



IOM NIGERIA DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM) NORTH-EAST NIGERIA | DISPLACEMENT REPORT 36

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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 focus 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 the identification of wards where the presence of IDPs is reported. 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents the results from the Round 36 of Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessments carried out by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), aims to improve the understanding of the scope of internal displacement, the plight of returnees and the needs of the displacement affected populations in north-east Nigeria. The report covers the period from 08 to 24 February 2021 and reflects the trends from the 6 states in Nigeria's north-east geopolitical zone. This zone is the most affected by the conflict and consist of the following states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

In Round 36, a total of 2,184,254 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were identified in 447,628 households. This signifies a 1.6 per cent increase (or 34,011 individuals) compared to the Round 35 of DTM assessments when 2,150,243 IDPs were recorded (December 2020). The number of IDPs recorded during Round 35 increased with 0.3 per cent compared to Round 34 when 2,144,135 IDPs were identified (November 2020). When comparing the Round 36 number of IDPs to Round 31 (2,046,604 IDPs - February 2020), the number of IDPs in north-east Nigeria has increased by 6.6 per cent during the past year.

The number of IDPs in the region is now well above (increase by 7.8%) the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602 individuals), which was conducted before the escalating violence was observed in October 2018. The increase in IDPs was noted despite the fact that accessibility remains lower than it was during the Round 25 and prior. Since the Round 25 of assessments, the LGAs Kukawa, Kala/Balge and Guzamala in Borno State have been largely inaccessible due to increased hostilities in those districts. In Round 29, the ward Rann in Kala/Balge LGA became accessible again and remains so currently. Given that the number of IDPs is increasing, although accessibility currently remains low, it can be inferred that the actual displacement figures could be considerably higher.

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews were conducted with 5.4 per cent of the identified IDP population — 117,529 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.

During Round 36, IDP assessments were conducted in 2,397 locations (up from 2,396 locations compared to Round 35 of assessments). Assessed locations included 308 camps and camp-like settlements (similar to Round 35) as well as 2,089 locations where internally displaced persons were living among host communities (up from 2,088 in Round 35). The purpose was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population. 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.

Furthermore, a total of 1,763,377 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 36 assessment. This signifies an increment of 20,470 individuals or less than 1 per cent compared to Round 35 when 1,742,907 returnees were recorded (December 2020). The number confirms an increasing trend in numbers of returnees that has continued throughout 2020 and into 2021.

This report includes analyses of the increasing number of returnees, their displacement profiles, shelter conditions, health, education, livelihood, market, assistance and WASH facilities available to the returnees. Notably, as Borno is the most affected by conflict-related displacements in north-east Nigeria, this report specifically concentrates on the related data and analysis.

BACKGROUND

Eleven years into the crisis in north-east Nigeria, there is no sign of abating. To the contrary, the protracted character of the crisis has a devastating impact on the region is adding to a long history of marginalisation, under-development and poverty. The escalation of the violence in 2014 resulted in widespread displacement and great deprivation. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of the 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).

In recent times, various escalations of the conflict have been noted with the security situation remaining unpredictable and leading to fluid mobility. Some of the most brutal attacks were recorded in the last months of 2020, against both IDPs and aid workers. At present, the humanitarian situation is rapidly approaching famine levels and is characterised by high levels of food insecurity, malnutrition and exposure to diseases. Frequent attacks against farmers and fishermen have been reported, at a time when food security is rapidly deteriorating, especially across the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe).

The main objective of the DTM programme is to provide support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system that collects, analyses and disseminates data on IDPs and returnees in order to ensure timely and effective assistance to the affected populations. In each round of DTM assessments, 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 centres, as well as in locations where IDPs are residing among host communities.

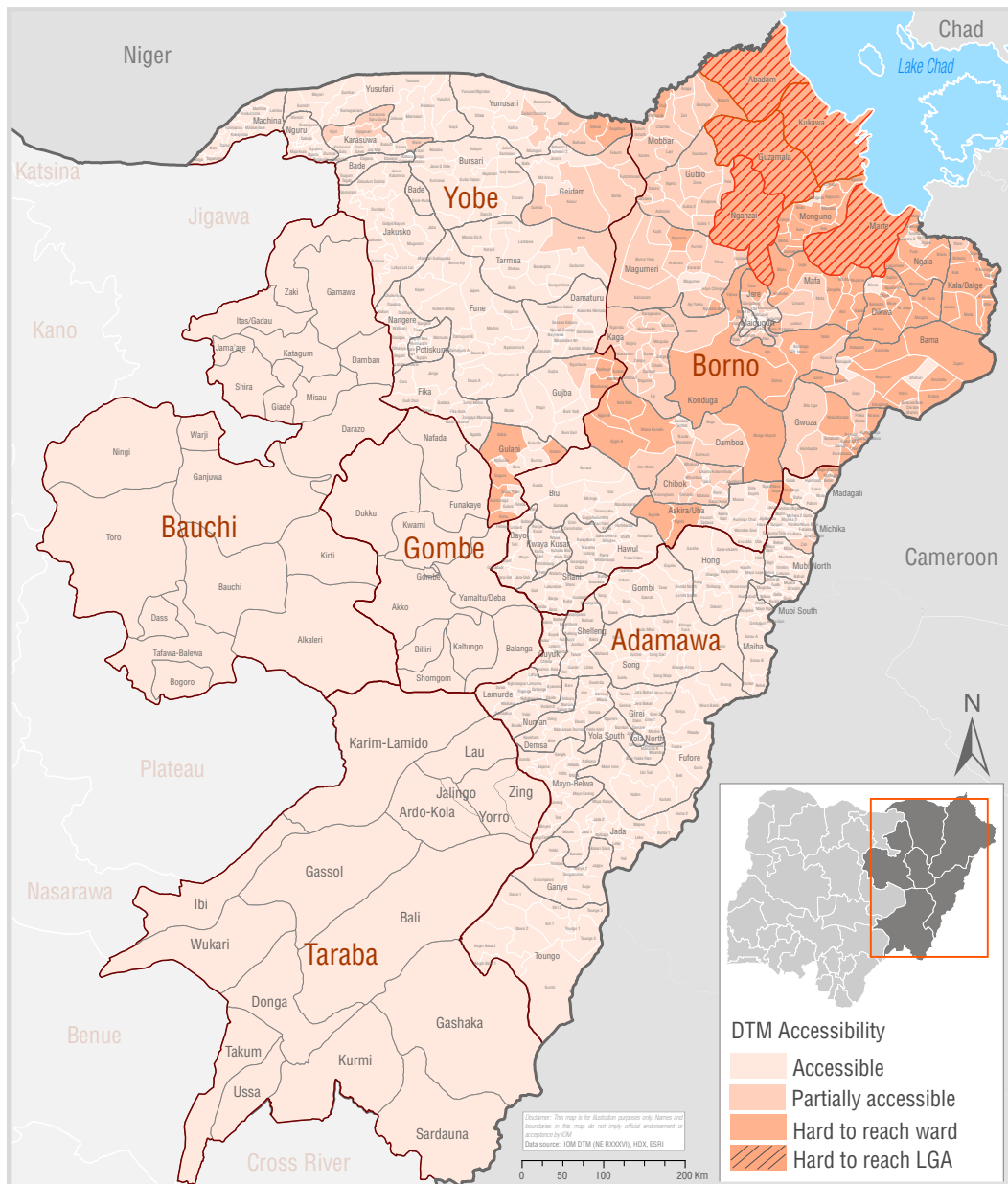
OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 36 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 36 assessments were carried out from 8 to 24 February 2021 in 107 LGAs (no change from the last round of assessments). Within the 107 accessible LGAs, the assessments were conducted in 791 wards (similar to the Round 34) in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in north-east Nigeria. As per the assessments, 2,184,254 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 447,628 households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 34,011 persons (or 1.6%) compared to the last assessment (Round 35) conducted in December 2020 when 2,150,243 IDPs were recorded.

The number of IDPs recorded during Round 36 is also higher compared the figures reported in Round 33 and Round 34, respectively conducted in August 2020 and November 2020, when 2,188,550 and 2,144,135 IDPs were identified. Since the dip recorded in January 2019, IDP numbers in north-east Nigeria have been increasing gradually, demonstrating a slight upward trend. As per Round 31 of DTM assessments, conducted in February 2020, 2,046,604 IDPs were recorded, confirming a 6.6 per cent increase in the number of IDPs during the past year.

Since the escalation of the violence in October 2018, humanitarian access to certain areas in north-east Nigeria has been highly constraint. This is important to take into consideration as actual displacement figures could be considerably higher. The populous LGAs Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai in Borno State, who were accessible before October 2018, continue to remain completely inaccessible for DTM enumerators until today.

Ahead of the reduction in accessibility due to the deterioration in overall security situation, the number of wards assessed by DTM had been growing steadily over the months. From 797 wards assessed in June 2018, to a high of 807 assessed wards in the Round 25 that was conducted before a spurt in violence was recorded in October 2018. For this Round 36, similarly to the previous rounds, 791 wards in six states were assessed by DTM enumerators.



Map1: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 36 Assessments

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



2,184,254
Displaced Individuals



1,763,377
Returned Individuals

23%
Women

20%
Men

31%
Girls (<18)

26%
Boys (<18)

22%
Women

18%
Men

32%
Girls (<18)

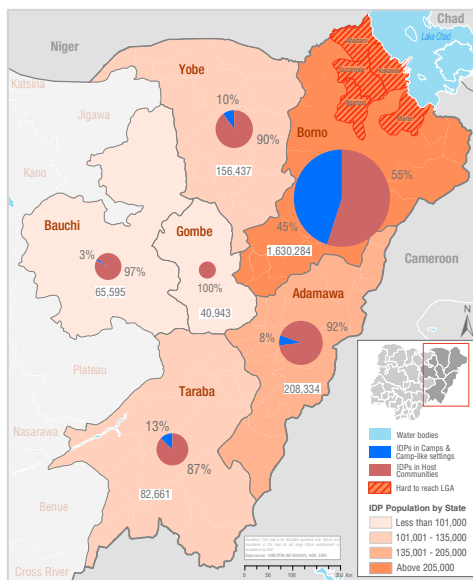
28%
Boys (<18)



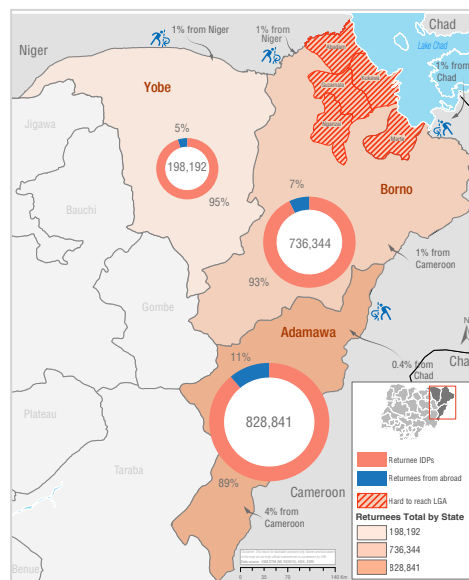
941,551
IDPs were residing in camps/camp-like settings.



1,242,703
IDPs were residing among local host communities.



IDPs population per state and settlement type



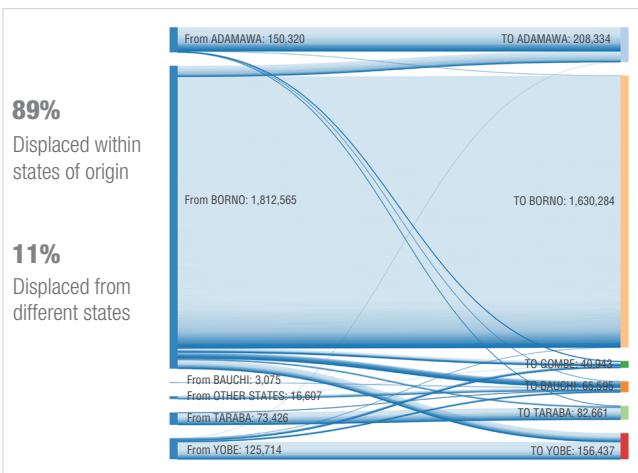
Returnee population per state



1,614,062
IDP returnees.

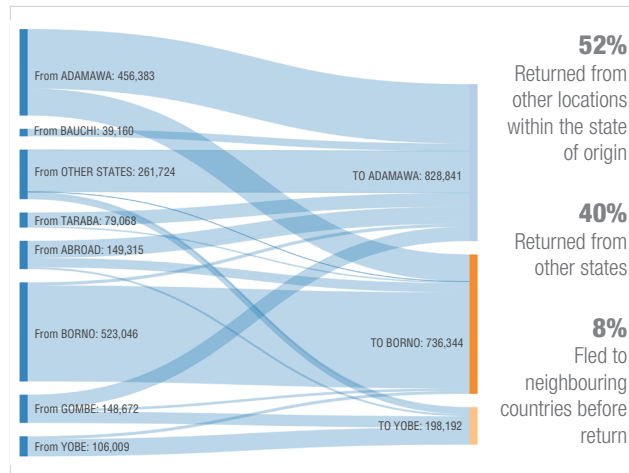


149,315
Returnees from abroad.



89%
Displaced within states of origin

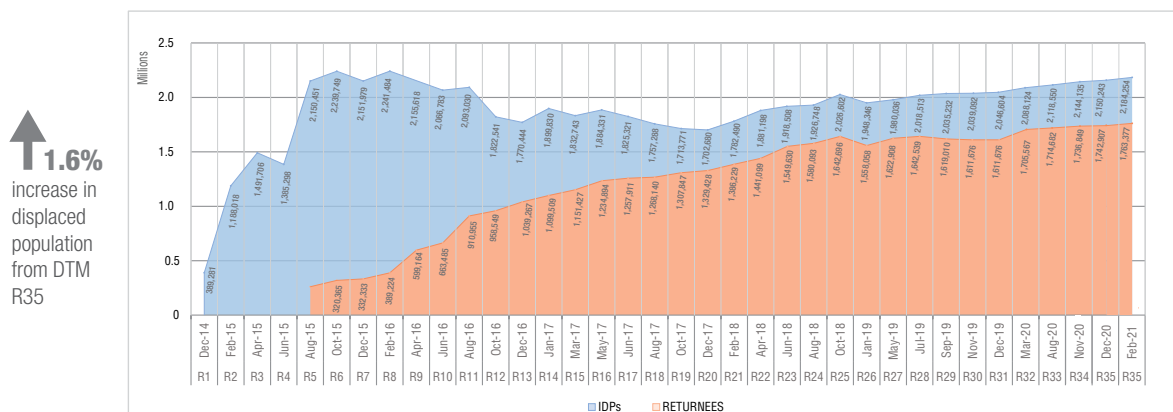
11%
Displaced from different states



52%
Returned from other locations within the state of origin

40%
Returned from other states

8%
Fled to neighbouring countries before return



↑ 1.6%
increase in displaced population from DTM R35

↑ 1.2%
Increase in return population from DTM R35

IDP and returnee population trends

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs identified during the Round 36 of DTM assessments in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,184,254 individuals, divided in 447,628 households.

The number of IDPs represents an increase of 34,011 individuals or 1.6 per cent vis-à-vis the last assessment (Round 35) conducted in December 2020 when 2,150,243 IDPs were identified. The Round 36 number increased with 1.9 per cent compared to the number of IDPs identified in Round 34 (October 2020). The Round 36 assessment is in-line with the recent trend of total IDP numbers steadily inching up during the last 10 rounds of assessments (since Round 26).

Analysis of the Round 36 data demonstrated that the majority or 89 per cent of IDPs are displaced within their state of origin. Eleven per cent of IDPs did travel between different states in search for safety and security. When considering the same data at LGA level, 56 per cent of IDPs were residing in an LGA other than their LGA of origin. Furthermore, in 93 per cent of the wards assessed, the presence of IDPs originating from a different ward was reported.

The most conflict-affected state of Borno continued to host the highest number of IDPs with 1,630,284 individuals, an increase of 27,240 persons or 1.7 per cent compared to Round 35. Similar to the previous rounds of assessments, Borno is home to 75 per cent of all IDPs in north-east Nigeria. The fact that the number of IDPs in Borno has increased with over 25,000 individuals in the course of only two months, combined with the most populous LGAs Guzamala, Kukawa and Nganzai being inaccessible, could be an indicator of continued insecurity and increased mobility in the state.

During this round of assessments, some specific LGAs in Borno recorded an increase in IDPs of more than 5 per cent. The steepest increase was recorded in Ngala LGA with almost 10 per cent or 7,704 individuals compared to Round 35. The increase of IDP numbers in Ngala LGA was mainly a result of a considerable influx of individuals from IDP camps in Rann, Kala/Balge LGA, caused by poor living conditions in the camps. Additionally, newly displaced IDPs were escorted to camps in Ngala LGA following military operations in neighbouring LGAs. Also the LGAs Bayo and Magumeri recorded increasing IDP numbers of 7.5 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. The increase in Magumeri LGA was the result of a combination of a number of petty attacks in some villages within the LGA, and the arrival of IDPs from the neighbouring LGA Nganzai following recent activities of the NSAG in that area.

The LGA that recorded the steepest increase in north-east Nigeria compared to Round 35 was Tarmuwa LGA in Yobe state where an increase of 98 per cent or 2,616 individuals was identified. This was as a result of multiple attacks by NSAG in and around villages of the LGAs Geidam and Kaga in Yobe and Borno States. Tarmuwa was followed by Geidam LGA, also in Yobe State, where an increase by 57 per cent or 5,830 individuals was recorded. Many displacements occurred because of the recent attacks in the inaccessible areas within Geidam LGA. Additionally, an influx from Yunusari LGA was reported as a result of increased threats of abductions, attacks and the forceful confiscation of livestock and other valuables by NSAGs. Also Kaltungo LGA in Gombe State noted an increase of 27 per cent or 948 individuals. This because of a surge in communal clashes in neighbouring Billiri LGA which has led to the arrival of numerous IDPs into Kaltungo LGA.

Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno's capital city, continued to host the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs in the state with 305,153 individuals or 19 per cent of IDPs in Borno. A small increase in IDPs was recorded in this LGA compared to Round 35 (1,511 individuals or less than 1%). Maiduguri Metropolitan Council was closely followed by Jere as the LGA hosting the second highest number of IDPs in Borno State with 297,610 individuals or 18 per cent of IDPs in Borno. Jere LGA witnessed a considerable increase of 10,025 individuals or 3.5 per cent compared to Round 35. The influx of IDPs in Jere LGA was largely due to arrivals from the LGAs Gubio, Konduga and Magumeri LGAs as a result of renewed levels of insecurity in those LGAs and the fear of attacks in the near future. Monguno was the LGA hosting the third highest number of IDPs in Borno State with 151,813 individuals or 9 per cent of displaced individuals in the state.

Among the other five states in north-east Nigeria, Yobe recorded a notable change in the number of IDPs with an increase of almost 9 per cent (or 12,678 individuals), from 143,759 persons in Round 35 to 156,437 individuals in Round 36. Adamawa remained the state with the second highest number of IDPs with 208,334 individuals or just under 10 per cent of the total amount of IDPs in north-east Nigeria. Remarkably, in Taraba, IDP numbers decreased with just under 7 per cent (or 5,933 individuals) compared to Round 35. This was as a result of IDPs moving back to their locations of origin for farming activities.

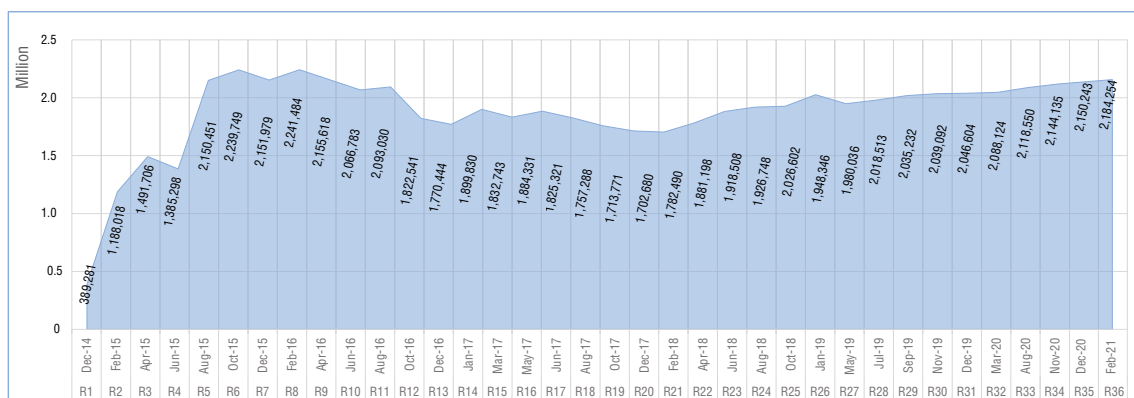
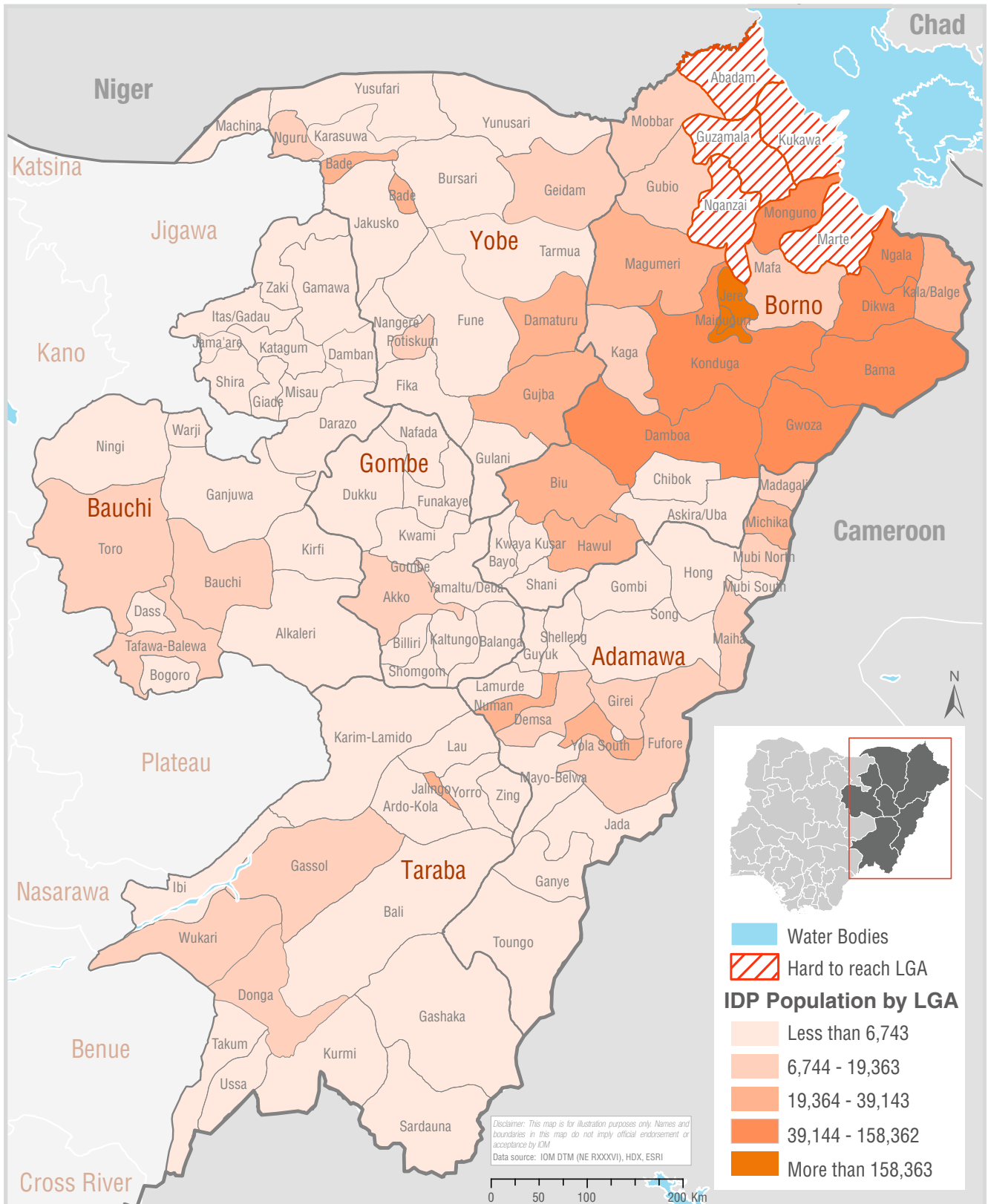


Figure 1: IDP population by round of DTM assessment

Nigeria North-East Zone I Displacement Report Round 36 (May 2021)

State	Count of LGAs	R35 (December 2020)		R36 (February 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
Adamawa	21	209,252	10%	208,334	9%	Decrease	-918	-0.4%
Bauchi	20	66,062	3%	65,595	3%	Decrease	-467	-1%
Borno	22	1,603,044	74%	1,630,284	75%	Increase	27,240	2%
Gombe	11	39,532	2%	40,943	2%	Increase	1,411	4%
Taraba	16	88,594	4%	82,661	4%	Decrease	5,933	-7%
Yobe	17	143,759	7%	156,437	7%	Increase	12,678	9%
Grand Total	107	2,150,243	100%	2,184,254	100%	Increase	34,011	1%

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 117,529 persons, representing 5.4 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Fifty-three per cent of the internally displaced population is female while 47 per cent of IDPs is male. Fifty-eight per cent of IDPs are minors (under 18 years old) and 6 per cent are above 60 years old. The results are depicted in Figures 2 and 3 below.

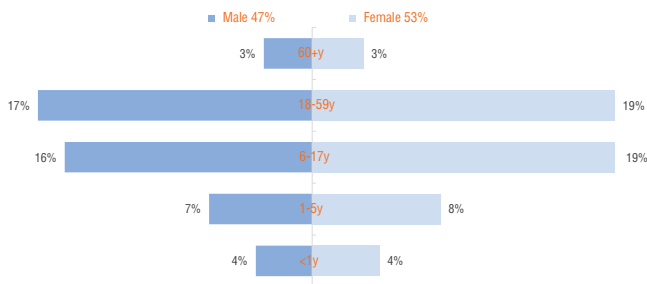


Figure 2: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs

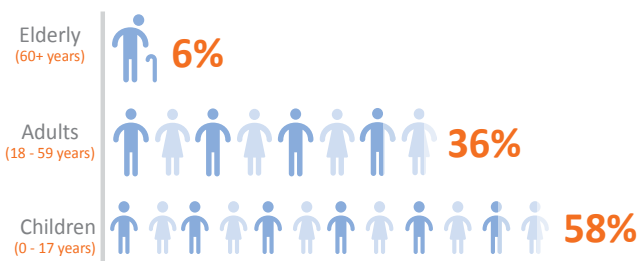


Figure 3: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round of assessment conducted in December 2020. The ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (92% - similar to the last 4 rounds of DTM assessments), 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. Similar to previous rounds, the state of Taraba showed the highest number of displacements due to communal clashes during the Round 36 assessments. These are often triggered by land and border issues during the farming seasons.

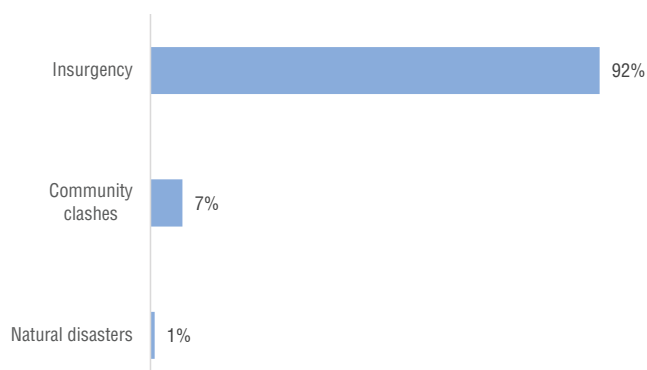
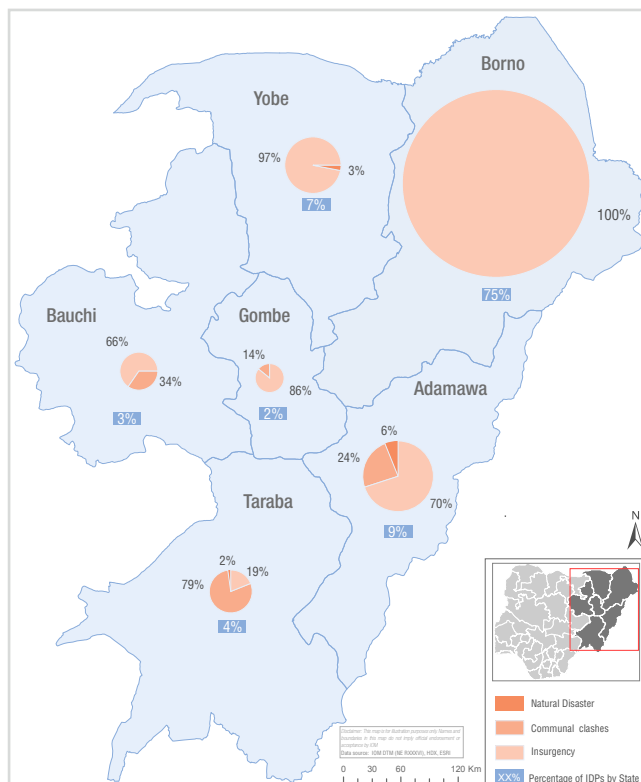


Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement



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

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Similar to the previous rounds of assessments, the year during which the highest percentage of IDPs were forced to flee their locations of origin remained 2015 (24% - down by 1% since Round 35), followed by 2016 with 18 per cent of IDPs. Also in line with the last round of assessment, 15 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 and 11 per cent in 2018. Eight per cent of displacements took place in 2019 and 7 per cent in 2020 (up by 1%).

It is to be noted that 2 per cent of the IDP population, or over 40,000 individuals in north-east Nigeria, have been displaced since the beginning of 2021. Once more, this proves the continuous escalation of the conflict and the profound impact it has on the residents of the affected regions. In Yobe, 9 per cent of the total IDP population in the state, or over 10,000 individuals, was displaced in the first months of 2021.

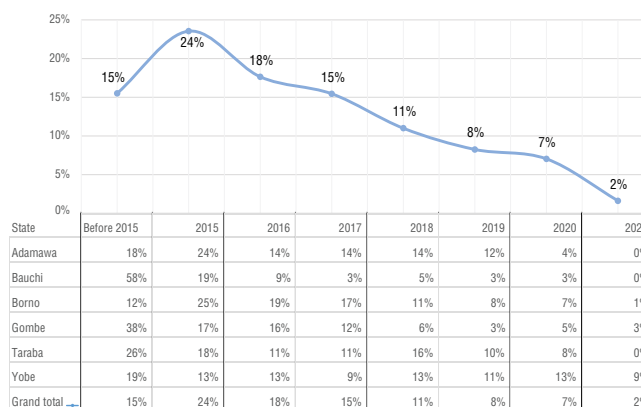


Figure 5: Year of displacement by State

1E: MOBILITY

Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, 55 per cent of respondents said they were displaced once, 30 per cent mentioned that they were displaced twice, 12 per cent said they were displaced three times and 3 per cent said they were displaced four times or more. In the most affected state of Borno, similar figures were recorded. Fifty-five per cent of displaced persons living in camps and camp-like settings were displaced once, 33 per cent were displaced twice and 12 per cent were displaced three times or more.

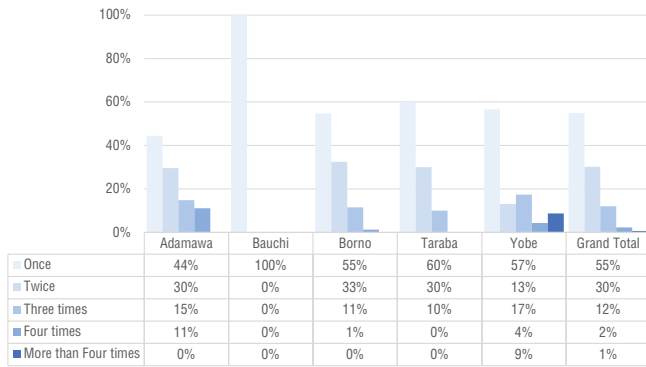


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

Seventy-three per cent of displaced persons residing with host communities said that they were displaced once, 23 per cent said they were displaced twice, 3 per cent said they were displaced three times and 1 per cent said they were displaced four times. In Borno state, 54 per cent of IDPs residing among host communities were displaced once, 39 per cent were displaced twice and 6 per cent were displaced thrice.

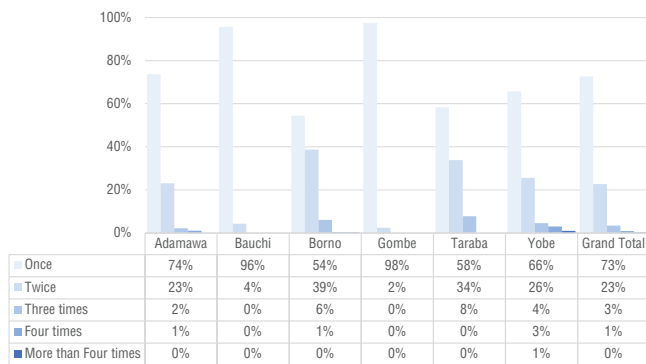


Figure 6: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Eighty-three per cent of IDPs cited Borno, the most conflict affected state in north-east Nigeria, as their state of origin. After Borno, Adamawa is the state of origin of 7 per cent of IDPs, followed by Yobe (6%) and Taraba (3%). Plateau was cited as the state of origin by 1 per cent of the IDPs.

As has been the trend, most displaced persons remain within their state of origin. In Borno, 100 per cent of IDPs originated from the state of Borno. In Adamawa, 69 per cent of IDPs were originally from Adamawa while 31 per cent were displaced from Borno State. In Yobe, 66 per cent of IDPs originated from Yobe State while 34 per cent fled their locations of origin in Borno State.

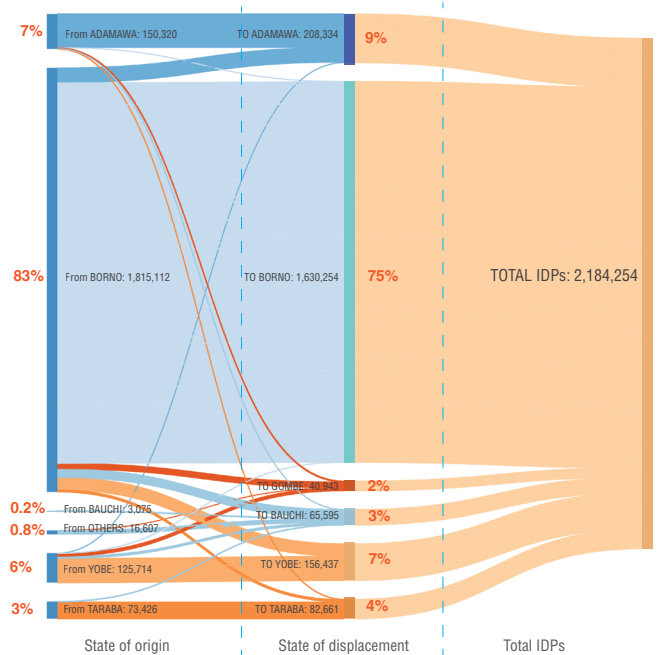
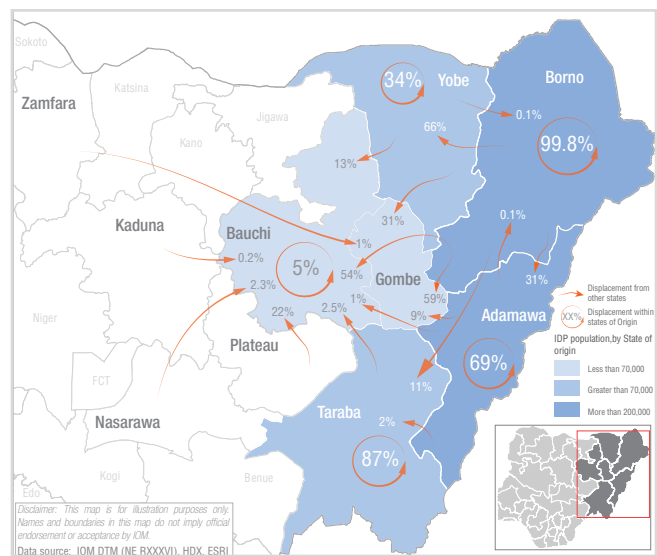


Figure 7: Origin of displaced populations



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF IDPS

Most of IDPs in north-east Nigeria (57%) were living among host communities (Figure 8) during Round 36 assessments, with the remainder (43%) residing in camps and camp-like settings.

