



Cover photo: An IDP going about her daily activities in El miskin Camp I, Jere LGA, Borno State © IOM Nigeria / Phoebe Awosina / IOM 2022



# DTM

## IOM NIGERIA

### ROUND 43 (FEBRUARY 2023)

#### DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA NEEDS MONITORING IN BORNO, ADAMAWA & YOBE STATES



# PUBLISHER

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# KEY HIGHLIGHTS

## IDP OVERVIEW



**483,467**  
Displaced households



**2,375,661**  
Displaced individuals

**24%**  
Women

**19%**  
Men

**31%**  
Girls (<18)

**26%**  
Boys (<18)

## RETURNEE OVERVIEW



**347,419**  
Returnee households



**2,100,180**  
Returnee individuals

**22%**  
Women

**18%**  
Men

**32%**  
Girls (<18)

**28%**  
Boys (<18)

### IDPs in camps/camp-like settings



**966,103**

### IDPs in host communities



**1,409,558**

### IDP Returnees



**1,934,527**

### Returnees from abroad

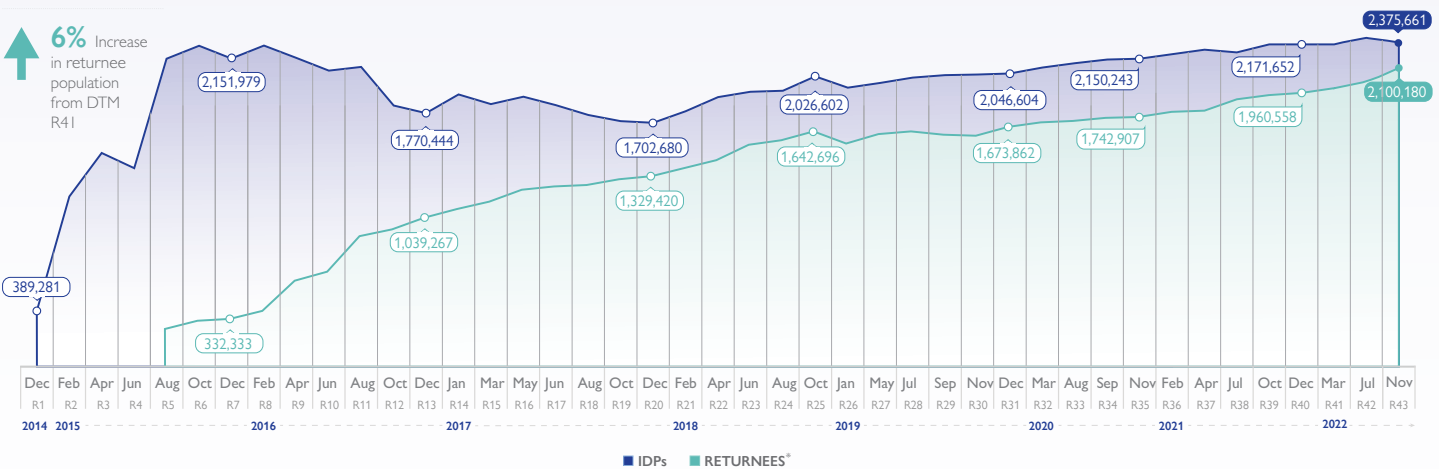


**165,653**

**↓ 3%** Decrease in IDP population from DTM R42

**↑ 6%** Increase in returnee population from DTM R41

IDP and returnee population trends



\*No assessment was conducted for returnees in Round 42

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents the results from Round 43 of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), aims to improve the understanding of the scope of internal displacement and return movements in north-east Nigeria. The assessment for this report took place between 1 August and 19 November 2022 and reflects the number of IDPs from the six states in Nigeria's north-east geopolitical zone. This zone is the most affected by the conflict and consists of the following states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. This report also contains findings from the needs monitoring assessment conducted in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states which are the most affected states in the north-east zone.

In Round 43, a total of 2,375,661 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were identified in 483,467 households. This signifies a decrease of 3 per cent (or 79,529 individuals) compared to [Round 42](#) when 2,455,190 IDPs were recorded (July 2022).

During Round 43, IDP assessments were conducted in 2,447 locations across the six states of north-east Nigeria. The assessed locations included 304 camps and camp-like settlements and 2,143 locations where internally displaced persons lived among host communities. The purpose was to better understand dynamics and trends of displacement in the conflict-affected region.

Furthermore, 2,100,180 returnees were recorded in the Round 43 assessment. This number represents an increase of 117,050 individuals or more than six per cent compared to [Round 41](#) when 1,983,130 returnees were recorded in June 2022. Despite a slight decrease in IDP numbers between Round 42 and Round 43, a clear trend toward return to locations of origin in the BAY (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) states was observed. It is to be noted that the returnee assessment was not conducted in Round 42, hence the comparison with Round 41.

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by state

State	LGAs accessed	R42 total (July 2022)		R43 total (November 2022)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		IDP population	IDP population (%)	IDP population	IDP population (%)			
Adamawa	21	232,996	9%	223,910	9%	Decrease	-9,086	-3.9%
Bauchi	20	67,230	3%	64,727	3%	Decrease	-2,503	-3.7%
Borno	26	1,865,715	76%	1,820,179	77%	Decrease	-45,536	-2.4%
Gombe	11	48,524	2%	47,977	2%	Decrease	-547	-1.1%
Taraba	16	77,450	3%	52,123	2%	Decrease	-25,327	-32.7%
Yobe	17	163,275	7%	166,745	7%	Increase	+3,470	+2.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>2,455,190</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,375,661</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Decrease</b>	<b>-79,529</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

Table 2: Change in returnee population by state

State	LGAs accessed	R41 total (June 2022)		R43 total (November 2022)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Returnee population	Returnee population (%)	Returnee population	Returnee population (%)			
Adamawa	16	843,493	42%	849,217	40%	Increase	+5,724	+0.7%
Borno	19	788,807	40%	898,942	43%	Increase	+110,135	+14.0%
Yobe	7	350,830	18%	352,021	17%	Increase	+1,191	+0.3%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,983,130</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,100,180</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>+117,050</b>	<b>+5.9%</b>

# METHODOLOGY

The data for this report was obtained using multiple DTM survey tools at various administrative levels. Each tool targeted a different population profile depending on the purpose of the assessment. A master list assessment was conducted at the site level, in the six (6) north-east states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe to ascertain the number displaced persons. Additionally, a needs monitoring assessment was conducted in the states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) to understand the sectoral needs of IDPs and returnees. The needs monitoring assessment aims to provide regular sectoral information to the humanitarian community on the changing needs of displaced populations. The results of this assessment will help clusters and partners to inform operations and tailor assistance according to the needs of a population in a specific location/site.

## TOOLS

**Master List Assessment — IDP and Returnee Locations in North-east Nigeria:** The Master List provides data on the number of IDPs and returnees at the state, Local Government Area (LGA), ward and location level, their shelter type, the period of displacement, areas of origin for IDPs and areas of last displacement for returnees. IOM's DTM continuously collects data through interviews with key informants and reports it every three months. The Master List presents data on the number of individuals and households using either head count, previous registration, official documentation or a demographic calculator based on a sample of assessed IDPs dispersed in host communities, camps or camp-like settings.

**Needs Monitoring — IDP and Returnee Locations in BAY states:** For the implementation of the Needs Monitoring Tool, DTM adopted and refined the previously used DTM Site Assessment methodology which gathers data at site/ location level using multiple key informants and direct observations. Interviews were conducted face-to-face by DTM in accessible locations. The Needs Monitoring Tool which is a multi-sector questionnaire was developed in close consultation, collaboration and feedback with each cluster to collect information relevant to effective humanitarian planning and programming. This includes changes to the previous Site Assessment Form with regards to redundancies and new information needs. This tool will enable comparative analysis of needs across time and improve humanitarian targeting. The accuracy of the data relies on the regularity and continuity of the assessments and field visits that are conducted every quarter. The survey assessed the following two population groups as outlined in the JIAF - Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnees.



# MAP I: IDP LOCATIONS



Map I: IDP LOCATIONS

# I: BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

## Ia: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Eighty-seven per cent of the IDP population were forced to flee their locations of origin between 2014 and 2020. In the state of Bauchi, this number was reported at 97 per cent. Eight per cent of the displacements took place in 2021 and five per cent of the IDP population (or 189,410 individuals) in north-east Nigeria, have been displaced since the beginning of 2022. Once more, this demonstrates the continued escalation of the conflict and the profound impact it has on the residents in the affected regions.

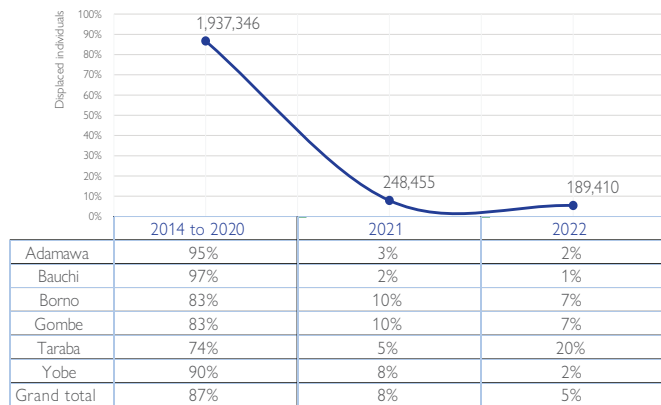


Figure 1: Year of displacement of IDPs

## Ib: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 126,668 displaced persons, representing just under six per cent of the identified IDP population in north-east Nigeria. The gender distribution showed that 55 per cent were female while 45 per cent were male. Fifty-eight per cent of IDPs were minors (under 18 years old) and four per cent were above 60 years old.

