

Gajiram, Gajiganna and Tungushe Displacement Overview

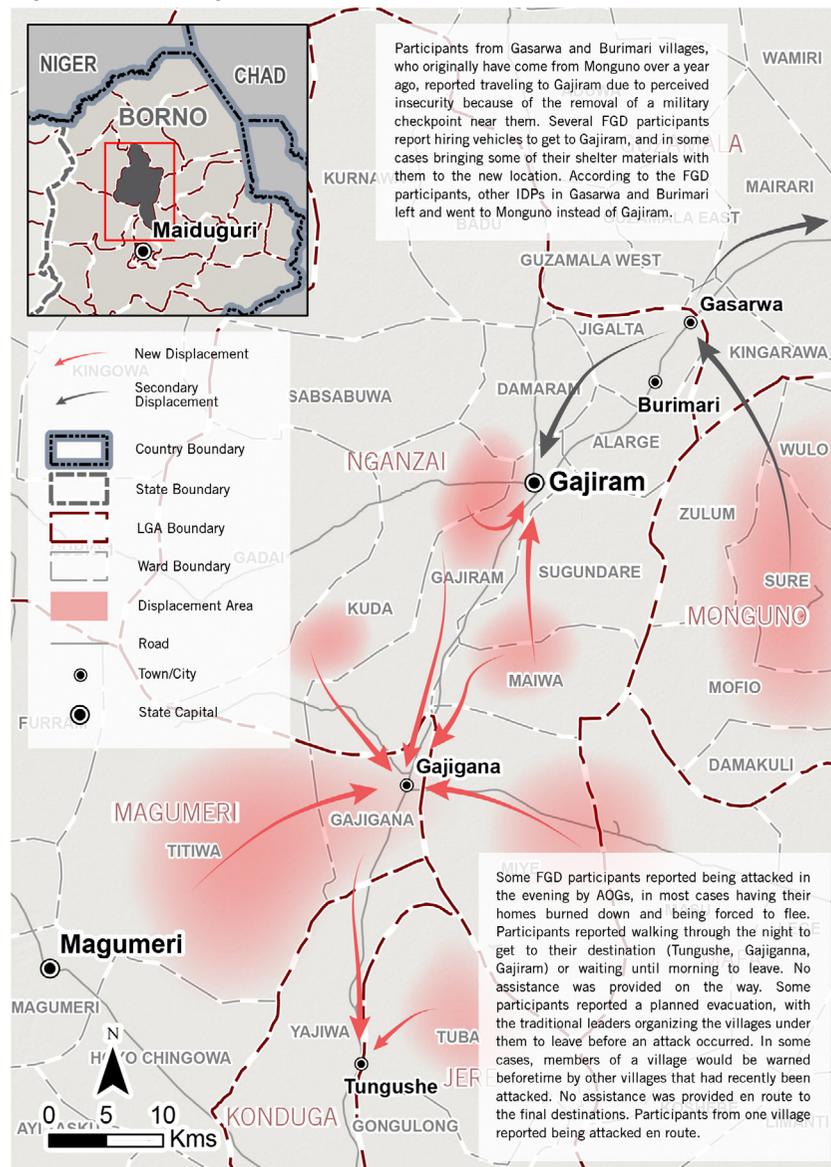
Borno State, Nigeria - January 2018



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Map 1: Areas of Displacement and General Routes



KEY FINDINGS:

