



IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST ZONES
DISPLACEMENT REPORT 9 | MARCH 2022

PUBLISHER

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

IOM: International Organization for Migration (UN Migration Agency)

No 55 Hassan Musa Katsina Road, Asokoro

Abuja – Nigeria (GMT +1)

Tel.: +234 8085221427

Websites: <https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria>

iomnigeriadtm@iom.int

<https://dtm.iom.int>

© 2022 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The designations employed and the presentation of material throughout the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an Inter-Governmental Organization, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to meet the operational challenges of migration, advance understanding of migration issues, encourage social and economic development through migration and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants. The maps included in this report are illustrative. The representations and the use of borders and geographic names may include errors and do not imply a judgment on the legal status of territories nor acknowledgement of borders by the Organization.

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 a 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), Nigeria Mission, December 2021."

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher.

COVER

A rapid assessment activity at Cungul community, Konshisha LGA, Benue State © IOM-DTM/Phoebe Awosina/ IOM 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 4 |
| BACKGROUND | 4 |
| METHODOLOGY | 5 |
| LIMITATIONS | 5 |
| KEY HIGHLIGHTS | 6 |
| DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW | 8 |
| 1: DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTED BY STATE | 10 |
| 1A: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST NIGERIA | 10 |
| 2: DISPLACEMENT DETAILS | 12 |
| 2A: LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION | 12 |
| 2B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE | 12 |
| 2C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT | 12 |
| 2D: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS | 14 |
| 2E: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT | 14 |
| 2F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION | 14 |
| 2G: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMMODATION TYPE | 15 |
| 2H: PRIMARY NEEDS | 17 |
| 2I: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION | 17 |
| 3: LIVELIHOOD AND LIVING CONDITIONS | 18 |
| 3A: CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT | 18 |
| 3B: SHELTER AND NFI | 19 |
| 3C: LIVELIHOOD | 20 |
| 3D: WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE | 21 |
| 3E: FOOD AND NUTRITION | 25 |
| 3F: HEALTH | 27 |
| 3G: EDUCATION | 28 |
| 3H: PROTECTION | 30 |
| 3I: COMMUNICATION | 31 |
| 4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 33 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To better understand the scope of displacement and assess the needs of the 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 the Round 9 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 from internally displaced populations (IDPs) in 859 wards located in 177 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across the states Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (north-central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (north-west) between 16 November and 30 December 2021.

The main objective of the DTM programme is to support 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 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 between 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. Often, 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.

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 9 of DTM data collection in Nigeria's north-west and north-central geopolitical zones was conducted between 16 November and 30 December 2021. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 859 wards (down from the 861 wards that were assessed in Round 8 of DTM assessments), located in 177 LGAs (down from 178 LGAs in Round 8). 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 1,654 locations (a decrease of 10 locations compared to Round 8), including 1,557 (94%) locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 97 (6%) locations categorized as camps/camp-like settings. In Round 8 of assessments, 1,563 locations where IDPs lived among host communities and 101 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 targeted IDPs and aimed to gain a better understanding of displacement figures and trends, living conditions of the affected populations and the needs and vulnerabilities of these populations. The population categories are defined in this report as following:¹

- 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.'
- In the context of Nigeria, a **returnee** is defined as any former IDP who returned to his or her locality of origin (IDP returnee); or any former refugee who returned to his or her country of origin (returnee from abroad).

Return is understood as a 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. The final results were validated by the Government of Nigeria.

LIMITATIONS

- In some north-central and north-west Nigeria LGAs, the security situation remains volatile. Therefore, not all locations were accessible at the time of the assessment. In the state of Zamfara, the LGAs Maru, Shinkafi and Zurmi were not accessible during this Round.
- 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.
- Some enumerators experienced hesitance and reluctance from IDP populations to cooperate with the surveys as data is collected very regularly and assistance is rather limited.
- In Plateau State, IDP populations were highly mobile during this time period. As IDPs were actively on the move in search of better living conditions, it was challenging for enumerators to capture all of their movements.
- In some LGAs, the cost of transportation has increased significantly a result of banditry and attacks. Additionally, in Zamfara State, the sale of fuel was limited to 3,000 Naira per car and 500 Naira per motorbike, adding to the increasing cost of transportation and resulting in limited public transportation in the state. This made it challenging for DTM enumerators to reach the localities to be assessed and caused delays.
- As a result of the security issues, a ban on motorcycles and trucks was issued in the state of Benue and Kaduna. As motorcycles are the means of transportation of the data collectors, this resulted in long waits to find vehicles and data collectors were forced to come up with alternatives (hiring a keke napep or tricycle) which were less effective.
- The poor network in remote locations frequently led to delays in data sharing.

¹Source: 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



157,519
Displaced Households



969,757
Displaced Individuals



24%
of the IDPs
are women



21%
of the IDPs
are men



30%
of the IDPs
are girls



25%
of the IDPs
are boys

KEY TRENDS



181,473
IDPs were residing in
camps/camp-like settings (19%)



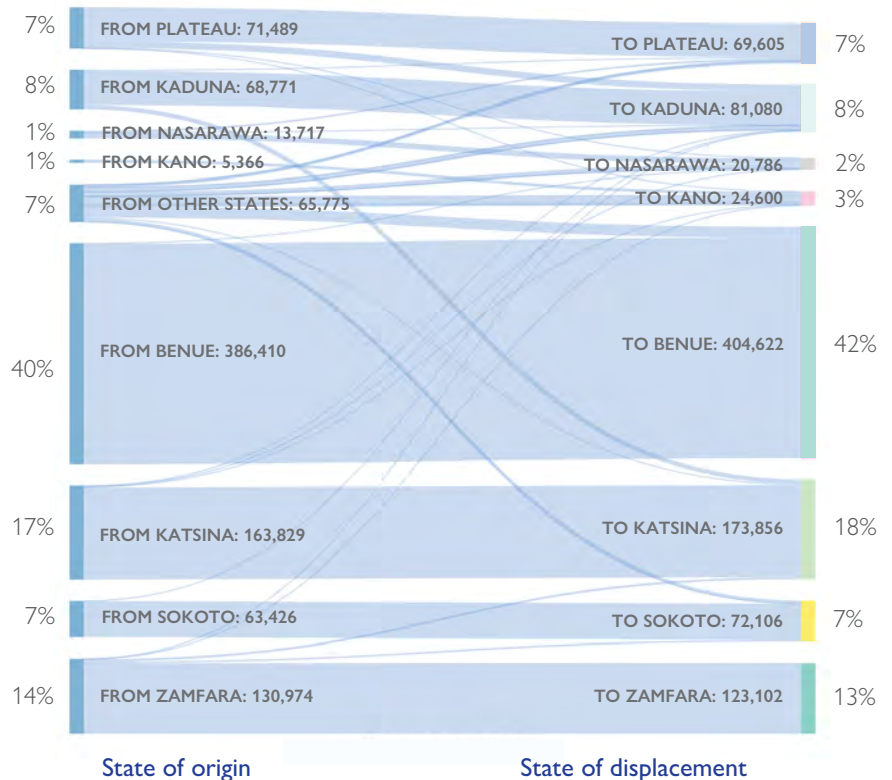
788,284
IDPs were residing among host
community settings (81%)



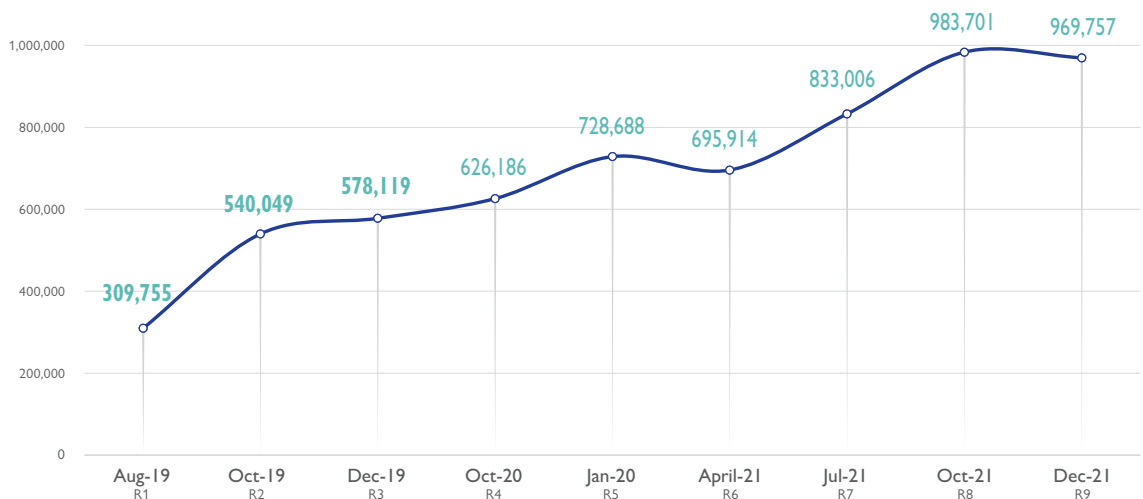
864,847
IDPs were displaced within their
state of origin (89%)



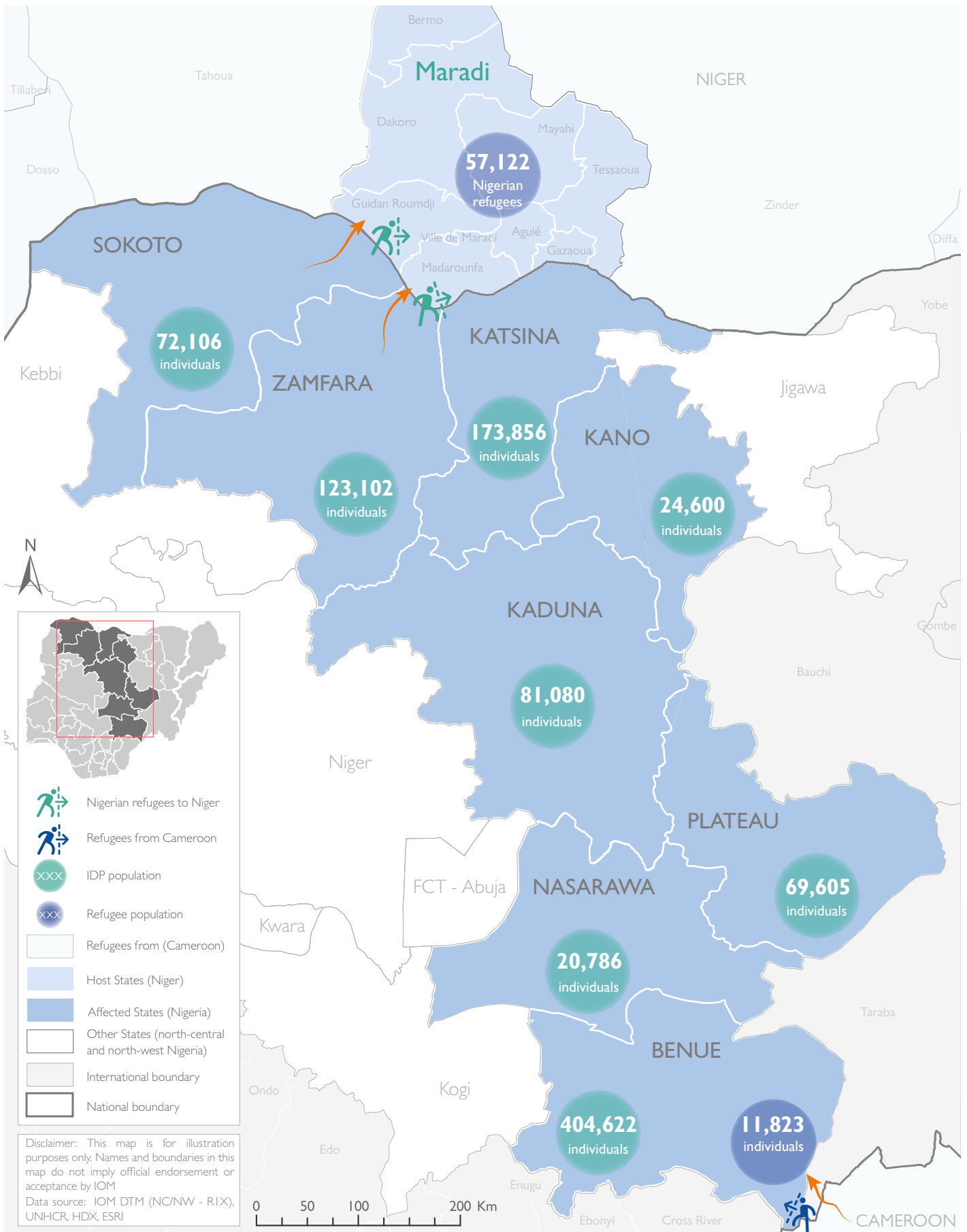
104,910
of IDPs crossed a state border
during their displacement (11%)



1%
Decrease
in displaced
population
from DTM
Round 8



Total IDP population per round



Map 1: IDP population by state

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

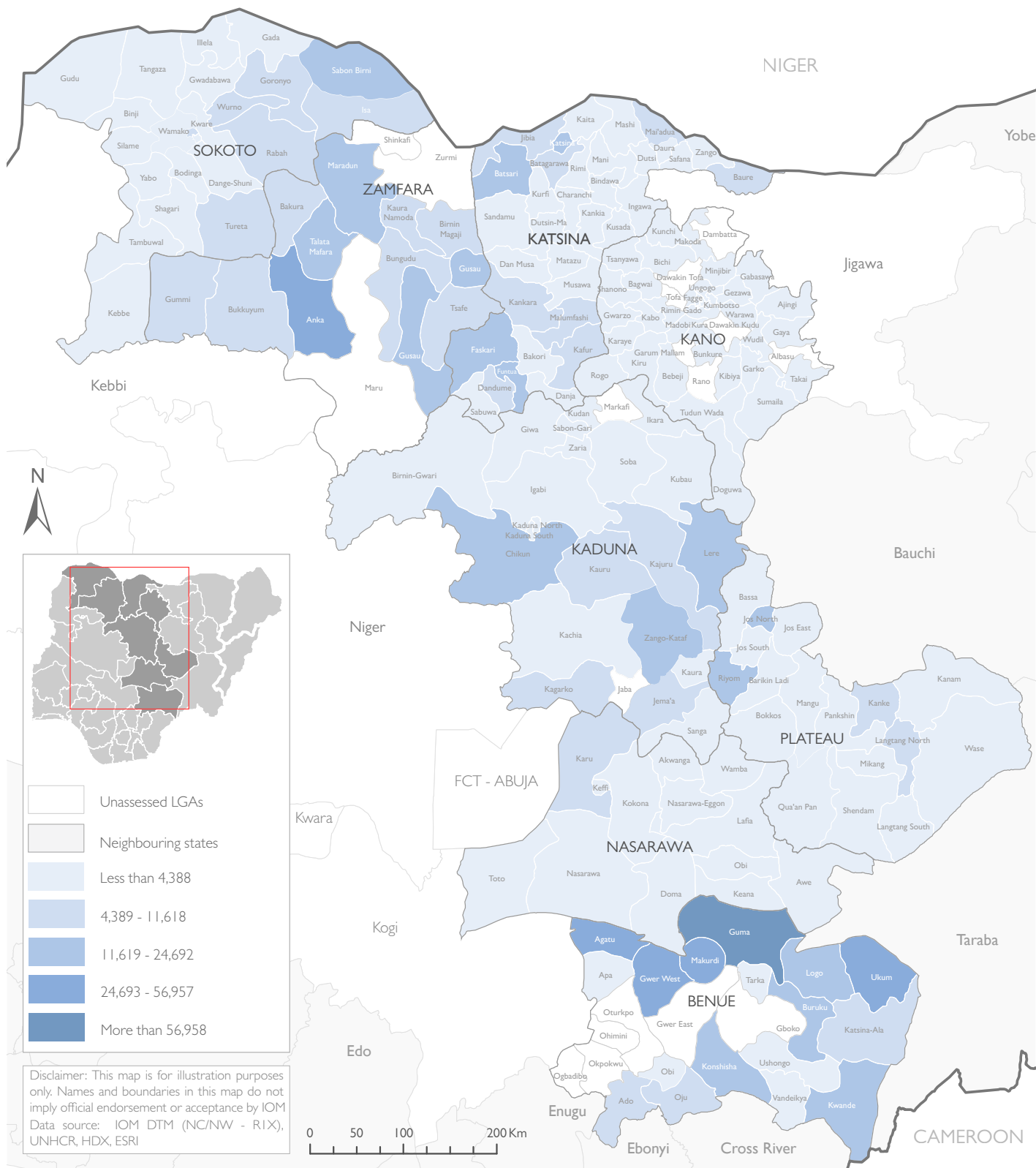
DISPLACED POPULATION

The Round 9 of DTM assessments identified 969,757 IDPs in 157,519 households across the eight states covered in north-central and north-west Nigeria, representing an decrease of 13,944 individuals (1.4%) compared to the 983,701 IDPs identified during the last round of assessments, conducted in September 2021 (Round 8). The significant decrease recorded between Round 8 and Round 9 was mainly due to the fact that some LGAs in the state of Zamfara (Maru, Shinkafi and Zurmi) were not accessible for DTM enumerators because of ongoing insecurities. Hence, IDPs residing in these LGAs were not counted, leading to a decrease of almost 50,000 IDPs in the state of Zamfara. This demonstrates that the number of IDPs assessed by DTM is highly dependent on the accessibility of the IDP locations during the assessment period and actual displacement numbers are likely to be considerably higher.

