

**DTM ROUND 27
MAY 2019**



**DTM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Background	3
Overview: DTM Round 27 Assessments	4
1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT	6
1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA	6
1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	8
1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT	8
1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT	8
1E: MOBILITY	8
1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS	9
1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS	10
1H: UMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS	10
2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS	11
2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs	11
2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION	12
2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS	13
3. RETURNEES	23
3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES	24
3B: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES	24
3C: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	24
3D: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	24
3E: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	24
3F: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES	24
3G: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	25
3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	25
4. METHODOLOGY	26
TOOLS FOR IDPs	26
TOOLS FOR RETURNEES	26

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report of the Round 27 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 25 March to 29 May 2019 and reflects trends from the 6 most affected north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Over the Round 27 reporting period, heightened hostilities and increased insecurities continued to restrict coverage of DTM assessments – in-line with the previous round of assessments that were conducted in January 2019. In all, 1,980,036 individuals were recorded as being displaced in the affected states in Round 27, a nominal increase of less than 2 per cent or 31,687 individuals over the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded in the last round of assessment.

The figure is, however, lower than the number of displaced persons recorded in Round 25, which was carried out before the onset of the current escalation of violence in October 2018, when a significantly higher number of Local Government Areas (LGAs) and wards were accessible. In DTM Round 25 assessments, 2,026,602 people were recorded as IDPs.

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews were conducted with 4 per cent of the identified IDP population — that is, 87,524 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 2,383 sites – marginally less than the 2,415 sites that were accessed in the last round of assessment for gaining a better understanding the needs of the affected population. These sites included 281 (less than 298 in last round) camps and camp-like settings and 2,102 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, profile of their initial displacement, shelter conditions of returnees, health, education, livelihood, market, assistance and WASH facilities available to the returnees.

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 to support 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 where communities were hosting IDPs at the time of the assessment.

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

OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 27 ASSESSMENTS

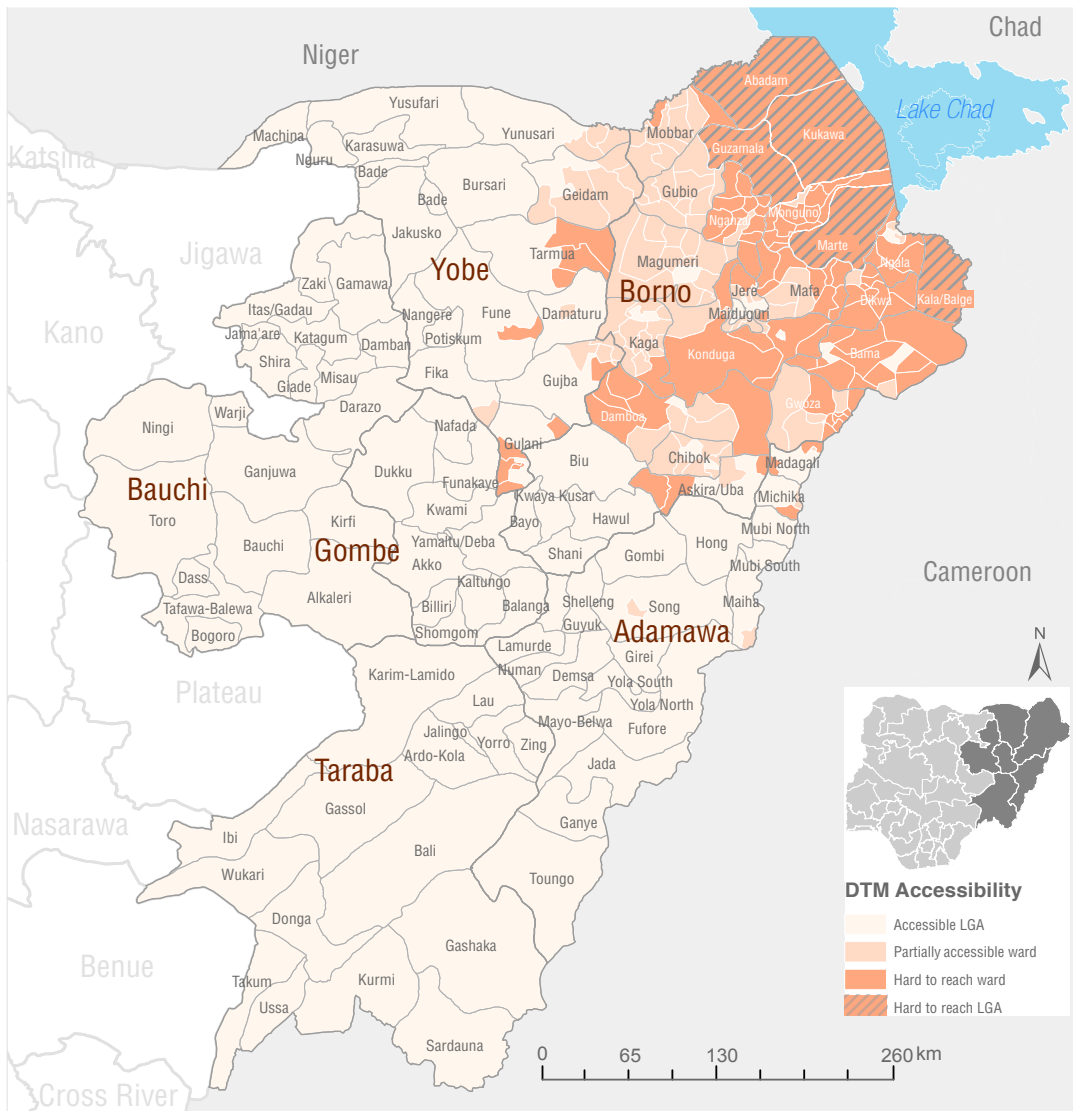
DTM Round 27 assessments were carried out from 25 March to 29 May 2019 in 107 LGAs including 795 wards in the conflict-affected north-eastern Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. As per the assessment, 1,980,036 individuals were recorded as being displaced in the affected states, a nominal increase of less than two per cent, or 31,687 individuals, from the number of IDPs recorded in the previous round of assessment conducted in January 2019.

The number, however, is lower than the 2,026,602 IDPs recorded in Round 25, which was carried out before the onset of the current escalation of violence in October 2018. The number of areas accessible to humanitarian actors has been steadily decreasing on account of the exponential increase in attacks and kidnappings by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG), counter offensives by the Nigerian security forces and the overall deterioration in the security situation.

In fact, the reduction in numbers of IDPs and locations accessed in the last 2 rounds of assessment is a marked deviation from

the trends since December 2017 and should be understood not as an actual drop in numbers, but as a result of the restricted coverage of assessments. To illustrate, 1.7 million IDPs were recorded in February 2018. This number increased to 2 million by October 2018. Similarly, 110 LGAs with 807 wards were accessible during Round 25 and only 2 LGAs were inaccessible, namely: Abadam and Marte. But in Round 26, 13 wards were inaccessible and populous LGAs like Guzamala, Kukawa and Kala/Balge in the most-affected State of Borno were no longer accessible. Likewise, in Round 27, only 107 LGAs were accessible. LGAs like Guzamala, Kukawa and Kala/Balge remained inaccessible. Access was gained in 1 ward since Round 26 was conducted in January 2019.

Lastly, the number of sites assessed by DTM enumerators also decreased in DTM Round 27 assessments. Only 2,383 locations could be assessed during Round 27, which represents a 3 per cent reduction over the 2,457 locations that were assessed in Round 26.



Map1: ACCESS MAP

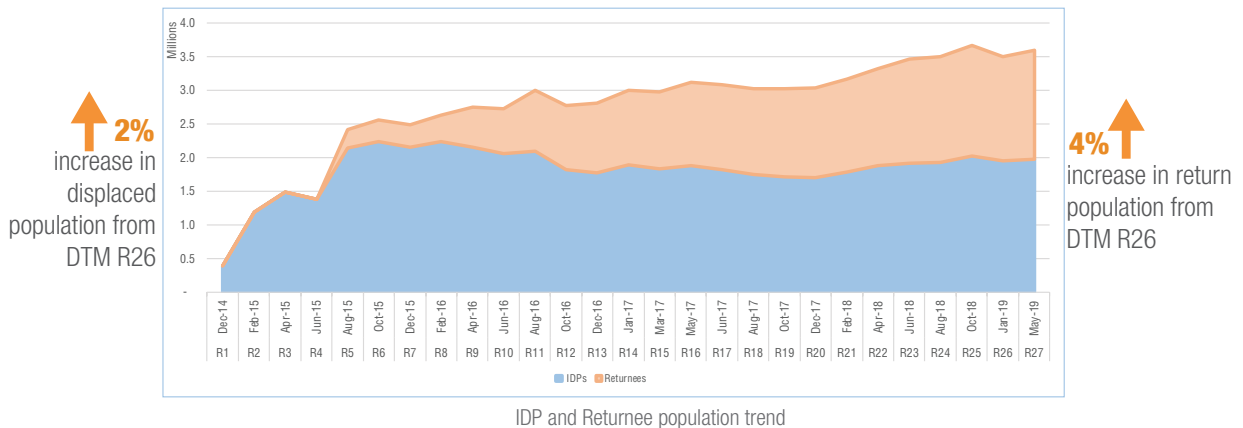
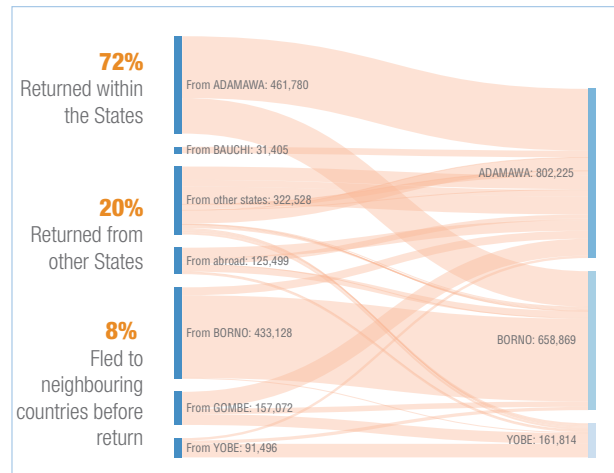
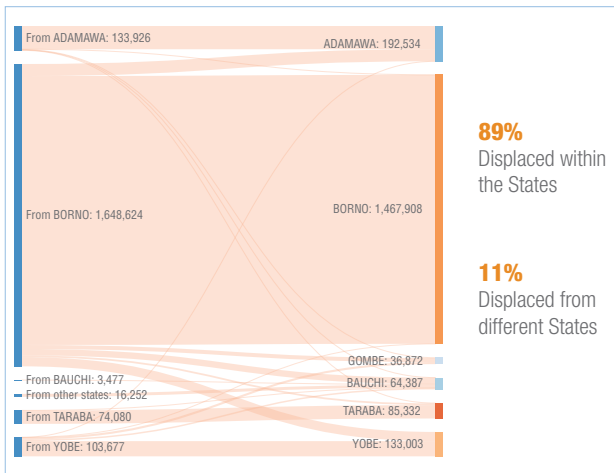
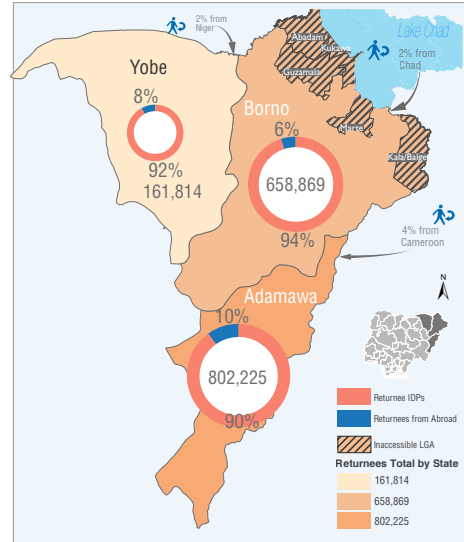
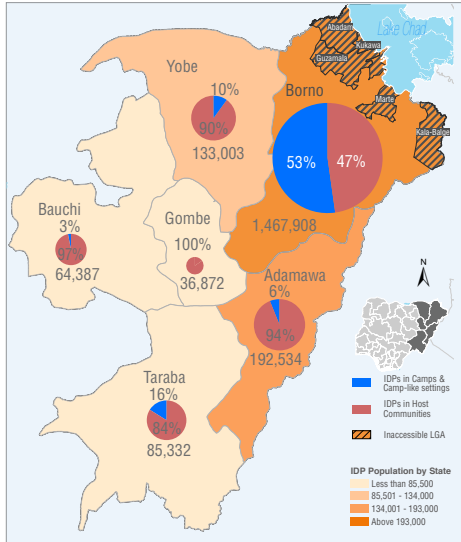
KEY HIGHLIGHTS

1,980,036
Displaced Individuals

1,622,908
Returned Individuals

55% Female 45% Male 23% Children under 6 Y 80% Women and Children

53% Female 47% Male 30% Children under 6 Y 79% Women and Children



1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

As of 29 May 2019, the estimated number of IDPs in conflict affected north-eastern states Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe States was 1,980,036 or 392,019 households. The figure represents a nominal increase of 31,687 (less than 2%) compared to the previous round of assessment that was conducted in January 2019. Both assessment rounds have been conducted where entire LGAs are inaccessible due to a sharp escalation in clashes between NSAG and Nigerian security forces. Prior to the latest clashes, the number of wards that DTM was assessing had

number recorded in Round 25, published in November 2018. The number of people who have been displaced has increased between Round 26 and Round 27, this could be linked to the increased insecurity in this area. Additionally, this figure is not complete as it is missing those LGAs which remain inaccessible due to the security situation.

Within Borno, populous LGAs like Kala/Balge, Kukawa and Guzamala could once again not be assessed by DTM due to insecurity. In Round 25 assessment, which was published before the recent decrease in accessibility, Kala/Balge had recorded 76,389 IDPs while 13,521 displaced persons were recorded in Kukawa and 1,845 in Guzamala.

