



DTM
DISPLACEMENT
TRACKING MATRIX



**IOM NIGERIA - NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST ZONES
DISPLACEMENT REPORT MARCH 2023 | ROUND 11
NEEDS MONITORING**

PUBLISHER

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS



191,688
IDP HHs



1,190,293
IDP Ind.



8
States



180
LGAs



881
Wards



1,758
Locations

IDPs in camps/camp-like settings



25%

251,365

IDPs in host communities



8%

938,928

IDPs within the state



79%

1,111,490

Displaced across a state border



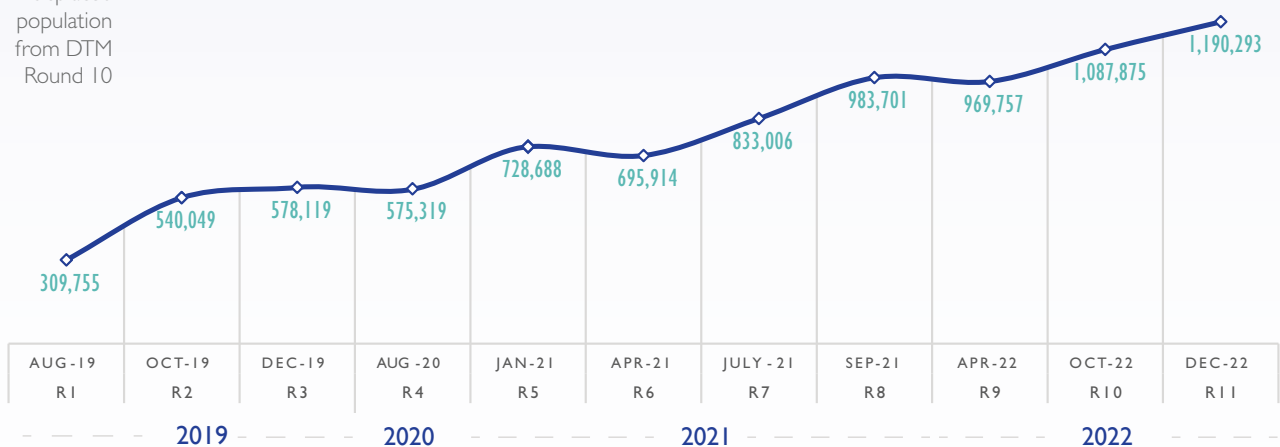
21%

78,803



9%
Increase
in displaced
population
from DTM
Round 10

Total IDP per Round



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 11 of data collected at various levels, including information on displacement locations, reasons for displacement, the length of displacement, the intentions and conditions of migrants and 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 persons (IDPs) in 881 wards located in 180 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across the states Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (north-central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (north-west) between 03 and 31 December 2022.

The main objective of the DTM programme is to support the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyze and disseminate data on displaced populations (IDPs, returnees and refugees) to assist the affected population effectively.

BACKGROUND

Nigeria's north-central and north-west geopolitical zones have been affected by a multidimensional crisis — rooted in historic ethno-social strife — that rekindled in 2013 following the degradation of socioeconomic and environmental conditions. The crisis 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 situation escalated in January 2018 with the intensification of attacks, resulting in the displacing 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 a lack of security and fear of being attacked *en route* or upon their return to their locations of origin. The crisis continues to displace populations periodically 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 key phenomena in this crisis. The transhumance and sedentary farmers historically cohabitated in the region, with herders accompanying cattle along the transhumance corridors. These corridors cut through farmland, searching for 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 significant phenomenon in the affected regions is communal conflicts between ethnic and language-based communities. These tensions date back to the country's division 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.

A major cause of temporary displacement across both regions captured in this Round of assessment was the flood situation resulting from climate variability and the opening of the Iadjo dam in Cameroon in September 2022.¹

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was first implemented in the States of Nasarawa and Abuja in August 2015. After the crisis in north-west and north-central Nigeria escalated in early 2018, supporting the 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 and the humanitarian community with an improved understanding of population movement and displacement in the two zones. Likewise, it aims to inform better the humanitarian response and relief provision for the affected population.

¹ [Find here the link to the flood assessment report](#)

METHODOLOGY

Round 11 of DTM data collection in Nigeria's north-west and north-central geopolitical zones was conducted between 03 and 30 December 2022. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 881 wards (up from the 856 wards assessed in Round 10 of DTM assessments), located in 180 LGAs (up from 174 LGAs in Round 10). 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 1,758 locations (an increase of 68 locations compared to Round 10), including 1,652 (94%) locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 106 (6%) locations categorized as camps/ camp-like settings. 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, the living conditions of the affected populations and the needs and vulnerabilities of these populations. The population categories are defined in this report as follows:

- An **Internally Displaced Person (IDP)** according to DTM definition is 'a person who has been forced 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 by DTM 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 live in a safe environment with dignity and access to sustainable livelihood opportunities or adequate resources. National, gubernatorial and local authorities as well as international and local humanitarian partners, were involved in all the steps of DTM activities. The final results were validated by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) an agency of Government of Nigeria.

The data collected in this report was obtained by implementing multiple DTM survey tools at various administrative levels. Each tool targets a different population profile depending on the purpose of the assessment.

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 were estimates obtained through key informant interviews, personal observation and focus group discussions. Thus, to ensure these estimates' reliability, 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 regularly and assistance is limited.
- In Plateau State, IDP populations were highly mobile during this time period. As IDPs were actively searching for better living conditions, it was challenging for enumerators to capture all their movements.
- In some LGAs, transportation costs have increased significantly due to banditry and attacks. Additionally, in Zamfara State, fuel sales were limited to 3,000 Naira per car and 500 Naira per motorbike, adding to the increasing cost of transportation and resulting in limited public transport 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 States of Benue and Kaduna. As motorcycles are the means of transportation of the data collectors, this resulted in long waits to find vehicles. 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.

I: DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

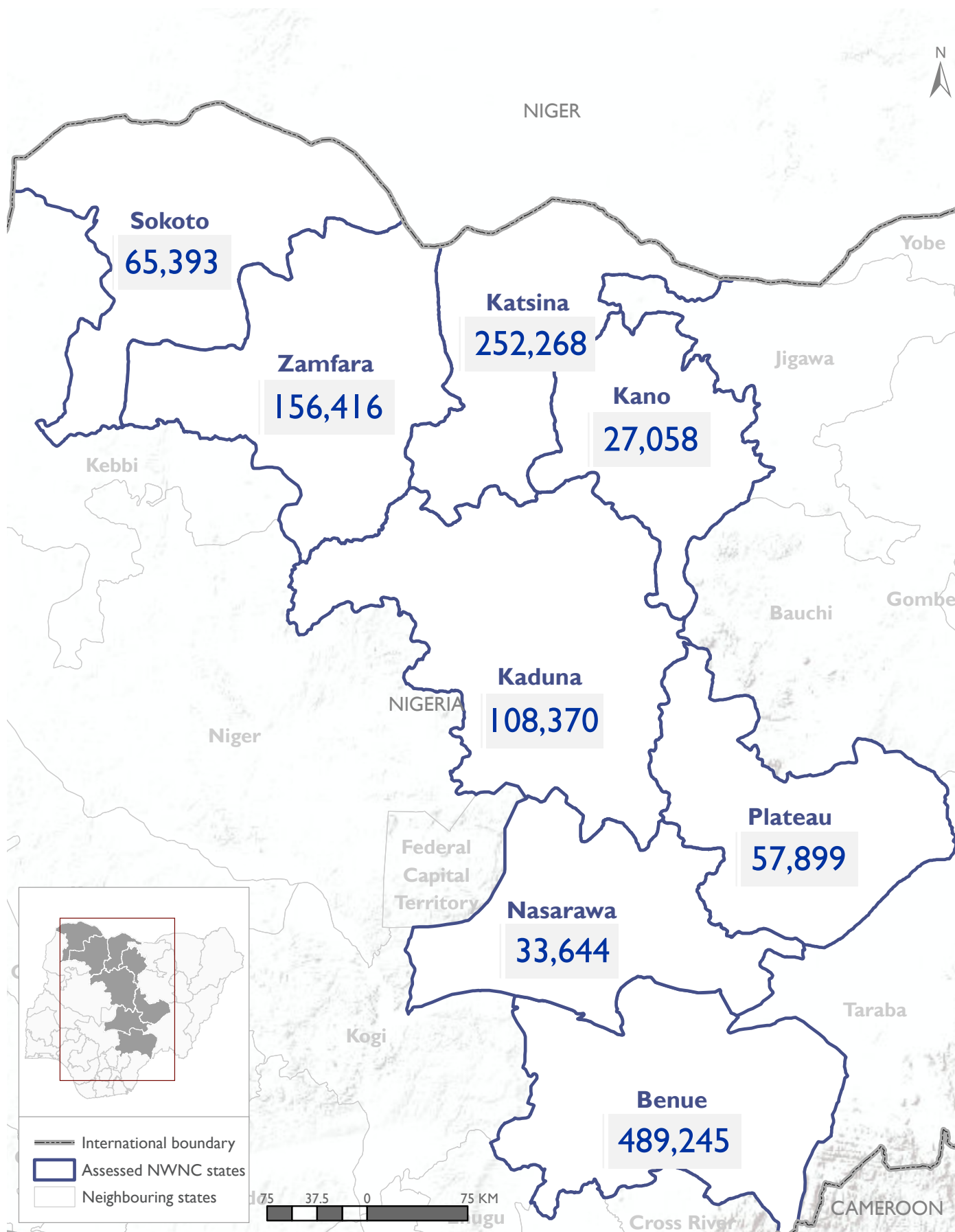
The Round 11 of DTM assessments identified 1,190,293 IDPs in 191,688 households across the eight states covered in north-central and north-west Nigeria, representing an increase of 102,418 individuals (9%) compared to the 1,087,875 IDPs identified during the last Round of assessments, conducted in October 2022 ([Round 10](#)). While there was a significant increase in displaced persons due to the flood incidents reported in some north-central states such as Benue and Nasarawa, there was a considerable decrease recorded between Round 10 and Round 11 since some locations in LGA Maradun in the State of Zamfara were not accessible for DTM enumerators because of ongoing insecurities. Hence, IDPs residing in these locations were not counted, leading to an undercount of about 22,000 IDPs in the State of Zamfara. This demonstrated 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 were likely to be considerably higher.

In Round 11, out of 1,190,293 IDPs, 251,365 IDPs were residing in camps/camp-like settings (or 21% of the total number of IDPs) and 938,928 IDPs residing among host communities (or 79% of the total amount of IDPs). Fifty-one per cent of IDPs (or 609,505 individuals) were found in the north-west zone, while 49 per cent (or 580,788 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 489,245 individuals (or 41% of the total number of IDPs). Similar to Round 10, Katsina was the state where the second-highest number of IDPs were recorded, followed by the State of Zamfara. Katsina State currently host 252,268 IDPs (or 21% of the total IDP population), while in Zamfara, a total number of 156,416 IDPs were recorded (or 13% of the total IDP population).



IOM field team during phase 2 of the joint assessment in Benue State. © IOM 2021/Phoebe AWOSINA.

NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY STATE



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Map 1: IDP population by state

2. DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHT BY STATE

2a: 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 489,245 IDPs or 41 per cent of the total IDP population. This signifies an increase of almost 10 per cent or 45,931 individuals since Round 10 of assessments. Of the total IDP population living in camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, 85 per cent were found in Benue State. The four LGAs hosting the most significant number of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria were all in Benue State. Guma LGA (130,900 IDPs) remains the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs in the assessment area. Guma LGA was followed by Gwer West LGA (112,678 IDPs), Agatu LGA (48,730), and Makurdi LGA (44,270 IDPs). Many LGAs in Benue State witnessed increasing IDP numbers between Round 10 and Round 11 due to the flood incidents caused by the overflow of the river Benue.
- In September 2022, the Government of Cameroon decided to open the gates of the Lagdo dam located in the northern province of Cameroon. The opening of the dam, which flows into the river Benue in Nigeria, caused widespread floods in the states where the river flows through. Many properties, farmlands and houses were damaged or destroyed in Benue, resulting in large-scale displacements in the LGAs bordering the river Benue.
- Additionally, it was 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, two new IDP sites were established in Guma LGA.
- **Plateau** hosted 57,899 IDPs or 5 per cent of the total IDP population. This signified a decrease of less than one per cent or 259 individuals since Round 10 of assessments. The reduction of 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 in their locations of initial displacement. Within the State of Plateau, the highest number of IDPs were located in Jos North LGA with 8,467 individuals, followed by Riyom with 8,199 IDPs and Kanke with 7,406 IDPs.
- Also, in Round 11, **Nasarawa** had one of the lowest numbers of IDPs in the region, with a total of 33,641 individuals (up by 40% or 13,700 individuals since the Round 10 of DTM assessments). This number represents three per cent of the total number of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria. About half of the IDPs in the state are located in the LGAs Doma (11,913 IDPs) and Karu (6,424 IDPs). A few IDPs in Nasarawa hope to return home in the foreseeable future as many villages have been burnt down during the violence, leaving IDPs without shelter and food in their locations of origin. Some of the IDPs formerly located in Nasarawa have moved to other states in search of durable accommodation.

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

State	Round 10 Total (October 2022)			Round 11 Total (December 2022)			Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
	LGAs Assessed	Population	Population (%)	LGAs Assessed	population	Population (%)			
Benue	17	443,314	41%	19	489,245	41%	Increase	45,931	9%
Nasarawa	13	19,944	2%	13	33,644	3%	Increase	13,700	41%
Plateau	17	58,158	5%	17	57,899	5%	Decrease	-259	-0.4%
Total	47	521,416	48%	49	580,788	49%	Increase	59,372	50%

NORTH-WEST

- The State of **Katsina** hosted the largest share of IDPs in north-west Nigeria. In Round 11, an estimated 252,268 IDPs (or 21 per cent of the total IDP population) were identified in the State of Katsina. This represents an increase of 28,795 individuals or 11 per cent since Round 10 of assessments. IDP numbers in Funtua LGA, the LGA with the highest displacement numbers in the state, increased by 4,489 individuals to reach a new total of 36,197 IDPs or 14 per cent of IDPs in the state. Funtua LGA witnessed an increasing IDP population due to influxes from neighbouring LGAs (Sabuwa, Faskari, Kankara, Batsari and Dandume) and states (Zamfara and Kaduna), mainly due to continuous attacks by bandits and kidnappings.
- Zamfara** hosted the third largest IDP population in north-west Nigeria with 156,416 individuals or 13 per cent of the total IDP population (down by 14% or 22,649 individuals since the Round 10 of assessments). The apparent decrease in the number of IDPs recorded between Rounds 10 and 11 was mainly because DTM enumerators could not access some locations in the LGA Maradun due to security reasons. Additionally, due to a 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 (29,168 individuals or 19% of IDPs), followed by Gusau LGA (21,605 individuals or 14% of the IDPs) and Talata Mafara LGA (14,341 individuals or 9% of the IDPs).
- The State of **Kaduna** hosted 108,370 IDPs or 9 per cent of the total IDP population (up by 14% or 15,518 individuals since the Round 10 of assessments). Within Kaduna, Chikun LGA was home to the highest number of IDPs in the state with 19,401 individuals or 18 per cent of IDPs in Kaduna. Lere LGA followed Chikun with 16,012 individuals or 15 per cent of IDPs in the state and Kaduna North with 10,639 individuals or 10 per cent of IDPs in the state. Kaduna North LGA witnessed a considerable increase in displacement due to the overflow of the river Kaduna.
- In the State of **Sokoto**, an estimated 65,393 IDPs were identified, representing five per cent of the total IDP population (up by 19% or 12,543 individuals since Round 10 of assessments). A significant increase was recorded in the LGAs Goronyo with 11,164 individuals or 17 per cent of IDPs in Sokoto (up by 3,712 individuals or 50%), Wurno with 8,688 individuals or 13 per cent of the IDPs in the state (up by 4,363 individuals or almost double) and Tambuwal with 5,001 individuals or nine per cent of the total displaced persons in Sokoto (up by 1,333 individuals or 36%).
- Kano** hosted 27,058 IDPs, or two per cent of the total IDP population (an increase of 33% or 8,839 individuals since Round 10 of assessments). The LGA that recorded the highest number of IDPs in Kano State was Albasu LGA, with 7,499 displaced individuals or 28 per cent of the displaced persons in Kano, followed by Tarauni LGA, with 1,941 individuals or seven per cent of the IDPs in the state.

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

State	Round 10 Total (October 2022)			Round 11 Total (December 2022)			Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
	LGAs Assessed	Population	Population (%)	LGAs Assessed	Population	Population (%)			
Kaduna	22	92,852	8%	22	108,370	9%	Increase	15,518	14%
Kano	36	18,219	2%	38	27,058	2%	Increase	8,839	33%
Katsina	34	223,473	21%	34	252,268	21%	Increase	28,795	11%
Sokoto	23	52,850	5%	23	65,393	6%	Increase	12,543	19%
Zamfara	14	179,065	16%	14	156,416	13%	Decrease	-22,649	-14%
Total	129	566,459	52%	131	609,505	51%	Increase	43,046	63%

3. DISPLACEMENT DETAILS

3a: YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

Thirty per cent of the total IDP population in north-west and north-central regions reported that they arrived in their current location in the year 2021. This figure was 34 per cent in Round 10. About 45 per cent of the IDP population was displaced before 2021. 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 2019 and 11 per cent in 2018, it can be concluded that the crisis in Nigeria's north-central and north-west zones has intensified since 2018 and was resulted in accelerated displacement throughout the region.

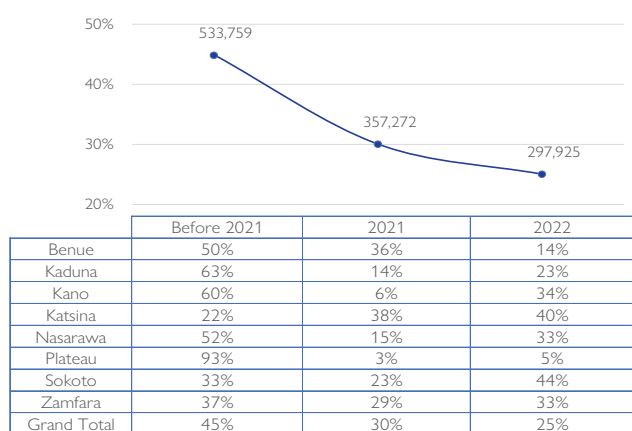


Figure 1: Year of displacement of IDPs by the state of displacement

3b: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Similar to round 10, armed banditry and kidnapping were cited as the reason for displacement by 38 per cent of the IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria (down by 1% in Round 10). Attacks from herders followed armed banditry and kidnapping attack, were reported as the reason by 29 per cent of IDPs (down by 6% in Round 10), and communal clash, cited by 17 per cent of IDPs (up by 7% in Round 10).

The IDPs displaced due to natural disasters, most importantly due to floods as a result of the opening of the Lagdo dam in Cameroon.

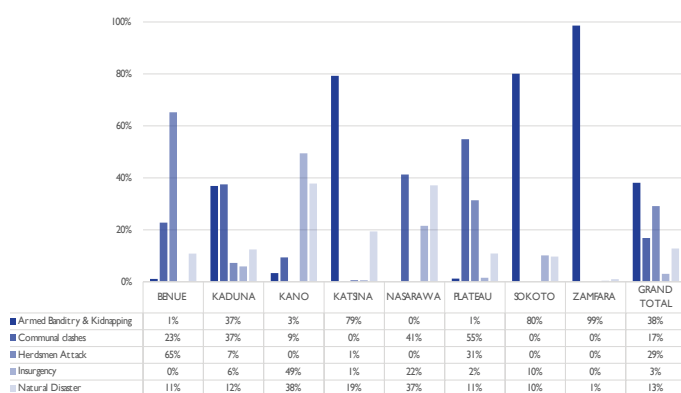
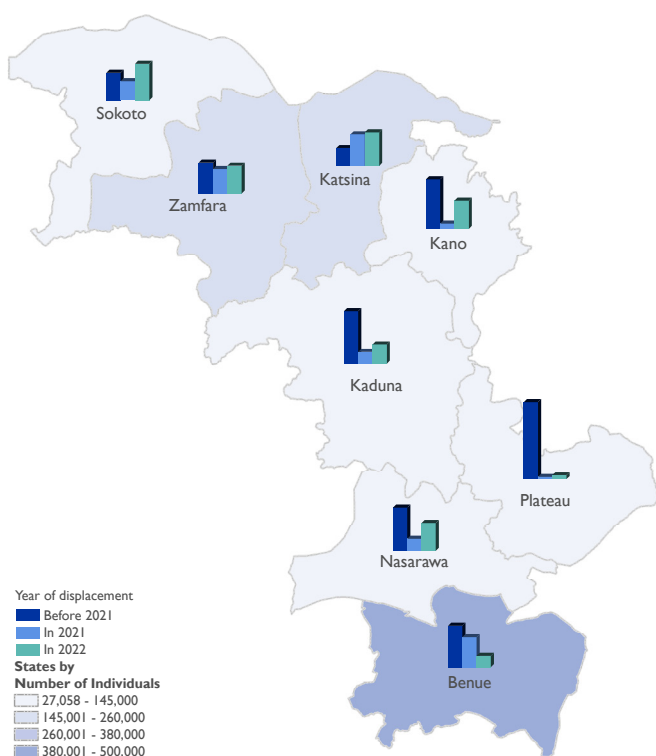
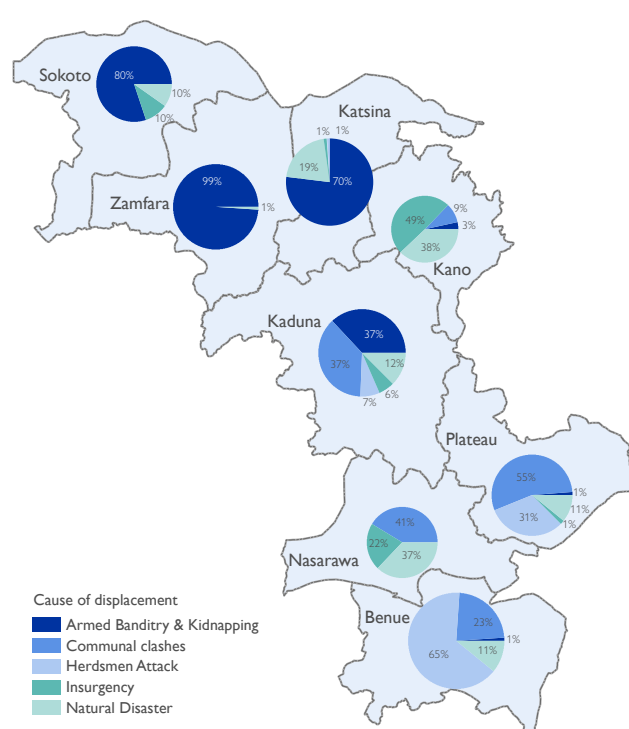


Figure 2: Percentage of IDPs by reason for displacement



Map 2: IDP distribution by state and year of displacement



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

3c: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

Among the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, 63 per cent responded that it was their first displacement. Thirty-two per cent of IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings declared that they had been displaced for more than two times, and two per cent stated that the current displacement was their second displacement.

