



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Round XIX Report - October 2017

Nigeria



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Contents

Executive Summary	2
Background	2
Overview: DTM Round XIX Assessments	3
Key Highlights	4
1. BASELINE ASSESSEMENT OF DISPLACEMENT.....	5
1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA.....	5
1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	7
1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT	7
1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT	7
1E: MOBILITY	8
1F: RETURN INTENTION	8
1G: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS	8
1H: DWELLING TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS.....	9
1I: UNMET NEEDS OF IDPs	9
2. RETURNEES.....	10
2A: SHELTER CONDITIONS OF RETURNEES	10
3 SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS	11
3A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs.....	11
3B: SECTOR ANALYSIS	13
SHELTER.....	13
NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)	15
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)	16
FOOD AND NUTRITION	19
HEALTH.....	20
EDUCATION	21
COMMUNICATION	22
LIVELIHOOD.....	23
PROTECTION.....	25
4 METHODOLOGY	27



Executive Summary

This report of the Round XIX Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve understanding of the scope of displacements, returnees and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of northeast Nigeria. The report covers the period of 3 to 24 September 2017 and includes the six most-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round XIX identified 1,713,771 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a marginal decrease of 43,517 persons (or three per cent) compared to the population of 1,757,288 that was identified in Round XVIII (August 2017). This is in line with the trend that has been observed over the last few months, mainly on account of increase in returns. The number was arrived at through data collected by different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels, i.e., at Local Government Areas (LGAs), wards and displacement sites. For insights into demographic profile of internally displaced persons (IDPs), reasons for displacement, changes in the percentages of displaced persons over time, origin, dwelling types, mobility and unfulfilled needs, 80,102 displaced persons were interviewed in this round of assessment. This sample represents five per cent of the identified IDP population.

To better understand the needs of the affected population, this report includes site assessments that were carried out in 2,175 sites. The sites included 252 camps and camp-like settings and 1,932 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. This report also presents an analysis of sector-wise needs including shelter and non-food items, water sanitation and hygiene, food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection. Given that Borno is the most affected, a specific focus is placed on the data from the state and the analysis of the same in this report. Lastly, this report includes assessments of increasing number of returnees and their shelter conditions.

Background

The escalation of violence inflicted by Boko Haram in 2014 resulted in mass displacement throughout north-eastern Nigeria. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM began implementing its DTM programme in September 2014, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme was to support the Nigerian government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs in order to provide assistance to the population affected by the insurgency. In each round of assessment, staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society collated 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 centers, as well as in host communities where IDPs resided during the assessment period. IOM's DTM programme is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Government of Germany. NEMA also provides financial inputs.

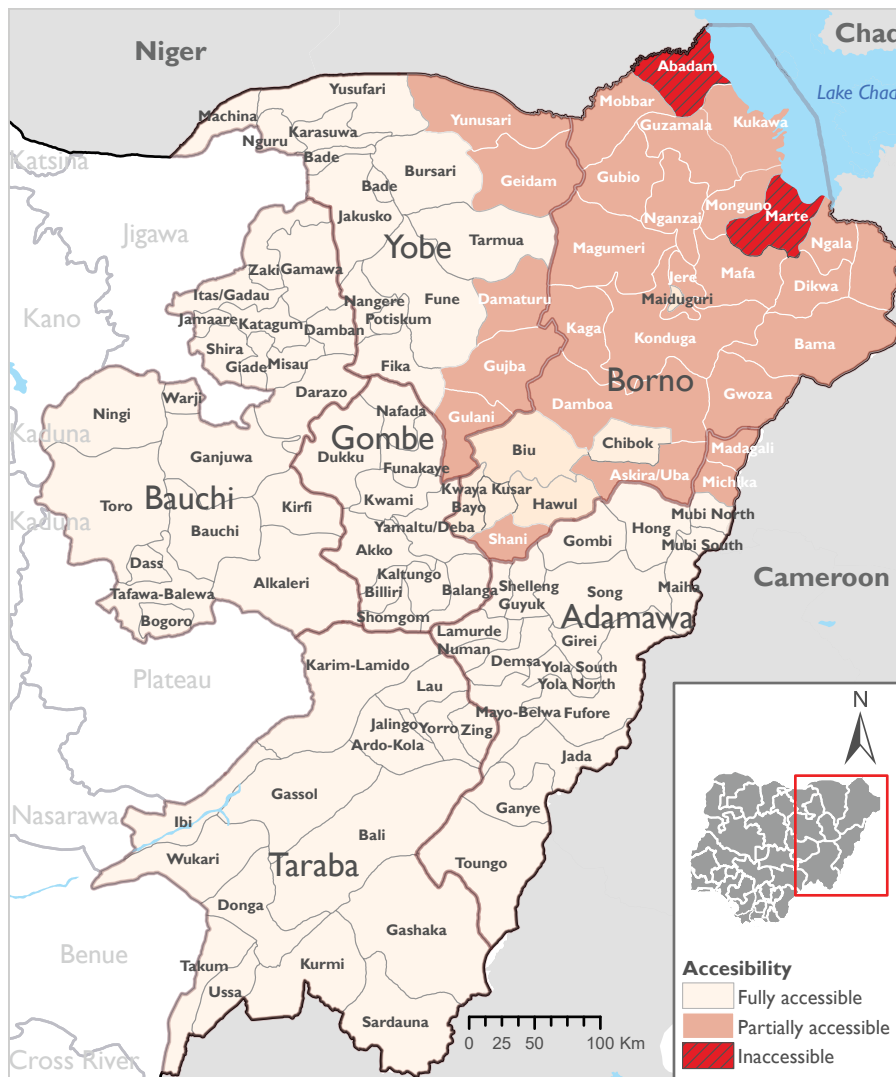


Overview: DTM Round XIX Assessments

Round XIX of DTM assessments were conducted from 3 to 24 September 2017 in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states, covering 779 wards (an increase from 776 in the XVIII round in August and 772 in the XVII round in July), showing a steady increase in coverage, a result of the improved security situation, in 110 LGAs. Better access to one ward each in Bauchi’s Ganjuwa LGA, Borno’s Kukawa LGA and Gombe’s Kaltungo LGA, accounted for the increase in coverage.

State	Dec-14 Round I	Feb-15 Round II	Apr-15 Round III	Jun-15 Round IV	Aug-15 Round V	Oct-15 Round VI	Dec-15 Round VII	Feb-16 Round VIII	Apr-16 Round IX	Jun-16 Round X	Aug-16 Round XI	Oct-16 Round XII	Dec-16 Round XIII	Jan-17 Round XIV	Mar-17 Round XV	May-17 Round XVI	Jun-17 Round XVII	Aug-17 Round XVIII	Sep-17 Round XIX
Abuja	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bauchi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benue	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borno	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gombe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taraba	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Yobe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	6	6	6	8	10	13	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Figure 1: DTM round and number of states covered



Map 1 : DTM accessibility map

Key Highlights

Round XIX Figures



1,713,771
Displaced individuals



316,331
Displaced households



1,307,847
Returnee individuals



207,284
Returnee households



56%
of the IDP population
are children (0- 17 Years)



54%
of the IDP population
are female

August to September 2017

- Total number of identified IDPs decreased by **43,517 (3%)** individuals from last DTM round

↓ 3%

- The number of identified persons who have returned to their places of usual residence increased by **39,707 (3%)** individuals from last DTM round

Returnees

- Survey of unmet needs showed that food remains the predominant need in majority (**70%**) of IDP sites

Predominant Need

General Overview

- Largest IDP populations are located in BORNO (**77%**), ADAMAWA (**8%**) and YOBE (**6%**)

91% of the total IDP population

- 96%** of displacements were due to the insurgency

Main cause of displacement

IDPs and Returnees Caseload Profiling

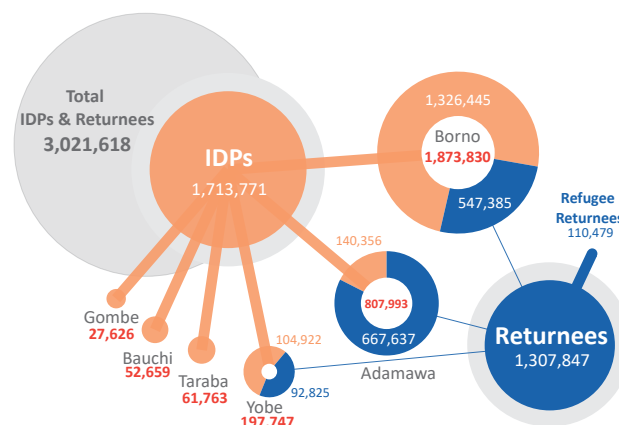


Figure 2: DTM Nigeria IDPs and Returnees Caseload

I BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

As of 24 September 2017, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 1,713,771 (316,331 households), representing a decrease of three per cent (43,517 IDPs) in comparison with the population of 1,757,288 identified in Round XVIII (August 2017), as shown in Figure 3 below. This decrease is in line with the decreasing trend noted over the last few months. The main drivers of the decrease were people returning to their places of origin and/or searching for better livelihood opportunities.

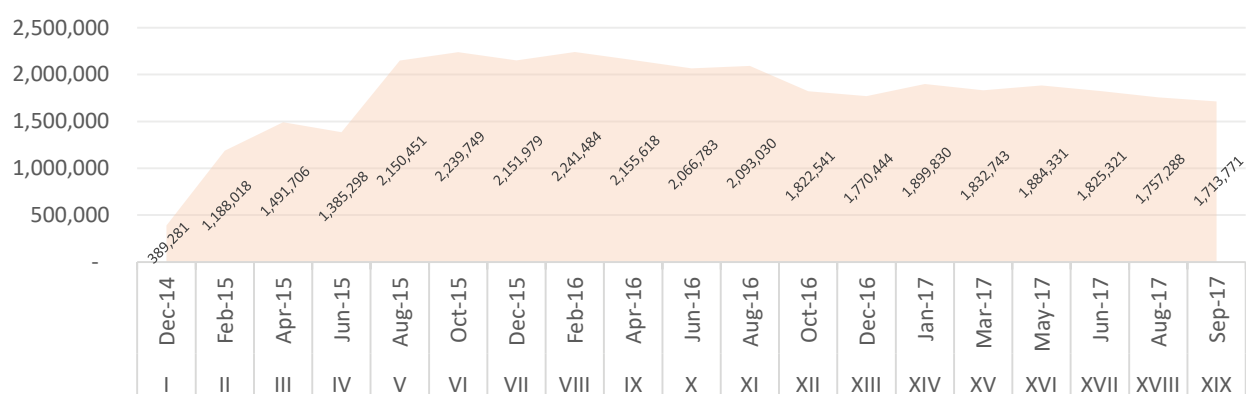


Figure 3: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

Table 1 shows the evolution in IDP figures by state between Round XVIII in August and Round XIX in September 2017. The state of Borno, the most affected state in northeast Nigeria, hosts the highest number of IDPs (1,326,445 individuals, followed by Adamawa with 140,356 and Yobe (104,922).

Adamawa: The number of displaced persons in Adamawa saw a marginal increase of 994 persons, bringing the total number of IDPs in the state to 140,356. The highest recorded increase (763 individuals) in the Hong LGA was triggered by an attack in the village of Dagu in Askira/Uba, bringing the population to 3,710. Yola South

also witnessed an increase in the number of IDPs (601 individuals) as people came to check the suitability of farm land and shelter for intended return.

Bauchi: A reduction of 2,952 persons was recorded in Bauchi as IDPs who were originally from Yobe and Adamawa returned to their place of origins for farming purposes and to benefit from ongoing humanitarian assistance. The highest decrement was witnessed in the state capital (Bauchi), where 2,500 IDPs left to return to their place of origin.

Borno: The highest decrease in number of displaced persons was recorded in Borno. The number fell by 47,119 (from 1,373,564 to 1,326,445), a three per cent decrease. Within Borno, the largest decrease was recorded in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), where the number of IDPs fell from 308,784 to 275,720, (a decrease of 33,064 persons or 11 per cent). The reduction is explained by the movement of IDPs to Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Kukawa, Mafa, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala LGAs. Jere witnessed the second highest decrease in the number of displaced persons, with a reduction of 14,707 (from 268,239 to 253,532), as a result of the movement of displaced persons to Dikwa, Mafa and Ngala. Dikwa saw a drop of 7,625 persons.

Taraba: An increase of 7,087 persons was recorded in Taraba following recent clashes between Mambila and Fulani communities.

State	Round XVIII (August 2017)	Round XIX (September 2017)	Change
ADAMAWA	139,362	140,356	994 ↑
BAUCHI	55,611	52,659	-2,952 ↓
BORNO	1,373,564	1,326,445	-47,119 ↓
GOMBE	27,339	27,626	287 ↑
TARABA	54,676	61,763	7,087 ↑
YOBE	106,736	104,922	-1,814 ↓
Total	1,757,288	1,713,771	-43,517 ↓

Table 1: Evolution in IDP figures by state



Map 2: LGA level displacement severity map

IB: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 80,102 persons, representing five per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The results are depicted in Figures 4 and 5 below. The average household size consisted of five individuals.

