



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Round XXI Report - February 2018

Nigeria



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Executive Summary

This report of the Round XXI Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve understanding of the scope of displacements, returns and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of north-eastern Nigeria. The report covers the period of 22 January to 02 February 2018 and includes the six states most affected by displacement including Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round XXI identified 1,782,490 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a 4.5 per cent increase (79,810 people) in comparison to the 1,702,680 individuals identified in Round XX (December 2017). The increase is a deviation from the downward trend in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded over the last few months.

To gain insights into the demographic profile of IDPs; reasons for displacement; places of origin; dwelling types; mobility and unfulfilled needs; and changes in the percentages of displaced persons over time, 5 per cent of the identified IDP population - that is 83,925 displaced persons - were interviewed during this round of assessments.

Additionally, site assessments were carried out in 2,244 sites, with the aim of better understanding needs of the affected population. These sites included 257 camps and camp-like settings and 1,987 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities.

This report also presents an analysis of sector-wide needs, including shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection. Given that Borno state is the most affected area, this report places a specific focus on data and analysis pertaining to the state. Lastly, this report includes analysis on 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 State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme is 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 affected population. 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), the Government of Germany and NEMA.



Key Highlights

Round XXI Figures

1,782,490 Displaced individuals

339,037 Displaced households

28% of the IDP population are children under 5 years

79% of the IDP population are women and children

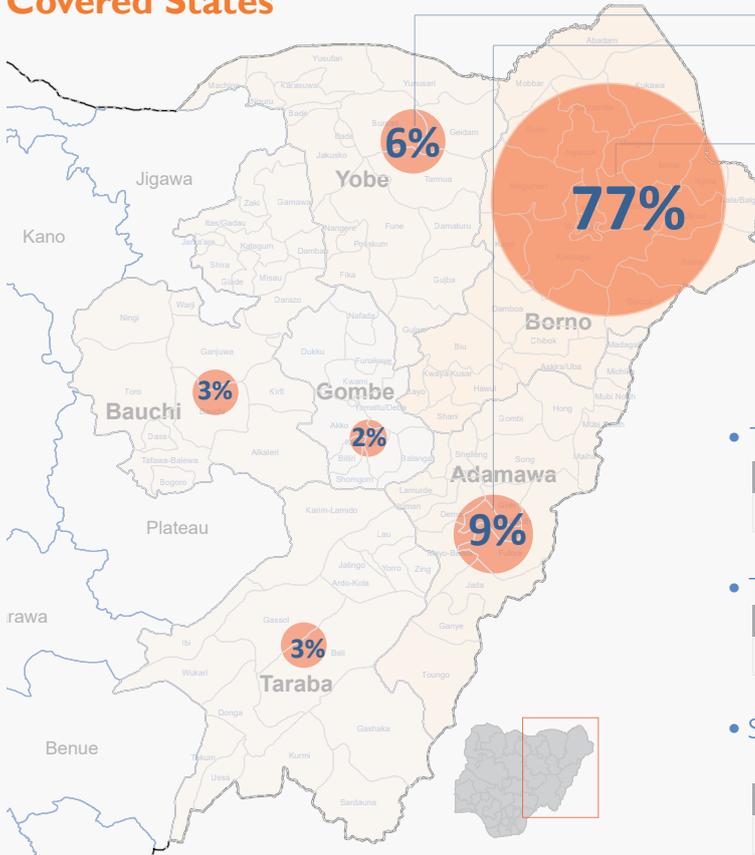
1,386,229 Returnee individuals

230,366 Returnee households

46% of the IDP population are male

54% of the IDP population are female

Covered States



- Largest IDP populations are located in **Borno**, **Adamawa** and **Yobe**.
- Main cause of displacement **96%** of displacements were due to the ongoing conflict.

December 2017 to February 2018

- Total number of identified IDPs increased by **4.5%**

	DTM Round XX	DTM Round XXI	Change
	1,702,680	1,782,490	+79,810 ↑

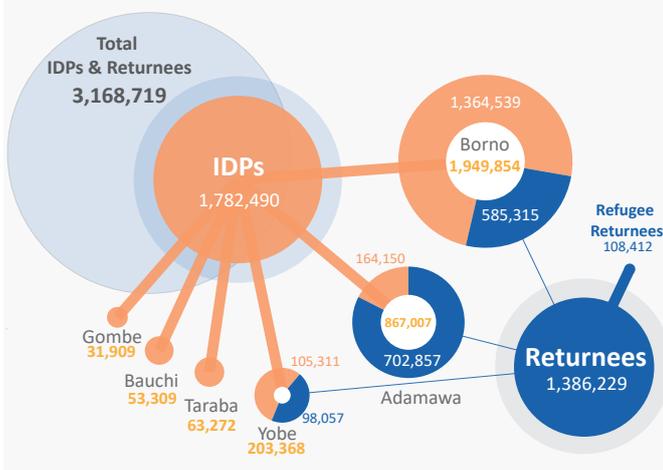
- The number of identified returnees increased by **4%**

	DTM Round XX	DTM Round XXI	Change
	1,329,428	1,386,229	+56,801 ↑

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

	DTM Round XX	DTM Round XXI	Change
	69%	70%	+1 PPT

IDPs and Returnees Caseload Profiling



Class of IDP Locations

Host Community

60%

- 88% Private Building
- 10% Public/Government
- 2% Ancestral

Camps/Camp-like Settings

40%

- 62% Collective Settlement
- 37% Camps
- 1% Transitional Site

I. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

As of 02 February, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 1,782,490 (339,037 households). This figure represents a 4.5 per cent (79,810 IDPs) increase, in comparison with the 1,702,680 IDPs identified in Round XX (December 2017) – exemplified in *Figure 1* below. This increase represents a change from the trend of steadily decreasing numbers, observed between May and December 2017 (Rounds XVI to XX). The slight increase in the identified number of IDPs is attributable to the arrival of Nigerians from neighboring countries into situations of secondary displacement, as well as communal clashes and military operations.



Figure 1: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

Table 1 shows changes in IDP figures by state between Round XX in December 2017 and Round XXI in February 2018. Borno state, the most affected state in north-eastern Nigeria, continues to host the highest number of IDPs (1,364,539). Adamawa, with 164,150 displaced persons, hosts the second highest number of IDPs, followed by Yobe with 105,311 IDPs.

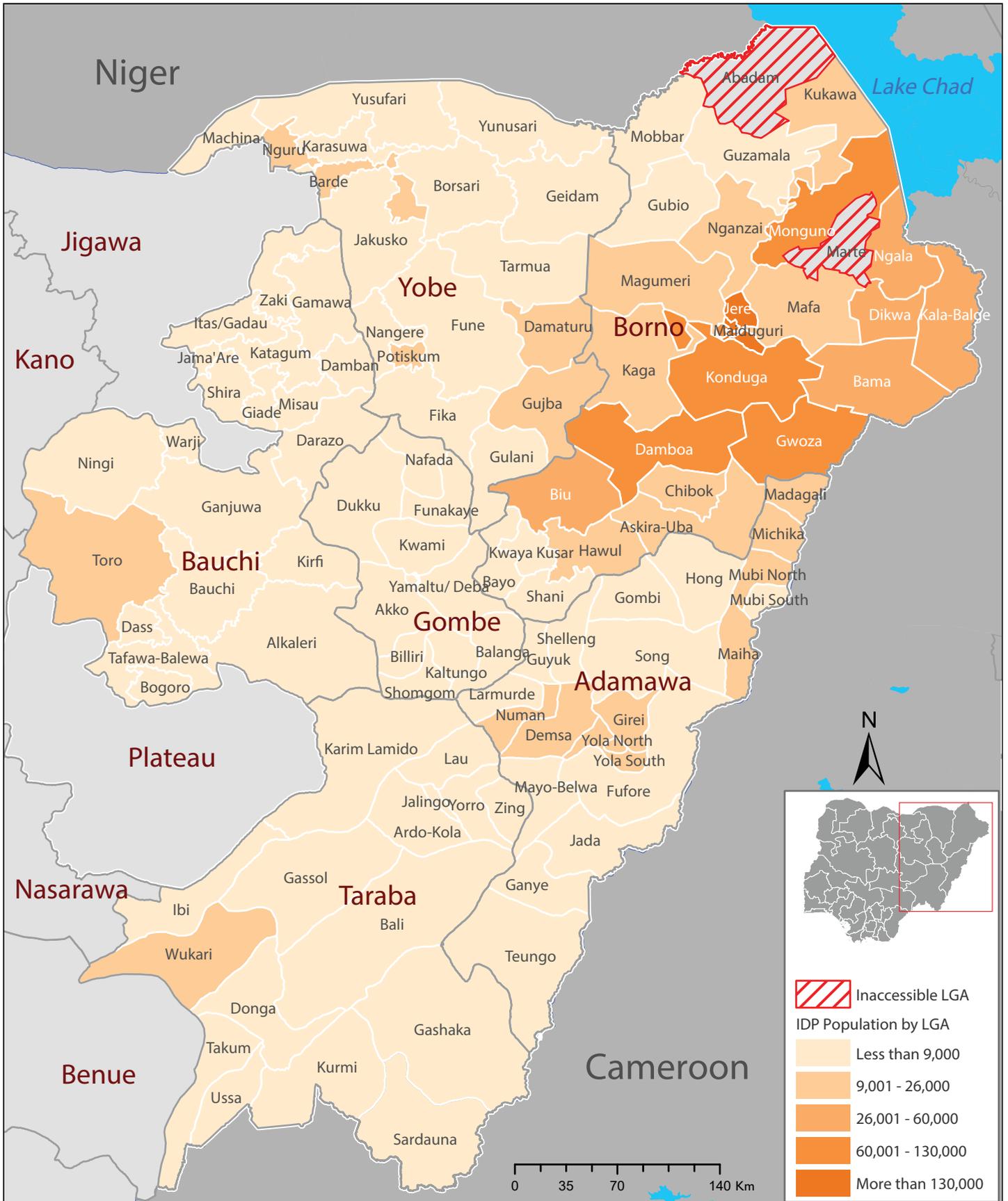
The number of displaced persons in Borno went up by 50,030 as compared to the number recorded in December 2017 assessment (1,314,509). The highest increase was noted in the Konduga LGA of Borno where 16,797 new arrivals were recorded, bringing the total IDP population in the LGA to 130,085. The increase was due to the partial access to Tungushe ward where 5,769 IDPs were assessed. In addition, during a recent Biometric Registration activity in Konduga, IDPs came from locations that are difficult to access for registration. For the same reasons, IDP numbers increased in Dambao LGA, where an additional 8,377 IDPs were recorded (bringing the population in the LGA to 88,186 individuals). Mainly due to new arrivals, Borno's Magumeri LGA witnessed an increase of 5,730 IDPs since the last round of assessment when the population of displaced persons was 24,588. In contrast, Borno's Maiduguri M.C. recorded a relatively large reduction of 5,984 displaced persons, bringing the number of IDPs in the capital city to 259,798. This decrease in numbers is in line with the observed trend, with more people returning to their towns of origin when the security situation permits.

