



Report of Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria 2023

National Bureau of Statistics

September 2024





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List of Acronyms

CSO	<i>Civil Society Organization</i>
CSONetMADE	<i>Civil Society Network for Migration and Development</i>
FBOs	<i>Faith-Based Organizations</i>
FMHA&PA	<i>Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation</i>
HH	<i>Household</i>
HHs	<i>Households</i>
HU	<i>Housing Unit</i>
ID	<i>Identity Document</i>
IDPs	<i>Internally Displaced Persons</i>
IHL	<i>International Humanitarian Law</i>
IHRL	<i>International Human Rights Law</i>
IOM	<i>International Organization for Migration</i>
IRIS	<i>International Recommendation on IDP Statistics</i>
KLI	<i>Kairos Leadership Institutes</i>
NBS	<i>National Bureau of Statistics</i>
NCFRMI	<i>National Commission for Refugees Migrants and the Internally Displaced Persons</i>
NEMA	<i>National Emergency Management Agency</i>
NGO	<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>
NGOs	<i>Non-Governmental Organizations</i>
NPC	<i>National Population Commission</i>
NSO	<i>National Statistics Office</i>
SEMA	<i>State Emergency Management Agency</i>
SSA	<i>State Statistical Agency</i>
ToE	<i>Training of Enumerators</i>
ToT	<i>Training of Trainers</i>
UNHCR	<i>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</i>



Foreword

The issue of internal displacement has become a global challenge that demands intervention domestically and internationally to mitigate the problem. The desire to forge a common front in curbing the issues of displacement of persons will only amount to nothing without, first, having comprehensive national information concerning the magnitude, trends, and associated consequences, both for the displaced persons and their host communities.

However, the number of IDPs have been growing overtime due to the security situation of the country, therefore, there is need for adequate database to inform humanitarian intervention programmes, policy improvement, solutions, and development options

Although Nigeria has been a signatory to the UN Conventions and those of its organs on the universality of human rights, including the rights of the IDPs, It took the country over a decade to eventually domesticate the IDP policy.

In the Technical Report on Statistics of Internally Displaced Persons (2018), the data was provided by international and donor agencies, data that is supposed to come from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The Bureau is statutorily responsible for the coordination of statistical operations of the National Statistical System in the production of official statistics in the country. The lack of national data is an unacceptable development considering the obvious reasons that no meaningful progress can be accomplished in the absence of clear national data.

Today, the NBS has weathered the storms, by kick-starting a national survey on IDPs and disseminating information on its outcome for the first time in our nation's history. The NBS appreciates all its partners and officials whose ideas, suggestions, tireless efforts, and cooperation have in no small way contributed to achieving this landmark.

However, the journey is far from being over, it has just begun. As such, all hands must be on deck to ensure that the yearly scale-up, evaluation and data update can continue with the objective of stimulating action for addressing the plight of IDPs on a sustainable basis.

DE BOECK Laurent

Chief of Mission, IOM, Nigeria)



Prince Adeyemi Adeniran,
Statistician-General of the Federation/CEO,
National Bureau of Statistics.

Preface

The internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria face precarious situations that demand sustained attention and intervention from both national and international humanitarian partners. Although, we have International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), which has been domesticated to address the plight of IDPs. To address the plight of the IDPs, there should be a proper understanding of the root causes of the displacement, ensure the safety of the returnees, and provide the necessary steps towards alleviating the predicament of the IDPs in Nigeria.

Also, there is need for a database to guide the steps towards achieving the humanitarian need of the IDPs. Although there is inadequate database on IDPs in Nigeria compared to most countries, it is worth noting that undertaking a national survey of this magnitude requires huge financial funding and human deployments.

This baseline survey was conducted in seven (7) states namely; Adamawa, Yobe, Borno, Sokoto, Katsina, Benue and Nasarawa. The survey ascertained the challenges IDPs and their host communities face concerning security, social cohesion, means of livelihood, and basic services. Similarly, it provided information on the sources of intervention in the camp/shelter, among other things. Therefore, I sincerely hope that organisations and individuals will find the information very useful to stimulate a call to action and influence government policy, humanitarian organisations and the international community to prioritise the welfare of these vulnerable populations.



Acknowledgements

The Bureau sincerely appreciates the support of the Federal Government in the implementation of the survey. Our deepest gratitude to the Honourable Minister of Budget and Economic Planning, Senator Abubakar Atiku Bagudu (CON) for his continued support for our data production activities. Our special thanks go to the stakeholders in the IDP survey, which comprises the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation, Federal Ministry of Justice, Federal Ministry of Education, National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons, National Population Commission, National Human Right Commission, Central Bank of Nigeria, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons, Nigeria Immigration Service, Civil Society Network for Migration and Development and Cairo Leadership Institute, the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees for their valuable assistance and technical support.

We acknowledge the contributions of Musa Muhammed, Director (Demographic and Household Statistics Department), Fatai Mojeed Kolawole, Head (Demographic Statistics Division), Elutade Adeyeye, Head (Household Statistics Division), the Technical Assistant to the SG, Abdullahi Ahmad Jibrin (PhD), Moses Waniko and other Directors from the Bureau.

The Bureau deeply appreciates the tireless effort of the report reviewers; Shamsudeen Lawal; Adanegbe Peter; Hope Chioma Nkemakolam; Arosanyin Abiola Victoria; Bakare Saheed; Abigail Abosedo Solademi, Idongesit Frank Ibanga; Samuel Augustine Adakole; Nenuwa Florence; Popoola Oludele Abioye

Finally, we extend our heartfelt gratitude to the respondents, field personnel, monitoring and report-writing teams, and the Migration Desk Officer, Geofrey Akor, for their invaluable contributions and critical role in the success of the survey.

Executive Summary

The internal displacement of persons which is the forced movement of people within their own country due to conflict, violence, natural disasters, or other crisis, without crossing international border constitutes one of the most pressing humanitarian crises in Nigeria. The displacement is induced by a combination of factors such as Boko Haram insurgency in the North East region, Banditry/kidnapping in the North West region, armed conflict, and communal clashes in other parts of the country.

The survey was conducted in 2023 across seven states namely; Adamawa, Yobe, Borno, Sokoto, Katsina, Benue and Nasarawa. The result reveals an estimated total of IDP population of 1,134,828 and 251,082 displaced households. Borno state recorded the highest number of displaced households (206,753) and 877,299 IDPs representing 77.3 percent of the entire surveyed population.

The findings show that Boko Haram insurgency reported 81.2 percent, farmers/herders clash (16.2 percent), banditry/kidnapping (1.6 percent) as the major sources of displacements. This indicates that the displacement of persons is more human-induced than flooding or any other form of natural disaster.

Further analysis reveals that out of the total population of surveyed IDPs, 50.3 percent were mainly minors and below the age of 18 years. Only 49.7 percent were within the age of 18 years and above. However, it was observed that 83.4 percent of persons have been displaced over four (4) years.

Sex disaggregation shows that males are slightly higher with 50.5 percent than their female counterpart with 49.5 percent. Furthermore, more than half of IDPs never attended school (63.4 percent), 0.4 percent had tertiary education among other educational level completed.

More so, the findings show that IDPs are faced with numerous challenges irrespective of their location, such as inadequate or lack of healthcare services (89%), inadequate food (88.4%), inadequate or lack of power supply (87.8%), inadequate clothing (83.6%), and bad or lack of toilet facility (80.1%). In addition, 5.5 percent of households are faced with abduction and 6.0 percent are faced with sexual assault.

In terms of challenges faced by the host communities, rural-urban analysis show that camps had a significant disparity in terms of discrimination by host community or camp workers and inadequate clothing. Rural areas camp recorded 40.6 percent of households that

POPULATION



1,134,828
TOTAL IDP
POPULATION



251,082
Displaced
Households

GENDER DISAGGREGATION



49.5%



50.5%

AGE DISAGGREGATION



50.3%



49.7%

SOURCES OF DISPLACEMENTS

81.2%



Boko Haram
insurgency

1.6%



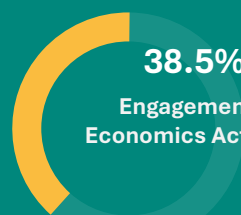
Banditry/
Kidnapping

16.2%



Farmers/
Herders
Clash

ECONOMIC ENGAGEMENTS



38.5%
Engagement in
Economics Activities

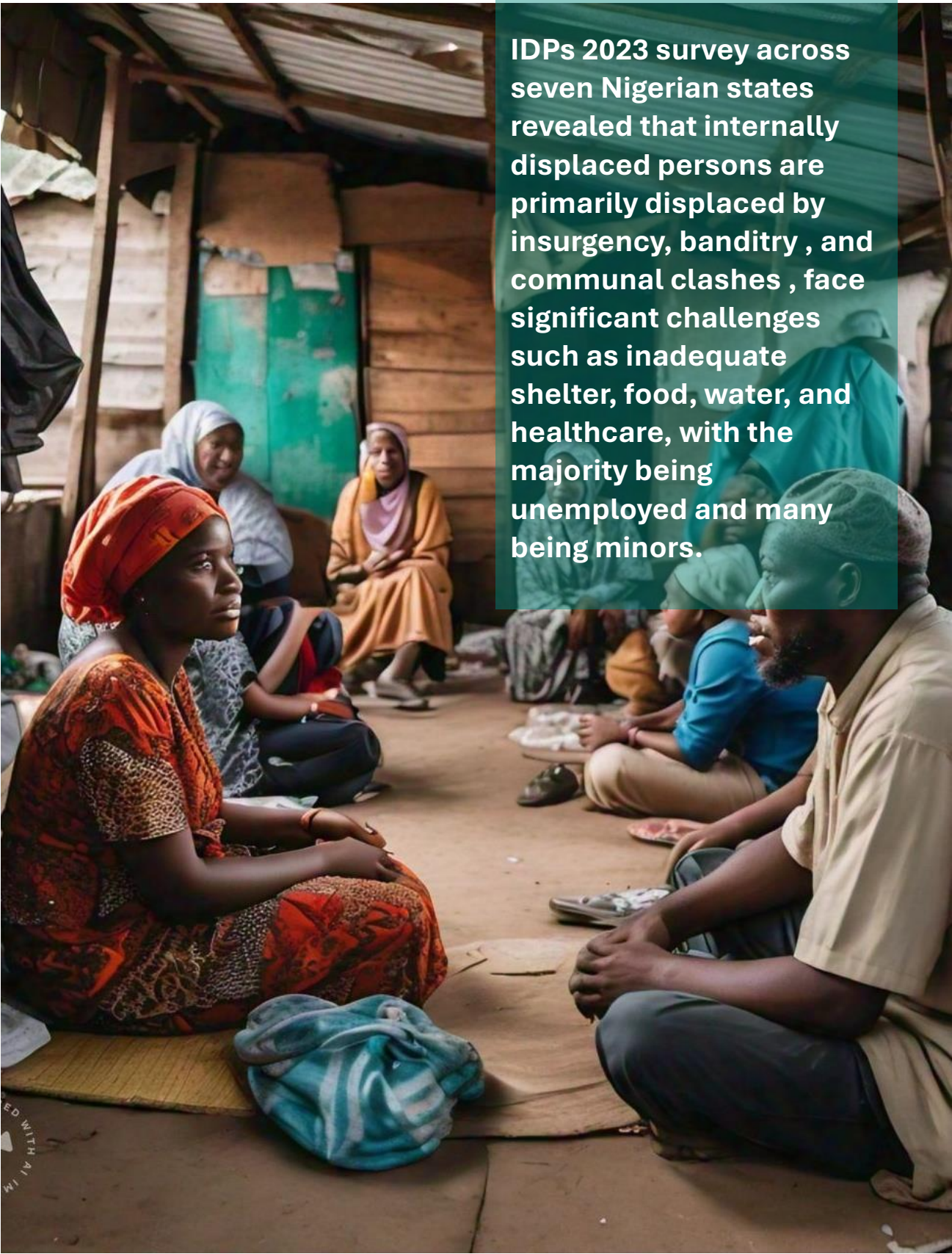
while 28.8 percent was reported in the urban camps. Likewise, 97.3 percent of households in the rural camps are faced with challenges of inadequate clothing and 62.6 percent in urban camps.

Evaluating the stability of the 36 host communities interviewed in the survey, 66.7 percent felt their communities were stable and safe except for communities in Sokoto state that felt otherwise, since stability and peace of any host community have a positive impact on the IDP camp cited in a community, tranquility is a key requirement for establishing any camp.

More than half of the host community covered indicated that there is a fair representation of access to basic services such as; access to housing, primary schools (58.3 percent), healthcare facilities (63.9 percent), markets (52.8 percent), electricity whether regular or not (61.1 percent), drinking water (66.7 percent), farmland and fishing ground (48.9 percent), presence of police (69.4 percent), access to legal remedies (58.3 percent) and social cohesion irrespective of status.

