



**IOM NIGERIA
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)
NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST ZONES
DISPLACEMENT REPORT 8**

DECEMBER 2021

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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 Geo-political Zones, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMAs).

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 provide effective assistance to the affected population.

DTM aims to track and monitor displacement and population mobility in the aforementioned regions. This report analyses Round 8 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 populations (IDPs) in 861 wards located in 178 Local Government Areas (LGAs) across the States Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and Kaduna (north-central) and Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (north-west) between 27 August and 11 September 2021.

BACKGROUND

Nigeria's north-central and north-west Geo-political Zones have been affected by a multidimensional crisis — rooted in historic ethno-social cleavages — that rekindled in 2013 following the degradation of socioeconomic and environmental conditions. The crisis accelerated in January 2018 with the intensification of attacks, resulting in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of individuals. At the end of 2018, one million individuals had been displaced. While many Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been able to return, hundreds of thousands remain displaced due to lack of security and fear of being attacked en route or upon their return to locations of origin.

The crisis in north-central and north-west Nigeria is multifaceted and multidimensional. It includes long-standing conflict between ethnic and linguistic groups, tensions between nomadic pastoralists (transhumance) and sedentary farmers, attacks by criminal groups on local populations and banditry/hirabah (kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways). These tensions cross-cut religious cleavages, especially in Plateau State (north-central). The crisis regularly displaces Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau (north-central) populations, and Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (north-west) States.

Disputes between herders and farmers are key phenomena in this crisis. Nomadic pastoralists (transhumance) and sedentary farmers historically cohabitated in the region, with herders accompanying cattle along transhumance corridors. These corridors cut through farmland in search of water points and grazing lands. In recent years, due to the reduced availability of water sources and pasture lands, transhumance routes have increasingly encroached onto farmland. This resource competition raises tensions between herders and farmers, often leading to violent clashes.

Another significant phenomenon in the affected regions is communal conflicts opposing 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. Regularly, this resulted in the forced cohabitation of often antagonistic groups. Tensions over resources and land, exacerbated by climate change, have escalated into communal conflicts that displace significant numbers of people.

IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) was first implemented in Nasarawa and Abuja States in August 2015. Supporting the affected populations became paramount after the north-west, and north-central Nigeria crisis escalated in early 2018. 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 better inform the humanitarian response and relief provision for the affected populations.

METHODOLOGY

Round 8 of DTM data collection in Nigeria's north-west and north-central geo-political zones were conducted between 27 August and 11 September. During the assessments, DTM deployed teams of enumerators to conduct assessments in 871 wards (up from the 828 wards that were assessed in Round 7 of DTM assessments, located in 178 LGAs (up from 174 LGAs in Round 7). 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 1,664 locations (an increase of 60 locations compared to Round 7), including 1,563 (94%) locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 101 (6%) locations categorized as camps/camp-like settings. In Round 7 of assessments, 1,513 locations where IDPs lived among host communities and 91 camps/camp-like settings were assessed. During these assessments, data was collected on numbers, living conditions and multisectoral needs of displaced populations.

DTM activities in Nigeria's north-central and north-west zones targeted IDPs and aimed to gain a better understanding of displacement numbers and trends, living conditions of the affected populations and the needs and vulnerabilities of these populations. The population categories are defined in this report as following:¹

- An Internally Displaced Person (IDP) is “a person who has been forced or obliged to flee or to leave his or her home or place of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who has not crossed an internationally recognized State border.”
- In the context of Nigeria, a returnee is defined as any former IDP who returned to his or her locality of origin (IDP returnee); or any former refugee who returned to his or her country of origin (Returnee from abroad).
- Return is understood as a physical return and does not imply or suggest that returnees are living in a safe environment with dignity and access to sustainable livelihood opportunities or adequate resources. National, gubernatorial and local authorities as well international and local humanitarian partners, were involved in all the steps of DTM activities. The final results were validated by the Government of Nigeria.

LIMITATIONS

- In some north-central and north-west Nigeria wards, the security situation remains volatile. Therefore, not all locations in the covered States were accessible at the assessment time.
- The data used for this analysis are estimates obtained through key informant interviews, personal observation and focus group discussions. Thus, to ensure the reliability of these estimates, data collection was performed at the lowest administrative level: the site or the host community.
- Key informant fatigue. Some enumerators experienced hesitation from IDP populations to cooperate with the surveys as data is collected regularly and assistance is rather limited.
- In some LGAs, transportation costs have increased significantly due to banditry and attacks.
- As a result of the security issues, a ban on motorcycles and trucks was issued in Benue State. As motorcycles are the means of transportation of the data collectors, they had to come up with alternatives that were less effective (hiring a keke napep or tricycle that are slower and unable to access some locations due to poor road network).
- The poor network in remote locations is often causing delays in data sharing.

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

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



159,666
Displaced Households



25%
are women



19%
are men



983,701
Displaced Individuals



30%
are girls (<18)



26%
are boys (<18)

KEY TRENDS



162,010
IDPs were residing in camps/camp-like settings (16%)



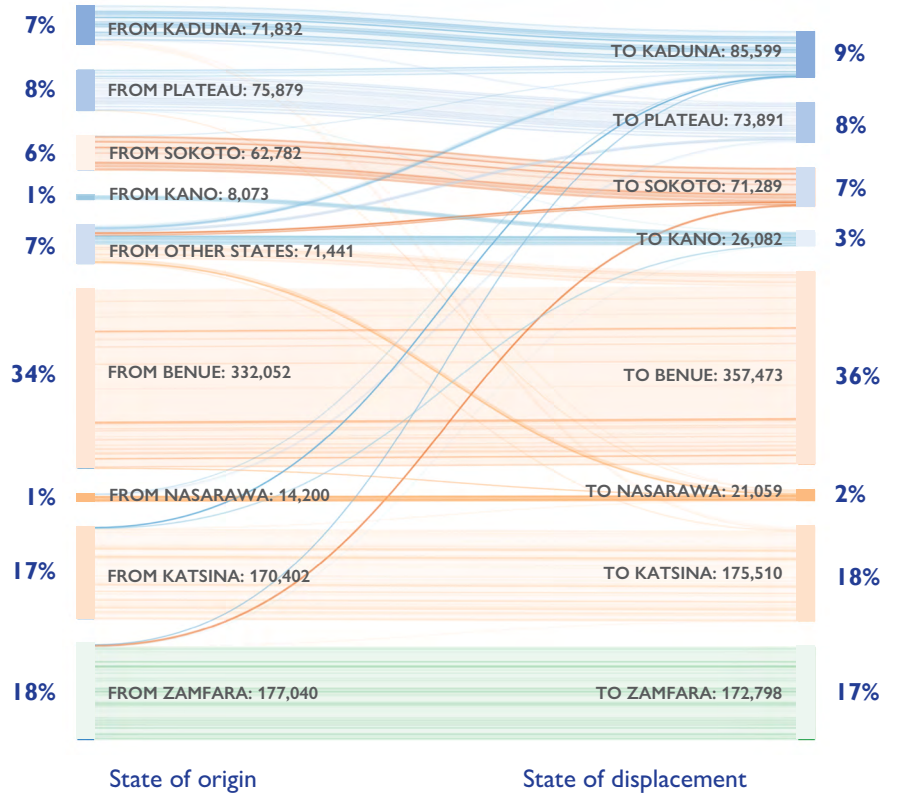
821,691
IDPs were residing among host community settings (84%)



90%
of IDPs were displaced within their State of origin

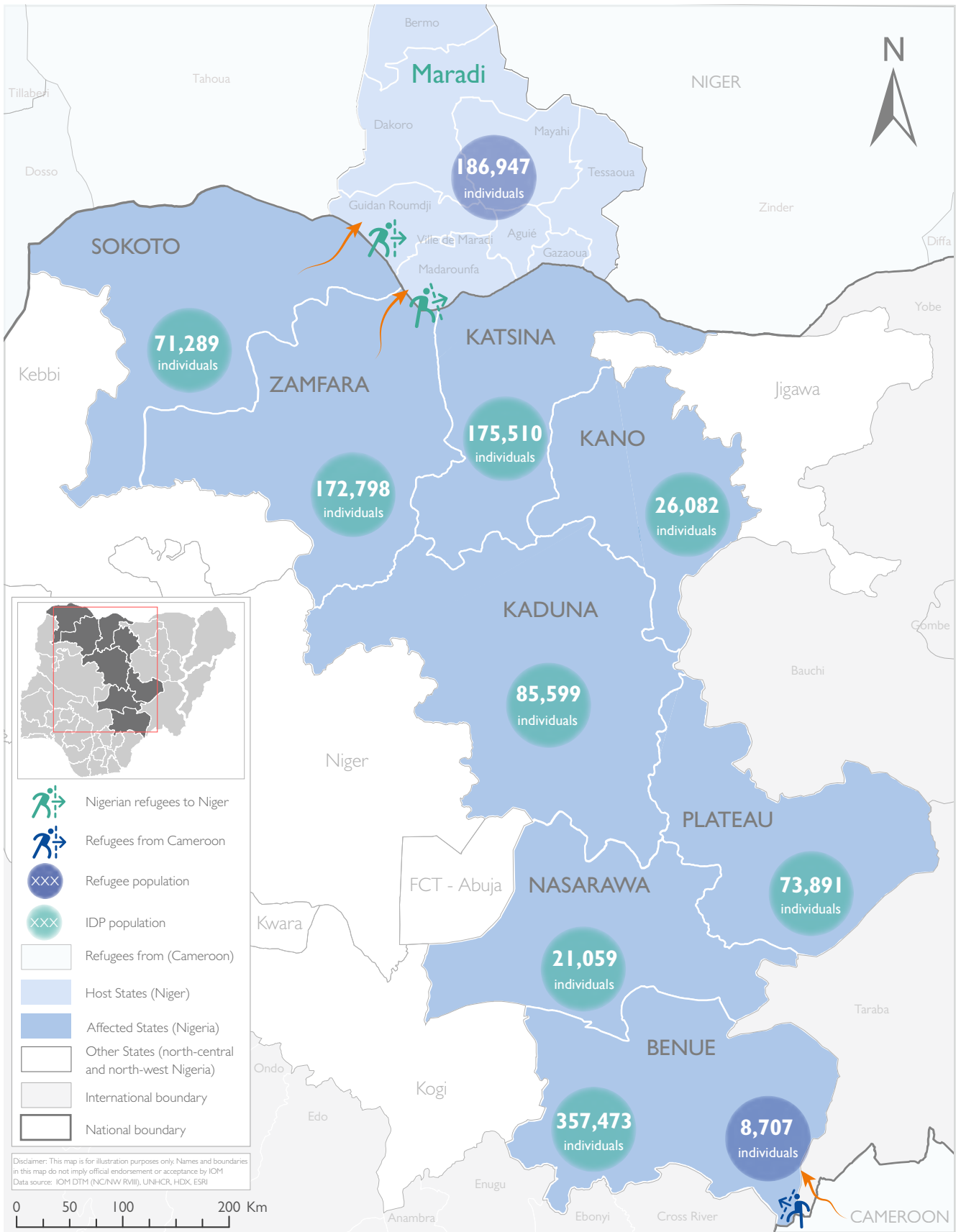


10%
of IDPs crossed a State border during their displacement



18%
(150,695 individuals)
increase in displaced population from Round 7

Total IDP population per round



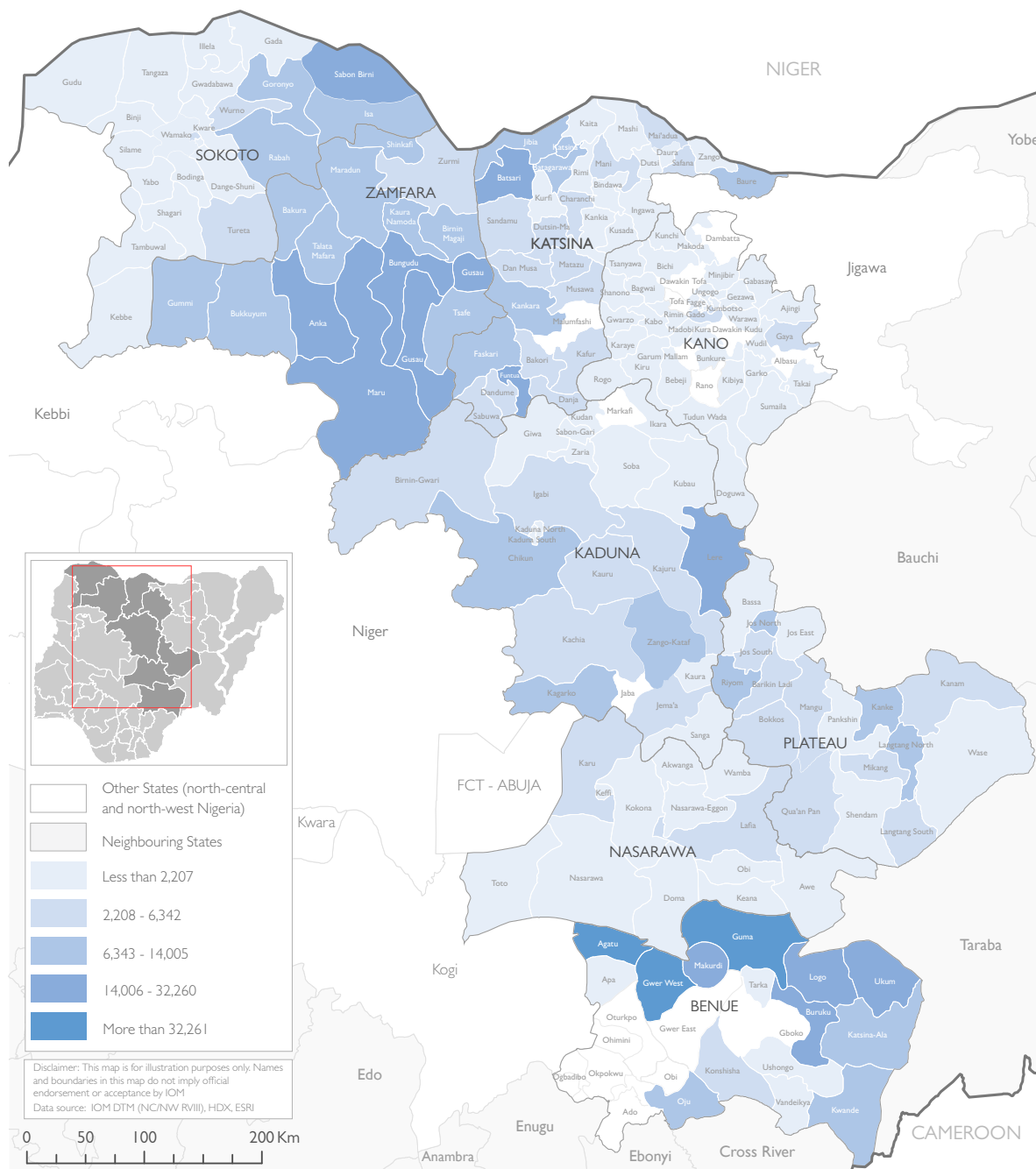
Map 1: IDP population by State

DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

DISPLACED POPULATION

The Round 8 of DTM assessments identified 983,701 IDPs in 159,666 households across the eight States covered in north-central and north-west Nigeria, representing an increase of 150,695 individuals (or 18%) compared to the 833,006 IDPs identified during the last round of assessments, conducted in July 2021 (Round 7). The significant increase recorded between Round 7 and Round 8 was mainly due to large influxes of IDPs in Benue, Zamfara and Katsina States (increases of nearly 75,000, 30,000 and 25,000 individuals, respectively) and the 60 newly assessed IDP locations during the Round 8 of DTM assessments.

