



**IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT REPORT 7
NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH WEST ZONES**

SEPTEMBER 2021

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OBJECTIVE

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.

To better understand the scope of displacement as well as access to basic services 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 an analysis of Round 7 of data 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 through key informants (KI) in 852 wards located within 176 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across the states of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (North Central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West) between 21 June and 27 July 2021.

BACKGROUND

The North Central and North West Geopolitical Zones in Nigeria have been affected by a multidimensional crisis — 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, due to the reduced availability of water sources and pasture lands, 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 opposing 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. Regularly, this 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.

Most recently, surging banditry and incessant farmer/herder conflict have created a climate of generalized violence and caused widespread displacement across the region. An estimated 80,000 Nigerian nationals have sought refuge in Niger's Maradi region as bandits have increasingly engaged in killings, highway robberies, the kidnapping of school children for ransom, cattle rustling and sexual violence.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was first implemented in the state of Nasarawa and Abuja in August 2015. After the crisis in North West and North 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 7 of DTM data collection in Nigeria's North West and North Central Geopolitical Zones was conducted between 21 June and 27 July 2021. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 852 wards (up from the 836 wards that were assessed in Round 6 of DTM assessments, published in June 2021) located in 176 LGAs (up from 174 LGAs in Round 6). 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 1,604 locations (an increase of 65 locations compared to Round 6) including 1,513 (94%) locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 91 (6%) locations categorised as camps/camp-like settings. In the Round 6 of assessments, 1,460 locations where IDPs lived among host communities and 79 camps/camp-like settings were assessed. During these assessments, data was collected on numbers, living conditions and multisectoral needs of displaced populations.

DTM activities in Nigeria's North Central and North West zones target IDPs and aimed to gain a better understanding of displacement numbers and trends, living conditions of the affected populations and their needs and vulnerabilities. For the purpose of this report, 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"¹.

LIMITATIONS

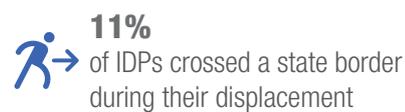
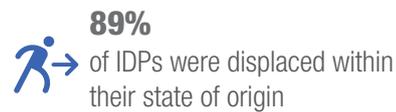
- The security situation in some wards in North Central and North West Nigeria remains rather volatile and unstable. Therefore, not all locations in the covered states were accessible at the time of the assessment.
- The data used for this analysis are estimates obtained through key informant interviews, personal observation and focus group discussions. Thus, in order to ensure the reliability of these estimates, data collection was performed at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community.
- Key informant fatigue. Some enumerators experienced reluctance from IDP populations to cooperate with the surveys as data is collected very regularly and assistance is rather limited.
- In some LGAs, the cost of transportation has increased significantly as a result of banditry and attacks on highways.
- As a result of the security issues, a ban on motorcycles and trucks was issued in the state of Benue. As motorcycles are the means of transportation of the data collectors, they had to come up with alternatives (hiring a keke napep or "tricycle") which were less effective.
- Because of heavy rainstorms, certain locations became inaccessible as the roads were washed away. Diversion to reach the same locations were too lengthy or too risky.
- The poor network in remote locations are often causing delays in data sharing.

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.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

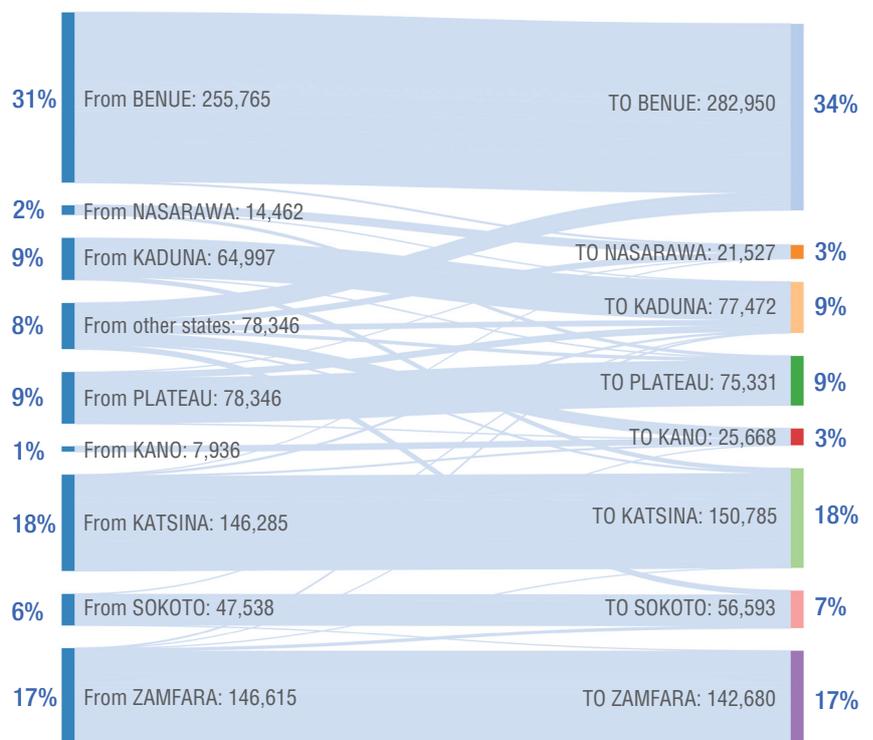


KEY TRENDS

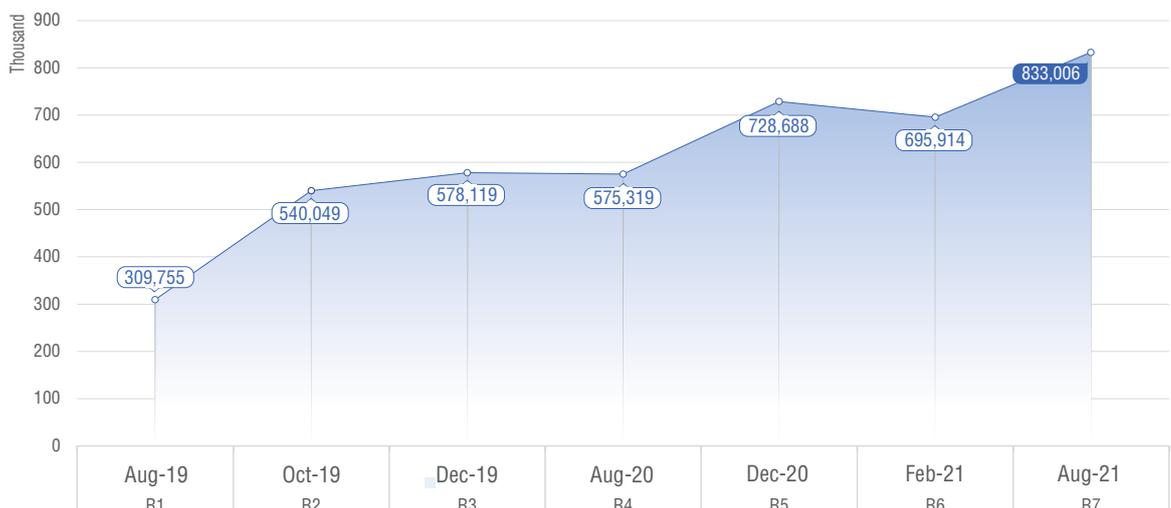


State of origin

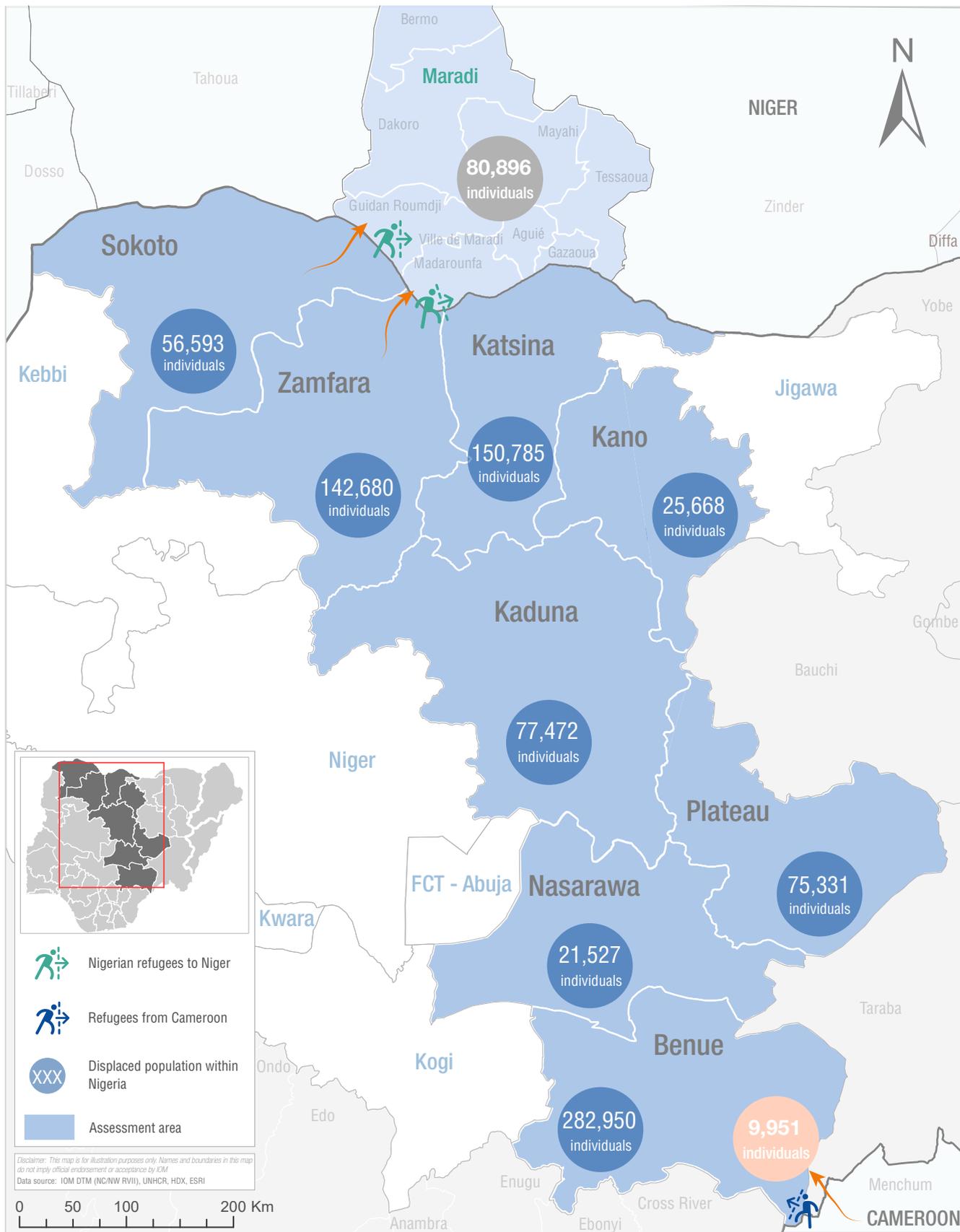
State of displacement



Total IDP population per round



The IDP population increased by 137,092 individuals (20%) since Round 6



Map 1: IDP population by state

Source, Refugee Figures: • UNHCR Nigeria (Cameroon Refugee Situation - Benue State, March 2021)
• UNHCR Niger (Maradi Factsheet, August 2021)

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

DISPLACED POPULATION

Round 7 of DTM assessments identified 833,006 IDPs in 134,980 households across the eight states covered in North Central and North West Nigeria, representing an increase of 137,092 individuals (or 20%) compared to the 695,914 IDPs identified during the last round of assessments, conducted in February 2021 (Round 6). Following the decrease in the number of IDPs that was recorded between Round 5 and Round 6, mainly resulting from the fact that numerous IDPs have returned to their locations of origin, the steep increase recorded between Round 6 and Round 7 was largely due to large influxes of IDPs in the states of Katsina and Benue (increases of nearly 42,000 and 65,000 individuals, respectively) and the 65 newly assessed IDP locations during the Round 7 of DTM assessments.

In Round 7, the total number of IDPs consisted of 140,010 IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings (or 17% of the total amount of IDPs) and 692,996 IDPs residing among host communities (or 83% of the total amount of IDPs). Fifty-four per cent of IDPs (or 453,198 individuals) were located in North West zone while 46 per cent of IDPs (or 379,808 individuals) were located in North Central zone. When considering the number of IDPs per state, Benue was the state where the highest number of IDPs were recorded with 282,950 individuals (or 34% of the total number of IDPs). Compared to the Round 6 of assessments, the state where the second highest number of IDPs were recorded shifted from Zamfara to Katsina. The state of Katsina is currently hosting 150,785 IDPs (or 18% of the total IDP population) while in Zamfara, a total number of 142,680 IDPs were recorded (or 17% of the total IDP population).

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 continued to host the largest share of internally displaced individuals with 282,950 IDPs or 34 per cent of the total IDP population. This signifies an increase of almost 30 per cent or 64,929 individuals since the Round 6 of assessments. Of the total IDP population living in camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria, 59 per cent were found in Benue State. The three LGAs hosting the greatest numbers of IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria were all located in the state of Benue. Guma LGA (88,257 IDPs) overtook Agatu LGA (75,507 IDPs) as the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs in the assessment area. The number of IDPs in Guma LGA increased by 41,029 individuals or almost doubled since Round 6. This major increase can be explained by numerous attacks in the LGA ahead of the Round 7 assessments and the influx of IDPs from villages in the neighbouring state of Nasarawa. It is reported that since April 2021, incessant clashes between farmer communities and pastoralists have severely impacted the lives of the residents of Guma LGA and led to the forced displacement of many inhabitants of the LGA. As a result of these clashes, nine new IDP sites were established in Guma LGA.
- Agatu LGA witnessed a decrease of 5,311 IDPs or 7 per cent compared to Round 6. The decrease can be explained by many IDPs returning to their farmlands ahead of the rainy season. Guma LGA and Agatu LGA were followed by Ukum LGA, hosting a total of 29,245 IDPs. This number increased by 12,057 individuals or 70 per cent since Round 6. The significant increase of IDPs in Ukum LGA is largely a result of the influx of IDPs from the state of Taraba following the Tiv/Jukun tribes clash and a general increment of banditry and sporadic killings which had led to the ban of motorcycles and trucks in the LGAs of Katsina-Ala and Ukum.
- Plateau hosted 75,331 IDPs or 9 per cent of the total IDP population (a decrease of 4% or 3,446 individuals since the Round 6 of assessments). The decrease in IDPs can be explained by numerous IDPs relocating to their initial location of displacement following the closure of a displacement site in Yola Wakat, Wase LGA and others leaving the state as a result of the poor living conditions. Within the state of Plateau, the highest number of IDPs were located in Riyom LGA with 11,249 individuals, followed by Langtang North with 9,457 and Jos North with 8,044 IDPs.
- In Nasarawa state, a total of 21,527 IDPs were identified during the Round 7 of DTM assessments (up by 9% or 1,727 individuals since the Round 6 of assessments). This represents 3 per cent of the total number of IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria. About half of the IDPs in the state are located in the LGAs of Karu (6,329 IDPs) and Lafia (4,174 IDPs). Few IDPs in Nasarawa have the hope of returning home in the foreseeable future as many villages have been burnt down during the violence, leaving IDPs without shelter and food in locations of origin. Some of the IDPs formerly located in Nasarawa have moved on to other states in search of durable accommodation.

