

DTM ROUND 2
OCTOBER 2019



IOM NIGERIA | DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH WEST ZONES



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International Organization for Migration

Nigeria Mission

Maiduguri Sub-Office

Tel.: +237 222 20 32 78

E-mail: DTMNigeria@iom.int

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

www.globaldtm.info/nigeria

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

88,631
Households

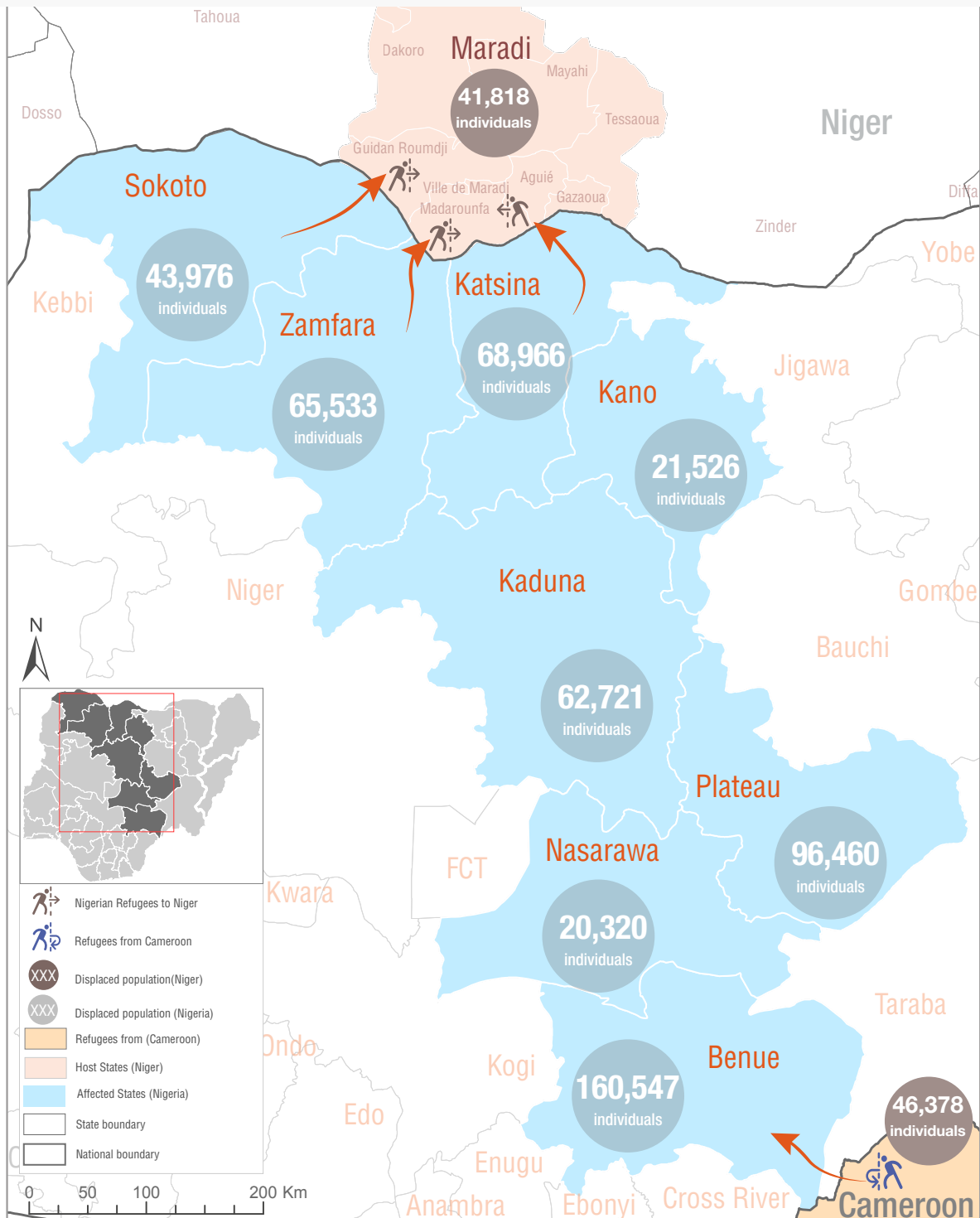
540,049
Individuals

54%
Female

46%
Male

27%
Children under 6Y

80%
Women and children



Map 1: IDP population by state

Data source: HDX, UNHCR, DTM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) developed a displacement tracking system, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. DTM's tools gather information on various levels and of various kinds, including information on where displacements occur, why they occur, the length of displacement, and the intentions and conditions of migrants and internally displaced individuals. This information is shared with relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian and government.

This report, which chronicles the crisis currently affecting the North Central and North West geopolitical zones of Nigeria, presents information on the numbers, living conditions and needs of displaced populations in North Central and North West. Data was collected directly from displaced populations (internally displaced, out-of-camp refugees and returnees) in 630 wards located in 150 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (North Central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West) states between 19 August and 28 September 2019.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The geopolitical zones of North Central and North West in Nigeria have been affected by a multidimensional crisis, rooted in deep and historic rifts and rekindled in 2013 by worsening socioeconomic and environmental conditions in the two regions. The crisis accelerated in January 2018 with the intensification of attacks, leading to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of individuals. By the end of 2018, one million individuals had been displaced. While many of the IDPs displaced that year have been able to return, hundreds of thousands remain displaced for lack of security and the fear of being attacked en route or upon their return.

The crisis in North Central and North West is multifaceted, involving conflict between ethnic and language groups, tensions between transhumant and nomadic herders and sedentary farmers, as well as attacks by criminal groups on local populations and banditry, such as kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways. These security incidents often cross-cut inter-religious tensions, in particular in North Central, and specifically in Plateau state. The crisis continues to displace populations on a regular basis in the states of Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau (North Central) and Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West).

One of the crisis' main issue is the dispute between herders and farmers. Transhumant cattle rearers and raisers and sedentary farmers historically cohabitated in the region, with transhumant herders accompanying cattle along transhumance corridors, cutting through farmland, in search of water points and land to graze. In recent years, as water sources and land to graze have declined, transhumance routes increasingly encroached on farmland, raising tensions between herders and farmers and often leading to violent clashes.

Another major topic of contention in the affected regions are communal conflicts pitting ethnic and language-based communities. These tensions date back to the division of the country into states, which separated ethnic and language groups and led to the forced cohabitation of often antagonistic groups. Tensions over resources and land, exacerbated by climate change, have escalated into communal conflicts that have displaced significant numbers of people.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was first implemented in Nasarawa and Abuja in August 2015. After the crisis in North West and Central Nigeria flared in early 2018, providing support to affected populations became paramount. As a result, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) broadened the reach of its 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 and the humanitarian community with a better understanding of population movement and displacement in the two zones and aims at better informing response activities and relief provision for affected populations.

METHODOLOGY

Round 2 of Mobility Tracking data collection in the North West and North Central geopolitical zones were conducted between 19 August and 28 September 2019. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 630 wards located in 150 Local Government Areas (LGAs), all located in eight states in the North Central and North West geopolitical zones; the assessments took place in Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (North Central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (North West).

In addition, DTM enumerators conducted multisectoral assessments in 1,097 host community locations and 52 camps and camp-like settings across the eight affected states. During these assessments, data was collected on living conditions and multisectoral needs of displaced populations.

DTM activities in North Central and North West targeted Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnees and aim to gain a better understanding of displacement and return numbers and trends, living conditions of affected populations, as well as the needs and vulnerabilities of these populations. These population categories are defined in this report as follows:

- An Internally Displaced Person (IDP) is “a person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave his or her home or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border”.
- A Returnee is:
 - a person who had been living in an area other than his or her area of origin, in the same country as his or her country of origin or habitual residence, and has returned to his or her location of origin (former IDP Returnee); or
 - a person had been living in country other than his or her country of origin or habitual residence, and has since returned to the country he or she was residing in prior to displacement (Returnee from abroad).

Return is understood as physical return and does not imply or suggest that returnees are living in a safe environment with dignity and access to sustainable livelihood opportunities or adequate resources.

National, gubernatorial and local authorities as well international and local humanitarian partners were involved in all the steps of DTM activities. Final results were validated by the government of Niger

LIMITATIONS

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

The data used for this analysis are estimates obtained through key informant interviews, personal observation and focus group discussions. Thus, in order to ensure the reliability of these estimates, data collection was performed at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community.

²Source: 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.

1. DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

DISPLACED POPULATION

DTM assessments identified 540,049 IDPs (88,631 households) across the eight states covered in North Central and North West Nigeria. This represents a 74 per cent increase in the number of displaced individuals identified in Round 1 (309,755). This growth may be partially explained by the significant increase in coverage of DTM assessments, which quintupled between Rounds 1 and 2 (from 129 to 630 wards assessed). The share of IDPs living in the two zones is fairly equal, with 51 per cent of IDPs (277,327) residing in North Central and 49 per cent (262,722) displaced in North West.

The majority (53%) of displaced individuals were female, while 47 per cent were male. Most IDPs (56%) were children, half of which (27%) were children under five years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of five members.

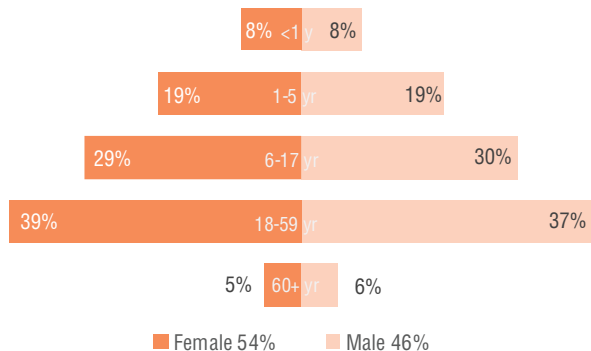


Figure 1a: IDPs by age group and sex



Figure 1b: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

DISPLACEMENT BY STATE

NORTH CENTRAL

- Amongst the eight states affected by the crisis, **Benue** hosts the largest number of displaced individuals (160,547, or 30% of IDPs). The two LGAs hosting the greatest numbers of IDPs are located in **Benue**: Agatu LGA, which is the LGA accommodating the most IDPs, alone hosts 78,208 IDPs (15% of IDPs), whereas 26,253 IDPs (5% of IDPs) reside in Guma LGA. Displacement in **Benue** state primarily results from clashes between herders and farmers. A number of IDPs also relocated to **Benue** from **Nasarawa** state.
- **Plateau** hosts 96,460 IDPs (18% of total IDPs). This is a significant increase from the 14,521 IDPs identified in the first round (a six-fold increase) and the second-largest IDP population after **Benue**. This increase in the number of identified individuals is largely due to the vast increase in coverage in the state, which grew from 14 wards (2 LGAs) assessed in Round 1 to 134 wards (17 LGAs) assessed

during Round 2. This population was primarily displaced following hostilities between herders and farmers as well as communal clashes between religious communities. The state's LGAs hosting the largest numbers of IDPs are Langtang North (15,362 IDPs), Riyom (14,361 IDPs) and Wase (11,552 IDPs).

