



**IOM NIGERIA**  
**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**  
**NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH WEST ZONES**  
DISPLACEMENT REPORT 4 | AUGUST 2020



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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 the Organization.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of affected populations, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is implementing its 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 regions. This report is an analysis of Round 4 of data collected at varied levels and of various kinds, including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, the length of displacement, the intentions and conditions of migrants as well as internally displaced persons.

This report also presents information on the numbers, living conditions and needs of displaced persons in the regions affected by the crisis. Data was collected directly from displaced populations (internally displaced, out-of-camp refugees and returnees) in 689 wards located in 159 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (North Central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West) states between July and August 2020.

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

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 enroute or upon their return.

The crisis in North Central and North West is multifaceted and multidimensional. It includes long-standing conflict between ethnic and linguistic groups, tensions between nomadic pastoralists (transhumance), territorial dispute and sedentary farmers, attacks by criminal groups on local populations and banditry/*hirabah* (kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways). These tensions cross-cut religious cleavages especially in the State of Plateau (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 4 of DTM data collection in the North West and North Central geopolitical zones were conducted between 27 July to 8 August 2020. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 689 wards (up from 686 wards that were assessed in the last round of DTM assessment or Round 3 that was conducted in December 2019) located in 159 LGAs (up from 157), 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 assessment in 1,278 sites (no change from the number of sites assessed in the last round of assessment) that included 1,214 locations where IDPs were residing with host communities and 64 sites categorised as camps or camp-like settings across the eight affected states. In the last round of assessment, 1,222 sites located in host communities and 56 sites termed as camps or camp-like settings were assessed. 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, 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 steps of DTM activities. Final results were validated by the government of Niger.

## LIMITATIONS

The security situation in some wards of the North Central and North West zones is still very unstable, and therefore all locations in the covered states could not be accessed.

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>Source: Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, annexed to United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr Francis M. Deng, Submitted Pursuant to Commission Resolution 1997/39, Addendum (11 February 1998) UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 6.

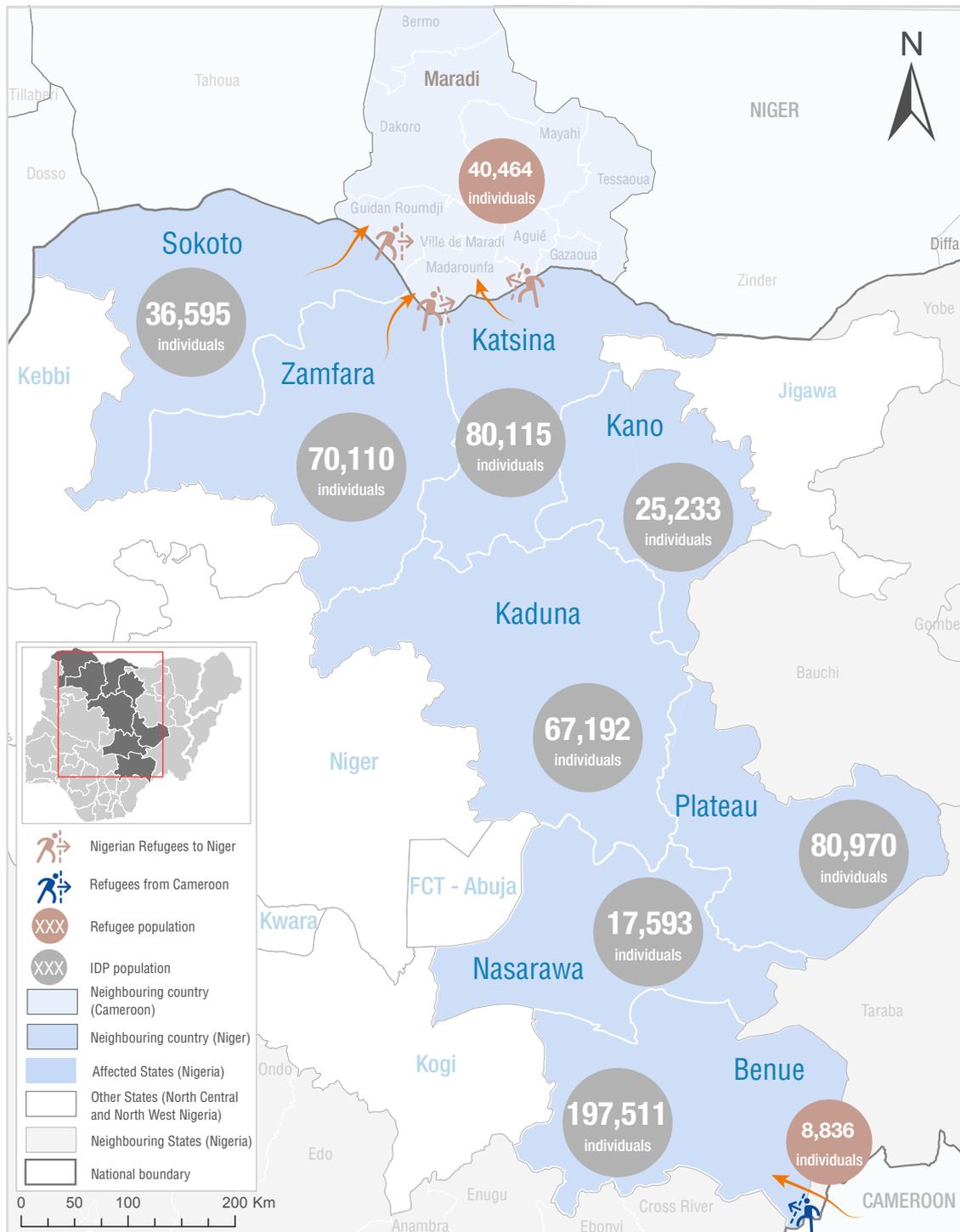
## DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

### DISPLACED POPULATION

Round 4 of DTM assessments identified 575,319 IDPs or 93,267 households across the eight states covered in North Central and North West regions. The number represents a nominal decrease of 2,800 persons (less than 1%) as against the 578,119 IDPs that were identified in the last round of assessment that was conducted in December 2019 (Round 3). The number indicated a plateauing in IDP numbers after a sharp increase between Round 1 and 3.

Notably, the Round 3 numbers were an increase of 7 per cent as against the number of IDPs identified in Round 2 (540,049) that was published in October 2019. In Round 4, 689 wards were assessed representing an increase of accessibility over the 686 wards that were assessed in Round 3. The number of LGAs assessed in the latest round were 159 (2 more than 157 LGAs assessed in Round 3).

The proportions of IDPs in the two zones has changed from Round 3, with 56 per cent of IDPs residing in North Central zone (321,307), and 44 per cent in North West zone (254,012). In Round 3, the proportion of displaced persons in North Central zone was 65 per cent.



The names and boundaries shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM | Data source: DTM, HDX, UNHCR

Map 1: IDP population by State

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS



**93,267**  
Displaced Households



**575,319**  
Displaced Individuals



**54%**  
are female.



**46%**  
are male.



**76%**  
are women  
and children.



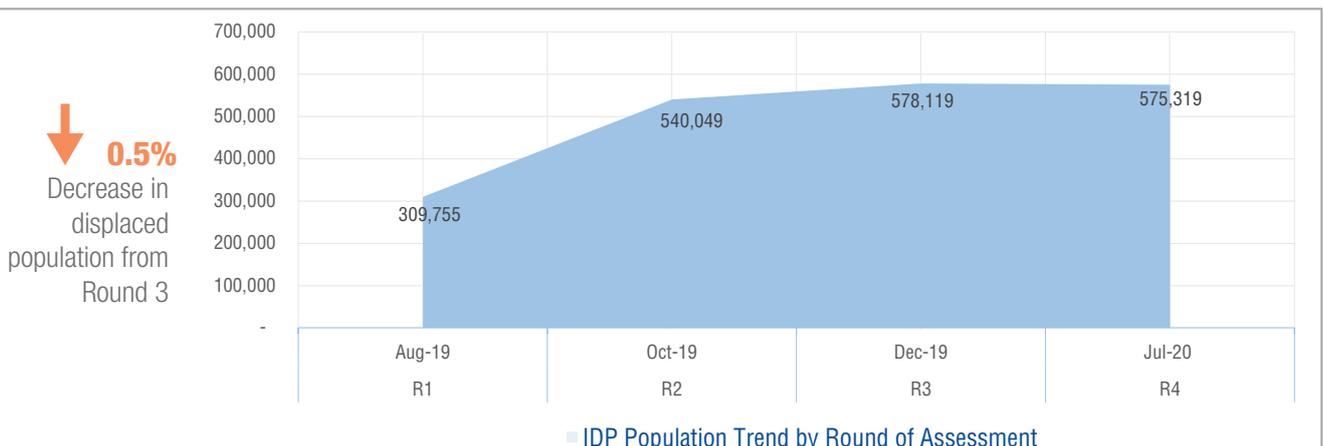
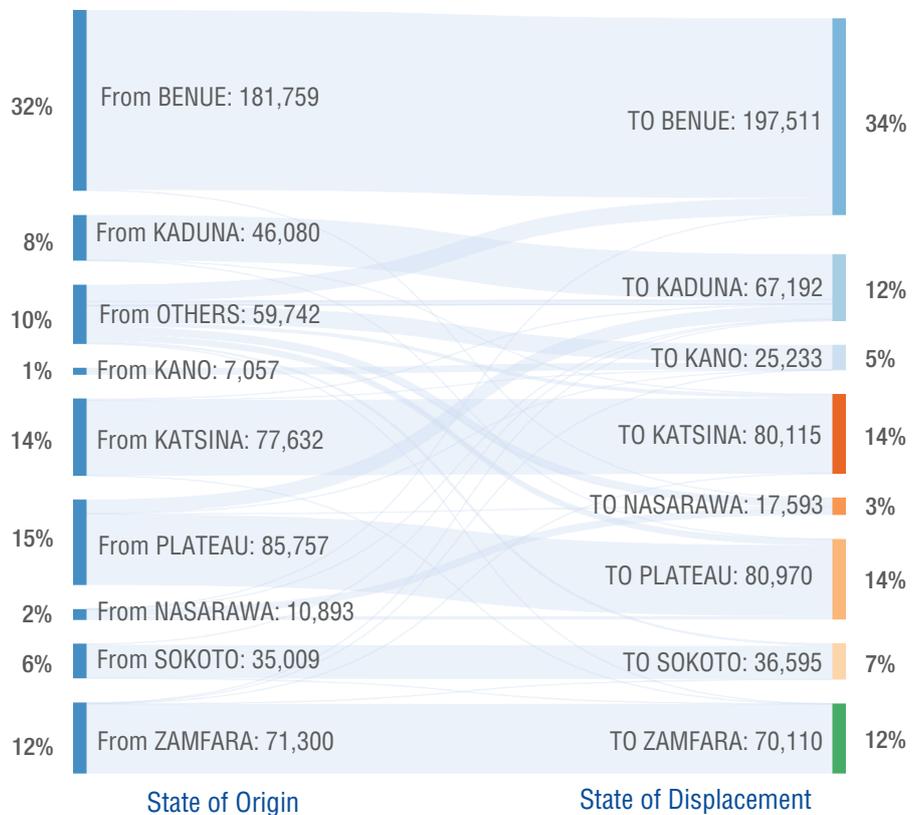
**27%**  
are children under  
5 years.

### KEY TRENDS

**10%**  
Increase in number of  
IDPs from last round of  
assessment in Benue.

**90%**  
of IDPs were displaced  
within their States.

**10%**  
were displaced from  
other States.



## 1. DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTED BY STATE

### 1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTCENTRAL AND NORTHWEST NIGERIA

#### NORTH CENTRAL

- Amongst the eight states affected by the crisis, **Benue** continues to host the largest number of displaced individuals (197,511, up by 10% since the last round of assessment conducted in December 2019). Of the total population living in camps and camp-like sites, 47 per cent were found in Benue State. The two LGAs hosting the greatest numbers of IDPs were in **Benue**: Agatu LGA was the LGA accommodating the most IDPs with 79,883 IDPs (marginally down from 82,083), and Guma had the second highest numbers at 42,219, a 52 per cent increase since the last round of assessment.
- **Plateau** hosted 80,970 (a notable decrement of 21% since the last round of assessment) IDPs and was home to the second largest IDP population. Riyom LGA had the highest number of IDPs in the state at 12,691, followed by Langtang North with 11,272 and Kanke with 7,894 IDPs.
- In **Nasarawa** state, communal clashes have led to the displacement of thousands of people. **Nasarawa** also experienced an inflow of IDPs from **Benue** state. It currently hosts 20,320 IDPs, representing 4 per cent of total IDPs in North Central and North West. Half of IDPs in the state are concentrated in Karu (5,719) and Lafia (4,490) LGAs. Many IDPs in **Nasarawa** cannot return home. Criminal groups who had attacked villages and triggered the displacement of their inhabitants allegedly either burned down the homes or took over the property and land. As a result, some IDPs in **Nasarawa**, prevented from going back home, have taken to move to other states in search of durable accommodation.

