



IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)
NORTH EAST NIGERIA | DISPLACEMENT REPORT 38
OCTOBER 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KEY HIGHLIGHTS	3
METHODOLOGY	4
LIMITATIONS	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
BACKGROUND	6
OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 38 ASSESSMENTS	6
1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT	9
1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA	9
1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	11
1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT	11
1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT	12
1E: MOBILITY	12
1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS	12
1G: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS	14
1H: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS	14
2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS	16
2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs	16
2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION	16
2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS	17
3. RETURNEES	23
3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT	24
3B: YEAR OF RETURN	24
3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT	24
3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS	25
3E: HEALTH FACILITIES	25
3F: EDUCATION FACILITIES	25
3G: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES	26
3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES	26
3I: MARKET FACILITIES	26
3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE	26
ANNEXES	28

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



2,182,613
Displaced Individuals



1,918,063
Returned Individuals

22%
Women

19%
Men

32%
Girls (<18)

27%
Boys (<18)

22%
Women

18%
Men

32%
Girls (<18)

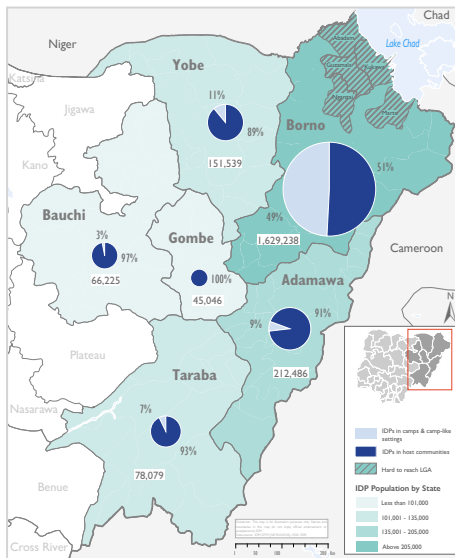
28%
Boys (<18)



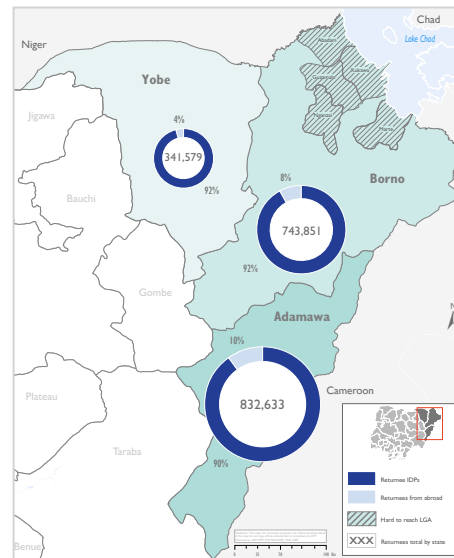
879,400
IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings (40%)



1,303,213
IDPs residing among local host communities (60%)



IDPs population per state and settlement type



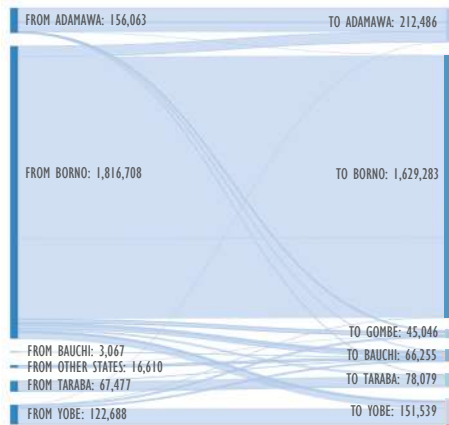
Returnee population per state

1,763,395
IDP returnees (92%)

154,668
Returnees from abroad (8%)

89%
Displaced within states of origin

11%
Displaced from different states

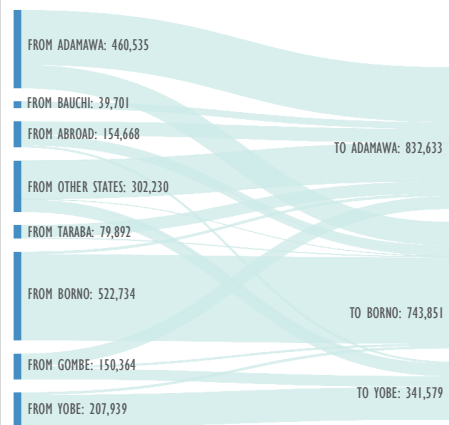


IDP movements

53%
Returned from other locations within the state of origin

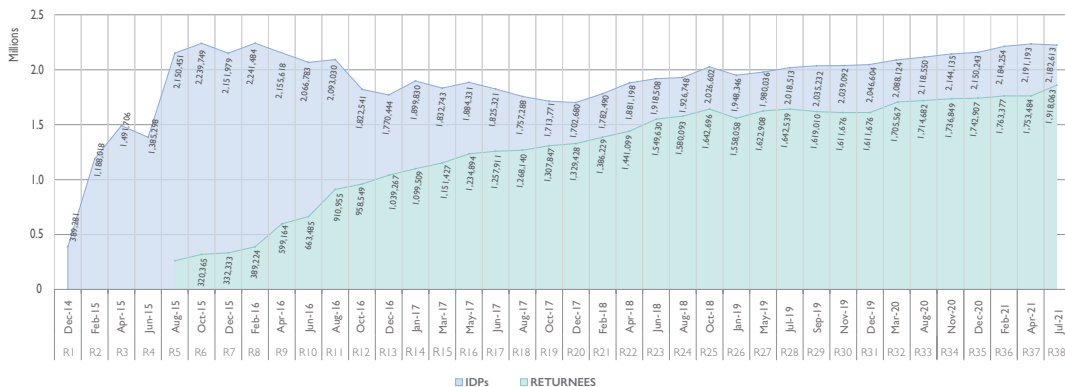
39%
Returned from other states

8%
Fled to neighbouring countries before return



Returnee movements

0.4%
Decrease in displaced population from DTM R37



IDP and returnee population trends

9%
Increase in return population from DTM R37

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 focuses on different population types:

TOOLS FOR IDPS

Local Government Area Profile - IDP: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on IDPs and includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for displacement and type of displacement locations (host communities, camps, camp-like settings, etc.). The assessment also records the contact information of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is 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 profile.

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 for 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: This assessment 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 profile. 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 is limited. In locations with limited accessibility, data was collected through telephone interviews with key informants.
- Linked to the security situation, access is often limited as a result of movement restrictions imposed by the military.
- As the situation is volatile in some locations with displacements occurring frequently, it is challenging for the enumerators to build a network of trusted key informants. Additionally, due to the frequency of these movements, often due to attacks or the fear of attacks, regular updates of the sites or wards are necessary.
- Key informant fatigue. Many key informants are increasingly reluctant to cooperate due to perceived lack of response. In some cases, this has resulted in threats and intimidation of enumerators.
- 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 has 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 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 Round 38 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 21 June to 27 July 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 38, a total of 2,182,613 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were identified in 444,781 households. This signifies a decrease of less than 1 per cent (or 8,580 individuals) compared to Round 37 when 2,191,193 IDPs were recorded (May 2021). The number of IDPs recorded during Round 38 also decreased by 1,641 individuals or less than 1 per cent compared to Round 36 when 2,184,254 IDPs were identified (February 2021). When comparing the number of IDP individuals during the past year, between Round 38 and Round 33, the number of IDPs in North East Nigeria has increased by almost 3 per cent or 64,063 individuals.

The number of IDPs in the region is now well above (7.6% increase) the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602 individuals), which was conducted before the escalation in violence 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 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 per cent of the identified IDP population — 117,872 internally 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 38, IDP assessments were conducted in 2,380 locations (down from 2,397 locations in Round 37). Assessed locations included 309 camps and camp-like settlements (up from 308 in Round 37) as well as 2,071 locations where internally displaced persons were living among host communities (down from 2,089 in Round 37). 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, shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection.

Furthermore, a total of 1,918,063 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 38 assessment. In contrast to the decrease in returnee numbers noted between Round 36 and Round 37, the Round 38 number presents a significant increase of 164,579 individuals or 9 per cent compared to Round 37 when 1,753,484 returnees were recorded (May 2021). The decrease recorded between Round 36 and Round 37 was mainly due to the fact that many returnees were forced to flee their locations of origin once more as a result of the attacks by Non-State Armed Groups in Geidam LGA in the state of Yobe. As peace has returned to Geidam LGA, a large number of IDPs have now returned to their locations of origin in Geidam LGA, which explains the substantial increase in returnee numbers captured in Round 38.

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 state 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, it shows 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 violent attacks were recorded in the first months of 2021, against 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.



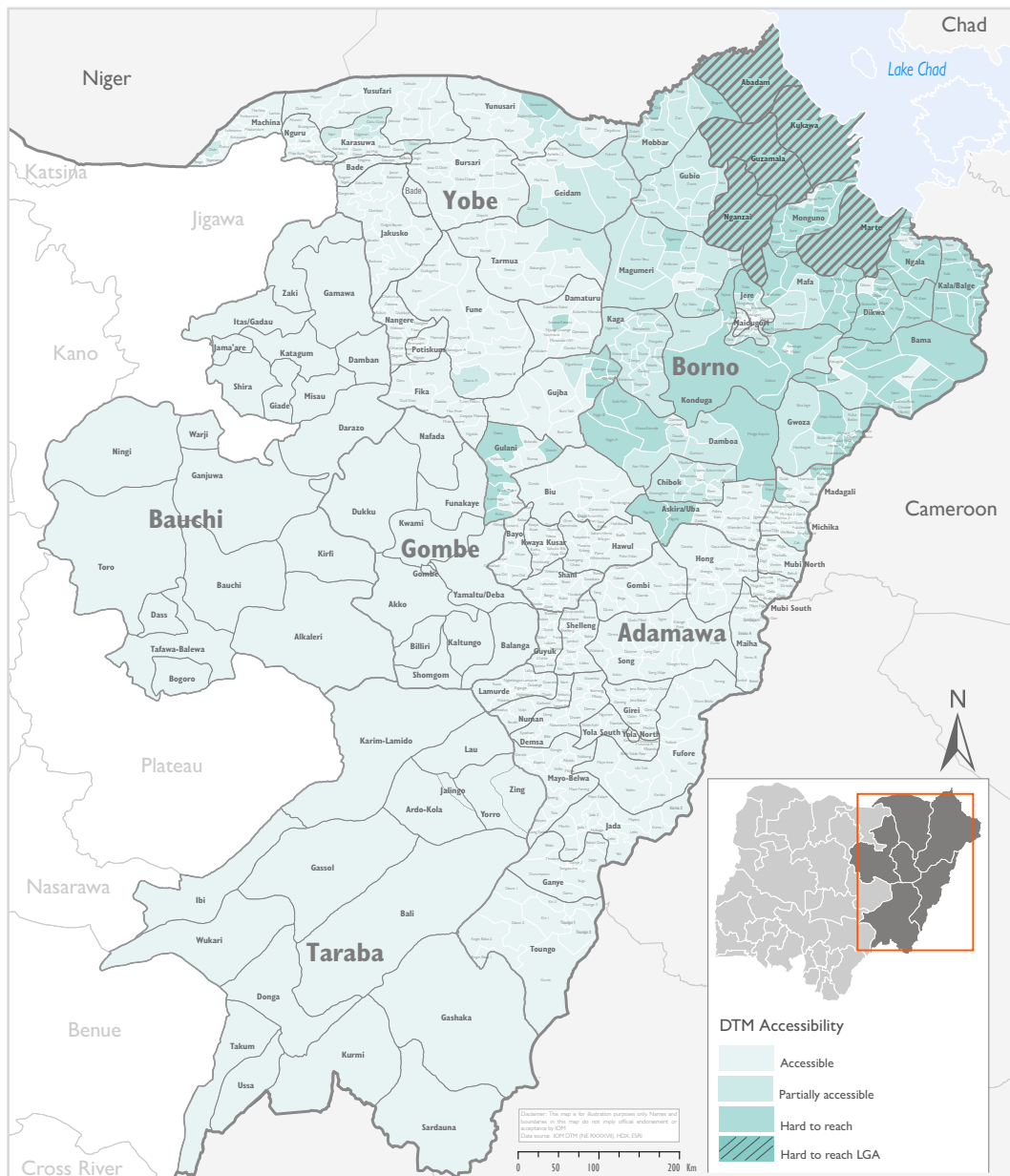
250 Housing Estate (Dalori II camp) of Dalori ward, Konduga LGA, Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2020

OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 38 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 38 assessments were carried out from 21 June to 27 July 2021 in 107 LGAs (no change from the last round of assessments). Within the 107 accessible LGAs, the assessments were conducted in 790 wards (decreased from 791 wards in Round 37) in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in North East Nigeria. As per the assessments, 2,182,613 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 444,781 IDP households were recorded as displaced, a decrease of 8,580 persons (or 0.4%) compared to the last assessment (Round 37) published in August 2021 when 2,191,193 IDPs were recorded.

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 Nganzai in Borno State, which were accessible before October 2018, continue to remain completely inaccessible for DTM enumerators.

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 38, 790 wards in six states were assessed by DTM enumerators, a decrease by one ward compared to Round 37.



Map I: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 38 Assessments

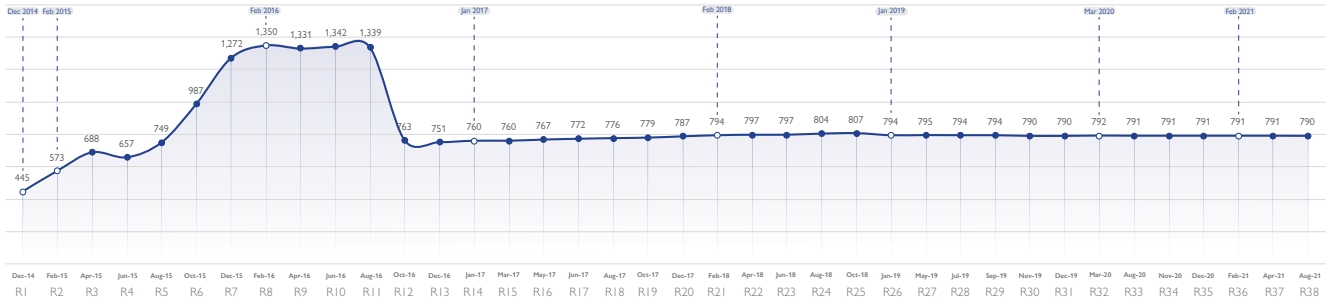


Figure 1: Number of wards assessed per round



Head of household narrating to IOM staff the living conditions in Gwaram host community Misau LGA of Bauchi State © IOM Nigeria/A. Phoebe/ IOM 2021



Focus group discussion in Gwaram host community, Misau LGA of Bauchi State © IOM Nigeria/A. Phoebe/ IOM 2021

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH EAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs identified during Round 38 of DTM assessments in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,182,163 individuals, divided among 444,781 households.

The number of IDPs represents a decrease of 8,580 individuals or less than 1 per cent since the last assessment (Round 37) published in August 2021 when 2,191,193 IDPs were identified. The Round 38 number also decreased by less than 1 per cent compared to the number of IDPs identified in Round 36 (May 2021).

It is to be noted that a decrease in IDP numbers was recorded for the first time since Round 26, assessed in January 2019. The decrease in IDP numbers is reflected in the substantial increase in returnee numbers, predominantly as a result of the restored security situation in Geidam LGA in the state of Yobe.

Analysis of the data collected during Round 38 demonstrated that the majority, or 88 per cent of IDPs, are displaced within their state of origin (a decrease of 1% compared to Round 37). Twelve per cent of IDPs travelled between different states in search of safety and security. When considering the same data at LGA level, 56 per cent of IDPs were residing in an LGA other than their LGA of origin (increase from 55% in Round 37). Furthermore, in 88 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 1,629,238 individuals, a decrease of 4,591 persons or 0.3 per cent compared to Round 37. Similar to the previous rounds of assessments, Borno is home to more than 74 per cent of all IDPs in Nigeria's North East Geopolitical Zone. The fact that the IDP number recorded during Round 38 in Borno State decreased while an increase was recorded during previous rounds demonstrates the fluctuating mobility situation in the state.

For the first time since Round 26 (January 2019), a decrease in IDP numbers was recorded. The decrease in IDP numbers is reflected in the substantial increase in returnee numbers, predominantly as a result of the restored security situation in Geidam LGA in the state of Yobe.

It is to be noted that the decrease in IDP numbers recorded during Round 38 was mainly a result of the Government relocation schemes from the camps and camp-like settings in the LGAs Jere and Maiduguri M.C. (M.M.C.) to inaccessible wards in the LGAs Marte and Mafe. Hence, many of these IDPs could not be tracked by DTM and it can be assumed that actual displacement numbers in Borno State are likely considerably higher. As a result, both Jere and M.M.C. LGAs witnessed considerable decreases in IDP numbers between Round 37 and Round 38 (12,554 individuals and 4,708 individuals, respectively).

Furthermore, as the rainy season in North East Nigeria has nearly ended, many IDPs who were located in the urban centres of the LGAs Jere and M.M.C. have moved on to locations in the states of Adamawa and Taraba to engage in farming activities. As the urban centres in the LGAs Jere and M.M.C. are congested, farmlands are predominantly located on the other side of the trenches surrounding the cities. These farmlands are inaccessible for IDPs residing within the urban centres of the LGAs Jere and M.M.C.

During this round of assessments, Bama LGA, located on the border with Cameroon, recorded the highest influx of IDPs in Borno State (4,407 individuals or a 5% increase since Round 37). The increase of IDP numbers in Bama LGA was mainly a result of the arrival of IDPs from inaccessible locations in the same LGA (Gulumba, Soye, Abara, Botori, Alafa, Drajamal and Kotembein), caused by attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) and the fear of future attacks. Additionally, Bama LGA witnessed an influx of returning refugees from Cameroon. These are Nigerian nationals returning to Nigeria as a result of the poor living conditions in Cameroon.

