



DTM NIGERIA

NORTH-EAST — NEEDS MONITORING ROUND 47 (JUNE 2024)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents the results from Round 47 of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs), aims to improve the understanding of the scope of the internal displacement, and return movements and to better understand dynamics and trends of displacement in the conflict-affected region.

The assessment for this report took place between February and March 2024 and reflects the number of IDPs from the six states in Nigeria's north-east geopolitical zone. This zone is the most affected by the conflict and consists of the following states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. This report also contains findings on returnees from the master list assessment conducted in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states which are the most affected states in the north-east zone.

In Round 47, a total of 2,271,987 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were identified in 468,013 households. This signifies a slight decrease of one per cent (or 33,348 individuals) compared to Round 46 when 2,305,335 IDPs were recorded (December 2023). During Round 47, IDP assessments were conducted in 2,299 locations across the six states of north-east Nigeria. The assessed locations included 266 camps and camp-like settlements and 2,033 locations where internally displaced persons lived among host communities. Furthermore, 2,093,604 returnees were recorded in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states during the Round 47 assessment. This number represents an increase of 9,769 individuals or less than one per cent compared to Round 46 when 2,083,835 returnees were recorded in December 2023.

State	LGAs Accessed	R46 Total (December 2023)		R47 Total (May 2024)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
Adamawa	21	218,118	9.5%	213,239	9.0%	Decrease	-4,879	-2.2%
Bauchi	20	66,489	2.9%	67,101	3.0%	Increase	612	0.9%
Borno	26	1,711,481	74.2%	1,715,341	76.0%	Increase	3,860	0.2%
Gombe	11	52,383	2.3%	51,974	2.0%	Decrease	-409	-0.8%
Taraba	16	101,834	4.4%	68,849	3.0%	Decrease	-32,985	-32.4%
Yobe	17	155,030	6.7%	155,483	7.0%	Increase	453	0.3%
Total	111	2,305,335	100%	2,271,987	100.0%	Decrease	-33,348	-1%

METHODOLOGY

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

TOOLS

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

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

- An IDP according to DTM definition is 'a person who has been forced to flee or to leave his or her home or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized state border.'
- In the context of Nigeria, a returnee is defined by DTM as any former IDP who returned to his or her locality of origin (IDP returnee); or any former refugee who returned to his or her country of origin (returnee from abroad).

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

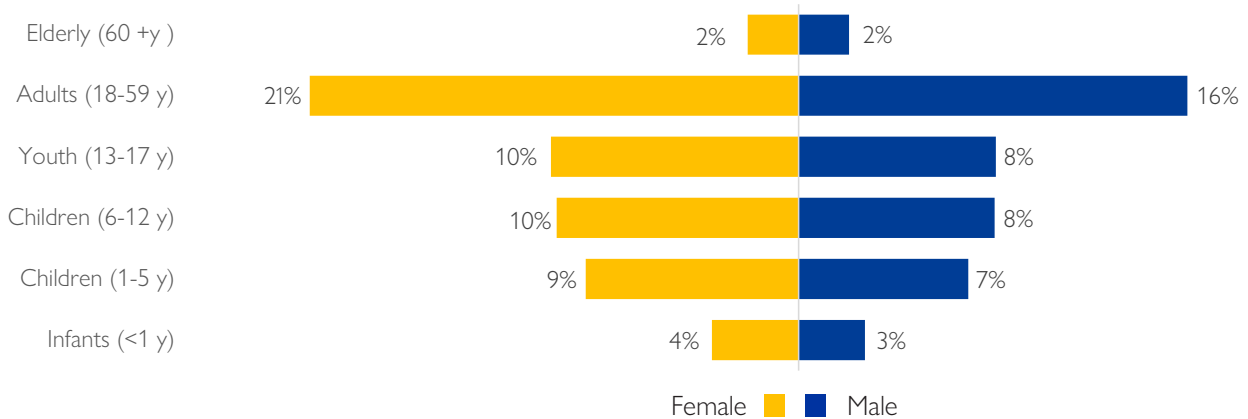
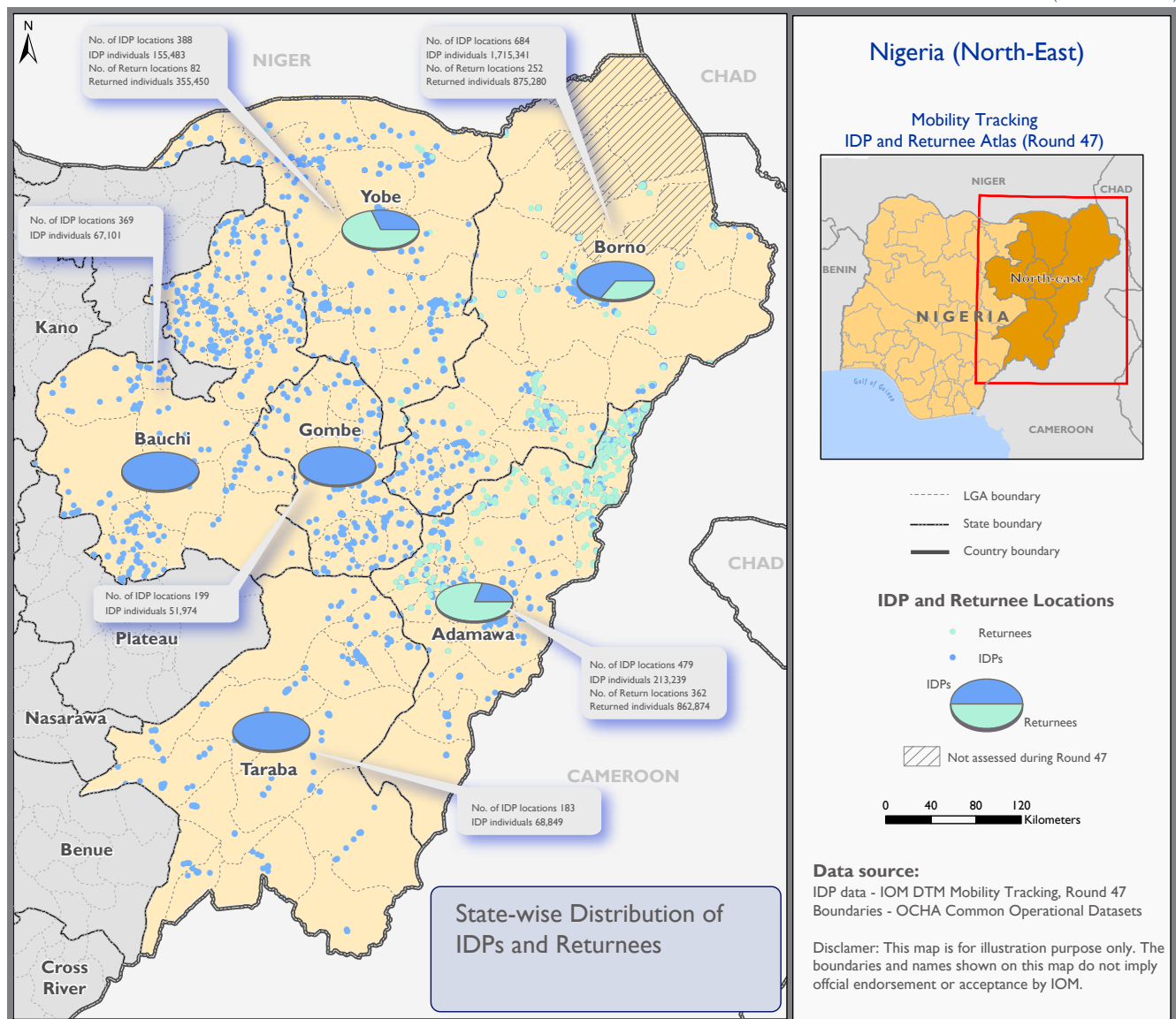


Figure 1: Sex and age breakdown of IDPs (percentage)

RETURNEE AND IDP DISTRIBUTION BY STATE

(Source: DTM R47)



1.2 YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Borno State, the epicenter of the crisis in the north-east has experienced the highest number of IDPs, with a peak of 1,166,533 before 2021. There is a noticeable decreasing trend in the number of IDPs from 2022 to 2024 across all states, suggesting an improvement in the displacement situation or better management of the crisis. Prior to 2021, Adamawa State registered a significant displacement of 174,901 individuals, which has since seen a notable decline. Bauchi State, while having the smallest recorded displacement numbers among the states in the north-east, observed a slight increase in 2024 relative to 2023. Gombe State had a spike in displacements in 2022 with 6,741 IDPs, which then reduced significantly in the subsequent years. In contrast, Taraba State saw displacement numbers rise to 10,593 in 2023, which was a significant increase from the previous year. Yobe State has shown relatively consistent displacement figures over the recent years, with a slight decrease in 2024.

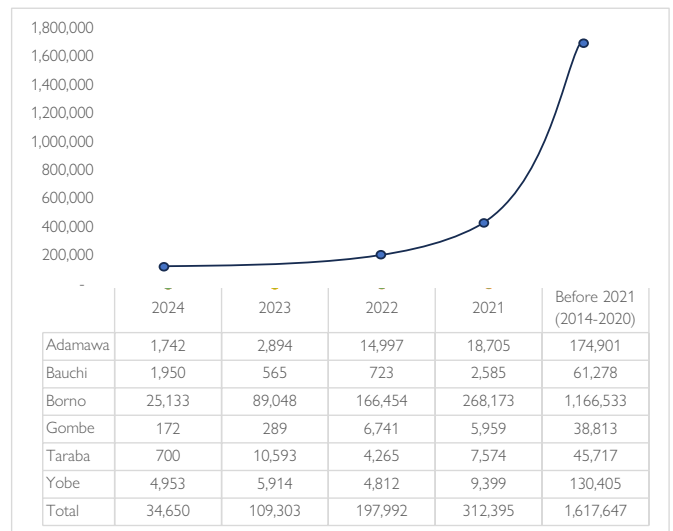


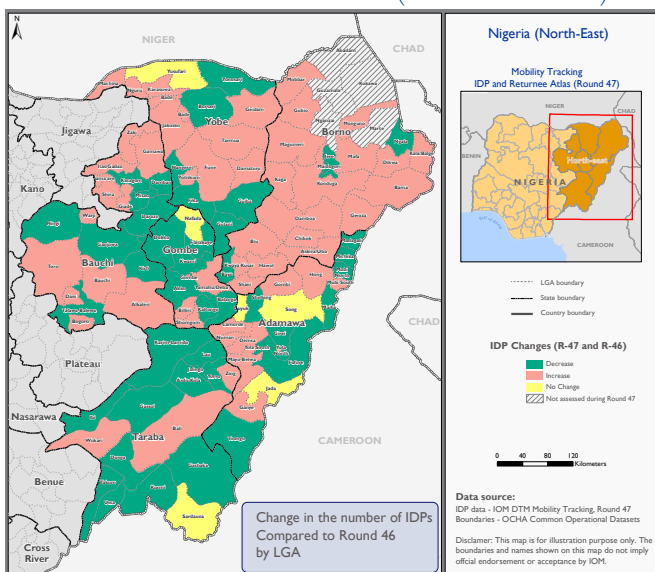
Figure 2: Year of displacement

These figures indicate that the period before 2021 faced a massive displacement crisis, with 1,617,647 IDPs, which is substantially higher than any single year after. The overall trend suggests a gradual decline of the number of IDPs recorded in the region as a result of improved stability in some areas and the introduction of durable solution programmes by the government and development organizations, although the situation still remains complex and dynamic.

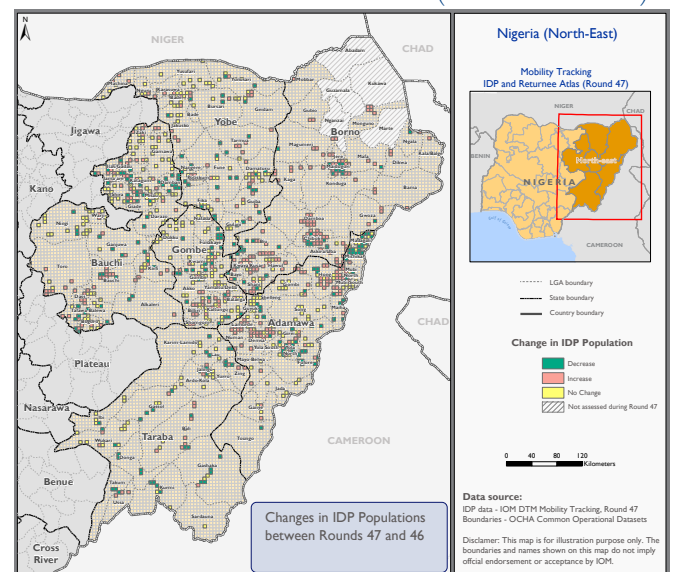
1.3 IDP COMPARISON (CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF IDPs FROM PREVIOUS ROUND (R46))

The map below compares IDP population from May 2024 with IDP population from December 2023 at the LGA level. In 44 per cent of the LGAs, the number of IDPs increased while in 28 per cent of the LGAs, the number of IDPs decreased. The map below compares IDP population from May 2024 with IDP population from December 2023 at the locality level. In 65 per cent of the locations, no changes in IDP population were recorded, while in 24 per cent of the locations, the number of IDPs increased. Additionally, 23 new IDP locations were identified during the assessment in May 2024.

IDP COMPARISON BY LGA (R46 AND R47)



IDP COMPARISON BY WARD (R46 AND R47)

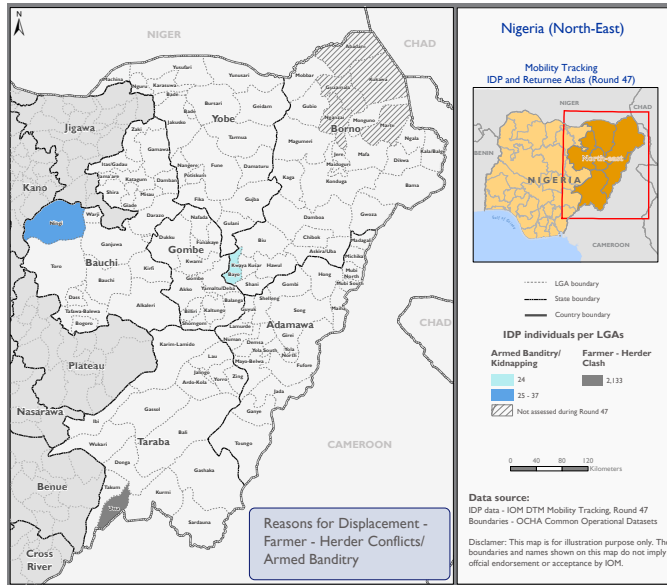


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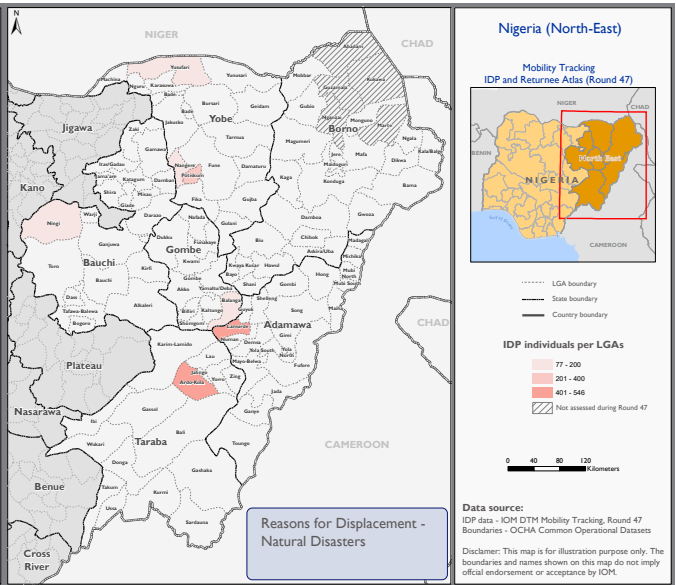
1.4 REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Insurgency, involving attacks by non-state armed groups (NSAGs) was widely reported in 94 per cent of the locations as the main driver of displacement in north-east Nigeria. Insurgency was followed by communal clashes (6%), farmers - herders conflicts (<1%), armed banditry/kidnapping (<1%), and natural disasters (<1%). In recent times, the ripple effects of the armed banditry/kidnapping crisis in north-west Nigeria have been observed in the north-east region. This has been cited as the reason for displacement in less than one per cent of the locations assessed in the north-east.

REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT: ARMED BANDITRY/KIDNAPPING

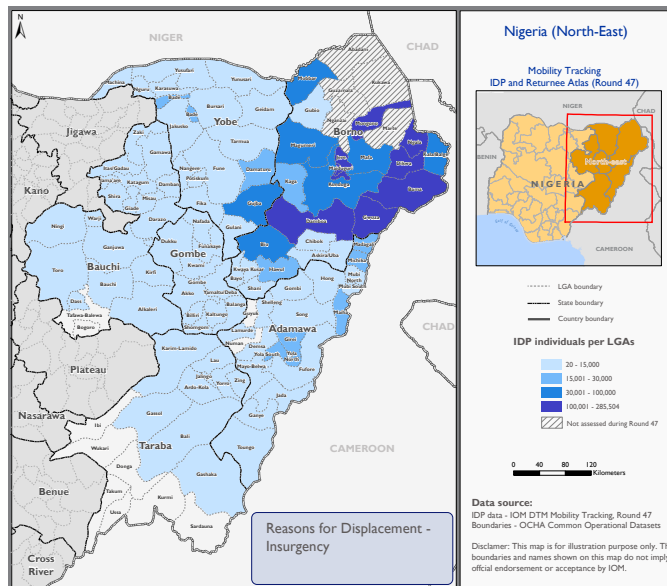


REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT: NATURAL DISASTERS

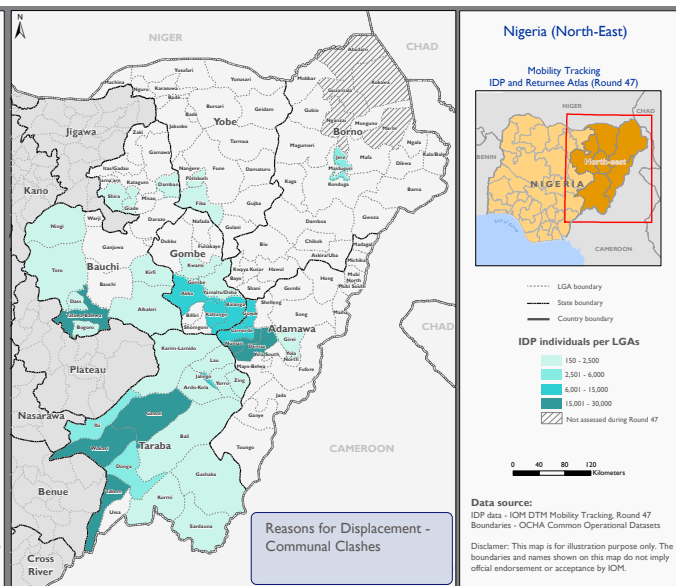


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REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT: INSURGENCY



REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT: COMMUNAL CLASHES



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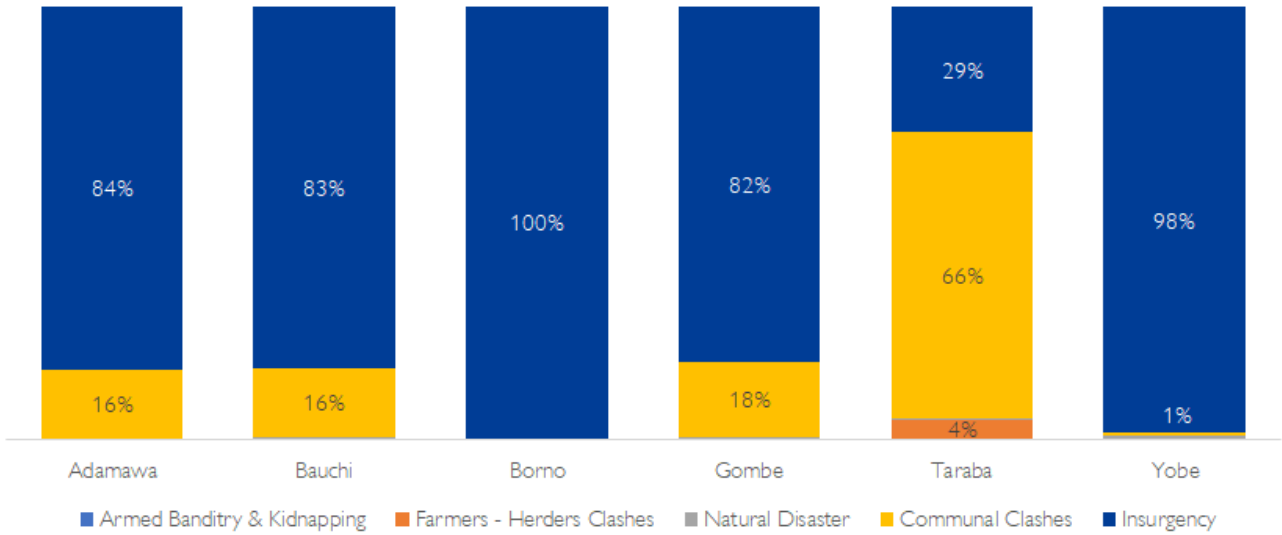
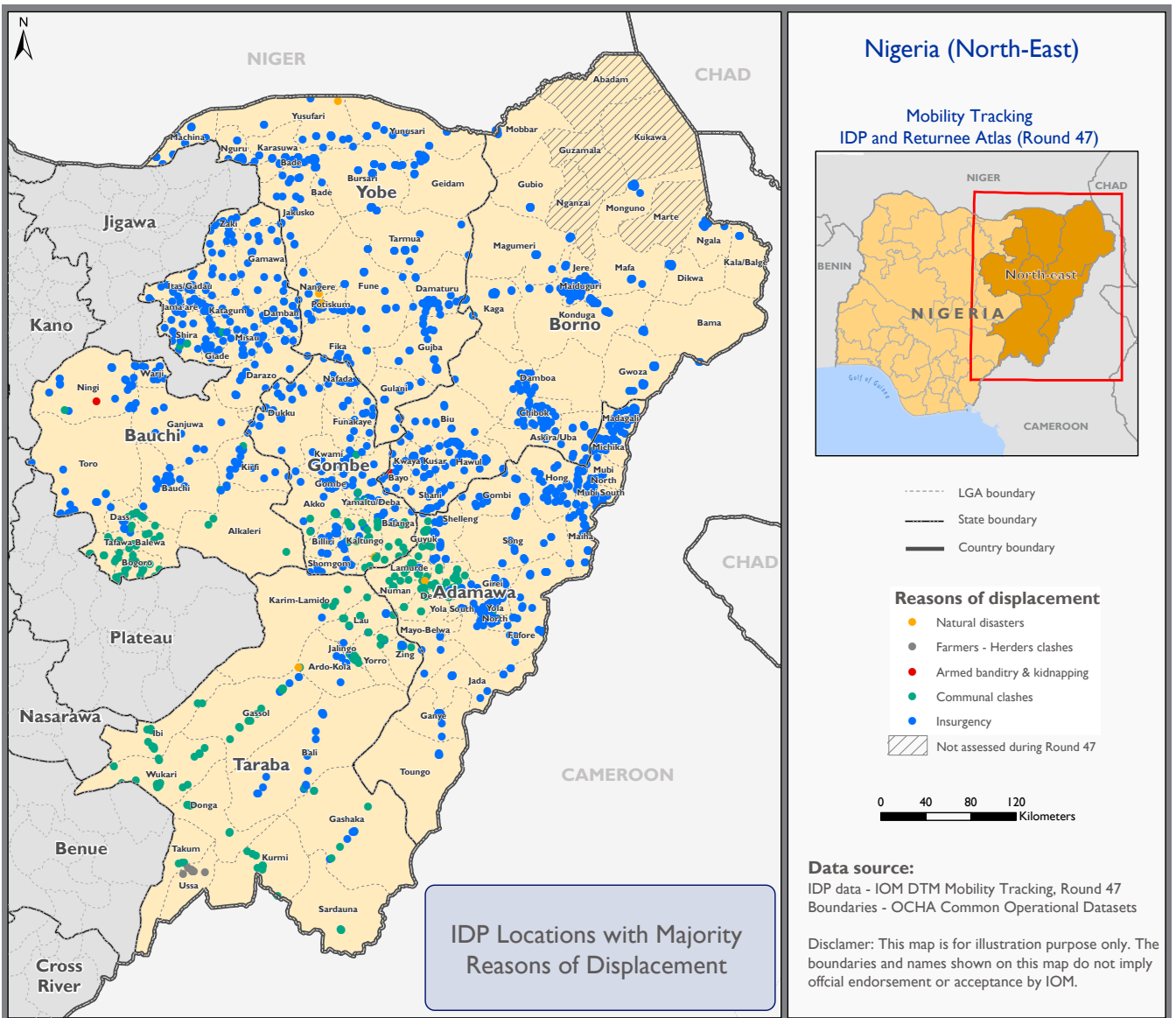
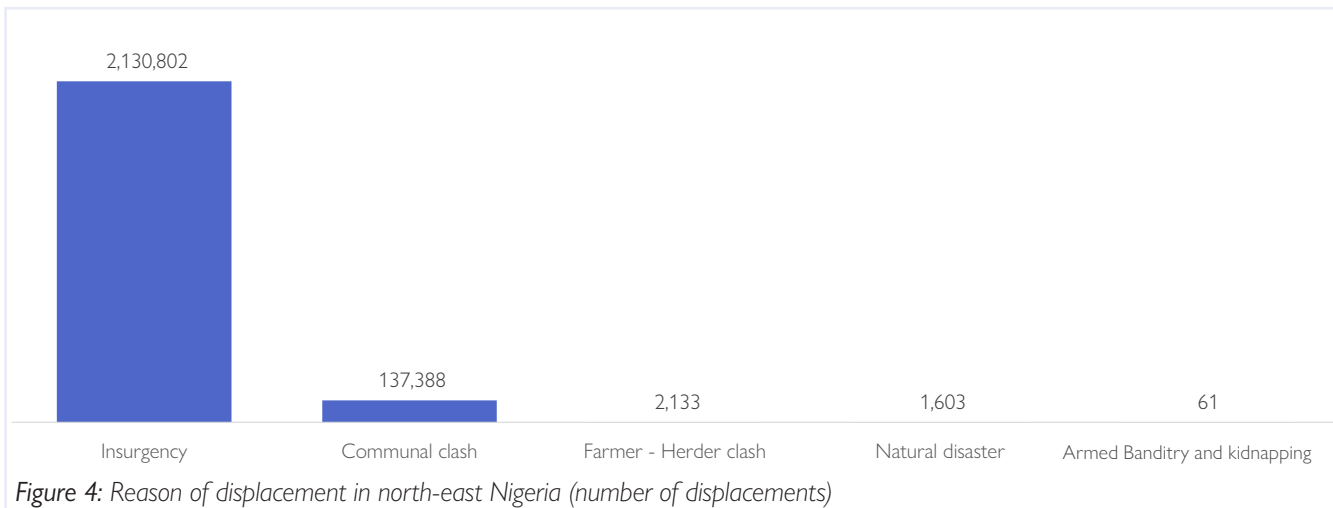


Figure 3: Reason for displacement by state (percentage)

REASONS OF DISPLACEMENT BY STATE

(Source: DTM R47)





IDPs in Potiskum LGA of Yobe State © IOM Nigeria 2023

1.5 MAIN UNFULFILLED NEEDS OF IDPs

Food is by far the most pressing unfulfilled need, reported in a significant 87 per cent of IDP locations assessed. Following food, shelter was identified as a critical need for four per cent of the locations. This indicates a substantial requirement for safe and adequate housing or shelter solutions among IDPs. Non-food items (NFIs) and medical services were also notable needs, reported in three per cent each. These necessities include essential items like blankets, clothing, hygiene kits, and crucial medical care, reflecting broader concerns about health and basic living conditions.

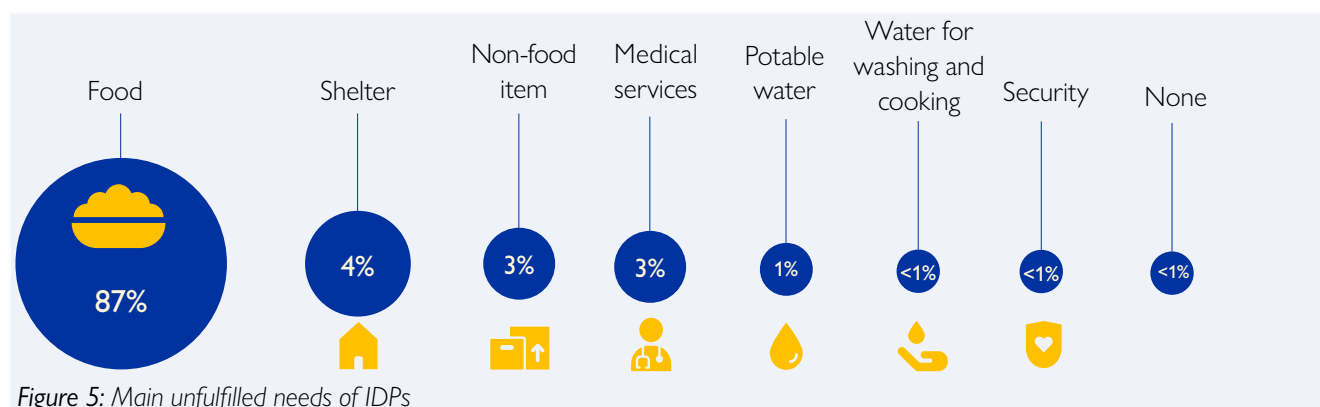


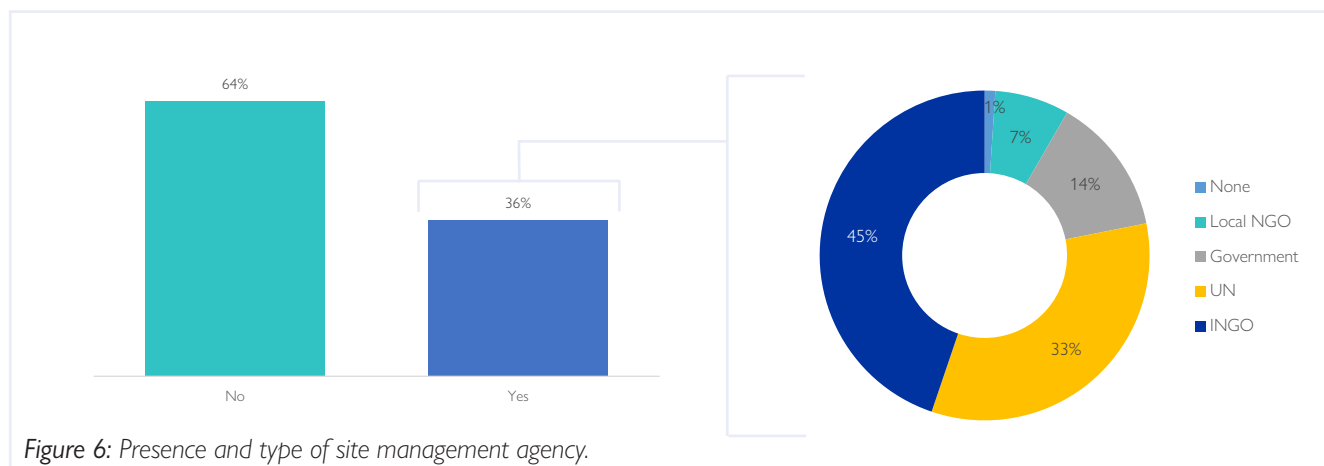
Figure 5: Main unfulfilled needs of IDPs



DTM enumerator collecting conducting an interview with an IDP in Borno State © IOM Nigeria 2023

2. IDPS: SECTORAL ANALYSIS

2.1 CAMP COORDINATION CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM):



In the Round 47 of DTM assessments, it was observed that 76 per cent of the 266 camps and camp-like settings assessed, were categorized as informal sites while the remaining 24 per cent were recognized as formal. Additionally, a significant 64 per cent of camps and camp-like settings lacked the assistance of a site management agency (SMA). A considerable number of camps situated near the urban areas of Borno State have been shut down as part of the camp closure and repatriation initiative led by the Borno State Government.

2.2 SHELTER:

Camps and camp-like settings

The most common type of shelter in camps and camp-like settings is makeshift shelters using local materials, which accounts for 35 per cent of locations. This indicates a growing reliance on temporary structures made from readily available resources. Emergency shelters are the second most prevalent, comprising 24 per cent of locations, followed by emergency shelter kits (type 1) in 14 per cent of locations assessed. This suggests that a considerable portion of the population still depends on emergency provisions for housing.

In contrast, more durable and sustainable housing options such as blocks/bricks houses are less common, representing only two per cent of locations.

