

DTM Round 23
June 2018



NIGERIA

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report of the Round 23 Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve the understanding about the scope of internal displacements, returns and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of north-eastern Nigeria. The report covers the period of 28 May to 16 June, 2018 and reflects trends from the six states most affected by displacement: Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round 23 identified 1,918,508 individuals as being displaced in the affected states, representing a two per cent increase (or 37,310 people) in comparison to 1,881,198 people recorded in the last round of assessment that was published in April 2018. Prior to this, a six per cent increase (or 98,708 people) was recorded in the Round 22 assessment as against the number identified in Round 21 (published in February 2018). Though Round 23 shows a marginal increment, the increase carries on the upward trend in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded in recent months in northeast Nigeria.

To gain insights into the profiles of IDPs, interviews with five per cent of the identified IDP population — that is, 86,195 displaced persons — were conducted during this round of assessments. The information collated and analysed in this report includes the reasons for displacement, places of origin and dwelling types, mobility patterns, and unfulfilled needs of the displaced populations.

Additionally, site assessments were carried out in 2,388 sites, with the aim of better understanding the needs of the affected population. These sites included 282 camps and camp-like settings and 2,106 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. Site assessments included an analysis of sector-wide needs, including shelter and non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, security, communication and protection.

Given that the State of Borno is the most affected by conflict-related displacements, this report places a specific focus on data and analyses pertaining to it. Lastly, this report includes analyses on the increasing number of returnees and their shelter conditions.

BACKGROUND

The escalation of violence between all parties in 2014 resulted in mass displacement throughout north-eastern Nigeria. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM began implementing its DTM programme in September 2014, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme was and remains the provision of support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs and returnees in order to provide effective assistance to the affected population. In each round of assessment, staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society collate data in the field, including baseline information at Local Government Area and ward-levels, by carrying out detailed assessments in displacement sites, such as camps and collective centers, as well as in sites where communities were hosting IDPs at the time of the assessment.

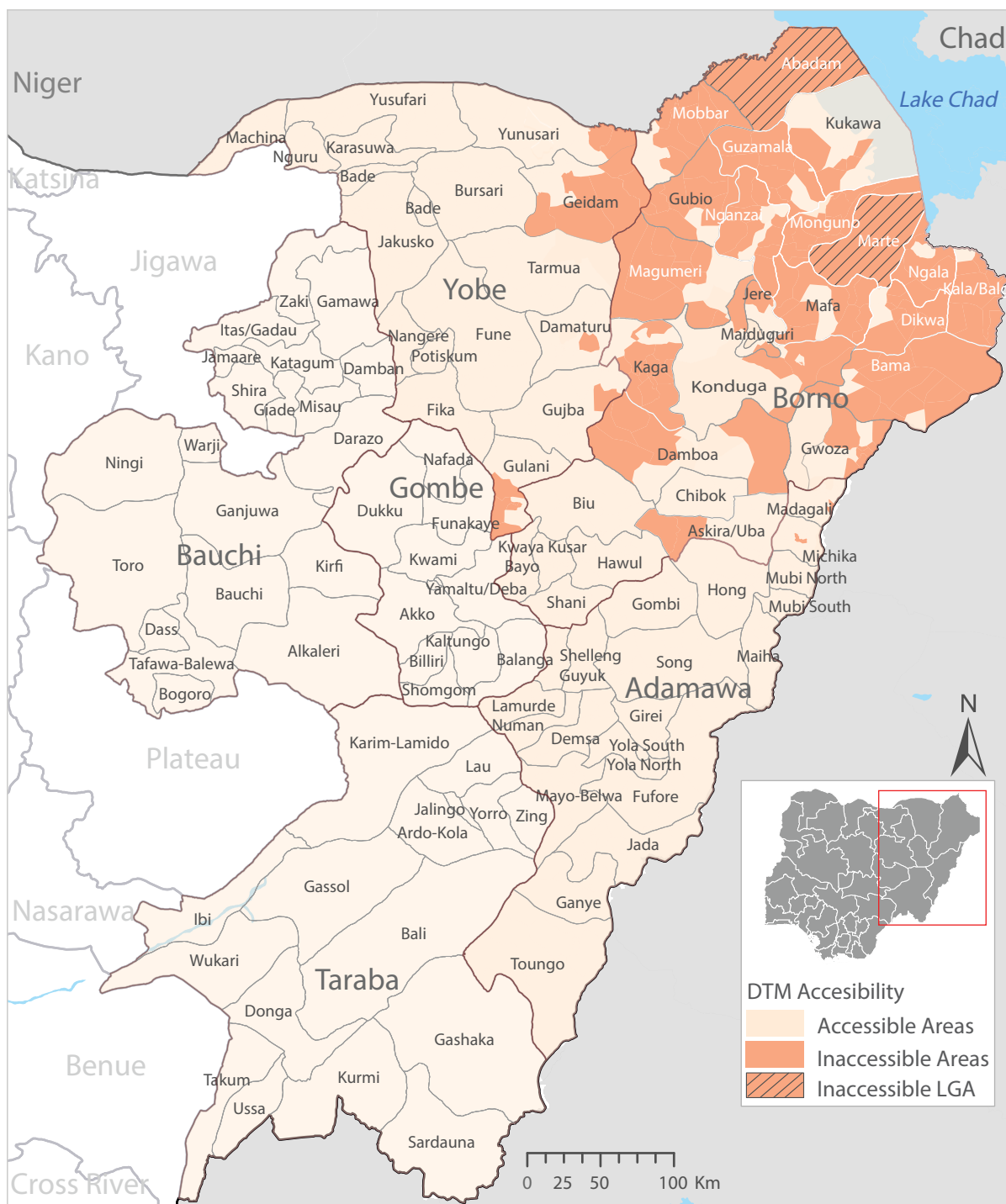
IOM's DTM programme is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Government of Germany. NEMA also makes financial contributions.



OVERVIEW: DTM ROUND 23 ASSESSMENTS

DTM assessments for Round 23 were conducted from 28 May to 16 June 2018 in 110 Local Government Areas (LGAs) or districts, in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states, covering 797 wards. Assessments were carried out in four additional wards as compared to the last round of assessments. However, assessments could not be conducted in another four previously assessed wards, resulting in no change in the cumulative total number of wards covered in Round 23. The fluctuation in accessibility is indicative of the continued volatile security situation on ground.

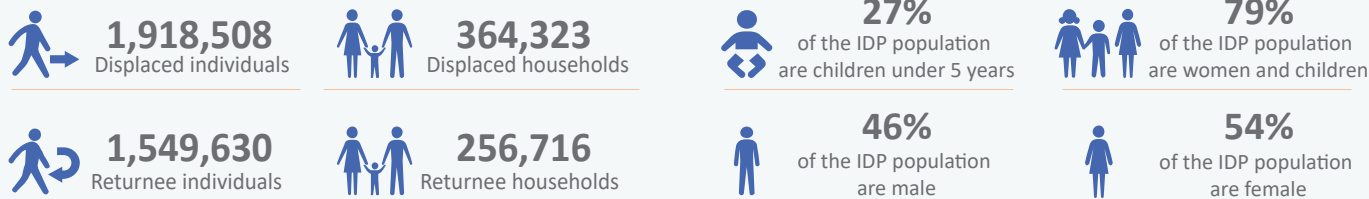
During Round 23, IOM extended its DTM coverage to one ward in Adamawa and three wards in Bauchi. In three wards in Adamawa (Wamblimi Tilli, Sina Kamale and Zah wards of Michika LGA), assessments were not carried out as displaced populations moved to their areas of origin in Mubi and Madagali LGAs. Communal clashes in Magu ward of Saradauna LGA in Taraba also prevented DTM teams from accessing the area for assessments.



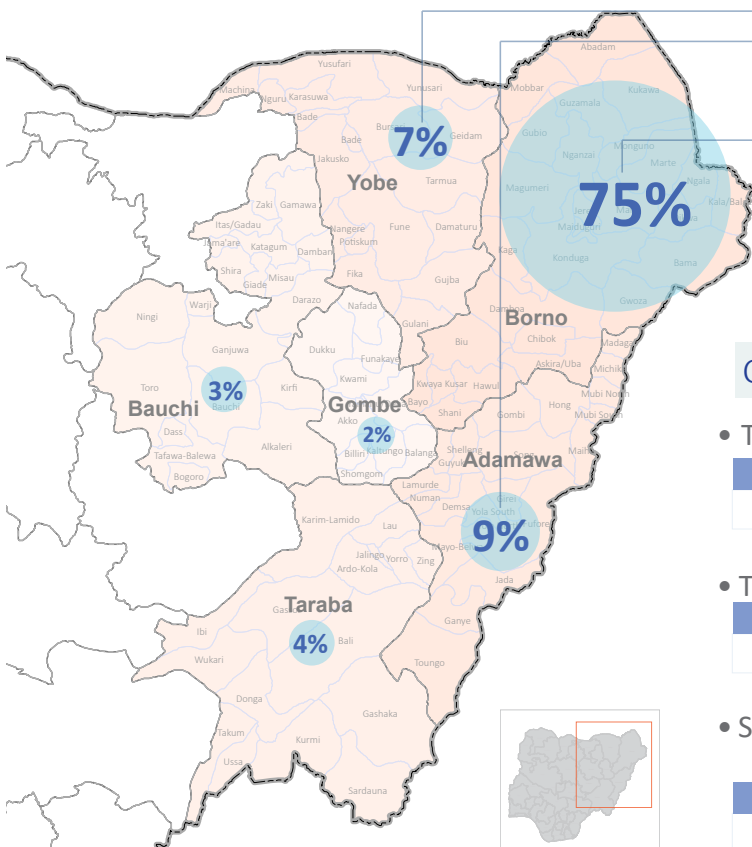
Map 1 : DTM accessibility map

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

ROUND 23 FIGURES



DTM COVERED STATES AND PERCENTAGE OF IDP POPULATION IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA



- Largest IDP populations are located in **Borno**, **Adamawa** and **Yobe**

- 94%** of displacements were due to the ongoing conflict in Northeast Nigeria

CHANGE IN FIGURES (APRIL to JUNE 2018)

- Total number of identified IDPs increased by **2%**

	DTM Round 22	DTM Round 23	Change
	1,881,198	1,918,508	+37,310 ↑

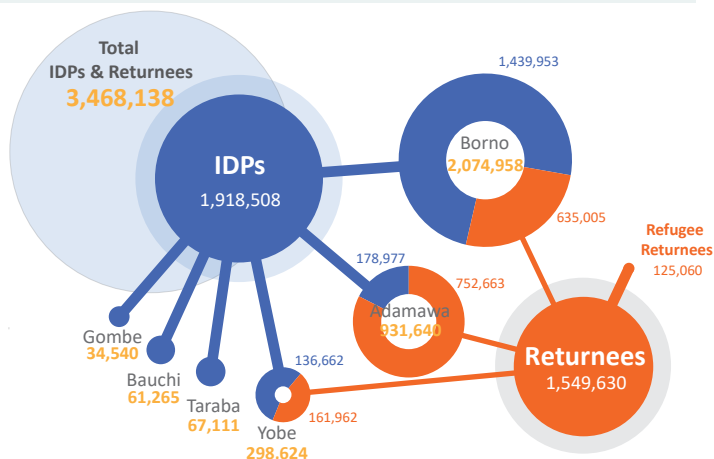
- The number of identified returnees increased by **8%**

	DTM Round 22	DTM Round 23	Change
	1,441,099	1,549,630	+108,531 ↑

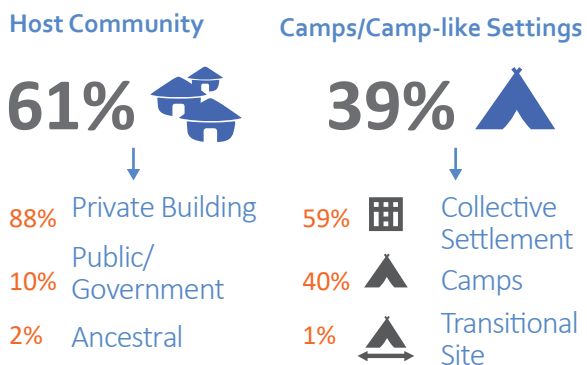
- Survey of unmet needs showed that food remains the predominant need in majority (**71%**) of IDP sites

	DTM Round 22	DTM Round 23	Change
	73%	71%	-2 PPT

IDPs AND RETURNEES CASELOAD PROFILING



TYPE OF DISPLACEMENT SETTINGS



1. BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTHEAST NIGERIA

As of 16 June 2018, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 1,918,508 individuals (364,323 households), representing a minor increase of two per cent (37,310 people) in comparison to 1,881,198 individuals recorded in Round 22 published in April 2018.

Though the recent increase is marginal, it is in line with the upward trend in the number of IDPs recorded in recent months. Notably, a five per cent increase was observed from December 2017 to February 2018, followed by a six per cent increase from February to April (*Figure 1*). Displacement levels now are comparable with January 2017 levels, showing that while returns are occurring, major displacements continue.

