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<sup>1</sup> The maps included in this report are illustrative. The representations and the use of borders and geographic names may include errors and do not imply judgment on legal status of territories nor acknowledgement of borders by IOM.

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## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

**94,893**  
Households

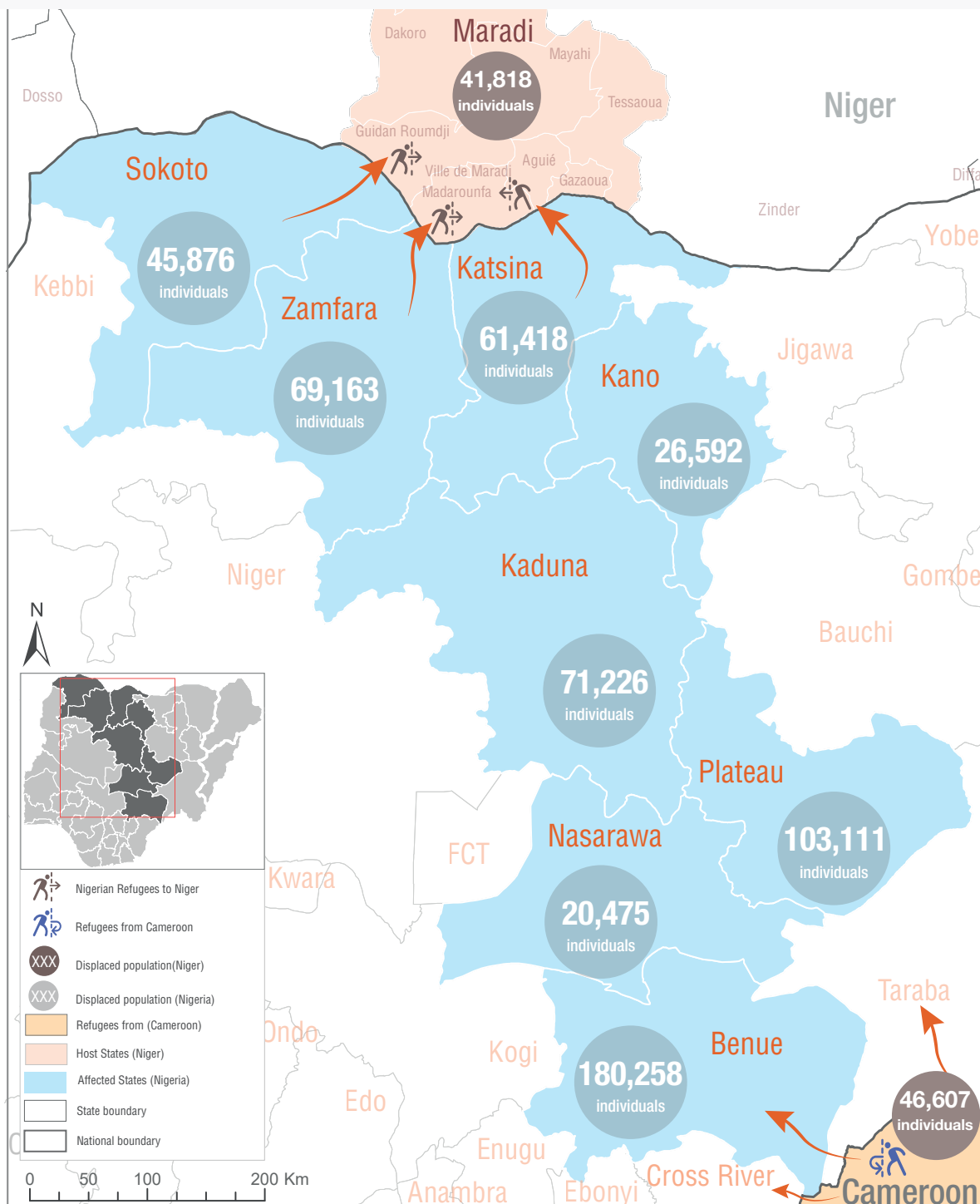
**578,119**  
Individuals

**54%**  
Female

**46%**  
Male

**27%**  
Children under 6 Years

**80%**  
Women and children



Map 1: IDP population by state

Data source: HDX, UNHCR, DTM

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) implementing the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programme in Nigeria's North Central and North West regions, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

DTM aims to track and monitor displacement and population mobility in the region. This report is an analysis of Round 3 of data collected at varied levels and of various kinds, including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, the length of displacement, and the intentions and conditions of migrants and internally displaced individuals.

This report also presents information on the numbers, living conditions and needs of displaced populations and returnees in the regions. Data was collected directly from displaced populations (internally displaced, out-of-camp refugees and returnees) in 686 wards located in 157 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (North Central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West) states between 9th and 23rd December 2019.

The main objective of initiating the DTM programme is to support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in order to provide effective assistance to the affected population.

## BACKGROUND

### INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The geopolitical zones of North Central and North West in Nigeria have been affected by a multidimensional crisis - one that is rooted in historic ethno-social cleavages - that rekindled in 2013 following the degradation of socioeconomic and environmental conditions. The crisis accelerated in January 2018 with the intensification of attacks, resulting in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of individuals. At the end of 2018, one million individuals had been displaced. While many of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been able to return, hundreds of thousands remain displaced due to lack of security and fear of being attacked en route or upon their return.

The crisis in North Central and North West is multifaceted and multidimensional. It includes the long-standing conflict between ethnic and linguistic groups; tensions between nomadic pastoralists (transhumance), territorial dispute and sedentary farmers; and attacks by criminal groups on local populations and banditry/hirabah (kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways). These tensions cross-cut religious cleavages between Muslim and Christian communities, especially Plateau State (North Central). The crisis continues to displace populations regularly in the states of Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau (North Central), and Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West).

Disputes between herders and farmers are one of the key phenomena in this crisis. Nomadic pastoralists (transhumance) and sedentary farmers historically cohabitated in the region, with herders accompanying cattle along transhumance corridors. These corridors cut through farmland, in search of water points and grazing lands. In recent years, as water source and pastureland availability has declined, transhumance routes have increasingly encroached onto farmland. This resource competition raises tensions between herders and farmers, often leading to violent clashes.

Another major phenomenon in the affected regions are communal conflicts pitting ethnic and language-based communities. These tensions date back to the division of the country into states, which separated ethnic and linguistic groups by administrative boundaries. It often resulted in the forced cohabitation of often antagonistic groups. Tensions over resources and land, exacerbated by climate change, have escalated into communal conflicts that displace significant numbers of people.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was first implemented in Nasarawa and Abuja in August 2015. After the crisis in North West and Central Nigeria escalated in early 2018, providing support to affected populations became paramount. As a result, IOM broadened the reach of DTM to the entire affected area, to assess the numbers and trends of displacement, and gain insight into the profiles, needs and vulnerabilities of displaced populations. The information collected seeks to inform the government of Nigeria - as well as the humanitarian community - with an improved understanding of population movement and displacement in the two zones. Likewise, it aims to better inform the humanitarian response and relief provision for the affected populations.

## METHODOLOGY

Round 3 of DTM data collection in the North West and North Central geopolitical zones were conducted between 9th and 23rd December 2019. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 686 wards located in 157 LGAs, in the North Central and North West geopolitical zones. Eight states were covered including Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau (North Central) and Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West).

In addition, DTM enumerators conducted multisectoral assessments in 1,278 sites, including 1,222 host communities and 56 camps or camp-like settings across the eight affected states. During these assessments, data was collected on living conditions and multisectoral needs of displaced populations.

DTM activities in North Central and North West targeted IDPs and aim to gain a better understanding of displacement and return numbers and trends, living conditions of affected populations, as well as the needs and vulnerabilities of these populations. These population categories are defined in this report as follows:

- An Internally Displaced Person (IDP) is “a person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave his or her home or place of habitual residence<sup>4</sup>, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border” .
- A Returnee is a person who had been living in an area other than his or her area of origin, in the same country as his or her country of origin or habitual residence, and has returned to his or her location of origin (former IDP Returnee); or a person had been living in country other than his or her country of origin or habitual residence and has since returned to the country he or she was residing in prior to displacement (Returnee from abroad).

Return is understood as physical return and does not imply or suggest that returnees are living in a safe environment with dignity and access to sustainable livelihood opportunities or adequate resources.

National, gubernatorial and local authorities, as well international and local humanitarian partners, were involved in all the stages of DTM activities. Results were validated by the Government.

## LIMITATIONS

The security situation in some wards of the North Central and North West zones remains unstable, limiting accessibility. Some locations could not be accessed during this round of assessment.

The data used for this analysis are estimates obtained through key informant interviews, personal observation and focus group discussions. Thus, in order to ensure the reliability of these estimates, data collection was performed at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community.

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<sup>2</sup> IOM Glossary, 2011.

# 1. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

## DISPLACED POPULATION

DTM assessments identified 578,119 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or 94,893 households across the eight states covered in North Central and North West regions. This represented a 7 per cent increase in the number of displaced individuals identified in Round 2 (540,049) that was published in October 2019. The number of wards assessed were same in Round 3 as in Round 2. The proportions of IDPs in the two zones has changed from Round 2, with 65 per cent of IDPs residing in North Central zone (375,070), and 35 per cent in North West zone (203,049).

The majority (54%) of displaced individuals were female, while 46 per cent were male. Most IDPs (56%) were under 18, with 27 per cent of the total population under six years old. Displaced households were on average, composed of six members.

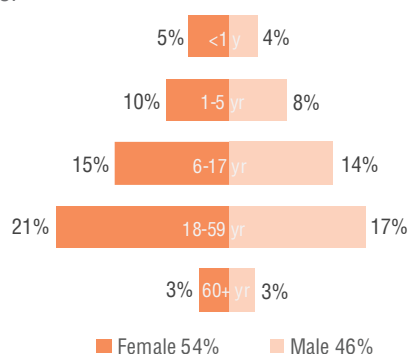


Figure 1a: IDPs by age group and sex



Figure 1b: Proportion of IDP by age groups

## DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTS BY STATE

### NORTH CENTRAL

- Amongst the eight states affected by the crisis, Benue hosts the largest number of displaced individuals (180,258, or 31% of IDPs). The two LGAs hosting the greatest numbers of IDPs were in Benue: Agatu LGA was the LGA accommodating the most IDPs with 82,083 (15% of total IDPs), whereas 27,847 IDPs (5% of IDPs) reside in Guma LGA. Displacement in **Benue** state was primarily on account of communal clashes (93%).
- **Plateau** hosted 103,111 IDPs (18% of total displaced population in NW and NC States), a 7 per cent increase from the previous round. This was the second largest IDP population. Plateau Central and South experienced

little change in IDP population. The largest changes area in Plateau North (Riyom was the only LGA where the IDP population decreased). This was despite 142 wards being assessed in Round 3, from 135 in Round 2 (an increase of 7 wards). The population was primarily displaced following communal clashes (87%). The LGAs that hosted the most IDPs were Langtang North (14,731 IDPs), Riyom (11,836 IDPs) and Barkin Ladi (9,784 IDPs).

