

# IOM NIGERIA

## COVID-19 SITUATION ANALYSIS 5

### NORTH EAST NIGERIA

APRIL 2021



## INTRODUCTION

This Round 5 of the COVID-19 Situation Analysis is based on the assessment of knowledge, practice and impact of the pandemic on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in conflict-affected communities of North East Nigeria. Conducted by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) unit of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the report covers the period between 8 February - 25 February and reflects trends from the states Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in North East Nigeria.

The [first assessment](#) was conducted in May 2020 two months after the index case was reported in Nigeria. In this report, the results are presented from the 5th round of assessments. In this Round 5, 117,529 respondents - or 5 per cent of all identified IDPs as per DTM Round 36 - were interviewed for a range of COVID-19 related indicators. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions were the primary methods used for the assessment and the findings were corroborated with physical on-ground observations.

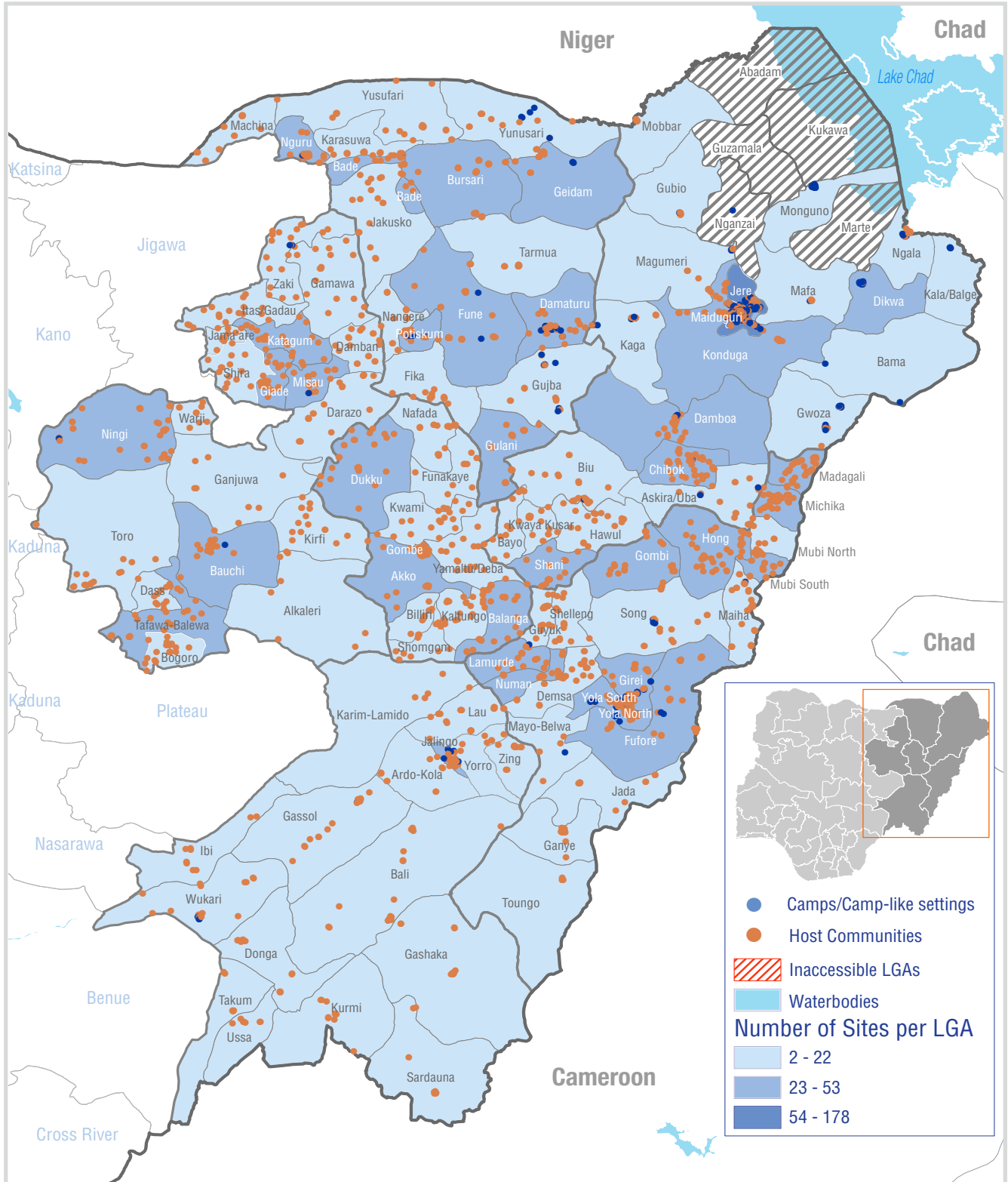
The information collated and analyzed in this report includes COVID-19 awareness among IDPs, communication medium used to receive information, level of awareness (in camps and in host communities, respectively), exposure to communication on risks associated with COVID-19, mitigation measures taken (in camps and among host communities, respectively), health centre's preparedness in managing confirmed cases of COVID-19, effect of the pandemic on day-to-day activities (in camps and in host communities, respectively) and access to infection and prevention control facilities.

