



# DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Round XVIII Report - August 2017

## Nigeria



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## Executive Summary

This report of the Round XVIII Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) assessment by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) aims to improve understanding of the scope of displacements, returnees and the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of northeast Nigeria. The report covers the period of 25 July to 15 August 2017 and includes the six most-affected States of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

Round XVIII identified 1,757,288 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a decrease of 68,033 persons compared to the population of 1,825,321 that was identified in Round XVII (June 2017). This is in-line with the earlier decrease of 59,010 persons which was recorded in Round XVI (May 2017). The number was arrived at through data collected by different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels, i.e., at Local Government Areas (LGAs), wards and displacement sites. For insights into demographic profile of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), reasons for displacement, changes in the percentages of displaced persons over time, origin, dwelling types, mobility and unfulfilled needs, 66,080 displaced people in this round of assessment. This sample represents four per cent of the identified IDP population.

To better understand the needs of the affected population, this report includes site assessments that were carried out in 2,174 sites. The sites included 241 camps and camp-like settings and 1,933 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. This report also presents an analysis of sector-wise needs and response including shelter and non-food items, water sanitation and hygiene, food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, protection and communication. Lastly, this report includes assessments of increasing number of returnees and their shelter conditions.

## Background

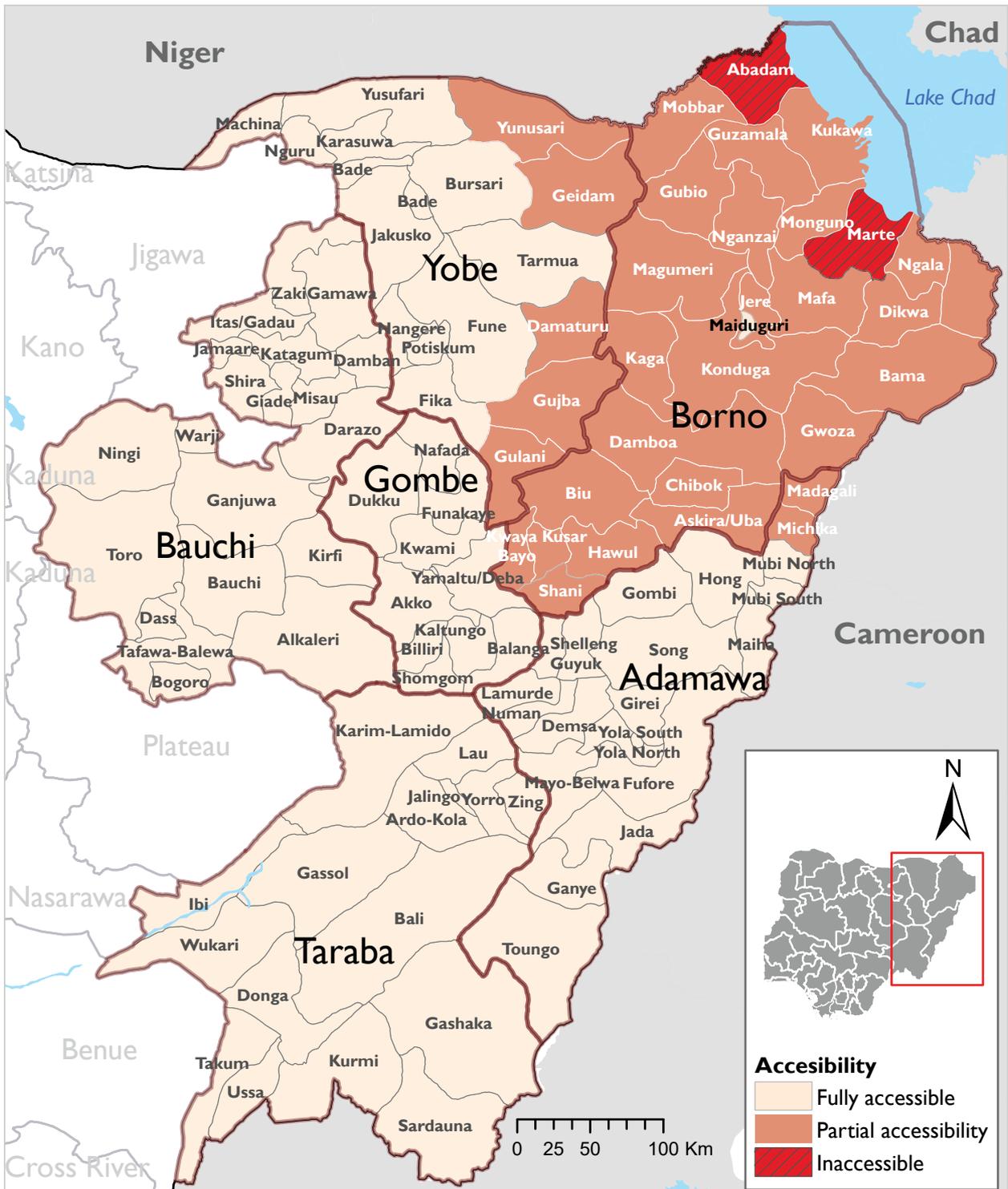
The escalation of Boko Haram violence in 2014 resulted in mass displacement around north-eastern Nigeria. To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, IOM began implementing its DTM programme in September 2014 in collaboration with the National Emergency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

The main objective of initiating DTM programme in north-eastern Nigeria was to support the Nigerian government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs in order to provide assistance to the population affected by the insurgency. 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 LGA and ward-levels, by carrying out detailed assessments in displacement sites, such as camps and collective centers, and in host communities where IDPs were living during the reporting period. 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 provides financial support.

## Overview: DTM Round XVIII Assessments

Round XVIII of DTM assessments were conducted from 25 July to 15 August 2017 in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states, covering 776 wards (an increase from 772 in June round and 767 in May round, showing a steady increase in coverage owing to the improved security situation) in 109 LGAs. In Borno, the epicentre of the conflict, DTM continued to have partial access to 25 LGAs out of the 27 LGAs in the north-eastern state, i.e., an increase of one LGA -- Guzamala -- since last round. For the first time since the escalation of the conflict, DTM was able to assess two wards in Guzamala LGA. The LGA has been inaccessible due to security situation so far. DTM also assessed one additional ward in Kukawa LGA. Only two other LGAs, namely Abadam and Marte, now remain completely inaccessible to the humanitarian community in Borno.





Map 1 : DTM accessibility map

State	Round I	Round II	Round III	Round IV	Round V	Round VI	Round VII	Round VIII	Round IX	Round X	Round XI	Round XII	Round XIII	Round XIV	Round XV	Round XVI	Round XVII	Round XVIII
Abuja	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bauchi	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Benue	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borno	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gombe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taraba	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Yobe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	•	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	5	6	6	6	8	10	13	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

Figure 1: DTM round and number of states covered

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

### Round XVIII Figures



1,757,288  
Displaced individuals



322,931  
Displaced households



1,268,140  
Returnee individuals



200,786  
Returnee households



56%  
of the IDP population  
are children (0- 18 Years)



54%  
of the IDP population  
are female

### June to August 2017

- Total number of identified IDPs decreased by **68,033 (4%)** individuals from last DTM round

↓ 4%

- The number of identified people who have returned to their places of usual residence increased by **10,229 (1%)** individuals from last DTM round

Returnees

- Survey of unmet needs showed that food remains the predominant need in majority (**72%**) of IDP sites

Predominant Need

### General Overview

- Largest IDP populations are located in BORNO (**78%**), ADAMAWA (**8%**) and YOBE (**6%**)

92% of the total IDP population

- 96%** of displacements were due to the insurgency

Main cause of displacement

### IDPs and Returnees Caseload Profiling

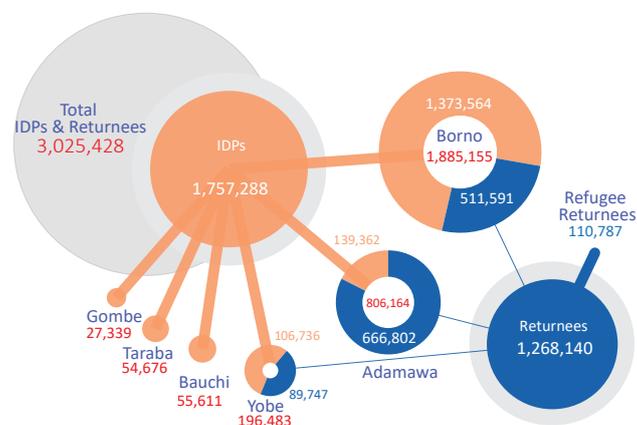


Figure 2: DTM Nigeria IDPs and Returnees Caseload



# I BASELINE ASSESSMENT OF DISPLACEMENT

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

As of 15 August 2017, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe was 1,757,288 (322,931 households), representing a decrease of 68,033 persons or four per cent compared to the population of 1,825,321 identified in Round XVII (June 2017), as shown in figure 1 below. This decrease is in line with the decreasing trend noted over the last two rounds. The chief drivers of mobility were people returning to their places of origin and or searching for better livelihood opportunities. Other reasons for the changes in numbers included the relocation of Nigerians from neighbouring Cameroon and more areas becoming newly accessible on account of improved security.

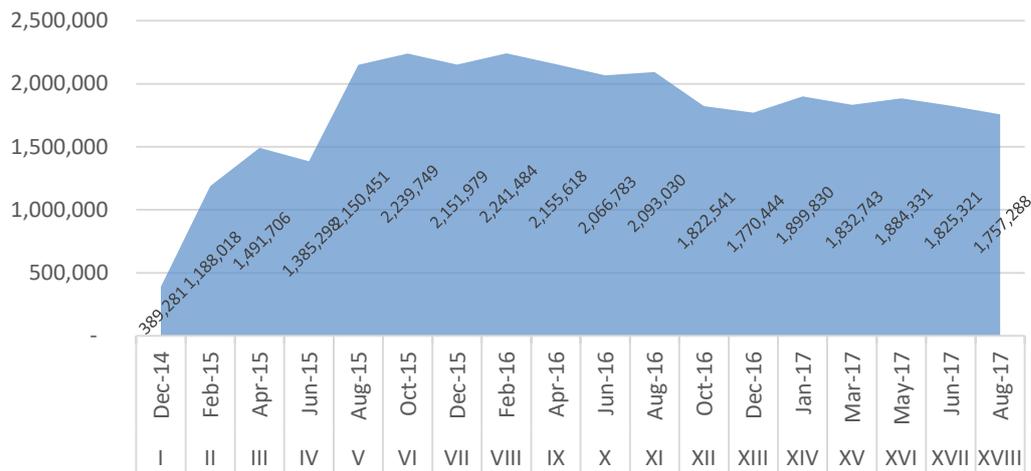


Figure 3: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

Table 1 shows the change in IDP figures by state from Round XVII in June to Round XVIII in August 2017. All states except Taraba saw a decrease in the number of IDPs hosted.

**Borno:** Despite the reduction in Borno, the state continues to host the highest number of IDPs in Nigeria. Within Borno, the biggest reduction was recorded in Maiduguri M.C. which saw an 11 per cent decrease in the number of IDPs against the previous round. 36,975 IDPs left Maiduguri M.C. for Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Kala Balge, Kukawa, Mafa, Mobbar, Monguno and Ngala. The second highest reduction in IDP numbers (25,133) was noted in Dikwa LGA. Gwoza LGA saw the highest increase in the number of IDPs (4,110) due to returns from Cameroon and the movement of people in Pulka/Bokko wards of Gwoza LGA.

