



DTM Round 24
August 2018



NIGERIA

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 24 assessment report, prepared by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), aims to improve the humanitarian community's understanding of the scope of internal displacements and returns, as well as the needs of the conflict-affected populations in north-east Nigeria. The report covers the period of 23 July to 6 August 2018 and reflects trends from the six states most affected by the ongoing conflict: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round 24 identified 1,926,748 displaced individuals in the six affected states, representing an increase (of 8,240 people) in comparison to 1,918,508 displaced people recorded in the last round of assessments published in June 2018. Prior to this, a two per cent increase was recorded in the last assessment, as against the number identified in Round 22 (published in April 2018).

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews with five per cent of the identified IDP population — that is, 87,323 displaced persons — were conducted during this round of assessments. The information collated and analyzed in this report includes the reasons for displacement, places of origin and dwelling types, mobility patterns, and unfulfilled needs of the displaced populations.

Additionally, site assessments were carried out in 2,405 sites, with the aim of better understanding the needs of the affected population. These sites included 286 camps and camp-like settings and 2,119 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. Site assessments included 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 by conflict-related displacements, this report places a specific focus on data and analyses pertaining to Borno. Lastly, this report includes analyses on the increasing number of returnees and their shelter conditions.

BACKGROUND

The escalation of violence between all parties in 2014 resulted in mass displacement across 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 DTM programme aims to provide support to the Government of Nigeria and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs and returnees, in order to provide effective 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 Local Government Area and ward-levels, by carrying out detailed assessments in displacement sites, such as camps and collective centers, as well as in sites where communities were hosting IDPs at the time of the assessment.

IOM's DTM programme is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Government of Germany. NEMA also makes financial contributions.

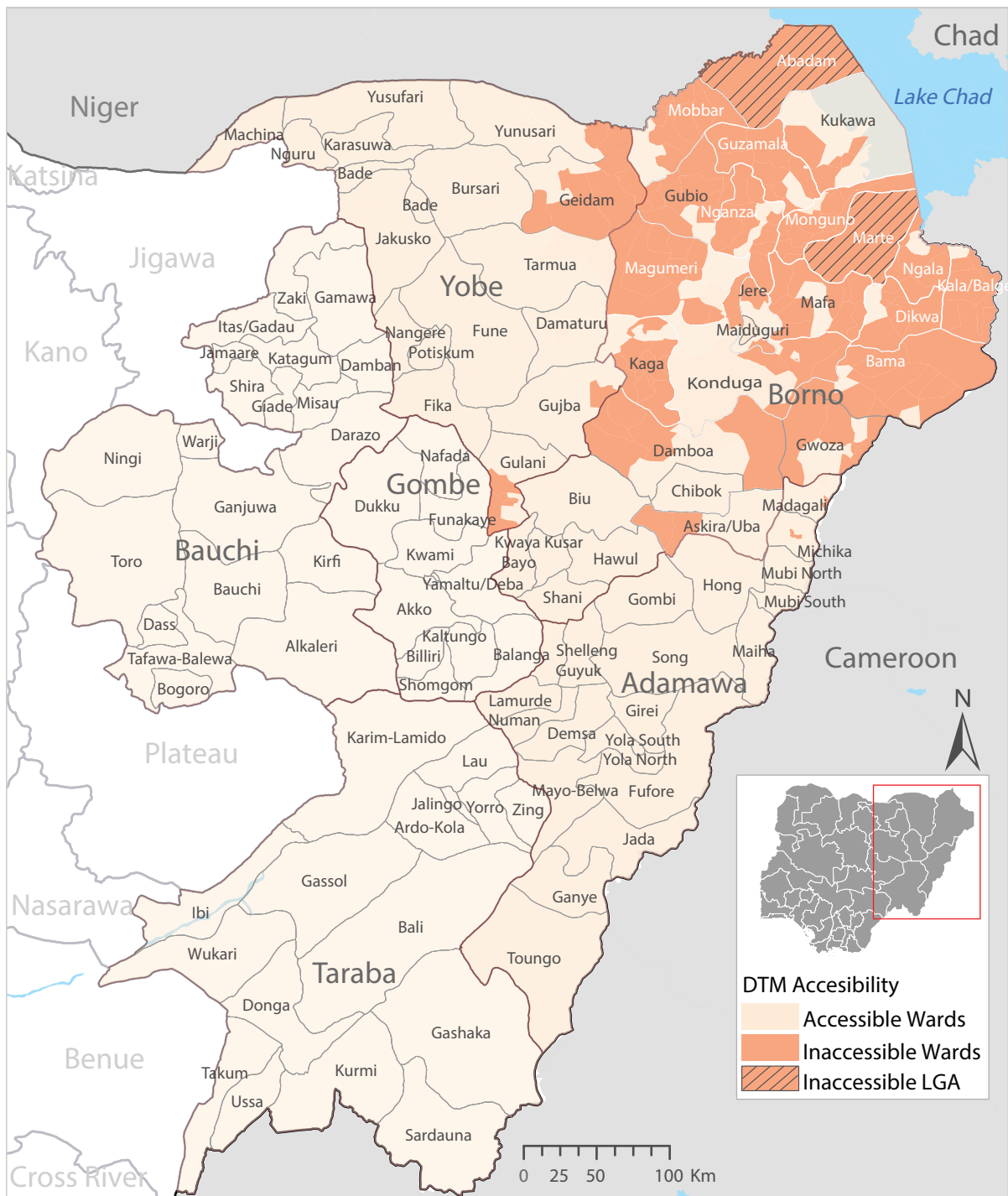


OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 24 ASSESSMENTS

DTM assessments for Round 24 were conducted from 23 July to 6 August 2018 in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) or districts, in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states. Seven additional wards were covered during this assessment, increasing the number of wards covered by the DTM to 804.

Notably, one of the additional wards assessed in Round 24 was Tunokalia ward in Ngala LGA of Borno. It has never been assessed by DTM before now due to lack of humanitarian access. Two additional wards were assessed in Adamawa, three additional wards assessed in Taraba and one additional ward assessed in Yobe.

The improved access during this round of assessment maybe attributed to slight improvements in the security situation in the region.



Map 1 : DTM accessibility map

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



1,926,748
Displaced individuals



364,635
Displaced households



27%
of the IDP population
are children under 5 years



79%
of the IDP population
are women and children



1,580,093
Returnee individuals



262,513
Returnee households

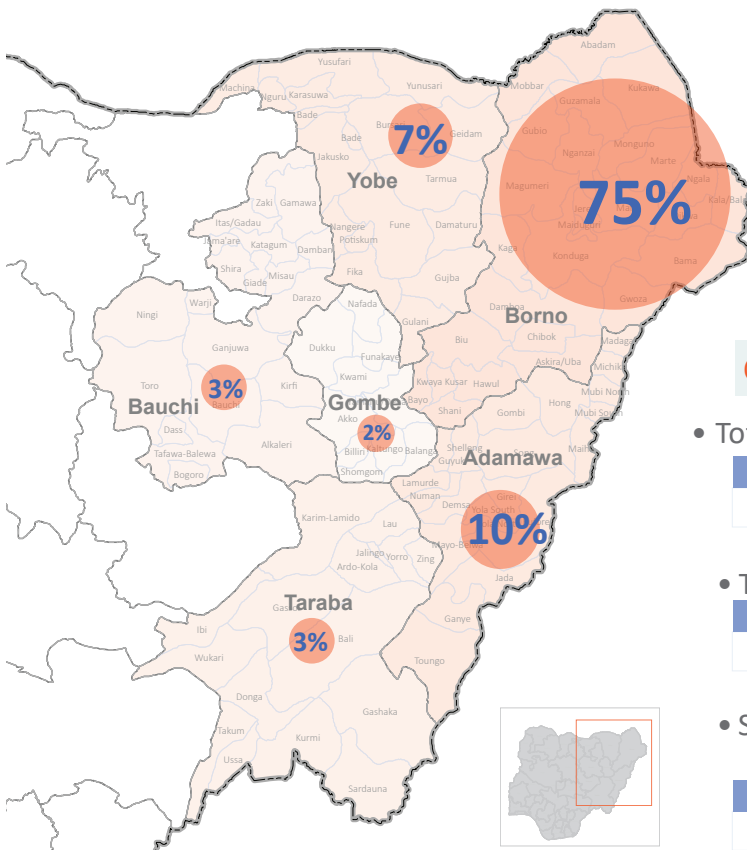


46%
of the IDP population
are male



54%
of the IDP population
are female

DTM COVERAGE AND POPULATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA



- Largest IDP populations are located in **Borno**, **Adamawa** and **Yobe**



- 94%** of displacements were due to the ongoing conflict in Northeast Nigeria



CHANGE IN FIGURES (JUNE to AUGUST 2018)

- Total number of identified IDPs increased by **0.4%**

	DTM Round 23	DTM Round 24	Change
	1,918,508	1,926,748	+ 8,240 ↑

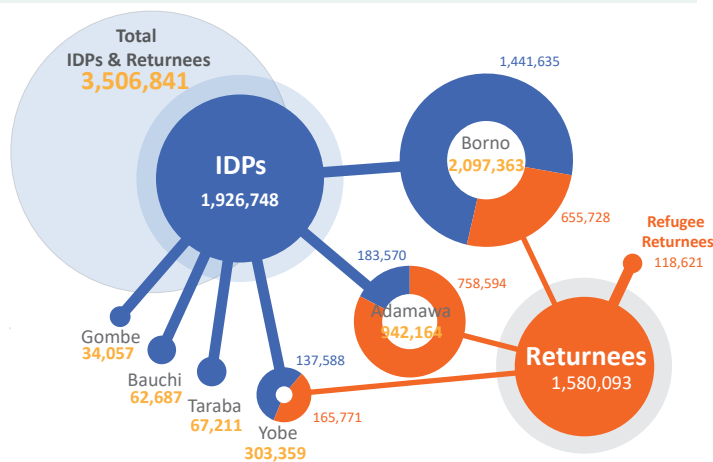
- The number of identified returnees increased by **8%**

	DTM Round 23	DTM Round 24	Change
	1,549,630	1,580,093	+30,463 ↑

- Survey of unmet needs showed that food remains the predominant need in majority (**71%**) of IDP sites

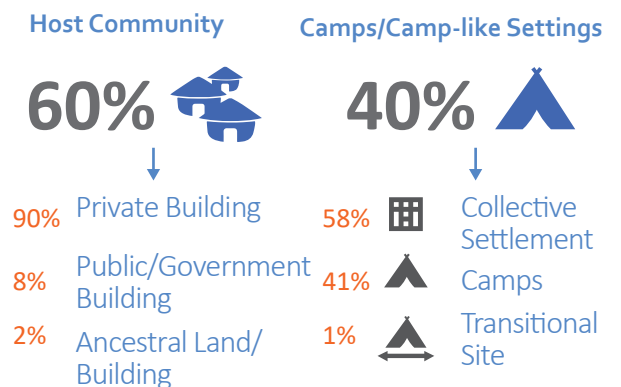
	DTM Round 23	DTM Round 24	Change
	71%	73%	+2 PPT

IDPs AND RETURNEES CASELOAD PROFILING



* Returnee survey was conducted in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe only

TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT SETTINGS



1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

As of 6 August 2018, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States was 1,926,748 individuals (364,635 households), representing an increase of less than one percent - or 8,240 persons - compared to 1,918,508 individuals reported in Round 23 assessment.

Since December 2017, the number of displaced persons in the six states has been slowly increasing (*Figure 1*). Notably, a five per cent increase was recorded between December 2017 and February 2018, followed by a six per cent increase from February to April. Displacement levels are still higher than they were in January 2017, indicating that displacements have continued due to the volatile situation on the ground, while the number of returns are also on the increase (see more under Section 3 on Returnees).