#### NORTH WEST

- With 80,115 individuals (14% of total IDPs) currently displaced, **Katsina**, was the third-most affected state in the two regions. Attacks and subsequent displacement, which began in December 2018, have progressively increased in intensity and frequency, generating significant displacement. **Katsina** state were also affected by banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling and herder attacks, during which victims were often killed and their homes set on fire. Eighteen per cent of IDPs in the state (14,474 individuals) are located in Batsari LGA.
- **Zamfara** state continued to host the fourth largest IDP population (70,110 individuals, or 12% of IDPs). This was an increase of 947 persons since Round 3 despite three fewer wards being surveyed. 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 (21,001, a drop of 16% since the last round of assessment), followed by Talata Mafara (8,947) and Shinkafi LGA (7,487).
- **Kaduna** state was hosting 67,192 displaced persons, representing 12 per cent of total IDPs in North Central and North West at the time of the assessment. Within Kaduna, Lere LGA was home to the highest numbers of IDPs in the state at 23,405 (35%).
- In **Sokoto**, 36,595 IDPs (down by 20% from 45,876) were identified even though accessibility increased. In this round, 22 wards of Sokoto were assessed as against the 14 wards assessed in the last round of assessment.
- In **Kano** there were 25,233 IDPs, a drop of 5 per cent since the last round of assessment.

State	Count of LGAs	R3 Total (NOVEMBER 2019)	R4 Total (JULY 2020)	Status	Difference	% Change
Benue	12	180,258	197,511	Increase	17,253	9.6%
Kaduna	22	71,226	67,192	Decrease	-4,034	-5.7%
Kano	37	26,592	25,233	Decrease	-1,359	-5.1%
Katsina	34	61,418	80,115	Increase	18,697	30.4%
Nasarawa	12	20,475	17,593	Decrease	-2,882	-14.1%
Plateau	17	103,111	80,970	Decrease	-22,141	-21.5%
Sokoto	11	45,876	36,595	Decrease	-9,281	-20.2%
Zamfara	14	69,163	70,110	Increase	947	1.4%
Grand Total	159	578,119	575,319	Decrease	-2,800	-0.5%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by State

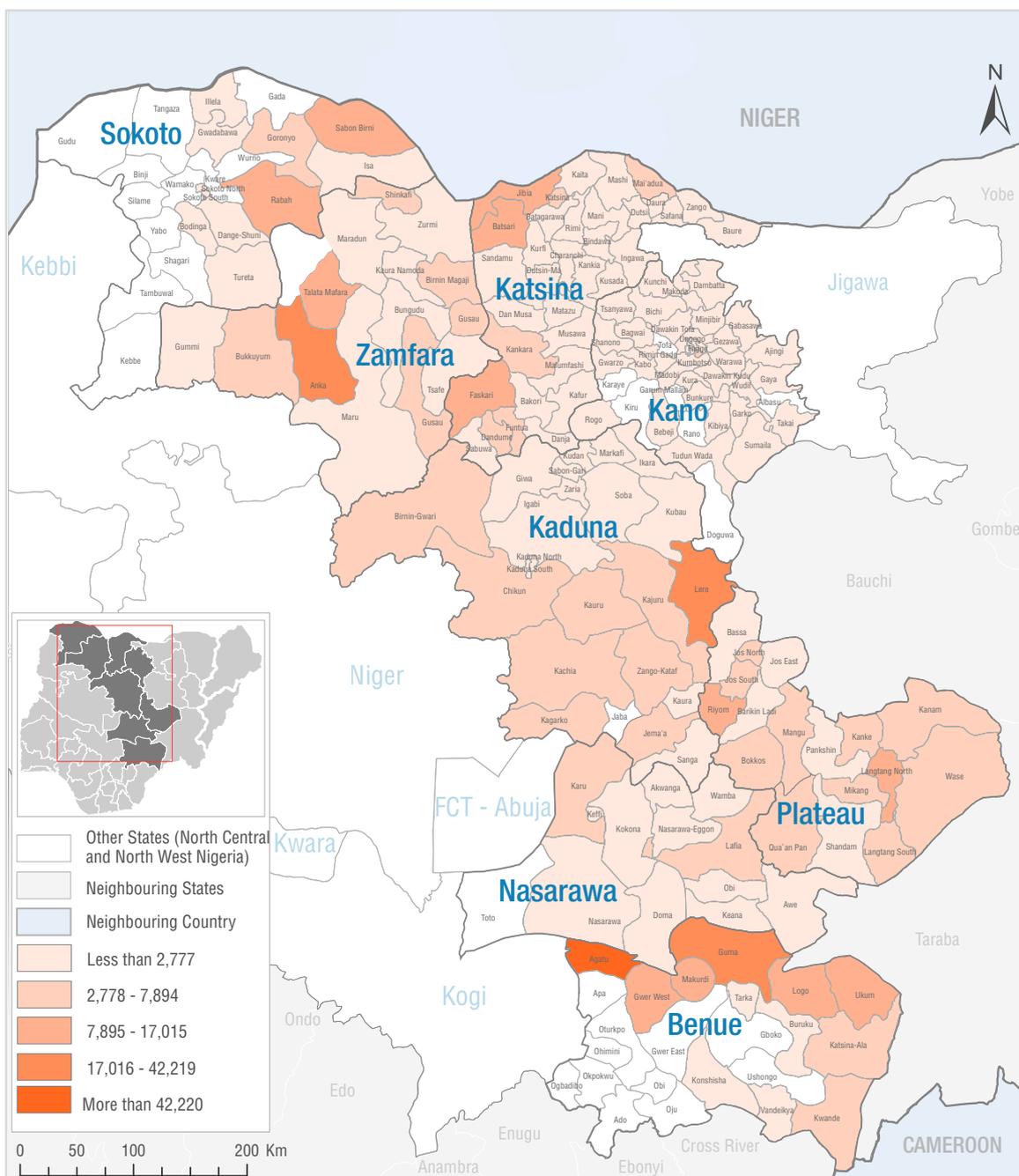
## 2. DIDPLACEMENT DETAILS

### 2A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

DTM assessments conducted in North Central and North West Nigeria show that the largest share of IDPs (34% - up from 31% since the last round of assessment) originated from Benue state, while the second, third and fourth most common states of origin of IDPs are Plateau (14% - down from 18%), Katsina (14% - up from 10%) and Zamfara (12% - no change since the last round of assessment). 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. The largest non localised IDP populations were in Kano (58% of IDPs being from a different state), Nasarawa (38%) and Kaduna (21%).

The states where the largest shares of IDPs were displaced within their state of origin were Zamfara (99% of IDPs in the

state did not cross a state boundary), Katsina (94%) and Sokoto (93%). Zamfara has the second largest IDP camp population (23%, down by 1%). The third largest population was in Sokoto (21%). The findings are not very different from those in the Round 3. The most noticeable changes in IDP populations who were displaced in a state different to their origin, between Round 3 and Round 4, 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).



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Map 2: IDP population by LGA

## 2B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The majority (54%) of displaced individuals were female, while 46 per cent were male. Most IDPs (55%) were under 18, with 27 per cent of the total population under six years old. Displaced households were on average, composed of six members.

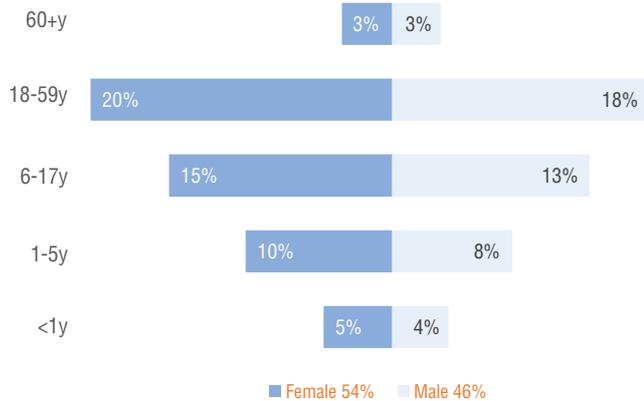


Figure 1a: IDPs by age group and sex



Figure 1b: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

## 2C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The majority of IDPs (53% - down from 58%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (32% - up from 28%). The majority of IDPs in Benue and Plateau fled as a result of communal conflicts. Zamfara (12%) had the highest percentage of persons displaced due to armed banditry and kidnappings, followed by Katsina (11%) and Sokoto (6%).

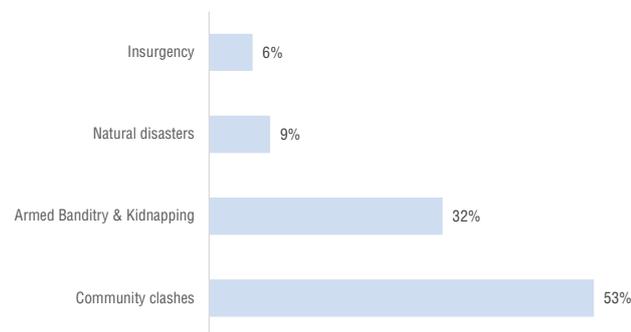
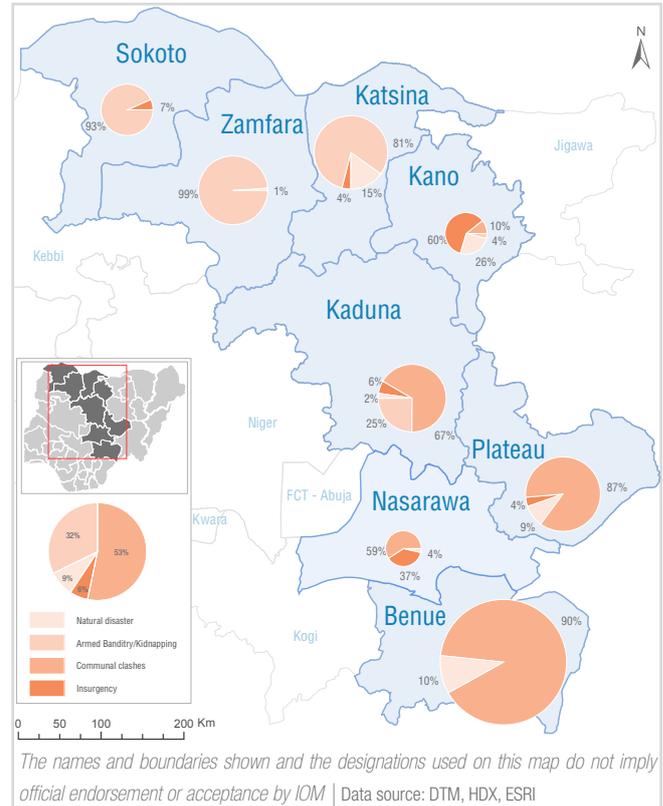


Figure 2: Cause of displacement



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

## 2D: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

Most displacements (54% - down from 65%) occurred in 2018 and 2019. The highest proportion of IDPs stated that they were displaced in 2019 (30% - down from 40%). So far in 2020, 18 per cent of IDPs have been displaced. The data indicated the intensification of the crisis has progressed from 2018, into 2019 and 2020, accelerating the rate of displacement. Sixteen per cent of IDPs were displaced prior to 2015, during the period when the crisis first began.

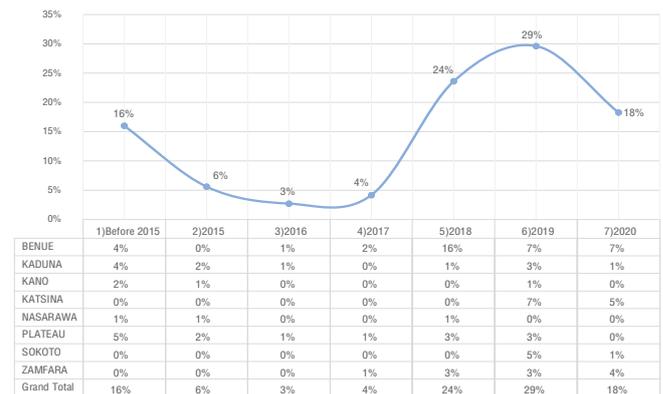


Figure 3: Displacement trend by State

## 2E: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

Taking the average frequency of displacement for the states covered by Round 4, most individuals (66% - down from 74%) were displaced one time, while 27 per cent of IDPs (up from 25%) were displaced two times. Four per cent of IDPs were displaced three times.

Kaduna, Plateau, Kano, Katsina and Nasarawa were the states where the largest proportion of IDPs were only displaced one time (98%, 97%, 92%, 89% and 89%, respectively). In contrast, in Sokoto, 21 per cent IDPs were displaced two times. Zamfara

hosted the largest number of IDPs who reported having been displaced three times (5%).