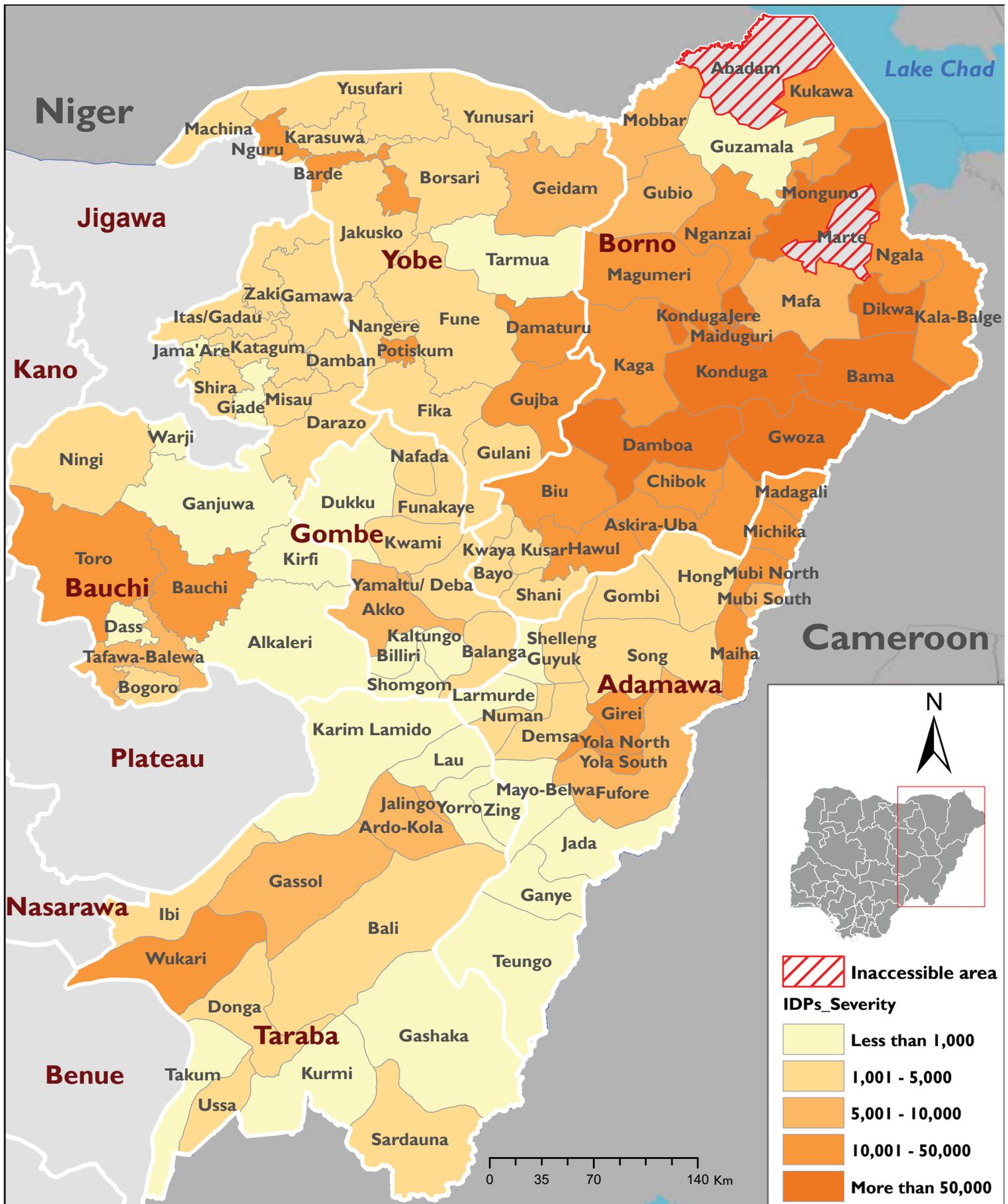
**Adamawa:** The State of Adamawa hosts the second highest number of IDPs with 139,362 displaced persons, a minor reduction since the number of 140,875 reported in the last round. Within Adamawa, the LGA with the highest number of displaced persons was Michika with 26,179 persons. Followed by Madagali (18,515) and Girei (15,888).

**Yobe:** Yobe had the third highest concentration of IDPs at 106,736. The state capital of Damaturu hosts the highest number of IDPs at 19,524, a slight decrease from June round on account of people returning to their places of origin. The second highest concentration of displaced persons in Yobe was in Gujba (18,832) followed by Potiskum (15,006).

**Taraba:** The only state that witnessed an increase in number of IDPs was Taraba, where an estimated 54,676 displaced people were identified compared to 52,961 in the last round. The increase was attributed to communal clashes that affected Bali, Sardauna and Takum LGAs. The LGA with the highest number of IDPs in the state was Wukari.

State	Round XVII Total (June 2017)	Round XVIII Total (August 2017)	Change
ADAMAWA	140,875	139,362	-1,513 ↓
BAUCHI	56,359	55,611	-748 ↓
BORNO	1,439,940	1,373,564	-66,376 ↓
GOMBE	27,985	27,339	-646 ↓
TARABA	52,961	54,676	+1,715 ↑
YOBE	107,201	106,736	-465 ↓
Total	1,825,321	1,757,288	-68,033 ↓

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state



Map 2: LGA level displacement severity map

## IB: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A detailed and representative sample of age and gender breakdown was obtained by interviewing a sample representing four per cent of the identified IDP population. The results are depicted in figure 4 and 5. The average household size consisted of five persons.

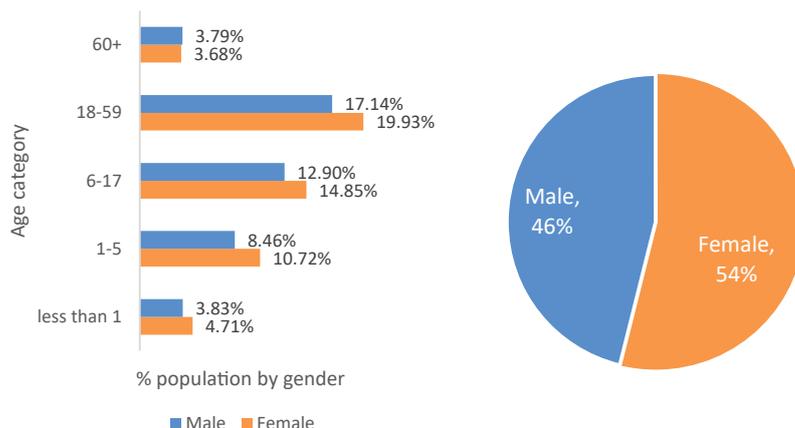


Figure 4: IDP population by major age groups and gender

Figure 5: % of IDP population by gender

## IC: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The percentages and reasons for displacement remained more or less unchanged over time. Insurgency was the leading cause of displacement in all states except Taraba where community clashes accounted for 75 per cent of displacements. All the displacements in Borno, Gombe and Yobe were due to the ongoing conflict.

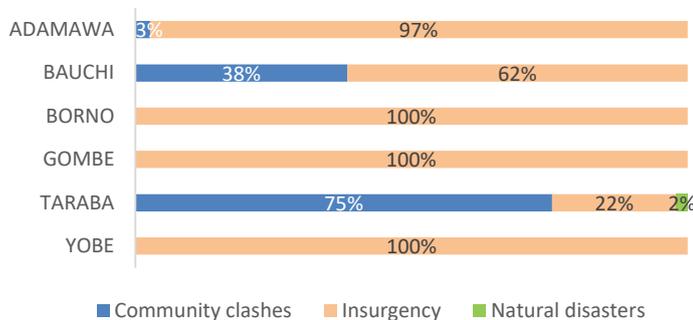
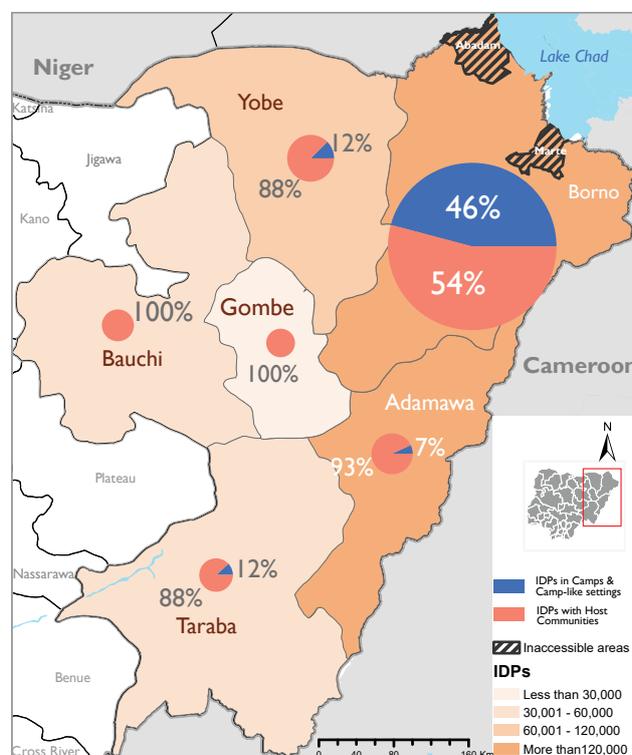


Figure 6: cause of displacement



Map 3: Number of IDPs by state

## ID: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Taraba and Borno, in that order, continue to have high number of displacements in 2017 as well. In Borno, the percentage of people displaced so far in 2017 went up to 15 per cent from 12 per cent (as per Round XVII, June).

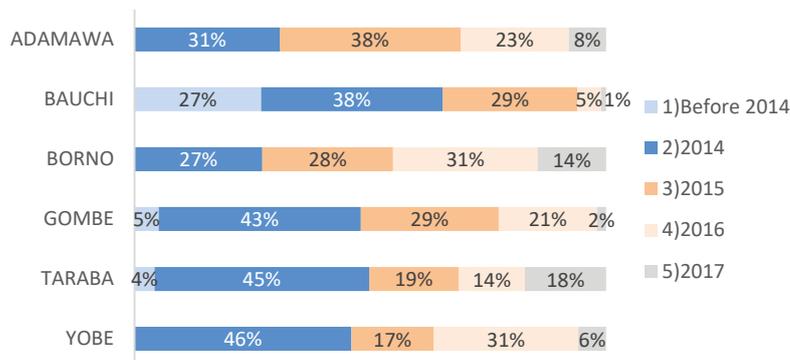


Figure 7: Year of arrival of IDPs



## IE: MOBILITY

**Displacement sites:** Many IDPs had been displaced more than once. In 94 (39%) displacement sites, IDPs were displaced before. Thirty-four per cent had been displaced twice, four per cent three times and one per cent had been displaced four times.

Almost all (98 per cent) IDPs intended to return to place of origin. IDPs intended to stay where they were in only one per cent of sites.

**Displacement in host communities:** Of 1,933 sites in host communities, IDPs had been displaced previously at 522 (26%) sites. IDPs reported being displaced twice (24%), or three times (2%) and remaining had not been displaced previously. Ninety-three per cent said they intended to return to their place of origin, six per cent said they want to stay where they were and remaining did not know.

## IF: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Borno continued to be the state of origin for highest proportion of displaced people, followed by Adamawa and Yobe. The state of displacement for majority of the displaced people is within Borno itself.