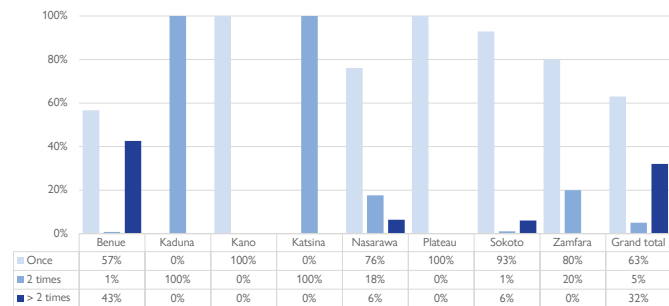


Figure 3: Frequency of displacement in camp/camp-like settings

Seventy-four per cent of IDPs residing among host communities said that they were displaced only once. Seventeen per cent mentioned that they were displaced twice and eight per cent of IDPs in host communities were displaced more than four times.

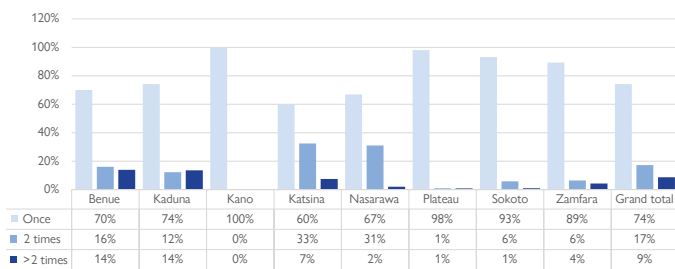


Figure 4: Frequency of displacement in host communities.

3d: PRIMARY NEEDS

Similar to the previous rounds, food was the most 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 72 per cent of locations. Food was followed by non-food items or NFIs in 16 per cent of locations and shelter in six per cent of locations. In three per cent of the locations assessed, potable water was reported as the primary need of IDPs, while medical services and protection were cited by one per cent of the locations assessed.

3e: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

Similar to Round 10, the majority or 92 per cent of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria were displaced within the borders of their states of origin. Eight per cent of the IDP population crossed a state border for safety and security. The states with the largest out-of-state IDP populations were Kano (60% of IDPs originating from a different state), Nasarawa (28% of IDPs originating from a different state), and Kaduna (24% of IDPs originating from a different state). These are also the states where more IDPs are reported to have fled their locations of origin due to the insurgency in north-east Nigeria and armed banditry in Katsina State.

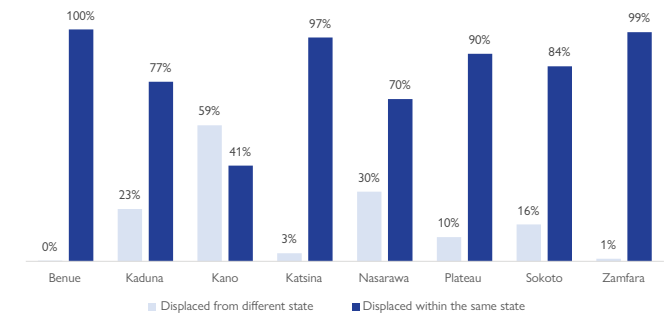


Figure 5: State of origin, displacement and percentage of IDPs per state

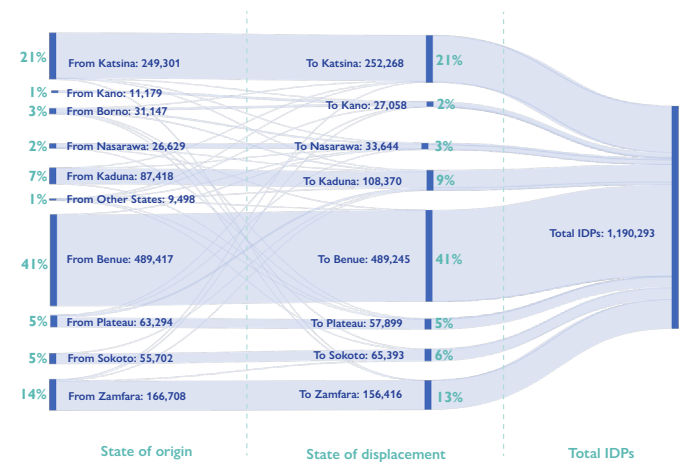


Figure 6: States of origin, state of displacement and percentage of IDP per state.

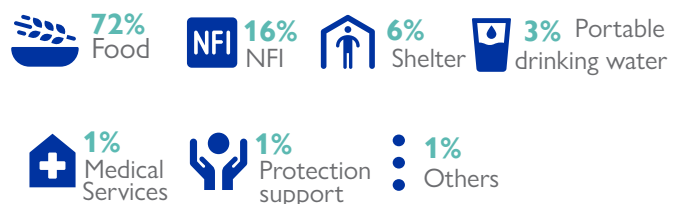


Figure 7: Primary needs of IDPs.

4. SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMMODATION TYPE

4a: NUMBER AND LOCATIONS OF SITES

A total of 1,758 locations (up from 1,690 locations compared to Round 10) were assessed across the eight states covered by DTM assessments during Round 11. These included 1,652 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (up from 1,589) and 106 locations categorised as camps or camp-like settings (up from 101). Katsina (368 locations), Kaduna (298 locations) and Benue (258 locations) were the states where a comparatively high numbers of locations were assessed.

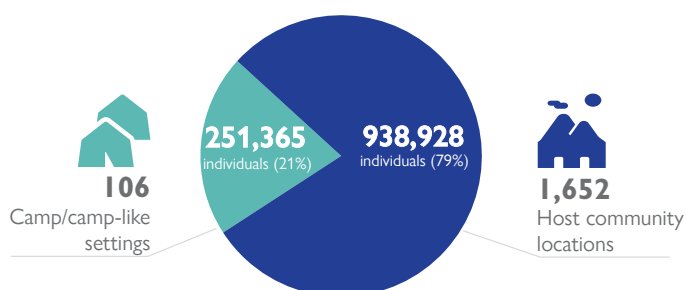


Figure 8: IDP population and number per settlement type

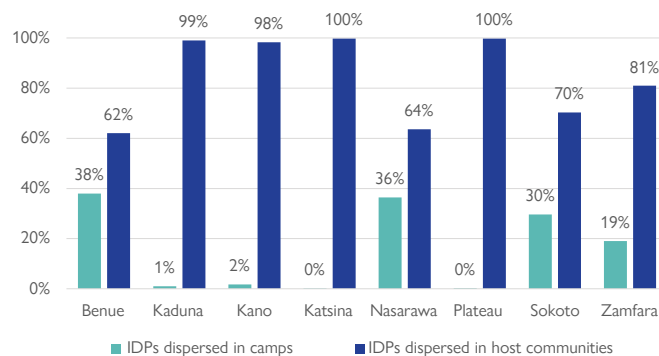


Figure 9: IDP settlement type by state

4b: SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Out of the total locations assessed, camps/camp-like settings (including collective settlements and transitional centres) accounted for six per cent of the total locations assessed. In comparison 94 per cent were locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. Only 20 per cent of camps/camp-like settings were formal sites. The great majority, or 80 per cent, of camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, were informal sites.

Of the 106 camps/camp-like settings, 67 were categorised as camps, 37 collective settlements, and two as transitional centres. Furthermore, 45 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on government-owned land or public structures, while 55 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on private properties. The majority of land ownership in host communities was classified as privately owned, with 48 per cent of the locations assessed.

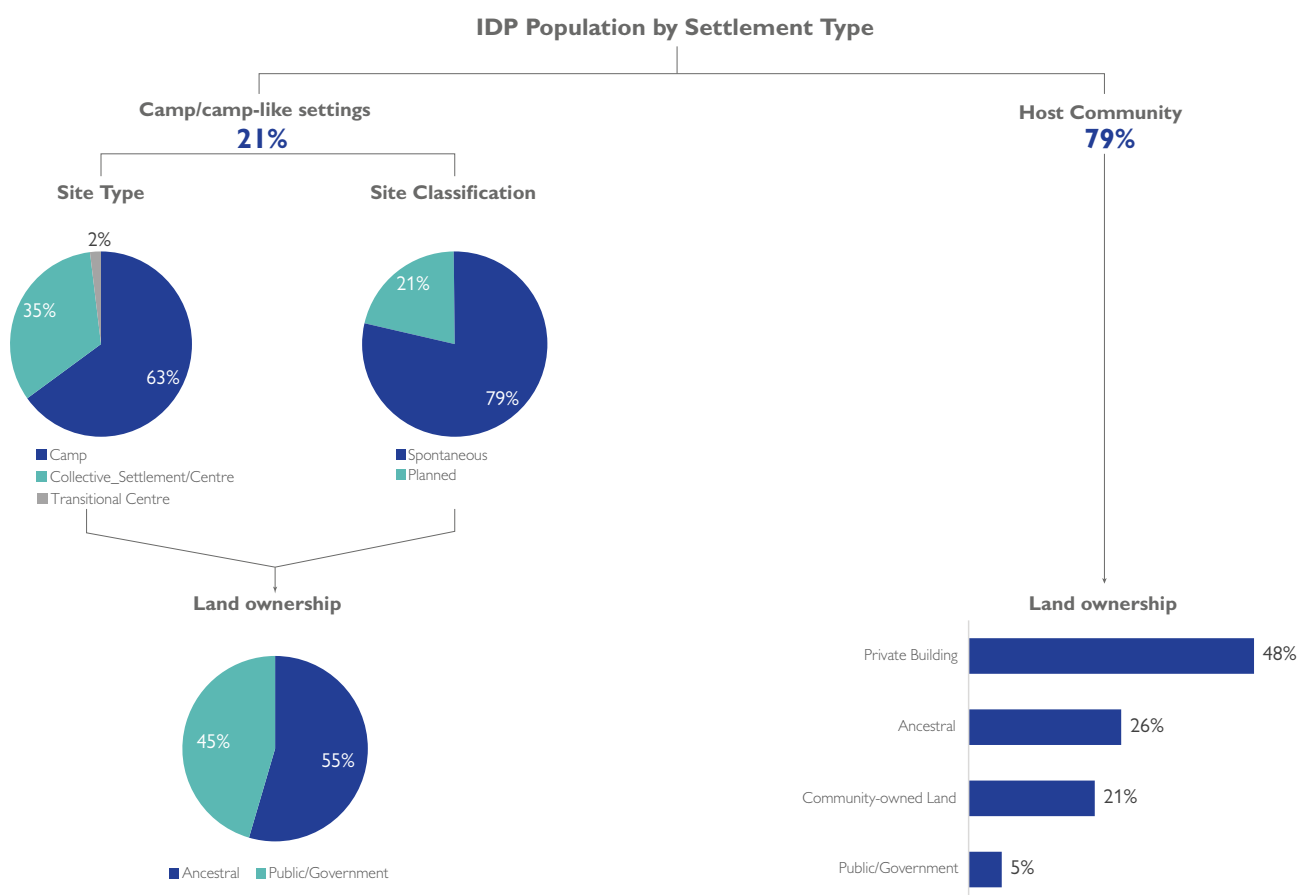
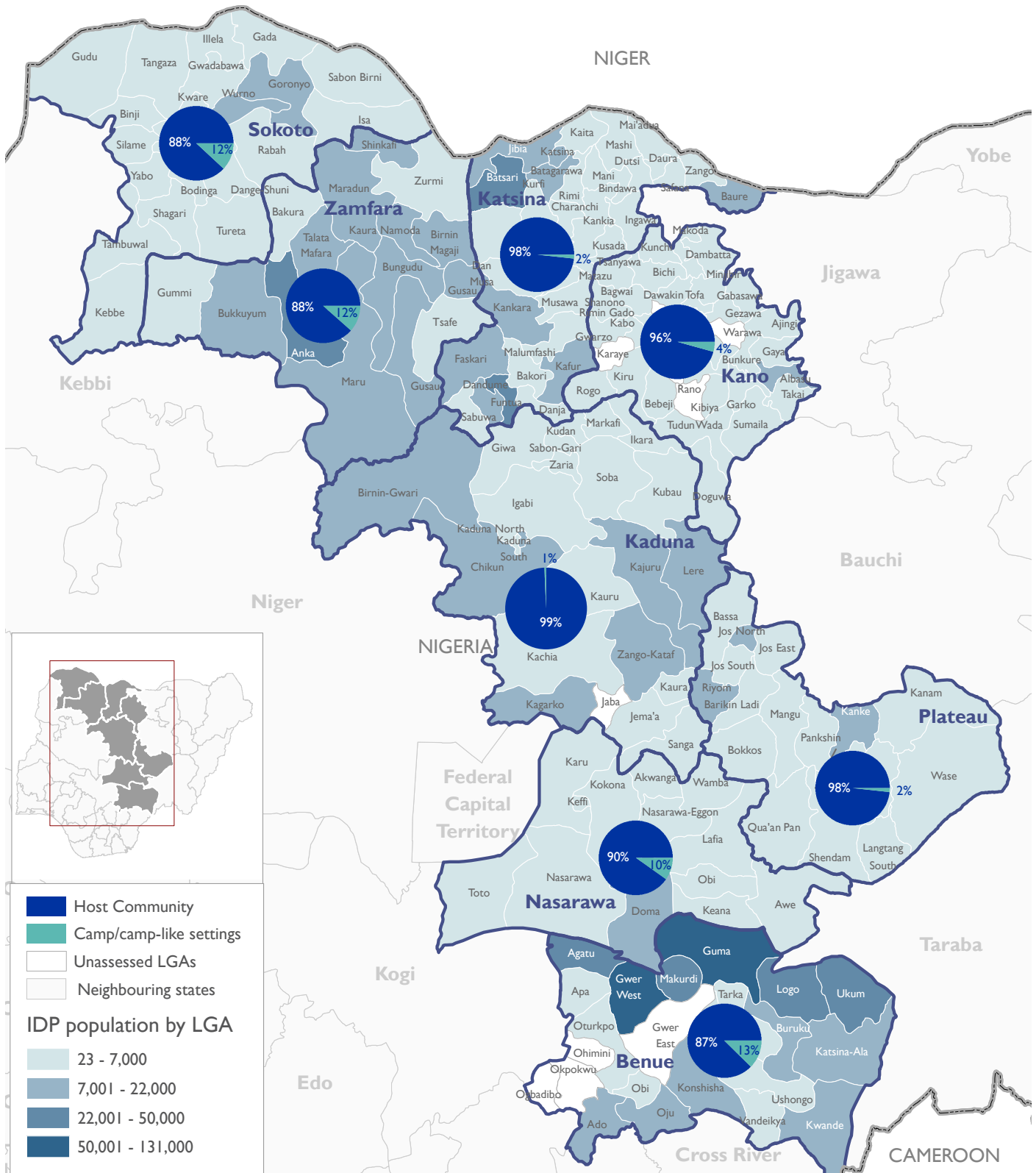