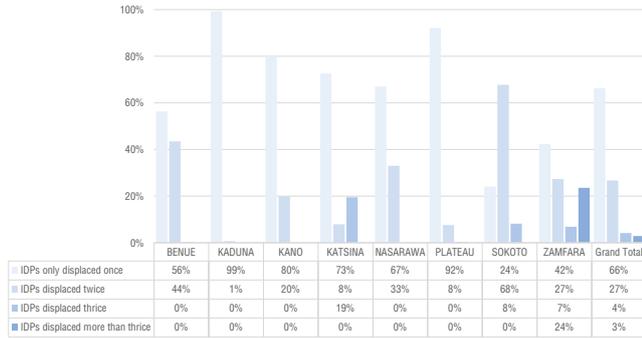
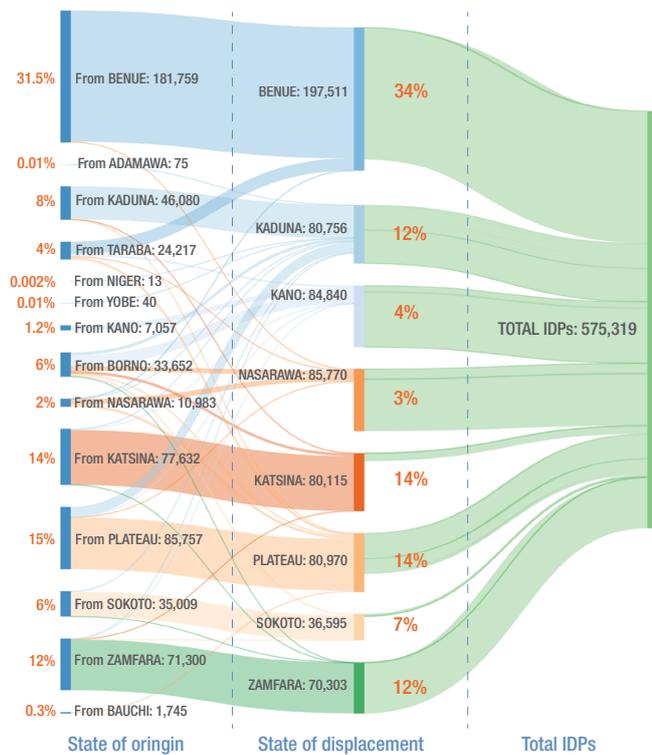


Figure 4: Percentage of frequency of displacement per State

## 2F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

On average 89 per cent of IDPs in the assessed 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 (58% of IDPs being from a different state), Nasarawa (38%) and Kaduna (21%).



## 2G: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMODATION TYPE

### Number and locations of sites

A total of 1,278 sites (no change from the last round of assessment) were identified across the eight states covered in DTM assessments, including 1,214 (down from 1,222) sites where IDPs were residing with host communities and 64 (up from 56) where displaced persons were living in camps or camp-like settings. Plateau (234) and Katsina (202) had the highest numbers of sites.

The majority of IDPs (83% - no change since the last round of assessment) live with host communities, while 17 per cent (107,233) live in displacement camps and camp-like settings. On an average, 95 per cent of the sites assessed were classified as host communities. The highest proportions of sites that were camp or camp like settings were in Benue (44%). However, the proportions of site categories do not necessarily correlate with the underlying populations residing in the sites.

This is because the average populations of those living in camps and host communities can differ significantly. For example, 8 per cent of sites in Zamfara were classified as camps, yet 28 per cent of the IDP population of the State lives in these camps. 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.

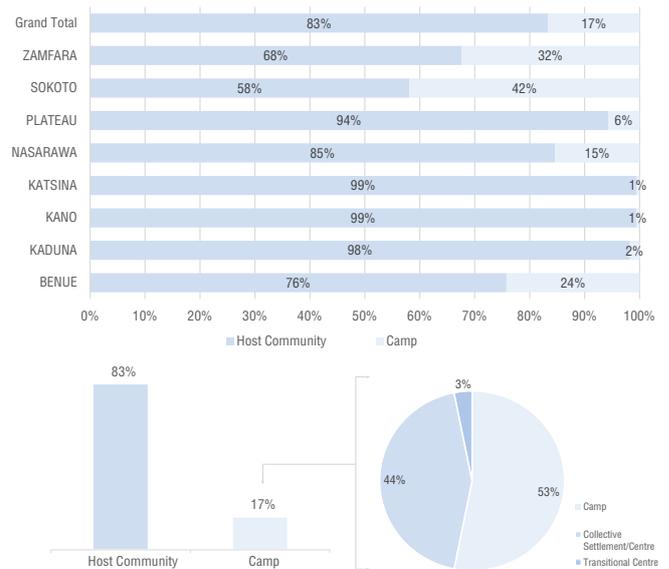
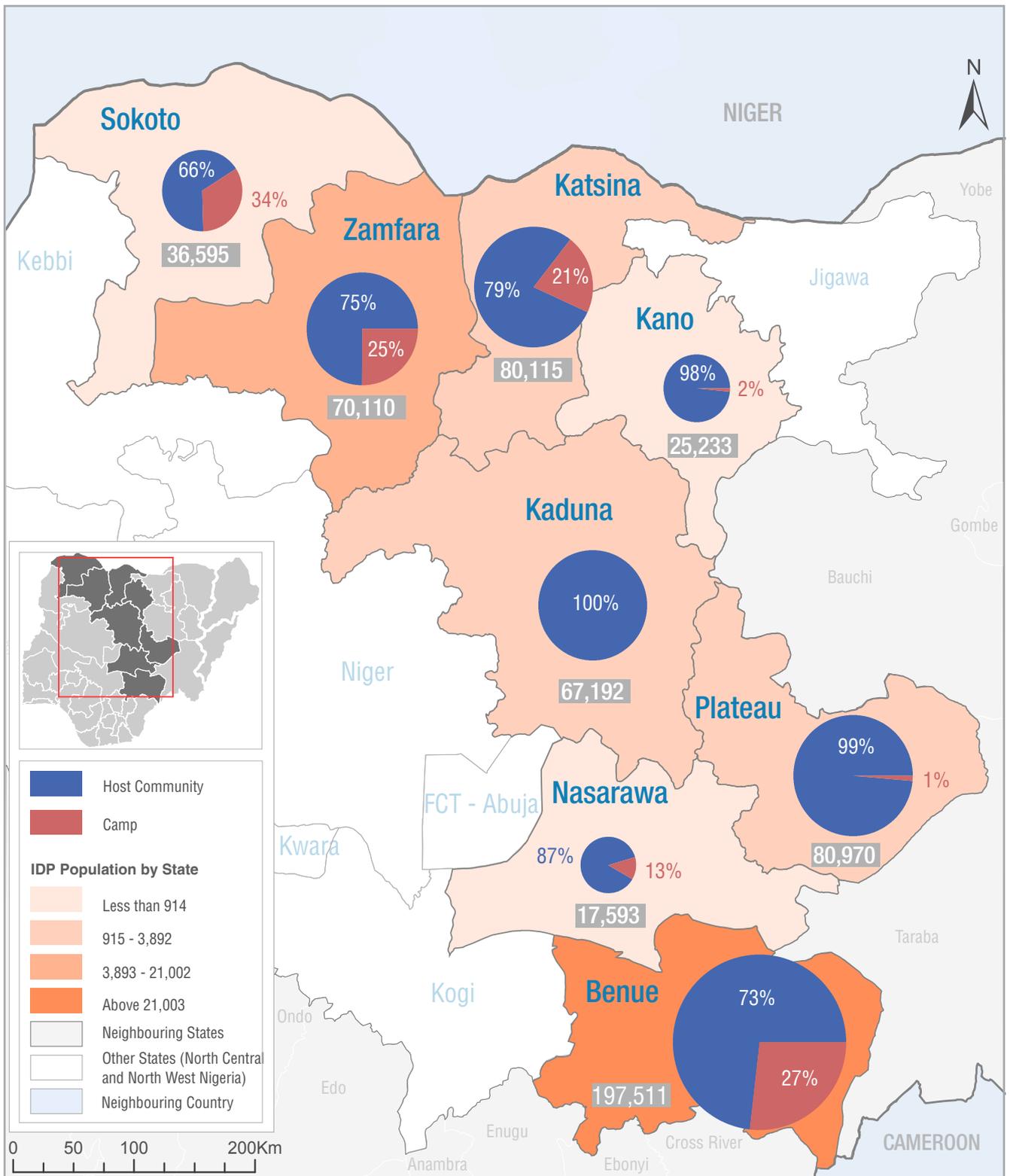


Figure 6: Settlement type of IDPs, by State

States	Camp			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
BENUE	52,873	28	44%	144,638	133	11%	197,511	161
KADUNA	1,050	1	2%	66,142	193	16%	67,192	194
KANO	382	5	8%	24,851	146	12%	25,233	151
KATSINA	17,089	8	12%	63,026	194	16%	80,115	202
NASARAWA	2,706	6	9%	14,887	172	14%	17,593	178
PLATEAU	1,159	4	6%	79,811	230	19%	80,970	234
SOKOTO	12,312	7	11%	24,283	40	3%	36,595	47
ZAMFARA	19,662	5	8%	50,448	106	9%	70,110	111
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>107,233</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>468,086</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>575,319</b>	<b>1,278</b>

Table 2: IDP figures per settlement type by State



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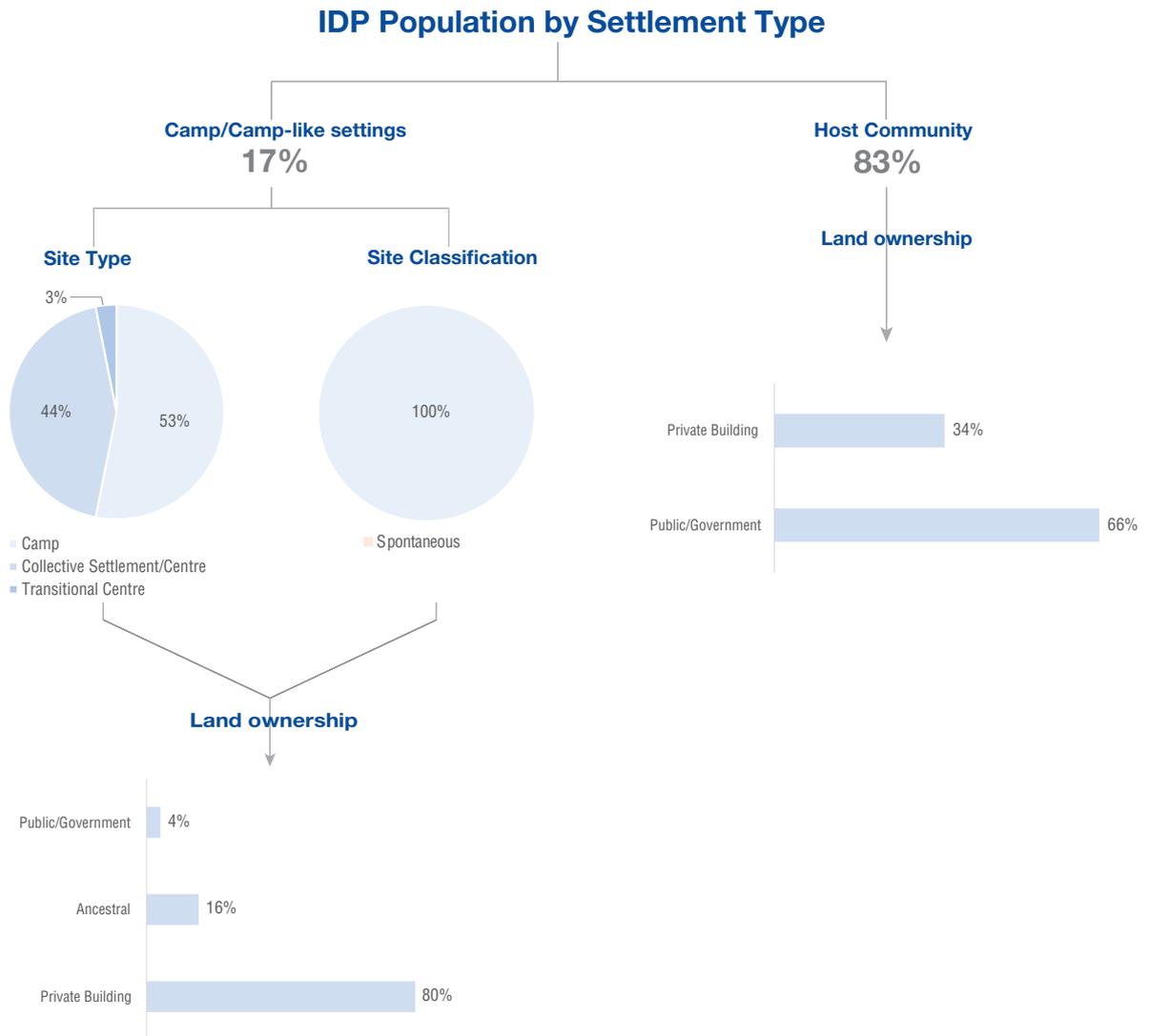
Map 4: IDP Distribution by State and Site Type

## 2H. SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A total of 1,278 sites were assessed in Round 4. Camps and collective settlements/centers were 4 per cent of the total number of assessed sites, with 96 per cent being host communities. All camps and camp-like settings (100% or 64 sites) were spontaneous. Of the spontaneous sites, the majority (53% - down from 57% in the last round of assessment) were camps, while 44 per cent (up by 1%) were collective

settlements/centres. Of the camp/camp-like sites, 34 per cent were private buildings and 66 per cent were government or public structures.

Land ownership in host communities was mainly classified as privately owned (80% - down from 83%), 16 per cent as ancestral and 4 per cent as publicly owned land.



## 2I: PRIMARY NEEDS

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed was food (40% - down by 2%), Non-Food Items (33% - down by 1%) and shelter (16% - up by 1%). In 4 per cent of sites,

medical services were the most urgent need and in 3 per cent of sites respondents said that drinking water was their most urgent need. Security was cited as most urgent need in just 1 per cent of sites.

State	Drinking water	Food	Medical services	NFI	None	Sanitation and Hygiene	Security	Shelter	Water for washing and cooking	Grand Total
BENUE	0%	7%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	13%
KADUNA	1%	5%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	15%
KANO	0%	5%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	12%
KATSINA	1%	8%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	16%
NASARAWA	1%	2%	1%	4%	0%	2%	0%	5%	0%	15%
PLATEAU	0%	7%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	18%
SOKOTO	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
ZAMFARA	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	8%
Grand Total	3%	40%	4%	33%	0%	3%	1%	16%	0%	100%

Table 3: Main needs of IDPs by state of assessments

### 3.LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

#### 3A. CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Out of the 64 camps and camp-like settings assessed during Round 4 of DTM assessments in the North West and North Central zones (up from 56), majority (81% up from 75%) were informal and rest were formal. Twenty-two per cent had a Site Management Agency (SMA) present, and 78 per cent (up from 75%) do not. Of the camps with a SMA onsite, 19 per cent were run by the government, 2 per cent by a religious entity and rest had no SMA.