The number of displaced persons in Adamawa state increased by 21,975, bringing the total number of IDPs in the state to 164,150. The highest increase was recorded in Numan LGA (11,044), as a result of clashes between nomadic and farming communities. The LGA with the second highest increase (by 6,486 displaced persons) was Demsa. Lamurde LGA of Adamawa also witnessed an increase in IDP numbers (2,397) due to the clashes.

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State	Round XX (December 2017)	Round XXI (February 2018)	Change
ADAMAWA	142,175	164,150	+21,975 ↑
BAUCHI	53,357	53,309	-48 ↓
BORNO	1,314,509	1,364,539	+50,030 ↑
GOMBE	28,606	31,909	+3,303 ↑
TARABA	59,019	63,272	+4,253 ↑
YOBE	105,014	105,311	+297 ↑
Total	1,702,680	1,782,490	+79,810 ↑

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state



Map 2: LGA level displacement severity map

IB: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 83,925 persons, representing 5 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* below. The average number of people per household was 5 individuals.

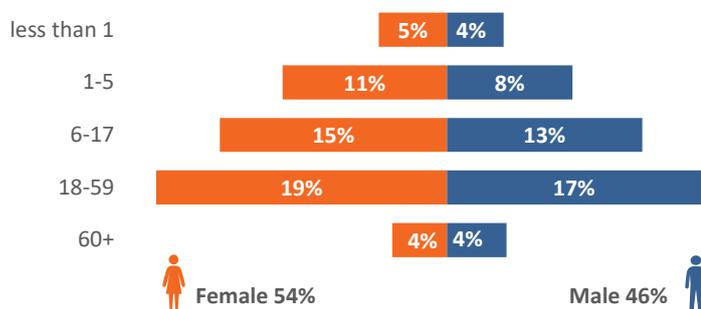


Figure 2: IDP population by major age groups and gender

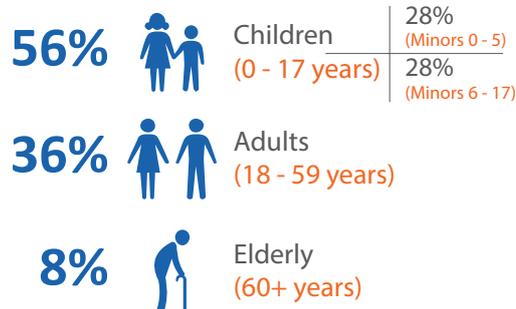


Figure 3: Percentage of IDP population by major age groups

IC: REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

The ongoing conflict continues to be the main reason for displacement (94 per cent), followed by community clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of the interviewed individuals. *Figure 5* provides an overview of the reasons for

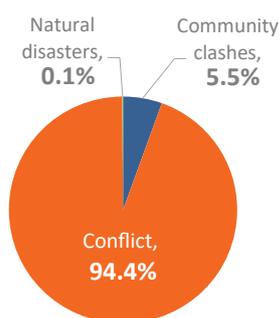


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by cause of displacement

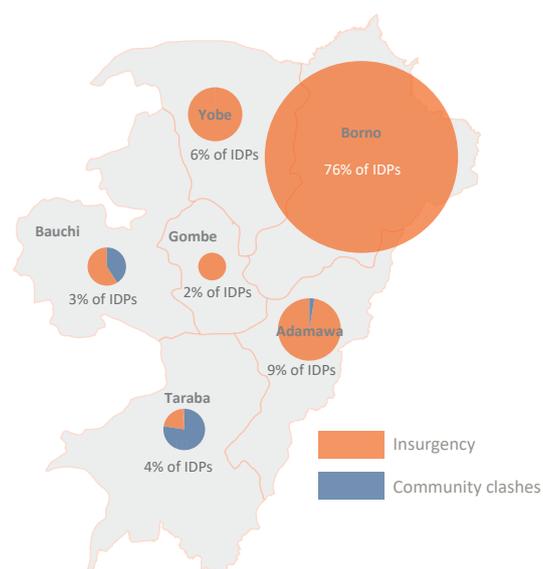


Figure 5: Percentage of IDPs in North-East Nigeria, by state and cause of displacement

ID: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

In the six north-eastern Nigerian states, 26 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2014, 27 per cent were displaced in 2015 and 2016, respectively, while 19 per cent were displaced in 2017. *Figure 6* provides details on the year of displacement of IDPs, disaggregated by state.

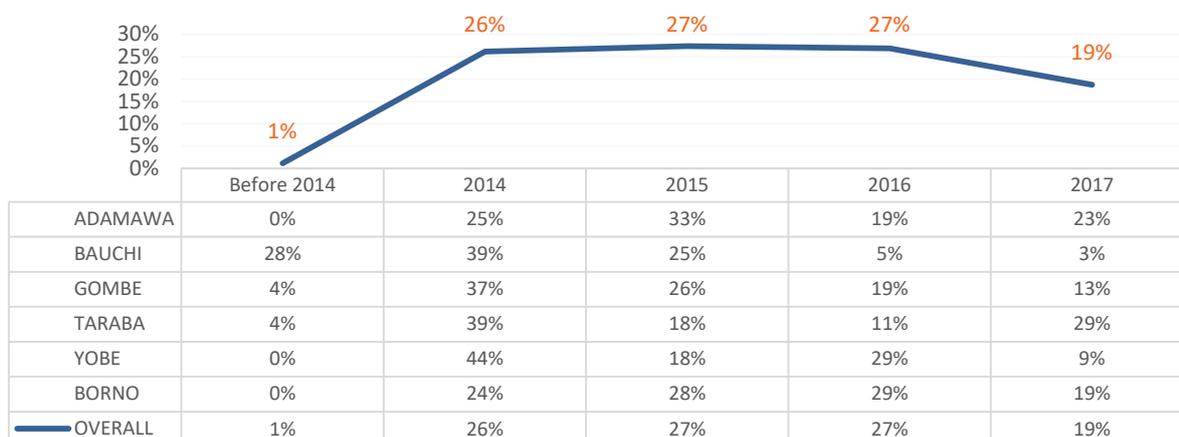


Figure 6: Year of arrival of IDPs

IE: MOBILITY

Camps and camp-like settings: As per the assessments conducted in displacement sites, 69 per cent of all assessed IDPs have been displaced once, 26 per cent have been displaced twice, 4 per cent have been displaced three times and 1 per cent have been displaced four times. This trend is similar in the state of Borno alone (*Figure 7*).

This round of assessments identified that 85 per cent of IDPs intend to return to their place of origin. This represents a significant decrease since the December round of assessment, which found that 99 per cent were keen on returning to their places of origin. Fifteen per cent of displaced people expressed a desire to stay in their current area of displacement or in the nearest village. Improved security was the major incentive for returns (40 per cent), while access to better services was the impetus for 19 per cent of people.

Lack of access to places of origin was observed as the main reason for IDPs staying in their current areas of displacement. 5 per cent of IDPs cited damaged or destroyed homes as a reason for staying.

Host communities: Twenty-three per cent of IDPs living with host communities have been displaced more than once, according to assessments conducted in host community sites. In Borno, this was the case for 29 per cent of IDPs. Of the six states covered by DTM, the highest incidence of IDPs who have been displaced multiple times was observed in Taraba state (41 per cent).

79 per cent of IDPs expressed their intention to return to their place of origin, while 21 per cent expressed desires to stay in the nearest village or elsewhere in the country. Improved security was the incentive for IDPs planning to return. 20 per cent want to rebuild their homes and 18 per cent want to join other family members.

Main reasons against returning to their place of origin were damaged or destroyed houses (11 per cent) and a volatile security situation (2 per cent).

IF: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Borno is the place of origin of the majority of displaced persons (85 per cent). 7 and 5 per cent of displaced individuals, respectively, were displaced from Adamawa and Yobe. Most of the displaced persons are displaced within their own state (*Figure 10* and *Table 2*) and in 26 per cent of cases, IDPs were displaced within the LGA. Also, 28 per cent of the IDPs are currently living in the LGA where their habitual place of residence was before the displacement.

State of origin	State of displacement						
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	
ADAMAWA	87%	2%	5%	3%	3%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	4%	1%	90%	1%	1%	3%	0%
PLATEAU	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	0%	6%	0%	0%	94%	0%	0%
YOBE	0%	10%	8%	11%	0%	71%	0%

