AUGUST
2021

IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)
DISPLACEMENT REPORT 37

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

CONTENTS

Methodology 3
Executive Summary 4
Background 4
Overview: DTM Round 37 Assessments 5
Key Highlights 6
1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT 7
1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA 7
1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE 9
1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT 9
1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT 10
1E: MOBILITY 10
1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS 10
1G: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS 11
1H: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS 11
2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS 11
2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs 11
2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION 13
2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS 14
3. RETURNEES 19
3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES 19
3B: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES 19
3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES 20
3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES 20
3E: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES 21
3F: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES 21
3G: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES 21
3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES 22
3I: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES 22
3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES 22

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 Local Government Area (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 the identification of wards where the presence of IDPs is reported. 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.

LIMITATIONS

- The security situation in some wards in north-east Nigeria remains unstable and as a result, accessibility was limited. In locations with limited accessibility, data was collected through telephone interviews with key informants. In the state of Taraba, the LGAs Wukari, Takum. Donga, Ibi, Ussa, Bali and Gassol were not accessible as a result of communal clashes between farmers and herders.
- In the state of Yobe, a communication mast was burnt down by a Non State Armed Group. This caused considerable delays in data collection as key informants needed to travel to areas with network coverage to be able to share information with DTM enumerators.
- 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 rise in fuel prices have a direct impact on data collection activities as enumerators often travel to remote locations to assess living conditions of IDPs. Additionally, enumerators need to cover great distances between LGA headquarters and wards and some remote locations are only accessible on market days.
- The limited availability of key informants due to farming season hindered the assessments as many Key Informants (KIs) do not return from the fields until dusk, when it is not advised to travel between the locations.
- Because of the rainy season, in some wards in Gombe, data collectors needed to take canoes to be able to access remote locations. This slowed down the data collection process.
- The lack of electricity to charge phones and tablets, and the poor network coverage in many of the locations resulted in delays of data entry and sharing.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents the results from the Round 37 of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), aims to improve the understanding of the scope of internal displacement, the plight of returnees and the needs of the displacement affected populations in north-east Nigeria. The report covers the period from 19 April to 9 June 2021 and reflects the trends from the six states in Nigeria's north-east geopolitical zone. This zone is the most affected by the conflict and consists of the following states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

In Round 37, a total of 2,191,193 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were identified in 445,852 households. This signifies an increase of 0.3 per cent (or 6,939 individuals) compared to the Round 36 of DTM assessments when 2,184,254 IDPs were recorded (May 2021). The number of IDPs recorded during Round 36 increased by 1.6 per cent compared to Round 35 when 2,150,243 IDPs were identified (March 2021). When comparing the Round 37 number of IDPs to Round 32 (2,088,124 IDPs as of July 2020), the number of IDPs in north-east Nigeria has increased by almost 5 per cent during the past year.

The number of IDPs in the region is now well above (8% increase) the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602 individuals), which was conducted before the escalating violence was observed in October 2018. The increase in IDPs was noted despite the fact that accessibility remains lower than it was during 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 remains so currently. Given that the number of IDPs is 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 5.3 per cent of the identified IDP population — 116,320 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 37, IDP assessments were conducted in 2,397 locations (up from 2,396 locations in the Round 36 assessments). Assessed locations included 308 camps and camp-like settlements (similar to Round 36) as well as 2,089 locations where internally displaced persons were living among host communities (up from 2,088 in Round 36). 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, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection.

Furthermore, a total of 1,753,484 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 37 assessment. This signifies a decrease of 9,893 individuals or less than 1 per cent compared to Round 36 when 1,763,377 returnees were recorded (May 2020). It is to be noted that for the first time since DTM started capturing return movements in August 2015, the number of returnees decreased compared to the previous round. The decrease in returnee numbers is mainly due to great reductions in the LGAs Geidam and Yunusari in the state of Yobe where returnees were forced to flee their locations of origin once again as a result of attacks by Non-State-Armed-Groups. Additionally, six return locations in the wards Bultawa/Mar/Yaro and Mairari, both situated in the state of Yobe, were not accessible during this round, also as a result of the attacks. The inaccessibility of these wards also resulted in decreasing returnee numbers during this round.

This report includes analyses of the number of returnees, their displacement profiles, shelter conditions, health, education, livelihood, market, assistance and WASH facilities available to the returnees. Notably, as Borno is the most affected by conflict-related displacements in north-east Nigeria, this report specifically concentrates on the related data and analysis.

BACKGROUND

Eleven years into the crisis in north-east Nigeria, there is no sign of abating. On the contrary, the protracted character of the crisis had a devastating impact on the region is adding to a long history of marginalisation, under-development and poverty. The escalation of the violence in 2014 resulted in widespread displacement and deprivation. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of the 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, various escalations of the conflict have been noted with the security situation remaining unpredictable and leading to fluid mobility. Some of the most brutal attacks were recorded in the first months of 2021,against both IDPs, returnees and aid workers. At present, the humanitarian situation is rapidly approaching famine levels and is characterised by high levels of food insecurity, malnutrition and exposure to diseases. Frequent attacks against farmers and fishermen have been reported, at a time when food security is rapidly deteriorating, especially across the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe).

The main objective of the DTM programme is to provide support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system that collects, analyses and disseminates data on IDPs and returnees in order to ensure timely and effective assistance to the affected populations. In each round of DTM assessments, staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society collate data in the field, including baseline information at LGA and ward-levels, by carrying out detailed assessments in displacement sites, such as camps and collective centres, as well as in locations where IDPs are residing among host communities.

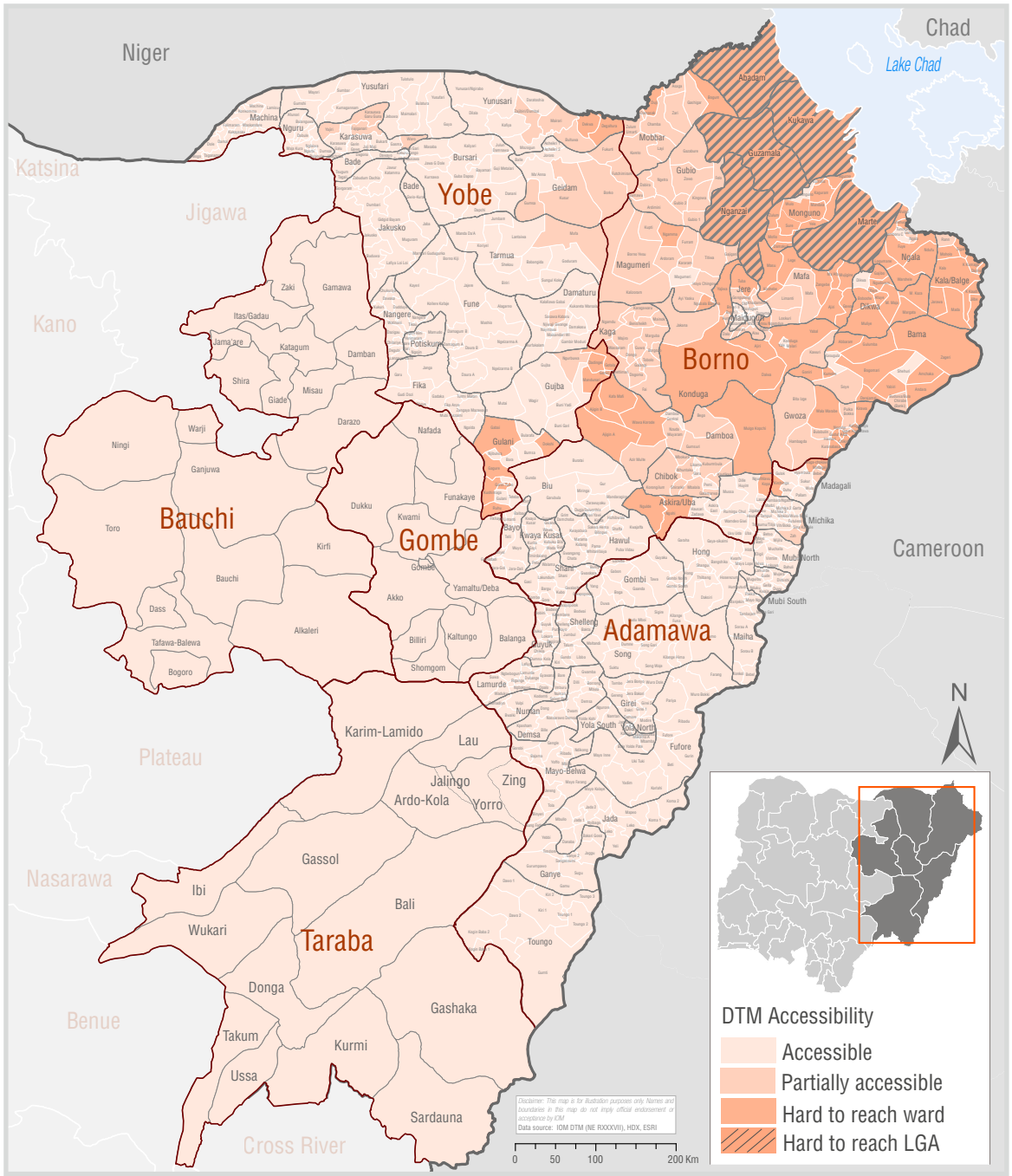
OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 37 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 37 assessments were carried out from 19 April to 9 June 2021 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 the Round 36) in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in north-east Nigeria. As per the assessments, 2,191,193 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 445,852 IDP households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 6,939 persons (or 0.3%) compared to the last assessment (Round 36) published in May 2021 when 2,184,254 IDPs were recorded.

The number of IDPs recorded during the Round 37 is also higher compared to the figures reported in Round 35 and Round 34, published in March 2021 and January 2021, respectively, when 2,150,243 IDPs and 2,144,135 were identified. Since 2019, IDP numbers in north-east Nigeria have been increasing gradually. As per the Round 32 of DTM assessments, published in July 2020, 2,088,124 IDPs were recorded, indicating a 5 per cent increase in the number of IDPs during the past year.

Since the escalation of the violence in October 2018, humanitarian access to certain areas in north-east Nigeria has been highly constrained. This is important to take into consideration as actual displacement figures could be considerably higher. The populous LGAs Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzia in Borno State, which were accessible before October 2018, continue to remain completely inaccessible for DTM enumerators until today.

Prior to the reduction in accessibility due to the deterioration in the overall security situation, the number of wards assessed by DTM had been growing steadily over the months: from 797 wards assessed in June 2018, to a high of 807 assessed wards in the Round 25, which was conducted before violence erupted in October 2018. For this Round 37, similar to the previous rounds, 791 wards in six states were assessed by DTM enumerators.



Map1: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 37 Assessments

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

2,191,193
Displaced Individuals

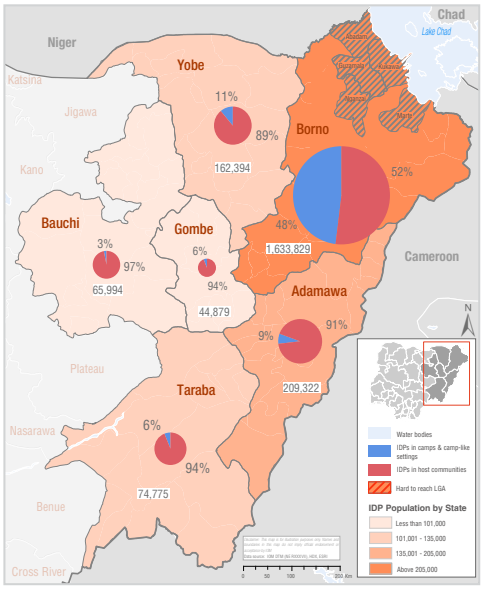
22% Women | **18%** Men | **33%** Girls (<18) | **27%** Boys (<18)

1,753,484
Returned Individuals

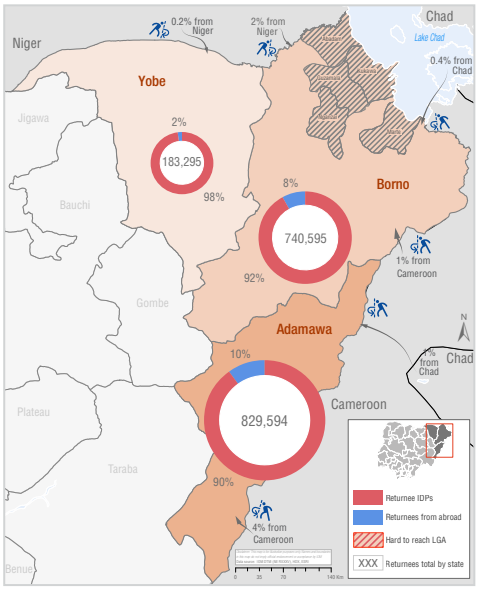
22% Women | **18%** Men | **32%** Girls (<18) | **28%** Boys (<18)

899,690
IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings (41%).

1,291,503
IDPs residing among local host communities (59%).



IDPs population per state and settlement type



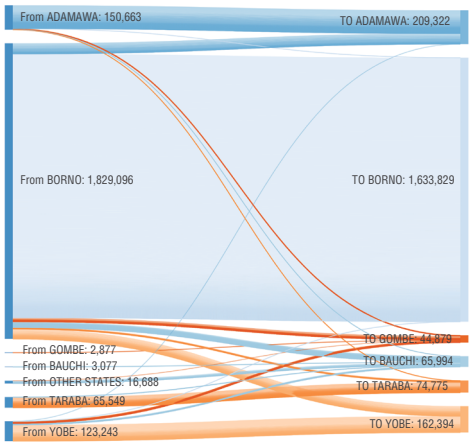
Returnee population per state

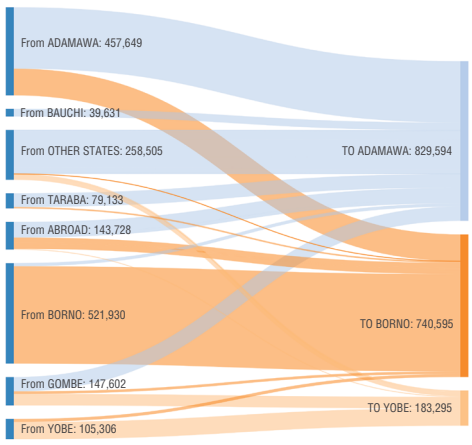
1,609,756
IDP returnees.

143,728
Returnees from abroad.

89%
Displaced within states of origin

11%
Displaced from different states



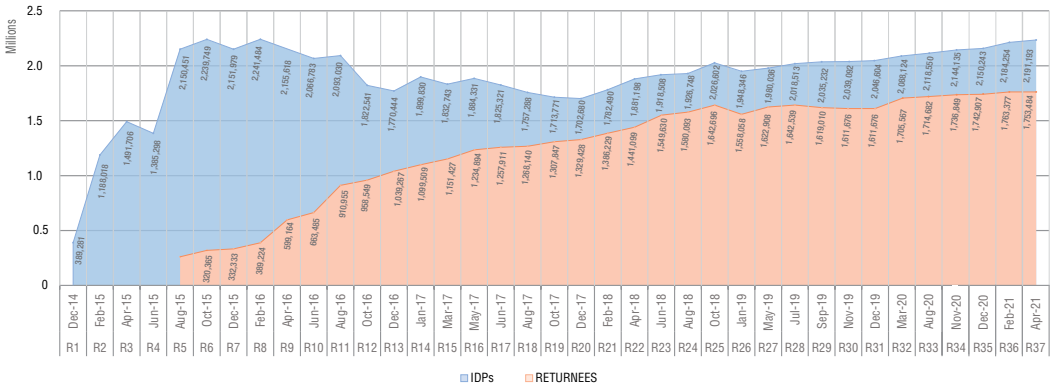


52%
Returned from other locations within the state of origin

40%
Returned from other states

8%
Fled to neighbouring countries before return

0.3%
Increase in displaced population from DTM R36



0.6%
Decrease in return population from DTM R36

IDP and returnee population trends

1.BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs identified during the Round 37 of DTM assessments in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,191,193 individuals, divided among 445,852 households.

The number of IDPs represents an increase of 6,939 individuals or 0.3 per cent since the last assessment (Round 36) published in May 2021 when 2,184,254 IDPs were identified. The Round 37 number increased by 1.9 per cent compared to the number of IDPs identified in Round 35 (March 2021). The Round 37 assessment reflects the recent trend of total IDP numbers steadily increasing during the last 11 rounds of assessments (since Round 26).

Similar to Round 36, analysis of the Round 37 data demonstrated that the majority, or 89 per cent of IDPs, are displaced within their state of origin. Eleven per cent of IDPs traveled between different states in search for safety and security. When considering the same data at LGA level, 57 per cent of IDPs were residing in an LGA other than their LGA of origin. Furthermore, in 87 per cent of the wards assessed, the presence of IDPs originating from a different ward was reported.

The most conflict-affected state of Borno continued to host the highest number of IDPs with 1,633,829 individuals, an increase of 3,545 persons or 0.2 per cent compared to Round 36. Similar to the previous rounds of assessments, Borno is home to almost 75 per cent of all IDPs in north-east Nigeria. The fact that the number of IDPs in Borno has increased by over 3,500 individuals in the course of only two months, together with the most populous LGAs Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai still being inaccessible, could be an indicator of continued insecurity and increased mobility in the state.

During this round of assessments, some specific LGAs in Borno recorded an increase of more than five per cent in IDPs. The sharpest increase, was recorded in Gubio LGA with a nine per cent, or 743 individuals, increase compared to Round 36. The increase of IDP numbers in Gubio LGA was mainly a result of the influx of IDPs from inaccessible wards in the same LGA, caused by attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and the fear of future attacks. Additionally, the LGAs Biu and Kwaya/Kusar recorded increasing IDP numbers of 7 per cent (2,771 individuals) and 6 per cent (257 individuals) respectively. The increase in Biu LGA was the result of IDP arrivals from other LGAs within the state of Borno. It should be noted that the LGAs Mobbar and Maiduguri M.C. recorded substantial reductions in the number of IDPs. In the LGA Mobbar, the number of IDPs decreased by 13 per cent (or 2,114 individuals) compared to Round 36.

This was a result of recent attacks in LGA, causing the population and IDPs to flee, primarily to the nearest LGA which is Gubio LGA. In Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, the LGA with the greatest number of IDPs in the state of Borno, the number of IDPs decreased by 2 per cent or 5,011 individuals. The decrease was a result of IDPs moving back to their locations of origin because of the poor living conditions in the camps and the improved security situation in the LGA.

The LGA that recorded the steepest increase in north-east Nigeria compared to Round 36 was Yunusari LGA in Yobe state where IDP numbers almost quadrupled. DTM recorded an increase of 6,504 individuals in the LGA to reach a total of 8,256 IDPs in Round 37. This was as a result of major attacks by NSAG within Yunusari LGA and the neighbouring LGA Geidam, displacing thousands of IDPs and returnee households in late April 2021. In Geidam LGA, also in the state of Yobe, the number of IDPs decreased by 77 per cent or 12,323 individuals as many IDPs fled to neighbouring LGAs due to the same attacks. Likewise, Bade LGA in the state of Yobe recorded a notable increase of 31 per cent or 6,751 individuals following the attacks.

Many displacements occurred because of the multiple attacks that occurred in the inaccessible areas of the LGAs Geidam and Yunusari in the state of Yobe. The attack on 23 April 2021 forced the entire population of Geidam town to flee. Public facilities such as the network mast, health facilities and government buildings were destroyed. On 1 May 2021, Kanamma town, the administrative headquarters of Yunusari LGA, was also attacked by the same NSAG. This attack resulted in the destruction of health facilities, government offices and schools. It is estimated that the attacks in the LGAs Geidam and Yunusari displaced over 80,000 individuals. Not all of them have been identified by DTM as many have already returned to their locations of origin. Government efforts and military deployment in the areas have resulted in the stabilization of the situation and the significant improvement in the security situation, especially in Geidam town.

