



IOM NIGERIA  
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)  
NORTH-EAST NIGERIA | DISPLACEMENT REPORT 40

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MARCH 2022



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# KEY HIGHLIGHTS



**2,171,652**  
Displaced Individuals

**22%**  
Women

**19%**  
Men

**32%**  
Girls (<18)

**27%**  
Boys (<18)



**1,960,558**  
Returned Individuals

**21%**  
Women

**18%**  
Men

**32%**  
Girls (<18)

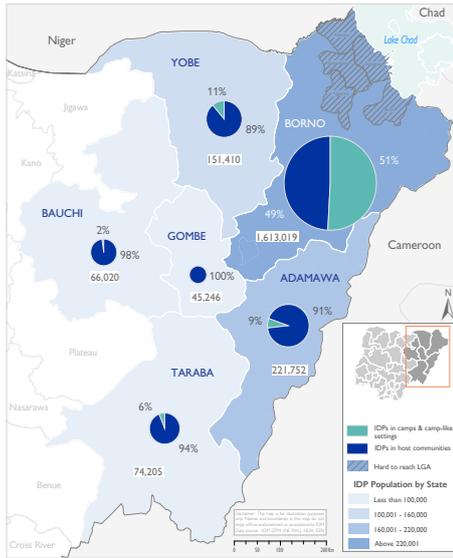
**29%**  
Boys (<18)



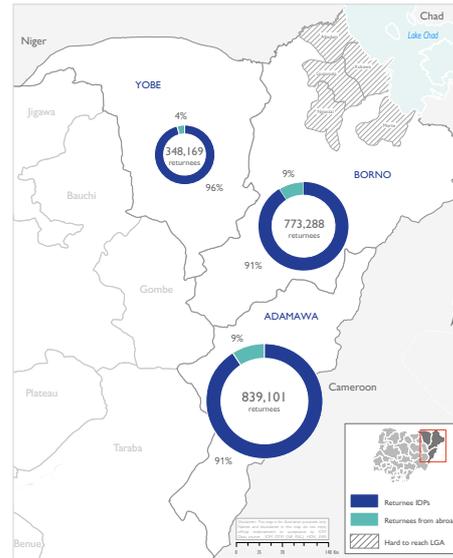
**861,113**  
IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings (40%)



**1,310,539**  
IDPs residing among local host communities (60%)



IDPs population per state and settlement type



Returnee population per state

**1,802,160**  
IDP returnees (92%)

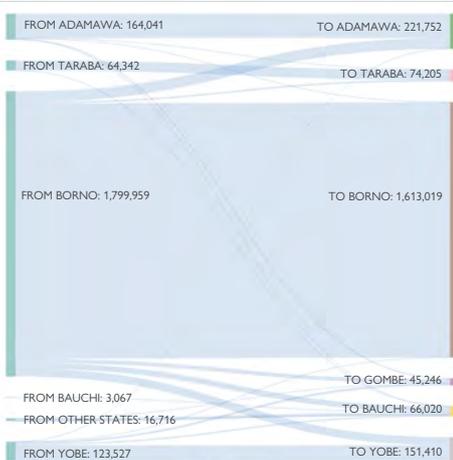
**158,398**  
Returnees from abroad (8%)

**89%**

Displaced within states of origin

**11%**

Displaced from different states

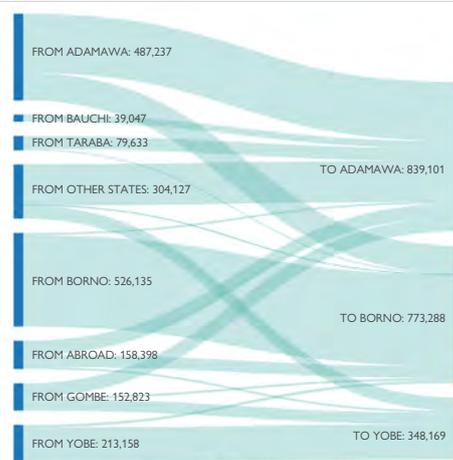


IDP movements

**53%**  
Returned from locations within the state of origin

**39%**  
Returned from other states

**8%**  
Returned from neighbouring countries



Returnee movements

**1.3%**  
Decrease in displaced population from DTM R39



IDP and returnee population trends

**0.9%**  
Increase in return population from DTM R39

## METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report was obtained by implementing different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. Each tool targets a different population profile depending on the purpose of the assessment.

### TOOLS FOR IDPS

**Local Government Area (LGA) Profile - IDP:** This is an assessment conducted with key informants at 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 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 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.
- Lack of electricity to charge phones and poor network coverage in locations where data is collected remotely resulted in delays.
- Linked to the security situation, access and time are often limited as a result of movement restrictions imposed by the military. During the assessment period of Round 40, this was the case in the state of Yobe as a result of intermittent kidnappings and abductions.
- 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.
- The increasing cost of transportation (motorcycle hire) in order to access hard to reach areas as a result of COVID-19 pandemic that caused economic disruption, inflation and current devaluation.
- Enumerators feel that sometimes the numbers provided by key informants are not correct. Exaggerated numbers are given in the hope of receiving assistance. Enumerators cross-check the information provided by also using Focus Group Discussions (FGD).
- In some locations, the difference between camps and host community locations become increasingly blurred as camps are being swallowed by the host community (example: Hostel Camp in Gude ward, Mubi South LGA in Adamawa).



A view of a camp absorbed by the host community | Hostel camp, Guda ward, Mubi South LGA of Adamawa State © IOM Nigeria/Elijah Jabula/IOM 2021

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents the results from Round 40 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 16 November to 30 December 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 40, a total of 2,171,652 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were identified in 446,740 households. This signifies a decrease of 1.3 per cent (or 28,705 individuals) compared to Round 39 when 2,200,357 IDPs were recorded (November 2021). The number of IDPs recorded during Round 40 also decreased by 10,961 individuals or less than 1 per cent compared to Round 38 when 2,182,613 IDPs were identified (August 2021). When comparing the number of IDP individuals between Round 40 and Round 36 (February 2021), the number of IDPs in north-east Nigeria has decreased by almost one per cent or 12,602 individuals during the past year.

However, the current number of IDPs in the region is well above the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602 individuals), which was conducted before the escalation in violence observed in October 2018 (an increase by 145,050 individuals or 7%). Even though accessibility remains lower than during Round 25 and prior, an increase in IDPs was noted. 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 has increased since Round 25, 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 6 per cent of the identified IDP population — 122,966 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 40, IDP assessments were conducted in 2,371 locations (down from 2,381 locations in Round 39). Assessed locations included 299 camps and camp-like settlements (a decrease from 309 camps/camp-like settings in Round 39 as a result of the camp closures in the LGAs M.M.C. and Jere in Borno State) and 2,072 locations where internally displaced persons lived among host communities (no change since Round 39). The purpose was to understand better 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, 1,960,558 returnees were recorded in Round 40 assessments. This number represents an increase of 17,113 individuals or almost one per cent compared to Round 39 when 1,943,445 returnees were recorded (November 2021). When comparing the number of returnee individuals between Round 40 and Round 36 (1,763,377 individuals in February 2021), the number of returnees in north-east Nigeria has increased by 11 per cent or 197,181 individuals during the past year. While IDP numbers also continued to increase during the past year, it can be concluded that there is a clear trend towards return to locations of origin in the BAY states.

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 displacement-affected state in north-east Nigeria, it concentrates explicitly on the related data and analysis.

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

## BACKGROUND

Twelve 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 and 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 conflict escalations have been noted, with the security situation remaining unpredictable and leading to fluid mobility. Some violent attacks by Non States Armed Groups (NSAG) were recorded in the last 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 when food security is rapidly deteriorating, especially across the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe).

Additionally, recent efforts by the Borno State Government (BSG) to shut down displacement camps in the LGAs M.M.C. (Maiduguri Metropolitan Capital) and Jere have created several risks and hardships. Many IDPs who resided in the closed camps have now integrated in camps and host communities in their LGAs of origin (including Monguno, Ngala, Gwoza, Bama, Dikwa and Kukawa LGAs). In most of the cases, the security situation in areas of origin is still considered unsafe and does not allow for a safe return to their villages. The influx of IDPs in the respective LGAs has resulted in additional pressure on already stretched facilities and services across the camps and host communities.

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 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.



IDPs packing out of Bakassi IDP camp following the Borno State Government (BSG) relocation scheme, Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2021

# OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 40 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 40 assessments were carried out from 16 November to 30 December 2021 in 107 LGAs (no change from the last round of assessments). Within the 107 accessible LGAs, the assessments were conducted in 790 wards (decrease from 791 wards in Round 39) in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in north-east Nigeria. As per the assessments, 2,171,652 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 446,740 IDP households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 28,705 persons (or 1.3%) compared to the last assessment (Round 39) published in November 2021 when 2,200,357 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 consider as actual displacement figures could be considerably higher. The populous LGAs Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai in Borno State, accessible before October 2018, remain entirely 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 40, 790 wards in six states were assessed by DTM enumerators, a decrease by one ward compared to Round 39.

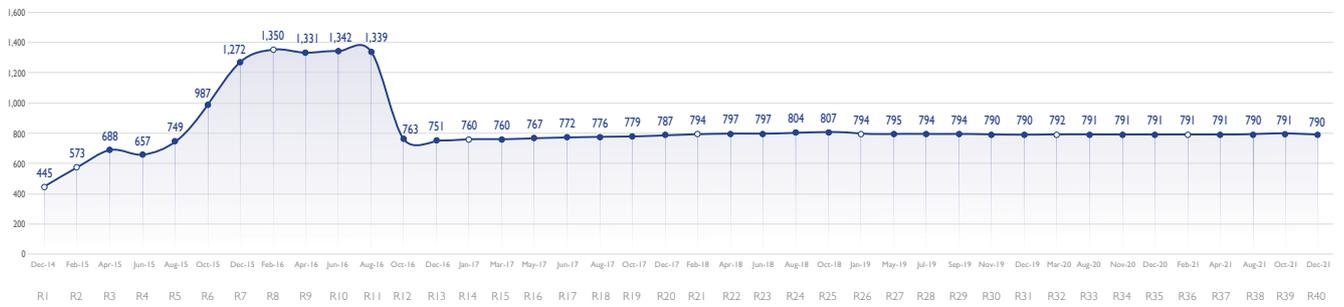
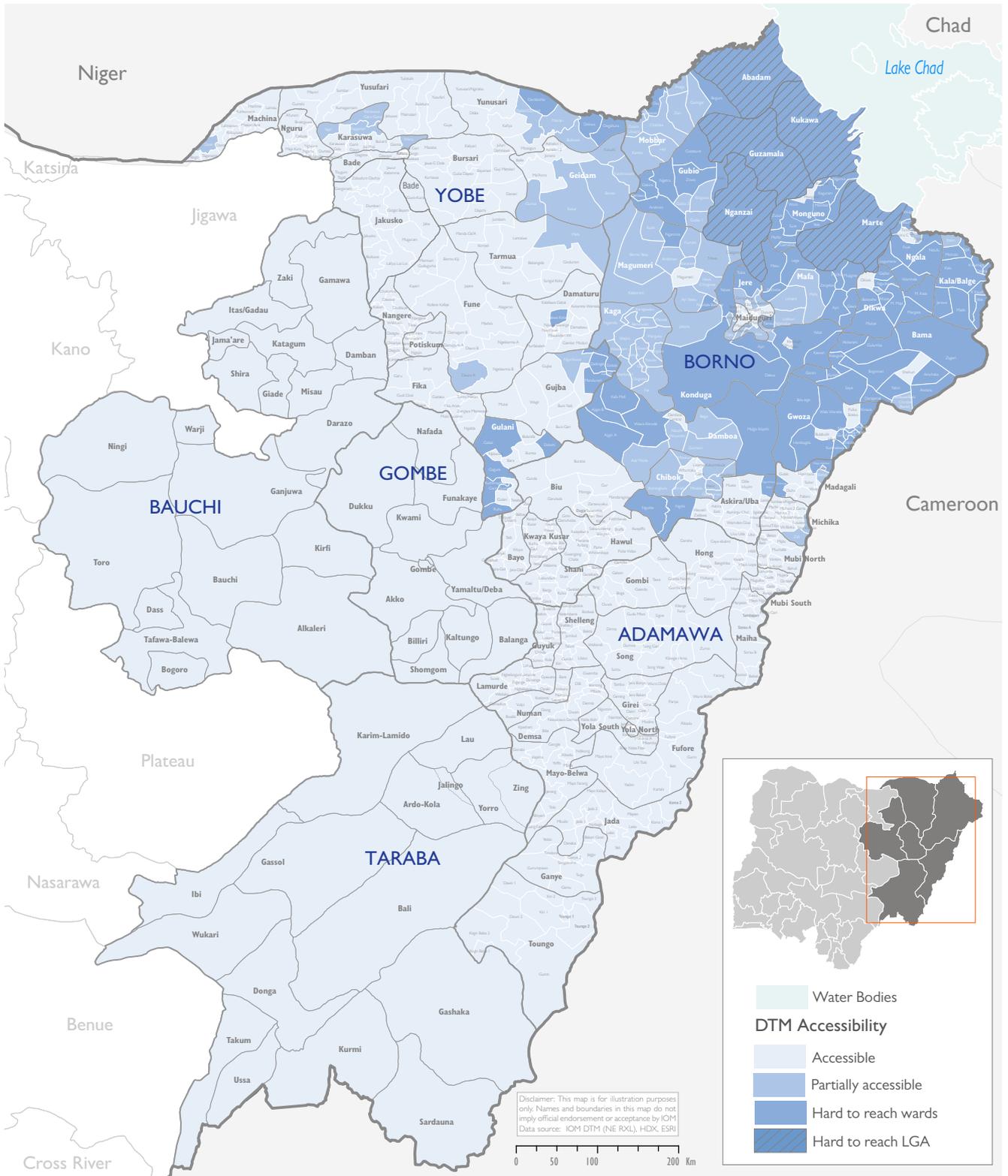


Figure I: Number of wards assessed per round



DTM assessment in EYN camp Lamisula/Jabba Mari ward, Maiduguri Metropolitan council © IOM Nigeria/Phoebe Awosina/ IOM 2021



Map I: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 40 Assessments

# 1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

## 1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

According to the latest DTM assessment (Round 40), an estimated 2,171,652 IDPs in 446,740 households were recorded in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in north-east Nigeria. The number of IDPs represents an increase of 28,705 individuals or 1.3 per cent since the last assessment when 2,200,357 IDPs were identified (data collection in November 2021). The Round 40 number also decreased by less than 1 per cent compared to the number of IDPs identified in Round 38 (2,182,613 individuals in August 2021).

Analysis of the data collected during Round 40 demonstrated that the majority, or 89 per cent of IDPs, are displaced within their state of origin (an increase from 88% since Round 39). Eleven per cent of IDPs travelled between different states in search of safety and security. When considering the same data at the LGA level, 53 per cent of IDPs were residing in an LGA other than their LGA of origin (a decrease from 56% since Round 39). Furthermore, in 85 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 1,613,019 individuals, a steep decrease of 26,009 persons or 1.6 per cent compared to Round 39. Similar to the previous assessments, Borno is home to 74 per cent of all IDPs in Nigeria's north-east geopolitical zone. The fact that the IDP number recorded during Round 40 in Borno State decreased dramatically is directly related to the closure of several IDP camps in the state. Some of the IDPs relocated to their state of origin, others were immediately absorbed by host communities in the vicinity of the closed camps making it challenging for the humanitarian community to keep track of these households.

As a result of the camp closures, significant decreases in IDP numbers have been recorded in Borno's Jere and Maiduguri Metropolitan Capital (M.M.C.) LGAs where seven of the closed camps were situated. The number of IDPs in M.M.C. decreased with 43,212 individuals to reach a new total of 249,605 IDPs. Jere LGA witnessed a decrease of 5,921 IDPs to reach a new total of 273,779 displaced individuals. Despite these significant decreases, Jere and M.M.C. LGAs remain the two LGAs that are hosting the highest numbers of IDPs in north-east Nigeria.

On the other hand, following the relocation of the IDPs to their respective LGAs of origin, increasing IDP numbers have been recorded in the LGAs Bama, Dikwa, Konduga, Mafa, Monguno and Ngala. The steepest increase was noted in Mafa LGA where an influx of 11,894 IDPs was recorded during the Round 40 assessment period. Some IDPs organized the relocation themselves; others were assisted by the Borno State Government (BSG). Part of the IDPs were relocated to camps and camp-like settings, mainly in Gwoza, Monguno, Kukawa and Konduga LGAs while others were hosted by the local communities, mainly in Mafa, Bama, Ngala and Dikwa LGAs. IDPs who were taken in by local communities predominantly originate from locations where the current security situation does not allow for a safe return to areas of origin.

Many relocated IDPs have immediately integrated within the local host communities upon returning to their LGAs of origin. In contrast, others continued their journey to locations that are currently inaccessible to DTM enumerators (mainly in the LGAs Marte and Mafa). Hence, this made it extremely challenging for DTM and the wider humanitarian community to track these IDPs. As a result, it can be assumed that actual displacement numbers in Borno State are likely to be considerably higher.

In the other states of north-east Nigeria, no significant increases or decreases in IDP numbers were recorded during Round 40. In the state of Taraba, the IDP numbers decreased by 2,726 individuals as the security situation has stabilized in the majority of the LGAs. The return to locations of origin was specifically noted in the LGAs Donga, Sardauna and Takum.