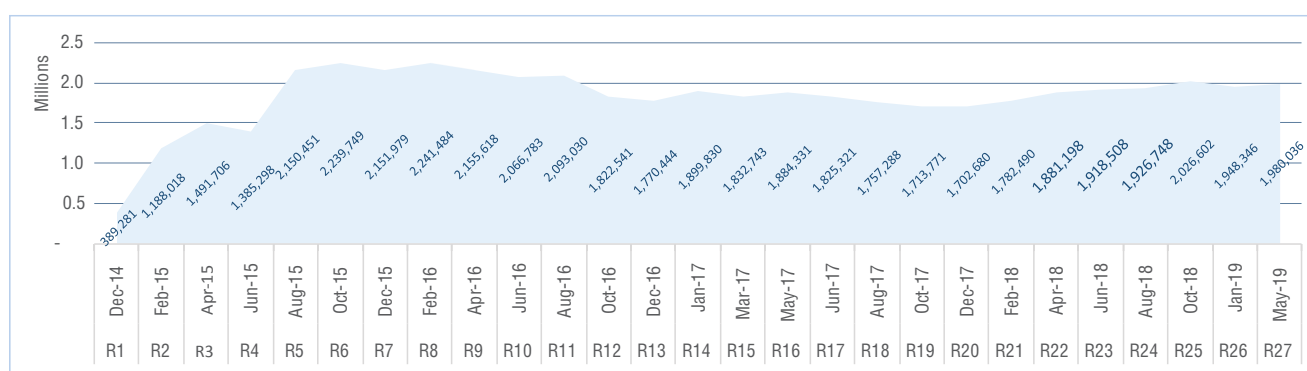


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

been steadily increasing in 2018. From 797 wards assessed in June 2018 to 807 assessed in the 25th round of assessment that was published in November 2018.

The trends in total number of the IDP population, measured by DTM Round, can be seen in Figure 1. Round 25 identified 2,026,602 IDPs which was in-keeping with the steady increase in number of IDPs observed over the last few months. In August 2018 (Round 24), the number of IDPs identified was 1,926,748. Prior to this, a two per cent increase was recorded in the 23rd Round of assessment compared to Round 22 (published in April 2018). The number of returns has also been on the increase as can be noted from Section 3 on Returnees.

State	Count of LGAs	Round 26 (January 2018)	Round 27 (May 2019)	Difference
ADAMAWA	21	194,603	192,534	-2,069
BAUCHI	20	66,716	64,387	-2,329
BORNO	22	1,435,817	1,467,908	32,091
GOMBE	11	36,882	36,872	-10
TARABA	16	86,474	85,332	-1,142
YOBE	17	127,857	133,003	5,146
TOTAL	107	1,948,349	1,980,036	31,687

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by State

The most-affected state is Borno state, which continues to host the highest number of IDPs, with 1,467,908 IDPs residing in the state as per Round 27 DTM assessments. The total number of IDPs observed in Round 27 is a 2 per cent increase (32,091 IDPs) from the 1,435,817 IDPs that were recorded in Borno during Round 26 assessment. With this increase the total number of IDPs in Borno is now nearly the same as the

Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) in Borno, the capital city which hosts the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in north-eastern Nigerian, saw a reduction in number of IDPs. This is a rare occurrence given that it is the favored location for displaced persons due to the high concentration of humanitarian actors and humanitarian aid. Round 27 recorded a reduction of 10,838 IDPs in MMC, bringing the total number to 252,217 compared to 263,055 recorded in Round 26. The total number of displaced persons recorded in MMC during Round 25, published in November 2018, was 234,045.

Some of the key reasons for this reduction included: people who returned to their place of origin in order to be able to vote during the recent elections but have stayed back and not returned yet, some displaced persons have moved to other locations due to the closure of sites or poor living conditions and some others have made their way to other states like Bauchi and Kebbi.

The other LGA in Borno that saw a marked reduction in IDP numbers was Nganzai. As per the latest assessment, the LGA had 35,922 IDPs, which is 1,051 less than the 36,973 IDPs counted in the previous round of assessment. The main reason given to explain the decrease was the relocation of IDPs to Monguno and other locations due to poor living conditions and frequent fires.

On the other hand, LGAs like Damboa recorded a substantial increase in the number of IDPs due to new arrivals as a result of the escalation of violence. The number of displaced persons went up by 11,628 from the 96,747 IDPs recorded in the previous assessment in Damboa. Similarly, Monguno LGA witnessed an increase of 8,211 IDPs, taking the total number of displaced persons in the LGA to 157,199 due to influx of

DTM REPORT ROUND 27 - MAY 2019

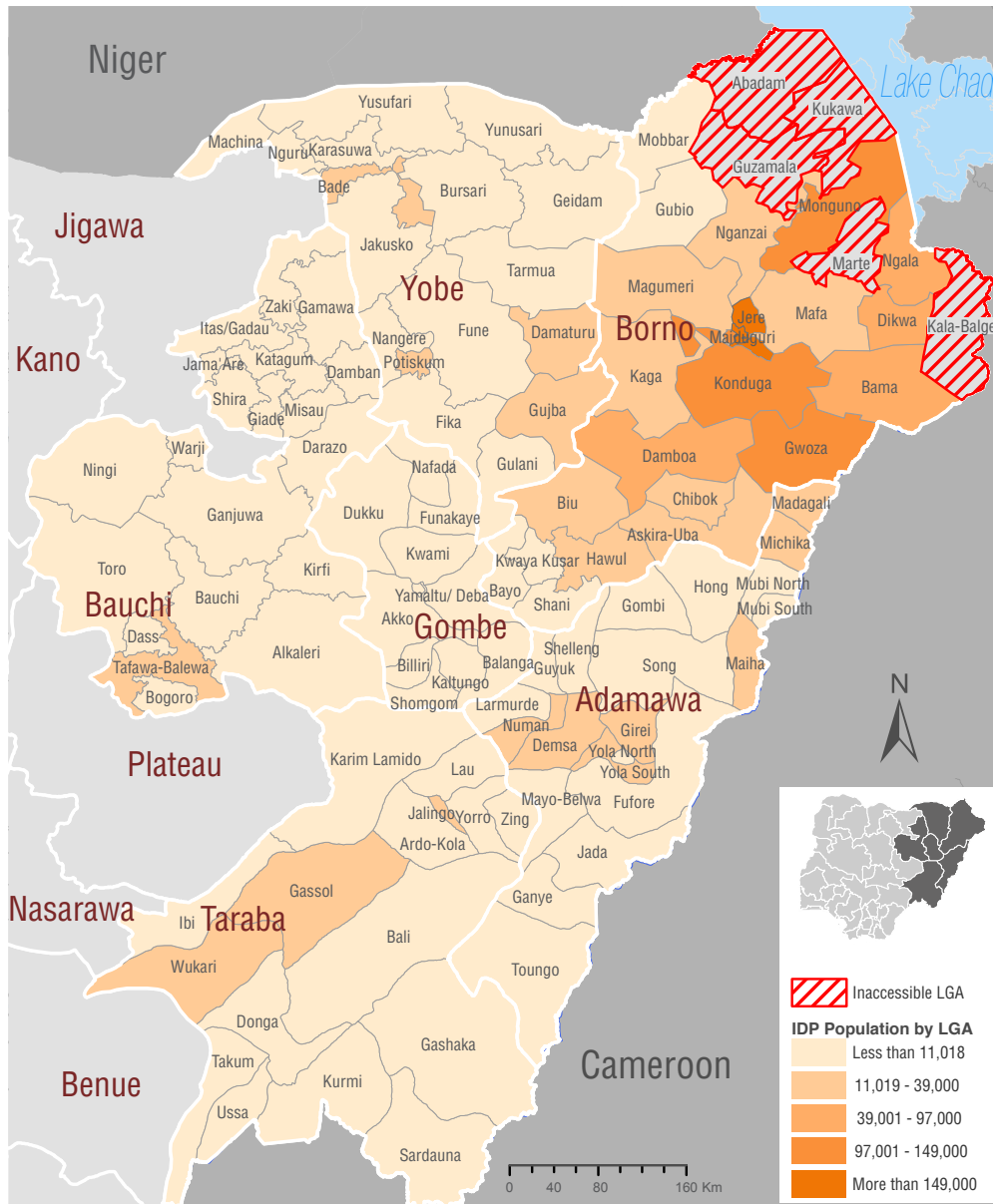
newly displaced persons from Kukawa LGA due to increased violence in that area.

Gwoza LGA witnessed an increase of 7,912, bringing its total IDP population to 133,358 individuals. This increase is in part due to the return of displaced persons from neighboring Cameroon. These returns were triggered reportedly due to poor living conditions. Konduga LGA also saw an increase of 6,525 IDPs due to the influx of displaced persons from Kala/Balge LGA, taking its IDP population to 136,591.

Meanwhile, Guzamala, Kala/Balge and Kukawa LGAs remained inaccessible to all humanitarian actors including DTM enumerators in addition to Abadam and Marte that have been

inaccessible for years. Hence no IDPs were recorded in these LGAs which effected the total number of IDPs in Borno and helps explain the difference in total IDP population between Round 25 which was conducted in November 2018, before the recent increase in insecurity.

Yobe witnessed an increase in IDP numbers recording 133,003 IDPs. This is a nominal -increase of 5,146 IDPs compared to Round 26. Other states including Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba registered minor reductions in the number of IDPs observed in Round 27.



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex was obtained by interviewing a sample of 87,524 persons, representing 4 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the 6 most affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The results are depicted in Figures 2 and 3 below. The average household had 5 occupants.

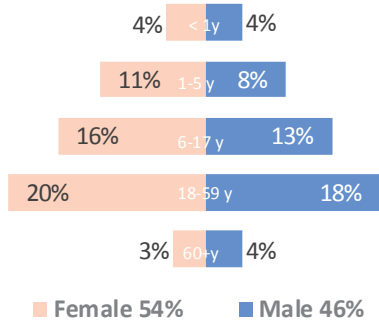


Figure 2: IDPs by age group and sex

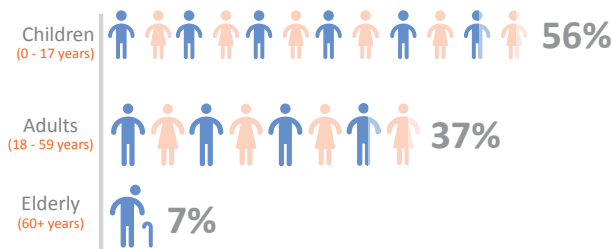
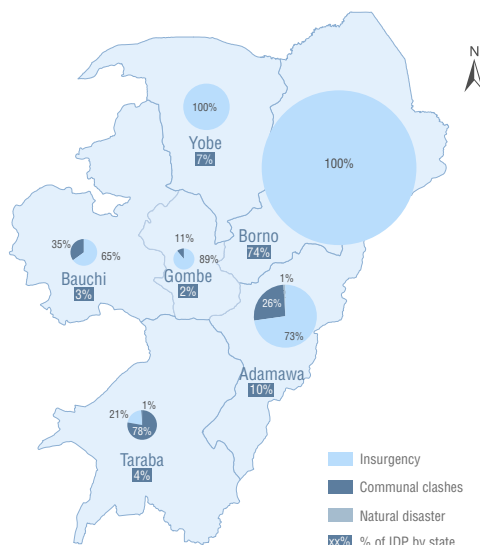


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged compared to Round 26. The ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (93% - up from 92%), followed by communal clashes, which led to the displacement of 7 per cent 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 Round 27.



Map 3: Cause of displacement and percentage of IDP population by State

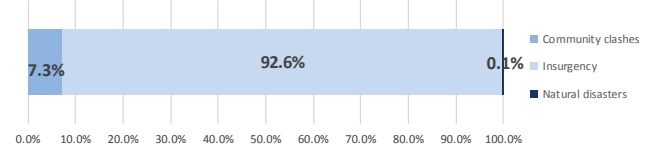
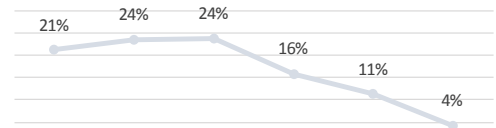


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Four per cent of all displacements took place in 2019. With the highest percentage of displacements have taken place in 2016 and 2015 (24% each). Sixteen per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 and 11 per cent in 2018 (Figure 4).



	Before 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ADAMAWA	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	0%
BAUCHI	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GOMBE	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
YOBE	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
BORNO	13%	18%	20%	13%	7%	3%
Total	21%	24%	24%	16%	11%	4%

Figure 5: Displacement trend by State

1E: MOBILITY

CAMPS AND CAMP-LIKE SETTINGS:

Forty per cent of residents of camps and camp-like settings have previously been displaced, this is the same as was found in Round 26. In Adamawa and Yobe states, 54 per cent of the interviewed individuals had been previously displaced. In Borno, 37 per cent of IDPs said they have been displaced previously, this is a four per cent reduction compared to Round 26.

Four per cent of displaced persons in Adamawa said they have been displaced 4 times. Thirty-three per cent of IDPs have been displaced 2 times, with Taraba having the highest percentage of people displaced 2 times at 45 per cent.

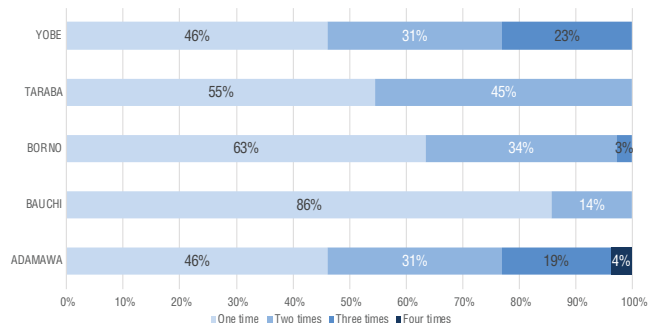


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In line with the previous round of assessments, the majority of IDPs in displacement sites said they intended to return to their places of origin given favorable circumstances. This figure was highest in Borno (91% but down from 93% in Round 26) and lowest in Bauchi (57% reduced from 73%).

Forty-nine per cent, increasing from 46 per cent in Round 26, 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 (22%) and access to land (10%).

HOST COMMUNITIES:

Twenty-four per cent (increased from 22% in Round 26) of IDPs living in host communities reported having been displaced 2 times with some LGA reporting higher incidence of this, Borno (38%) and Taraba (35%). Similar to Round 26, 3 per cent of the assessed population in all evaluated states have been displaced 3 times.

