

**IOM NIGERIA  
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)  
NORTH-EAST NIGERIA | DISPLACEMENT REPORT 39**

**DECEMBER 2021**

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# KEY HIGHLIGHTS



**2,200,357**  
Displaced Individuals



**1,943,445**  
Returned Individuals

**22%**  
Women

**19%**  
Men

**32%**  
Girls (<18)

**27%**  
Boys (<18)

**21%**  
Women

**18%**  
Men

**32%**  
Girls (<18)

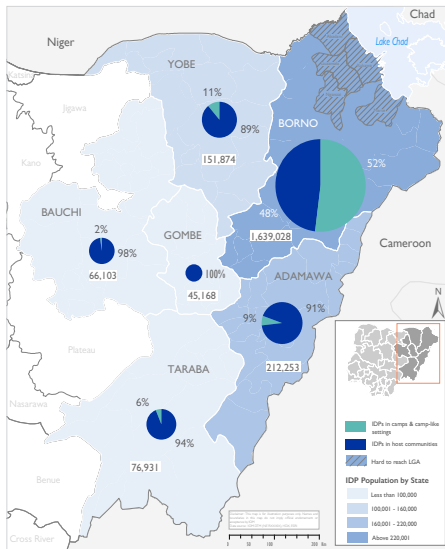
**29%**  
Boys (<18)



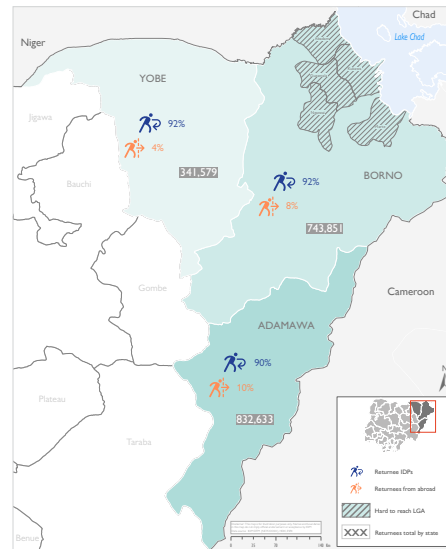
**890,237**  
IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings (40%)



**1,310,120**  
IDPs residing among local host communities (60%)



IDPs population per state and settlement type



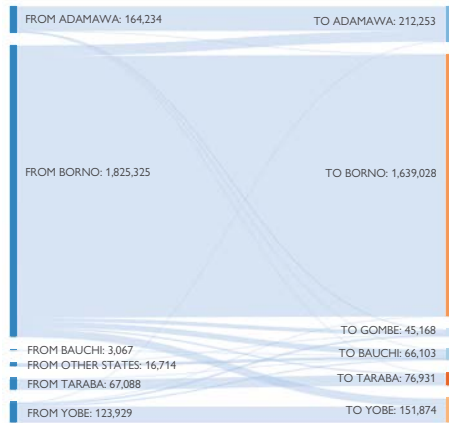
**1,786,667**  
IDP returnees (92%)

**156,778**  
Returnees from abroad (8%)

Returnee population per state

**89%**  
Displaced within states of origin

**11%**  
Displaced from different states

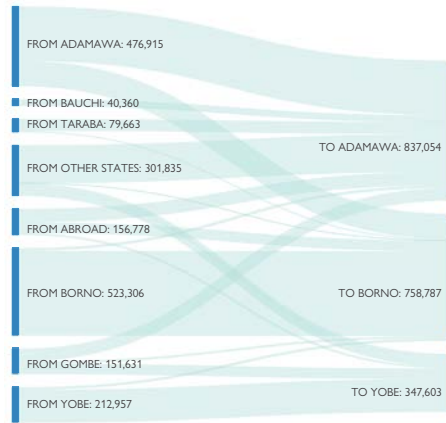


IDP movements

**53%**  
Returned from locations within the state of origin

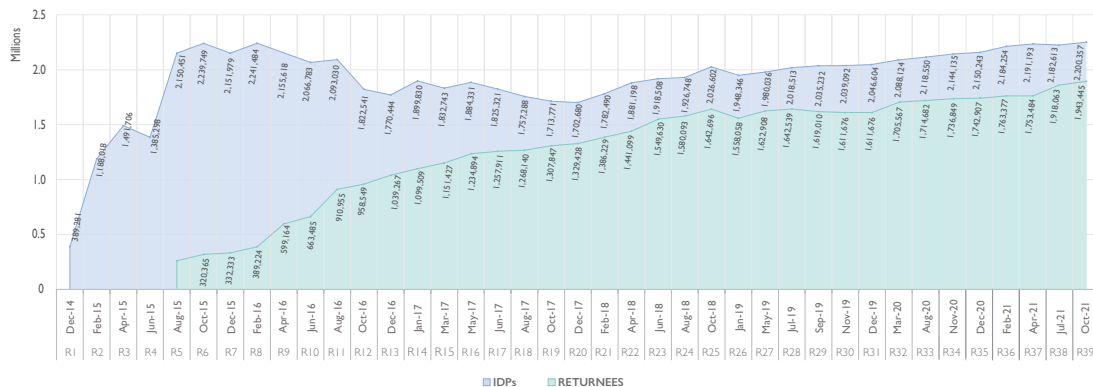
**39%**  
Returned from other states

**8%**  
Returned from neighbouring countries



Returnee movements

**1%**  
Increase in displaced population from DTM R38



## 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 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 profile.

**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 for 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:** This assessment 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 profile. 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.

## LIMITATIONS

- The security situation in some wards in North-east Nigeria remains unstable and as a result, accessibility is limited. In locations with limited accessibility, data was collected through telephone interviews with key informants.
- Linked to the security situation, access is often limited as a result of movement restrictions imposed by the military. During the assessment period of Round 39, this was the case in the state of Yobe as a result of intermittent kidnappings and abductions.
- As the situation is volatile in some locations with displacements occurring frequently, it is challenging for the enumerators to build a network of trusted key informants. Additionally, due to the frequency of these movements, often due to attacks or the fear of attacks, regular updates of the sites or wards are necessary.
- Key informant fatigue. Many key informants are increasingly reluctant to cooperate due to perceived lack of response. In some cases, this has resulted in threats and intimidation of enumerators.
- The increasing cost of transportation (motorcycle hire) in order to access hard to reach areas.
- Enumerators feel that sometimes the numbers provided by key informants are not correct. Exaggerated numbers are given in the hope of receiving assistance. Enumerators cross-check the information provided by also using Focus Group Discussions (FGD).
- In some locations, the difference between camps and host community locations become increasingly blurred as camps are being swallowed by the host community (example: Hostel Camp in Guda ward, Mubi South LGA in Adamawa).



A view of a camp absorbed by the host community | Hostel camp, Guda ward, Mubi South LGA of Adamawa State © IOM Nigeria/Elijah Jabula/IOM 2021

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which presents the results from Round 39 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 30 August to 15 October 2021 and reflects the trends from the six states in Nigeria's North East Geopolitical Zone. This zone is the most affected by the conflict and consists of the following states: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

In Round 39, a total of 2,200,357 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) were identified in 452,363 households. This signifies a increase of less than 1 per cent (or 17,744 individuals) compared to Round 38 when 2,182,613 IDPs were recorded (July 2021). The number of IDPs recorded during Round 39 also increased by 9,164 individuals or less than 1 per cent compared to Round 37 when 2,191,193 IDPs were identified (May 2021). When comparing the number of IDP individuals between Round 39 and Round 34 (September 2020), the number of IDPs in North-east Nigeria has increased by almost 3 per cent or 56,222 individuals during the past year.

The number of IDPs in the region is now well above (8% increase) the number recorded in Round 25 (2,026,602 individuals), which was conducted before the escalation in violence observed in October 2018. The increase in IDPs was noted despite the fact that accessibility remains lower than it was during 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 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 6 per cent of the identified IDP population — 122,644 internally 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 39, IDP assessments were conducted in 2,381 locations (up from 2,380 locations in Round 38). Assessed locations included 309 camps and camp-like settlements (no change since Round 38) as well as 2,072 locations where internally displaced persons were living among host communities (up from 2,071 in Round 38). 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, shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection.

Furthermore, a total of 1,943,445 returnees were recorded in the DTM Round 39 assessment<sup>1</sup>. This number presents an increase of 25,382 individuals or more than 1 per cent compared to Round 38 when 1,918,063 returnees were recorded (July 2021). When comparing the number of returnee individuals between Round 39 and Round 34 (1,736,849 individuals in September 2020), the number of returnees in North-east Nigeria has increased by 12 per cent or 206,596 individuals during the past year. While IDP numbers continue to increase, it can be concluded that there is a clear trend toward return to locations of origin in the BAY-states.

This report includes analyses of the 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 state by conflict related displacements in North-east Nigeria, this report specifically concentrates on the related data and analysis.

<sup>1</sup> It is to be noted that return movements are only captured in the states Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.

## BACKGROUND

Eleven years into the crisis in North-east Nigeria, it shows no sign of abating. On the contrary, the protracted character of the crisis had 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 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 violent attacks were recorded in the first months of 2021, against IDPs, returnees 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 LGA 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.



New arrivals (awaiting registration) camping outside Reception/Transit Camp, Pulka/Bokko ward, Gwoza LGA, Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Sunday Owa/ IOM 2021



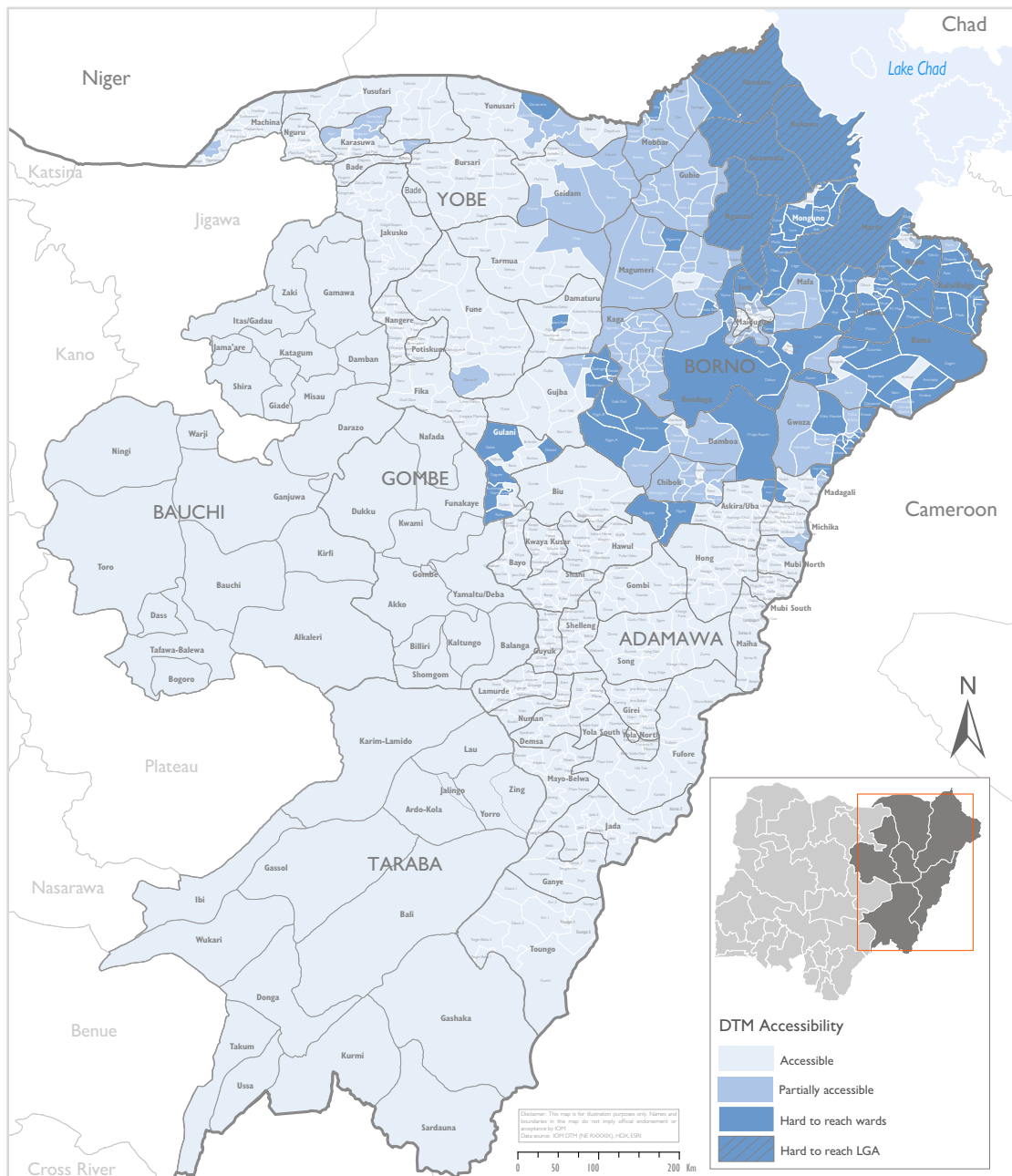
New arrivals (awaiting registration) camping outside Reception/Transit Camp, Pulka/Bokko ward, Gwoza LGA, Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Sunday Owa/ IOM 2021

# OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 39 ASSESSMENTS

DTM Round 39 assessments were carried out from 30 August to 15 October 2021 in 107 LGAs (no change from the last round of assessments). Within the 107 accessible LGAs, the assessments were conducted in 791 wards (increased from 790 wards in Round 38) in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe in North-east Nigeria. As per the assessments, 2,200,357 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 452,363 IDP households were recorded as displaced, an increase of 17,744 persons (or less than 1%) compared to the last assessment (Round 38) assessed in July 2021 when 2,182,613 IDPs were recorded.

Since the escalation of the violence in October 2018, humanitarian access to certain areas in North-east Nigeria has been highly constrained. 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, which were accessible before October 2018, continue to remain completely inaccessible for DTM enumerators.

Prior to the reduction in accessibility due to the deterioration in the 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, which was conducted before violence erupted in October 2018. For this Round 39, 780 wards in six states were assessed by DTM enumerators, a decrease by ten wards compared to Round 38.



Map I: LGA Coverage of DTM Round 39 Assessments



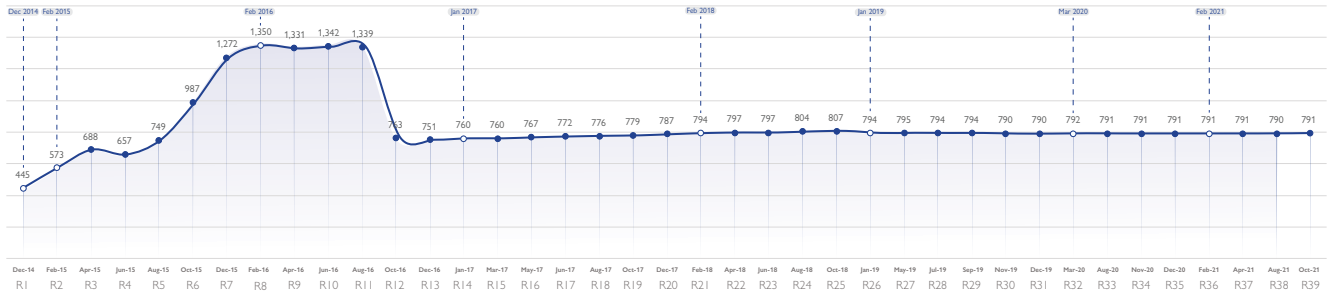


Figure I: Number of wards assessed per round



Focus Group Discussion(FGD) in Isa Tonga host community Kwami ward, Jurara LGA of Gombe State © IOM Nigeria/Phoebe Awosina/ IOM 2021



Focus Group Discussion(FGD) in Gwaram host community, Misau LGA of Bauchi State © IOM Nigeria/Phoebe Awosina/ IOM 2021

# 1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

## IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

The estimated number of IDPs identified during Round 39 of DTM assessments in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 2,200,357 individuals, divided among 452,363 households. The number of IDPs represents an increase of 17,744 individuals or less than 1 per cent since the last assessment when 2,182,613 IDPs were identified (data collection in July 2021). The Round 39 number also increased by less than 1 per cent compared to the number of IDPs identified in Round 37 (2,191,193 individuals in April 2021).

Analysis of the data collected during Round 39 demonstrated that the majority, or 88 per cent of IDPs, are displaced within their state of origin (no change since Round 38). Twelve per cent of IDPs travelled between different states in search of 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 (no change since Round 38). Furthermore, in 88 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 1,639,028 individuals, an increase of 9,790 persons or 0.6 per cent compared to Round 38. Similar to the previous rounds of assessments, Borno is home to more than 74 per cent of all IDPs in Nigeria's North-east Geopolitical Zone. The fact that the IDP number recorded during Round 39 in Borno State increased while a decrease was recorded during the previous round demonstrates the fluctuating mobility situation in the state.

It is to be noted that the decreasing IDP numbers recorded during Round 39 in Borno's Jere and Maiduguri M.C. (MMC) LGAs were mainly a result of the Government relocation schemes from the camps and camp-like settings in these respective LGAs towards their LGAs of origin. These LGAs of origin included Mobbar LGA, where IDP numbers increased with 8,193 individuals after the closure of Mogcolis Camp, Ngala LGA and Bama LGA.

The steep increase in Bama LGA (16,205 individuals or 18%) was also a result of the arrival of IDPs from a number of inaccessible locations within the LGA (Gulumba, Soye, Botori, Alafa, Drajamal and Kotembein) caused by attacks by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) and the fear of future attacks. Additionally, Bama LGA witnessed an influx of returning refugees from Cameroon. These are Nigerian nationals returning to Nigeria as a result of the poor living conditions in Cameroon.

Upon return to the LGAs of origin following the Government relocation schemes, many of the returned IDPs immediately integrated within the local host communities while others continued their journey to locations that are currently inaccessible for the humanitarian community (mainly in the LGAs Marte and Mafe). Hence, this made it extremely challenging for DTM and the wider humanitarian community to track these IDPs. As a result, it can be assumed that actual displacement numbers in Borno State are likely to be considerably higher

Furthermore, as the rainy season in North-east Nigeria has now ended, many IDPs who were located in the urban centres of the LGAs Jere and M.M.C. have moved on to locations in the states of Adamawa and Taraba to engage in farming activities. As the urban centres in the LGAs Jere and M.M.C. are congested, farmlands are predominantly located on the other side of the trenches surrounding the cities. These farmlands are inaccessible for IDPs residing within the urban centres of the LGAs Jere and M.M.C.