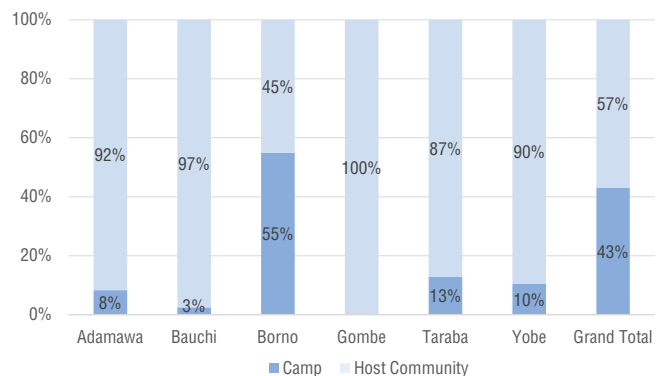


Figure 8: IDP settlement type by state

Out of all six states, Borno continued to be the only state where the number of people residing in camps or camp-like settings exceeded the number of IDPs living in host communities. Fifty-five per cent of IDPs in Borno lived in camps or camp-like settings while 45 per cent of IDPs lived among host communities.

As Borno state can be considered the epicentre of the insurgency in north-east Nigeria, many fled their rural areas of origin to urban centres in search of security and humanitarian assistance. Hence, the IDP population in urban centres increased significantly and camps were established, mainly in the LGAs Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga. As the insurgency intensified over time, more IDPs relocated to the camps around the urban centres of Borno State.

In the five other states in north-east Nigeria, IDPs living among host communities far outnumbered IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings. In Gombe, 100 per cent of IDPs were hosted within local host communities.

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Similar to the previous rounds, the percentage of IDPs who were in need of food remained high. In 79 per cent of the locations assessed, food was cited as the main unfulfilled need (up by 4% compared to Round 35). Non-food items (NFIs) were cited as the main unfulfilled need in 9 per cent of the locations (down by 2%) followed by shelter in 3 per cent of the locations (down by 1%) and medical services (3%).

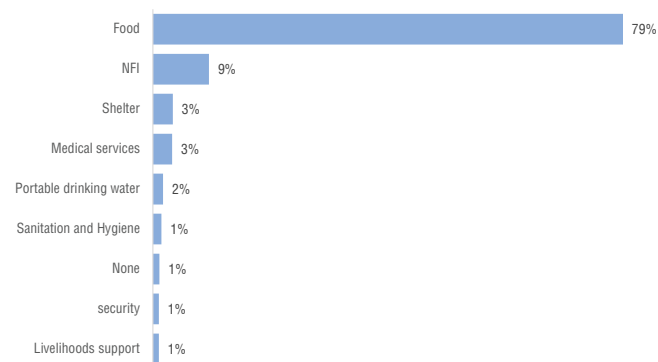


Fig 9: Main needs of IDPs

2. SITE ASSESMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

The DTM Round 36 site assessments were conducted in 2,397 locations (up from 2,396 locations in Round 35). These locations included camps/camp-like settings and locations where displaced persons were living with local host communities. The purpose of the site assessments was to better understand the gaps in services provided and the needs of the affected population.

These assessed locations included 308 (similar to Round 35) camps/camp-like settings and 2,089 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities (up from 2,088 during Round 35).

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
Adamawa	17,263	27	9%	191,071	460	22%	208,334	487
Bauchi	1,640	5	2%	63,955	370	18%	65,595	375
Borno	895,785	243	79%	734,499	459	22%	1,630,284	702
Gombe			0%	40,943	202	10%	40,943	202
Taraba	10,617	10	3%	72,044	204	10%	82,661	214
Yobe	16,246	23	7%	140,191	394	19%	156,437	417
Grand Total	941,551	308	100%	1,242,703	2,089	100%	2,184,254	2,397

Table 3: Number of IDPs and sites assessed per settlement type

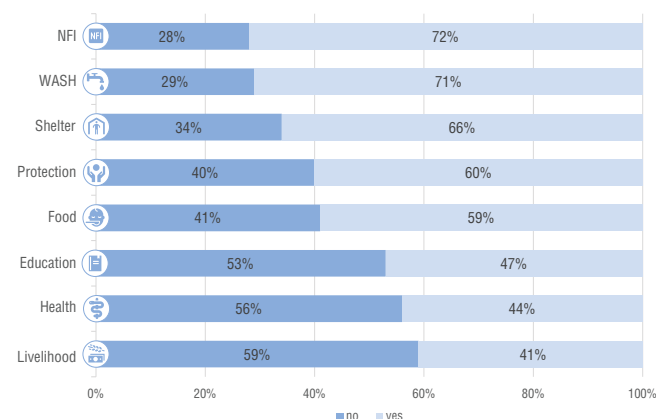


Fig 10: Percentage of sectoral support in camps/camp-like settings

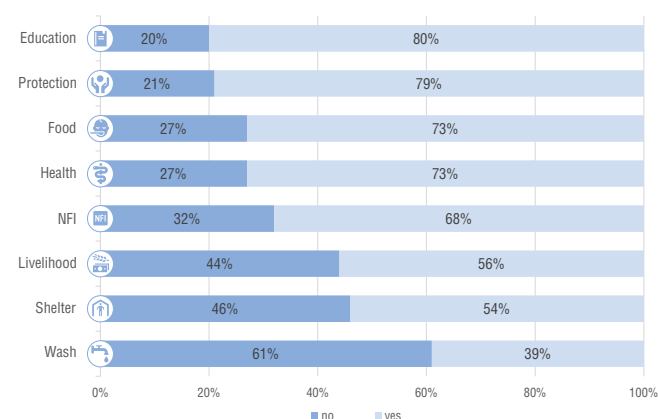
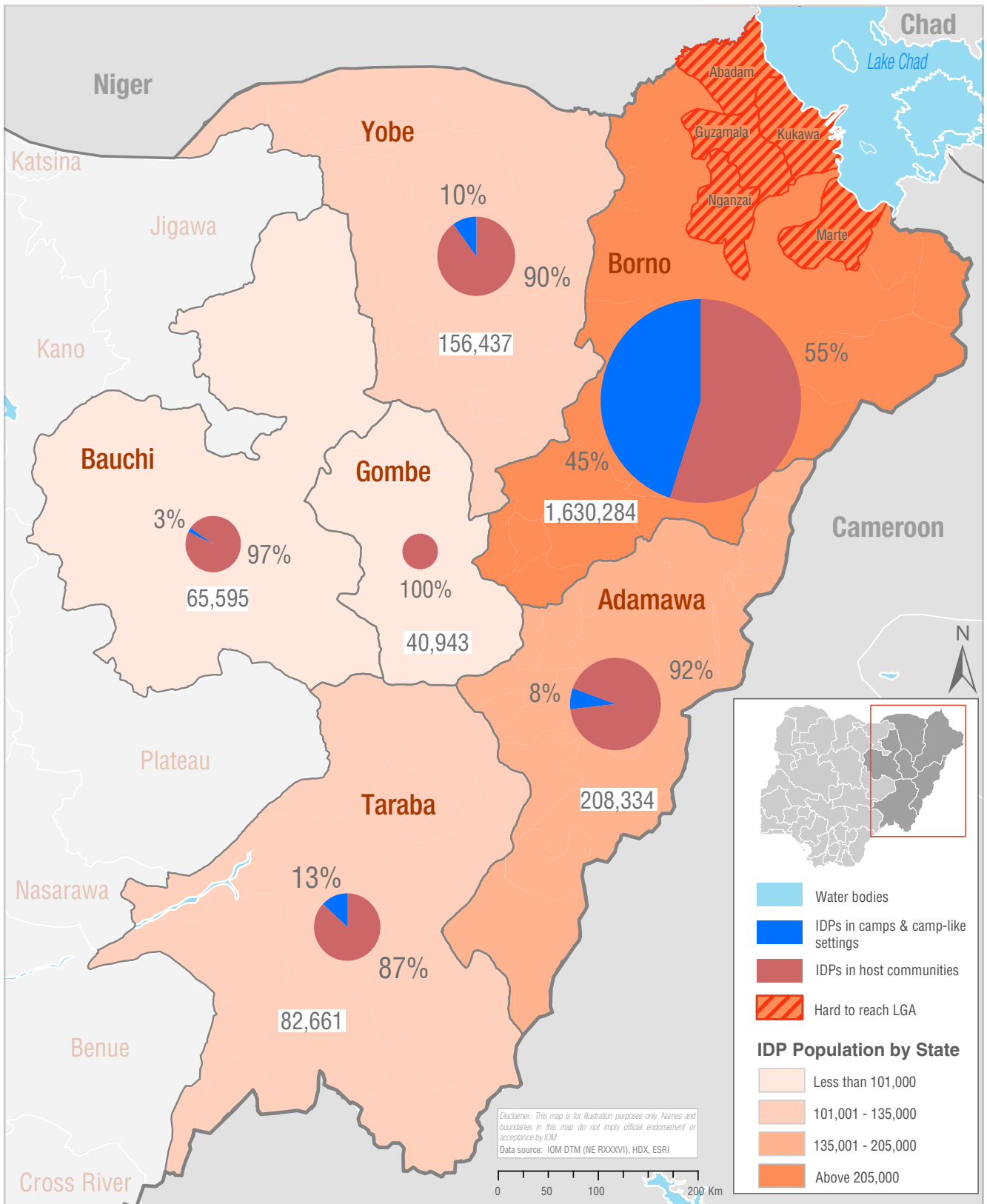


Fig 11: Percentage of sectoral support in host communities



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

2B: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Seventy-two per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were classified as spontaneous while 28 per cent were planned. Most of them were categorised as collective settlement/centres (57%) and the rest were camps (43%). Only El-Miskin camp II in Old Maiduguri, Jere LGA was considered a transitional centre.

The majority of camps and camp-like settings were located on private property (58%), followed by publicly owned land (41%) and ancestral ground (1%). Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (89%). Six per cent were dwelling in public structures and 5 per cent in ancestral homes.

IDP Population by Settlement Type

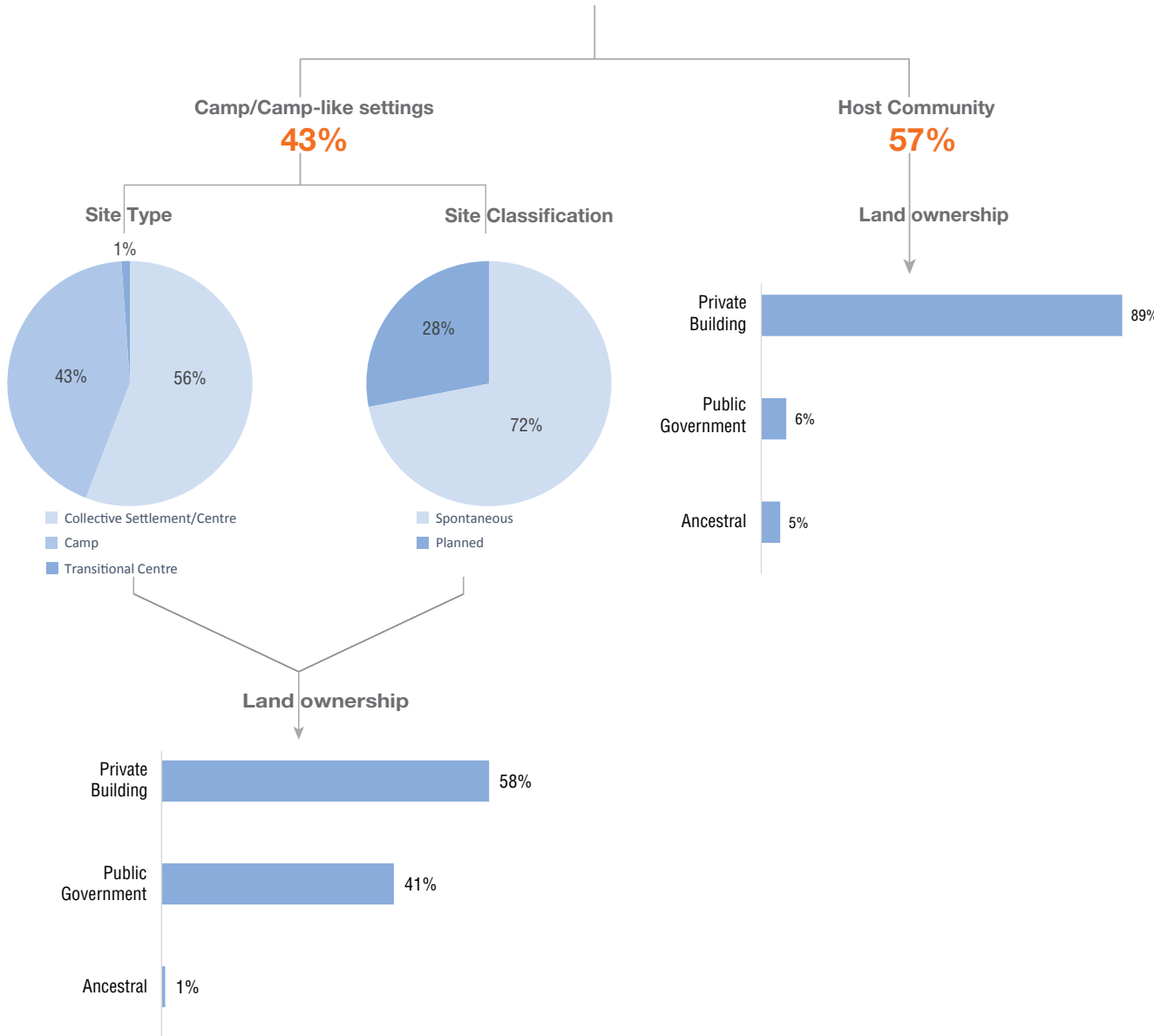


Figure 12: IDP population by settlement type

2C: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 36 DTM assessments, out of the 308 camps and camp-like settings assessed, a high of 79 per cent (down by 10% compared to Round 35) were informal sites while the remaining 21 per cent were formal. Furthermore, 56 per cent of sites did not have a camp management agency (similar to Round 34).

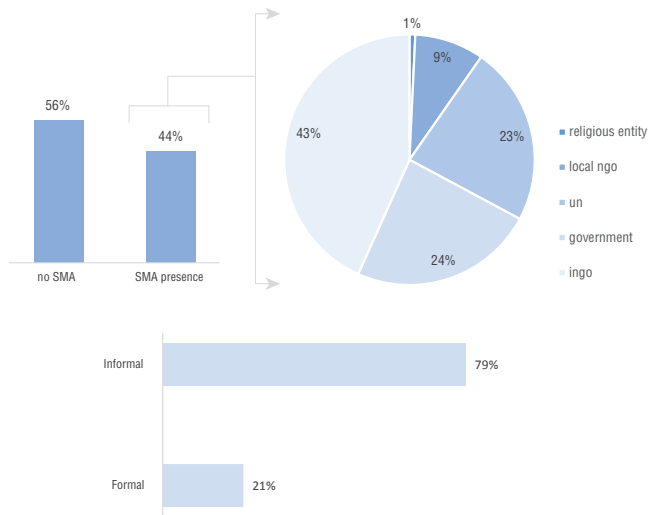


Figure 13: Presence and type of site management agency

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 self-made/makeshift shelters at 36 per cent (similar to Round 35), followed by emergency shelters at 35 per cent (up by 2% since Round 35).

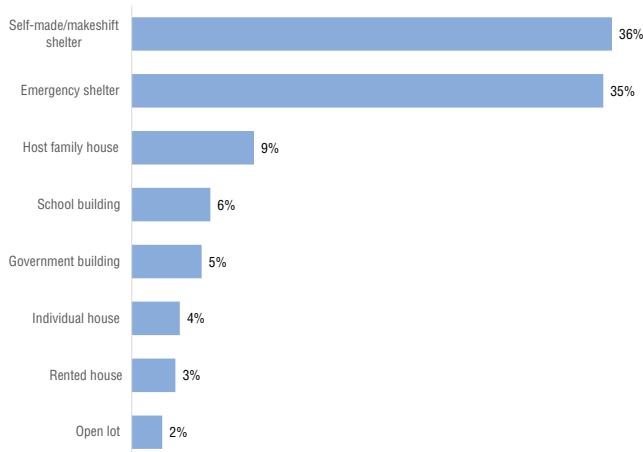


Figure 14: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

Fifty-nine per cent of all IDPs living with host communities were living in a host family's house (down from 62% reported in the last round of assessment). This was followed by rented houses at 23 per cent (similar to Round 35), and individual houses at 14 per cent (up from 11% since the last round of assessment).

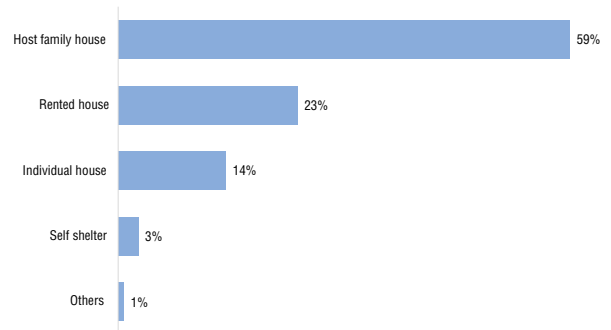


Figure 15: Types of shelter in host community sites

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

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Camps and camp-like settings

Blankets and mats continued to remain the most needed type of non-food item (NFI) in camps and camp-like settings as reported in 56 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 51% in Round 35). Blankets and mats were followed by kitchen sets (18% - up from 14%) and mosquito nets (12% - down from 17%).