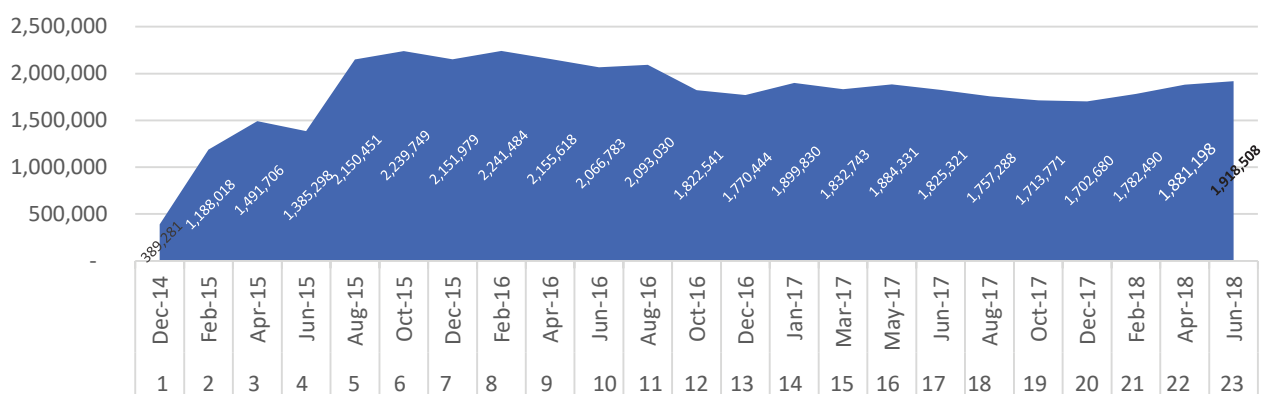


Figure 1: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

The upward trend came on the heels of a steady dip that was noted between May and December 2017 (Rounds 16 to 20). The increase in the identified number of IDPs is attributable to continued military operations, people living under the control of Boko Haram, arrival of Nigerians from neighboring countries into situations of secondary displacement, as well as communal clashes.

Table 1 shows changes in IDP figures by state. Borno state, the most affected state in north-eastern Nigeria, continues to host the highest number of IDPs, 1,439,953, individuals, an increase of 1% (18,353 persons) since the last round of assessment in April.

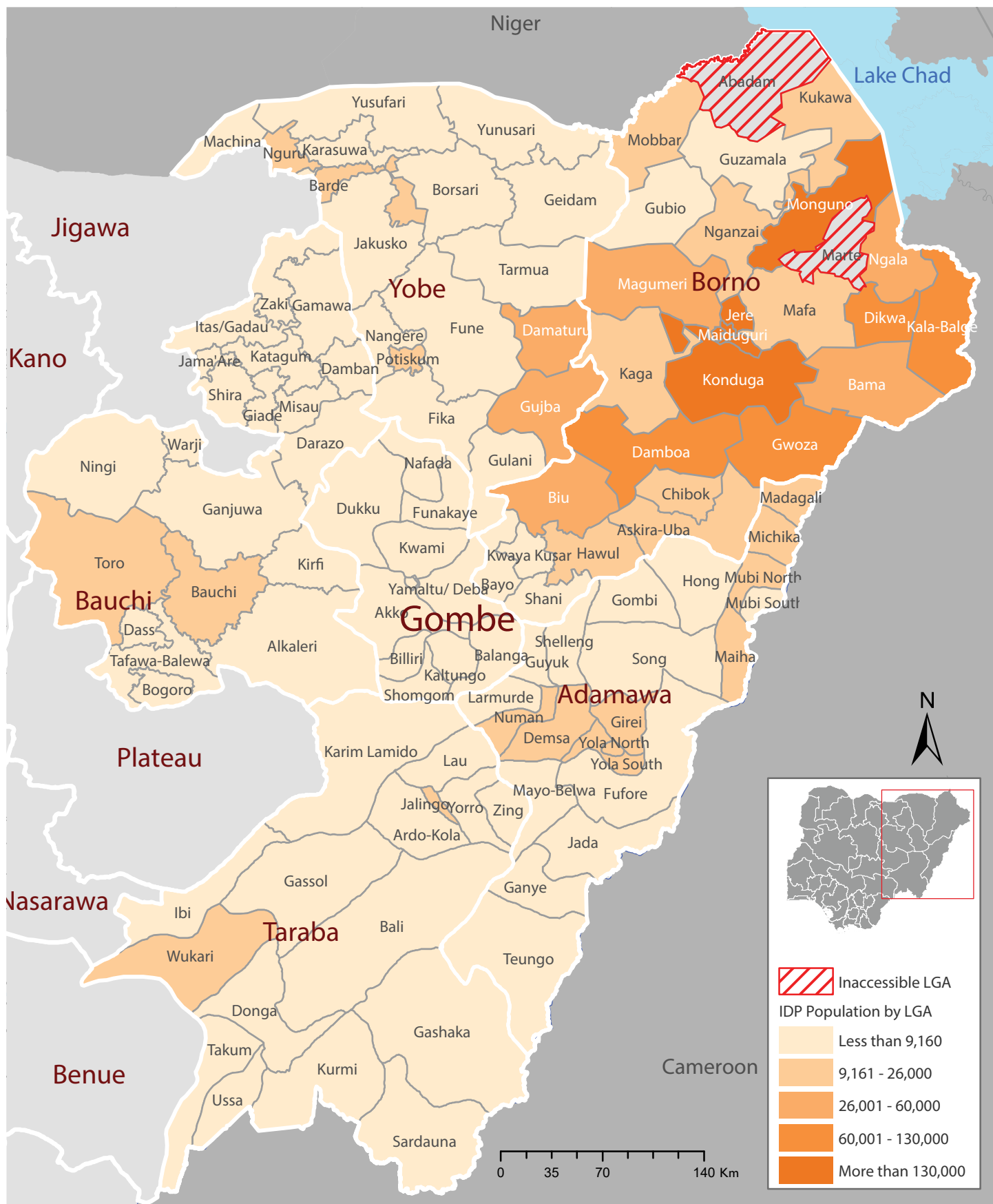
State	Round 22 (April 2018)	Round 23 (June 2018)	Change
ADAMAWA	173,152	178,977	5,825 ↑
BAUCHI	61,055	61,265	210 ↑
BORNO	1,421,600	1,439,953	18,353 ↑
GOMBE	35,274	34,540	-734 ↓
TARABA	65,208	67,111	1,903 ↑
YOBE	124,909	136,662	11,753 ↑
Total	1,881,198	1,918,508	37,310 ↑

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state

Adamawa, with 178,977 IDPs, hosts the second highest number of displaced persons, followed by Yobe with 136,662 IDPs. In Taraba, Bauchi and Gombe 67,111 IDPs, 61,265 IDPs and 34,540 IDPs were counted respectively. Gombe was the only state which witnessed a decrease in the number of IDPs, as demonstrated in *Table 1*.

In Borno, the highest increase was observed in Dikwa LGA where the number went up from 60,448 to 72,426, an increase of 11,978 (or 19.8%). This is primarily due to Dikwa being a Force Operation Base (FOB) used by the military for the screening of new arrivals. The other LGA with a high increase in the number of displaced persons was Gwoza which saw an increment of 9,402, taking the number of IDPs to 102,451. The key reason was movement due to improved road conditions, while the influx from Adamawa was triggered by fear of attacks at some locations and poor living conditions in the place of origin. Bama is the other key LGA that recorded a significant increase in numbers of displaced persons from 48,314 to 52,911 (up by 4,597) as a result of new arrivals from Cameroon (through Banki and Kirawa) and military screening centres.

The second biggest change in numbers among all LGAs in Borno was noted in the state capital of Maiduguri where 11,856 IDPs left to return to their places of origin due to improved accessibility, especially in Bama and Gwoza LGAs. In spite of the reduction, Maiduguri M.C. continues to host the highest number of displaced persons at 249,622 IDPs.



Map 2: Severity map for LGA-level displacement

1B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A detailed and representative overview of age and sex breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample of 86,195 persons, representing five per cent of the recorded IDP population in the six most affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe. The results are depicted in *Figures 2 and 3* below. The average number of people per household was five individuals.

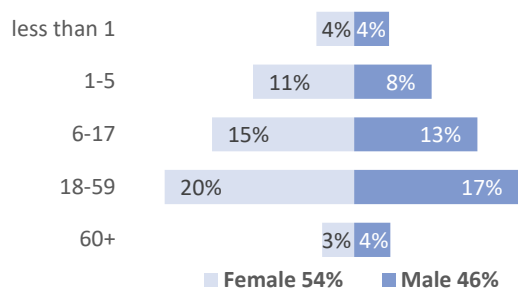


Figure 2: IDP population by age groups and gender



Figure 3: Percentage of IDP population by age groups

1C: REASON FOR DISPLACEMENT

The ongoing conflict in northeast Nigeria continues to be the main reason for displacement (94%), followed by community clashes which led to the displacement of six per cent of the interviewed individuals. *Figure 5* provides an overview of the reasons for displacement by state.

CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Ongoing conflict	94.1%
Community clashes	5.8%
Natural disasters	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Figure 4: Percentage of IDPs by reason of displacement

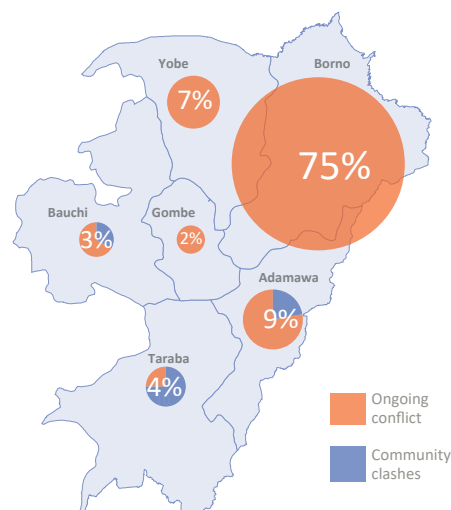


Figure 5: Percentage of IDPs in Northeast Nigeria, by state and cause of displacement

1D: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Seven per cent of IDPs stated 2018 as their year of displacement. The majority of interviewed individuals (25 per cent) pointed to 2016 as their year of displacement. This is another indicator of how displacements have been continuing over time. *Figure 6* provides details on the year of displacement of IDPs, disaggregated by state.

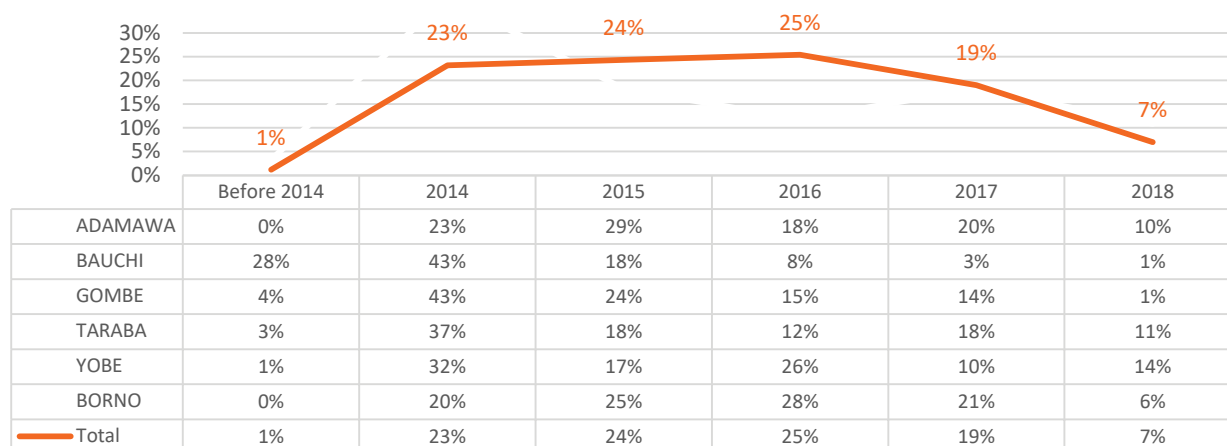


Figure 6: Year of arrival of IDPs

1E: MOBILITY

Camps and camp-like settings: As per the assessments conducted in displacement sites (camps and camp-like settings), the majority of assessed IDPs (61%) have been displaced once. Thirty-two per cent reported to have been displaced two times, with Taraba State accounting for the highest proportion (47%) of IDPs who have been displaced twice. Six per cent reported that they have been displaced three times, while one per cent reported to have been displaced up to four times.

It is worth noting that the majority (90 per cent) of IDPs in displacement sites have intentions of returning to their places of origin given favorable circumstances.

Forty-three per cent of IDPs residing in displacement sites stated that improved security was the main pull factor for their intention to return, followed by access to land (19%) and access to better services (18%).

Host communities: Seventy-five per cent of IDPs living within host communities have been displaced only once, while a quarter has been displaced more than once. Twenty-one per cent reported to have been displaced two times – with this figure being 32 per cent for Borno. Three per cent of the assessed population in all the evaluated states have been displaced three times and one per cent has been displaced four times.

In comparison to people living in displacement sites, a lower percentage (77%) of displaced people residing with host communities intended to go back to their places of origin. For those with no intentions to return, damages to their houses was cited as their main reason for remaining in the displacement sites.

Thirty-two per cent of IDPs cited an improved security situation as the main reason for wanting to return, followed by access to better services (32%) and access to land (18%). These figures were similar in the last round of assessment that was conducted in April 2018.