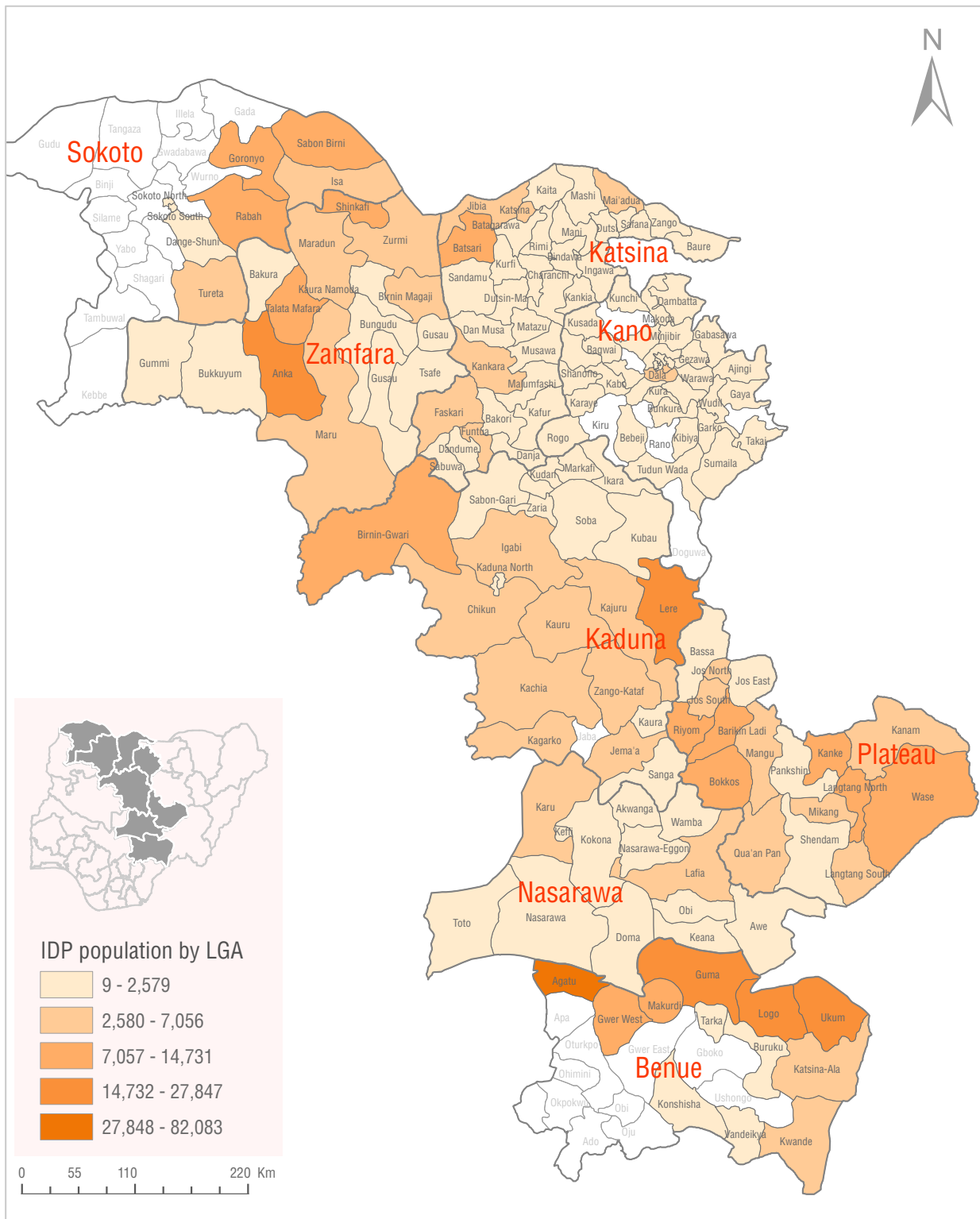
### NORTH WEST

- **Kaduna** state was hosting 71,226 displaced persons, representing 12 per cent of total IDPs in North Central and North West. Fifty per cent of IDPs in the state were found in Karu (5,724 or 28%) and Lafia (4,558 or 22%) LGAs. Communal clashes had led to the displacement of most people (58%), followed by armed banditry and kidnappings (28%).
- As in Round 2, **Zamfara** state continued to host the fourth largest IDP population (69,163 individuals, or 12% of IDPs). This was an increase of 6 per cent from Round 2, despite 14 fewer wards being surveyed. Displacements were the result of violent crimes and banditry in the state, and the kidnapping of travellers along major highways. Villagers in Zamfara were also victim of cattle rustling, whereby bandits raid villages to steal cattle by force; villagers who refused to comply were often killed. Anka LGA, recorded the highest number of IDPs (24,341, an increase of 23%), followed by Shinkafi LGA (10,042, no percentage change) and Maru LGA (4,112, a 59% reduction from Round 2).
- 61,418 individuals (11% of total IDPs in NW and NC States) were displaced in **Katsina**. Batsari LGA hosted the highest number of IDPs at 7,966, followed by Jibia at 6,812 and Katsina at 4,620. The prominent reason for displacement in Katsina was armed banditry, cattle rustling and kidnapping (49%), followed by natural disasters (25%) and communal clashes (21%). Insurgency accounted for 5 per cent of the displaced persons in **Katsina**.
- **Sokoto** had 45,876 IDPs (representing 8% of the total displaced population in NW and NC States). This was an increase of 4 per cent, with two more wards being assessed in Round 3 (22 up from 19). Comparing information for the wards assessed on both Round 2 and Round 3, in these wards the overall population decreased by 8,545. The largest decrease was in Kurya ward, Rabah LGA. The population increase could be attributed to three new wards assessed, one in Rabah with an IDP population of 8,771. In four wards the majority of IDPs originated from Borno, with IDPs citing the insurgency as a key factor in their mobility decision.
- In **Kano** there were 26,592 IDPs, or 5 per cent of total in NW and NC zones. The number of LGAs assessed increased from 33 to 37, corresponding to an increase of 24 per cent in the total IDP population (while the number of wards increased from 70 to 81). Of the wards assessed in both Round 2 and Round 3, the IDP population increased by 15 per cent. Seventy per cent of the sites reported insurgency as the main reason for their displacement.

## 2. LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

### 2A: LOCATION

DTM assessments conducted in North Central and North West Nigeria show that the largest share of IDPs (31%) originated from Benue state, while the second, third and fourth most common states of origin of IDPs are Plateau (18%), Zamfara (12%) and Katsina (10%). On average 89 per cent of IDPs in these states were displaced within their state of origin. Across the North West and North Central zones, 11 per cent of the IDP population was displaced in a different state to its origin. The largest non-localised IDP populations were in Kano (73% of IDPs being from a different state), Nasarawa (51%) and Kaduna (26%).



Map 2: IDP population by LGA



The states where the largest shares of IDPs were displaced within their state of origin were Zamfara (100% of IDPs in the state did not cross a state boundary), Sokoto (94%) and Katsina (93%). The most noticeable changes in IDP populations who were displaced in a state different to their origin, between Round 2 and Round 3, were as follows: There were 508 more IDPs from Benue residing in Nasarawa (increase of 77%), 5,122 more IDPs from Plateau now in Kaduna (increase of 86%), and 310 more IDPs from Bauchi now in Plateau (increase of 14%). There have also been a few noticeable decreases, with 3,330 fewer IDPs from Borno residing in Katsina (a reduction of 96%), and 3,755 fewer IDPs from Nasarawa residing in Benue (a 100% reduction).

**2B: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT**

The majority of IDPs (58%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (28%). The vast majority of IDPs in Benue (93%) and Plateau (87%) fled as a result of communal conflicts. Almost all IDPs displaced in Sokoto (95%) and Zamfara (99%) were displaced because of banditry and kidnapping. In Kano, 28 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of natural disasters, as well as 25 per cent of IDPs in Katsina.

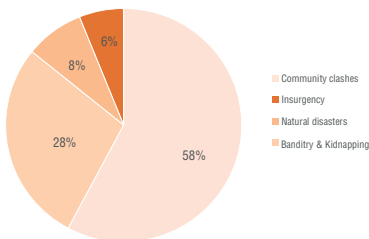
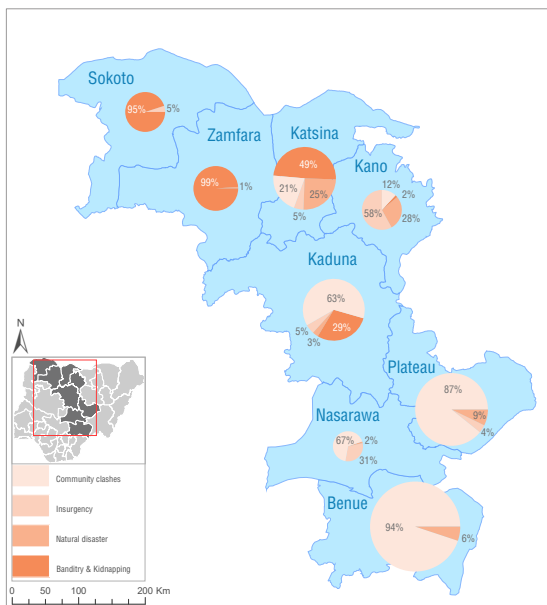


Figure 2: Cause of displacement

Of the entire IDP population, only 6 per cent were displaced due to insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs). But 58 per cent of IDPs in Kano and 31 per cent in Nasarawa cited insurgency as the main reason for their displacement.



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

**2C: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS**

Most displacements (65%) occurred in 2018 and 2019, with the largest groups of IDPs (40%) being displaced in 2019. This was in-line with the findings from Round 2, and an increase from Round 1. The data indicated the intensification of the crisis has progressed from 2018, into 2019, accelerating the rate of displacement. Sixteen per cent of IDPs were displaced prior to 2015, during the period when the crisis first began.

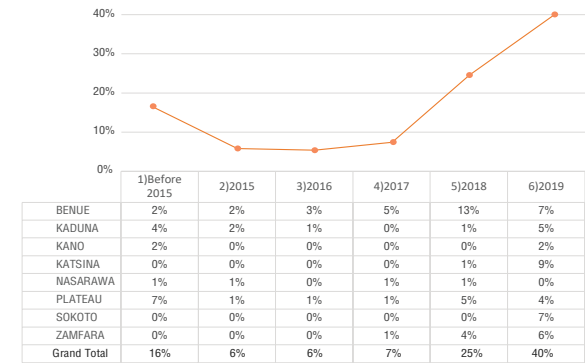


Figure 3: Displacement trend by state

There is a great deal of variability in the displacement periods between states. Most IDPs in Katsina (88%) and Sokoto (95%) were displaced in 2019. The IDP population in Zamfara increased by 34,437 (as similar magnitude to the changes in the former two states), with 49 per cent of IDPs being displaced in 2019. Similarly, in Benue 41,295 individuals were displaced in 2019 – almost the same quantity as in Sokoto – though this represents 23 per cent of the state’s displaced population. The largest long-term IDP populations (those displaced prior to 2015) were in Kano (43%), Plateau (35%), Kaduna (34%), and Nasarawa (30%). In Benue and Zamfara states, the largest IDP groups (41% and 40%, respectively) were displaced in 2018.

**2D: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT**

Taking the average frequency of displacement for the states covered by Round 3, most individuals (74%) were displaced once, while a quarter of IDPs (25%) were displaced twice. One per cent of IDPs were displaced three times. Kaduna, Plateau, Sokoto and Katsina were the states where the largest proportion of IDPs were only displaced once (98%, 91%, 84% and 82%, respectively). In contrast, in Benue, around half of IDPs (44%) were displaced twice. IDPs who had been displaced three times were in Benue (representing 2% of IDPs in the state) and Nasarawa (4%).

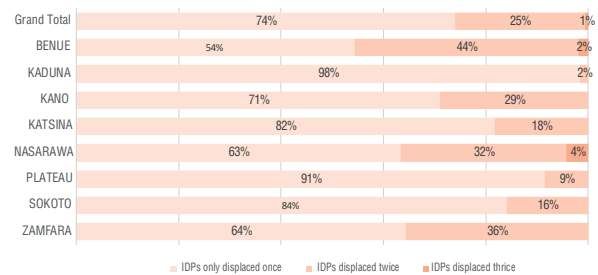


Figure 4: Percentage of frequency of displacement

## 2E: LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

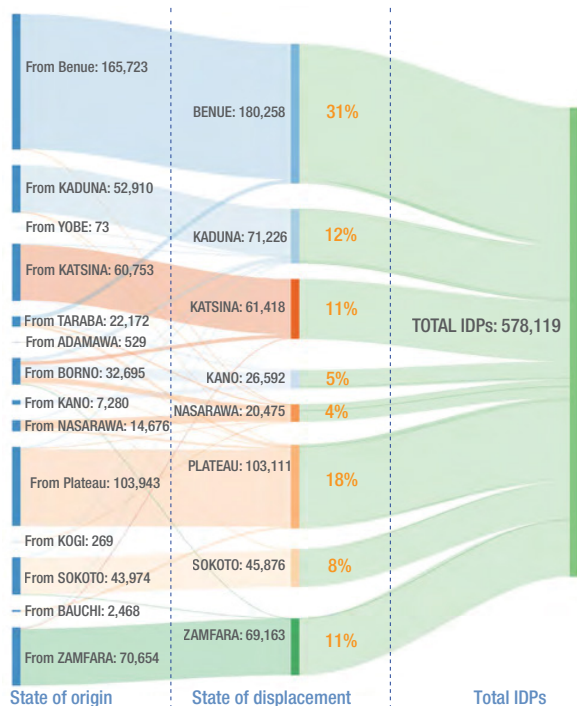


Figure 5: illustration of State of Origin, Displacement and Percentage

DTM assessments conducted in North Central and North West Nigeria showed that the largest share of IDPs (31%) originated from Benue state, while the second, third and fourth most common state of origin of IDPs was Plateau (18%), Zamfara (12%) and Katsina (10%). On average 89 per cent of IDPs in these states were displaced within their state of origin. Across the North West and North Central zones, 11% of the IDP population was displaced in a different state to its origin. The largest non-localised IDP populations were in Kano (73% of IDPs being from a different state), Nasarawa (51%), and Kaduna (26%). The states where the largest shares of IDPs were displaced within their state of origin were Zamfara (100% of IDPs in the state did not cross a state boundary), Sokoto (94%) and Katsina (93%).

The most noticeable changes in IDP populations who were displaced in a state different to their origin, between Round 2 and Round 3, were as follows: There were 508 more IDPs from Benue residing in Nasarawa (increase of 77%), 5,122 more IDPs from Plateau now in Kaduna (increase of 86%), and 310 more IDPs from Bauchi now in Plateau (increase of 14%). There have also been a few noticeable decreases, with 3,330 fewer IDPs from Borno residing in Katsina (a reduction of 96%), and 3,755 fewer IDPS from Nasarawa residing in Benue (a 100% reduction).

## 2F: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMMODATION TYPE

### Number and locations of sites

A total of 1,278 sites were identified across the eight states covered in DTM assessments (11% higher than in Round 2), including 1,222 host communities and 56 camps or camp-like settings. Plateau and Nasarawa have the largest numbers of sites (238 and 220 respectively).