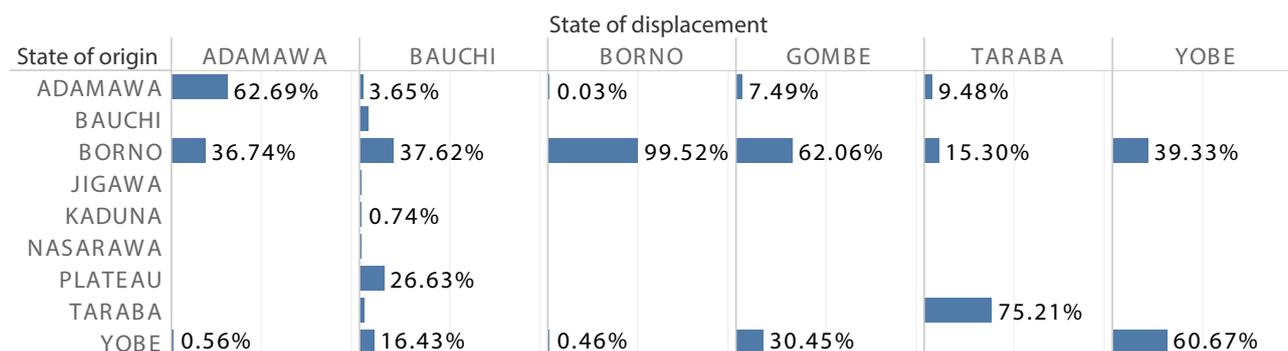


Figure 8: Current location and place of origin of IDPs

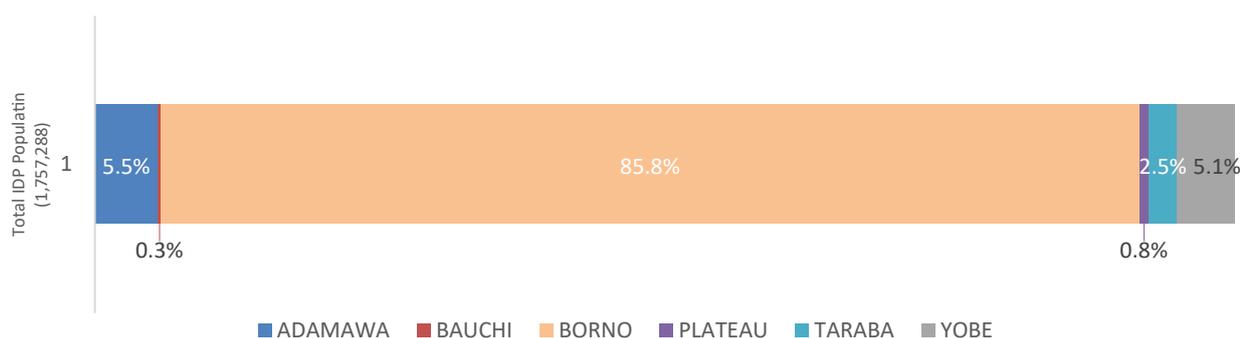


Figure 9: % of total IDP population by state of origin



## IG: SETTLEMENT TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

While majority of IDPs continue to reside with host communities, Borno has almost as many IDPs living with host communities as in camps (figure 11 and 12).

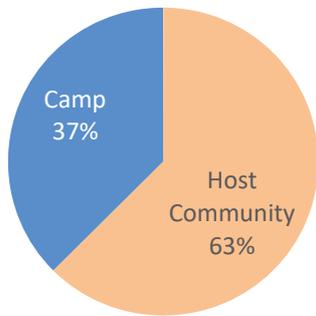


Figure 10: IDP settlement type

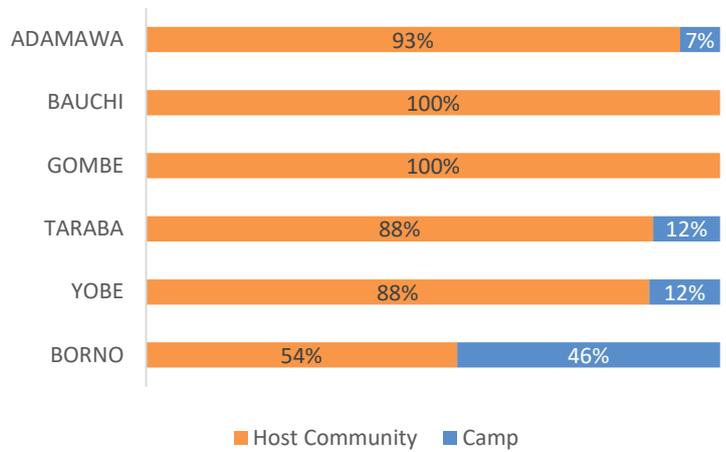


Figure 11: IDP settlement type by state

## IH: UNMET NEEDS OF IDPs

Food continues to be the main unmet need in IDP settlements (figure 14) and the need for food has been steadily increasing (figure 13).

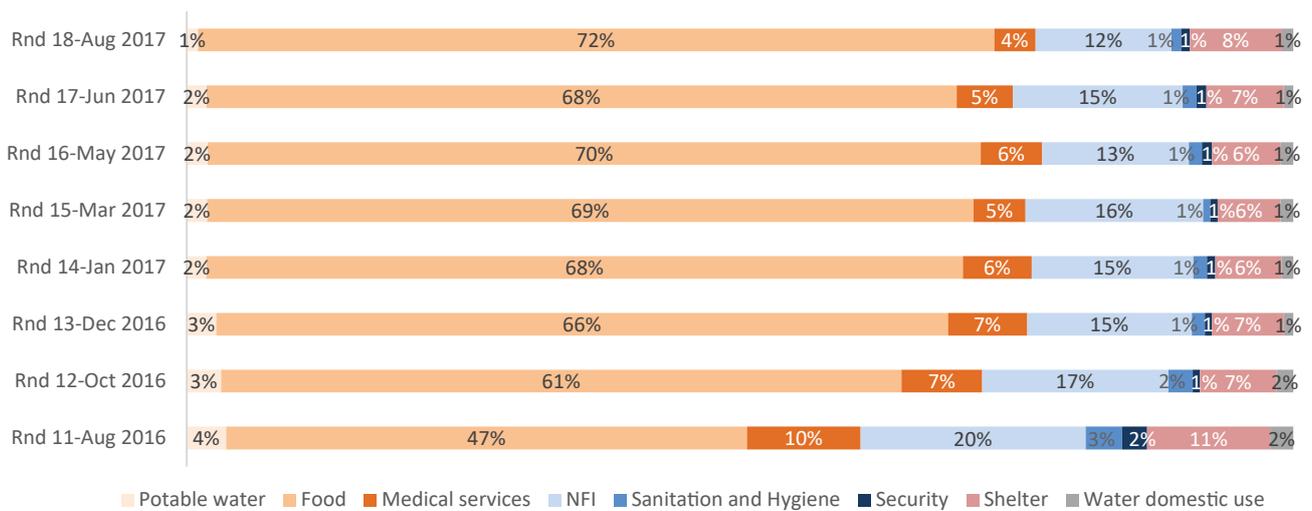


Figure 12: Trend of main IDP needs

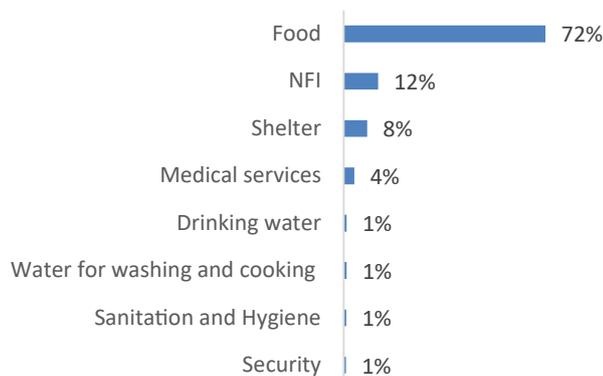


Figure 13: Main needs of IDPs



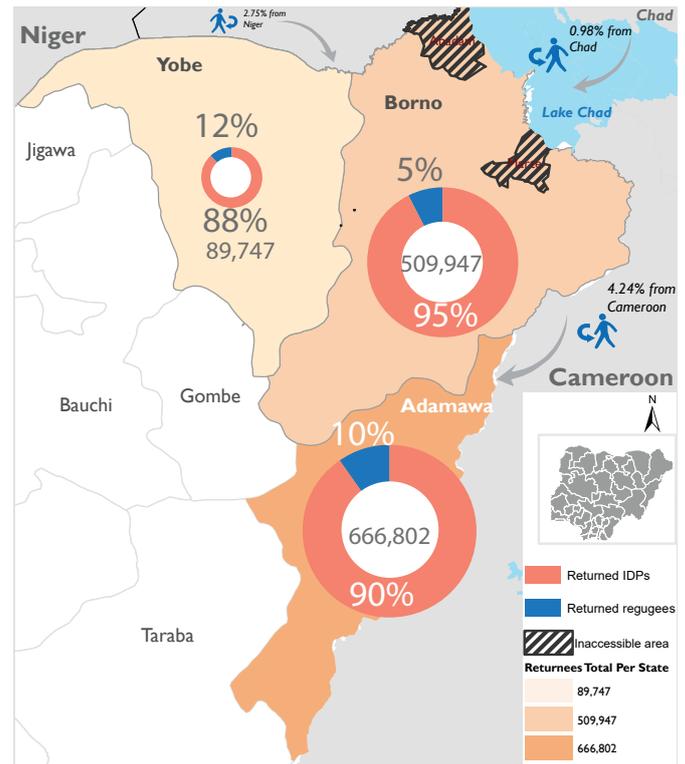
## 2. RETURNEES

The trend of increasing numbers of returnees continued in DTM Round XVIII assessment. A nominal increase of one per cent was recorded in the number of returnees (from 1,257,911 to 1,268,140) during Round XVII in June 2017. The increase was in-line with the increasing trend since DTM started recording data on returnees in October 2015.

Adamawa once again recorded the highest number of returnees (666,802), followed by Borno at 511,591 and finally Yobe at 89,747. Within Adamawa, the LGA with the highest number of returnees was Hong (166,476), followed by Michika (124,280) and Mubi South (110,550), in line with the results of the last round of assessments.

In Borno, the LGA with the highest number of returnees was Askira/Uba at 164,768, followed by Konduga (45,056) and Ngala (37,442). In Yobe, the LGA with highest number of returnees was Gujba (35,838), followed by Geidam (29,572) and Gulani (17,221).

In comparison with the last round of assessment, the LGA with the highest increase in absolute number of returnees was Hawul and the LGA with the highest number of decrease was Damboa, both in Borno.



Map 4: Number of returnees by state

State	Round XVII Total (June 2017)	Round XVIII Total (August 2017)	Change
Adamawa	666,077	666,802	725
Borno	504,016	511,598	7,582
Yobe	87,818	89,747	1,929
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,257,911</b>	<b>1,268,140</b>	<b>10,229</b>

Table 2: Number of returnees by state (Round XVII vs Round XVIII)

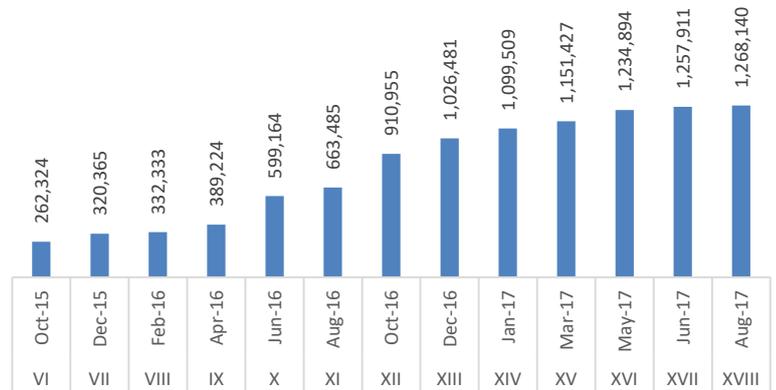


Figure 14: Trend of population return

### 2A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

Shelter conditions of 200,786 returnees, which is 16 per cent of the total identified population of returnees, were assessed. Seventy six per cent shelters were not damaged, twenty per cent were partially burned and four per cent were makeshift shelters. Borno had the highest proportion of returnees residing in makeshift shelters, followed by Adamawa and Yobe.

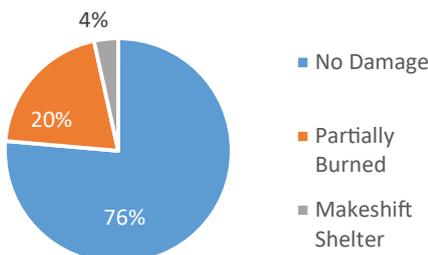


Figure 15: Return shelter condition

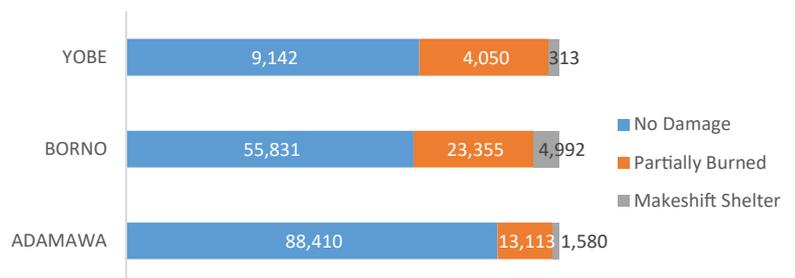


Figure 16: # of returnees by shelter condition and state



## 3 SITE ASSESSMENTS AND SECTORAL NEEDS

### 3A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round XVIII site assessments were conducted in 2,175 sites, involving a population of 1,757,288 people (322,931 households). The sites included 242 camps and camp-like settings and 1,933 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities. Assessments in camps and camp-like settings identified 658,841 displaced people (down by one per cent since the last assessment), while the assessment in sites where IDPs resided with host communities identified 1,098,447 IDPs (down five per cent since the June assessment). Table 3 below shows the number and percentage of camp/camp-like sites and number of IDPs residing in these sites, by states.

