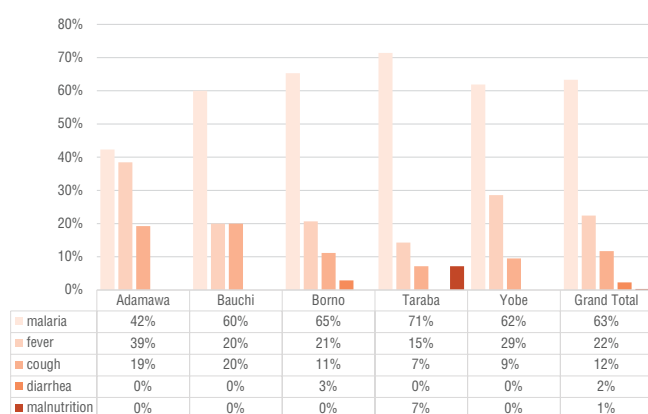


Figure 22: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

Mirroring the situation in displacement sites, malaria was the most prevalent health ailment among IDPs residing among host communities in 71 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 70%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 15% of locations) and cough (in 6% of locations). Similar numbers were reported for the state of Borno.

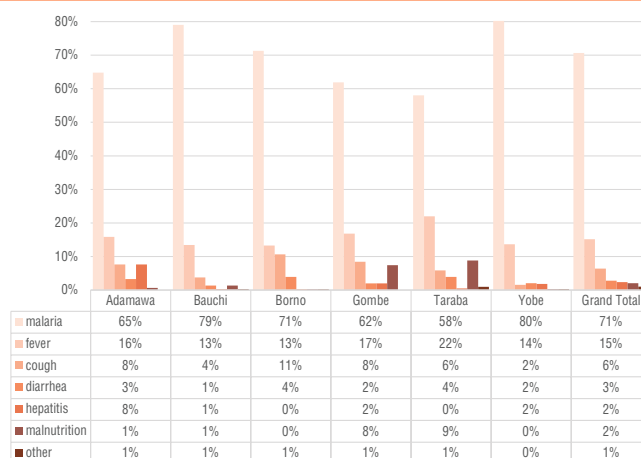


Figure 23: Common health problems in host communities

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

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

In 9 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no children were attending school at all (up from 6% in the Round 34 of assessments). In 39 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending school (up from 25%) and in 28 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school (down from 29%). In only 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, more than 75 per cent of children were attending school.

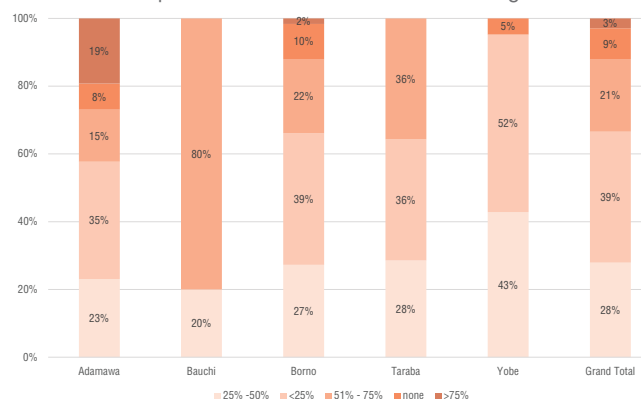


Figure 24: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like

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

Host Communities

In 2 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, no children were attending school at all (down from 3%). In 36 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, between 51 and 75 per cent of children were attending school (up by 2%). In 18 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school (similar to Round 34) and in 8 per cent of locations, over 75 per cent of children were attending school (up by 2%).

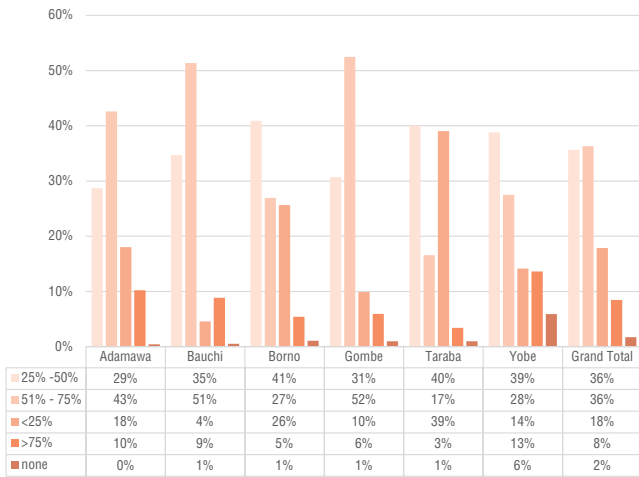


Figure 25: Percentage of children attending school in Host communities

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Friends and neighbours were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 54 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to the last round of assessment), followed by local and community leaders in 29 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 5%) and aid workers in 7 per cent of camps/camp-like settings.

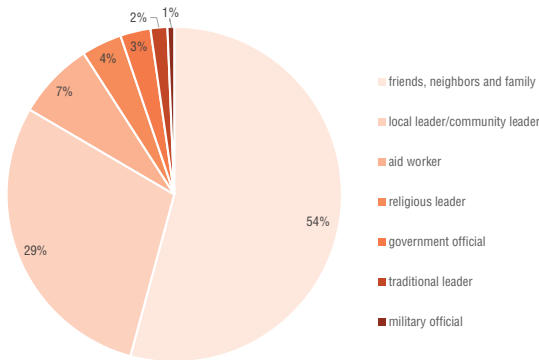


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, friends, neighbours and family were the most trusted source of information in 39 per cent of locations (down from 41% in Round 34), followed by local/community leaders in 32 per cent of locations (similar to Round 34) and religious leaders in 15 per cent of locations.

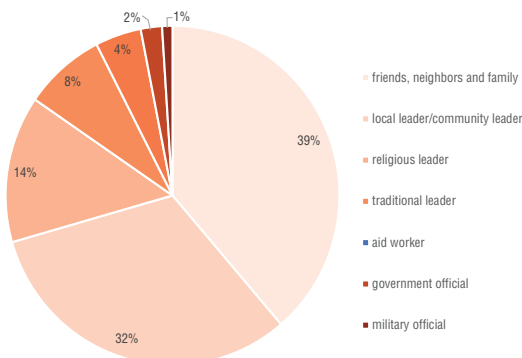


Figure 27: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

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

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

In 36 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, petty trade was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (up from 25% during Round 34), followed by jobs as a daily wage labourer which were cited in 30 per cent of camps/camp-like settings as the main occupation of IDPs (up from 21%). In 24 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (down from 46% in Round 34). The steep decrease of farming as the main occupation of IDPs can be explained by the fact that the Round 34 assessment coincided with the start of the farming season.

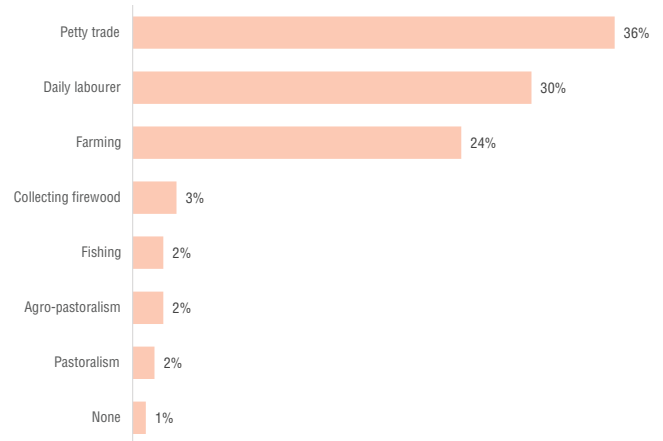


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host communities

For IDPs living among host communities, farming was reported the main occupation in 63 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 4% compared to Round 34). Farming was followed by petty trade cited in 14% of the locations assessed (down by 2%) and jobs as daily labourer cited in 13% of the locations assessed (down by 3%).

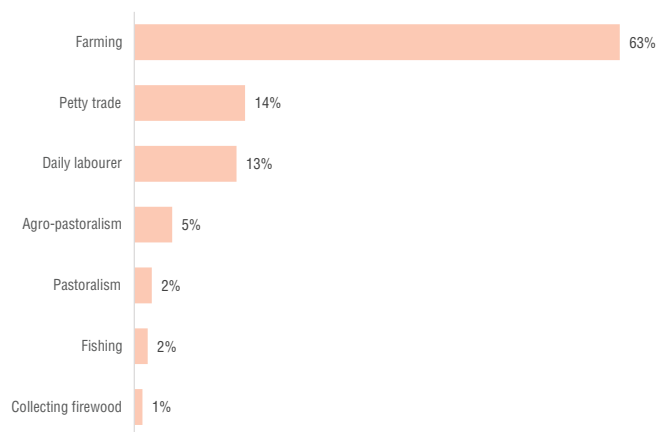


Figure 29: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

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

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 85 per cent (down from 89% in Round 34) of camps/camp-like settings. A similar number was reported for camps/camp-like settings in most-affected state of Borno (89%).

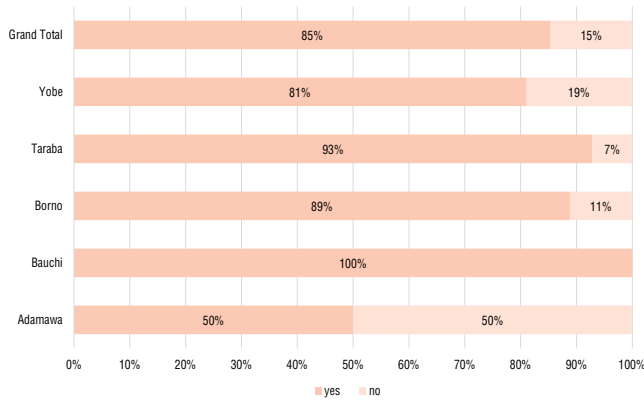


Figure 30: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

[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%).

