DTM Round 25
October 2018

DTM
Nigeria

NIGERIA

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report of the Round 25 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve the understanding about the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of north-eastern Nigeria. The report covers the period of 1 October to 20 October 2018 and reflects trends from the six states most affected by displacement: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round 25 identified 2,026,602 individuals as being displaced in the affected states, representing an increasing trend in number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded over the last two rounds of assessments. In the 24th Round of assessment published in August 2018, 1,926,748 IDPs were recorded, which shows an increase of five per cent in the latest round of DTM assessment. Prior to this, a two per cent increase was recorded in the 23rd Round of assessment as against the number identified in Round 22 (published in April 2018).

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews were conducted with four per cent of the identified IDP population — that is, 90,045 displaced persons — during this round of assessments. The information collated and analysed 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 2,457 sites, with the aim of better understanding the needs of the affected population. These sites included 298 camps and camp-like settings and 2,159 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 the State of Borno is the most affected by conflict-related displacements, this report places a specific focus on data and analyses pertaining to it. Lastly, this report includes analyses on the increasing number of returnees and their shelter conditions.

BACKGROUND

The escalation of violence between all parties in north-eastern Nigeria in 2014 resulted in mass displacement and deprivation. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM began implementing its DTM programme in September 2014, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme was and remains the provision of support to the Government 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 were 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.

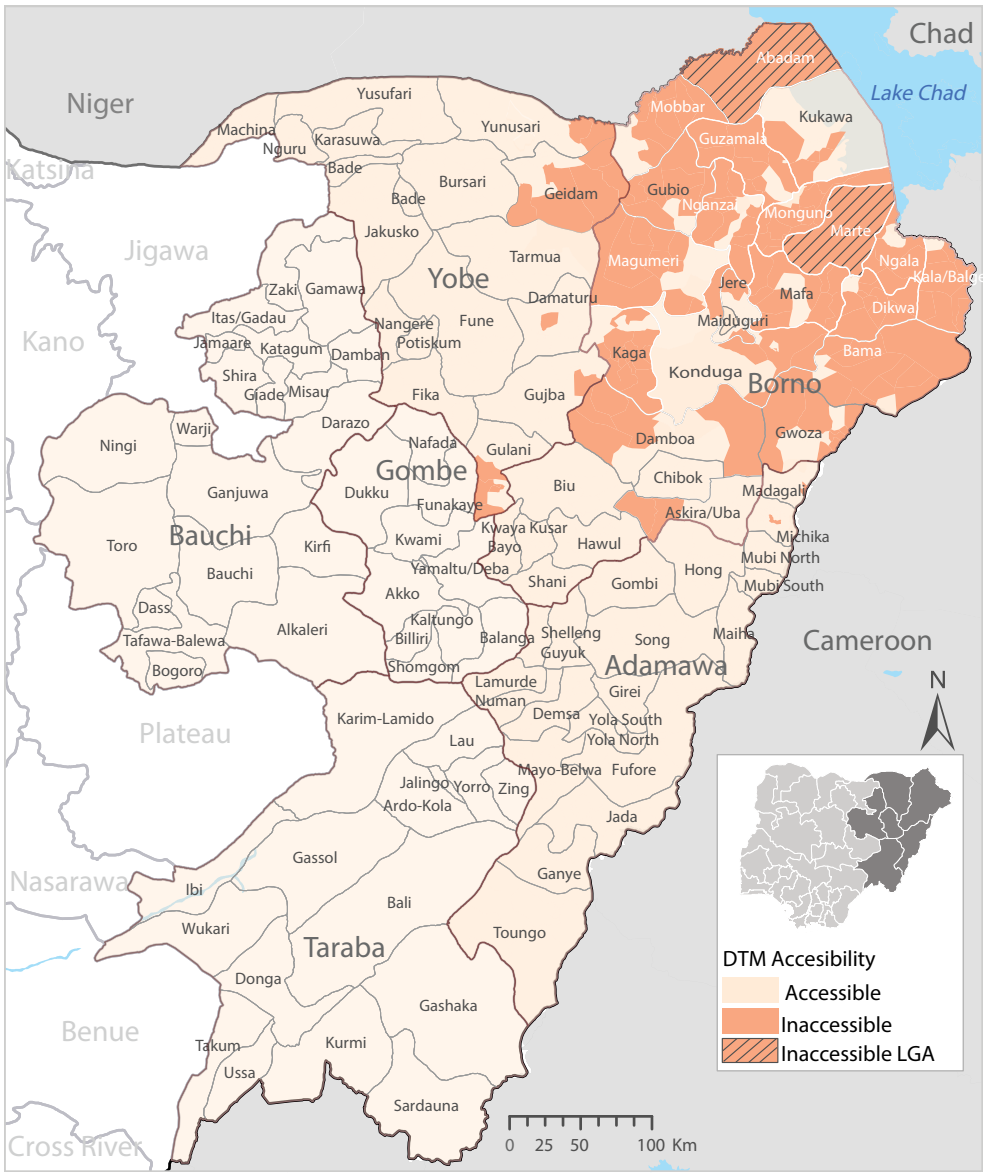
OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 25 ASSESSMENTS

DTM assessments for Round 25 were conducted from 1 October to 20 October 2018 in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) or districts, in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states. Three additional wards were covered during this assessment, increasing the number of wards covered by the DTM from 804 to 807. Notably, 797 wards were covered during Round 23 assessments published in June 2018, showing a steady increase in coverage.

Ten new wards were assessed during Round 25 while other seven wards could not be assessed, increasing the total number of wards assessed only slightly. Adamawa, Girei and Guyak saw an increase in number of wards assessed due to new displacements due to communal clashes and flooding. Bauchi also saw an increase in number of wards assessed in Itas/Gadau due to IDPs returning from their place of origin which they found to be inhospitable.

In Gombe and Taraba, Yalmaltu/Deba and Yorrao, an increase by one ward each was observed in Round 25. In Yobe, two additional wards were assessed, including Jebuwa ward which was discovered while conducting house-to-house registration.

On the other hand, one ward was not assessed in Borno's Nganzai LGA. Taraba, Lau and Takum LGAs witnessed a decrease in the number of assessed wards. Lastly, in Yobe, Tarmuwa and Nguru LGAs saw a decrease in the number of wards assessed.



Map 1 : DTM accessibility map

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

2,026,602 Displaced individuals

388,767 Displaced households

27% of the IDP population are children under 5 years

79% of the IDP population are women and children

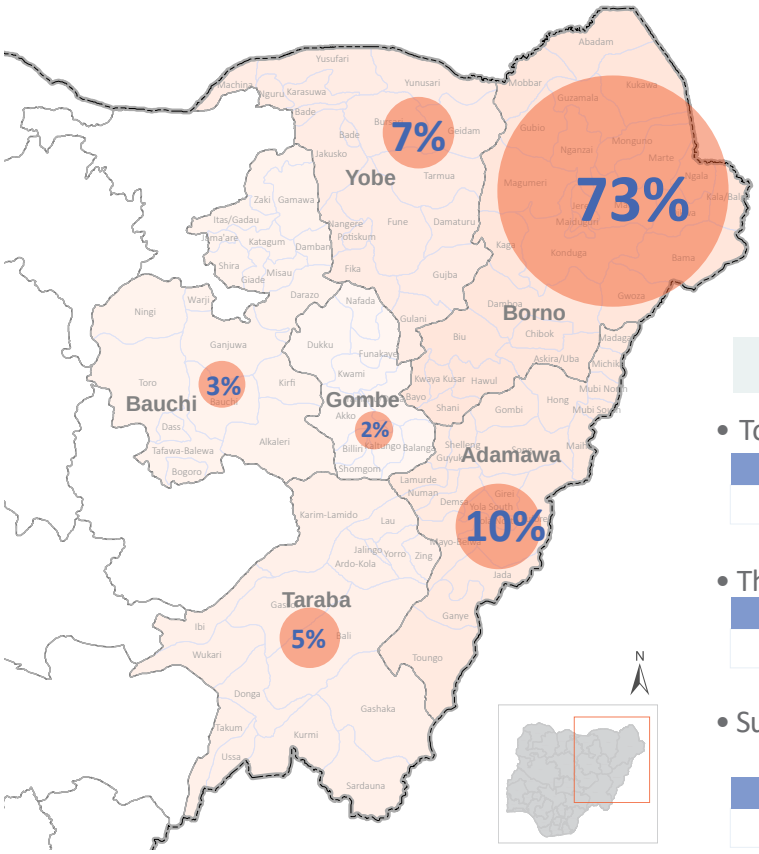
1,642,696 Returnee individuals

273,970 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**
- **91%** of displacements were due to the ongoing conflict in Northeast Nigeria

CHANGE IN FIGURES (AUG to OCT 2018)

- Total number of identified IDPs increased by **5%**

	DTM Round 24	DTM Round 25	Change
	1,926,748	2,026,602	+99,854 ↑

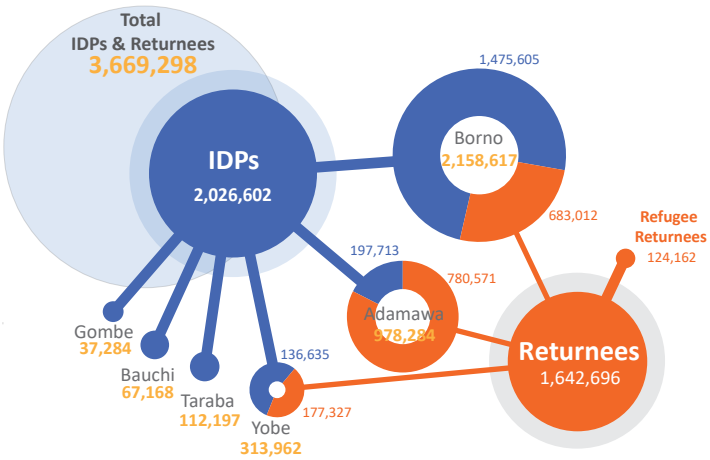
- The number of identified returnees increased by **4%**

	DTM Round 24	DTM Round 25	Change
	1,580,093	1,642,696	+62,603 ↑

- Survey of unmet needs showed that food remains the predominant need in majority **(74%)** of IDP sites

	DTM Round 24	DTM Round 25	Change
	73%	74%	+1 PPT

IDPs AND RETURNEES CASELOAD PROFILING



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

TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT SETTINGS

Host Community — **60%**

- 93% Private Building
- 5% Public/Government Building
- 2% Ancestral Land/ Building

Camps/Camp-like Settings — **40%**

- 58% Collective Settlement
- 41% Camps
- 1% Transitional Site

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

As of 20 October 2018, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States was 2,026,602 individuals (388,767 households), exemplifying further the increasing trend of displacement in the six states, recorded over the last two rounds of assessments (illustrated in *Figure 1*).

99,854 additional IDPs were identified in this round of assessments, signifying a five per cent increase in IDPs since the 24th Round of assessment, published in August 2018. 1,881, 198 IDPs were previously recorded in April 2018.

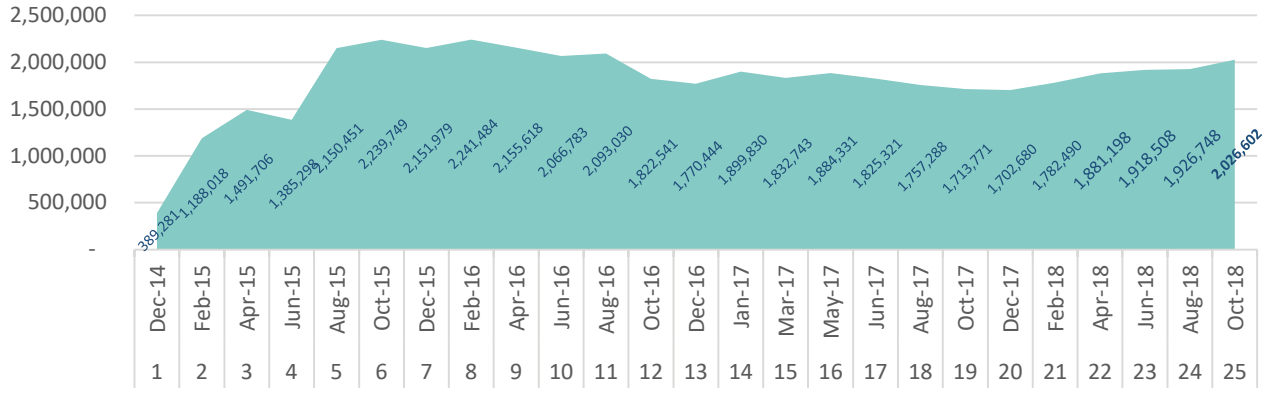


Figure 1: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

As shown in *Figure 1*, the number of IDPs in the north-east of Nigeria has been slowly rising since December 2017. 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 in the north-east. Concurrently, the number of returnees is also increasing (Section 3).