In Round 9, the total number of IDPs consisted of 181,473 IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings (or 19% of the total amount of IDPs) and 788,284 IDPs residing among host communities (or 81% of the total amount of IDPs). Forty-nine per cent of IDPs (or 474,744 individuals) were located in the north-west zone, while fifty-one per cent of IDPs (or 495,013 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 404,622 individuals (or 42% of the total number of IDPs). Similar to Round 8, Katsina was the state where the second-highest number of IDPs were recorded, followed by the state of Zamfara. Katsina State is currently hosting 173,856 IDPs (or 18% of the total IDP population), while in Zamfara, a total number of 123,102 IDPs were recorded (or 13% of the total IDP population).



DTM assessment in Ramin Kura IDP camp, Magajin Gari "A" ward of Sokoto North LGA, Sokoto state © IOM Nigeria / Usman Hamzat / IOM 2022



Map 2: IDP population by LGA

I. DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTED BY STATE

IA: 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 404,622 IDPs or 42 per cent of the total IDP population. This signifies an increase of almost 13 per cent or 47,149 individuals since Round 8 of assessments. Of the total IDP population living in camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, 68 per cent were found in Benue State. The five LGAs hosting the largest number of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria were all located in Benue State. Guma LGA (123,989 IDPs) remains the LGA hosting the highest IDPs in the assessment area. Guma LGA was followed by Gwer West LGA (56,957 IDPs), Agatu LGA (46,795 IDPs), Makurdi LGA (34,515 IDPs) and Ukum LGA (34,457 IDPs). Many LGAs in Benue State witnessed increasing IDP numbers between Round 8 and Round 9 as a result of newly assessed IDP locations following a joint rapid data verification assessment with humanitarian partners and government actors.

Additionally, it is reported that since April 2021, ongoing 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.

- Also in Round 9, **Nasarawa** was the state hosting the lowest number of IDPs in the region with a total of 20,786 individuals (down by 1.3% or 273 individuals since the Round 8 of DTM assessments). As this number represents 2 per cent of the total number of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria, Nasarawa is the state where the least internal displacement is recorded. About half of the IDPs in the state are located in the LGAs Karu (6,341 IDPs) and Lafia (4,127 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.
- **Plateau** hosted 69,605 IDPs or 7 per cent of the total IDP population. This signified a decrease of 6 per cent or 4,286 individuals since the Round 8 of assessments. The decreasing IDP numbers were mainly reported in the LGAs Langtang North and Qua'an Pan where the numbers dropped by 1,157 individuals and 1,391 individuals, respectively. The decrease in IDPs can be explained by numerous IDPs relocating to their initial location of displacement due to a lack of access to farmland for cultivation and the restored security situation their locations of initial displacement. Many IDPs who were residing in the wards Kwande and Reak of the LGA Langtang North returned to Waze LGA, and IDPs residing in the LGA Qua'an Pan who were displaced from from the states of Nasarawa and Taraba returned to their states of origin. Within the state of Plateau, the highest number of IDPs were located in Riyom LGA with 10,321 individuals, followed by Jos North with 8,663 IDPs and Langtang North with 7,620 IDPs.

| State | LGAs Accessed | R8 Total (October 2021) | | R9 Total (December 2021) | | Status | Population difference | Percentage difference |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Total population | Total population (%) | Total population | Total population (%) | | | |
| Benue | 17 | 357,473 | 36% | 404,622 | 42% | Increase | 47,149 | 13% |
| Nasarawa | 13 | 21,059 | 2% | 20,786 | 2% | Decrease | -273 | -1% |
| Plateau | 17 | 73,891 | 8% | 69,605 | 7% | Decrease | -4,286 | -6% |
| Grand total | 47 | 452,423 | 46% | 495,013 | 51% | Increase | 42,590 | 9% |

Table 1: Change in internally displaced population by north-central states

NORTH-WEST

- Zamfara** hosted the third largest IDP population in north-central and north-west Nigeria with 123,102 individuals or 13 per cent of the total IDP population (down by 40% or 49,696 individuals since the Round 8 of assessments). The significant decrease in the number of IDPs recorded between Round 8 and Round 9 was mainly due to the fact that the LGAs Maru, Shinkafi and Zurmi were not accessible for DTM enumerators because of ongoing insecurities. Additionally, as a result of increased security issues due the surge in kidnappings and banditry, many IDPs moved to other locations in search of safety and security. Anka LGA recorded the highest number of IDPs (29,308 individuals or 24% of IDPs in Zamfara), followed by Gusau LGA (17,649 individuals or 14% of IDPs in Zamfara) and Talata Mafara LGA (13,554 individuals or 11% of IDPs in Zamfara).
- The state of **Katsina** was the state hosting the second largest share of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria. In Round 9, an estimated 173,856 IDPs (or 18 per cent of the total IDP population) were identified in the state of Katsina. This represents a decrease of 1,654 individuals or 1 per cent since the Round 8 of assessments. IDP numbers in Funtua LGA, the LGA with the highest displacement numbers in the state, increased with 3,407 individuals to reach a new total of 24,692 IDPs or 14 per cent of IDPs in the state. Funtua LGA witnessed an increasing IDP population as a result of influxes from neighbouring LGAs (Sabuwa, Faskari, Kankara, Batsari and Dandume) and states (Zamfara and Kaduna), mainly due to incessant attacks by bandits and kidnappings. On the other hand, significant decreases were recorded in the LGAs Matazu and Katsina. The reduction of 3,225 IDPs in the LGA Matazu can be explained by the closure of NYSC Camp and the relocation of its residents to their respective LGAs of origin. The number of IDPs in Katsina LGA decreased by 1,764 IDPs, mainly because many of the IDPs who were displaced from Batsari LGA returned to their LGA of origin as the security situation improved considerable during recent months.
- The state of **Kaduna** hosted 81,080 IDPs or 8 per cent the total IDP population (down by 6% or 4,519 individuals since the Round 8 of assessments). After the steep increase recorded in the LGA Zangon Kataf between Round 7 and Round 8, the number of IDPs in Zangon Kataf decreased significantly in Round 9 as peace has been restored in many of the locations within the LGA (a decrease by 36% or 4,803 individuals). Within Kaduna, Lere LGA was home to the highest number of IDPs in the state with 16,746 individuals or 21 per cent of IDPs in Kaduna.
- In the state of **Sokoto**, an estimated 72,106 IDPs were identified, representing 7 per cent of the total IDP population (down by 1% or 817 individuals since the Round 8 of assessments). Despite a significant decrease (down by 1,841 individuals or 12%), Sabon Birni remained the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs in the state of Sokoto with a total of 13,626 individuals or 19 per cent of IDPs in the state. The decrease was a result of the inaccessibility of certain wards in the LGA due to security issues. Hence, it can be expected that displacement numbers in the LGA S/Birni and Sokoto State are higher. S/Birni LGA was followed by Rabah LGA where an estimated 10,426 IDPs were identified during Round 9.
- Kano** hosted a total of 24,600 IDPs or 3 per cent of the total IDP population (a decrease by 6% or 1,482 individuals since the Round 8 of assessments). Similar to Round 8, the LGA that recorded the highest number of IDPs in Kano State was Tarauni LGA with 2,498 displaced individuals, followed by Kumbotso LGA with 2,285 individuals.

| State | LGAs Accessed | R8 Total (October 2021) | | R9 Total (December 2021) | | Status | Population difference | Percentage difference |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Total population | Total population (%) | Total population | Total population (%) | | | |
| Kaduna | 22 | 85,599 | 9% | 81,080 | 8% | Decrease | -4,519 | -5% |
| Kano | 40 | 26,082 | 3% | 24,600 | 3% | Decrease | -1,482 | -6% |
| Katsina | 34 | 175,510 | 18% | 173,856 | 18% | Decrease | -1,654 | -1% |
| Sokoto | 23 | 71,289 | 7% | 72,106 | 7% | Increase | 817 | 1% |
| Zamfara | 11 | 172,798 | 17% | 123,102 | 13% | Decrease | -49,696 | -29% |
| Grand total | 130 | 531,278 | 54% | 474,744 | 49% | Decrease | -56,534 | -11% |

Table 2: Change in internally displaced population by north-western states

2. DISPLACEMENT DETAILS

2A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

The Round 9 of DTM assessments showed that the largest share or 42 per cent of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria originated from the state of Benue, while the second and third most reported states of origin of IDPs were Katsina and Zamfara at 18 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively.

Similar to Round 8, the great 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 more than 99 per cent of the IDPs originated from Zamfara, followed by Benue (where 95% of IDPs originated from Benue) and Katsina (where 92% of IDPs originated from Katsina). 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 states of Kano and Nasarawa were the only states in north-central and north-west Nigeria that hosted more out-of-state IDPs than IDPs originating from locations within the respective states. An estimated 78 per cent of the identified IDPs in Kano and 52 per cent of the identified IDPs in Nasarawa originated from a different state. The high number of IDPs originating from a different state in Kano 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 zone. An estimated 51 per cent (or 12,480 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 39 per cent or 8,025 IDPs that were residing in Nasarawa State originated from Borno and Taraba States. Forty-eight per cent of IDPs in Nasarawa originated from locations within the state.

Out of the 181,473 IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria that were residing in camps and camp-like settings, 68 per cent were located in the state of Benue. Benue was followed by Zamfara where 16 per cent of IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings were identified. The state of Sokoto hosted 9 per cent of the IDPs that were residing camps and camp-like settings.

2B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Similar to Round 8, the majority or 54 per cent of IDPs were female, while 46 per cent of IDPs were male. Most IDPs or 56 per cent were under 18 years old, with 26 per cent of the total IDP population under six years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of six members.

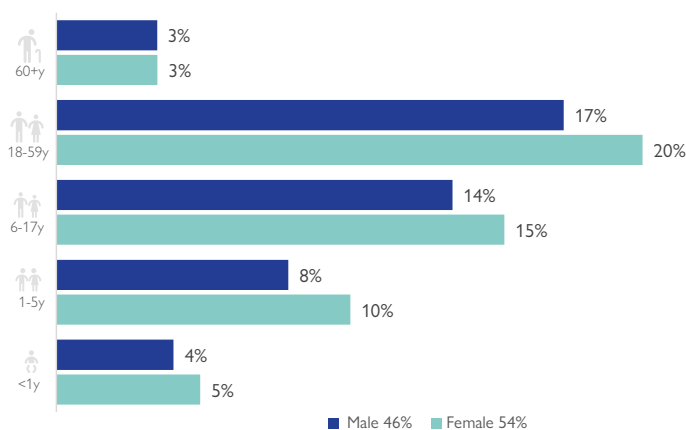


Figure 1a: IDPs by age group and sex

2C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Communal clashes were cited as the reason for displacement by the majority or 53 per cent of the IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria (up from 47% in Round 8). Communal clashes were followed by armed banditry and kidnapping, reported by 36 per cent of IDPs (down from 41% in Round 8), and natural disasters, cited by 7 per cent of IDPs (down from 9% in Round 8).

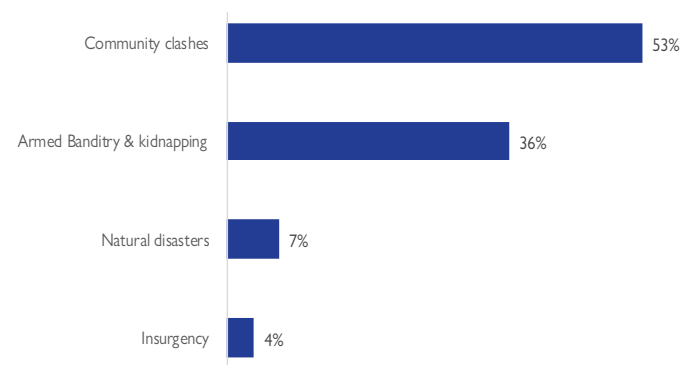


Figure 2: Cause of displacement

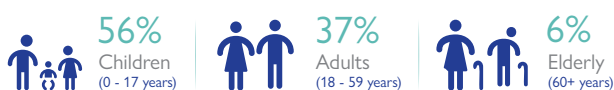
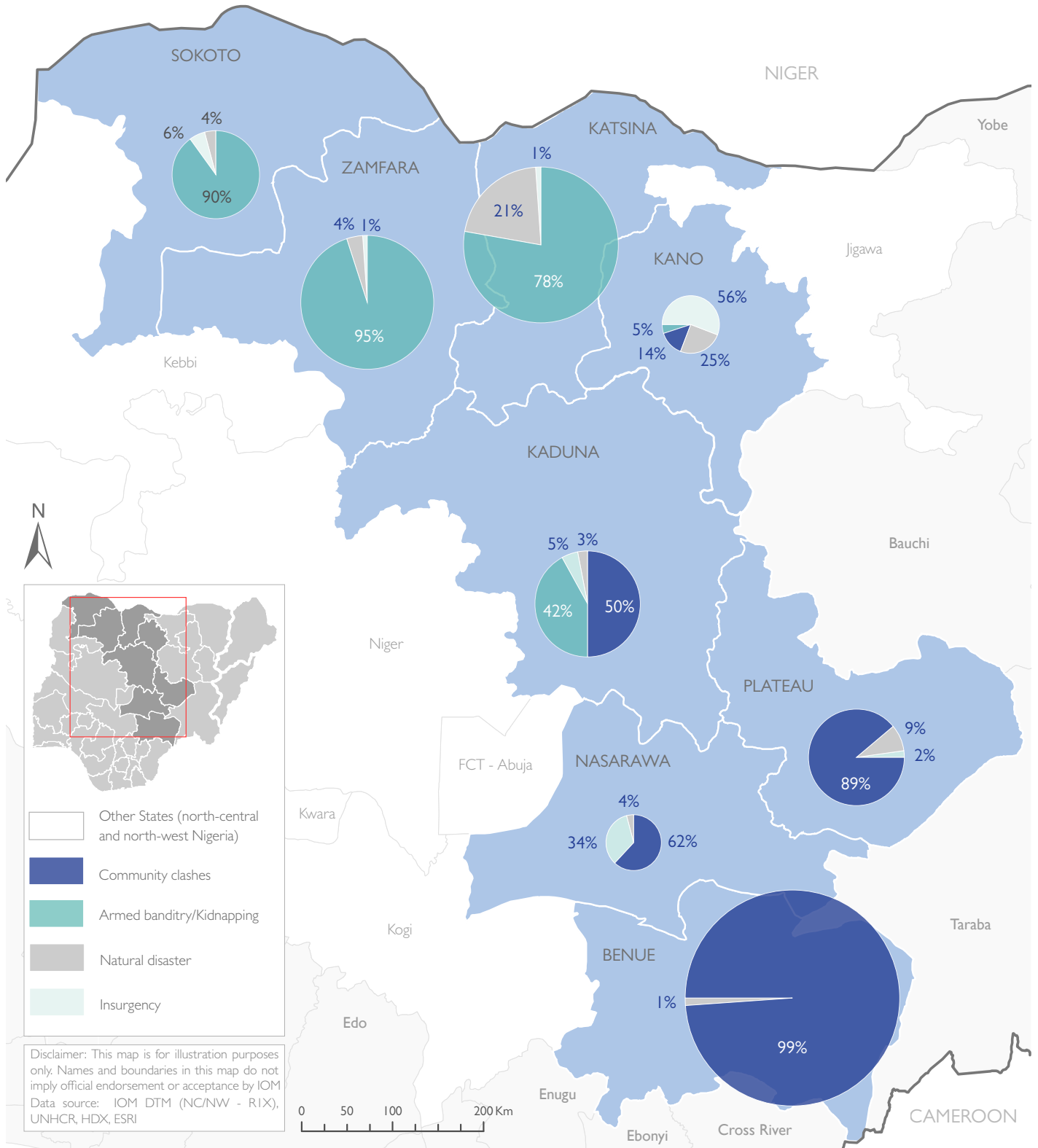


Figure 1b: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

The IDPs displaced due to natural disasters were affected by mainly the floods and sandstorms that occurred in Kano State ahead of the previous rounds of DTM assessments. The remaining 4 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.