Table 2: Origin of IDPs and locations of displacement

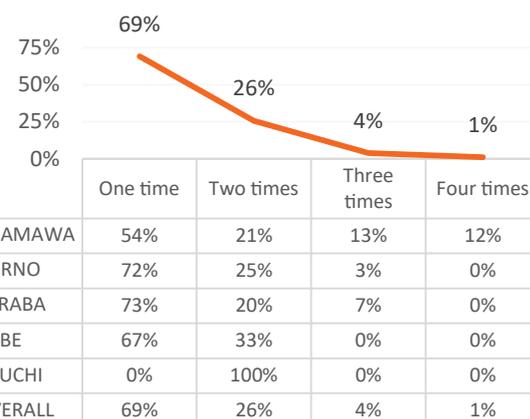


Figure 7: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

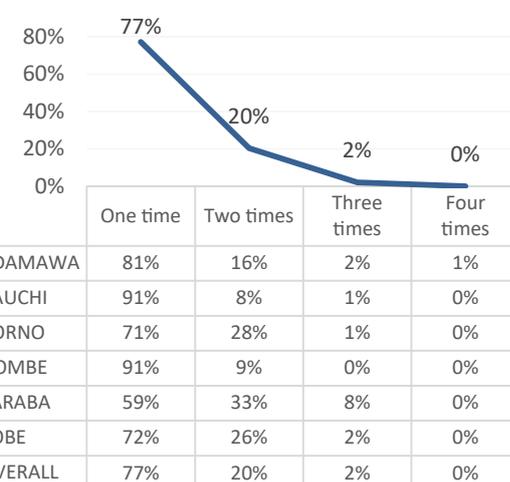


Figure 8: Frequency of displacement of IDPs by in host community

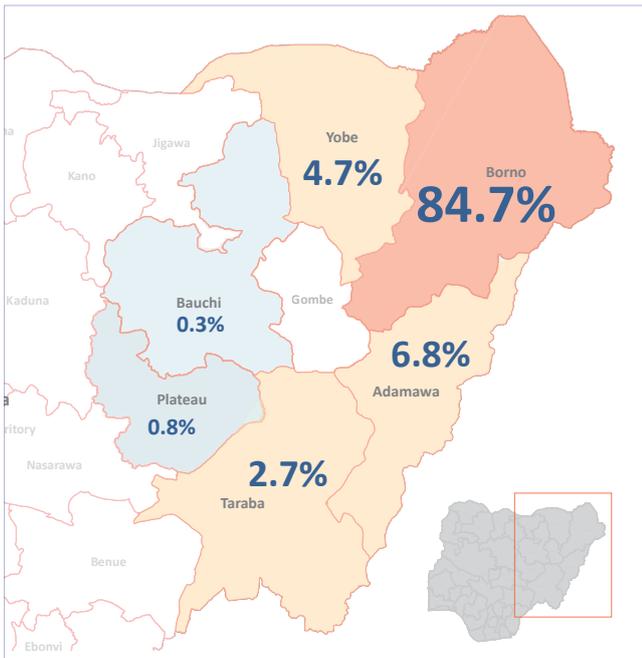


Figure 9: State of origin of IDPs

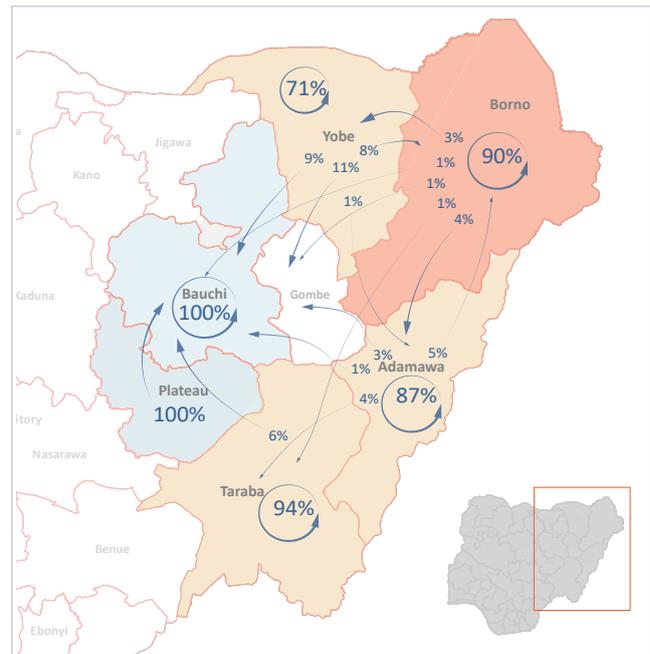


Figure 10: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

IG: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS

In line with assessments carried out in December 2017, the number of IDPs residing with host communities was found to be higher than of those living in camps. 60 per cent of IDPs were living in host communities (Figure 11). In five of the assessed states, most or all IDPs reside in host communities. The only exception is observed in Borno state, where nearly half of the displaced persons are living in camps and camp-like settings.

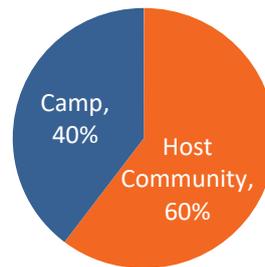


Figure 11: IDP settlement type

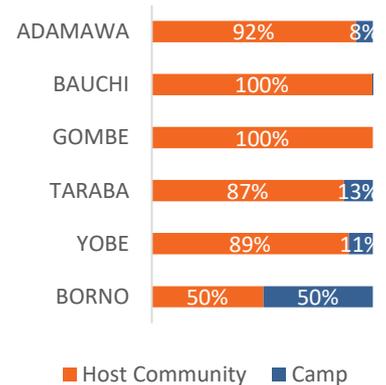


Figure 12: IDP settlement type by state

IH: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

In a survey conducted among 23,994 displaced persons, 70 per cent classified food as their main unmet need. Notably, 13 per cent pointed to non-food items (NFIs); 8 per cent identified shelter; and 5 per cent highlighted medical services as a key unmet needs. These are consistent with previous assessment findings: as demonstrated in Table 3, the need for food has been consistently high over the last few rounds:

DTM Round	Security	Water for washing and cooking	Sanitation and Hygiene	Drinking water	Medical services	Shelter	NFI	Food
Round 19	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	8%	13%	70%
Round 20	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	8%	14%	69%
Round 21	1%	0%	1%	2%	5%	8%	13%	70%

Table 3: Trend of main needs of IDPs between round XXXIX and XXI



2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round XXI site assessments were conducted in 2,244 sites. The sites included 257 camps and camp-like settings and 1,987 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities.

Assessments in camps and camp-like settings identified 709,156 displaced persons (an increase of 6 per cent compared to the assessment carried out in December). In host communities, 1,073,334 IDPs were identified (an increase of 3.5 per cent since the DTM Round XX assessment). *Table 4* presents the number and percentage of sites (by type) and the number of IDPs residing in these sites (by state).

State	Camps/Camp-like Settings			Host Communities			Total IDPs	Total Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	12,720	24	9%	151,430	450	23%	164,150	474
BAUCHI	117	2	1%	53,192	327	16%	53,309	329
BORNO	676,466	204	79%	688,073	405	20%	1,364,539	609
GOMBE			0%	31,909	187	9%	31,909	187
TARABA	8,316	15	6%	54,956	213	11%	63,272	228
YOBE	11,537	12	5%	93,774	405	20%	105,311	417
Total	709,156	257	100%	1,073,334	1,987	100%	1,782,490	2,244

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

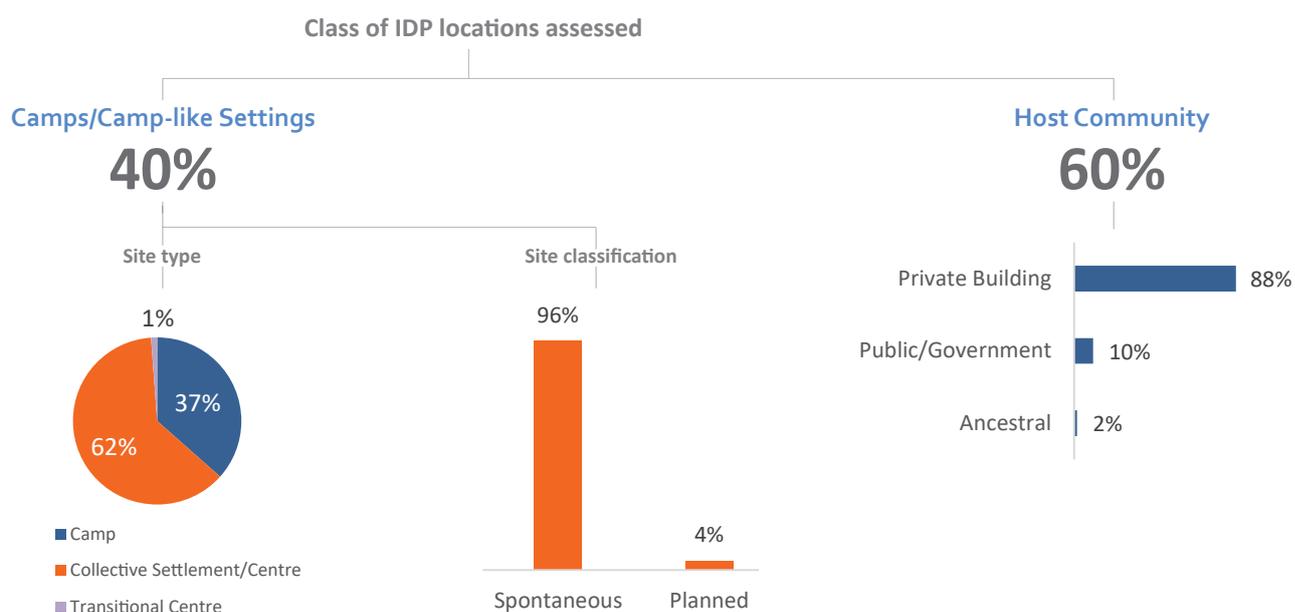


Figure 13: Classification of IDP locations

Camps and camp-like settings: Out of the 257 displacement sites, 62 per cent were classified as collective settlements or centers. Thirty seven per cent (up by two percentage points since October) were categorized as camps and one per cent were classified as transitional centers. Almost all camps were spontaneous (96 per cent), while 4 per cent were planned (up from 2 per cent) and one per cent were earmarked for relocation. In Borno, 95 per cent were spontaneous sites and 5 per cent were planned.

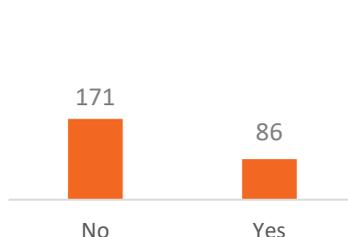


Figure 14: Number of sites with site management agency

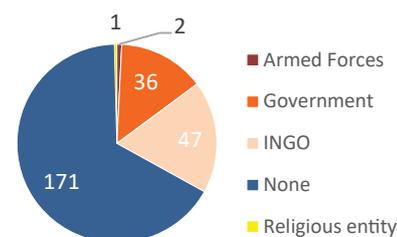
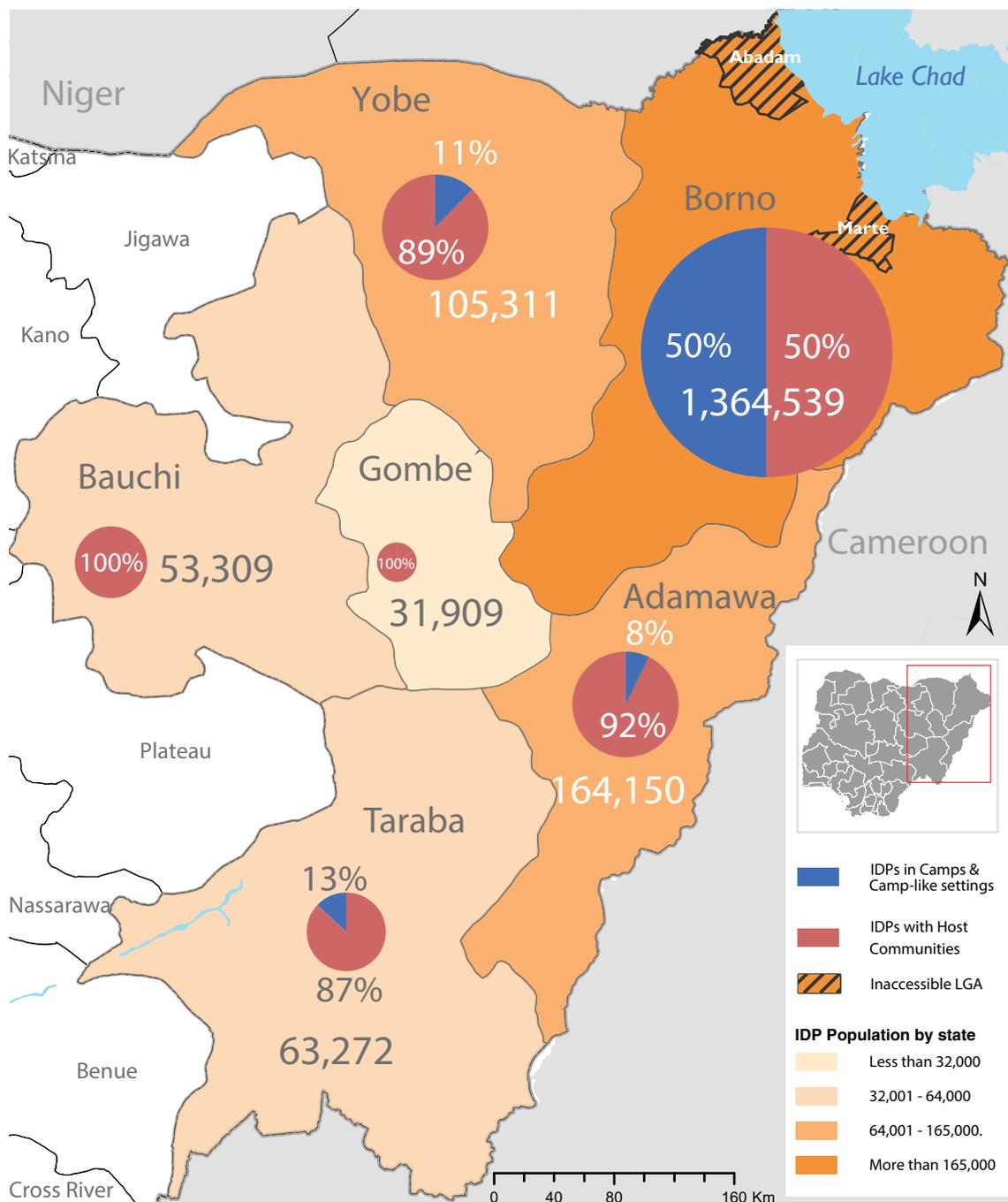


Figure 15: Type of site management agency

Site management support was provided in 86 (up from 79 in the last assessment) or 33 per cent of the 257 displacement sites. Out of 257 sites, WASH support was provided in 199 sites (or 77 per cent). Camp coordination support was available in 62 per cent of sites, shelter support in 73 per cent, education support in 57 per cent, and livelihood support in nearly all sites (99 per cent). No food support was provided in 10 per cent of sites, while 5 per cent of sites did not receive protection support. *Figure 15* depicts the different types of site management authorities.