COVID-19 threatens to deepen the humanitarian crisis in North East Nigeria which has been besieged with an escalation of violence between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and the Government for nearly a decade, resulting in mass displacement and deprivation. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM has been implementing the DTM programme since September 2014, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and relevant State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

The main objective of this report is to provide accurate and detailed information and support the Government and humanitarian partners in providing an adequate and timely response to the needs of forcibly displaced populations.

## ASSESSMENT COVERAGE

The assessment was conducted in 2,397 locations – marginally more than the 2,396 sites assessed in the fourth round of assessment. These sites included 307 camps and camp-like settings and 2,090 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. As expected, the most-affected state of Borno had the highest number of sites at 702 (29%). These included both camps and camp-like settings as well as host communities. Gombe had the least number of sites at 202 (8%). As in other similar assessments, staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society collated the data in the field, including baseline information at Local Government Area and Ward-levels.

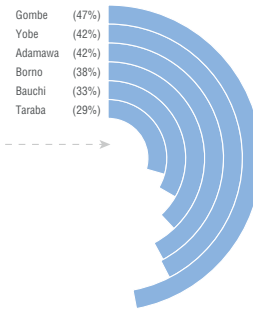
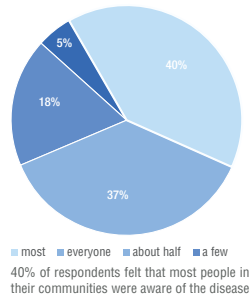
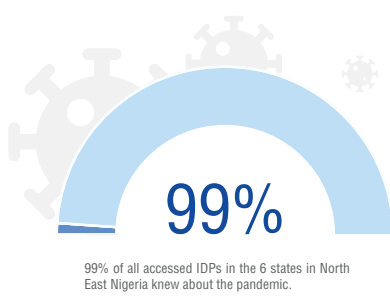


The names and boundaries shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM | Data source: DTM, HDX, ESRI

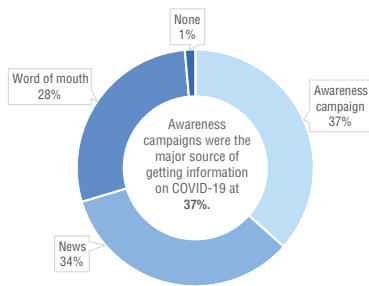
Map 1: Sites distribution by LGA

# KEY FINDINGS

## COVID-19 AWARENESS

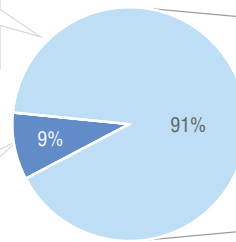


## MEANS OF GETTING INFORMATION

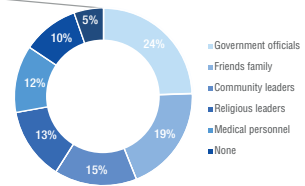


91% of IDPs received information on how to protect themselves against COVID-19, mainly from government officials, community leaders and friends or family.

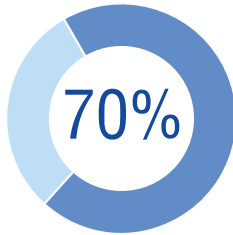
9% of IDPs did not receive information on how to protect themselves against COVID-19.



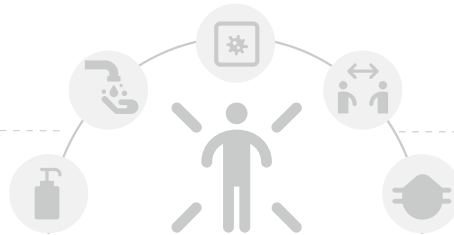
Out of the 91% of IDPs who did receive information on how to protect themselves against COVID-19, 24% of respondents received information from government officials, followed by friends and family (19%) and community leaders (15%).



