

**DTM ROUND 1  
AUGUST 2019**




**DTM NIGERIA  
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX  
NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH WEST ZONES**

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## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

 **54,939**  
Households

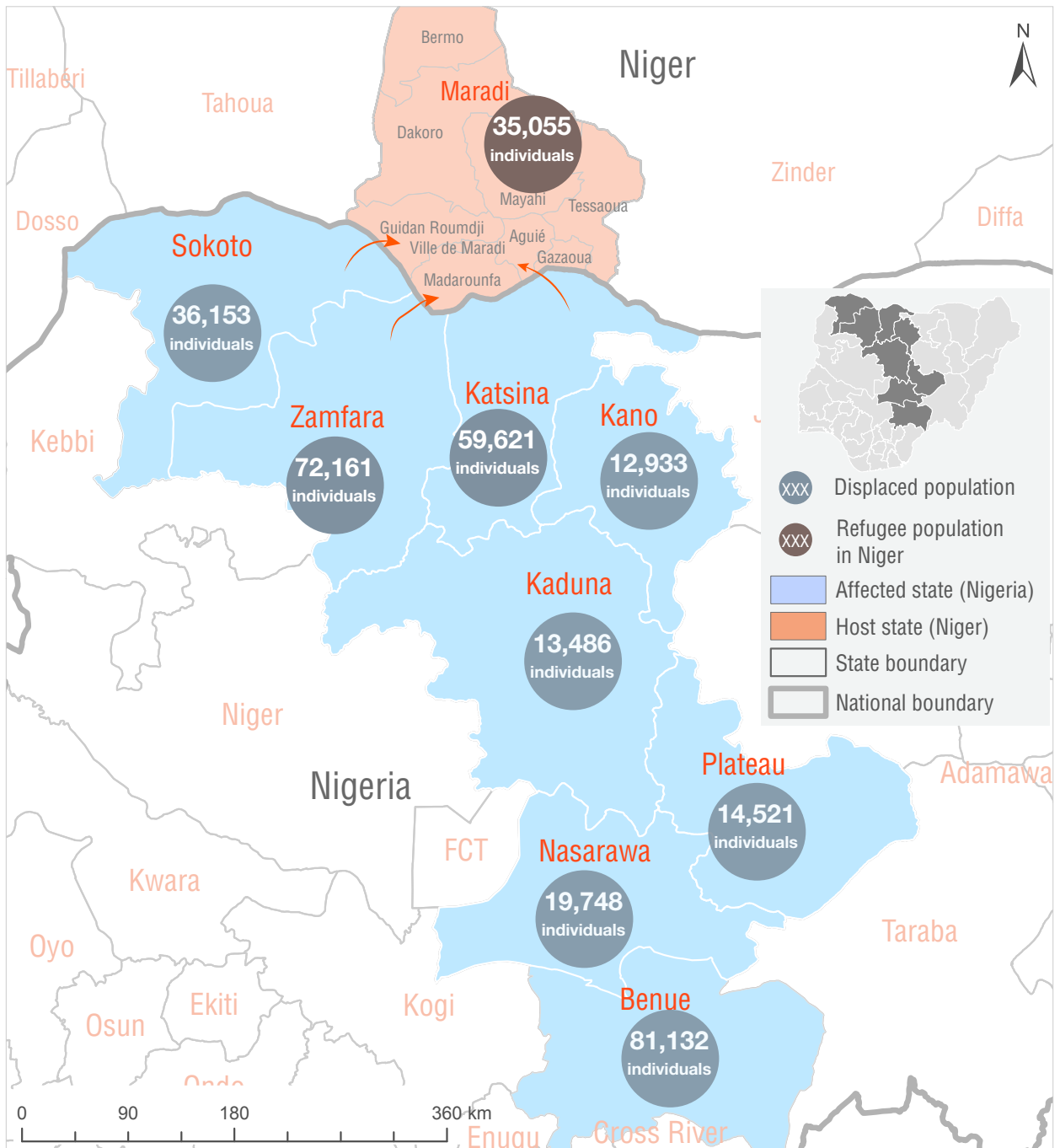
 **309,755**  
Individuals

 **54%**  
Female

 **46%**  
Male

 **22%**  
Children under 6Y

 **75%**  
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 reports on 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) between 21 June and 14 August 2019.

## BACKGROUND

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. Further, many are unable to go back, having had their properties and land destroyed by armed groups.

The crisis continues to displace populations on a regular basis in the states of Benue, Nasarawa, Plateau and (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 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, rais 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.

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 armed herdsmen on local population and banditry from criminal groups, such as kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways. These tensions often cross-cut religious tensions between Muslim and Christian communities, in particular in the North West.

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.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

The data collected in this report was obtained through the implementation of different DTM tools used by enumerators at various administrative levels. The type of respondent for each tool was different as each focuses on different population types:

### TOOLS FOR IDPS

Local Government Area Profile - IDP: This is an assessment conducted with key informants at the LGA level. The type of information collected at this level focuses on IDPs and includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), date of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for displacement and type of displacement locations (host communities, camps, camp-like settings, etc.). The assessment also records the contact information of key informants and organizations assisting IDPs in the LGA. The main outcome of this assessment is a list of wards where IDP presence has been identified. This list will be used as a reference to continue the assessment at ward level (see “ward-level profile for IDPs”).

Ward level Profile - IDP: This is an assessment conducted at the ward level. The type of information collected at this level includes: displaced population estimates (households and individuals), time of arrival, location of origin, reason(s) for displacement and type of displacement locations. The assessment also includes information on displacement originating from the ward, as well as a demographic calculator based on a sample of assessed IDPs in host communities, camps and camp-like settings. The results of the ward level profile are used to verify the information collected at LGA level. The ward assessment is carried out in all wards that had previously been identified as having IDP populations in the LGA list.

Site assessment: This is undertaken in identified IDP locations (camps, camp-like settings and host communities) to capture detailed information on the key services available. Site assessment forms are used to record the exact location and name of a site, accessibility constraints, size and type of the site, availability of registrations, and the likelihood of natural hazards putting the site at risk. The form also captures details about the IDP population, including their place of origin, and demographic information on the number of households disaggregated by age and sex, as well as information on IDPs with specific vulnerabilities. In addition, the form captures details on access to services in different sectors: shelter and NFI, WASH, food, nutrition, health, education, livelihood, communication, and protection. The information is captured through interviews with representatives of the site and other key informants, including IDP representatives.

## 4. 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 focused 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. Due to the limited time-frame, assessment in Sokoto was carried-out at ward level, and not at site level as was done in other states. Consequently, no sectoral analysis was conducted in Sokoto. As a result, sectoral findings presented in this report do not include data on Sokoto, therefore, the data provided in this report is therefore incomplete.

## 1. DISPLACEMENT NUMBERS

### DISPLACED POPULATION

DTM assessments identified 309,755 IDPs (54,939 households) across the eight states covered in North Central and North West Nigeria. Fifty-four percent reside in North Central, while 46 per cent were displaced in North West.

The majority (54%) of displaced individuals were female, while 46 per cent were male. The majority (59%) of IDPs were children. Displaced households were, on average, composed of five members.

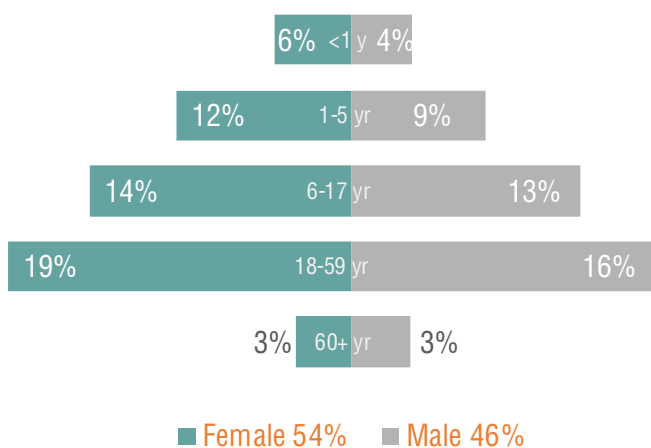


Figure 1: IDPs by age group and sex



Figure 2: 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 (81,132, or 26% of IDPs). Guma LGA, which is the LGA accommodating the most IDPs and is located in **Benue** state, alone hosts 48,558 IDPs (17% of IDPs). Displacement in Benue state chiefly results from herdsmen-farmer clashes. A number of IDPs also relocated to **Benue** from **Nasarawa** state.
- **Plateau** hosts 14,521 IDPs (5% of total IDPs). This population was displaced following hostilities between herdsmen and farmers as well as communal clashes between religious communities. A vast majority of IDPs in the state (12,840 or 88%) reside in Barikin Ladi LGA.