CAMP IDPs CHALLENGES



A photograph showing a group of people, primarily women and children, sitting on the floor in a makeshift shelter. The shelter has a corrugated metal roof and wooden walls. The people are dressed in traditional Nigerian attire, including headwraps and patterned dresses. A woman in the foreground is wearing a red headwrap and a patterned dress, looking towards the right. Other people are visible in the background, some sitting and some standing. The overall atmosphere is one of displacement and hardship.

IDPs 2023 survey across seven Nigerian states revealed that internally displaced persons are primarily displaced by insurgency, banditry, and communal clashes, face significant challenges such as inadequate shelter, food, water, and healthcare, with the majority being unemployed and many being minors.



Introduction

1.1 Overview

Nigeria is a signatory to the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (UNGPID). The UNGPID is a set of principles adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1998. It defines the rights of the IDPs and the responsibilities of government and other stakeholders to protect and assist them. This pledge reflects an acknowledgement of the challenges faced by the IDPs and the need for a functional measure to address their plight.

Similarly, Nigeria also became a signatory to the Kampala Convention, formally known as the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons. Nigeria signed the convention on October 23, 2000, and ratified it on April 17, 2012. This makes the Nation the 12th African country to ratify the Convention, making her a key player in providing a legal framework for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the member states.

Furthermore, in 2012, Nigeria developed a National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), to address challenges faced by individuals within the country due to conflict violence and natural disasters. This policy aims to provide a comprehensive framework for the prevention of displacement and protection of the IDPs and to assist the IDPs.

Also, Nigeria participated in the UN General Assembly in 2015 launching the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals which presents a universal effort capable of stimulating action for addressing the plight of IDPs both in the short and long term (SDGs, 2015). This conforms with the 2012 National Policy on IDPs which recognized the humanitarian and development actors collaborating to better respond to the needs of populations caught up in complex and lingering crises according to the SDGs' specific reference to IDPs as a “vulnerable group” that must be empowered through sustainable efforts.

Nigeria is also a member of the United Nations Statistics Commission (UNSC) represented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). NBS is saddled with the responsibility of production and dissemination of official statistics in Nigeria.

Despite Nigeria's ratification of the Kampala Convention, also a signatory to the UNGPID and member of UN sub-agencies such as the Expert Group on Refugees, IDPs and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS), United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM) among others, for more than 20 years of an international framework that recognizes the rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs), it is still difficult to measure the degree of success or failure in Nigeria. This may be due to insufficient national data.

To proffer solutions and pathways in terms of programming humanitarian interventions and policy reviews, for effective planning, research, projection and development of internally displaced persons, it is necessary to understand the patterns of mobility of displaced persons and their return intentions. This can only be achieved through a national survey of the IDPs.

1.2 Survey Objectives

The objective of the survey on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is to understand the demographic settings and the challenges faced by those persons who are forced to flee their homes within the borders of their own country. The specific objectives are to:

- i. ascertain the socio-demographic characteristics of IDPs in the country.
- ii. determine the likely causes of IDPs as they are peculiar to every state/geopolitical zone in the country.
- iii. ascertain the challenges the internally displaced persons face in their camp/shelter.
- iv. provide accurate data to inform policymakers and make operational decisions.

1.3 Expected Outcomes

The internally displaced persons face significant challenges, it is crucial to address their plights and protect their rights within the country. It is therefore expected that at the end of the study:

- i. Socio-demographic characteristics of IDPs in the country will be ascertained.
- ii. the number of persons affected by different causes of the displacement to be determined.
- iii. Challenges being faced by the IDPs will be ascertained.
- iv. Provide evidence data for policymakers to mitigate issues of displacement.



Methodology

2.1 Sampling Frame

The frame was obtained from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in September 2023. It comprises seven (7) states, with 340 camps, 251,082 households, and 1,134,828 individuals from fifty-two LGAs.

Table 1: Sampling Frame

State	Number of LGAs with Camps	Number of Camps in the LGAs	Number of Households	Number of Individuals
Adamawa	6	25	3,284	19,227
Borno	17	221	206,753	877,299
Yobe	6	19	3,201	19,451
Benue	6	34	32,421	187,513
Nasarawa	5	17	1,864	12,249
Sokoto	9	19	3,501	18,707
Katsina	3	5	58	382
Total	52	340	251,082	1,134,828

2.1.1 Sampling Techniques

A multi-stage sampling technique was adopted to determine the sample of the study.

First stage

The first stage was the selection of LGAs in which 2 LGAs were selected from each state except in Katsina where 3 LGAs were studied which cut across both urban and rural, a total of fifteen (15) LGAs were covered.

Second stage

The second stage was the selection of the IDP camps. A sample of 40 camps was drawn from the fifteen (15) LGAs. The number of camps studied in each LGA was based on probability proportional to the size of the number of IDP camps in the LGA. A minimum of 5 and a maximum of 7 camps were studied within the selected LGAs.

The selected IDP camps were verified through the Camps Register; a total of 11,392 households were verified and listed.

Third stage

Selection of households formed the third stage of selection where forty (40) households were selected per camp, making a total of 1600 households selected for the survey using a simple systematic random sampling technique.

Table 2: Response Rate by State

State	Number of LGAs Covered	Number of IDP Camps Covered	Total Number HHs Expected	Total Number HHs Covered	Response Rate
Adamawa	2	6	240	240	100.0
Benue	2	6	240	240	100.0
Borno	2	7	280	280	100.0
Katsina	3	5	200	188	94.0
Nasarawa	2	5	200	199	99.5
Sokoto	2	5	200	196	98.0
Yobe	2	6	240	227	94.6
Total	15	40	1,600	1,570	98.1

2.1.2 Survey Scope

The instruments used for the IDPs survey 2023 were categorized into the camp listing form, the household questionnaire for the IDPs and the host community questionnaire. However, the IDP questionnaire is organized into the following sections: identification information, Socio-Demographic Characteristics of IDPs, Challenges faced by IDPs, Sources of Intervention in the Camp, Pathways to Durable Solutions, and Evidence-Based Recommendations to End Displacement. The host community questionnaire has the identification section, Stability of the assessed area, livelihood and basic services, security, social cohesion and Key Informant.

It is worth noting that the Demographic Section targeted all household members, while key respondents were the heads of households, or any knowledgeable adult member aged 18 years and above.

2.2 Trainings

2.2.1 Training of Trainers (ToT)

The first level of training was the training of trainers (ToT) which was held at NBS headquarters in Abuja with participants drawn from NBS, IOM, UNHCR and other stakeholders. Participants were trained on survey design, questionnaires as well as use of CAPI. The training lasted three (3) days from 9th to 11th January 2024.

2.2.2 Training of Enumerators (ToE)

The second level of training was the training of enumerators (ToE) which took place across the seven selected states. Participants at the training were as follows: Trainers/Monitors, Enumerators (including enumerators from SEMA & SSA), NBS State Officers, NBS Zonal Controllers, Coordinators and Independent Monitors. The training lasted for three days between 15th to 17th January 2024.

2.3 Fieldwork Arrangement

The number of teams constituted in each state varied. A team comprised of three enumerators, (a team lead and 2 teammates). Each team covered 40 households per camp.

The focus group discussion for the Host Communities questionnaire was administered concurrently with household questionnaire. The host community questionnaire was community-based and the response from the informants is presumed to be a fair representation of community opinion. The number of discussants was between 5 and 12 persons which comprises both male and female. The composition of the discussion session includes Village (Community) Heads, Women Leaders, Youth Leaders, Humanitarian organisations present in the community, Security Bodies, Local vigilantes, NGOs, and Religious Leaders.

A total of 120 field personnel were engaged in this survey. The fieldwork lasted for 12 days see table below.

Table 3: Response Rate by State

State	LGA	Number of camps per state	Number of enumerators per state	Number of teams per state
Adamawa	Girei and Yola south	6	18	6
Borno	Konduga and Maiduguri	7	21	7
Yobe	Damaturu and Gujba	6	18	6
Benue	Makurdi and Gwer west	6	18	6
Nasarawa	Awer and Karu	5	15	5
Sokoto	Sabon Birni and rabar	5	15	5
Katsina	Batsari, Jibia and katsina	5	15	5

2.4 Survey Instruments/Equipment

The instruments used for the survey includes Listing Form, Household Questionnaire, Host Community Questionnaire, Interviewer Instruction Manual, Sample List of Selected Camps while CAPI Device was used for data collection.

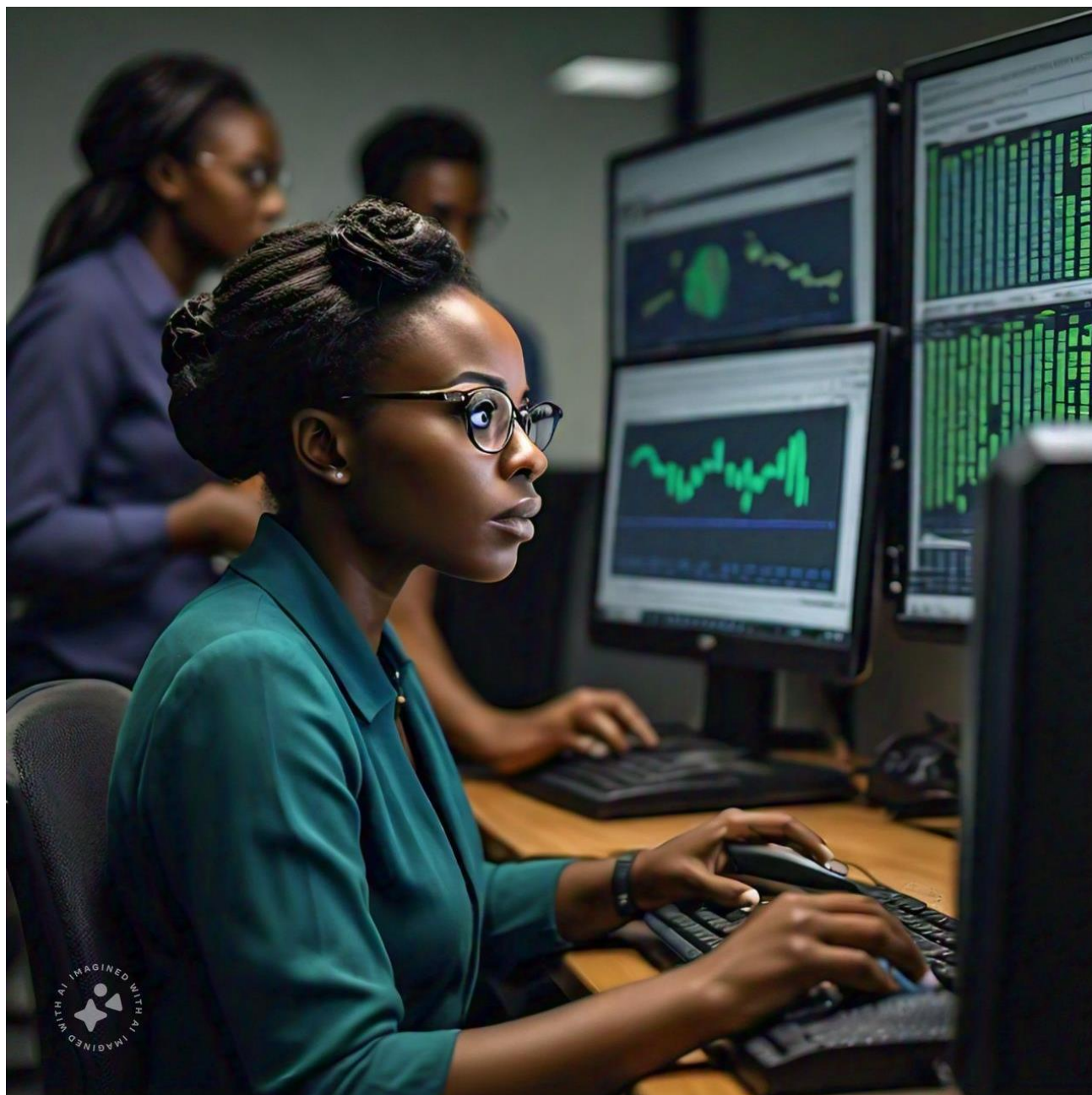
2.5 Quality Assurance Measures

To enhance the quality of data, quality assurance measures were put in place in all the selected states. Monitoring and coordination were carried out at different levels by monitors, state officers, zonal Controllers, coordinators and Independent Monitors.

2.6 Data Processing and Analysis

CAPI Device was used in capturing the data during the survey, Real-time online data transmission of interviews and online data monitoring were also in place to ensure data integrity.

Data processing and analysis was carried out at NBS Headquarters, Abuja, which involved data verification/validation, data cleaning, data analysis and table generation.