- Over the last several months new displacement took place into Gajiram, Gajiganna, and Tungushe, towns situated along the Maiduguri-Monguno road, from the surrounding areas. Two main patterns of displacement were observed: primary displacement from villages in the surrounding wards and Local Government Areas (LGAs) due to either fear of Armed Opposition Group (AOG) attacks, or an actual attack occurring; and secondary displacement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Gasarwa and Burimari villages in Jigalta ward to Gajiram and Monguno, as previously reported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM)¹.
- IDPs arriving in Tungushe, Gajiganna and Gajiram towns reported being harassed by AOGs for the past year. Recently this harassment has escalated as participants reported their villages of origin being attacked and burned down in the night, forcing them to displace. Those experiencing secondary displacement from Gasarwa and Burimari reported leaving due to perceived insecurity.
- Key informants (KIs) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) participants reported having recent knowledge of their villages of origin since displacement from either commercial drivers, traders, or from men that return to their villages to collect firewood or other personal items. Participants from one village reported this was dangerous and that some of their men had been killed when returning to their village.
- Of the 66 villages which KIs had knowledge on, an estimated 3,643 households have been displaced since November 2017. The majority of those that have come to Tungushe, Gajiganna and Gajiram are from Nганzai and Magumeri LGAs, while others are from Konduga, Jere, Monguno and Mafa. Only a handful of non-displaced households were remaining in these areas according to key informants, suggesting that further displacement from those areas is unlikely.
- According to FGD participants, people planted crops this last harvest, but couldn't harvest them fully due to insecurity and had to leave their dry season crops behind when they displaced. While some households were reportedly able to bring one to three months of food reserves with them, some were unable to bring any food with them.
- Selling firewood or charcoal is the main source of income for IDPs at these three towns according to FGD participants. Some men reportedly travel to bush areas far outside the town in order to obtain firewood, however these areas are perceived to be unsafe due to the presence of AOGs. In Tungushe, participants reported firewood can be collected closer to the town.
- The main priority need expressed by FGD participants was food, followed by access to water, clothing/blankets, shelter, and cash.
- Food and water were the most common needs on return to their villages of origin, as reported by FGD participants, followed by farming equipment, fertilizer and seeds, access to capital for livelihoods, and shelter.

INTRODUCTION

There has been a noted increase in displacement at several sites along the Maiduguri-Monguno Road, namely in Gajiram, Gajiganna and Tungushe towns, over the last several months. Gajiram, Gajiganna, Gasarwa, and Burimari have been reported as destinations for IDPs since August 2016, with displacement originating from Monguno, Marte and Kukawa LGAs, with a total of 5,461 IDPs recorded by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM-DTM) at the end of November 2016². As of December 2017, the IOM-DTM reported as many as 16,571 IDPs in Gajiganna, 10,741 IDPs in Gajiram, 4,948 in Gasarwa and 2,739 in Burimari³. In January 2018, a secondary displacement of IDPs occurred from informal camps in Gasarwa and Burimari due to a related sense of perceived insecurity by the IDPs. In total, 3,457 IDPs left these informal camps moving to Gajiram and Monguno⁴. In January 2018, the IOM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) reports recorded 2,633 new arrivals in Gajiram and 350 in Gajiganna from either nearby surrounding villages or secondary displacement from Gasarwa and Burimari⁵. Movements from surrounding villages were reportedly due to attacks or fear of attacks by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs). Rapid assessments between October to December 2017, conducted by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Action Against Hunger (AAH), have reported the majority of newly arrived IDPs in both sites lack appropriate shelter, and need support to access food, water, latrines, and non-food items (NFIs) in Gajiram⁶.

However, information gaps remained regarding the scope of the affected area, the living conditions and number of people remaining in surrounding communities, and whether people remaining planned to displace. To fill these information gaps, REACH conducted an assessment from 15-24 January at three major displacement destinations in the area: Tungushe, Gajiganna, Gajiram. In total, 12 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted with participants from 24 villages displaced in the three months prior to data collection. Key informant interviews were conducted with 34 Bulamas (community leaders), 36 commercial drivers at Monguno, Gajiram and Gajiganna car parks, and 20 market vendors on the Gajiganna market day. Findings should be considered indicative only.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Primary Displacement from Hard to Reach Villages

Key informants and FGD participants reported IDPs arriving from several affected LGAs, including Magumeri, Konduga, Jere, Nganzai and Monguno to Gajiram, Gajiganna and Tungushe towns within the past three months prior to data collection. Magumeri town is also a destination for displaced households from Magumeri LGA, as reported by IOM ETT⁴. FGD participants reported two different displacement patterns. In the first pattern, FGD participants reported that their village was attacked by AOGs in the evening and people were forced to flee. In these attacks, the villages were often burnt down and sometimes men were reportedly killed. Village inhabitants would

Area of Knowledge (AoK) Methodology

The AoK methodology was originally trialed in Syria, and has been since used by other REACH missions to collect information on areas where direct data collection is not possible. REACH conducted FGDs with recently displaced communities, and key informant interviews with displaced Bulamas, commercial drivers and market traders.

