

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

Dikwa Movement Monthly Snapshot - March 2021







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. 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.

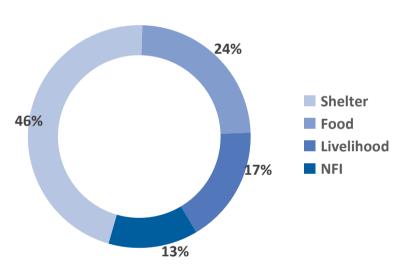
As a result of the attack, during the month of March 2021, a total of 4,994 individuals was displaced from Dikwa LGA towards the LGAs Jere and Maiduguri M.C. They arrived at Dikwa Motor Park (Dusuman Ward in Jere LGA) from various camps and communities in Dikwa LGA. As presented on the map below, their intended destinations were locations in the LGAs Jere and Maiduguri M.C. in Borno State.

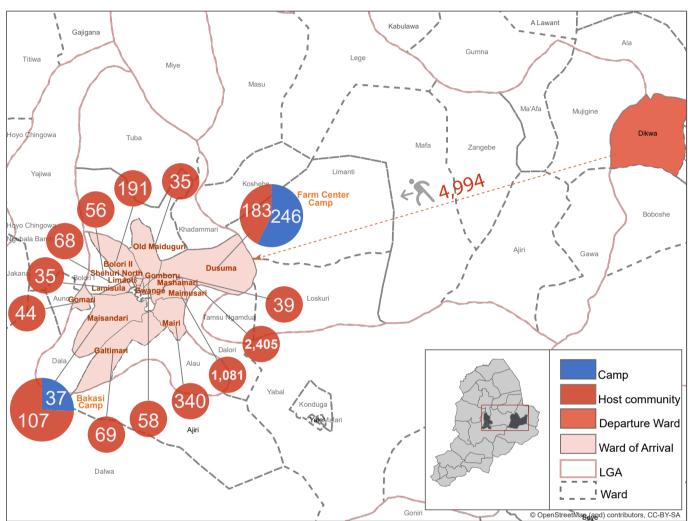
ARRIVAL SITE TYPE (FIG. 1)





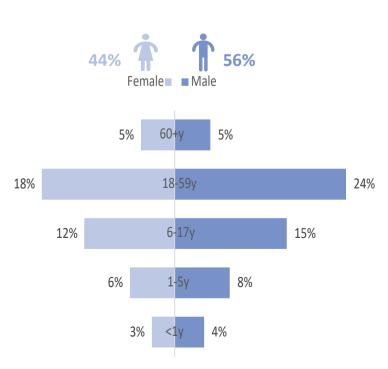
MOST NEEDED ASSISTANCE (FIG. 2)



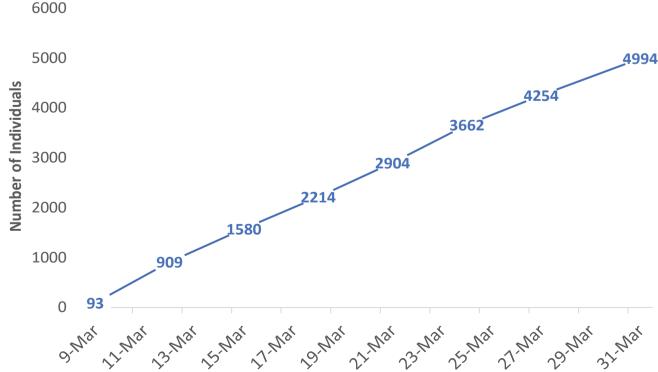


The map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

AGE CLASSIFICATION (FIG. 3)



ARRIVALS IN MARCH 2021 (FIG. 4)



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Movement details per location of arrival

LGA of Arrival	Ward of Arrival	Location of Arrival	Location Status	Number of Household	Number of Individuals
Jere	Bale Galtimari	Fori	Host community	11	50
		Galtimari	Host community	5	19
	Dusuman	Muna	Host community	38	183
		Farm centre	Camp	54	246
	Gomari	Bulumkutu	Host community	11	44
	Maimusari	Gwozari	Host community	11	53
		Kaleri	Host community	105	486
		Zannari	Host community	116	542
	Mairi	Gomari Costin	Host community	25	125
		Mairi	Host community	31	139
		Mairi Kuwait	Host community	17	76
	Mashamari	Dekejeri	Host community	13	62
		Dikwa Low Cost	Host community	13	49
		Gidan Dambe	Host community	16	81
		Goni Kachallari	Host community	127	570
		Kwanan Yobe	Host community	59	283
		London Ciki	Host community	54	238
		Mashamari	Host community	179	794
		Ruwan Zafi	Host community	8	39
		Sinimari	Host community	59	289
	Old Maiduguri	Old Maiduguri	Host community	7	35
MMC	Bolori II	Ngarannam/Bulabulin	Host community	25	116
		Umarari	Host community	16	75
	Gamboru liberty	Kasuwan Shanu	Host community	8	39
	Gwange	Gwange	Host community	13	58
	Lamisula	Shuwari	Host community	5	27
		Shuwari II	Host community	2	8
	Limanti	Kofa Biyu	Host community	16	68
	Maisandari	Bakasi camp	Camp	16	37
		Bulunkutu Kasuwa	Host community	2	13
		Moduganari Bypass	Host community	4	18
		Sulumri	Host community	17	76
	Shehuri North	Shehuri	Host community	10	56
Grand Total	Grand Total			1,093	4,994

Sectorial information on departure location - Dikwa



The situation of food insecurity resulting from the attack has been attended to by Care international in both host communities ans camps. Because of the food support, currently less people are begging



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 a bid to reduce the gap in the need for NFIs, Care international and National Youth Council of Nigeria (NYCN) distributed NFIs to a targeted vulnerable set of beneficiaries in Mohammed Kyari Camp and Ajari Camp. This is in addition to the camps attended by GISCOR targeting those who lost their belongings to fire during the attack.



Of the 10 existing clinics in Dikwa, only four are currently operational. Two out of the clinics are managed by ICRC volunteers and are located in 1000 Camp and Shehu Masta Camp offering a bare minimum of services. The other two clinics are located in the host community. One is managed by UNICEF community based volunteers while the other is managed by the local government health workers. 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.



Residents of Ministry of Works Camp were able to fix the damaged boreholes. This was achieved by contributions made by residents of the camp. Sangaya and Agric Camp are in dire need of water as they have resulted to purchasing water. The lack of running water has severely affected the hygeine in the camp.

The toilets in Klagaru, Sangaya and Agric Camps 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.

Supporting partners currently present in Dikwa











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