

DTM NIGERIA

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX



ROUND 29
NOVEMBER 2019



CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Background	3
Overview: DTM Round 29 Assessments	4
1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT	6
1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA	8
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	9
1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS	10
2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS	10
2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs	10
2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION	11
2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS	12
3. RETURNEES	16
3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES	16
3B: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES	17
3C: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	17
3D: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	17
3E: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	17
3F: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES	18
3G: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	18
3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES	18
4. METHODOLOGY	19
TOOLS FOR IDPs	19
TOOLS FOR RETURNEES	19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report of the Round 29 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 8 August to 8 October 2019 and reflects trends from the six most affected north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

For Round 29; 2,035,232 individuals were recorded as displaced in affected states, an increase of less than one per cent or 16,719 compared with 2,018,513 IDPs that were recorded in Round 28. This is in-line with the previous round of assessment that was published in August 2019. Communal clashes and flooding due to heavy rains also played a part in increasing population mobility.

The figure is almost at par with the number of displaced persons recorded in Round 25, conducted before escalating violence was observed in October 2018, when a significantly higher number of Local Government Areas (LGAs) and wards were accessible. In the DTM Round 25 assessment, 2,026,602 people were recorded as IDPs. Given that accessibility is still low and yet the numbers of IDPs are steadily climbing, it can be inferred that actual displacement figures are at a much higher level.

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews were conducted with 4 per cent of the identified IDP population — 86,530 displaced persons — during this round of assessments. The information collated and analysed in this report includes the reasons for displacement, places of origin and shelter types, mobility patterns, and unfulfilled needs of the displaced populations.

Additionally, site assessments were conducted in 2,388 locations (up from 2,385 in the last round of assessment, published in August 2019). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. These sites included 293 (down from 294 in last round of assessment) camps and camp-like settings, and 2,095 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 specifically emphasizes the related analysis and data. Lastly, this report includes analyses on the increasing number of returnees, profiles of their initial displacement, shelter conditions of returnees, and 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 relevant State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme is to provide support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs and returnees for ensuring 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.

OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 29 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 29 assessments were carried out from 8 August to 8 October 2019 in 107 LGAs in 794 wards (same number of LGAs and wards that were assessed in the last DTM assessment on account) in the conflict-affected north-eastern Nigerian states Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. As per the assessments, 2,035,232 individuals were recorded as displaced in the affected states in Round 29, an increase of less than one per cent, or 16,719 individuals as against 2,018,513 IDPs that were recorded in Round 28. This confirms an increasing trend from previous rounds, as Round 28 has shown an increase of two per cent, or 44, 632 individuals, from Round 27, published in May 2019.

The number is now at par with the 2,026,602 IDPs that were recorded in Round 25, which was carried out before the escalation of violence in October 2018. The increasing number of IDPs even as regional accessibility becomes more constrained points to an overall increase in IDP numbers and hence deterioration in the humanitarian situation in the region. In fact, even in this round the accessible areas went down as in the last four rounds of assessment which is also a marked deviation from the trends since December 2017.

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 two 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.

As in Round 28, only 107 LGAs were accessible while Guzamala, Kukawa, and Nganzai LGAs and 12 wards were inaccessible. Inaccessibility continued during Round 29 with 794 wards accessible.

In the latest round, Guzamala, Kukawa, and Marte LGAs remained inaccessible. In addition, Nganzai LGA became inaccessible due to insecurity. Gajiram ward, previously the only accessible ward in the Nganzai LGA (for all DTM assessments), was not assessed for the first time in this round. Two wards in the State of Yobe were inaccessible in this round of assessment.

Overall the number of accessible wards remained the same, but shifted, as one ward became accessible again in Kala/Balge on account of improved accessibility. Also, two wards in Geidam and Yusufari of Yobe State became accessible for the first time since Round 26 that was published in February 2019.

Before the recent deterioration in overall security situation, the number of wards that DTM was assessing had been steadily going up over the months. From 797 wards assessed in June 2018, a high of 807 wards were assessed in the last round of assessment that was published in November 2018.

On the other hand, the number of sites assessed by DTM enumerators in DTM Round 29 assessment marginally increased from 2,385 to 2,388 locations.



Map1: ACCESS MAP

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



2,035,232
Displaced Individuals



1,619,010
Returned Individuals

54% Female

46% Male

23% Children under 6 Y

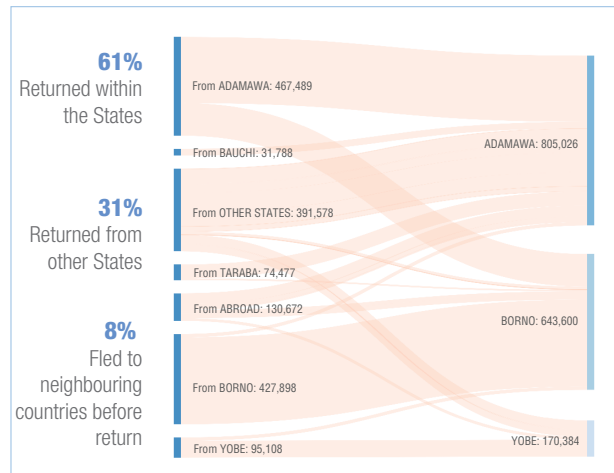
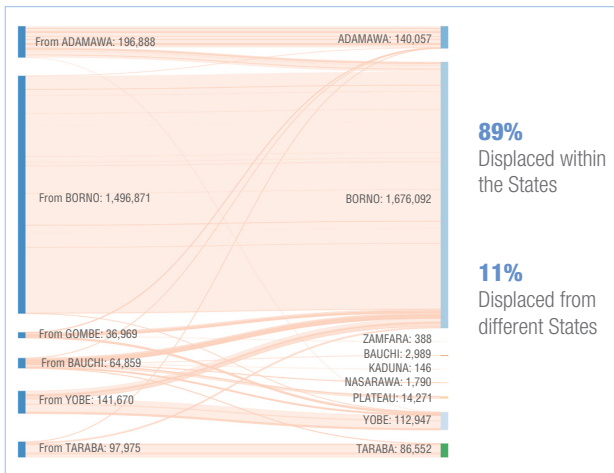
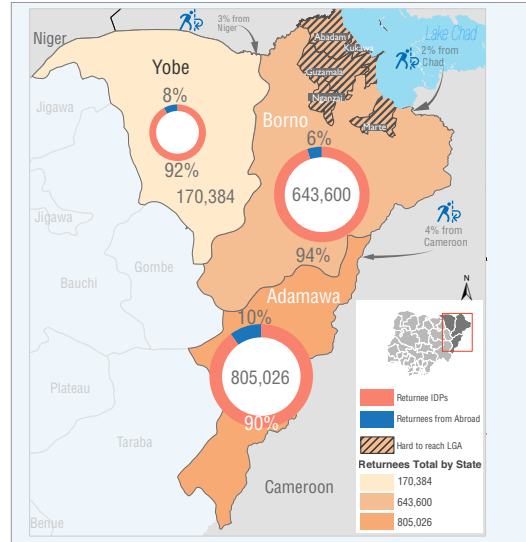
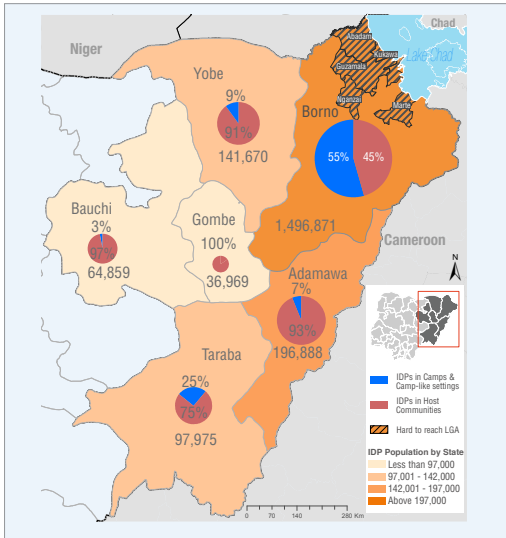
80% Women and Children

53% Female

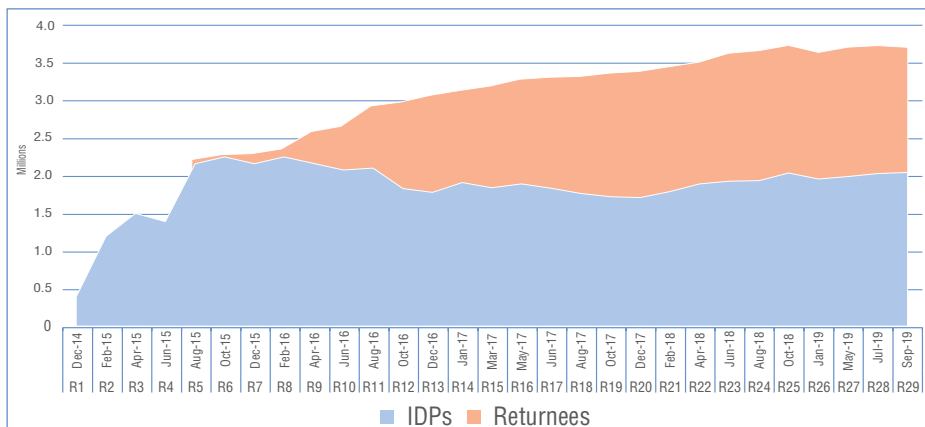
47% Male

31% Children under 6 Y

79% Women and Children



↑ 1% increase in displaced population from DTM R28



↓ -1% decrease in return population from DTM R28

IDP and Returnee population trend

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

As of October 2019, the estimated number of IDPs in conflict affected north-eastern states Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,035,232 individuals or 406,841 households. The number represents an increase of less than one per cent or 16,719 individuals compared with 2,018,513 IDPs that were recorded in Round 28. This is part of an increasing trend as Round 28 had shown an increase of two per cent or 44,632 individuals compared with 1,980,036 IDPs that were recorded in Round 27 published in May 2019.

one ward could be assessed in Kala Balge which was hitherto inaccessible. This gain, however, was nullified with the only accessible ward in Nganzai LGA becoming inaccessible because of insecurity.

Borno's capital city of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), which hosts the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in the North East, recorded a two per cent increase in the number of displaced persons due to the influx of new arrivals from Gubio, Magumeri and Nganzai LGAs. The number of IDPs increased to 274,787 from 277,268.

The largest percentage increase in IDP numbers, however, was in Kala/Bagle where one ward became accessible, with 40,519 IDPs recorded.

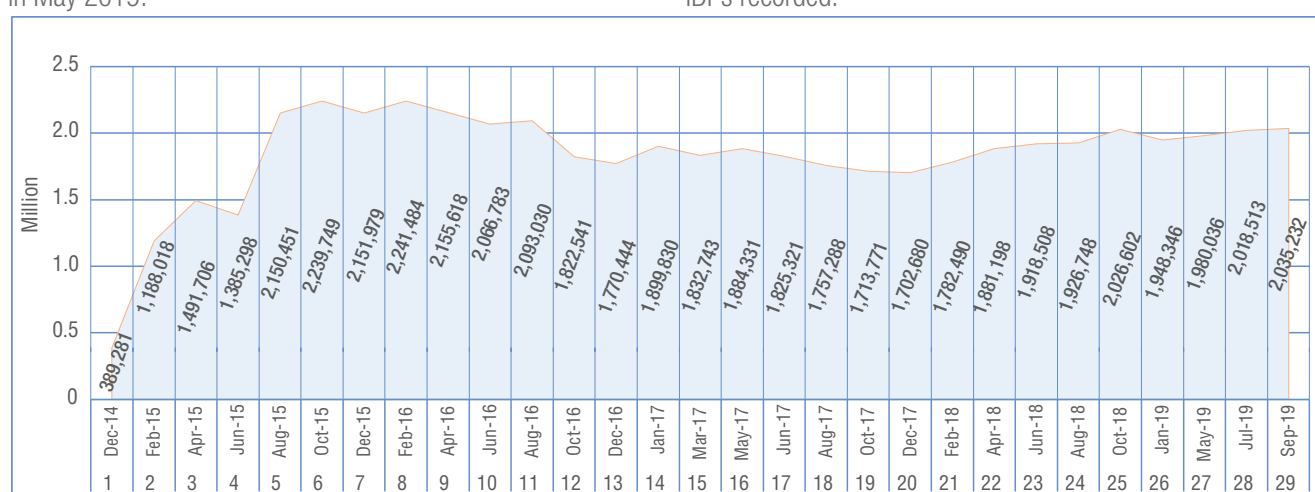


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

Prior to the dip recorded in January 2019, the numbers of IDPs had been steadily raising since beginning of 2018 as can be noted from Figure 1. Round 25 of assessment had identified 2,026,602 IDPs which was in-keeping with a steady trend of increase in number of IDPs over the last few months. The number of returns is also on the increase as can be noted from Section 3 on Returnees.

The most-affected State of Borno continues to host the highest number of IDPs at 1,496,871 which is a nominal increase of one per cent or 13,305 people from the number of displaced persons counted in the last Round 28 DTM assessment.