The majority of IDPs (84%) live in host communities, while 16 per cent (92,386) lived in displacement camps. On average 96 per cent of the IDP displacement sites in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau, and Zamfara were classified as host communities. The highest proportions of sites that were camp or camp like settings were in Benue (45%) and Sokoto (18%). However, the proportions of site categories do not necessarily correlate with the underlying populations residing in the sites.

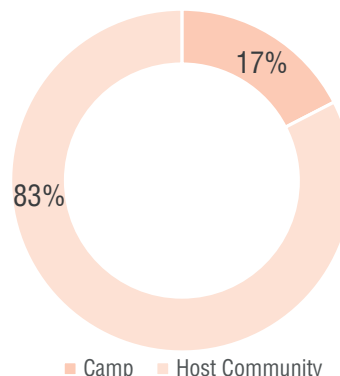


Figure 6: IDP location type

The proportions of site types and of the IDP populations living within them were different in Benue, Nasarawa and Zamfara. This is because the average populations of those living in camps and host communities can differ significantly. For example, 4 per cent of sites in Zamfara were classified as camps, yet 33 per cent of the IDP population lives in these camps (the average population of a camp is 7,500 compared to 610 for host community IDPs). In Nasarawa the average size of camps is larger than the size of host community IDP populations. However, in Benue, the average number of IDPs living in host communities is significantly greater than the average camp population.

## 2G: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A total of 1,278 sites have been assessed in Round 3. All camps and camp-like settings (100% or 54 sites) were spontaneous. Of the spontaneous sites, the majority (57%) were camps, while 43 per cent were collective settlements/centres. Of the camp/camp-like sites, 2 per cent was on ancestral land, 73 per cent were only publicly owned/government land. Only 25 per cent of sites were in privately owned buildings/land.

Camps and collective settlements/centres were 4 per cent of the total number of assessed sites, with 96 per cent being host communities. Land ownership in host communities was mainly classified as privately owned in 83 per cent of them, with 11 per cent as ancestral lands, and 7 per cent as publicly owned land.

## 2H: PRIMARY NEEDS

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed was food (42% of sites), Non-Food Items (32%) and shelter (17%). Food was the most cited unfulfilled need in Benue, Kano, Katsina, Plateau, Sokoto, and Zamfara (with Katsina, Sokoto

and Zamfara containing the largest numbers of sites with this need – 66%, 63% and 50%, respectively.). The top unfulfilled need in Nasarawa and Kaduna is for NFIs (44% and 39% respectively).

Overall, water is cited as the top unfulfilled need in 5per cent of sites across the North West and North Central zones. However, when looking separately at each state, 20 per cent of sites in Kaduna have reported water as their top need. A similar phenomenon is present in Nasarawa, where 8 per cent of locations have listed medical services as their top need, compared with 3 per cent on average across all the states.

STATE	Water for washing and cooking	Drinking water	Medical services	Shelter	NFI	Food
BENUUE	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	6%
KADUNA	1%	3%	1%	1%	6%	4%
KANO	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	5%
KATSINA	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	10%
NASARAWA	0%	1%	1%	4%	8%	4%
PLATEAU	0%	0%	1%	5%	5%	7%
SOKOTO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
ZAMFARA	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
Grand Total	1%	5%	3%	17%	32%	42%

Table 1: Main needs of IDPs by state of assessments

### 3. LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

#### CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Out of the 56 camps and camp-like settings assessed during Round 3 of DTM assessments in the North West and North Central zones, around three-quarters (42, or 75%) were informal and one-quarter (25%) were formal. Twenty-five per cent have a Site Management Agency (SMA) present, and 75 per cent do not. Of these, 13 were run by the government, one by a local NGO and the rest by no one.

Most camps have support in the shelter (98%), livelihoods (96%), protection (81%), WASH (74%) and food (55%) sectors. In education and health, less than half the sites reporting having support (46% and 31%, respectively). No sites received Camp Coordination and Camp Management support.

#### 3A: SHELTER AND NFI

##### Camps and camp-like settings

Concerning accommodation, the main shelter type in camps or camp-like settings is schools, with 32 per cent of the total. This is followed by government buildings (29%) and host family house (14%).

Of the total IDP population living in camps and camp-like sites, 47 per cent were found in Benue state, where emergency shelters, government buildings and schools were the main forms of shelter. Zamfara has the second largest IDP camp population (24%), with half the sites have IDPs living in block buildings and half in emergency shelters. This 50/50 split should be contrasted with the fact that 99 per cent of the IDP population in Zamfara lives in a single camp, primarily in emergency shelters. The third largest population is in Sokoto (19,216 individuals, or 21%), who were mainly in schools and government buildings.

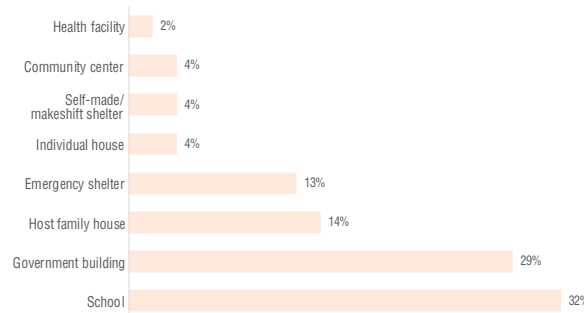


Figure 7: Shelter types in camps/camp-like settings

Across all states, 16 per cent of camps or camp-like sites reported no needs for shelter materials (a 1% increase from Round 2). Meanwhile, most camps (84%) reported shelter material needs. The most needed shelter materials were tarpaulin (30%), timber/wood (27%) and roofing sheets (18%). Particular attention should be given to the sites reporting a need for tarpaulins.

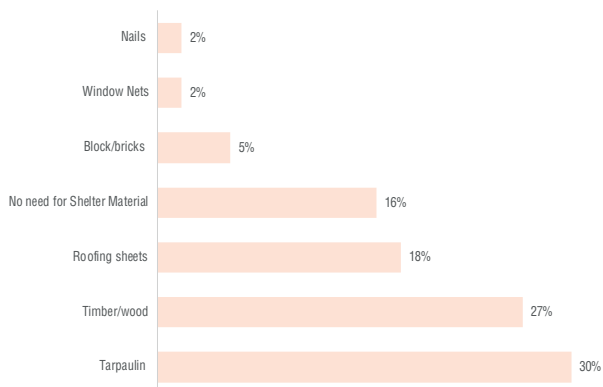


Figure 8: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

The most pressing NFI needs in camps or camp-like settings were blankets/mats (34% of sites), followed by mosquito nets (30%) and mattresses (27%). However, when comparing the underlying populations residing in the surveyed sites, several differences arise. Firstly, mattresses were the top NFI need for 49 per cent of the IDP population in North West and North Central zones (21% of which is in Benue and 23% in Zamfara – this discrepancy arises as even though there is only one camp-like site in Zamfara, it has a very large population). Furthermore, the need for kitchen sets is more pronounced over the entire population, with 13 per cent of IDPs citing this need (they were found in 3 locations or 6% of the total number of camps/camp-like sites – one in Nasarawa and two in Benue, with the Benue sites containing most of the IDPs).

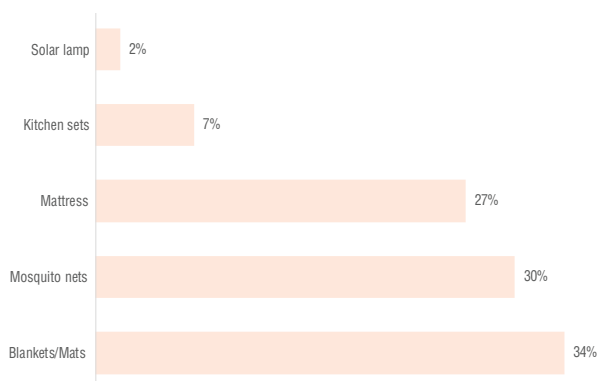


Figure 9: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

The second most needed NFIs were mosquito nets (28% of total number of sites). Regarding the total IDP population residing in camps, 44 per cent reported mosquito nets as their second NFI need (due to the Zamfara camp being in this subgroup), while 17 per cent of the total population (Sokoto and Benue) cited kitchen sets.

### Host communities

The most common type of shelter in host communities, is with host families – this is the case for 76 per cent of host community sites (no change from Round 2). This is followed by individual houses (in 22 per cent of sites, a 4% increase). The share of sites where the most common shelter type is makeshift shelters has decreased to 1 per cent (from 6% in Round 2).

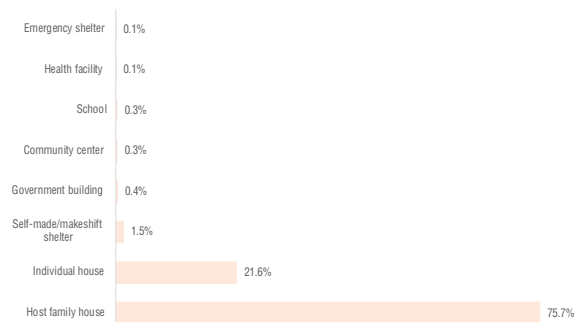


Figure 10: Shelter types in host communities

Similarly, to Round 2, 82 per cent of host communities hosting displaced people report shelter material needs. The remaining 18 per cent indicating no particular need. IDPs were in most urgent need of roofing sheets (in 23% of sites, a 2% decrease from Round 2), blocks/bricks (in 22% sites, a 6% increase), timber and wood (20%), and tarpaulins (10%). When considering these needs with respect to the population size of the surveyed host communities, two states should be given attention – Plateau (with a larger population needing roofing sheets), and Benue (needing timber/wood).

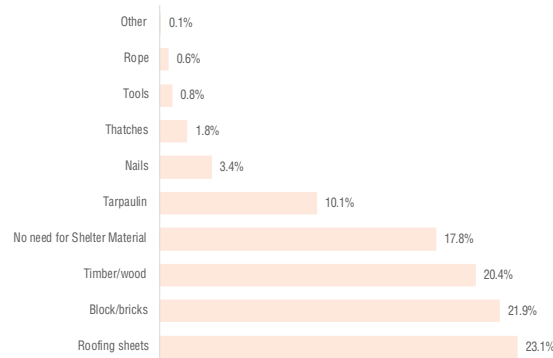


Figure 11: Number of host community sites with most needed type of shelter materials

There were several changes to the NFI needs between Rounds 2 and 3. The most important needs were mattresses (in 33% of sites, and increase of 5% from the previous round), mosquito nets (27%, increasing from 20%) and blankets/mats (26%). There is no discrepancy between the needs of each site and the proportion of the IDP populations within.

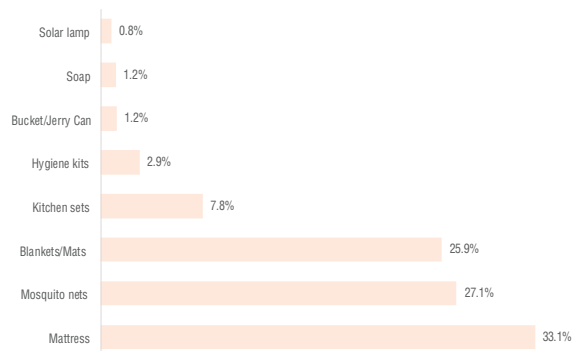


Figure 12: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

The second NFI needs is for kitchen sets (29%), mosquito nets (27%), blankets/mats (14%), and mattresses (14%). Though the same number of sites report mattresses and blankets/mats as their secondary NFI needs, a larger population (around

7% of the regional total) need kitchen sets. The need for mosquito nets is similarly undervalued when not considering the underlying population.

### 3B: LIVELIHOOD

#### Camps and camp-like settings

In-line with the results in Round 2, data collection in North West and North Central during Round 3 reveals that the most common livelihood activity of IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings is daily labouring (48% of sites). This is followed by farming (23%) and petty trade (18%).

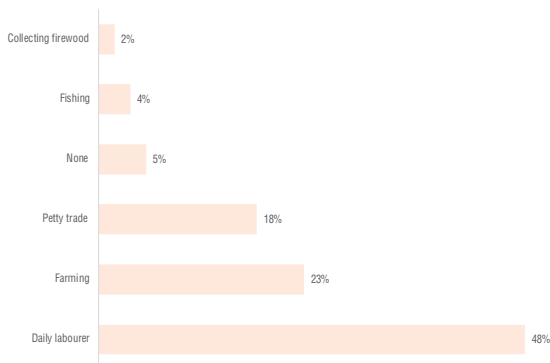


Figure 13: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings

Despite farming being the second most cited occupation across North West and North Central zones, the underlying camp IDP population is only 8 per cent of the total camp population. Similarly, collecting firewood is reported in one site (2%) in Zamfara, but the site has 23 per cent of the total camp IDP population. The large proportion of daily labourers in Round 3 is the result of large displacement camps in Benue reporting it as their main occupation. No employment activity is recorded in either site, in Kaduna or Katsina. Kaduna should be a priority, with a population of 1,255, compared with 36 in Katsina.