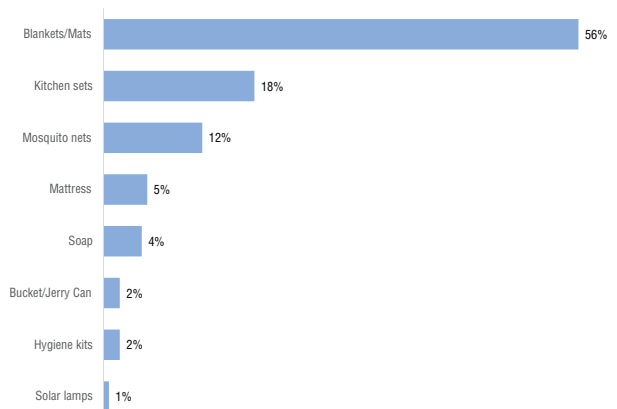


Figure 16: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

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

Host Communities

Similar to IDPs in camps/camp-like settings, blankets and mats were the most needed NFI for IDPs hosted by local communities as reported in 40 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 38%). Blankets and mats were followed by kitchen sets (18% - up from 15%), mattresses (17% - up from 16%) and mosquito nets (16% - down from 22%).

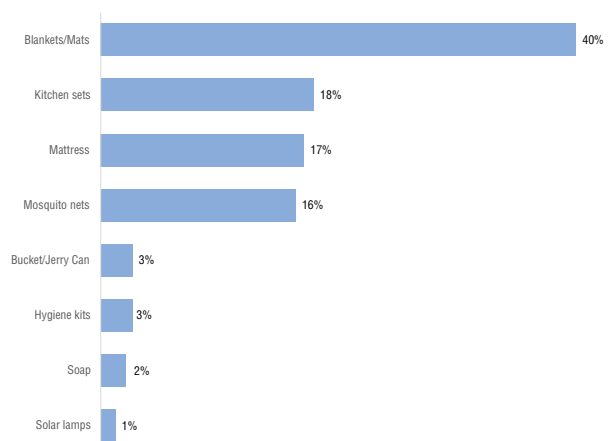


Figure 17: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

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

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

WATER RESOURCES

Camp and camp-like settings:

For 72 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, piped water was the main source of drinking water (down from 68% in Round 35). In 17 per cent (down by 1%) of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (7% - similar to Round 35), protected wells (2%) and unprotected wells (1%).

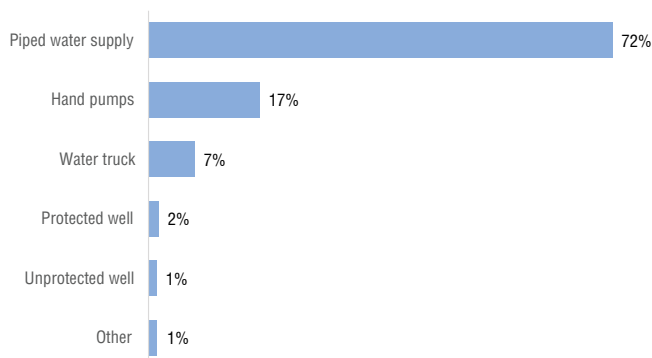


Figure 18: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

In contrast to camps and camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water in locations where IDPs were living among host communities (49% of assessed locations – down from 52%). Hand pumps were followed by piped water supplies (in 27% of assessed locations – up by 1%), protected wells (in 8% of assessed locations – up by 1%) and water trucks (in 7% of assessed locations – up by 1%). Surface water was the main source of drinking water in 1 per cent of the locations assessed.

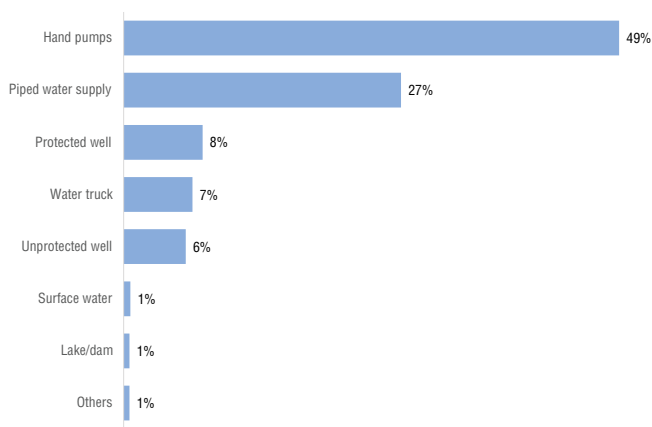


Figure 19: Main drinking water sources in host communities

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

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings

In 88 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (down by 1%), toilets were described as not hygienic, while toilets were reported to be in hygienic condition in 10 per cent of the locations assessed. In the state of Borno, respondents reported that 89 per cent of the sites had unhygienic toilets. In Bauchi, all toilets were reportedly unhygienic.

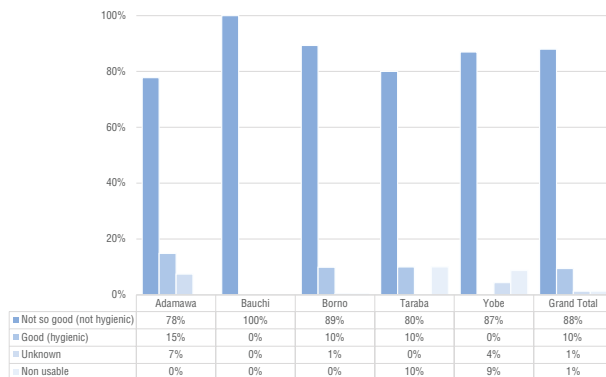


Figure 20: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

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

Host communities

In 92 per cent of displacement sites (down from 94%), toilets were described as not hygienic, while in only 5 per cent of the locations, toilets were considered hygienic (up from 3%). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, toilets were reported not usable at all. In the state of Borno, respondents said that 90 per cent of locations had unhygienic toilets (down by 4%), and 8 per cent of the toilets were hygienic (up from 5%). In Bauchi, nearly all toilets were reported unhygienic at 99 per cent.

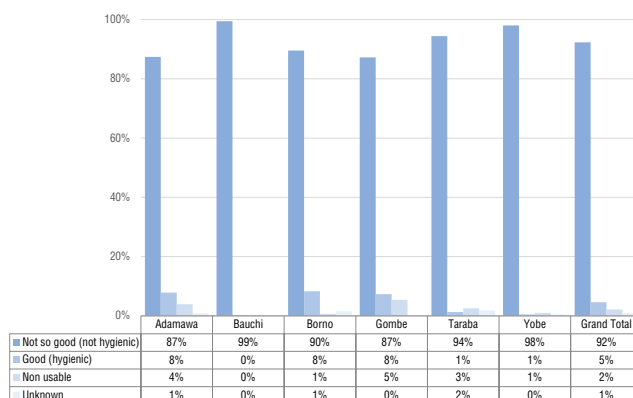


Figure 21: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

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

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

In the Round 36 assessments, food support was available both on-site (in 42% of camps/camp-like settings) and off site (in 38% of camps/camp-like settings). However, no food support was available in 20 per cent (down from 21% since the last round of assessment) of the camps and camp-like settings

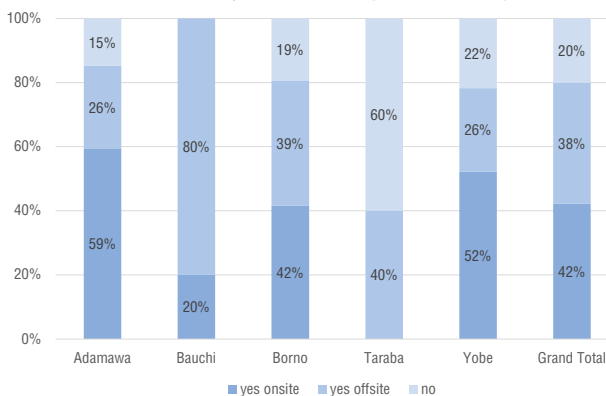


Figure 22: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, food support was available on-site in 49 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 1% compared to Round 35), and off-site in 24 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2% compared to Round 35). In 27 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all (up by 3%). In Borno, food support was available on-site in 45 per cent, and off-site in 27 per cent of locations assessed. In Taraba, no food support was available at all in 79 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities.

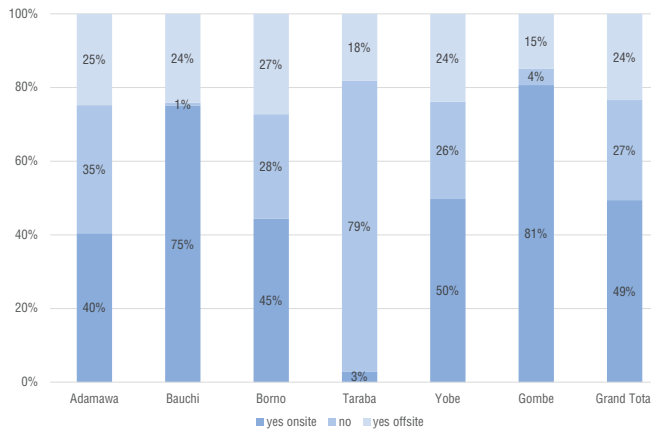


Figure 23: Access to food in host communities

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

HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

During Round 36, similar to the previous rounds, malaria was cited as the most common health problem as reported in 59 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 63%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 20% of camps/camp-like settings – down by 2%) and cough (in 17% of camps/camp-like settings – up by 5%).

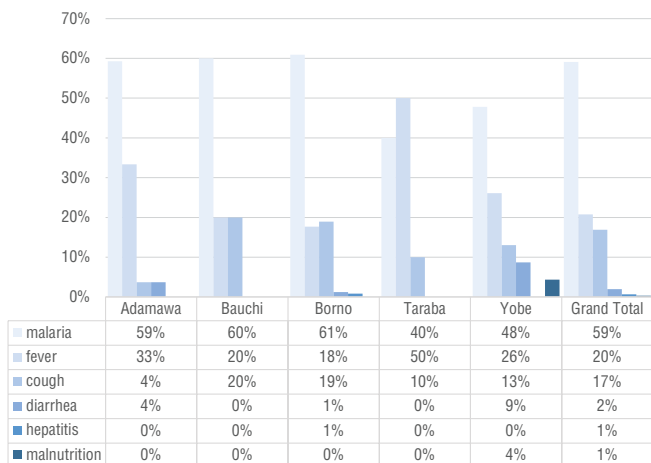


Figure 24: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

Mirroring the situation in camps/camp-like settings, malaria was the most prevalent health ailment among IDPs residing among host communities in 53 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 71%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 23% of locations – up from 15%) and cough (in 14% of

locations – up from 6%). Similar numbers were reported for the state of Borno.

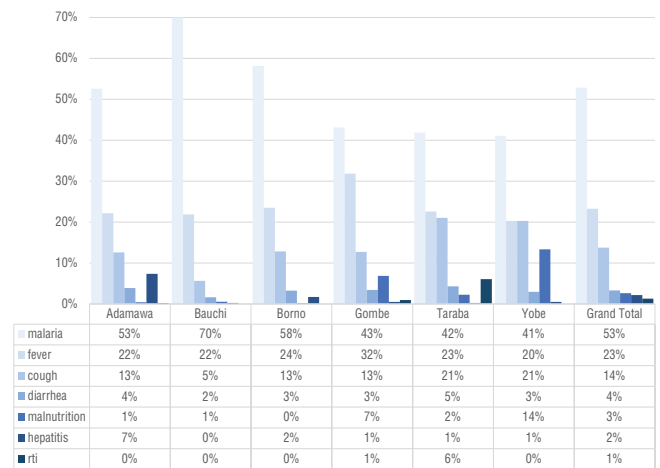


Figure 25: Common health problems in host communities

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

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

In 2 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no children were attending school at all (down from 9% in the Round 35 of assessments). In 25 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending school (down from 39%) and in 46 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school (up from 28%). In only 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, more than 75 per cent of children were attending school.

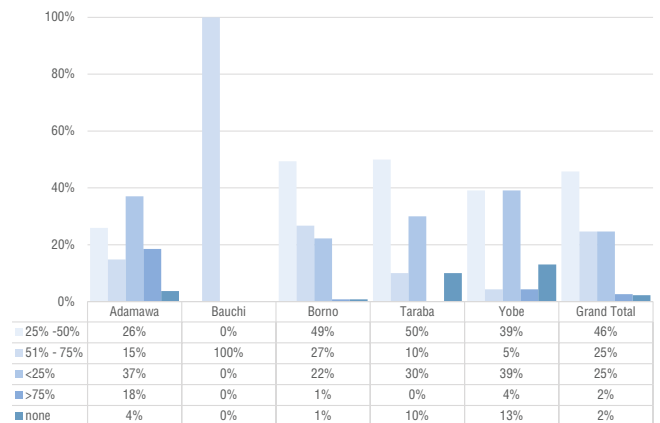


Figure 26: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like

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

Host Communities

In 2 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, no children were attending school at all (similar to Round 35). In 37 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, between 51 and 75 per cent of children were attending school (up by 1%). In 14 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school (down by 4%) and in 11 per cent of locations, over 75 per cent of children were attending school (up by 3%).

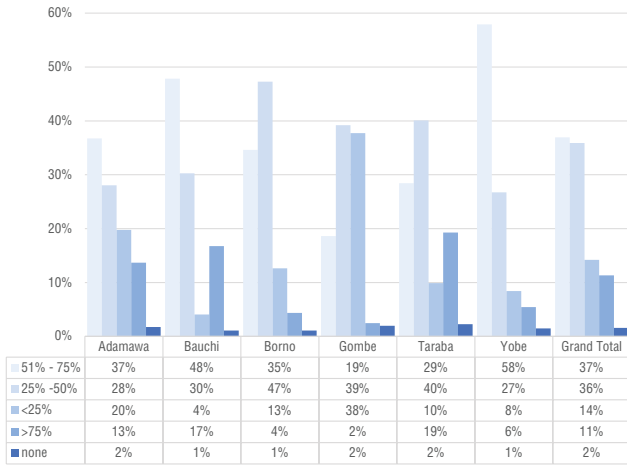


Figure 27: Percentage of children attending school in Host communities
[For more details, click here.](#)

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Friends, neighbours and family were cited as the most-trusted source of information in 52 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 2%), followed by local and community leaders in 34 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up by 5%) and aid workers in 7 per cent of camps/camp-like settings.

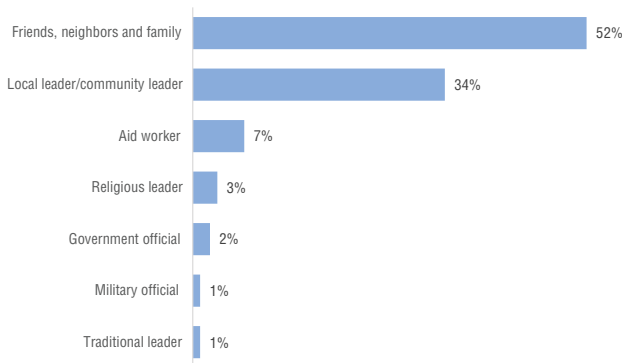


Figure 28: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings
[For more details, click here.](#)

Host communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, friends, neighbours and family were the most trusted source of information in 38 per cent of locations (down from 39% in Round 35), followed by local and community leaders in 32 per cent of locations (similar to Round 35) and religious leaders in 15 per cent of locations (similar to Round 35).

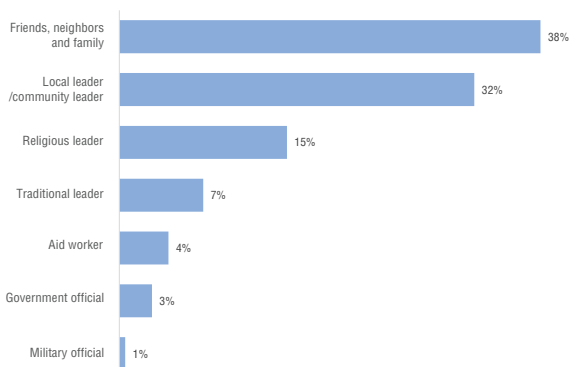


Figure 29: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities
[For more details, click here.](#)

LIVELIHOODS

Camps and camp-like settings

In 37 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, petty trade was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (up from 36% during Round 35), followed by jobs as a daily wage labourer which were cited in 30 per cent of camps/camp-like settings as the main occupation of IDPs (similar to Round 35). In 24 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (similar to Round 35).

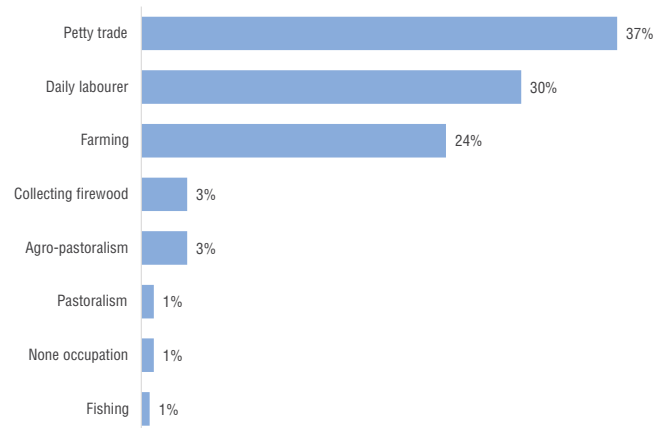


Figure 30: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host communities

For IDPs living among host communities, farming was reported the main occupation in 62 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 1% compared to Round 35). Farming was followed by jobs as daily labourer, cited in 14 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1%) and petty trade, cited in 14 per cent of the locations assessed (similar to Round 35).

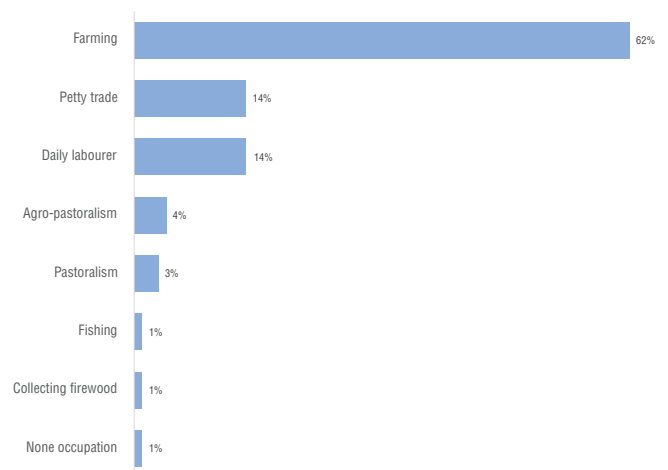


Figure 31: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities
[For more details, click here.](#)

PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 86 per cent (up from 85% in Round 35) of camps/camp-like settings. Similar to the last round of assessments, this number was reported at 92 per cent in the camps/camp-like settings in the most-affected state of Borno.