While Borno's populous LGAs of Kukawa and Guzamala remained inaccessible to DTM enumerators due to insecurity,

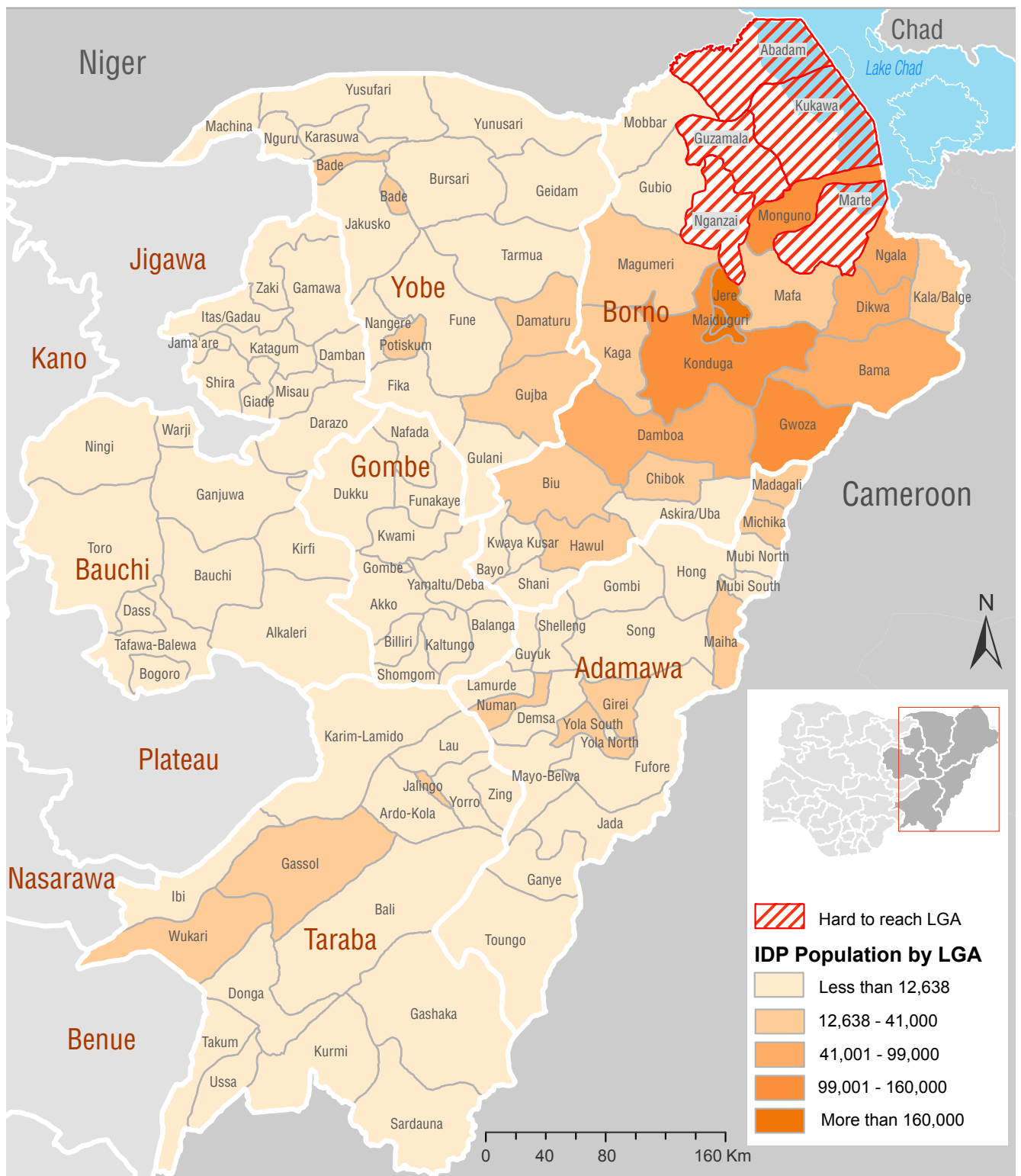
was last assessed in DTM Round 25 where the total number of IDPs was 10,406 individuals or 1,840 households. This was published before the escalation of hostilities seen towards the end of last year.

The number of IDPs in Gwoza LGA of Borno State also saw an increase of five per cent from 134,834 to 141,308 due to new arrivals from wards within the LGA that are in control of Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and some returning IDPs from Adamawa and Cameroon.

A major reduction in the recorded number of IDPs occurred because Nganzai LGA became inaccessible due to insecurity. The displaced persons in the only accessible ward of Gajiram could not be assessed due to security reasons.

State	Count of LGAs	R28 Total (AUGUST 2019)	R29 Total (SEPTEMBER)	Status	Difference
ADAMAWA	21	200,011	196,888	Decrease	-3,123
BAUCHI	20	64,303	64,859	Increase	556
BORNO	22	1,483,566	1,496,871	Increase	13,305
GOMBE	11	36,871	36,969	Increase	98
TARABA	16	102,165	97,975	Decrease	-4,190
YOBE	17	131,597	141,670	Increase	10,073
GRAND TOTAL	107	2,018,513	2,035,232	Increase	16,719

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by State



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 86,530 persons, representing four per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The results are depicted in Figures 2 and 3 below.

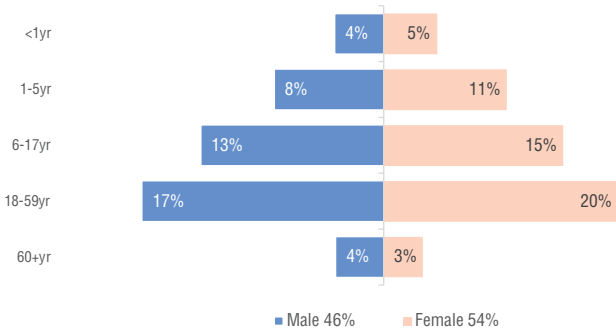


Figure 2: IDPs by age group and sex

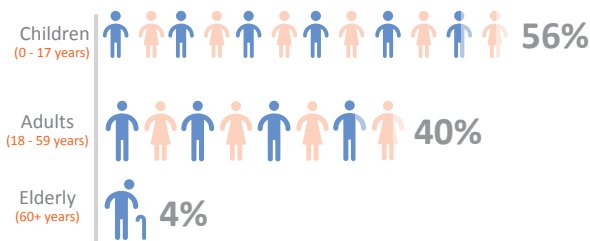
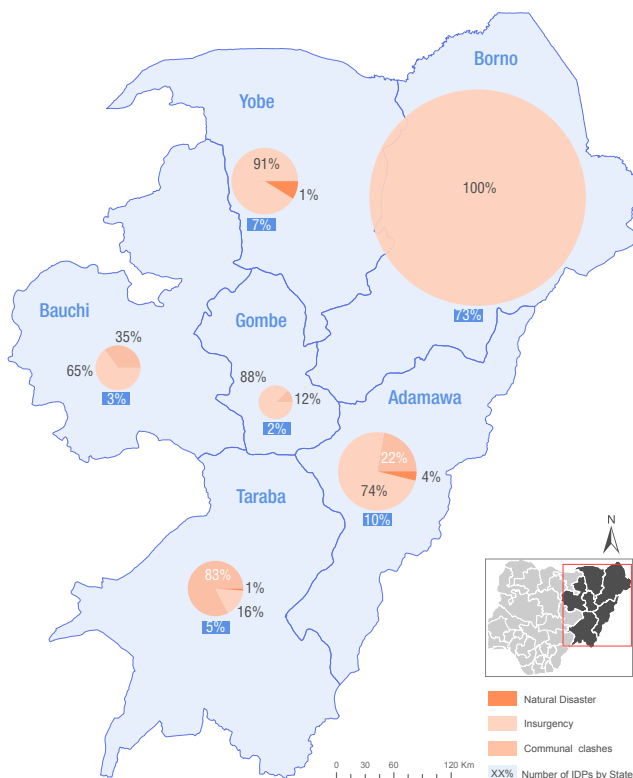


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT



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

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment published in August 2019. The ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (91% - down from 92%), followed by communal clashes at eight per cent and natural disaster in one per cent of cases.

Map 3 provides an overview of the reasons for displacement by state. Once again, the State of Taraba showed the highest number of displacements due to communal clashes during the Round 29 assessments.

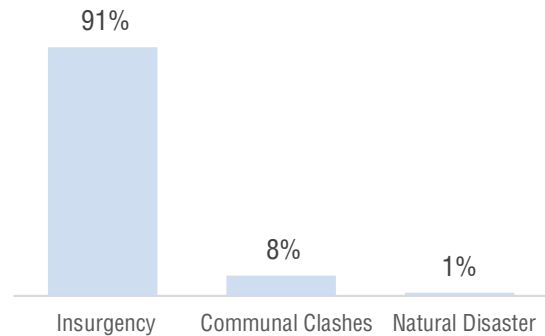
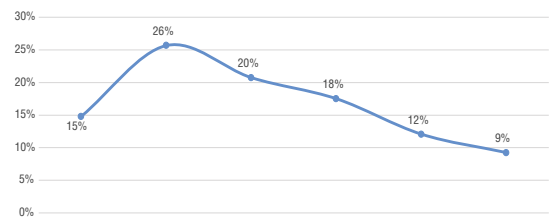


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Nine per cent of displacements took place in 2019 so far on account of increased insecurity, communal clashes and natural disasters. The year with the highest percentage of displacements remains 2015 (26% - up by 1% since last round of assessment) and 2016 (20% - down from 23%). Eighteen per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 and twelve per cent (up from 11%) in 2018 (Figure 4).



	Before 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ADAMAWA	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
BAUCHI	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
GOMBE	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
YOBE	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
BORNO	7%	20%	17%	15%	8%	6%
Grand Total	15%	26%	20%	18%	12%	9%

Figure 5: Displacement trend by State

1E: MOBILITY

Most IDPs have been displaced two times and often three times. Fifty-seven (down from 67% in DTM Round 28 assessments) per cent of IDPs have been displaced before in the six most affected northeastern states. In Borno, 66 per cent (a significant increase from 41%) of displaced persons said they have been displaced before. Also, this most-affected state has the lowest percentage of IDPs who say they have been displaced only once. Adamawa, which has historically witnessed a number of communal clashes, has the highest percentage of people (11%) who say they have been displaced more than three times.

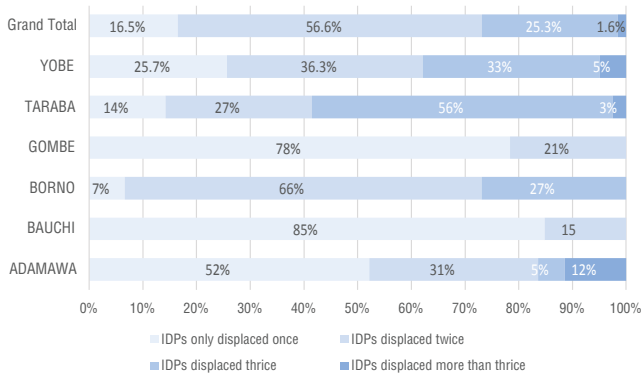
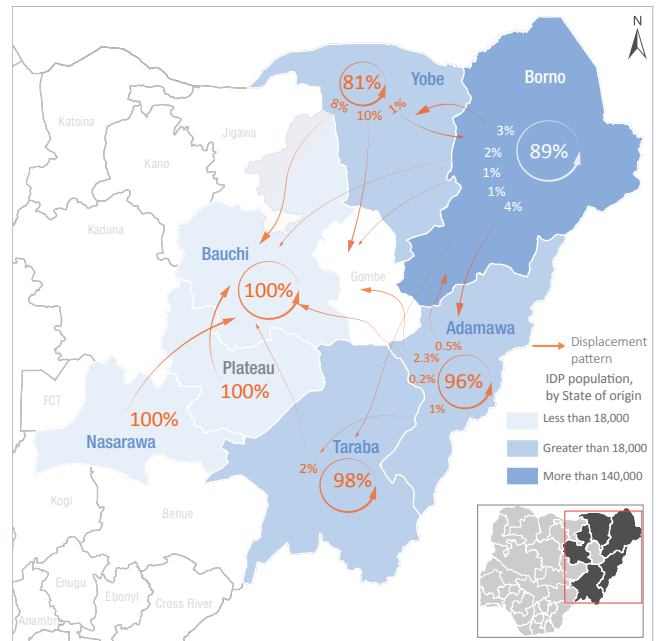


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Eighty-two per cent of IDPs cited the most-affected state of Borno as their place of origin. This figure is down from 83 per cent that was recorded in the last round of assessment published in August. This is primarily so because of the increase in displacements due to causes like communal clashes and natural disasters in addition to expected displacements due to violence.

After Borno, Adamawa is the place of origin for the second largest number of IDPs (7% - no change since last 2 rounds of assessments). As has been the trend, majority of the displaced persons are residing within their own state of origin. In 20 per cent of the wards assessed, IDPs belong to the same LGA. This is up from eighteen per cent that was recorded in DTM Round 28. Also, 32 per cent of the IDPs are currently living in the LGA where their habitual place of residence was before the displacement. This is up from nineteen per cent in the last round of assessment that was published in August.



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS

In keeping with the trend set in last few rounds, 57 per cent (down from 59%) of all IDPs were living with host communities (Figure 7) during Round 29 assessments with the remainder (43%) residing in camps and camp-like settings. Out of all the six states, Borno continues to be the only state where the number of people residing in camps and camp-like settings is higher than that of individuals living with host communities. In all other states, people living with host communities far outnumbered those in camps and camp-like settings.

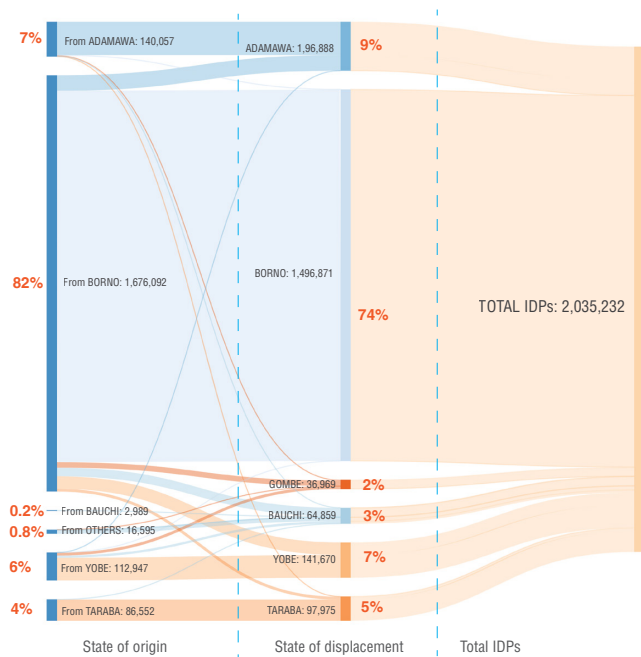


Figure 7: Illustration showing State of origin and State of Displacement

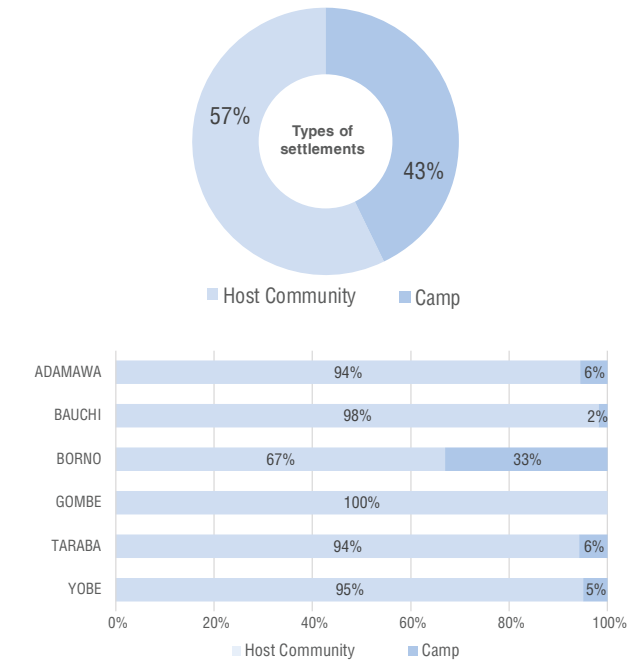


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by state

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

The percentage of people in need for food has continued to remain at a high and unchanged figure of 73 per cent over the last many assessments. In Round 29 as well, 71 per cent of surveyed IDPs cited it as their main unmet need.

Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the other most unfulfilled need by 15 per cent (up from 13%) and 7 per cent cited shelter as their main unmet need. These results are consistent with the trend observed in previous assessments.

DTM Round	DATE	Water for washing and cooking	Sanitation and Hygiene	Security	Drinking water	Medical services	Shelter	NFI	Food
25	Oct 2018	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	13%	74%
26	Jan 2019	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	6%	15%	73%
27	May 2019	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	5%	13%	73%
28	Aug 2019	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	6%	13%	73%
29	Oct 2019	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	7%	15%	71%

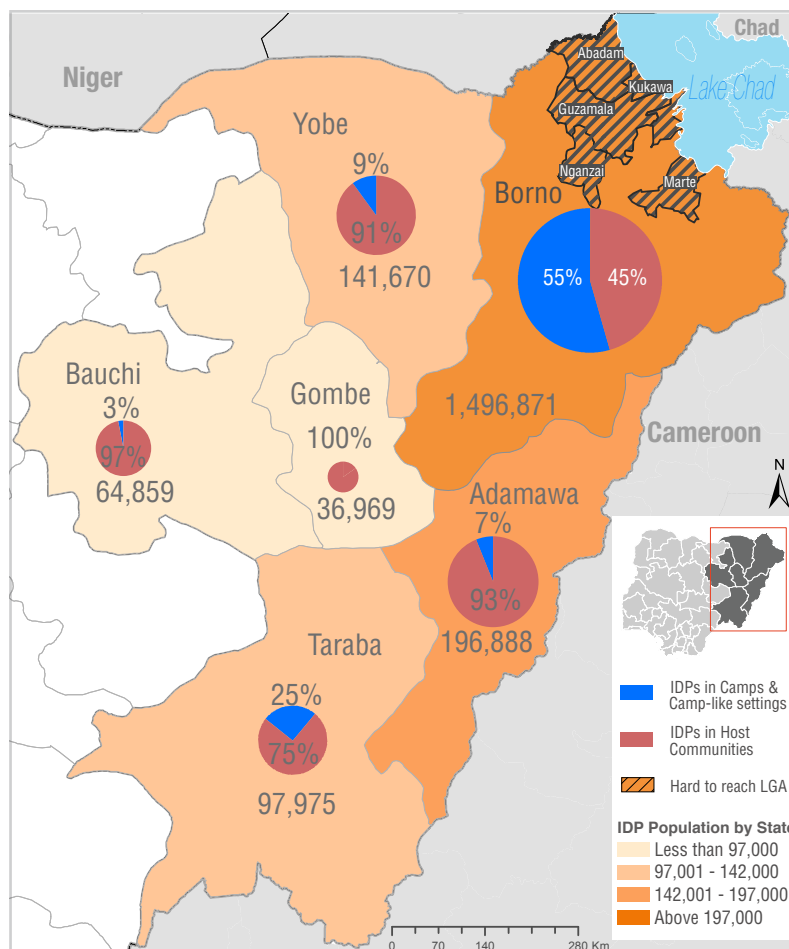
Table 2: Main needs of IDPs by round of assessments

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

DTM Round 29 site assessments were conducted in 2,388 (up from 2,385 in last round of assessment). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population.

These sites included 293 (down from 294 in last round of assessment) camps and camp-like settings and 2,095 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. The state wise break up of IDP population is presented in the table below.



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	14,559	27	9%	182,329	454	22%	196,888	481
BAUCHI	1,707	7	2%	63,152	369	18%	64,859	376
BORNO	821,376	225	77%	675,495	456	22%	1,496,871	681
GOMBE			0%	36,969	202	10%	36,969	202
TARABA	24,045	13	4%	73,930	211	10%	97,975	224
YOBE	13,008	21	7%	128,662	403	19%	141,670	424
Total	874,695	293	100%	1,160,537	2,095	100%	2,035,232	2,388

Table 3: Change in IDP figures by State

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Collective settlements are the most common type of sites with 59 per cent (no change from last round of assessment), followed by camps at 40 per cent. Ninety-five per cent of camps were described as spontaneous. The land ownership in camps and camp-like settings were classified as private buildings (57% - up from 54% in the last round of assessment) followed by 42 per cent (down from 45%) categorized as government or public buildings and one per cent as ancestral property.

On the other hand, the land ownership in sites where IDPs were residing with host communities were classified as private buildings (88% - down from 89% in the last round of assessment) followed by nine per cent (up from 8%) categorized as government or public buildings and three per cent as ancestral buildings.

Out of the 293 displacement sites (camps and camp-like settings) that were assessed, 79 per cent (up from 60% in the last round of assessment) were located in Borno.

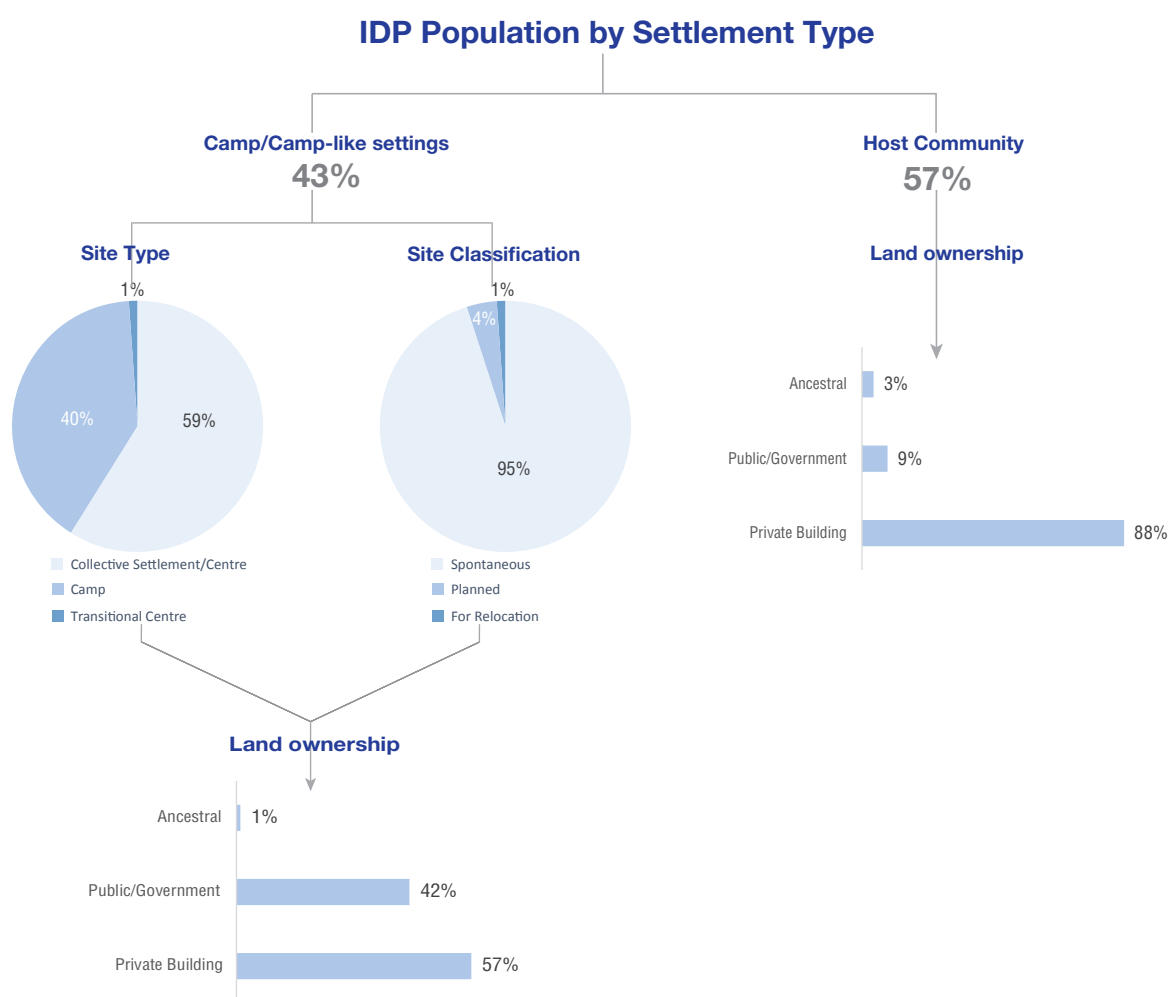


Figure 9: IDP settlement type by state

2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 29 DTM assessment, out of the 293 camp and camp-like sites assessed, 84 per cent were informal (down from 88% in the last round of assessment) and remaining were formal.

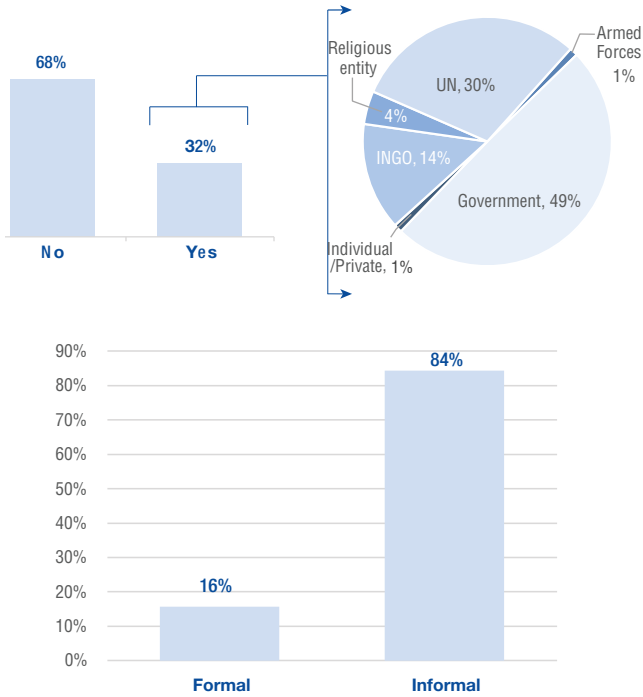


Figure 10: Presence and type of camp management agency

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 35 per cent (down from 37% in last round of assessments) sites, and self-made/makeshift shelters (35% - up from 32%). Other types were host family houses (10%), government buildings (8% - up from 7%), individual houses (8% - up from 4%) and schools (4% up from 3%).

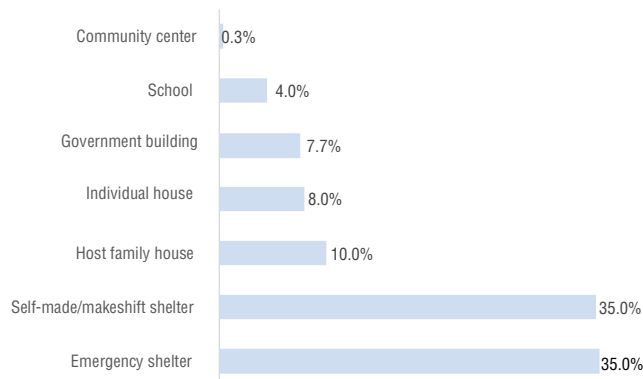


Figure 11: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

Host Communities

This round of assessments recorded 1,160,537 or 57 per cent of all IDPs were living with host communities. Eighty-five per cent were living in the host family's house (down from 89%). This is followed by individual houses in eleven per cent (up from 7%) and self-made/makeshift shelters in three per cent of sites.

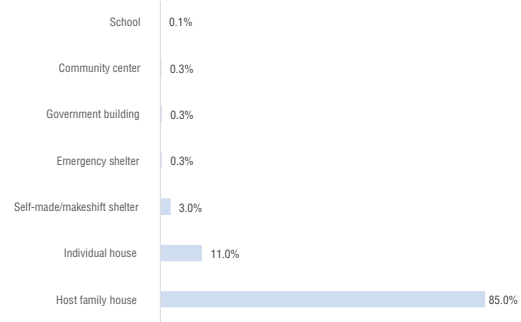


Figure 12: Types of shelter in host community sites

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Camps and camp-like settings

Blankets/mats continued to remain the most needed kind of non-food item (NFI) in camps and camp-like settings. The corresponding number for the most affected State of Borno was 59 per cent (down from 62% in the last round of assessment).

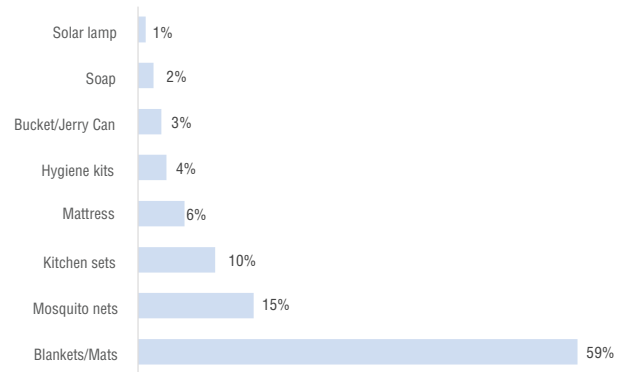


Figure 13: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities,

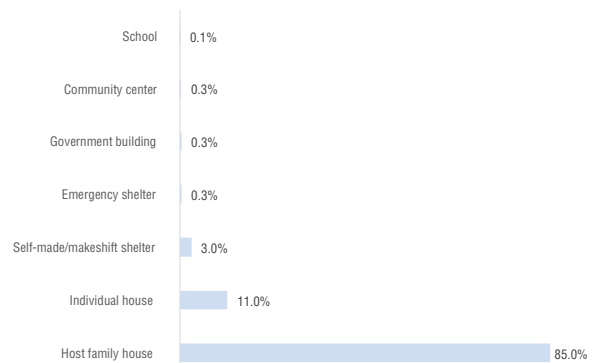


Figure 14: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

blankets /mats were the most needed NFI in 40 per cent of sites (up from 39% in the last round of assessment). Mosquito nets were the next most needed in 24 per cent of sites (up from 21% in Round 28).

WASH: WATER RESOURCES

Camp and camp-like settings:

Piped water was the main source of water in 63 per cent of sites where IDPs are residing in camps and camp-like settings, with the corresponding figure for Borno at a high of 68 per cent. In 22 per cent of sites, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (8%).