All states, barring Yobe, witnessed an increase in the number of IDPs. Borno, state most affected by the conflict, continued to host the highest number of IDPs (1,475,605 individuals). During the reporting period, the number of IDPs in Borno state alone increased by 2 per cent, against the number recorded in Round 24.

State	Round 24 (August 2018)	Round 25 (October 2018)	Change
ADAMAWA	183,570	197,713	14,143 ↑
BAUCHI	62,687	67,168	4,481 ↑
BORNO	1,441,635	1,475,605	33,970 ↑
GOMBE	34,057	37,284	3,227 ↑
TARABA	67,211	112,197	44,986 ↑
YOBE	137,588	136,635	-953 ↓
Total	1,926,748	2,026,602	99,854 ↑

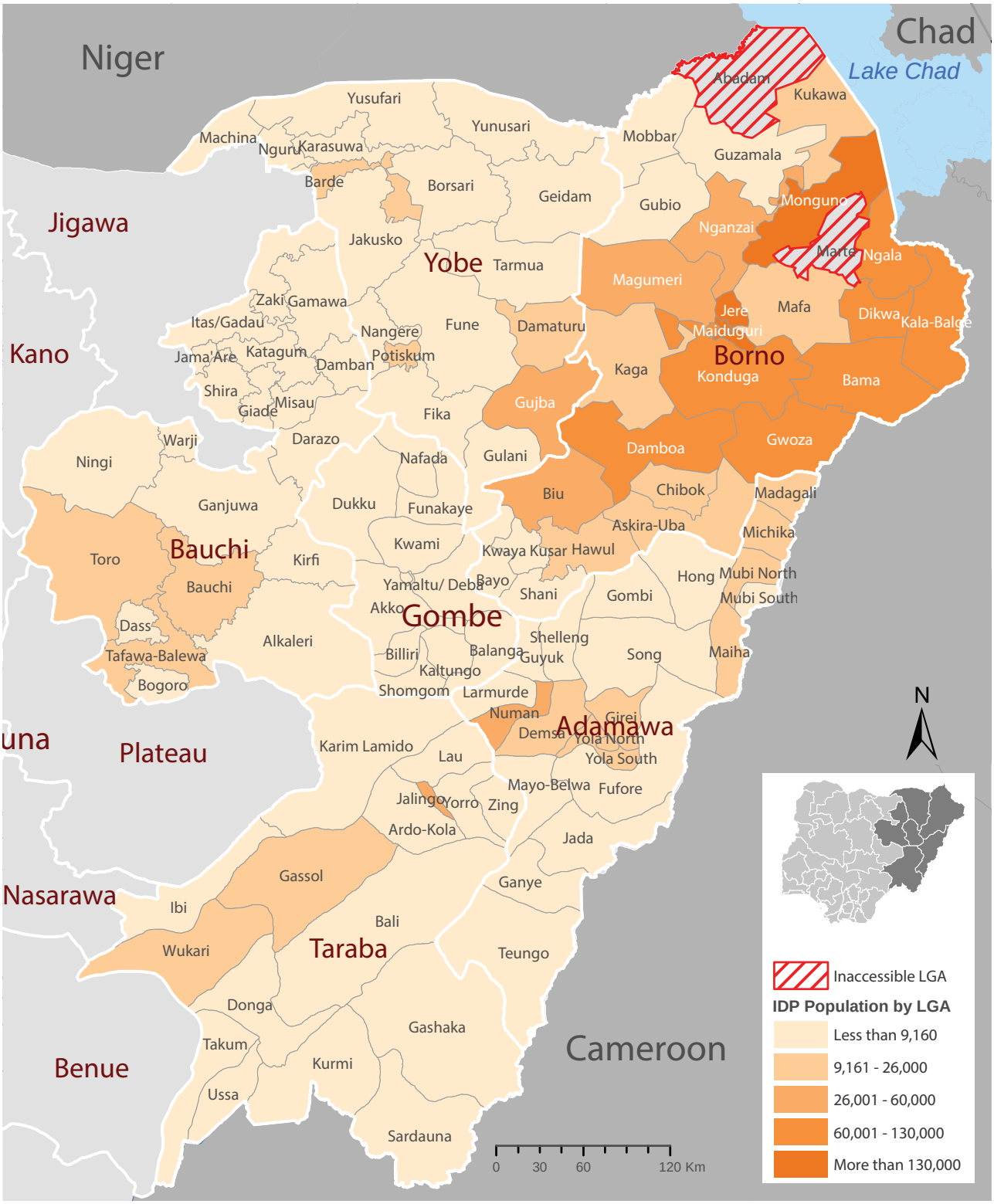
Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state

An additional 33,970 IDPs were recorded in Borno state. Of the six states assessed, this increase represents the second highest increase in IDP numbers (with the largest increase in IDPs observed in Taraba state). There were, however, significant reductions and increments within Borno state, reflecting the continued fluid nature of the protracted emergency.

Adamawa, with 197,713 IDPs, recorded an increase of eight per cent as against the 183,570 displaced persons that were recorded in Round 24 published in August 2018. Yobe with 136,635 IDPs has the third highest number of displaced persons. Taraba witnessed the highest increase in numbers of IDPs as against the last round of assessment published in August 2018 (from 67,211 to 112,197 – a marked increase of 67 per cent). The key triggers of this increase were floods and communal clashes, particularly in Lau LGA of Taraba.

In Borno, the LGA that witnessed the highest increase in the number of displaced persons was Gwoza (up by 18%) to 124,769 people, on account of completion of biometric registration of both IDPs and returnees that gave more accurate picture of number of returnees. Monguno LGA saw the second highest increase (14,568 individuals) on account of recent attacks and security threats while Nganzai LGA saw the third highest increase in the number of IDPs (6,803) due to recent attacks at the axis of the LGA.

Continuing the previous trend, Maiduguri M. C. showed the highest reduction in the number of IDPs, from 243,282 to 234,045 individuals, representing a decrease of four per cent. This is mostly due to IDPs who returned to their place of origin in Gwoza (a bordering LGA), as well as individuals moving to Adamawa and Taraba state in search for livelihood opportunities. The LGA with the second highest reduction in numbers of IDPs was Kala Balge where 4,362 IDPs moved due to rains and insecurity, bringing the number of IDPs in the LGA to 76,389. Hawul witnessed the third highest reduction in numbers of IDPs from 25,156 to 21,598 due to departures to places of origin in Adamawa state or to other locations due to poor living conditions in Hawul.

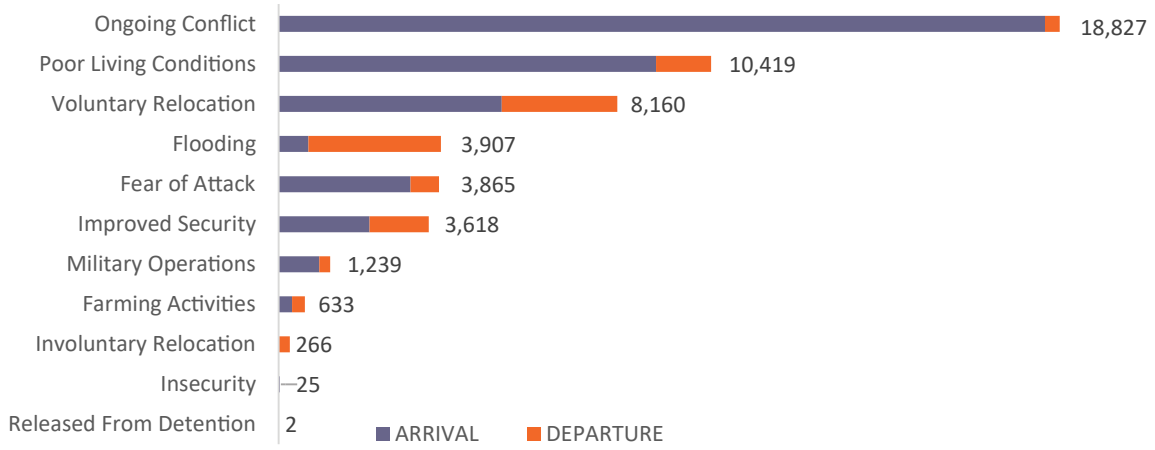


Map 2: IDP distribution by LGAs

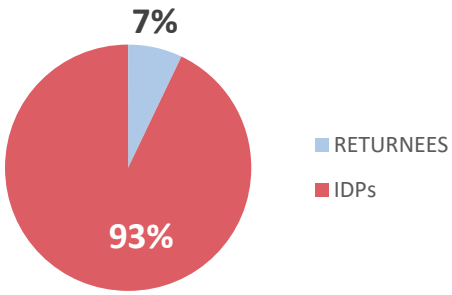
Furthermore, within the period of 6 August – 28 October 2018, DTM's Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) tracked a total of 50,961 movements in areas of Borno and Adamawa states, including 40,355 arrivals and 10,606 departures. Arrivals were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Biu, Chibok, Damboa, Dikwa, Gubio, Guzamala, Gwoza, Hawul, Jere, Kaga, Kala/Balge, Konduga, Kukawa, Mafa, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Mobbar, Monguno, Ngala and Nganzai Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Borno state, and locations in Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Mayo-Belwa, Michika, Mubi-North, Mubi-South, Numan, Song, Yola-North and Yola-South LGAs of Adamawa state. While departures were recorded at locations in Askira/Uba, Bama, Chibok, Dikwa, Guzamala, Gwoza, Hawul, Kala/Balge, Konduga, Kukawa and Ngala LGAs of Borno state, and Demsa, Fufore, Girei, Gombi, Guyuk, Hong, Lamurde, Madagali, Maiha, Mayo-Belwa, Michika, Mubi-North, Mubi-South, Numan, Shelleng, Song, Yola-North and Yola South LGAs of Adamawa state.

Assessments identified the following main triggers of movements: ongoing conflict (37%), poor living conditions (20%), voluntary relocation (16%), flooding (8%), fear of attacks (8%), improved security (7%), military operations (2%), farming activities (1%) and involuntary relocation (1%).

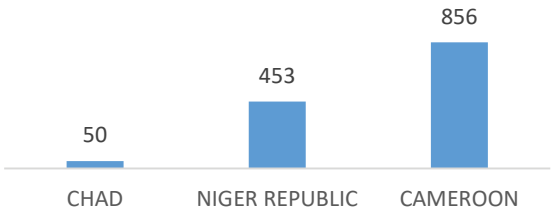
Number of Arrivals by Movement Trigger



Affected Population



Arrivals from neighboring countries



During this period, nutrition screening using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) and signs of Oedema was conducted by Sector partners for 2,699 children: The MUAC reading for 487 children (354 from inaccessible areas and 133 from accessible areas) was in the Red category (signifying severe malnutrition), 395 were in the Yellow category (signifying moderate acute malnutrition) and 1,788 were measured in the Green category. 307 of the children screened were from neighbouring countries of which 22 were measured in the Red category, 43 in the Yellow category and 240 who were measured in the Green category.

All children found with severe acute malnutrition were admitted into treatment programs.

Please note, the data presented are not surveillance results and should be interpreted with caution.

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 90,045 persons, representing four 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.