Most camps have support for shelter (95%, down from 98%), livelihoods (39%, down from 96%), protection (77%, down from 81%), WASH (67%, down from 74%) and food (44%, down from 55%) sectors. Education support was provided in 56 per cent of sites and health support was evidenced in 47 per cent of sites. Only one site received Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support. In the last round of assessment, no camp had reported receiving CCCM support.

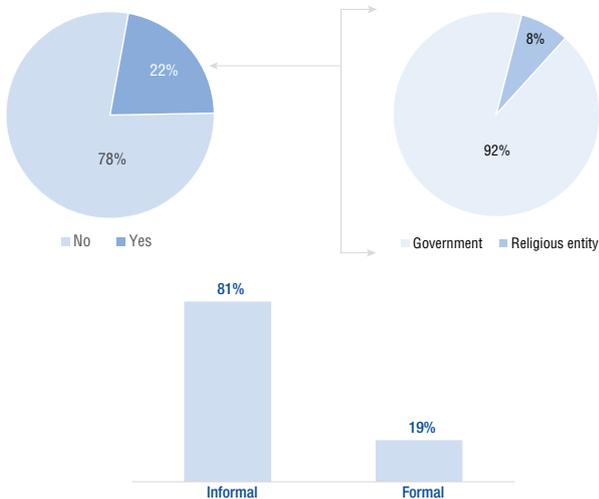


Figure 7: Camp status, presence and type of camp management agency

#### 3B: 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%). The most pressing NFI needs in camps or camp-like settings were blankets/mats (34%, up by 1%) of sites, followed by mosquito nets (30%, up from 22%), mattresses (27%, up from 13%), kitchen sets (7%, down from 16%) and solar lamps (2%).

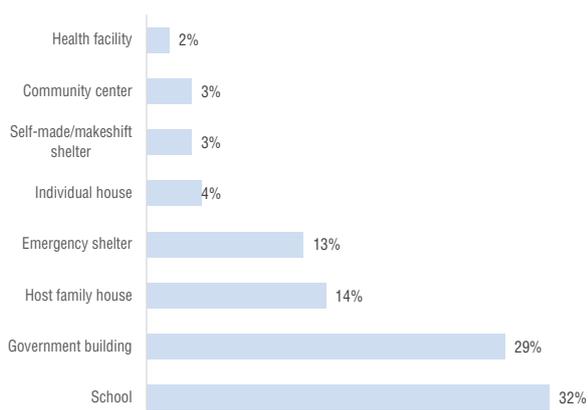


Figure 8: Accommodation type in camps/camp-like settings

<sup>3</sup> NB: Any reference made to 'camps' comprises both camps and camp-like settings.

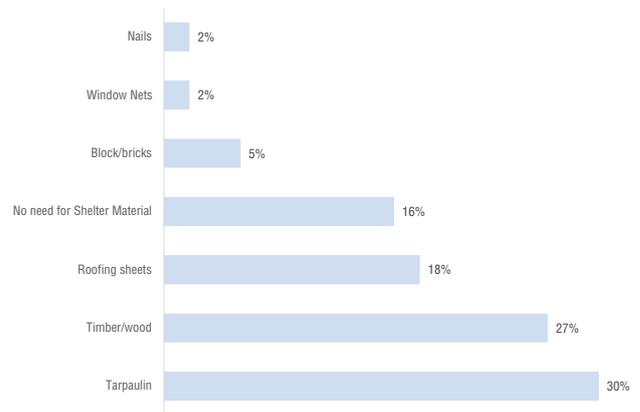


Figure 9: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

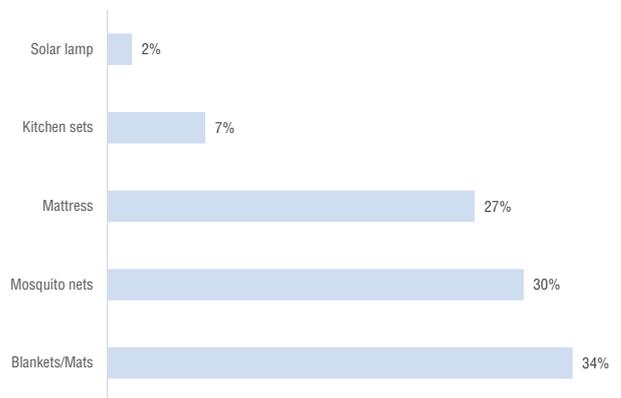


Figure 10: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

##### Host communities

The most common type of shelter for IDPs residing with host communities, is the homes of host families (this is the case for 64% of sites, down from 76 per cent in the last round of assessment). This is followed by individual houses (in 19%, a 3% decrease) of sites. The share of sites where the most common shelter type is makeshift shelters has decreased to less than 1 per cent.

Eighty three per cent of host communities hosting displaced people reported shelter material needs during this round of assessment (up from 82%). The remaining 17 per cent (down by 1%) indicated no particular need. Most IDPs living in host communities needed roofing sheets (24%, up by 1%), blocks/bricks (in 23% sites), timber/wood (21%, up by 1%), and tarpaulins (11% up by 1%).

The most important NFI needs were blankets/mats (27%) of sites, mosquito nets (23%, decrement from 27%) and mattresses (21%).

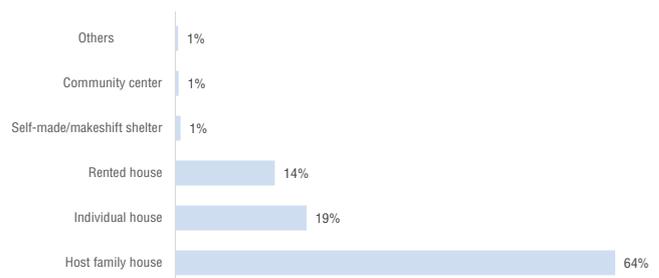


Figure 11: Types of shelter in host community sites

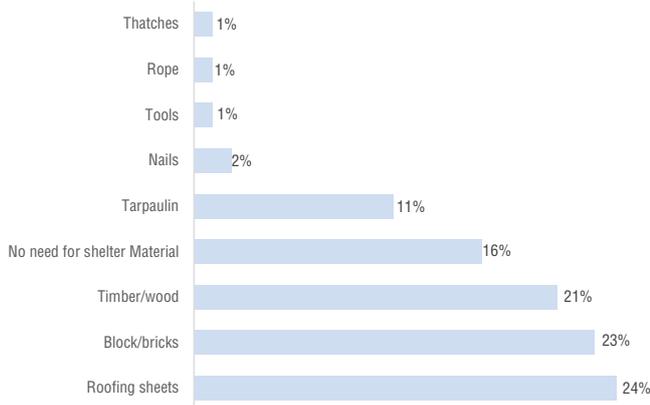


Figure 12: Most needed shelter material in host community sites shelter material

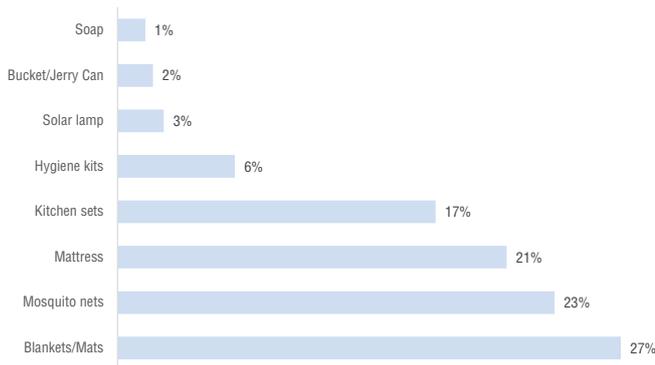


Figure 13: Most needed NFI in host community sites

### 3C: LIVELIHOOD

#### Camps and camp-like settings

Data collection in North West and North Central during Round 4 reveals that the most common livelihood activity of IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings was daily labour (42%, down from 48%). This is followed by farming (41%, a substantial increase from 23% recorded in the last round of assessment) and petty trade (5%, down from 18%).

Across the North West and North Central zones, livestock is present in 70 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (up from 55% in the last assessment). Furthermore, in 44 per cent of camps (down from 71%) do not have access to land for cultivation. Despite these barriers, 95 per cent of sites report that the IDPs have access to income generating activities.

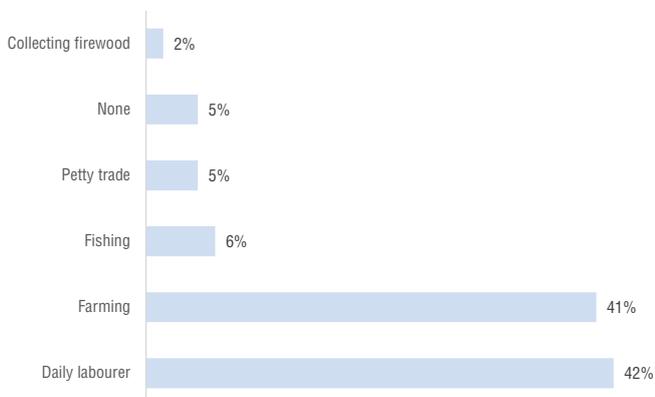


Figure 14: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

#### Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings, the majority of IDPs living amongst host communities (54% of sites, down by 2%) reported farming as their main occupation. This is followed by daily labour (22%, up from 18%), and petty trade (13%, up from 16%). Agro-pastoralism is reported as the main occupation in 8 per cent (down by 1%) of sites.

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 to 93 per cent from 88 per cent (as per Round 3).

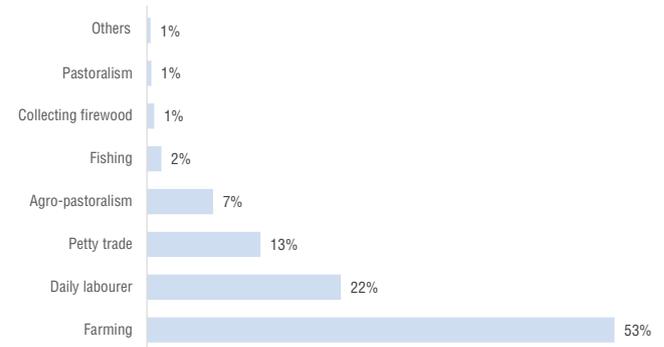


Figure 15: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host community sites

### 3D: 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 handpumps (28%), followed by piped water (23%), protected wells (23%), lakes/dams (11%), unprotected wells (8%), water truck (5%) and surface water (2%).

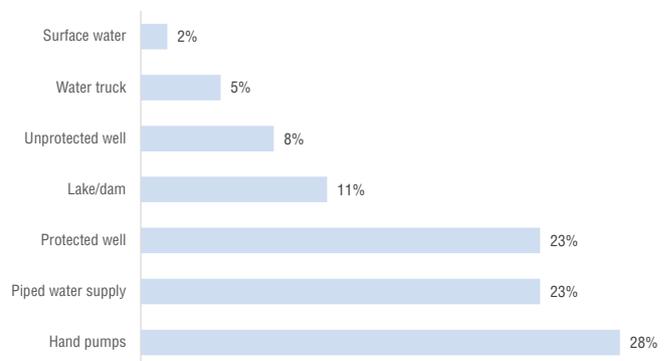


Figure 16: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

##### Distance to main water source

The main water sources in 81 per cent of camps or camp-like settings were within a 10-minutes walking range for IDPs (56% of those were on-site water sources, 25% off-site). This is an increase from Round 3.

A key improvement was when a large camp in Kaduna was provided with, water sources on-site and within the 10-minute range. In total, 19 per cent of sites have water sources more than 10 minutes away (11% on-site, and 8% off-site).

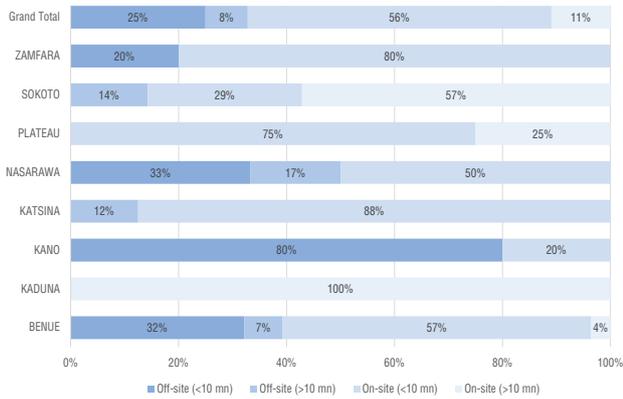


Figure 17: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

### Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In most camps and camp-like settings (83%, down from 88%), IDPs do not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water. As an exception, Kaduna's level of awareness was found to be 100 per cent.

Kano stood out with no one distinguishing between drinking and non-drinking water. In Sokoto, 14 per cent (down from 30%) of sites differentiated water sources for their drinking and non-drinking water, including the two larger camps.