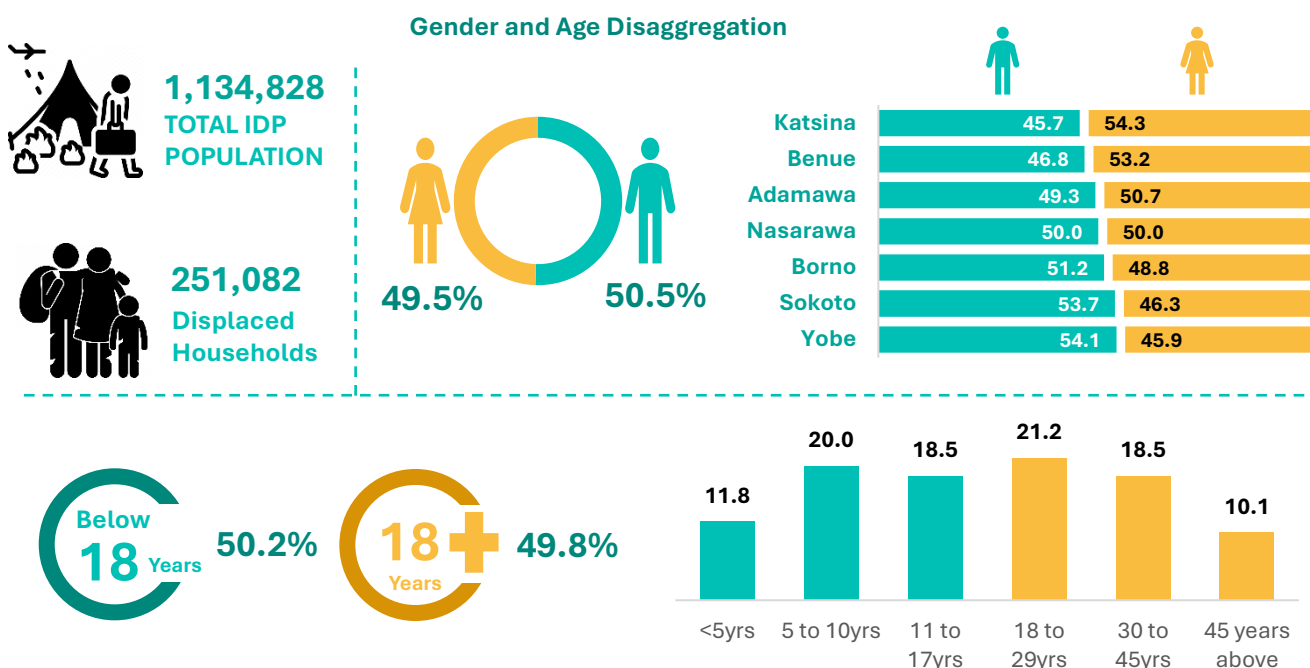


Findings of the Survey

3.1 Internally Displaced Persons

3.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

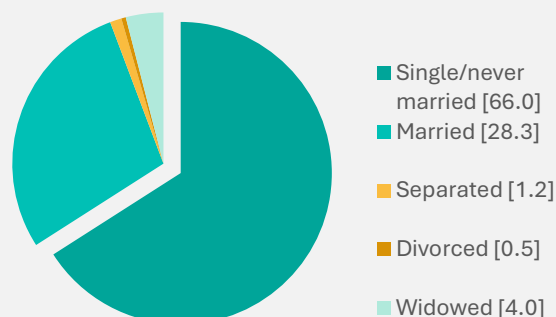
The demographic characteristics of IDPs is essential in knowing the structure of the population within the IDP camp. Insight on the characteristics can be utilized by program managers in designing targeted interventions and allocations of resources that effectively address the needs of diverse groups.



Findings from the survey show that 50.2 percent of the age distributions are below 18 years which indicated that the dependent population is high while 49.8 percent of the population are 18 years and above. Disaggregation by sex shows more male individuals across the survey state with 50.5 percent compared to the female counterpart with 49.5 percent.

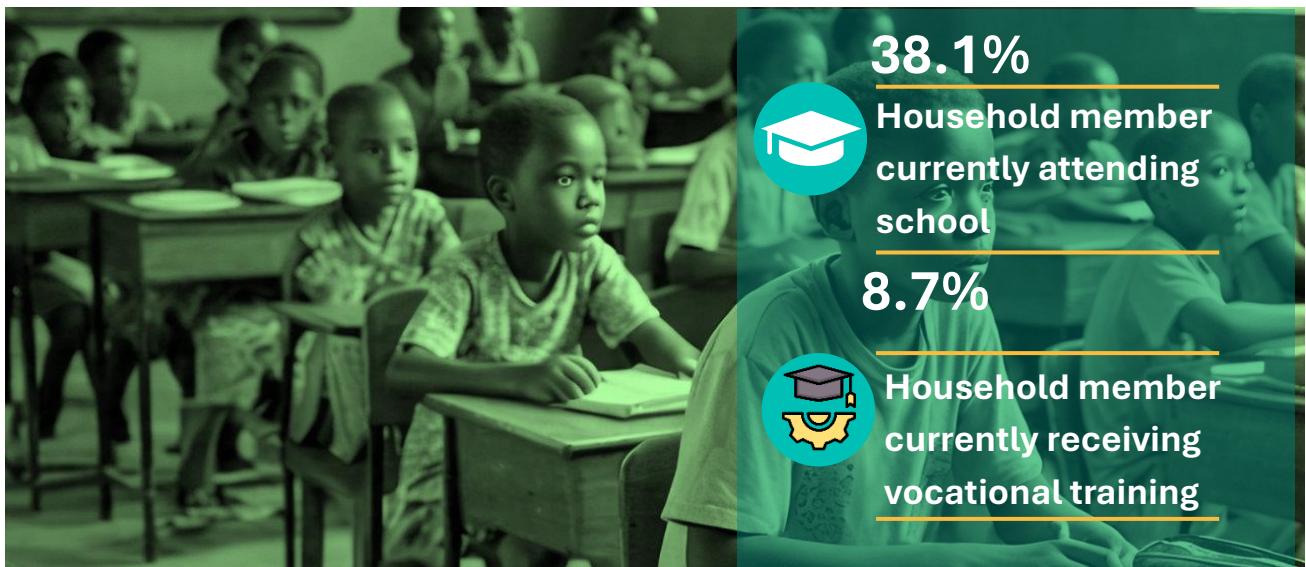
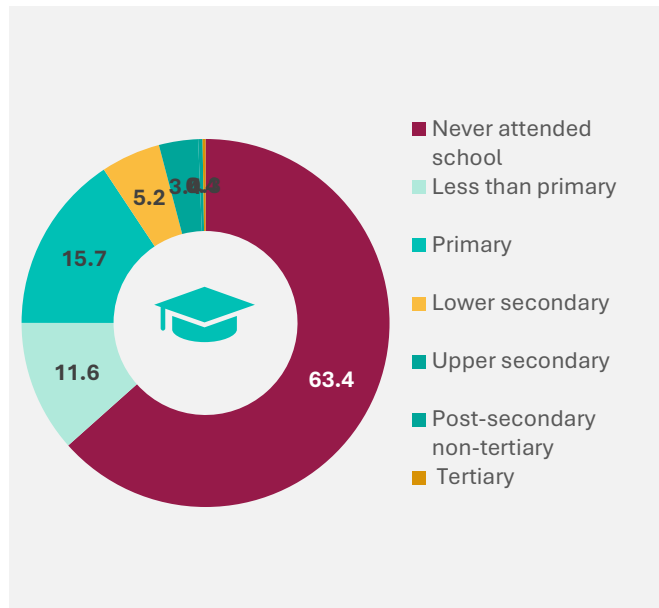
Marital Status

Further analysis on marital status reveals that 66.0 percent of displaced persons have never been married while 28.3 percent were married. However, the results also show that 4.0 percent are widowed, 1.2 percent separated, and 0.5 percent are divorced.



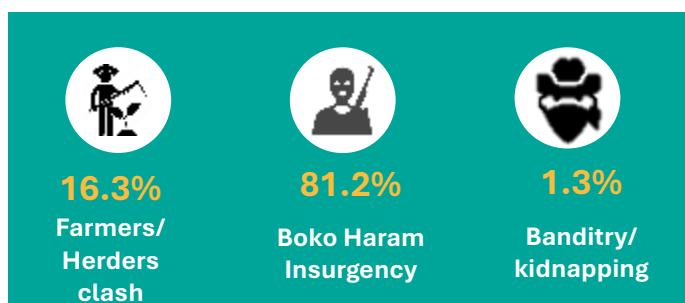
Educational Level

Analysis by educational level completed was assessed during the survey. Among all individuals interviewed, 63.4 percent have never attended school, 15.7 percent completed primary school, less primary (11.6%), lower secondary (5.2%), upper secondary (3.4%), post-secondary non-tertiary (0.4%), and tertiary (0.3%). The result also shows that 38.1 percent are currently attending school while 8.7 percent are currently attending any vocational training. Furthermore, 38.4 percent IDPs are engaged in economic activity.



3.1.2 Reasons for Displacement

Displacement in Nigeria is driven by various complex factors including conflicts, violence, natural disasters and economic pressures. The reasons for displacement are varied and interconnected, with individuals and communities fleeing their homes. Therefore, findings were done on the reasons for displacement.

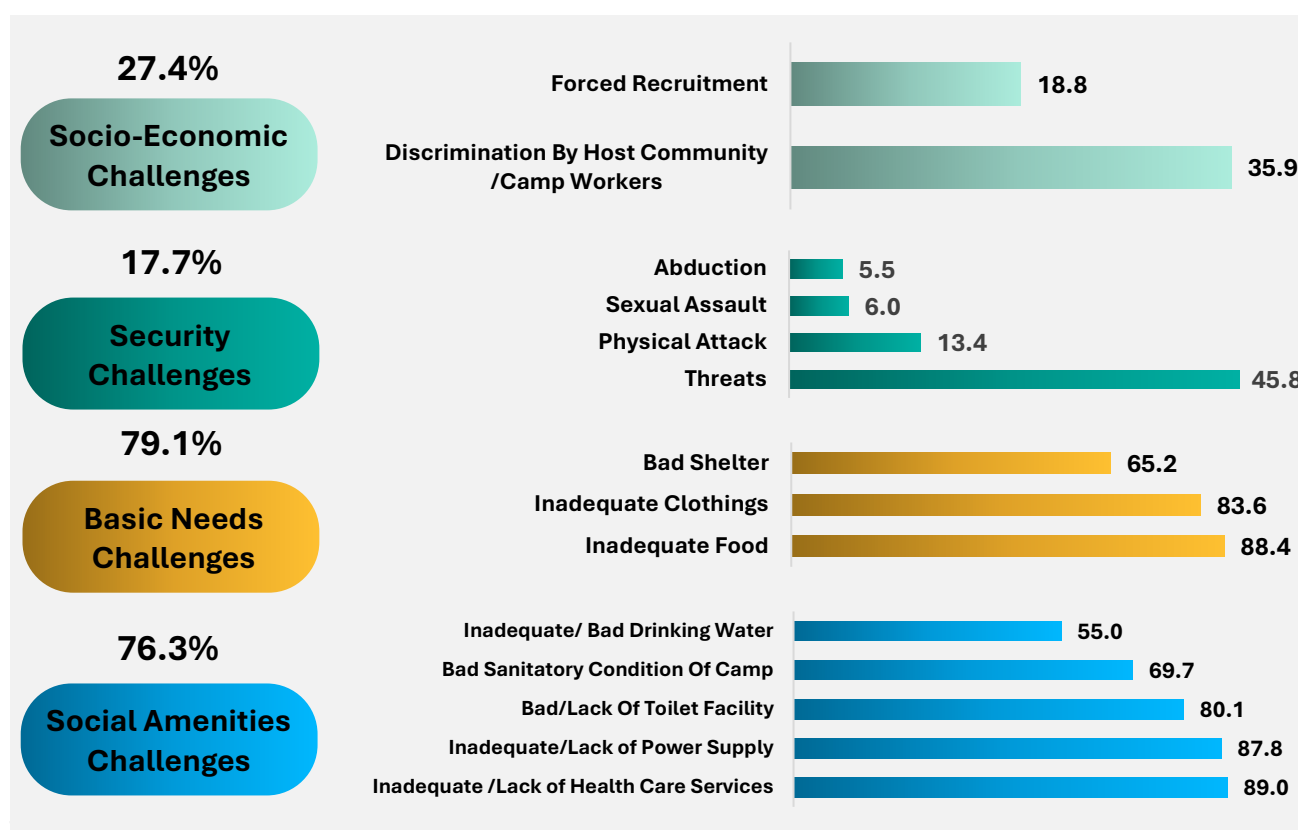


Results from the survey shows that 81.2 percent of households members were displaced due to Boko Haram insurgency, farmer/herder clash (16.3%), banditry/kidnapping (1.3%) among others.

3.1.3 Duration of Displacement

The duration of the displacement of IDPs was asked during the survey. It was observed that 83.4 percent have spent 4 years and above in the shelter/camp, 12.4 percent stayed up to 2-3 years while 0.2 percent have stayed for few days as at the time of interview.

3.1.4 Challenges faced by IDPs



The leading challenge as reported is inadequate or lack of health care services (89.0%), followed by inadequate food (88.4%) inadequate or lack of power supply (87.8%) inadequate clothing (83.6%) bad or lack of toilet facility (80.1%) while 5.5 percent of households are faced with abduction and 6.0 percent are faced with sexual assault.