Host communities: In the 1,987 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, 88 per cent of IDPs were living in private buildings, 10 per cent in public or government-owned buildings, and 2 per cent in ancestral homes (*Figure 13*). The majority of the displaced people was living in houses of host families (87 per cent), followed by 7 per cent in individual houses, 5 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

Shelter

Camps and camp-like settings: In 95 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, no IDPs were without shelter and in 5 per cent of sites less than a quarter of displaced persons were living without shelter.

In 16 per cent of sites, more than three quarters of IDP households were living in emergency shelters, while in 40 per cent of sites, no IDPs household was staying in emergency shelters. A detailed breakdown by state is provided in *Table 7*.

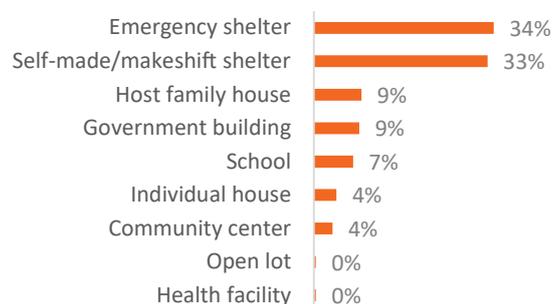


Figure 16: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

IDPs were living in makeshift shelters in the majority of sites (69 per cent), unlike the situation in sites where displaced persons are living with host communities. In 24 per cent of sites, less than a quarter of the population is living in makeshift shelters. The breakdown by state is depicted in *Table 5*.

No IDPs were living in structures with solid walls in 37 per cent (down from 41 per cent) of sites. In 21 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent were residing in structures with solid walls, in 23 per cent of sites more than 75 per cent of IDPs were living in structures with solid walls, in 12 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of displaced persons were living in structures without walls. The breakdown by state is illustrated in *Table 8*.

	<25%	25%-50%	51-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	21%	8%	0%	21%	50%
BORNO	26%	15%	13%	21%	25%
TARABA	0%	0%	0%	7%	93%
YOBE	25%	42%	8%	17%	8%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	24%	14%	11%	20%	31%

Table 5: Percentage of IDP households living in makeshift shelters

	<25%	25% -50%	51%-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	17%	13%	8%	29%	33%
BORNO	21%	10%	17%	17%	35%
TARABA	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
YOBE	17%	17%	8%	0%	58%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	19%	10%	15%	16%	40%

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

	<25%	None
ADAMAWA	0%	100%
BORNO	6%	94%
TARABA	0%	100%
YOBE	0%	100%
BAUCHI	0%	100%
OVERALL	5%	95%

Table 6: Percentage of IDP households living without shelter in camps/camp-like settings by state

	<25%	25% -50%	51%-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	17%	8%	4%	29%	42%
BORNO	23%	7%	13%	16%	41%
TARABA	7%	0%	0%	93%	0%
YOBE	17%	17%	33%	16%	17%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
OVERALL	21%	7%	12%	23%	37%

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

Host Communities: This round of assessments also identified 95 per cent of IDPs in host communities with shelter. In four per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of households lacked shelter.

In 88 per cent of sites, no IDPs were living in emergency shelter, whereas in 10 per cent of sites less than 25 per cent of displaced persons were living in emergency shelters. In 33 per cent of sites, IDPs were living in makeshift/self-made shelters, with 22 per cent of sites characterized by 25 per cent of displaced persons living in makeshift/self-made shelters. The breakdown by state is shown in *Table 10*.

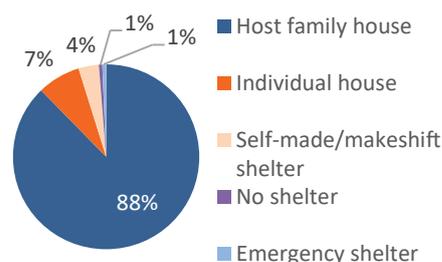


Figure 17: Shelter types in host communities

In 80 per cent of host community sites, more than 75 per cent of displaced people were living in structures with solid walls. However, in 34 per cent of sites, none of the IDPs had access to electricity and only in 10 per cent of sites 50 to 75 per cent of IDPs had access to electricity.

In 12 per cent of sites, no IDPs had access to safe cooking facilities; in 41 per cent of sites less than a quarter had access to safe cooking facilities; in 29 per cent of sites less than 50 per cent of IDP households had access safe cooking facilities; and in 11 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent had access to safe cooking facilities.

Privacy concern evaluations highlighted limited options for private spaces. In 32 per cent of sites, none of the displaced households had a private living area; in 33 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.

	<25%	25% -50%	51%-75%	None
ADAMAWA	15%	4%	0%	81%
BORNO	7%	0%	0%	93%
TARABA	0%	0%	0%	100%
YOBE	27%	4%	1%	68%
GOMBE	0%	0%	0%	100%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	10%	2%	0%	88%

Table 9: Percentage of IDP households living in emergency shelters in host communities by state

	<25%	25% -50%	51%-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	30%	6%	1%	1%	62%
BORNO	24%	12%	5%	3%	56%
TARABA	9%	1%	1%	0%	89%
YOBE	43%	19%	6%	1%	31%
GOMBE	1%	0%	1%	0%	98%
BAUCHI	2%	0%	0%	0%	98%
OVERALL	22%	8%	2%	1%	67%

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

	<25%	25% -50%	51%-75%	None
ADAMAWA	5%	1%	3%	91%
BORNO	1%	0%	0%	99%
TARABA	2%	0%	0%	98%
YOBE	13%	0%	0%	87%
GOMBE	0%	0%	0%	100%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	4%	0%	1%	95%

Table 11: Percentage of IDP households living without shelter in host communities by state

	<25%	25% -50%	51%-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	4%	4%	17%	74%	1%
BORNO	3%	6%	15%	76%	0%
TARABA	0%	0%	3%	96%	1%
YOBE	4%	8%	31%	56%	1%
GOMBE	0%	1%	0%	99%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
OVERALL	2%	4%	13%	80%	1%

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

NFIs Non-Food Items

Camp and camp-like settings: Blankets and mats were the most needed NFIs in several IDP households in camp and camp-like settings (65 per cent of sites), followed by mosquito nets in 16 per cent (down from 33 per cent in the last round of assessment) of households, and kitchen sets in 11 per cent of households.

Kitchen kits were the second most needed NFI in 30 per cent of sites, followed by mosquito nets (26 per cent) and blankets/mats as the third most needed NFI. Shelter material requirements were highlighted in an overwhelming 93 per cent of sites, with tarpaulin being the most needed material in 72 per cent of sites, followed by timber/wood and roofing sheets in 8 per cent of sites.

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 per cent) and kitchen sets (18 per cent). Kitchen sets were the second most needed NFI in 28 per cent of sites, followed by mosquito nets (27 per cent) and blankets/mats in 26 per cent of sites.

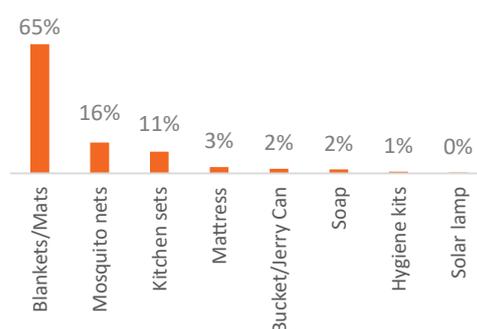


Figure 18: Most needed NFI in camp/camp-like settings

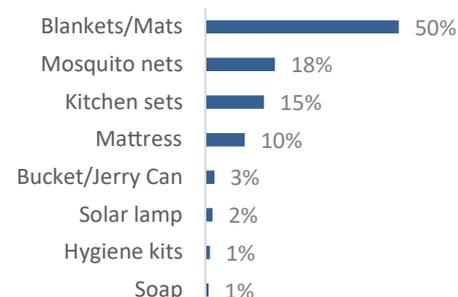


Figure 19: Most needed NFIs in host communities





Water sources

Camps and camp-like settings: Piped water continued to be the main source of water in Round XXI of DTM assessment in 52 per cent of sites, followed by hand pumps in 35 per cent and water trucks in seven per cent of sites.

In Borno, which was the epicenter of the Cholera outbreak, piped water was the main source of water in 56 per cent of sites (up from 53 per cent reported in December 2017 and 52 per cent reported in October 2017).

In the vast majority (96 per cent) of sites, the main water source was located at a walking distance of less than 10 minutes, either on or off-site. In Borno, the main source of water was on-site and required less than a 10 minutes' walk in 77 per cent (up from 75 per cent in the last round of assessment in December) of sites (Table 14). Water sources had been improved in 61 per cent of all assessed sites and in 64 per cent of sites in Borno.

As is demonstrated in Table 15, a vast majority of site residents did not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water, with 87 per cent (down from 90 per cent in December assessment) not differentiating overall in all states and 93 per cent (down from 96 per cent) not differentiating in Borno.

In 51 per cent of displacement sites, the average amount of water available per person per day was 10 to 15 liters, in 17 per cent (down from 23 per cent in the last round of assessment in December) of sites more than 15 liters of water was available per person per day, and in 31 per cent of sites (up from 22 per cent) the available quantity of water was five to 10 liters per person. Borno fared marginally better (Table 16). Drinking water was potable in 88 per cent of sites with Borno faring relatively better at 93 per cent.