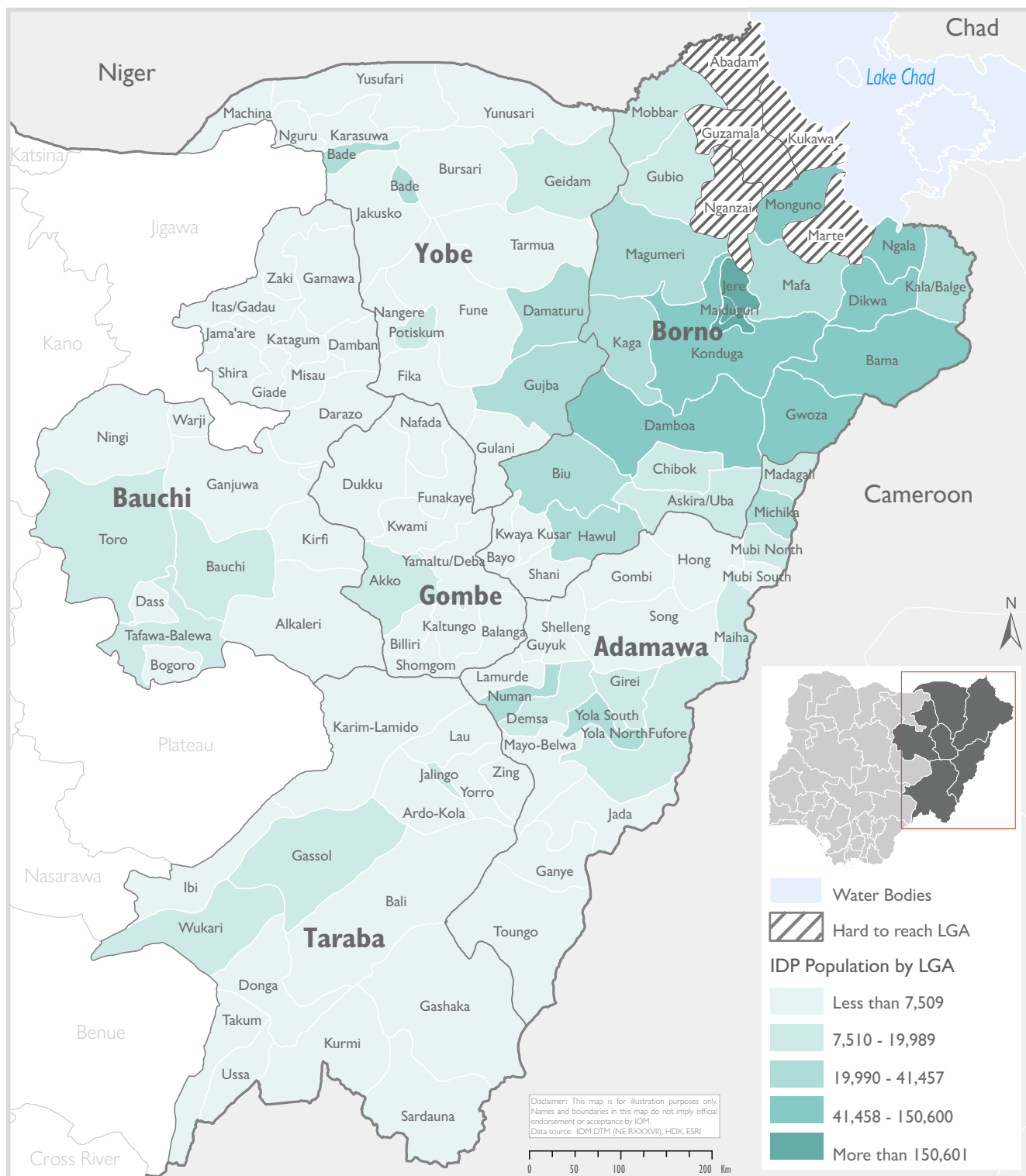
Bama LGA was followed by Magumeri LGA where an increase of 3,793 IDPs or 11 per cent was recorded compared to Round 37. The increase in Magumeri LGA can be explained by the considerable influx of IDPs from the neighbouring Nganzai LGA as a result of intensified attacks by NSAG. In the state of Yobe, the large majority of the movements were related to the restored security situation in Geidam LGA after the attack that occurred April 2021. 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.

State	LGAs Accessed	R37 Total (June 2021)		R38 Total (August 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
ADAMAWA	21	209,322	10%	212,486	10%	Increase	3,164	1.5%
BAUCHI	20	65,994	3%	66,225	3%	Increase	231	0.3%
BORNO	22	1,633,829	75%	1,629,238	74%	Decrease	-4,591	-0.3%
GOMBE	11	44,879	2%	45,046	2%	Increase	167	0.4%
TARABA	16	74,775	3%	78,079	4%	Increase	3,304	4.2%
YOBE	17	162,394	7%	151,539	7%	Decrease	-10,855	-7.2%
GRAND TOTAL	107	2,191,193	100%	2,182,613	100%	Decrease	-8,580	-0.4%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by state

As such, LGAs that recorded a major influx as a result of the attack during the previous round (Bade and Yunusari LGAs), now witnessed decreasing IDP numbers. Contrarily, Geidam LGA recorded an increase in IDP numbers as IDPs who were displaced to the surrounding LGAs returned to their location of initial displacement in Geidam LGA. The LGAs in Yobe State that hosted the largest IDP population remained unchanged compared to the previous rounds (Gujba with 40,689 IDPs and Damaturu with 30,547 IDPs).

Despite the decrease in the number of IDPs in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno's capital city, M.M.C. continued to host the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs with 295,434 individuals or 14 per cent of IDPs in North East Nigeria. Maiduguri Metropolitan Council was closely followed by Jere, also in Borno State, as the LGA hosting the second highest number of IDPs in the assessment area with 284,669 individuals or 16 per cent of IDPs recorded. Jere LGA witnessed more or less similar IDP numbers compared to Round 37.



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

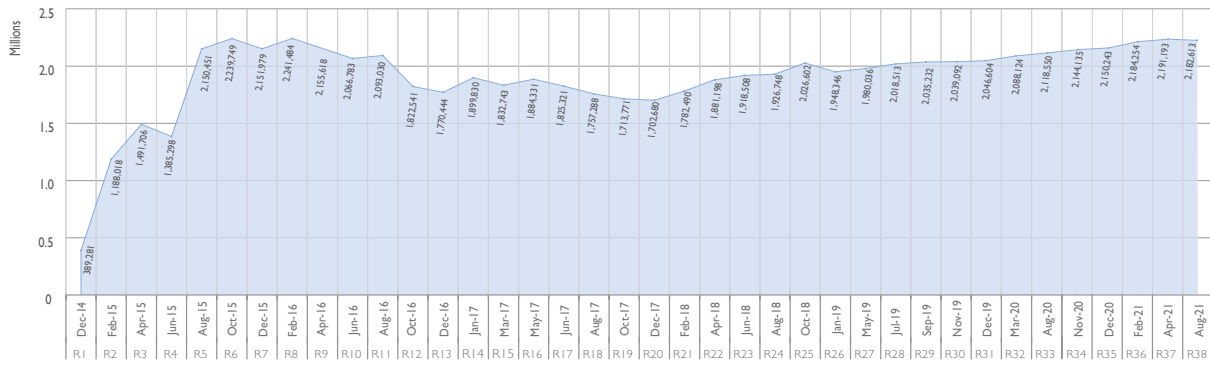


Figure 2: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

IB: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdowns was obtained by interviewing a sample of 117,872 displaced persons, representing 5 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Fifty-four per cent of the internally displaced population is female while 46 per cent 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 3 and 4 below.

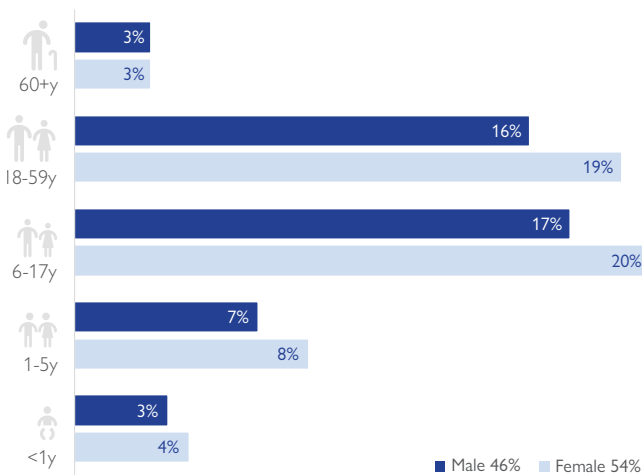


Figure 3: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs

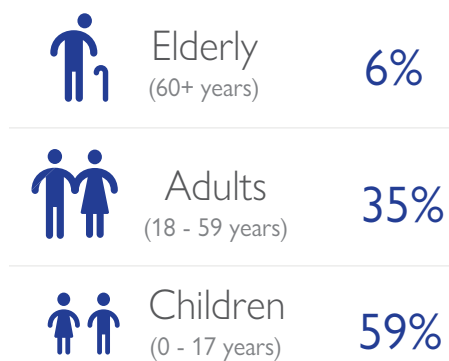


Figure 4: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

IC: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round. The ongoing conflict in North East Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (93% - similar to Round 37), followed by communal clashes for 6 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in 1 per cent of cases.

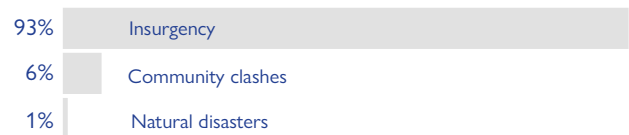
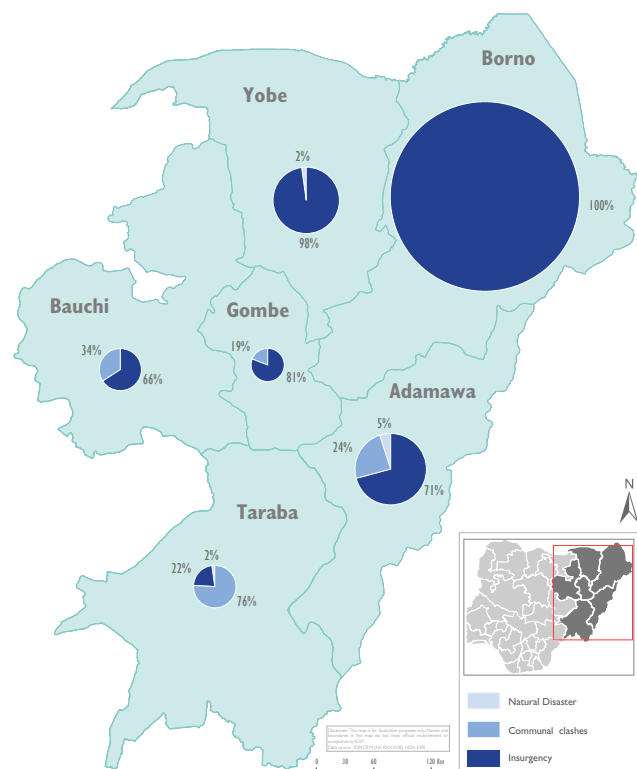


Figure 5: Percentage of IDPs by reason for displacement

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 38 assessments. These are often triggered by land and border issues during the farming seasons and increasing violence between farmers and herders.



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

ID: 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%), followed by 2016 (18%). Also in line with the previous 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 and 14 per cent of IDPs were displaced before the year 2015. No changes were recorded compared to the previous round of assessments.

In addition, almost four per cent of the IDP population, or over 86,000 individuals in North East Nigeria, have been displaced since the beginning of 2021. Once more, this demonstrates the continued escalation of the conflict and the profound impact it has on the residents of the affected regions. In the state of Yobe, 13 per cent of the total IDP population in the state, or over 20,000 individuals, was displaced in the first seven months of 2021.

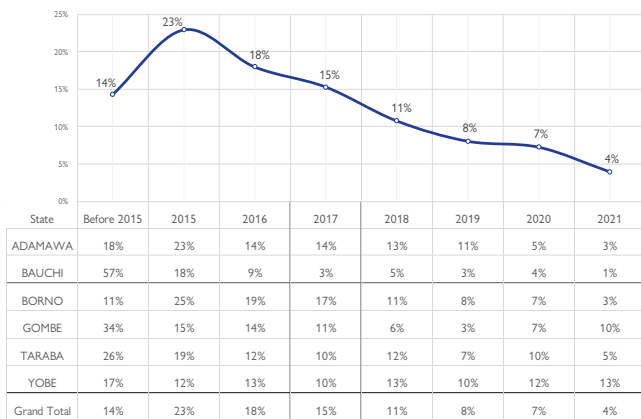


Figure 6: Year of displacement by State

IE: MOBILITY

Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, 57 per cent of respondents said they were displaced once, 31 per cent reported that they were displaced twice, 10 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-nine per cent of displaced persons living in camps and camp-like settings were displaced once, 33 per cent were displaced twice and 8 per cent were displaced three times or more.

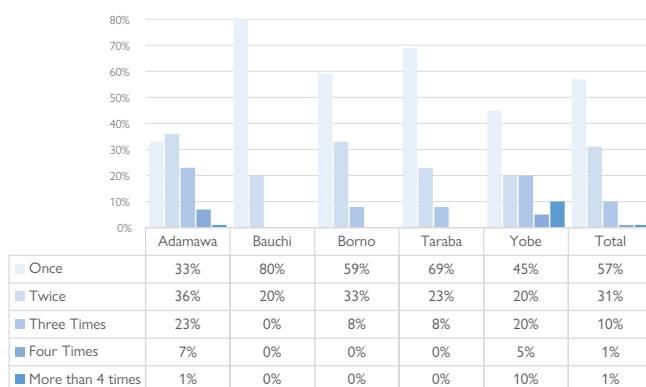


Figure 7: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

Sixty-five per cent of displaced persons residing with host communities said that they were displaced once, 30 per cent said they were displaced twice, 5 per cent said they were displaced three times. In Borno state, 52 per cent of IDPs residing among host communities were displaced once, 43 per cent were displaced twice and 5 per cent were displaced three or more times.

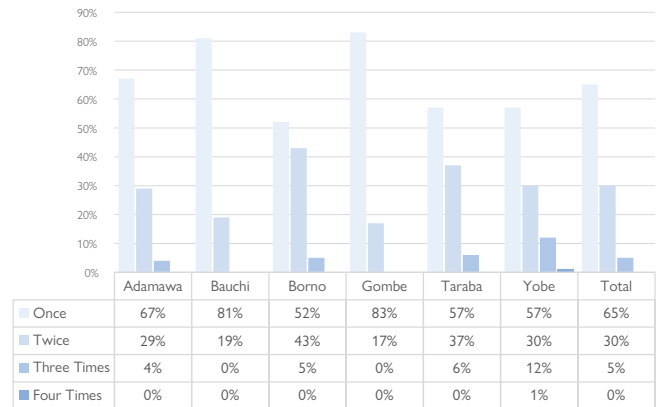


Figure 8: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

IF: 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 was 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, 69 per cent of IDPs were originally from Adamawa while 31 per cent were displaced from Borno State. In Yobe, 66 per cent of IDPs originated from Yobe State while 34 per cent fled their locations of origin in Borno State.

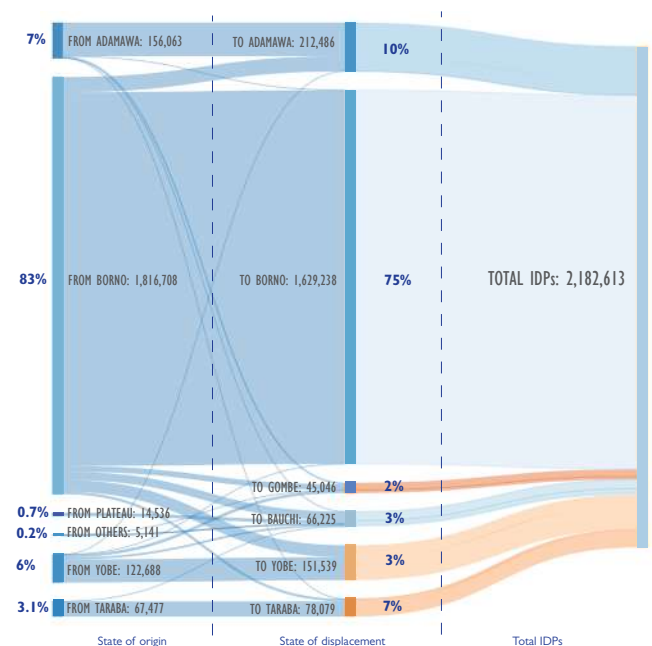
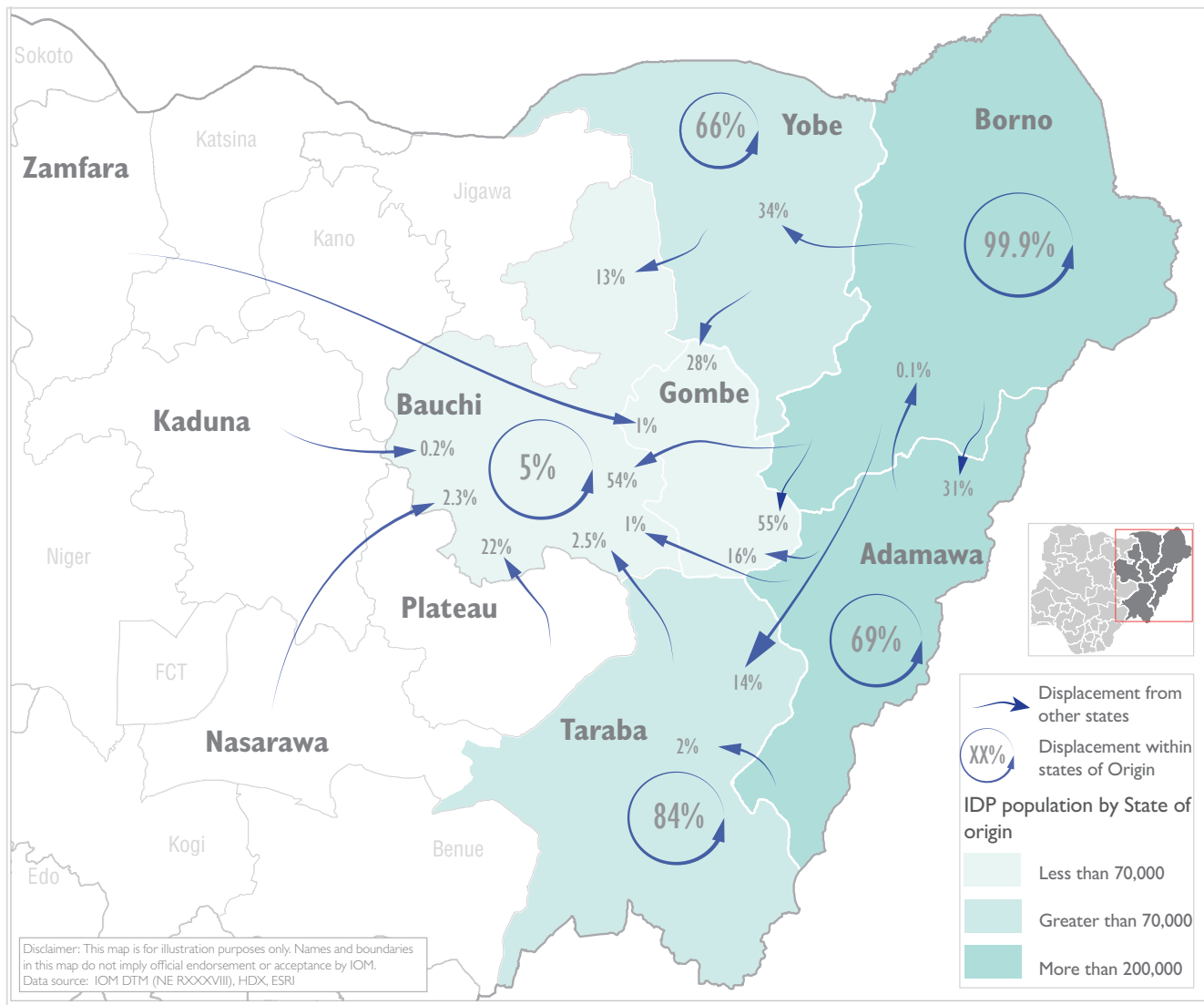


Figure 9: Origin of displaced populations



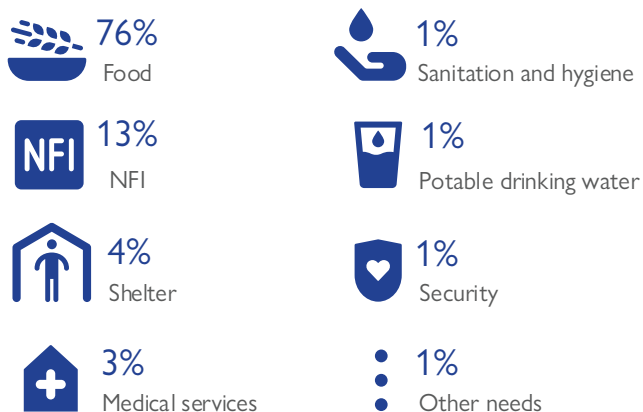
Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement



New arrivals in International School Camp, Ngala ward, Ngala LGA, Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2019

IG: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Similar to the previous rounds, the percentage of IDPs who were in need of food remained high. In 76 per cent of the locations assessed, food was cited as the primary unfulfilled need (down by 5% since Round 37). Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the primary unfulfilled need in 13 per cent of the locations (up by 3%) followed by shelter in 4 per cent of the locations (up by 1% since Round 37) and medical services in three per cent of the locations up by 1% since Round 37.