Table 1: Most common type of shelter in camps and camp-like settings

Most common types of shelter	Percentage of locations
Individual houses	<1%
Transit shades (unpartitioned)	<1%
Transitional shelters	1%
Blocks/bricks houses	2%
Preexisting structures (unpartitioned)	2%
Rented houses	4%
Accommodation by other families	5%
Household living in makeshift shelter (using household items)	5%
Preexisting structures (partitioned)	8%
Emergency shelter kits (type 1)	14%
Emergency shelters	24%
Makeshift shelters (using local materials)	35%

Host communities

The data presented below provides a picture of shelter preferences within the host communities assessed. The most prevalent form of accommodation is rented houses, which constitute 45 per cent of the locations. This suggests a significant reliance on the formal housing market. The second most common shelter arrangement is accommodation by other families, accounting for 22 per cent, indicating a strong community support system where families are willing to host IDPs in their homes. The use of communal shelters (in 10% of the locations) and partitioned preexisting structures (in 9% of the locations) highlights the use of shared and adapted spaces as a means of shelter.

Interestingly, makeshift shelters constructed from local materials are used in seven per cent of the locations, while preexisting structures without partitions are utilized in four per cent. This points to the adaptability of the population in using available resources to create living spaces.

On the other end of the spectrum, a small fraction of the population resorts to transitional shelters or lives in makeshift shelters using household items, or even without any shelter at all, each category accounting for just one per cent. This reflects the challenging circumstances faced by a minority of the population, while also revealing the resilience of those who manage with minimal resources.

Table 2: Most common type of shelter in host communities

Most common types of shelter	Percentage of locations
Personal individual houses	<1%
Transit shades (unpartitioned)	<1%
Individual houses	<1%
Emergency shelters	<1%
Blocks/bricks houses	<1%
Emergency shelter kits (type 1)	<1%
Transitional shelters	1%
Household living without shelter	1%
Household living in makeshift shelter (using household items)	1%
Preexisting structures (unpartitioned)	4%
Makeshift shelters (using local materials)	7%
Preexisting structures (partitioned)	9%
Communal shelters	10%
Accommodation by other families	22%
Rented houses	45%

2.3 NON-FOOD ITEM (NFI):

Camps and camp-like settings

The most urgently required NFI across locations in camps and camp-like settings are blankets/mats, needed in 50 per cent of the locations. Followed by kitchen sets as a significant necessity, required in 14 per cent of locations, reflecting the importance of cooking facilities. Mattresses are required in 11 per cent of the locations and mosquito nets are needed in 10 per cent of the locations, indicating a focus on sleeping conditions and protection against mosquitoes/malaria. Hygiene kits are needed in seven per cent of locations, while soap is required in four per cent, highlighting the importance of personal cleanliness. Bucket/jerry cans are necessary in three per cent of locations, essential for water storage and transport. Solar lamps have a one per cent requirement, pointing to the need for sustainable lighting solutions for personal spaces and communal areas.

Table 3: Most needed NFI in camps and camp-like settings

Most needed NFI	Percentage of locations
Solar lamps	1%
Bucket/Jerry can	3%
Soap	4%
Hygiene kits	7%
Mosquito nets	10%
Mattress	11%
Kitchen sets	14%
Blankets/Mats	50%

Host communities

In comparison with the priority NFI needs in camps and camp-like settings, there is a noticeable decrease in the need for blankets/mats and mattresses in IDP locations in host communities, perhaps as a result of the different accommodation pattern, for example, accommodation by host family. Similarly to locations in camps and camp-like settings, blankets/mats remain the most needed NFI, required in 36 per cent of locations. Mattresses follow closely, needed in 25 per cent of locations. Mosquito nets and kitchen sets follow next, with 16 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, indicating a need for protection against mosquitoes and essential cooking utensils. Hygiene kits were needed in three per cent of locations. While soap, bucket/jerry can, and solar lamps were at the lower end of the spectrum, each with a two per cent demand.

Table 4: Most needed NFI in host communities

Most needed NFI	Percentage of locations
Soap	2%
Bucket/Jerry can	2%
Solar lamps	2%
Hygiene kits	3%
Kitchen sets	14%
Mosquito nets	15%
Mattress	25%
Blankets/Mats	36%

2.4 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):

Camps and camp-like settings

The majority of IDP locations in camps and camp-like settings (73%) have access to water, with their main source being on-site and less than 30 minutes walk away (including queuing time). This suggests that for majority of individuals in these locations, essential water needs are likely met with relative ease, which is crucial for daily living and sanitation.

However, a smaller yet significant portion of IDP locations face more challenging circumstances with 10 per cent having their main water source off-site and within a 30-minute range. Six per cent have their main water source off-site and more than 30 minutes away, indicating a considerable inconvenience that could impact their well-being and safety. And nine per cent have an on-site main water source but still require more than 30 minutes to access it, suggesting that even though the source is within the camp, it may not be easily accessible for all IDPs.

Table 5: Location of main water source in camps and camp-like settings by region

Location of sites main water source	off-site (<30 minutes)	off-site (>30 minutes)	on-site (<30 minutes)	on-site (>30 minutes)	unknown
Adamawa	8%	13%	75%	4%	-
Bauchi	-	-	100%	-	-
Borno	10%	5%	73%	10%	2%
Taraba	33%	17%	33%	17%	-
Yobe	-	-	88%	12%	-

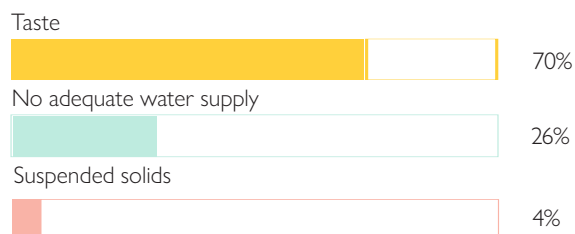


Figure 7: Main problem with water in camps

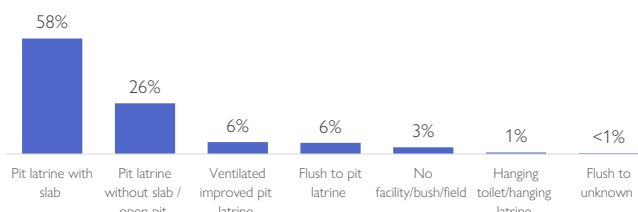


Figure 8: Main sanitation facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

A large majority of IDP locations in host communities (75%) have their main water source on-site and accessible within 30 minutes. Ten per cent have to travel off-site but can reach their water source in less than 30 minutes. While a smaller group (3%) has an off-site water source that takes more than 30 minutes to access. And 12 per cent have an on-site water source but require more than 30 minutes to get water, suggesting potential issues with water distribution within the locations.

Table 6: Location of main water source in host communities

Location of sites main water source	off-site (<30 minutes)	off-site (>30 minutes)	on-site (<30 minutes)	on-site (>30 minutes)	unknown
Adamawa	13%	3%	72%	11%	1%
Bauchi	2%	1%	89%	7%	-
Borno	7%	2%	74%	17%	-
Taraba	51%	15%	23%	10%	1%
Yobe	1%	1%	91%	7%	1%

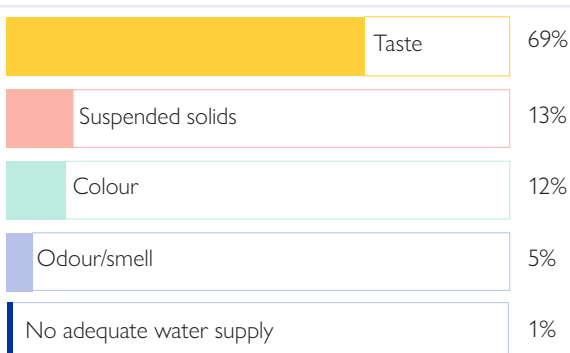


Figure 9: Main problem with water in IDP locations in host communities

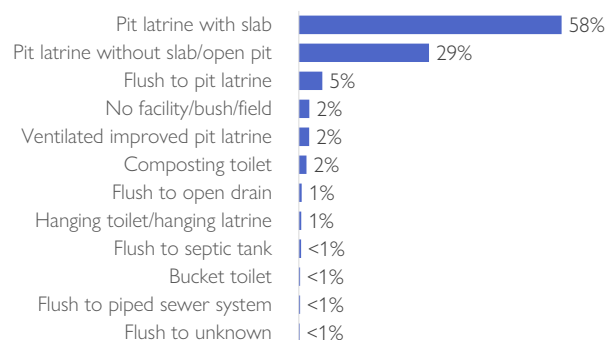
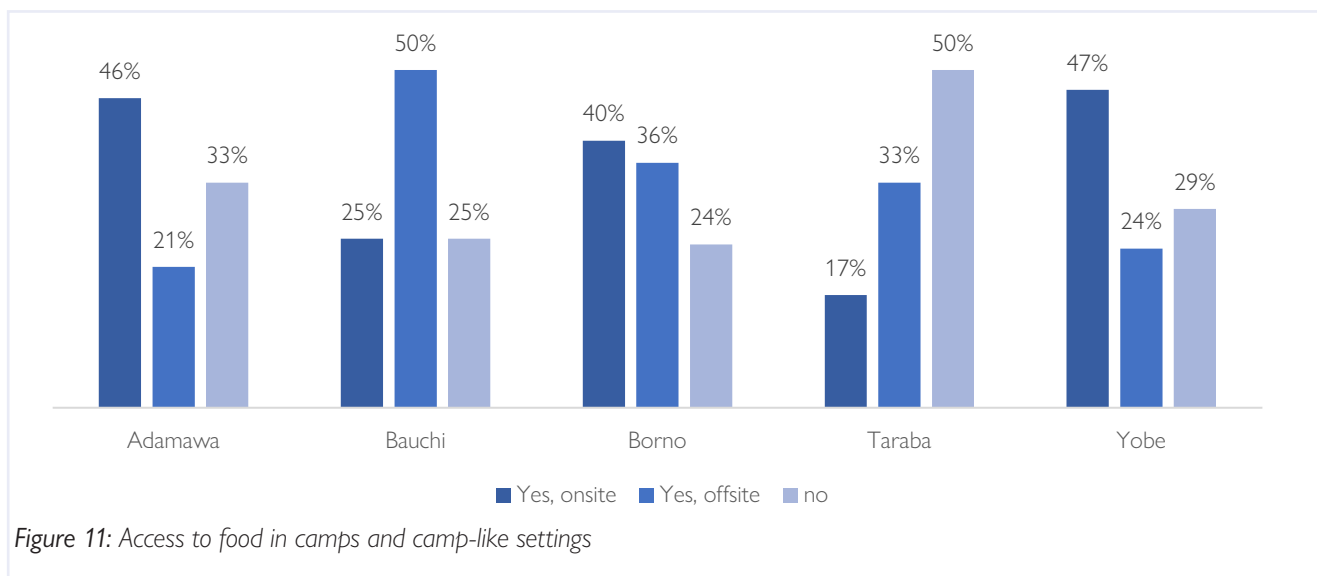


Figure 10: Main sanitation facilities in IDP locations in host communities

2.5 FOOD:

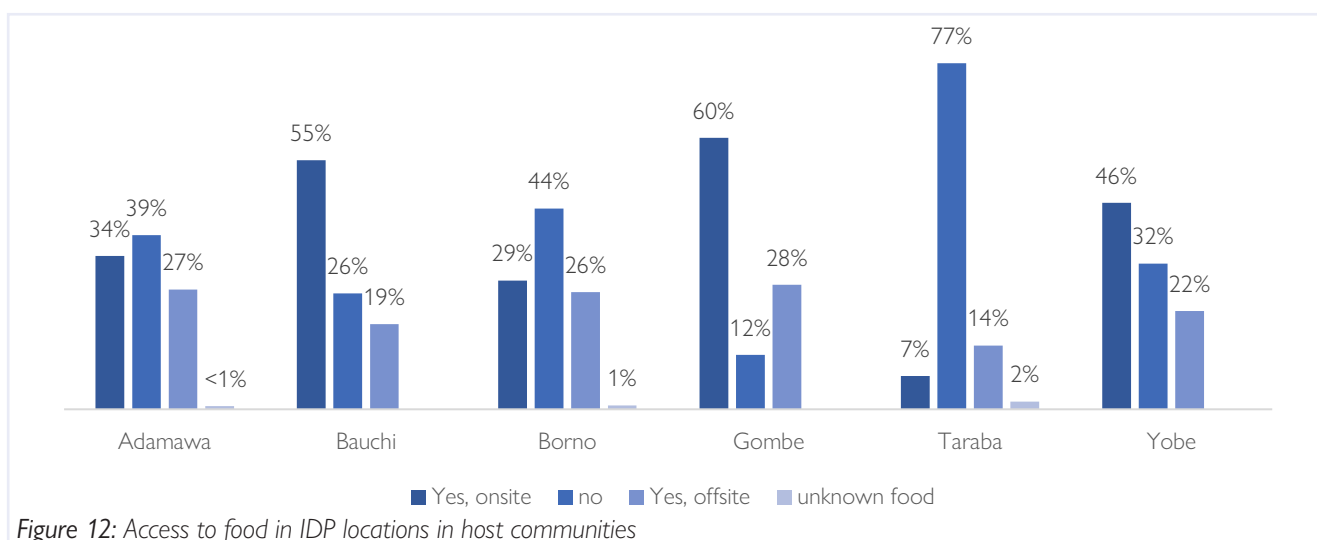
Camps and camp-like settings

Overall, forty per cent of IDP locations in camps and camp-like settings have access to food support onsite, while 34 per cent of the locations have access to food offsite, and 26 per cent have no access to food support. Similar to the overall food support situation in the region, Borno State recorded 40 per cent of locations with access to food onsite, 36 per cent with access to food offsite and 24 per cent with no access at all. Adamawa State shows a strong onsite food support system with 46 per cent. However, a third of the locations has no access to food support. Similarly, nearly half of the locations has onsite food support. Bauchi State stands out with 50 per cent access to offsite food support, the highest among the regions. Locations with access to food onsite and no access at all were both at 25 per cent.



Host communities

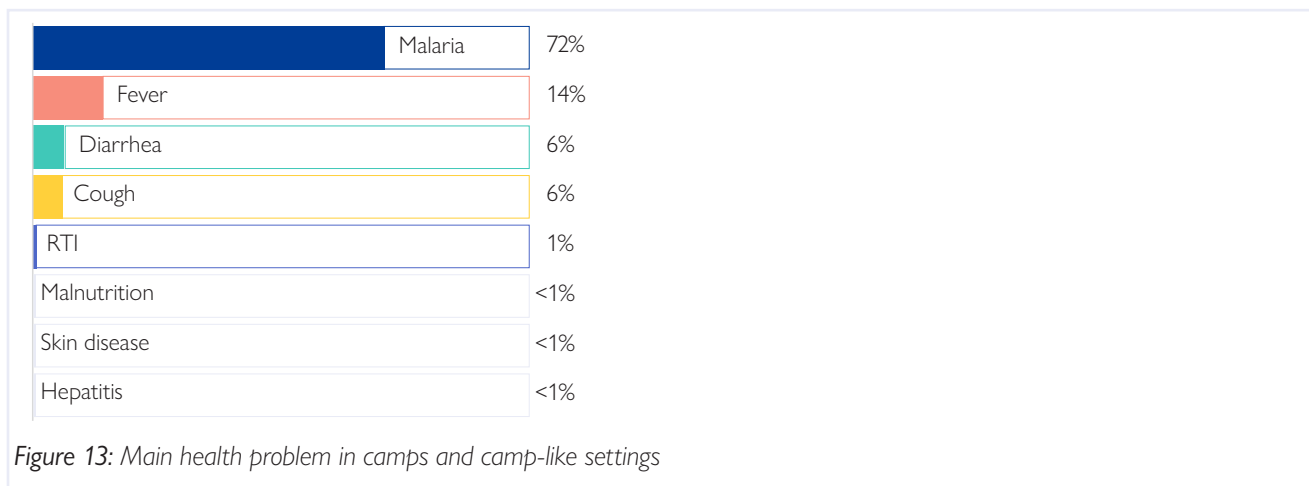
Gombe State shows the highest onsite food support (60%) and the lowest percentage without support (12%). In contrast, Taraba State recorded a significant majority of locations without support (77%), the highest among all regions, with very low onsite food support (7%) and offsite food support (14%).