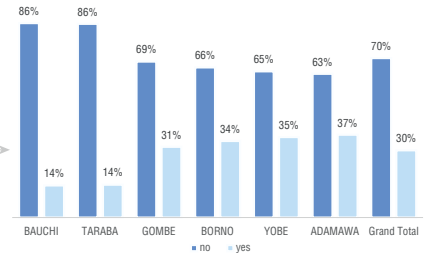
## MITIGATION MEASURES



70% of respondents stated that there were no specific COVID-19 mitigation measures set up in their locality.

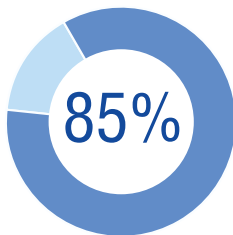


Out of the 70% of IDPs that said that no mitigation measures were set up in their locality, 91 per cent were living among host communities while 9 per cent were living in camps or camp-like settings.

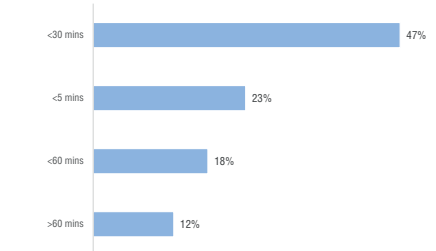
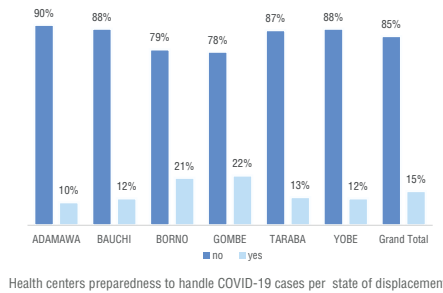


Bauchi and Taraba were the states where the least mitigation measures were established. 86% of respondents in Bauchi and Taraba stated that no mitigation measures were set up in their locality.

## PREPAREDNESS

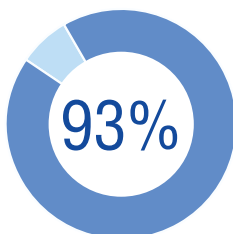


85% of respondents felt that health centres were not prepared to handle COVID-19 cases.



For 70% of respondents, the closest operational health centre is 30 minutes or less away from their locality.

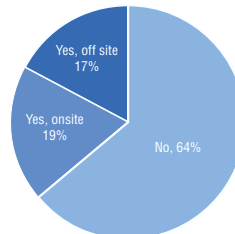
## EVICTIION THREATS / ACCESS TO SERVICE



93% of respondents said there has been no increase in threats of eviction from the sites they occupied.

In 15% of the sites occupied by IDPs in Gombe, respondents reported an increase in eviction threats, representing the highest number among the 6 states in North East Nigeria. Gombe was followed by Adamawa where 12% of the sites reported an increase in eviction threats.

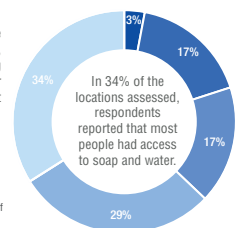
In Yobe, 54% of the access to services was reported disrupted because of COVID-19. Yobe was followed by Adamawa (42%) and Borno (40%) as the states where the most access to services was disrupted because of the pandemic.



36% of respondents stated that the access to services (food distribution, markets, WASH, health, education, protection and water trucking were not disrupted because of COVID-19.

Adamawa (43% of locations) and Gombe (35% of locations) were the states where most hand washing stations with water and soap were available on-site.

In 76% of the locations assessed, a hand washing station with water and soap was not available on-site.



In 62% of the locations assessed, respondents stated that there was no evidence of hand washing practices. For Taraba, this number was reported at 90%.

## COVID-19 AWARENESS

During the fifth round of the COVID-19 Situation Analysis in Nigeria’s North East Zone, it was reported that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were aware of the ongoing pandemic in 99 per cent of locations assessed. This number remained unchanged compared to the fourth round of assessments, published in January 2020.

Contrarily to the fourth round of assessments, awareness campaigns were reported as the most common source of information on COVID-19 during Round 5 (reported in 37% of locations - up from 36% in Round 4). Awareness campaigns were followed by news outlets, reported in 34 per cent of locations (down from 36%) and word of mouth in 28 per cent of locations (no change since Round 4). When comparing the reach of awareness campaigns per state, they have been proven the most effective in the states Borno and Yobe where they were reported as the most common mean of information in respectively 52 per cent and 36 per cent of locations. However, in the state of Adamawa, awareness campaigns were reported as the most common source of information in only 20 per cent of the locations assessed, behind news outlets (53%) and word of mouth (27%).