Despite the decrease in the number of IDPs in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council and Jere LGAs due to the Government relocation programmes, the same LGAs continue to host the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in north-east Nigeria. However, since the Round 40 assessments, Jere overtook M.M.C. as the LGA hosting the most IDPs in the region. Jere LGA currently hosts 273,779 IDPs or 13 per cent of the IDPs in north-east Nigeria.

State	LGAs Accessed	R39 Total (October 2021)		R40 Total (December 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
ADAMAWA	21	221,486	10%	221,752	10%	Increase	499	0.2%
BAUCHI	20	66,103	3%	66,020	3%	Decrease	-83	-0.1%
BORNO	22	1,639,028	74%	1,613,019	74%	Decrease	-26,009	-1.6%
GOMBE	11	45,168	2%	45,246	2%	Increase	78	0.2%
TARABA	16	76,931	4%	74,205	4%	Decrease	-2,726	-3.7%
YOBE	17	151,874	7%	151,410	7%	Decrease	-464	0.3%
GRAND TOTAL	107	2,200,357	100%	2,171,652	100%	Decrease	-28,705	-1.3%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by state

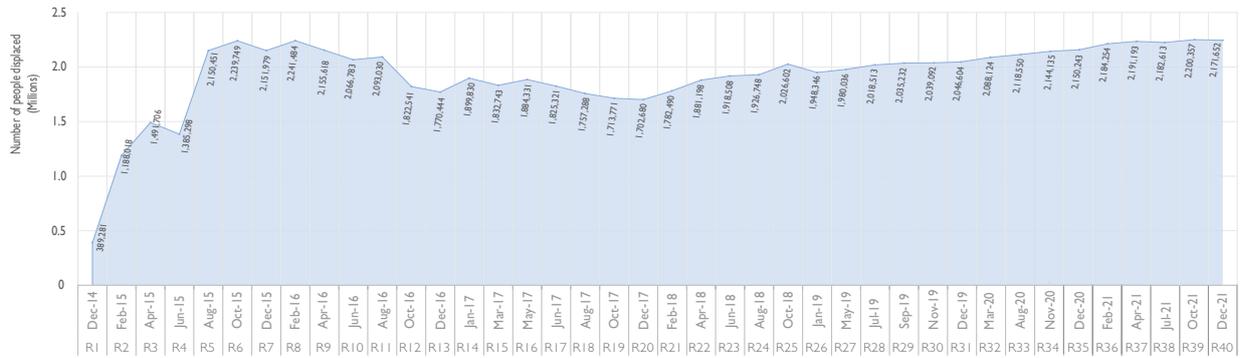
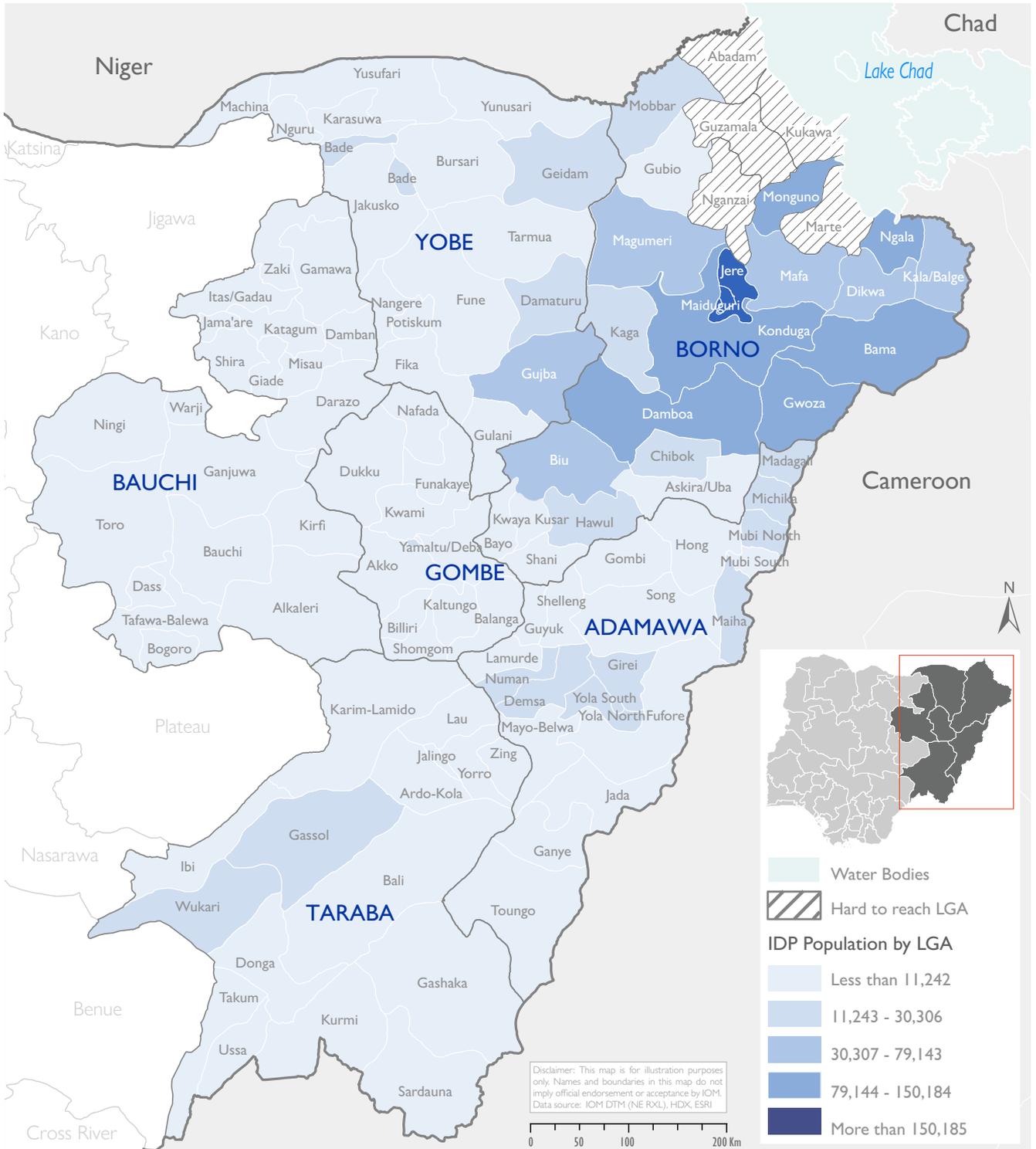


Figure 2: IDP population by round of DTM assessment



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

## IB: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdowns was obtained by interviewing a sample of 122,966 displaced persons, representing 6 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 are female while 46 per cent are 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.

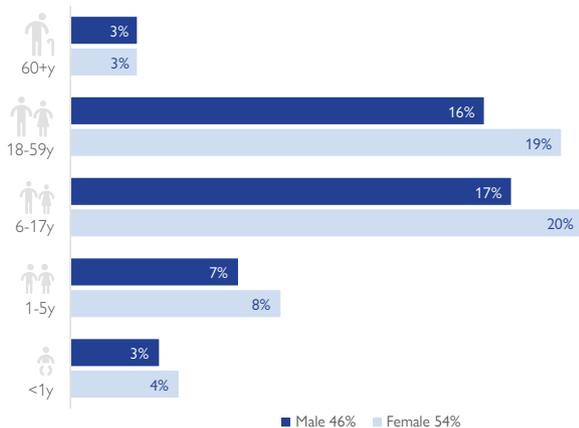


Figure 3: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs



Figure 4: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

## IC: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessments. The ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (93% - similar to Round 39), followed by communal clashes for 6 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in less than 1 per cent of cases.

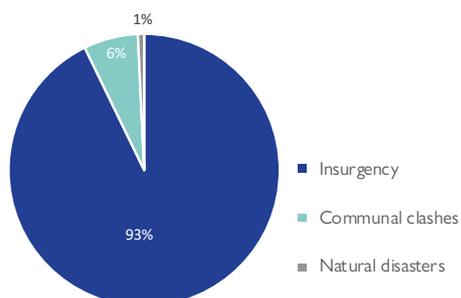
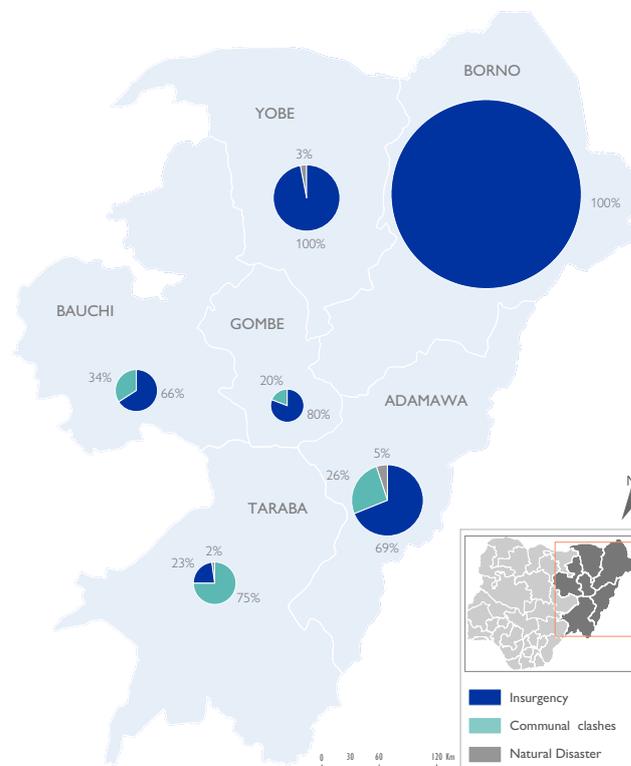


Figure 5: Percentage of IDPs by reason for displacement

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 40 assessments with 75 per cent. These are often triggered by land and border issues and increasing violence between farmers and herders during the farming seasons.



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.



Figure 6: Year of displacement by state

In addition, almost four per cent of the IDP population, or over 88,000 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, were displaced in the year 2021.

### IE: MOBILITY

Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, 46 per cent of respondents said they were displaced once, 41 per cent reported that they were displaced twice, 10 per cent said they were displaced three times and 3 per cent said they were displaced four times or more. In the state of Bauchi, none of the respondents reported that they had been displaced previously. In the state of Adamawa, only 39 per cent of IDPs have been displaced only once.

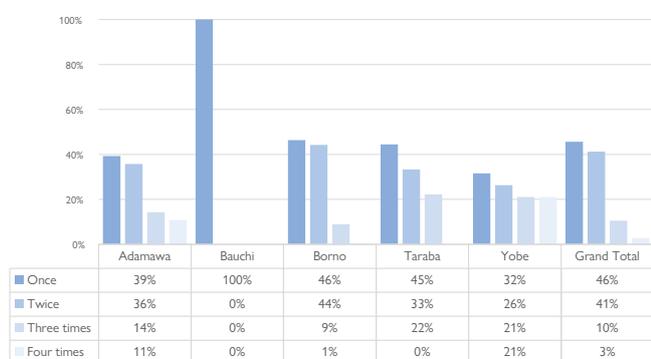


Figure 7: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Sixty-two per cent of internally displaced persons residing with host communities said they were displaced once, 31 per cent said they were displaced twice and 7 per cent said they were displaced three times or more. In the state of Gombe, 94 per cent of IDPs residing among host communities were displaced only once. In the state of Bauchi, this number was recorded at 90 per cent. Multiple displacements were more frequent in the BAY-states and Taraba. In Borno for example, only 44 per cent of IDPs in host communities were displaced only once.

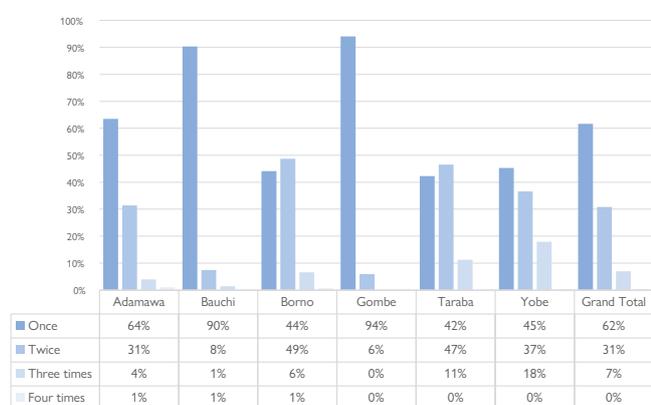


Figure 8: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in host communities

### IF: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Similar to the previous rounds, the majority or 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 (5%) and Taraba (3%). Plateau was cited as the state of origin by almost one per cent of the IDPs.

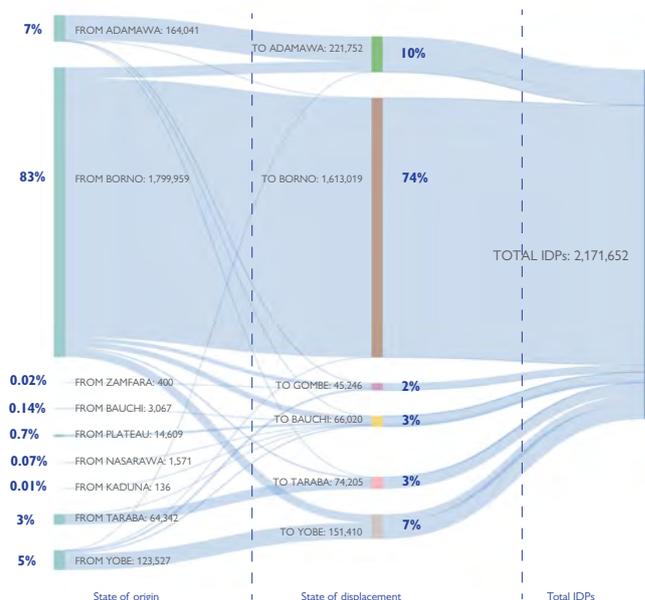
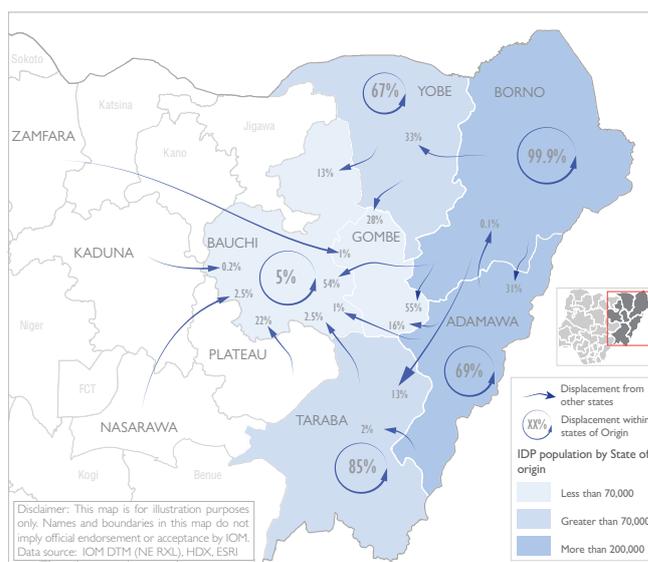


Figure 9: Origin of displaced populations

As has been the trend, most displaced persons remain within their state of origin. In Borno, 99 per cent of IDPs originated from locations within 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, 67 per cent of IDPs originated from Yobe State while 33 per cent fled their locations of origin in Borno State.



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

## IG: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Similar to the previous rounds, the percentage of IDPs who needed food remained high. In 77 per cent of the locations assessed, food was cited as the primary unfulfilled need (no change since Round 39). Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the primary unfulfilled need in 11 per cent of the locations (down from 12% in Round 39) followed by shelter in 4 per cent of the locations (no change since Round 39) and medical services in four per cent of the locations (up by 1% since Round 39).

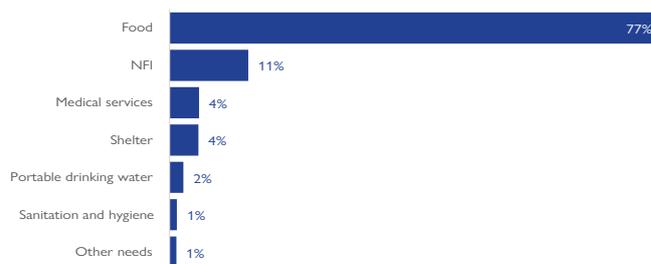


Fig 11: Main needs of IDPs

## IH: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Most of the IDPs in north-east Nigeria (60%) were living among host communities during the Round 40 assessments, with the remainder (40%) residing in camps and camp-like settings (Figure 10).

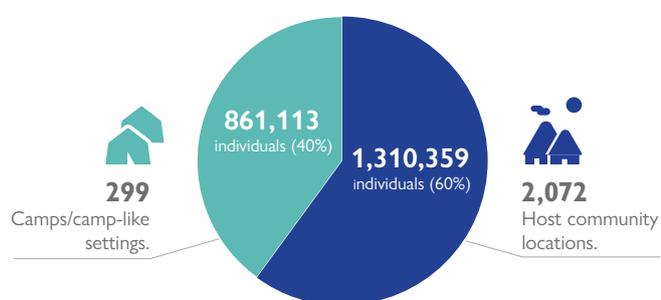


Figure 10: IDP population and number per settlement type

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.

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 searching for security and humanitarian assistance. Hence, the IDP population in urban centres increased significantly and camps were established, mainly in the LGAs M.M.C, Jere and Konduga. As the insurgency intensified over time, more IDPs relocated to the camps around the urban centres of Borno State. Despite the fact that the Borno State Government closed seven camps in the recent months, the IDP population in camps continued to exceed the IDP population residing among host communities in 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.