NORTH WEST

- The state of Katsina overtook the state of Zamfara as the state hosting the second largest share of IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria. In Round 7, an estimated 150,785 IDPs (or 18 per cent of the total IDP population) were identified in the state of Katsina. This represents an increase of 41,817 individuals or 38 per cent since the Round 6 of assessments. The steep increase can partly be explained by the newly assessed wards across 17 of the 34 LGAs in the state of Katsina. Additionally, two new informal IDP camps were identified in Faskari LGA. Residents of these IDP settlements proclaimed to have fled their locations of origin as a result of continuous attacks by bandits, kidnappers and cattle rustlers in the wards Sheme, Ruwan Godiya and Yankara. In the LGAs Katsina, Batagarawa and Funtua, an increase of IDPs was noted as these LGAs are considered rather stable and secure. Consequently, IDPs from within the state of Katsina, but also from the states of Zamfara and Kaduna, found refuge in these LGAs. Funtua was the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs in the state with 16,751 individuals or 11 per cent of IDPs in the state.
- Zamfara hosted the third largest IDP population in North Central and North West Nigeria with 142,680 individuals or 17 per cent of the total IDP population (up by 14% or 18,002 individuals since the Round 6 of assessments). The increase in the number of IDPs in the state of Zamfara can be explained by increased security issues as a result of the surge in kidnappings and banditry in the state. Anka LGA recorded the highest number of IDPs (28,089 individuals or 20% of IDPs in Zamfara), followed by Maru LGA (15,799 individuals or 11% of IDPs in Zamfara) and Talata Mafara LGA (12,783 individuals or 9% of IDPs in Zamfara).
- The state of Kaduna hosted 77,472 IDPs or 9 per cent of the total IDP population (up by 1% or 761 individuals since the Round 6 of assessments). Despite the incremental increase in the State, a few LGAs within the State witnessed significant changes in the number of IDPs, such as Chikun LGA (an increase of 2,328 IDPs to reach a total of 11,115 IDPs in Round 7) and Kajuru LGA (a decrease of 2,485 individuals to reach a total of 4,256 IDPs in Round 7). The increase in Chikun LGA was a result of attacks by armed bandits in the LGA and a newly discovered location where IDPs were residing. The decrease in Kajuru LGA was a result of IDPs moving back to their locations of origin as security has improved and farmlands have become available for cultivation. Within Kaduna, Lere LGA was home to the highest number of IDPs in the state with 17,382 individuals or 22 per cent of IDPs in Kaduna.
- In the state of Sokoto, an estimated 56,593 IDPs were identified, representing 7 per cent of the total IDP population (up by 34% or 14,352 individuals since the Round 6 of assessments). The LGAs that recorded the largest increase of IDPs compared to Round 6 were Isa LGA with an increase of 3,342 individuals and Sabon Birni LGA with an increase of 3,877 individuals. The increase in IDP numbers in both LGAs were a result of increased attacks and security issues within the respective LGAs. During Round 7, Sabon Birni LGA overtook Rabah LGA as the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs in the state of Sokoto with a total of 10,086 individuals or 18 per cent of IDPs in the state. In Rabah LGA, an estimated 8,990 IDPs were identified during Round 7.
- Together with the state of Plateau, Kano was one of the only two states that witnessed a decrease in IDP numbers compared to Round 7. Kano State hosted a total of 25,668 IDPs or 3 per cent of the total IDP population (down by 4% or 1,050 individuals since the Round 6 of assessments). The LGA that recorded the highest number of IDPs in Kano State was Tarauni LGA with 2,500 displaced individuals, followed by Kumbotso LGA with 2,435 individuals.

State	Count Of LGA	R6 Total (February 2021)		R7 Total (August 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		# Total Population	Total Population %	# Total Population	Total Population %			
BENUE	15	218,021	31%	282,950	34%	Increase	64,929	30%
KADUNA	22	76,711	11%	77,472	9%	Increase	761	1%
KANO	39	26,718	4%	25,668	3%	Decrease	-1,050	-4%
KATSINA	34	108,968	16%	150,785	18%	Increase	41,817	38%
NASARAWA	13	19,800	3%	21,527	3%	Increase	1,727	9%
PLATEAU	17	78,777	11%	75,331	9%	Decrease	-3,446	-4%
SOKOTO	22	42,241	6%	56,593	7%	Increase	14,352	34%
ZAMFARA	14	124,678	18%	142,680	17%	Increase	18,002	14%
Total	176	695,914	100%	833,006	100%	Increase	137,092	20%

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by state

2. DISPLACEMENT DETAILS

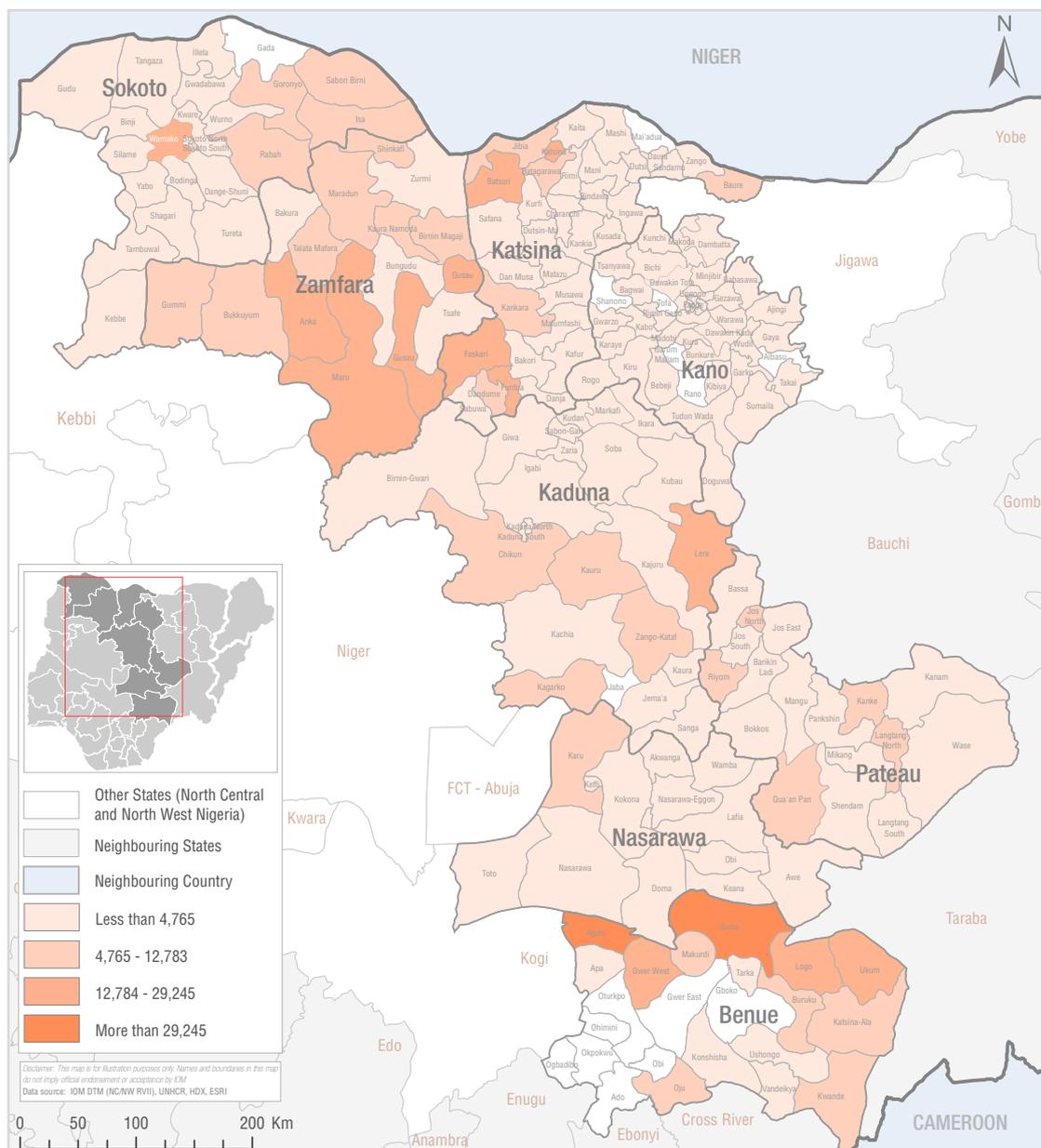
2A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Round 7 of DTM assessments showed that the largest share or 32 per cent of IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria originated from the state of Benue (up from 29% in Round 6), while the second and third most reported states of origin of IDPs were Katsina and Zamfara, both reported at 18 per cent.

Similar to Round 6, the majority or 89 per cent of IDPs were displaced within the borders of their own state. The states with the highest percentages of IDPs displaced within their state of origin were Zamfara, where 99% of IDPs originated from Zamfara, followed by Katsina (where 96% of IDPs originated from Katsina), and Benue (where 93% of IDPs originated from Benue). These numbers show that displacement across North Central and North West Nigeria are highly localized and only 11 per cent of IDPs have crossed a state border in search of safety and security.

The state of Kano was the only state in North Central and North West Nigeria that hosted more out-of-state IDPs than IDPs originating from locations within Kano. An estimated 72 per cent of the identified IDPs in Kano originated from a different state. This can be explained by the fact that Kano experienced a large influx of IDPs from Borno, the most conflict-affected state in Nigeria's North East Geopolitical Zone. An estimated 48 per cent (or 12,359 individuals) of all IDPs recorded in Kano originated from Borno. Also, the state of Nasarawa experienced a significant influx of IDPs from North East Nigeria. An estimated 33 per cent or 7,083 IDPs that were residing in Nasarawa State originated from Borno LGA. Fifty-two per cent of IDPs in Nasarawa originated from within the state.

Out of the 140,010 IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria that were residing in camps and camp-like settings, 59 per cent were located in the state of Benue. Benue was followed by Zamfara where 22 per cent of IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings were identified. The state of Sokoto hosted 10 per cent of the IDPs that were residing camps and camp-like settings.



Map 2: IDP population by LGA

2B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Similar to Round 6, the majority or 54 per cent of IDPs were female, while 46 per cent of IDPs were male. Most IDPs or 57 per cent were under 18 years old, with 27 per cent of the total IDP population under six years old. Displaced households were on average, composed of six members.

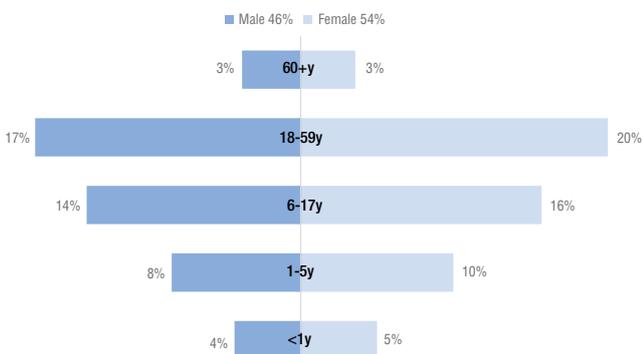


Figure 1a: IDPs by age group and sex

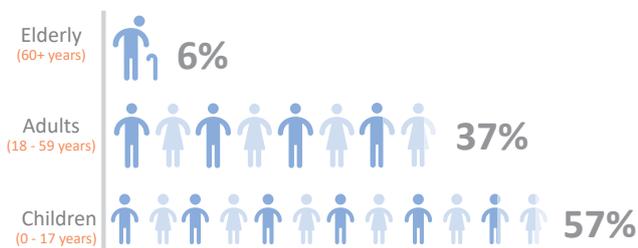


Figure 1b: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

2C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Communal clashes were cited as the reason for displacement by the majority or 46 per cent of the IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria (down from 47% in Round 6). Communal clashes were followed by armed banditry and kidnapping, reported by 39 per cent of IDPs (up from 35% in Round 6), and natural disasters, cited by 10 per cent of IDPs (down from 13%). The IDPs displaced due to natural hazards were affected by mainly the floods and sandstorms that occurred in Kano State ahead of Round 5 of DTM assessments. The remaining 5 per cent cited that they were displaced as a result of the insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) that is currently affecting North East Nigeria.

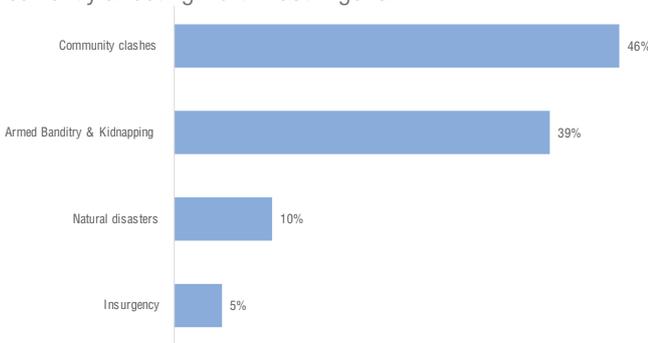
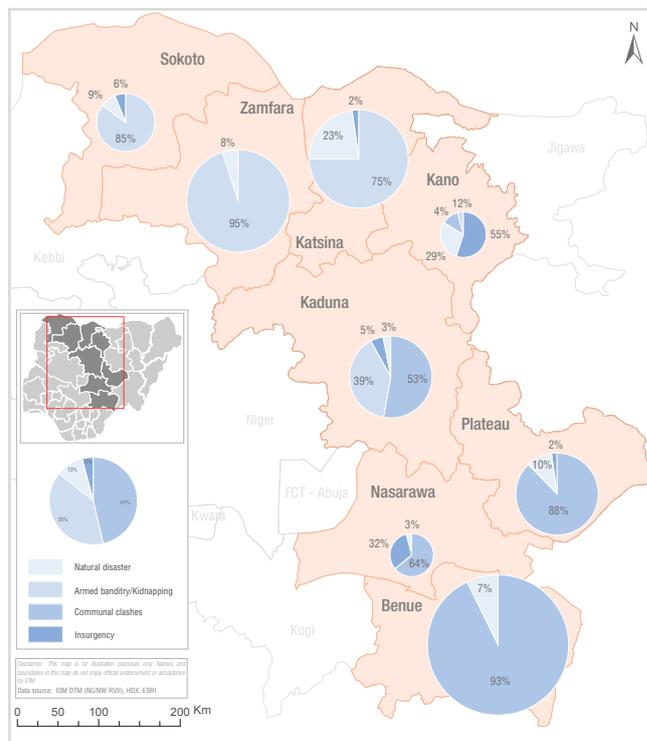


Figure 2: Cause of displacement

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 93 per cent, 88 per cent and 64 per cent of IDPs, respectively. Armed banditry and kidnapping was the most reported reason for displacement

in the states of Zamfara (95%), Sokoto (85%) and Katsina (75%). Twenty-nine per cent of the IDP population in Kano proclaimed to have fled their locations of origin because of natural disasters. Kano was followed by Katsina where 23 per cent of IDPs indicated to have fled because of natural hazards. Notably, the state of Kano was also the state with the highest percentage (55%) of IDPs indicating that the insurgency in the northeastern states is their main driver of displacement.