IH: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Most of IDPs in North East Nigeria (60%) were living among host communities during the Round 38 assessments, with the remainder (40%) 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-one per cent of IDPs in Borno lived in camps or camp-like settings while 49 per cent of IDPs lived among host communities.

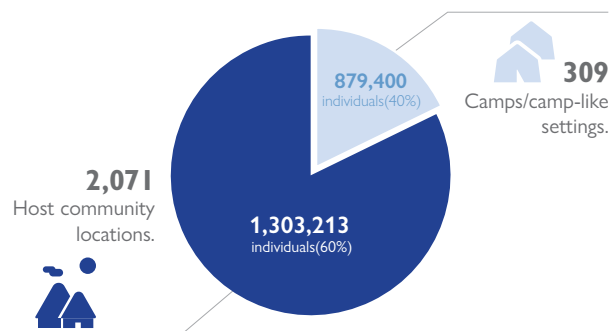


Figure 10: IDP population and number per settlement type

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 Gombe, all IDPs were residing among the local host communities.

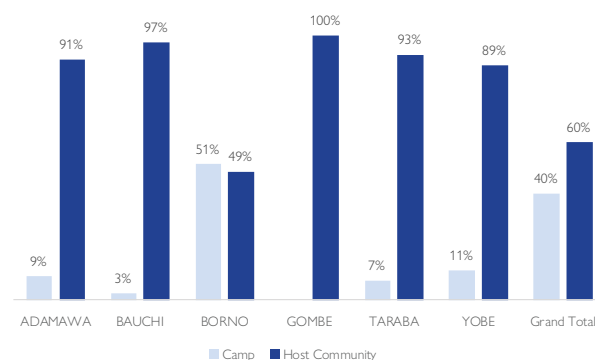


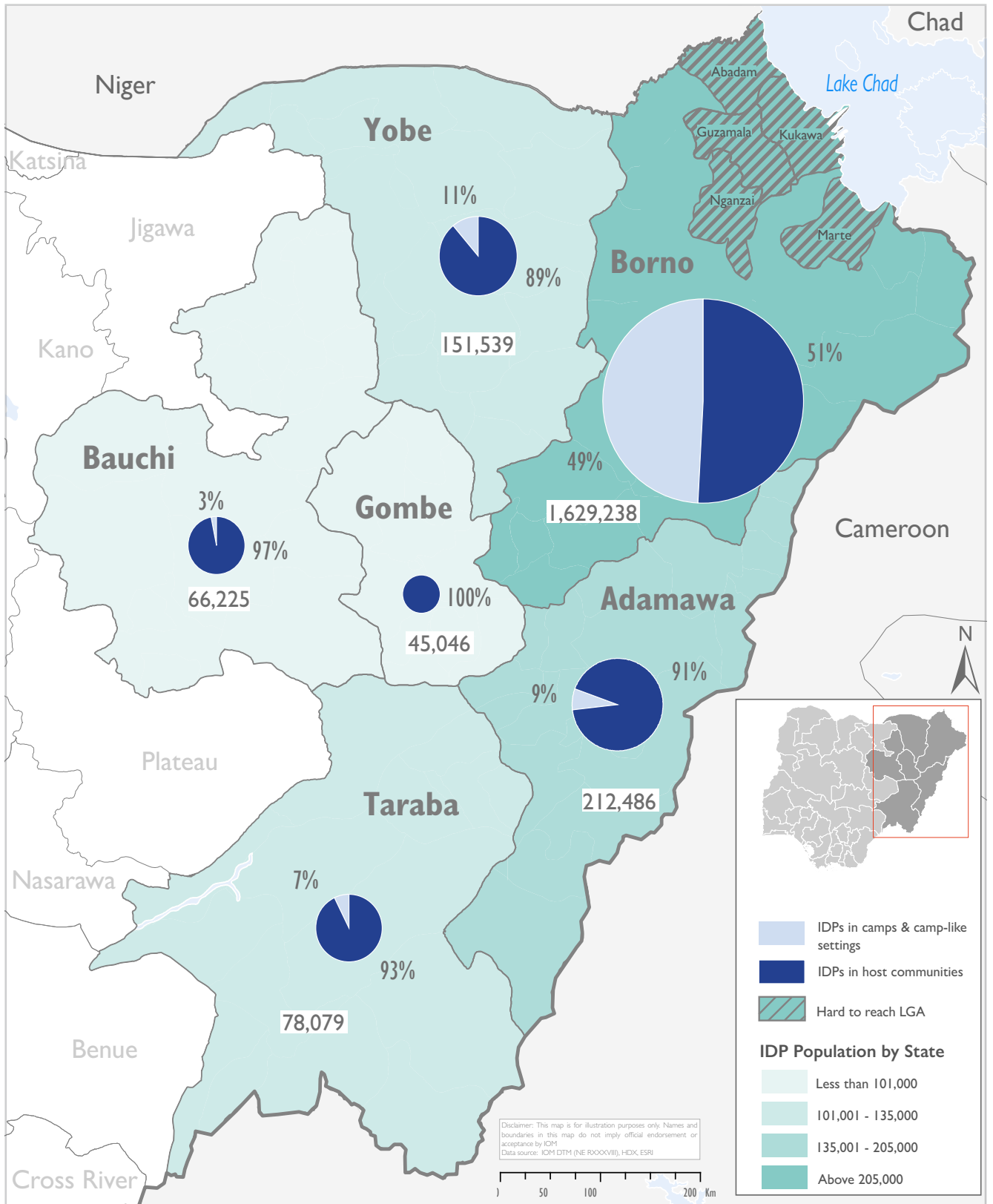
Figure 11: IDP settlement type by state



A view of IDP settlement type | NRC camp, Benesheik, Kaga LGA of Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2020

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	18,859	30	10%	193,627	460	22%	212,486	490
BAUCHI	1,661	5	2%	64,564	371	18%	66,225	376
BORNO	836,401	241	78%	792,837	454	22%	1,629,238	695
GOMBE	/	/	0%	45,046	203	10%	45,046	203
TARABA	5,644	13	4%	72,435	197	10%	78,079	210
YOBE	16,835	20	6%	134,704	386	19%	151,539	406
Total	879,400	309	100%	1,303,213	2,071	100%	2,182,613	2,380

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



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS OF IDPS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

The DTM Round 38 site assessments were conducted in 2,380 locations (down from 2,384 locations in Round 37). 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 (similar to Round 37) camps/camp-like settings and 2,071 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities (down from 2,075 locations in Round 37).

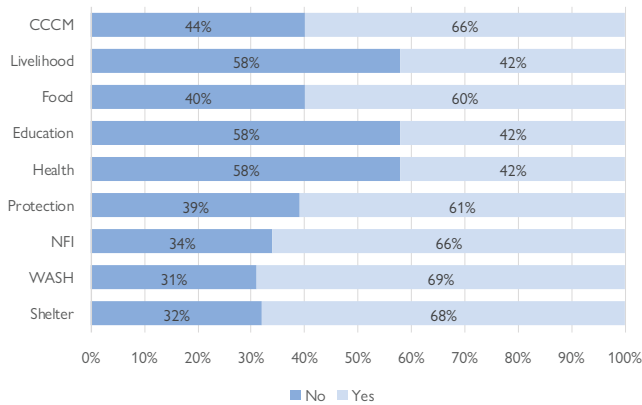


Fig 12: Percentage of sectoral support in camps/camp-like settings

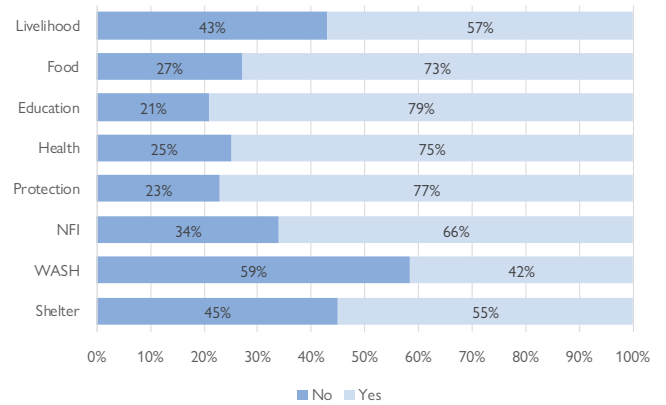


Fig 13: Percentage of sectoral support in host communities

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Seventy-two per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were classified as spontaneous while 28 per cent were planned. Most of them were categorised as collective settlement/centres (59%) and the rest were camps (41%). 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 publicly owned land (57%), followed by private property (43%) and ancestral ground (1%). Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (88%). Eight per cent were dwelling in public structures and 4 per cent in ancestral homes

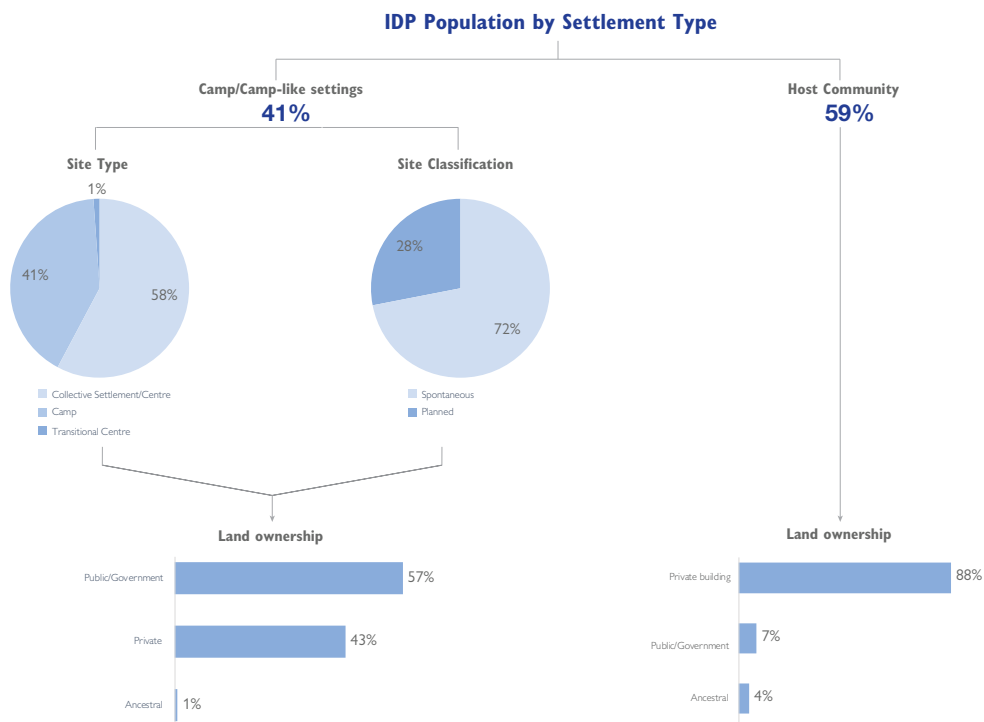


Figure 14: IDP population by settlement type

2C. SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 38 of DTM assessments, out of the 309 camps and camp-like settings assessed, 85 per cent (up by 2% from Round 37) were informal sites while the remaining 15 per cent were formal. Furthermore, 54 per cent of camps and camp-like settings did not have a Site Management Agency (SMA). As many of the camps are located around the urban centres of Borno State, it is to be noted that 95 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings in North East Nigeria are located in the state of Borno.

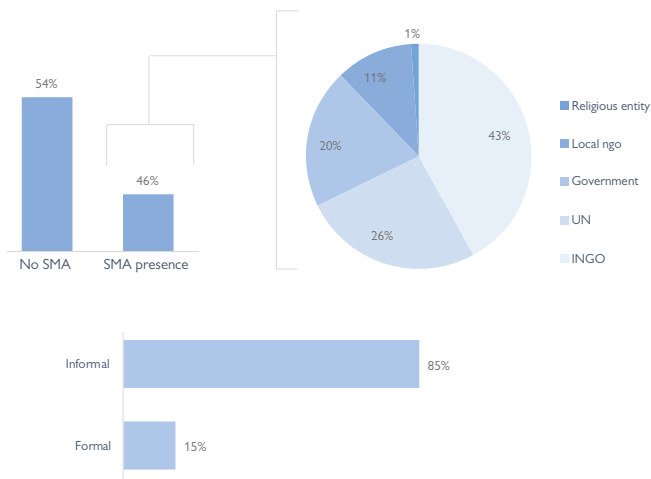


Figure 15: Presence and type of site management agency

SHELTER

Camps and camp-like settings

Camps and camp-like settings presented a variety of shelter conditions, with the most common type of shelter being self-made/makeshift shelters at 36 per cent (down by 1% since Round 37), followed by emergency shelters at 34 per cent (down by 2% since Round 37).

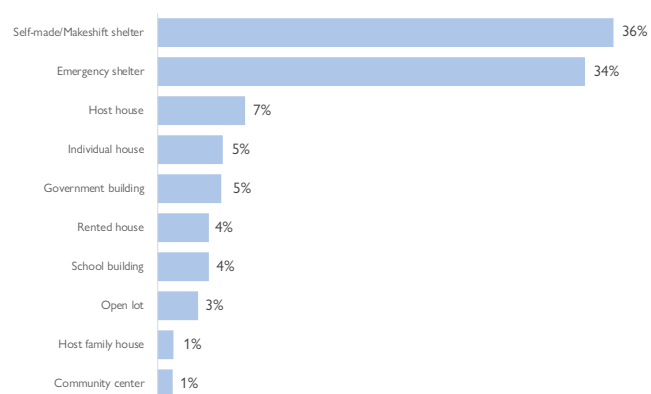


Figure 16: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

Fifty-nine per cent of all IDPs living with host communities were living in a host family's house (up from 5% reported in the last round of assessments), followed by rented houses at 22 per cent (up from 20% in Round 37) and individual houses at 16 per cent (similar to Round 37).

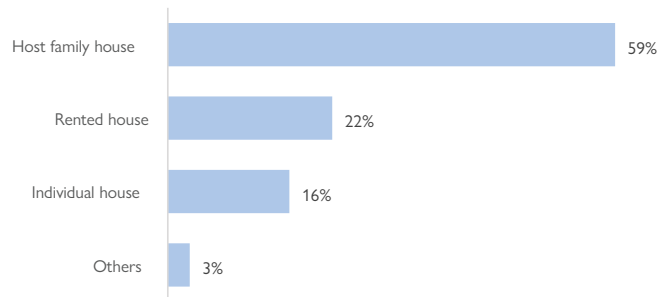


Figure 17: Types of shelter in host community sites

[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 47 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 54% in Round 37). Blankets and mats were followed by kitchen sets (19% - up from 15%) and mosquito nets (17% - up from 19%).

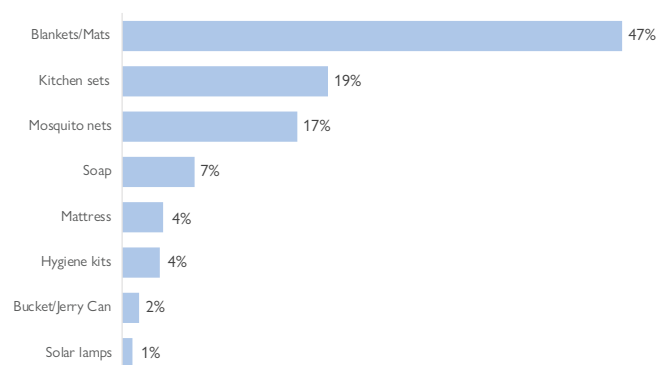


Figure 18: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

[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 35 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 37%). Blankets and mats were followed by mosquito nets (19% - up from 15%), mattresses (16% - down from 18%) and kitchen sets (16% - similar to Round 37).

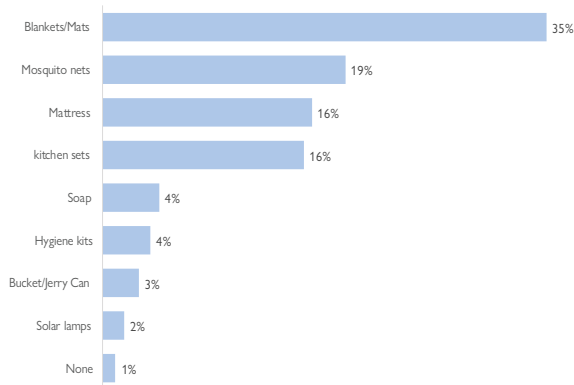


Figure 19: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

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

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water Resources

Camp and camp-like settings:

For 66 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, piped water was the main source of drinking water (down from 69% in Round 37). In 21 per cent (up by 1%) of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (7% - up by 1%), protected wells (2% - no change since Round 37) and unprotected wells (1% - down by 1%).