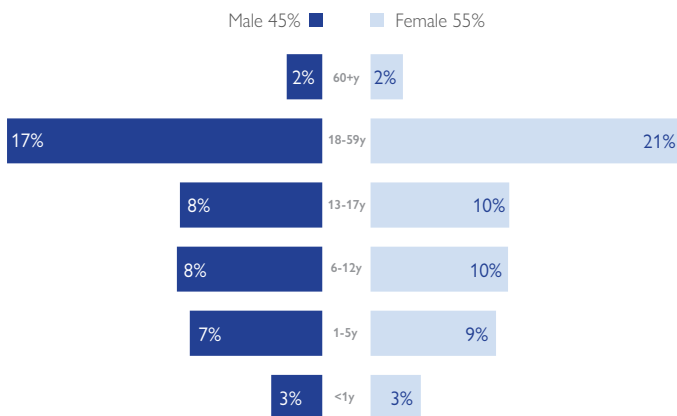


Figure 2: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs

## Ic: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The majority (95%) of IDPs reported conflict as the main reason of displacement, which is in line with findings from previous rounds. Communal clashes were reported as a reason for displacement by five per cent of IDPs. A few cases of natural disasters, flood, banditry and farmers-herders clashes resulted in less than one per cent of the displacement. Figure three provides an overview of the reasons for displacement by state. Similar to previous rounds, the State of Taraba showed the highest proportion of displacements due to communal clashes with 70 per cent. Communal clashes are often triggered by land and border issues. Increasing violence between farmers and herders during the farming seasons and transhumance movements accounted for over three per cent of the displacements in Taraba State. Insurgency was the most dominant cause of displacement in Borno and Yobe states.

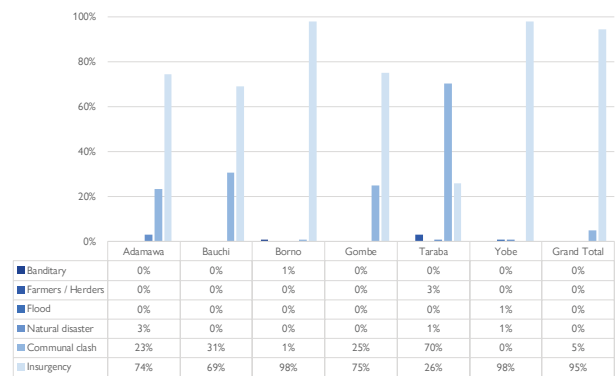
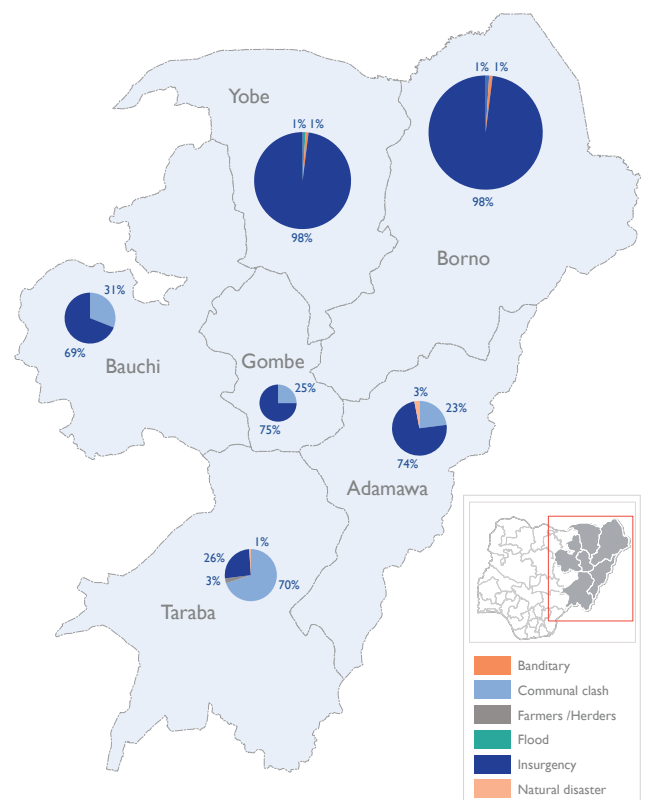


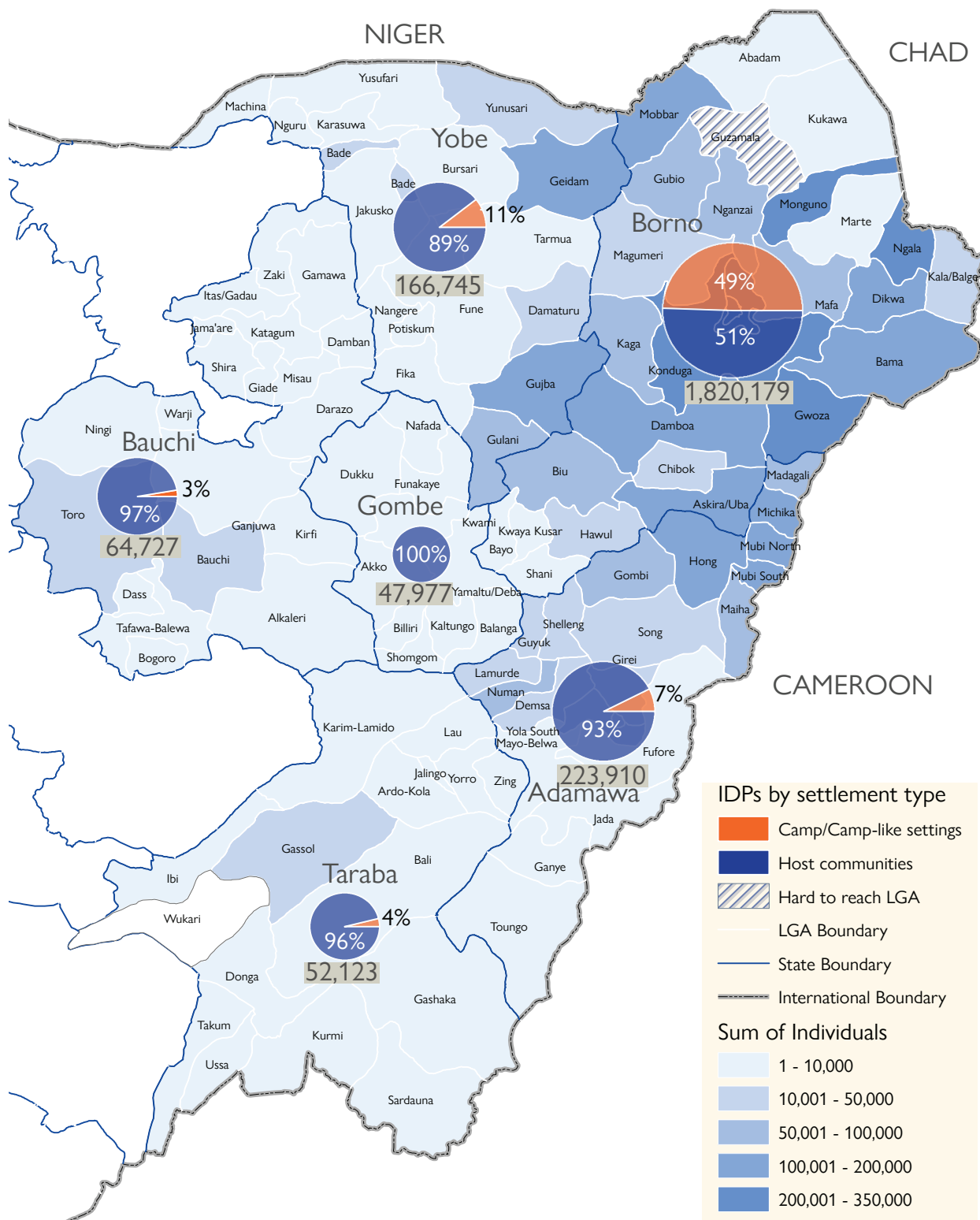
Figure 3: Percentage of IDPs by reason for displacement



Map 2: Cause of displacement and percentage of IDP population by state



# MAP 3: IDP POPULATION BY LGA & SIGNIFICANT SITE TYPE BY STATE



Map 3: IDP population by LGA | Significant site type by state

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

State	Camps/camp-like settings			Host communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
Adamawa	17,374	22	8%	206,536	468	33%	223,910	490
Borno	905,275	237	86%	914,904	535	37%	1,820,179	772
Yobe	18,640	17	6%	148,105	428	30%	166,745	445
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>941,289</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,269,545</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,210,834</b>	<b>1,707</b>

## 2. SECTORAL NEEDS MONITORING IN BAY STATES

A total of 2,210,834 IDPs were identified in 455,814 households in the BAY (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) states of north-east Nigeria. This signifies a decrease of two per cent or 51,152 individuals compared to the number of IDPs identified in the BAY states from DTM Round 42.

