



NORTHEAST NIGERIA: DISPLACEMENT REPORT 32 (JUNE 2020)

ASSESSMENT ON DISPLACEMENT TRENDS IN THE SIX CONFLICT-AFFECTED STATES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)



IOM
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report of the Round 32 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 25 May to 16 June 2020 and reflects trends from the six most affected north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

For Round 32, 2,088,124 or 429,442 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 41,520 persons (2%) against the last assessment (Round 31) conducted in February 2020 when 2,046,604 or 420,072 households were identified as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Prior to the last assessment, the December 2019 assessment had recorded 2,039,092 IDPs. Also, a total of 1,705,567 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 32 assessment, an increment of 31,705 (2%) as against the 1,673,862 returnees that were identified in the last round of assessment that was conducted in February 2020.

The number indicates a continued plateauing in numbers of displaced persons and returnees in the region over the last couple of rounds. As per the Round 30 assessment that was published in November 2019, 2,035,232 IDPs were recorded. A similar trend was observed in previous rounds of assessment since August 2019.

The number of displaced persons in the region is now well above the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602), which was conducted before escalating violence was observed in October 2018 even though accessibility remains lower. During Round 25, a higher number of Local Government Areas (LGAs or districts) and wards were accessible. Given that the numbers of IDPs is increasing slowly although accessibility remains low, it can be inferred that the actual displacement figures could be much higher.

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews were conducted with 4 per cent of the identified IDP population — 86,657 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 2,387 locations (up from 2,372 in the last round of assessment, conducted in February 2020). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. These sites included 293 (up from 290 in the last round of assessment) camps and camp-like settings and 2,094 locations (slight increase since last round of assessment when 2,082 sites were assessed) 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.

Lastly, this report includes analyses of 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. Notably, as that the north-eastern State of Borno is the most affected by conflict-related displacements, this report specifically emphasizes the related analysis and data.

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 Displacement Tracking Matrix (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 32 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 32 assessments were carried out from 25 May to 16 June 2020 in 107 LGAs (an increase of one LGA from the last round of assessment) in 792 wards (up from 790 in the last round of assessment) in the conflict-affected north-eastern Nigerian states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. As per the assessments, 2,088,124 or 429,442 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 41,520 persons (2%) against the last assessment (Round 31) conducted in February 2020 when 2,046,604 or 420,072 households were identified as IDPs.

Prior to last assessment, the December 2019 assessment had recorded 2,039,092 IDPs. The figure indicates a continued plateauing in numbers of displaced persons in the region over the last couple of rounds. As per the Round 29 assessment that was published in November 2019, 2,035,232 IDPs were recorded. A similar trend was observed in previous rounds of assessment since August 2019.

The total number of IDPs recorded 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, and during which the number of accessible LGAs was much higher (110). This plateauing cannot be interpreted as a calm in security situation as there are still some LGAs and wards that are inaccessible.

Accessibility improved slightly in Round 32 as against the decreasing trend that was observed over the last eight rounds of DTM assessments. Two more wards were accessible during this round of assessment but the high numbers of IDPs despite limited accessibility are in fact an indication that mobility of IDPs has gone up and the situation continues to be fluid and unpredictable.

Before the recent decrement in accessibility, only two LGAs -- Abadam and Marte -- were inaccessible during Round 25 assessment in 2018. 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.

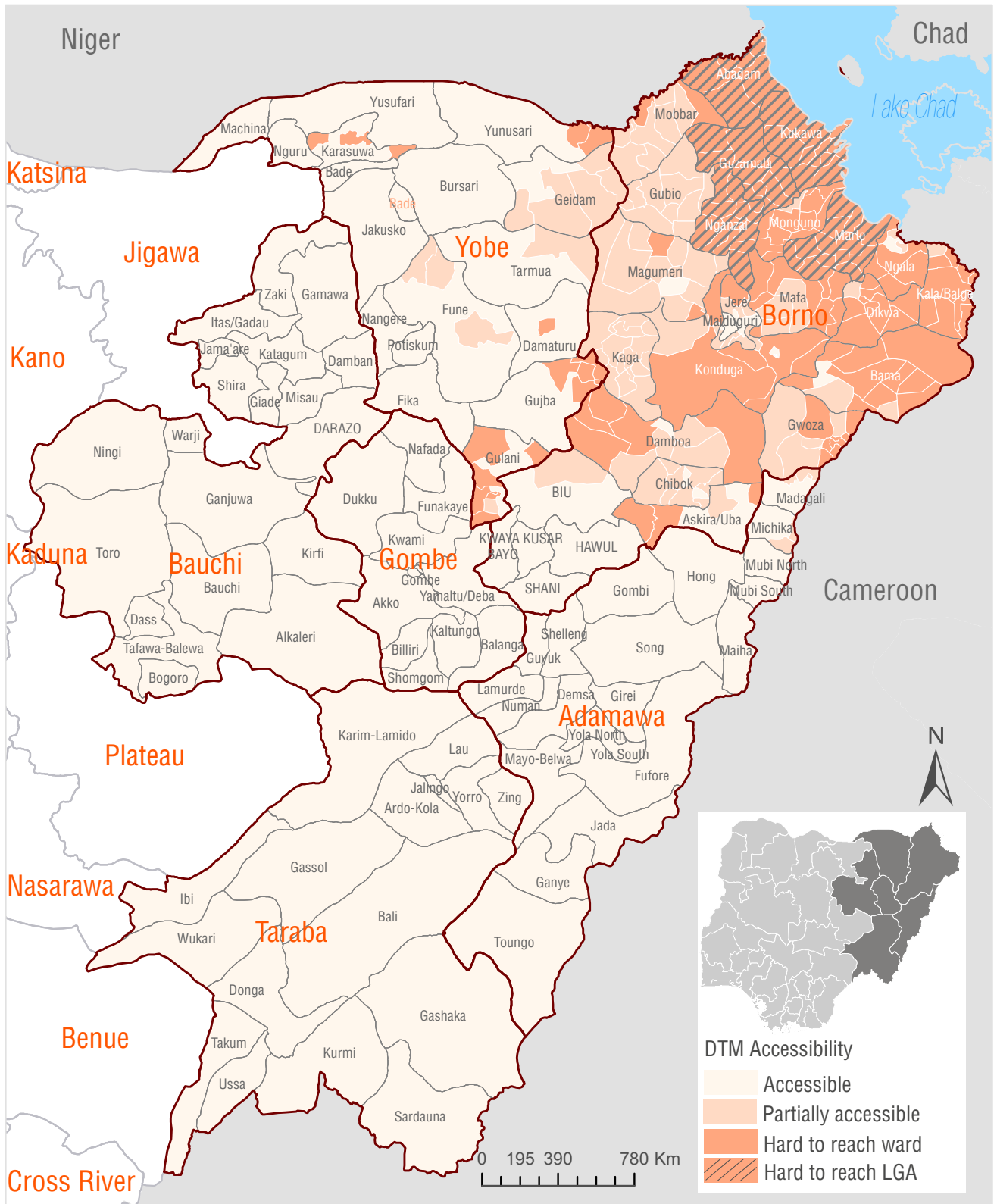
Likewise, in Round 28 only 107 LGAs were accessible while Guzamala, Kukawa, and Nganzai LGAs and 12 wards were inaccessible. Inaccessibility continued during Round 29 with 794 wards accessible.

In Round 30 and 31, accessibility was lower than that in Round 29 with 790 wards accessible. Accessibility, however, improved marginally in this latest round of assessment with 107 LGAs and 792 wards accessible. The change was chiefly because two wards in Gubio LGA became accessible even as Guzamala, Kukawa, and Nganzai LGAs continued to be inaccessible in Round 32 besides Abadam, and Marte.

The increase accessibility in two wards in Gubio was the only change in the most-affected State of Borno. On the other hand, accessibility decreased in two wards in the State of Gombe, increased in one ward in the State of Taraba and there was a net increase by one accessible ward in the State of Yobe. Overall, accessibility increased from 790 to 792 wards.

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 Round 29 that was published in November 2019.

The number of sites assessed by DTM enumerators in DTM Round 32 assessment marginally increased to 2,387 locations.



Map1: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 32 Assessments

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.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



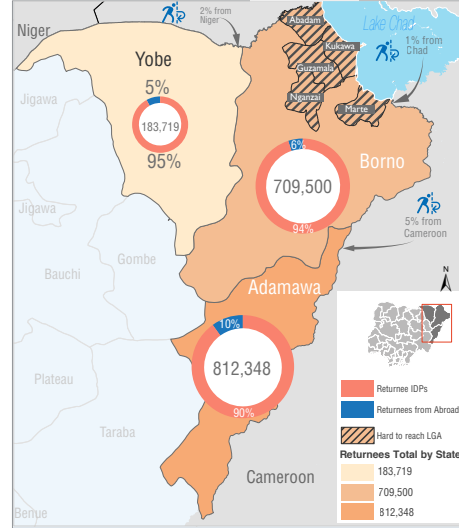
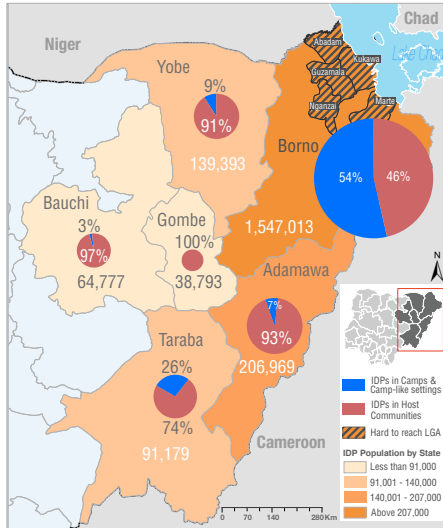
2,088,124
Displaced Individuals



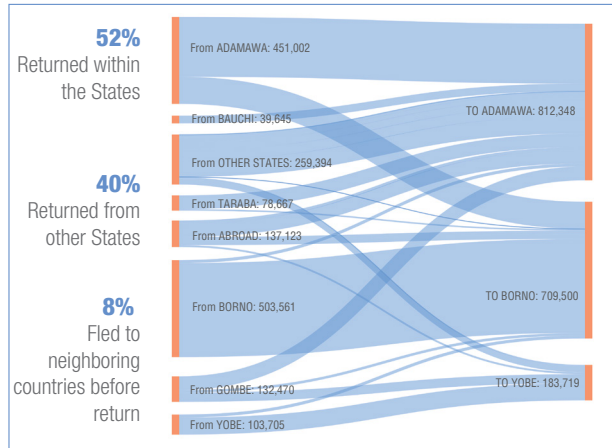
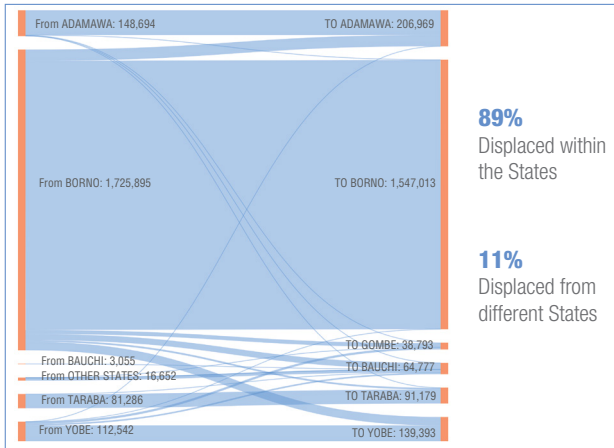
1,705,567
Returned Individuals

53% Female
 47% Male
 27% Children under 6 Y
 78% Women and Children

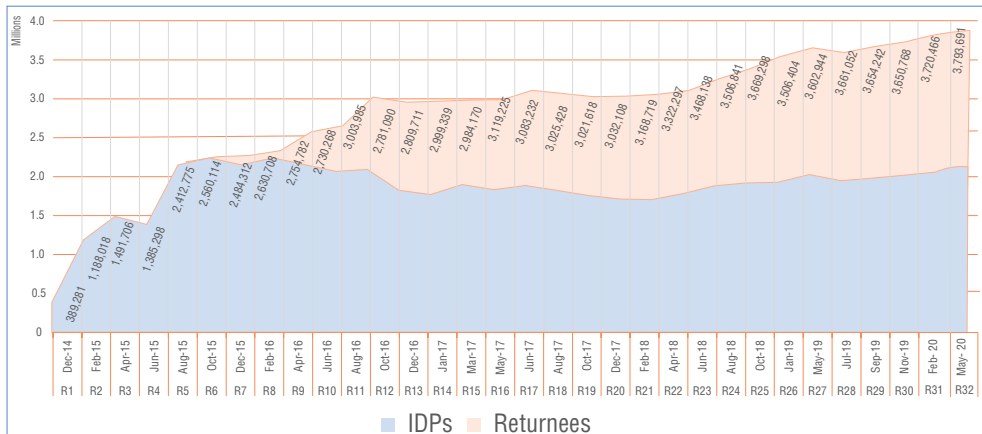
54% Female
 46% Male
 18% Children under 6 Y
 82% Women and Children



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2% increase in displaced population from DTM R31



2% increase in return population from DTM R31

IDP and Returnee population trend

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs in conflict-affected north-eastern states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,088,124 or 429,442 households. The number represents an increase of 41,520 persons (2%) against the last assessment (Round 31) conducted in February 2020 when 2,046,604 or 420,072 households were identified as IDPs.

The findings confirm a recent trend of number of IDPs plateauing over the last few assessments. In Round 30, 2,039,092 IDPs were recorded which was 3,860 individuals more than the 2,035,232 IDPs that were recorded in Round 29 published in November 2019.

Round 28 had also witnessed an increase of 2 per cent or 44,632 individuals compared with 1,980,036 IDPs that were recorded in Round 27 published in May 2019.

Prior to the dip recorded in January 2019, the numbers of IDPs had been rising since the 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 the then steady trend of increment in number of IDPs.

The most-affected State of Borno continues to host the highest number of IDPs at 1,547,013, an increment of 40,476 (3% increase) from the 1,506,537 displaced persons who were recorded in the last round of assessment. In the assessment conducted in December 2019, 1,496,871 people were recorded as IDPs. Even as the overall numbers did not go up by a high percentage, mobility in form of population movement

within LGAs was high as per the assessment. In fact, Borno accounted for 97 per cent of the total increase of 41,520 in number of IDPs recorded in this round of assessment as against the last round conducted in February 2020. It is also notable that the number of displaced persons in Borno has not gone down though populous LGAs of Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai continued to remain fully inaccessible to DTM enumerators due to insecurity in Round 32 while only two wards in Gubio LGA were accessible for the first time in this round since Round 29 that was published in November 2019.

The steady increase in IDP numbers in Borno coupled with the populous LGAs in the state being inaccessible can be interpreted as an indication of continued population displacement and high mobility in north-eastern Nigeria. Borno's capital city of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), which hosts the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs, recorded an increase of 13,026 displaced persons taking its tally to 295,972 (an increase of 5%) on account of influx of new arrivals from Gajiganna and Tungushe axis and some other LGAs due to poor living conditions and fear of attacks.

In fact, among all LGAs, MMC once again recorded the highest increase in absolute number of IDPs (13,026 or 32%). The next LGA with high increase was Gubio (5,703 IDPs) were two wards became accessible in this round of assessment after a gap of nearly six months. The LGA with the third highest increase in number of IDPs was in Jere where 5,161 people arrived due to movement from Gajiganna and Tungushe axis and some parts of Alau.