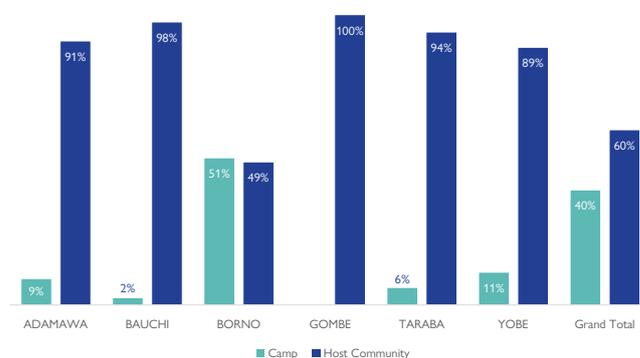
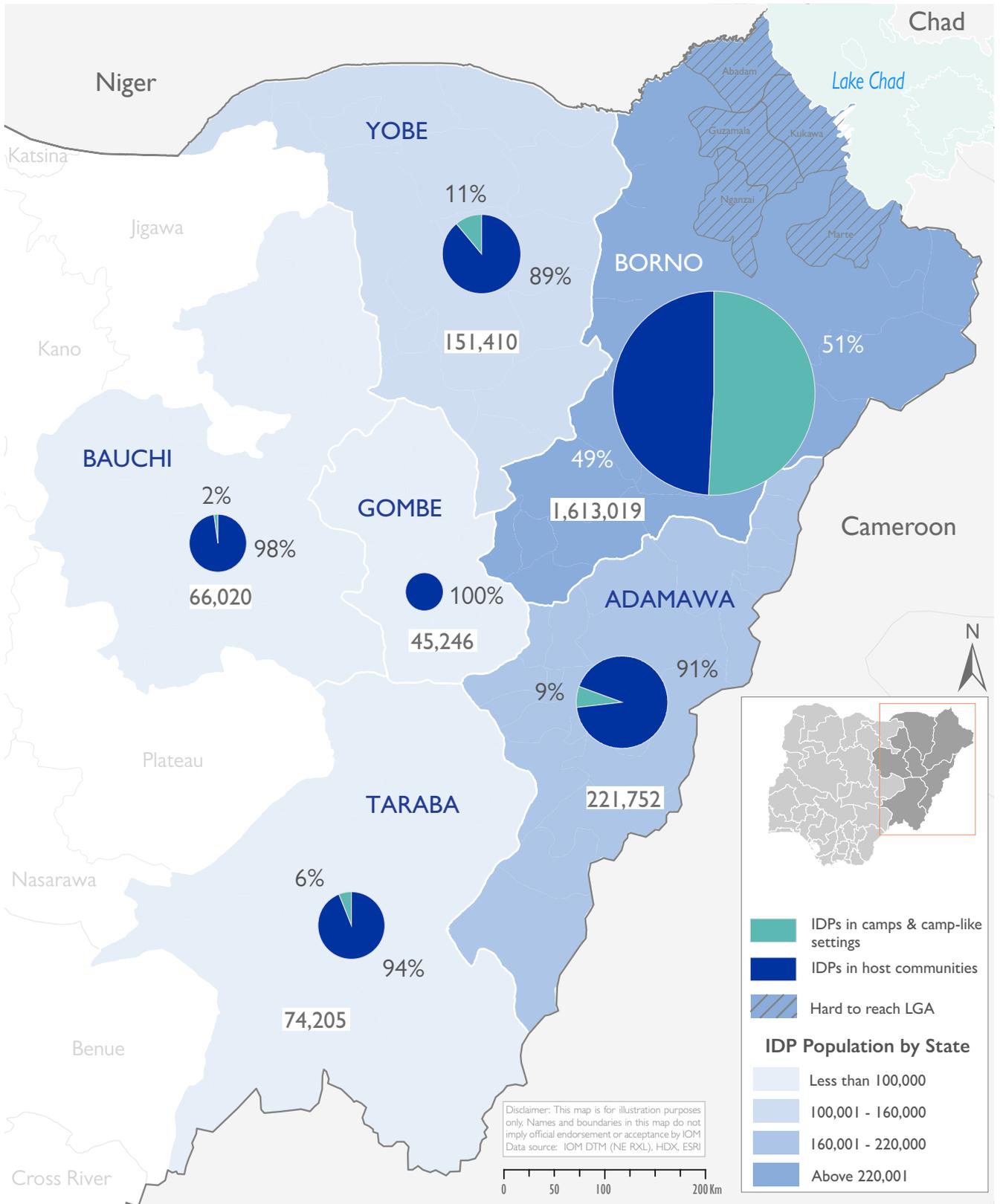


Figure 12: IDP settlement type by state

State	Camps/camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	20,133	28	9%	201,619	458	22%	221,752	486
BAUCHI	1,648	5	2%	64,372	371	18%	66,020	376
BORNO	817,877	237	79%	795,142	457	22%	1,613,019	694
GOMBE	/	/	/	45,246	203	10%	45,246	203
TARABA	4,445	10	3%	69,760	194	9%	74,205	204
YOBE	17,010	19	6%	134,400	389	19%	151,410	408
Total	861,113	299	100%	1,310,539	2,072	100%	2,171,652	2,371

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



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and significant site type

## 2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

### 2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

The DTM Round 40 site assessments were conducted in 2,371 locations (down from 2,381 locations in Round 39). These locations included camps/camp-like settings and locations where displaced persons lived 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.

The assessed locations included 299 (down from 309 in Round 39) camps/camp-like settings and 2,072 locations where IDPs resided with host communities (up from 2,071 locations in Round 39). The graphic below illustrates the percentage of a specific type of sectoral support reported in camps/camp-like settings and host communities, respectively.

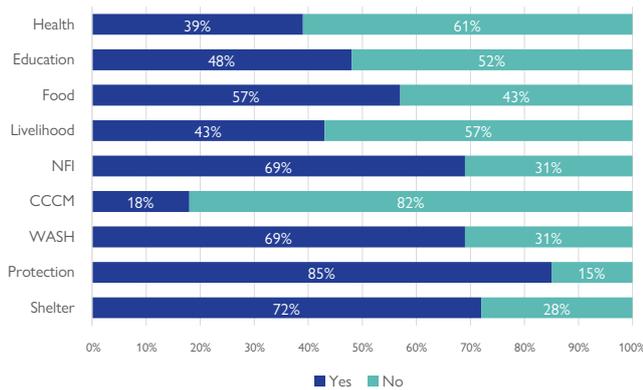


Fig 13: Type of sectoral support reported in percentage of camps/camp-like settings

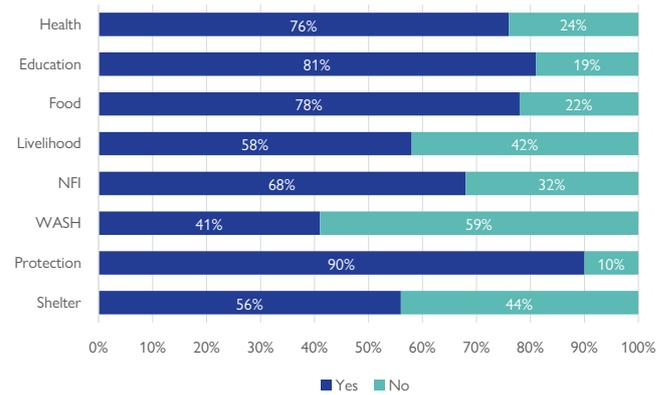


Fig 14: Type of sectoral support reported in percentage of host communities

### 2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Seventy-nine per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were classified as spontaneous, while 21 per cent were planned. Most of them were categorised as collective settlement/centres (58%), while others 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 private property (52%), followed by publicly owned land (47%) and ancestral ground (1%). Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (89%). Seven per cent were dwelling in public structures and 4 per cent in ancestral homes.

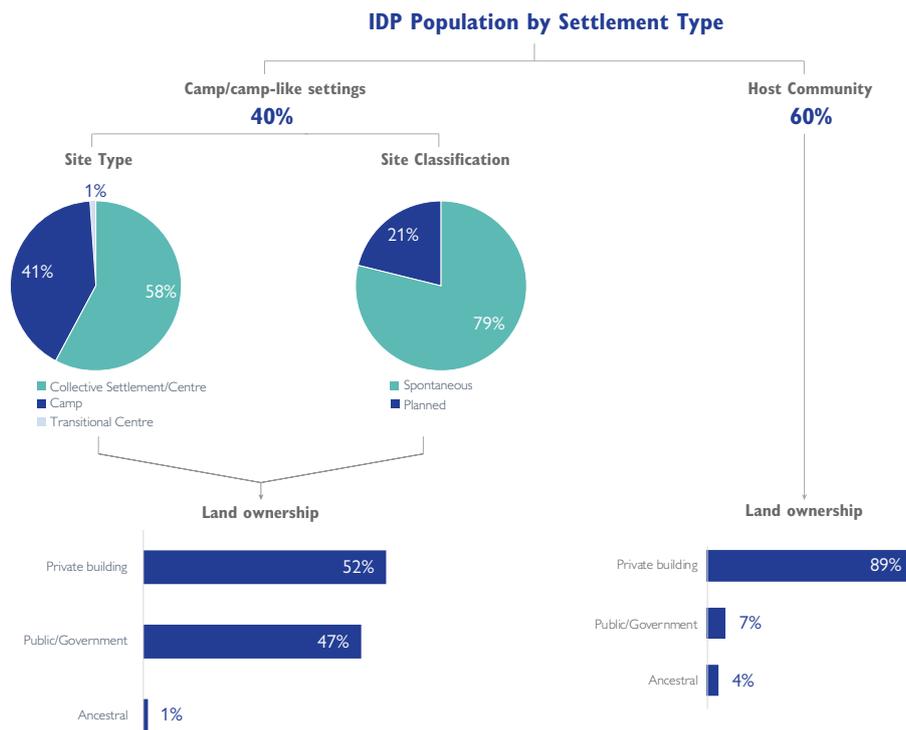


Figure 15: IDP population by settlement type

## 2C. SECTOR ANALYSIS

### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 40 of DTM assessments, out of the 299 camps and camp-like settings assessed, 82 per cent (down from 84% from Round 39) were informal sites while the remaining 18 per cent were formal. Furthermore, 51 per cent of camps and camp-like settings did not have the support of 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.

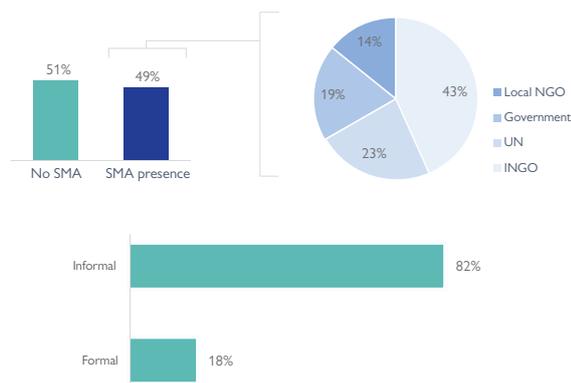


Figure 16: Presence and type of site management agency

### 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 39), followed by emergency shelters at 35 per cent (similar to Round 39) and government buildings, reported in 6 per cent of the sites assessed.

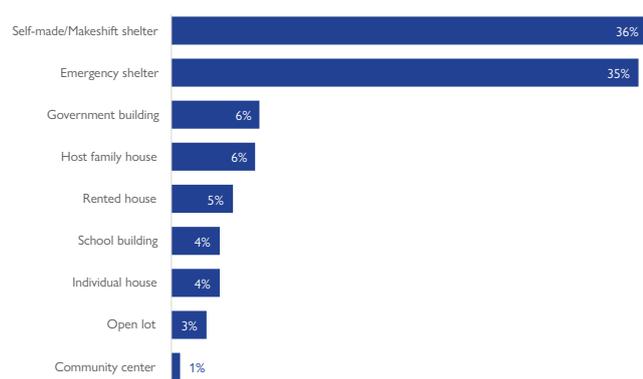


Figure 17: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

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

#### Host Communities

An estimated 56 per cent of IDPs living with host communities lived in a host family's house (down by 1% since Round 39). Host family housing was followed by rented houses, reported at 26 per cent (up from 24% in Round 39), and individual houses at 15 per cent (down from 16% since Round 39).

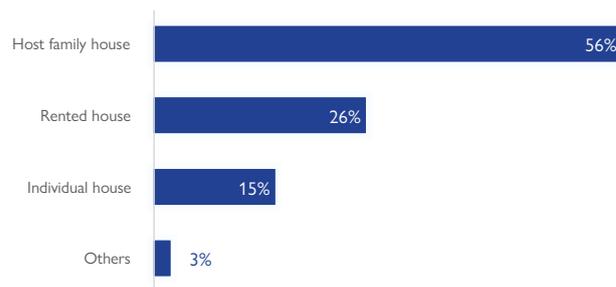


Figure 18: Types of shelter in host community sites

[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 44 per cent of the sites assessed (down from 47% in Round 39). Blankets and mats were followed by kitchen sets (24% - up from 18%) and mosquito nets (10% - down from 13%).

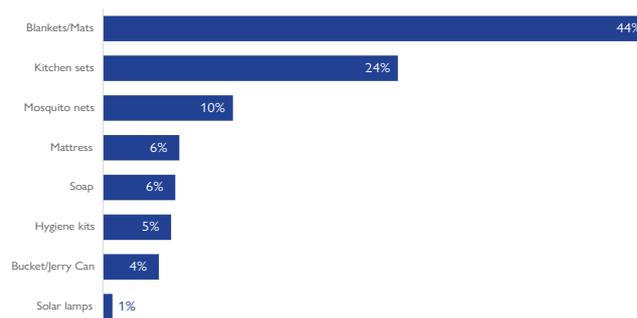


Figure 19: Number of campsites with the most needed type of NFI

[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 39 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 34%). Blankets and mats were followed by mattresses (19% - down from 18%), mosquito nets (15% - down from 18%) and kitchen sets (14% - down from 16%).

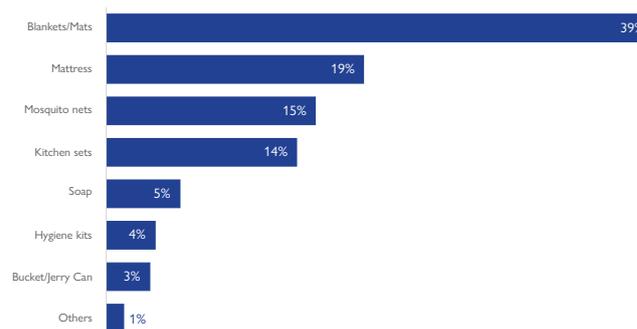


Figure 20: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

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



Registration activity for Non-food Items distribution at Muna Elbadaway IDP Camp, Dusuman, Jere LGA of Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2021



A layout of Non-food Items for distribution in Custom House I Camp, Dusuman ward, Jere LGA of Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2022

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water Resources

#### Camp and camp-like settings:

For 69 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, piped water was the primary source of drinking water (up from 68% in Round 39). In 20 per cent (up from 19% in Round 39) of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were the primary source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (6% - down by 1% since Round 39), unprotected wells (1% - down by 1%) and protected wells (1% - no change since Round 39).

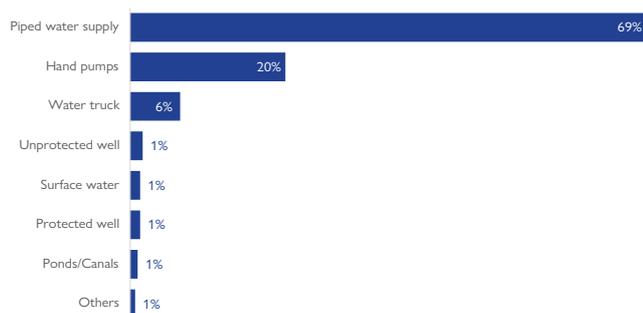


Figure 21: Main source of drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

In 98 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, IDPs reported that the water provided was potable (up from 95% in Round 39). In the states of Yobe and Borno, drinking water was reported 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 30 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

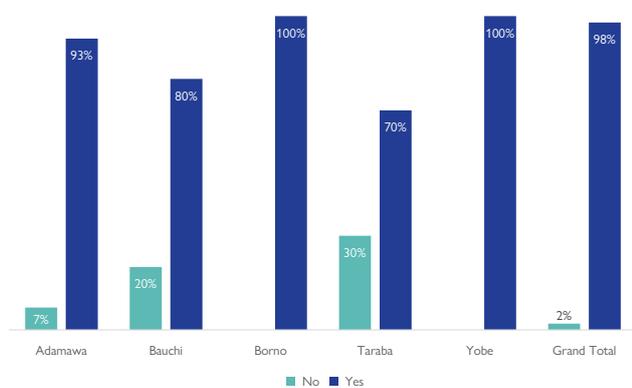


Figure 22: Potable water in camps/camp-like settings per state

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

#### Host Communities

In contrast to camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps were the primary source of drinking water in locations where IDPs were living among host communities (50% of assessed locations – up from 49% in Round 39). Hand pumps were followed by piped water supplies (in 28% of assessed locations – similar to Round 39), unprotected wells (in 7% of assessed locations – similar to Round 39) and protected wells (in 6% of assessed locations – similar to Round 39) and protected wells (in 6% of assessed locations – down from 8% Round 39).