In Round 8, the total number of IDPs consisted of 162,010 IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings (or 16% of the total amount of IDPs) and 821,691 IDPs residing among host communities (or 84% of the total amount of IDPs). Fifty-four per cent of IDPs (or 531,278 individuals) were located in the north-west zone, while 46 per cent of IDPs (or 452,423 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 357,473 individuals (or 36% of the total number of IDPs). Similar to Round 7, Katsina was the State where the second-highest number of IDPs were recorded, closely followed by Zamfara. Katsina State is currently hosting 175,510 IDPs (or 18% of the total IDP population), while in Zamfara, a total number of 172,798 IDPs were recorded (also 18% of the total IDP population).



Map 2: IDP population by LGA

I. DISPLACEMENT HIGHLIGHTED BY STATE

IA: PROFILE OF DISPLACEMENT IN NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST NIGERIA

NORTH-CENTRAL

- Amongst the eight States affected by the crisis, **Benue** continued to host the largest share of internally displaced individuals with 357,473 IDPs or 36 per cent of the total IDP population. This signifies an increase of almost 26 per cent or 74,523 individuals since Round 7 of assessments. Of the total IDP population living in camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, 58 per cent were found in Benue State. The four LGAs hosting the largest IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria were all located in Benue State. Guma LGA (90,735 IDPs) remains the LGA hosting the highest IDPs in the assessment area. Guma LGA was followed by Agatu LGA (77,845 IDPs), Gwer West LGA (64,536 IDPs) and Ukum LGA (32,260 IDPs). The number of IDPs in Guma LGA increased by 2,478 individuals since Round 7. This increase can be explained by numerous attacks in the LGA ahead of the Round 8 assessments and clashes between herders and farmers. It is reported that since April 2021, ongoing clashes between farmer communities and pastoralists have severely impacted the lives of the residents of Guma LGA and led to the forced displacement of many inhabitants of the LGA. As a result of these clashes, nine new IDP sites were established in Guma LGA. The LGA Gwer West witnessed an increase of 42,440 IDPs to reach a new total of 64,536 IDPs in Round 8. The steep increase can be explained by the fact that during Round 8, new wards and locations were assessed in Gwer West LGA.
- Plateau** hosted 73,891 IDPs or 8 per cent of the total IDP population (a decrease of 2% or 1,440 individuals since Round 7 of assessments). The decrease in IDPs can be explained by numerous IDPs relocating to their initial displacement location due to a lack of access to farmland for cultivation and the restored security situation in their locations of initial displacement. Within Plateau State, the highest number of IDPs were located in Riyom LGA with 10,329 individuals, followed by Jos North with 8,917 IDPs and Langtang North with 8,777 IDPs.
- Together with the Plateau State, **Nasarawa** was one of the only two States that witnessed a decrease in IDP numbers compared to Round 8. In Nasarawa, a total of 21,059 IDPs were identified during Round 8 of DTM assessments (down by 2% or 468 individuals since Round 7 of assessments). As this number represents 2 per cent of the total number of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria, Nasarawa is the State where the least internal displacement is recorded. About half of the IDPs in the State are located in the LGAs Karu (6,342 IDPs) and Lafia (4,153 IDPs). Few IDPs in Nasarawa have the hope of returning home in the foreseeable future as many villages burnt down during the violence, leaving IDPs without shelter and food in locations of origin. Some of the IDPs formerly located in Nasarawa have moved to other States searching for durable accommodation.

State	LGAs Accessed	R7 Total (July 2021)		R8 Total (October 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
Benue	15	282,950	34%	357,473	36%	Increase	74,523	26%
Nasarawa	13	21,527	3%	21,059	2%	Decrease	-468	-2%
Plateau	17	75,331	9%	73,891	8%	Decrease	-1,440	-2%
Grand total	45	379,808	46%	452,423	46%	Increase	72,615	19%

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

NORTH-WEST

- **Zamfara State** hosted the third largest IDP population in north-central and north-west Nigeria with 172,798 individuals or 17 per cent of the total IDP population (up by 21% or 30,118 individuals since Round 7 of assessments). Increased security issues driven by a surge in kidnappings and banditry can explain the rise in the number of IDPs in Zamfara State. Anka LGA recorded the highest number of IDPs (29,895 individuals or 17% of IDPs in Zamfara), followed by Maru LGA (16,330 individuals or 9% of IDPs in Zamfara) and Gusau LGA (15,987 individuals or 9% of IDPs in Zamfara). A tremendous increase compared to Round 7 was noted in the LGA Bungudu, where the IDP number increased by 13,917 individuals to reach a new total of 15,783 IDPs.
- **Katsina State** was the State hosting the second-largest share of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria. In Round 8, an estimated 175,510 IDPs (or 16 per cent of the total IDP population) were identified in the State of Katsina. This represents an increase of 24,725 individuals or 14 per cent since Round 7 of assessments. The newly assessed wards can partly explain the steep increase in Batsari LGA (Yangaiya, Dankar and Kandawa wards) while numerous bandit attacks may be behind the increase in displacement in Funtua LGA, the LGA that hosted the highest number of IDPs in the State with 21,285 individuals or 12 per cent of IDPs in the State.
- **Kaduna State** hosted 85,599 IDPs, or 9 per cent of the total IDP population (up by 10% or 8,127 individuals since Round 7 of assessments). The LGA in Kaduna, where a significant change was recorded compared to Round 7, was Zangon Kataf (an increase of 6,077 IDPs to reach a total of 13,248 IDPs in Round 8). The increase in Zangon Kataf LGA resulted from attacks by armed bandits and herders in the LGA. Within Kaduna, Lere LGA was home to the highest number of IDPs in the State, with 17,240 individuals or 20 per cent of IDPs in Kaduna.
- In **Sokoto State**, an estimated 71,289 IDPs were identified, representing 7 per cent of the total IDP population (up by 26% or 14,696 individuals since Round 7 of assessments). Similar to Round 7, the LGA that recorded the most significant increase of IDPs in Round 8 was Isa LGA, with an increase of 3,046 individuals or 58 per cent. The increase in IDP numbers in the LGA resulted from increased attacks and security issues within the respective LGA. Similar to Round 7, Sabon Birni was the LGA hosting the highest number of IDPs in Sokoto State with 15,467 individuals or 22 per cent of IDPs in the State. Sabon Birni LGA was followed by Rabah LGA, where an estimated 10,284 IDPs were identified during Round 8.
- **Kano State** hosted 26,082 IDPs or 3 per cent of the total IDP population (up by almost 2% or 414 individuals since Round 7 of assessments). Similar to Round 7, the LGA that recorded the highest number of IDPs in Kano State was Tarauni LGA with 2,488 displaced individuals, followed by Gaya LGA with 2,412 individuals.

State	LGAs Accessed	R7 Total (July 2021)		R8 Total (October 2021)		Status	Population difference	Percentage difference
		Total population	Total population (%)	Total population	Total population (%)			
Kaduna	22	77,472	9%	85,599	9%	Increase	8,127	10%
Kano	40	25,668	3%	26,082	3%	Increase	414	2%
Katsina	34	150,785	18%	175,510	18%	Increase	24,725	16%
Sokoto	23	56,593	7%	71,289	7%	Increase	14,696	26%
Zamfara	14	142,680	17%	172,798	18%	Increase	30,118	21%
Grand total	133	453,198	54%	531,278	54%	Increase	78,080	17%

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

2. DISPLACEMENT DETAILS

2A: LOCATION OF DISPLACEMENT AND ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Round 8 of DTM assessments showed that the largest share, or 34 per cent of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria, originated from Benue State (up from 32% in Round 7). In contrast, the second and third most reported States of origin of IDPs were Zamfara and Katsina, both reported at 18 per cent.

Similar to Round 7, the majority or 90 per cent of IDPs were displaced within their State's borders. The States with the highest percentages of IDPs displaced within their State of origin were Zamfara, where more than 99% of IDPs originated from Zamfara, followed by Katsina (where 97% of IDPs originated from Katsina), and Benue (where 94% of IDPs originated from Benue). These numbers show that displacement across north-central and north-west Nigeria are highly localized, and only 10 per cent of IDPs have crossed a State border in search of safety and security.

Kano was the only State in north-central and north-west Nigeria that hosted more out-of-State IDPs than IDPs originating from locations within Kano. An estimated 72 per cent of the identified IDPs in Kano originated from a different State. This can be explained by the fact that Kano experienced a large influx of IDPs from Borno, the most conflict-affected State in Nigeria's north-east zone. An estimated 48 per cent (or 12,335 individuals) of all IDPs recorded in Kano originated from Borno. Also, Nasarawa State experienced a significant influx of IDPs from north-east Nigeria. An estimated 38 per cent or 7,898 IDPs residing in Nasarawa State originated from Borno and Taraba States. Fifty-one per cent of IDPs in Nasarawa originated from locations within the State.

Out of the 162,010 IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria residing in camps and camp-like settings, 58 per cent were located in Benue State. Benue was followed by Zamfara, where 22 per cent of IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings were identified. Sokoto State hosted 10 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps and camp-like settings.

2B: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The majority or 56 per cent of IDPs were female (up from 54% in Round 7), while 46 per cent of IDPs were male (down from 46% in Round 7). Most IDPs or 56 per cent were under 18 years old, with 18 per cent of the total IDP population under six years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of six members.

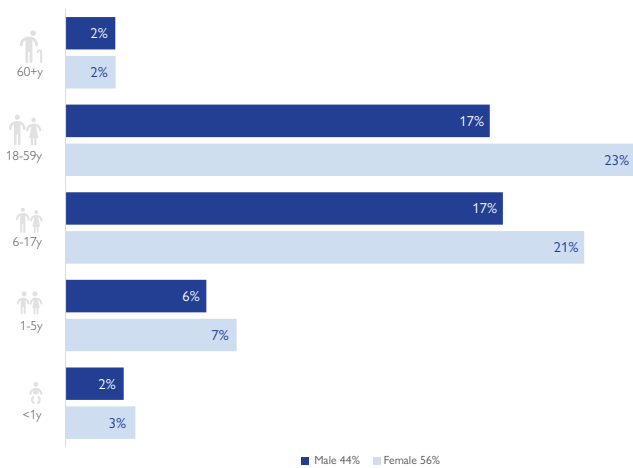


Figure 1a: IDPs by age group and sex

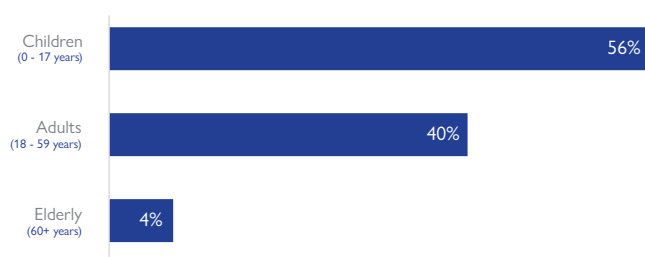


Figure 1b: Proportion of IDP population by age groups

2C: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

Communal clashes were cited as the reason for displacement by the majority or 50 per cent of the IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria (up from 46% in Round 7). Communal clashes were followed by armed banditry and kidnapping, reported by 41 per cent of IDPs (up from 39% in Round 7), natural disasters, cited by 5 per cent of IDPs (down from 10% in Round 7) and herder attacks in 1 per cent of cases.

The IDPs displaced due to natural hazards were affected by mainly the floods and sandstorms that occurred in Kano State ahead of the previous rounds of DTM assessments. The remaining 4 per cent cited that they were displaced due to the insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) that is currently affecting north-east Nigeria.