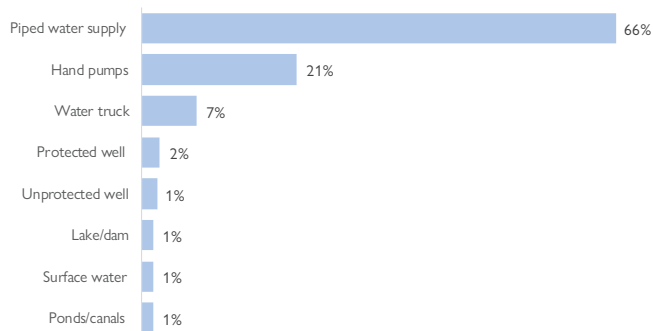


Figure 20: Main source of drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

In 96 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, IDPs reported that the water provided was potable. In the states of Yobe and Borno, the water was potable in all (100%) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed. On the other hand, in the state of Taraba, the water was reported as non-potable in 54 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

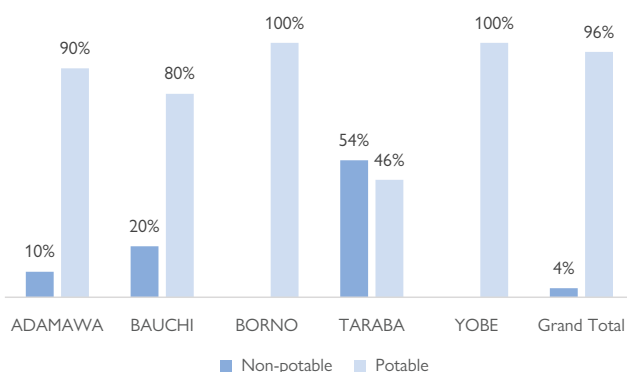


Figure 21: Potable water in camps/camp-like settings per state

[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 (50% of assessed locations – down from 51%). Hand pumps were followed by piped water supplies (in 28% of assessed locations – similar to Round 37), protected wells (in 7% of assessed locations – similar to Round 37) and unprotected wells (in 7% of assessed locations – similar to Round 37).

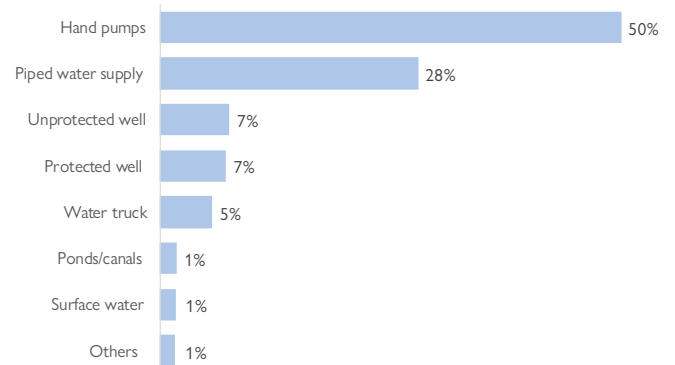


Figure 22: Main source of drinking water in host communities

In 88 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the drinking water was reported potable (up from 87%). In the state of Yobe, drinking water was reported potable in 98 per cent of the locations assessed. On the other hand, in the state of Taraba, the drinking water was reported as non-potable in 32 per cent of the locations assessed.

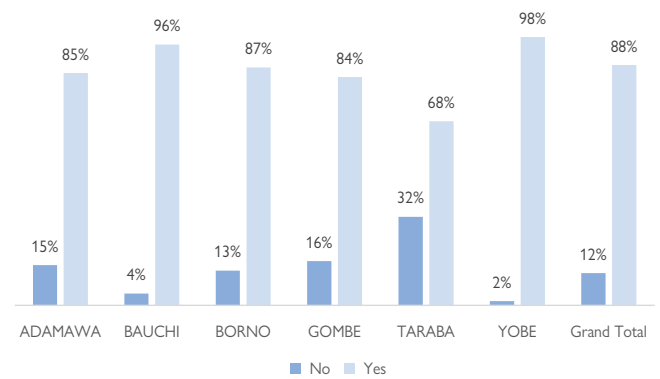


Figure 23: Potable water in host communities per state

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



Potable water in Daware camp of Pariya ward, Fufore LGA of Adamawa state © IOM Nigeria/A. Phoebe/ IOM 2020

Personal Hygiene Facilities

Camps and camp-like settings

In 87 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (up by 2%), toilets were described as unhygienic, while toilets were reported to be hygienic in 12 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1%). Also in the state of Borno, respondents reported that 87 per cent of the sites had unhygienic toilets. In the states Bauchi and Yobe, all toilets were reportedly unhygienic.

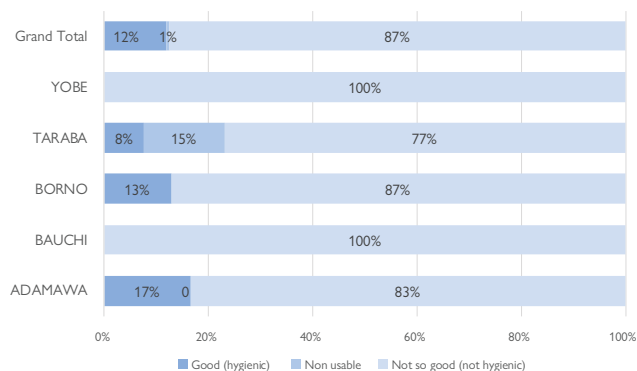


Figure 24: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

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

Host Communities

In 93 per cent of displacement sites, toilets were described as unhygienic (up by 1%), while in only 5 per cent of the locations, toilets were considered hygienic (similar to Round 37). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, toilets were reported as completely unusable. In the state of Borno, respondents said that 91 per cent of locations had unhygienic toilets, and 8 per cent of the toilets were hygienic (similar to Round 37). In the states Gombe and Yobe, nearly all toilets (99%) were reported unhygienic.

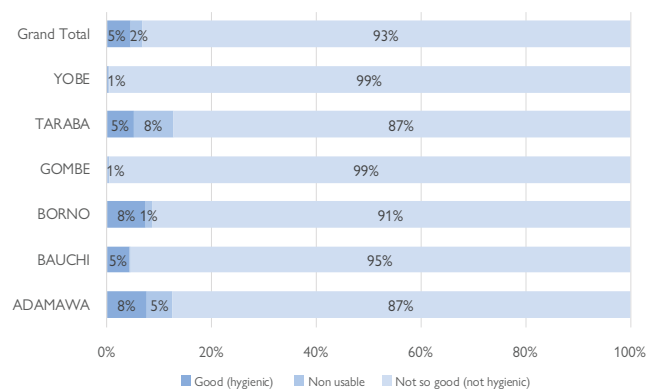


Figure 25: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

In the Round 38 assessments, food support was available both on-site (in 45% of camps/camp-like settings) and off-site (in 34% of camps/camp-like settings). However, no food support was available in 21 per cent (up from 19% since the last round of assessments) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

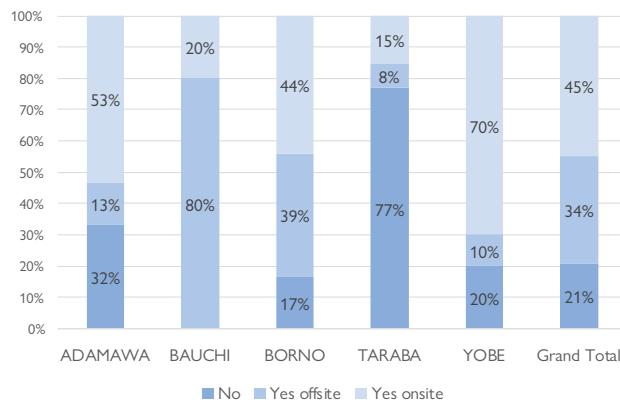


Figure 26: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, food support was available on-site in 53 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 52% compared to Round 37), and off-site in 22 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1% compared to Round 37). In 25 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all (down from 27% in Round 37). In the state of Borno, food support was available on-site in 53 per cent, and off-site in 23 per cent of the locations assessed. In Taraba, no food support was available at all in 75 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities.

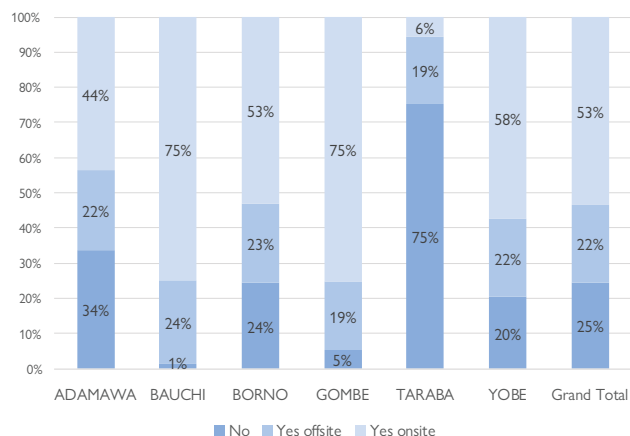


Figure 27: Access to food in host communities

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

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

During Round 38, similar to the previous rounds, malaria was cited as the most common health problem as reported in 65 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 61%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 18% of camps/camp-like settings – down by 4%) and cough (in 14% of camps/camp-like settings – no change since Round 37).

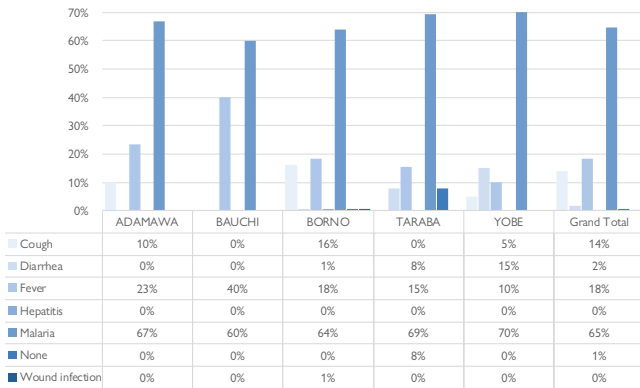


Figure 28: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

[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 65 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 62%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 19% of locations – similar to Round 37) and cough (in 7% of locations – similar to Round 37). In addition, in the state of Borno, malaria was the most common health problem as reported in 66 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 8% of the locations in Borno State).

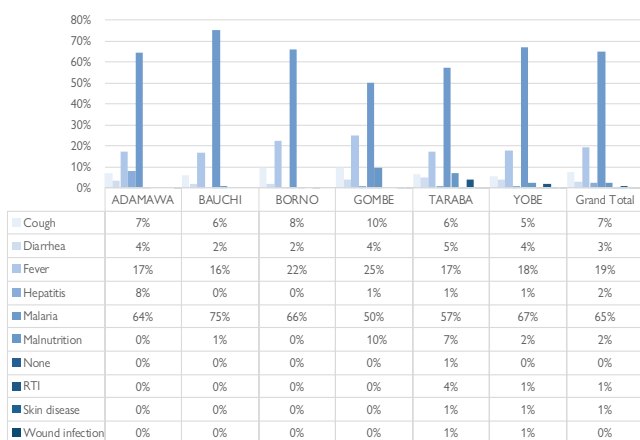


Figure 29: Common health problems in host communities

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

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

In 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no children were attending school at all (up by 1%). In 23 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 (similar to Round 37). In only 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, more than 75 per cent of children were attending school. In the state of Taraba, 31 per cent of the children in camps/camp-like settings were not attending school at all.

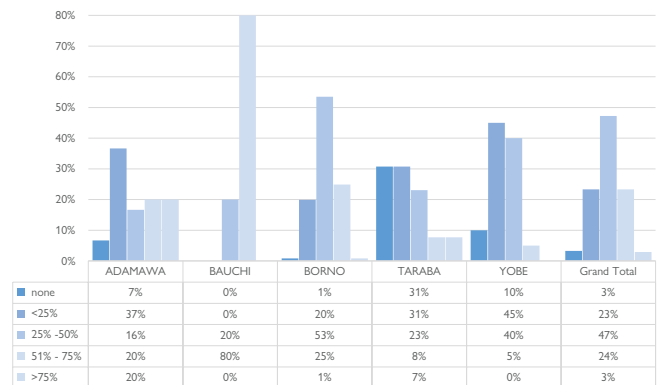


Figure 30: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

[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 (similar to Round 37). In 34 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 2%). In 15 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school (up by 1%) and in 10 per cent of locations, over 75 per cent of children were attending school (up by 2%).

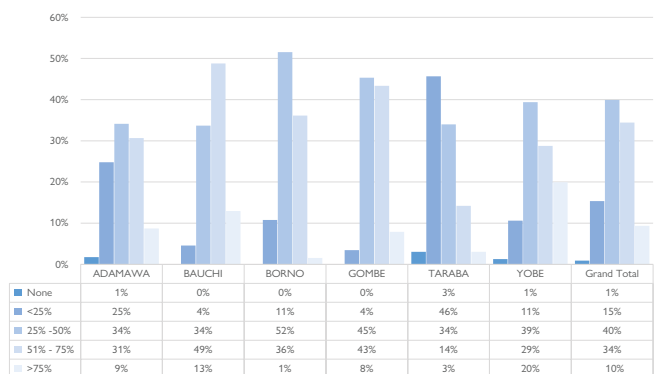


Figure 31: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

[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 54 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 3%), followed by local and community leaders in 30 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up by 1%), aid workers in 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 37) and religious leaders in 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings.

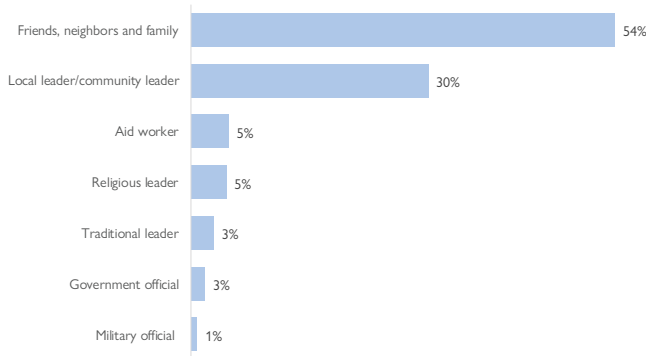


Figure 32: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

The most preferred medium used by the IDP communities in camps/camp-like settings to receive information was the radio (reported in 46% of the camps/camp-like settings – up by 3%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 38% of the camps/camp-like settings – down by 4%) and loudspeakers (reported in 6% of the camps/camp-like settings – similar to Round 37).

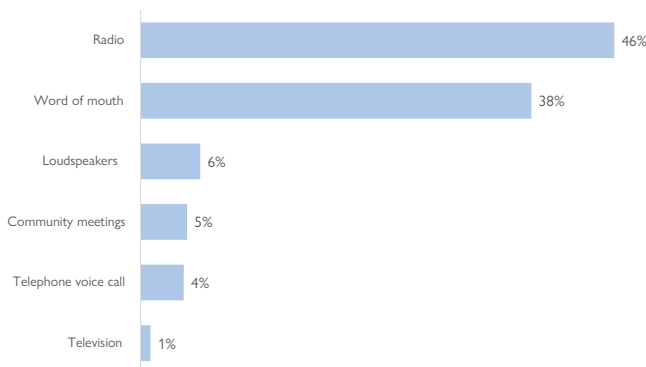


Figure 33: Most preferred medium by IDP communities in camps/camp-like settings

[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 39 per cent of locations (down from 40% in Round 37), followed by local and community leaders in 32 per cent of locations (up from 31%) and religious leaders in 14 per cent of locations (up from 13%).

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 locations assessed). No changes were recorded compared to Round 37.

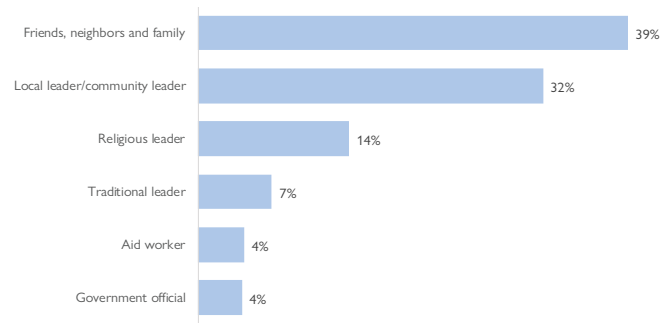


Figure 34: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

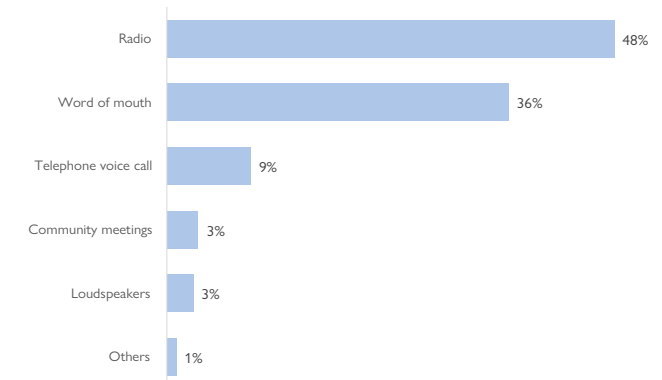


Figure 35: Most preferred medium by IDPs in host communities

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

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

In 35 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, petty trade was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (down from 40% during Round 37), followed by jobs as a daily wage labourer which were cited in 31 per cent of camps/camp-like settings as the main occupation of IDPs (up by 1%). In 23 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (up from 19% since Round 37).

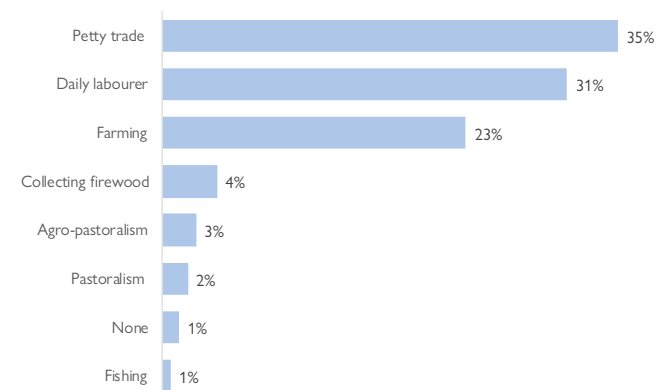


Figure 36: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 41 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 Borno, only 29 per cent of the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. This is because the majority of the camps and camp-like settings in Borno State are located within and close to the urban centres in the state. Additionally, in 84 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, there was livestock on-site (down by 1%).