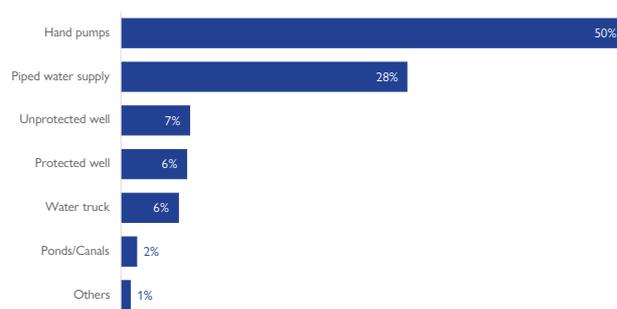


Figure 24: Main source of drinking water in host communities

In 88 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing in host communities, the drinking water was reported potable (down from 89% in Round 39). In the state of Yobe, drinking water was reported potable in 99 per cent of the locations assessed. On the other hand, in the state of Taraba, the drinking water was reported as non-potable in 30 per cent of the locations assessed.

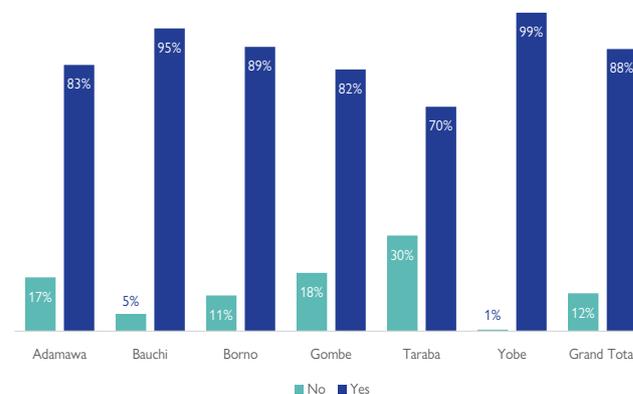


Figure 24: Potable water in host communities per state

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

## Personal Hygiene Facilities

### Camps and camp-like settings

In 85 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, toilets were described as unhygienic, while toilets were reported to be hygienic in 13 per cent of the locations assessed. In the state of Borno, respondents reported that 84 per cent of the sites had unhygienic toilets. In the state of Bauchi, all toilets were reportedly unhygienic. No changes were recorded compared to Round 39.

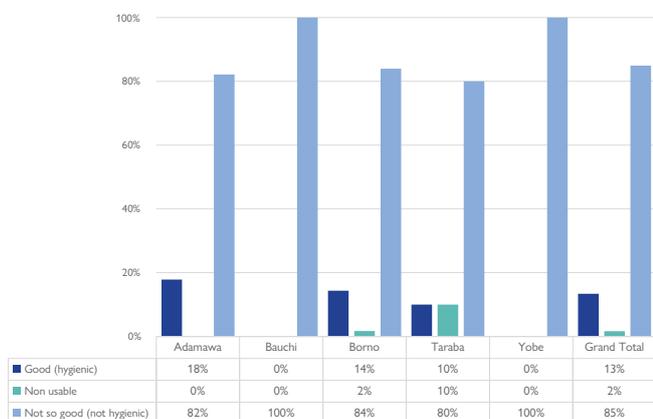


Figure 25: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

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

### Host Communities

In 93 per cent of displacement sites, toilets were described as unhygienic, while in only 5 per cent of the locations, toilets were considered hygienic. In one per cent of the locations assessed, toilets were reported as entirely unusable. In the state of Borno, respondents said that 92 per cent of locations had unhygienic toilets, and 7 per cent of the toilets were hygienic. In Gombe and Yobe states, nearly all toilets were reported unhygienic (99% and 98%, respectively). No changes were recorded compared to Round 39.

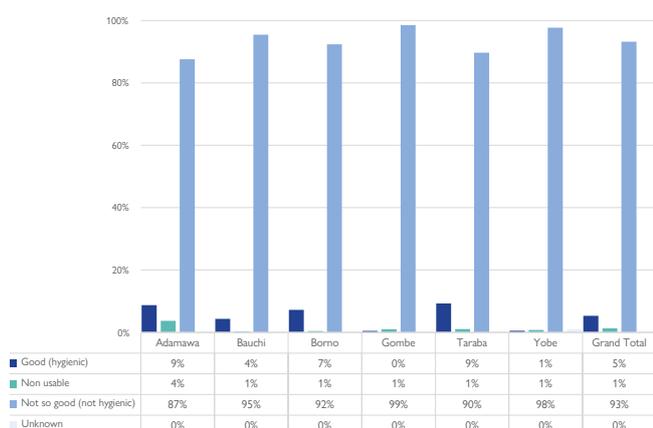


Figure 26: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

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

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Camps and camp-like settings

In the Round 40 assessments, food support was available both on-site (in 43% of camps/camp-like settings) and off-site (in 34% of camps/camp-like settings). However, no food support was available in 23 per cent (no change since Round 39) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

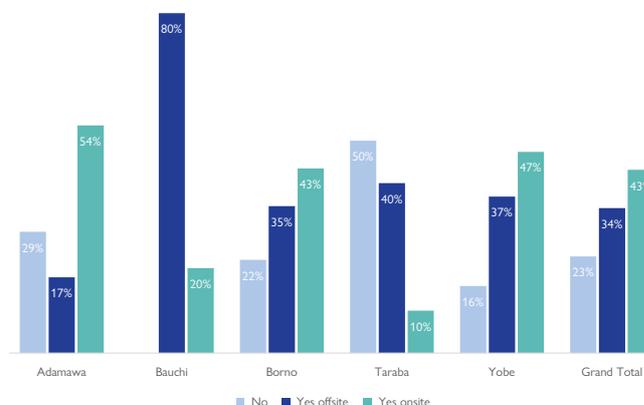


Figure 27: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, food support was available on-site in 54 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 51% compared to Round 39) and off-site in 23 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 25% compared to Round 39). In 23 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all (no change since Round 39). In the state of Borno, food support was available on-site in 53 per cent and off-site in 25 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.

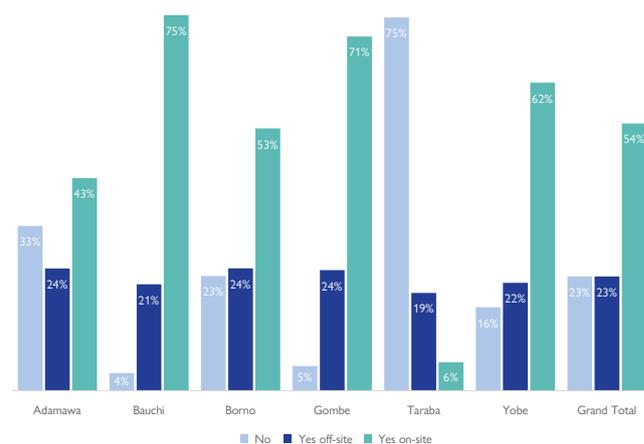


Figure 28: Access to food in host communities

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

## HEALTH

### Camps and camp-like settings

During Round 40, similar to the previous rounds, malaria was cited as the most common health problem reported in 56 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 70%). Malaria was followed by cough (in 22% of camps/camp-like settings - up from 13%) and fever (in 20% of camps/camp-like settings - up from 14%).

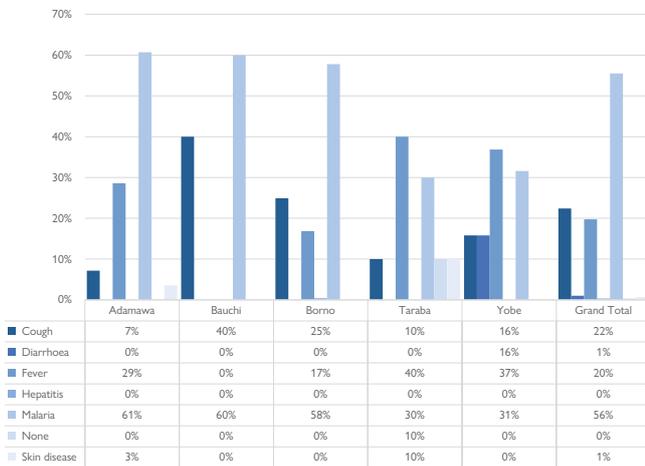


Figure 29: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

[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 60 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 64%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 21% of locations - no change since Round 39) and cough (in 12% of locations - up from 7% in Round 39). In addition, in Borno, malaria was the most common health problem as reported in 55 per cent of the locations. Similar to the regional numbers, malaria was followed by fever (reported in 24% of the locations in Borno State) and cough (reported in 16% of the locations in Borno State).

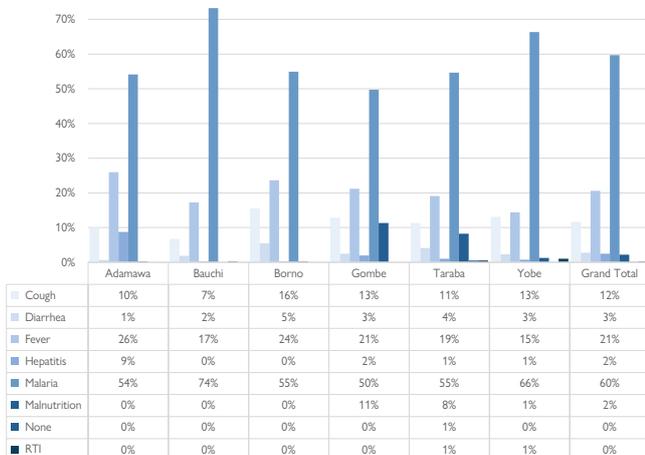


Figure 30: Common health problems in host communities

[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 (down from 5% since Round 39). In 26 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending school (up from 24%) and in 47 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school (down from 48%). In only 2 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, more than 75 per cent of children were attending school (similar to Round 39). In the state of Taraba, 20 per cent of the children in camps/camp-like settings were not attending school at all.

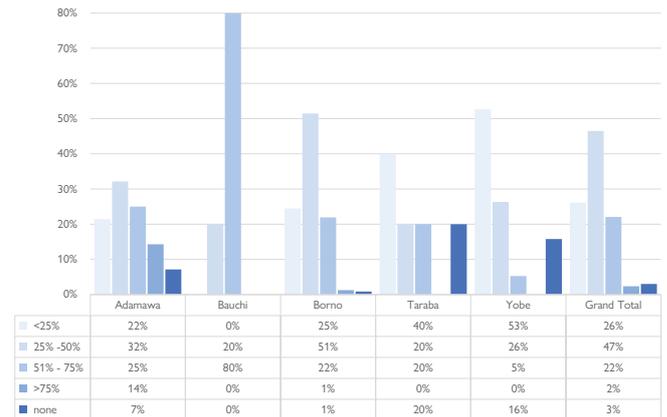


Figure 31: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

In one per cent of the locations where IDPs resided with host communities, no children were attending school at all (down by 1%). In 41 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school (up from 36% in Round 39). In 13 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school (similar to Round 39) and in 9 per cent of locations, over 75 per cent of children were attending school (similar to Round 39).

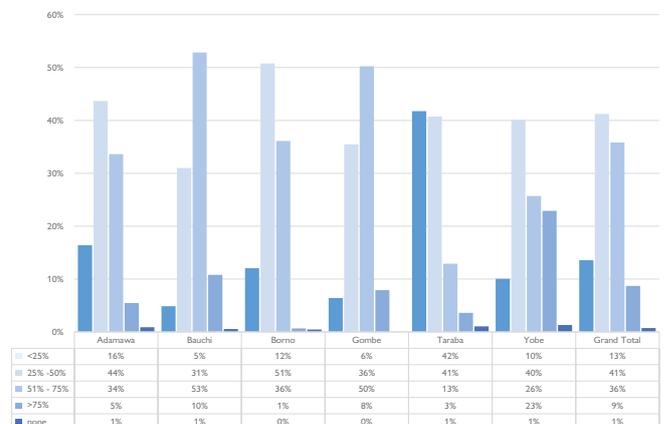


Figure 32: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

[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 48 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 1%), followed by local and community leaders in 31 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 1%), aid workers in 7 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up by 1%) and traditional leaders in 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 1%).

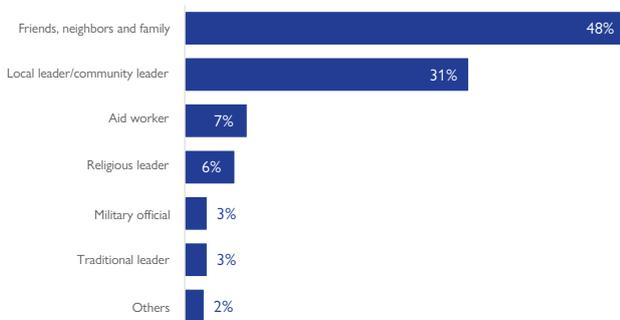


Figure 33: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like

The most preferred medium used by the IDP communities in camps/camp-like settings to receive information was the radio (reported in 44% of the camps/camp-like settings – down by 4%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 39% of the camps/ camp-like settings – up by 1%) and loudspeakers (reported in 7% of the camps/camp-like settings).

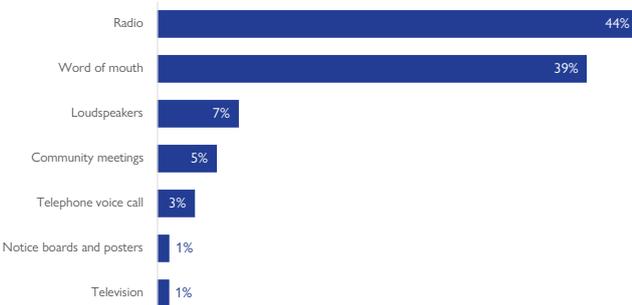


Figure 34: Most preferred medium by IDP communities in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing in host communities, friends, neighbours and family were the most trusted source of information in 39 per cent of locations (down from 40% in Round 39), followed by local and community leaders in 31 per cent of locations (similar to Round 39) and religious leaders in 13 per cent of locations (down from 14% in Round 39).

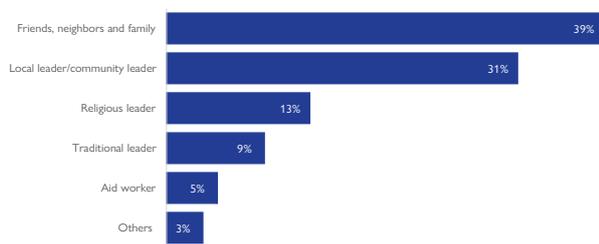


Figure 35: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

The most preferred medium used by IDPs residing among host communities to receive information was the radio (reported in 49% of the locations assessed), followed by word of mouth (reported in 36% of the locations assessed) and telephone calls (reported in 8% of the locations assessed). No changes were recorded compared to Round 39.

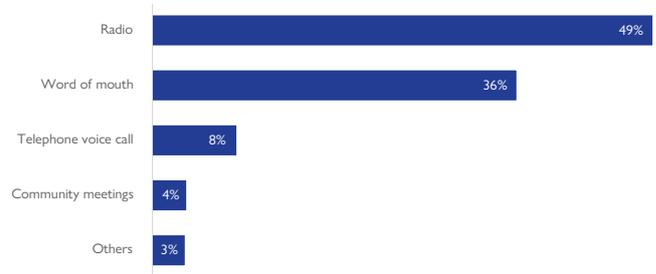


Figure 36: Most preferred medium by IDPs in host communities

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

## LIVELIHOODS

### Camps and camp-like settings

In 32 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, jobs as a daily labourer were cited as the main occupation of IDPs (down from 33% during Round 39), followed by petty trade, cited in 31 per cent per cent of camps/camp-like settings as the main occupation of IDPs (down by 1%). In 27 per cent of camps/ camp-like settings, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (up from 26% since Round 39).

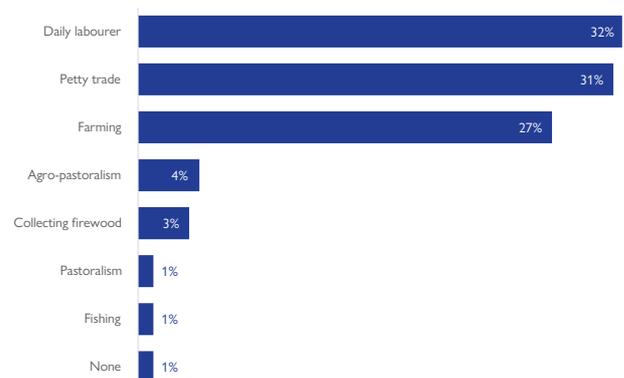


Figure 37: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 43 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. In Bauchi, all IDPs had access to farming land, while in Borno, only 32 per cent of the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. This is because most of the camps and camp-like settings in Borno State are located within and close to the urban centres in the state. Additionally, in 90 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, there was livestock on-site (up from 84% in Round 39).

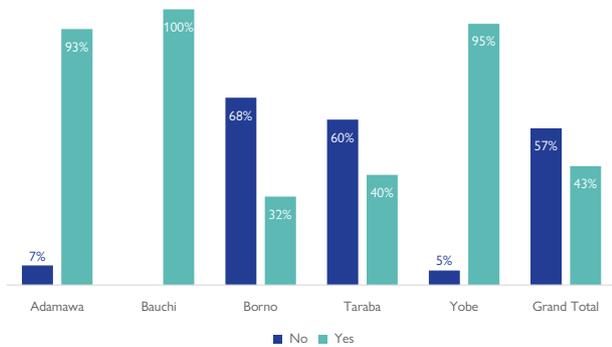


Figure 38: Access to land for cultivation in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, farming was reported as the main occupation in 63 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2% compared to Round 39). Farming was followed by jobs as a daily labourer, cited in 15 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2%) and petty trade, cited in 12 per cent of the locations assessed (no change since Round 39).