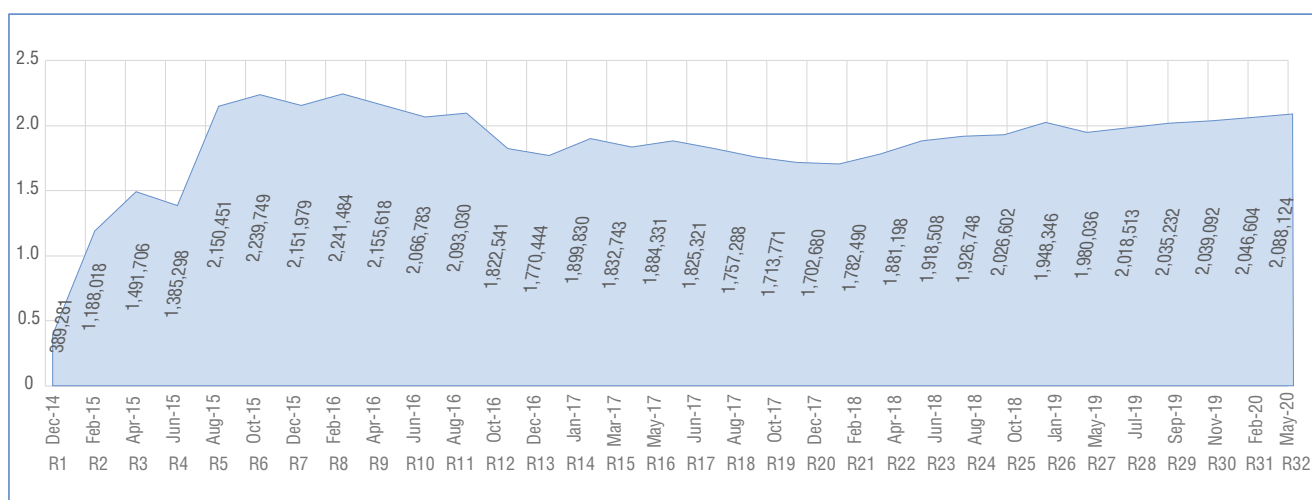
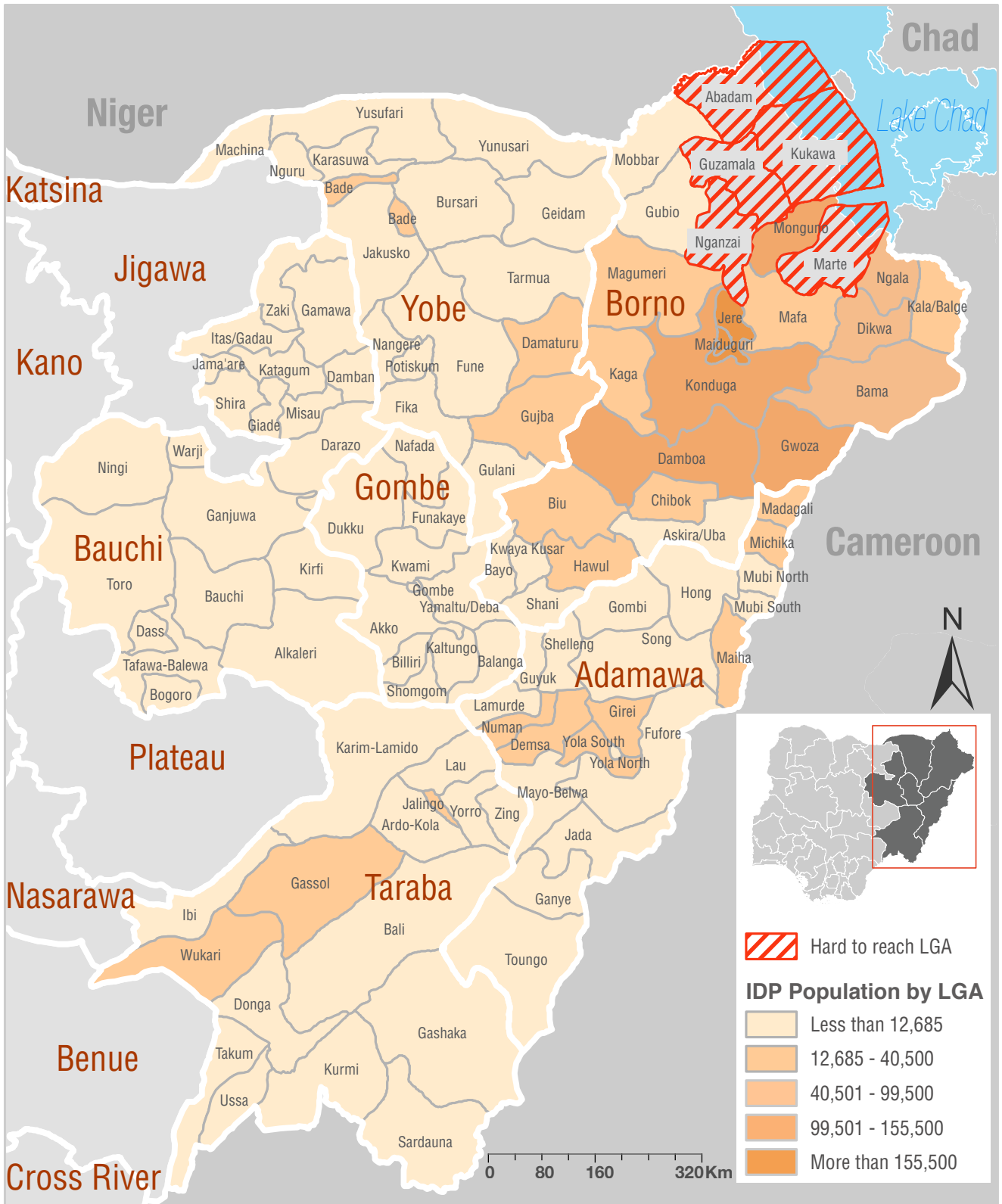


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

State	Count of LGAs	R31 Total (February 2020)	R32 Total (May 2020)	Status	Difference	% Change
ADAMAWA	21	206,422	206,969	Increase	547	0.3%
BAUCHI	20	64,436	64,777	Increase	341	0.5%
BORNO	22	1,506,537	1,547,013	Increase	40,476	2.7%
GOMBE	11	37,028	38,793	Increase	1,765	4.8%
TARABA	16	98,998	91,179	Decrease	-7,819	-7.9%
YOBE	17	133,183	139,393	Increase	6,210	4.7%
GRAND TOTAL	107	2,046,604	2,088,124	Increase	41,520	2.0%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by State



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

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1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 86,657 persons, representing 4 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.

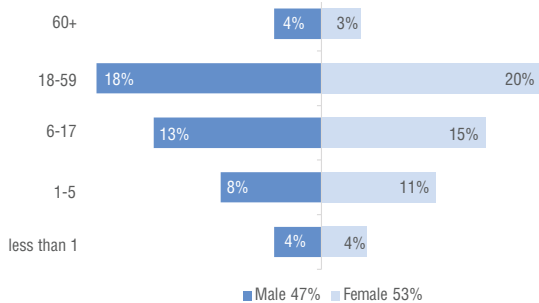


Figure 2: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs

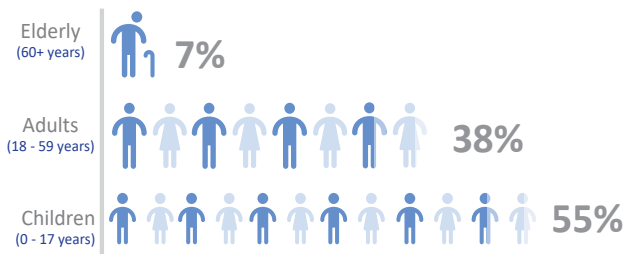
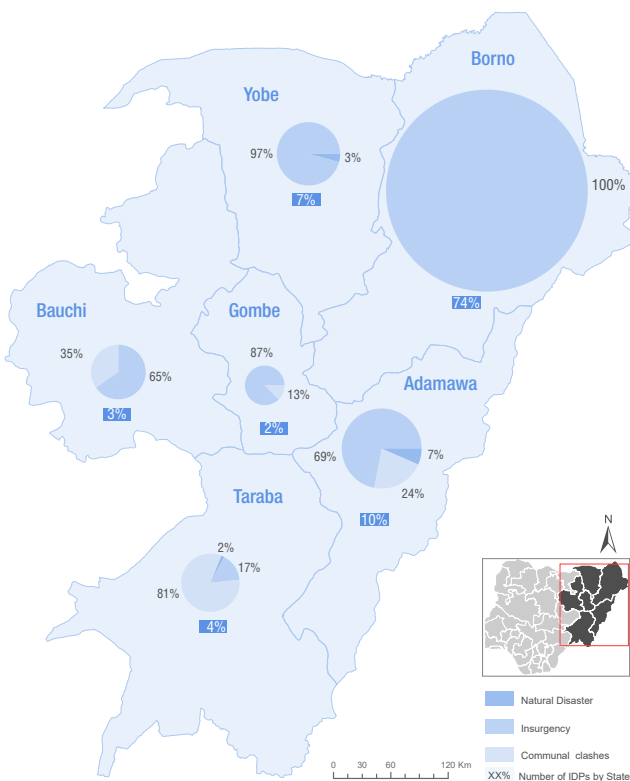


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment conducted in February 2020. The ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (92% - 1% increase since the



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

last assessment), followed by communal clashes for 7 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in 1 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 32 assessments.

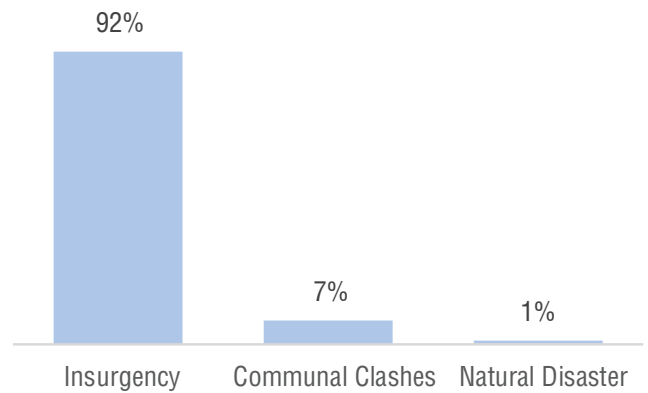


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

The year with the highest percentage of displacements remains 2015 (26% - 1% decrease since last round of assessment) followed by 2016 (19%). In-line with the last round of assessment, 16 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 and 11 per cent in 2018 (Figure 5). Nine per cent of displacements took place in 2019 on account of increased insecurity, communal clashes and natural disasters (no change since last round of assessment).

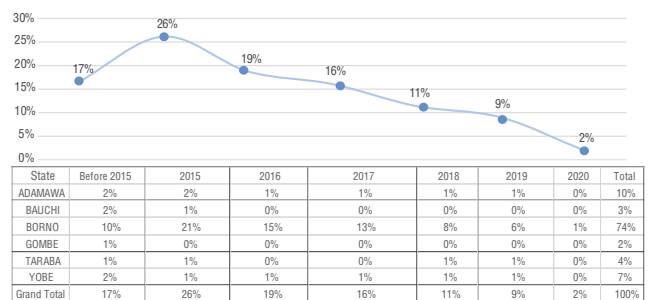


Figure 5: Year of displacement by State

1E: MOBILITY

Most IDPs have been displaced once (68%), while 24 per cent have been displaced two times, 7 per cent have been displaced three times and 1 per cent have been displaced more than three times.

In Borno, 56 per cent of displaced persons said they have been displaced more than once. Forty-five per cent of IDPs in the most affected State of Borno said they were displaced only once.

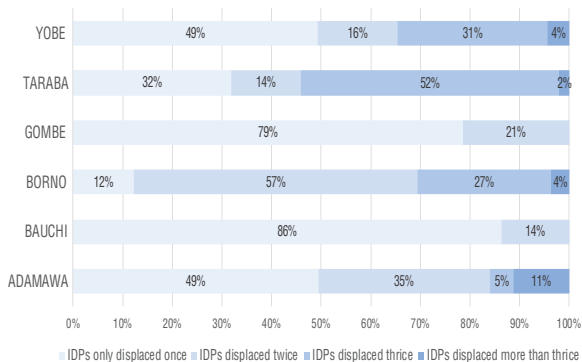


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per State

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Seventy-four per cent of IDPs cited the most-affected state of Borno as their place of origin (drop from 82% in last round of assessments).

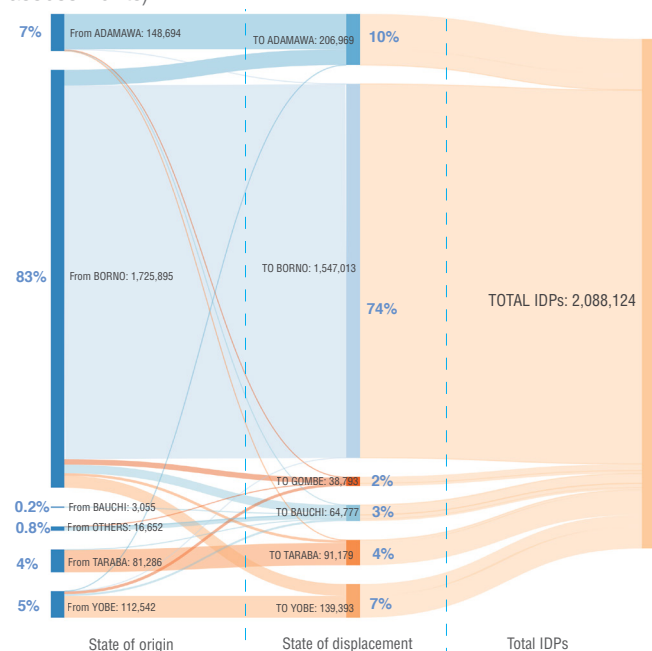


Figure 7: State of origin, State of Displacement and Percentage per State of Origin/Displacement

After Borno, Adamawa was the place of origin for the second largest number of IDPs (10% - up from 8%), followed by Yobe at 7 per cent.

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

In keeping with the trend observed in the last few rounds, 57 per cent (1% drop since last round of assessment) of all IDPs were living with host communities (Figure 8) during Round 32 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 (54%) is higher than that of individuals living with host communities far outnumbered those in camps and camp-like settings.

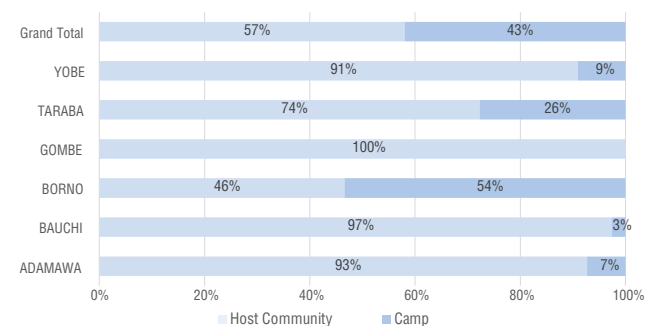
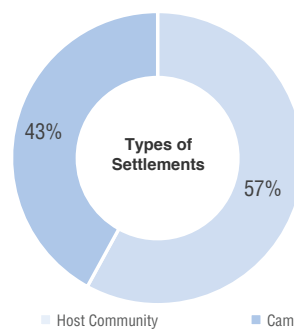
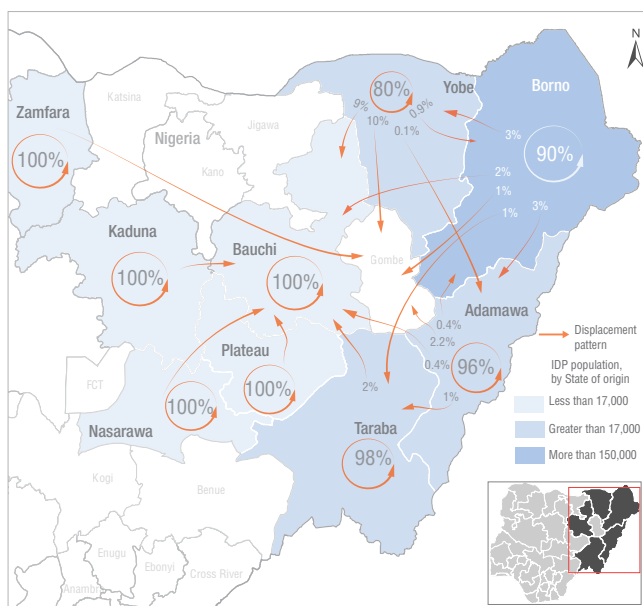


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by state



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Once again, the percentage of people who were in need for food remained high. Seventy-six per cent of IDPs cited food as their main unmet need (up from 61% in the last round of assessment).

Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the second highest unfulfilled need by 12 per cent (an improvement from 21% cited in the last round of assessment). Six per cent cited shelter as their main unmet need. These results are somewhat consistent with the trend observed in previous assessments.