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

2D: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

Twenty-six per cent of the total IDP population stated that they arrived in the location where they are currently residing in the year 2021. Twenty-three per cent of the total IDP population reported that they arrived in the current location of displacement in the year 2020. With 18 per cent of arrivals reported in the year 2019 and 14 per cent 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

2E: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

Among the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, 56 per cent of respondents stated that they have not been displaced before and are currently displaced for the first time. Thirty-four per cent of IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings declared that they were displaced twice, and 10 per cent stated that they were displaced three times or more. In the states of Kano and Katsina, all IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings were displaced only once. For the state of Katsina, this number was reported at 97 per cent. In contrast, only 17 per cent of the IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings in Zamfara were displaced only once.

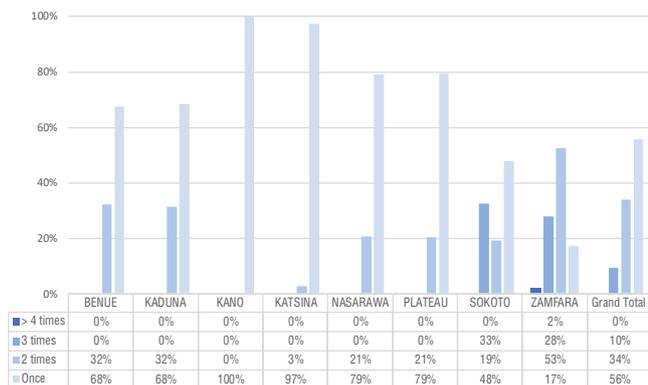


Figure 4: Percentage of frequency of displacement per state in camps/camp-like settings

Eighty-seven per cent of IDPs residing among host communities said that they were displaced only once. Nine per cent reported that they were displaced twice and 4 per cent of IDPs in host communities were displaced more than two times. The states of Sokoto and Nasarawa hosted the largest numbers of IDPs in host communities; who were displaced more than once with 50 per cent and 38 per cent of IDPs, respectively.

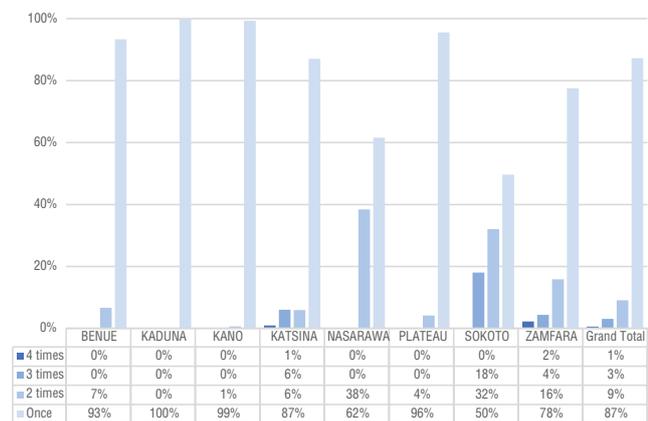


Figure 5: Percentage of frequency of displacement per state in host communities

2F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Similar to Round 6, the majority or 89 per cent of IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria were displaced within the borders of their state of origin. Eleven per cent of the IDP population crossed a state border during their displacement. The states with the largest out-of-state IDP populations were Kano (69% of IDPs originating from a different state), Nasarawa (49% of IDPs originating from a different state) and Kaduna (25% of IDPs originating from a different state).

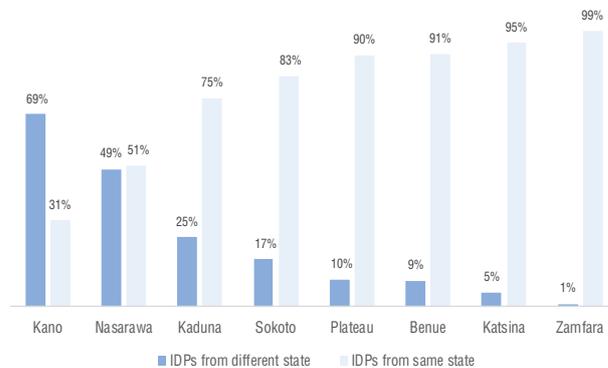


Figure 6: Origin of the IDP population per state

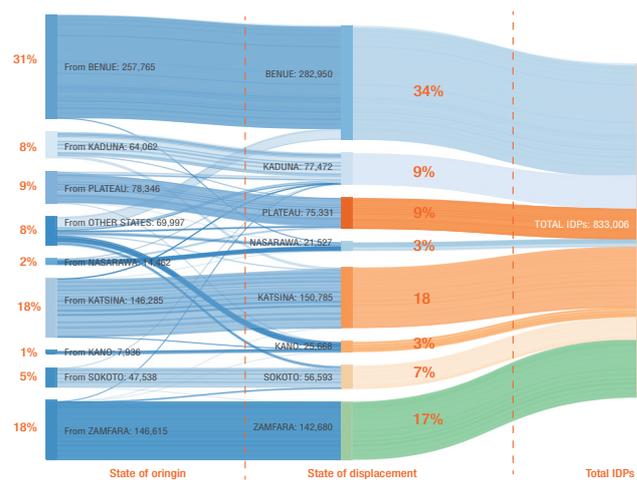


Figure 7: State of origin, state of displacement and percentage of displaced population per state.

2G: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMODATION TYPE

Number and locations of sites

A total of 1,604 locations (up from 1,539 locations compared to Round 6) were assessed across the eight states covered by DTM assessments during Round 7. These included 1,513 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (up from 1,460) and 91 locations categorised as camps or camp-like settings (up from 79). Katsina (289 locations), Kaduna (247 locations) and Plateau (217 locations) were the states with the highest numbers of locations assessed.

The majority or 83 per cent of IDPs (down from 86% in Round 6) were residing among host communities, while 17 per cent were living in camps or camp-like settings (up from 14% in Round 6). Ninety per cent of the locations assessed were categorised as locations where IDPs were living within host communities. The highest number of camps or camp-like settings was recorded in Benue (28 sites or 27% of all camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria).

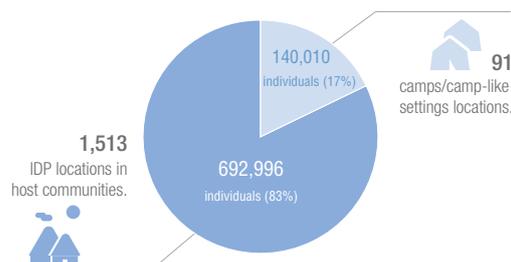


Figure 8a: IDP population and number per settlement type

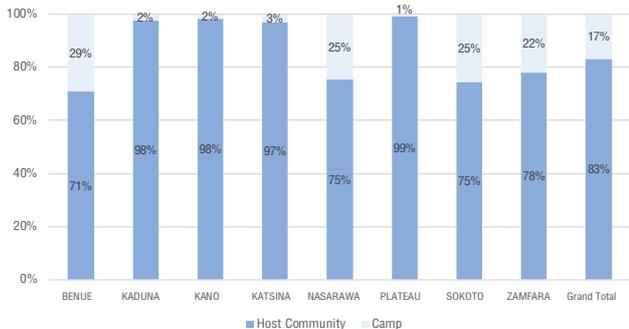


Figure 8b: Settlement type of IDPs by state of displacement

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 1,539 individuals while in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, an average of 458 IDPs were reported per location.

2H: PRIMARY NEEDS

Similar to the previous rounds, food was the most reported urgent need for IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria. Across all the locations assessed, food was cited as the primary need for IDPs in 73 per cent of locations (up from 52% in Round 6). Food was followed by Non-Food Items or NFIs in 14 per cent of locations (down from 24%) and shelter in 9 per cent of locations (down from 15%). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, potable water was reported as the primary need of IDPs.

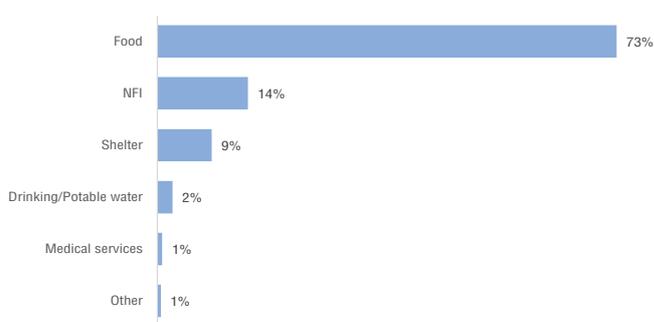


Figure 9: Primary needs of IDPs by state of assessments

2I. SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A total of 1,604 locations were assessed in Round 7, camps and camp-like settings (including collective settlements and transitional centres) accounted for 6 per cent of the total number of locations assessed, while 94 per cent were locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. Only 9 per cent of camps/camp-like settings were formal sites. The great majority or 91 per cent of camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria were informal sites.

Of the 91 camps/camp-like settings, 72 were categorised as camps, 17 were categorised as collective settlements, and 2 were categorised as transitional centres. Furthermore, 67 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on government owned land or public structures, while 29 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on private property. Four per cent of camps/camp-like settings were located on ancestral land. Land ownership in host communities was majorly classified as privately owned with 77 per cent of the locations assessed. Nineteen per cent were classified as ancestral land and 4 per cent as government owned or public.

IDP Population by Settlement Type and Land Ownership

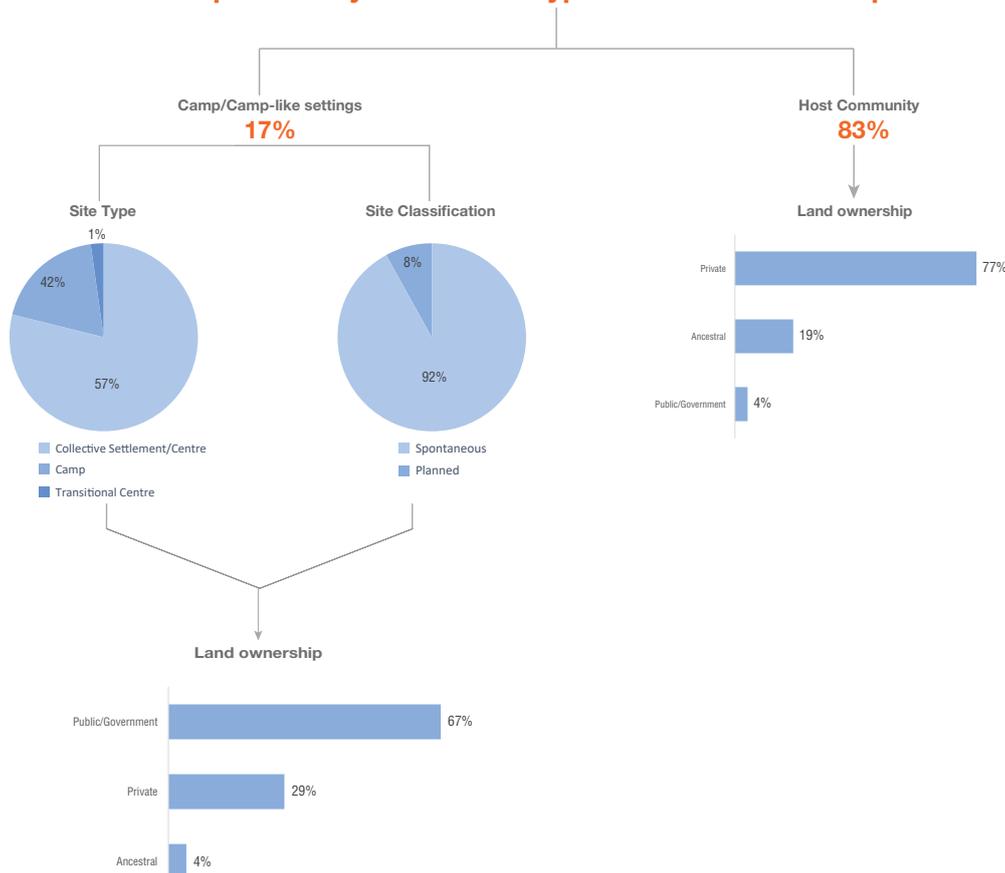
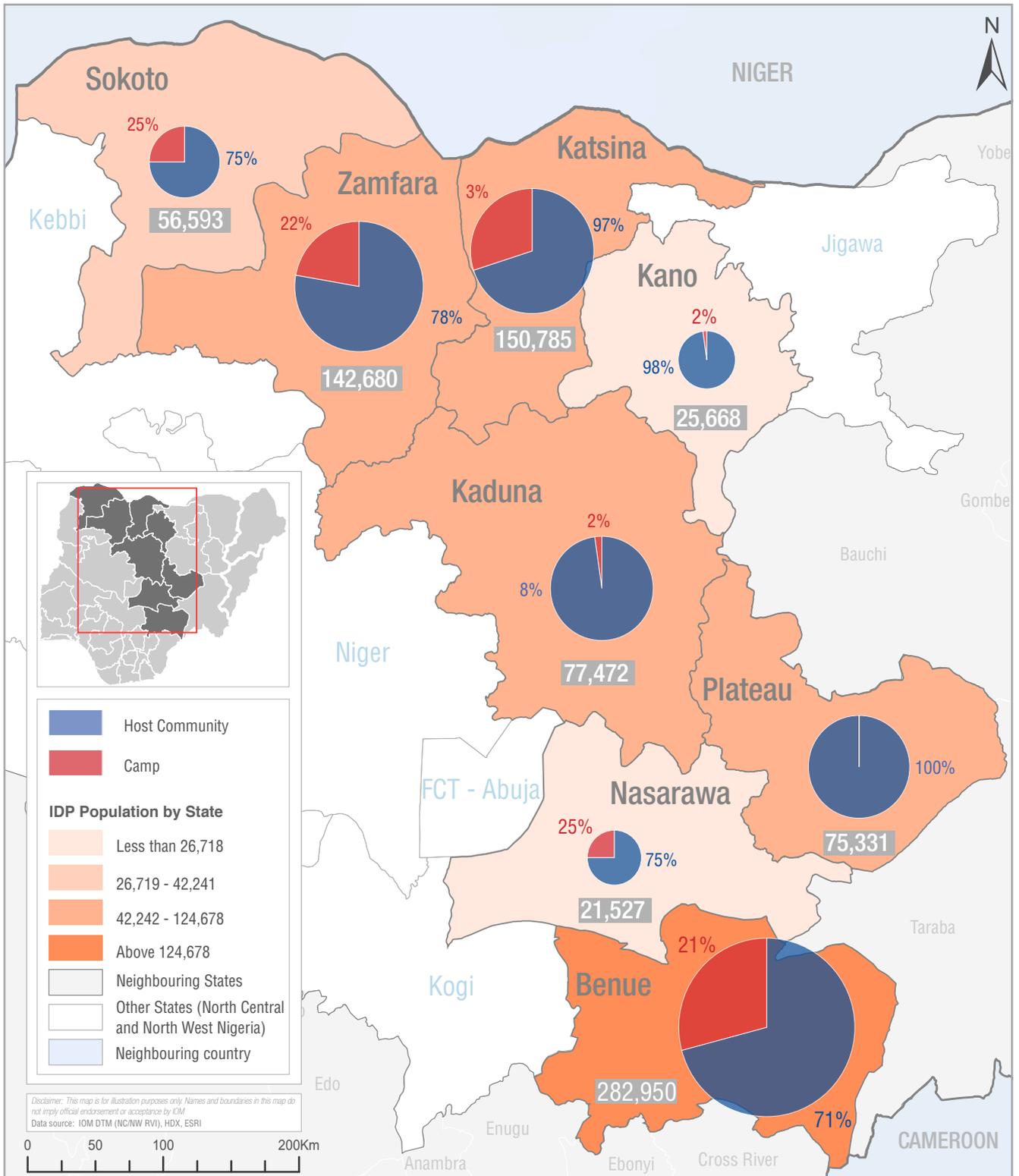