Figure 10: IDP population by settlement type

NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY LGA

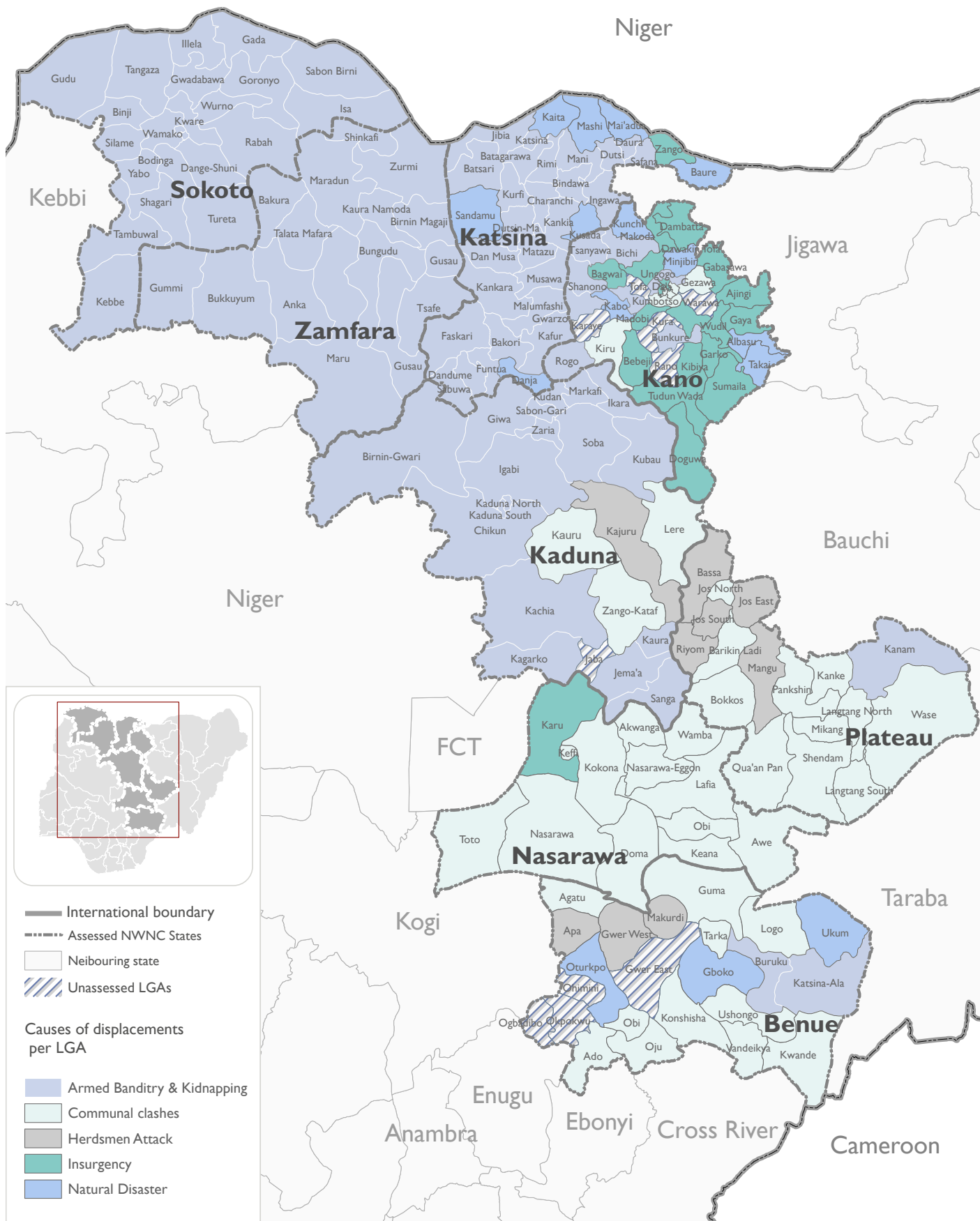


Map 4: IDP population by LGA | Significant site type by state

State	Camps/camp-like settings			Host communities			Total Number of IDPs	Total Number of Sites
	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites	# IDPs	# Sites	% Sites		
Benue	187,513	34	32%	301,732	224	14%	489,245	258
Kaduna	1,067	2	2%	107,303	296	18%	108,370	298
Kano	467	8	8%	26,591	176	11%	27,058	184
Katsina	520	6	6%	251,748	362	22%	252,268	368
Nasarawa	12,249	17	16%	21,395	158	10%	33,644	175
Plateau	145	3	3%	57,754	174	11%	57,899	177
Sokoto	19,649	20	19%	45,744	140	8%	65,393	160
Zamfara	29,755	16	15%	126,661	122	7%	156,416	138
Total	251,365	106	100%	938,928	1,652	100%	1,190,293	1,758

Table 3: Number of IDPs and sites assessed per settlement type

MAJOR CAUSE OF DISPLACEMENT BY LGA



Map 5: Major cause of displacement by LGA

5. NEEDS MONITORING

5a: CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Out of the 106 camps and camp-like settings assessed during the Round 11 of DTM assessments in north-central and north-west Nigeria, only 10 per cent had the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA), while 90 per cent still needed an SMA. Of the camps/camp-like settings with an SMA on site, the SMA was run by the Government in 84 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

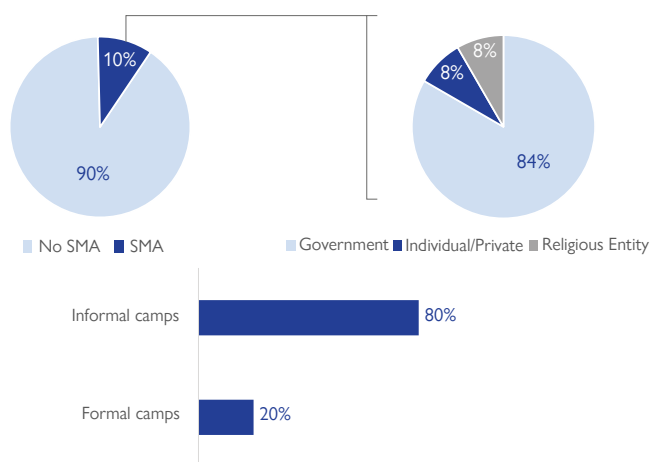


Figure 11: Presence and type of site management agency

5b: SHELTER

1. Camps/camp-like settings

In 36 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, block/bricks were reported as the most needed type of shelter material. Block/bricks were followed by roofing sheets reported in 22 per cent, timber/wood and tarpaulin reported in 21 and 13 per cent respectively. Shelter reinforcement kits were reported in four per cent of camp/camp-like settings as the most needed shelter materials.

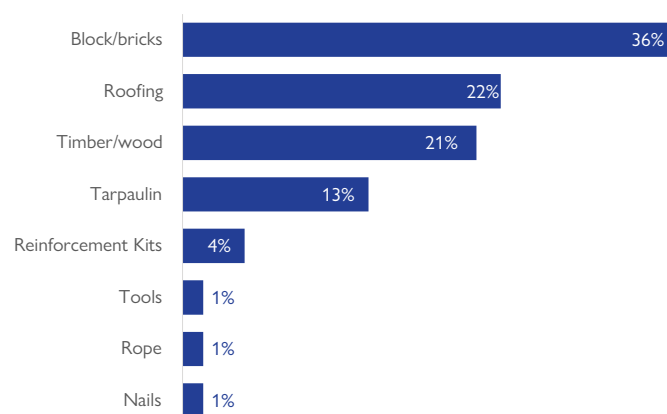


Figure 12: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings with the most needed type of shelter materials

2. Host Communities

The most common shelter types for IDPs hosted within the local communities were the houses of host families (reported in 33% of the locations assessed). Host family houses were followed by rented houses, reported in 28 per cent of locations, and preexisting structures (partitioned), reported in 19 per cent of the locations assessed.