State	Camp/camp-like settings			Sites in host communities		
	# sites	% sites	# IDPs	# sites	% sites	# IDPs
Adamawa	21	9%	9,750	434	22.5%	129,612
Bauchi	0	0	0	324	16.8%	55,611
Borno	194	80%	629,502	389	20%	744,062
Gombe	0	0	0	159	8.2%	27,339
Taraba	14	5.5%	6,383	218	11.3%	48,293
Yobe	13	5.5%	13,206	409	21.2%	93,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>658,841</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,098,447</b>

Table 3: % and number of IDPs by states

Displacement sites: Seventy per cent of displacement sites were classified as collective settlements or centers. Twenty-nine per cent were camps and one per cent were classified as transitional centers. Almost all assessed sites (96 per cent) were classified as spontaneous, only three per cent were planned and one per cent of sites were earmarked as relocation sites. Of the 242 sites, 50 per cent were on public or government owned land and almost an equal number were on private owned land.

Of the 1,933 sites where IDPs were residing with host community, 92 per cent were privately owned, six per cent were public or government owned and two per cent were ancestral.

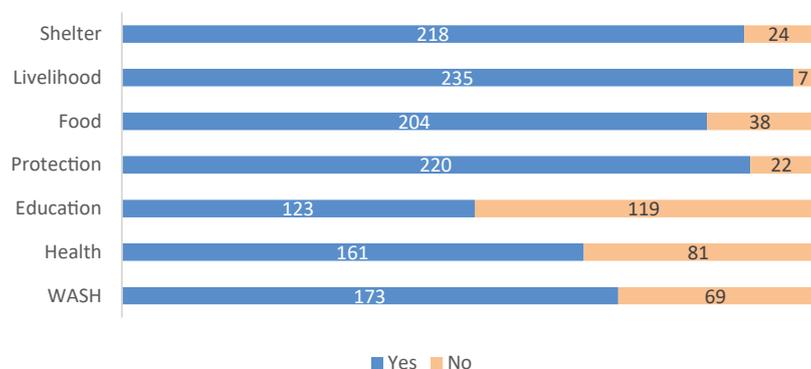


Figure 17: Availability of services at displacement sites in camps/camp-like settings

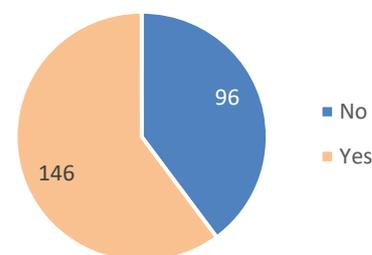


Figure 18: Availability of site management committee on site

### 3B: SECTOR ANALYSIS

#### SHELTER

##### Camps/camp-like settings

The assessment in camps and camp-like settings showed that self-made shelters are the most common forms of shelter in 33 per cent of sites, followed by emergency shelters and school building, with 28 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. Other forms of shelter include host-family houses, government buildings, individual houses, community centers and Bunk houses.

In Borno, 36 per cent of IDPs were residing in self-made tents (same as last round), 32 per cent in emergency shelters, 12 per cent in school buildings, seven per cent in host family house, six per cent in government buildings and five per cent in individual houses.

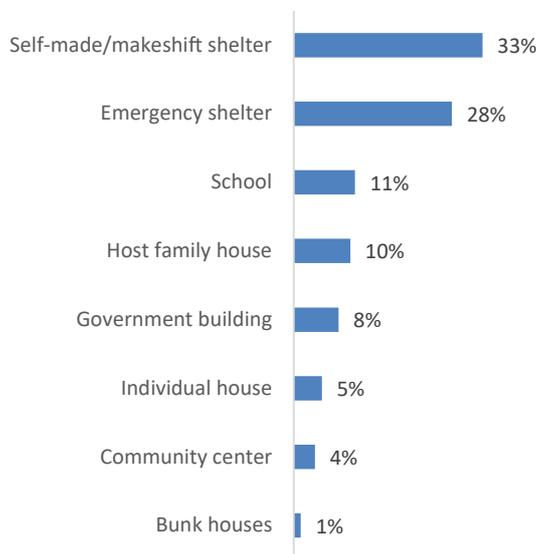


Figure 19: Most common forms of shelter in camps/camp-like settings

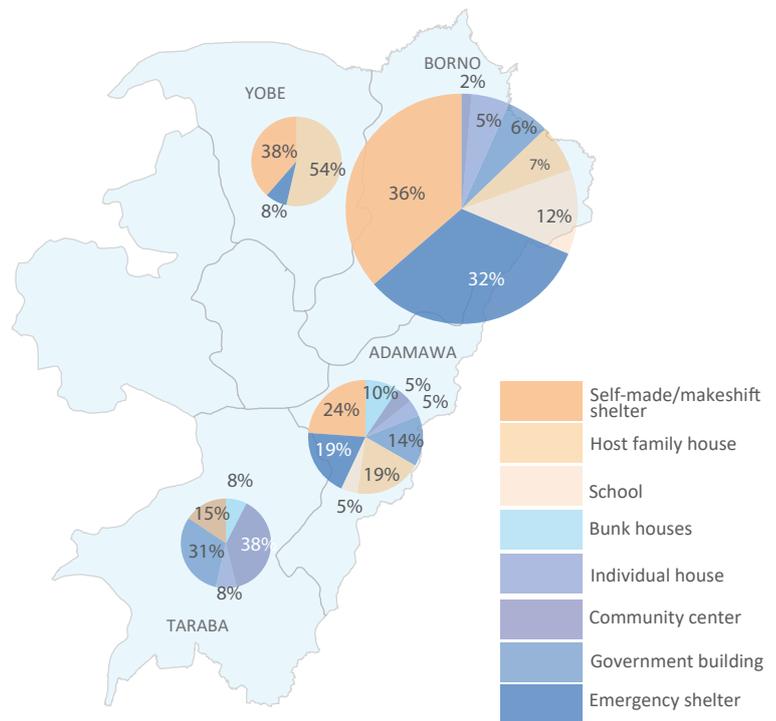


Figure 20: Most common forms of shelter in camps/camp-like settings by state

##### Host Communities

In 89.5 per cent of sites where IDPs were living with host communities, residing in a host family house was the most common shelter arrangement for IDPs. Thirty-one per cent of IDP households residing with host communities had no access to electricity, 27 per cent of sites had less than 25 per cent of IDP households with access to electricity, 22 per cent of sites had less than 50 per cent of displaced families with access to electricity.

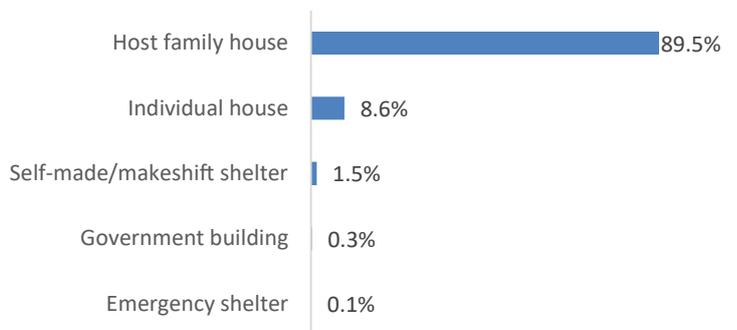


Figure 21: Most common forms of shelter in host community



In Borno, 88 per cent of IDPs were residing with host family, while eight per cent respectively resided in individual house and self-made/makeshift shelters. In Adamawa, 87 per cent resided with host families, 12 per cent resided in individual houses and one per cent resided in government building. In Yobe nearly all displaced persons (94 per cent) were residing with host families. Five per cent resided in individual houses and only one per cent were living in self-made or makeshift shelters. In Gombe, all the IDPs were residing with host families. In Bauchi 95 per cent of the IDPs were residing with host families and five per cent resided in individual houses. In Taraba the majority of the IDPs, 74 per cent were living with host families and 25 per cent lived in individual houses.

Most Common type of Shelter	Community center	Bunk houses	Emergency shelter	Government building	Self-made/makeshift shelter	Individual house	Host family house
ADAMAWA	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	12%	87%
BAUCHI	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	95%
BORNO	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	88%
GOMBE	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
TARABA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	74%
YOBE	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%	94%

Table 4: Most common forms of shelter in host communities by state

Shelter material was needed in 88 per cent of all IDPs but it was needed most in Yobe (93 per cent), followed by Borno (90 per cent), Adamawa (81 per cent) and Taraba (64 per cent). Of all shelter materials, tarpaulins were most needed by 58 per cent of all displaced persons and Borno had highest number of IDPs seeking tarpaulins (66 per cent). The second most needed item was timber/wood (40 per cent).

## NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

### Camps/camp-like settings

Out of 242 sites assessed, IDPs at 101 camps/camp-like settings requested blankets and mats. At a state level, blankets/mats were the most needed non-food items (NFIs) by 67 per cent of displaced households in Adamawa, followed by 43 per cent in Taraba, 39 per cent in Borno and 38 per cent in Yobe. Thirty-one per cent of IDPs in Borno said their most needed NFI was mosquito nets.

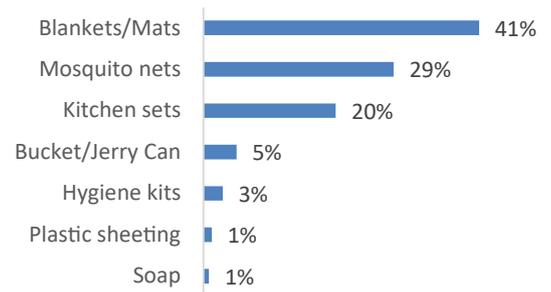


Figure 22: % of camps/camp-like settings by most requested top priority NFI

### Host Communities

Among 1,933 sites hosting IDPs in host communities, blankets/mats, kitchen sets and mosquito nets figured as the most common requested NFIs.

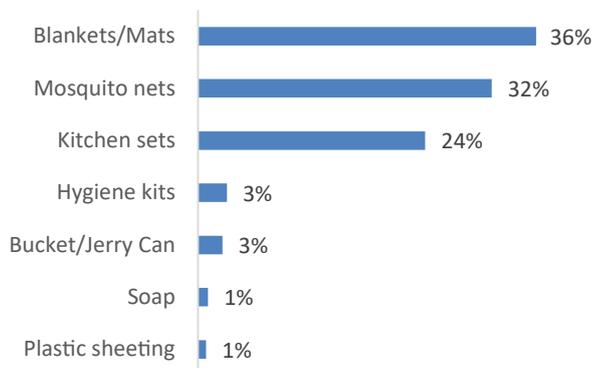


Figure 23: % of host community sites by most requested top priority NFI

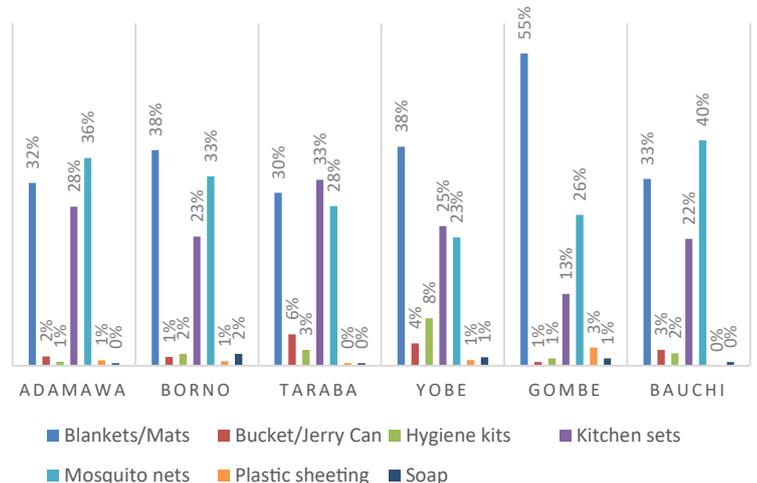


Figure 24: Most requested top priority NFI by state





### Water sources

#### Camps/camp-like settings

Most common source of water in displacement sites continued to be hand pumps with most sites receiving an average of 10 to 15 liters of water per person per day.

