



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

MATRIX
Round XVI Report

May | 2017



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Executive Summary

The Round XVI of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Assessment Report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Government of Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is aimed at creating a better understanding of the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations in conflict-affected states of northeast Nigeria. The report covers the period of 5 April to 15 May 2017 and includes the six most-affected states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

The data collected in this report comes from different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. These administrative levels consist of Local Government Areas (LGAs), wards and displacement sites. Data was collected via interviews with key informants such as representatives of the administration, community leaders, religious leaders and humanitarian aid workers. To ensure data consistency, assessments were conducted and cross checked with various key informants.

In this round of assessments, 80,670 people were interviewed. These interviews provided information on:

demographic profiles; reasons for displacement; changes in the percentages of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) over time; origin, dwelling types and unfulfilled needs of the displaced people. This sample represents 4 per cent of the identified IDP population.

To better understand the needs of the affected population, this report includes site assessments carried out in 229 displacement sites where IDPs reside in camps and camp-like settings (camps, collective centres and transitional centres), covering 656,492 displaced individuals (124,324 households). Site assessments provide information regarding the locations and numbers of IDPs. Location-based assessments were also conducted in 1,874 sites where IDPs were staying with host communities, covering 1,227,839 displaced individuals (215,038 households). The assessments conducted at site and location-based levels also present an analysis of sector-wise needs and response including shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), food and nutrition, health, education, livelihood, protection and communication. Lastly, this report includes assessments involving returnees and their shelter

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 in northeast Nigeria, IOM started implementing its DTM program in September 2014 in collaboration with NEMA and the State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs). IOM's DTM is used in countries around the world to track displacement caused by natural disasters and conflict.

The main objective of the DTM in north-eastern Nigeria is to support the Nigerian government and humanitarian partners in establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs in order to provide

assistance to the population affected by the insurgency. Staff from IOM, NEMA, SEMAs and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) collect data in the field, including baseline information at LGA-level and ward-level. Detailed assessments are conducted in displacement sites, like camps and collective centers, and in host communities where IDPs were living. IOM's DTM program is funded by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), 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 XVI Assessments

The Round XVI of DTM assessments were conducted from 5 April to 15 May 2017 in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe states, covering 767 wards out of the total 1,207 wards in these six states, in 109 LGAs.

In Borno, the epicentre of the conflict, DTM continued to have partial access to 24 LGAs out of the 27 LGAs in the north-eastern state but was able to assess four more wards namely Hambagda (Gwoza LGA); Gumsuri and Azur (Damboa LGA) and Buma (Shani LGA). Abadam, Guzamala and Marte LGAs in Borno State continue to be inaccessible to the humanitarian community due to the ongoing conflict.

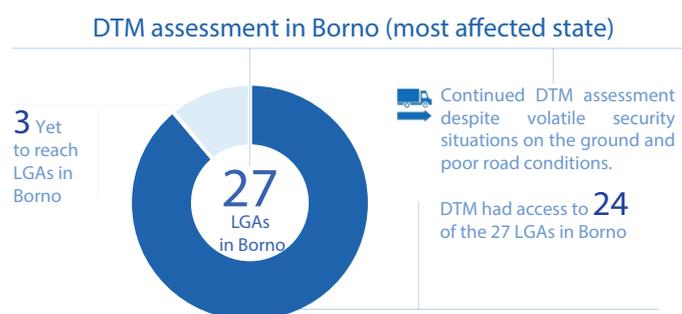


Figure 1: Number of LGAs accessed in Borno in round XVI

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Round XVI Figures



1,884,331
Displaced individuals



339,362
Displaced households



1,234,894
Returnee individuals



192,809
Returnee households



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



55%
of the IDP population
are female

5 April to 15 May 2017

- Total number of identified IDPs increased by **51,588 (3%)** individuals from last DTM round

↑ 3%

- The number of identified people who have returned to their places of usual residence increased by **83,467 (7%)** individuals from last DTM round



Returns

- Survey of unmet needs showed food remains the predominant need in majority (**70%**) of IDP sites



Predominant
Need

General Overview

- Largest IDP populations are located in Borno (**79%**), ADAMAWA (**8%**) and YOBE (**6%**)

93% of the total
IDP population

- 97%** of displacements were due to the insurgency



Main cause of
displacement

DTM Rounds and states covered

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
Abuja	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Adamawa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bauchi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Benue	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Borno	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Gombe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kaduna	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Kano	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Taraba	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Yobe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	6	6	6	8	10	13	13	13	13	13	6	6	6	6	6

Figure 2: DTM round and number of states covered



I. DISPLACEMENT

IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-EASTERN NIGERIA

As of 15 May 2017, the estimated number of IDPs in Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe is 1,884,331 (339,362 households), representing an increase of 51,588 persons or 3 per cent as against 1,832,743 IDPs that was identified in Round XV (March 2017). The key reasons for the increment were relocations of Nigerians from Cameroon, influx from villages to towns due to continuing military action, recent attacks by Boko Haram and in some instances, communal clashes. The chief drivers of movement continue to be the returning of persons to their places of origin and searching for livelihood opportunities.

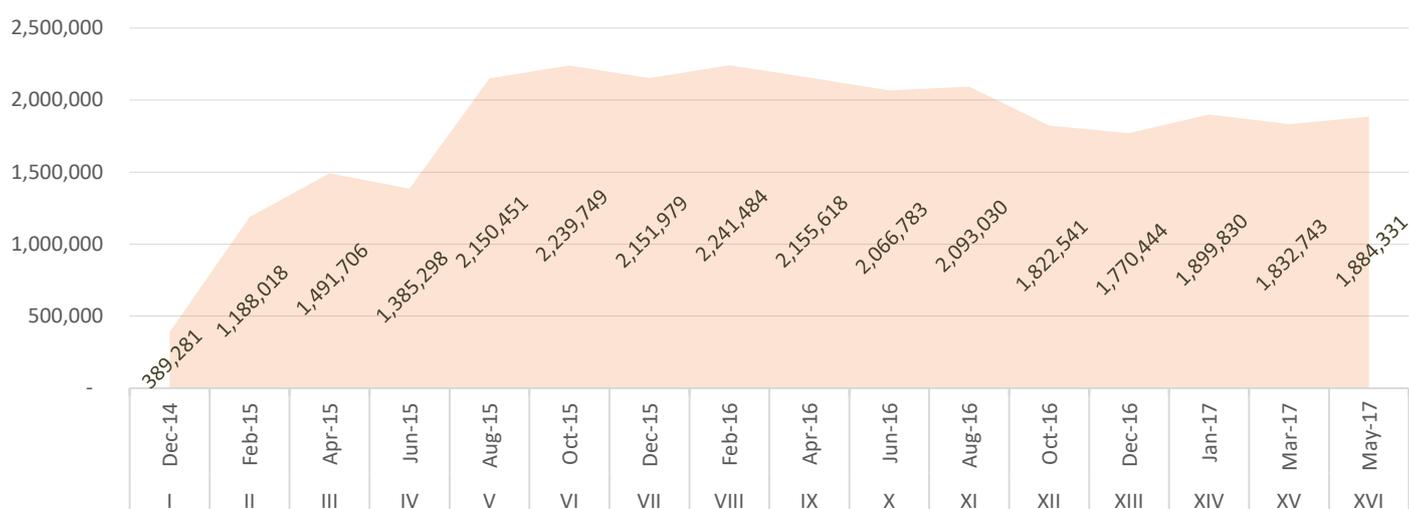


Figure 3: IDP population per round of DTM assessment

Borno continued to host the majority of IDPs (1,496,995). Adamawa hosted the second highest number of IDPs with 143,209 people. In Yobe, 108,769 IDPs were identified in this round.