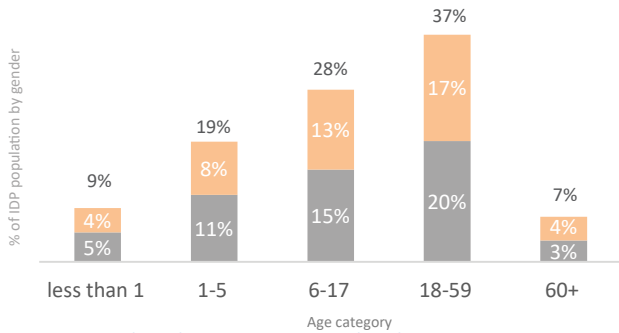


Figure 4: IDP population by major age groups and gender

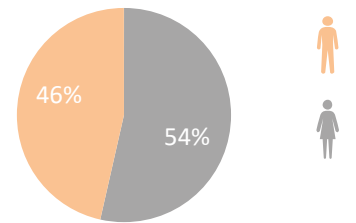


Figure 5: Percentage of IDP population by gender

IC: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Insurgencies continue to remain the leading cause of displacement in all states except Taraba and Bauchi where community clashes accounted for 78 per cent and 41 per cent of displacements, respectively. Most other displacements were due to insurgencies as depicted in Figures 7 and 8.

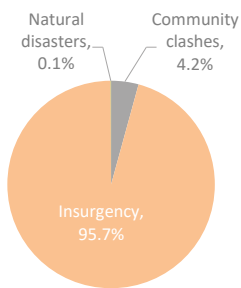


Figure 6: Percentage of IDPs by cause of displacement

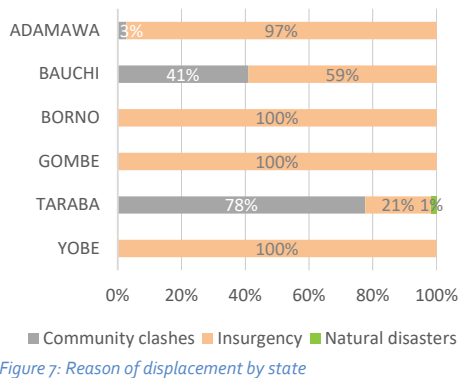


Figure 7: Reason of displacement by state

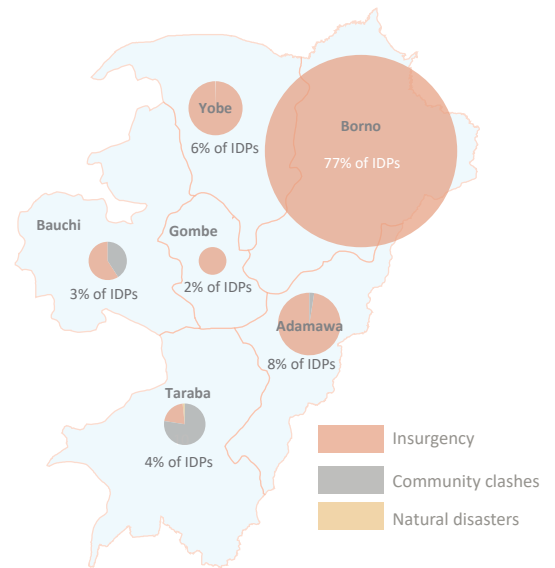


Figure 8: Percentage of IDPs by state and cause of displacement

ID: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

In 2017, Taraba and Borno recorded the largest displacement numbers of the six north-eastern Nigerian states under study. While 2014 continues to be the year during which most displacements took place in those states (29 per cent), the number of displaced individuals was almost identical in 2015 (27 per cent of IDPs were displaced that year) and 2016 (28 per cent), indicating the continuous nature of displacements over the last few years. As of 24 September 2017, 15 per cent of all IDPs were displaced in the year 2017 – a minor increase from the percentage observed in August.

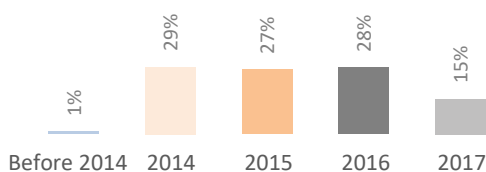


Figure 9: Year of arrival of IDPs

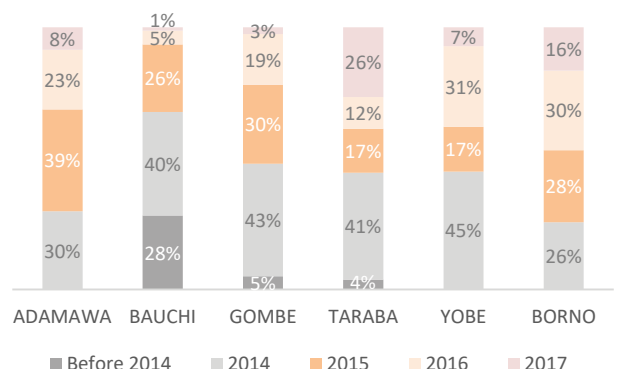


Figure 10: Year of arrival of IDPs by state

IE: MOBILITY

Camps and camp-like settings: As per survey conducted among IDPs living in 252 displacement sites, 41 per cent indicated having been displaced more than once. Four per cent of the respondents said they had been displaced three times, 36 per cent stated that they had been displaced two times and two per cent said they had been displaced four times. As expected, the largest number of sites containing IDPs who were displaced more than once (41 per cent) is located in Borno.

IDPs living with host communities: Twenty-six per cent of IDPs living with host communities were displaced more than once, according to a survey conducted in 1,923 sites in which displaced persons were living with host communities. In Borno, 38 per cent of IDPs were displaced two or more times. Of all the six states under study, Taraba possesses the smallest number of IDPs who were displaced for the first time.

IF: RETURN INTENTION

Almost all IDPs (98 per cent) intend to return to their place of origin and only two per cent expressed their wish to stay where they were. Figure 11 shows the intension of return by state. Lack of safety is the single largest deterrent preventing people from returning to their place of origin. Sixteen per cent stated they could not return because their homes had been destroyed or damaged and six per cent said lack of accessibility prevented them from returning.

When compared to IDPs living in displacement sites, a higher number of IDPs living in host communities (six per cent) said they intended to stay in their current location. Ninety three per cent said they wished to go back to their place of origin while the remaining one per cent expressed the wish to settle in the nearest village or elsewhere in the country.

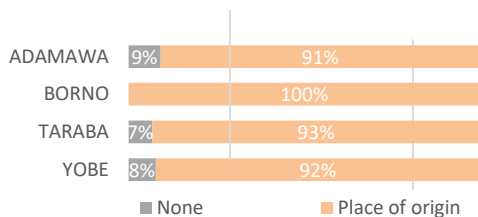


Figure 11: Intention of return of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings by state

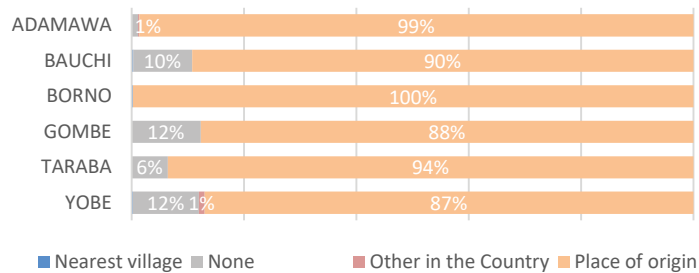


Figure 12: Intention of return of IDPs in host communities by state

IG: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

The majority (85 per cent) of all IDPs originate from Borno. Ninety per cent of the IDPs originating from Borno remained in Borno, four per cent were displaced to Adamawa, three per cent to Yobe and one per cent each to Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba, respectively.

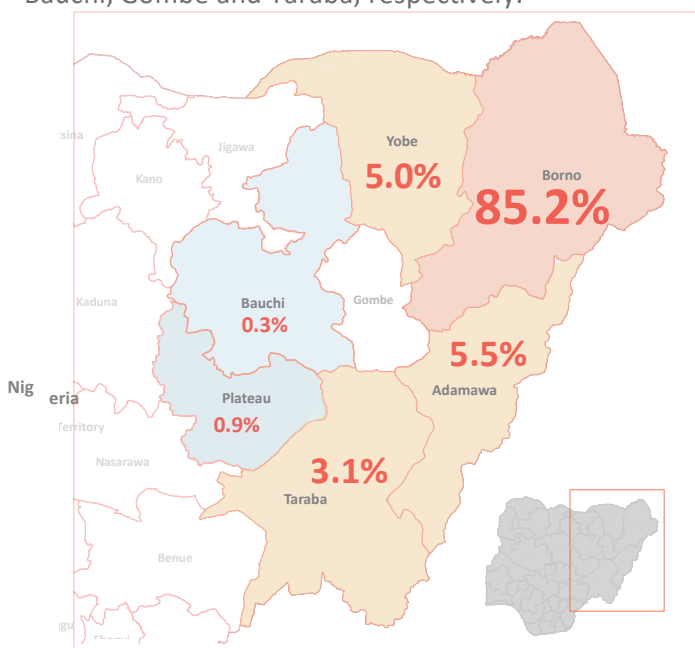


Figure 13: State of origin of IDPs

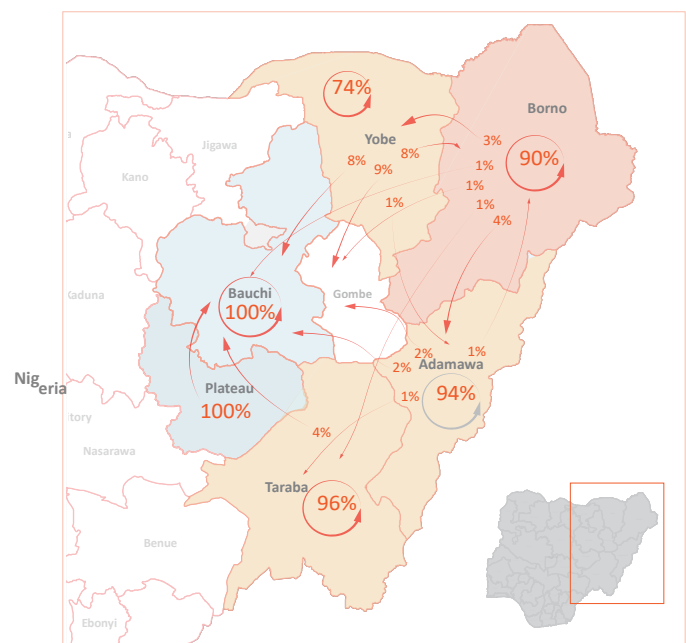


Figure 14: Origin of IDPs and locations of displacement

Majority of IDPs remained in their state of origin (Table 2).

State of origin	State of displacement					
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO
ADAMAWA	94%	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%
BAUCHI	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	4%	1%	1%	1%	3%	90%
PLATEAU	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	0%	4%	0%	96%	0%	0%
YOBE	1%	8%	9%	0%	74%	8%

Table 2: Origin of IDPs and locations of displacement

IH: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Except Borno, the majority of IDPs continue to reside with host communities. In Borno, almost an equal share of IDPs lives in camps and camp-like settings (48 per cent) and with host communities (52 per cent).

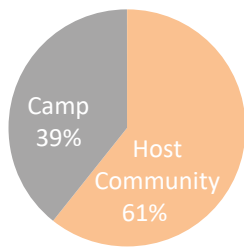


Figure 15: IDP settlement type

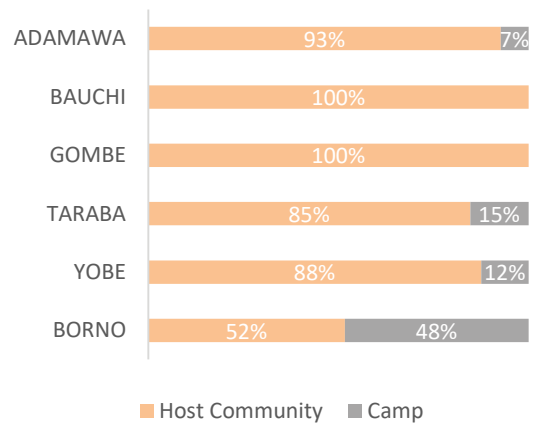


Figure 16: IDP settlement type by state

II: UNMET NEEDS OF IDPs

In a survey conducted among 19,559 displaced persons, 70 per cent of respondents said food was their main unmet need. NFIs (13 per cent), shelter (eight per cent) and medical services (four per cent) were other unmet needs listed by respondents.

The need for food has been consistently high over the last few rounds as shown in Figure 17.