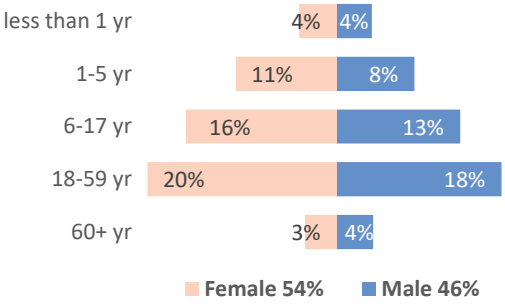


Figure 2: IDP population by age groups and gender

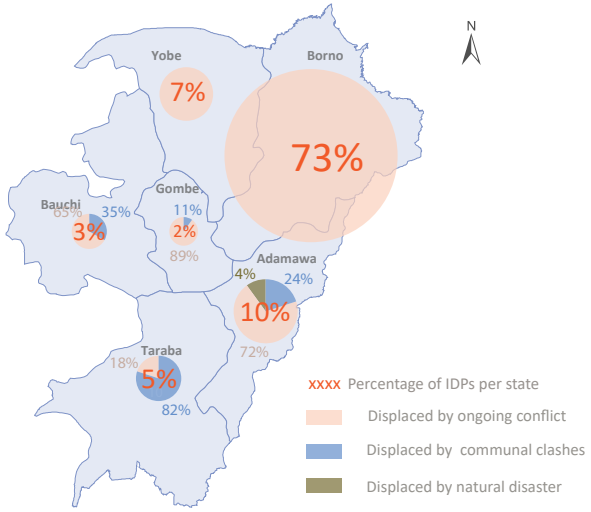
Figure 3: Percentage of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment published in August 2018. The ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria continues to be the main reason for displacement (91% down from 94%), followed by communal clashes which led to the displacement of eight per cent (up from 6%) of the interviewed individuals. *Map 3* provides an overview of the reasons for displacement by state. The state of Taraba showed the highest number of displacements due to communal clashes during the assessments of Round 25.

CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Ongoing conflict	91.3%
Communal clashes	8.2%
Natural disasters	0.5%
Total	**100.0%**

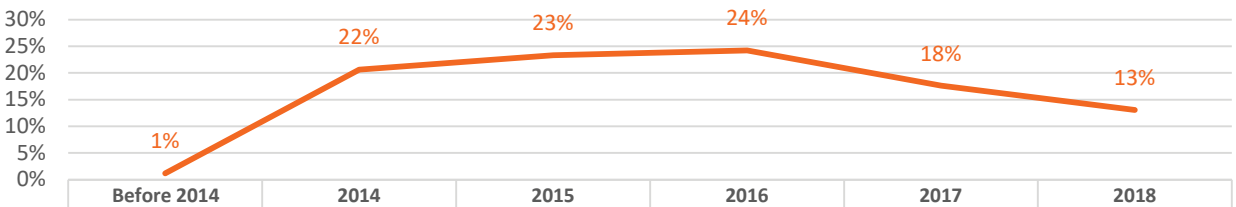
Table 2: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement



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

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

A significantly higher percentage of IDPs (13%) was displaced in 2018 (up from 8%), as per the Round 25 assessment. Overall, however, the largest proportion of interviewed individuals (24%) reported 2016 as their year of displacement in line with the results of the assessment during the last round *(Figure 4)*.



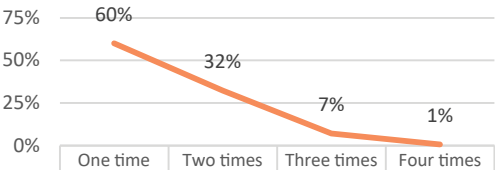
	Before 2014	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ADAMAWA	0%	21%	26%	15%	18%	20%
BAUCHI	26%	37%	17%	8%	2%	10%
BORNO	0%	18%	25%	27%	20%	10%
GOMBE	4%	41%	23%	17%	12%	3%
TARABA	2%	23%	14%	11%	12%	37%
YOBE	2%	27%	17%	25%	9%	20%
Total	1%	21%	23%	24%	18%	13%

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), 40 per cent of residents have been displaced at least twice. In Adamawa and Yobe states, this was the case for 50 per cent of the assessed individuals. In Borno, 38 per cent IDPs said they have been displaced more than one time.

One percent of displaced persons have been displaced four times, all of whom were in Yobe where they made up seven per cent of the assessed IDPs. Among the people who reported being displaced before, 32 per cent were displaced two times.



	One time	Two times	Three times	Four times
ADAMAWA	50%	25%	25%	0%
BORNO	62%	33%	5%	0%
TARABA	53%	29%	18%	0%
YOBE	50%	43%	0%	7%
BAUCHI	71%	29%	0%	0%
OVERALL	60%	32%	7%	1%

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

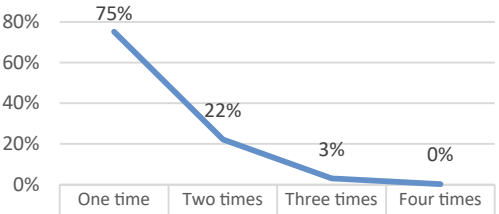
In displacement sites said they intended to return to their places of origin given favorable circumstances. This figure was lowest in Bauchi (57%) and highest in Borno (96%).

Fifty per cent (up from 44%) 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 (19%) and access to land (19%).

Host communities: In comparison to displaced persons living in camps and camp-like settings, a smaller number of IDPs living in host communities said they have been displaced multiple times. In fact, seventy-five per cent said they have not suffered multiple displacements, with highest numbers in Bauchi (94%), Gombe (93%) and Adamawa (73%).

Twenty-two per cent reported to have been displaced two times – with this figure being 34 per cent for Taraba and 32 per cent (up from 30% in last round of assessment) for Borno. Three per cent of the assessed population in all the evaluated states have been displaced three times.

In comparison to people living in displacement sites, a lower percentage (79%, up from 77%) of displaced people residing with host communities intended to go back to their places of origin. Thirty-three per cent of IDPs cited an improved security situation as the main reason for wanting to return, followed by access to better services (15%) and access to land (7%, down from 9%).



	One time	Two times	Three times	Four times
ADAMAWA	73%	22%	4%	1%
BAUCHI	94%	6%	0%	0%
BORNO	67%	32%	1%	0%
GOMBE	93%	7%	0%	0%
TARABA	57%	34%	9%	0%
YOBE	70%	27%	3%	0%
OVERALL	75%	22%	3%	0%

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

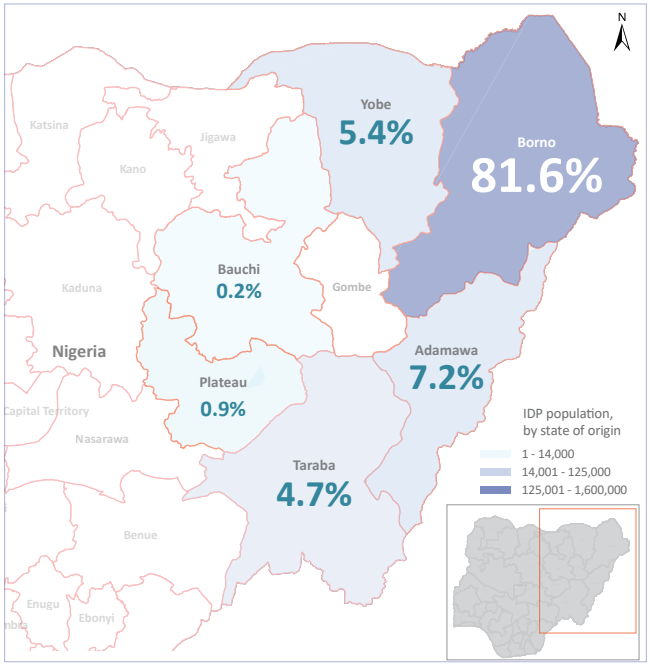
For those who reported no intention of returning, damages to their houses (12% - same as in last round of assessment) was cited as the main reason for not returning, followed by better living conditions in the current place of displacement than in their place of origin (2%) and lack of access to their place of habitual residence (2%).

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

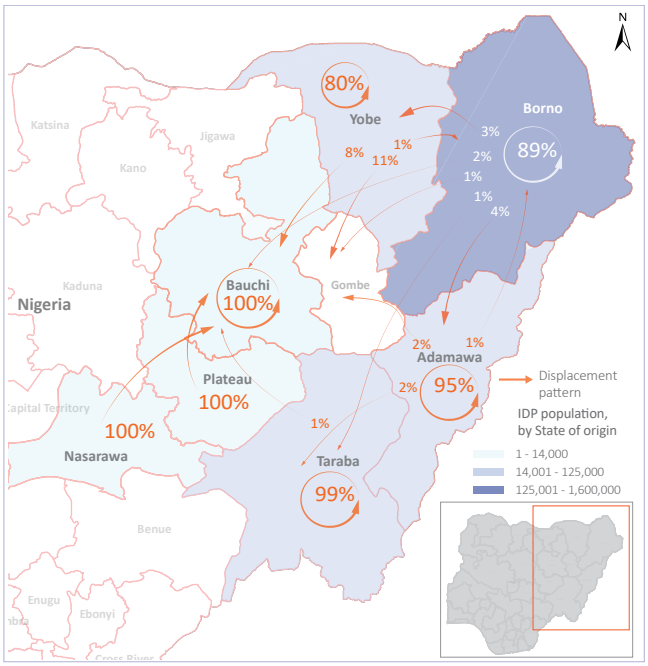
Borno state continues to be the place of origin of the largest number of IDPs (82%) in north-east Nigeria. After Borno, Adamawa is the place of origin for the second largest number of IDPs (7%), with most of them being displaced within Adamawa (95%). Taraba is the place of origin for five per cent of displaced persons and almost all of them (99%) are resettled in areas within Taraba itself, showcased in *Maps 4 and 5* below).

	STATE OF RESETTLEMENT						
STATE OF ORIGIN	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO	**TOTAL**
ADAMAWA	7%	-	-	-	-	-	**7%**
BORNO	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	73%	**82%**
PLATEAU	-	1%	-	-	-	-	**1%**
TARABA	-	-	-	5%	-	-	**5%**
YOBE	-	-	1%	-	4%	-	**5%**
Total	**10%**	**3%**	**2%**	**6%**	**6%**	**73%**	**100%**

Table 3: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement



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

As in the previous round of assessments, sixty per cent of all IDPs were living in host communities (*Figure 7*). Out of all the six states, Borno is the only state where the number of people residing in camps and camp-like settings is marginally higher than that of individuals living in host communities. In all other states, people living in host communities far outnumbered those in camps and camp-like settings.