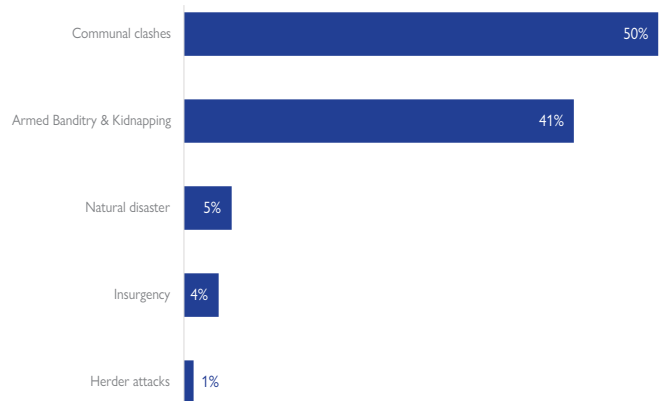
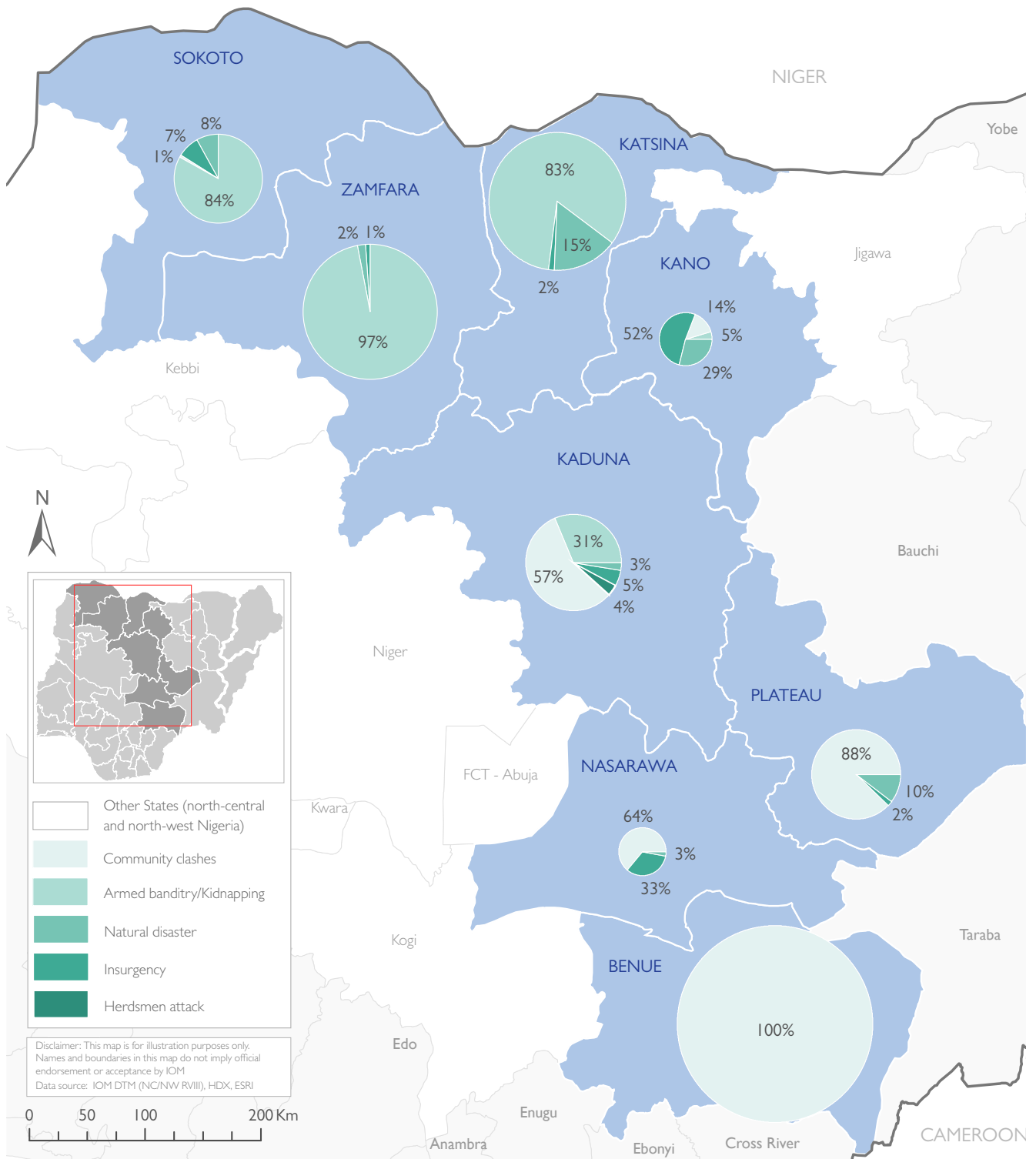


Figure 2: Cause of displacement

The States where the highest percentages of IDPs indicated to have fled their locations of origin because of communal clashes were Benue, Plateau and Nasarawa, with 95 per cent, 88 per cent and 63 per cent of IDPs, respectively. Armed banditry and kidnapping were the most reported reason for displacement in the states of “Zamfara (97%), Sokoto (87%) and Katsina (75%)”. Twenty-nine per cent of the IDP population in Kano proclaimed to have fled their locations of origin because of natural disasters.

These displacements resulted from floods and sandstorms that occurred ahead of Round 5 of DTM assessments. Kano was followed by Katsina, where 23 per cent of IDPs indicated to have fled because of natural hazards. Notably, Kano State was also the State with the highest percentage of IDPs, indicating that the insurgency in the north-eastern States is their primary driver of displacement with 52 per cent.



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

2D: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

Thirty-seven per cent of the total IDP population stated that they arrived in the location where they were currently residing in 2021. This number increased from 26 per cent in Round 7 and illustrates that displacement has intensified in recent months. Twenty-two per cent of the total IDP population reported that they arrived in the current displacement location in 2020. With another 14 per cent of arrivals reported in the year 2019 and 12 per cent in the year 2018, it can be concluded that the crisis in Nigeria's north-central and north-west zones has intensified since 2018 and is resulting in accelerated displacement numbers throughout the region.

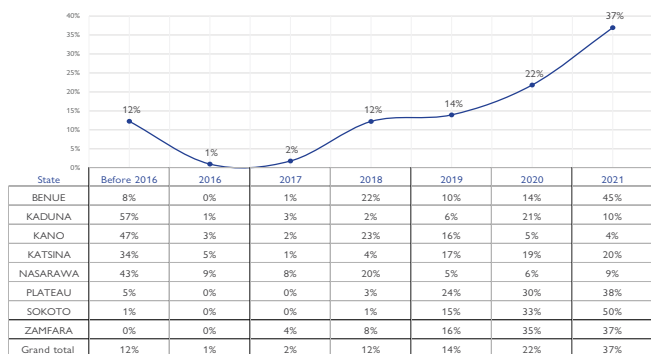


Figure 4: Displacement trend by State

2E: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

Among the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, 73 per cent of respondents stated that they had not been displaced before and are currently displaced for the first time. Eighteen per cent of IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings declared that they were displaced twice and 8 per cent stated that they were displaced three times or more.

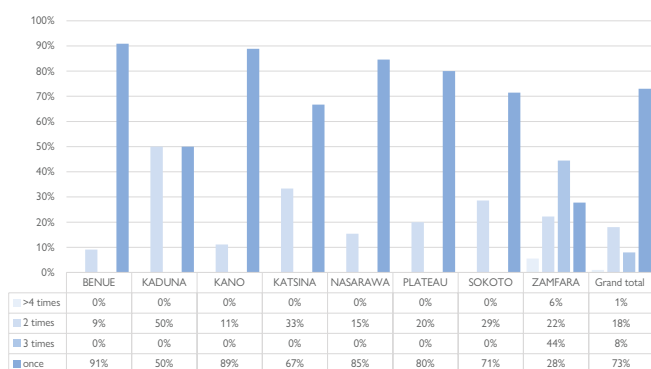


Figure 5: Percentage of frequency of displacement per State in camps/camp-like settings

Ninety-three per cent of IDPs residing among host communities said they were displaced only once. Six per cent mentioned that they were displaced twice, and one per cent of IDPs in host communities were displaced more than two times.

Together with the increasing number of IDPs who were forced to flee their locations of origin in 2021, these numbers indicate that forced displacement has become widespread in Nigeria's north-central and north-west zones and that the displacement situation has intensified during recent months.

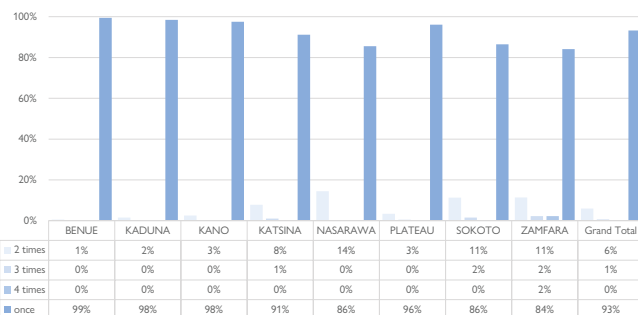


Figure 6: Percentage of frequency of displacement per State in host communities

2F: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATION

The majority or 89 per cent of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria were displaced within their State of origin borders. Eleven per cent of the IDP population crossed a State border in search of safety and security. The States with the largest out-of-State IDP populations were Kano (69% of IDPs originating from a different State), Nasarawa (51% of IDPs originating from a different State), and Kaduna (26% of IDPs originating from a different State). Kano and Nasarawa are also the States where more IDPs are reported to have fled their locations of origin due to the insurgency in north-east Nigeria.

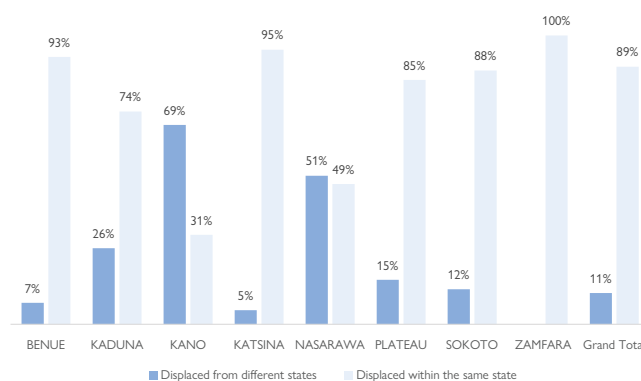


Figure 8: State of origin, displacement and percentage of displaced population per state.

2G: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMODATION TYPE

Number and locations of sites

A total of 1,664 locations (up from 1,604 locations compared to Round 7) were assessed across the eight States covered by DTM assessments during Round 8. These included 1,563 locations where IDPs resided among host communities (up from 1,513) and 101 locations categorized as camps or camp-like settings (up from 91). Katsina (301 locations), Kaduna (259 locations) and Benue (215 locations) were the States with the highest numbers of locations assessed.



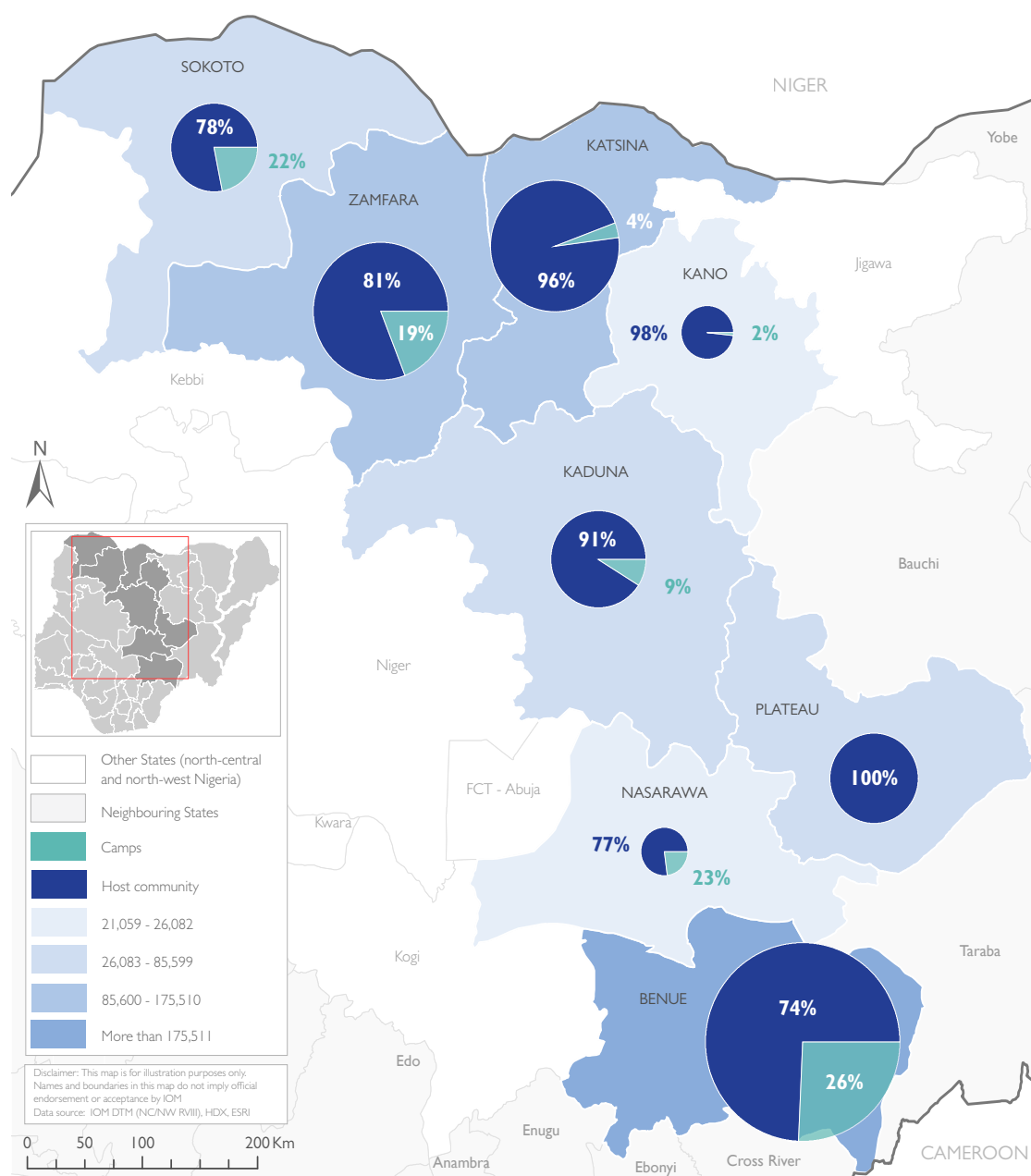
Figure 9a: IDP population and number per settlement type

The majority or 84 per cent of IDPs (up from 83% in Round 7) resided among host communities, while 16 per cent were living in camps or camp-like settings (down from 17% in Round 7). Ninety-four per cent of the locations assessed were categorized as locations where IDPs lived with host communities. The highest number of camps or camp-like settings was recorded in Benue (33 sites or 33% of all camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria).