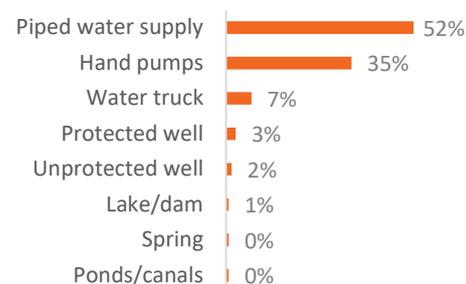


Figure 20: main water sources in camps/camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	67%	33%
BORNO	36%	64%
TARABA	67%	33%
YOBE	17%	83%
BAUCHI	0%	100%
OVERALL	39%	61%

Table 13: Percentage 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	12%	0%	88%
BORNO	20%	3%	77%
TARABA	20%	20%	60%
YOBE	8%	0%	92%
BAUCHI	100%	0%	0%
OVERALL	19%	4%	77%

Table 14: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	58%	42%
BORNO	93%	7%
TARABA	73%	27%
YOBE	75%	25%
BAUCHI	0%	100%
OVERALL	87%	13%

Table 15: Percentage 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%	12%	71%	17%
BORNO	1%	13%	52%	34%
TARABA	0%	40%	33%	27%
YOBE	0%	67%	8%	25%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	100%	0%
OVERALL	1%	17%	51%	31%

Table 16: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Contrasting findings reported in camp and camp-like settings, hand pumps were identified as the main source of drinking water for the majority of sites where IDPs were residing with host communities. In 53 per cent of sites (down from 55 per cent in December), hand pumps were cited as the main source of drinking water followed by piped water in 21 per cent of sites and protected wells in 11 per cent of sites. In Borno, 45 per cent sites (up from 39 per cent in December and 36 per cent in October) had piped water as their main source of drinking water. Hand pumps were the second main source of drinking water in 36 per cent of sites in Borno, followed by unprotected wells in 10 per cent of sites.

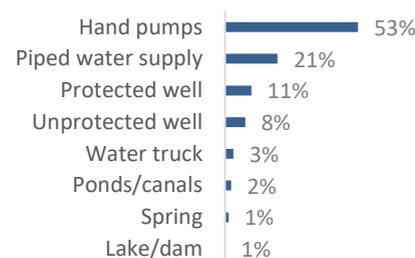


Figure 21: Main water sources in host communities

As in the situation in camps and camp-like settings, the site's main source of water was on-site and at less than a 10 minutes' walk away in 73 per cent (up from 71 per cent in December and 66 per cent in October) of sites (84 per cent in Borno), followed by off-site but at less than a 10 minutes walking distance in 12 per cent of sites (down from 14 per cent) and on-site but at more than 10 minutes walking distance in eight per cent of sites. In 62 per cent of sites, more than half of the water sources were operational. This figure was 67 per cent (down from 70 per cent) in Borno. In 56 per cent of all assessed sites (up from 53 per cent during the December round of assessment), water points had been improved, while in Borno, water sources had improved 45 per cent of sites.

	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)	On-site (>10 mn)
ADAMAWA	9%	8%	68%	15%
BORNO	6%	4%	84%	6%
TARABA	41%	40%	15%	4%
YOBE	15%	4%	79%	2%
BAUCHI	5%	2%	86%	7%
GOMBE	2%	1%	93%	4%
OVERALL	12%	8%	73%	7%

Table 17: Distance to main water source in host communities

An increasing number of displaced persons in host communities are differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water: while only 20 per cent of residents were differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water during the August round of assessment, this number increased to 45 per cent in December, and 48 per cent during the January round of assessment. Contrasting this, Borno state residents are differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water in only 14 per cent of host community sites (slight increase from 13 per cent in December round of assessment) (*Table 18*).

In 47 per cent (up from 38 per cent in December assessment) of sites, 10 to 15 liters of water were available per person per day; 28 per cent (down from 37 per cent in last assessment) of sites reported more than 15 liters of water per person per day; and in 22 per cent of site 5 to 10 liters per person was available per day. The average amount available per head in Borno is presented in *Table 20*.

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	34%	66%
BORNO	86%	14%
TARABA	59%	41%
YOBE	70%	30%
BAUCHI	9%	91%
GOMBE	52%	48%
OVERALL	52%	48%

Table 18: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	42%	58%
BORNO	55%	45%
TARABA	60%	40%
YOBE	29%	71%
BAUCHI	30%	70%
GOMBE	63%	37%
OVERALL	44%	56%

Table 19: Percentage 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%	13%	60%	26%
BORNO	2%	17%	55%	26%
TARABA	4%	30%	49%	17%
YOBE	7%	58%	29%	6%
BAUCHI	5%	28%	36%	31%
GOMBE	2%	19%	55%	24%
OVERALL	3%	28%	47%	22%

Table 20: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

Personal Hygiene Facilities

Camps and camp-like settings: 92 per cent (down from 94 per cent recorded during the December round of assessment) of toilets were labelled as 'not hygienic' in camps and camp-like sites. 7 per cent (up from 5 per cent in December) were in good conditions. In Borno, the figures were just as high (*Table 21*). Handwashing stations were found in 19 per cent of sites, five per cent of which either did not include soap or water arrangements. Handwashing practices were evidenced in 24 per cent of sites only, although 63 per cent of displacement sites were targeted with hygiene promotion campaigns.

30 per cent of sites across all states included toilets disaggregated by sex; this figure is similar in Borno state alone. 36 per cent of sites had no separate bathing areas for women and men, and 55 per cent of toilets did not lock from the inside. In 67 per cent of sites, waste was burned and 23 per cent of the identified sites lacked a waste disposal mechanism. A garbage pit had been established in 17 per cent of sites.

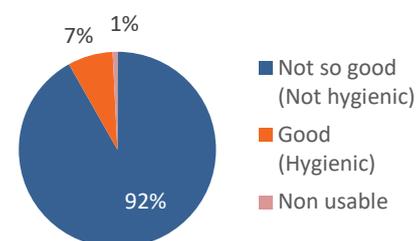


Figure 22: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

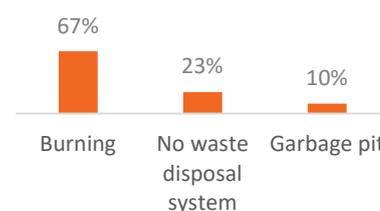


Figure 23: main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Open defecation was evidenced in 38 per cent of sites, and functioning drainage systems were evidenced in only 13 per cent of the sites.

	Good (Hygienic)	Non usable	Not so good (Not hygienic)
ADAMAWA	8%	4%	88%
BORNO	7%	1%	92%
TARABA	7%	0%	93%
YOBE	8%	0%	92%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	7%	1%	92%

Table 21: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	67%	33%
BORNO	71%	29%
TARABA	80%	20%
YOBE	33%	67%
BAUCHI	100%	0%
OVERALL	70%	30%

Table 22: Availability of separate male and female toilet areas in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host Communities: Rates of access to clean toilets was poorer in sites where IDPs were residing with host communities. In 96 per cent of sites, toilets were rated as poor, while they were rated as hygienic in only 3 per cent of sites.

In the case of Borno, toilets in 96 per cent of sites were “not hygienic”, while in three per cent of sites toilets were hygienic (Table 23). Only 4 per cent of sites had separate male and female toilets, 5 per cent had separate bathing areas and 11 per cent could be locked from inside.

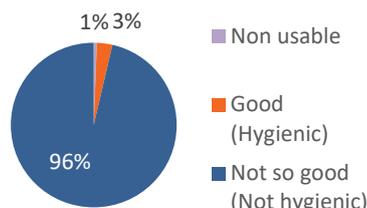


Figure 24: Condition of toilets in host communities

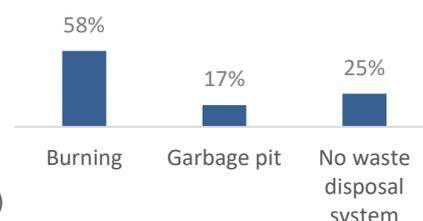


Figure 25: main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

Burning was the main method of garbage disposal among 58 per cent of IDPs, and 25 per cent of sites had no garbage disposal plan.

In 7 per cent of sites, handwashing stations were not equipped with soap or water. Consistent with the observed situation in camps and camp-like settings, the practice of handwashing was not evidenced in most (88 per cent) sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had been conducted in 25 per cent of sites.

Open defecation was evidenced in 43 per cent of sites overall, and in 57 per cent of sites in Borno.

Drainage was working in 12 per cent of sites.

	Good (Hygienic)	Non usable	Not so good (Not hygienic)
ADAMAWA	6%	0%	94%
BORNO	3%	1%	96%
TARABA	2%	1%	97%
YOBE	3%	0%	97%
BAUCHI	1%	1%	98%
GOMBE	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	3%	1%	96%

Table 23: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	98%	2%
BORNO	98%	2%
TARABA	95%	5%
YOBE	88%	12%
BAUCHI	98%	2%
GOMBE	99%	1%
OVERALL	96%	4%

Table 24: 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 per cent) residing in displacement sites had access to food on-site (same proportion as that reported in December), 5 per cent had access to food off-site, while 5 per cent (up from 3 per cent in December) per cent did not have access to food. The situation across the state is shown in Figure 26.

95 per cent of displacement sites had access to markets. The frequency of cash or voucher distribution was irregular in 70 per cent (down from 73 per cent in last round of assessment) of displacement sites, while it took place once a month in 18 per cent of sites, and never took place in 5 per cent of sites. As shown in Table 25, in Borno, two per cent of sites never received food or cash assistance.

Cash (51 per cent) and food distribution (40 per cent) were the main sources of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings. Only 4 per cent of IDPs said they were growing crops. People in 50 per cent of sites in Borno received cash while 46 per cent of sites in this state relied on food distribution.

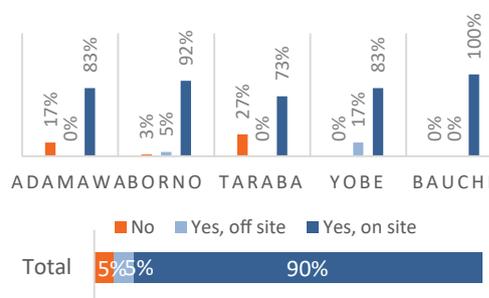


Figure 26: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

In 71 per cent of sites (up from 68 per cent in December assessments), screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported in 49 per cent of sites, and no distribution of micronutrient powders was evidenced in 69 per cent (down from 73 per cent in last round of assessment) of sites. Likewise, no supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 93 per cent of sites and no supplementary feeding was available for pregnant and lactating women in 66 per cent of sites. In 36 per cent (up from 24 per cent in December round of assessment) of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was available.

	Every 2 weeks	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week
ADAMAWA	0%	75%	17%	4%	4%	0%
BORNO	2%	71%	2%	20%	4%	1%
TARABA	0%	67%	27%	0%	6%	0%
YOBE	0%	58%	1%	25%	8%	8%
BAUCHI	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%
OVERALL	2%	70%	5%	18%	4%	1%

Table 25: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

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

58 per cent (down from 61 per cent in December assessment) of sites had access to food on-site, 23 per cent had access to food off-site and 19 per cent did not have access to food. The situation was slightly better in Borno, as shown in *Figure 27*.