2.6 HEALTH:

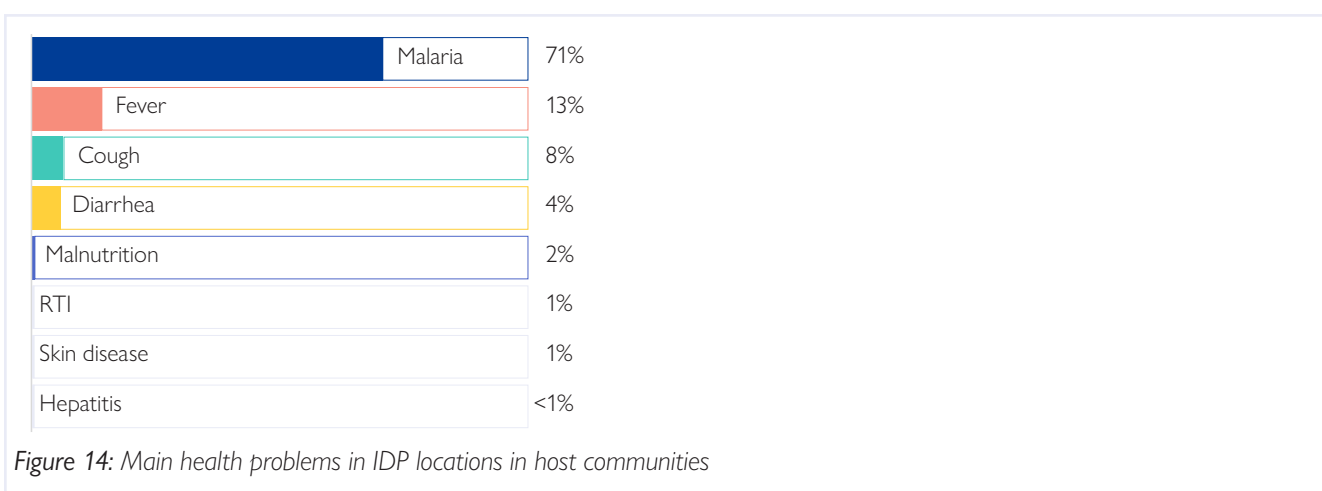
Camps and camp-like settings

Malaria (72%) is the dominant health concern in camps and camp-like settings, significantly outpacing other conditions. Malaria is followed by fever as mentioned in 14 per cent of the locations. Cough and diarrhea are equally prevalent, each affecting six per cent of the locations in camps and camp-like settings.



Host communities

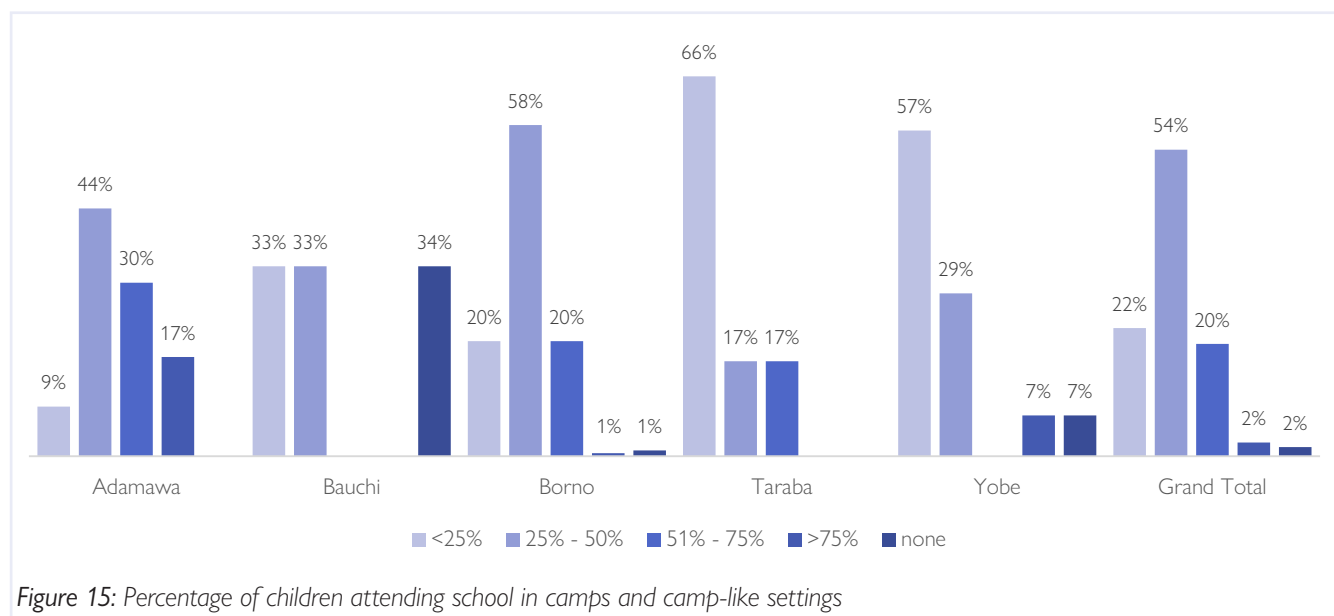
The figure below indicates the prevalence of various health problems across different locations, with malaria being the most common, affecting 71 per cent of locations. Fever is the next most prevalent at 13 per cent, followed by cough at 8 per cent. Other conditions like diarrhea, malnutrition, RTI, and skin disease have lower prevalence rates ranging from one per cent to four per cent. Wound infection, sickle cell, and hepatitis are the least common, each present in less than one per cent of locations. This summary highlights malaria as the primary health concern in the surveyed areas.



2.7 EDUCATION:

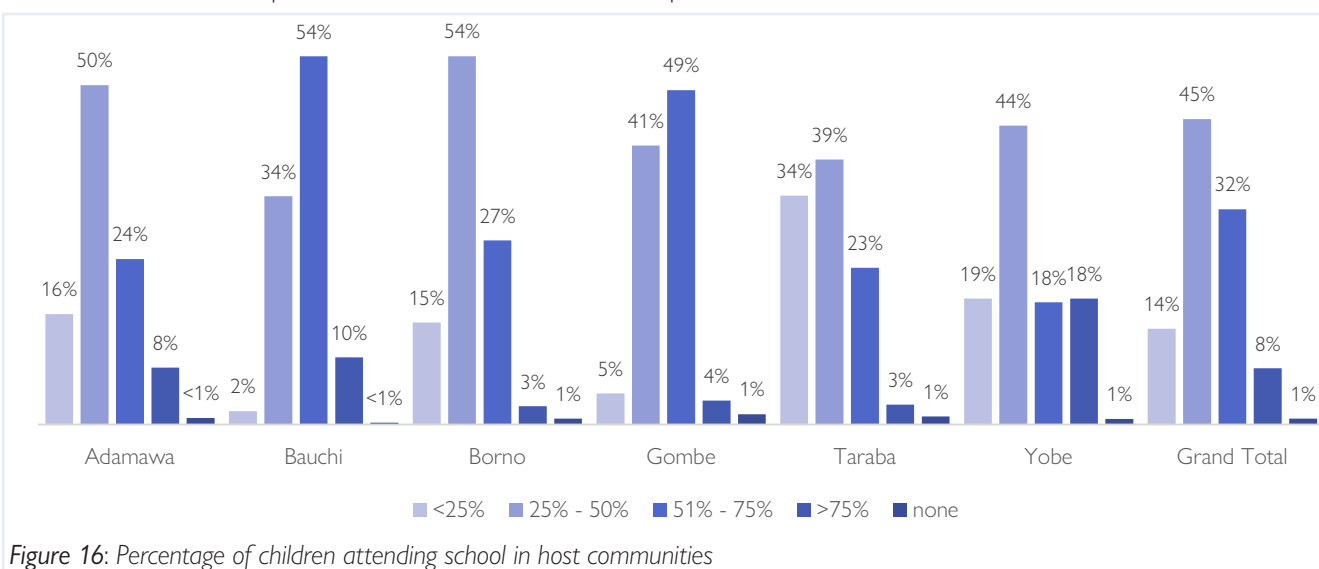
Camps and camp-like settings

In 54 per cent of camps and camp-like settings in the north-east, between 25% - 50% attend school. Meanwhile in 22 per cent of the locations, more than 51 per cent of the children attend school. And in 22 per cent of the locations assessed, less than 25 per cent of the children attend school.



Host communities

Among the locations of IDPs in host communities, in 40 per cent of the locations, more than 50 per cent of the children attend school, and in 59 per cent of the locations less than 51 per cent of the children attend school.

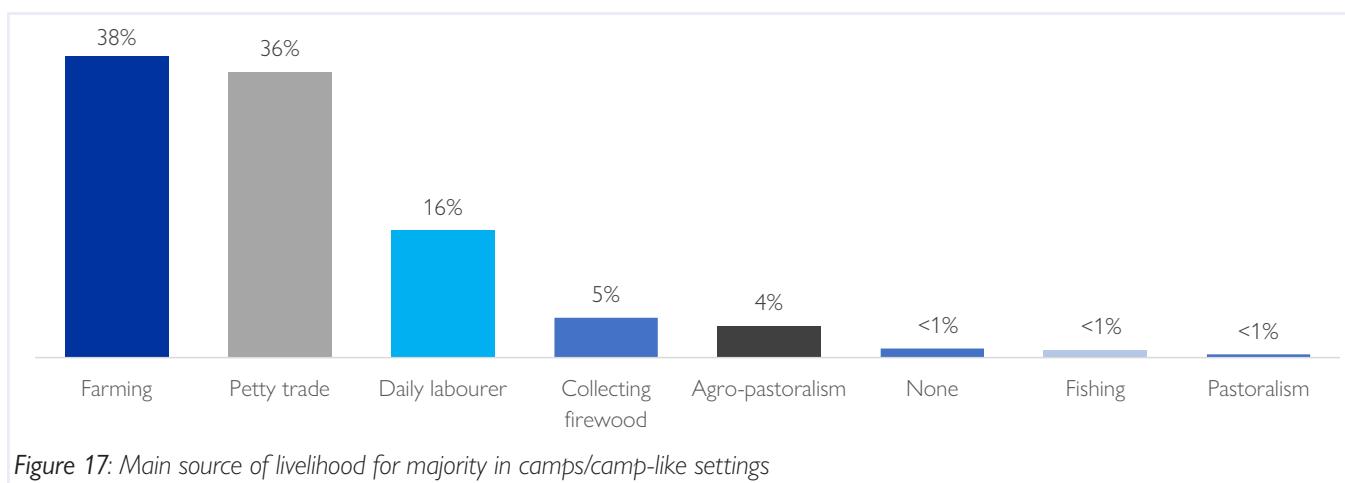


2.8 LIVELIHOOD:

Main source of livelihood

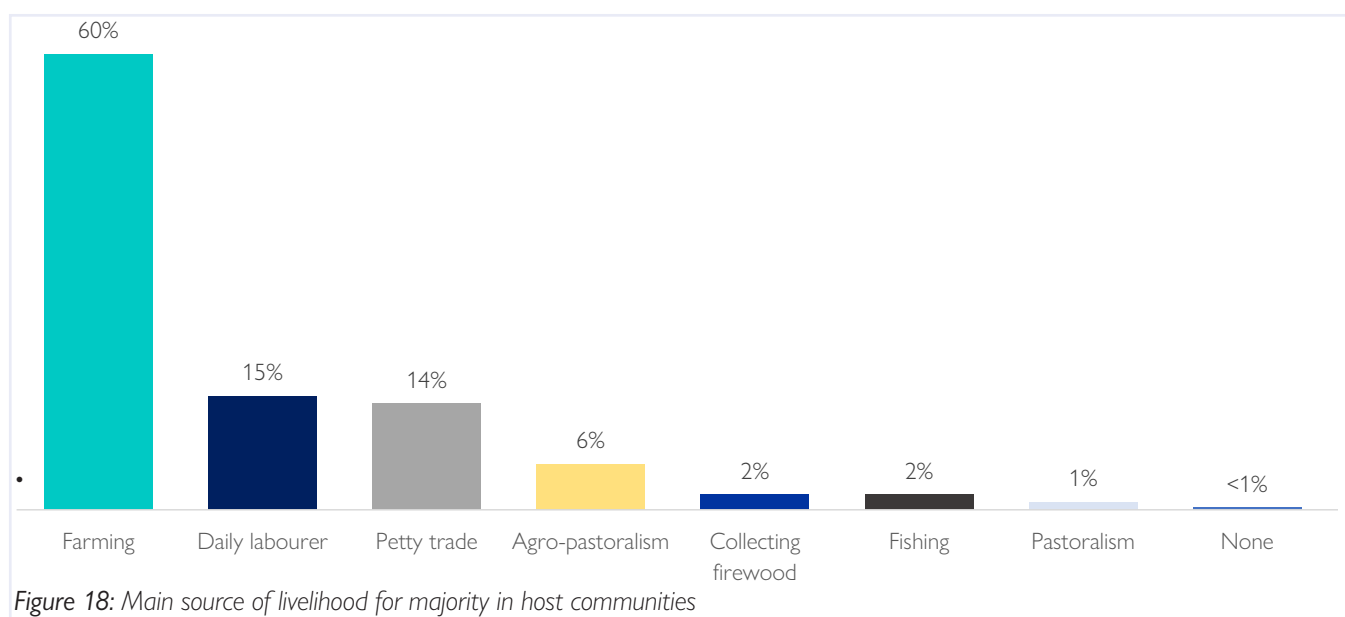
Camps and camp-like settings

The primary sources of livelihood in camps and camp-like settings include farming (38%) and petty trade (36%). These are followed by daily labourer which is common in 16 per cent of the locations assessed. Among the other income generating activities include collecting firewood which is popular in five per cent of locations, agro-pastoralism in four per cent of locations and fishing in one per cent of the locations.



Host communities

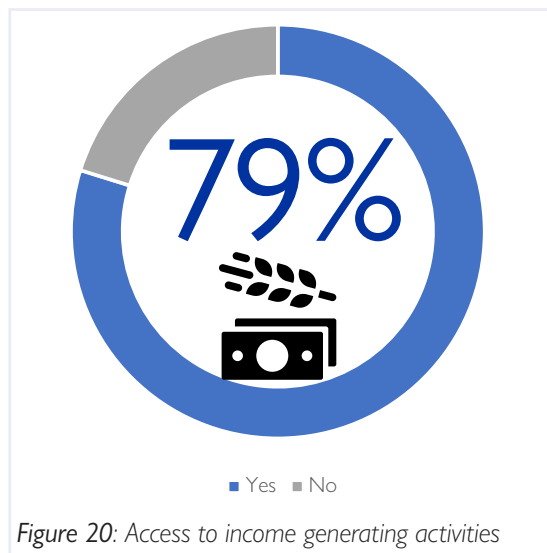
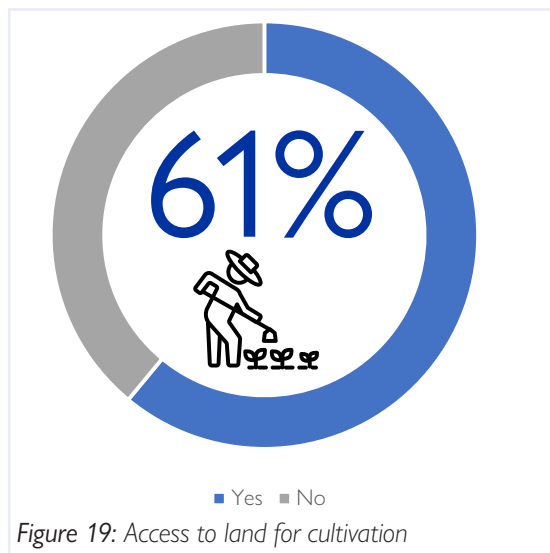
This data indicates that agriculture, specifically farming, is the predominant source of livelihood, while pastoralism is relatively rare. Farming, the primary activity is engaged by majority in 60 per cent of the IDP locations in host communities. Followed by daily labourer (15%) and petty trade (14%). Other income generating activities carried out by majority in IDP locations dispersed in host communities are agro-pastoralism (6%), collecting firewood (2%), fishing (2%) and pastoralism (1%).