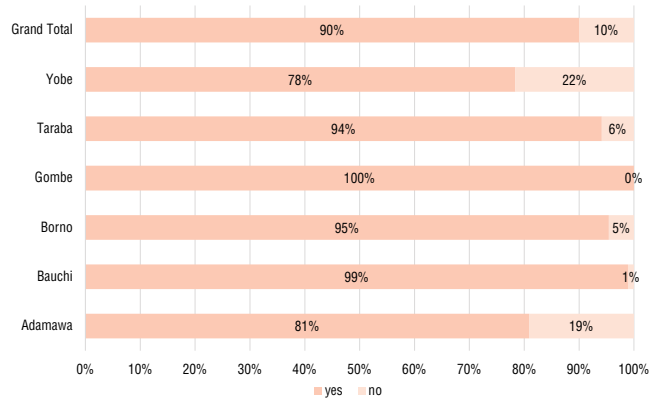


Figure 31: Security provided in host communities

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

3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,742,907 returnees were recorded during the Round 35 of DTM assessments in North East Nigeria. This signifies an increase of 6,058 individuals or less than 1 per cent compared to Round 34 when 1,736,849 returnees were identified (October 2020). This number confirms the increasing trend in returnee numbers in the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) that was noticed throughout the year 2020.

During the Round 35, 40 LGAs with a total of 675 sites (3 more than the Round 34 assessment) were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. In Borno state, Nganzai LGA remained inaccessible. Adamawa continued to host the largest caseload of returnees with 820,734 individuals or 47 per cent of all returnees in North East Nigeria. Borno hosted 724,263 returnees or 42 per cent of the total caseload and was followed by Yobe with 197,910 individuals or 11 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in North East Nigeria.

When comparing with the Round 34 of assessments, Borno was the only state where a decrease in returnee numbers was recorded (2,191 individuals or less than 1%). The decrease in returnee numbers in Borno State can be mainly assigned to a considerable decrease in the presence of returnees in Ngala LGA.

Yobe witnessed an increase in returnees with 6,784 individuals or almost 4 per cent. This increase can be explained by the improved security situation in the state allowing IDPs to return to locations of origin and engage in farming activities which coincided with the period of the assessments. Also, the humanitarian interventions and ongoing support in the area facilitated the return movements of many IDPs. In Adamawa, an increase of 1,465 individuals was recorded compared to Round 34, or less than 1 per cent.

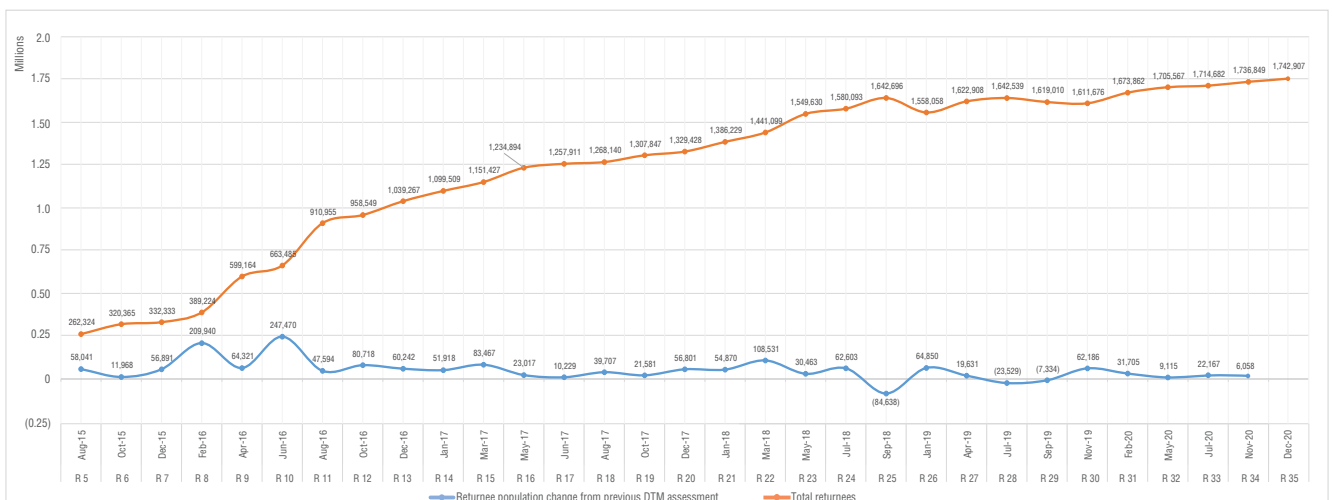


Figure 32: Returnee population trend

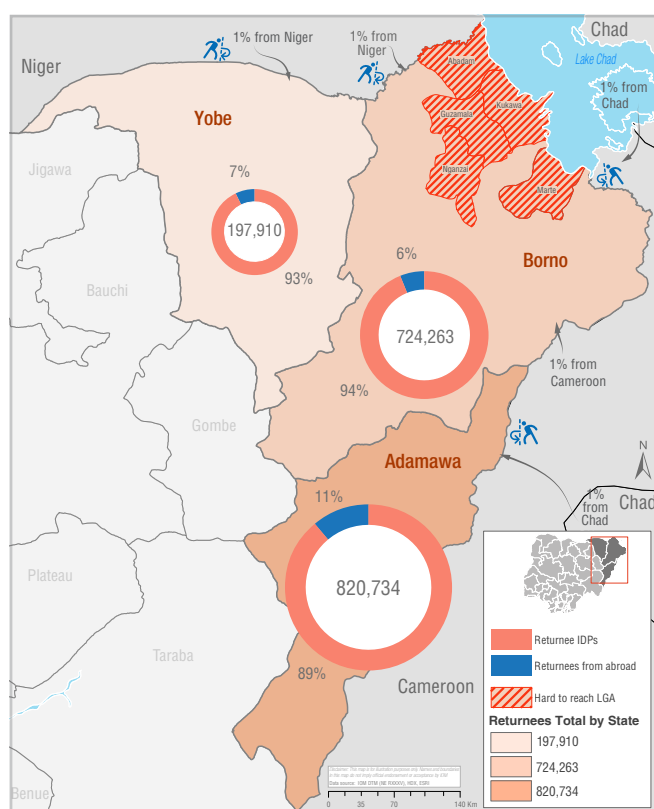
State	R34 Accessed LGA's	R35 Accessed LGA's	R34 Total IND (September 2020)	R35 Total IND (November 2020)	Status	Difference	Return Population In Percentages Per State
Adamawa	16	16	819,269	820,734	Increase	1,465	47%
Borno	18	18	726,454	724,263	Decrease	-2,191	42%
Yobe	6	6	191,126	197,910	Increase	6,058	11%
Grand Total	40	40	1,736,849	1,742,907	Increase	9,934	100%

Table 4: Change in returnee population by State

Seventy-one per cent of the entire return population were women and children (below the age of 12) while 54 per cent of the return population were female and 46 per cent were male. The average household size for returnee families in North East Nigeria is 6 persons.

Out of the total number of returnees, 1,596,959 individuals or 92 per cent of all returnees were classified as IDP returnees, while 145,948 individuals or 8 per cent of all returnees were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back from neighbouring countries.

The percentage of returned refugees did not change since the last rounds of assessments. Among the returned refugees, 86,228 individuals returned from Cameroon (59% of refugee returnees), 37,492 individuals from Niger Republic (26% of refugee returnees) and 22,228 individuals from Chad (15% of refugee returnees).



Map 6: Returned population by state

3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 37 per cent of returnees stated that they were forced to flee their locations of origin in 2016. Thirty per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015, 13 per cent were displaced in 2017. When comparing the numbers with the Round 34 of assessments, no changes were recorded.

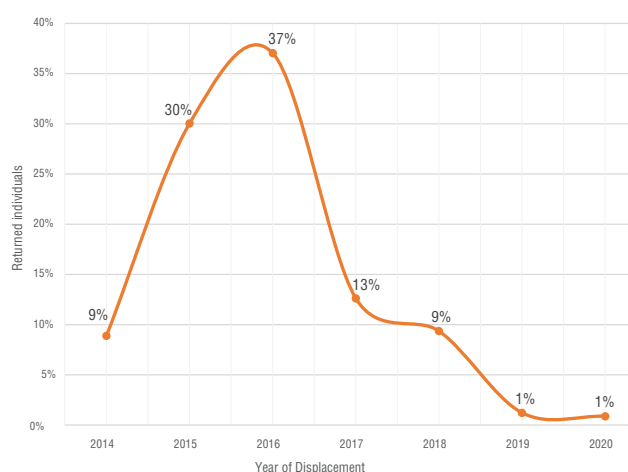


Figure 33: Year of displacement for returnees

3B: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 38 per cent of returnees (or 657,042 individuals) stated that they have returned to their locations of origin in 2016. Twenty-nine per cent of returnees (or 506,658 individuals) returned in 2015 while 17 per cent (or 290,409 individuals) returned in the year 2017.

While important returns occurred during 2015 and 2016, it is noteworthy that areas of return shifted from one year to the next. In 2015, the great majority or 85 per cent of returns recorded were towards or within Adamawa State, while 2016 and 2017 witnessed the majority of returns towards or within Borno State (55% and 74% respectively).

This can be explained by the fact that in 2015, Borno State was still embroiled in the conflict with Non-State Armed Groups, which controlled large swaths of the territory. Adamawa State was enjoying a relatively more stable and secure situation, which was reflecting in a significant number of IDPs returning to this state. In turn, the increased number of returns between 2016 and 2017 to Borno can be attributed to the improved security in the state at that time, following significant military operations resulting in subsequent loss of territory by the Non-State Armed Groups.

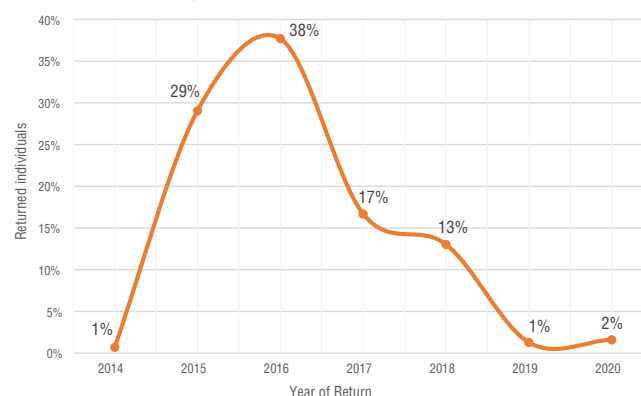


Figure 34: Year of return for returnees

3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-one per cent (up by 1%) attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in North East Nigeria, 8 per cent (similar to Round 34) of returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent due to natural disasters. In Borno and Yobe, respectively 100 per cent and 99 per cent of all displacements occurred due to the insurgency. In Adamawa, 84 per cent of returnees cited the conflict as their reason for displacement, followed by communal clashes (14%) and natural disasters (2%).