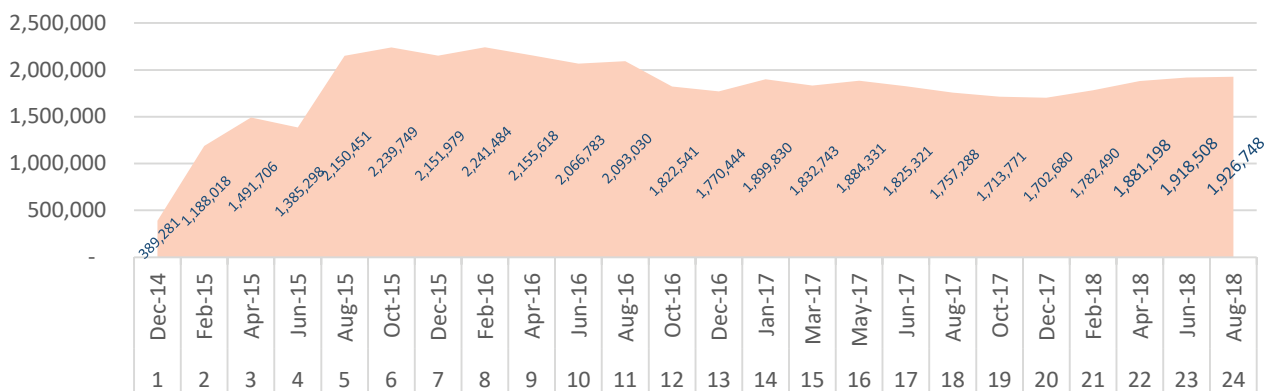


Figure 1: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

All states barring Gombe witnessed a slight increase in the number of IDPs. Borno, which is the most affected state in north-eastern Nigeria, continues to host the highest number of IDPs with 1,441,635 displaced persons. Though the overall number of displaced persons recorded in Borno in this round of assessment shows a slight increase as against the number recorded in the previous round in June 2018, there were significant reductions and increments within the state, showing the continued fluid nature of the protracted emergency.

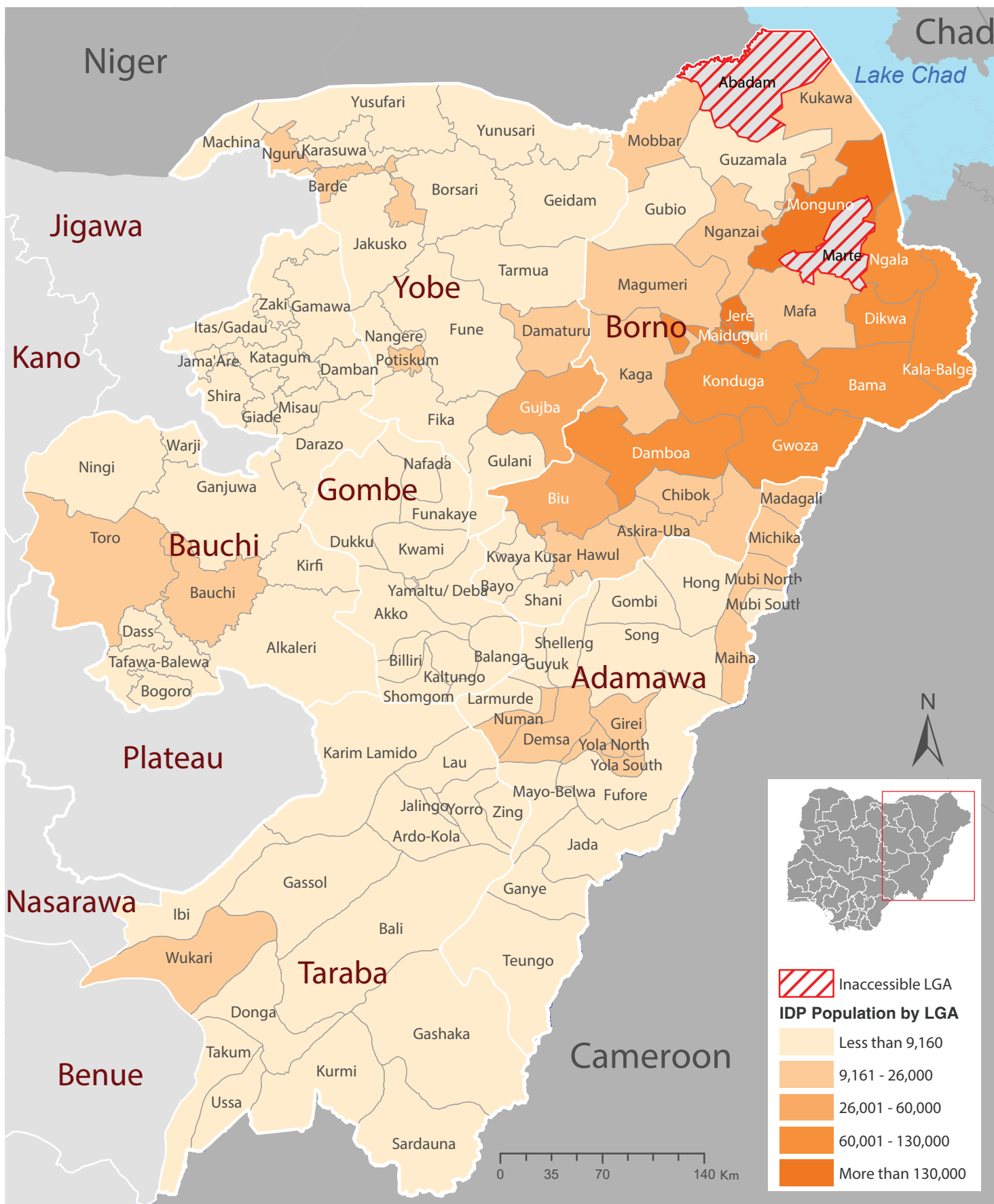
State	Round 23 (June 2018)	Round 24 (August 2018)	Change
ADAMAWA	178,977	183,570	4,593 ↑
BAUCHI	61,265	62,687	1,422 ↑
BORNO	1,439,953	1,441,635	1,682 ↑
GOMBE	34,540	34,057	-483 ↓
TARABA	67,111	67,211	100 ↑
YOBE	136,662	137,588	926 ↑
Total	1,918,508	1,926,748	8,240 ↑

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state

Adamawa state, with 183,570 IDPs, hosts the second highest number of displaced persons, and accounts for the highest increase of three per cent (4,593 persons) in number of IDPs among all the assessed states. Yobe with 137,588 IDPs hosts the third largest number of IDPs, followed by Taraba (67,211), Bauchi (62,687) and Gombe (34,057) as can be seen in *Table 1*.

In Borno, the highest increase was observed in Bama LGA where the number went up by 16 per cent, from 52,911 to 61,473 persons. The reason for the increase was due to arrivals from inaccessible locations in the LGA including Soye, Gulumba and Goniri wards, as well as people returning from Cameroon into situations of secondary displacement in Bama. Similarly, Gwoza and Ngala recorded increases of 3,468 and 3,462 persons respectively, on account of the arrival of people from inaccessible LGAs, military operations and returning refugees.

On the other hand, a decrement of 7,564 persons was recorded in Jere LGA as IDPs left to their place of origin in Bama and Konduga. The second largest decrease in IDP numbers was observed in Maiduguri M.C. where 6,340 displaced persons left, bringing the total population of IDPs in Maiduguri, Borno State's capital to 243,28. Improvement in security situation and agriculture-related movements were the key reasons for population mobility.



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGAs

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 87,323 persons, representing five per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The results are depicted in *Figures 2 and 3* below. The average number of people per household was five individuals.

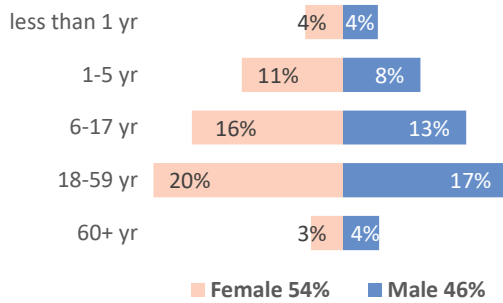


Figure 2: IDP population by age groups and gender



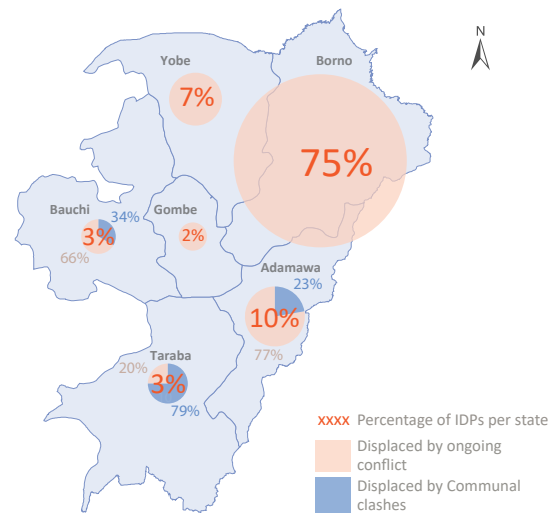
Figure 3: Percentage of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment published in June 2018. The ongoing conflict in northeast Nigeria continues to be the main reason for displacement (94%), followed by communal clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of the interviewed individuals. Map 3 provides an overview of the reasons for displacement by state.

CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Ongoing conflict	93.7%
Communal clashes	6.2%
Natural disasters	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Table 2: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement



Map 3: Percentage of IDPs in Northeast Nigeria, by state and cause of displacement

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Nine per cent of IDPs, (compared to seven per cent in the last round of assessment) stated 2018 as their year of displacement. Meanwhile, the largest part of interviewed individuals (25%) reported 2016 as their year of displacement, in line with the results of the assessment during the last round.

Figure 4 provides details on the year of displacement of IDPs, disaggregated by state.

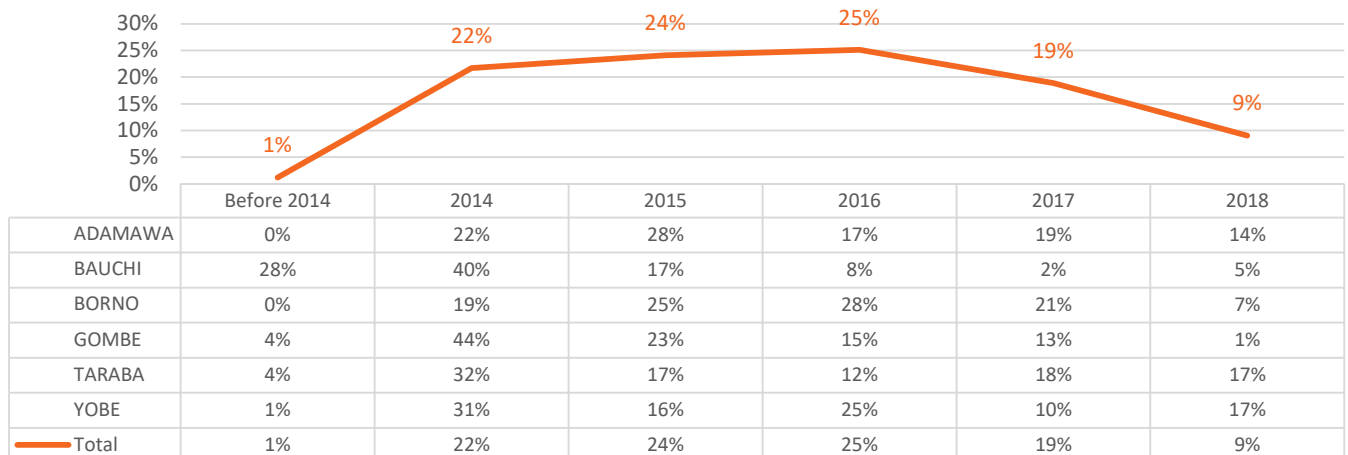


Figure 4: Displacement trend by state

1E: MOBILITY

Camps and camp-like settings: As per the assessments conducted in displacement sites (camps and camp-like settings), the majority of assessed IDPs (63%) have been displaced once. The figure represents an increase from 61 per cent in the last round of assessment. Thirty per cent reported to have been displaced two times, with Taraba State accounting for the highest proportion (42%) of IDPs who have been displaced twice. Seven per cent reported that they have been displaced three times, while less than one per cent reported to have been displaced up to four times.

It is worth noting that the majority (90%) of IDPs in displacement sites have intentions of returning to their places of origin given favorable circumstances.

Forty-four per cent of IDPs residing in displacement sites stated that improved security was the main pull factor for their intention to return, followed by access to better services (23%) and access to land (14%). In contrast to this round's findings, access to better land was the second most important pull factor in the previous round of assessment published in June. The fact that "access to better services" emerged second before "access to land" in this round of assessment could be an indication that IDPs perceive that better services are now available in their places of origin.

Host communities: Seventy-six per cent of IDPs living within host communities have been displaced once. Twenty-two per cent reported to have been displaced two times – with this figure being 31 per cent for Taraba and 30 per cent (down from 32% in last round) for Borno. Two per cent of the assessed population in all the evaluated states have been displaced three times and less than one per cent has been displaced four times.

In comparison to people living in displacement sites, a lower percentage (77%) of displaced people residing with host communities intended to go back to their places of origin. This remained unchanged from the last round of assessment published in June. Twenty-seven per cent (down from 32%) of IDPs cited improved security situation as the main reason for wanting to return, followed by access to better services (18% - down from 32% in last round of assessment) and access to land (9% - down from 18%).

For those who reported no intention to return, damages to their houses (12%) were cited as their main reason for not returning, followed by better living conditions in the current place of displacement than in their place of origin (3%) and lack of access to their place of habitual residence (3%).