Access to land for cultivation

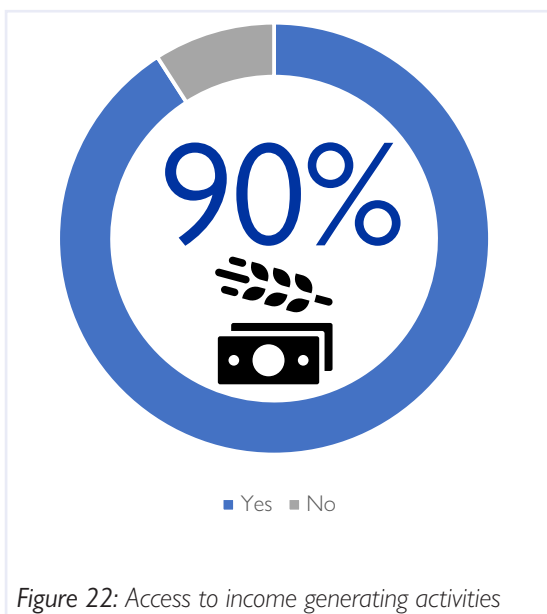
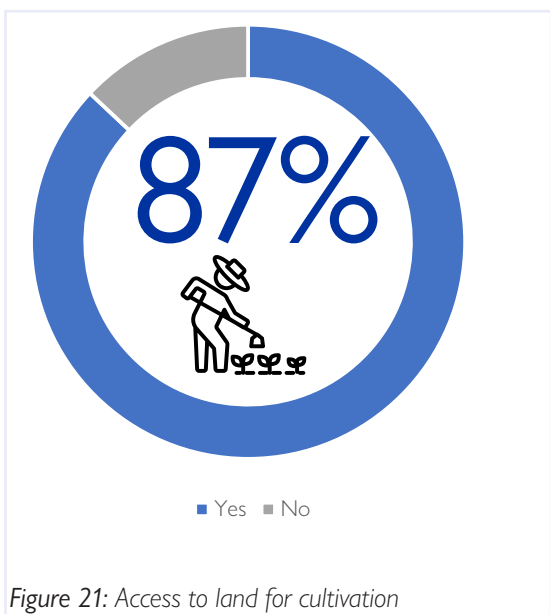
Camps and camp-like settings

The combined engagement (42%) in farming and agro-pastoralism signifies a heavy reliance of majority of IDPs in camps/ camp-like settings on agricultural activities, which may be influenced by the availability of arable land and climatic conditions favorable for crop production. The majority of IDP locations in camps and camp-like settings (61%) have access to land for cultivation. And key informants reported access to income generating activities in 79 per cent of the locations.



Host communities

Similarly, in 87 per cent of the IDP locations in host communities, majority have access to land for agriculture. This is especially notable considering that majority have access to income generating activities in 90 per cent of the IDP locations in host communities and 60 per cent of the income generating activities involves farming.

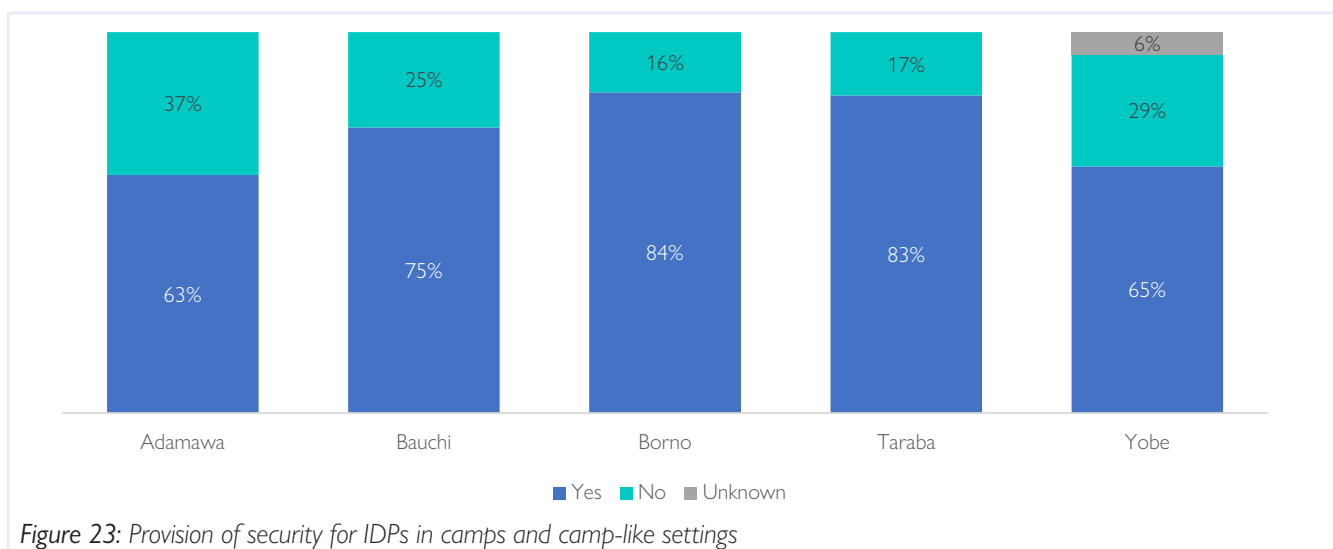


2.9 PROTECTION:

Presence of security support

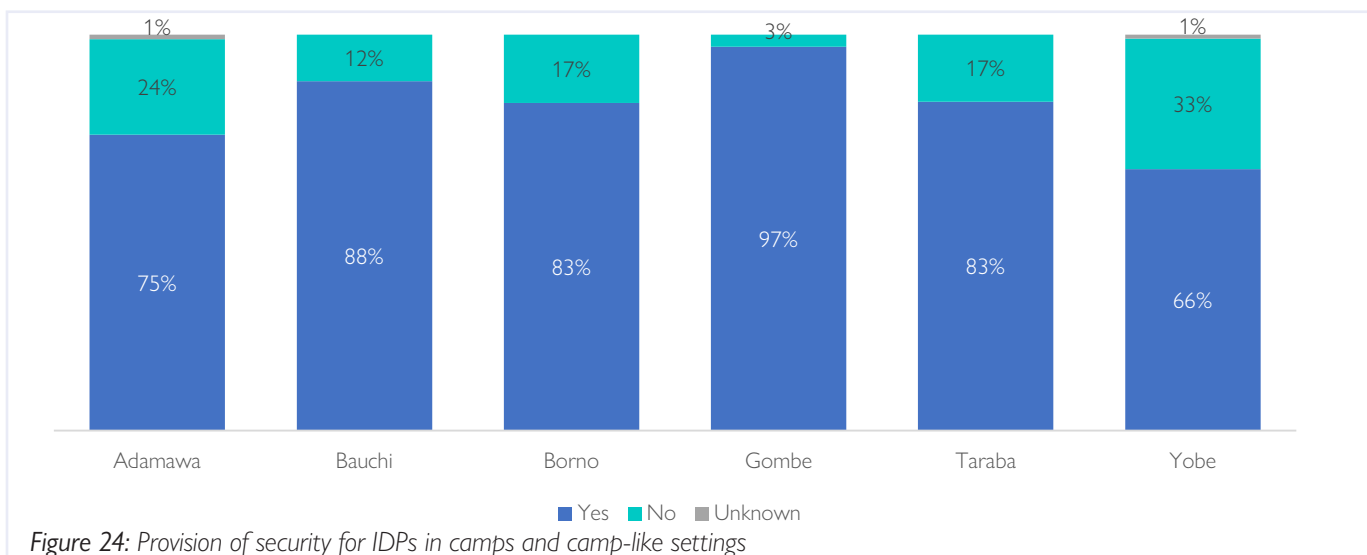
Camps and camp-like settings

Overall, in 81 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, security was provided. At the state level, Borno State (84%) recorded the highest percentage of locations with security support provided. Conversely, Adamawa State (38%) recorded the highest percentage of locations without security support.



Host communities

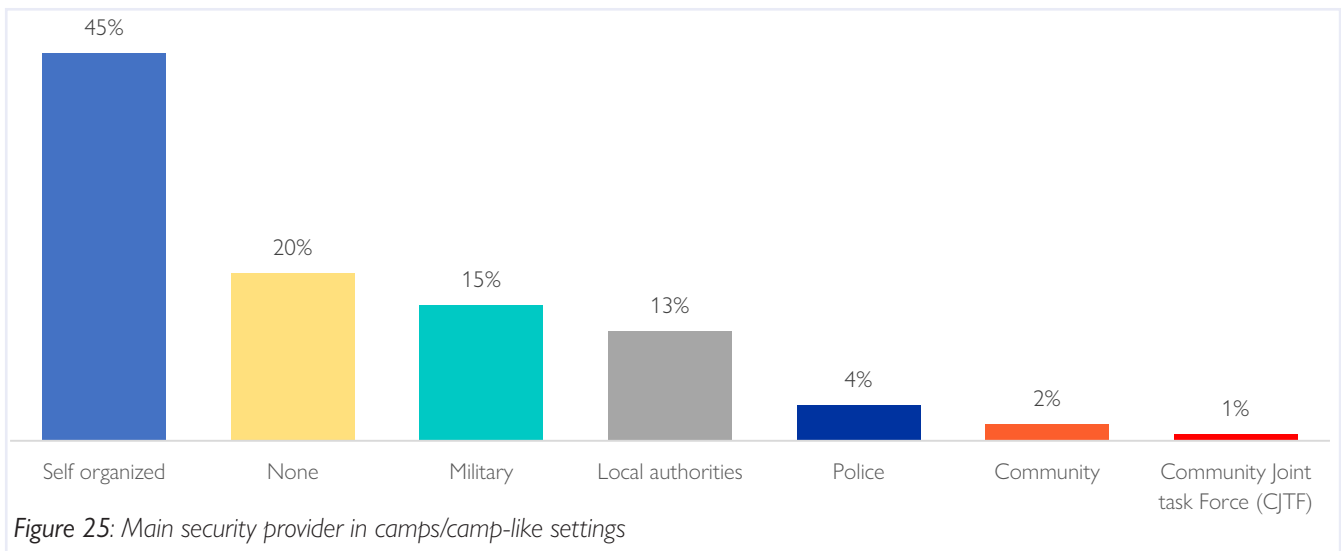
Similar to the situation in camps/camp-like settings, security was provided in 81 per cent of the IDP locations in host communities. However, Gombe State (97%) recorded the highest percentage of locations with security support provided. And Yobe State (33%) recorded the least percentage of locations with provision of security support.



Main security provider

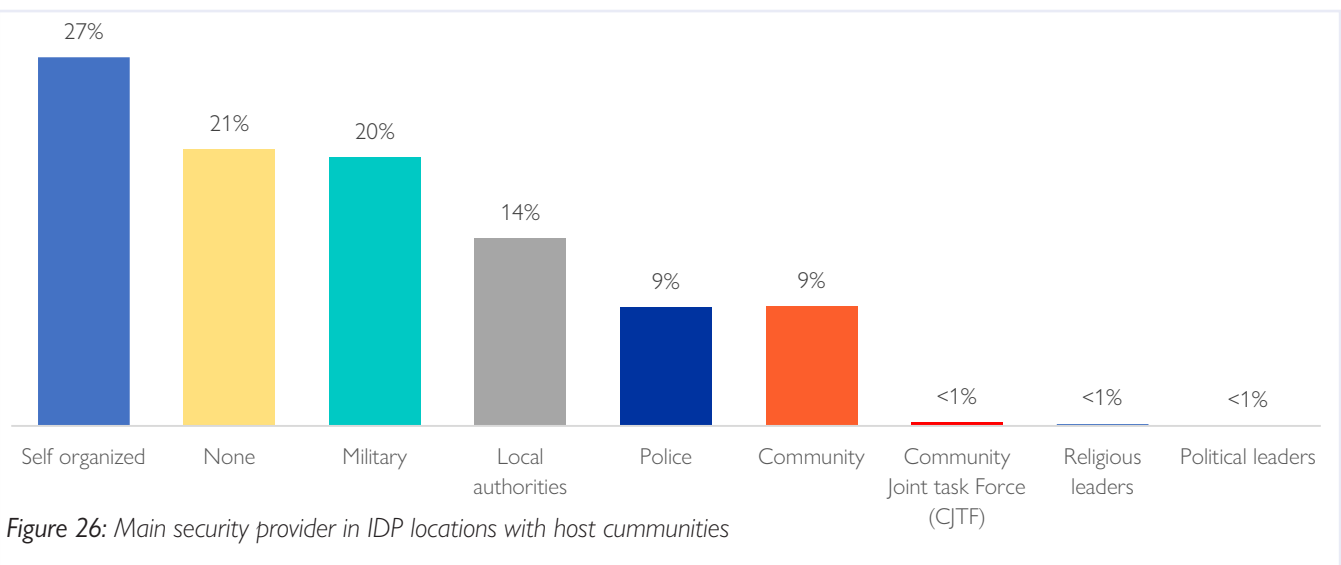
Camps and camp-like settings

There is a complex security landscape within the IDP camps, where security provision is distributed among various entities. The dominance of self-organized security efforts in 45 per cent of camps/camp-like settings underscores the resilience and community cohesion among the IDPs themselves. Military presence reported in 16 per cent of the locations is also substantial, reflecting a significant role in maintaining overall security and stability. The absence of security arrangements for a notable portion of IDP locations indicates potential challenges in ensuring comprehensive security coverage across camps in the north-east.



Host communities

Contrary to the situation in camps, multiple entities share (almost evenly) the responsibility of providing security in IDP locations in host communities. Self-organized security is popular in 27 per cent of the locations, and military in 20 per cent of the locations. Local authorities (14%) and police (9%) play predominant roles, highlighting the importance of formal governance and law enforcement in maintaining security.



Relationship among IDPs

Camps and camp-like settings

Across the region surveyed, the data indicates predominantly positive relationships among IDPs, with the majority (97%) reporting good relationships. Gombe State, showed a complete absence of poor relationships, suggesting strong social cohesion and support networks within the displaced communities. However, IDP locations in Adamawa and Yobe states exhibit a notable percentage of relationships categorized as unknown, indicating challenges in understanding social dynamics among IDPs in these areas albeit small. Overall, the data highlights variations in social interactions among displaced populations across different states, influenced by local conditions, support structures, and community resilience.

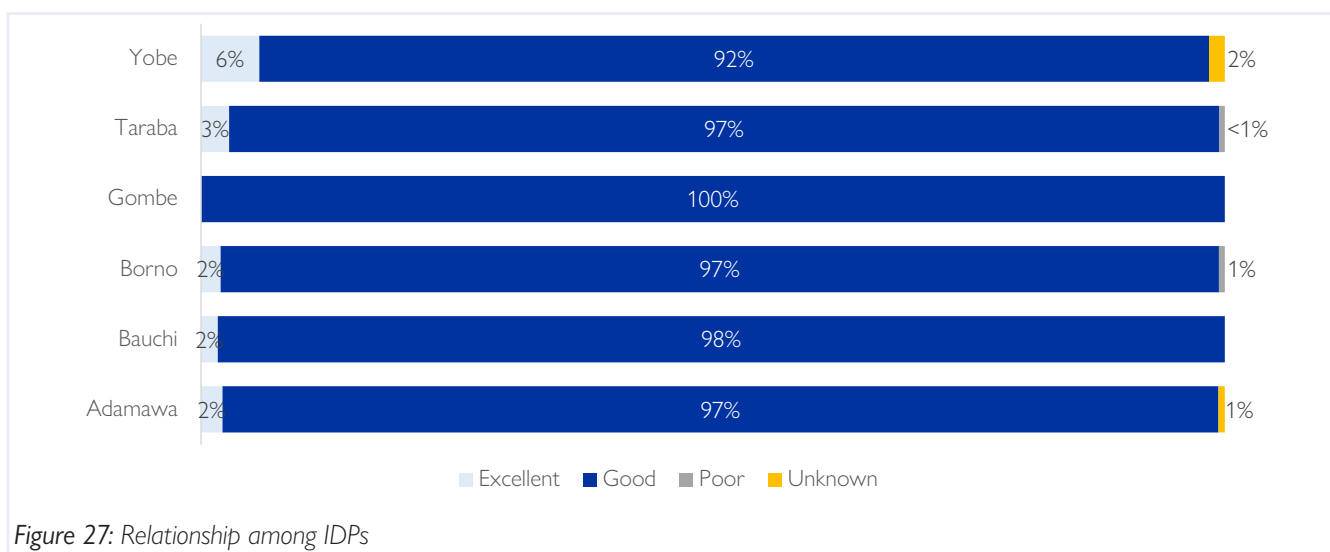


Figure 27: Relationship among IDPs

IDPs relationship with host communities

There is an overall perception of positive relationships between IDPs and host communities across 98 per cent of IDP locations in the north-eastern states of Nigeria. The majority of IDPs perceive their relationships with host communities as good or excellent, indicating a level of acceptance, support, and integration. This positive dynamic fosters social cohesion and mutual understanding, which are crucial for the well-being and resilience of displaced populations. However, pockets of poor relationships in Gombe State (13%) highlights challenges that may require targeted interventions to improve community harmony.

