

IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH WEST ZONES
DISPLACEMENT REPORT 5 | JANUARY 2021



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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 Geopolitical Zones, 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 aforementioned regions. This report is the result of the analysis of the fifth Round of data collection in the eight states of Nigeria's North Central and North West Zones. The data was collected at a variety of levels, including information on displacement locations, reasons for displacement, the length of displacement, the intentions and conditions of migrants as well as internally displaced persons.

This report presents information on the numbers, living conditions and needs of displaced populations in the North Central and North West regions affected by the crisis. The data was collected directly from internally displaced populations (IDPs) in 799 wards located in 172 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (North Central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West) states between 19 November and 6 December 2020.

The main objective of the DTM programme is to support to the government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyze and disseminate data on displaced populations (IDPs, returnees and refugees) in order to provide effective assistance to the affected population.

BACKGROUND

The geopolitical zones 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 to locations of origin.

The crisis in North Central and North West Nigeria is multifaceted and multidimensional. It includes long-standing conflict between ethnic and linguistic groups, tensions between nomadic pastoralists (transhumance) 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.

In the recent months, persistent conflict, recurrent flooding and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and related measures in North East Nigeria have further exacerbated socio-economic indicators, hampering commodity trade and other economic activities, including farming and food production. In September 2020, the dire situation prompted the UN Secretary General to forewarn the Security Council that the crisis in North East Nigeria is one of the four ongoing crises "facing the spectre of heightened insecurity and potentially famine", and immediate action is needed to address both the deepening humanitarian crisis and the low level of funding.

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

The Round 5 of DTM data collection in the North West and North Central Geopolitical Zones was conducted between 19 November to 6 December 2020. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 799 wards (up from 696 wards that were assessed in the last round of DTM assessment or Round 4 that was conducted in August 2019) located in 172 LGAs (up from 160), 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).

DTM enumerators conducted assessments in 1,488 locations (up by 210 locations compared to the Round 4 of assessments) including 1,410 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 78 locations categorised as camps or camp-like settings. In the Round 4 of assessments, 1,214 locations where IDPs lived among host communities and 64 locations termed as camps or camp-like settings had been assessed. During these assessments, data was collected on numbers, living conditions and multisectoral needs of the displaced populations.

DTM activities in Nigeria's North Central and North West Zones targeted IDPs and aimed to gain a better understanding of displacement 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 Nigeria.

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.

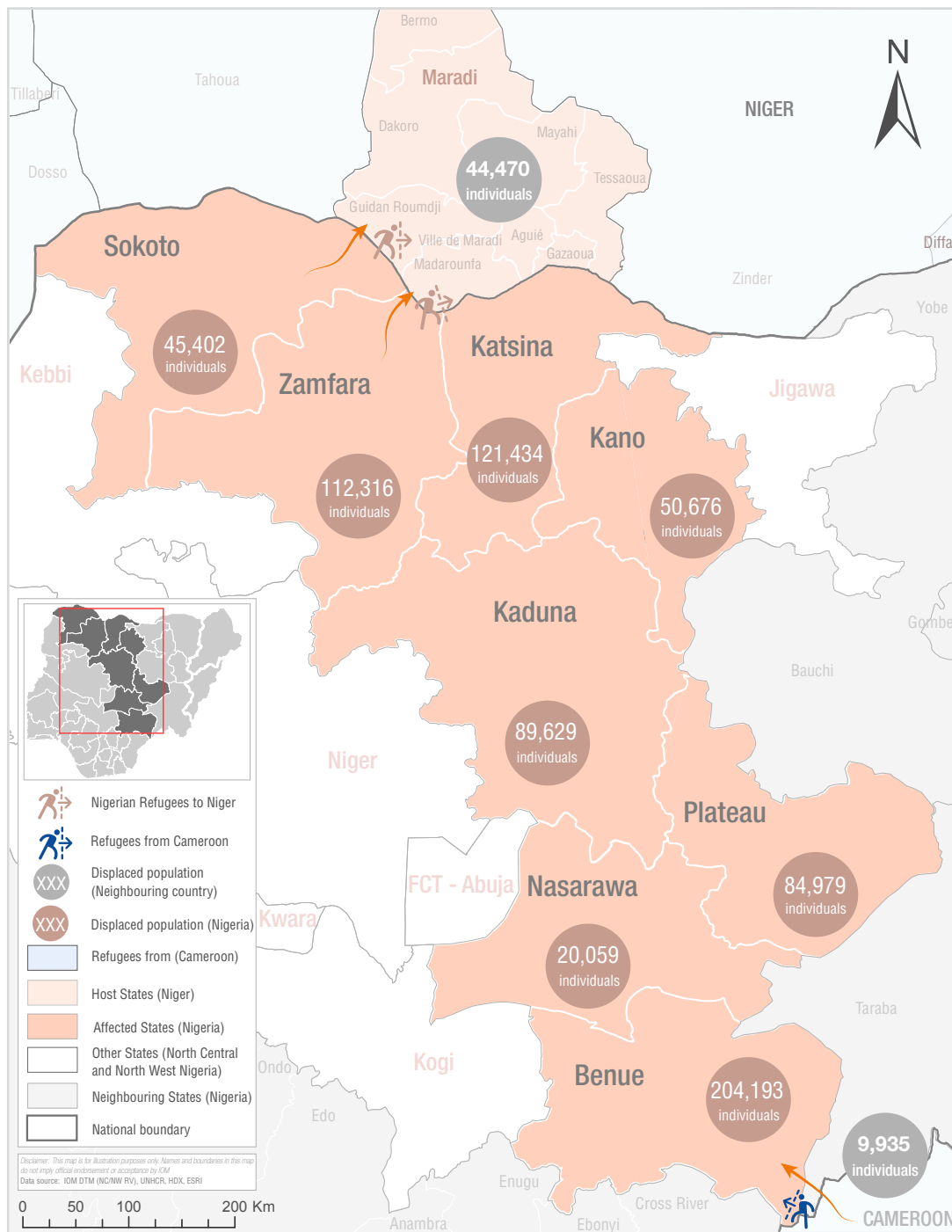
¹ Source: Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, annexed to United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr Francis M. Deng, Submitted Pursuant to Commission Resolution 1997/39, Addendum (11 February 1998) UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 6.

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

DISPLACED POPULATION

The Round 5 of DTM assessments identified 728,688 IDPs in 119,179 households across the eight states covered in North Central and North West Nigeria. The number represents an increase of 153,369 individuals (or 27%) against the 575,319 IDPs that were identified in the last round of assessments that was conducted in August 2020 (Round 4). The Round 5 number of IDPs demonstrated a steep increase compared to Round 4 after a more or less plateauing period between Round 3 and Round 4. The steep increase can be explained by the fact that more locations (12 LGAs and 103 wards) were accessed during the Round 5 of assessments.

The total number of IDPs identified in Round 5 consisted of 114,201 IDPs (or 16% of the total amount of IDPs for Round 5) residing in camps/camp-like settings and 614,487 IDPs (or 84% of the total amount of IDPs for Round 5) residing among host communities. Fifty-eight per cent of IDPs (or 419,457 individuals) were located in the North West Zone while 42 per cent of IDPs (or 309,231 individuals) were located in the North Central Zone. When considering the number of IDPs per state, Benue was the state where the highest number of IDPs were recorded with 204,193 individuals (or 28% of the total number of IDPs), followed by Katsina with 121,434 individuals (or 17% of the total number of IDPs) and Zamfara with 112,316 individuals (or 15% of the total number of IDPs).



Map 1: IDP population by state

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



119,179
Displaced Households



728,688
Displaced Individuals



54%
are female.



46%
are male.



56%
are children.



23%
are adult female.



21%
are adult male.



27%
are children
under 5 years.



79%
are women
and children.

KEY TRENDS



114,201 IDPs were residing in camps/camp-like settings.



614,487 IDPs were residing among host community settings.



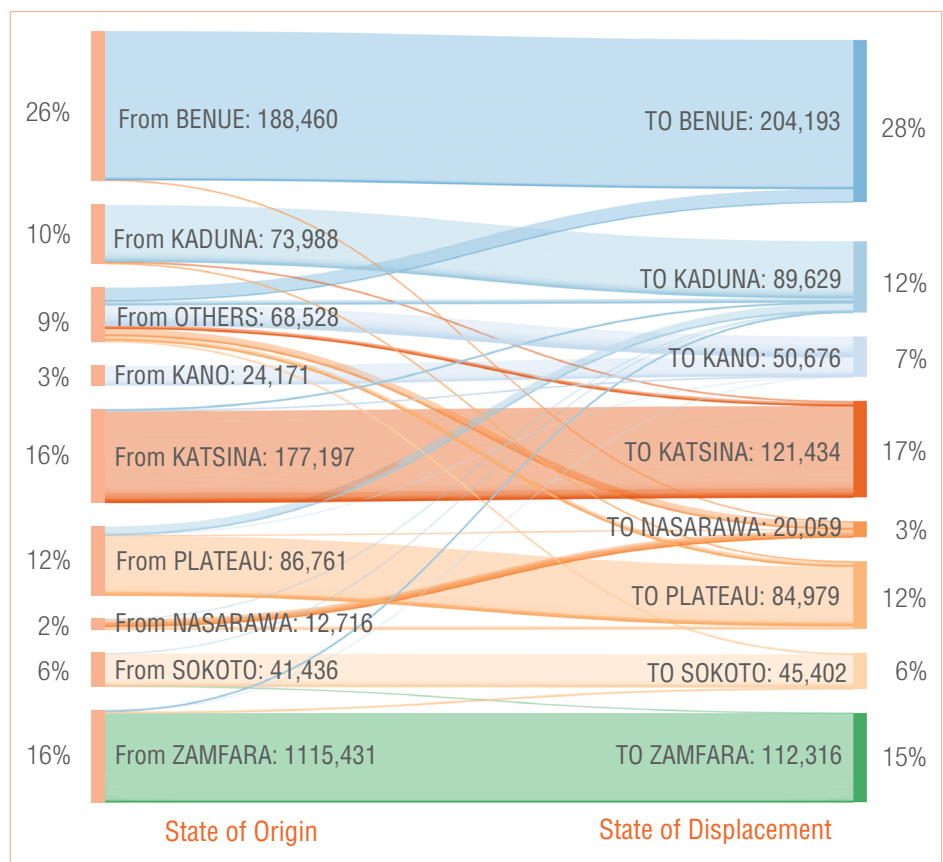
60% Increase in number of IDPs from last round of assessment in Zamfara.



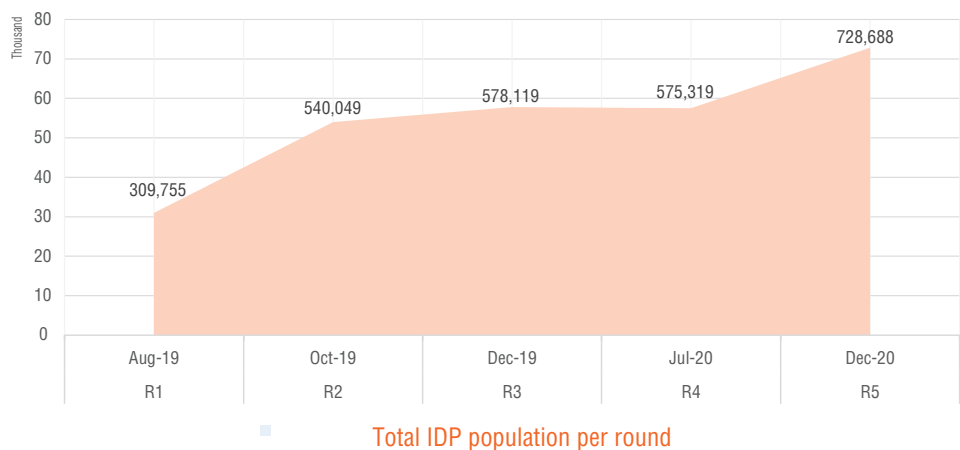
87% of IDPs were displaced within their state of origin.



13% of IDPs were displaced from a different state.



27%
Increase in displaced population from Round 4



1. DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTED BY STATE

1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH WEST NIGERIA

NORTH CENTRAL

- Amongst the eight states affected by the crisis, **Benue** continues to host the largest number of internally displaced individuals (204,193 IDPs - up by 3% since the last round of assessment conducted in August 2020). Of the total IDP population living in camps and camp-like settings, 50 per cent were found in Benue State. The two LGAs hosting the greatest numbers of IDPs were in Benue: Agatu was the LGA accommodating the highest number of IDPs with 79,951 individuals (up from 79,883 in Round 4), followed by Guma where the second highest number of IDPs were identified with 43,505 individuals (up from 42,219 in Round 4).
 - **Plateau** hosted 84,979 IDPs (up from 80,970 individuals in Round 4 or a 5% increase). Within Plateau, the highest number of IDPs were located in Riyom LGA with 12,068 individuals, followed by Langtang North with 11,282 individuals and Kanke with 7,931 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 20,059 IDPs (down from 20,320 individuals in Round 4), representing 3 per cent of the total number of IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria. Half of the IDPs in the state are concentrated in the LGAs Karu (6,252 IDPs) and Lafia (4,175 IDPs). 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.
- in intensity and frequency, generating significant displacement. Katsina state was also affected by banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling and herder attacks, during which victims were often killed and their homes set on fire. Batsari was the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs in the state with 12,693 individuals or 10 per cent of IDPs in the state.
- **Zamfara** hosted the third largest IDP population with 112,316 individuals (up from 70,110 IDPs in Round 4) or 15 per cent of the total number of IDPs. This was an increase of 42,206 individuals or 60 per cent since Round 4. The steep increase of IDPs in Zamfara can be explained by improved accessibility in the state. Villagers in Zamfara were 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 (28,119 individuals or 25% of IDPs in Zamfara), followed by Gummi LGA (15,385 or 14% of IDPs in Zamfara) and Maru LGA (13,157 individuals or 12% of IDPs in Zamfara).
 - **Kaduna** was hosting 89,629 internally displaced persons (up from 67,192 IDPs in Round 4), representing 12 per cent of total IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria. Within Kaduna, Lere LGA was home to the highest number of IDPs in the state with 23,666 individuals or 26 per cent of IDPs in the state.
 - In **Sokoto**, 45,402 IDPs were identified (6% of the total IDP population and up from 36,595 individuals in Round 4). Within Sokoto, Sabon Birni was the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs with a total of 12,744 individuals or 28% of IDPs in the state.
 - In **Kano**, a total of 50,676 IDPs was identified during the Round 5 assessments. This number increased with 25,443 individuals or doubled compared to Round 4 in August 2020. This can be explained by the fact that compared to Round 4, 25 more wards were assessed during the Round 5 assessments.