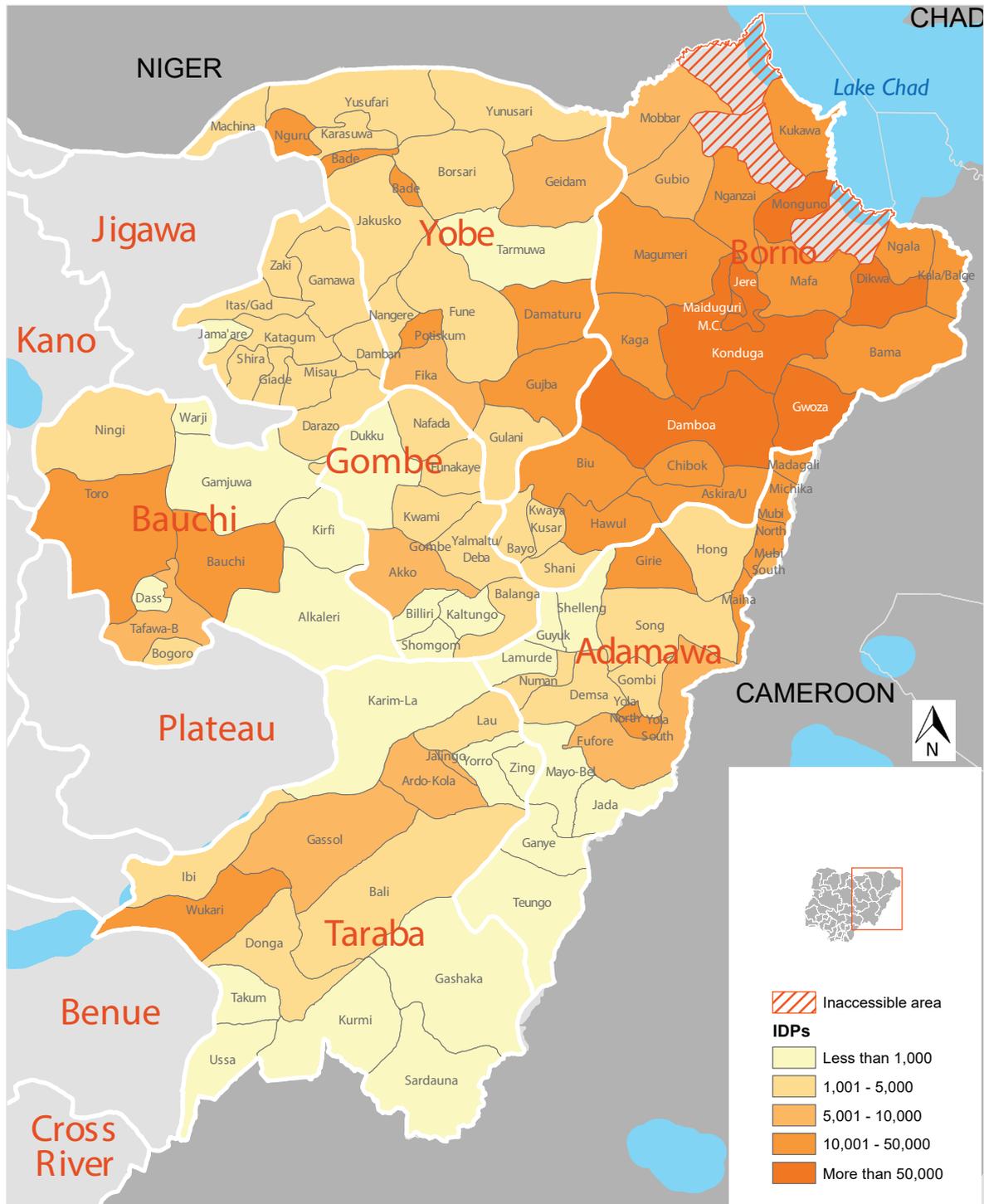
The main increase in IDP numbers was in Borno state which witnessed an increase of 68,048 people from the 1,428,947 IDPs identified in previous DTM assessment, representing an increment of 4.5 per cent.

On the other hand, Adamawa, Taraba and Yobe witnessed slight decrements in the number of IDPs in the states due IDPs returning to their areas of origin. The biggest decrease was of 7,850 people in Yobe, from 116,619 in March to 108,769 in May.

State	Round XV Total (March 2017)	Round XVI Total (April 2017)	Change
ADAMAWA	146,605	143,209	-3,396 ↓
BAUCHI	56,607	56,916	+309 ↑
BORNO	1,428,947	1,496,995	+68,048 ↑
GOMBE	26,063	28,183	+2,120 ↑
TARABA	57,902	50,259	-7,643 ↓
YOBE	116,619	108,769	-7,850 ↓
Total	1,832,743	1,884,331	+51,588 ↑

Table 1: Change in IDP figures by state

The principal reasons for the fluctuation in IDP numbers over the last two rounds continued to be: the relocation of Nigerians residing in Cameroon; newly assessable wards within partially accessible LGAs; movement due to military operations/recent attacks by Boko Haram; return of IDPs to their places of origin to carry out cultivation; and inability to continue residing in places with high cost of living.



Map 1: LGA level displacement severity map

Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC) continued to host the highest number of IDPs at 384,964 which represents a reduction of 3 per cent as compared to the 395,847 people who were identified in DTM Round XV. The key reason was the movement of people to other LGAs including Damboa, Gwoza, Kukawa, Konduga, Jere, Ngala, Mobbar and Monguno. Some other Borno LGAs that reported slight decreases in numbers of IDPs were Biu, Hawul, Jere and Kwaya/Kusar.

The LGA with the highest increase in IDP population (133%) was Shani (from 828 to 1,929). This increase can be explained by DTM’s ability to assess one of the inaccessible wards, Kubo, for the first time. The other LGA in Borno that recorded a big increase (58%) in the number of IDPs identified was Damboa. The increment was because two wards and six new camps were assessed for the first time and there was an influx of people into the LGA headquarter due to Boko Haram activities in their places of origin. In absolute numbers, Damboa saw the highest increase (32,545) in IDP numbers among all LGAs in Borno with its population increasing from 56,243 to 88,788.

Mobbar LGA saw a 56 per cent increase in its IDP population, which rose to 9,493 as a result of people arriving from remote villages of the LGA due to security concerns.



IB: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

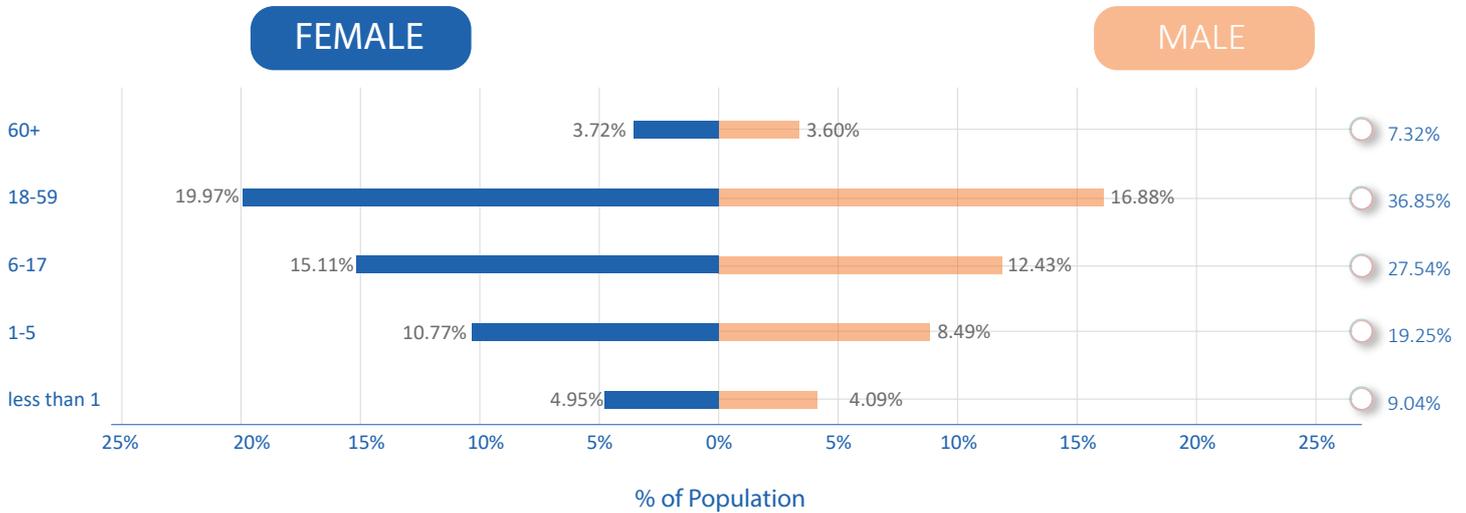


Figure 4: IDP population by major age groups and gender

80,670 people were interviewed to obtain a detailed and representative sample of age and gender breakdown. The results show that 55 per cent of IDPs were female and 45 per cent were male. Children under 18 made up 56 per cent of the sampled IDPs; 19 per cent of them were between one to five-years-old and 9 per cent were below one-year-old. Seven per cent of the sample population were above the age of 60. Out of the 29,728 people in the age group of 18 to 59-years-old, 16,112 were women and 13,616 were men. The average household size consisted of 5.6 persons.

VULNERABILITIES

55%
of the IDP
population
is female

9%
of the IDP
population
are infants
less than
1 year old

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

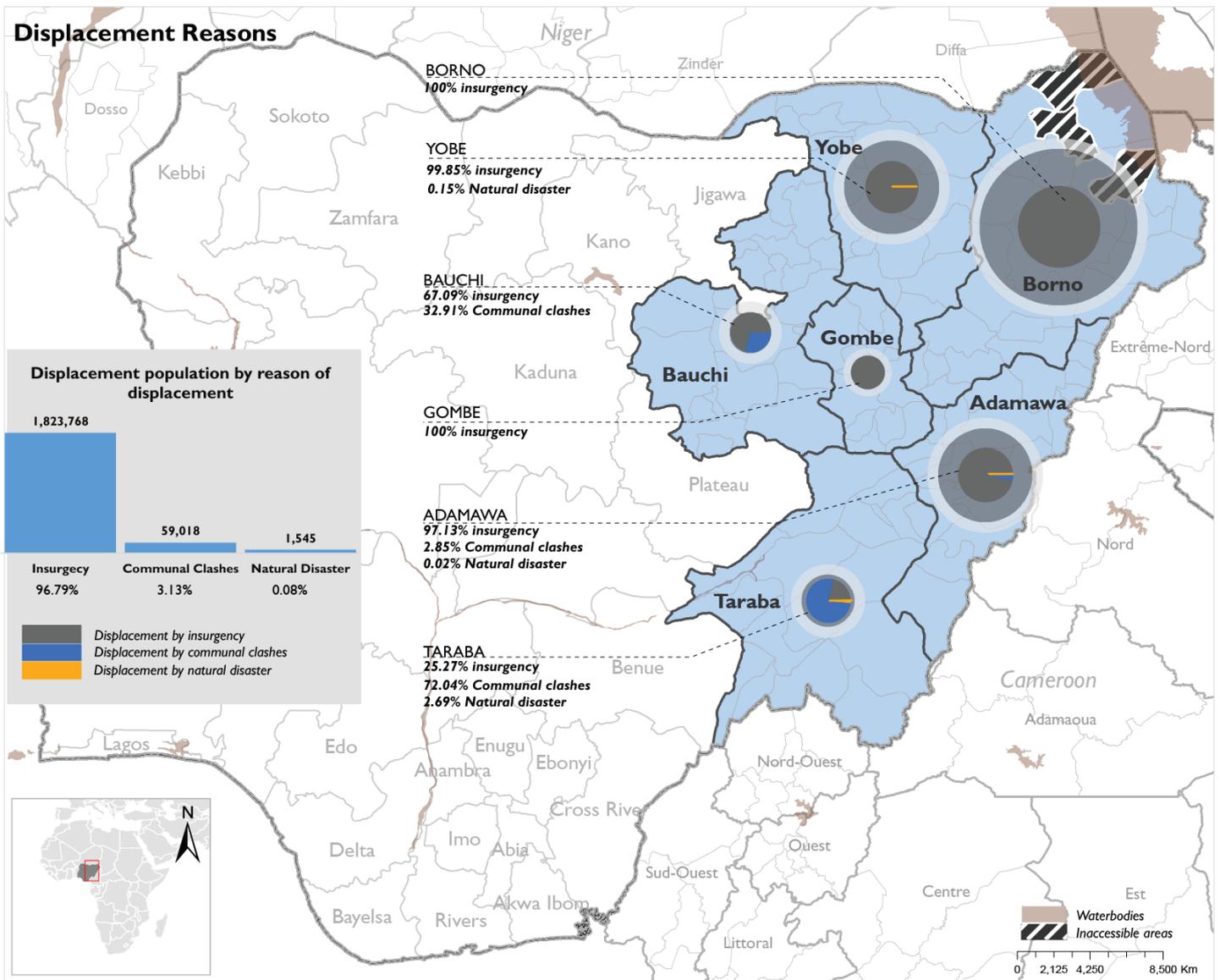
46%
of children
in the IDP
population
are male