### 2a: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATION

The IDP population in the BAY states comprises of 962,328 IDPs in camps and camp-like settings\*\* (44% of IDPs) and 1,248,506 IDPs in host communities (56% of IDPs).

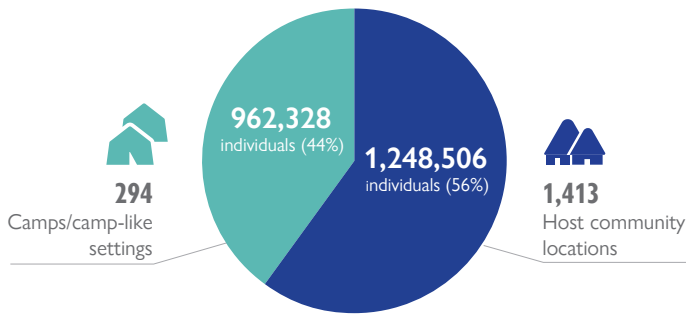


Figure 4: IDP population per settlement type

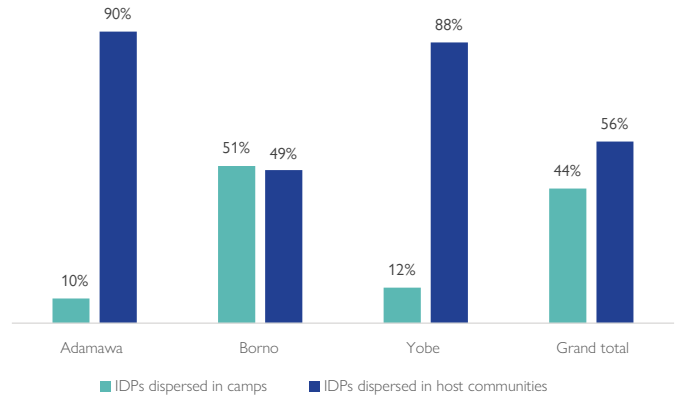


Figure 5: IDP settlement type by state

### 2b: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Seventy-six per cent of the camps and camp-like settings were classified as spontaneous, while 24 per cent were planned. Most of them were categorised as collective settlement/centres (58%), while others were camps (41%). Three (3) transitional centres were identified in Jere, Kaga and Kukawa LGAs of Borno State.

The majority of camps and camp-like settings were located on private property (44%), followed by publicly owned land (42%), community-owned land (13%) and ancestral ground (1%). Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (71%), fifteen per cent of the IDPs were living in community-owned land, eight per cent were dwelling in public structures and six per cent in ancestral homes.

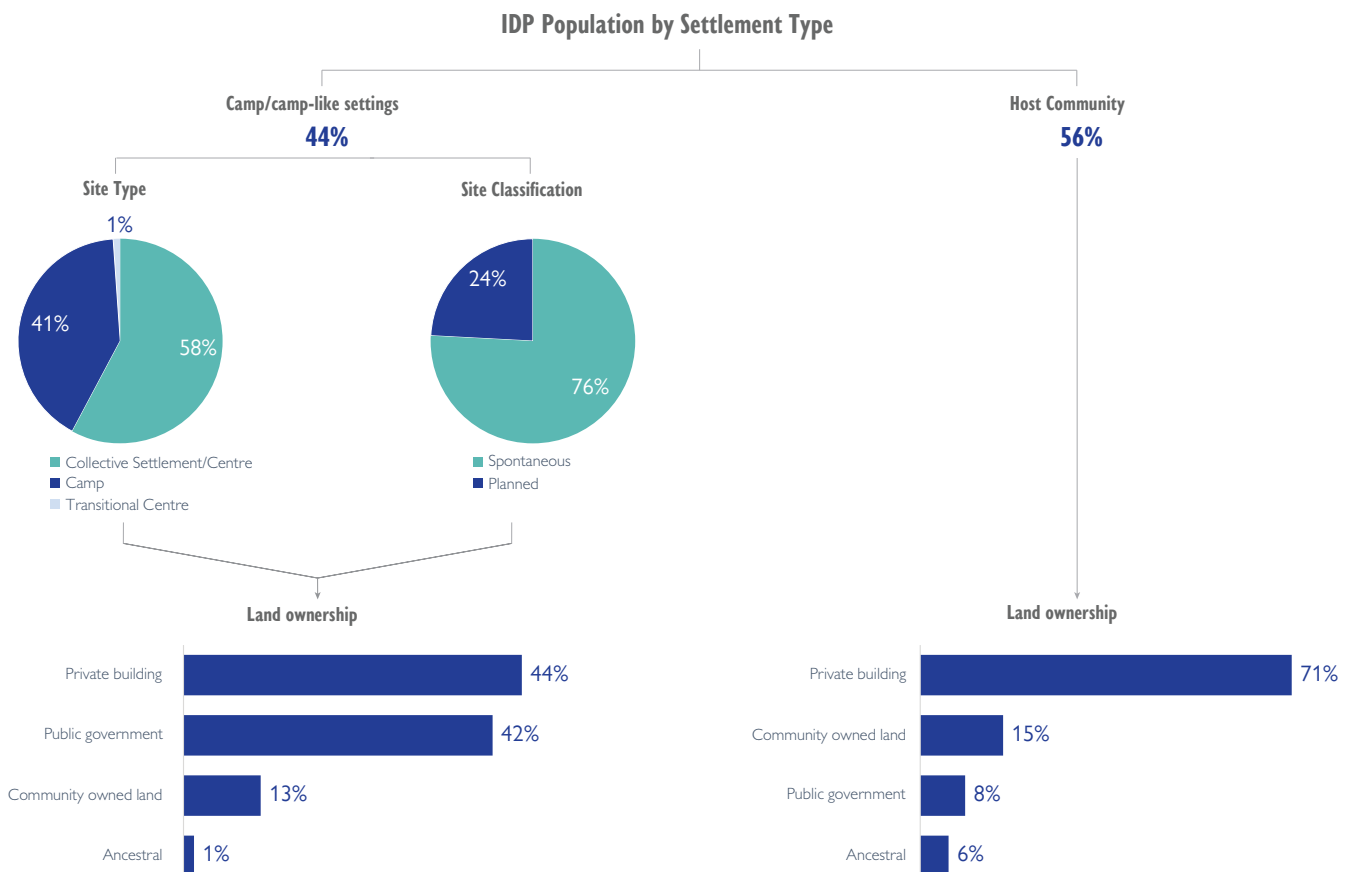


Figure 6: IDP population by settlement type

\*\*The Master List and Needs Monitoring assessments were conducted before the closure of 400 Housing Estate (Gubio) Camp.

### 3. SECTOR ANALYSIS

#### 3a: CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 43 of DTM assessments, out of the 294 camps and camp-like settings assessed, 74 per cent were informal sites while the remaining 26 per cent were formal. Furthermore, 59 per cent of camps and camp-like settings did not have the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA). Many of the camps are located around the urban centres of Borno State, it is to be noted that 84 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings in the BAY states were located in the state of Borno.

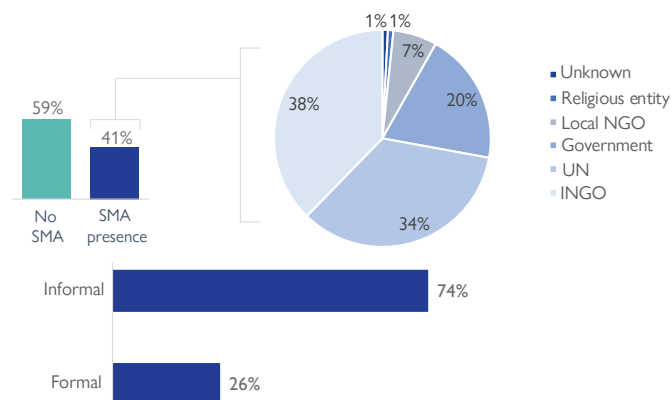


Figure 7: Presence and type of site management agency

#### 3b: SHELTER

##### Camps and camp-like settings

Camps and camp-like settings presented a variety of shelter conditions, with the most common type of shelter being makeshift/self-made shelters at 44 per cent, followed by emergency shelters at 35 per cent and pre-existing structures, reported in 13 per cent of the locations.

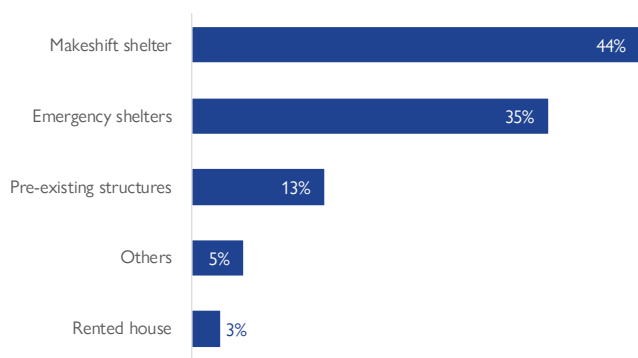


Figure 8: Types of shelter in camps and camp-like settings

##### Host Communities

An estimated 31 per cent of IDPs living with host communities lived in a rented house. Rented houses were followed by host family housing, reported at 22 per cent, and pre-existing structures at 16 per cent.

