

DISPLACEMENT IN THE LAKE CHAD BASIN 2022

CONTEXT

Since 2014, the Lac Chad Basin region has been affected by multiple incidents and threats, causing the displacement of millions of persons in the region including internal displaced people and refugees. Affected populations have moved away from their usual place of residence, to settle in areas that are more or less secure, fearing for their lives and those of their families. This situation led to the deterioration of social cohesion and to the installation of mistrust among the different population groups. Besides the insecurity, the region is also affected by the phenomena of disasters (drought, floods etc) triggered by climate change, destroying the houses and agricultural farms of vulnerable populations already living in a difficult situation. The most affected populations are children, women, and elder persons with different vulnerabilities. The security situation and the disaster events have a negative impact on the livelihoods and the economy of the region, reducing the opportunities for host communities and displaced populations to have a better life.



Hadiza Adamu Garba and her children, IDPs living in one of the camps managed by IOM. IDPs in the Bakassi camp endure a brief sand storm at the end of the harmatan season in Northeastern Nigeria. They come from surrounding villages razed by Boko Haram.

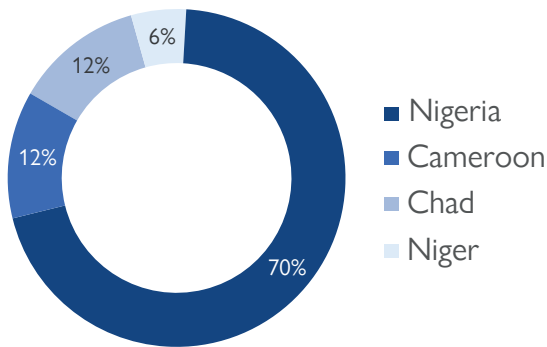
Bakassi IDP Camp, Maidiguri, Borno, Nigeria © IOM, 2018 / Alfred Caballero

OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW OF IDPs (2022)