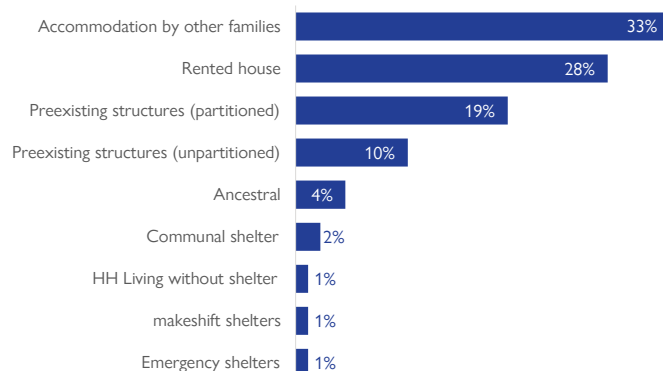


Figure 13: Types of shelter in host community sites

During Round 11 of assessments, the need for shelter materials was reported in 86 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. Most of the IDPs living in host communities needed blocks/bricks and timber/wood, (reported in 34% and 26% of the locations respectively). Roofing sheets were reported as the most needed shelter material in 23 per cent of the locations.

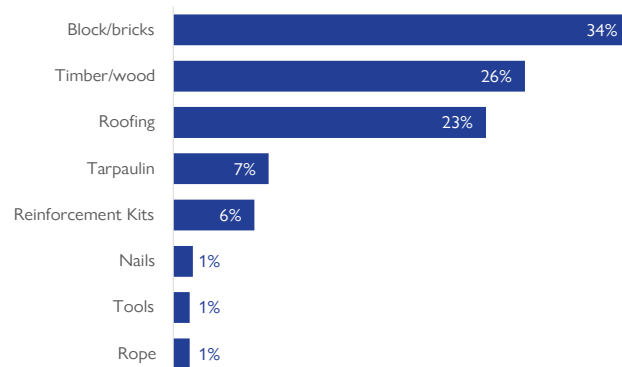


Figure 14: Percentage of host communities sites with the most needed type of shelter materials.



Internally displaced persons in Daudu | IDP camp in Mbawa ward of Guma LGA, Benue State. © IOM 2021 / Phoebe AWOSINA.

5c: NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

I. Camps/camp-like settings

The most pressing NFI need in camps/camp-like settings were blankets/mats (reported in 42% of the sites), followed by mosquito nets and mattresses (both reported in 21% of the sites) and kitchen sets (reported in 8% of the sites).

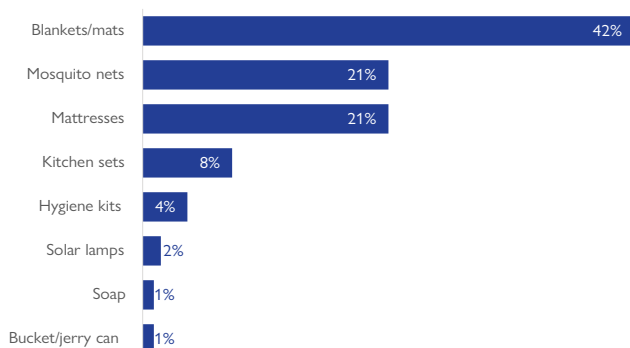


Figure 15: Percentage of most needed NFIs in camp/camp-like settings.

2. Host communities

The most important NFI need for IDPs displaced among host communities were mattresses, reported in 31 per cent of the locations, followed by blankets/mats (reported in 29 per cent of locations), mosquito nets (reported in 15 per cent of locations) and kitchen sets (reported in 13 per cent of locations).

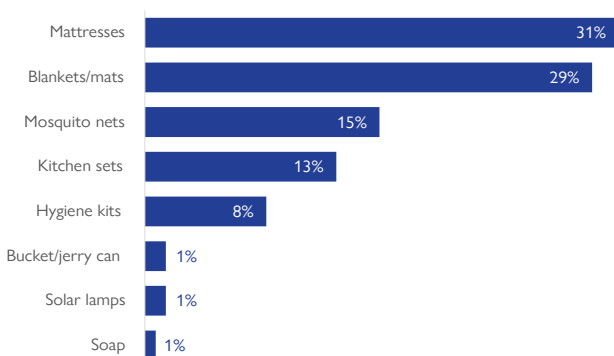


Figure 16: Percentage of most needed NFIs in host community locations

5d: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

I. Camp/camp-like settings

Distance to a primary water source: In 55 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the main water sources were located on-site and within a 30 minute walking distance. Twenty-five per cent were off-site water sources but less than 30 minutes walking distance while 16 per cent were on-site water sources but more than 30 minutes walking distance. In total, four per cent of camps/camp-like settings have water sources located off-site and more than 30 minutes away.

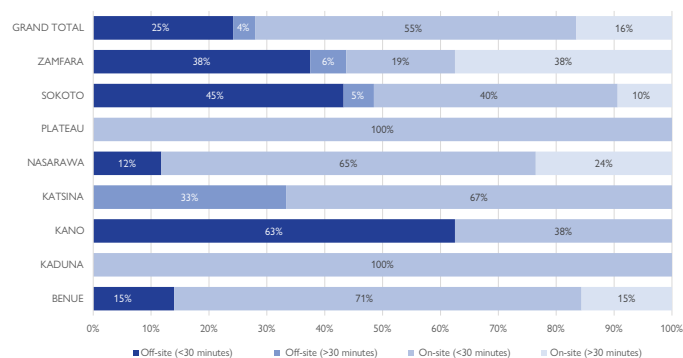


Figure 17: Distance to the main water source in camps/camp-like settings

Amount of water available per day per person: In 38 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person daily. This figure decreased from the 40 per cent reported in Round 9. In all of the camps-camp/like settings of the State of Kaduna, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. In 27 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day, and in 26 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day.

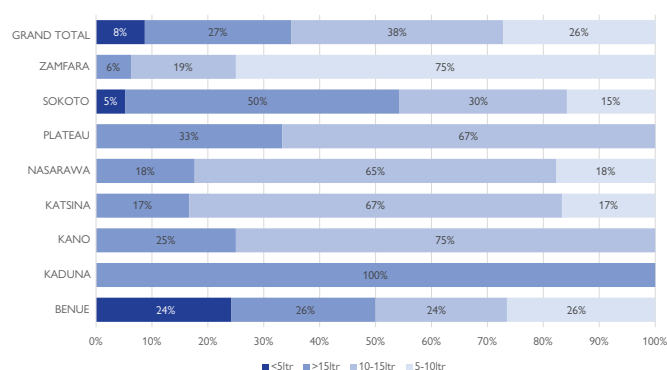


Figure 18: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Conditions of latrines: Latrines were considered unhygienic in 79 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed. In Kaduna, Nasarawa and Zamfara, all latrines were reported to be unhygienic. The latrines were not usable at all in 16 per cent of camps. Similar to the previous Round only in five per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition.

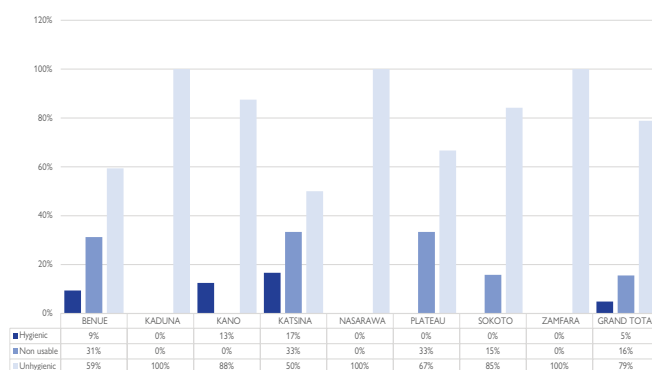


Figure 19: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

Availability of gender-separated latrines: Seventy-six per cent of camps/camp-like settings do not have separate latrines for men and women. In 24 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, separate latrines were reported for men and women.

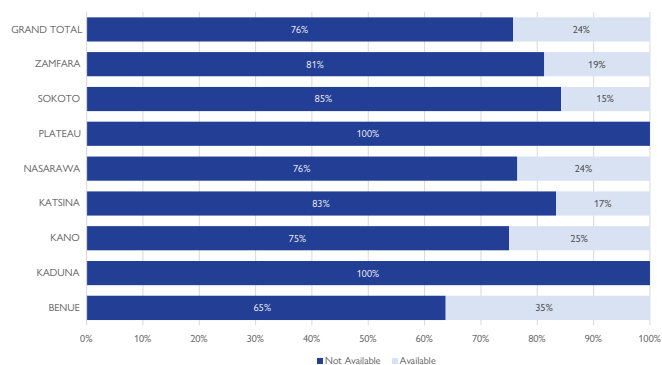


Figure 20: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings

Waste disposal: Similar to previous rounds 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 70 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. In 16 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism and in 14 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no waste disposal system was established.

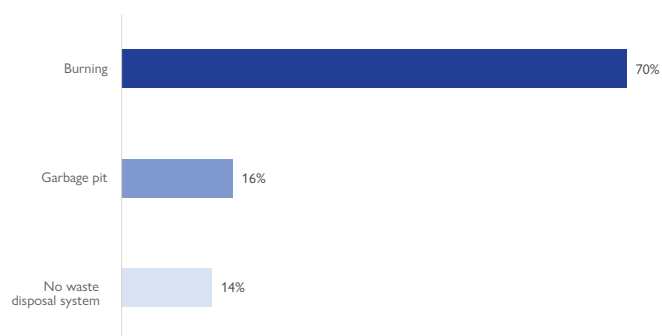


Figure 21: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Evidence of open defecation: In 32 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, it was reported that nobody lives in areas where open defecation was evident. In 39 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, it was reported that only a few IDPs lived in areas where open defecation was evident.

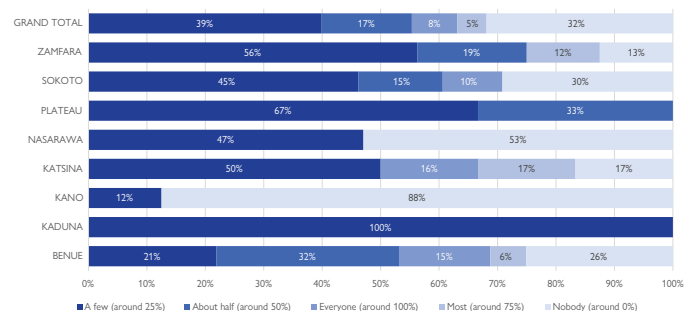


Figure 22: Percentage of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings residing in areas of open defecation

2. Host communities

Distance to the primary water sources: In 92 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the main water sources were on-site (79% were less than a 30-minute walking distance, while 13% were more than a 30-minute walking distance). In eight per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities; water sources were located off-site (6% were located less than a 30-minute walking distance, and 2% were more than a 30-minute walking distance).

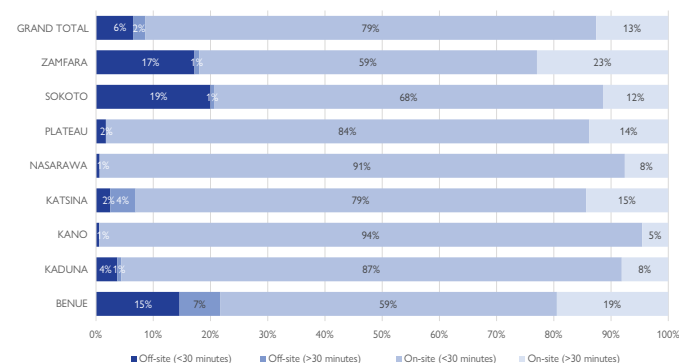


Figure 23: Distance to the main water source in host communities

Amount of water available per day per person: In 37 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. In 41 per cent of the locations, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day, and in 20 per cent, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day.