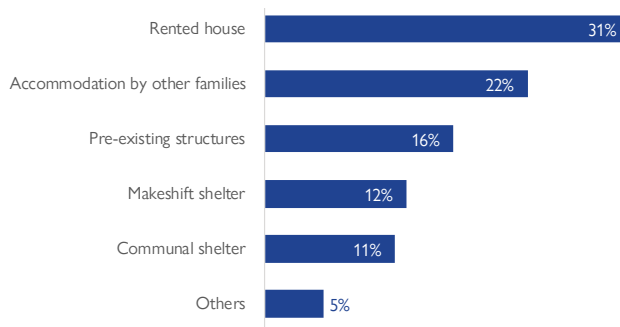


Figure 9: Types of shelter in host community sites

#### 3c: NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

##### Camps and camp-like settings

In 43 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, blankets and mats were reported as the most needed type of non-food item (NFI). Blankets and mats were followed by kitchen sets (24%) and mosquito nets (11%).

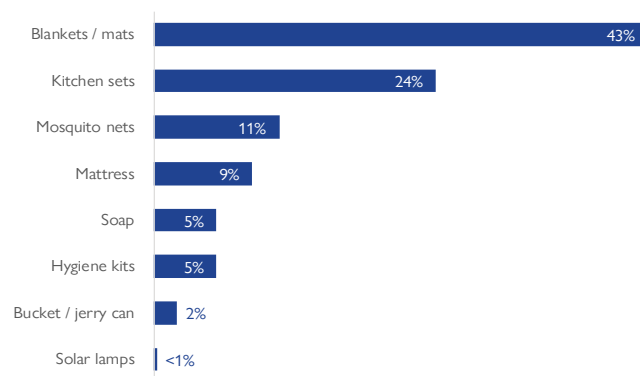


Figure 10: Most needed NFI in camps and camp-like settings

##### Host Communities

Similar to camps and camp-like settings, blankets and mats were the most needed NFI for IDPs living in host communities. In 48 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living in host communities, blankets and mats were reported as the most needed NFI. Blankets and mats were followed by mosquito nets (15%), and kitchen sets (14%).

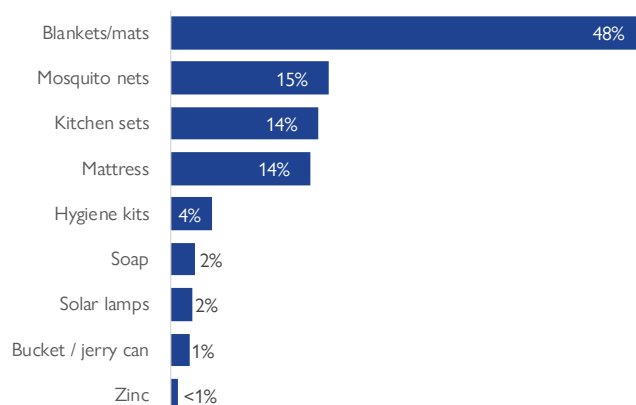


Figure 11: Most needed NFI in host communities

### 3d: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

#### Water Resources

##### Camp and camp-like settings:

In 89 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings in the State of Yobe, the location to the main source of water was reported to be on-site and less than 30 minutes round-trip. Borno State had the least percentage of camps and camp-like settings (67%) with the main source of water reported to be on-site and within 30 minutes round-trip.

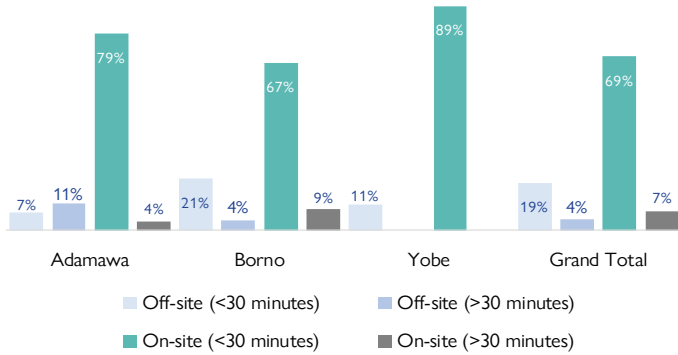


Figure 12: Location of main source of water in camps and camp-like settings per state

In 35 per cent of the camps and camp-like setting locations, colour was cited as the main problem with water. Colour was followed by taste, as reported in 26 per cent of the locations and odour /smell (in 17% of assessed locations).

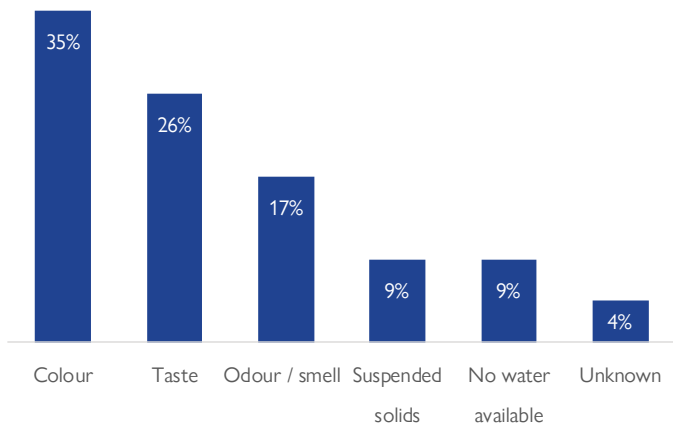


Figure 13: Main problem with water in camps and camp-like settings

##### Host Communities

For IDPs in host communities, similarly to IDPs in camp and camp-like settings, Yobe recorded the highest percentage of locations with the main water source within the location and less than 30 minutes round trip. In 82 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing in host communities in Borno State, the location to the main source of water was reported to be on-site and less than 30 minutes round-trip. Meanwhile, Adamawa State had the least percentage (70%) where the main source of water was reported to be on-site and within 30 minutes round-trip.

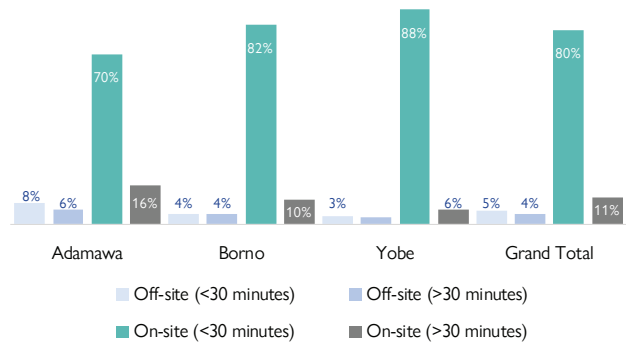


Figure 14: Location of main source of water in host communities per state

In contrast to camps and camp-like settings, taste was the main problem with water in locations where IDPs were residing in host communities (56% of assessed locations). Taste was followed by colour (in 23% of assessed locations). Water was not available for 1 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing in host communities.

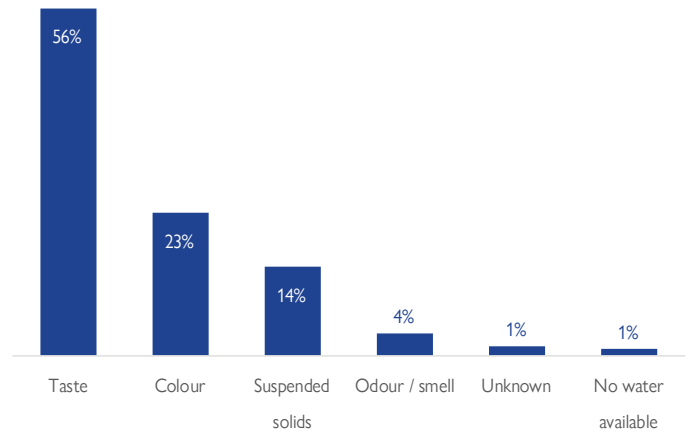


Figure 15: Main problem with water in host communities



To improve the well-being of IDPs in North-east Nigeria, IOM continues to provide coordinated humanitarian response by setting up WASH facilities in camps and camp-like settings. Borno State © IOM Nigeria 2022

## Personal Hygiene Facilities

### Camps and camp-like settings

In 91 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, toilets were described as unhygienic (85%) or non-usable (6%), while toilets were reported to be hygienic in 9 per cent of the locations assessed. In the State of Borno, respondents reported that 91 per cent of the sites the toilets were described as unhygienic (87%) or non-usable (4%), while toilets were reported to be hygienic in 9 per cent of the locations assessed.