Disaggregation by place of residence shows a significant disparity in discrimination by host community or camp workers and inadequate clothing. 40.6 percent of households in the rural IDP camps are faced with discrimination by host community or camp workers compared to 28.8 percent in the urban camps. 97.3 percent of households in the rural camps are faced with challenges of inadequate clothing and 62.6 percent in urban camps.

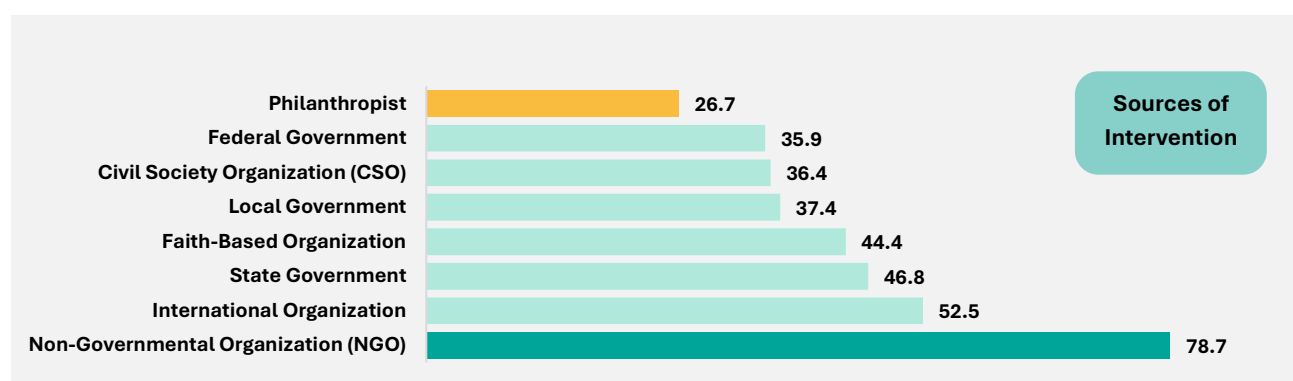
This result indicates that IDP camps across the seven states are either unsafe or lack basic amenities for survival.

3.1.5 Sources of Intervention in the Camp

The IDP in the camps receives intervention from various sources such as the government, NGOs, religious bodies, and CSOs among others. Survey findings indicate that 78.7 percent of IDP households received intervention from NGOs, followed by 52.5 percent of IDP households receiving from International Organisations. Intervention from government shows that 46.8 percent of households received from state government, 37.4 percent from the local government and 35.9 percent from federal government.

Federal government intervention is predominant in Nasarawa state (54.9%) compared to other states.

IDPs in Benue state received more state government and faith-based organisations (97.0% and 96.5%) intervention, while Sokoto state (84.0%) received more intervention from the local governments. NGOs and CSOs have more intervention in Adamawa state, with 96.6% and 75.3%, respectively. The international organisations also play a vital role in providing intervention, as seen in Yobe state (75.9%).



3.1.6 Pathways to Durable Solutions

Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world. Another measure of the durable solution is when the IDPs no longer have any assistance, and protection needs related to their displacement and enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of being displaced.

In this study, 77.3 percent of the 251,082 IDP households indicated their willingness to return to their place of former habitation. Across the seven states, 90.4 percent of households in Benue state, 76.2 percent in Borno state and fewer households in Yobe state (35.2%) indicated

intention to return to their former place of habitation. The data also indicated that a higher percentage of rural households (92.3%) are more willing to return compared to urban households (54.3%).

Willingness to Return to former place of habitation

77.3% (193,991)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation



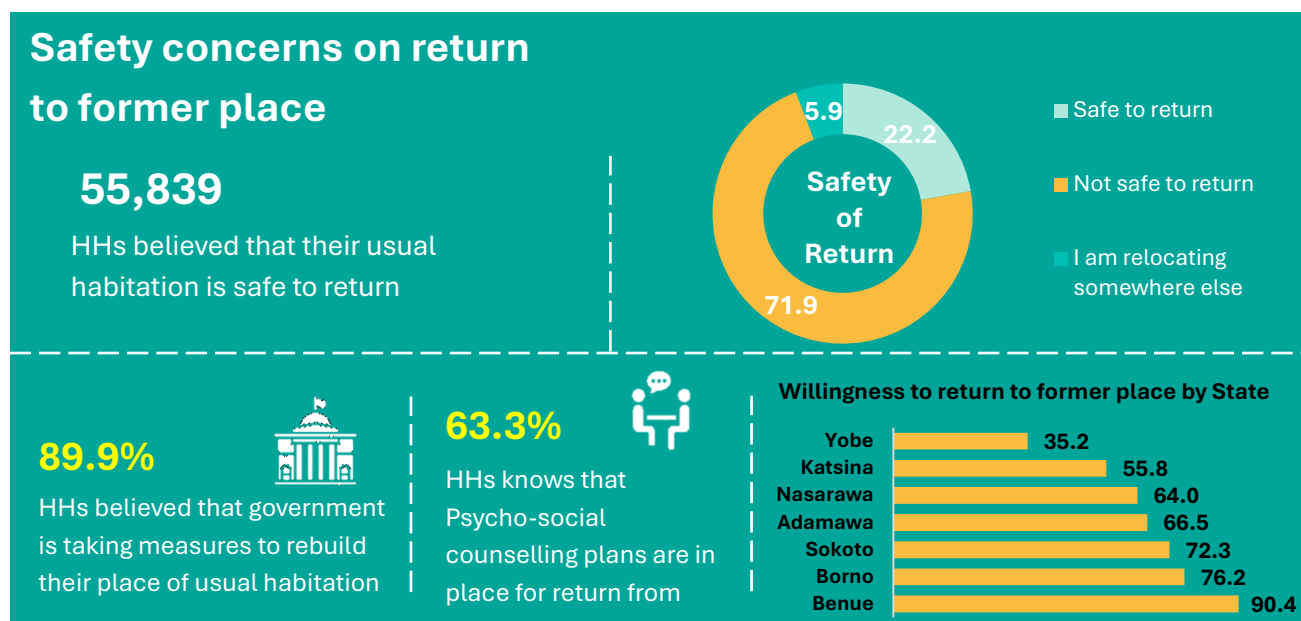
Psychosocial support for Internally displaced persons is an intervention aimed at addressing the mental health and emotional well-being of individuals who have been forced to flee their homes, due to conflict, violence or natural disasters. This helps the IDPs to cope with the trauma and stress associated with displacement.

Overall, 63.3 percent of IDP households across the surveyed states attested to plan in place for them to receive psychosocial counselling before returning to their place of usual habitation. IDPs in the urban areas (71.7%) agreed that there is a plan in place for them to receive counselling as against 60.0 percent of rural IDP households. IDPs households in Borno state (68.1%) have more opportunities to receive psychosocial counselling compared to other states.

Almost fifty percent of the IDP households indicated that they did not want to return to their place of usual habitation due to the unsafe condition of the place. However, 43.3 percent admitted that they have no place to return whilst (7.3%) of the households expressed fear of the unknown.

Out of 77.3 percent of the 251,082 IDP households that indicated their willingness to return to their place of former habitation, 22.2 percent agreed that their usual place of habitation is safe to return while some of the households indicated that they are relocating to somewhere else (5.9%). However, despite households' willingness to return to the place of their habitation, 71.1 percent said that it is not safe.

Among households that said their usual place of habitation is safe to return, 89.8 percent reported that the government is taking measures to rebuild their usual place of residence.



3.1.7 Recommendation on how to Improve the Standard of Living of Camps and to End Displacement.

Recommendations on how to improve the standard of living of camps and to end displacement were accessed. The study shows that 93.8 percent advocated for adequate provision of food and non-food items, 89.7 percent recommended the protection of the right of IDPs, provision of basic amenities recorded 85.1 and those that suggested provision of adequate security had 81.5 percent.

Also, based on the recommendations to the government in addressing issues surrounding internal displacement permanently, 95.2 percent of households suggested that government should tackle the root cause of man-made disasters. In the same vein, 86.0 percent proposed honest fight against corruption, creation of empowerment program (83.2%), job creation (82.6%), upholding the principle of rule of law (81.9%), ensuring fairness and justice to all (81.8%), and tackling the root cause of natural disaster (74.3%).

3.2 Host Community

The stability and peace of any host community have a positive impact on the IDP camp cited in such a community. Therefore, tranquility is a key requirement for establishing any camp. As such, this section analyses the state of all the communities covered in this survey to establish their stability regarding peace and other related factors. Furthermore, the responses are community-based and will represent the standpoint of the communities.

3.2.1 Stability of Assessed Communities

Evaluating the stability of the 36 host communities interviewed in the survey, 66.7 percent felt their communities were stable and safe. The result by state shows that the host communities in Adamawa and Borno state were 100 percent stable and safe while Sokoto was 100 percent unstable and unsafe.

Findings from the survey shows that among those that desire to leave their community due to instability, 50.0 percent reported they will leave due to poor services, 38.9 percent due to security challenges while 33.3 percent because of worsened social cohesion.



State of Housing/Habitat

The community representatives were asked about housing access situations in their locality, 50.0 percent of the community reported that more than half of the members have access to housing while 50.0 percent reported that housing is available to less than half of the members.

In the assessment of damages to homes because of conflict within the community, 50.0 percent indicated that no homes in their locality were destroyed or badly damaged, and 16.7 percent revealed that less than 50% of homes in the locality were destroyed or badly damaged, but

reconstruction is underway. On the other hand, 13.9 percent reported that 50% or more homes in the locality were destroyed or badly damaged and no reconstruction is underway.



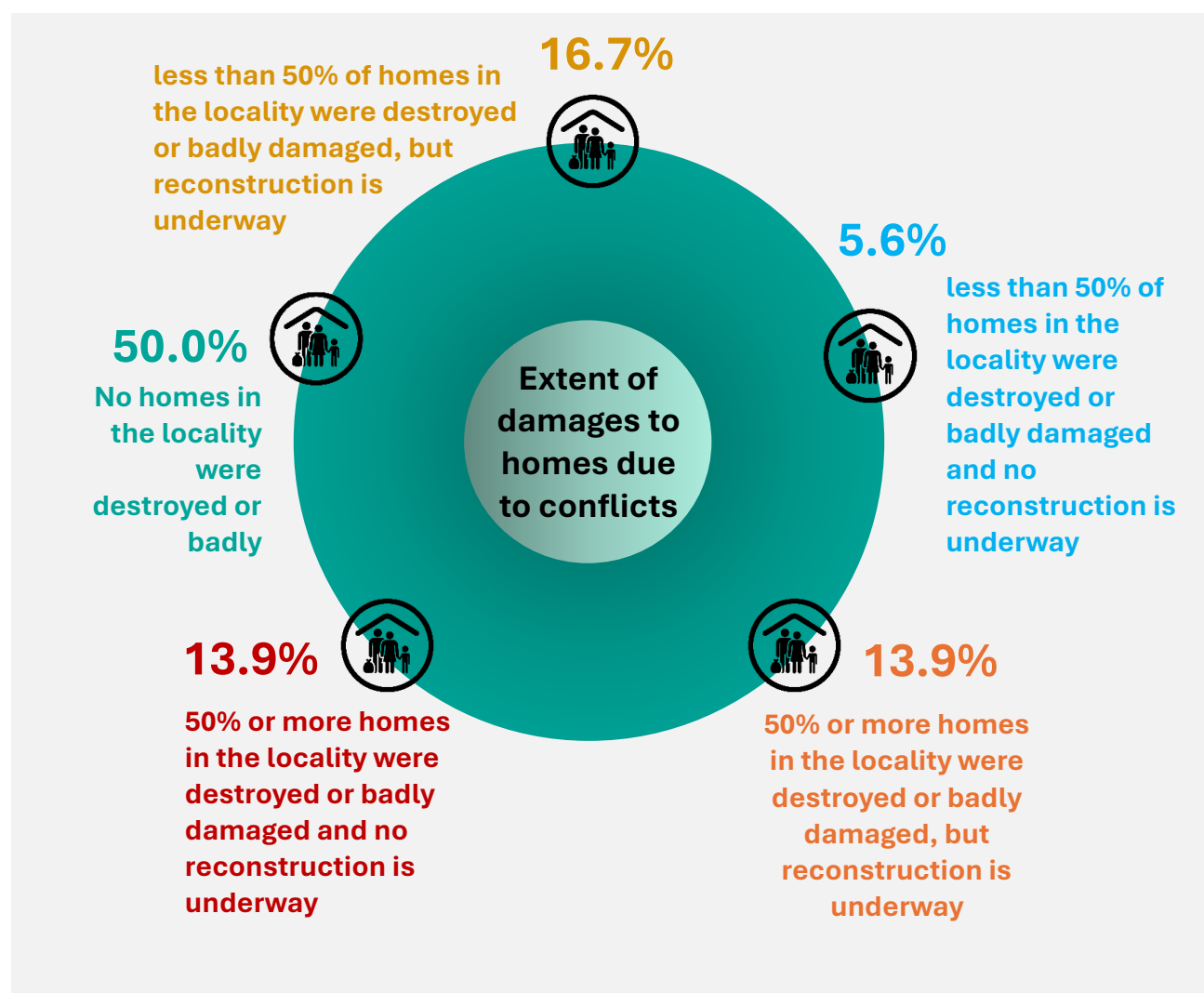
50.0%

Access to shelter for **50% and above** in the Community



50.0%

Access to good shelter for **less than 50%** of the Community



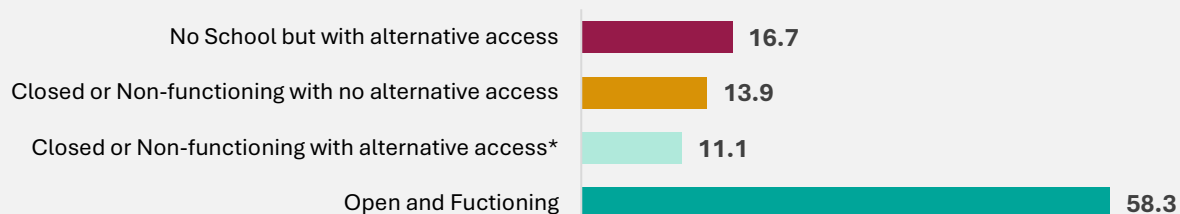
Education

Primary School

Primary education is essential to childhood development. Hence, the presence of primary schools in a community is crucial. The situation about local primary schools was asked from the host community, and it was observed that 58.3 percent of the community had their local primary schools opened and functioning, 13.9 percent indicated that local primary schools are closed or non-functioning, and children cannot go to another school nearby, 16.7 percent reported that there has never been a primary school in the locality, but children can go to another accessible

school in a neighbouring town or locality while 11.1 percent reported that the local primary school is closed or non-functioning, but children can go to another accessible school in a neighbouring town or locality.