- 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 19,748 IDPs, representing 6 per cent of total IDPs in North Central and North West. Over half of IDPs (10,490) in the state reside in Awe LGA while 9,258 IDPs live in Keana LGA. Many IDPs in **Nasarawa** cannot return home- herders 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

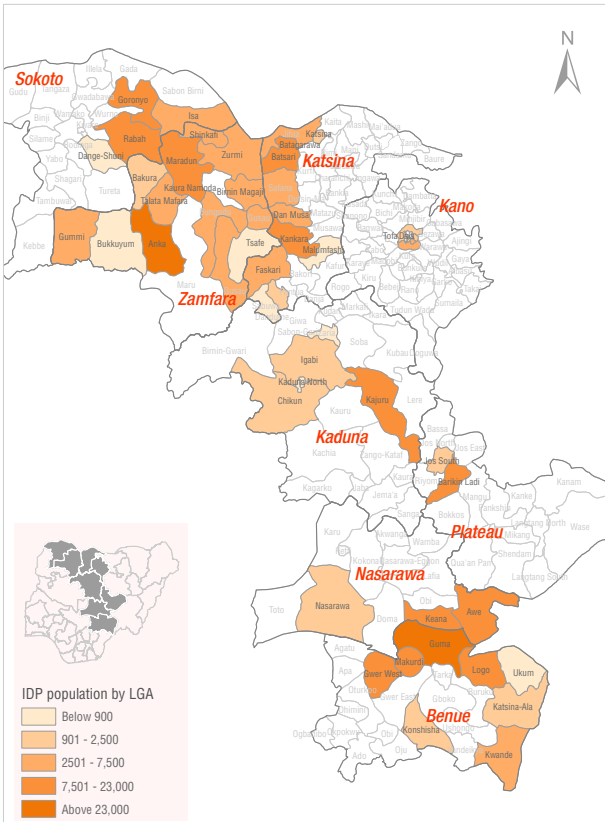
- Displacement in **Zamfara**, the state hosting the second-largest IDP population (72,161 individuals, 15,831 households, which represents 23% of IDPs in North Central and North West), is a result of violent crimes and banditry in the state, and in particular the kidnapping of travellers along major 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 (32,520 or 45% of IDPs), followed by Maradun LGA (11,927 or 17% of IDPs).
- 59,621 individuals (19% of total IDPs) are currently displaced in **Katsina**, the third-most affected state in the two regions. Attacks and subsequent displacement, which began in December 2018, progressively increased in intensity and frequency, peaking in April and May 2019, with attacks lately being carried out on a daily basis. These attacks generate significant displacement and are expected to continue in the future. Kankara (which hosts 8,572 IDPs) is the most-affected LGA in the state. **Katsina** state is particularly affected by banditry, kidnapping, cattle rustling and herder attacks, during which often victims are killed and their homes set on fire.
- **Sokoto** (36,153, or 12% of total IDPs) and **Kano** (12,933 IDPs, or 4% of total IDPs) are primarily receiving states- they host individuals displaced by the insurgency and communal clashes in the North East.
- Communal clashes between religious communities have displaced 13,486 individuals, or 4 per cent of IDPs, in **Kaduna** state. The state has a long history displacement related to religious tensions. **Kaduna** also hosts IDPs from the North East, in particular individuals displaced by the insurgency and communal clashes affecting that region.

## 2.LOCATION AND ORIGIN OF THE DISPLACED POPULATION

### 2A: LOCATION

DTM assessments conducted in North Central and North West Nigeria showed that displacement was not localized, but crossed LGA borders: In 60 per cent of wards assessed, IDPs came from a different LGA, while the other 4 per cent were within wards of origin.

The states hosting the largest numbers of IDPs are Benue state (81,132 individuals), Zamfara state (72,161) and Katsina state (59,621).



Map 2: IDP population by LGA

### 2B: REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT

The vast majority of IDPs (95%) indicated having been displaced by communal clashes, although it should be noted that this category encompasses a variety of reasons, including attacks by herders, banditry, criminal acts and ethnic, language-based and religious conflicts.

A small minority (4%) of IDPs, residing primarily in Kaduna, Sokoto and Kano states, were displaced as a result of the insurgency by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) currently affecting Northeast Nigeria. One per cent of IDPs, all in Katsina state, were relocated by natural disasters.

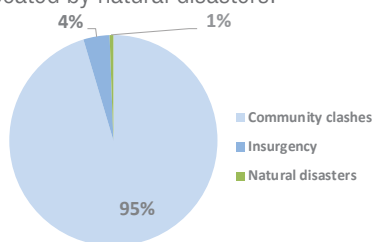
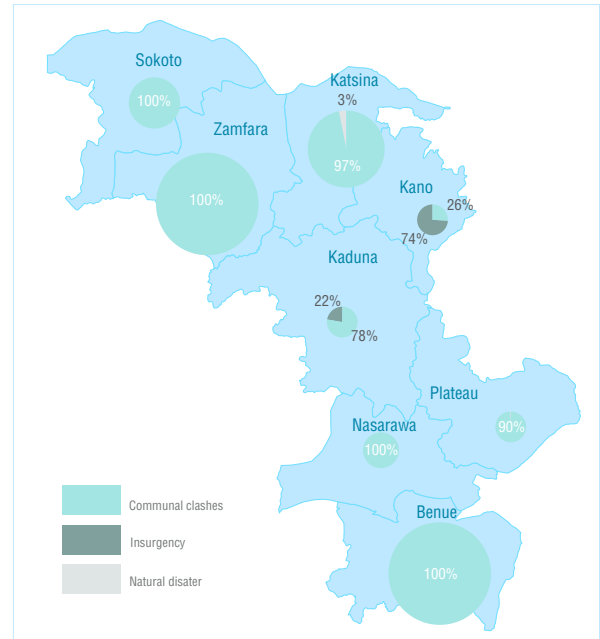


Figure 3: Cause of displacement



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

### 2C: DISPLACEMENT PERIODS

The vast majority of displacements (92%) occurred between 2017 and 2019. The largest group of IDPs (41%) was displaced in 2018, during which year the crisis intensified and which saw tensions and attacks grow exponentially. Thirty nine per cent of IDPs were displaced in the first six months on 2019, suggesting that the rate of displacement has not abated between 2018 and 2019.

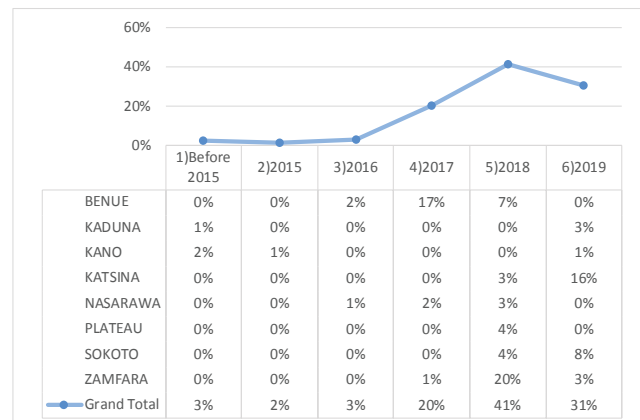


Figure 4: Displacement trend by State

### 2D: FREQUENCY OF DISPLACEMENT

Three-quarters of affected individuals (84%) were displaced once, while 21 per cent had been displaced twice. Notably, 4 per cent of IDPs were displaced three times or more.

When comparing results by state, Plateau, Kaduna, Benue, Sokoto and Katsina are the states where the largest proportion of IDPs were only displaced once (100%, 100%, 95% and 84%, respectively). In contrast, in Kano and Nasarawa, most IDPs (81% and 67%) had been displaced twice.