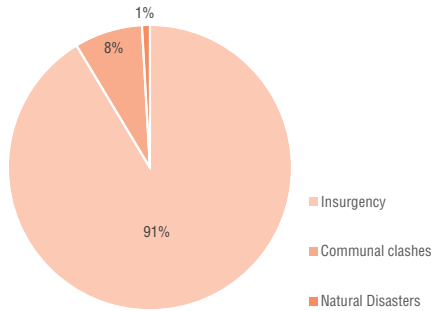


Figure 35: Reasons for initial Displacement of returnee

3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-six per cent of returnees resided in shelters with walls. Eighteen per cent of returnees were residing in traditional shelters and 6 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters. In Borno, 82 per cent of returnees lived in shelters with walls while 9 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters and 10 per cent were dwelling in traditional shelters. No changes were recorded compared to Round 34. Twenty-six per cent of returnee households found their houses in their locations of origin either fully or partially damaged. Seventy-four per cent of the houses of returnees were not damaged upon their return.

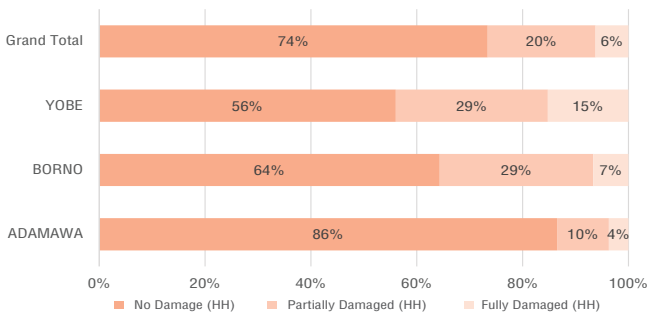


Figure 36: Shelters conditions of the returnee households

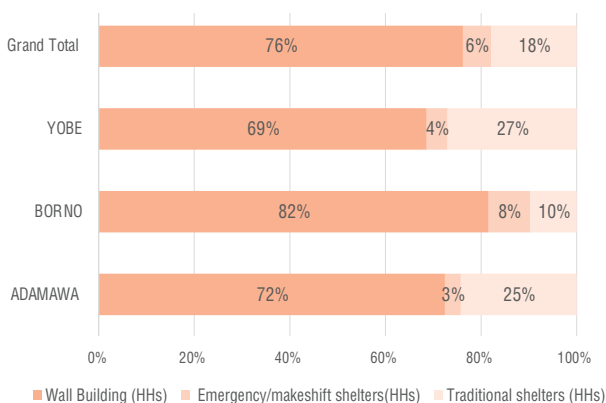


Figure 37: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

3E: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 65 per cent of locations hosting returnees did not have access to health services. Lack of access to medical services was highest in Yobe at 68 per cent (up by 1%), followed by Adamawa at 67 per cent and Borno at 62 per cent (similar to Round 34). In areas that did have access to health services, the most common type were primary health centres or PHCC (27%) followed by general hospitals and mobile clinics, both at 3 per cent.

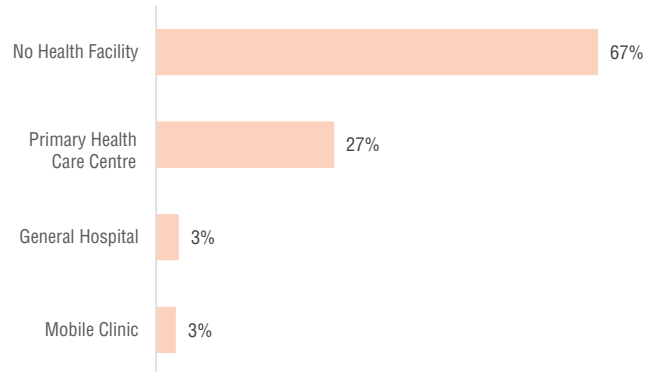


Figure 38: Type of medical services in areas of return

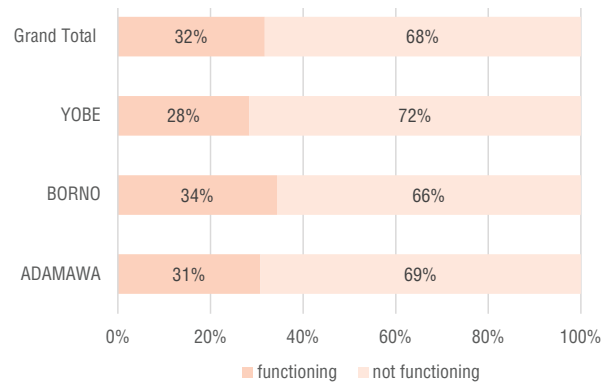


Figure 39: Availability of medical services in areas of return

3F: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

In contrast with facilities in locations hosting IDPs, educational facilities were present in only 49 per cent of locations where returnees were residing. Education facilities were not available in 51 per cent of the locations hosting returnees. When considering the information per state, education facilities were available in 48 per cent of the locations in Borno (down by 2%), in 54 per cent of the locations in Adamawa and 51 per cent of the locations in Yobe.

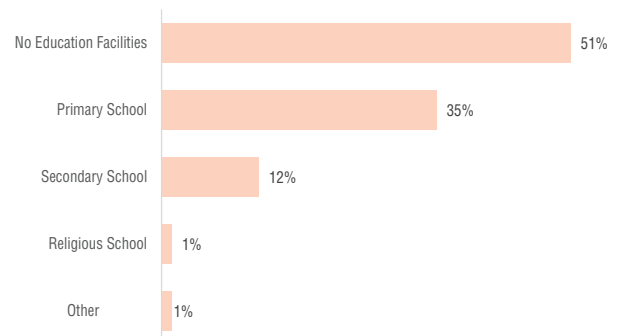


Figure 40: Percentage of education types in areas of return

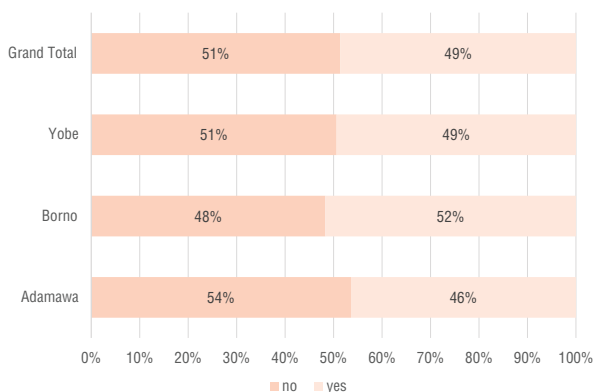


Figure 41: Availability of education services in areas of return

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

WASH facilities were provided in 74 per cent of sites where returnees were residing (up by 1% compared to Round 34). No WASH facilities were present in 26 per cent of sites (down by 1%). Hand pumps were the most common type of WASH facility, present in 30 per cent of locations where returnees were residing (similar to Round 34). Hand pumps were followed by communal boreholes, present in 30 per cent of locations (up by 1%), and communal wells, present in 11 per cent of locations assessed.

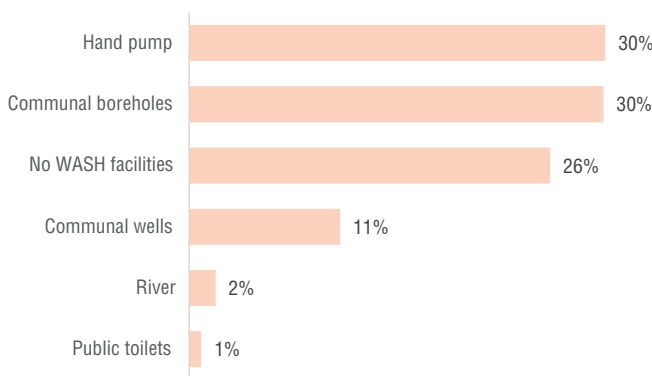


Figure 42: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

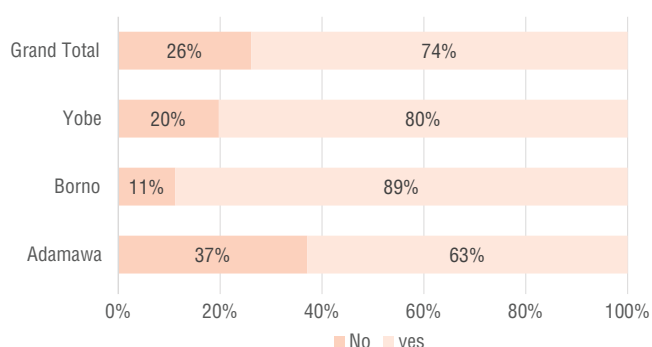


Figure 43: Availability of WASH facilities in areas of return

3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity in locations of return was farming, recorded at 98 per cent of the sites assessed (similar to Round 34). Other livelihood activities reported were petty trade and fishing activities, both cited in 1 per cent of the return locations as the most common livelihood activity for returnees. Access to farmland was available in 93 per cent of the locations assessed (similar to Round 34).

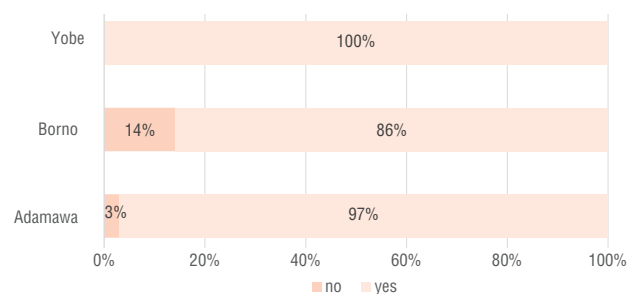


Figure 44: State-wise breakdown of farmers with access to farmland

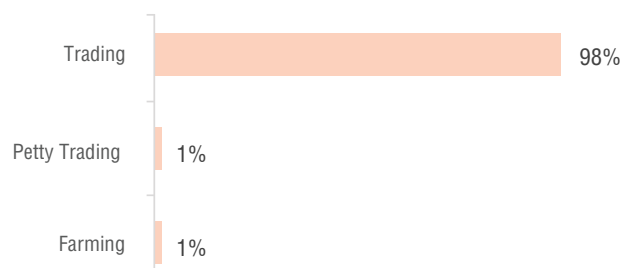


Figure 45: Means of Livelihood

3I: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-one per cent (down by 1%) of locations where returnees have settled had markets nearby while 79 per cent had no market facilities. Twenty-one per cent of markets were functional.