In comparison to those living in displacement sites, only 76 per cent of displaced people residing with host communities intended to go back to their places of origin. Thirty-one per cent of IDPs (no change from Round 26) cited improved security situation as the main reason for wanting to return, followed by access to Kano better services (17%) and access to land (5%).

For those who reported no intention to return, damage to their houses (11%) 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 (3%) and security concerns in their present place of residence (3%).

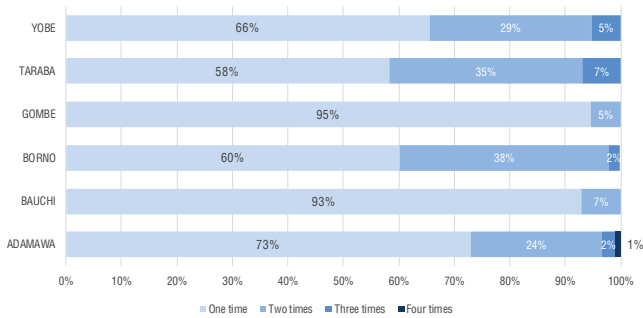


Figure 7: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in host communities

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

The most-affected state, Borno, continues to be the place of origin for the majority of IDPs (83%) in conflict affected states of north-eastern Nigeria. After Borno, Adamawa produced the second largest number of IDPs (respectively 7% - having reduced from 10%). The majority of displaced persons are remaining within their state of origin, see Map 4 and Figure 8

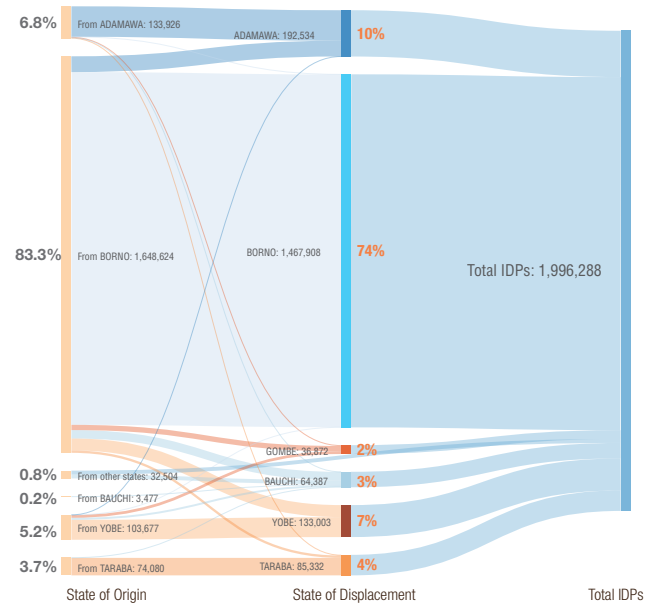
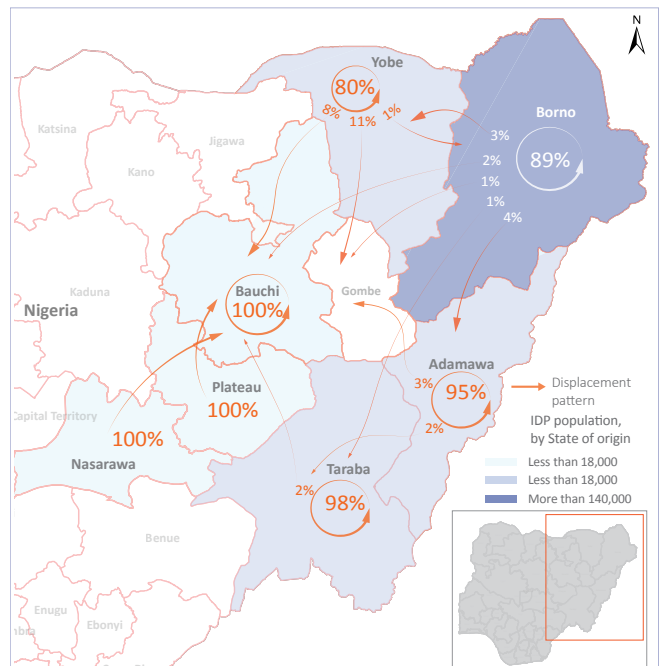


Figure 8: Illustration showing State of origin and State of Displacement



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS

As in Round 26, 59 per cent of all IDPs were living in host communities (Figure 9) during Round 27 with the remaining 41 per cent residing in camps and camp-like settings. Out of all the 6 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 with host communities. In all other states, people living with host communities far outnumber those in camps and camp-like settings.

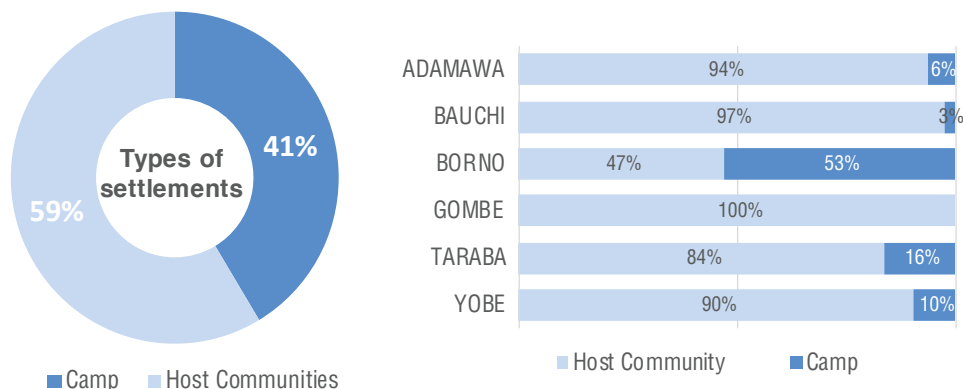


Figure 9: IDP settlement type by state

DTM ROUND	Security	Water for washing and cooking	Sanitation and Hygiene	Drinking water	Medical services	Shelter	NFI	Food
23	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	6%	15%	71%
24	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	12%	73%
25	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	6%	13%	74%
26	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	6%	15%	73%
27	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	5%	13%	73%

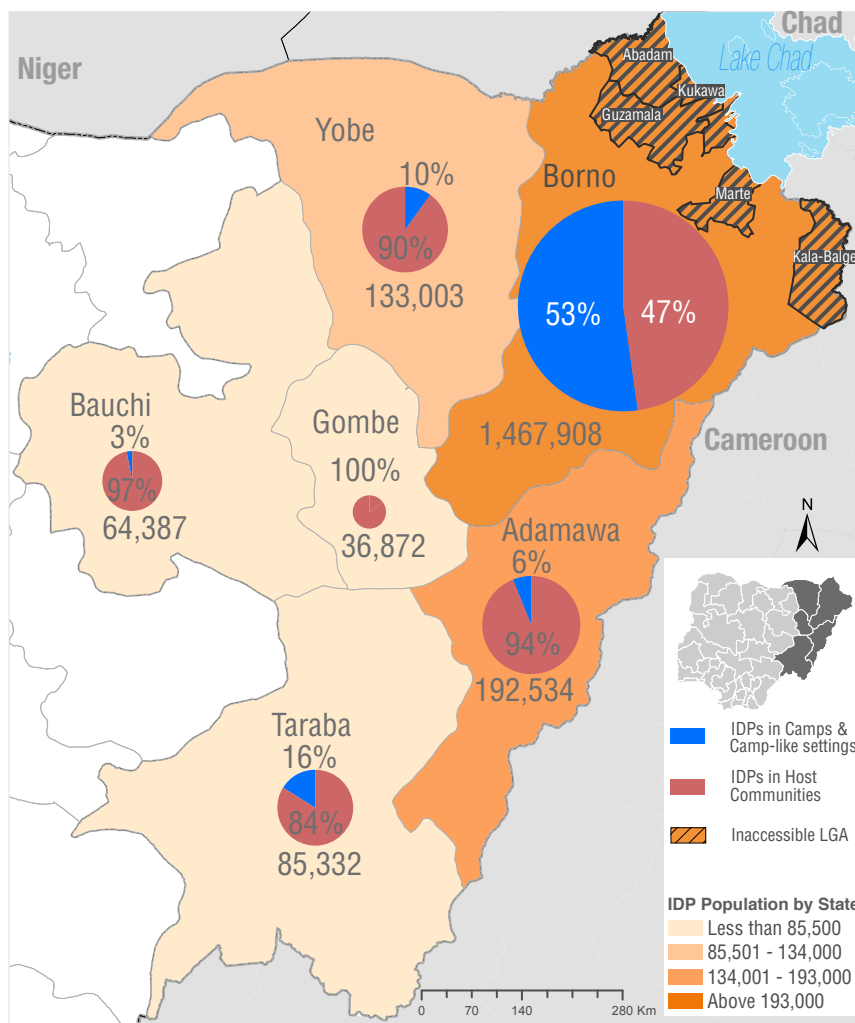
Table 2: Main needs of IDPs by round of assessments

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

DTM Round 27 site assessments were conducted in 2,383 sites. This is a marginal decrease of 1 per cent from the 2,415 sites that were assessed in the last round. The purpose of

site assessments is to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. These sites included 281 camps and camp-like settings (down from 298 in last round of assessment) and 2,102 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities (down from 2,117).



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

State	Camp/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	11,873	26	9%	180,661	454	22%	192,534	480
BAUCHI	1,705	7	2%	62,682	369	18%	64,387	376
BORNO	783,215	224	80%	684,693	460	22%	1,467,908	684
GOMBE				36,872	203	10%	36,872	203
TARABA	13,874	11	4%	71,458	218	10%	85,332	229
YOBE	12,641	13	5%	120,362	398	19%	133,003	411
Total	823,308	281	100%	1,156,728	2,102	100%	1,980,036	2,383

Table 2: Change in IDP figures by State

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

The highest land ownership type of IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings is private buildings (54% - down from 55%) followed by 44 per cent (up from 43%) of government or public buildings and 1 per cent of ancestral property. Emergency shelters was the most common shelter type for displaced people living in camps and camp-like settings followed by self-made or makeshift shelters (34%) and public/government buildings (9%).

Most displaced persons residing with host communities lived in private buildings (89% - up from 88%) followed by eight per cent (down from 9%) residing in government or public buildings (8%) and ancestral property (3%).

Out of the 281 displacement sites (camps and camp-like settings) that were assessed, 60 per cent were located in Borno and nearly all were spontaneous (95%). As in the last round of assessment, 59 per cent (up from 58%) of sites were classified as collective settlements or centers, the highest percentage of which was found in Taraba (64%). Forty per cent were categorized as camps and 1 per cent were classified as transitional centers.

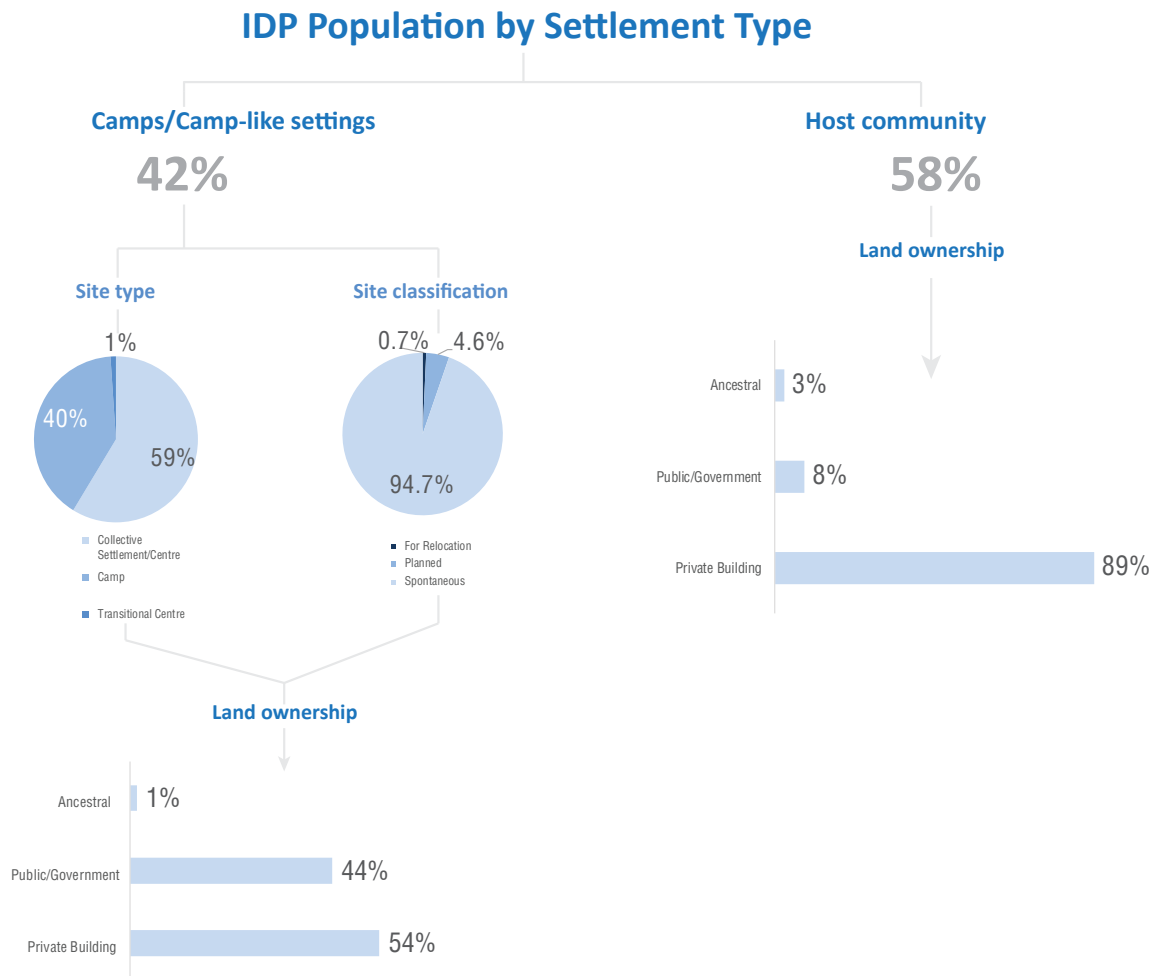


Figure10: IDP settlement type by state

2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 27 DTM assessment, out of the 281 camps and camp-like sites assessed, 85 per cent were informal. Sixty-seven per cent of assessed locations had site management support and rest did not. Forty-seven per cent of locations reported to have CCCM support.

