



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Round XX Report - December 2017

Nigeria



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Executive Summary

This report of the Round XX 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 north-eastern Nigeria. The report covers the period of 15 November to 8 December 2017 and includes the six most-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

DTM Round XX identified 1,702,680 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a marginal decrease of 11,091 (less than 1%) compared to the population of 1,713,771 that was identified in Round XIX (October 2017). This is in line with the trend that has been observed over the last few months, mainly on account of increase in returnees. To gain insights into the demographic profiles of internally displaced persons (IDPs), their reasons for displacement, changes in the percentages of displaced persons over time, origin, dwelling types, mobility and unfulfilled needs, 82,274 displaced persons were interviewed in this round of assessment, representing 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 2,192 sites. The sites included 251 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 area, this report places a specific focus on the data from that state and its analysis. Lastly, this report includes an assessments of the increasing number of returnees and their shelter conditions.

Background

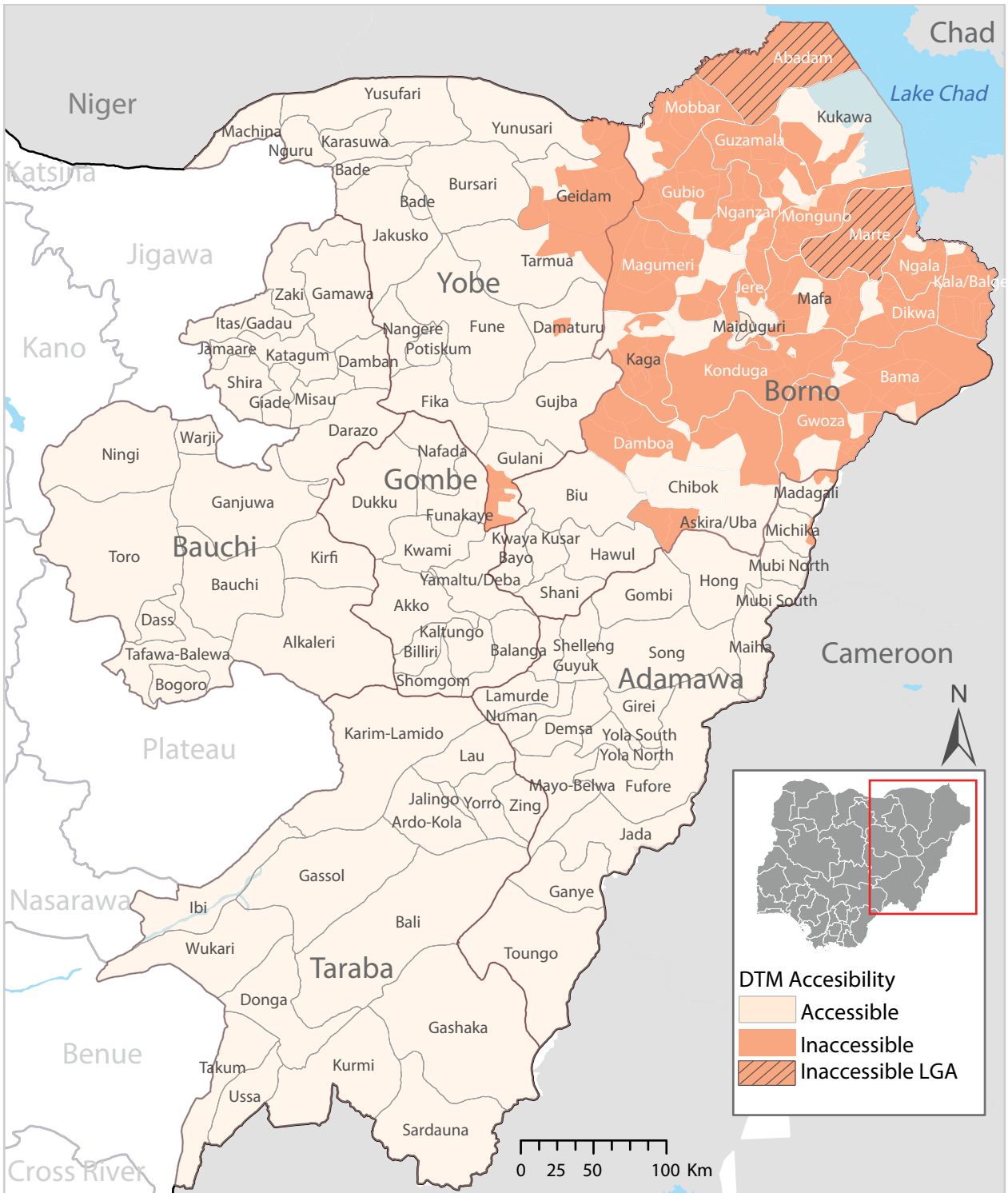
The escalation of violence between all parties in 2014 resulted in mass displacement throughout north-eastern Nigeria. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM began implementing its DTM programme in September 2014, in collaboration with the National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

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme was to support the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs and returnees in order to provide assistance to the population affected. In each round of assessment, 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 centers and in sites where communities were hosting IDPs at the time of the assessment. 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 XX Assessments

The DTM assessments of Round XX were conducted from 15 November to 8 December 2017 in 110 LGAs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states, covering 787 wards -- a significant increase of eight additional wards from the 779 wards covered in the last round of assessment in October. During this round, IOM extended its DTM coverage to two wards each in Adamawa's Michika, Bauchi's Alkaleri and Borno's Damboa and Hawul LGAs as well as one ward in Borno's Mobbar LGA. While nine new wards were covered, this round of DTM assessments was not carried out in one ward of Bauchi's Misau LGA as IDPs had returned to their place of origin in Yobe.



Map 1 : DTM accessibility map

Key Highlights

Round XX Figures



1,702,680
Displaced individuals



321,580
Displaced households



1,329,428
Returnee individuals



213,081
Returnee households



46%
of the IDP population
are male



54%
of the IDP population
are female



28%
of the IDP population
are children under 5 years



79%
of the IDP population
are women and children

- 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 ongoing conflict

Main cause of displacement

October to December 2017

- Total number of identified IDPs decreased by 11,091 (0.7%) individuals from last DTM round

↓ 0.7%

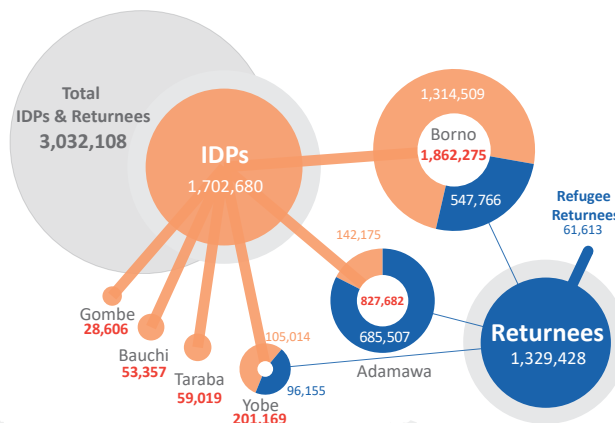
- The number of identified persons who have returned to their places of usual residence increased by 21,581 (2%) individuals from last DTM round

Returnees

- Survey of unmet needs showed that food remains the predominant need in majority (69%) of IDP sites

Predominant Need

IDPs and Returnees Caseload Profiling



I. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

As of 8 December 2017, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 1,702,680 (321,580 households), representing a marginal decrease of less than one per cent (11,091 IDPs) in comparison with the population of 1,713,771 that was identified in Round XIX (October 2017), as shown in Figure 1 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 living conditions/livelihood opportunities. Other key reason for the change in numbers included the relocation of Nigerians from neighbouring Cameroon back to Nigeria but not yet to their place of origin and more areas becoming new humanitarian operational areas on account of improved access enabling assessment.

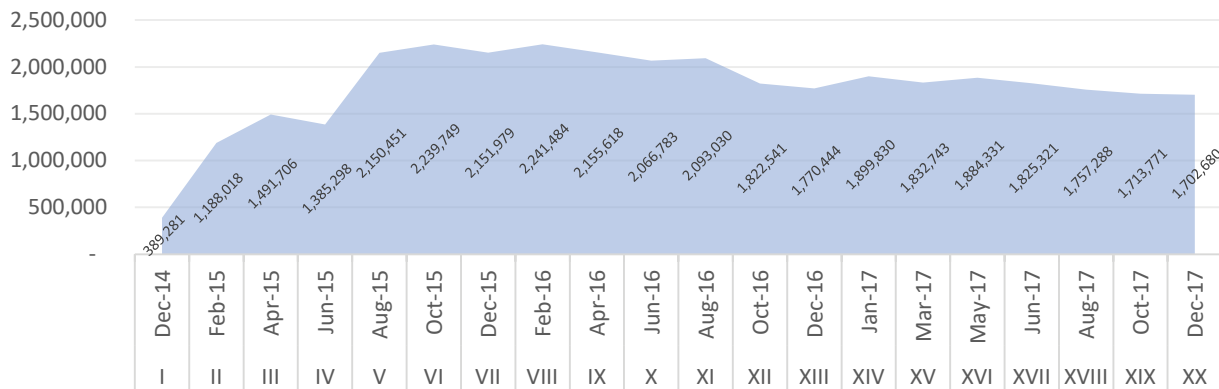


Figure 1: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

Table 1 shows the changes in IDP figures by state between Round XIX in October and Round XX in December 2017. The state of Borno, the most affected state in north-eastern Nigeria, continues to host the highest number of IDPs (1,314,509 – marginally lower than the number in Round XIX), followed by Adamawa (142,175) and Yobe (105,014).

Adamawa, Borno and Taraba showed the most fluctuations in numbers of IDPs in this round of assessment vis-à-vis the previous round.

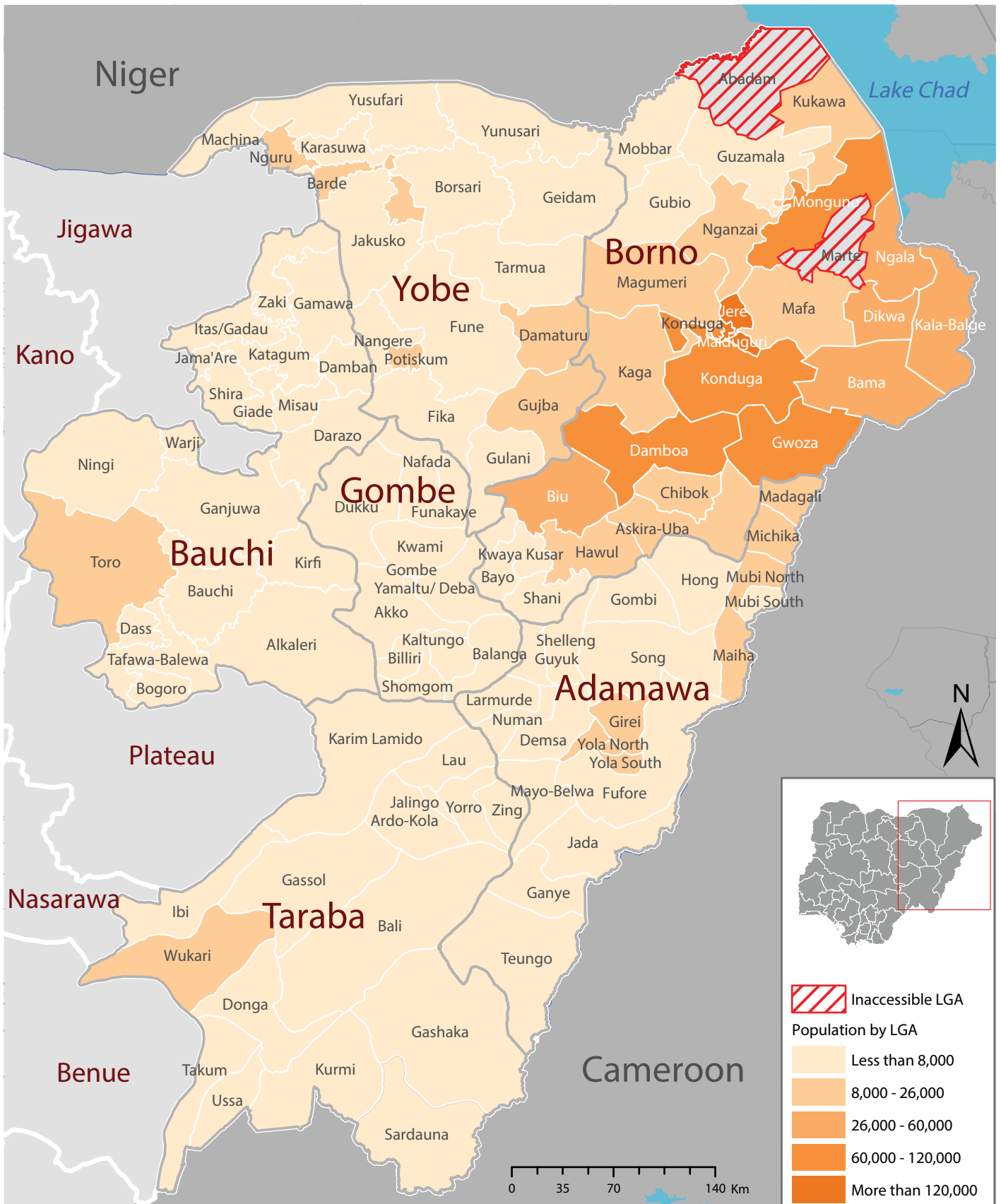
| State | Round XIX (September 2017) | Round XX (December 2017) | Change |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| ADAMAWA | 140,356 | 142,175 | +1,819 ↑ |
| BAUCHI | 52,659 | 53,357 | +698 ↑ |
| BORNO | 1,326,445 | 1,314,509 | -11,936 ↓ |
| GOMBE | 27,626 | 28,606 | +980 ↑ |
| TARABA | 61,763 | 59,019 | -2,744 ↓ |
| YOBE | 104,922 | 105,014 | +92 ↑ |
| Total | 1,713,771 | 1,702,680 | -11,091 ↓ |

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state

Adamawa: The number of displaced persons in Adamawa saw a marginal increase of 1,819 persons, bringing the total number of IDPs in the state to 142,175. The highest recorded increase (1,290 persons) was in Yola South and was triggered by an attack in Madagali, bringing the population in the LGA to 17,209.