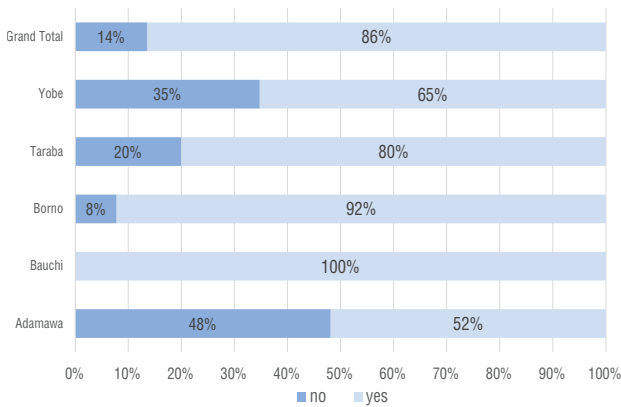


Figure 32: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

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

Host Communities

In 91 per cent of the locations (up from 90%) some form of security was present. Similar to the last round of assessments, this figure was reported at 97 per cent in the most affected state of Borno.

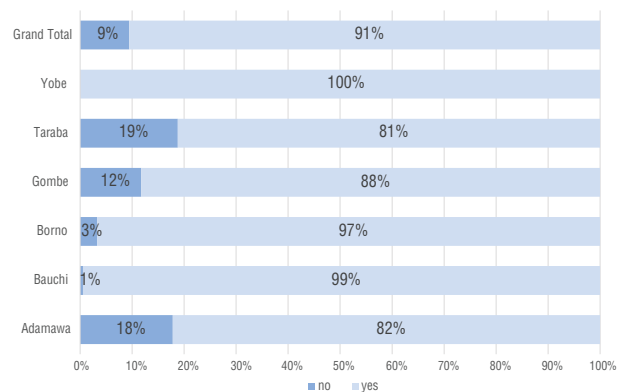


Figure 33: Security provided in host communities

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

3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,763,377 returnees were recorded during the Round 36 of DTM assessments in north-east Nigeria. This signifies an increase of 20,470 individuals or just over 1 per cent compared to Round 35 when 1,742,907 returnees were identified (November 2020). This number confirms that the increasing trend in returnee numbers in the BAY states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) that was noticed in the year 2020, has continued throughout the first months of 2021.

During the Round 36, 40 LGAs with a total of 677 sites (2 more than the Round 35 assessment) were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. The newly assessed location were R.E.B Bayanbank in the ward Gwoza Wakane/Bulabulin and Anguwan T.C. in the ward Hambagda/Liman Kara/ New Settlement. Both locations were situated in Gwoza LGA of Borno State. In Borno state, Nganzai LGA remained inaccessible. Adamawa continued to host the largest caseload of returnees with 828,841 individuals or 47 per cent of all returnees in north-east Nigeria. Borno hosted 736,344 returnees or 42 per cent of the total caseload and was followed by Yobe with 198,192 individuals or 11 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in

north-east Nigeria.

When comparing current numbers with the Round 35 of assessments, all of the BAY States witnessed an increase in returnee numbers since December 2020. The most prominent increase was noted in Borno State where the returnee population grew by 12,081 individuals. The LGAs that noted considerable increases in returnee numbers in Borno State were Gwoza LGA (5,154 returnees) and Bama LGA (1,363 returnees). The relatively calm security situation in Bama LGA has resulted in the return of numerous IDPs. In Gwoza LGA however, the increase in returnee population can be clarified by the assessment of a new location in Limankara ward hosting an estimated 5,000 returnees. Borno State was followed by Adamawa where an increase of 8,107 returnee individuals was reported. In Adamawa State, Gombi LGA recorded the steepest increase with 3,651 returnee individuals compared to Round 35. Also the LGAs Michika and Shelleng witnessed considerable growing returnee numbers with increases of 1,292 individuals and 1,080 individuals. In Yobe State, the returnee population grew by 282 individuals.

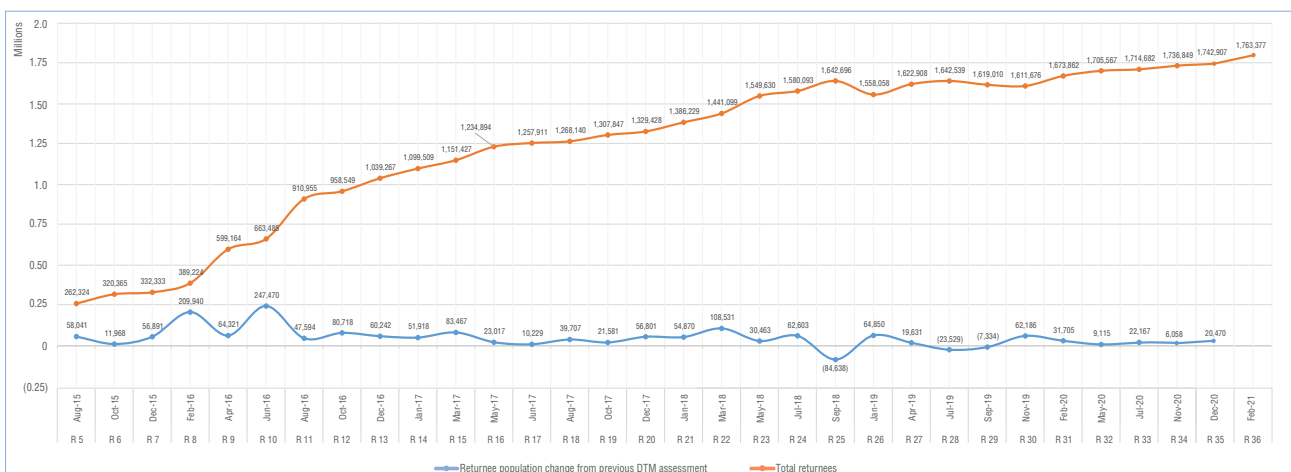


Figure 34: Returnee population trend

State	R35 Accessed LGA's	R36 Accessed LGA's	R35 Total IND (November 2020)	R36 Total IND (March 2021)	Status	Difference	Return Population In Percentages Per State
ADAMAWA	16	16	820,734	828,841	Increase	8,107	47%
BORNO	18	18	724,263	736,344	Increase	12,081	42%
YOBE	6	6	197,910	198,192	Increase	282	11%
GRAND TOTAL	40	40	1,742,907	1,763,377	Increase	20,470	100%

Table 4: Change in returnee population by State

Fifty-four per cent of the entire return population were female while 46 per cent were male. Sixty per cent of the return population were minors (under 18 years old) and 4 per cent were above 60 years old. The average household size for returnee families in north-east Nigeria was 6 persons.

Out of the total number of returnees, 1,614,062 individuals or 92 per cent of all returnees were classified as IDP returnees, while 149,315 individuals or 8 per cent of all returnees were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back from neighbouring countries.

The percentage of returned refugees did not change since the last rounds of assessments. Among the returned refugees, 84,073 individuals returned from Cameroon (56% of refugee returnees), 35,248 individuals from Niger Republic (24% of refugee returnees) and 29,994 individuals from Chad (20% of refugee returnees).

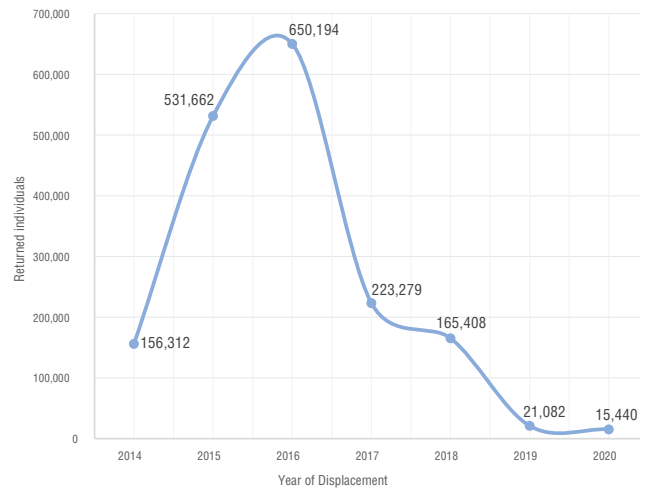
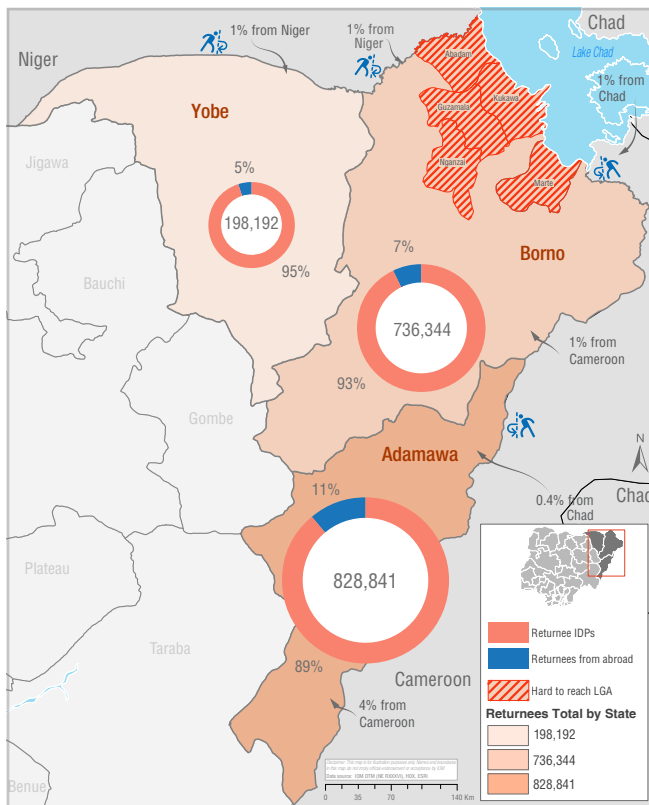


Figure 35: Year of displacement for returnees



Map 6: Returned population by state

3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 37 per cent of returnees stated that they were forced to flee their locations of origin in 2016. Thirty per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015, 13 per cent were displaced in 2017. When comparing the numbers with the Round 35 of assessments, no changes were recorded.

3B: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 37 per cent of returnees (or 656,496 individuals) stated that they have returned to their locations of origin in 2016. Twenty-nine per cent of returnees (or 512,996 individuals) returned in 2015 while 17 per cent (or 299,027 individuals) returned in the year 2017. While important returns occurred during 2015 and 2016, it is noteworthy that areas of return shifted from one year to the next. In 2015, the great majority or 85 per cent of returns recorded were towards or within Adamawa State, while 2016 and 2017 witnessed the majority of returns towards or within Borno State (55% and 74% respectively).

This can be explained by the fact that in 2015, Borno State was still embroiled in the conflict with Non-State Armed Groups, which controlled large swaths of the territory. Adamawa State was in a relatively more stable and secure situation, which was reflecting in a significant number of IDPs returning to this state. In turn, the increased number of returns between 2016 and 2017 to Borno can be attributed to the improved security in the state at that time, following significant military operations resulting in subsequent loss of territory by the Non-State Armed Groups.

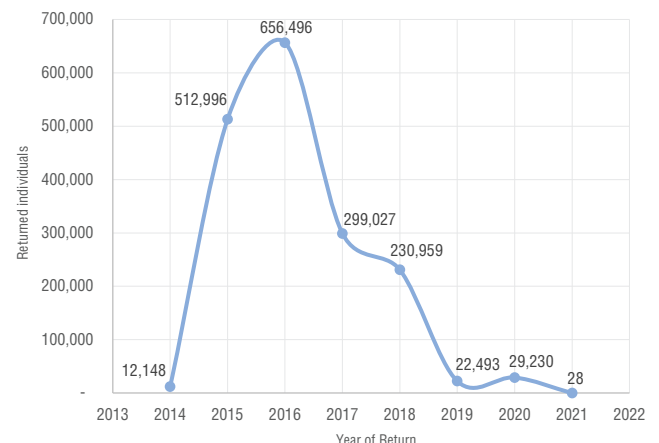


Figure 36: Year of return for returnees

3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-one per cent of returnees (similar to Round 35) attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in north-east Nigeria, 8 per cent (similar to Round 34) of returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent due to natural disasters. Both in Borno and Yobe, 100 per cent or all displacements occurred due to the insurgency. In Adamawa, 84 per cent of returnees cited the conflict as their reason for displacement, followed by communal clashes (14%) and natural disasters (2%). No changes were recorded since Round 35.

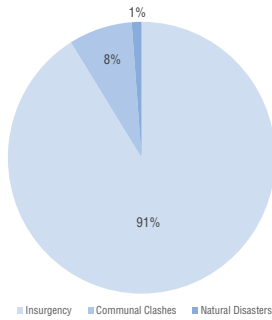


Figure 37: Reasons for initial displacement of returnees

3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-five per cent of returnee households (up from 74% in Round 35) were residing in shelters with walls. Eighteen per cent of returnee households were residing in traditional shelters and 7 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (up from 6%). In Borno State, 80 per cent of returnees lived in shelters with walls (down from 82% in Round 34) while 10 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (up from 9%) and 10 per cent were dwelling in traditional shelters. Twenty-six per cent of returnee households found their houses in their locations of origin either fully or partially damaged. Seventy-four per cent of the houses of returnees were not damaged upon their return.

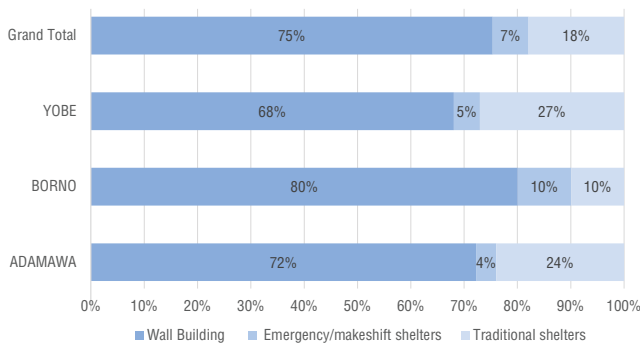


Figure 38: Shelters type of the returned households in areas of return

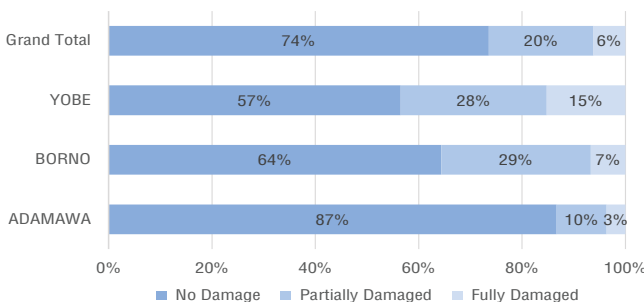


Figure 39: Shelters conditions of the returnee households

3E: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 65 per cent of locations hosting returnees did not have access to health services. Lack of access to medical services was highest in Yobe at 67 per cent (down by 1%), followed by Adamawa at 66 per cent and Borno at 61 per cent (both down by 1%). In areas that did have access to health services, the most common type were primary health centres or PHCC (27%) followed by general hospitals and mobile clinics, both at 4 per cent.

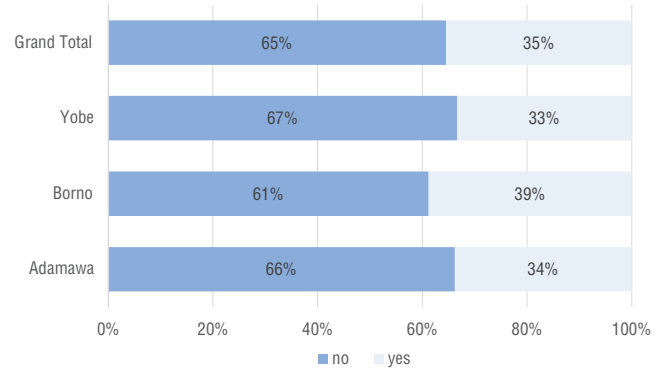


Figure 40: Access to medical services in areas of return

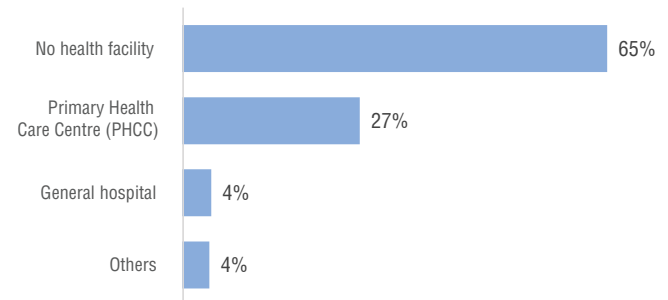


Figure 41: Type of medical services in areas of return

3F: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

In contrast with facilities in locations hosting IDPs, educational facilities were present in only 49 per cent of locations where returnees were residing. Education facilities were not available in 51 per cent of the locations hosting returnees (no changes since the last round of assessments). When considering the information per state, education facilities were available in 51 per cent of the locations in Borno (up by 3%), in 47 per cent of the locations in Adamawa (down by 7%) and 52 per cent of the locations in Yobe (up by 1%).

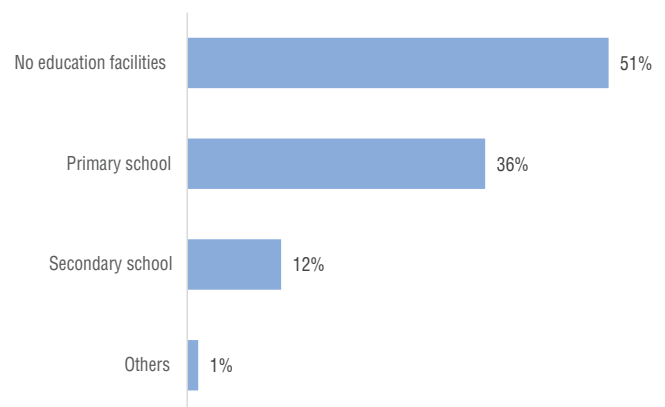


Figure 42: Percentage of education types in areas of return

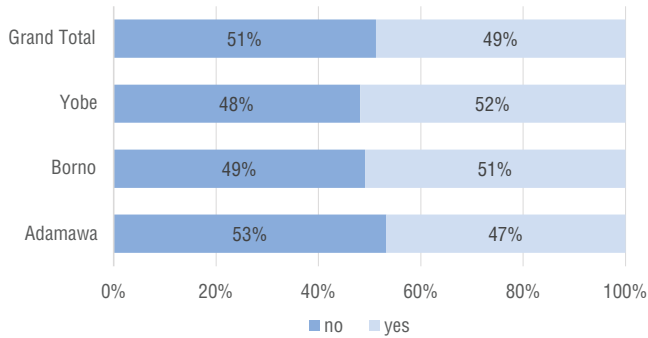


Figure 43: Availability of education services in areas of return

3G: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

WASH facilities were provided in 74 per cent of sites where returnees were residing (similar to Round 35). No WASH facilities were present in 26 per cent of sites. Hand pumps were the most common type of WASH facility, present in 30 per cent of locations where returnees were residing (similar to Round 35). Hand pumps were followed by communal boreholes, present in 29 per cent of locations (down by 1%), and communal wells, present in 9 per cent of locations assessed (down by 2%).