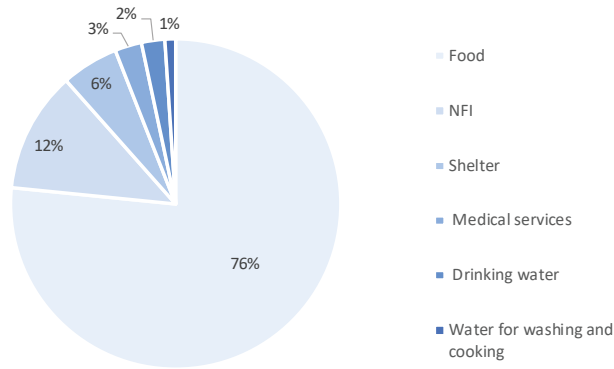


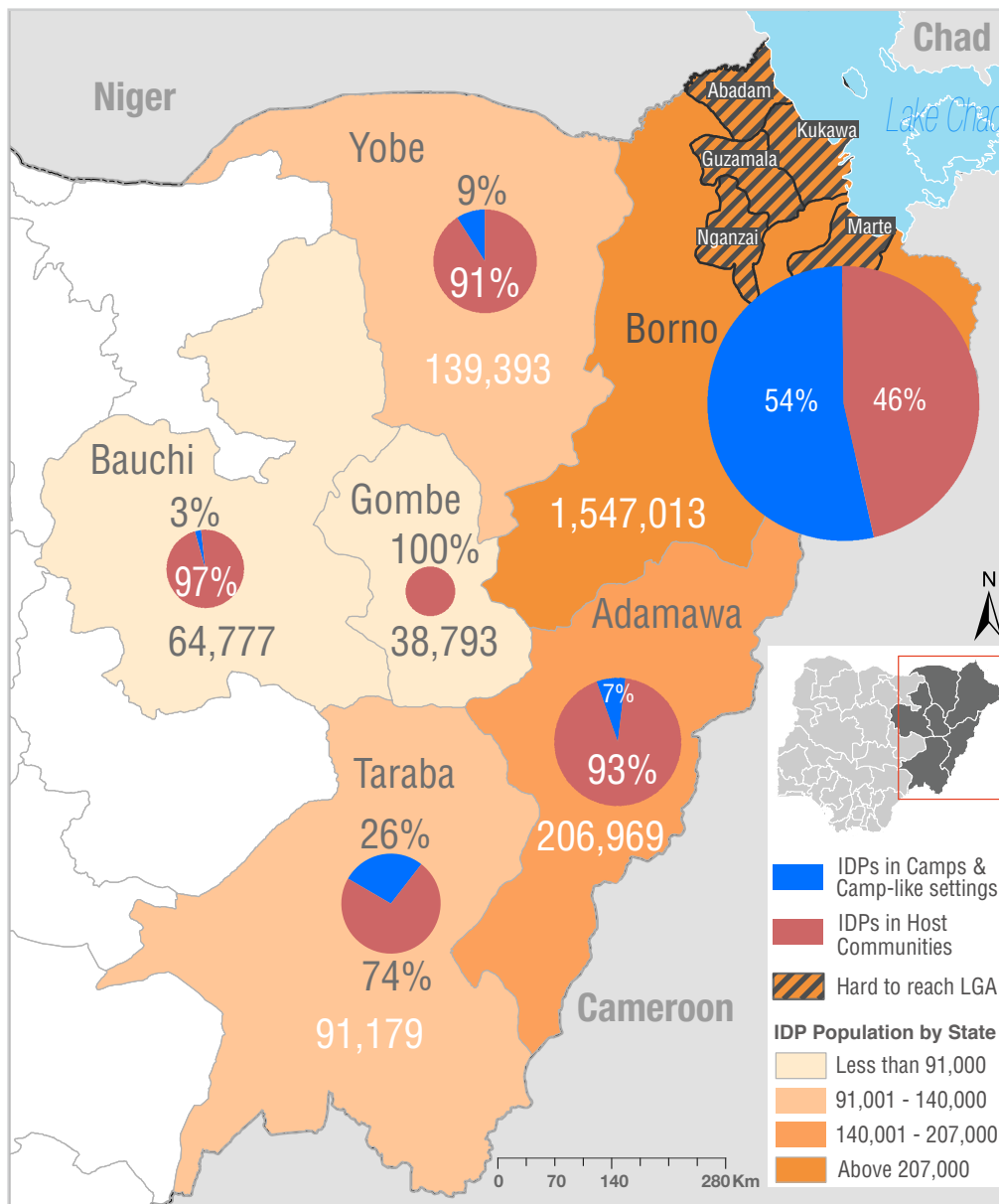
Figure 9: Main unfulfilled needs of IDPs

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

DTM Round 32 site assessments were conducted in 2,387 locations (up from 2,372 in the last round of assessment, conducted in February 2020). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population.

These sites included 293 (up from 290 in the last round of assessment) camps and camp-like settings and 2,094 locations (slight increase since last round of assessment when 2,082 sites were assessed) where IDPs were residing with host communities.



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

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The state wise break up of IDP population is presented in the table below.

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	15,405	26	9%	191,564	462	22%	206,969	488
BAUCHI	1,625	5	2%	63,152	372	18%	64,777	377
BORNO	834,431	229	78%	712,582	459	22%	1,547,013	688
GOMBE			0%	38,793	200	10%	38,793	200
TARABA	23,813	13	4%	67,366	207	10%	91,179	220
YOBE	13,167	20	7%	126,226	394	19%	139,393	414
Total	888,441	293	100%	1,199,683	2,094	100%	2,088,124	2,387

Table 2: Change in IDP figures by State

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A high of 57 per cent (or 1,199,683) IDPs were residing with host community while the remaining 43 per cent (888,441) were living in 293 camps and camp-like settlements, with majority (229 sites or 834,431 IDPs) in the worst affected State of Borno. A high of 85 per cent (down from 86%) of sites were informal while the remaining 15 per cent were formal.

Collective settlements continued to be the most common type of sites with 59 per cent (no change from last two rounds of

assessments), followed by camps at 40 per cent. The land ownership in camps and camp-like settings were classified as private (55% - down from 57%) and 45 per cent were categorized as government or public buildings.

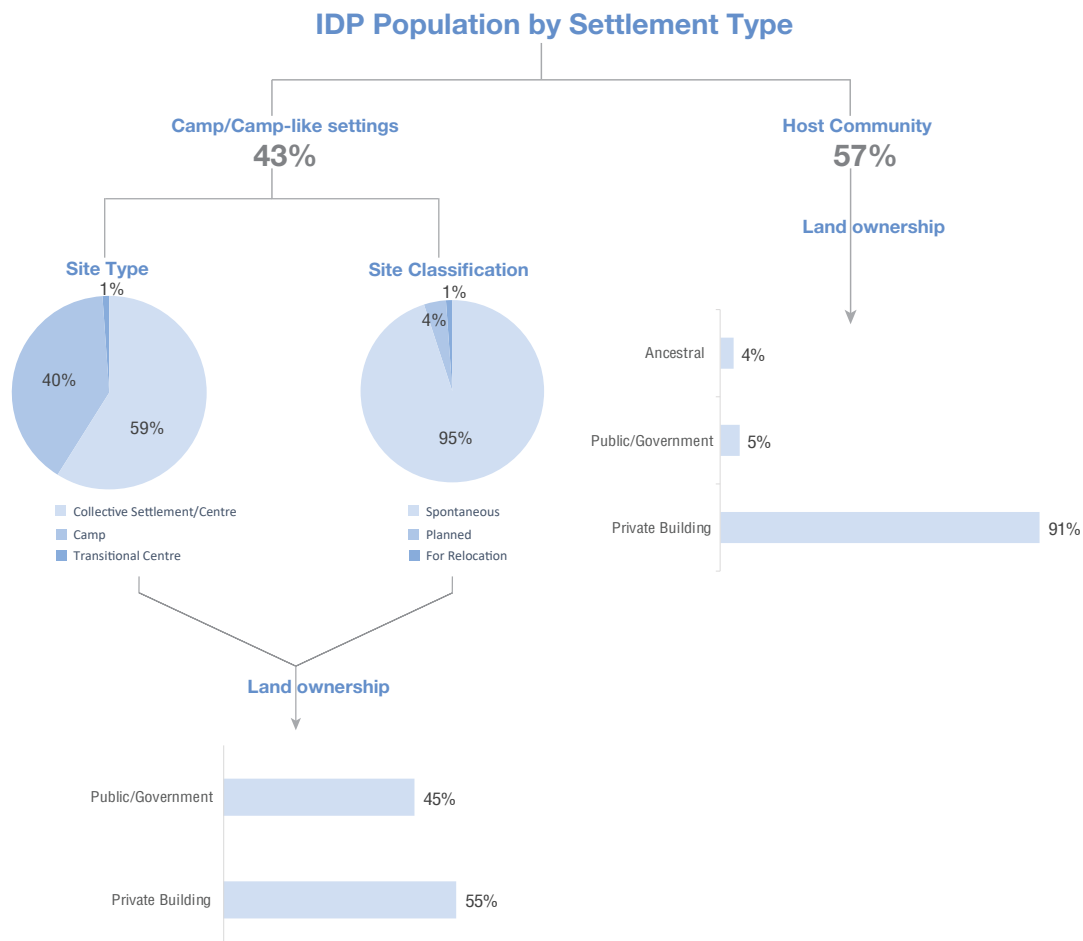


Figure 10: IDP settlement type by State

2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 32 DTM assessment, out of the 293 camps and camp-like sites assessed, 83 per cent were informal (3% decrease since the last round of assessment) and the remaining 17 per cent were formal.

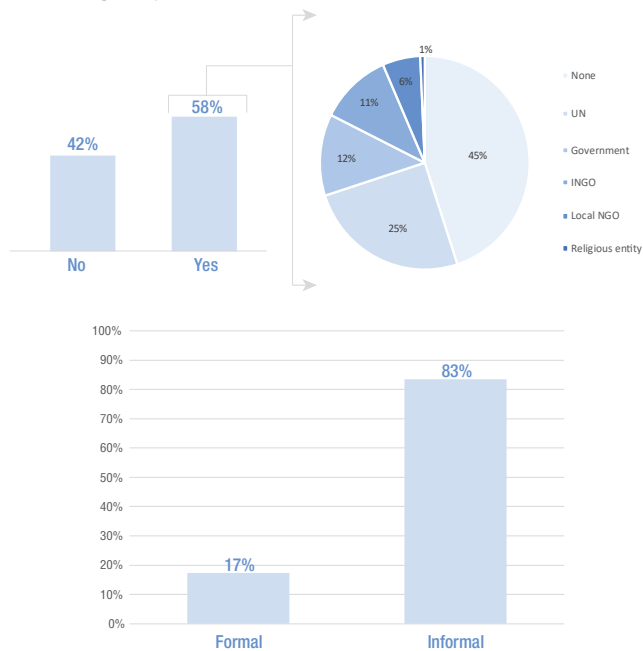


Figure 11: Presence and type of camp management agency

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 38 per cent (down from 40% in last round of assessments) of sites and self-made/makeshift shelters (32%). Other types were host family houses (9% - down 3%), government buildings (6%), individual houses (5%) schools (5%) and rented house (4%).

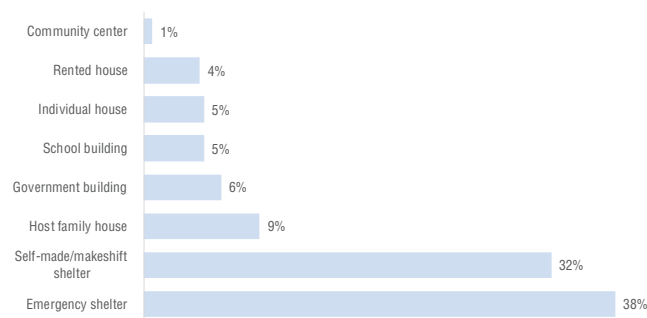


Figure 12: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

Host Communities

This round of assessments recorded 1,199,683 or 57 per cent of all IDPs living with host communities. Fifty-four per cent were living in a host family's house (down from 86%). This is followed by rented houses (32%), and individual houses in 9 per cent (no change from last round of assessment).

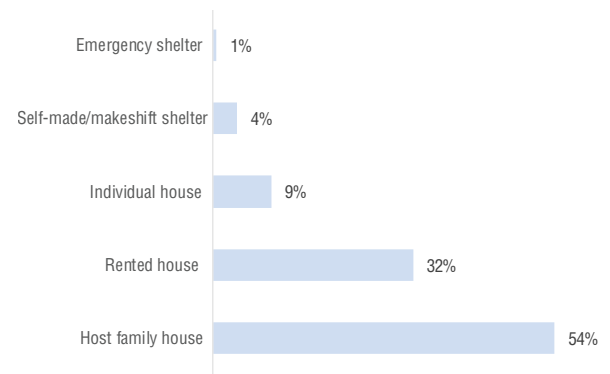


Figure 13: Types of shelter in host community sites
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

Camps and camp-like settings

Blankets/mats continued to remain the most needed kind of non-food items (NFI) in camps and camp-like settings (54% same as last round of assessment).

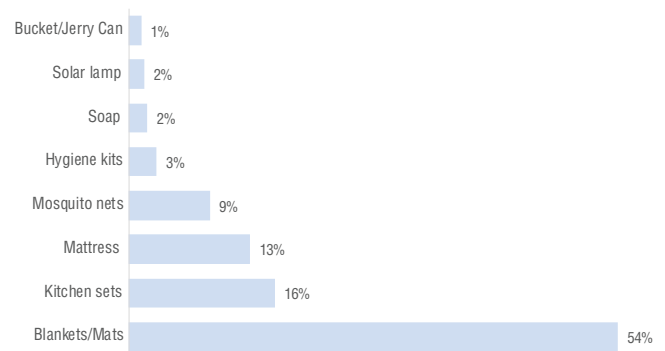


Figure 14: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

Host Communities

Likewise in host communities, blankets/mats continued to remain the most needed non-food items (NFI) at 42 percent (up from 40%) followed by mosquito nets (19% - down 2%) and kitchen sets (15% - up 4% from last round of assessment).

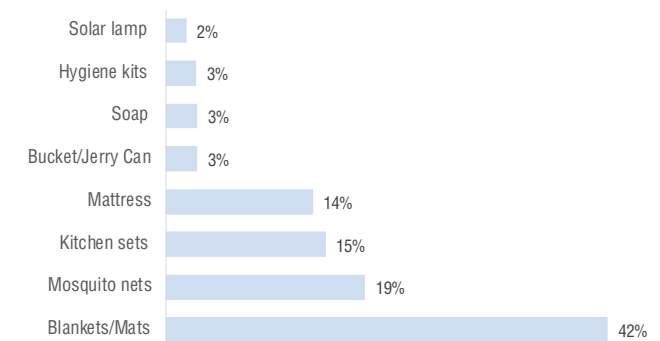


Figure 15: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI
[For more analysis, click here.](#)

WASH: WATER RESOURCES

Camp and camp-like settings:

Piped water was the main source of water in 68 per cent (down from 70%) of sites where IDPs are residing in camps and camp-like settings. In 19 per cent of sites (no change from the last round of assessment), hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (7% - up by 1%). Use of unprotected wells as main source of water went up from 1 per cent of sites to 3 per cent during this round of assessment.

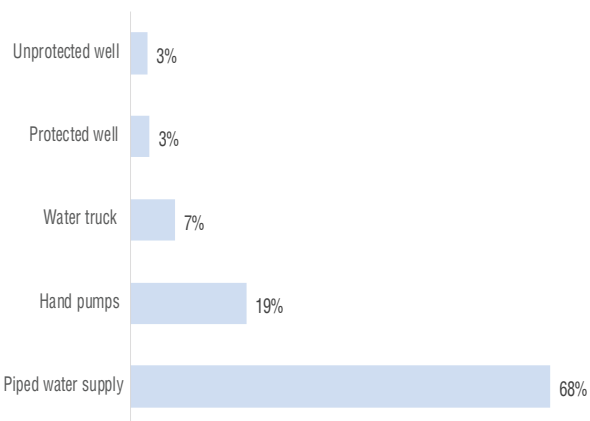


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

In contrast to camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of water in 55 per cent (up from 53%) of sites where IDPs are residing with host communities.

In 26 per cent of sites (no change since last round of assessment), piped water was the main source of drinking water, followed by protected wells (7% - down from 8%) and unprotected wells (5% - down from 7%). Other common water sources included water trucks (5%) and surface water (1%).