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 99 per cent, 89 per cent and 62 per cent of IDPs, respectively. Armed banditry and kidnapping was the most reported reason for displacement in the states Zamfara (95%), Sokoto (90%) and Katsina (78%). Twenty-five 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 Round 5 of DTM assessments. Kano was followed by Katsina where 21 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 of IDPs indicating that the insurgency in the north-eastern states is their main driver of displacement with 56 per cent.



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

2D: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

Forty-two per cent of the total IDP population stated that they arrived in the location where they are currently residing in the year 2021. This number increased from 37 per cent in Round 9 and illustrates that displacement has intensified in the recent months. Twenty per cent of the total IDP population reported that they arrived in the current location of displacement in the year 2020. With another 13 per cent of arrivals reported in the year 2019 and 11 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.

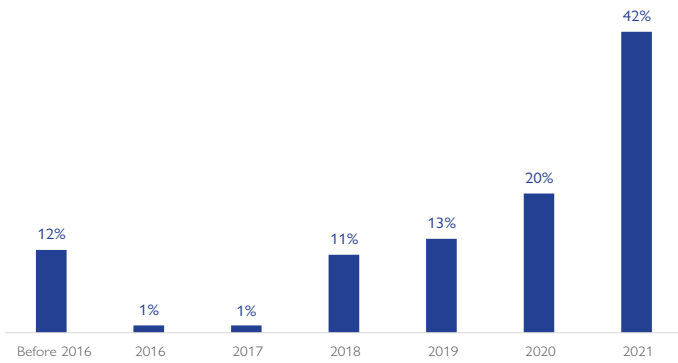


Figure 3: Displacement trend by state

2E: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

Among the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, 53 per cent of respondents stated that they have been not been displaced before and they are currently displaced for the first time. Twenty-nine per cent of IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings declared that they were displaced twice and 11 per cent stated that they were displaced four times or more.

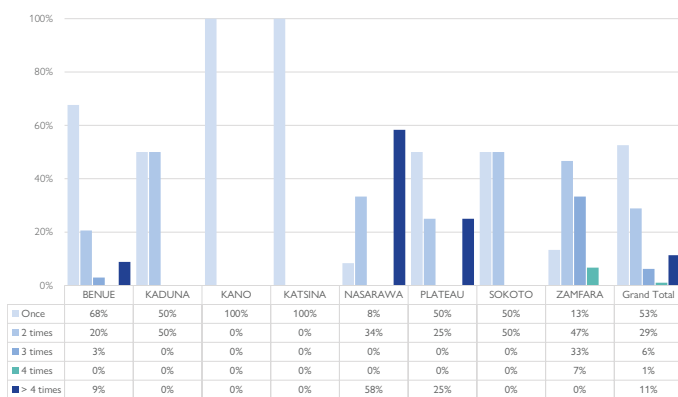


Figure 4: Percentage of frequency of displacement per state in camps/camp-like settings

Seventy-four per cent of IDPs residing among host communities said that they were displaced only once. Fifteen per cent mentioned that they were displaced twice and nine per cent of IDPs in host communities were displaced more than four times. Together with the increasing number of IDPs who were forced to flee their locations of origin in the year 2021, these numbers indicate that forced displacement has become widespread in Nigeria's north-central and north-west zones and that the displacement situation has intensified during recent months.

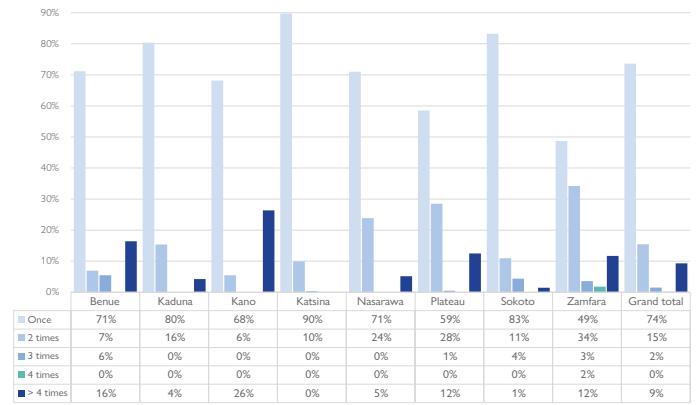


Figure 5: Percentage of frequency of displacement per state in host communities

2F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Similar to Round 9, 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 in search of safety and security. The states with the largest out-of-state IDP populations were Kano (78% of IDPs originating from a different state), Nasarawa (52% of IDPs originating from a different state), and Kaduna (27% of IDPs originating from a different state). These are also the states where more IDPs reported to have fled their locations of origin as a result of the insurgency in north-east Nigeria.

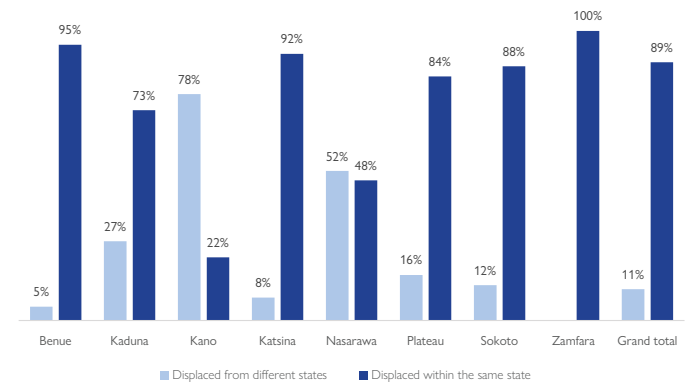


Figure 6: State of origin, displacement and percentage of displaced population per state.

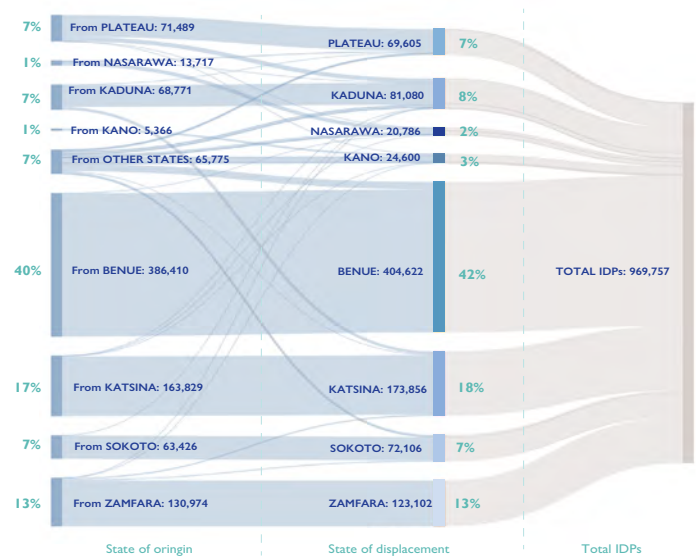


Figure 7: State of origin, state of displacement and percentage of displaced population per state.

2G: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMODATION TYPE

Number and locations of sites

A total of 1,654 locations (down from 1,664 locations compared to Round 8) were assessed across the eight states covered by DTM assessments during Round 9. These included 1,557 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down from 1,564) and 97 locations categorised as camps or camp-like settings (down from 101). Katsina (297 locations), Kaduna (262 locations) and Benue (235 locations) were the states with the highest numbers of locations assessed.



Figure 8: IDP population and number per settlement type

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 1,871 individuals while in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, an average of 506 IDPs were reported per location.

| State | Host Community | | | Camp/Camp-like | | | Total number of sites | Total number of IDPs |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | # Sites | # IDPs | % sites | # Sites | # IDPs | % sites | | |
| Benue | 201 | 280,960 | 13% | 34 | 123,662 | 35% | 235 | 404,622 |
| Kaduna | 260 | 78,128 | 16% | 2 | 2,952 | 2% | 262 | 81,080 |
| Kano | 201 | 24,064 | 13% | 9 | 536 | 9% | 210 | 24,600 |
| Katsina | 292 | 169,998 | 19% | 5 | 3,858 | 5% | 297 | 173,856 |
| Nasarawa | 155 | 16,154 | 10% | 12 | 4,632 | 12% | 167 | 20,786 |
| Plateau | 200 | 69,386 | 13% | 4 | 219 | 4% | 204 | 69,605 |
| Sokoto | 137 | 55,796 | 9% | 16 | 16,310 | 17% | 153 | 72,106 |
| Zamfara | 111 | 93,798 | 7% | 15 | 29,304 | 16% | 126 | 123,102 |
| Grand Total | 1,557 | 788,284 | 100% | 97 | 181,473 | 100% | 1,654 | 969,757 |

Table 2: IDP figures per settlement type by state



DTM assessment in Ungwan Gida Mai host community settlement, Jere South ward of Kagarko LGA, Kaduna state © IOM Nigeria / Abdulsalam Ganiyat / IOM 2021



DTM assessment in Unguwan Sarki Pada host community settlement, Rahama ward of Soba LGA, Kaduna state © IOM Nigeria / Abdulsalam Ganiyat / IOM 2021

The majority or 81 per cent of IDPs (down from 84% in Round 8) were residing among host communities, while 19 per cent were living in camps or camp-like settings (up from 16% in Round 8).

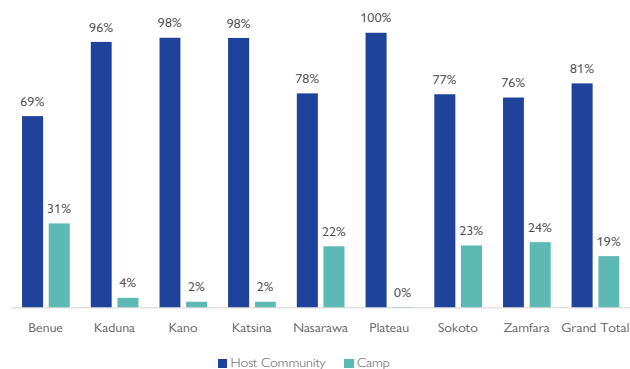
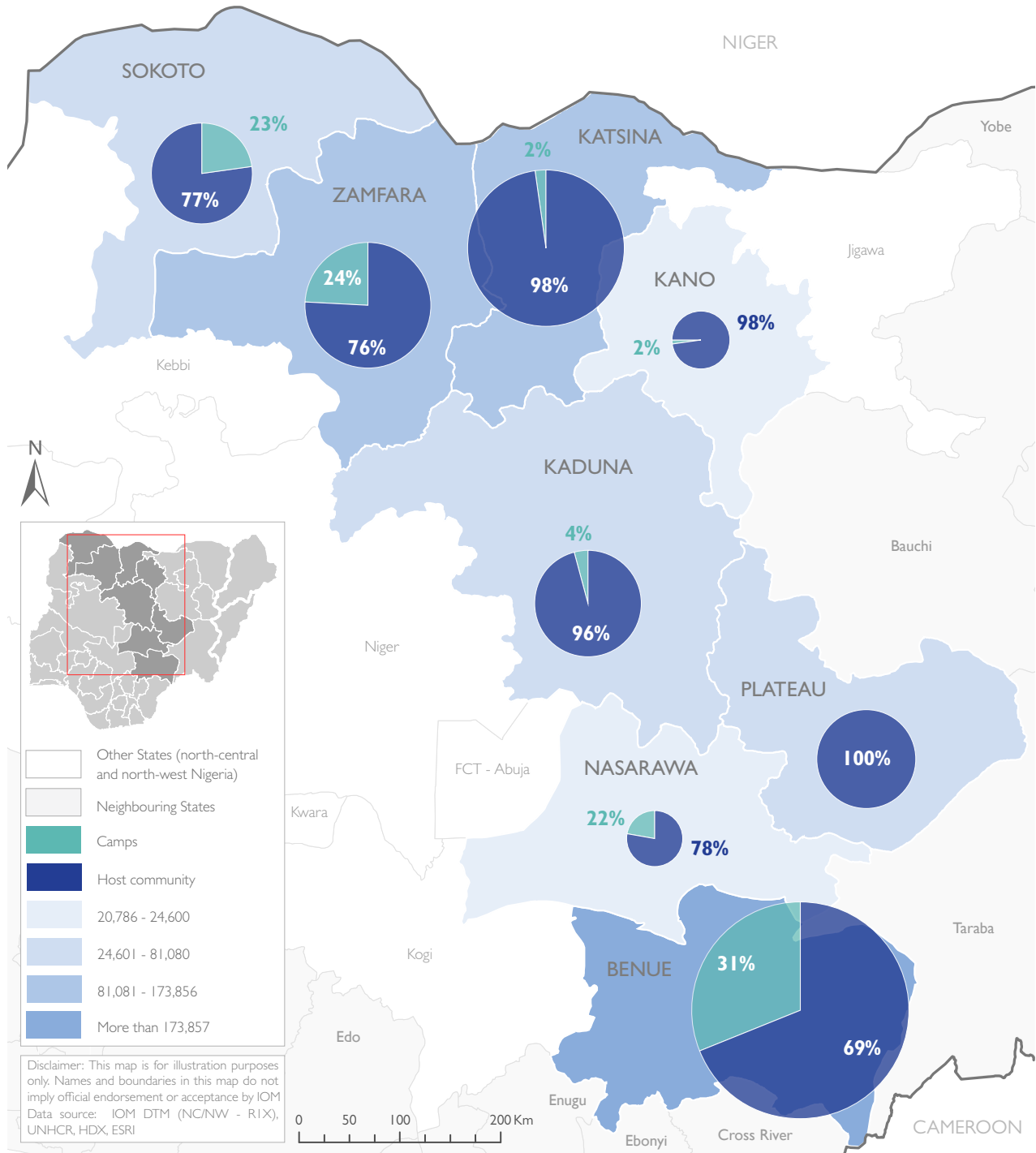


Figure 9: Settlement type of IDPs by state of displacement

Ninety-four per cent of the locations assessed were categorised as locations where IDPs were living with host communities. The highest number of camps or camp-like settings was recorded in Benue (34 sites or 35% of all camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria).