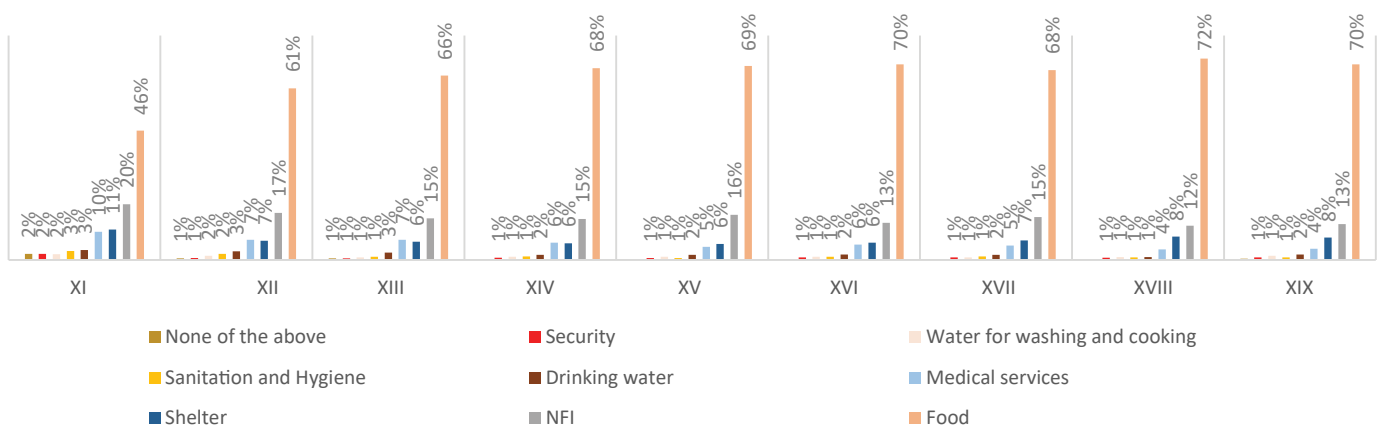


Figure 17: Trend of main needs of IDPs

2. RETURNEES

The number of returnees continued to increase in DTM Round XIX, continuing the trend observed in the last assessment conducted in August 2017. A nominal increase of 39,707 additional returnees was recorded (from 1,268,140 recorded in August 2017 to 1,307,847 in September 2017, or a one per cent increase). In addition, four new wards were assessed for returns during the September assessments. All four new wards were located in the Gubio, Konduga and Kukawa LGAs of Borno. The increase was in-line with the upward trend observed since DTM started recording data regarding returnees in September 2015 (Figure 18).

Adamawa once again witnessed the highest number of returns, with 667,637 returnees recorded, a nominal increase of less than one per cent from the number of returns recorded in the August round of assessment. Borno saw the second-highest number of returns, with 547,385 returnees (up from 511,591 observed in August, an increase of seven per cent), followed by Yobe, to which 92,825 IDPs returned (a nominal increase of three per cent, from 89,747 returns recorded in August) (Table 3). Within Adamawa, the LGA with the highest number of returnees continued to be Hong (166,576), followed by Michika (124,487) and Mubi South (110,554), in line with the results observed in the last round of assessments.

In Borno, the LGA with the highest number of returnees was Askira/Uba, with 164,792 returns, followed by Konduga (46,117) and Ngala (37,451). In Yobe, the LGA with highest number of returnees was Gujba (36,946), followed by Geidam (30,895) and Gulani (17,803). The LGA with the highest increase in the number of returnees was Gwoza in Borno with an increase of 8,337 returnees between August and September. This increase is mainly explained by the large numbers of arrivals from Adamawa and from Borno's capital city of Maiduguri. The LGA that recorded the largest drop in the number of displaced persons was Dikwa where the numbers fell by 4,557. The key reason for this decrease was the return of IDPs to Maiduguri.

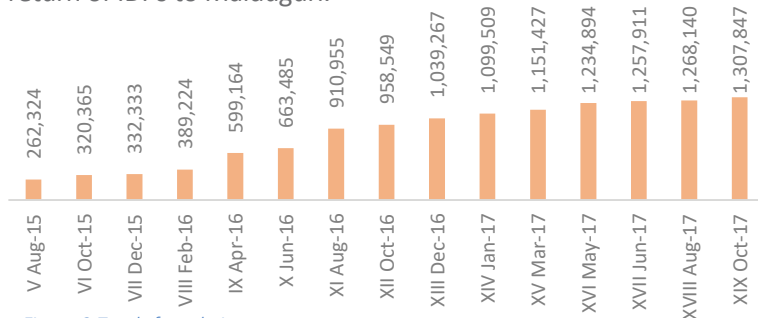
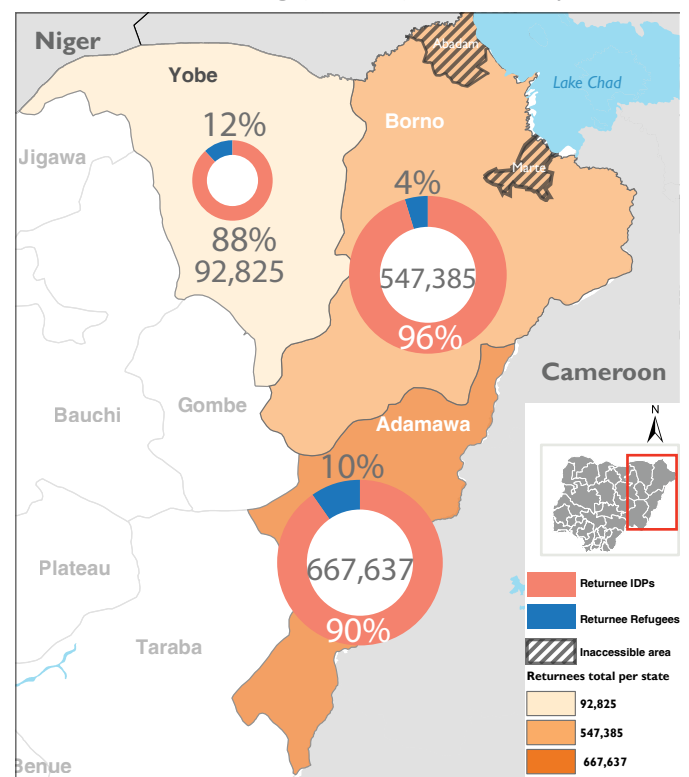


Figure 18: Trend of population return

State	Round XVIII Total (August 2017)	Round XIX Total (September 2017)	Change
Adamawa	666,802	667,637	835
Borno	511,598	547,385	35,787
Yobe	89,747	92,825	3,078
Total	1,268,140	1,307,847	39,707

Table 3: Number of returnees by state (Round XVIII vs Round XIX)



Map 3: Number of returnees by state

2A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

Shelter conditions were assessed for 201,796 returnees, or 16 per cent of the total identified population of returnees. Seventy six per cent of shelters assessed were not damaged, twenty per cent were partially damaged and four per cent were makeshift shelters. Borno, the most-affected state in north-eastern Nigeria, had the highest proportion of returnees residing in makeshift shelters (5,276 out of 84,624 returnees assessed, or six per cent). Moreover, 26 per cent of IDPs in Borno were living in partially burnt shelters and 67 per cent were not damaged.

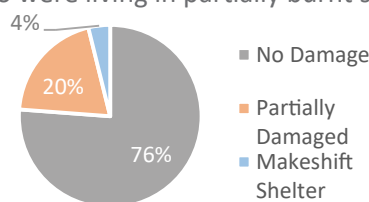


Figure 19: Return shelter condition

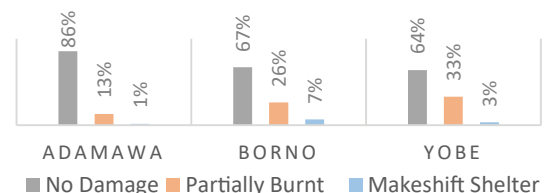


Figure 20: Percentage of returnees by shelter condition and state

3 SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

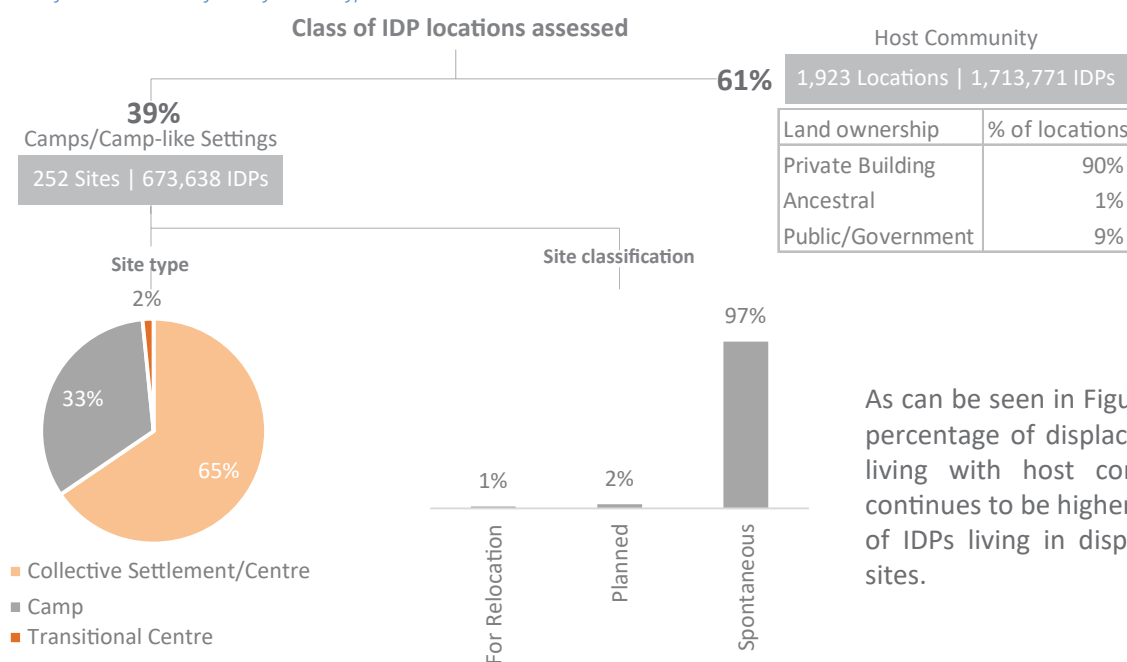
3A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round XIX site assessments were conducted from 3 to 24 September 2017 in 2,175 sites, involving a population of 1,713,771 persons (316,331 households). The sites included 252 camps and camp-like settings and 1,932 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities.

Assessments in camps and camp-like settings identified 673,638 displaced persons (down by two per cent since the last assessment in August, 2017), while assessments in host community sites identified 1,040,133 (down five per cent since the August assessment) IDPs. Table 4 below shows the number and percentage of camp/camp-like sites and the number of IDPs residing in these sites, by state. Most of the sites were in Borno (80 per cent).

State	Camp/Camp-like Setting			Host Communities			Total # IDPs	Total # Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% of Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% of Sites		
ADAMAWA	10,216	22	9%	130,140	435	21%	140,356	457
BAUCHI			0%	52,659	316	15%	52,659	316
BORNO	640,911	202	80%	685,534	386	27%	1,326,445	588
GOMBE			0%	27,626	162	7%	27,626	162
TARABA	9,474	15	6%	52,289	216	11%	61,763	231
YOBE	13,037	13	5%	91,885	408	19%	104,922	421
Total	673,638	252	100%	1,040,133	1,923	100%	1,713,771	2,175

Table 4: Number of sites and number of IDPs by location type and state



As can be seen in Figure 21, the percentage of displaced people living with host communities continues to be higher than that of IDPs living in displacements sites.

Figure 21: Classification of IDP locations

Camps and Camp-like settings: Out of the 252 displacement sites, 65 per cent were classified as collective settlements or centers. Thirty three per cent (up by four percentage points since August) were categorized as camps and two per cent were classified as transitional centers. Almost all camps were spontaneous (97 per cent), while two per cent were planned and one per cent were earmarked for relocation. In Borno, 97 per cent were spontaneous sites and only three per cent were planned. Of the 252 sites, 50 per cent of sites were privately owned, 49 per cent were on public or government owned land and almost an equal number were on private owned land.

The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs was Borno (86 per cent), followed by Adamawa (six per cent), Taraba (five per cent) and Yobe (three per cent).

Site management support was provided in 81 out of the 252 displacement sites. Figure 23 depicts the different types of site management authorities. Out of 252 assessed sites, WASH support was provided in 67 sites (27 per cent), shelter support in 225 (89 per cent), livelihood support in 247 (98 per cent), health support in 160 (63 per cent), food support in 208 (83 per cent), protection support in 235 (93 per cent) and education support was provided in 126 sites (50 per cent).