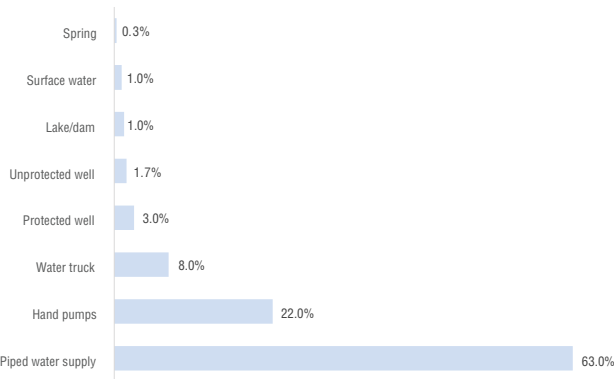


Figure 15: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

Host Communities

In contrast to camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of water in 53 per cent (down from 54%) of sites where IDPs are residing with host communities.

In 24 per cent of sites (up from 22%), piped water was the main source of drinking water, followed by protected wells (9% - down from 10%) and unprotected wells (9% - up from 8%). Other common water sources include water trucks (5%) - down from 6%) and surface water (2%).

The scenario differed in Borno, where piped water was the main source in 52 per cent of assessed sites (up from 50%), followed by hand pumps in 25 per cent of sites and unprotected wells in seven per cent (down from 13%) of sites.

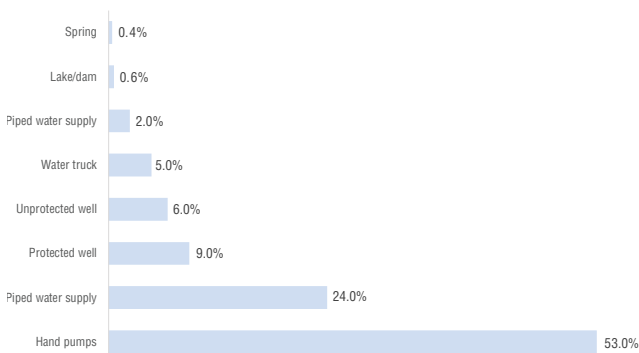


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources in host communities

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings

In 95 per cent of displacement sites (down from 96% in the last round of assessment in August), toilets were described as 'not hygienic', while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in only four per cent of sites (up from 3%) and one per cent were reportedly non-usable. In Yobe, where cholera is recurring, all toilets were described as not hygienic in this round of assessment as well. In Borno, 97 per cent (no change from the last round of assessment) were reported as not hygienic.

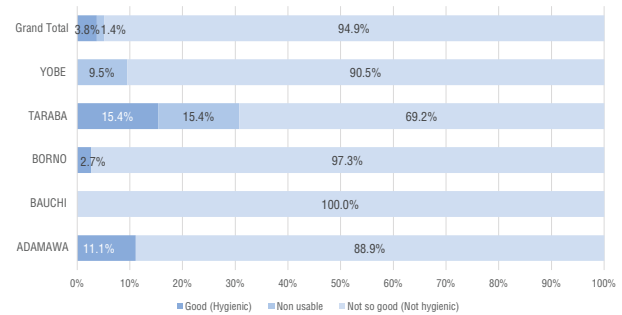


Figure 17: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

Host communities

In 97 per cent of host community sites (no change from last round of assessment), toilets were described as not hygienic and good in two per cent of sites (down from 3%). In Borno four per cent of the toilets were hygienic.

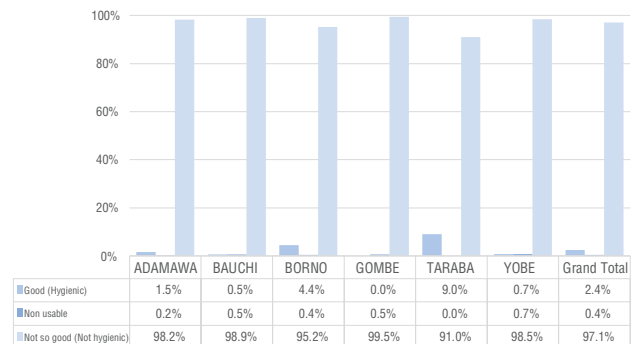


Figure 18: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

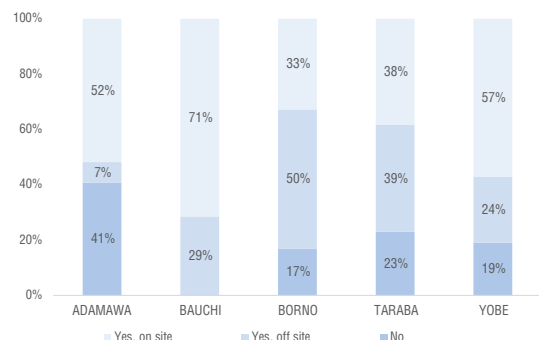


Figure 19: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

In Round 29 assessments, access to food was on site in 38 per cent (down from 40%, 75% and 85% in the last three rounds of assessments in August, May and February, respectively) of sites and off-site in 43 per cent of sites (up from 42%). However, there were no food provisions in 19 per cent (up from 16%) of sites assessed.

Host Communities

Access to food continued to be on-site in 58 per cent (up from 56%) of sites. But in Borno, access to food was on-site in 50 per cent of sites (up from 48%). Twenty-one per cent (down from 22%) of IDPs had access to food off-site and 21 per cent (up from 19%) had no access to food.

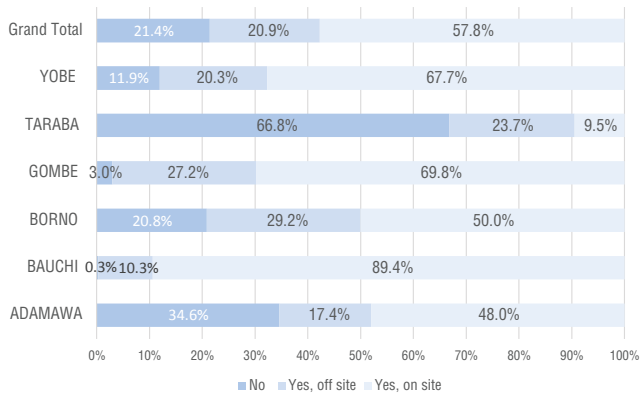


Figure 20: Access to food in host communities

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings Host communities

As against the 54 per cent sites that had cited malaria as the most common health problem in DTM Round 28 assessment, this figure jumped to 65 per cent in this Round 29. Fever was cited in 20 per cent of sites (down from 27%) and coughing in twelve per cent (no change from last round of assessment).

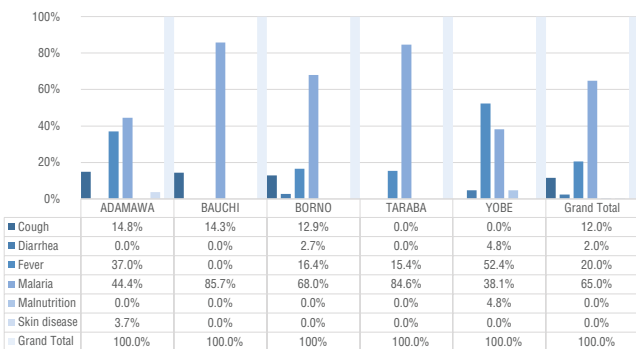


Figure 21: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

[For more analysis, click here.](#)

Host Communities

Mirroring the situation in displacement sites, malaria was most prevalent health ailment among IDPs residing with host community in 64 per cent of sites (significant increase from 55% in the last round of assessment). The situation in Borno was worse with malaria cited as the most prevalent health issue in 69 per cent (up from 60%) of sites.

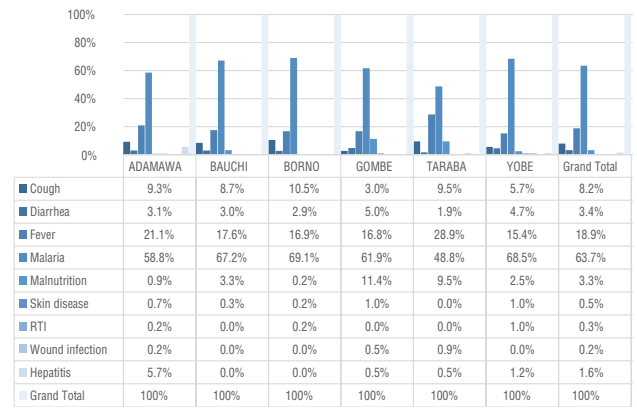


Figure 22: Common health problems in host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to schools showed a slight drop from 100 per cent recorded in the last round of assessment published in August to 96 per cent. In Borno the figure remained at a high of 99 per cent.

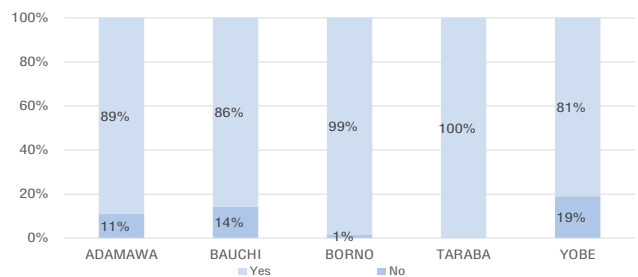


Figure 23: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

[For more details, click here.](#)

Host Communities:

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, access to education services was recorded in 98 per cent of sites (down from 99%).

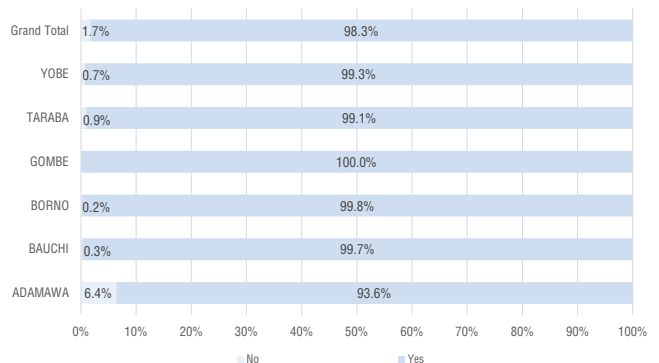


Figure 24: Access to formal/informal education services in Host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Friends and neighbors were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 62 per cent of sites (a significant decrease from 75% in last round of assessment published in August). Local and community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 22 per cent of sites (up from 18%).

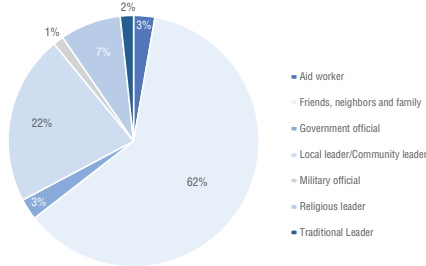


Figure 25: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

[For more details, click here.](#)

Host communities

continuing the current trend, friends and neighbors were again the most trust source of information for IDPs residing with host communities in this round of assessment. Forty-four per cent cited friends and neighbors as most trusted source of information (up from 43%).

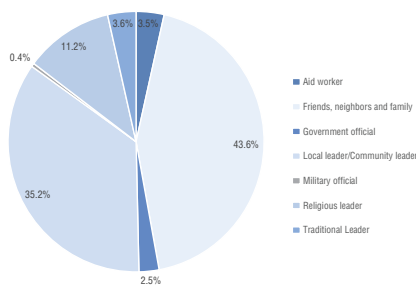


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

in a marked deviance from DTM Round 28, Petty trade and farming ties as the main livelihood activities for displaced persons in 35 per cent. In DTM Round 29, petty trade outdid farming to emerge as the main livelihood activities by a large margin.

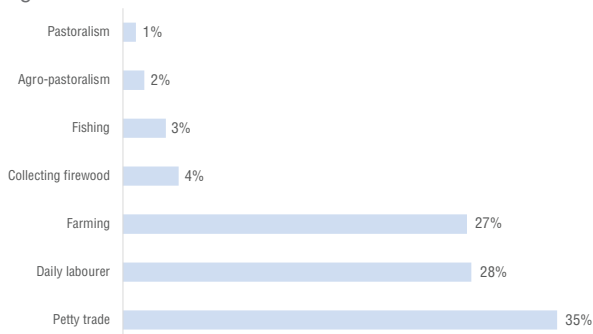


Figure 27: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

[For more details, click here.](#)

Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps, the majority of IDPs living with host communities engaged in farming. In the current round of assessment, in 65 per cent (up from 60%) of sites IDPs engaged in farming.

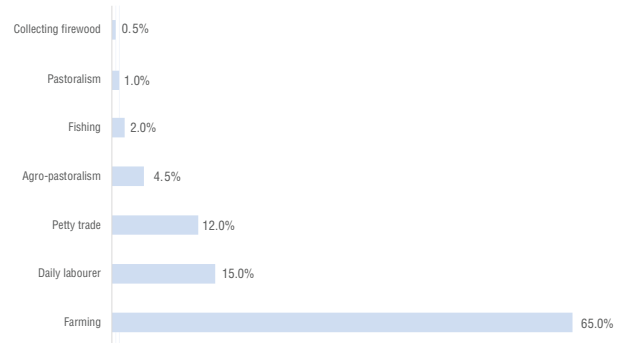


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 88 per cent (down from 89%) of evaluated sites. In the most-affected State of Borno, security was provided in 96 per cent of sites (up from 89%).

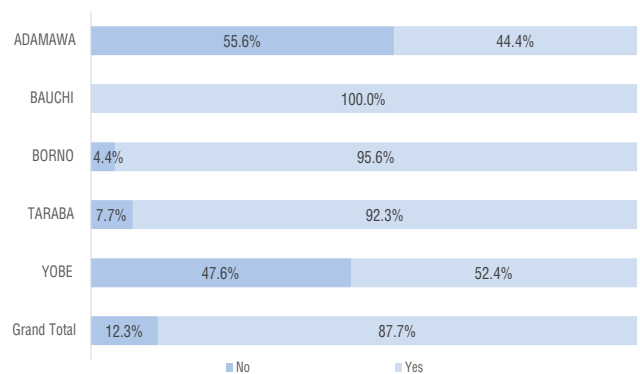


Figure 29: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

[For more details, click here.](#)

Host Communities

Amongst the sites where IDPs lived with host communities, 89 per cent (up from 86%) had some form of security.