The state of Adamawa recorded an increase of 8,767 IDP individuals compared to Round 38 (less than 1%). The most notable increase was reported in Shelleng LGA where the IDP population increased by 6,666 individuals or more than doubled since Round 38. This because during the month of August, floods sweeping through the state of Adamawa damaged and destroyed houses and farmlands across Shelleng LGA and displaced many of the residents.

Despite the decrease in the number of IDPs in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council due to the Government relocation programmes, Borno's capital city, M.M.C. continued to host the highest number of IDPs among all LGAs with 292,817 individuals or 13 per cent of the total IDPs in North-east Nigeria. Maiduguri Metropolitan Council was closely followed by Jere, also in Borno State, as the LGA hosting the second highest number of IDPs in the assessment area with 279,700 individuals or also 13 per cent of IDPs recorded.

State	LGAs Accessed	R38 Total (August 2021)		R39 Total (Oct 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
ADAMAWA	21	212,486	10%	221,253	10%	Increase	8,767	4%
BAUCHI	20	66,225	3%	66,103	3%	Decrease	-122	-0.2%
BORNO	22	1,629,238	74%	1,639,028	75%	Increase	9,790	0.6%
GOMBE	11	45,046	2%	45,168	2%	Increase	122	0.3%
TARABA	16	78,079	4%	76,931	3%	Decrease	-1,148	-1.5%
YOBE	17	151,539	7%	151,874	7%	Increase	335	0.2%
GRAND TOTAL	107	2,182,613	100%	2,200,357	100%	Increase	17,744	1%

Table I: Change in internally displaced population by state

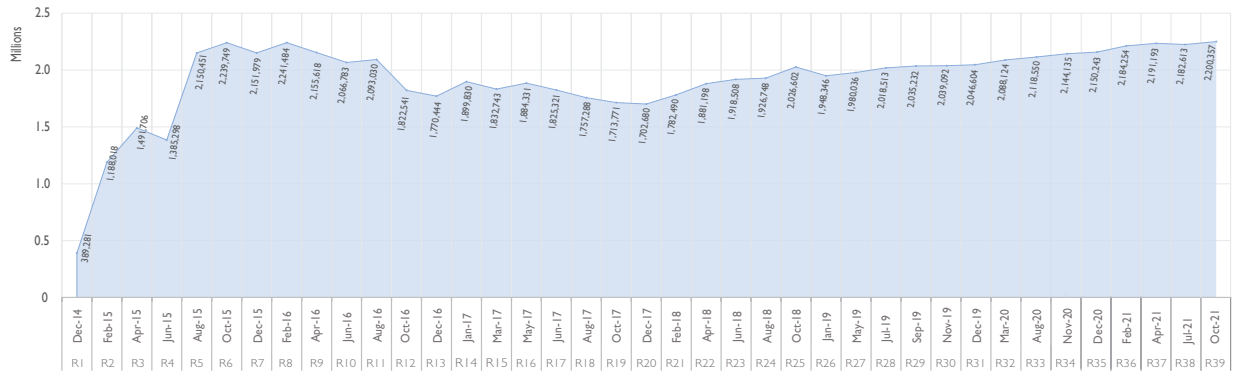
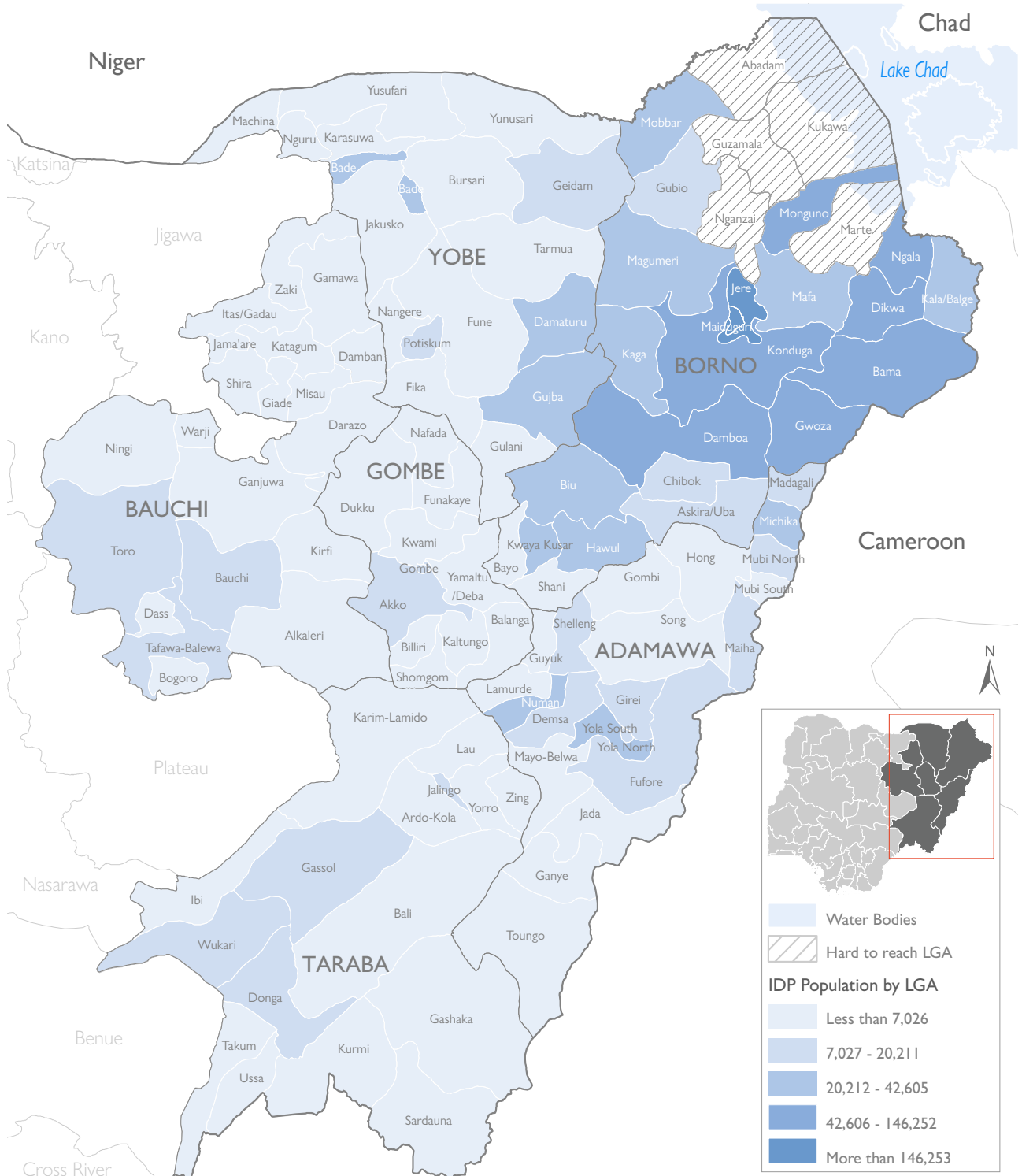


Figure 2: IDP population by round of DTM assessment



Map 2: IDP distribution by LGA

## IB: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdowns was obtained by interviewing a sample of 122,644 displaced persons, representing 6 per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most conflict affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. Fifty-four per cent of the internally displaced population is female while 46 per cent is male. Fifty-nine 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 3 and 4 below.

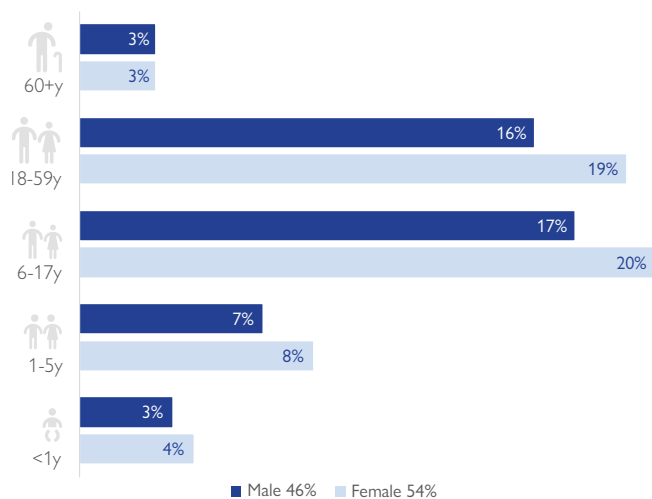


Figure 3: Age and demographic breakdown of IDPs

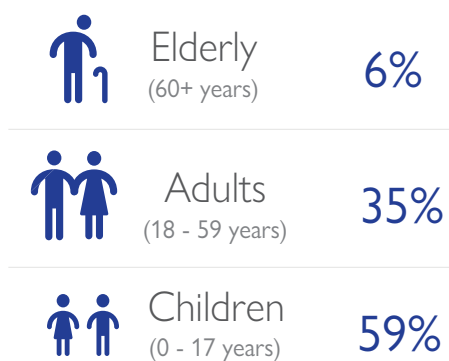


Figure 4: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

## IC: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Reasons for displacement remained unchanged since the last round. The ongoing conflict in North-east Nigeria continued to be the main reason for displacement (93% - similar to Round 38), followed by communal clashes for 6 per cent of IDPs and natural disasters in 1 per cent of cases.

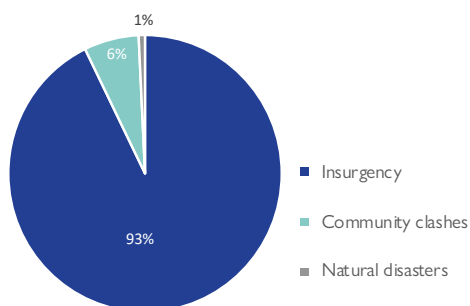
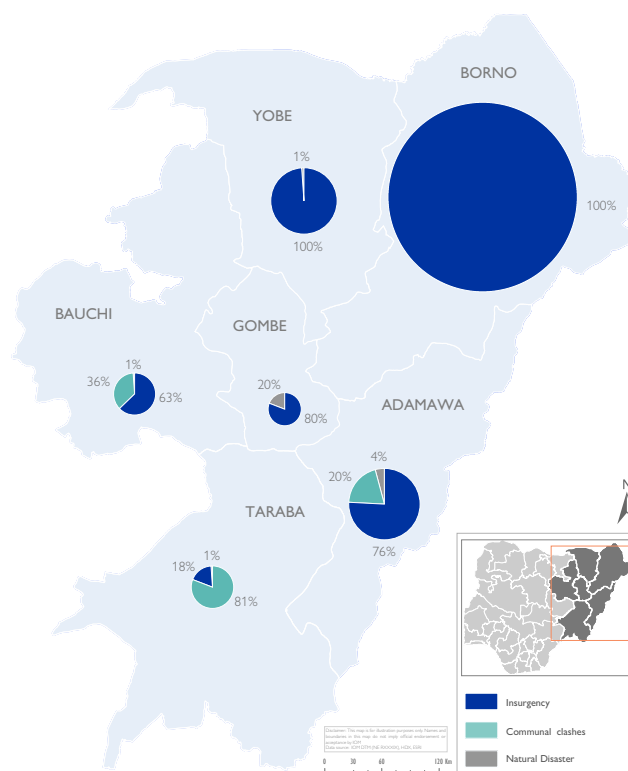


Figure 5: Percentage of IDPs by reason for displacement

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 as a result of communal clashes during the Round 39 assessments with 81 per cent. These are often triggered by land and border issues during the farming seasons and increasing violence between farmers and herders.



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

## ID: 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 was 2015 (23%), followed by 2016 (18%). Also in line with the previous round of assessments, 15 per cent of IDPs were displaced in 2017 and 11 per cent in 2018. Eight per cent of displacements took place in 2019, 7 per cent in 2020 and 14 per cent of IDPs were displaced before the year 2015. No changes were recorded compared to the previous round of assessments.

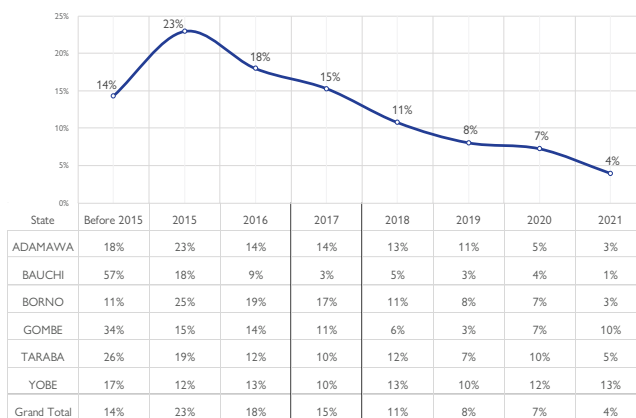


Figure 6: Year of displacement by State

In addition, almost four per cent of the IDP population, or over 88,000 individuals in North-east Nigeria, have been displaced since the beginning of 2021. Once more, this demonstrates the continued escalation of the conflict and the profound impact it has on the residents of the affected regions. In the state of Yobe, 13 per cent of the total IDP population in the state, or over 20,000 individuals, was displaced in the first nine months of 2021.

### IE: MOBILITY

Among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, the majority or 56 per cent of respondents said they were displaced once, 32 per cent reported that they were displaced twice, 10 per cent said they were displaced three times and 2 per cent said they were displaced four times or more. In the state of Bauchi, none of the respondents reported that they have been displaced previously. In the state of Adamawa, only 39 per cent of IDPs has been displaced only once.

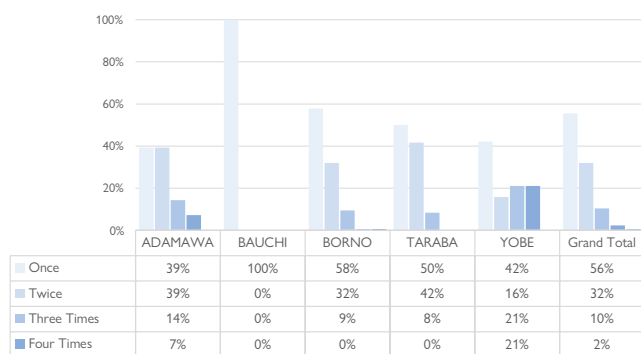


Figure 7: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

Seventy-one per cent of displaced persons residing with host communities said that they were displaced once, 23 per cent said they were displaced twice and 5 per cent said they were displaced three times or more. In the state of Gombe, 97 per cent of IDPs residing among host communities were displaced only once. In the state of Bauchi, this number was recorded at 95 per cent. Multiple displacements were more frequent in the BAY-states and Taraba. In the state of Borno for example, only 56 per cent of IDPs in host communities were displaced only once.

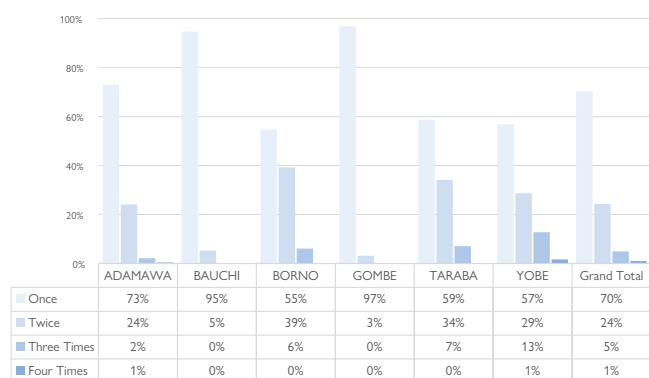


Figure 8: Frequency of displacement of IDPs per state

### IF: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Similar to the previous rounds, 83 per cent of IDPs cited Borno, the most conflict affected state in North-east Nigeria, as their state of origin. After Borno, Adamawa was the state of origin of 7 per cent of IDPs, followed by Yobe (5%) and Taraba (3%). Plateau was cited as the state of origin by 1 per cent of the IDPs.

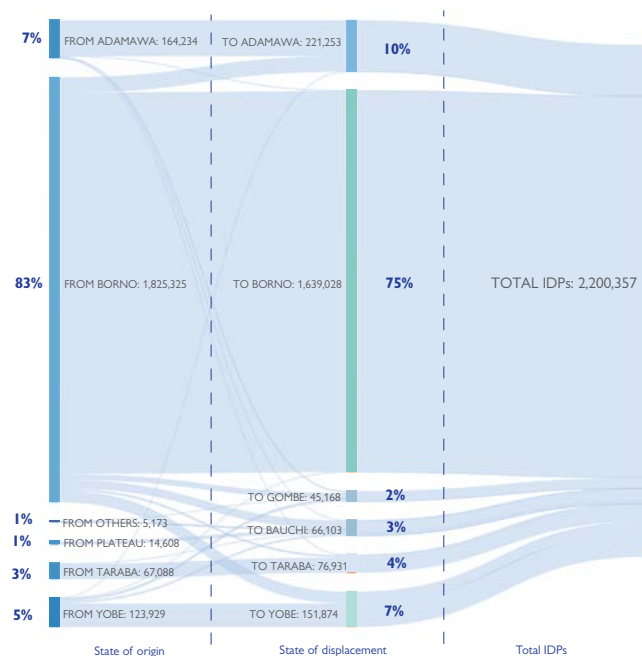
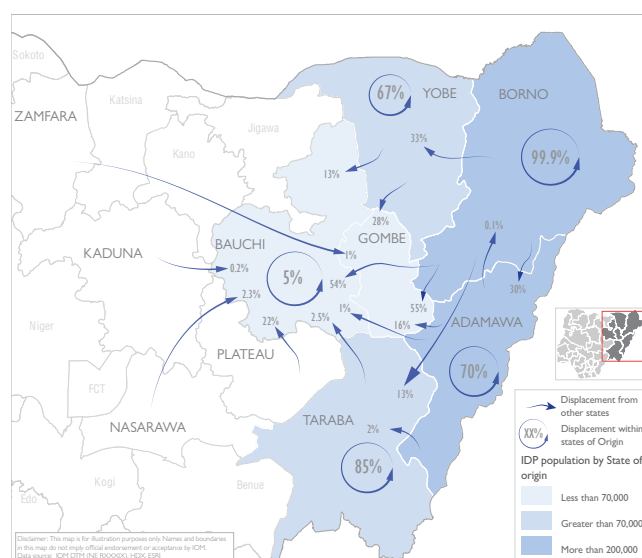


Figure 9: Origin of displaced populations

As has been the trend, most displaced persons remain within their state of origin. In Borno, 99 per cent of IDPs originated from locations within the state of Borno. In Adamawa, 83 per cent of IDPs were originally from Adamawa while 15 per cent were displaced from Borno State. In Yobe, 50 per cent of IDPs originated from Yobe State while 48 per cent fled their locations of origin in Borno State.