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

The most-affected state of Borno continues to host the largest number of IDPs (75% of all IDPs) in northeast Nigeria. It has also been indicated as the place of origin by the majority (84%) of all displaced persons in the region. Adamawa was reported as the state of resettlement by nine per cent of IDPs, while being cited as the state of origin by 6 per cent of all IDPs. Other states hosting IDP populations include Yobe (7%), Taraba (4%), Bauchi (3%), and Gombe (2%) as can be seen in *Table 3*.

STATE OF ORIGIN	STATE OF DISPLACEMENT						TOTAL
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO	
ADAMAWA	6%	-	-	-	-	-	6%
BORNO	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	75%	84%
PLATEAU	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
TARABA	-	-	-	3%	-	-	3%
YOBE	-	-	1%	-	5%	-	6%
Total	9%	3%	2%	4%	7%	75%	100%

Table 3: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

note: States with a total of 0% have only very few IDPs recorded for the combination of States of origin and displacement

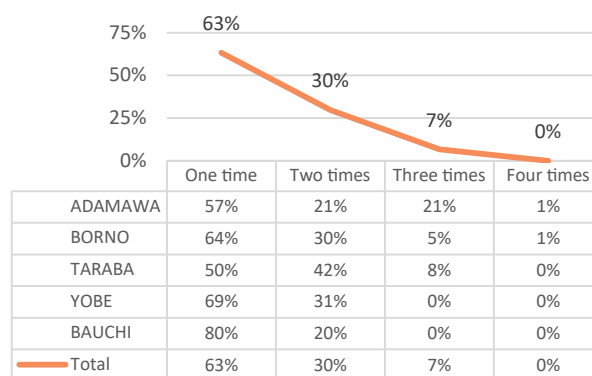


Figure 5: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

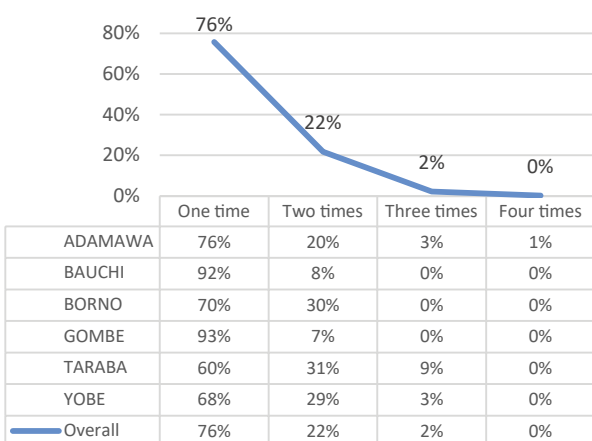
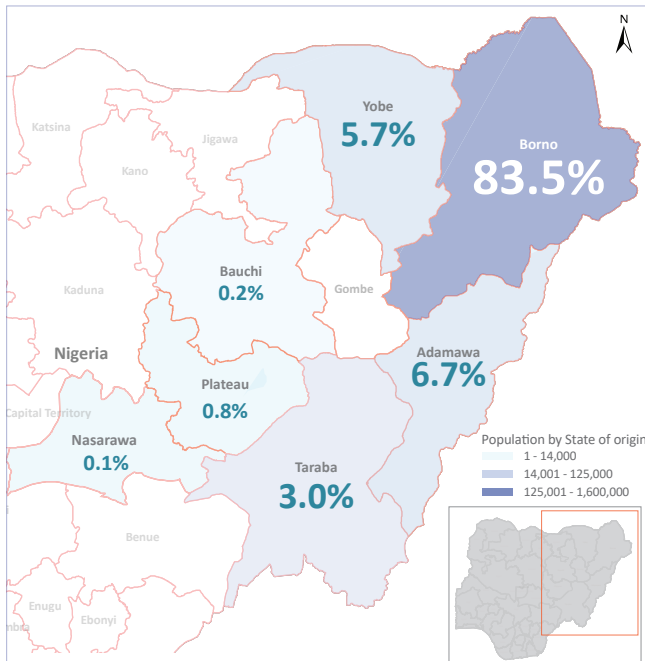
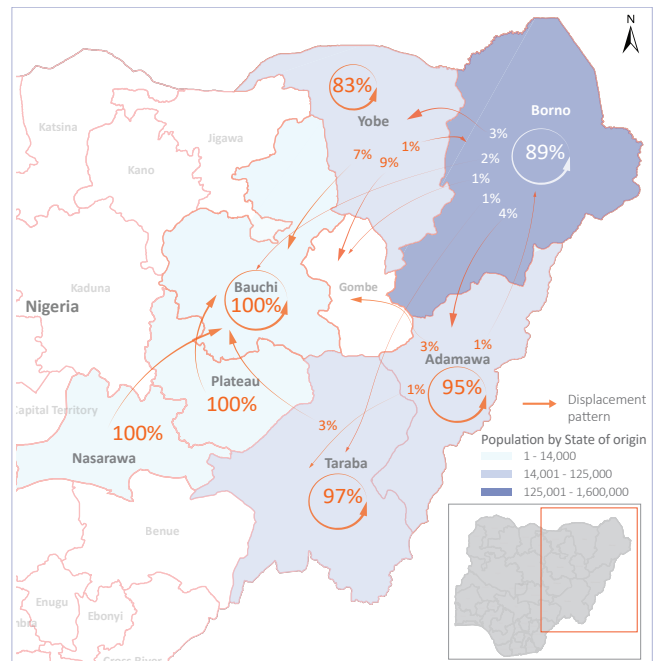


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs by in host community



Map 4: State of origin of IDPs



Map 5: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

Most of the displaced persons, as can be seen in *Map 5*, are displaced within their own state.

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Sixty per cent of all IDPs (down from 61% in the last round of assessment) were living in host communities (*Figure 7*). Out of all the six states, Borno is the only state where more than 10 percent of the displaced people reside in camp sites, with 51 per cent of IDPs in Borno residing in camp/camp-like settings and 49 per cent residing with host communities. In all other states, people living with host communities far outnumbered those in camps and camp-like settings.

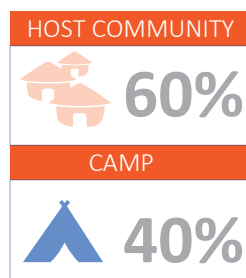


Figure 7: IDP settlement type

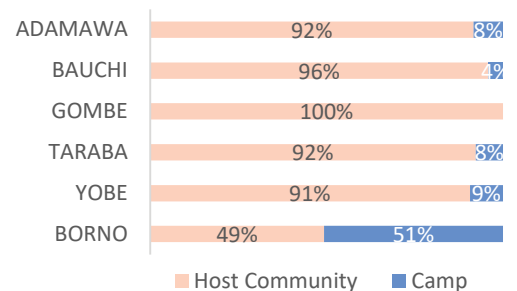


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by state

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

In a survey conducted among 31,143 displaced persons, food was the main unmet need cited by 73 per cent (up from 71% in the last round of assessment published in June) of those surveyed. As seen in *Table 4*, the need for food has been consistently high over the last few rounds. Twelve per cent cited non-food items (NFIs) as their main need (down from 15% in the last round of assessment) and six per cent identified shelter. These results are consistent with the observed trend during previous assessments.

DTM Round	Security	Water for washing and cooking	Sanitation and Hygiene	Drinking water	Medical services	Shelter	NFI	Food
Round 21	1%	0%	1%	2%	5%	8%	13%	70%
Round 22	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	13%	73%
Round 23	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	15%	71%
Round 24	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	6%	12%	73%

Table 4: Trend of main needs of IDPs (round 21 - 24)

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round 24 site assessments were conducted in 2,405 sites. These sites included 286 (up from 282 sites assessed in the last round) camps and camp-like settings, as well as 2,119 (up from 2,106 in the last round of assessments) locations where IDPs were residing with host communities.

State	Camps/Camp-like Settings			Host Communities			Total number of IDPs	Total number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	15,365	28	10%	168,205	450	21%	183,570	478
BAUCHI	2,579	5	2%	60,108	357	17%	62,687	362
BORNO	731,426	225	79%	710,209	455	21%	1,441,635	680
GOMBE				34,057	208	10%	34,057	208
TARABA	5,193	12	4%	62,018	232	11%	67,211	244
YOBE	12,944	16	6%	124,644	417	20%	137,588	433
Total	767,507	286	100%	1,159,241	2,119	100%	1,926,748	2,405

Table 5: Number of sites and IDPs by settlement type and state

The percentage of IDPs residing in host community locations (60%) and those living in camps/camp-like sites (40%) was similar to the proportion observed in the last round of assessment.

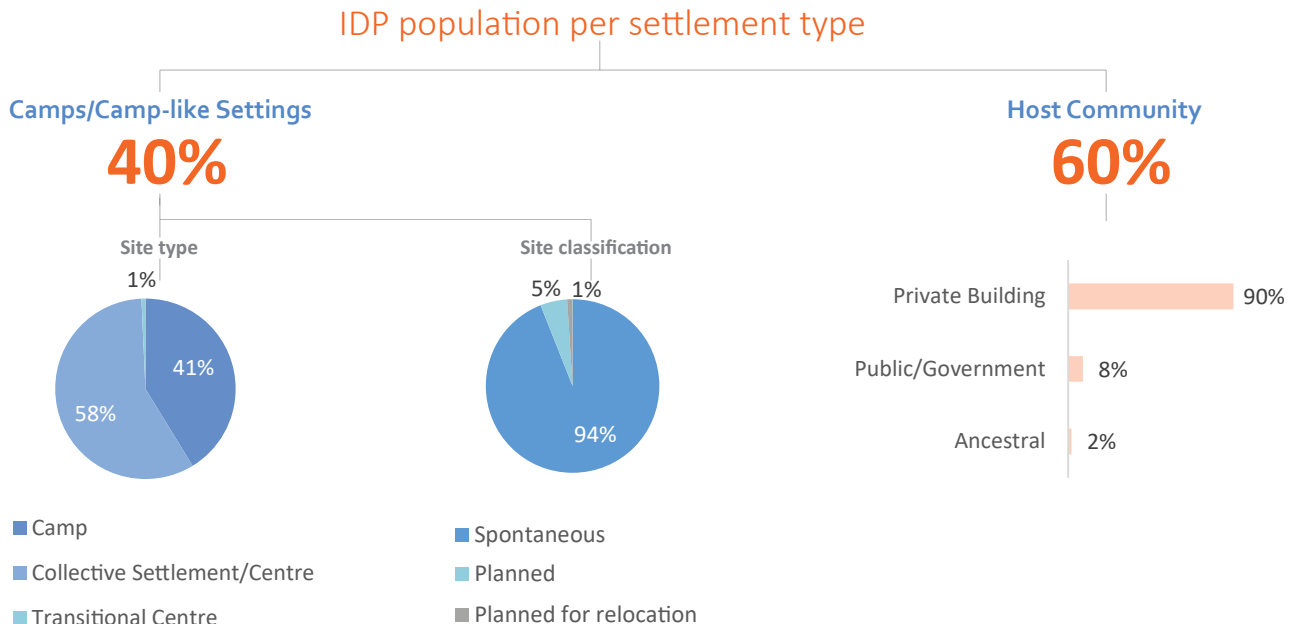
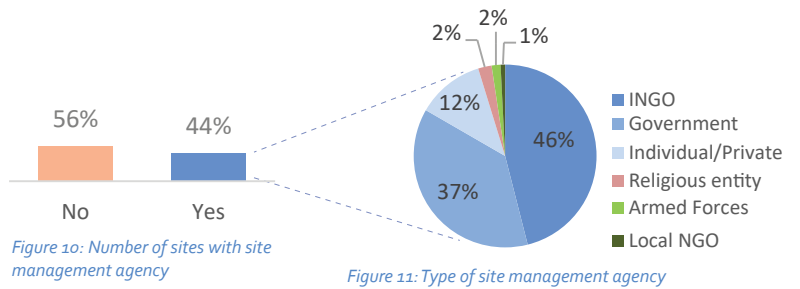