In each town, three FGDs were held with men, including Bulamas and other men from the village, and one FGD with women. FGD participants were all displaced from their villages within the two months prior to data collection. Efforts were made to conduct FGDs with participants from a variety of villages and LGAs of origin. Questions focused on displacement patterns, routes, movement intentions, and needs and living conditions in both their area of origin and current location. FGD transcripts were analysed for common themes experienced by displaced households, and for differences reported between men and women. Commercial drivers, traders, and other IDPs were all cited by FGD participants as key sources of information.

Displaced Bulamas, commercial drivers and market vendors were chosen as KIs, as they have more recent access to and information on villages in inaccessible areas. They were asked to report on villages with displaced and non-displaced households on which they had information on. Information collected was limited to the village name, displacement status, estimated number of households displaced and remaining, and reasons for displacement.

reportedly either scatter and take various paths through the bush to their destination, or more commonly hide in the bush until it was safe and leave together in a group. Prior to these attacks, FGD participants reported that some households had decided to leave as the security situation deteriorated in their villages of origin. In most cases, FGD participants and KIs reported all remaining households in their villages of origin had displaced together when attacks happened. In the second displacement pattern, FGD participants reportedly heard about other nearby villages being attacked and decided to leave on their own. In both cases reported by FGD participants, all the households in the village would displace.

FGD participants reported that in addition to traveling by foot they used push carts and donkeys to transport their children and some elderly. In some cases, it was reported that the elderly were initially left behind because the journey was too far for them to walk, in which cases participants reportedly went to the nearest town or main road to arrange commercial drivers. Participants reportedly either rent vehicles at high prices or borrow them from friends and family. Some participants reported being charged very high prices for vehicle hiring. For FGD participants who reportedly planned their movements, they arranged vehicles beforehand for those unable to walk.

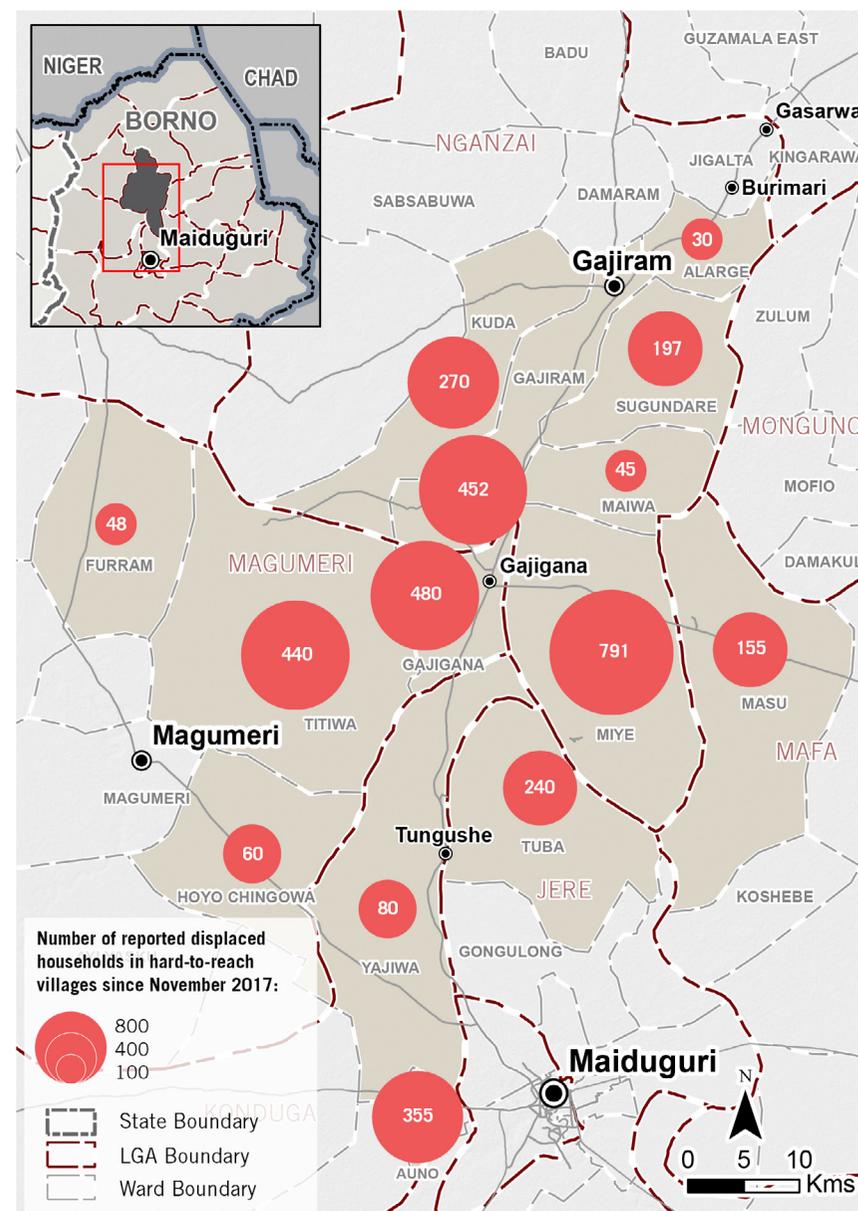
People reportedly traveled either directly to their destination, or first to the Maiduguri-Monguno road at which they hailed transportation and continued their travel towards their destination. Many FGD participants reported taking similar routes as other IDPs and passing through other villages