Figure 10: IDP population by settlement type and land ownership

State	Camps/Camp-like settings			Host Communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
BENUE	82152	28	31%	200798	174	12%	282,950	202
KADUNA	1764	2	2%	75708	245	16%	77,472	247
KANO	432	8	9%	25236	193	13%	25,668	201
KATSINA	4309	5	5%	146476	284	19%	150,785	289
NASARAWA	5300	14	15%	16227	158	10%	21,527	172
PLATEAU	278	5	5%	75053	212	14%	75,331	217
SOKOTO	14386	12	13%	42207	118	8%	56,593	130
ZAMFARA	31389	17	19%	111291	129	9%	142,680	146
Total	140,010	91	100%	692,996	1,513	100%	833,006	1,604

Table 2: IDP figures per settlement type by state



Map 4: IDP distribution per state and settlement type

3.LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

3A. CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Out of the 91 camps and camp-like settings assessed during Round 7 of DTM assessments in North Central and North West Nigeria, only 12 per cent (down from 13%) had the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA), while 88 per cent (up from 87%) did not. Of the camps/camp-like settings who did have a SMA on site, the SMA was run by the government.

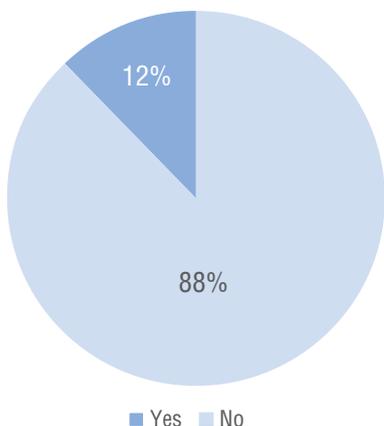


Figure 11: Presence of Site Management Agency (SMA)

Most camps received support for shelter (95% - up from 94%) and protection (85% - up from 80%). Support for education was reported in 67 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 72%), while support for NFIs, general health, food, WASH and livelihood activities was reported in 46 per cent (down from 49%), 45 per cent (up from 42%), 47 per cent (up from 42%), 25 per cent (down from 70%) and 23 per cent (down from 25%) of camps/camp-like settings. Furthermore, only 2 per cent (down from 8%) of the camps/camp-like settings received Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support.

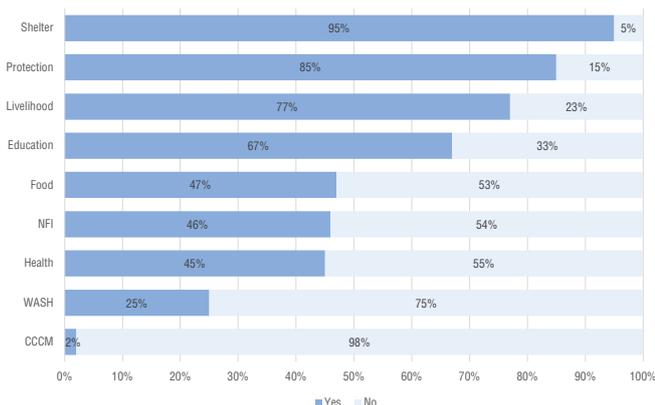


Figure 12: Types of support received in camps/camp-like settings

3B: SHELTER AND NFI

Camps and camp-like settings

In 20 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, tarpaulin was reported as the most needed type of shelter material (down from 23%). Tarpaulin was followed by timber/wood and blocks/bricks, both reported in 17 per cent of camps/camp-like settings. The most urgent NFI need in camps/camp-like settings were blankets/mats (reported in 34% of the sites - up by 4%), followed by mosquito nets (reported in 20% of the sites - up by 10%) and mattresses (reported in 19% of the sites - down from 28%)

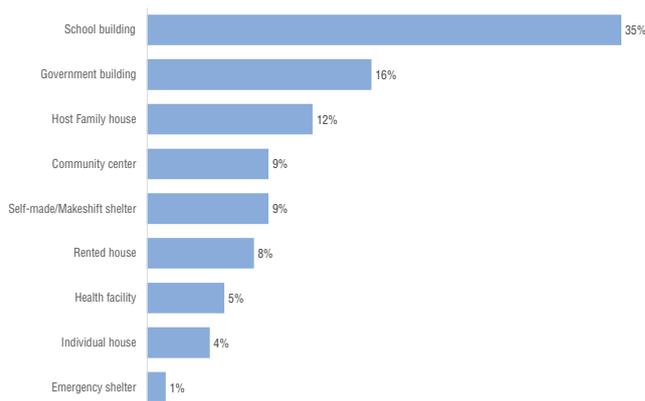


Figure 13: Accommodation type in camps/camp-like settings

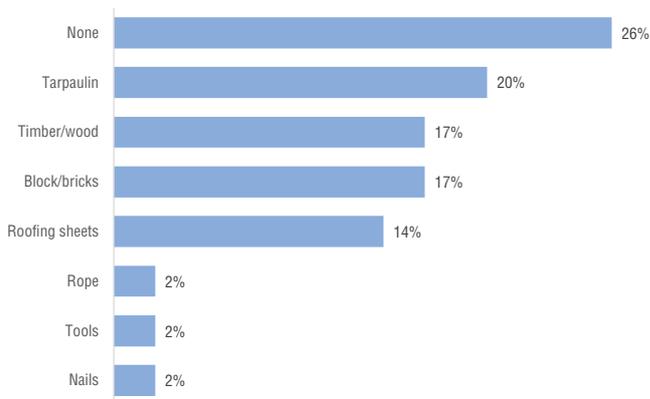


Figure 14: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings with most needed type of shelter material

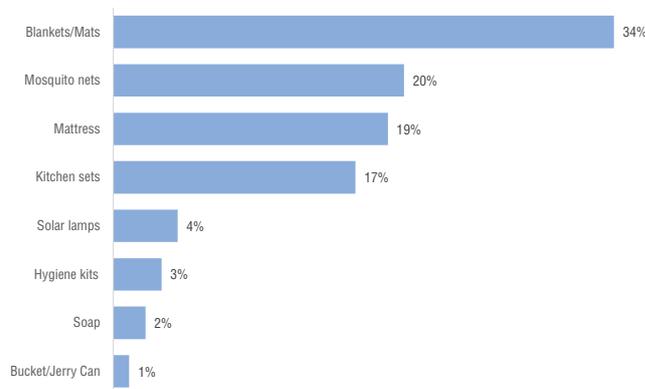


Figure 15: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings with most needed type of NFI

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

Host communities

The most common shelter type for IDPs that were hosted within the local communities were the homes of host families (reported in 57% of the locations assessed – down from 68% since Round 6). Host family houses were followed by rented houses, reported in 24 per cent of locations (up from 17% since Round 6), and individual housing, reported in 17 per cent of the locations assessed (up by 4% since Round 6).

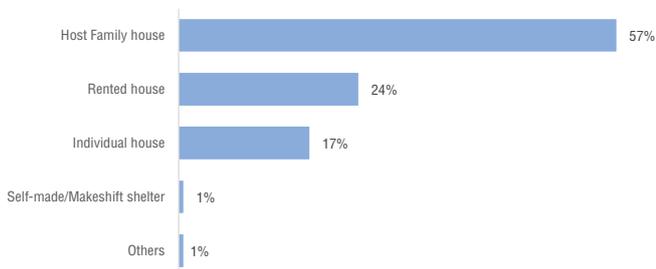


Figure 16: Types of shelter in host community sites

During the Round 7 of assessments, in 88 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the need for shelter material was reported (no change since Round 6). Most IDPs living in host communities needed roofing sheets (reported in 27% of the locations – up from 7%), followed blocks/bricks (reported in 24% of the locations – down from 29%) and timber/wood (in 23% of the locations – up from 21%). In 12 per cent of the locations that hosted IDPs among the local communities, no specific shelter needs were reported.

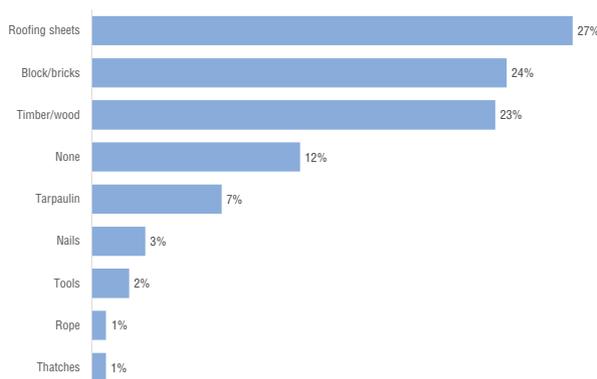


Figure 17: Most needed shelter material among host communities

Similar to Round 6, the most important NFI need for IDPs displaced among host communities were blankets/mats, reported in 35 per cent of the locations, followed by mosquito nets (reported in 21 per cent of locations – up by 2%), mattresses (reported in 19 per cent of locations – up by 2%) and kitchen sets (reported in 14 per cent of locations – no change since Round 6).

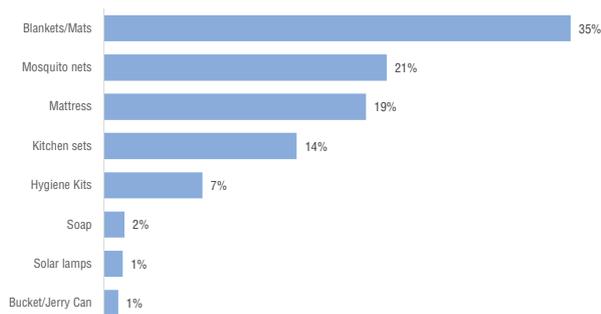


Figure 18: Most needed NFI in host community sites

3C: LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings

The most common livelihood activity of IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings were jobs as a daily labourer (reported in 46% of the locations – up from 41%), followed by farming (reported in 39% of the locations – up from 37%) and petty trade (reported in 10% of the locations – no change since Round 6).

Across Nigeria’s North Central and North West zones, livestock is present in 81 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (no change since Round 6). Furthermore, in 47 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 43%), IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation. Despite these barriers, respondents in 99 per cent of camps/camp-like settings reported that IDPs have access to income generating activities.

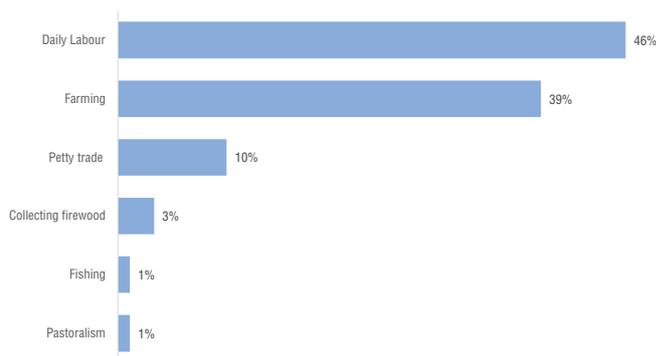


Figure 19: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings, farming was reported as the most common livelihood activity for IDPs living among host communities (reported in 51% of the locations – down from 55% in Round 6). Farming was followed by daily labour (reported in 27% of locations – up from 23% in Round 6), petty trade (reported in 13% of locations – no change since Round 6) and agro-pastoralism (reported in 5% of locations – down from 6%).

In 92 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities, livestock was reported on site (down from 95%). Additionally, 77 per cent of IDPs in host communities have access to cultivable land and 99 per cent of IDPs residing among host communities have access to livelihood opportunities.