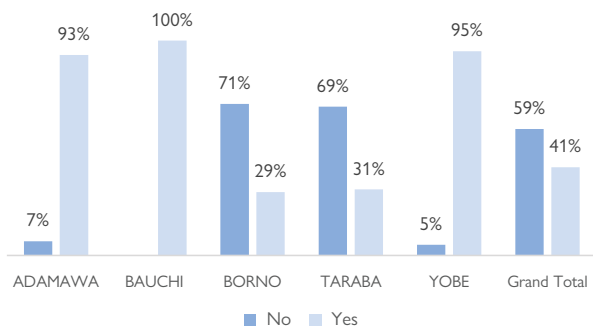


Figure 37: Access to land for cultivation in camps/camp-like settings

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

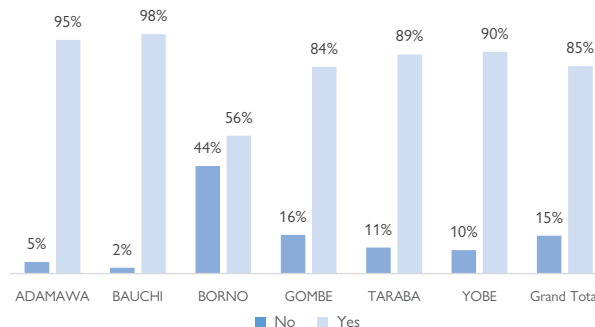


Figure 39: Access to land for cultivation in host communities

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



A livelihood income generating activity for a mother in Daware camp of Pariya ward, Fufore LGA of Adamawa State © IOM Nigeria/A. Phoebe/ IOM 2020

Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, farming was reported as the main occupation in 63 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 3% compared to Round 37). Farming was followed by jobs as a daily labourer, cited in 14 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2%) and petty trade, cited in 13 per cent of the locations assessed (no change since Round 37).

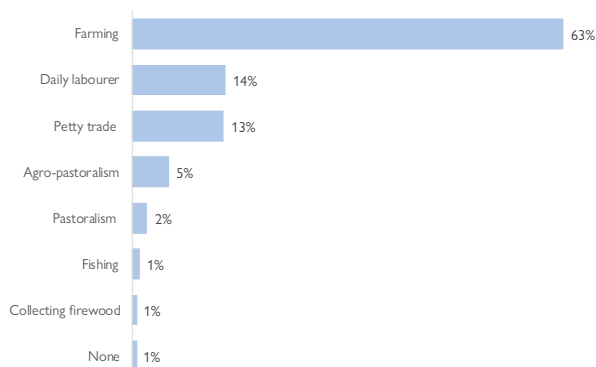


Figure 38: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

In contrast to IDPs in camps/camp-like settings, in 85 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, IDPs had access to land for cultivation (up by 3%). This number was reported lower only in the state of Borno where IDPs had access to land for cultivation in 56 per cent of the locations assessed. Again, this can be explained by the fact that in the state of Borno, many IDPs are residing in the urban centres of Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs. Additionally, in 9 per cent of the locations assessed, there was livestock on-site (up by 1%).

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 86 per cent (no change since Round 37) of camps/camp-like settings. This number was reported at 92 per cent (up by 1%) in the camps/camp-like settings in the most-affected state of Borno.

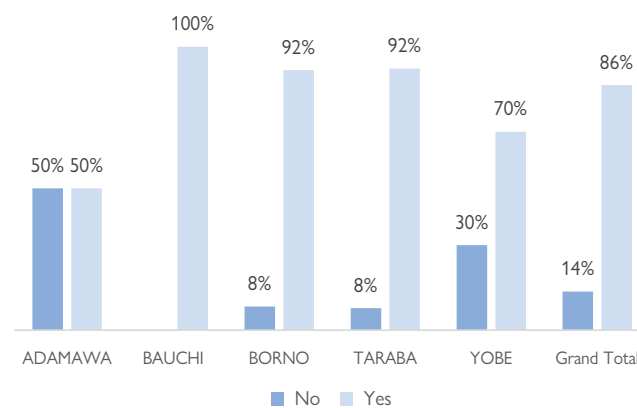


Figure 40: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

In 90 per cent of the locations (up from 89%) some form of security was present. This figure was reported at 96 per cent in the most affected state of Borno (no change since Round 37).

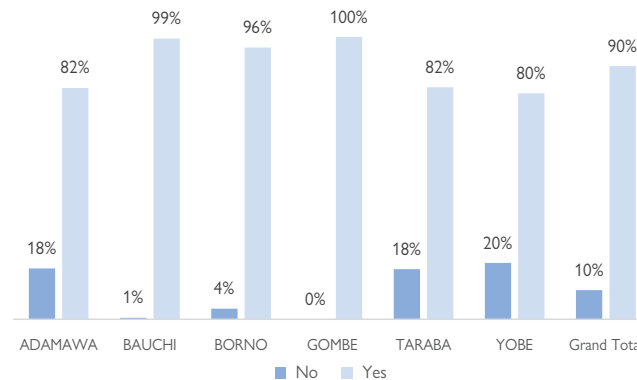


Figure 41: Security provided in host communities

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

3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,918,063 returnees or 309,732 returnee households were recorded during the Round 38 of DTM assessments in North East Nigeria.¹ This signifies an increase of 164,579 individuals or 9 per cent compared to Round 37 when 1,753,484 returnees were identified. This significant increase is mainly due to the arrival of 153,672 returnees in LGA Geidam in the state of Yobe. After the attacks by NSAG in April 2021, the entire population of Geidam town was displaced. As peace has been restored in Geidam and humanitarian actors have established a presence in Geidam LGA, many former IDPs have now returned to their locations of origin.

During Round 38, 40 LGAs with a total of 675 return locations were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States (down from 672 locations in Round 37 assessments). The state of Adamawa continued to host the largest number of returnees with 832,633 individuals or 43 per cent of the total returnee population in North East Nigeria. Borno State hosted 743,851 returnees or 39 per cent of the total number of returnees and was followed by Yobe with 341,579 individuals or 18 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in North East Nigeria.

While in most of the LGA's in Adamawa, returnee numbers remained more or less stable compared to Round 37, Michika LGA witnessed an increase of 1,960 returnees or one per cent as a result of the renewed access to farmlands. In Borno State, an increase of 3,256 returnees was noted since Round 37 (less than 1%). Despite the increase that was recorded at state-level, the LGA Biu witnessed a considerable decrease (1,189 individuals or 12%) as all the returnees who were residing in the ward Kamuya were displaced once more as a result of insecurities in the ward.

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, 1,763,395 individuals or 92 per cent of all returnees were classified as IDP returnees, while 154,668 individuals or 8 per cent of all returnees were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back from neighbouring countries.

State	R37 total (June 2021)	R38 total (Sep 2021)	Status	Difference	Return population In percentages per state
ADAMAWA	829,594	832,633	Increase	+3,039	43%
BORNO	740,595	743,851	Increase	+3,256	39%
YOBE	183,295	341,579	Increase	+158,284	18%
GRAND TOTAL	1,753,484	1,918,063	Increase	+164,579	100%

Table 4: Returnee population by state

When comparing current numbers with the Round 37 assessments, all states witnessed an increase in returnee numbers. As discussed before, the most prominent increase was noted in Yobe State where the returnee population increased by 158,284 individuals or 86 per cent. The state of Adamawa witnessed a very slight increase of 3,039 returnee individuals (less than 1% compared to Round 37).

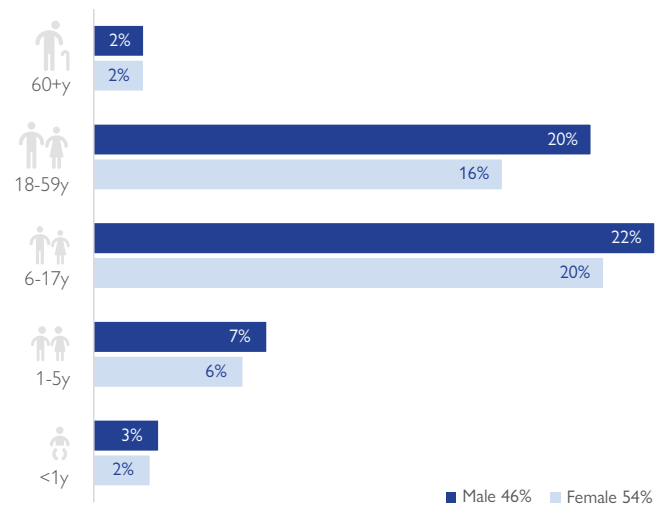


Figure 42: Age and demographic breakdown of returnees

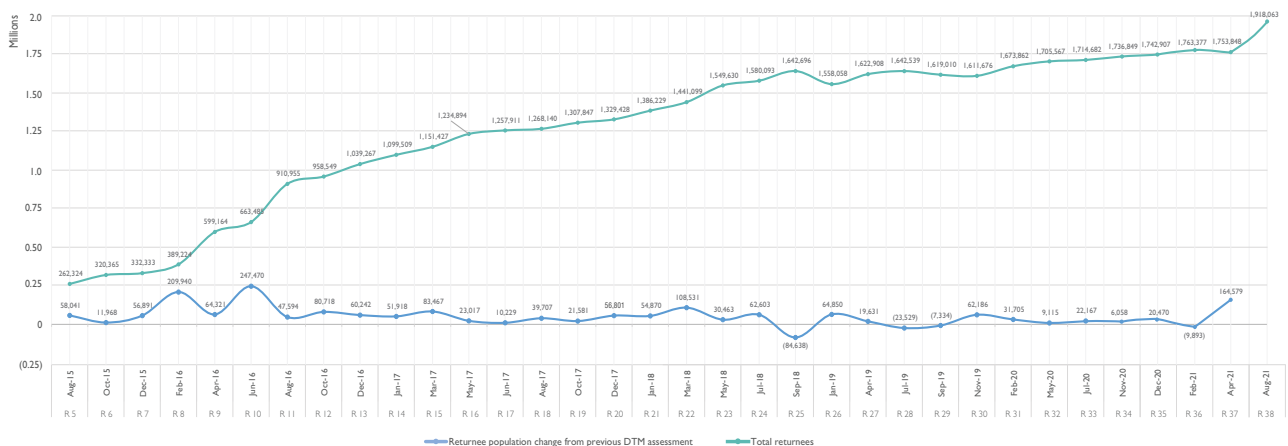
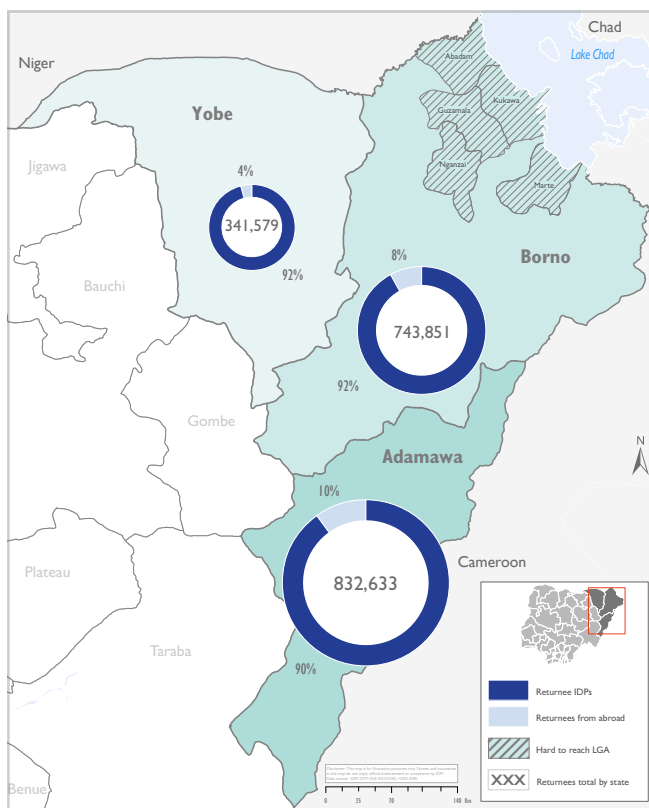


Figure 43: Returnee population trend

1. It is to be noted that return movements are only captured in the states Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

The percentage of returned refugees did not change since the last rounds of assessments. Among the returned refugees, 88,212 individuals returned from Cameroon (57% of refugee returnees), 41,046 individuals from Niger Republic (27% of refugee returnees) and 25,410 individuals from Chad (16% of refugee returnees).



Map 6: Returnee population per state

3B: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 32 per cent of returnees (or 623,843 individuals) stated that they returned to their locations of origin in 2016. Twenty-seven per cent of returnees (or 509,465 individuals) returned in 2015 while 15 per cent (or 293,089 individuals) returned in the year 2017. As a result of the significant return movement towards Geidam LGA ahead of this round, the number of returnees that returned in 2021 increased considerably to reach a total of 193,261 individuals or 10 per cent of the total number of returnees. 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 (57% and 77% respectively).

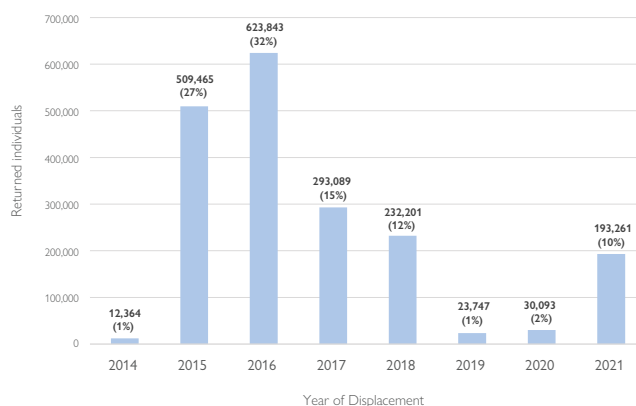


Figure 45: Year of return for returnees

3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 34 per cent of returnees stated that they were forced to flee their locations of origin in 2016 (down from 37%). Twenty-six per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015 (down from 29%) and 12 per cent were displaced in 2017 (down from 13%). It is to be noted that 10 per cent of the returnee population left their locations of origin in the year 2021. Once again, these movements are predominantly related to the attack in Geidam LGA in Yobe State. As many of the households who were displaced after the attack in Geidam now have returned to their locations of origin, it can be concluded that this was a significant population movement but relatively short in time.

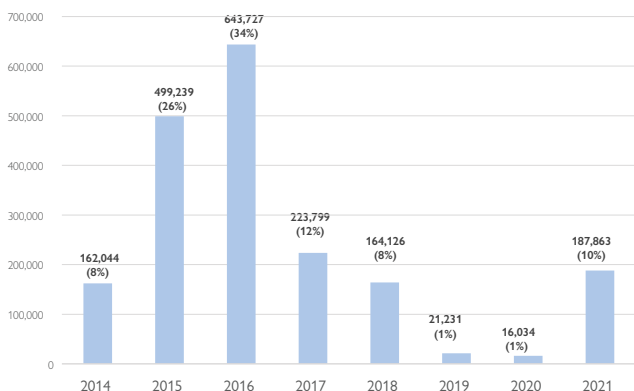


Figure 44: Year of displacement for returnees

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.

3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-three per cent of returnees attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in North East Nigeria, 6 per cent of returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent. This was due to natural disasters. These numbers were consistent to those of Round 37. 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.

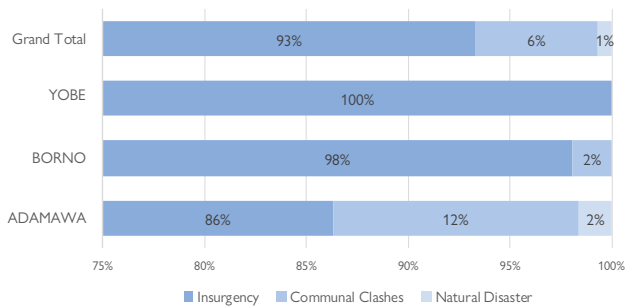


Figure 46: Reasons for initial displacement of returnees

3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-eight per cent of returnee households (up from 76% in Round 37) were residing in shelters with walls. Sixteen per cent of returnee households were residing in traditional shelters (down from 18%) and 6 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (no change since Round 37). In Borno State, 81 per cent of returnees lived in shelters with walls (down from 82% in Round 37), while 9 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (up from 8%) and 10 per cent were living in traditional shelters (no change since Round 37). In addition, 28 per cent of returnee households found their houses in their locations of origin either fully or partially damaged, while 72 per cent of the houses of returnees were not damaged upon their return.

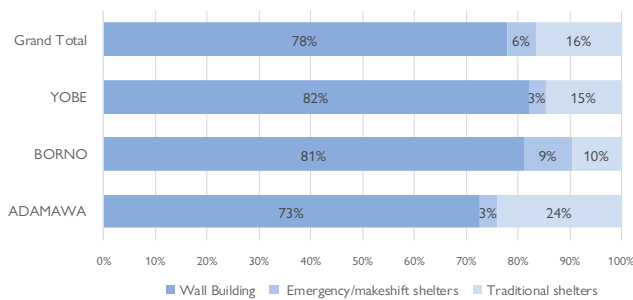


Figure 47: Shelter type of the returned households in areas of return

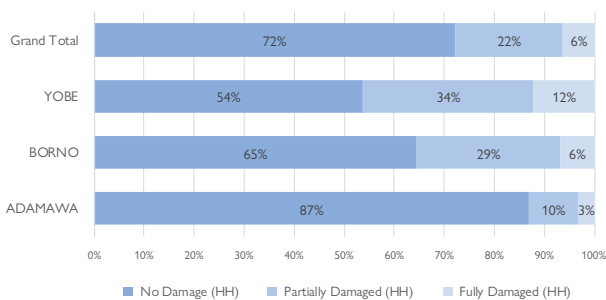


Figure 48: Shelter conditions of the returnee households

3E: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 67 per cent of locations hosting returnees did not have access to health services (up from 66%). The lack of access to medical services was reported as highest in the state of Adamawa at 71 per cent, followed by Borno at 68 per cent and Yobe at 45 per cent of the locations assessed. In areas that did have access to health services, the most common types were primary health centres or PHCC (26%) followed by general hospitals and mobile clinics at 3 per cent.

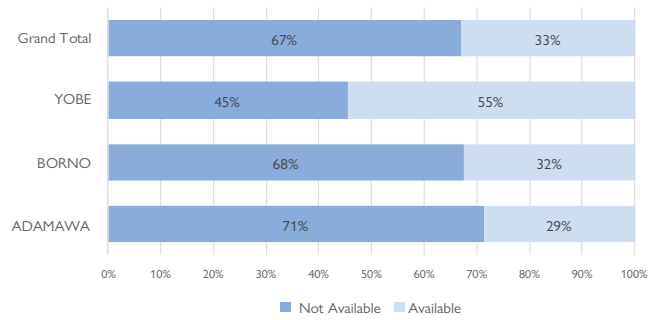


Figure 49: Availability of medical services in areas of return

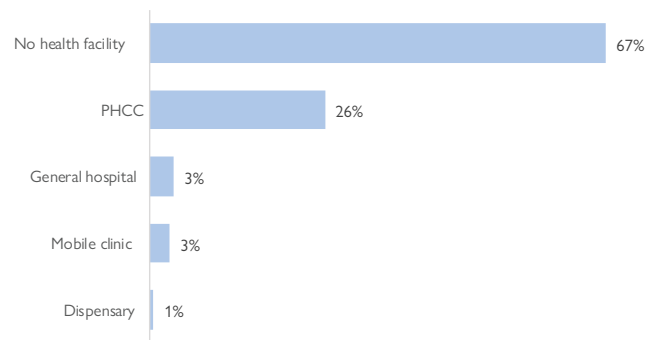


Figure 50: Type of medical services in areas of return

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 while no education facilities were available in 53 per cent of the locations hosting returnees (no change since Round 37). More specifically, education facilities were available in 49 per cent of the locations in Borno, in 41 per cent of the locations in Adamawa and in 70 per cent of the return locations in Yobe.