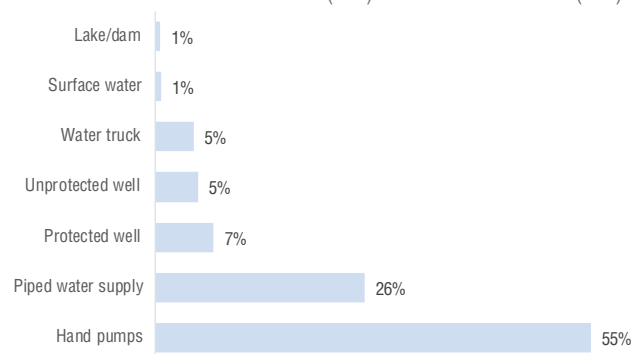


Figure 17: Main drinking water sources in host communities

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

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings

In 91 per cent of displacement sites (down from 96%), toilets were described as 'not hygienic', while toilets were reported to be in hygienic conditions in 8 per cent of sites (up from 3%). In the State of Borno, 93 per cent of sites had unhygienic toilets, 6 per cent had hygienic and 1 per cent had unusable toilets.

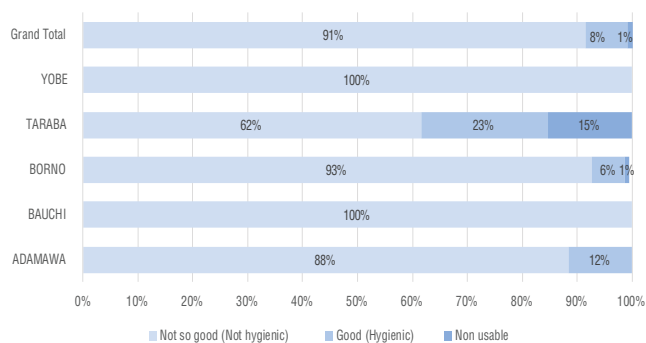


Figure 18: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

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

Host communities

In 97 per cent of host community sites (no change from the last two rounds of assessments), toilets were described as not hygienic. In 2 per cent of sites, toilets were in good (hygienic) condition and not usable in 1 per cent of sites. In Borno 4 per cent (down by 1%) of the toilets were hygienic.

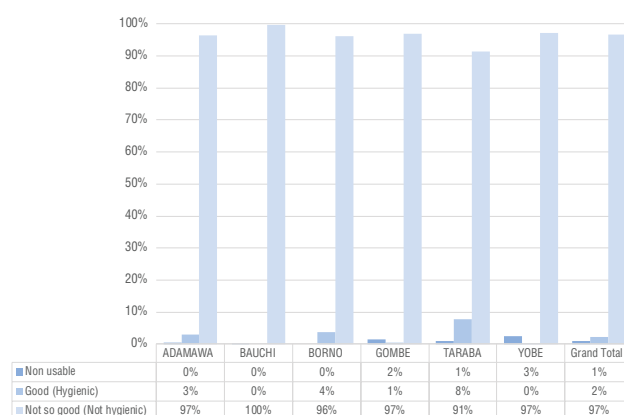


Figure 19: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

In Round 32 assessments, access to food was offsite in 41 per cent, down from 43 per cent since last round of assessment conducted in February 2020. At the same time, food was onsite in 41 per cent of sites as well. There was, however, no food provisions in 18 per cent (up by 1%) of sites assessed.

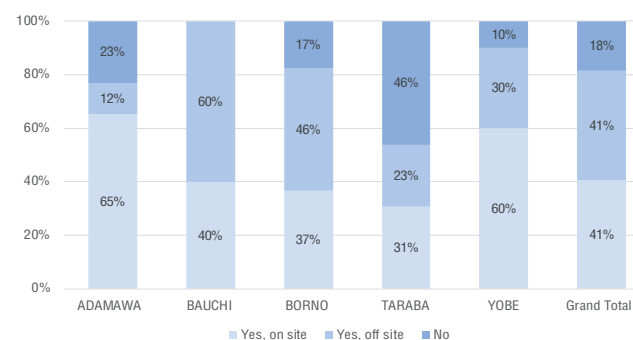


Figure 20: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

Access to food was on-site in 58 per cent (down by 1%) of sites where IDPs were residing with host community. Twenty-two per cent (up by 1%) of sites had access to food off-site and 20 per cent had no access to food. Similarly, in Borno access to food was on-site in 47 per cent (down by 1%) of sites.

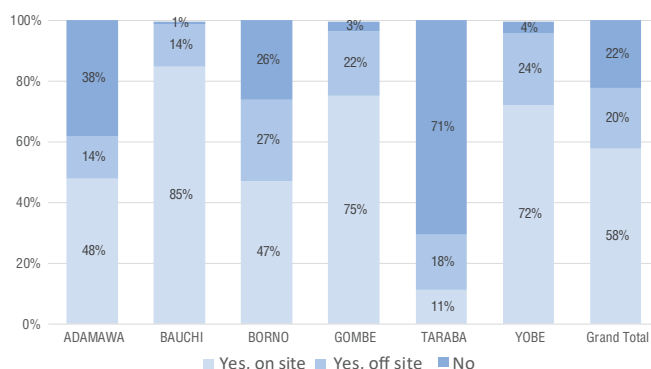


Figure 21: Access to food in host communities

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

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings Host communities

In a significant reduction, 53 per cent of sites (down from 57%) cited malaria as the most common health problem in DTM Round 32 assessment. Cough was cited in 26 per cent of sites (up by 1% from last round of assessment) and fever in 17 per cent (down by 1%).

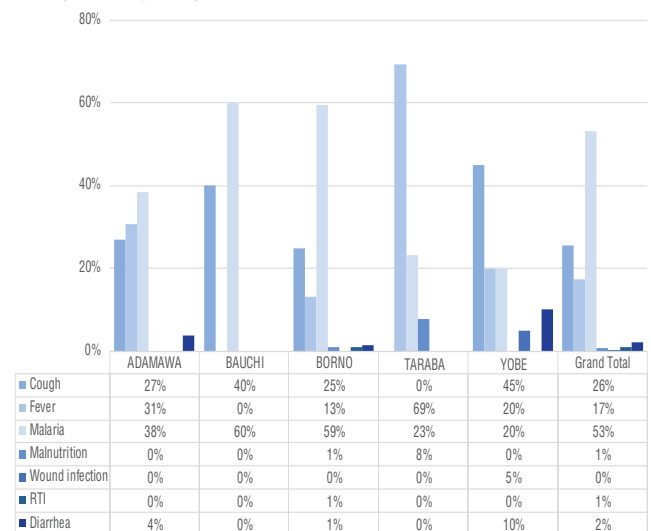


Figure 22: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

[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 59 per cent of sites (up by 1%). The situation in Borno was worse with malaria cited as the most prevalent health issue in 64 per cent (up from 62%) of sites.

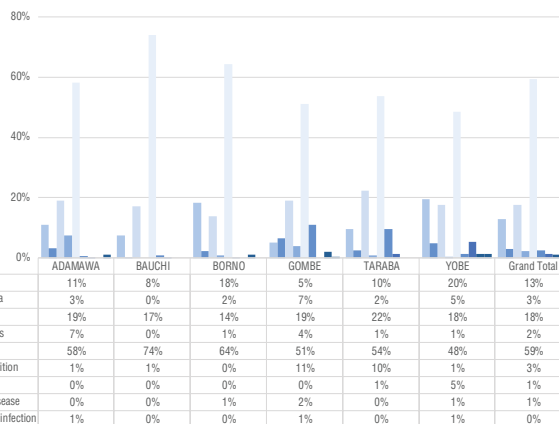


Figure 23: Common health problems in host communities

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

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

In camps and camp-like settings, access to schools was 98 per cent (down from 100% recorded in DTM Round 31 assessment).

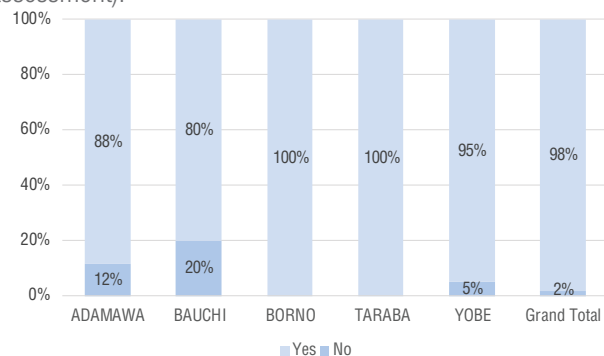


Figure 24: Access to formal/informal education services in camps & camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, access to education services was 99 per cent which represents 1 per cent decrease from last round of assessment in February.

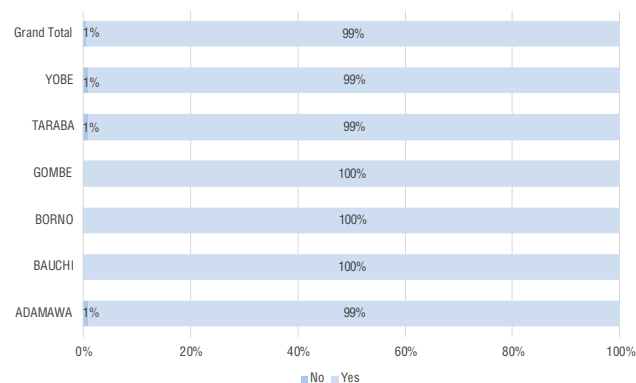


Figure 25: Access to formal/informal education services in Host communities

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

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Friends and neighbors were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 55 per cent of sites (down by 1% since the last round of assessment conducted in February 2020). Local and community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 27 per cent of sites.

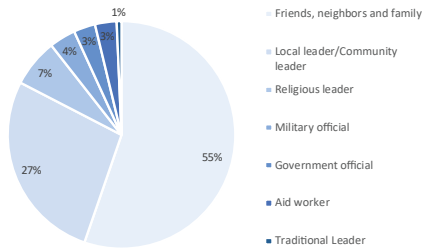


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host communities

In sites where IDPs are residing with host community, friends, neighbors and family were the most trusted source of information in 43 per cent of sites (down by 1%), followed by local/community leader in 35 per cent of sites (down by 2%).

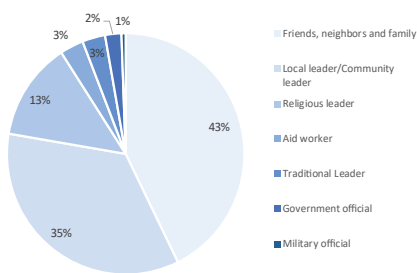


Figure 27: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

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

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

Petty trade was the main livelihood activity for displaced persons in 39 per cent (up from 35%), followed by daily wage laborer (27% - down from 32%) and farming (24% - down by 1%).

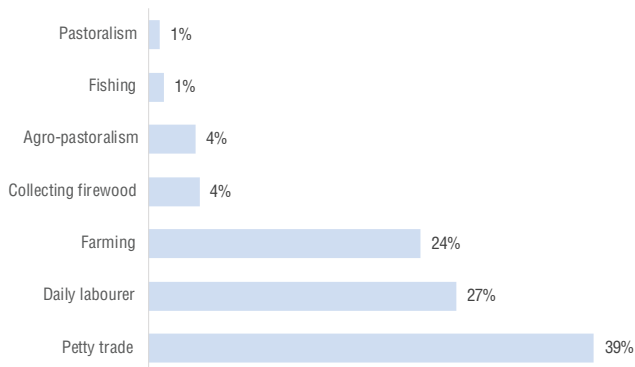


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host communities

In sharp contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps, the majority of IDPs living with host communities engaged in farming. In a high of 61 per cent (down by 2% since the last round of assessment) of sites, IDPs engaged in farming.

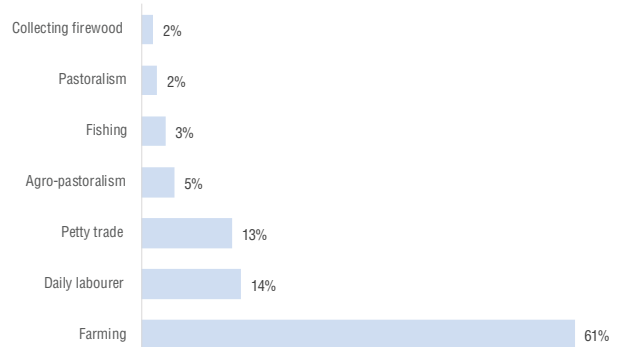


Figure 29: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

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

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Some form of security was provided in 84 per cent (up from 81% in the last round of assessment) of assessed sites. In the most-affected State of Borno, security was provided in 90 per cent of sites.

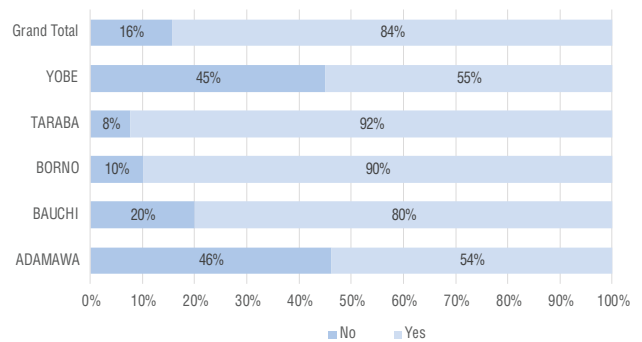


Figure 30: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

Eighty-six per cent of sites assessed had some form of security. This figure was higher in the most affected State of Borno at 91 per cent.

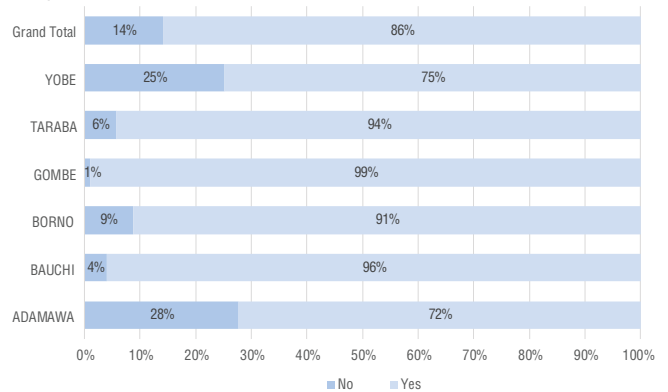


Figure 31: Security provided in host communities

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

3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,705,567 (or 274,818 households) returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 32 assessment, an increment of 31,705 or 2 per cent from the number (1,673,862) recorded in the last round of assessment that was conducted in February 2020. The aggregate, however, masks some notable fluctuations in the numbers of returnees which was mostly on account of two wards in Borno's Gubio ward becoming accessible. Overall, the number of returnees is showing stabilization after many rounds of assessment when it was increasing successively.

Forty LGAs were assessed for returnees in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe during this round of assessment which is one more than those assessed in the last two rounds of assessments. All three states showed an increment in returnee numbers. In the most-affected State of Borno which hosts 41 per cent of all

returnees, the number of returnees increased from 685,630 to 709,500 (3% increase since Round 31 assessment).

State	R31 Accessed LGAs	R32 Accessed LGAs	R31 Total IND (February 2020)	R32 Total IND (May 2020)	Status	Difference	Return Population In Percentages Per State
Adamawa	16	16	811,290	812,348	Increase	1,058	48%
Borno	17	18	685,630	709,500	Increase	23,870	41%
Yobe	6	6	176,942	183,719	Increase	6,777	11%
Grand Total	39	40	1,673,862	1,705,567	Increase	31,705	100%

Table 3: Change in returnee population by State

Within the total number returnees, 137,123 (or 8% of all returnees) were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back from neighboring countries. The percentage of return refugees is unchanged since the last round of assessment when the figure of 135,001 was recorded. The latest number included 81,612 from Cameroon, 33,295 from Niger and 22,216 from Chad.