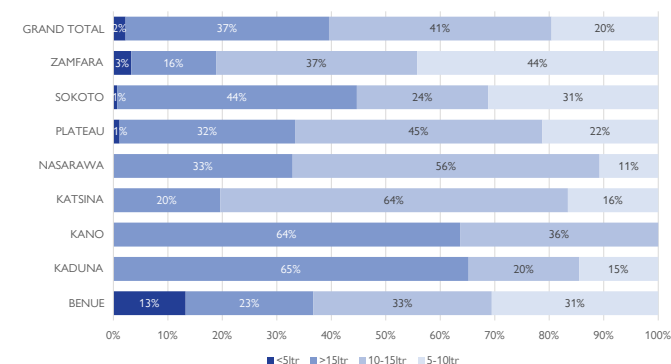


Figure 24: Average amount of water available per person per day in host community

Conditions of latrines: Latrines were considered unhygienic in 91 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. In the State of Zamfara, all latrines were reported to be unhygienic. Latrines were not usable at all in seven per cent of locations. Only in two per cent of the locations have latrines been reported in good and hygienic condition.

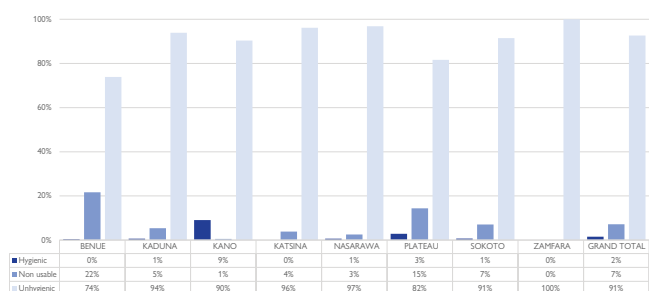


Figure 25: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

Availability of gender-separated latrines: Ninety-four per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities do not have separated latrines for men and women. In only six per cent of assessed locations, separated latrines for men and women were reported.

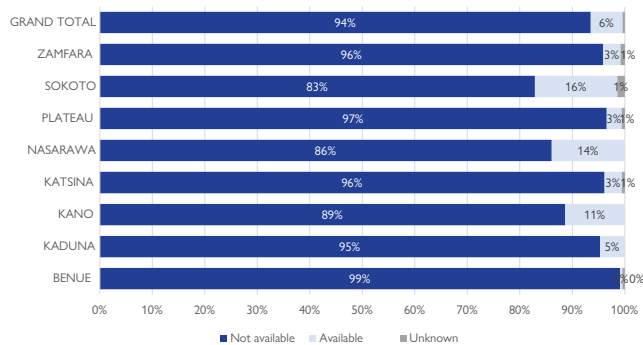


Figure 26: Condition of toilets in host communities by state

Waste disposal: During the Round 11 assessments, like 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 58 per cent of the locations assessed. In 20 per cent of the locations, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (similar to the previous Round), and in 22 per cent of the locations assessed, no waste disposal system was established.

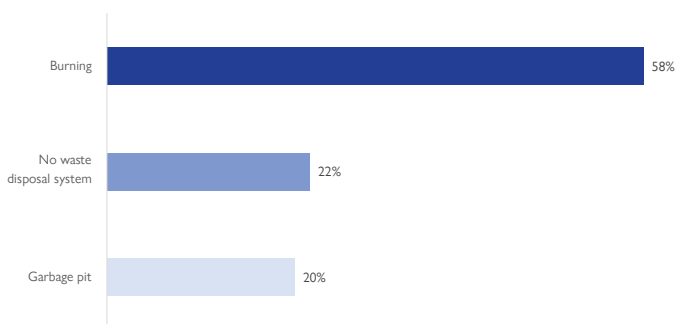


Figure 27: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities.

Evidence of open defecation: In 20 per cent of the host community locations, it was reported that nobody lives in areas where open defecation was evident. In 43 per cent of the host community locations, it was reported that only a few IDPs lived in areas where open defecation was evident.

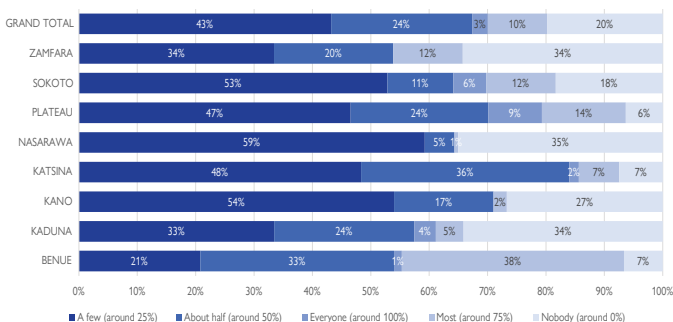


Figure 28: Evidence of open defecation in host communities by state



An IDP in Benue State retrieving water for laundry. © IOM 2021 / Phoebe AWOSINA.



An IDP in Benue State fetching water from an unprotected well. © IOM 2021 / Phoebe AWOSINA.



A building affected by heavy rainfall in Katsina State. © IOM 2021 / Mohammed ALIYU.

5e: FOOD AND NUTRITION

I. Camps/camp-like settings

Access to food: While food was the most reported primary need for IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria, no food support was provided in 54 per cent of camps/camp-like settings. Food support was available off-site in nine per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, while food support was available on-site in 37 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

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

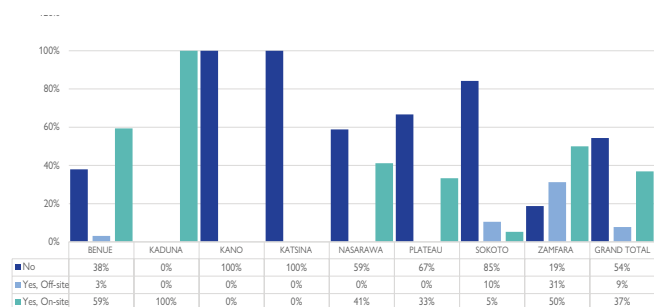


Figure 29: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

Frequency of distribution: In 25 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in States of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto and Zamfara, it was reported that food was never distributed. In 71 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food distribution was reported as irregular; in three per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food was distributed once in a month. Kano was the only state where food had never been distributed in the camps/camp-like settings.

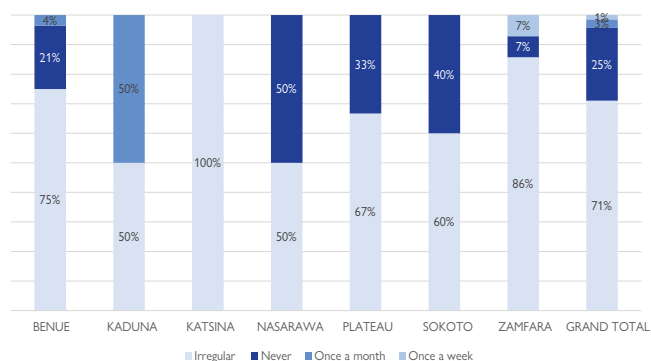


Figure 30: Frequency of food distribution in camps/camp-like settings

Means of obtaining food: The most common way of obtaining food for IDPs who were living in camp/camp-like settings was with their personal savings, as reported in 57 per cent of the locations assessed. Personal savings were followed by crop cultivation (reported in 25% of the locations, up by 9%), assistance via food aid (reported in 14% of the locations) and assistance from the host community (reported in 4% of the locations).

In the States of Kano and Zamfara, personal savings were reported as the only source for obtaining food in all locations where IDPs were living in camp/camp-like settings. In Kaduna, crop cultivation accounted for the provision of food in all locations assessed.

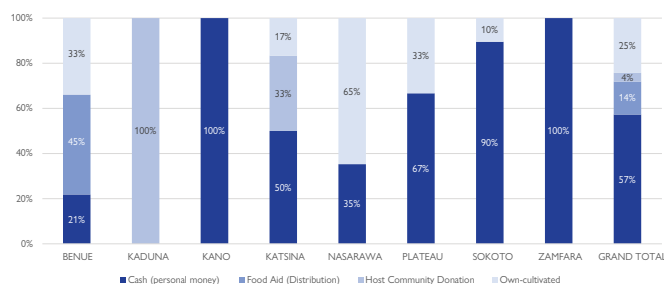


Figure 31: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

Nutrition: Screening for malnutrition was reported in 19 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. At the same time supplementary feeding programmes for children, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly were present in 18 per cent, 12 per cent and 22 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

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

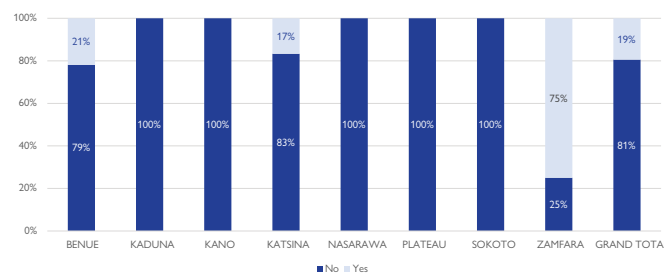


Figure 32: Presence of nutrition screening in camps/camp-like settings

2. Host Communities

Access to food: Displaced households in host communities have access to food support in 22 per cent of the locations assessed. This food was available on-site in 13 per cent of the locations and off-site in nine per cent.

The outcome of the Round 11 is similar to the previous rounds of assessments as the majority, or 78 per cent of IDPs living among host communities, do not have access to any form of food support. In Kano, 99 per cent of locations have yet to be supported with food, followed by Sokoto with 90 per cent of the locations and Katsina with 83 per cent.

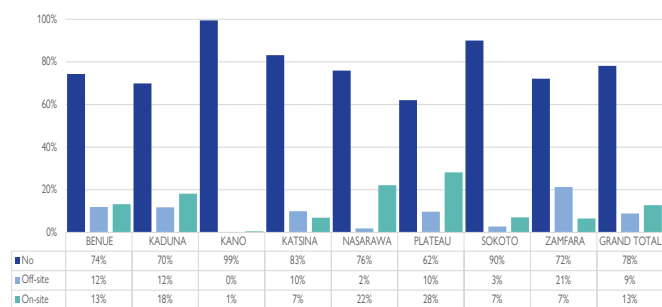


Figure 33: Access to food in host communities

Frequency of distribution: Food was never distributed in 38 per cent of locations where IDPs lived among host communities. The situation continues to be particularly acute in the States of Kano and Sokoto, where food was never distributed in 83 per cent and 53 per cent of the locations respectively. Furthermore, food distributions were reported as irregular in 61 per cent of the locations assessed.

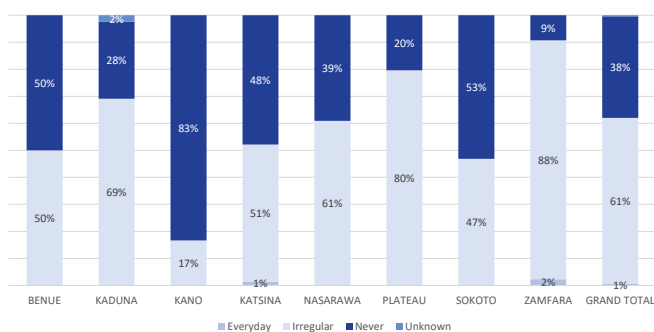


Figure 34: Frequency of food distribution in host communities

Means of obtaining food: The most common manner of obtaining food for IDPs living among host communities was with their savings, as reported in 52 per cent of the locations assessed. Personal savings were followed by crop cultivation (reported in 43% of the locations). Other means were contribution by friends, family and neighbours (2%), assistance from the host community (2%) and food aid (1%).

In the State of Sokoto, personal savings were reported as the most common source for obtaining food in 83 per cent of the locations where IDPs lived among host communities. In Nasarawa and Plateau, crop cultivation accounted for the provision of food in 78 per cent and 63 per cent of the locations, respectively.