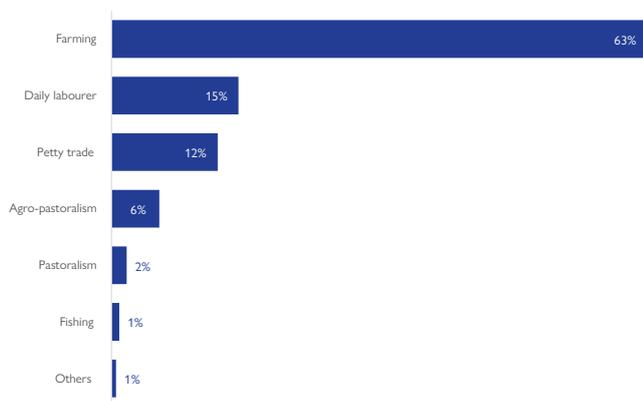


Figure 39: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

In contrast to IDPs in camps/camp-like settings, in 85 per cent of the locations where IDPs resided among host communities, IDPs had access to land for cultivation (down by 1%). This number was reported lower only in the state of Borno where IDPs had access to land for cultivation in 58 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 95 per cent of the locations assessed, there was livestock on-site (up by 1% since Round 39).

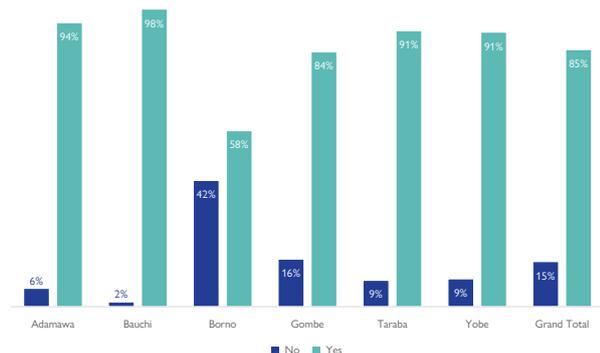


Figure 40: Access to land for cultivation in host communities

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

## PROTECTION

### Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 84 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 86% since Round 39). This number was reported at 89 per cent (down by 2%) in the camps/camp-like settings in the most affected state of Borno.

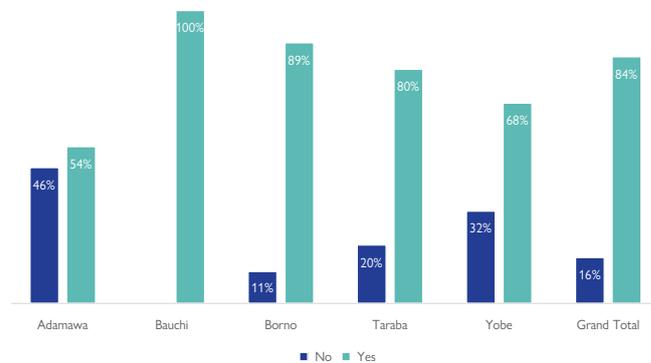


Figure 41: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

In 88 per cent of the locations (down by 2% since Round 39), some form of security was provided. This figure was reported at 95 per cent in the most affected state of Borno (down by 1% since Round 39).

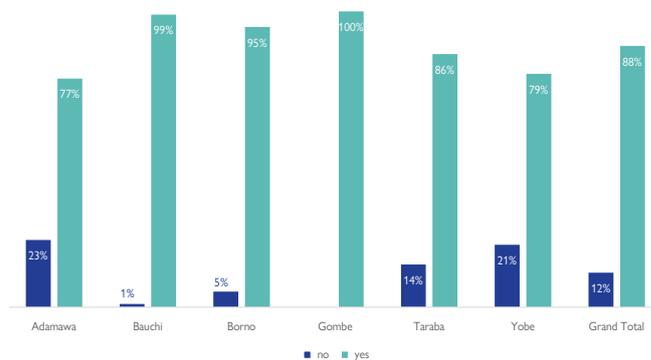


Figure 42: Security provided in host communities

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

### 3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,960,558 returnees in 317,885 returnee households were recorded during Round 40 of DTM assessments in north-east Nigeria. This signified an increase of 17,113 individuals or a little under one per cent compared to Round 39 when 1,943,445 returnees were identified. This increase is a result of gradually increasing returnee numbers in most of the assessed LGAs.

During Round 40, 40 LGAs with a total of 683 return locations were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States (similar to Round 39)<sup>2</sup>. The state of Adamawa continued to host the most significant number of returnees with 839,101 individuals or 43 per cent of the total returnee population in north-east Nigeria. Borno State hosted 773,228 returnees, or 39 per cent of the total number of returnees. Borno was followed by Yobe with 348,169 individuals or 18 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in north-east Nigeria.

State	R39 total (Oct 2021)	R40 total (Dec 2022)	Status	Difference	Return population per state (in percentages)
ADAMAWA	837,054	839,101	Increase	+2,047	43%
BORNO	758,787	773,288	Increase	+14,501	39%
YOBE	347,604	348,169	Increase	+565	18%
GRAND TOTAL	1,943,445	1,960,558	Increase	+17,113	100%

Table 4: Returnee population by state

When comparing current numbers to the Round 39 assessments, all states witnessed increased returnee numbers. The most notable increase was noted in Borno State, where the returnee population increased by 14,501 individuals or 2 per cent. This was mainly due to considerable increases in the LGAs Bama, Gwoza and Monguno, where returnee numbers increased with 5,218 individuals, 4,588 individuals and 2,824 individuals, respectively. These increases can be explained by relocated IDPs who joined their places of habitual residence and the improved security situation in parts of the respective LGAs.

The state of Adamawa witnessed a slight increase of 2,047 returnee individuals (less than 1% compared to Round 39). Within Adamawa State, an increase of 3,982 returnees was recorded in Gombi LGA. This increase can be explained by upscaled shelter interventions in the LGA and the fact that some IDPs returned to their locations of origin ahead of the festive period and decided to remain as the security situation improved. A decrease of 2,212 returnees was recorded in Mubi South LGA. Most of the returnees in Mubi South are farmers and due to a lack of farmland in the LGA, they tend to relocate in search of a sustainable livelihood opportunities. In the state of Yobe, no significant changes were noted compared to Round 39.

Fifty-three per cent of the entire returnee population were female, while 47 per cent were male. Sixty-one per cent of the returnee 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, 1,802,160 individuals or 92 per cent of all returnees, were classified as IDP returnees. In comparison, 158,398 individuals or 8 per cent of all returnees, were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back from neighbouring countries.

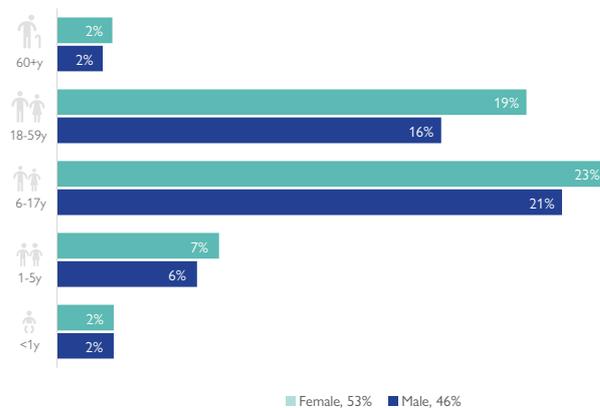


Figure 43: Age and demographic breakdown of returnees

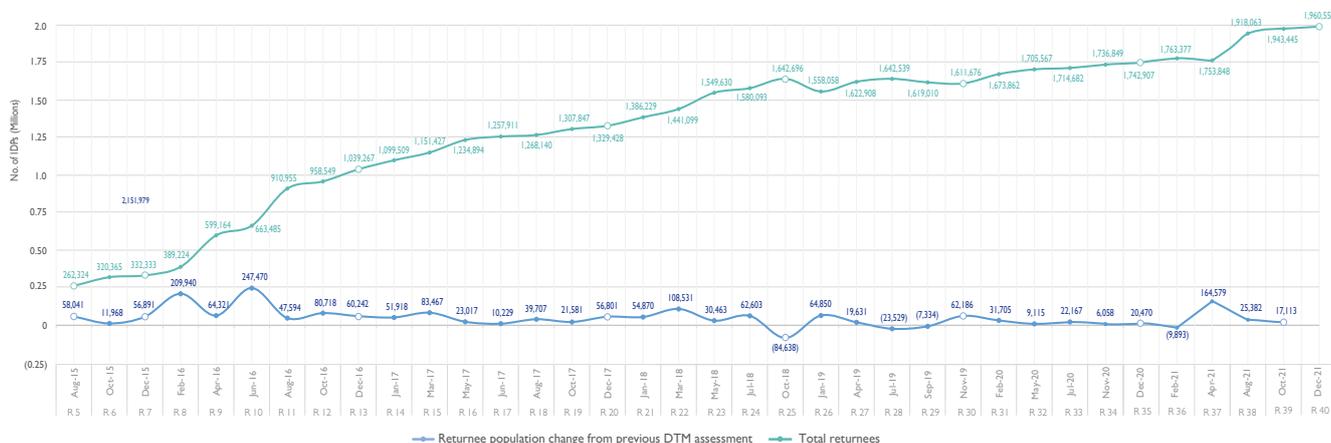
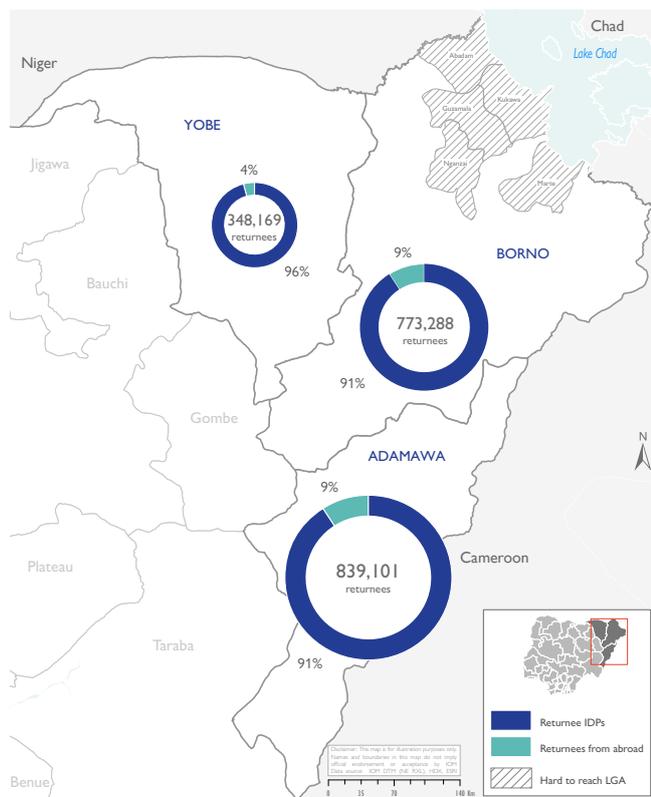


Figure 44: Returnee population trend

<sup>2</sup> 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 round of assessments. Among the returned refugees, 89,931 individuals returned from Cameroon (57% of refugee returnees), 42,959 individuals from the Niger Republic (27% of refugee returnees) and 25,508 individuals from Chad (16% of refugee returnees).



Map 6: Returnee population per state

### 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. Twenty-six per cent of returnees said they were displaced in 2015 and 11 per cent were displaced in 2017. These figures did not change compared to the Round 39 numbers. It is to be noted that 10 per cent of the returnee population left their locations of origin in the year 2021. These movements are predominantly related to the attack in Geidam LGA, Yobe State in April 2021. As many of the households who were displaced as a result of the attack in Geidam have returned to their locations of origin ahead of Round 38, it can be concluded that this was a significant population movement but relatively short in time.



Figure 45: Year of displacement for returnees

### 3B: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 32 per cent of returnees (or 628,167 individuals) stated that they returned to their locations of origin in 2016. Twenty-six per cent of returnees (or 514,800 individuals) returned in 2015 while 16 per cent (or 307,839 individuals) returned in the year 2017. As a result of the significant return movement towards Geidam LGA ahead of Round 38 and the former IDPs who returned to their places of habitual residence following the camp closures in Borno State, the number of returnees that returned in 2021 increased considerably to reach a total of 203,059 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 most of returns towards or within Borno State (57% and 77% respectively).

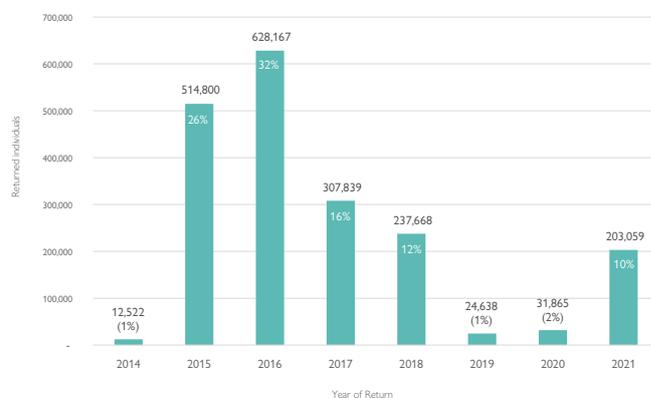


Figure 46: Year of return for returnees

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 relatively stable and secure, reflected by many IDPs returning to the 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 resulted from significant military operations, which led to a subsequent loss of territory by the Non-State

### 3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-three per cent of returnees attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria. Six per cent of returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent due to natural disasters. These numbers were consistent with those of Round 39. 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 (12%) and natural disasters (2%). In Borno State, 98 per cent of returnees were displaced due to the conflict and 2 per cent due to communal violence.

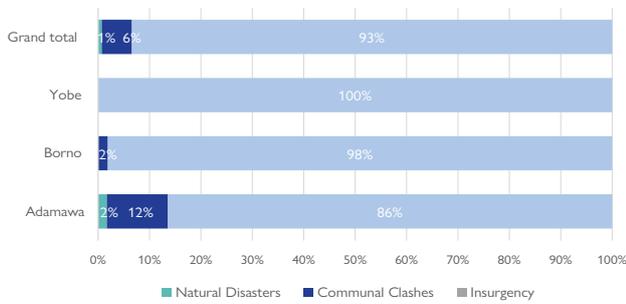


Figure 47: Reasons for initial displacement of returnees

### 3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-nine per cent of returnee households were residing in shelters with walls. Sixteen per cent of returnee households were residing in traditional shelters and 5 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters. In Borno State, 82 per cent of returnees lived in shelters with walls, while 9 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters and traditional shelters. No changes were recorded compared to Round 39. In addition, 25 per cent of returnee households found their houses in their locations of origin either fully or partially damaged, while 75 per cent of the houses of returnees were not damaged upon their return.

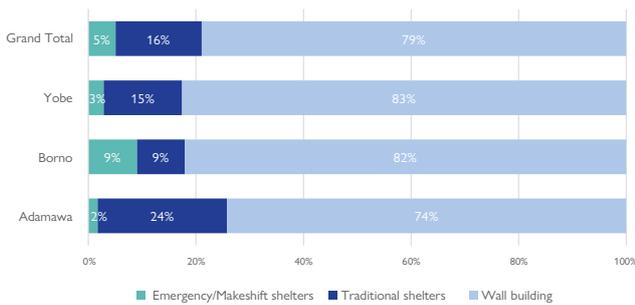


Figure 48: Shelter type of the returned households in areas of return

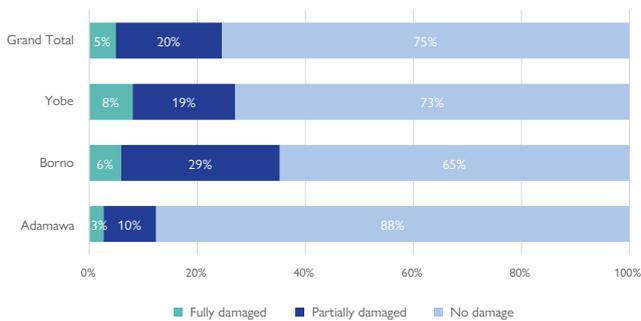


Figure 49: Shelter conditions of the returnee households

### 3E: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 65 per cent of locations hosting returnees did not have access to health services (up from 64%). The lack of access to medical services was reported as highest in Yobe at 67 per cent, followed by Adamawa at 66 per cent and Borno at 63 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 (77%) followed by general hospitals at 12 per cent, mobile clinics at 10 per cent and dispensaries at one per cent.

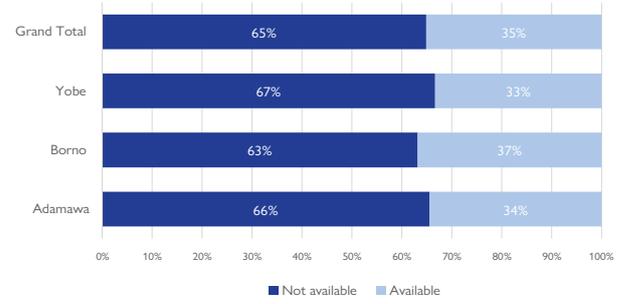


Figure 50: Availability of medical services in areas of return

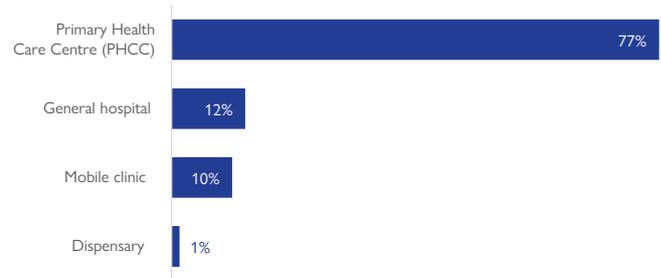


Figure 51: Type of medical services in areas of return

### 3F: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

In contrast to facilities in locations hosting IDPs, educational facilities were present in only 52 per cent of locations where returnees were residing (up from 51% in Round 39). In comparison, no education facilities were available in 48 per cent of the locations hosting returnees (down from 59% in Round 39). More specifically, education facilities were available in 52 per cent of the locations in Borno, 50 per cent of the locations in Adamawa and 56 per cent of the return locations in Yobe.

