

FLASH REPORT: POPULATION DISPLACEMENT North East Nigeria - Dikwa LGA (Borno State)

16 - 25 March 2021



Dikwa

Host community

Departure Ward

Ward of Arrival

LGA

Ward

OpenStreetMag (apd) contributors, CC-BY-SA





Yajiwa

Movement Type: Spontaneous

Movement Trigger: Fear of attack

OVERVIEW

The lingering conflict in Nigeria's North East Zone has been the major cause of widespread population displacement. Over 2 million persons have been forced to leave their areas of residence in search of safety and security in neighbouring Wards and LGAs.

On 01 and 02 March 2021, a Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) carried out an attack in Dikwa LGA, leading to a substantial wave of population displacement. More than two weeks after the attack, former residents continue to seek refuge in other parts of Borno State. Following the attack, multiple flow monitoring assessments were conducted by DTM field staff with the purpose of informing the humanitarian community and government partners, and enabling targeted response. Flash reports utilise direct observation and a broad network of key informants to gather representative data and collect information on the number, profile and immediate needs of the affected population.

An additional 2,296 individuals arrived in the period 16 - 25 March 2021 resulting in a total of 3,876 arrivals since the attacks occurred. They arrived at Dikwa Motor Park (Dusuman Ward in Jere LGA) from various camps and communities in Dikwa LGA. As presented on the map below, their intended destinations were locations in the LGAs Jere and Maiduguri M.C. in Borno State.

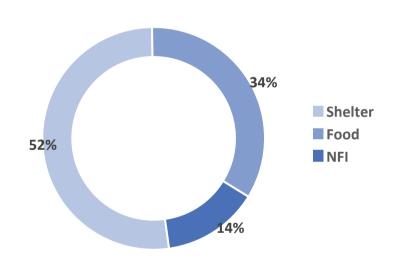
ARRIVAL SITE TYPE (FIG. 1)





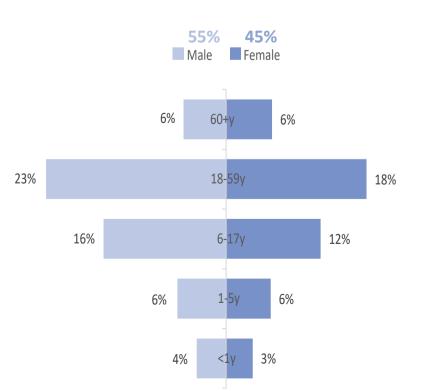
MOST NEEDED ASSISTANCE (FIG. 2)

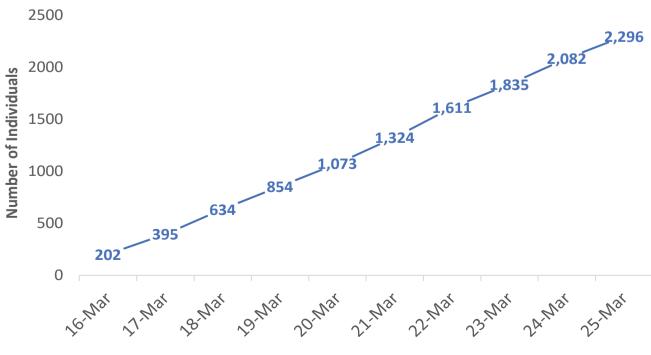
AGE CLASSIFICATION (FIG. 3)











"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), March 2021.""







Movement details per location of arrival

LGA of Arrival	Ward of Arrival	Location of Arrival	Location Status	Number of	Number of
				Household	Individuals
Jere	Bale Galtimari	Fori	Host community	4	17
	Dusuman	Muna	Host community	16	76
	Gomari	Bulunkutu	Host community	11	44
	Maimuasri	Zannari	Host community	39	172
		Kaleri	Host community	76	344
	Mairi	Mairi	Host community	9	41
		Mairi Kuwait	Host community	13	58
	Mashamari	Dekejeri	Host community	7	34
		Dikwa Low Cost	Host community	13	49
		Gidan Dambe	Host community	8	38
		Goni Kachallari	Host community	90	384
		Kwanan Yobe	Host community	22	107
		London Chiki	Host community	29	131
		Mashamari	Host community	76	358
		Sinimari	Host community	22	105
	Old Maiduguri	Old Maiduguri	Host community	7	35
MMC	Bolori II	Ngarannam/Bulabulin	Host community	20	92
		Umarari	Host community	12	57
	Lamisula	Shuwari II	Host community	2	8
	Limanti	Kofa Biyu	Host community	16	68
	Maisandari	Bakasi Camp	Camp	10	12
		Moduganari Bypass	Host community	5	18
		Sulumri	Host community	12	48
Grand Total				519	2,296

Supporting partners currently present in Dikwa



ICRC



IOM, ACTED



GISCOR



Care Int.

Sectorial information on departure location - Dikwa



Following the attack, food items were looted when residents fled for safety. Additionally, some residents lost their food supplies in fires during the attack and food distributions in both camps and locations where IDPs are residing with host communities are long overdue.

This resulted in a major situation of food insecurity in the area of the attack. Food prices are rising and it was reported that some residents made their children beg on the streets because of a lack of food.



An estimate of 209 shelters were damaged in the Alhaji Bashir camp and 236 shelters were damaged in Shehuri Modu Kasa camp. The residents are putting efforts into repairing the damaged shelters themselves.



In addition to the gap in NFIs that already existed before the attack, many of the NFIs were lost during the attack as the result of fire outbreaks. However, on March 28th, GISCOR supported the residents with NFIs in an attempt to reduce this gap.



Out of the 10 existing clinics in Dikwa, only three are currently operational. The clinics are managed by ICRC volunteers offering a bare minimum of services. Two clinics are located in 1000 camp, Shehu Masta II camp and one is located in the host community. However, it is impossible for these clinics to address the needs of the displaced population in the LGA and there is an urgent need for support.

Furthermore, there is a need for psychosocial support and counseling after the traumatizing attack and the widespread loss of properties.



As some of the water facilities were damaged during the attack, there is an urgent need for water, both for drinking and domestic use. The most affected camps are Shehu Masta II, Shehuri Modu Kasa, Masarmari, Alhaji Bashir and Motor park camp. The most affected locations where IDPs were living among host communities are Raberi, Police station and Chingo Zarma.

The toilets in Sangaya and Agric camp are due for dislodgement. If no action is taken in the concerned camps, a health related outbreak may be expected. Toilets are due to fill up in the coming days as there is no routine removal since the attack.

"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), March 2021.""