Provision of Primary Schools



Alternative Access: Primary school available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality

Across the surveyed states, Sokoto (20.0%) and Yobe (57.1%) states reported that the local primary schools are closed or non-functioning, and children cannot go to another school nearby whereas, in Adamawa, Benue, Borno, Katsina and Nasarawa states the schools are either opened and functioning or children can go to another accessible school in a neighbouring town or locality.

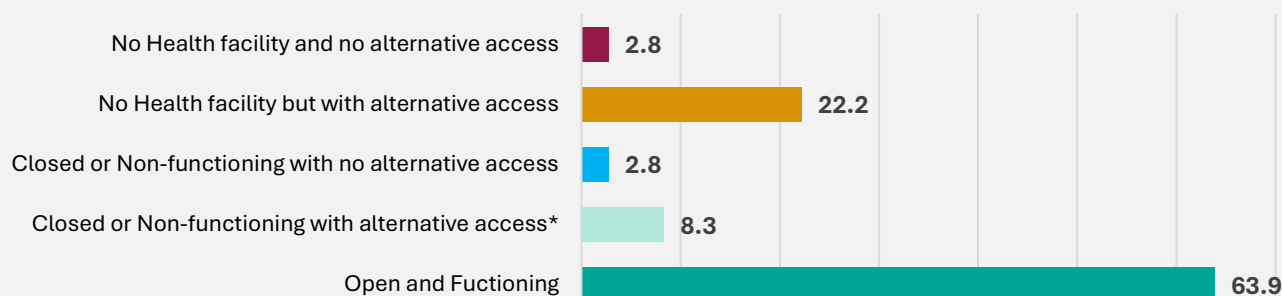


Healthcare Facilities

Healthcare facilities are establishments that provide medical services to diagnose, treat and prevent illness or injuries. Provision of basic healthcare services were assessed during the survey and 63.9 percent of the community indicated that the local health centers are open and functioning across the surveyed states. However, 22.2 percent reported that there has never been a health center in the locality, but residents can receive medical care in neighbouring towns or localities, 8.3 percent indicated that local health centers are closed or non-functioning,

but residents can receive medical care in neighbouring towns or localities. Moreso, 2.8 percent of community reported that local health centers were closed, or non-functioning and residents cannot receive medical care in neighbouring towns or localities while 2.8 percent indicated that there has never been a health center in the locality and residents cannot receive medical care in neighbouring towns or localities.

Provision of Health Facilities



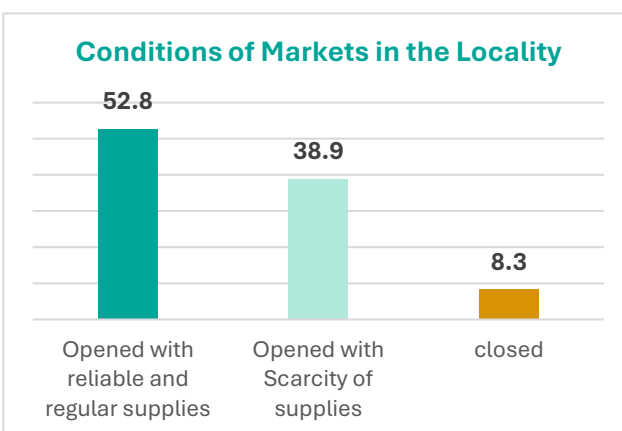
Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



Commercial Activities

Markets

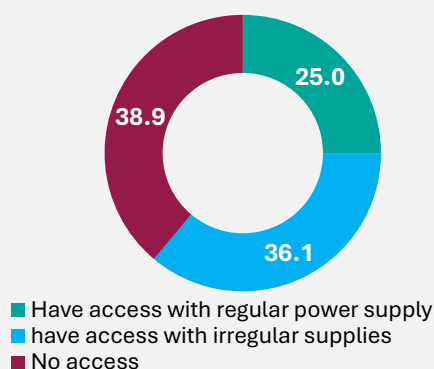
The situation of market in a locality can refer to a variety of aspect, including the availability of goods, the state of local businesses, prices, customer demands, and market trends. Therefore, analysis on the situation of markets were assessed. It was observed that 52.8 percent of local markets and small shops within their localities were opened, and goods and services are regularly and reliably supplied. Similarly, 38.9 percent of communities reported that local markets and small shops within their locality are open with scarce items, whereas 8.3 percent revealed that local markets and small shops are closed at the time of survey.



Social Amenities

Electricity

The results show access to power supply by the community. It was observed that 38.9 percent of IDP's communities do not have access to electricity supply, 36.1 percent experienced irregular power supply while 25.0 percent have regular supply of power.



Drinking Water Supply

In terms of access to drinking water in their various localities, 41.7 percent of respondents have access to drinking water although with irregular supply. On the other hand, 25.0 percent reported having access to drinking water with regular supply. Nevertheless, 25.0 percent do not have access to drinking water but can get it from nearby localities, while 8.3 percent do not have access to drinking water and cannot get it from nearby localities.



Agricultural Activities

Farmland & Fishing Grounds

Responses on the current situation on farmland in the locality were gotten from the host community, 52.8 percent of the respondents reported that only some farmlands are being cultivated while 22.2 percent have all farmlands cultivated. However, 19.4 percent have no lands for cultivation whereas 5.6 percent reported that none of the farmlands were cultivated.

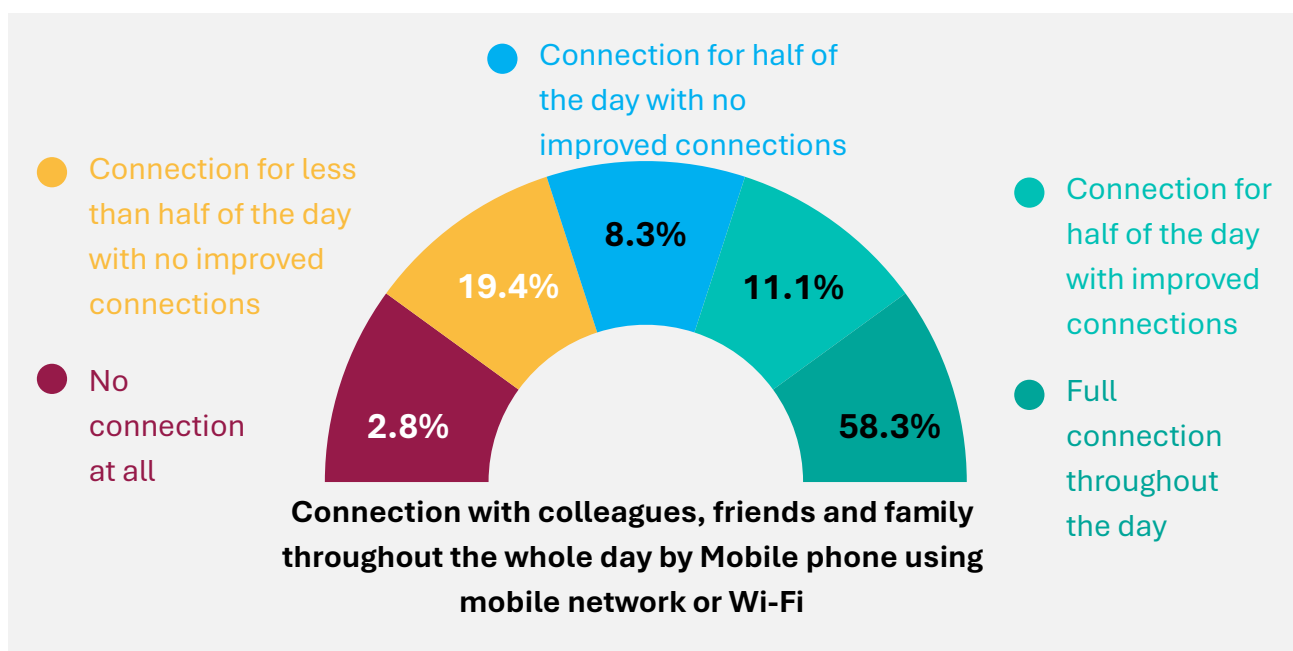
Reasons why farmland or fishing grounds are not in use in the locality were analyzed. The result shows that insecurity (57.1%) was one of the major reasons why the community cannot access their farmlands, while 42.9 percent reported lack of resources to farm.



Communication

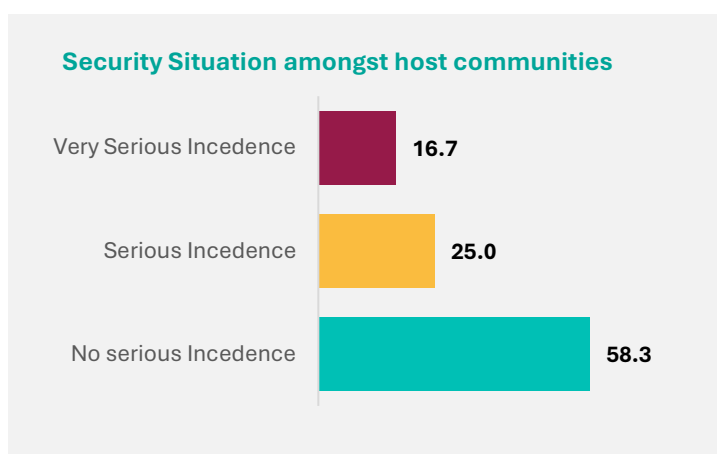
Access to Mobile Network

Despite various degrees of network challenges, a remarkable proportion of communities (58.3%) can connect with colleagues, friends, and family throughout the day by mobile network or Wi-Fi, 19.4 percent of communities can connect for less than half of the day, and connections are not improving, 11.1 percent communities indicated that people can connect around half of the day, and connections are improving while 2.8 percent communities cannot connect at all.



Security Incidents

Overall, 58.3 percent of communities indicated that there have not been any serious security incidents in the locality in the past 3 months. Also, 25.0 percent reported that there has recently been a serious security incident in the locality (in the past 3 months, but not in the past month) while 16.7 percent disclosed that there had been a very serious security incidence in the locality recently (in the past month).



Further analysis by state shows that Adamawa, Benue and Borno states have not experienced a very serious security incidence within the locality in the past month whereas Katsina (50.0%) and Sokoto (40.0%) experienced very serious security incidence within the locality in the past month.