NORTH WEST

- Hosting 121,434 IDPs (up from 80,115 individuals in Round 4 and 17% of the total number of IDPs), **Katsina** was the second most displacement affected state in the two regions. Attacks and subsequent displacement, which began in December 2018, have progressively increased

State	Count of LGAs	R4 Total (July 2020)	R5 Total (December 2020)	Status	Population Difference	% change
BENUE	12	197,511	204,193	Increase	6,682	3%
KADUNA	22	67,192	89,629	Increase	22,437	33%
KANO	37	25,233	50,676	Increase	25,443	101%
KATSINA	35	80,115	121,434	Increase	41,319	52%
NASARAWA	12	17,593	20,059	Increase	2,466	14%
PLATEAU	17	80,970	84,979	Increase	4,009	5%
SOKOTO	11	36,595	45,402	Increase	8,807	24%
ZAMFARA	14	70,110	112,316	Increase	42,206	60%
GRAND TOTAL	160	575,319	728,688	Increase	153,369	27%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by state

2. DISPLACEMENT DETAILS

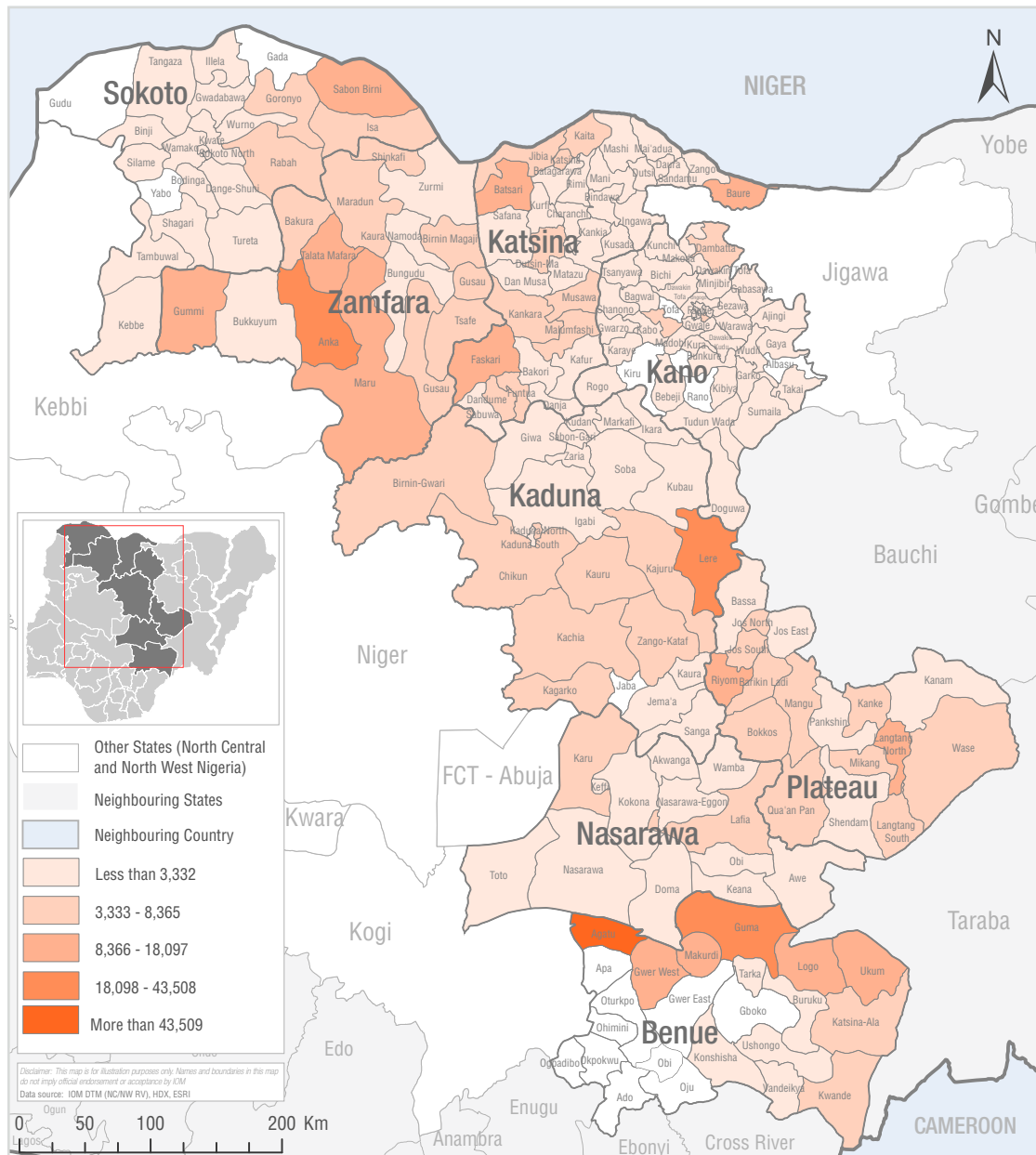
2A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

The Round 5 of DTM assessments conducted in North Central and North West Nigeria showed that the largest share or 26 per cent of IDPs originated from Benue state (down from 34% since Round 4), while the second and third most reported states of origin of IDPs were Katsina (16% - up from 14%), and Zamfara (16% - up from 12%). Compared to Round 4, Plateau dropped from the second place to fourth, with 12 per cent of the total number of IDPs originating from this state (down from 14%).

The great majority or 87 per cent of IDPs were displaced within the borders of their own state (down from 89%). The states with the highest percentages of IDPs displaced within their state of origin were Zamfara, where all IDPs originated from Zamfara, followed by Katsina (where 95% of IDPs originated from Katsina), and Benue (where 92% of IDPs originated from Benue). These numbers show that displacement across the North West and North Central Zones are highly localized and only 13 per cent of internally displaced persons crossed a state border during their displacement.

Nasarawa and Kano were the only states hosting more out-of-state IDPs than IDPs originating from locations within the respective states. In Nasarawa, 55 per cent of the identified IDPs originated from a different state while in Kano, 52 per cent of the identified IDPs originated from locations outside of Kano state. This can be explained by the fact that both states experienced a large influx of IDPs from Borno, the most conflict-affected state in Nigeria's North East Zone. Forty-four per cent (or 24,171 individuals) of all IDPs recorded in Kano originated from Borno, while 35 per cent (or 7,020 individuals) of IDPs recorded in Nasarawa originated from Borno State.

Out of the 114,201 IDPs in the North Central and North West Zones of Nigeria that were residing in camps and camp/like settings, 50 per cent were located in Benue State. Benue was followed by Zamfara with 22 per cent of encamped IDPs, and Sokoto, hosting 14 per cent of encamped IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria.



Map 2: IDP population by LGA

2B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The majority or 54 per cent of IDPs were female, while 46 per cent were male (similar to Round 4). Most IDPs or 56 per cent (up from 55%) were under 18, with 28 per cent of the total IDP population under six years old (up from 27%). Displaced households were on average composed of six members.

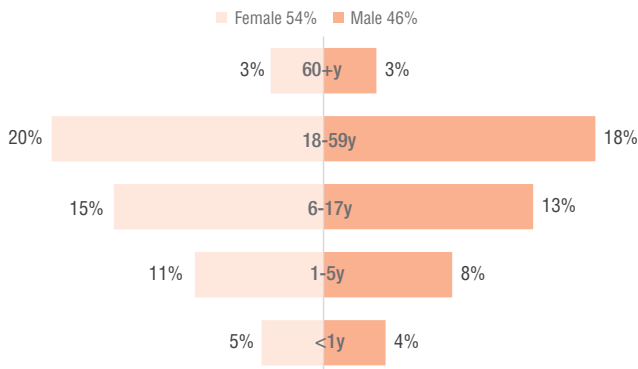


Figure 1a: IDPs by age group and sex

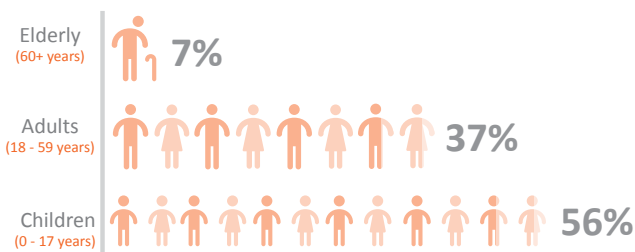


Figure 1b: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

2C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Communal clashes were cited as the reason for displacement by the majority or 45 per cent of the IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria (down from 53% in Round 4). Communal clashes were followed by armed banditry and kidnaping, cited by 30 per cent of IDPs (down from 32% in Round 4), and natural disasters, cited by 20 per cent of IDPs (up from 9%). The increase in displacements due to natural hazards was the result of floods and sandstorms, mainly in Kano State. The remaining 5 per cent cited they were displaced as a result of the insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) that is currently affecting North East Nigeria.

The states where the highest percentages of IDPs indicated to have fled their locations of origin because of communal clashes were Benue, Plateau and Nasarawa with respectively 90 per cent, 89 per cent and 59 per cent of IDPs.

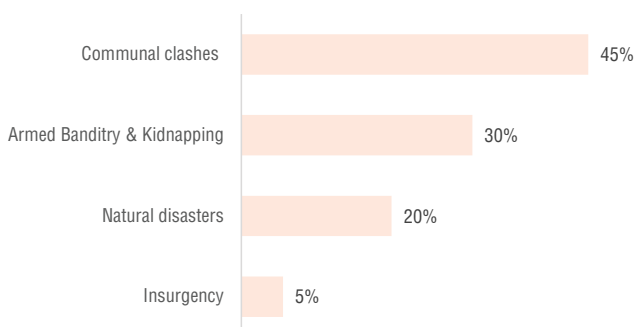
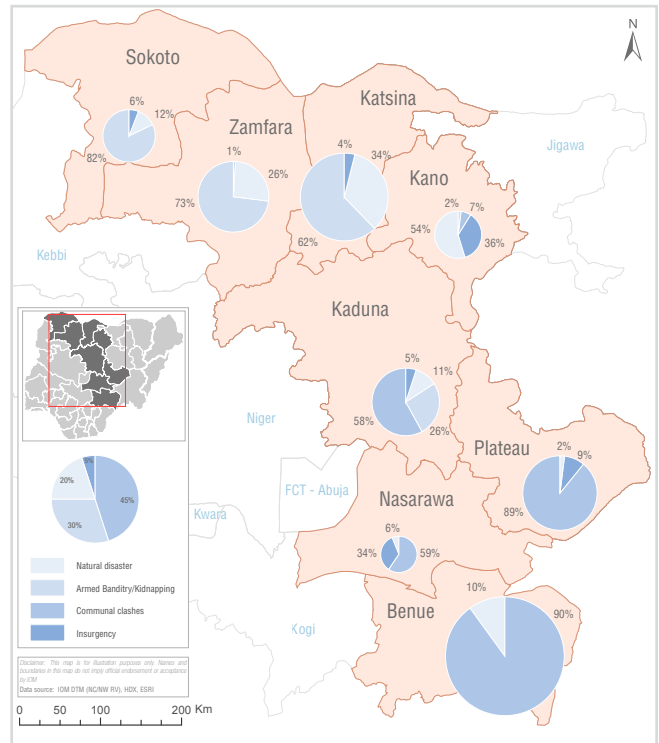


Figure 2: Cause of displacement

Armed banditry and kidnaping was most reported as the reason for displacement in the states of Sokoto (82%), Zamfara (73%) and Katsina (62%). Over half or 54 per cent of the IDP population in Kano proclaimed to have fled their locations of origin because of natural disasters. These displacements were the result of floods and sandstorms that occurred ahead of the DTM assessments in the state. Kano was followed by Katsina where 34 per cent of IDPs indicated to have fled because of natural hazards.



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

2D: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

Thirty-two per cent (or 234,090 individuals) of the total IDP population reported that their displacement occurred during the year 2020. With another 26 per cent (or 191,901 individuals) of displacements reported in the year 2019 and 18 per cent (or 129,111 individuals) in the year 2018, it can be concluded that the crisis in Nigeria's North Central and North West Zones has intensified since 2018 and is resulting in accelerated displacement numbers throughout the region.

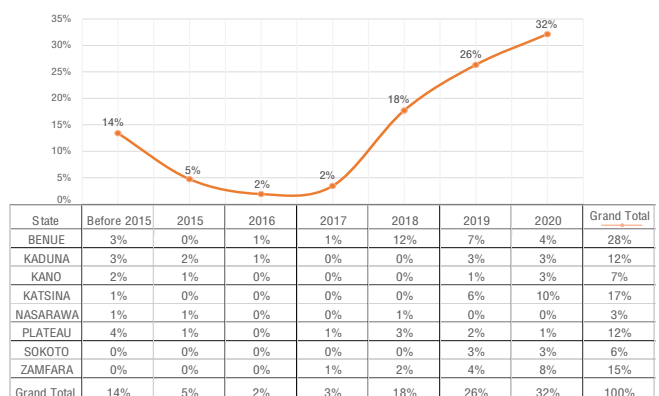


Figure 3: Displacement trend by state

State	Before 2015	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Grand Total
BENUE	3%	0%	1%	1%	12%	7%	4%	28%
KADUNA	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%	3%	12%
KANO	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	7%
KATSINA	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	10%	17%
NASARAWA	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%
PLATEAU	4%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%	1%	12%
SOKOTO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	6%
ZAMFARA	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	4%	8%	15%
Grand Total	14%	5%	2%	3%	18%	26%	32%	100%

2E: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

When considering the average frequency of displacement for the states covered during Round 5, 84 per cent of IDPs were displaced only once, while 12 per cent of IDPs were displaced two times. Four per cent of IDPs were displaced three times. An increase in the number of IDPs displaced only once was noted and can be explained by the considerable increase of the coverage area during this round of assessments.

Kaduna, Plateau, Kano, Katsina and Benue were the states where the largest proportion of IDPs were only displaced one time (100%, 97%, 93%, 89% and 84% respectively). In contrast, in Sokoto, 53 per cent IDPs were displaced two times. Zamfara hosted the largest number of IDPs who reported having been displaced three times (18%).

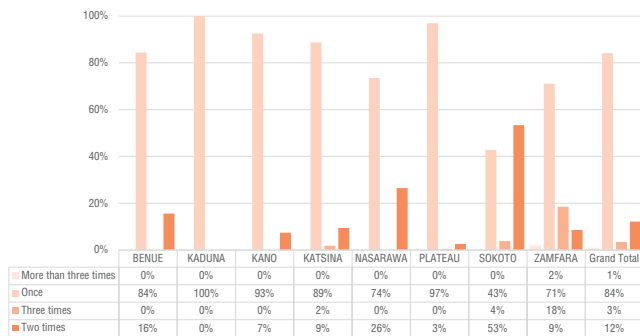


Figure 4: Percentage of frequency of displacement per state

2F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Eighty-seven per cent of IDPs in the assessed states were displaced within the borders of their state of origin, while 13 per cent of the IDP population crossed a state border in search for security. The states with the largest out-of-state IDP populations were Nasarawa (55% of IDPs originating from a different state), Kano (55% of IDPs originating from a different state), and Kaduna (21% of IDPs originating from a different state).