7%
of the IDP
population
is over
60 years

54%
of children
in the IDP
population
are female

I.C CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT

97 per cent of the identified IDPs were displaced because of the ongoing conflict and 3 per cent were displaced because of communal clashes in the areas assessed. All the IDPs identified in Borno and Gombe were displaced by the insurgency. In Taraba, 72 per cent of interviewed IDPs attributed their displacement to communal clashes, 25 per cent to the conflict and 3 per cent due to natural disasters. In Bauchi, the conflict accounted for the displacement of 67 per cent of all interviewed IDPs and 33 per cent said communal clashes were the reason for their displacement. In Adamawa, 97 per cent of the population was displaced by the Boko Haram conflict and the remaining people were displaced due to communal fighting and natural disasters.



Map 2: Causes of displacement



ID: YEAR OF PRESENT DISPLACEMENT

While most displacements occurred in 2014, 2015 and 2016, 9 per cent displacement has occurred in 2017 so far. Only 1 per cent out of total people displaced so far were displaced prior to the current conflict in 2014, 31 per cent were displaced in 2014, 30 per cent in 2015 and 29 per cent in 2016.

In Borno there were no recorded people displaced before 2014. This increased to: 28.5 per cent of the state’s population in 2014, 30 per cent in 2015, 31 per cent in 2016 and 10 per cent in 2017. In contrast, in Bauchi state 27 per cent of people were displaced before 2014. Following the onset of the conflict 39 per cent of people were displaced in 2014, 29 per cent in 2015, 5 per cent in 2016 and 0.5 per cent so far in 2017.

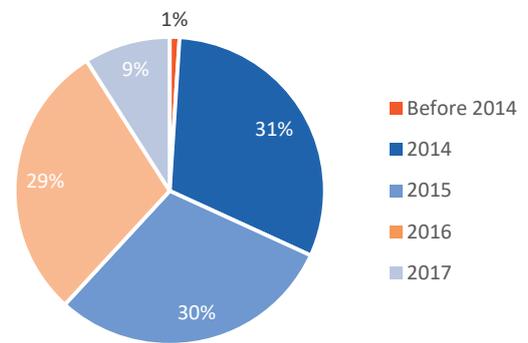


Figure 5: Year of arrival of IDPs

IE: LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

State of origin	State of displacement (Current location of IDPs)					
	ADAMAWA	BAUCHI	BORNO	GOMBE	TARABA	YOBE
ADAMAWA	65.51%	3.32%	0.02%	7.25%	3.52%	
BAUCHI		9.79%				
BORNO	34.49%	39.41%	99.87%	65.22%	18.29%	43.82%
KADUNA						
KANO						
NASARAWA		0.56%				
PLATEAU		25.53%				
TARABA					78.19%	
YOBE		16.13%	0.11%	27.53%		56.18%

Figure 6: current location and place of origin of IDPs

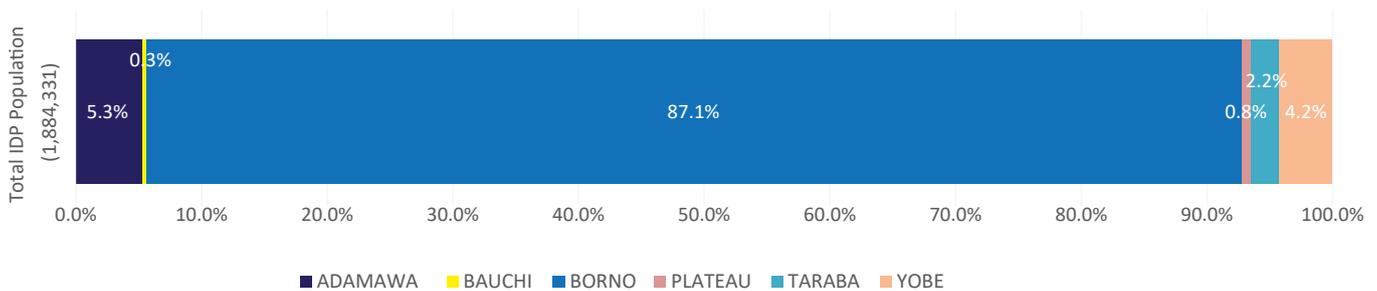


Figure 7: % of total IDP population by state of origin

Borno was the place of origin for the majority (87%) of identified displaced persons. Most people displaced from Borno chose to resettle in Borno itself. Gombe was the second preference for resettlement for people from Borno, followed by Yobe and Bauchi. Adamawa was the second most recorded state of origin. While 65.5 per cent of displaced persons from Adamawa resettled in Adamawa itself, 7 per cent settled in Gombe, 3.5 per cent in Taraba and 3 per cent in Bauchi. Some IDPs resettled in states for which no information was collected like Kaduna, Kano, Nasarawa and Plateau.



IF: SECONDARY DISPLACEMENT

Multiple displacement is fairly common among the assessed population. Nearly 70 per cent of the total IDP caseload has been displaced at least twice since the start of the crisis.

45.5 per cent of IDPs assessed said that they have been displaced twice. 33 per cent said they have been displaced once since the conflict began, 20 per cent said they have been displaced three times and two per cent said they have been displaced more than three times.

These people include IDPs identified as people who have returned to their LGA of origin but have not yet returned to their place of origin from which they were first displaced.

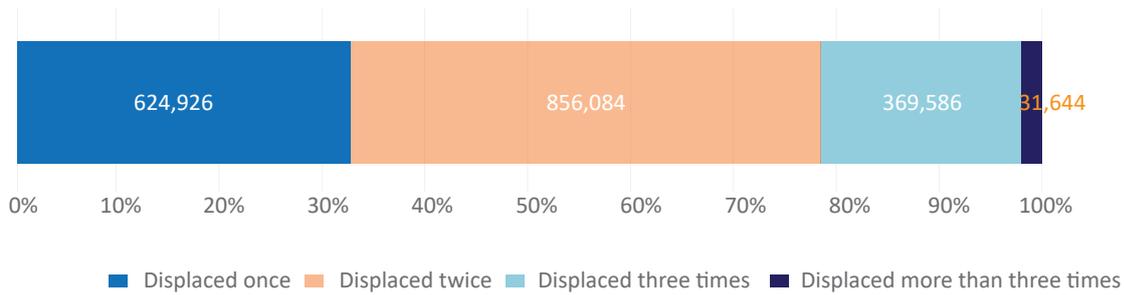


Figure 8: frequency of displacement

Among all the assessed north-eastern states, Borno has the highest number of people who said they were displaced more than once. 26 per cent of IDPs in Borno said they were displaced only once, 50 per cent said they were displaced twice, 22 per cent said they were displaced thrice and two per cent said they were displaced more than three times.

IG: IDPs DISPLACED IN SAME LGA OF ORIGIN

23 per cent of wards assessed had IDPs originating from the same LGA. And 24 per cent of the IDPs interviewed said they are living in the same LGA where their habitual place of residence was before the original displacement. This is indicative that either the original place of displacement is still inaccessible or the conditions are not conducive for people to restart their lives there.