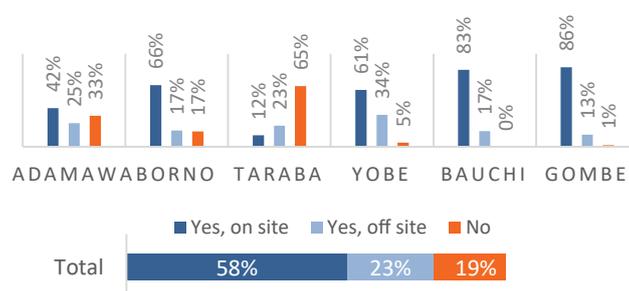


Figure 27: Access to food in host communities

93 per cent of displaced persons had access to markets, although the frequency of obtaining food or cash vouchers was irregular in 77 per cent of sites (up from 74 per cent in December), took place once a month in five per cent of sites, or not at all in 19 per cent of sites. No site received food/cash on a daily basis. 73 per cent (down from 76 per cent) of sites in Borno did not benefit from regular distribution (*Table 26*). Fifty three per cent of displaced persons were growing crops to produce food, 30 per cent were obtaining food by buying it with cash, 9 per cent relied on distributions, and 9 per cent on host community donations.

	Irregular	Never	Once a month
ADAMAWA	66%	33%	1%
BORNO	73%	16%	11%
TARABA	35%	65%	0%
YOBE	81%	5%	14%
BAUCHI	100%	0%	0%
GOMBE	98%	2%	0%
OVERALL	76%	19%	5%

Table 26: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

Malnutrition screening was reported in 31 per cent (up from 29 per cent) of assessed sites in host communities. Blanket supplementary feeding was not evidenced in 82 per cent (up from 79 per cent) of sites, while supplementary feeding for lactating and pregnant women was not seen in 86 per cent of sites, nor was supplementary feeding conducted for the elderly occur in 98 per cent of sites. Counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was lacking in 84 per cent of sites, and micronutrient powder distribution and supplementary feeding was not observed in 79 per cent (down from 84 per cent).



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, diarrhea in 9 per cent of sites and malnutrition in 4 per cent of sites. Fever was the second most prominent problem in 47 per cent of sites, followed by malaria in 20 per cent, cough in 20 per cent of sites, diarrhea in 5 per cent of sites and malnutrition in 4 per cent of sites. To some extent, Borno mirrored the overall picture (Table 27).

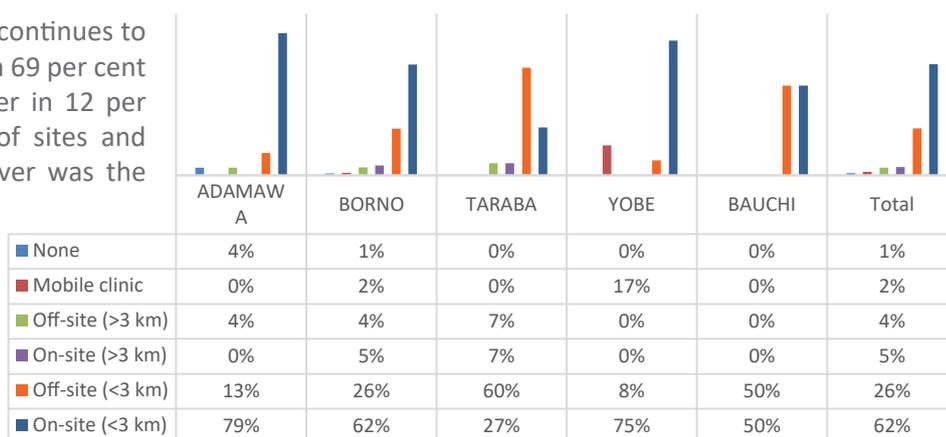


Figure 28: Location of health facility in camps/camp-like settings

Regular access to medicine was evidenced in 76 per cent of sites (up from 74 per cent in December), with similar percentages reported in Borno. 99 per cent of sites had access to health facilities; 62 per cent of sites had health facilities on-site and within three kilometers of distance; 26 per cent had health facilities off-site but within three kilometers of distance; and 4 per cent sites had access to health facilities off-site, located more than three kilometers away. The situation in Borno state can be observed in Figure 28.

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	RTI	Skin disease	Wound infection
ADAMAWA	8%	13%	4%	67%	8%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	3%	8%	14%	70%	1%	2%	1%	1%
TARABA	0%	7%	20%	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	0%	17%	0%	50%	33%	0%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	4%	9%	12%	69%	4%	2%	0%	0%

Table 27: Most common health problem in camps/camp-like settings

International NGOs were the main providers of health facilities for IDP sites in 51 per cent of sites, followed by the Government in 25 per cent and local NGOs in 15 per cent of sites. The situation was similar in Borno.

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	42%	58%
BORNO	24%	76%
TARABA	7%	93%
YOBE	8%	92%
BAUCHI	50%	50%
OVERALL	24%	76%

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

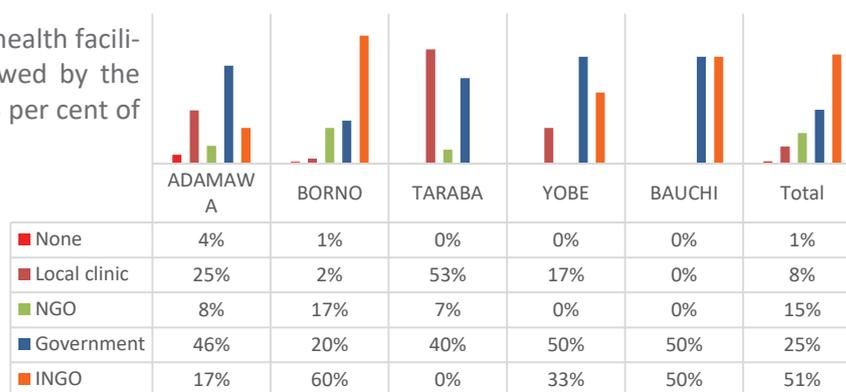


Figure 29: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities: In 47 per cent of sites (down from 68 per cent in December) where displaced people were living with host communities, malaria was the most prevalent health problem. Borno mirrored the overall situation, as illustrated in Table 29. Cough was the most prominent health issue in 24 per cent of sites, fever in 18 per cent of sites and malnutrition in two per cent of sites. Fever was the second most prevalent health problem in 46 per cent of sites, followed by malaria in 22 per cent of sites and cough in 19 per cent of sites.

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	RTI	Skin disease	Wound infection
ADAMAWA	20%	6%	14%	57%	1%	2%	0%	0%
BORNO	19%	3%	23%	54%	1%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	12%	2%	31%	46%	7%	1%	1%	0%
YOBE	50%	3%	18%	14%	5%	9%	1%	0%
BAUCHI	16%	6%	16%	57%	1%	1%	3%	0%
GOMBE	19%	6%	9%	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	24%	5%	18%	47%	2%	2%	1%	1%

Table 29: Most common health problems in host communities

Regular access to medicine was evidenced in 60 per cent of sites (down from 62 per cent in December), with 56 per cent of sites in Borno reporting regular access (down from 71 per cent). Similarly, access to health facilities existed in 99 per cent in sites where IDPs were living with host communities. The percentage for Borno was similar to the overall percentages (Table 30).

In 52 per cent of sites (down from 70 per cent), health facilities were on-site and within three kilometers (50 per cent in Borno, Figure 30). For 29 per cent of sites, health facilities were off-site but located within three kilometers and in nine per cent the health facilities were on-site but at more than three kilometers distance.

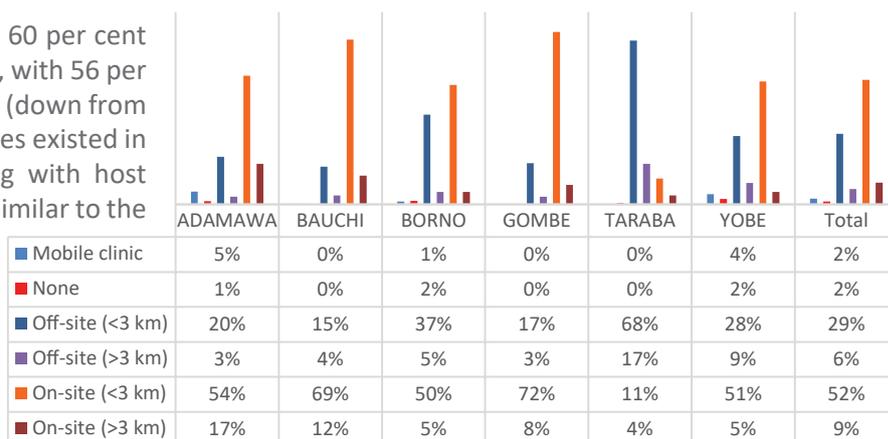


Figure 30: Location of health facility in host communities

The Government was the main provider of health care for IDP sites in 59 per cent of sites (down from 61 per cent), followed by local clinics in 24 per cent of sites and international NGOs (INGOs) in 12 per cent of sites (up from 9 per cent). However, the situation in Borno differed from the overall trend as a result of a higher presence of INGOs in that state (Figure 31).

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	62%	38%
BORNO	44%	56%
TARABA	18%	82%
YOBE	44%	56%
BAUCHI	18%	82%
GOMBE	33%	67%
OVERALL	40%	60%

Table 30: Regular access to medicine in host communities

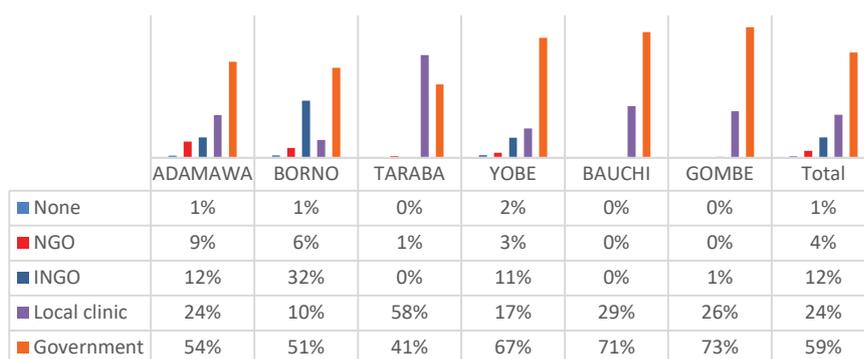


Figure 31: Main health providers in host communities

Education

Camps and camp-like settings: Access to formal/informal education services was recorded in 95 (up from 94) per cent of displacement sites. The scenario in Borno was similar (Figure 32).

In 57 per cent of sites (up from 54 per cent in December), formal/informal education facilities were on-site, while they were located off-site in 39 per cent of sites. The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 58 per cent of sites (up from 55 per cent), less than two kilometers in 32 per cent of sites and less than five kilometers in five per cent of sites.