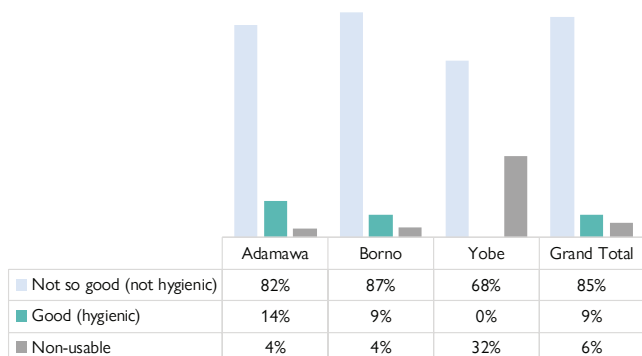


Figure 16: Condition of toilets in camps and camp-like settings by state

### Host Communities

Also in host community locations, a high percentage of the toilets were reported as unhygienic (90%) or not usable (90%), while toilets were reported to be hygienic in five per cent of the locations assessed. In the State of Borno, respondents reported that 92 per cent of the sites the toilets were described as unhygienic (90%) or non-usable (2%), while toilets were reported to be hygienic in six per cent of the locations assessed.

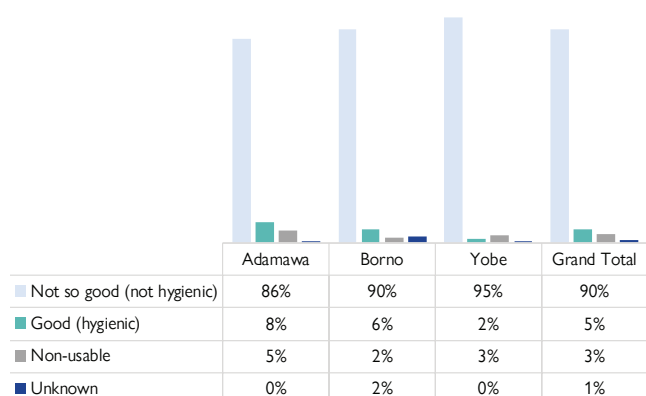


Figure 17: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

## 3e: FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Camps and camp-like settings

In the Round 43 assessments, food support was available both on-site (in 45% of camps and camp-like settings) and off-site (in 32% of camps and camp-like settings). However, no food support was available in 22 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings assessed. In the State of Borno, food support was available both on-site (in 43% of camps and camp-like settings) and off-site (in 33% of camps and camp-like settings). No food support was available in 23 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings assessed in Borno State.

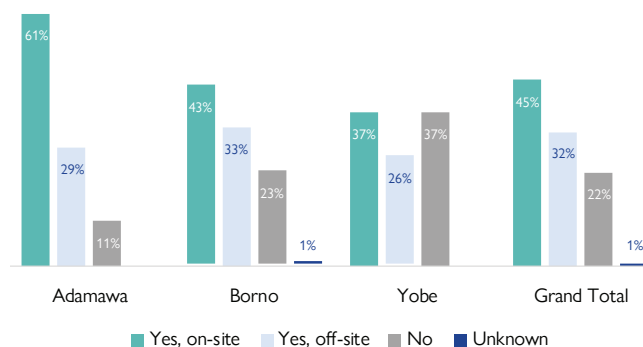


Figure 18: Access to food in camps and camp-like settings

### Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, food support was available on-site in 37 per cent of the locations assessed and off-site in 26 per cent of the locations assessed. In 37 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all. In the state of Borno, food support was available on-site in 35 per cent of the locations assessed and off-site in 23 per cent of the locations assessed. In 41 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all.

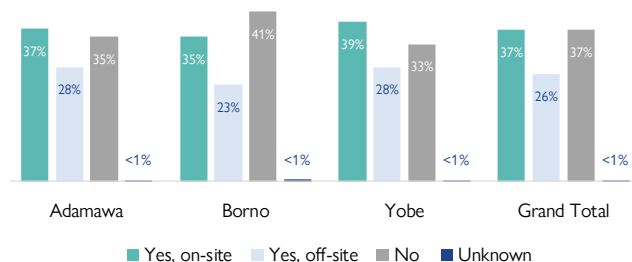


Figure 19: Access to food in host communities

### 3f: HEALTH

#### Camps and camp-like settings

During Round 43, similar to the previous rounds, malaria was cited as the most common health problem, reported in 80 per cent of camps and camp-like settings. This could be attributed to the proliferation of mosquitoes during the rainy season and floods. Malaria was followed by fever (in 5% of camps and camp-like settings) and diarrhea (in 5% of camps and camp-like settings).

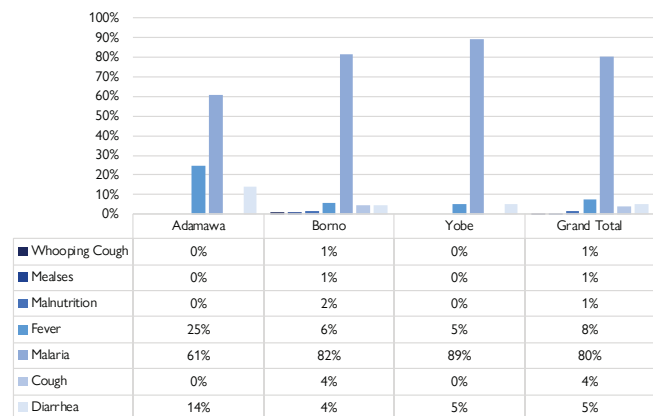


Figure 20: Common health problems in camps and camp-like settings

#### Host Communities

Mirroring the situation in camps and camp-like settings, malaria was cited as the most prevalent health ailment among IDPs residing among host communities in 79 per cent of the locations assessed. Malaria was followed by fever (12%) and cough, diarrhea and hepatitis respectively (3%). In addition, in Borno State, malaria was the most common health problem as reported in 83 per cent of the locations. Similar to the regional numbers, malaria was followed by fever (reported in 9% of the locations in Borno State) and diarrhea (reported in 4% of the locations in Borno State).

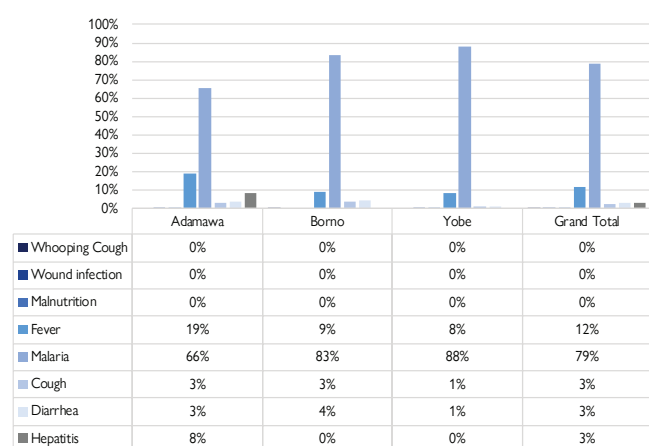


Figure 21: Common health problems in host communities

### 3g: EDUCATION

#### Camps and camp-like settings

In one per cent of camps and camp-like settings, children were not attending school at all. In 29 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending school and in 42 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school. In 26 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, between 51 and 75 per cent of children were attending school. In only three per cent of camps and camp-like settings, more than 75 per cent of children were attending school. In the State of Borno, one per cent of the children in camps and camp-like settings were not attending school at all.

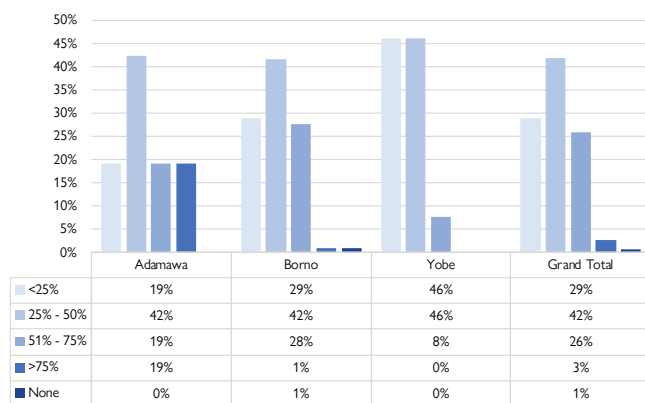


Figure 22: Percentage of children attending school in camps and camp-like settings

#### Host Communities

In one per cent of the locations where IDPs resided with host communities, no children were attending school at all. In 13 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school. In 43 per cent of the locations, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school. In 35 per cent of the locations, between 51 and 75 per cent of children were attending school, and in 7 per cent of locations, over 75 per cent of children were attending school.

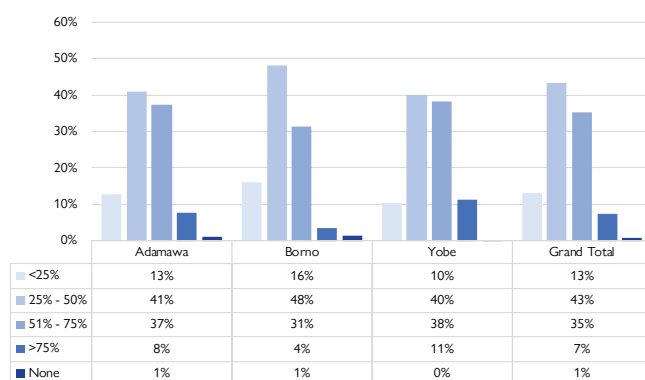


Figure 23: Percentage of children attending school in host communities



### 3h: LIVELIHOODS

#### Camps and camp-like settings

In 37 per cent of camps and camp-like settings assessed, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs. Farming was followed by petty trade, cited in 30 per cent of camps and camp-like settings as the main occupation of IDPs. In 22 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, jobs as daily labourer were cited as the main occupation of IDPs.