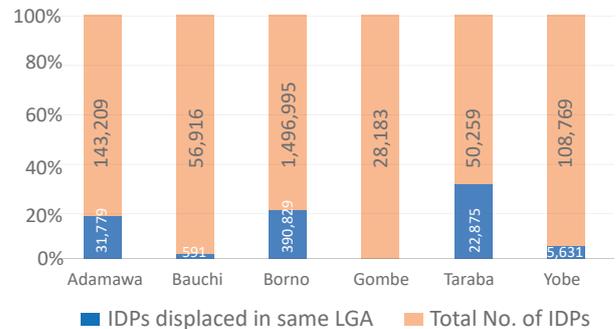


Figure 9: IDPs originating from the same LGA

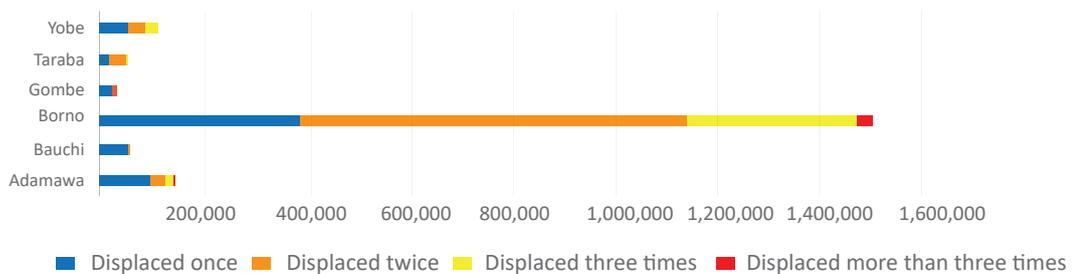


Figure 10: number of times of displacement by state



IH: DWELLING TYPE OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

65 per cent of IDPs (down from 68% in previous round of assessment) were living in host communities, with friends and relatives or in rented/donated houses.

Overall, 35 per cent (up from 32% in previous DTM assessment) were living in displacement sites like camps and camp-like settings. In Borno, 58 per cent (down from 62%) of displaced people were living in host communities and 42 per cent (up from 38% in March) were residing in displacement sites. Borno had the highest percentage of IDPs living on camps and camp-like settings.

After Borno, Yobe state had the second highest number of IDPs (12%) living in camp like settings, Taraba had 11 per cent of displaced persons living in camps and Adamawa had 8 per cent living in camps. All IDPs in Bauchi and Gombe were living with host communities.

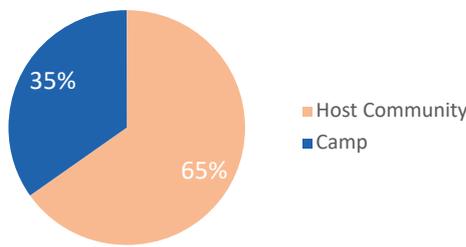


Figure 11: IDP settlement type

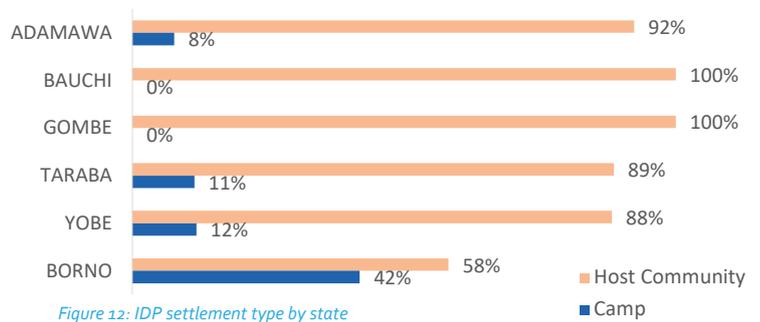


Figure 12: IDP settlement type by state

II: MAIN NEEDS OF IDPs

Food was the main need of IDPs who were asked to list out their biggest unmet need in 70 per cent of displaced displacement sites accessed. Non-food items (NFI) like blankets and mosquito nets were the most unmet needs in 13 per cent of sites, followed by shelter and medical services in 6 per cent of displacement sites, respectively.

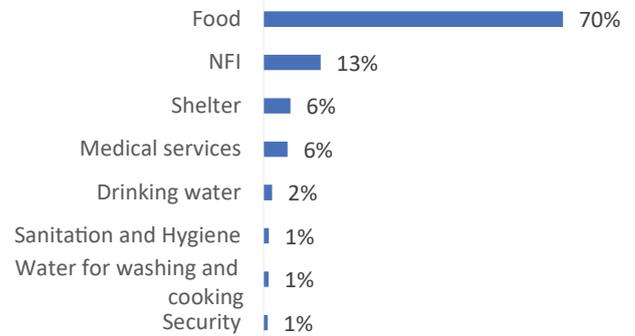


Figure 13: Main needs of IDPs

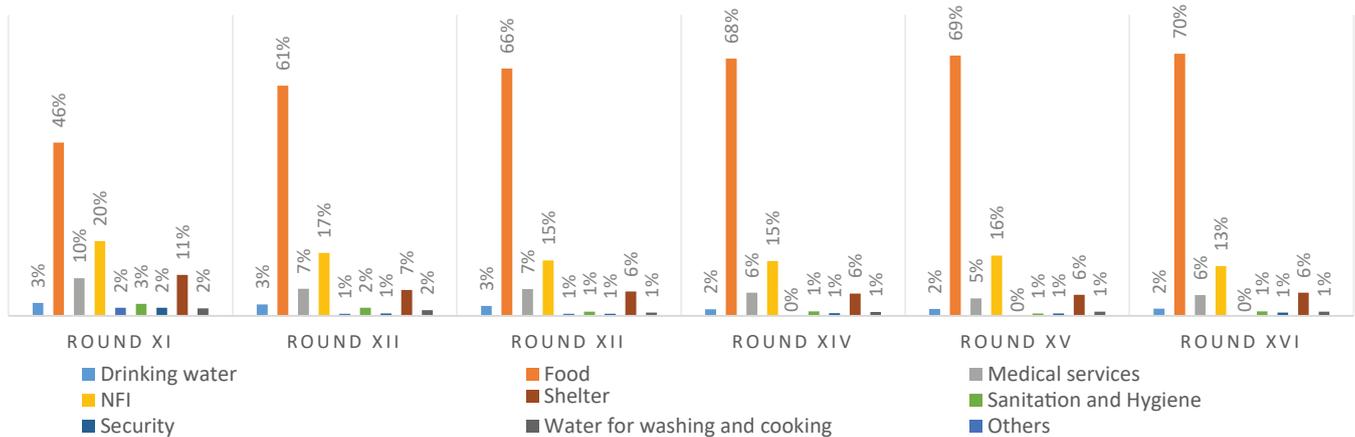


Figure 14: Trend of main IDP needs



2. RETURNEES

An increase of 7 per cent (83,467) was recorded in the number of returnees (from 1,151,427 to 1,234,894) identified in the DTM Round XVI assessment. The term returnees is used to describe people identified to have returned to their places of usual residence before they were first displaced. This is in keeping with the steadily increasing trend since DTM started recording data in 2015.

28 per cent of IDPs were displaced from Borno, followed by Adamawa (24%) and Gombe (8%). All LGAs witnessed an increase in the number of identified returnees. Mobbar, which became accessible in March, recorded the highest increase in number of returnees (15,038 individuals - 73 per cent).

The other two LGAs that recorded notable increases in the number of returnees were Gujba and Gwoza witnessing an increase of 20 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

The LGA with most returnees was Hong in Adamawa State (166,317), followed by Askira/Uba in Borno State (159,496) and Michika (124,032) in Adamawa State.

2A: SHELTER CONDITION OF RETURNEES

People living in makeshift shelters went up by 7 per cent from 6,508 to 6,974, corresponding with the increase in number of returnees from round XV to XIV. The number of partly damaged shelters also went up by 11 per cent from 35,917 to 40,185.

Most makeshift shelters were recorded in Borno (5,397), followed by Adamawa (1,577). No makeshift shelters were recorded in Yobe during the reporting period.

State	Rnd XV Total IND (March 2017)	Rnd XVI Total IND (May 2017)	Change
ADAMAWA	655,122	664,633	+9,511
BORNO	451,972	483,558	+31,586
YOBE	44,333	86,703	+42,370
TOTAL	1,151,427	1,234,894	+83,467

Table 2: number of returnees by state (Round XV vs Round XVI)