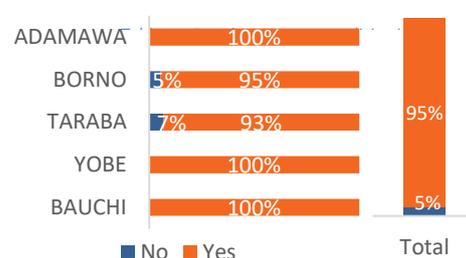


Figure 32: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

In 39 per cent of sites, 25-50 per cent of children were attending schools. The figure was 42 per cent in Borno. In 27 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending schools, while in six per cent of sites no children were attending schools. In 22 per cent of sites 50-75 per cent of children were attending schools, and only in five per cent of sites were over 75 per cent of children were attending formal/informal school. The scenario in Borno reflected the overall picture (Table 31).

The high costs associated with school constituted the biggest deterrent for school-attendance, with IDPs in 68 per cent of sites (down from 73 per cent in December) citing it as the main cause. The remaining reasons preventing school attendance were the lack of teachers (9 per cent of sites), and the occupation of schools by displaced families or military (nine per cent of sites).

	<25%	25%-50%	51%-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	38%	29%	25%	4%	4%
BORNO	24%	42%	24%	4%	6%
TARABA	53%	13%	13%	1%	20%
YOBE	25%	42%	17%	16%	0%
BAUCHI	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	27%	39%	23%	5%	6%

Table 31: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like setting

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.

In 69 per cent of sites (down from 64 per cent in December), formal/informal education facilities were on-site, while they were located and off-site in 29 per cent of sites (down from 34 per cent). The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 46 per cent of sites (down from 58 per cent in December), less than two kilometers in 45 per cent (up from 32 per cent), and less than five kilometers in seven per cent of sites.

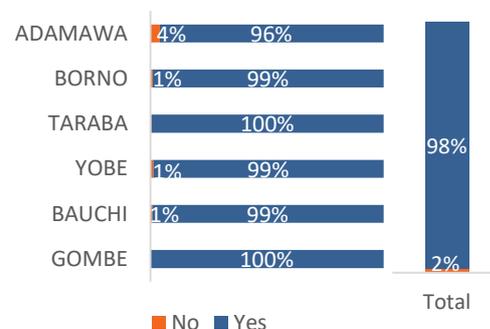


Figure 33: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

In 47 per cent of sites (up from 38 per cent in December), 25-50 per cent of children were attending schools. This figure was 61 per cent (up from 45 per cent in December) in Borno. In 22 per cent of sites (down from 26 per cent), 50-75 per cent of children were attending schools, while less than 25 per cent of children were enrolled in schools in 21 (down from 25 per cent) per cent of sites. No children were attending school in three per cent of sites (up from 2 per cent). The scenario in Borno was different from the overall picture (Table 32).

	<25%	25%-50%	51%-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	23%	47%	17%	8%	5%
BORNO	14%	61%	20%	3%	2%
TARABA	57%	28%	5%	5%	5%
YOBE	19%	42%	30%	7%	2%
BAUCHI	14%	49%	28%	8%	1%
GOMBE	10%	39%	37%	13%	1%
OVERALL	21%	47%	22%	7%	3%

Table 32: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

In 76 per cent of sites, the main reason preventing school attendance was the high costs and fees involved.

Communication

Camps and camp-like settings: In a deviation from the trend observed in the past, friends and neighbors were cited as the most trusted source of information (48 per cent), as compared to local/community leaders identified in previous rounds of assessment. Nonetheless, local/community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 37 per cent of sites (down from 43 per cent in December), followed by religious leaders for five per cent of sites.

	<25%	25%-50%	51%-75%	>75%	None
ADAMAWA	79%	8%	4%	1%	8%
BORNO	68%	28%	2%	0%	2%
TARABA	47%	13%	20%	20%	0%
YOBE	33%	42%	25%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	66%	26%	4%	2%	2%

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



Figure 34: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 66 per cent of sites (up from 64 per cent in December), less than 25 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios, while in 26 per cent of sites 25-50 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, and in four per cent of sites 50-75 per cent of sites had access to functioning radios. Over 75 per cent of respondents had functioning radios in only one per cent of sites. The scenario in Borno was similar to other states (Table 33).

The main subject matters on which IDPs wanted to receive information included: distributions (mentioned in 53 per cent of sites); safety and security (mentioned in 20 per cent of sites); other relief assistance (mentioned in 14 per cent of sites); and conditions in areas of origin (mentioned in 10 per cent of sites across the six states, and in 8 per cent of sites in Borno state – Figure 35).

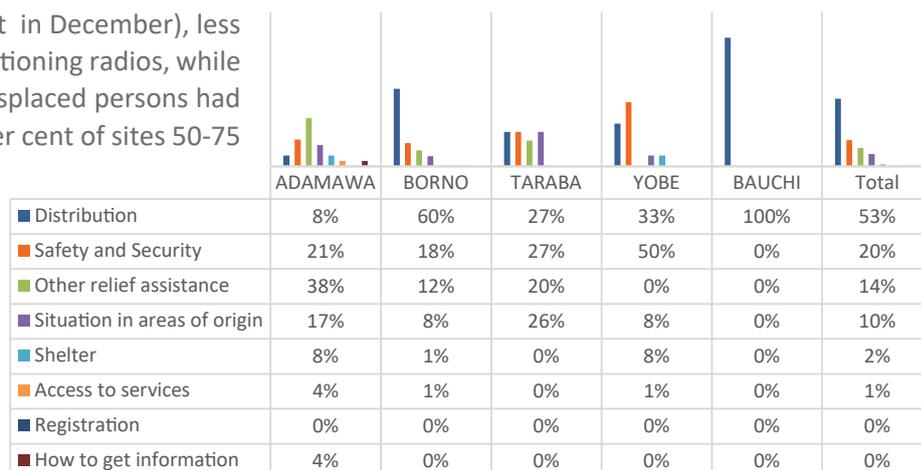


Figure 35: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: For displaced persons living in host communities, local/community leaders were the most trusted source of information in 43 per cent of sites. Friends and neighbors came in second at 30 per cent, followed by religious leaders in 13 per cent of sites.

	<25%	25%-50%	51%-75%	>75%
ADAMAWA	52%	39%	8%	1%
BORNO	60%	34%	5%	1%
TARABA	56%	34%	6%	4%
YOBE	20%	43%	24%	13%
BAUCHI	30%	50%	13%	7%
GOMBE	45%	36%	19%	0%
OVERALL	43%	40%	12%	5%

Table 34: Access to functioning radio in host communities

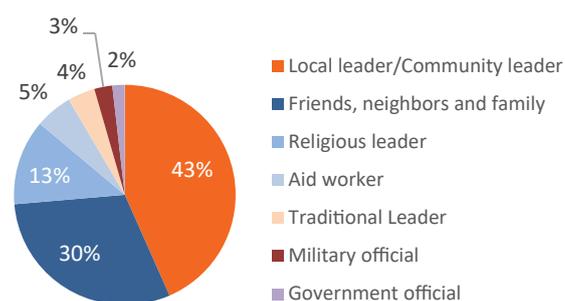


Figure 36: Most trusted source of information in host communities

In 43 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of the IDP population had access to functioning radios, while in 40 per cent of sites 25-50 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, and in 12 per cent of sites 51-75 per cent of sites had access to functioning radios. In only five per cent of sites did more than 75 per cent of respondents have access to functioning radios. The scenario in Borno differed from other states (Table 34).

The main topics IDPs in host communities wanted to receive information on included: distributions (in 42 per cent of sites), followed by the situation in the area of origin (in 21 per cent of sites), safety and security (in 16 per cent of sites), and information on other relief assistance (in 14 per cent of sites).

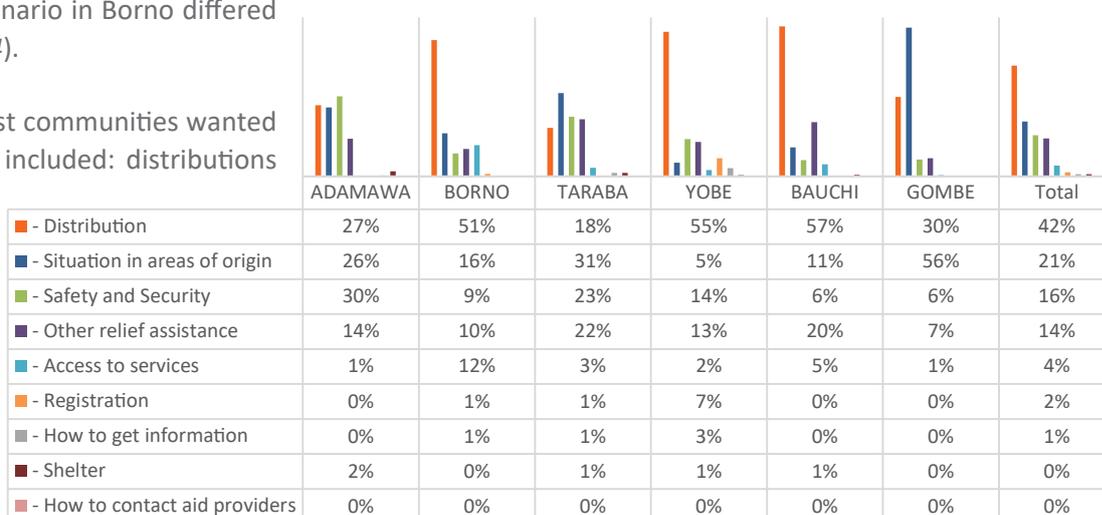


Figure 37: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings




LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings: Daily labor was the occupation of the majority of IDPs in 29 per cent of displacement sites (down from 39 per cent in December). Additionally, farming was the main source of livelihood in 28 per cent of sites, petty trade in 25 per cent sites, and collecting firewood in 14 per cent of sites. The proportion of displaced people who farmed was particularly high in Adamawa (63 per cent) and Yobe (42 per cent) states. The proportion of daily laborers was 30 per cent in Borno (*Table 35*).

Access to income generating activities was found in almost all sites (99 per cent), while the presence of livestock was recorded in 68 per cent of sites, and access to land for cultivation was found in 65 per cent of sites.

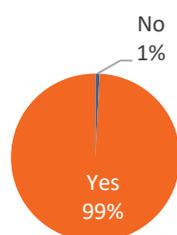


Figure 38: Access to income generating activities in camps/camp-like settings

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	None	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	8%	0%	25%	63%	0%	0%	0%	4%
BORNO	1%	17%	30%	23%	1%	1%	0%	27%
TARABA	7%	0%	7%	33%	7%	13%	0%	33%
YOBE	1%	8%	33%	42%	8%	0%	0%	8%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	2%	14%	29%	28%	2%	0%	0%	25%

Table 35: Livelihood activity of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: In contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps, where work as a daily laborer was the most common occupation, the majority of IDPs living with host communities engaged in farming (56 per cent). Petty trade was the next most common form of occupation (16 per cent), followed by daily laborers (14 per cent). The situation in Borno state differed from the overall situation (*Table 36*): petty trade was identified as the most common occupation (37 per cent), followed by farming (34 per cent).

Access to income generating activities was found in nearly all sites (96 per cent). Livestock was found in 89 per cent and access to land for cultivation was evidenced in 90 per cent of sites in which IDP households lived with host communities.