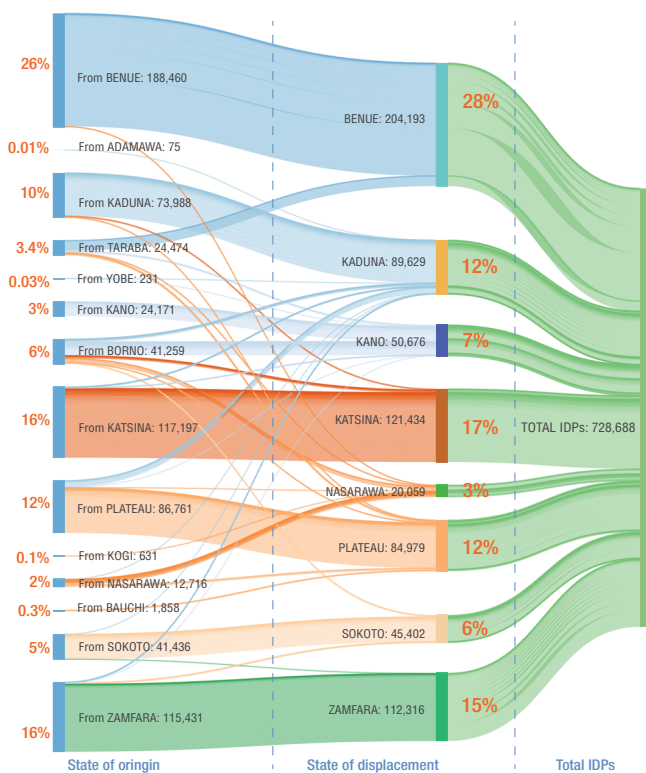


Figure 5: Illustration showing state of origin, state of displacement and percentage of displaced population per state.

2G: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMODATION TYPE

Number and locations of sites

A total of 1,488 locations (up from 1,278 locations compared to Round 4) were assessed across the eight states covered by DTM assessments during Round 5. Those locations included 1,410 locations (down from 1,214) where IDPs were residing among host communities and 78 locations (up from 64) categorised as camps or camp-like settings. Katsina (252 locations), Plateau (235) and Kaduna (231 locations) had the highest numbers of locations assessed.

The majority or 84 per cent of IDPs (up by 1% compared to Round 4) were residing among host communities, while 16 per cent were living in camps or camp-like settings. Ninety-five per cent of the locations assessed were categorized as locations where IDPs were living with host communities. The highest number of camps or camp-like settings was recorded in Benue (35 locations or 45% of all camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria).

The average number of IDPs per location of assessment was far greater in locations where IDPs were residing in camps/camp-like settings compared to the locations where IDPs were living among host communities. In camps/camp-like settings, the average number of IDPs per location was reported at 1,464 individuals while in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, an average of 435 internally displaced persons were reported per location.

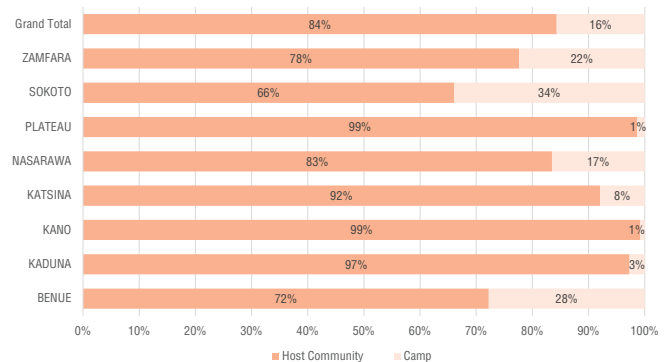
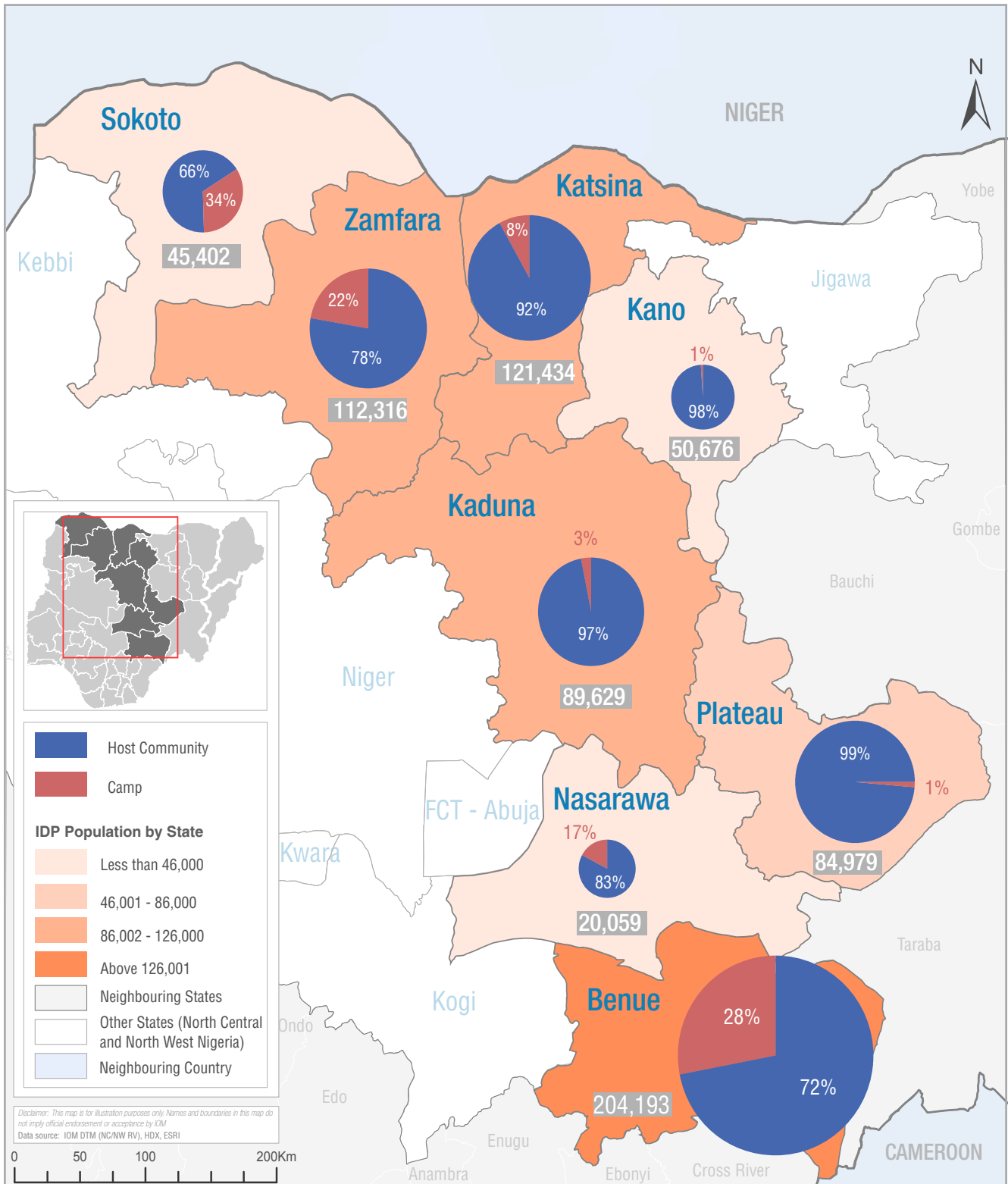


Figure 6: Settlement type of IDPs, by state

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
BENUE	56704	35	45%	147489	140	10%	204,193	175
KADUNA	2416	1	1%	87213	230	16%	89,629	231
KANO	397	5	6%	50279	193	14%	50,676	198
KATSINA	9688	6	8%	111746	246	17%	121,434	252
NASARAWA	3316	8	10%	16743	178	13%	20,059	186
PLATEAU	1144	4	5%	83835	231	16%	84,979	235
SOKOTO	15402	12	15%	30000	70	5%	45,402	82
ZAMFARA	25134	7	9%	87182	122	9%	112,316	129
Total	114,201	78	100%	614,487	1,410	100%	728,688	1,488

Table 2: IDP figures per settlement type by state

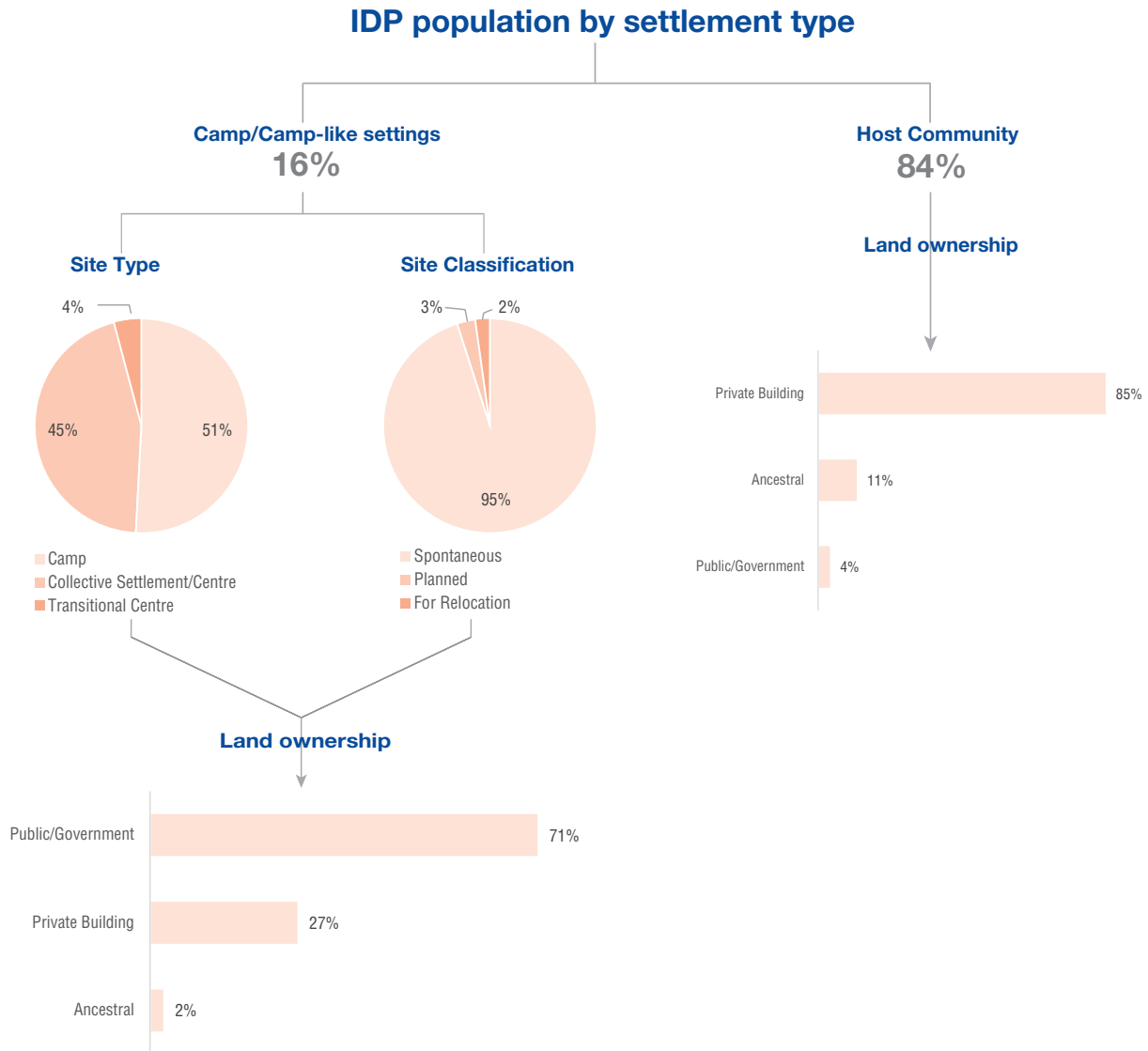


Map 4: IDP distribution per state and site type

2H. SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A total of 1,488 locations were assessed in Round 5. Camps and camp-like settings (collective settlements and transitional centres) accounted for 5 per cent of the total number of locations assessed, while 95 per cent were locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. All camps/camp-like settings were spontaneous sites, while 83 per cent or 65 camps/camp-like settings were informal sites. Of the 78 camps/camp-like settings, 38 were categorized as camps, 37 were categorized as collective settlements, and 3 were categorized

as transitional centres. Furthermore, 71 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on government owned land or public structures, while 27 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on private property. Two per cent of camps/camp-like settings were located on ancestral land. Land ownership in host communities was majorly classified as privately owned with 85 per cent of the locations assessed. Eleven per cent was classified as ancestral land and 4 per cent as government owned or public.



2I: PRIMARY NEEDS

Similar to Round 4, food was the most reported urgent need for IDPs in North West and North Central Nigeria. Across all the locations assessed, food was cited in 41 per cent of locations (up from 40% in Round 4) as the primary need for IDPs, followed by Non-Food Items (NFIs) in 30 per cent of locations (down from 33%) and shelter in 17 per cent of locations (up from 16%). In 5 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 4%), medical services were reported as the primary need of IDPs.

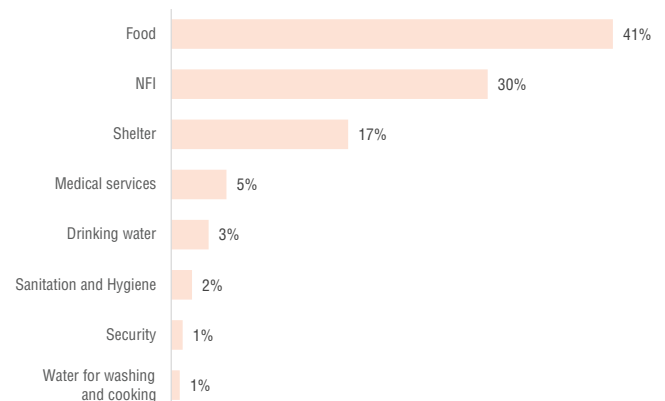


Table 3: Main needs of IDPs by state of assessments

3.LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

3A. CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Out of the 78 camps and camp-like settings assessed during the Round 5 of DTM assessments in the North West and North Central Zones, only 19 per cent (down from 21%) had the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA), while 81 per cent (up from 79%) did not. Of the camps/camp-like settings who did have a SMA onsite, the SMA was run by the government in 80 per cent of the cases, by a religious entity in 13 per cent of the cases and by an INGO in 7 per cent of the cases.