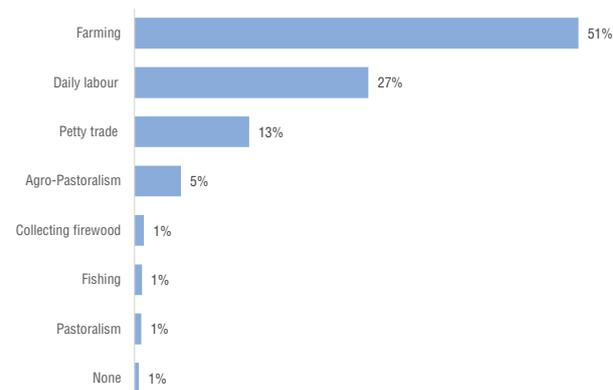


Figure 20: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host community sites

3D: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Camps and camp-like settings

Sources of water

In 35 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were reported as the main source of drinking water (up from 33%). Hand pumps were followed by unprotected wells, piped water supply and lakes/dams, mentioned as the main source of drinking water in 15 per cent (down from 40%), 13 per cent (up from 6%) and 12 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 10%), respectively.

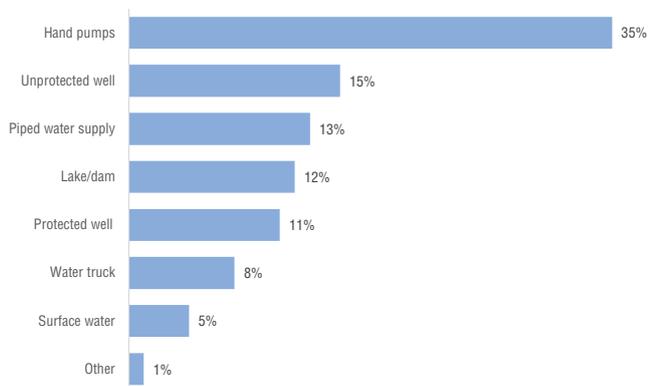


Figure 21: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Distance to main water source

In 81 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the main water sources were located within a 10-minute walking distance from the camp. This is an increase of 6 per cent compared to Round 6. Fifty-nine per cent were on-site water sources while 22 per cent were off-site water sources. In total, 19 per cent of camps/camp-like settings have water sources located more than 10 minutes away (7% on-site, and 12% off-site).

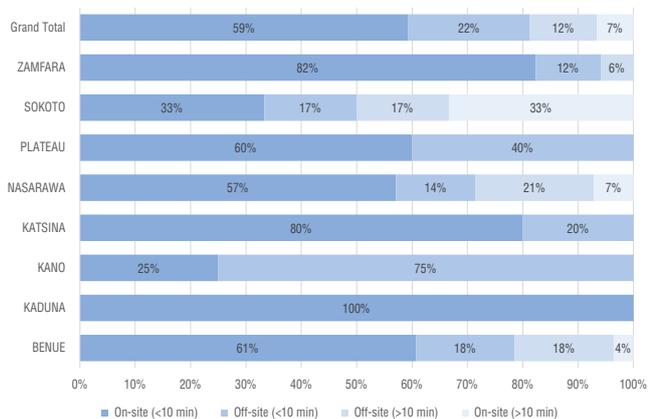


Figure 22: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 87 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, IDPs did not differentiate between drinking water and non-drinking water (up from 86%). In the camps/camp-like settings located in the state of Kaduna, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water at all. In the states of Katsina and Plateau, a difference between drinking water and non-drinking water was made in 40 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, scoring the highest of all states.

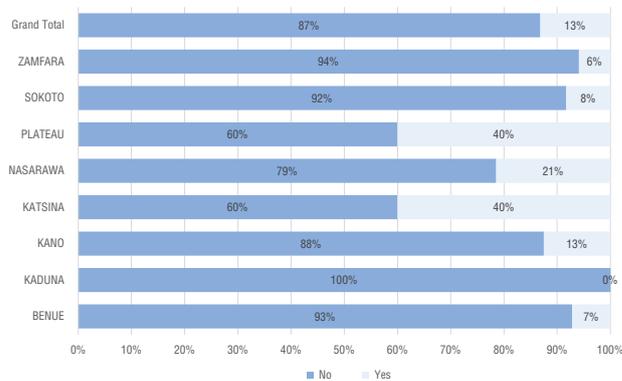


Figure 23: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

Improvement to water points

The majority or 55 per cent of assessed camps/camp-like settings reported no improvements to water points (down from 81%). In the state of Kaduna, improvement to water points were reported in all of the assessed camps/camp-like settings. In contrast, in the state of Sokoto, improvement to water points were only reported in 8 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

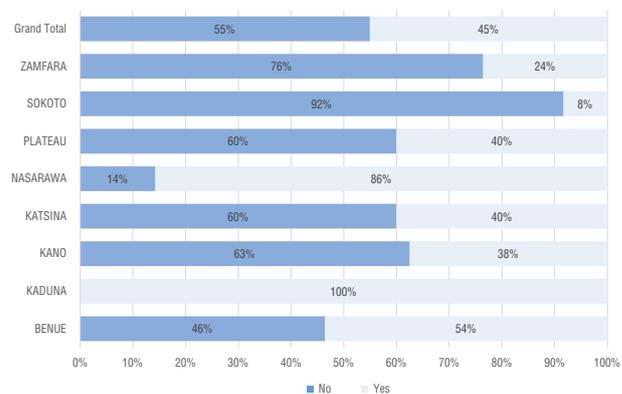


Figure 24: Improvement to water points in camps/camp-like settings

Amount of water available per day per person

In 50 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. This number decreased from the 56 per cent of camps/camp-like settings reported in Round 6. In the camps/camp-like settings of the states of Kaduna, Kano and Katsina, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. In 30 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day, and in 19 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day.

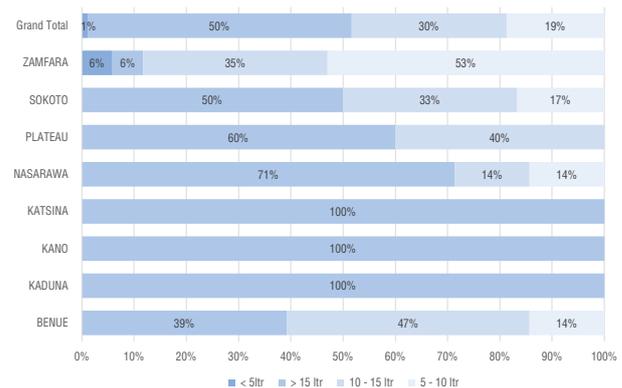


Figure 25: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 81 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed (up from 72% since Round 6). In the states Kaduna, Nasarawa, Sokoto and Katsina, all latrines were reported to be unhygienic. Latrines were not usable at all in 13 per cent of camps (down from 21% in Round 6). Latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition in only 5 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. In 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, there were no latrines at all.

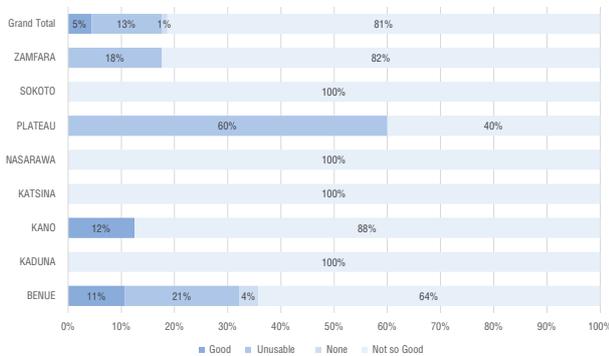


Figure 26: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Eighty-two per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 78 per cent in Round 6) do not have separated latrines for men and women. In 18 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the presence of separated latrines for men and women was reported.

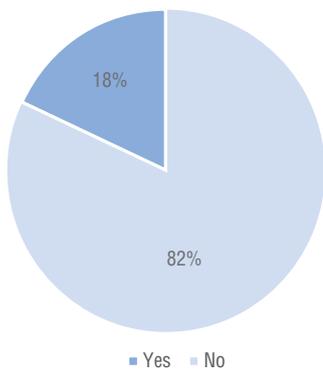


Figure 27: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings

Hygiene promotion campaign

The percentage of camps/camp-like settings where hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were organised, decreased from 66 per cent in Round 6 to 41 per cent in Round 7. In the state of Kaduna, no hygiene promotion campaigns were reported at all while in the state of Katsina, the organisation of hygiene promotion campaigns was reported in all of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

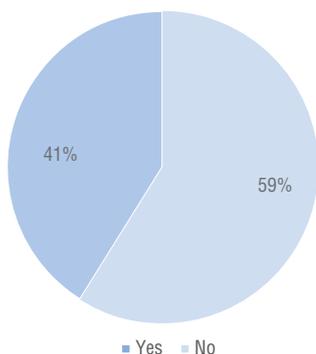


Figure 28: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

Waste disposal

During Round 7 of assessments, waste burning was reported as the most common waste disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings across North Central and North West Nigeria. The practice was reported in 52 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 60%). In 16 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (up from 15%) and in 32 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no waste disposal system was established at all (up from 25%).

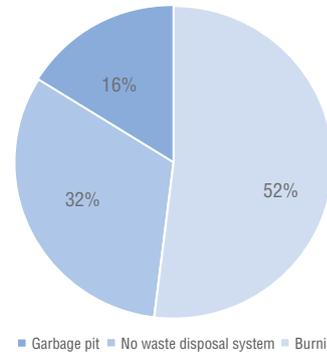


Figure 29: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was reported in 55 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 57 per cent recorded in Round 6). In contrast, no such evidence was found in 45 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. In the state of Kaduna, no evidence of open defecation was reported in any of the camps/camp-like settings.

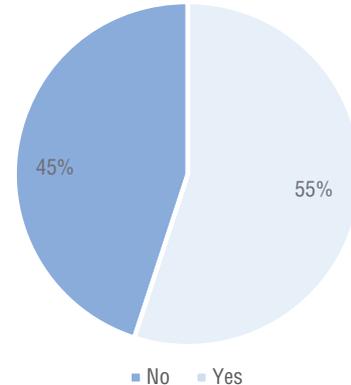


Figure 30: Evidence of open defecation in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Sources of water

In 45 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, hand pumps were reported as the main source of drinking water (up from 44%). Hand pumps were followed by protected wells in 17 per cent of the locations (up from 15%), unprotected wells in 16 per cent of locations (up from 15%), piped water supplies in 10 per cent of locations (no change since Round 6), lakes/dams in 5 per cent of locations (no change since Round 6) and water trucks in 3 per cent of locations (up from 2%).

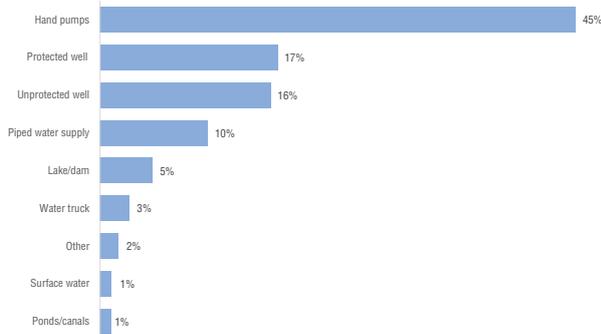


Figure 31: Main drinking water sources for IDPs residing among host communities

Distance to main water source

In 86 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the main water sources were within a 10-minute walking range (80% of those were on-site water sources while 6% were off-site water sources). This signifies a decrease of 4 per cent compared to Round 6.

In contrast, in 14 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, water sources were located more than 10 minutes away (11% were located on-site, and 3% were off-site).

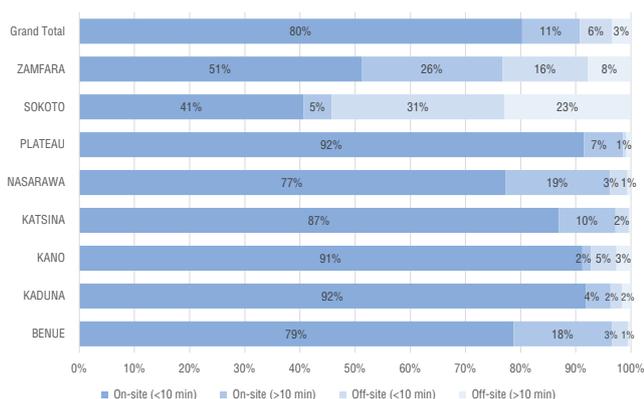


Figure 32: Distance to main water source in host community sites

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 62 per cent (down from 68%) of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water. In the state of Plateau, 59 per cent of locations distinguished between drinking water and non-drinking water. However, in Sokoto, only 14 per cent of the locations assessed made the difference between drinking water and non-drinking water.

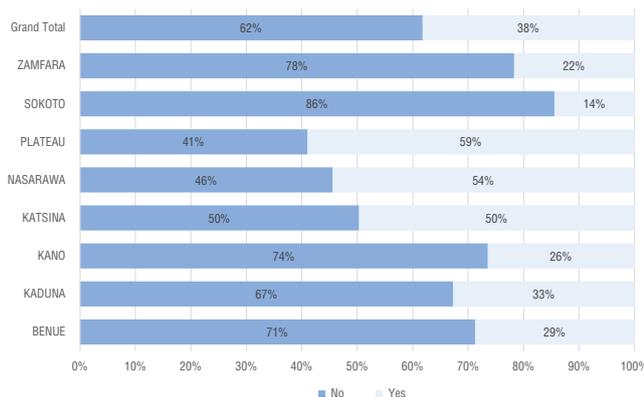


Figure 33: Percentage of locations where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water

Improvement to water points

In 50 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, improvement to water points were reported (up from 39% compared to Round 6). Sokoto and Katsina were the states where the least improvement to water points was reported (no improvements in 78% and 60% of the sites, respectively).

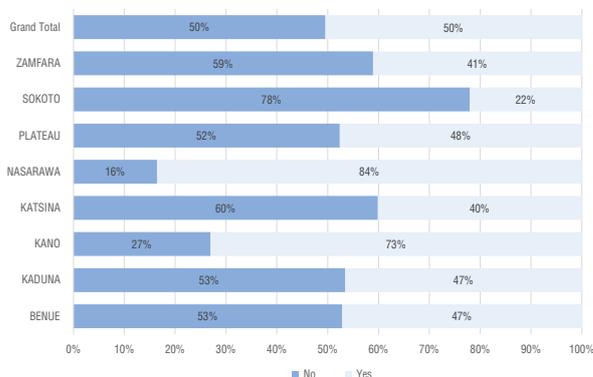


Figure 34: Improvement to water points in host community sites

Amount of water available per day per person

In 58 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 decrease from the 62 per cent reported in Round 6. In 34 per cent of the locations, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day (up from 27%), and in 7 per cent of the locations, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day (down from 11%).