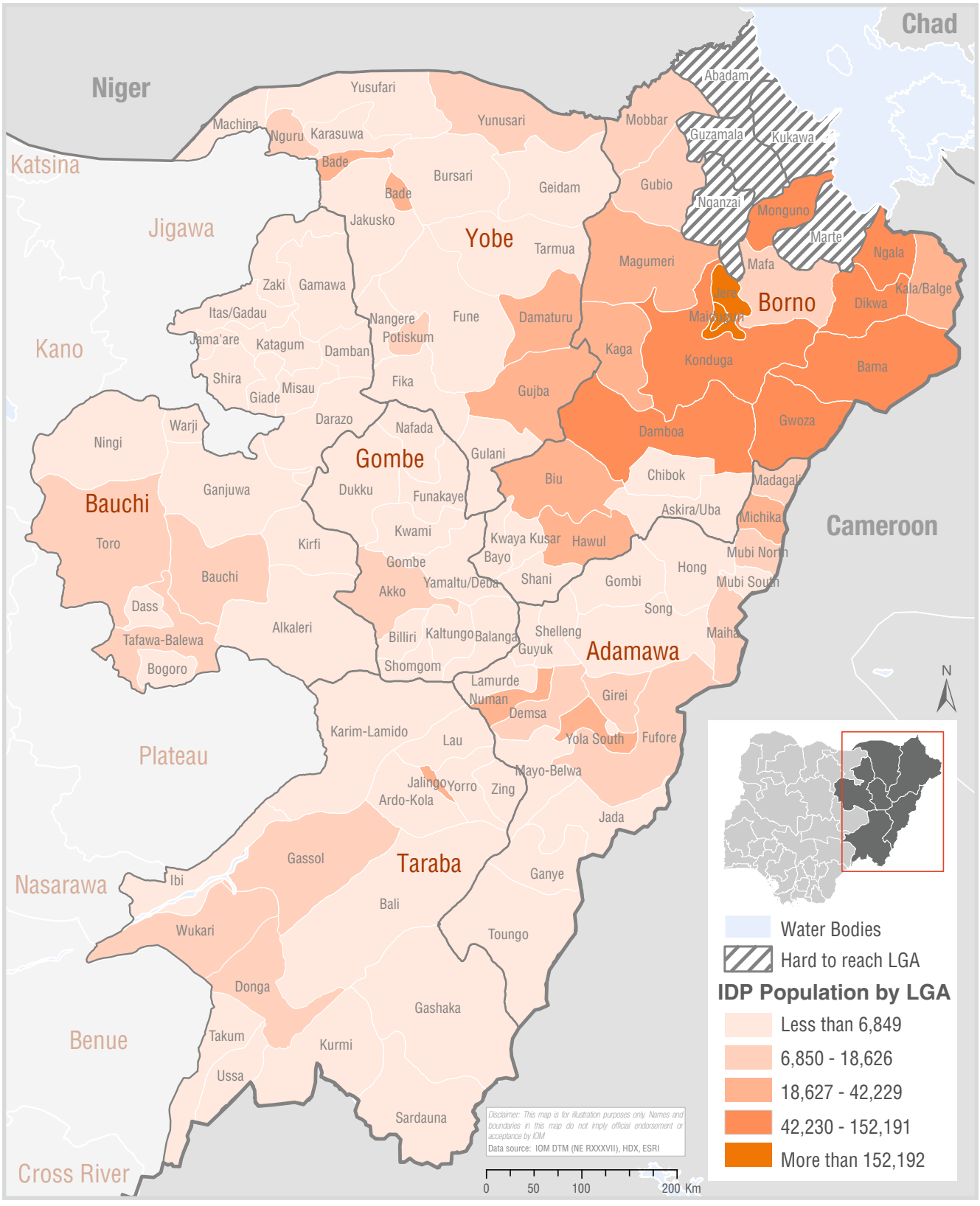
Yunusari LGA was followed by Balanga LGA in the state of Gombe as the LGA with the second highest increase compared to Round 36. In Balanga LGA, an increase of 3,241 individuals was recorded, indicating that the IDP numbers almost tripled in the course of 2 months. The steep increase in Balanga LGA was the result of a communal clash in the ward Nyuwar, within the same LGA, displacing an extra 3,241 individuals compared to Round 36.

Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno's capital city, continued to host the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in the state with 300,142 individuals or 18 per cent of IDPs in the state of Borno. A decrease in IDPs was recorded in this LGA from Round 36 (5,011 individuals or 2%). Maiduguri Metropolitan Council was closely followed by Jere as the LGA hosting the second highest number of IDPs in Borno State with 297,223 individuals or 18 per cent of IDPs in Borno. Jere LGA witnessed more or less similar IDP numbers compared to Round 36. Monguno was the LGA hosting the third highest number of IDPs in Borno State with 152,191 individuals or 9 per cent of displaced individuals in the state.

Among the other five states in north-east Nigeria, Gombe and Yobe recorded a notable change in the number of IDPs. Gombe State recorded an increase of 10 per cent or 3,936 individuals to reach a total of 44,879 IDPs, mainly as a result of the communal clashes in the LGA Balanga as previously mentioned. Yobe State recorded an increase of 4 per cent or 5,957 individuals to reach a total of 162,394 IDPs. On the other hand, the state of Taraba recorded a 10 per cent decrease from Round 36. This is mainly due to many IDPs who were displaced in the LGA Jalingo moving back to their locations of origin as the security situation improved considerably. IDP numbers in the LGA Jalingo decreased by almost 7,000 individuals to reach a total of 8,287 IDPs in Round 37.

State	Count of LGAs	R36 (February 2021)		R37 (June 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
Adamawa	21	208,334	9%	209,322	10%	Increase	988	0.5%
Bauchi	20	65,595	3%	65,994	3%	Increase	399	0.6%
Borno	22	1,630,284	75%	1,633,829	75%	Increase	3,545	0.2%
Gombe	11	40,943	2%	44,879	2%	Increase	3,936	9.6%
Taraba	16	82,661	4%	74,775	3%	Decrease	7,886	-9.5%
Yobe	17	156,437	7%	162,394	7%	Increase	5,957	3.8%
Grand Total	107	2,150,243	100%	2,191,193	100%	Increase	6,939	0.3%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by state



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

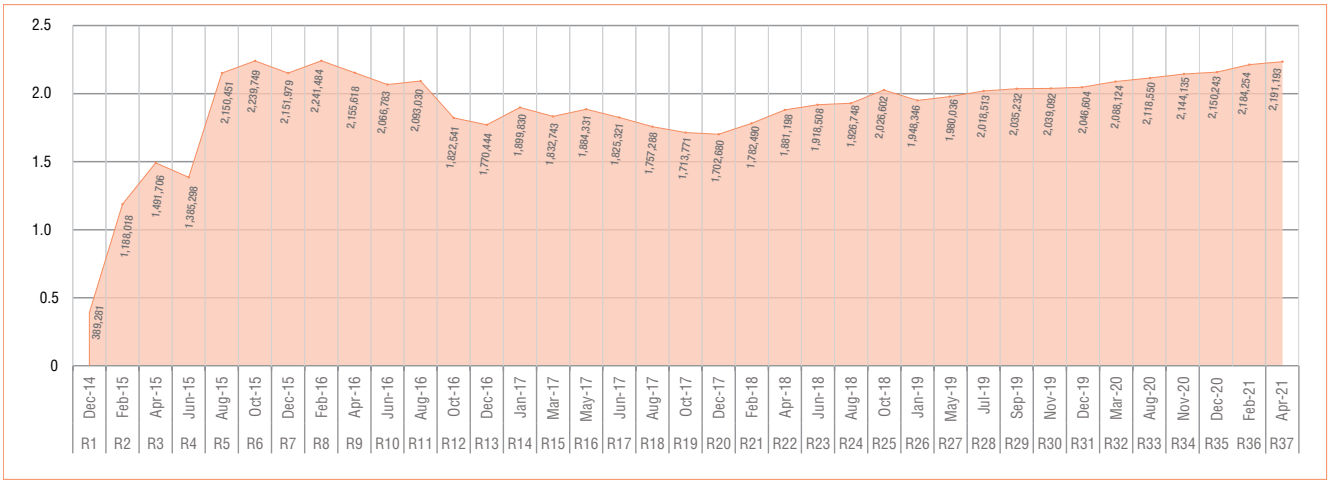


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdowns was obtained by interviewing a sample of 116,320 displaced persons, representing 5.3 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Fifty-four percent of the internally displaced population is female while 46 per cent of IDPs is male. Fifty-nine 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.

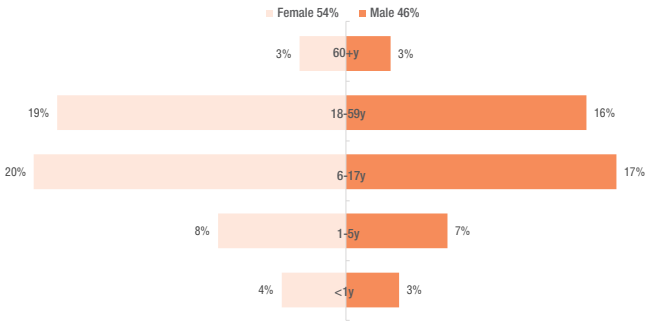


Figure 2: Age and demographic dreakdown of IDPs

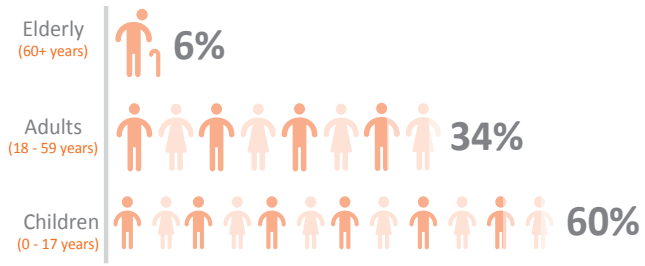


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment conducted in February 2021. The ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (93% - up by 1% compared to Round 36), followed by communal clashes for 6 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in 1 per cent of cases.

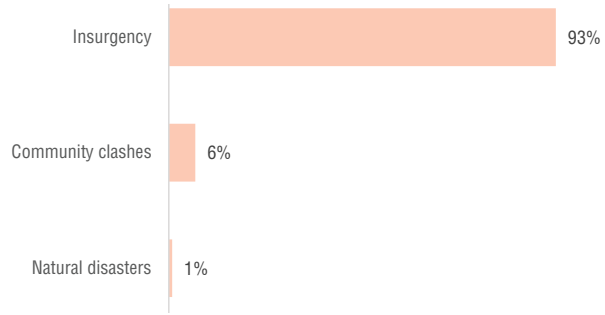
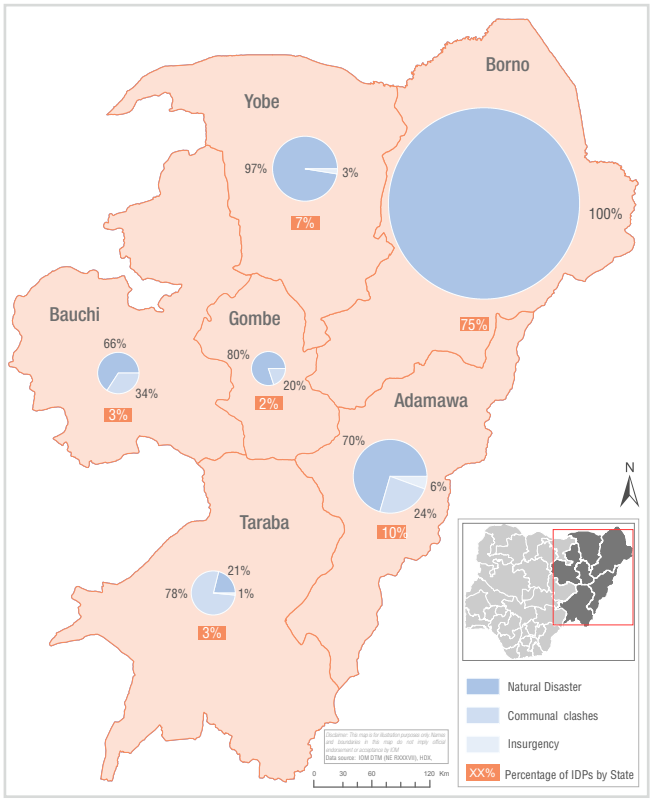


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

Map 3 provides an overview of the reasons for displacement by state. Similar to previous rounds, the state of Taraba showed the highest number of displacements due to communal clashes during the Round 37 assessments. These are often triggered by land and border issues during the farming seasons.

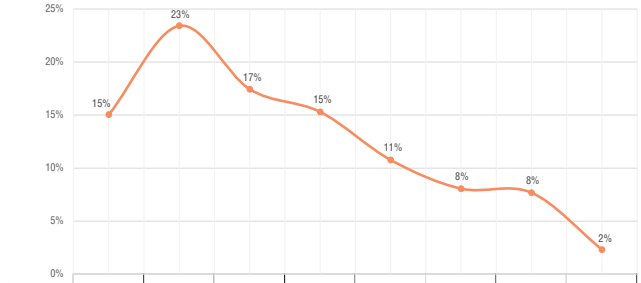


Map 3: Cause of displacement and percentage of IDP population by state

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Similar to the previous rounds of assessments, the year during which the highest percentage of IDPs were forced to flee their locations of origin was 2015 (23% - down by 1% since Round 36), followed by 2016 with 18 per cent of IDPs. Also in line with the last round of assessments, 15 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 and 11 per cent in 2018. Eight per cent of displacements took place in 2019, 8 per cent in 2020 (up by 1%) and 15 per cent of IDPs were displaced before the year 2015.

In addition, more than two per cent of the IDP population, or over 50,000 individuals in north-east Nigeria, have been displaced since the beginning of 2021. Once more, this proves the continuous escalation of the conflict and the profound impact it has on the residents of the affected regions. In Yobe, 10 per cent of the total IDP population in the state, or over 16,000 individuals, was displaced in the first five months of 2021.

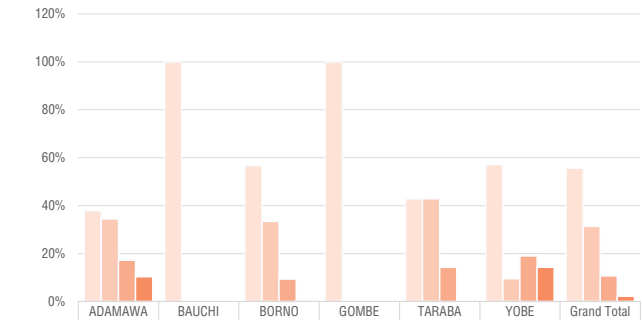


State	Before 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Adamawa	18%	23%	14%	14%	13%	11%	5%	0%
Bauchi	57%	19%	9%	3%	5%	3%	3%	0%
Borno	12%	25%	19%	17%	11%	8%	7%	1%
Gombe	35%	15%	14%	11%	6%	3%	7%	3%
Taraba	27%	20%	12%	11%	13%	7%	9%	0%
Yobe	17%	12%	13%	9%	13%	10%	17%	9%
Grand total	15%	23%	17%	15%	11%	8%	8%	2%

Figure 5: Year of displacement by State

1E: MOBILITY

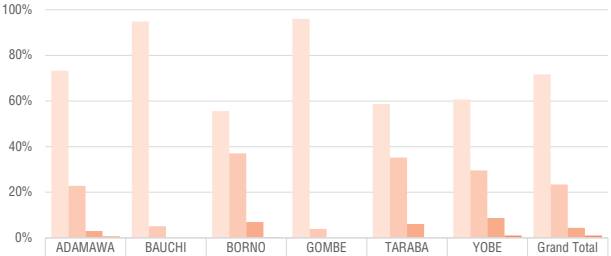
Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, 56 per cent of respondents said they were displaced once, 31 per cent reported that they were displaced twice, 11 per cent said they were displaced three times and 2 per cent said they were displaced four times or more. In the most affected state of Borno, similar figures were recorded. Fifty-seven per cent of displaced persons living in camps and camp-like settings were displaced once, 33 per cent were displaced twice and 10 per cent were displaced three times or more.



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
Once	38%	100%	57%	100%	43%	57%	56%
Twice	34%	0%	33%	0%	43%	10%	31%
Three times	17%	0%	9%	0%	14%	19%	11%
Four times	10%	0%	1%	0%	0%	14%	2%

Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

Seventy-two per cent of displaced persons residing with host communities said that they were displaced once, 23 per cent said they were displaced twice, 5 per cent said they were displaced thrice and 1 per cent said they were displaced four times. In Borno state, 56 per cent of IDPs residing among host communities were displaced once, 37 per cent were displaced twice and 7 per cent were displaced three or more times.



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
Once	73%	95%	56%	96%	59%	61%	72%
Twice	23%	5%	37%	4%	35%	30%	23%
Three times	3%	0%	7%	0%	6%	8%	5%
Four times	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Figure 7: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Similar to the previous rounds, 83 per cent of IDPs cited Borno, the most conflict affected state in north-east Nigeria, as their state of origin. After Borno, Adamawa is the state of origin of 7 per cent of IDPs, followed by Yobe (6%) and Taraba (3%). Plateau was cited as the state of origin by 1 per cent of the IDPs.

As has been the trend, most displaced persons remain within their state of origin. In Borno, all IDPs (100%) originated from the state of Borno. In Adamawa, 72 per cent of IDPs were originally from Adamawa while 27 per cent were displaced from Borno State. In Yobe, 64 per cent of IDPs originated from Yobe State while 35 per cent fled their locations of origin in Borno State.

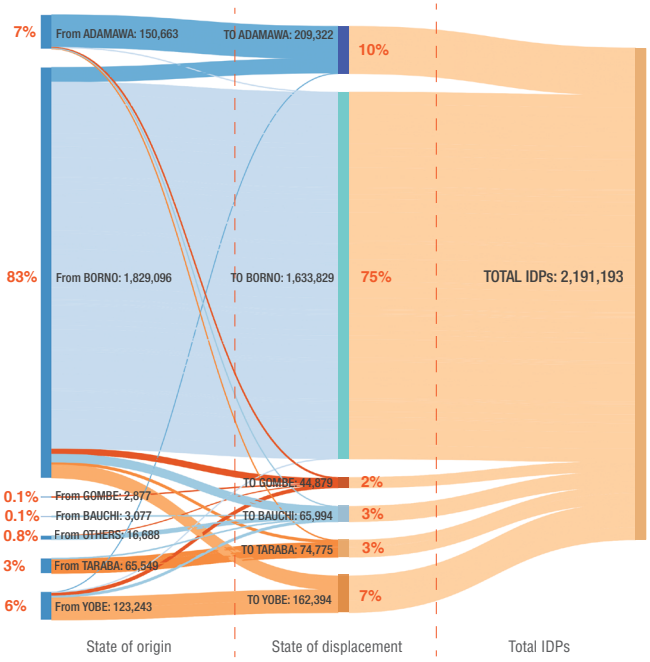
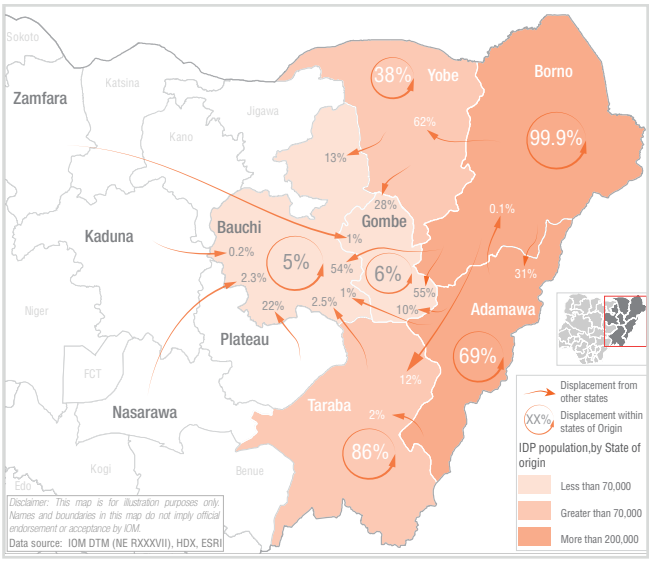


Figure 8: Origin of displaced populations



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

1G: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Similar to the previous rounds, the percentage of IDPs who were in need of food remained high. In 81 per cent of the locations assessed, food was cited as the primarily unfulfilled need (up by 2% since Round 36). Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the primarily unfulfilled need in 10 per cent of the locations (up by 1%) followed by shelter in 3 per cent of the locations (no change since Round 36) and medical services (2%).