When considering levels of COVID-19 awareness in camps and camp-like settings specifically, it was reported that in 39 per cent (up from 38%) of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, everyone was aware of the pandemic. In 39 per cent (down from 40%) of camps/camp-like settings, most people were aware of the pandemic and in 20 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, about half of the population was aware of the pandemic (up from 19%). In Bauchi, 80 per cent of the respondents in the camps/camp-like settings felt that everyone knew about the pandemic.

In locations where IDPs were living among host communities, respondents in 38 per cent (up from 37%) of the locations assessed felt that everyone knew about the pandemic. In 39 per cent (down from 40%), it was perceived that most inhabitants knew about COVID-19, and in 19 per cent of the locations, about half of the population was aware of the pandemic (up from 17%). In the state Gombe, the perception that most inhabitants knew about the coronavirus pandemic was the highest at 47 per cent, followed by Yobe and Adamawa, both at 43 per cent. The perception that everyone knew about the pandemic was highest in Bauchi with 56 per cent of the locations assessed.

The findings are elaborated in figures 1 to 4 below

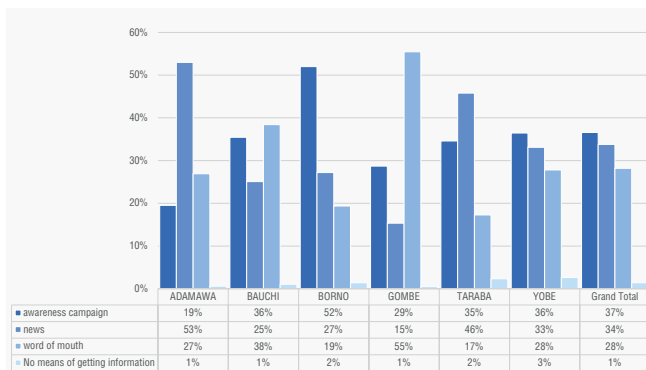


Fig 1: Means of getting information in all assessed sites

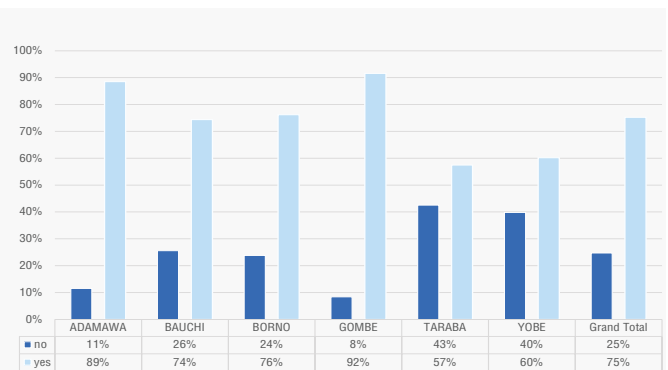


Fig 2: Routine communication on COVID-19 risk in all assessed sites

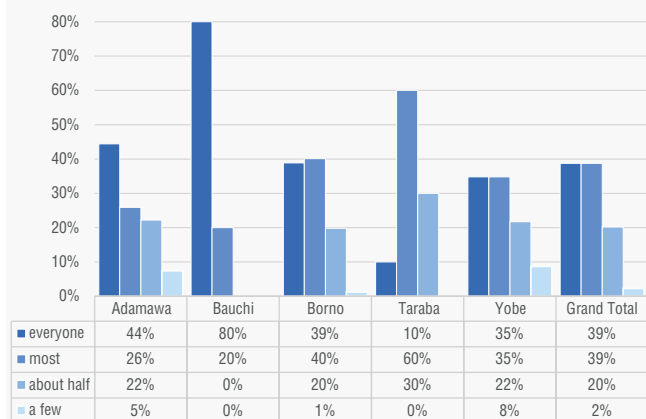


Fig 3: Awareness level in camps & camp-like settings

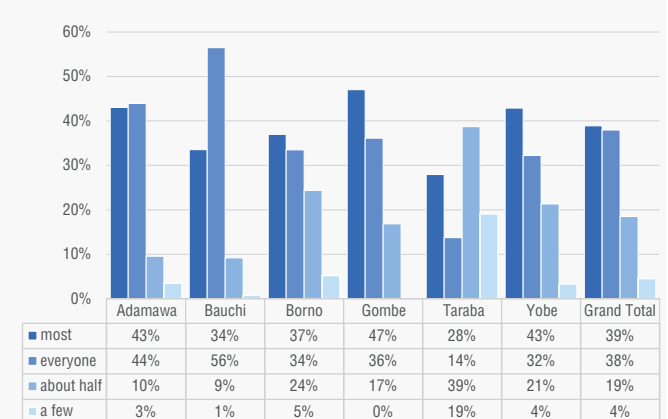


Fig 4: Awareness level in host communities