Figure 9: Classification of IDP settlements

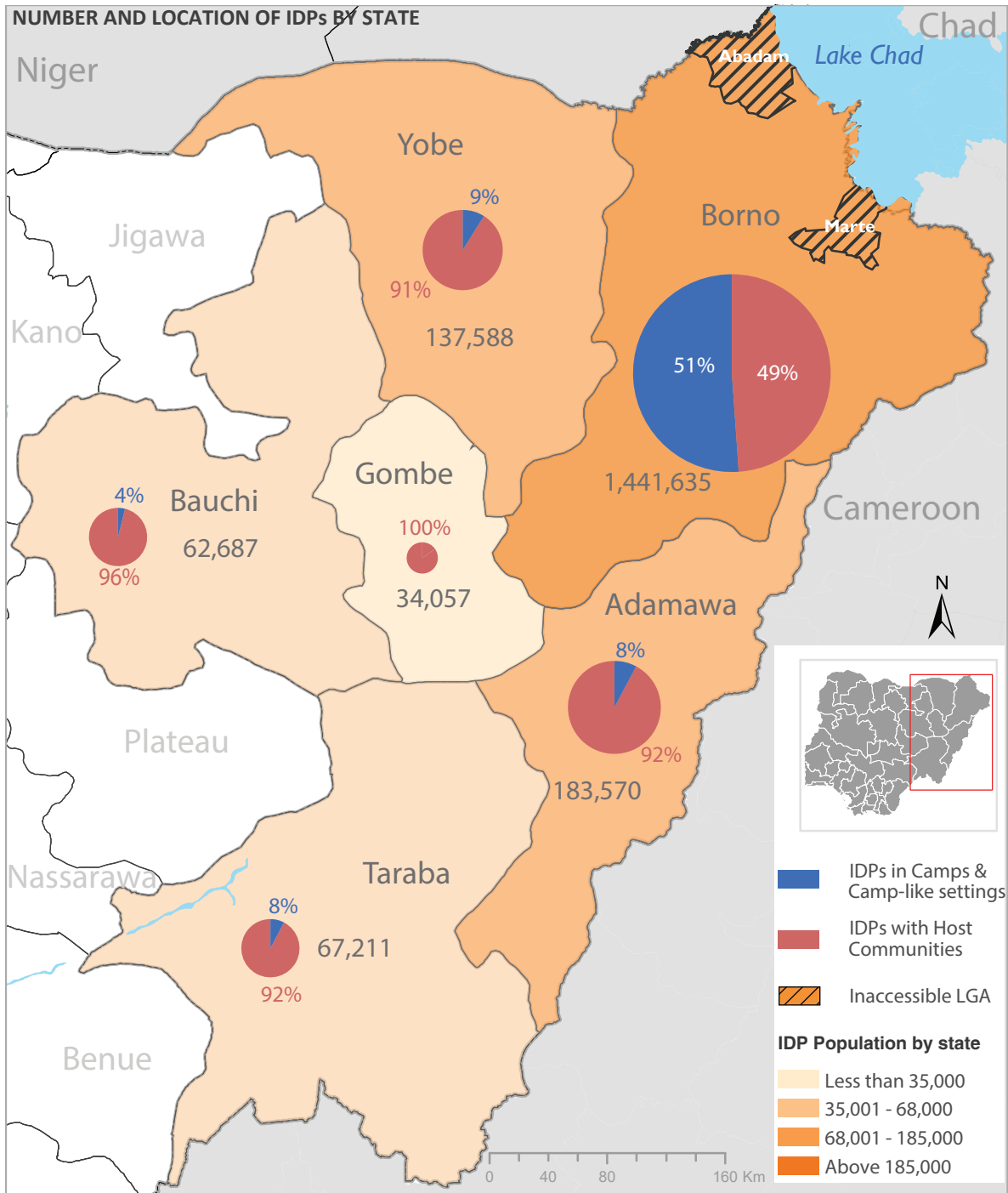
Camps and camp-like settings: Out of the 286 displacement sites that were assessed, 58 per cent (down from 59% in June and 60% in April) were classified as collective settlements or centers. Forty-one per cent (up from 40% in June) were categorized as camps and one per cent were classified as transitional centers. The corresponding percentages for the former two categories in Borno were similar, with 40 per cent of sites being categorized as camps and 60 per cent as collective settlements/centers. Almost all camps were spontaneous (94%), while five per cent were planned and one per cent was earmarked for relocation. Similarly, in Borno, 93 per cent (down from 94%) were spontaneous sites.

Site management support was provided in 126 (44%) of the 286 displacement sites assessed. WASH support was provided in 80 per cent of sites, shelter support was available in 93 per cent (up from 91%) of sites, education support was available in 71 per cent (up from 69%), livelihood support was found in nearly all sites (97%), protection support was provided in 93 per cent of sites, food support was available in 86 per cent of sites, health support was available in 73 per cent of sites and CCCM support was available in only 47 per cent of sites.

Most of the sites (56% - down from 59% in the last round) lacked a site managing agency. *Figure 11* depicts the different types of site management authorities for the 44% of sites with a management agency.



Host communities: Of the 2,119 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, 90 per cent (up from 88% during the last round of assessment published in June) were private buildings, eight per cent were public/government-owned buildings and two per cent were ancestral homes of extended family members.



Map 6: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

2B: SECTOR ANALYSIS



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

This round of assessment identified a total of 286 camps and camp-like settings, with 190 (66% of total number assessed) of them presenting a camp-governance structure or committee and management support and 126 having a site management agency on site for camp management support (such as site facilitation from humanitarian partners).

269 (hosting 147,776 households) of the total 286 camp and camp-like settings were established spontaneously. They consist of 164 collective centers, 104 camps in the open air and one transit site.

242 camps and camp-like settings (85% of the sites) hosting 154,026 households presented registration activities, while 44 sites hosting 3,771 households had no registration activity. Natural hazards risks, such as exposure to storms, flood and fire, were assessed for 96 camps hosting 62,574 households. The main method of waste disposal was burning (210 sites – 73%) and the use of garbage pit (34 sites), with 42 sites having no waste disposal system.



SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Camps and camp-like settings: Camps and camp-like settings presented a variety of shelter conditions with the most common type of shelter identified being emergency shelters in 37 per cent of sites, followed by self-made/makeshift shelters in 33 per cent of sites. Other shelter types include private buildings (15%), government buildings (8%), school buildings (6%) and community shelters (1%).

Shelter needs were assessed in 286 camps and camp-like settings: findings highlighted 13 sites (hosting 5,448 families) in Borno (11), Bauchi (1) and Yobe (1) states as having households living without shelters, with the number of families in need of shelter being lower than 25 percent of total IDPs on site.

Additionally, households in 203 sites (hosting 118,711 families) were living in makeshift or self-made shelters; in 54 of these sites, over 75 per cent of the total IDPs on site were living in makeshift shelters. However, 83 sites had no households living in makeshift shelters.

In 176 sites (hosting 140,249 families), households live in emergency shelter structures which are primarily provided by humanitarian actors. Of these, 50 sites have more than 75 per cent of IDPs on site living in such emergency shelters.

Various shelter needs were observed in 262 sites hosting 152,280 families, with the most needed shelter material being tarpaulin in 202 sites, followed by timber/wood in 27 sites and roofing sheets in 16 sites.

The most needed NFI items were blankets/mats, followed by mosquito nets and kitchen sets (Figure 15).

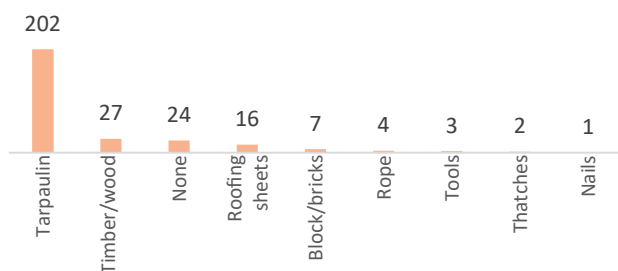


Figure 14: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

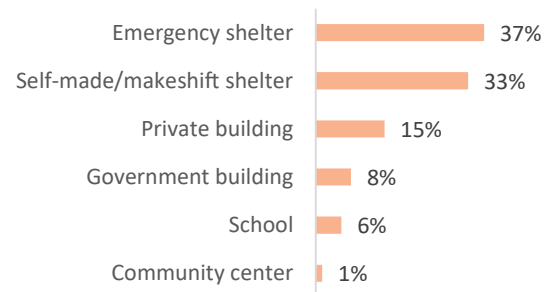


Figure 12: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

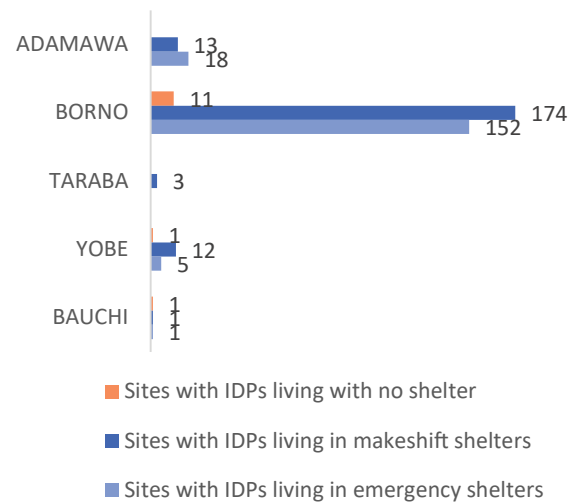


Figure 13: Number of sites with shelter type by state

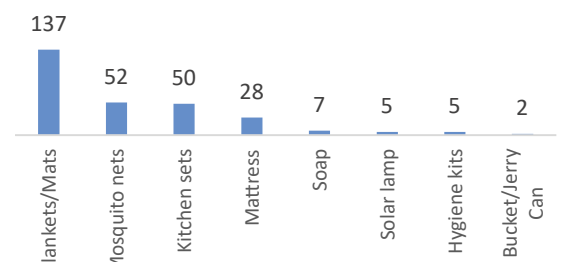


Figure 15: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

Host Communities: This round of assessment identified 2,119 host community locations with the most common type of shelter for IDPs in these locations being host family houses (91%). This was found to be the case in 1,935 sites hosting 182,747 households. Other types of shelter observed include individual houses (in 140 sites hosting 22,181 households), self-made/makeshift shelters (in 25 sites hosting 4,167 households), emergency shelters (in 11 sites hosting 968 households), government buildings (in 5 sites hosting 343 households), health facilities (in 2 sites hosting 177 households) and a community center in one site hosting 26 households.

Through an analysis of the shelter needs in host communities, it was observed that 97 sites of the host communities assessed, hosting 10,184 households, include IDPs living without shelters. In the majority of these locations (90 sites) where IDPs lacked shelter, the proportion of IDPs in need of shelter was less than one fourth of the total number of IDPs in these sites.

In 770 host community sites, which are hosting 113,113 households, IDPs were living in makeshift shelters. In 566 of these sites, the IDPs living in makeshift shelters comprised less than 25 per cent of the total number of IDPs in the sites.

Host IDPs were living in emergency shelters in 180 sites, accommodating 30,184 households. For 140 of these sites, the proportion of IDPs living in emergency shelters was less than 25 per cent of the total IDPs on site.

1,753 (83%) sites hosting 168,964 families, indicated the need for various shelter items. Among them, 515 sites hosting 48,810 households cited roofing sheets as the most important shelter material needed, followed by tarpaulin in 377 sites hosting 89,580 households and timber/wood in 353 locations. 366 sites hosting 41,645 households were not in need of any shelter items at the time of the assessment.

Of all the 2,119 sites assessed, the most needed type of NFI item highlighted was blankets/mats in 760 sites hosting 78,654 households, followed by mosquito nets in 596 sites hosting 51,670 households and mattresses in 317 sites hosting 18,652 households.