The following support was reportedly available: livelihood (100%), WASH (81%), shelter (89%), food (75%), health (68%) and education (63%).

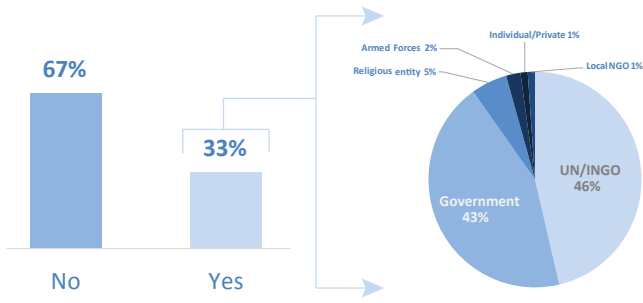


Figure 11: Presence and type of camp management agency

SHELTER

Camps and camp-like settings

Camps and camp-like settings presented a variety of shelter conditions, with the most common type of shelter being emergency shelters in 107 (38.1%) sites, followed by self-made/makeshift shelters (34.2%). Other types were host government buildings (8.5%), family houses (7.8%), schools (3.9%), individual houses (6.0%), community shelters (1.1%) and health facilities (0.4%).

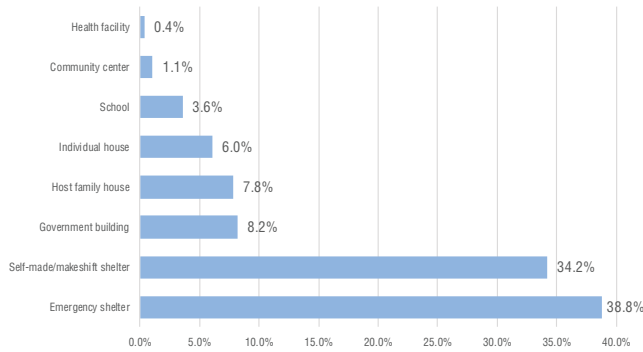


Figure 12: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

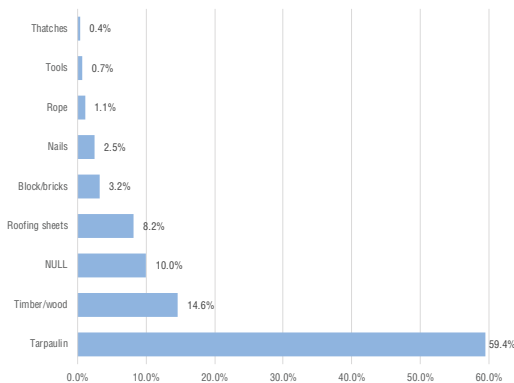


Figure 13: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

Furthermore, of the total 281 camps and camp-like settings, in 16 sites (hosting 28,250 families) in Borno States some households lived without shelter. Out of the total number of IDPs on site, the number of families in need of shelter was lower than 25 percent, With the exception of SSS Quarter camp (GSSSS Damboa) where 50-75% of households reported no shelter owing to the recent influx from Sabon Gari town into the camp.

In 205 sites (hosting 129,530 families) a number of households lived in makeshift or self-made shelters, of which 66 sites where more than 75 percent of the total IDPs on site live in makeshift shelters. In 76 sites no household lived in makeshift shelters.

In 167 sites (hosting 162,044 families), there were households living in emergency shelters structures primarily provided by humanitarian actors. Of these, 49 sites host more than 75 percent of IDPs on site living in these emergency shelters.

In terms of immediate shelter needs, tarpaulin, followed by timber and roofing sheets were reported in 253 sites that hosted 162,141 families.

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

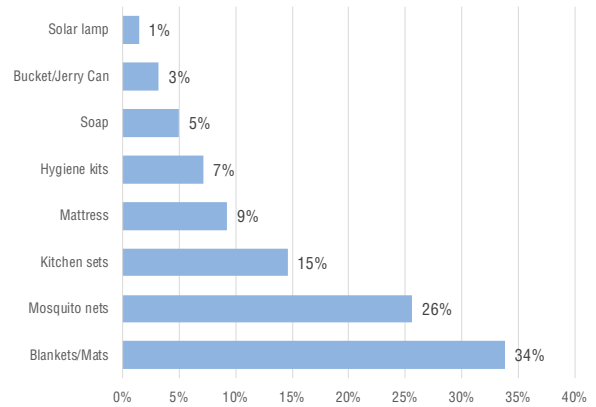


Figure 14: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

Host Communities

This round of assessment identified 2,102 host communities hosting 211,160 IDP households, most commonly residing in the host family's house (which was the most common shelter type in 1,830 sites hosting 177,215 households). This is followed by individual houses (most common shelter type in 169 sites hosting 16,998 households), self-made/makeshift shelters (most common shelter type in 81 sites hosting 15,198 households), emergency shelters (in 9 sites hosting 928 households), government buildings (in 2 sites hosting 107 households), and health facilities (in 4 sites hosting 211 households).

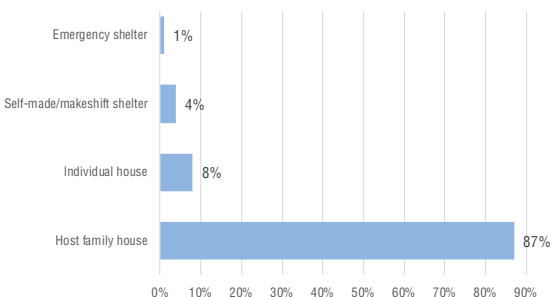


Figure 15: Types of shelter in host community sites

On analyzing the shelter conditions in host communities, it was noted that in 54 sites where 5,027 households are hosted, some IDPs live without shelter. In all cases, the proportion of IDPs in need of shelter was less than 25 percent of the total IDPs in these sites.

Of the sites assessed, 752 sites, hosting 123,160 households, host IDPs living in makeshift shelters. Of these, in 521 sites the IDPs living in makeshift shelters comprise less than 25 percent of the total number of IDPs in these sites.

Of the sites assessed, 237 sites, hosting 48,242 households, host IDPs living in emergency shelters. For 171 of these sites, the proportion of IDPs living in emergency shelters was less than 25 percent of the IDPs on site.

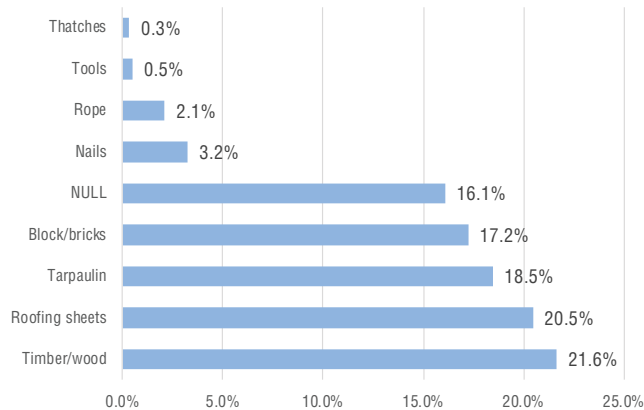


Figure 16: Number of host community sites with most needed type of shelter material

1,764 (84%) sites hosting 165,562 families, have indicated the need for various shelter items. Among them, 455 sites hosting 47,652 households reported timber/wood as the main need, followed by roofing sheets in 430 sites hosting 29,382 households. The third most needed shelter item is tarpaulin in 388 sites hosting 56,159 households. 338 sites hosting 45,598 households had no shelter items needed at the time of the assessment.

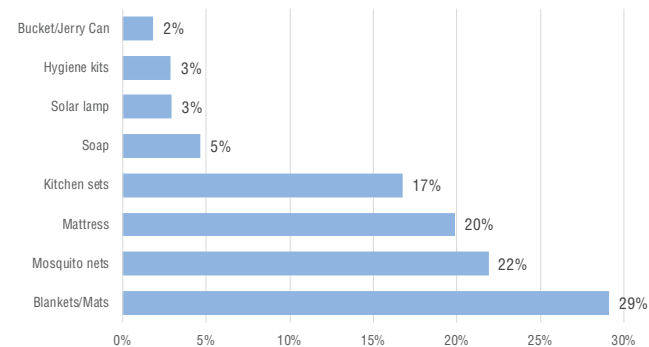


Figure 17: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

Of all the 2,119 sites assessed, the highest need for NFI items was blankets/mats in 612 sites hosting 73,367 households, followed by mosquito nets in 460 sites hosting 47,725 households and kitchen sets in 352 sites hosting 46,077 households.

WASH: WATER RESOURCES

Camp and camp-like settings:

Piped water continues to be the main source of drinking water in most sites (70% of sites – down from 78% in February assessment), followed by hand pumps in 17 per cent (down from 18%) of sites, water trucks in 7 per cent (up from 6%) of sites, protected wells in 3 per cent of sites (down from 4%), unprotected wells in 2 per cent of sites, while 1 per cent got drinking water from other sources such as ponds, lakes, canals and surface water.

Yobe had the highest reliance on piped water supply, with 92 per cent of sites in that state using piped water as a water source, followed by Borno. In fact, in Borno the main source of drinking water was piped water in 75 (up from 73%) per cent of sites, followed by hand pumps in 15 (down from 16%) per cent of sites and water trucks in 8 (up from 6%) per cent of sites.

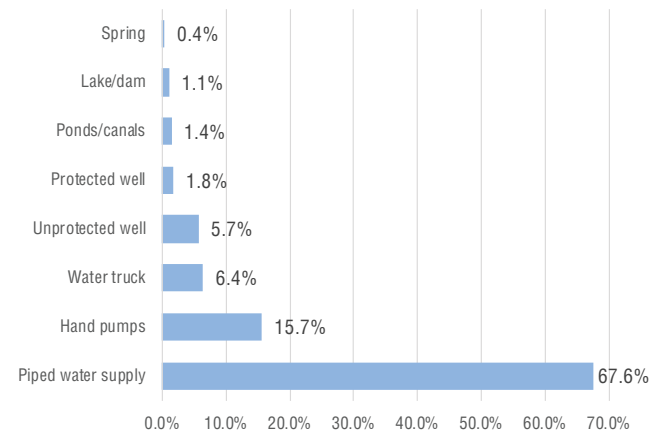


Figure 18: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Overall, in 81 per cent of sites (down from 82% in the 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 79 per cent of sites (Figure 22) This is a drop from 82 per cent recorded in last round of assessment. Water sources had been improved in 59 per cent (down from 67%) of all assessed sites (Table 6). In Borno, this figure was 57 per cent (down from 69%) of sites.

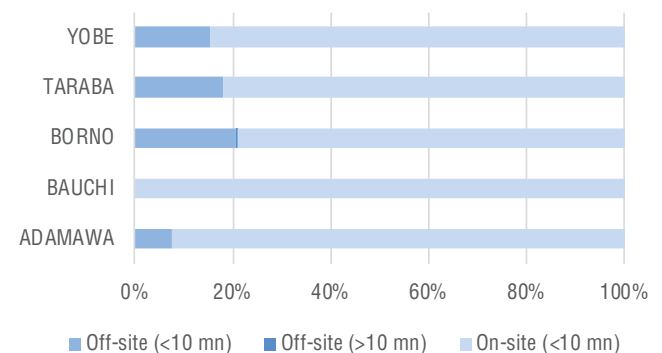


Figure 19: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

As illustrated in Table 3, most residents did not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in 91 per cent of sites (up from 87%). In Borno as well the percentage of residents not differentiating went up slightly from 94 to 96 per cent.

STATE	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	58%	42%
BAUCHI	57%	43%
BORNO	96%	4%
TARABA	73%	27%
YOBE	92%	8%
OVERALL	91%	9%

Table 3: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

STATE	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	50%	50%
BAUCHI	14%	86%
BORNO	43%	57%
TARABA	27%	73%
YOBE	15%	85%
OVERALL	41%	59%

Table 4: Percentage of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

The average amount of water available per person per day was 10 to 15 liters in 58 per cent (up from 49%) of sites. This figure was 60 per cent over the last 2 rounds of assessments published in November and August, respectively. In 31 per cent (up from 15%) of sites, it was more than 15 liters per person and in 12 per cent (down from 13%) of sites IDPs had an average of 5 to 10 liters per person. Drinking water was potable in 93 per cent (up from 91%) of sites with Borno still faring relatively better at 95 per cent.

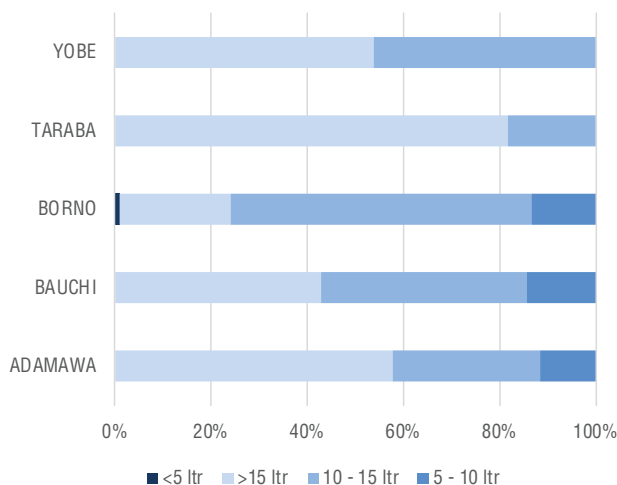


Figure 20: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

Unlike the scenario in camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps are the main source of water in 52 per cent (down from 51%) of sites where IDPs are residing with host communities. In 23 per cent (down from 25%), piped water was the main source of drinking water, followed by protected wells (10%) and unprotected wells (7%). Other common water sources include water trucks (6% of sites) and springs (1%).

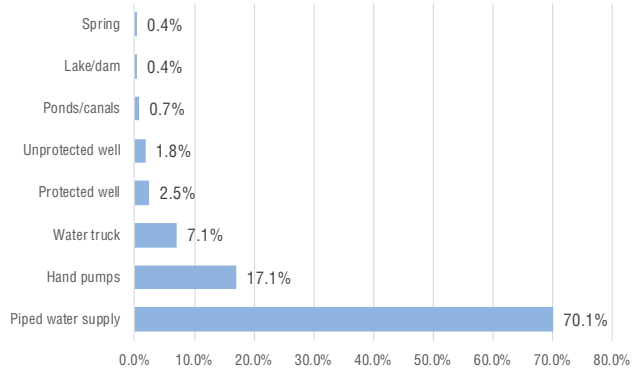


Figure 21: Main drinking water sources in host communities

The scenario differed in Borno, where piped water was the main source in 49 per cent of assessed sites, followed by hand pumps in 29 per cent (up from 28%) of sites and unprotected wells in 10 per cent (down from 12%) of sites.