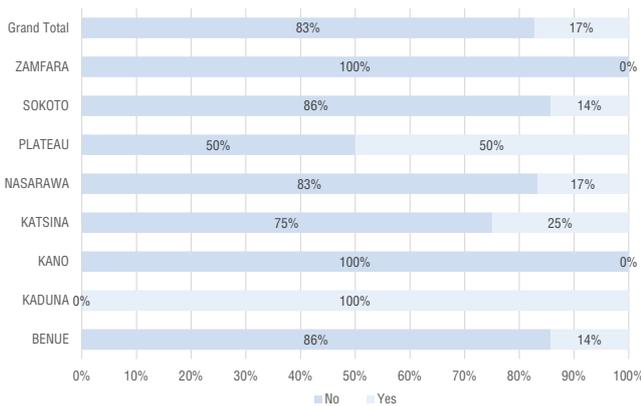


Figure 18: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

### Improvement to water points

Most camps (78%, up from 64%) reported no improvements to water points. All sites in Kano and Sokoto reported lack of improvements. Twenty-two per cent of camps reported improvements to water points, including all camps in Kaduna.

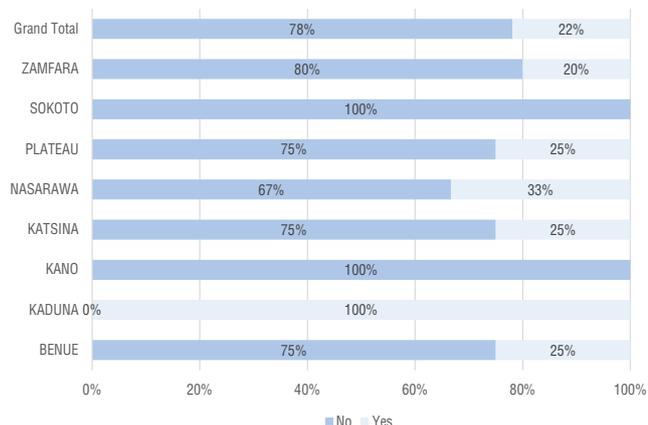


Figure 19: Improvement of water points in camps/camp-like settings

### Amount of water available per day per person

In 55 per cent of camps and camp-like settings IDPs received over 15 litres of water per day. This is a substantial increase from the percentage of 36 per cent noted in the last round of assessment. Notably, all respondents in Kaduna said they had over 15 litres of water a day. In 31 per cent of sites, between 10 and 15 litres of water a day was available per person. Twenty per cent of sites in Zamfara, however, had less than five litres of water per person per day.

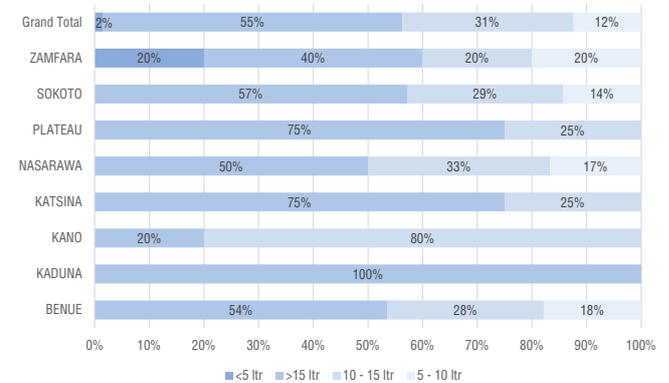


Figure 20: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

### Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 81 per cent of sites assessed (down by 1% since Round 3 assessment) including all camps in Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Sokoto and Zamfara states. Latrines were unusable in 6 per cent of camps (an improvement over 9% reported in the last round of assessment). There has been an increase in the overall number of sites reporting high standard/hygienic latrines, to 13 per cent from 9 per cent that was reported.

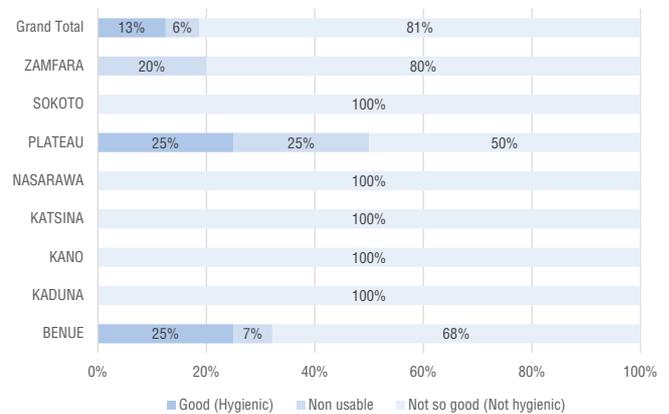


Figure 21 Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

### Availability of gender-separated latrines

Most camps and camp-like settings (75%, up by 1% since Round 3) do not have gender- segregated latrines; only 25 per cent of camps offered gender- segregated latrines.

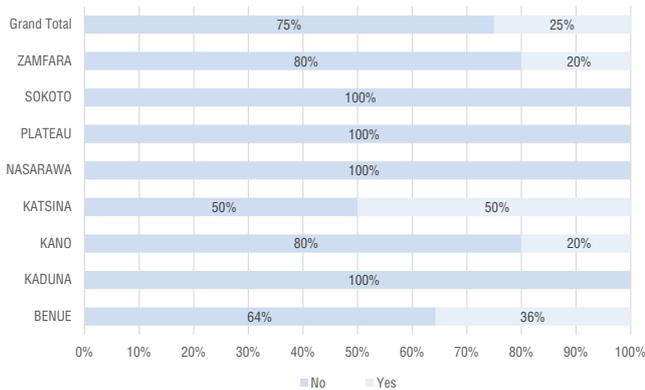


Figure 22: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings by state

### Hygiene promotion campaign

The percentage of camps and camp-like settings in which hygiene promotion campaigns were held went up to 38 per cent from 20 per cent in round 3. This could be due to increase focus on hygiene due to COVID-19 pandemic. Kaduna and Plateau however had no hygiene promotion campaigns, which was not the case in the last round of assessment.

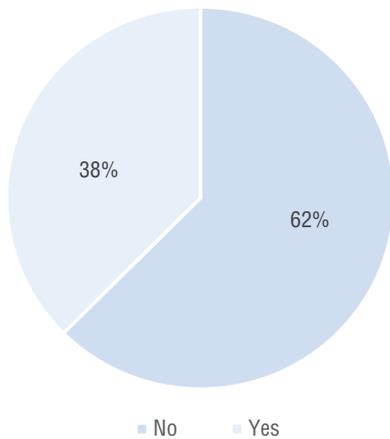


Figure 23: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

### Waste disposal

In Round 4, an increase in burning was noticed as a means of waste disposal. The practice went up to 52 per cent from 48 per cent in the last round of assessment. Garbage pits were the next main waste disposal mechanisms in 33 per cent of sites.

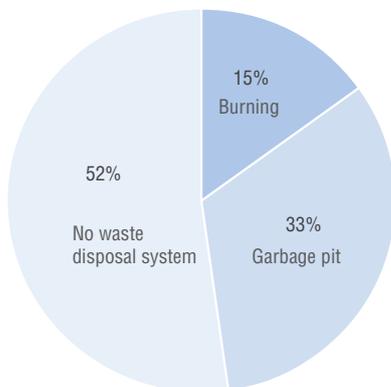


Figure 24: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

### Evidence of open defecaton

Evidence of open defecation was found in 37 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (down from 54 per cent recorded in Round 3). In contrast, no such evidence was found in 63 per cent of camps

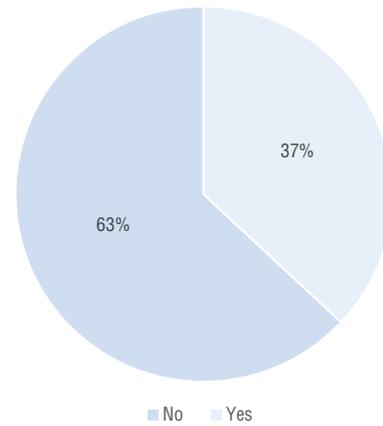


Figure 25: Evidence of open defecation in camps/camp-like settings

### Host communities

#### Sources of water

The main sources of drinking water found in host communities were hand pumps (in 40% of sites, up from 36% in last round of assessment), protected wells (24%, up from 2%), unprotected wells (18%), piped water (9%, down by 1%) and lakes/dams (6%, down by 2%). The data is broadly similar to that gathered in Round 3.

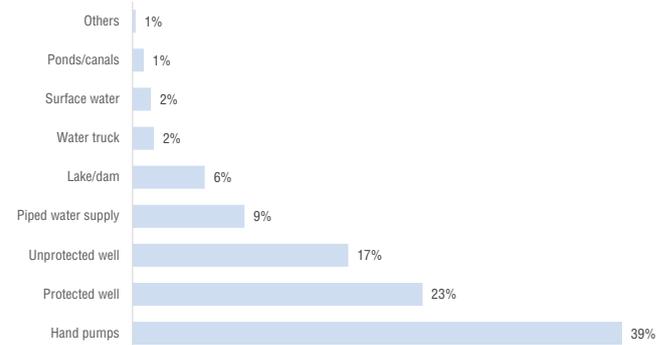


Figure 26: Main drinking water sources in host community sites

#### Distance to main water source

Most water sources were found on-site and within 10 minutes walk in 76 per cent of surveyed locations. But this is a decrement from 86 per cent noted in the last round of assessment. In 14 per cent sites (up by 2%) the sources of water were onsite but more than 10 minutes away. For water sources found off-site, 5 per cent (down from 7%) were within 10 minutes walking distance, and 5 per cent (down by 1%) were more than 10 minutes walk away.

Notably, the main water source was located on-site and less than 10 minutes away in 96 per cent of host communities in Katsina state (up from 93%), 89 per cent in Kaduna state and

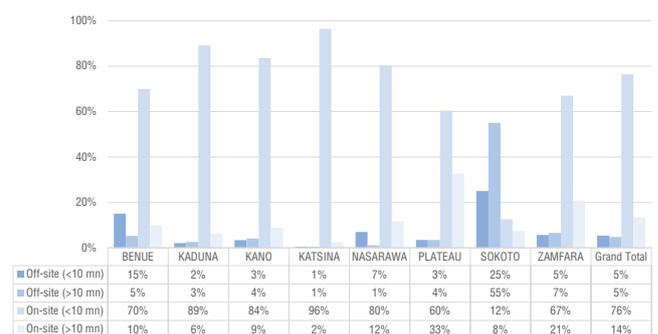


Figure 27: Distance to main water source in host community sites

84 per cent in Kano state (down by 1%). At the other end of the spectrum, water was both off site and more than 10 minutes away in 55 per cent (up from 40%) of sites in Sokoto.

### Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

No differentiation between potable and non-potable water is made in 64 per cent of host community sites, a decrease from 69 per cent in Round 3 (and 67% in Round 3). The States where the largest number of sites made this differentiation were Sokoto (50% of sites, down from 76% in Round 3) and Kaduna (79% of sites, down from 91% in Round 3). In contrast, most sites in Zamfara increased from Round 3 (71% of sites, up from 63% ) while Katsina (45%) state make no differentiation. In Round 4, only 15 per cent of sites in Benue make this differentiation.

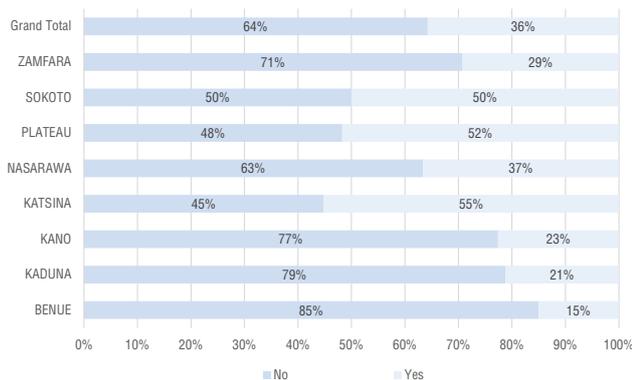


Figure 28: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host community sites

### Improvement to water points

The data indicates that 69 per cent of host community sites have not seen improvements to their water sources (an increase from 67% in Round 3 and 62% in Round 3). In Sokoto, 93 per cent of sites have not seen an improvement (up by 1%).

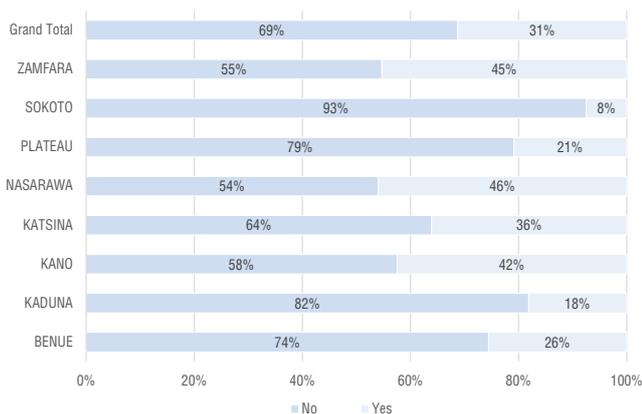


Figure 29: Improvement of water points in host community sites

### Amount of water available per day per person

Sixty per cent of host community sites have more than 15 litres of water per person, per day. This is an increase from 46 per cent cited in the last round of assessment. The states with the most access to water were Kaduna (89%, up from 82%), Katsina (89%, up from 55%) and Benue (67%, up from 59%). The largest increase is in Benue (up 17% from Round 3).

In 27 per cent of sites, 10 to 15 litres of water is available for displaced persons residing with host communities and in 12 per cent of sites, this availability is between 5 to 10 litres of water.