Most camps received support for shelter (96% - up from 95%), livelihood activities (96% - up from 39%) and protection (85% - up from 77%). Support for WASH and education was reported in respectively 72 per cent (up from 67%) and 68 per cent (up from 56%) of the camps/camp-like settings, while support with NFIs, general health and food was only reported in respectively 53 per cent, 41 per cent (down from 47%) and 37 per cent (down from 44%). Additionally, only 9 per cent (up from 2%) of the camps/camp-like settings received Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support.

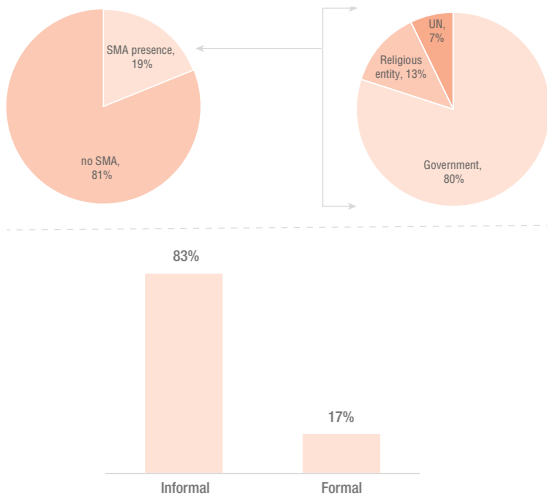


Figure 7: Camp status, presence and type of Site Management Agency (SMA)

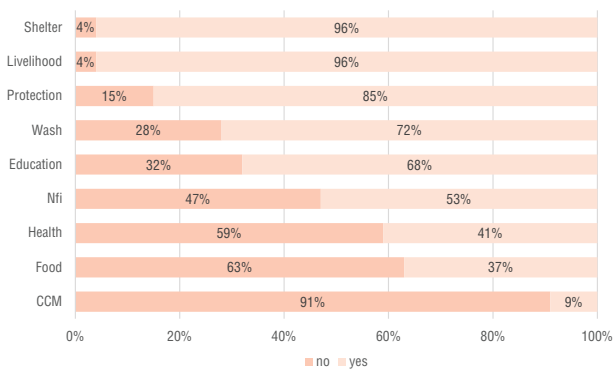


Figure 8: Types of supports received in camps/camp-like settings

3B: SHELTER AND NFI Camps and camp-like settings

Concerning accommodation, the main shelter type in camps or camp-like settings were schools, with 37 per cent (up from 32%) of the total. This is followed by government buildings (28% - down by 1%) and host family house (15% - up by 1%). The most pressing NFI needs in camps or camp-like settings were blankets/mats (28% - down by 6%), followed by mosquito nets (26%, down by 4%), mattresses (23% - down by 4%), kitchen sets (8% - up by 1%) and solar lamps (1% - down by 1%).

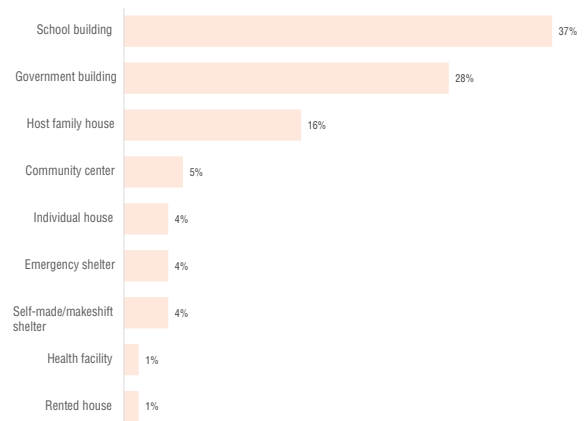


Figure 9: Accommodation type in camps/camp-like settings

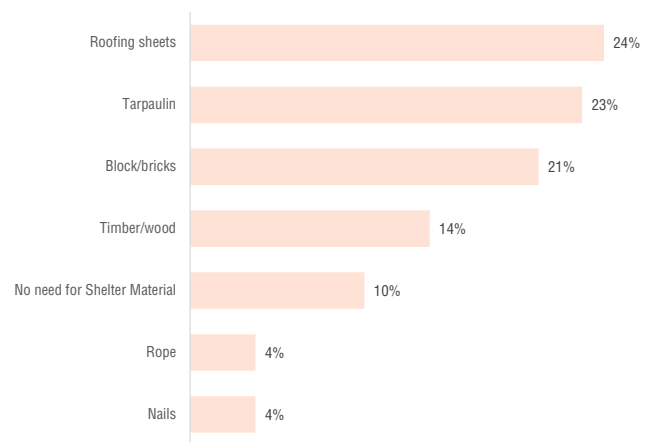


Figure 10: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

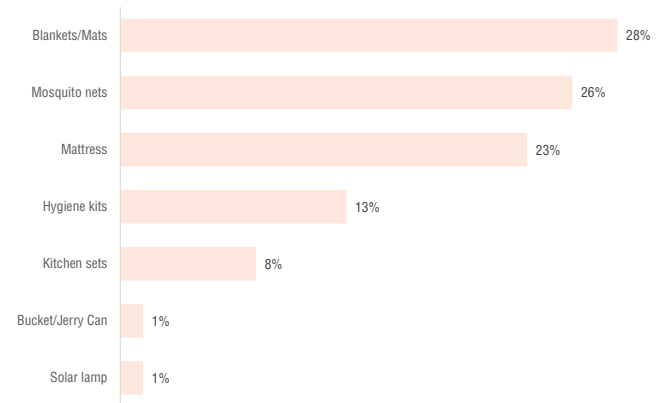


Figure 11: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

Host communities

The most common type of shelter for IDPs residing with host communities were the homes of host families (this is the case for 65% of the locations – up by 1% since the last round of assessment). This was followed by rental houses in 17 per cent of locations, and individual houses in 15 per cent (down by 4%) of the locations assessed. The share of locations where the most common shelter type were makeshift shelters was reported at less than 1 per cent (similar to the Round 4 of assessments).

² NB: Any reference made to 'camps' comprises both camps and camp-like settings.

During the Round 5 of assessments, 87 per cent (up by 4%) of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities reported the need for shelter material. Most IDPs living in host communities needed blocks/bricks (in 27% of the locations – up by 4%), followed by roofing sheets (in 21% of the locations down by 3%), timber/wood (in 20% of the locations – down by 1%), and tarpaulins (in 10% of locations – down by 1%). In 13 per cent of the locations hosting IPDs among the local communities, no specific shelter needs were reported.

The most important NFI needs for IDPs displaced among host communities were blankets/mats (reported in 33% of locations - up by 6%), followed by mosquito nets (reported in 19% of locations - down by 4%), mattresses (reported in 18% of locations - down by 3%) and kitchen sets (reported in 16% of locations).

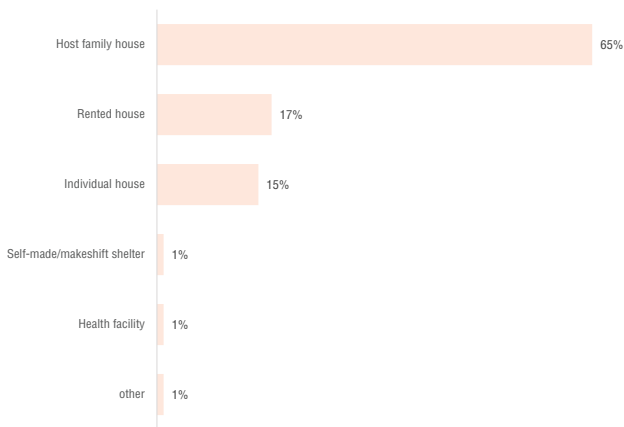


Figure 12: Types of shelter in host community sites

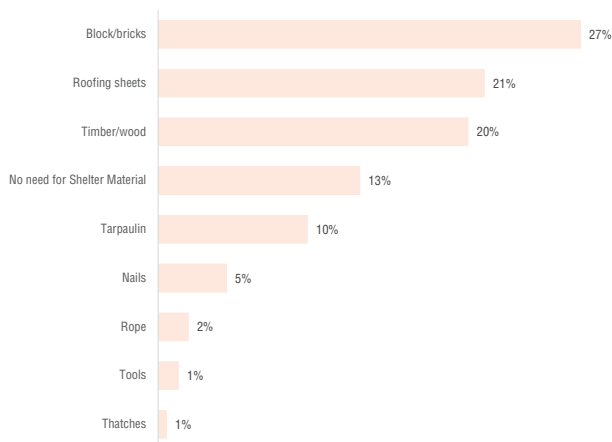


Figure 13: Most needed shelter material among host communities

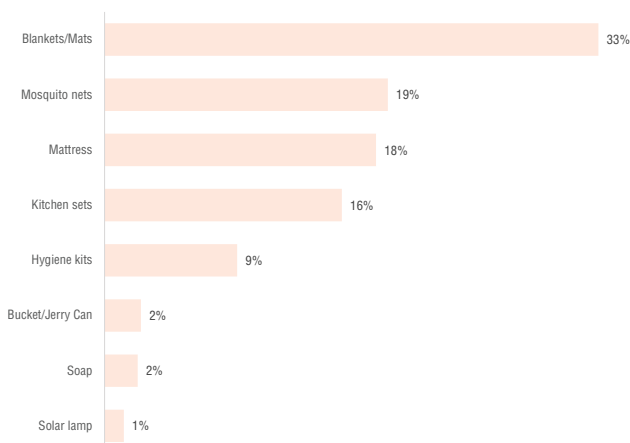


Figure 14: Most needed NFI in host community sites

3C: LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings

The data collection in North West and North Central reveals that the most common livelihood activity of IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings was farming (reported in 44% of the locations and up by 3% since Round 4), followed by daily labour (reported in 42% of the locations and no change since Round 4), and petty trade (reported in 5% of the locations).

Across Nigeria’s North West and North Central Zones, livestock is present in 78 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings (up from 70% in the last assessment). Furthermore, in 37 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 44%), IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation.

Despite these barriers, respondents in 97 per cent (up from 95%) of camps/camp-like settings reported that IDPs have access to income generating activities.

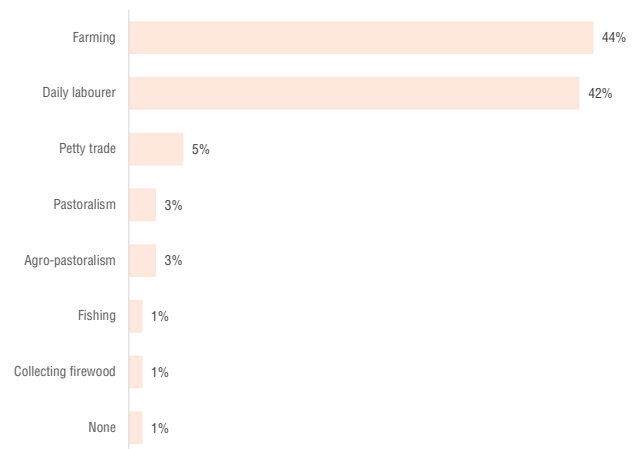


Figure 15: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Similar to IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings, the majority of IDPs living amongst host communities reported farming as their main occupation (reported in 54% of the locations – similar to Round 4). This is followed by daily labour (in 25% of locations - up by 3%), and petty trade (in 11% of locations – down by 2%). Agro-pastoralism is reported as the main occupation of IDPs in 6 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 2%).

The share of host communities with livestock on site was reported at 93 per cent (similar to Round 4) while 76 per cent of IDPs in host communities have access to cultivable land.

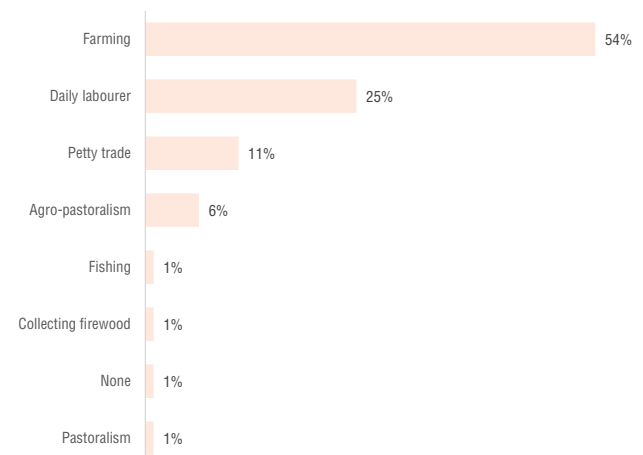


Figure 16: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host community sites

All displaced populations residing among host communities have access to livelihood opportunities and have slightly better possibilities to earn a living than encamped IDPs.

3D: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Camps and camp-like settings

Sources of water

In 40 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, protected wells were reported as the main source of drinking water (up from 23%). Protected wells were followed by hand pumps in 28 per cent of the locations (similar to Round 4), piped water supplies in 12 per cent of locations (down from 23%), unprotected wells in 10 per cent of locations (up from 8%), lakes/dams in 6 per cent of locations (down from 11%), water trucks in 3 per cent of locations (down from 5%) and surface water in 1 per cent of locations (down from 2%).

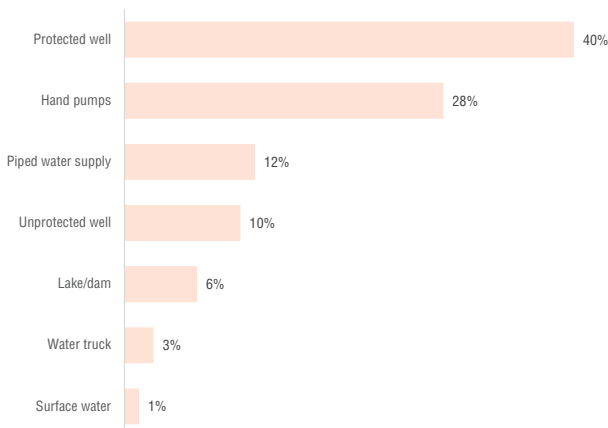


Figure 17: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Distance to main water source

In 82 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, the main water sources were located within a 10-minutes walking range (67% of those were on-site water sources, 15% off-site). This is an increase with 1 per cent compared to the Round 4 assessment.

A major improvement was when a large camp in Kaduna was provided with, water sources on-site and within the 10-minute range. In total, 18 per cent of camps/camp-like settings have water sources more than 10 minutes away (12% on-site, and 6% off-site).

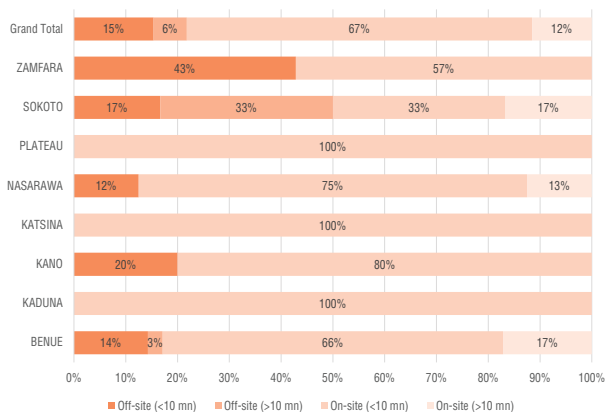


Figure 18: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 81 per cent (down from 83%) of the camps and camp-like settings, IDPs did not differentiate between drinking water and

non-drinking water. In the states Benue, Kaduna and Zamfara, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water at all. In the states Katsina and Plateau, respectively 83 per cent and 75 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings made a difference between drinking water and non-drinking water.