Though majority of sites reported improvement in water points, most residents were not differentiating between drinking and non-drinking water.

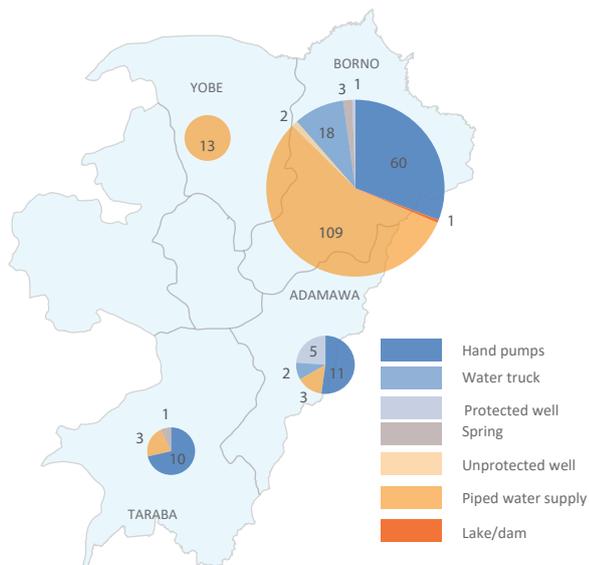


Figure 25: Most common source of water among people living in camps/camp-like settings

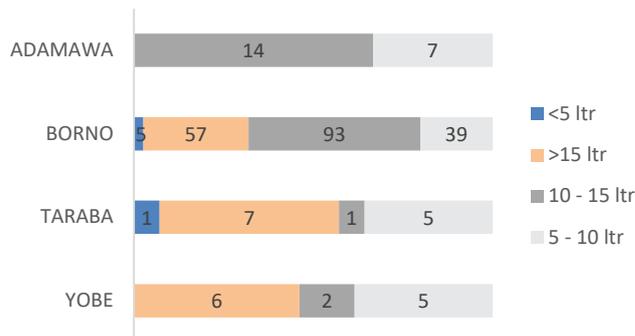


Figure 26: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

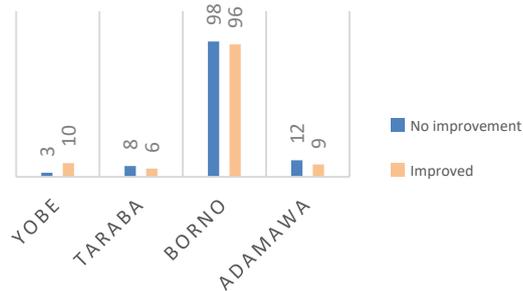


Figure 27: Number of sites reporting improvement to water points in camps and camp-like settings

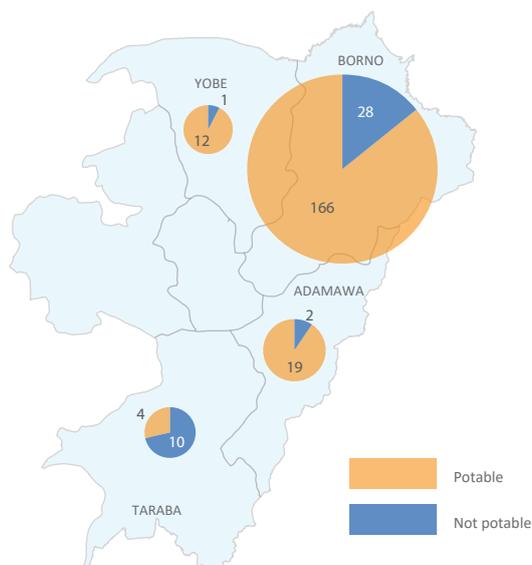


Figure 28: Number of camp/camp-like settings with potable water

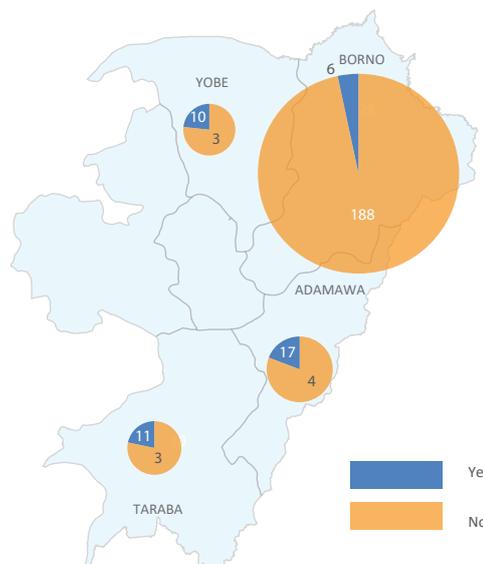


Figure 29: Number of camps/camp-like settings where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water



### Host Communities

Hand pumps remained the main source of drinking water with current percentage at 56% in host community displacement locations, this is followed by piped water supply at 20%. Unprotected well is the main non-drinking water source in 32% of the locations while hand pumps with 27% is the second main source of non-drinking water.

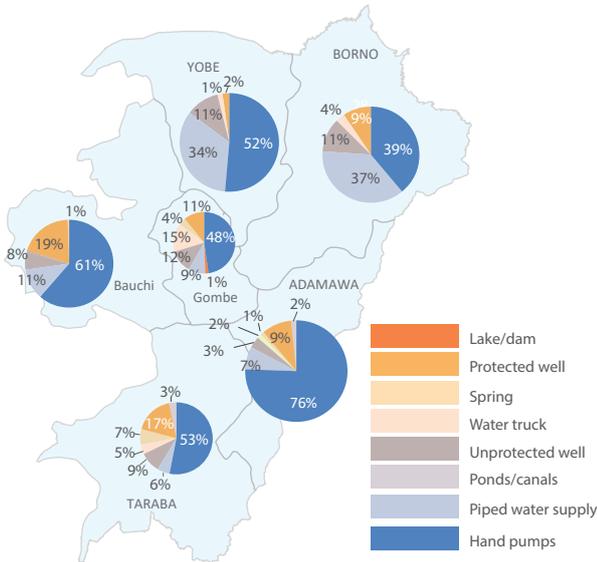


Figure 30: Most common source of water among people living in host communities

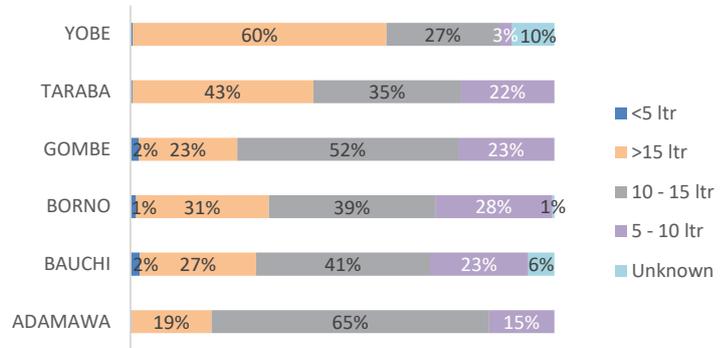


Figure 31: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

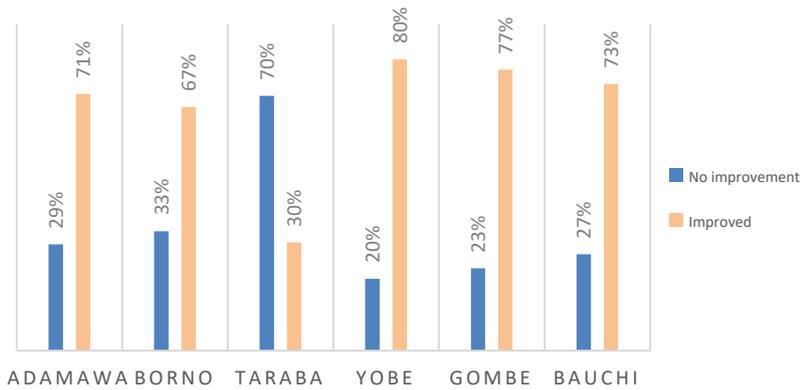


Figure 32: % of host community settings reporting improvement to water points

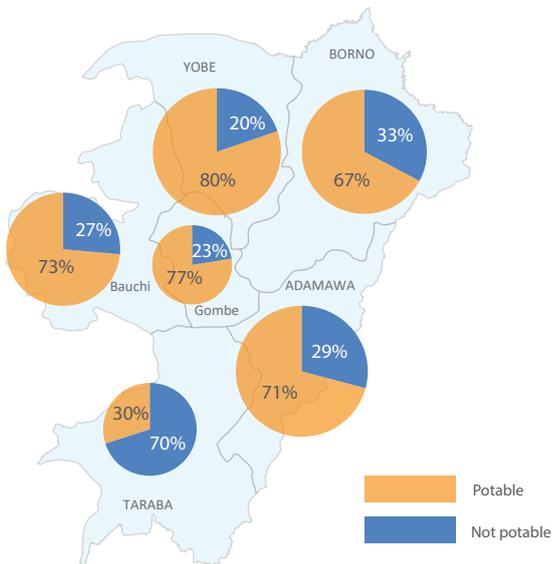


Figure 33: % of host community settings with potable water

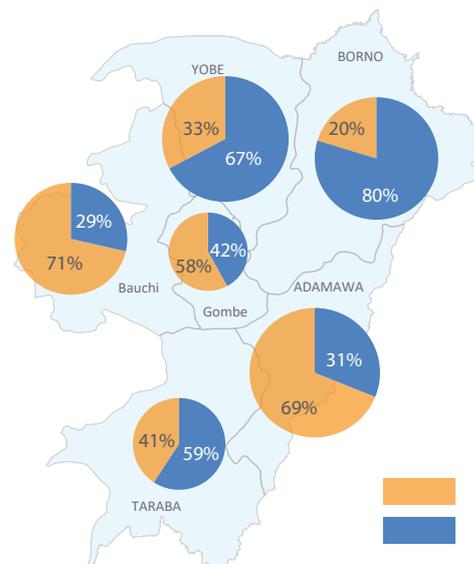


Figure 34: % of host community settings where residents differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water



## Personal Hygiene Facilities

### Camps and camp-like settings

A dip was noted in the number of separate toilets for males and females in this round of assessment, down from 94 to 71 per cent. No separate bathing areas were provided in 69 per cent (down from 93 per cent) of sites and toilets/bathrooms did not lock from inside in 53 per cent (down from 85 per cent) of sites.