A view of a Tudun Wada Malali Gabas host community in Rigachikun ward, Igabi LGA of Kaduna State © IOM Nigeria / Abdulsalam Ganiyat / IOM 2021



Map 4: IDP distribution per state and settlement type

2H. SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A total of 1,654 locations were assessed in Round 9. 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 97 camps/camp-like settings, 73 were categorised as camps, 22 were categorised as collective settlements, and 2 were categorised as transitional centres. Furthermore, 65 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on government owned land or public structures, while 30 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on private property. Five per cent of camps/camp-like settings were located on ancestral land. Land ownership in host communities was majorly classified as privately owned with 75 per cent of the locations assessed. Twenty-one per cent was classified as ancestral land and four per cent as government owned or public.

IDP Population by settlement type

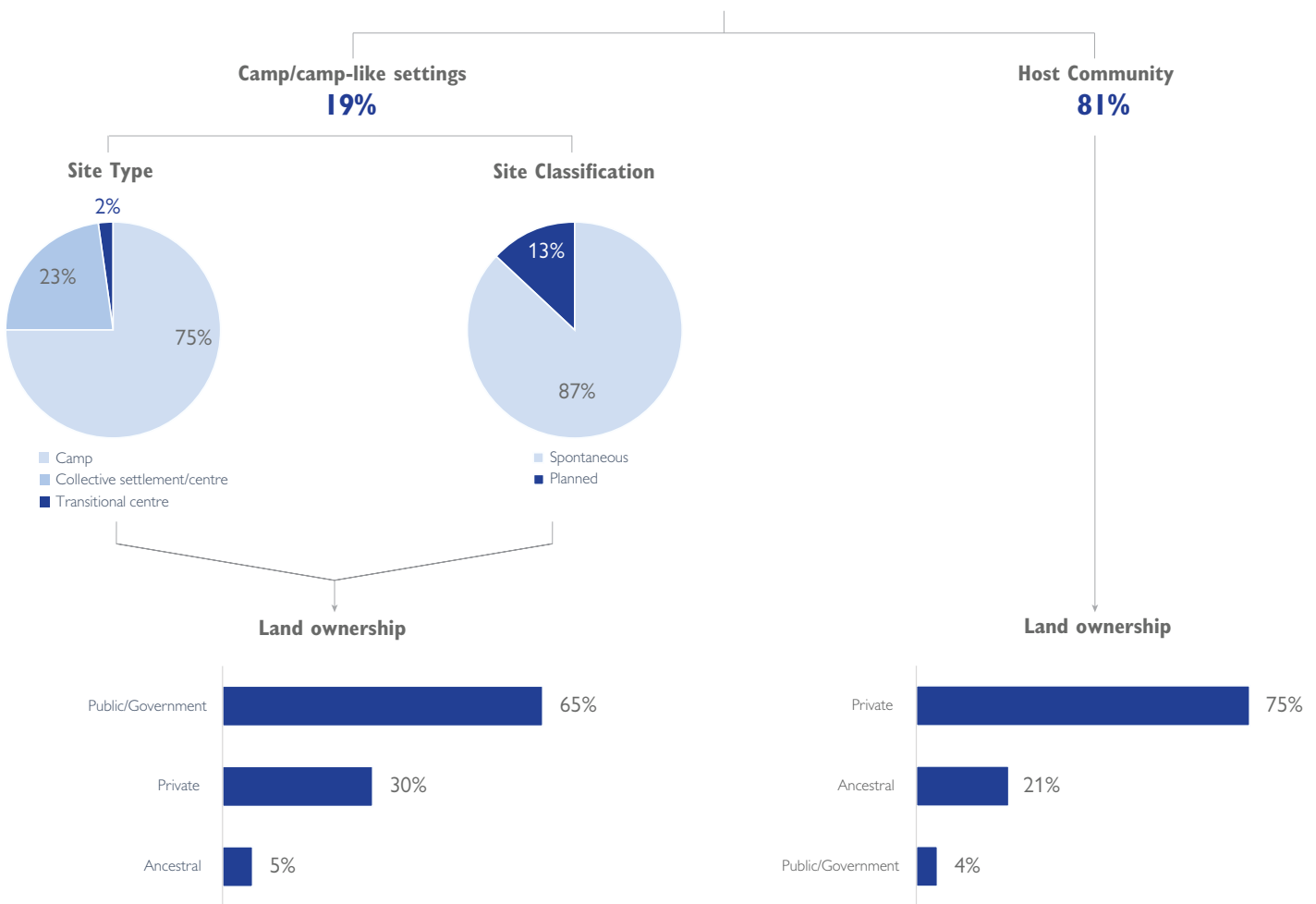


Figure 10: IDP population by settlement type

2I: 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 71 per cent of locations (down from 75% in Round 8). Food was followed by Non-Food Items or NFIs in 16 per cent of locations (up from 15%) and shelter in 8 per cent of locations (up from 7%). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, potable water was reported as the primary need of IDPs (similar to Round 8).

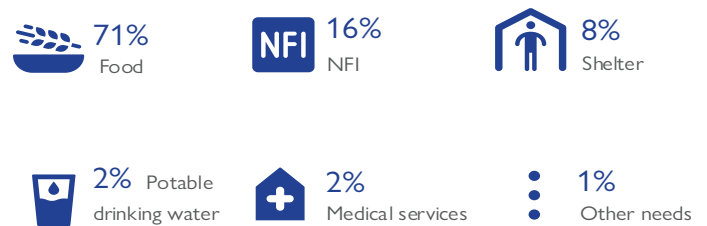


Figure 11: Primary needs of IDPs by the State of assessments

3. LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

3A. CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Out of the 97 camps and camp-like settings assessed during the Round 9 of DTM assessments in north-central and north-west Nigeria, only 13 per cent had the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA), while 87 per cent did not (similar to Round 8). Of the camps/camp-like settings who did have a SMA on site, the SMA was run by the government in 85 per cent of the sites.

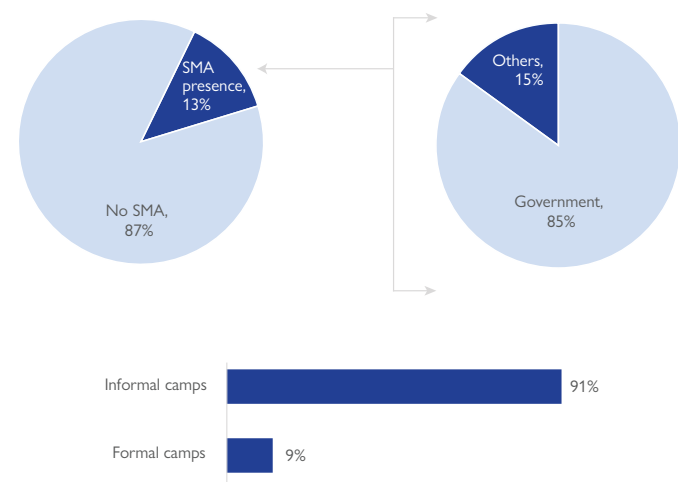


Figure 12: Presence and type of Site Management Agency (SMA)

Most camps received support for shelter (97% - up from 96%) and protection (85% - up from 82%). Support for education was reported in 65 per cent of the camps/ camp-like settings (down from 66%), while support for NFIs, general health, food and livelihood activities was reported in 40 per cent (up from 19%), 39 per cent (down from 44%), 46 per cent (down from 47%) and 27 per cent (down from 44%) of camps/camp-like settings. Furthermore, less than 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings received Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support.

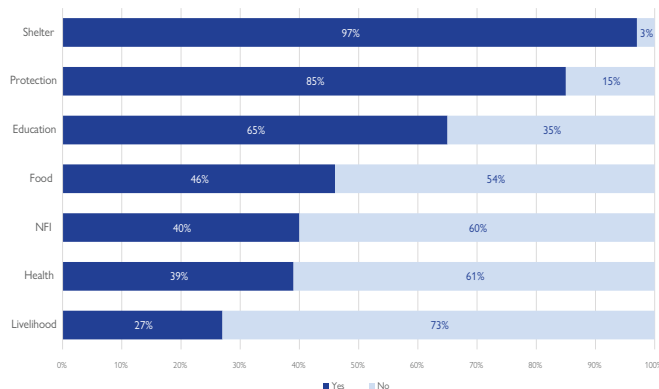


Figure 13: Types of support received in camps/camp-like settings



Registration activity for Non-Food Items distribution at Ortese IDP camp, Guma LGA of Benue State © IOM Nigeria / Phoebe Awosina / IOM 2022

3B. SHELTER AND NFI

CAMPS AND CAMP-LIKE SETTINGS

In 28 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, timber/wood were reported as the most needed type of shelter material. Timber/wood were followed by roofing sheets and tarpaulin, reported in 17 per cent of camps/camp-like settings and 15 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, respectively. In 21 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no specific need for shelter materials was reported.

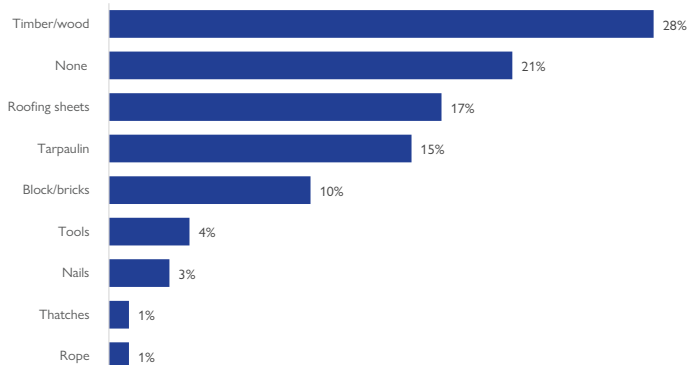


Figure 15: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings with the most needed type of shelter material

The most pressing NFI need in camps/camp-like settings were blankets/mats (reported in 33% of the sites - up from 28%), followed by mattresses (reported in 24% of the sites – up from 22%) and mosquito nets (reported in 22% of the sites – down from 21%).

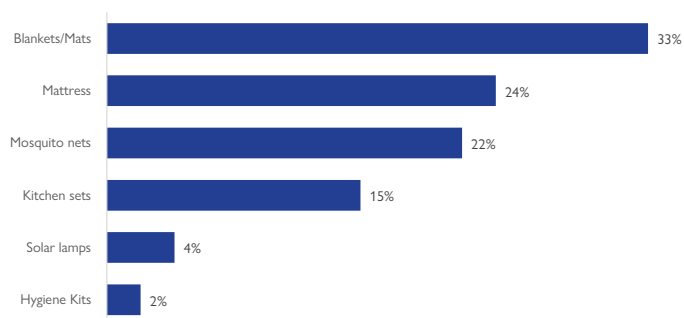


Figure 16: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings with the most needed type of NFI



Damaged shelter as a result of attacks in Sabon Kaura Kibobo host community, Gora ward, Zangon Kataf LGA of Kaduna State © IOM Nigeria / Abdulsalam Ganiyat / IOM 2022

HOST COMMUNITIES

The most common shelter type for IDPs that were hosted within the local communities were the homes of host families (reported in 53% of the locations assessed – down from 57%). Host family houses were followed by rented houses, reported in 28 per cent of locations (up from 24%), and individual housing, reported in 16 per cent of the locations assessed (down by 1%).

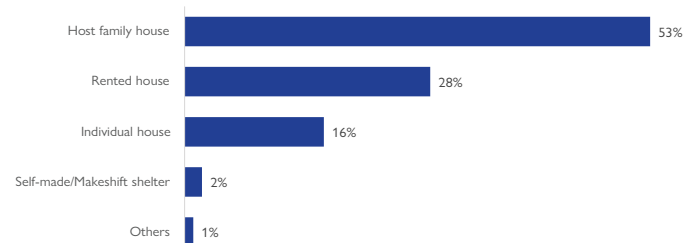


Figure 17: Types of shelter in host community sites

During Round 9 of assessments, in 86 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the need for shelter materials was reported (no change since Round 8). Most IDPs living in host communities needed blocks/bricks and timber/wood (both reported in 25% of the locations). Roofing sheets were reported as the most needed shelter material in 22 per cent of the locations. In 14 per cent of the locations that hosted IDPs among the local communities, no specific shelter needs were reported.

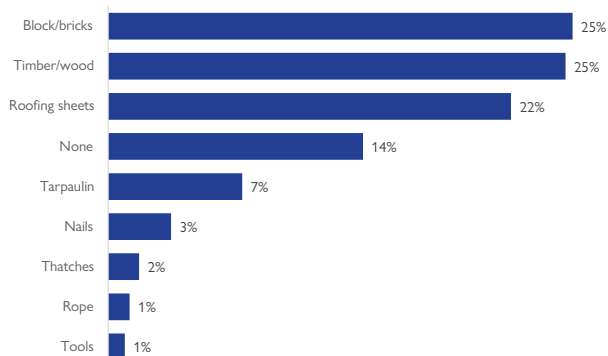


Figure 18: Most needed shelter material among host communities

Similar to Round 8, the most important NFI need for IDPs displaced among host communities were blankets/mats, reported in 29 per cent of the locations (down by 4%), followed by mosquito nets (reported in 22 per cent of locations – down by 1%), mattresses (reported in 22 per cent of locations – up by 4%) and kitchen sets (reported in 16 per cent of locations – up by 1%).

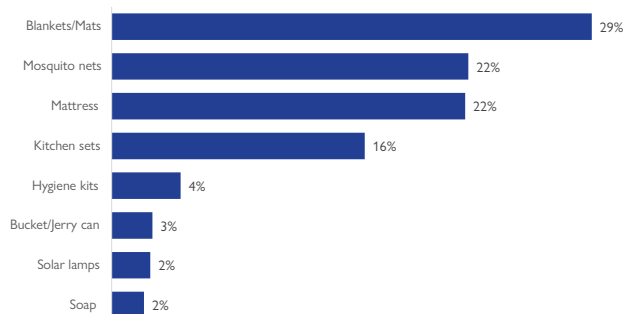


Figure 19: Most needed NFI in host community sites

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 45% of the locations – down from 51%), followed by farming (reported in 33% of the locations – similar to Round 8) and collecting firewood (reported in 10% of the locations).

Across Nigeria’s north-central and north-west zones, livestock is present in 70 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 76% in Round 8). Furthermore, in 55 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 49%), 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.

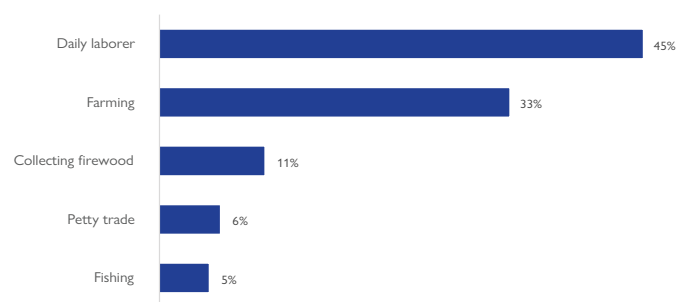


Figure 20: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

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 52% of the locations – down from 53% in Round 8). Farming was followed by daily labour (reported in 25% of locations – similar to Round 8), petty trade (reported in 14% of locations – up by 1%) and agro pastoralism (reported in 5% of locations – no change since Round 8).

In 94 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities, livestock was reported on site (up by 1% compared to Round 8). Additionally, 80 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.