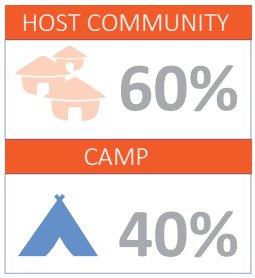


Figure 7: IDP settlement type

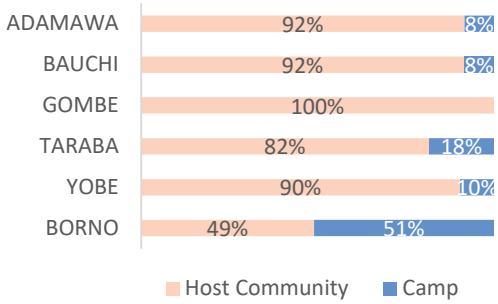


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by state

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

In a survey conducted among 33,600 displaced persons, food was found to be the main unmet need cited by 74 per cent (up from 73% in the last round of assessment) of those surveyed. As seen in *Table 4*, the need for food has been consistently high over the last few rounds. Thirteen per cent cited non-food items (NFIs) and six per cent shelter as their main needs. 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%
Round 25	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**2%**	**3%**	**6%**	**13%**	**74%**

Table 4: Trend of main needs of IDPs (round 21 - 25)

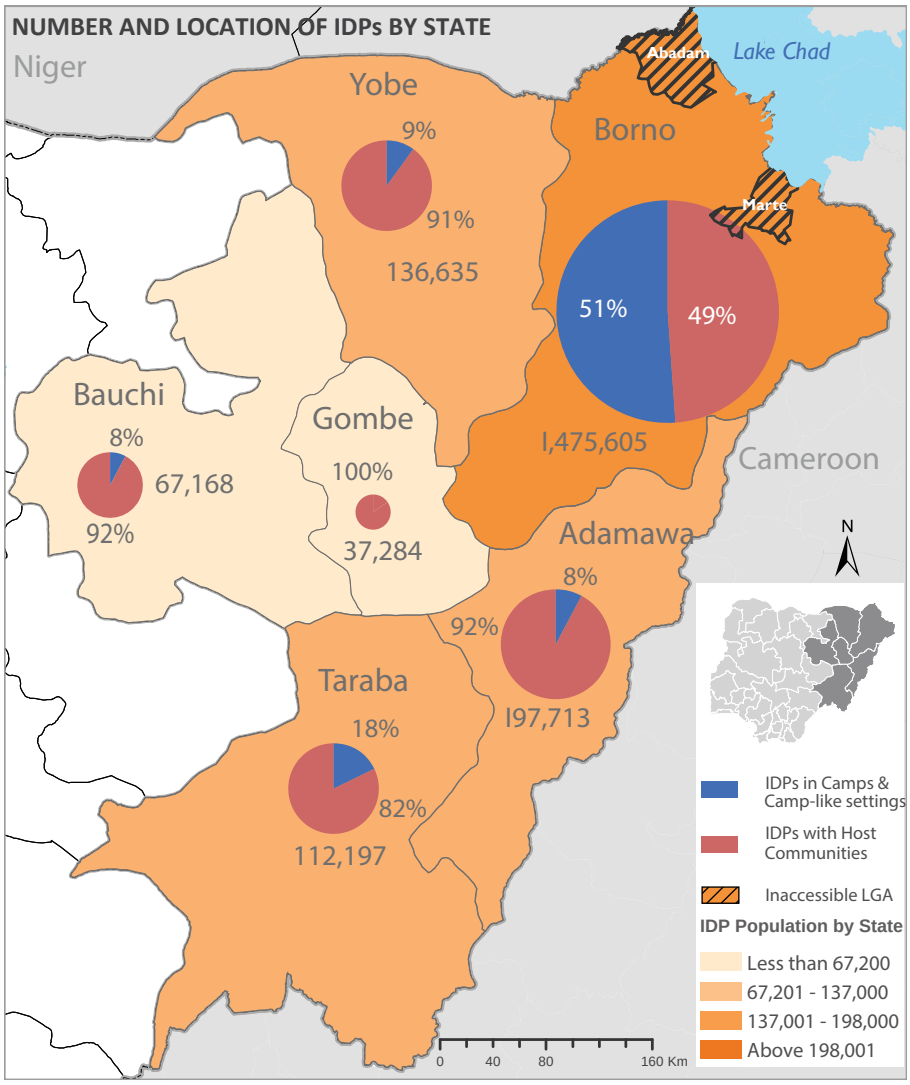
2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round 25 site assessments were conducted in 2,457 sites, with the aim of better understanding the needs of the affected population. These sites included 298 (same as in Round 24 assessment) camps and camp-like settings and 2,159 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities.

Most IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings are living in private buildings (53%) followed by 46 per cent living in government or public buildings and two per cent in ancestral property. Most displaced people are living in emergency shelters (38% overall and 43 per cent in Adamawa) and 33 per cent in self-made/makeshift shelters.

On the other hand, most displaced persons residing with host communities are living in private buildings (93%) followed by five per cent residing in government/public buildings and two per cent in ancestral buildings.



Map 6: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

State	Camps/Camp-like Settings			Host Communities			Total number of IDPs	Total number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	16,529	28	9%	181,184	460	21%	197,713	488
BAUCHI	5,689	7	2%	61,479	370	17%	67,168	377
BORNO	752,812	232	78%	722,793	485	22%	1,475,605	717
GOMBE				37,284	207	10%	37,284	207
TARABA	20,738	17	6%	91,459	222	10%	112,197	239
YOBE	13,159	14	5%	123,476	415	19%	136,635	429
Total	**808,927**	**298**	**100%**	**1,217,675**	**2,159**	**100%**	**2,026,602**	**2,457**

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

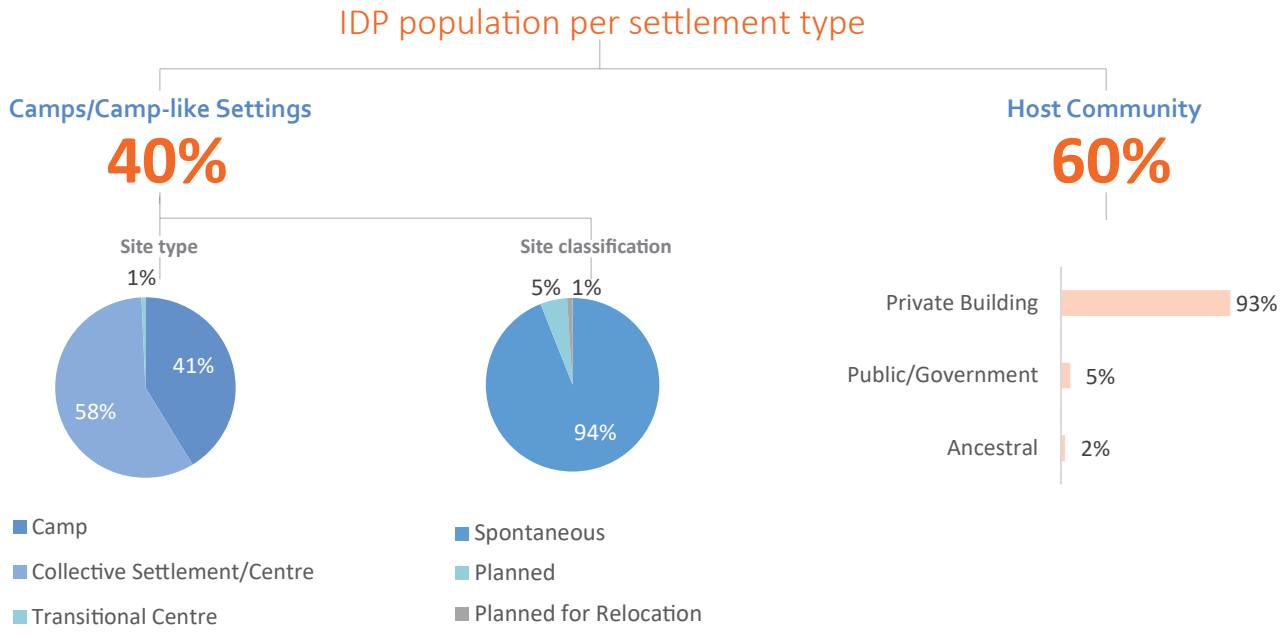


Figure 9: Classification of IDP settlements

Out of the 298 displacement sites that were assessed, most were located in Borno and nearly all were spontaneous sites (94%). As in the last round of assessment, 58 per cent of sites were classified as collective settlements or centers, the highest percentage of which was found in Taraba (83%). Forty-one per cent were categorized as camps and one per cent were classified as transitional centers.

Thirteen per cent of sites reported fire as the single biggest natural hazard risk, while nine per cent said flood and eight per cent said storm was a natural hazard. Insurgency (95%) and communal clashes were the two main reasons for displacements.

2B: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

This round of assessment identified a total of 298 camps and camp-like settings, with 234 (79% of total number assessed) of them presenting a camp-governance structure or committee and management support and 122 having a site management agency on site that provides camp management support (such as site facilitation provided by humanitarian partners).

Out of the total 298 camp and camp-like settings, 281 (hosting 155,552 households) were established spontaneously. They comprise of 170 collective centers, 109 camps in open air and two transit sites.

In 256 camps and camp-like settings (86% of all assessed sites) hosting 163,273 households registration activities take place, while 42 sites hosting 5,568 households have no registration activity.

The risk of natural hazards, such as exposure to storms, flood and fire, was assessed in 93 camps hosting 52,234 households. The main method of waste disposal is burning (227 sites – 76%) and the use of garbage pits (36 sites) with 35 sites lack a waste disposal system.

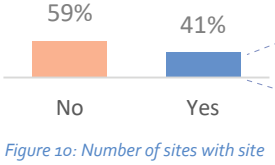


Figure 10: Number of sites with site management agency

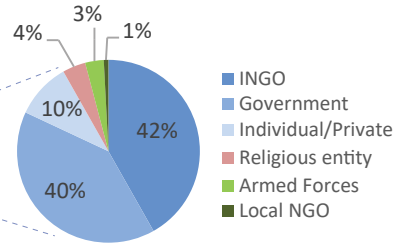


Figure 11: Type of site management agency

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 being emergency shelters in 113 (38%) sites, followed by self-made/makeshift shelters (32%). Other types were host family houses (9%), government buildings (7%), schools (6%), individual houses (5%), community shelters (2%) and health facilities (1%).

Furthermore, of the total 298 camps and camp-like settings, in six sites (hosting 4,224 families) in Borno and Bauchi States some households live without shelters. Tout of the total number of IDPs on site, the number of families in need of shelter is lower than 25 percent.

In 210 sites (hosting 129,744 families) a number of households live in makeshift or self-made shelters, of which 66 sites include approximately 75 percent of the total IDPs on site living in makeshift shelters. In 88 sites no household lives in makeshift shelters.

In 178 sites (hosting 140,549 families), there are households living in emergency shelters structures primarily provided by humanitarian actors. Of these, 60 sites have more than 75 percent of IDPs on site living in these emergency shelters.

Various shelter needs were observed in 276 sites hosting 165,410 families, with the most needed shelter material being tarpaulin, followed by timber/ wood and third priority being roofing sheets.

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

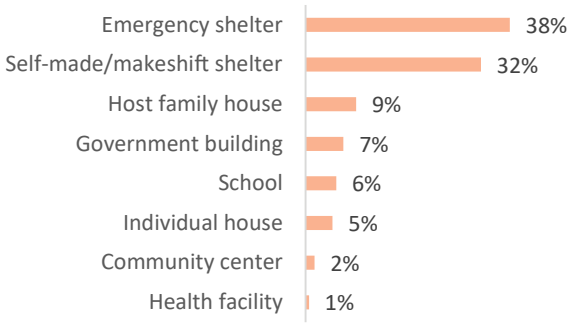


Figure 12: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

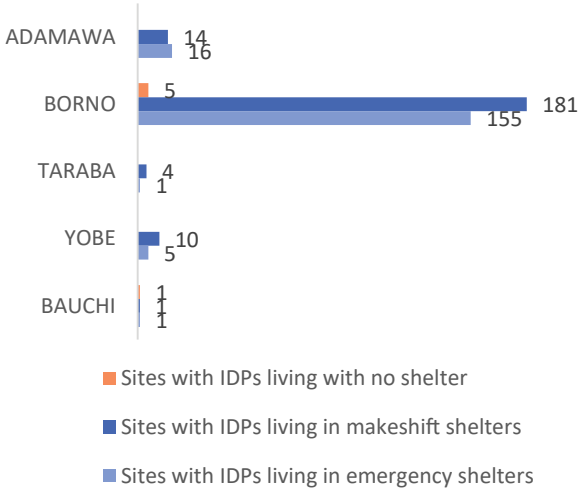


Figure 13: Number of sites with shelter type by state

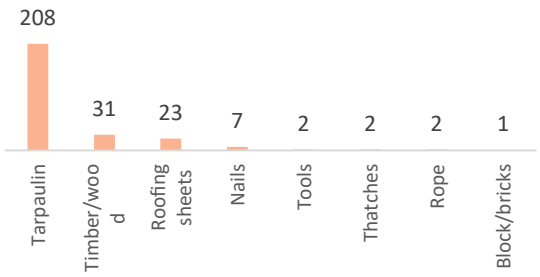


Figure 14: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

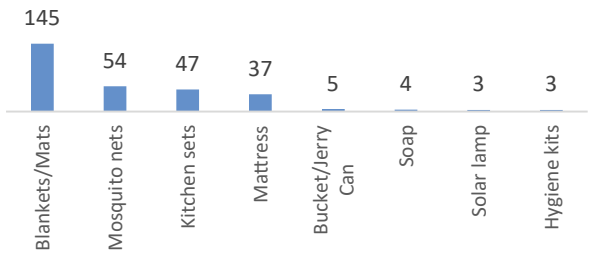


Figure 15: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

Host Communities: This round of assessment identified 2,159 host communities hosting 219,926 IDP households, most commonly in the host family's house (1,894 sites hosting 197,028 households). This is followed by individual houses (in 192 sites hosting 15,487 households), self-made/makeshift shelters (in 61 sites hosting 6,666 households), emergency shelters (in 8 sites hosting 968 households), government buildings (in 4 sites hosting 343 households), health facilities (in 2 sites hosting 177 households) and a community center (in 1 site hosting 26 households).