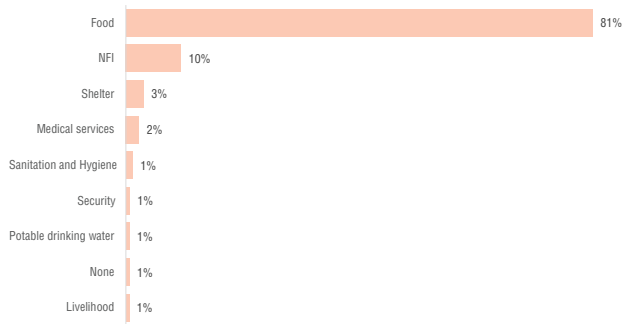


Fig 9: Main needs of IDPs

1H: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF IDPS

Most of IDPs in north-east Nigeria (59%) were living among host communities during the Round 37 assessments, with the remainder (41%) residing in camps and camp-like settings (Figure 10).

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-two per cent of IDPs in Borno lived in camps or camp- like settings while 48 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.

In the five other states in north-east Nigeria, IDPs living among host communities outnumbered IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings. In Bauchi, 97 per cent of IDPs were hosted within local host communities.

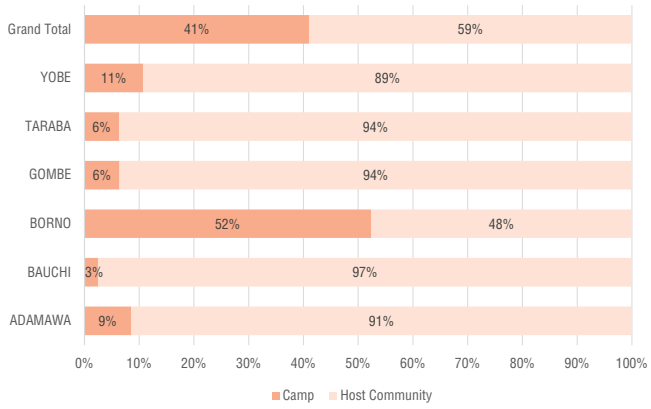


Figure 10: IDP settlement type by state

2. SITE ASSESMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

The DTM Round 37 site assessments were conducted in 2,384 locations (down from 2,397 locations in Round 36). These locations included camps/camp-like settings and locations where displaced persons were living with local host communities. The purpose of the site assessments was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population.

These assessed locations included 309 (up from 308 in Round 36) camps/camp-like settings and 2,075 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities (down from 2,089 locations during Round 36).

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	#IDPs	#Sites	%Sites	#IDPs	#Sites	%Sites		
ADAMAWA	17,867	29	9%	191,455	460	22%	209,322	489
BAUCHI	1,659	5	1%	64,335	370	18%	65,994	375
BORNO	855,097	245	79%	778,732	459	22%	1,633,829	704
GOMBE	2,877	2	1%	42,002	201	10%	44,879	203
TARABA	4,733	7	2%	70,042	196	9%	74,775	203
YOBE	17,457	21	7%	144,937	389	19%	162,394	410
GRAND TOTAL	886,366	309	100%	1,291,503	2,075	100%	2,191,193	2,384

Table 3: Number of IDPs and sites assessed per settlement type

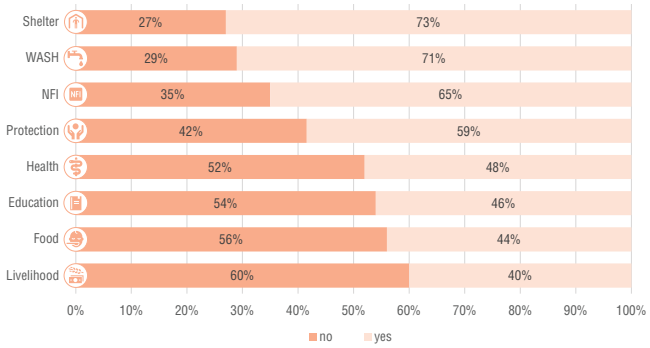


Fig 11: Percentage of sectoral support in camps/camp-like settings

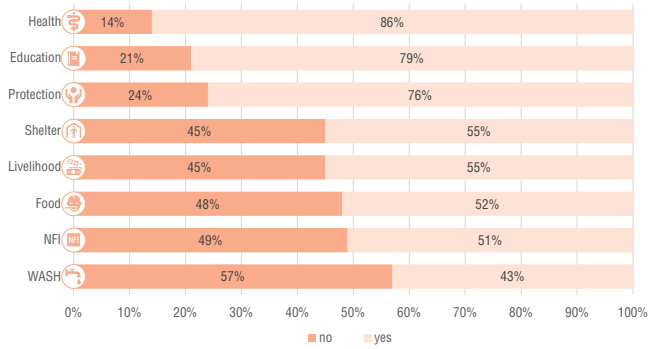
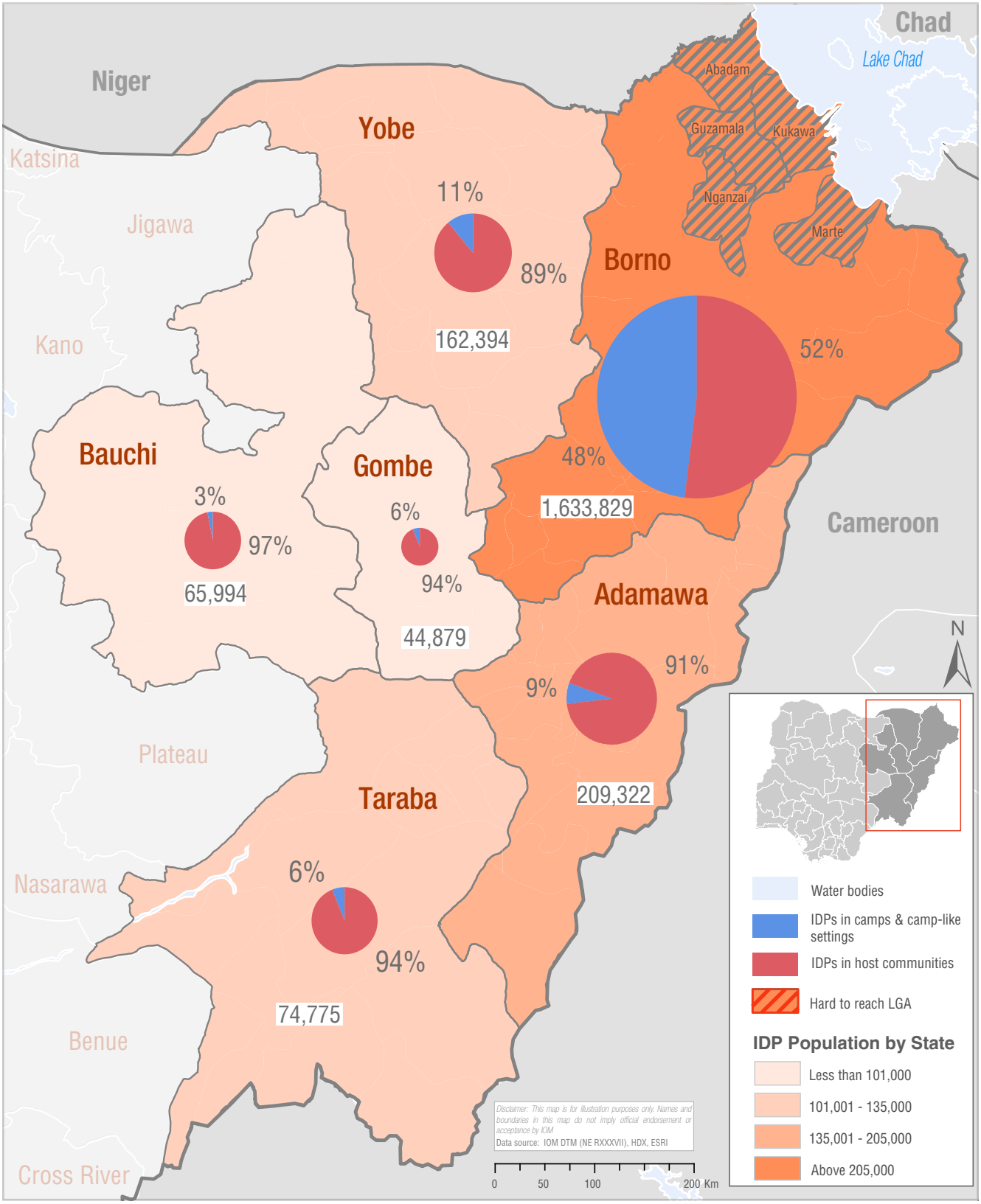


Fig 12: Percentage of sectoral support in host communities



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Seventy-one per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were classified as spontaneous while 29 per cent were planned. Most of them were categorised as collective settlement/centres (57%) 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 (55%), followed by publicly owned land (44%) and ancestral ground (1%). Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (90%). Six per cent were dwelling in public structures and 4 per cent in ancestral homes.

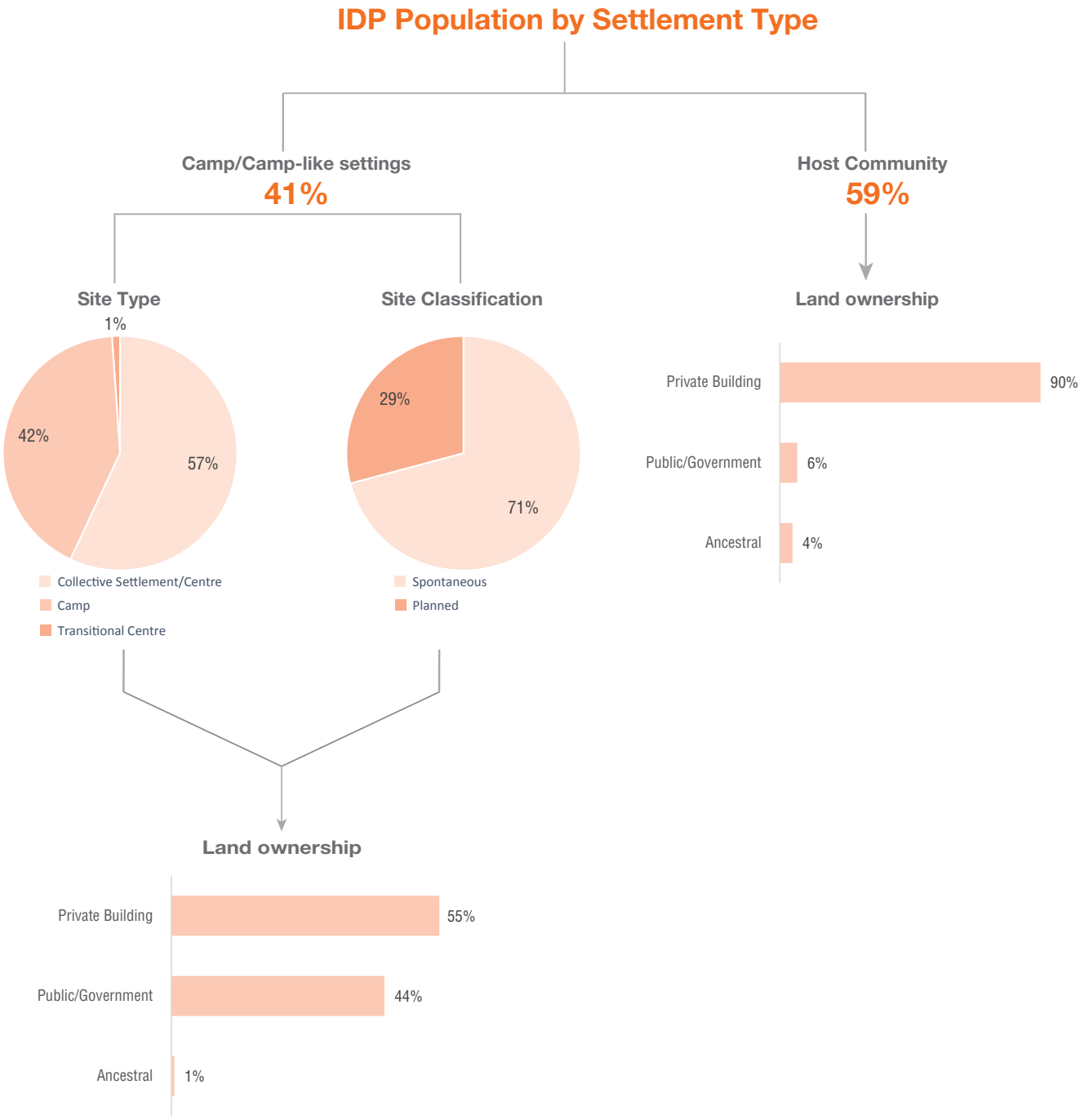


Figure 13: IDP population by settlement type

2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 37 of DTM assessments, out of the 309 camps and camp-like settings assessed, 83 per cent (up by 6% from Round 36) were informal sites while the remaining 17 per cent were formal. Furthermore, 53 per cent of camps and camp-like settings did not have a site management agency.

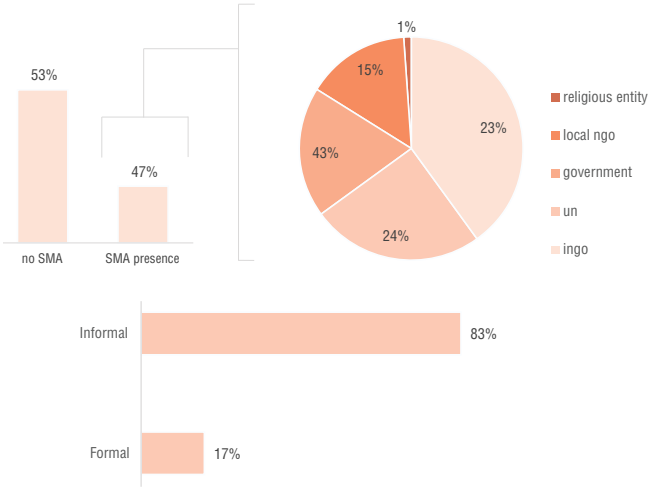


Figure 14: Presence and type of site management agency

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 37 per cent (up by 1% since Round 36), followed by emergency shelters at 36 per cent (up by 1% since Round 36).

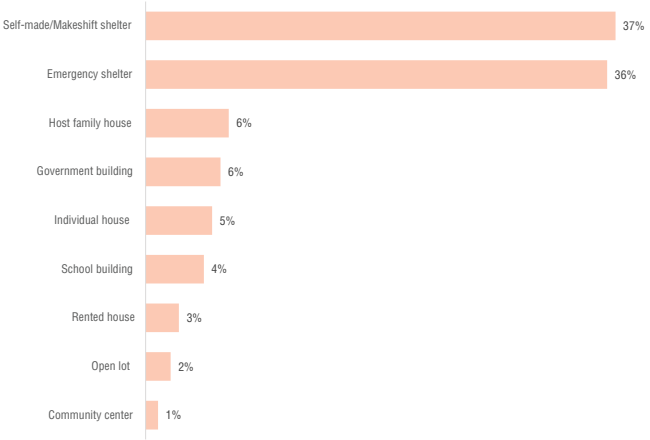


Figure 15: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

Fifty-seven per cent of all IDPs living with host communities were living in a host family's house (down from 59% reported in the last round of assessments), followed by rented houses at 20 per cent (down from 23% in Round 36) and individual houses at 16 per cent (up from 14% since the last round of assessments).

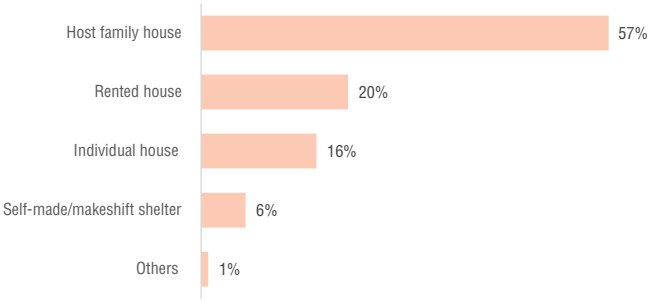


Figure 16: Types of shelter in host community sites

For more analysis, click here.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Camps and camp-like settings

Blankets and mats continued to remain the most needed type of non-food item (NFI) in camps and camp-like settings as reported in 54 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 56% in Round 36). Blankets and mats were followed by kitchen sets (15% - down from 18%) and mosquito nets (9% - down from 12%).

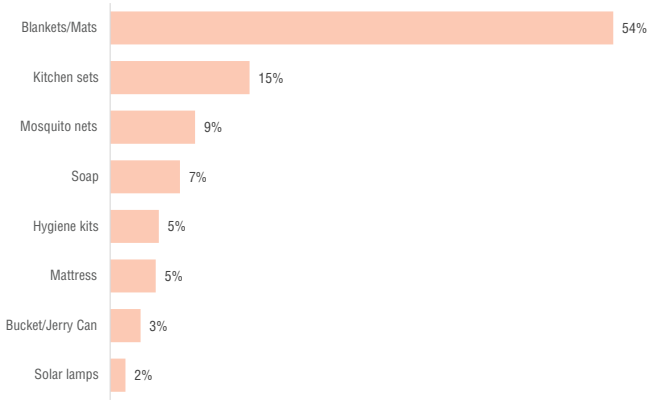


Figure 17: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

Similar to IDPs in camps/camp-like settings, blankets and mats were the most needed NFI for IDPs hosted by local communities as reported in 37 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 40%). Blankets and mats were followed by mattresses (18% - up from 17%), kitchen sets (16% - down from 18%), and mosquito nets (15% - down from 16%).

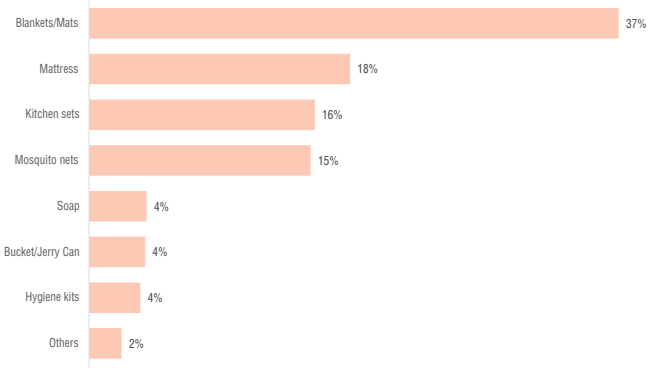


Figure 18: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

For more analysis, click here.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

WATER RESOURCES

Camp and camp-like settings:

For 69 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, piped water was the main source of drinking water (down from 72% in Round 36). In 20 per cent (up by 3%) of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (6% - down by 1%), protected wells (2%) and unprotected wells (2%).