The main source of water was on-site and less than a 10-minute walk in 78 per cent (up from 74%) of sites. In 8 per cent of sites (down from 11%), water was off-site but at less than a 10-minute walk distance. This figure was 3 per cent (down from 5%) in Borno. In 7 per cent of sites, water was available on-site but at more than 10-minutes' walk and similarly in water was available off-site and more than a 10 minutes' walk.

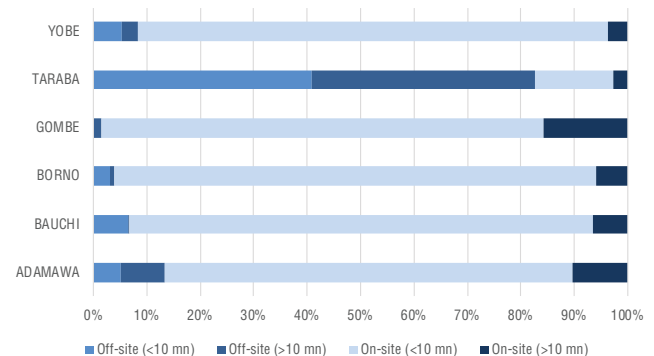


Figure 22: Distance to main water source in host communities

Water points had been improved in 57 per cent (down from 59%). This improvement of water points differed between states: In Yobe, where cholera disease is recurring, 76 per cent (down from 82%) of sites had improved water points and in Borno this figure was 50 per cent (up from 57%).

STATE	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	38%	62%
BAUCHI	40%	60%
BORNO	50%	50%
GOMBE	72%	28%
TARABA	50%	50%
YOBE	24%	76%
OVERALL	43%	57%

Table 5: Percentage of sites reporting improvement to water points in host communities

Forty-eight per cent (up from 46%) of displaced persons living with host communities differentiated between drinking and non-drinking water. In Borno, residents were differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water in 18 per cent of sites.

STATE	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	23%	77%
BAUCHI	30%	70%
BORNO	83%	17%
GOMBE	57%	43%
TARABA	50%	50%
YOBE	70%	30%
OVERALL	52%	48%

Table 6: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

In 50 per cent (down from 51%) of sites, 10 to 15 liters of water was available per person per day; 34 per cent of sites (up from 31%) reported access to more than 15 liters of water per person per day; and in 14 per cent of sites (down from 17%), 5 to 10 liters of water per person per day was available. In Borno, in 63 per cent of sites (no change from last round of assessment), the amount of water available for IDPs living with host communities was between 10 and 15 liters per day (Figure 23).

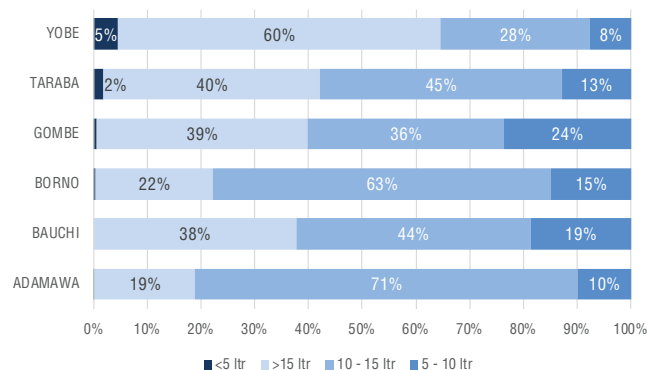


Figure 23: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings

In 95 per cent of displacement sites (up from 93% in the last round of assessment in February), toilets were described as 'not hygienic', while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in only 5 per cent of sites and non-usable in less than a per cent of sites. In Yobe, where cholera is recurring, 100 per cent of toilets were described as not good/hygienic. In Borno, 96 per cent (up from 95%) were reported as not hygienic.

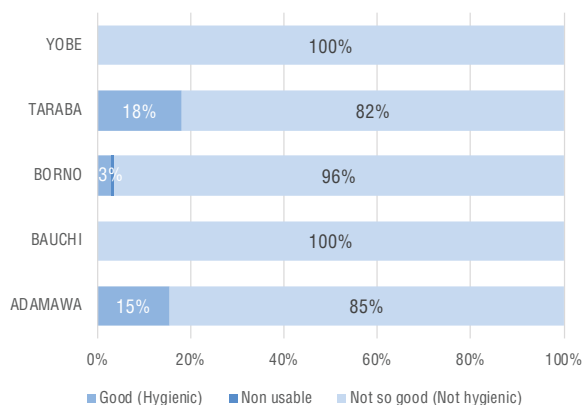


Figure 24: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

Separate toilets for male and female IDPs were available in 34 per cent (down from 42%) of sites; this figure was 33 per cent (down from 43%) in Borno state. In Yobe, 38 percent of sites (down from 46) had separate toilets for men and women. Only 5 per cent of toilets locked from inside. Thirty-three (down from 37.2%) per cent of toilets did not lock from inside.

Handwashing stations were found in 16 per cent (no change from last round of assessment) of sites, out of which 4 per cent did not have soap or water inside. Handwashing practice was practiced in 27 per cent (up from 24%) of sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had taken place in 65 per cent (up from 64%) of displacement sites.

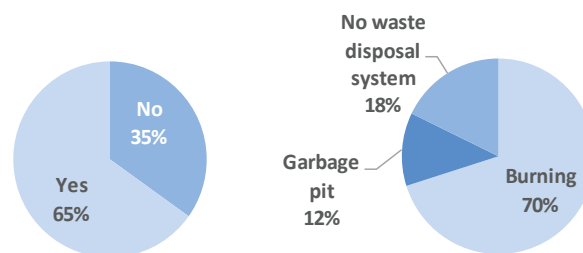


Figure 25: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion (L); Main garbage disposal mechanism (R) in camps/camp-like settings campaigns

Waste was burned in 76 per cent (down by 6%) of sites and garbage pits were used in 13 per cent of the identified sites, while there were no waste disposal mechanisms in 11 per cent (down from 12%) of sites.

Open defecation was observed in 33 per cent of sites (down from 2%) and fully functioning drainage systems were evident in only 1 per cent of the sites.

Host communities

In 98 per cent of host community sites, toilets were described as 'not hygienic' (up from 96% in November round of assessment) and good in 2 per cent of sites. In Borno, 97 per cent (up from 96%) of toilets were reported as not good/hygienic.

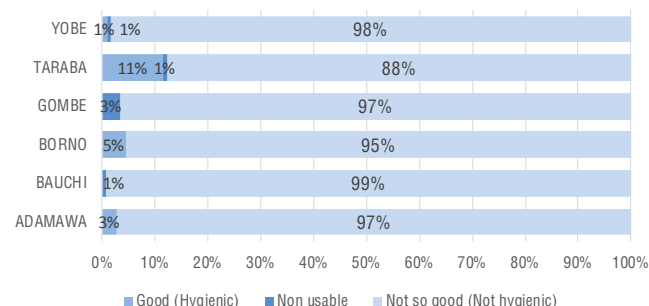


Figure 26: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

Separate toilets for male and female IDPs were available in only 6 per cent (up from 5%) of sites; There was a 4% increase in Borno Borno state. In Yobe, 4 per cent of sites had separate toilets for men and women (down 1%). Toilets lock from inside in 34 (up from 13%) per cent of sites.

Handwashing stations were found in 5 per cent of sites (same as in stations were found in 5 per cent of sites (same as in November round of assessment) but nearly none of them had soap. In Borno, 8 per cent of toilets had handwashing facilities. The practice of handwashing was, however, observed in 15 per cent (up by 1%) of sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had taken place in 27 per cent of sites.

Regarding, garbage disposal in host communities, waste was burned in 61 per cent (down by 65%) of sites, put in garbage pits in 12 per cent of the identified sites (down from 13%) and there was no waste disposal mechanism in 26 per cent (up from 21%) of sites.

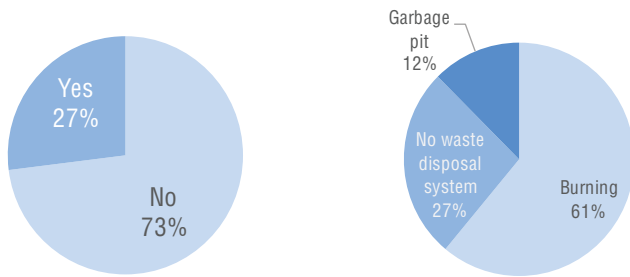


Figure 27: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion (L); Main garbage disposal mechanism (R) in host communities

Open defecation was observed in 53 per cent (up by 47%) of sites and functioning drainage systems were evident in 25 per cent up by 5%

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

In camps and camp-like settings, access to food was on site in 75 per cent (down from 85%) of sites and off-site in 12 per cent of sites. But there were no food provisions in 13 per cent of sites assessed. The situation across the states is depicted in Figure 28.

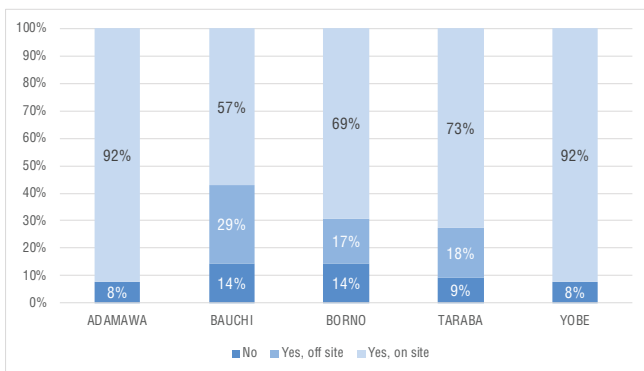


Figure 28: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

In 58 per cent of sites, the last food distribution took place one to three months ago. In 15 per cent of sites, food was last distributed a year or more ago while no food assistance was provided in 13 per cent of sites.

Ninety-seven per cent of displacement sites had access to markets (no change from last round of assessment). The frequency of cash or voucher distribution was irregular in 42 per cent (up from 36%), once a month in 42 per cent of sites (up from 41%) and never in 13 per cent of sites (up from 9%). As shown in Figure 33, in Borno 14 per cent (up from 9%) reported no food or cash assistance.

Once again, food distribution was not the most common means of obtaining food. Personal money was the most common means of obtaining food cited by 46 per cent (down from 45%) of sites. followed by distribution (43%).

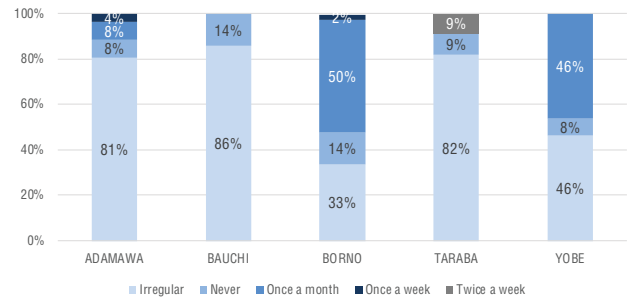


Figure 29: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

In 68 per cent of sites (no change from the last round of assessment) screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported in 42 per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites, and no distribution of micronutrient powders was observed in 63 per cent of sites (up from 60%). The state-wise scenario is given in Figure 29.

No supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 95 per cent of sites (down from 95%). Supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was found in 37 per cent (down from 47%). In 46 per cent of sites (up from 37%), counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was available.

Host Communities

In comparison with IDPs residing in displacement sites, the number of individuals with access to food on-site continues to be lower for IDPs residing in host communities (Figure 30). 56 per cent (by 2%) of sites had access to food on-site. This was the case for 61 per cent of sites assessed in Borno.

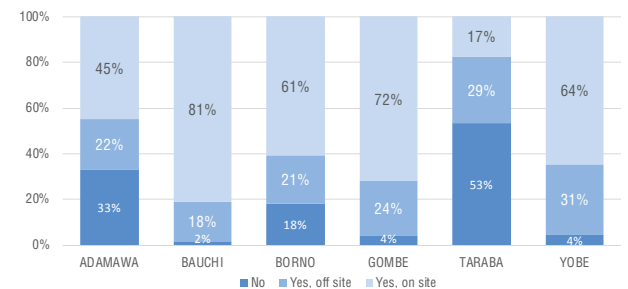


Figure 30: Access to food in host communities

Twenty-five per cent of IDPs had access to food off-site and 19 per cent had no access to food. Ninety-seven per cent of sites (up from 96%) had access to markets, although the frequency of obtaining food or cash vouchers was irregular in 64 per cent of sites (up from 63%). Reportedly, food or cash voucher distribution never took place in 20 per cent (down from 22%) of sites and once a month in 10 per cent of sites (down by 13%).

In Borno, the frequency of food distribution was slightly better than the overall figures with 52 per cent of sites getting irregular food distribution.

Cultivation was most common among IDPs living with host communities and was observed in 52 per cent (down 3%) of sites assessed. The situation in Borno closely mirrored the overall figures.

Malnutrition screening was reported in 32 per cent of assessed sites in host communities. There was no supplementary feeding in 77 per cent of site, for lactating and pregnant women, this was higher (81% of sites). There was no micronutrient powder distribution observed in 82 per cent (up from 79%) of sites. Supplementary feeding for the elderly was evidenced in only 1

per cent of sites.

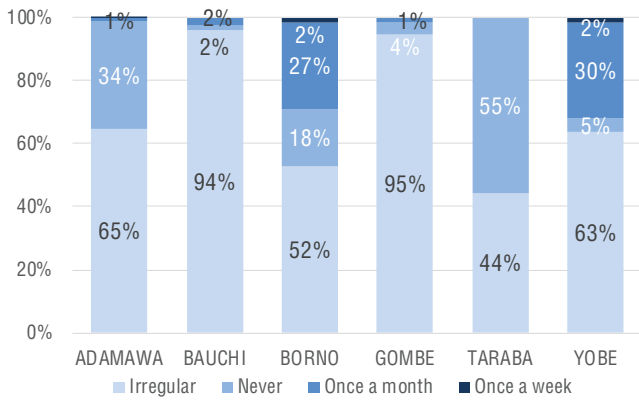


Figure 31: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

Malaria was the most common health problem in 52 per cent (down by 6%) of assessed displacement sites, followed by fever in 27 per cent of sites (up from 15%) and cough in 14 per cent. Regular access to medicine was observed in 78 per cent of sites (down from 81%), same for Borno (81%).