No shelter: On analyzing the shelter needs in host communities, it was noted that in 110 sites where 11,098 households are hosted, some IDPs live without shelter. In the majority of these cases (in 107 sites), the proportion of IDPs in need of shelter is less than 25 percent of the total IDPs in these sites.

Makeshift shelters: 832 sites, hosting 135,161 households, include IDPs living in makeshift shelters. Of these, in 620 sites the IDPs living in makeshift shelters comprise less than 25 percent of the total number of IDPs in these sites.

Emergency shelters: 196 sites, hosting 37,903 households, host IDPs living in emergency shelters. For 152 of these sites, the proportion of IDPs living in emergency shelters is less than 25 percent of the total IDPs on site.

1,809 (84%) sites hosting 219,926 families, have indicated the need for various shelter items. Among them, 497 sites hosting 45,661 households mentioned roofing sheets as the main need, followed by timber/wood in 425 sites hosting 27,880 households. The third most needed shelter item is tarpaulin in 405 sites hosting 66,392 households. 350 sites hosting 47,378 households had no shelter items needed at the time of the assessment.

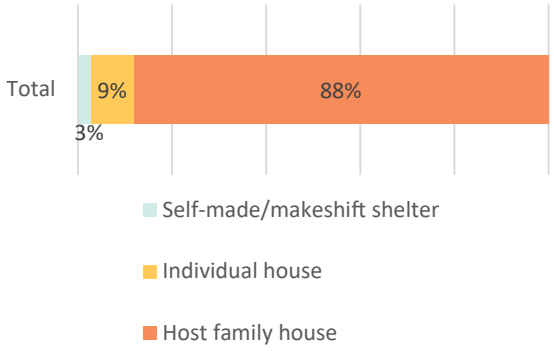


Figure 16: Types of shelter in host community sites

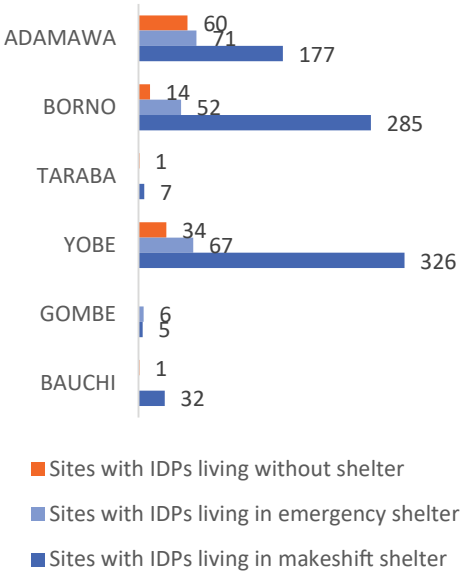


Figure 17: Number of host community sites with shelter types

Of all the 2,119 sites assessed, the highest need for NFI items was blankets/mats in 759 sites hosting 99,297 households, followed by mosquito nets in 571 sites hosting 44,695 households and mattresses in 409 sites hosting 27,673 households.

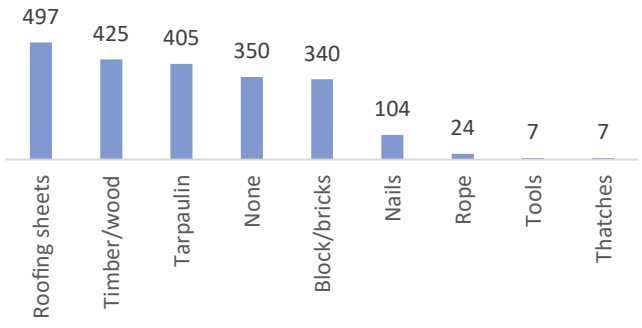


Figure 18: Number of host community sites with most needed type of shelter material

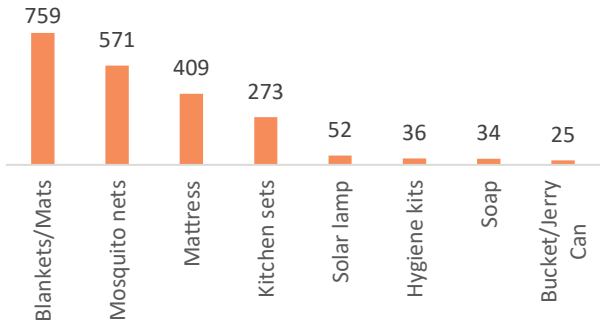


Figure 19: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

WATER SOURCES

Camps and camp-like settings: Piped water continues to be the main source of drinking water in most sites (59% of sites – up from 58% in August assessment), followed by hand pumps in 24 per cent of sites, water trucks in eight per cent of sites, unprotected wells in four per cent of sites, protected wells in three per cent of sites, while two percent got drinking water from other sources such as ponds, lakes, canals and surface water. With the spread of the Cholera disease during the ongoing rainy season, the increase in use of unprotected wells is of pressing concern.

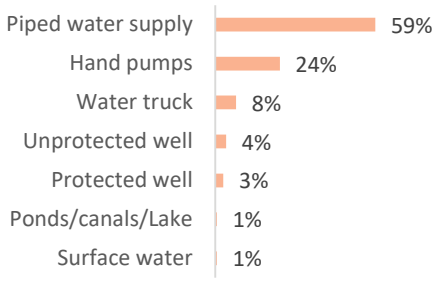


Figure 20: Main water sources in camps/camp-like settings

In Yobe, where the ongoing Cholera outbreak first started, piped water was the main source of drinking water in 71 per cent (down from 81% in August and 86% in June assessments) of sites and followed by hand pumps in 14 per cent of sites. In Borno, where Cholera is a recurring threat, the main source of drinking water was piped water in 65 per cent of sites (up from 63%), followed by hand pumps in 21 per cent (down from 24%) of sites and water trucks in nine per cent of sites.

Overall, in 80 per cent of sites (same as in last round of assessment), 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 58 per cent (down from 59%) of all assessed sites *(Table 7).* Similarly, water sources were improved in 63 per cent of sites in Borno.

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	61%	39%
BORNO	37%	63%
TARABA	71%	29%
YOBE	36%	64%
BAUCHI	57%	43%
OVERALL	**42%**	**58%**

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

As illustrated in *Table 8*, the majority of site residents did not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water, with 92 per cent (no change from last round) not differentiating in all states and almost all IDPs in Borno (97%) not differentiating.

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	64%	36%
BORNO	97%	3%
TARABA	71%	29%
YOBE	100%	0%
BAUCHI	86%	14%
OVERALL	**92%**	**8%**

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

In 60 per cent of displacement sites (same as last round), the average amount of water available per person per day was 10 to 15 liters. In 22 per cent (down from 26%) of sites, it was more than 15 liters per person and in 16 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 two rounds of assessments) of sites with Borno still faring relatively better at 96 per cent (marginal decrease from 95% in the last round of assessment).

	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)
ADAMAWA	11%	0%	89%
BORNO	18%	0%	82%
TARABA	41%	24%	35%
YOBE	29%	0%	71%
BAUCHI	0%	14%	86%
OVERALL	**18%**	**2%**	**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%	43%	46%	11%
BORNO	0%	18%	65%	17%
TARABA	6%	41%	18%	35%
YOBE	0%	50%	50%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	86%	14%
OVERALL	**1%**	**22%**	**60%**	**16%**

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 52 per cent (up from 51%) of sites where IDPs are residing with host communities. In 23 per cent of sites (same in Round 24), piped water was the main source of drinking water, followed by unprotected wells (9% down from 11%) and protected wells (8%). Other common water sources include water trucks (5% of sites), spring (1%), surface water (1%) and ponds/canal (1%).

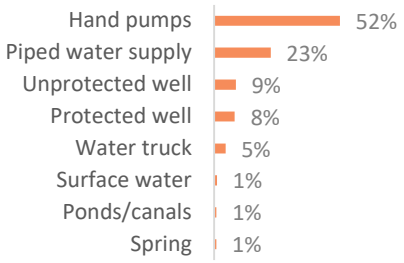


Figure 21: Main water sources in host communities

The scenario differed in Borno, where piped water was the main source in 50 per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of assessed sites, followed by hand pumps in 28 per cent (up from 26%) of sites and unprotected wells in 14 per cent (down from 16%) of sites.

The main source of water was on-site and less than a 10-minute walk in 76 per cent (up from 74%) of sites. In nine per cent of sites (3% in Borno), water was off-site but at less than a 10-minute walk distance. In eight per cent of sites, water was available on-site but at more than 10-minutes' walk and in seven per cent of sites, water was available off-site.

Water points had been improved in 58 per cent, which is same as 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, 75 per cent (up from 73%) of sites had improved water points and in Borno this figure was 52 per cent (up from 46%).

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	31%	69%
BORNO	48%	52%
TARABA	62%	38%
YOBE	25%	75%
BAUCHI	39%	61%
GOMBE	73%	27%
OVERALL	**42%**	**58%**

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

Lesser number of displaced persons living with host communities are differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water when compared with the last round of assessment (45% from 56%). The corresponding figures for Borno were only 15 per cent differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water.

In 51 per cent (up from 48%) of sites, 10 to 15 liters of water was available per person per day; 31 per cent of sites (same as in last round of assessment) reported access to more than 15 liters of water per person per day; and in 17 per cent of sites (down from 18%), five to 10 liters of water per person per day was available. In Borno, in 65 per cent of sites, the amount of water available for IDPs living with host communities was between 10 and 15 liters per day *(Table 13)*.

	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)	On-site (>10 mn)
ADAMAWA	6%	8%	71%	15%
BORNO	3%	2%	89%	7%
TARABA	44%	45%	8%	4%
YOBE	6%	3%	86%	5%
BAUCHI	6%	0%	91%	4%
GOMBE	2%	0%	84%	13%
OVERALL	**9%**	**7%**	**76%**	**8%**

Table 10: Distance to main water source in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	32%	68%
BORNO	85%	15%
TARABA	57%	43%
YOBE	67%	33%
BAUCHI	32%	68%
GOMBE	55%	45%
OVERALL	**55%**	**45%**

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%	14%	70%	15%
BORNO	2%	15%	65%	18%
TARABA	2%	47%	41%	10%
YOBE	0%	59%	33%	8%
BAUCHI	3%	25%	38%	34%
GOMBE	0%	47%	42%	11%
OVERALL	**1%**	**31%**	**51%**	**17%**

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

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings: In 93 per cent of displacement sites (down from 90% in the last round of assessment), toilets were described as 'not hygienic', while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in six per cent of sites and non-usable in one per cent of sites. In Yobe, where a cholera outbreak is underway, 100 per cent of toilets were described as not good/hygienic. In Borno, 94 per cent were reported as not hygienic.

Separate toilets for male and female IDPs were available in 37 per cent of sites; this figure was 41 per cent in Borno state. In Yobe, 21 per cent of sites had separate toilets for men and women. Fifty-two per cent of toilets did not lock from inside.

Handwashing stations were found in 11 per cent (down from 13%) of sites, out of which five per cent did not have soap. Handwashing practice was observed in 26 per cent (up from 22%) of sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had taken place in 67 per cent of displacement sites.