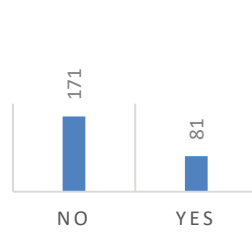


Figure 22: Number of sites with site management agency

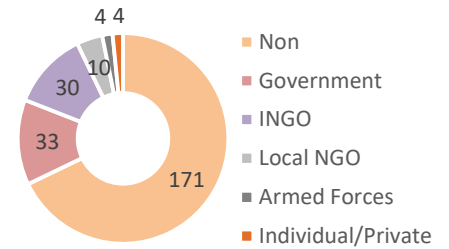
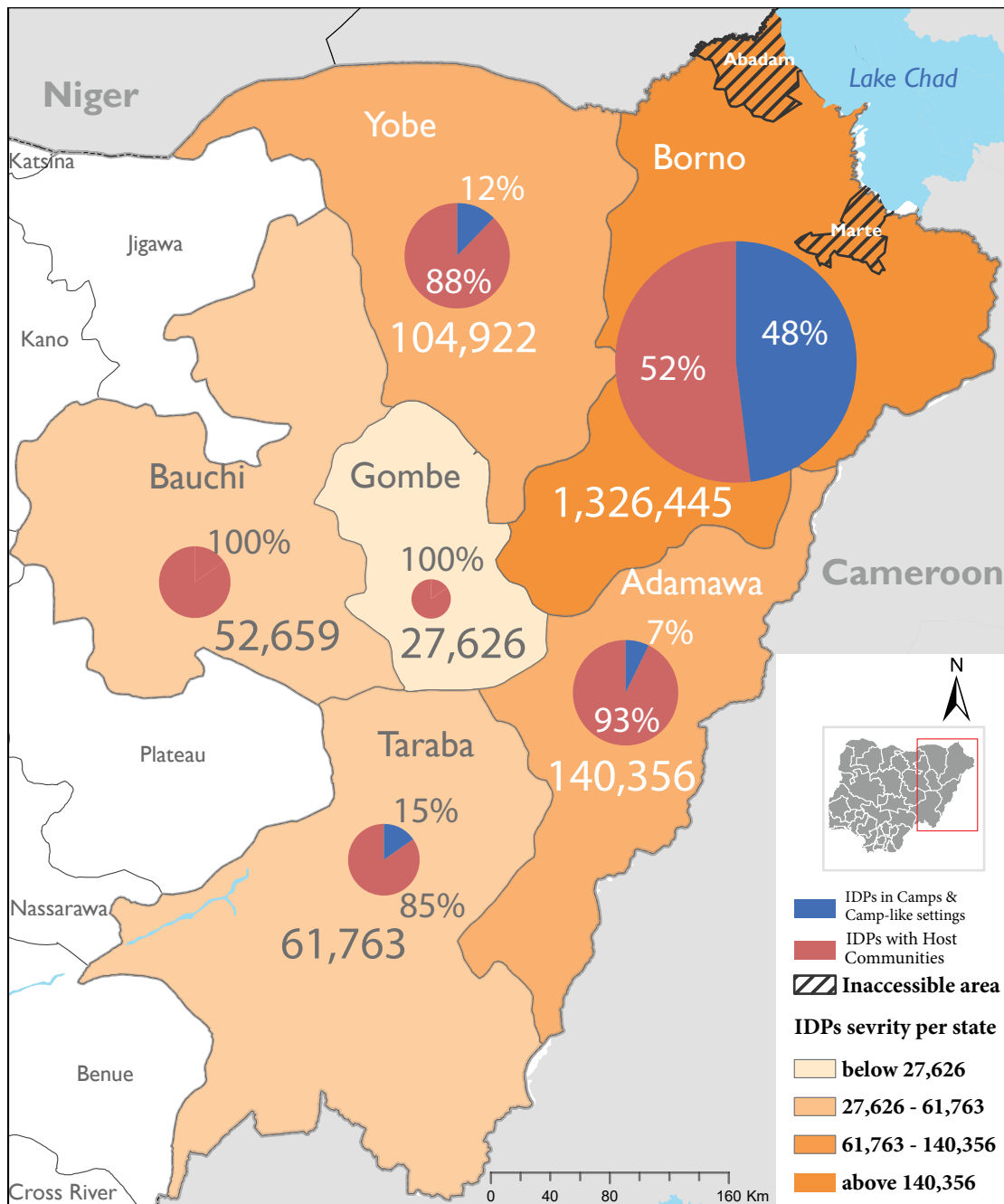


Figure 23: Type of site management agency

Host communities: In the 1,923 sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, 90 per cent of IDPs were living in private buildings, nine per cent in public or government owned buildings and one per cent in ancestral homes. A majority of the displaced people were living in houses of host families (78 per cent), followed by 16 per cent in individual houses, four per cent in self-made shelters and others in emergency shelters or government/public buildings.



Map 4: Number and location of IDPs by state

3B: SECTOR ANALYSIS



Camps and camp-like settings: Self-made/makeshift shelters remain the most common forms of shelter in camps and camp-like settings (Figure 24). In 33 per cent of sites, IDPs were staying in self-made and makeshift shelters, in 30 per cent of sites, displaced people were staying in emergency shelters and remaining in host family houses, schools, government buildings, individual houses and community centers. In 28 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of IDPs were residing in makeshift shelters; in 18 per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of IDPs were living in makeshift shelters; in 12 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of IDPs were residing in makeshift shelters; and in 12 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of IDPs were living in makeshift shelters (Table 5).

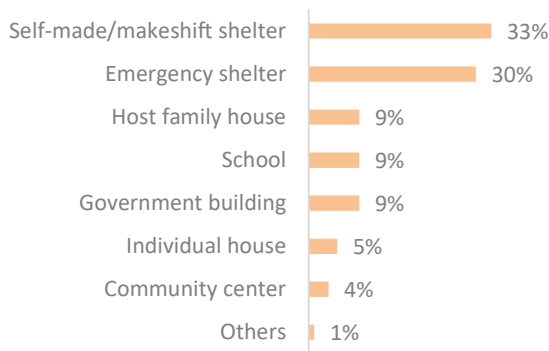


Figure 24: Most common forms of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

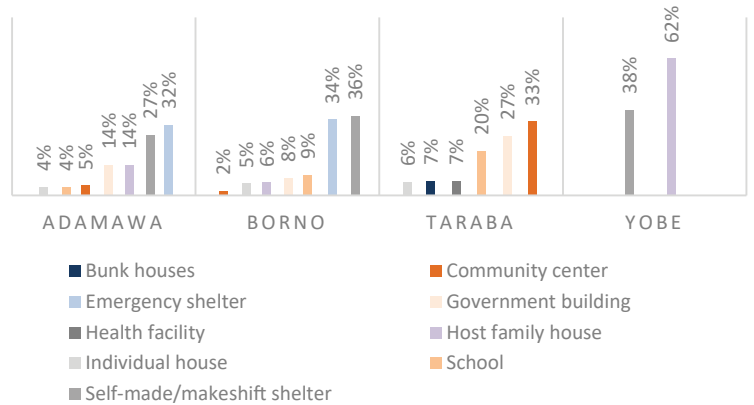


Figure 25: Most common forms of shelter in camps/camp-like settings by state

Displaced households are residing in a shelter in 91 per cent of displacement sites, and less than 25 per cent of IDPs are living without shelter in nine per cent of sites. Tables 7 and 8 depict the percentages of people living in emergency shelters and in structures without solid walls by state.

State	Percentage of IDP HHS Living in Makeshift Shelter				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	14%	14%	9%	9%	54%
BORNO	33%	11%	13%	21%	22%
TARABA	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
YOBE	15%	39%	15%	8%	23%
Total	28%	12%	12%	18%	30%

Table 5: Percentage of IDP households living in makeshift shelters in camps/camp-like settings

State	Percentage of IDP HHS Living Outside (No Shelter)		
	<25%	None	<50%
ADAMAWA	0%	100%	0%
BORNO	10%	90%	0%
TARABA	13%	80%	7%
YOBE	8%	92%	0%
Total	9%	90%	1%

Table 6: Percentage of IDP households living with no shelter in camps/camp-like settings

State	Percentage of IDP HHS Living in Emergency Shelter				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	23%	14%	4%	23%	36%
BORNO	18%	8%	12%	22%	40%
TARABA	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
YOBE	31%	15%	0%	0%	54%
Total	18%	9%	9%	20%	44%

Table 7: Percentage of IDP households living in emergency shelters in camps/camp-like settings

State	Percentage of IDP HHS Living in Structures with Solid Walls				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	14%	5%	9%	36%	36%
BORNO	22%	8%	11%	16%	43%
TARABA	0%	0%	7%	93%	0%
YOBE	23%	8%	23%	31%	15%
Total	20%	7%	12%	23%	38%

Table 8: Percentage of IDP households living in structures with solid walls in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: At least some IDP households were residing in makeshift shelters in 31 per cent of the sites in which IDPs were living with host communities, a strikingly different portion from displacement sites involving camps or camp-like settings, where at least some IDP households were living in makeshift shelters in 70 per cent of sites. Over 75 per cent of IDP households were living in makeshift shelters in two per cent of sites, while in three per cent of sites, 50 per cent or more IDP households were living in makeshift shelters (Table 9). Yobe has the lowest percentage of sites where no IDPs are living in makeshift/self-made shelters.



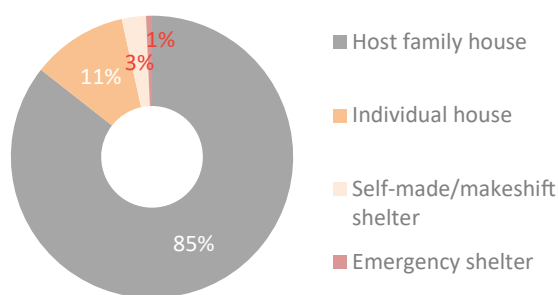


Figure 26: Most common forms of shelter in host community

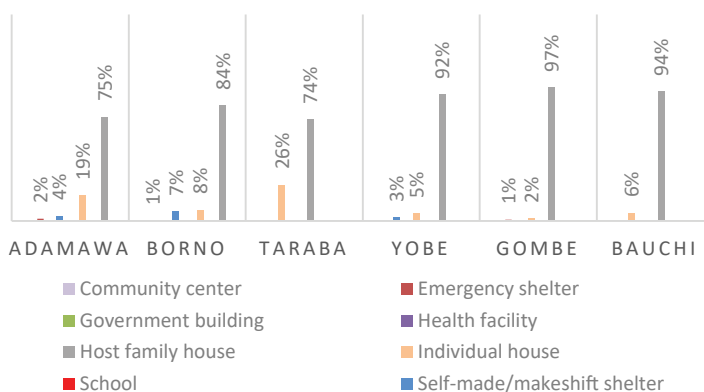


Figure 27: Most common forms of shelter in host communities by state

IDPs were living outside without shelter in five per cent of sites where displaced people were residing with host communities (Table 10), compared to nine per cent in displacement sites with camps or camp-like settings. In 90 per cent of sites, no IDPs were living in emergency centers, which was the case in only 44 per cent of displacement sites with camps or camp-like settings (Table 11).

State	Percentage of IDP HHs Living in Makeshift/self-made shelter				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	13%	2%	1%	3%	81%
BORNO	37%	11%	3%	3%	46%
TARABA	9%	1%	0%	0%	90%
YOBE	60%	5%	2%	1%	32%
GOMBE	1%	0%	0%	0%	99%
BAUCHI	2%	0%	0%	0%	98%
Total	24%	4%	1%	2%	69%

Table 9: Percentage of IDP households living in makeshift shelters in host communities

State	Percentage of IDP HHs Living Outside (No Shelter)		
	<25%	<50%	None
ADAMAWA	0%	0%	100%
BORNO	10%	0%	90%
TARABA	13%	7%	80%
YOBE	8%	0%	92%
Total	9%	1%	90%

Table 10: Percentage of IDP households living with no shelters in host communities

State	Percentage of IDP HHs Living Emergency shelter					
	<25%	<50%	<75%	None	>75%	N/A
ADAMAWA	4%	0%	0%	94%	1%	1%
BORNO	6%	0%	0%	93%	0%	1%
TARABA	2%	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%
YOBE	26%	4%	0%	70%	0%	0%
GOMBE	3%	0%	1%	96%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	99%	0%	0%
Total	8%	1%	0%	90%	0%	0%

Table 11: Percentage of IDP households living in emergency shelters in host communities

State	Percentage of IDP HHs Living in Structures with Solid Walls				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	1%	0%	6%	89%	4%
BORNO	3%	4%	16%	76%	1%
TARABA	0%	0%	4%	96%	0%
YOBE	1%	13%	21%	65%	0%
GOMBE	0%	2%	0%	98%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Total	1%	4%	9%	85%	1%

Table 12: Percentage of IDP households living in structures with solid walls in host communities

Only one per cent of sites have no IDPs living in structures with solid walls. In 85 per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of displaced people residing with host communities are living in structures with solid walls. By comparison, only 23 per cent of IDPs living in displacement sites with camps or camp-like settings lived in structures with solid walls.