- In **Nasarawa** state, communal clashes have led to the displacement of thousands of people. **Nasarawa** also experienced an inflow of IDPs from **Benue** state. It currently hosts 20,320 IDPs, representing 4 per cent of total IDPs in North Central and North West. Half of IDPs in the state are concentrated in Karu (5,719) and Lafia (4,490) LGAs.
- Many IDPs in **Nasarawa** cannot return home. Criminal groups who had attacked villages and triggered the displacement of their inhabitants allegedly either burned down the homes or took over the property and land. As a result, some IDPs in **Nasarawa**, prevented from going back home, have taken to move to other states in search of durable accommodation.

NORTH WEST

- 68,966 individuals (13% of total IDPs) are currently displaced in **Katsina**, was the third-most affected state in the two regions. Attacks and subsequent displacement, which began in December 2018, have progressively increased in intensity and frequency, generating significant displacement. **Katsina** state also affected by banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling and herder attacks, during which often victims are often killed and their homes set on fire. A third of IDPs in the state (20,801) are located in Batsari LGA, which is also the LGA hosting the third-largest IDPs in North West and North Central zones.
- Displacement in **Zamfara**, the state hosting the fourth-largest IDP population (65,533 individuals, or 12% of IDPs), is a result of violent crimes and banditry in the state, and in particular the kidnapping of travellers along major highways; attacks by herders on villages, during which herders steal or seize property and burn down villagers' homes; theft and robberies; and killings. Villagers in **Zamfara** are also victim of cattle rustling, whereby bandits raid villages to steal cattle by force; villagers who refuse to comply are often killed. Anka LGA, recorded the highest number of IDPs (19,796, which is also the fourth-highest number of IDPs of all affected LGAs) followed by Maru LGA (10,855) and Shinkafi LGA (10,099).
- In **Kaduna** State, 62,721 IDPs were identified, representing 11% of the total IDP population in the region, which is a marked increase from the previous round where only 13,486 were identified as IDPs. It is important to note that the noticeable upsurge is also due to increased access in locations within the state. However, over the past few years, the state witnessed increased inter-communal clashes accompanied by banditry and kidnappings.
- **Sokoto** (43,976 IDPs, representing 8% of IDPs) is mainly a receiving state, with most of the IDPs in the state displaced by the insurgency affecting the North East. However, in recent times, **Sokoto** has been the witness of attacks by bandits, which have led to the displacement of large populations.

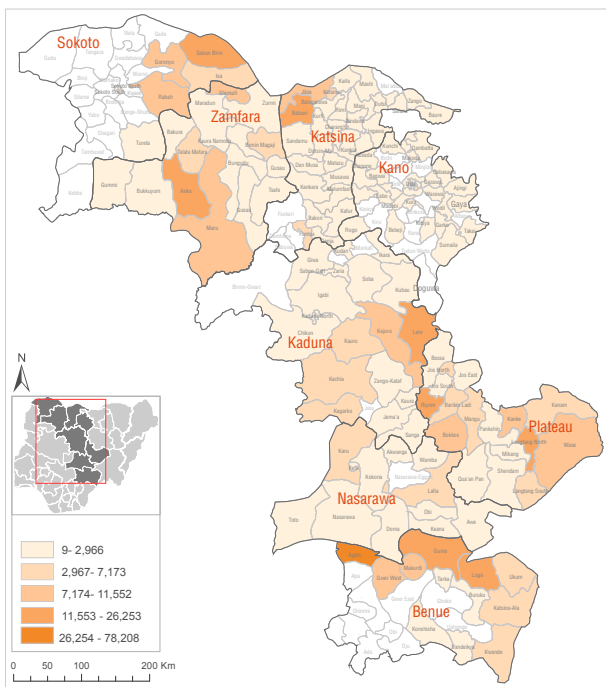
- **Kano** (21,526 IDPs, or 4% of total IDPs) is primarily receiving states- the majority of IDPs present in the state were displaced by the insurgency and communal clashes affecting Borno state in the North East.

2.LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

2A: LOCATION

DTM assessments conducted in North Central and North West Nigeria showed that the largest share of IDPs (29%) originated from Benue state, while the second, third and fourth-most common state of origin of IDPs were Plateau (17%), Zamfara (12%) and Katsina (12%). These were also the states hosting the largest numbers of IDPs, signifying that displacement is mostly localized within each state.

Nevertheless, displacement was not necessarily localized: 47 per cent of IDPs were displaced within the limits of their state of origin, with the remaining 53 per cent having been displaced beyond the confines of their state.



Map 2: IDP population by LGA

The states where the largest shares of IDPs were displaced within their state of origin were Benue (76% of IDPs in the state did not cross their state boundaries), Zamfara (48%) and Sokoto (48%). On the other hand, only 6 per cent and 20 per cent of IDPs in Nasarawa and Kano, respectively, were displaced within the borders of their state of origin.

2B: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The majority of IDPs (62%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (25%). The vast majority of IDPs in Benue (95%) and Plateau (89%) fled as a result of communal conflicts. It is worth noting that almost all IDPs displaced in Sokoto (96%) and Zamfara (83%) were displaced because of banditry and kidnapping. Notably, 7 per cent of IDPs were displaced by natural disasters.

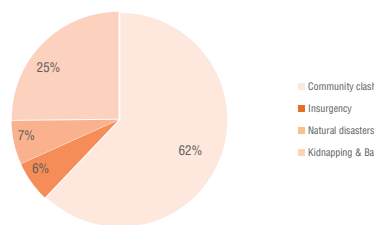
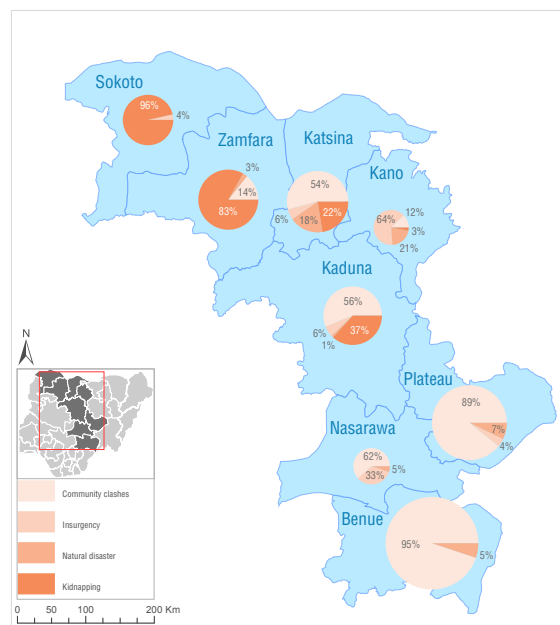


Figure 2: Cause of displacement

A minority (6%) of IDPs, residing primarily in Kano, Nasarawa and Kaduna states, were displaced as a result of the insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) currently affecting North East Nigeria. The insurgency was the reason for the displacement of 64 per cent of IDPs in Kano and 33 per cent in Nasarawa.



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

2C: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

The majority of displacements (63%) occurred in 2018 and 2019, with the largest groups of IDPs (38%) being displaced in 2019. This is a significant evolution from the previous round, during which the primary year of displacement had been 2018. This shift indicates that while the crisis intensified and attacks grew in 2018, the crisis has deepened, attacks and tensions have multiplied and displacement has worsened in 2019. It is interesting to note that a large share of IDPs (18%) were displaced prior to 2015, during the period when the current crisis first began.

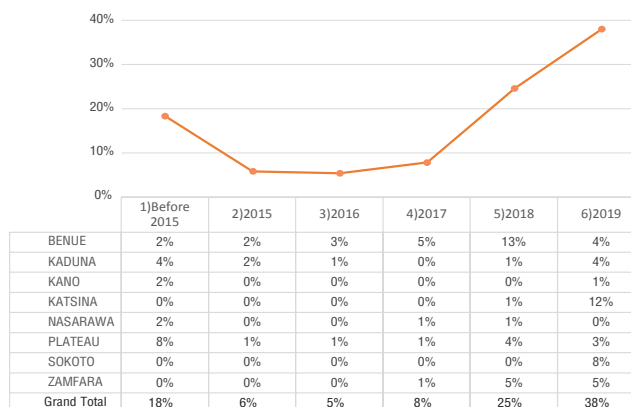


Figure 3: Displacement trend by State

When comparing results by state, one notes major differences between states: whereas almost all IDPs in Sokoto (96% of IDPs in the state) and Katsina (91%) were displaced in 2019, most IDPs in Nasarawa (50%), Plateau (45%), Kano (42%) and Kaduna (38%) states are long-term IDPs, having been displaced when the crisis first started in 2012-2013. In Benue and Zamfara states, the largest IDP group (45% and 41%, respectively) was displaced in 2018. Nevertheless, large shares of IDPs in Zamfara (41%), Kaduna (38%) and Kano (32%) states were also displaced in 2019.

2D: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

The majority of affected individuals (70%) were displaced once, while a quarter of IDPs (26%) were displaced twice and 4 per cent of IDPs were displaced three times.

Kaduna, Sokoto, Plateau, and Katsina are the states where the largest proportion of IDPs were only displaced once (100%, 99%, 92% and 76%, respectively). In contrast, in Benue, almost half of IDPs (48% of IDPs in the state) were displaced twice. All of the IDPs who have been displaced three times are located in Benue (where they represent 13% of IDPs in the state) and Nasarawa (5%).