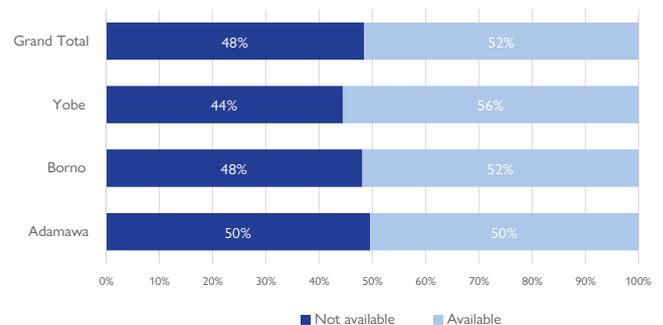


Figure 52: Availability of education services in areas of return

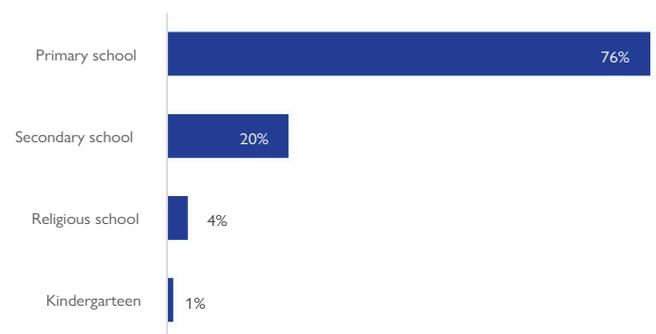


Figure 53: Percentage of education types in areas of return

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

WASH facilities were provided in 73 per cent of sites where returnees were residing. No WASH facilities were present in 27 per cent of the return locations. These numbers did not change compared to Round 39. Communal boreholes were the most common type of WASH facility, present in 41 per cent of locations where returnees were residing and had access to WASH facilities. Communal boreholes were followed by hand pumps, present in 40 per cent of locations, and communal wells, present in 15 per cent of locations where returnees had access to WASH facilities.

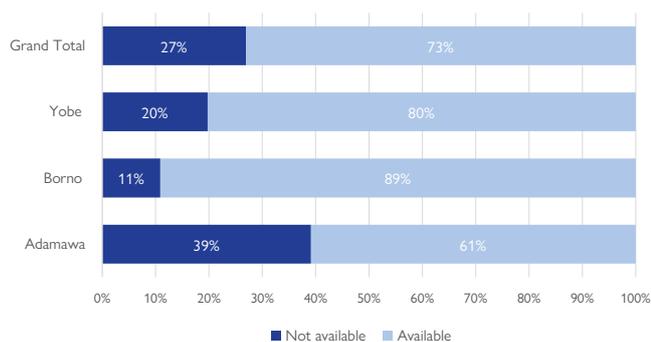


Figure 54: Availability of WASH facilities in areas of return

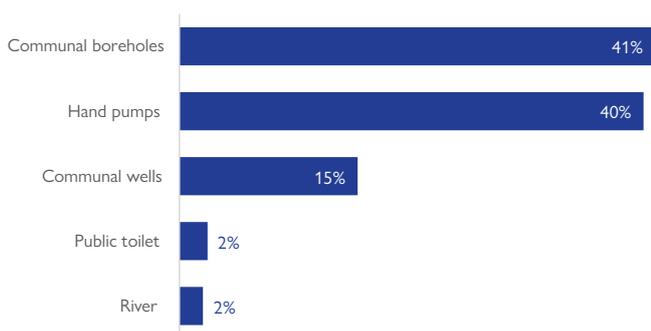


Figure 55: Most common type of WASH facilities

### 3H: MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FOR RETURNEES

Similar to previous assessments, farming was the most common type of livelihood as it was reported as a type of employment in 98 per cent of the locations assessed. Farming was followed by petty trading, mentioned in 59 per cent of the return locations as a mean of livelihood, and petty jobs, mentioned in 44 per cent of return locations as a mean of livelihood.

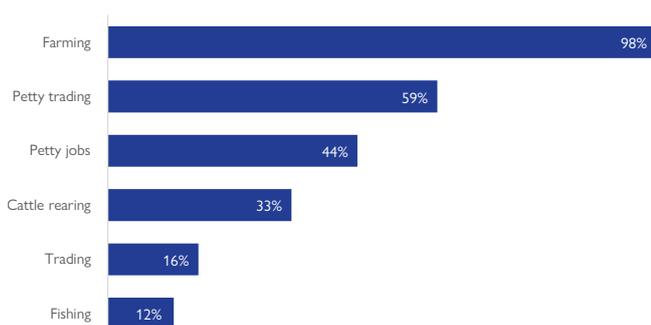


Figure 56: Means of Livelihood

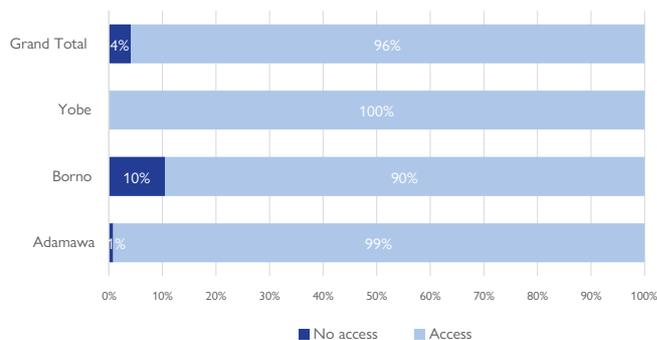


Figure 57: Percentage of locations with access to farmland by state

### 3I: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-one per cent (no change since Round 39) of locations where returnees have settled had markets nearby while 79 per cent had no market facilities. Twenty per cent of markets were functional.

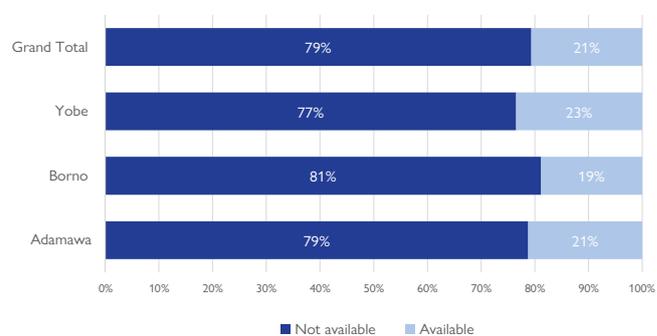


Figure 58: Availability of market services in areas of return

### 3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

In 29 per cent (down by 3%) of locations hosting returnees, no assistance was provided. In contrast, assistance was provided in 71 per cent of return locations. In 35 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 followed by NFIs, reported in 27 per cent of the return locations and WASH, reported in 15 per cent of the return locations.

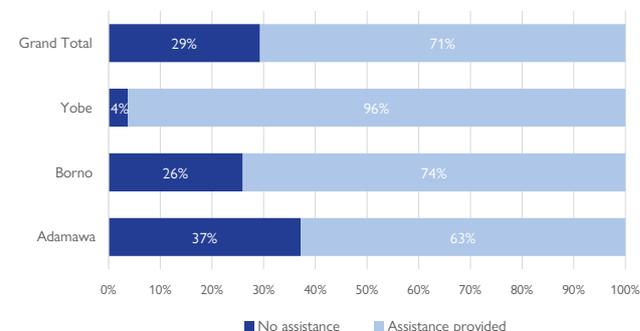


Figure 59: Availability of assistance in areas of return



Figure 60: Most typical type of assistance in return locations



## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



### Camp/Camp-like Settings



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

### Host Communities

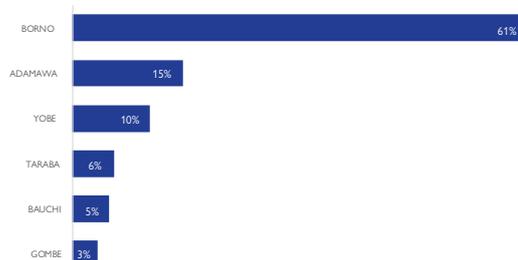


Figure 17a: Percentage of individuals in host community.

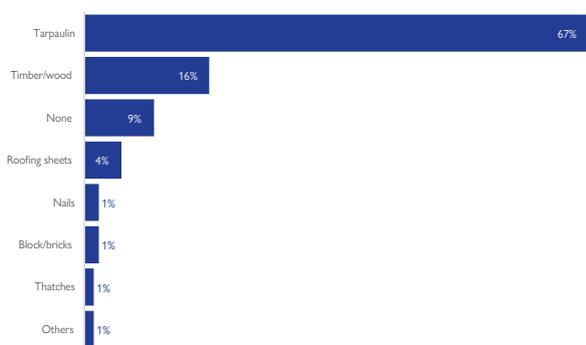


Figure 16b: Percentage of camps and camp-like settings with the most needed shelter material

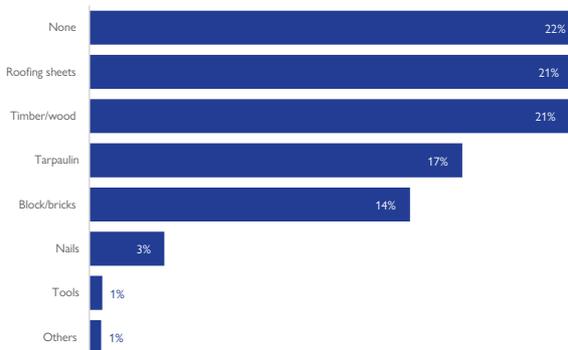


Figure 17b: Number of host community sites with the most needed shelter material

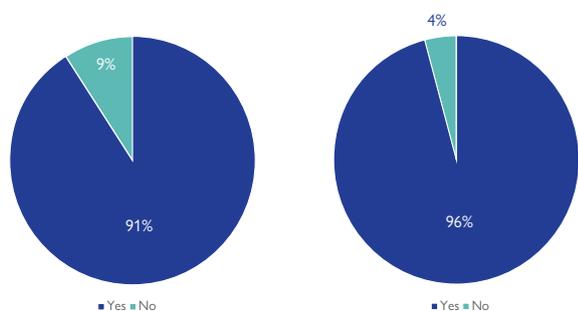


Figure 16c: Need for shelter materials

Figure 16d: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI distribution

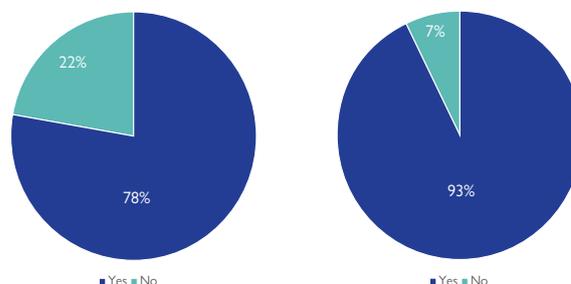


Figure 17c: Most needed shelter materials

Figure 17d: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI distribution

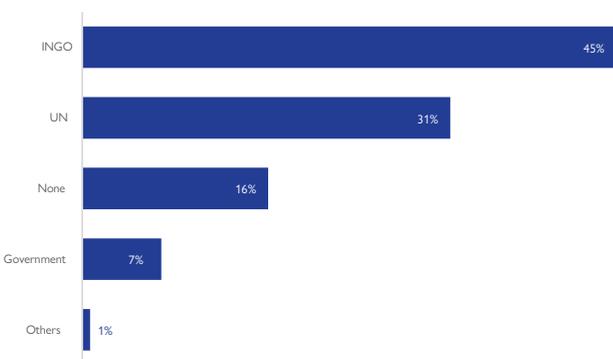


Figure 16e: Most supporting organization in camps/camp-like settings

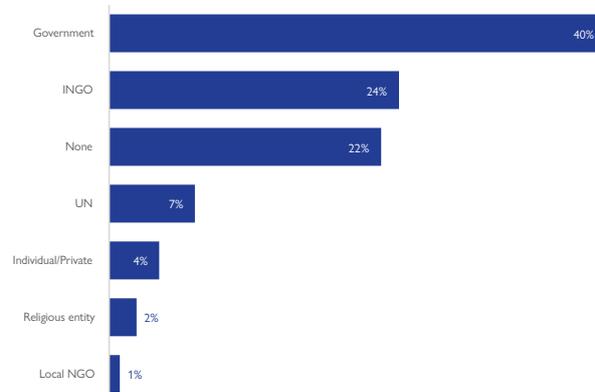


Figure 17e: Most supporting organization in host communities

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# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



## Water Facilities

### Camp/Camp-like Settings

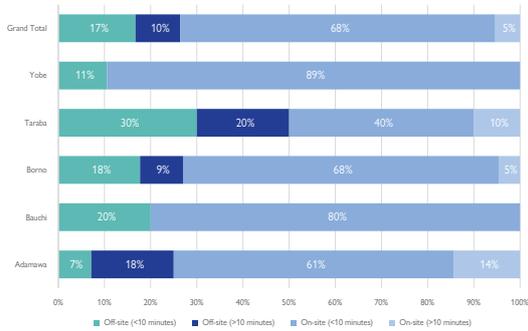


Figure 20a: Distance to primary water sources

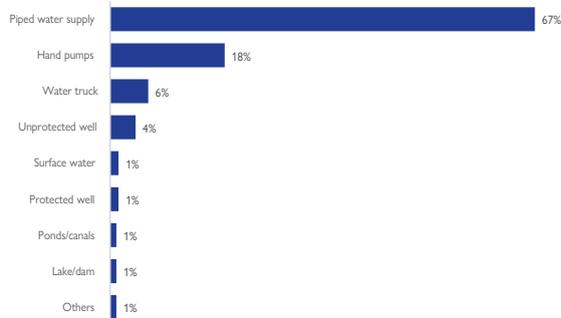


Figure 20b: Main non-drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

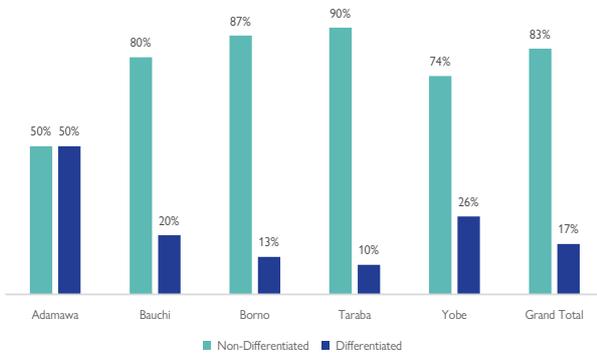


Figure 20c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

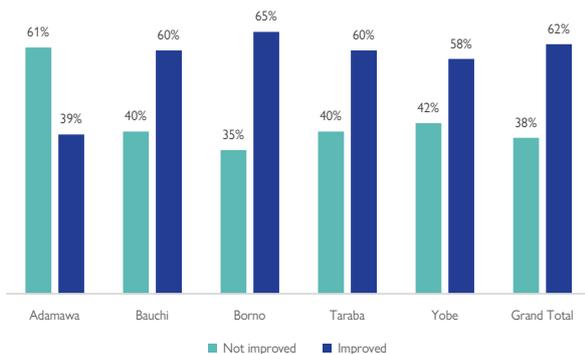


Figure 20d: Have water points been improved in camp and camp-like settings?

### Host Communities

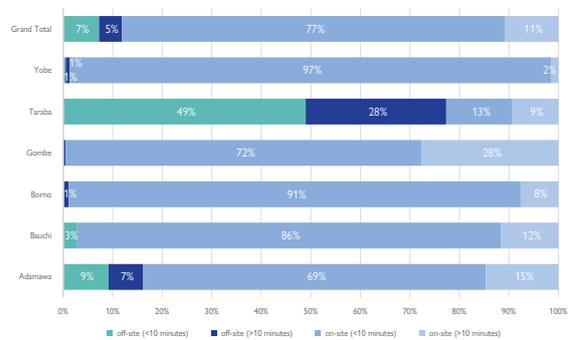


Figure 22a: Distance to primary water sources

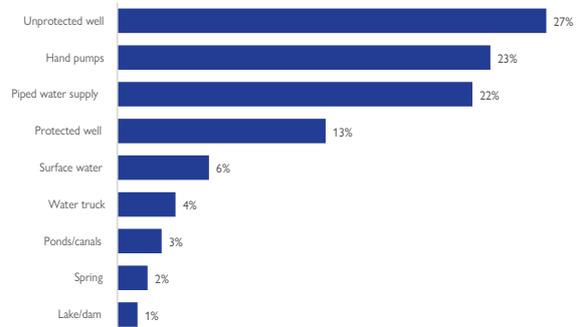


Figure 22b: Main non-drinking water sources

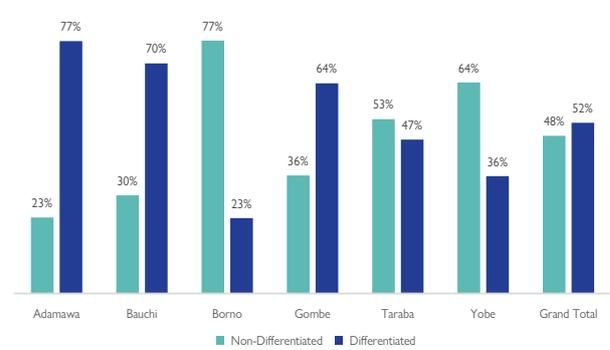


Figure 22c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

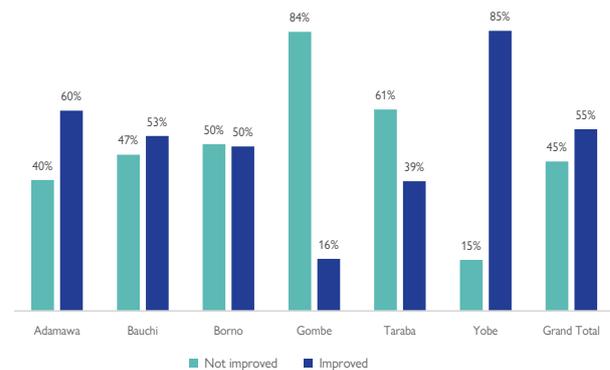


Figure 22d: Have water points been improved in host communities?