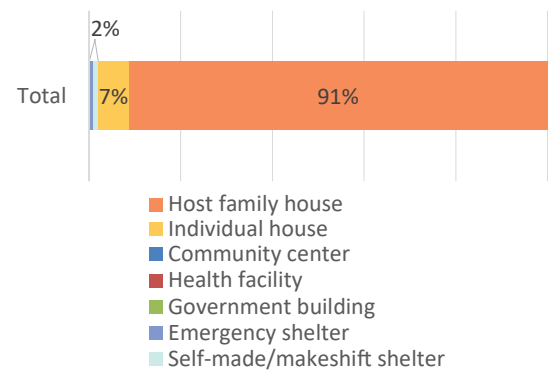


Figure 16: Types of shelter in host community sites

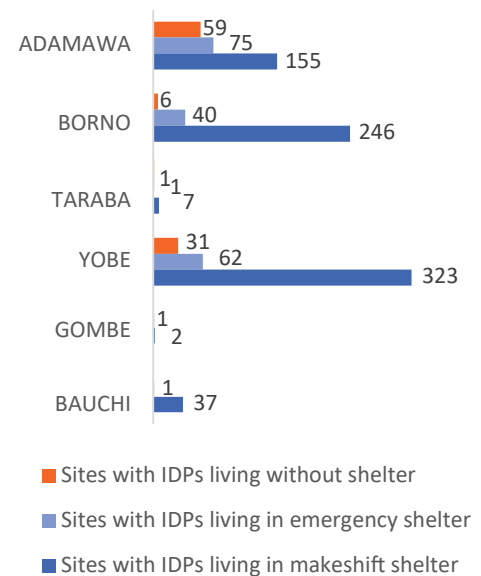


Figure 17: Number of host community sites with shelter types

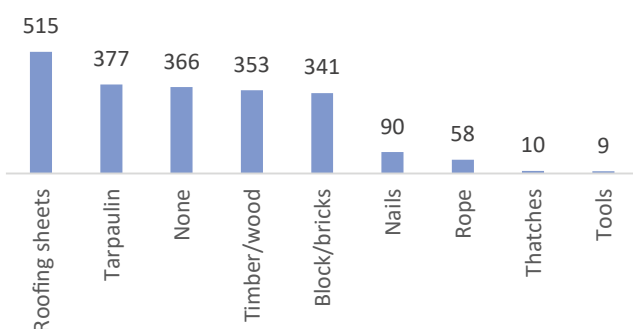


Figure 18: Number of host community sites with most needed type of shelter material

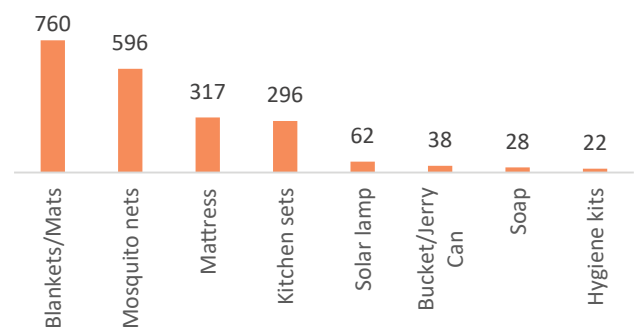


Figure 19: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

WATER SOURCES

Camps and camp-like settings: Piped water continues to be the main source of water in most sites (58% of sites - up from 56% in June and 53% in April assessment), followed by hand pumps in 24 per cent of sites (down from 26%), water trucks in 9 per cent of sites, protected wells in 4 per cent of sites and unprotected wells in 3 per cent of sites. With the spread of the Cholera disease during the ongoing rainy season, the latter is of pressing concern.

In Yobe, where the ongoing Cholera outbreak first started, piped water was the main source of drinking water in 81 per cent (down from 86% in June assessment) of sites and followed by hand pumps in 13 per cent of sites. In Borno, where Cholera is a recurring threat, the main source of drinking water was piped water in 63 per cent of sites (up from 61%), followed by hand pumps in 24 per cent (down from 26%) of sites and water trucks in 10 per cent of sites.

Overall, in 80 per cent of sites (down from 82%), the main water source was located on-site and at a walking distance of less than 10 minutes. In Borno, the main source of water was on-site and required less than a 10 minutes' walk in 82 per cent of sites (Table 6).

Water sources had been improved in 59 per cent (up from 58%) of all assessed sites (Table 7). Similarly, water sources were improved in 63 per cent (up from 59%) of sites in Borno.

As illustrated in Table 8, the majority of site residents did not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water, with 92 per cent (minor increase from 91%) not differentiating in all states and almost all IDPs in Borno (96%) not differentiating.

In 60 per cent of displacement sites, the average amount of water available per person per day was 10 to 15 liters. In 26 per cent of sites, it was more than 15 liters per person and in 14 per cent of sites IDPs had an average of 5 to 10 liters per person. The scenario in Borno more or less reflected the overall scenario (Table 9). Drinking water was potable in 90 per cent (same as during the last assessment) of sites with Borno still faring relatively better at 95 per cent (marginal decrease from 96% in the last round of assessment in April 2018).

	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)
ADAMAWA	4%	7%	89%
BORNO	17%	1%	82%
TARABA	50%	8%	42%
YOBE	6%	19%	75%
BAUCHI	0%	20%	80%
OVERALL	16%	4%	80%

Table 6: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

	<5 ltr	>15 ltr	10 - 15 ltr	5 - 10 ltr
ADAMAWA	0%	18%	68%	14%
BORNO	0%	24%	63%	13%
TARABA	8%	42%	0%	50%
YOBE	0%	63%	31%	6%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	100%	0%
OVERALL	0%	26%	60%	14%

Table 9: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Unlike the scenario in camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps are the main source of water in 51 per cent (down from 53%) of sites where IDPs are residing with host communities. In 23 per cent of sites (22% in Round 23), piped water was the main source of drinking water, followed by unprotected wells (11%) and protected well (8%). Other common water sources include water trucks (4% of sites), spring (1%), surface water (1%) and ponds/canal (1%).

The scenario differed in Borno, where piped water was the main source in 50 per cent (up from 46%) of assessed sites, followed by hand pumps in 26 per cent of sites and unprotected wells in 16 per cent of sites.

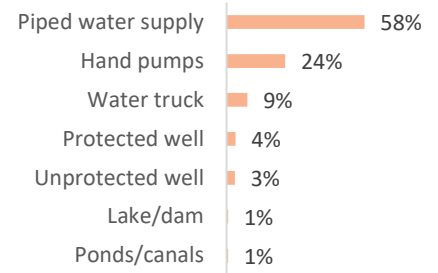


Figure 20: Main water sources in camps/camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	64%	36%
BORNO	37%	63%
TARABA	75%	25%
YOBE	31%	69%
BAUCHI	40%	60%
OVERALL	41%	59%

Table 7: Percentage of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	68%	32%
BORNO	96%	4%
TARABA	83%	17%
YOBE	81%	19%
BAUCHI	60%	40%
OVERALL	92%	8%

Table 8: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

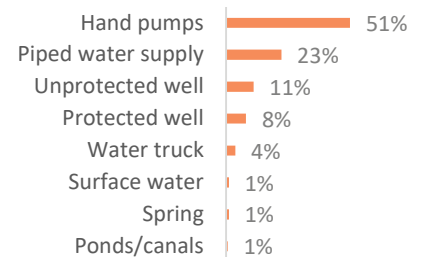


Figure 21: Main water sources in host communities

The main source of water was on-site and less than a 10-minute walk in 74 per cent (no change from last round of assessment) of sites. In 10 per cent (down from 13%) of sites, water was off-site but at less than a 10-minute walk distance. In 9 per cent of sites, water was available off-site and at a distance of more than a 10 minutes' walk and in seven per cent of sites, water was available on-site but at a distance of more than a 10 minutes' walk.

Water points had been improved in 58 per cent of all assessed sites, which is a marked decrease from the 78 per cent reported in the last round of assessment. This improvement of water points differed between states: In Yobe, which is facing an outbreak of Cholera disease, 73 per cent (down from 87%) of sites had improved water points and in Borno 46 per cent (down from 78%) of sites had improved water points.

Displaced persons in 44 per cent of host community sites differentiated between drinking and non-drinking water. In Born, this proportion decreased from 24 per cent in June to 13 per cent in this round of assessment (Table 12).

In 48 per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites, 10 to 15 liters of water was available per person per day; 32 per cent of sites (up from 30%) reported access to more than 15 liters of water per person per day; and in 18 per cent of sites (down from 20%), five to 10 liters of water per person per day was available. In 64 per cent of sites (a substantial increase from 43% which could be attributed to more rain falls), the amount of water available for IDPs living with host communities in Borno was between 10 and 15 liters per day (Table 13).

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings: In 90 per cent of displacement sites (down from 97% in the last round of assessment), toilets were described as 'not hygienic', while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in 8 per cent of sites and non-usable in 2 per cent of sites. In Yobe, 94 per cent of toilets were described as not good/hygienic, while in Borno, 91 per cent were reported as not hygienic.

Handwashing stations were found in 13 per cent of sites, out of which five per cent did not have soap. Handwashing practice was observed in 22 per cent of sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had taken place in 71 per cent of displacement sites.

Separate toilets for male and female IDPs were available in 38 per cent of sites; this figure was 39 per cent in Borno state. Similarly, in Yobe 44 per cent of sites had separate toilets for men and women, but 31 per cent did not lock from inside.

Waste was burned in 73 per cent of sites and garbage pits were used in 12 per cent of the identified sites, while there were no waste disposal mechanisms in 15 per cent of sites.

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	28%	72%
BORNO	54%	46%
TARABA	62%	38%
YOBE	27%	73%
BAUCHI	33%	67%
GOMBE	71%	29%
OVERALL	42%	58%

Table 11: Percentage of sites reporting improvement of water points in host communities

	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)	On-site (>10 mn)
ADAMAWA	7%	6%	71%	16%
BORNO	4%	2%	86%	8%
TARABA	44%	40%	12%	4%
YOBE	8%	3%	85%	4%
BAUCHI	4%	0%	87%	9%
GOMBE	2%	3%	80%	15%
OVERALL	10%	7%	74%	9%

Table 10: Distance to main water source in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	28%	72%
BORNO	87%	13%
TARABA	62%	38%
YOBE	72%	28%
BAUCHI	29%	71%
GOMBE	56%	44%
OVERALL	56%	44%

Table 12: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

	<5 ltr	>15 ltr	10 - 15 ltr	5 - 10 ltr
ADAMAWA	1%	15%	63%	21%
BORNO	1%	18%	64%	17%
TARABA	2%	49%	33%	16%
YOBE	0%	68%	26%	6%
BAUCHI	7%	20%	39%	34%
GOMBE	1%	34%	52%	13%
OVERALL	2%	32%	48%	18%

Table 13: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

	Good (Hygienic)	Not so good (Not hygienic)	Non usable
ADAMAWA	11%	89%	0%
BORNO	9%	91%	0%
TARABA	0%	75%	25%
YOBE	0%	94%	6%
BAUCHI	20%	60%	20%
OVERALL	8%	90%	2%

Table 14: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

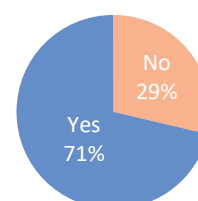


Figure 22: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion campaigns

Open defecation was observed in 35 per cent of sites and functioning drainage systems were evident in only seven per cent of the sites.

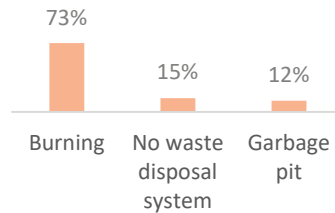


Figure 23: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Rates of access to clean toilets were lower in sites where IDPs were residing with host communities. In 97 per cent of host community sites (up from 91% in the last round of assessment and 89% in the assessment down in April), toilets were described as 'not hygienic'. Toilets were reported to be in good condition in two per cent (down from 9%) of sites. In Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, and Bauchi, 98% per cent of toilets were reported as not good/hygienic.

Handwashing stations were found in six per cent of sites but nearly all of them did not have soap. Handwashing practice was observed in 14 per cent (down from 22%) of sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had taken place in 28 per cent (substantial decline from 68%) of sites.

Separate toilets for male and female IDPs were available in 6 per cent (down from 39%) of sites; this figure was 3 per cent in Borno state. Similarly, in Yobe, 6 per cent of sites had separate toilets for men and women, but 86 per cent (64% in last round of assessment) of these did not lock from inside.

Waste was burned in 65 per cent (down from 71%) of sites, put in garbage pits in 13 per cent of the identified sites and there was no waste disposal mechanism in 22 per cent of sites.

Open defecation was observed in 47 per cent (up from 37%) of sites and functioning drainage systems were evident in 11 per cent (up from 7%) of the sites.

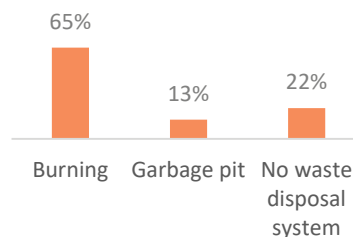


Figure 25: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	54%	46%
BORNO	61%	39%
TARABA	83%	17%
YOBE	56%	44%
BAUCHI	100%	0%
OVERALL	62%	38%

Table 15: Availability of separate male and female toilet areas in camps/camp-like settings by state

	Good (Hygienic)	Non usable	Not so good (Not hygienic)
ADAMAWA	1%	1%	98%
BORNO	2%	0%	98%
TARABA	9%	2%	89%
YOBE	2%	0%	98%
BAUCHI	1%	1%	98%
GOMBE	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	2%	1%	97%

Table 16: Condition of toilets in host communities

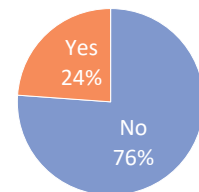


Figure 24: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion campaigns

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	92%	8%
BORNO	97%	3%
TARABA	82%	18%
YOBE	94%	6%
BAUCHI	97%	3%
GOMBE	100%	0%
OVERALL	94%	6%

Table 17: Availability of separate male and female toilet areas in host communities by state



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings: 85 per cent of sites (down from 89%) assessed in the current round had access to food on-site.