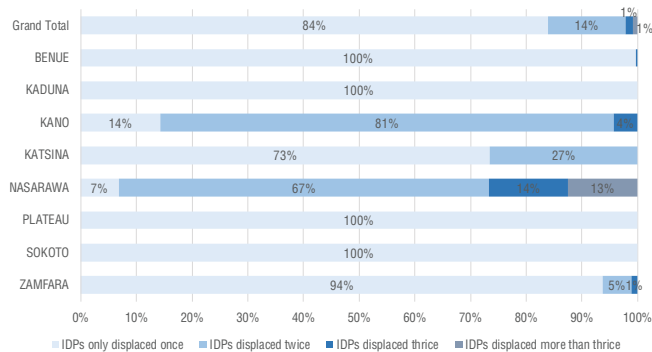


Figure 4: Percentage of frequency of displacement

## 2E: ORIGIN OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS

Forty-eight percent of IDPs indicated to have originated from Benue state, 24 per cent originated from Zamfara state, and 19 per cent originated from Katsina state. The majority of displaced persons are remaining within their state of origin.

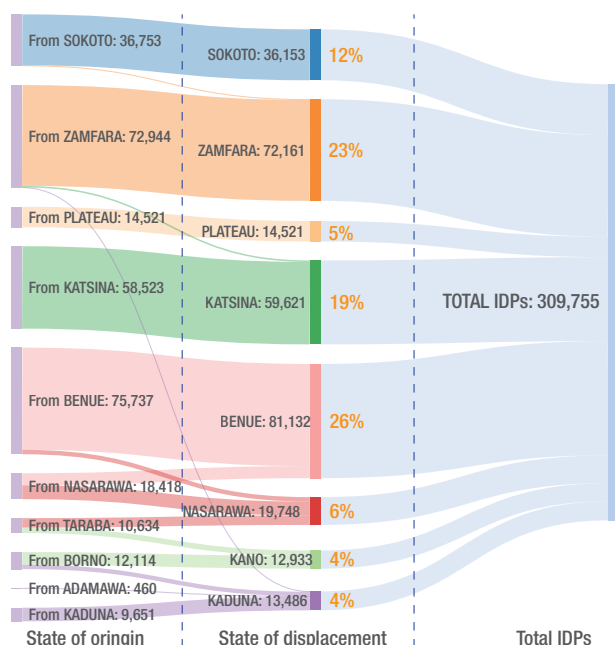


Figure 5: Illustration showing State of Origin and State of Displacement

## 2F: SETTLEMENT AND ACCOMMODATION TYPE

A total of 144 sites were identified across the eight states covered in DTM assessments, including 109 host communities and 35 camps or camp-like settings. Most sites were situated in Benue (34%), Plateau (26%) and Zamfara (17%) states, while the largest numbers of host community sites could be found in Kano (25%), Katsina (24%) and Kaduna (17%) states.

Almost half of IDPs (49%) live in displacement camps, while 51 per cent live in host communities. Notably, while the majority of IDPs residing in Kaduna (100%), Kano (99%), Nasarawa (84%) and Katsina (81%) states tense amidst host communities, most IDPs in Benue (75%), Zamfara (72%) and Plateau (71%) states tense in displacement camps.

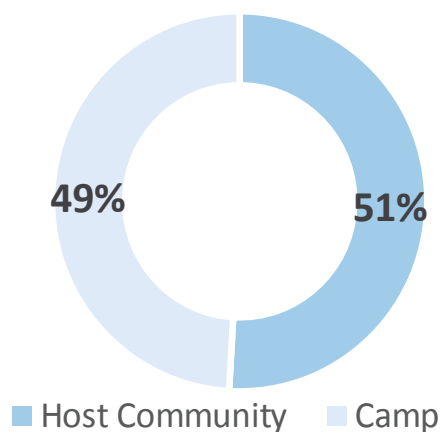


Figure 5: IDP location type

## 2G: PRIMARY NEEDS

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (61% of sites), shelter (7%) and medical services (5%). However, only 5 per cent of sites in Nasarawa state indicated food as an urgent need; medical services (44% of sites in Nasarawa), drinking water (19%) and security (13%) were the most pressing needs of IDPs in the state. Similarly, while 42 per cent of sites in Zamfara mentioned food as an unmet need, 26 per cent also mentioned shelter and 11 per cent drinking water.

STATE	Water for washing and cooking	Drinking water	Security	Medical services	Shelter	NFI	Food
BENUE	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	16%
KADUNA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	7%
KANO	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	13%
KATSINA	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	11%
NASARAWA	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%
PLATEAU	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
SOKOTO	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%
ZAMFARA	1%	1%	0%	2%	3%	8%	5%
Grand Total	2%	3%	4%	5%	7%	15%	61%

Table1: Main needs of IDPs by state of assessments



### 3.LIVELIHOODS AND LIVING CONDITIONS

#### 3A: SHELTER AND NFI

##### Camps and camp-like settings<sup>3</sup>

In terms of accommodation, the largest group of displaced households living in camps or camp-like settings (34%) are staying in schools, followed by government buildings (26%) and host family houses (20%). In particular, half of IDPs in Zamfara (50%) lived in schools, and one-third in Benue (33%) lived in government buildings. Zamfara also hosts the only IDPs living in public/government shelters (representing 17% IDPs in the state) On the other hand, all IDPs living in camp-like settings in Kano lived in either host family houses (50%) or individual homes (50%).

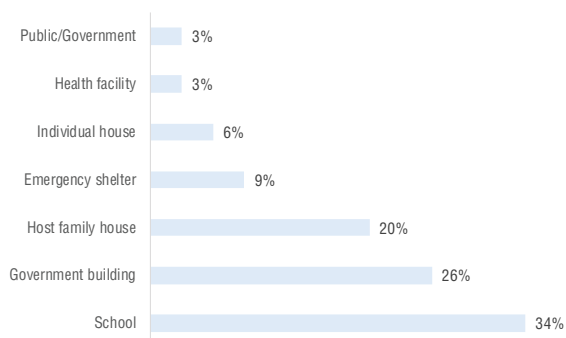


Figure 6: Accommodation type in camps/camp-like settings

Across all states, while 46 per cent of sites reported no needs in terms of shelter material, 29 per cent indicated the need for roofing sheets (this was the case for 89% of sites in Plateau state), 11 per cent the need for tarpaulin (in particular in 33% of sites in Katsina) and 9 per cent a lack of timber or wood (particularly in Kano state, as reported by 50% of sites in the state).

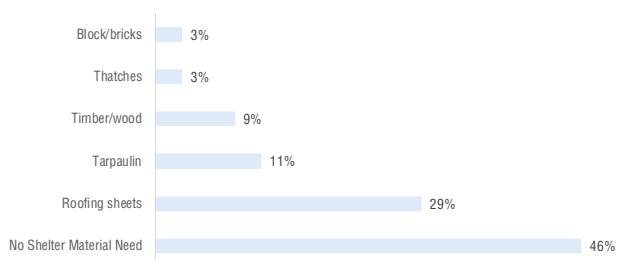


Figure 7: Number of camp sites with most needed type of shelter material

The most pressing Non Food Item (NFI) needs in camps or camp-like settings were mattresses (31% of sites, all in Plateau state), blankets and mats (26%, with particular need in Zamfara and Kano states) and solar lamp (20%, of sites, all of them being in Benue states).

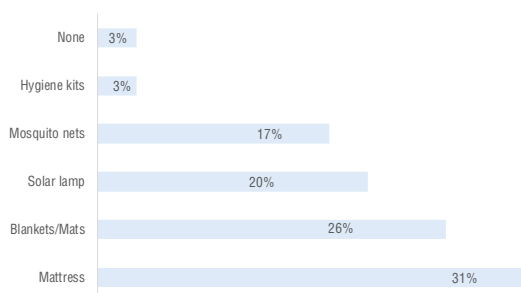


Figure 8: Number of camp sites with most needed type of NFI

##### Host communities

Displaced populations living in host communities, primarily lived with host families- this was the case for 79 per cent of IDPs in host communities- while 14 per cent lived in individual houses. Conspicuously, 6 per cent of IDPs lived in makeshift shelters.