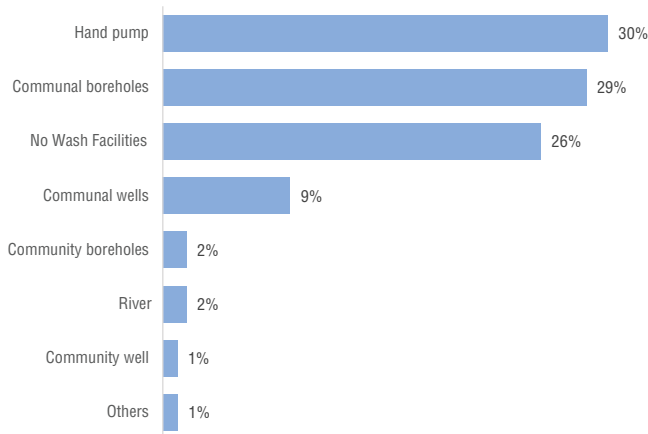


Figure 44: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

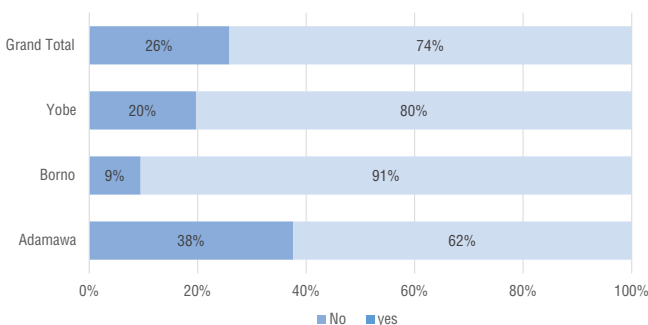


Figure 45: Availability of WASH facilities in areas of return

3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity in locations of return was farming, recorded at 97 per cent of the sites assessed (down by 1% since Round 35). Other livelihood activities reported were petty trade and fishing activities, cited respectively in 2 per cent and in 1 per cent of the return locations as the most common livelihood activity for returnees. Access to farmland was available in 84 per cent of the locations assessed (down with 9% compared to Round 35).

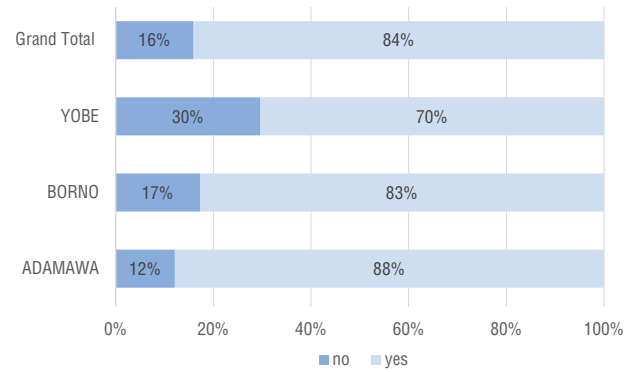


Figure 46: State-wise breakdown of farmers with access to farmland



Figure 47: Means of Livelihood

3I: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-one per cent (similar to Round 35) of locations where returnees have settled had markets nearby while 79 per cent had no market facilities. Twenty-one per cent of markets were functional.

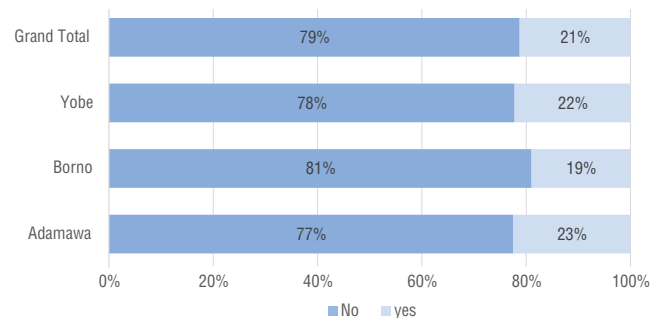


Figure 48: Availability of market services in areas of return

3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

In 29 per cent (up by 1%) of locations hosting returnees, no assistance was provided. Food, NFIs and WASH support were reported as the most common types of assistance provided in 25 per cent, 20 per cent and 9 per cent of the locations hosting returnee, respectively.

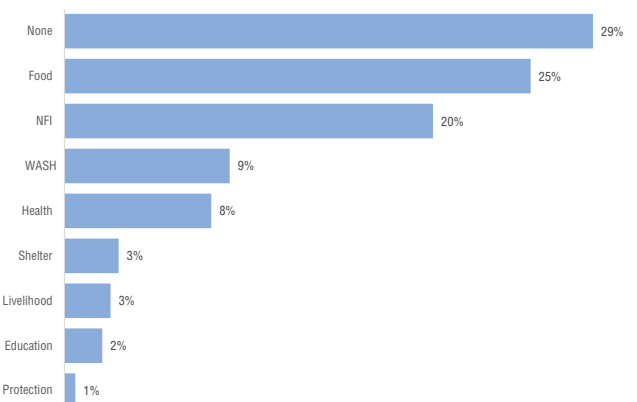


Figure 49: Percentage of sites received by type of assistance

Cover Page Picture: A cross section of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Teachers Village camp, Bolori I ward of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State.

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“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: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), May 2021.”

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SELTER / NFI



Camp/Camp-like Settings

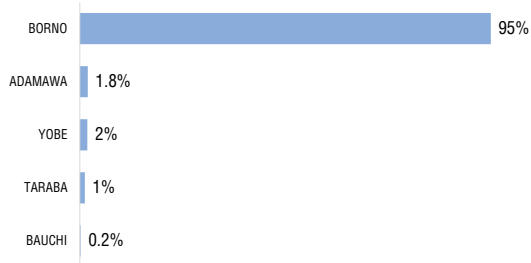


Figure 14a: Percentage of individuals in Camps

Host Communities

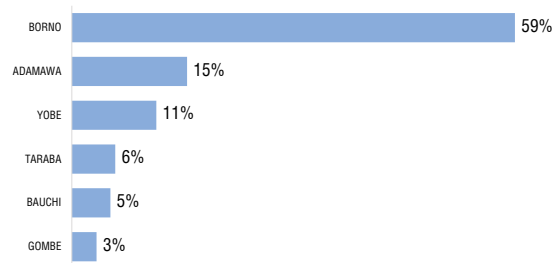


Figure 15a: Percentage of individuals in Host community.

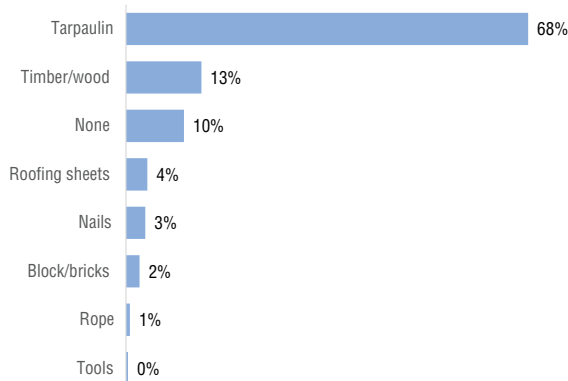


Figure 14b: Number of Camp sites with the most needed Shelter material

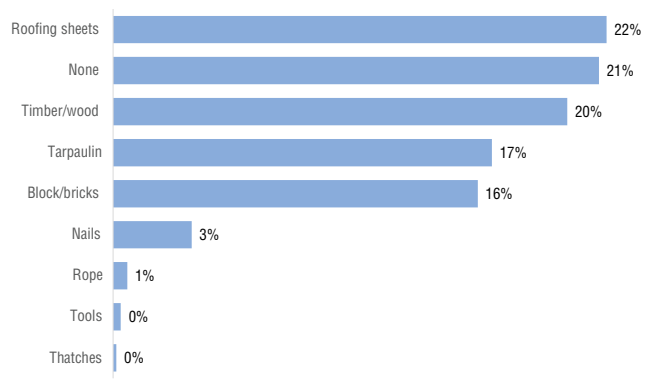


Figure 15b: Number of Host community sites with the most needed Shelter material

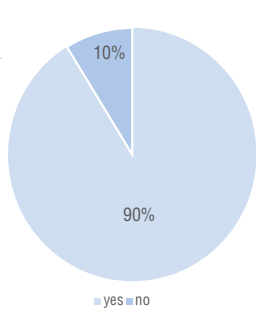


Figure 16a: Need for shelter materials

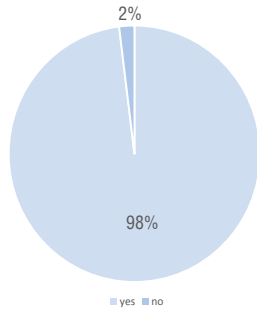


Figure 16b: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI Distribution

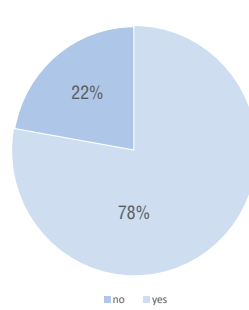


Figure 17a: Most needed shelter materials

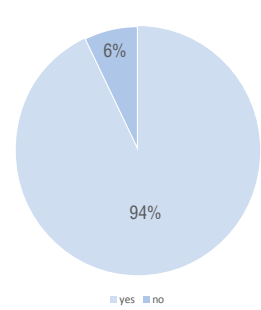


Figure 17b: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI Distribution

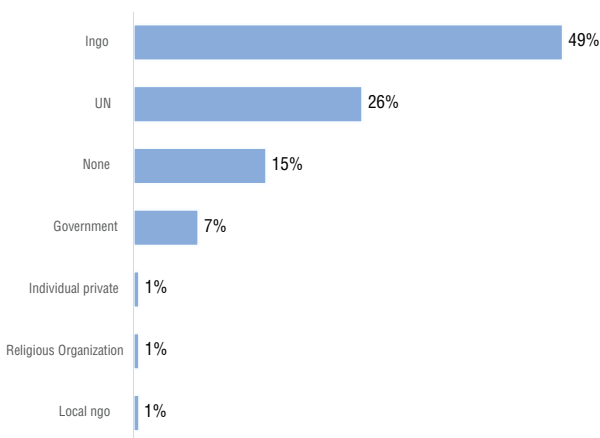


Figure 16c: Most supporting Organization in Camps/Camp-like settings

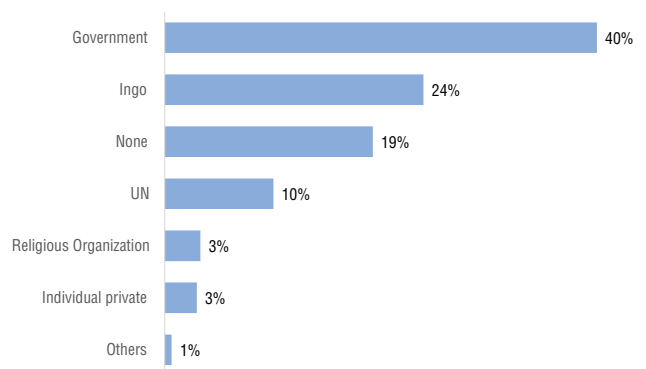


Figure 17c: Most supporting Organization in Host Communities



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



Water Facilities

Camp/Camp-like Settings

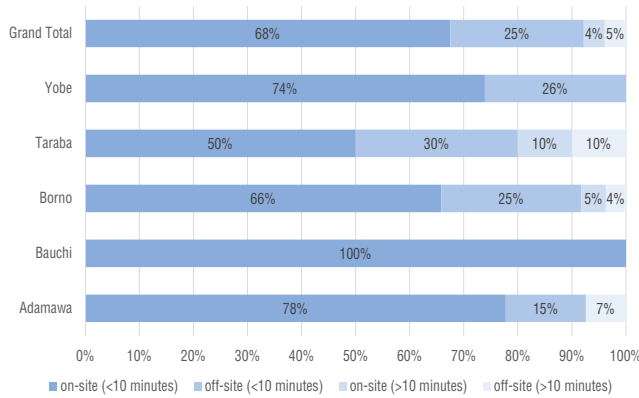


Figure 18a: Distance to main water sources

Host Communities

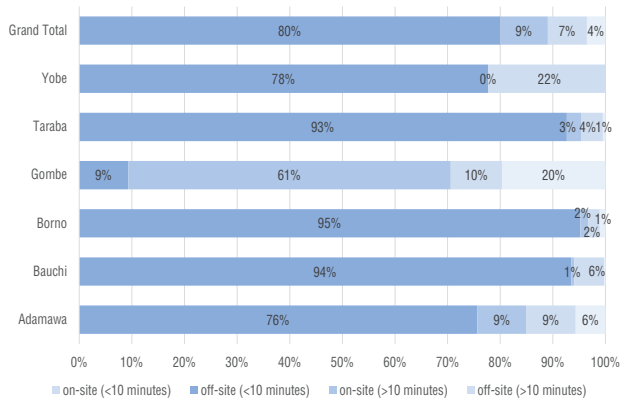


Figure 19a: Distance to main water sources

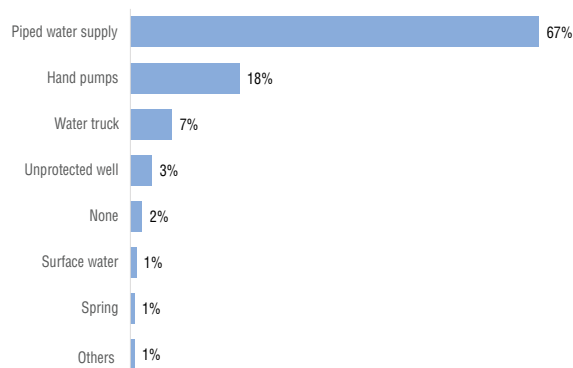


Figure 18b: Main non drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

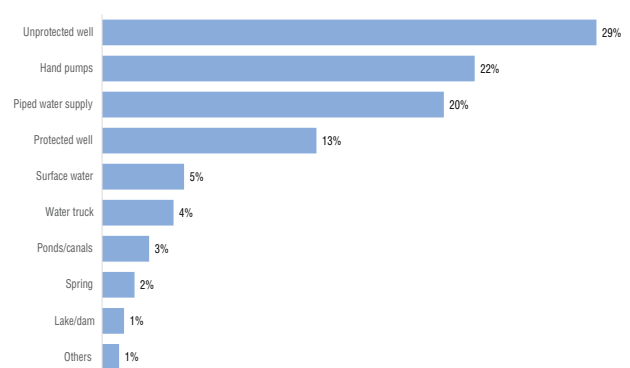


Figure 19b: Main non drinking water sources

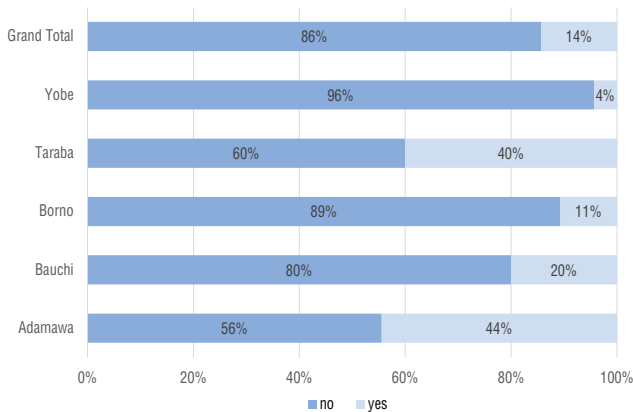


Figure 18c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

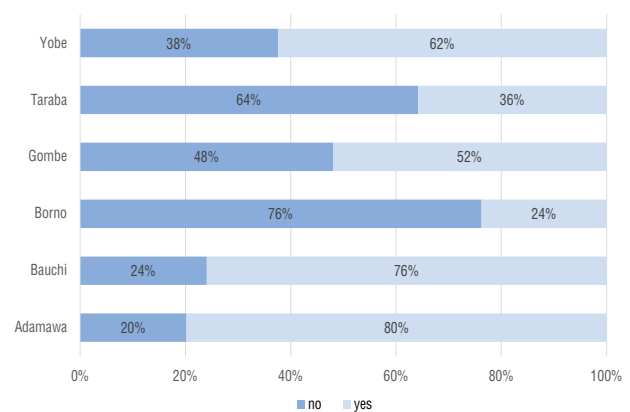


Figure 19c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host Communities

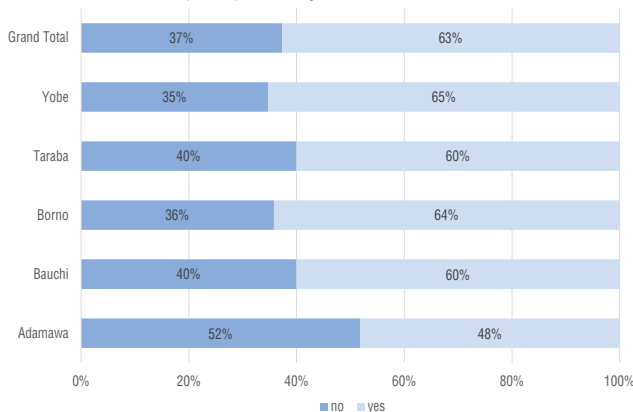


Figure 18d: Have Water Points been Improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

