

DTM Assessment in Rann | Borno State, Nigeria

Situated on the international border between Cameroon and Nigeria, Kala Balge is a Local Government Area (LGA) in the conflict-affected Nigerian State of Borno. The headquarters is Rann which is made up of 10 wards in total.

The first displacement occurred in April 2014 after attacks by Boko Haram in Rann ward, mainly in Talakusa, Daima, Abor and Jarawa villages. Most of the inhabitants fled to Maiduguri. In March 2016, the military recaptured Rann and IDPs started returning in April. The poor road conditions, however, have prevented returns in large numbers. Access to livelihood opportunities are also limited due to the poor road network.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) participated in an inter-agency mission to Rann on 9 Jan 2017 following improvement in accessibility. Led by OCHA, the mission comprised IOM, UNICEF, and WFP.

The current estimated population of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is 35,295 individuals. The IDPs are staying in three sites, namely:

- ⇒ Rann IDP camp (6,315HHs / 31,575 Inds)
- ⇒ Boarding Primary School (340 HHs / 1700 Inds)
- ⇒ Rann General Hospital (404 HHs / 2020 Inds)

Some of the key findings of the assessment are as follows:

Food

IDPs are in need of food and have now been allocated plots of land to farm by the military. Food distribution is irregular and the last distribution was conducted in late December of 2016 by ICRC/NRCS according to the IDPs. IDPs normally return to their villages of origin and surrounding villages in search of stored food.

WASH

WASH facilities are limited with open defecation in all three



IOM Nigeria Flash Report—Rann

Displacement Tracking Matrix - 13th January 2017



sites assessed

Three hand pumps constructed by ICRC serves all three sites
The military has renovated an additional two boreholes which are in use
Two other newly built hand pumps are yet to be commissioned for use

Health

There is only one health clinic managed by UNICEF on-site which is insufficient for the needs of the population. Drugs and other medical supplies are urgently needed to meet the needs of the people. Malnutrition screening was conducted by UNICEF and severely malnourished children were given ready-to-eat therapeutic food
Malaria and cough are the most reported prevalent diseases.

Shelter/NFI

Majority (75%) of the IDP population live in makeshift shelters hence the urgent need for shelter in the area. Also most of the damaged shelters are in need of repairs. ICRC provided some tarpaulins to cover the makeshift shelters ahead of the last rainy season. Provision of NFI materials remain a high priority as well.

Education

Though formal education is not in existence, informal education continues with older IDPs forming groups to teach the younger ones.

Call for Action

All sites assessed are in need of interventions in the key sectors of Food, WASH and Shelter/NFIs.