Across the NW and NC zones, livestock is present in 55% of camps and camp-like settings (with these camps containing 78% of the camp IDP population). Furthermore, in 71 per cent of camps (with 85% of the population) do not have access to land for cultivation. Despite these barriers, 95 per cent of sites report that the IDPs within have access to income generating activities (with Kaduna and Katsina not having the said access).

#### Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings, the majority of IDPs living amongst host communities (56% of sites) report farming as their main occupation. This is followed by daily labouring (18%), and petty trade (16%). Agro-pastoralism is reported as the main occupation in 9 per cent of sites.

Comparing the host communities surveyed, disaggregating results by state, several results stand out. Farming is the most cited occupation in 85 per cent of sites in Nasarawa. This is the highest proportion, surpassing the host community locations in Plateau (61%) and Benue (57%) – it should be noted that

the underlying IDP population in Plateau and Benue is much larger than in Nasarawa. On the other hand, 61 per cent of sites in Zamfara report that daily labour is the most prevalent occupation and in Sokoto 56 per cent say that petty trade is most common.

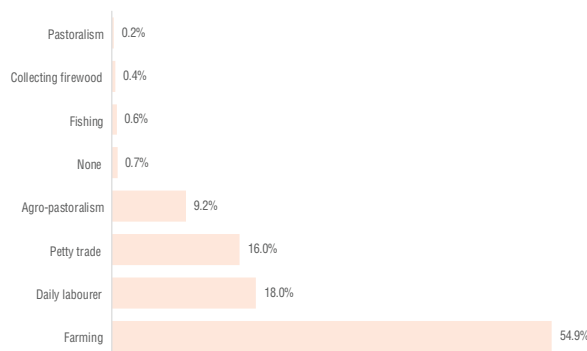


Figure 14: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

Displaced populations residing with host communities have more livelihood opportunities and possibilities to earn a living than IDPs in camps. The share of host communities with livestock on site has decreased slightly in Round 3, to 88 per cent (down 2% from Round 2, but up 12% since Round 1). In 76 per cent of sites, land was available for cultivation, though this percentage was smaller in Sokoto (48%) and Zamfara (85%). Furthermore, an average of 90 per cent of sites report that IDPs have access to income generating activities across all states (however in Zamfara only 54% of sites report access).

### 3C: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#### Camps and camp-like settings

##### Sources of water

The main sources of drinking water found in camps and camp-like settings, were lakes/dams, piped water and unprotected wells (all in 20% of sites). This is a notable change from Round 2 where 40 per cent of sites had used piped water alone (the greatest reduction in number of sites using piped water is in Nasarawa). Hand pumps and protected wells were the second most prevalent water sources, both found in 18 per cent of sites.

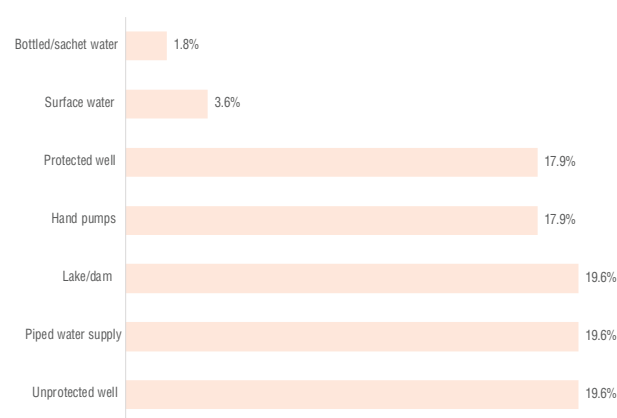


Figure 15: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Hand pumps were the primary source in 100 per cent of camps in Zamfara state, while the main water sources in Benue were piped water and lakes/dams (for 72% of the sites). However, the majority of the IDP population in Benue resides in camps where piped water is the main supply. In Sokoto 60 per cent of locations sources their water from unprotected wells.

### Distance to main water source

The main water sources in 68% of camps or camp-like settings were within a 10-minutes walking range for IDPs (52% of those were on-site water sources, 16% off-site). This is another 9 per cent decrease from Round 2. For the large IDP camps in Benue, water sources were on-site and within the 10-minute range. In total, 33 per cent of sites have water sources more than 10 minutes away (20% on-site, and 12% off-site).

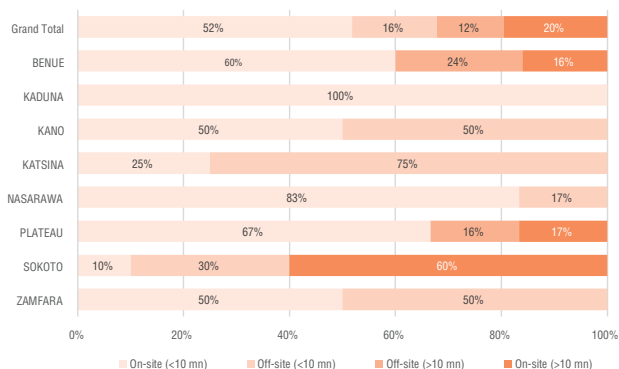


Figure 16: Distance to main water sources in camps/camp-like settings

### Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In most camps and camp-like settings (88%), IDPs do not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water – this is a 7 per cent increase from Round 2. In all sites in Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, and Zamfara states do not distinguish their water sources. In Nasarawa and Plateau, 33 per cent of sites do make a distinction, though the IDP populations in these camps is significantly smaller. In Sokoto, 30 per cent of sites have different water sources for their drinking and non-drinking water, including two larger camps.

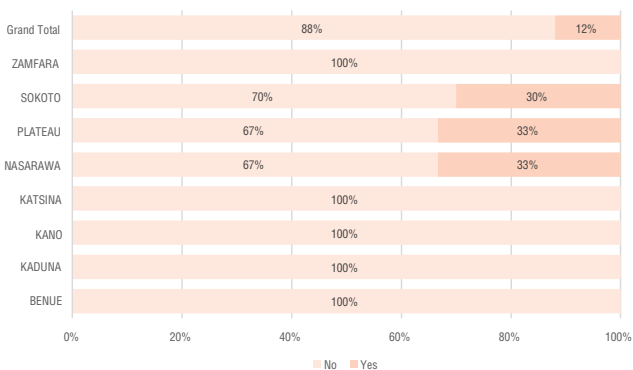


Figure 17: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

### Improvement to water points

Most camps (64%) report no improvements to water points (an increase of 22% from Round 2). All sites in Kaduna and Zamfara reported a lack of improvements. Thirty-seven per cent of camps report improvements to water points, including half of camps in Sokoto, Kano and Katsina. Only 17 per cent

of camps in Nasarawa and Plateau report such improvements.

### Amount of water available per day per person

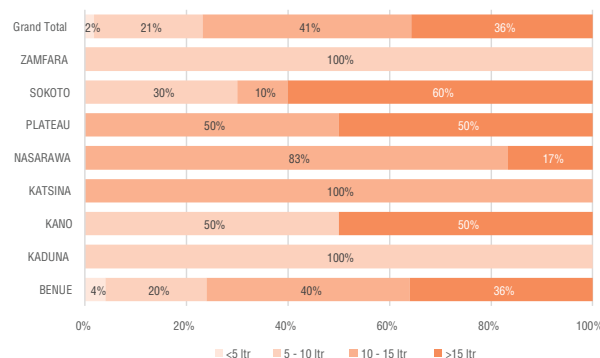


Figure 18: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

In 36 per cent of camps and camp-like settings IDPs received over 15 litres of water per day (1% decrease over Round 2), and 41 per cent received between 10 and 15 litres a day (a 6% increase). A key improvement is a large camp in Zamfara increasing the availability of water from < 5 litres to 5-10 litres per day per person. A similar improvement has taken place in a camp in Benue state. Overall 22 per cent of sites (all sites in Kaduna and Zamfara) have 5-10 litres of water available daily, and four per cent of sites (all in Benue) have <5 litres available per day.

### Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 82 per cent of sites assessed (a 7% increase from Round 2) including all camps in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Sokoto and Zamfara states. Latrines were unusable in 9 per cent of camps (1 camp in Plateau and 4 in Benue). For Plateau, this marks an improvement from Round 2, but a decline in the conditions of latrines in Benue. There has also been a decline in the overall number of sites reporting high standard/hygienic latrines, to 9 per cent from 17 per cent (with standards slipping in camps within Katsina and Plateau states).

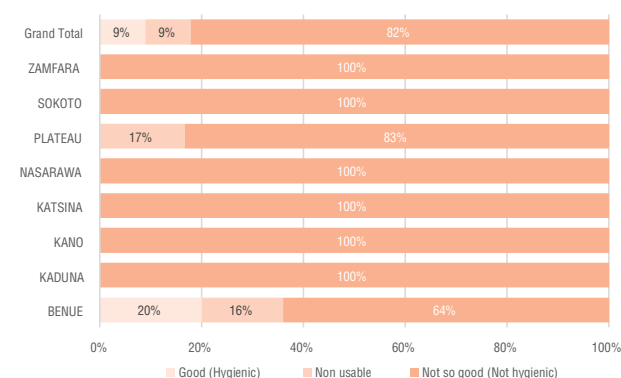


Figure 19: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

### Availability of gender-separated latrines

Most camps and camp-like settings (74%) do not have gender-segregated latrines; only 26 per cent of camps offered gender-segregated latrines (a significant decrease from Round 2 where 40% of sites had gender-segregated latrines).

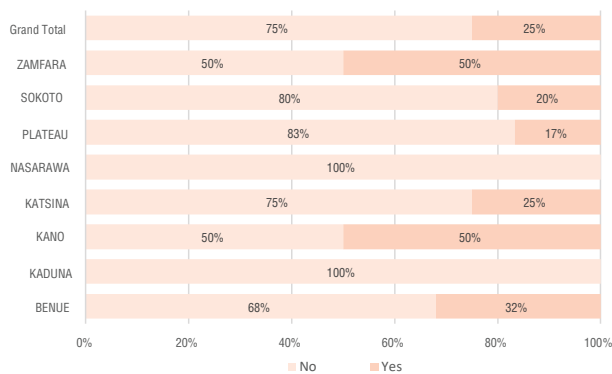


Figure 20: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings by state

### Hygiene promotion campaign

Only 20 per cent of camps or camp-like settings (a 1% decrease from Round 2) note the presence of hygiene promotion of campaigns. Hygiene promotion campaigns continue to be present in all camps in Zamfara state. However, there have been no campaigns in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, and only very partial coverage in Benue (28% of sites), Plateau (17%), and Sokoto (10%).

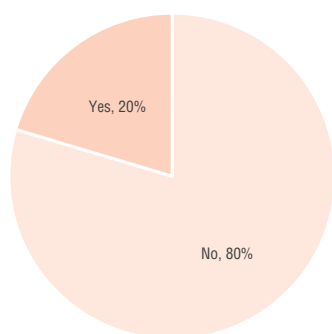


Figure 21: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

### Waste disposal

In Round 3, 69 per cent of sites report the presence of waste disposal mechanisms such as garbage pits (in 21% of sites) and burning (48%). This is a slight increase overall from Round 2 (63%). However, the proportion of sites burning their waste has increased by 17 per cent from Round 2.

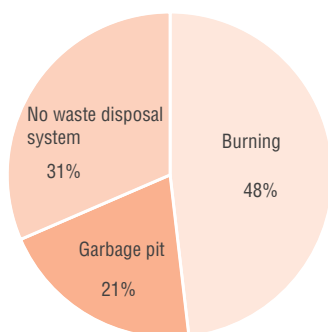


Figure 22: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

### Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was found in 43 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (down from 54 per cent recorded in Round 2). In contrast, no such evidence was found in 57 per cent of camps.

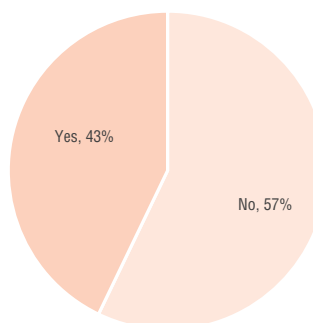


Figure 23: Evidence of open defecation in camps/camp-like settings

### Host communities

#### Sources of water

The main sources of drinking water found in host communities were hand pumps (in 36% of sites), unprotected wells (21%), protected wells (20%), piped water (10%) and lakes/dams (8%). The data is broadly similar to that gathered in Round 2. This is very different to camps and camp-like sites where the most common water sources were piped water and lakes/dams. Hand pumps were the main water sources in Katsina (62% of sites), Zamfara (53%) and Plateau (49%). In Benue, 52 per cent of sites use protected wells, as do 44 per cent of sites in Sokoto. In Nasarawa, piped water is used in 31 per cent of sites, and hand pumps in 29 per cent.

There were several key results to mention. Across North West and North Central zones, an average of 8 per cent of host community locations use lakes/dams for their drinking water. However, this number is noticeably higher in Benue (22%), Zamfara (14%) and Nasarawa (13%). Furthermore, an average of 34 per cent of sites use hand pumps, but only 3 per cent in Benue use them (an 8% reduction from Round 2). Also, 47 per cent of sites in Kaduna use unprotected wells, compared to the average of 20 per cent for all states. Kano is the only state with host communities that use water trucks to provide drinking water.