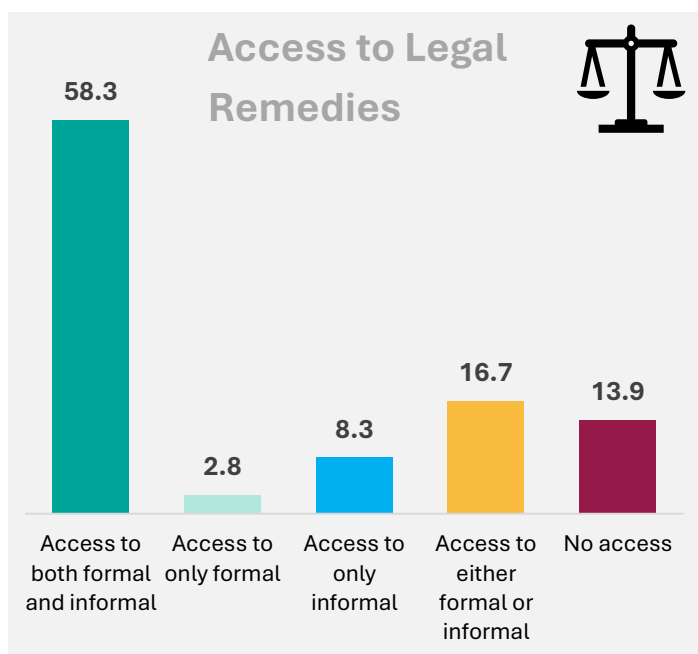
Presence of Police in the Community

The presence of Policemen in a community plays a significant role in maintaining law and order, ensuring public safety, and fostering a sense of security among residence. The result shows the presence of policemen in all the communities surveyed. In total 69.4 percent of communities indicated the presence of policemen providing security services to the communities, 58.3 percent of communities mentioned that Defence and security forces are present in their localities. 86.1 percent of communities reported the presence of Violent Extremist Organisations, or other informal militias (including self-defense and vigilante groups) in their localities



Access to Legal Remedies in the Locality

Access to legal remedies in a locality refers to the ability of individual to seek justice and resolve dispute through the legal system. The result from the survey shows that 58.3 percent of the communities have access to both formal and informal legal remedies, 20.9 percent access either formal or informal legal remedies in a nearby community, 8.3 percent seek remedies in customary court, 13.9 percent have no access to any legal means, while 2.8 percent reported access to only formal legal remedies (courts, police).

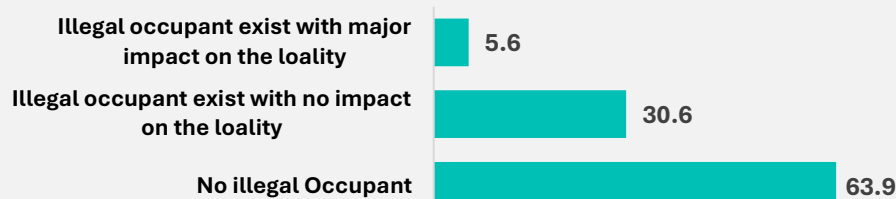


Social Cohesion

Social cohesion refers to the strength and quality of relationships, bounds, and share values within the community or society. It reflects the degrees to which individuals feel connected, trust one another and work together towards common goals. It is essential for maintaining peace, fostering inclusivity, and ensuring that societies function effectively.

Findings from the survey shows that 63.9 percent do not have land, habitat, or property and illegal occupation as an issue impacting the community, 30.6 percent opined that illegal occupation of property is an issue but not a major one in parts of the community and 5.6 percent of the community believe that illegal occupation of property is a major issue in the community.

Social Cohesion



Identity Document

The study shows that 69.4 percent of the community reported that most residents have identity documents, 16.7 percent of the community indicated that residents do not have identity documents and it would be easy to obtain one, while 13.9 percent of the community indicated that residents do not have identity document and it will be difficult to obtain one.



Basic Services

Access to basic services, regardless of status, may promote rights, foster their sense of security, and help their integration into local communities. The result shows that 80.6 percent of the communities' populations living in the locality have equal access to basic services and resources regardless of status. In contrast, 19.4 percent of the groups living in the locality do not have equal access to basic services and resources.

State Profiles





Adamawa

Internally Displaced Persons Camp Profile



Adamawa State:

Overview

State Population: **5,017,720**

IDP Population: **19,227**

Capital: **Yola**

No of LGAs: **21**

No of LGAs with camps: **6**

IDP Camps in the State: **25**

Demographics



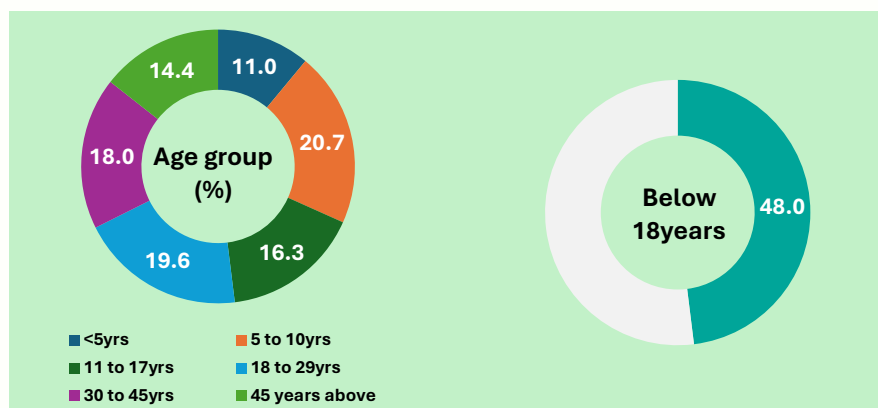
19,227

Total Population of Displaced Persons

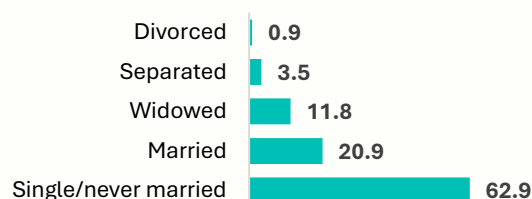


3,284

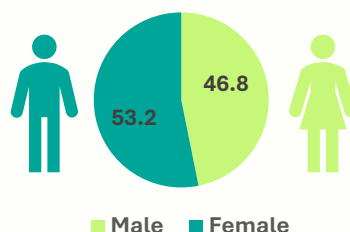
Total Number of Displaced Households



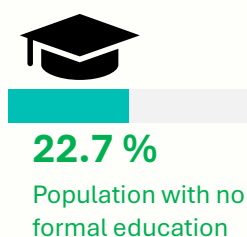
Marital Status



Gender Distribution



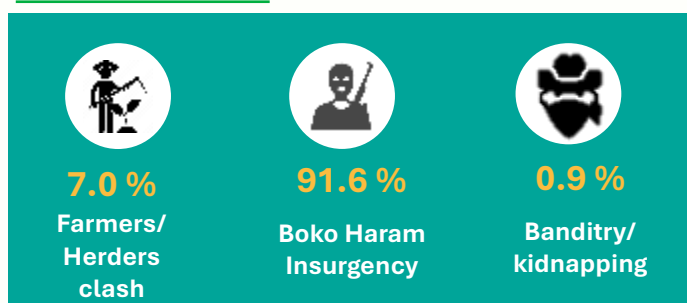
Education Status



Of the 19,227 displaced household members, **41.2 % (14,869)** are currently attending schools while **2.8 %** are currently receiving vocational training. **50.6%** of the Population are engaged in one economic activity or the other.

Displacements features

Reasons for Displacement



Duration for Displacement

92.2 %

Household members who have been displaced for 4 years and above



Challenges faced by IDPs

Basic Needs Challenges

85.7 %



Social Amenities Challenges

76.7 %



Socio-Economic Challenges

9.7 %



Security Challenges

6.1 %



Sources of Intervention in the Camp (%)



The highest intervention in the state came from Non-Governmental Organizations (96.6%) while the lowest came from Federal Government (28.7%).

Pathway to Durable Solutions



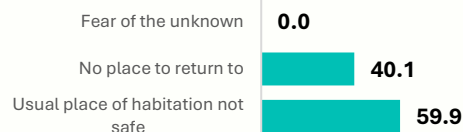
Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world.

66.5 % (2,183)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation

30.5% of the population feels their former place of habitation is safe to return to 65.4% feels it is not safe to return while 4.0% prefers relocating to somewhere else.

Reasons for HHs not willing to return (%)



Safety concerns on return to former place

1,003

HHs believed that their usual habitation is safe to return

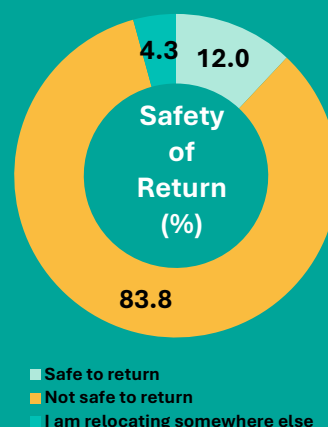
40.1 %

HHs believed that government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation



40.8 %

HHs knows that Psycho-social counselling plans are in place for return from camp



Host Community

Stability of Communities



Feels their Locality (community) is safe and stable



In Adamawa, all communities are believed that access to services, security and cohesion has not worsened over the months

Livelihood and Basic Services

Shelter



Access

33.3 %

Access to good shelter for 50% and above in the community communities



Quality

33.3 %

Shelters in good condition for 50% and above in the community communities

Primary School



Access

66.7 %

Communities with local functioning and opened Primary School

Schools in Adamawa are not affected with bad structure of building, lack of teachers, armed group prevention, accessibility challenges or Post covid -19 challenges.

Health Facilities



Access

66.7 %

Open and
Functioning

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
alternative
access*

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
no alternative
access

33.3 %

No Health facility
but with
alternative
access

0.0 %

No Health facility
and no
alternative
access

Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



Market Situation (%)

Markets

Opened with Scarcity of
supplies

33.3

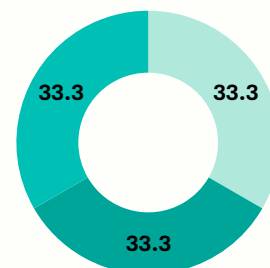
Opened with reliable and
regular supplies

66.7



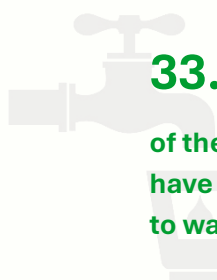
Access
(%)

Electricity



Have access with regular power supply
have access with irregular supplies
No access

Drinking Water



33.3 %

of the communities
have regular access
to water Supply

Farmland & Fishing

Cultivation of Farmlands (%)



Mobile Network

Access



100.0 %

Communities with
full connection
throughout the day

Security Incidents



66.7 %

Of the communities
reported that there has
not been any serious
security incidence



Benue

Internally Displaced Persons Camp Profile



Benue State:

Overview

State Population: **6,259,867**

IDP Population: **187,513**

Capital: **Makurdi**

No of LGAs: **23**

No of LGAs with camps: **6**

IDP Camps in the State: **34**

Demographics



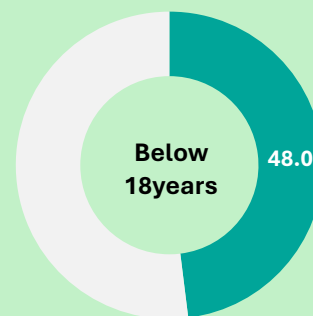
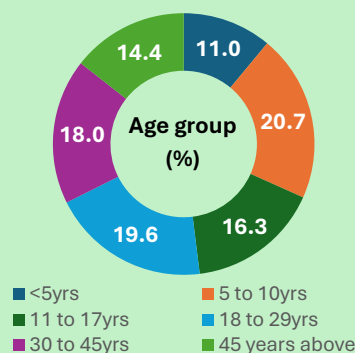
187,513

Total Population of Displaced Persons

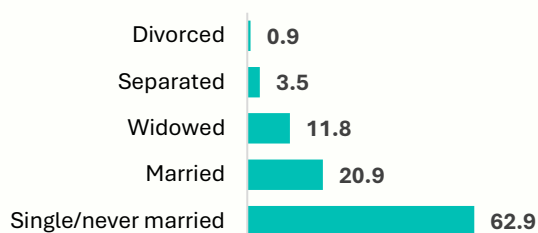


32,421

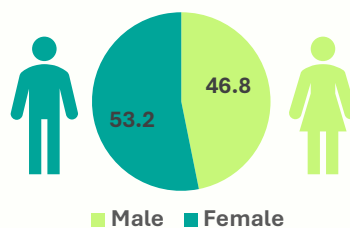
Total Number of Displaced Households



Marital Status



Gender Distribution



Education Status



48.7 %

Population with no formal education

Of the 187,513 displaced household members, **37.3 % (96,130)** are currently attending schools while **4.3 %** are currently receiving vocational training. **18.9%** of the Population are engaged in one economic activity or the other.

Displacements features

Reasons for Displacement



96.0 %

Farmers/
Herders
clash



0.2 %

Boko Haram
Insurgency



0.0 %

Banditry/
kidnapping

Duration for Displacement

70.6 %

Household members who have been displaced for 4 years and above



Challenges faced by IDPs

Basic Needs Challenges

91.5 %



Social Amenities Challenges

94.1 %



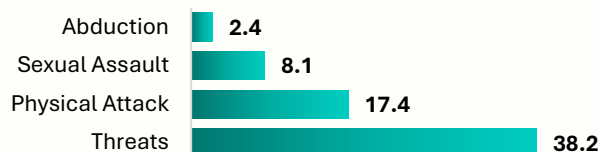
Socio-Economic Challenges

41.5 %



Security Challenges

16.5 %



Sources of Intervention in the Camp (%)



The highest intervention in the state came from State Government (97.0%) while the lowest came from Local Government Government (24.6%)

Pathway to Durable Solutions



Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world.