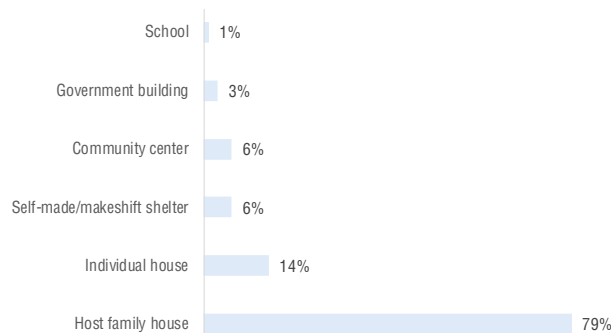


Figure 9: Types of shelter in host community sites

IDPs living in host communities were in most urgent need of roofing sheets (in 25% of sites), timber or wood (19%) and bricks or blocks (11%).

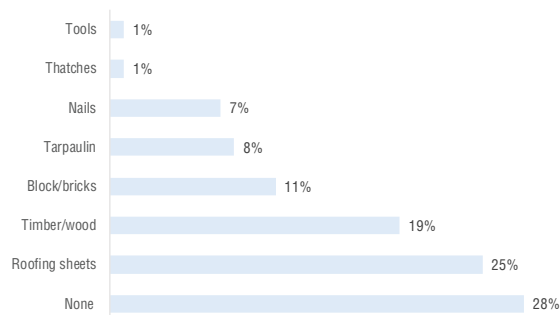


Figure 10: Number of host community sites with most needed type of shelter material

With respect to NFI, similarly to camps and camp-like settings, blankets and mats (in 39% of sites), mosquito nets (20%) and mattresses (17%) were most urgently needed by displaced populations in host communities.

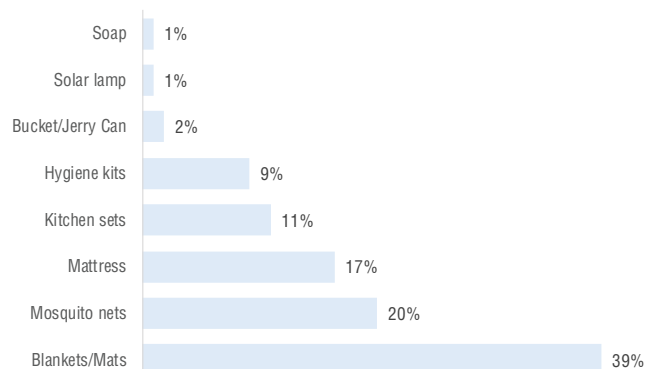


Figure 11: Number of host community sites with most needed type of NFI

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

**3B: LIVELIHOOD**

**Camps and camp-like settings**

In most camps or camp-like settings (54%), the majority of IDPs were farmers, while in 9 per cent of sites, the majority conducted petty trade. Seventeen per cent of displaced individuals did not have any occupation, most notably in Zamfara (50% of camps in the state) and Katsina (20% of camps) states. In every camp of Kano state (100%), the majority of IDPs were daily labourers

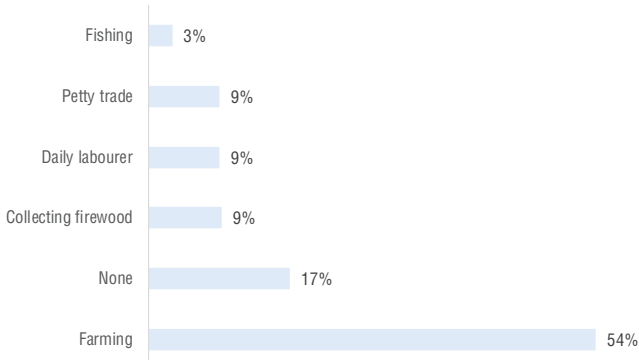


Figure 12: Livelihood activities of IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

**Host communities**

Displaced populations residing with host communities have a number of livelihood opportunities and options to generate revenue available to them. Not only do most host communities (76%) have livestock on site, a significant proportion of displaced households have access to land for cultivation (in 59% of sites) and income-generating activities (in 94% of sites).

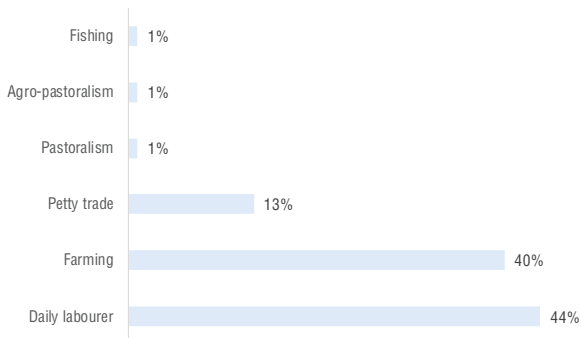


Figure 13: Livelihood activities of IDPs in host communities

**3C: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

**Camps and camp-like settings**

**Sources of water**

The main sources of drinking water found in camps and camp-like settings were handpumps, piped water (31% of sites, respectively) and protected wells (26%).

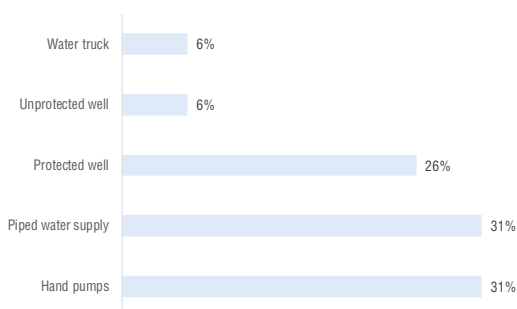


Figure 14: Main drinking water sources in camps/camp-like settings

Comparison of water sources by state shows that piped water was the primary source in 100 per cent of camps in Kano and 67 per cent of camps in Benue, while the main water sources in camps in Plateau (56% of camps) and Katsina (40% of camps) were protected wells. All unprotected wells were found in camps in Katsina (20% of camps) and Plateau (11%) states. Notably, hand pumps were the main water source in 100 per cent of camps in Zamfara state.

**Distance to main water source**

In 100 per cent of camps or camp-like settings, the main water source was located in a 10-minute range, albeit off-site in 21 per cent of camps (on-site in 79% of camps). The states hosting the largest shares of camps where water was accessible off-site were Kano and Zamfara (50% of sites, respectively).

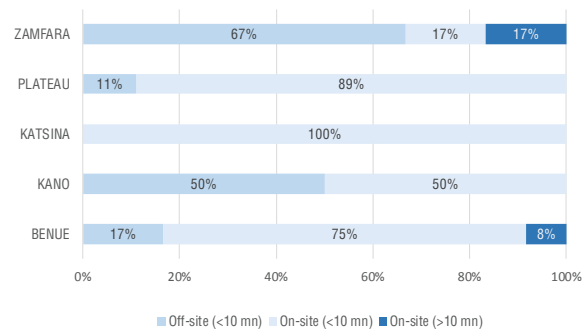


Figure 15: Distance to main water source in camps/camp-like settings

**Differentiation between drinking and non-drinking water**

In the vast majority of camps and camp-like settings (83%), IDPs did not differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water. The only state where most camps made this differentiation was Plateau state (56% of camps in the state).

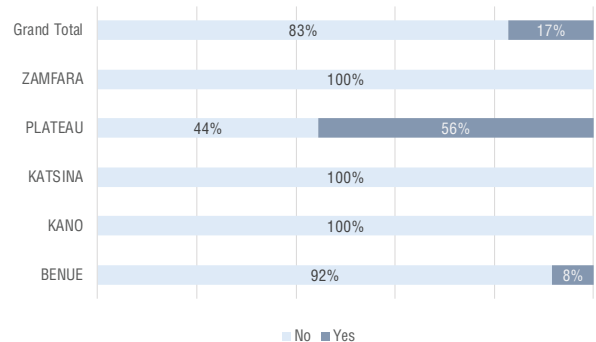


Figure 16: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in camps/camp-like settings

**Amount of water available per day per person**

In the largest number of camps and camp-like settings (38%), IDPs received between 10 and 15 litres of water per day; displaced populations received between 5 and 10 litres of water every day in 35 per cent of camps. IDPs received less than five litres of water per day in 3 per cent of camps, all located in Zamfara state. In contrast, in over two-thirds of camps in Plateau state, IDPs received more than 15 litres of water each day.