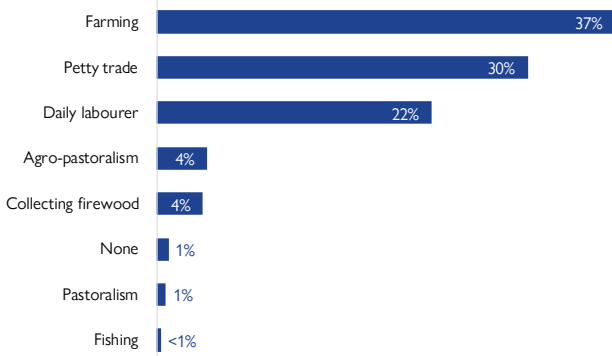


Figure 24: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps and camp-like settings

In 61 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings assessed, the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. In Yobe State, all IDPs had access to farming land, while in Borno State, only 53 per cent of the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. This is because most of the camps and camp-like settings in Borno State are located within and close to the urban centres.

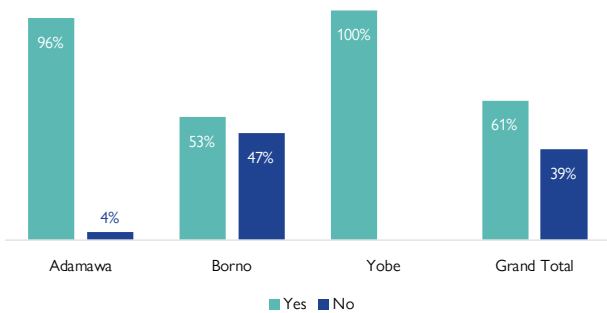


Figure 25: Access to land for cultivation in camps and camp-like settings

#### Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, farming was reported as the main occupation in 63 per cent of the locations assessed. Farming was followed by jobs as a daily labourer, cited in 14 per cent of the locations assessed and petty trade, cited in 11 per cent of the locations assessed.

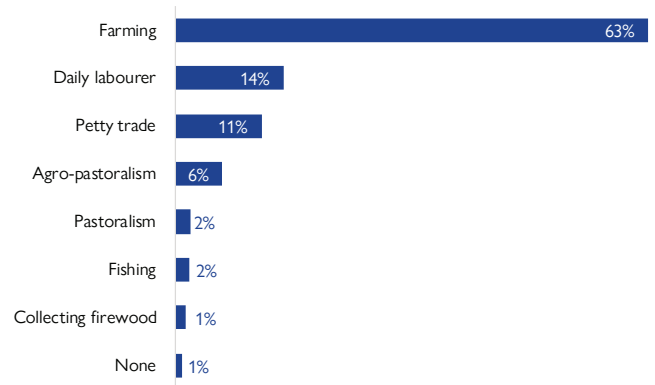


Figure 26: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

In contrast to IDPs in camps and camp-like settings, in 85 per cent of the locations where IDPs resided among host communities, IDPs had access to land for cultivation. This number was reported lower only in the State of Borno where IDPs had access to land for cultivation in 64 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 6%). Again, this can be explained by the fact that in the state of Borno, many IDPs are residing in the urban centres of LGAs.

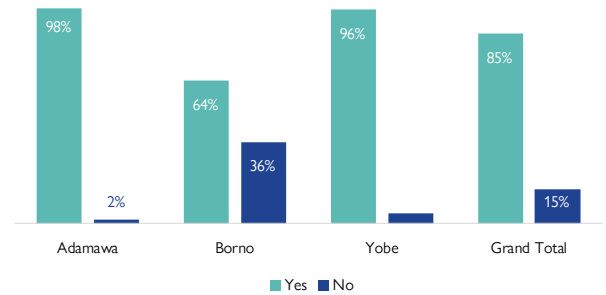


Figure 27: Access to land for cultivation in host communities



Adamu is one of the IDPs displaced by insurgency since 2016, he has now integrated with the community hosting him and his family. He relies on his petty business as source of livelihood. Adamawa State © IOM Nigeria 2021



Godiya has been displaced from her place of origin since 2015 as a result of communal clashes. She makes akara (nigerian beans cake) to support her children. Yobe State © IOM Nigeria 2021

### 3i: PROTECTION

#### Camps and camp-like settings

Security was provided in 79 per cent of camps and camp-like settings. This number was reported at 86 per cent in the camps and camp-like settings in the most affected State of Borno. In contrast, in the State of Yobe, security was provided in only 32 per cent of camps and camp-like settings.

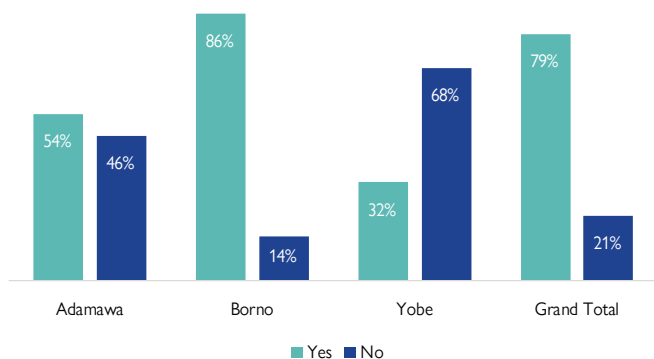


Figure 28: Security provided in camps and camp-like settings

#### Host Communities

In 78 per cent of the locations where IDPs resided among host communities, some form of security was provided. This figure was reported at 86 per cent in the most affected State of Borno, 77 per cent in Adamawa State and 67 per cent in Yobe State.

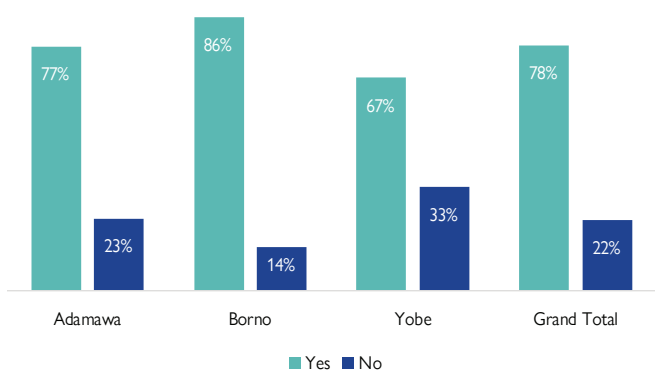


Figure 29: Security provided in host communities

### 3j: MAIN UNFULFILLED NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS IN BORNO, ADAMAWA AND YOBE (BAY) STATES

Similar to the previous rounds, the percentage of IDPs who needed food remained high. In 80 per cent of the locations assessed, food was cited as the primary unfulfilled need (up by 3% since Round 40). Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the primary unfulfilled need in 9 per cent of the locations with IDPs followed by medical services in 5 per cent of the locations and shelter in 4 per cent of the locations.

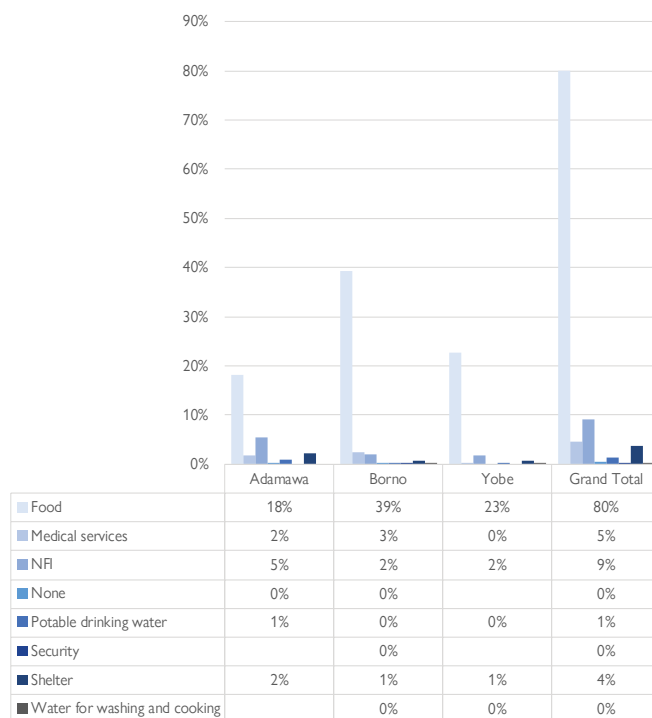


Figure 30: Main unmet needs in IDP settlements

## 4: RETURNEE ASSESSMENT

### 4a: RETURNEE OVERVIEW

A total of 2,210,180 returnees or 347,419 returnee households were recorded during Round 43 of DTM assessments in north-east Nigeria. This signified an increase of 11 per cent or 227,050 individuals compared to Round 41 when 1,983,130 returnees were identified. This increase is a result of the closed camps in the city of Maiduguri leading to the gradual return of IDPs to their communities of origin. Note that IOM only tracks return movements in the BAY states.