The percentage of sites with no access to food went up marginally to eight per cent after staying at six per cent over the last two rounds of assessments, and seven per cent of sites solely had access to food off-site. The situation across the state is shown in Figure 26.

Ninety-five per cent of displacement sites had access to markets (up from 92%). The frequency of cash or voucher distribution was irregular in 53 per cent (improvement from 60%), while it took place once a month in 31 per cent (down from 28%) and never took place in seven per cent of sites (up from 6%). As shown in Table 18, in Borno, four per cent of sites (same as in last round of assessment) never received food or cash assistance.

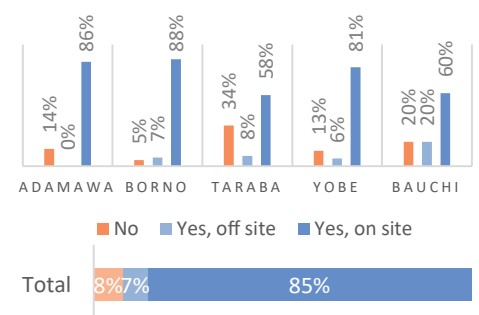


Figure 26: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

In a sign of depleting personal resources among IDPs, the most common means of obtaining food became food distribution (53%) as against the last round when personal cash had topped. Sites that reported cash as the main means of obtaining food came down to 42 per cent, followed by three per cent of sites where IDPs grew crops.

In 76 per cent of sites (up from 73% in the last round of assessment), screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported in 34 per cent (down from 41%) of sites, and no distribution of micronutrient powders was observed in 54 per cent of sites (up from 51%).

No supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 96 per cent of sites. Supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was found in 48 per cent (down from 44%). In 48 per cent of sites (up from 39%), counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was available.

Host Communities: Compared to the population in displacement sites, the number of individuals with access to food on-site continues to be lower for IDPs residing in host communities (*Figure 27*). 59 per cent of sites (down from 74% in the assessment published in June) had access to food on-site, this percentage was 61 per cent (down from 63%) in Borno. Access to food on-site for IDPs residing in host communities has been increasing. It was 58 per cent in February 2018 and 60 per cent in the April round of assessment. In-line with the previous round, 23 per cent had access to food off-site and 18 per cent (up from 14%) had no access to food.

97 per cent of sites (a slight drop from the 94%) had access to markets, although the frequency of obtaining food or cash vouchers was irregular in 71 per cent of sites (down from 76%). Food or cash voucher distribution took place once a month in 11 per cent of sites (up from 9%), and never took place in 18 per cent of sites (up from 14%). No site received food or cash daily, and 64 per cent of sites in Borno (down from 76%) had irregular distribution (*Table 19*).

Cultivation was more common among IDPs living with host communities and was observed in 49 per cent of sites (down from 51%) assessed. The situation in Borno closely mirrored the overall figures.

Malnutrition screening was reported in 32 per cent of assessed sites in host communities (down from 35%). Blanket supplementary feeding was not present in 78 per cent of sites (up from 77%), while there was no supplementary feeding for lactating and pregnant women in 81 per cent of sites (down from 82%). Supplementary feeding for the elderly was evidenced in one per cent of sites. Counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was not observed in 79 per cent (up from 77%) of sites, though this was an improvement over the 84 per cent of sites observed in the round of assessment conducted in April. There was no micronutrient powder distribution observed in 79 per cent (up from 78%) of sites.

	Every two weeks	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week	Unknown
ADAMAWA	0%	75%	14%	4%	7%	0%	0%
BORNO	1%	49%	4%	37%	8%	1%	0%
TARABA	0%	58%	33%	0%	1%	8%	0%
YOBE	0%	50%	13%	25%	6%	0%	6%
BAUCHI	0%	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	0%	53%	7%	31%	8%	1%	0%

Table 18: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

No supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 96 per cent of sites. Supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was found in 48 per cent (down from 44%). In 48 per cent of sites (up from 39%), counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was available.

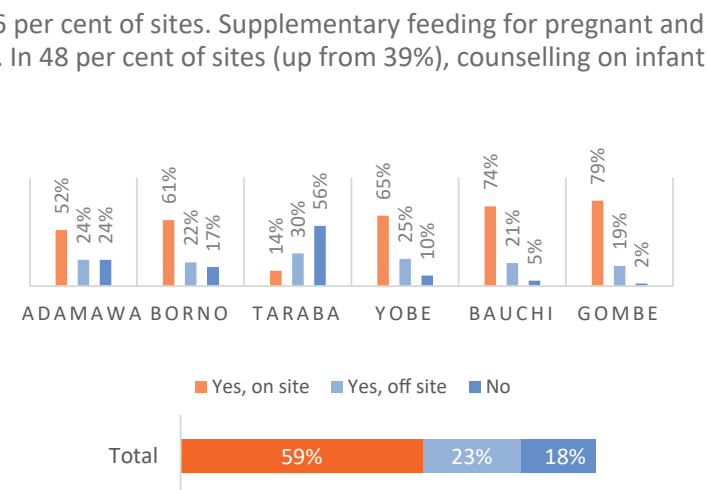


Figure 27: Access to food in host communities

	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Every two weeks	Twice a week	Once a week
ADAMAWA	75%	24%	1%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	64%	17%	18%	0%	0%	1%
TARABA	44%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	57%	10%	33%	0%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	94%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
GOMBE	97%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	71%	18%	11%	0%	0%	0%

Table 19: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities



HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings: The prevalence of malaria went up, which continues to be the most common health problem in 70 per cent (up from 61%) of assessed displacement sites, followed by fever in 17 per cent (down from 21%), cough in three per cent and diarrhea in 6 per cent (down from 9%) of sites. The situation by state is presented in *Table 20*.

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	RTI	Skin disease
ADAMAWA	0%	11%	11%	71%	4%	0%	3%
BORNO	3%	5%	17%	72%	2%	0%	1%
TARABA	0%	8%	50%	42%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	6%	13%	19%	50%	6%	6%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	3%	6%	17%	70%	2%	1%	1%

Table 20: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	54%	46%
BORNO	16%	84%
TARABA	8%	92%
YOBE	44%	56%
BAUCHI	40%	60%
OVERALL	21%	79%

Table 21: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

Regular access to medicine was observed in 79 per cent of sites (down from 83%), with better percentages reported in Borno at 84 per cent. Virtually all sites (99%) had access to health facilities; 71 per cent of sites (up from 68%) had health facilities available on-site and within 3 kilometers; 25 per cent had access to health facilities off-site but within 3 kilometers; mobile clinics were found in 1 per cent of sites and 1 per cent of sites had no access to health facilities. The situation in Borno state was reflective of the overall scenario (*Figure 28*).

United Nations agencies and International NGOs were the main providers of health facilities for IDPs in 50 per cent of sites (down from 52%), followed by the Government in 31 per cent (up from 28%) and local NGOs in 12 per cent of sites. The situation was similar in Borno (*Figure 29*).

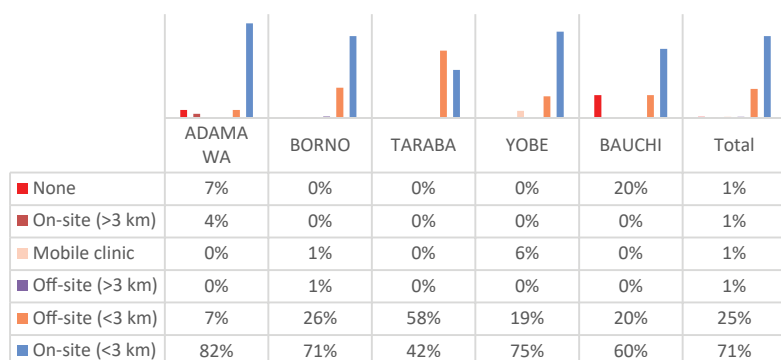


Figure 28: Location of health facility in camps/camp-like settings

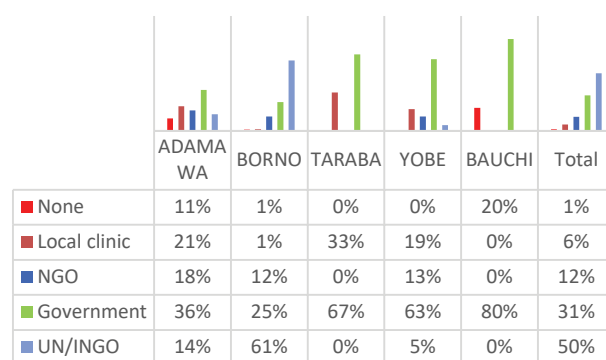


Figure 29: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities: Mirroring the situation in displacement sites, prevalence of malaria went up in host community sites as well and was the most prevalent health problem in 64 per cent (up from 59%) of sites. Borno situation is illustrated in *Table 22*. Fever was the second most prominent health issue in 16 per cent of sites (up from 15%), followed by diarrhea (6%) and cough in 8 per cent of sites.

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	RTI	Skin disease	Wound infection
ADAMAWA	12%	10%	6%	69%	0%	1%	2%	0%
BORNO	5%	3%	19%	72%	1%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	13%	2%	22%	49%	11%	2%	1%	0%
YOBE	6%	6%	21%	59%	7%	1%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	9%	7%	14%	66%	4%	0%	0%	0%
GOMBE	6%	9%	15%	58%	11%	1%	0%	0%
OVERALL	8%	6%	16%	64%	4%	1%	1%	0%

Table 22: Most common health problems in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	43%	57%
BORNO	19%	81%
TARABA	13%	87%
YOBE	50%	50%
BAUCHI	18%	82%
GOMBE	26%	74%
OVERALL	30%	70%

Table 23: Regular access to medicine in host communities

Regular access to medicine was observed in 70 per cent of sites (up from 68%), with 81 per cent of sites in Borno reporting regular access, which is an increase from the 74 per cent figure recorded in the last round of assessment in the state. 99 per cent of sites where IDPs were living with host communities reported having access to health facilities.

In 55 per cent of sites (up from 53%), health facilities were on-site and within three kilometers (Figure 30). For 29 per cent of sites (up from 31%), health facilities were off-site but located within three kilometers and in 7 per cent of sites the health facilities were off-site and within a radius of more than 3 kilometers.

The Government was the main provider of health care for IDP sites in 67 per cent of sites (up from 64%), followed by local clinics in 20 per cent of sites (down from 21%) and international NGOs in 6 per cent of sites. The situation in Borno differed from the overall trend due to higher presence of INGOs in the state (Figure 31).

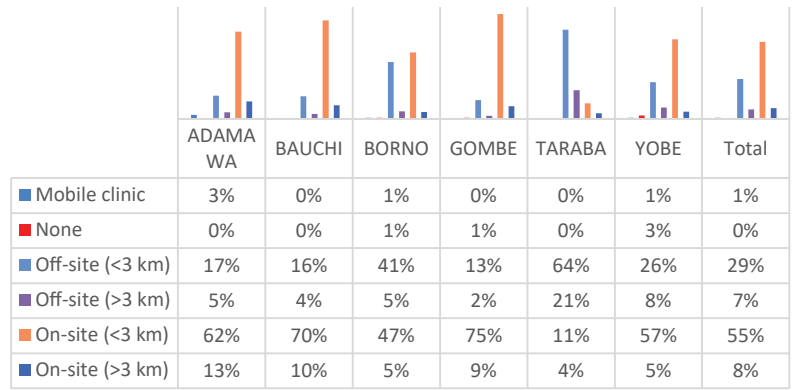


Figure 30: Location of health facility in host communities

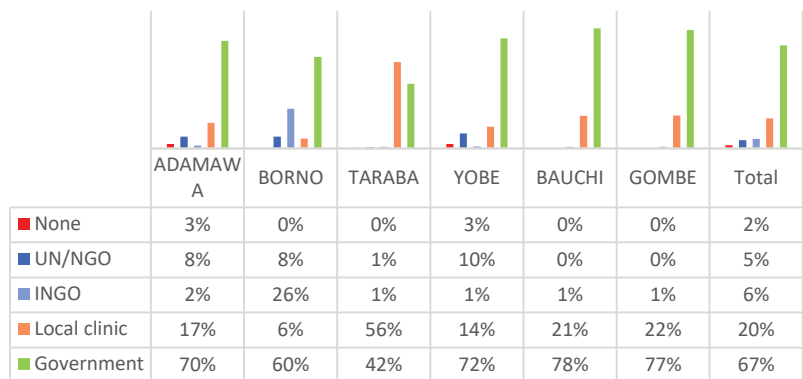


Figure 31: Main health providers in host communities



EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings: 98 per cent of sites reported access to (formal or informal) education services, indicating a plateauing of an upward trend which had increased from the 99 per cent observed in the assessment published in June 2018 and 98 per cent in April and from the 95 per cent observed in the assessment conducted in February. The scenario in Borno was similar (Figure 32).