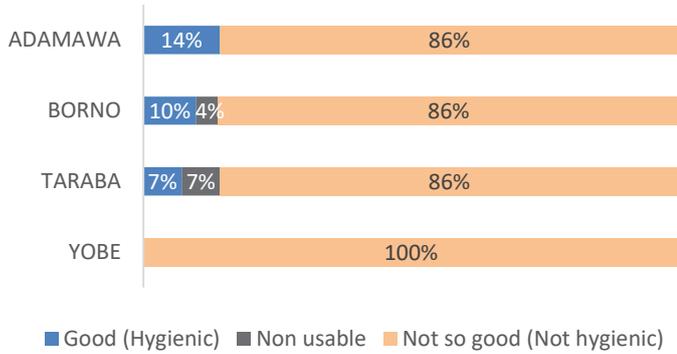


Figure 35: Conditions of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

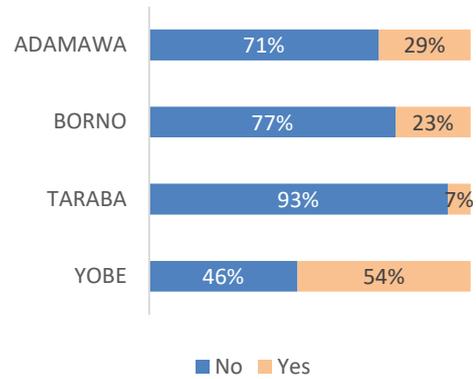


Figure 36: % of sites reporting evidence of handwashing practice in camps/camp-like settings

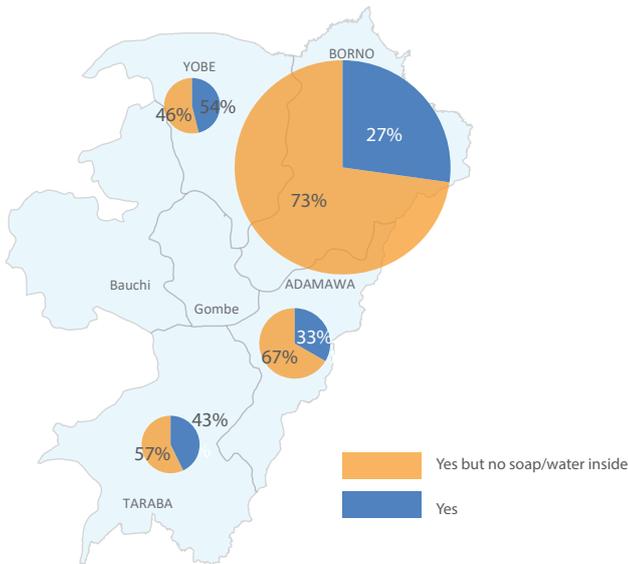


Figure 37: % of camps/camp-like settings with availability handwashing facilities

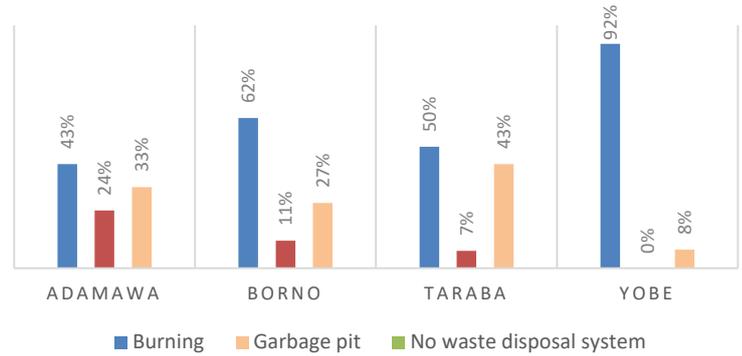


Figure 38: Main method of solid waste disposal in camps/camp-like settings

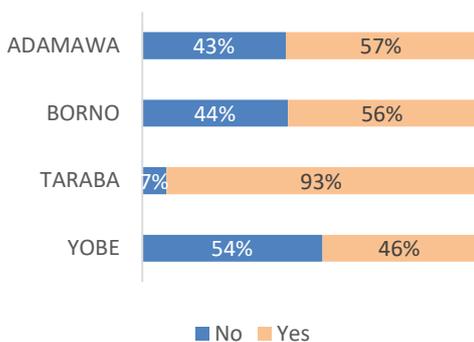


Figure 39: Open defecation evidenced in camps/camp-like settings



### Host Communities

In host communities, 96 per cent (same as the last round) of toilets were rated as 'not so good'. Availability of handwashing facilities, soap and evidence of practice also consistent with last round findings.

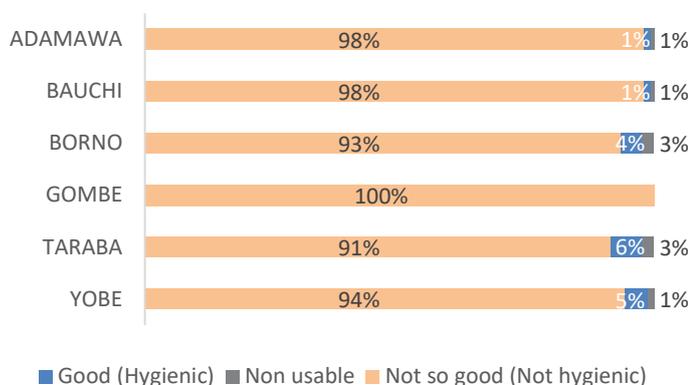


Figure 40: Conditions of toilets in host communities

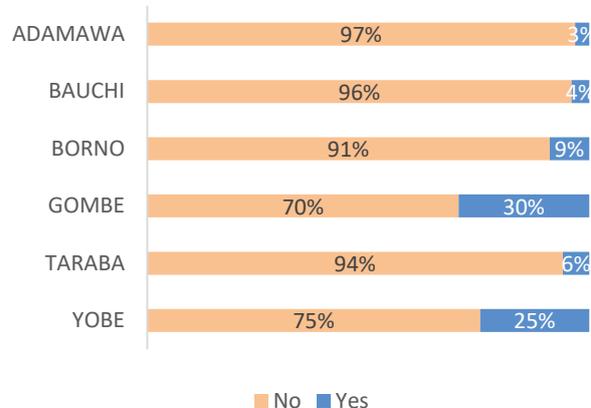


Figure 41: Evidence of handwashing practice in host communities

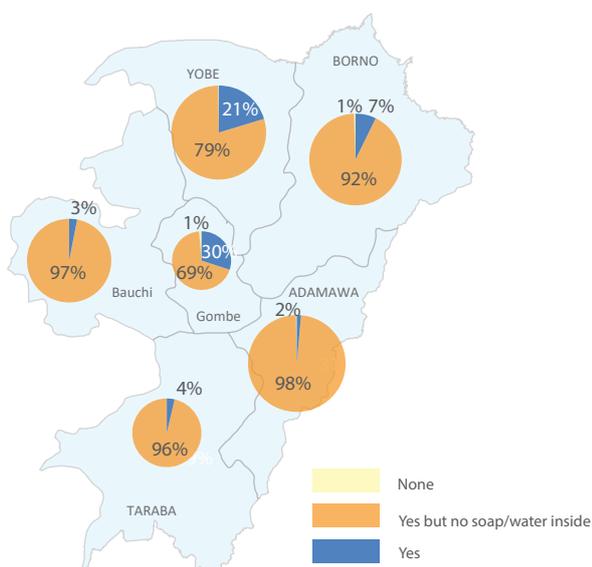


Figure 42: Availability of handwashing facilities in host communities

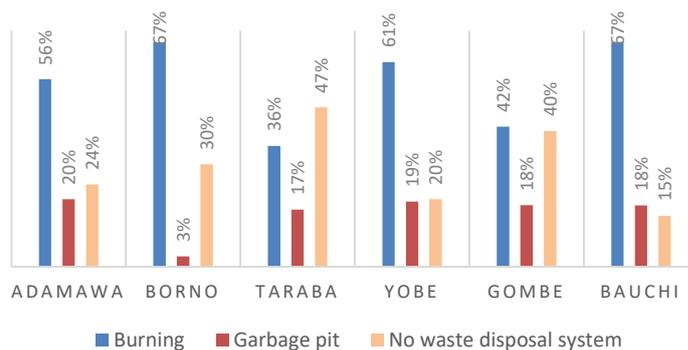


Figure 43: Solid waste disposal in host communities

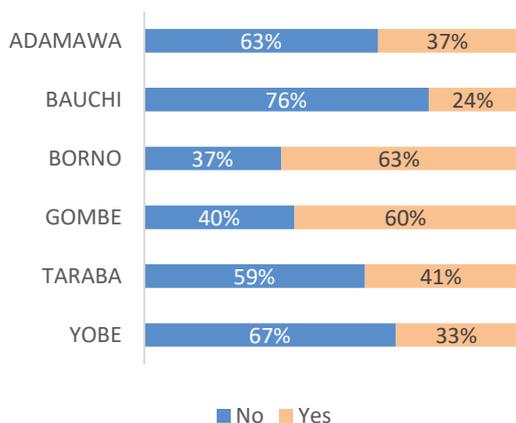


Figure 44: Open defecation evidenced in host communities



## FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Camps and camp-like settings

Cash (49 per cent) and food distribution (43, up from 38 per cent in previous round of assessment) were the main sources of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings. Only five per cent of IDPs said they were cultivating. Borno had almost equal percentage of people relying on cash and food distribution with 48 per cent each, while 4 per cent relied on cultivated food.

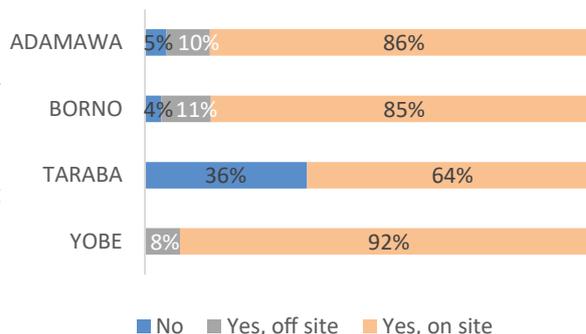


Figure 45: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

State	Every 2 weeks	Everyday	Irregular	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Twice a week
ADAMAWA	-	3	16	1	1	-	-
BORNO	5	1	140	7	34	6	1
TARABA	-	-	9	5	-	-	-
YOBE	-	-	5	-	6	1	1

Table 5: Frequency of food distribution in camps/camp-like settings

In 69 per cent of sites, screening for malnutrition was reported. No blanket supplementary feeding of children was reported by 49 (down from 56) per cent of displaced persons, no distribution of micronutrient powders was evidenced in 65 (down from 72) per cent of sites, no supplementary feeding for the elderly was reported in 88 (down from 91) per cent sites and no supplementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women was reported in 64 per cent of sites. In 32 (up from 24) per cent of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was found.

### Host Community

Malnutrition screening was reported in 30 per cent of assessed sites in host communities. Blanket supplementary feeding was not evidenced in 81 per cent of sites, supplementary feeding for lactating and pregnant women was not seen in 89 per cent of sites, counselling on infant and young child feeding practices was not evidenced in 87 per cent of sites, micronutrient powder distribution was not observed in 84 per cent sites and supplementary feeding for the elderly was not found in 97 per cent of sites.

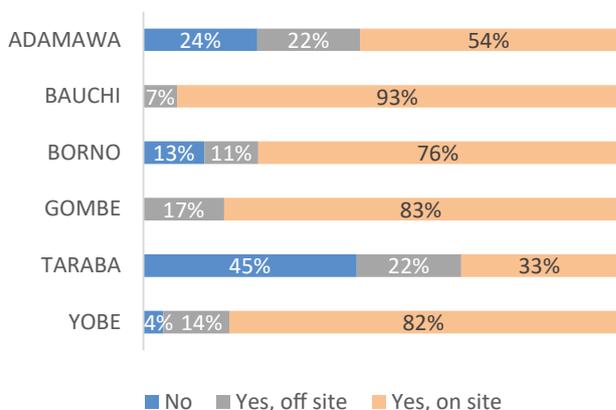


Figure 46: Access to food in host communities

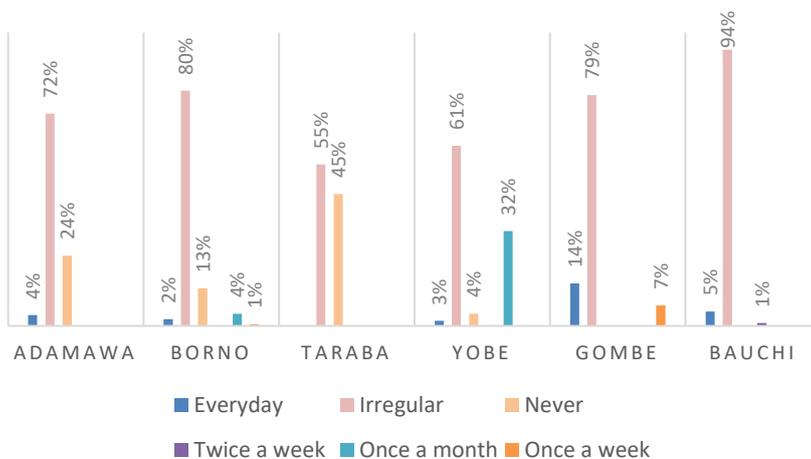


Figure 47: Frequency of food distribution in host communities





### Camps and camp-like settings

All except seven sites in Borno reported access to health facilities (figure 58) but a significant proportion report lack of available medicine (figure 67). Malaria is the most common health problem in the greatest number of sites in all states except Yobe which reports fever as the most common health problem in seven of fifteen sites (Figure 66).