Borno: The largest decrease in number of displaced persons was recorded in Borno. The number fell by 11,936, a little less than one per cent, since the previous round of assessment in October, bringing the total number of IDPs in the State to 1,314,509. Within Borno, the largest decrease was recorded in Bama (9,959) and in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), where the number of IDPs fell by four per cent to 265,782. The reduction was due to the movement of IDPs to Gwoza, Konduga and Mafa LGAs. On the other hand, Gwoza saw an increase of 5,787 displaced persons caused by arrivals from Cameroon and nearby areas. In some LGAs, including Dambao and Hawul, an increment was noted as a result of new humanitarian operational wards.

Taraba: A decrease of 2,744 displaced individuals was recorded in Taraba as people returned home after they had been recently displaced due to communal clashes in two affected LGAs, i.e. Bali and Sardauna.



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 82,274 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 2 and 3 above. The average household size consisted of five individuals.

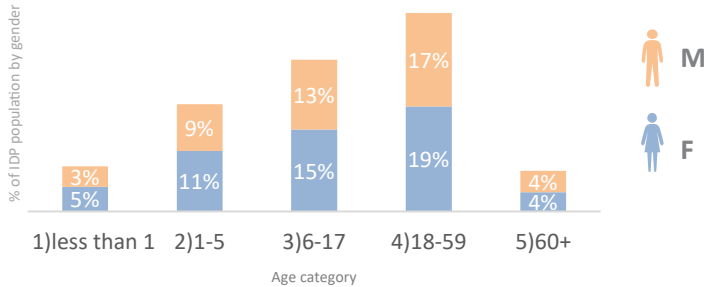


Figure 2: IDP population by major age groups and gender

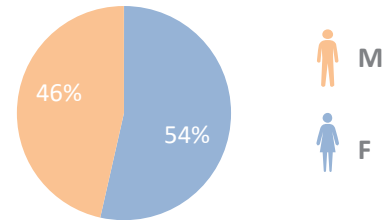


Figure 3: Percentage of IDP population by gender

IC: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Conflict continued to remain the leading cause of displacement in all states except for Taraba, where community clashes were the main cause of displacements.

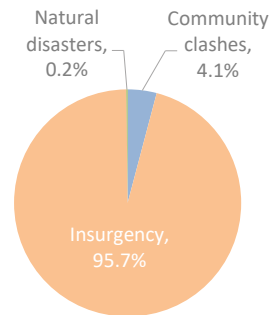


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by cause of displacement

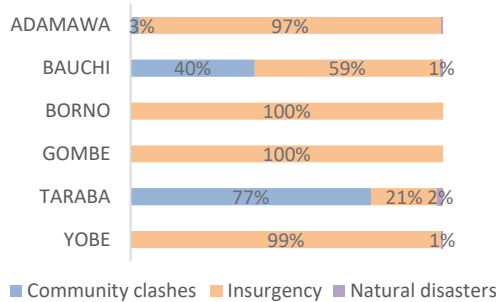


Figure 5: Reason of displacement by state

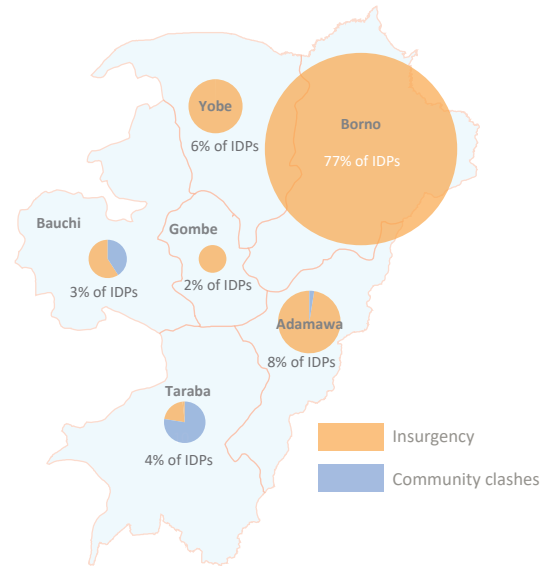


Figure 6: Percentage of IDPs by state and cause of displacement

ID: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Twenty eight per cent of IDPs in the six north-eastern Nigerian states were displaced in 2014 as well as in 2015, respectively, while 27 per cent were displaced in 2016. Sixteen per cent of IDPs have been displaced in 2017. This highlights the continuous nature of displacement over the last few years, enforcing the protracted and continued nature of displacement in northeast Nigeria.

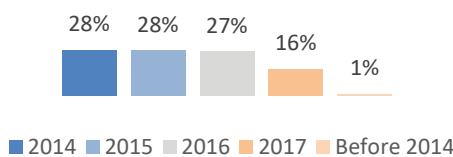


Figure 7: Year of arrival of IDPs

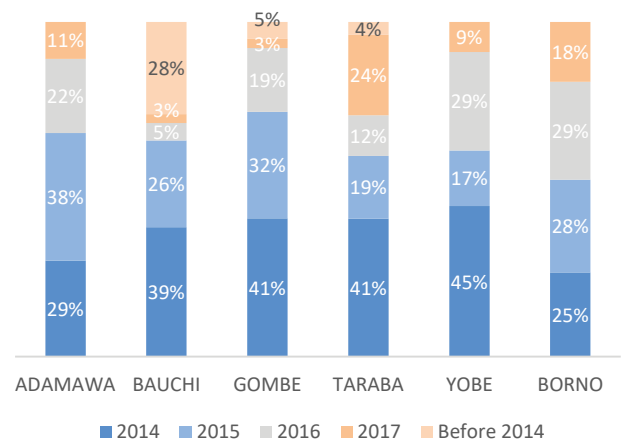


Figure 8: Year of arrival of IDPs by state

IE: MOBILITY

Camps and camp-like settings: As per the assessments conducted in 251 displacement sites, 63 per cent of all assessed IDPs have been displaced only once, 31 per cent have been displaced twice, five per cent have been displaced three times and a bit over one per cent have been displaced four times.

In Adamawa, half of the displaced population has been displaced only once, one quarter has been displaced two times, 13 per cent have been displaced three times and 12 per cent have been displaced four times. Similarly, in Borno, 62 per cent have been displaced once, 35 per cent have been displaced two times and three per cent have been displaced three times (Figure 9).

Nearly all IDPs intended to return to their place of origin (99 per cent) and only a meagre percentage of people wanted to stay where they were or stay in the nearest village. Lack of security was the key reason preventing returns (72 per cent) while 17 per cent could not return due to inhabitable homes and six per cent due to the lack of access. The largest proportion of IDPs in Borno cited the lack of security as the key reason preventing their return.

IDPs living with host communities: Twenty-six per cent of IDPs living with host communities have been displaced more than once, according to assessments conducted in 1,941 sites in which displaced persons were living with host communities. In Borno, 39 per cent of IDPs have been displaced two or more times. Of the six states covered by the DTM, nearly half of the displaced population in Taraba has been displaced more than once while a majority (51%) were displaced once.

When compared to IDPs living in displacement sites, a higher number of IDPs living in host communities (7%) said they intended to stay in their current location. Ninety two per cent wanted to go back to their place of origin while the remaining one per cent wanted to stay in the nearest village or elsewhere in the country. Lack of security was the key factor preventing 46 per cent of IDPs living with host communities from returning to their place of origin while 35 per cent stated their homes were damaged or destroyed. Six per cent of displaced persons cited lack of livelihood as a reason preventing their return and lack of food was preventing six per cent of IDPs from returning home.

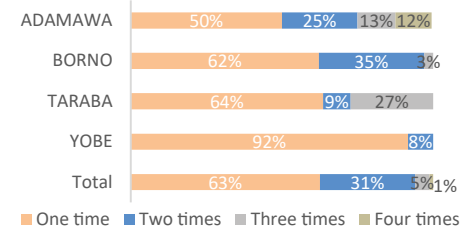


Figure 9: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

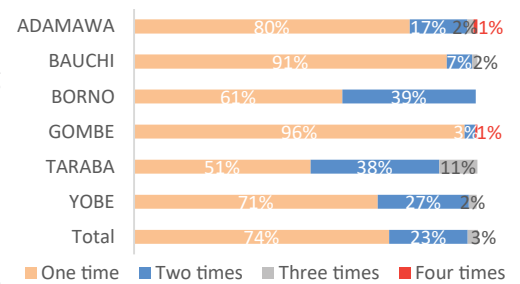


Figure 10: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in host communities by state

IF: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Borno is the place of origin for the majority of displaced persons (86 per cent). Adamawa and Yobe follow Borno at five per cent, respectively, as the next most common place of origin of IDPs. Most of the displaced persons are displaced within their own state, except for Plateau where almost all IDPs moved to Bauchi (Figure 12 and Table 2). The fact that most displacement occurs within state boundaries, is primarily because most people try to remain close to their house, continue to work their field, do not have the means to move further away, etc.