In addition, 31 per cent of sites with IDP households residing with host communities had no access to electricity, 26 per cent of sites had less than 25 per cent of IDP households with access to electricity and 23 per cent of sites had less than 50 per cent of displaced families with access to electricity. No IDP household had access to safe cooking facilities in 14 per cent of sites, and in 32 per cent of sites no IPD household had a private living area. No household possessed a mosquito net in 12 sites.

NFIs Non-Food Items

Camps and camp-like settings: Forty seven per cent of displacement sites listed blankets/mats as the Non-Food Items (NFIs) which they were most in need of, while 29 per cent listed mosquito sets and 17 per cent kitchen sets. The second most needed NFIs were kitchen sets for 30 per cent of DPI households, followed by blankets/mates for 27 per cent of households and mosquito nets for 23 per cent households. The breakdown of household needs by state is depicted in Figure 29.

Shelter material was needed in an overwhelming 92 per cent of sites, with tarpaulin as the most needed material in 66 per cent of sites, followed by roofing sheets in nine per cent and timber/wood in eight per cent of sites. Timber/wood was the second most needed shelter material in 44 per cent of sites, followed by nails in 13 per cent of sites and rope in 10 per cent of sites.

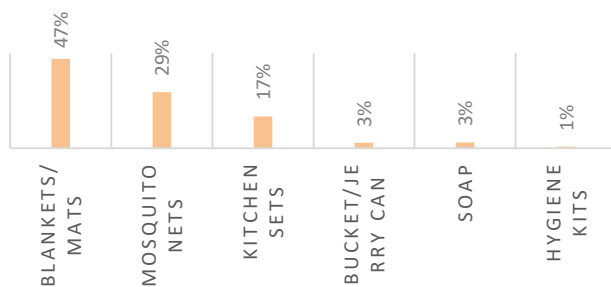


Figure 28: Most needed type of NFI in camps/camp-like settings

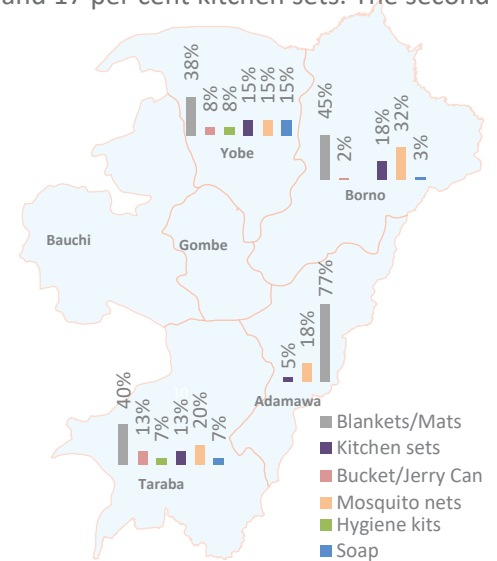


Figure 29: Most needed type of NFIs in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host Communities: Likewise in sites where IDPs were living with host communities, blankets/mats were the most needed NFIs for 36 per cent of households, followed by mosquito nets (31 per cent) and kitchen sets (25 per cent). Kitchen sets were the second most needed NFIs in 28 per cent of sites, followed by mosquito nets in 27 per cent and blankets in 26 per cent of sites. The state-wise needs for NFIs are illustrated in Figures 30 and 31.

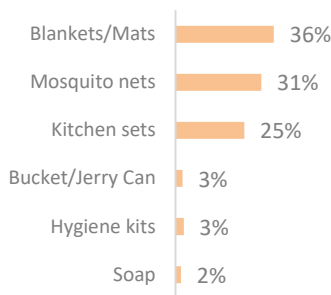


Figure 30: Most needed type of NFIs in host communities

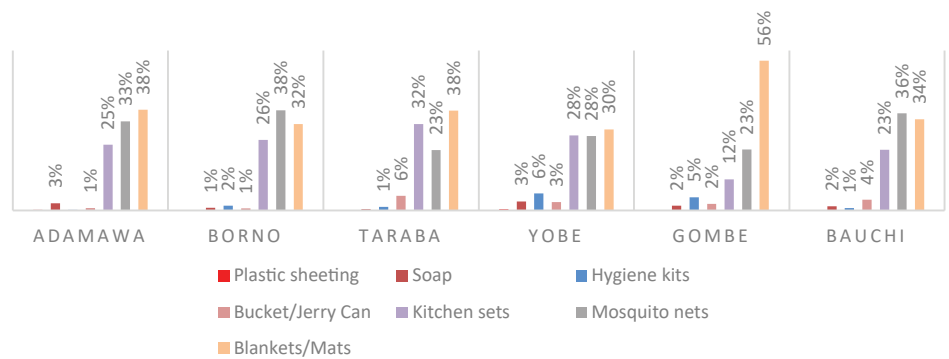


Figure 31: Most needed type of NFIs in host communities by state



Water sources

Camps and camp-like settings: In the light of the Cholera outbreak in some displacement sites in Borno, it is notable that more sites identified piped water as the main source of water in the XIX Round of DTM assessment covering the period of 3 to 24 September 2017. Piped water was the main source of water for 50 per cent of sites, followed by hand pumps at 37 per cent and water truck in seven per cent. In Borno, which was the epicenter of the Cholera outbreak, piped water was the main source of water in 52 per cent of sites as depicted in the Figure 33.

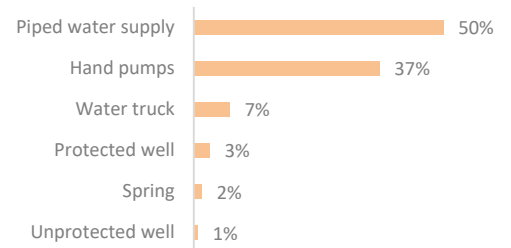


Figure 32: Most common sources of water in camps/camp-like settings

In 73 per cent of sites, the site's main water source was on-site and at less than 10 minutes walking distance. In 19 per cent of sites, the site's main source of water was off-site but still less than 10 minutes walking distance. In Borno, the main source of water was on-site and less than 10 minutes' walk in 73 per cent of sites as can be seen in Table 13. In 50 per cent of the sites, more than 50 per cent of main water source are functional and 54 per cent of sites said that water source has been improved.

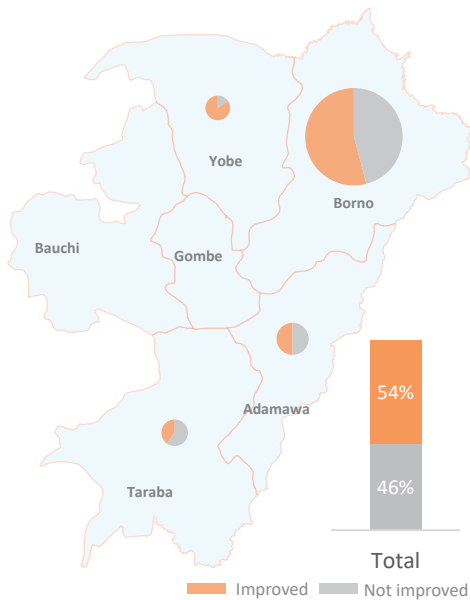


Figure 34: Number of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

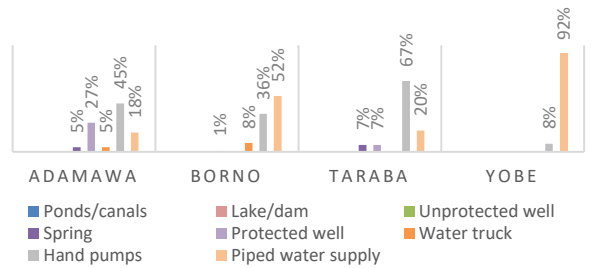


Figure 33: Most common source of water in camps/camp-like settings by state

State	Walking Distance to Site's Main Water Source (measured by time, one-way)		
	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)
ADAMAWA	14%	0%	86%
BORNO	19%	9%	72%
TARABA	27%	13%	60%
YOBE	15%	0%	85%
Total	19%	8%	73%

Table 13: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

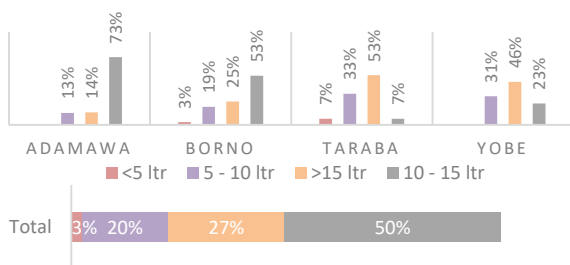


Figure 35: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

As can be seen in Table 14, site residents continue to not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water, with 91 per cent not differentiating overall and 97 per cent not differentiating in Borno.

State	Do site residents differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water?	
	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	64%	36%
BORNO	97%	3%
TARABA	60%	40%
YOBE	77%	23%
Total	91%	9%

Table 14: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

In 50 per cent of displacement sites, the average amount of water available per person per day was 10 to 15 liters, in 27 per cent of sites more than 15 liters of water was available per person per day and in 20 per cent of sites the quantity was five to 10 liters. Borno fared marginally better as can be seen in Figure 35.

Host Communities: In 58 per cent of sites, hand pumps were cited as the main source of drinking water followed by piped water in 17 per cent of sites and protected well in 11 per cent of sites. In Borno, however, 36 per cent sites had piped water as the main source of drinking water as can be seen in the Figure 36. Unprotected wells were the main source of non-drinking water in 34 per cent of sites where IDPs are staying with host communities, followed by hand pumps (27 per cent) and piped water (12 per cent).

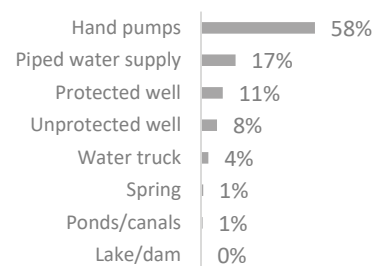


Figure 36: Most common sources of water in host communities

The distance to site's main source of water was on-site and less than 10 minutes in 66 per cent of sites (72 per cent in Borno), followed by off-site but less than 10 minutes in 15 per cent sites and on-site but more than 10 minutes in 10 per cent of sites. In 57 per cent of sites, half the water sources were operational. This Figure was 53 per cent in Borno. In 52 per cent of sites, water points had been improved, though in Borno 45 per cent of water sources were reportedly improved.

State	Have Water points been improved	
	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	40%	60%
BORNO	55%	45%
TARABA	63%	37%
YOBE	29%	71%
GOMBE	88%	12%
BAUCHI	42%	58%
Total	48%	52%

Table 15: Percentage of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

State	Walking Distance to Site's Main Water Source (measured by time, one-way)			
	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)	On-site (>10 mn)
ADAMAWA	17%	10%	59%	14%
BORNO	8%	4%	71%	17%
TARABA	58%	37%	4%	1%
YOBE	7%	11%	75%	7%
GOMBE	4%	1%	90%	5%
BAUCHI	7%	1%	85%	7%
Total	15%	9%	66%	10%

Table 16: Distance to main water source in host communities

A marked improvement was witnessed with site residents differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water. As against 20 per cent of residents who were differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water in the last round of assessment in August, in this round 47 per cent of respondents differentiated between the two sources of water. But in Borno, only 22 per cent site respondents said they differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water as can be seen in Table 17.

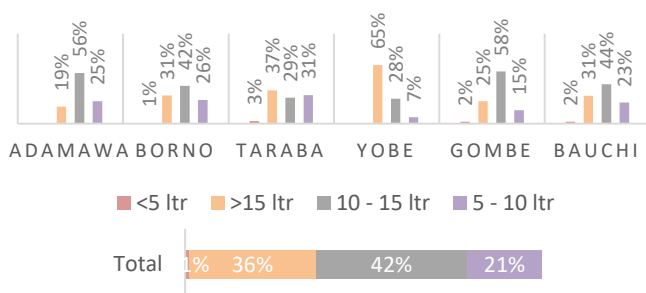


Figure 37: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

State	Do site residents differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water?	
	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	31%	69%
BORNO	78%	22%
TARABA	59%	41%
YOBE	72%	28%
GOMBE	55%	45%
BAUCHI	23%	77%
Total	53%	47%

Table 17: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

Forty two per cent of sites had 10 to 15 liters of water per person per day, followed by 26 per cent that had more than 15 liters and 21 per cent that got between five to 10 liters. The average amount available per head in Borno is depicted in Figure 37.

Personal Hygiene Facilities

Camps and camp-like settings: A high 87 per cent of toilets were labelled as not so good in 87 per cent of sites, followed by eight per cent that were good and five per cent that were not in use. In Borno the figures were just as high (Table 18). Handwashing stations were found in 68 per cent of sites but they had no soap or water arrangement. Handwashing practice was evidenced in 23 per cent of sites only. A high 52 per cent of displacement sites had witnessed hygiene promotion campaigns.