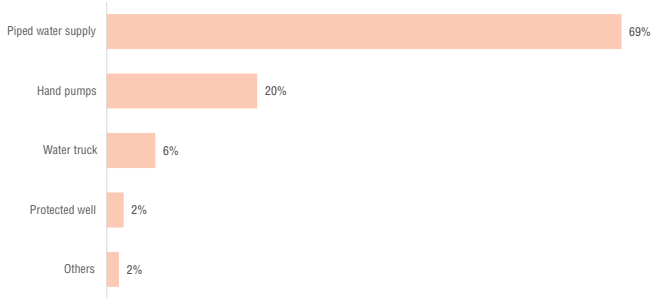


Figure 19: Main source of drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

In 96 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, IDPs reported that the water provided was potable. In the state of Gombe, the water was potable in all (100%) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed. On the other hand, in the state of Taraba, in 29 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings assessed, the water was reported as non potable.

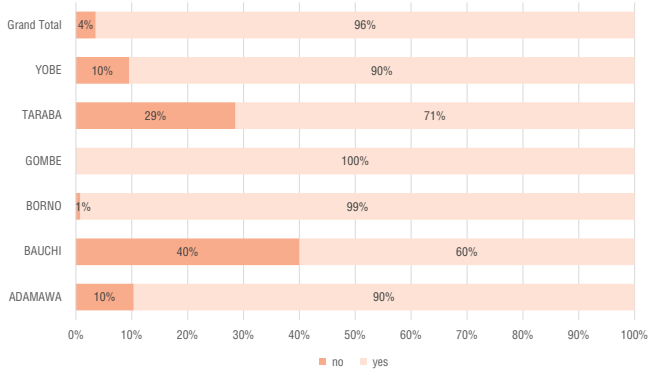


Figure 20: Potable water in camps/camp-like settings per state

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 (51% of assessed locations – up from 49%). Hand pumps were followed by piped water supplies (in 28% of assessed locations – up by 1%), protected wells (in 7% of assessed locations – down by 1%) and unprotected wells (in 7% of assessed locations – up by 1%).

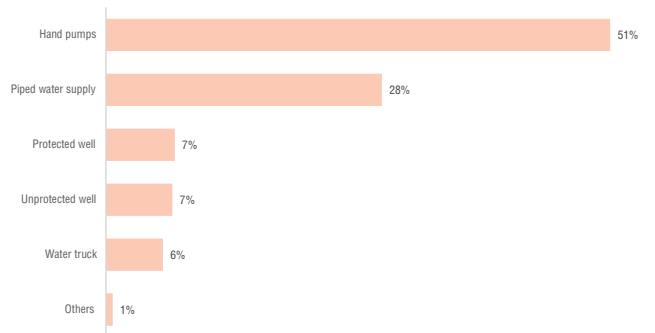


Figure 21: Main source of drinking water in host communities

In 87 per cent of the locations were IDPs were residing among host communities, the drinking water was reported potable. In the state of Yobe, drinking water was reported potable in 97 per cent of the locations assessed. On the other hand, in the state of Taraba, the drinking water was reported as non potable in 35 per cent of the locations assessed.

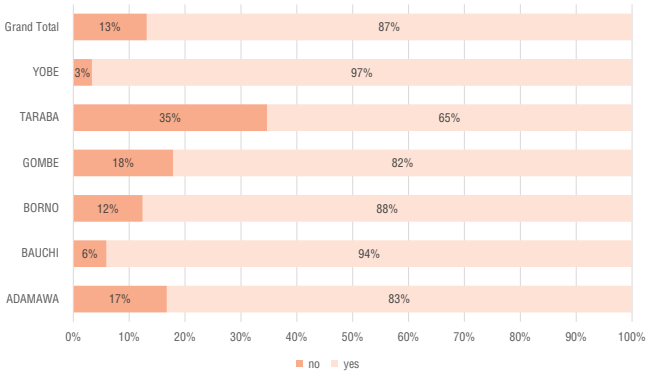


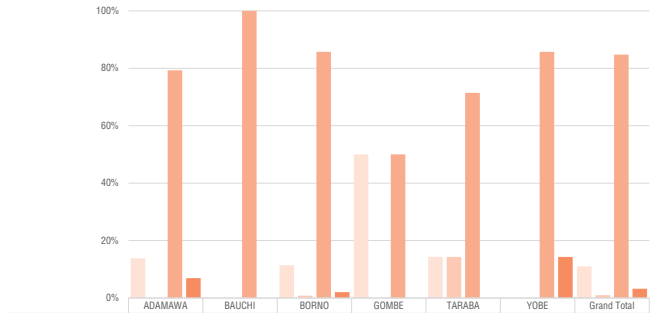
Figure 22: Potable water in host communities per state

For more analysis, click here.

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings

In 85 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (down by 3%), toilets were described as unhygienic, while toilets were reported to be hygienic in 11 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1%). In the state of Borno, respondents reported that 86 per cent of the sites had unhygienic toilets. In Bauchi, all toilets were reportedly unhygienic.



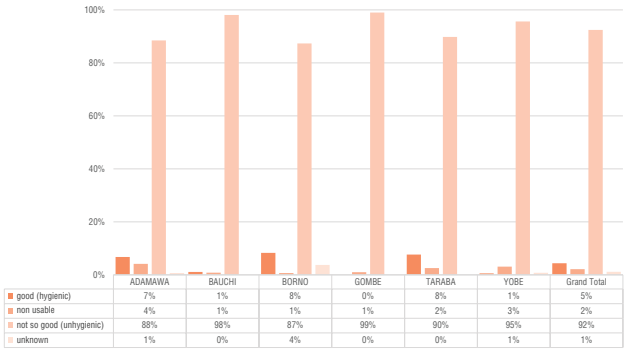
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
good (hygienic)	14%	0%	11%	50%	14%	0%	11%
non usable	0%	0%	1%	0%	14%	0%	1%
not so good (unhygienic)	79%	100%	86%	50%	72%	86%	85%
unknown	7%	0%	2%	0%	0%	14%	3%

Figure 23: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

For more analysis, click here.

Host communities

In 92 per cent of displacement sites, toilets were described as unhygienic, while in only 5 per cent of the locations, toilets were considered hygienic (similar to Round 36). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, toilets were reported as completely unusable. In the state of Borno, respondents said that 87 per cent of locations had unhygienic toilets (down by 3%), and 8 per cent of the toilets were hygienic (similar to Round 36). In Gombe, nearly all toilets (99%) were reported unhygienic.



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
good (hygienic)	7%	1%	8%	0%	8%	1%	5%
non usable	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%
not so good (unhygienic)	88%	98%	87%	99%	90%	95%	92%
unknown	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Figure 24: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

For more analysis, click here.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

In the Round 37 assessments, food support was available both on-site (in 44% of camps/camp-like settings) and off site (in 37% of camps/camp-like settings). However, no food support was available in 19 per cent (down from 20% since the last round of assessments) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

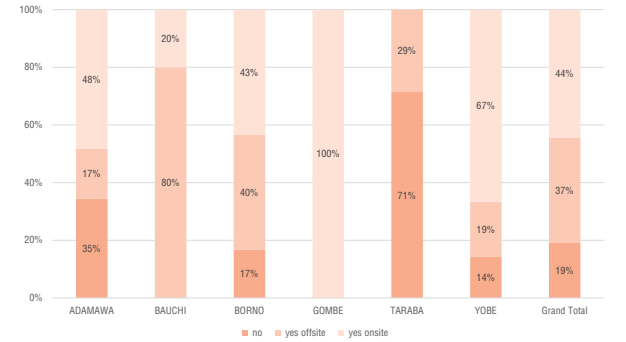


Figure 25: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, food support was available on-site in 52 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 49% compared to Round 36), and off-site in 21 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 3% compared to Round 36). In 27 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all (no change since Round 36). In the state of Borno, food support was available on-site in 57 per cent, and off-site in 18 per cent of locations assessed. In Taraba, no food support was available at all in 78 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities.

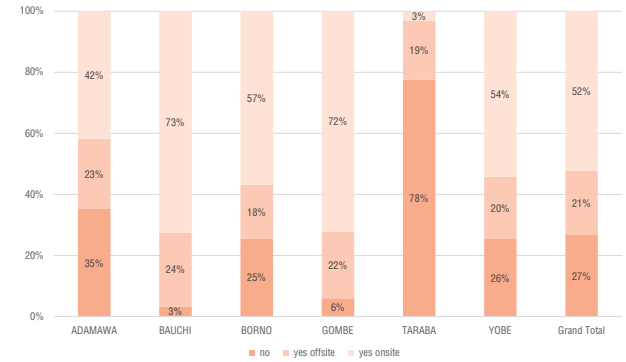


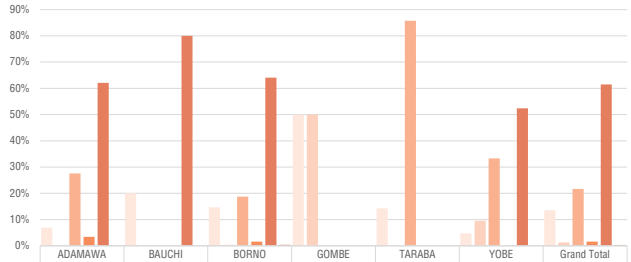
Figure 26: Access to food in host communities

For more analysis, click here.

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

During Round 37, similar to the previous rounds, malaria was cited as the most common health problem as reported in 61 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 59%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 22% of camps/camp-like settings – down by 2%) and cough (in 14% of camps/camp-like settings – down by 3%).



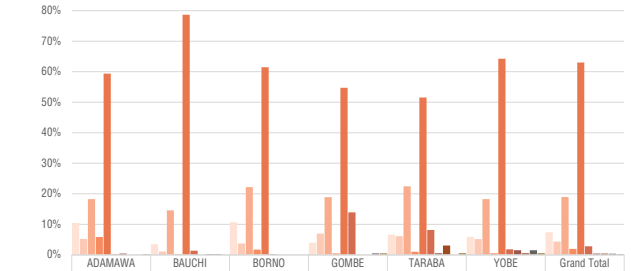
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
cough	7%	20%	15%	50%	14%	5%	14%
diarrhea	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	10%	1%
fever	28%	0%	19%	0%	86%	33%	22%
hepatitis	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
malaria	62%	80%	64%	0%	0%	52%	61%

Figure 27: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

For more analysis, click here.

Host Communities

Mirroring the situation in camps/camp-like settings, malaria was the most prevalent health ailment among IDPs residing among host communities in 62 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 53%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 19% of locations – down from 23%) and cough (in 7% of locations – down from 14%). In addition, in the state of Borno, malaria was the most common health problem as reported in 62 per cent of the locations. Similar to the regional numbers, malaria was followed by fever (reported in 22% of the locations in Borno State) and cough (reported in 11% of the locations in Borno State).



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
cough	10%	4%	11%	4%	7%	6%	7%
diarrhea	5%	1%	4%	7%	6%	5%	4%
fever	18%	15%	22%	19%	22%	19%	19%
hepatitis	6%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
malaria	59%	79%	62%	55%	52%	64%	63%
malnutrition	0%	1%	0%	14%	8%	2%	3%
none	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%
rti	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%

Figure 28: Common health problems in host communities

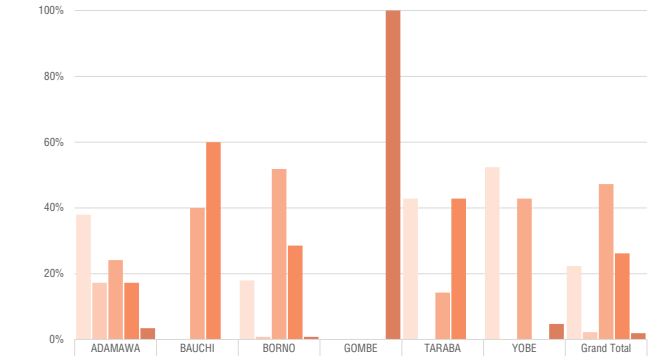
For more details, click here.

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

In 2 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no children were attending school at all (similar to the Round 36 of assessments). In 22 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending school (down from 25%) and in 47 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school (up by 1%).

In only 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, more than 75 per cent of children were attending school. However, in the two camps that are located in the state of Gombe, none of the children were attending school as a result of the lack of access to education services.



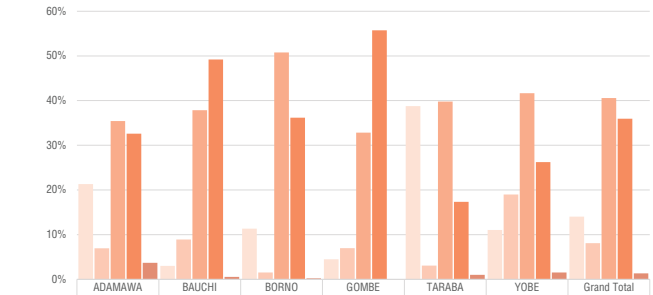
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
<25%	38%	0%	18%	0%	43%	52%	22%
>75%	17%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%
25% -50%	24%	40%	52%	0%	14%	43%	47%
51% - 75%	17%	60%	28%	0%	43%	0%	26%
none	4%	0%	1%	100%	0%	5%	2%

Figure 29: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

For more details, click here.

Host Communities

In one per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, no children were attending school at all (down from 2% in Round 36). 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 (down by 1%). In 14 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school (similar to Round 36) and in 8 per cent of locations, over 75 per cent of children were attending school (down by 3%).



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
<25%	21%	3%	11%	4%	39%	11%	14%
>75%	7%	9%	2%	7%	3%	19%	8%
25% -50%	35%	38%	51%	33%	40%	42%	41%
51% - 75%	33%	49%	36%	56%	17%	26%	36%
none	4%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	1%

Figure 30: Percentage of children attending school in Host communities

For more details, click here.

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Friends, neighbours and family were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 57 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up by 5%), followed by local and community leaders in 29 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 5%) and aid workers in 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 2%).

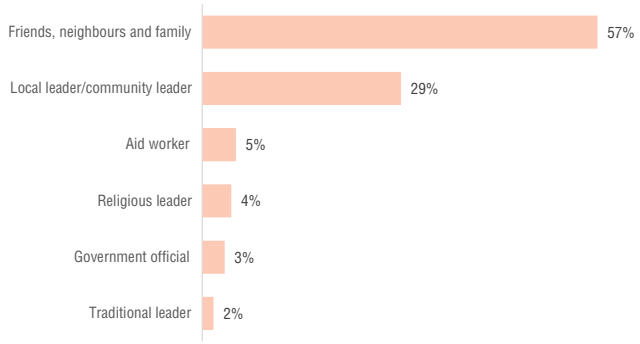
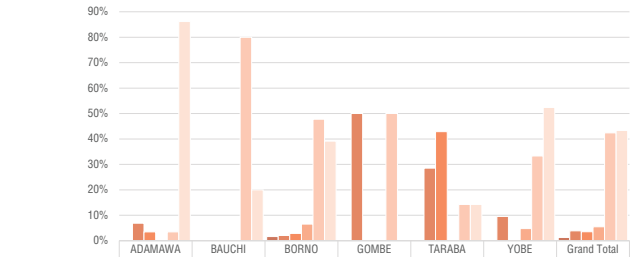


Figure 31: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

The most preferred medium used by the IDP communities in camps/camp-like settings to receive information was the radio (reported in 43% of the camps/camp-like settings), followed by word of mouth (reported in 42% of the camps/camp-like settings) and loudspeakers (reported in 6% of the camps/camp-like settings). However, in the two camps that are located in the state of Gombe, none of the IDPs had access to a functioning radio.



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
tv	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
telephone voice call	7%	0%	2%	50%	29%	10%	4%
community meetings	3%	0%	3%	0%	43%	0%	4%
loudspeakers	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	5%	6%
word of mouth	3%	80%	48%	50%	14%	33%	42%
radio	86%	20%	39%	0%	14%	52%	43%

Figure 32: Most preferred medium by IDP communities 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 40 per cent of locations (up from 38% in Round 36), followed by local and community leaders in 31 per cent of locations (down from 32%) and religious leaders in 13 per cent of locations (down from 15%).

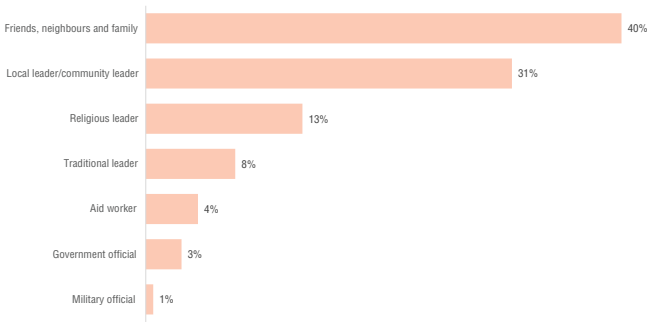
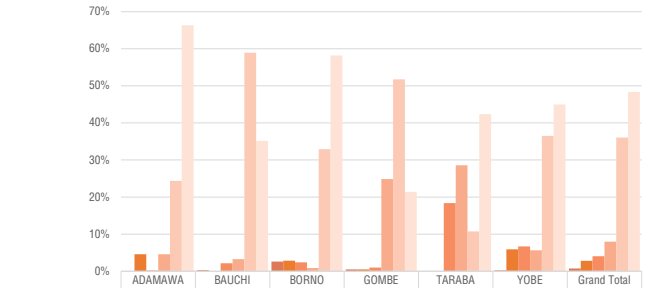


Figure 33: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

The most preferred medium used by IDPs residing among host communities to receive information was the radio (reported in 48% of the locations assessed), followed by word of mouth (reported in 36% of the locations assessed) and community meetings (reported in 4% of the camps/camp-like settings).



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
tv	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%
loudspeakers	5%	0%	3%	1%	0%	6%	3%
community meetings	0%	2%	2%	1%	18%	7%	4%
telephone voice call	5%	3%	1%	25%	29%	6%	8%
word of mouth	24%	59%	33%	51%	11%	36%	36%
radio	66%	35%	58%	21%	42%	45%	48%

Figure 34: Most preferred medium by IDPs in host communities

For more details, click here.

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

In 40 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, petty trade was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (up from 37% during Round 36), 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 (similar to Round 36). In 19 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (down from 24% since Round 36).

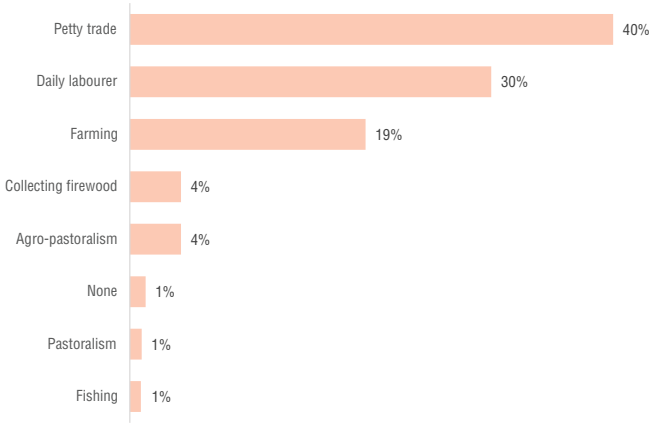


Figure 35: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 31 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. In the state of Bauchi, all IDPs had access to farming land while in the state of Gombe, none of the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. Additionally, in 85 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, there was livestock on-site.