The average number of IDPs per assessment location was far more significant in locations where IDPs were residing in camps/camp-like settings than in the locations where IDPs were living among host communities. In camps/camp-like settings, the average number of IDPs per location was reported at 1,572 individuals. In contrast, in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, an average of 528 IDPs were reported per location.

State	Host Community			Camp/Camp-like			Total number of sites	Total number of IDPs
	# Sites	# IDPs	% sites	# Sites	# IDPs	% sites		
Benue	182	265,607	12%	33	91,866	32%	215	357,473
Kaduna	257	77,888	16%	2	7,711	2%	259	85,599
Kano	200	25,572	13%	9	510	9%	209	26,082
Katsina	295	169,102	19%	6	6,408	6%	301	175,510
Nasarawa	159	16,232	10%	13	4,827	13%	172	21,059
Plateau	206	73,616	13%	5	275	5%	211	73,891
Sokoto	132	15,668	9%	15	55,621	15%	147	71,289
Zamfara	132	138,053	8%	18	34,745	18%	150	172,798
Grand Total	1,563	821,691	100%	101	162,010	100%	1,664	983,701

Table 2: IDP figures per settlement type by State



Map 4: IDP distribution per State and settlement type

2H. SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATION

A total of 1,664 locations were assessed in Round 8. Camps and camp-like settings (including collective settlements and transitional centres) accounted for 6 per cent of the total number of locations assessed. In comparison, 94 per cent were locations where IDPs resided among host communities. Only 11 per cent of camps/camp-like settings were formal sites. The majority or 89 per cent of camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria were informal sites.



Of the 101 camps/camp-like settings, 74 were categorized as camps, 22 as collective settlements, and four as transitional centres. Furthermore, 64 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on government-owned land or public structures, while 30 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings were located on private property. Six per cent of camps/camp-like settings were located on ancestral land. Land ownership in host communities was majorly classified as privately owned, with 76 per cent of the locations assessed. Nineteen per cent was classified as ancestral land and 5 per cent as government-owned or public.

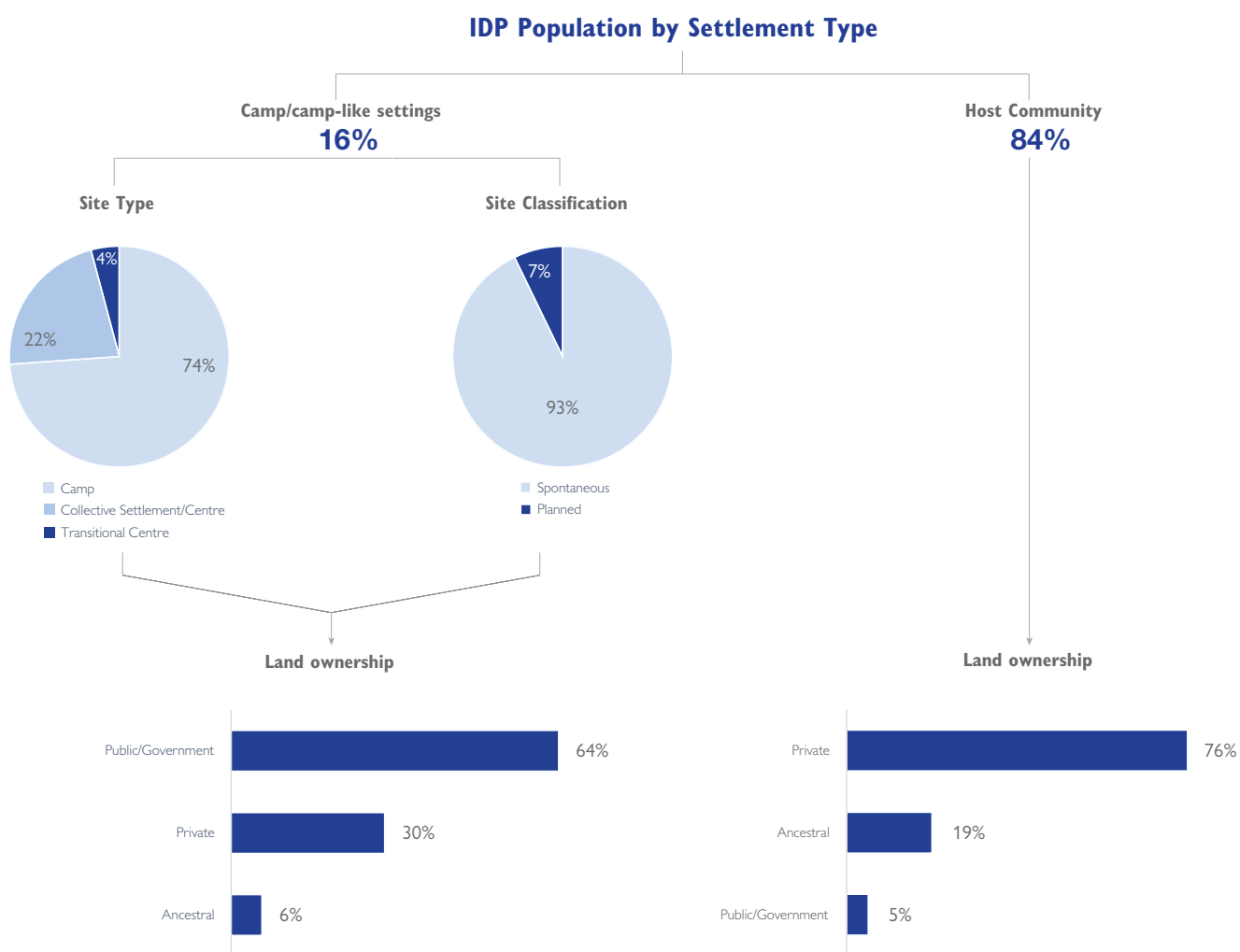


Figure 11: IDP population by settlement type

2I: PRIMARY NEEDS

Similar to the previous rounds, food was the most reported urgent need for IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria. Across all the locations assessed, food was cited as the primary need for IDPs in 75 per cent of locations (up from 73% in Round 7). Food was followed by Non-Food Items or NFIs in 15 per cent of locations (up from 14%) and shelter in 7 per cent of locations (down from 9%). In 2 per cent of the locations assessed, potable water was reported as the primary need of IDPs (similar to Round 7).

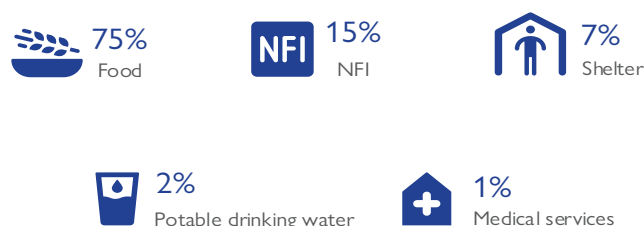


Figure 10: Primary needs of IDPs by the State of assessments

3. LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

3A. CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)

Out of the 101 camps and camp-like settings assessed during the Round 8 of DTM assessments in north-central and north-west Nigeria, only 12 per cent had the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA), while 88 per cent did not (similar to Round 7). Of the camps/camp-like settings that did have an SMA on the site, the SMA was run by the Government in 83 per cent of the sites and by an INGO in 17 per cent of the sites.

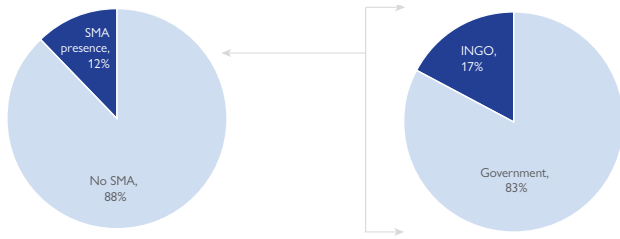


Figure 12: Presence and type of Site Management Agency (SMA)

Most camps received support for shelter (96% - up from 95%) and protection (82% - down from 85%). Support for education was reported in 66 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 67%), while support for NFIs, general health, food and livelihood activities were reported in 19 per cent (down from 46%), 44 per cent (down from 45%), 47 per cent (no change since Round 7) and 23 per cent of camps/camp-like settings. Furthermore, only 1 per cent (down from 2%) of the camps/camp-like settings received Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) support.

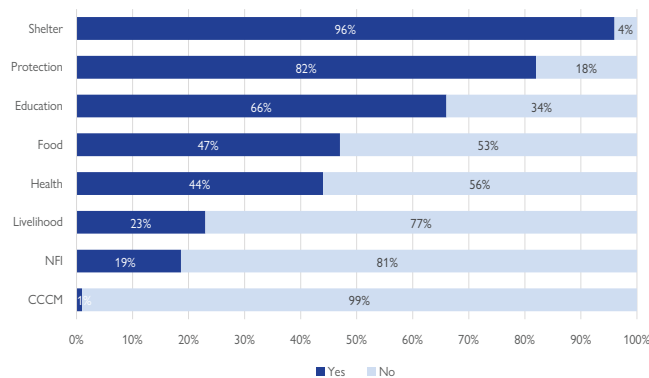


Figure 13: Types of support received in camps/camp-like settings

3B: SHELTER AND NFI

Camps and camp-like settings

In 18 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, blocks/bricks were reported as the most needed type of shelter material (up from 16%). Blocks/bricks were followed by tarpaulin and timber/wood; both reported in 17 per cent of camps/camp-like settings. In 27 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no specific need for shelter materials was reported. The most pressing NFI need in camps/camp-like settings were blankets/mats (reported in 28% of the sites - down by 4%), followed by mosquito nets (reported in 23% of the sites - up by 3%) and mattresses (reported in 22% of the sites - up from 19%).

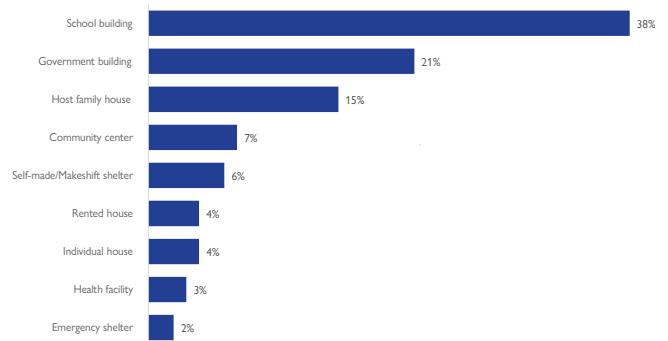


Figure 14: Accommodation type in camps/camp-like settings

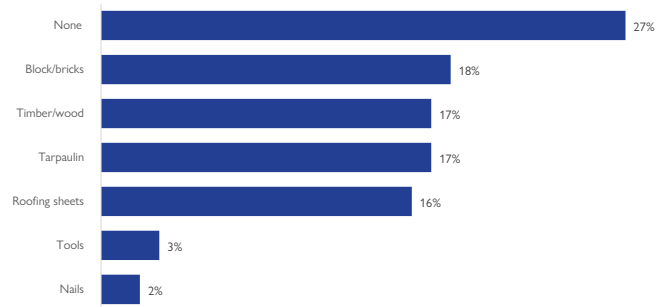


Figure 15: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings with the most needed type of shelter material

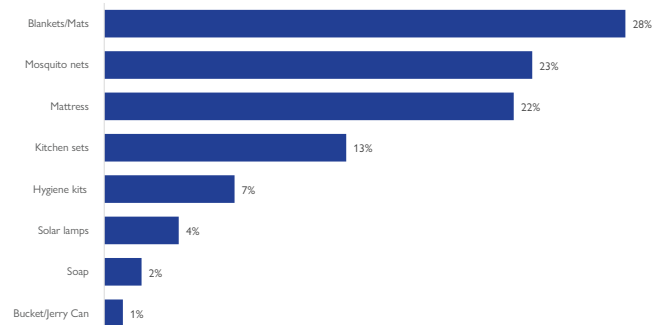


Figure 16: Percentage of camps/camp-like settings with the most needed type of NFI

Host communities

The most common shelter type for IDPs hosted within the local communities was the homes of host families (reported in 57% of the locations assessed). Host family houses were followed by rented houses, reported in 24 per cent of locations, and individual housing, reported in 17 per cent of the locations assessed. No changes were recorded compared to Round 7.

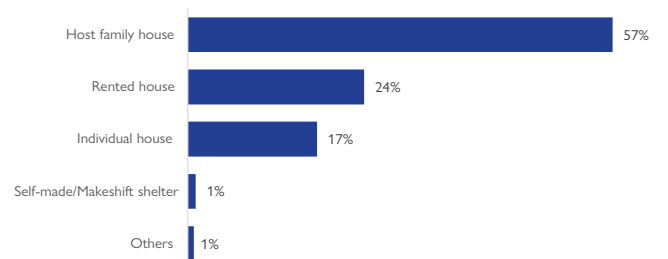


Figure 17: Types of shelter in host community sites

During Round 8 of assessments, in 86 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the need for shelter materials was reported (down from 88%). Most IDPs living in host communities needed roofing sheets (reported in 25% of the locations – down by 2%), followed blocks/bricks (reported in 25% of the locations – up by 1%) and timber/wood (reported in 22% of the locations – down from 23%). In 14 per cent of the locations that hosted IDPs among the local communities, no specific shelter needs were reported.

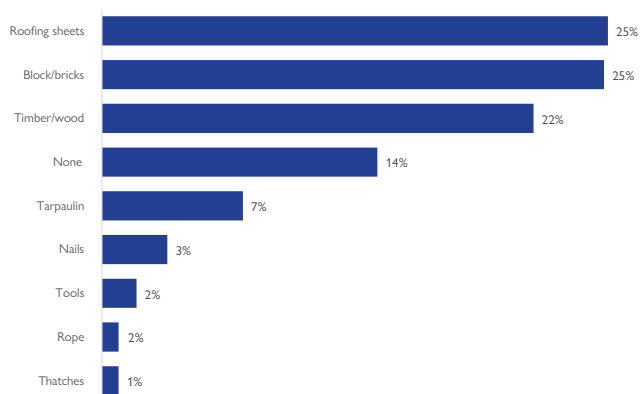


Figure 18: Most needed shelter material among host communities

Similar to Round 7, the most important NFI need for IDPs displaced among host communities were blankets/mats, reported in 33 per cent of the locations (down by 1%), followed by mosquito nets (reported in 23 per cent of locations – up by 2%), mattresses (reported in 18 per cent of locations – down by 1%) and kitchen sets (reported in 15 per cent of locations – up by 1%).