Map 4: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

## IG: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

Similar to the previous rounds, the percentage of IDPs who were in need of food remained high. In 77 per cent of the locations assessed, food was cited as the primary unfulfilled need (up from 76% in Round 38). Non food items (NFIs) were cited as the primary unfulfilled need in 12 per cent of the locations (down from 13% in Round 38) followed by shelter in 4 per cent of the locations (no change since Round 38) and medical services in three per cent of the locations up by (no change since Round 38).

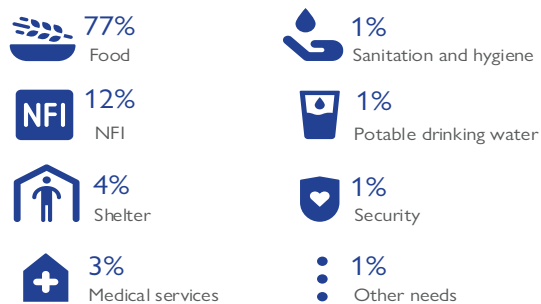


Fig 11: Main needs of IDPs

## IH: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Most of IDPs in North-east Nigeria (60%) were living among host communities during the Round 39 assessments, with the remainder (40%) residing in camps and camp-like settings (Figure 10).

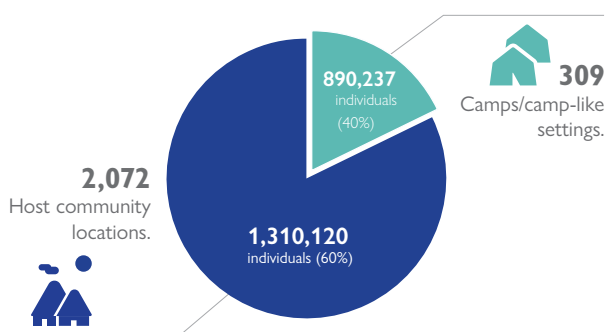


Figure 10: IDP population and number per settlement type

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-two per cent of IDPs in Borno lived in camps or camp-like settings while 48 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 outnumbered IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings. In Gombe, all IDPs were residing among the local host communities.

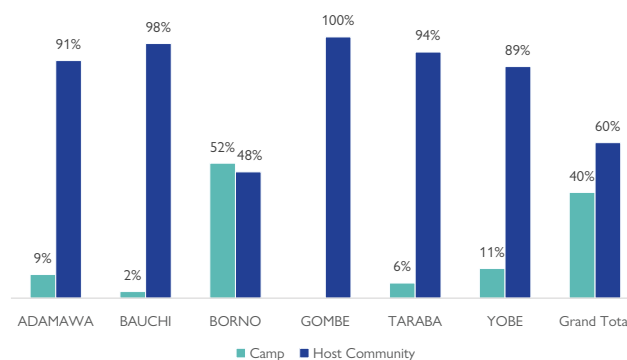


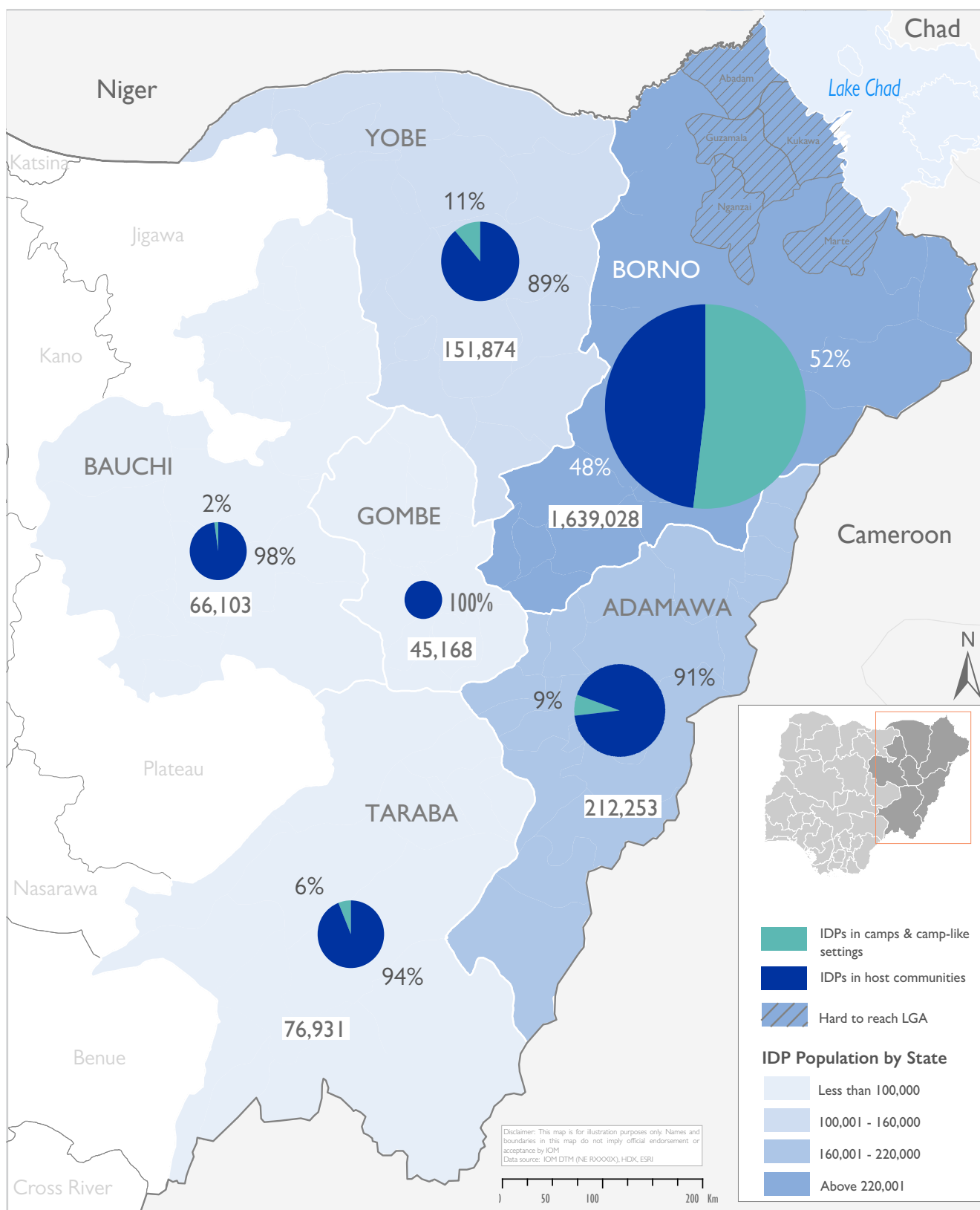
Figure 12: IDP settlement type by state



A view of IDP settlement type | NRC camp, Benesheik, Kaga LGA of Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2020

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	20,044	28	9%	201,209	460	22%	212,253	485
BAUCHI	1,648	5	2%	64,455	371	18%	66,103	376
BORNO	846,864	245	79%	792,164	454	22%	1,639,028	700
GOMBE	/	/	/	45,168	203	10%	45,168	203
TARABA	4,463	12	4%	72,468	197	10%	76,931	209
YOBE	17,218	19	6%	134,656	386	19%	151,874	408
Total	890,237	309	100%	1,310,120	2,071	100%	2,200,357	2,381

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



Map 5: IDPs distribution by state and major site type

## 2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS OF IDPS

### 2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPS

The DTM Round 39 site assessments were conducted in 2,381 locations (up from 2,380 locations in Round 38). 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.

WASH	71%
Shelter	67%
NFI	67%
Protection	61%
Food	58%
Education	43%
Health	42%
Livelihood	40%
CCCM	40%

Fig 13: Type of sectoral support reported in percentage of camps/camp-like settings

These assessed locations included 309 (similar to Round 38) camps/camp-like settings and 2,072 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities (up from 2,071 locations in Round 38). The graphic below illustrates the percentage of a specific type of sectoral support reported in camps/camp-like settings and host communities respectively.

Education	80%
Protection	76%
Health	76%
Food	75%
NFI	67%
Livelihood	55%
Shelter	54%
WASH	45%

Fig 14: Type of sectoral support reported in percentage of host communities

### 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 (59%) and the rest were camps (41%). 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 publicly owned land (57%), followed by private property (43%) and ancestral ground (1%). Most IDPs living with host communities resided in private buildings (88%). Eight per cent were dwelling in public structures and 4 per cent in ancestral homes.

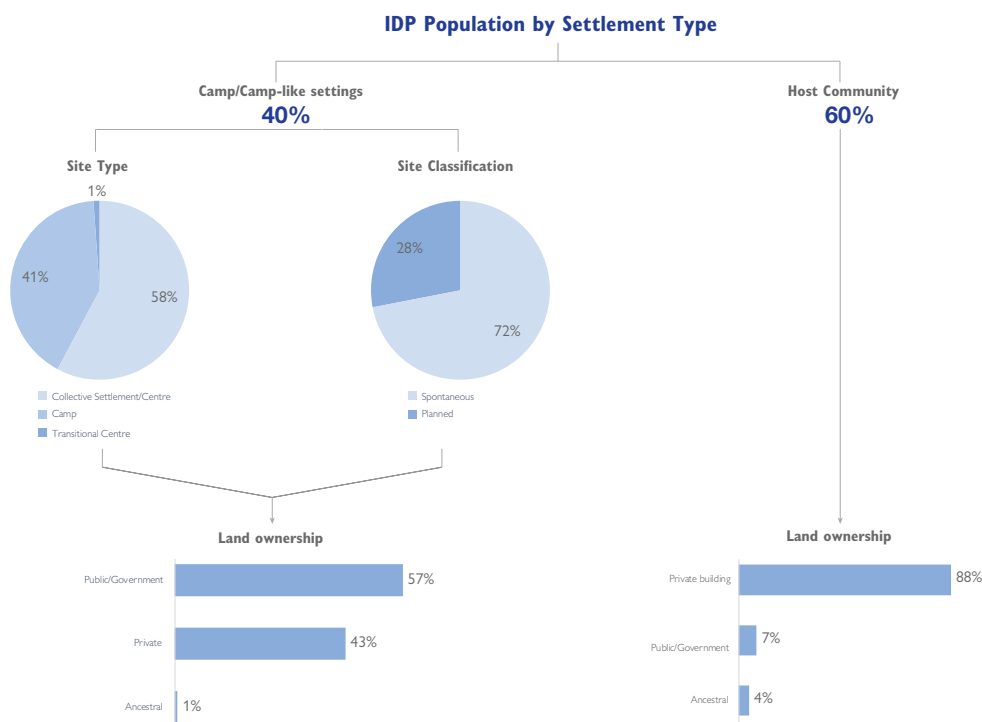


Figure 15: IDP population by settlement type



## 2C. SECTOR ANALYSIS

### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

In the Round 39 of DTM assessments, out of the 309 camps and camp-like settings assessed, 84 per cent (down by 1% from Round 38) were informal sites while the remaining 16 per cent were formal. Furthermore, 50 per cent of camps and camp-like settings did not have a Site Management Agency (SMA). As many of the camps are located around the urban centres of Borno State, it is to be noted that 95 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings in North-east Nigeria are located in the state of Borno.

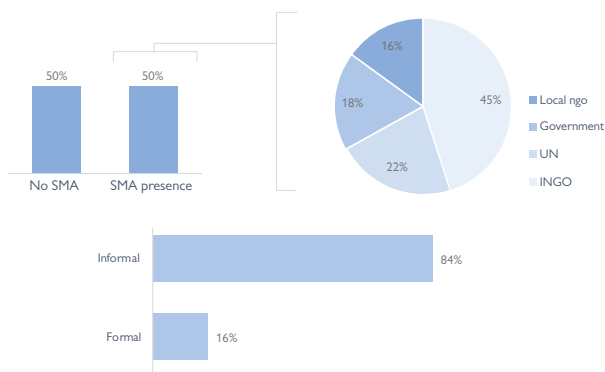


Figure 16: Presence and type of site management agency

### 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 37 per cent (up by 1% since Round 38), followed by emergency shelters at 35 per cent (down by 1% since Round 38) and government buildings, reported in 7 per cent of the sites assessed.

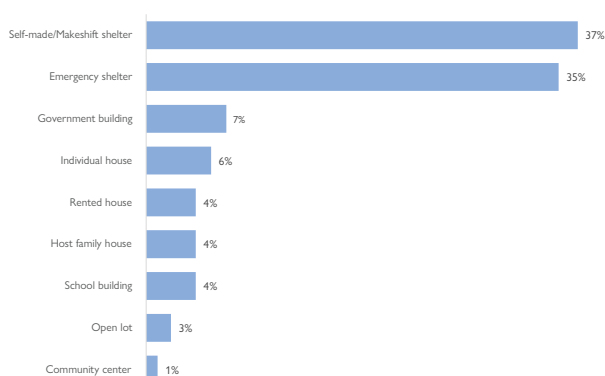


Figure 17: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

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

#### Host Communities

An estimated 57 per cent of IDPs living with host communities were living in a host family's house (down from 5% reported in Round 38). Host family housing was followed by rented houses, reported at 24 per cent (up from 22% in Round 38), and individual houses at 16 per cent (similar to Round 38).

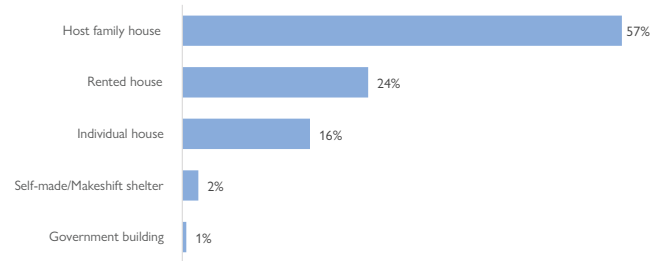


Figure 18: Types of shelter in host community sites

[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 47 per cent of the sites assessed (no change since Round 38). Blankets and mats were followed by kitchen sets (18% - down from 19%) and mosquito nets (13% - down from 17%).

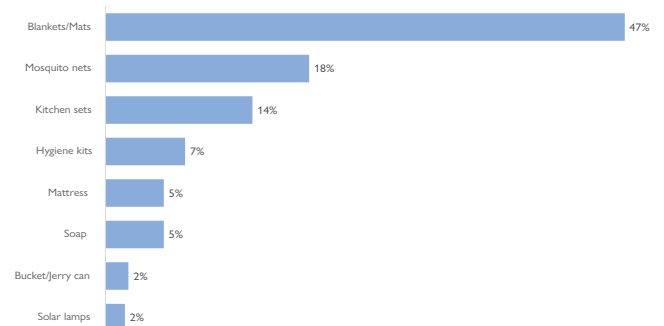


Figure 19: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

[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 34 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 35%). Blankets and mats were followed by mosquito nets (18% - down from 19%), mattresses (18% - up from 17%) and kitchen sets (16% - similar to Round 38).

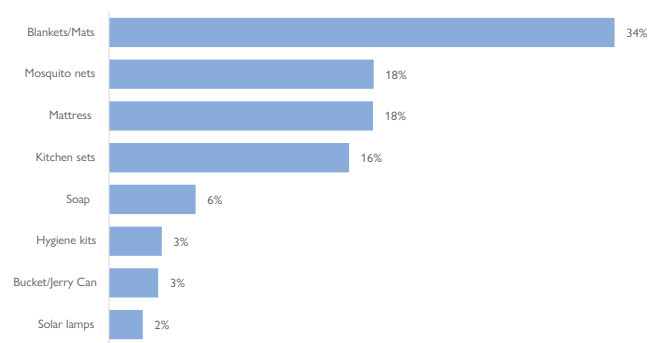


Figure 20: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

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



Registration activity for NFI distribution at Muna Elbadaway IDP camp, Dusuman, Jere LGA of Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2021



A layout of Non Food Items for distribution in Muna Elbadaway IDP camp, Dusuman, Jere LGA of Borno State © IOM Nigeria/Midiga Lagu/ IOM 2021

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water Resources

#### Camp and camp-like settings:

For 68 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, piped water was the main source of drinking water (up from 66% in Round 38). In 19 per cent (down from 21% in Round 38) of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucks (7% - no change since Round 38), unprotected wells (2% - up by 1%) and protected wells (1% - down by 1%).

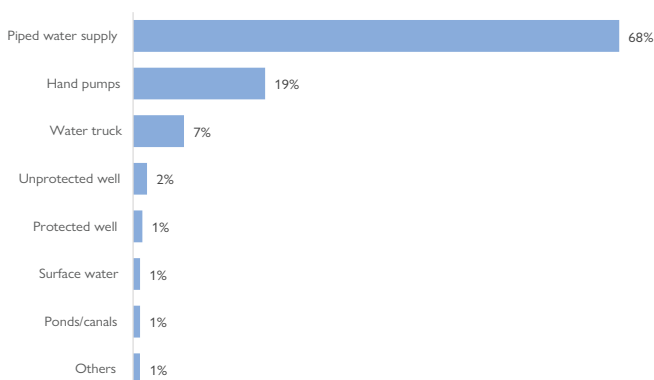


Figure 21: Main source of drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

In 95 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, IDPs reported that the water provided was potable. In the state and Borno, the water was potable in all (100%) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed. On the other hand, in the state of Taraba, the water was reported as non-potable in 50 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

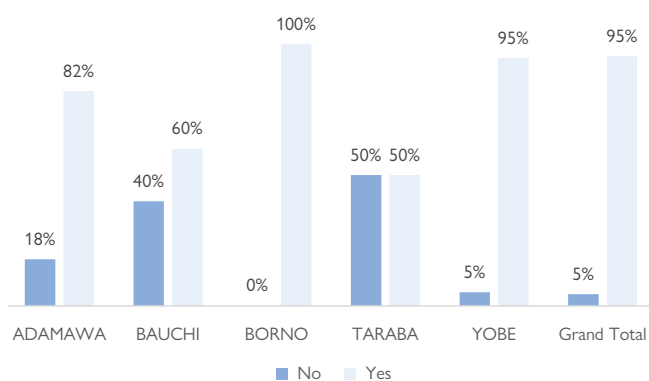


Figure 22: Potable water in camps/camp-like settings per state

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



Potable water in Gubio camp, Gubio ward of Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, Borno State © IOM Nigeria/A. Phoebe/ IOM 2021

#### 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 50% in Round 38). Hand pumps were followed by piped water supplies (in 28% of assessed locations – similar to Round 38), protected wells (in 8% of assessed locations – up by 1% compared to Round 38) and unprotected wells (in 7% of assessed locations – similar to Round 38).