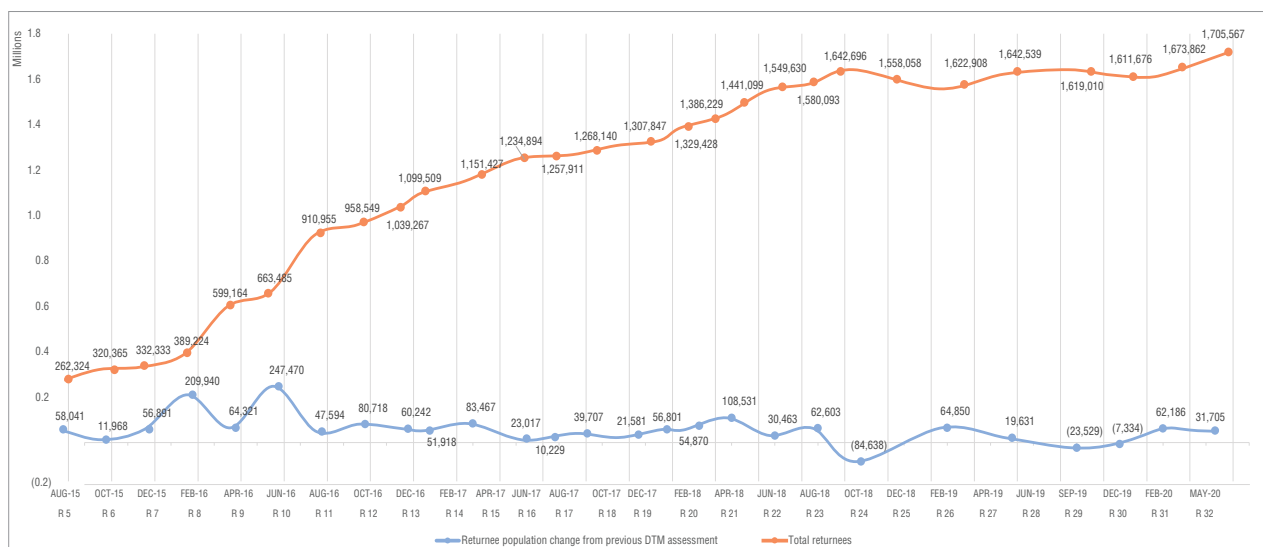
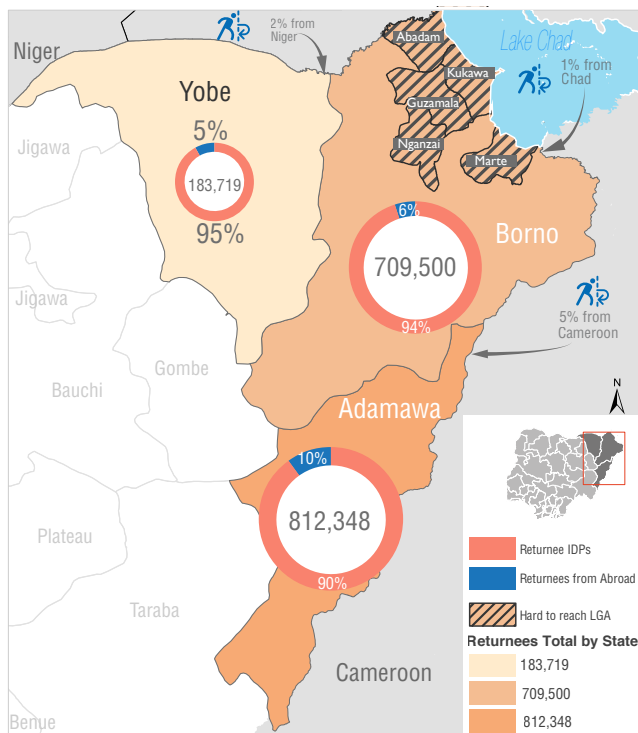


Figure 32: Returnee population trend



Map 6: Returnee population by State

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.

Return Assessments are not conducted in Bauchi, Taraba & Gombe

3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

Thirty-seven per cent of returnees (down by 1%) stated 2016 as their year of displacement. Thirty per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015.

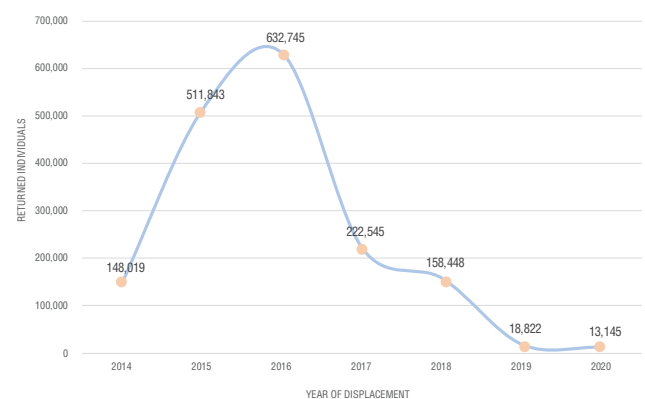


Figure 33: Year of displacement of returnees

3B: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-one per cent (no change) attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in north-eastern Nigeria, 8 per cent (no change since the last round of assessment) returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent due to natural disasters.

Fourteen per cent of returnees assessed in Adamawa were displaced due to communal clashes in the state.

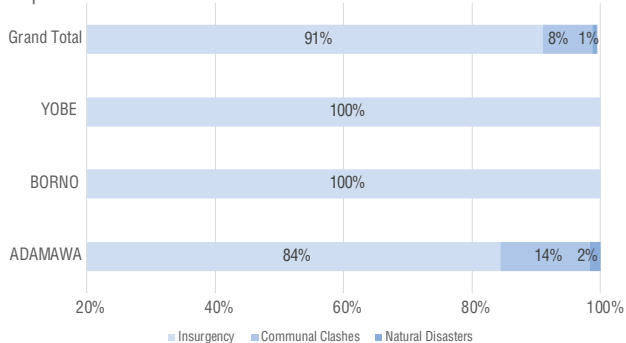


Figure 34: Reasons for initial Displacement of returnee

3C: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-seven per cent (up by 1%) of returnees resided in households with walls. This percentage was 82 per cent in Borno. Eighteen per cent were residing in traditional shelters and 5 per cent (down from 7%) in emergency/makeshift shelters. Nine per cent (down by 1%) of returnees in Borno are living in emergency/makeshift shelters while 9 per cent living in traditional shelters.

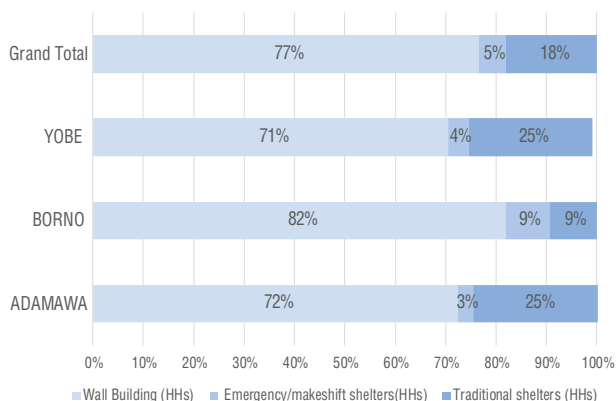


Figure 35: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

Twenty-one per cent (down from 26%) of households were either fully or partially damaged and 73 per cent (down by 1%) were not damaged.

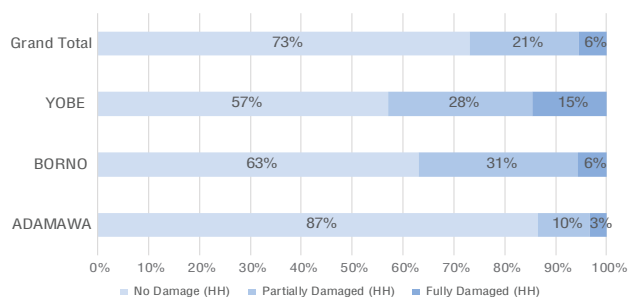


Figure 36: Shelters conditions of the returnee households

3D: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 64 per cent (up by 1%) of areas of returns assessed do not have access to health services. This figure is the highest for Yobe at 70 per cent (up by 2%), followed by Adamawa at 67 per cent (no change since last round of assessment in February 2020) and Borno at 55 per cent (up by 1%). In areas that do have access to health services, the most common type were primary health centers (25% - down by 2%) followed by general hospital (4% - down by 1%).

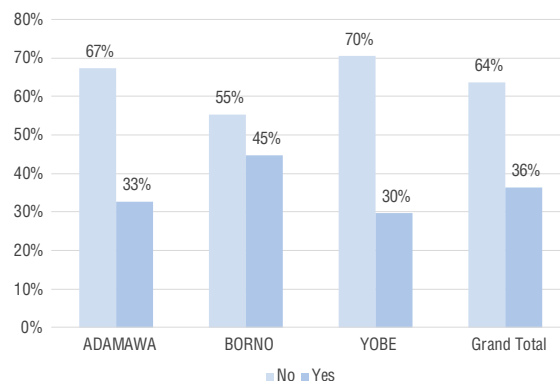


Figure 37: Availability of medical services in areas of return

3E: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Educational facilities were present in 51 per cent (up by 1%) of locations where returnees were residing. This figure was 55 per cent (down by 1%) for Borno, 56 per cent (up by 2%) in Yobe and 45 per cent (down by 2%) in Adamawa.

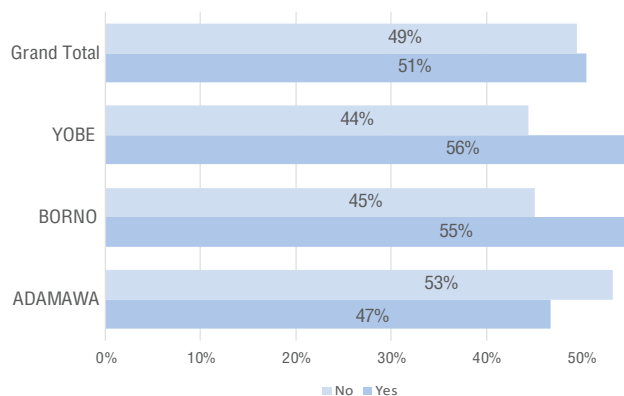


Figure 38: Availability of education services in areas of return

3F: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-three per cent (down by 1%) of sites where returnees have settled had markets nearby. Twenty-two per cent (down by 1%) of markets were functional.

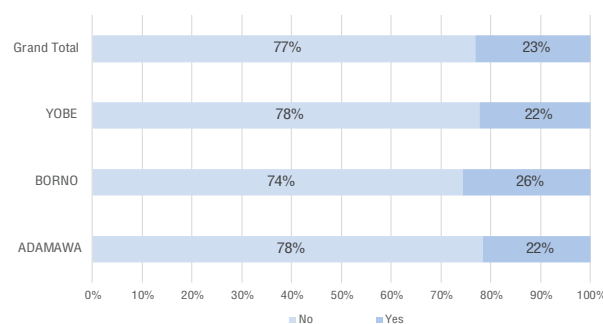


Figure 39: Availability of market services in areas of return

3G: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

Out of 671 (up from 668) sites assessed, no assistance was reported in 28 per cent of sites. NFIs support was the most common type of assistance provided, with 25 per cent (up from 21%) of sites reporting this kind of assistance.

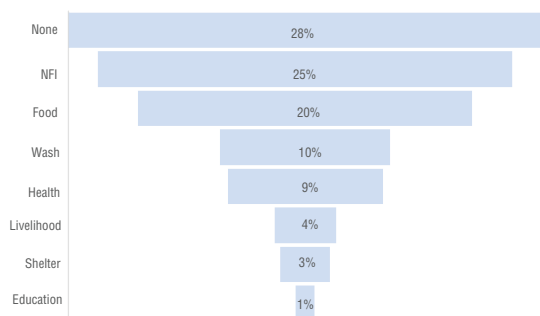


Figure 40: Percentage of assistance type received in areas of return

3H: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

WASH facilities were provided in 75 per cent of sites where returnees were residing. Communal boreholes were the most common WASH facility available in areas of returns, at 32 per cent (down from 35%). The next most common WASH facility were hand pumps in 27 per cent (up from 25%) of sites.

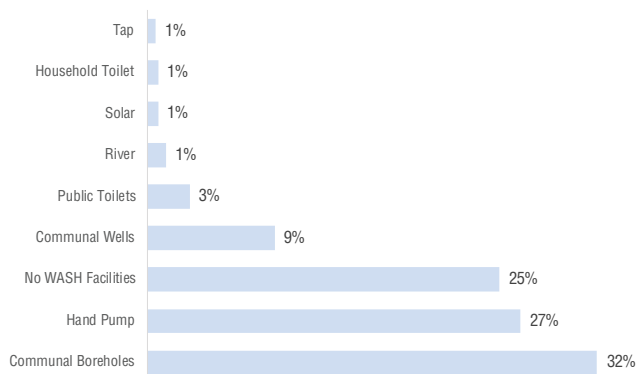


Figure 41: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

3I: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity was farming and access to farmland was universal.

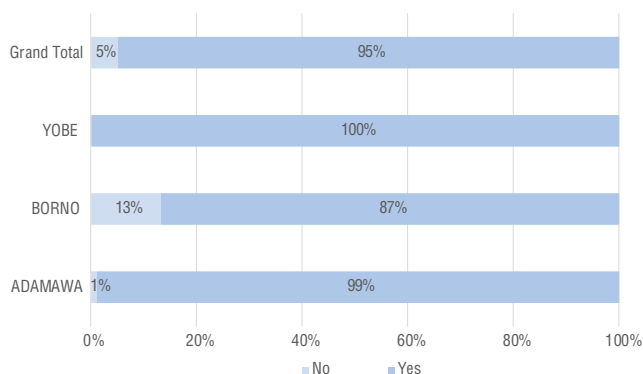


Figure 42: State-wise breakdown of farmers with access to farmland

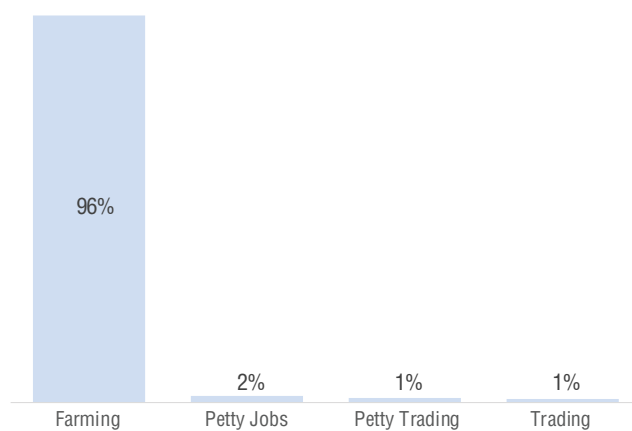


Figure 43: Means of Livelihood

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 several 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.