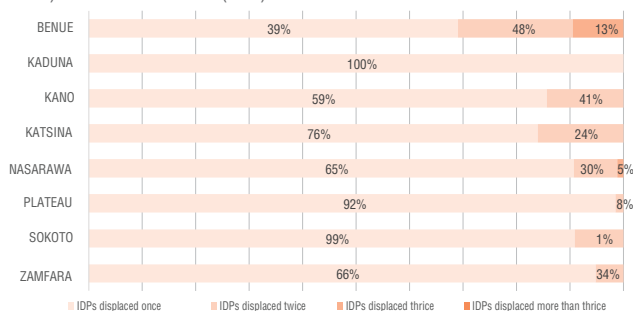


Figure 4: Percentage of frequency of displacement

2E: LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

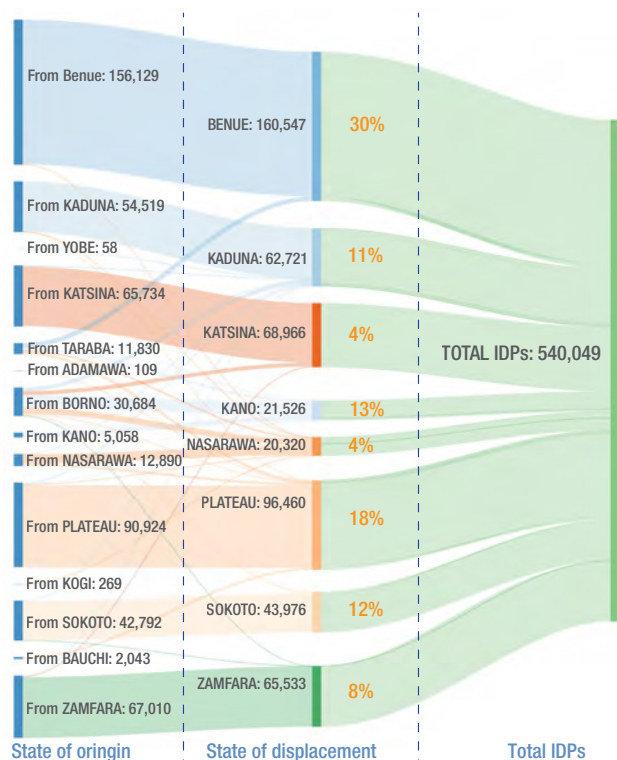


Figure 5: Illustration of State of Origin, Displacement and percentage

DTM assessments conducted in North Central and North West Nigeria showed that the largest share of IDPs (29%) originated from Benue state, while the second, third and fourth-most common state of origin of IDPs were Plateau (17%), Zamfara (12%) and Katsina (12%). These were also the states hosting the largest numbers of IDPs, signifying that displacement is mostly localized within each state.

Nevertheless, displacement was not necessarily localized: 47 per cent of IDPs were displaced within the limits of their state of origin, with the remaining 53 per cent having been displaced beyond the confines of their state.

The states where the largest shares of IDPs were displaced within their state of origin were Benue (76% of IDPs in the state did not cross their state boundaries), Zamfara (48%) and Sokoto (48%). On the other hand, only 6 per cent and 20 per cent of IDPs in Nasarawa and Kano, respectively, were displaced within the borders of their state of origin.

2F: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMODATION TYPE

Number and locations of sites

A total of 1,149 sites were identified across the eight states covered in DTM assessments, including 1,097 host communities and 52 camps or camp-like settings. Most sites were situated in Nasarawa (which held 237 sites, or 20% of sites) Plateau (209 sites, or 18% of sites) and Katsina (182 sites, or 16% of sites). Interestingly, Sokoto only held 26 sites (2% of sites).

The overwhelming majority of IDPs (83%) lived in host communities, while 17 per cent lived in displacement camps. While the majority of displaced individuals lived amongst host communities in all states (and notably in Kaduna, Kano and Plateau states, where 100%, 99% and 97% of IDPs lived in host communities), large proportions of IDPs in Sokoto (43%), Zamfara (28%) and Benue (23%) lived in camps or camp-like settings.

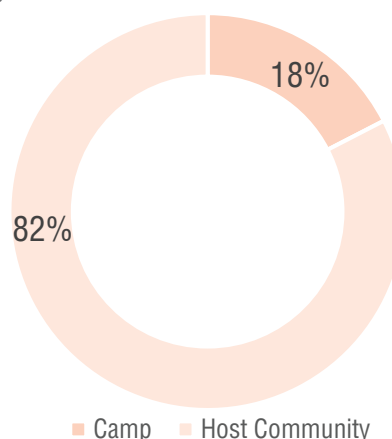


Figure 6: IDP location type

Most camps and camp-like settings were found in Benue (19 camps, or 37% of camps), Katsina (9 camps, or 17%) and Sokoto, Nasarawa and Plateau (6 camps, or 13% of camps respectively), whereas the largest number of host community sites were found in Nasarawa (230, or 21% of host communities), Plateau (203, or 19%) and Katsina (173, or 16%).

2G. SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

Almost all camps and camp-like settings (98%) were spontaneous, with only 2 per cent being planned. The majority (62%) were camps, while 38 per cent were collective settlements.

With respect to land ownership, land on most camps and camp-like settings (71%) were publicly owned, whereas the majority of the property in host community sites (81%) were privately owned. Notably, 12 per cent of property in host communities and 2 per cent of property in camps and camp-like settings were ancestral property.

2H: PRIMARY NEEDS

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (42% of sites), NFI (26%) and Shelter (19%). However, only 16 per cent of sites in Nasarawa state indicated food as an urgent need; medical services (8% of sites in Nasarawa), drinking water (11%), NFI (25%) and shelter (30%) were the most pressing needs of IDPs in the state. Similarly, while 52 per cent of sites in Zamfara mentioned food as an unmet need, 42 per cent also mentioned NFI and 2 per cent shelter.

STATE	Security	Water for washing and cooking	Sanitation and Hygiene	Medical services	Drinking water	Shelter	NFI	Food
BENUE	0%	0%	1%	2%	4%	2%	37%	55%
KADUNA	1%	3%	0%	3%	8%	9%	38%	39%
KANO	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	23%	18%	55%
KATSINA	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%	12%	71%
NASARAWA	0%	1%	9%	8%	11%	30%	25%	16%
PLATEAU	0%	7%	0%	4%	3%	33%	24%	29%
SOKOTO	8%	0%	4%	12%	0%	19%	12%	46%
ZAMFARA	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	42%	52%
Grand Total	1%	2%	2%	4%	4%	19%	26%	42%

Table1: Main needs of IDPs by state of assessments

3.LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Out of the 52 camps and camp-like settings assessed during Round 2 of DTM assessments in North West and Central, three-quarters (39, or 75%) were informal and one-quarter (13, or 25%) were formal. One-third of camps (17, or 33%) had a Camp Management Agency (CMA) present.

The actor usually in charge of camp management was the government (in 13 camps, or 76% of camps with a CMA). The majority of camps had support in the shelter (98%), livelihood (90%), protection (83%), WASH (77%) and food (58%) sectors; notable exceptions are education and health, where a minority.

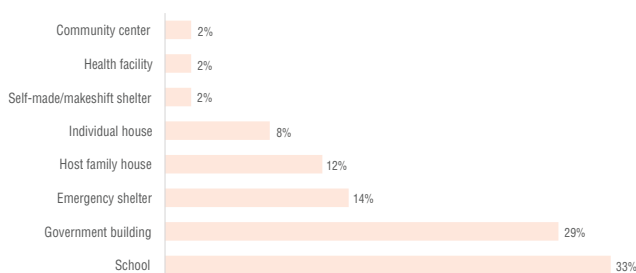


Figure 7: Accommodation type in camps/camp-like settings

3A: SHELTER AND NFI

Camps and camp-like settings³

In terms of accommodation, the primary shelter types in camps or camp-like settings (33%) were schools, followed by government buildings (29%) and emergency shelters (13%). Notably, a third of camps in Katsina (33%) were primarily made up of emergency shelters, while 14 per cent of camps in Nasarawa were community centres and 14 per cent primarily contained makeshift shelters- Nasarawa is the only state in which community centres and makeshift shelters were present. At the other end of the spectrum, the most common shelter type in half of camps in Kano (50%) and Zamfara (50%) were individual houses, while the foremost shelter type in 100%, 83%, 79% of camps in Sokoto, Plateau and Benue, respectively, were either government buildings or schools.

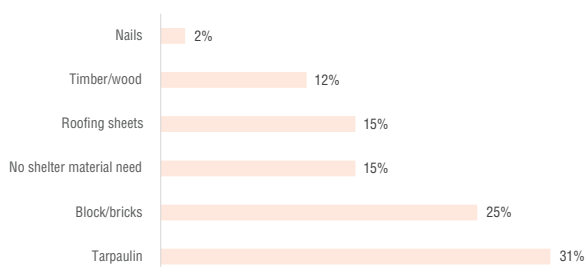


Figure 8: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

Across all states, only 15 per cent of camps or camp-like sites reported no needs in terms of shelter material (a 31p.p. decrease from the previous round). Meanwhile, the vast majority of camps (85%) reported shelter material needs, the primary ones being tarpaulin (which was the primary material needed in 31% of sites, including 100% and 86% of sites in

Zamfara and Sokoto) and blocks and bricks (in 25% of sites, including 71% of sites in Nasarawa).

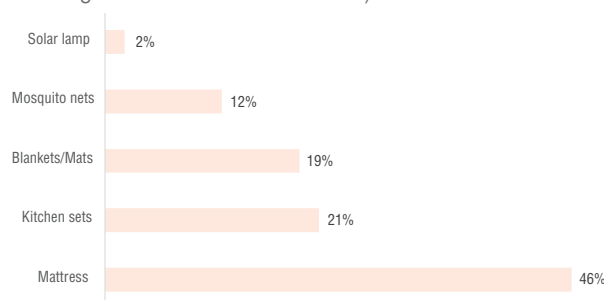


Figure 9: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

The most pressing Non Food Item (NFI) needs in camps or camp-like settings were mattresses (46% of sites, a 15% increase from Round 1; needs were most notable in Plateau state, where 83% of camps required mattresses), blankets and mats (21%, a 5% decrease, including 86% of camps in Sokoto) and kitchen sets (19% of sites).

Host communities

The most common type of shelter in host communities, unsurprisingly, were host families- this was the case for 76 per cent of host community sites (a 3p.p. decrease from Round 1)- followed by individual houses (in 18 per cent of sites, a 4p.p. increase).

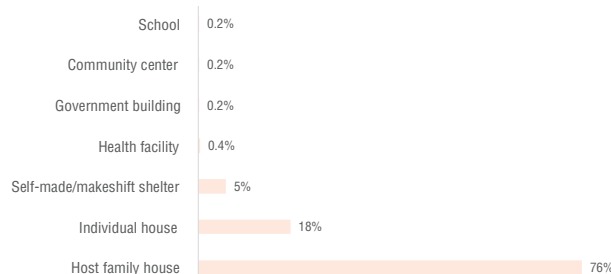


Figure 10: Types of shelter in host community sites

Conspicuously, the share of sites in which the most common shelter were makeshift shelters were the primary type of shelter in 6 per cent of sites (this number is similar to Round 1). One per cent of sites consisted of collective centres (health facilities, government buildings, schools and community centres).