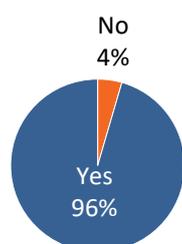


Figure 39: Access to livelihood activities in host communities

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	None	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	9%	0%	11%	70%	3%	0%	0%	7%
BORNO	2%	4%	20%	34%	1%	2%	0%	37%
TARABA	1%	1%	13%	60%	5%	0%	5%	15%
YOBE	16%	6%	12%	48%	6%	0%	1%	11%
BAUCHI	1%	4%	15%	66%	4%	1%	0%	9%
GOMBE	2%	2%	12%	62%	4%	2%	3%	13%
OVERALL	6%	3%	14%	56%	4%	1%	0%	16%

Table 36: Most common form of livelihood activity in host communities





Camps and camp-like settings: Overall, security was provided in 95 per cent of evaluated sites. In Borno state, this was the case for 99 per cent of sites (*Figure 40*). Security was self-organized in 54 per cent of sites across the six north-eastern Nigerian states, with the military acting as another important provider of security (23 per cent) followed by the police (9 per cent; *Figure 41*).

IDPs in 93 per cent of sites did not witness any security incident. Three per cent of sites reported incidents of theft, while IDPs in one per cent of sites (down from 4 per cent in December) cited instances of friction between residents of displacement sites.

No incident of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) was reported in 94 per cent of sites. Five per cent of sites reported instances of domestic violence, which was the leading form of reported GBV. No cases of physical violence were reported in 94 per cent of sites.

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 37 per cent of displacement sites did not report any problems in receiving support, IDPs in 53 per cent of sites said that the assistance provided was insufficient for those entitled. Fighting between recipients was reported in five per cent sites and 4 four per cent of sites reported that assistance was physically inadequate.

There were 30 recreational places available to children in the sites assessed, out of which 22 (up from 12) were in Borno. There were 13 recreational places for women, 8 of which out of which eight were in Borno.

Referral mechanisms for incidents were not in place in 72 per cent of sites. Women felt unsafe in 96 per cent of sites, and children in 97 per cent. Men felt unsafe in 97 per cent of sites.

Relationships between IDPs were reported as being good in 93 per cent of sites, and relationships with surrounding host communities were described as good in 94 per cent of sites.

Lighting did not exist in 76 per cent of sites (down from 87 per cent in December), while it was inadequate in 21 per cent of sites (up from 10 per cent).

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

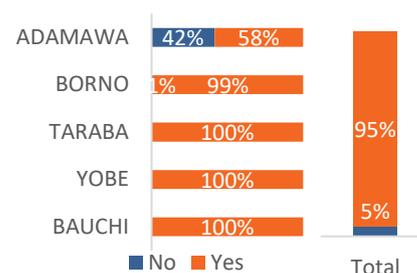


Figure 40: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

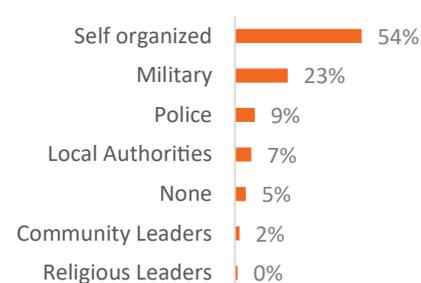


Figure 41: Main security providers in camps/camp-like settings

	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	8%	0%	17%	4%	25%	46%	0%
BORNO	1%	1%	2%	1%	37%	56%	1%
TARABA	0%	13%	7%	0%	47%	33%	0%
YOBE	0%	25%	0%	0%	42%	33%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
OVERALL	1%	3%	4%	2%	37%	53%	0%

Table 37: Challenges faced in receiving support in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host Communities: Amongst the sites where IDPs lived with host communities, 89 per cent included some form of security.

Local authorities were the main providers of security in 23 per cent of sites, followed by self-organized security in 21 per cent of sites and security provided by police in 19 per cent of sites.

In host communities, no security incidents were reported in 74 per cent of sites. Theft was the most commonly reported type of security incident in 18 per cent of sites, followed by friction amongst site residents 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 incident reported, reported in nine per cent of sites. In 90 per cent of sites, no case of physical violence was reported.

In 59 per cent of sites, assistance provided was reportedly not adequate for all those entitled, and in five per cent of sites it was inadequate for the most vulnerable. IDPs in 28 per cent of sites reported no problem in receiving assistance.

In 89 per cent of sites, no child abuse was reported, although some sites reported incidents of child labor/forced begging (4 per cent). There were 81 recreational spaces for children in all assessed sites, five of which were located in Borno. There were 25 social places for women, none of which were in Borno.

Referral mechanisms were in place in 45 per cent of sites. In 97 per cent of sites, women said they felt unsafe. Men felt unsafe in 97 per cent of sites and children felt unsafe in 97 per cent of sites. Relations between IDPs were described as good in 95 per cent of sites and excellent in five per cent of sites. Similarly, relations with host communities were good in 95 per cent of sites, excellent in three per cent and not good in one per cent of sites.

Fifty four per cent of sites had lighting in the camp, albeit inadequate, while forty-three per cent of sites did not have any lighting.

While 28 per cent of sites reported experiencing no problem in receiving humanitarian assistance, 59 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 three per cent of sites there were reports that assistance was provided to non-affected groups.

In 95 per cent of sites, relationships among IDPs were good and in three per cent of sites they were reported as excellent. Relationships between IDPs and host communities were poor in one per cent of sites.

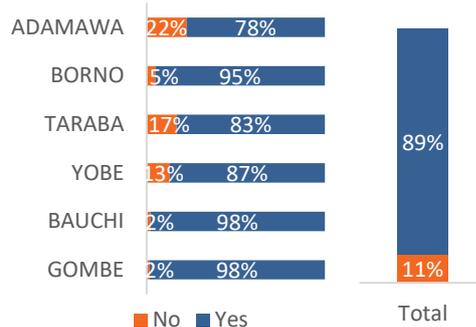


Figure 42: Security provided in host communities

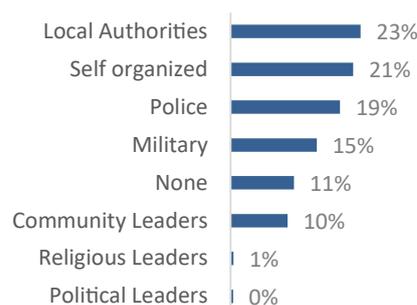


Figure 43: Main security providers in host communities

	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%	6%	10%	2%	28%	51%	1%	0%
BORNO	1%	2%	0%	0%	36%	61%	0%	0%
TARABA	0%	8%	1%	0%	50%	41%	0%	0%
YOBE	1%	8%	0%	6%	20%	64%	1%	0%
BAUCHI	2%	1%	2%	7%	23%	63%	1%	1%
GOMBE	0%	0%	1%	1%	16%	81%	1%	0%
OVERALL	1%	5%	3%	3%	28%	59%	1%	0%

Table 38: Challenges faced in receiving support in host communities by state



3. RETURNEES

The number of returnees continued to increase during the DTM Round XXI assessment: a total of 1,386,229 returnees were recorded, an increase of 56,801 (four per cent) in comparison with the number recorded in the December DTM assessment. The increase was in line with the upward trend observed since DTM started recording data on returnees in August 2015 (Figure 44). In addition, 14 new wards were assessed during this round of assessment. Most of the newly assessed wards (12) are in Adamawa, while one new ward was assessed in both Borno and Yobe states. The highest increase was in Ngala LGA, located in Borno, where an increase of 13,614 returnees was recorded, followed by Borno’s Kaga LGA, where 8,856 additional returnees were recorded, and in Adamawa’s Numan LGA where 6,860 returnees were recorded.

The LGA with the highest number of returnees was Askira/Uba in Borno, with 167,584 returnees, followed by Adamawa’s Hong LGA, which contained 166,695 returnees, and Michika LGA with 144,081 returnees.

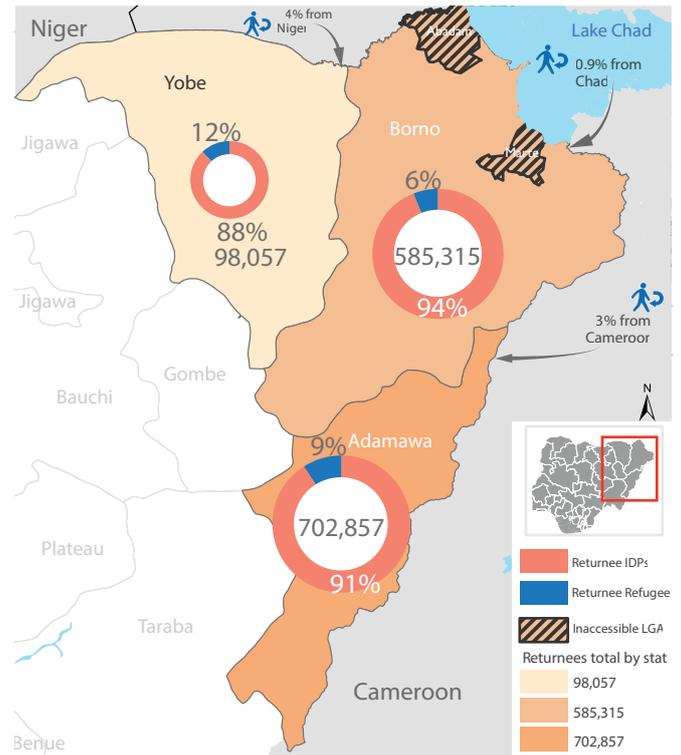
Borno has the highest percentage of returns by state of displacement at 30 per cent, followed by Adamawa at 24 per cent and Kano at eight per cent.



Figure 44: Trend of population return by assessment round

State	Round XX (Dec 2017)	Round XXI (Feb 2018)	Change
	INDs	INDs	INDs
ADAMAWA	685,507	702,857	15,125
BORNO	547,766	585,315	3,126
YOBE	96,155	98,057	3,330
Total	1,329,428	1,386,229	21,581

Table 39: Number of returnees by state



Map 4: Number of returnees by state

3A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

Shelter conditions were assessed for 230,366 returnees, or 17 per cent of the total identified returnee population. 74 per cent of the shelters assessed were not damaged, 21 per cent were partially damaged and 5 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 (8 per cent).

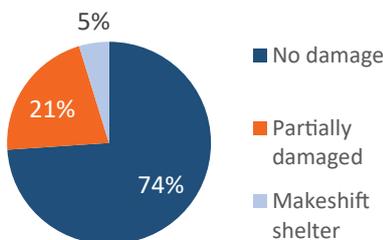


Figure 45: Conditions of shelters in areas of return

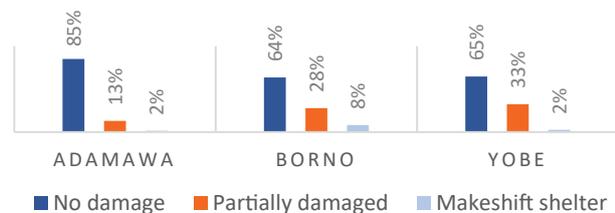


Figure 46: Conditions of return shelter by state

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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