## MITIGATION MEASURES AND PREPAREDNESS

Given that living conditions in locations of displacement are often cramped, mitigation measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 are highly necessary. However, in 70 per cent (down from 71% in Round 4) of the locations assessed in both camps/camp-like settings and host communities combined, respondents reported that no specific mitigation measures have been put in place. Adamawa and Yobe were the states best protected against the virus with mitigation measures set up in respectively 37 and 35 per cent of the locations assessed. In Bauchi and Taraba, mitigation measures were established in only 14 per cent of locations.

When considering camps and camp-like setting specifically, the establishment of mitigation measures was reported in 49 per cent (up from 42% in Round 4) of the sites. Camps and camp-like settings in the Adamawa and Borno were best prepared to handle the pandemic with mitigation measures installed in respectively 56 per cent, and 53 per cent of the sites. Remarkably, in only 9 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in Yobe (up from 5% in Round 4), specific mitigation measures to handle the pandemic were put in place.

Camps and camp-like settings were generally better equipped against the spread of the virus compared to locations where IDPs were living among host communities. In 73 per cent of the locations where respondents were residing with host communities, no specific mitigation measures were put in place (up from 71% in Round 4). In the state Taraba, this number surged at 87 per cent of the locations, followed by Bauchi and Borno with respectively 86 per cent and 76 per cent. Yobe and Adamawa were the states best protected against the virus with mitigation measures set up in respectively in 37 per cent and 35 per cent of the locations assessed.

Furthermore, 85 per cent of respondents (up from 83%) felt that the health centres were not prepared to handle the threat of COVID-19. The states were most respondents felt that health centres were insufficiently prepared were Adamawa, Bauchi and Yobe with respectively 90 per cent, 88 per cent and 88 per cent. The health centres in the states Gombe and Borno scored the best as respectively 22 per cent and 21 per cent of