As in Round 1, 79 per cent of host communities hosting displaced people reported shelter material needs, with the remaining 21 per cent (including 91% of sites in Zamfara) indicating no particular need. IDPs were in most urgent need of

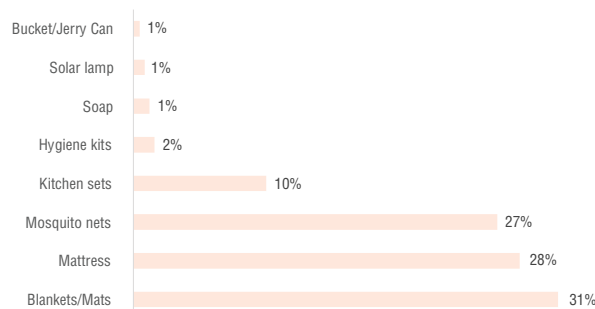


Figure 11: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

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

roofing sheets (in 27% of sites, a 2% increase), timber/ wood (18%) and blocks and bricks (16%).

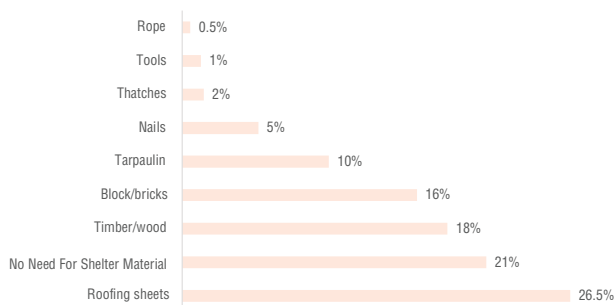


Figure 12: Number of host community sites with most needed type of shelter material

With respect to NFI, the need for blankets and mats and hygiene kits dropped sharply between Rounds 1 and 2 (from 40% to 31% of sites and from 9% to 2% of sites, respectively), while the need for mattresses (which grew from 17% to 28% of sites) and mosquito nets (which grew from 20% to 27%) jumped significantly.

3B: LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings

Whereas the first round of data collection in North West and North Central had found that the majority of IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings were farmers, according to the second round of DTM assessments, in most camps (38%), daily labour was the primary livelihood of IDPs, with farming coming in second (31%).

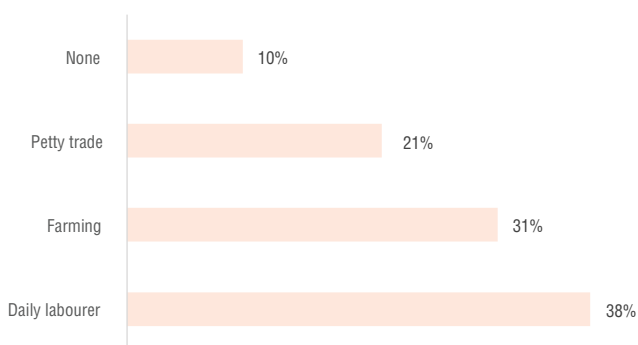


Figure 13: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

In every camp of Zamfara state (100%) and two-thirds of camps in Benue (68%), the majority of IDPs were daily labourers. Meanwhile, petty trade was the primary occupation of IDPs in all of the camps in Kano state. Across all camps, 10 per cent of displaced individuals (all of them located in Katsina state, where they accounted for 56% of IDPs) did not have any occupation (down from 17% in the first round).

Livelihood opportunities were more restricted in camps and camp-like settings than in host communities. In contrast to the situation in host communities, livestock was found in only 58 per cent of camps and camp-like settings. Similarly, while the majority of IDPs in host communities had access to land for cultivation, this was only the case in 37 per cent of camps. Nevertheless, IDPs had access to income-generating activities in 87 per cent of camps (a share smaller than for host communities).

Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings, the majority of IDPs living amongst host communities (52%) lived

off farming, followed by petty trade (20% respectively) and daily labour (18%). Notably, 8 per cent of IDPs, including 18 per cent in Katsina and 15 per cent in Plateau, were agro-pastoralists. When disaggregating results by state, results show that IDPs were primarily farmers in only Nasarawa (82% of sites in the state) and Benue (68%) states. In contrast, most IDPs in Zamfara (69%) were daily labourers and the majority of IDPs in Sokoto (53%) were petty traders. In other states, livelihoods were fairly equally split between farming, daily labour and petty trade.

Displaced populations residing with host communities have a number of livelihood opportunities and options to generate revenue available to them and these opportunities have improved since Round 1. When compared to Round 1, a larger share of host community sites had livestock on site in Round 2 (90% of sites, a 14% increase from the 76% of Round 1), land for cultivation (in 74% of sites, a 16% increase from the 59% of Round 1) and income-generating activities (94%, a similar number to Round 1).

3C: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Camps and camp-like settings

Sources of water

The main source of drinking water found in camps and camp-like settings, by a large margin, was piped water (40% of sites, representing a 8p.p. increase from Round 1), followed by hand pumps (19%, a 10p.p. decrease) and unprotected wells (17%, a 1p.p. decrease).

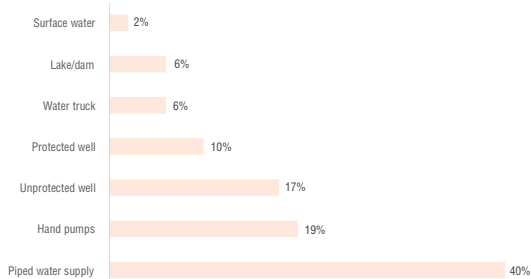


Figure 14: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Comparison of water sources by state shows that similarly to the previous round, piped water was the primary source of water in a large majority of sites in Kano (100%), Nasarawa (76%) and Benue (56%) states. Hand pumps were the primary source in 100 per cent of camps in Zamfara state, while the main water sources in camps in Plateau (56% of camps) were protected wells (a noteworthy shift from the previous round, when the majority of wells in the state were unprotected). On the other hand, a third of camps in Sokoto and Katsina states got their water from unprotected wells. Further, in a relatively large share of camps in Plateau (17%) and Nasarawa (29%), IDPs' only source of water was either water from lakes and dams or surface water.

Distance to main water source

In 77 per cent of camps or camp-like settings, the main water source was located in a 10-minute range (a stark drop from the previous round when this was the case in 100% of camps), albeit off-site in 15 per cent of camps (on-site in 25% of camps). Water was found on-site and within 10 minutes in the majority of sites of all states except Sokoto, where most water sources were found on-site but more than 10 minutes away (57% of sites in the state). All of the sites where water was

located off site and more than 10 minutes away were situated in Plateau (17% of sites in the state), Sokoto (14%) and Benue (11%) states.

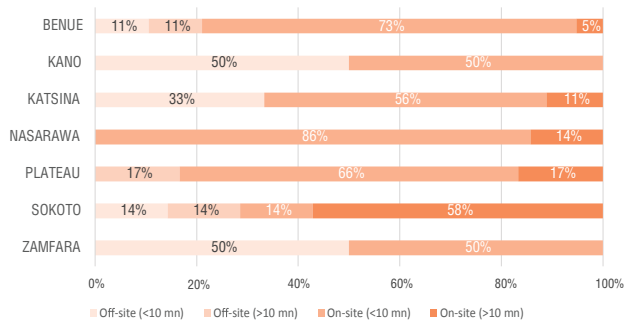


Figure 15: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water In the vast majority of camps and camp-like settings (81%), IDPs did not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water.

While in Round 1, the only state where camps made this differentiation had been Plateau state, in Round 2, a number of camps in Nasarawa (57%), Benue (21%), Plateau (17%) and Katsina (11%) states now differentiated between drinking and non-drinking water. Nevertheless, none of the sites in Kano, Sokoto or Zamfara made this differentiation.

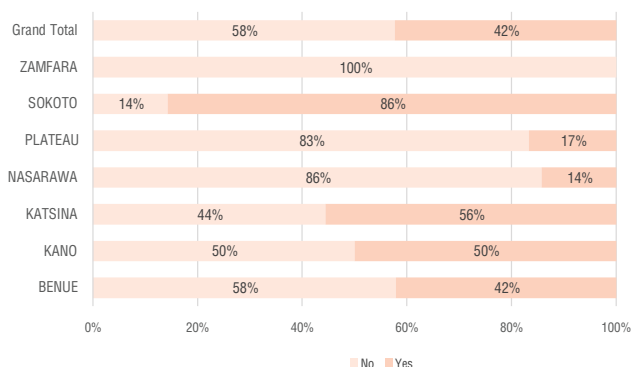


Figure 16: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

Improvement to water points

The majority of camps (58%) reported improvements to water points, including most camps in Sokoto (86%) and Katsina (56%) states. No camp in Zamfara state and only 17 per cent and 14 per cent of camps in Plateau and Nasarawa states, respectively, said improvements had been made to water points.

Amount of water available per day per person

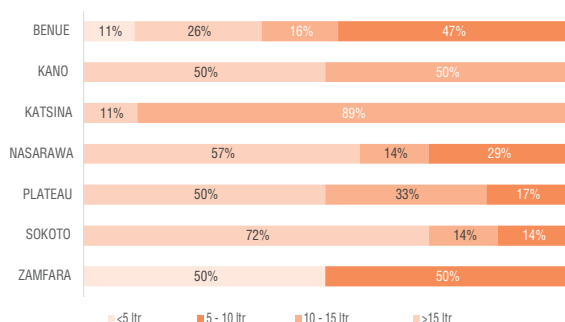


Figure 17: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

In 37 per cent of camps and camp-like settings, IDPs received over 15 litres of water per day. This is an improvement from Round 1, when IDPs in most camps received between 10 and 15 litres of water each day.

IDPs received less than 5 litres of water in 8 per cent of camps, including half of camps (50%) in Zamfara state and 11 per cent of camps in Benue state.

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were identified as being unhygienic in three-fourths of camps or camp-like settings (75%), including all camps in Kano, Zamfara and Sokoto states; however, this was a smaller proportion than in host communities. Moreover, latrines were unusable in 12 per cent of camps (double the number of camps in Round 1), including a third of camps in Plateau (33%).

There was a significant shift in the condition of latrines in Benue state between Rounds 1 and 2: latrines had deemed hygienic in the majority of camps in Benue during Round 1, but were either unhygienic (in 63% of camps in the state) or unusable (11%) in three-quarters of camps in the state.

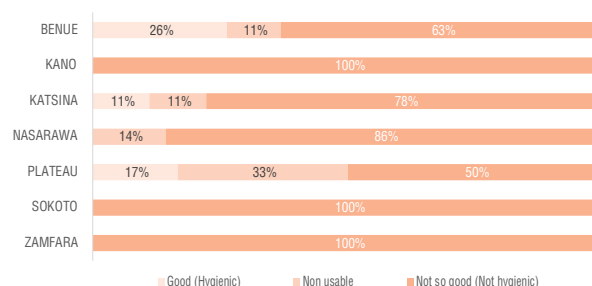


Figure 18 Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Almost no host community site offered gender-segregated latrines: only 2 per cent of sites had latrines separated by gender, while 98 per cent of host communities did not have gender-segregated latrines.