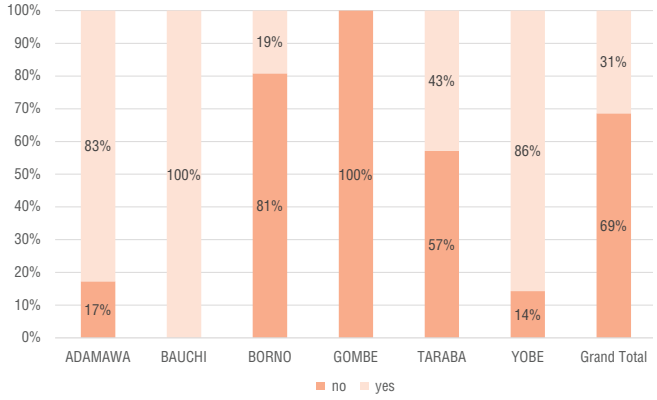


Figure 36: Access to land for cultivation in camps/camp-like settings

For more details, click here.

Host communities

For IDPs living among host communities, farming was reported as the main occupation in 60 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2% compared to Round 36). Farming was followed by jobs as a daily labourer, cited in 16 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 2%) and petty trade, cited in 13 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 1% since Round 36).

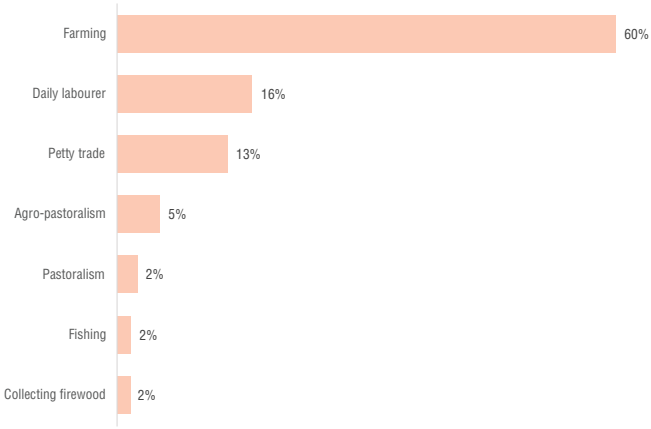


Figure 37: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

In contrast to IDPs in camps/camp-like settings, in 82 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, IDPs had access to land for cultivation. This number was reported lower only in the state of Borno where in 49 per cent of the locations assessed, IDPs had access to land for cultivation. Additionally, in 95 per cent of the locations assessed, there was livestock on-site.

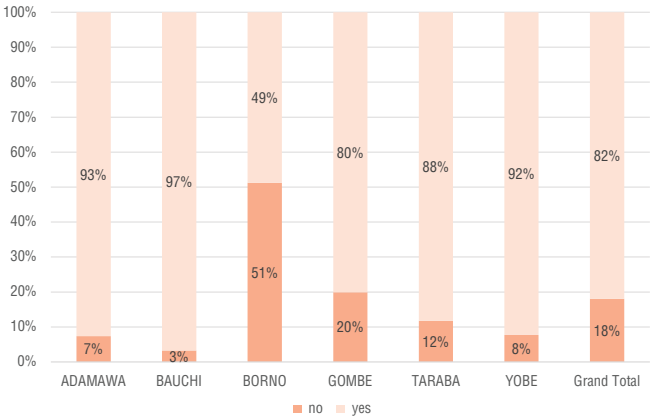


Figure 38: Access to land for cultivation in host communities

For more details, click here.

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 86 per cent (no change since Round 36) of camps/camp-like settings. This number was reported at 93 per cent (up by 1%) in the camps/camp-like settings in the most-affected state of Borno.

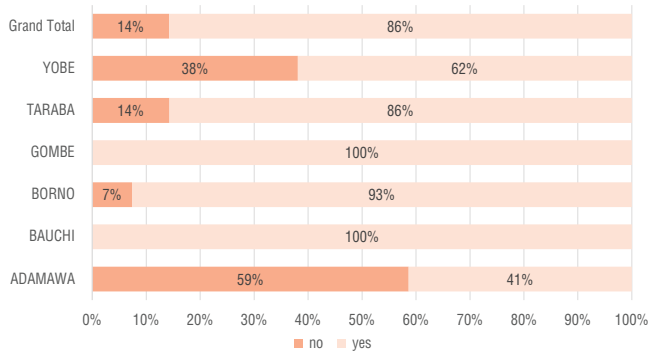


Figure 39: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

For more details, click here.

Host Communities

In 89 per cent of the locations (down from 91%) some form of security was present. This figure was reported at 96 per cent in the most affected state of Borno (down from 97%).

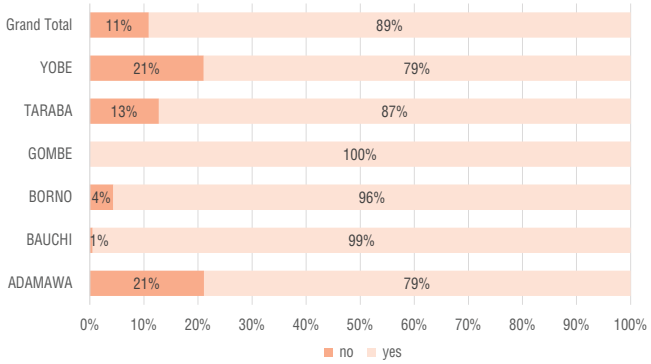


Figure 40: Security provided in host communities

For more details, click here.

3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,753,484 returnees or 284,389 returnee households were recorded during the Round 37 of DTM assessments in north-east Nigeria. This signifies an decrease of 9,839 individuals or 0.6 per cent compared to Round 36 when 1,763,377 returnees were identified (May 2021). The decrease in the overall returnee number for north-east Nigeria is mainly due to reductions of returnees in the LGAs Geidam and Yunusari in the state of Yobe. In those LGAs, returnees were forced to flee their locations of origin once more as a result of attacks by Non-State Armed Groups. Additionally, six return locations in the wards Bultawa/ Mar/Yaro and Mairari were inaccessible during this round as a result of the attacks, which contributed to the decrease in returnee numbers. These locations hosted an estimated 8,000 returnees during the Round 36 of DTM assessments.

During the Round 37, 40 LGAs with a total of 672 return locations were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States (down from 677 locations in the Round 36 assessments). As mentioned before, six return locations in the LGA Yunusari in the state of Yobe were inaccessible during this round because of security reasons. One new location, Buduwa/Bula Chirabe, was assessed in Bama LGA in Borno State. Nganzai LGA also remained inaccessible in Borno state.

The state of Adamawa continued to host the largest number of returnees with 829,594 individuals or 47 per cent of the total returnee population in north-east Nigeria. Borno State hosted 740,595 returnees or 42 per cent of the total number of returnees and was followed by Yobe with 183,295 individuals or 11 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in north-east Nigeria.

When comparing current numbers with the Round 36 of assessments, the states of Adamawa and Borno witnessed an increase in returnee numbers. The most prominent increase was noted in Borno State where the returnee population grew by 4,251 individuals or 0.6 per cent. The LGAs that noted considerable increases in returnee numbers in Borno State were Bama LGA (17% or 4,884 returnees) and Mobbar LGA (5% or 1,985 returnees). The increase in returnee numbers in Bama LGA was a result of the relatively calm security situation and the newly assessed return location that is situated within the LGA. The state of Adamawa witnessed a very slight increase of 753 returnee individuals (less than 1% compared to Round 36). Yobe is the only state where returnee numbers decreased in comparison to the Round 36 of assessments. In Round 37, 183,295 returnees were identified in Yobe, a decrease of 5 per cent or 9,893 individuals.

Fifty-four per cent of the entire returnee population were female while 46 per cent were male. Sixty per cent of the return population were minors (under 18 years old) and 4 per cent were above 60 years old. The average household size for returnee families in north-east Nigeria was six persons. Out of the total number of returnees, 1,609,756 individuals or 92 per cent of all returnees were classified as IDP returnees, while 143,728 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, 87,472 individuals returned from Cameroon (61% of refugee returnees), 30,861 individuals from Niger Republic (21% of refugee returnees) and 25,395 individuals from Chad (18% of refugee returnees).

State	R36 Accessed LGA's	LGA's	R36 Total IND (November 2020)	R37 Total IND (March 2021)	Status	Difference	Return Population In Percentages Per State
ADAMAWA	16	16	820,841	829,594	Increase	753	47%
BORNO	18	18	736,344	740,595	Increase	4,251	42%
YOBE	6	6	198,192	183,295	Decrease	-14,897	11%
GRAND TOTAL	40	40	1,763,377	1,753,484	Decrease	-9,893	100%

Table 4: Change in returnee population by state

Return Assessments are not conducted in Bauchi, Taraba & Gombe

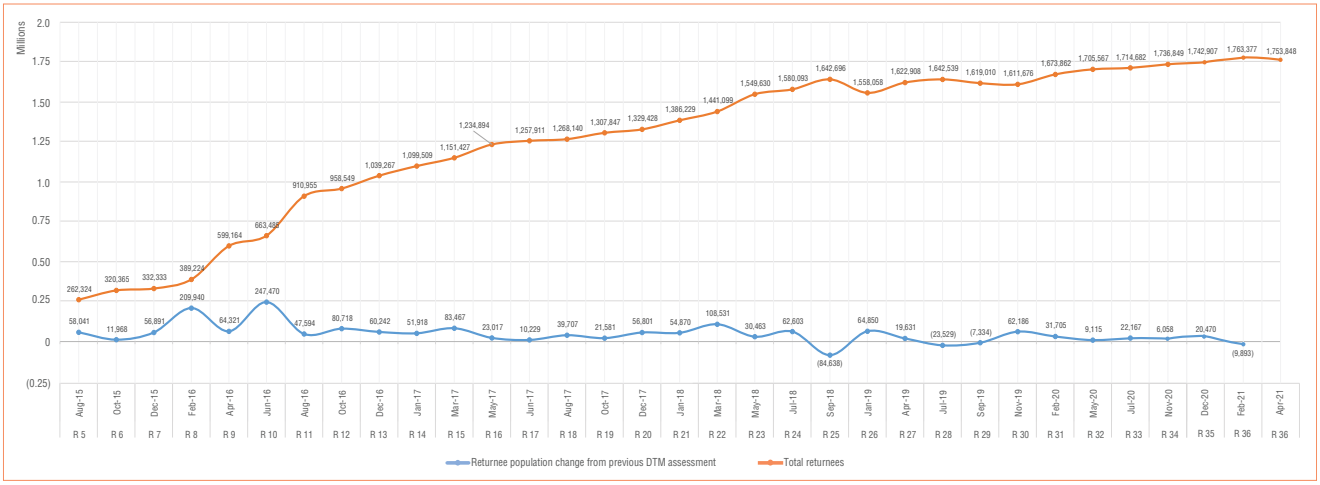


Figure 42: Returnee population trend

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. Twenty-nine per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015 and 13 per cent were displaced in 2017. When comparing the numbers with the Round 36 of assessments, no significant changes were recorded.

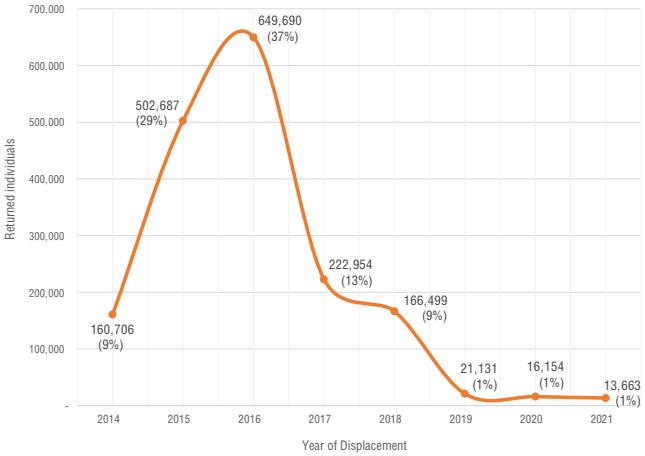
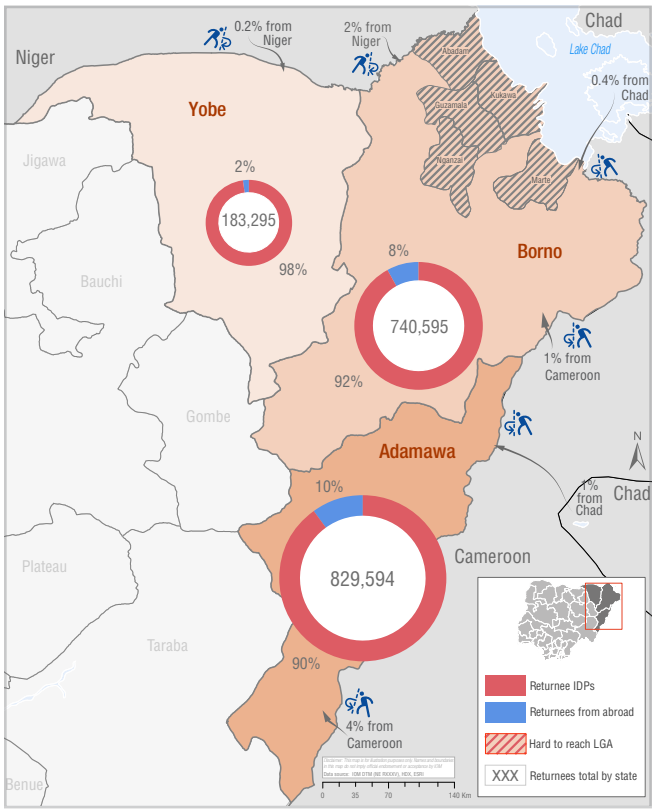


Figure 43: Year of displacement for returnees

3B: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 37 per cent of returnees (or 644,356 individuals) stated that they have returned to their locations of origin in 2016. Twenty-nine per cent of returnees (or 510,843 individuals) returned in 2015 while 17 per cent (or 297,204 individuals) returned in the year 2017. While a spike in return movements was recorded during 2015 and 2016, it is noteworthy that areas of return shifted from one year to the next. In 2015, the majority or 85 per cent of returns recorded were towards or within Adamawa State. However, 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 in a relatively stable and secure situation, which was reflected by significant number of IDPs returning to this state. Likewise, the increased number of returns between 2016 and 2017 to Borno State can be attributed to the improved security in the state at that time. The improved security situation was a consequence of significant military operations which led to a subsequent loss of territory by the Non-State Armed Groups.



Map 6: Returned population by state

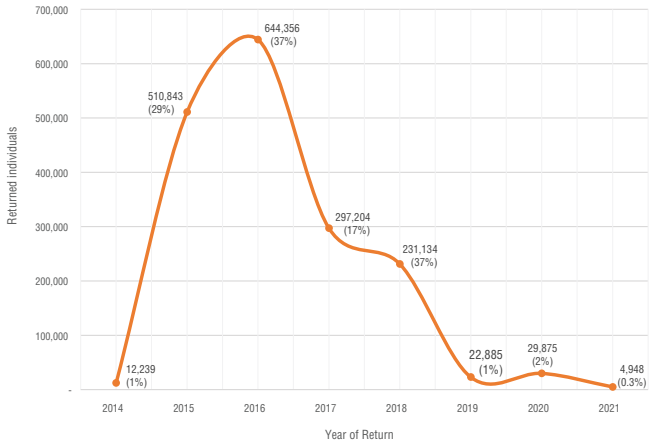


Figure 44: Year of return for returnees

Return Assessments are not conducted in Bauchi, Taraba & Gombe

3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-three per cent of returnees (up from 91% in Round 36) attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria, 6 per cent (down from 8% in Round 36) of returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent due to natural disasters. In the state of Yobe, 100 per cent or all displacements occurred as a result of the insurgency. In Adamawa, 86 per cent of returnees cited the conflict as their reason for displacement, followed by communal clashes (14%) and natural disasters (2%). In Borno State, 98 per cent of returnees were displaced as a result of the conflict and 2 per cent due to communal violence.

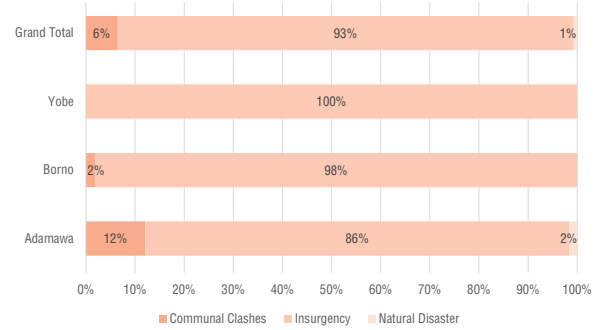


Figure 45: Reasons for initial displacement of returnees

3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-six per cent of returnee households (up from 75% in Round 36) were residing in shelters with walls. Eighteen per cent of returnee households were residing in traditional shelters and 6 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (down from 7%). In Borno State, 82 per cent of returnees lived in shelters with walls (up from 80% in Round 36) while 8 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (down from 10%) and 10 per cent were living in traditional shelters (no change since Round 36). In addition, 26 per cent of returnee households found their houses in their locations of origin either fully or partially damaged, while 74 per cent of the houses of returnees were not damaged upon their return.

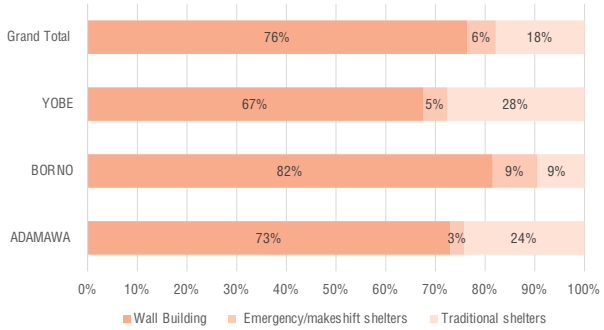


Figure 46: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

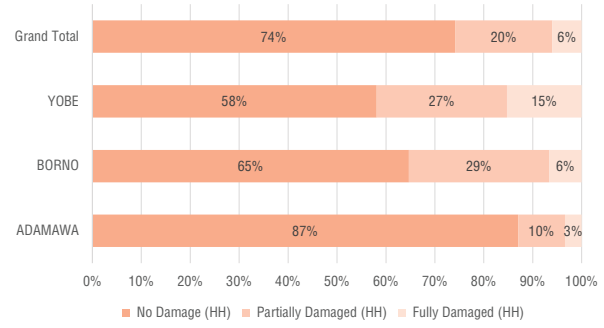


Figure 47: Shelters conditions of the returnee households

3E: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 66 per cent of locations hosting returnees did not have access to health services. The lack of access to medical services was reported as highest in the state of Yobe at 73 per cent (up by 6%), followed by Adamawa and Borno, both reported at 65 per cent of the locations assessed. In areas that did have access to health services, the most common type were primary health centres or PHCC (26%) followed by general hospitals and mobile clinics, both at 4 per cent.