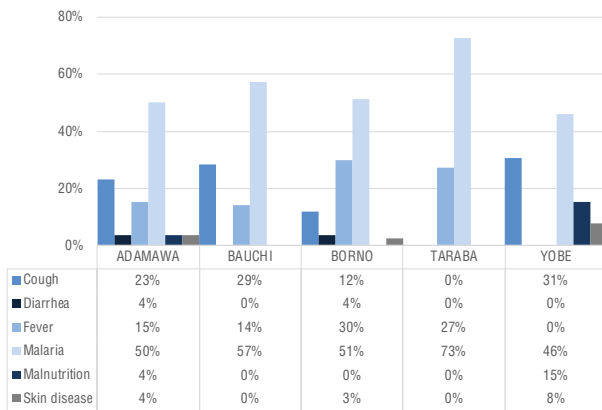


Figure 32: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

Virtually all sites (99%) had access to health facilities. Sixty-one per cent of sites (down by 9%) had health facilities available on-site and within three kilometers; 30 per cent (up from 26%) had access to health facilities off-site but within 3 kilometers; mobile clinics were found in 2 per cent of sites and the health facility was offsite and more than 3 kilometers away in 1 per cent of sites.

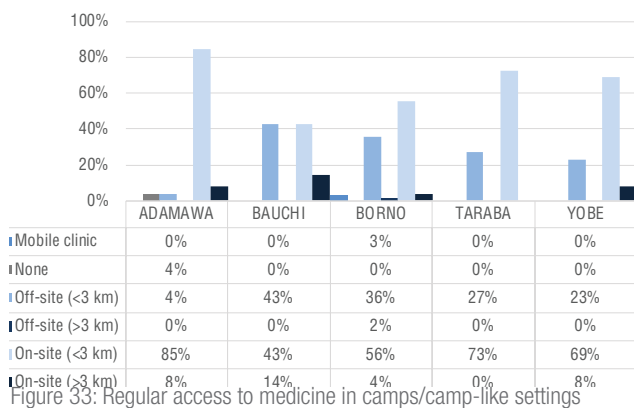


Figure 33: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

United Nations agencies and International NGOs were the main providers of health facilities for IDPs in 56 per cent of sites (down from 59%), followed by the Government in 33 per cent (up from 30%) and NGOs in 7 per cent of sites. The situation in Borno is presented in Figure 34.

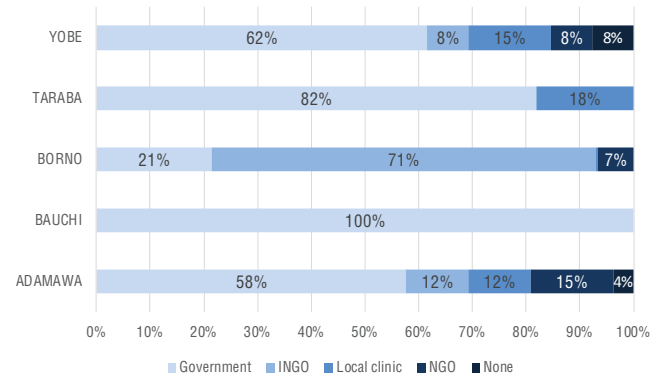


Figure 34: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Mirroring the situation in displacement sites, the most prevalent health ailment among IDPs residing with host community was malaria (53%). The situation by State is illustrated in Figure 35. Fever was the next most prominent health issue in 24 per cent of sites (up from 16%), followed by cough (10% - down from 14%) and diarrhea in 6 per cent of sites.

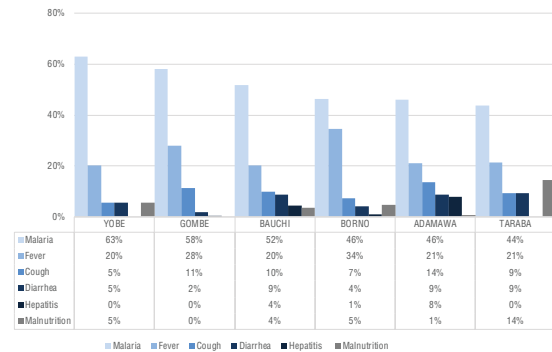


Figure 35 Common health problems in host communities

Regular access to medicine was observed in 72 per cent of sites (same as in last round of assessment), however, in Borno, this was higher as 89% reported regular access. In 99 per cent of sites where IDPs were living with host communities, there was access to health facilities was observed.

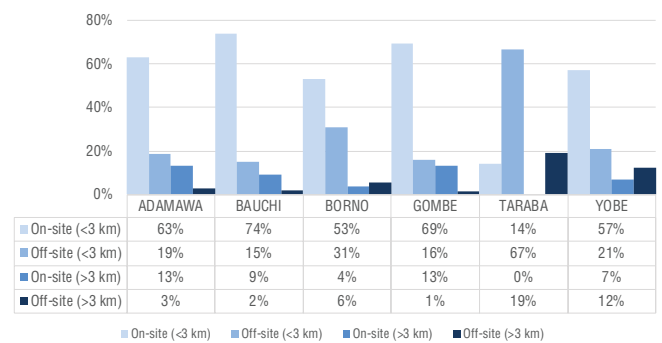


Figure 36: Regular access to medicine in host communities

In 57 per cent of sites (up from 54%), health facilities were on-site and located within 3 kilometers (Figure 36). For 26 per cent of sites (up from 27%), health facilities were off-site but located within 3 kilometers, in 8 per cent of sites the health facilities were off-site but more than 3 kilometers and in 7 per

cent of sites the health facilities were off-site but less than 3 kilometers away.

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 22 per cent of sites (up 1%) and international NGOs in 7 per cent of sites. The situation in Borno differed from the overall trend due to higher presence of INGOs in the state (Figure 37).

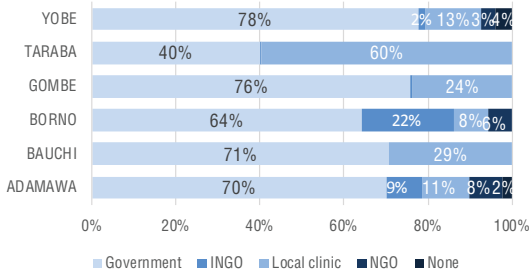


Figure 37: Main health providers in host communities

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to schools improved from an already high of 98 per cent and was universal in all camps and camp-like settings that were accessible during the Round 27 assessment. There has been a steady increase in access to formal and informal schools over the last few rounds of assessments. The scenario in Borno was similar (Figure 38).

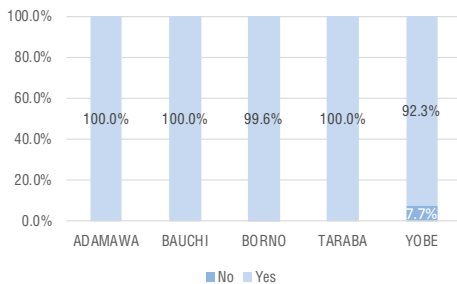


Figure 38: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

In 63 per cent of sites (up by 8%), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 36 per cent of sites (up by 10%). The distance to education facilities was less than 1 kilometer in 75 per cent of sites (up from 74%) and less than 2 kilometers in 25 per cent of sites (up from 23%).

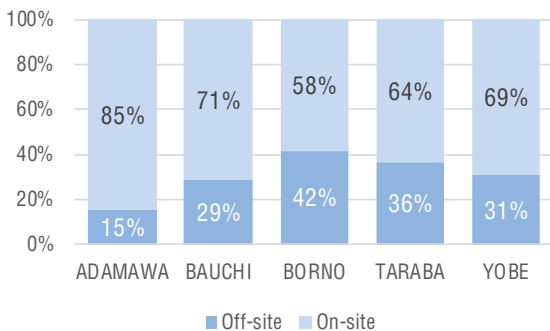


Figure 39: Locations formal/informal education facilities in camps/camp-like settings

In 40 per cent of sites (up by 5%), between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school. In 33 per cent of sites (up from 34%), between 50 and 75 per cent of children were

attending school. In 20 per cent of sites, less than a quarter of children were attending school. In 5 per cent of sites (down from 7%), more than 75 per cent of children attended school. The scenario in Borno mirrored the overall picture (Figure 40).

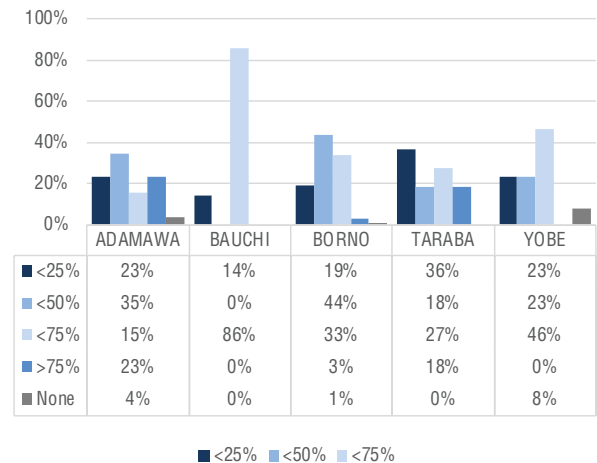


Figure 40: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

The high costs associated with school constituted the main deterrent for school attendance in 64 per cent (down by 5%) of sites. The other key reasons preventing school attendance were the lack of teachers in 18 per cent (up by 1%) of sites and lack of school in 9 per cent of sites.

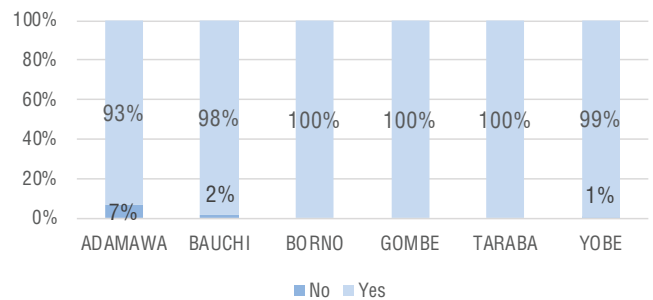


Figure 41: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities:

In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, access to education services was recorded in 98 per cent of sites (down by 1%). In 72 per cent of sites (up from 71%), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 26 per cent (down from 28%) of sites.

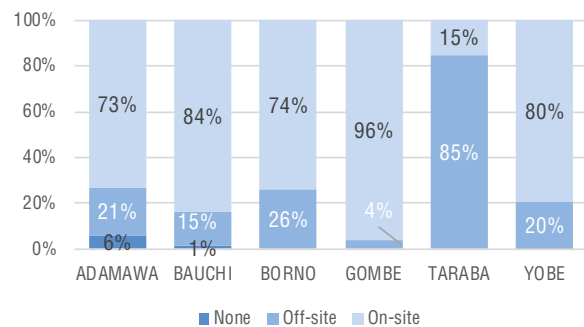


Figure 42: Locations formal/informal education facilities in host communities

The distance to education facilities was less than 1 kilometer in 64 per cent of sites (no change from last round of assessment), between 1 and 2 kilometers in 29 per cent (no change), and between 2 and 5 kilometers in 4 per cent (down by 1%) of

sites.

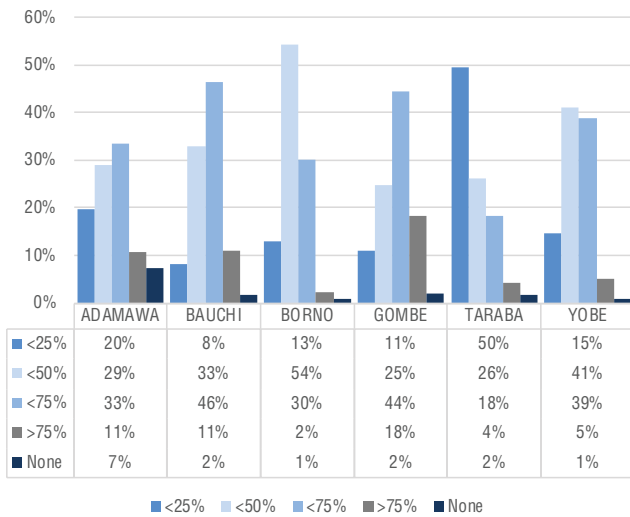


Figure 43: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

In 37 per cent of sites (down by 1%) between 25 and 50 per cent of children attended school. In Borno, this was 54 per cent (no change from last round of assessment), while in 35 per cent of sites (no change) between 50 and 75 per cent of children attended school. Of all assessed sites, less than 25 per cent of children were enrolled in schools in 17 per cent of sites (no change in comparison to the last round of assessment but an improvement from the 25% in October round of assessment). No children attended school in 3 per cent of sites. The scenario in Borno was different from the overall picture (Figure 42, mostly because of the relatively higher number of humanitarian actors in the state.

In 78 per cent of sites (no change since last round of assessment), the main reason preventing school attendance were the high costs and fees.

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Friends and neighbors were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 57 per cent of sites (down from 65% observed in Round 26). Local and community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 26 per cent of sites (up 1%). This reflects a decreasing trend observed over the last few rounds of assessment. 8 per cent of sites cited religious leaders as source of information, which is an increase from 5 per cent from Round 26. See Figure 44 for the reported trustworthy sources of information.

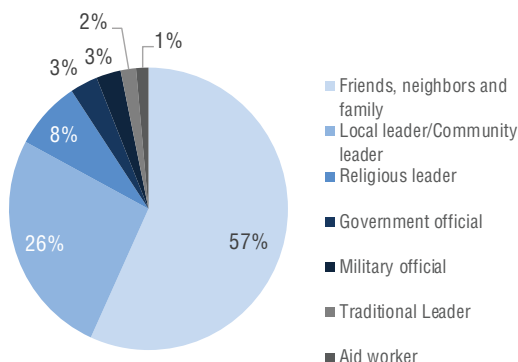


Figure 44: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Radio was cited as the most preferred medium for receiving information in 26 per cent of sites, followed by word of mouth by 30 per cent of sites, telephone voice calls were cited by 4 per cent of sites and 3 per cent of sites said community meetings.