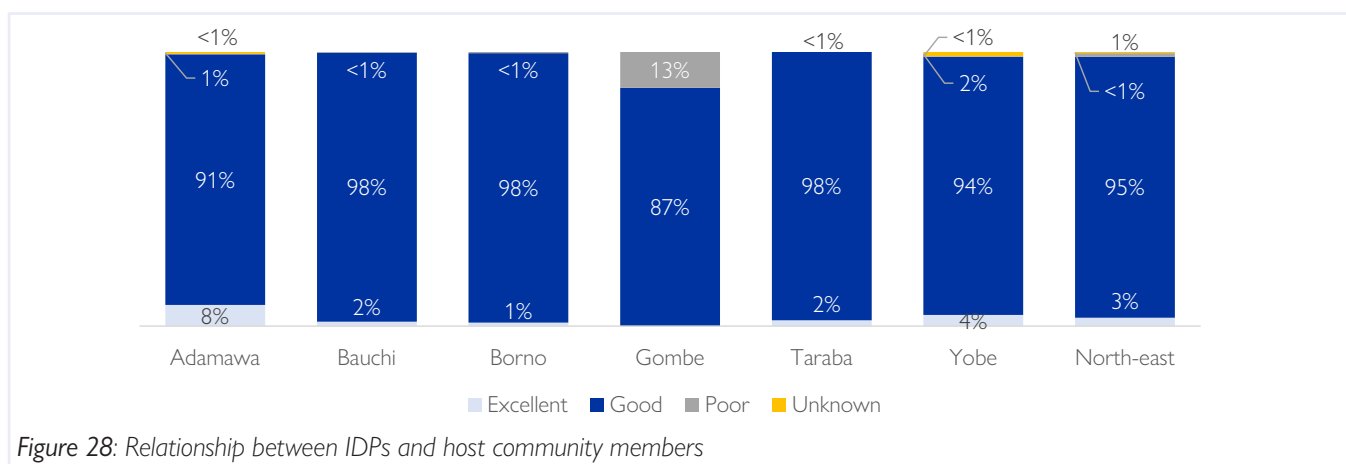


Figure 28: Relationship between IDPs and host community members

3. RETURNEE ASSESSMENT

3.1 RETURNEE OVERVIEW

A total of 2,093,604 returnees or 345,338 returnee households were recorded during Round 47 of DTM assessments in north-east Nigeria. This signified an increase of less than 1 per cent or 9,769 individuals compared to Round 46 when 2,083,835 returnees were identified. Note that IOM displacement tracking matrix only tracks return movements in the BAY states.

During this round of data collection, 41 LGAs with a total of 696 return locations were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. Similar to previous rounds of assessment, the State of Borno hosted the most significant number of returnees with 875,280 individuals or 42 per cent of the total returnee population in north-east Nigeria. Adamawa State hosted 862,874 returnees, or 41 per cent of the total number of returnees in Round 47. While the State of Yobe was home to 355,450 individuals or 17 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in the BAY states. When compared to the previous round of DTM assessment, Round 46, all states witnessed slight increase in numbers of returnees. The largest increase which was in Adamawa State, was an increase of 4,454 returnee population.

The returnee population of north-east Nigeria consisted of 1,770,744 returnees (85%) who returned from locations within Nigeria and 322,860 returnees (15%) who returned from abroad (mostly from neighbouring countries). Among the returnees from abroad 149,103 individuals returned from Cameroon (46% of the returnees from abroad), 158,752 individuals from the Niger Republic 49 per cent of the returnees from abroad) and 15,005 individuals from Chad (5% of the returnees from abroad). The returnees from abroad have increased significantly from the previous round by 54 per cent (113,308 individuals). This may be attributed to the return of Nigerians from Niger after the *coup d'etat* in July 2023.

Table 7: Return population comparison at state level

State	R46 Total (December 2023)	R47 Total (May 2024)	Status	Difference	Return population per state in
Adamawa	858,420	862,874	Increment	4,454	41%
Borno	871,017	875,280	Increment	4,263	42%
Yobe	354,398	355,450	Increment	1,052	17%
Total	2,083,835	2,093,604	Increment	9,769	100%

3.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Fifty-four per cent of the entire returnee population were female, while 46 per cent were male. Sixty per cent of the return population were minors (under 18 years old), and four per cent were above 60 years old. The average household size for returnee families in the BAY states of north-east Nigeria was six persons.

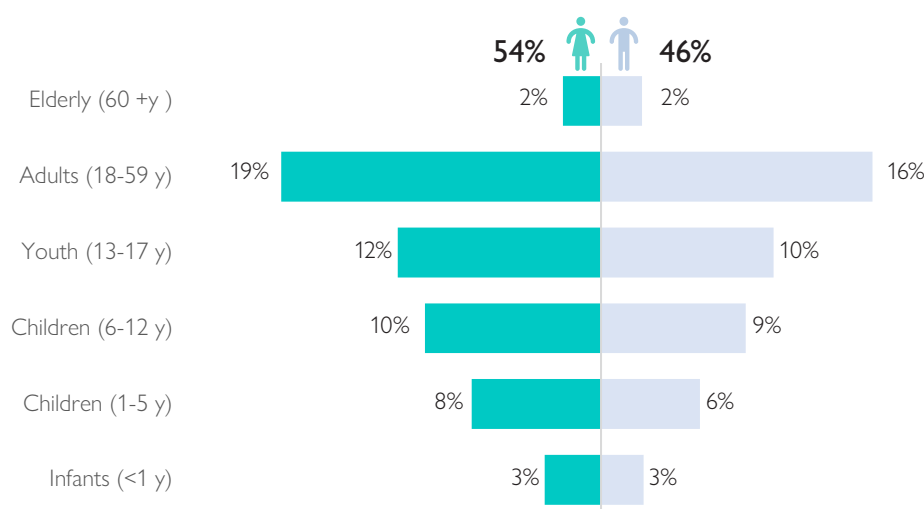
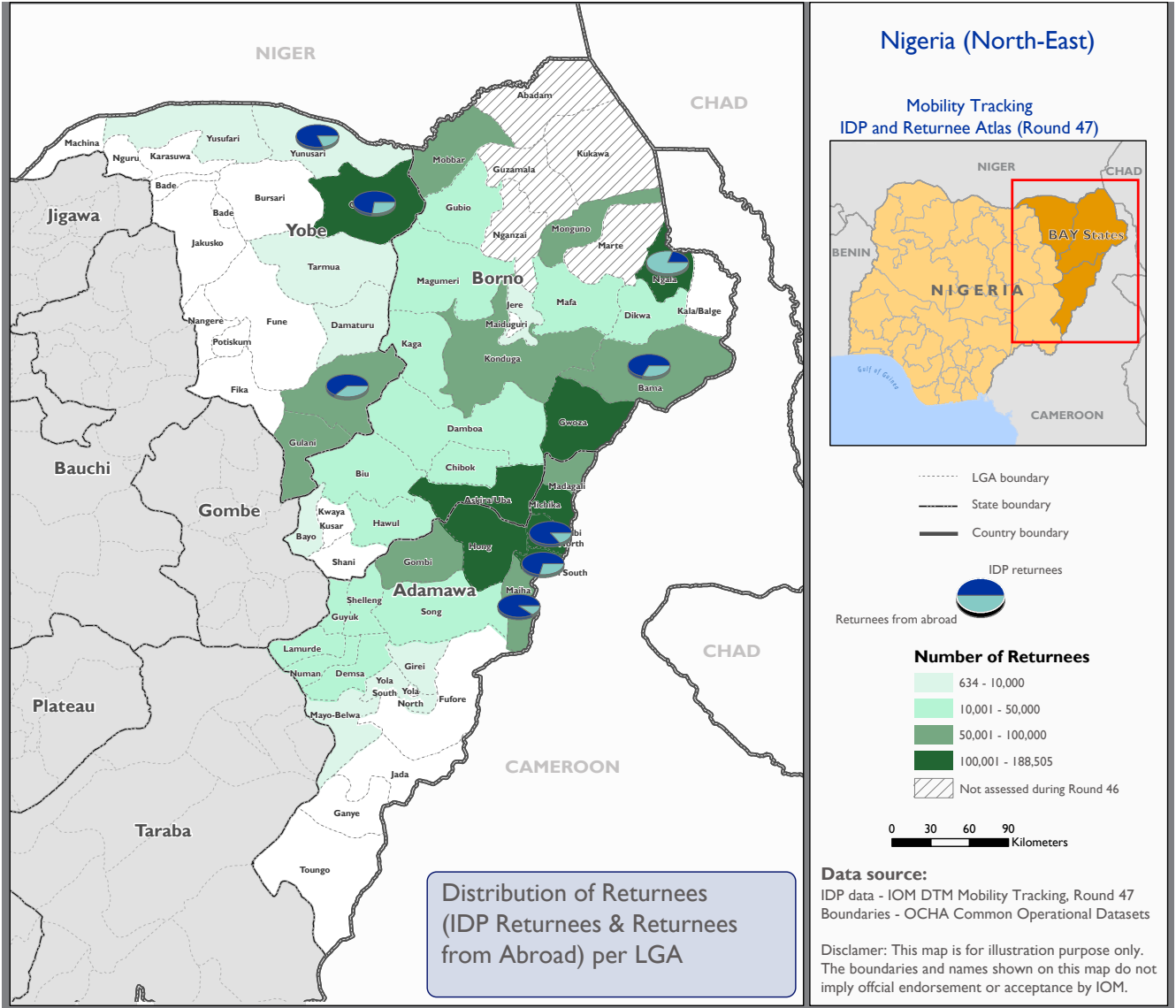


Figure 29: Sex and age breakdown of returnees

RETURN STATUS BY LGA



A returnee in Bama LGA of Borno State © IOM Nigeria 2023

3.3 YEAR OF RETURN

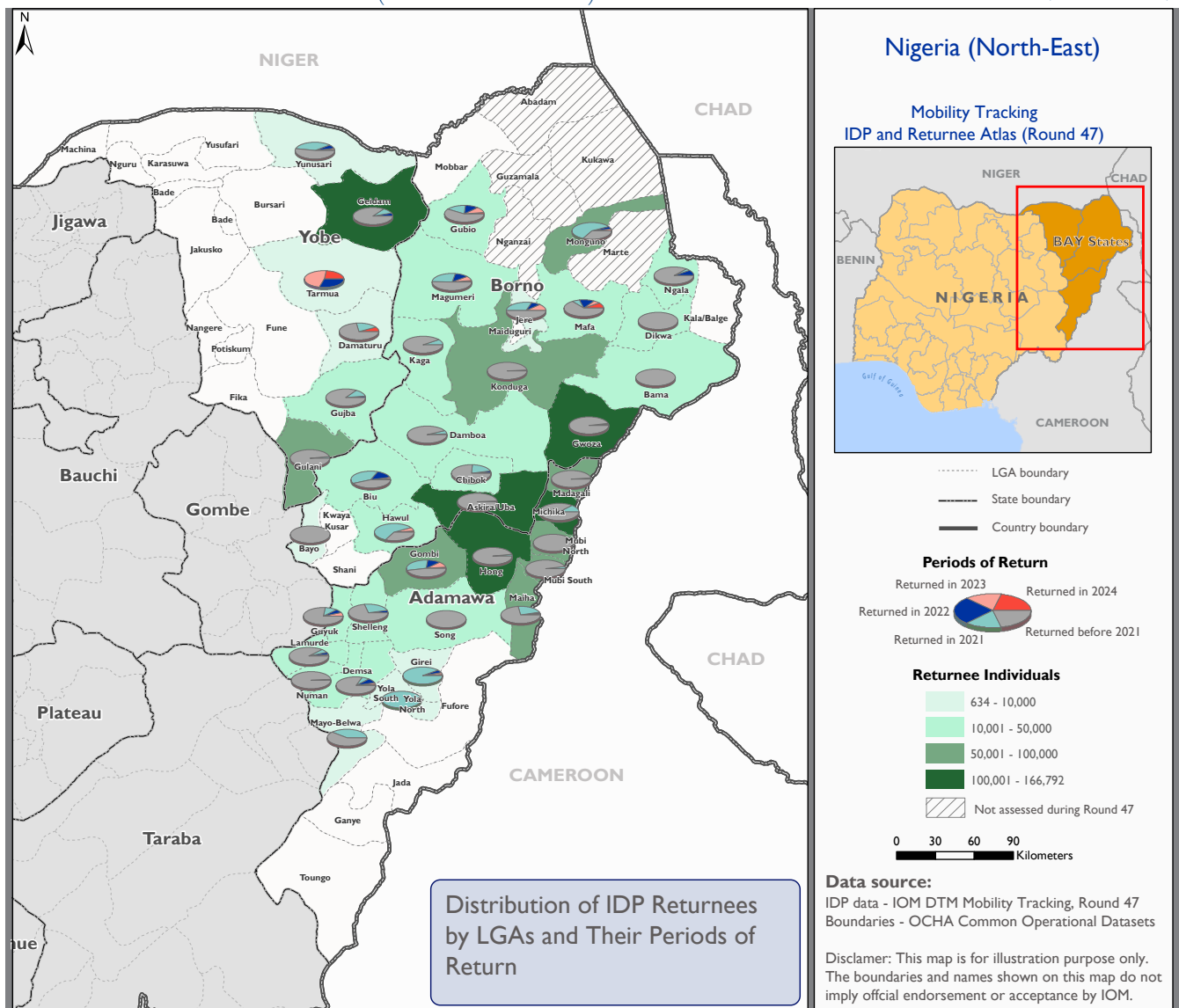
Majority of the returnees (85%) returned to their locations of origin between the years 2014 and 2020. When disaggregating the data per state, it was observed that the states of Adamawa and Borno witnessed 36 per cent and 35 per cent respectively of returns recorded so far between the years 2014 and 2020, and Yobe state experienced its largest returns in the same period. In the year 2021, Borno State received five per cent of the returnees, and four per cent in Adamawa State while two per cent returned in the State of Yobe. Additionally, since the year 2022 up until May 2024, each state has recorded one per cent or less new returnees each year.

Table 8: Year of return for returnees

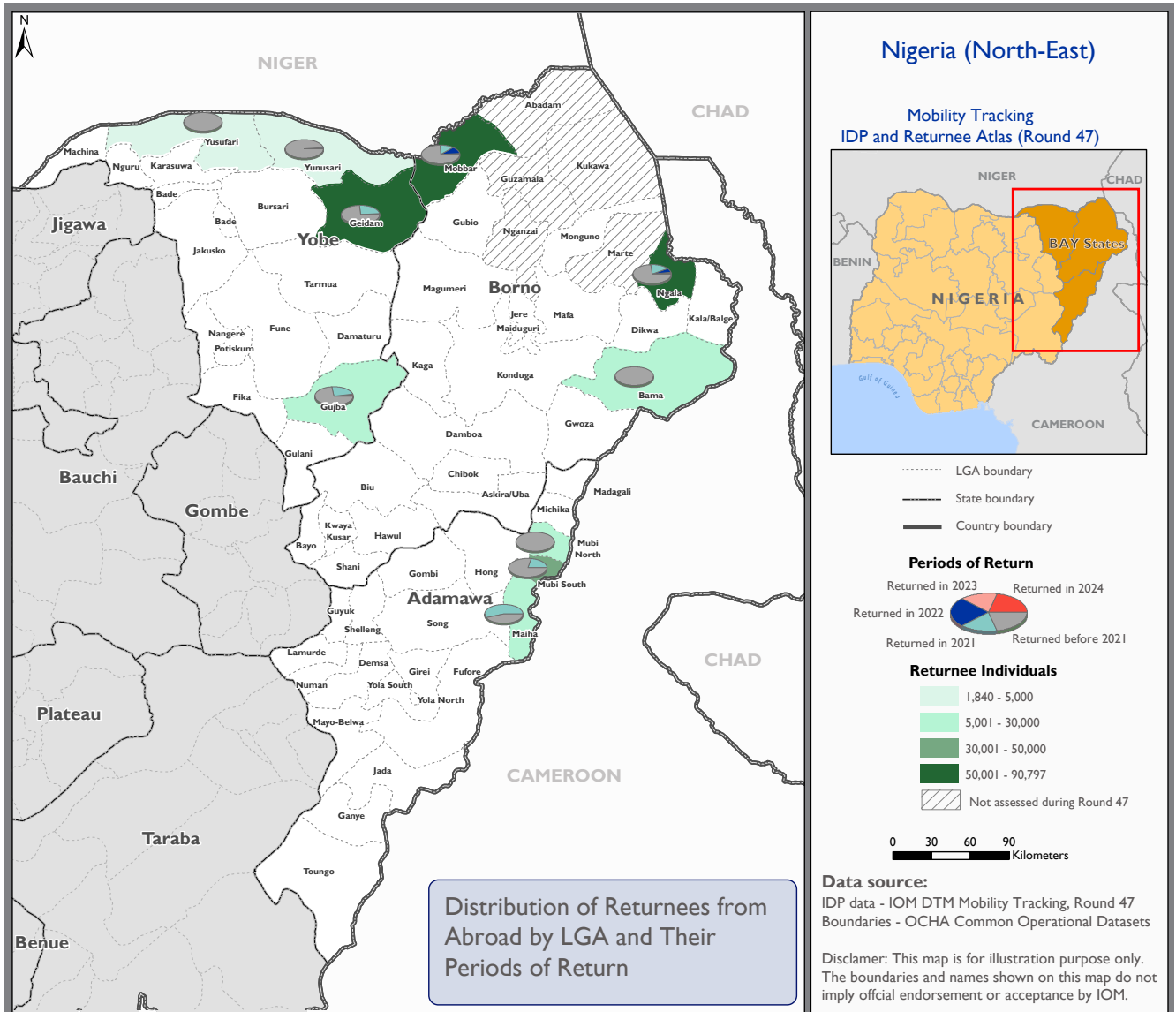
State	2024	2023	2022	2021	Before 2021 (2014-2020)
Adamawa	4,001 (<1%)	10,300 (<1%)	15,511 (1%)	79,823 (4%)	753,239 (36%)
Borno	6,177 (<1%)	12,611 (1%)	28,782 (1%)	104,640 (5%)	723,070 (35%)
Yobe	1,734 (<1%)	1,369 (<1%)	7,382 (<1%)	42,342 (2%)	302,623 (14%)
Total	11,912 (1%)	24,280 (1%)	51,675 (2%)	226,805 (11%)	1,778,932 (85%)