1F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Borno State which currently hosts seventy-five percent (1,439,953 IDPs) of all IDPs in northeast Nigeria, has also been noted as the place of origin for the majority (84%) of the displaced in Nigeria's northeast region. Adamawa and Yobe were each reported by six per cent as being their state of origin. Other states of origin include Taraba (2.8%), Plateau (0.7%), Benue (0.4%), Bauchi (0.3%) and Nasarawa (0.1%).

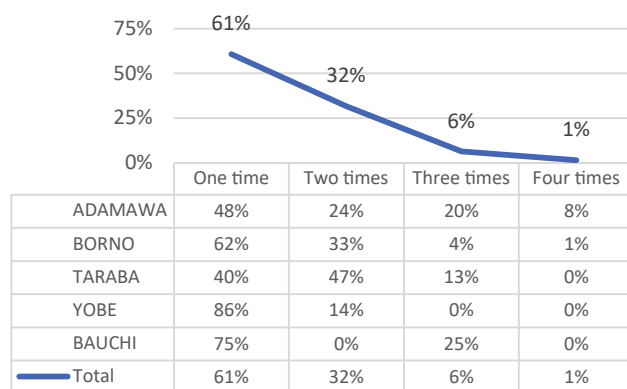


Figure 7: Frequency of displacement of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

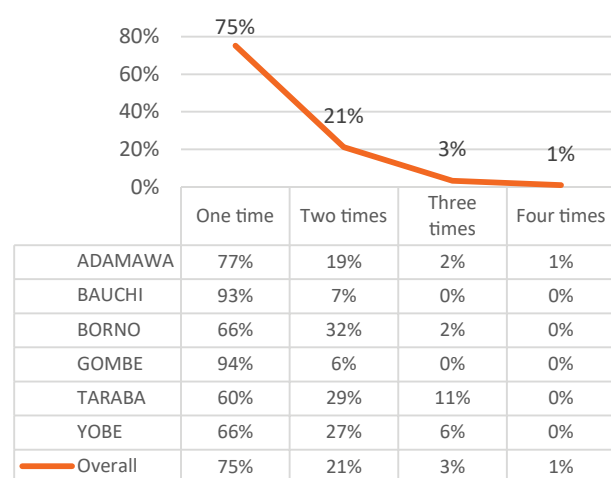


Figure 8: Frequency of displacement of IDPs by in host community

STATE OF ORIGIN	STATE OF RESETTLEMENT						TOTAL
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE	BORNO	
ADAMAWA	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%	74%
PLATEAU	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
TARABA	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%
YOBE	0%	0%	1%	0%	5%	0%	6%
KADUNA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
NASARAWA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
JIGAWA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BENUE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	9%	3%	2%	4%	7%	75%	100%

Table 2: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement - note: States with a total of 0% have only very few IDPs recorded for the combination of States of origin and resettlement.

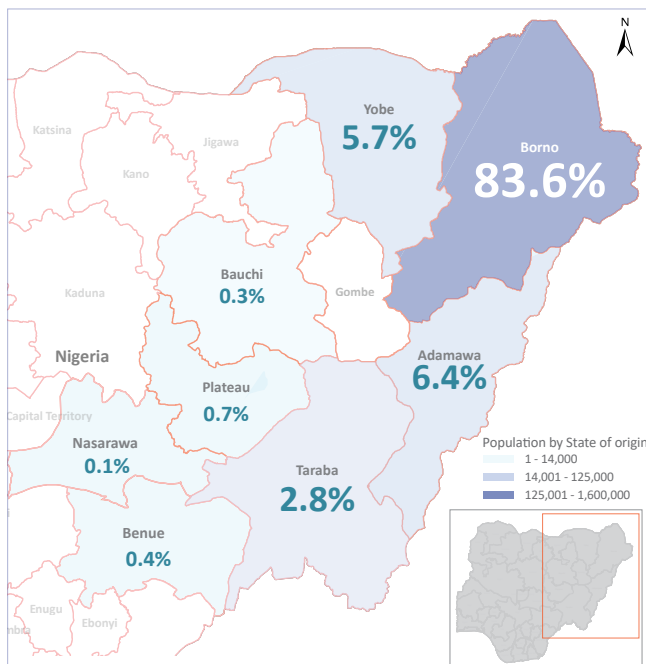


Figure 9: State of origin of IDPs

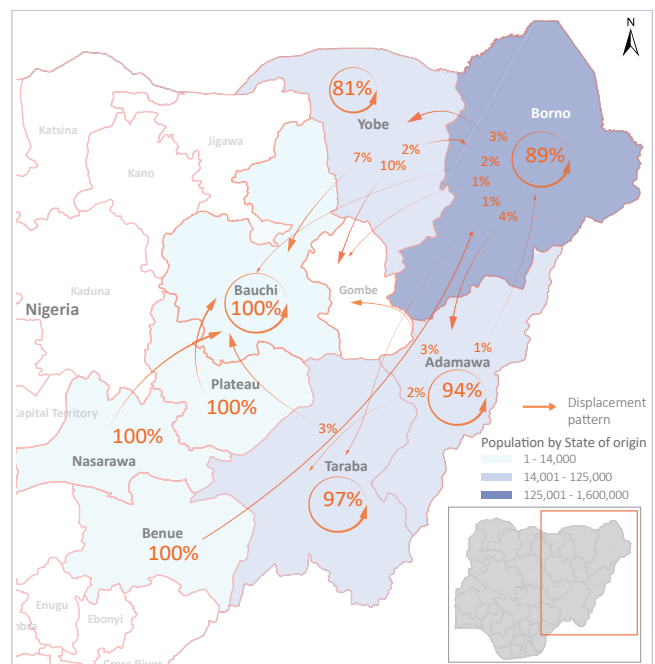


Figure 10: Origin of IDPs and location of displacement

Most of the displaced persons, as can be seen in *Figure 10*, are displaced within their own state. Further, in 21 per cent of the wards assessed, there are IDPs originating from the same LGA. This results in thirty-one per cent of the IDPs currently living in the LGAs where their habitual place of residence was before the displacement.

1G: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF THE DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Sixty-one per cent of all IDPs were living in host communities (*Figure 11*), indicating no change from Round 22 assessments carried out in April 2018. Out of all the six states, Borno is the only state where the percentage of displaced people residing in sites equaled the number residing with host communities. In all other states, people living with host communities far outnumbered those in camps and camp-like settings.

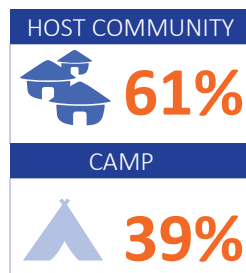


Figure 11: IDP settlement type

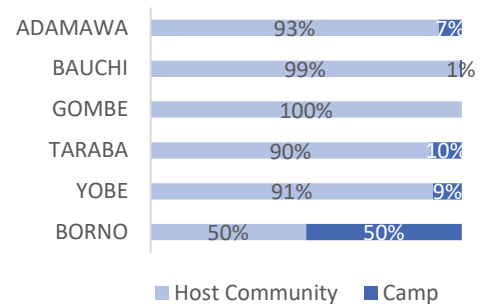


Figure 12: IDP settlement type by state

1H: UNMET NEEDS IN IDP SETTLEMENTS

In a survey conducted among 28,738 displaced persons, food was the main unmet need cited by 71 per cent of those surveyed. This is a slight decrease from 73 per cent of IDPs who had cited food as their main need in April 2018. As demonstrated in *Table 3*, the need for food has been consistently high over the last few rounds. Fifteen per cent cited non-food items (NFIs) as their most unmet need and six per cent identified shelter. These results are consistent with the observed trend during previous assessments.

DT M Round	Security	Water for washing and cooking	Sanitation and Hygiene	Drinking water	Medical services	Shelter	NFI	Food
Round 20	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	8%	14%	69%
Round 21	1%	0%	1%	2%	5%	8%	13%	70%
Round 22	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	13%	73%
Round 23	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	6%	15%	71%

Table 3: Trend of main needs of IDPs (round 20 and 23)

2. SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

2A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round 23 site assessments were conducted in 2,388 sites. These sites included 282 camps and camp-like settings, as well as 2,106 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. The percentage of people residing in camps and camp-like settings (39%) remained unchanged from the last round of assessment carried out in April 2018.

State	Camps/Camp-like Settings			Host Communities			Total number of IDPs	Total number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
ADAMAWA	13,383	25	9%	165,594	446	21%	178,977	471
BAUCHI	417	4	1%	60,848	353	17%	61,265	357
BORNO	720,490	224	79%	719,463	454	22%	1,439,953	678
GOMBE			0%	34,540	210	10%	34,540	210
TARABA	6,805	15	5%	60,306	228	11%	67,111	243
YOBE	12,666	14	5%	123,996	415	20%	136,662	429
Total	753,761	282	100%	1,164,747	2,106	100%	1,918,508	2,388

Table 4: Number of sites and IDPs by settlement type and state

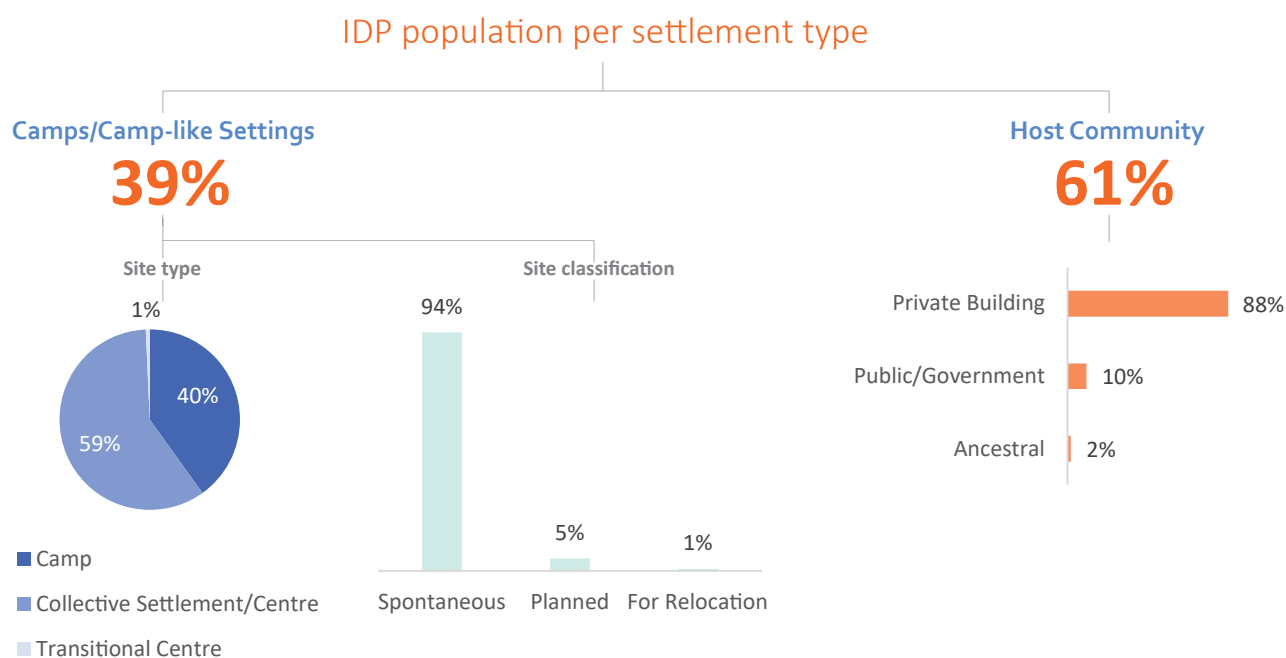


Figure 13: Classification of IDP settlements

Camps and camp-like settings: Out of the 282 displacement sites, 59 per cent (down from 60% in April and 62% in February) were classified as collective settlements or centers. Forty per cent (up from 39% in April) were categorized as camps and one per cent were classified as transitional centers. The corresponding percentages for the former two categories in Borno were similar, with 39 per cent of sites being categorized as camps and 60 per cent as collective settlements/centers. Almost all camps were spontaneous (94%), while five per cent were planned and nearly one per cent was earmarked for relocation. Similarly, in Borno, 94 per cent were spontaneous sites.

Site management support was provided in 115 (41%) of the 282 displacement sites assessed. WASH support was provided in 82 per cent of sites. Shelter support was available in 91 per cent (up from 90%) of sites and education support in 69 per cent (up from 66%), while livelihood support was found in nearly all sites. No food support was provided in 11 per cent (same as last assessment conducted in April) of sites, while six per cent of sites did not receive protection support. Figure 15 depicts the different types of site management authorities, with most of the sites (59%, down from 66% in the April assessment) lacking a managing agency

No food support was provided in 11 per cent (up from 10%) of sites, while five per cent of sites did not receive protection support. Figure 15 depicts the different types of site management authorities, with most of the sites (66%) lacking any (Figure 14).