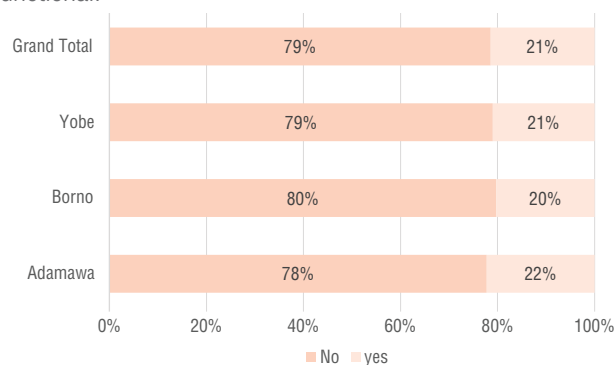


Figure 46: Availability of market services in areas of return

3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

In 28 per cent (down by 1%) of locations hosting returnees, no assistance was provided. Food and NFI support were reported as the most common types of assistance provided in 22 per cent of the locations hosting returnees, followed by WASH in 11 per cent of the sites.

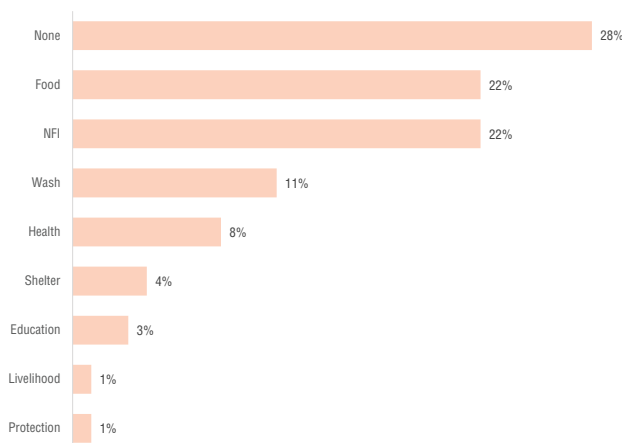


Figure 47: Percentage of sites received by type of assistance

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

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

TOOLS FOR RETURNEES

Local Government Area Profile - Returnees: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is a list of wards where returnee presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see “ward level profile for returnees”).

Ward level Profile - Returnees: The ward level profile is an assessment that is conducted at the ward level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes information on: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this type of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had been identified as having returnee populations in the LGA list.

Data is collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data accuracy, assessments are conducted and cross-checked with 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: An internally displaced persons (IDPs) waiting for Biometric Registration in Gubio camp, Gubio LGA of Borno State.

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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), December 2020.”

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DTM Nigeria | Sectoral Analysis - Round 35 (December 2020)