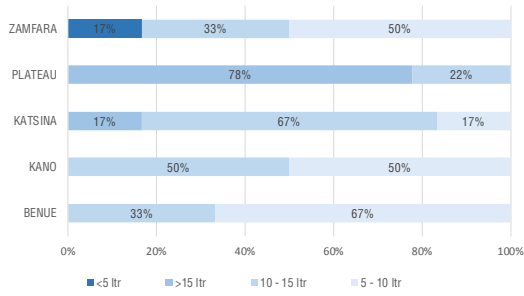


Figure 17: Average amount of water available per person per day in camps/ camp-like settings

**Conditions of latrines**

Latrines were identified as being unhygienic in a majority of camps or camp-like settings (71%), including all camps in Kano and Katsina states; however, this was a smaller proportion than in host communities. Moreover, latrines were unusable in 6 per cent of camps (8% of camps in Benue and 11% of camps in Plateau). Latrines were deemed hygienic in the majority of camps in Benue (58%).

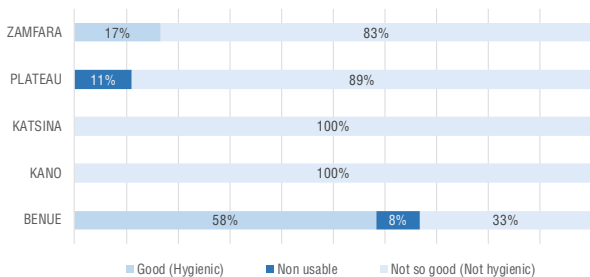


Figure 18: Condition of toilets in camps/camp-like settings by state

**Availability of gender-separated latrines**

Separate latrines for male and female IDPs were available in 43 per cent of sites; 67 per cent of sites in Plateau indicated to have separate toilets for male and female, in contrast, 83 per cent sites in Zamfara indicated otherwise.

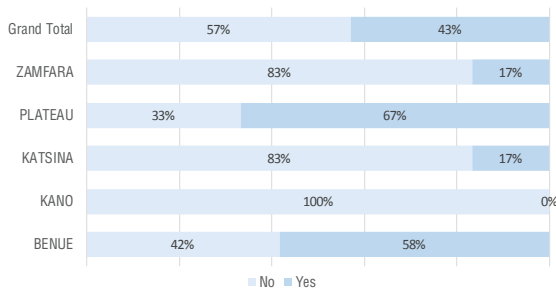


Figure 19: Availability of gender-separated latrines in camps/camp-like settings by state

**Hygiene promotion campaign**

Only 17 per cent of camps or camp-like settings witnessed hygiene promotion campaigns, all of which were located in Zamfara (50% of camps in the state) and Benue (25%) states.

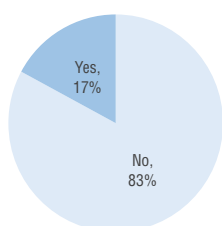


Figure 20: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in camps/camp-like settings

**Waste disposal**

Waste disposal mechanisms were in place in a higher number of camps and camp-like settings than in host communities- there was such a mechanism in 88 per cent of camps, of which 57 per cent burned their waste and 20 per cent used garbage pits.

Plateau (33% of camps in the state), Benue (25%) and Katsina (20%) were the only states with no waste disposal system. Garbage pits were used in the majority of camps in Katsina (83%) and Kano (50%) states, while waste was burned primarily in Zamfara (100% of camps in the state) and Benue (75%) states.

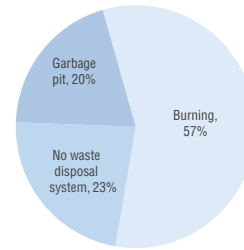


Figure 21: Main garbage disposal mechanism in camps/camp-like settings

**Evidence of open defecation**

Evidence of open defecation was witnessed in almost half (46%) of camp and camp-like settings.

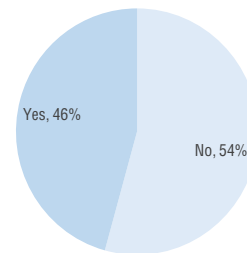


Figure 22: Evidence of open defecation in camps/camp-like settings by state

**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 piped water supply and protected wells (19% respectively), While sites in Kaduna, Zamfara, and Kano primarily contained hand pumps (in 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.

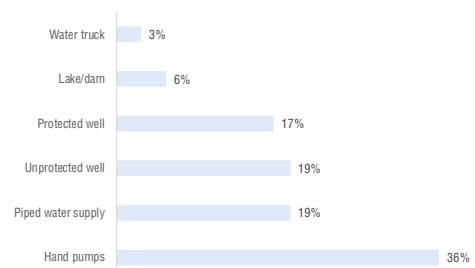


Figure 23: Main drinking water sources in host communities

**Distance to main water source**

In 99 per cent of host community sites, the location of the main water source was located within 10 minutes, either on site (80%) or off site (19%). All water sources situated more than 10 minutes away were found in Benue state. In the majority of sites in all states except for Plateau (where in 75% of host communities the water source was located off-site), the primary water source could be found on-site.

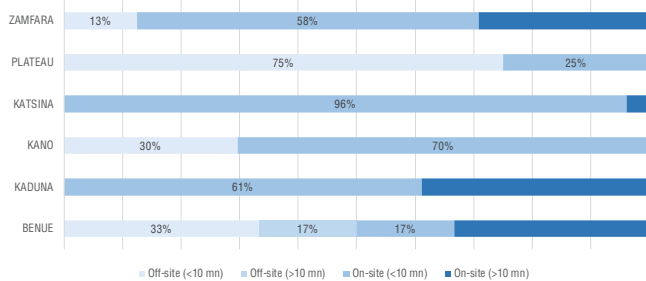


Figure 24: Distance to main water source in host communities

**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 all sites in Kano state (100%). Exceptions are Benue and Kaduna states, where IDPs in respectively 100 per cent and 83 per cent of sites made this differentiation.

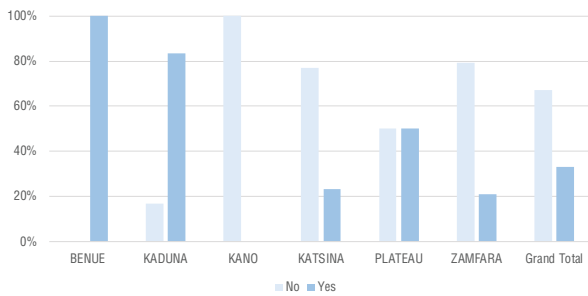


Figure 25: Percentage of sites where IDPs differentiate between drinking and non-drinking water in host communities

**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.

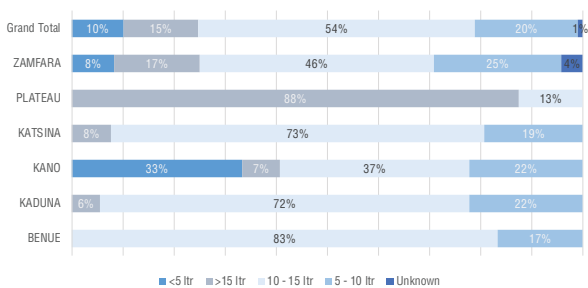


Figure 26: Average amount of water available per person per day in host communities