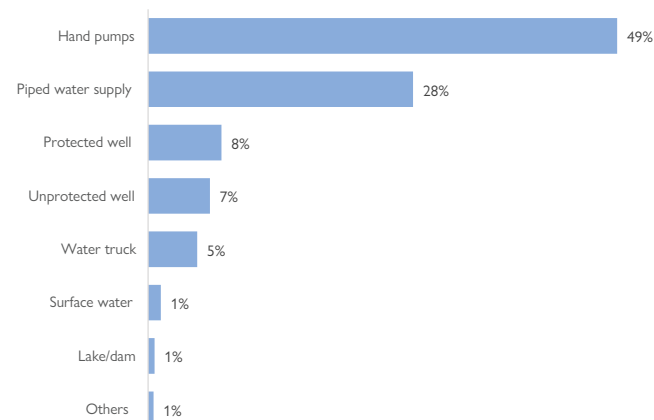


Figure 24: Main source of drinking water in host communities

In 89 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the drinking water was reported potable (up from 88% in Round 38). In the state of Yobe, drinking water was reported potable in all of the locations assessed. On the other hand, in the state of Taraba, the drinking water was reported as non-potable in 25 per cent of the locations assessed.

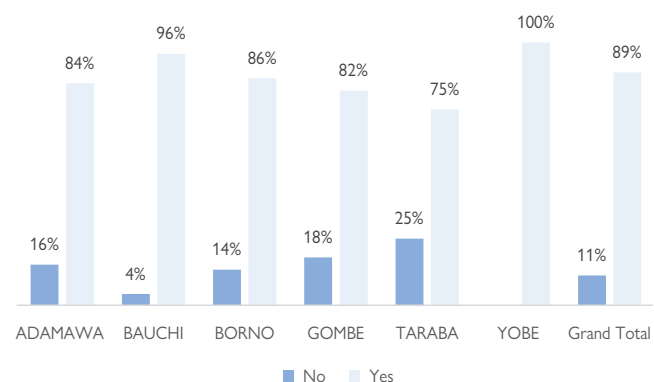


Figure 24: Potable water in host communities per state

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

## Personal Hygiene Facilities

### Camps and camp-like settings

In 82 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (down from 87% in round 38), toilets were described as unhygienic, while toilets were reported to be hygienic in 13 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1%). In the state of Borno, respondents reported that 84 per cent of the sites had unhygienic toilets. In the state of Bauchi, all toilets were reportedly unhygienic.

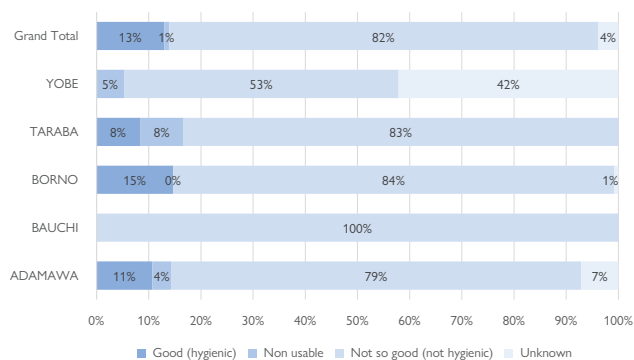


Figure 25: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

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

### Host Communities

In 91 per cent of displacement sites, toilets were described as unhygienic (down from 93% in Round 38), while in only 5 per cent of the locations, toilets were considered hygienic (similar to Round 38). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, toilets were reported as completely unusable. In the state of Borno, respondents said that 88 per cent of locations had unhygienic toilets, and 9 per cent of the toilets were hygienic. In the states Gombe and Bauchi, nearly all toilets were reported unhygienic (99% and 97%, respectively).

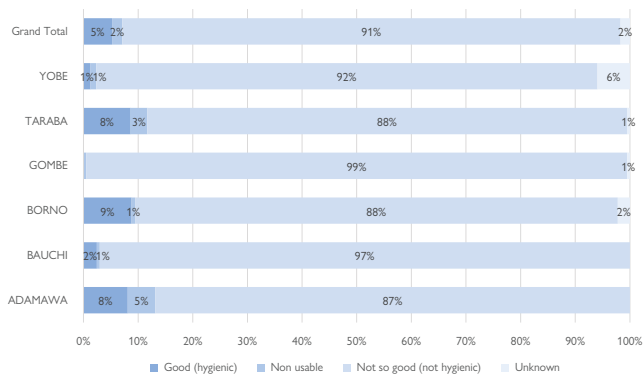


Figure 26: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

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

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Camps and camp-like settings

In the Round 39 assessments, food support was available both on-site (in 41% of camps/camp-like settings) and off-site (in 36% of camps/camp-like settings). However, no food support was available in 23 per cent (up from 21% since the last round of assessments) of the camps and camp-like settings assessed.

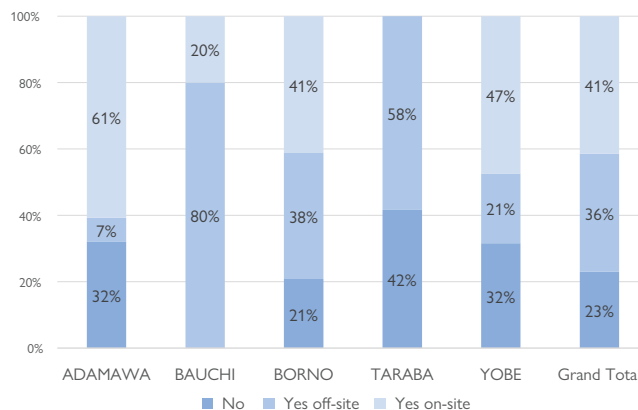


Figure 27: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, food support was available on-site in 51 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 53% compared to Round 38), and off-site in 25 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 3% compared to Round 38). In 24 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, no food support was available at all (down from 25% in Round 38). In the state of Borno, food support was available on-site in 44 per cent, and off-site in 33 per cent of the locations assessed. In Taraba, no food support was available at all in 76 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities.

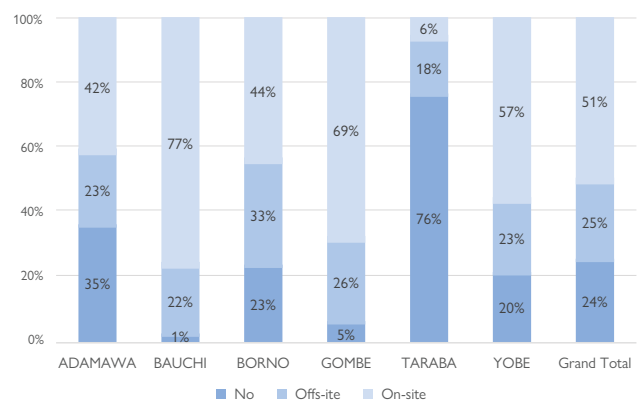


Figure 28: Access to food in host communities

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

## HEALTH

### Camps and camp-like settings

During Round 39, similar to the previous rounds, malaria was cited as the most common health problem as reported in 70 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 65%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 14% of camps/camp-like settings – down by 4%) and cough (in 13% of camps/camp-like settings – down by 1%).

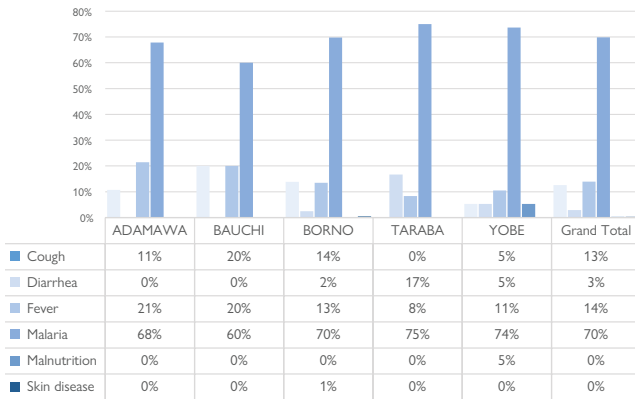


Figure 29: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

[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 64 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 65%). Malaria was followed by fever (in 21% of locations – up by 2%) and cough (in 7% of locations – similar to Round 38). In addition, in the state of Borno, malaria was the most common health problem as reported in 58 per cent of the locations. Similar to the regional numbers, malaria was followed by fever (reported in 24% of the locations in Borno State) and cough (reported in 6% of the locations in Borno State).

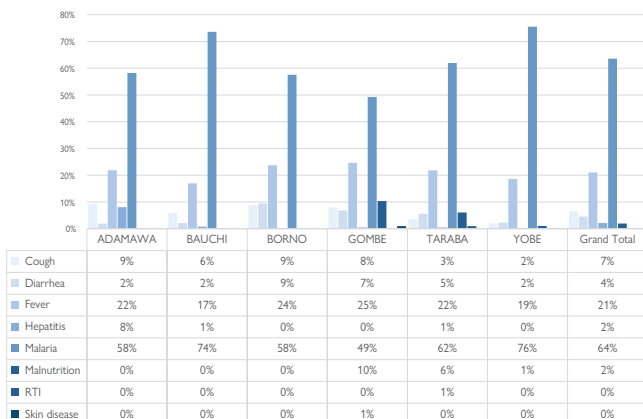


Figure 30: Common health problems in host communities

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

## EDUCATION

### Camps and camp-like settings

In 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no children were attending school at all (up by 2%). In 24 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of the children were attending school (up from 24%) and in 48 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, between 25 and 50 per cent of children were attending school (up from 47%). In only 2 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, more than 75 per cent of children were attending school (down from 3% in Round 38). In the state of Taraba, 42 per cent of the children in camps/camp-like settings were not attending school at all.

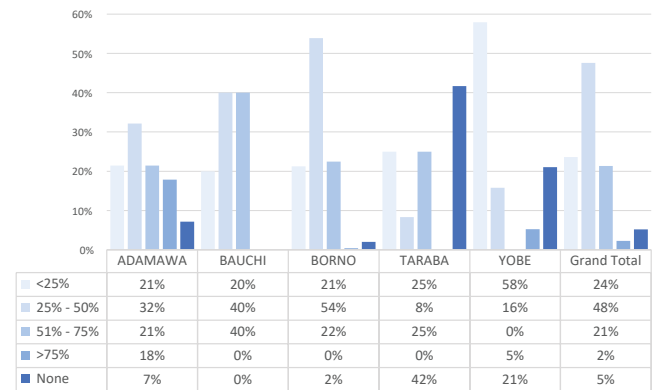


Figure 31: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

In two per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, no children were attending school at all (up by 1%). In 36 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 2%). In 14 per cent of the locations, less than 25 per cent of children were attending school (down by 1%) and in 9 per cent of locations, over 75 per cent of children were attending school (down by 1%).

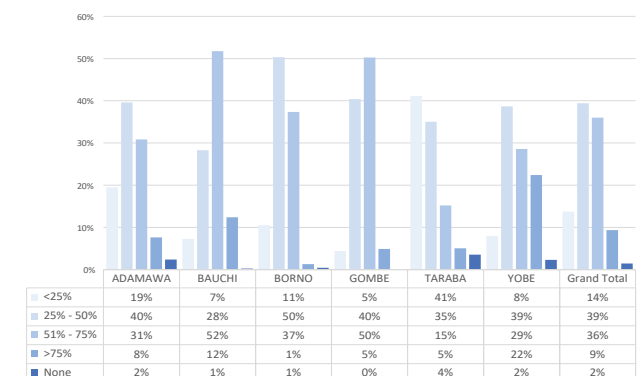


Figure 32: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

[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 49 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 5%), followed by local and community leaders in 34 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up by 4%), aid workers in 6 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up by 1%) and traditional leaders in 4 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down by 1%).

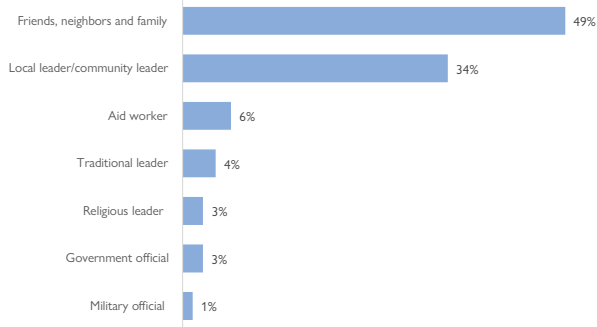


Figure 33: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

The most preferred medium used by the IDP communities in camps/camp-like settings to receive information was the radio (reported in 48% of the camps/camp-like settings – up by 2%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 38% of the camps/ camp-like settings – similar to R38) and telephone calls (reported in 5% of the camps/camp-like settings).

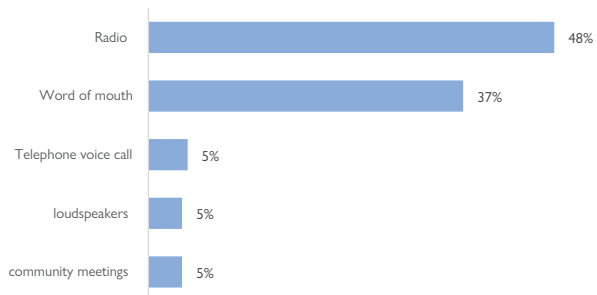


Figure 34: Most preferred medium by IDP communities in camps/camp-like settings  
[For more details, click here.](#)

### Host Communities

In sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, friends, neighbours and family were the most trusted source of information in 40 per cent of locations (up from 39% in Round 38), followed by local and community leaders in 31 per cent of locations (down from 32%) and religious leaders in 14 per cent of locations (similar to Round 38).

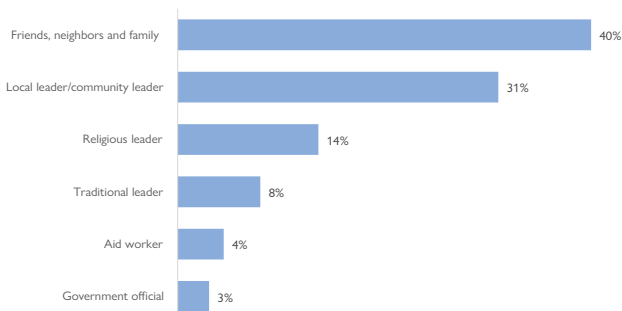


Figure 35: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

The most preferred medium used by IDPs residing among host communities to receive information was the radio (reported in 49% of the locations assessed), followed by word of mouth (reported in 36% of the locations assessed) and telephone calls (reported in 8% of the locations assessed).

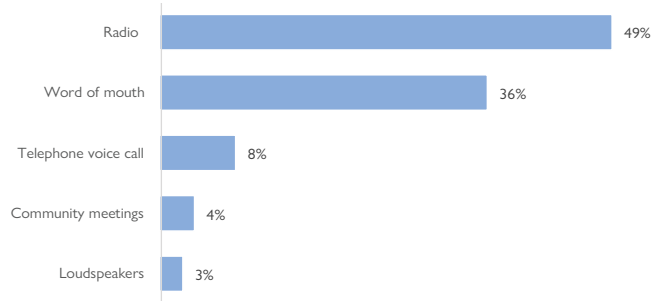


Figure 36: Most preferred medium by IDPs in host communities

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

## LIVELIHOODS

### Camps and camp-like settings

In 33 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, petty trade was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (down from 35% during Round 38), followed by jobs as a daily wage labourer which were cited in 32 per cent of camps/camp-like settings as the main occupation of IDPs (up by 1%). In 26 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs (up from 23% since Round 38).

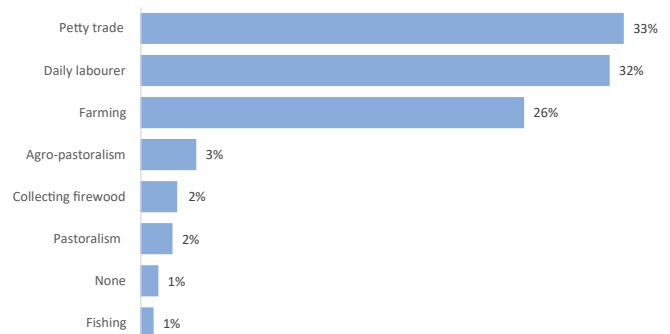


Figure 37: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In 44 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. In the states of Bauchi and Yobe, all IDPs had access to farming land while in the states of Borno and Taraba, only 33 per cent of the IDPs had access to land for cultivation. This is because the majority of the camps and camp-like settings in Borno State are located within and close to the urban centres in the state. Additionally, in 84 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, there was livestock on-site (no change since Round 38).

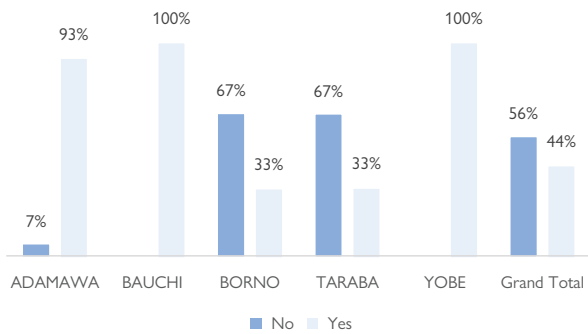


Figure 38: Access to land for cultivation in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

For IDPs living among host communities, farming was reported as the main occupation in 65 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 2% compared to Round 38). Farming was followed by jobs as a daily labourer, cited in 13 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1%) and petty trade, also cited in 13 per cent of the locations assessed (no change since Round 38).

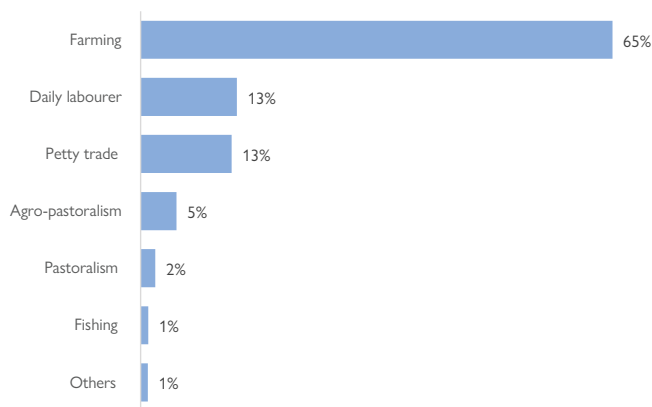


Figure 39: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

In contrast to IDPs in camps/camp-like settings, in 86 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, IDPs had access to land for cultivation (up by 1%). This number was reported lower only in the state of Borno where IDPs had access to land for cultivation in 60 per cent of the locations assessed. Again, this can be explained by the fact that in the state of Borno, many IDPs are residing in the urban centres of Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs. Additionally, in 94 per cent of the locations assessed, there was livestock on-site.