Waste was burned in 76 per cent (up from 73%) of sites and garbage pits were used in 12 per cent of the identified sites, while there were no waste disposal mechanisms in 12 per cent (down from 15%) of sites.

	Good (Hygienic)	Not so good (Not hygienic)	Non usable
ADAMAWA	14%	86%	0%
BORNO	6%	94%	0%
TARABA	0%	88%	12%
YOBE	0%	100%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	100%	0%
OVERALL	**6%**	**93%**	**1%**

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

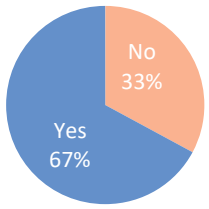


Figure 22: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion campaigns

Open defecation was observed in 35 per cent of sites (same as in last round) and functioning drainage systems were evident in only eight per cent of the sites.

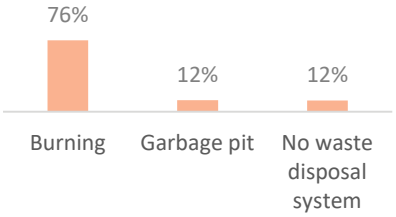


Figure 23: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	64%	36%
BORNO	59%	41%
TARABA	76%	24%
YOBE	79%	21%
BAUCHI	100%	0%
OVERALL	**63%**	**37%**

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

Host Communities: In 96 per cent of host community sites, toilets were described as 'not hygienic' and good in 3 per cent of sites. Similarly in Borno, 96 per cent (down from 98%) of toilets were reported as not good/hygienic.

Separate toilets for male and female IDPs were available in five per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites; this figure was three per cent in Borno state. Similarly, in Yobe, five per cent of sites had separate toilets for men and women. Toilets lock from inside in 13 per cent of sites.

Handwashing stations were found in five per cent of sites (down from 6%) but nearly all of them did not have soap. In Borno, nine per cent of toilets had handwashing facilities. The practice of handwashing was, however, observed in 14 per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had taken place in 28 per cent of sites.

Waste was burned in 63 per cent of sites, put in garbage pits in 13 per cent of the identified sites and there was no waste disposal mechanism in 24 per cent (up from 22%) of sites.

	Good (Hygienic)	Non usable	Not so good (Not hygienic)
ADAMAWA	7%	0%	93%
BORNO	4%	0%	96%
TARABA	4%	1%	95%
YOBE	2%	0%	98%
BAUCHI	0%	1%	99%
GOMBE	0%	2%	97%
OVERALL	**3%**	**1%**	**96%**

Table 16: Condition of toilets in host communities

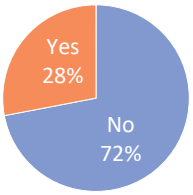


Figure 24: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion campaigns

Open defecation was observed in 45 per cent (down from 47%) of sites and functioning drainage systems were evident in 10 per cent (down from 11%) of the sites.

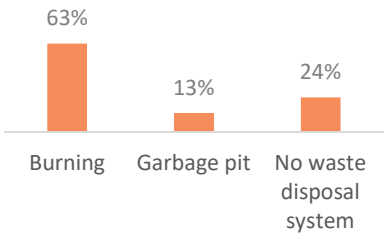


Figure 25: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	94%	6%
BORNO	97%	3%
TARABA	79%	21%
YOBE	95%	5%
BAUCHI	99%	1%
GOMBE	99%	1%
OVERALL	**95%**	**5%**

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 (same as in last round of assessment) assessed in DTM Round 25 had access to food on-site.

The percentage of sites with no access to food also stayed at eight per cent and seven per cent of sites solely had access to food off-site. The situation across the state is shown in *Figure 26*.

Ninety-six per cent of displacement sites had access to markets (up from 95%). The frequency of cash or voucher distribution was irregular in 50 per cent (down from 53%), while it took place once a month in 31 per cent (same as in last round) and never took place in seven per cent of sites. As shown in *Table 18*, in Borno five per cent of sites (same as in last two rounds of assessments) never received food or cash assistance.

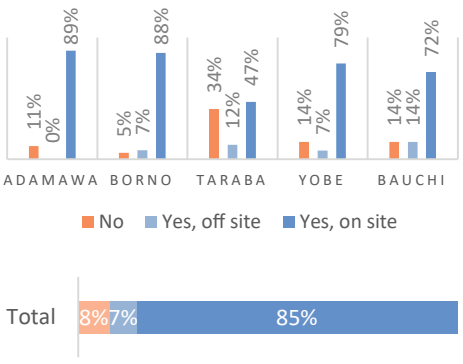


Figure 26: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

Food distribution was the most common means of obtaining food in 50 per cent of sites (down from 53%), followed closely by own cash in 45 per cent of sites.

In 70 per cent of sites (down from 76% in the last round of assessment), screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported in 42 per cent (significantly up from 34%) of sites, and no distribution of micronutrient powders was observed in 57 per cent of sites (up from 54%). The state-wise scenario is given in *Table 18.*

	Every two weeks	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week
ADAMAWA	0%	79%	11%	3%	7%	0%
BORNO	0%	45%	5%	37%	12%	1%
TARABA	0%	59%	35%	0%	0%	6%
YOBE	0%	43%	14%	36%	7%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	72%	14%	0%	14%	0%
OVERALL	**0%**	**50%**	**7%**	**31%**	**11%**	**1%**

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

No supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 94 per cent of (slight improvement from 96% in last round of assessment). Supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was found in 45 per cent (down from 48%). In 45 per cent of sites (down from 48%), 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)*. 54 per cent of sites (same as in the last assessment published in August) had access to food on-site. This was the case for 57 per cent (down from 61%) of assessed individuals in Borno.

In line with the previous round, 24 per cent of IDPs had access to food off-site and 22 per cent (up from 18%) had no access to food.

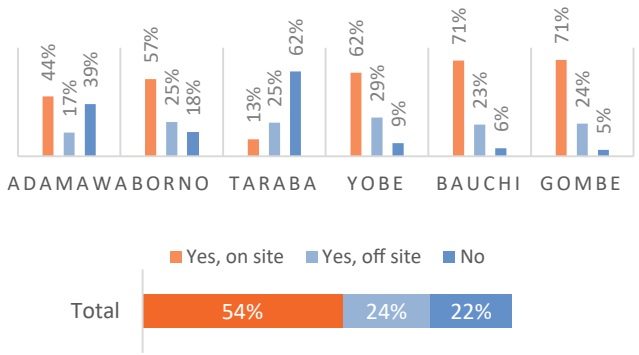


Figure 27: Access to food in host communities

96 per cent of sites (a slight drop from the 97%) had access to markets, although the frequency of obtaining food or cash vouchers was irregular in 64 per cent of sites (down from 71%). Food or cash voucher distribution took place once a month in 11 per cent of sites (same as in last round of assessment), and never took place in 22 per cent of sites (up from 18%). No site received food or cash on a daily basis, and 63 per cent of sites in Borno (same as in last round) had irregular distribution *(Table 19)*.

	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Twice a week	Once a week	Everyday
ADAMAWA	61%	38%	0%	0%	1%	0%
BORNO	63%	18%	16%	0%	3%	0%
TARABA	37%	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	44%	10%	39%	0%	7%	0%
BAUCHI	93%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%
GOMBE	94%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%
OVERALL	**65%**	**22%**	**11%**	**0%**	**2%**	**0%**

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

Cultivation was more common among IDPs living with host communities and was observed in 50 per cent of sites (up from 49%) assessed. The situation in Borno closely mirrored the overall figures.

Malnutrition screening was reported in 35 per cent of assessed sites in host communities (up from 32%). Blanket supplementary feeding was not present in 80 per cent of sites (up from 78%), while there was no supplementary feeding for lactating and pregnant women in 82 per cent of sites (up from 81%). 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 76 per cent (down from 79%) of sites. There was no micronutrient powder distribution observed in 78 per cent (down from 79%) of sites.

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings: Prevalence of malaria went up, continuing to be the most common health problem in 73 per cent (up from 70%) of assessed displacement sites, followed by fever in 11 per cent (down from 17%), diarrhea in eight and cough in seven per cent of sites. The situation by state is presented in *Table 20.*

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	Skin disease
ADAMAWA	18%	7%	11%	64%	0%	0%
BORNO	7%	9%	11%	73%	0%	0%
TARABA	6%	0%	18%	76%	0%	0%
YOBE	7%	7%	22%	57%	7%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
OVERALL	**7%**	**8%**	**11%**	**73%**	**1%**	**0%**

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

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	39%	61%
BORNO	14%	86%
TARABA	6%	94%
YOBE	64%	36%
BAUCHI	71%	29%
OVERALL	**19%**	**81%**

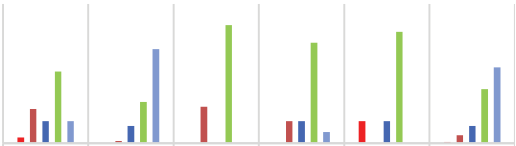
Table 21: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

Regular access to medicine was observed in 81 per cent of sites (up from 79%), with better percentages reported in Borno at 86 per cent (up from 84%). Virtually all sites (99%) had access to health facilities; 68 per cent of sites (down from 71%) had health facilities available on-site and within three kilometers; 27 per cent (up from 25%) had access to health facilities off-site but within three kilometers; mobile clinics were found in one per cent of sites and one 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 49 per cent of sites (down from 50%), followed by the Government in 34 per cent (up from 31%) and local NGOs in five per cent of sites (down from 12%). The situation was similar in Borno *(Figure 29)*.

	ADAMAWA	BORNO	TARABA	YOBE	BAUCHI	Total
None	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	1%
Mobile clinic	0%	1%	0%	7%	0%	1%
Off-site (>3 km)	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	1%
On-site (>3 km)	7%	1%	0%	0%	14%	2%
Off-site (<3 km)	7%	27%	65%	21%	29%	27%
On-site (<3 km)	82%	70%	29%	72%	43%	68%

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



	ADAMAWA	BORNO	TARABA	YOBE	BAUCHI	Total
None	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	1%
Local clinic	22%	1%	24%	14%	0%	5%
NGO	14%	11%	0%	14%	14%	11%
Government	46%	27%	76%	65%	72%	34%
INGO	14%	61%	0%	7%	0%	49%

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 71 per cent (up from 64%) of sites. The situation in Borno is illustrated in *Table 22*. Fever was the most prominent health issue in 12 per cent of sites (down from 16%), followed by diarrhea (7%) and cough in six per cent of sites.

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	RTI	Skin disease	Wound infection
ADAMAWA	12%	8%	6%	72%	0%	2%	0%	0%
BORNO	3%	10%	9%	77%	1%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	8%	4%	24%	51%	11%	1%	1%	0%
YOBE	3%	6%	13%	73%	3%	0%	2%	0%
BAUCHI	3%	2%	14%	77%	3%	1%	0%	0%
GOMBE	8%	8%	16%	56%	11%	0%	0%	1%
OVERALL	**6%**	**7%**	**12%**	**71%**	**3%**	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**

Table 22: Most common health problems in host communities

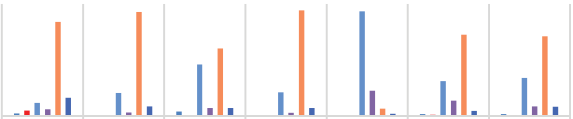
	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	59%	41%
BORNO	18%	82%
TARABA	9%	91%
YOBE	49%	51%
BAUCHI	15%	85%
GOMBE	29%	71%
OVERALL	**32%**	**68%**

Table 23: Regular access to medicine in host communities

Regular access to medicine was observed in 68 per cent of sites (down from 70%), with 82 per cent of sites in Borno reporting regular access, which is a slight increase from the 81 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.

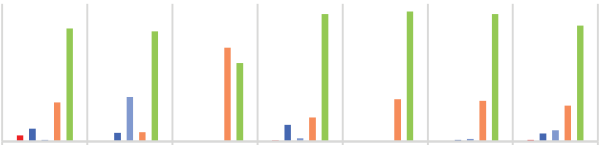
In 57 per cent of sites (up from 55%), health facilities were on-site and located within three kilometers *(Figure 30)*. For 27 per cent of sites (down from 29%), health facilities were off-site but located within three kilometers and in 7 per cent of sites the health facilities were off-site and within a radius of more than three kilometers.