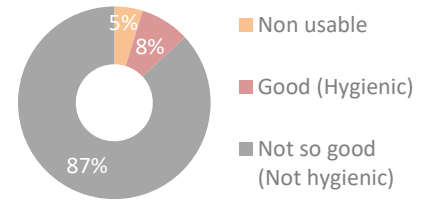


Figure 38: Conditions of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

Only 34 per cent of sites had separate toilets for women, this figure was slightly higher in Borno (69 per cent). Similarly, 61 per cent sites had no separate bathing areas for women and 50 per cent of toilets did not lock from inside. In 65 per cent of sites, waste was burned and in 24 per cent of the identified sites a waste disposal mechanism was lacking. Only 12 per cent used a garbage pit. The main garbage disposal process was to burn waste (65 per cent), followed by no waste disposal mechanism in 24 per cent of sites and only 12 per cent had garbage pit.

Open defecation was evidenced in 53 per cent of sites and only 12 per cent of the sites had working drainage.

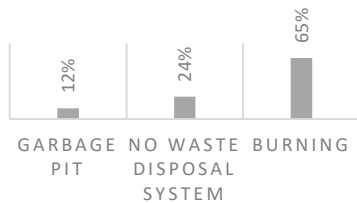


Figure 39: Main garbage disposal

State	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	50%	50%
BORNO	69%	31%
TARABA	80%	20%
YOBE	31%	69%
Total	66%	34%

Table 18: Percentage of sites with separate male and female toilets

State	Condition of most of the toilets		
	Good (Hygienic)	Non usable	Not so good (Not hygienic)
ADAMAWA	14%	5%	81%
BORNO	9%	5%	86%
TARABA	0%	7%	93%
YOBE	0%	0%	100%
Total	8%	5%	87%

Table 19: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host Communities: In host communities, 95 per cent (down from 96 in August round) of toilets were rated as not so good and one per cent were not useable. The corresponding figures for displaced people residing in Borno displacement sites was 93 per cent (Table 20). Only five per cent sites had separate male and female toilets, six per cent had separate bathing areas and 12 per cent could be locked from inside.

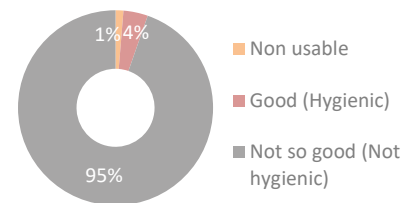


Figure 40: Conditions of toilets in host community settings

Burning was the main system of garbage disposal among 58 per cent of IDPs, 26 per cent had no garbage disposal plan, followed by 26 per cent that had no system for solid waste disposal and only 17 per cent which used garbage pits.

Availability of handwashing facilities, soap and evidence of hand washing practice also consistent with last round findings. In 90 per cent of sites, a handwashing station was available but no soap or water was found inside. The practice of handwashing was not evidenced in 89 per cent of sites although hygiene promotion conducted in 21 per cent of sites.

Open defecation was evidenced in 38 per cent of sites overall and 55 per cent in Borno.

Drainage was working in 13 per cent of sites.

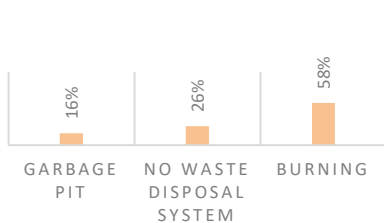


Figure 41: Main garbage disposal

State	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	97%	3%
BORNO	98%	2%
TARABA	88%	12%
YOBE	89%	11%
GOMBE	99%	1%
BAUCHI	98%	2%
Total	95%	5%

Table 20: Percentage of sites with separate male and female toilets

State	Condition of most of the toilets		
	Good (Hygienic)	Non usable	Not so good (Not hygienic)
ADAMAWA	0%	1%	99%
BORNO	5%	2%	93%
TARABA	8%	3%	89%
YOBE	8%	3%	89%
GOMBE	0%	0%	100%
BAUCHI	2%	0%	98%
Total	4%	1%	95%

Table 21: Condition of toilets in host communities

Food and Nutrition

Camps and camp-like settings: In majority of IDPs (83 per cent) residing in displacement sites have access to food on-site, 12 per cent have access to food off-site while six per cent have no access to food (Figure 42).

Ninety per cent of displacement sites have access to markets and 10 per cent do not. The frequency of cash or voucher distribution is irregular in 68 per cent of displacement sites, once a month in 21 per cent of sites and never in six per cent of sites. As can be seen from Table 22, in Borno five per cent of sites never receive food or cash assistance.

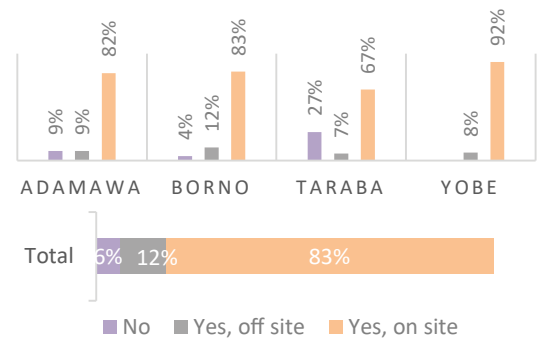


Figure 42: Percentage of camps/camp-like setting with access to food

Cash (48 per cent) and food distribution (42 per cent) were the main sources of obtaining food in camps and camp-like settings. Only six per cent of IDPs said they were cultivating. Borno had almost equal percentage of people relying on cash and food distribution.

State	Every 2 weeks	Everyday	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week
ADAMAWA	0%	9%	77%	9%	5%	0%	0%
BORNO	1%	0%	68%	5%	24%	1%	1%
TARABA	0%	0%	73%	27%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	0%	0%	46%	0%	38%	8%	8%
Total	1%	1%	68%	6%	22%	1%	1%

Table 22: Frequency of food distribution in camps/camp-like settings

In 66 per cent of sites, screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported

by 52 (up from 49) per cent of displacement sites, no distribution of micronutrient powders was evidenced in 67 (up from 65) per cent of sites, no supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 92 (up from 88) per cent sites and no supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was reported in 68 (up from 64) per cent of sites. In 29 per cent of sites, counseling on infant and young child feeding practices was found.

Host Communities: Compared to the population in displacement sites, the number having access to food on-site is lower for IDPs residing in host communities.

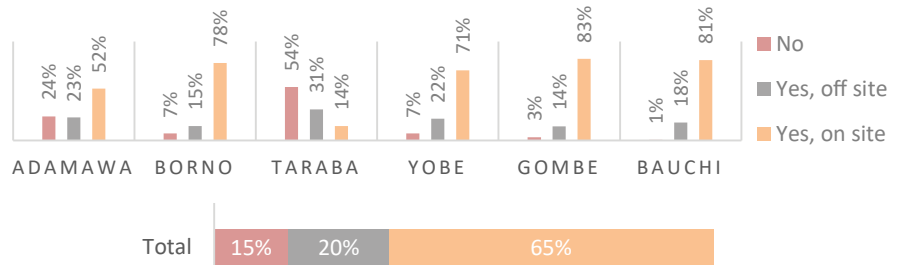


Figure 43: Percentage of host community settings with access to food

Sixty five per cent of IDPs have access to food on-site, 21 per cent had access to food off-site and 15 per cent had no access to food. The picture was slightly better in Borno, as can be seen in Figure 43.

Ninety one per cent of displaced persons had access to markets though the frequency of food or cash voucher was irregular in 74 per cent of sites, never in 15 per cent of sites, once a month in eight per cent of sites and every day in two per cent of sites. A high of 85 per cent of sites in Borno do not benefit from regular distribution (Table 23). Majority of displaced persons (47 per cent) were cultivating for obtaining food, 28 per cent were obtaining food using cash, 13 per cent were relying on distributions and 11 per cent on host community donations.

Malnutrition screening was reported in 30 per cent of assessed sites in host communities. Blanket supplementary feeding was not evidenced in 81 per cent of sites, supplementary

State	Everyday	Irregular	Never	Twice a week	Once a month	Once a week
ADAMAWA	0%	75%	24%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	1%	85%	7%	0%	6%	1%
TARABA	0%	45%	55%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	1%	60%	7%	1%	30%	1%
GOMBE	14%	72%	3%	0%	0%	11%
BAUCHI	3%	95%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Total	2%	74%	15%	0%	8%	1%

Table 23: Frequency of food distribution in host communities

feeding for lactating and pregnant women was not seen in 86 per cent of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was not evidenced in 86 per cent of sites, micronutrient power distribution was not observed in 82 per cent sites and supplementary feeding for the elderly was not found in 96 per cent of sites.



Camps and camp-like settings: Malaria continues to be the most prevalent health problem in 60 per cent of displacement sites, followed by fever in 18 per cent of sites, diarrhea in 12 per cent of sites and cough in five per cent sites. Fever was the second most prominent problem at 37 per cent of sites, followed by cough in 27 per cent of sites and malaria in 24 per cent of sites.

Regular access to medicine was evidence in 68 per cent of sites, with similar percentages reported in Borno (Figure 44).

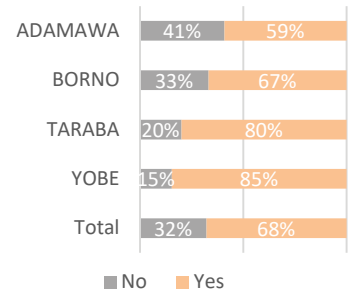


Figure 44: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

Sixty per cent of sites have health facilities on-site and within three kilometers distance, 28 per cent have health facilities off-site but within three kilometers distance and five per cent sites have health facilities off-site. The scenario in Borno is similar in overall picture (Figure 46).

International NGOs are the main providers of health facilities for IDP sites in 46 per cent of sites followed by government in 27 per cent and NGOs in 17 per cent of sites, with the percentage spiking in Borno to 56 per cent (Figure 47).

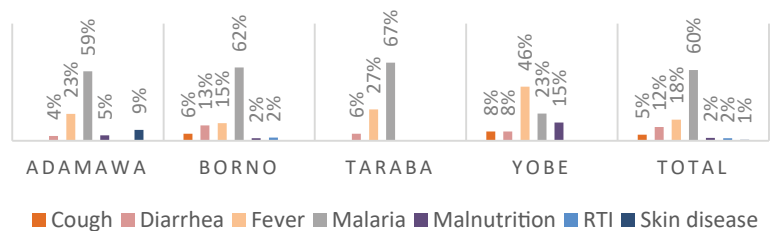


Figure 45: Most common health problem in camps/camp-like settings by state

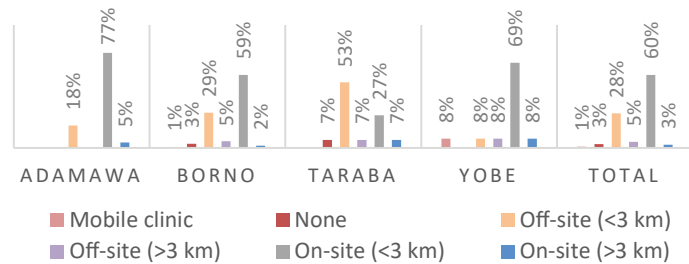


Figure 46: Location of health facility in camps/camp-like settings

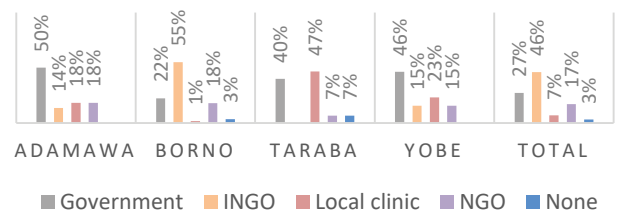


Figure 47: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities: In 62 per cent of sites where displaced people are living with host communities, malaria was the most prevalent health problem (similar number in Borno as depicted in Figure 49), followed by fever in 17 per cent of sites and cough in seven per cent of sites. Fever was the second most prevalent health problem in 51 per cent of sites, followed by malaria in 18 per cent of sites and cough in 15 per cent of sites.

Regular access to medicine was evidenced in 56 per cent of sites, with 54 per cent of sites in Borno reporting regular access. Similarly access to health facilities was 99 per cent in sites where IDPs are living with host communities. The percentage for Borno were similar to overall percentages (Figure 48).

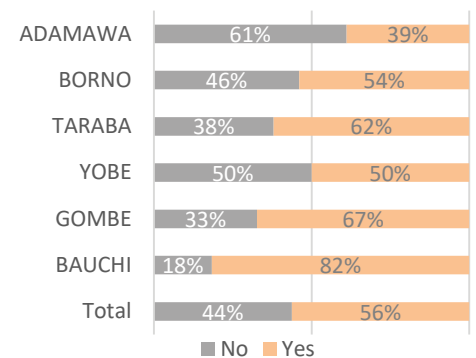


Figure 48: Regular access to medicine in host communities

In 49 per cent of sites, health facilities were on-site and within distance of three kilometers (41 per cent in Borno as can be seen in Figure 50). For 35 per cent of sites, health facilities were off-site but within three kilometer distance and in seven per cent the health facilities are on site but more than three kilometers' distance.