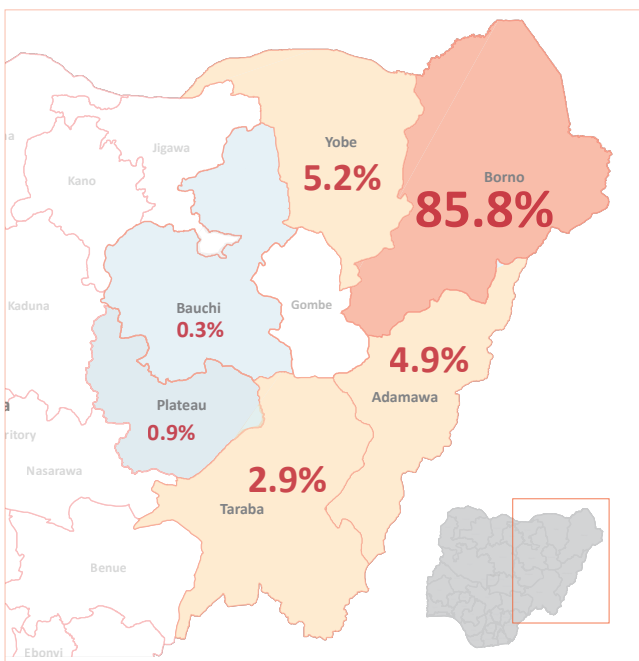


Figure 11: State of origin of IDPs

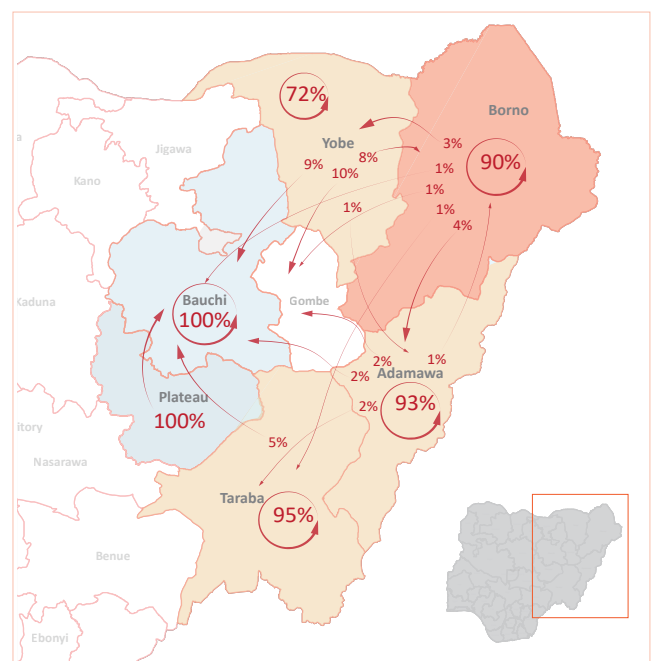


Figure 12: Origin of IDPs and locations of displacement

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

| State of origin | State of displacement | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | ADAMAWA | BAUCHI | BORNO | TARABA | YOBE | GOMBE |
| ADAMAWA | 93% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 2% |
| BAUCHI | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| BORNO | 4% | 1% | 90% | 1% | 3% | 1% |
| TARABA | 0% | 5% | 0% | 95% | 0% | 0% |
| YOBE | 1% | 9% | 8% | 0% | 72% | 10% |
| PLATEAU | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Table 2: Origin of IDPs and locations of displacement

IG: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

In line with the previous round of assessments in October, the number of IDPs residing with host communities is higher than of those living in camps. Indeed, 61 per cent of IDPs were identified as living in host communities (Figure 13). In most states, the vast majority of IDPs reside in host communities, with all IDPs in Bauchi and Gombe living in host communities. The only exception to this trend is Borno where almost half of the displaced persons live in camps.

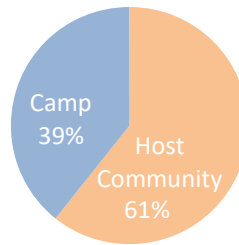


Figure 13: IDP settlement type

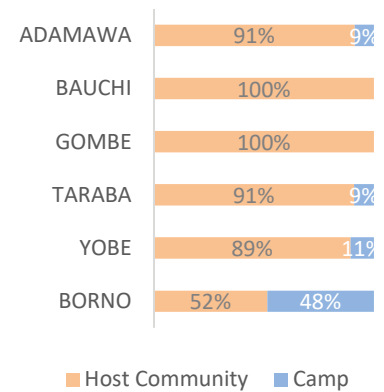


Figure 14: IDP settlement type by state

IH: UNMET NEEDS OF IDPs

In a survey conducted among 21,750 displaced persons, 69 per cent (a drop from 70 % in the last round of assessments in October) said food was their main unmet need. Remaining unmet needs listed by respondents included Non-Food Items (NFIs) at 15 per cent, shelter at seven per cent and medical services at six per cent.

The need for food has been consistently high over the last few rounds as shown in Figure 15.

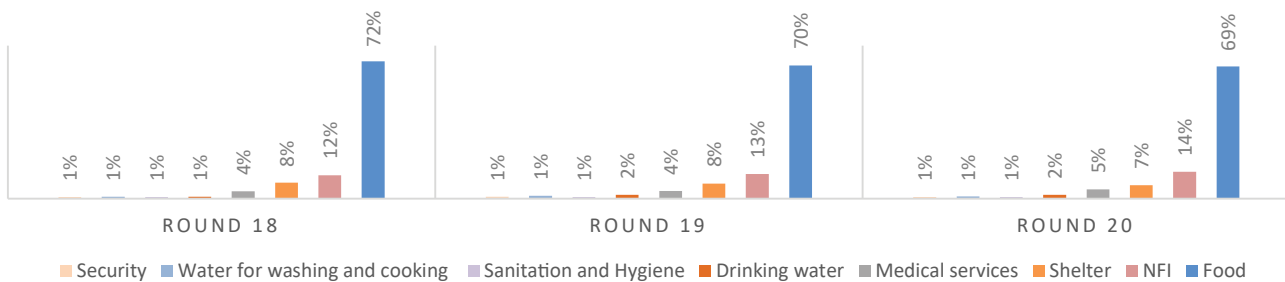


Figure 15: Trend of main needs of IDPs (Round XVIII to XX)

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round XX site assessments were conducted in 2,192 sites, including 251 camps and camp-like settings as well as 1,941 host communities, which hosted a population of 1,702,680 persons (321,580 households).

Assessments in camps and camp-like settings identified 665,931 displaced persons (down by one per cent since the last assessment in October 2017), while assessments in host community locations identified 1,036,749 (a minor decrease since the figure of 1,040,133 IDPs in the October round of assessments). Table 3 below shows the number and percentage of sites by type and the number of IDPs residing in these sites, by state.

While Borno has the highest number of sites, a slight decrease of three per cent in the number of IDPs in the state was noted since the October round.

| State | Camp/Camp-like Setting | | | Host Communities | | | Total # IDPs | Total # Sites |
|--------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| | # IDPs | # Sites | % of Sites | # IDPs | # Sites | % of Sites | | |
| ADAMAWA | 12,414 | 24 | 10% | 129,761 | 442 | 23% | 142,175 | 466 |
| BAUCHI | | | 0% | 53,357 | 324 | 17% | | |
| BORNO | 636,978 | 204 | 81% | 677,531 | 394 | 20% | 1,314,509 | 598 |
| GOMBE | | | 0% | 28,606 | 162 | 8% | | |
| TARABA | 5,347 | 11 | 4% | 53,672 | 216 | 11% | 59,019 | 227 |
| YOBE | 11,192 | 12 | 5% | 93,822 | 403 | 21% | | |
| Total | 665,931 | 251 | 100% | 1,036,749 | 1,941 | 100% | 1,702,680 | 2,192 |

Table 3: Number of sites and number of IDPs by location type and state

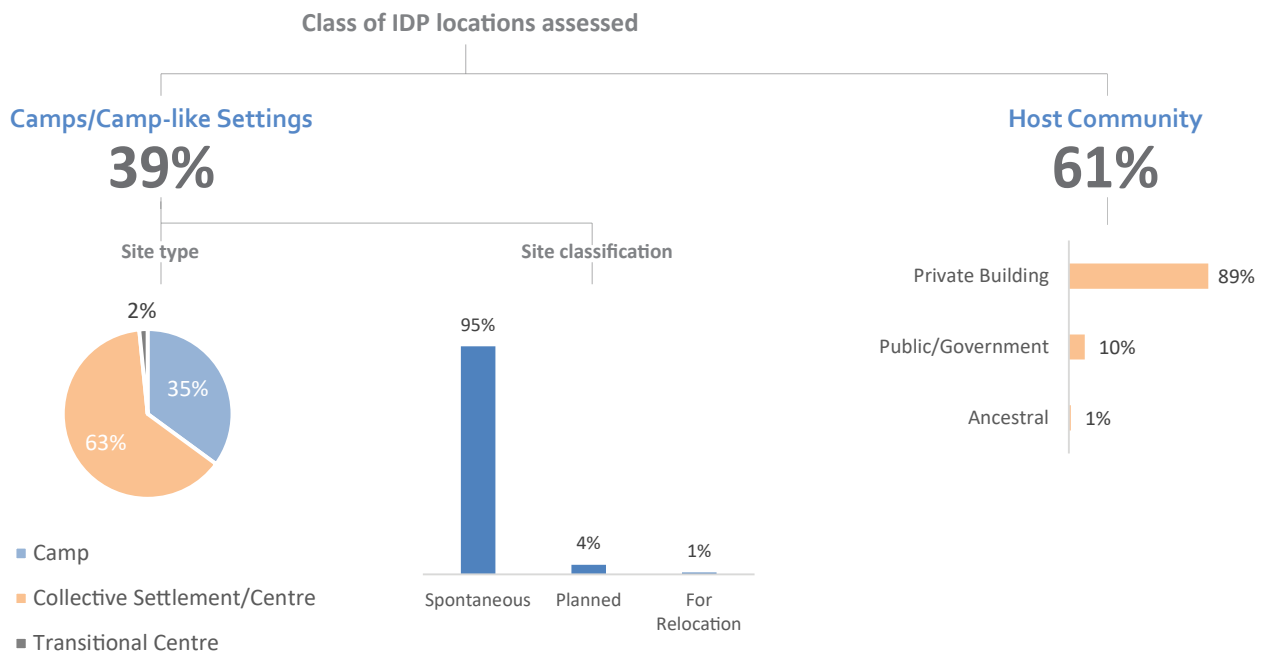


Figure 16: Classification of IDP locations

Camps and Camp-like settings: Out of the 251 displacement sites, 63 per cent were classified as collective settlements or centers. Thirty five per cent (up by two percentage points since October) were categorized as camps and two per cent were classified as transitional centers. Almost all camps were spontaneous (95%), while four per cent were planned (up from 2%) and one per cent were earmarked for relocation. In Borno, 95 per cent were spontaneous sites and five per cent were planned (up from 3% in October assessment). Of the 251 sites, 51 per cent of sites were private buildings and 48 per cent were public or government-owned.

The place of origin of the largest group of IDPs was Borno (88% – an increase from 86% recorded in the October assessment), followed by Adamawa (6%), Taraba (3% – down from 5% in the previous assessment) and Yobe (3%). The place of origin of the second largest group was also Borno. The main reason for displacement was the ongoing conflict (97%), followed by communal clashes.

Among the possible natural hazards, flood was cited as the main risk at 13 per cent, followed by fire and storm at 11 per cent, respectively.

Site management support was provided in 79 (down from 81 in last assessment) of the 251 displacement sites. Figure 18 depicts the different types of site management authorities. Out of 251 sites, WASH support was provided in 192 sites (or 76%), a considerable increase since the last round of assessment when only 27 per cent sites had WASH support. Camp coordination support was available in 66 per cent of sites, shelter support in 67 per cent, education support in 54 per cent, and livelihood support in nearly all sites (99%). No food support was provided in 10 per cent of sites, while six per cent of sites did not receive protection support.

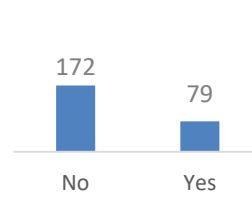


Figure 17: Number of sites with site management agency

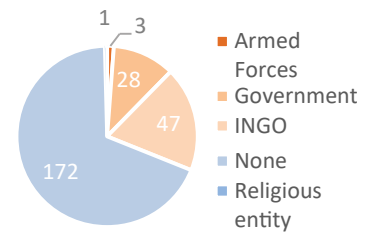
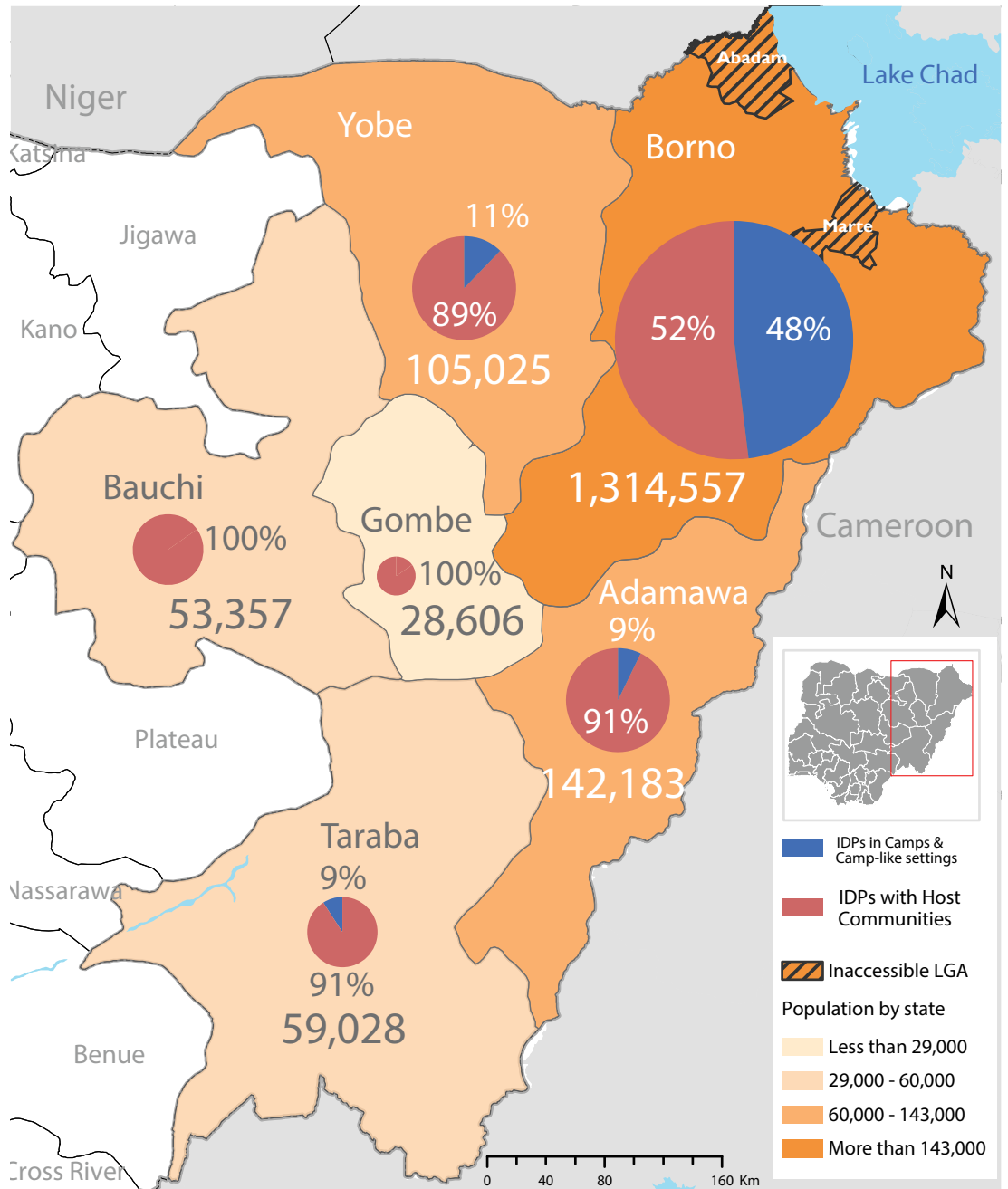