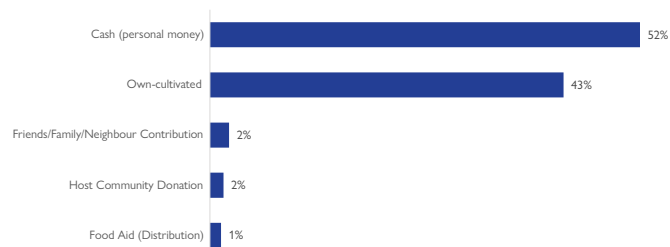


Figure 35: Means of obtaining food in host communities

Nutrition: Similar to the situation in camps/camp-like settings, only a few locations where the local community hosted IDPs had programmes for screening malnutrition. In only seven per cent of locations, a malnutrition programme was reported. Similarly, only seven per cent of locations had supplementary feeding programs for pregnant women and lactating mothers. In Nasarawa and Sokoto, supplementary feeding programs were reported in only one per cent of the locations assessed.

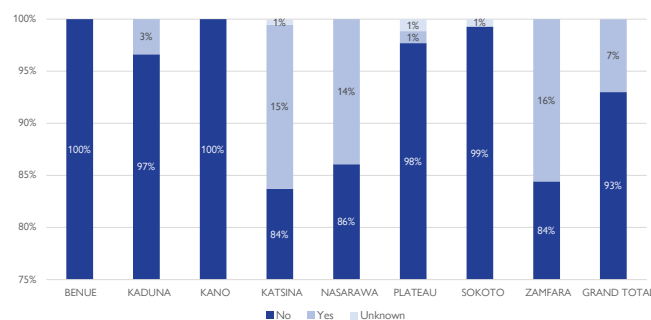


Figure 36: Presence of nutrition screening in host communities

5f: HEALTH

I. Camps/camp-like settings

Most common health problem: In 62 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, malaria was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs. Malaria was followed by diarrhoea and cough, reported in 22 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. Malnutrition was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs in five per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

In the State of Kaduna, all the camps/camp-like settings assessed reported malaria as the most common health problem for IDPs. In contrast, diarrhoea was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs in 35 per cent of camps/camp-like settings in the State of Nasarawa.

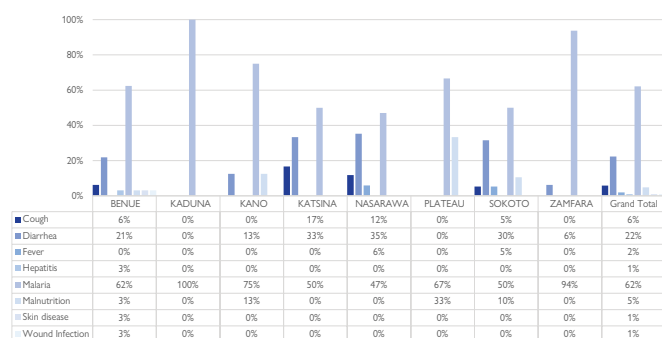


Figure 37: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

Location of health facility: For 76 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were located within a three kilometre radius. These included both health facilities on-site (31%) and off the site of assessment (45%). In 22 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were reported to be located more than three kilometres away.

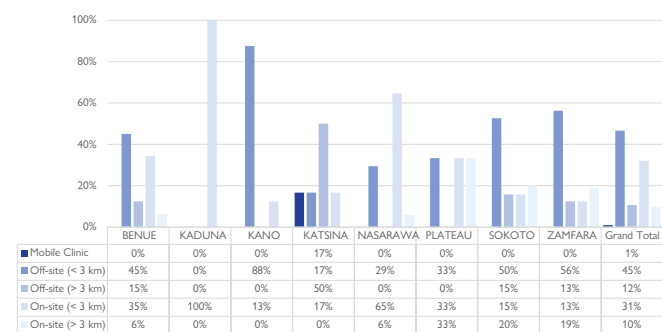


Figure 38: Location of health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

2. Host communities

Most common health problem: In 69 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, malaria was reported as the most common health problem. Malaria was the primary health concern in all states, with the highest percentage reported in Plateau (80% of the locations).

Malaria was followed by fever and diarrhoea as the most common health problem reported in nine per cent and eight per cent of the locations, respectively. Cough and malnutrition were reported as the most common health problem in seven per cent and four per cent of the assessed location, respectively.

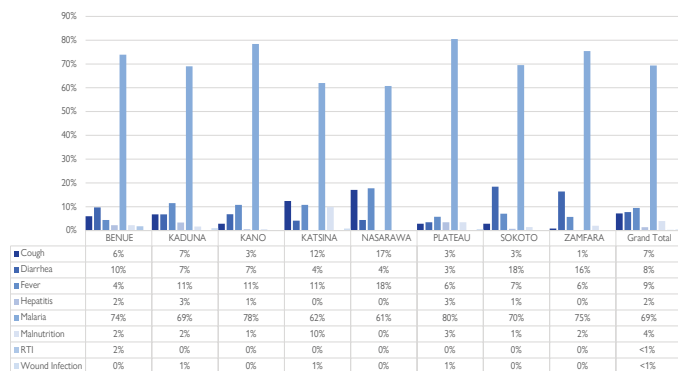


Figure 39: Common health problems in host communities

Location of health facility: For 73 per cent of the IDPs living among host communities, health facilities were located within a three kilometre range. These included both health facilities on-site (55%) and off the site of assessment (18%). In one per cent of locations, no health facilities were reported. In 26 per cent of the locations, health facilities were reported to be located more than three kilometres away.

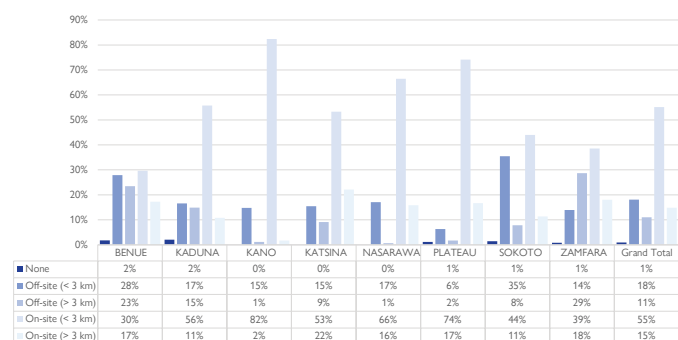


Figure 40: Location of health facilities in host communities

5g: EDUCATION

I. Camps/camp-like settings

Access to education: In 91 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, children in displaced households had access to formal or informal education.

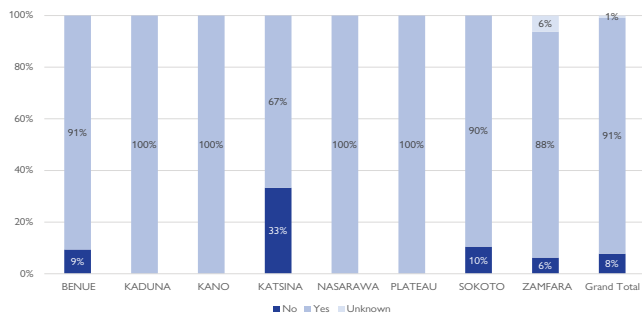


Figure 41: Access to education in camp/camp-like settings.

Location of education facilities: Most of 49 per cent of education facilities were located within the camps/camp-like settings. In Plateau State, 100% of schools were found on the site. Camps/camp-like settings in the State of Katsina had the highest percentage of education facilities located outside of the camp/camp-like setting (75%), followed by Zamfara (71%) and Kano (62%). 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, similar to previous rounds.

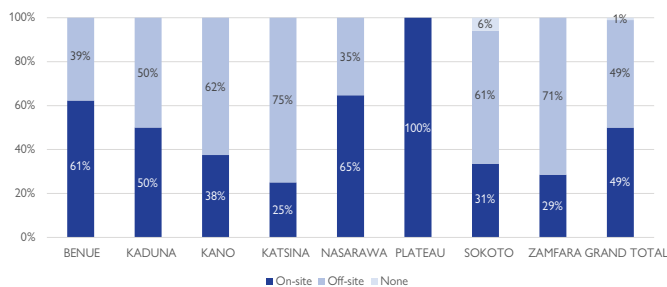


Figure 42: Location of formal/informal education services in camp/camp-like settings

School attendance: In 45 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the children were attending school. In 36 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of IDP children attended school and in 15 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 51 per cent and 75 per cent of the IDP children attended school. The only camps/camp-like settings where respondents reported that 75 per cent of IDP children attended school were located in Kano.

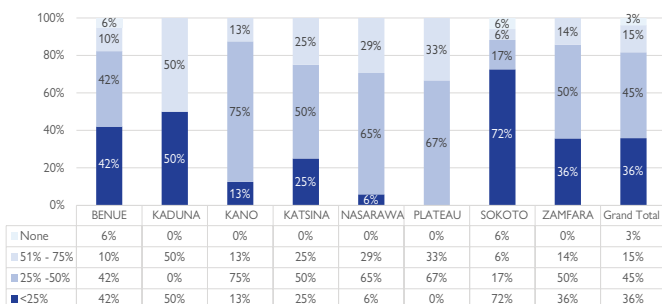


Figure 43: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings.

Reasons for not attending school: Fees and costs continued to be the most significant barrier preventing children from accessing education, with 50 per cent of respondents in camps/camp-like settings reporting these factors as the reason why some IDP children were not attending school. In 16 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, the main reason for IDP children not attending school was the lack of support from parents or caregivers, while in 15 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDP children did not participate in school because they had to work in the fields to support their parents.

In 57 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, the distance to school was less than one kilometre. In 28 per cent of sites, the distance to school was less than two kilometres. In 15 per cent of sites, the school was at a distance less than five kilometres.

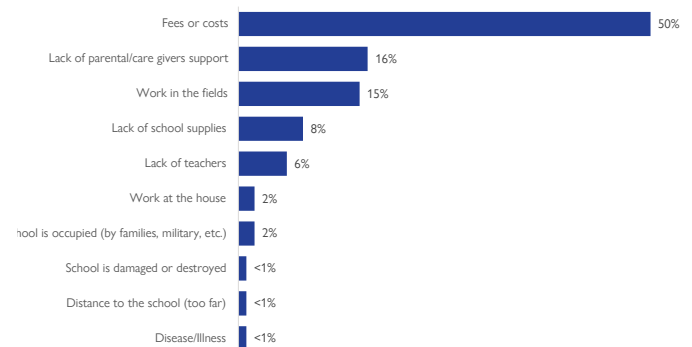


Figure 44: Reasons for not attending schools in camp/camp-like settings



Janet and her little brother who just closed from school in Benue State.

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2. Host communities

Access to education: In 95 per cent of the locations assessed, displaced children living among host communities had access to education (both formal and informal). However, in five per cent of the locations, it was reported that displaced children did not have access to education whether formal or informal.

Zamfara State recorded the most significant number of IDP children who do not have access to education (15% of the locations assessed).

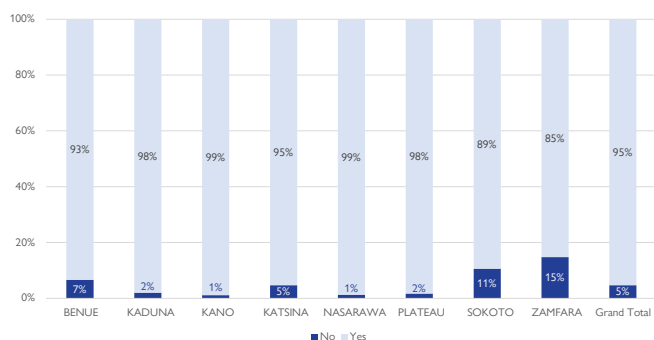


Figure 45: Access to education in host communities

Location of education facilities: In 80 per cent of the locations assessed, the schools were on-site or within the community. Most notably, in the State of Sokoto, 50 per cent of the schools were located off-site or outside of the locations of assessment, while in the State of Plateau, more than 98 per cent of education facilities were located on-site.