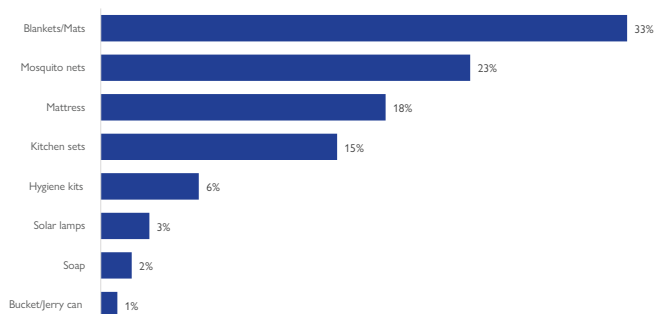


Figure 19: Most needed NFI in host community sites



Damaged shelter as a result of community clashes in Konshisha LGA of Benue State © IOM Nigeria / Phoebe Awosina / IOM 2021

3C: LIVELIHOOD

Camps and camp-like settings

The most common livelihood activity of IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings were jobs as a daily labourer (reported in 51% of the locations – up from 46%), followed by farming (reported in 33% of the locations – down from 38%) and petty trade (reported in 9% of the locations – down by 1%).

Across Nigeria's north-central and north-west zones, livestock is present in 76 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down by 5% since Round 7). Furthermore, in 49 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 47%), IDPs do not have access to land for cultivation. Despite these barriers, respondents in 98 per cent of camps/camp-like settings reported that IDPs have access to income-generating activities.

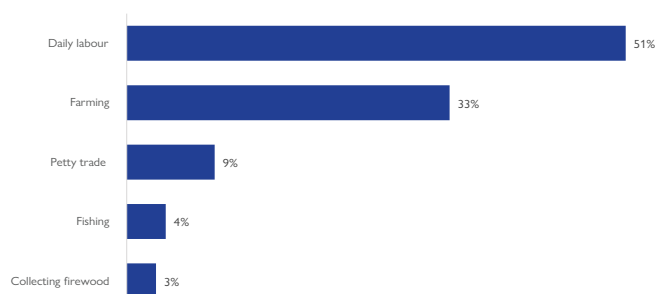


Figure 20: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

In contrast to IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings, farming was reported as the most common livelihood activity for IDPs living among host communities (reported in 53% of the locations – up from 51% in Round 7). Farming was followed by daily labour (reported in 25% of locations – down from 27% in Round 7), petty trade (reported in 13% of locations – no change since Round 7) and agropastoralism (reported in 5% of locations – no change since Round 7).

In 93 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities, livestock was reported on the site (up from 92%). Additionally, 77 per cent of IDPs in host communities have access to cultivable land, and 98 per cent of IDPs residing among host communities have access to livelihood opportunities.

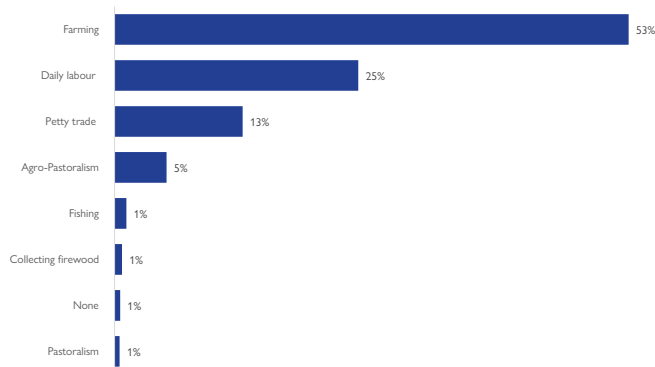


Figure 21: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host community sites

3D: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Camps and camp-like settings

Sources of water

In 34 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, hand pumps were reported as the primary source of drinking water (down from 35%). Hand pumps were followed by unprotected wells, piped water supply, and lakes/dams mentioned as the primary source of drinking water in respectively 15 per cent (no change since Round 7), 15 per cent (up from 13%) and 14 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 13%).

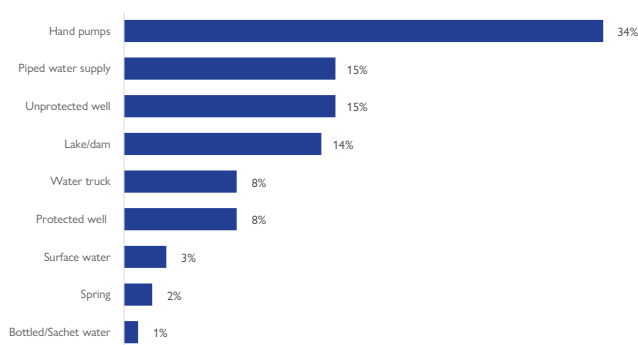


Figure 22: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Distance to the primary water source

In 69 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the primary water sources were located within a 10-minute walking distance from the camp (down from 81%). Fifty-eight per cent were on-site water sources, while 11 per cent were off-site water sources. In total, 29 per cent of camps/camp-like settings have water sources located more than 10 minutes away (11% on-site and 18% off-site).

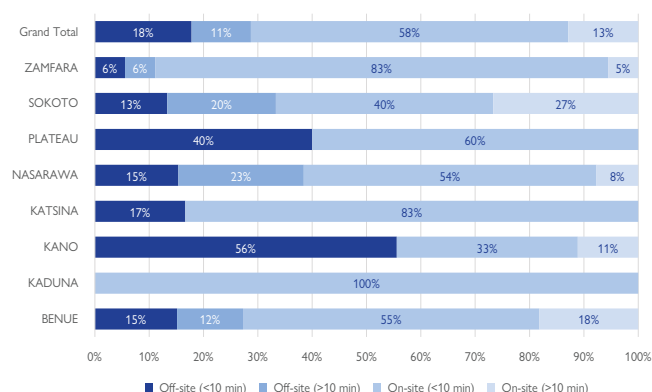


Figure 23: Distance to the main water source in camps/camp-like settings

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 87 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, IDPs did not differentiate between drinking water and non-drinking water (no change since Round 7). In the camps/camp-like settings located in Kaduna and Zamfara, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water. In Katsina State, a difference between drinking water and non-drinking water was made in 50 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, scoring the highest of all States.

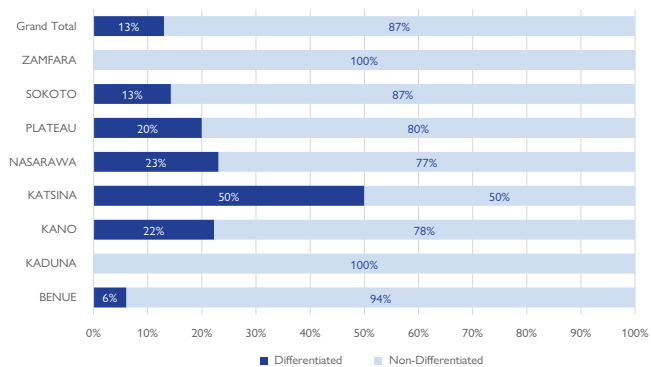


Figure 24: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

Improvement to water points

The majority or 57 per cent of assessed camps/camp-like settings reported improvements to water points (up from 45%). In Kaduna State, improvements to water points were reported in all assessed camps/camp-like settings. In contrast, in Sokoto State, improvements to water points were only reported in 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

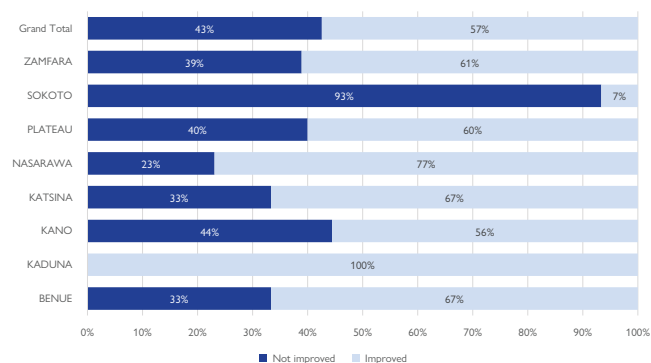


Figure 25: Have water points been improved in camps/camp-like settings?

Amount of water available per day per person

In 48 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. This number decreased from the 51 per cent of camps/camp-like settings reported in Round 7. In all of the camps/camp-like settings of the States of Kaduna and Katsina, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. In 36 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day, and in 16 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day.

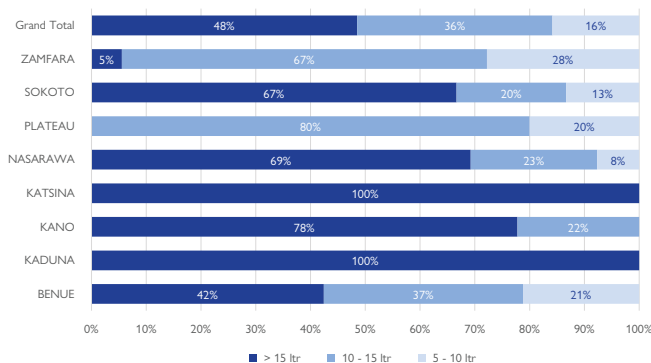


Figure 26: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/camp-like settings

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 84 per cent of camps/camp-like settings assessed (up from 81% since Round 7). In all States except for Benue and Kaduna, all latrines were unhygienic. In Benue and Kaduna States, latrines were reported unhygienic in 55 per cent and 50 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respectively. Latrines were not usable at all in 10 per cent of camps (down from 13% in Round 7). Latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition in only 6 per cent (up from 4%) of the camps/camp-like settings.

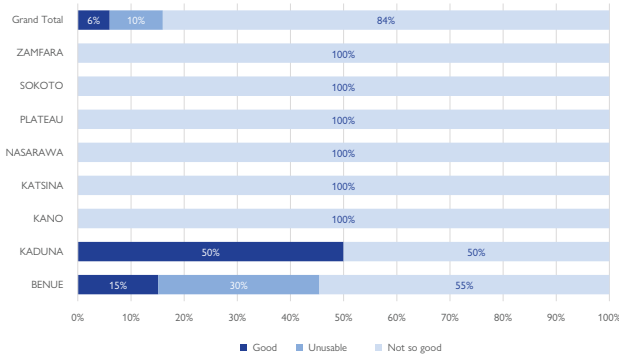


Figure 27: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Eighty-one per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 74% in Round 7) do not have separate latrines for men and women. In 19 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, there were separate latrines for men and women.



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

Hygiene promotion campaign

The percentage of camps/camp-like settings where hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns were organized has decreased from 41 per cent in Round 7 to 27 per cent in Round 8. In Kaduna, Plateau and Sokoto States, no hygiene promotion campaigns were reported at all, while in Zamfara State, the organization of hygiene promotion campaigns was reported in 67 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

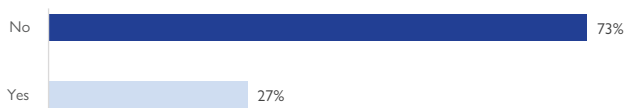


Figure 29: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

Waste disposal

During Round 8 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 56 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 52%). In 23 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (up from 16%), and in 21 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no waste disposal system was established at all (down from 32%).

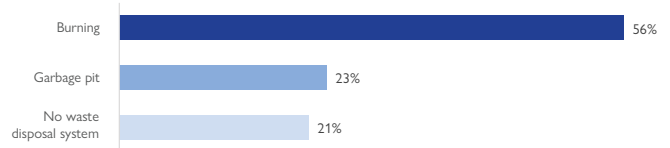


Figure 30: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was reported in 59 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 55 per cent recorded in Round 7). In contrast, no such evidence was found in 41 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings. In the State of Kaduna, evidence of open defecation was reported in all of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.



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

Host communities

Sources of water

In 45 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, hand pumps were reported as the main source of drinking water (no change since Round 7). Hand pumps were followed by protected wells in 18 per cent of the locations (up from 17%), unprotected wells in 15 per cent of locations (down from 16%), piped water supplies in 10 per cent of locations (no change since Round 7), lakes/dams in 5 per cent of locations (no change since Round 7) and water trucks in 2 per cent of locations (down from 3%).

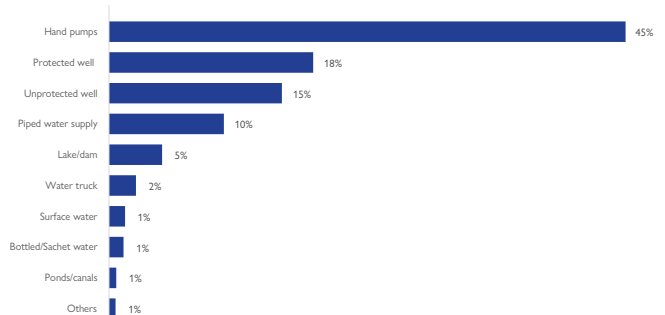


Figure 32: Main drinking water sources for IDPs residing among host communities

Distance to the primary water source

In 88 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the main water sources were within a 10-minute walking range (82% of those were on-site water sources while 6% were off-site water sources). This signifies an increase of 2 per cent compared to Round 7.

In contrast, in 12 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, water sources were located more than 10 minutes away (9% were located on-site, and 3% were off-site).

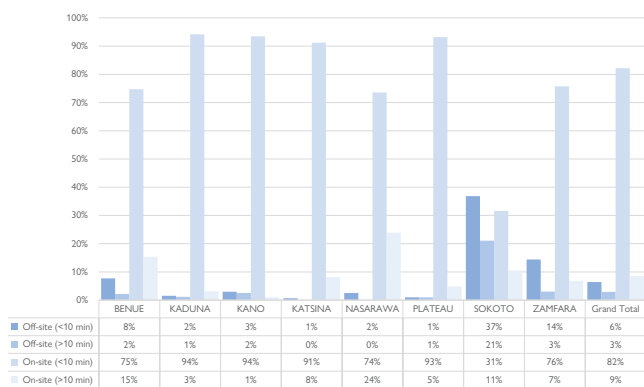


Figure 33: Distance to the main water source in host community sites

Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water

In 61 per cent (down from 62%) of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, no differentiation was made between drinking water and non-drinking water. In the State Plateau, 61 per cent of locations distinguished between drinking water and non-drinking water. However, in Zamfara, only 22 per cent of the locations assessed made the difference between drinking water and non-drinking water.