Figure 18: Type of site management agency

Host communities: In the 1,941 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, 89 per cent of IDPs were living in private buildings, 10 per cent in public or government-owned buildings, and one per cent in ancestral homes (Figure 16). The majority of the displaced people were living in houses of host families (88%), followed by seven per cent in individual houses, four per cent in self-made shelters and less than one per cent in emergency shelters or government/public buildings.



Map 3: Number and location of IDPs by state

2B: SECTOR ANALYSIS



Camps and camp-like settings: In 93 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, no IDPs were without shelter and in seven per cent sites less than 25 per cent of displaced persons were living without shelter.

In more than 75 per cent of sites, 16 per cent of IDPs were staying in emergency shelters, in 16 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent of displaced persons were staying in emergency shelters, in seven per cent less than 50 per cent of IDPs were living in emergency shelters and in 18 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent were staying in emergency shelters. The breakdown by state is depicted in Table 6.

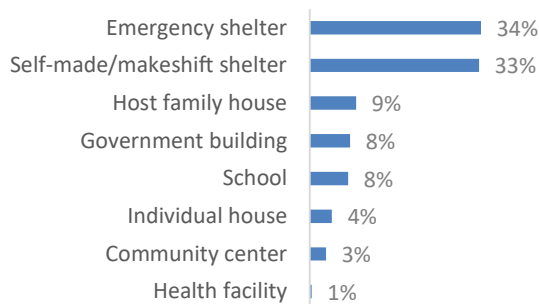


Figure 19: Most common forms of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

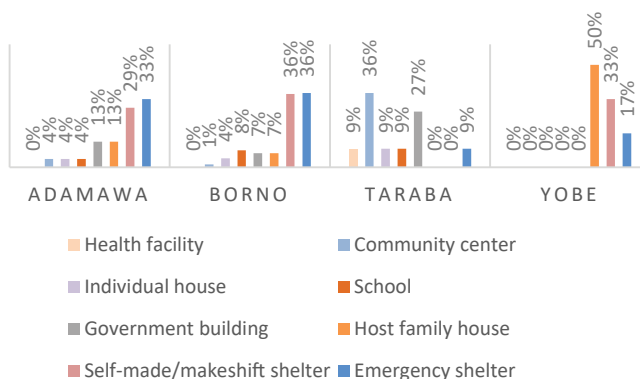


Figure 20: Most common forms of shelter in camps/camp-like settings by state

IDPs were living in makeshift shelters in the majority of sites (70%). In 28 per cent of sites, less than a quarter of the population is living in makeshift shelters, in 20 per cent of sites more than 75 per cent were living in makeshift shelters and in 13 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent were residing in makeshift shelters. The breakdown by state is depicted in Table 4. No IDPs were living in structures with solid walls in 41 per cent of sites. In 23 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent were residing in structures with solid walls, in 19 per cent sites more than 75 per cent of IDPs were living in structures with solid walls, in 14 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of displaced persons were living in structures without walls. The breakdown by state is depicted in Table 7.

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 8% | 8% | 4% | 25% | 55% |
| BORNO | 30% | 9% | 14% | 22% | 25% |
| TARABA | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 91% |
| YOBE | 50% | 8% | 25% | 8% | 9% |
| Total | 28% | 8% | 13% | 20% | 31% |

Table 4: Percentage of IDP households living in makeshift shelters

| | <25% | None |
|---------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 4% | 96% |
| BORNO | 8% | 92% |
| TARABA | 0% | 100% |
| YOBE | 8% | 92% |
| Total | 7% | 93% |

Table 5: Percentage of IDP households living without shelter in camps/camp-like settings by state

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 17% | 13% | 16% | 16% | 38% |
| BORNO | 16% | 7% | 19% | 18% | 40% |
| TARABA | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 91% |
| YOBE | 33% | 0% | 17% | 0% | 50% |
| Total | 16% | 7% | 18% | 16% | 43% |

Table 6: Percentage of IDP households living in emergency shelters in camps/camp-like settings by state

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 13% | 8% | 8% | 29% | 42% |
| BORNO | 25% | 3% | 13% | 15% | 44% |
| TARABA | 9% | 0% | 9% | 82% | 0% |
| YOBE | 25% | 0% | 42% | 8% | 25% |
| Total | 23% | 4% | 14% | 19% | 40% |

Table 7: Percentage of IDP households living in structures with solid walls in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host Communities: The picture differs considerably for the shelter arrangements in host communities. Almost all IDPs in host communities had shelter at the time of Round XX of DTM assessments. In five per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of households lacked shelter.

In 90 per cent of sites, no IDPs were living in emergency shelter while in 10 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent of displaced persons were living in emergency shelters. In 34 per cent of sites, IDPs were living in makeshift/self-made shelters, with 27 per cent of sites having less than 25 per cent of displaced persons living in makeshift/self-made shelters. The breakdown by state is depicted in Table 10.

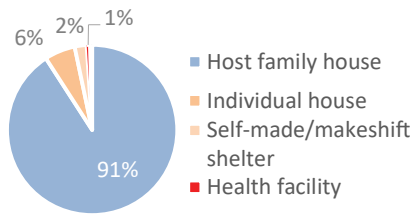


Figure 21: Most common forms of shelter in host community

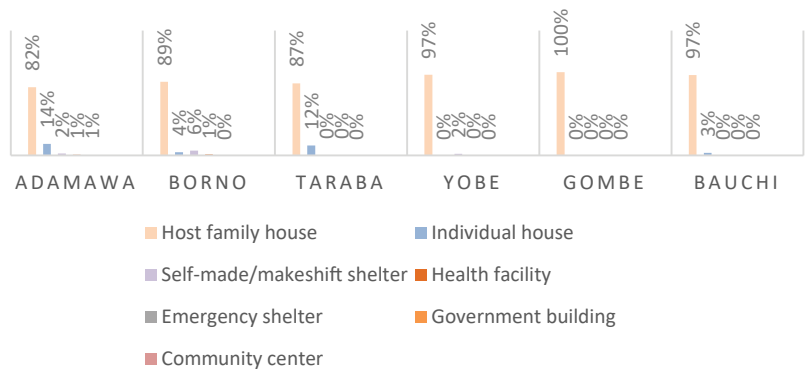


Figure 22: Most common forms of shelter in host communities by state

In sharp contrast with the findings of people living in camp and camp like settings, less than one per cent of IDPs living with host communities were residing in structures without walls. In 84 per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of displaced persons were living in structures that had walls. In 11 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of sites had IDPs living in structures with solid walls. The breakdown by state is depicted in Table 11.

In 34 per cent of sites, none of the IDPs had access to electricity while in 25 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent had electricity and in 23 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent had access to electricity. In 13 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent had access to electricity.

In 14 per cent of sites, no IDPs had access to safe cooking facilities while in 40 per cent of sites less than a quarter had access to safe cooking facilities, in 27 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent of IDP households had safe cooking facilities and in 14 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent had access to safe cooking facilities.

Evaluating privacy concerns, in 31 per cent of sites, none of the displaced households had a private living area while in 34 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent had a private living area and in 21 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent had private living areas.

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 were living in structures with solid walls. By comparison, only 23 per cent of IDPs living in displacement sites were living 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.

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 21% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 74% |
| BORNO | 35% | 8% | 2% | 5% | 50% |
| TARABA | 8% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 91% |
| YOBE | 68% | 10% | 2% | 0% | 20% |
| GOMBE | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 99% |
| BAUCHI | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 99% |
| Total | 27% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 67% |

Table 8: Percentage of IDP households living in makeshift shelters in host communities by state

| | <25% | None |
|---------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 4% | 96% |
| BORNO | 5% | 95% |
| TARABA | 4% | 96% |
| YOBE | 13% | 87% |
| GOMBE | 1% | 99% |
| BAUCHI | 0% | 100% |
| Total | 5% | 95% |

Table 9: Percentage of IDP living without shelter in host communities by state

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 14% | 1% | 1% | 84% |
| BORNO | 5% | 0% | 0% | 95% |
| TARABA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| YOBE | 27% | 2% | 0% | 71% |
| GOMBE | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| BAUCHI | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Total | 10% | 0% | 0% | 90% |

Table 10: Percentage of IDP households living in emergency shelters in host communities by state

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 2% | 5% | 11% | 82% | 0% |
| BORNO | 4% | 2% | 12% | 81% | 1% |
| TARABA | 0% | 0% | 1% | 99% | 0% |
| YOBE | 1% | 7% | 28% | 63% | 1% |
| GOMBE | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| BAUCHI | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% |
| Total | 1% | 3% | 11% | 84% | 1% |

Table 11: Percentage of IDP households staying in host communities living in structures with solid walls.

NFIs Non-Food Items

Camps and camp-like settings: Blankets and mats were the most needed NFIs in most IDP households in camp and camp-like settings (39 per cent of sites) followed by mosquito nets in 33 per cent of households and kitchen sets in 14 per cent of households.

Blanket/mats were also the second most needed NFI in 31 per cent of sites, followed by 21 per cent listing mosquito nets and kitchen sets each as the second most needed NFI.

The breakdown of needs by state is depicted in Figure 23.

Shelter material was needed in an overwhelming 94 per cent of sites, with tarpaulin being the most needed material in 70 per cent of sites, followed by roofing sheets in 10 per cent and timber/wood in eight per cent of sites. Timber/wood was the second most needed shelter material in 43 per cent of sites, followed by nails in 20 per cent of sites and rope in 17 per cent of sites.

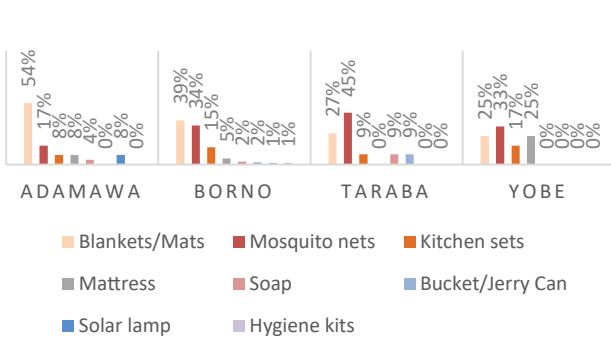


Figure 23: Most needed NFIs in camps/camp-like settings by state.