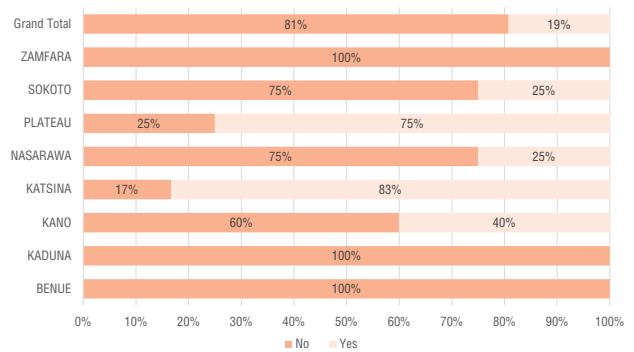


Figure 19: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

Improvement to water points

The majority or 63 per cent of camps and camp-like settings (down from 78%) reported no improvements to water points. In Plateau, none of the camps and camp-like settings reported improvement to water points while in Kaduna, improvement to water points was reported in all camps and camp-like settings.

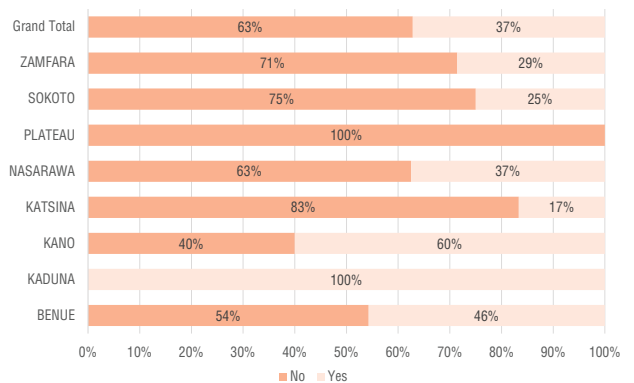


Figure 20: Improvement of water points in camps/camp-like settings

Amount of water available per day per person

In 64 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. This is a substantial increase from the 55 per cent noted in Round 4. In Kaduna, this number even reached 100 per cent. In 23 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day, and in 10 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day.

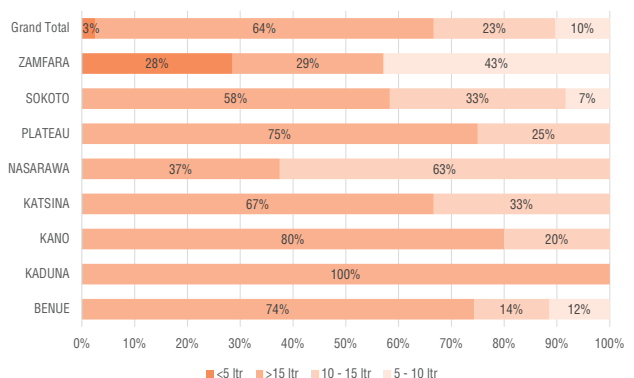


Figure 21: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 87 per cent of camps and camp-like settings assessed (up by 6% since Round 4). In the states Plateau, Kaduna and Katsina, these numbers even reached 100 per cent. Latrines were not usable at all in 5 per cent of camps (down by 1% since Round 4). Only in 8 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition.

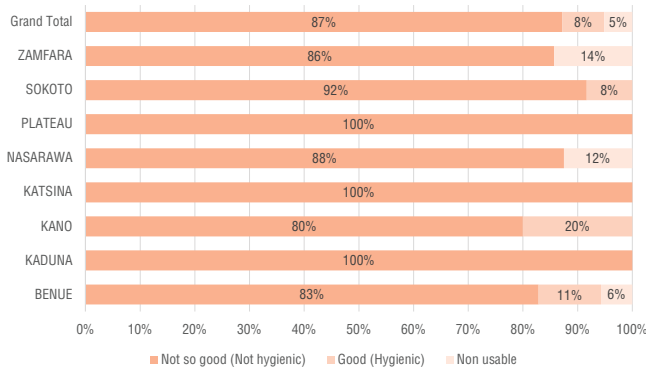


Figure 22: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Eighty-six per cent of camps and camp-like settings (up from 75 per cent in Round 4) do not have separated latrines for men and women; only 14 per cent of camps and camp-like settings offered separated latrines for men and women.

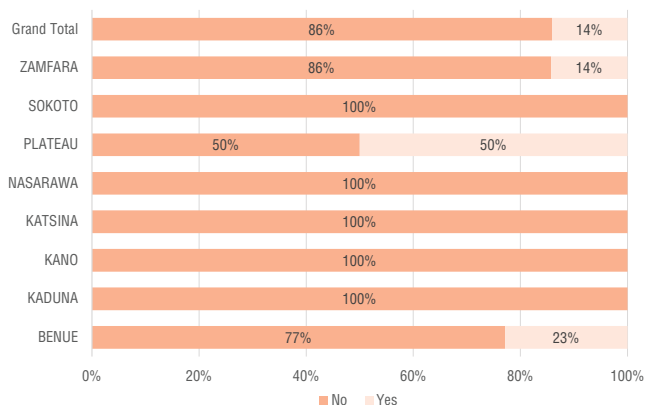


Figure 23: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings by state

Hygiene promotion campaign

The percentage of camps and camp-like settings where hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were organised remained unchanged compared to Round 4 at 38 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. In Kaduna, no hygiene promotion campaigns were reported at all while in Sokoto, the organisation of hygiene promotion campaigns was reported in all the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

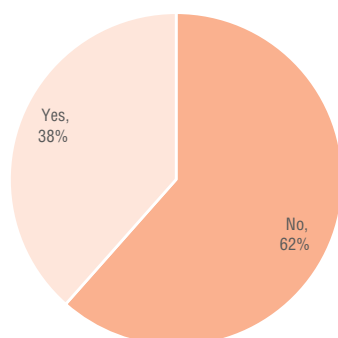


Figure 24: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

Waste disposal

During the Round 5 assessment, an increase in waste burning was reported in camps/camp-like settings. The practice was reported as the main waste disposal mechanism in 54 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 52%). In 26 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (down from 33%) and in 20 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no waste disposal system was established at all.

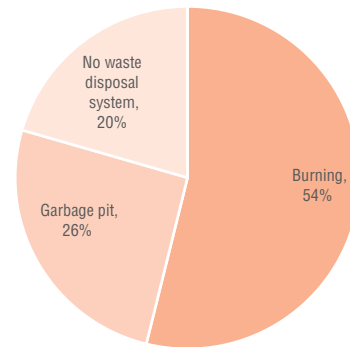


Figure 25: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was found in 54 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 37 per cent recorded in Round 4). In contrast, no such evidence was found in 46 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

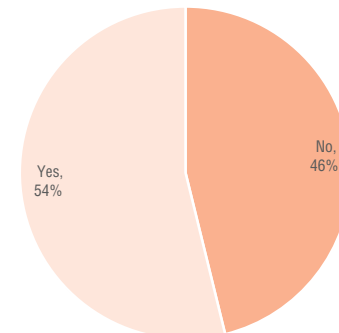


Figure 26: Evidence of open defecation in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Sources of water

In 44 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, hand pumps were reported as the main sources of drinking water (up from 40%). Hand pumps were followed by protected wells in 18 per cent of the locations (down from 23%), unprotected wells in 16 per cent of locations (down from 17%), piped water supplies in 11 per

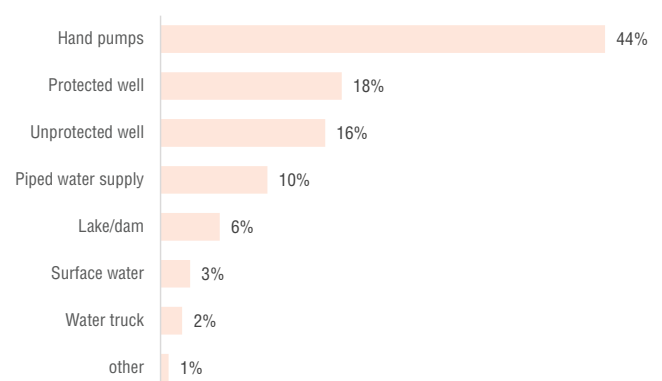


Figure 27: Main drinking water sources in host community sites

cent of locations (up from 9%), lakes/dams in 6 per cent of locations (no change since Round 4), surface water in 3 per cent of locations (up from 2%) and water trucks in 2 per cent of locations (no change since Round 4).

Distance to main water source

The main water sources in 87 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities were within a 10-minutes walking range (82% of those were on-site water sources, 5% off-site). This signifies an increase with 6 per cent compared to Round 4.

In total, 13 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities have water sources more than 10 minutes away (9% on-site, and 4% off-site).

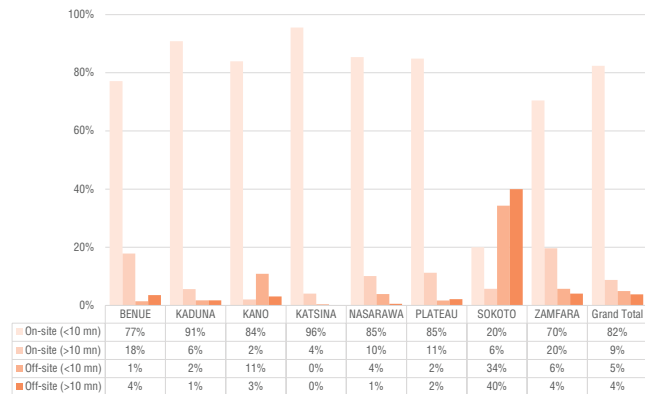


Figure 28: Distance to main water source in host community sites

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 63 per cent (down from 64%) of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water. Only in the states Katsina and Plateau, the number of locations that made the difference between drinking water and non-drinking water was reported above 50 per cent (59% and 55% respectively).

In the states Benue and Sokoto, only 21 per cent of the locations assessed made the difference between drinking water and non-drinking water.

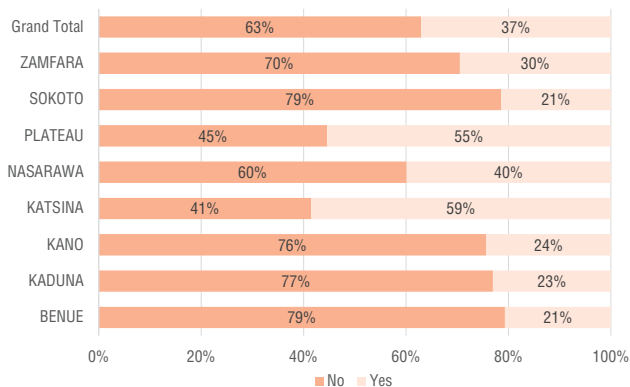


Figure 29: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host community sites

Improvement to water points

The majority or 58 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down from 69%) reported no improvements to water points. Kaduna and Sokoto were the states where the least improvement to water points was reported (73% and 70% respectively).

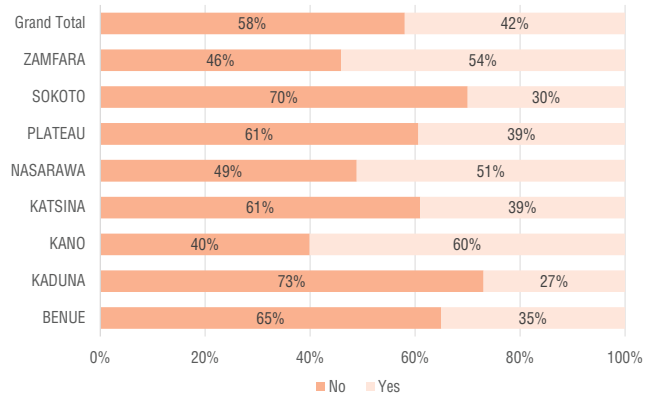


Figure 30: Improvement of water points in host community sites

Amount of water available per day per person

In 71 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. This is a considerable increase from the 60 per cent noted in Round 4. In Kaduna, this number even reached 91 per cent. In 23 per cent of the locations, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day (down from 27%), and in 6 per cent of the locations, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day (down from 12%).

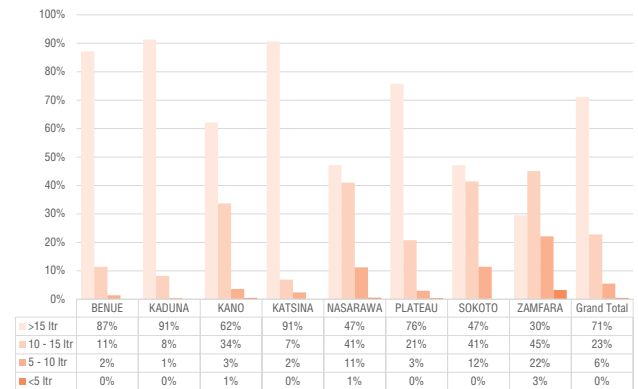


Figure 31: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 93 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (no change since Round 4). In the states Sokoto and Katsina, these numbers even reached 100 per cent and 99 per cent respectively. Latrines were not usable at all in 5 per cent of locations (down by 1% since Round 4). Only in 2 per cent of the locations, latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition (down by 1% since Round 4).

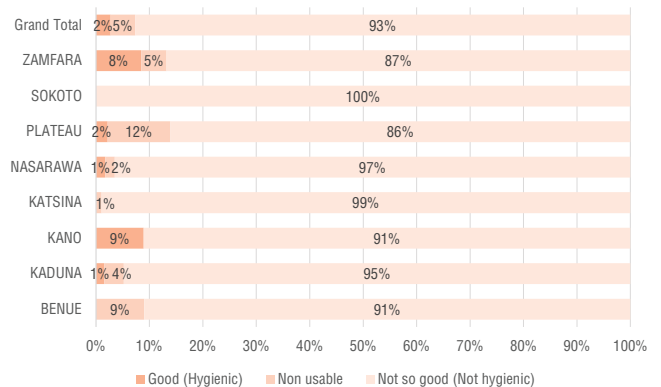


Figure 32: Condition of toilets in host communities

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Ninety-seven per cent (no change since Round 4) of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities do not have separated latrines for men and women; only 3 per cent of locations offered separated latrines for men and women.