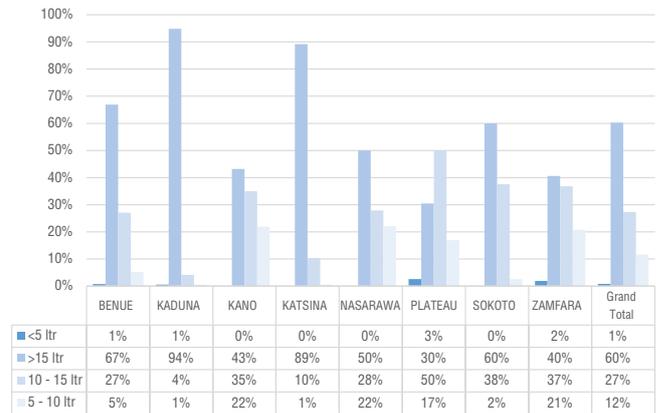


Figure 30: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

### Conditions of latrines

In the majority of host community sites (93%), the state of latrines is considered unhygienic. This represents no change since the last round of assessment. Around 5 per cent of sites reported that latrines were “not usable”, and were in a good/hygienic condition in 3 per cent (up by 1% since Round 3) of sites. There is little change in the data between Rounds 3 and 4. In Benue, the number of sites with non-usable latrines has increased from 9 to 6 per cent.

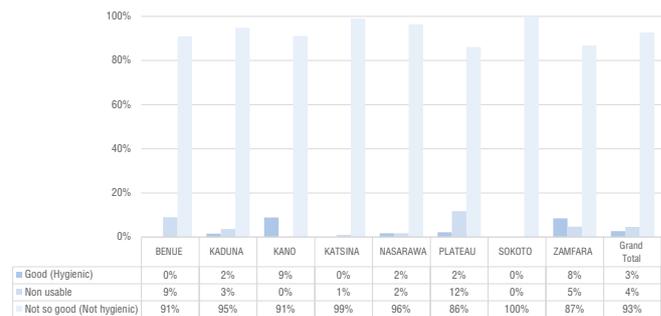


Figure 31: Condition of toilets in host communities

### 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 3 and Round 2. 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 32: Availability of gender-separated latrines in host communities

### Hygiene promotion campaign

Hygiene promotion campaigns have not been conducted in 80 per cent of sites across North West and North Central zones. The result is marked reduction from the percentage of 98 that was recorded in Round 3 assessment and could be due to the increased focus on hygiene due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Sokoto state has the highest number of hygiene promotion campaigns at 45 per cent.

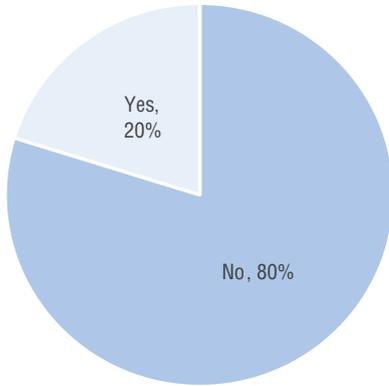


Figure 33: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

### Waste disposal

Waste disposal mechanisms were in place in 70 per cent of host community sites (up from 67%). This is the same proportion as in Round 3, and higher than in Round 2 (50%). The two waste disposal mechanisms used in host communities were burning waste (49% of sites, down from 53% in Round 3) and garbage pits (21%, up from 12%).

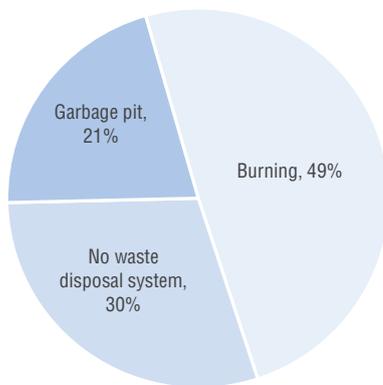


Figure 34: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

### Evidence of open defecation

There is evidence of open defecation in 55 per cent of host community sites (up from 53%).

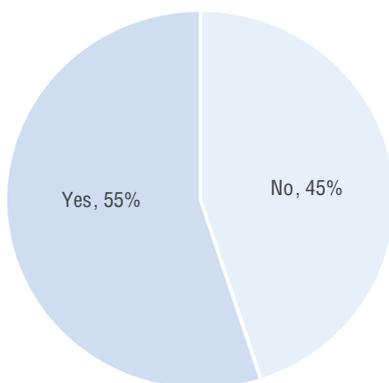


Figure 35: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

## 3E: FOOD AND NUTRITION

### Camps and camp-like settings

#### Access to food

Across all the states surveyed in North Central and North West zones, 58 per cent of camps and camp-like settings have food accessible to IDPs (down from 64% in the last round of assessment), with food accessible on-site in 44 per cent of sites (down from 48%) and off-site in 14 per cent of sites (down from 16%). In 42 per cent of sites, not access to food was reported. This is up from 36 per cent in the last round of assessment.

When observing Benue state, the number of sites reporting no food accessibility is greater than those that have access. It is noteworthy that this percentage has been going up steadily over time.



Figure 36: 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 (69%). This percentage has declined from 79 per cent in the last round of assessment and could be an indicator of deepening humanitarian situation due to depleting personal resources. In Kaduna, all displaced persons said they relied on community donations.

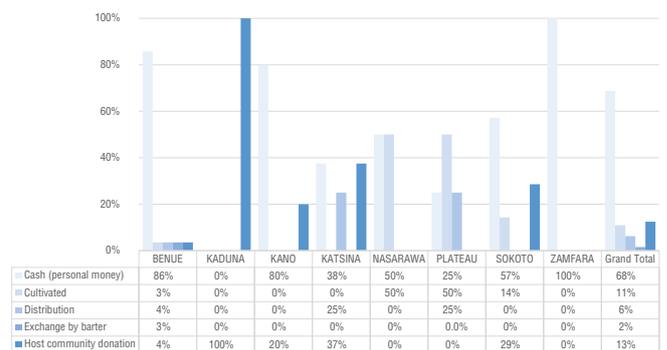


Figure 37: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

#### Frequency of food distribution

Across all states, the distribution of food remained irregular (45%, down from 52% in Round 3 and 56% in Round 2). However, there is an increase in the number of sites that have never received food distributions, from 36 per cent in Round 3 to 42 per cent in Round 4. This change is likely due to increased coverage between rounds. In Katsina, 13 per cent of sites received food once a week.

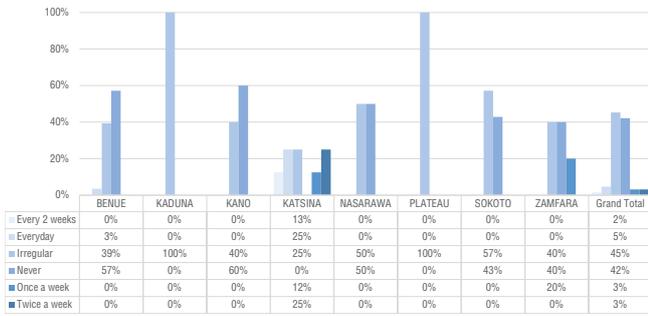


Figure 38: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings in camps/camp-like settings

**Nutrition**

Screening for malnutrition and supplementary feeding programmes for children, lactating mothers and the elderly were present in 13 per cent (up from 7%) of camps and camp-like settings. Malnutrition screenings were conducted in Zamfara state (60% of sites, up from 8%) and in Benue (18%). Supplementary feeding programs for lactating mothers were present in 9 per cent of sites in Zamfara (20%), Nasarawa (17%) and Benue (14%).

**Host communities**

**Access to food**

Displaced households living within host communities have access to food in 35 per cent of sites (up by 1%), including 21 per cent on-site (down 1% since Round 3) and 14 per cent off-site (up by 2% than in Round 3). Whilst the trend is still broadly similar to the previous round and the majority of host communities do not have access to food (65%, down by 1%). In Nasarawa, 92 per cent of sites have not received food, followed by Benue with 90 per cent and Kano with 89 per cent.

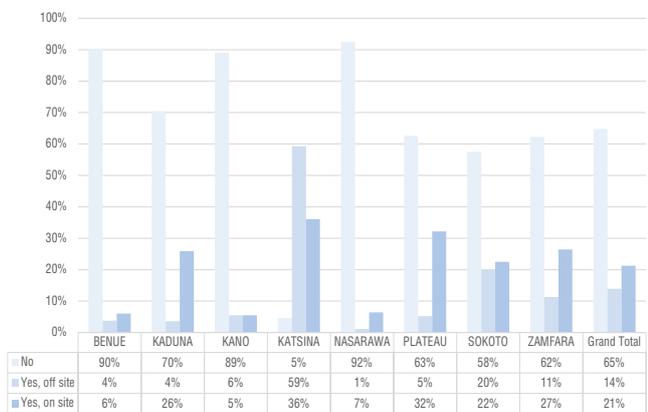


Figure 39: Access to food in host communities

**Means of obtaining food**

As per DTM Round 4 assessment, 49 per cent of site reported the use of cash as the main method of obtaining food, and 43 per cent mentioned cultivation. This is the reverse of the information gathered in Round 3, where 50 per cent of sites reported cultivation and 46 per cent using cash to obtain food. The most significant changes between rounds have been in Nasarawa (currently 26% of sites use cash compared with 16% in the previous round), whereas most other states reported an increase in cultivation (apart from Benue with no change and Zamfara with a slight decrease to 76%).

The most significant increases in the use of cultivation were in Plateau (66% up from 64% in Round 3), and Zamfara (11%, up

from 5%). In total, 7 per cent of sites (up from 4% in Round 3) rely on host communities for their food (the largest proportions of such sites being found in Sokoto with 45%, and Katsina with 15%), and none of the sites rely on food distribution.

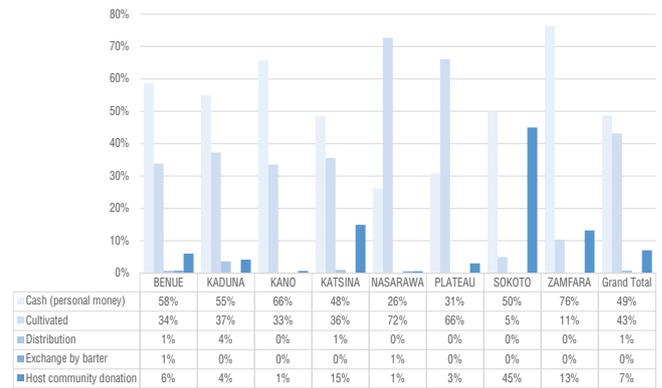


Figure 40: Means of obtaining food in host communities

**Frequency of food distribution**

In the majority of host communities, there is no food distribution (65%, down by 1%). The situation continues to be particularly acute in Nasarawa with 92 per cent of sites not reporting any distributions (down by 1% since Round 3), though this is an improvement from Round 2 where no sites in Nasarawa received food). In Benue, 90 per cent of sites (up from 70%) have never received food distribution and 10 per cent (down from 30%) receive it irregularly. In Katsina, regular food distribution is highest at 57 per cent.

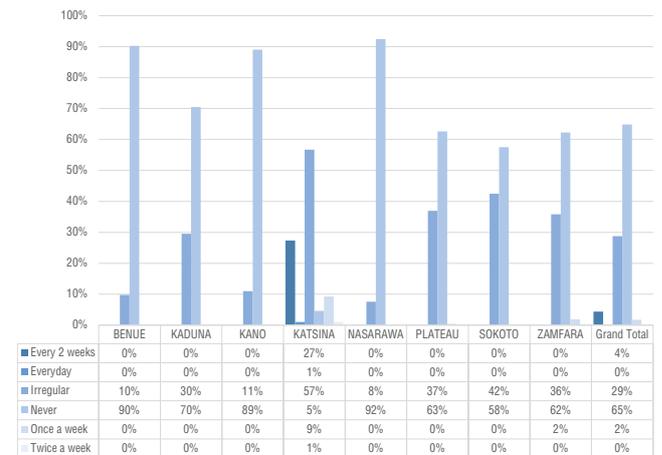


Figure 41: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

**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).

**3F: 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 (59%, down from 77% in Round 3). Diarrhoea and fever are next highest medical problems at 17 per cent, respectively, and cough was reported in 3 per cent of sites.

Cough was highest in Plateau and could be related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Diarrhea was highest in Benue at 29 per cent, followed by Nasarawa at 33 per cent and Kano at 20 per cent.

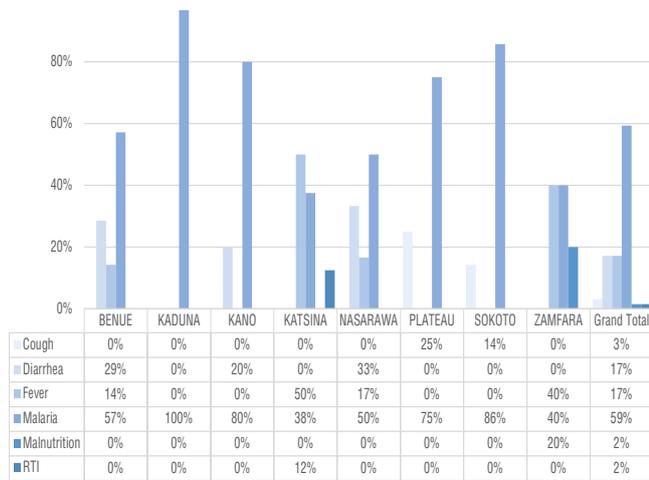


Figure 42: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

### Location of health facility

For 45 per cent of sites, health facilities were off-site and less than three kilometres walk. In 42 per cent of sites, it was on-site and less than three kilometres walk. In 3 per cent of sites (all in Benue), there were no health facilities.