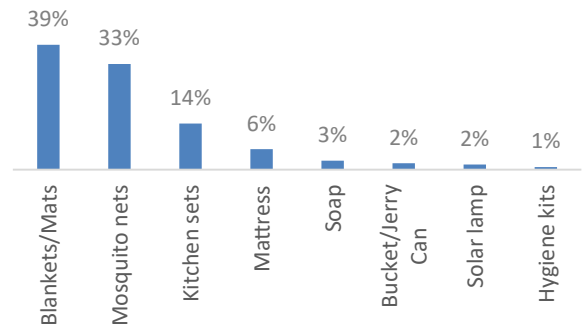


Figure 24: Most needed type NFIs in camp/camp-like settings

Host Communities: In sites where IDPs were living with host communities, mosquito nets were the most needed NFI for 36 per cent of sites, followed by blankets/mats (30%) and kitchen sets (18%). Kitchen sets were the second most needed NFI in 28 per cent of sites, followed by mosquito nets in 27 per cent and blankets/mats in 26 per cent of sites. The NFI needs disaggregated by state are illustrated in Figures 25 and 26.

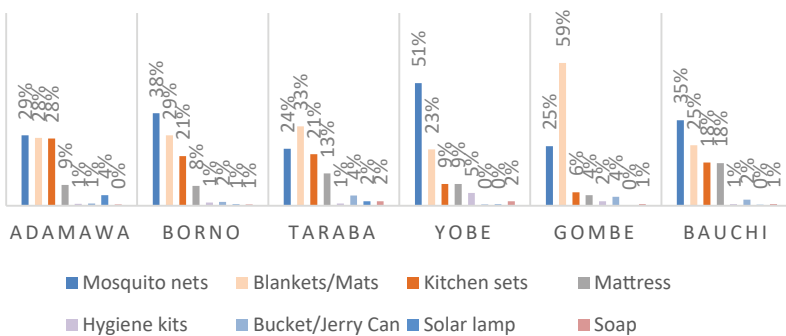


Figure 25: Most needed NFIs in host communities by state

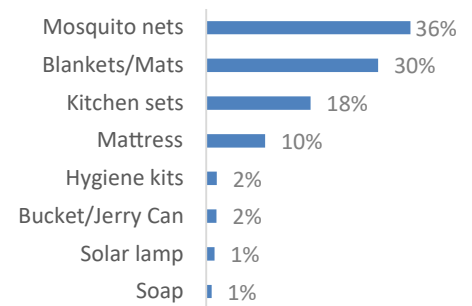


Figure 26: Most needed NFIs in host communities



Water sources

Camps and camp-like settings: Piped water continued to be the main source of water in Round XX of DTM assessment, contributing in part to containing the recent Cholera outbreak. Fifty one per cent of sites listed piped water as their main source of water, followed by hand pumps at 35 per cent and water truck in eight per cent of sites. In Borno, which was the epicenter of the Cholera outbreak, piped water was the main source of water in 53 per cent of sites, up from 52 per cent in the last round of assessment in October, as depicted in the Figure 28. For 32 per cent of sites hand pumps were stated as the main source of water, followed by water trucks, as stated by 9 per cent of sites.

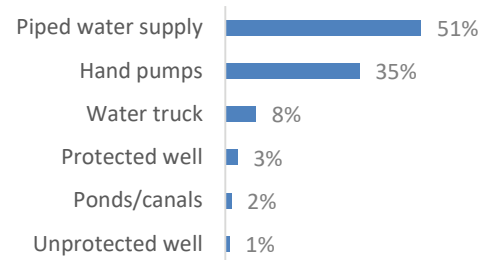


Figure 27: main water sources in camps/camp-like settings

In 76 per cent of sites, the main water source was on-site and at less than 10 minutes walking distance. In 18 per cent of sites, the site’s main source of water was off-site but still at less than 10 minutes of walking distance. In Borno, the main source of water was on-site and require less than a 10 minutes’ walk in 75 per cent (up from 73 per cent in last round of assessment in October) of sites as can be seen in Table 13. In 51 per cent of the sites, more one in two water sources were functional and 53 per cent of sites said that water sources had been improved.

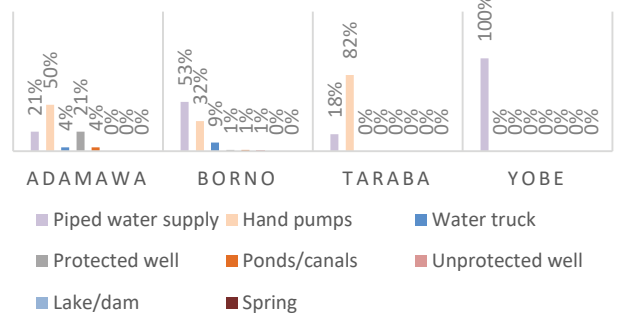


Figure 28: Most common source of water in camps/camp-like settings by state

As can be seen in Table 14, a vast majority of site residents continued to not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water, with 90 per cent not differentiating overall in all states and 96 per cent not differentiating in Borno.

In 50 per cent of displacement sites, the average amount of water available per person per day was 10 to 15 liters, in 23 per cent (down from 27 per cent in last round of assessment in October) of sites more than 15 liters of water was available per person per day and in 22 per cent of sites the quantity was five to 10 liters. Borno faired marginally better as can be seen in Table 15.

Drinking water was potable in 87 per cent of sites with Borno faring relatively better at 91 per cent.

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 71% | 29% |
| BORNO | 46% | 54% |
| TARABA | 55% | 45% |
| YOBE | 25% | 75% |
| Total | 47% | 53% |

Table 12: % of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

| | Off-site (<10 mn) | Off-site (>10 mn) | On-site (<10 mn) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ADAMAWA | 8% | 4% | 88% |
| BORNO | 19% | 6% | 75% |
| TARABA | 27% | 0% | 73% |
| YOBE | 8% | 0% | 92% |
| Total | 18% | 6% | 76% |

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

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 58% | 42% |
| BORNO | 96% | 4% |
| TARABA | 64% | 36% |
| YOBE | 75% | 25% |
| Total | 90% | 10% |

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

| | <5 ltr | >15 ltr | 10 - 15 ltr | 5 - 10 ltr |
|---------|--------|---------|-------------|------------|
| ADAMAWA | 0% | 17% | 67% | 16% |
| BORNO | 5% | 21% | 51% | 23% |
| TARABA | 9% | 36% | 36% | 19% |
| YOBE | 0% | 67% | 8% | 25% |
| Total | 5% | 23% | 50% | 22% |

Table 15: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings



Host Communities: In 55 per cent of sites (down from 58% in October), hand pumps were cited as the main source of drinking water followed by piped water in 20 per cent of sites and protected wells in 11 per cent of sites. In Borno, however, 39 per cent sites (up from 36% in the last round of assessment) had piped water as their main source of drinking water (Figure 30). Unprotected wells were the main source of non-drinking water in 31 per cent of sites where IDPs were staying with host communities, followed by hand pumps (30 per cent) and protected well (13 per cent).

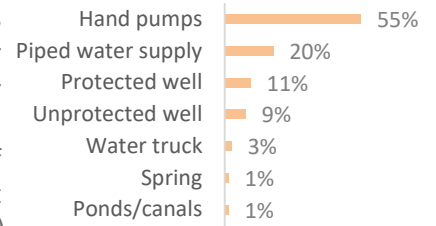


Figure 29: Main water sources in host communities

The site's main source of water was on-site and at less than a 10 minutes' walk away in 71 per cent (up from 66% in October) of sites (85% in Borno), followed by off-site but at less than a 10 minutes walking distance in 14 per cent of sites and on-site but at more than 10 minutes walking distance in seven per cent of sites. In 60 per cent of sites, more than half of the water sources were operational. This figure was 70 per cent in Borno. In 53 per cent of sites, water points had been improved, though in Borno 45 per cent of water sources were improved.

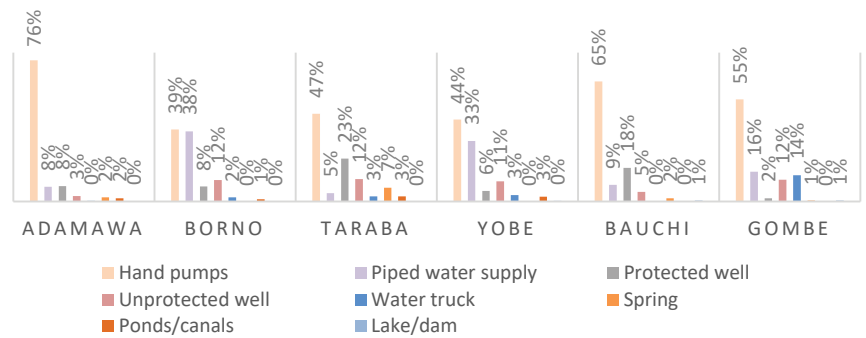


Figure 30: Main water sources in host communities by state

Communities assessed continued improving their differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water. In contrast to the 20 per cent of residents who were differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water in the August round of assessment, in this round 45 per cent (slight decrease from 47% in October) of respondents differentiated between the two sources of water. However, this figure was lower in Borno where only 13 per cent (further decrease from 22%) of site respondents said they differentiated between drinking and non-drinking water (Table 17). It is important to remark here that Borno was the epicenter of the Cholera outbreak.

| | Off-site (<10 mn) | Off-site (>10 mn) | On-site (<10 mn) | On-site (>10 mn) |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ADAMAWA | 18% | 11% | 60% | 11% |
| BORNO | 3% | 3% | 85% | 9% |
| TARABA | 49% | 38% | 10% | 3% |
| YOBE | 11% | 4% | 81% | 4% |
| BAUCHI | 6% | 1% | 88% | 5% |
| GOMBE | 6% | 2% | 86% | 6% |
| Total | 14% | 8% | 71% | 7% |

Table 16: Distance to main water source in host communities

Persons in 38 per cent of sites had 10 to 15 liters of water per person per day, followed by 37 per cent that disposed of more than 15 liters and 22 per cent with five to 10 liters per person per day. The average amount available per head in Borno is depicted in Table 19.

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 33% | 67% |
| BORNO | 87% | 13% |
| TARABA | 59% | 41% |
| YOBE | 70% | 30% |
| BAUCHI | 25% | 75% |
| GOMBE | 54% | 46% |
| Total | 55% | 45% |

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

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 47% | 53% |
| BORNO | 55% | 45% |
| TARABA | 66% | 34% |
| YOBE | 29% | 71% |
| BAUCHI | 32% | 68% |
| GOMBE | 75% | 25% |
| Total | 47% | 53% |

Table 18: % of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

| | <5 ltr | >15 ltr | 10 - 15 ltr | 5 - 10 ltr |
|---------|--------|---------|-------------|------------|
| ADAMAWA | 1% | 19% | 50% | 30% |
| BORNO | 1% | 42% | 37% | 20% |
| TARABA | 8% | 40% | 34% | 18% |
| YOBE | 2% | 66% | 22% | 10% |
| BAUCHI | 4% | 23% | 33% | 40% |
| GOMBE | 5% | 25% | 56% | 14% |
| Total | 3% | 37% | 38% | 23% |

Table 19: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities



Personal Hygiene Facilities

Camps and camp-like settings: A high 94 per cent of toilets were labelled as poor (up from 87% in the last round of assessment) in sites where IDPs were living in camp and camp-like settings, while five per cent were good and one per cent was not in use. In Borno, the figures were just as high (Table 20). Handwashing stations were found in 59 per cent (down from 68 in October) of sites but they had no soap or water arrangements. Handwashing practice was evidenced in 26 per cent of sites only even though 60 per cent of displacement sites had witnessed hygiene promotion campaigns.

Only 33 per cent of sites included separate toilets for women, this figure being the same for Borno. Similarly, 62 per cent sites had no separate bathing areas for women and 53 per cent of toilets did not lock from the inside. In 65 per cent of sites, waste was burned and 24 per cent of the identified sites lacked a waste disposal mechanism. A garbage pit only existed in only 11 per cent of sites. No waste disposal mechanism was found in 24 per cent of sites.