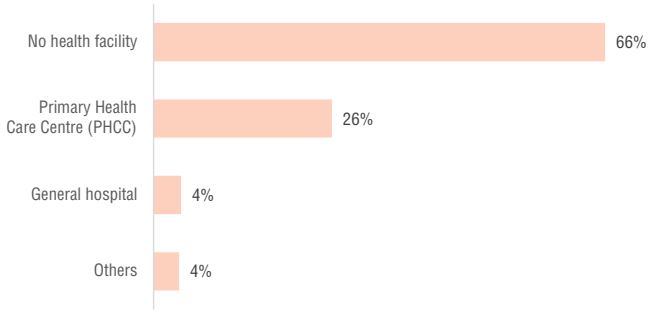


Figure 48: Type of medical services in areas of return

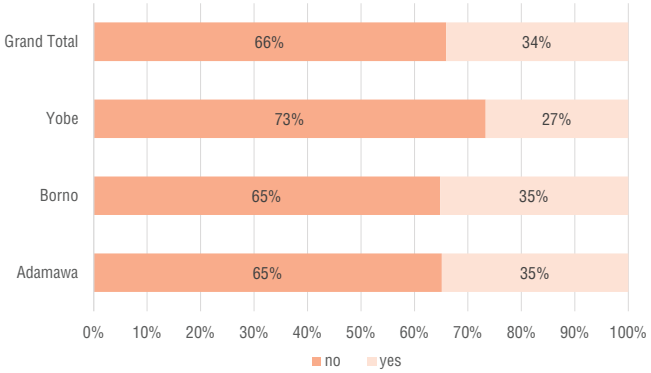


Figure 49: Access to medical services in areas of return

3F: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

In contrast to facilities in locations hosting IDPs, educational facilities were present in only 47 per cent of locations where returnees were residing (down from 49% in Round 36) while no education facilities were available in 53 per cent of the locations hosting returnees (up from 51% in Round 36). More specifically, education facilities were available in 51 per cent of the locations in Borno (no change since Round 36), in 44 per cent of the locations in Adamawa (down by 3%) and in 49 per cent of the locations in Yobe (down by 3%).

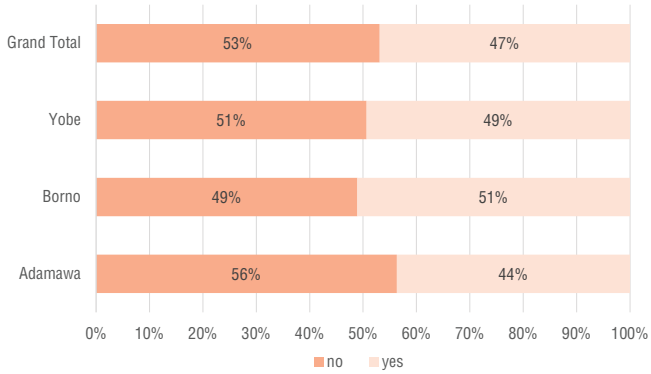


Figure 50: Availability of education services in areas of return

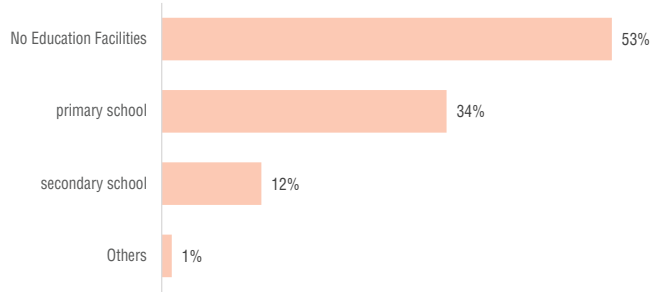


Figure 51: Percentage of education types in areas of return

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

WASH facilities were provided in 71 per cent of sites where returnees were residing (down from 74% in Round 36). No WASH facilities were present in 29 per cent of the return locations. Communal boreholes were the most common type of WASH facility, present in 35 per cent of locations where returnees were residing (up from 29% in Round 36). Communal boreholes were followed by hand pumps, present in 22 per cent of locations (down from 30%), and communal wells, present in 11 per cent of locations assessed (up by 2%).

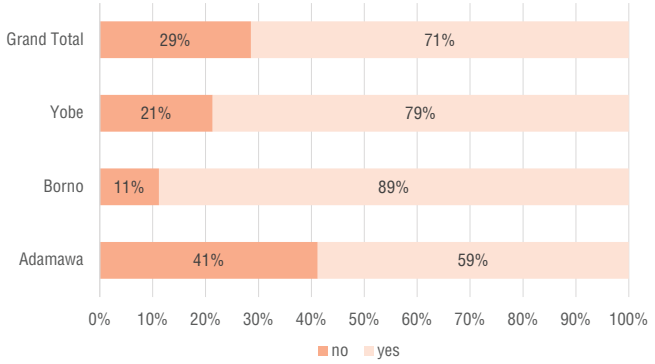


Figure 52: Availability of WASH facilities in areas of return

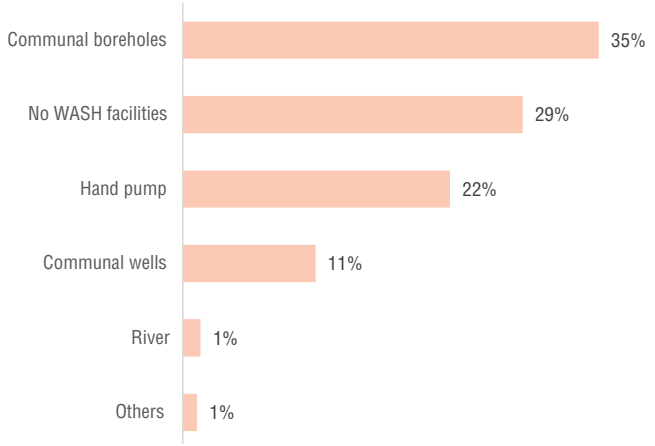


Figure 53: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity in locations of return was farming, recorded at 95 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2% since Round 36). Other livelihood activities reported were petty trade and fishing activities, cited respectively in 3 per cent and in 1 per cent of the return locations as the most common livelihood activity for returnees. Access to farmland was available in 90 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 6% compared to Round 36).

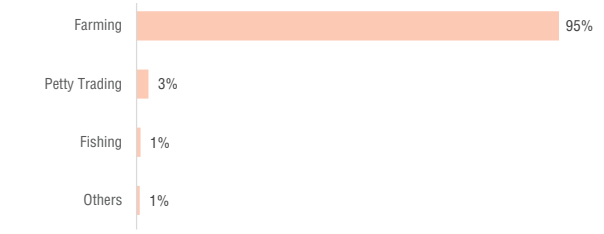


Figure 54: Means of Livelihood

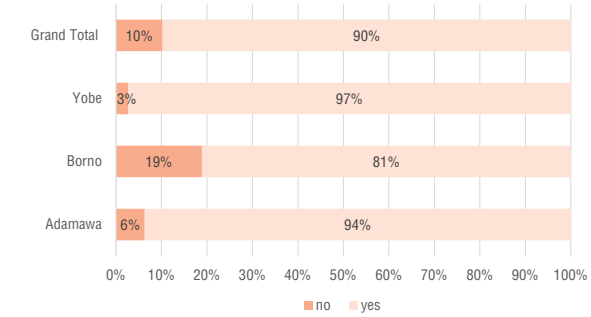


Figure 55: Breakdown of farmers with access to farmland by State

3I: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-two per cent (up by 1% since Round 36) of locations where returnees have settled had markets nearby while 78 per cent had no market facilities. Twenty-one per cent of markets were functional.

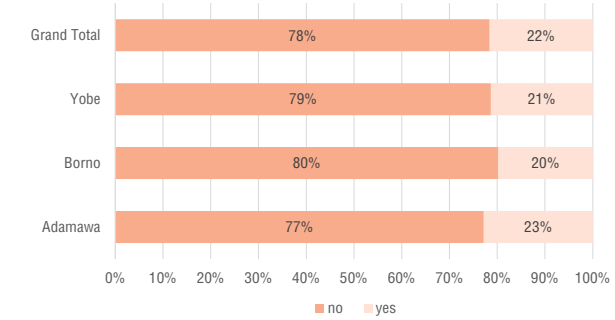


Figure 56: Availability of market services in areas of return

3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

In 31 per cent (up by 2%) of locations hosting returnees, no assistance was provided. In 32 per cent of the return locations that did recieve assistance, food was reported as the most common type of assistance received by the returnee community. Food was followed by shelter items and protection as the most common type of assistance, reported in both 22 per cent of the return locations.

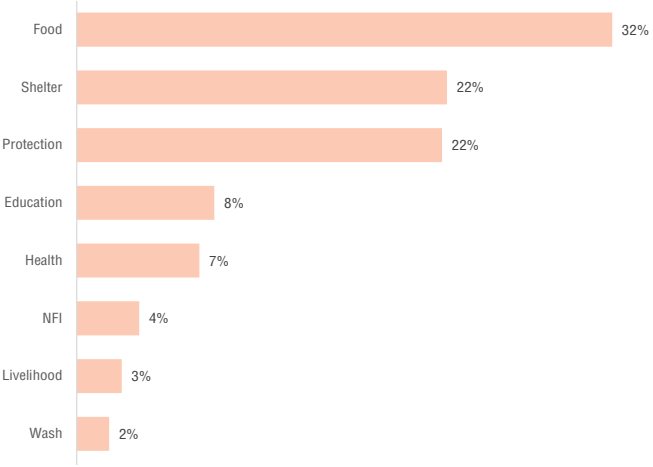


Figure 57: Most common type of assistance in return locations

Contacts:
IOM:International Organization for Migration (UN Migration Agency)
No 55 Hassan Musa Katsina Road, Asokoro
Abuja – Nigeria (GMT +1)
Tel.: +234 8085221427
iomnigeriadtm@iom.int

NEMA: Alhassan Nuhu, Director, Disaster Risk Reduction,
alhassannuhu@yahoo.com
Tel.: +234 8035925885

Cover photo: Ariel view of International School Camp, Ngala ward, Ngala LGA, Borno State. © IOM-DTM/2021

DTM Nigeria | Sectoral Analysis - Round 37 (July 2021)

NFI

Camp/Camp-like Settings

Figure 15a: Percentage of individuals in Camps/Camp-like settings

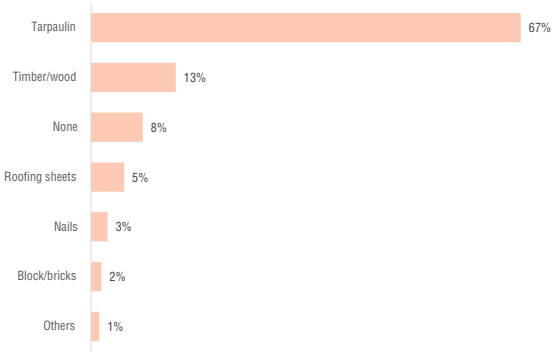


Figure 15b: Number of Camp sites with the most needed Shelter material

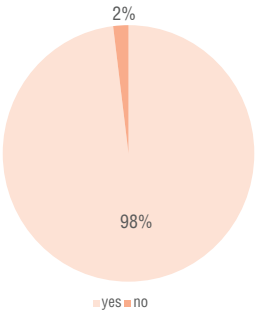


Figure 17a: Need for shelter materials

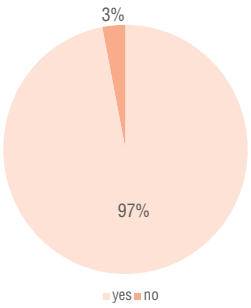


Figure 17b: Sites assesible by trucks for NFI Distribution

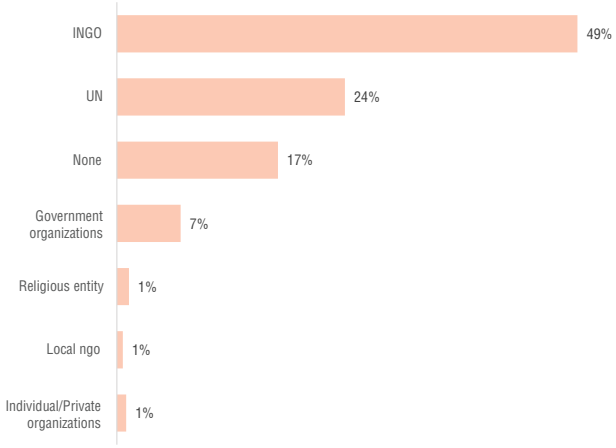


Figure 17c: Most suporting Organization in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

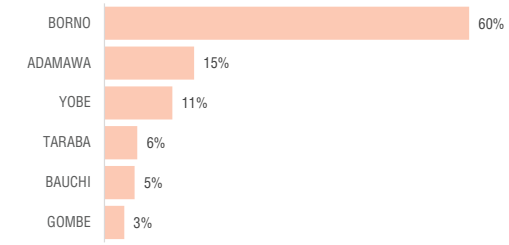


Figure 16a: Percentage of individuals in Host community.

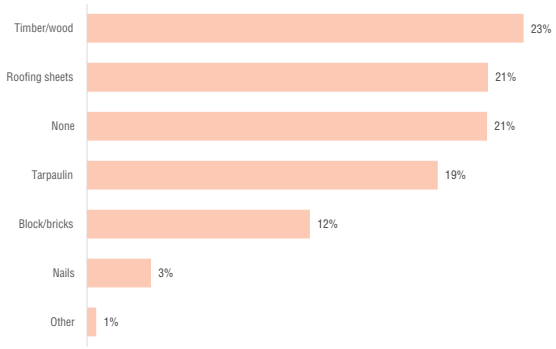


Figure 16b: Number of Host community sites with the most needed Shelter material

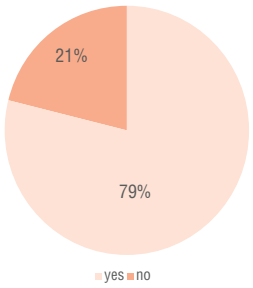


Figure 18a: Most needed shelter materials

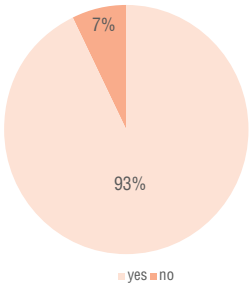


Figure 18b: Sites assesible by trucks for NFI Distribution

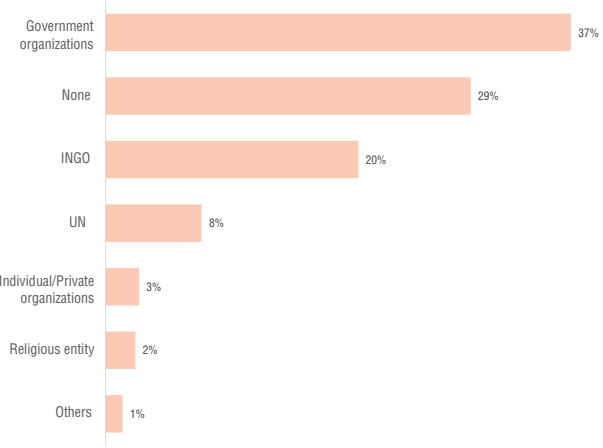


Figure 18c: Most suporting Organization in Host Communities

Go back.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water Facilities

Camp/Camp-like Settings

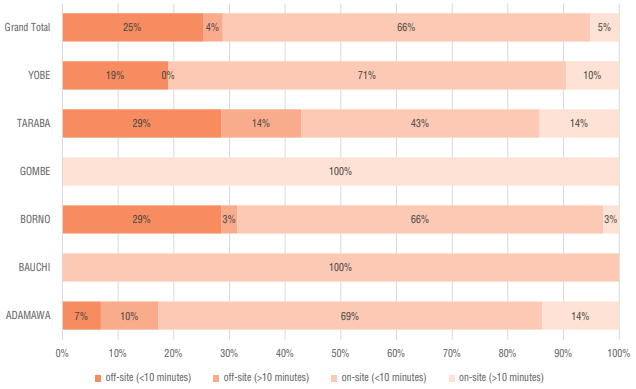


Figure 20a: Distance to main water sources

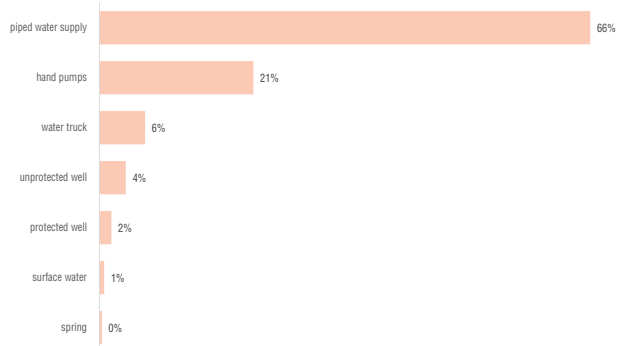


Figure 20b: Main non drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

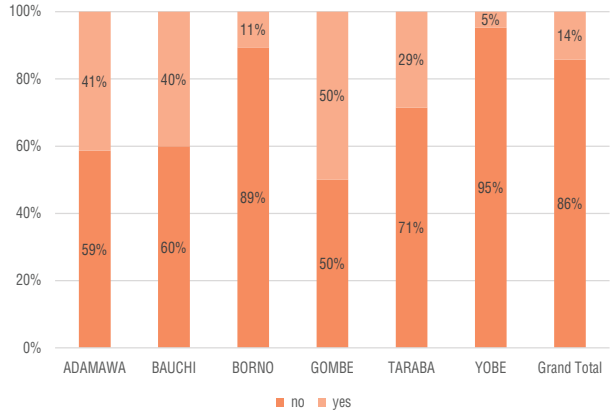


Figure 20c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

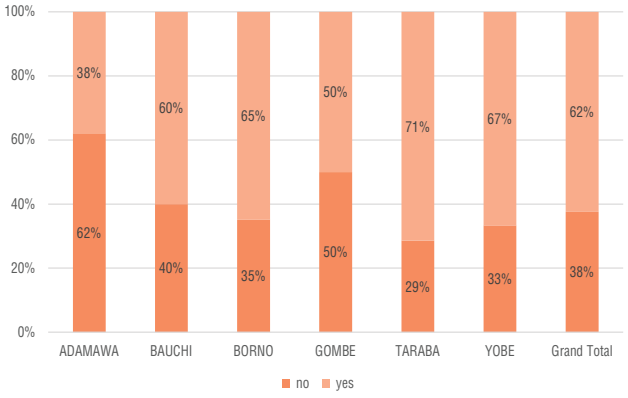


Figure 20d: Have Water Points been Improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

Host Communities

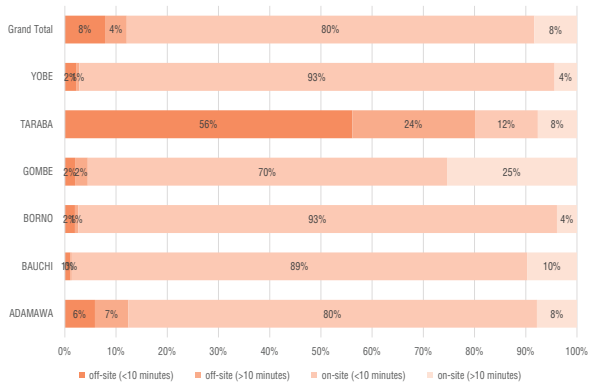


Figure 22a: Distance to main water sources

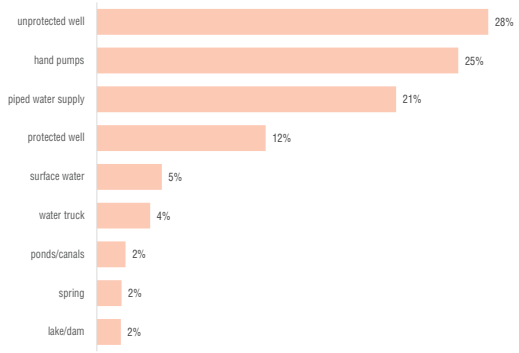


Figure 22b: Main non drinking water sources

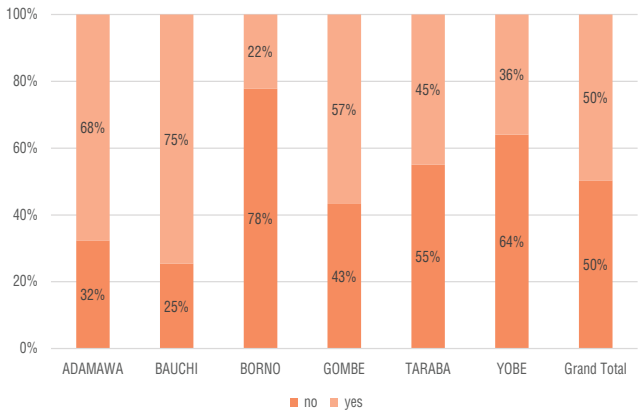


Figure 22c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host Communities

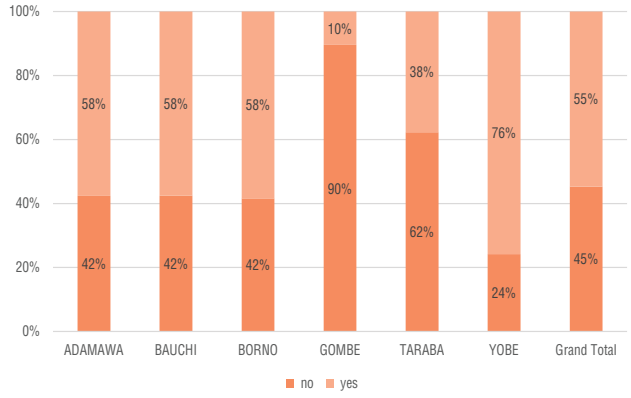
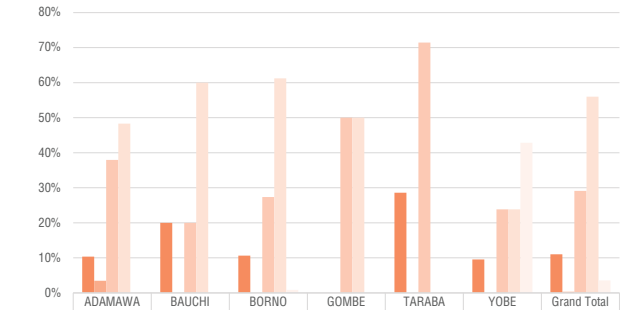


Figure 22d: Have Water Points been Improved in Host Communities

Go back.