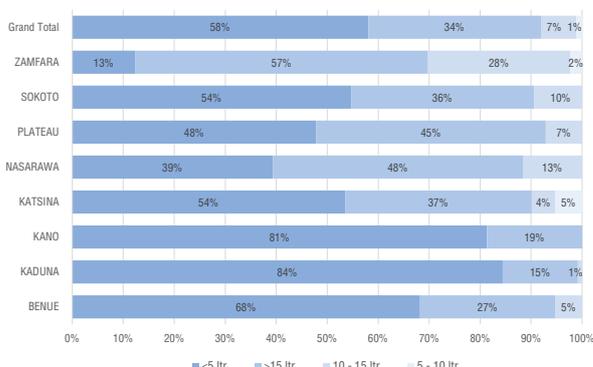


Figure 35: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 93 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down by 1%). In the state of Katsina, all latrines were reported to be unhygienic. Latrines were not usable at all in 5 per cent of locations (up by 1% since Round 6). Only in 2 per cent of the locations, latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition (up by 1%).

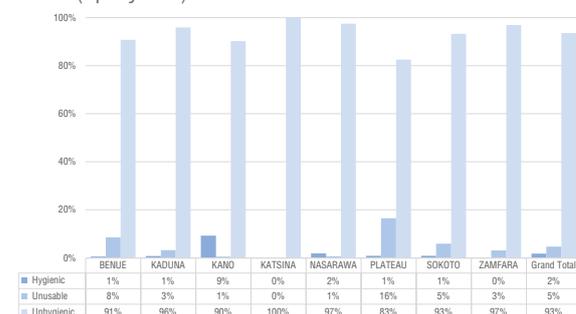


Figure 36: Condition of toilets in host communities

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Ninety-eight per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities do not have separated latrines for men and women (down by 1%). In only 3 per cent of assessed locations, separated latrines for men and women were reported.

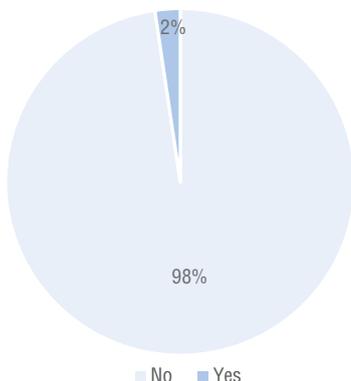


Figure 37: Availability of gender-separated latrines in host communities

Hygiene promotion campaign

In locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the organisation of hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns was reported in 40 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 43 per cent in Round 6). The states where the least hygiene promotion campaigns were reported were Sokoto and Kaduna with 5 per cent and 7 per cent of the assessed locations, respectively.

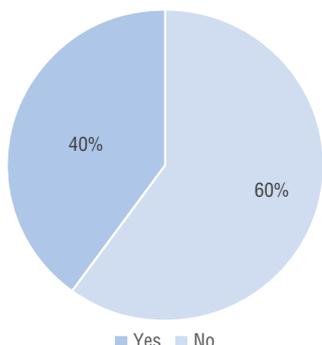


Figure 38: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

Waste disposal

During the Round 7 assessments, similar to the previous rounds, waste burning was reported as the main garbage disposal mechanism in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. The practice was reported in 53 per cent of the locations assessed. In 19 per cent of the locations, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (up from 19%), and in 28 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no waste disposal system was established at all (similar to Round 6).

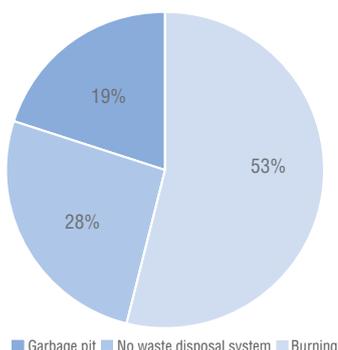


Figure 39: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was reported in 54 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (up from 46 per cent in Round 6). In contrast, no such evidence was reported in 45 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

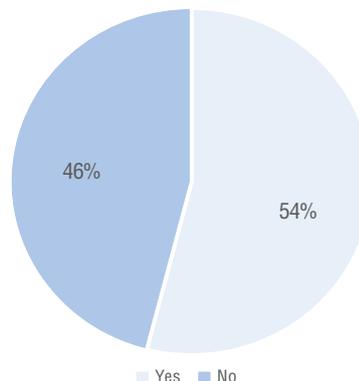


Figure 40: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

3E: FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to food

While food was the most reported primary need for IDPs in North Central and North West Nigeria, in 40 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no food support was provided at all (down from 49%). In 13 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food support was available off-site, while in 47 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food support was available on-site.

In the camps/camp-like settings in the state of Kano, no food support was provided at all while in the states of Katsina and Kaduna, food support was reported to be available in all of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

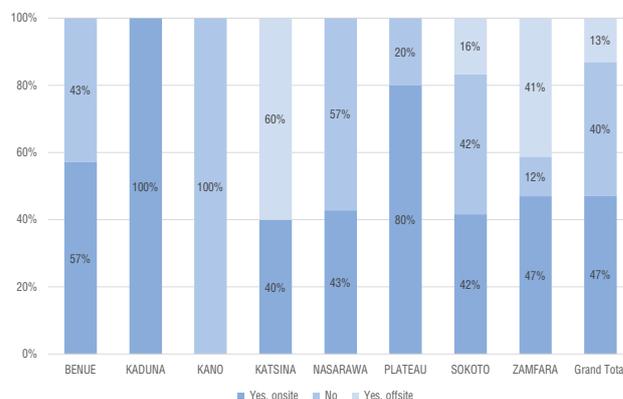


Figure 41: Access to food support in camps/camp-like settings

Means of obtaining food

Personal savings was reported as the most common means of obtaining food in 62 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 57% in Round 6). Personal savings was followed by crop cultivation, reported in 22 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down by 8%) and community donations, reported in 5 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up by 1%). In 50 per cent the camps/camp-like settings in the state of Kaduna, it was reported that IDPs were dependent on distributions for food supplies.

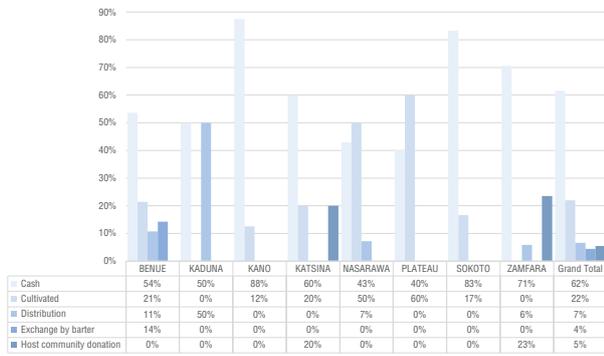


Figure 42: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

Frequency of food distribution

In 40 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria, it was reported that food was never distributed (down from 50 per cent in Round 6). In 57 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food distribution was reported as irregular (up from 49%), in 2 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food was distributed on a daily basis and in 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food was distributed once a month. Kano was the only state where food had never been distributed in the camps/camp-like settings.

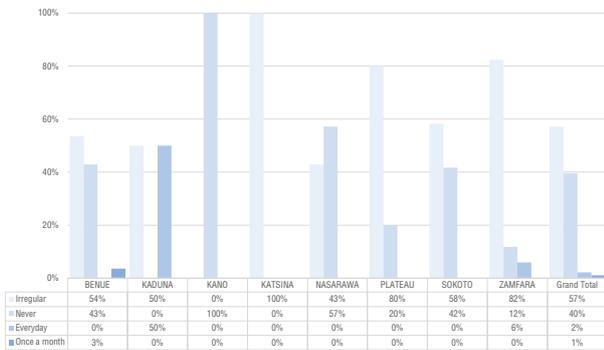


Figure 43: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings in camps/camp-like settings

Nutrition

Screening for malnutrition was reported in 8 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 11% since Round 6), while supplementary feeding programmes for children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly were present in respectively 8 per cent, 7 per cent and 7 per cent of the 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.

Host communities

Access to food

Displaced households living among host communities have access to food support in 33 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 35% since Round 6). This food was available on-site in 22 per cent of the locations (down from 25%) and off-site in 11 per cent of the locations (up by 1% since Round 6).

The outcome of Round 7 is similar to the previous rounds of assessments as the majority or 67 per cent of IDPs living among host communities do not have access to any form of food support (up from 65%). In Kano, 92 per cent of locations have not been supported with food, followed by Nasarawa with 84 per cent of the locations and Benue with 74 per cent of the locations.

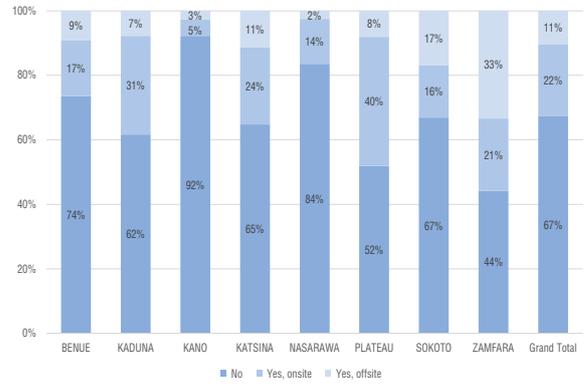


Figure 44: Access to food support in host communities

Means of obtaining food

The most common manner of obtaining food for IDPs who were living among host communities was with their personal savings, as reported in 53 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 59%). Personal savings were followed by crop cultivation (reported in 41 per cent of the locations), assistance from the host community (reported in 4% of the locations) and barter (reported in 1% of the locations).

In the state of Zamfara, personal savings were reported as the most common source for obtaining food in 83 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities. In Nasarawa and Plateau, crop cultivation accounted for the provision of food in 81 per cent and 76 per cent of the locations, respectively.

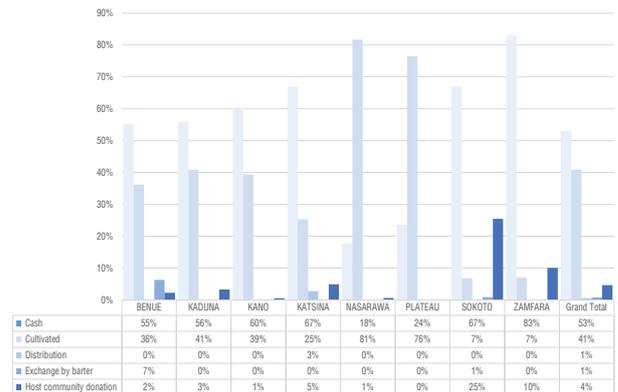


Figure 45: Means of obtaining food in host communities

Frequency of food distribution

In the majority or 67 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, food was never distributed (up from 65%). The situation continues to be particularly acute in the states of Kano and Nasarawa where food was never distributed in 92 per cent and 84 per cent of the locations, respectively. Furthermore, food distributions were reported as irregular in 32 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 35% in Round 6).

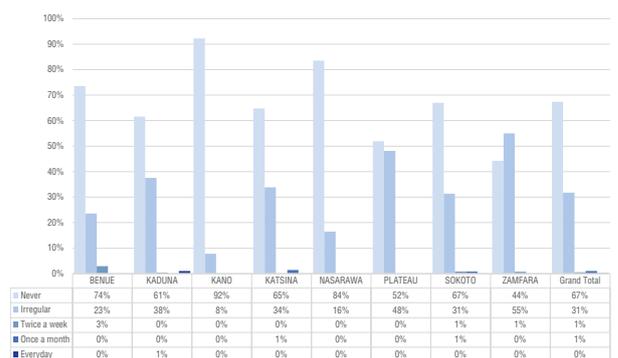


Figure 46: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

Nutrition

Similar to the situation in camps/camp-like settings, very few locations where IDPs were hosted by the local community had programmes for screening malnutrition. In only 7 per cent of locations (up from 4% in Round 6) the presence of a malnutrition programme was reported. Similarly, only 7 per cent of locations had supplementary feeding programs for pregnant and lactating mothers. In Nasarawa however, supplementary feeding programs were reported in 41 per cent of the locations assessed.

3F: HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

Most common health problem

In 59 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, malaria was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs (up from 58% in Round 6). Malaria was followed by diarrhoea and fever, reported in 14 per cent (up from 5%) and 11 per cent (up from 10%), respectively. Malnutrition and coughing were reported as the most common health problems for IDPs in 9 per cent and 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, respectively.

In the state of Kaduna, 50 per cent of camps/camp-like settings reported coughing as the most common health problem for IDPs, while malaria was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs in 80 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in the state of Plateau. Malnutrition was cited as the most common health problem for IDPs in 29 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in the state of Zamfara.

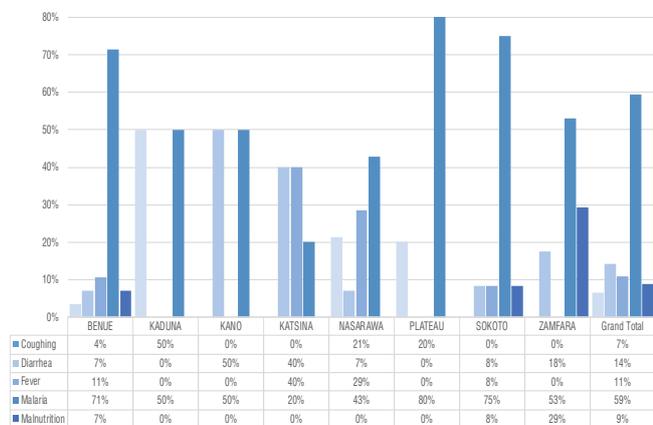


Figure 47: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

Location of health facility

For 79 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were located within a three kilometre range. These included both health facilities on-site (34%) and off the site of assessment (45%). In 20 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were reported to be located more than three kilometres away. In 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, IDPs were dependent on mobile clinics.

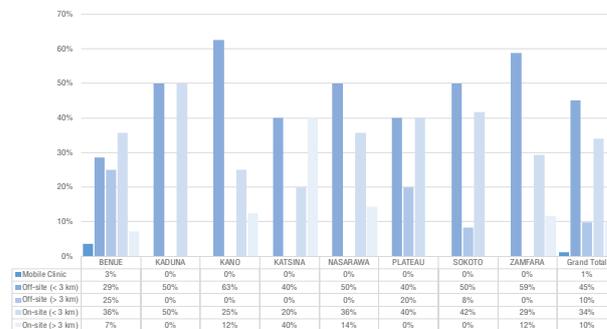


Figure 48: Location of health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Primary health provider

In 66 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 70%), the main health provider was the government. Other health providers included INGOs in 15 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 8%), local clinics in 12 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 10%) and NGOs in 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 6). In all of the camps/camp-like settings in states of Kano and Katsina, the government was the main provider of health facilities.