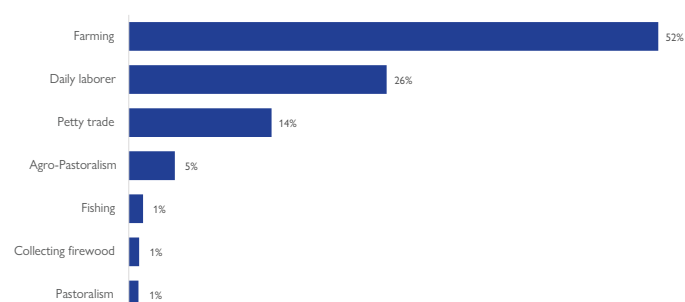


Figure 21: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host community sites



A livelihood activity for women (collecting fire wood) in Piti host community, Garu ward, Lere LGA of Kaduna State © IOM Nigeria / Abdulsalam Ganiyat / IOM 2021

3D. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

CAMPS AND CAMP-LIKE SETTINGS

WATER RESOURCES

Sources of water

In 30 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were reported as the main source of drinking water (down from 34%). Hand pumps were followed by unprotected wells, lakes/dams and piped water supplies, mentioned as the main source of drinking water in respectively 21 per cent (up from 15%), 14 per cent (no change since Round 8) and 13 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 15%).

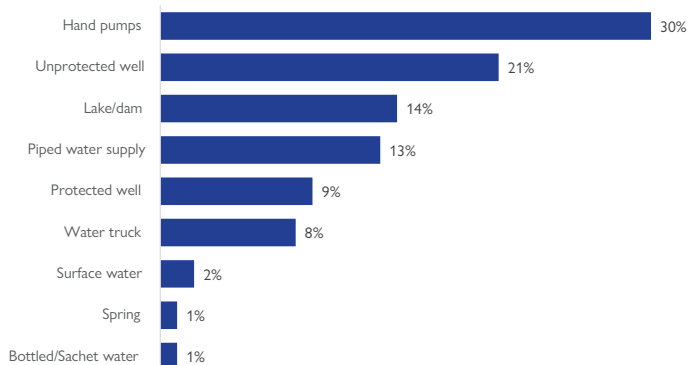


Figure 22: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Distance to the primary water source

In 74 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the main water sources were located within a 10 minute walking distance from the camp (up from 69%). Fifty-nine per cent were on-site water sources while 15 per cent were off-site water sources. In total, 26 per cent of camps/camp-like settings have water sources located more than 10 minutes away (9% on-site, and 17% off-site).

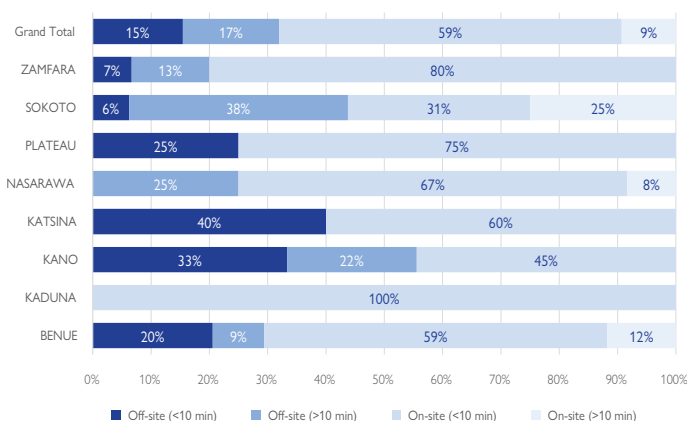


Figure 23: Distance to the main water source in camps/camp-like settings

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 88 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, IDPs did not differentiate between drinking water and non-drinking water (up from 87% since Round 8). In the camps/camp-like settings located in the states of Kaduna and Zamfara, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water at all. In the state of Katsina, 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.

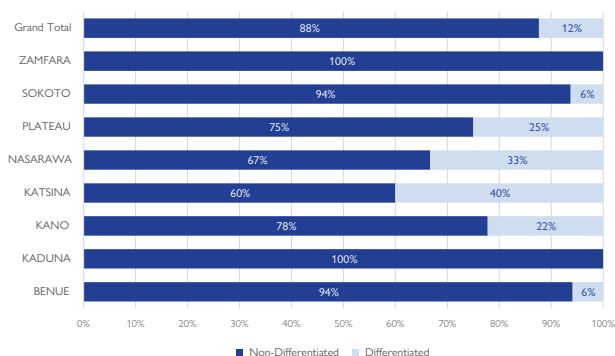


Figure 24: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

Improvement to water points

Thirty-seven per cent of assessed camps/camp-like settings reported improvements to water points (down from 58%). In the state of Nasarawa, improvement to water points were reported in 75 per cent of the assessed camps/camp-like settings. In contrast, in the state of Sokoto, improvement to water points were only reported in 6 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

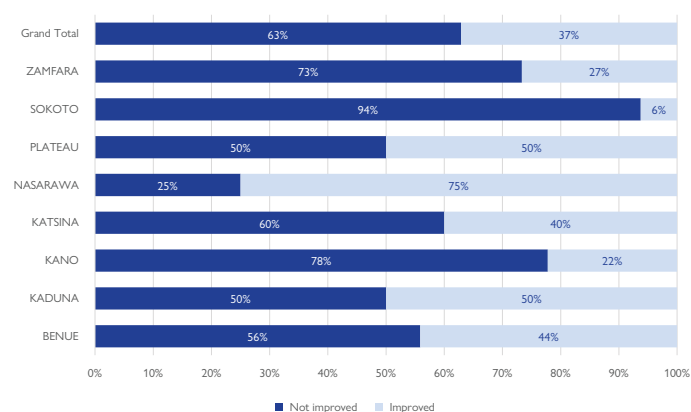


Figure 25: Have water points been improved in camps/camp-like settings?

Amount of water available per day per person

In 40 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. This number decreased from the 48 per cent of camps/camp-like settings reported in Round 8. In all of the camps-camp/like settings of the states of Kaduna and Katsina, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. In 34 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day, and in 25 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day.

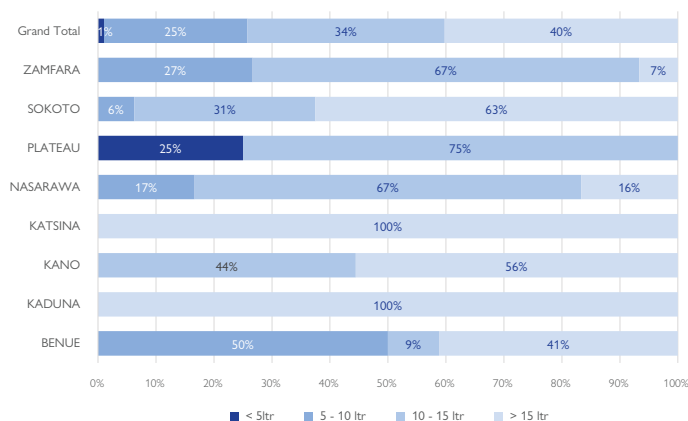


Figure 26: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 85 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed (up from 84% since Round 8). In all states except for Benue, all latrines were reported to be unhygienic. Latrines were not usable at all in 11 per cent of camps (up from 10% in Round 8). Only in 4 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition (down from 6%).

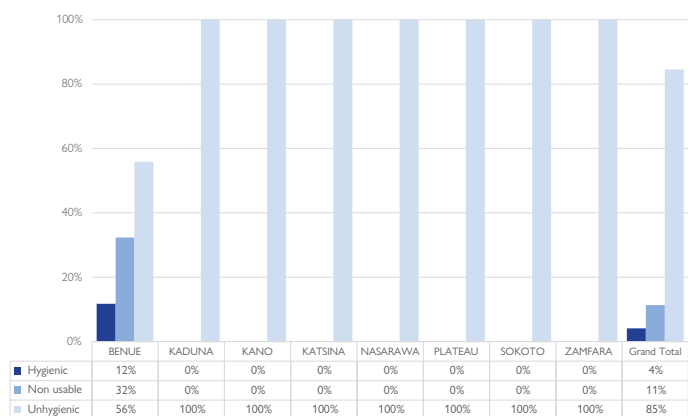


Figure 27: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Eighty per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 75% in Round 8) do not have separated latrines for men and women. In 20 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the presence of separated latrines for men and women was reported.

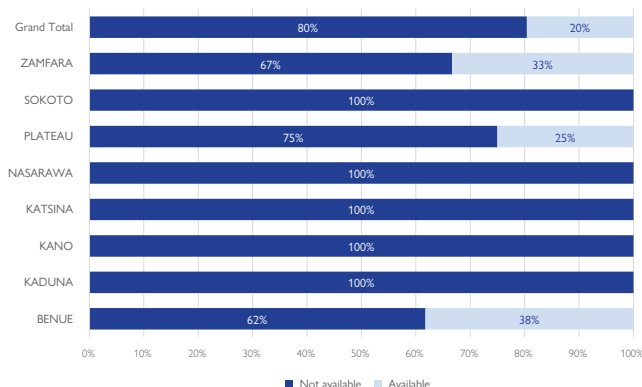


Figure 28: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings by state

Hygiene promotion campaign

The percentage of camps/camp-like settings where hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were organised has increased from 27 per cent in Round 8 to 35 per cent in Round 9. In the states of Kaduna and Sokoto, no hygiene promotion campaigns were reported at all while in the state of Nasarawa, the organisation of hygiene promotion campaigns was reported in 75 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

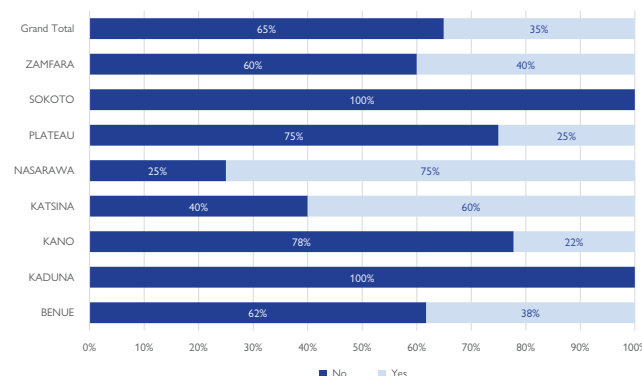


Figure 29: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

Waste disposal

During the Round 9 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 66 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 56% in Round 8). In 20 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (down from 23%) and in 14 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no waste disposal system was established at all (down from 21%).

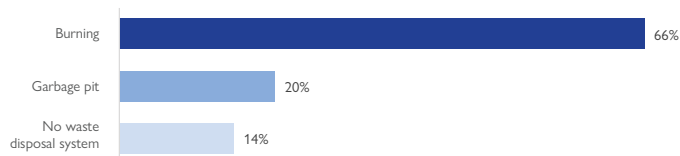


Figure 30: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was reported in 56 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 59 per cent recorded in Round 8). In contrast, no such evidence was found in 44 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. In the state of Kaduna, evidence of open defecation was reported in all of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

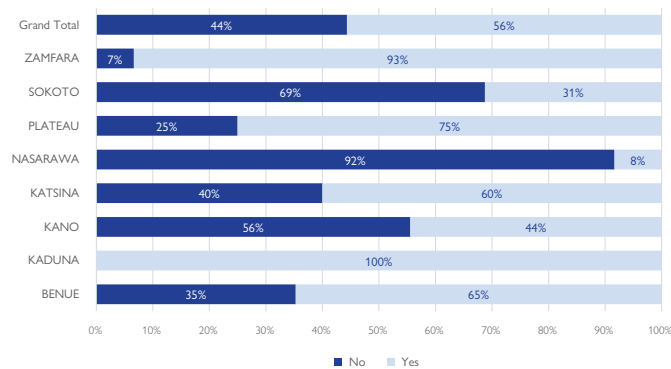


Figure 31: Evidence of open defecation in camps/camp-like settings

HOST COMMUNITIES

WATER RESOURCES

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 (no change since Round 8). Hand pumps were followed by protected wells in 17 per cent of the locations (no change since Round 8), unprotected wells in 17 per cent of locations (up from 15%), piped water supplies in 10 per cent of locations (no change since Round 8), lakes/dams in 5 per cent of locations (no change since Round 8) and water trucks in 2 per cent of locations (no change since Round 8).

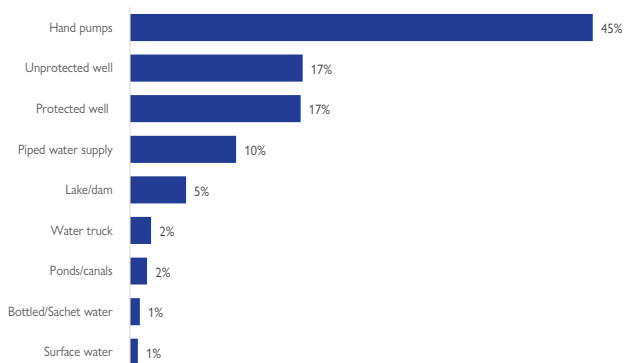


Figure 32: Main drinking water sources for IDPs residing among host communities

Distance to the primary water source

In 89 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the main water sources were within a 10 minute walking range (83% of those were on-site water sources while 6% were off-site water sources). No changes were recorded compared to Round 8. In contrast, in 11 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, water sources were located more than 10 minutes away (9% were located on-site, and 2% were off-site).

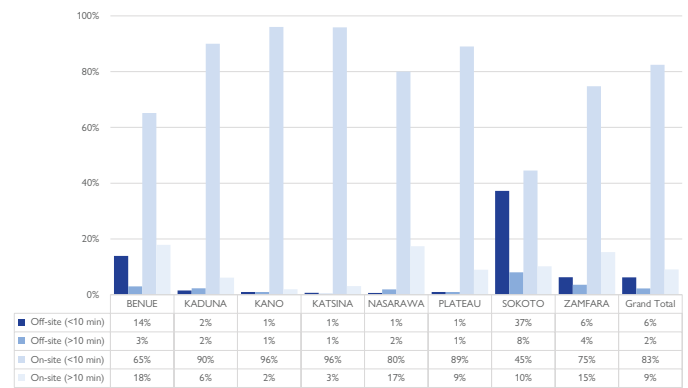


Figure 33: Distance to the main water source in host community sites

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 61 per cent (similar to Round 8) of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water. In the state Plateau, 63 per cent of locations distinguished between drinking water and non-drinking water. However, in Sokoto, only 15 per cent of the locations assessed made the difference between drinking water and non-drinking water.

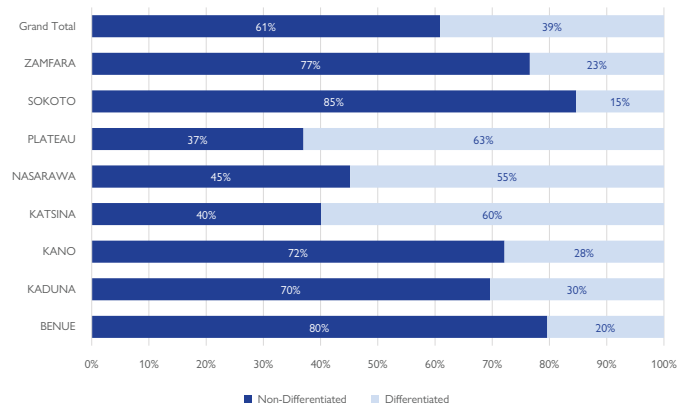


Figure 34: Percentage of locations where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water

Improvement to water points

In 49 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, improvement to water points was reported (up from 48% compared to Round 8). Sokoto was the state where the least improvement to water points was reported (no improvements in 15% of the sites).