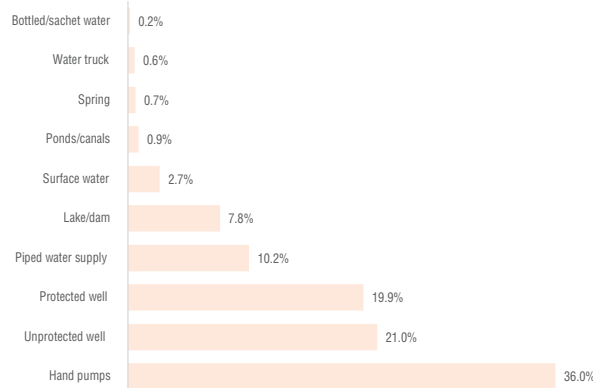


Figure 24: Main drinking water sources in host communities

### Distance to main water source

Most water sources were found on-site, within host communities, in 86 per cent of surveyed locations. Of the water sources on-site, 74 per cent were within 10 minutes walking distance, and 12 per cent were more than 10 minutes away. For water sources found off-site, 7 per cent were within 10 minutes walking distance, and 6 per cent were not.

Notably, the main water source was located on-site and less than 10 minutes away in 93 per cent of host communities in Katsina state, 89 per cent in Kaduna state and 85 per cent in Kano state. At the other end of the spectrum, water was both off site and more than 10 minutes away in 40 per cent of sites in Sokoto. The number of host communities with on-site water points less than 10 minutes away has greatly increased in Nasarawa (75%), Zamfara (71%) and Plateau (54%) since the previous data collection.

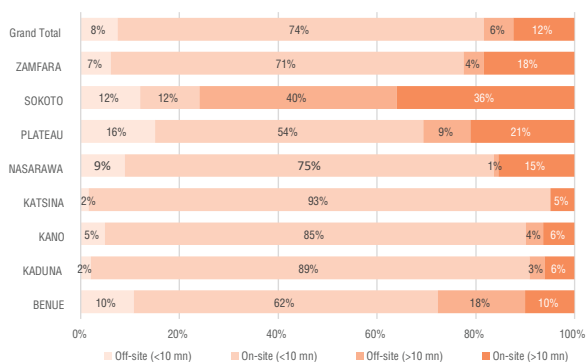


Figure 25: Distance to main water source in host communities

### Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

No differentiation between potable and non-potable water is made in 69 per cent of host community sites, an increase from 67 per cent in Round 2 (and 63% in Round 1). The states where the largest number of sites made this differentiation were Katsina (56% of sites, up from 47% in Round 2) and Plateau (49%). In contrast, most sites in Kaduna (91%, a 9% increase from Round 2), Kano (85%) and Sokoto (76%) states make no differentiation.

A notable change has taken place in Benue since Round 2, where 31 per cent of sites had been recorded to differentiate between their drinking and non-drinking water. In Round 3, only 8 per cent of sites in Benue make this differentiation.

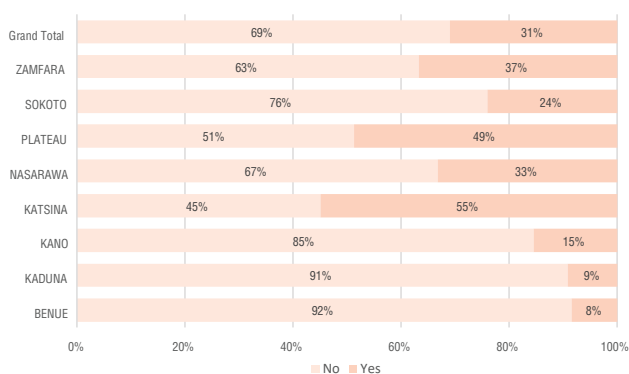


Figure 26: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

### Improvement to water points

The data indicates that 67 per cent of host community sites have not seen improvements to their water sources (an increase from 62% in Round 2). In Sokoto, fully 92 per cent of sites have not seen an improvement (from 42% in Round 2), 89 per cent in Kaduna, 78 per cent in Benue and 69 per cent in Plateau.

### Amount of water available per day per person

Forty-six per cent of host community sites have >15 litres of water per person, per day. The states with the most access to water were Kaduna (82%), Benue (59%) and Katsina (55%). The largest increase is in Benue (up 17% from Round 2). However, the proportion of individuals with high levels of access to water is lower in Round 3 compared to the previous round (Sokoto has decreased from 63% to 52% and Nasarawa has decreased from 43% to 33%).

Overall the proportion of sites with access to 10 – 15 litres of water has increased to 38 per cent (from 33% in Round 2), while it has decreased for sites with 5 – 10 litres of water available (16% down from 22%). The most notable shift is in Sokoto, where in Round 2, 37 per cent of sites had 5 – 10 litres of water available per person per day, while in Round 3, 24 per cent of sites were in the same situation.

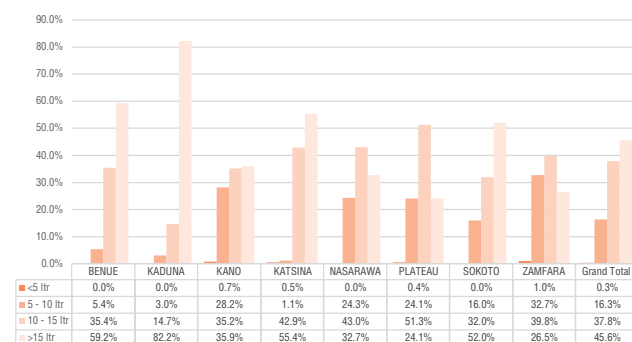


Figure 27: Average amount of water available per person per day water in host communities

Abundant access to water (>15 litres) used to be high in Plateau (in 88% of sites) in Round 1. However, this number has decreased steadily in each subsequent data collection. Currently, 52 per cent of host community sites in the state have more than 15 litres of water per day, down from 63 per cent in Round 2. The number of sites with 10 – 15 litres of water has increased by the same proportion between the two rounds. Less than 1 per cent of sites have fewer than five litres of water available per person per day. A notable change is found in Zamfara, where the number of sites with acute water shortages is now 1 per cent (down from 7%). In Benue, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Sokoto, no sites were reporting acute water shortages.

### Conditions of latrines

In the majority of host community sites (93%), the state of latrines is considered unhygienic. Around 5 per cent of sites reported that latrines were “not usable”, and were in a good/hygienic condition in 2 per cent of sites. There is little change in the data between Rounds 2 and 3. In Benue the number of sites with non-usable latrines has decreased from 11 per cent to 6 per cent. Similarly, in Zamfara the proportion of non-usable latrines is 3 percentage points lower than in Round 2 (currently at 4%).



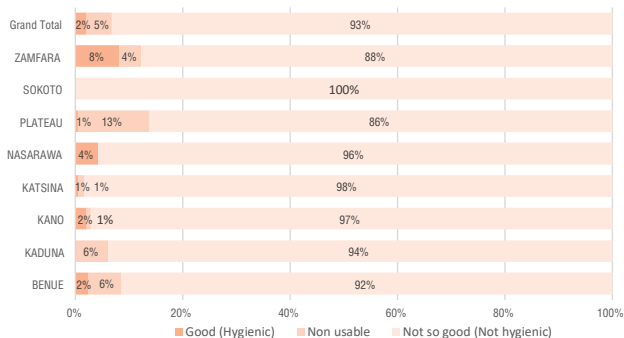


Figure 28: Condition of toilets in host communities

### Availability of gender-separated latrines

Almost no host community sites have gender-segregated latrines: only 3 per cent of sites have latrines separated by gender, while 97 per cent of host communities do not have gender-segregated latrines. These were the same proportions as in Round 2. In Sokoto state, the proportion of sites with gender-segregated has increased from 5 per cent in Round 2 to 16 per cent. Contrary to this shift, in Benue there were 6 per cent fewer sites with segregated latrines compared with the previous round. The share of sites with gender-segregated latrines is much lower than in camps and camp-like settings, a fact which may be ascribed to the fact that, as camps were generally managed by government authorities or humanitarian or civil society actors, it is easier to equip camps with gender separated latrines.

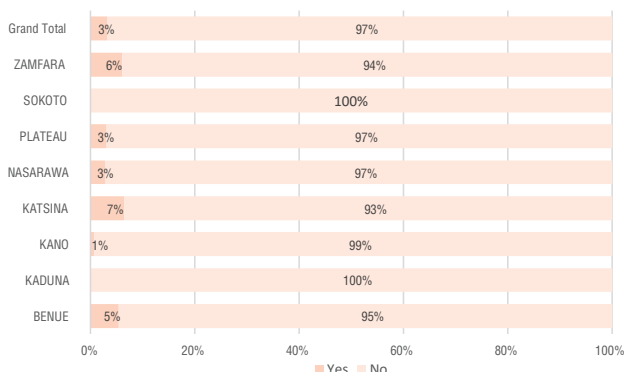


Figure 29: Availability of gender-separated latrines in host communities

### Hygiene promotion campaign

Hygiene promotion campaigns have not been conducted in 98 per cent of sites across North West and North Central zones. This result is broadly like Round 2. Sokoto state has the highest number of hygiene promotion campaigns, though this number has reduced to 16 per cent (from 21% in Round 2). Three states (Kano, Katsina, and Plateau) have no campaigns at all.

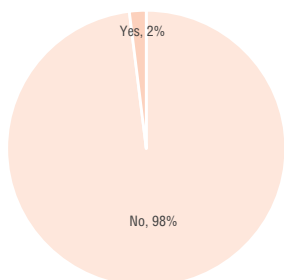


Figure 30: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

### Waste disposal

Waste disposal mechanisms were in place in 67 per cent of host community sites. This is the same proportion as in Round 2, and higher than in Round 1 (50%). The two waste disposal mechanisms used in host communities were burning waste (53% of sites, up from 46% in Round 2) and garbage pits (12%, down from 19% in Round 2).

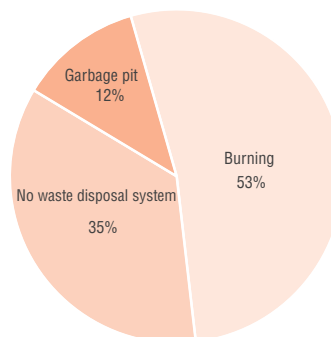


Figure 31: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

### Evidence of open defecation

There is evidence of open defecation in 53 per cent of host community sites. The proportion of sites with open defecation is 80 per cent in Benue state, compared with 53 per cent in the previous round. Overall, the amount of observed defecation is lower in Nasarawa (24%) and Sokoto (4%) respectively.

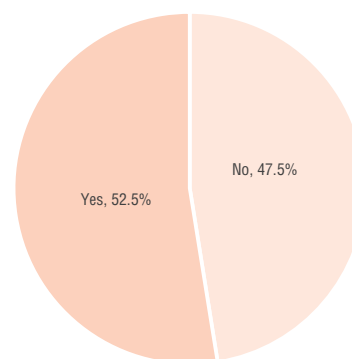


Figure 32: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

## 3D: FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Camps and camp-like settings

#### Access to food

Across all the states surveyed in North Central and North West zones, 64 per cent of camps and camp-like settings have food accessible to IDPs, with food accessible on-site in 48 per cent of sites and off-site in 16 per cent of sites. A smaller proportion of sites have food available on-site than in Round 2, where it was 58 per cent. In 36 per cent of sites, not access to food was reported (in Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa and Plateau). When observing Benue state, the number of sites reporting no food accessibility is greater than in Round 2 (44% compared to 37%). This corresponds to 11 sites, up from seven in Round 2. This is due to new sites being surveyed in the current round. The availability of food is greater in Kaduna and in Nasarawa than in Round 2.

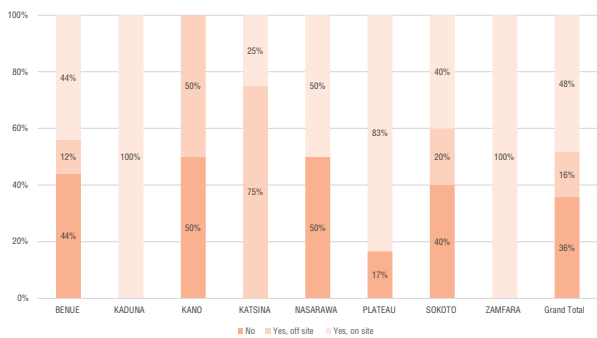


Figure 33: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

### Means of obtaining food

The most common means to obtain food by IDPs in camps and camp-like settings is with cash/personal money (79% of sites). In total 100 per cent of sites in Kano, 96 per cent of sites in Benue, 90 per cent in Sokoto, and 67 per cent in Plateau cite this option. The most significant change from Round 2 in is Benue, where 58 per cent of sites used cash and 26 per cent relied on distribution. In Round 3, no sites in Benue relied on distribution anymore. In Zamfara, 50 per cent of the sites (or one large IDP camp) relies on distribution whereas this had been reported as cash in Round 2. In Nasarawa, most sites report that they rely on cultivation to obtain their food (67%, up from 57% in Round 2). Katsina is the only state that relies on host community donations, with 50 per cent of sites reporting this option.