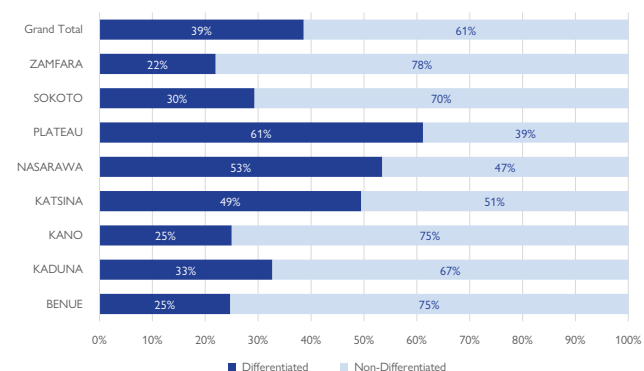


Figure 34: Percentage of locations where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water

Improvement to water points

In 48 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, improvements to water points were reported (down from 50% compared to Round 7). Sokoto was the State where the least improvement to water points was reported (no improvements in 83% of the sites).

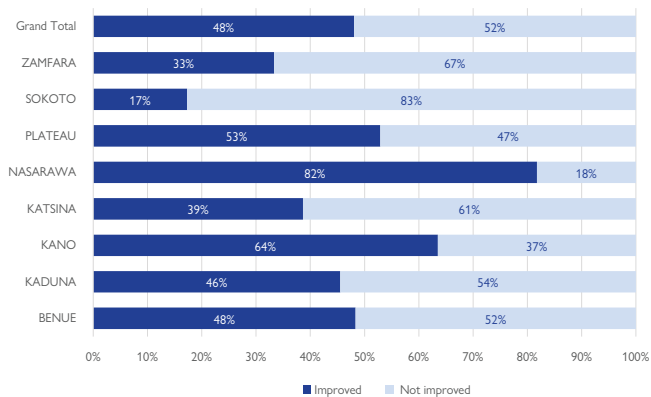


Figure 35: Have water points been improved in host communities?

Amount of water available per day per person

In 63 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, over 15 litres of water was available per person per day. This is an increase from the 58 per cent reported in Round 7. In 32 per cent of the locations, between 10 and 15 litres of water was available per person per day (down from 34%), and in 5 per cent of the locations, between 5 and 10 litres of water was available per person per day (down from 7%).

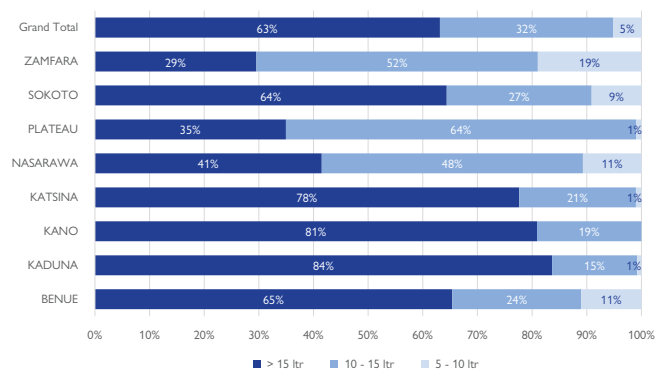


Figure 36: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

Conditions of latrines

Latrines were considered unhygienic in 97 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (up from 94%). In Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara States, all latrines were reported to be unhygienic. Latrines were not usable at all in 3 per cent of locations (down by 2% since Round 7). Latrines have been reported in good and hygienic condition only in 1 per cent of the locations (down by 1%).

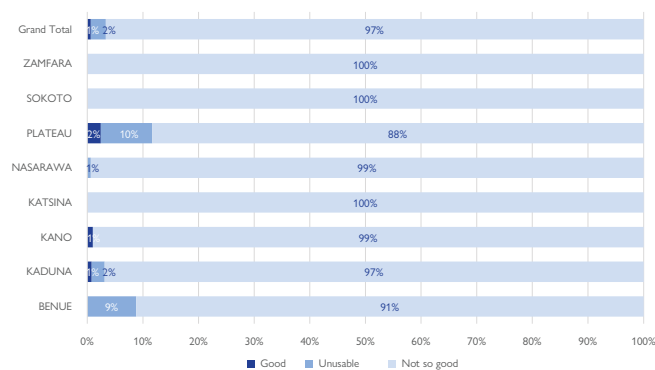


Figure 37: Condition of toilets in host communities

Availability of gender-separated latrines

Ninety-eight per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities do not have separated latrines for men and women (up by 1%). In only 2 per cent of assessed locations, separated latrines for men and women were reported.



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

Hygiene promotion campaign

In locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the organization of hygiene promotion and awareness campaigns was reported in 36 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 40 per cent in Round 7). The States where the least hygiene promotion campaigns were reported were Benue and Sokoto, with 4 per cent and 5 per cent of the assessed locations, respectively.

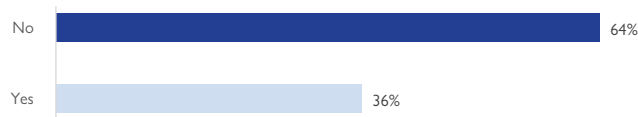


Figure 39: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

Waste disposal

During the Round 8 assessments, similar to the previous rounds, waste burning was reported as the main garbage disposal mechanism in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities. The practice was reported in 55 per cent of the locations assessed (up from 54%). In 18 per cent of the locations, garbage pits were reported as the main waste disposal mechanism (down from 20%). In 27 per cent of the locations assessed, no waste disposal system was established at all (up from 26% in Round 7).

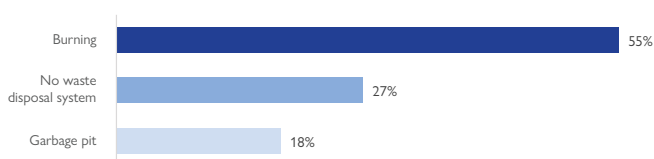


Figure 40: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

Evidence of open defecation

Evidence of open defecation was reported in 67 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (up from 54 per cent in Round 7). In contrast, no such evidence was reported in 33 per cent of the locations assessed.

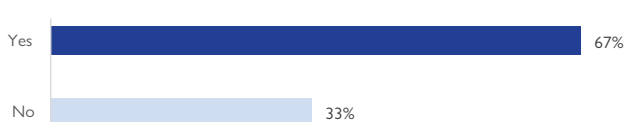


Figure 41: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

3E: FOOD AND NUTRITION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to food

While food was the most reported primary need for IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria, in 41 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, no food support was provided at all (up from 40%). In 12 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food support was available off-site, while in 47 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food support was available on-site. In the camps/camp-like settings in the State of Kano, no food support was provided at all while in the States of Plateau and Kaduna, food support was reported to be available in all of the camps/camp-like settings assessed.

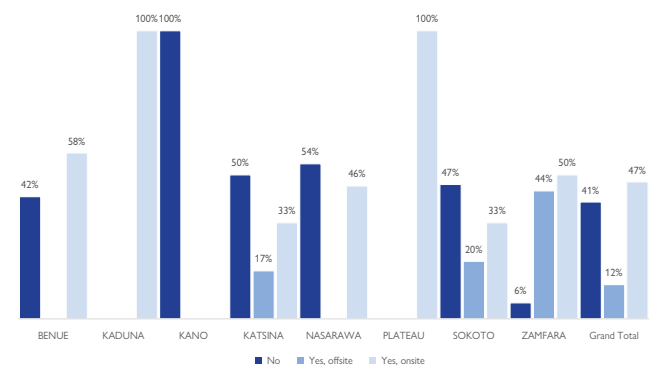


Figure 42: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

Means of obtaining food

Personal savings were reported as the most common means of obtaining food in 62 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (no change since Round 7). Personal savings was followed by crop cultivation, reported in 22 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (no change since Round 7) and community donations, reported in 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up by 2%). In all of the camps/camp-like settings in the State of Kaduna, it was reported that IDPs were dependent on distributions for food supplies.

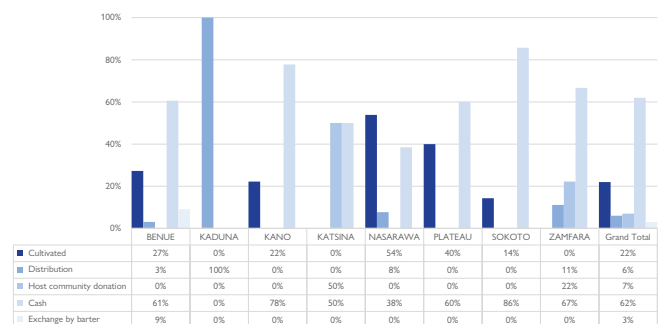


Figure 43: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

Frequency of food distribution

In 41 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, it was reported that food was never distributed (up from 40 per cent in Round 7). In 56 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food distribution was reported as irregular (down from 57%); in 3 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, food was distributed daily. Kano was the only State where food had never been distributed in the camps/camp-like settings.

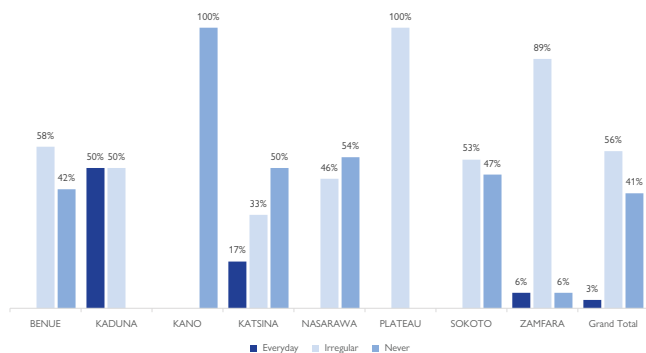


Figure 44: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings in camps/camp-like settings

Nutrition

Screening for malnutrition was reported in 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (down from 8% since Round 7). At the same time, supplementary feeding programmes for children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and the elderly were present in 6 per cent, 5 per cent and 5 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respectively.

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

Host communities

Access to food

Displaced households living among host communities have access to food support in 28 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 33% since Round 7). This food was available on-site in 19 per cent of the locations (down from 22%) and off-site in 9 per cent of the locations (down by 2% since Round 7).

The outcome of the Round 7 is similar to the previous rounds of assessments as the majority, or 72 per cent of IDPs living among host communities, do not have access to any form of food support (up from 68%). In Kano, 95 per cent of locations have not been supported with food, followed by Nasarawa with 83 per cent of the locations and Benue with 82 per cent of the locations.

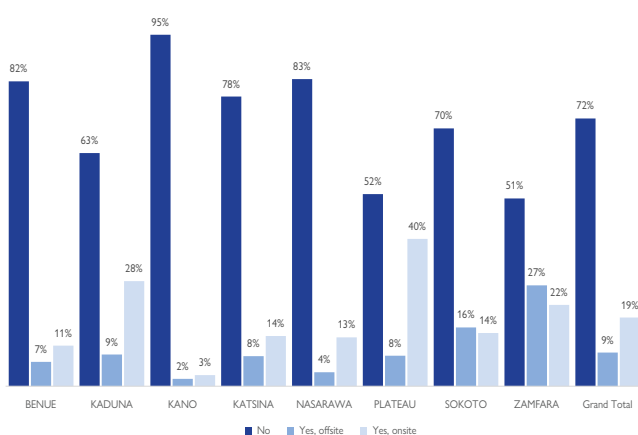


Figure 45: Access to food in host communities

Means of obtaining food

The most common means of obtaining food for IDPs who were living among host communities was with their personal savings, as reported in 52 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 53%). Personal savings were followed by crop cultivation (reported in 43% of the locations, up by 2%), assistance from the host community (reported in 4% of the locations, down by 1%) and barter (reported in 1% of the locations). In the State of Zamfara, personal savings were reported as the most common source for obtaining food in 83 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities. In Nasarawa and Plateau, crop cultivation accounted for the provision of food in 85 per cent and 79 per cent of the locations, respectively.

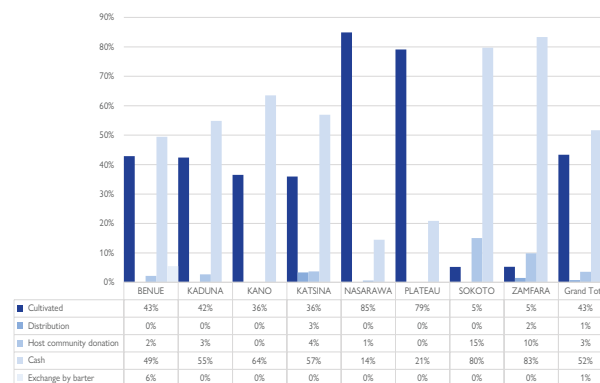


Figure 46: Means of obtaining food in host communities

Frequency of food distribution

In the majority or 72 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, food was never distributed (up from 67%). The situation continues to be particularly acute in the states Kano and Nasarawa States, where food was never distributed in 95 per cent and 83 per cent of the locations, respectively. Furthermore, food distributions were reported as irregular in 27 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 32% in Round 7).

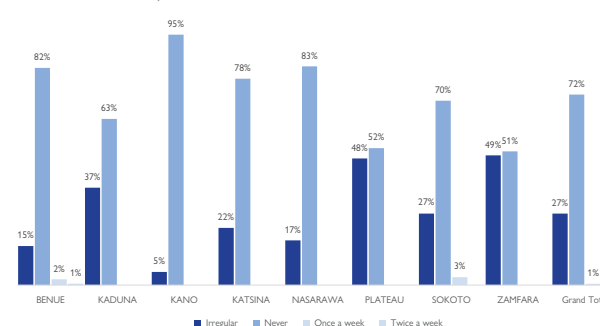


Figure 47: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

Nutrition

Similar to the situation in camps/camp-like settings, very few locations where IDPs were hosted by the local community have programmes for screening malnutrition. In only 5 per cent of locations (down from 7% in Round 7), a malnutrition programme was reported. Similarly, only 5 per cent of locations had supplementary feeding programs for pregnant and lactating mothers. In Nasarawa, however, supplementary feeding programs were reported in 33 per cent of the locations assessed.