they knew along the way. In one FGD, participants described their movements coordinated by the Lawan (head of several Bulamas) in charge of their area, with people traveling from one village to another, joining with other households as they went to their final destination. Most participants did not report any security incidents en route to their destination, however participants from one village mentioned being attacked by AOGs on the way to Gajiganna, which temporarily separated their group. Participants from another village mentioned that their children were taken by the AOGs during the attack on their village, but they were able to reunite with them later as the children escaped to Tungushe. All FGD participants from Tungushe reported not receiving any assistance from government or NGO sources on the way. New IDP arrivals in Tungushe reported receiving some clothes and land to settle on, while some new arrivals in Gajiganna reported getting food assistance from AAH.

Table 1: Number of reported villages, non-displaced and displaced households in the three months prior to data collection, reported by KIs

| LGA/Ward | # villages from which reportedly all households have been displaced | # villages reported with non-displaced households | # estimated displaced households | # estimated non-displaced households | Sites of displacement |
|------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nganzai LGA | 25 | 1 | 1785 | 18 | |
| Gajiram | 7 | 0 | 452 | 0 | Gajiram, Gajiganna |
| Kuda | 7 | 0 | 270 | 0 | |
| Miye | 5 | 1 | 791 | 15 | |
| Sugundare | 4 | 0 | 197 | 3 | |
| Maiwa | 1 | 0 | 45 | 0 | |
| Alarge | 1 | 0 | 30 | 0 | |
| Magumeri LGA | 20 | 1 | 1028 | 8 | |
| Gajiganna | 9 | 0 | 480 | 0 | Gajiganna, Tungushe |
| Titiva | 10 | 0 | 440 | 0 | Gajiganna, Tungushe, Magumeri |
| Furram | 0 | 1 | 48 | 8 | |
| Hoyo Chingowa | 1 | 0 | 60 | 0 | |
| Konduga LGA | 9 | 0 | 435 | 0 | |
| Auno | 6 | 0 | 355 | 0 | Tungushe |
| Yajiwa | 3 | 0 | 80 | 0 | |
| Jere LGA (Tuba) | 7 | 0 | 240 | 0 | Tungushe, Maiduguri |
| Mafa LGA (Masu) | 4 | 0 | 155 | 0 | Gajiganna |
| TOTAL | 65 | 3 | 3,643 | 26 | |

Map 2: Estimated number of displaced households per ward since November 2017, reported by KIs



Main reported pull factors to Gajiram, Gajiganna and Tungushe towns included the presence of family or friends, familiarity with the location due to prior travel to access markets or other services, and the presence of increased security. In Tungushe and Gajiganna, FGD participants additionally mentioned access to livelihoods such as selling firewood. Some IDPs from villages nearby Gajiganna town explained that the Lawan of Gajiganna was also one of their traditional leaders of their villages of origin and made them feel welcome.