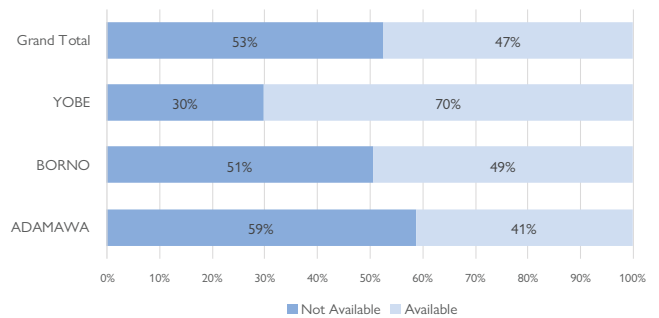


Figure 51: Availability of education services in areas of return

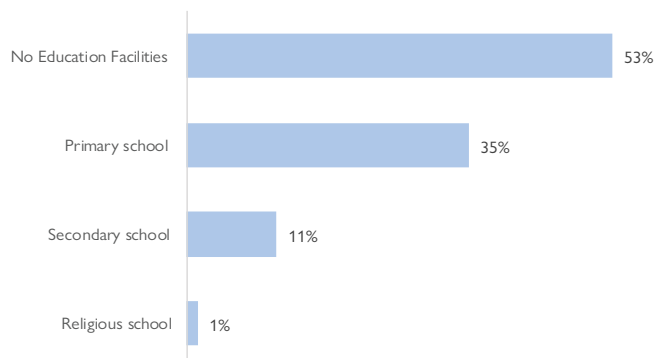


Figure 52: Percentage of education types in areas of return

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

WASH facilities were provided in 72 per cent of sites where returnees were residing (up from 71% in Round 37). No WASH facilities were present in 28 per cent of the return locations. Communal boreholes were the most common type of WASH facility, present in 30 per cent of locations where returnees were residing. Communal boreholes were followed by hand pumps, present in 29 per cent of locations (down from 30%), and communal wells, present in 9 per cent of locations assessed (down from 11%).

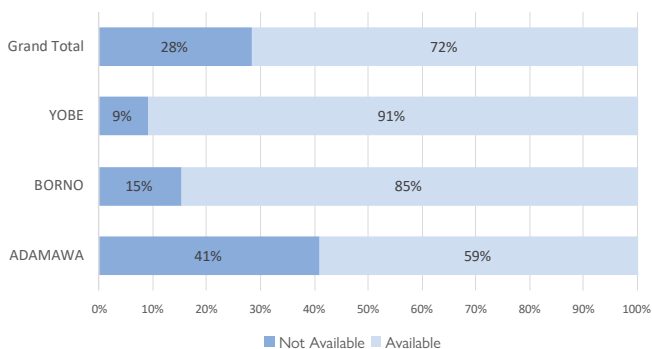


Figure 53: Availability of WASH facilities in areas of return

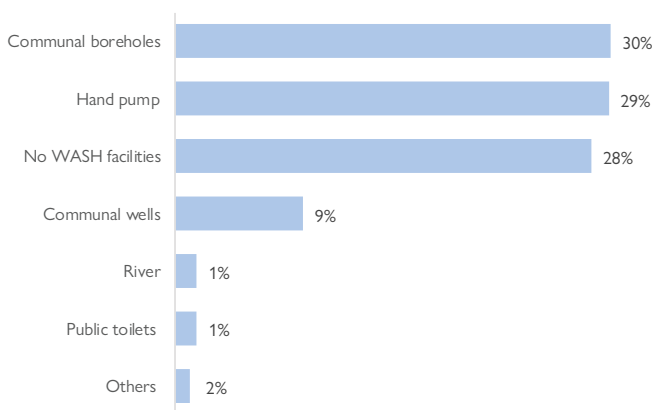


Figure 54: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity in locations of return was farming, recorded at 96 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1% since Round 37). Other livelihood activities reported were petty trade and fishing activities, each cited in one per cent of the return locations as the most common livelihood activity for returnees. Access to farmland was available in 95 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 5% compared to Round 37).

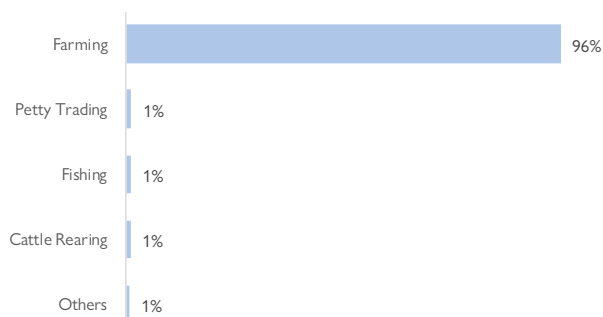


Figure 55: Means of Livelihood

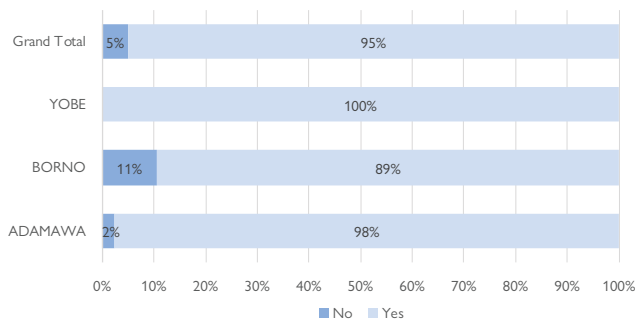


Figure 56: Breakdown of farmers with access to farmland by State

3I: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-one per cent (down by 1% since Round 37) of locations where returnees have settled had markets nearby while 79 per cent had no market facilities. Twenty per cent of markets were functional.

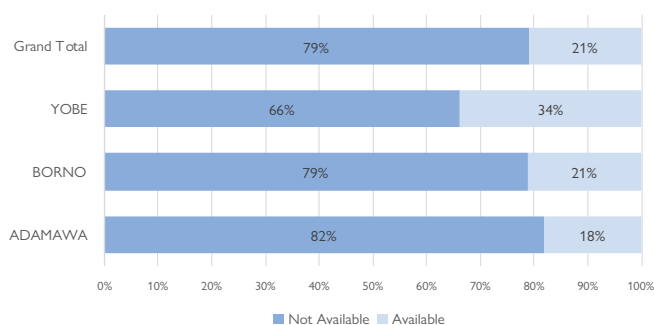
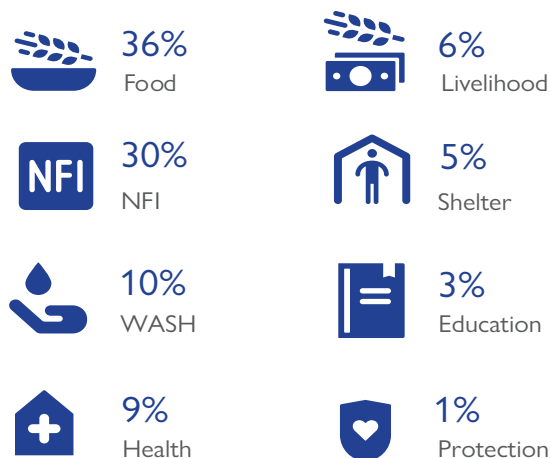


Figure 57: Availability of market services in areas of return

3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

In 33 per cent (up by 2%) of locations hosting returnees, no assistance was provided. In 36 per cent of the return locations that received assistance, food was reported as the most common type of assistance received by the returnee community. Food was followed by NFIs, reported in 30 per cent of the return locations and WASH, reported in 10 per cent of the 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: A view of 250 Housing Estate (Dalori II camp), Dalori ward, Konduga LGA of Borno State © IOM-DTM/2021

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

“When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: “Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), October 2021.”





SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



Camp/Camp-like Settings



Figure 16a: Percentage of individuals in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

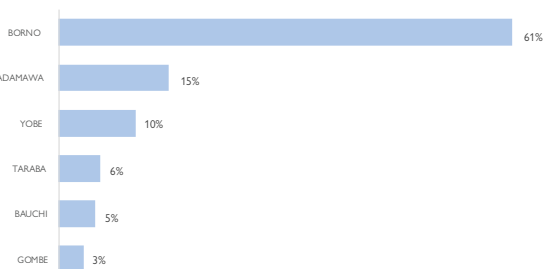


Figure 17a: Percentage of individuals in host community.

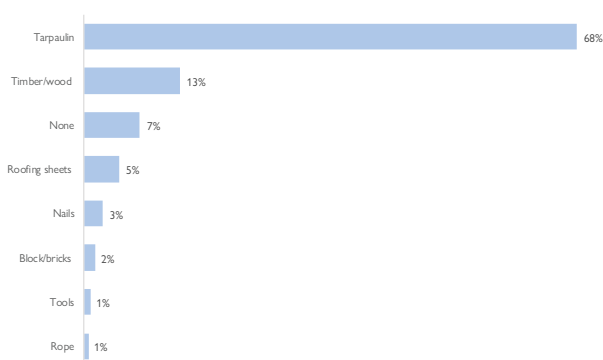


Figure 16b: Percentage of camps and camp-like settings with the most needed shelter material

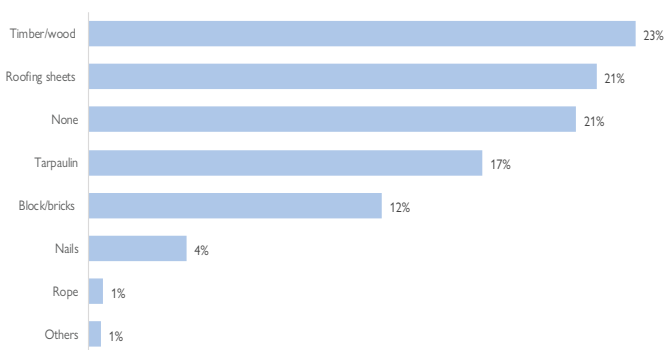


Figure 17b: Number of host community sites with the most needed shelter material

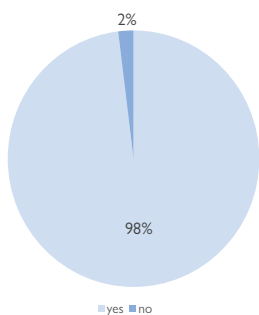


Figure 16c: Need for shelter materials

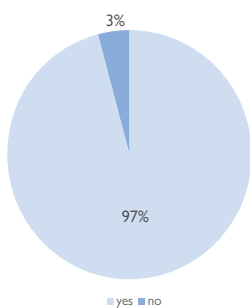


Figure 16d: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI distribution

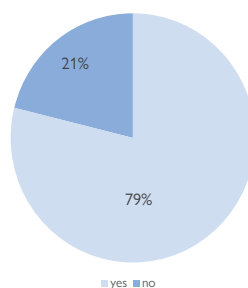


Figure 17c: Most needed shelter materials

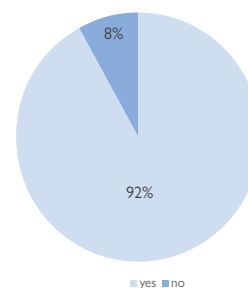


Figure 17d: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI distribution

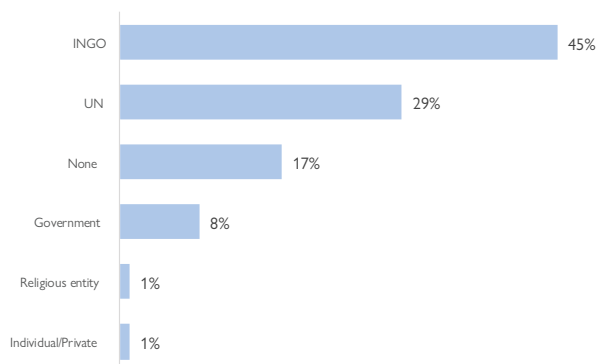


Figure 16e: Most supporting organization in camps/camp-like settings

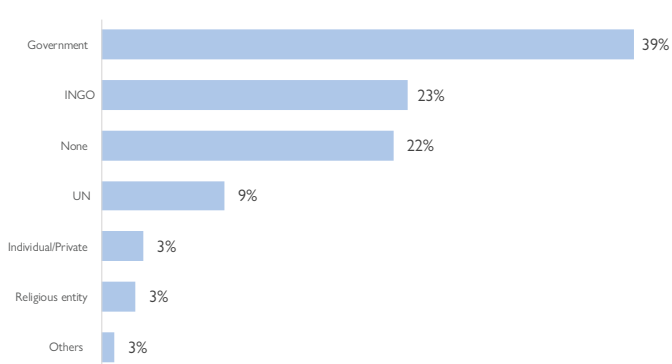


Figure 17e: Most supporting organization in host communities

[Go back.](#)



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



Water Facilities

Camp/Camp-like Settings

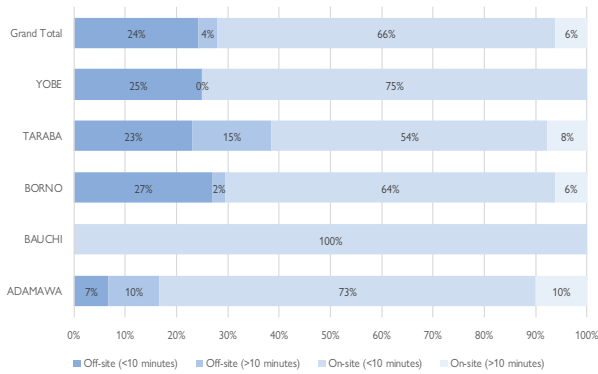


Figure 20a: Distance to main water sources

Host Communities

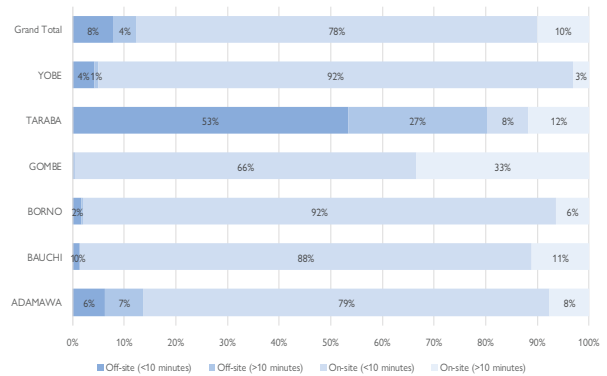


Figure 22a: Distance to main water sources

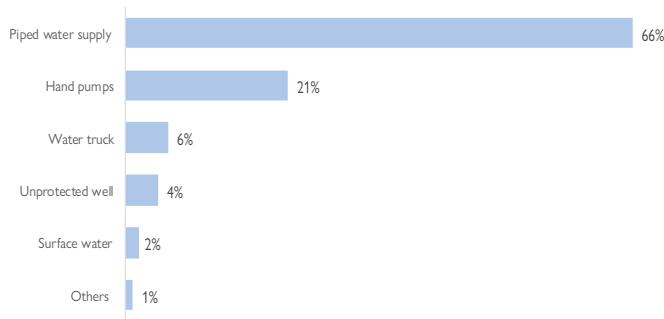


Figure 20b: Main non-drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

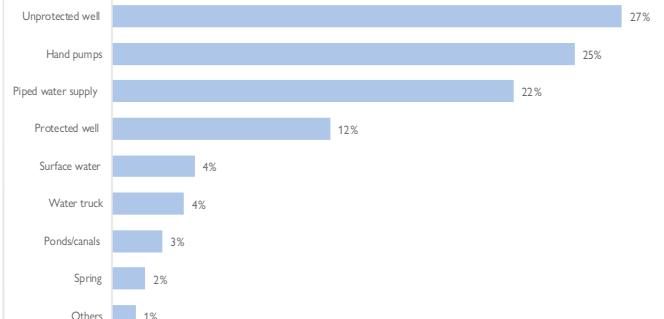


Figure 22b: Main non-drinking water sources

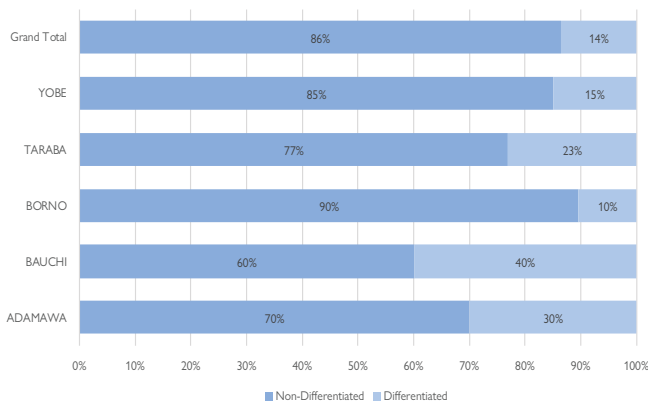


Figure 20c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

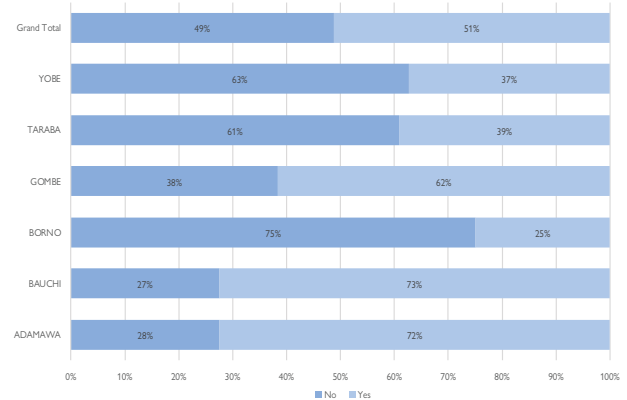


Figure 22c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host communities

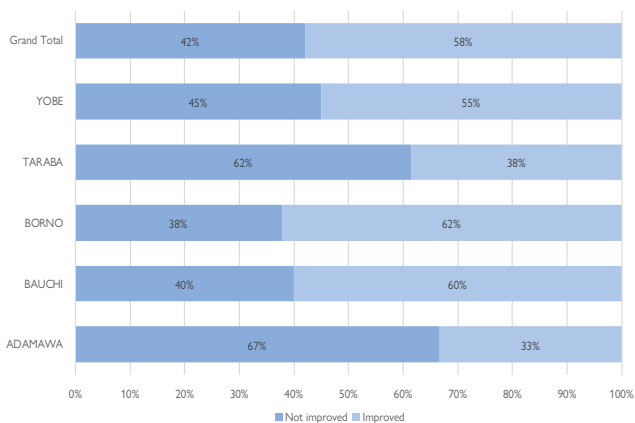


Figure 20d: Have water points been improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