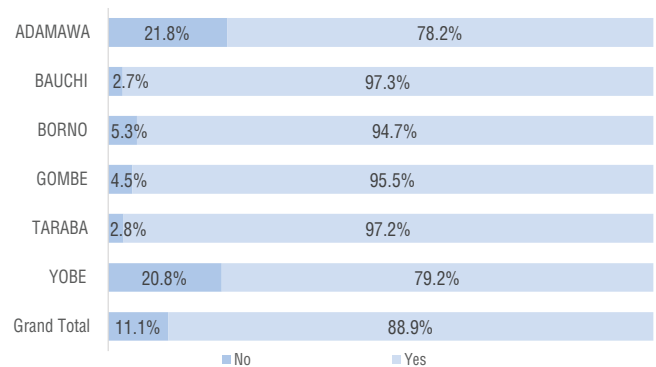


Figure 30: Security provided in host communities

[For more details, click here.](#)

3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,619,010 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 29 assessment which is a one per cent (23,529 returnees) drop from the number assessed during the last round of assessment that was published in August.

Forty LGAs were assessed for returnees in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe during this round of assessment which is on par with the number of LGAs that were assessed by DTM prior to the recent escalation of hostilities between Nigerian security forces and NSAGs.

STATE	R28 (April 2019)	R29 (July 2019)	Population Change
ADAMAWA	808,584	805,026	3,558
BORNO	668,800	643,600	25,200
YOBE	165,155	170,384	5,229
OVERALL	1,642,539	1,619,010	23,529

Table 4: Change in returnee population by State

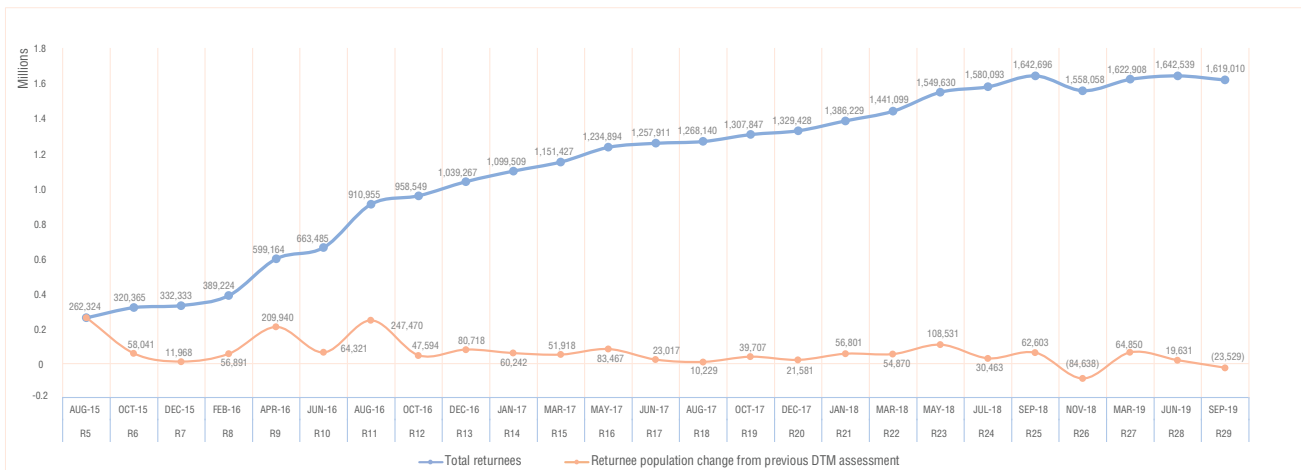
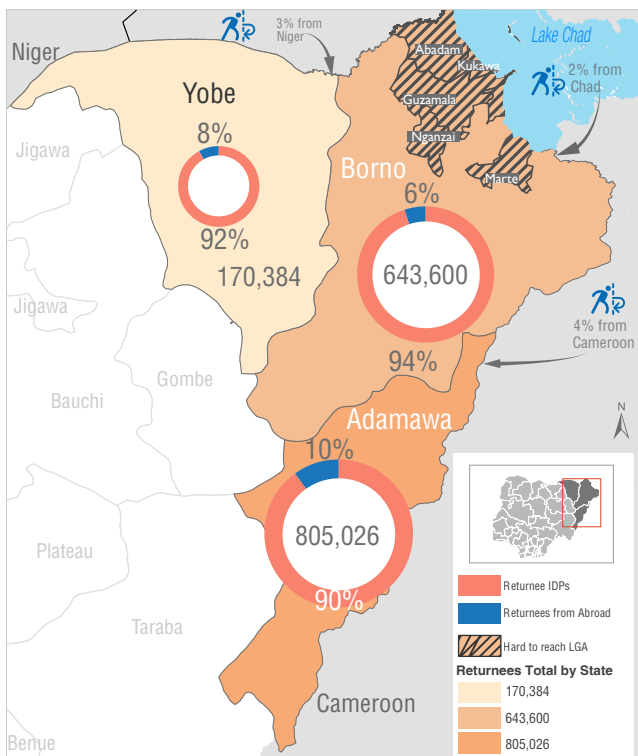


Figure 31: Returnee population trend



Map 6: Returned population by State

Both Adamawa and Borno showed decrease in returnee numbers while Yobe recorded a nominal increase. The highest decrease was in the State of Borno with their numbers decreasing from 664,969 to 643,600 (a 3% decrease since Round 28 assessment).

Within the total number returnees, 130,672 (or 8% of all returnees) were classified as return refugee as they travelled back from neighboring countries which is a nominal decrease since the last round of assessment when 132,957 return refugees were recorded from Cameroon (59,791 individuals), Chad (29,057 individuals) and Niger Republic (41,824 individuals).

3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

Forty-four per cent of returnees (up from 39%) stated year 2015 as their year of displacement. Thirty-seven per cent of returnees said they were displaced in year 2016.

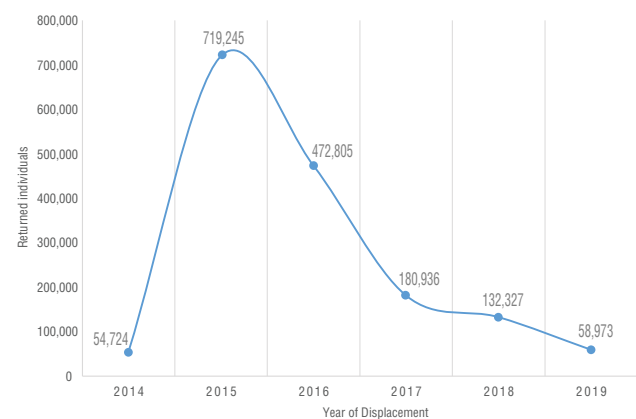


Figure 32: Year of displacement for returnees

3B: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-two per cent (down from 94%) attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria, seven per cent (up from 6%) returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and one per cent due to natural disasters.

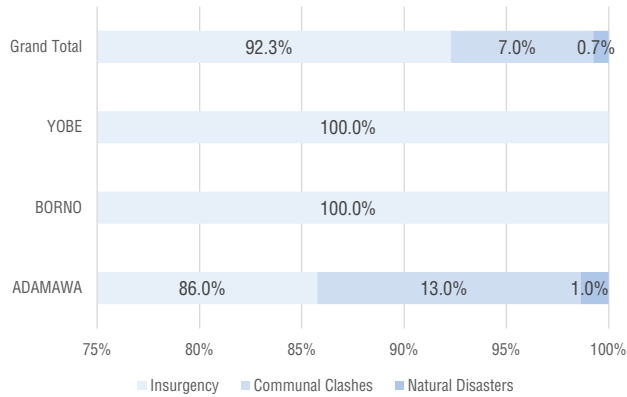


Figure 33: Reasons for initial Displacement of returnee

3C: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Borno has the highest number of returnees living in makeshift or emergency centers at 63 per cent (down from 64%) amongst all and the most affect state also has highest semi damaged (61%) and fully damaged (51%) homes.

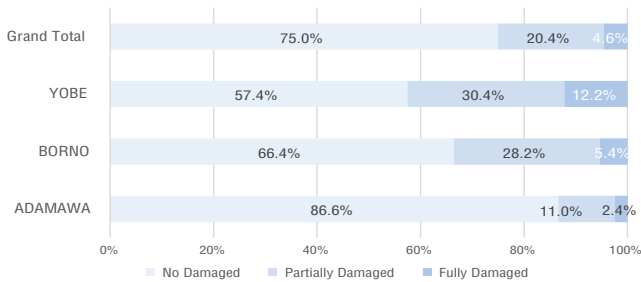


Figure 34: Shelters conditions of the returned households in areas of return

84 per cent of returnees in Borno are living in walled buildings, while 8 per cent are living in traditional shelters.

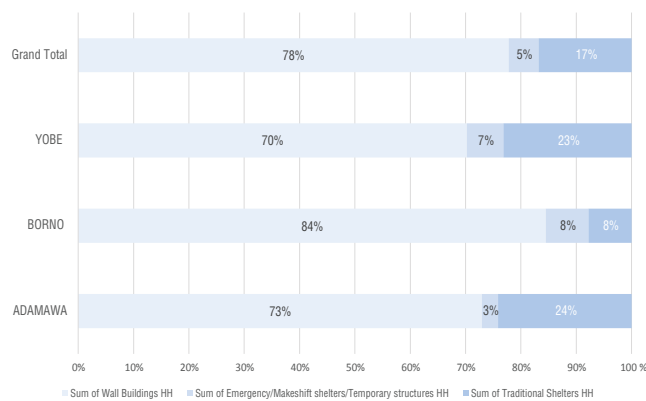


Figure 35: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

3D: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

A high of 64 per cent (no change since the last round of assessment published in August) of areas of returns assessed do not have access to health services. This figure is highest for Adamawa at 57 per cent, followed by Borno at 30 per cent and Yobe at 13 per cent. In areas that do have access to health services, the most common type were government hospitals (19% - down from 21%) followed by General hospital (7%).

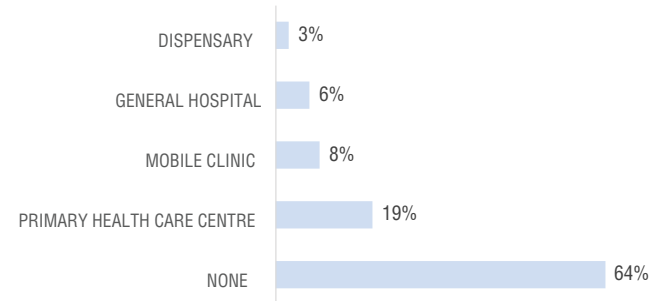


Figure 36: availability of medical services in areas of return

3E: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

No education facilities were available in Adamawa in 60 per cent of assessed locations. This figure was 28 per cent in Borno and twelve per cent in Yobe.

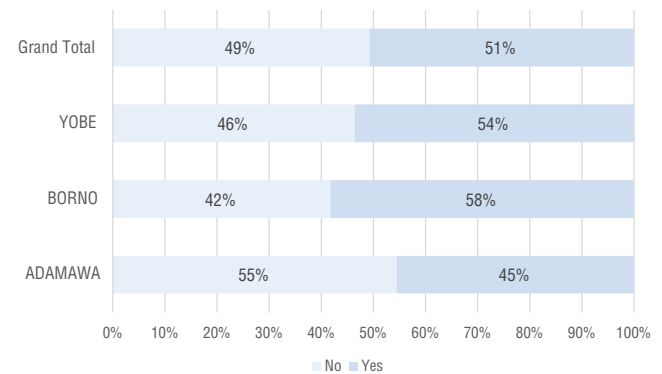


Figure 37: Availability of education services in areas of return

3F: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-five per cent of sites where returnees have settled had markets nearby. In Borno, it was 31 per cent of sites (an increase from 28% in last round of assessment published in August). Twenty-five per cent of markets were functional.

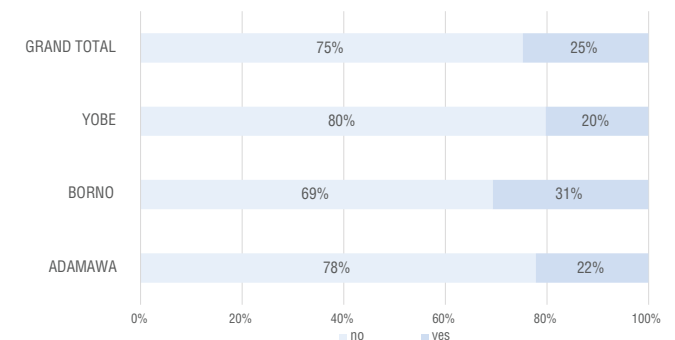


Figure 38: Availability of market services in areas of return

3G: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

Out of the 674 sites assessed, food assistance was the most common with 33 per cent of sites reporting this kind of assistance. This was followed by shelter at nineteen per cent and protection in eighteen per cent of sites.

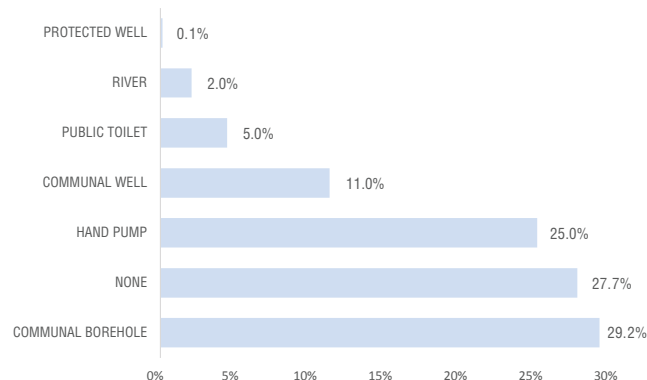


Figure 39: Percentage of sites received by type of assistance

3H: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Communal boreholes were the most common Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities available in areas of returns, at 29 per cent. The next most found WASH facility were hand pumps in 25 per cent (down by 1% since last round of assessment) of sites.

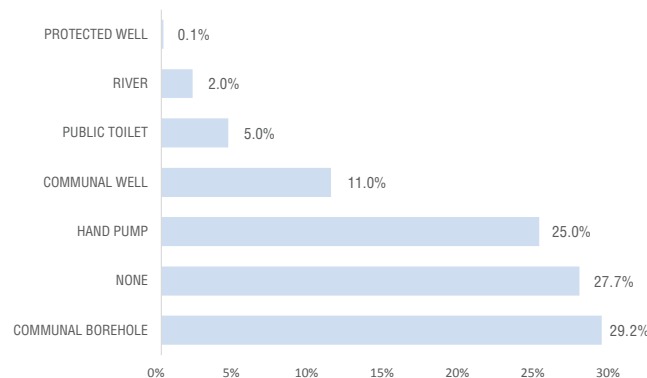


Figure 40: Percentage of sites by WASH facilities provided

3I: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

InBorno, a relatively high of 63 per cent of returnees did not have access to farms as a form of livelihood. This figure was 34 per cent in Adamawa and 3 per cent in Yobe.