The findings are elaborated in figures 5 to 8 below

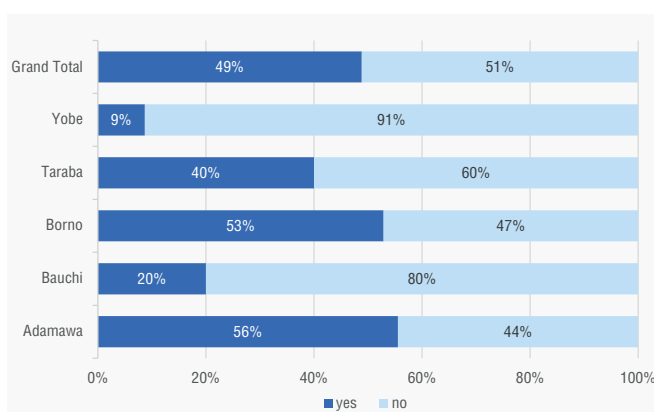


Fig 5: Mitigation measures percentage in camps & camp-like settings

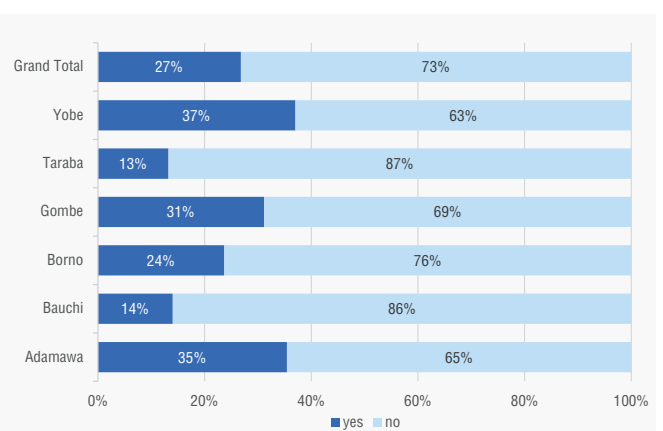


Fig 6: Mitigation measures percentage in host communities

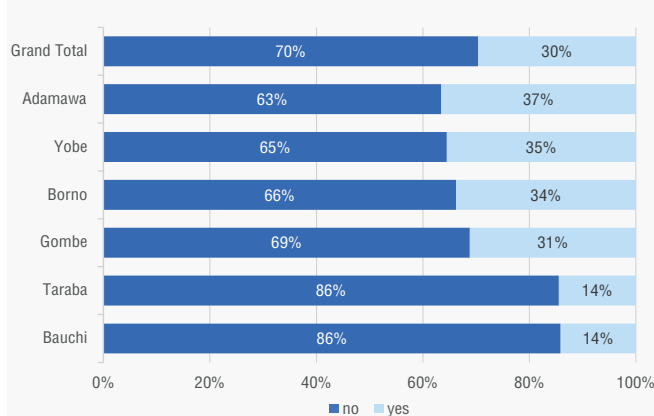


Fig 7: Percentage of mitigation measures in all sites assessed

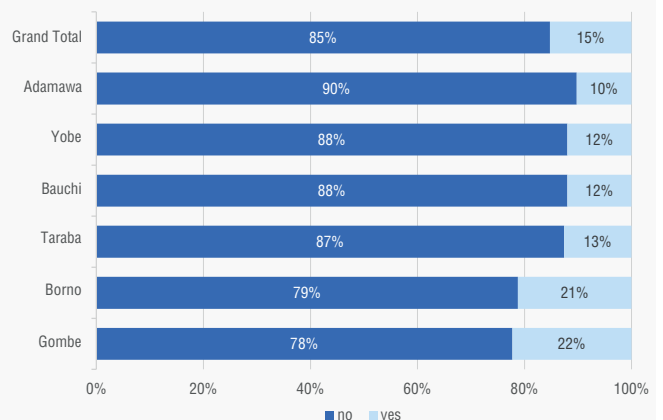


Fig 8: Health centers preparedness to handle COVID-19 cases in all sites assessed

## EVICTION THREATS /ACCESS TO SERVICE

A small minority or 7 per cent of respondents (up by 1% since Round 4) reported an increase in evictions or eviction threats since the start of the pandemic in March 2020. Ninety-three per cent of respondents did not experience an increase of evictions or suchlike threats. In the state of Bauchi, no eviction threats were reported at all while in Gombe, 14 per cent of respondents reported an increase in evictions or eviction threats, being the highest of all 6 states in North East Nigeria.

Thirty-six per cent of respondents (down from 55% in the fourth round of assessment) reported that access to services (including food, markets, WASH, health, education, protection, water trucking, etc.) was disrupted because of the pandemic. From the 36 per cent of affected services, 19 per cent were located on the site of assessment while 17 per cent were located off the site of assessment.

When comparing the disruption of access to services between respondents living in camps/camp-like settings and respondent living in host communities, the consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak affected the access to services in of both types of IDPs in similar ways.

Thirty-five per cent (down from 63%) of respondents in camps and camp-like settings reported their access to services disrupted due to the pandemic against 36 per cent (down from 66%) of respondents living among host communities. The considerable differences in service disruption compared to the previous round of assessments could be explained by the efforts to restore the access to services by the Government and the humanitarian community.

States where access to services was least affected by the pandemic were Bauchi, Taraba and Gombe where respondents in respectively 85 per cent, 75 per cent and 70 per cent of the locations stated that no access to services had been disrupted due to the COVID-19 outbreak. To the contrary, Yobe had the highest number of respondents reporting that access to services had been affected by the pandemic at 54 per cent, followed by Adamawa at 42 per cent and Borno at 40 per cent.