“When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: “Source: The International Organization for Migration [Month, Year], Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)”

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



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection





SHELTER / NFI

Camp/Camp-like Settings

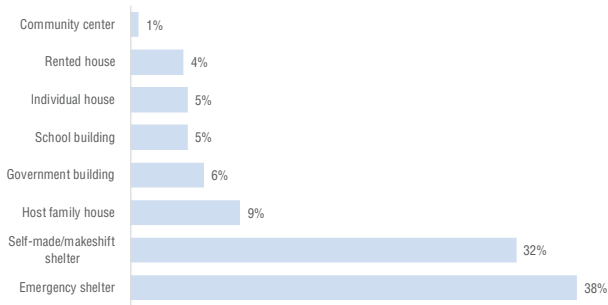


Figure 12: Types of shelter

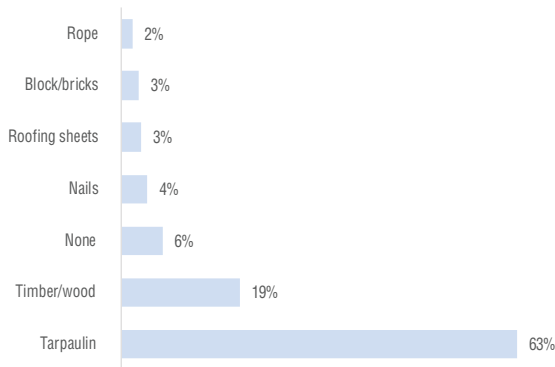


Figure 12a: Most needed shelter materials

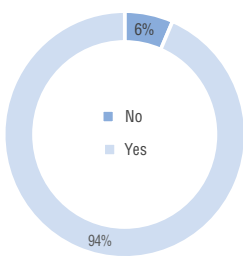


Figure 12b: Need for Shelter Materials

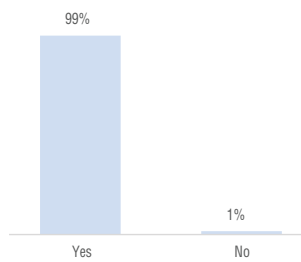


Figure 14a: Sites assessable by trucks for NFI Distribution

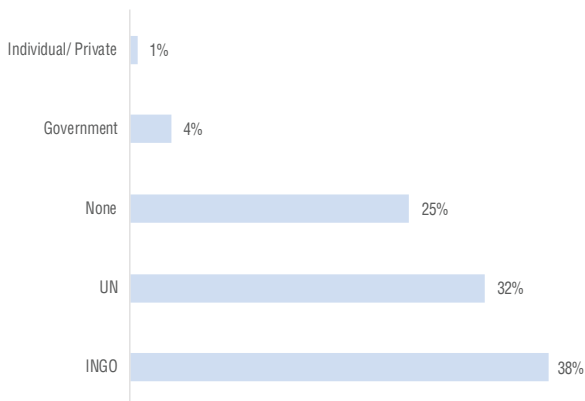


Figure 14b: Most supporting Organization in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

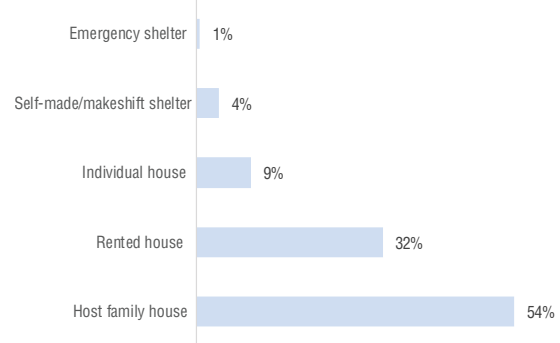


Figure 13: Types of shelter

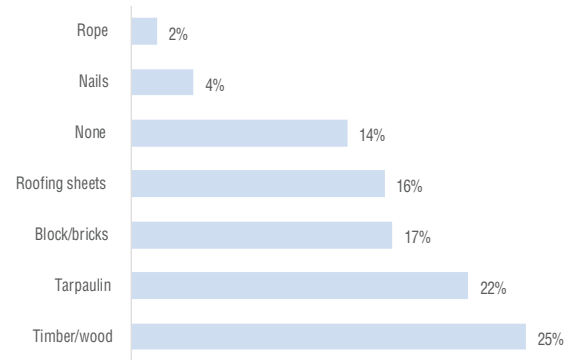


Figure 13a: Most needed shelter materials

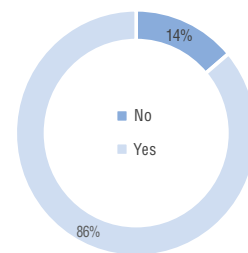


Figure 13b: Need for Shelter Materials

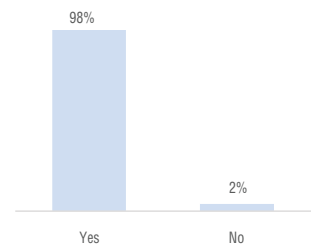


Figure 15a: Sites assessable by trucks for NFI Distribution

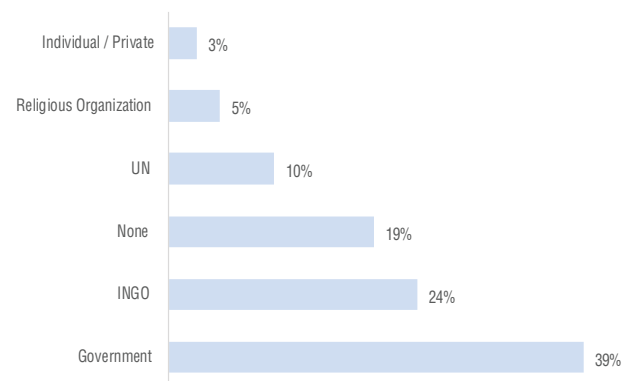


Figure 15b: Most supporting Organization in Host Communities



Water Facilities

Camps/camp-like settings

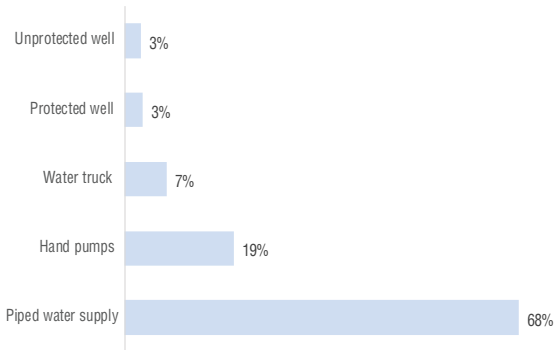


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources

Host Communities

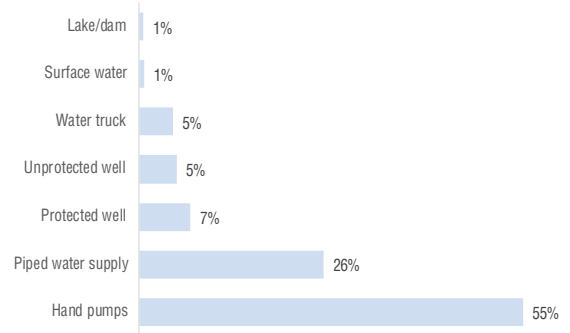


Figure 17: Main drinking water sources

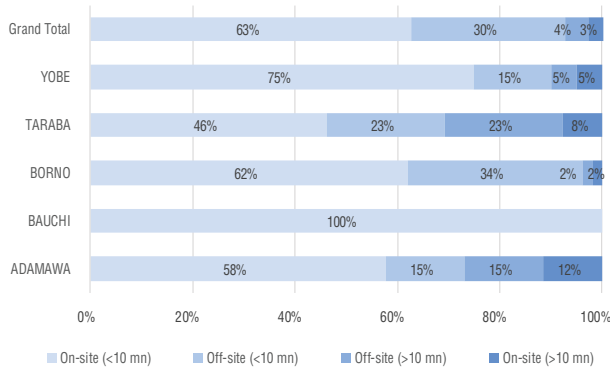


Figure 16a: Distance to main water sources

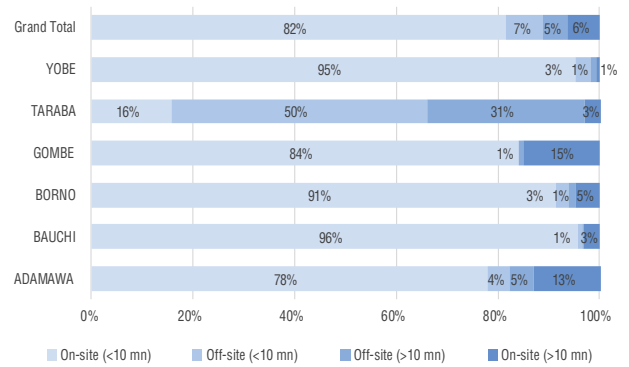


Figure 17a: Distance to main water sources

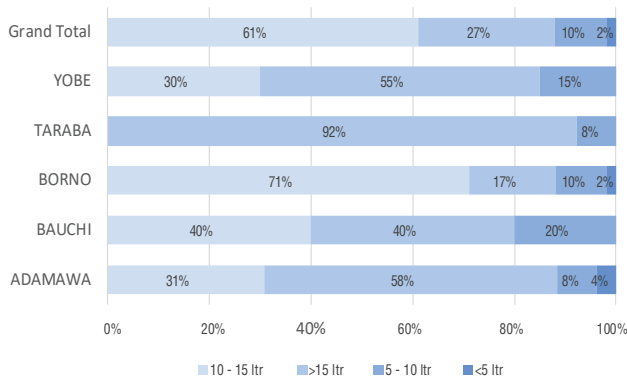


Figure 16b: Average amount of water available per person per day

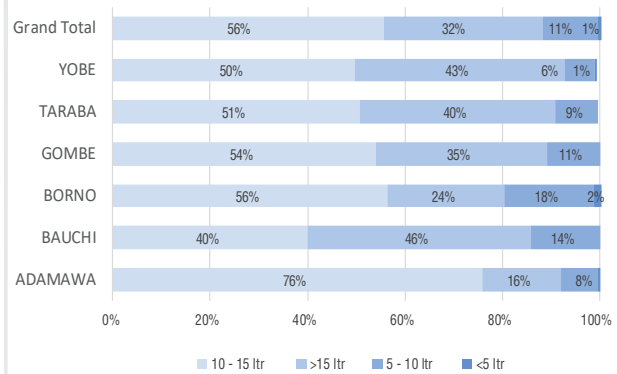


Figure 17b: Average amount of water available per person per day

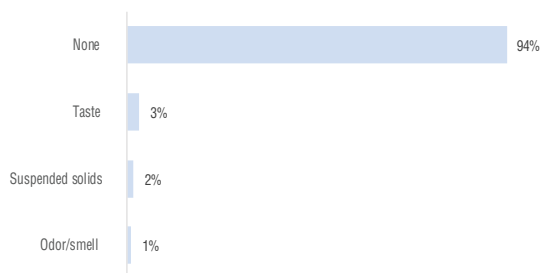


Figure 16c: Main problem with water

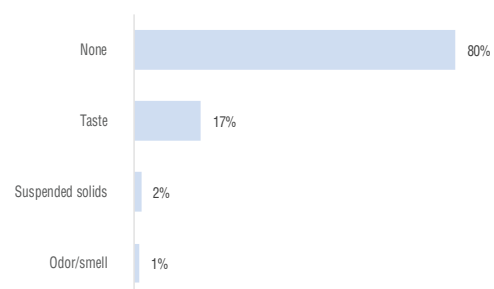


Figure 17c: Main problem with water

Camps/camp-like settings

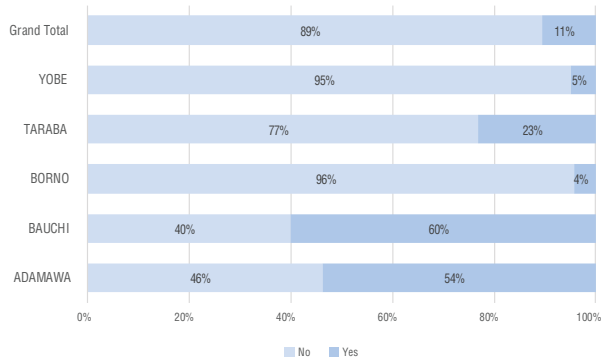


Figure 16d: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

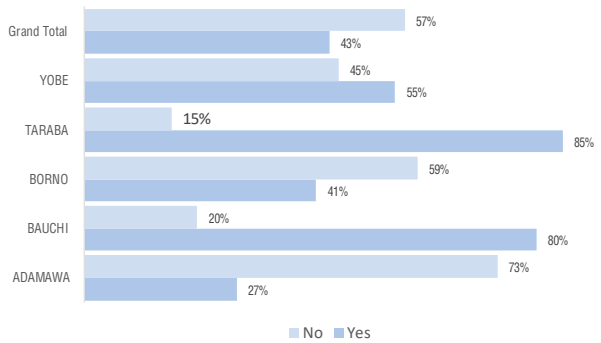


Figure 16e: Have Water Points been Improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

Host Communities

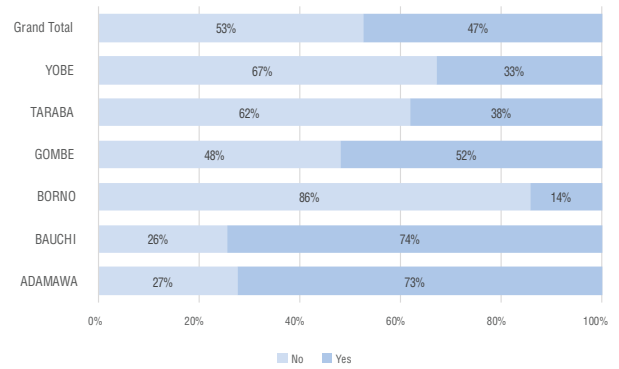


Figure 17d: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host Communities

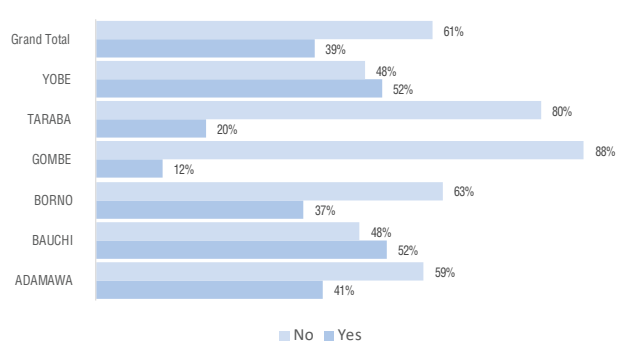


Figure 17e: Have Water Points been Improved in Host Communities

Personal Hygiene Facilities

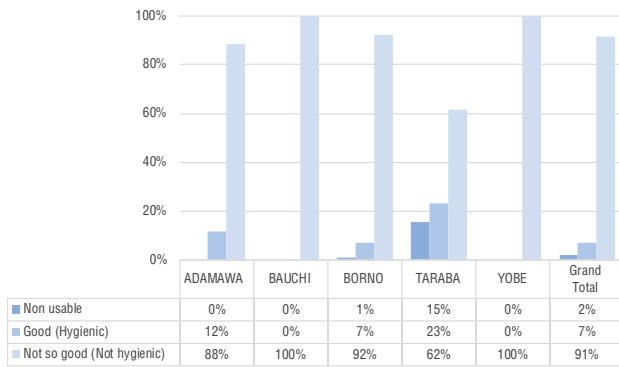


Figure 18a: Condition of toilets in Camps/Camp-like settings

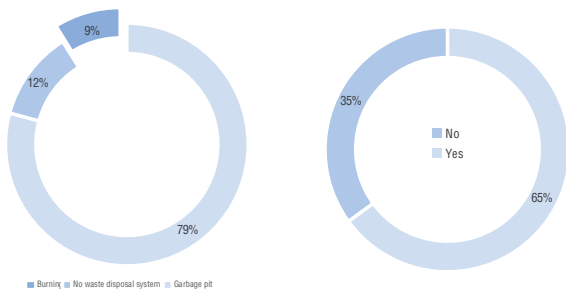


Figure 18b: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Figure 18c: Targeted hygiene promotion campaign in camps/camp-like settings

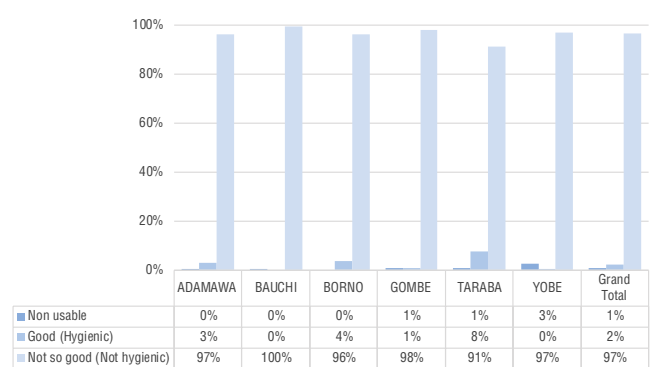


Figure 19a: Condition of toilets in host communities

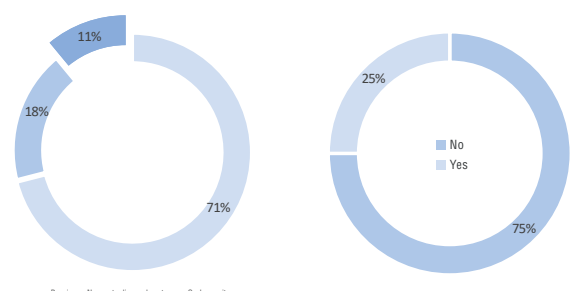


Figure 19b: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

Figure 19c: Targeted hygiene promotion campaign in Host Communities



Camps/camp-like settings

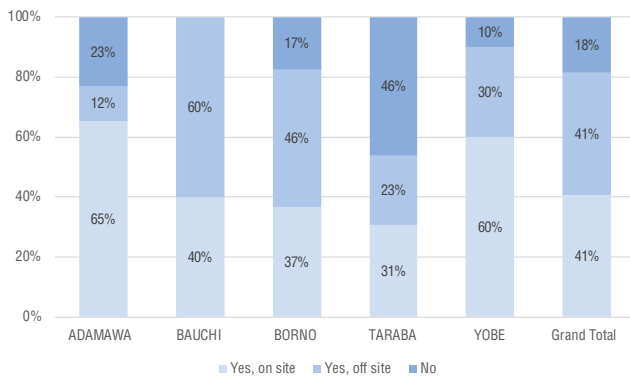


Figure 20: Access to food in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