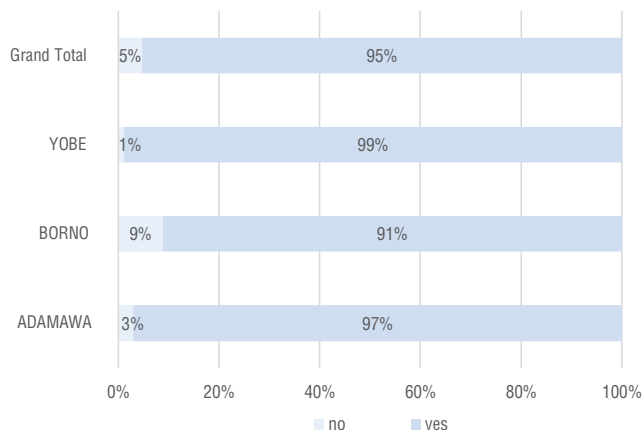


Figure 42: State-wise breakdown of farmers with access to farmland

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



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



SHELTER / NFI

Camps/camp-like settings

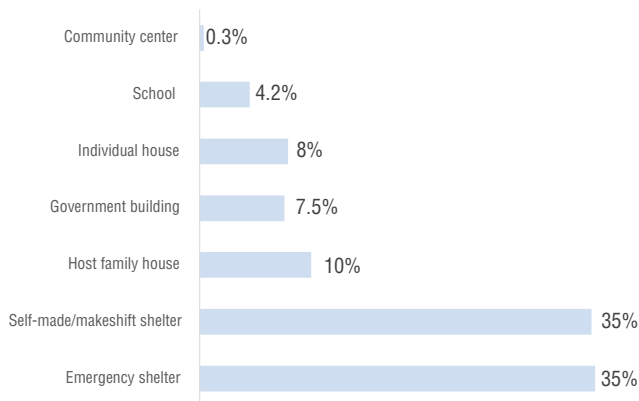


Figure 11: Types of shelter

Host Communities

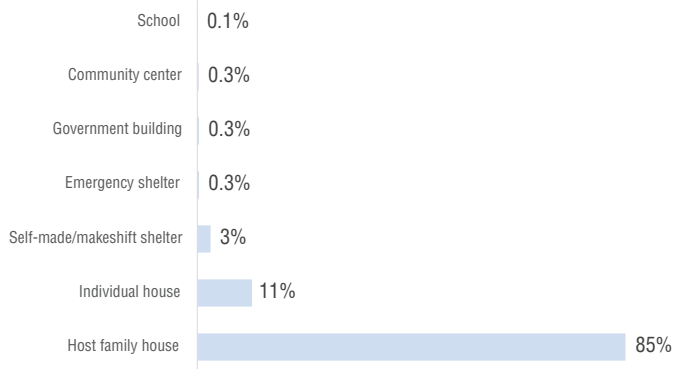


Figure 12: Types of shelter

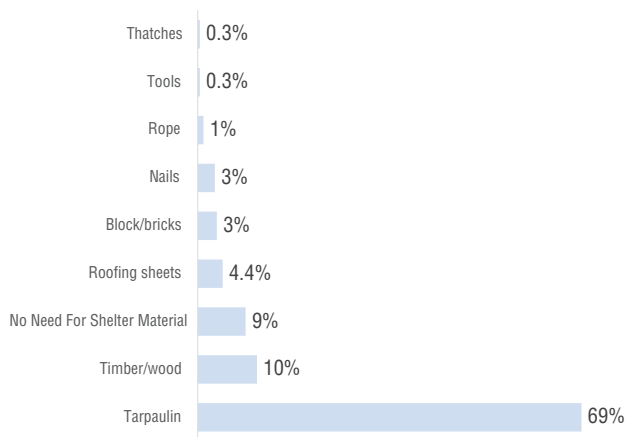


Figure 11a: Most needed shelter materials

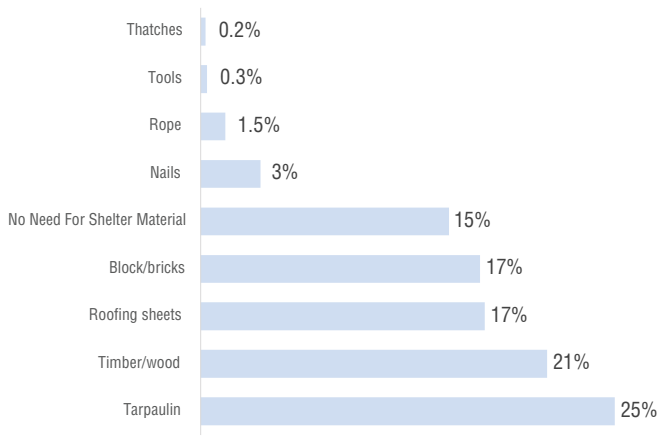


Figure 12a: Most needed shelter materials

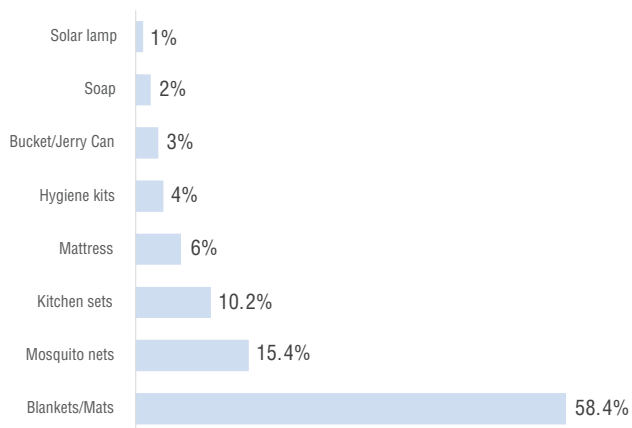


Figure 11b: Most needed NFI types

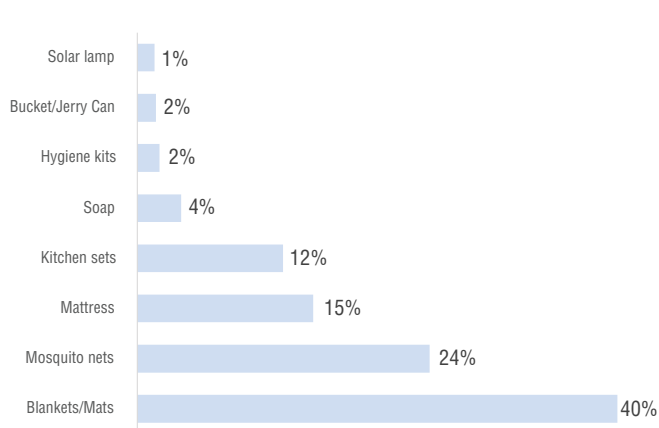


Figure 12b: Most needed NFI types



WaSH

Camps/camp-like settings

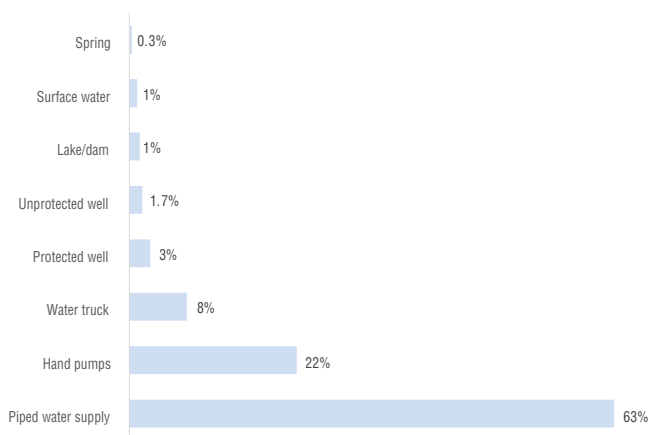


Figure 15: Main drinking water sources

Host Communities

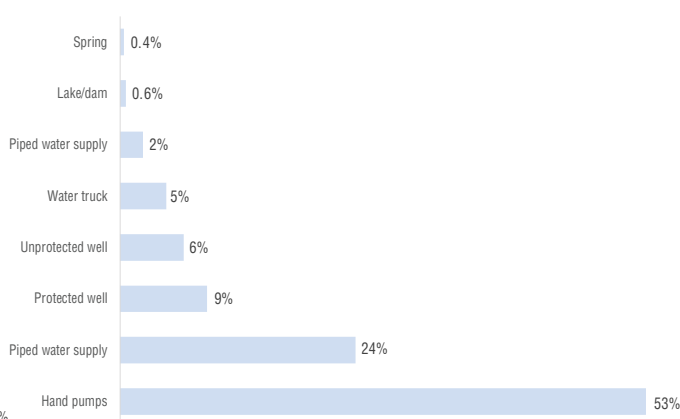


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources

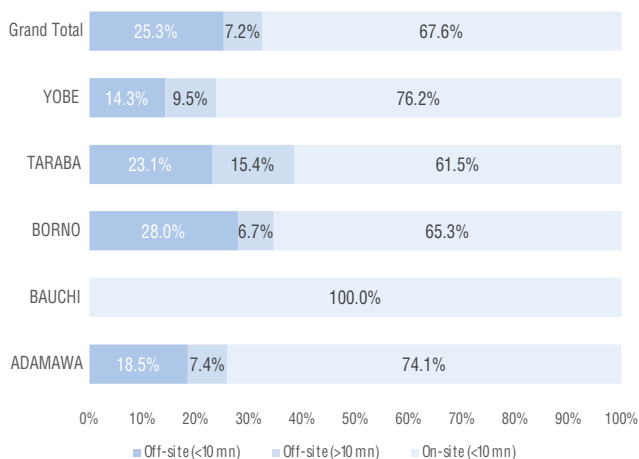


Figure 15a: Distance to main water sources

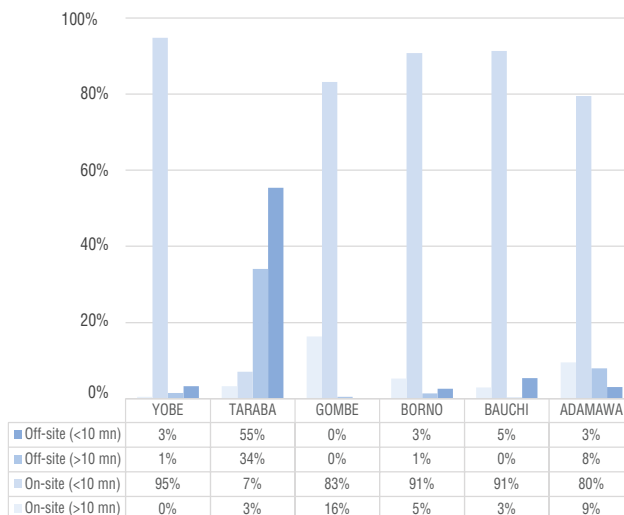


Figure 16a: Distance to main water sources

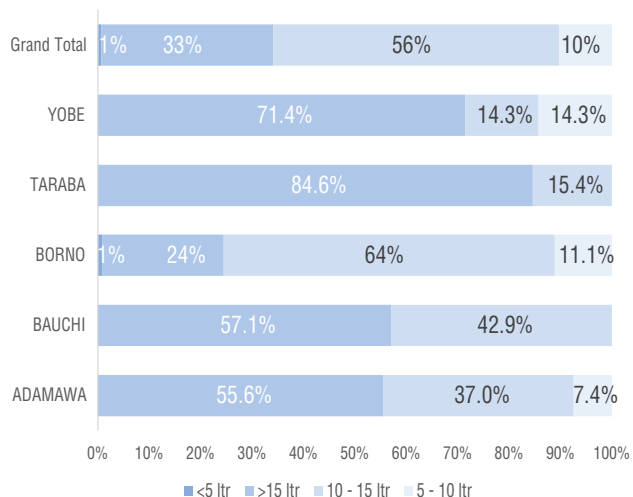


Figure 15b: Average amount of water available per person per day

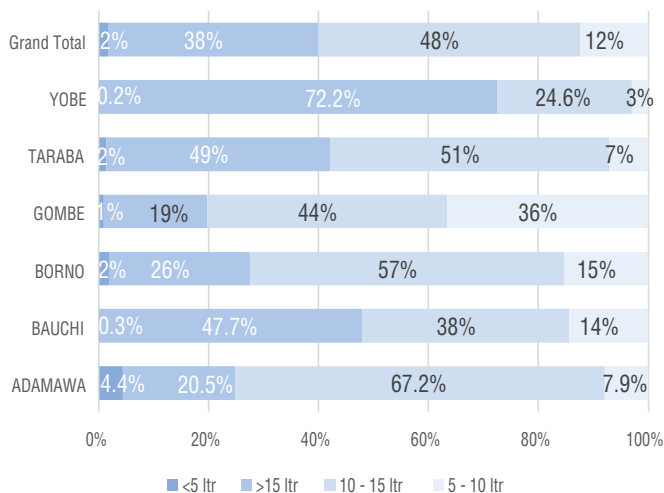


Figure 16b: Average amount of water available per person per day

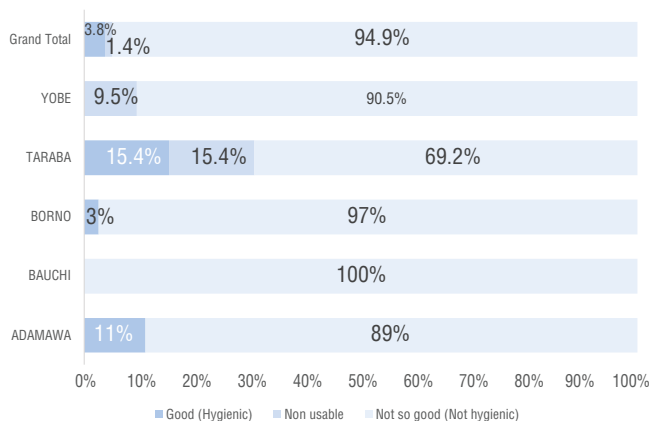


Figure 15c: Condition of toilets in Camps/Camp-like settings

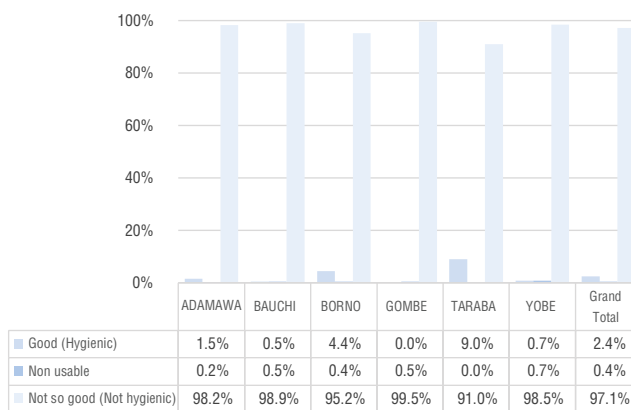


Figure 16c: Condition of toilets in host communities

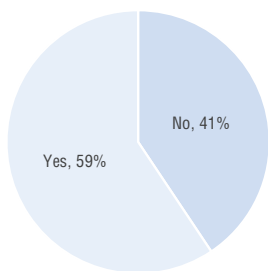


Figure 15d: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

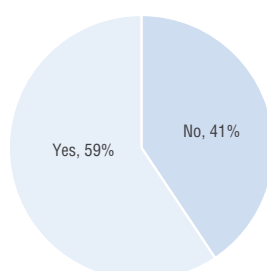


Figure 16d: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