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
5-10ltr	10%	20%	11%	0%	29%	10%	11%
<5ltr	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
>15ltr	38%	20%	27%	50%	71%	24%	29%
10-15ltr	48%	60%	61%	50%	0%	24%	56%
unknown	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	43%	4%

Figure 20e: Average amount of water available per person per day

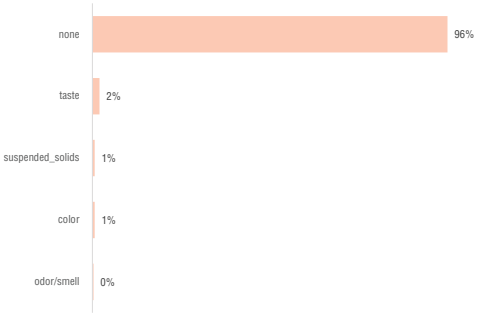
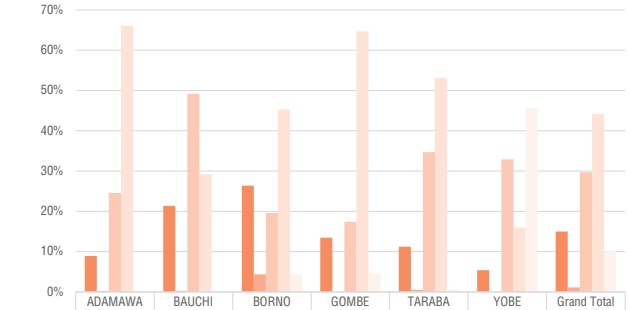


Figure 20f: Main problem with water



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
5-10ltr	9%	21%	26%	13%	11%	5%	15%
<5ltr	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	1%
>15ltr	25%	49%	20%	17%	35%	33%	30%
10-15ltr	66%	29%	45%	65%	53%	16%	44%
unknown	0%	0%	4%	4%	1%	46%	10%

Figure 22e: Average amount of water available per person per day

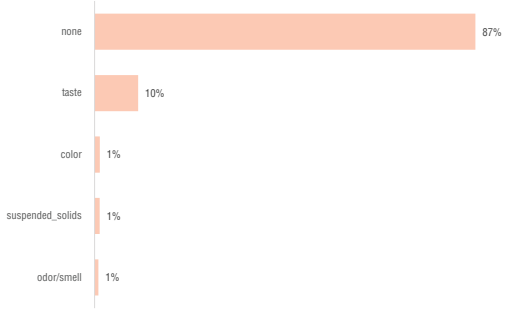


Figure 22f: Main problem with water

Personal Hygiene Facilities

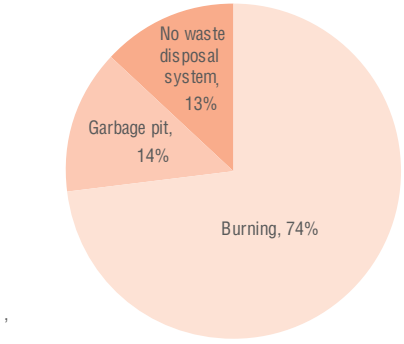


Figure 23a: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Camps/Camp-like settings

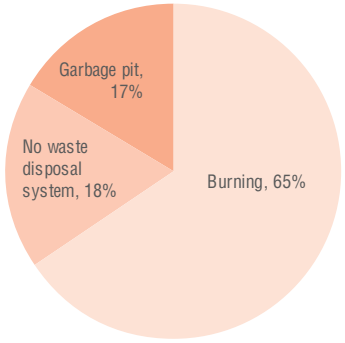


Figure 24a: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

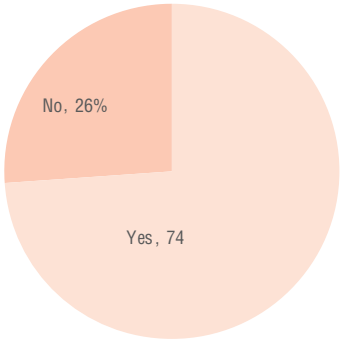


Figure 23b: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Camps/Camp-like settings

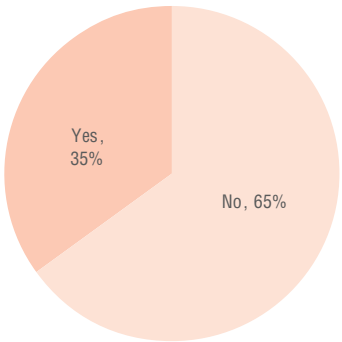
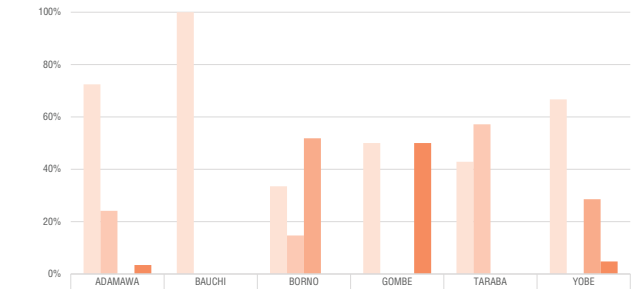


Figure 24b: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

Go back.

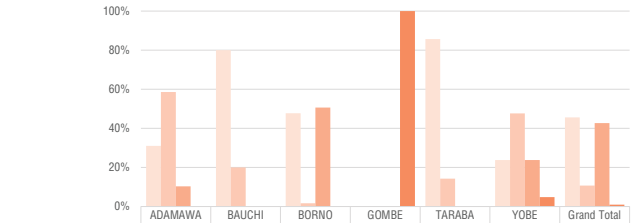
FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps/camp-like settings



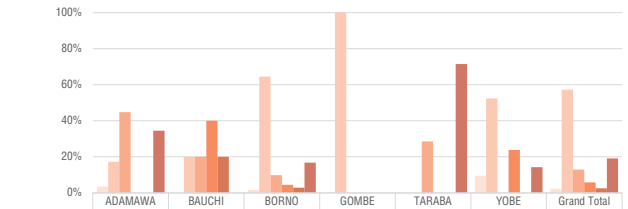
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE
irregular	72%	100%	33%	50%	43%	67%
never	24%	0%	15%	0%	57%	0%
once a month	0%	0%	52%	0%	0%	29%
twice a week	3%	0%	0%	50%	0%	5%

Figure 25a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Camps/Camp-like settings



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
cash (personal money)	31%	80%	48%	0%	86%	24%	46%
cultivated	59%	20%	2%	0%	14%	48%	11%
distribution	10%	0%	51%	0%	0%	24%	43%
host community donation	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	5%	1%

Figure 25b: Most common source of obtaining food in Camps/Camp-like settings



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
10-12 months	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	10%	2%
1-3 months	17%	20%	64%	100%	0%	52%	57%
1yr and above	45%	20%	10%	0%	29%	0%	13%
4-6 months	0%	40%	4%	0%	0%	24%	6%
6-9 months	0%	20%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%
none	34%	0%	17%	0%	71%	14%	19%

Figure 25c: Duration of last received food support in Camps/Camp-like settings

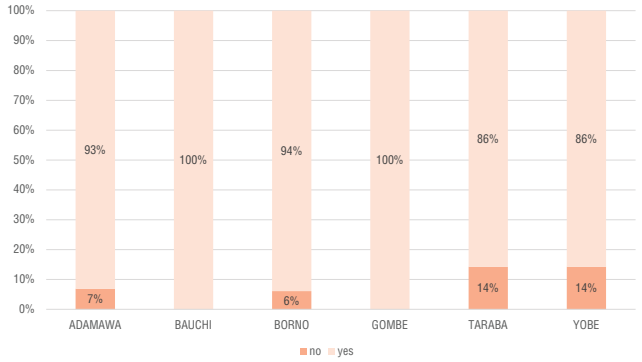
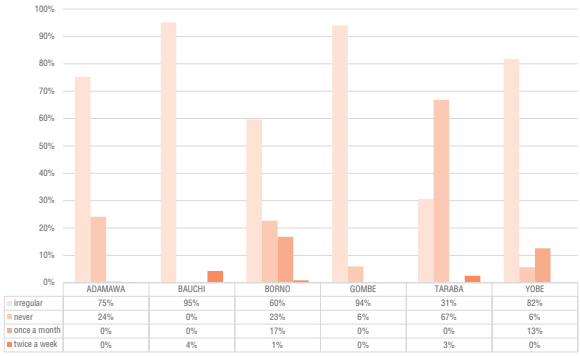


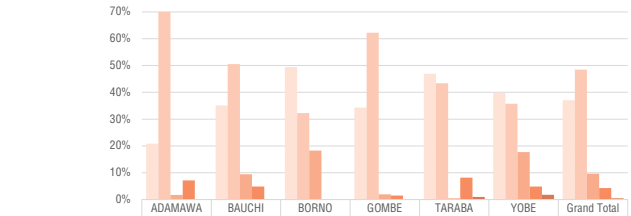
Figure 25d: Access to markert near the sites in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities



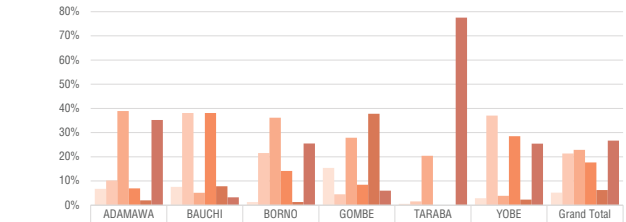
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE
irregular	75%	95%	60%	94%	31%	82%
never	24%	0%	23%	6%	67%	6%
once a month	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	13%
twice a week	0%	4%	1%	0%	3%	0%

Figure 26a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Host Communities



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
cash (personal money)	21%	35%	49%	34%	47%	40%	37%
cultivated	70%	51%	32%	62%	43%	36%	48%
distribution	2%	9%	18%	2%	1%	18%	10%
host community donation	7%	5%	0%	1%	8%	5%	4%
none	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%

Figure 26b: Most common source of obtaining food in Host Communities



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
10-12 months	7%	8%	1%	15%	1%	3%	5%
1-3 months	10%	38%	22%	4%	2%	37%	21%
1yr and above	39%	5%	36%	28%	20%	4%	23%
4-6 months	7%	38%	14%	8%	0%	29%	18%
6-9 months	2%	8%	1%	38%	0%	2%	6%
none	35%	3%	25%	6%	78%	25%	27%

Figure 26c: Duration of last received food support in Host Communities

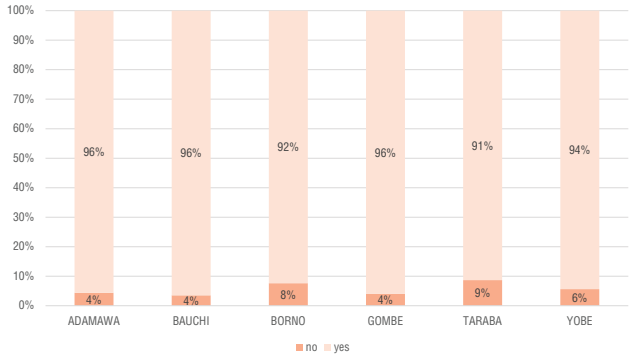


Figure 26d:Access to markert near the sites in Host Communities

Go back.

HEALTH

Camps/camp-like settings

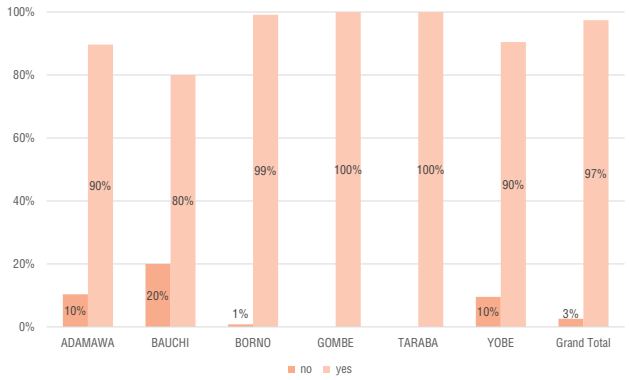
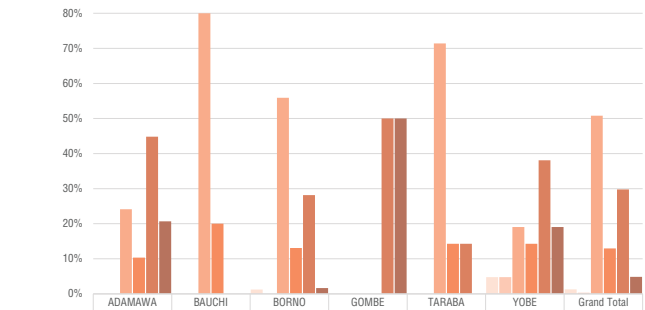
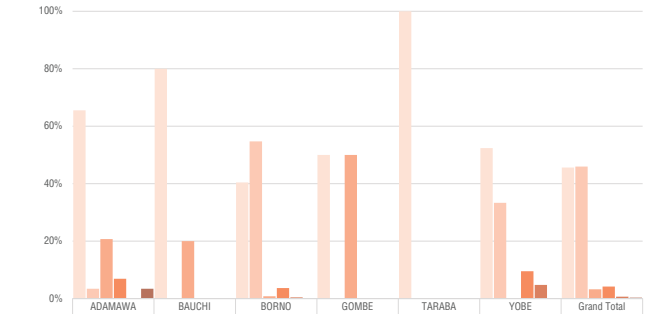


Figure 27a: Access to health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
mobile_clinic	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	1%
none	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
off-site (< 3 km)	24%	80%	56%	0%	71%	19%	51%
off-site (> 3 km)	10%	20%	13%	0%	14%	14%	13%
on-site (< 3 km)	45%	0%	28%	50%	14%	38%	30%
on-site (> 3 km)	21%	0%	2%	50%	0%	19%	5%

Figure 27b: Location of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
government	66%	80%	40%	50%	100%	52%	46%
ingo	3%	0%	55%	0%	0%	33%	46%
local clinic	21%	20%	1%	50%	0%	0%	3%
ngo	7%	0%	4%	0%	0%	10%	4%
none	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Un	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 27c: Main provider of health services in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

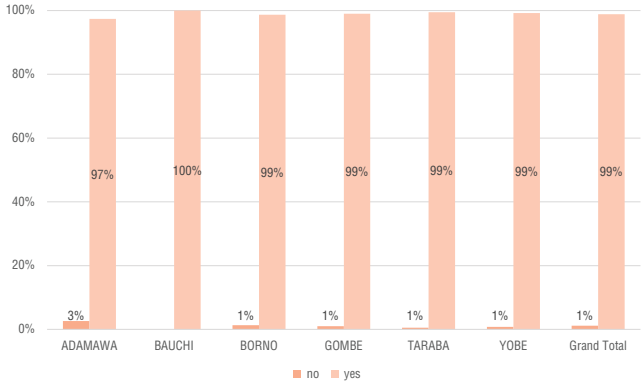
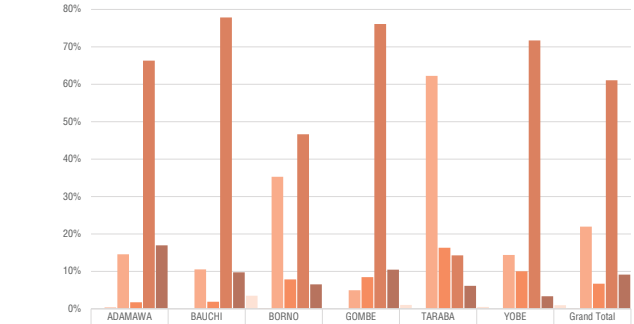
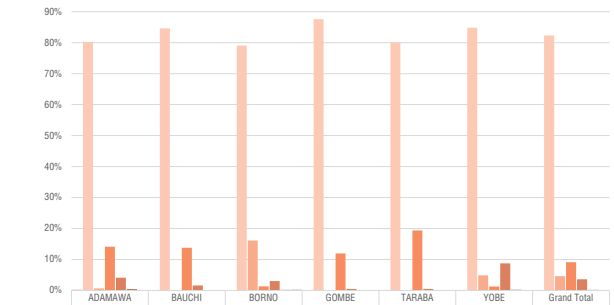


Figure 28a: Access to health facilities in Host Communities



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
mobile_clinic	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	1%	1%
none	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
off-site (< 3 km)	15%	11%	35%	5%	62%	14%	22%
off-site (> 3 km)	2%	2%	8%	8%	16%	10%	7%
on-site (< 3 km)	66%	78%	47%	76%	14%	72%	61%
on-site (> 3 km)	17%	10%	7%	10%	6%	3%	9%

Figure 28b: Location of health facilities in Host Communities



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
Community	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
government	80%	85%	79%	88%	80%	85%	82%
ingo	1%	0%	16%	0%	0%	5%	5%
local clinic	14%	14%	1%	12%	19%	1%	9%
ngo	4%	2%	3%	0%	1%	9%	4%
none	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Un	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 28c: Main provider of health facilities in Host Communities

Go back.