New arrivals in each displacement site reported bringing some small items with them, such as small cash, voters cards, livestock (goats) or some harvested food (millet, groundnut, beans). National identification documents were reported as a taboo item, because if AOGs found them they would kill the owner due to the AOGs perception that the person is affiliated with the government. These documents were often buried and hidden in homes or nearby, and in the cases that people fled or their homes were burnt, these documents were lost. For the villages whose inhabitants were moved before they were attacked, FGD participants reported being able to bring more of their personal items, livestock and food stocks. However some IDPs reported being unable to take anything with them, as their possessions were either stolen or destroyed by AOGs when their villages were attacked.

Secondary Displacement from Gasarwa and Burimari

Some FGD participants in Gajiram indicated they were originally from Monguno LGA and had travelled to Gasarwa and Burimari villages over a year ago at the request of their Bulamas, due to the constant threat of AOG attacks. These FGD participants also reported that people from several other neighbouring villages had left with them when displacing to Jigalta ward. These participants reported travelling by foot or donkey, through bush paths when leaving Monguno. Just within the last month however, participants reported displacing to Gajiram due to the removal of military presence there. They reported following the main road until they reached Gajiram, some reportedly hiring cars and paying as much as 4,000-4,500 Naira (approx. 11-12.5 USD) for each trip, carrying small items, shelter materials and some foodstuffs with them. Female participants explained having to sell portions of their foodstuffs in order to pay for this transportation. Some host community and IDPs still remain in Gasarwa, with at least 5,604 IDPs in informal sites there as reported by IOM DTM in February 2018⁸.

Displacement Intentions

FGD participants in all three sites reported their location as being their final destination, and did not intend to displace further at the moment. Some reasons for this included not having the resources to go anywhere else, or preferring to stay nearby until their village was safe. An attack by AOGs or worsening security situation in their current location would trigger them to displace again.

Most FGD participants responded that they would return to their village of origin if the military said it was safe. However, in Gajiram and Gajiganna, some FGD participants explained they would

return to their villages only if their Bulama or Lawan said it was safe. The main reason for returning would be to access land for farming and better sources of livelihood in their traditional homes. Most participants did not express interest in moving to any other villages that were not their own.

NEEDS AND CONDITIONS

Needs and Living Conditions in Areas of Origin

Nearly all FGD participants reported frequent attacks by AOGs or harassment over the past year. New arrivals from several villages reported kidnappings of their children for ransom and killings as examples. Some participants described sleeping regularly in the bush at night for fear of AOG attacks⁷. Many grass and mud homes have been reported by participants as burnt down in the cases where displacement was caused by an AOG attack on the village. FGD participants reported several health and education facilities that either were not functioning before the crisis, or that had ceased functioning in the last several months due to damage to the building or harassment of operating staff from AOGs.

Needs and Living Conditions in Current Location

FGD participants reported better perceived security in their current location compared to their villages of origin due to the military presence. Most participants reported areas more than a few kilometres outside Gajiram, Gajiganna and Tungushe towns as not being safe. However many men still travel outside this perimeter to either check on or collect items from their villages of origin, or to collect firewood for selling. In one FGD in Tungushe, it was reported that sexual exploitation was an issue for displaced women without resources. Some FGD participants reported difficulty passing military checkpoints if they did not have proper identification.

Shelter was a commonly expressed need, with participants in Gajiganna describing that their current accommodations were inadequate to protect them from the cold and wind at night. Additional detailed shelter needs can be found in rapid assessment reports by DRC^{6, 7}.

Some participants reported that displaced households from their villages had at most one to three months worth of food reserves they were able to bring with them from their harvest, though many households have no food reserves at all. Much of their foodstuffs were reportedly stolen or burnt down by AOGs prior to or at the time of their displacement. Participants coming from Gasarwa and Burimari describe having little food reserves left. According to participants, what livestock had not been stolen by AOGs was sold upon arrival to their current location in order to buy food or fulfill other needs. In Tungushe, participants reported getting some food assistance from the local community, sharing with them a meal a day.

Participants reported that collecting and selling firewood is the main income generating activity available, while in Tungushe they also produced charcoal to sell. Other than these activities, FGD participants reported that some households were able to rely some on family or friends in their

site of displacement to get some money to start small trading activities. Those participants coming from Gasarwa and Burimari reported additionally doing some farming work in nearby communities for other people. In Gajiram, FGD participants mentioned barriers to income including landowners denying them access to collecting firewood on their lands, as well as not having access to land for farming. Women in FGDs explained they would normally be working to prepare the harvest at home, but now have no work to do. Gajiram and Gajiganna reportedly have functional markets, but the market in Tungushe has not been functioning for three years. Community leaders stated that they were currently working to restore market days in Tungushe.