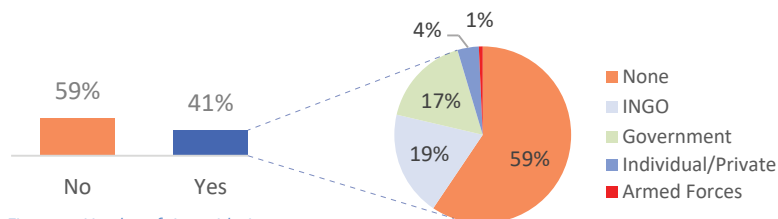


Figure 14: Number of sites with site management agency

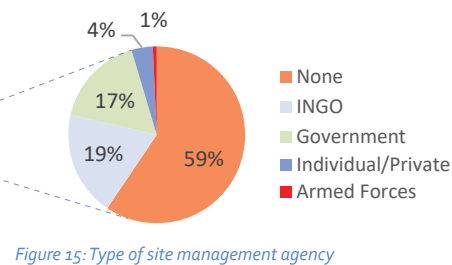
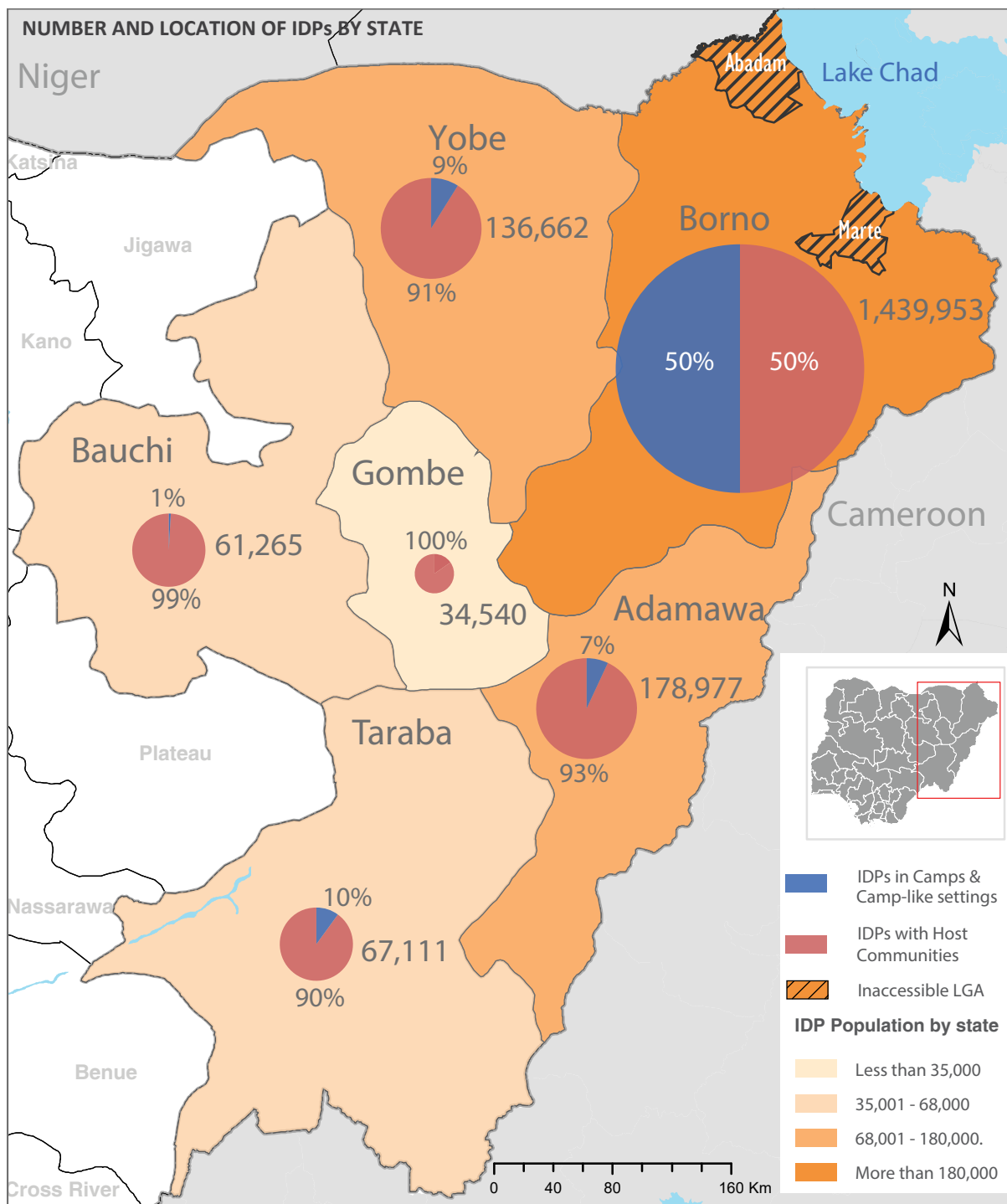


Figure 15: Type of site management agency

Host communities: Of the 2,084 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities, 88 per cent (down from 90% during the last round of assessment) were private buildings, 10 per cent were public/government-owned buildings, and two per cent were ancestral homes of extended family members.



Map 3: Number and location of IDPs by state

2B: SECTOR ANALYSIS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



Camp coordination and camp management support was established in fifty-five per cent of camps and camp-like settings, either in the form of a camp-governance structure or through a camp management committee. Site management agencies (such as site facilitation by humanitarian partners and the existence of camp-governance structures) were present in 59 per cent of sites assessed in the Round 23 of DTM assessments.

Registration activities were ongoing in 230 camps and camp-like settings (82% of all assessed sites, and hosting a total of 144,699 households), while no registration exercises had been implemented in 52 camps which host 8,350 households.

Natural hazard risks, such as exposure to storms with the onset of rainy season, flood and fire, were assessed for 68 camps hosting 39,992 displaced persons. For the majority of the sites, the primary method of waste disposal is burning (201 sites - 71%), and the use of a garbage pit (36 camps), while 45 sites had no waste disposal system in place.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)



Camps and camp-like settings: Camps and camp-like settings presented a variety of shelter conditions while prevalent features could be observed in some sites. The most common types of shelter identified in camps and camp-like settings were emergency shelters in 41 per cent of sites, followed by self-made/makeshift shelters in 36 per cent of sites. Other shelter types included schools (8% of sites), government buildings (8% of sites), individual houses (4% of sites), community shelters (2% of sites) and health facilities (1% of sites).

When analyzing the specific shelter needs of IDPs in camps, it is noted that out of the total 282 camps and camp-like settings, some households are living without shelter in 16 sites (hosting a total of 14,650 families) in the states of Borno (15 sites) and Taraba (1 site). In those camps, the number of families in need of shelter reaches up to 24 percent of the total number of IDPs on site.

Additionally, households in 207 sites are living in makeshift shelters. In 67 of these sites, a proportion larger than 75 percent of the total IDPs on site is living in makeshift shelters.

In 173 sites, there are households living in emergency shelter structures provided by humanitarian actors. Of these, 51 sites have more than 75 percent of IDPs on site who live in these emergency shelters.

Various shelter needs in 257 sites hosting 149,030 families were observed, with the most reported required shelter materials being tarpaulin, timber/wood and roofing sheets.

Out of all the 282 assessed sites, the most needed NFI items are blankets/mats in 52% of the sites, followed by kitchen sets in 18% of the sites and mosquito nets in 16% of sites.

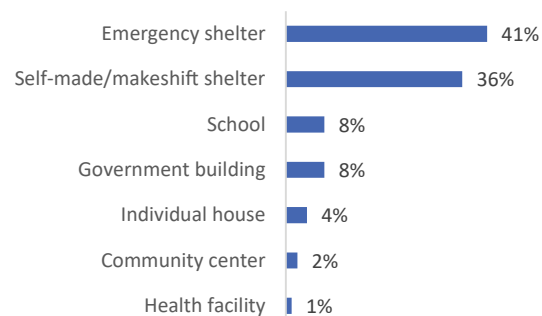


Figure 16: Types of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

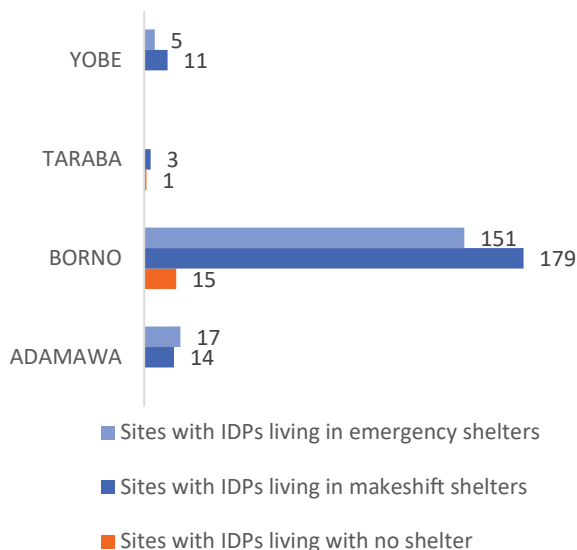


Figure 17: Number of sites per state with IDPs with no shelter and those living in emergency and makeshift shelters



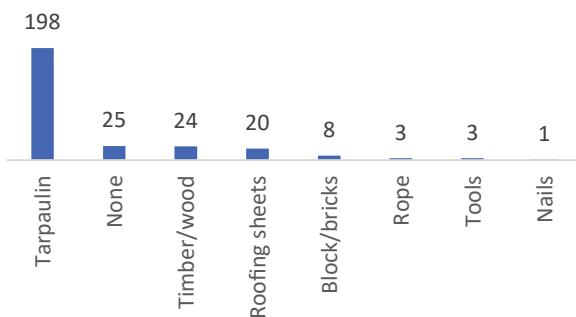


Figure 18: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

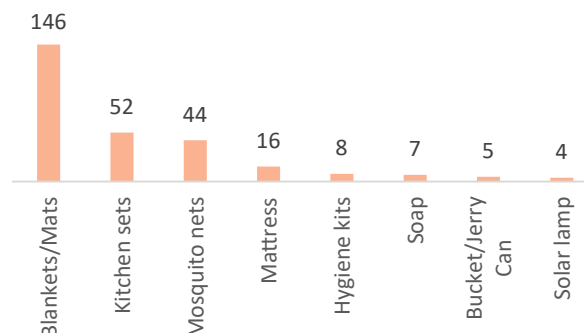


Figure 19: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

Host Communities: This round of assessment identified 2,106 host communities, with host family homes being the most common type of shelter for IDPs in those communities. This was the case in 1,930 locations hosting 183,907 households. Other types of shelter observed included individual houses (in 132 sites hosting 20,109 households), makeshift shelters (in 29 sites including 4,794 households), emergency shelters (in 10 sites hosting 1,543 households), government buildings in 3 sites hosting 373 households, and one health facility hosting 513 households and a school holding 35 households.

In analyzing the shelter needs in host communities, it was noted that in 117 assessed locations, hosting 5,329 households, a number of IDPs were lacking shelter.

773 sites, hosting 96,507 households, included IDPs living in makeshift shelter. In 728 of these sites less than 50 percent of IDPs were living in makeshift shelter.

237 sites, hosting 16,105 households, include IDPs living in emergency shelters. For 195 of these sites, less than a quarter of IDPs at that location lives in emergency shelters.

1,730 (82%) sites, hosting 180,080 IDP in host communities, have indicated the need for specific shelter items. Among them, 456 sites (22%) need foremost roofing sheets, followed by timber/wood in 448 location sites hosting 39,652 households. Tarpaulin was the third most needed shelter item in 360 sites hosting 58,224 households. 376 sites hosting 31,194 households had no need for shelter items at the time of the assessment.

Of all the 2,106 sites assessed, the highest need in terms of NFI items was blankets/mats, as observed in 744 sites (35%) hosting 79,158 households, followed by mosquito nets in 491 sites (23%) hosting 51,170 households and mattresses in 327 sites (16%) hosting 18,261 households.