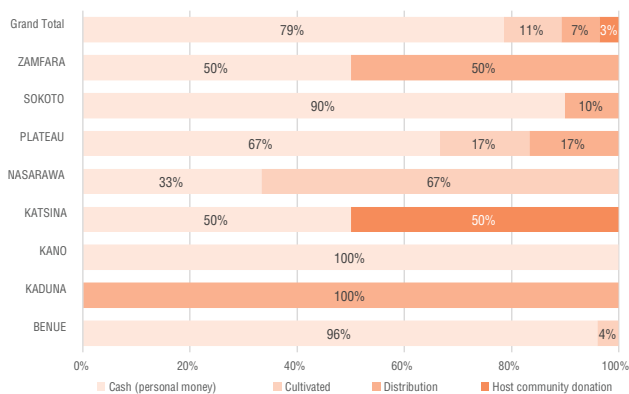


Figure 34: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

### Frequency of food distribution

Across all states, overall fewer sites report irregular food distributions (52% compared with 56% in Round 2). However, there is an increase in the number of sites that have never received food distributions, from 31 per cent in Round 2 to 36 per cent now. This change is likely due to increased coverage between rounds. Only four states report camps or camp-like sites where food distribution has occurred at least once a month. Fifty per cent of sites in Zamfara report food distribution once a month (though this is not the larger camp which reports only receiving food aid irregularly). In Katsina, 50 per cent of sites receive food once and two times a week, respectively. Four per cent of sites in Benue and 17 per cent in Plateau receive food two times a week (this corresponds to one larger camp in Benue, and one small camp in Plateau).

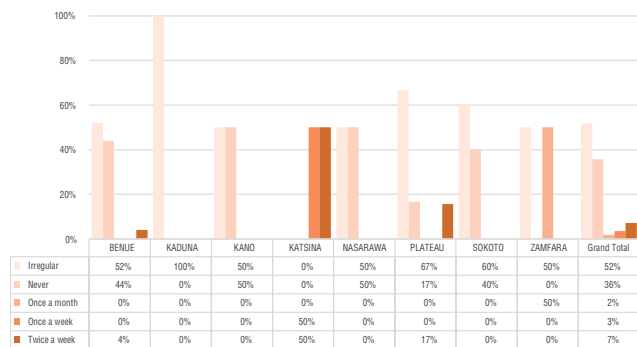


Figure 35: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings

### Nutrition

Screening for malnutrition and supplementary feeding programmes for children, lactating mothers and the elderly were present in only 7 per cent of few camps and camp-like settings. Malnutrition screenings were conducted in Benue state (8% of sites in the state) and in Zamfara (in both sites in the state). The only state in which supplementary feeding programs for lactating mothers were present is Zamfara, in the larger of the two camps (i.e., no change from Round 2 data collection).

### Host communities

#### Access to food

Displaced households living within host communities have access to food in 34 per cent of sites, including 22 per cent on site (an increase of 5% since Round 2) and 12 per cent off site (1% more than in Round 2). Whilst the trend is still broadly similar to the previous round, and the majority of host communities do not have access to food (66%), there were some noticeable changes. In Katsina 7 per cent of sites have not received food (compared with 25% in Round 2), in Plateau 10 per cent fewer sites have no access to food than in Round 2, with the same trend occurring in Sokoto (an 8% reduction). Also, access to food on site increased in Benue from 15 per cent to 24 per cent.

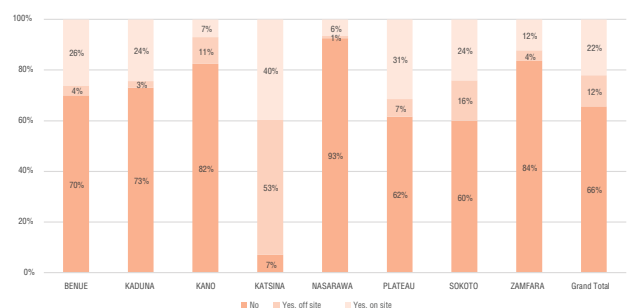


Figure 36: Access to food in host communities

### Means of obtaining food

In Round 3, 50 per cent of site report the use of cultivation as the main method of obtaining food, and 46 per cent cite using cash/personal money. This is the reverse of the information gathered in Round 2, where 50 per cent of sites reported using cash and 44 per cent cultivation to obtain food. The most significant changes between round have been in Benue (currently 58% of sites use cash compared with 41% in the previous round), whereas most other states report an increase in the amount of

cultivation (apart from Sokoto with no change and Plateau with a slight decrease to 64%). The most significant increases in the use of cultivation were in Katsina (42% up from 25% in Round 2), and Kaduna (48%, up from 36%).

In total, 4 per cent of sites rely on host communities for their food (the largest proportions of such sites being found in Sokoto with 20%, and Katsina with 14%), and none of the sites rely on food distribution. In Zamfara, there is an increasing number of sites relying on host communities for obtaining their food (8% of sites, up from 3%).

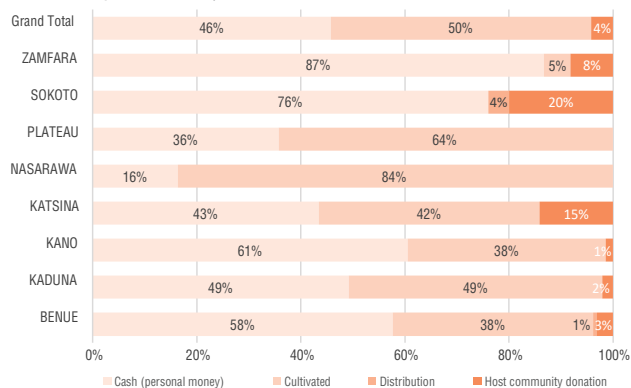


Figure 37: Means of obtaining food in host communities

### Frequency of food distribution

In the majority of host communities (66%), there is no food distribution. The situation continues to be particularly acute in Nasarawa (with 93% of sites not reporting any distributions, though this is an improvement from Round 2 where no sites in Nasarawa received food). The results were broadly similar to Round 2, with distribution in Zamfara never occurring in 84 per cent of sites, and irregularly in 16 per cent. In Benue, 70 per cent of sites have never received food distribution and 30 per cent receive it only irregularly. Only in Katsina is there regular food distribution, with 26 per cent of host community locations reporting that that receive food once a week, and 9 per cent receiving two times a week (though 51% of sites still only have irregular distributions).

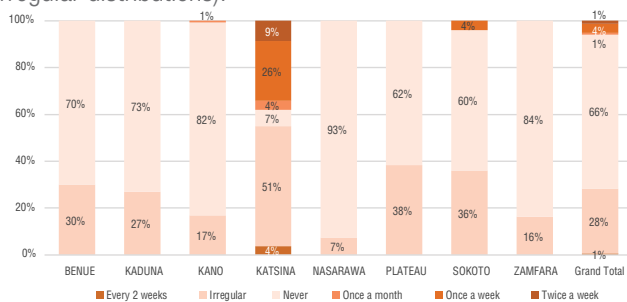


Figure 38: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

### Nutrition

Just like in camps and camp-like settings, very few host community locations have programmes for screening malnutrition (less than 1% of sites report the presence of such programs). Similarly, only 2 per cent of sites have supplementary feeding programs for lactating mothers (only sites in Nasarawa have this provision, in 9% of the total sites in state).

## 3E: HEALTH

### Camps and camp-like settings

#### Most common health problem

The most common health problem faced by displaced populations living in camps and camp-like settings is malaria (77% of camps, a 2% decrease from Round 2). In all camps in Kaduna, Kano, and Zamfara, malaria is the main health problem. This is broadly in-line with Round 2, apart from one camp in Sokoto that now cites fever as the main health problem, and one camp in Plateau that now cites coughing. While diarrhoea was the main health problem in 14 per cent of sites in Nasarawa and 5 per cent of sites in Benue during Round 2, currently only camps or camp like sites were reporting this ailment in Benue (though with an increased frequency, now 12% of sites).

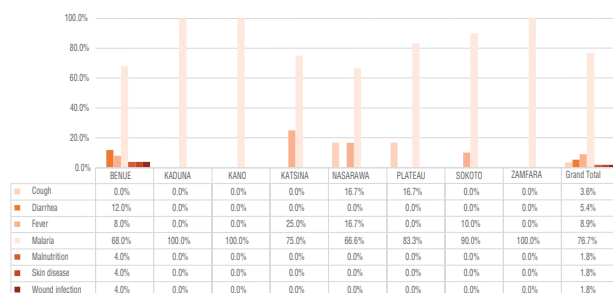


Figure 39: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

#### Location of health facility

In Round 3, the nearest health care facility is off-site and within three kilometres of the camp in 45% of sites (up from 43% in Round 2). This is mainly due to an increase in the number of sites in Benue where the health facility is off-site and more than three kilometres away, from 26 per cent in Round 2 to 36 per cent in Round 3.

The only sites where health facilities were more than three kilometres away were found in Benue (36% off-site, 4% on-site) and Sokoto (10% off-site and 20% on-site). However, there were no mobile clinics reported in Round 3, and currently four sites in Benue 16% of the state total) say there is no access to health facilities.

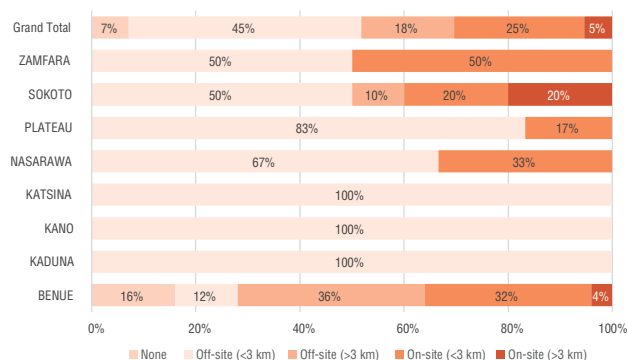


Figure 40: Location of health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

### Primary health provider

The main health provider in camps and camp-like settings is the government (in 59% of camps), followed by INGOs (17%), NGOs (9%) and local clinics (6%). In 9 per cent of sites there is no primary health care provider, representing five sites in Benue state only.

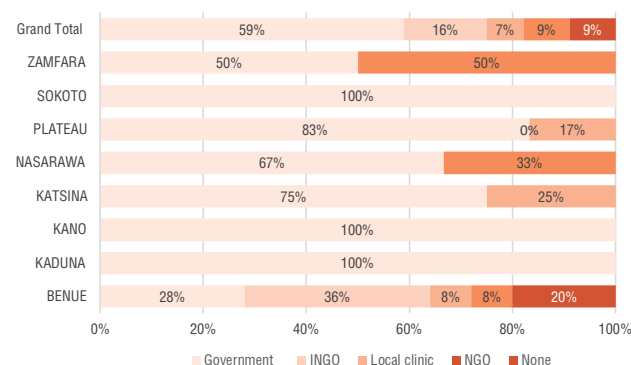


Figure 41: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

### Host communities

#### Most common health problem

Across all host communities assessed, the main health problem faced by displaced populations is malaria (72% of all sites). Malaria is the primary health concern in all states, and for 100 per cent of sites in Sokoto, as well as 88 per cent of sites in Kaduna, and 79 per cent of sites in both Nasarawa and Zamfara. There is almost no change in the data from Round 2, concerning malaria. Fever is prevalent in 12 per cent of sites (19% of sites in Katsina, 18% in Kaduna and 15% in Zamfara). Diarrhoea is the main health issue for 15 per cent of sites in Benue, and 12 per cent in Plateau. Malnutrition is the main health issue in 5 per cent of sites in Benue, 3 per cent in Katsina, and 3 per cent in Kaduna.

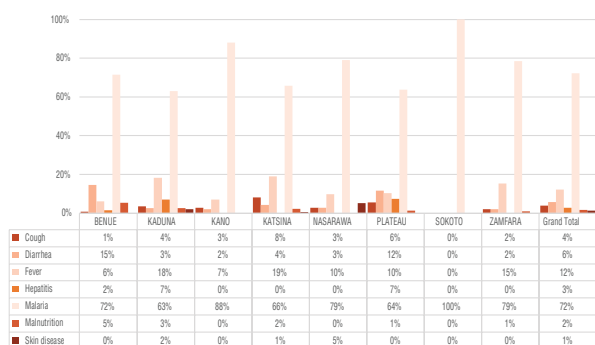


Figure 42: Common health problems in host communities

#### Location of health facility

The closest health facility is located within a three-kilometre range in most sites (82%, or 22% of off-site locations and 60% for on-site locations). Overall 8 per cent of sites have health facilities off site and more than three kilometres away, though in Benue and Zamfara have greater proportions of sites reporting this (24% and 17% respectively). Around 7 per cent of sites in Benue report having no health facilities nearby, and 1 per cent of sites in Benue report the use of mobile clinics.