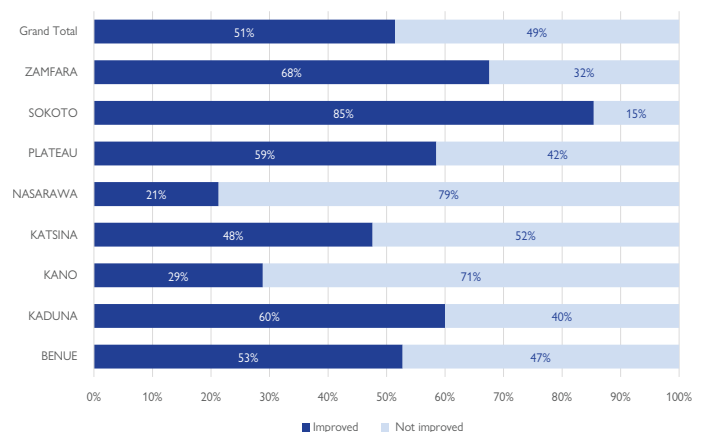


Figure 35: Have water points been improved in host communities?

Amount of water available per day per person

In 52 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 58 per cent reported in Round 8. In 35 per cent of the locations, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day (down from 34%), and in 13 per cent of the locations, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day (up from 7%).

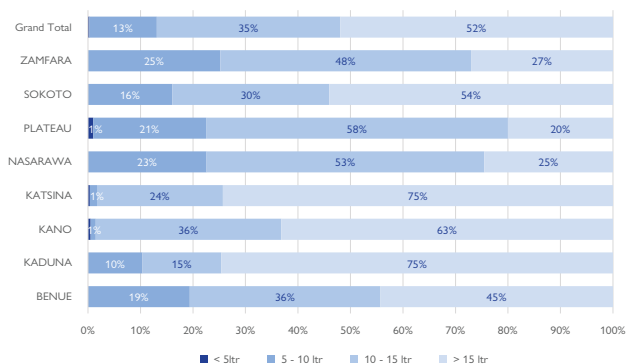


Figure 36: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 95 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down from 97%). In the state of Katsina, all latrines were reported to be unhygienic. Latrines were not usable at all in 4 per cent of locations (up by 2% since Round 8). Only in 1 per cent of the locations, latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition (similar to Round 8).

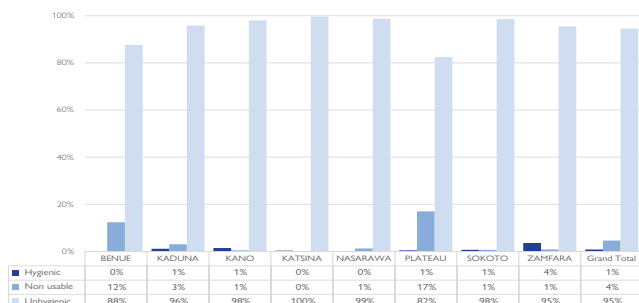


Figure 37: Condition of toilets in host communities

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 (no change since Round 8). In only 2 per cent of assessed locations, separated latrines for men and women were reported.

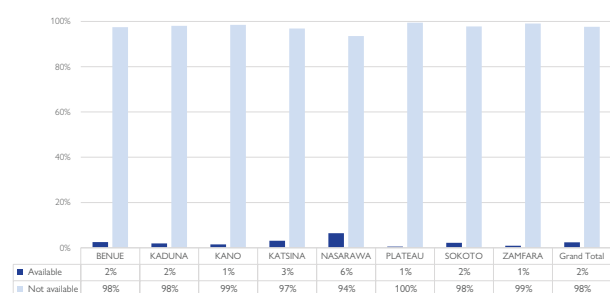


Figure 38: Availability of gender-separated latrines in host communities

Hygiene promotion campaign

In locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the organization of hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns was reported in 42 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 36 per cent in Round 8). The state where the least hygiene promotion campaigns were reported was Sokoto with 5 per cent of the assessed locations.

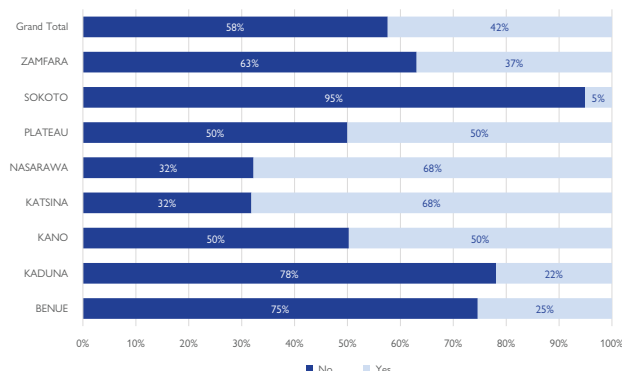


Figure 39: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

Waste disposal

During the Round 9 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 (down from 55%). In 20 per cent of the locations, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (up from 18%) and in 27 per cent of the locations assessed, no waste disposal system was established at all (no change since Round 8).

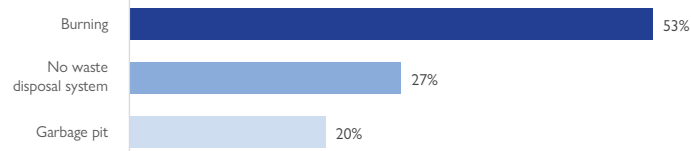


Figure 40: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was reported in 61 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down from 67 per cent in Round 8). In contrast, no such evidence was reported in 39 per cent of the locations assessed.

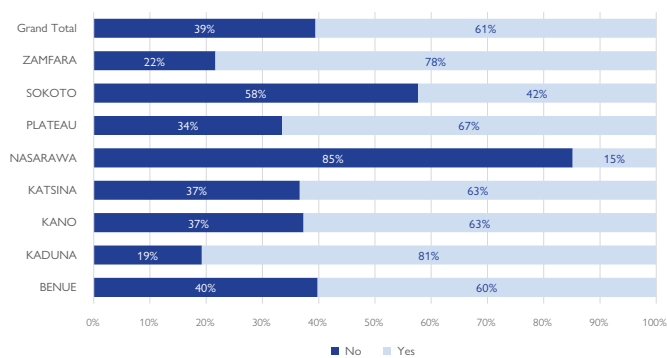


Figure 41: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

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 41 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no food support was provided at all. In 13 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food support was available off-site, while in 46 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food support was available on-site. No changes were recorded compared to Round 8.

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

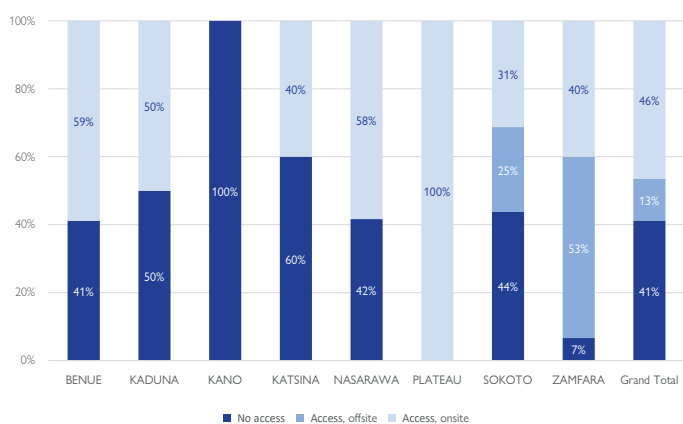


Figure 42: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

Means of obtaining food

Personal savings was reported as the most common manner to obtain food in 71 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 62% in Round 8). Personal savings was followed by crop cultivation, reported in 16 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 22% since Round 8) and community donations, reported in 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 7% in Round 8).

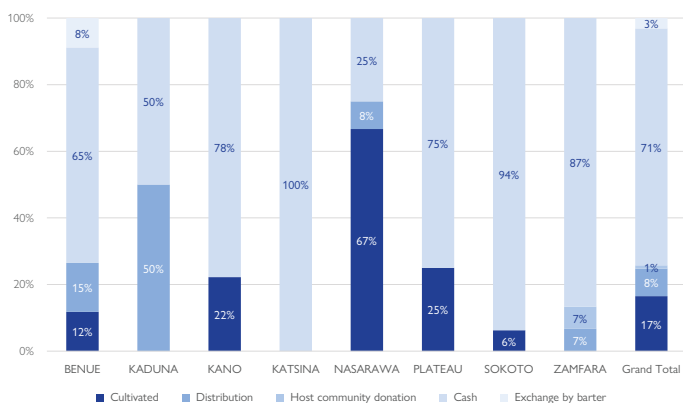


Figure 43: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

Frequency of food distribution

In 41 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, it was reported that food was never distributed (similar to Round 8). In 56 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food distribution was reported as irregular (similar to Round 8), in two per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food was distributed on a daily basis and in one 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.

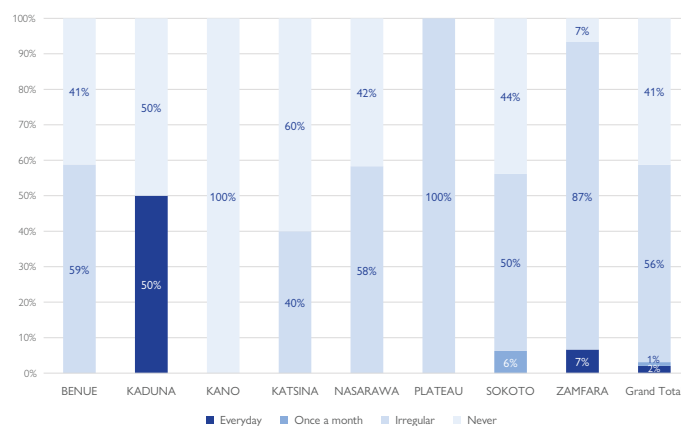


Figure 44: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings in camps/camp-like settings

Nutrition

Screening for malnutrition was reported in 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 8, while supplementary feeding programmes for children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly were present in respectively 7 per cent, 6 per cent and 5 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings).

Malnutrition screenings were only reported in the camps/camp-like settings of the states Benue and Zamfara.



Ramin Kura IDP Camp, Magajin Gari "A" ward of Sokoto North LGA, Sokoto state © IOM Nigeria / Usman Hamzat / IOM 2022

HOST COMMUNITIES

Access to food

Displaced households living among host communities have access to food support in 31 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 28% since Round 8). This food was available on-site in 23 per cent of the locations (up from 19%) and off-site in 8 per cent of the locations (similar to Round 8).

The outcome of the Round 9 is similar to the previous rounds of assessments as the majority or 69 per cent of IDPs living among host communities do not have access to any form of food support (down from 72%). In Kano, 93 per cent of locations have not been supported with food, followed by Nasarawa with 83 per cent of the locations and Benue with 72 per cent of the locations.

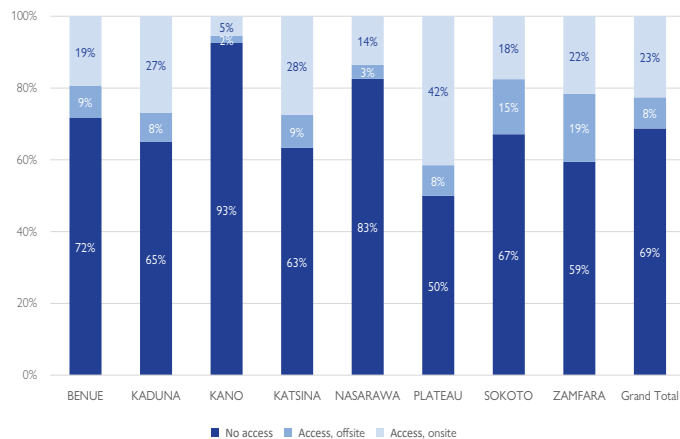


Figure 45: Access to food in host communities

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 52 per cent of the locations assessed (similar to Round 8). Personal savings were followed by crop cultivation (reported in 44% of the locations, up by 1%), assistance from the host community (reported in 2% of the locations, down by 2%) and barter (reported in 1% of the locations, similar to Round 8).

In the state of Sokoto, personal savings were reported as the most common source for obtaining food in 80 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 78 per cent of the locations, respectively.

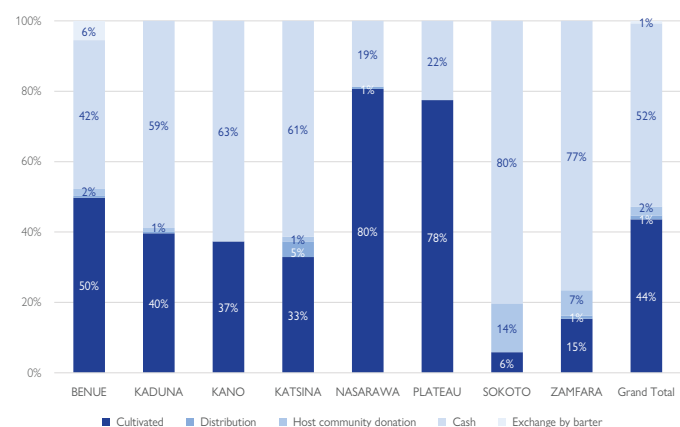


Figure 46: Means of obtaining food in host communities

Frequency of food distribution

In the majority or 69 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, food was never distributed (down from 72%). The situation continues to be particularly acute in the states Kano and Nasarawa where food was never distributed in respectively 93 per cent and 83 per cent of the locations. Furthermore, food distributions were reported as irregular in 31 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 27% in Round 8).

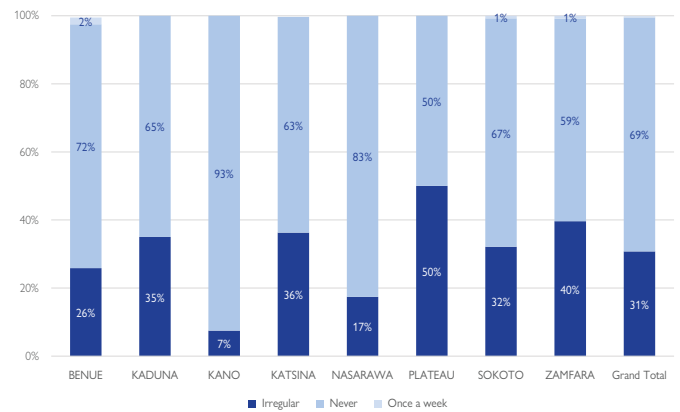


Figure 47: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

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 only 6 per cent of locations (up from 5% in Round 8) the presence of a malnutrition programme was reported. Similarly, only 7 per cent of locations had supplementary feeding programs for pregnant women and lactating mothers. In Nasarawa however, supplementary feeding programs were reported in 37 per cent of the locations assessed.



Crop cultivation as a means of obtaining food in Gidan Amos host community, Andaha ward of Akwanga LGA, Nasarawa state © IOM Nigeria / Usman Hamzat / IOM 2022

3F. HEALTH

CAMPS AND CAMP-LIKE SETTINGS

Most common health problem

In 63 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, malaria was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs (similar to Round 8). Malaria was followed by diarrhoea and fever, reported in 10 per cent (down from 13%) and 8 per cent (similar to Round 8), respectively. Malnutrition and cough were reported as the most common health problems for IDPs in both 8 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

In the state of Plateau, all the camps/camp-like settings assessed reported malaria as the most common health problem for IDPs, while fever was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs in 40 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in the states Katsina.