The share of sites with gender-segregated latrines is much lower than in camps and camp-like settings, a fact which may be ascribed to the fact that, as camps are generally managed by government authorities or humanitarian or civil society actors, it is easier to equip camps with gender separated latrines.

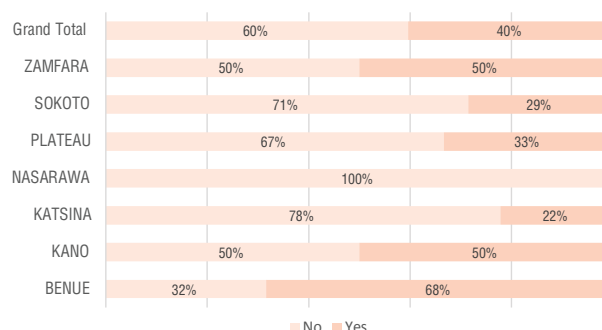


Figure 19: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings by state

Hygiene promotion campaign

The share of host communities in which hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted, was low in Round 1 (15%), dropped even more during Round 2. Only 2 per cent of host communities identified in Round 2 across the eight covered

states had hygiene promotion campaigns. It is worth noting, however, that 21 per cent of sites in Sokoto did conduct hygiene promotion campaigns.

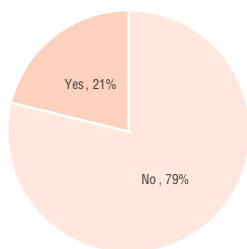


Figure 20: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

Waste disposal

Waste disposal mechanisms were in place in 65 per cent of host community sites, similar to the conditions in camps and camp-like settings. This is also an increase in what had been found during Round 1 (50%, representing a 15% increase). The two waste disposal mechanisms used in host communities were burning waste (46% of sites, up from 31% in Round 1) and garbage pits (19%, same as in Round 1).

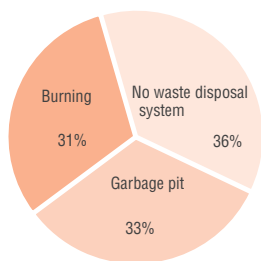


Figure 21: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings campaigns

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was found in half (50%) of host community sites. The other half of sites did not present any evidence of open defecation.

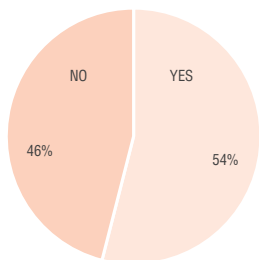


Figure 22: Evidence of open defecation in camps/camp-like settings by state

Host communities

Sources of water

The most common source of water in host communities were handpumps (found in 36% of sites), similarly to camps, followed by protected wells (20%), unprotected wells (19%), and piped water supply (14%). While sites in Kaduna, Zamfara and Kano primarily contained hand pumps (78%, 29% and 37% of sites in the states, respectively). Most unprotected wells could be found in sites located in Katsina state (54% of the sites). The majority of water sources in Benue (83% of sites in the state) and Plateau (50%) were protected wells. Piped water supply was observed primarily in Kano (52% of sites) and Plateau (38%) states.

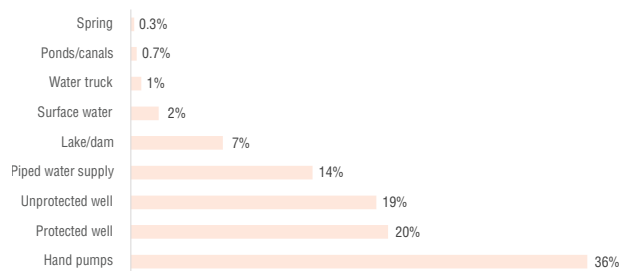


Figure 23: Main drinking water sources in host communities

Distance to main water source

In 99% of host community sites, the location of the main water source was located within 10 minutes. In 93% of sites in Katsina State, the main source of water is located less than 10 minutes away followed by Kaduna with 87% and Kano (85%). Furthermore, Sokoto has its main water source located more than 10 minutes in 42% of sites followed 13% of sites in Nasarawa and Plateau in 11% of sites.

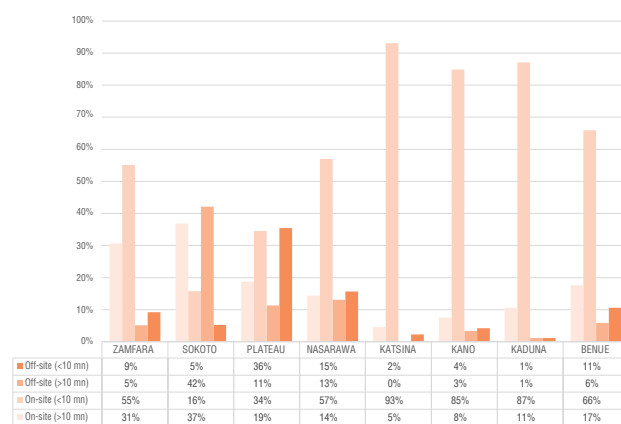


Figure 24: Distance to main water source in host communities

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

No differentiation between potable and non-potable water was made in close to two-thirds of host community sites (63%), including (86%) of sites in Kano state. Benue and Kaduna states recorded 69 per cent and 82 per cent respectively.

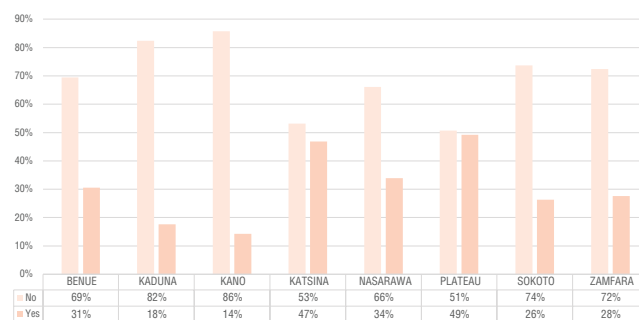


Figure 25: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

Amount of water available per day per person

Displaced individuals in the majority of host communities (54%) had on average 10-15 litres of water each day. In Kano state, however, one-third of IDPs (33%) had less than five litres of water each day. In Plateau, on the other hand, the vast majority of IDPs (88%) received over 15 litres of water a day.

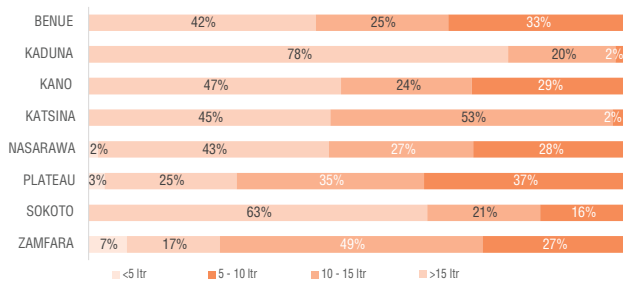


Figure 26: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

Conditions of latrines

In the overwhelming majority of sites (91%), the state of latrines was characterized as unhygienic. Further, a relatively high number of sites in Zamfara (29%) and Benue (17%) indicated that latrines were unusable.

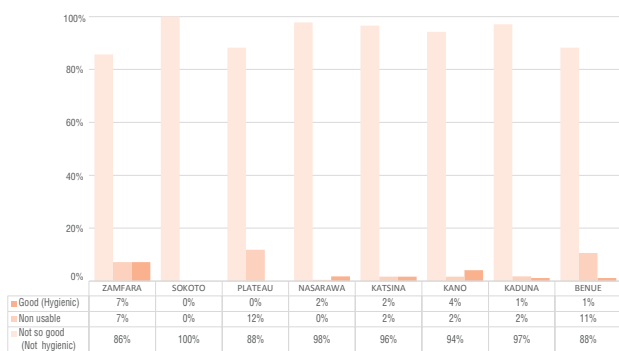


Figure 27: Condition of toilets in host communities

Availability of gender-separated latrines

The majority of gender-separated latrines were found in Kano (25% of separated latrines were in sites situated in that state), Katsina (24%) and Zamfara (22%) states.

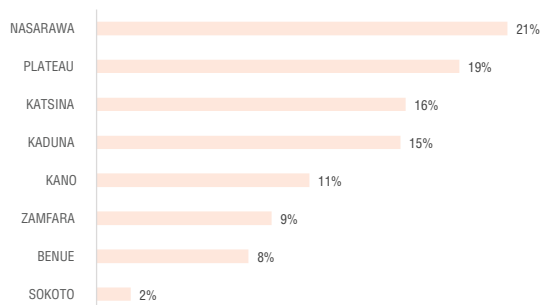


Figure 28: Availability of gender-separated latrines in host communities

Hygiene promotion campaign

Hygiene promotion campaigns were conducted in only a small fraction (14%) of host communities assessed across the eight covered states.

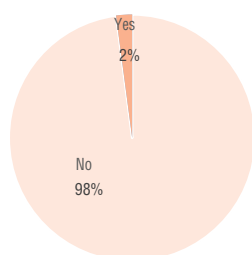


Figure 29: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

Waste disposal

The two waste disposal mechanisms used in host communities were burning waste (31% of sites) and garbage pits (19%). In half of sites (50%), no waste disposal system was in place.

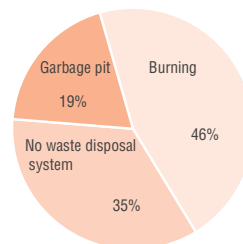


Figure 30: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was witnessed in less than three-quarters (71%) of host communities.

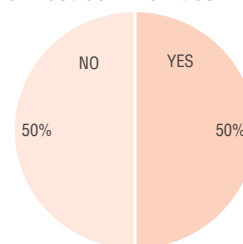


Figure 31: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

3D: FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to food

Across all states, 69 per cent of camps and camp-like settings had food accessible to IDPs, with food accessible on site in 58 per cent of sites and off site in 12 per cent of sites. This represents an 11p.p. decrease from Round 1. However, food accessibility differed by state: while food could be found in 100 per cent of camps in Katsina and Zamfara and Plateau states (food was accessible on-site for all of the sites in these two states), IDPs living in camps in Kano state only had access to food in 50 per cent of camps in the state.

Access to food improved in Benue state (food was accessible in 63% of camps, compared to 25% of camps during Round 1) but worsened in Katsina (whereas food had been found in all camps in the state during Round 1, this was only the case for 63 per cent of camps as per Round 2 assessments).