Open defecation was evidenced in 42 per cent (down from 53% in the last round of assessment in October) of sites and the drainage worked in only 12 per cent of the sites.

| | Good (Hygienic) | Non usable | Not so good (Not hygienic) |
|---------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|
| ADAMAWA | 8% | 8% | 84% |
| BORNO | 5% | 0% | 95% |
| TARABA | 0% | 9% | 91% |
| YOBE | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Total | 5% | 1% | 94% |

Table 20: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

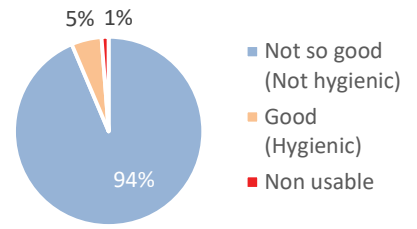


Figure 31: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

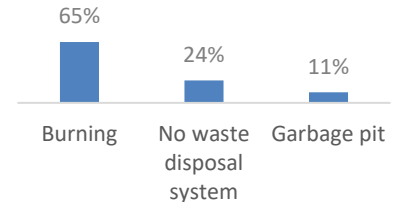


Figure 32: main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 62% | 38% |
| BORNO | 67% | 33% |
| TARABA | 82% | 18% |
| YOBE | 58% | 42% |
| Total | 67% | 33% |

Table 21: Availability of separate male and female toilet areas in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host Communities: In host communities, 98 per cent (up from 95% in October round) of toilets were rated as poor and nearly one per cent were not useable. In the case of Borno's displacement sites, 98 per cent were in a poor condition while the remaining two per cent were hygienic (Table 22). Only four per cent of sites had separate male and female toilets, four per cent had separate bathing areas and 10 per cent could be locked from inside.

Burning was the main system of garbage disposal among 59 per cent of IDPs and a quarter of the displaced population in host communities had no garbage disposal plan.

In eight 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 most (85%) sites although hygiene promotion had been conducted in 23 per cent of sites.

Open defecation was evidenced in 41 per cent of sites overall and in 56 per cent of sites in Borno.

Drainage was working in 11 per cent of sites.

| | Good (Hygienic) | Non usable | Not so good (Not hygienic) |
|---------|-----------------|------------|----------------------------|
| ADAMAWA | 0% | 1% | 99% |
| BORNO | 2% | 0% | 98% |
| TARABA | 2% | 2% | 96% |
| YOBE | 3% | 1% | 96% |
| BAUCHI | 2% | 0% | 98% |
| GOMBE | 1% | 0% | 99% |
| Total | 1% | 1% | 98% |

Table 22: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

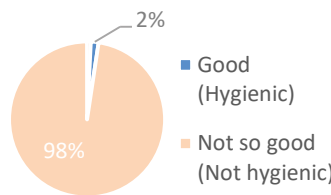


Figure 33: Condition of toilets in host communities

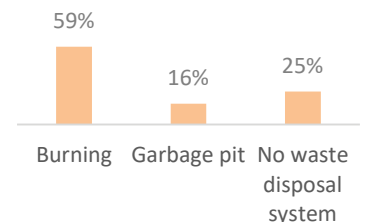


Figure 34: main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 97% | 3% |
| BORNO | 96% | 4% |
| TARABA | 95% | 5% |
| YOBE | 92% | 8% |
| BAUCHI | 98% | 2% |
| GOMBE | 98% | 2% |
| Total | 96% | 4% |

Table 23: Availability of separate male and female toilet areas in host communities by state

Food and Nutrition

Camps and camp-like settings: The majority of IDPs (90%) residing in displacement sites had access to food on-site (up from 83% in October), seven per cent had access to food off-site while three per cent did not have access to food (Figure 35).

Ninety per cent of displacement sites had access to markets. The frequency of cash or voucher distribution was irregular in 73 per cent (up from 68%) of displacement sites, once a month in 18 per cent of sites and never took place in three per cent of sites. As can be seen from Table 24, in Borno, two per cent of sites (down from five per cent) never received food or cash assistance.

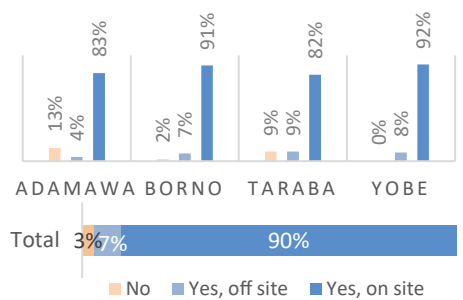


Figure 35: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

Cash (52%) and food distribution (41%) were the main sources of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings. Only four per cent of IDPs said they were cultivating. People in 50 per cent of sites in Borno received cash while 46 per cent of sites in this state relied on food distribution.

| | Every 2 weeks | Everyday | Irregular | Never | Once a month | Once a week | Twice a week |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ADAMAWA | 0% | 4% | 75% | 13% | 4% | 4% | 0% |
| BORNO | 1% | 0% | 72% | 2% | 20% | 3% | 2% |
| TARABA | 0% | 0% | 91% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| YOBE | 0% | 0% | 58% | 0% | 25% | 8% | 9% |
| Total | 1% | 0% | 73% | 3% | 18% | 3% | 2% |

Table 24: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

In 68 per cent of sites, screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported by more than half (51%) of all displacement sites, no distribution of micronutrient powders was evidenced in 73 (down from 67) per cent of sites, no supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 94 per cent of sites and no supplementary feeding was available for pregnant and lactating women in 75 per cent of sites. In 24 per cent of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was available.

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.

Sixty one per cent of IDPs had access to food on-site, 21 per cent had access to food off-site and 19 per cent did not have access to food. The scenario was slightly better in Borno, as can be seen in Figure 36.

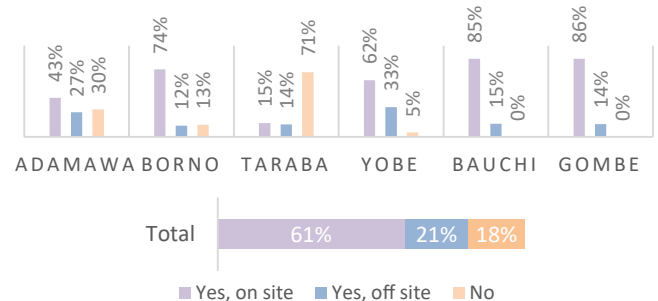


Figure 36: Access to food in host communities

Ninety two per cent of displaced persons had access to markets although the frequency of obtaining food or cash vouchers was irregular in 74 per cent of sites, never took place in 19 per cent of sites and once a month in seven per cent of sites. No site received food/cash on a daily basis. Seventy six (down from 85%) of sites in Borno do not benefit from regular distribution (Table 25). Fifty three per cent of displaced persons were cultivating to produce food, 29 per cent were obtaining food using cash, 10 per cent were relying on distributions and nine per cent on host community donations.

| | Everyday | Irregular | Never | Once a month | Once a week | Twice a week |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| ADAMAWA | 0% | 70% | 30% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| BORNO | 0% | 76% | 13% | 10% | 1% | 0% |
| TARABA | 0% | 29% | 71% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| YOBE | 0% | 71% | 5% | 22% | 2% | 0% |
| BAUCHI | 0% | 99% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| GOMBE | 0% | 98% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% |
| Total | 0% | 74% | 18% | 7% | 1% | 0% |

Table 25: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

Malnutrition screening was reported in 29 per cent of assessed sites in host communities. Blanket supplementary feeding was not evidenced in 79 per cent of sites, supplementary feeding for lactating and pregnant women was not seen in 87 per cent of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was lacking in 88 per cent of sites, micronutrient powder distribution was not observed in 84 per cent sites and supplementary feeding for the elderly was not found in 98 per cent of sites.



Camps and camp-like settings: Malaria continues to be the most prevalent health problem in 69 per cent of displacement sites, followed by fever in 12 per cent of sites, diarrhoea in 10 per cent of sites and cough in two per cent of sites. Fever was the second most prominent problem in 47 per cent of sites, followed by malaria in 21 per cent, cough in 20 per cent of sites and diarrhoea in five per cent of sites. To some extent, Borno mirrored the overall picture (Table 26).

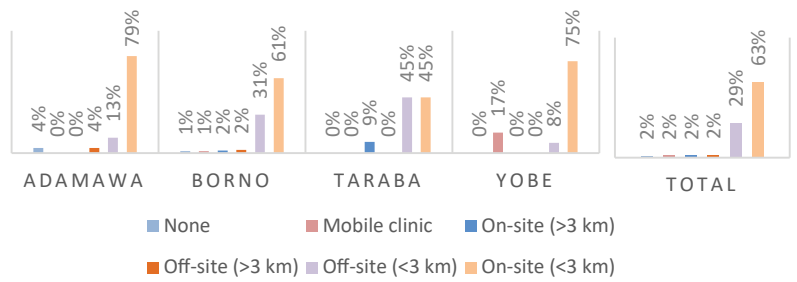


Figure 37: Location of health facility in camps/camp-like settings

Regular access to medicine was evidenced in 74 (up from 68) per cent of sites, with similar percentages being reported in Borno. Ninety eight per cent of sites had access to health facilities, 63 per cent of sites had health facilities on-site and within three kilometers of distance, 29 per cent had health facilities off-site but within three kilometers of distance and two per cent sites had health facilities off-site that were located more than three kilometers away. The situation in Borno can be seen in Figure 37.

| | Cough | Diarrhoea | Fever | Malaria | Malnutrition | RTI | Skin disease |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|--------------|-----|--------------|
| ADAMAWA | 8% | 13% | 4% | 63% | 12% | 0% | 0% |
| BORNO | 2% | 9% | 14% | 70% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| TARABA | 0% | 0% | 9% | 91% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| YOBE | 0% | 25% | 0% | 50% | 25% | 0% | 0% |
| Total | 2% | 10% | 12% | 69% | 4% | 2% | 1% |

Table 26: Most common health problem in camps/camp-like settings

International NGOs were the main providers of health facilities for IDP sites in 52 (up from 46) per cent of sites followed by the Government in 21 per cent and NGOs in 14 per cent of sites. The situation was similar in Borno.

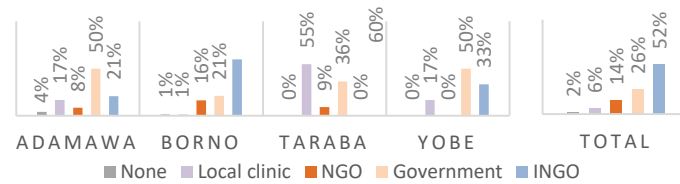


Figure 38: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|------|
| ADAMAWA | 42% | 58% |
| BORNO | 26% | 74% |
| TARABA | 0% | 100% |
| YOBE | 8% | 92% |
| Total | 26% | 74% |

Table 27: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities: In 68 per cent of sites where displaced people were living with host communities, malaria was the most prevalent health problem. Borno mirrored the overall situation as is depicted in Table 28. Fever was the most prominent health issue in 17 per cent of sites and cough in five per cent of sites. It was the second most prevalent health problem in 52 per cent of sites, followed by malaria in 20 per cent of sites and cough in 14 per cent of sites.

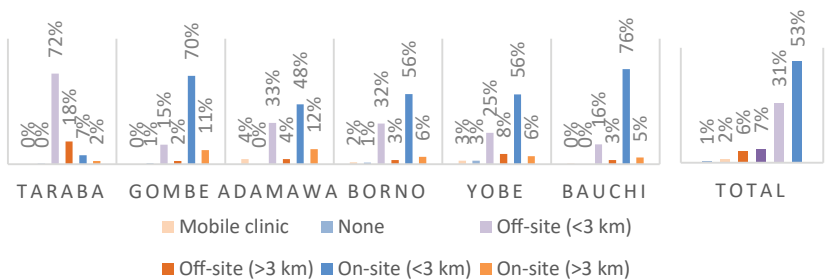


Figure 39: Location of health facility in host communities

Regular access to medicine was evidenced in 62 (up from 56) per cent of sites, with 71 per cent of sites in Borno reporting regular access. Similarly, access to health facilities was 99 per cent in sites where IDPs were living with host communities. The percentage for Borno was similar to the overall percentages (Table 29).

| | Cough | Diarrhoea | Fever | Malaria | Malnutrition | RTI |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|--------------|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 12% | 4% | 23% | 59% | 1% | 1% |
| BORNO | 2% | 7% | 21% | 70% | 0% | 0% |
| TARABA | 3% | 2% | 26% | 55% | 11% | 3% |
| YOBE | 3% | 7% | 7% | 74% | 9% | 0% |
| BAUCHI | 6% | 2% | 18% | 73% | 1% | 0% |
| GOMBE | 4% | 2% | 7% | 86% | 1% | 0% |
| Total | 5% | 4% | 17% | 68% | 4% | 2% |

Table 28: Most common health problems in host communities

In 70 (up from 49) per cent of sites in the six states, health facilities were on-site and within a distance of three kilometers (56% in Borno, Figure 39). For 15 per cent of sites, health facilities were off-site but located within three kilometers and in 11 per cent the health facilities were on-site but at more than three kilometers of a distance.

The Government was the main provider of health facilities for IDP sites in 61 per cent of sites, followed by local clinics in 24 per cent of sites and international NGOs (INGOs) as medical providers in nine per cent of sites. Yet, the scenario in Borno differed from the overall trend due to a higher presence of INGOs in the state (Figure 40).