Five per cent of sites had medical facilities that were off-site and more than three kilometres away. Unlike Round 3, when no mobile clinics were reported, in Round 4, 2 per cent of sites had mobile clinics.

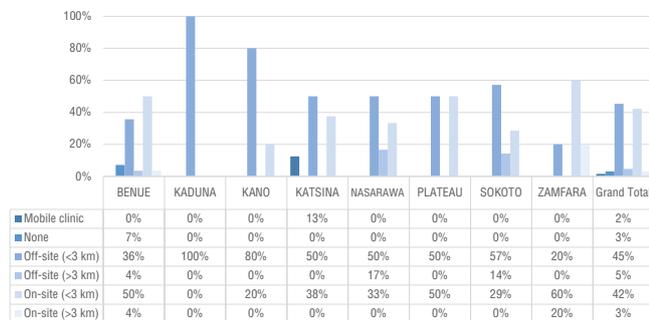


Figure 43: Location of Health Facilities in camps/camp-like settings

### Primary health provider

The main health provider in camps and camp-like settings is the government (in 80% of sites, up from 59%), followed by local clinics (12%) and NGOs (3%). INGOs were providing services in 2 per cent of sites and 3 per cent sites had no health provider on site.

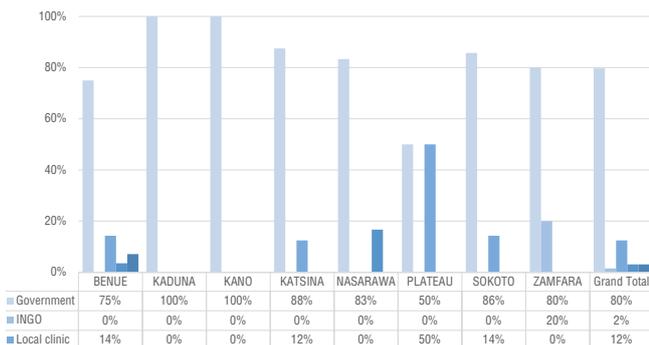


Figure 44: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

## Host communities

### Most common health problem

Across all host communities assessed, the main health problem faced by displaced populations is malaria (64%, down from 72%). Malaria is the primary health concern in all states, with highest percentage of reports from Zamfara (83%), followed by Kano (79%) and Sokoto (65%). The reported cases of malaria among displaced persons residing with host communities is higher than that among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings.

Fever was prevalent in 18 per cent of sites (up from 12%). Diarrhea was the main health issue for 8 per cent (down from 15%) of sites and cough was reported in 5 per cent of sites. Malnutrition was the main health issue in 3 per cent of sites.

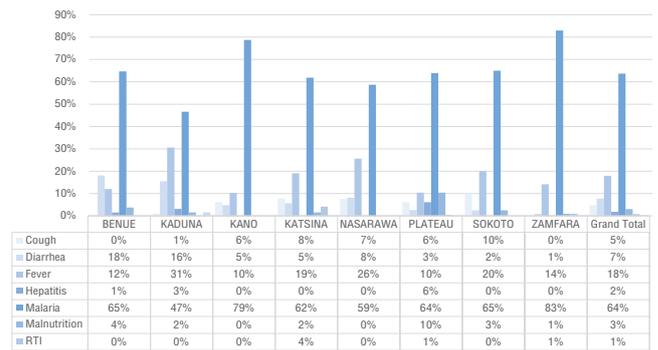


Figure 45: Common health problems in host communities

### Location of health facility

The closest health facility is located within a three-kilometre range in most sites (62%, down from 82%). In 19 per cent of sites, it is off-site but still less than three kilometres away. In 11 per cent of sites, it is on-site but more than three kilometres away and in 6 per cent of sites it is off-site and more than three kilometres away.

In 2 per cent of sites, there is no health facility. A high of 12 per cent of sites in Benue have no health facilities. On the other hand, 73 per cent of sites in Sokoto have health facilities that are less than three kilometres.

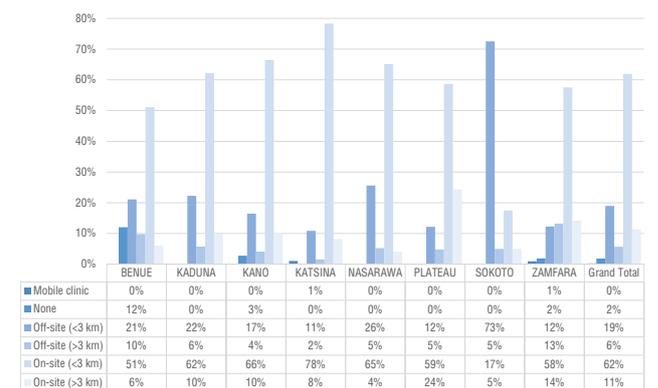


Figure 46: Location of Health facilities in host communities

### Primary health provider

In most host communities (88%, up from 85% in Round 3 and 80% in Round 2), the main health provider is the government. Though in Benue state, a high of 12 per cent of sites have no health facilities. Local clinics are the next main service providers for IDPs residing with host communities. Overall, 2 per cent sites have no medical facilities.

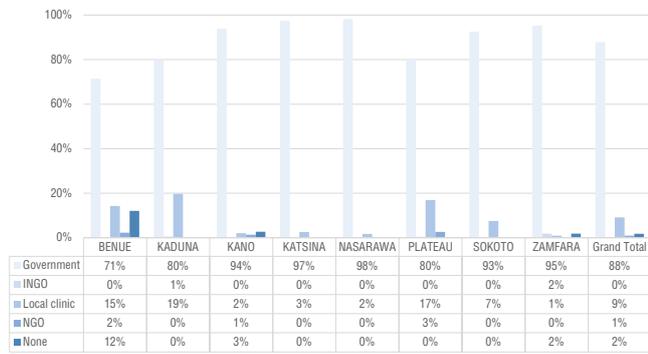


Figure 47: Main health providers in host communities

### 3G: EDUCATION

#### Camps and camp-like settings

##### Access to education

Children in displaced households have access to formal or informal education in 92 per cent of sites. This is a notable increase from 75 per cent recorded in the last round of assessment. Benue (14%) and Katsina (12%) are the two states in which children do not have access to education.

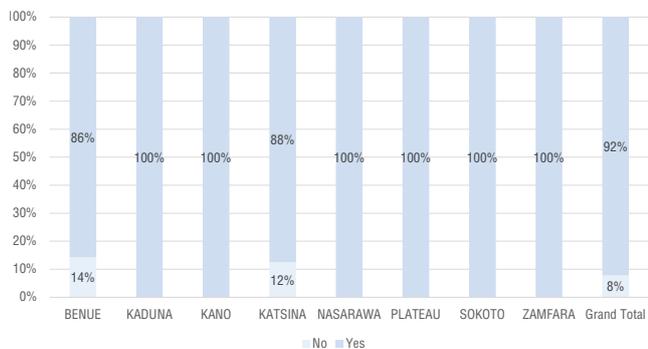


Figure 48 Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like setting

##### Location of education facilities

Most education facilities were on-site (56% 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 56 per cent of camps and camp-like settings that are home to IDPs. This percentage was 100 per cent in Kaduna. Kano had the least percentage of education facilities onsite and Zamfara had the least percentage of education facilities off-site.

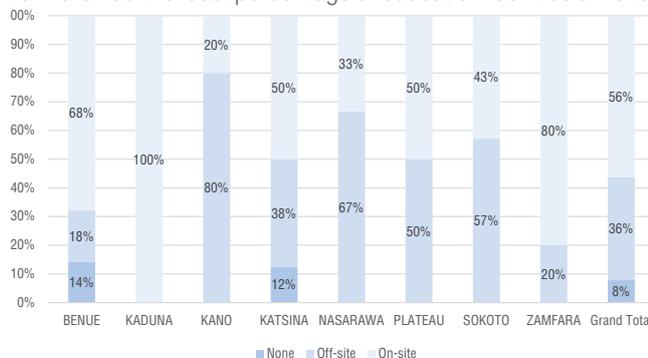


Figure 49: Location of formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like setting

##### School attendance

The percentage of sites in North West and North Central Zones where no children attend school was 8 per cent (decrease from 27% in the last round of assessment). This percentage was

highest for Benue (14%) and followed closely by Katsina (12%). In 39 per cent of sites, less than 50 per cent of children attended school. In 30 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of children attended school. In 17 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of children attended school. In 6 per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of children did not attend school.

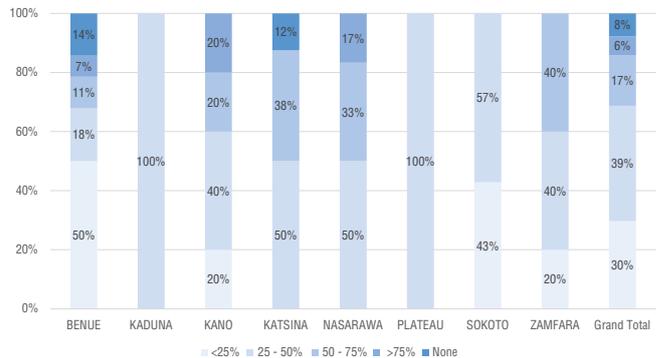


Figure 50: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

##### Reasons for not attending school

Fees and costs continue to be the most significant barrier preventing children from accessing education, with 66 per cent of camp and camp-like sites reporting these factors as reasons for not attending school (up from 63% in Round 3 but down from 75% in Round 2). Lack of teachers was cited as the reason for not attending school in 16 per cent of sites (up from 13%) and lack of school supplies or schools being occupied were the next key reasons for not attending school (cited in 5% of sites, respectively). In 55 per cent of sites, the walk to school was less than a minute. In 37 per cent of sites, the walk to school was less than 2 kilometres. In 6 per cent of sites, school was at a distance of less than 5 kilometres.

#### Host communities

##### Access to education

Displaced children had access to education (both formal and informal) nearly all all host community sites (99%). Benue had 5 per cent sites that did not have access to informal or formal schools.

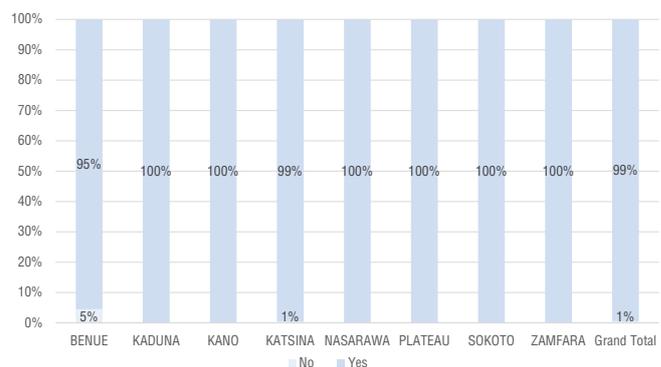


Figure 51: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

##### Location of education facilities

In 81 per cent of sites, schools were on-site and off-site in 19 per cent of sites. Only 1 per cent of sites had no schools. Again, Benue state had 5 per cent sites where there were no schools.

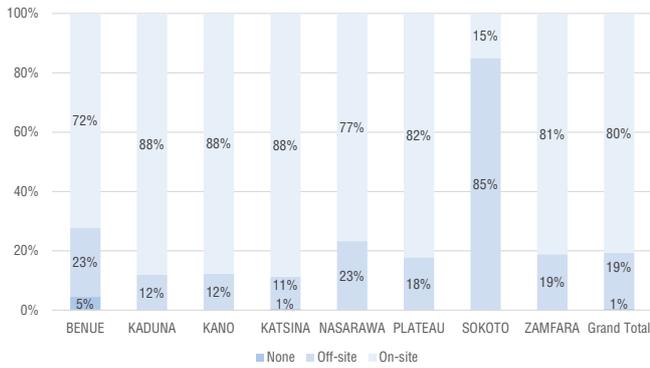


Figure 52: Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

**School attendance**

With respect to levels of school attendance in host community settings, 39 per cent of sites had less than 50 per cent of children attending school. This percentage was highest for Sokoto state, namely 57 per cent. In 27 per cent of sites, less than 25 per cent of children attended school. This percentage was highest for Katsina at 57 per cent and Benue at 53 per cent.

In 24 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of children attended school. This was highest for Kano at 41 per cent and lowest for Katsina at 5 per cent. In 9 per cent of sites, more than 75 per cent of children attended school and this was highest for Nasarawa at 20 per cent.

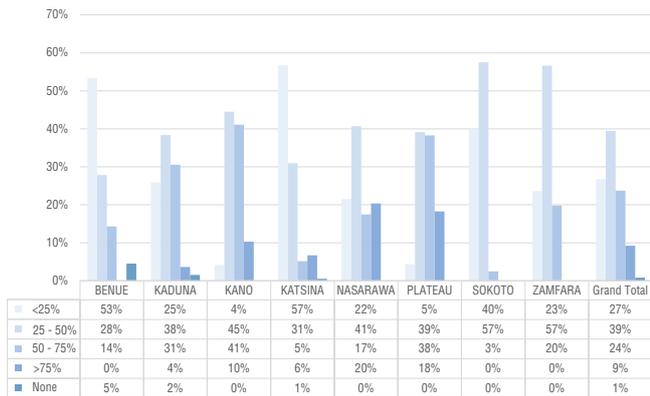


Figure 53: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

**Reasons for not attending school**

As for camps and camp-like settings, the main obstacle to school attendance in host communities were 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%).