**The gradual increase in return population is most evident in Borno State and is predominantly due to the camp closures within the urban areas of Maiduguri which led IDPs to relocate to their places of habitual residence within the state.**

During this round of data collection, 42 LGAs with a total of 705 return locations were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states (an increase from 688 locations in Round 41). Compared to the previous round of assessment, the State of Borno hosted the most significant number of returnees with 898,942 individuals or 43 per cent of the total returnee population in north-east Nigeria. This is a shift from the previous round where Adamawa State recorded the highest number of returnees. Adamawa State hosted 849,217 returnees, or 40 per cent of the total number of returnees in Round 43. While the State of Yobe was home to 352,021 individuals or 17 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in the BAY states.

When compared to the current numbers to the Round 41 assessments, all states witnessed increased returnee numbers. The most notable increase was in Borno State, where the returnee population increased by 110,135 individuals or 14 per cent. These increases can be explained by relocated IDPs who returned to their places of habitual residence after the camp closures in Maiduguri.

Table 4: Returnee population difference by state

State	R41 return population total (June 2022)	R43 return population total (November 2022)	Status	Difference	Return population in percentages per state
ADAMAWA	843,493	849,217	Increase	+5,724	40%
BORNO	788,807	898,942	Increase	+110,135	43%
YOBE	350,830	350,021	Increase	+1,191	17%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,983,130</b>	<b>2,100,180</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>+117,050</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 4b: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Fifty-four per cent of the entire returnee population were female, while 46 per cent were male. Sixty per cent of the return population were minors (under 18 years old), and four per cent were above 60 years old. The average household size for returnee families in the BAY states of north-east Nigeria was six persons. Out of the total number of returnees, 1,934,527 individuals or 92 per cent of all returnees, were classified as IDP returnees. In comparison, 165,653 individuals or eight per cent of all returnees, were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back to Nigeria from neighbouring countries. Among the returned refugees, 79,313 individuals returned from Cameroon (48% of refugee returnees), 58,211 individuals from the Niger Republic (35% of refugee returnees) and 28,129 individuals from Chad (17% of refugee returnees).

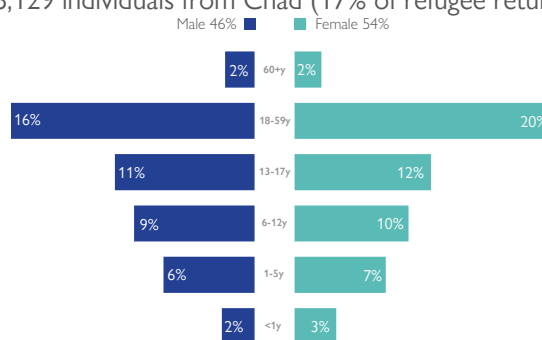


Figure 31: Age and demographic breakdown of returnees

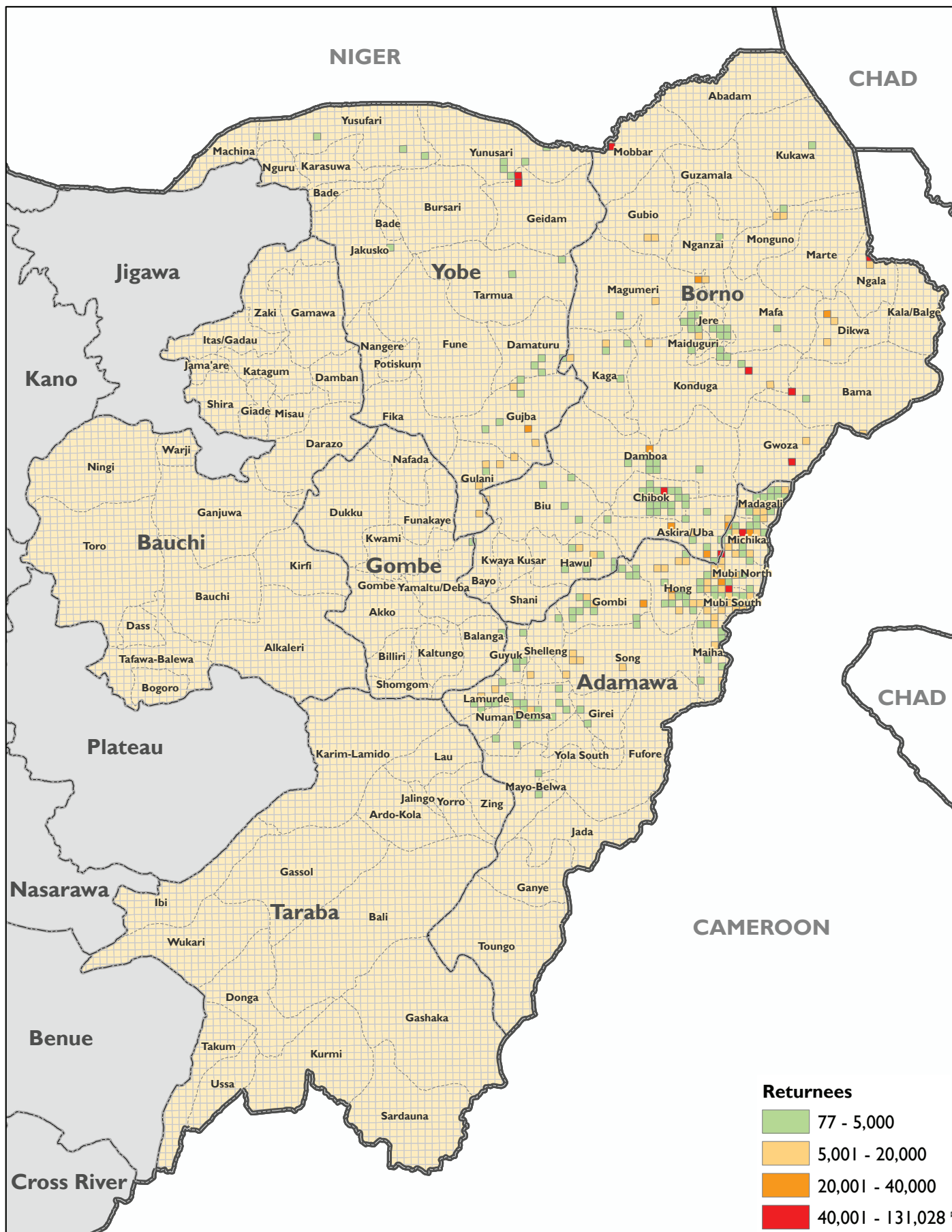
### 4c: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES

About 83 per cent of surveyed returnee households indicated to have returned to their locations of origin between the years 2014 and 2020. When disaggregating the data per state, it is noteworthy that there is a clear distinction in the year of return between the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. Forty per cent of the return movements occurred between 2014 and 2020 in Adamawa State, while in Borno and Yobe states, 36 per cent and seven per cent of returnees returned between 2014 and 2020 respectively. In the year 2021, Yobe State received nine per cent of the returnees while about one per cent returned in the states of Adamawa and Borno. Additionally, in the the year 2022, Borno State recorded the highest number of returned IDPs (5%) while about one per cent returned in the states of Adamawa and Borno.

Table 5: Year of return for returnees

State	Majority Year of Returns (2022)	Majority Year of Returns (2021)	Majority Year of Returns (2014 - 2020)
ADAMAWA	11,471 (1%)	412 (<1%)	837,334 (40%)
BORNO	114,131 (5%)	26,707 (1%)	758,104 (36%)
YOBE	3,975 (<1%)	190,945 (9%)	157,101 (7%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>129,577 (6%)</b>	<b>218,064 (10%)</b>	<b>1,752,539 (83%)</b>

# MAP 4: RETURNEE LOCATIONS\*\*\*



Map 4: Distribution of returnee locations by LGA

\*\*\*It is to be noted that return movements are only captured in the states Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

#### 4d: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-seven per cent of returnee households were residing in communal shelters. Twenty-four per cent of returnee households were residing in pre-existing structures and 20 per cent were living in rented houses. In addition, 30 per cent of returnee households found their houses in their locations of origin either fully (6%) or partially (24%) damaged, while 70 per cent of the houses of returnees were not damaged upon their return.

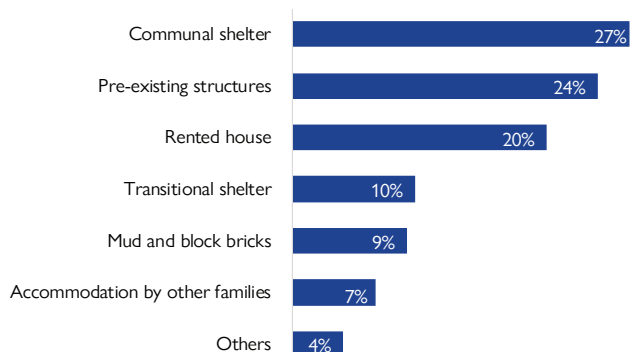


Figure 32: Shelter type of the returned households in areas of return

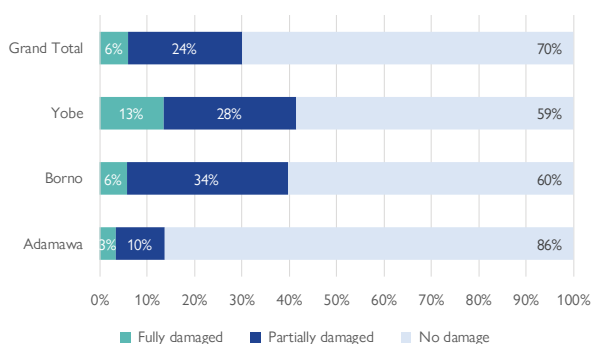


Figure 33: Shelter conditions of the returnee households

#### 4e: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

In 91 per cent of the return locations, health facilities were reported to be available. These health facilities can include: hospitals, primary healthcare centres, clinics, etc. The main reported sources of medication in return locations were health facilities (in 69% of locations), followed by chemist shops (in 28% of locations) and traditional sources (in 3% of locations).