The findings are elaborated in figures 9 to 12 below

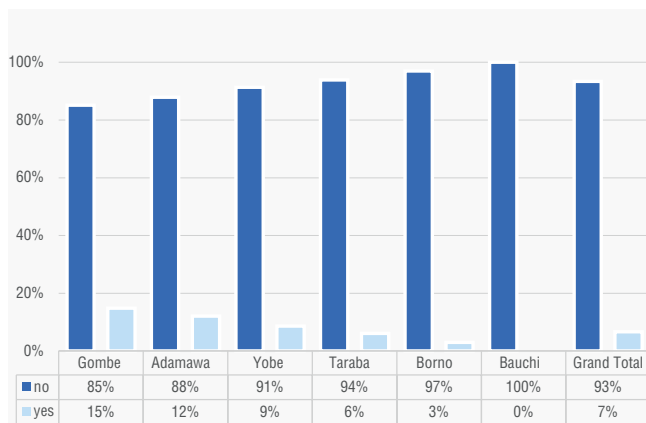


Fig 9: Increase in evictions or eviction threats from sites occupied by IDPs

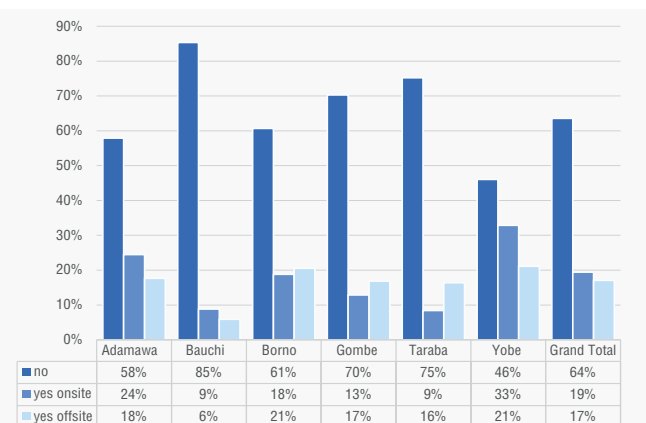


Fig 10: Percentage of respondents in both camps and host communities stating that access to services was disrupted due to COVID-19

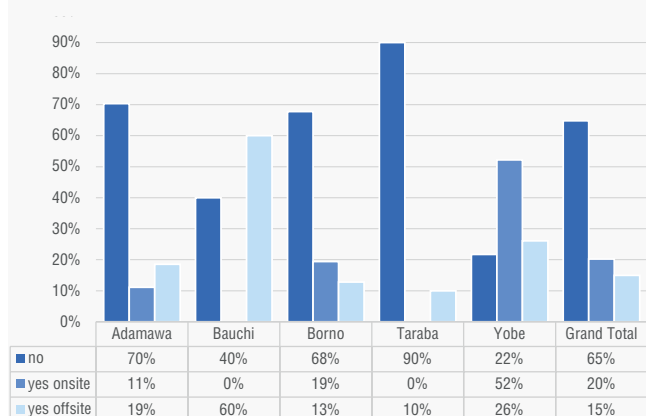


Fig 11: Percentage of respondents in camps and camp-like settings stating that access to services was disrupted due to COVID-19

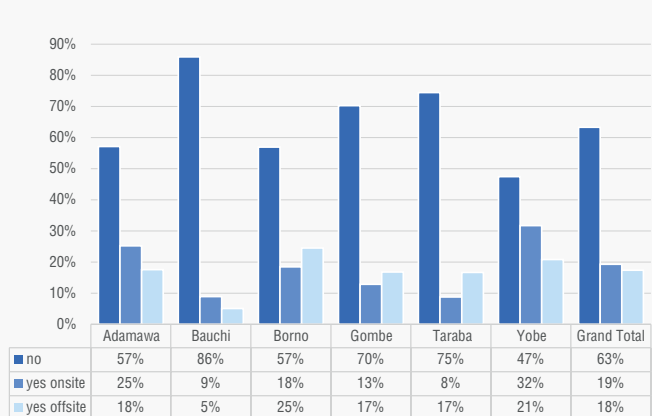


Fig 12: Percentage of respondents in host communities stating that access to services was disrupted due to COVID-19

## ACCESS TO HANDWASHING STATIONS

The availability of handwashing stations is an important determinant of whether communities are equipped with basic hygienic facilities to prevent the spread of COVID-19. During the fifth round of assessment, in 76 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 72%), respondents reported that no handwashing station filled with water and soap was available on-site.

However, in 34 per cent of the locations assessed (both camps/camp-like settings and host communities), most people had access to handwashing stations with soap and water (down from 39%) while in 29 per cent of the locations, about half of the people had access to with water and soap (up from 24%). In 17 per cent of the locations, only a few people had access (up from 15%) and in 17 per cent of the locations, everyone had access to handwashing stations filled with water and soap (down from 18%). Only in 3 per cent of the locations assessed, respondents stated that nobody in their community had access to water and soap (down from 4%).