In 71 per cent of sites (no change from last round), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 28 per cent of sites (down from 30%). The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 70 per cent of sites (up from 67%), less than two kilometers in 26 per cent of sites (down from 25%) and less than five kilometers in 4 per cent of sites.

In 37 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of children were attending school (up from 29%). The corresponding figure was 39 per cent in Borno (up from 33%). In 35 per cent of sites (down from 41%), less than 75 per cent of children were attending school, while in 17 per cent of sites (down from 17%) less than a quarter of children were attending school. In 9 per cent of sites (down from 9%), more than 75 per cent of children attended school. The scenario in Borno mirrored the overall picture (Table 24).

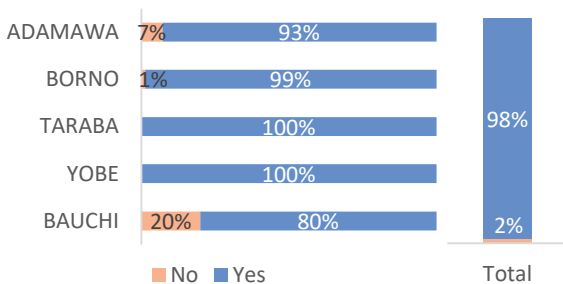


Figure 32: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMA WA	28%	32%	18%	11%	11%
BORNO	15%	39%	39%	7%	0%
TARABA	42%	33%	0%	25%	0%
YOBE	12%	38%	25%	19%	6%
BAUCHI	0%	20%	60%	0%	20%
OVERALL	17%	37%	35%	9%	2%

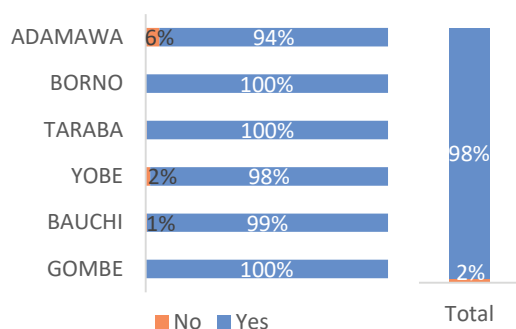
Table 24: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like setting

The high costs associated with school constituted the main deterrent for school attendance in 64 per cent (up from 63%) of sites. The other factors reported to hinder school attendance were the lack of teachers in 18 per cent of sites (up from 14%), and damaged school buildings in 7 per cent of sites

Host Communities: In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, access to education services was recorded in 98 per cent of sites (no change from last round). In 69 per cent of sites (up from 67%), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 29 per cent (down from 32%) of cases. The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 59 per cent of sites (down from 61%), between one and two kilometers in 33 per cent (up from 31%), and between two and five kilometers in 6 per cent of sites.

In 34 per cent of sites (down from 41%) less than half of children attended school. This figure was 43 per cent (down from 55%) in Borno, while in 31 per cent of sites, between 50 and 75 per cent of children attended school. Less than 25 per cent of children were enrolled in schools in 22 per cent of sites (up from 17%). Similar to the assessment in Round 23, no children attended school in three per cent of sites. The scenario in Borno was different from the overall picture (*Table 25*) largely because of the relatively higher number of humanitarian actors in the state.

In 77 per cent of sites (up from 74%), the main reason preventing school attendance were the high costs and fees.



	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	24%	33%	26%	11%	6%
BORNO	21%	43%	30%	6%	0%
TARABA	49%	18%	14%	14%	5%
YOBE	14%	36%	38%	10%	2%
BAUCHI	9%	35%	40%	15%	1%
GOMBE	29%	33%	28%	6%	4%
OVERALL	22%	34%	31%	10%	3%

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

Table 25: Percentage of children attending school in host communities



COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings: Friends and neighbors were cited as the most trusted source of information in 57 per cent of sites (down from 57%). Local/community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 29 per cent of sites (down from 31% -- a decreasing trend over the last few rounds of assessment), followed by religious leaders in 8 per cent (up from 5%) of sites.

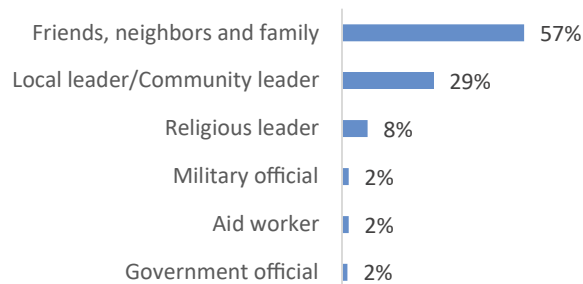


Figure 34: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 62 per cent of sites (up from 60%), less than 25 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios, while in 32 per cent of sites (down from 31%) less than half of the displaced persons had access to functioning radios. In five per cent of sites, between 50 and 75 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios. In only one per cent of sites, the proportion of respondents in possession of functioning radios was larger than 75 per cent. The scenario in Borno was similar to the overall status (*Table 26*).

	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%
ADAMAWA	100%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	60%	35%	5%	0%
TARABA	50%	25%	0%	25%
YOBE	44%	37%	19%	0%
BAUCHI	20%	80%	0%	0%
OVERALL	62%	32%	5%	1%

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

The main subject matters IDPs wished to receive information on included: distributions (mentioned in 50% - down from 52%), other relief assistance (21% - up from 15%), access to services (10%), safety and security of sites (9% - down from 14%), situation in areas of origin (8%) shelter (1%) and how to obtain information (1%).

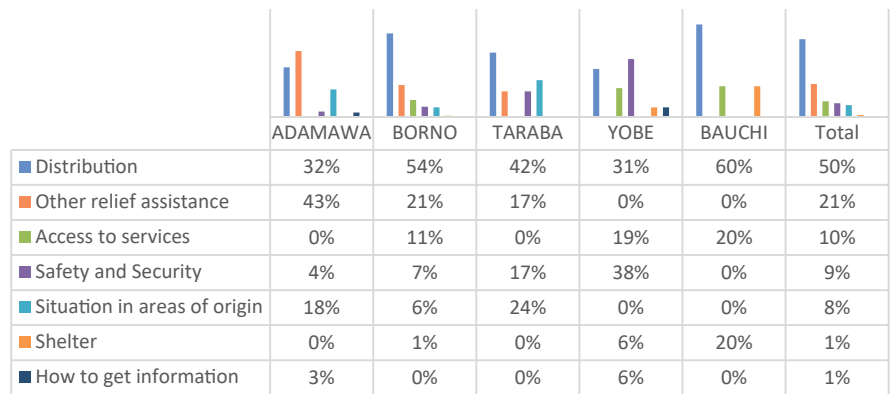


Figure 35: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Unlike displaced persons living in camps and camp-like settings, for IDPs residing with host communities, local/community leaders and friends/neighbours were considered the most trusted sources of information with 39 per cent, respectively. Notably, friends and neighbors were the second most popular source of information in the last round of assessment at 36 per cent. Religious leaders followed in 12 per cent of sites (down from 13%).

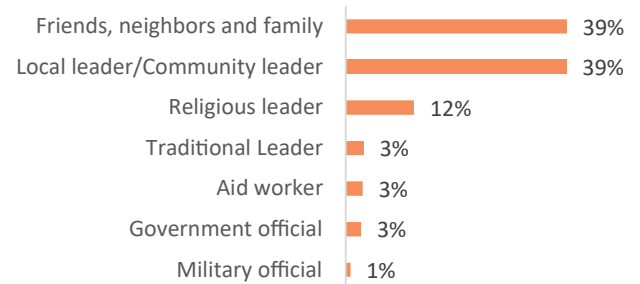


Figure 36: Most trusted source of information in host communities

In 46 per cent of sites (up from 43%), less than 25 per cent of the IDP population had access to functioning radios, while in 36 per cent of sites (down from 40%) less than 50 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, and in 13 per cent of sites between 50 and 75 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios. Similar to the results obtained for IDPs in camps and camp-like settings, in only four per cent of sites (down from 5%) did more than 75 per cent of respondents have access to functioning radios. The scenario in Borno differed slightly from the overall scenario in the five other states as it included a lower percentage of sites with more than 50% or 75% of functioning radios in host communities (Table 27).

	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	58%	27%	10%	2%	3%
BORNO	56%	41%	3%	0%	0%
TARABA	65%	28%	4%	3%	0%
YOBE	21%	43%	23%	13%	0%
BAUCHI	35%	43%	20%	2%	0%
GOMBE	48%	33%	19%	0%	0%
OVERALL	46%	36%	13%	4%	1%

Table 27: Access to functioning radio in host communities

The main topics IDPs in host communities wanted to receive information on included: distributions in 48 per cent of sites (same as in last assessment), followed by the situation in the area of origin in 18 per cent of sites, information on other relief assistance in 15 per cent of sites, and safety and security in 10 per cent of sites.

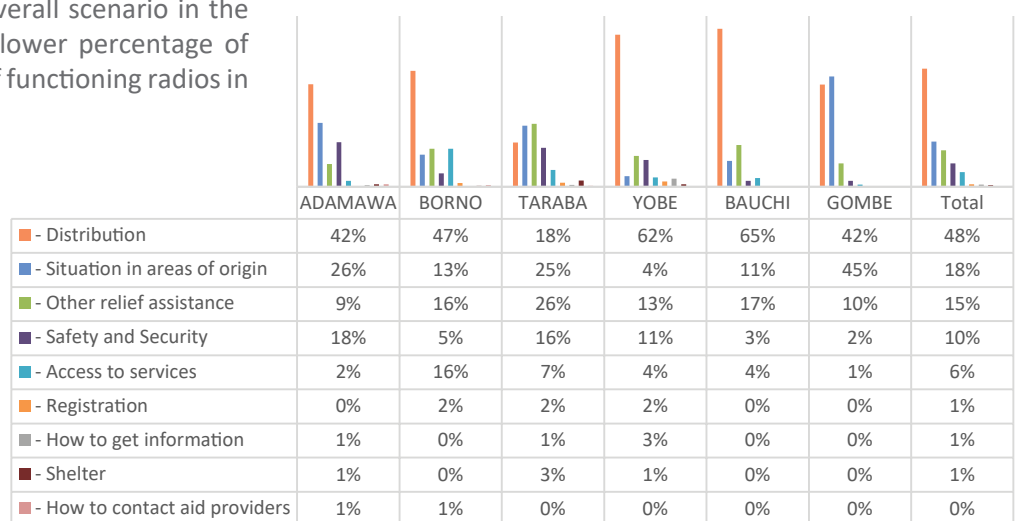


Figure 37: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings



LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings: Petty trade was the main livelihood activity observed in 35 per cent of sites (up from 29%), and daily labor was the occupation of the majority of IDPs in 26 per cent of displacement sites (down from 28%), followed by farming in 22 per cent of sites, and collecting firewood in 12 per cent of sites (down from 15%).

Access to income generating activities was found in almost all sites (see *Table 28*), while the presence of livestock was recorded in 83 per cent (up from 80% in the previous round) of sites, and access to land for cultivation was found in 53 per cent (large decline from 60%) of sites.

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	None	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	0%	3%	39%	29%	4%	7%	7%	11%
BORNO	0%	14%	25%	18%	1%	0%	1%	41%
TARABA	0%	0%	8%	67%	0%	0%	0%	25%
YOBE	19%	13%	25%	25%	6%	0%	6%	6%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	60%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	1%	12%	26%	22%	1%	1%	2%	35%

Table 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: In contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps, the majority of IDPs living with host communities engaged in farming. In 64 per cent of sites IDPs engaged in farming during this round of assessment as against the 57 per cent in the last round.

Access to income generating activities was found to be universal. Livestock was found in 93 per cent of sites (up from 89%) and similarly, access to land for cultivation was evidenced in 90 per cent of sites (down from 92%) in which IDP households lived with host communities.

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	None	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	9%	1%	12%	73%	0%	0%	0%	5%
BORNO	1%	3%	18%	45%	2%	0%	0%	31%
TARABA	2%	2%	10%	65%	4%	0%	6%	11%
YOBE	9%	1%	11%	66%	3%	1%	2%	7%
BAUCHI	1%	1%	13%	71%	2%	0%	0%	12%
GOMBE	7%	1%	12%	68%	1%	1%	0%	10%
OVERALL	5%	2%	13%	64%	2%	0%	1%	13%

Table 29: Most common form of livelihood activity in host communities



PROTECTION

Camps and camp-like settings: Security, mostly self-organized, was provided in 92 per cent of evaluated sites, which represents a minor change from 89 per cent found in the last round of assessments. As a point of comparison, physical security was provided in almost all the assessed sites in Borno state (Figure 38). Security was self-organized in 51 per cent (down from 54% in the previous round) of sites across the six northeastern Nigerian states, while the military provided security in 24 per cent of sites (down from 25%). Police and local authorities provided security in nine and five per cent of sites, respectively (Figure 39).