At the time of data collection, insufficient access to water was indicated by FGD participants to be a major issue as the borehole in Tungushe was non-functional. Participants explained that they had to buy water from trucks that came from Maiduguri. Health services and schools are functioning in Gajiram, Gajiganna and Tungushe according to FGD participants. In Tungushe, participants estimated that nearly a third of their children were attending school, however the lack of facilities and teachers was the main barrier to access.

Reported needs in their current location were similar across all three towns. By far the most common need expressed was food, followed by water, clothing and access to livelihoods. Shelter support, NFIs, access to health and educational services, and latrines were also mentioned by participants.

KEY INFORMATION GAPS

Based on the primary and secondary data available, the following information gaps exist:

Knowledge of villages and households hard-to reach areas with no informants

Key informants and FGD participants were able to report on villages that they had first-hand knowledge of their status, including neighboring villages, and villages along driving and trading routes. For example, several commercial drivers interviewed drove along the Gubio-Gajiganna route, and therefore also reported on several villages in Kadai ward of Nganzai and in Gubio (not included here). However, there are several areas possibly affected not represented in the data,

Table 2: Needs and Conditions in Areas of Origin for Tungushe IDPs

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Information Sources | IDPs in Tungushe have information from people they know in neighbouring villages that have also recently displaced or are passing through Tungushe. Some have information from community members they can contact that have displaced to other locations, such as Maiduguri. Some men return to or near their villages for firewood, to check on their homes or to collect some items left behind during their displacement. |
| Protection | FGD participants reported harassment by AOGs for almost a year before their displacement, including attacks and stealing of money and properties. Participants from some villages reported specifically the kidnapping of women and male children and killings community members. It was also reported that people could not safely travel more than a few kilometres outside the perimeter of their villages of origin. Triggers for this displacement are reported by participants as either being attacked by AOGs and having their village burned down, or hearing of nearby villages being attacked. |
| Shelter | The majority of shelters in villages of origin were reported to be grass homes, with some mud homes. In a few FGDs, the occasional permanent, brick home was mentioned. Depending on the village, participants estimated that anywhere from 30% to 100% of their homes were burnt down when attacked. |
| Food Security | FGD participants reported farming this last season, growing crops including maize, beans, groundnut, millet, sesame, and small vegetables. They had only a small harvest due to the short rainy season and inability to spend a lot of time in the field due to insecurity. Some crops still planted in the field were reportedly abandoned when people displaced. |
| Livelihoods | FGD participants reported mostly being farmers before being displaced, and selling some of their crops for income. People used to own some livestock such as goats, sheep, donkeys, hens and cows, but most participants reported they had been stolen by AOGs from their villages prior to, or at the time of attack. There were no functioning markets in their villages, instead participants reported usually traveling to market days in Tungushe, Gajiganna and Sutunbrai. |
| WASH | For most villages represented in the FGD, participants described either having a borehole or well in their village as their primary water source, or having to travel several kilometres to another village with a water point. Often water for household consumption was free, or there would be a fee which varied depending on the village. Watering animals would cost extra. Participants from several villages reported having boreholes in their villages, however the majority of them were non-functional. Only one village reported to have a functional borehole. It was not clear why the other boreholes were not functional. In all FGDs, it was reported there were no latrines in their villages of origin. |
| Health | FGD participants from several villages reported being visited by polio campaign workers prior to their displacement. When asked about the status of health facilities, respondents from villages in Tuba ward reported Alitrarere Clinic has not been functional for three years. They reported the structure itself was standing, but the roof was missing and furnitures damaged. |
| Education | FGD participants from Tuba ward villages reported their children would all access Islamic school, and nearly half their children would also access formal education at Majime Primary School. The building is reportedly unusable, but the students would study under nearby trees. No secondary school was accessible. Participants from villages in Titiwa and Gajiganna wards mentioned that Fandiri Primary school was completely destroyed by AOGs two months prior to data collection, and Kamowa Primary School only two weeks prior to data collection. |
| Needs on Return | Water and water infrastructure were mentioned by FGD participants representing each village which participated. Secondly was farming tools or fertilizer, followed by food, cash and shelter support. |