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



	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	Total
Mobile clinic	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%
None	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Off-site (<3 km)	9%	16%	37%	17%	75%	25%	27%
Off-site (>3 km)	5%	3%	6%	2%	18%	11%	7%
On-site (<3 km)	67%	74%	48%	75%	5%	58%	57%
On-site (>3 km)	13%	7%	6%	6%	2%	4%	7%

Figure 30: Location of health facility in host communities



	ADAMAWA	BORNO	TARABA	YOBE	BAUCHI	GOMBE	Total
None	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
NGO	7%	5%	0%	10%	0%	1%	5%
INGO	1%	26%	0%	2%	0%	1%	6%
Local clinic	23%	5%	55%	14%	25%	24%	21%
Government	66%	64%	45%	74%	75%	74%	67%

Figure 31: Main health providers in host communities

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings: 99 per cent of sites reported access to (formal or informal) education services, indicating a steady increase since the 95 per cent observed in the assessment conducted in February. The scenario in Borno was similar *(Figure 32)*.

In 72 per cent of sites (up from 71%), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 27 per cent of sites (down from 28%). The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 71 per cent of sites (down from 70%), less than two kilometers in 26 per cent of sites and less than five kilometers in three per cent of sites (down from 2%).

In 34 per cent of sites (down from 37%), less than 75 per cent of children were attending school. The corresponding figure was 37 per cent in Borno (down from 39%). In 33 per cent of sites (down from 35%), less than 50 per cent of children were attending school, while in 20 per cent of sites (up from 17%) less than a quarter of children were attending school. In nine per cent of sites (same as in last round), more than 75 per cent of children attended school. The scenario in Borno mirrored the overall picture *(Table 24)*.

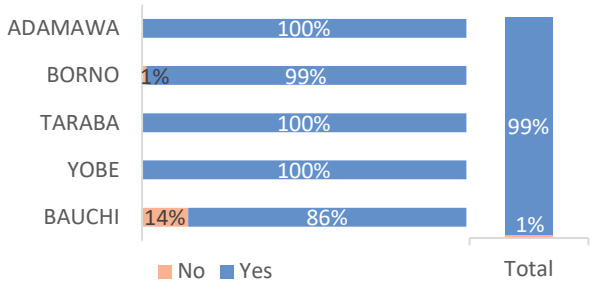


Figure 32: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	18%	39%	14%	25%	4%
BORNO	20%	34%	37%	6%	3%
TARABA	23%	29%	18%	18%	12%
YOBE	21%	21%	29%	22%	7%
BAUCHI	0%	14%	72%	0%	14%
OVERALL	**20%**	**33%**	**34%**	**9%**	**4%**

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 63 per cent (down from 64%) of sites. The other key reasons preventing school attendance were the lack of teachers in 21 per cent of sites (up from 18%), and lack of school in six per cent of sites.

Host Communities: In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, access to education services was recorded in 99 per cent of sites (up from 98%). In 71 per cent of sites (up from 69%), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 29 per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites. The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 63 per cent of sites (up from 59), between one and two kilometers in 29 per cent (down from 33%), and between two and five kilometers in seven per cent of sites.

In 37 per cent of sites (up from 34%) less than half of children attended school. In Borno, this figure was 51 per cent (up from 43%), while in 29 per cent of sites less than 75 per cent of children attended school. In all states, less than 25 per cent of children were enrolled in schools in 21 per cent of sites (down from 22%). Similar to the assessment in Round 24, no children attended school in two per cent of sites. The scenario in Borno was different from the overall picture *(Table 25)*, mostly because of the relatively higher number of humanitarian actors in the state.

In 77 per cent of sites (same as in last round of assessment), the main reason preventing school attendance were the high costs and fees.

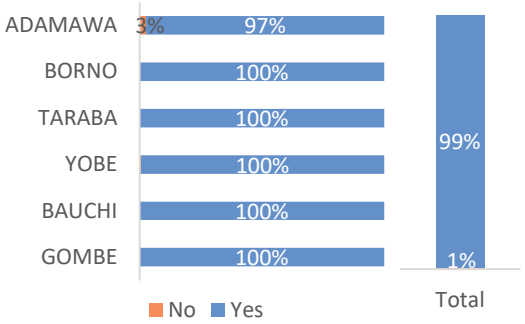


Figure 33: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	25%	38%	21%	13%	3%
BORNO	20%	51%	26%	2%	1%
TARABA	46%	26%	14%	9%	5%
YOBE	16%	35%	36%	11%	2%
BAUCHI	11%	32%	44%	13%	0%
GOMBE	18%	24%	30%	24%	4%
OVERALL	**21%**	**37%**	**29%**	**11%**	**2%**

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 60 per cent of sites (up from 57%). Local and community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 26 per cent of sites (down from 29% -- a decreasing trend over the last few rounds of assessment), followed by religious leaders in nine per cent (up from 8%) of sites.

In 66 per cent of sites (up from 62%), less than 25 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios, while in 27 per cent of sites (down from 32%) less than half of the displaced persons had access to functioning radios. In four per cent of sites, less than 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)*.

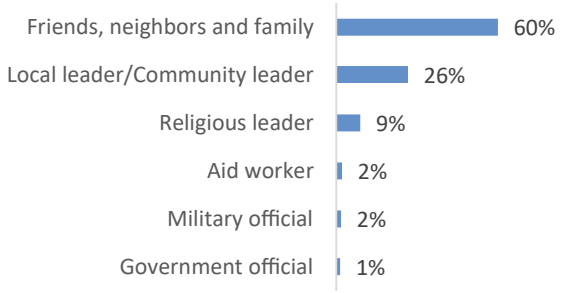


Figure 34: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	82%	7%	0%	4%	7%
BORNO	70%	26%	3%	0%	1%
TARABA	47%	29%	6%	12%	6%
YOBE	14%	64%	22%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	29%	57%	0%	0%	14%
OVERALL	**66%**	**27%**	**4%**	**1%**	**2%**

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

The main subject matters that the IDPs wished to receive information on included: distributions (mentioned by 49% - down from 50%), other relief assistance (16% - down from 21%), access to services (17% - up from 10%), safety and security of sites (9%), situation in areas of origin (7%) shelter (1%) and how to contact aid providers (1%).

	ADAMAWA	BORNO	TARABA	YOBE	BAUCHI	Total
Distribution	32%	51%	31%	43%	86%	49%
Access to services	4%	20%	0%	7%	0%	17%
Other relief assistance	30%	15%	25%	0%	0%	16%
Safety and Security	15%	6%	19%	50%	0%	9%
Situation in areas of origin	19%	5%	25%	0%	14%	7%
Shelter	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%
How to contact aid providers	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	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 and community leaders were the most trusted sources of information for 40 per cent (up from 39%) of sites.

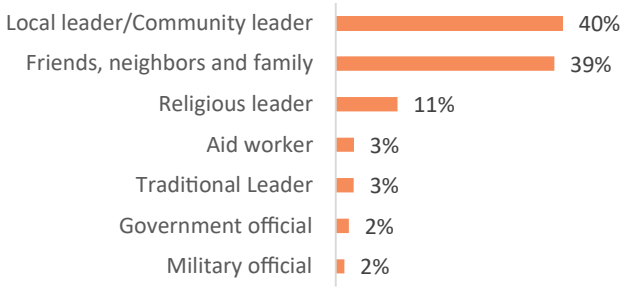


Figure 36: Most trusted source of information in host communities

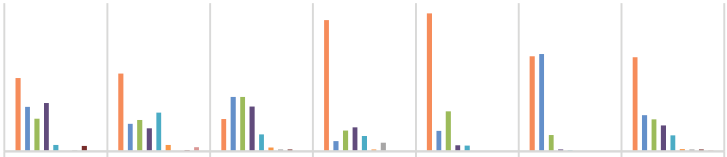
Friends and neighbors were the second most popular source of information at 39 per cent (same as in last round of assessment). Religious leaders followed in 11 per cent of sites (down from 12%).

In 48 per cent of sites (down from 46%), less than 25 per cent of the IDP population had access to functioning radios, while in 34 per cent of sites (down from 36%) less than 50 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, and in 12 per cent of sites (down from 13%) less than 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 (same as in last round of assessment) 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 less than 75 per cent of functioning radios in host communities *(Table 27)*.

	0% - 24%	25% - 49%	50% - 74%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	64%	24%	4%	2%	6%
BORNO	54%	41%	4%	0%	1%
TARABA	60%	28%	7%	4%	1%
YOBE	23%	38%	24%	14%	1%
BAUCHI	39%	42%	14%	4%	1%
GOMBE	52%	21%	21%	1%	5%
OVERALL	**48%**	**34%**	**12%**	**4%**	**2%**

Table 27: Access to functioning radio in host communities

The main topics IDPs in host communities wished to receive information on included: distributions in 44 per cent (down from 48%) of sites, followed by the situation in the area of origin in 17 per cent of sites (down from 18%), information on other relief assistance in 15 per cent of sites, and safety and security in 12 per cent of sites (up from 10%).



	ADAMAWA	BORNO	TARABA	YOBE	BAUCHI	GOMBE	Total
- Distribution	35%	37%	15%	62%	65%	45%	44%
- Situation in areas of origin	21%	13%	26%	5%	10%	46%	17%
- Other relief assistance	15%	15%	26%	10%	19%	8%	15%
- Safety and Security	23%	11%	21%	11%	3%	1%	12%
- Access to services	3%	18%	8%	7%	3%	0%	8%
- Registration	0%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%
- How to get information	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%
- Shelter	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
- How to contact aid providers	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

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 in 32 per cent of sites (down from 35%), while daily labor and farming was the occupation of the majority of IDPs in 26 per cent of displacement sites, respectively. This shows an increase in farming from 22 per cent of sites in the last round of assessment.

Access to income generating activities was found in almost all sites *(see Table 28)*, while the presence of livestock was recorded in 82 per cent (down from 82% in the previous round of assessment) of sites, and access to land for cultivation was found in 54 per cent (down from 53%) of sites.

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	None	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	7%	0%	32%	46%	0%	4%	0%	11%
BORNO	2%	13%	26%	19%	1%	0%	0%	39%
TARABA	0%	0%	12%	70%	0%	0%	0%	18%
YOBE	22%	7%	21%	43%	7%	0%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	43%	29%	0%	28%	0%	0%
OVERALL	**3%**	**11%**	**26%**	**26%**	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**32%**

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 65 per cent of sites IDPs engaged in farming during this round of assessment as against the 64 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 (same as in last round of assessment) and similarly, access to land for cultivation was evidenced in 90 per cent of sites in which IDP households lived with host communities.

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	9%	0%	12%	72%	1%	0%	6%
BORNO	3%	2%	17%	46%	2%	0%	30%
TARABA	3%	0%	16%	61%	3%	6%	11%
YOBE	6%	2%	11%	68%	4%	4%	5%
BAUCHI	2%	1%	10%	73%	4%	0%	10%
GOMBE	3%	2%	9%	77%	0%	1%	8%
OVERALL	**4%**	**1%**	**13%**	**65%**	**2%**	**2%**	**13%**

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

PROTECTION

Camps and camp-like settings: Security, largely self-organized, was provided in 96 per cent of evaluated sites. This is a marginal increase from the percentage of 92 per cent found in the last round of assessments published in August 2018. As a point of comparison, security was prevalent in almost all the assessed sites in Borno state (*Figure 38*). As mentioned, security was self-organized in 55 per cent (up from 51% in the previous round) of sites across the six northeastern Nigerian states, while the military provided security in 25 per cent of sites (up from 24%). Police and local authorities provided security in eight and five per cent of sites, respectively (*Figure 39*).