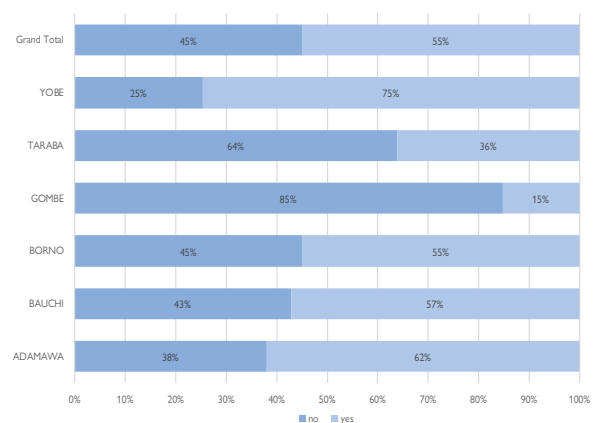


Figure 22d: Have water points been improved in Host communities

[Go back.](#)

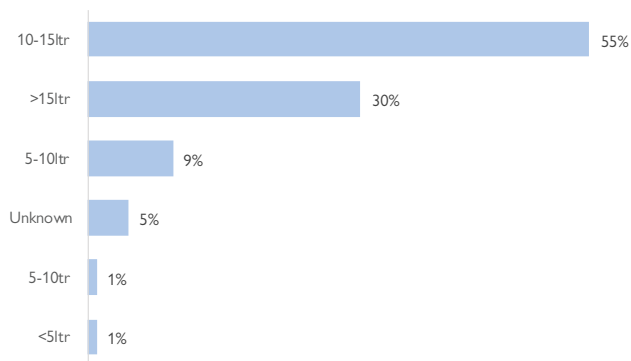


Figure 20e: Average amount of water available per person per day

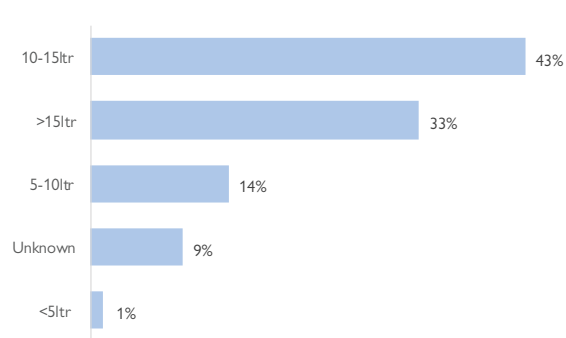


Figure 22e: Average amount of water available per person per day

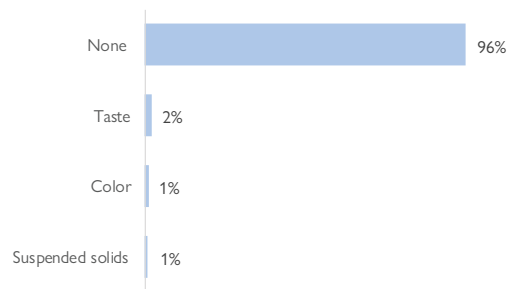


Figure 20f: Main problem with water

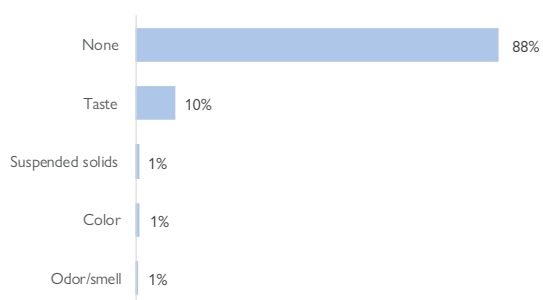


Figure 22f: Main problem with water

Personal Hygiene Facilities

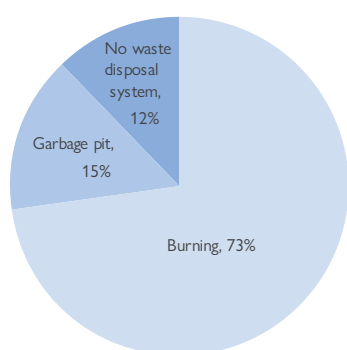


Figure 24a: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

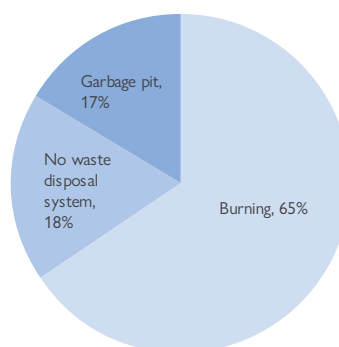


Figure 25a: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

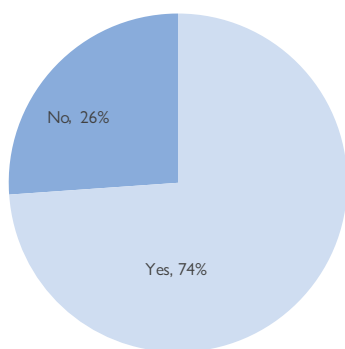


Figure 24b: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

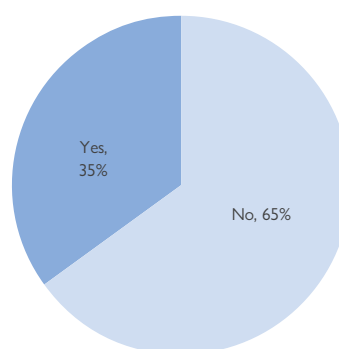


Figure 25b: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

[Go back.](#)



Camps/camp-like settings

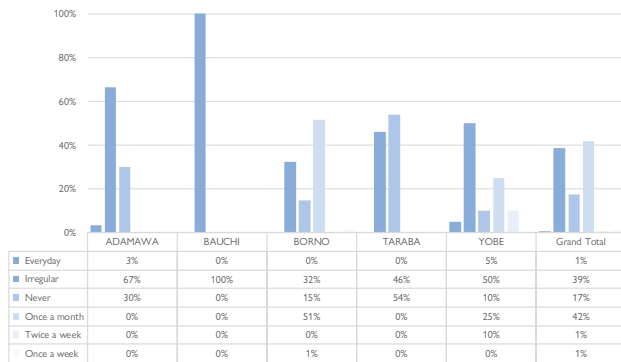


Figure 26a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

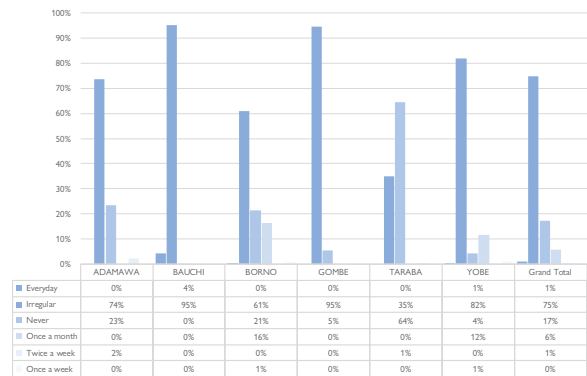


Figure 27a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

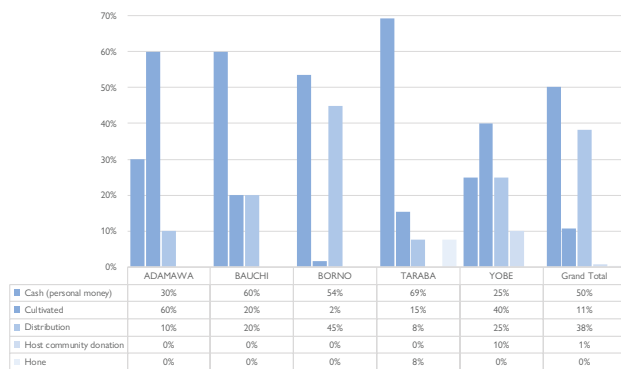


Figure 26b: Most common source of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

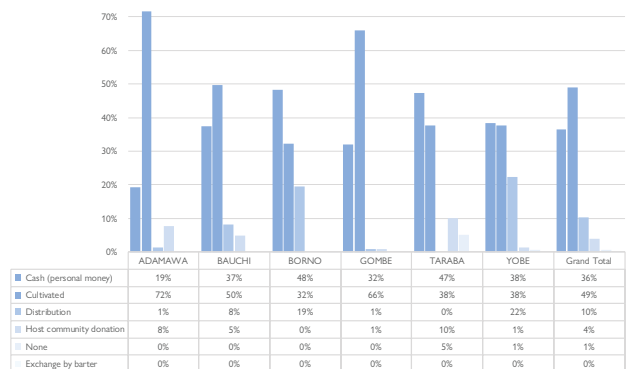


Figure 27b: Most common source of obtaining food in host communities

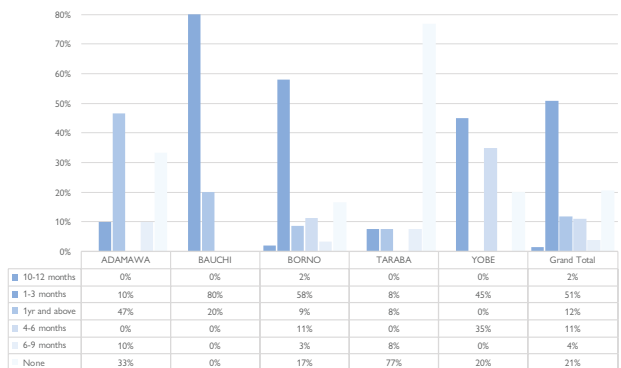


Figure 26c: Duration of last received food support in camps/camp-like settings

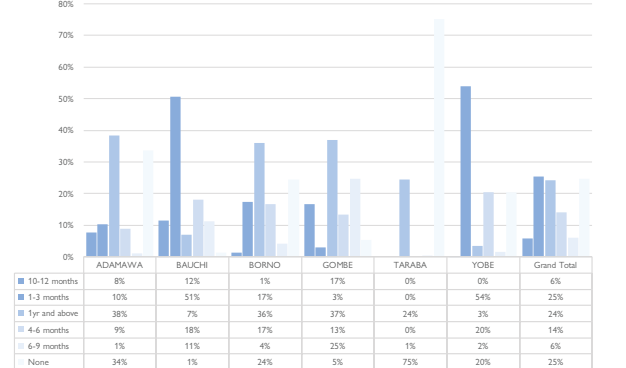


Figure 27c: Duration of last received food support in host Communities

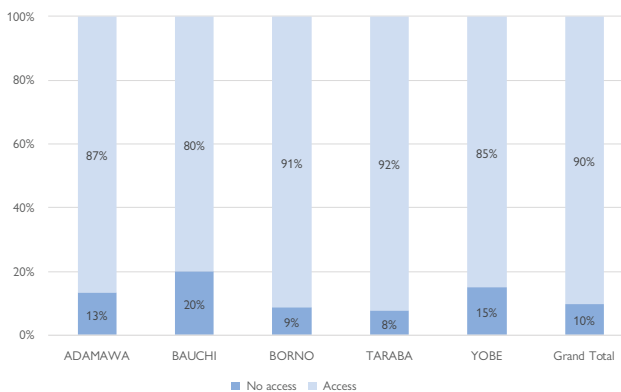


Figure 26d: Access to markets near the sites in camps/camp-like settings

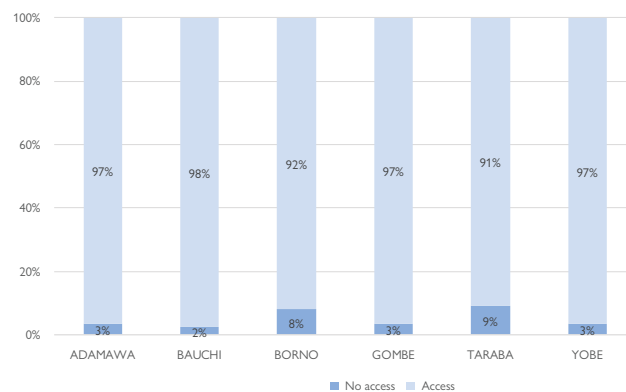


Figure 27d: Access to market near the sites in host communities

[Go back.](#)



HEALTH



Camps/camp-like settings

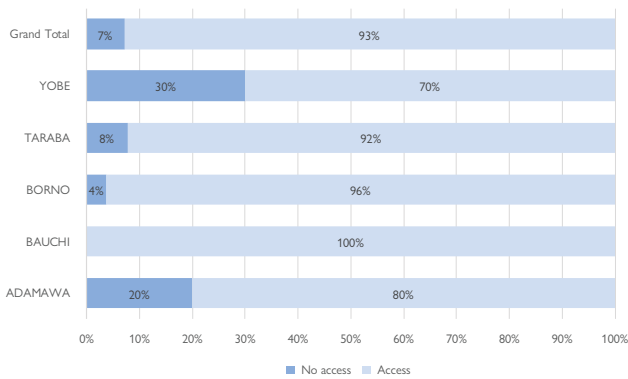


Figure 28a: Access to health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

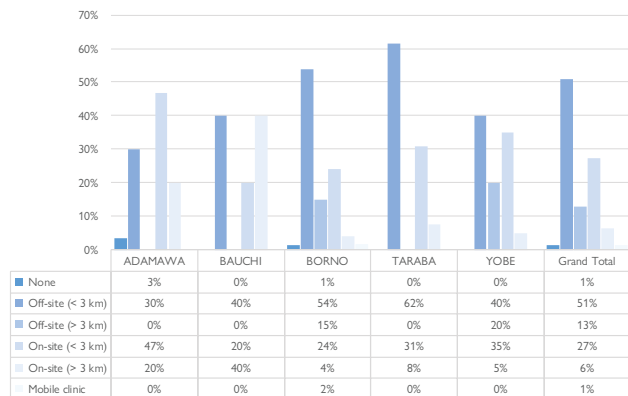


Figure 28b: Location of health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

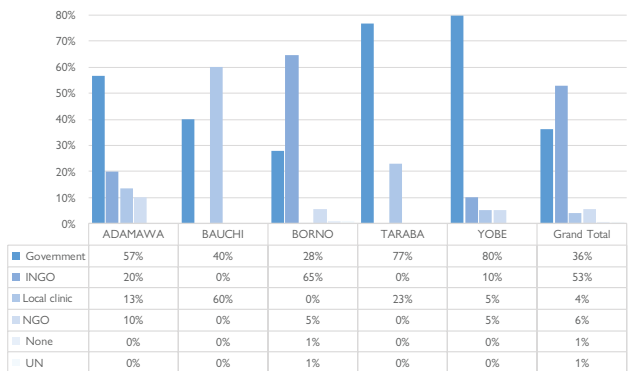


Figure 28c: Main provider of health services in camps/camp-like settings

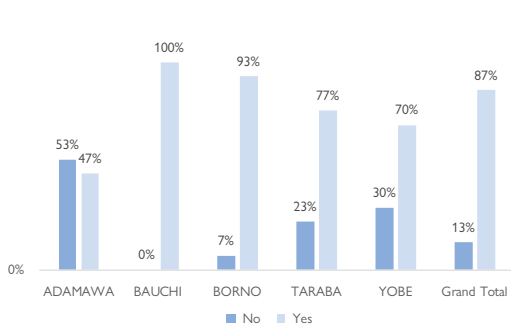


Figure 28d: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

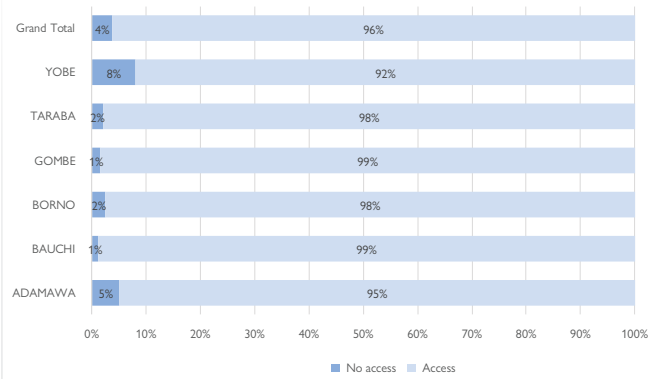


Figure 29a: Access to health facilities in host communities

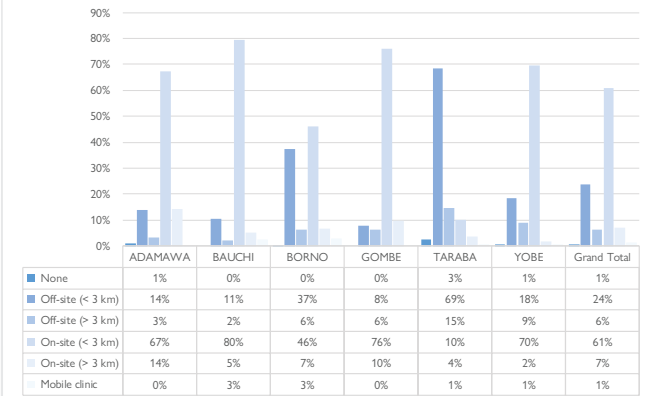


Figure 29b: Location of health facilities in host communities

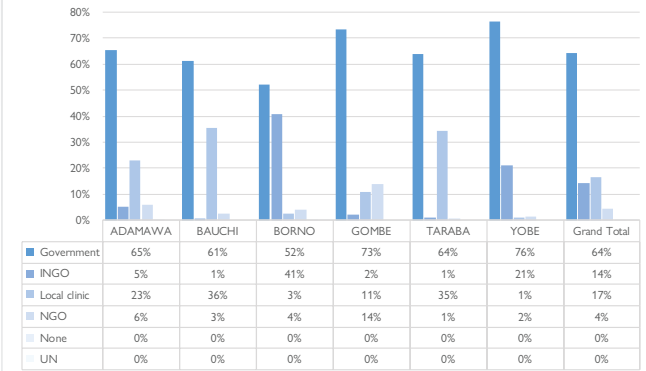


Figure 29c: Main provider of health services in host communities

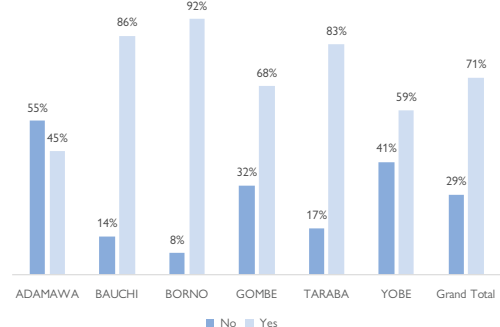


Figure 29d: Regular access to medicine in host communities

[Go back.](#)