90.4 % (29,322)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation

12.0% of the population feels their former place of habitation is safe to return to 83.8% feels it is not safe to return while 4.3% prefers relocating to somewhere else.

Reasons for HHs not willing to return (%)



Safety concerns on return to former place

3,885

HHs believed that their usual habitation is safe to return

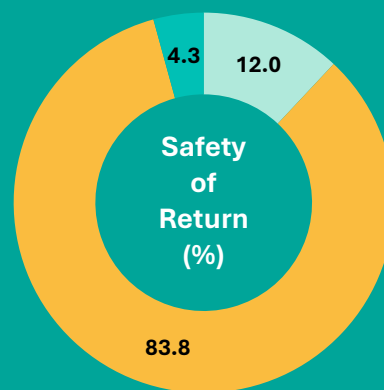
56.0 %

HHs believed that government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation



42.5 %

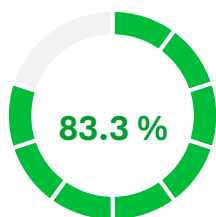
HHs knows that Psycho-social counselling plans are in place for return from camp



■ Safe to return
■ Not safe to return

Host Community

Stability of Communities



Feels their Locality (community) is safe and stable



In recent months, 50% of communities in Benue reported worsening access to services, while 16.7% noted declines in both security and social cohesion.

Livelihood and Basic Services

Shelter



Access

66.7 %

Access to good shelter for 50% and above in the community communities



Quality

50.0 %

Shelters in good condition for 50% and above in the community communities

Primary School



Access

50.0 %

Communities with local functioning and opened Primary School

All schools in Benue (100%) are affected by a shortage of teachers, armed group interference, accessibility issues, and post-COVID-19 challenges. However, none are impacted by poor building structures.

Health Facilities



Access

66.7 %

Open and
Functioning

16.7 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
alternative
access*

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
no alternative
access

16.7 %

No Health facility
but with
alternative
access

0.0 %

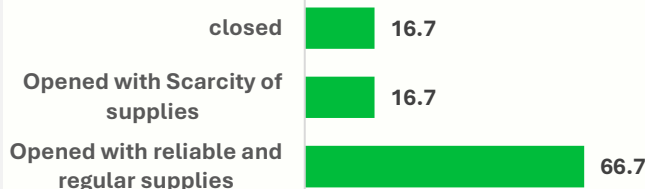
No Health facility
and no
alternative
access

Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



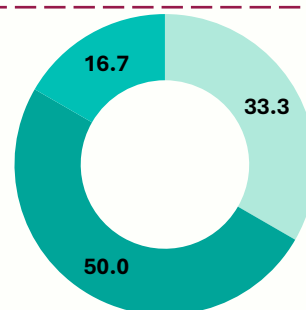
Market Situation (%)

Markets



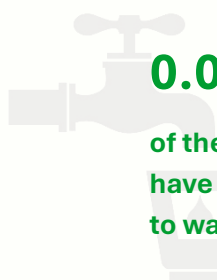
Access
(%)

Electricity



Have access with regular power supply
have access with irregular supplies
No access

Drinking Water



0.0 %

of the communities
have regular access
to water Supply

Farmland & Fishing

Cultivation of Farmlands (%)



Mobile Network

Access



66.7 %

Communities with
full connection
throughout the day

Security Incidents



83.3 %

Of the communities
reported that there has
not been any serious
security incidence



Borno

Internally Displaced Persons Camp Profile



Borno State: Overview

State Population: **6,207,654**

IDP Population: **877,299**

Capital: **Maiduguri**

No of LGAs: **27**

No of LGAs with camps: **17**

IDP Camps in the State: **221**

Demographics



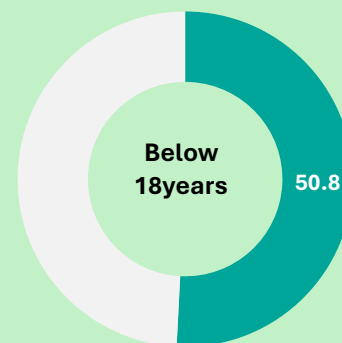
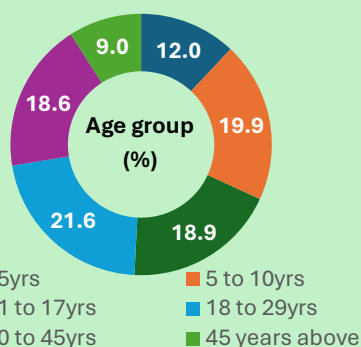
877,299

Total Population of Displaced Persons

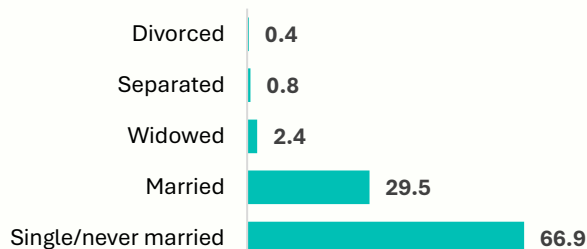


206,753

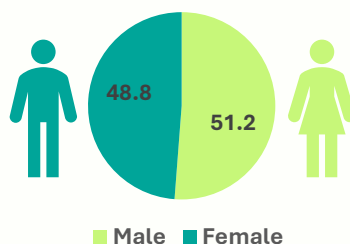
Total Number of Displaced Households



Marital Status



Gender Distribution



Education Status



67.9 %

Population with no formal education

Of the 877,299 displaced household members, **37.7 % (281,933)** are currently attending schools while **9.9 %** are currently receiving vocational training. **43.1 %** of the Population are engaged in one economic activity or the other.

Displacements features

Reasons for Displacement



0.1 %

Farmers/
Herders
clash



99.9 %

Boko Haram
Insurgency



0.0 %

Banditry/
kidnapping

Duration for Displacement

86.8 %

Household members who have been displaced for 4 years and above



Challenges faced by IDPs

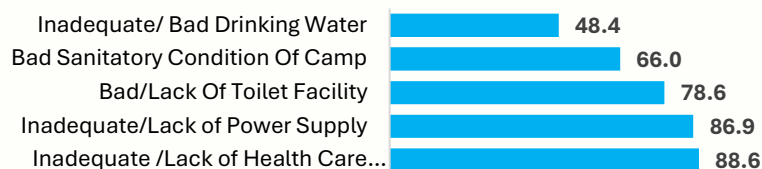
Basic Needs Challenges

76.9 %



Social Amenities Challenges

73.7 %



Socio-Economic Challenges

25.8 %

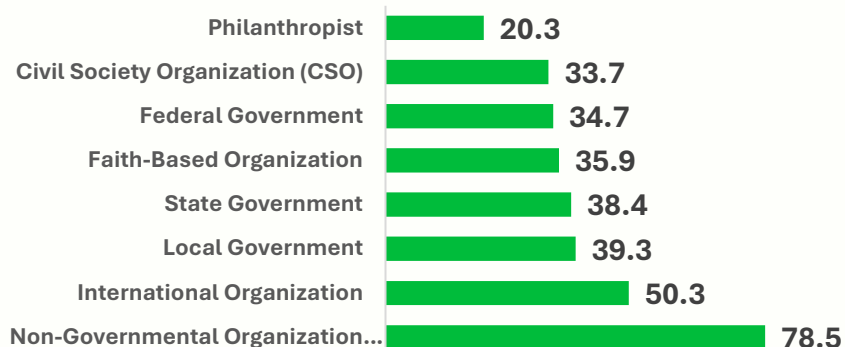


Security Challenges

17.9 %



Sources of Intervention in the Camp (%)



The highest intervention in the state came from Non-Governmental Organizations (78.5%) while the lowest came from Philanthropist (20.3%).

Pathway to Durable Solutions



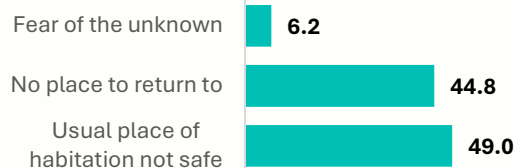
Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world.

76.2 % (157,605)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation

24.4% of the population feels their former place of habitation is safe to return to 69.5% feels it is not safe to return while 6.2% prefers relocating to somewhere else.

Reasons for HHs not willing to return (%)



Safety concerns on return to former place

50,401

HHs believed that their usual habitation is safe to return

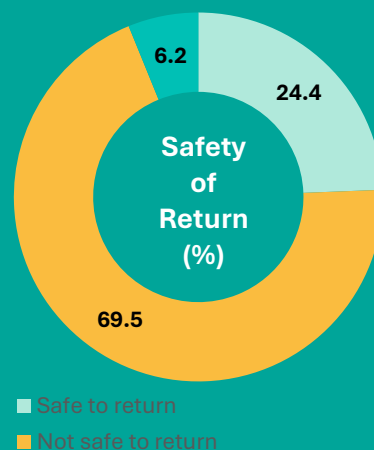
94.1 %

HHs believed that government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation



68.1 %

HHs knows that Psycho-social counselling plans are in place for return from camp



Host Community

Stability of Communities



Feels their Locality (community) is safe and stable



In recent months, 33.3% of communities in Borno reported both worsening access to services and security while 16.7% noted declines in social cohesion.

Livelihood and Basic Services

Shelter



Access

66.7 %

Access to good shelter for 50% and above in the community communities



Quality

33.3 %

Shelters in good condition for 50% and above in the community communities

Primary School



Access

66.7 %

Communities with local functioning and opened Primary School

All schools in Borno (100%) are impacted by poor building structures and a shortage of teachers. However, they are not facing issues related to armed group interference, accessibility, or post-COVID-19 challenges.

Health Facilities



Access

33.3 %

Open and
Functioning

16.7 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
alternative
access*

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
no alternative
access

50.0 %

No Health facility
but with
alternative
access

0.0 %

No Health facility
and no
alternative
access

Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



Market Situation (%)

Markets

Opened with Scarcity of
supplies

16.7

closed

33.3

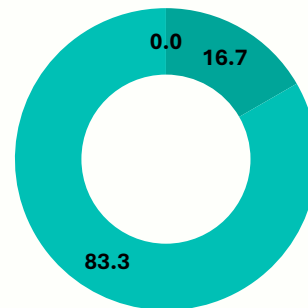
Opened with reliable and
regular supplies

50.0



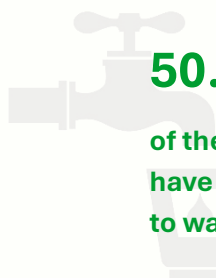
Access
(%)

Electricity



Have access with regular power supply
have access with irregular supplies
No access

Drinking Water



50.0 %

of the communities
have regular access
to water Supply

Farmland & Fishing

Cultivation of Farmlands (%)

none of the farmland is
being cultivated

16.7

only some of the farmland is
being cultivated

33.3

Mobile Network

Access



66.7 %

Communities with
full connection
throughout the day

Security Incidents



83.3 %

Of the communities
reported that there has
not been any serious
security incidence



Katsina

Internally Displaced Persons Camp Profile



Katsina State:

Overview

State Population: **10,661,373**

IDP Population: **382**

Capital: **Katsina**

No of LGAs: **34**

No of LGAs with camps: **3**

IDP Camps in the State: **5**

Demographics



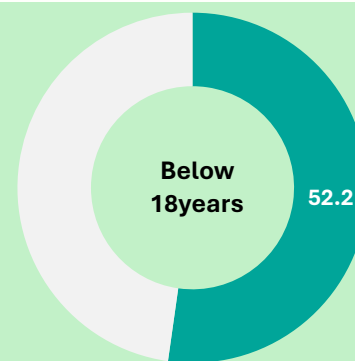
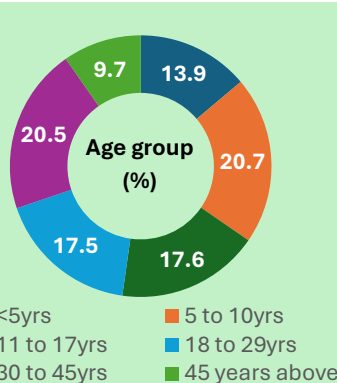
382

Total Population of Displaced Persons

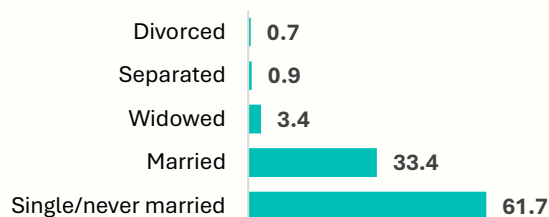


58

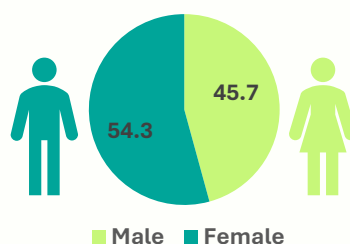
Total Number of Displaced Households



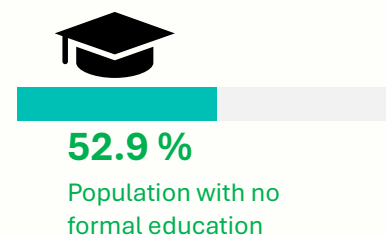
Marital Status



Gender Distribution



Education Status



Of the 382 displaced household members, **38.3 % (180)** are currently attending schools while **15.5%** are currently receiving vocational training. **29.8%** of the Population are engaged in one economic activity or the other.