→ **3,129,377**

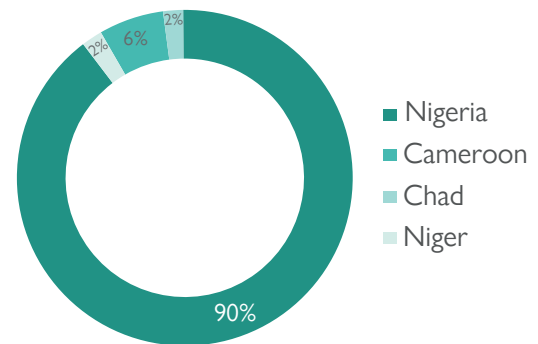
25%
INCREASE IN IDPs SINCE 2018



OVERVIEW OF RETURNEES (2022)¹

2,208,640

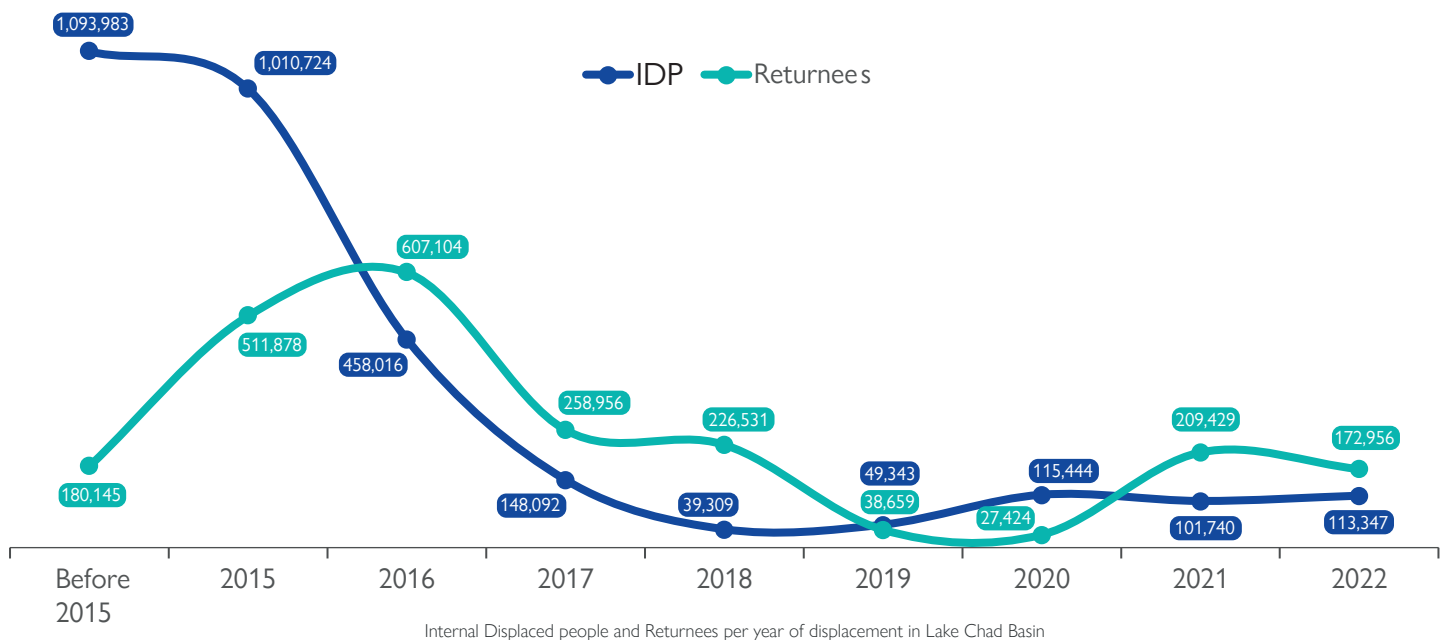
22%
INCREASE IN RETURNEES SINCE 2018



REASONS FOR INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT



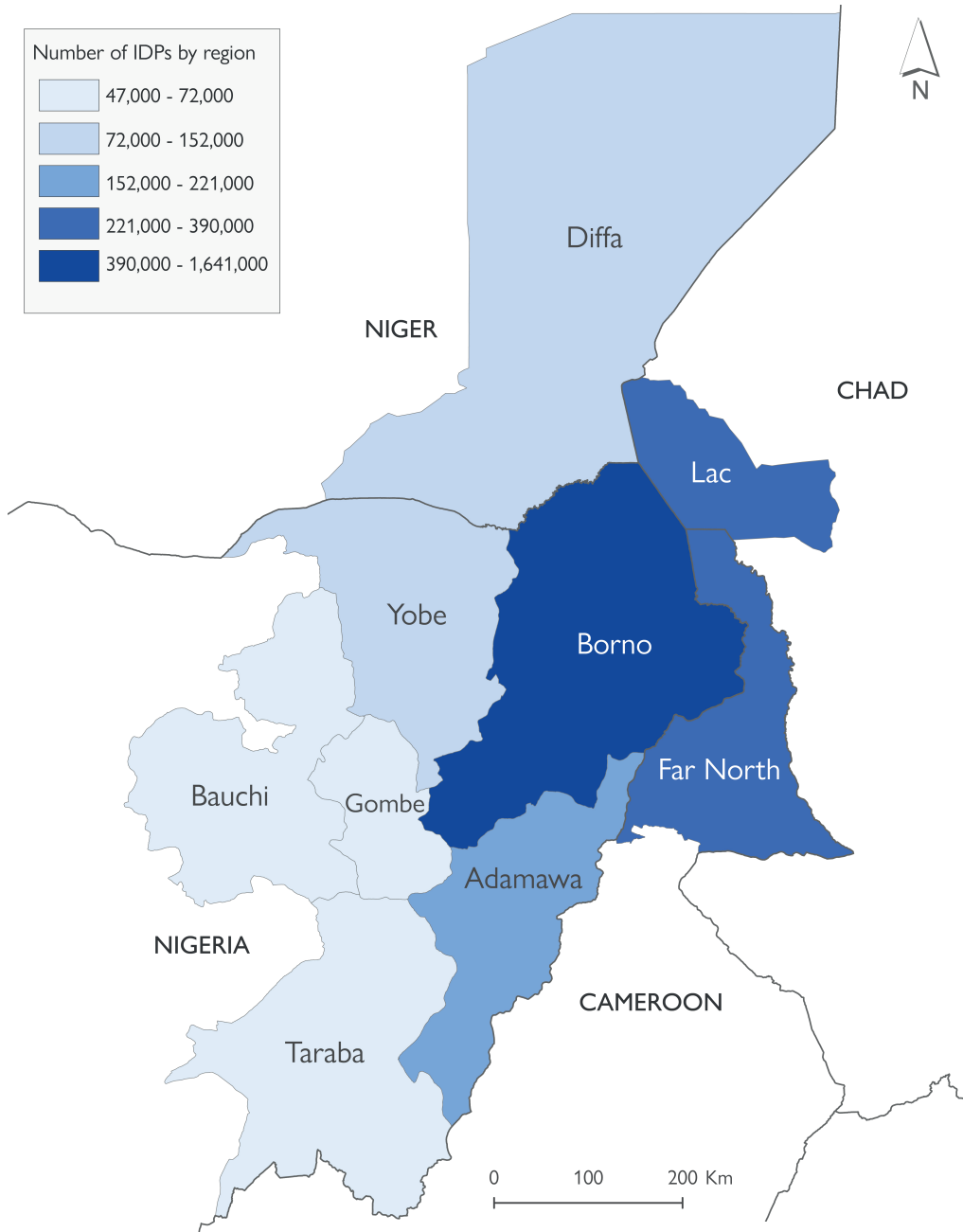
REASONS OF RETURN



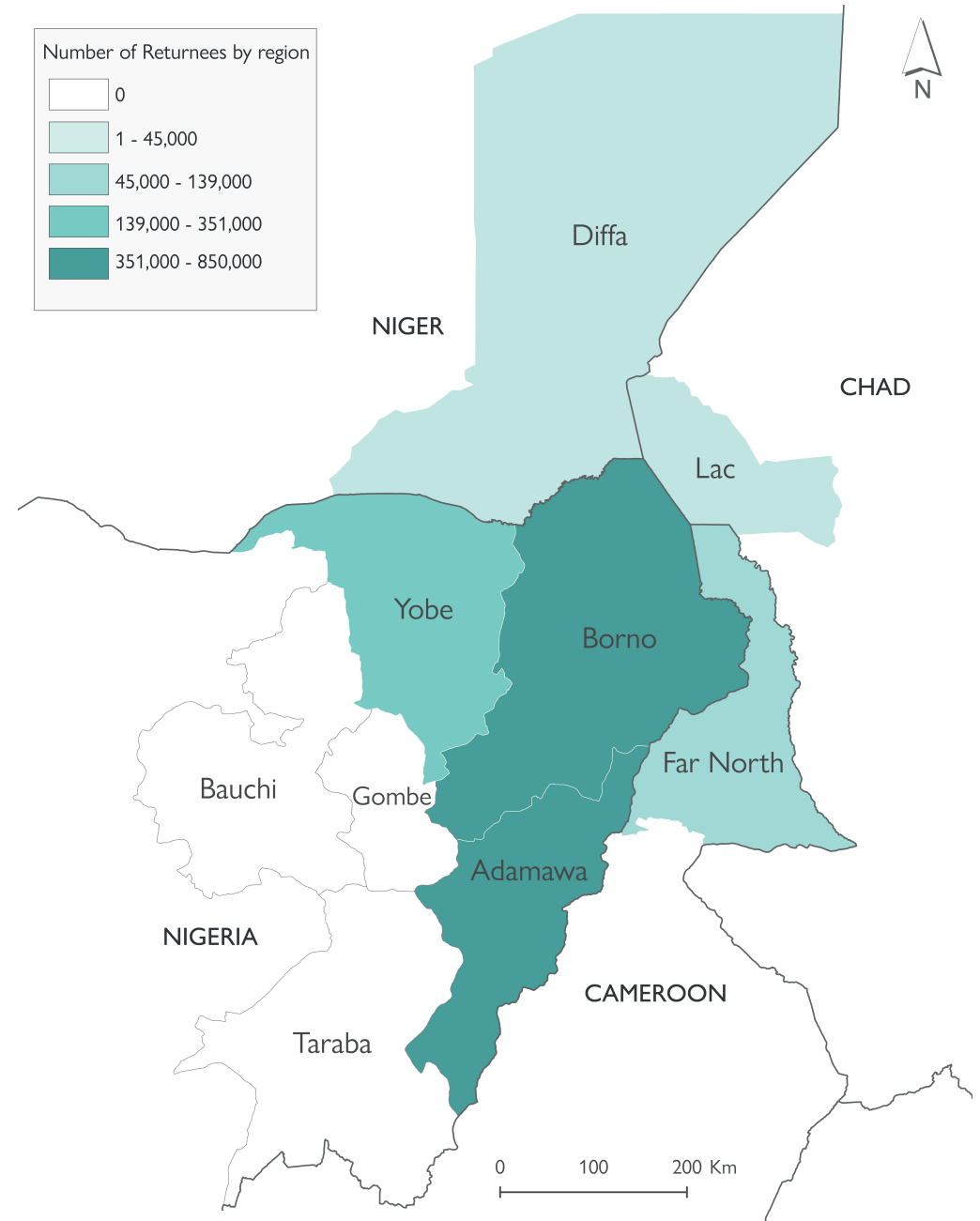
¹ In the framework of this report, returnees include former IDPs who returned to their locality of origin as well as refugees who returned to their country of origin from a foreign country in crisis