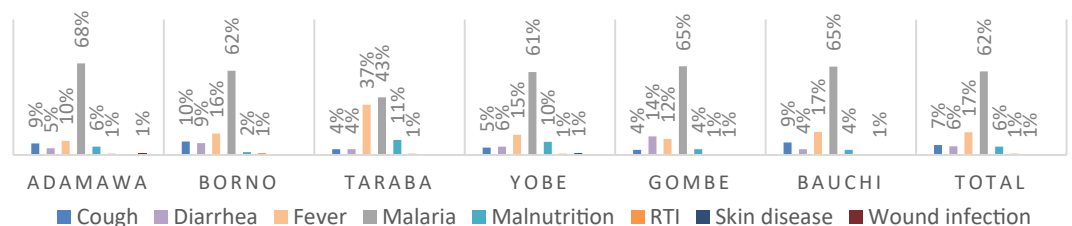


Figure 49: Most common health problem in host communities

Government is the main provider of health facilities for IDP sites in 60 per cent of sites, local clinic is main provider in 27 per cent of sites and international NGOs in seven per cent of sites. But the scenario in Borno is much different as can be seen from Figure 51.

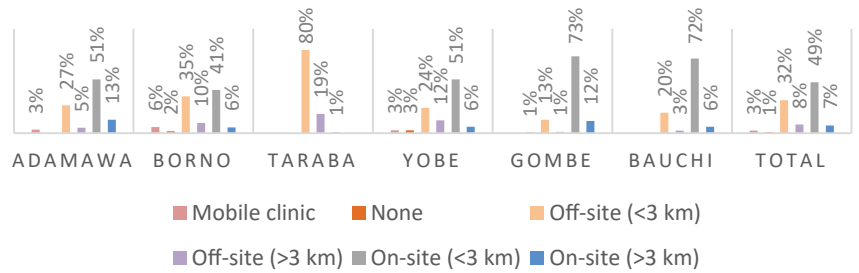


Figure 50: Location of health facility in host communities

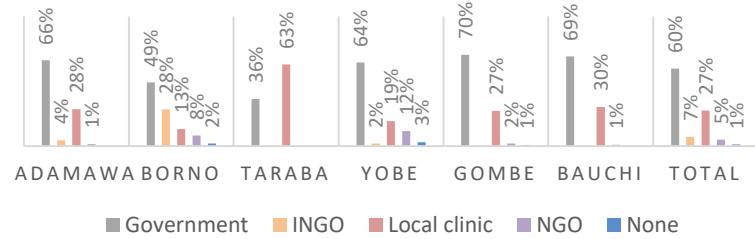


Figure 51: Main health providers in host communities

Education

Camps and camp-like settings: Access to formal/informal education services were recorded in 92 per cent of displacement sites and no access was evidenced in eight per cent of sites. The scenario in Borno was more or less similar (Figure 52).

In 50 per cent of sites where formal/informal education facilities were on-site and off-site in 42 per cent of sites. The distance of education facilities was less than one kilometer in 52 per cent of sites, less than two kilometers in 33 per cent of sites and less than five kilometers in eight per cent of sites.

In 34 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of children were attending schools. This percentage was 37 per cent in Borno. In 35 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of children were attending schools, in 14 per cent of sites no children were attending schools, in 14 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of children were attending schools and in three per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of children were attending formal/informal school. The scenario in Borno more or less mirrored that of overall (Table 24).

The high costs associated with school was the biggest deterrent to children attending schools, with 66 (down from 70) per cent of sites citing as the main cause. While 15 per cent of displaced persons said lack of school was the cause for out of school children.

State	Percentage of Children Attending School				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	45%	18%	14%	14%	9%
BORNO	33%	37%	14%	1%	15%
TARABA	53%	13%	13%	1%	20%
YOBE	23%	46%	15%	8%	8%
Total	35%	34%	14%	3%	14%

Table 24: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like setting

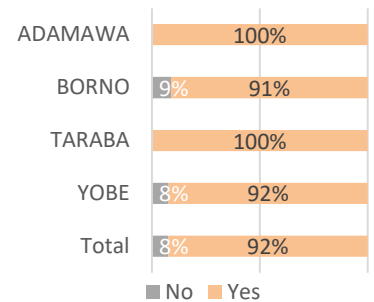


Figure 52: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, access to formal/informal education services were recorded in 96 per cent of displacement sites (more than the Figure of 92 per cent in displacement sites) and no access was evidenced in four per cent of sites. The scenario in Borno was more or less similar (Figure 53).

In 67 per cent of sites formal/informal education facilities were on-site and off-site in 36 per cent of sites. The distance of education facilities was less than one kilometer in 51 per cent of sites, less than two kilometers in 36 per cent of sites and less than five kilometers in nine per cent of sites.

In 37 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of children were attending schools. This percentage was 43 per cent in Borno. In 25 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of children were attending schools, in four per cent of sites no children were attending schools, in 23 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of children were attending schools and in 12 per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of children were attending formal/informal school. The scenario was different in Borno than the overall picture (Table 25).

Among IDPs residing with host communities also respondents in 74 per cent of sites said that the main reason for children not attending school was the high costs and fees involved.

State	Percentage of Children Attending School				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	33%	37%	17%	11%	2%
BORNO	25%	43%	21%	5%	6%
TARABA	46%	26%	11%	6%	11%
YOBE	13%	36%	31%	17%	3%
GOMBE	12%	31%	31%	25%	1%
BAUCHI	18%	41%	28%	12%	1%
Total	24%	37%	23%	12%	4%

Table 25: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

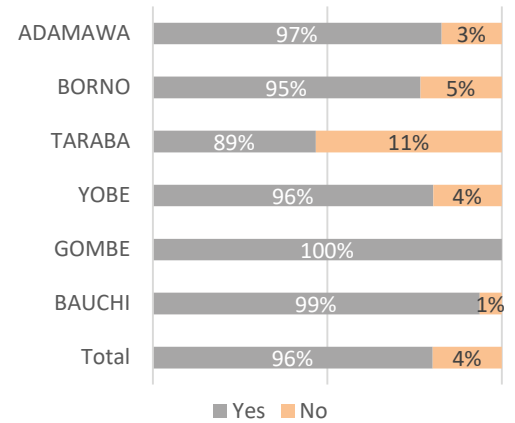


Figure 53: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities



Communication

Camps and camp-like settings: Local/community leaders were the most trusted source of information in 45 per cent of sites, followed by friends, neighbors and family in 39 per cent and five per cent trusted religious leaders as main source of information. In Borno (more details in Figure 54), 80 per cent of displacement sites stated radio was the most preferred source of information while the overall percentage was 77 per cent. Word of mouth was the next most preferred source of information in 16 per cent of displacement sites, followed by telephone calls in four per cent of sites.

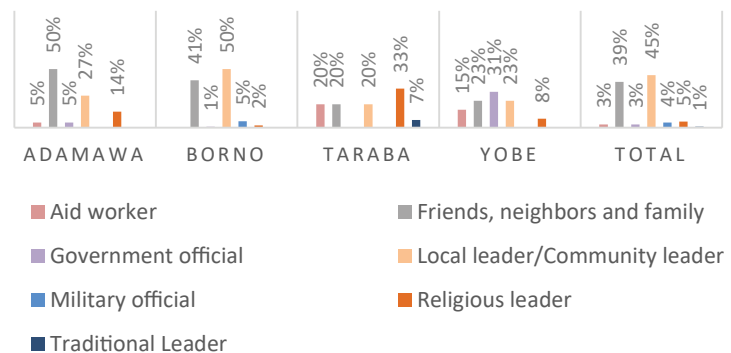


Figure 54: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 66 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios, while in 27 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, in five per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of sites had access to functioning radios and in two per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of respondents had functioning radios. The scenario in Borno was more or less the same (Table 26).

The main topic that IDPs want to receive information on was distribution (44 per cent), followed by situation in area of origin in 16 per cent of sites (19 per cent in Borno – Figure 55) and 11 per cent wanted information on other relief assistance.

State	Access to functioning radio				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	77%	14%	9%	0%	0%
BORNO	69%	27%	2%	1%	1%
TARABA	33%	20%	27%	20%	0%
YOBE	46%	46%	8%	0%	0%
Total	66%	27%	5%	2%	0%

Table 26: Access to functioning radio in camps/camp-like settings

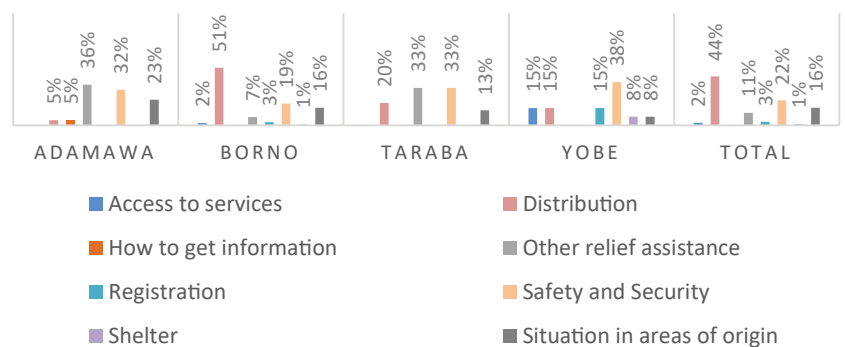


Figure 55: Most important topic IDPs in camps/camp-like settings seek information about

Host Communities: For displaced persons living in host communities, the most preferred channel for receiving information was radio (66 per cent) among displaced person living with host communities, followed by word of mouth in 19 per cent and community meetings in five per cent of sites. The most trusted source of information were community leaders at 42 per cent, followed by friends, neighbors and family in 34 per cent of sites, and religious leaders in 14 per cent of sites. In Borno, however, the percentages varied substantially as can be seen in Figure 56.

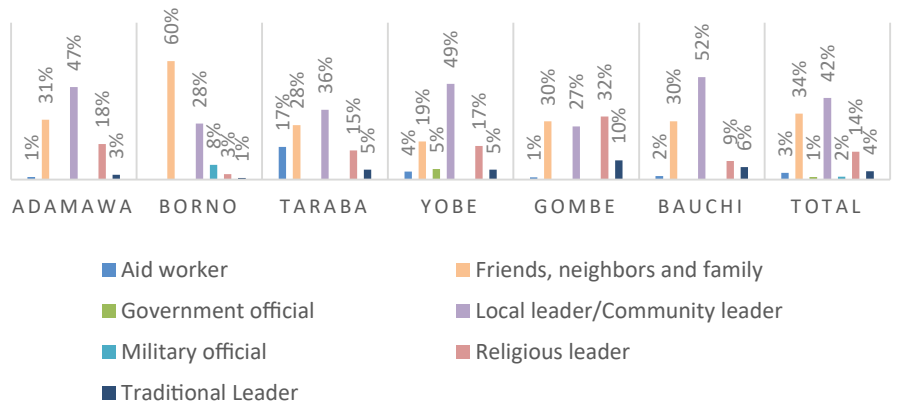


Figure 56: Most trusted source of information in host communities

In 41 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios, while in 37 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, in 16 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of sites had access to functioning radios and in six per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of respondents had functioning radios. The scenario in Borno was more or less the same (Table 27).

State	Access to functioning radio				
	<25%	<50%	<75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	50%	30%	15%	3%	2%
BORNO	39%	49%	10%	1%	1%
TARABA	52%	26%	14%	6%	2%
YOBE	28%	42%	17%	12%	1%
GOMBE	28%	51%	19%	1%	1%
BAUCHI	24%	48%	20%	8%	0%
Total	37%	41%	16%	5%	1%

Table 27: Access to functioning radio in host communities

The main topic that IDPs want to receive information on was distribution (32 per cent), followed by situation in area of origin in 25 per cent of sites (30 per cent in Borno – Figure 57) and in 18 per cent wanted information on other relief assistance.

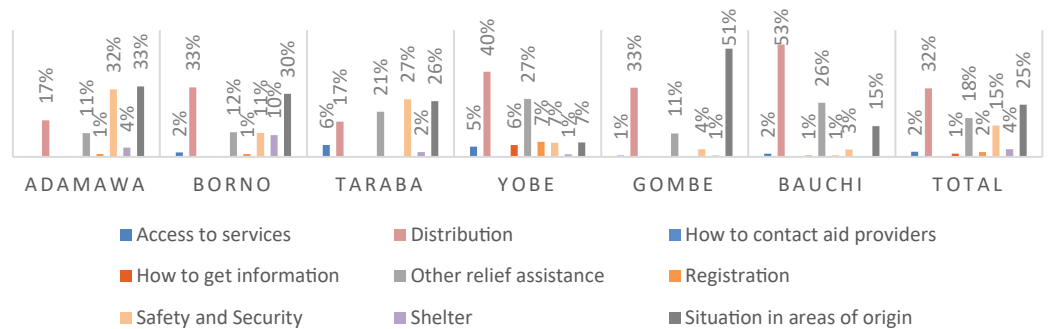


Figure 57: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings: Daily labor was the occupation of 38 per cent of IDPs in displacement sites, followed by petty trade by 25 per cent, farming by 20 per cent and collecting firewood by 12 per cent of IDPs. The state-wise breakdown was more or less the same (Figure 59).