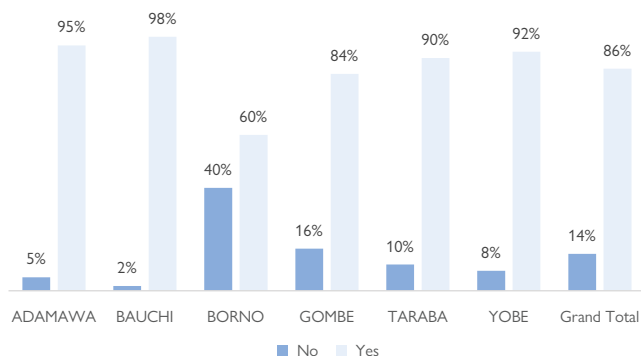


Figure 40: Access to land for cultivation in host communities

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

## PROTECTION

### Camps/camp-like settings

Security was provided in 86 per cent (no change since Round 38) of camps/camp-like settings. This number was reported at 91 per cent (down by 1%) in the camps/camp-like settings in the most affected state of Borno.

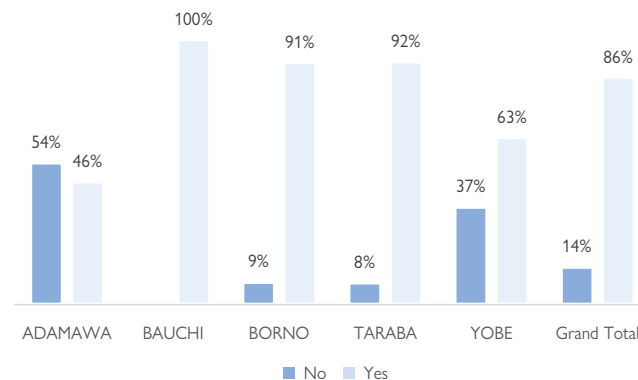


Figure 41: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

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

### Host Communities

In 90 per cent of the locations (no change since Round 38) some form of security was present. This figure was reported at 96 per cent in the most affected state of Borno (no change since Round 38).

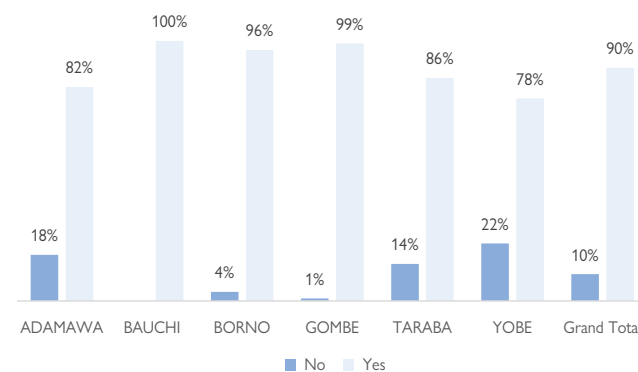


Figure 42: Security provided in host communities

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

### 3. RETURNEES

A total of 1,943,445 returnees or 314,834 returnee households were recorded during the Round 39 of DTM assessments in North-east Nigeria. This signifies an increase of 25,382 individuals or 1.3 per cent compared to Round 38 when 1,918,063 returnees were identified. This increase is a result of gradually increasing returnee numbers in most of the assessed LGAs.

During Round 39, 40 LGAs with a total of 683 return locations were assessed in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States (up from 675 locations in Round 38 assessments)<sup>2</sup>. The state of Adamawa continued to host the largest number of returnees with 837,054 individuals or 43 per cent of the total returnee population in North East Nigeria. Borno State hosted 758,787 returnees or 39 per cent of the total number of returnees and was followed by Yobe with 347,604 individuals or 18 per cent of the total estimated returnee population in North-east Nigeria.

State	R38 total (Aug 2021)	R39 total (Oct 2021)	Status	Difference	Return population in percentages per state
ADAMAWA	832,633	837,054	Increase	+4,421	43%
BORNO	743,851	758,787	Increase	+14,936	39%
YOBE	341,579	347,604	Increase	+6,025	18%
GRAND TOTAL	1,918,063	1,943,445	Increase	+25,382	100%

Table 4: Returnee population by state

When comparing current numbers to the Round 38 assessments, all states witnessed an increase in returnee numbers. The most prominent increase was noted in Borno State where the returnee population increased by 14,936 individuals or 2 per cent. This was mainly due to considerable increases in the LGAs Mobbar and Bama where returnee numbers increased with 5,371 individuals and 2,551 individuals, respectively as a result of the improved security situation in the respective LGAs.

The state of Adamawa witnessed a slight increase of 4,421 returnee individuals (less than 1% compared to Round 38). In the state of Yobe, the returnee population increased by 6,025 individuals or almost 2 per cent. Within Yobe, Yunusari LGA continued to witness an influx of returnees as a result of the restored security situation following the Geidam attack in April 2021. Also in the LGAs Gujba and Gulani, increasing returnee numbers were reported as IDPs returned to their locations of origin to restore their houses and take up farming activities.

Fifty-four per cent of the entire returnee population were female while 46 per cent were male. Sixty-two 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 six persons. Out of the total number of returnees, 1,786,667 individuals or 92 per cent of all returnees were classified as IDP returnees, while 156,778 individuals or 8 per cent of all returnees were classified as returned refugees as they travelled back from neighbouring countries.

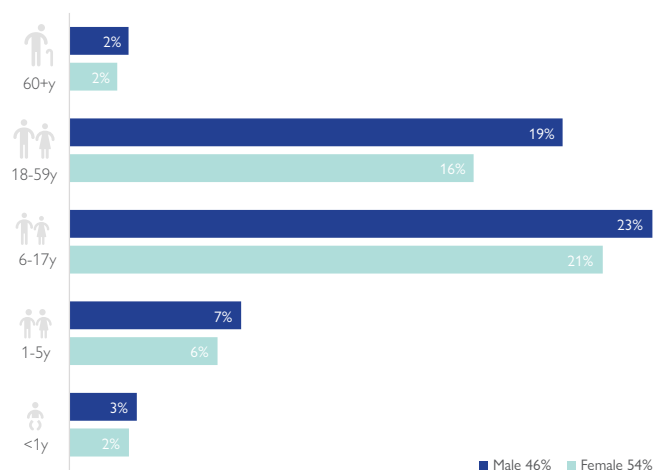


Figure 43: Age and demographic breakdown of returnees

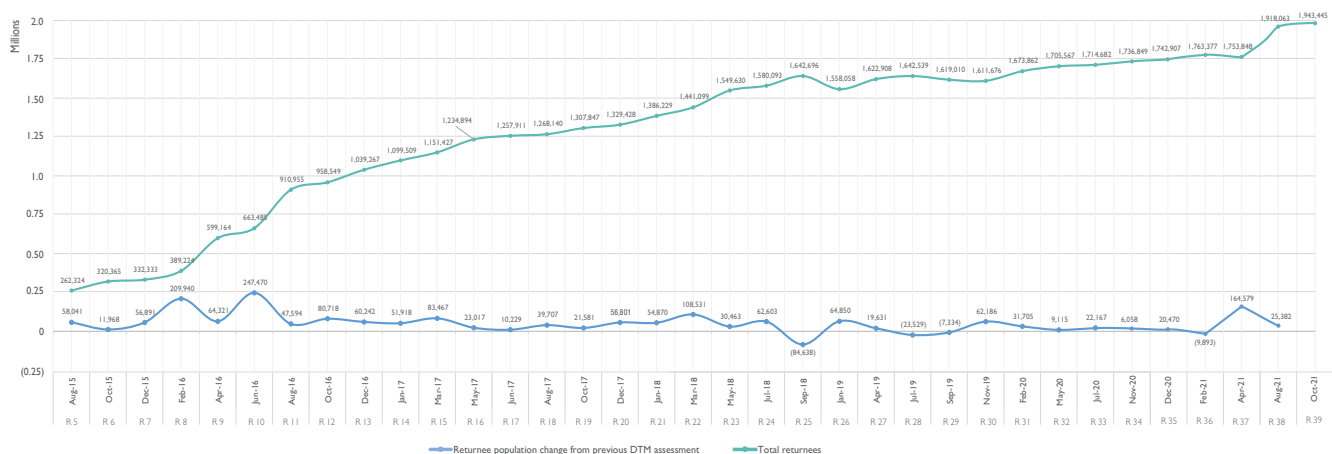
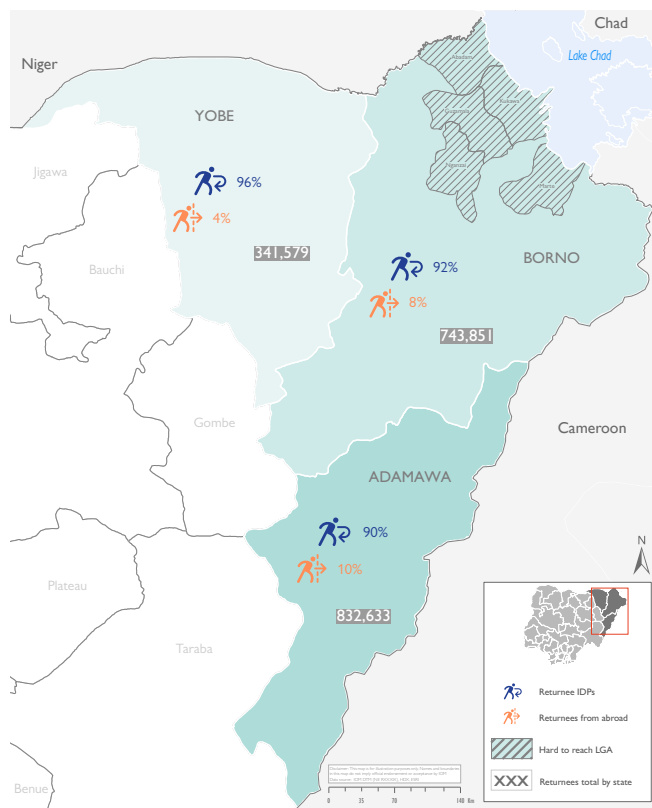


Figure 44: Returnee population trend

<sup>2</sup> It is to be noted that return movements are only captured in the states Borno, Adamawa and Yobe.



The percentage of returned refugees did not change since the last rounds of assessments. Among the returned refugees, 88,631 individuals returned from Cameroon (57% of refugee returnees), 42,701 individuals from Niger Republic (27% of refugee returnees) and 25,446 individuals from Chad (16% of refugee returnees).



Map 6: Returnee population per state

### 3A: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 34 per cent of returnees stated that they were forced to flee their locations of origin in 2016. Twenty-six per cent of returnees said they were displaced in the year 2015 and 12 per cent were displaced in 2017. These figures did not change since Round 38. It is to be noted that 10 per cent of the returnee population left their locations of origin in the year 2021. These movements are predominantly related to the attack in Geidam LGA, Yobe State in April 2021. As many of the households who were displaced as a result of the attack in Geidam have returned to their locations of origin ahead of Round 38, it can be concluded that this was a significant population movement but relatively short in time.

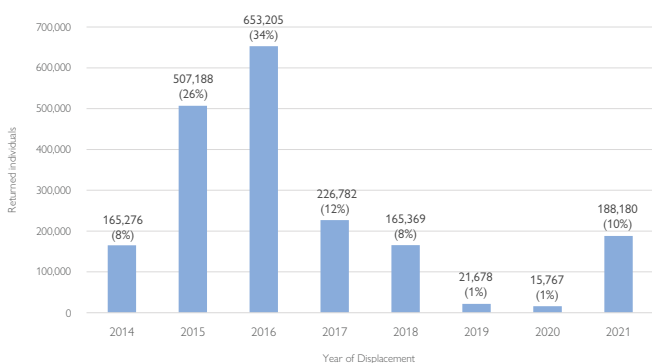


Figure 45: Year of displacement for returnees

### 3B: YEAR OF RETURN FOR RETURNEES

The majority or 32 per cent of returnees (or 626,541 individuals) stated that they returned to their locations of origin in 2016. Twenty-six per cent of returnees (or 511,492 individuals) returned in 2015 while 16 per cent (or 302,565 individuals) returned in the year 2017. As a result of the significant return movement towards Geidam LGA ahead of Round 38, the number of returnees that returned in 2021 increased considerably to reach a total of 199,002 individuals or 10 per cent of the total number of returnees. While a spike in return movements was recorded during 2015 and 2016, it is noteworthy that areas of return shifted from one year to the next. In 2015, the majority or 85 per cent of returns recorded were towards or within Adamawa State. However, 2016 and 2017 witnessed the majority of returns towards or within Borno State (57% and 77% respectively).

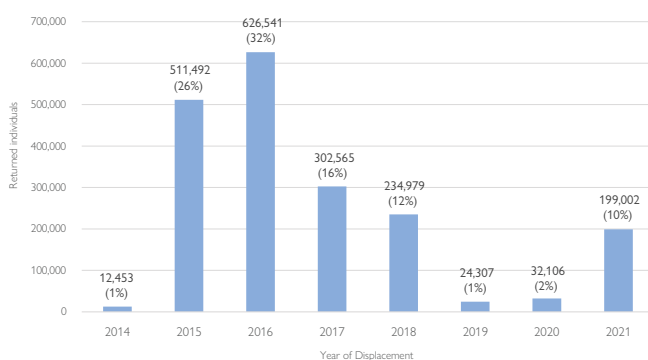


Figure 46: Year of return for returnees

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 stable and secure situation, which was reflected by significant number of IDPs returning to this state. Likewise, the increased number of returns between 2016 and 2017 to Borno State can be attributed to the improved security in the state at that time. The improved security situation was a consequence of significant military operations which led to a subsequent loss of territory by the Non-State Armed Groups.

### 3C: REASONS FOR INITIAL DISPLACEMENT OF RETURNEES

Ninety-three per cent of returnees attributed their displacement to the ongoing conflict in North-east Nigeria, 6 per cent of returnees said they were displaced due to communal clashes and 1 per cent. This was due to natural disasters. These numbers were consistent to those of Round 38. In the state of Yobe, 100 per cent or all displacements occurred as a result of the insurgency. In Adamawa, 86 per cent of returnees cited the conflict as their reason for displacement, followed by communal clashes (14%) and natural disasters (2%). In Borno State, 98 per cent of returnees were displaced as a result of the conflict and 2 per cent due to communal violence.

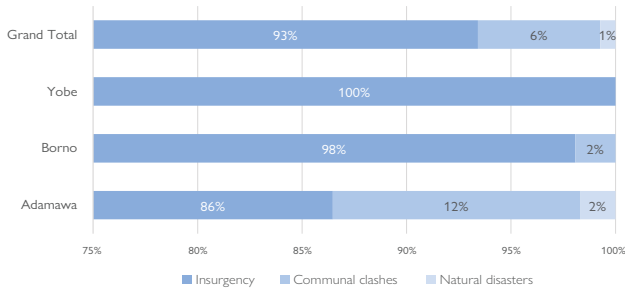


Figure 47: Reasons for initial displacement of returnees

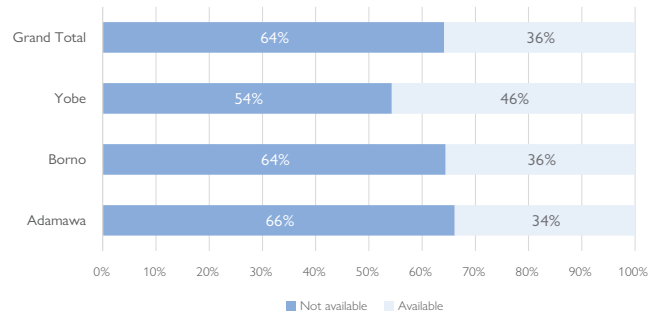


Figure 50: Availability of medical services in areas of return

### 3D: SHELTER CONDITIONS FOR RETURNEES

Seventy-nine per cent of returnee households (up from 78% in Round 38) were residing in shelters with walls. Sixteen per cent of returnee households were residing in traditional shelters (no change since Round 38) and 5 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (down from 6% in Round 38). In Borno State, 82 per cent of returnees lived in shelters with walls (up from 81% in Round 38), while 9 per cent were living in emergency/makeshift shelters (no change since Round 38) and 10 per cent were living in traditional shelters (no change since Round 38). In addition, 24 per cent of returnee households found their houses in their locations of origin either fully or partially damaged, while 76 per cent of the houses of returnees were not damaged upon their return.

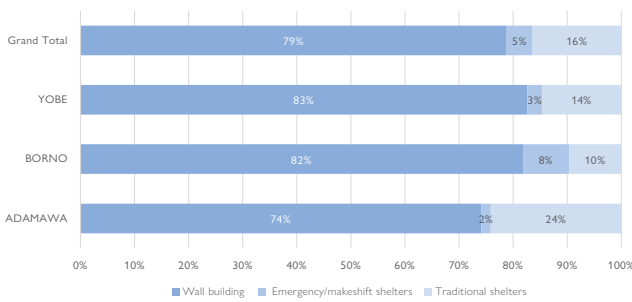


Figure 48: Shelter type of the returned households in areas of return

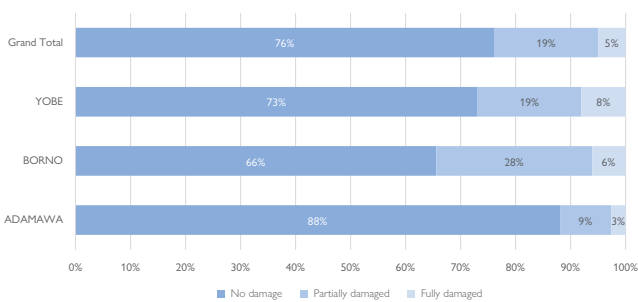


Figure 49: Shelter conditions of the returnee households

### 3E: HEALTH FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Unlike the situation in locations hosting IDPs, 64 per cent of locations hosting returnees did not have access to health services (down from 67%). The lack of access to medical services was reported as highest in the state of Adamawa at 66 per cent, followed by Borno at 64 per cent and Yobe at 54 per cent of the locations assessed. In areas that did have access to health services, the most common types were primary health centres or PHCC (80%) followed by general hospitals at 10 per cent, mobile clinics at 9 per cent and dispensaries at one per cent.