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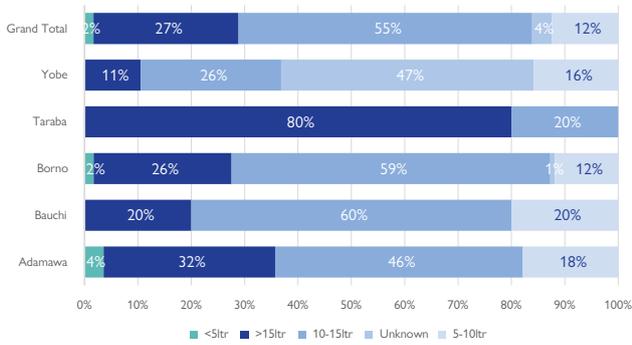


Figure 15e: Average amount of water available per person per day

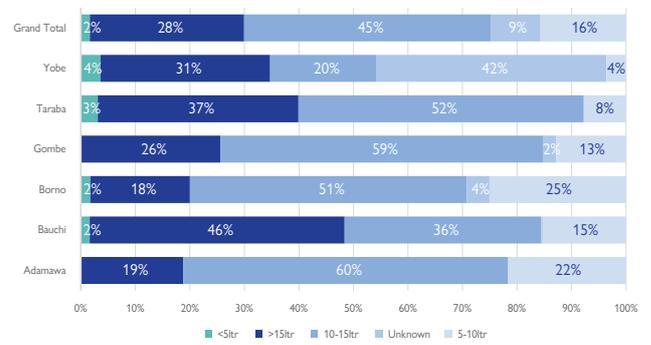


Figure 16e: Average amount of water available per person per day

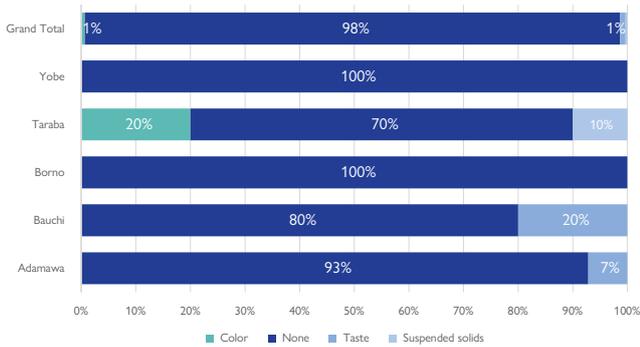


Figure 15f: Main problem with water

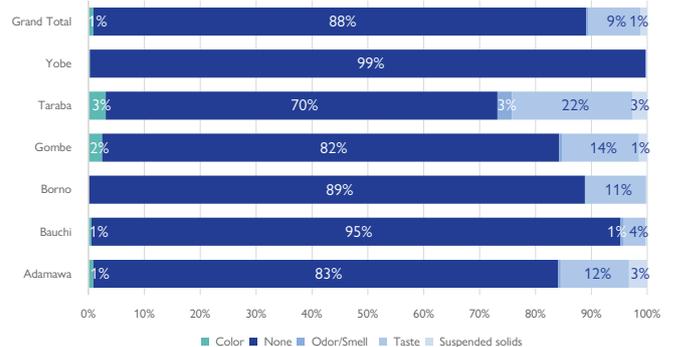


Figure 16f: Main problem with water

## Personal Hygiene Facilities

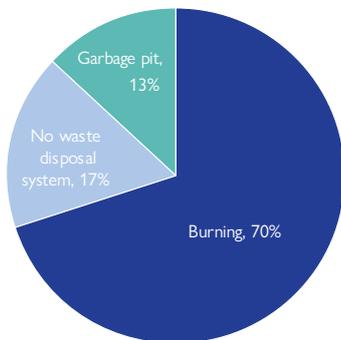


Figure 15g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

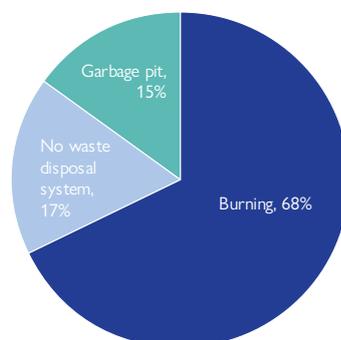


Figure 16g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

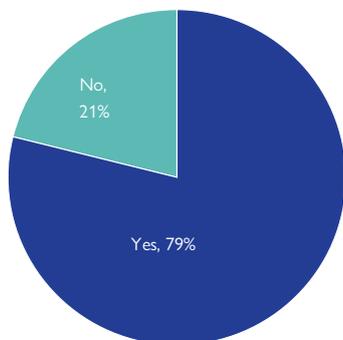


Figure 15h: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

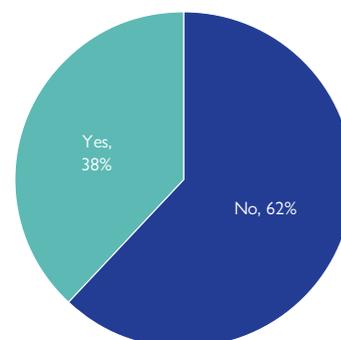


Figure 16h: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

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## Camps/camp-like settings

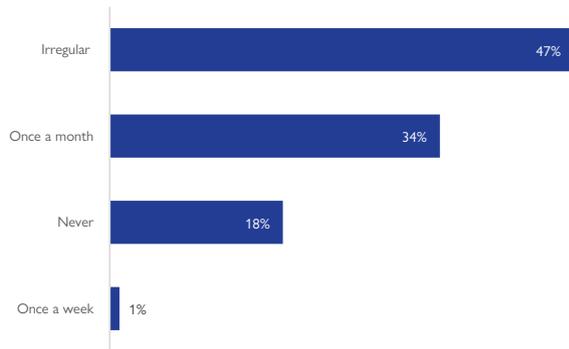


Figure 26a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

## Host Communities

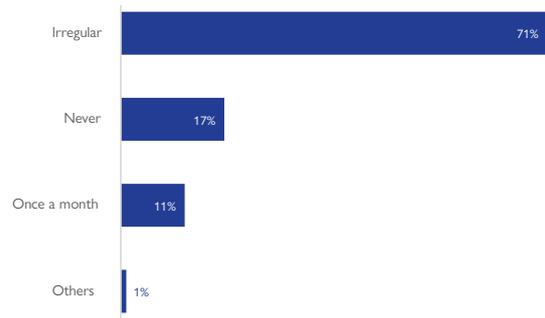


Figure 27a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

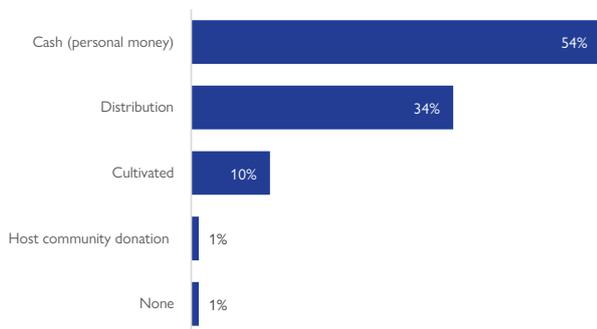


Figure 26b: Most typical source of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

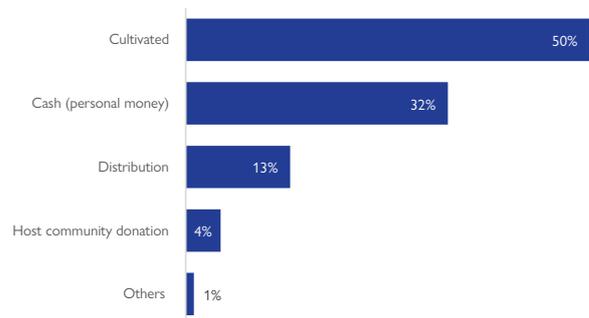


Figure 27b: Most typical source of obtaining food in host communities

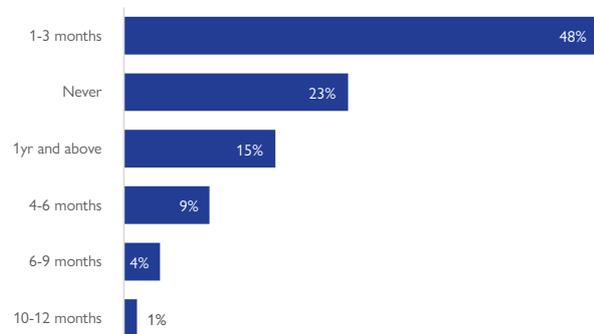


Figure 26c: Duration of last received food support in camps/camp-like settings

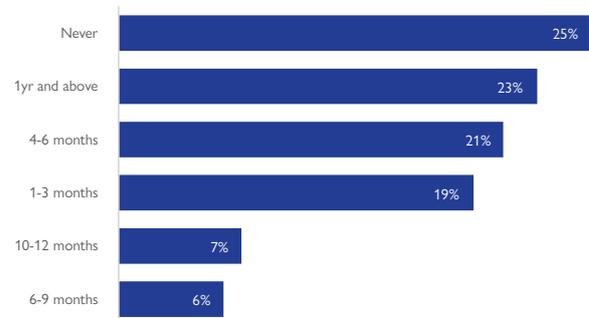


Figure 27c: Duration of last received food support in host communities

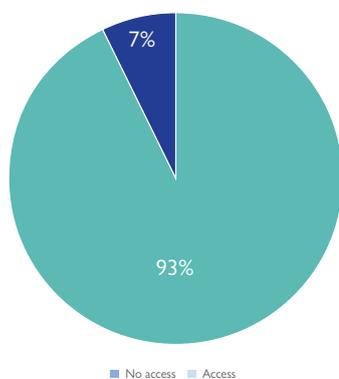


Figure 26d: Access to markets near the sites in camps/camp-like settings

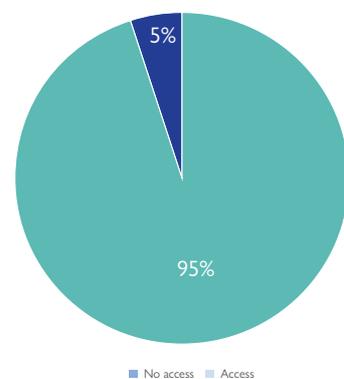


Figure 27d: Access to a market near the sites in host communities

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Camps/camp-like settings

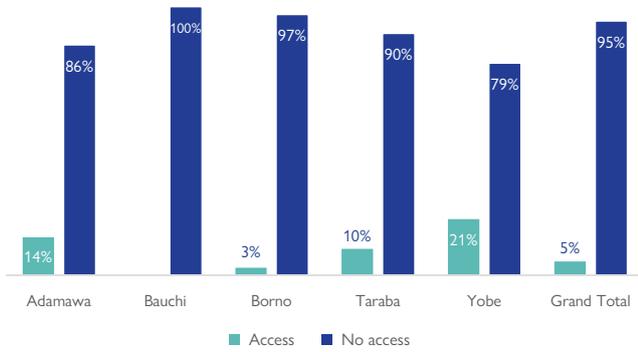


Figure 28a: Access to health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

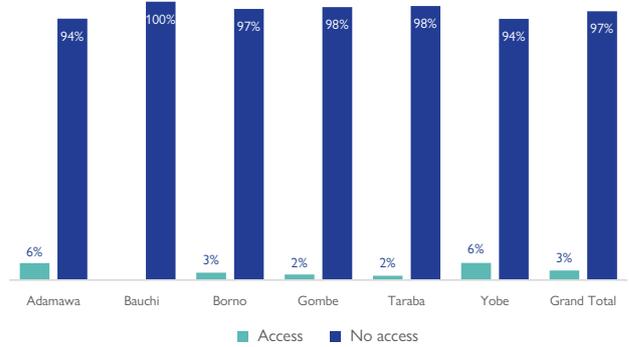


Figure 29a: Access to health facilities in host communities

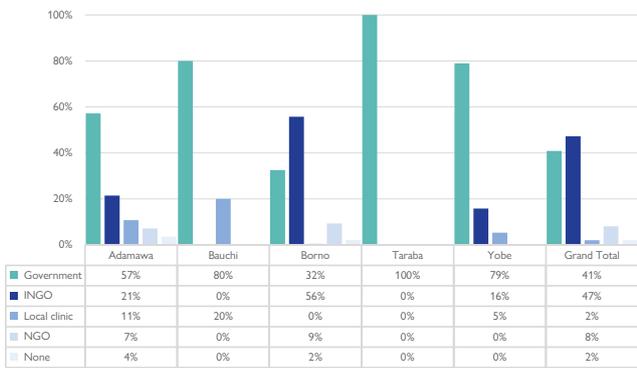


Figure 28c: The leading provider of health services in camps/camp-like settings

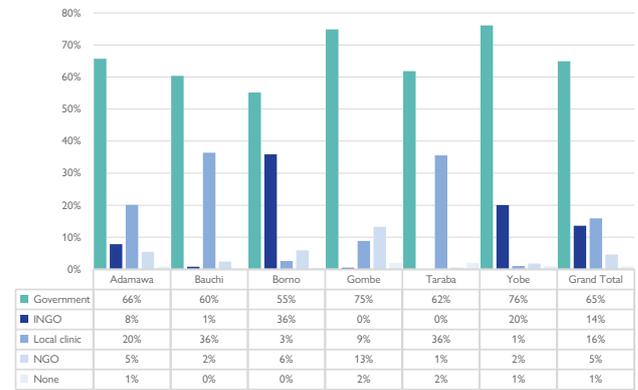


Figure 29c: The leading provider of health services in host communities

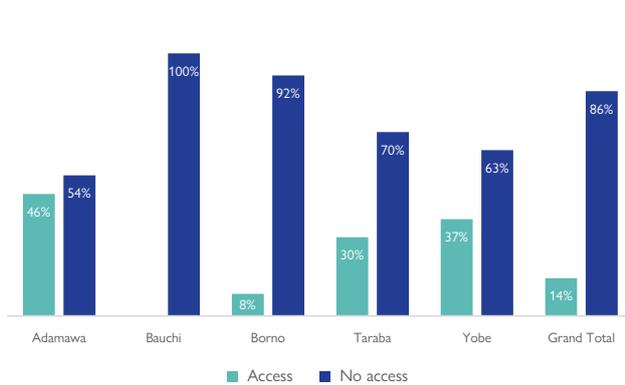


Figure 28d: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

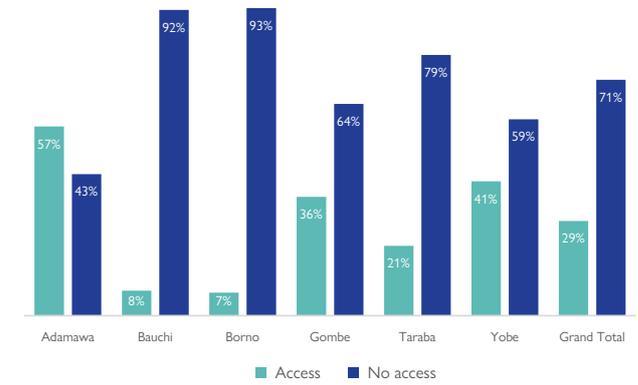


Figure 29d: Regular access to medicine in host communities

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# EDUCATION



## Camps/camp-like settings

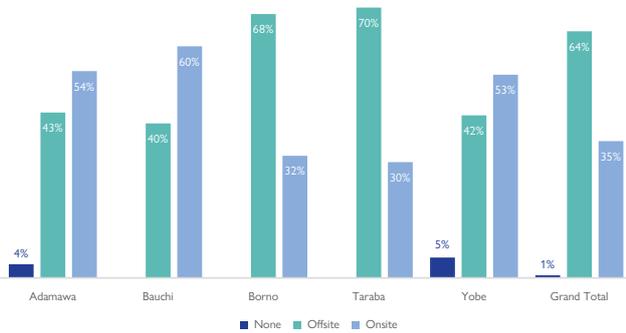


Figure 30a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in camps/camp-like settings

## Host Communities

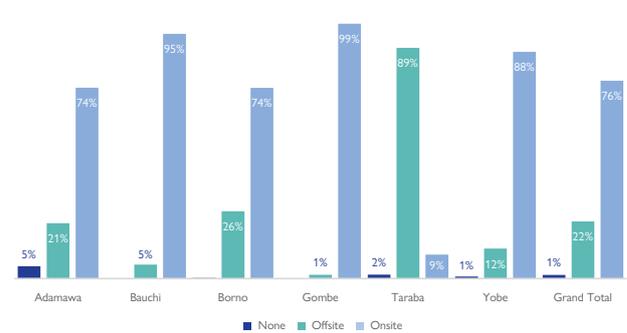


Figure 31a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in host communities