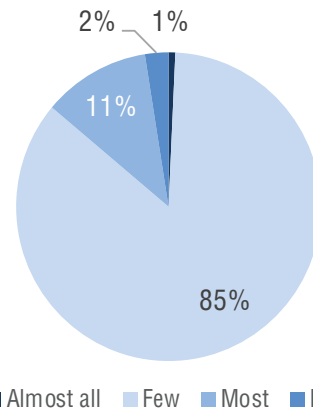


Figure 45: Access to functioning radio in camps/camp-like settings

In 85 per cent of sites, few people had access to functioning radio, see Figure 45. Only 2 sites in camps/camp-like settings reported having nearly universal access to a functioning radio.

The main topics that the IDPs wished to receive information about included: distributions (46% - down from 49%), other relief assistance (17% - up 1%), access to services (13% - down from 17%), safety and security of sites (12% - up from 9%) and situation in areas of origin (7%), see Figure 46.

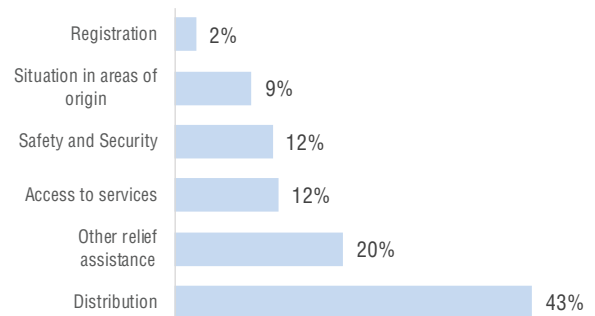


Figure 46: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Thirty-nine per cent of sites, reduced from 41 per cent in Round 26, stated that friends, neighbors and family were the next most trusted sources of information. Religious leaders were selected in 11 per cent of sites as the most trusted information source, see Figure 47.

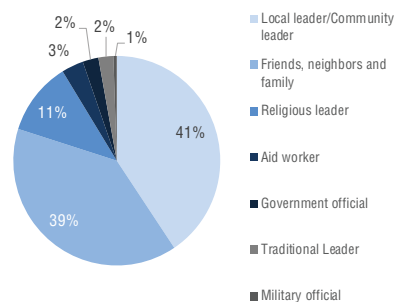


Figure 47: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

In 59 per cent of sites, radio was the most preferred source of information for displaced persons living with host communities,

in 59 per cent of sites. Twenty-five per cent of sites said that word of mouth was their preferred source of information. Ten per cent preferred telephone voice calls and 5 per cent got their information from community meetings, see Figure 48.

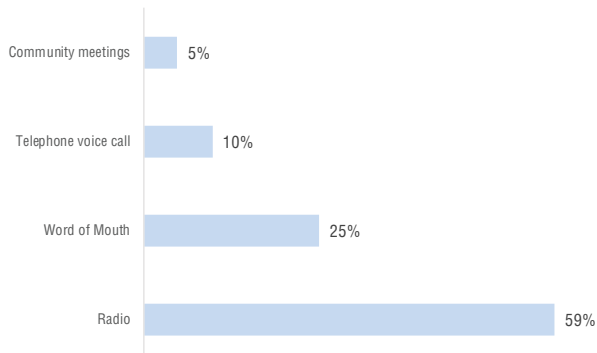


Figure 48: Most preferred channel of information for IDPs in host communities

In 71 per cent of sites the majority of residents did not have access to a functioning radio. Almost all residents possessed a functioning radio in 3 per cent of sites, see Figure 49.

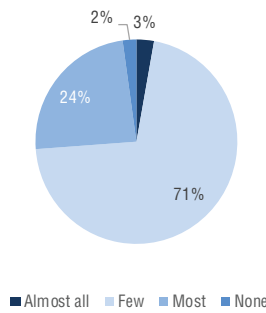


Figure 49: Access to functioning radio in host communities

The main topics IDPs in host communities wished to receive information on were: distributions in 47 per cent (up from 45%) of sites, followed by the situation in their area of origin in 18 per cent of sites (up by 1%), information on other relief assistance in 14 per cent (up by 1%) of sites, and safety and security in 12 per cent of sites (no change from last round of assessment), see Figure 50,

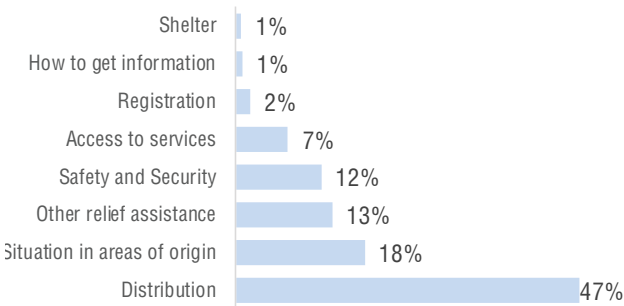


Figure 50: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

Petty trade and daily labor were the main livelihood activities of displaced persons in 33 per cent of assessed sites. This is in-line with previous rounds of assessment.

Access to income generating activities was found to be universal in all camps and camp-like sites, while the presence of livestock was recorded in 91 per cent (up from 87% in Round 26 and 82% in Round 25) of sites, and access to land

for cultivation was found in 63 per cent (up from 59%) of sites. Refer to figure 51.

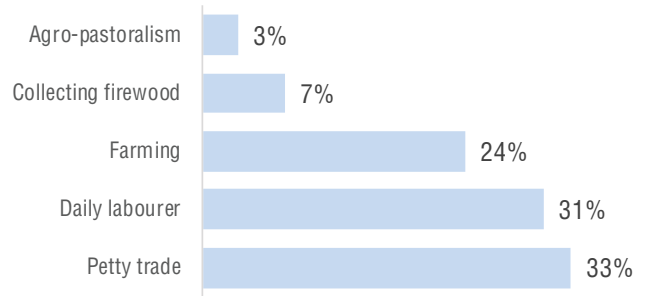


Figure 51: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps, the majority of IDPs living with host communities engaged in farming. In Round 27, IDPs in 60 per cent of sites engaged in farming this is the same as Round 26.

Access to income generating activities was found to be universal in host communities across all states except in Adamawa, where 96 per cent of IDPs reported having access to income generating activities. Livestock was found in 91 per cent of sites (reduced from 93%) and similarly, access to land for cultivation was reported in 63 per cent (down from 90%) of sites in which IDP households lived with host communities.

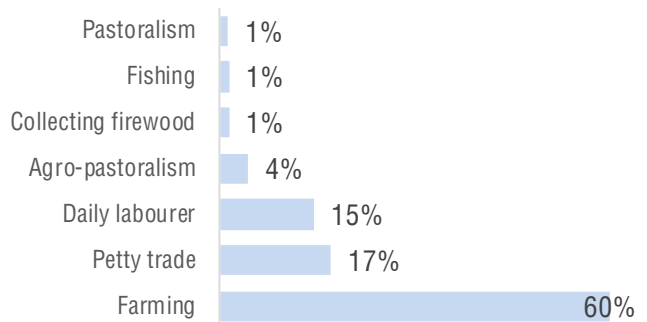


Figure 52: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 90 per cent of evaluated sites, compared to 97% in Round 26. In Borno, security was provided in 92 per cent of sites, see Figure 53.

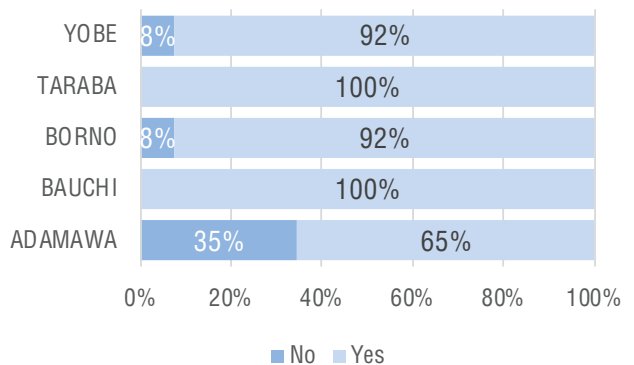


Figure 53: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

In more than half of the sites, security was self-organized (56%) across the 6 north-eastern Nigerian states. Whereas the military provided security in 21 per cent of sites and police provided security in five per cent of sites (Figure 54).

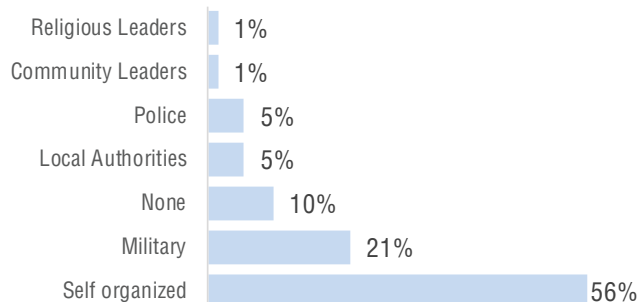


Figure 54: Main security providers in camps/camp-like settings

IDPs in 92 per cent (up from 89% in Round 26) of sites did not witness any security incident. Theft and friction among site residents were the main types of security incidents reported in four per cent of sites, respectively.

Ninety-eight per cent of sites did not report any incidents of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). Whereas sites in Adamawa and Borno states were the only areas which reported instances of domestic violence. In Adamawa, 8 per cent of sites reported GBV incidents and in Borno 2 per cent of sites reported GBV incidents. No cases of physical violence were reported in 99 per cent (up from 96%) of sites.

Incidents of children being involved in forced employment were reported in one per cent of the sites (this is in-line with previous rounds of assessments).

In 35 per cent of sites (up from 31%) there were no reports of problems in receiving humanitarian assistance. The major problem relating to support had to do with inadequate coverage of the assistance for all those who are entitled to it. This was cited in 60 per cent of sites, this is the same as in Round 26. In two per cent of sites, assistance did not respond to actual needs. Fighting between recipients was reported in one per cent of sites (down 1% from Round 26).

There were 52 (up from 58) recreational places available to children in the sites assessed. This, however, represents an increase from the 30 recreational areas that were recorded in Round 26. Additionally, there were 22 recreational places for women, of which 15 were in Borno.

The majority of IDPs had identity cards (94% - up from 89% in Round 26), with 96% of IDPs living in Borno possessing identity cards, this is an increase from the 89 per cent observed in Round 26. No referral mechanism for security incidents was in place in 49 per cent of sites (up from 48%). Women, men and children felt unsafe in 99 per cent of sites, respectively.

Good relationships between IDPs were reported in 98 per cent of sites, which is an increase of one per cent compared to Round 26. Relationships with surrounding host communities were described as good in 98 per cent of sites.

There was no lighting in 82 per cent (up from 76% in Round 26) of sites. Whilst inadequate lighting was reported in 16 per cent of sites, this is an decrease from 22 per cent in Round 26.

Lastly, work opportunities were offered within Nigeria in five per cent of sites.

Host Communities

Amongst the sites where IDPs lived within host communities, 90 per cent (up from 89% in Round 26) had some form of security, see Figure 56.

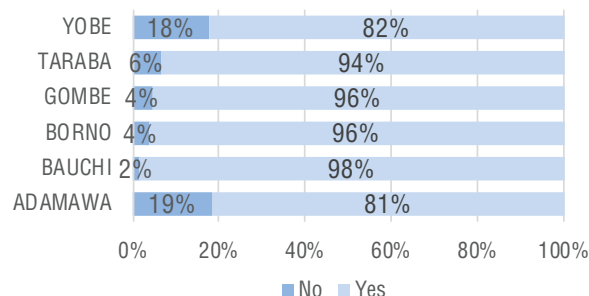


Figure 55: Security provided in host communities

Local authorities were the main providers of security in 24 per cent of sites, followed by security provided by police in 22 per cent of sites (a 4% increase from Round 26). Self-organized security was reported in 20 per cent of sites.

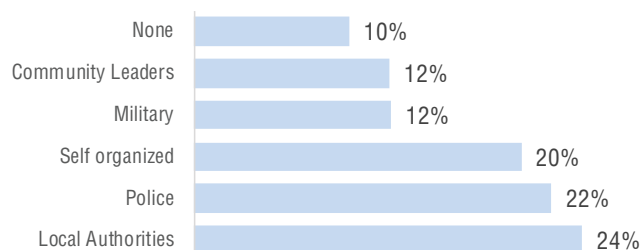


Figure 56: Main security providers in host communities

In host communities, no security incidents were reported in 75 per cent of sites (down from 78% from Round 26). Theft was the most commonly reported type of security incident in 15 per cent (up from 13%) of sites, followed by crime and friction amongst site residents reported in three per cent of sites, respectively.

In 96 per cent of sites, no incident of GBV was reported. Much like 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 92 per cent of sites (up from 88%).

Child labor or forced begging was reported in 4 per cent of sites. Ninety-four per cent of sites did not report any child protection incidents.

In 58 per cent of sites the assistance provided was not adequate for all those in need. There were 143 recreational spaces for children in all assessed sites (down from 177 recorded in Round 26). 52 recreational spaces were available in Borno. In total, there were 28 (reduced from 45 observed in Round 26) social places for women, none of which were in Borno. Ten per cent of IDPs residing with host communities did not have identification documents. Ten per cent of IDPs in Borno did not have identification documents, this represents a 1 per cent increase compared with Round 26

Relations among IDPs were described as good in 93 per cent (reduced from 97% reported in Round 26) of sites. Excellent relations were reported in 8 per cent of sites (up from 3%). Similarly, relations with host communities were good in 96 per cent of sites and excellent in 3 per cent but were reported as poor in one per cent of sites, these are similar to figures observed in Round 26.

Fifty-six per cent of host communities had lighting in their sites though only 4 per cent of IDP sites said the lighting was adequate.

3. RETURNEES

The number of returnees went up by 64,850 to take the total number to 1,622,908 (or 265,649 households) from 1,558,058 returnees that were assessed in the last round of assessment conducted in January 2019.

An increase of 4 per cent was thus recorded in the number of returnees assessed during DTM Round 27 assessments in the most-affected north-eastern Nigerian states.

The number of LGAs assessed for returnees saw an increase from 39 to 40 during this round of assessment. But the number

26 DTM assessment conducted in January 2019, during this assessment, a 3 percent decrease in returnee refugees was recorded in the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.