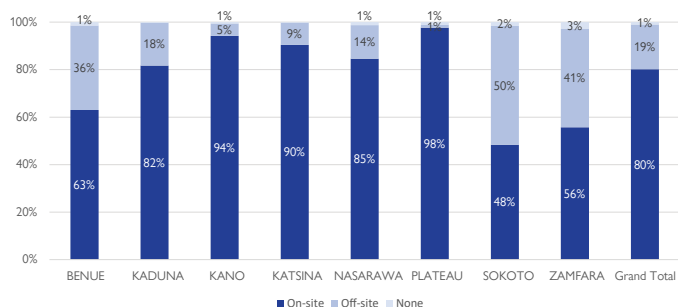


Figure 46: Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

School attendance: In six per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities, more than 75 per cent of the children were attending school, while in 17 per cent of the locations assessed, less than 25 per cent of IDP children were attending school. Three per cent of the locations where IDPs lived among host communities recorded that IDP children were not attending school. The state that scored the highest in school attendance was Plateau, where in 37 per cent of the locations assessed, more than 75 per cent of IDP children were attending school.

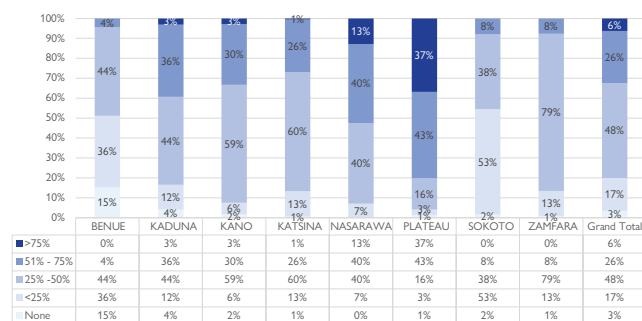


Figure 47: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

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 54 per cent of the locations. Other reasons for which IDP children were not going to school were the lack of support by parents or caregivers (mentioned in 13% of the locations), the fact that children had to work in the fields (mentioned in 11% of the locations) and the lack of school supplies (mentioned in 8%).

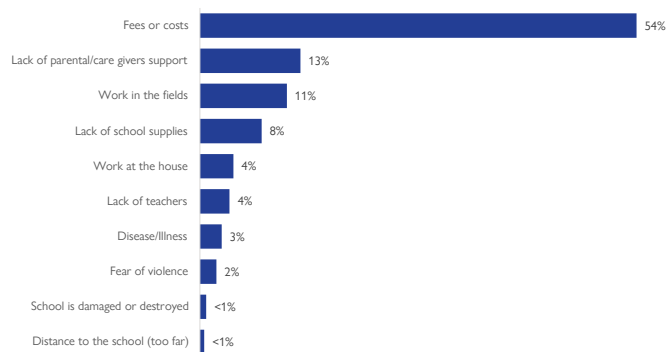


Figure 48: Reasons for not attending schools in host communities



Johnson and his mother returning from the farm in Benue state.
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5h: LIVELIHOODS

I. Camps/camp-like settings

Access to livelihood support: In 40 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, IDPs had access to livelihood support. In 15 per cent of the camp/camp-like settings, IDPs had access to livelihood support on-site, while 25 per cent had access to livelihood support off-site. In Kaduna all livelihood support was located off-site. Meanwhile, in none of the camps in the States of Kano and Katsina, any form of livelihood support provided.

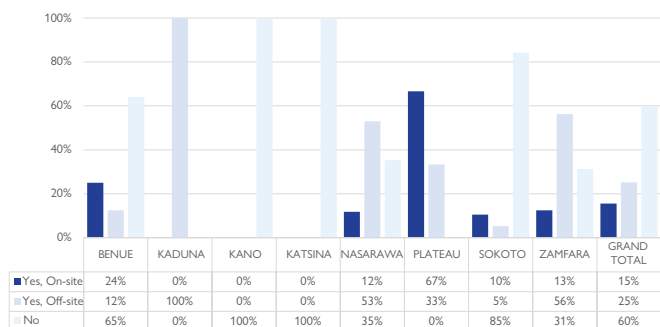


Figure 49: Access to livelihood support in camps/camp-like settings

Livelihood activities: In 46 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed, farming was cited as the main occupation of IDPs, farming was followed by daily labour jobs, cited in 32 per cent of camps/camp-like settings as the main occupation of IDPs. In nine per cent of camps/camp-like settings, petty trading was cited as the main occupation of IDPs.

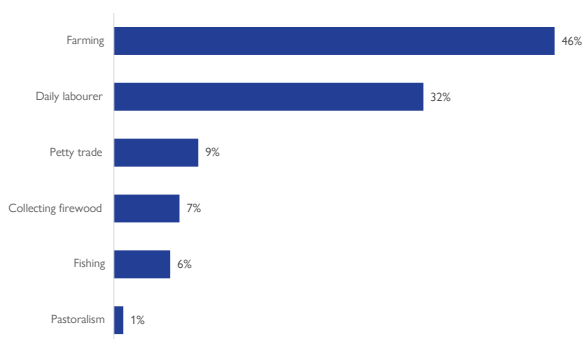


Figure 50: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camp/camp-like settings

Access to land for cultivation: In 64 per cent of camp/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, it was reported that IDPs had access to farmlands. In 35 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDPs had no access to land for crop cultivation. In the State of Plateau all camps/camp-like setting had access to land for farming. In the State of Katsina, the majority (83%) of the camps/camp-like settings had no access to land for farming as shown in figure 51 below.

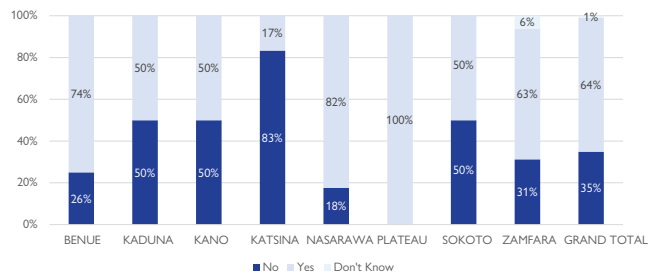


Figure 51: Access to land for cultivation in camps/camp-like settings

2. Host Communities

Access to livelihood support: In most or 84 per cent of locations where IDPs were living in host communities, IDPs did not have access to livelihood support. Sixteen per cent of IDPs did have access to livelihood support (8% on-site, 8% off-site); in the state of Kano, it was reported that 99 per cent of the IDPs residing in host communities had no access to livelihood support. This number is similar to the IDPs in camps and camp-like settings in Kano State.

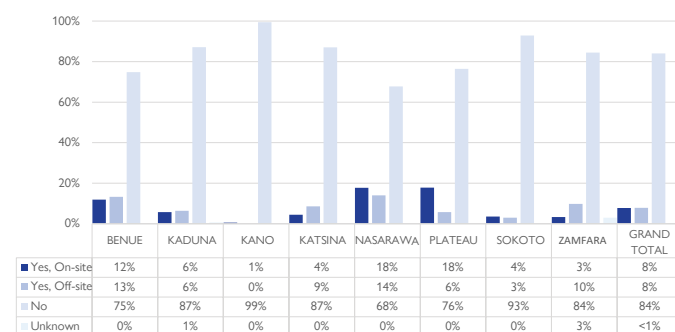


Figure 52: Access to livelihood in host communities

Livelihood activities: In 54 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing in host communities, farming was reported to be the main type of livelihood. Farming was followed by jobs as a daily labourer (20%) and petty trading (18%).

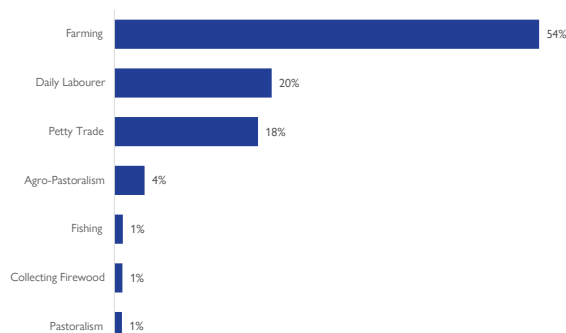


Figure 53: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

Access to land for cultivation: Seventy-two per cent of the locations where IDPs lived among host communities had access to land for farming. Twenty-eight per cent of the locations had no access to land for cultivation. More than 93 per cent of the locations in the State of Nasarawa had access to land for cultivation.

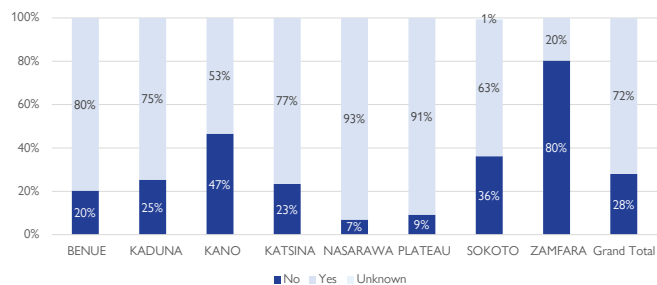


Figure 54: Access to land for cultivation in host communities



Jesica and her friends helping her mother in petty trading in Benue state.
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5i: PROTECTION

I. Camps/camp-like settings

Security: Security was provided in 79 per cent of camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria. In Plateau and Nasarawa all camps/camp-like settings had security on site.

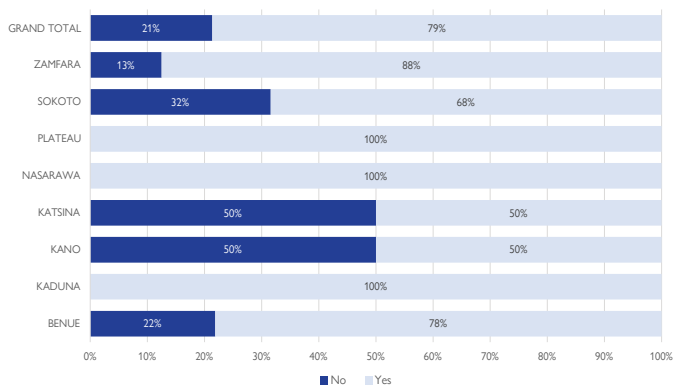


Figure 55: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

2. Host Communities

Security: Security was provided in 85 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. Benue and Zamfara were the states where the most locations without security were reported (38% and 34% of the locations respectively).

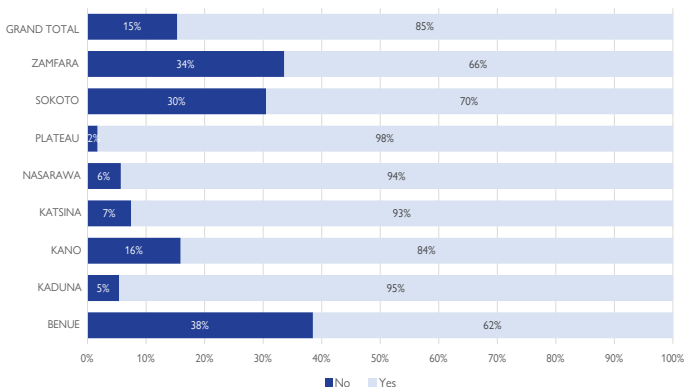


Figure 56: Security provided in host communities