Shelter / NFI Sector



Camp/Camp-like Settings

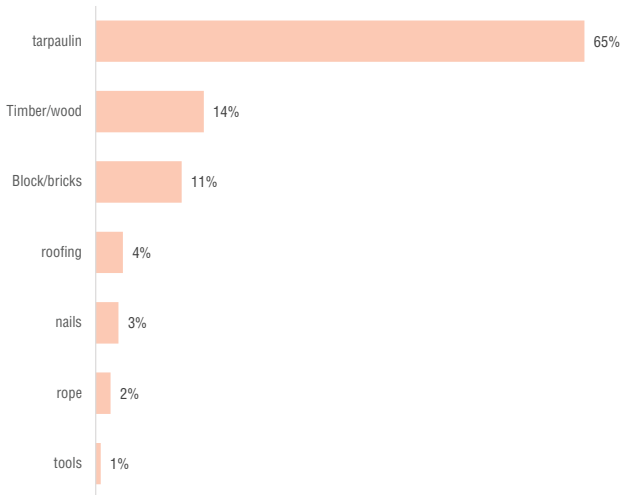


Figure 11a: Number of Camp sites with the most needed Shelter material

Host Communities

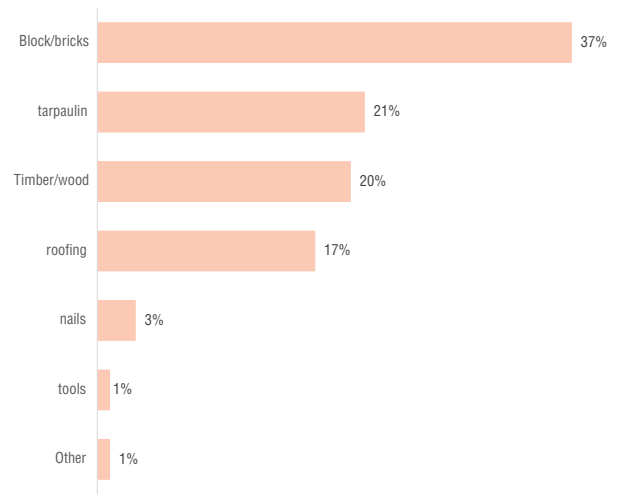


Figure 12a: Number of Host community sites with the most needed Shelter material

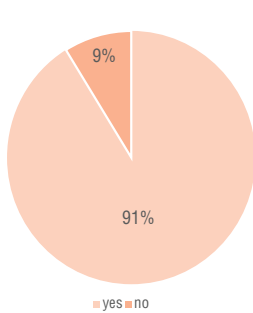


Figure 11b: Need for shelter materials

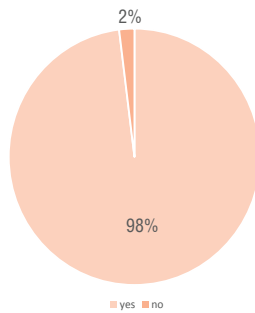


Figure 11c: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI Distribution

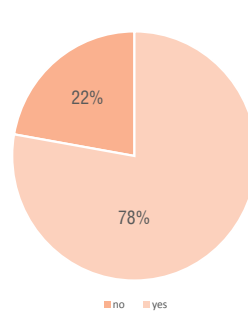


Figure 12b: Most needed shelter materials

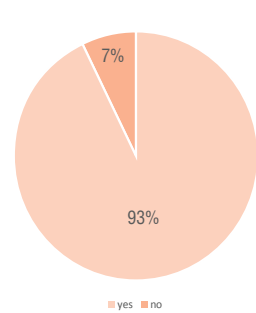


Figure 12c: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI Distribution

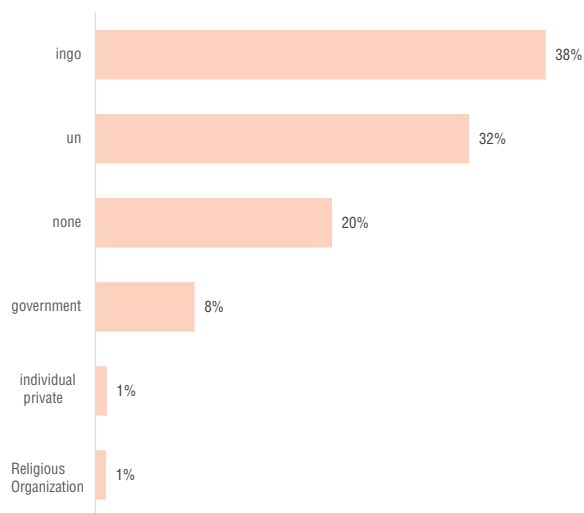


Figure 11e: Most supporting Organization in Camps/Camp-like settings

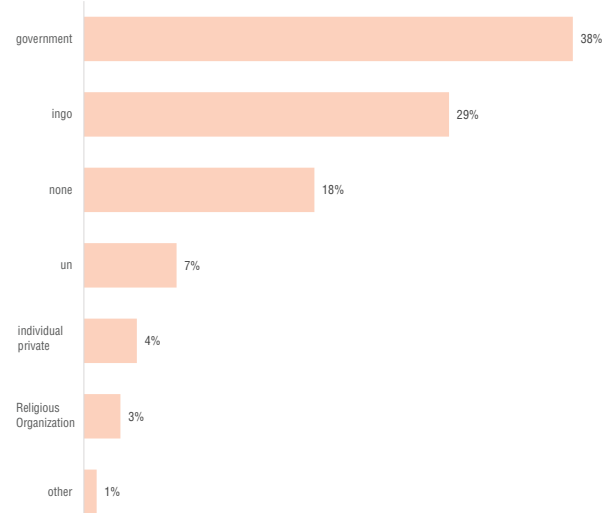


Figure 12e: Most supporting Organization in Host Communities



WASH Sector



Water Facilities

Camp/Camp-like Settings

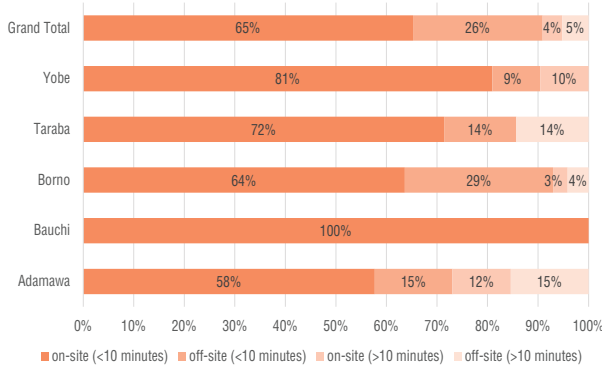


Figure 15a: Distance to main water sources

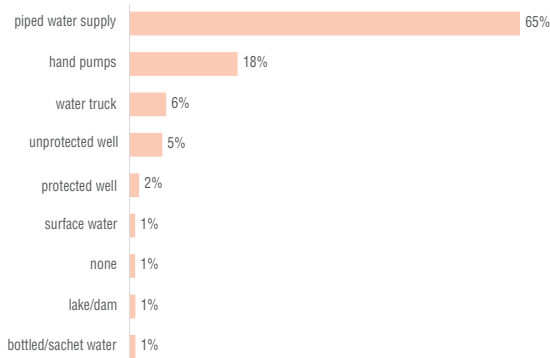


Figure 15b: Main non drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

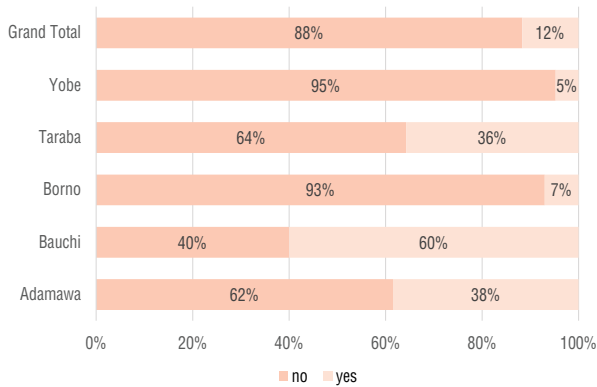


Figure 15c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

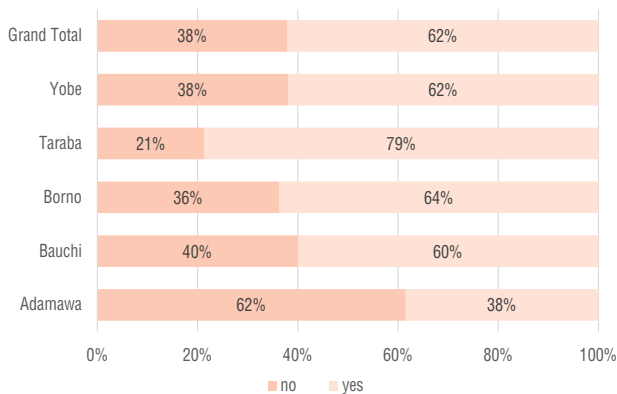


Figure 15d: Have Water Points been Improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

Host Communities

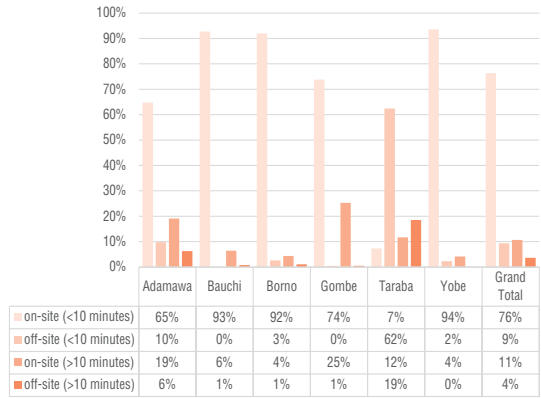


Figure 16a: Distance to main water sources

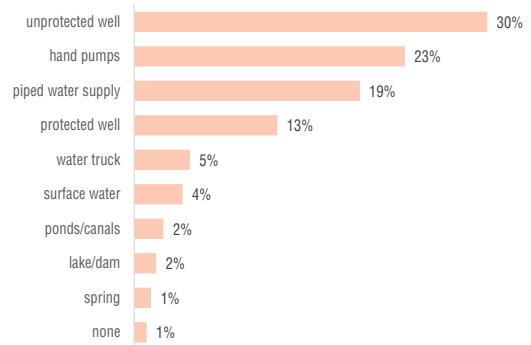


Figure 16b: Main non drinking water sources

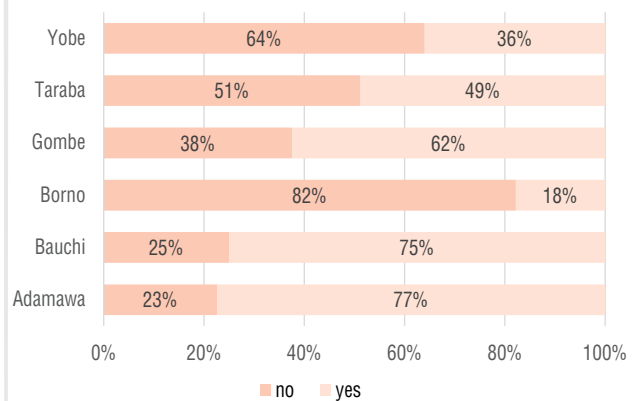


Figure 16c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host Communities

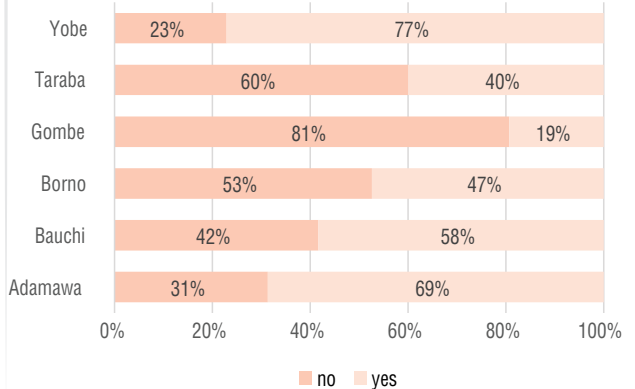


Figure 16d: Have Water Points been Improved in Host Communities

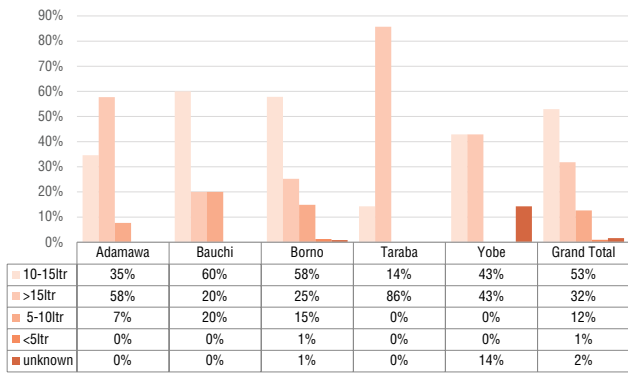


Figure 15e: Average amount of water available per person per day

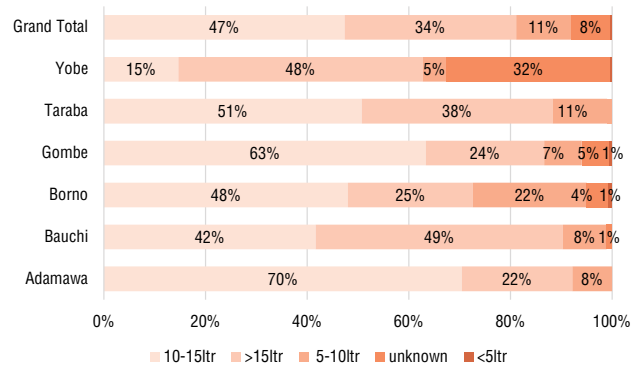


Figure 16e: Average amount of water available per person per day



Figure 15f: Main problem with water

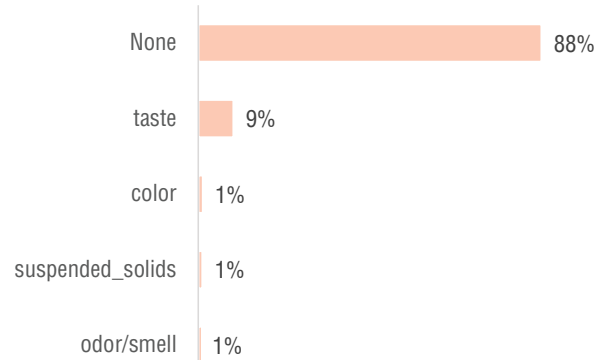


Figure 16f: Main problem with water

Personal Hygiene Facilities

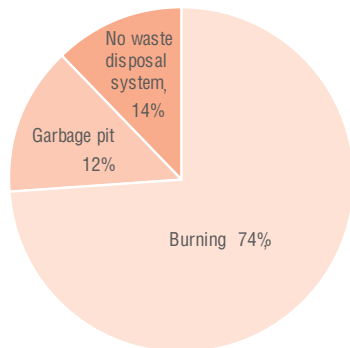


Figure 15g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

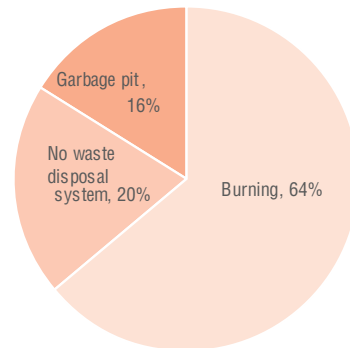


Figure 16g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

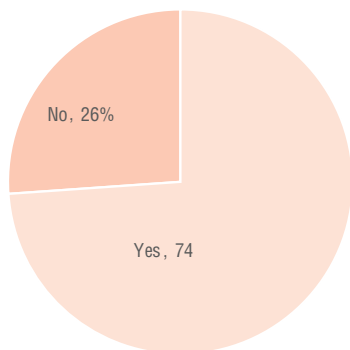


Figure 15h: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

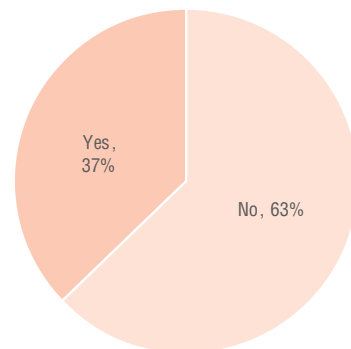


Figure 16h: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities



Food and Nutrition Sector



Camps/camp-like settings

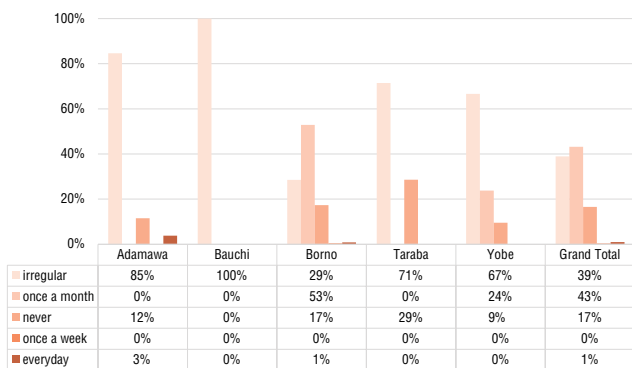


Figure 19a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Camps/Camp-like settings