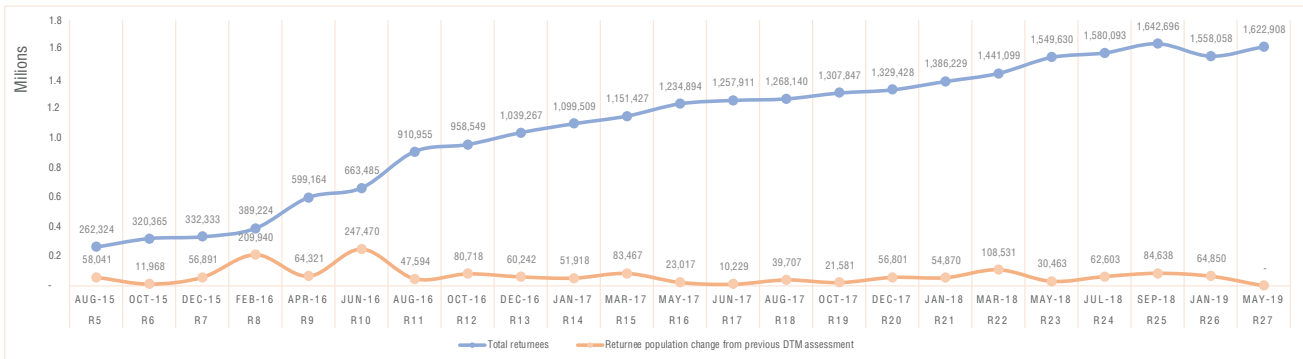


Figure 57: Returnee population trend

continues to be less than the 41 LGAs that were assessed by DTM prior to the recent escalation of hostilities between the Government security forces and NSAGs. The LGAs that could not be assessed by any humanitarian actor as well as DTM enumerators during the assessment period include Guzamala, Kala/Balge and Kukawa.

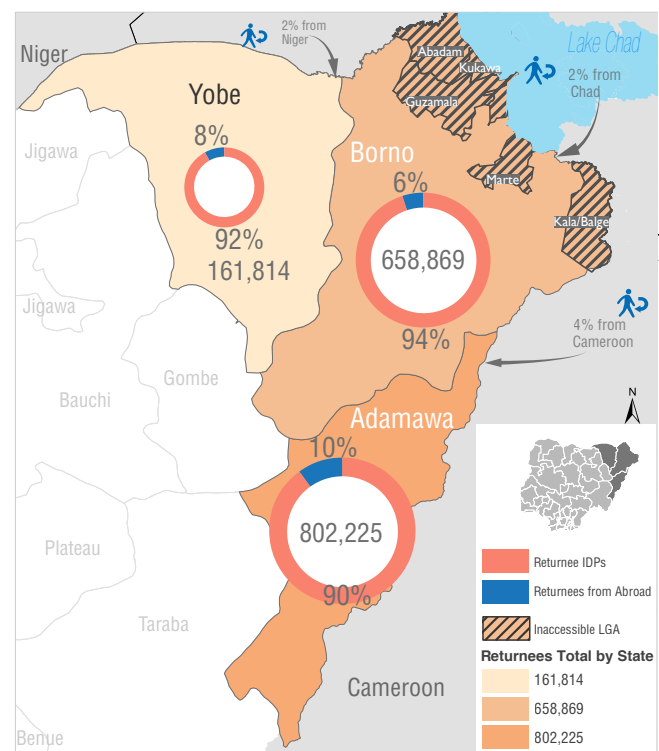
The increase in the total number of returnees, however, is in line with the trend observed since the start of collection of returnees data by DTM in August 2015. The increase in returnees was most notable in the State of Yobe where 28,216 returnees were recorded (21% increase in Round 27 assessment as against Round 26), followed by Adamawa (2% increase) and Borno (3% increase – taking the total number of returnees in the state to 658,869).

STATE	R26 (January 2019)	R27 (April 2019)	Population Change
ADAMAWA	783,244	802,225	18,981
BORNO	641,216	658,869	17,653
YOBE	133,598	161,814	28,216
OVERALL	1,558,058	1,622,908	64,850

Table 8: Change in returnee population by State

During this round of assessment, in the state of Borno which is most adversely affected, DTM enumerators could access Nganzai LGA. This resulted in an increase of 9,905 returnees identified. Bama also witnessed an increase in the number of returnees by 22 per cent, bringing the total number of returnees in that LGA to 19,941. Gwoza, with 22 per cent increment, and Dikwa, with 15 per cent increase, were the other two LGAs that witnessed notable increases in returnees.

There was a slight increment in number of returnee refugees as compared to IDP returnees during this round of assessment. While 122,142 returnee refugees were recorded in the Round



Map 6: Returned population by State

3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

While 39 per cent of returnees reported 2015 as their year of displacement, 29 per cent reported 2016.

Overall, 94 per cent (no change from the last round of assessment) attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria and 6 per cent returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes.

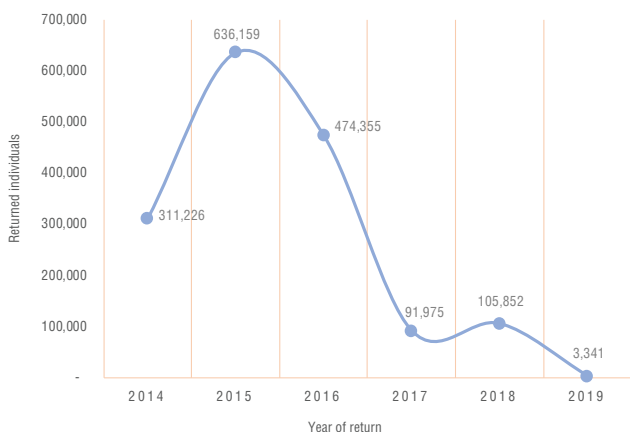


Figure 58: Year of displacement for returnees

3B: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Borno has the highest number of returnees living in makeshift or emergency centers, with 67 per cent (up from 63%) of returnees living in these centers. Forty-eight per cent (up by 1%) of returnees in Borno reside in solid-wall buildings and 27 per cent (down from 34%) live in traditional shelters, such as Bukka, Gidan zana and thatched roof shelters.

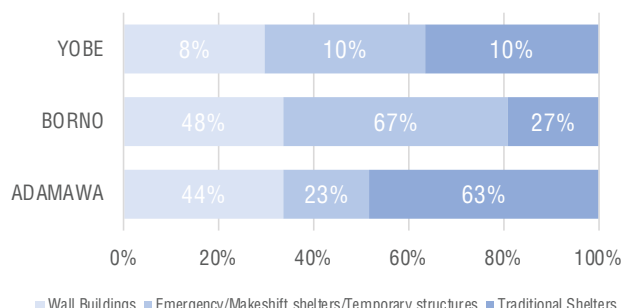


Figure 59: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

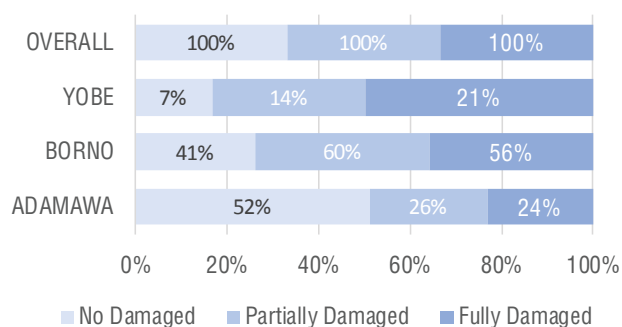


Figure 60: Shelters conditions of the returned households in areas of return

3C: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

An assessment carried out in 679 sites hosting returnees (up from 665 sites assessed in last round of assessment) 65 per cent did not have any health facility. Figure 60 shows the State-wide breakdown of available health facilities. Overall, there was a decrease in Primary Health Care Centre (14% drop), clinic (2% drop), mobile clinic (5% drop) and General Hospital (2% drop).

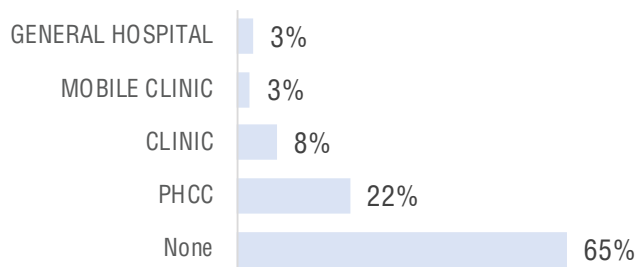


Figure 61: availability of medical services in areas of return

3D: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Education facilities were available in 50 per cent of sites assessed, with the corresponding figure for Borno at 55 per cent. In Borno, there were no education facilities in 45 per cent of sites (Figure 62). Ninety-three per cent of education facilities were functional.

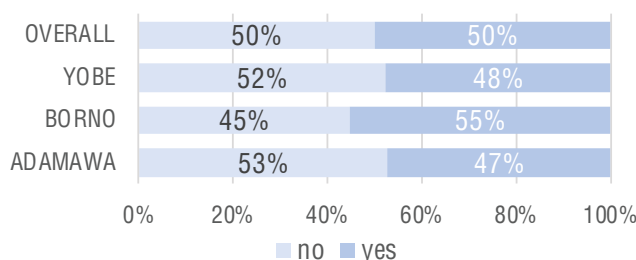


Figure 62: Availability of education services in areas of return

3E: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-five per cent of sites where returnees have settled had markets nearby. In Borno, it was 26 per cent. Twenty-five per cent of markets were functional.

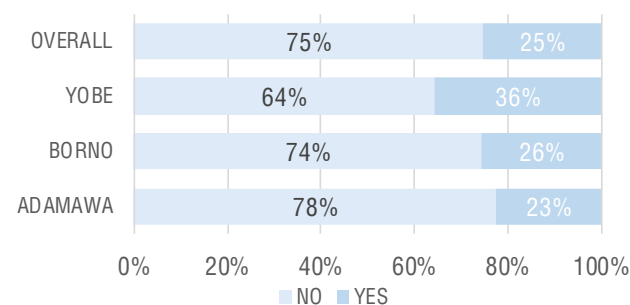


Figure 63: Availability of market services in areas of return

3F: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

Out of the 680 sites assessed, returnees. Of the assistance proved, Non-Food Items were provided in 21 per cent of sites, followed by food in 14 per cent, water and sanitation in 11 per cent and health in 10 per cent of sites.

United Nations agencies were the main providers of assistance in majority of sites (23%), followed by local non-government

organizations in 19 per cent of sites and international non-government organizations in 18 per cent of sites.

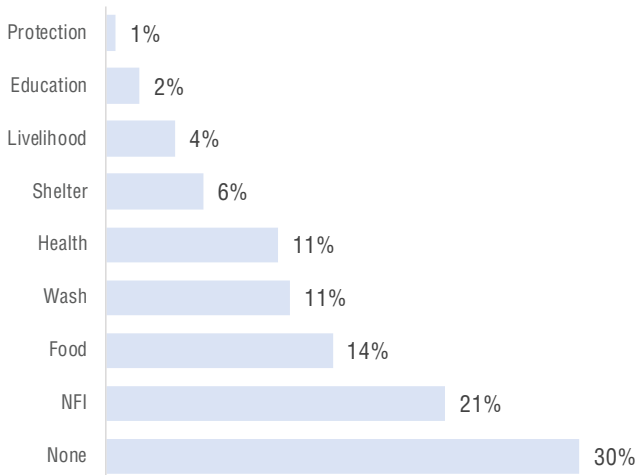


Figure 64: Percentage of sites received by type of assistance

3G: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities were available in 75 per cent (an 11% decrease since the last round) of sites, while no WASH facilities were found in 25 per cent of sites.

The most common form of WASH assistance provided were communal boreholes (provided in 34% of sites – down from 37%), followed by handpumps (in 27% of sites - up from 24%), communal wells (11% - down from 19%) and public toilets (1% - down from 5%). On the other hand, 90 per cent of WASH facilities were functioning and catering to 708,407 returnees.

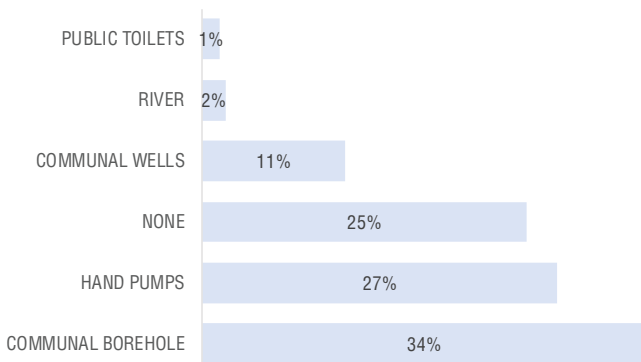


Figure 65: Percentage of sites by WASH assistance provided

3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Farming is the means of livelihood for the great majority of returnees with 94 per cent (up by 2%) or 251,170 people. Petty trade and trading tied were both second important means of with 2 per cent returnees practicing either.

Access to farmland was high at 94 per cent (up from 92%). In Borno, 94 per cent of returnees had access to farm land.

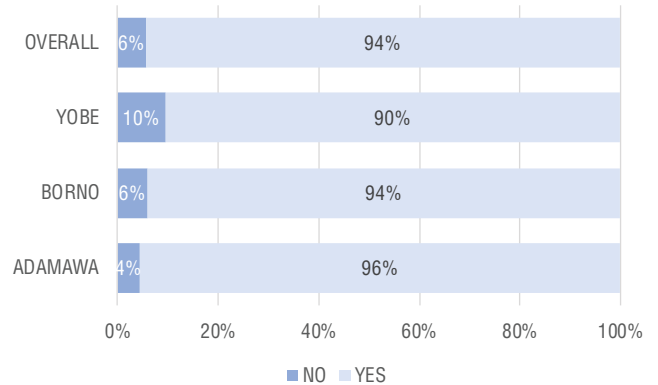


Figure 66: State-wise breakdown of farmers with access to farmland

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 - Returnees: The ward level profile is an assessment that is conducted at the ward level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes information on: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this type of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had been identified as having returnee populations in the LGA list.

Data is collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data accuracy, assessments are conducted and cross-checked with a number of key informant. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity and continuity of the assessments and field visits that are conducted every six weeks.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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