**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.

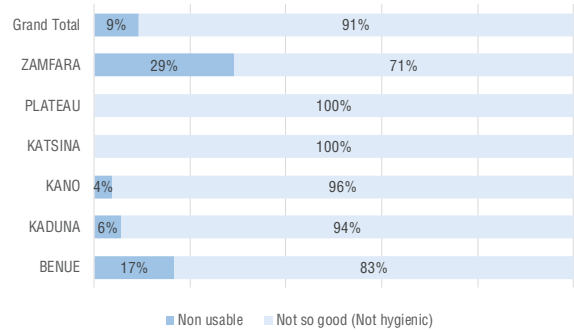


Figure 27: Condition of toilets in host communities

**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.

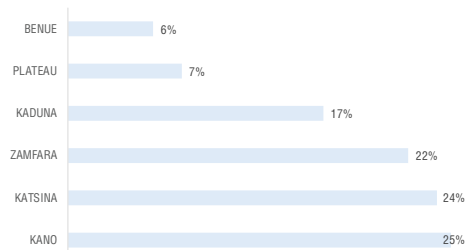


Figure 28: Availability of gender-separated latrines in host communities

**Hygiene promotion campaign**

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

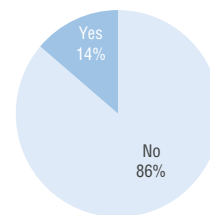


Figure 29: Availability of targeted hygiene promotion in host communities

**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.

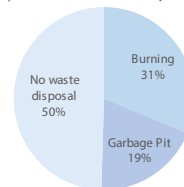


Figure 30: Main garbage disposal mechanism in host communities

**Evidence of open defecation**

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

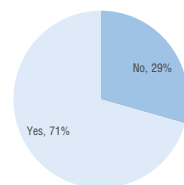


Figure 31: Evidence of open defecation in host communities

### 3D: FOOD AND NUTRITION

#### Camps and camp-like settings

##### Access to food

Across all states, 80 per cent of camps and camp-like settings had food accessible to IDPs. But food accessibility differed by state: while food could be found in 100 per cent of camps in Katsina and Plateau states (food was accessible on-site for all of the sites in these two states). Yet displaced populations did not have access to food in 21 per cent of camps across all states, including half of camps in Kano and Zamfara states (50% and 50%, respectively) and a quarter (25%) of camps in Benue state. Further, in no site in Kano state was food accessible on-site.

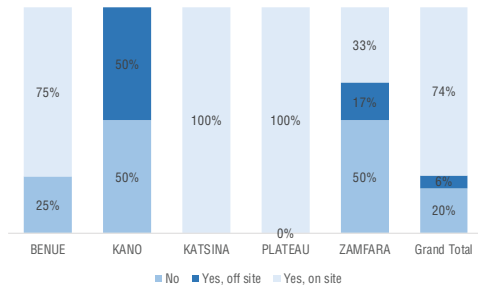


Figure 32: Access to food in camps/camp-like settings

##### Means of obtaining food

Displaced populations primarily obtained food by paying for it- this was the case in 60 per cent of camps and camp-like settings. In more than half of camps and camp-like settings in Plateau (56%), IDPs cultivated their own food. Large shares of the displaced in Katsina (50%) and Zamfara (33%) states relied on distribution for food. Finally, in 8 per cent of camps and camp-like settings in Benue, IDPs bartered food for other goods.

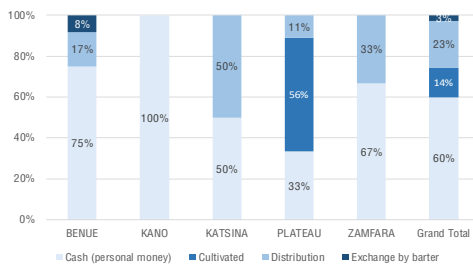


Figure 33: Means of obtaining food in camps/camp-like settings

##### Frequency of food distribution

Food distribution was irregular in the majority of camps and camp-like settings (57%), while no food distribution had ever been made in 17 per cent of camps. Indeed, for sites in seven of the eight states covered, food distribution never occurred more than once a month.

The hardest-hit states were Kano, where all food distributions occurred either irregularly (50% of camps) or never (50%); Benue, where food distributions occurred either never or irregularly in 53 per cent of camps; and Zamfara, where food distribution never occurred in 33 per cent of camps, and irregularly in 17 per cent of camps.

In contrast, food distribution was most frequent in Katsina state: it occurred at least once a week in 60 per cent of the camps in the state. In the seven other states.

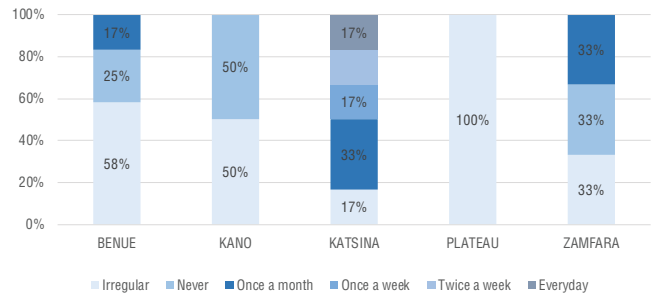


Figure 34: Frequency of food or cash distribution in camps/camp-like settings in camps/camp-like settings

##### Nutrition

In only a minute number of camps and camp-like settings (3%) was there screening for malnutrition, supplementary feeding for lactating mothers or the elderly, or distribution of micronutrient powders (9%).

##### Host communities

##### Access to food

Displaced households had access to food in the majority (74%) of sites. While food could usually be accessed on site, it was located off site in all host communities in Kano state and in the majority of sites with access to food in Benue.

Notably, in significant numbers of sites in Benue (50% of sites in the state), Zamfara (38%) and Kano (22%) states, displaced populations did not have ready access to food. These findings are similar to those found in camps.

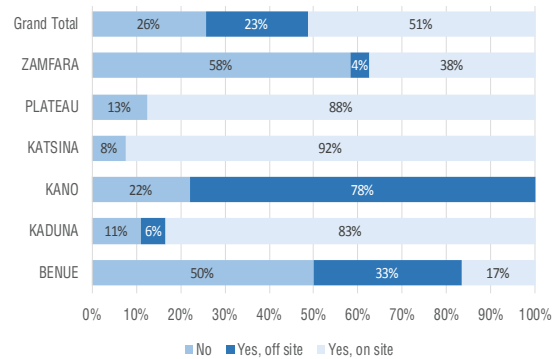


Figure 35: Access to food in host communities

##### Means of obtaining food

Displaced populations primarily obtained food by paying for it- this was the case in 75 per cent of sites. In Plateau (25%) and Zamfara (13%) states, IDPs cultivated their own food. Large shares of the displaced in Kaduna (22% of sites), Katsina (19%) and Zamfara (13%) states relied on distribution or donation by host community for food. Finally, in 17 per cent of sites in Benue, IDPs bartered food for other goods.

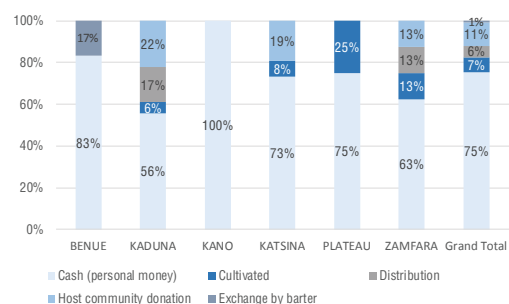


Figure 36: Means of obtaining food in host communities

### Frequency of food distribution

As in camps, food distribution was either irregular (61%) or non-existent (25%) in the large majority of host communities. In particular, food was never distributed in 50 per cent of sites in Benue and Zamfara respectively. Nevertheless, 38 per cent of sites in Katsina state reported receiving food distribution once a week.

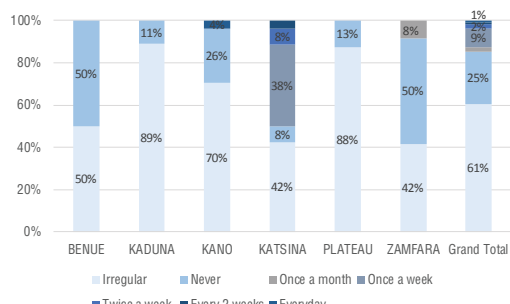


Figure 37: Frequency of food or cash distribution in host communities

### Nutrition

In only a minute number of sites (1%) was there screening for malnutrition, supplementary feeding for lactating mothers or the elderly, or distribution of micronutrient powders.

## 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 (69% of all sites), most notably in 100 per cent, 89 per cent and 75 per cent of camps in Kano, Plateau and Benue states, respectively. The second-most threatening health issue was diarrhoea (mentioned in 12% of sites, including 33% of sites in Katsina and Zamfara respectively, where it was the most common health problem). Fever and coughing were the main health issue in 6 per cent of camps each.