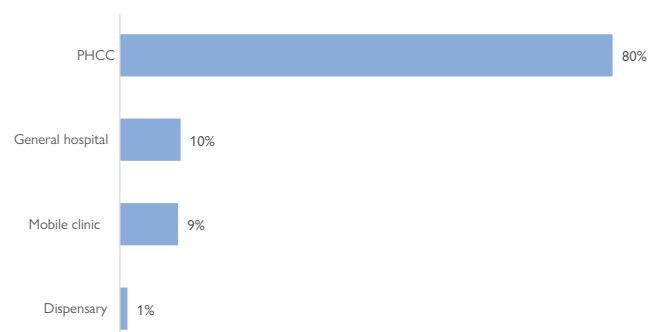


Figure 51: Type of medical services in areas of return

### 3F: EDUCATION FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

In contrast to facilities in locations hosting IDPs, educational facilities were present in only 51 per cent of locations where returnees were residing (up from 47% in Round 38), while no education facilities were available in 49 per cent of the locations hosting returnees (down from 53% in Round 38). More specifically, education facilities were available in 50 per cent of the locations in Borno, in 50 per cent of the locations in Adamawa and in 59 per cent of the return locations in Yobe.

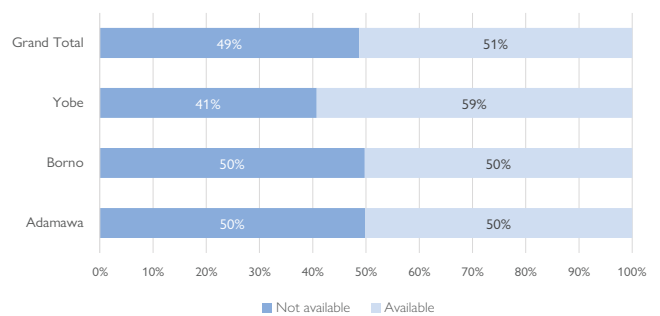


Figure 52: Availability of education services in areas of return

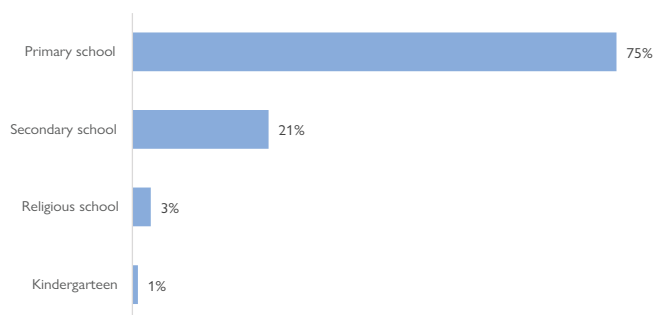


Figure 53: Percentage of education types in areas of return

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

WASH facilities were provided in 73 per cent of sites where returnees were residing (up from 72% in Round 38). No WASH facilities were present in 27 per cent of the return locations. Hand pumps were the most common type of WASH facility, present in 41 per cent of locations where returnees were residing and had access to WASH facilities. Hand pumps were followed by communal boreholes, present in 40 per cent of locations, and communal wells, present in 15 per cent of locations where returnees had access to WASH facilities.

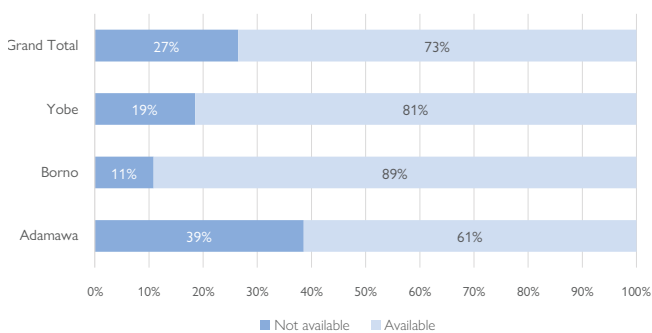


Figure 54: Availability of WASH facilities in areas of return

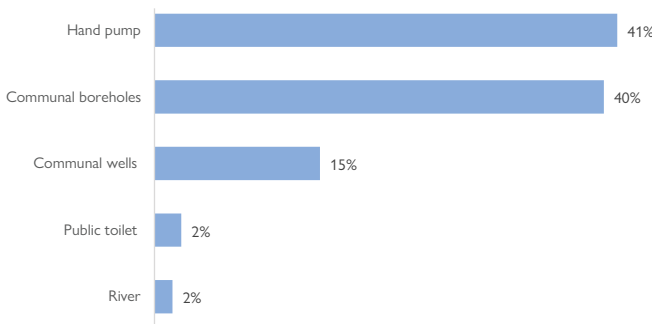


Figure 55: Percentage of WASH facilities provided

### 3H: LIVELIHOOD FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

The most common livelihood activity in locations of return was farming, recorded at 98 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 2% since Round 38). Other livelihood activities reported were petty trade and fishing activities, each cited in one per cent of the return locations as the most common livelihood activity for returnees. Access to farmland was available in 96 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 1% compared to Round 37).



Figure 56: Means of Livelihood

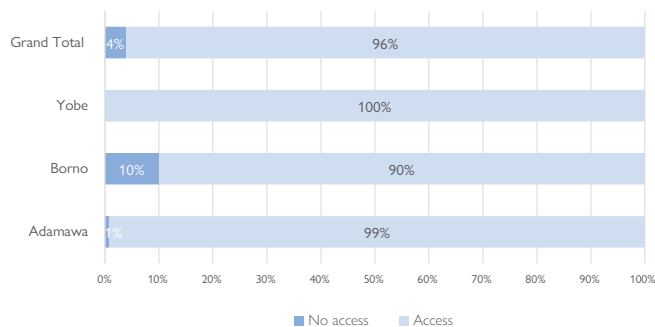


Figure 57: Breakdown of farmers with access to farmland by State

### 3I: MARKET FACILITIES FOR RETURNEES

Twenty-one per cent (no change since Round 38) 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.

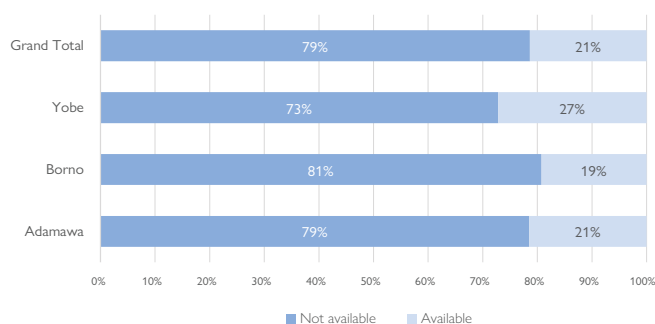


Figure 58: Availability of market services in areas of return

### 3J: PROFILE OF ASSISTANCE FOR RETURNEES

In 32 per cent (down by 1%) of locations hosting returnees, no assistance was provided. In 33 per cent of the return locations that received assistance, food was reported as the most common type of assistance received by the returnee community. Food was followed by NFIs, reported in 30 per cent of the return locations and WASH, reported in 15 per cent of the return locations.

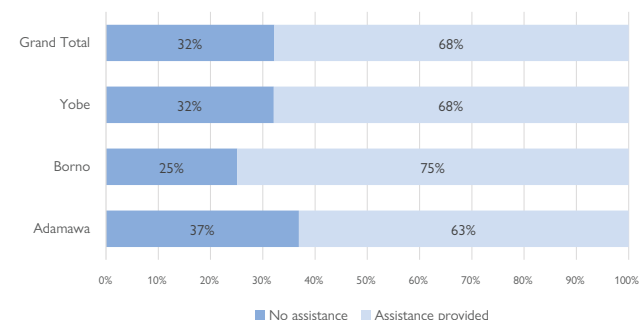


Figure 59: Availability of assistance in areas of return

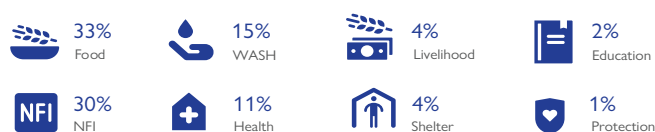


Figure 60: Most common type of assistance in return locations

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Cover photo: Rann IDP camp, Rann ward, Kala/balge LGA of Borno State © IOM-DTM/Midiga Lagu/2020

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





## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



### Camp/Camp-like Settings

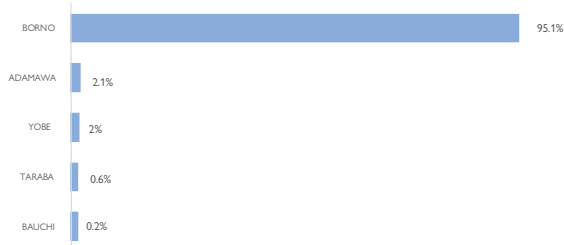


Figure 16a: Percentage of individuals in camps/camp-like settings

### Host Communities

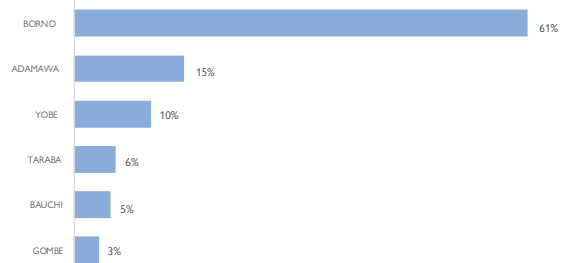


Figure 17a: Percentage of individuals in host community.

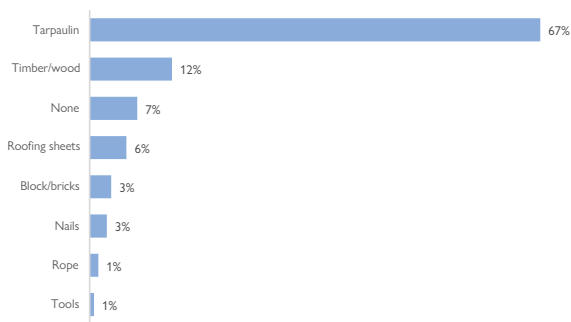


Figure 16b: Percentage of camps and camp-like settings with the most needed shelter material

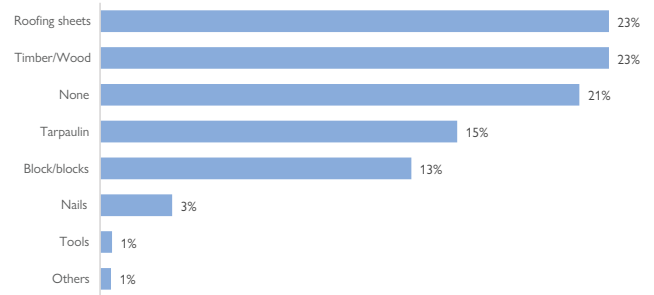


Figure 17b: Number of host community sites with the most needed shelter material

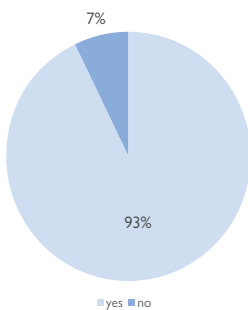


Figure 16c: Need for shelter materials

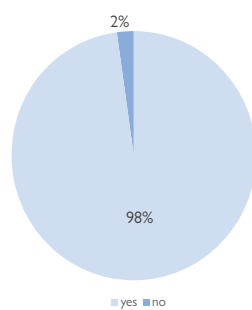


Figure 16d: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI distribution

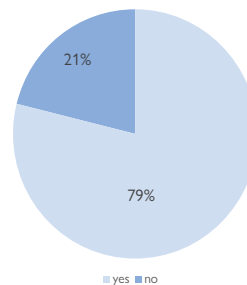


Figure 17c: Most needed shelter materials

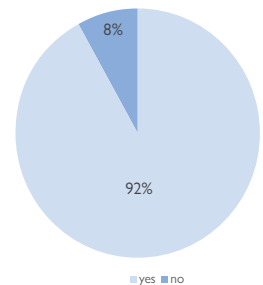


Figure 17d: Sites accessible by trucks for NFI distribution

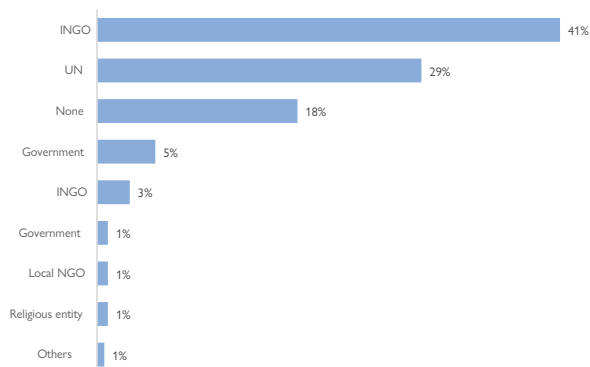


Figure 16e: Most supporting organization in camps/camp-like settings

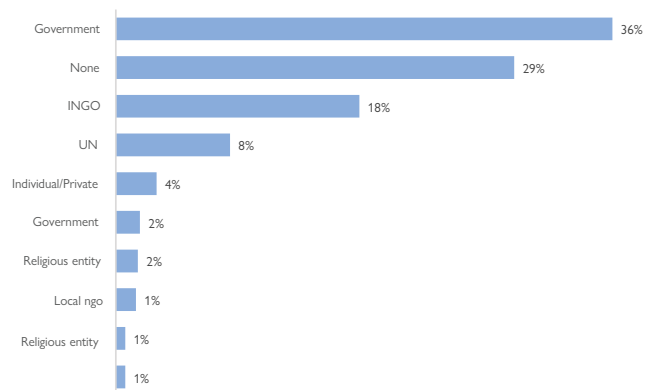


Figure 17e: Most supporting organization in host communities

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# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



## Water Facilities

### Camp/Camp-like Settings

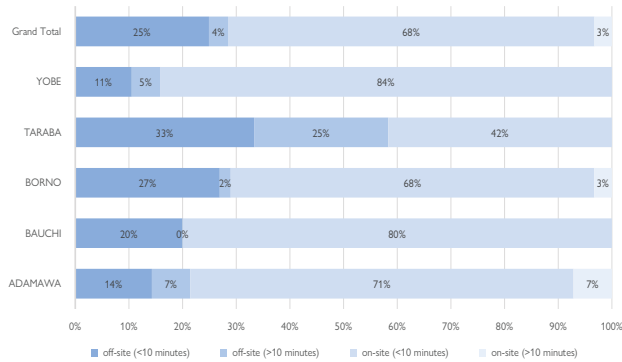


Figure 20a: Distance to main water sources

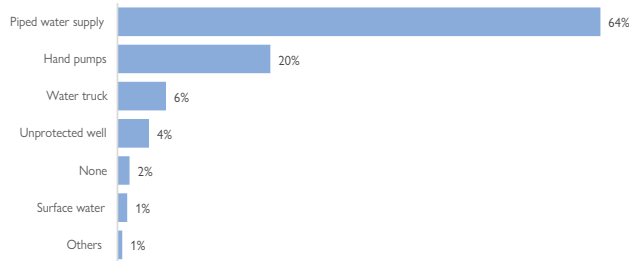


Figure 20b: Main non-drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

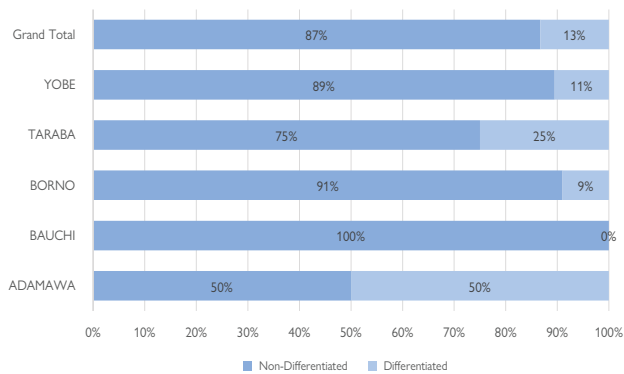


Figure 20c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

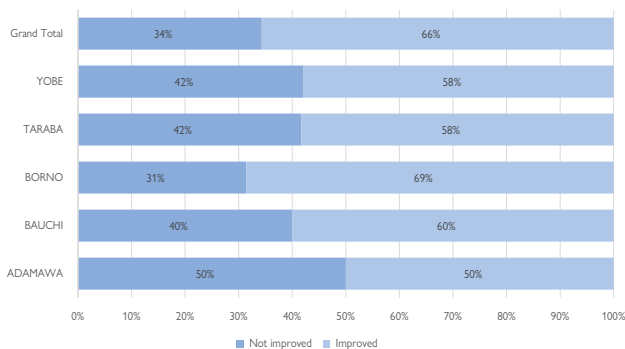


Figure 20d: Have water points been improved in Camp and Camp-like settings?