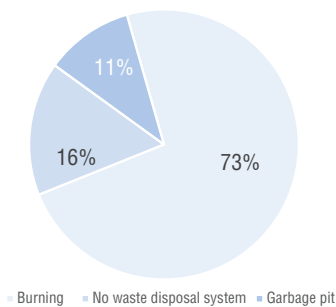


Figure 15e: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

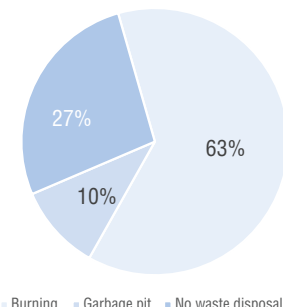


Figure 16e: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

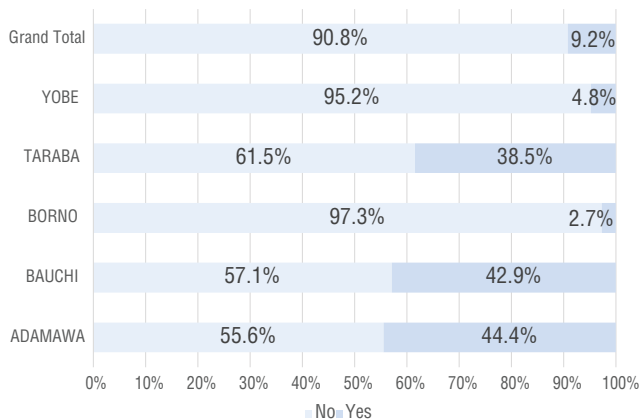


Figure 15f: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

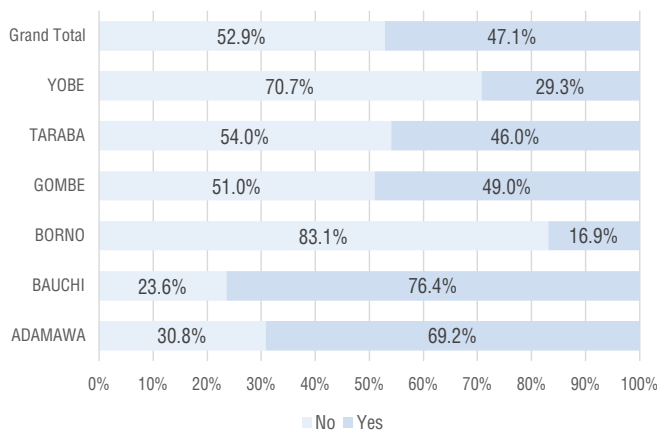


Figure 16f: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host Communities



FOOD / NUTRITION

Camps/camp-like settings

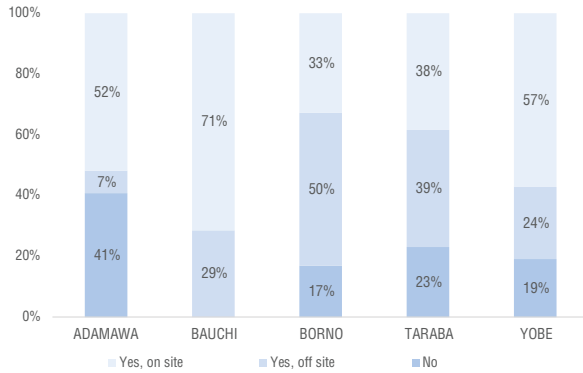


Figure 19: Access to food

Host Communities

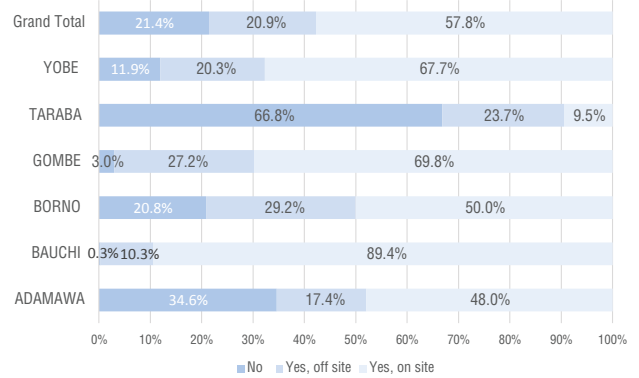


Figure 20: Access to food

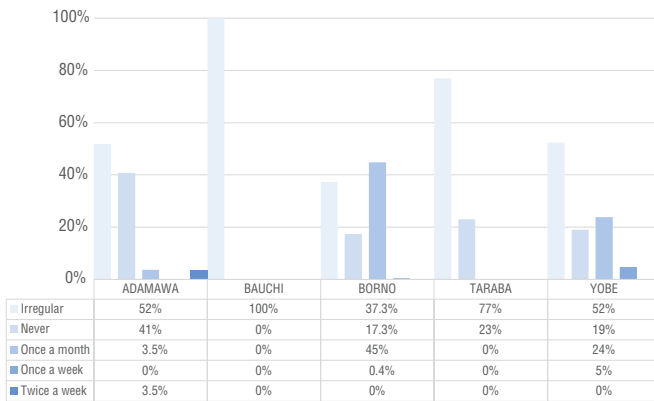


Figure 19a: Frequency of food or cash distribution

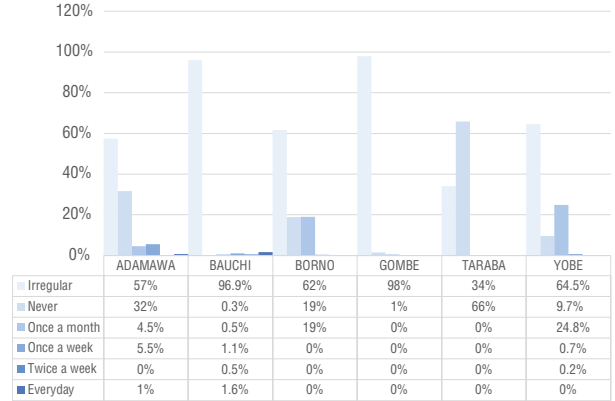


Figure 20a: Frequency of food or cash distribution



HEALTH

Camps/camp-like settings

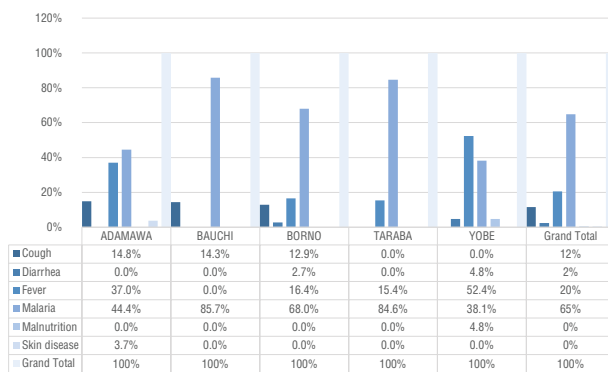


Figure 21: Common health problems

Host Communities

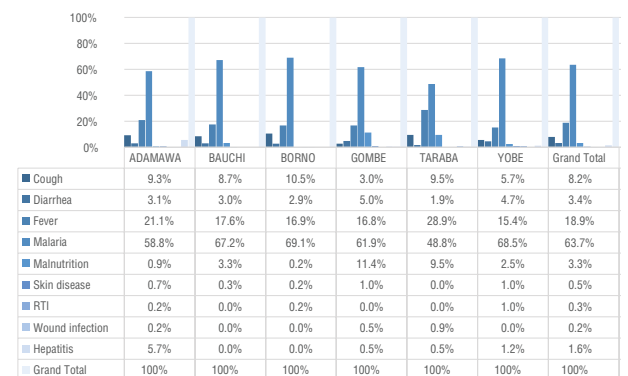


Figure 22: Common health problems

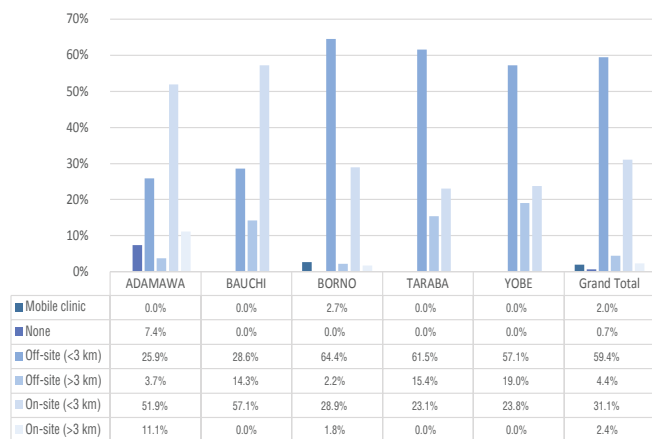


Figure 21a: Location of health facilities

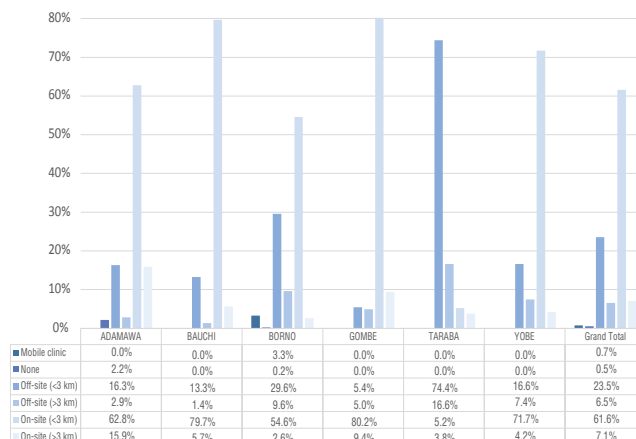


Figure 22a: Location of health facilities

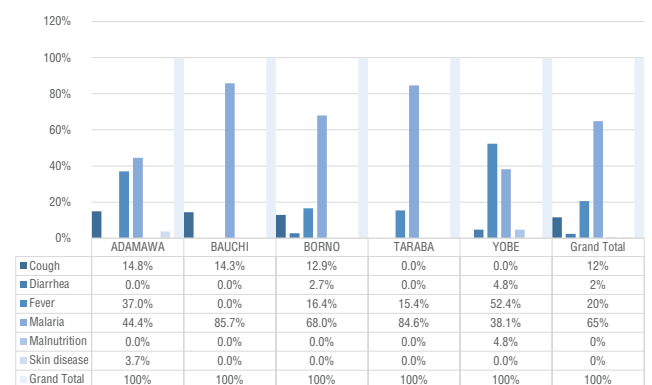


Figure 21b: Common health problems

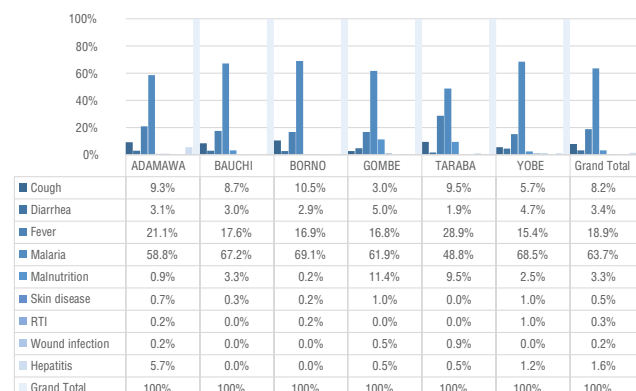


Figure 22b: Common health problems



EDUCATION

Camps/camp-like settings

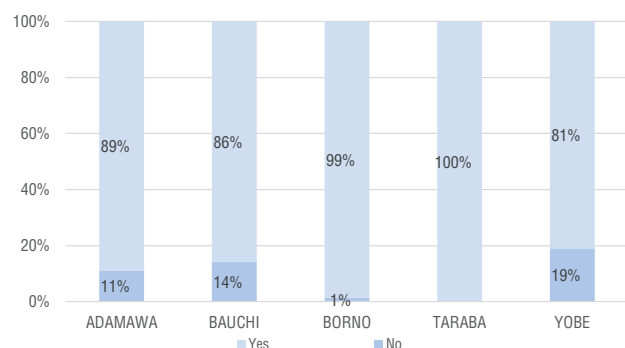


Figure 23: Access to formal/informal education services

Host Communities

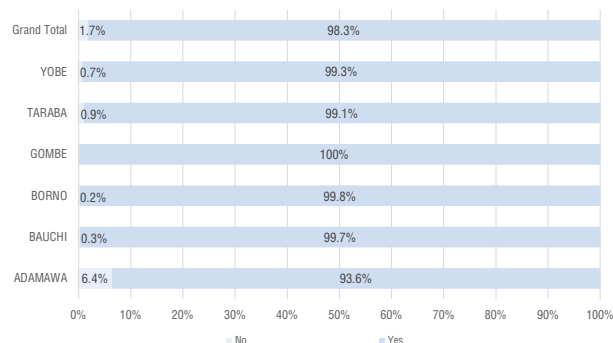


Figure 24: Access to formal/informal education services

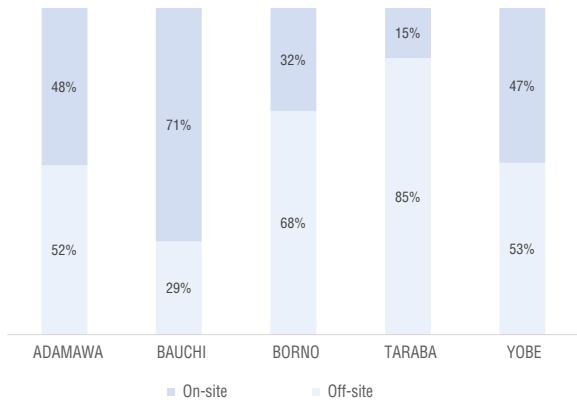


Figure 23a: Location of formal/informal education facilities

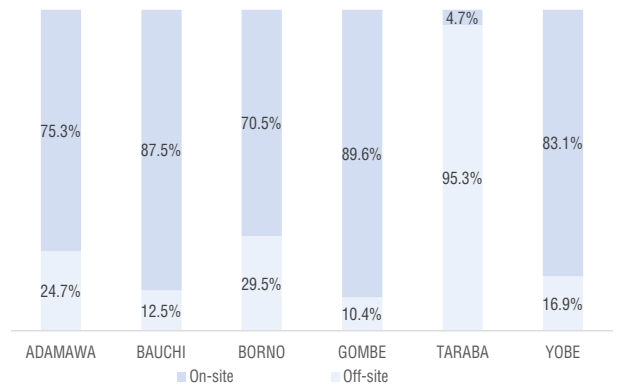