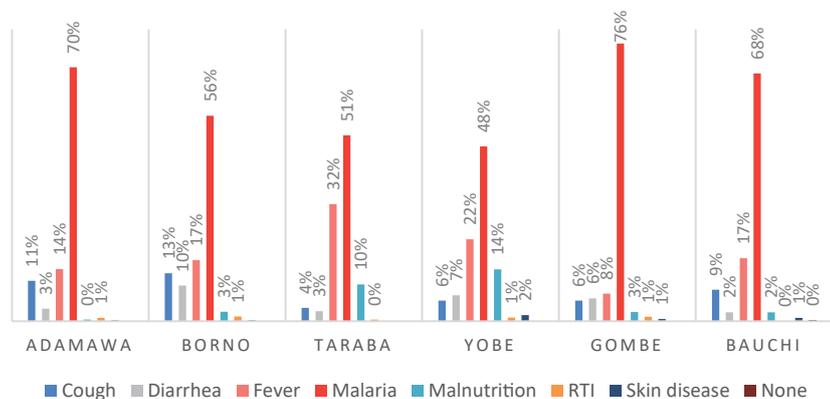


Figure 48: Most common health problem in camps/camp-like settings by state

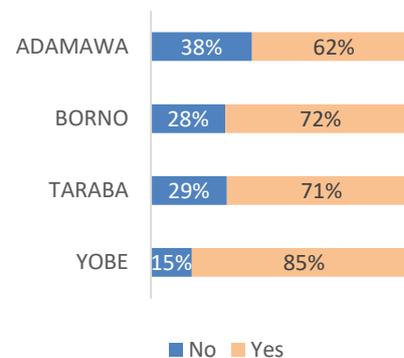


Figure 49: % of camps/camp-like settings reporting availability of medicine for IDPs settings

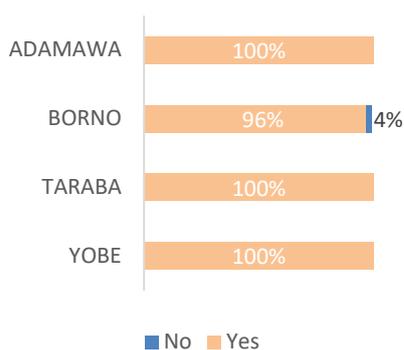


Figure 50: Access to health facility in camps/camp-like settings

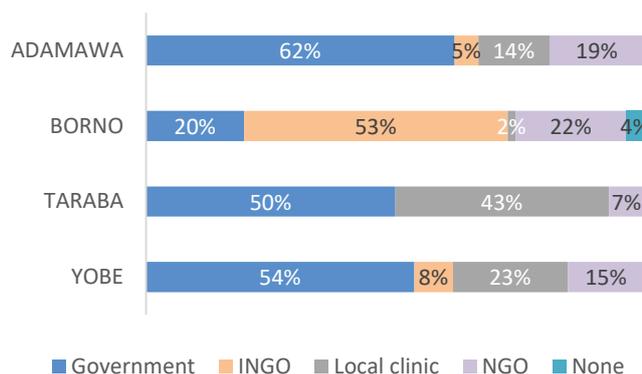


Figure 51: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

### Host Community

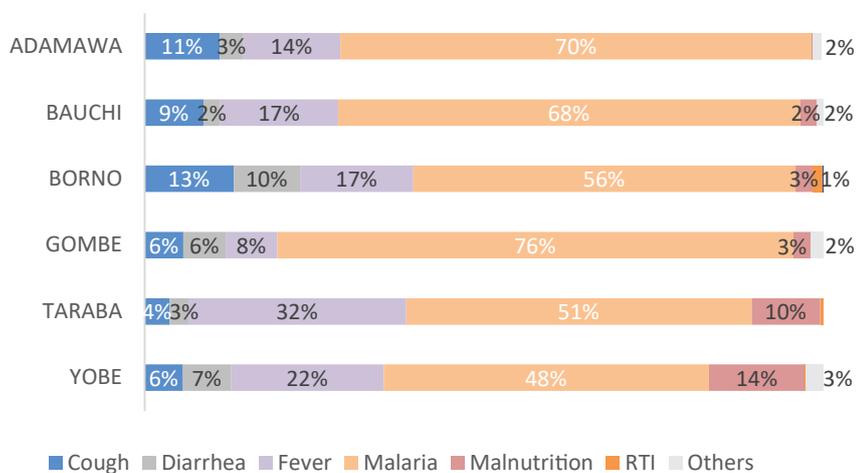


Figure 52: Most common health problem in host communities

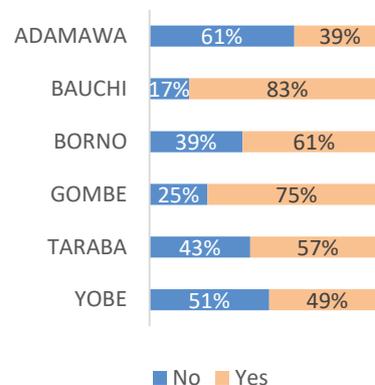


Figure 53: % of host community settings reporting availability of medicine for IDPs



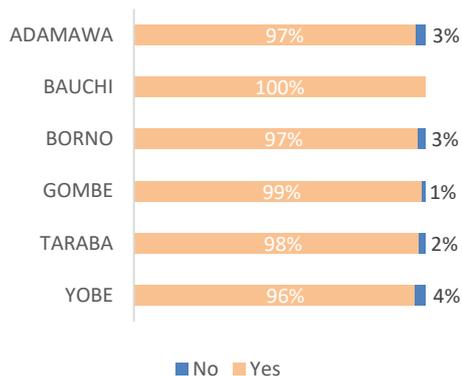


Figure 54: Access to health facility in host community settings

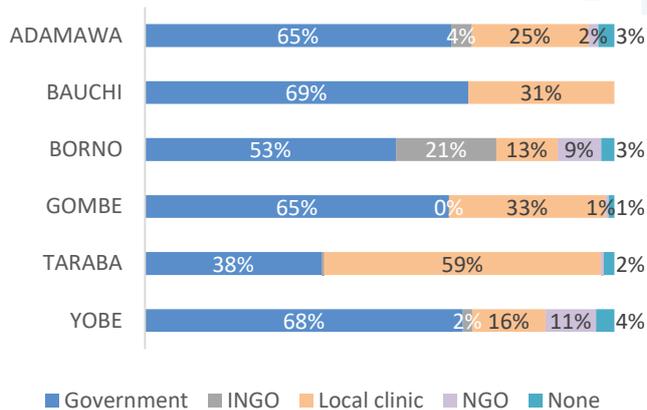


Figure 55: Main health providers in host community settings

## Education

### Camps/camp-like settings

The high costs associated with school was the biggest deterrent to children attending schools, with 70 per cent citing as the main cause. While 13 per cent of displaced persons said lack of school was the cause for out of school children.

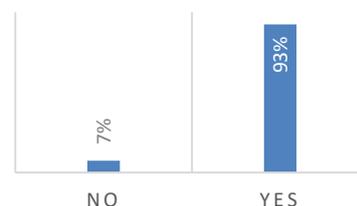


Figure 56: Access to education in camps/camp-like settings

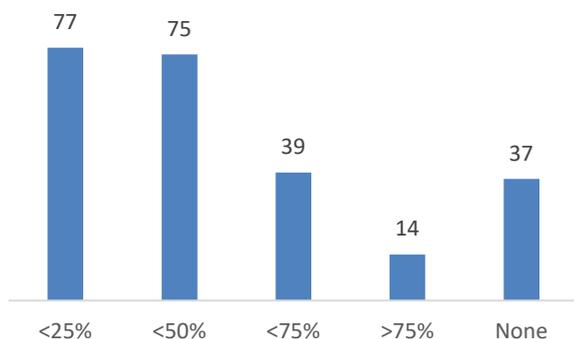


Figure 57: % of children attending school in camps and camp-like settings

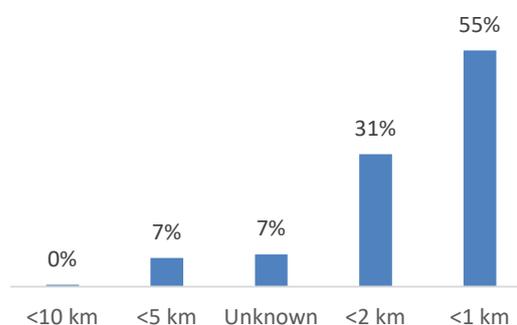


Figure 58: Distance of nearest education facility in camps/camp-like settings

### Host Communities

Among IDPs residing with host communities also 73 per cent of displaced persons said that the main reason for children not attending school was the high costs and fees involved.

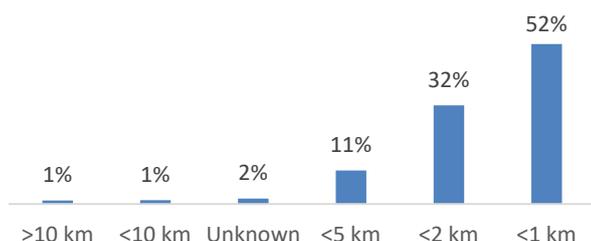


Figure 59: Distance of nearest education facility in host community settings



Figure 60: Access to education in host community settings





## Communication

### Camps/camp-like settings

No significant change was noticed around the findings under communication against the last round of assessment.

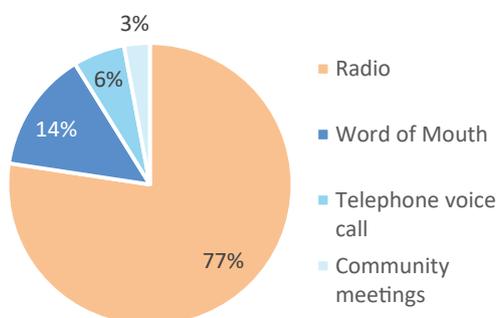


Figure 61: Main sources of information in camps/camp-like settings

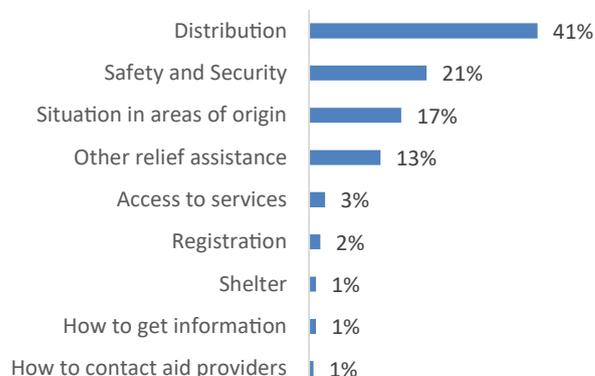


Figure 62: Most important topic for displaced people in displacement camps/camp-like settings

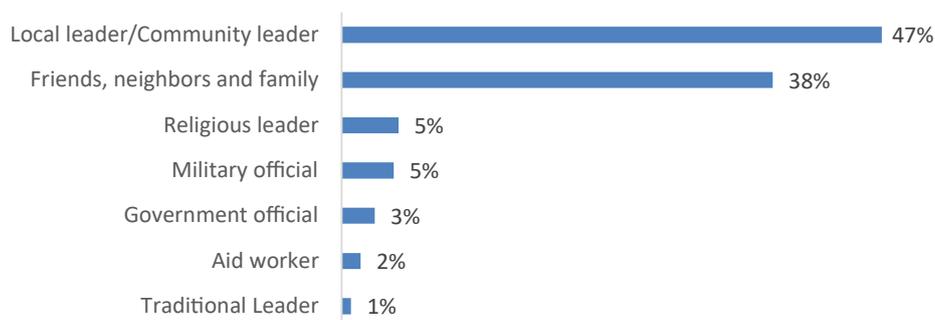


Figure 63: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

### Host Communities

In contrast to findings in camp and camp-like settings, the proportion of IDPs seeking information on distribution was lower in host communities as against camp and camp-like settings.