EDUCATION



Camps/camp-like settings

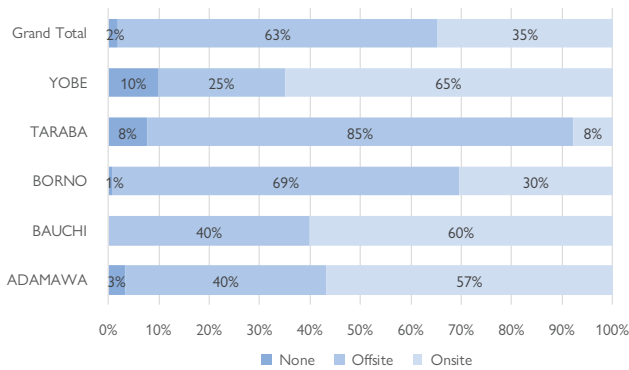


Figure 30a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

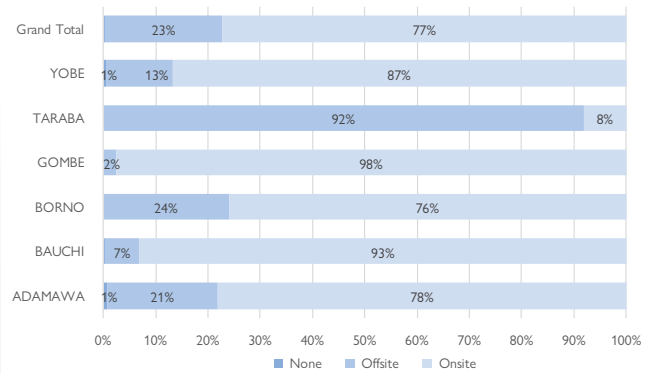


Figure 31a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in host communities

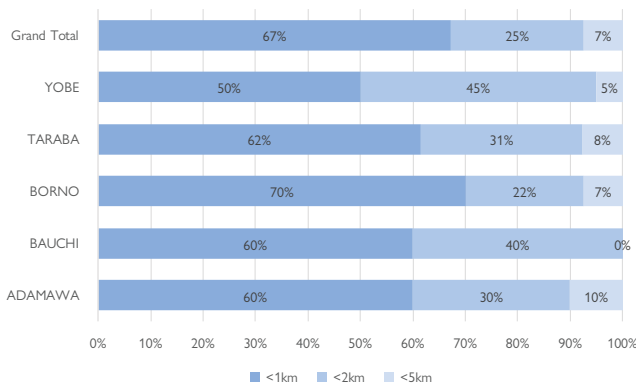


Figure 30b: Distance to nearest education facilities in camps/camp-like settings

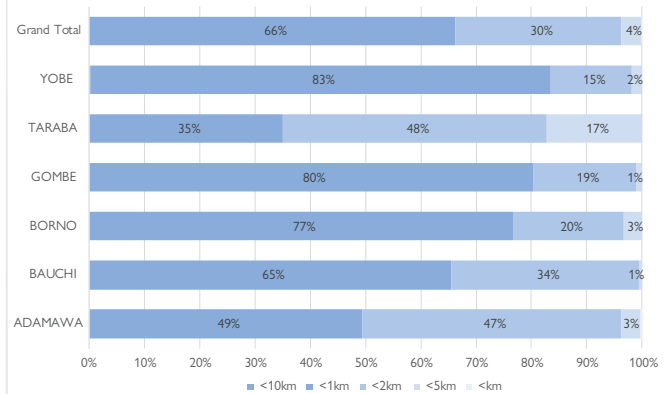


Figure 31b: Distance to nearest education facilities in host communities

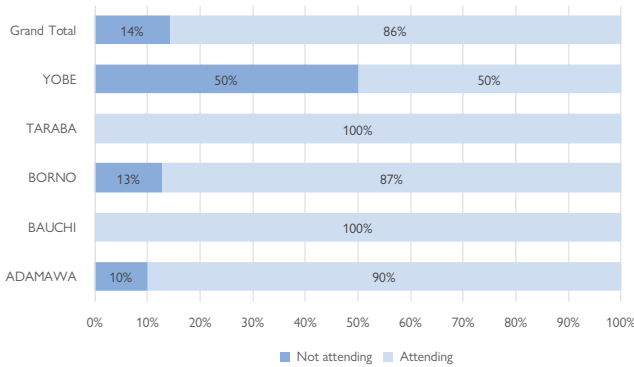


Figure 30c: Percentage of children attending community led education

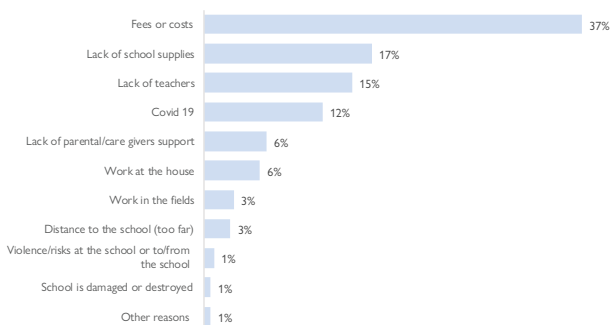


Figure 30d: Reasons for not attending schools in camps/camp-like settings

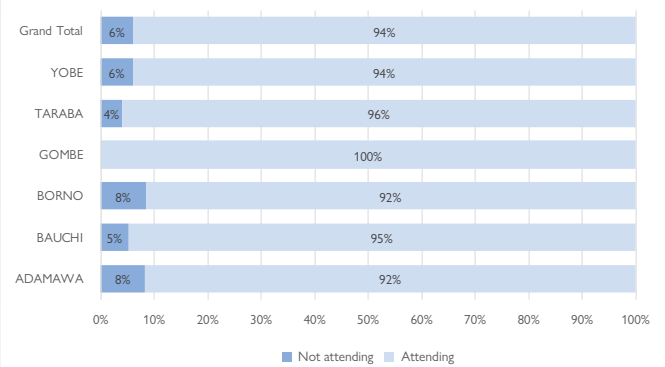


Figure 31c: Percentage of children attending community led education

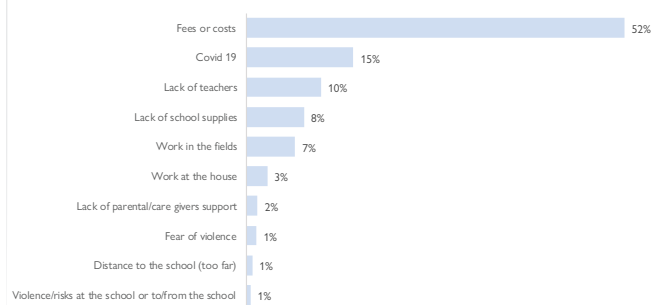


Figure 31d: Reasons for not attending schools in host communities

[Go back.](#)



COMMUNICATION



Camps/camp-like settings

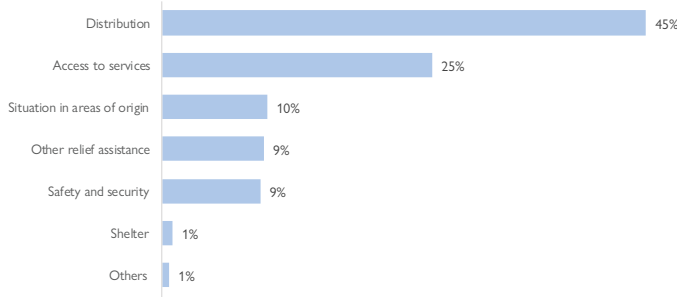


Figure 33a: Most important topic for IDPs

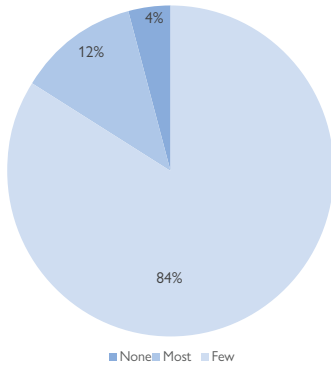


Figure 33b: Access to functioning radio

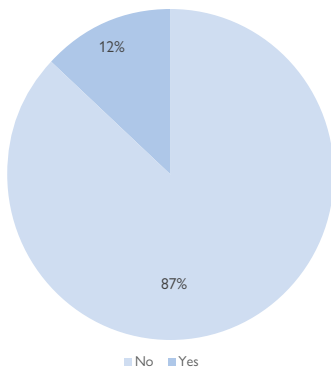


Figure 33c: Serious problem due to lack of communication in camps/camp-like settings

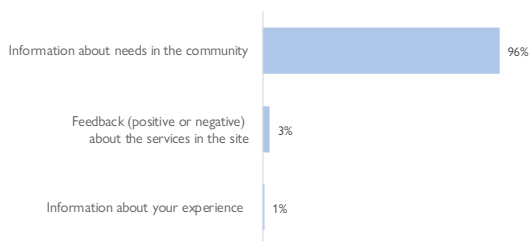


Figure 33d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

Host Communities

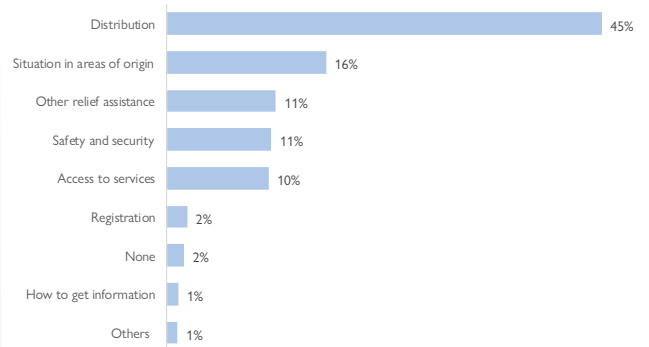


Figure 35a: Most important topic for IDPs

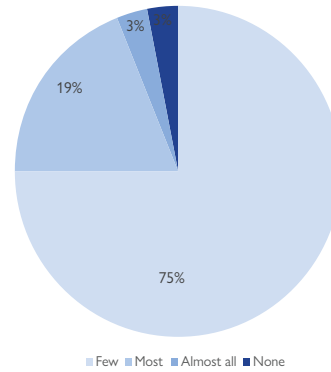


Figure 35b: Access to functioning radio

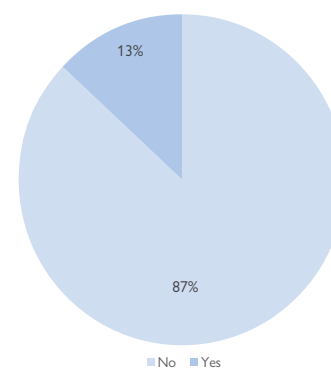


Figure 35c: Serious problem due to lack of communication in host communities

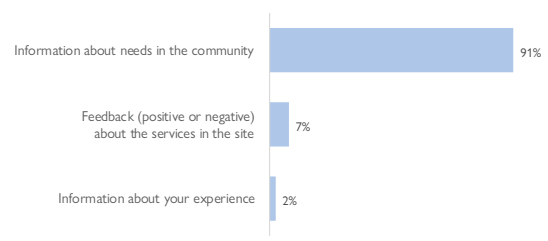
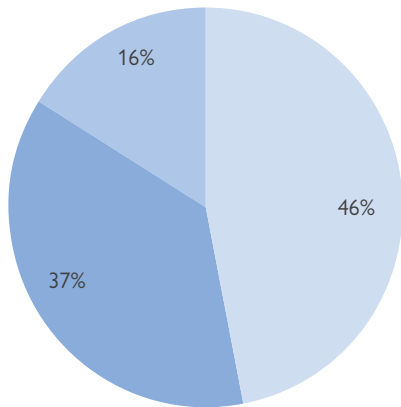


Figure 35d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

[Go back.](#)



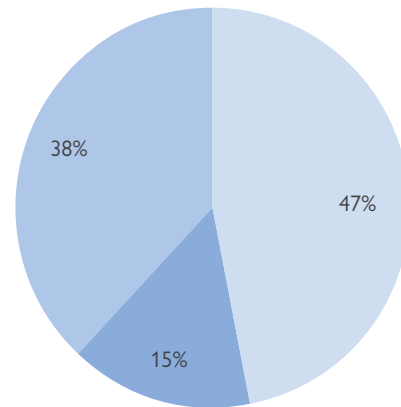
Camps/camp-like settings



■ No access ■ Access on-site ■ Access off-site

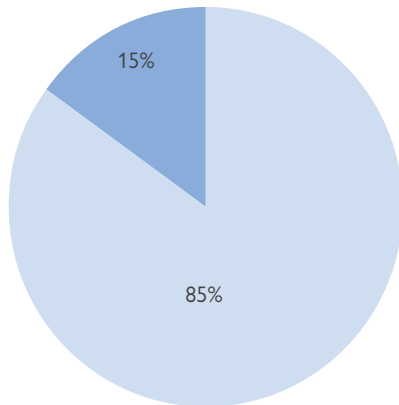
Figure 37a: Access to livelihood support camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities



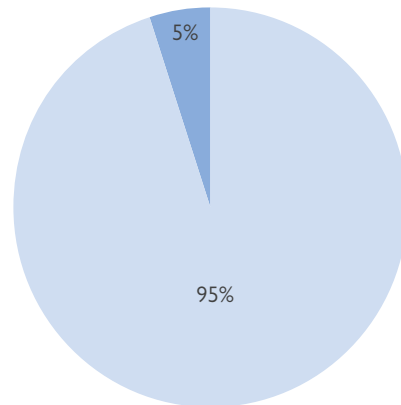
■ No access ■ Access on-site ■ Access off-site

Figure 39a: Access to livelihood support host community



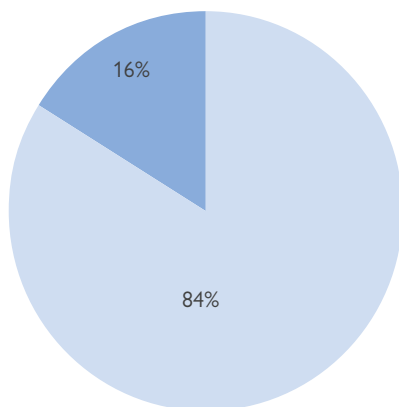
■ no ■ yes

Figure 37b: Livestock on site camps/camp-like settings



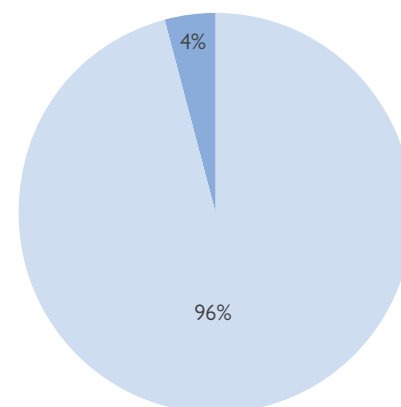
■ no ■ yes

Figure 39b: Livestock on site camps/camp-like settings



■ no ■ yes

Figure 37c: Sites with access to income generating activities camps/camp-like settings



■ no ■ yes

Figure 39c: Sites with access to income generating activities camps/camp-like settings

[Go back.](#)



Camps/camp-like settings

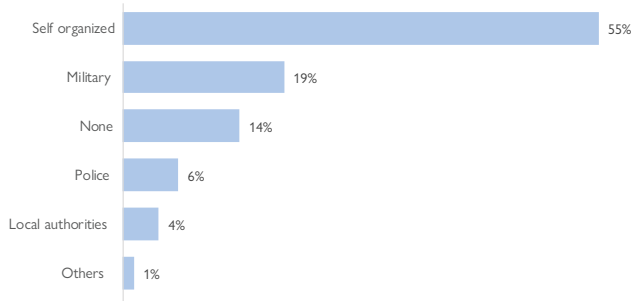


Figure 40a: Main security providers

Host Communities

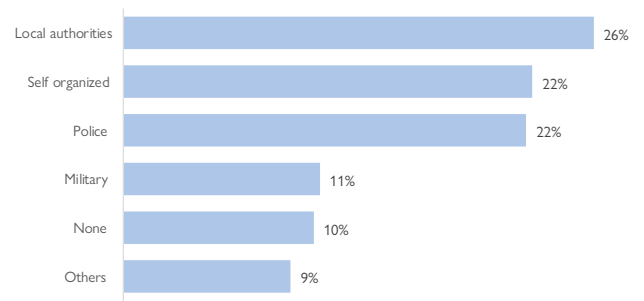


Figure 41a: Main security providers

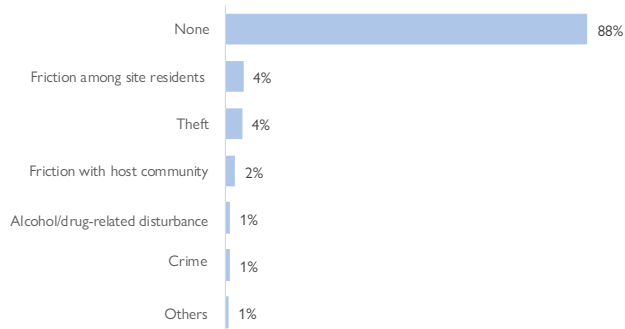


Figure 40b: Most common type of security incidents

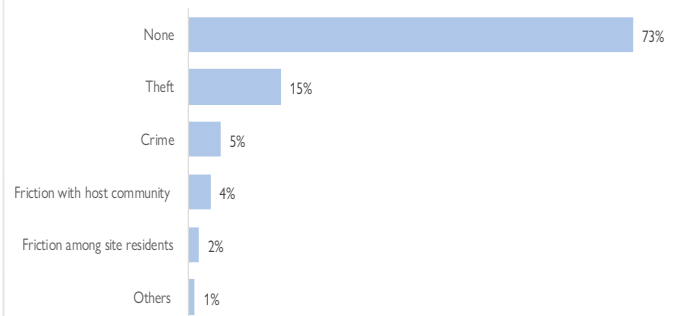


Figure 41b: Most common type of security incidents

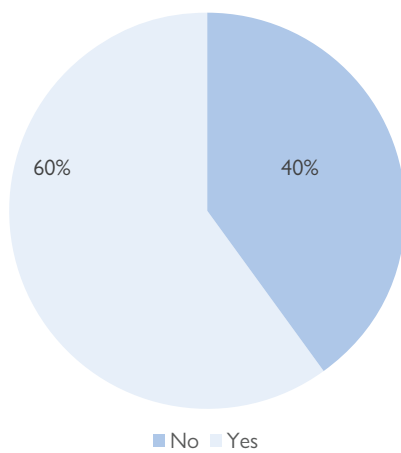


Figure 40c: Referral mechanism for incidents

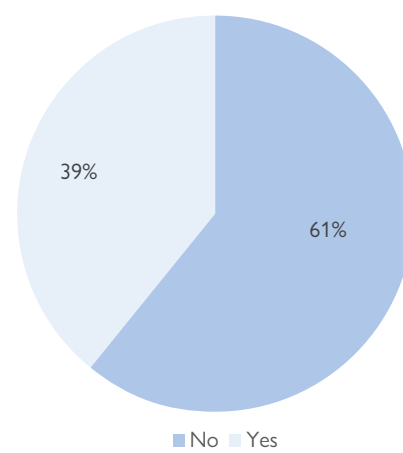


Figure 41c: Referral mechanism for incidents

[Go back.](#)