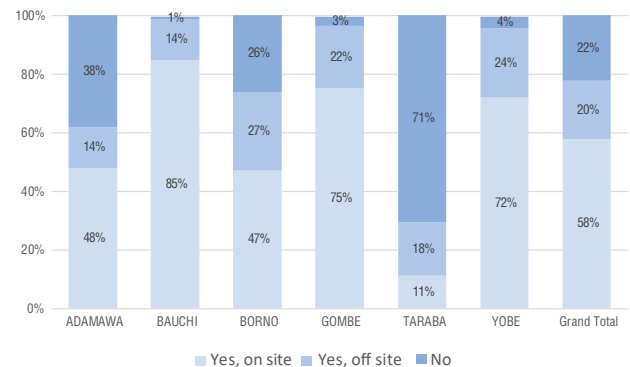


Figure 21: Access to food in Host Communities

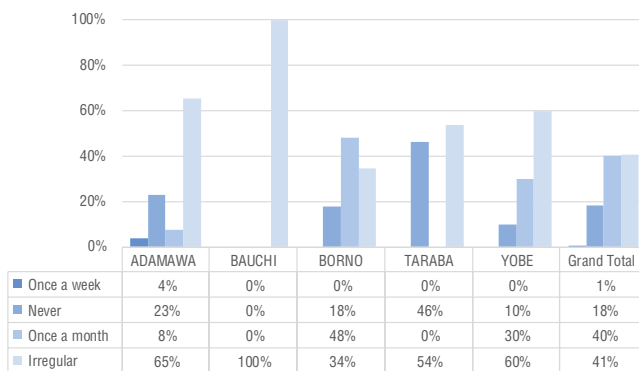


Figure 20a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Camps/Camp-like settings

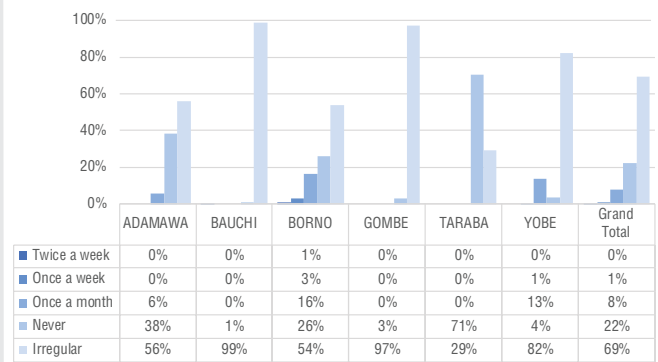


Figure 21a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Host Communities

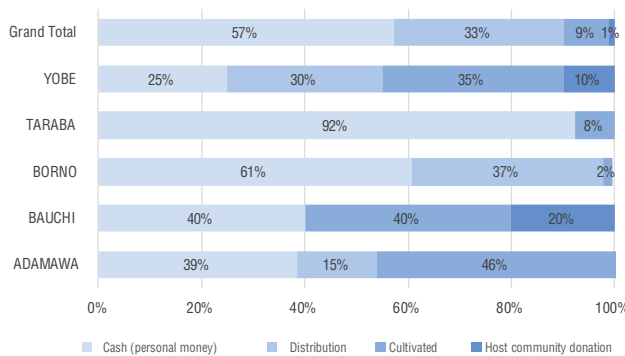


Figure 20b: Most common source of obtaining food in Camps/Camp-like settings

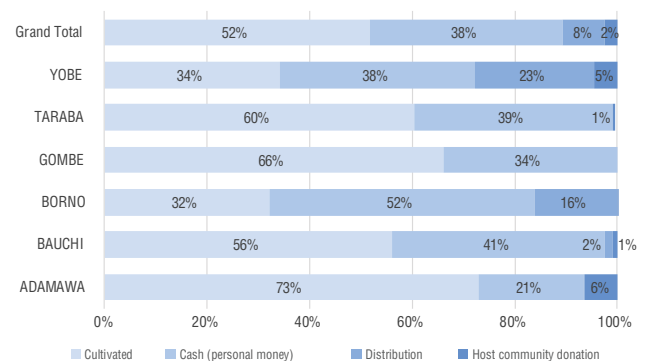


Figure 21b: Most common source of obtaining food in Host Communities

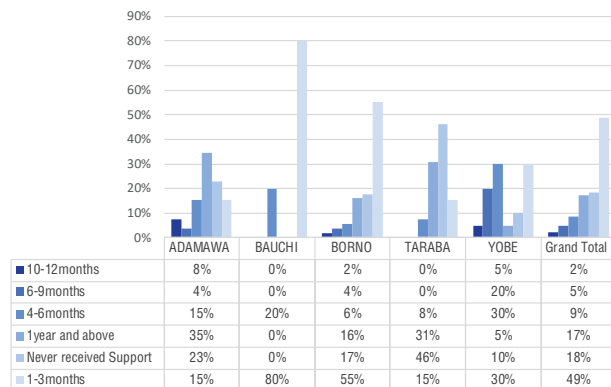


Figure 20c: Duration of last received food support in Camps/Camp-like settings

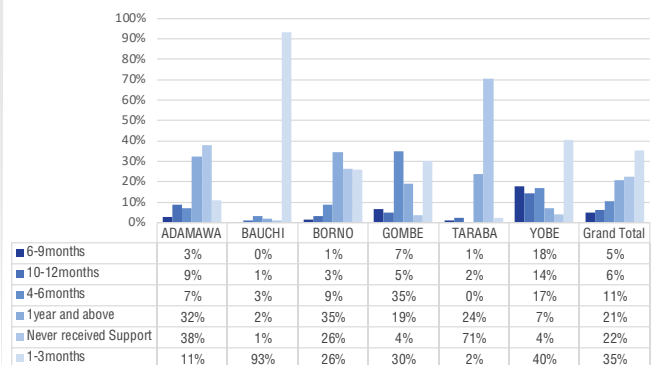


Figure 21c: Duration of last received food support in Host Communities



HEALTH



Camps/camp-like settings

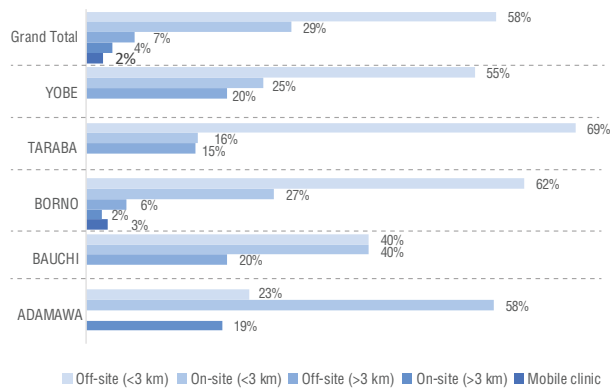


Figure 22a: Location of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

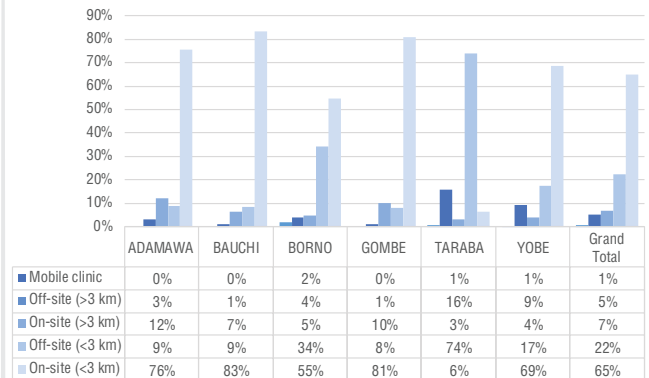


Figure 23a: Location of health facilities in Host Communities

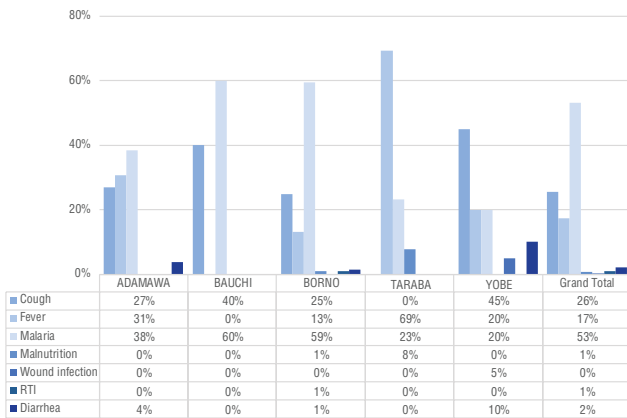


Figure 22b: Common health problems in Camps/Camp-like settings

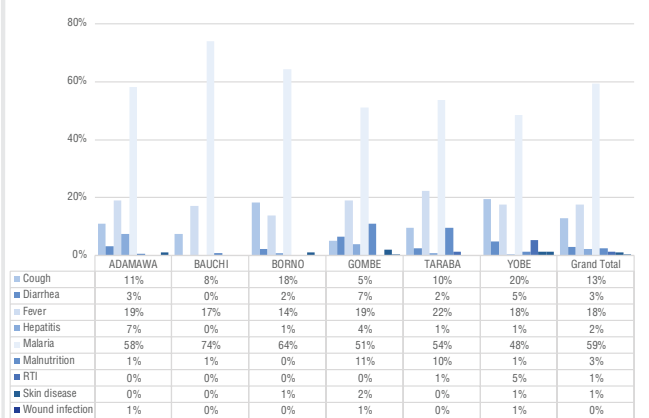


Figure 23b: Common health problems in Host Communities

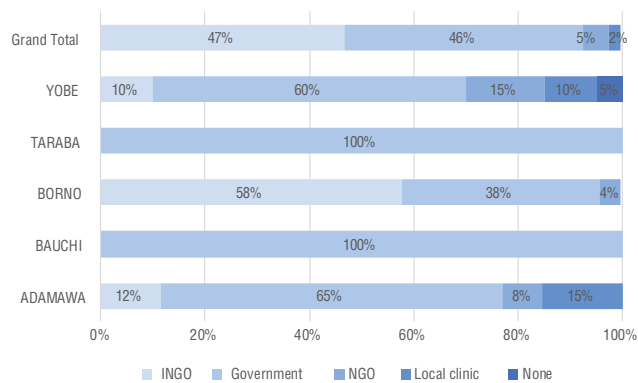


Figure 22c: Main provider of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

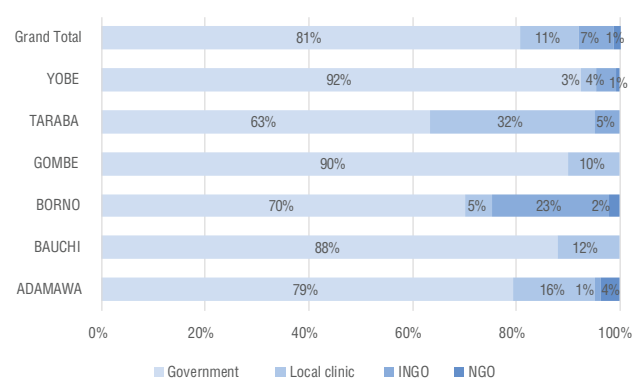


Figure 23c: Main provider of health facilities in Host Communities



EDUCATION



Camps/camp-like settings

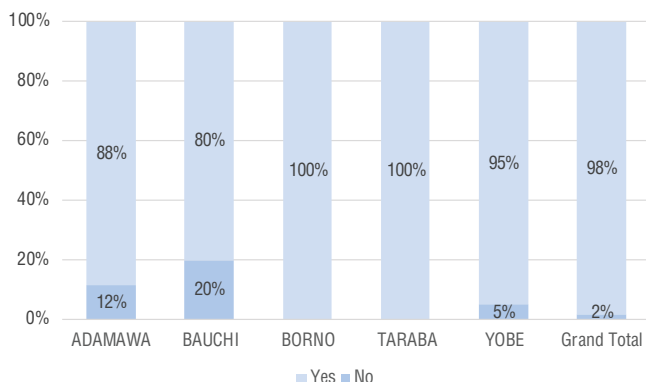


Figure 24: Access to formal/informal education services in Camps/Camp-like settings

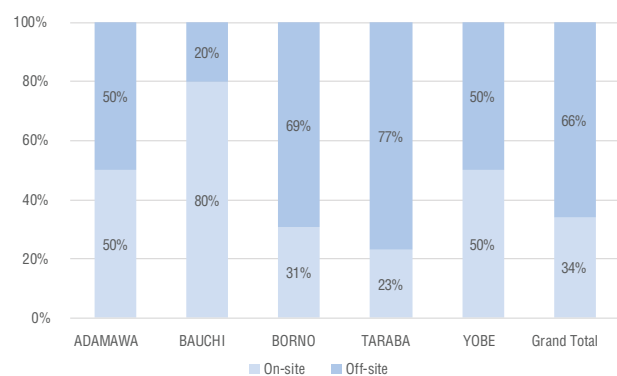


Figure 24a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

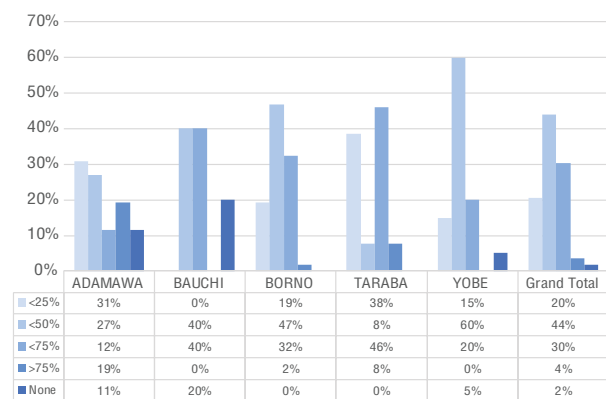


Figure 24b: Percentage of children attending school in Camps/Camp-like settings

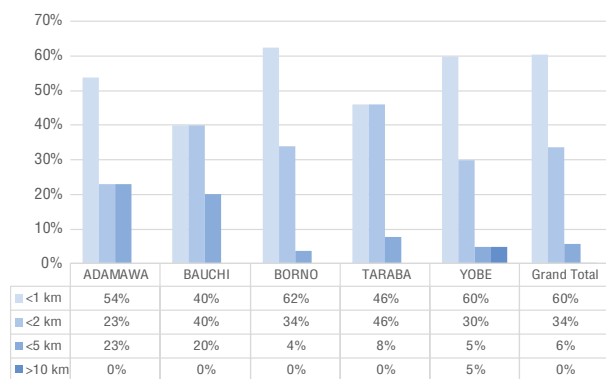


Figure 24c: Distance to nearest education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