**3H: PROTECTION**

**Camp and camp-like settings:**

Security is provided in most (77%, down from 82%) camps or camp-like settings. Security is guaranteed in every camp of Kaduna, Katsina, and Nasarawa states. Security had been provided in all camps in Sokoto and Zamfara in the previous round, though currently it is only 86 per cent and 80 per cent of sites.

In 25 per cent of sites (down from 32% in the last round of assessment), security is self-organised. There is no security provision in 23 per cent (up from 18%) of sites. Police organised security in 22 per cent of sites (up from 20%) and in 19 per cent of sites community leaders organised security.



Figure 54: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

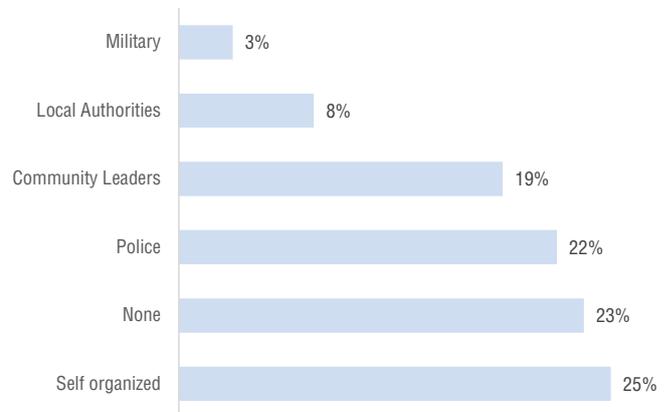


Figure 55: Main security providers in camps/camp-like setting

**Host Communities**

Security is present in 90 per cent of host community sites (similar to Round 3 and Round 2). Kano state had the most sites without security (33% of the state total, down from 38%).

Police was the most common provider of security in 27 per cent of sites (up from 22%). Community leaders were the most common providers of security in host communities in 25 per cent of sites (down from 32%) and local authorities in 20 per cent of sites. Security was self-organised in 12 per cent of sites (down by 1%).



Figure 56: Security provided in host communities

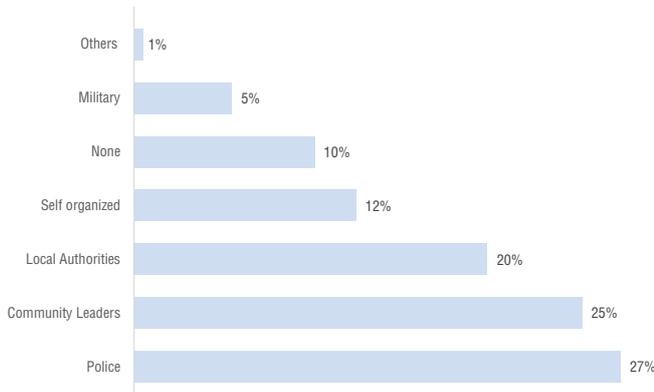


Figure 55: Main security providers in host communities

### 3I: 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 53 per cent of camps (significantly down from 70%). The second most trusted category is friends and neighbours, with 23 per cent (up by 2%) of sites expressing this preference. Religious leaders were the next main source of information in 11 per cent of sites. Government officials were the most trusted source of information only in 8 per cent of sites and once again most such responses were from Benue state (which recorded a value of 11%).

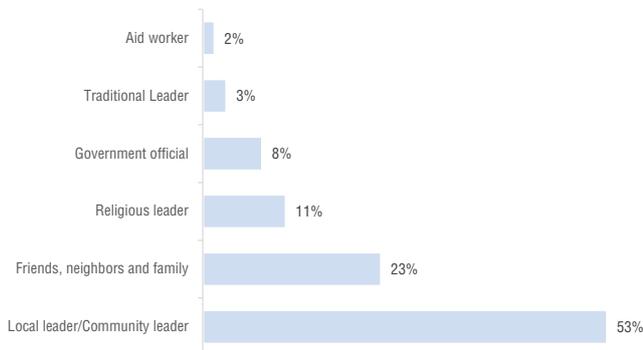


Figure 57: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

##### Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, most sites reported that the majority of their information was passed on through word of mouth (41% of the total sites, down from 45%), followed by radio (in 36%, down from 29% of sites).

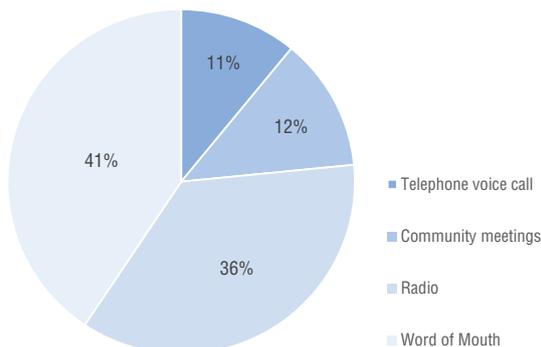


Figure 59: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

##### Access to a functional radio

Few displaced persons had access to a functional radio (64%) while this access was null for 19 per cent of IDPs. In 12 per cent of sites, most displaced persons had no access to radio. Only in 5 per cent of sites, almost all residents had access to radio. This value was highest for Katsina (25%) and Nasarawa (17%). In Kaduna there is no site with access to functional radios to households.

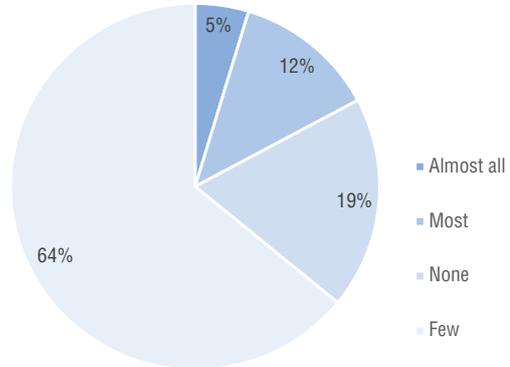


Figure 61: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in camps/camp-like settings

##### Primary concerns

The primary concerns and main subjects on which IDPs desire information in camps and camp-like settings were access to services and other relief assistance (20%, respectively). The situation in their areas of origin went down markedly from 34 per cent to 19 per cent in this round of assessment.

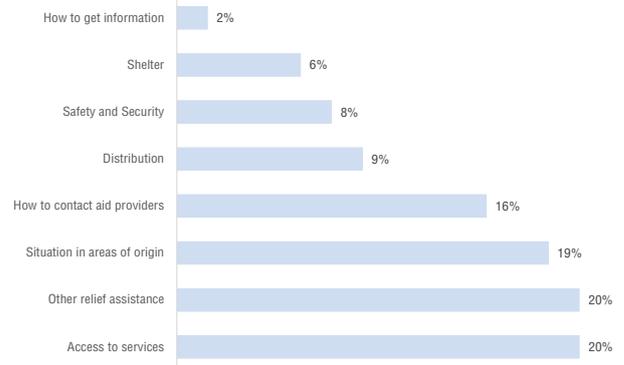


Figure 62: Most important Topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

##### Expression of needs

In the majority of camps (80%, down from 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 19 per cent of camps (up from 14%).

##### 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 (no change since the last round of assessment). Friends and neighbours were the most trusted source in 26 per cent (down by 1%) of sites, followed by religious leaders in 7 per cent of sites (up by 1%).

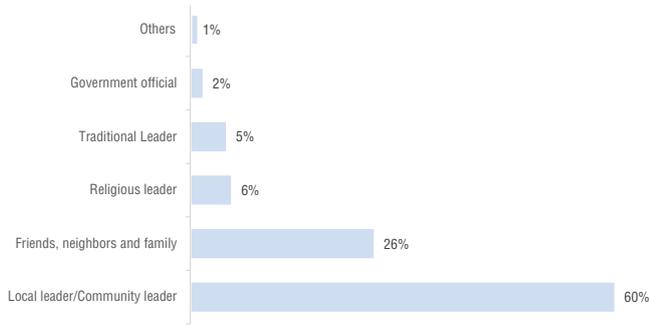


Figure 63: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

**Preferred means to receive information**

The preferred means of communication for IDPs living in host communities is the radio, with 57 per cent of all sites reporting this option (up by 2%). The second most common method of communicating information is through word of mouth, cited in 29 per cent (up by 2%) of host community locations. The use of telephones was at 7 per cent and community meetings at 6 per cent.

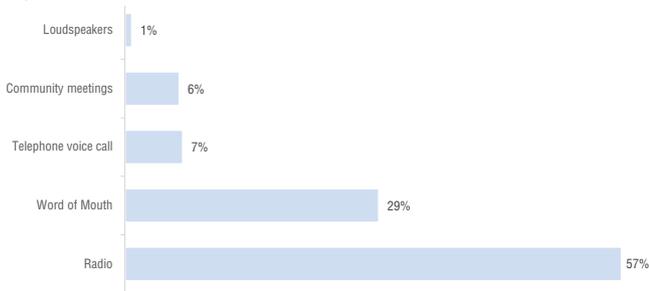


Figure 64: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in host communities

**Access to a functional radio**

Few displaced persons in host communities (68%) had access to a functional radio, with Sokoto reporting the highest percentage at 90 per cent and Nasarawa coming in lowest at 23 per cent. Most people in 24 per cent of sites had access to functional radio and this was highest in Nasarawa at 53 per cent. No households had functional radio in 3 per cent of sites with Kaduna reporting the lowest access at 10 per cent.

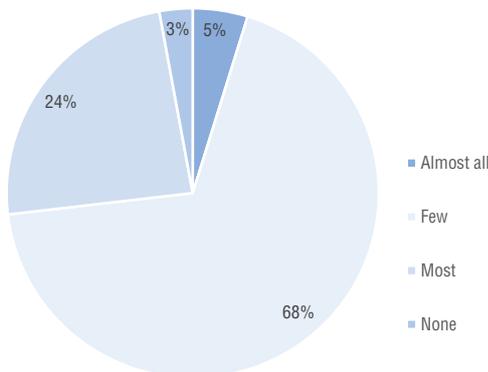


Figure 65: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in host communities

**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, in 23 per cent of sites (up by 2%) IDPs desire information on access to services and humanitarian aid, with a further 23 per cent (up from 20%) of sites seeking information pertaining to other relief efforts. A further 18 per cent (up by 1%) sites desired information concerning distributions of food, 13 per cent (down by 2%) on the situation in their areas of origins and 11 per cent wanted to know about safety and security matters (down by 2%).

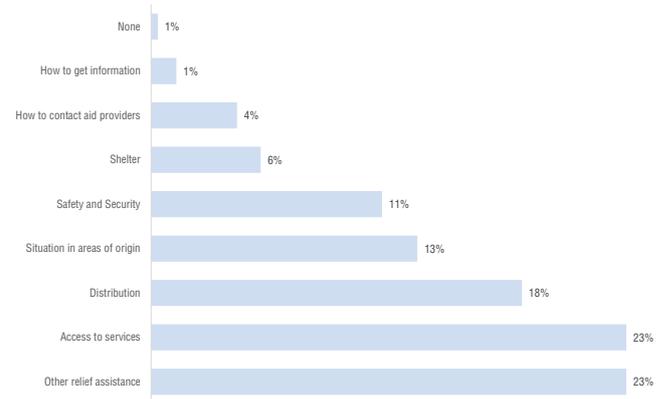


Figure 66: Most important Topic for IDPs in host communities

**Expression of needs**

IDPs express their needs through direct conversation in around three-quarters of host community sites (72%, down from 79%) while 27 per cent expressed their needs through a third party in 27 per cent of sites. 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 (53%, down from 56%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (32% - up from 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 July and August 2020 identified 575,319 IDPs or 93,267 households across the eight states. The number represents a nominal decrease by only 2,800 persons as against the 578,119 IDPs (less than half a %) that were identified in the last round of assessment that was conducted in December 2019 (Round 3). The most affected states were Benue (which hosts 197,511 IDPs, or 34% of IDPs in 161 accessed sites), Plateau (80,970, down 21% since the last round of assessment, or 14% of total IDPs) and Katsina (80,115 individuals, or 14% of total IDPs).

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 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 six members.

The overwhelming majority of IDPs (84%, up by 1% since the last round of assessment) continued to live with host communities, while rest were residing in 64 assessed camps and camp-like settings. This represents a significant shift from Round 1, when IDPs lived equally in camps and host communities as it was also relatively an early part in the evolving current crisis. The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (40% of sites, no change since the last round of assessment), Non-Food Items (33%, up from 25%) and shelter (16%, down from 27%).

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in 689 LGAs (an increase of 3 LGAs over the last round of assessment) across 1,278 assessed sites in the eight states covered in this Round 4 DTM assessments. The sites include 1,214 sites where IDPs were residing with host communities and 64 camps or camp-like settings. The situation and access to services of displaced populations witnessed notable, and varying, changes since Round 1 of assessments. Whereas access to education of IDP children, availability of water and access to health care progressed between Rounds 3 and 4, frequency of food distribution decreased even as shelter needs increased over that period.

Changes were also observed in the personal resources available, 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. Benue continued to host the highest proportion of IDPs but Plateau witnessed marked decrease in its numbers of displaced persons even as it continued to be the home to second highest population of IDPs.

Displaced populations in states like Kano, Nasarawa and Zamfara continued to live 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 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.*

*“When quoting, paraphrasing, or in any other way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: “Source: Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), August 2020.”*

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