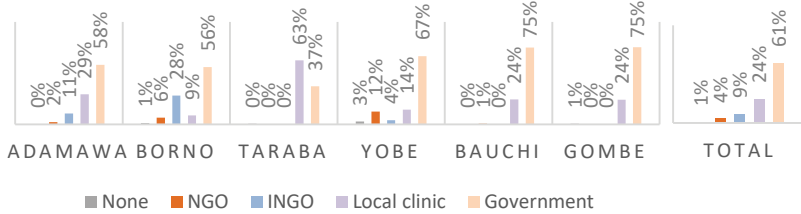


Figure 40: Main health providers in host communities

| | No | Yes |
|---------|-----|-----|
| ADAMAWA | 62% | 38% |
| BORNO | 29% | 71% |
| TARABA | 25% | 75% |
| YOUBE | 45% | 55% |
| BAUCHI | 19% | 81% |
| GOMBE | 38% | 62% |
| Total | 38% | 62% |

Table 29: Regular access to medicine in host communities

Education

Camps and camp-like settings: Access to formal/informal education services was recorded in 94 (up from 92) per cent of displacement sites. The scenario in Borno was similar (Figure 41).

In 54 (up from 50) per cent of sites, formal/informal education facilities were on-site and off-site in 40 per cent of sites. The distance of education facilities was less than one kilometer in 55 (up from 52) per cent of sites, less than two kilometers in 33 per cent of sites and less than five kilometers in six per cent of sites.

In 35 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of children were attending schools. This percentage was 33 per cent in Borno. In 34 per cent of sites, less than half of the children were attending schools, in six (down from 14) per cent of sites no children were attending schools, in 21 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of children were attending schools and in four per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of children were attending formal/informal school. The scenario in Borno more or less mirrored the overall picture (Table 30).

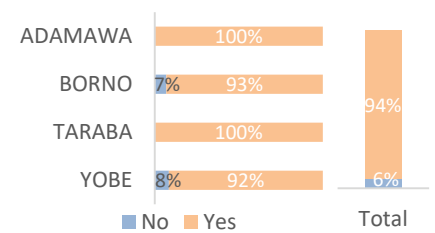


Figure 41: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 46% | 21% | 21% | 12% | 0% |
| BORNO | 33% | 36% | 22% | 2% | 7% |
| TARABA | 73% | 9% | 18% | 0% | 0% |
| YOUBE | 17% | 50% | 8% | 17% | 8% |
| Total | 35% | 34% | 21% | 4% | 6% |

Table 30: % of children attending school in camps/camp-like setting

The high costs associated with school constituted the biggest deterrent for school-attendance, with 73 (up from 66) per cent of sites citing it as the main cause. The remaining reasons preventing school attendance were the lack of teachers (nine per cent), and the occupation of schools by families or military (six per cent of sites).

Host Communities: In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, access to formal/informal education services was recorded in 98 per cent of displacement sites. The proportion was slightly lower in Borno (Figure 42).

In 64 per cent of sites, formal/informal education facilities were on-site and off-site in 34 per cent of sites. The distance of education facilities was less than one kilometer in 58 (up from 51) per cent of sites, between one and two kilometers in 32 per cent of sites and between two and five kilometers in seven per cent of sites.

In 38 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of children were attending schools. This percentage was 45 per cent in Borno. In 26 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of children were attending schools, in 25 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school. In two per cent of sites no children were attending schools. The scenario in Borno was different from the overall picture with more children not attending school (6%, Table 31).

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 24% | 43% | 22% | 10% | 1% |
| BORNO | 25% | 45% | 18% | 6% | 6% |
| TARABA | 62% | 27% | 6% | 5% | 0% |
| YOBE | 19% | 36% | 34% | 11% | 0% |
| BAUCHI | 17% | 38% | 35% | 10% | 0% |
| GOMBE | 11% | 28% | 46% | 14% | 1% |
| Total | 25% | 38% | 26% | 9% | 2% |

Table 31: % of children attending school in host communities

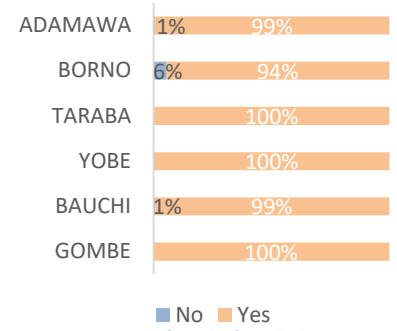


Figure 42: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

In 77 per cent of sites, the main reason preventing school attendance was the high costs and fees involved.

Communication

Camps and camp-like settings: Local/community leaders were the most trusted source of information in 43 (down from 45) per cent of sites, followed by friends, neighbors and family in 40 per cent of sites, and religious leaders for five per cent of sites. In Borno, 86 (up from 80) per cent of displacement sites stated radio was the most preferred source of information while the overall percentage was 100 per cent (Figure 43). Word of mouth was the next most preferred source of information in 83 per cent of displacement sites, followed by telephone calls in 33 per cent of sites.

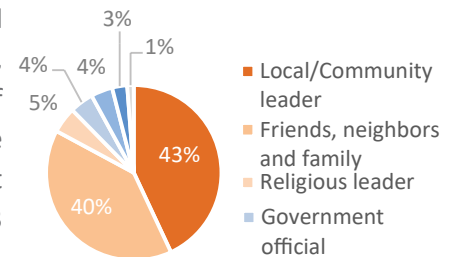


Figure 43: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 64 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios, while in 28 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, in four per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of sites had access to functioning radios and in only one per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of respondents had functioning radios. The scenario in Borno was similar (Table 32).

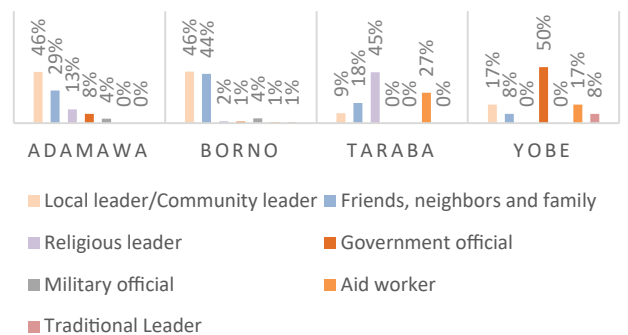


Figure 44: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings by state

The main topic on which IDPs wanted to receive information was distributions (48%), followed by safety and security in 24 per cent of sites, the situation in the area of origin in 11 per cent of sites (10% in Borno – Figure 45) and other relief assistance for 12 per cent.

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 79% | 8% | 4% | 0% | 9% |
| BORNO | 66% | 31% | 2% | 0% | 1% |
| TARABA | 36% | 18% | 18% | 27% | 1% |
| YOBE | 33% | 25% | 25% | 0% | 17% |
| Total | 64% | 28% | 4% | 1% | 3% |

Table 32: Access to functioning radio in camps/camp-like settings



Figure 45: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: displaced persons living in host communities, the preferred channel for receiving information was the radio (65%), followed by word of mouth in 21 per cent and community meetings in six per cent of sites. The most trusted source of information were local and community leaders at 40 (down from 42) per cent, followed by friends, neighbors and family in 34 per cent of sites, and religious leaders in 16 (up from 14) per cent of sites.

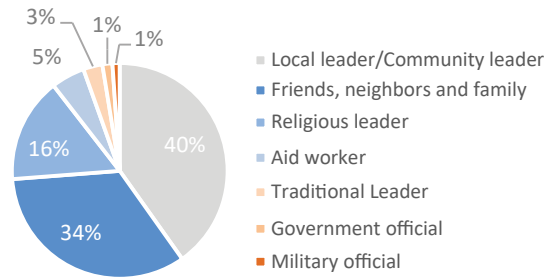
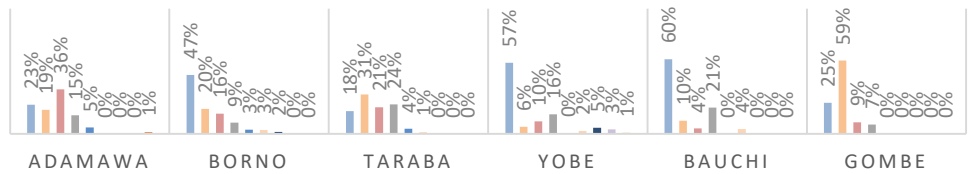


Figure 46: Most trusted source of information in host communities

In 40 per cent of sites, less than half of the IDP population 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 15 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 similar (Table 33).



The main topic on which IDPs in host communities wanted to receive information was distributions (41%), followed by the situation in the area of origin in 20 per cent of sites, safety and security in 17 per cent and information on other relief assistance in 15 per cent of sites.

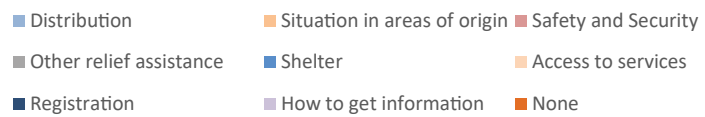


Figure 48: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

| | <25% | <50% | <75% | >75% | None |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ADAMAWA | 48% | 33% | 14% | 2% | 3% |
| BORNO | 47% | 44% | 7% | 2% | 0% |
| TARABA | 46% | 34% | 9% | 7% | 4% |
| YOBE | 21% | 41% | 22% | 15% | 1% |
| BAUCHI | 25% | 48% | 18% | 8% | 1% |
| GOMBE | 37% | 42% | 19% | 1% | 1% |
| Total | 37% | 40% | 15% | 6% | 2% |

Table 33: Access to functioning radio in host communities

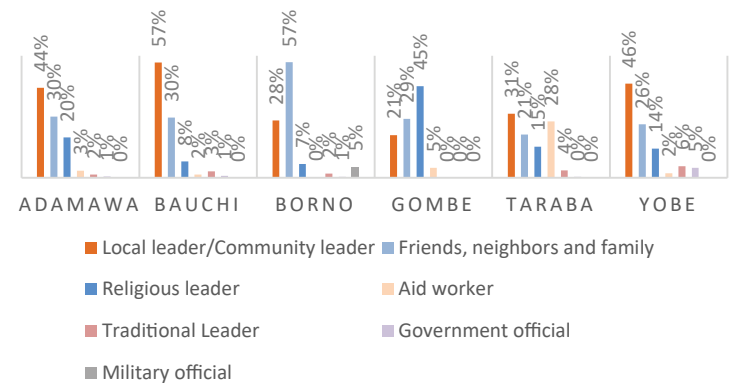


Figure 47: Most trusted source of information in host communities by state

LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings: Daily labor was the occupation of 39 per cent of IDPs in displacement sites, followed by farming in 24 per cent, petty trade in 20 per cent and collecting firewood in 13 per cent of sites. The proportion of displaced people farming was particularly high in Adamawa (58%) and Yobe (42%) while the proportion of daily laborers was above average for Borno (41%). (Table 34).

Access to income generating activities was found in almost all sites (99%), presence of livestock was recorded in 63 per cent of sites and access to land for cultivation was found in 59 per cent of sites.

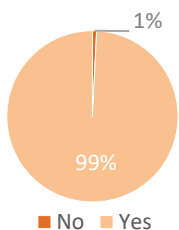


Figure 49: Access to income generating activities in camps/camp-like settings

| | Agro-pastoralism | Collecting firewood | Daily labourer | Farming | Fishing | None | Pastoralism | Petty trade |
|---------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------|------|-------------|-------------|
| ADAMAWA | 0% | 0% | 33% | 58% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 5% |
| BORNO | 1% | 15% | 41% | 18% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 23% |
| TARABA | 27% | 0% | 18% | 27% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 19% |
| YOBE | 0% | 8% | 33% | 42% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| Total | 2% | 13% | 39% | 24% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 19% |

Table 34: Livelihood activity of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: In contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps where working as daily laborer was the most common occupation, most IDPs living with host communities were engaged in farming (58%). Petty trade was the next most common form of occupation (16%), followed by daily laborers (14%). Yet, the scenario in Borno differed from the overall situation (Table 35).