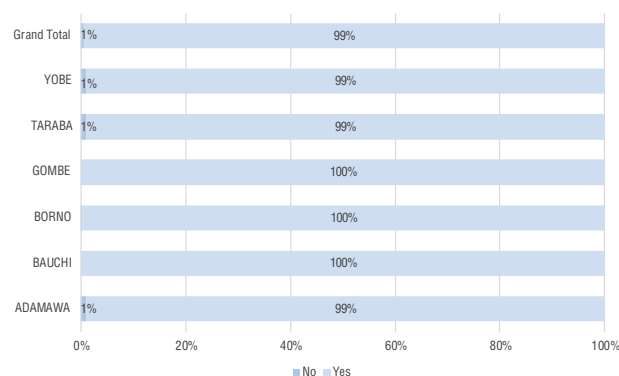


Figure 25: Access to formal/informal education services in Host Communities

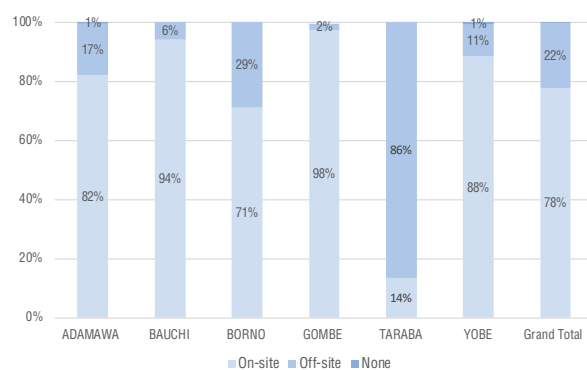


Figure 25a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Host Communities

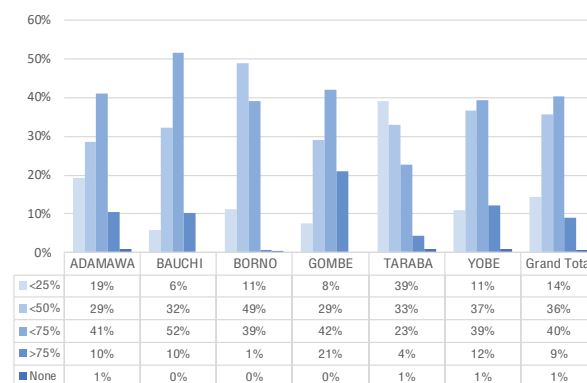


Figure 25b: Percentage of children attending school in Host Communities

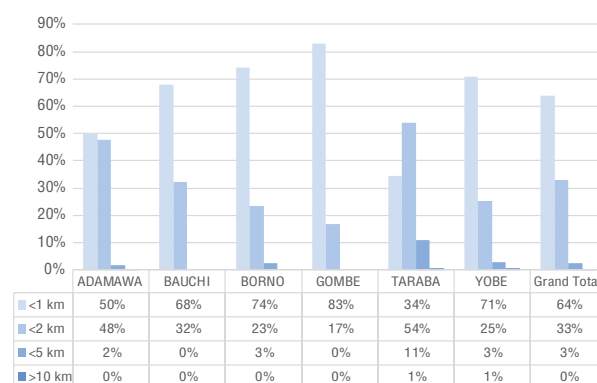


Figure 25c: Distance to nearest education facilities in Host Communities



COMMUNICATION



Camps/camp-like settings

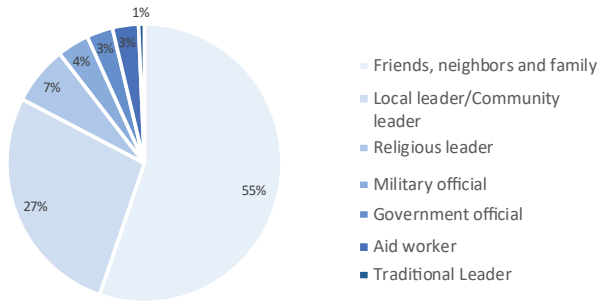


Figure 26: Most trusted source of information for IDPs

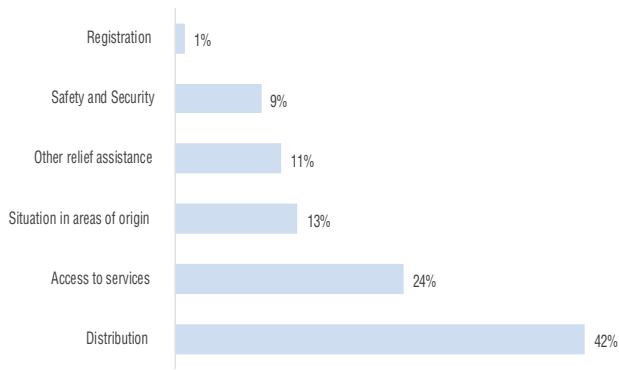


Figure 26a: Most important topic for IDPs

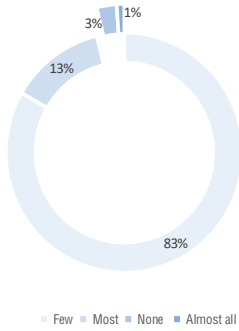


Figure 26b: Access to functioning radio

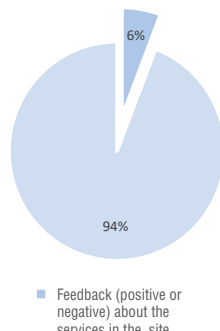


Figure 26c: Type of Information willing to share with Aid Organizations

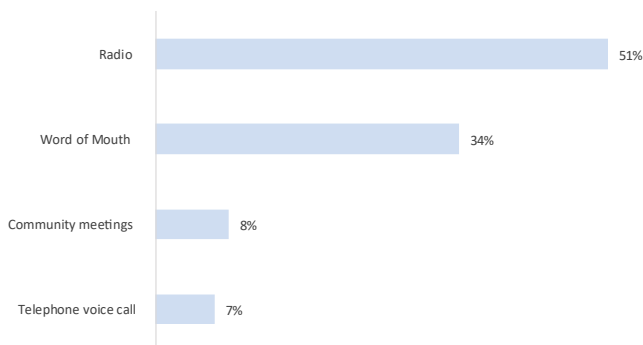


Figure 26d: Most Preferred channel of communication

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Host Communities

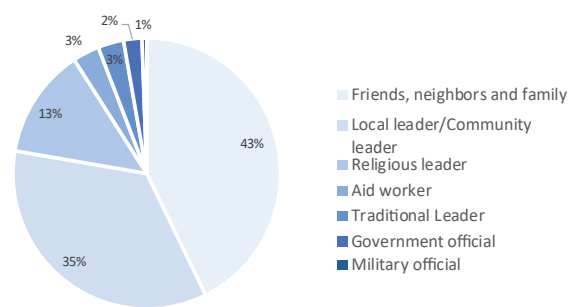


Figure 27: Most trusted source of information for IDPs

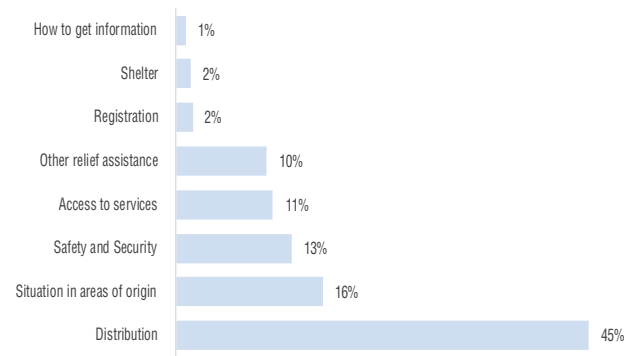


Figure 27a: Most important topic for IDPs

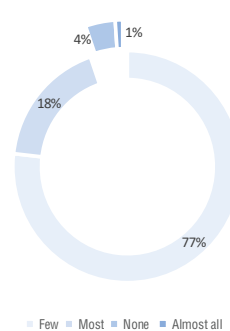


Figure 27b: Access to functioning radio

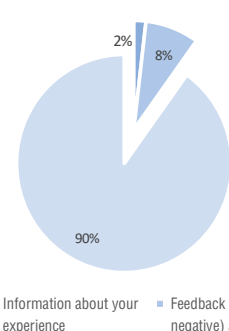


Figure 27c: Type of Information willing to share with Aid Organizations

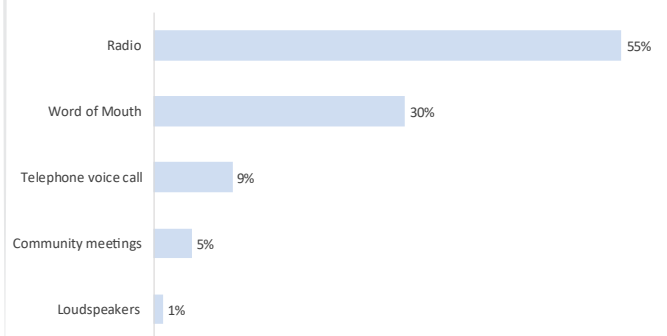


Figure 27d: Most Preferred channel of communication



LIVELIHOOD



Camps/camp-like settings

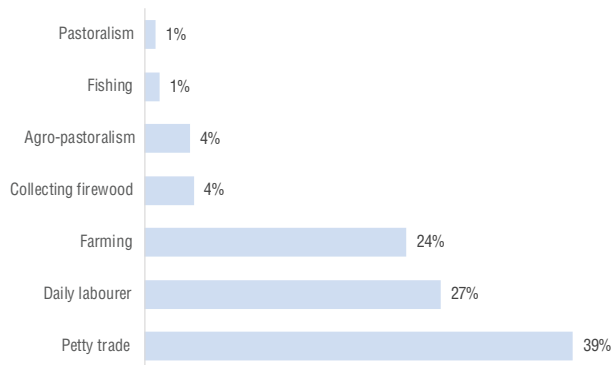


Figure 28: Livelihood activities of IDPs

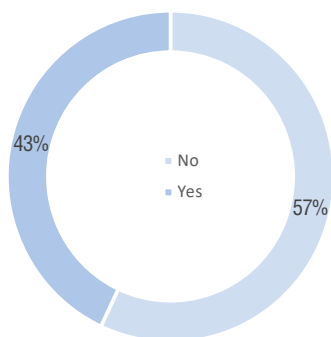


Figure 28a: Access to Land for Cultivation

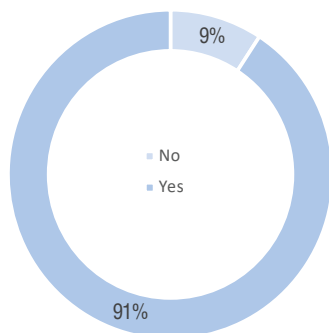


Figure 28b: Livestock on site

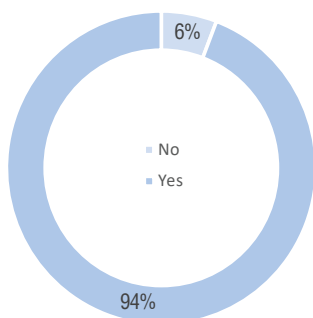


Figure 28c: Sites with access to income generating activities

Host Communities

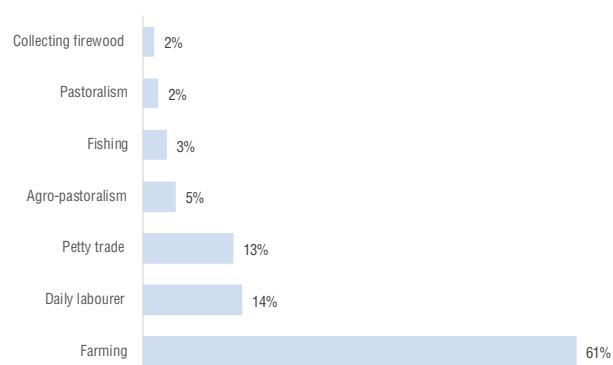


Figure 29: Livelihood activities of IDPs

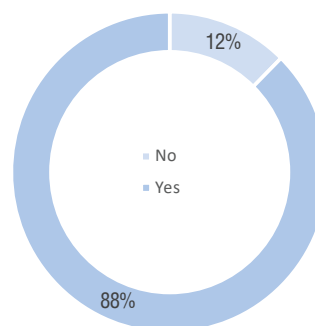


Figure 29a: Access to Land for Cultivation

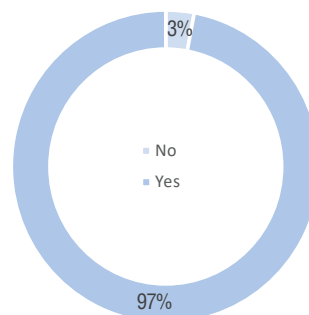


Figure 29b: Livestock on site

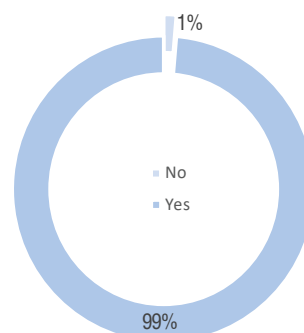


Figure 29c: Sites with access to income generating activities

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PROTECTION



Camps/camp-like settings

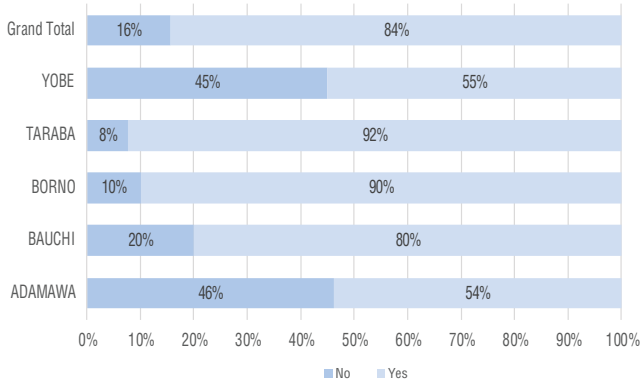


Figure 30: Security provided on-site

Host Communities

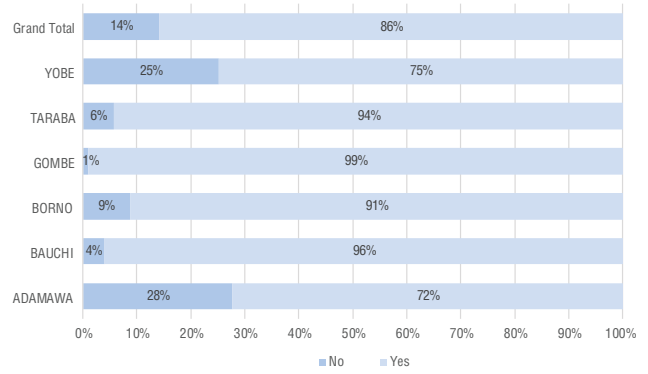


Figure 31: Security provided on-site

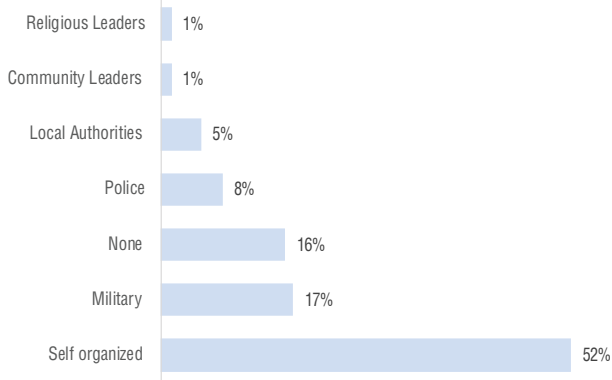


Figure 30a: Main security providers

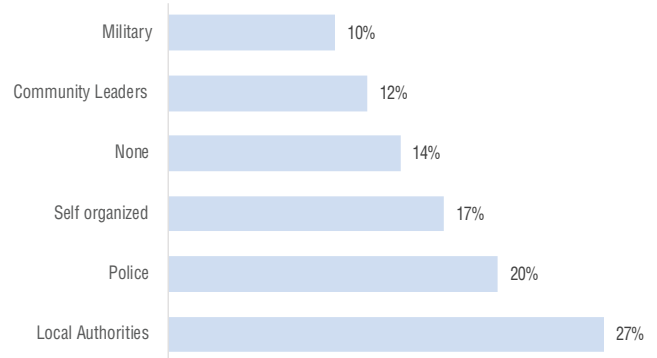


Figure 31a: Main security providers

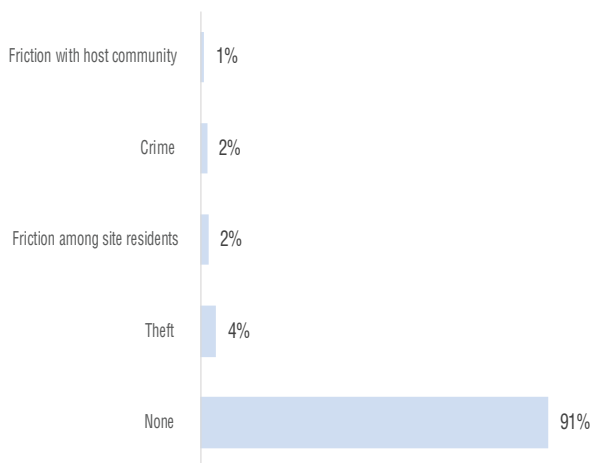


Figure 30b: Most common type of security incidents

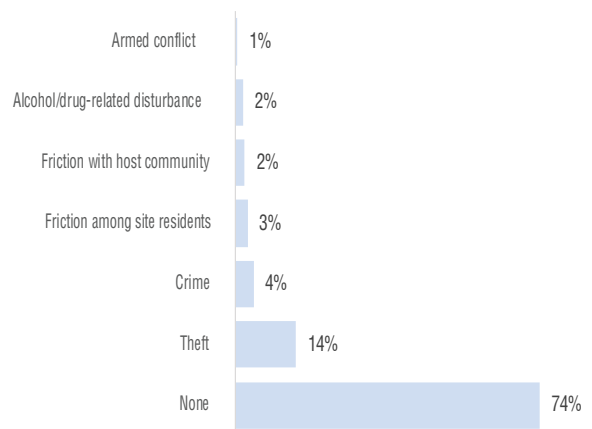


Figure 31b: Most common type of security incidents