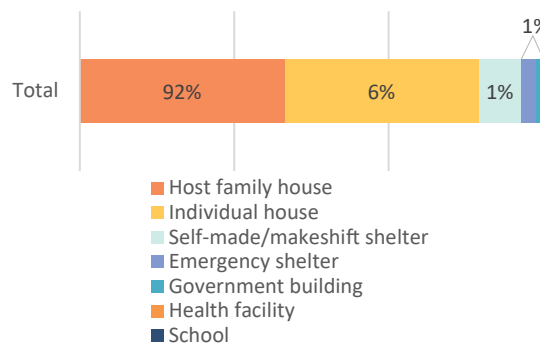


Figure 20: Types of shelter in host community sites

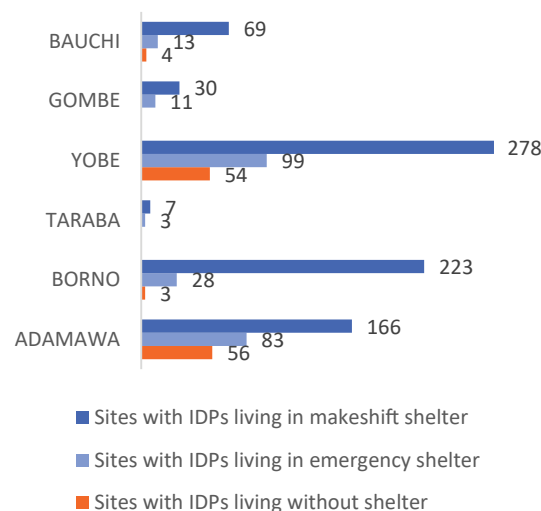


Figure 21: Number of host community sites with IDPs living with no shelter, and those in emergency and makeshift shelters

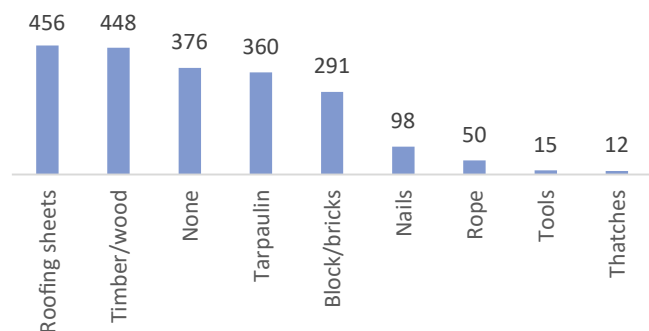


Figure 22: Number of host community sites with most needed type of shelter material

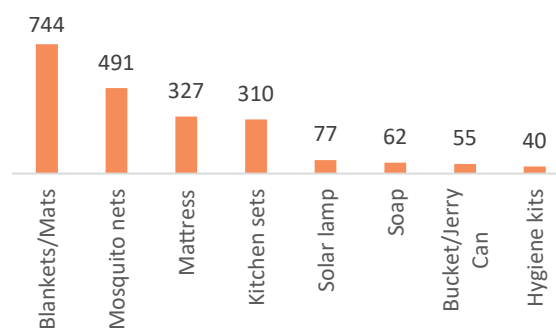


Figure 23: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



WATER SOURCES

Camps and camp-like settings: Piped water continued to be the main source of water in Round 23 of DTM assessment in 56 per cent of sites (up from 53%), followed by hand pumps in 26 per cent (down from 31%), water trucks in 9 per cent, protected wells in 4 per cent and unprotected wells in 3 per cent of sites. With the spread of the Cholera disease as rainy season sets in, the latter is of pressing concern.

In Yobe, where the ongoing Cholera outbreak first started, piped water was the main source of drinking water in 86 per cent (up from 60%) of sites, followed by hand pumps (7%) and water trucks in 7 per cent of sites. In Borno, where cholera is a recurring threat, the main source of drinking water was piped water in 61 per cent of sites (up from 60%), followed by hand pumps in 26 per cent (down from 29%) of sites and water trucks in 10 per cent of sites.

Overall, in 82 per cent of sites (up from 81%) the main water source was located on-site and at a walking distance of less than 10 minutes. In Borno, the main source of water was on-site and required less than a 10 minutes' walk in 81 per cent of sites (Table 5).

Water sources had been improved in 58 per cent (down from 61%) of all assessed sites (Table 6). Similarly, they had been improved in 59 per cent (down from 62%) of sites in Borno.

As illustrated in Table 7, the majority of site residents did not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water, with 91 per cent (minor decrease from 92%) not differentiating in all states and almost all IDPs in Borno (96%, down from 98%) not differentiating.

In half of the displacement sites, the average amount of water available per person per day was 10 to 15 liters, in 22 per cent (same figure as in Round 22) of sites five to 10 liters of water were available per person per day and the available quantity of water was above 15 liters per person in 26 per cent of sites assessed. The picture in Borno more or less reflected the overall scenario (Table 8). Drinking water was potable in 90 per cent (down from 92%) of sites with Borno still faring relatively better at 96 per cent (same as last round of assessment in April 2018).

	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)
ADAMAWA	4%	0%	96%
BORNO	17%	2%	81%
TARABA	27%	27%	47%
YOBE	7%	0%	93%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	16%	3%	82%

Table 6: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

	<5 ltr	>15 ltr	10 - 15 ltr	5 - 10 ltr
ADAMAWA	0%	28%	52%	20%
BORNO	1%	22%	56%	20%
TARABA	13%	40%	0%	47%
YOBE	0%	57%	7%	36%
BAUCHI	0%	25%	50%	25%
OVERALL	2%	26%	50%	22%

Table 8: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Unlike the scenario in camps and camp-like settings, in sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, hand-pumps are the main source of water (53 per cent of sites). In 22 per cent of sites (20% in Round 22), piped water was the main source of drinking water, followed by protected wells and unprotected wells in 10 per cent of sites respectively. Water trucks were the main water sources in three per cent of sites while ponds and lakes were the main water sources in 1 per cent of sites respectively.

The scenario differed in Borno, where piped water was the main source in 46 per cent of assessed sites, followed by hand-pumps in 32 per cent of sites and unprotected wells in 13 per cent of sites.

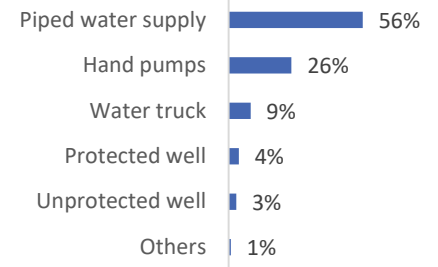


Figure 24: Main water sources in camps/camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	56%	44%
BORNO	41%	59%
TARABA	67%	33%
YOBE	7%	93%
BAUCHI	25%	75%
OVERALL	42%	58%

Table 5: Percentage of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	60%	40%
BORNO	96%	4%
TARABA	80%	20%
YOBE	71%	29%
BAUCHI	100%	0%
OVERALL	91%	9%

Table 7: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

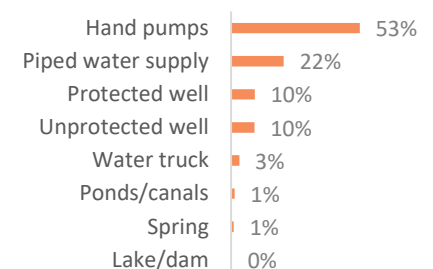


Figure 25: Main water sources in host communities

The main source of water was on-site and less than a 10 minute walk in 74 per cent (up from 72%) of sites. In 13 per cent of sites, water was off-site, but less than a 10 minute walk. In seven per cent of sites, water was available off-site and at a distance of more than a 10 minutes' walk and in six per cent of sites, water was available on-site but at a distance of more than a 10 minutes' walk.

Water points had been improved in 78 per cent of all assessed sites, which is a marked improvement over the 57 per cent identified in the last round of assessment implemented in April 2018. In Yobe, 87 per cent of sites had improved water points (up from 70% identified in the last round of assessment), and in Borno, 78 per cent of sites had improved water points.

An increasing number of displaced persons in host communities are differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water; while only 20 per cent of residents differentiated between drinking and non-drinking water during the August 2017 round of assessment, this number increased to 45 per cent in December 2017, 48 per cent during the February 2018 round of assessment and 56 per cent in the April 2018 round of assessment. In Round 23, the most recent round of assessment, this percentage went down slightly to 44 per cent, but is still much greater than it was over six months ago. In Borno, the percentage went up from 18 per cent in April 2018 to 24 per cent in this current round of assessment (Table 11).

In 48 per cent (up from 45%) of sites, 10 to 15 liters of water were available per person per day; 30 per cent of sites reported access to more than 15 liters of water per person per day; and in 20 per cent of sites (down from 23%) five to 10 liters of water per person per day were available. In 43 per cent of sites, the amount of water available for IDPs living with host communities in Borno was between 10 and 15 liters per day (Table 12).

PERSONAL HYGIENE FACILITIES

Camps and camp-like settings: In 91 per cent of displacement sites (up from 89%), toilets were described as 'not hygienic', while toilets were reported to be in good condition in nine per cent of sites. In Yobe, all toilets were termed as not good/hygienic, while in Borno, 91 per cent were not hygienic.

Handwashing stations were found in 17 per cent of sites (down from 21% in last round of assessment) but three per cent of these stations did not have soap. Handwashing practice was observed in 22 per cent (down from 26%) of sites, although hygiene promotion campaigns had taken place in 68 per cent (the same as in the last round of assessment) of displacement sites.

Separate toilets for male and female IDPs were available in 39 per cent of sites; this figure was 41 per cent in Borno state. Similarly, in Yobe 36 per cent of sites had separate toilets for men and women, but 64% of these did not lock from inside.

In 71 per cent (up from 69%) of sites, waste was burned, and 16 per cent of the identified sites lacked a waste disposal mechanism. A garbage pit had been established in 13 per cent (down from 15%) of sites.

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	17%	83%
BORNO	22%	78%
TARABA	29%	71%
YOBE	12%	88%
BAUCHI	18%	82%
GOMBE	38%	62%
OVERALL	21%	79%

Table 10: Percentage of sites reporting improvement of water points in host communities

	Off-site (<10 mn)	Off-site (>10 mn)	On-site (<10 mn)	On-site (>10 mn)
ADAMAWA	14%	8%	67%	11%
BORNO	6%	1%	88%	5%
TARABA	34%	30%	31%	5%
YOBE	15%	5%	76%	4%
BAUCHI	11%	2%	83%	3%
GOMBE	4%	2%	82%	12%
OVERALL	13%	7%	74%	6%

Table 9: Distance to main water source in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	31%	69%
BORNO	76%	24%
TARABA	55%	45%
YOBE	73%	27%
BAUCHI	35%	65%
GOMBE	69%	31%
OVERALL	56%	44%

Table 11: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

	<5 ltr	>15 ltr	10 - 15 ltr	5 - 10 ltr
ADAMAWA	1%	15%	65%	19%
BORNO	1%	16%	58%	25%
TARABA	4%	41%	38%	18%
YOBE	1%	64%	26%	9%
BAUCHI	5%	27%	38%	30%
GOMBE	1%	21%	57%	21%
OVERALL	2%	30%	48%	20%

Table 12: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

	Good (Hygienic)	Not so good (Not hygienic)
ADAMAWA	12%	88%
BORNO	9%	91%
TARABA	0%	100%
YOBE	0%	100%
BAUCHI	25%	75%
OVERALL	9%	91%

Table 13: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

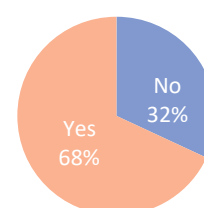


Figure 26: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion campaigns

Open defecation was observed in 37 per cent of sites, which is down from 38 per cent of sites in the previous reporting period, and functioning drainage systems were evident in only seven per cent (down from 12%) of the sites.

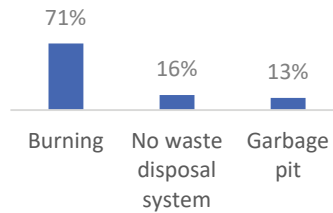


Figure 27: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Rates of access to clean toilets were lower in sites where IDPs were residing with host communities. In 97 per cent (up from 96%) of sites, toilets were rated as not hygienic, two per cent of sites had good toilets and the remaining one per cent were unusable.

Similarly, in the case of Borno, 99 per cent (up from 98%) of sites had toilets classified as ‘not hygienic’, while toilets were either hygienic or unusable in the remaining one per cent of sites (Table 15). Only six per cent (same as in last round of assessment) of sites had separate male and female toilets, five per cent had separate bathing areas and 17 per cent (up from 11%) of toilets could be locked from the inside.

Burning was the main method of garbage disposal among 62 per cent (up from 54%) of sites, 20 per cent had no waste disposal mechanism in place and 18 per cent had garbage pits.

No handwashing facilities were evidenced in 90 per cent of sites assessed. In six per cent of sites (up from 8%), hand washing stations were not equipped with soap. Consistent with the observed situation in camps and camp-like settings, the practice of hand washing was not observed in most sites (88%), although hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted in 28 per cent (down from 24%) of sites.

Open defecation was observed in 44 per cent (down from 46%) of sites overall, and in 54 per cent of sites, down from 61 per cent, in Borno.

Drainage was working in 12 per cent of sites (up from 10%).

FOOD AND NUTRITION



Camps and camp-like settings: 89 per cent of sites assessed in the current round had access to food on-site, which is consistent with the previous round conducted in April 2018 and with the round before that conducted in February 2018.

The percentage of sites with no access to food remained at six per cent, and five per cent of sites solely had access to food off-site. The situation across the state is shown in Figure 30.

Ninety-two per cent of displacement sites had access to markets (the same percentage as in the last round of assessment). The frequency of cash or voucher distribution was irregular in 60 per cent of sites (down from 72% in the last round of assessment), while it took place once a month in 28 per cent (a steep increase from the 17% reported in the previous assessment) and never took place in six per cent of sites (up from 4%). As shown in Table 17, in Borno, four per cent of sites (up from 2% in the last round of assessment) never received food or cash assistance.