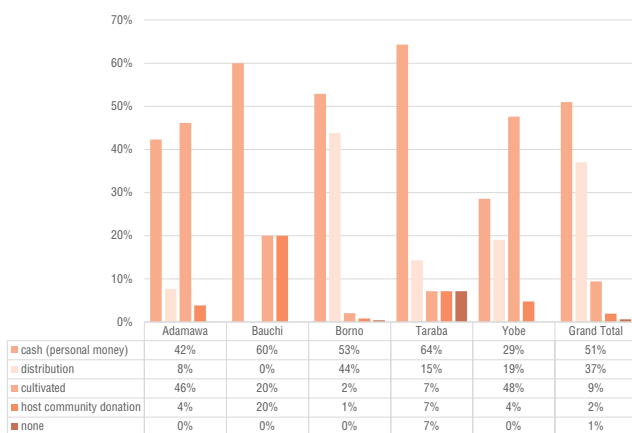


Figure 19b: Most common source of obtaining food in Camps/Camp-like settings

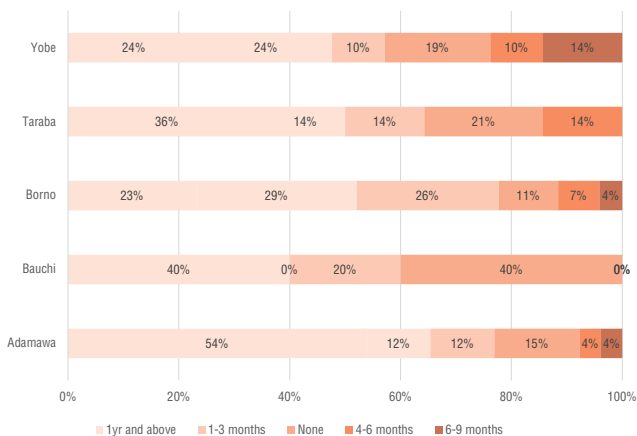


Figure 19c: Duration of last received food support in Camps/Camp-like settings



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

Host Communities

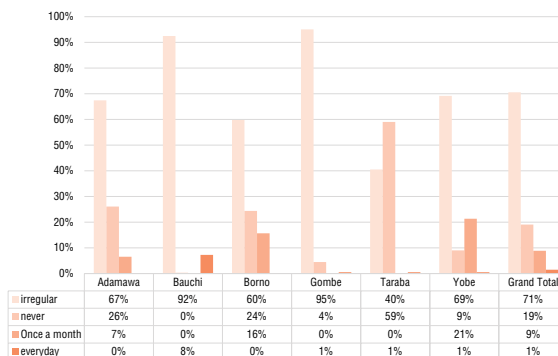


Figure 20a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Host Communities

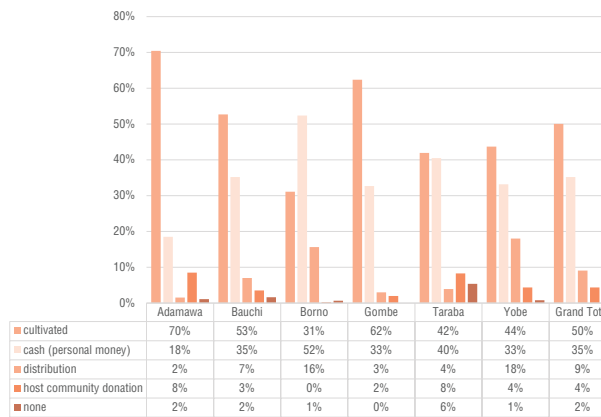


Figure 20b: Most common source of obtaining food in Host Communities

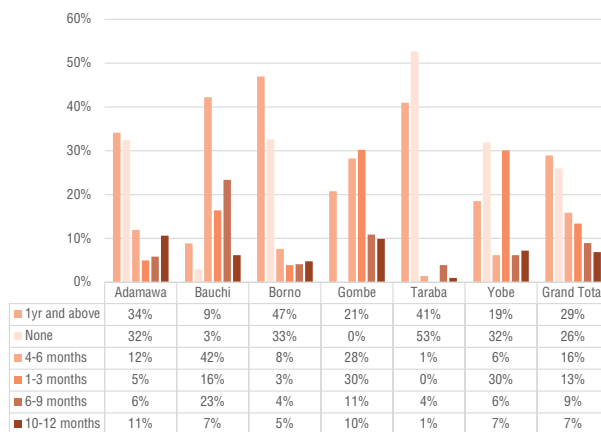


Figure 20c: Duration of last received food support in Host Communities

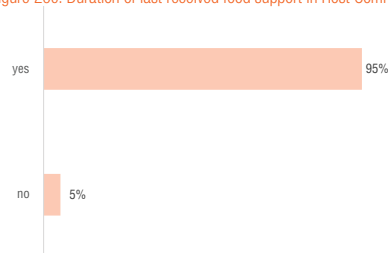


Figure 20d: Access to market near the sites in Host Communities

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Health Sector



Camps/camp-like settings

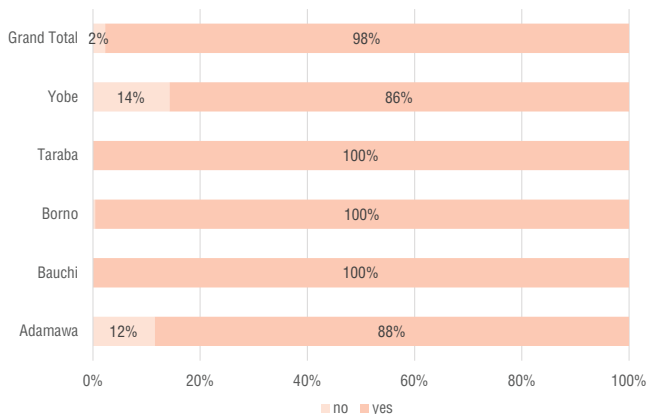


Figure 21a: Access to health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

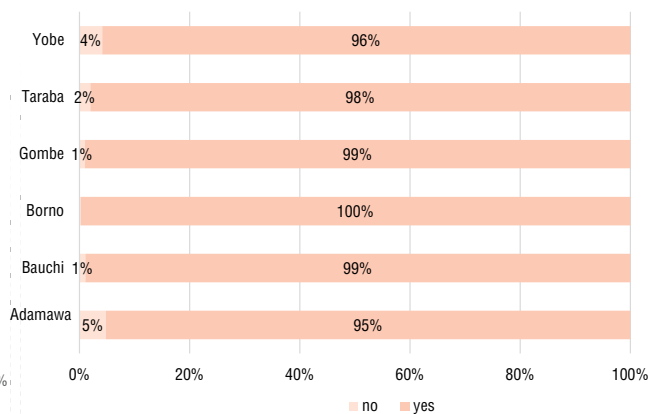


Figure 22a: Access to health facilities in Host Communities

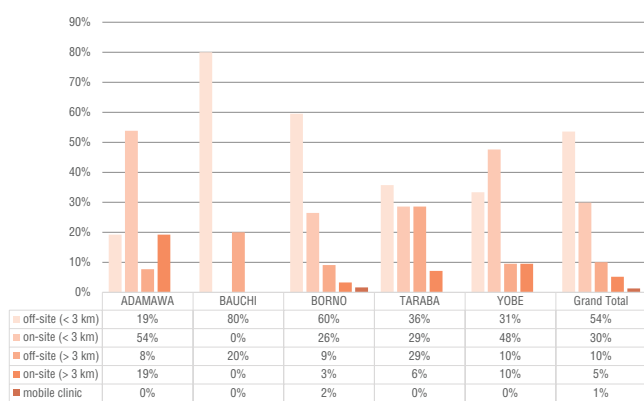


Figure 21b: Location of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

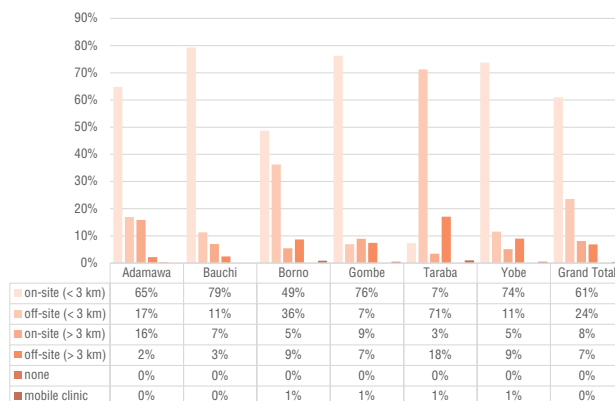


Figure 22b: Location of health facilities in Host Communities

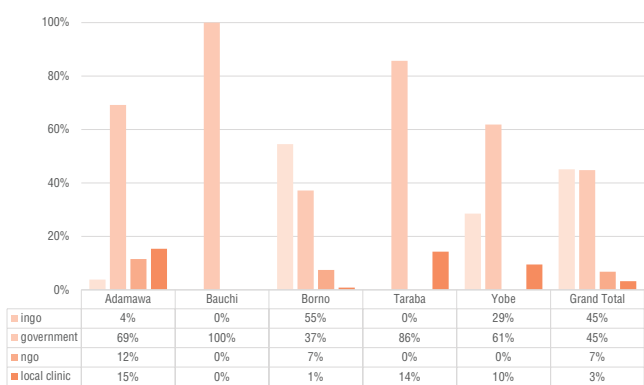


Figure 21c: Main provider of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

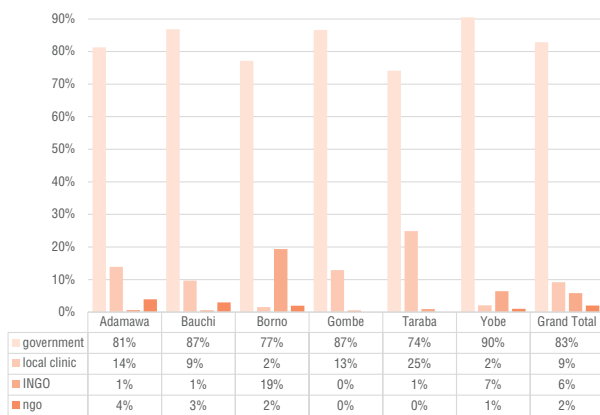


Figure 22c: Main provider of health facilities in Host Communities

[Go back.](#)