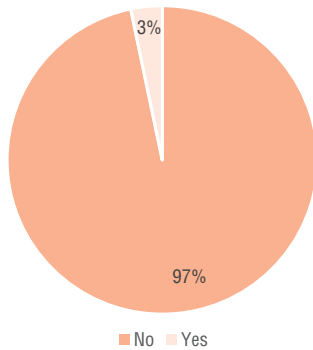


Figure 33: Availability of gender-separated latrines in host communities

Hygiene promotion campaign

The percentage of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and in which hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were organised increased from 20 per cent in Round 4 to 41 per cent in Round 5. This increased focus on hygiene could be due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The states where the least amount of hygiene promotion campaigns were reported were Kaduna with 13 per cent, and Sokoto and Benue with both 23 per cent.

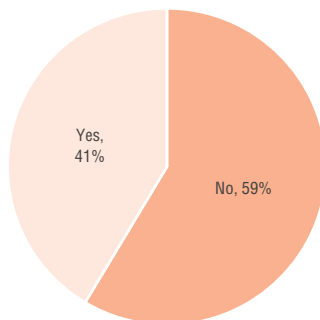


Figure 34: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

Waste disposal

During the Round 5 assessment, an increase in waste burning was reported locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. The practice was reported as the main waste disposal mechanism in 55 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 49%). In 17 per cent of the locations, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (down from 21%) and in 28 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no waste disposal system was established at all.

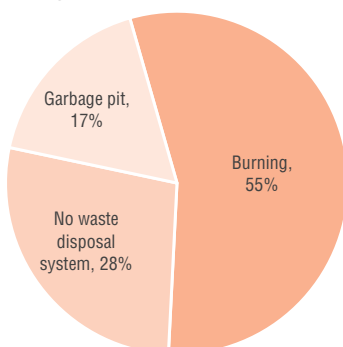


Figure 35: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was found in 52 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down from 55 per cent recorded in Round 4). In contrast, no such evidence was found in 48 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

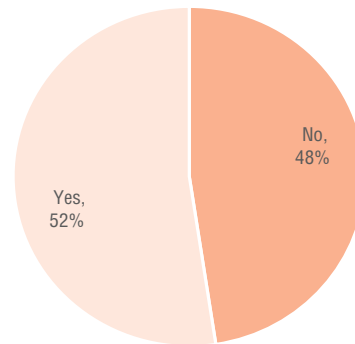


Figure 36: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

3E: FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to food

While food was the most reported primary need for IDPs in Nigeria's North Central and North West Zones, in 60 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, no food support was provided at all (up from 40%). In 27 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, food support was available off-site, while in 13 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, food support was available on-site.

In the camps/camp-like settings in the state of Katsina, food support was reported in every camp/camp-like setting assessed, whether on-site (67%) or off-site (33%) while in the state Kaduna, no food support was provided at all.

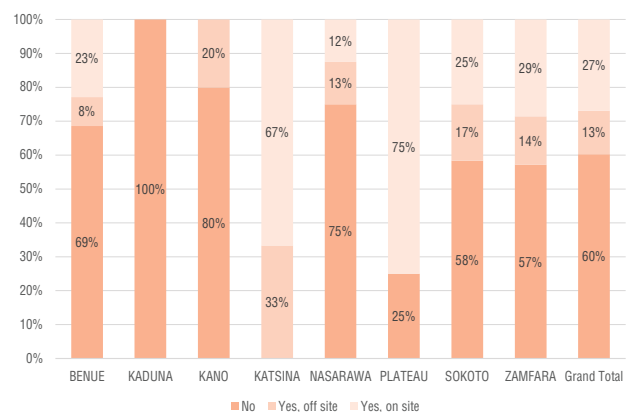


Figure 37: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

Means of obtaining food

The most common manner to obtain food in camps and camp-like settings was with cash/personal savings, reported in 64 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 69% in Round 4). Personal savings was followed by crop cultivation (in 26 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings), exchange by barter (in 6% of the camps/camp-like settings) and community donations (in 3% of the camps/camp-like settings). In Kano, all IDPs in camps/camp-like settings were dependent on their personal savings to obtain food. Similar to Round 4, all displaced persons in Kaduna State said that they were fully reliant on community donations for food supplies.

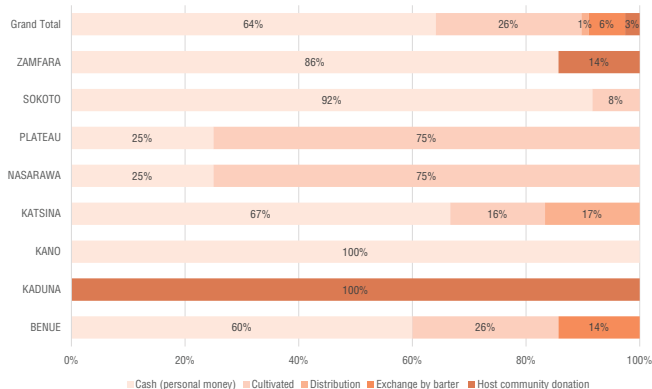


Figure 38: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

Frequency of food distribution

Across 60 per cent of camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria, it was reported that food is never distributed (up from 42 per cent in Round 4). In 38 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food distribution was reported as irregular (down from 45 per cent), and in 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food was distributed once a month. Kaduna was the only state where food had never been distributed in the camps/camp-like settings.

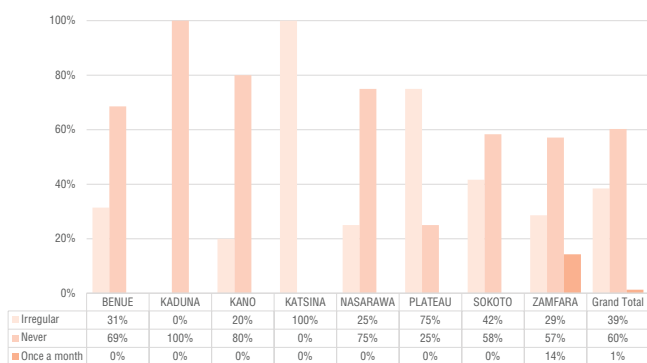


Figure 39: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings in camps/camp-like settings

Nutrition

Screening for malnutrition was reported in 13 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 4), while supplementary feeding programmes for children, lactating mothers and the elderly were present in respectively 9 per cent, 8 per cent and 6 per cent of camps/camp-like settings.

Malnutrition screenings and the supplementary feeding programmes were only reported in the camps/camp-like settings of the states Benue and Zamfara. In Nasarawa, 17 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings also reported the existence of a supplementary feeding programmes for lactating mothers.

Host communities

Access to food

Displaced households living among host communities had access to food support in 43 per cent of the locations (up from 35% since Round 4). This food support was available on-site in 29 per cent of the locations (up from 21%) and off-site in 14 per cent of the locations (similar to Round 4). The trend is still similar to the previous rounds of assessment and the majority or 57 per cent of IDPs living among host communities do not have access to any form of food support (down from 65%).

In Kano, 87 per cent of locations have not been supported with food, followed by Nasarawa with 84 per cent of the locations.

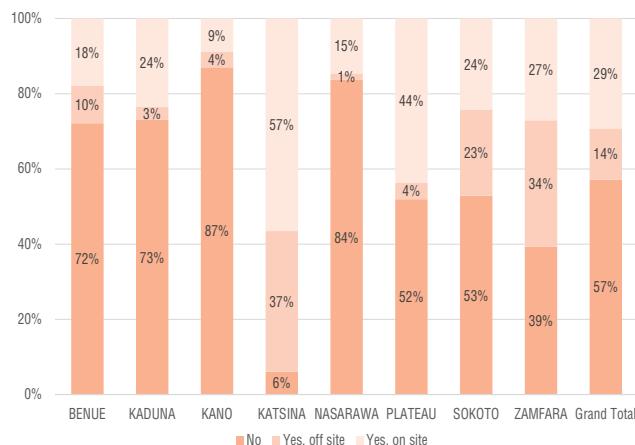


Figure 40: Access to food in host communities

Means of obtaining food

The most common manner to obtain food for IDPs who were living among host communities was with cash/personal money, reported in 49 per cent of the locations. Personal money was followed by crop cultivation (in 43 per cent of the locations), assistance from the host community (in 7% of the locations) and food distribution (in 1% of the locations). No changes in numbers were reported compared to the Round 4 of assessments.

In the state Sokoto, 45 per cent of IDPs living among host communities were dependent on the goodwill of the host community for food while in Nasarawa, crop cultivation accounted for the provision of food in 73 per cent of the locations.

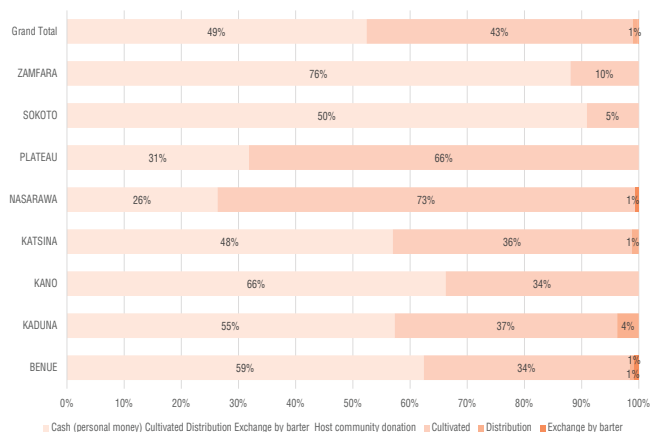


Figure 41: Means of obtaining food in host communities

Frequency of food distribution

In the majority or 58 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, food was never distributed (down from 65%). The situation continues to be particularly acute in the states Kano and Nasarawa where food was never distributed in respectively 87 per cent and 85 per cent of the locations. Furthermore, food distributions were reported as irregular in 39 per cent of the locations assessed.

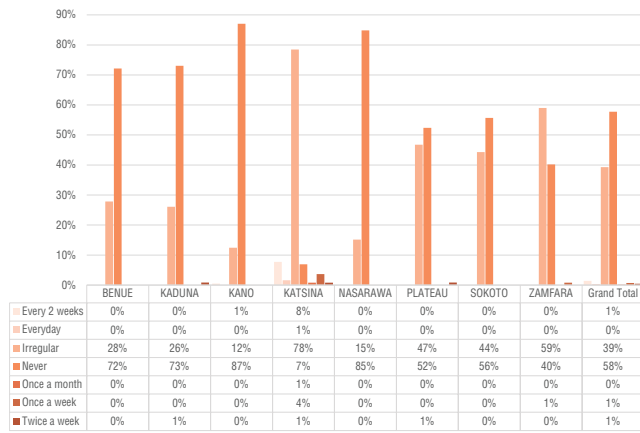


Figure 42: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

Nutrition

Similar to the situation in camps/camp-like settings, very few locations where IDPs were hosted by the local community have programmes for screening malnutrition. In less than 5 per cent of locations (up from 1% in Round 4) the presence of a malnutrition programme was reported. Similarly, only 3 per cent of locations had supplementary feeding programs for lactating mothers. These were solely reported in Nasarawa (16 per cent of locations) and Kaduna (6 per cent of locations).

3F: HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

Most common health problem

In 65 per cent of the camps and camp-like settings, malaria was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs (up from 59% in Round 4). Malaria was followed by fever and diarrhoea reported in respectively 19 per cent (up from 17%) and 8 per cent (down from 17%) of the camps/camp-like settings. Both cough and malnutrition were reported as the most common health problems for IDPs in 4 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

In Kaduna, all IDPs living among camps/camp-like settings reported fever as the most common health problem for IDPs, while in Sokoto, all camps/camp-like settings reported malaria as the most common health problem for IDPs. Malnutrition was high in Nasarawa where it was cited as the most common health problem for IDPs in 29 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

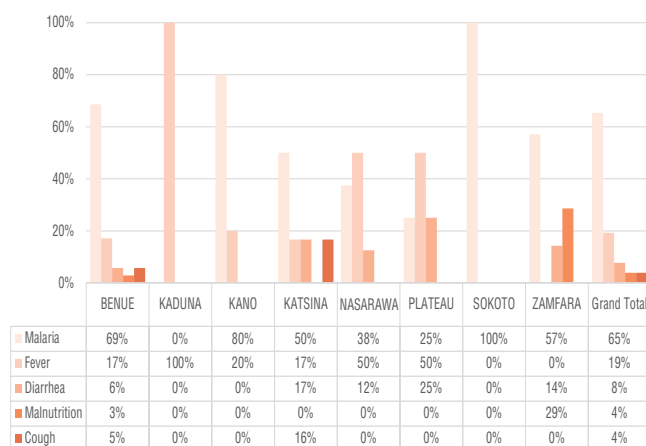


Figure 43: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

Location of health facility

For 78 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were located within a 3 kilometres range. These included both health facilities on-site (47%) and off the site of assessment (31%). In 1 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no health facilities were reported at all (all camps/camp-like settings where no health facilities were reported were located in Benue).

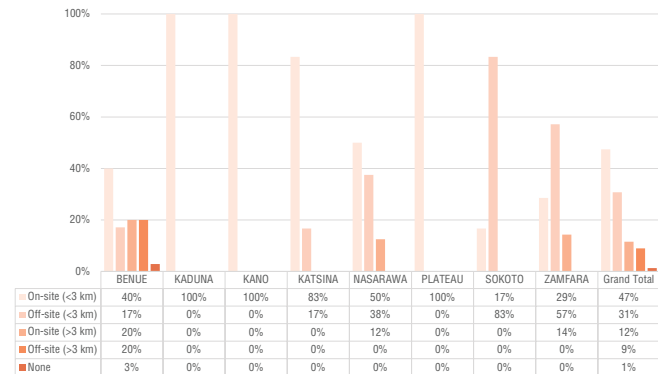


Figure 44: Location of health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Primary health provider

In 78 per cent (down from 80%) of camps/camp-like settings, the main healthcare provider was the government, followed by local clinics in 13 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 12%), INGOs in 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 2%) and NGOs in 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 4). Local clinics were only reported in the states Benue (in 26% of the camps/camp-like settings) and Plateau (in 25% of the camps/camp-like settings).

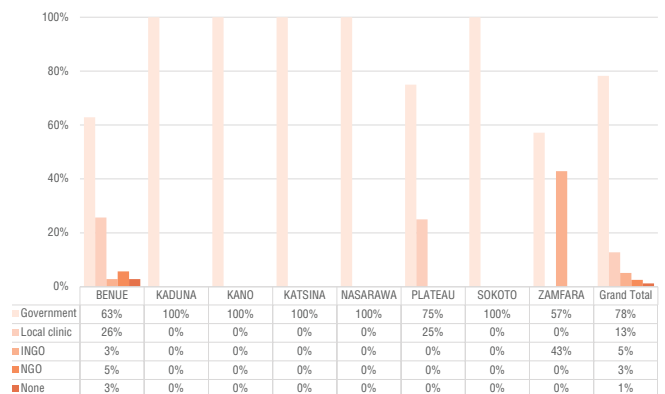


Figure 45: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Most common health problem

In 64 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, malaria was reported as the most common health problem (similar to Round 4). Malaria was the primary health concern in all states, with highest percentage reported in Zamfara (in 83% of the locations). The reported cases of malaria among IDPs residing with host communities were higher than that among IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings.