3F: HEALTH

Camps and 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 (up from 59% in Round 7). Malaria was followed by diarrhea and fever, reported in 13 per cent (down from 4%) and 8 per cent (down from 11%), respectively. Malnutrition and coughing were reported as the most common health problems for IDPs in 6 per cent and 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed, respectively.

In the State of Kaduna, 50 per cent of camps/camp-like settings reported wound infections as the most common health problem for IDPs, while malaria was reported as the most common health problem for IDPs in 80 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in Sokoto State. Hepatitis was cited as the most common health problem for IDPs in 40 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in the State of Plateau.

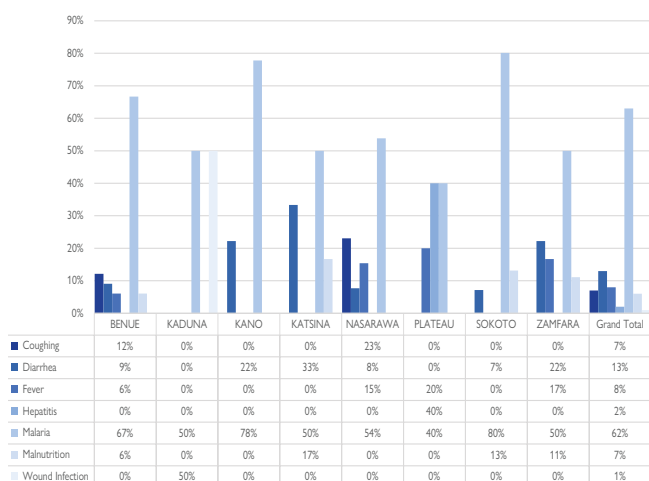


Figure 48: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

Location of health facility

For 83 per cent of the IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were located within a three-kilometre range. These included on-site health facilities (36%) and off-site assessments (47%). In 16 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, health facilities were reported to be located more than three kilometres away. In 1 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, IDPs were dependent on mobile clinics.

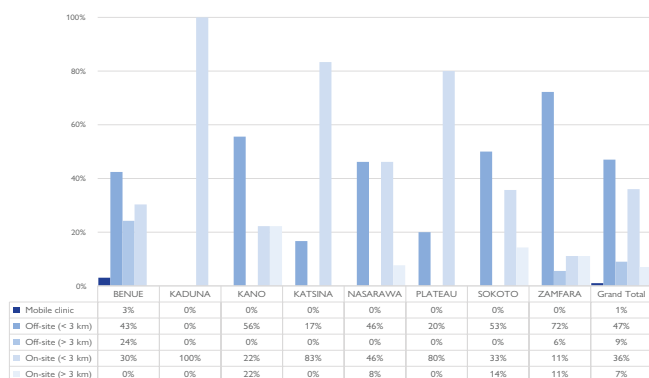


Figure 49: Location of health facilities in camps/camp-like settings

Primary health provider

In 70 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (up from 66%), the Government was the main health provider. Other health providers included INGOs in 13 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 15%), local clinics in 12 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (no change from Round 7) and NGOs in 5 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 7). In all of the camps/camp-like settings in Kano, Plateau and Katsina States, the Government was the main provider of health facilities.

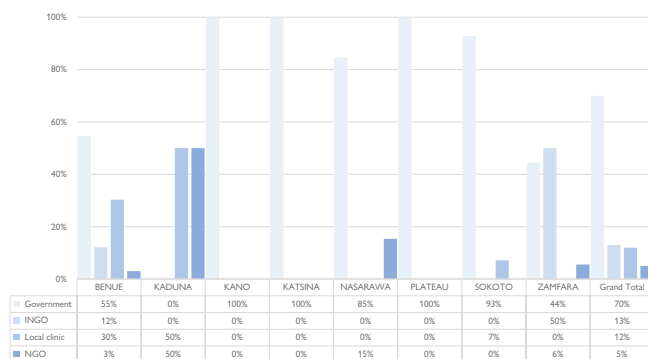


Figure 50: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

Host communities

Most common health problem

In 60 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, malaria was reported as the most common health problem (down from 65% in Round 7). Malaria was the primary health concern in all States, with the highest percentage reported in Nasarawa (75% of the locations). Malaria was followed by diarrhea and fever as the most common health problem reported in 14 per cent and 13 per cent of the locations, respectively. Coughing and malnutrition were reported as the most common health problem in 5 per cent and 3 per cent of the assessed location, respectively.

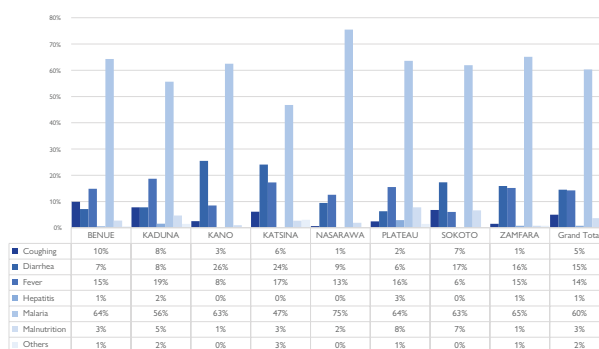


Figure 51: Common health problems in host communities

Location of health facility

For 84 per cent of the IDPs living among host communities, health facilities were located within a three-kilometre range (up from 83%). These included on-site health facilities (63%) and off-site assessments (21%). In one per cent of locations, no health facilities were reported at all (this is the case for 5 per cent of the locations in Zamfara State). In 15 per cent of the locations, health facilities were reported to be located more than three kilometres away.

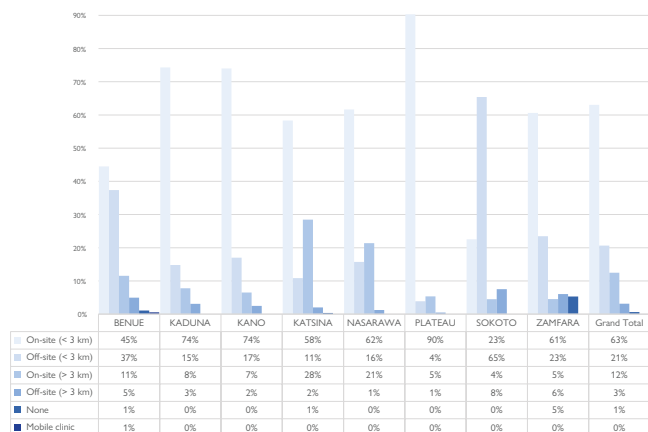


Figure 52: Location of health facilities in host communities

Primary health provider

In 93 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing among host communities, the Government was the main health provider (up from 92% in Round 7). The Government was followed by local clinics, reported in 6 per cent of the locations as the main primary health provider. In 1 per cent of the locations, no healthcare was provided at all (in the Zamfara State, no healthcare was provided at all in 6% of the assessed locations). Notably, there was a total absence of INGOs and NGOs as health providers in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities.

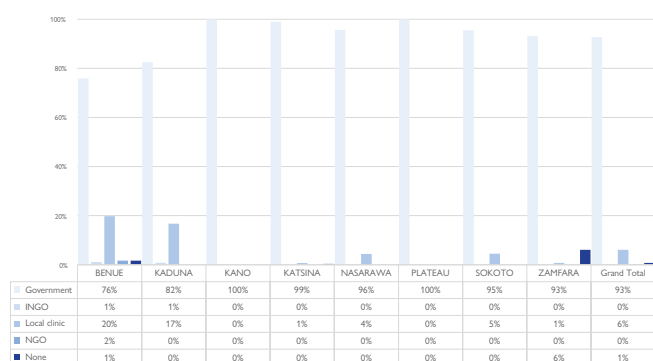


Figure 53: Main health providers in host communities

3G: EDUCATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Access to education

In all camps/camp-like settings, children in displaced households had access to formal or informal education. This number increased from 95 per cent compared to Round 7 of assessments.

Location of education facilities

The majority or 66 per cent of education facilities were located within the camps/camp-like settings (down from 67%). In Kaduna State, 100% of schools were located on the site. Camps/ camp-like settings in Plateau State had the highest percentage of education facilities located outside of the camp/ camp-like setting (60%), followed by Kano and Zamfara (56%).

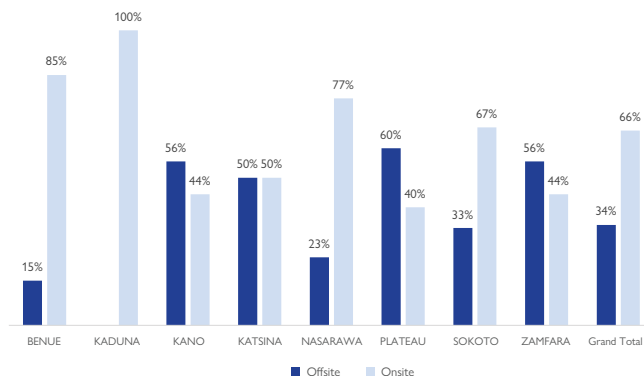


Figure 55: Location of formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like settings

School attendance

In 3 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria, more than 75 per cent of the children were attending school (down from 7%). In 32 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, less than 25 per cent of IDP children attended school (up from 31%) and in 45 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, between 25 per cent and 50 per cent of the IDP children attended school. States where more than 75 per cent of IDP children attended school, were Plateau (20%), Nasarawa (8%) and Kano (11%).

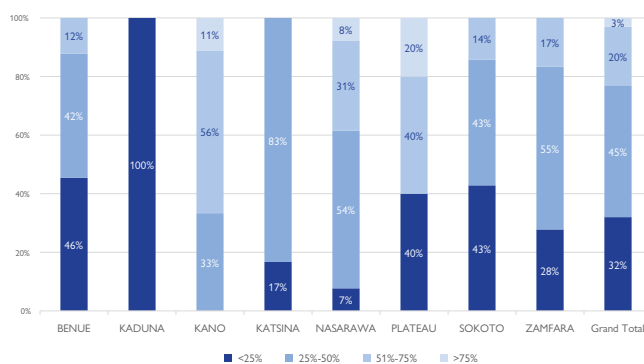


Figure 56: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

Reasons for not attending school

Fees and costs continued to be the most significant barrier preventing children from accessing education, with 64 per cent of respondents in camps/camp-like settings reporting these factors as the reason why some IDP children were not attending school (up from 58% in Round 7). In 9 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (similar to Round 7), the main reason IDP children did not attend school was that the school was occupied (by families or the military). In comparison, in 7 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, IDP children did not attend school because they needed to work in the fields (similar to Round 7).

In 57 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 73%), the distance to school was less than one kilometre. In 36 per cent of sites, the distance to school was less than two kilometres (up from 19%). In 6 per cent of sites, the school was at a distance less than five kilometres (down from 7%).

Host communities

Access to education

Displaced children living among host communities had access to education (both formal and informal) in all of the assessed locations (up from 99% in Round 7).

Location of education facilities

In 85 per cent of the locations assessed, the schools were located on-site or within the community (similar to Round 7). Most notably, in Sokoto State, 74 per cent of the schools were located off-site or outside the assessment locations.

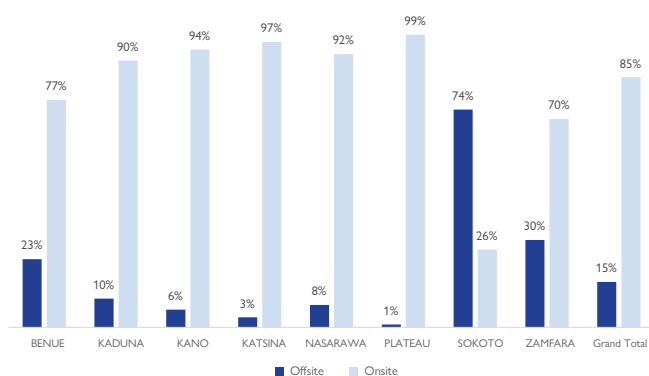


Figure 58 : Location of formal/informal education services in host communities

School attendance

In 10 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities (down from 13%), more than 75 percent of the children were attending school, while in 19 per cent of the locations assessed, less than 25 per cent of IDP children were attending school (up from 17%). There were no host communities where none of the IDP children were attending school (down from 1%). The State that scored the highest in school attendance was Plateau, where in 40 per cent of the locations assessed, more than 75 per cent of IDP children were attending school.

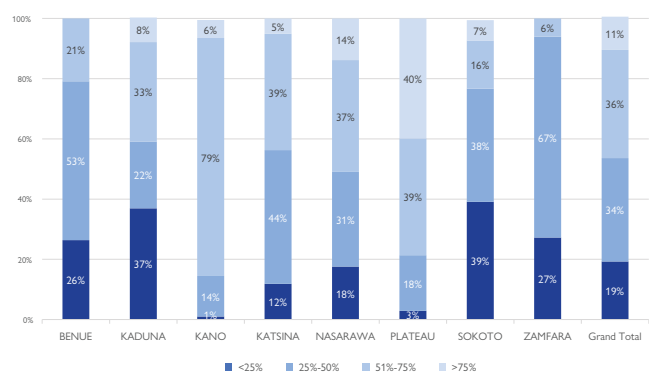


Figure 59: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

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 66 per cent of the locations (down from 71%). Other reasons why IDP children were not going to school were that children had to work in the fields (mentioned in 14% of the locations – up from 10%), the lack of school supplies (mentioned in 6% of locations – up from 5%) and diseases and illnesses (mentioned in 4% of the locations assessed – no change since Round 7).

3H: PROTECTION

Camp and camp-like settings

Security is provided in 82 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings in north-central and north-west Nigeria (down from 85%). Security is guaranteed in 100 per cent or all the camps/camp-like settings in Kaduna, Katsina, Nasarawa and Plateau States. However, security was provided in only 56 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings assessed in Kano State.