### Host Communities

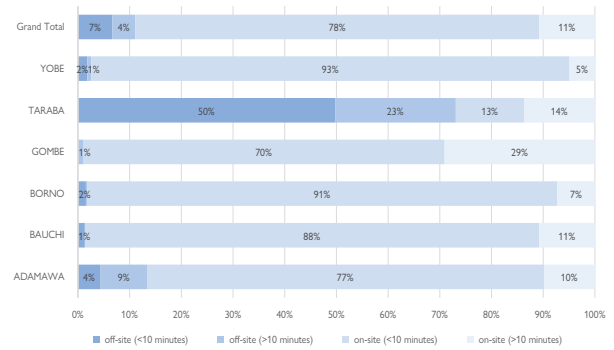


Figure 22a: Distance to main water sources

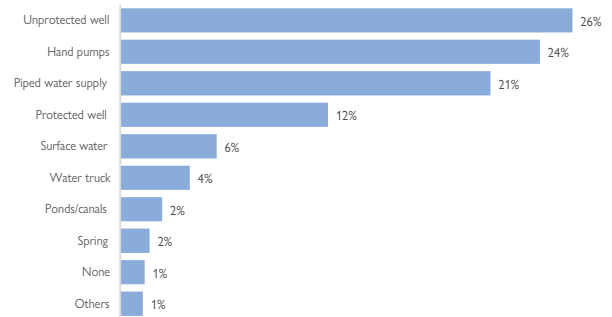


Figure 22b: Main non-drinking water sources

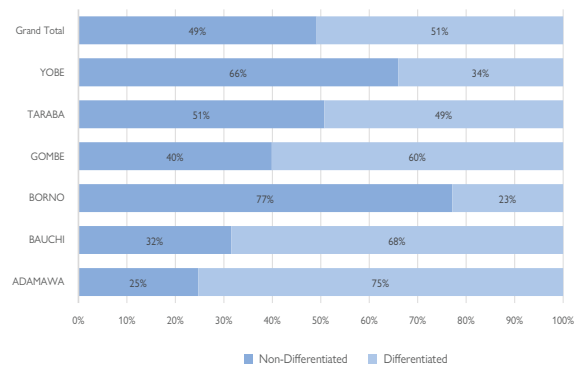


Figure 22c: Differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in Host communities

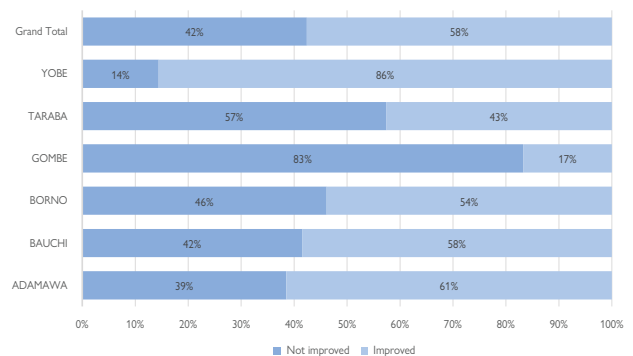


Figure 22d: Have water points been improved in Host communities

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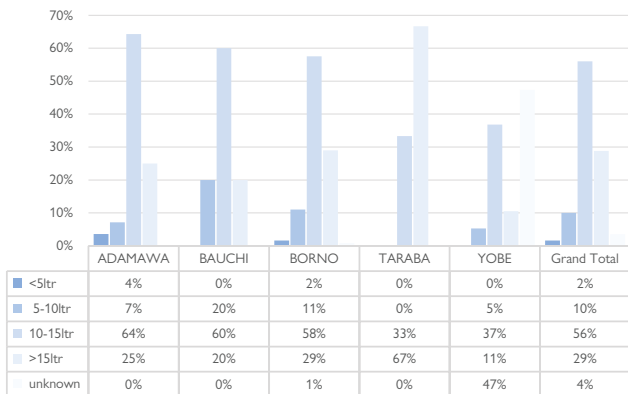


Figure 15e: Average amount of water available per person per day

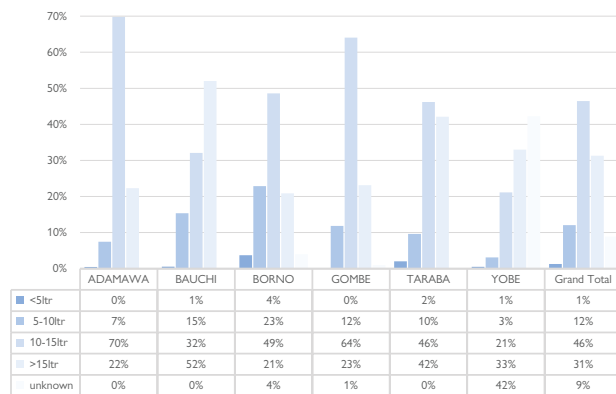


Figure 16e: Average amount of water available per person per day

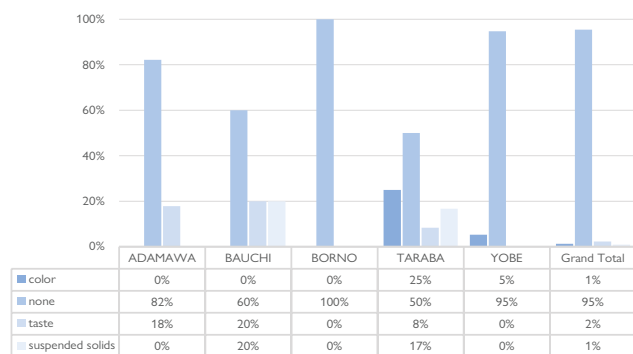


Figure 15f: Main problem with water

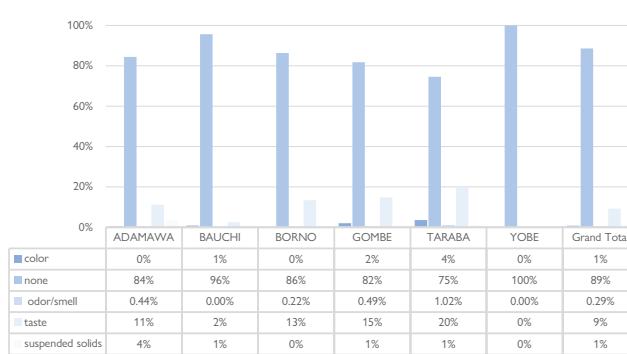


Figure 16f: Main problem with water

## Personal Hygiene Facilities

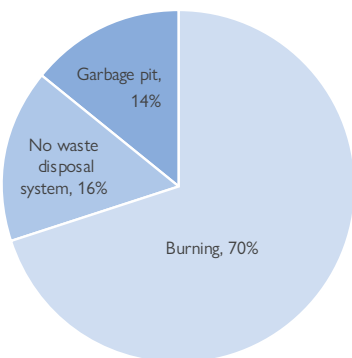


Figure 15g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

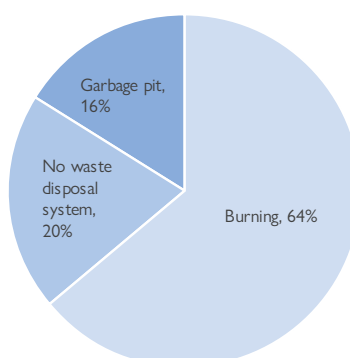
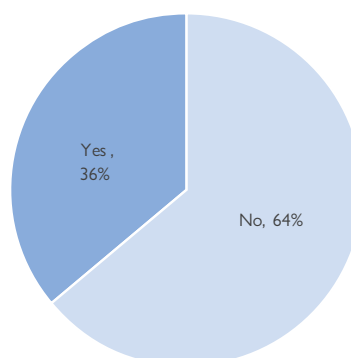
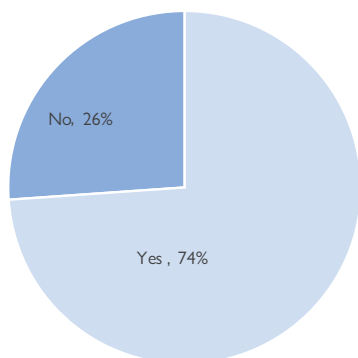


Figure 16g: Main garbage disposal mechanism in Host Communities



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## Camps/camp-like settings

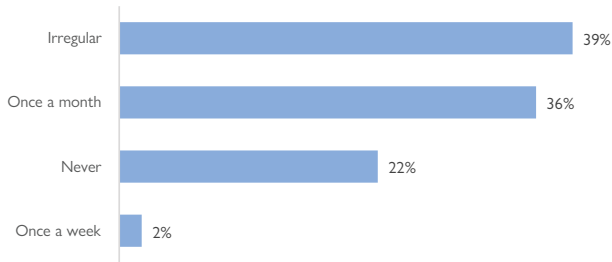


Figure 26a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

## Host Communities

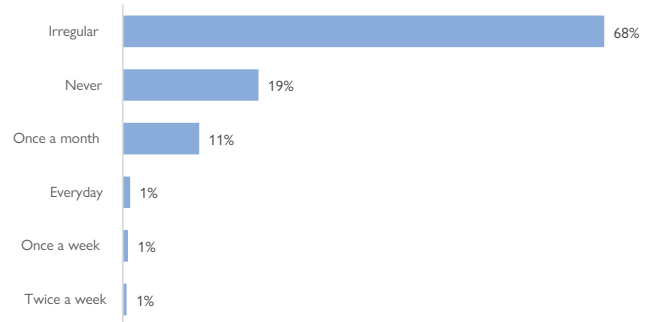


Figure 27a: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

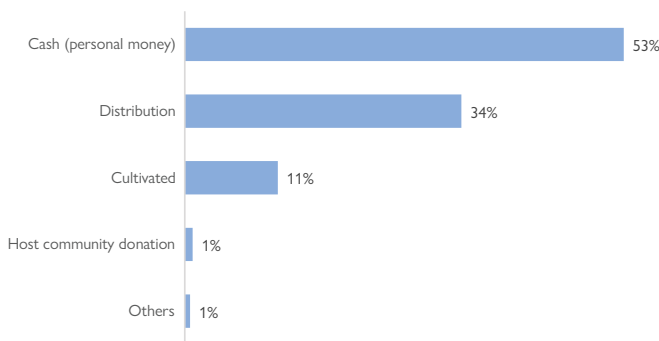


Figure 26b: Most common source of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

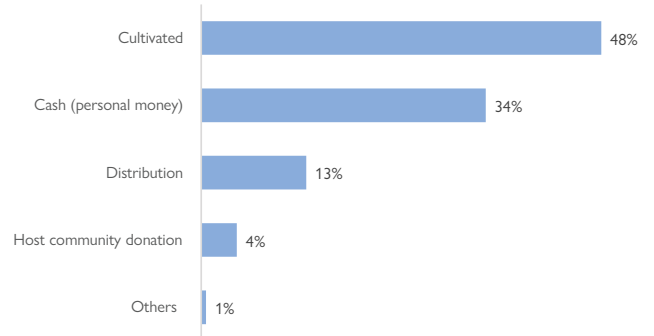


Figure 27b: Most common source of obtaining food in host communities

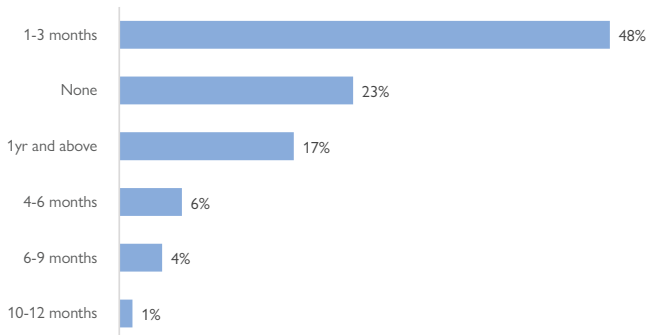


Figure 26c: Duration of last received food support in camps/camp-like settings

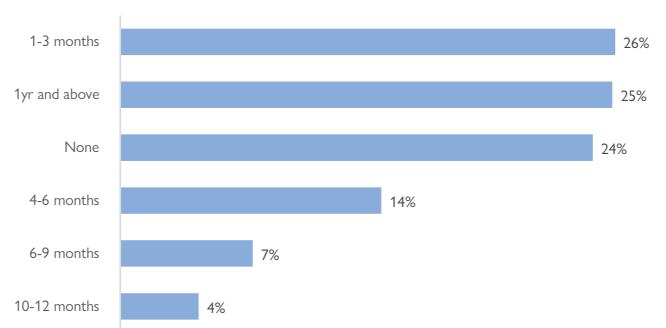


Figure 27c: Duration of last received food support in host Communities

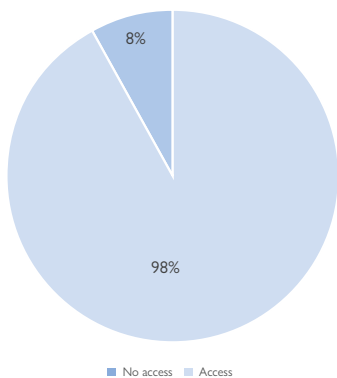


Figure 26d: Access to markets near the sites in camps/camp-like settings

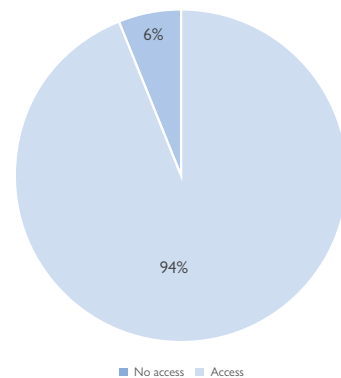


Figure 27d: Access to markets near the sites in host communities

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# HEALTH



## Camps/camp-like settings

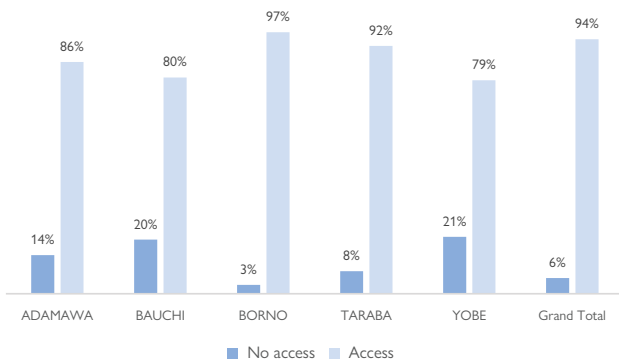


Figure 28a: Access to health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

## Host Communities

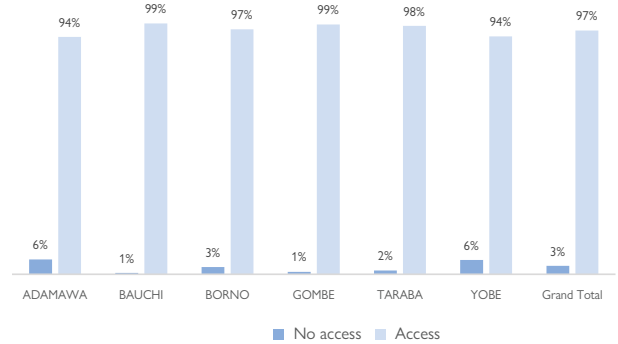


Figure 29a: Access to health facilities in host communities

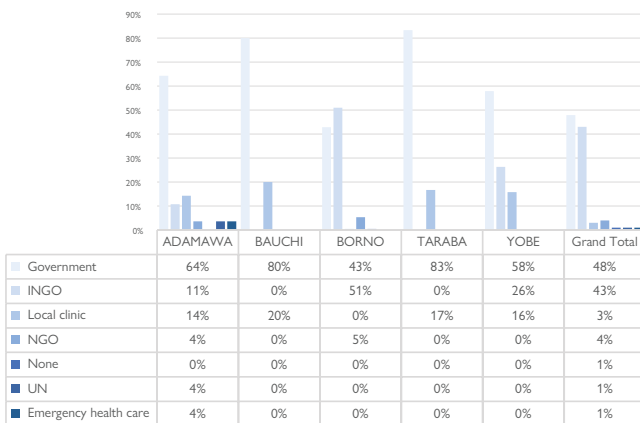


Figure 28c: Main provider of health services in camps/camp-like settings

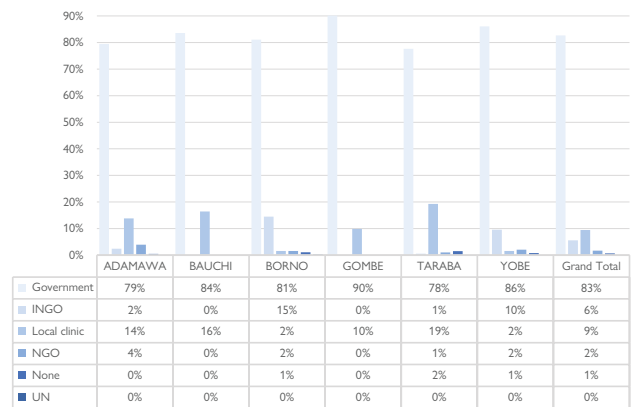


Figure 29c: Main provider of health services in host communities

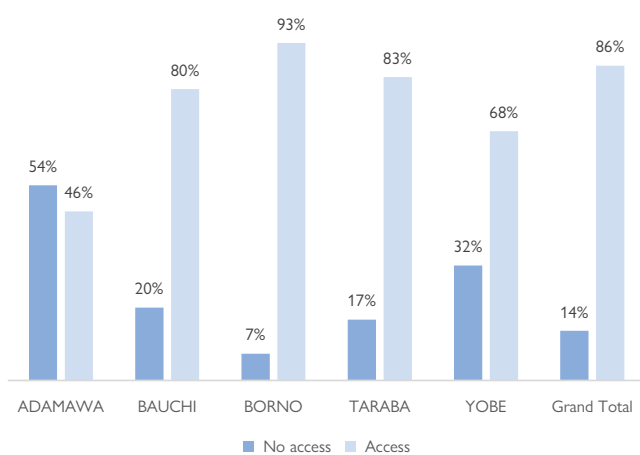


Figure 28d: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

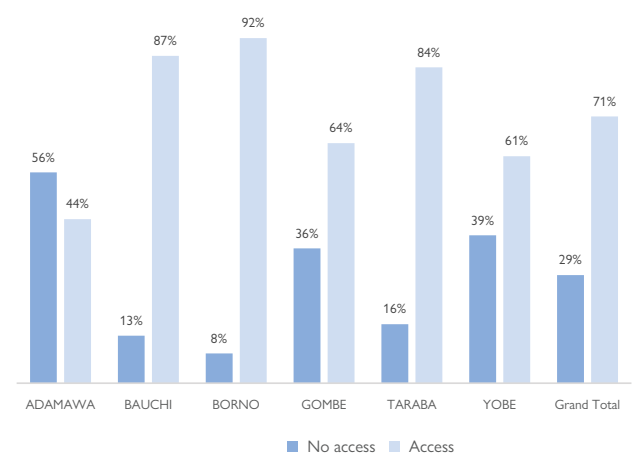


Figure 29d: Regular access to medicine in host communities

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# EDUCATION



## Camps/camp-like settings

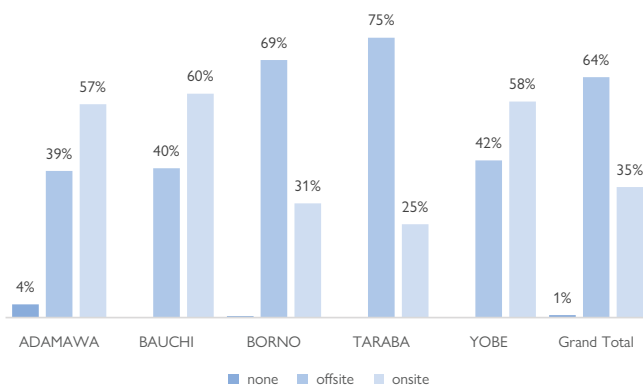


Figure 30a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in camps/camp-like settings