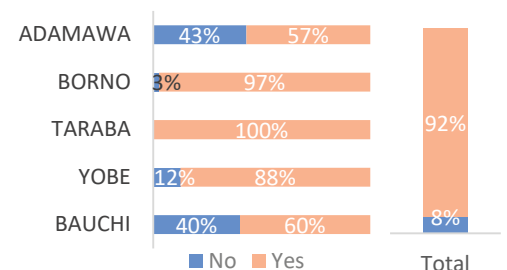


Figure 38: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

IDPs in 92 per cent (down from 94%) of sites responded not to have witnessed any security incident. One per cent (down from 3%) of sites reported friction among residents, while IDPs in less than one per cent of sites cited instances of friction between residents of displacement sites.

Incidents of physical or emotional abuse of children were reported in 2 per cent (down from 3%) of displacement sites, while no incident was reported in 98 per cent of sites.

In a marked difference, only 20 per cent of sites reported no problem in receiving support as against 30 per cent in the last round of assessment. The major problem relating to support had to do with inadequate coverage of the assistance for all entitled, which was cited in 69 per cent of sites (up from 62%). Fighting between recipients was reported in two per cent of sites (no change from last round) and four per cent (up from 2%) of sites reported that assistance did not respond to actual needs.



Figure 39: 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	Lack of documentation
ADAMAWA	7%	3%	14%	4%	54%	18%	0%
BORNO	3%	1%	1%	2%	14%	77%	2%
TARABA	0%	8%	0%	0%	33%	58%	1%
YOBE	0%	13%	0%	0%	31%	56%	0%
BAUCHI	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%	60%	0%
OVERALL	4%	2%	2%	1%	20%	69%	2%

Table 30: Challenges faced in receiving support in camps/camp-like settings by state

There were 83 (up from 56) recreational places available to children in the sites assessed. This, however, represents an increase from the 30 recreational areas that were recorded in the February round of DTM assessment (Round 21). Out of the 83 recreational spaces identified, 64 (up from 42 in the previous rounds) recreational places were located in Borno. There were 27 (up from 17) recreational places for women, 20 (up from 20) of which were in Borno.

The majority of IDPs had identity cards (81% - up from 74%), with the proportion being the highest in Borno, where 88 per cent (up from 80%) of displaced people possessed identity cards.

No referral mechanism for incidents was in place in 56 per cent of sites. Women felt unsafe in 99 per cent of sites, and children did not feel safe in 99 per cent of sites. Men felt unsafe in 99 per cent of sites.

Relationships between IDPs were reported as being good in 92 per cent (down from 95% in the previous assessment round) of sites, and relationships with surrounding host communities were described as good in 95 per cent (down from 96%) of sites.

There was no lighting in 81 per cent of sites (up from 78%), while it was inadequate in 17 per cent (down from 20%) of sites.

Lastly, travel opportunities to achieve better living conditions were offered in less than one per cent of sites.

Host Communities: Amongst the sites where IDPs lived with host communities, 88 per cent (up from 87%) had some form of security.

Local authorities were the main providers of security in 25 per cent (up from 23%) of sites, followed by self-organized security in 21 per cent of sites and security provided by police in 18 per cent (up from 16% in the last round) of sites.

In host communities, no security incidents were reported in 72 per cent (down from 78%) of sites. Theft was the most commonly reported type of security incident in 15 per cent (down from 17%) of sites, followed by friction amongst site residents in two per cent of sites, and crime in three per cent of sites.

Child labor or forced begging was reported in six per cent (up from 5%) of sites. No child protection incident was reported in 89 per cent (down from 90%) of sites.

In 65 per cent of sites (significantly up from 59%), assistance provided was reportedly not adequate for all those entitled and in four per cent of sites it was inadequately targeted. In 14 per cent (down from 26%) of sites there were no problems in assessing assistance (up from 24%).

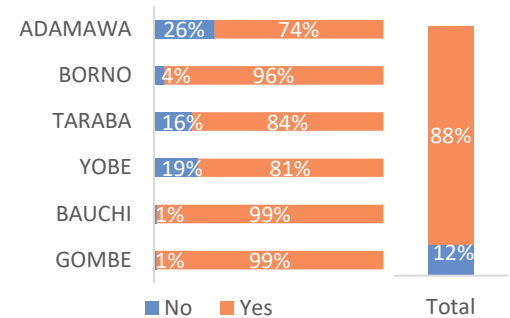


Figure 40: Security provided in host communities



Figure 41: Main security providers in host communities

	Assistance did not respond to the actual need	Assistance was physically inadequate for most	Fighting between recipients at distribution	Non-affected groups are given humanitarian	None	Not enough assistance for all entitled	Some specific groups are excluded	Interference in distribution of aid	Lack of documentation	Distribution excludes women-headed HHs
ADAMAWA	4%	6%	22%	1%	19%	46%	0%	0%	0%	2%
BORNO	1%	1%	1%	1%	12%	83%	0%	0%	1%	0%
TARABA	3%	6%	0%	1%	38%	51%	1%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	2%	13%	1%	8%	8%	65%	0%	3%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	3%	3%	0%	12%	8%	71%	1%	1%	1%	0%
GOMBE	9%	4%	0%	0%	9%	74%	1%	2%	1%	0%
OVERALL	3%	6%	5%	4%	14%	65%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Table 31: Challenges faced in receiving support in host communities by state

There were 131 recreational spaces for children in all assessed sites (up from 124 areas that were identified in the last round of assessment), 35 (down from 42) of which were located in Borno. In total, there were 22 (down from 37) social places for women, two of which were in Borno.

In contrast to IDPs living in displacement sites, more IDP residing with host communities did not have identification (53% - up from 51% in last round of assessment) than those who owned an identity card.

Referral mechanisms were in place in 40 per cent (up from 35%) of sites. In 98 per cent (up from 97%) of sites, women said they felt unsafe, while men felt unsafe in 99 per cent (up from 96%) of sites and children felt unsafe in 98 per cent (up from 97%) of sites, respectively.

Relations among IDPs were described as good in 90 per cent (up from 92%) of sites, poor in four per cent and excellent in six per cent of sites. Similarly, relations with host communities were good in 94 per cent (down from 95%) of sites and excellent in three per cent (no change), but were reported as poor in three per cent (up from 2%) of sites.

Forty-one per cent (no change from earlier) of host community sites had lighting in the camp and only three per cent sites had adequate lighting. Lighting was inadequate in 56 per cent of sites.

3. RETURNEES

The number of returnees continued to increase (detailed in Table 32). A total of 1,580,093 returnees were recorded during Round 24 assessments, an increase of 2 per cent (30,463 persons) since the previous round published in June 2018. This increase is in-line with the upward trend since DTM started recording data on returnees in August 2015 (Figure 42).

STATE	ROUND 23 (June 2018)	ROUND 24 (August 2018)	CHANGE (INDIVIDUALS)	CHANGE (PERCENTAGE)
ADAMAWA	752,663	758,594	+5,931	0.8%
BORNO	635,005	655,728	+20,723	3.3%
YOBE	161,962	165,771	+3,809	2.4%
TOTAL	1,549,630	1,580,093	+30,463	2.0%

Table 32: Number of returnees by state, during Round 23 and 24

In keeping with the last round of assessment, eight per cent of all returnees were “returns from abroad”, or persons previously displaced to another country in the Lake Chad basin (notably Cameroon, Chad and Niger) and returned to their area of origin. The remaining 92 per cent of returnees were former IDPs. In 93 per cent of return areas, IDPs were also present. This was roughly the same picture that the last round of assessment painted. In Borno, 94 per cent of returnees were former IDPs (no change from the last round of assessment published in June and in April 2018) and six per cent were former refugees returning from neighboring countries.

Three new wards were assessed during this round of assessment, bringing the total number of assessed wards for returnees to 202. The additional wards were one each in Ngala and Guzamala LGAs of Borno state, respectively, and one in Lumurde LGA of Adamawa state.

Two wards assessed in Bama LGA of Borno state (Shehuri and Kasugula wards) recorded the highest increases in number of returnees. Returnee figures in Bama increased by 6,354 and 3,505 in the two wards, respectively, as they became accessible during this round of assessment. Damboa LGA of Borno also saw an increase of 2,865 returnees during this round of assessment as a new location was assessed.

Adamawa continues to host the highest number of returnees overall at 758,594, a nominal increase of one per cent as against the 752,663 persons recorded in the last round of assessment published in June 2018.

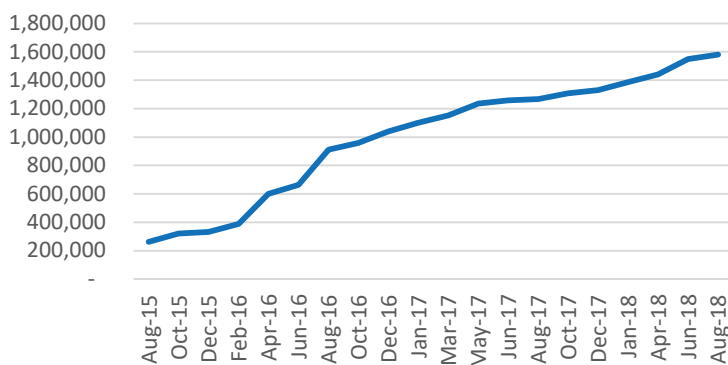
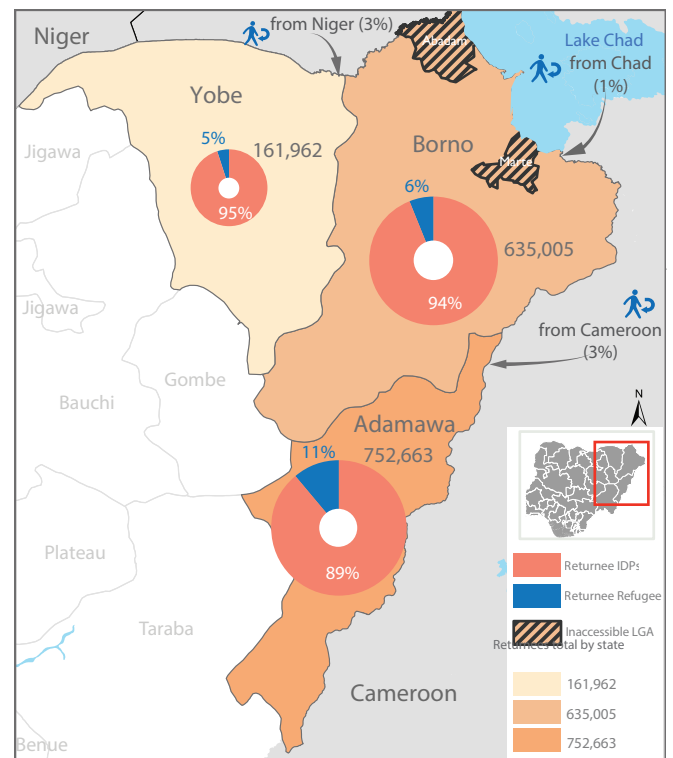


Figure 42: Trend of population return by assessment round



Map 7: Number of returnees by state

3A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

Shelter conditions were assessed for 262,513 returnees which is 17 per cent of the total identified returnee population. Seventy-one per cent (no change from the last round of assessment) of the shelters assessed were not damaged, 24 per cent were partially damaged and five per cent were makeshift shelters. Borno, the state in northeastern Nigeria that is most affected by the ongoing conflict, continues to have the highest proportion of returnees residing in makeshift shelters (73%).

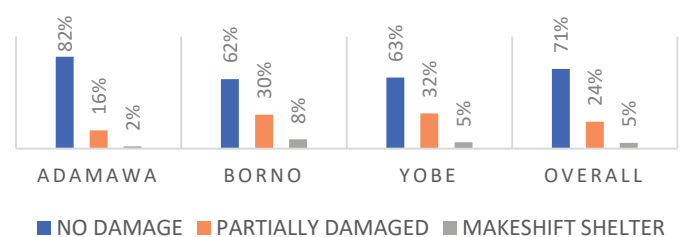


Figure 43: Conditions of shelters in areas of return

4. METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report was obtained through the implementation of different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool was 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 the 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 the ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for 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. In addition, 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 is 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 the 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 a number of key informant. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity and continuity 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.

For further information, please contact:

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

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

<https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria>