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	56%	44%
BORNO	59%	41%
TARABA	80%	20%
YOBE	64%	36%
BAUCHI	100%	0%
OVERALL	61%	39%

Table 14: Availability of separate male and female toilet areas in camps/camp-like settings by state

	Good (Hygienic)	unusable	Not so good
ADAMAWA	2%	1%	97%
BORNO	1%	0%	99%
TARABA	7%	1%	92%
YOBE	2%	1%	97%
BAUCHI	1%	3%	97%
GOMBE	0%	1%	99%
OVERALL	2%	1%	97%

Table 15: Condition of toilets in host communities

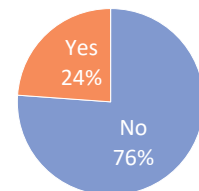


Figure 28: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion campaigns

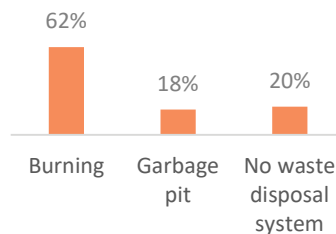


Figure 29: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	90%	10%
BORNO	97%	3%
TARABA	89%	11%
YOBE	89%	11%
BAUCHI	99%	1%
GOMBE	98%	2%
OVERALL	94%	6%

Table 16: Availability of separate male and female toilet areas in host communities by state

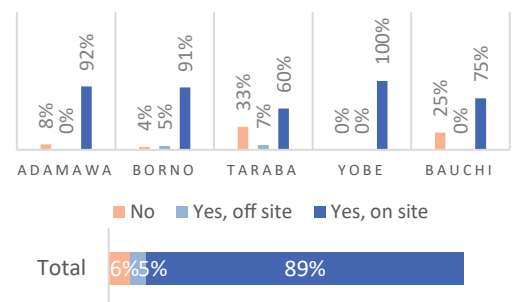


Figure 30: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

The most common means of obtaining food at 56 per cent of sites was cash (up from 55%), followed by food distribution (39%). Only three per cent of sites hosted IDPs who grew crops.

In 73 per cent of sites (down from 78% in the last round of assessment), screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported in 41 per cent (up from 39%) of sites, and no distribution of micronutrient powders was observed in 51 per cent of sites (down from 69%).

No supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 96 per cent of sites. Supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was found in 44 per cent (down from 51%). In 39 per cent of sites (down from 47%), counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was available.

Host Communities: Compared to the population in displacement sites, the number of individuals with access to food on-site continues to be lower for IDPs residing in host communities (*Figure 31*). 63 per cent of sites assessed had access to food on-site, this percentage was 74 per cent in Borno. Access to food on-site for IDPs residing in host communities has been increasing over the last two rounds (58 per cent in February 2018 and 60 per cent in the April round of assessment). In-line with the previous round, 23 per cent had access to food off-site and 14 per cent (down from 18%) had no access to food.

94 per cent of sites (a slight drop from the 95% in the last round of assessment in April 2018) had access to markets, although the frequency of obtaining food or cash vouchers was irregular in 76 per cent of sites (up from 73%). Food or cash voucher distribution took place once a month in eight per cent of sites (up from 7%), and never took place in 14 per cent of sites (down from 18%). No site received food or cash daily, and 77 per cent of sites in Borno (up from 70%) did not benefit from regular distribution (*Table 18*).

Cultivation was higher among IDPs living with host communities and was observed in 51 per cent of sites assessed. The situation in Borno closely mirrored the overall figures.

Malnutrition screening was reported in 35 per cent of assessed sites in host communities (up from 31%). Blanket supplementary feeding was not present in 77 per cent of sites (down from 78%), while supplementary feeding for lactating and pregnant women was missing in 82 per cent of sites (down from 85%). Supplementary feeding for the elderly was evidenced in one per cent of sites. Counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was not observed in 77 per cent of sites, though this was an improvement over the 84% of sites observed in the previous round of assessment that did not benefit from such sensitization. Micronutrient powder distribution was not observed in 78 per cent of sites.

	Every two weeks	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week
ADAMAWA	0%	80%	8%	4%	8%	0%
BORNO	0%	58%	4%	32%	5%	1%
TARABA	0%	60%	33%	0%	0%	7%
YOBE	0%	57%	0%	29%	7%	7%
BAUCHI	0%	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%
OVERALL	0%	60%	6%	28%	5%	1%

Table 17: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

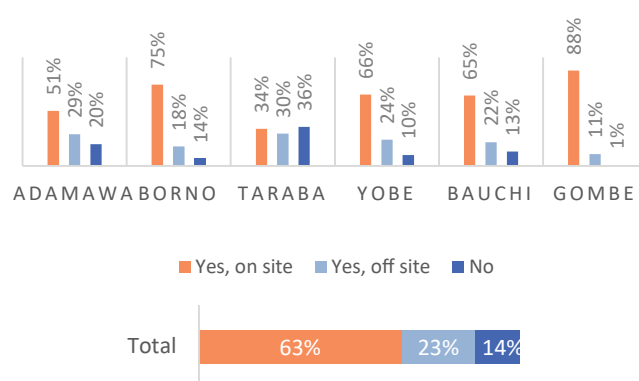


Figure 31: Access to food in host communities

	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Every two weeks	Twice a week	Once a week
ADAMAWA	73%	20%	5%	0%	2%	0%
BORNO	77%	7%	15%	0%	0%	1%
TARABA	63%	36%	0%	0%	1%	0%
YOBE	64%	10%	22%	0%	0%	3%
BAUCHI	85%	13%	0%	0%	1%	1%
GOMBE	98%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
OVERALL	76%	14%	8%	0%	1%	1%

Table 18: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

HEALTH



Camps and camp-like settings: Malaria continues to be the most prevalent health problem in 61 per cent of assessed displacement sites (up from 57%), followed by fever in 21 per cent (up from 16%), cough in eight per cent (down from 13%) and diarrhea in nine per cent (down from 11%) of sites. The situation by state is presented in *Table 19*.

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	RTI	Skin disease
ADAMAWA	0%	24%	12%	56%	4%	0%	4%
BORNO	10%	5%	21%	64%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	0%	20%	47%	33%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	0%	36%	21%	36%	7%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	8%	9%	21%	61%	1%	0%	0%

Table 19: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	40%	60%
BORNO	14%	86%
TARABA	0%	100%
YOBE	36%	64%
BAUCHI	50%	50%
OVERALL	17%	83%

Table 20: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

Regular access to medicine was observed in 83 per cent of sites (down from 85%), with similar percentages reported in Borno. Virtually all sites (99%) had access to health facilities; 68 per cent of sites (up from 65%) included health facilities on-site and within three kilometers; 28 per cent had access to health facilities off-site but within three kilometers; mobile clinics were found in one per cent of sites and less than one per cent of sites had access to health facilities on-site, but located more than three kilometers away. The situation in Borno state is similar (*Figure 32*).

United Nations agencies and international NGOs were the main providers of health facilities for IDP sites in 52 per cent of sites (up from 51%), followed by the Government in 28 per cent and local NGOs in 11 per cent of sites (down from 13%). The situation was similar in Borno (*Figure 33*).

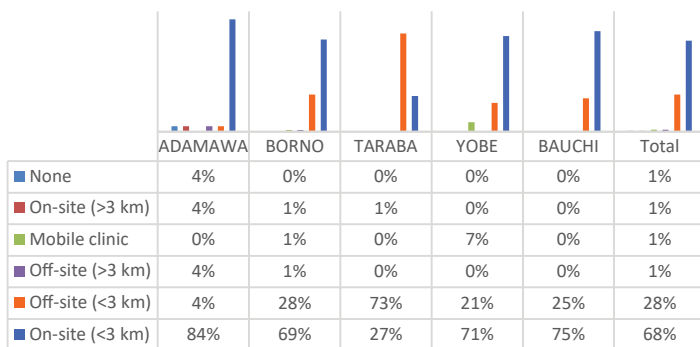


Figure 32: Location of health facility in camps/camp-like settings

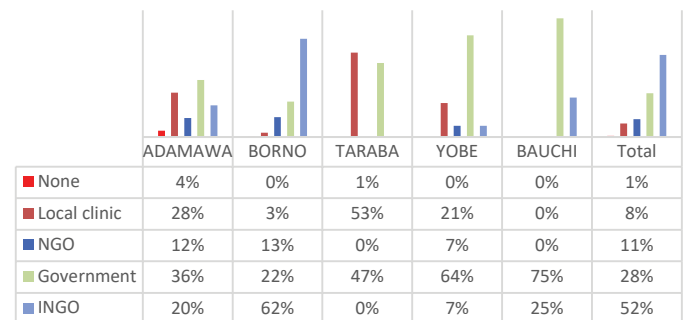


Figure 33: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities: Malaria was the most prevalent health problem in 59 per cent of sites. Borno mirrored the overall situation, as illustrated in *Table 21*. Fever was the second most prominent health issue in 15 per cent of sites (down from 16%), followed by diarrhea (10%) and cough in nine per cent of sites.

	Cough	Diarrhea	Fever	Malaria	Malnutrition	RTI	Skin disease	Wound infection
ADAMAWA	16%	12%	7%	61%	2%	2%	0%	0%
BORNO	9%	8%	17%	61%	1%	2%	1%	0%
TARABA	7%	7%	23%	50%	9%	1%	1%	0%
YOBE	7%	11%	21%	49%	5%	2%	4%	0%
BAUCHI	7%	12%	12%	67%	1%	0%	0%	0%
GOMBE	6%	6%	12%	70%	5%	1%	0%	0%
OVERALL	9%	10%	15%	59%	3%	2%	1%	0%

Table 21: Most common health problems in host communities

	No	Yes
ADAMAWA	43%	57%
BORNO	26%	74%
TARABA	11%	89%
YOBE	46%	54%
BAUCHI	25%	75%
GOMBE	24%	76%
OVERALL	32%	68%

Table 22: Regular access to medicine in host communities

Regular access to medicine was observed in 68 per cent of sites (up from 66%), with 74 per cent of sites in Borno reporting regular access, which is an increase from the 68 per cent figure recorded in the last round of assessment in the state. 99 per cent of sites where IDPs were living with host communities reported having access to health facilities. The percentage for Borno was similar to the overall percentages (Table 22).

In 53 per cent of sites (down from 56%), health facilities were on-site and within three kilometers (Figure 34). For 31 per cent of sites (down from 26%), health facilities were off-site, but located within three kilometers and in seven per cent of sites the health facilities were off-site and more than three kilometers away.

The Government was the main provider of health care for IDP sites in 64 per cent of sites (no change from the last round of assessment), followed by local clinics in 21 per cent of sites (down from 24%) and international NGOs in 9 per cent of sites. The situation in Borno differed from the overall trend because of a higher presence of INGOs in that state (Figure 35).

EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings: 99 per cent of sites reported access to (formal or informal) education services, indicating a continuing upward trend as it increased from the 98 per cent observed in the assessment conducted in April and from the 95 per cent observed in the assessment conducted in February. The scenario in Borno was similar (Figure 36).

In 69 per cent of sites (up from 66%), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 30 per cent of sites (down from 33%). The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 67 per cent of sites (down from 68%), less than two kilometers in 27 per cent of sites (up from 24%) and less than five kilometers in six per cent of sites (the same as the last assessment implemented in April).

In 29 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of children were attending school (down from 35%). The corresponding figure was 33 per cent in Borno (down from 37%). In 41 per cent of sites (up from 33%), less than 50 per cent of children were attending school, while in 22 per cent of sites (up from 20%) less than a quarter of children were attending school. In seven per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of children attended school. The scenario in Borno mirrored the overall picture (Table 23).

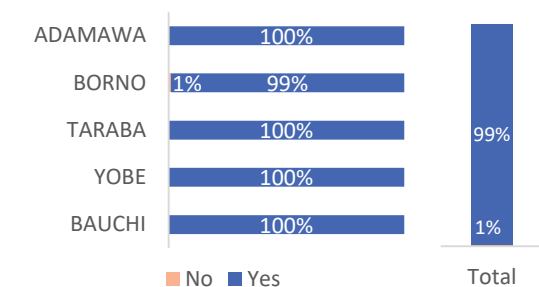


Figure 36: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

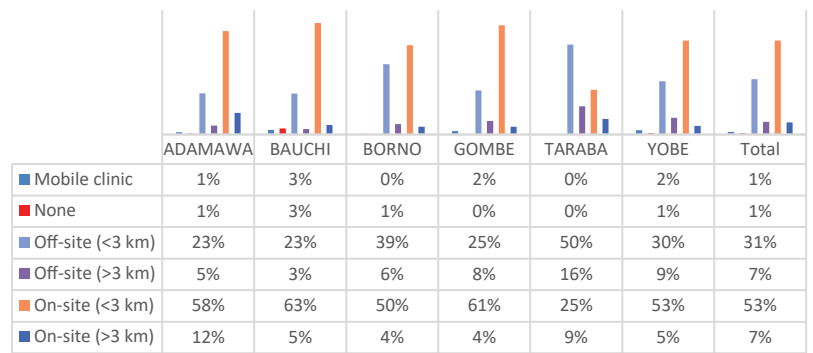


Figure 34: Location of health facility in host communities

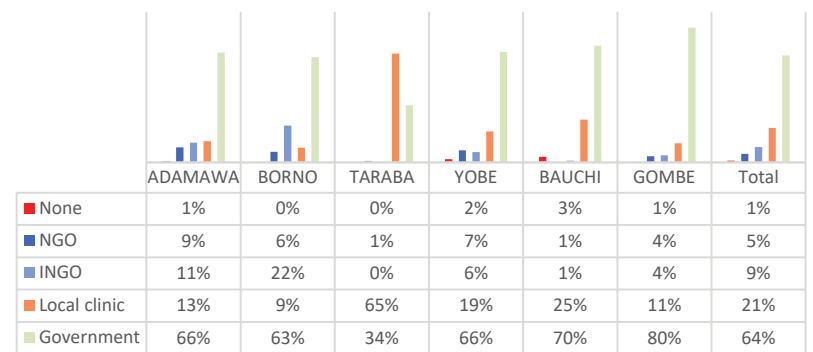


Figure 35: Main health providers in host communities

	0% - 25%	25% - 50%	50% - 75%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	32%	36%	12%	20%	0%
BORNO	20%	41%	33%	5%	1%
TARABA	33%	40%	7%	20%	0%
YOBE	14%	57%	14%	14%	0%
BAUCHI	25%	0%	75%	0%	0%
OVERALL	22%	41%	29%	7%	1%

Table 23: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like setting

The high costs associated with school constituted the biggest deterrent for school attendance in 63 per cent of sites (up from 60%). The other key reasons preventing school attendance were the lack of teachers in 14 per cent of sites (same as last round of assessment), and the lack of school supplies in seven per cent of sites (down from 12%).