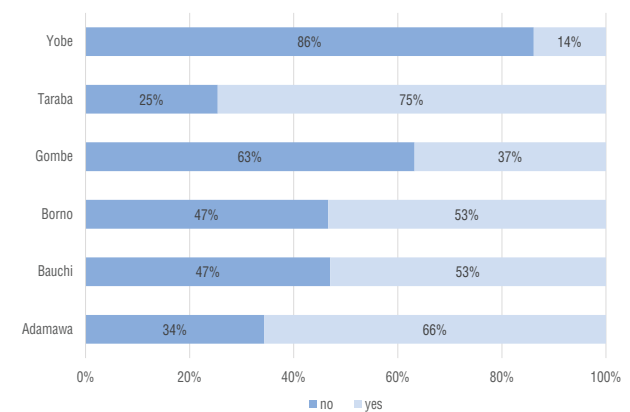


Figure 19d: Have Water Points been Improved in Host Communities

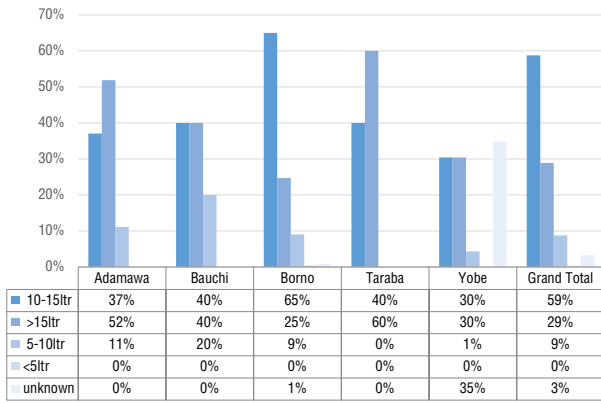


Figure 18e: Average amount of water available per person per day

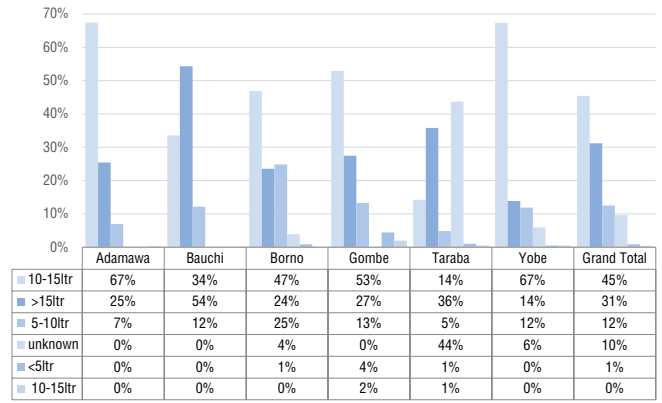


Figure 19e: Average amount of water available per person per day



Figure 18f: Main problem with water

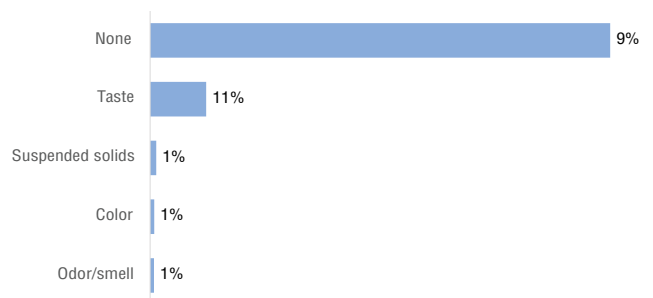


Figure 19f: Main problem with water

Personal Hygiene Facilities

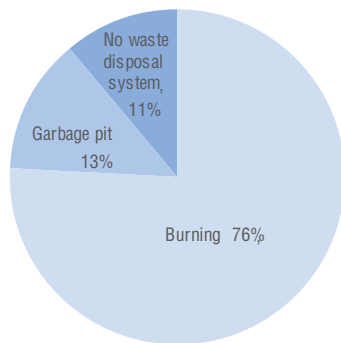


Figure 20a: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

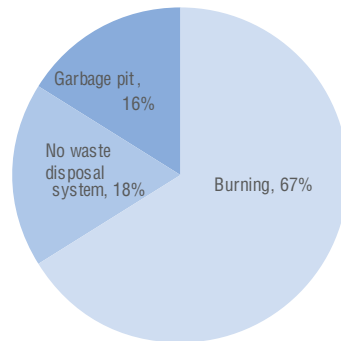


Figure 21a: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

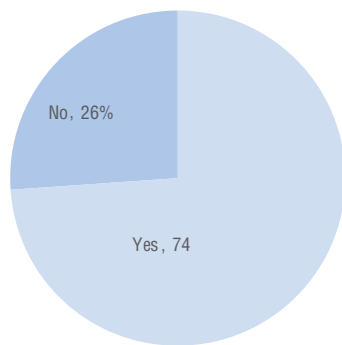


Figure 20b: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

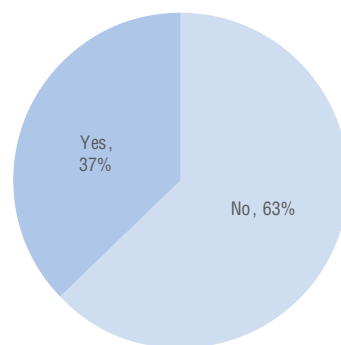


Figure 21b: Targeted hygiene promotion/main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities

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FOOD AND NUTRITION



Camps/camp-like settings

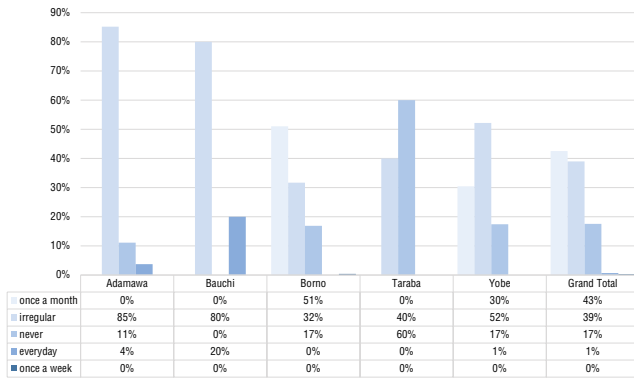


Figure 22a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

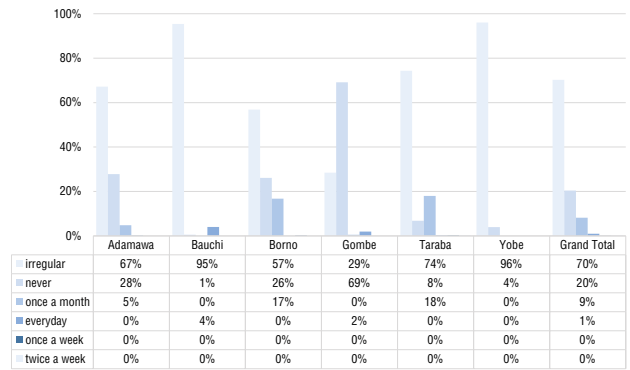


Figure 23a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in Host Communities

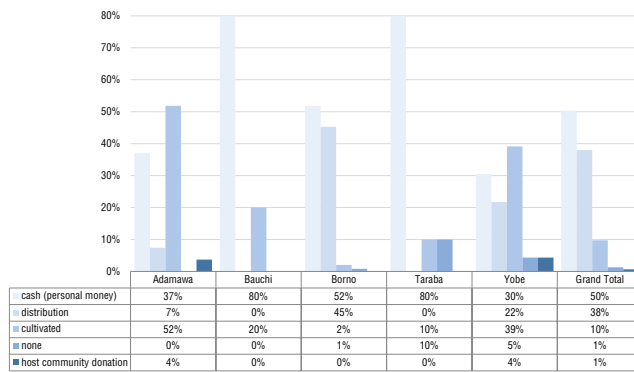


Figure 22b: Most common source of obtaining food in Camps/Camp-like settings

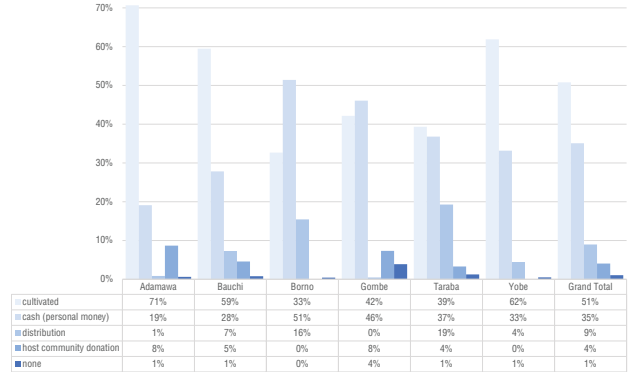


Figure 23b: Most common source of obtaining food in Host Communities

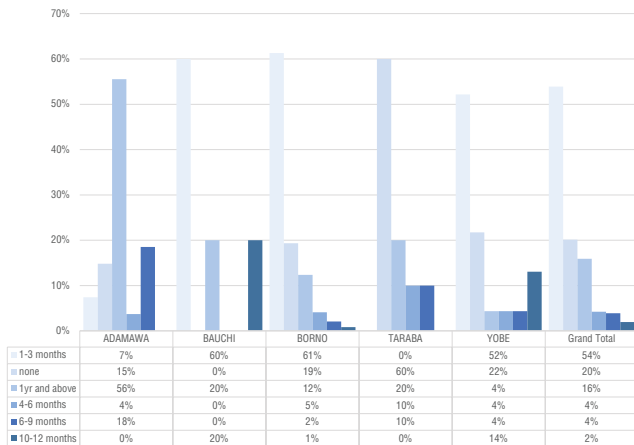


Figure 22c: Duration of last received food support in Camps/Camp-like settings

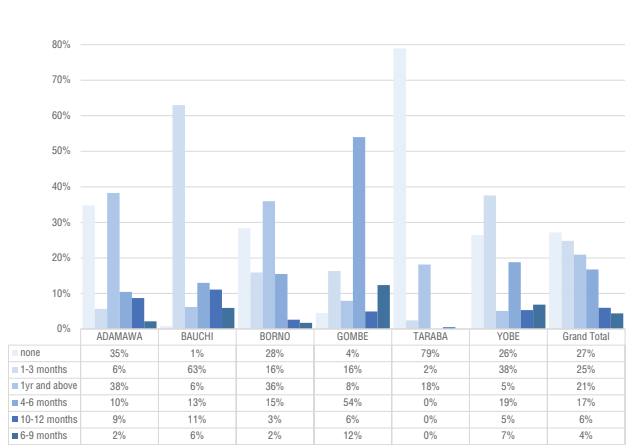


Figure 23c: Duration of last received food support in Host Communities



Figure 22d: Access to market near the sites in Camps/Camp-like settings



Figure 23d: Access to market near the sites in Host Communities

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HEALTH



Camps/camp-like settings

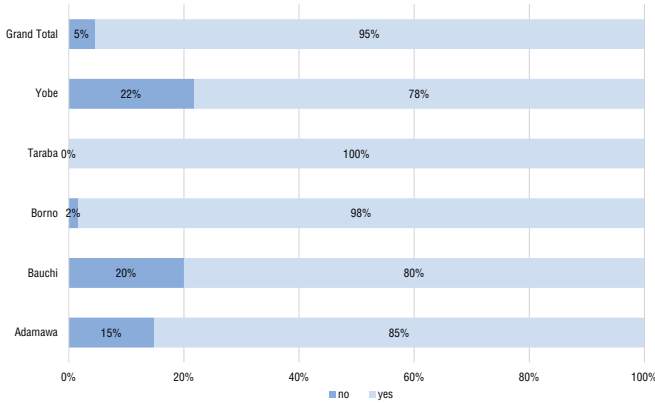


Figure 24a: Access to health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

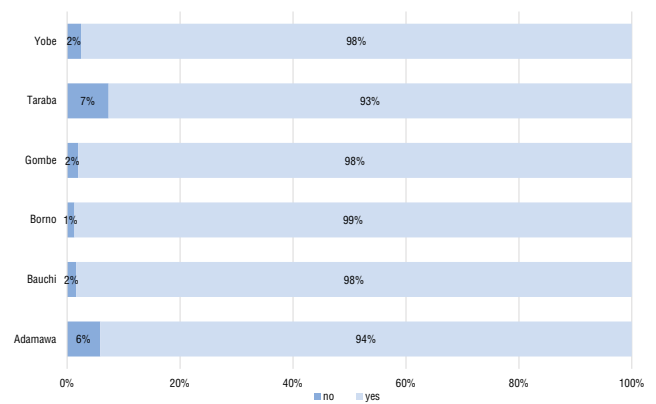


Figure 25a: Access to health facilities in Host Communities

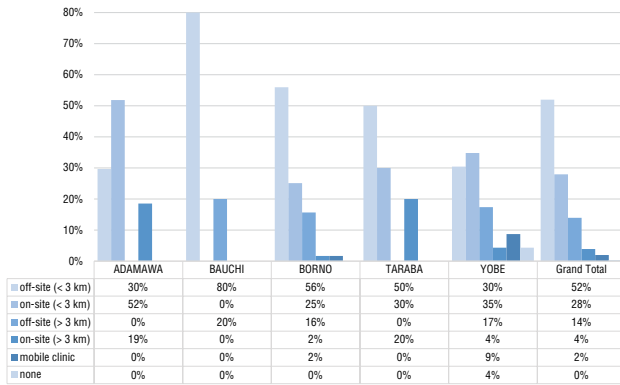


Figure 24b: Location of health facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

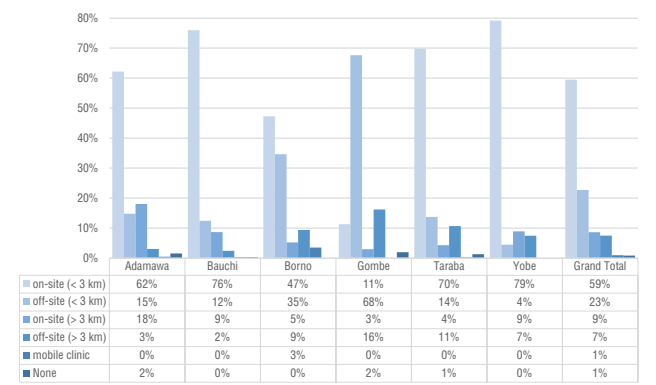


Figure 25b: Location of health facilities in Host Communities

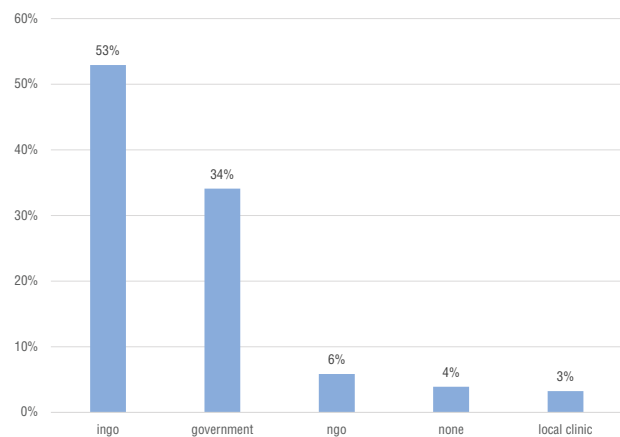


Figure 24c: Main provider of health services in Camps/Camp-like settings

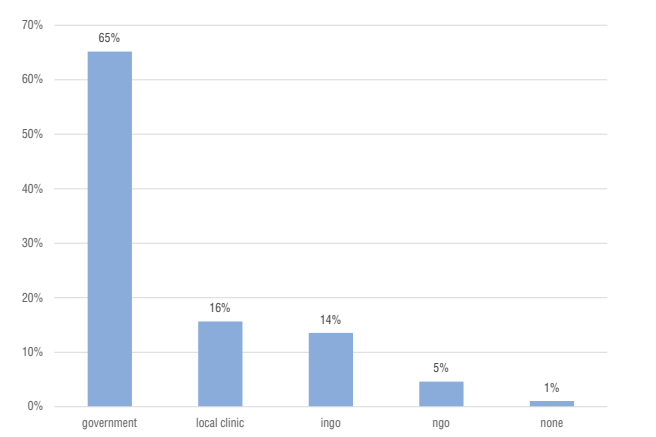


Figure 25c: Main provider of health facilities in Host Communities

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EDUCATION



Camps/camp-like settings

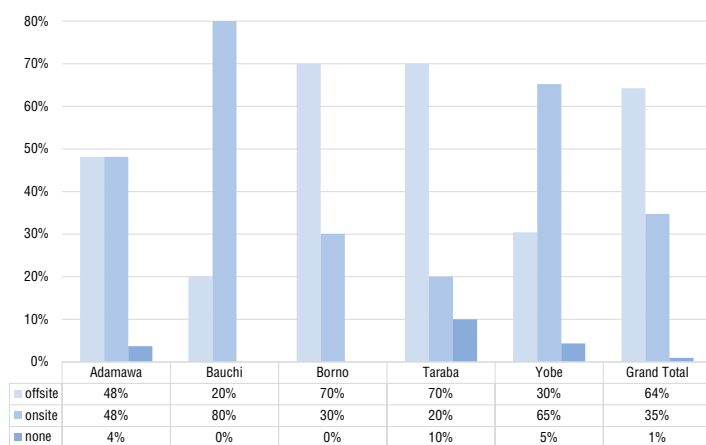


Figure 26a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

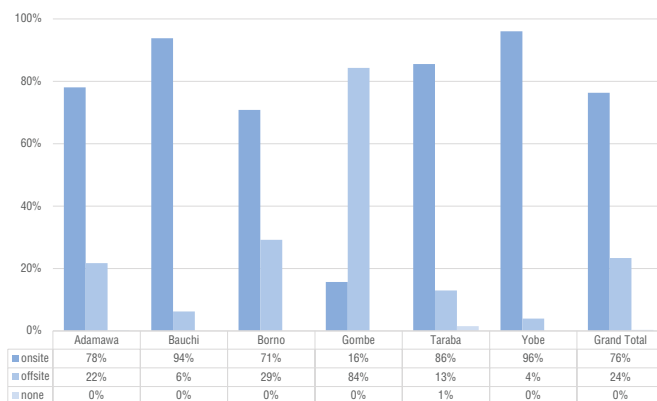


Figure 27a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in Host Communities