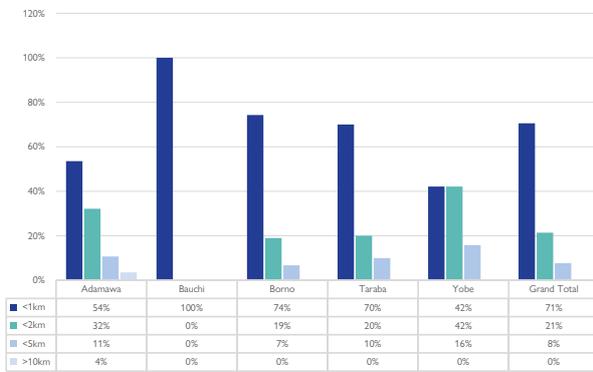


Figure 30b: Distance to nearest education facilities in camps/camp-like settings

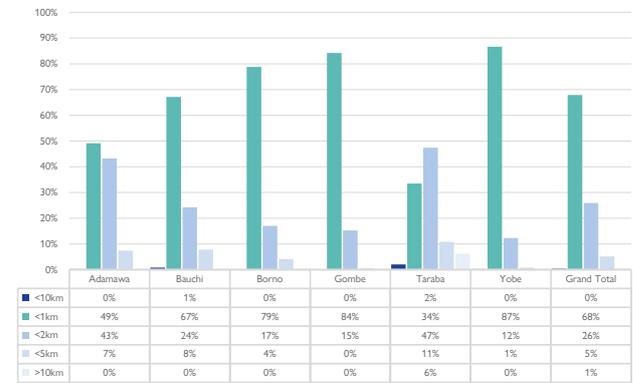


Figure 31b: Distance to nearest education facilities in host communities

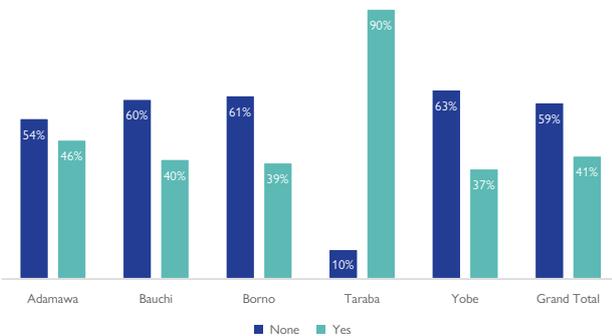


Figure 30c: Number of trained teachers in camps/camp-like settings

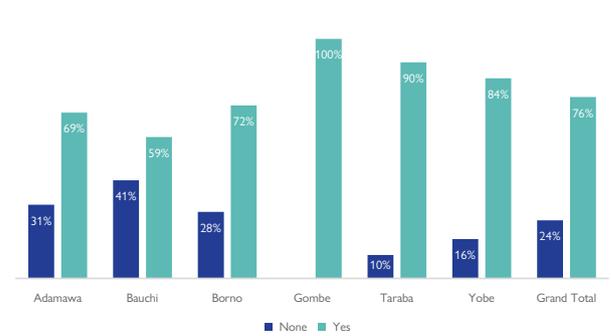


Figure 31c: Number of trained teachers in host communities

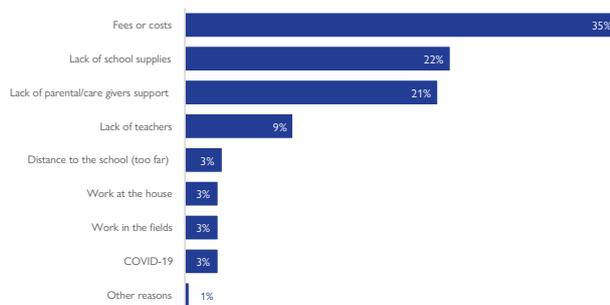


Figure 30d: Reasons for not attending schools in camps/camp-like settings

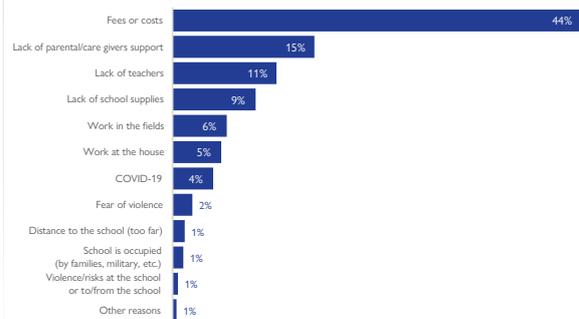


Figure 31d: Reasons for not attending schools in host communities

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# COMMUNICATION



## Camps/camp-like settings

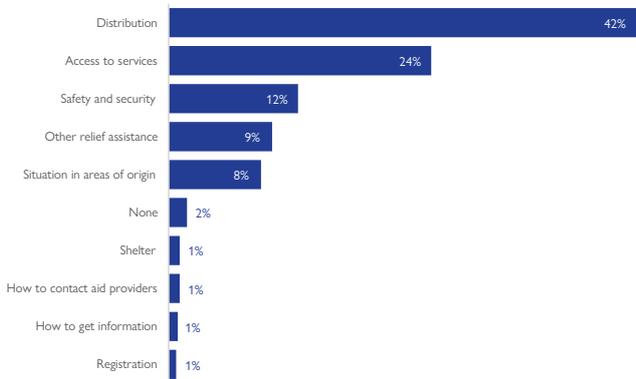


Figure 33a: Most important topic for camps/camp-like settings

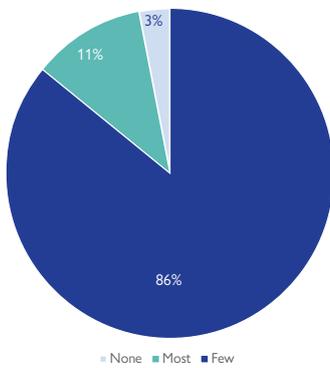


Figure 33b: Access to functioning radio in camps/camp-like settings

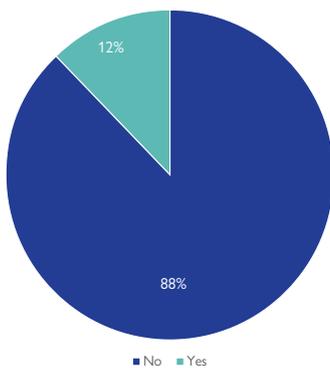


Figure 33c: Serious problem due to lack of communication in camps/camp-like settings

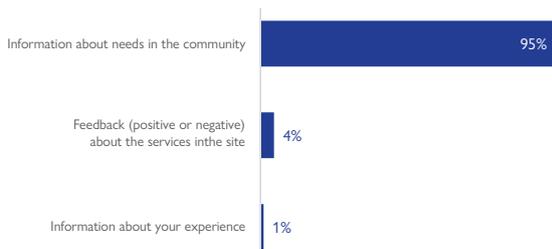


Figure 33d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

## Host Communities

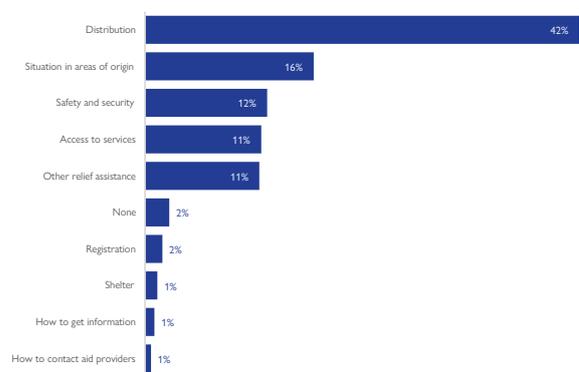


Figure 35a: Most important topic for IDPs

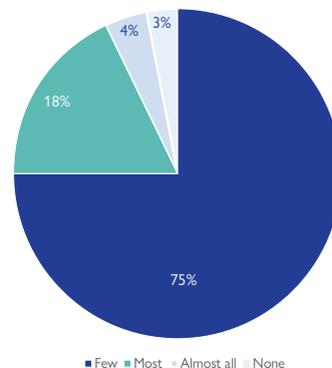


Figure 35b: Access to functioning radio in host communities

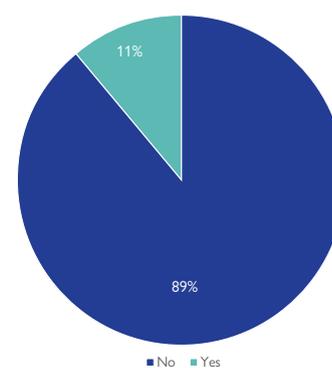


Figure 35c: Serious problem due to lack of communication in host communities

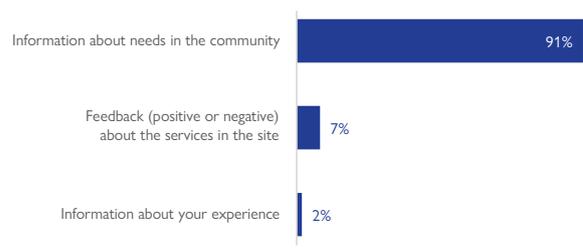


Figure 35d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

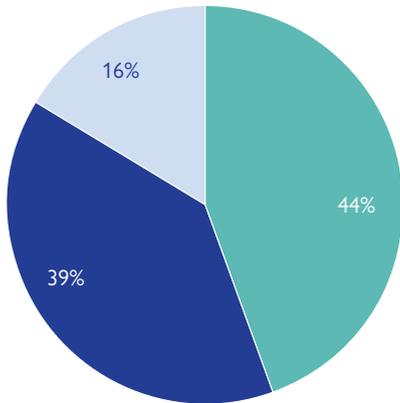
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# LIVELIHOOD



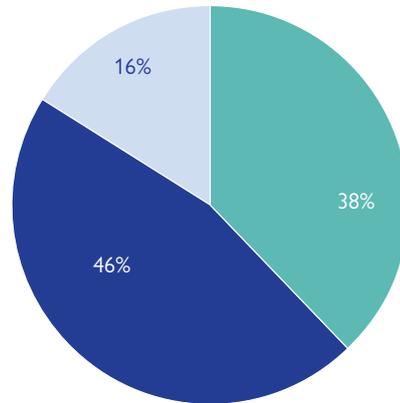
## Camps/camp-like settings



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

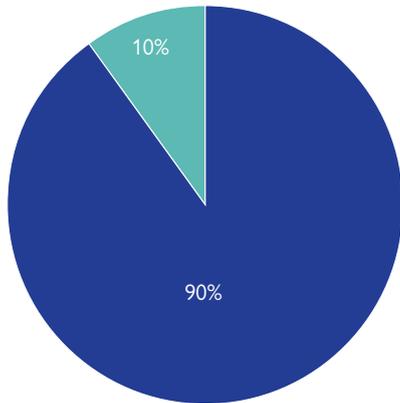
Figure 37a: Access to livelihood support in camps/camp-like settings

## Host Communities



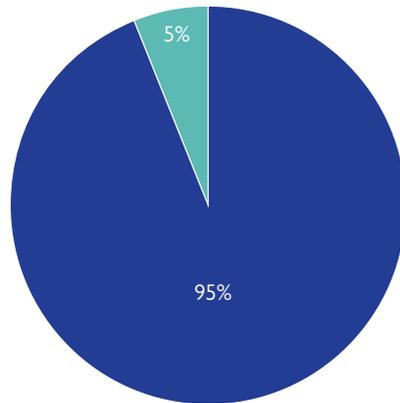
■ No access ■ Access on-site ■ Access off-site

Figure 39a: Access to livelihood support in host communities



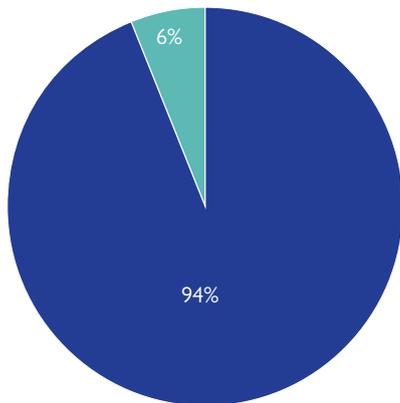
■ No ■ Yes

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



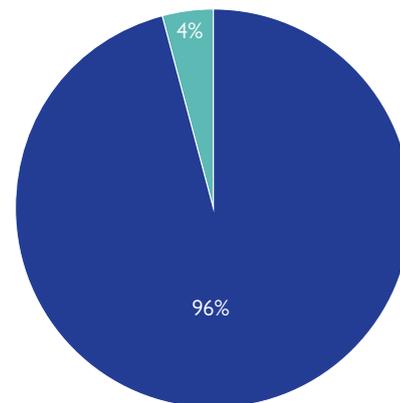
■ No ■ Yes

Figure 39b: Livestock on-site in host communities



■ No ■ Yes

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



■ No ■ Yes

Figure 39c: Sites with access to income-generating activities in host communities

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## Camps/camp-like settings

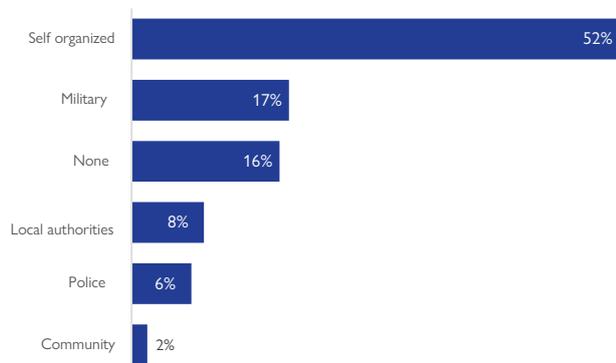


Figure 40a: Main security providers

## Host Communities

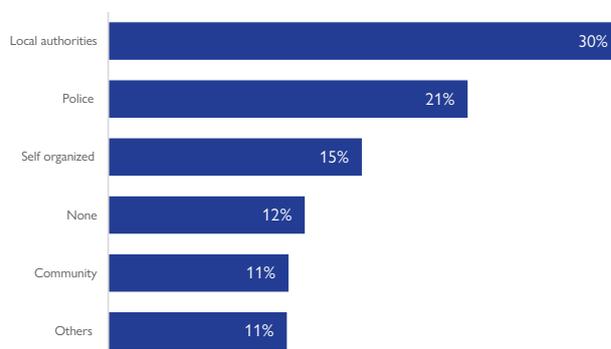


Figure 41a: Main security providers

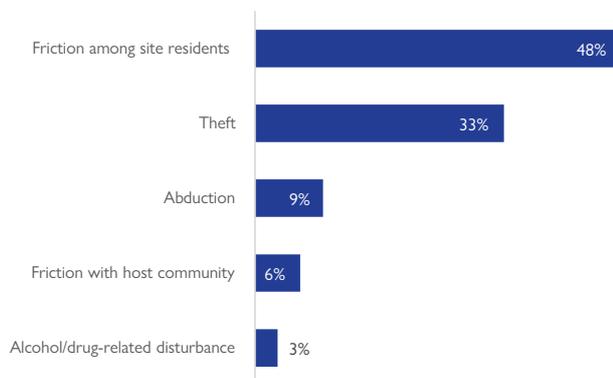


Figure 40b: Most typical type of security incidents

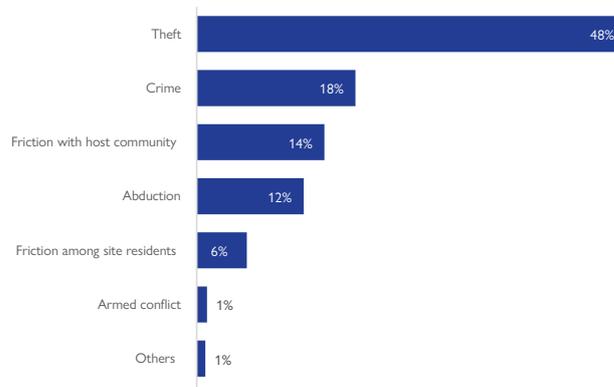


Figure 41b: Most typical type of security incidents

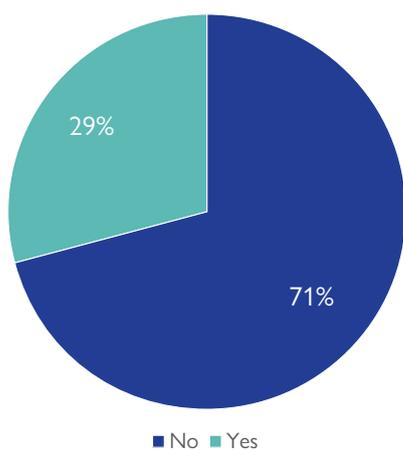


Figure 40c: Referral mechanism for incidents

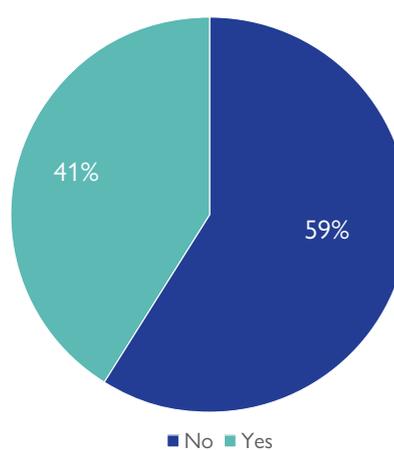


Figure 41c: Referral mechanism for incidents

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Cover photo: Teacher's village camp IDP relocation, Maiduguri Metropolitan Council of Borno State © IOM-DTM/Midiga Lagu/2021

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