## Host Communities

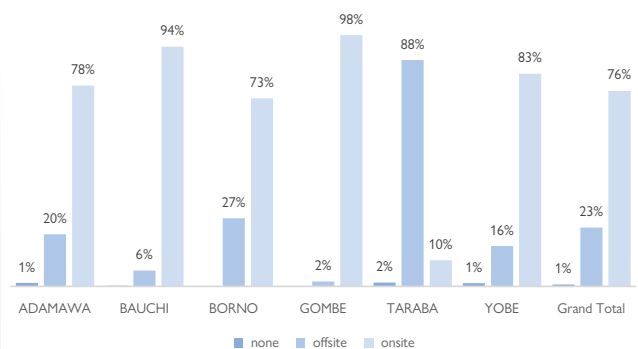


Figure 31a: Location of formal/informal education facilities in host communities

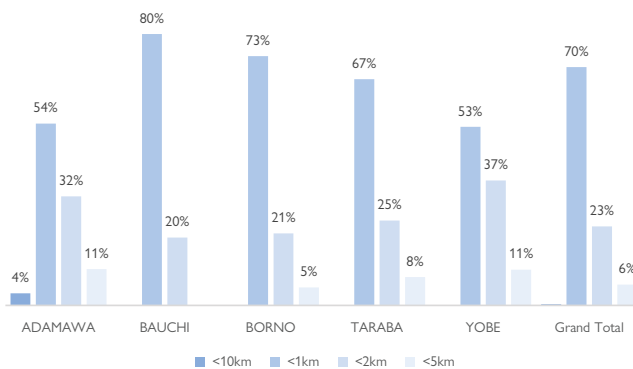


Figure 30b: Distance to nearest education facilities in camps/camp-like settings

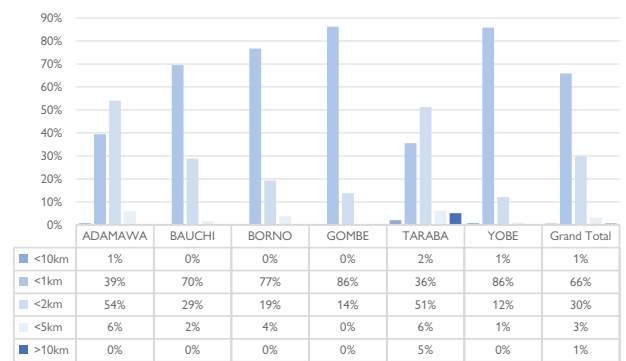


Figure 31b: Distance to nearest education facilities in host communities

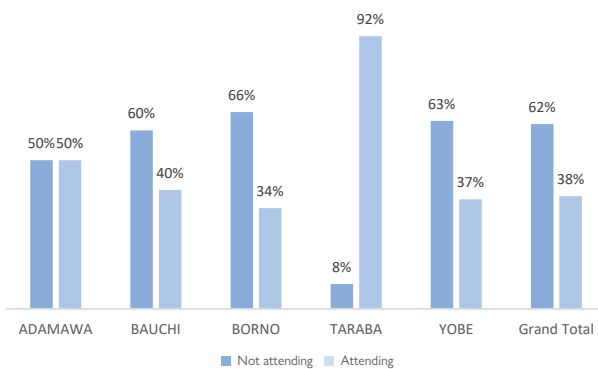


Figure 30c: Number of trained teachers in camps/camp-like settings

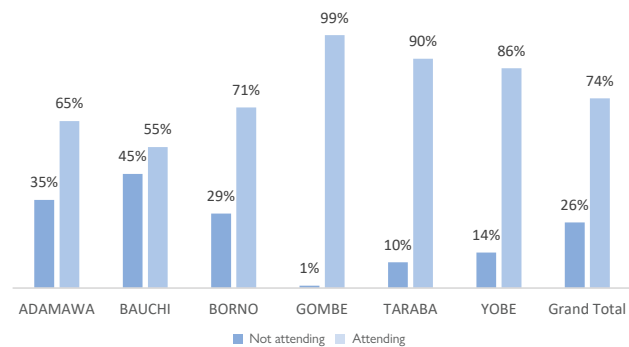


Figure 31c: Number of trained teachers in host communities

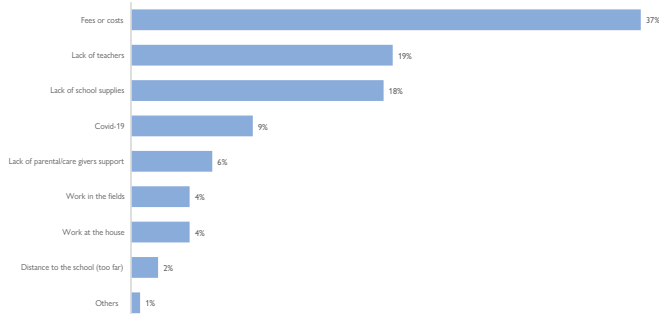


Figure 30d: Reasons for not attending schools in camps/camp-like settings

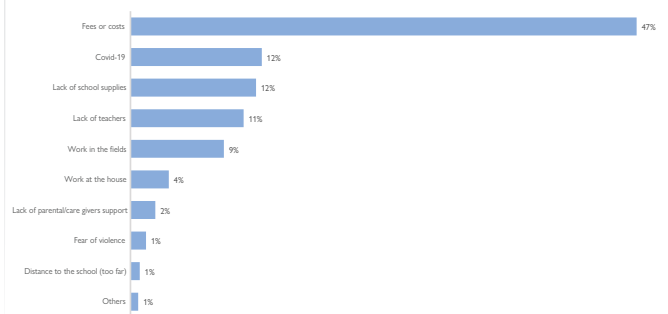


Figure 31d: Reasons for not attending schools in host communities

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# COMMUNICATION



## Camps/camp-like settings

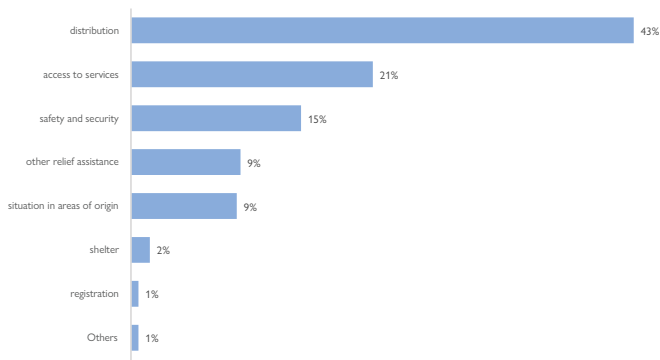


Figure 33a: Most important topic for IDPs

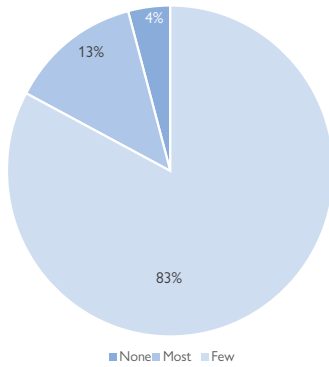


Figure 33b: Access to functioning radio in camps/camp-like settings

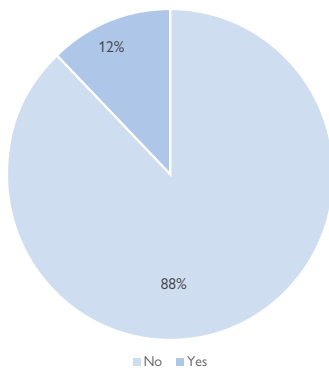


Figure 33c: Serious problem due to lack of communication in camps/camp-like settings

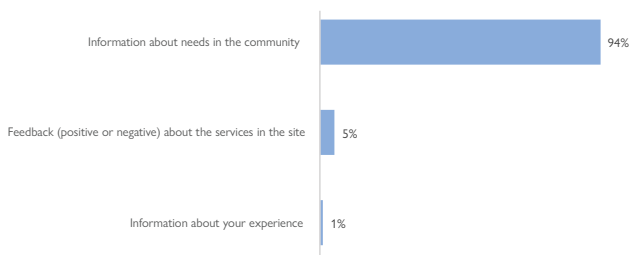


Figure 33d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

## Host Communities

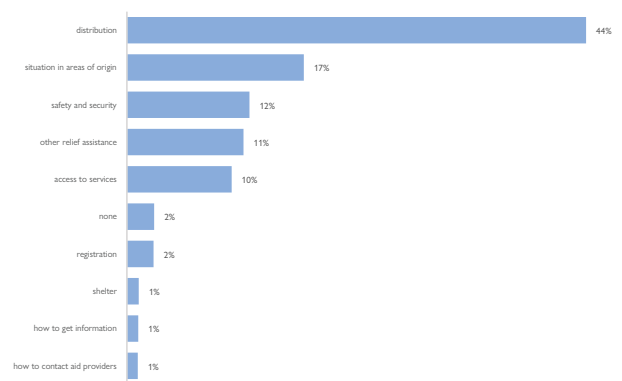


Figure 35a: Most important topic for IDPs

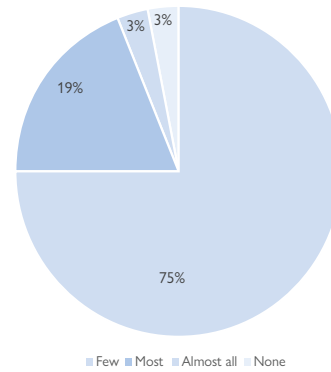


Figure 35b: Access to functioning radio in host communities

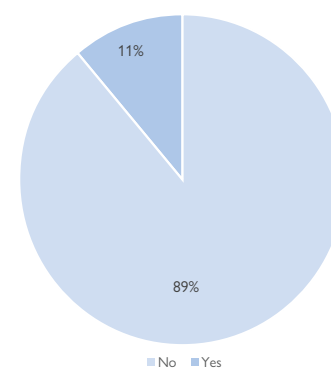


Figure 35c: Serious problem due to lack of communication in host communities

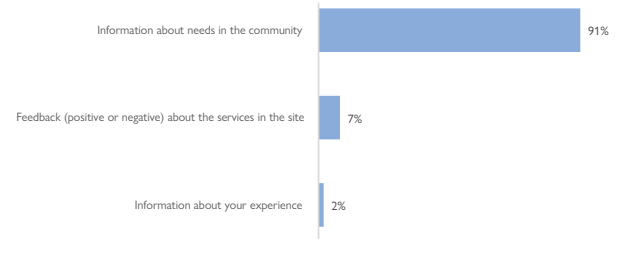


Figure 35d: Types of information willing to share with aid organizations

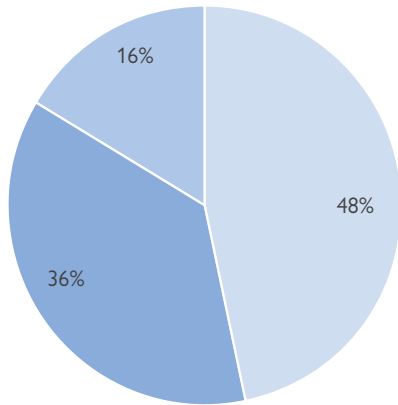
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# LIVELIHOOD



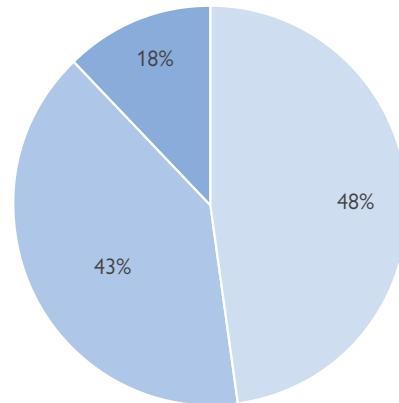
## Camps/camp-like settings



■ No access ■ Access on-site ■ Access off-site

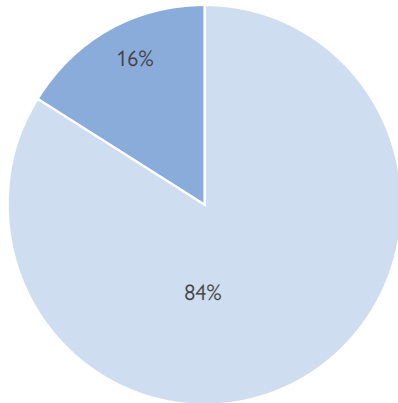
Figure 37a: Access to livelihood support camps/camp-like settings

## Host Communities



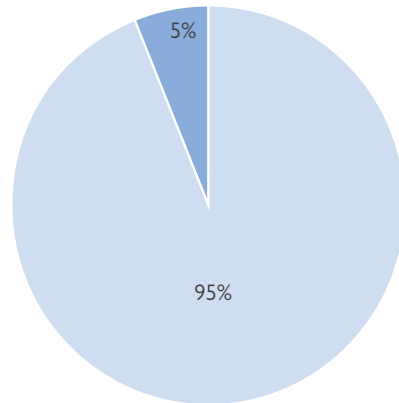
■ No access ■ Access on-site ■ Access off-site

Figure 39a: Access to livelihood support host community



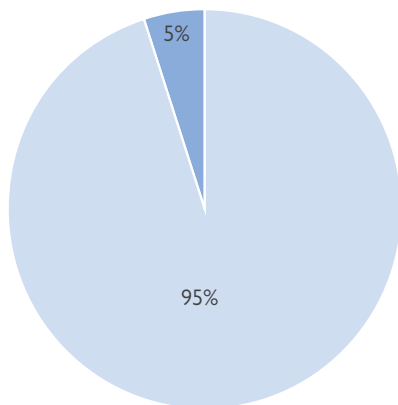
■ No ■ Yes

Figure 37b: Livestock on site camps/camp-like settings



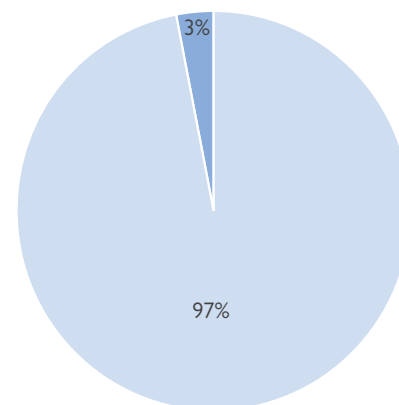
■ No ■ Yes

Figure 39b: Livestock on site camps/camp-like settings



■ No ■ Yes

Figure 37c: Sites with access to income generating activities camps/camp-like settings



■ No ■ Yes

Figure 39c: Sites with access to income generating activities camps/camp-like settings

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# PROTECTION



## Camps/camp-like settings

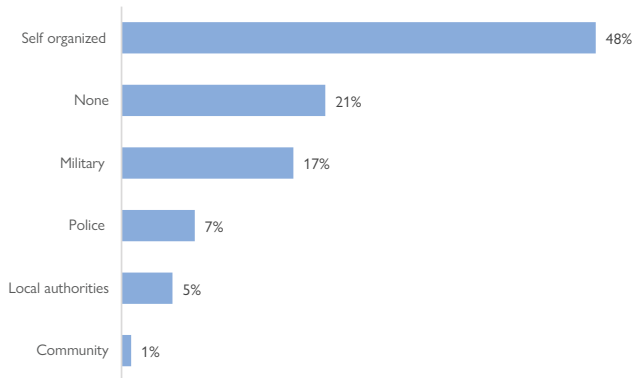


Figure 40a: Main security providers

## Host Communities

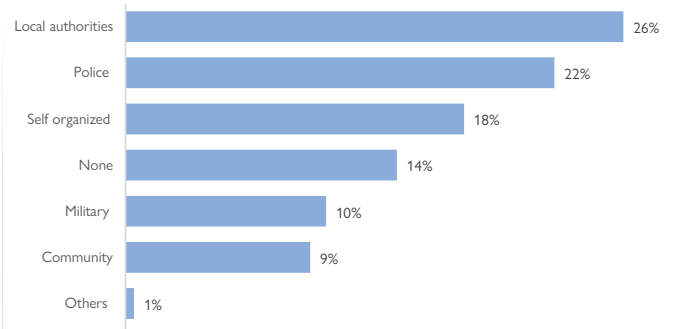


Figure 41a: Main security providers

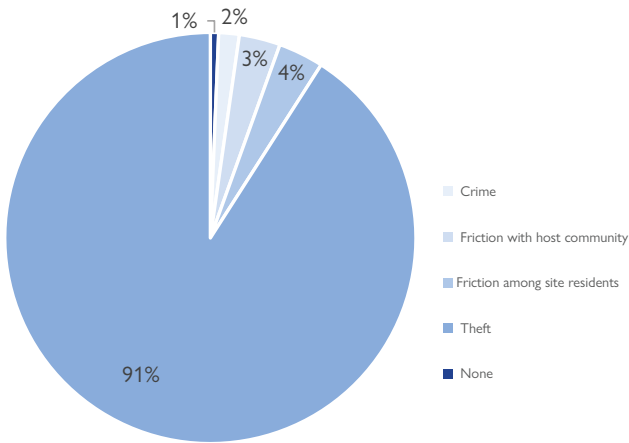


Figure 40b: Most common type of security incidents

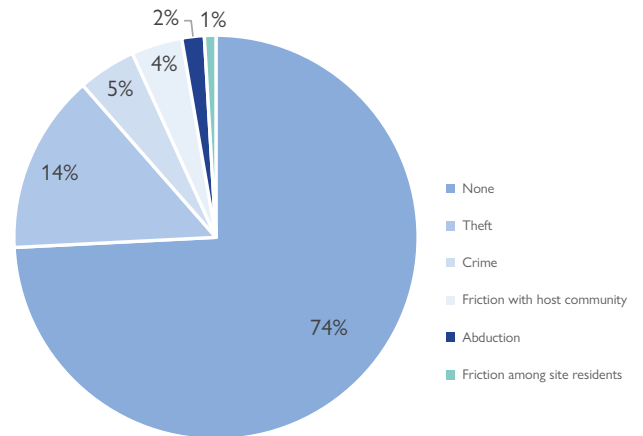


Figure 41b: Most common type of security incidents

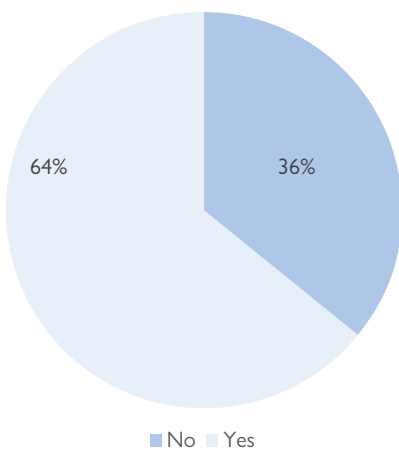


Figure 40c: Referral mechanism for incidents

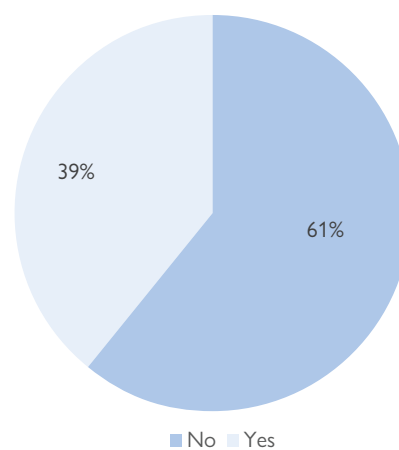


Figure 41c: Referral mechanism for incidents

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