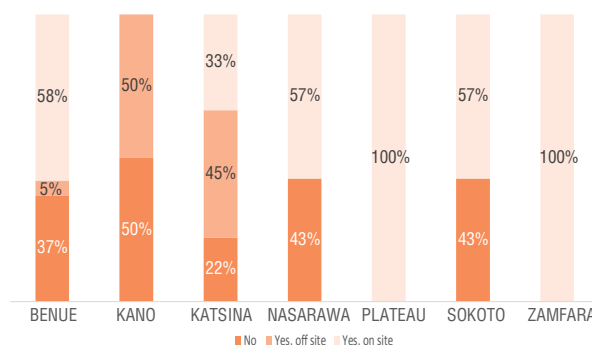


Figure 32: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

Means of obtaining food

The most common way for IDPs living in camps and camp-like settings to obtain food was by buying it using cash- this was the case in 68 per cent of sites, including every camp in Kano, Sokoto and Zamfara. The second-most common way

of obtaining food was through distribution (17% of camps), although this was only the case for camps located in Benue, Katsina and Plateau states.

In 13 per cent of sites, most IDPs obtained food by cultivating the food- this was notably the case in 57 per cent of sites in Nasarawa state. The only state where IDPs got their food primarily through exchange by barter was Benue (in 5% of camps in the state).

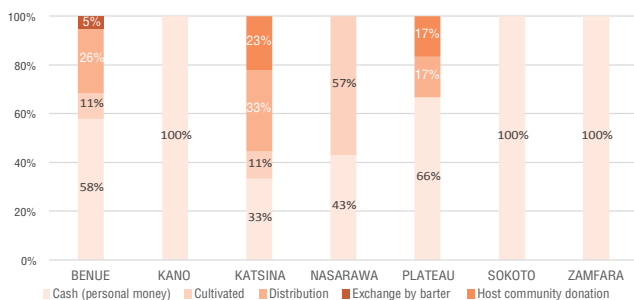


Figure 33: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

Frequency of food distribution

In a situation similar to Round 1, there was little food distributed in camps and camp-like settings: food distribution was irregular in the majority of camps and camp-like settings (56%), while no food distribution had ever been made in 31 per cent of camps. Indeed, food distribution was conducted once a month or more in only three states: Katsina (food distribution carried out at least once a week in 56% of camps in the state), Benue (distribution carried out twice a week in 5% of camps) and Zamfara (food distribution carried out once a month in 50% of camps in the state). In the five other states, distribution

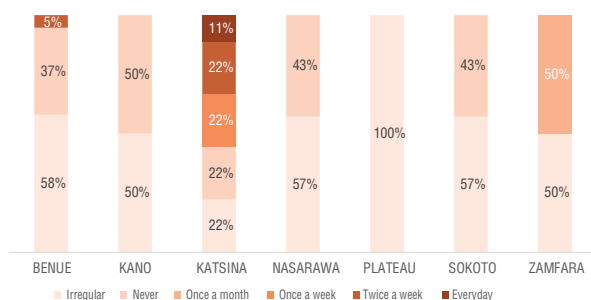


Figure 34: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings in camps/camp-like settings

took place either irregularly or never.

Nutrition

Screening for malnutrition and supplementary feeding programs for children, lactating mothers and the elderly were carried in very few camps and camp-like settings. Malnutrition screenings was only conducted in Benue state (5 sites, or 26% of sites in the state) and in Zamfara (in both sites in the state). The only state in which supplementary feeding programs were implemented was Zamfara (in one of the state's two camps).

Host communities

Access to food

Displaced households living within host communities had access to food in only 28 per cent of sites, including 17 per cent on site and 2 per cent off site. This stands in steep contrast to the previous round, when the vast majority of IDPs had access to food.

IDPs had least access to food in Nasarawa state (food was accessible in none of the sites in the state), Zamfara (15%), Kano (19%) and Benue (26%). On the other hand, displaced households had access to food in 75 per cent of sites in Katsina state.

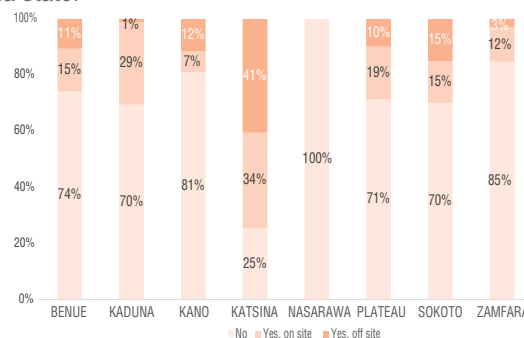


Figure 35: Access to food in host communities

Means of obtaining food

In half (50%) of host community sites, IDPs primarily used cash to get food. The use of cash to obtain food was particularly prevalent in Zamfara (94% of sites in the state), Sokoto (85%) and Kano (68%). IDPs cultivated their food in 44 per cent of sites, a much higher share than in camps. The reason for this may be that it is easier to find and cultivate arable land in host communities than in camps.

Markedly, cultivating land was the main source of food of displaced populations in the majority of sites in Nasarawa (79%), Plateau (59%) and Benue (45%) states. Donations by host communities was the primary source of food in 5 per cent of sites, including 21 per cent of sites in Katsina, while exchange by barter was the main source of food in 12 per cent of sites in Benue (1% overall). Finally, in contrast to camps and camp-like settings, food distribution was the main source of food in only 1 per cent of host community sites. This may be explained by the fact that food distribution is more common in camps.

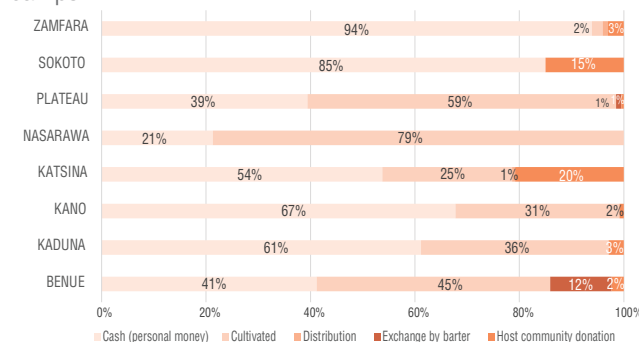


Figure 36: Means of obtaining food in host communities

Frequency of food distribution

In the majority of host communities (72%), there was no food distribution. The situation was particularly acute in Nasarawa (food distribution was available in none of the sites in the state),

Zamfara (distribution never occurred in 85% of sites and was irregular in 15% of sites), Kano (distribution never occurred in 81% of sites and was irregular in 19% of sites) and Benue (distribution never occurred in 74% of sites and was irregular in 26% of sites). Only in host communities in Katsina state did food distribution occur once a month or more (in a third of sites in the state).

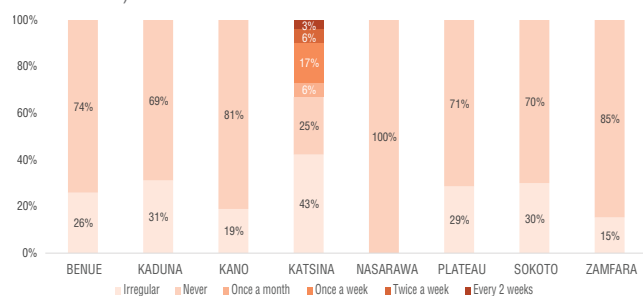


Figure 37: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

Nutrition

Similarly to the situation in camps, only a very small number of host community sites offered screening for malnutrition and supplementary feeding programs for children, lactating mothers and the elderly. The only states where malnutrition screening was conducted were Benue (2% of sites in the state) and Kano (1%). Kano was also the only state where supplementary feeding was provided in the context of host communities (in 1% of sites in the state).

3E: HEALTH

Camps and camp-like settings

Most common health problem

The most common health problem faced by displaced populations living in camps and camp-like settings was malaria (79% of all camps, a 10 p.p. increase since Round 1), most notably in 100 per cent of sites in Kano, Plateau, Sokoto and Zamfara states. The second-most threatening health issue was fever (mentioned in 15% of sites, including 33% of sites in Katsina).

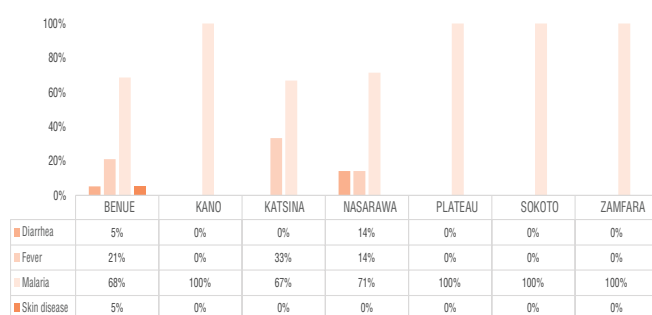


Figure 38: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

Location of health facility

As in Round 1, the closest health care facility was located off-site and within three kilometres of the camp in the majority of camps (52%, notably in 100% of camps in Kano state and 83% of sites in Plateau state), while it was located on-site and in a three kilometre range in 35 per cent of camps (including half of camps in Zamfara and Benue states).

In an improvement from the previous round, the only state in which health centres were further than three kilometres away was Benue (this was the case in 26% of camps in the state).

Further, there were health facilities in or near every camp or camp-like setting assessed, whereas 11 per cent of camps assessed in Round 1 did not have any health care facility.

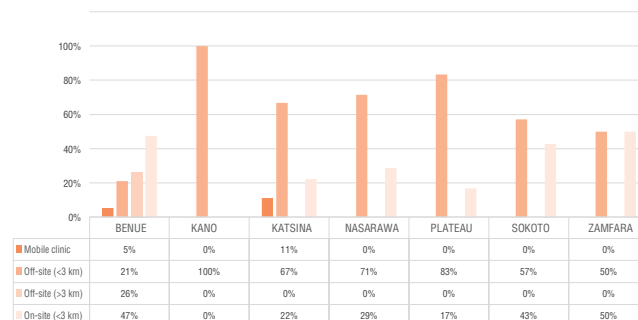


Figure 39: Location of Health Facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Primary health provider

The main health provider in camps and camp-like settings was the government (in 58% of camps, a 15p.p. increase from Round 1), followed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) (24%) and local clinics (19%). It should be noted that health care providers were present in every camp assessed.

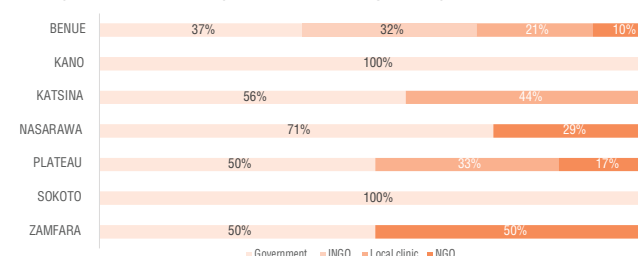


Figure 40: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Most common health problem

Across all host communities assessed, the main health problem faced by displaced populations was malaria (72% of all sites, a similar figure to Round 1). Malaria was the primary health issue in the majority of sites in every state, most notably Sokoto (100% of sites in the state), Kano (85%) and Zamfara (85%) states. Fever, coughing and diarrhea were other prevalent health issues witnessed in host community sites.