Source: DTM Nigeria (Mobility Tracking round 41, March 2022), DTM Cameroon (Mobility Tracking round 25, August 2022), DTM Chad (Village Assessment Survey round 17, December 2021), DTM Niger (Village Assessment Survey round 05, September 2022)

Presence of internal displaced people per administrative area in Lake Chad Basin 2022



Presence of returnees per administrative area in Lake Chad Basin 2022



Source: DTM Nigeria (Mobility Tracking round 41, March 2022), DTM Cameroon (Mobility Tracking round 25, August 2022), DTM Chad (Village Assessment Survey round 17, December 2021), DTM Niger (Village Assessment Survey round 05, September 2022)

DEMOGRAPHY: A crisis displacing children



Women
53%



Men
47%



Displaced
Households
625,821



Average
household size
5.6

Percentage of male and female IDPs in Lake Chad Basin 2022



Girls
30%



Boys
26%

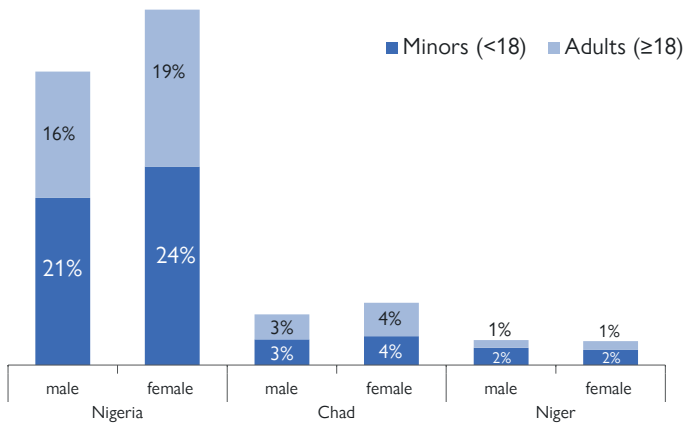


Women
24%



Men
20%

Age and sex breakdown of IDPs in Lake Chad Basin 2022²



Age and sex breakdown of IDPs by country 2022²



Host Communities
53%



Camp-like setting
44%



Other
3%

Percentage of IDPs per type of displacement sites 2022

² These percentages reflect the aggregate for Niger, Chad and Nigeria.