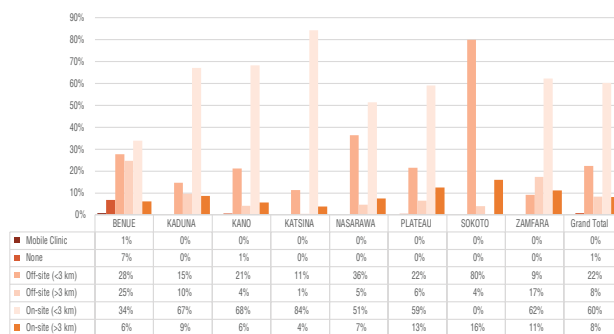


Figure 43: Location of health facilities in host communities

### Primary health provider

In most host communities (85%, up from 80% in Round 2 and 74% in Round 1), the main health provider is the Government. In Benue state, in Round 2, 56 per cent of sites reported that local clinics were the primary health care provider. This has decreased to 26 per cent in Round 3 – now 60 per cent of sites report that the government fulfils their healthcare needs. In total, 13 per cent of host community locations cite local clinics as the primary healthcare providers, with INGOs and NGOs each serving fewer than 1 per cent of the total sites. However, 10 per cent of sites in Benue report no primary health care provider.

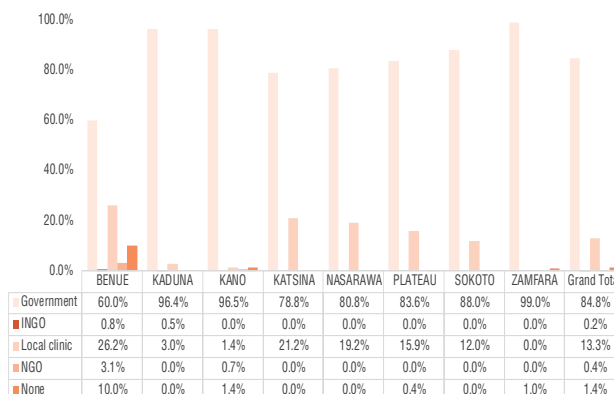


Figure 44: Main health providers in host communities

## 3F: EDUCATION

### Camps and camp-like settings

#### Access to education

Children in displaced households have access to formal or informal education in 75 per cent of camps and camp like sites. This is similar to the data in Round 2. However, in 100 per cent of sites in Kaduna there is no access to education, as for 50 per cent in Zamfara, 40 per cent of sites in Benue and 20 per cent in Sokoto. The decrease in education access in Benue is particularly significant, down from 84 per cent in Round 2 to 60 per cent currently. Access to education also decreased in Zamfara, now with the large camp no longer reporting access to education unlike in Round 2.

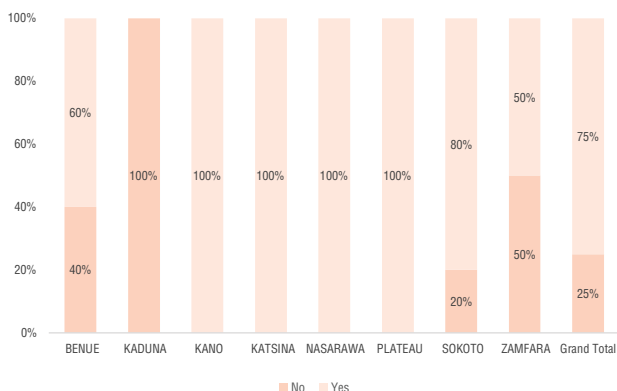


Figure 45: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

### Location of education facilities

Most education facilities were off-site (50% of camps and camp-like settings). In Kano and Zamfara states, schools were off-site in every camp (100%) within the states. Facilities were on-site in the majority of camps in Sokoto (60%), Nasarawa (50%), Plateau and Katsina (50%), respectively) and Benue (48%). In 8 per cent of sites in Benue there were no education facilities, and there were no education facilities in any sites in Kaduna.

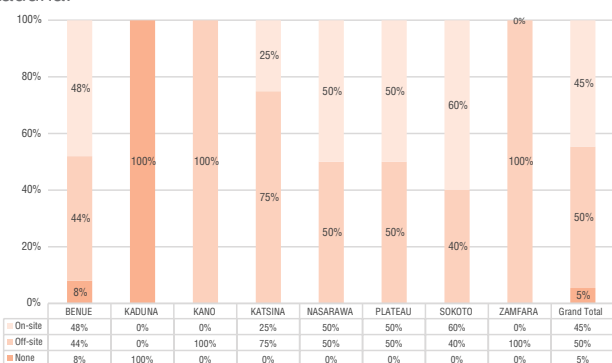


Figure 46: Location of formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

### School attendance

The percentage of sites in North West and North Central Zones where no children attend school has increased to 27 per cent (from 12% in Round 2). This increase is explained by the decrease in school attendance for sites in Benue, no attendance in Kaduna and the lack of attendance in the large camp in Zamfara state.

Across all the states, in 28 per cent of camps around 25 per cent of children attend school. In 30 per cent of camps around half of the children attend school, and in 13 per cent of camps around three quarters of children attend school. Only in 8 per cent of sites (2 camps) in Benue do more than 75 per cent of children attend school.

The largest change from Round 2 is in the number of sites where around three quarters of children attend school, falling from 21 per cent of sites to 13 per cent in Round 3. There has also been a 7 per cent drop in the number of sites where around a quarter of children attend school between rounds.

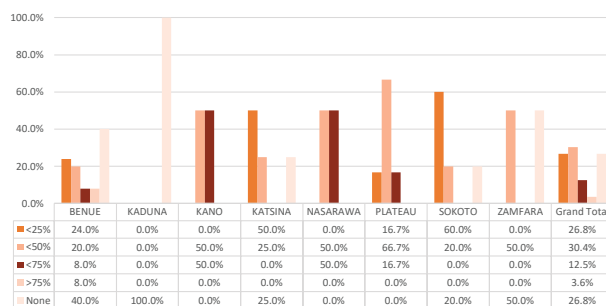


Figure 47: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

### Reasons for not attending school

Fees and costs continue to be the most significant barrier preventing children from accessing education, with 63 per cent of camp and camp-like sites reporting this (down from 75% in Round 2). Lack of teachers was cited as the reason in 13 per cent of sites and schools being occupied was the next key reason for not attending school, cited in 11 per cent of sites. Distance to schools is a barrier in 4 per cent of sites, including one in Benue, and the large camp in Zamfara.

### Host communities

#### Access to education

Displaced children have access to education (formal or informal) in the majority (96%) of host community sites. While IDPs have access to education in the vast majority of sites in all states, this share is slightly lower in Benue (where 82% of sites offered education access to IDPs).

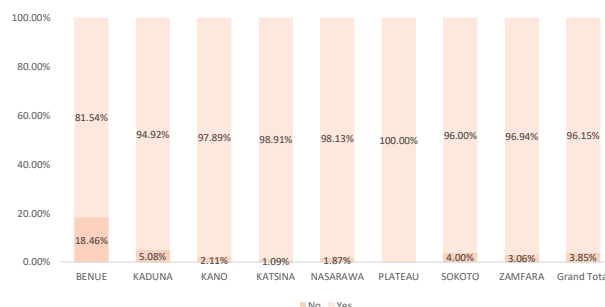


Figure 48: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

#### Location of education facilities

Unlike in camps and camp-like settings, education facilities in host communities were generally on-site (75% of sites). Only in Sokoto were the majority (88%) of education facilities located off site. Notably, 42 per cent of sites in Benue report that their education facilities were off-site. In Benue, in 3 per cent of sites there were no accessible education facilities.

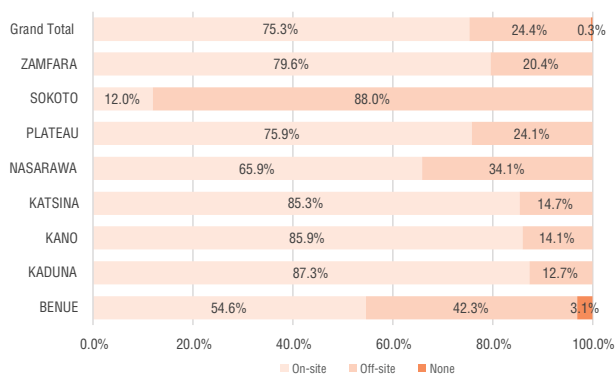


Figure 49: Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

### School attendance

Several changes have occurred between Rounds 2 and 3, in respect to levels of school attendance in host community settings. While 4 per cent of all sites report no school attendance, two states were notable for the trends they represent. In Benue, currently 18 per cent of sites have no attendance (a 10% increase from Round 2), and in Sokoto the number of sites without attendance has decreased to 4 per cent (from 16%).

Overall the results were similar to Round 2. In 28 per cent of host community sites around a quarter of children attend school. In 36 per cent of sites around half of all kids attend school, and in 28 per cent of sites around three quarters of children attending school in 9 per cent of sites more than three quarters of children attend school.

Attendance is lowest, i.e. were fewer than half and fewer than one quarter of children attend school (but not including sites with zero school attendance), in Sokoto (92% of sites, a 13% increase from Round 2), Zamfara (80%, a 5% increase) and Benue (73%). The states with the highest levels of attendance, i.e. where around three quarters or more children were attending school, were Plateau (61% of sites, a 7% increase from Round 2), Nasarawa (56%) and Kano (45%, a 9% decrease from Round 2).

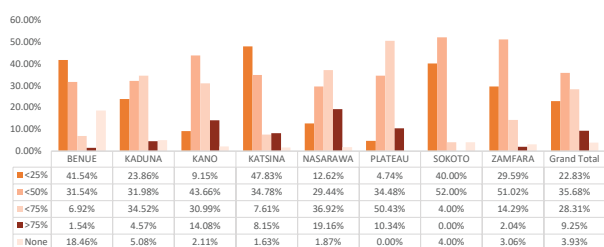


Figure 50: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

### Reasons for not attending school

As for camps and camp-like settings, the main obstacle to school attendance in host communities is the high fees and costs (mentioned in 82% of sites). Other reasons for which IDP children were not going to school is the lack of school supplies (6% of sites— down from 21% — and 12% of sites in Zamfara), the fear of violence (3% of sites), the lack of teachers (3% of sites) and the fact that children had to work in the fields (2% of sites).

## 3G: PROTECTION

### Camps and camp-like settings

Security is provided in most (82%) camps or camp-like settings. Security is guaranteed in every camp of Kaduna, Katsina, Nasarawa and Zamfara states. Security had been provided in 100 per cent of camps in Sokoto in the previous round, though currently it is only in 90 per cent of sites.

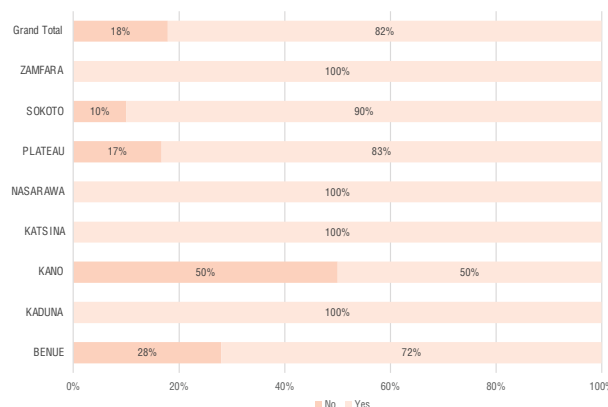


Figure 51: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

In 32 per cent of sites, security is self-organised, a 5 per cent decrease from Round 2. Community leaders organise security in 23 per cent of sites and police in 20 per cent. In 18 per cent of sites there is no one organising security.

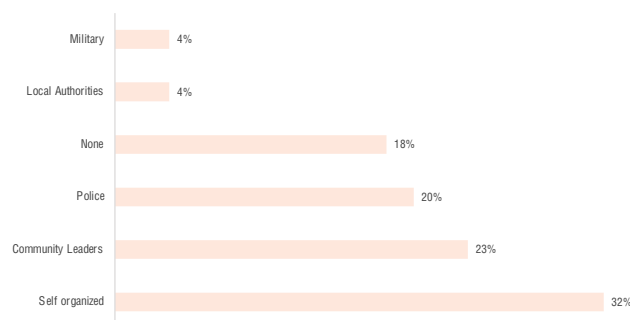


Figure 52: Main security providers in camps/camp-like settings

### Host communities

Security is present in 90 per cent of host community sites (similar to Round 2). Kano state has the most sites without security (38% of the state total), while Sokoto has experienced the largest security improvement between rounds (from 32% of sites without security down to 8%).

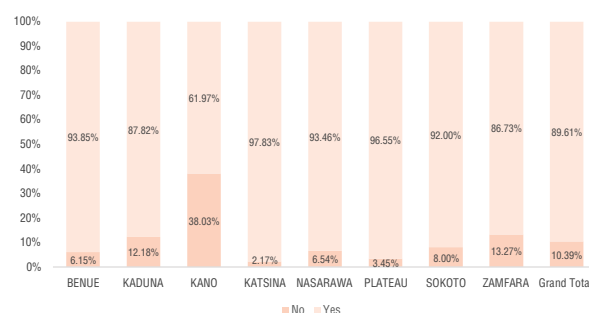


Figure 53: Security provided in host communities

Community leaders were the most common providers of security in host communities (32% - up from 26% in Round 2). This is followed by police at 22 per cent (down from 24%), and local authorities in 20 per cent of sites. Security is self-organised in 13 per cent of sites. Furthermore, in Round 2, 32 per cent of sites in Sokoto had no security provider. In Round 3 this proportion is now 8 per cent, and 40 per cent of sites have security organised by community leaders (from none in Round 2).