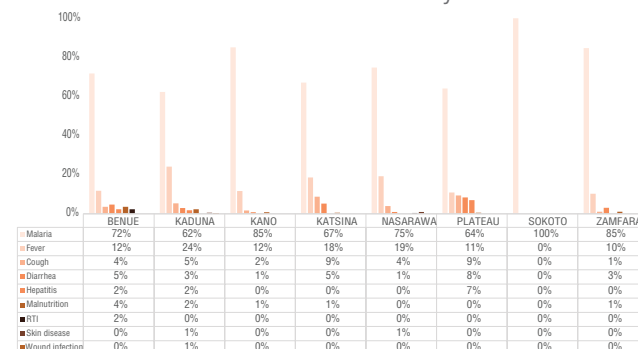


Figure 41: Common health problems in host communities

Location of health facility

The closest health facility was located within a three-kilometre range in the majority (79%, 6p.p. less than in Round 1) of sites, whether on-site (50%) or off-site (29%). Meanwhile, health care facilities were more than three kilometres away in 20 per cent of sites, most notably in 37 per cent of sites in Benue state, 26 per cent of sites in Zamfara state and 25 per cent of

sites in Plateau state. In all states other than Sokoto, at least some of the facilities were off-site and over three kilometres away (in contrast to Round 1, when this was only the case in Zamfara state).

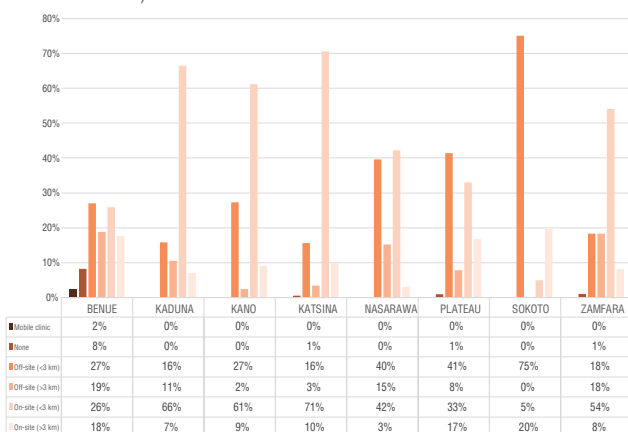


Figure 42: Location of Health Facilities in host communities

Primary health provider

In the majority of host communities (80%, up from 74% in Round 1), the main health provider was the government. In Benue state, however, health care was mainly secured by the local clinic (in 56% of sites in the state). Yet there were no health care providers in 2 per cent of sites, most notably in 8 per cent of sites in Benue state.

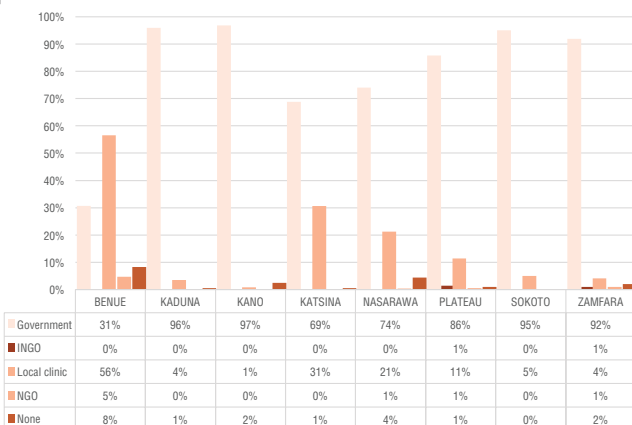


Figure 43: Main health providers in host communities

3F: EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to education

Displaced children had access to education (formal or informal) in the vast majority (90%) of camps and camp-like settings. This represents a notable increase in access to education from Round 1 (up from 77%, or a 13p.p. increase). In fact,

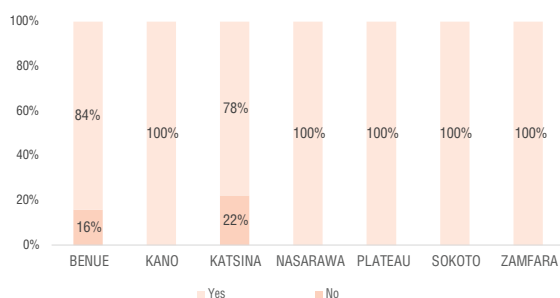


Figure 44 Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like setting

IDP children had access to education to all camps in each state except Benue (where 84% of camps offered education to displaced children) and Katsina (78%).

Access to education in Zamfara progressed significantly: whereas no IDP in either of the two camps in Zamfara had access to education in Round 1, they did in both of the camps in Round 2.

Location of education facilities

Most education facilities were off-site (53% of camps and camp-like settings). In Kano, Plateau and Zamfara states, schools were off-site in every camp (100%) in the states, whereas facilities were on-site in the majority of camps in Benue (56%), Katsina (56%), Nasarawa (57%) and Sokoto (57%) states.

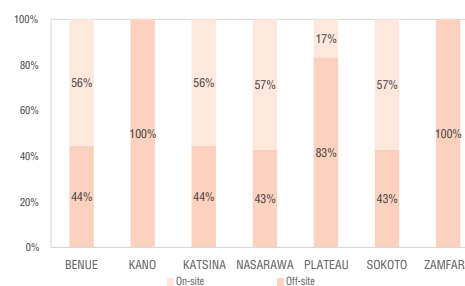


Figure 45: Location of formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like

School attendance

The fact that access to education progressed between Rounds 1 and 2 was reflected in the fact the the number of sites in which no displaced child attended school dropped from 23 per cent to 12 per cent of sites.

Nevertheless, school attendance in camps and camp-like settings decreased overall during that same period. Whereas over 75 per cent of displaced children attended school in 14 per cent of camps in Round 1, this was the case in only 2 per cent of camps in Round 2 (all in Katsina state). Similarly, the share of sites in which between 50 and 75 per cent of children attended school decreased from 26 per cent of sites to 20 per cent of sites. Meanwhile, the share of sites where less than 25 per cent of IDP children went to school grew by 15p.p., from 20 per cent to 35 per cent of sites.

Notably, half of sites in Benue (53%) and Zamfara (50%) states saw less than 25 per cent of children attending school, while in most sites in Sokoto (57%) and Kano (50%), between 25 and 50 per cent of displaced children went to school.

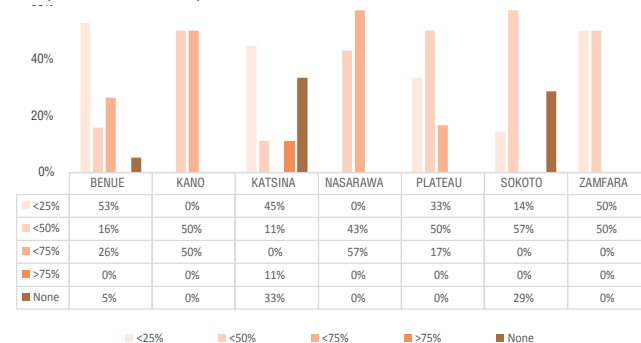


Figure 46: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

Reasons for not attending school

The primary reason for which children of displaced households living in camps or camp-like settings were not attending school were the high fees or costs (in 75% of camps, and notably in 100% of camps in Kano). This was less of an issue in Sokoto, where high fees and costs were mentioned in 57 per cent of camps in the state. The second-most common reason for non attendance of IDP children was the lack of teachers (in 10% of camps, including 29% of camps in Nasarawa state). The occupation of the school was the reason for the non attendance in 6 per cent of camps overall, but 29 per cent of camps in Sokoto state.

Host Communities

Access to education

Displaced children had access to education (formal or informal) in the large majority (95%) of host community sites. As in camps and camp-like settings, this share grew between Rounds 1 and 2 (increase of 10p.p.). While IDPs had access to education in the vast majority of sites in all states, this share was slightly lower in Benue (where 85% of sites offered education access to IDPs).

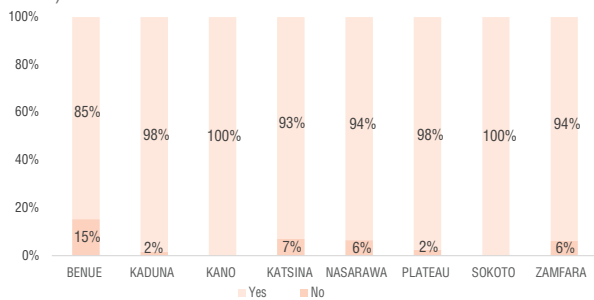


Figure 47: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

Location of education facilities

Unlike camps, education facilities in host communities were generally on site (66% of sites), although in the majority of host communities in Sokoto (90%), Plateau (53%) and Nasarawa (51%) schools were off-site. Notably, 1 per cent of sites did not have any education facilities, whether on- or off-site; all of these sites were situated in Zamfara state. A major change occurred in Benue: whereas all education facilities in host communities in the state were located off site during Round 1, this was the case for only one-third of sites in Round 2, with the majority of education facilities in the state located on site.

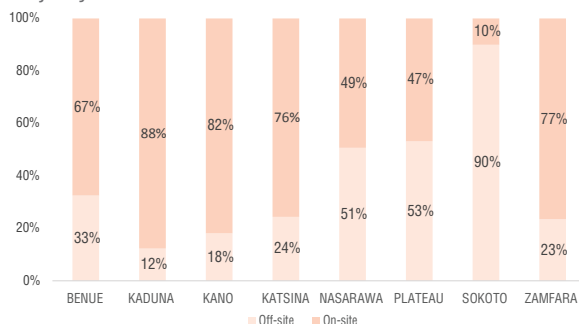


Figure 48: Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

School attendance

In stark contrast to the situation in camps and camp-like settings, school attendance in host communities improved be-

tween Round 1 and Round 2 of assessments. During Round 1, less than 25 per cent of displaced children attended school in 40 per cent of sites, a share which dropped to 20 per cent of sites during Round 2; meanwhile, the proportion of sites in which over 75 per cent of children and between 50 and 75 per cent of children attended school grew from 3 per cent to 12 per cent and from 8 per cent to 28 per cent of sites, respectively, between the two rounds. Notably, despite improvement in education access, the share of sites in which no IDP children attended school remained similar (7%).