In Gombe, only 7 per cent of respondents reported that everyone in their location had access to water and soap, while in Adamawa 34 per cent of respondents reported that everyone in their location had access to water and soap. In Yobe, 7 per cent of respondents reported that nobody in the location assesses had access to water and soap.

The findings are elaborated in figures 13 to 16 below

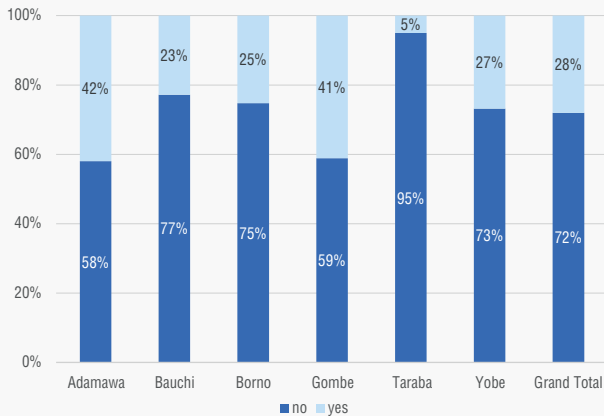


Fig 13: Availability of handwashing stations filled with soap and water onsite

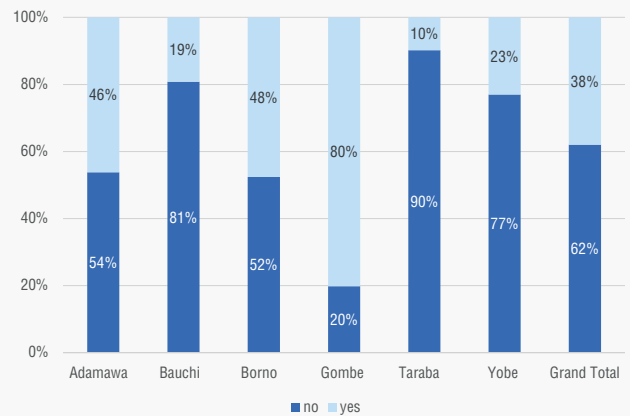


Fig 14: Evidence of hand washing practices

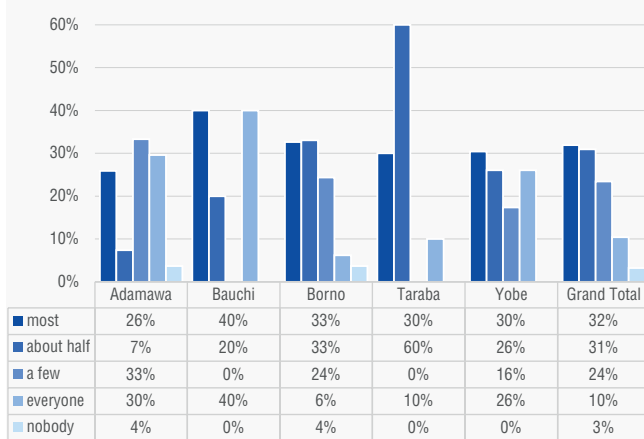


Fig 15: Access to soap and water in camps & camp-like settings

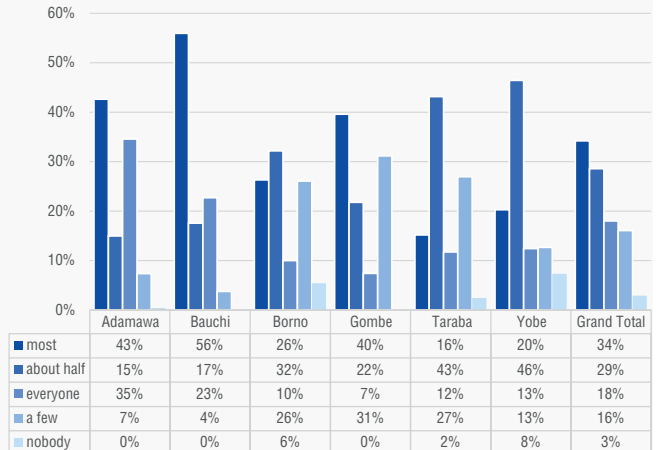


Fig 16: Access to soap and water in host communities



## LIMITATIONS

- The security situation in some wards of the northeast zone remains unstable and as a result accessibility was limited.
- The data used for this analysis are estimates obtained through key informant interviews, personal observation and focus group discussions. Thus, in order to ensure the reliability of these estimates, data collection was performed at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community.

*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), 2021.”*

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