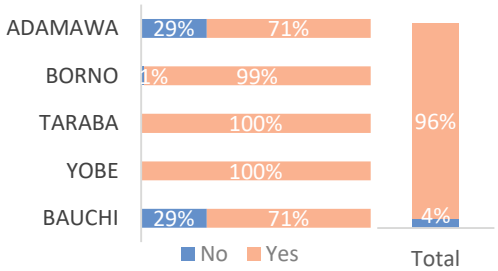


Figure 38: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

IDPs in 88 per cent (down from 92% in August and 94% in June round of assessments, respectively) of sites did not witness any security incident. Theft was reported in five per cent of sites and friction among site residents in four per cent.

The proportion of sites reporting no incident of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remained at 97 per cent (up from 95%), with sites in Adamawa and Borno states reporting instances of domestic violence. No cases of physical violence were reported in 98 per cent (down from 99%) of sites. This could largely be due to the stigma attached to reporting of such incidents and also the lack of adequate traditional referral mechanisms.

Incidents of children involved in forced work were reported in two per cent of sites and in one per cent of sites there were reports of physical or emotional abuse of children (in line with previous round of assessment), while no incident was reported in 96 per cent of sites (down from 98%).

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	Interference in distribution of aid	Lack of documentation
ADAMAWA	7%	4%	14%	0%	32%	39%	0%	4%
BORNO	3%	0%	0%	0%	16%	81%	0%	0%
TARABA	6%	12%	0%	6%	29%	47%	0%	0%
YOBE	14%	22%	0%	7%	21%	29%	7%	0%
BAUCHI	14%	29%	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	14%
OVERALL	**4%**	**3%**	**2%**	**1%**	**18%**	**72%**	**0%**	**0%**

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

18 per cent of sites (down from 20%) reported no problem in receiving support. The major problem relating to support had to do with inadequate coverage of the assistance for all entitled, which was cited in 72 (up from 69%) per cent of sites. In four per cent of sites, assistance did not respond to actual needs (same as in last round of assessment). Fighting between recipients was reported in two per cent of sites (no change from last round).

There were 70 (down from 83 or 16%) 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 70 recreational spaces identified, 57 (down from 64 in the previous round of assessment) recreational places were located in Borno. There were 30 (up from 27) recreational places for women, 23 (up from 20) of which were in Borno.

The majority of IDPs had identity cards (78% - up from 71%), with the proportion being the highest in Borno, where 84 per cent (down from 88%) of displaced people possessed identity cards. No referral mechanism for incidents was in place in 63 per cent of sites (up from 56%). Women, men and children felt unsafe in 99 per cent of sites, respectively.

Relationships between IDPs were reported as being good in 97 per cent (up from 92% in the previous assessment round) of sites, and relationships with surrounding host communities were described as good in 98 per cent (up from 95%) of sites.

There was no lighting in 82 per cent of sites (up from 81%), while it was inadequate in 17 per cent (same as in last round of assessment) 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, 87 per cent (down from 88%) had some form of security.

Local authorities were the main providers of security in 24 per cent (down from 25%) of sites, followed by self-organized security in 19 per cent of sites (down from 21%) and security provided by police in 17 per cent (down from 18% in the last round of assessment) of sites.

In host communities, no security incidents were reported in 76 per cent (up from 72%) of sites. Theft was the most commonly reported type of security incident in 16 per cent (up from 15%) of sites, followed by friction amongst site residents and crime in three per cent of sites, respectively.

In 93 per cent of host communities (up from 92%), no incident of GBV was reported. Similar to the situation in camps and camp-like settings, domestic violence was the main type of incident reported amongst the sites in which incidents of GBV were reported. No case of physical violence was reported in 93 per cent of sites (up from 92%). Again, the low reporting levels can be attributed to the prevailing socio-cultural milieu.

Child labor or forced begging was reported in six per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites. No child protection incident was reported in 90 per cent of sites.

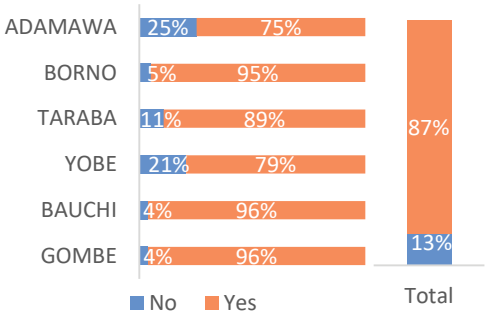


Figure 40: Security provided in host communities

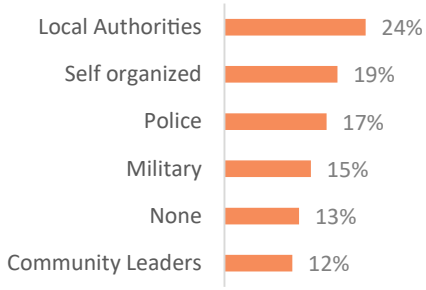


Figure 41: Main security providers in host communities

	Assistance did not respond to the actual need	Assistance was physically inadequate for most	Fighting between recipients at distribution	Non-affected groups are given humanitari	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	Distribution excludes elderly persons
ADAMAWA	3%	6%	10%	2%	30%	46%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
BORNO	2%	0%	0%	0%	17%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	0%	7%	0%	5%	54%	32%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
YOBE	1%	13%	1%	13%	3%	65%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	7%	2%	1%	11%	4%	73%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
GOMBE	9%	1%	1%	0%	21%	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	**3%**	**5%**	**2%**	**5%**	**19%**	**63%**	**1%**	**1%**	**1%**	**0%**	**0%**

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

In 63 per cent of sites (down from 65%), assistance provided was reportedly not adequate for all those entitled and in five per cent (up from 4%) of sites it was inadequate for the most vulnerable individuals. In 19 per cent (up from 14%) of sites there were no problems in assessing assistance.

There were 172 recreational spaces for children in all assessed sites (up from 131 areas that were identified in the last round of assessment), 52 (up from 35) of which were located in Borno. In total, there were 50 (up from 22) social places for women, two of which were in Borno.

45 per cent of IDPs residing with host communities did not have identification documents (45% - down from 53%), this figure being 70 per cent in Borno.

Referral mechanisms were in place in 40 per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites. In 99 per cent (up from 98%) of sites, women and men said they felt unsafe, while children felt unsafe in 98 per cent (up from 97%) of sites.

Relations among IDPs were described as good in 93 per cent (up from 90%) of sites, poor in one per cent and excellent in three per cent (down from 6%) of sites. Similarly, relations with host communities were good in 96 per cent (up from 96%) of sites and excellent in three per cent (no change), but were reported as poor in one per cent (down from 3%) of sites.

A marked increase was seen with respect to the lighting situation. 57 per cent of sites (up from 41%) had lighting in the camp though only three per cent of sites said the lighting was adequate. Lighting was inadequate in 40 per cent of sites (down from 56% in the last round of assessment).

3. RETURNEES

The number of returnees continues to increase (observed in *Table 32*). A total of 1,642,696 returnees were recorded during Round 25 DTM assessments - a four per cent increase since the previous round of assessments. This increase of 62,603 returnees is in-line with the upward trend since DTM started recording data on returnees in August 2015 (*Figure 42*).

STATE	ROUND 24 (Aug 2018)	ROUND 25 (Oct 2018)	CHANGE (INDIVIDUALS)	CHANGE (PERCENTAGE)
ADAMAWA	758,594	780,571	+21,977	3%
BORNO	655,728	683,012	+27,284	4%
YOBE	165,771	177,327	+11,556	7%
TOTAL	**1,580,093**	**1,642,696**	**+62,603**	**4%**

Table 32: Number of returnees by state, during Round 24 and 25

Also 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. The last two rounds of assessments painted the same picture. In Borno, 95 per cent of returnees were former IDPs (up from 94% in the last round of assessment published in August 2018) and five per cent were former refugees returning from neighboring countries.

Two new wards were assessed during this round of assessment, bringing the total number of assessed wards for returnees to 204. The additional wards were one each in Song and Demsa LGAs in Adamawa state. Two wards could not be assessed in Guzamala and Nganzai LGAs of Borno and one ward could not be assessed in Damaturu LGA of Yobe state due to security reasons.

The highest increase in returnee figures (26,834 persons) was recorded in Borno's Gwoza LGA where the number went up by 52 per cent to 78,719. This was on account of completion of both the displacement and returnees biometric registration that led to a decrease in the number of IDPs and an increase in the number of returnees. The next highest increase was in Song LGA of Adamawa where a new ward was assessed that took the number of returnees up by 43 per cent to 33,340.

Adamawa continues to host the highest number of returnees overall at 780,571 (an increase of 4% over the last round of assessment).

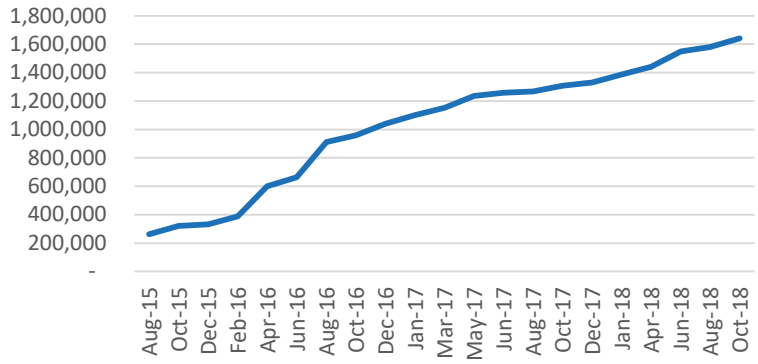
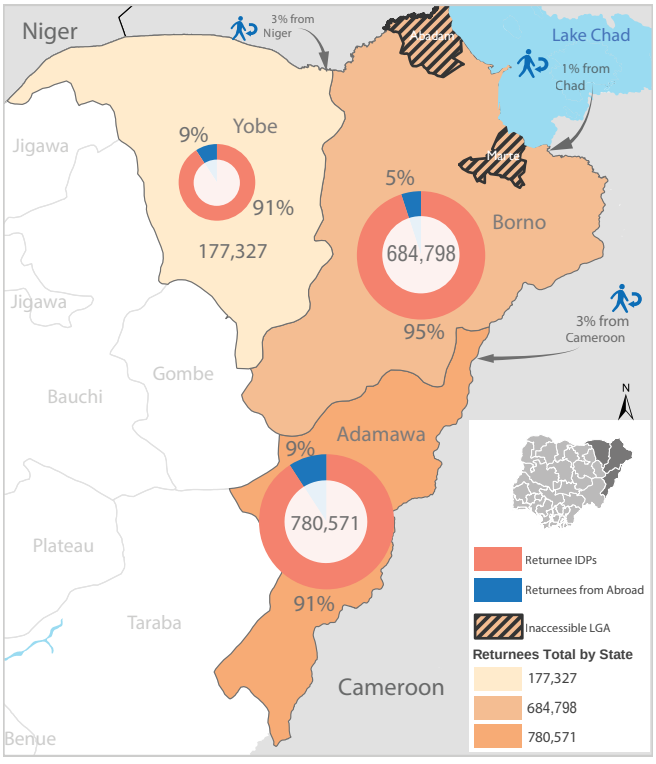


Figure 42: Trend of population return by assessment round



Map 7: Number of returnees by state

3A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

Shelter conditions were assessed for 273,691 returnees, which corresponds to 17 per cent of the total identified returnee population and 4 per cent more than the total number assessed in the last round of assessment. Seventy-two per cent (up from 71%) of the shelters assessed were not damaged, 23 per cent were partially damaged (up from 24%) 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 (68% - down from 73% in the last round of assessment).

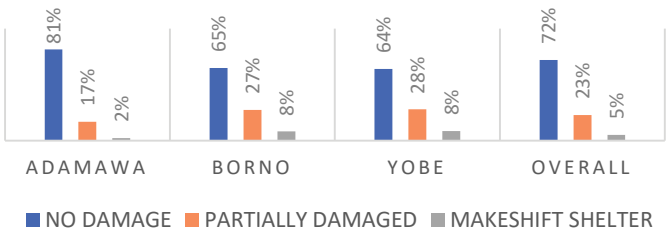


Figure 43: Conditions of shelters in areas of return

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: TThe 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

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