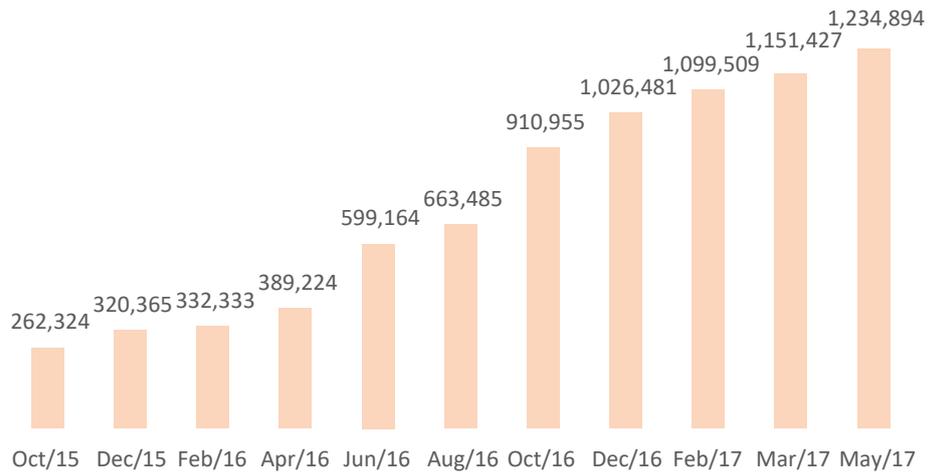


Figure 15: Trend of population return

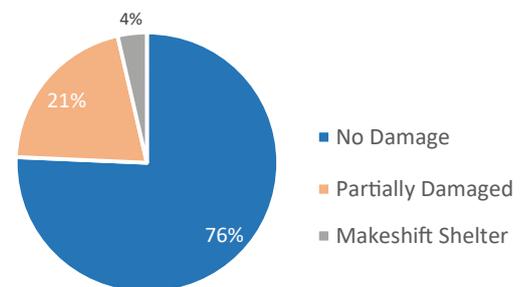


Figure 16: Shelter condition in areas of returns

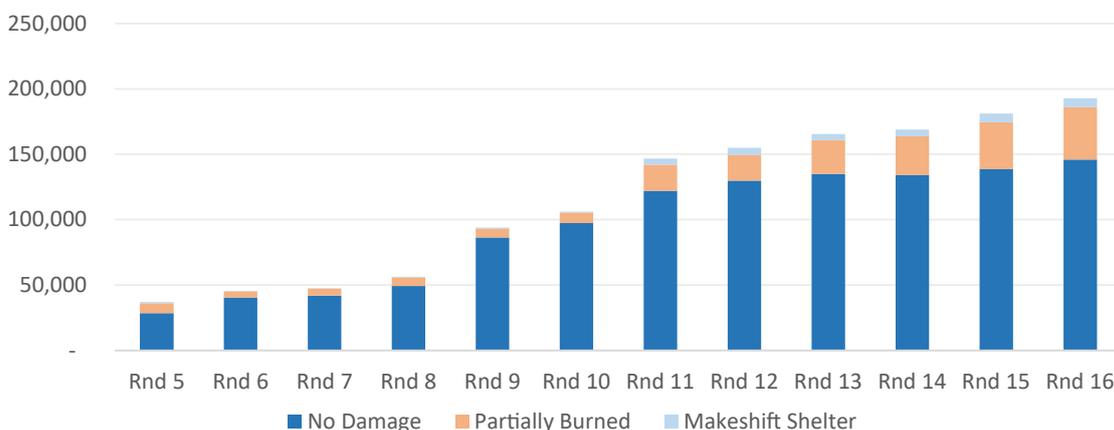


Figure 17: trend of return shelter condition



3 SITE ASSESSMENTS

3A: LOCATION AND NUMBER OF IDPs

DTM Round XVI site assessment was conducted in 229 displacement sites where IDPs dwell in ‘camps and camp-like settings’ including camps, collective settlements and transit centers, and 1,874 displacement sites where IDPs dwell with host communities. The assessment in camps and camp-like settings covered 656,492 displaced individuals (124,324 households), while the assessment in site where IDPs resided with host communities covered 1,227,839 individuals (215,038 households).

180 (up from 164 in previous round of assessment) sites where IDPs dwelt in camps/camp-like settings were identified in Borno, 20 sites in Adamawa, 14 sites in Taraba and 15 in Yobe. Adamawa had the highest number of sites where IDPs were residing with host communities (423), followed by Yobe with 402 and Borno with 359 sites. Bauchi has 322 sites where IDPs are staying with a host community, Taraba has 210 and Gombe has 158 sites. However, in terms of population in these sites, Borno has the highest number of individuals (870,052) and households (151,260), followed by Adamawa, with 132,201 individuals and 25,871 households.

The majority (164) of displacement sites categorized as ‘camps and camp-like settings’ (229) are collective settlements such as pre-existing buildings and structures which are being used by IDPs for communal dwelling, 62 are IDP camps usually made up of tents, while three are transitional centres which provide short term/temporary accommodation for IDPs. These sites were also classified into formal and informal camps of which 187 were classified as informal and 42 formal.

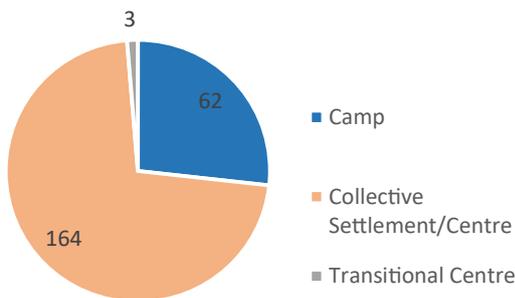


Figure 18: Number of camp/camp-like settlements

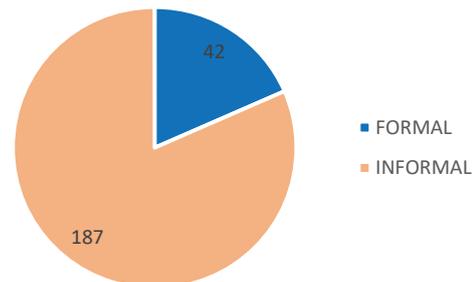


Figure 19: classification of camps/camp-like setting into formal and informal camps

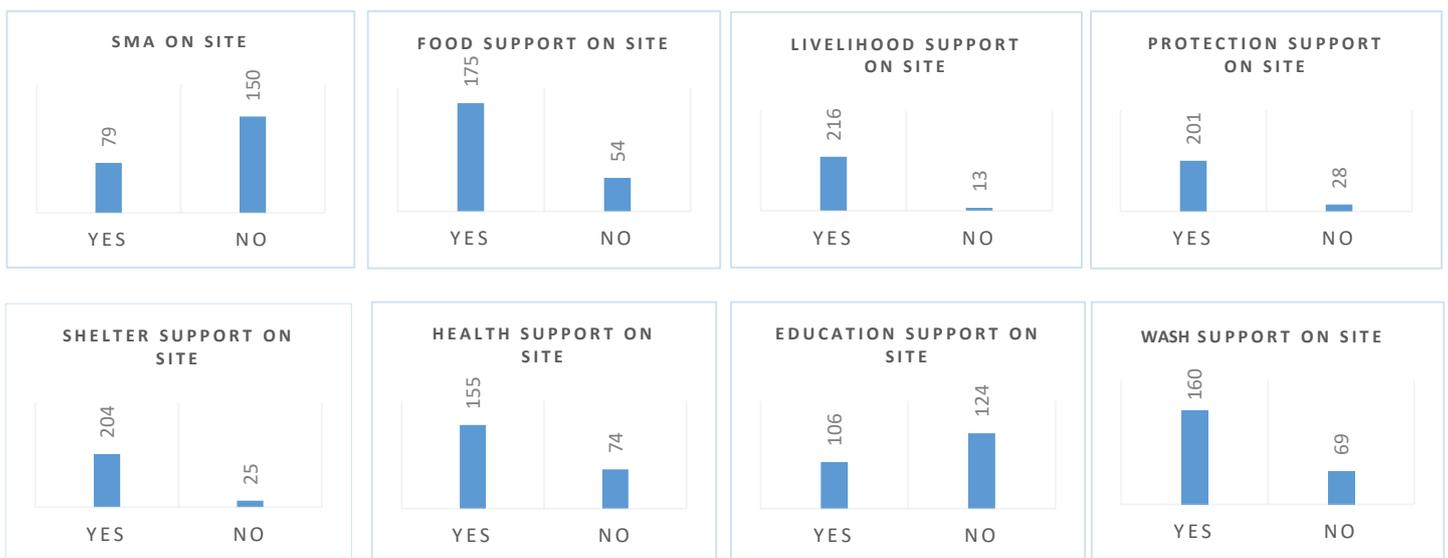
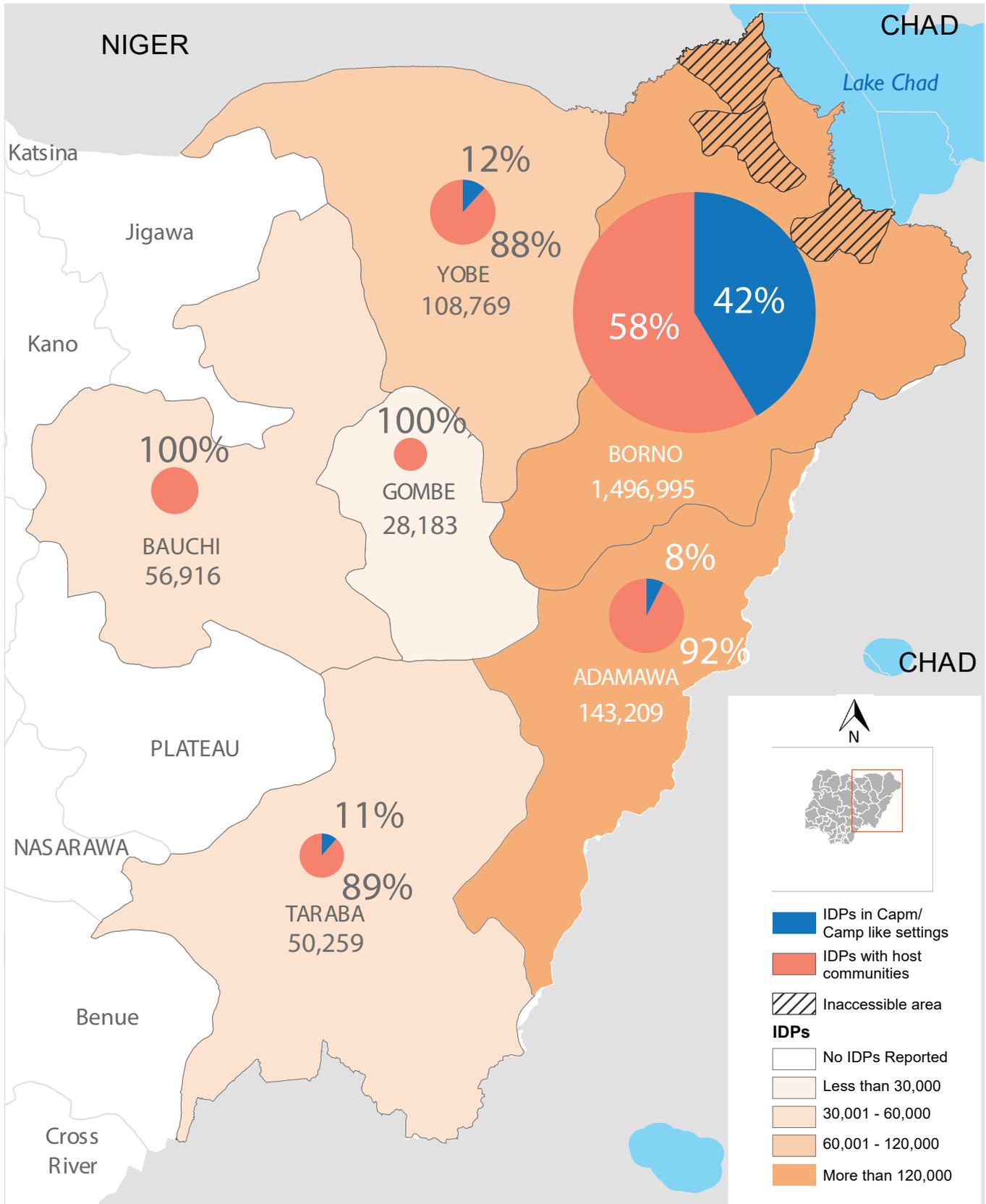