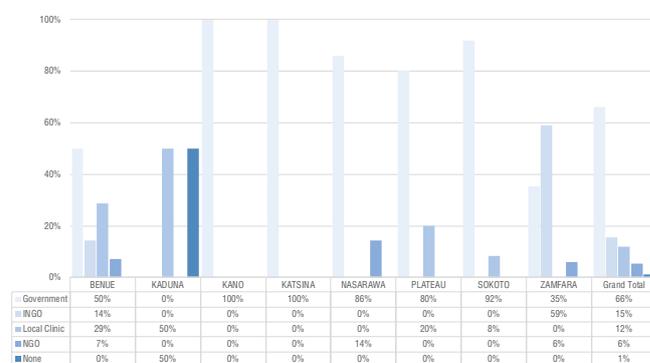


Figure 49: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Most common health problem

In 65 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, malaria was reported as the most common health problem (up from 65% in Round 6). Malaria was the primary health concern in all states, with highest percentage reported in Zamfara (in 80% of the locations).

Malaria was followed by fever and diarrhoea as the most common health problem as reported in 14 per cent and 9 per cent of the locations, respectively. Coughing and malnutrition were reported as the most common health problem in 6 per cent and 3 per cent of the assessed location, respectively.

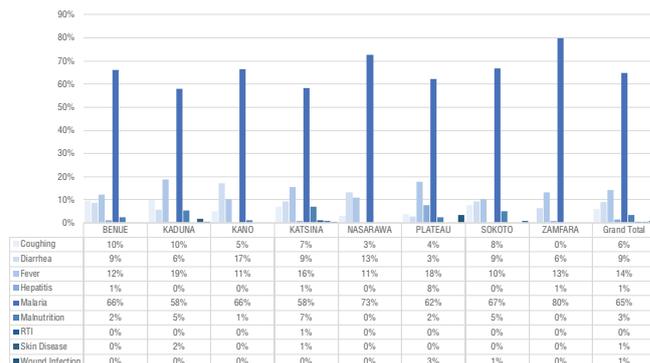


Figure 50: Common health problems in host communities

Location of health facility

For 83 per cent of the IDPs living among host communities, health facilities were located within a three kilometre range (down from 87%). These included both health facilities on-site (63%) and off the site of assessment (20%). In 1 per cent of locations, no health facilities were reported at all (this is the case for 6 per cent of the locations in the state of Zamfara). In 16 per cent of the locations, health facilities were reported to be located more than three kilometres away.

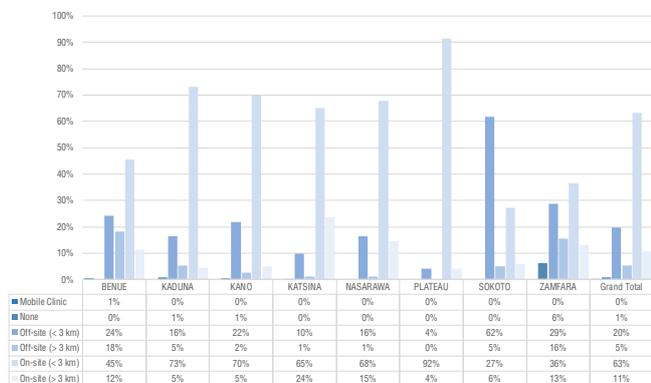


Figure 51: Location of health facilities in host communities

Primary health provider

In 92 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the main health provider was the government (up from 91% in Round 6). The government was followed by local clinics, reported in 6 per cent of the locations as the main primary health provider. In 1 per cent of the locations, no healthcare was provided at all (in the state of Zamfara, no healthcare was provided at all in 6% of the assessed locations). Notably, there was a total absence of INGO's as health providers in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. NGOs accounted for 1 per cent of the provision of healthcare in the assessed locations.

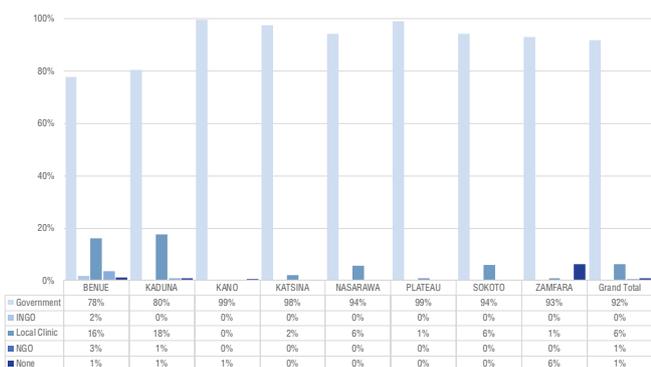


Figure 52: Main health providers in host communities

3G: EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to education

In 95 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, children in displaced households had access to formal or informal education. This number increased from 91 per cent compared to the Round 6 of assessments. In all states except for the states of Benue (86%) and Zamfara (94%), 100 per cent or all IDP children residing in camps/camp-like settings had access to education.

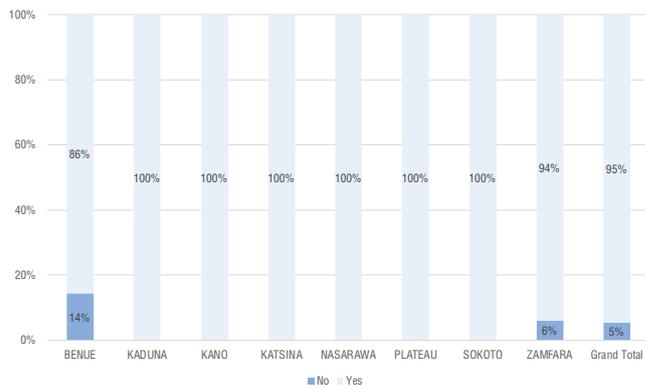


Figure 53: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

Location of education facilities

The majority or 67 per cent of education facilities were located within the camps/camp-like settings (down from 71%). In Kaduna State, 100% of schools were located on site. Camps/camp-like settings in the state of Plateau had the highest percentage of education facilities located outside of the camp/camp-like setting (60%), followed by Sokoto (50%) and Kano (50%).

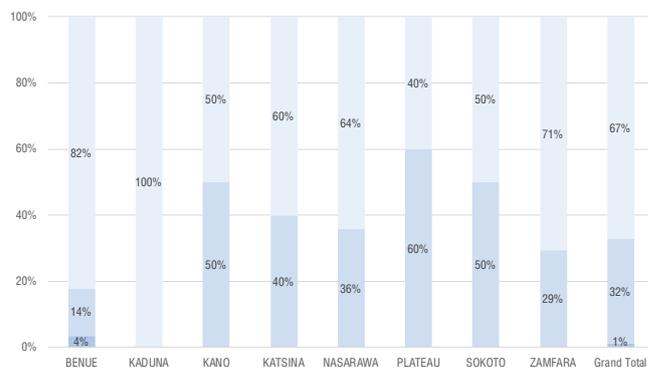


Figure 54: Location of formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

School attendance

In 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria, more than 75 percent of the children were attending school. In 31 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of IDP children attended school (down from 27%) and in 5 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, none of IDP children attended school. States where more than 75 per cent of IDP children attended school were Plateau (40%), Nasarawa (21%) and Kano (13%).

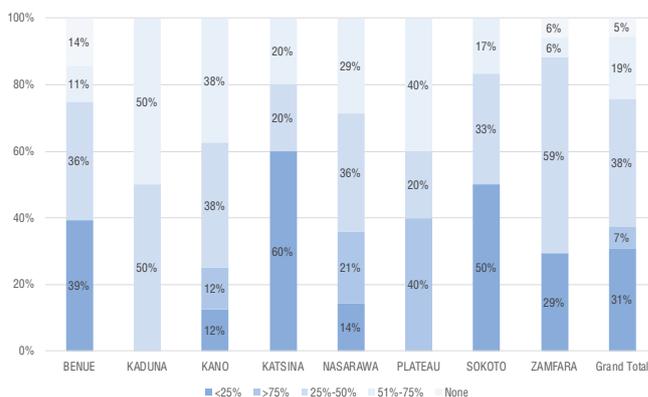


Figure 55: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

Reasons for not attending school

Fees and costs continued to be the most significant barrier preventing children from accessing education, with 58 per cent of respondents in camps/camp-like settings reporting these factors as the reason why some IDP children were not attending school (down from 61% in Round 6). In 9 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 13%), the main reason for IDP children to not attend was because the school was occupied (by families or the military), while in 7 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDP children did not attend school because they needed to work in the fields.

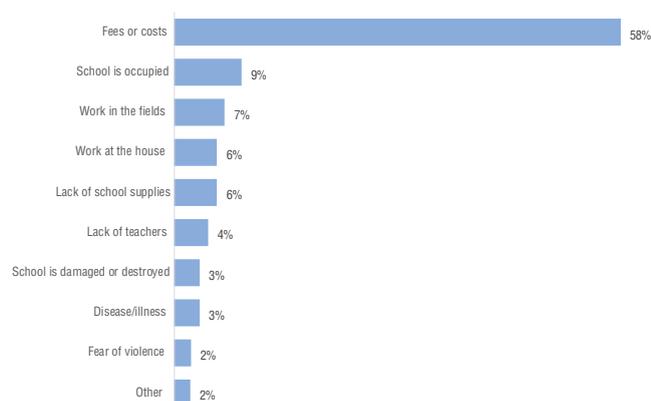


Figure 56: Reasons for not attending school in camps/camp-like settings

In 73 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 65%), the distance to school was less than one kilometre. In 19 per cent of sites, the distance to school was less than two kilometres (down from 27%). In 7 per cent of sites, school was at a distance of less than five kilometres (up from 5%).

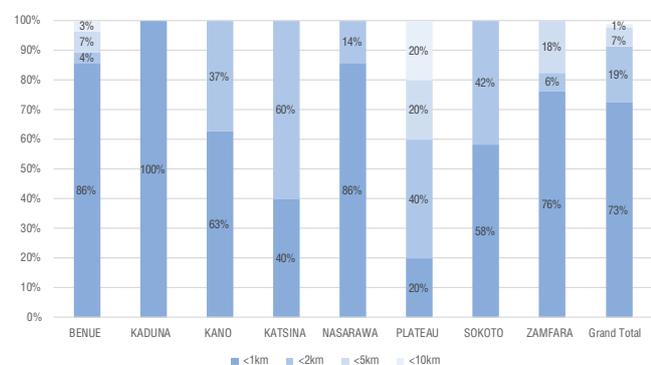


Figure 57: Distance to nearest education facility in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Access to education

Displaced children who were living among host communities had access to education (both formal and informal) in the great majority or 99 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 97% in Round 6). In all states except for the state of Benue, 100 per cent or all locations reported that displaced children had access to education. In the state of Benue, this number was reported at 95 per cent.



Figure 58: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

Location of education facilities

In 85 per cent of the locations assessed, the schools were located on-site or within the community (down from 86 per cent in Round 6). Most notably, in the state of Sokoto, 70 per cent of the schools were located off-site or outside of the locations of assessment.

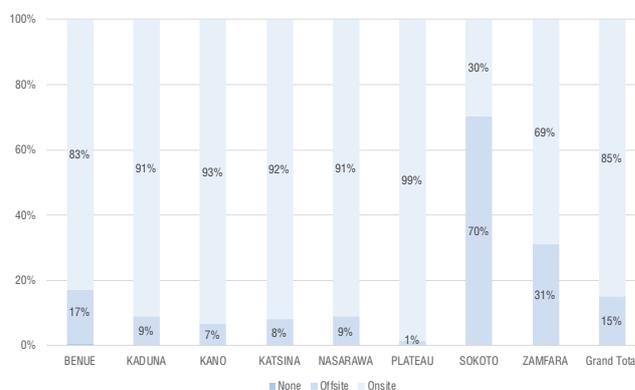


Figure 59: Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

School attendance

In 13 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities (up from 7%), more than 75 percent of the children were attending school. In 17 per cent of the locations assessed, less than 25 per cent of IDP children were attending school (down from 19%), and in 1 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities, none of the IDP children were attending school (down from 3%). The state that scored the highest in school attendance was Plateau, where in 47 per cent of the locations assessed, more than 75 per cent of IDP children were attending school.

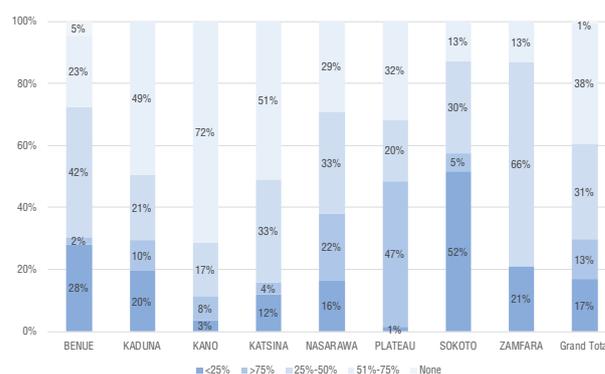


Figure 60: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

Reasons for not attending school

Similar to IDP children in camps/camp-like settings, the main obstacle to school attendance in locations where IDPs were living among host communities were the high fees and costs, as mentioned in 71 per cent of the locations (up from 67%). Other reasons for which IDP children were not going to school were that children had to work in the fields (mentioned in 10% of the locations – down from 15%), the lack of school supplies (mentioned in 5% of locations – down from 6%) and diseases and illnesses (mentioned in 4% of the locations assessed).

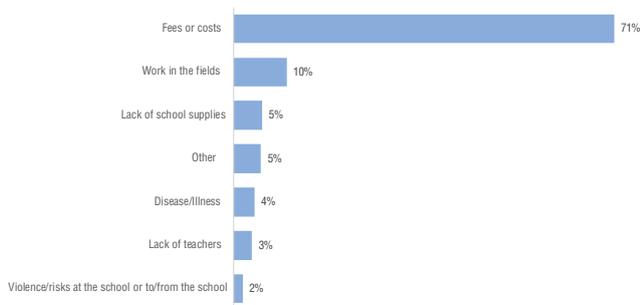


Figure 61: Reasons for not attending school in host communities

3H: PROTECTION

Camp and camp-like settings:

Security is provided in 85 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in North Central and North West Nigeria (up from 80%). Security is guaranteed in 100 per cent, or all the camps/camp-like settings in the states of Kaduna, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau and Sokoto. However, in only 50 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed in the state of Kano, security was provided.