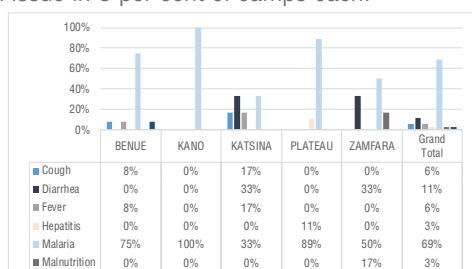


Figure 38: Common health problems in camps/camp-like settings

#### Location of health facility

In most (40%) camps and camp-like setting assessed, the closest health care facility was off-site and within three kilometres of the camp. This was in particular the case in 100 per cent of camps in Kano state. In 37 per cent of sites, the health facility was on-site and within a three-kilometre range. For 6 per cent of sites (all in Benue and Plateau states), while health facilities were on-site, they were more than three kilometre away.

It should be noted that all camps where no health facility was available were all located in Zamfara state (and accounted for 67% of sites in the state).

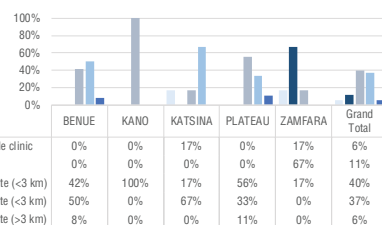


Figure 39: Regular access to medicine in camps/camp-like settings

### Primary health provider

The main health provider in camps and camp-like settings was the government (43% of camps), followed by international NGOs (20%) and local clinics (20%). In the majority of camps in Zamfara (67%), no health care provider was present. Zamfara is the only state hosting camps without any health care provider.

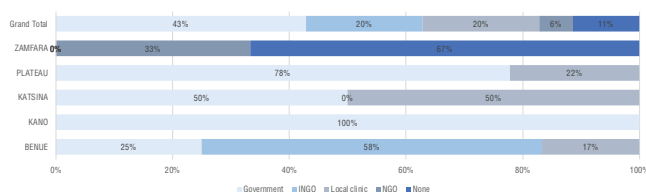


Figure 40: Main health providers in camps/camp-like settings

### 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), especially in Kano (89%), Benue (83%) and Zamfara (83%) states. While fever was described as the most common health problem in 12 per cent of sites, this was the case if half (50%) of sites in Plateau state. Diarrhoea was prevalent in Kaduna states (33% of sites in the state).

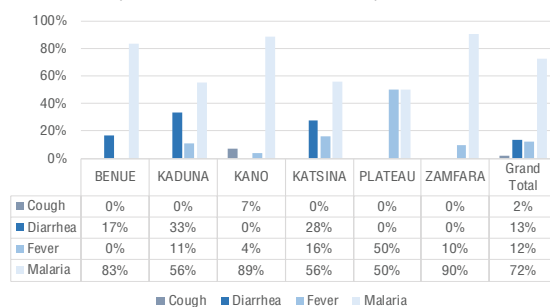


Figure 41: Common health problems in host communities

#### Location of health facility

The closest health facility was located within a three-kilometre range in the vast majority (85%) of sites, whether on-site (48%) or off-site (37%). Sites with facilities that were off-site and over three kilometres away were all located in Zamfara state, while in 17 per cent of sites in Kaduna state, facilities were on site but more than three kilometres away.

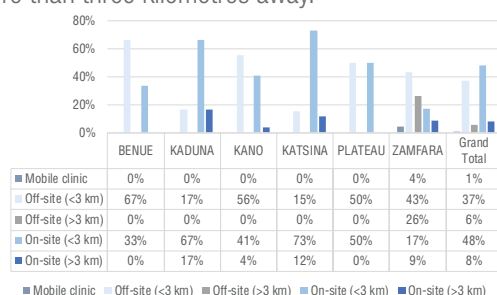


Figure 42: Regular access to medicine in host communities

**Primary health provider**

In the majority of host communities (74%), the main health provider was the government. In Benue and Kaduna states, however, health care was mainly secured by the local clinic (in 67% and 50% of sites, respectively). Similarly to the situation prevailing in camps, only Zamfara hosts sites where there is no health care provider (8% of sites in the state).

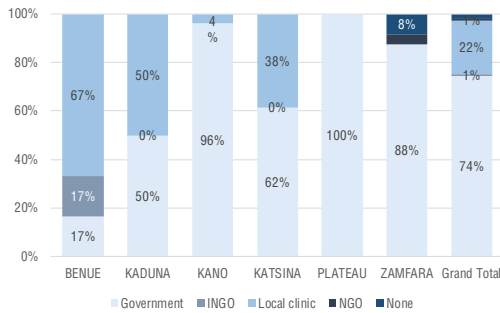


Figure 43: Main health providers in host communities

**3F: EDUCATION**

**Camps and camp-like settings**

**Access to education**

Displaced children had access to education (formal or informal) in the majority (77%) of camps and camp-like settings. Notably, none of the IDP children residing in camps or camp-like settings in Zamfara state had access to education.

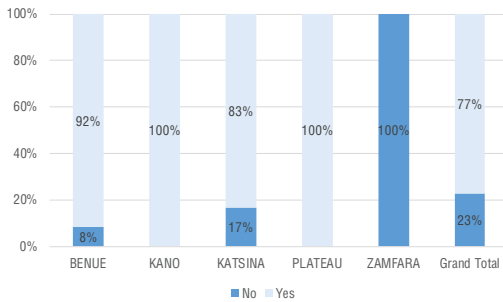


Figure 44: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like setting

**Location of education facilities**

Most education facilities were off-site (57% of camps and camp-like settings); in Kano and Zamfara state, schools were off-site in every camp (100%) in the state. However, facilities were on-site in the majority of camps in Katsina (80% of sites), Benue (64%) states.

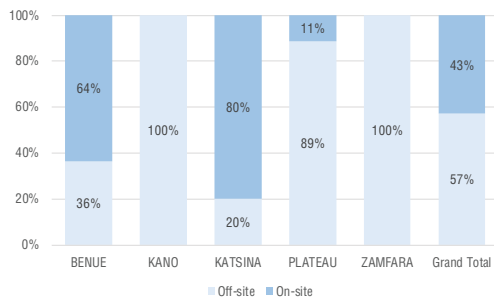


Figure 45: Access to formal/informal education services in camps/camp-like setting

**School attendance**

School attendance in camps and camp-like settings was relatively high: in 26 per cent of sites, between 50 and 75 per cent of children, while in 14 per cent of sites 75 per cent

attended school. Nevertheless, in 23 per cent of camps (in Zamfara, this represents 100% of IDPs), no IDP child went to school. Less than 25 per cent of children attended school in 20 per cent of states (including in 67% and 50% of sites in Katsina and Kano states, respectively)

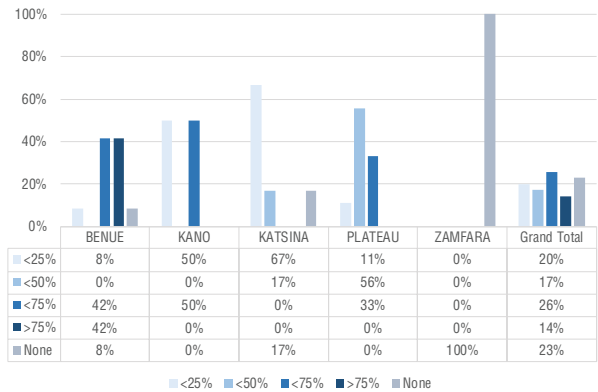


Figure 46: Percentage of children attending school in camps/camp-like settings

**Reasons for not attending school**

In camps and camp-like settings, the reason for which some of the children did not attend school was, by a large margin, the high fees or costs (83%).

**Host Communities**

**Access to education**

Displaced children had access to education (formal or informal) in the large majority (85%) of host community sites. The exception is Zamfara, where the majority of sites (54%) did not provide education services to displaced children.