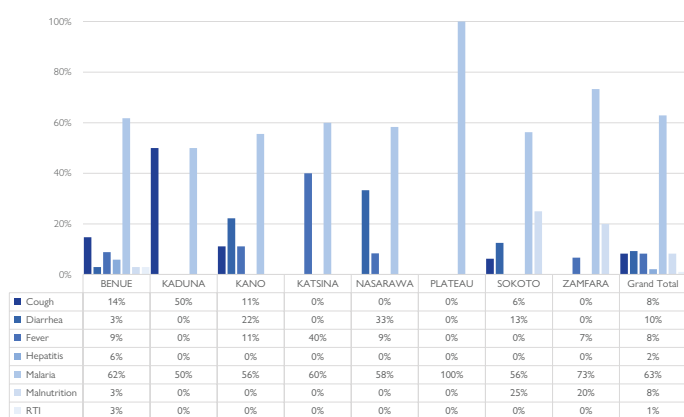


Figure 48: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

Location of health facility

For 84 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were located within a 3 kilometre range. These included both health facilities on-site (34%) and off the site of assessment (50%). In 16 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were reported to be located more than 3 kilometres away.

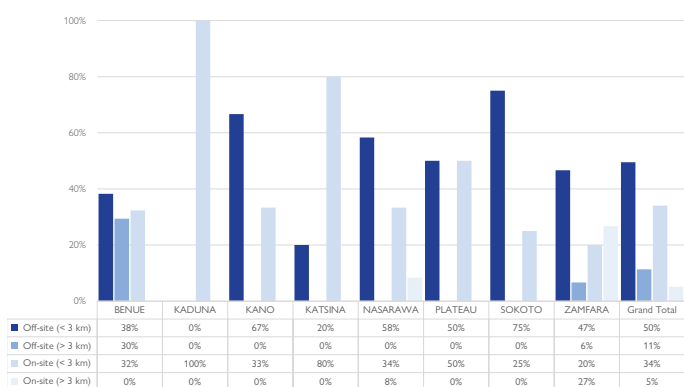


Figure 49: Location of health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Primary health provider

In 67 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 70%), the main health provider was the government. Other health providers included INGOs in 18 per cent of camps/ camp-like settings (up from 13%), local clinics in 10 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 12%) and NGOs in 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 8). In all of the camps/camp-like settings in states of Plateau and Katsina, the government was the main provider of health facilities.

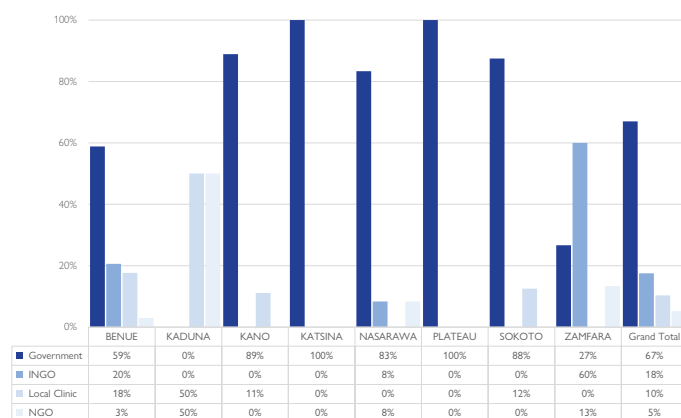


Figure 50: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

HOST COMMUNITIES

Most common health problem

In 58 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, malaria was reported as the most common health problem (down from 60% in Round 8). Malaria was the primary health concern in all states, with highest percentage reported in Zamfara (in 78% of the locations).

Malaria was followed by fever and cough as the most common health problem as reported in 21 per cent and 10 per cent of the locations, respectively. Diarrhoea and malnutrition were reported as the most common health problem in 6 per cent and 3 per cent of the assessed location, respectively.

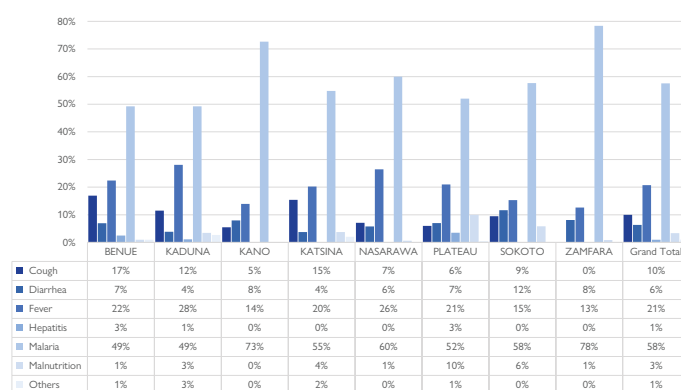


Figure 51: Common health problems in host communities

Location of health facility

For 85 per cent of the IDPs living among host communities, health facilities were located within a 3 kilometre range (up from 84%). These included both health facilities on-site (67%) and off the site of assessment (18%). 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 14 per cent of the locations, health facilities were reported to be located more than 3 kilometres away.

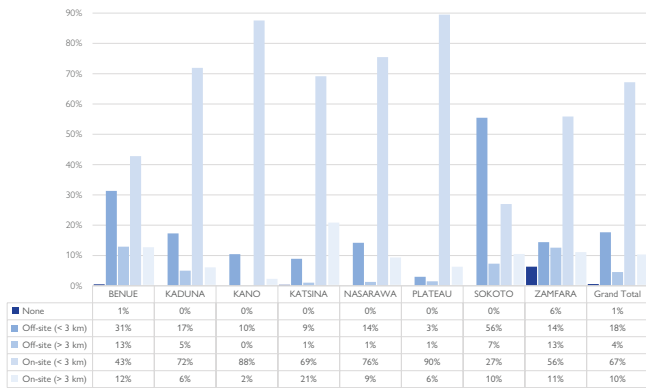


Figure 52: Location of health facilities in host communities

Primary health provider

In 91 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the main health provider was the government (down from 93% in Round 8). The government was followed by local clinics, reported in 7 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 and NGO's as health providers in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities.

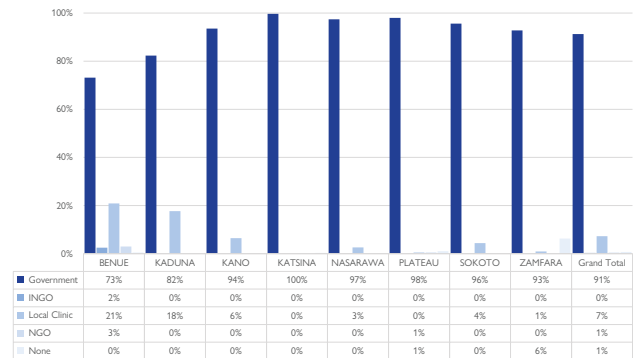


Figure 53: Main health providers in host communities

3G. EDUCATION

CAMPS AND CAMP-LIKE SETTINGS

Access to education

In 99 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, children in displaced households had access to formal or informal education. This number decreased from 100 per cent compared to the Round 8 of assessments.

Location of education facilities

The majority or 65 per cent of education facilities were located within the camps/camp-like settings (down from 66%). In Kaduna State, 100% of schools were located on the site. Camps/ camp-like settings in the state of Zamfara had the highest percentage of education facilities located outside of the camp/camp-like setting (60%), followed by Sokoto (50%) and Plateau (50%). In one per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, it was reported that there were no education facilities.

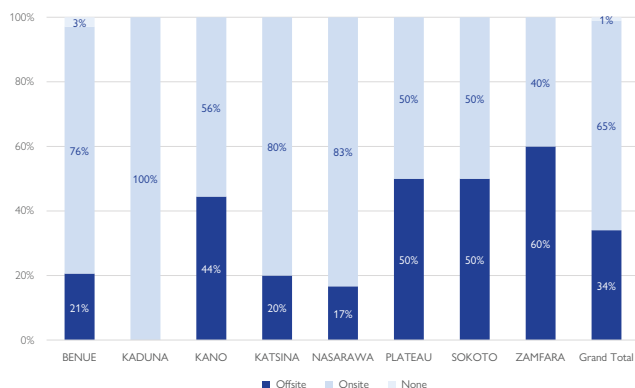


Figure 54: Location of formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

School attendance

In 2 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 (down from 3%). In 40 per cent of the camps/ camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of IDP children attended school (down from 32%) and in 35 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the IDP children attended school (down from 45%). The only camps/ camp-like settings where respondents reported that 75 per cent of IDP children attended school were located in Kano (in 11% of the camps/camp-like settings) and Nasarawa (in 8% of the camps/ camp-like settings).

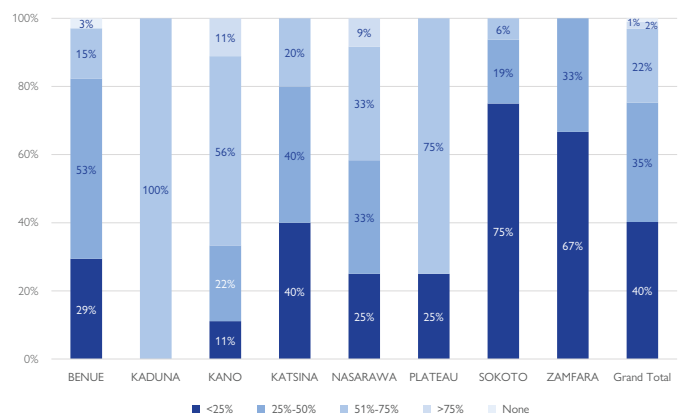


Figure 55: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

Reasons for not attending school

Fees and costs continued to be the most significant barrier preventing children from accessing education, with 49 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 64% in Round 8). In 23 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, the main reason for IDP children to not attend school was because lack of support from parents or caregivers, while in 7 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDP children did not attend school because there was a lack of school supplies.

In 53 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 57%), the distance to school was less than 1 kilometre. In 41 per cent of sites, the distance to school was less than 2 kilometres (up from 36%). In 4 per cent of sites, school was at a distance of less than 5 kilometres (down from 6%).

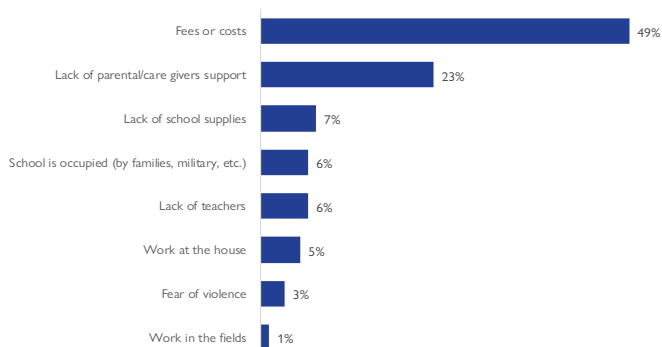


Figure 56 : Reasons for not attending schools in camps/camp-like settings

HOST COMMUNITIES

Access to education

Displaced children who were living among host communities had access to education (both formal and informal) in all of the locations assessed (no change since Round 8).

Location of education facilities

In 85 per cent of the locations assessed, the schools were located on-site or within the community (similar to Round 8). Most notably, in the state of Sokoto, 69 per cent of the schools were located off-site or outside of the locations of assessment while in the state of Plateau, more than 99 per cent of education facilities were located on-site.

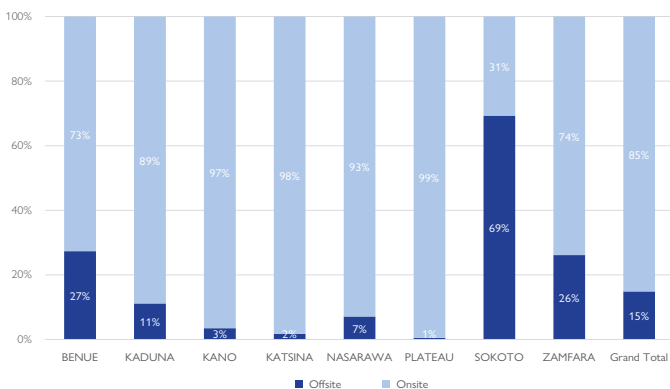


Figure 57 : Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

School attendance

In 11 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities (up from 10%), more than 75 percent of the children were attending school while in 15 per cent of the locations assessed, less than 25 per cent of IDP children were attending school (down from 19%). Similar to Round 8, there were no host communities where none of the IDP children were attending school. The state that scored the highest in school attendance was Plateau, where in 41 per cent of the locations assessed, more than 75 per cent of IDP children were attending school.

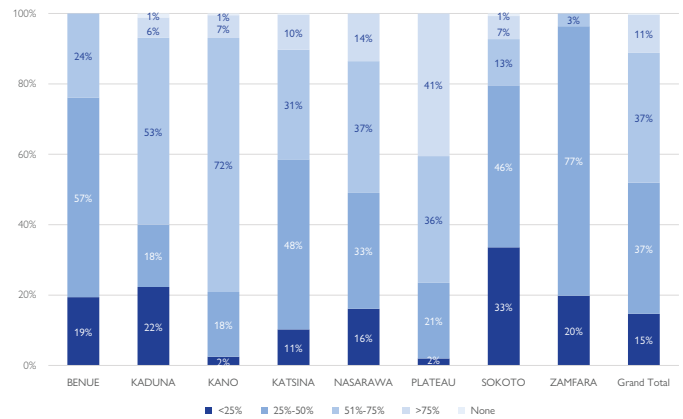


Figure 58: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

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 61 per cent of the locations (down from 66%). Other reasons for which IDP children were not going to school was the lack of support by parents or caregivers (mentioned in 9% of the locations), the lack of school supplies (mentioned in 8% of locations) and the fact that children had to work in the fields (mentioned in 8% of the locations).

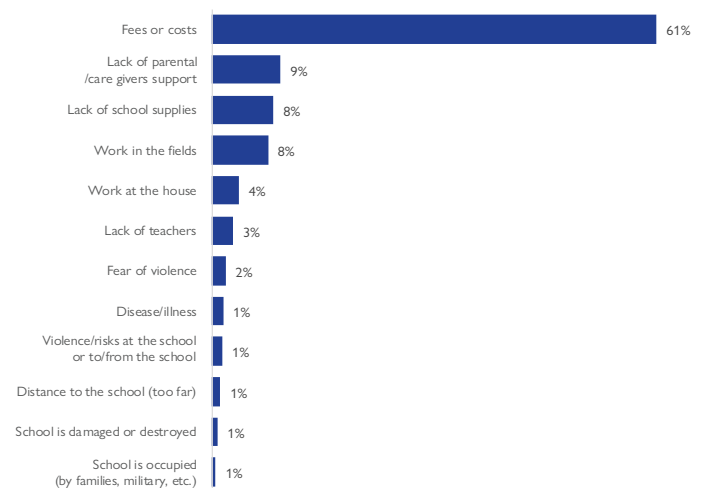


Figure 59 : Reasons for not attending schools in host communities

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 82%). Security is guaranteed in 100 per cent, or all the camps/camp-like settings in the states of Kaduna, Katsina, Nasarawa, Sokoto, Zamfara and Plateau. However, in camps/camp-like settings in Kano State, only 56 per cent of locations assessed provided security.