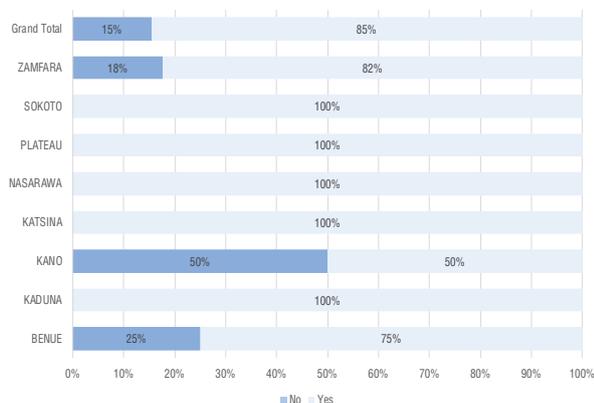


Figure 62: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

In 25 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, security was self-organized (similar to Round 6), while in 16 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no security was provided at all (down from 20%). In 19 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, security was provided by the police (up from 18%), followed by local authorities, reported in 16 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings and community leaders in 13 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

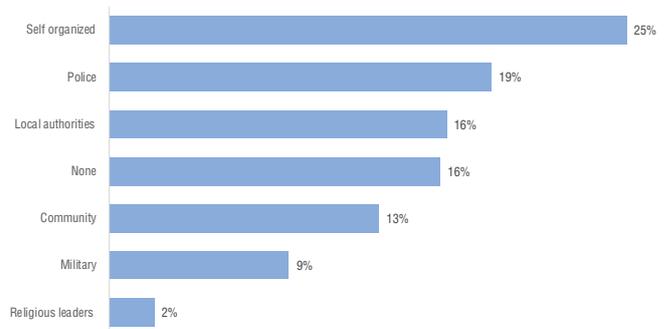


Figure 63: Main security providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host Communities

Security is provided in 93 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down from 94% in Round 6). Sokoto and Kaduna were the states where the most locations without security were reported (in 20% and 13% of the locations, respectively).

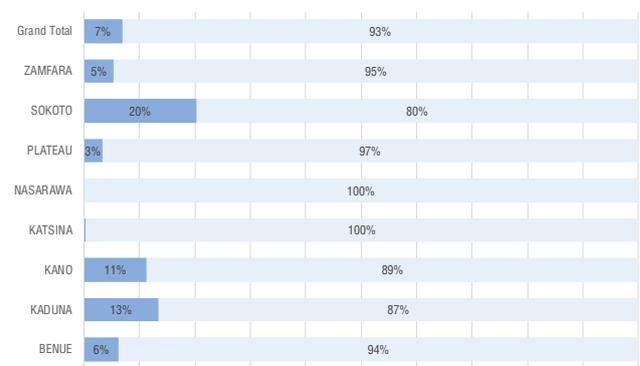


Figure 64: Security provided in host communities

Similar to Round 5 assessments, the most common provider of security was the police (reported in 29% of locations – no change since Round 6). The police was followed by local authorities, reported in 25 per cent of the locations (up from 24%) and community leaders, reported in 20 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 22%). Security was self-organized in 13 per cent of the locations (down from 14%).

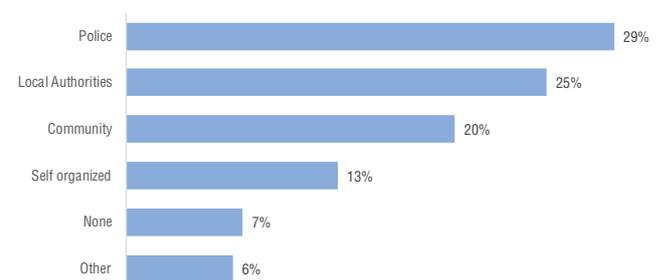


Figure 65: Main security providers in host communities

3I: COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Most trusted source of information

In 55 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (down from 62 per cent in Round 6). The second most trusted category were friends, neighbours and family, reported in 22 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 10%). Friends, neighbours and family were followed by traditional leaders, reported in 11 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 3% in Round 6) and religious leaders, reported in 9 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 6% in Round 6).

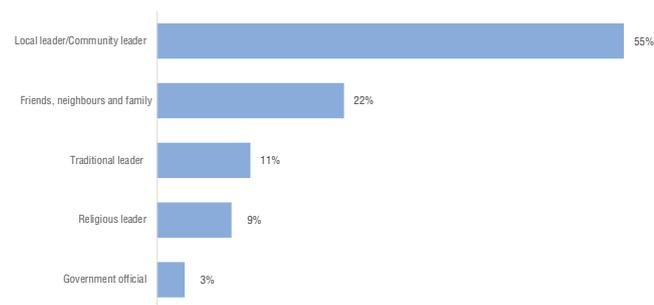


Figure 66: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings, the preferred channel of information was the radio (reported in 45% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 35%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 43% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 44%), telephone calls (reported in 9% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 11%) and community meetings (reported in 3% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 9%).

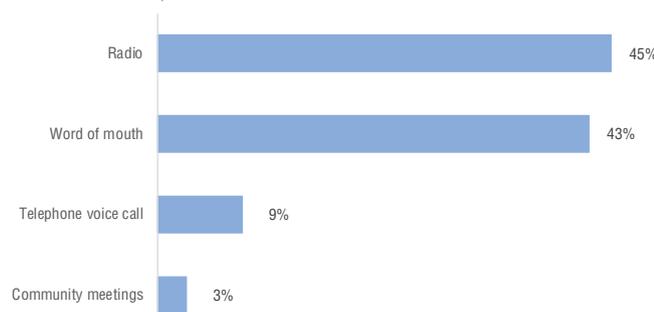


Figure 67: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Access to a functional radio

In 75 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respondents reported that only a few IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 72%). In 3 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 4%). This percentage was higher in the state of Nasarawa where 21 per cent of IDPs did not have access to a functional radio. In 19 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 20%) while in 3 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 4%).

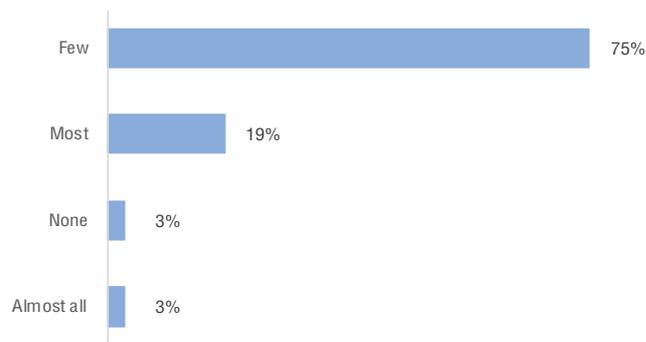


Figure 68: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in camps/camp-like settings

Primary concerns

The primary topics which the IDP community in camps/camp-like settings desired information on were topics on access to services (reported in 26% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 24%), other relief assistance (reported in 21% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 19%) and the situation in areas of origin (reported in 19% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 17%).

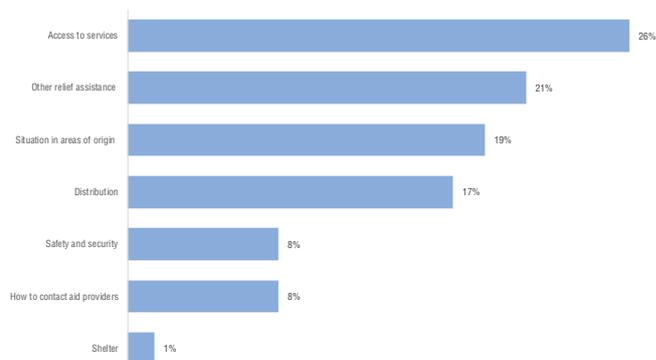


Figure 69: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Expression of needs

In the majority or 71 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 73%), IDPs were able to express their needs through direct conversation while in 29 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 settings expressed their needs in writing or through sign language.

Host communities

Most trusted source of information

In 57 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (down from 58 per cent in Round 6). The second most trusted source of information were friends, family and neighbours, reported in 20 per cent of the location (similar to Round 6). Friends, family and neighbours were followed by religious leaders, reported in 11 per cent of locations (up from 10%), and traditional leaders, reported in 6 per cent of locations (down from 7%).

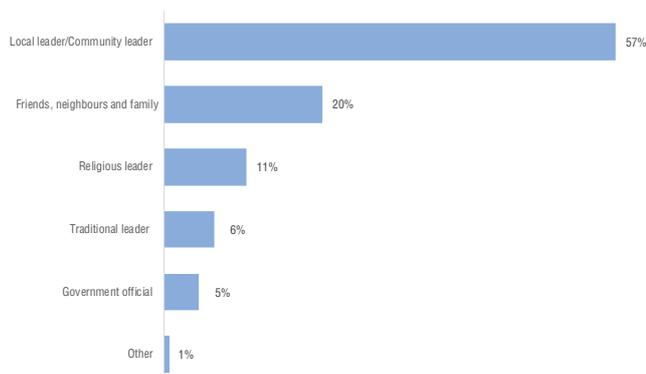


Figure 70: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living among host communities, the preferred channel of information was the radio (reported in 52% of the locations – down from 57%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 31% of the locations – up from 28%) and community meetings (reported in 10% of the locations – up from 7%).

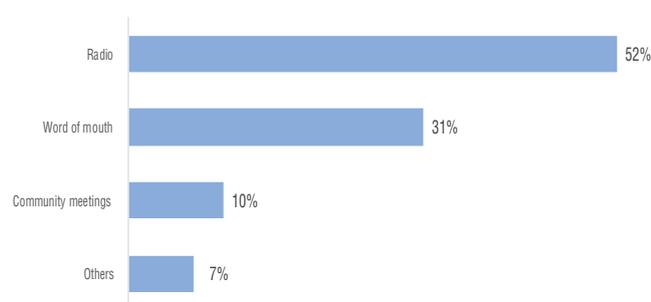


Figure 71: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in host communities

Access to a functional radio

In 59 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 61%). In 2 per cent of the locations, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 3%). In 31 per cent of the locations, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 26%), while in 8 per cent of the locations, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio (down by 1%).

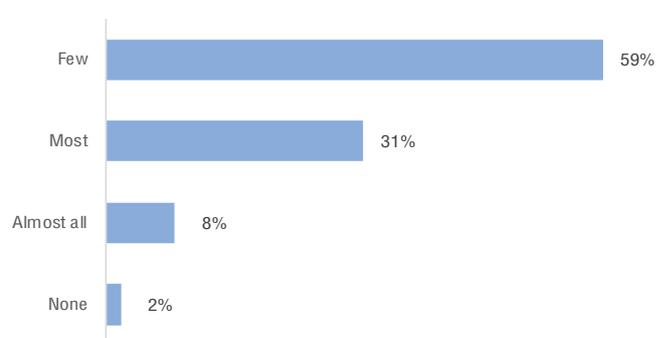


Figure 72: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in host communities

Primary concerns

The primary topics on which IDPs residing among the host community desired information were other relief assistance (reported in 24% of locations – up from 23%), distributions (reported in 22% of the locations – down from 9%), access to services (reported in 21% of the locations – up from 17%), and the safety and security situation (reported in 14% of locations – up from 13%).

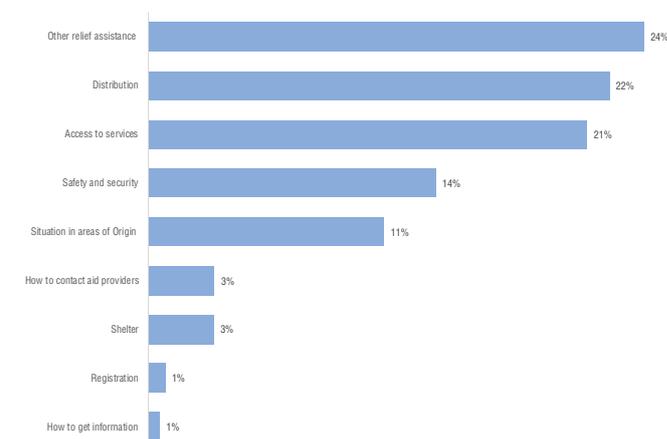


Figure 73: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities

Expression of needs

In the majority or 67 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing within host communities (down from 73%), IDPs were able to express their needs through direct conversation while in 32 per cent of locations, the expression of needs occurred through a third party (up from 32%). 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 affected 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 eight affected states (Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara).

Assessments conducted by DTM between 21 June and 27 July 2021 identified a total of 833,006 IDPs in 134,980 households across the eight states. The number represents a nominal increase by 137,092 persons or 20 per cent compared to the 695,914 IDPs that were identified in the last round of assessment that was conducted in February 2021 (Round 6). The most affected states were Benue (with 282,950 IDPs, or 34% of the total IDP population), Katsina (with 150,785 IDPs, or 18% of the total IDP population), Zamfara (with 142,680 IDPs, or 17% of the total IDP population), and Plateau (with 75,331 IDPs, or 11% of the total IDP population).

Similar to Round 6 of DTM assessments, communal clashes were cited as the primary reason for displacement during Round 7. These communal clashes predominantly result from violent conflicts between nomadic pastoralists and farmers communities. Forty-six per cent of IDPs indicated that they have been displaced because of these communal clashes. Communal clashes were followed by armed banditry/kidnappings and natural disasters, cited by 39 per cent and 10 per cent of IDPs, respectively. Another 5 per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of the ongoing insurgency that is currently affecting the Nigeria's North East Geopolitical zone.

The trends and changes observed in the data reflects the current living conditions in camps/camp-like settings and locations where IDPs are residing among host communities across the states affected by the crisis in North Central and North Central Nigeria. The majority (54%) of internally displaced individuals were female, while 46 per cent were male. Most IDPs (57%) were children, almost half of which (27%) were children under six years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of six members.

The great majority, or 83 per cent of IDPs, continued to live within host communities, while 17 per cent of IDPs were residing in one of the 91 assessed camps and camp-like settings. This represents a significant shift from Round 1 when IDPs lived in camps/ camp-like settings and among host communities equally. The most reported urgent need of IDPs across all locations assessed was food, cited in 73 per cent of locations, followed by Non-Food Items (cited in 14% of locations) and shelter (cited in 9% of locations).

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in 852 wards, located in 176 LGAs across North Central and North East Nigeria. During Round 7 of assessments, a total of 1,604 locations were assessed. These included 1,513 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 91 camps and camp-like settings. The situation and access to services of displaced populations witnessed notable, and varying, changes since Round 1 of assessments. Since Round 5, access to education for IDP children, availability of water and access to health care are continuing the positive trend that was already noticed between Round 3 and Round 5. However, access to food support in camps/camp-like settings and host community locations has decreased during Round 7. This has resulted in food distribution that is inaccessible for most IDPs, which is reflected by food and nutrition serving as 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), September 2021.”

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