Figure 20: Availability of services at displacement sites in camp/camp-like settings



Seventy-nine of these sites reported the presence of a site management agency (SMA), 160 reported that water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support was being provided at the site; 155 reported health support was being provided at the site; 204 reported that shelter support was being provided on-site; 175 reported that food support was being provided on-site; 201 reported that protection support was being provided on-site; 106 reported education support was being provided on-site; and 216 reported that livelihood support was being provided on-site



Map 3: Number of IDPs by state



B: SECTOR ANALYSIS

SHELTER

Camps and camp-like settings

The assessment in camps and camp-like settings shows that the most common form of shelter was self-made tents. This was the case in 69 sites (30% of sites). The second most common shelter type was tents (21%) followed by school buildings (14%). An estimated 149,271 displaced persons in camps and camp-like settings lived in tents. There were 21,041 individuals living without shelter in 31 IDP sites. Individuals living in makeshift shelters were 240,853 (this makes up to 37% of IDP site population and 22% of all individuals living in makeshift shelters).

Host Communities

In displacement sites where IDPs were residing with host communities, the majority (88%) lived with host families in the community, 10 per cent lived in individual houses, while 1 per cent lived in self-made tents. The remaining 1 per cent of IDPs in host communities mostly lived in government buildings, tents, health facilities, community centres and Bunk houses.

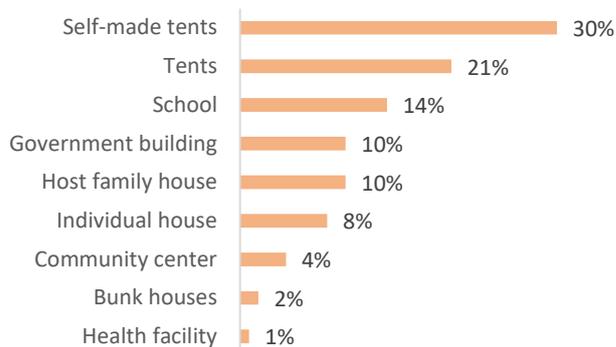


Figure 21: Most common forms of shelter in camps and camp-like settings

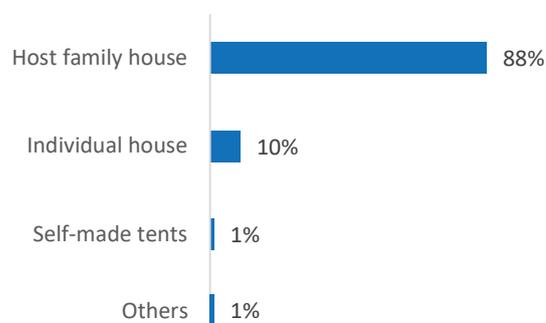


Figure 22: Most common forms of shelter in host communities

NFI Non-Food Items

NFI needs were highest in Borno among the locations assessed. In displacement sites including camps/camp-like settings and host communities, the most needed type of NFIs by IDPs were kitchen sets, blankets or mats, and mosquito nets.

Camps/camp-like settings

In camps and camp-like settings, the most needed NFIs were blankets or mats in 43 per cent of the sites (98 out of 229 sites). Kitchen sets were the most needed item in 27 per cent of the sites (62 out of 229 sites), while mosquito nets were the most needed NFI in 31 IDP sites. The second most needed NFIs were kitchen sets in 30 per cent of the sites (68 out of 229 sites). This is followed by blankets or mats which were the second most needed NFI in 26 per cent of the sites (60 out of 229 sites). Mosquito nets were the second most needed NFI in 41 sites.

Host Communities

In 30 per cent of host communities (556 sites), kitchen sets were indicated as the most needed NFI by IDPs. 485 sites (26%) identified mosquito nets as the most needed NFI, while 480 sites (26%) identified blankets or mats as most needed NFI. The second most needed NFIs in host community sites were kitchen sets in 23 per cent of the sites (427 out of 1874 sites), blankets or mats in 19 per cent of the sites (363 out of 1874 sites) and buckets/jerry cans in 346 sites.



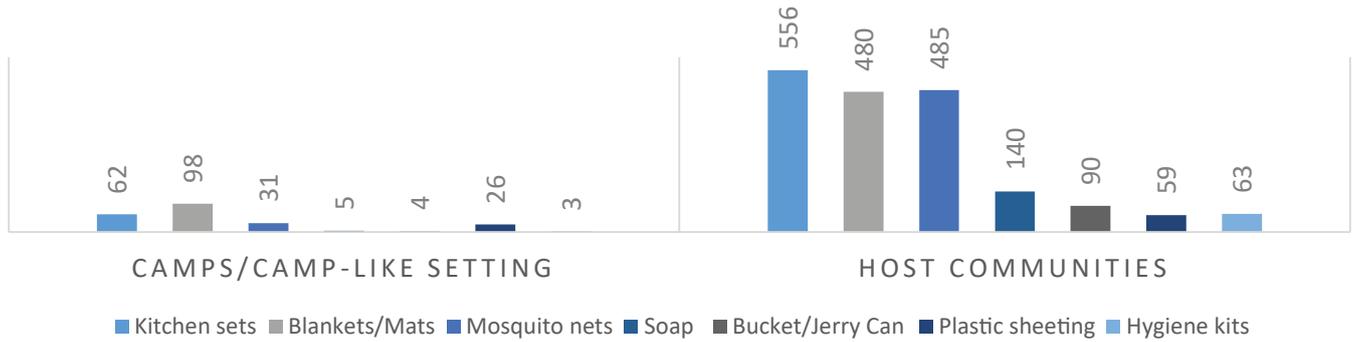


Figure 23: Most needed types of NFI in displacement sites

WASH

Water sources

Camps/camp-like settings

In camps/camp-like settings, piped water was the main source of drinking water in the majority (59%) of the assessed sites, representing an 8 per cent increase from the previous DTM round. This was followed by hand pumps (32%) which declined by 9 per cent from the previous round. Water trucks were cited as the main source of drinking water at 5 per cent of assessed sites, while protected and unprotected wells were the third and fourth most common source of drinking water at these sites.

In 41 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDPs had access to 10-15 liters of water per person per day. In 30 per cent of sites, more than 15 liters of water was available per person per day, and in 26 per cent of sites, five to ten liters of water was available per person per day. In 3 per cent of sites, five liters of water was available per person per day.

Water was reported to be potable in 81 per cent of sites. Taste was the main issue with the water in 12 per cent of sites, suspended solids were found in water sources in 5 per cent of sites and in 3 per cent of sites odor was the main issue.

Host Communities

On the other hand, in host communities, hand pumps continued to be the main source of drinking water in 53 per cent of the assessed sites. Piped water was the main source of drinking water in 18 per cent of sites. 16 per cent of sites relied on water from protected wells and 6 per cent from unprotected wells. Water trucks are catering to 4 per cent of sites where IDPs are living with host community.

In host communities, water was reported as being potable in 66 per cent of sites, while a sizable 34 per cent of sites reported that drinking water was not potable. Taste was the main issue at most sites (24%), followed by suspended particles in 6 per cent of sites and odor in 4 per cent of sites.

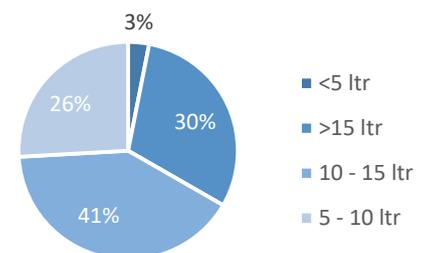
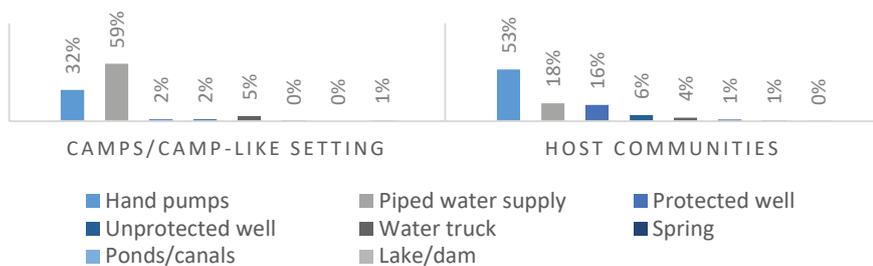


Figure 24: Main drinking water sources in displacement sites

Figure 25: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps and camp-like settings



Personal Hygiene Facilities

Camps/camp-like settings

In camps/camp-like settings, the condition of toilets was reported to be “not so good” in the majority (82%) of sites. In 13 per cent of sites, toilets were reported as ‘hygienic’, however, in 5 per cent of sites, the toilets were in unusable condition. The total number of recorded functioning toilets was 8,001 for the assessed population. There were no separate toilets for males and females in 75 per cent of sites, no separate bathing areas in 70 per cent of sites and toilets/bathrooms did not lock from inside in 59 per cent of sites.