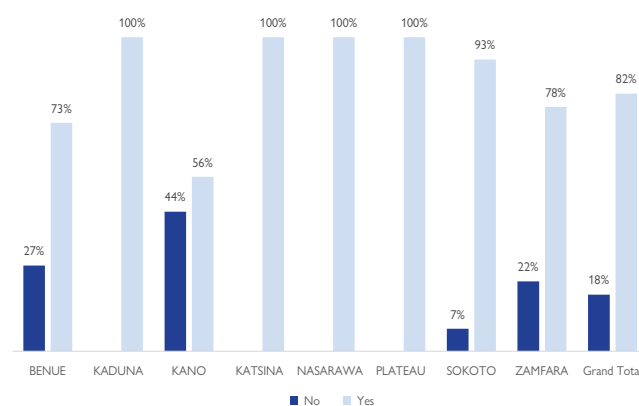


Figure 60: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

In 27 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, security was self-organized (up from 25 in Round 7), while in 18 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, no security was provided at all (up from 16%). In 19 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, security was provided by the police (similar to Round 7), followed by local authorities, reported in 15 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings and community leaders in 12 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings.

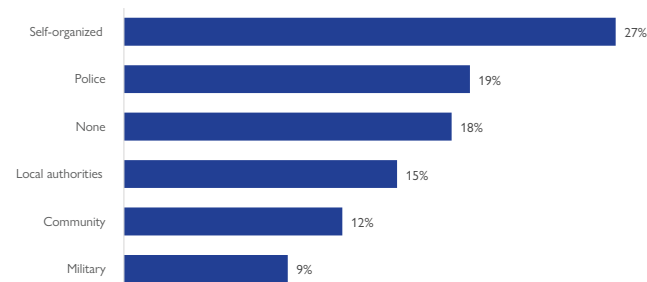


Figure 61: Main security providers in camps/camp-like setting

Host Communities

Security is provided in 95 per cent of the locations where IDPs were residing among host communities (up from 93% in Round 7). Zamfara and Sokoto were the States where the most locations without security were reported (in 14% and 11% of the locations, respectively).

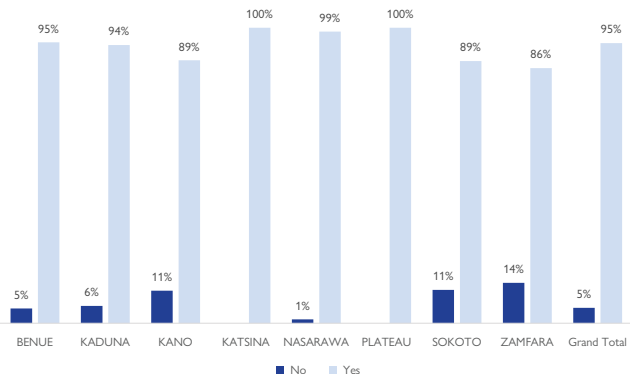


Figure 62: Security provided in host communities

In contrast to the Round 7 assessments, the most common security provider in locations where IDPs were residing among host communities were local authorities (reported in 29% of locations – up from 25% in Round 7). Local authorities were followed by the police, reported in 28 per cent of the locations (down from 28%) and community leaders, reported in 19 per cent of the locations assessed (down from 20%). Security was self-organized in 14 per cent of the locations (up from 13%). In 5 per cent of the locations assessed, no security was provided.

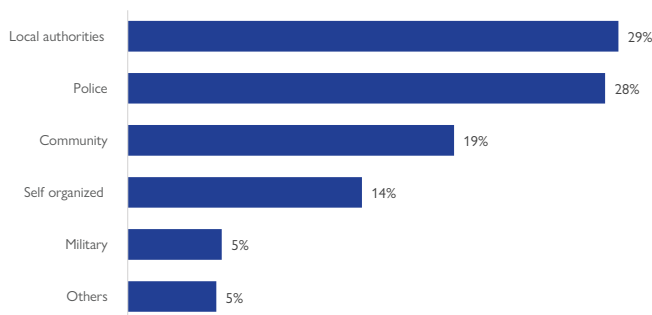


Figure 63: Main security providers in host communities

3I: COMMUNICATION

Camps and camp-like settings

Most trusted source of information

In 55 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (no change since Round 7). The second most trusted category were friends, neighbours and family, reported in 23 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings (up from 22%). Friends, neighbours and family were followed by religious leaders, reported in 9 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (no change since Round 7) and traditional leaders, reported in 8 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 11% in Round 7).

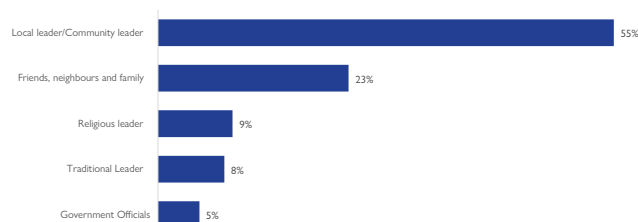


Figure 64: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living in camps/camp-like settings, the preferred channel of information was word of mouth (reported in 44% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 43%), followed by the radio (reported in 42% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 45%), community meetings (reported in 7% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 3%) and telephone calls (reported in 6% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 9%).

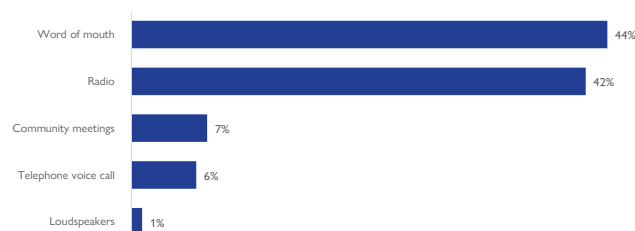


Figure 65: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Access to a functional radio

In 65 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, respondents reported that only a few IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 75%). In 2 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 3%). This percentage was higher in Sokoto State where 7 per cent of IDPs did not have access to a functional radio. In 26 per cent of the camps/ camp-like settings, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 19%), while in 7 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 3%).

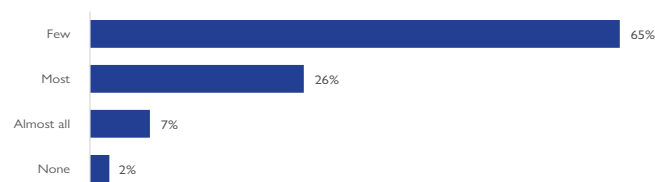


Figure 66: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in camps/camp-like settings

Primary concerns

The primary topics where the IDP community in camps/camp-like settings desired information were on distributions (reported in 23% of the camps/camp-like settings – up from 17%), access to services (reported in 22% of the camps/camp-like settings – down from 26%), other relief assistance (reported in 20% of the camps/ camp-like settings – down from 21%) and the situation in areas of origin (reported in 19% of the camps/ camp-like settings – no change since Round 7).

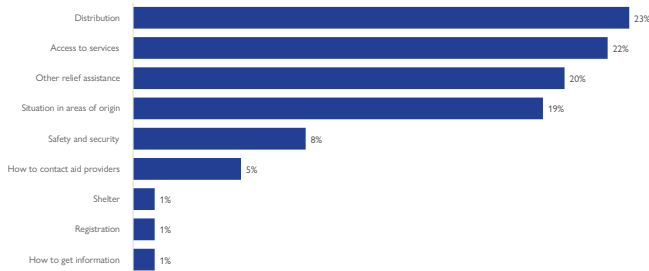


Figure 67: Most important topic for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

Expression of needs

In the majority or 70 per cent of camps/camp-like settings (down from 71%), IDPs were able to express their needs through direct conversations while in 30 per cent of camps/camp-like settings, the expression of needs occurred through a third party. Less than 1 per cent of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings expressed their needs in writing or using sign language.

Host communities

Most trusted source of information

In 56 per cent of locations where IDPs were living among host communities, the most trusted sources of information were local leaders and community leaders (down from 57 per cent in Round 7). The second most trusted source of information were friends, family and neighbours, reported in 22 per cent of the location (up from 20% since Round 7). Friends, family and neighbours were followed by religious leaders, reported in 11 per cent of locations (no change since Round 7), and traditional leaders reported in 6 per cent of locations (no change since Round 7).

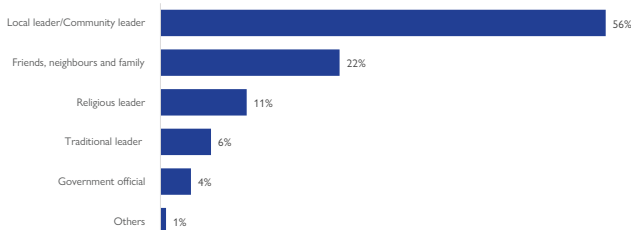


Figure 68: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

Preferred means to receive information

For IDPs living among host communities, the preferred channel of information was the radio (reported in 53% of the locations – up from 51%), followed by word of mouth (reported in 30% of the locations – down from 31%) and community meetings (reported in 8% of the locations – down from 10%).

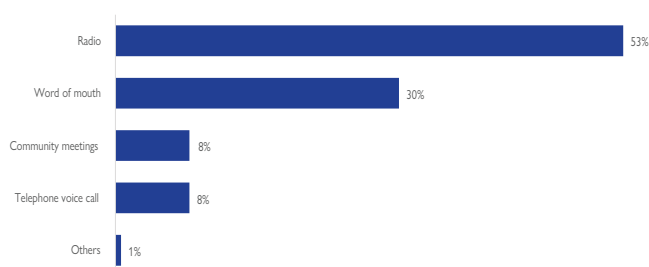


Figure 69: Preferred means of receiving information for IDPs in host communities

Access to a functional radio

In 55 per cent of the locations where IDPs were living among host communities, respondents reported that only a few IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 59%). In 1 per cent of the locations, none of the IDPs had access to a functional radio (down from 2%). In 35 per cent of the locations, respondents reported that most IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 31%), while in 9 per cent of the locations, almost all IDPs had access to a functional radio (up from 8%).



Figure 70: Percentage of IDPs with access to functional radio in host communities

Primary concerns

The primary topics on which IDPs residing among the host community desired information were distributions (reported in 26% of the locations – up from 22%), other relief assistance (reported in 22% of locations – down from 24%), access to services (reported in 17% of the locations – down from 21%) and the safety and security situation (reported in 13% of locations – down from 14%).

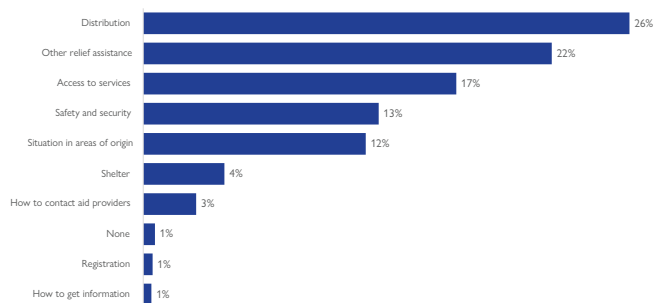


Figure 71: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities

Expression of needs

In the majority or 72 per cent of locations where IDPs were residing with host communities (up from 67%), IDPs were able to express their needs through direct conversation. In comparison, in 28 per cent of locations, the expression of needs occurred through a third party (down from 32%). Less than 1 per cent of IDPs residing within host communities expressed their needs in writing.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 2013, Nigeria's north-central and north-west Geo-political Zones have been afflicted by a humanitarian crisis that has displaced large populations. This report presented an overview of displaced populations' displacement and living conditions in the eight affected States (Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau, Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara).

Assessments conducted by DTM between 27 August and 11 September 2021 identified a total of 983,701 IDPs in 159,666 households across the eight States. The number represents a nominal increase of 150,695 persons or 18 per cent compared to the 833,006 IDPs identified in the last round of assessment conducted in July 2021 (Round 7). The most affected States were Benue (with 357,473 IDPs, or 36% of the total IDP population), Katsina (with 175,510 IDPs, or 18% of the total IDP population), Zamfara (with 172,798 IDPs, or 18% of the total IDP population) and Kaduna (with 85,599 IDPs, or 9% of the total IDP population).

Similar to Round 7 of DTM assessments, communal clashes were cited as the primary reason for displacement during Round 8. These communal clashes predominantly result from violent conflicts between nomadic pastoralists and farmers communities. Fifty per cent of IDPs indicated that they had been displaced because of these communal clashes. Communal clashes were followed by armed banditry/kidnappings and natural disasters, cited by 41 per cent and 5 per cent of IDPs, respectively. Another 4 per cent of IDPs were displaced due to the ongoing insurgency currently affecting Nigeria's north-east Geo-political zone.

The trends and changes observed in the data reflect the current living conditions in camps/camp-like settings and locations where IDPs reside among host communities across the States affected by the crisis in north-central and north-west Nigeria. The majority (56%) of internally displaced individuals were female, while 44 per cent were male. Most IDPs (56%) were children, almost half of whom (18%) were children under six years old. Displaced households were, on average, composed of six members.

The majority, or 84 per cent of IDPs, continued to live with host communities, while 16 per cent of IDPs were residing in one of the 101 assessed camps and camp-like settings. This represents a significant shift from Round 1 when IDPs equally lived in camps/camp-like settings and among host communities. As the crisis continuously evolved, it is noted that most IDPs are currently displaced among host communities. The most-reported urgent need of IDPs across all locations assessed was food, cited in 75 per cent of locations, followed by Non-Food Items (cited in 15% of locations) and shelter (cited in 7% of locations).

Multisectoral assessments were conducted in 871 wards in 178 LGAs across north-central and north-west Nigeria. During the Round 8 of assessments, a total of 1,664 locations were assessed. These included 1,563 locations where IDPs were residing among host communities and 101 camps and camp-like settings. It is to be noted that only 12 per cent of the camps/camp-like settings had the support of a Site Management Agency (SMA).

The situation and access to services of displaced populations witnessed notable and varying changes since Round 1 of assessments. Since Round 5, the access to education for IDP children, availability of water and access to healthcare continue to be the positive trend that was already noticed between Round 3 and Round 5. However, access to food support in camps/camp-like settings and host community locations remained relatively low during Round 8; moreover, food distribution remains inaccessible for most IDPs, and this is reflected by food and nutrition serving as the primary need for the majority of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria.

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