Figure 24a: Location of formal/informal education facilities

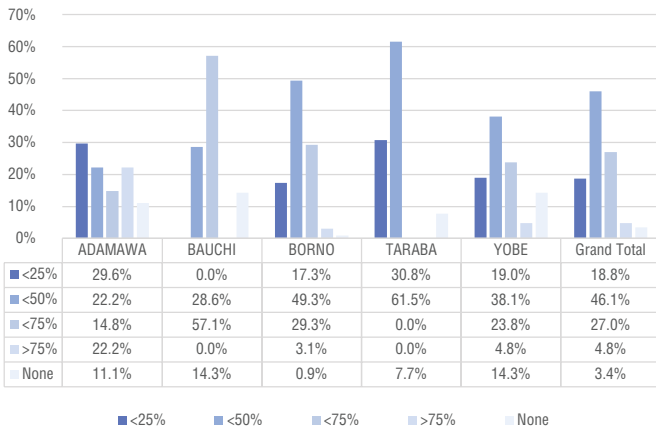


Figure 23b: Percentage of children attending school

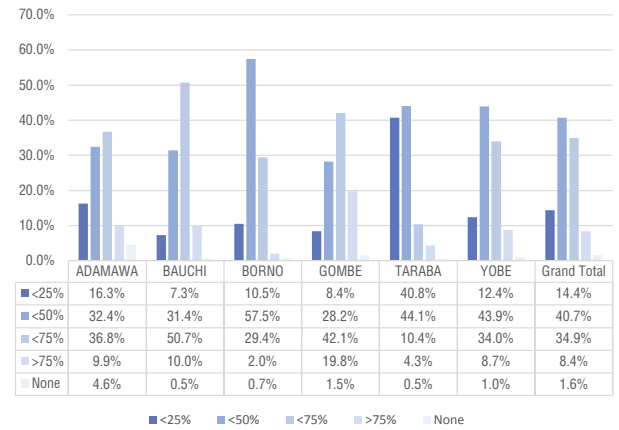


Figure 24b: Percentage of children attending school



COMMUNICATION

Camps/camp-like settings

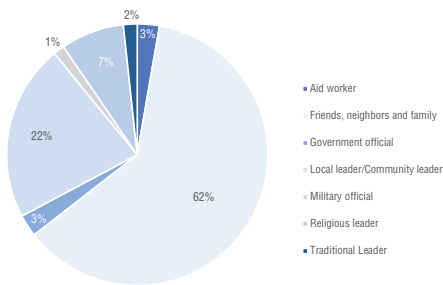


Figure 25: Most trusted source of information for IDPs

Host Communities

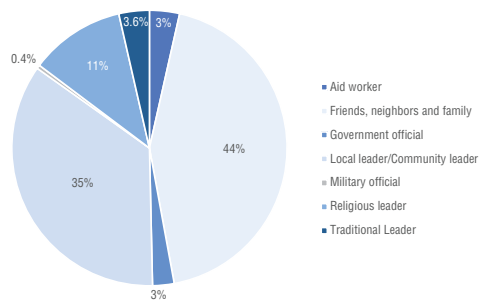


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs

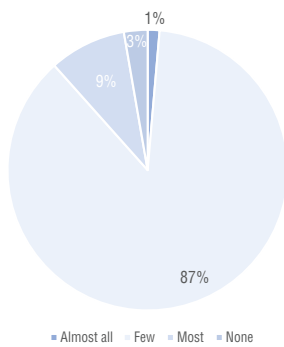


Figure 25a: Access to functioning radio

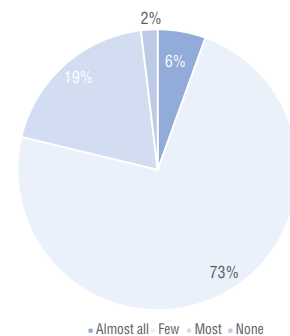


Figure 26a: Access to functioning radio

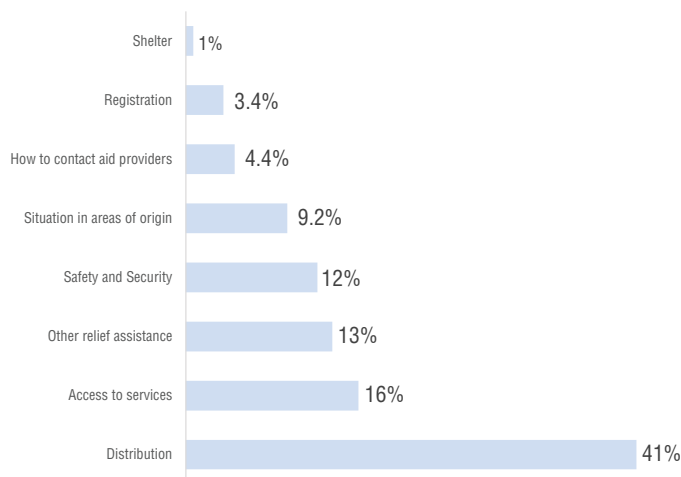


Figure 25b: Most important topic for IDPs

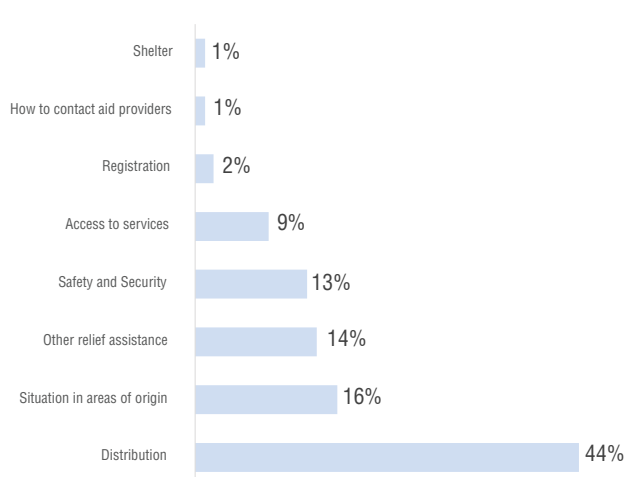


Figure 26b: Most important topic for IDPs

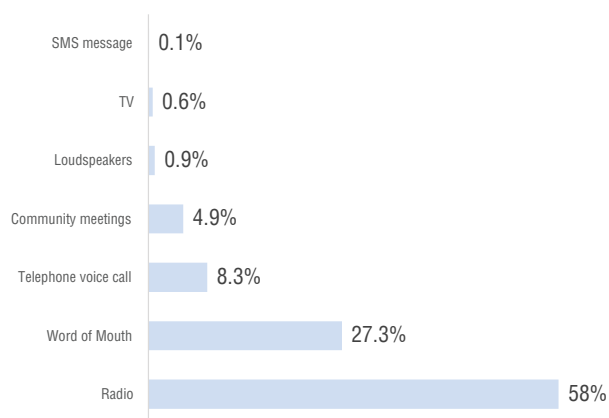


Figure 25c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Camps/Camp-like settings

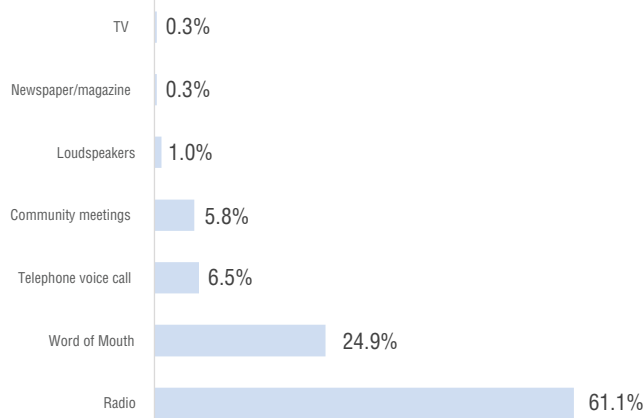


Figure 26c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Host Communities

LIVELIHOOD

Camps/camp-like settings

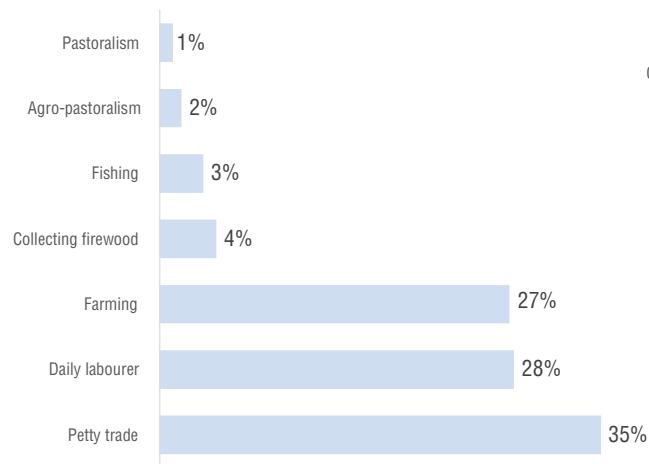


Figure 27: Livelihood activities of IDPs

Host Communities

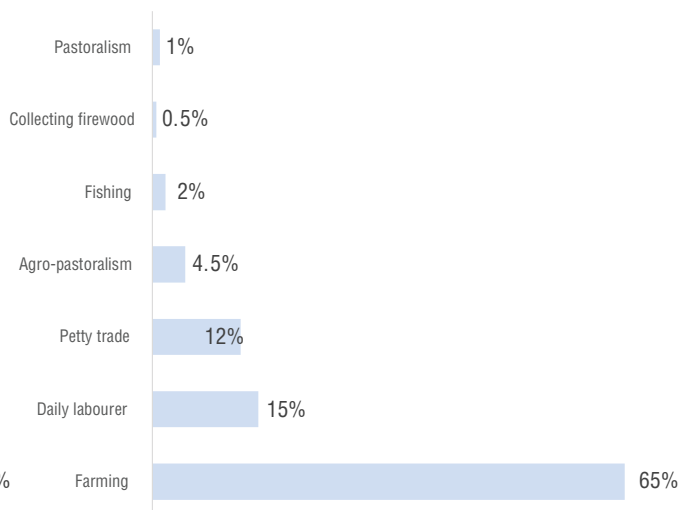


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs

[Go back.](#)



PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

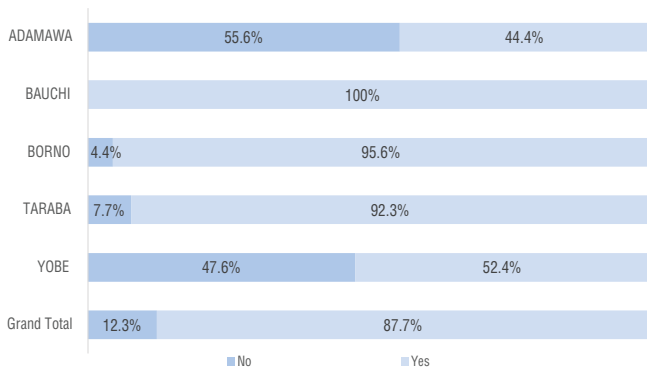


Figure 29: Security provided on-site

Host Communities

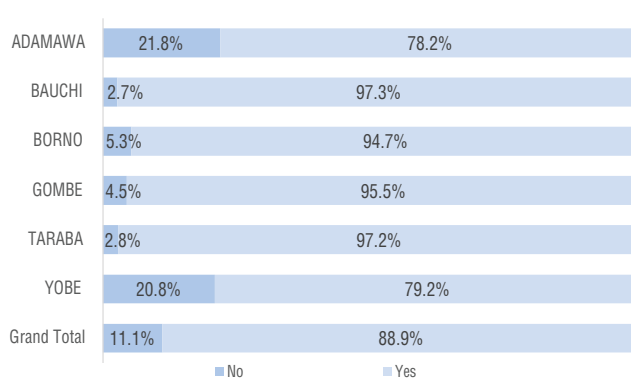


Figure 30: Security provided on-site

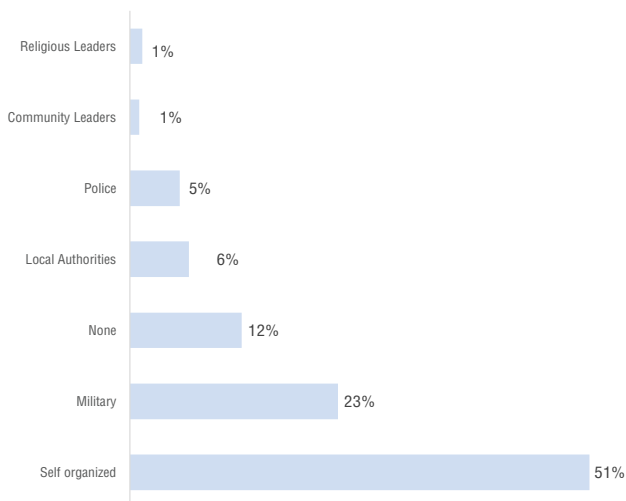


Figure 29a: Main security providers

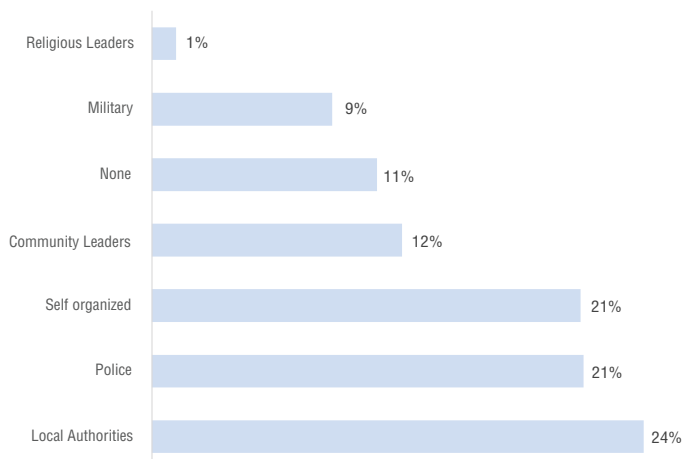


Figure 29b: Main security providers

[Go back.](#)