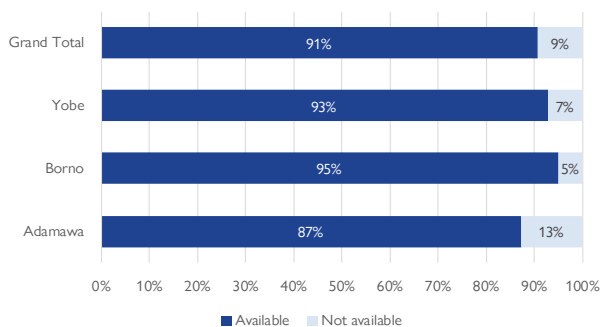


Figure 34: Availability of health facility in areas of return

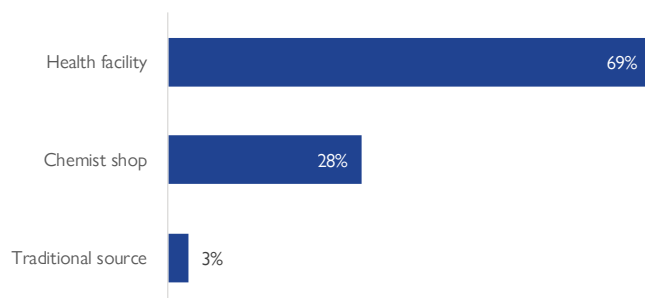


Figure 35: Type of health facilities in areas of return

#### 4f: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Educational facilities were present in 91 per cent of locations where returnees were residing. In 6 per cent of the locations, more than 75 per cent of the children were attending school, in 26 per cent of the locations, between 51 and 75 per cent of the children were attending school. In 46 per cent of the return locations, between 25 and 50 per cent of the children were attending school, in 21 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending school and in 2 per cent of the locations, no children were attending school.

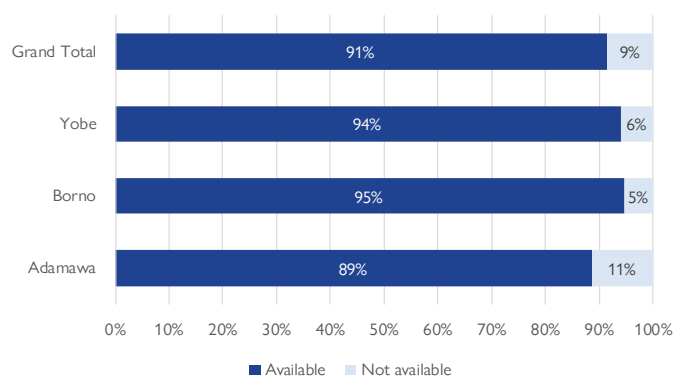


Figure 36: Availability of education services in areas of return

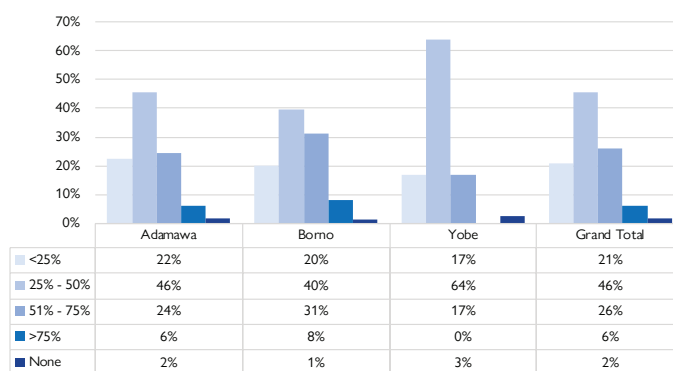


Figure 37: Percentage of children attending school in areas of return



#### 4g: SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Pit latrines with slabs were the most common type of sanitation facility, present in 49 per cent of locations where returnees were residing and had access to sanitation facilities. This was followed by pit latrines without slab / open pit, present in 36 per cent of locations, and ventilated improved pit latrines in 4 per cent of locations. While no sanitation facility was present in 4 per cent of return locations assessed.

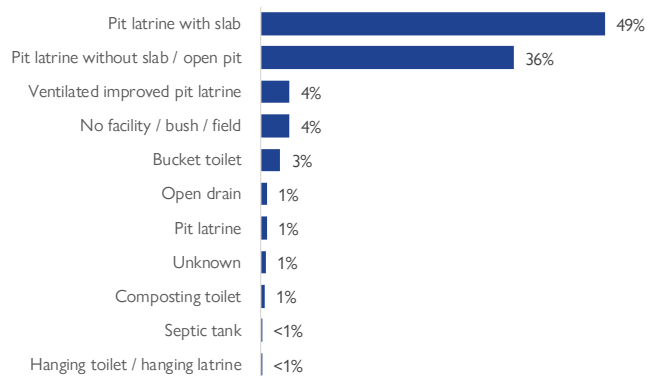


Figure 38: Type of WASH facilities in areas of return

#### 4h: MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD FOR RETURNEES

Similar to previous assessments, farming was the most common type of livelihood as reported in 76 per cent of the locations assessed. Farming was followed by agro-pastoralism, mentioned in 11 per cent of the return locations, and petty trading, mentioned in 6 per cent of return locations. Meanwhile, 97 per cent of return locations had access to farmland for cultivation.

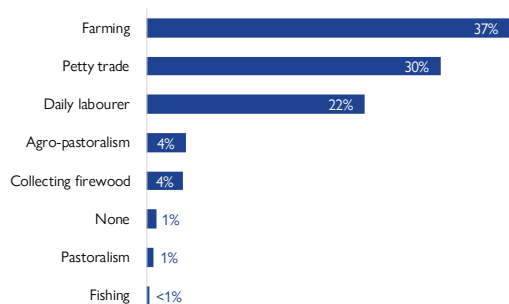


Figure 39: Means of livelihood

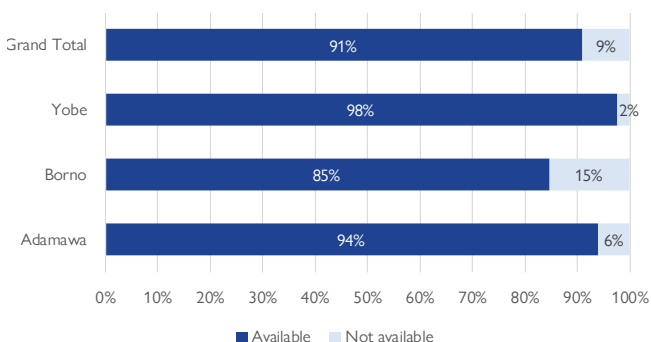


Figure 40: Percentage of locations with access to farmland by state

#### 4i: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Ninety per cent of locations where returnees have settled had markets nearby while 10 per cent had no market facilities / services.

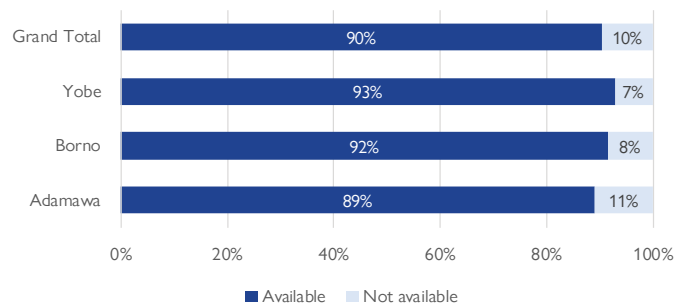


Figure 41: Availability of market services in areas of return

#### 4j: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

In 35 per cent of the return locations that received assistance, food was reported as the most common type of assistance received by the returnee community. Food was followed by NFIs, reported in 27 per cent of the return locations and WASH, reported in 15 per cent of the return locations.

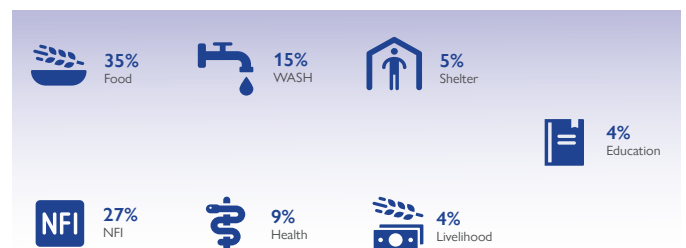


Figure 42: Most typical type of assistance in return locations



IOM field team assessing the water source available to returnees in a village in Adamawa State © IOM Nigeria 2021