Host Communities: In sites where IDPs are residing with host communities, access to education services was recorded in 98 per cent of sites (up from 97%). In 67 per cent of sites (down from 72%), formal or informal education facilities existed on-site, while they were located off-site in 32 per cent (up from 26%). The distance to education facilities was less than one kilometer in 61 per cent of sites (up from 60%), between one and two kilometers in 31 per cent (down from 30%), and between two and five kilometers in seven per cent of sites.

In 41 per cent of sites, less than half of children attended school. This figure was 55 per cent in Borno, while in 28 per cent of sites, between 50 and 75 per cent of children attended school. Less than 25 per cent of children were enrolled in schools in 17 per cent of sites (down from 18%). Similar to the assessment in Round 22, no children attended school in three per cent of sites. The scenario in Borno was different from the overall picture (*Table 24*) largely because of the relatively higher number of humanitarian actors in the state.

In 75 per cent of sites (down from 78%), the main reason preventing school attendance were the high costs and fees.

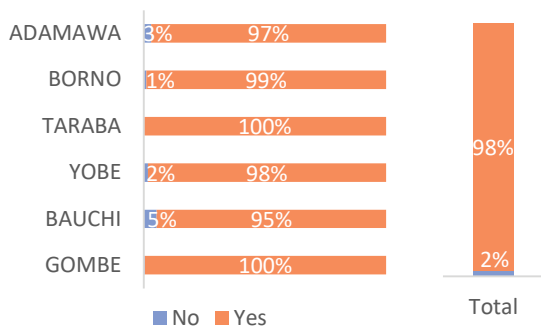


Figure 37: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

	0% - 25%	25% - 50%	50% - 75%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	17%	45%	21%	13%	4%
BORNO	12%	55%	28%	4%	1%
TARABA	36%	31%	19%	11%	3%
YOBE	22%	36%	23%	14%	5%
BAUCHI	10%	32%	36%	16%	6%
GOMBE	10%	41%	43%	4%	2%
OVERALL	17%	41%	28%	11%	3%

Table 24: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings: Friends and neighbors were cited as the most trusted source of information in 59 per cent of sites (up from 54%). Local/community leaders were cited as the second most trusted source of information in 31 per cent of sites (down from 36%), followed by religious leaders in five per cent of sites.

In 60 per cent of sites (down from 67%), less than 25 per cent of IDPs had access to functioning radios, while in 33 per cent of sites (up from 26%) less than half of the displaced persons had access to functioning radios. In two per cent of sites, between 50 and 75 per cent of sites had access to functioning radios. In only one per cent of sites, the proportion of respondents in possession of functioning radios was larger than 75 per cent. The scenario in Borno was similar to the overall status (*Table 25*).

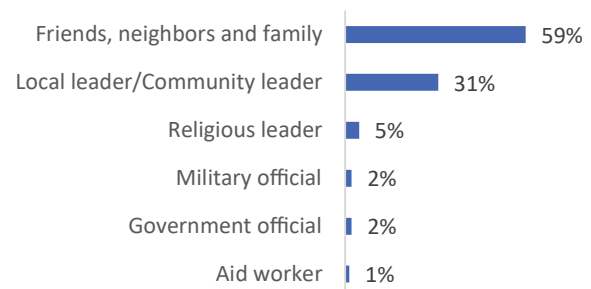


Figure 38: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

	0% - 25%	25% - 50%	50% - 75%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	76%	12%	0%	0%	12%
BORNO	61%	35%	2%	0%	2%
TARABA	73%	7%	0%	20%	0%
YOBE	21%	71%	0%	1%	7%
BAUCHI	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%
OVERALL	60%	33%	2%	1%	4%

Table 25: Access to functioning radio in camps/camp-like settings

The main subject matters IDPs wanted to receive information on included: distributions (mentioned in 52% of sites), other relief assistance (15% of sites), safety and security of sites (14%), access to services (10%), situation in areas of origin (8%) and how to get information (1%).

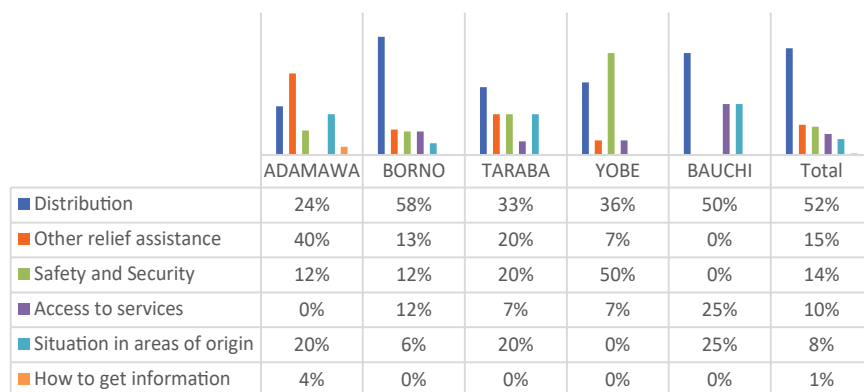


Figure 39: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities: Unlike displaced persons living in camps and camp-like settings, for IDPs residing with host communities local/community leaders were considered the most trusted source of information in 40 per cent of sites (up from 39%). Friends and neighbors were the second most popular source of information (36%), followed by religious leaders in 13 per cent of sites (down from 14%).



Figure 40: Most trusted source of information in host communities

In 43 per cent of sites (down from 44%), less than 25 per cent of the IDP population had access to functioning radios, while in 40 per cent of sites (up from 39%) less than 50 per cent of displaced persons had access to functioning radios, and in 12 per cent of sites between 50 and 75 per cent of sites had access to functioning radios. Similar to the results obtained for IDPs in camps and camp-like settings, in only four per cent of sites (down from 5%) did more than 75 per cent of respondents have access to functioning radios. The scenario in Borno differed slightly from the overall scenario in the five other states as it included a lower percentage of sites with more than 50% or 75% of functioning radios in host communities (Table 26).

	0% - 25%	25% - 50%	50% - 75%	75% - 100%	None
ADAMAWA	53%	37%	8%	2%	0%
BORNO	50%	39%	8%	2%	1%
TARABA	46%	45%	6%	2%	1%
YOBE	21%	46%	20%	11%	2%
BAUCHI	43%	34%	15%	6%	2%
GOMBE	40%	44%	14%	1%	1%
OVERALL	43%	40%	12%	4%	1%

Table 26: Access to functioning radio in host communities

The main topics IDPs in host communities wanted to receive information on included: distributions in 48 per cent of sites (up from 44%), followed by the situation in the area of origin in 20 per cent of sites (up from 18%), information on other relief assistance in 14 per cent of sites and safety and security in ten per cent of sites (down from 11%).

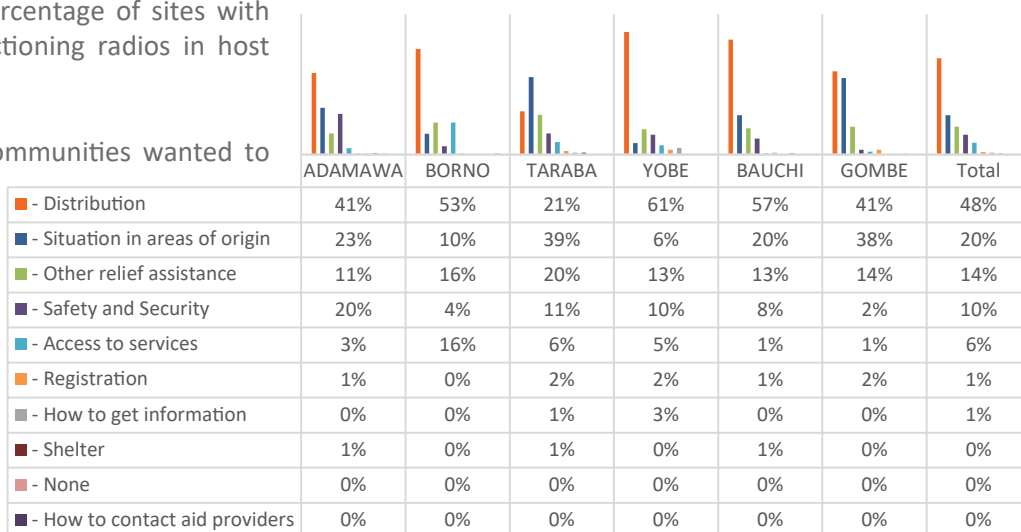


Figure 41: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

LIVELIHOOD



Camps and camp-like settings: Petty trade was the main livelihood activity in 29 per cent of sites, while daily labor was the occupation of the majority of IDPs in 28 per cent of displacement sites (up from 26% in the previous round), followed by farming in 23 per cent of sites, and collecting firewood in 15 per cent of sites (down from 18%).

Access to income generating activities was found in almost all sites, while the presence of livestock was recorded in 80 per cent (down from 83% in the previous round) of sites, and access to land for cultivation was found in 60 per cent (up from 58%) of sites.

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	None	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	0%	0%	44%	44%	0%	4%	4%	4%
BORNO	1%	17%	29%	18%	1%	0%	0%	33%
TARABA	7%	0%	7%	60%	7%	0%	0%	20%
YOBE	0%	14%	21%	21%	7%	0%	7%	29%
BAUCHI	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	1%	15%	28%	23%	2%	1%	1%	29%

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

Host Communities: In contrast to IDPs living in displacement camps, where daily laborer was the most common occupation, the majority of IDPs living with host communities engaged in farming. In 57 per cent of sites, IDPs engaged in farming during this round of assessment.

Access to income generating activities was found to be universal. Livestock was found in 89 per cent of sites and similarly, access to land for cultivation was evidenced in 92 per cent of sites (up from 89%) in which IDP households lived with host communities.

	Agro-pastoralism	Collecting firewood	Daily labourer	Farming	Fishing	None	Pastoralism	Petty trade
ADAMAWA	11%	0%	10%	69%	1%	0%	1%	7%
BORNO	4%	4%	17%	44%	2%	0%	1%	29%
TARABA	1%	3%	17%	62%	1%	0%	0%	16%
YOBE	11%	4%	11%	54%	6%	0%	6%	9%
BAUCHI	0%	4%	16%	63%	1%	0%	0%	14%
GOMBE	1%	2%	17%	48%	0%	0%	2%	30%
OVERALL	5%	3%	14%	57%	2%	0%	2%	17%

Table 28: Most common form of livelihood activity in host communities

PROTECTION



Camps and camp-like settings: Security was provided in 95 per cent of evaluated sites, which represents the same share as that found in last round of assessments. As a point of comparison, security was provided in all of the assessed sites in Borno state (Figure 42). Security was self-organized in 54 per cent (down from 56% in the previous round) of sites across the six North-eastern Nigerian states, while the military, which provided security in 25 per cent of sites (up from 22%), was also an important provider. Police and local authorities provided security in 7% and 6% of sites, respectively (Figure 43).

IDPs in 94 per cent (up from 89%) of sites did not witness any security incident. Three per cent of sites reported friction among residents, while IDPs in less than one per cent of sites cited instances of friction between residents of displacement sites.

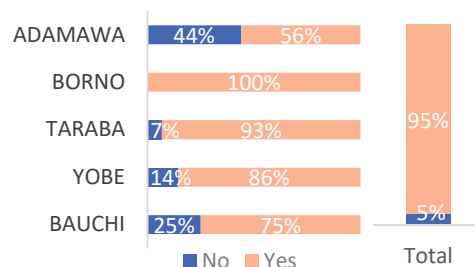


Figure 42: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

The proportion of sites reporting no incident of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remained at 94 per cent, with only sites in Adamawa and Borno states reporting instances of domestic violence. No cases of physical violence were reported in 96 per cent (up from 94%) of sites. It is important to note that this reporting trend may be attributable to community sensitivities around reporting on gender based violence.

Incidents of physical or emotional abuse of children were reported in three per cent (down from 8%) of displacement sites, while no incident was reported in 94 per cent of sites (up from 89%).

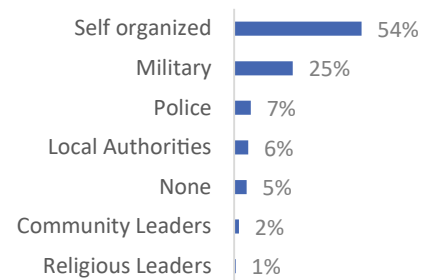


Figure 43: Main security providers in camps/camp-like settings

Notably, 30 per cent of sites report no problem in receiving support. This represents a significant improvement since the last round of assessments, during which 18 per cent of sites indicated that no problems had been reported. The major problem relating to support was the fact that not enough assistance for all entitled was provided, cited in 62 per cent of sites. Fighting between recipients was reported in two per cent of sites (down from 3%) and two per cent (down from 3%) of sites reported that assistance did not respond to actual needs.