Malaria was followed by fever and diarrhoea reported in respectively 18 per cent and 8 per cent of the locations (similar to the numbers in Round 4). Cough and malnutrition were reported as the most common health problem in respectively 5 per cent and 3 per cent of the locations assessed.

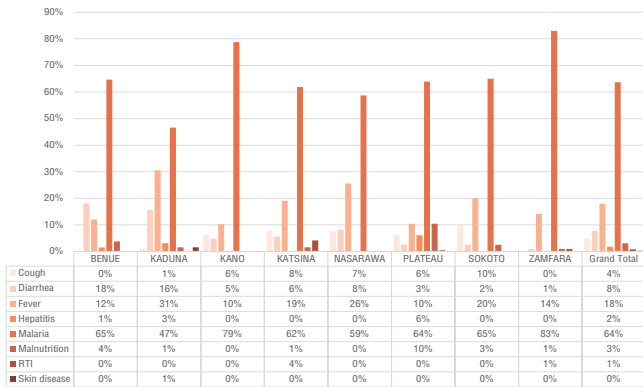


Figure 46: Common health problems in host communities

Location of health facility

For 82 per cent of the IDPs living among host communities, health facilities were located within a 3 kilometres range (up from 78%). These included both health facilities on-site (67%) and off the site of assessment (15%). In 1 per cent of locations, no health facilities were reported at all (this was the case for 7 per cent of the locations in Zamfara). In 89 per cent of the locations in the state Nasarawa, health locations were reported to be less than 3 kilometres away. This was the case for 88 per cent of locations in Katsina and 87 per cent of locations in Kano.

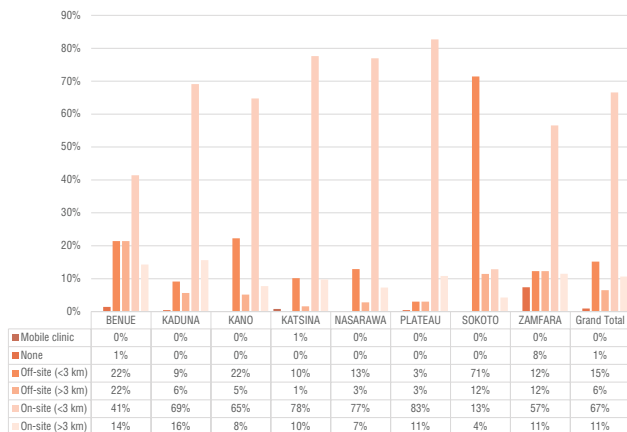


Figure 47: Location of health facilities in host communities

Primary health provider

In 91 per cent (up from 88%) of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the main health provider was the government. The government was followed by local clinics in 6 per cent of the locations. In 1 per cent of the locations, no healthcare was provided at all (in Zamfara, no healthcare was provided in 8% of the locations). Remarkable is the total absence of local clinics in locations in Katsina, Nasarawa and Zamfara. INGOs and NGOs together accounted for less than 1 per cent of the provision of healthcare in the assessed locations.

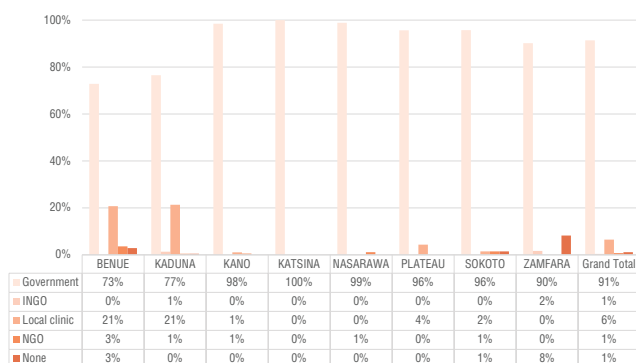


Figure 48: Main health providers in host communities

3G: EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to education

In 96 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, children in displaced households had access to either formal or informal ways of education. This number increased from 92 per cent compared to the Round 4 of assessments. In all states except from Benue (97%), Zamfara (86%) and Katsina (83%), all IDP children residing in camps/camp-like settings had access to education.

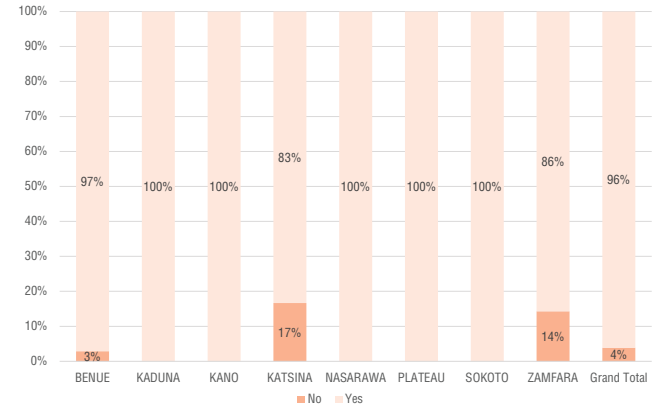


Figure 49: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

Location of education facilities

The majority or 79 per cent of education facilities were located within the camps/camp-like settings (up from 56%). In the states Kano and Kaduna and Plateau, 100% of schools were located on the site. Camps/camp-like settings in Zamfara had the highest percentage of education facilities located off-site (57%), followed by Sokoto (42%) and Nasarawa (25%).

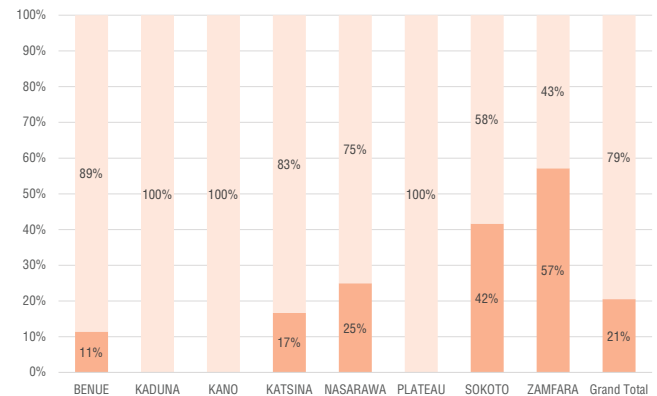


Figure 50: Location of formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

School attendance

In 6 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in Nigeria's North West and North Central Zones, more than 75 percent of the children were attending school. In 37 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, less than 50 per cent of IDP children attended school (down from 39%), and in 24 per cent of sites, less than 75 per cent of IDP children attended school (down from 30%). States where more than 75 per cent of IDP children attended school were Kano with 20 per cent, Sokoto with 17 per cent and Benue with 6 per cent.

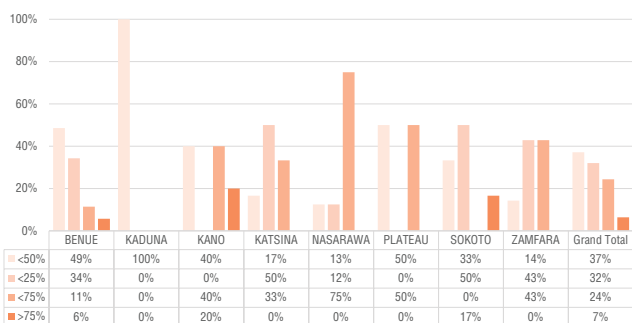


Figure 51: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

Reasons for not attending school

Fees and costs continued to be the most significant barrier preventing children from accessing education, with 69 per cent of respondents in camps/camp-like settings reporting these factors as the reason why IDP children were not attending school (up from 66% in Round 4). In 12 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDP children did not attend school because the school was occupied (by families or the military) while in 9 per cent (down from 16%) of camps/camp-like settings, IDP children did not attend school because of the lack of teachers. Both the lack of school supplies and the necessity to work on the field was mentioned in 3 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings as reasons preventing IDP children to access education.

In 59 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 55%), the distance to school was less than 1 kilometre. In 27 per cent of sites, the distance to school was less than 2 kilometres (down from 37%). In 14 per cent of sites, school was at a distance of less than 5 kilometres (up from 6%).

Host communities

Access to education

Displaced children who were living among host communities had access to education (either formal or informal) in the great majority or 98 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 99% in Round 4). In Kano, all locations reported that displaced children had access to schools while in 8 per cent of locations in Zamfara, displaced children did not have access to education.

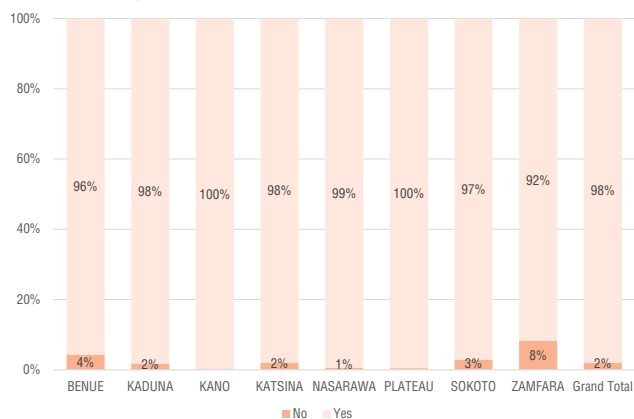


Figure 52: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

Location of education facilities

In 87 per cent of the locations assessed, the schools were located on-site or within the community (up from 81 per cent in Round 4). Remarkably, in the state Sokoto, 71 per cent of the schools were located off-site or outside of the locations of assessment.

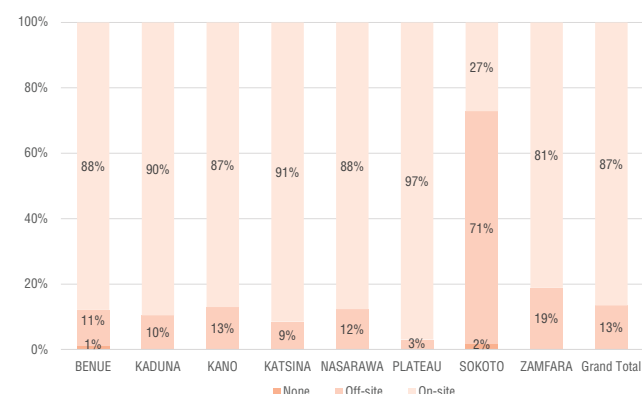


Figure 53: Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

School attendance

In 9 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities (similar to Round 4), more than 75 percent of the children were attending school. In 42 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 37%), less than 50 per cent of IDP children were attending school, and in 23 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 27%), less than 25 per cent of IDP children were attending school (this percentage was highest in the states Sokoto and Katsina with respectively 59% and 45%). The state that scored the best in school attendance was Plateau where in 26 per cent of the locations assessed, more than 75 per cent of IDP children attended school.

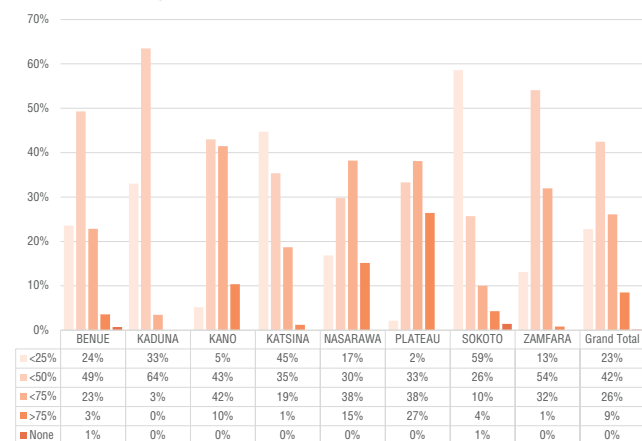


Figure 54: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

Reasons for not attending school

Similar to IDP children in camps and camp-like settings, the main obstacle to school attendance in locations where IDPs were living among host communities were the high fees and costs (mentioned in 76 per cent of the locations - down from 82%). Other reasons for which IDP children were not going to school was the fact that children had to work in the fields (mentioned in 7% of the locations – up from 2%), the lack of school supplies (mentioned in 5% of locations – down from 2%), diseases and illnesses and the lack of teachers (both mentioned in 3% of the locations).

3H: PROTECTION

Camp and camp-like settings:

In 86 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 77%), security is provided. Security is guaranteed in 100 per cent, or all the camps/camp-like settings in Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau and Zamfara. Remarkably, in none of the camps/camp-like settings assessed in the state Kaduna, security was provided.

In 26 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, security was provided by community leaders (up from 19% in Round 4), followed by police in 24 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 22%) and the military in 15 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. Security was self-organised in 13 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 25%), while in 14 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no security was provided at all (down from 23%).

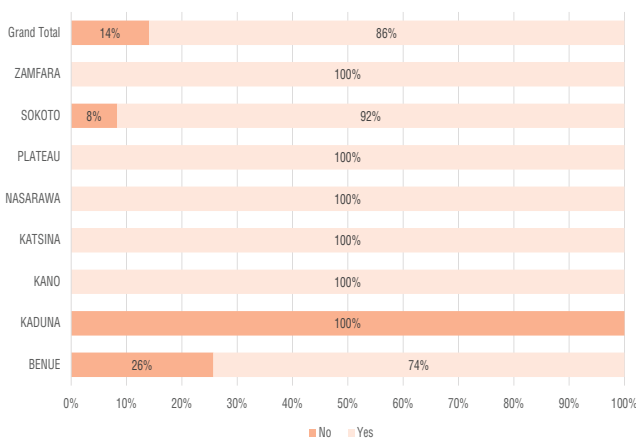


Figure 55: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

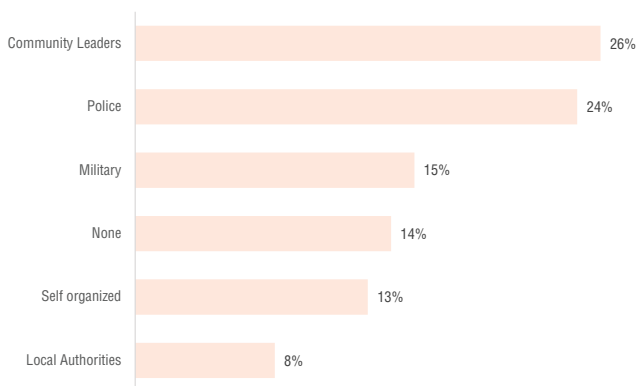


Figure 56: Main security providers in camps/camp-like setting

Host Communities

Security is provided in 92 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (up from 90% in Round 4). Sokoto and Kano were the states where the most locations without security were reported (in 29% and 17% of the locations respectively).

