



SECTOR ANALYSIS

Shelter and NFI

In most of the 206 displacement sites assessed, most displaced people are living in makeshift tents (63 or 28%), followed by school (31 or 23%), government structures (25 or 19.5%) and tents (39 or 18%). In 1,719 host communities where IDPs are residing, all IDPs have shelters and in 207 sites less than 25% households are living in tents.

IDPs in 24 displacement sites have no mosquito nets and in 76 sites less than 25% of IDP households have mosquito nets. But the most needed non-food item (NFI) is blanket or mat in 122 out of 206 sites assessed.

WaSH

Piped water has overtaken handpumps as the main source of drinking water in most assessed displacement sites. 104 out of 206 sites reported piped water as the main source of drinking water while 84 sites cited handpumps as their main source. 7 displacement sites reported unprotected well as the main source of drinking water, 5 sites said they got their water from trucks and 3 sites used lake to meet their needs.

Conditions of most toilets in displacement sites was reported as not so good in 171 out of 206 sites, while it was hygienic in 20 sites and not usable in 15 sites. The total number of functioning toilets is 6,930 for the assessed population of 576,795 displaced individuals. There are no separate toilets for male and female in 137 sites, no separate bathing areas in 134 sites and toilets/bathrooms do not lock from inside in 114 sites.

Food & Nutrition

Of the 206 displacement sites assessed, 154 have access to food on-site and 34 have access to food off-site. 18 sites have no access to food. In majority of sites, food distribution is irregular (137), twice a week (3), once a month (21), every two weeks (3), once a week (4) and every day in 20 sites.

1,058 sites where IDPs are living with host community get food on-site, 486 get food off-site and 297 have no access to food. 55% of IDPs living in host community obtain food by farming. Most others are into petty trade or working as daily labourer. Also, 1,279 sites have irregular distribution of cash/vouchers or food and 297 have never received food, cash or vouchers.

Health

The most commonly reported health problem continues to be malaria with 117 displacement sites reporting it, followed by cough in 37 sites, fever in 32 sites and diarrhea in 10 sites. Similarly, malaria is the most common ailment in sites where IDPs are living with host community, followed by fever, cough and diarrhea. 76 are off the sites where IDPs are living with host community do not have access to any health facility. For 801 sites, the health facility is on-site and distance to it is less than 3 km and for 590 sites the facility is off-site but distance is less than 3km.

Most sites (191) have regular access to medical facility but not all facilities have medicines as 134 sites stated they had access to medicines. In 123 sites, medical facilities were onsite and within three km distance and in 43 sites it was offsite but within three km. 15 sites had no medical facilities.

Education

Children have access to formal or informal education services in 173 displacement sites but schools are onsite in 80 sites only offsite in 98 sites. In 107 of these sites, schools are within the distance of one km, in 51 sites schools are at a distance of 5 km or less and in 4 sites schools are at a distance of less than 10 km. 93% of children living with host communities have access to informal and formal schools. In 419 sites, less than 25% of children are attending school and in 657 sites less than 50% are attending school. In 171 sites, none of the children are attending school. The distance to school is less than a kilometer in 940 sites.

Communication

In most IDP sites, the radio remains the main source of information (63), followed by friends and family (59), local leader (45), mobile phones (30), site management (5) and authorities (4). Safety and security is the primary topic communities are requesting information about (94 sites), followed by situation in place of origin (78) and lastly distribution (21). Families did not complain of communication problem in 188 sites. For IDPs living with host community, radio is the leading source of information (684), followed by mobile phone (532), friends/families (285), authorities (35) and site management (4). Situation in area of origin was key issue IDPs wanted information on (693), followed by safety and security (486), distribution (293), information on other relief assistance (214), shelter (68), registration (47), how to get information (24) and access to services (16).

Livelihood

Farming continues to be the main occupation of the majority of households (60) but is now closely followed by petty trade (59), daily laborers (52) and trailed by collecting firewood (27). 26,082 households reported they had access to income and in 186 sites IDPs had access to income generating activities.

Livestock was reported in 111 sites and none in 95 sites. In 112 sites, displaced families said they had access to land for cultivation, while 94 said they did not.

Protection

173 out of 206 sites reported provision of security but most (84) was reported as self-arranged, 58 sites said security was arranged by military and polio was the main provider of security in 17 sites. In sites where IDPs are staying with host communities, 1,493 out of the 1,841 sites assessed had some form of security.

No security incidents were reported in 160 assessed sites with theft being the most common incident (15) in the sites that did report incident.

Domestic violence was the leading form of reported gender-based violence with reports of it coming from 23 sites. Sexual abuse was reported in 3 sites. Early or forced marriage was reported in 2 sites as a form of physical violence.

Incidents of children involved in forced begging/labor were reported in 17 sites, physical and emotional abuse of children was reported in 9 sites and incidents of children separated were cited in 7 assessed sites. 137 sites said they do not have mechanism for referrals in case of any incidents.

Only in 3 sites, women said they felt unsafe. Men and children felt unsafe in two sites, respectively. But no lighting was reported at communal points in 161 sites and it was found to be inadequate in another 31 sites.

No frictions among IDPs was reported, while only 3 sites cited poor relations between IDPs and host communities.

While in 120 sites IDP families did not report any problems in receiving support, 57 sites said that the assistance was not enough for all those entitled, fighting between recipients was reported in 12 sites and in 7 sites the assistance received was not as per need.

There are 52 recreational places for children in the sites assessed and out of these 41 are in Borno. There are 25 recreational places for women and Borno has 21 of them.

In 120 sites, IDPs said they do not have ID cards. In only 2 sites, IDPs said they were offered travel opportunities and both were to Niger Republic with the promise of marriage.