PERIOD OF RETURN BY LGA (IDP RETURNÉES)

(Source: DTM R47)



PERIOD OF RETURN BY LGA (RETURNEES FROM ABROAD)



4. RETURNEES: SECTORAL ANALYSIS

4.1 MAIN UNFULFILLED NEEDS

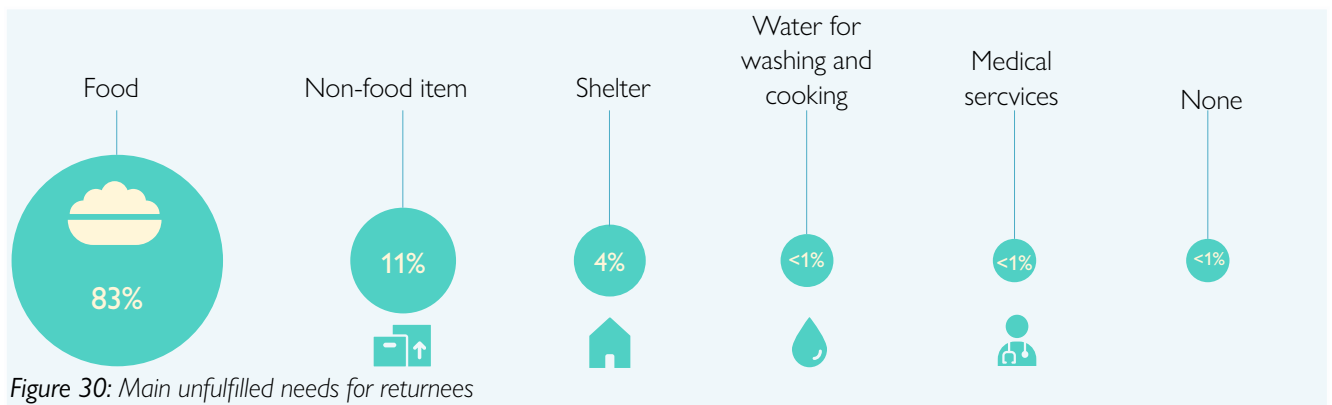


Figure 30: Main unfulfilled needs for returnees

4.2 SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Shelter types

Communal shelter was the most prevalent type of accommodation, mentioned in 28 per cent of the return locations. This suggests a significant reliance on shared living spaces. Preexisting structures, both partitioned (25%) and unpartitioned (11%), are also common. The high percentage of returnees in communal and preexisting structures could indicate a lack of access to their habitual residence before displacement or financial constraints that prevent access to individual accommodations. The use of makeshift shelter and transitional shelter is relatively low at six per cent and three per cent respectively, this data may also reflect the temporary nature of the returnees' status, as they might be in transition and not yet settled in permanent housing.

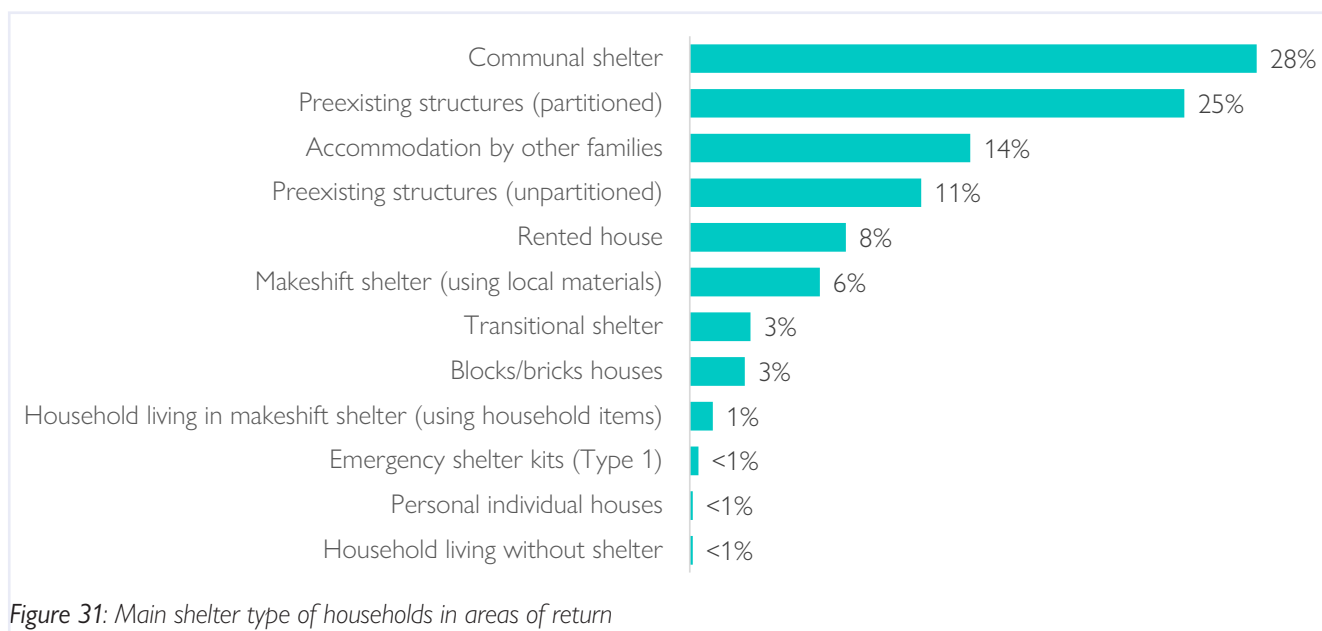


Figure 31: Main shelter type of households in areas of return

Shelter status

The shelter status highlights the scale of damage and the resilience challenges that returnees face in the wake of this crisis, as well as the search for sustainable solutions. Across the BAY states, in 59 per cent of the locations, the houses remain intact, without damage. However, 41 per cent of the locations reported damages to the shelters; key informants reported partial damages in 25 per cent of the locations and complete damages in 16 per cent of the locations assessed.

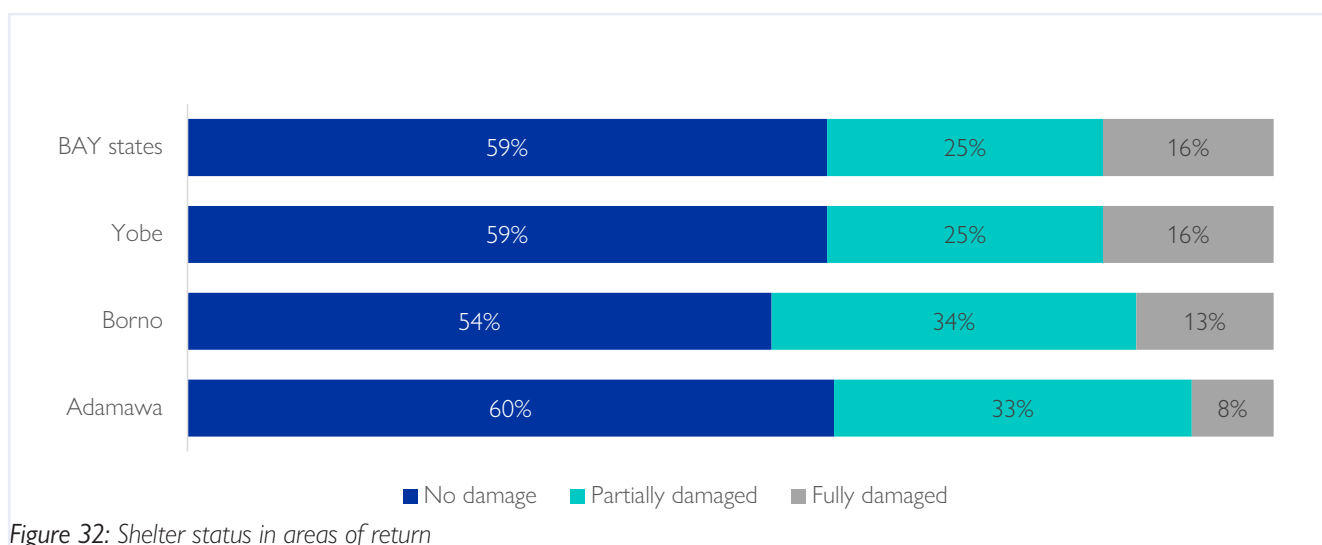
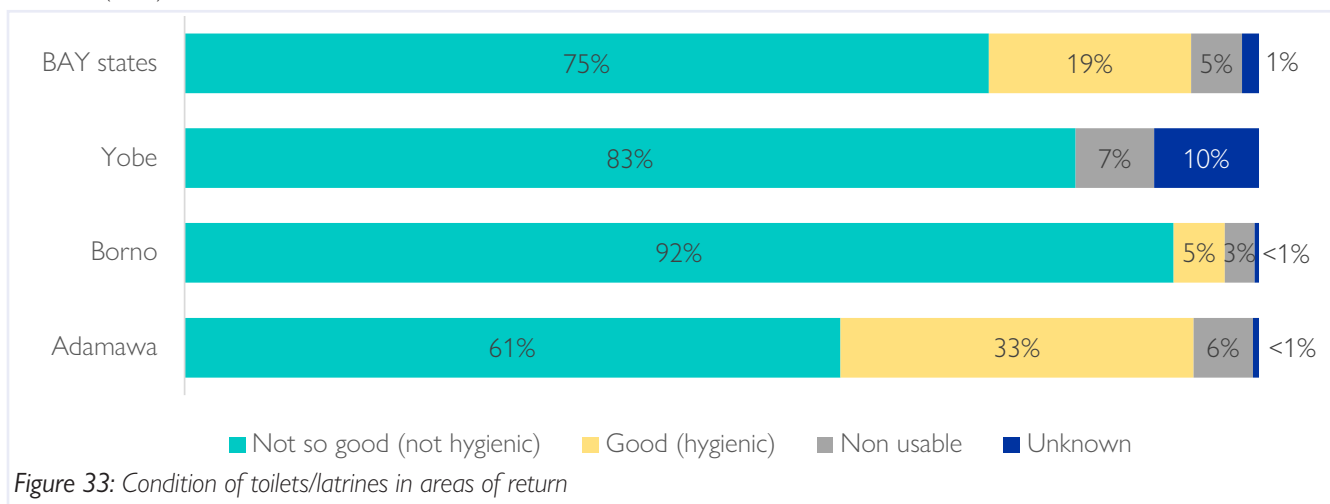


Figure 32: Shelter status in areas of return

4.3 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

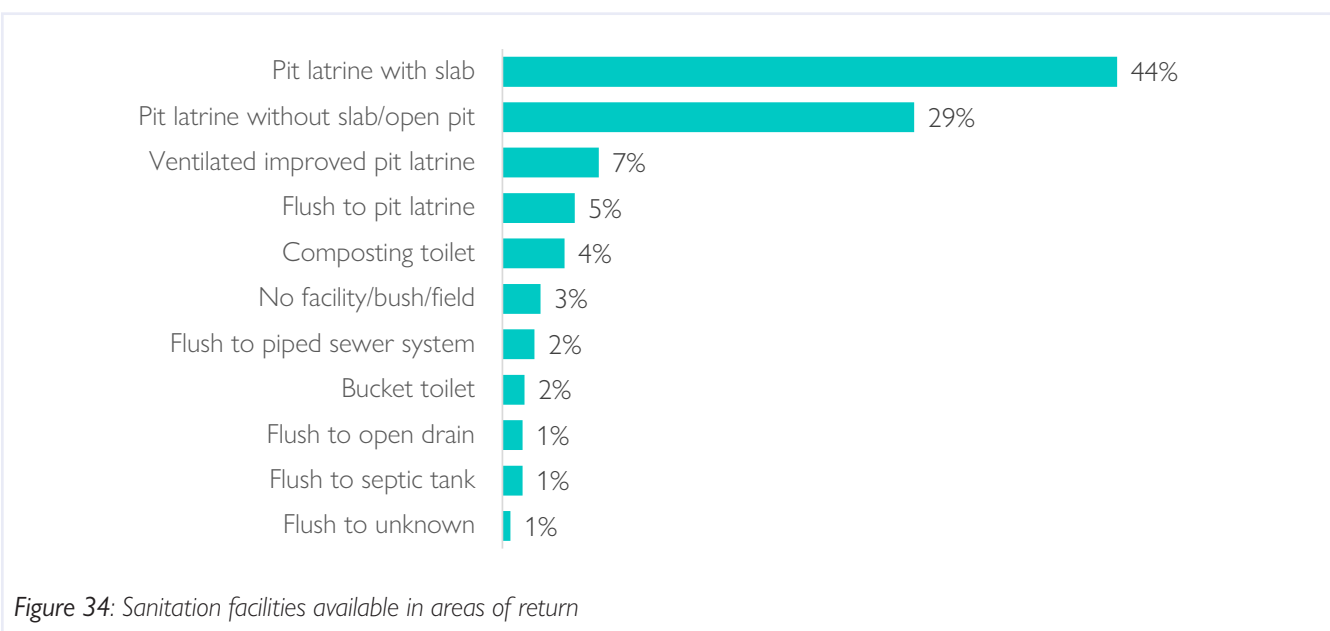
Toilet/Latrine conditions

In 75 per cent of the return locations, the sanitation facilities were reported to be non-hygienic and non-usable in five per cent of the locations. The key informants in 19 per cent of the locations cited that the sanitation facilities were in good condition. The conditions of toilets/latrines in Borno State appear more critical compared to other states with 92 per cent locations reported to have facilities not hygienic. While Adamawa State recorded the highest number of locations with good sanitation facilities (33%).



Sanitation facilities

The most common sanitation facility is the pit latrine with slab, accounting for 44 per cent of the return locations. the second most prevalent is the pit latrine without slab/open pit recorded in 29 per cent of the locations. More advanced sanitation options like ventilated improved pit latrines (7%) and flush to piped sewer system (2%) are less common. No facility/bush/field reported in three per cent of the locations suggests open defecation and further highlights ongoing challenges in access to sanitation facilities.



4.4 HEALTH FACILITIES/SERVICES FOR RETURNEES

Access to health facilities

The majority of return locations (97%) have access health facilities. Despite the high overall access rate, the 3% without access in the BAY states represent a significant number of individuals when considering the population size, highlighting an area for potential improvement in healthcare delivery.