Handwashing facilities were available in 64 per cent of camps/camp-like settings but without soap. Handwashing facilities with soap were available in only 36 per cent of sites. Evidence of the practice of handwashing was seen in 73 per cent of sites, while no hygiene promotion activity was reported in 58 per cent of sites.

Host Communities

In host communities, 94 per cent of toilets were rated as ‘not so good’, toilets were good in 4 per cent of sites and unusable in 2 per cent of sites. 21,316 toilets were functional. Separate bathing area were not available in 95 per cent of the assessed sites. In host communities, no signs of handwashing practice was visible in 90 per cent of sites.

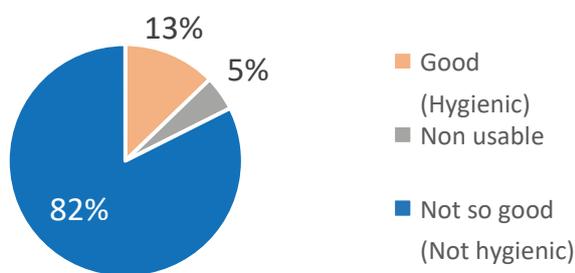


Figure 26: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like setting

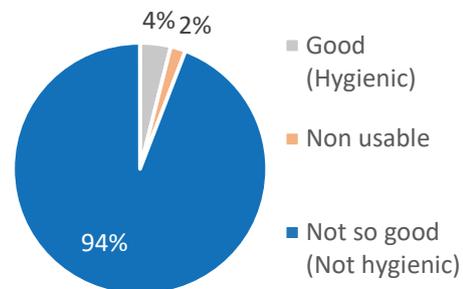


Figure 27: Condition of toilets in host communities

Waste Disposal

Camps/camp-like settings

In camps/camp-like settings, burning was identified as the main means of disposing garbage in 55 per cent of sites, with only 895 garbage disposal facilities for the assessed IDP population. Garbage and solid waste problems were identified in 76 per cent of assessed sites. There were reports of open defecation in the majority of sites assessed (72% of sites).



FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps/camp-like settings

In 76 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDPs were said to have access to food on site, in 18 per cent of sites, IDPs had access to food offsite, while IDPs had no access to food in 5 per cent of these sites. While cash (52%) and food distribution (38%) were the main sources of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings, the frequency of food distribution is mostly irregular in 75 per cent of sites. 12 per cent of sites reported that distribution occurred once a month and 5 per cent said they have never received food or cash vouchers.

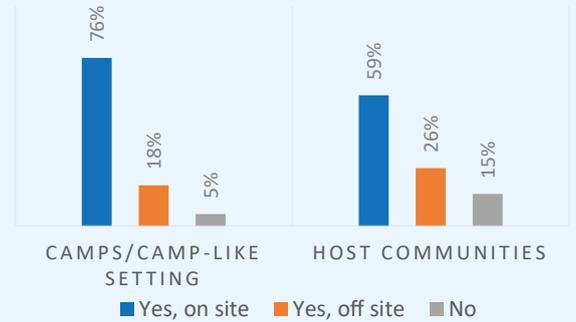


Figure 28: Access to food in displacement sites

Host Communities

In 59 per cent of sites in host communities, IDPs were reported to have access to food on-site. 26 per cent reported access to food off-site, while 15 per cent reported no access to food. Frequency of food distribution or vouchers was irregular in 72 per cent of sites, 8 per cent reported that distribution occurred once a month and 3 per cent reported daily distribution of food. However IDPs in 15 per cent of host communities are said to have never received food distribution or vouchers. In 41 per cent of sites, the most common source of obtaining food was cultivation, this was followed by cash in 33 per cent of sites.

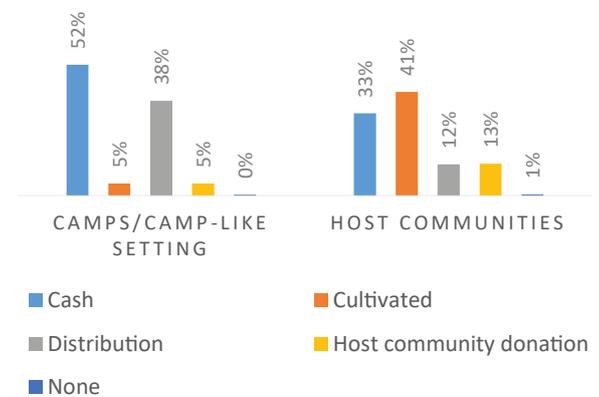
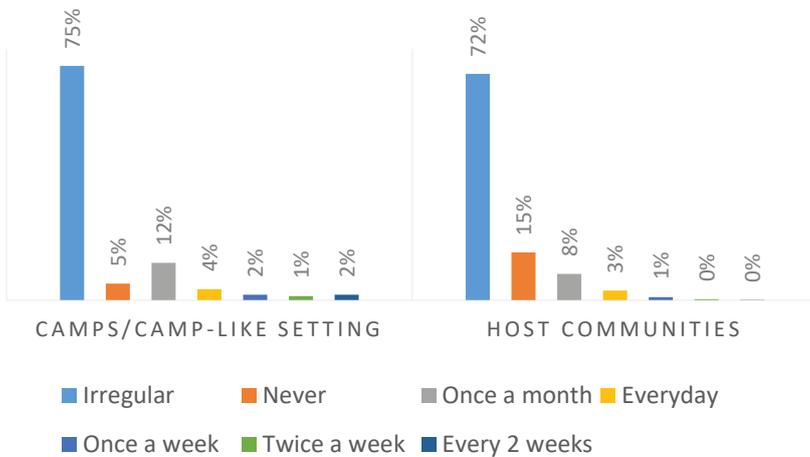


Figure 29: Frequency of food distribution in displacement sites

Figure 30: Most common sources of obtaining food in displacement sites





Camps/camp-like settings

The most commonly reported health problem continued to be malaria with 48 per cent people in displacement sites reporting it, followed by cough in 17.5 per cent, fever in 17 per cent and diarrhea by 11 per cent of sites. Similarly, malaria was the most common ailment among 45 per cent of displaced people living with host community, followed by fever (22%), cough (12.5%) and diarrhea (9%).

73 per cent of people in displacement sites had regular access to medicine and 96 per cent had access to a health facility. 66 per cent had access to a health facility on-site within three km, 22 per cent had access to a facility offsite within three kms. 22 per cent had access to a facility more than three kms away and 4 per cent had access to no medical facility.

46.5 per cent of health facilities are run by INGOs in assessed displacement sites. 29 per cent are government run and 16 per cent are run by NGOs.

Host Communities

59 per cent of IDPs living with host communities said they had regular access to medicine and 96 per cent said they had access to a health facility. For 45 per cent of them, the health facility was on site and within three km. For 28 per cent, it was off-site but within a distance of three km. 3 per cent of people said they had access to mobile clinics but 3.5 per cent said they had no access to medical facilities.

The government is the main health service provider (56%) in sites where IDPs are residing with host community, followed by local clinics (31%), NGOs (5%) and INGO (4%).

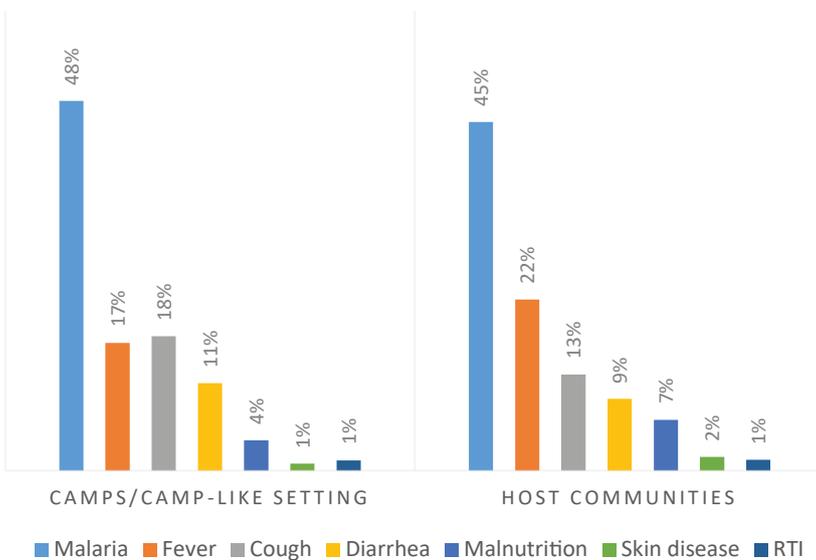


Figure 31: most common health problems in displacement sites

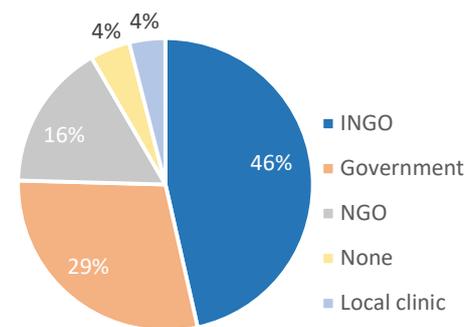


Figure 32: Main health providers in camps/camp-like setting



Education

Camps/camp-like settings

91 per cent of children in displacement sites have access to education. For 46 per cent of them, the education facility is off-site and for 45 per cent the facility is on-site. For 55 per cent of children, school is within a distance of one km. For 27 per cent of children, school is within two km. And less than 5 km for 10 per cent children.