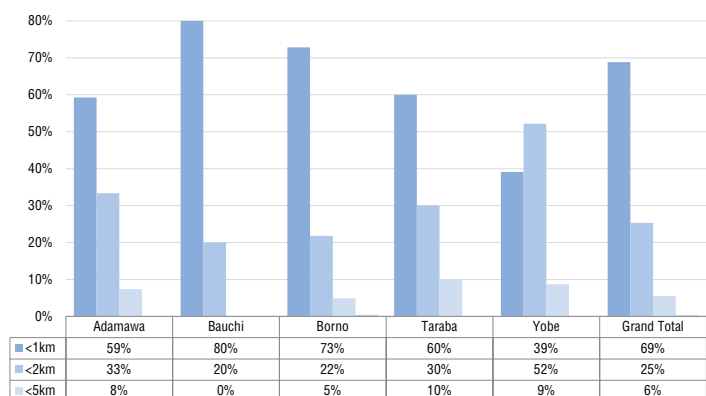


Figure 26b: Distance to nearest education facilities in Camps/Camp-like settings

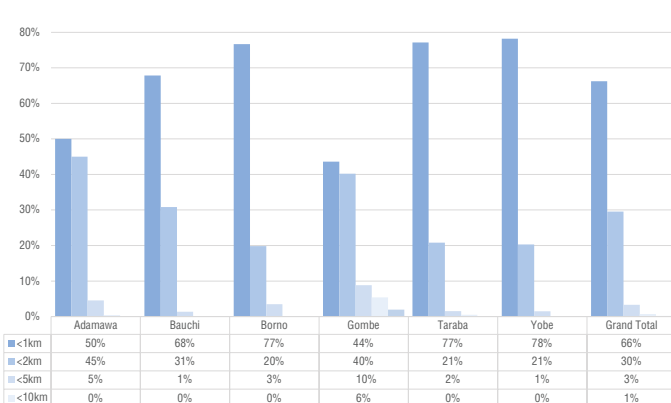


Figure 27b: Distance to nearest education facilities in Host Communities

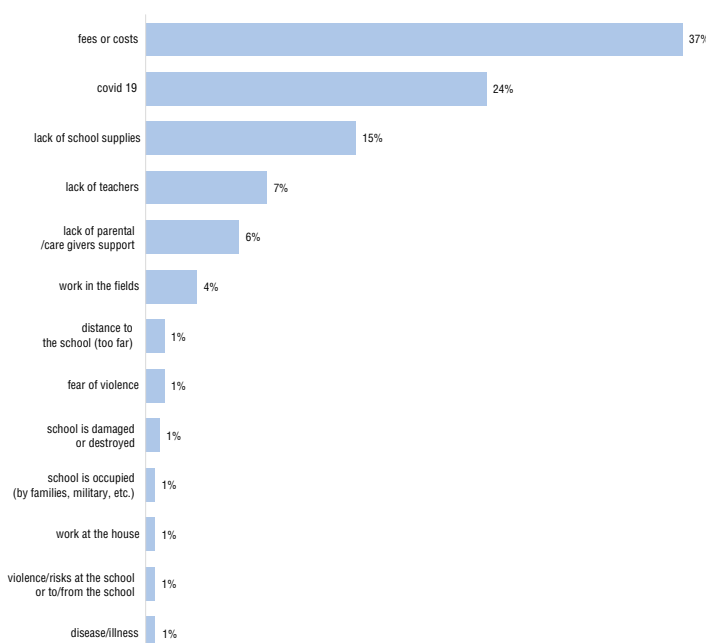


Figure 26c: Reasons for not attending schools in Camps/Camp-like settings

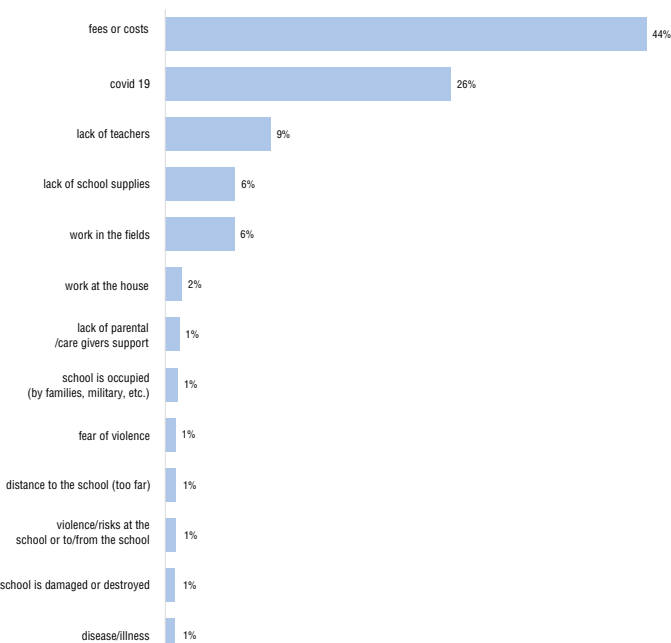


Figure 27c: Reasons for not attending schools in Host Communities



COMMUNICATION



Camps/camp-like settings

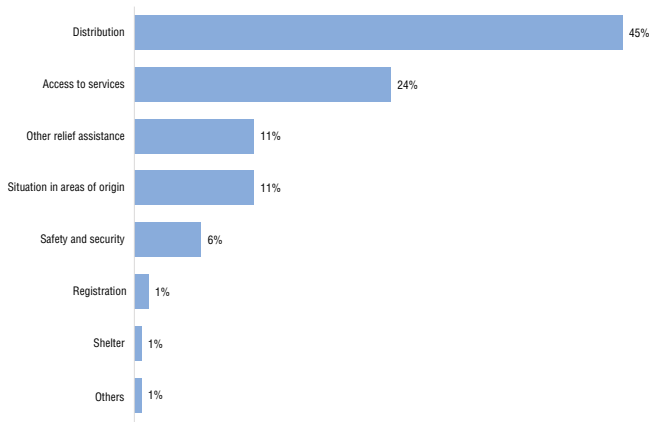


Figure 28a: Most important topic for IDPs

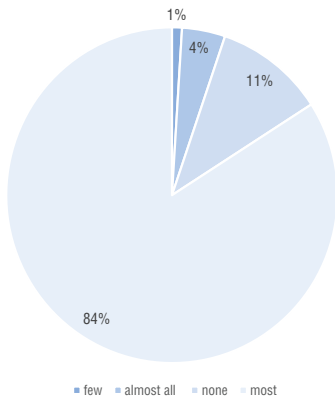


Figure 28b: Access to functioning radio

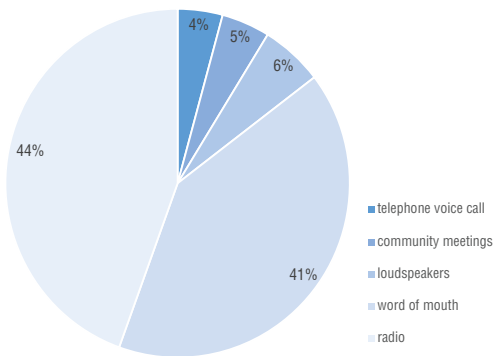


Figure 28c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Camps/Camp-like settings

Host Communities

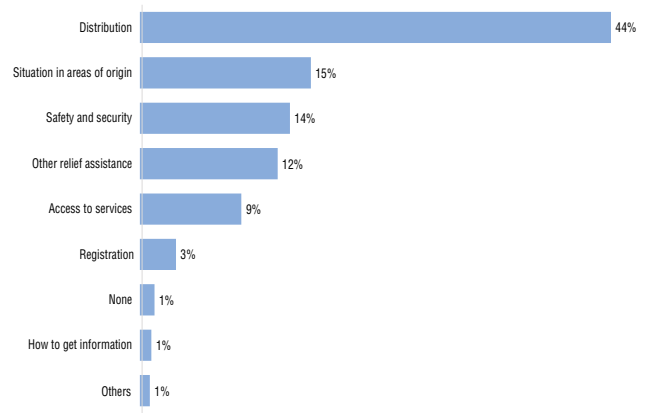


Figure 29a: Most important topic for IDPs

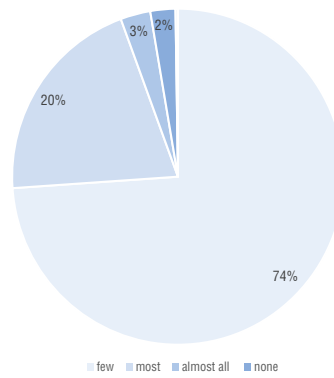


Figure 29b: Access to functioning radio

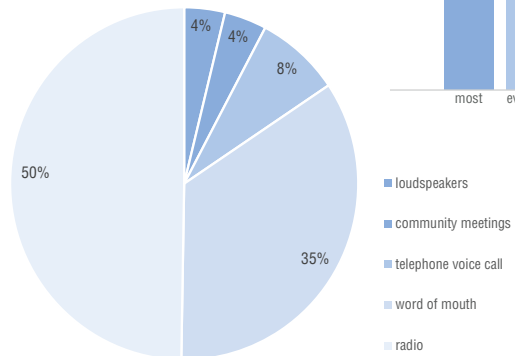
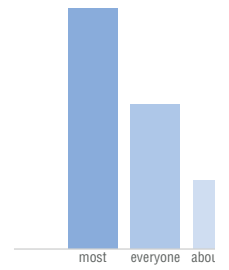


Figure 29c: Most Preferred channel of communication in Host Communities



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LIVELIHOOD



Camps/camp-like settings

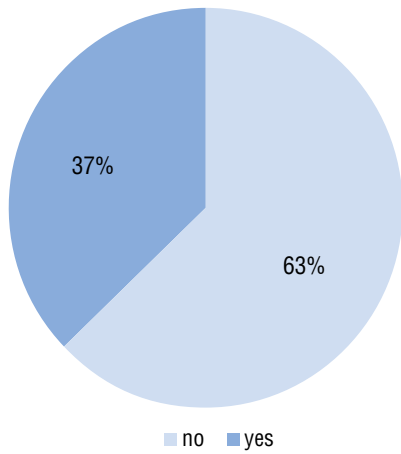


Figure 30a: Access to Land for Cultivation

Host Communities

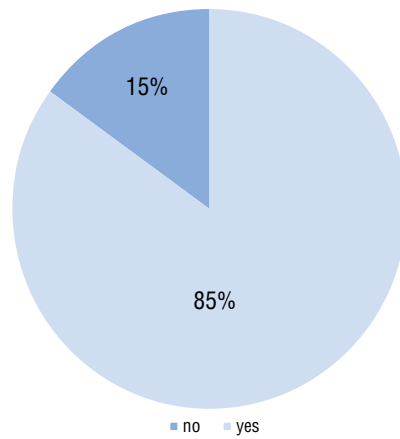


Figure 31a: Access to Land for Cultivation

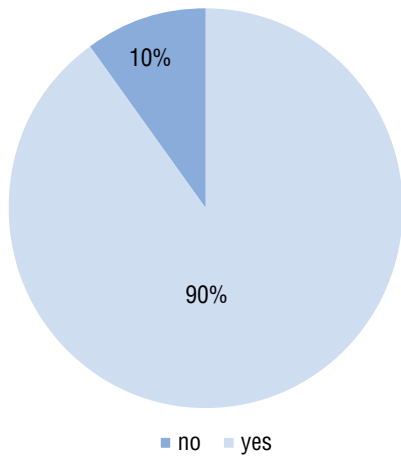


Figure 30b: Livestock on site

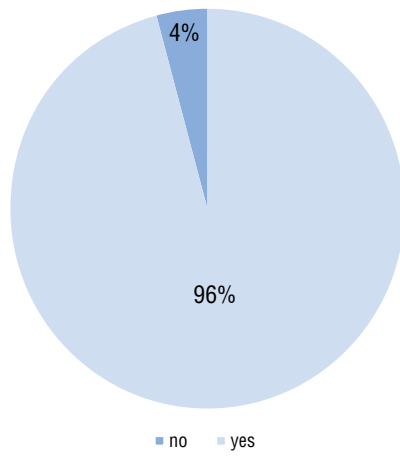


Figure 31b: Livestock on site

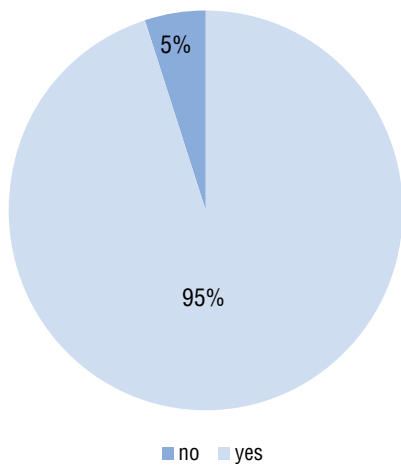


Figure 30c: Sites with access to income generating activities

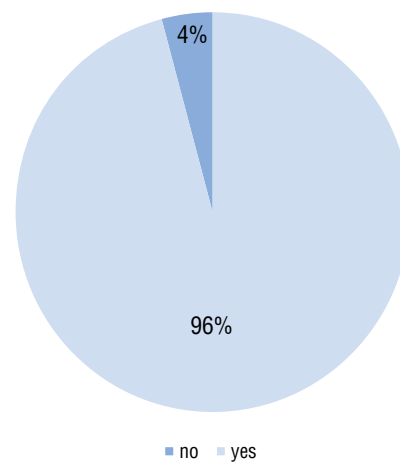


Figure 31c: Sites with access to income generating activities



PROTECTION



Camps/camp-like settings

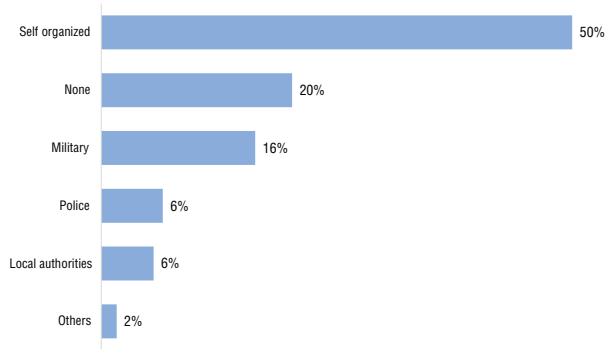


Figure 32a: Main security providers

Host Communities

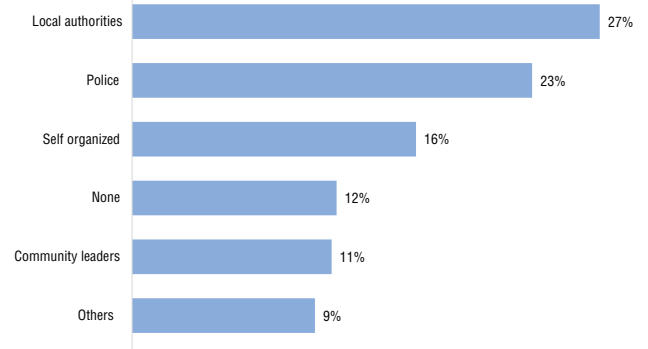


Figure 33a: Main security providers

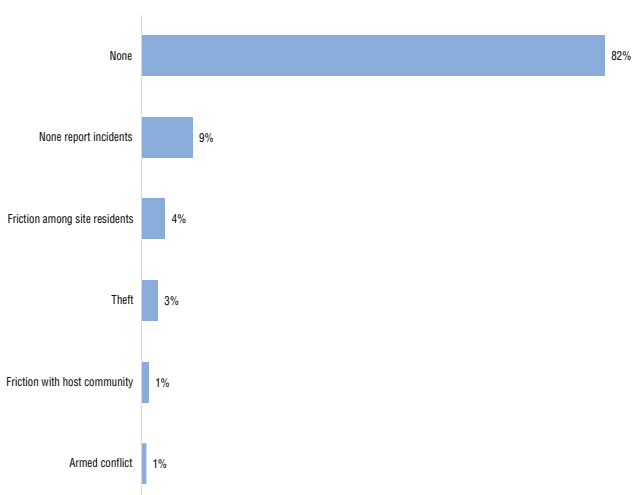


Figure 32b: Most common type of security incidents

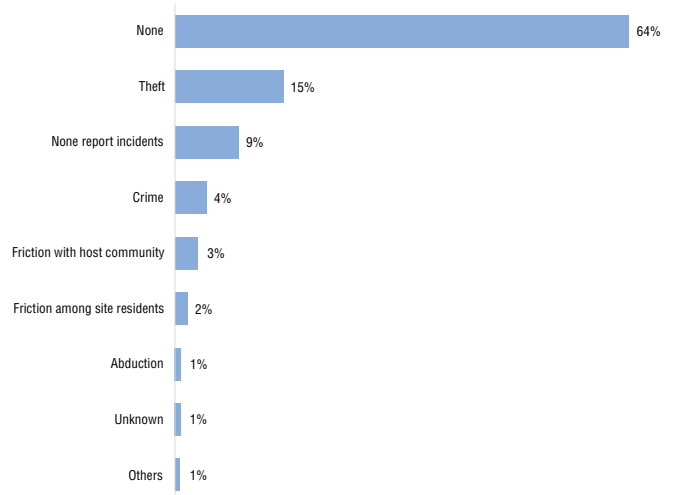


Figure 33b: Most common type of security incidents

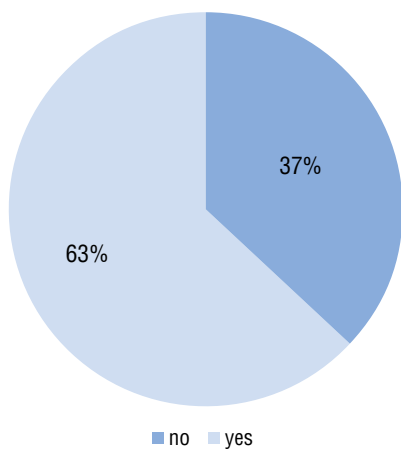


Figure 32c: Referral mechanism for incidents

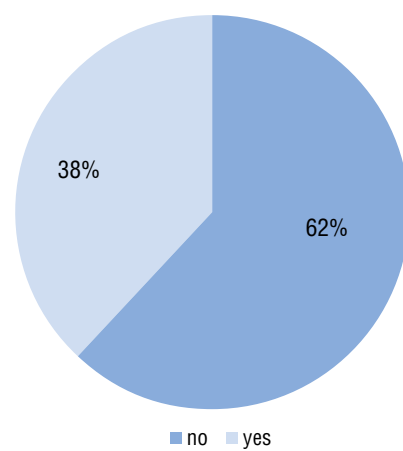


Figure 33c: Referral mechanism for incidents