Source: DTM Nigeria (Mobility Tracking round 41, March 2022), DTM Cameroon (Mobility Tracking round 25, August 2022), DTM Chad (Village Assessment Survey round 17, December 2021), DTM Niger (Village Assessment Survey round 05, September 2022)

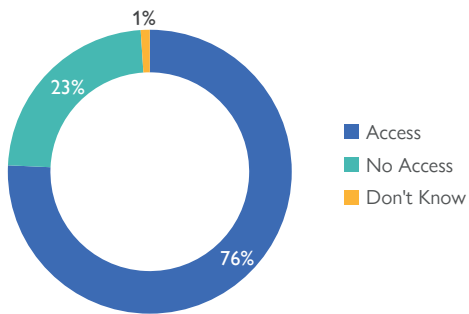




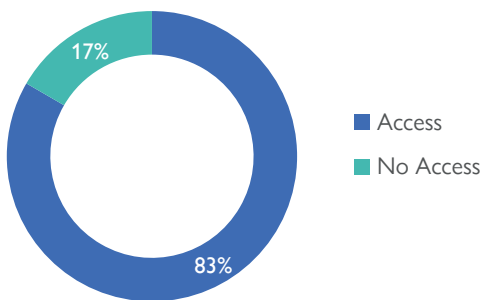
NEEDS



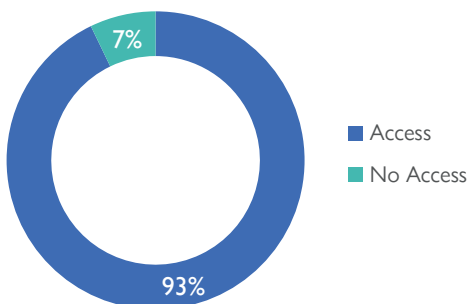
Access to Arable Land



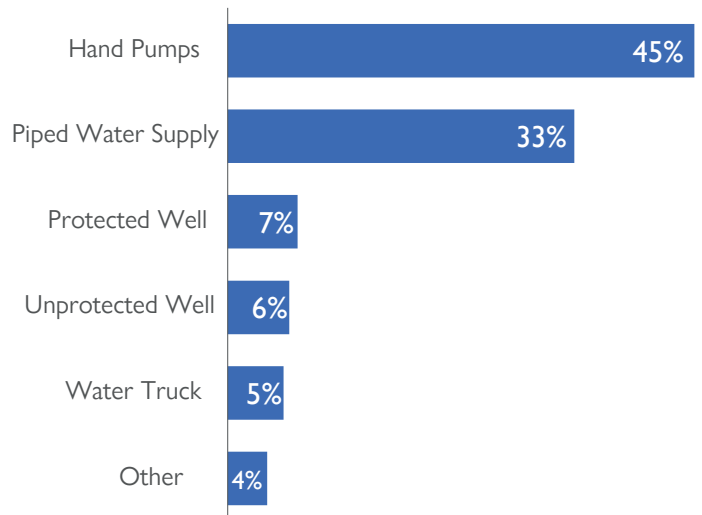
Access to Health



Access to Market



Water Source



Source: DTM Nigeria (MULTI-SECTORAL LOCATION ASSESSMENT round 41, March 2022), DTM Cameroon (Mobility Tracking round 25, August 2022), DTM Chad (Village Assessment Survey round 17, December 2021), DTM Niger (Village Assessment Survey round 05, September 2022)