Education Sector



Camps/camp-like settings

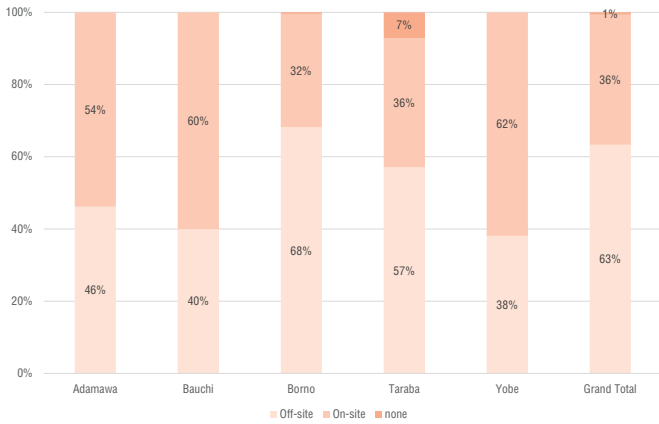


Figure 23a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

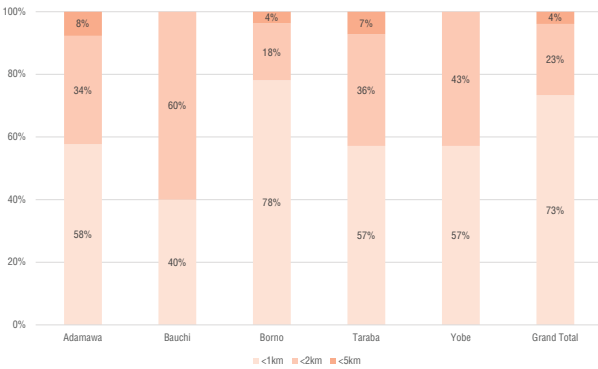


Figure 23b: Distance to nearest education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

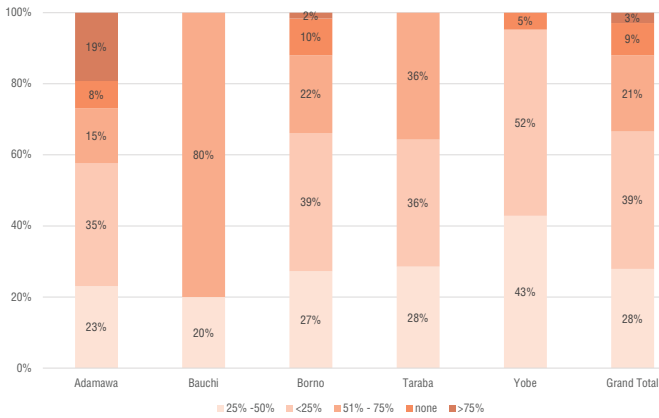


Figure 23c: Percentage of children attending school in Camps/Camp-like settings

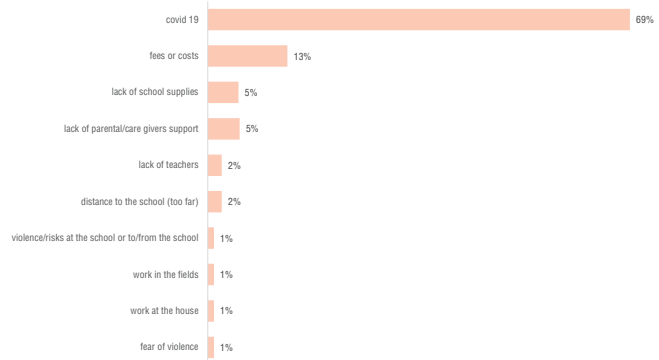


Figure 23d: Reasons for not attending schools in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