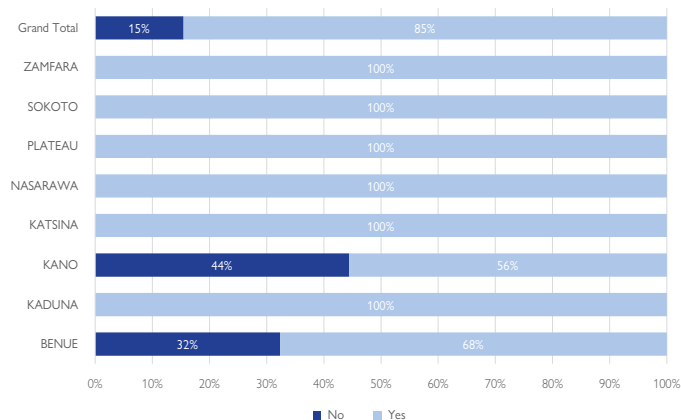


Figure 60: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

In 37 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, security was self-organized (up from 27% in Round 8), while in 15 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no security was provided at all (down from 18%). In 15 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, security was provided by the police (down from 19%), followed by local authorities, reported in 13 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings and community leaders in 9 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

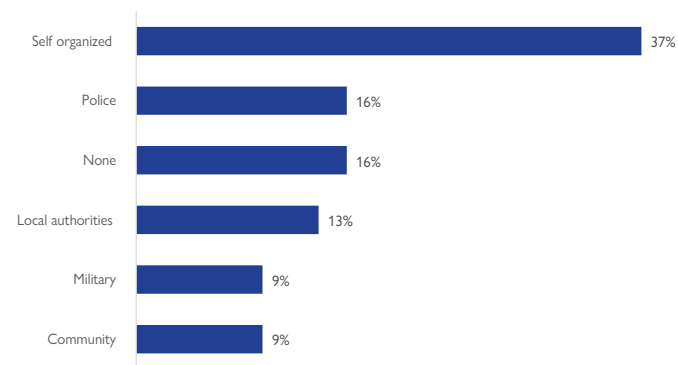


Figure 61: Main security providers in camps/camp-like setting

HOST COMMUNITIES

Security is provided in 94 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (down from 95% in Round 8). Zamfara and Sokoto were the states where the most locations without security were reported (in 16% and 11% of the locations respectively).

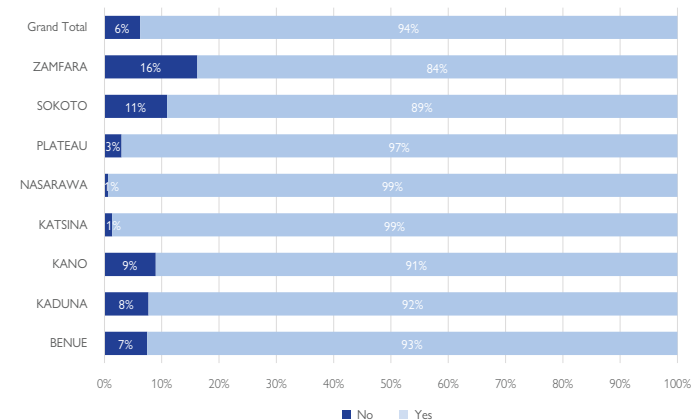


Figure 62: Security provided in host communities

In contrast to the Round 8 assessments, the most common provider of security in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities was the police (reported in 30% of locations – up from 28% in Round 8). Other common security providers included local authorities (reported in 24% of locations – down from 29% in Round 8) and community leaders, reported in 20 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 19%). Security was self-organised in 15 per cent of the locations (up from 14%). In 6 per cent of the locations assessed, no security was provided at all.

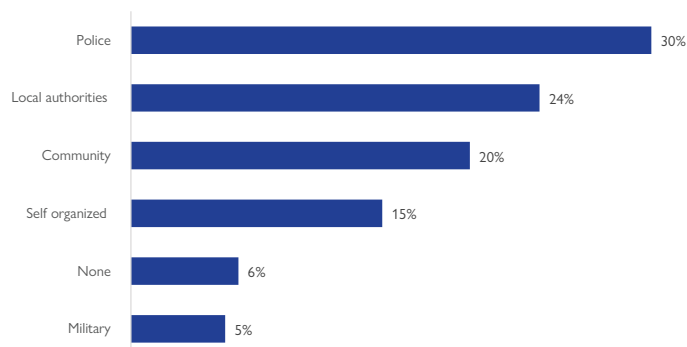


Figure 63: Main security providers in host communities

3I. COMMUNICATION

CAMPS AND CAMP-LIKE SETTINGS

Most trusted source of information

In 51 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (down from 55%). The second most trusted category were friends, neighbours and family, reported in 23 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (no change since Round 8). Friends, neighbours and family were followed by traditional leaders, reported in 14 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 8% in Round 8) and religious leaders, reported in 9 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (no change since Round 8).

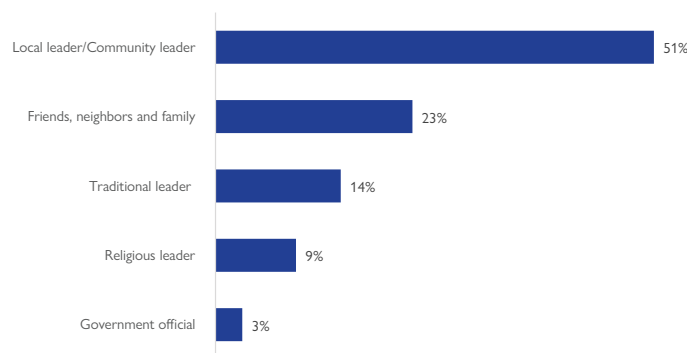


Figure 64: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings, the preferred channel of information was the radio (reported in 49% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 42%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 47% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 4%) and telephone calls (reported in 4% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 6%).

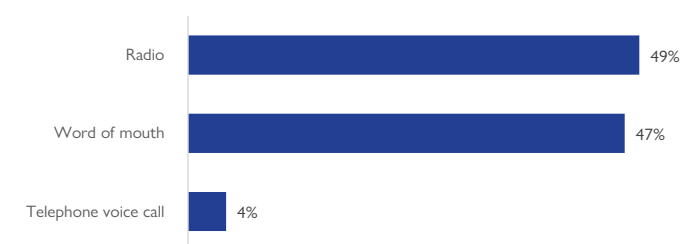


Figure 65: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Access to a functional radio

In 66 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respondents reported that only a few IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 65%). In 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 2%). This percentage was higher in the state of Sokoto where 6 per cent of IDPs did not have access to a functional radio. In 29 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 26%) while in 4 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 7%).

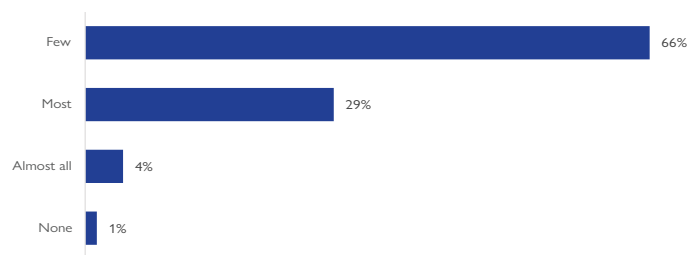


Figure 66: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in camps/camp-like settings

Primary concerns

The primary topics where the IDP community in camps/camp-like settings desired information on were distributions (reported in 34% of the camps/camp-like settings), other relief assistance (reported in 19% of the camps/camp-like setting), the situation in areas of origin (reported in 17% of the camps/camp-like settings), and access to services (reported in 14% of the camps/camp-like settings).

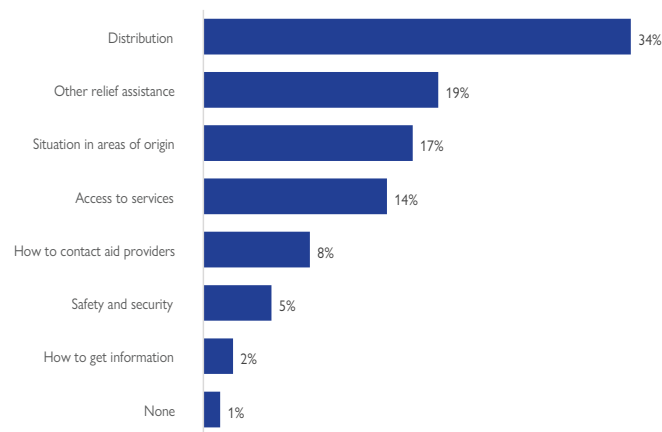


Figure 67: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Expression of needs

In the majority or 71 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 70%), IDPs were able to express their needs through direct conversation while in 28 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, the expression of needs occurred through a third party. One per cent of IDPs in camps/camp-like setting expressed their needs in writing.

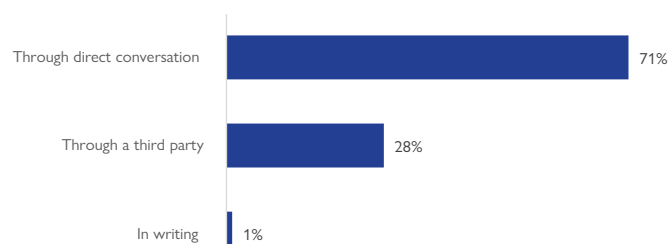


Figure 68: Methods used in expressing needs in camps/camp-like settings

HOST COMMUNITIES

Most trusted source of information

In 56 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (no change since Round 8). The second most trusted source of information were friends, family and neighbours, reported in 23 per cent of the location (up from 22% since Round 8). Other trusted sources of information include religious leaders and traditional leaders, both reported in 8 per cent of the locations assessed.

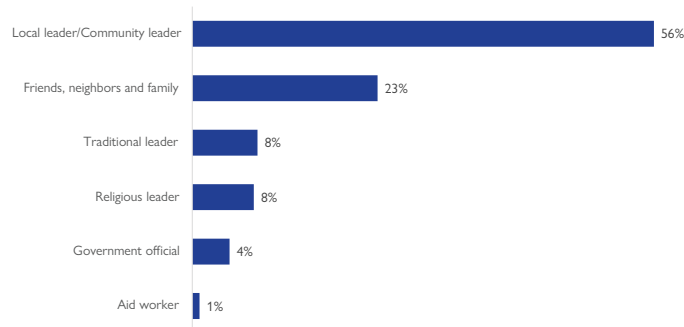


Figure 69: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living among host communities, the preferred channel of information was the radio (reported in 49% of the locations – down from 53%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 38% of the locations – up from 30%) and community meetings (reported in 7% of the locations – down from 9%).

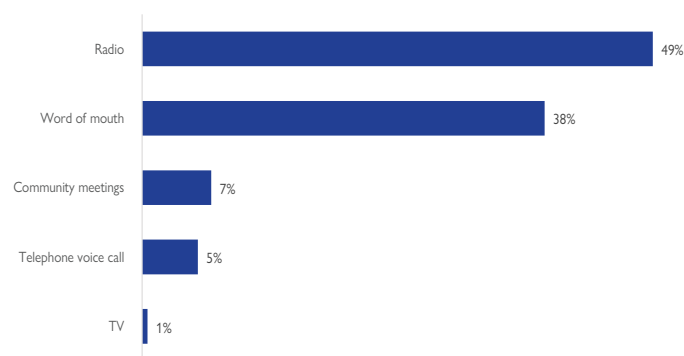


Figure 70: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in host communities

Access to a functional radio

In 56 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 (up from 55%). In 1 per cent of the locations, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (similar to Round 8). In 34 per cent of the locations, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 35%), while in 9 per cent of the locations, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio (similar to Round 8).

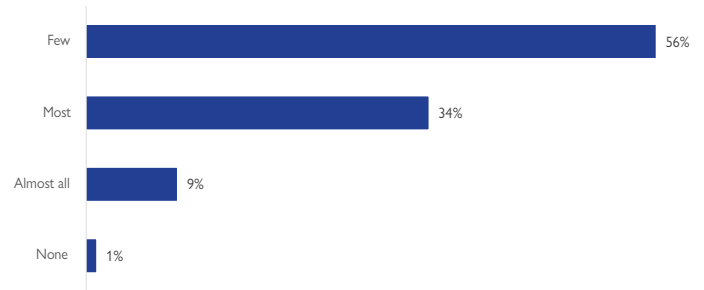


Figure 71: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in host communities

Primary concerns

The primary topics on which IDPs residing among the host community desired information were distributions (reported in 29% of the locations), other relief assistance (reported in 23% of locations), access to services (reported in 18% of the locations), and the safety and security situation (reported in 13% of locations). No changes were recorded compared to Round 8.

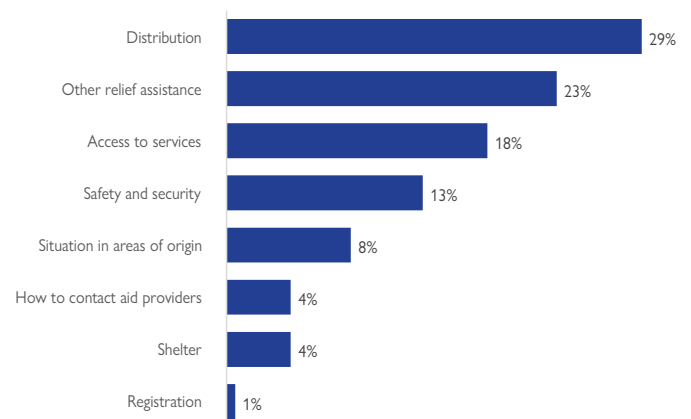


Figure 72: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities

Expression of needs

In the majority or 70 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 29 per cent of locations, the expression of needs occurred through a third party (up from 28%). Less than 1 per cent of IDPs residing within host communities expressed their needs in writing.

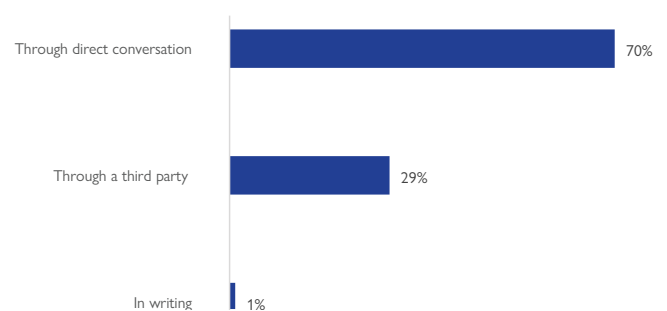


Figure 68: Methods used in expressing needs in camps/camp-like settings

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 people. 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 16 November and 30 December 2021 identified a total of 969,757 IDPs in 157,519 households across the eight states. The number represents a nominal decrease by 13,944 persons or 1.4 per cent compared to the 983,701 IDPs that were identified in the last round of assessment that was conducted in September 2021 (Round 8). This decrease is due to a lower number of assessed villages and most likely does not reflect an actual decrease in the number of IDPs. The most affected states were Benue (with 404,622 IDPs, or 42% of the total IDP population), Katsina (with 173,856 IDPs, or 18% of the total IDP population), Zamfara (with 123,102 IDPs, or 13% of the total IDP population), and Kaduna (with 81,080 IDPs, or 8% of the total IDP population).

Similar to the Round 8 of DTM assessments, communal clashes were cited as the primary reason for displacement during Round 9. These communal clashes predominantly result from violent conflicts between nomadic pastoralists and farming communities. Fifty-three 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 36 per cent and 7 per cent of IDPs, respectively. Another 4 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 are reflect 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-west 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 (26%) were children under 6 years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of six members.

The great majority, or 81 per cent of IDPs, continued to live with host communities, while 19 per cent of IDPs were residing in one of the 97 assessed camps and camp-like settings. This represents a significant shift from Round 1 in 2019 when IDPs equally lived in camps/camp-like settings and among host communities. As the crisis evolved, the majority of IDPs shifted towards living in host communities. The most reported urgent need of IDPs across all locations assessed was food, cited in 71 per cent of locations, followed by Non-Food Items (cited in 16% of locations) and shelter (cited in 8% of locations).

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in 859 wards, located in 177 LGAs across north-central and north-west Nigeria. During the Round 9 of assessments, a total of 1,654 locations were assessed. These included 1,557 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 97 camps and camp-like settings. It is to be noted that only 13 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings had the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA).

The situation and access to services of displaced populations witnessed notable, and varying changes since Round 1 of assessments. Since Round 5, published in January 2021, the access to education for IDP children, availability of water and access to health care are continuing the positive trend that was noted in earlier rounds. However, access to food support in camps/camp-like settings and host community locations remained rather low during Round 9, highlighting the fact that food distribution remains inaccessible for most IDPs and that food and nutrition remains the primary need for the majority of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria.