Similar to the Round 4 assessments, the most common provider of security was the police (reported in 31% of locations - up from 27%). Police was followed by local authorities and community leaders, both reported as the most common provider of security in 21 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 25% and up from 20% respectively). Security was self-organised in 11 per cent of the locations (down from 12%).

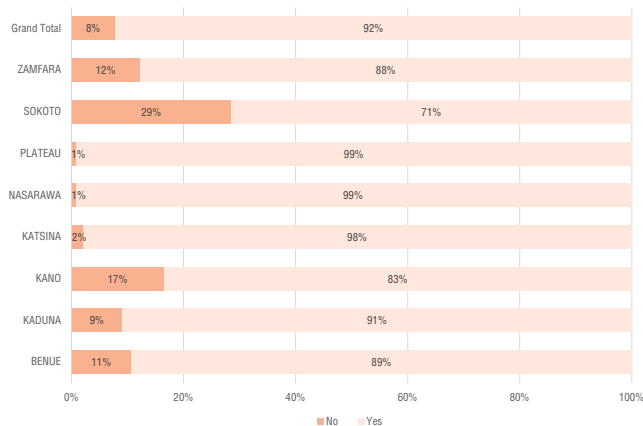


Figure 57: Security provided in host communities

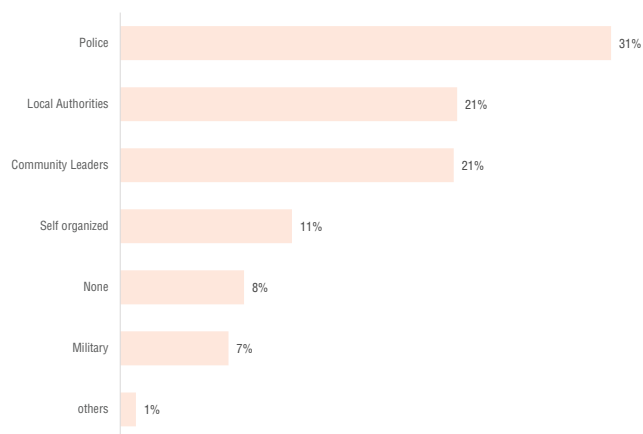


Figure 58: Main security providers in host communities

3I: COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Most trusted source of information

In 67 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (up from 53 per cent in Round 4). The second most trusted category was friends and neighbours, reported in 19 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 23%). Friends and neighbours were followed by religious leaders, reported in 8 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 11%), and traditional leaders, reported in 3 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to the last round of assessment).

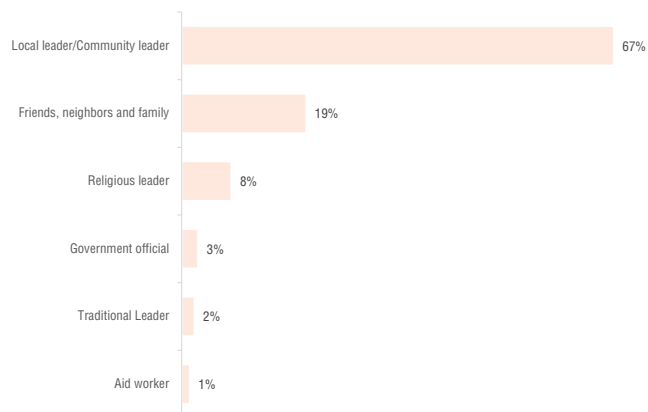


Figure 59: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings, the preferred channel of information was the radio (reported in 44% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 36%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 42% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 41%) and community meetings (reported in 9% of the camps/camp-like settings – down by 3%).

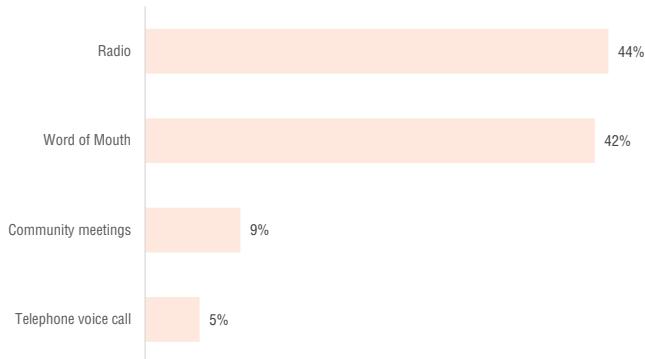


Figure 60: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Access to a functional radio

In 71 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respondents reported that only a few IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 64%). In 4 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 12%). In 23 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio. This percentage was considerably higher in Benue where 9 per cent of IDPs did not have access to a functional radio while in 3 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 5%).

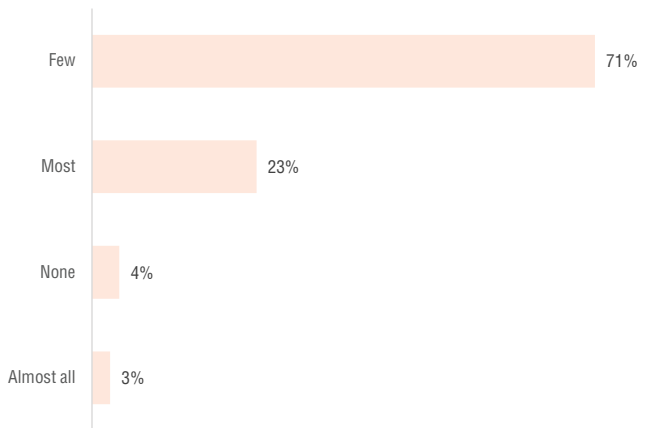


Figure 61: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in camps/camp-like settings

Primary concerns

The primary topics where the IDP community in camps/camp-like settings desired information on were access to services (reported in 26% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 20%), other relief assistance (reported in 18% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 20%) and the situation in areas of origin (reported in 17% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 19%).

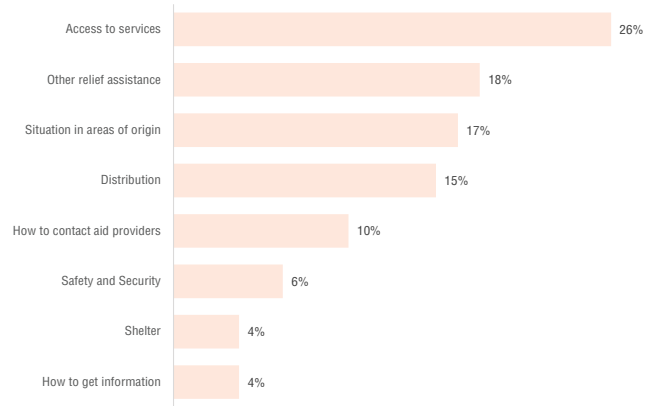


Figure 62: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Expression of needs

In the majority or 74 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 80%), IDPs were able to express their needs through direct conversation while in 26 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, the expression of needs occurred through a third party. Less than 1 per cent of IDPs in camps/camp-like setting expressed their needs in writing.

Host communities

Most trusted source of information

In 62 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (up from 60 per cent in Round 4). The second most trusted category was friends and neighbours, reported in 20 per cent of the locations (down from 26%). Friends and neighbours were followed by religious leaders, reported in 8 per cent of locations (up from 7%), and traditional leaders, reported in 5 per cent of locations (down by 1%).

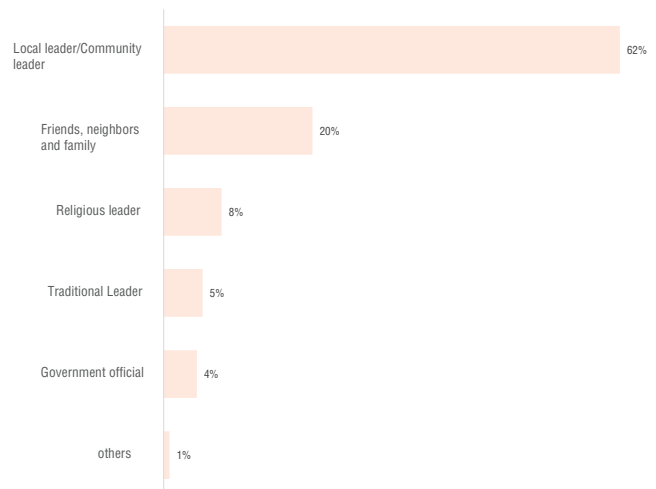


Figure 63: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living among host communities, the preferred channel of information was the radio (reported in 56% of the locations – down from 57%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 29% of the locations – no change since Round 4) and community meetings (reported in 7% of the locations – up from 6%).

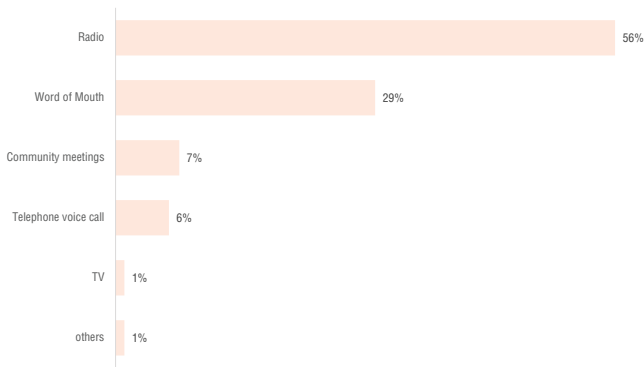


Figure 64: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in host communities

Access to a functional radio

In 61 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities, respondents reported that only a few IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 68%). In 26 per cent of the locations, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 24%). In 8 per cent of the locations, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio, while in 5 per cent of the locations, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 3%). This percentage was considerably higher in Nasarawa where 14 per cent of IDPs did not have access to a functional radio.

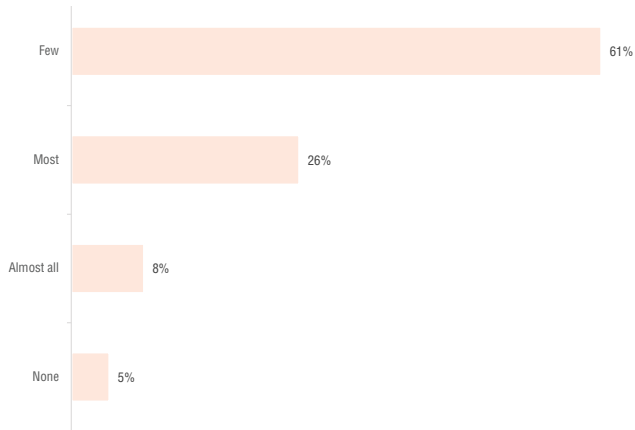


Figure 65: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in host communities

Primary concerns

The primary topics where the IDPs residing with the host community desired information on were access to services (reported in 24% of the locations – up from 23%), information on upcoming distributions (reported in 21% of locations) and the situation other relief assistance (reported in 21% of locations – down from 23%) and the situation in areas of origin

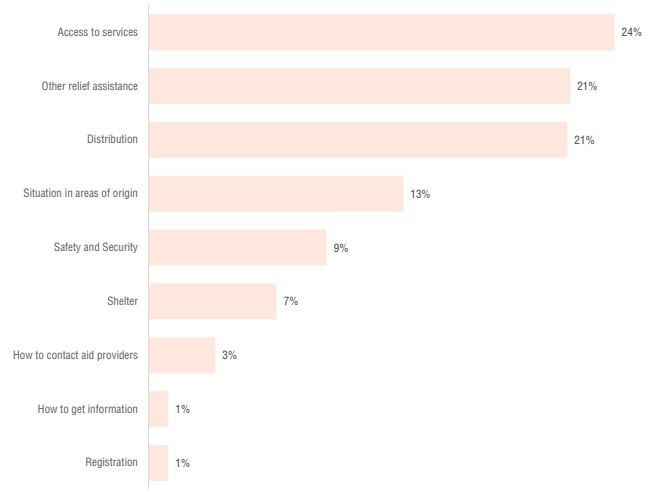


Figure 66: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities (reported in 13% of locations – no changes since Round 4).

Expression of needs

In the majority or 64 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing with host communities (down from 72%), IDPs were able to express their needs through direct conversation, while in almost 36 per cent of locations, the expression of needs occurred through a third party (up from 27%). Less than 1 per cent of IDPs residing within host communities expressed their needs in writing.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 2013, Nigeria's North Central and North West Geopolitical Zones have been afflicted by a humanitarian crisis that has displaced large numbers of populations. This report presented an overview of the displacement situation and living conditions of displaced populations in the 8 affected states (Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara).

Similar to the Round 4 of DTM assessments, communal clashes were cited as the primary reason for displacement during Round 5. These communal clashes predominantly result from often violent conflicts between herders and farmers. Forty-five per cent of IDPs indicated that they have been displaced because of these communal clashes. Communal clashes were followed by armed banditry and kidnappings and natural disasters, cited by respectively 30 per cent and 20 per cent of IDPs. Another 5 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of the ongoing insurgency that is currently affecting North East Nigeria.

Assessments conducted by DTM between 19 November and 6 December 2020 identified a total of 728,688 IDPs in 119,179 households across the eight states. The number represents a nominal increase by 153,369 persons or 27 per cent compared to the 575,719 IDPs that were identified in the last round of assessment that was conducted between July and August 2020 (Round 4). The most affected states were Benue (with 204,193 IDPs, or 28% of the total IDP population), Katsina (with 121,434 IDPs, or 17% of the total IDP population), Zamfara (with 112,316 IDPs, or 15% of the total IDP population) and Plateau (with 84,979 IDPs, or 12% of the total IDP population).

The trends and changes observed reflect the current situation found in camps and host communities sites across the states affected by the crisis in North West and North Central zones. The majority (54%) of internally displaced individuals were female, while 46 per cent were male. Most IDPs (56%) were children, half of which (28%) were children under 6 years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of six members.

The overwhelming majority or 84 per cent of IDPs, continued to live with host communities, while 16 per cent of IDPs were residing in one of the 78 assessed camps and camp-like settings. This represents a significant shift from Round 1, when IDPs equally lived in camps/camp-like settings and among host communities. As the crisis continuously evolved since Round 1, it is noted that the majority of IDPs are currently displaced among host communities. The most urgent needs of IDPs across all locations assessed was food, cited in 41 per cent of locations, followed by Non-Food Items (cited in 30% of locations) and shelter (cited in 17% of locations).

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in 799 wards, located in 172 LGAs across North Central and North West Nigeria. During the Round 5 of assessment, a total of 1,488 locations were assessed. These locations included sites include 1,410 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 78 camps and camp-like settings. The situation and access to services of displaced populations witnessed notable, and varying, changes since the Round 1 of assessments. During Round 5, the access to education for IDP children, availability of water and access to health care were continuing the positive trend that was already noticed between Round 3 and Round 4. However, although access to food in camps-camplike settings has shown a slight increase during the Round 5, food distribution remains inaccessible for most IDPs and this is reflected in food and nutrition being the primary need for the majority of IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria.

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), January 2021.”

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