Table 3: Needs and Conditions in Areas of Origin for Gajiganna IDPs

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|----------------------------|--|
| Information Sources | Most FGD respondents reported having no information on their village of origin since leaving. Participants from at least one village explained that they had recent information from commercial drivers that pass by their village regularly as they travel between Gajiganna and Gubio. Participants reported that others they knew would return to their village of origin to check on things, or to gather food or other items that they had left behind. |
| Protection | Participants from one village reported that drivers had told them of AOGs occupying and hiding around their village, and that they were robbing trucks or cars that passed by. FGD participants report facing harassment in their villages from AOGs starting since nearly a year prior to their displacement. Prior to displacement, FGD participants reported that it was unsafe to travel more than a few kilometers outside the perimeter of their village for fear of running into AOGs. |
| Shelter | FGD participants reported a mixture of grass and mud houses in their village of origin, with no dominant shelter type. Most participants reported their houses destroyed in AOG attacks, though participants from one village reported minimal damage. |
| Food Security | According to FGD participants in Gajiganna, they are traditionally farmers and were able to plant crops this season including maize, millet, groundnut, beans and guinea corn, and vegetables. However, some reported it as a “scary” and short harvest as they were unable to spend much time in the fields. Participants reported leaving dry season crops such as beans and groundnut still in their fields. |
| Livelihoods | Farming was the main source of income for FGD participants prior to displacement. Participants reported owning livestock also, but that most of their cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys had been stolen by AOGs. FGD participants from two villages from Gajiganna ward stated that they sold their remaining livestock on arrival to Gajiganna to buy food. Participants originating from Miye and Masu wards reported there used to be markets functioning in those wards towns, but they had not been functional for a while. The rest of the FGD participants reported that they either did not have a market near them or that Gajiganna was their closest market. |
| WASH | Participants from Miye and Masu wards reported boreholes in nearby villages as their main source of water in their villages of origin with distances of up to five kilometres being the main barrier to access. At least two other non-functional boreholes were reported in other nearby villages. Participants from other villages reported a protected spring in a nearby village as their main water source, accessible within a five kilometre walk from their villages. Accessing the spring was free for people, but people would pay to water cattle. Some participants reported accessing water from a solar borehole at Mile 40 on the main road, which was still functioning as of their last knowledge. Participants from villages in Miye and Masu wards reported about half of the households in their village had access to pit latrines. All other participants reported no latrines in their village of origin. |
| Health | Some participants reported having been visited by polio immunization teams prior to displacement. Most FGD participants reported accessing health services at Gajiram and Gajiganna. Participants from Miye and Masu wards explained that previously there were dispensaries, or pharmacies, present in their ward capitals, but they had been damaged and non-functioning for several months now. |
| Education | FGD participants reported that their children previously accessed either formal or non-formal (Islamic) education, though non-formal education was more common. Mile 40, Miye and Masu Primary Schools were reported as utilized by participant's children, however only the school in Masu was still functioning as of their last knowledge. Some of their children used to come to Gajiganna Primary and Secondary schools which are still functioning. |
| Needs on Return | Food was the most common need reported in the FGDs, followed by farming tools and seeds, water, money or source of livelihood, shelter, and clothes. |