	Assistance did not respond to the actual need	Assistance was physically inadequate for most vulnerable	Fighting between recipients at distribution points	Non-affected groups are given humanitarian assistance	None	Not enough assistance for all entitled
ADAMAWA	4%	0%	16%	4%	64%	12%
BORNO	2%	2%	1%	0%	24%	71%
TARABA	0%	13%	0%	7%	40%	40%
YOBE	0%	14%	0%	0%	64%	21%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
OVERALL	2%	3%	2%	1%	30%	62%

Table 29: Challenges faced in receiving support in camps/camp-like settings by state

There were 56 recreational places available to children in the sites assessed, down from 62 available in last round of assessment conducted in April. However, this represents an increase from the 30 recreational areas that were recorded in the February round of DTM assessment (Round 21). Out of the 56 recreational spaces identified, 42 (up from 18 in the previous rounds) recreational places were located in Borno. There were 17 (down from 25) recreational places for women, 12 (down from 18) of which were in Borno.

The majority of IDPs had identity cards (74% of sites assessed), with the proportion being the highest in Borno, where 80 per cent (down from 82%) of displaced people possessed identity cards.

No referral mechanism for incidents was in place in 64 per cent of sites, which reflected a marked improvement from the 35% of sites reported in last round of assessment. Women felt unsafe in 99 per cent (up from 98%) of sites, and children did not feel safe in 99 per cent of sites. Men felt unsafe in 99 per cent of sites.

Relationships between IDPs were reported as being good in 95 per cent (up from 91% in the previous assessment round) of sites, and relationships with surrounding host communities were described as good in 96 per cent (up from 94%) of sites.

There was no lighting in 78 per cent of sites (up from 77%), while it was inadequate in 20 per cent (up from 19%) of sites.

Lastly, travel opportunities for better living conditions were offered in less than one per cent of sites.

Host Communities: Amongst the sites where IDPs lived with host communities, 87 per cent had some form of security.

Local authorities were the main providers of security in 23 per cent of sites, followed by self-organized security in 21 per cent of sites and security provided by police in 16 per cent (up from 16% in the last round) of sites.

In host communities, no security incidents were reported in 78 per cent (up from 76%) of sites. Theft was the most commonly reported type of security incident in 12 per cent (down from 15%) of sites, followed by friction amongst site residents in four per cent of sites, and crime in three per cent (up from 2%) of sites.

In 94 per cent (up from 91%) of host communities, no incident of GBV was reported. Similarly to the situation in camps and camp-like settings, domestic violence was the main type of incident reported amongst the sites in which incidents of GBV were reported, reported in six per cent (down from 8%) of sites. As in the previous assessment round conducted in April 2018, in 92 per cent of sites, no case of physical violence was reported. Forced child labour or forced begging was reported in five per cent of sites. No child protection incident was reported in 90 per cent (up from 89%) of sites.

In 59 per cent (down from 61%) of sites, assistance provided was reportedly not adequate for all those entitled, and in five per cent of sites it was inadequate for the most vulnerable. In 26 per cent of sites there were no problem in assessing assistance (up from 24%).

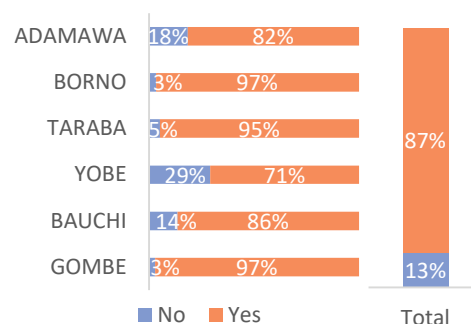


Figure 44: Security provided in host communities



Figure 45: Main security providers in host communities

	Assistance did not respond to the actual need	Assistance was physically inadequate for most	Fighting between recipients at distribution	Non-affected groups are given humanita	None	Not enough assistance for all entitled	Some specific groups are excluded	Interference in distribution of aid	Lack of documentation	Exclusion of children without adult	Distribution excludes elderly persons	Exclusion of families for None reasons
ADAMAWA	1%	6%	6%	1%	30%	55%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BORNO	2%	2%	0%	0%	17%	77%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TARABA	7%	7%	0%	1%	48%	34%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
YOBE	0%	11%	0%	2%	28%	57%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BAUCHI	6%	3%	7%	8%	25%	46%	2%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%
GOMBE	2%	0%	0%	0%	12%	83%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
OVERALL	3%	5%	3%	2%	26%	59%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 30: Challenges faced in receiving support in host communities by state

There were 124 recreational spaces for children in all assessed sites (the same number of recreational areas had been identified in the last round of assessment conducted in April 2018), 42 of which were located in Borno. In total, there were 37 (up from 27) social places for women, two of which were in Borno.

In contrast to IDPs living in displacement sites, more IDP residing with host communities did not have identification (51% - down from 54% in last round of assessment) than those who owned an identity card.

Referral mechanisms were in place in 35 per cent of sites, the same share of sites identified in the previous round in which referral mechanisms were present. In 97 per cent (up from 98%) of sites, women said they felt unsafe, while men felt unsafe in 96 per cent of sites and children felt unsafe in 97 per cent of sites, respectively. Relations between IDPs were described as good in 94 per cent (up from 92%) of sites and excellent in six per cent (up from 4%) of sites. Similarly, relations with host communities were good in 94 per cent (down from 95%) of sites and excellent in four per cent (up from 3%), but were reported as poor in two per cent of sites.

Forty-one per cent (down from 57%) of host community sites had lighting in the camp and only three per cent sites had adequate lighting. Lighting was inadequate in 56 per cent of sites.

3. RETURNEES

The number of returnees (defined here as the physical return of formally displaced persons back to areas of habitation prior to displacement) continued to increase. A total of 1,549,630 returnees were recorded in the course of this assessment round, an increase of eight per cent, or 108,531 persons, since the previous round in April 2018. This increase is in-line with the increase of four per cent that was recorded in the last round of assessment conducted in April 2018. The upward trend has been unabated ever since DTM started recording data on returnees in August 2015 (Figure 46).

STATE	ROUND 22 (April 2018)	ROUND 23 (June 2018)	CHANGE (INDIVIDUALS)	CHANGE (PERCENTAGE)
ADAMAWA	716,078	752,663	+36,585	5%
BORNO	608,664	635,005	+26,341	4%
YOBE	116,357	161,962	+45,605	39%
TOTAL	1,441,099	1,549,630	+108,531	8%

Table 31: Number of returnees by state, during Round 22 and 23

Eight per cent of all returnees were “returns from abroad”, or persons previously displaced to another country in the Lake Chad basin (notably Cameroon, Chad and Niger) and returned to their area of origin. The remaining 92 per cent of returnees were former IDPs. In Borno, 94 per cent of returnees were former IDPs (no change from the last round of assessment conducted in April 2018) and 6 per cent were former refugees returning from neighbouring countries.

Seven new wards were assessed during this round of assessment. Four of the additional wards were in Yusufari LGA of Yobe state, one was in Yunusari LGA of Yobe, one was in Jere LGA of Borno state and another one was in Demsa LGA of Adamawa state.

The LGA that recorded the highest increase in number of returnees was Song in Adamawa state, to which 23,100 returnees came back to, thereby witnessing an increase of 22,585 returns (up from a mere 515 returns) since the previous round. Gulani LGA in Yobe also saw a significant increase in the number of returns: 21,091 additional returnees were recorded in that LGA as compared to the previous round (from 24,021 to 45,112 this round). The third highest increase in returnees numbers was witnessed in Gwoza in Borno, where the numbers went up from 34,551 to 50,024, an increase of 15,473.

Adamawa has the highest number of returnees overall at 752,663, which is an increase of five per cent against the 716,078 returnees that were recorded in the last round of assessment.

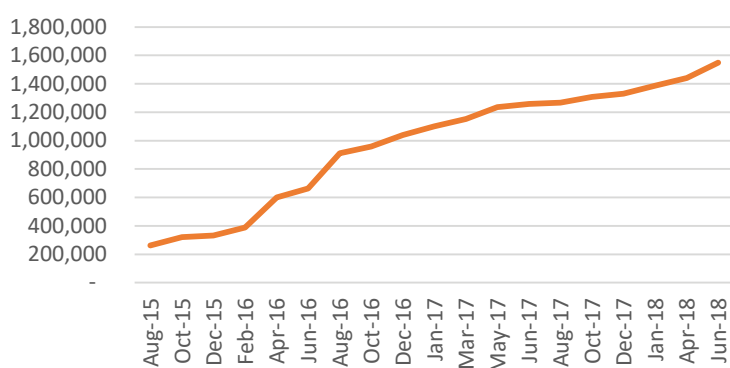
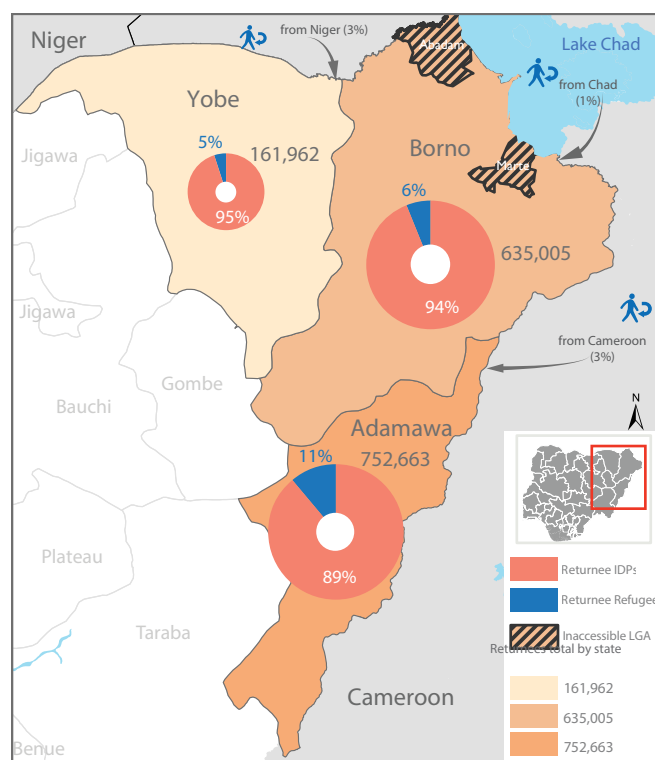


Figure 46: Trend of population return by assessment round



Map 4: Number of returnees by state

3A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

Shelter conditions were assessed for 256,716 returnees (17% of the total identified returnee population). Seventy-one per cent (down from 74%) of the shelters assessed were not damaged, 24 per cent (up from 22%) were partially damaged and five per cent (down from 5%) were makeshift shelters. Borno, the state in north-eastern Nigeria that is most affected by conflict, had the highest proportion of returnees residing in makeshift shelters (71%).

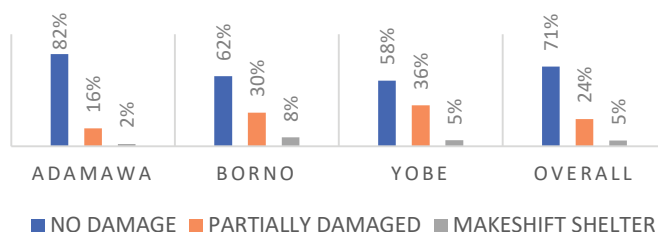


Figure 47: Conditions of shelters in areas of return

4. METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report was obtained through the implementation of different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool was different as each focuses on different population types:

TOOLS FOR IDPs

Local Government Area Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on IDPs and includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for displacement and type of displacement locations (host communities, camps, camp-like settings, etc.). The assessment also records the contact information of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is a list of wards where IDP presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see “ward-level profile for IDPs”).

Ward level Profile-IDP: This is an assessment conducted at the ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for displacement and type of displacement locations. The assessment also includes information on displacement originating from the ward, as well as a demographic calculator based on a sample of assessed IDPs in host communities, camps and camp-like settings. The results of the ward level profile are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had previously been identified as having IDP populations in the LGA list.

Site assessment: This is undertaken in identified IDP locations (camps, camp-like settings and host communities) to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are used to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, availability of registrations, and the likelihood of natural hazards putting the site at risk. The form also captures details about the IDP population, including their place of origin, and demographic information on the number of households disaggregated by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. In addition, the form captures details on access to services in different sectors: shelter and NFI, WASH, food, nutrition, health, education, livelihood, communication, and protection. The information is captured through interviews with representatives of the site and other key informants, including IDP representatives.

TOOLS FOR RETURNEES

Local Government Area Profile-Returnees: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is a list of wards where returnee presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see “ward level profile for returnees”).

Ward level Profile-returnee: The ward level profile is an assessment that is conducted at the ward level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on returnees and includes information on: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), date of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this type of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had been identified as having returnee populations in the LGA list.

Data is collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders, and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data accuracy, assessments are conducted and cross-checked with a number of key informant. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity and continuity of the assessments and field visits that are conducted every six weeks.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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