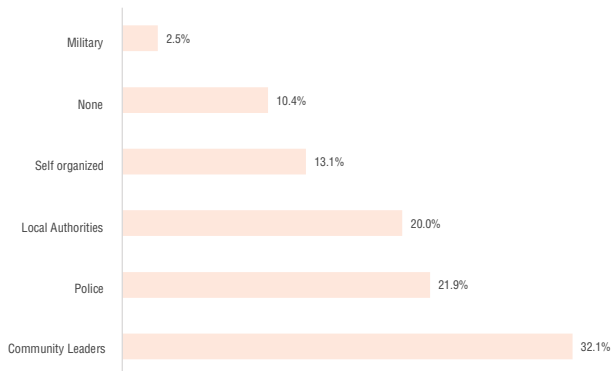


Figure 54: Main security providers in host communities

### 3H: COMMUNICATION

#### Camps and camp-like settings

##### Most trusted source of information

In camps and camp-like sites, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders in 70 per cent of camps. The second most trusted category is friends and neighbours, with 21 per cent of sites expressing this preference. Government officials were the most trusted source of information only in Benue state (in 8% of the camps there, 3% less than in Round 2).

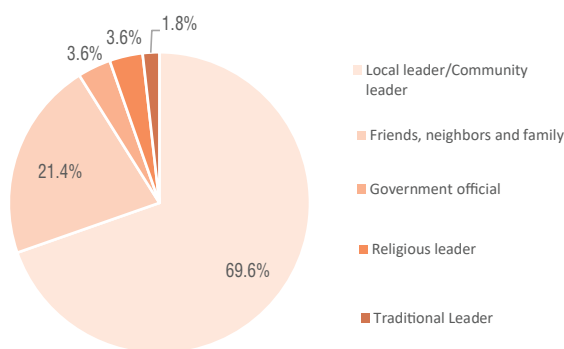


Figure 55: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

##### Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, most sites report that the majority of their information as passed on through word of mouth (45% of the total sites), followed by radio (in 29% of sites). The primacy of word of mouth as the main means of receiving information is due to the 56 per cent of sites in Benue that cite this option, and all the sites in Kaduna and Plateau (in Kaduna there is no reported access to radios while in Plateau only a few households have access). Benue is the only state where community meetings were used to share information, in 36 per cent of sites in the state.

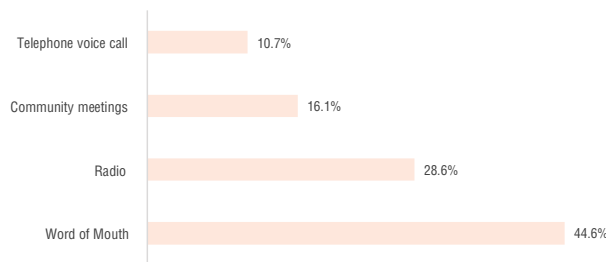


Figure 56: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in camps/ camp-like settings

##### Access to a functional radio

Access to a functional radio has decreased between Rounds 2 and 3. There were no sites where almost all households have access to the radio (previously 14% of sites in Nasarawa had access). Across all states, there were now more sites without any radios (29%, up from 21% in Round 2). Such decreases in capacity to receive radio communications were most prevalent in Benue and Sokoto. In Kaduna there is no site with access to functional radios to households. In Nasarawa, all sites have some degree of access to functional radios, reflecting the fact that 100 per cent of sites in the state say that they receive their key information from radio broadcasts.

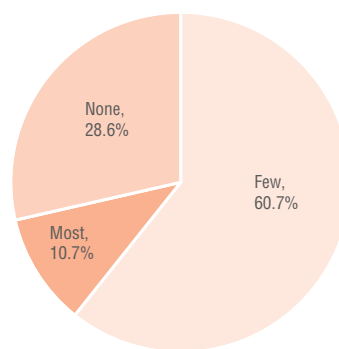


Figure 57: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in camps/ camp-like settings

##### Primary concerns

The primary concerns and main subjects on which IDPs desire information in camps and camp-like settings were on the situation in their areas of origin (in 34% of sites), and on access to humanitarian aid and services (in 29% of sites).

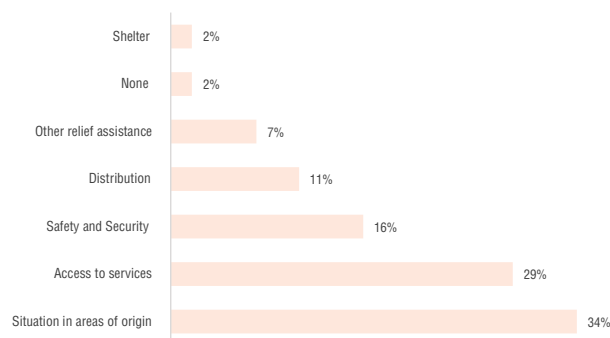


Figure 58: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

The desire of information on the situation in their place of origin is most prevalent in Nasarawa (in 67% of sites in the states),

Kano (50%), and Sokoto (50%). In Zamfara, the large camp reports that IDPs were primarily concerned with information pertaining to distribution. Safety and security were the main topics of interest in 17 per cent of sites (including all sites in Kaduna and 40% of sites in Sokoto).

### Expression of needs

The majority of camps (89%), including every camp in Benue, Kano, Nasarawa and Sokoto states, IDPs may express their needs through direct conversation. They were able to express their concerns through a third-party in 14 per cent of camps. While In half of sites in Kano and 29 per cent of camps in Nasarawa, displaced populations expressed their needs in writing in Round 2, no sites in North West and North Central zones report this method being used in Round 3.

### Host communities

#### Most trusted source of information

In host community sites, local leaders were regarded as the most trusted information source in 60 per cent of all sites. Friends and neighbours were the most trusted source in 25 per cent of sites, followed by religious leaders in 7 per cent of sites. Several sites in Nasarawa (6% of the state total) and Zamfara (9%) report that the government is their main source of information – no other states reported this.

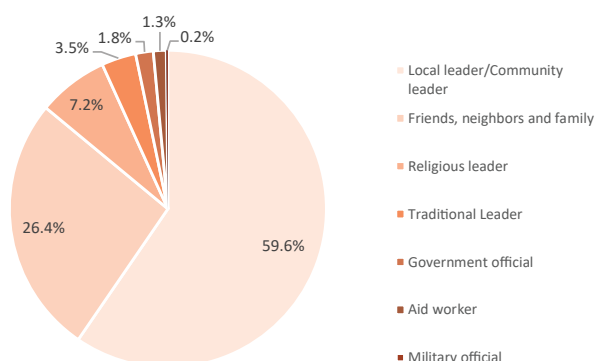


Figure 59: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

#### Preferred means of communication

The preferred means of communication for IDPs living in host communities is the radio, with 55 per cent of all sites reporting this option. The use of radios is particularly prevalent in Kano (in 85% of sites in the state), Zamfara (85%) and Nasarawa (73%). However, radios were only used in 10 per cent of sites in Benue to receive information. The second most common method of communicating information is through word of mouth, cited in 27 per cent of host community locations (including 52% of sites in Benue and 52% of sites in Plateau). This use of telephones is still common in Sokoto, with 48 per cent of sites using them for their information needs, though this is lower than in Round 2 (79%). Community meetings were commonly used in Benue (22% of sites in the state), Nasarawa (18%) and Plateau (16%).

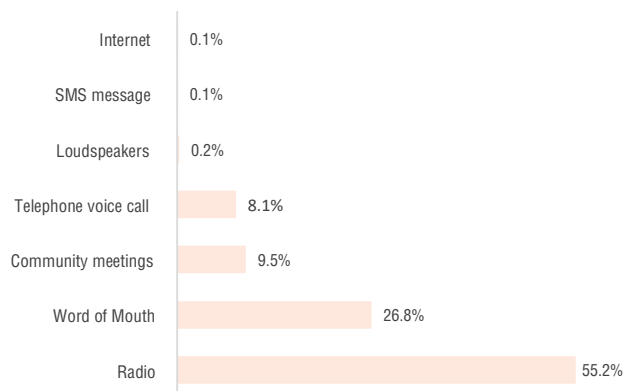


Figure 60: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in host communities

#### Access to a functional radio

Overall access to functional radios in host communities has decreased since Round 2, though this is mainly due to the addition of Kaduna into Round 3 data collection (where 17% of sites have no access). Households in host communities in Nasarawa have the highest rate of access to radios (where almost all households in 15% of sites has access). In total, 69 per cent of sites report that a few households have access to radios and 20 per cent of sites that most have access.

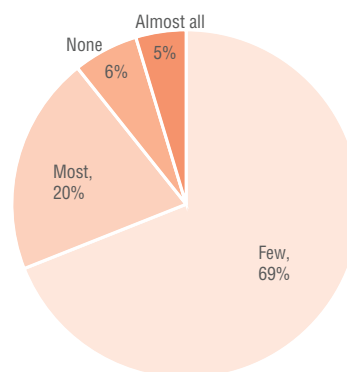


Figure 61: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in host communities

#### Primary concerns

The main topics on which IDPs in host communities desire more information were comparatively more evenly distributed than for IDPs in camps and camp-like settings. In total, 21 per cent of sites desire information on access to services and humanitarian aid, with a further 20 per cent of sites desired information pertaining to other relief efforts. A further 17 per cent sites desire information concerning distributions of food, 15 per cent on the situation in their areas of origins, and 13 per cent on safety and security matters. The key outlying data points were as follows: access to services in Benue (38% of sites reporting this in the state, compared to an overall average of 21%), other relief assistance in Kaduna (60% compared to overall average of 22%), safety and security in both Kaduna and Sokoto (30% and 32% respectively), and information on the situation in the places of origin in Kano and Sokoto (25% and 44% respectively, compared with 15% regional average).



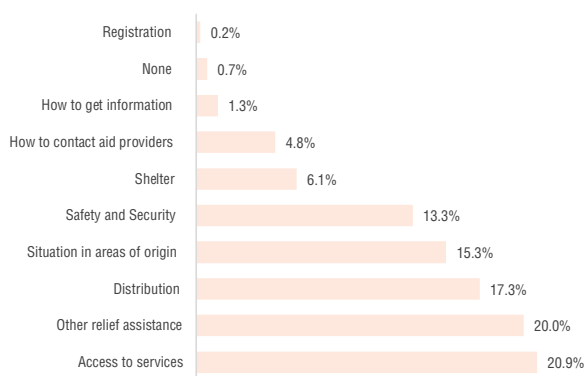


Figure 62: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities

### Expression of needs

IDPs express their needs through direct conversation in around three-quarters of host community sites (79%). However, in the majority of sites in Kaduna (70%), displaced persons express their concerns through a third-party (this is the case for 21% of sites overall). Less than 1 per cent of the IDP communities expressed their needs in writing.

## 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The North Central and North West geopolitical zones of Nigeria have been the witness, since 2013, of a humanitarian crisis that has displaced large populations. This report presented an overview of the displacement and living conditions of displaced populations in the eight affected states (Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara).

Displacements were primarily the result of community-based conflicts between herders and farmers, communal clashes, as well as violent criminal acts and banditry. Indeed, the majority of IDPs (56%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (28%). In addition, 6 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of the insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) currently affecting North East Nigeria.

Assessments conducted by DTM between 9th and 23rd December 2019 identified 578,119 IDPs (94,893 households) across the eight states covered. This represents a 7 per cent increase in the number of displaced individuals identified in Round 3 (540,049) that was published in October 2019. The most affected states were Benue (which hosts 180,258 IDPs, or 31% of IDPs), Plateau (103,111) IDPs, or 18% of total IDPs) and Kaduna (71,226 individuals, or 12% of total IDPs).

The majority (54%) of displaced individuals were female, while 46 per cent were male. Most IDPs (56%) were children, half of which (27%) were children under five years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of five members.

The overwhelming majority of IDPs (83%) lived in host communities, while 17 per cent lived in displacement camps. This represents a significant shift from Round 1, when IDPs lived equally in camps and host communities. The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (40% of sites), shelter (27%) and Non-Food Items (25%).

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in 1,278 sites across the eight states covered in DTM assessments. The sites include 1,222 host communities and 56 camps or camp-like settings. The situation and access to services of displaced populations witnessed notable, and varying, changes between Rounds 1, 2 and 3 of assessments. Whereas access to education of IDP children, availability of water and access to health care progressed between Round 2 and 3, access to food decreased and shelter needs increased over that period.

Changes were also observed in the livelihoods of IDPs, types of NFI and shelter material needed, means of communication, and actors responsible for safety and security.

Notably, needs and conditions varied between states. In Nasarawa, Zamfara and Kano, for instance, displaced populations lived in relatively poorer conditions and had greater needs. By contrast, the situation in Kaduna and Sokoto was better than in other states across almost all sectors.

The trends and changes observed reflect the current situation found in camps and host community sites across the states affected by the crisis in North West and North Central zones.

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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