Table 4: Needs and Conditions in Areas of Origin for Gajiram IDPs

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|------------------------|---|
| Communication | FGD participants reported that their main sources of information on their villages of origin were traders who regularly travelled past their villages, and their own people who visit the village. Otherwise, participants stated that they had no information on their village since the time they left. For participants experiencing their second displacement and originally from Monguno, they didn't have recent information on their villages. |
| Protection | Protection concerns in villages of origin mentioned by participants included killings, kidnapping of women for ransom and stealing of food and other items by AOGs for nearly the past year. Participants from Monguno and experiencing a second displacement from Gasarwa/Burimari, reported being unable to travel more than a few kilometres away from their village due to insecurity. |
| Shelter | Participants from recently displaced villages described having a fairly even mix of grass and mud houses in their village of origin. They report that half to all of their homes had been burnt down by AOGs. For those participants being secondarily displaced, they reported they mostly had grass homes in their villages of origin which have all been burnt down. While they stayed in Gasarwa and Burimari, these FGD participants reported that most people stayed in grass homes while a few lived in mud homes. None of those shelters have been destroyed according to them. |
| Food Security | Recently displaced FGD participants reported farming and livestock rearing as their traditional sources of food. They explained that they were able to plant millet, groundnut, beans, cucumber and maize this past season, but some crops were not harvested before their displacement. Participants secondarily displaced from Gasarwa and Burimari stated they were able to plant and harvest in other nearby villages working for others, but similarly they could only partially harvest the crops due to insecurity in the farm areas. |
| Livelihoods | As reported by FGD participants, traditional livelihoods included farming, livestock raising and selling firewood. Their livestock they used to own was reportedly stolen by AOGs, or households had sold them for money. Participants reported visiting Gajiram and Gasarwa markets prior to this most recent displacement, and that they are functioning. Prior to their first displacement, FGD participants from Monguno reported visiting the Monguno market primarily. Women from Monguno also explained that they themselves don't go to the market, only their husbands. |
| WASH | Most FGD participants reported having either a borehole or well in their village of origin, with the main challenge to accessing water being regularly fuelling the generator. The boreholes were reportedly functioning or not-functional depending on the village. For participants originating from Monguno villages, they reported distance was their main challenge to accessing water as they did not have water points in their own village. In Gasarwa and Burimari, they reported queueing for hours to access water at boreholes. Most participants explained they practiced open defecation in their villages of origin. In contrast participants from one village close to Gajiram explained that nearly three quarters of the village used to have access to pit latrines. |
| Health | Recently displaced participants from around Gajiram reported usually using Baba Ali Hospital in Gajiram for health services. Participants reported no permanent health facilities in their villages of origin, but confirmed that they have been visited by polio immunization teams, as well as mobile clinic teams in Gasarwa and Burimari. |
| Education | Participants stated that their children had access to both formal and non-formal (Islamic) education, with some children having attended formal and most children attending non-formal education. They mentioned primary schools in Mile 40, Umara-Gajiri and Kororam were not functioning. Some had been destroyed by AOGs. |
| Needs on Return | Food and water were the most common responses mentioned by FGD participants, followed by money or source of livelihoods, shelter, farming tools and equipment. |

such as the northern Nganzai wards of Kurnawa, Sabsabuwa, Badu and Damaram. It is not clear in these unreported areas whether households are non-displaced or displaced, and how many households are affected.

Number of non-displaced households in unreported and hard-to-reach areas

Key informants could only give an estimation of the number of households displaced in a community, which depending on the type of key informant may not be completely accurate. For instance, commercial drivers and traders may know clearly if a village is deserted or not, but they likely do not know the number of households in that village as well as a Bulama or community member from that village.

Movement intentions of households in unreported and hard-to-reach areas

If there are non-displaced households remaining in hard-to-reach areas, it is unclear what triggers may cause them to come to Gajiram, Gajiganna or other displacement locations. Waiting to complete their dry-season harvest could be a possible reason non-displaced people have not left their villages, or that they haven't yet been living under the same threat of attack by AOGs as other displaced villages.

ENDNOTES

1. IOM Flash Report, IDP Movement in Nganzai and Monguno LGAs. 5 January 2018.
2. IOM Nigeria Flash Report, Nganzai. 29 November 2016
3. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Round XX. December 2017.
4. IOM Flash Report, IDP Movement in Nganzai and Monguno LGAs. 5 January 2018.
5. IOM Emergency Tracking Tool. Reports 48-52. 3 January to 5 February 2018.
6. Joint Rapid Assessment in Gajiram Town, Nganzai LGA, Borno State. Action Against Hunger and NRC. 03 January 2018; DRC Rapid Shelter & NFI Assessment. Gajigana, Magumeri LGA. 30 November 2017; DRC Rapid Assessment – Secondary displacement of IDPs from Gasarwa to Gajiram. 09 January 2018; IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix Round XXI. February 2018.
7. See Tables 2, 3, 4 for more details on needs and living conditions in areas of origin.

About REACH

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