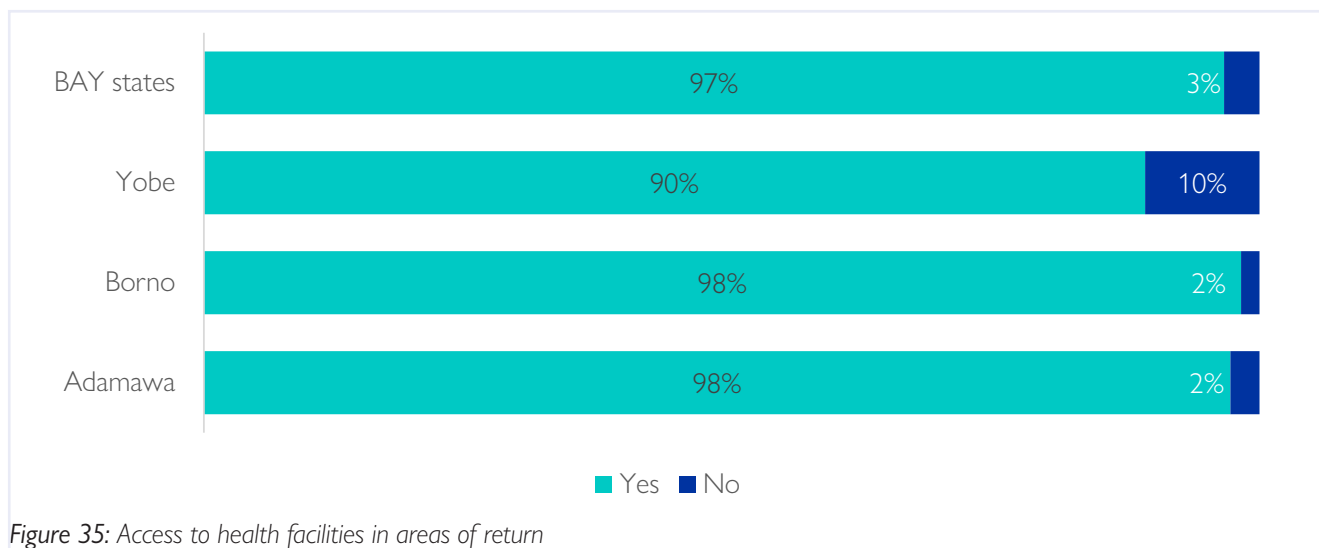


Figure 35: Access to health facilities in areas of return

Regular access to medicine

Individuals in 59 per cent of return locations in the BAY states regularly access medicine from health facilities as reported by key informants. In Borno State, less than half of the return locations rely on health facilities for regular access to medicine, with a significant reliance on chemist shops (in 40% of locations). traditional sources are used in 10 per cent of the return locations in Borno State and two per cent of the locations do not have regular access to medicine. While Adamawa (65%) and Yobe (66%) states shows the highest percentage of locations with regular access to medicine from health centres. In Adamawa State, chemist shops are the primary source of medicine in 30 per cent of return locations and a very small percentage use traditional sources or have no access to medicine (2% each). Yobe State recorded the lowest reliance on chemist shops as source of medicine (15% of return locations).

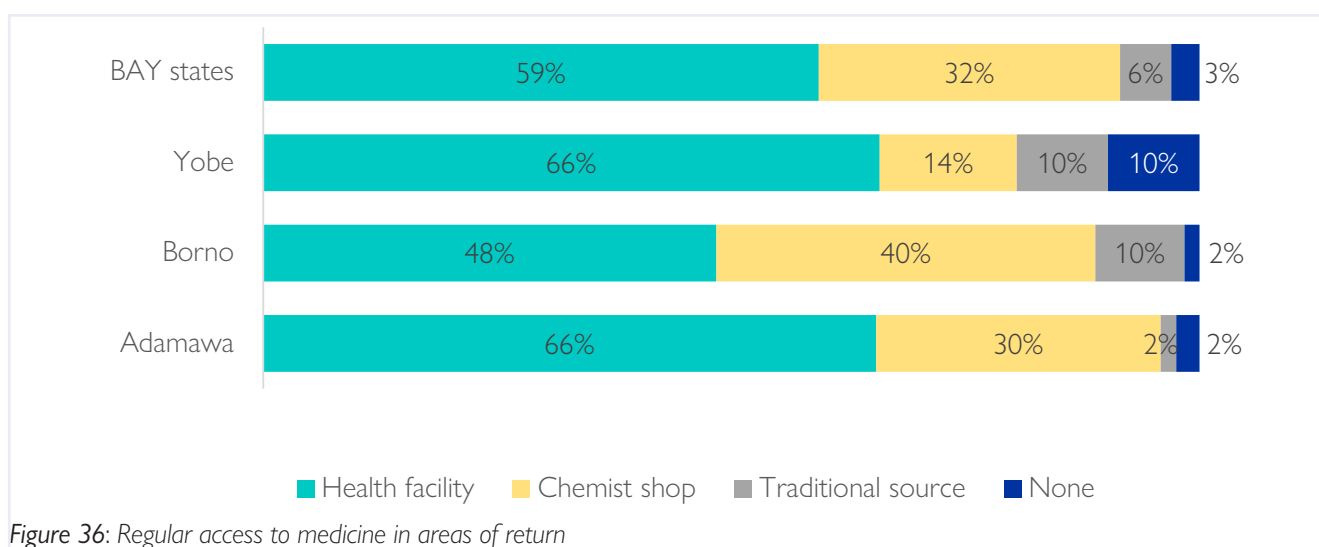


Figure 36: Regular access to medicine in areas of return

4.5 EDUCATION SERVICES FOR RETURNEES

Children attending school

When looking at the collective data for BAY states, the distribution is similar to individual states, with the majority (55%) of return locations with 25 to 50 per cent of children attending school.

The majority of return locations in Adamawa State (54%) have 25 to 50 percentage of school attendance for children. However, a significant portion of locations (11%) reported less than 25 per cent attendance rate. Notably, in six per cent of the locations, key informants reported children do not attend school at all. Similar to Adamawa, most locations in Borno State (49%) are in the 25 to 50 per cent attendance range. A high percentage (33%) of locations in Borno State reported 51 to 75 per cent of the children attending school. Notably, Yobe State shows a different pattern, with no locations with over 75 per cent of children attending school and no locations with no child attending school.

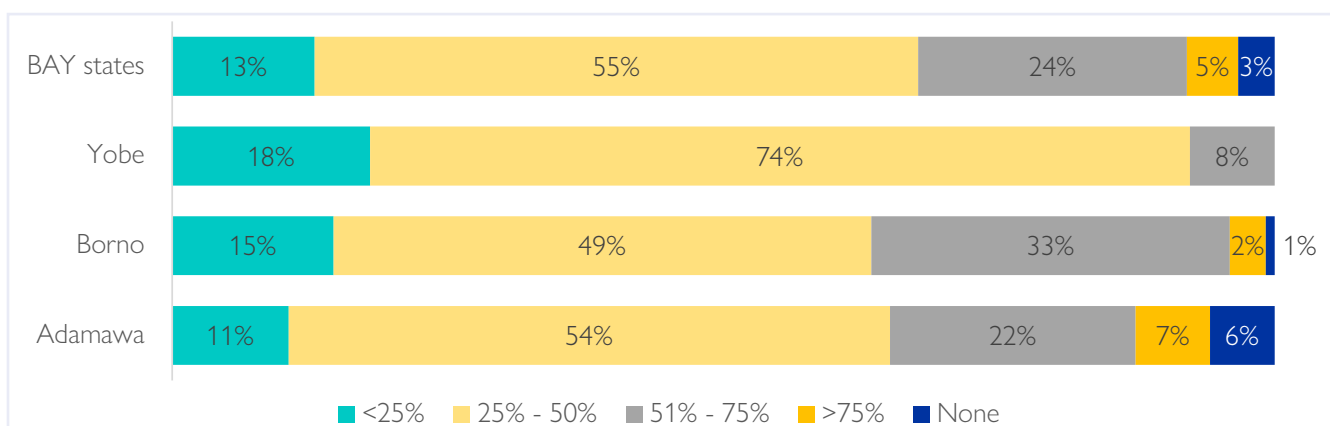


Figure 37: Percentage of children attending school

School age children

Overall, in the BAY states, the schools to school age children ratio is very low with approximately one school per 1,102 children. This suggests a potential challenge in providing adequate educational facilities for the school age children in return locations. From the individual states, Adamawa had the lowest ratio of schools to children, with approximately one school per 934 children. Followed by Borno with one school per 1,499 children and Yobe with one school per 1,792 children.

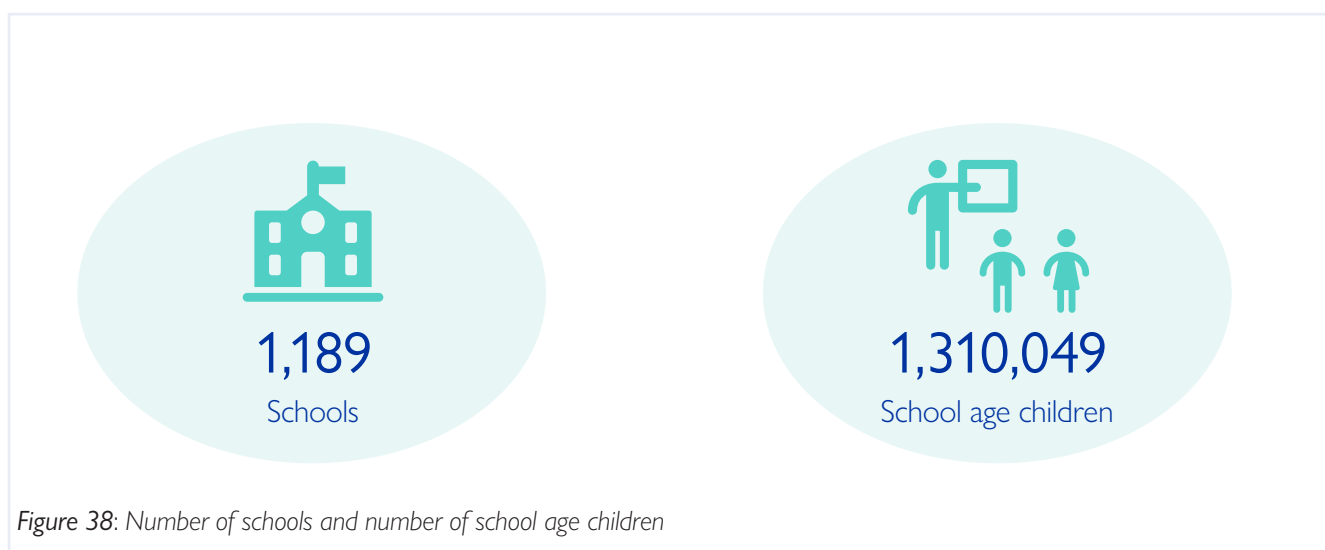


Figure 38: Number of schools and number of school age children

4.6 LIVELIHOOD

Access to income generating activities for returnees

The key informants in 84 per cent of the return locations in the BAY states reported that majority have access to incoming generating activities. Borno State recorded the highest percentage of locations with access to income generating activities, with 90 per cent having opportunities for income generation. Yobe State had the highest percentage (22%) of locations with no access to livelihood activities.

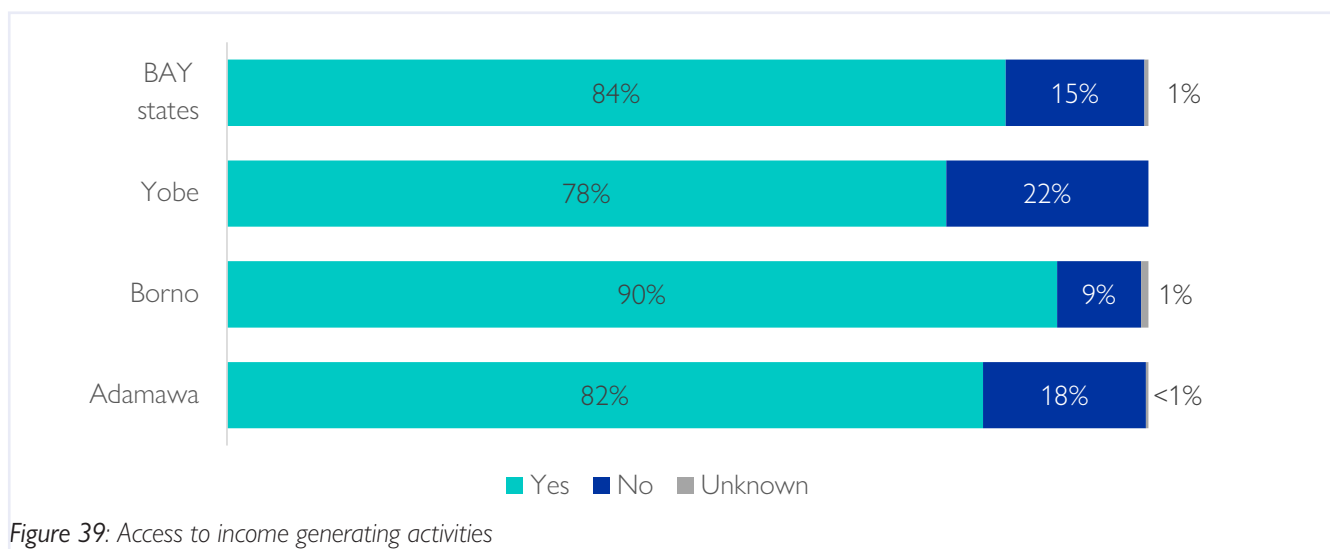


Figure 39: Access to income generating activities

Main source of livelihood for return households

Similar to previous rounds, the predominant occupation (74%) among returnees in majority of the return location was farming, which underscores the importance of access to land and agricultural support for returnees. Farming was followed by petty trade as mentioned by the key informants in 14 per cent of the locations assessed.

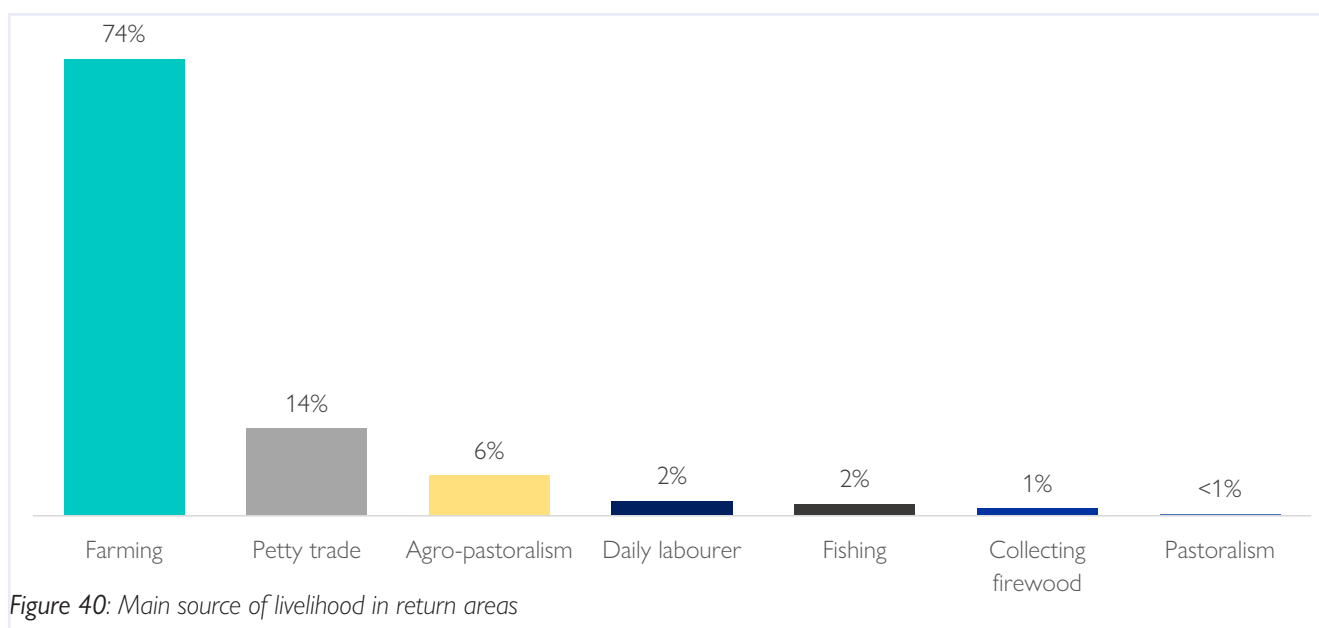


Figure 40: Main source of livelihood in return areas

LIMITATIONS

- Insecurity remains the major hinderance to DTM assessments in the north-east, limiting the field teams access to some locations with returnees and IDPs.
- Transportation of many remote and hard-to-reach areas have become more difficult as a result of cost escalation for transportation.
- Some enumerators experienced hesitance and reluctance from internally displaced populations to cooperate with the surveys as data is collected regularly and assistance is limited.
- The data used for this analysis were estimates obtained through key informant interviews, direct observation and direct interviews. Thus, to ensure these estimates' accuracy and reliability, data collection was performed at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community.

ACRONYMS

BAY states	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states
CCCM	Camp Coordination Camp Management
DTM	Displacement tracking matrix
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGA	Local government area
MSLA	Multi-sectoral location assessment
MT	Mobility tracking
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NE	North-east
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFI	Non-food item
NRCS	Nigerian Red Cross Society
NSAG	Non-state armed group
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
S/NFI	Shelter/non-food item