EDUCATION

Camps/camp-like settings

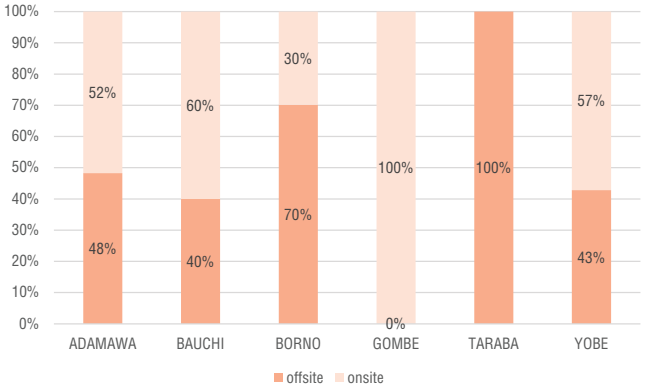
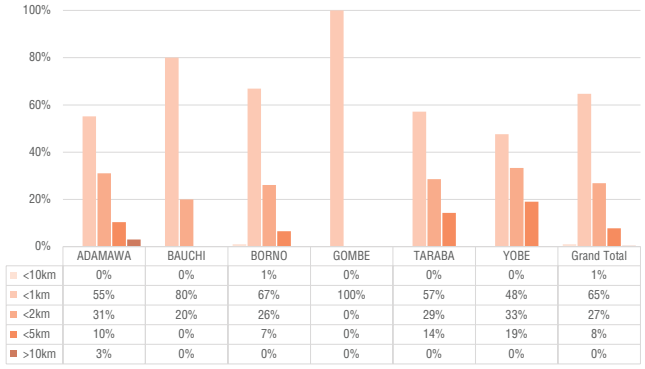


Figure 29a: Location of formal/informal education faciliities in Camps/Camp-like settings



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
<10km	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
<1km	55%	80%	67%	100%	57%	48%	65%
<2km	31%	20%	26%	0%	29%	33%	27%
<5km	10%	0%	7%	0%	14%	19%	8%
>10km	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Figure 29b: Distance to nearest education faciliities in Camps/Camp-like settings

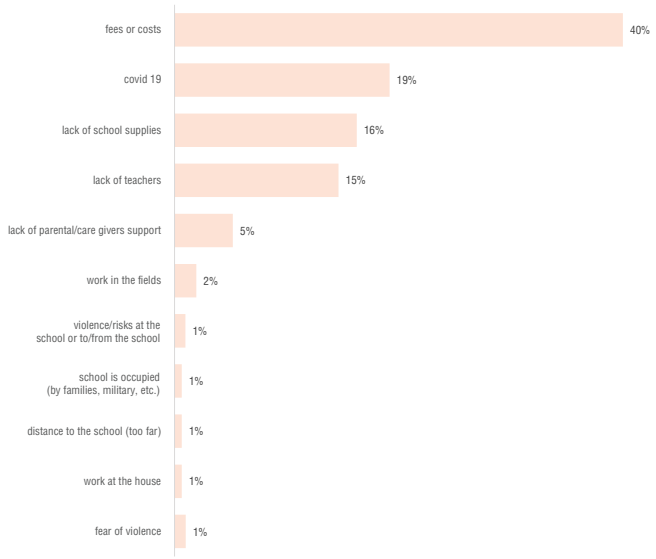


Figure 29c: Reasons for not attending schools in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

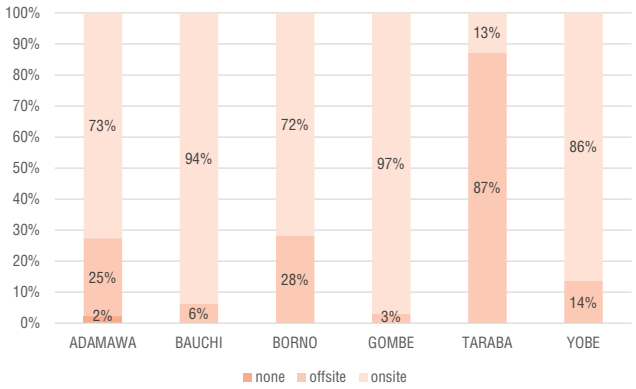
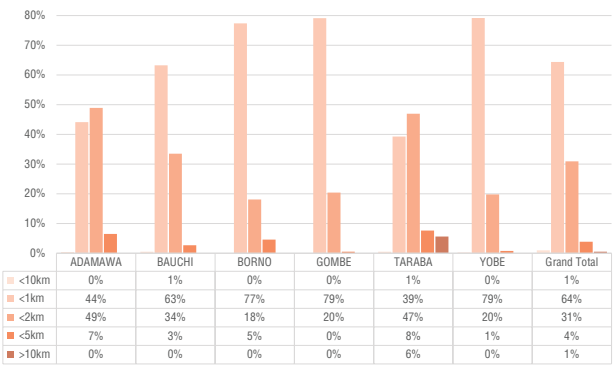


Figure 30a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Host Communities



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
<10km	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
<1km	44%	63%	77%	79%	39%	79%	64%
<2km	49%	34%	18%	20%	47%	20%	31%
<5km	7%	3%	5%	0%	8%	1%	4%
>10km	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%

Figure 30b: Distance to nearest education facilities in Host Communities

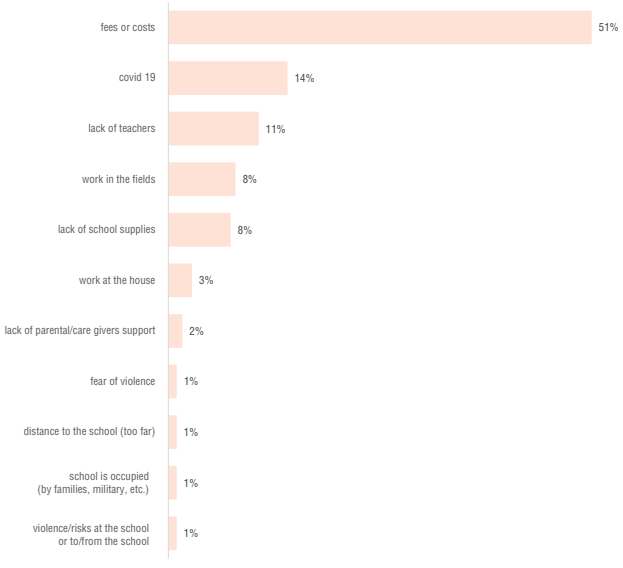


Figure 30c: Reasons for not attending schools in Host Communities

Go back.

COMMUNICATION

Camps/camp-like settings

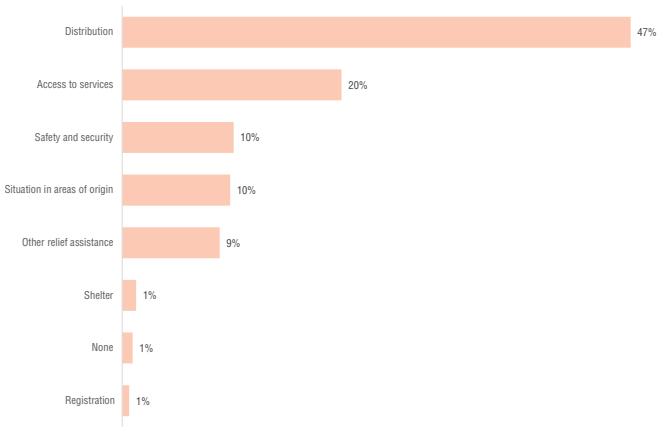


Figure 32a: Most important topic for IDPs

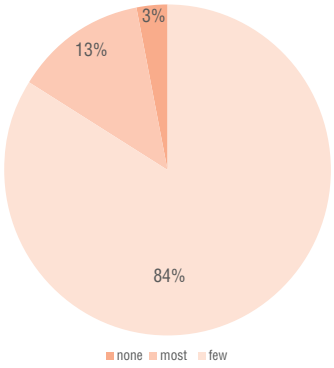


Figure 32b: Access to functioning radio

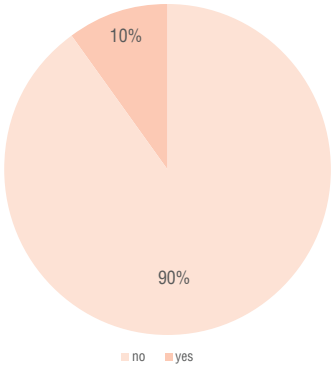


Figure 32c: Serrious problem due to lack of communication in Camps/Camp-like settings

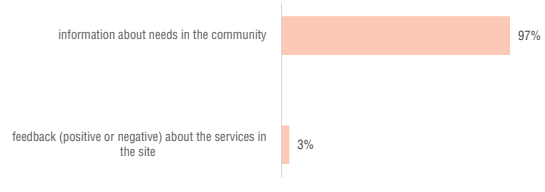


Figure 32d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

Host Communities

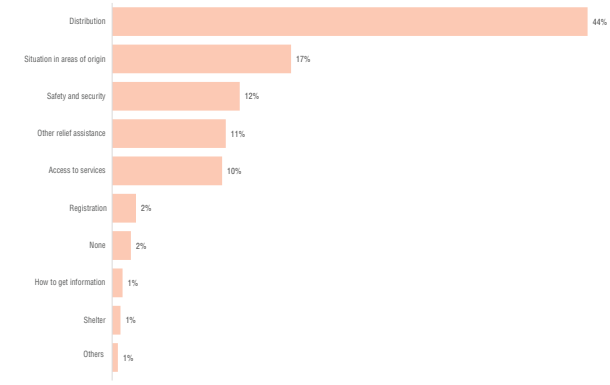


Figure 34a: Most important topic for IDPs

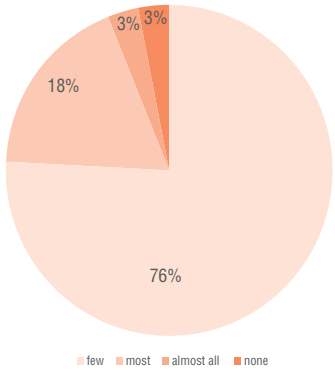


Figure 34b: Access to functioning radio

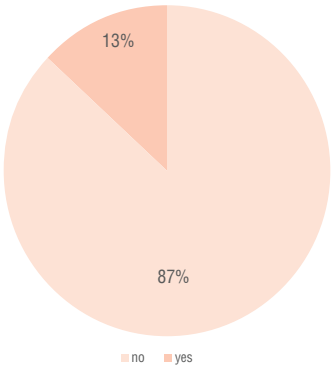


Figure 34c: Serrious problem due to lack of communication in Host Communities

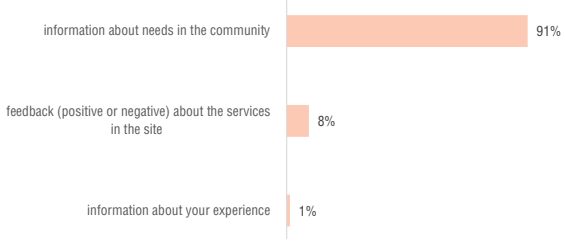


Figure 34d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

Go back.

LIVELIHOOD

Camps/camp-like settings

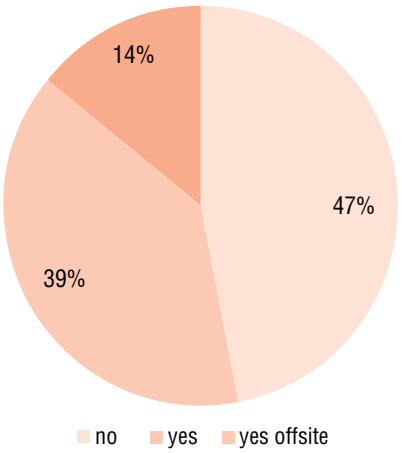


Figure 36a: Access to livelihood support camps/camp-like settings

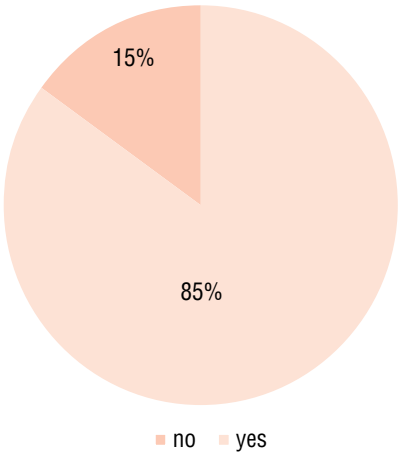


Figure 36b: Livestock on site camps/camp-like settings

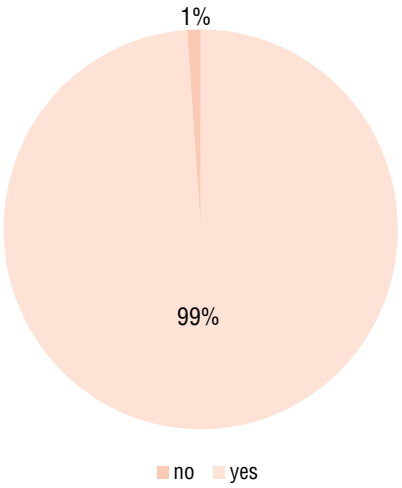


Figure 36c: Sites with access to income generating activities camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

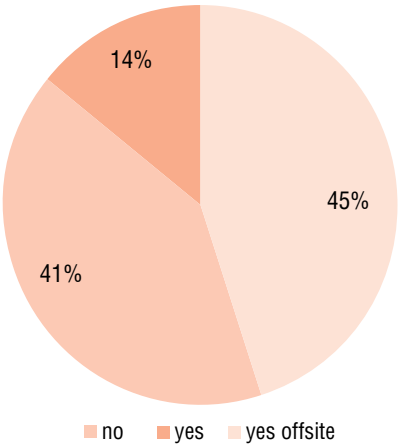


Figure 38a: Access to livelihood support host community

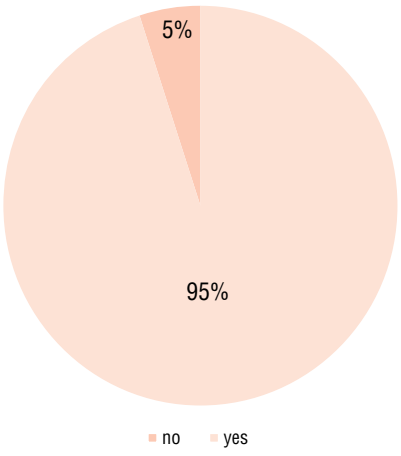


Figure 38b: Livestock on site camps/camp-like settings

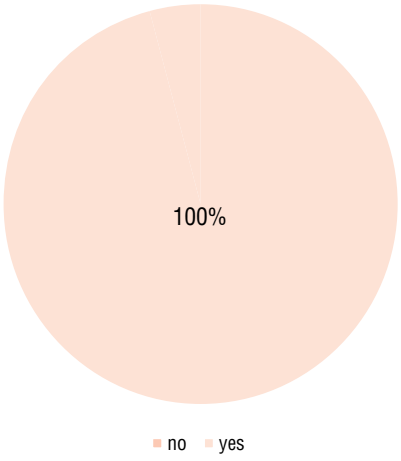


Figure 38c: Sites with access to income generating activities camps/camp-like settings

Go back.

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

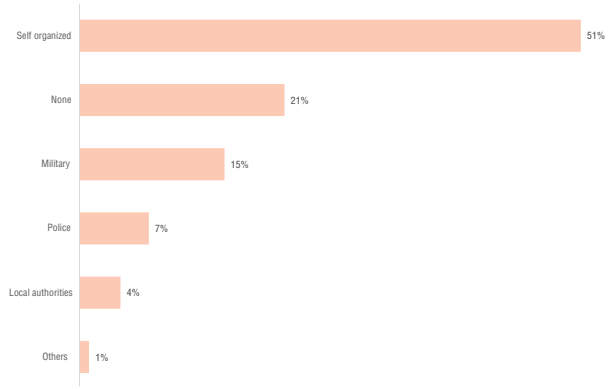


Figure 39a: Main security providers

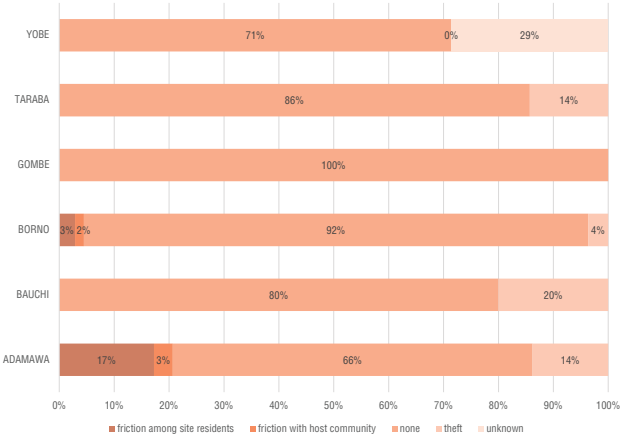


Figure 39b: Most common type of security incidents

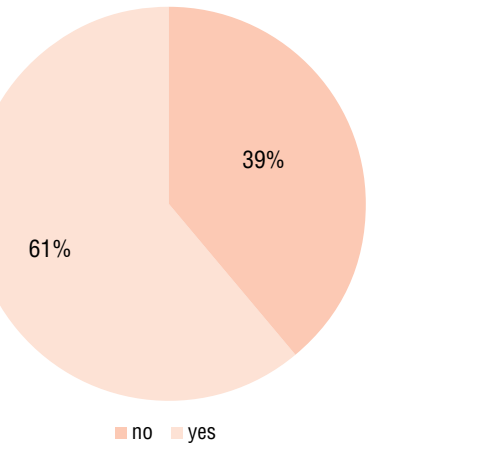


Figure 39c: Referral mechanism for incidents

Host Communities

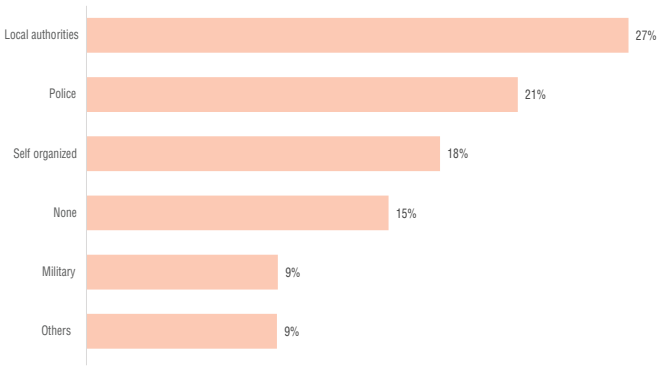
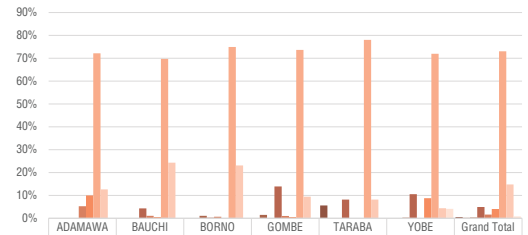


Figure 40a: Main security providers



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Grand Total
abduction	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%
alcohol/drug-related disturbance	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
armed conflict	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
crime	0%	4%	0%	14%	8%	11%	5%
friction among site residents	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%
friction with host community	10%	1%	0%	0%	0%	9%	4%
none	72%	70%	75%	74%	78%	72%	73%
theft	13%	24%	23%	9%	8%	4%	15%
unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%

Figure 40b: Most common type of security incidents

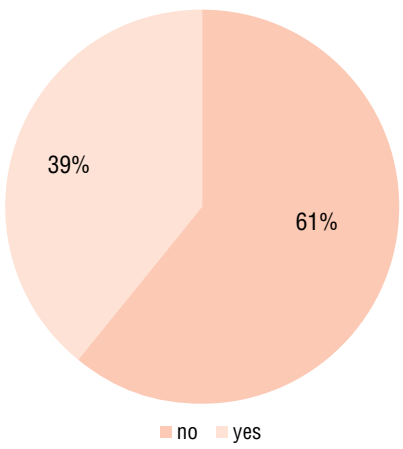


Figure 40c: Referral mechanism for incidents

Go back.