In 71 sites, less than 25 per cent of children are attending school, In 66 sites, less than 50 per cent of children are attending school, In 39 sites, less than 75 per cent of children are attending school and in 38 sites, children are not attending school. For 66 per cent of sites, the biggest deterrent for children coming to school is the high cost or fee.

Host Communities

98 per cent of children residing with host communities have access to education. Schools were on-site in 57.5 per cent of sites and off-site in 40 per cent of sites. Schools were within one km for 53 per cent of children attending school, within two km for 32 per cent, less than five km for 10 per cent of children and within one km for 10 per cent children. For one per cent of children, schools were more than 10 km away. Less than 50 per cent of children were attending school in 649 sites. In 408 sites, less than 75% of children were attending school and in 177 sites, more than 75 percent children are attending school.

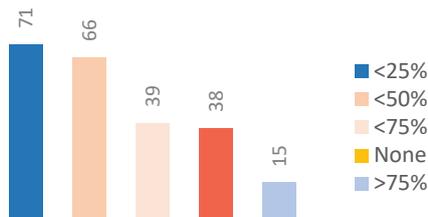


Figure 33: Number of sites and percentage of children attending school in camps and camp-like settings

Access to education services	Camps/Camp-like setting	Host Communities
No		21
Yes		1,835
	Off-site	757
	On-site	1,078

Table 3: Access to education services in displacement sites

Communication

Camps/camp-like settings

In most camps and camp like settings (86%), IDPs rely on radio as their main source of information, followed by community meetings in 7 per cent of sites and mobile phone calls in 6 per cent of sites.

In a marked change, distribution has become the top-most topic of interest for most IDPs 31 per cent, followed by 29 per cent who mostly want to know about the situation in their place of origin.

Host Communities

Similarly in host communities, radio was also the main source of information in most sites (77%), followed by telephone calls (14%).

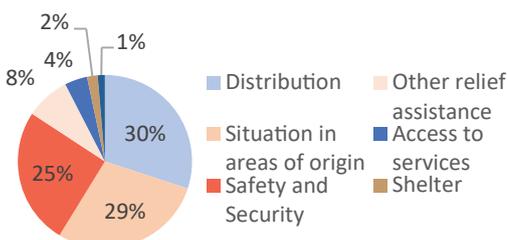


Figure 34: Main topics of interests of all IDP households

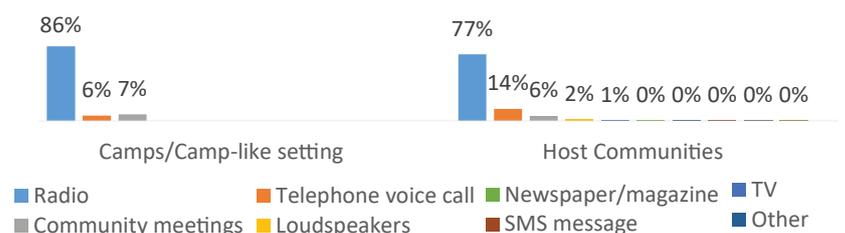


Figure 35: Main sources of information in IDP sites





LIVELIHOOD

Camps/camp-like settings

In majority of displacement sites, 95 per cent of camps/camp-like settings and 93 per cent of host communities, IDPs have access to and engage in some form of livelihood/income generating activity. In 38 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, daily labour was reported to be the most common form of livelihood activity. 21 per cent of sites reported farming to be the main form of livelihood activity engaged in by IDPs, while petty trade and the collection of fire wood were reported as the most common form of livelihood activity in 21 per cent and 15 per cent of sites respectively. Other activities mentioned were fishing, and pastoralism, in 2 per cent of sites each.

Host Communities

On the other hand, in 55 per cent of host communities, farming was reported as the most common form of income generating activity. 21 per cent of sites reported petty trade as the most common form of livelihood activity, and 14 per cent of sites reported daily labour to be the most common form of livelihood activity IDPs engage in.

Access to income generating activity	Camps/Camp-like setting	Host Communities
No	5%	7%
Yes	95%	93%
Agro-pastoralism	1%	3%
Collecting firewood	15%	4%
Daily labourer	36%	13%
Farming	20%	51%
Fishing	2%	1%
Pastoralism	2%	1%
Petty trade	19%	20%
Grand Total	100%	100%

Table 4: Access to livelihood activities in IDP sites



PROTECTION

Camps/camp-like settings

89 per cent of assessed displacement sites reported the provision of security. The majority (46%) of security was self-organized, the military provided security in 27 per cent of sites, local authorities in 6.5 per cent and the police in 6 per cent sites.

No security incidents were reported in 88 per cent of assessed displacement sites. Friction among site residents was the reason for 5 per cent incidents and theft was reported in 4 per cent of camps.

91 per cent of sites did not report any incidents of gender based violence. Domestic violence was the leading form of reported gender-based violence at 7 per cent of sites. 96 per cent of sites did not report any cases of physical violence while 4 per cent of cases were attributed to other forms of exploitation in sites.

Incidents of children involved in forced begging/labor were reported in 4 per cent of sites while 2 per cent sites report child separation and 1 per cent site, child physical and emotional abuse were reported.

Women said they felt unsafe in 2 per cent of sites. Men and children felt unsafe in 2 per cent of sites, respectively. No lighting was reported at communal points in 75 per cent of sites and it was found to be inadequate in 22 per cent sites.

94 per cent IDPs reported no friction among each other and 93 per cent stated they had good relations with host community. 29 per cent of respondents said that they had a referral mechanism for all kinds of incidents.

While 67 per cent assessed people in displacement sites 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 in 7.5 per cent of sites and in 2 per cent of the assistance received was physically inadequate for the most vulnerable.

There were 38 (down from 52) in last round, recreational places for children in the sites assessed and out of these 31 were in Borno. There were 13 (down from 25) recreational places for women and all in Borno.

40 per cent of IDPs said they have ID cards and the remaining don't.

Host Communities

84 per cent of sites where IDPs were staying with host communities said they felt safe. Local authorities were the security providers in 26 per cent of sites, 17 per cent were self-organized and in 12 per cent sites the military provided security.

79 per cent of respondents did not report any security incidents. 9 per cent reported theft, 4 per cent reported crime, 3 per cent reported friction with other residents, 2.5 per cent reported alcohol/drug related disturbances and 2 per cent reported friction with the host community.

27 per cent of displaced people said they do not have a referral mechanism for any security incident.

Only 4.5 per cent of women, children and men, respectively, said they feel unsafe.

93 per cent said they have good relations amongst each other and 7 per cent said they had excellent relations with each other. Similarly, 93 per cent said they have good relations with host community and 5.5 per cent said they have excellent relations with host community.

30 per cent of respondents said they have ID cards while remaining do not.

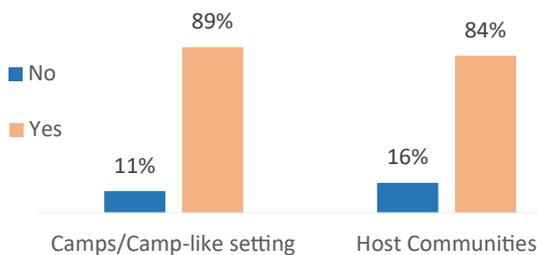


Figure 36: Availability of security provider on site

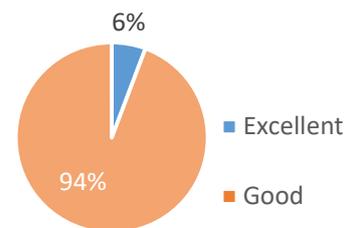


Figure 38: Relationship amongst IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

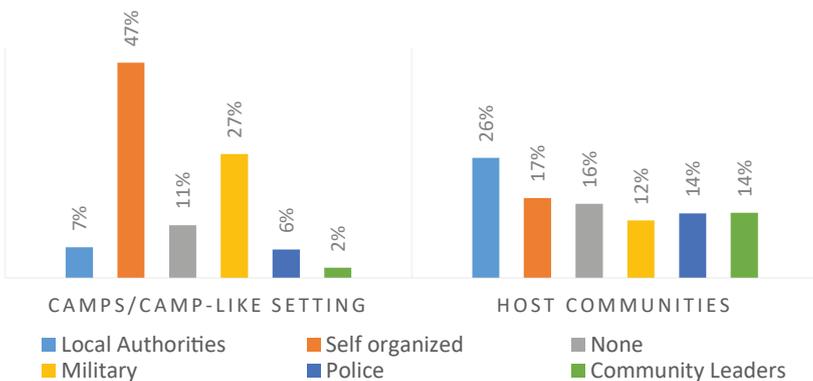


Figure 37: main security providers in displacement sites

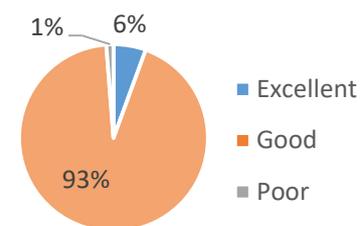


Figure 39: Relationship amongst IDPs and host communities in sites



METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report is coming from different DTM tools used by enumerators in 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.

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