Access to income generation activities was found in 98 per cent of sites, presence of livelihood was recorded in 41 per cent of sites and access to land for cultivation was found in 52 per cent of sites.

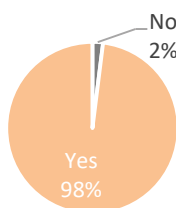


Figure 58: Access to income generating activities in camps/camp-like settings

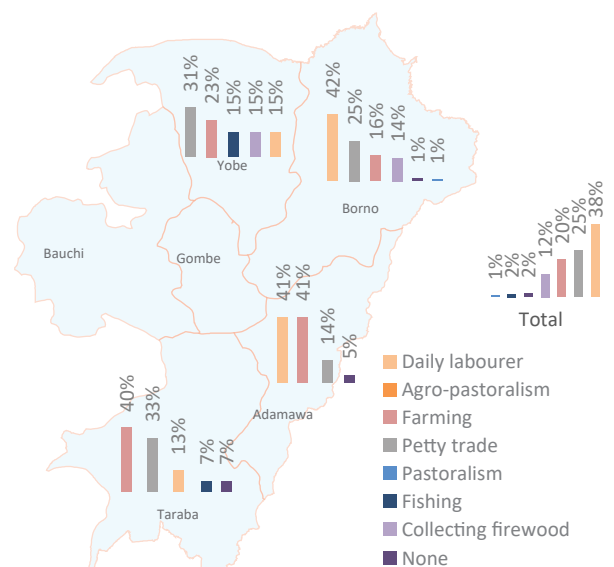


Figure 59: Livelihood activity of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: The most common form of livelihood was farming among IDPs living with host communities (57 per cent) as against working as daily laborer that was most prominent form of livelihood for IDPs living in camp and camp-like settings. Petty trade was the next most common form of occupation (18 per cent), followed by daily laborers (15 per cent). But in Borno the scenario was much different from the overall situation (Figure 61).

Access to income generating activities was found in 97 per cent of displaced households, livestock was found in 84 per cent and access to land for cultivation was evidenced in 87 per cent IDP households living with host communities.

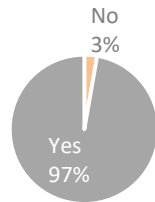


Figure 60: Access to livelihood activities in host communities

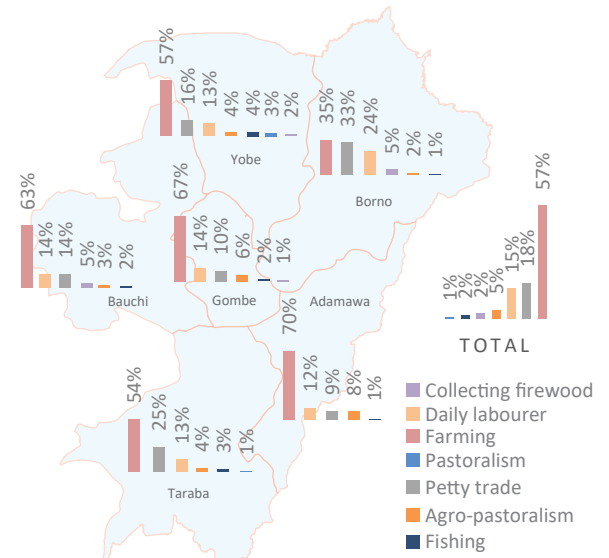


Figure 61: Most common form of livelihood activity in host communities



PROTECTION

Camps and camp-like settings: Security was provided in 94 per cent of sites and In Borno specifically, security was provided in 97 per cent of sites (Figure 62). Security was self-organised in 55 per cent of sites that had security, with the military acting as secondary provider of security (23 per cent) followed by the police (seven per cent, Figure 63).

In 93 per cent of sites did not witness any security incident. Three per cent of sites reported incidents of theft, while one per cent of sites cited instances of friction between residents of displacement sites.



Figure 63: Main security provider in camps/camp-like settings

No incident of gender-based violence (GBV) was reported in 92 per cent of sites. off sites that reported cases of GBV, seven per cent cited instances of domestic violence, which was the leading form of reported GBV. No cases of physical violence were reported by 98 per cent of IDPs.

Incidents of physical or emotional abuse of children was reported in nine per cent of displacement sites, while no incident was reported in 89

per cent of sites.

While 61 per cent of displacement sites did not report any problems in receiving support, 29 per cent said that the assistance was not enough for those who received it. Fighting between recipients was reported by six per cent sites and one per cent of sites reported that assistance was physically inadequate.

There were 23 recreational places available to children in the sites assessed, out of which 15 were in Borno. There were 11 recreational places for women, out of which eight in Borno.

Referral mechanism for incidents was not in place in 74 per cent of sites. In two sites women, men and children, respectively, state that they did not feel safe.

Relationships between IDPs was reported as good in 96 per cent of sites, and relationships with the host communities were declared to be good in 98 per cent of sites.

Lighting did not exist in 87 per cent of sites, while it was inadequate in nine per cent of sites.

Two per cent of sites offered travel opportunities.

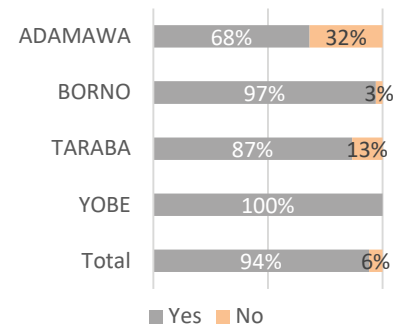


Figure 62: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings where protection was provided

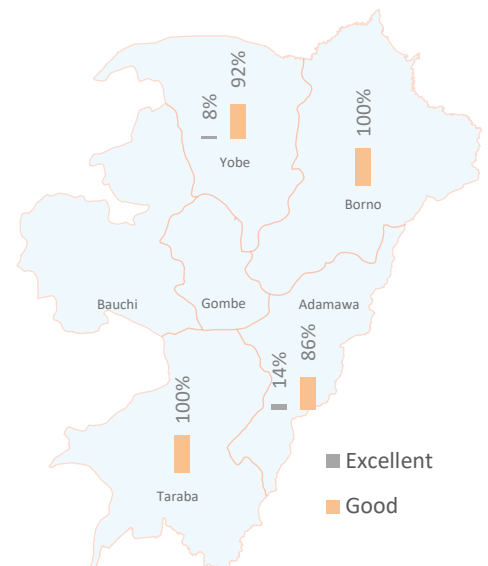


Figure 64: IDP relationship with host communities

State	Most Problem in Receiving Support							
	Assistance did not respond to the actual need	Assistance was physically inadequate for most vulnerable	Fighting between recipients at distribution points	None	Not enough assistance for all entitled	Non-affected groups are given humanitarian assistance	Some specific groups are excluded	
ADAMAWA	5%	0%	18%	68%	5%	4%	0%	
BORNO	1%	0%	5%	63%	29%	1%	1%	
TARABA	0%	0%	13%	40%	47%	0%	0%	
YOBE	0%	15%	0%	46%	38%	0%	0%	
Total	1%	1%	6%	61%	29%	1%	1%	

Table 28: Main difficulty in receiving support in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Amongst the sites where IDPs lived with host communities, 88 per cent had some form of security.

Security incidents were reported in 18 per cent of sites. Local authorities were the main providers of security in 24 per cent of sites, followed by self-organized security in 20 per cent of sites and security provided by community leaders in 17 per cent of sites.

Theft was the most reported type of security incident (in seven per cent of sites), followed by friction amongst site residents (reported in in four per cent of sites) and crime in two per cent of sites.

In 88 per cent of sites, no incident of GBV was reported. Amongst the sites in which incidents of GBV were reported, domestic violence was the main type of GBV reported (domestic violence incidents were reported in seven per cent of sites. In 87 per cent of sites, no case of physical violence was reported.

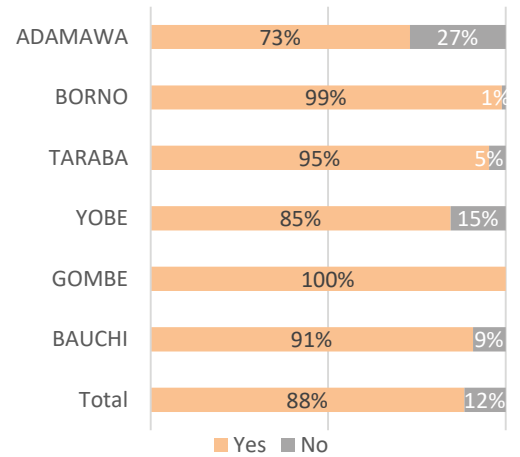


Figure 65: Percentage of host community settings where protection was provided



Figure 66: Main security provider in host communities

In 84 per cent of sites, no child abuse was reported, although some respondents indicated incidents of child labor/forced begging. There were 76 recreation places for children in all assessed sites, none of which were in Borno. There were 12 recreation places for women, none of which were in Borno.

Six per cent of women, men, and children, respectively, reported feeling unsafe. Fifty per cent of respondents said they had lighting in the camp but that it was inadequate.

Forty-four per cent of respondents said no lighting was in place.

While 37 per cent of sites reported experiencing no problem in receiving humanitarian assistance, 44 per cent of sites found assistance to be inadequate. Meanwhile, assistance was found to be physically inadequate for the most vulnerable in six per cent of sites, four per cent of respondents reported incidents of fighting between recipients of assistance and reports that assistance was provided to non-affected groups was reported in four per cent of sites.

Ninety-five per cent of respondents said relationships between IDPs were good, while four per cent of IDPs perceived them as excellent. Relationships between IDPs and host communities were characterized as poor by one per cent of respondents while 95 per cent of respondents said relationships were good and five per cent that they were excellent.

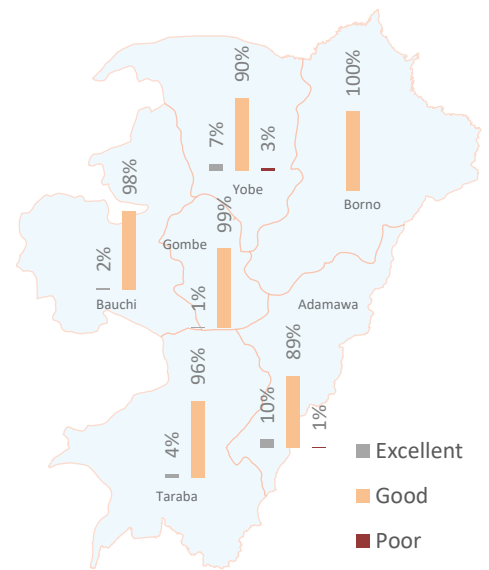


Figure 67: IDP relationship with host communities

State	Most problem in receiving support							
	Fighting between recipients at distribution points	Assistance was physically inadequate for most vulnerable	Non-affected groups are given humanitarian assistance	None	Not enough assistance for all entitled	Interference in distribution of aid	Assistance did not respond to the actual need	Some specific groups are excluded
ADAMAWA	7%	9%	4%	34%	42%	0%	5%	0%
BORNO	2%	2%	0%	58%	33%	0%	4%	0%
TARABA	0%	1%	0%	56%	43%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	14%	0%	7%	26%	48%	0%	2%	1%
GOMBE	2%	6%	1%	28%	55%	0%	7%	1%
BAUCHI	6%	3%	8%	23%	48%	2%	8%	2%
Total	6%	4%	4%	37%	44%	0%	4%	1%

Table 29: Main difficulty in receiving support in host communities

METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report comes from different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool is different and focuses on different population types:

TOOLS FOR IDPs

Local Government Area Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA-level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival of IDPs, location of origin, reasons for displacement and type of displacement locations. The assessment also records contacts of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is the list of wards where IDP presence has been identified. 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 of IDPs, location of origin, reasons of 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 IDPs in host communities 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 those wards identified as having IDP populations in the LGA list.

Site assessment: This is undertaken in identified IDP locations (camps, camp-like settings and host communities) to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are utilized to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, whether registrations is available, and if natural hazards put 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 with a breakdown by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the form captures details on key 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: is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is the 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-returnee: is an Assessment conducted at ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this kind of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all those wards identified as having returnee populations in the LGA list.

Data is collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders, and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data accuracy, assessments are conducted and cross checked with various key informant. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity of the assessments and field visits that are conducted every six weeks.

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

Contacts:

IOM: Henry KWENIN, DTM Project Coordinator
hkwenin@iom.int +234 9038852524

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

<http://www.nigeria.iom.int/dtm>