Access to income generating activities was found in nearly all sites, livestock was found in 88 per cent and access to land for cultivation was evidenced in 90 per cent IDP households living with host communities.

| | Agro-pastoralism | Collecting firewood | Daily labourer | Farming | Fishing | None | Pastoralism | Petty trade |
|---------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|---------|------|-------------|-------------|
| ADAMAWA | 8% | 0% | 11% | 69% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 8% |
| BORNO | 2% | 5% | 21% | 39% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 32% |
| TARABA | 2% | 0% | 21% | 56% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 18% |
| YOBE | 13% | 3% | 8% | 58% | 6% | 0% | 2% | 10% |
| BAUCHI | 2% | 4% | 15% | 63% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 13% |
| GOMBE | 1% | 2% | 10% | 69% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 15% |
| Total | 6% | 2% | 14% | 58% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 16% |

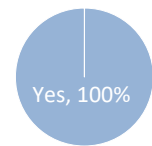


Figure 50: Access to livelihood activities in host communities

Table 35: Most common form of livelihood activity in host communities

PROTECTION

Camps and camp-like settings: Overall, security was provided in 94 per cent of evaluated sites and in Borno this was the case for 98 per cent of sites (Figure 51). Security was self-organized in the six north-eastern Nigerian states in 55 per cent of sites, with the military acting as secondary provider of security (25 per cent) followed by the police (7%, Figure 52).

IDPs in 90 per cent of sites did not witness any security incident. Four per cent of sites reported incidents of theft, while four (up from one) per cent of sites cited instances of friction between residents of displacement sites.

No incident of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) was reported in 90 per cent of sites. Nine per cent reported 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 were reported in eight per cent of displacement sites, while no incident was reported in 89 per cent of sites.

While 45 (down from 61) per cent of displacement sites did not report any problems in receiving support, 43 per cent said that the assistance provided was not enough for those entitled. Fighting between recipients was reported by five per cent sites and four (up from one) per cent of sites reported that assistance was physically inadequate.

There were 19 (down from 23) recreational places available to children in the sites assessed, out of which 12 (down from 15) were in Borno. There were 11 recreational places for women, out of which six were in Borno.

Referral mechanism for incidents were not in place in 67 per cent of sites. In only one per cent of sites, women, men and children, respectively, stated that they did not feel safe.

Relationships between IDPs were reported as being 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 10 per cent of sites.

Further, two per cent of sites offered travel opportunities for better living conditions. Lastly, 55 per cent of IDPs in displacement sites owned identification cards.

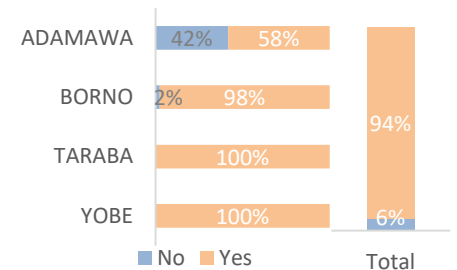


Figure 51: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings



Figure 52: Main security providers in camps/camp-like settings

| | Assistance did not respond to the actual need | Assistance was physically inadequate for most vulnerable | Fighting between recipients at distribution points | Non-affected groups are given humanitarian assistance | None | Not enough assistance for all entitled | Some specific groups are excluded |
|---------|---|--|--|---|------|--|-----------------------------------|
| ADAMAWA | 4% | 0% | 21% | 4% | 63% | 8% | 0% |
| BORNO | 2% | 3% | 4% | 0% | 44% | 47% | 0% |
| TARABA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 64% | 0% |
| YOBE | 0% | 25% | 0% | 0% | 42% | 33% | 0% |
| Total | 2% | 4% | 5% | 1% | 45% | 43% | 0% |

Table 36: Challenges faced in receiving support in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host Communities: Amongst the sites where IDPs lived with host communities, 87 per cent included some form of security.

In the case of host communities, no security incidents were reported in 79 per cent of sites. Local authorities were the main providers of security in 21 per cent of sites, followed by self-organized security in 20 per cent of sites and security provided by police in 17 per cent of sites.

Theft was the most commonly reported type of security incident in 11 per cent of sites, followed by friction amongst site residents in four per cent of sites and crime in three per cent of sites.

In 90 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, reported in seven per cent of sites. In 91 per cent of sites, no case of physical violence was reported.

In 87 per cent of sites, no child abuse was reported, although some sites reported incidents of child labor/forced begging (4%). There were 44 (down from 76) recreational spaces for children in all assessed sites and only three of these were located in Borno. There were eight recreational places for women, none of which were in Borno.

In one per cent of sites, women, men and children felt unsafe. Fifty five per cent of sites had lighting in the camp but it was inadequate while forty-one per cent of sites lacked any lighting.

While 31 per cent of sites reported experiencing no problem in receiving humanitarian assistance, 54 per cent of sites found assistance to be inadequate. Meanwhile, assistance was found to be physically inadequate for the most vulnerable in five per cent of sites. Three per cent of sites reported incidents of fighting between recipients of assistance and in two per cent of sites there were reports that assistance was provided to non-affected groups.

In 99 per cent of sites, relationships among IDPs were good or excellent. Relationships between IDPs and host communities were poor in two per cent of sites, in 94 per cent of sites the relationships were good and in four per cent relationships were excellent.

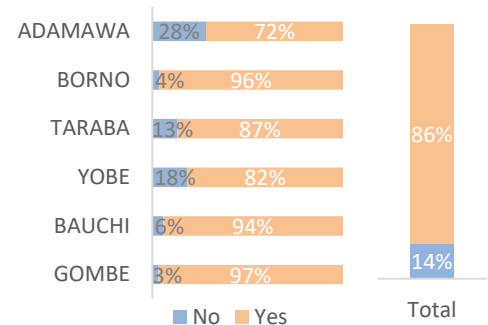


Figure 53: Security provided in host communities



Figure 54: Main security providers in host communities

| | Assistance did not respond to the actual need | Assistance was physically inadequate for most vulnerable | Fighting between recipients at distribution points | Non-affected groups are given humanitarian assistance | None | Not enough assistance for all entitled | Some specific groups are excluded | Interference in distribution of aid |
|---------|---|--|--|---|------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ADAMAWA | 2% | 7% | 11% | 3% | 31% | 46% | 0% | 0% |
| BORNO | 0% | 5% | 0% | 1% | 35% | 59% | 0% | 0% |
| TARABA | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 47% | 0% | 0% |
| YOBE | 0% | 6% | 2% | 2% | 24% | 66% | 0% | 0% |
| BAUCHI | 3% | 7% | 1% | 6% | 27% | 51% | 4% | 1% |
| GOMBE | 9% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 29% | 56% | 1% | 3% |
| Total | 2% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 31% | 54% | 1% | 2% |

Table 37: Challenges faced in receiving support in host communities by state



3. RETURNEES

The number of returnees continued to increase during the DTM Round XX assessment with a total of 1,329,428 returnees recorded, a nominal increase of 21,581 or two per cent from the 1,307,847 identified in the last round of assessment in October. The increase was in line with the upward trend observed since DTM started recording data regarding returnees in August 2015 (Figure 55).

In addition, four new wards were assessed during this round of assessment. Two of the four new wards were located in Adamawa’s Michika LGA and two in Borno’s Damboa LGA.

Adamawa once again witnessed the highest increase in number of returnees with 15,125 people or two per cent of increase, taking the total number of returnees in the state to 685,507. Borno saw a marginal increase of 3,126, or less than one per cent, in the number of returnees, taking its total to 547,766. In Yobe, the number of returnees increased by four per cent to 96,155 individuals.

Within Adamawa, the LGA with the highest number of increase in returnees was Michika with overall 40,791 returnees. This is likely due to the increase in number of wards assessed in the LGA during this round of assessment. Similarly, in Borno the LGA that recorded the highest increase in returnees was Damboa where two more wards were assessed in this round. In Yobe, the highest increase in returnees was in Geidam LGA.

Borno is the state of displacement that has the highest percentage of returnees (29%), followed by Adamawa (24%) and Gombe (8%).

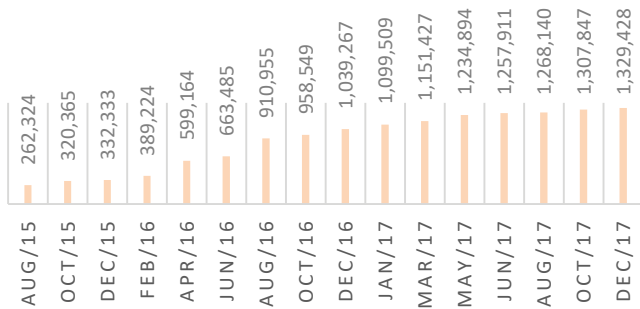
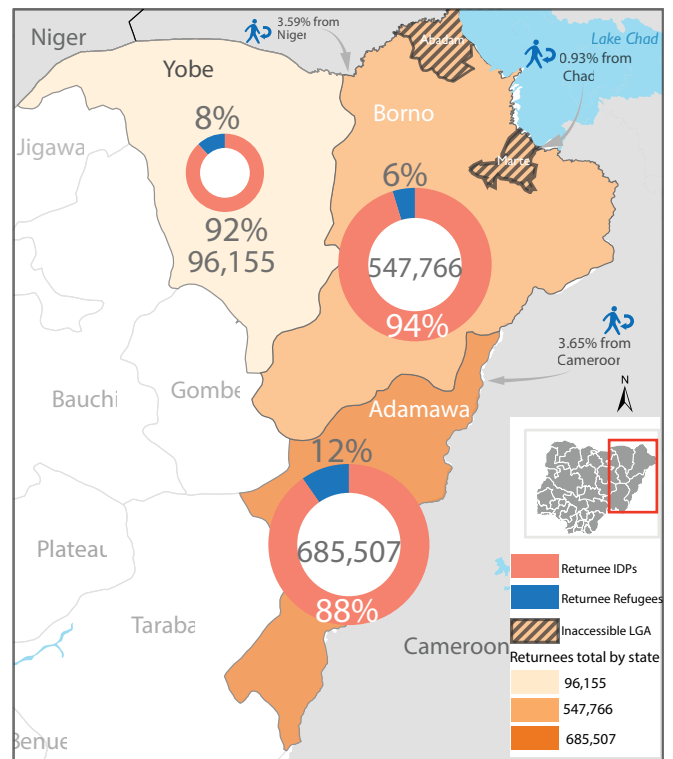


Figure 18: Trend of population return

| State | Round XIX (Sep 2017) | Round XX (Dec 2017) | Change |
|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | INDs | INDs | INDs |
| ADAMAWA | 670,382 | 685,507 | 15,125 |
| BORNO | 544,640 | 547,766 | 3,126 |
| YOBE | 92,825 | 96,155 | 3,330 |
| Total | 1,307,847 | 1,329,428 | 21,581 |

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



Map 3: Number of returnees by state

3A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

Shelter conditions were assessed for 213,081 returnees, or 16 per cent of the total identified population of returnees. Twelve per cent of shelters assessed were not damaged, three per cent were partially burnt and less than one per cent were makeshift shelters. Borno, the state in north-eastern Nigeria that is most affected by conflict, had the highest proportion of returnees residing in makeshift shelters (74%).

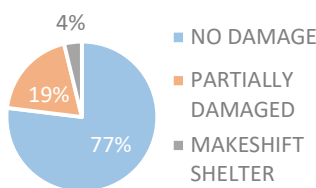


Figure 19: Return shelter condition

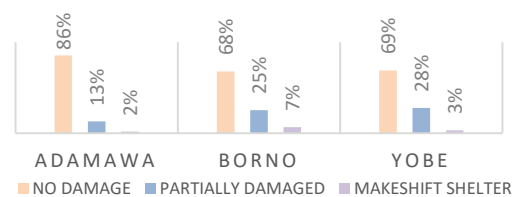


Figure 20: Percentage of returnees by shelter condition and state

METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report has been obtained through the implementation of different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool is different as each focuses on different population types:

TOOLS FOR IDPs

Local Government Area Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on IDPs and includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for displacement and type of displacement locations (host communities, camps, camp-like settings, etc.). The assessment also records contact information of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is a 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, 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 assessed IDPs in host communities, camps and camp-like settings. The results of the ward level profile are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had previously been identified as having IDP populations in the LGA list.

Site assessment: This is undertaken in identified IDP locations (camps, camp-like settings and host communities) to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are used to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, availability of registrations, and the likelihood of natural hazards putting the site at risk. The form also captures details about the IDP population, including their place of origin, and demographic information on the number of households disaggregated by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. Furthermore, 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 implies an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is a list of wards where returnee presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see “ward level profile for returnees”).

Ward level Profile-returnee: The ward level profile is an assessment that is conducted at ward level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes information on: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this type of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had been identified as having returnee populations in the LGA list.

Data is collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders, and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data accuracy, assessments are conducted and cross checked with 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.

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