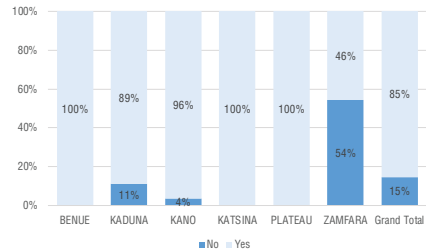


Figure 47: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

**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 Benue (100% of sites), Plateau (75%) and Zamfara (46%), schools were off-site. Notably, Zamfara is the only site that did not have education facilities (8%), whether on- or off- site, which contributed to the 2% in the grand total.

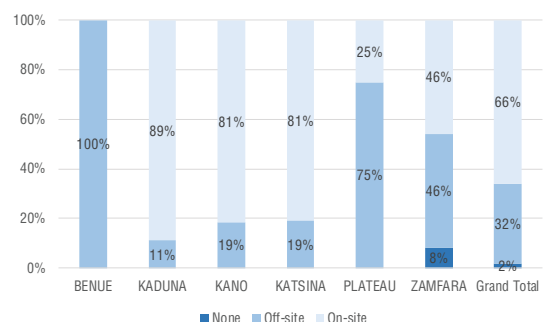


Figure 48: Access to formal/informal education services in host communities

**School attendance**

School attendance was lower in host communities than in camp and camp-like settings. In most host communities (40%), less than 25 per cent of displaced children attended school. This was especially true in Katsina (77% of sites in the state), Benue (67%) and Kaduna (56%) states. On the other end of the spectrum, over 75 per cent of displaced children attended school in only 3 per cent of sites. Notably, in close to a third of host community sites in Zamfara state (17%) and in 22 per cent of sites in Kaduna, no displaced child was attending school.

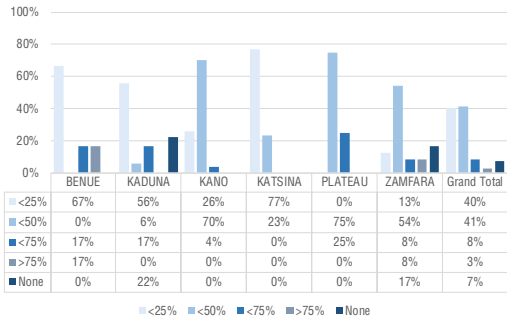


Figure 49: Percentage of children attending school in host communities

**Reasons for not attending school**

Amongst the host communities which did offer access to education to displaced children, the reason for which some of the children did not attend school was predominantly the high fees or costs.

**3G: PROTECTION**

**Camp and camp-like settings:**

Security was provided in most (86%) camps or camp-like settings. Indeed, security was safeguarded in every camp of Benue, Katsina and Plateau states. Only in Zamfara (83%) was security not provided in all camps in the state.

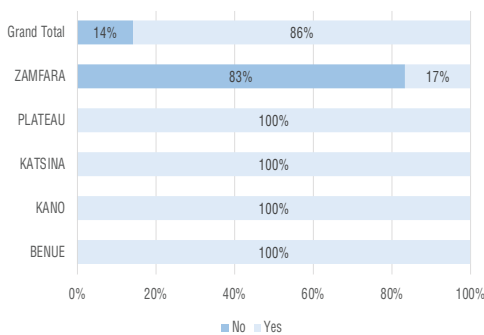


Figure 50: Security provided in camps/camp-like settings

In 34 per cent camps or camp-like settings, security was self-organized. The police and the local authorities (23% of sites respectively) were the next top security providers in camps.

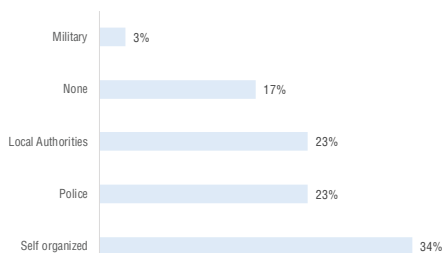


Figure 51: Main security providers in camps/camp-like setting

**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.

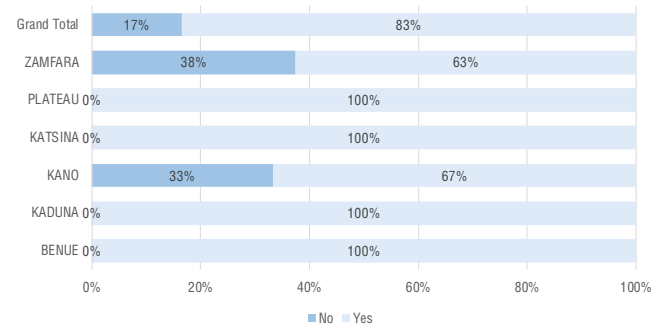


Figure 52: Security provided in host communities

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.

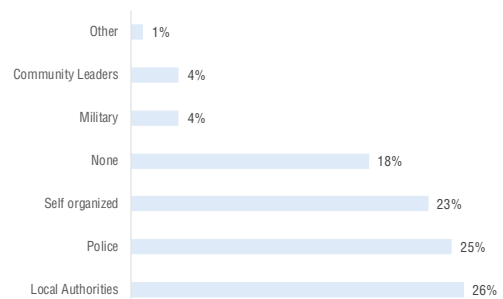


Figure 53: Main security providers in host communities

**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%).

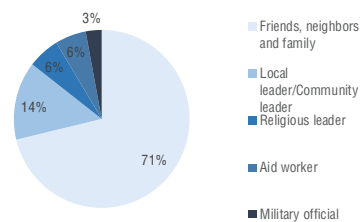


Figure 54: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in camps/camp-like settings

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).

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%).



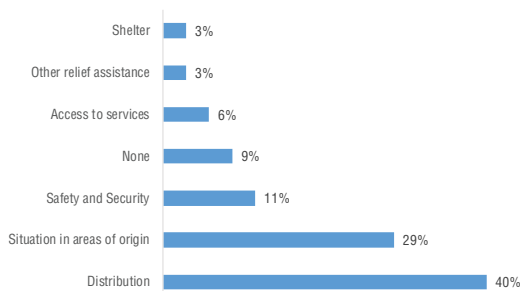


Figure 55: Most important topic for IDPs camps/camp-like settings

### 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. 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.

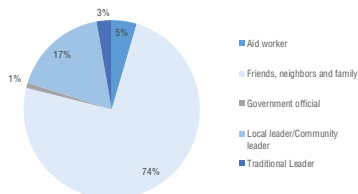


Figure 56: Most trusted source of information for IDPs in host communities

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%).

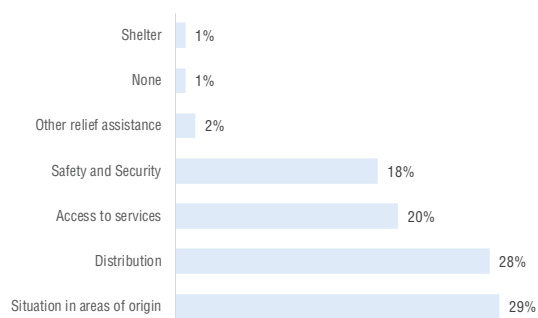


Figure 57: Most important topic for IDPs in host communities

## CONCLUSION

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 and Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara).

Displacements were primarily the result of conflicts between herders and farmers, communal clashes, as well as violent criminal acts and banditry.

Assessments conducted By DTM between 21 June and 14 August 2019 identified 309,755 IDPs (54,939 households) across the eight states covered. The most affected states were Benue (which hosts 81,132 IDPs), Zamafara (72,161 IDPs) and Katsina (59,621 IDPs).

Fifty-one per cent of the IDPs lived in displacement camps, while 49 per cent lived in host communities. Most camps and camp-like settings were situated in Benue (34%), Plateau (26%) and Zamfara (17%) states, while the largest numbers of host community sites could be found in Kano (25%), Katsina (24%) and Kaduna (17%) states.

The most urgent needs of IDPs across all sites assessed were food (61% of sites), NFI (15) and shelter (6%).

Multisectoral assessments conducted in 144 sites, including 109 host communities and 35 camps or camp-like settings, signalled that IDPs needed most assistance in Zamfara, Kano and Benue states. IDPs living in camps, camp-like settings and host communities in these three states were the most likely to have worse access to basic services and to be more greatly affected by displacement.

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

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