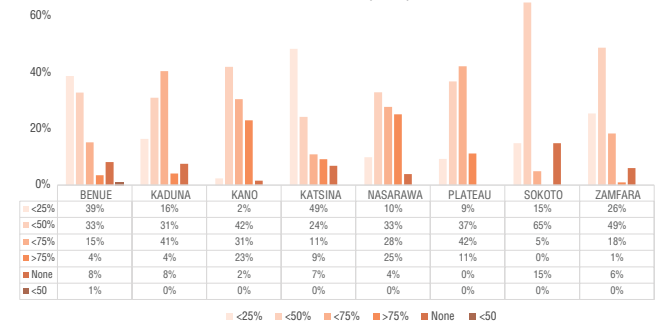


Figure 49: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

Zamfara, Sokoto, Benue and Katsina were the states where attendance was the lowest. When looking at results in each state, it is worth noting that in 15 per cent of sites in Sokoto and 10 per cent of sites in Benue, none of the displaced children were attending school. Further, less than 25 per cent of children went to school in half of sites in Katsina, while in two thirds of sites in Sokoto and half of sites in Zamfara, between 25 and 50 per cent of children attended school. On the other hand, the situation was significantly better in Kano, Nasarawa and Plateau states: in over half of the sites in these states, either between 50 and 75 per cent of children or more than 75 per cent of children attended school.

Reasons for not attending school

As for camps and camp-like settings, the main obstacle to school attendance in host communities were the high fees and costs (mentioned in 82% of sites). Other reasons for which IDP children were not going to school were the lack of school supplies (6% of sites, including 21% of sites in Katsina and 12% of sites in Zamfara), the lack of teachers (5% of sites, most notably in 18% of sites in Katsina) and the fact that children had to work in the fields (3% of sites).

3G: PROTECTION

Camp and camp-like settings:

Security was provided in most (83%) camps or camp-like settings, although slightly decreased from Round 1 (by 3p.p.).

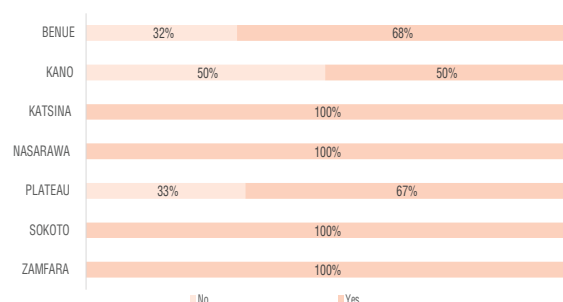


Figure 50: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

Security was safeguarded in every camp of Katsina, Nasarawa, Sokoto and Zamfara states. While security was provided in all the camps in Benue and Plateau states during Round 1, this was only the case in two-thirds of sites in the two states. As in Round 1, security was provided in half of camps in Kano.

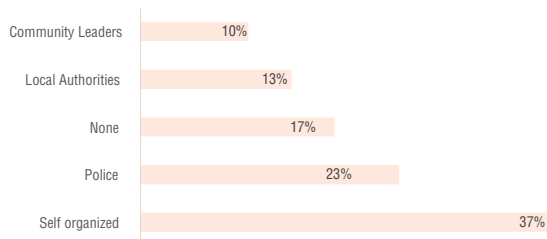


Figure 51: Main security providers in camps/camp-like setting

In 37 per cent of camps or camp-like settings, security was self-organized. The police (23% of sites) and local authorities (13%) were the next top security providers in camps. 17% were lack of security providers.

Host Communities

Security was provided in the majority (83%) of host communities. Security was provided in every state except Kano and Zamfara (where security was provided in 67% and 63% of sites, respectively), security was provided in all of the host communities in the state.

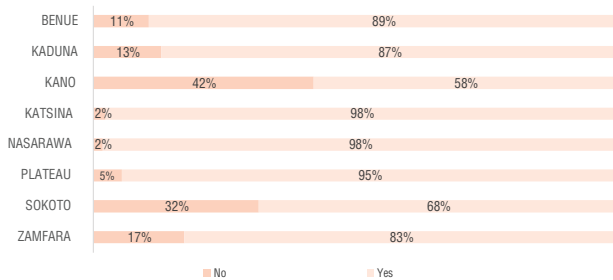


Figure 52: Security provided in host communities

Security in host communities was primarily provided by local authorities (in 26% of sites), while the police (25%) and self organised (23%) were the next means of security.

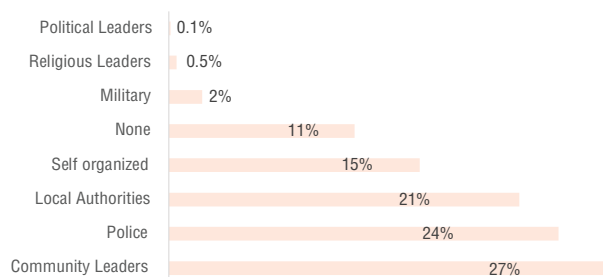


Figure 53: Main security providers in host communities

3H: COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Close to three-quarters of IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings (71%) mentioned family, friends and neighbours as their most trusted source of information, followed by local and community leaders (14%).

In all camps or camp-like sites, either no or few displaced households had access to a functioning radio. Sites in which none of the IDPs had access to a radio were all located in Benue state (33% of sites).

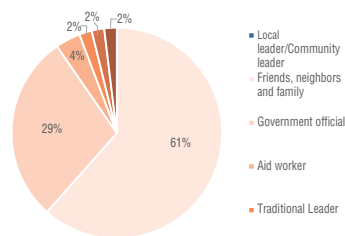


Figure 54: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

The main concerns of IDPs living in camps or camp-like settings were related to humanitarian aid and their access to life-saving goods and services: this was reflected in the topics which displaced populations wished to learn more about, namely distribution (40% of IDPs), situation in areas of origin (29%) and safety and security (11%).

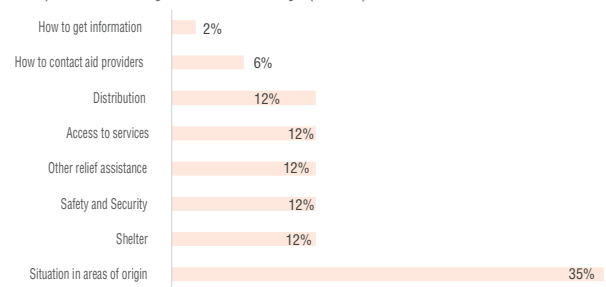


Figure 55: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Similar to IDPs living in camps, for the majority of IDPs living in host communities (74%), family, friends and neighbours were their most trusted source of information, followed by local and community leaders (17%). This may explain why that most IDPs (45%) preferred to receive information through word of mouth.

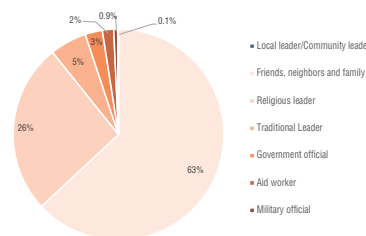


Figure 56: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

An additional 39 per cent indicated that the radio was the preferred medium by which they would like to receive information. However, in 96 per cent of sites, only few displaced households had access to a functioning radio, and none had access to one in 3 per cent of sites. The main topics which displaced populations wished to receive more information on were the situation in the area of origin (29% of IDPs), distribution (28%) and access to services (20%).

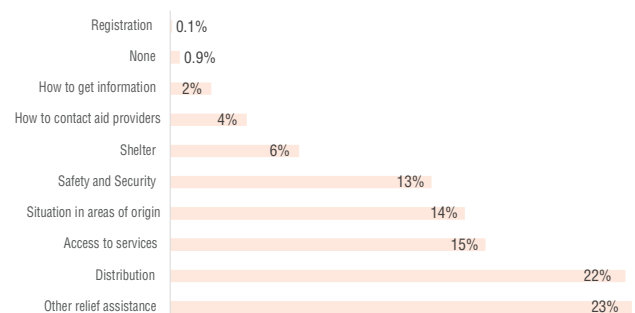


Figure 57: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The North Central and North West geopolitical zones of Nigeria have been the witness, since 2013, of a humanitarian crisis that has displaced large populations. This report presented an overview of the displacement and living conditions of displaced populations in the eight affected states (Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara).

Displacements were primarily the result of community-based conflicts between herders and farmers, communal clashes, as well as violent criminal acts and banditry. Indeed, the majority of IDPs (62%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, with the second-most likely factor of displacement being kidnappings and banditry (25%). In addition, six per cent of IDPs were displaced as a result of the insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) currently affecting North East Nigeria.

Assessments conducted by DTM between 19 August and 28 September 2019 identified 540,049 IDPs (88,631 households) across the eight states covered. This represents a 74 per cent increase in the number of displaced individuals identified in Round 1 (309,755). The most affected states were Benue (which hosts 160,547 IDPs, or 30% of IDPs), Plateau (96,460 IDPs, or 18% of total IDPs) and Katsina (68,966 individuals, or 13% of total IDPs).

The majority (53%) of displaced individuals were female, while 47 per cent were male. Most IDPs (56%) were children, half of which (27%) were children under five years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of five members.

The overwhelming majority of IDPs (82%) lived in host communities, while 18 per cent lived in displacement camps. This represents a significant shift from Round 1, when IDPs lived equally in camps and host communities. Most camps and camp-like settings were found in Benue (19 camps, or 37% of camps) and Katsina (9 camps, or 17%), whereas the largest number of host community sites were found in Nasarawa (230, or 21% of host communities), Plateau (203, or 19%) and Katsina (173, or 16%).

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (42% of sites), Non-Food Items (26%) and shelter (19%).

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in 1,097 host community locations and 52 camps and camp-like settings. The situation and access to services of displaced populations witnessed notable, and varying, changes between Rounds 1 and 2 of assessments. Whereas access to education of IDP children, availability of water and access to health care progressed between the two rounds, access to food decreased significantly and shelter needs increased over that period.

Changes were also observed in the livelihoods of IDPs, types of NFI and shelter material needed, means of communication, and actors responsible for safety and security.

Notably, needs and conditions varied between states. In Nasarawa, Zamfara and Kano, for instance, displaced populations lived in relatively poorer conditions and had greater needs. By contrast, the situation in Kaduna and Sokoto was better than in other states across almost all sectors.

The trends and changes observed reflect the current situation found in camps and host community sites across the states affected by the crisis in North West and North Central zones.

Contacts:

NEMA: Alhassan Nuhu, Director, Disaster Risk Reduction,
alhassannuhu@yahoo.com
+234 8035925885

IOM: Henry Kwenin, DTM Project Officer,
hkwenin@iom.int
+234 9038852524
<http://nigeria.iom.int/dtm>
<https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria>



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