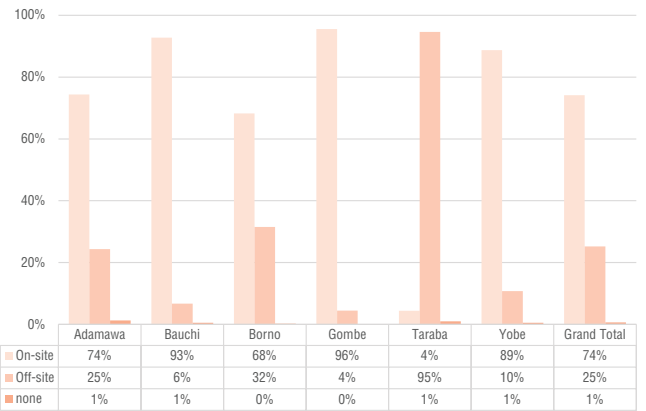


Figure 24a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Host Communities

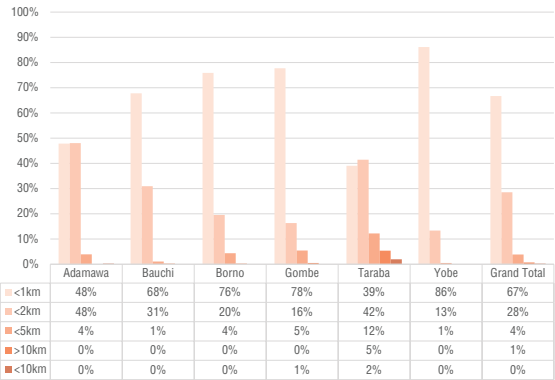


Figure 24b: Distance to nearest education facilities in Host Communities

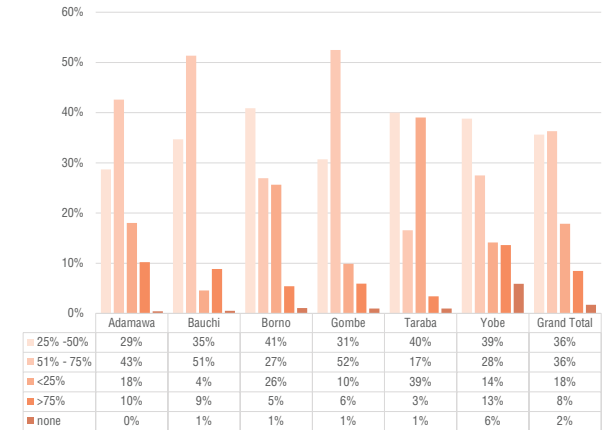


Figure 24c: Percentage of children attending school in Host Communities

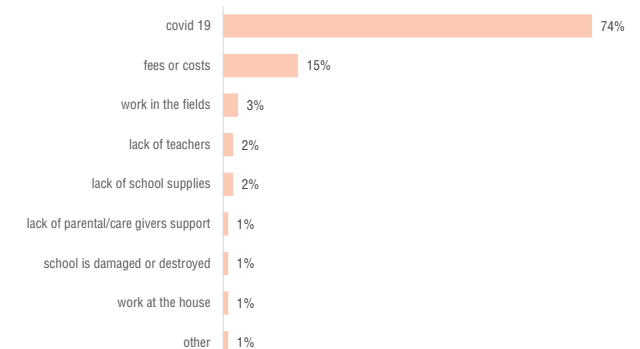


Figure 24d: Reasons for not attending schools in Host Communities



Communication Sector



Camps/camp-like settings

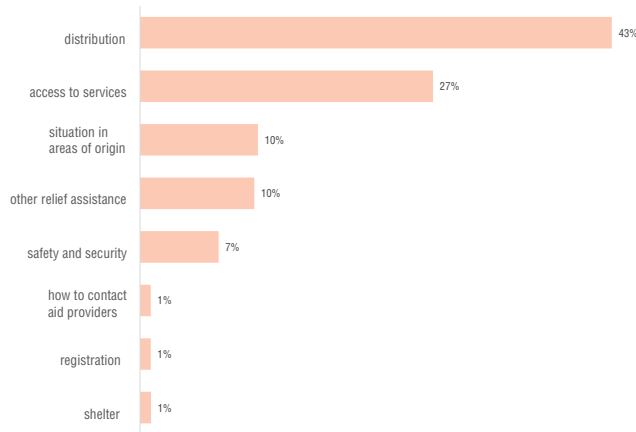


Figure 25a: Most important topic for IDPs

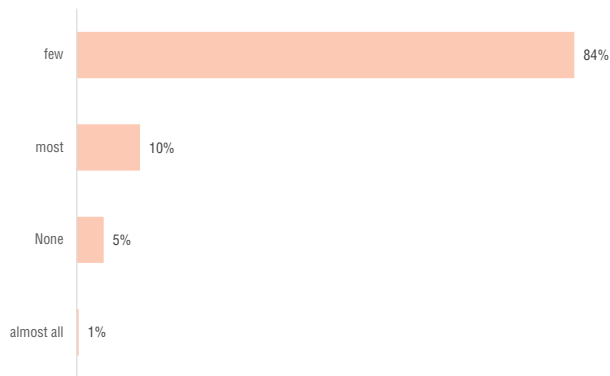


Figure 25b: Access to functioning radio

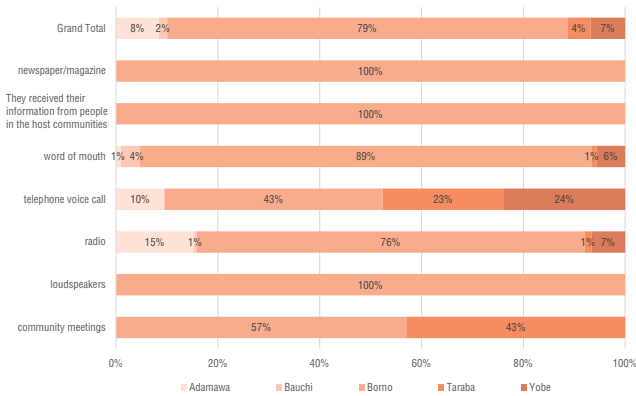


Figure 25c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

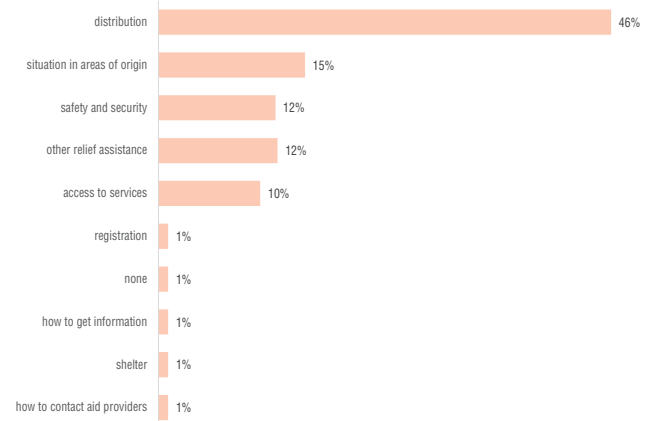


Figure 26a: Most important topic for IDPs

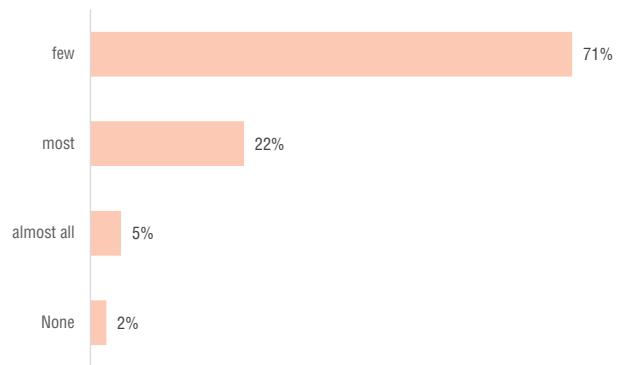


Figure 26b: Access to functioning radio

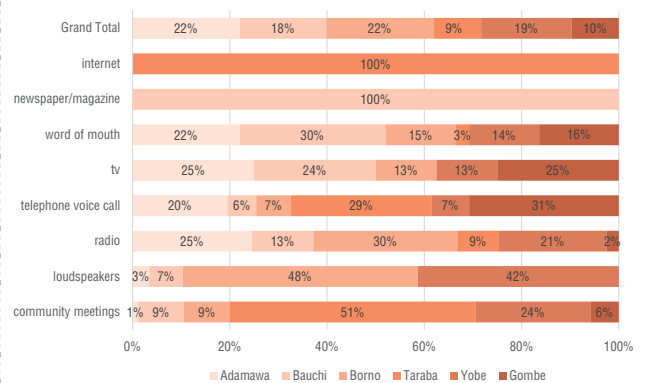


Figure 26c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Host Communities

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Livelihood Sector



Camps/camp-like settings

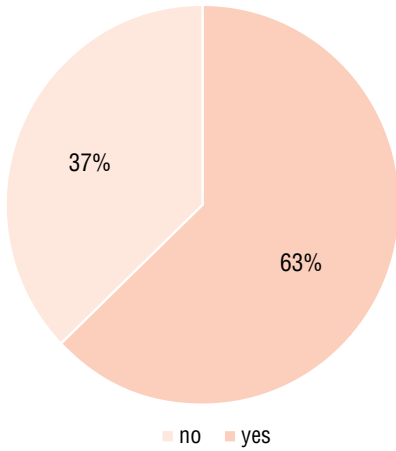


Figure 27a: Access to Land for Cultivation

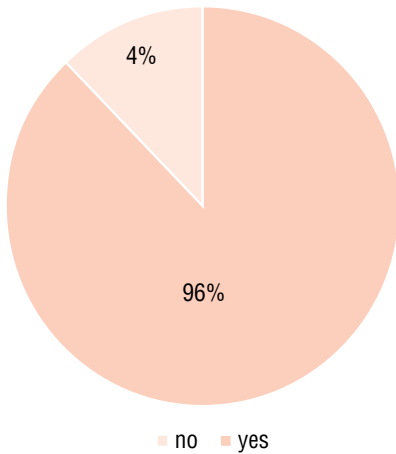


Figure 27b: Livestock on site

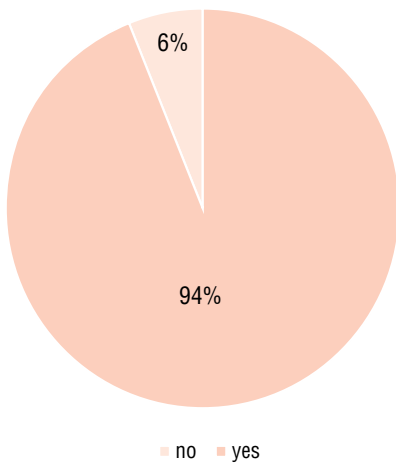


Figure 27c: Sites with access to income generating activities

Host Communities

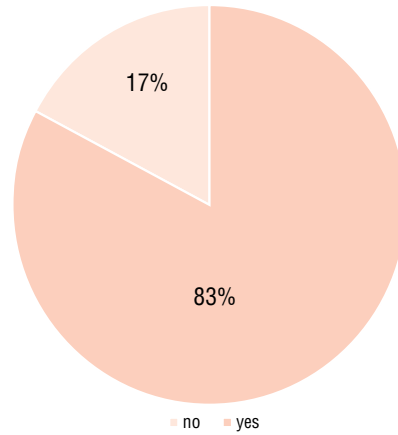


Figure 28a: Access to Land for Cultivation

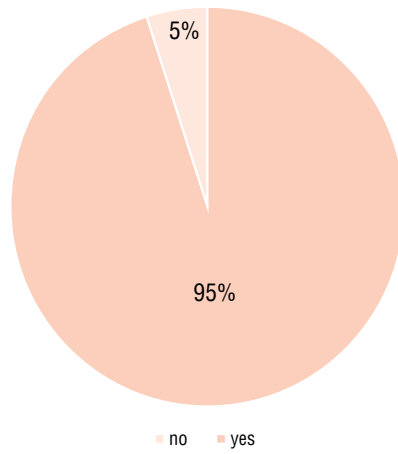


Figure 28b: Livestock on site

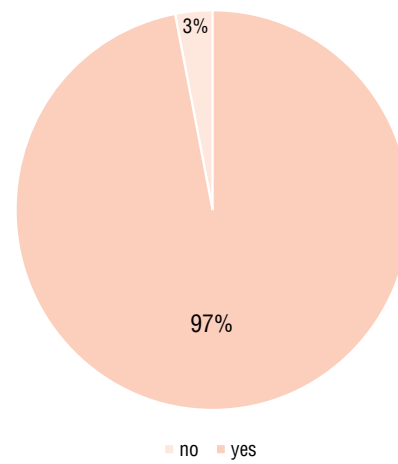


Figure 28c: Sites with access to income generating activities



Protection Sector



Camps/camp-like settings

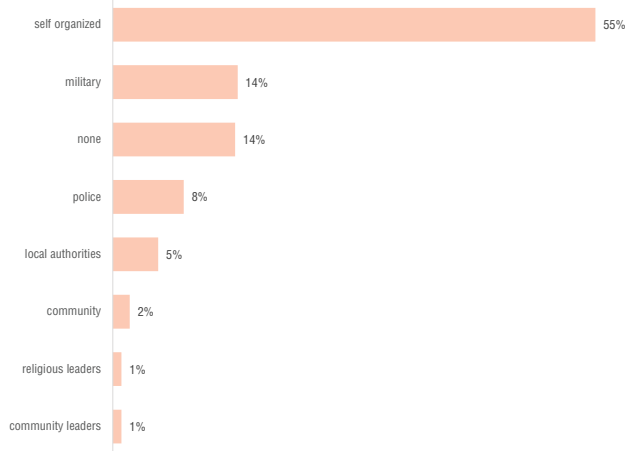


Figure 29a: Main security providers

Host Communities

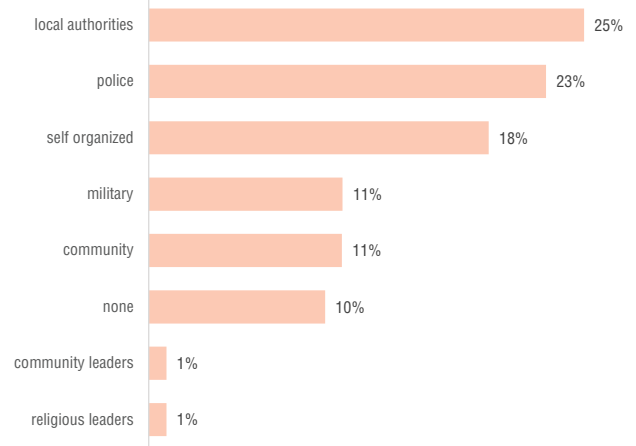


Figure 30a: Main security providers

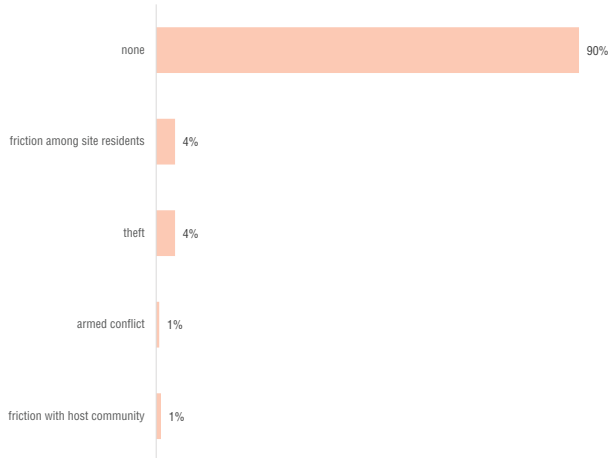


Figure 29b: Most common type of security incidents

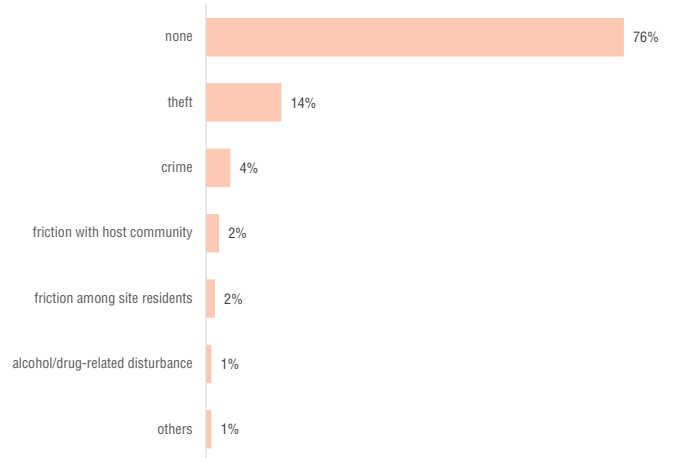


Figure 30b: Most common type of security incidents

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