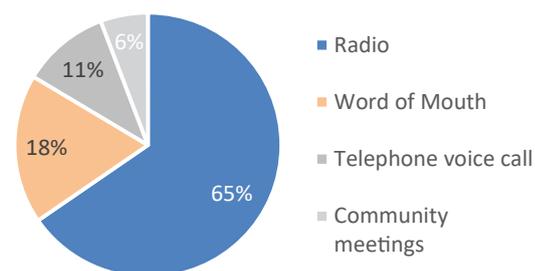


Figure 64: Main source of information in host communities

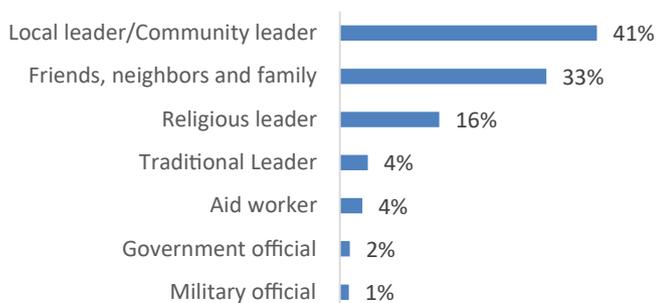


Figure 65: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities



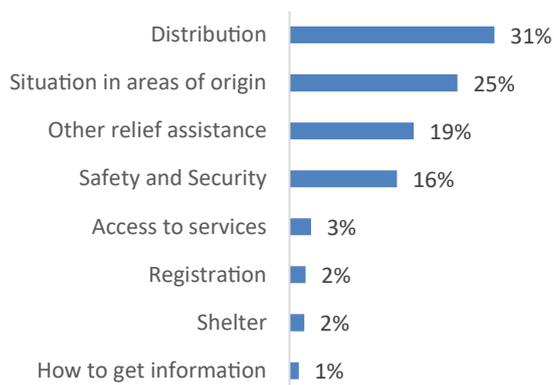


Figure 66: Most important topic for displaced people in displacement host community settings

## LIVELIHOOD

### Camps/camp-like settings

Most common form of livelihood was to work as daily laborers in camp and camp-like settings.

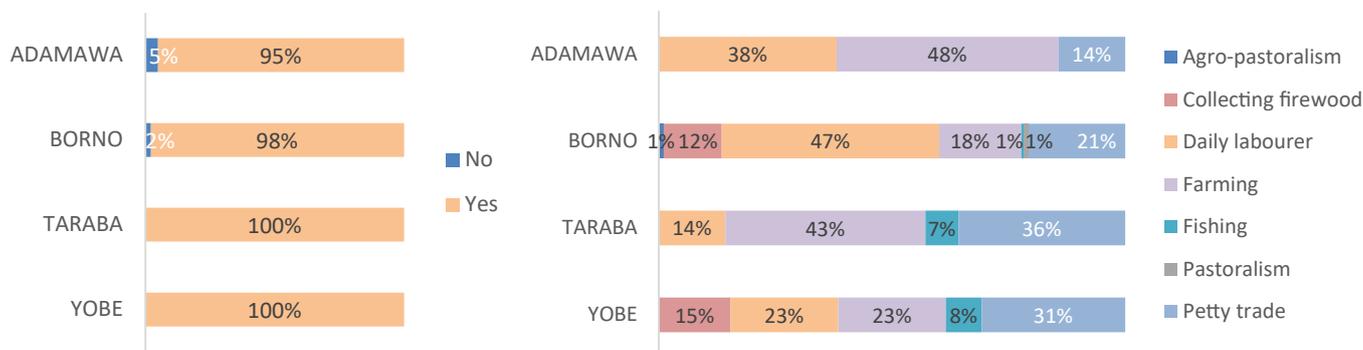


Figure 67: Access to livelihood activities in camps/camp-like settings Figure 68: Most common form of livelihood in camps and camp-like settings

### Host Communities

In sites where IDPs are living with host communities, 91 per cent have access to income generating activities. In 55 per cent of sites, farming was reported as the most common form of income generating activity, followed by petty trade at 19 per cent and 16 per cent of sites reported daily labour to be the most common form of livelihood activity IDPs engage in.

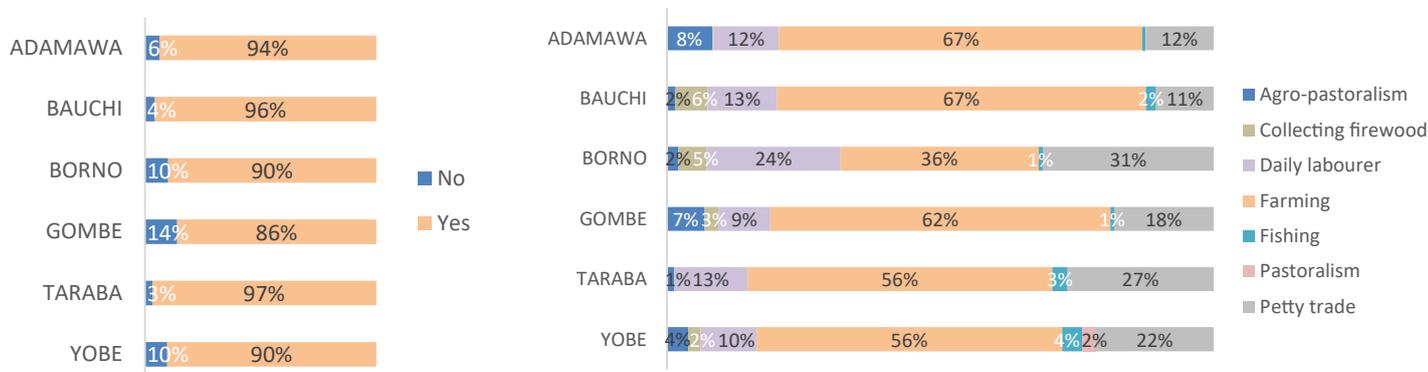


Figure 69: Access to livelihood activities in host communities Figure 70: Most common form of livelihood in host communities



## PROTECTION

### Camps/camp-like settings

No security incidents were reported by 92 per cent (up from 85 per cent) of IDPs in assessed displacement sites. Theft incidents were reported by four per cent of respondents and friction among site residents was the reason for two per cent (down from five per cent in previous assessment) incidents.

No incident of gender based violence were reported by 91 per cent of IDPs. Domestic violence was the leading form of reported gender-based violence by seven per cent of IDPs. No cases of physical violence were reported by 97 per cent of IDPs.

Child physical or emotional abuse was reported by nine per cent (up from five per cent), Separated child by one per cent (down from three per cent) and no incident reported by 90 per cent of displaced persons.

While 67 (up from 56) per cent of displaced people did not report any problems in receiving support, 22 per cent said that the assistance was not enough for all those entitled to it. Fighting between recipients was reported by six per cent respondents and two per cent of IDPs said assistance was physically inadequate.

There were 23 recreational places for children in the sites assessed and out of these 19 were in Borno. There were nine recreational places for women and all but one was in Borno.

Forty-three per cent of IDPs have ID cards.

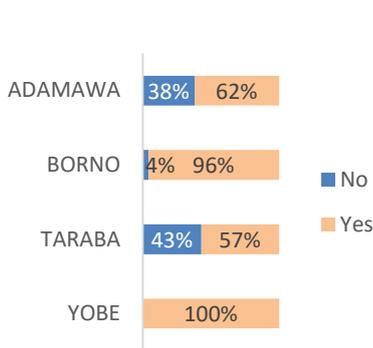


Figure 71: % of camps/camp-like settings where protection was provided



Figure 72: Main security provider in camp and camp-like settings

### Host Community

No security-related incidents were reported by 82 (up from 78) per cent of respondents. The most common type of security incident was theft (eight per cent), followed by friction with other residents (four per cent) and crime (three per cent).

Domestic violence was the main reason for gender based violence (seven per cent) while no such incident was reported by 89 per cent of respondents. No form of physical violence was reported by 87 per cent.

No child protection issues was reported by 85 per cent though forced child labour/forced begging incidents were cited by some. There were 50 recreation places for children and none in Borno. There were six recreation places for women but none in Borno.

Two per cent of women, one per cent of men and one per cent of children felt unsafe. Fifty per cent people said they had lighting in the camp but it was inadequate. Forty-four per cent people said there was no lighting.

While 41 (up from 36) per cent of respondents reported no problem in receiving humanitarian assistance, 39 per cent said assistance was not enough, in seven per cent sites assistance was found to be physically inadequate for the most vulnerable, four per cent respondents said fighting among recipients took reported and three per cent people said assistance was reportedly given to non-affected groups.

Ninety-five per cent of respondents said relationship among IDPs was defined as good, while it was excellent according to four per cent of IDPs. The relationship between IDPs and host community was defined as poor by one per cent people, and good by 95 per cent of people and excellent by five per cent of IDPs.

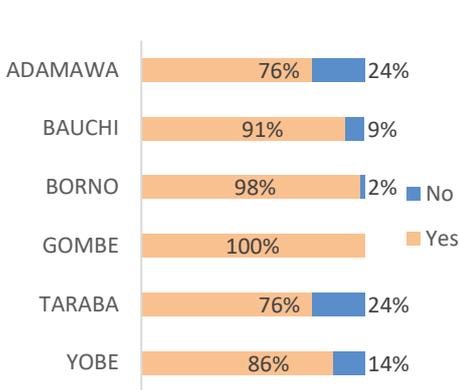


Figure 73: % of host community sites where protection was provided

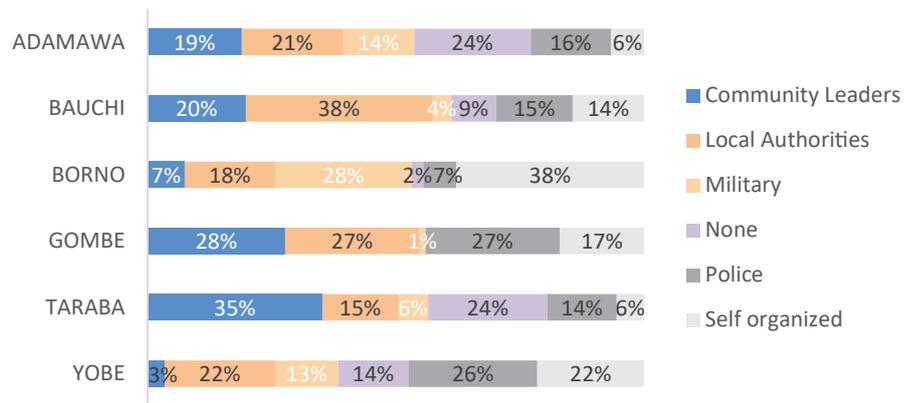


Figure 74: Main security provider in host communities



## METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report comes from different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool is different and 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 includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival of IDPs, location of origin, reasons for displacement and type of displacement locations. The assessment also records contacts of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is the 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 ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival of IDPs, location of origin, reasons of 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 IDPs in host communities 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 those wards 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 utilized to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, whether registrations is available, and if natural hazards put 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 with a breakdown by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the form captures details on key 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:** is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and initial reasons of displacement. The main outcome of this assessment is the 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:** is an Assessment conducted at ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: returnee population estimates (households and individuals), time of return, location of origin and reasons for initial displacement. The results of this kind of assessment are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all those wards 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 various key informant. The accuracy of the data also relies on the regularity 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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