Displacements features

Reasons for Displacement



0.0 %

Farmers/
Herders
clash



0.8 %

Boko Haram
Insurgency



99.2 %

Banditry/
kidnapping

Duration for Displacement

27.0 %

Household members who have been displaced for 4 years and above



Challenges faced by IDPs

Basic Needs Challenges

86.4 %



Social Amenities Challenges

83.6 %



Socio-Economic Challenges

8.1 %



Security Challenges

11.4 %



Sources of Intervention in the Camp (%)



The highest intervention in the state came from Faith-Based Organisation (65.3%) while the lowest came from International Organisation (24.7%)

Pathway to Durable Solutions



Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world.

55.8 % (32)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation

13.0% of the population feels their former place of habitation is safe to return to 81.0% feels it is not safe to return while 6.0% prefers relocating to somewhere else.

Reasons for HHs not willing to return (%)



Safety concerns on return to former place

8

HHs believed that their usual habitation is safe to return

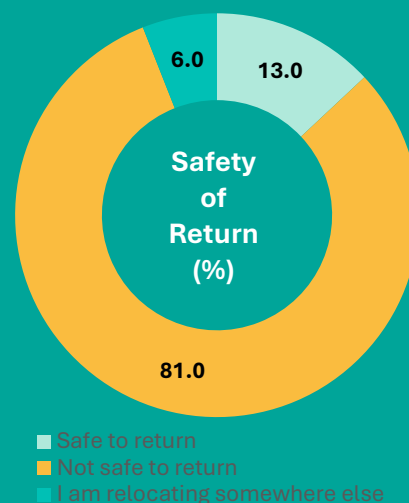
29.9 %

HHs believed that government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation



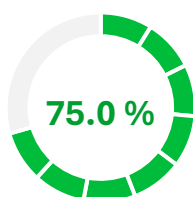
55.8 %

HHs knows that Psycho-social counselling plans are in place for return from camp



Host Community

Stability of Communities



Feels their Locality (community) is safe and stable



In recent months, 50.0% of communities in Katsina reported both worsening access to services and security while 25.0% noted declines in social cohesion.

Livelihood and Basic Services

Shelter



Access

75.0 %

Access to good shelter for 50% and above in the community communities



Quality

0.0 %

Shelters in good condition for 50% and above in the community communities

Primary School



Access

75.0 %

Communities with local functioning and opened Primary School

Every school in Katsina is affected by accessibility challenges, with all schools (100%) also being utilized as shelters.

Health Facilities



Access

75.0 %

Open and
Functioning

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
alternative
access*

25.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
no alternative
access

0.0 %

No Health facility
but with
alternative
access

0.0 %

No Health facility
and no
alternative
access

Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



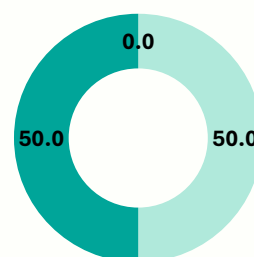
Market Situation (%)

Markets



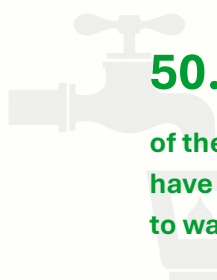
Access
(%)

Electricity



Have access with regular power supply
have access with irregular supplies
No access

Drinking Water



50.0 %

of the communities
have regular access
to water Supply

Farmland & Fishing

Cultivation of Farmlands (%)



Mobile Network

Access



75.0 %

Communities with
full connection
throughout the day

Security Incidents



50.0 %

Of the communities
reported that there has
not been any serious
security incidence



Nasarawa

Internally Displaced Persons Camp Profile



Nasarawa State:

Overview

State Population: **2,948,849**

IDP Population: **12,249**

Capital: **Lafia**

No of LGAs: **13**

No of LGAs with camps: **5**

IDP Camps in the State: **17**

Demographics



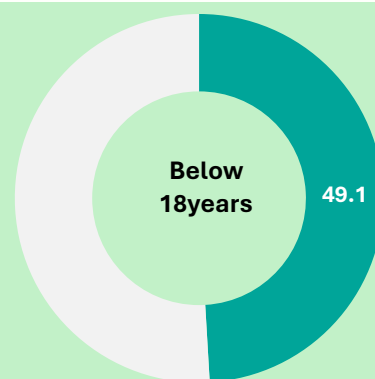
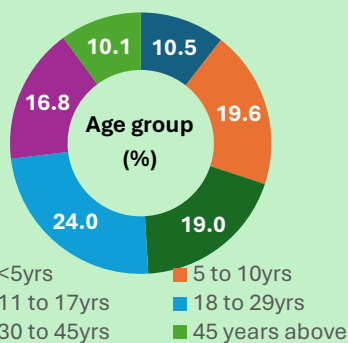
12,249

Total Population of Displaced Persons

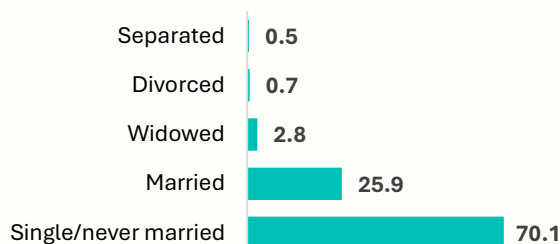


1,864

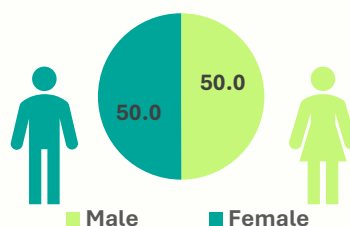
Total Number of Displaced Households



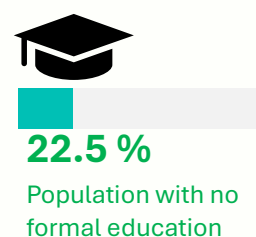
Marital Status



Gender Distribution



Education Status



Of the 12,249 displaced household members, **54.1 % (9,492)** are currently attending schools while **6.7%** are currently receiving vocational training. **30.7%** of the Population are engaged in one economic activity or the other.

Displacements features

Reasons for Displacement



17.1 %

Farmers/
Herders
clash



54.9 %

Boko Haram
Insurgency



0.0 %

Banditry/
kidnapping

Duration for Displacement

92.5 %

Household members
who have been
displaced for 4 years
and above



Challenges faced by IDPs

Basic Needs Challenges

59.9 %



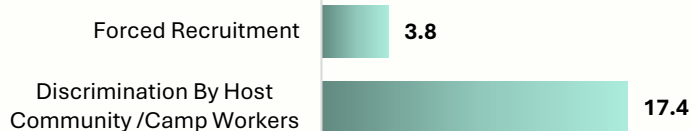
Social Amenities Challenges

67.9 %



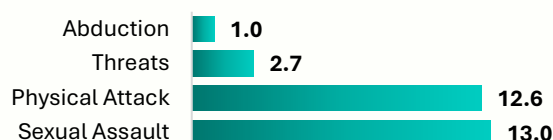
Socio-Economic Challenges

10.6 %



Security Challenges

7.3 %



Sources of Intervention in the Camp (%)



The highest intervention in the state came from State Government (72.6%) while the lowest came from Local Government (19.3%)

Pathway to Durable Solutions



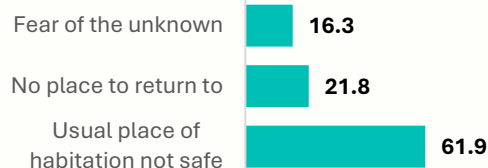
Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world.

64.0 % (1,192)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation

10.9% of the population feels their former place of habitation is safe to return to 87.0% feels it is not safe to return while 2.1% prefers relocating to somewhere else.

Reasons for HHs not willing to return (%)



Safety concerns on return to former place

204

HHs believed that their usual habitation is safe to return

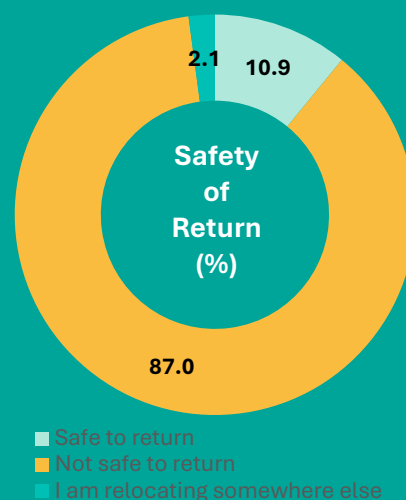
13.7 %

HHs believed that government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation



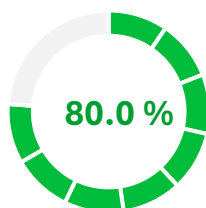
43.7 %

HHs knows that Psycho-social counselling plans are in place for return from camp



Host Community

Stability of Communities



Feels their Locality (community) is safe and stable



In recent months, 40.0% of communities in Nasarawa reported worsening access to services and 20% noted decline in security.

Livelihood and Basic Services

Shelter



Access

60.0 %

Access to good shelter for 50% and above in the community communities



Quality

40.0 %

Shelters in good condition for 50% and above in the community communities

Primary School



Access

80.0 %

Communities with local functioning and opened Primary School

Every school in Nasarawa is affected by damaged / destroyed building and lack of teachers.

Health Facilities



Access

80.0 %

Open and
Functioning

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
alternative
access*

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
no alternative
access

0.0 %

No Health facility
but with
alternative
access

20.0 %

No Health facility
and no
alternative
access

Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



Market Situation (%)

Opened with Scarcity of
supplies

20.0

Opened with reliable and
regular supplies

80.0

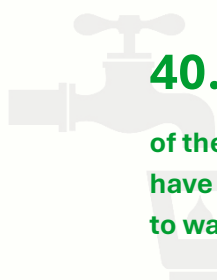


Access
(%)



Have access with regular power supply
have access with irregular supplies
No access

Drinking Water



40.0 %

of the communities
have regular access
to water Supply

Farmland & Fishing

Cultivation of Farmlands (%)

only some of the farmland
is being cultivated

40.0

all of the farmland is being
cultivated

60.0

Mobile Network

Access



80.0 %

Communities with
full connection
throughout the day

Security Incidents



80.0 %

Of the communities
reported that there has
not been any serious
security incidence



Sokoto

Internally Displaced Persons Camp Profile



Sokoto State:

Overview

State Population: **6,501,265**

Population: **18,707**

Capital: **Sokoto**

No of LGAs: **23**

No of LGAs with camps: **9**

IDP Camps in the State: **19**

Demographics



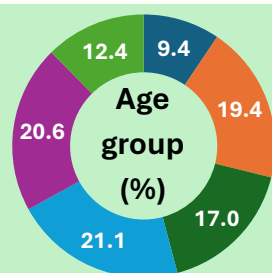
18,707

Total Population of Displaced Persons

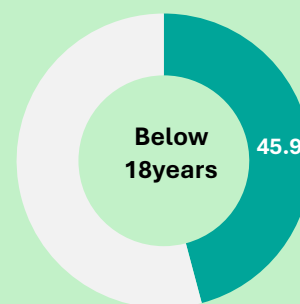


3,501

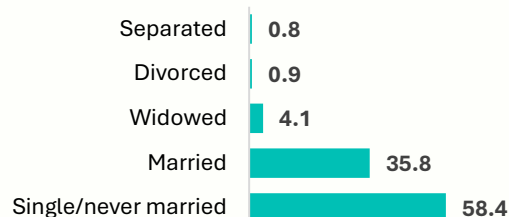
Total Number of Displaced Households



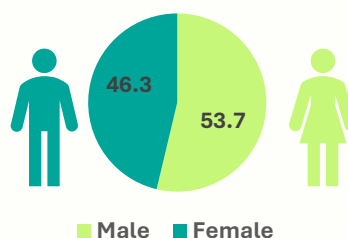
Legend: <5yrs, 5 to 10yrs, 11 to 17yrs, 18 to 29yrs, 30 to 45yrs, 45 years above



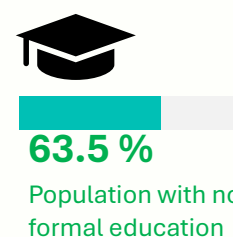
Marital Status



Gender Distribution



Education Status



Of the 18,707 displaced household members, **17.7 % (6,845)** are currently attending schools while **7.2 %** are currently receiving vocational training. **27.7%** of the Population are engaged in one economic activity or the other.

Displacements features

Reasons for Displacement



4.6 %

Farmers/
Herders
clash



0.3 %

Boko Haram
Insurgency



94.3 %

Banditry/
kidnapping

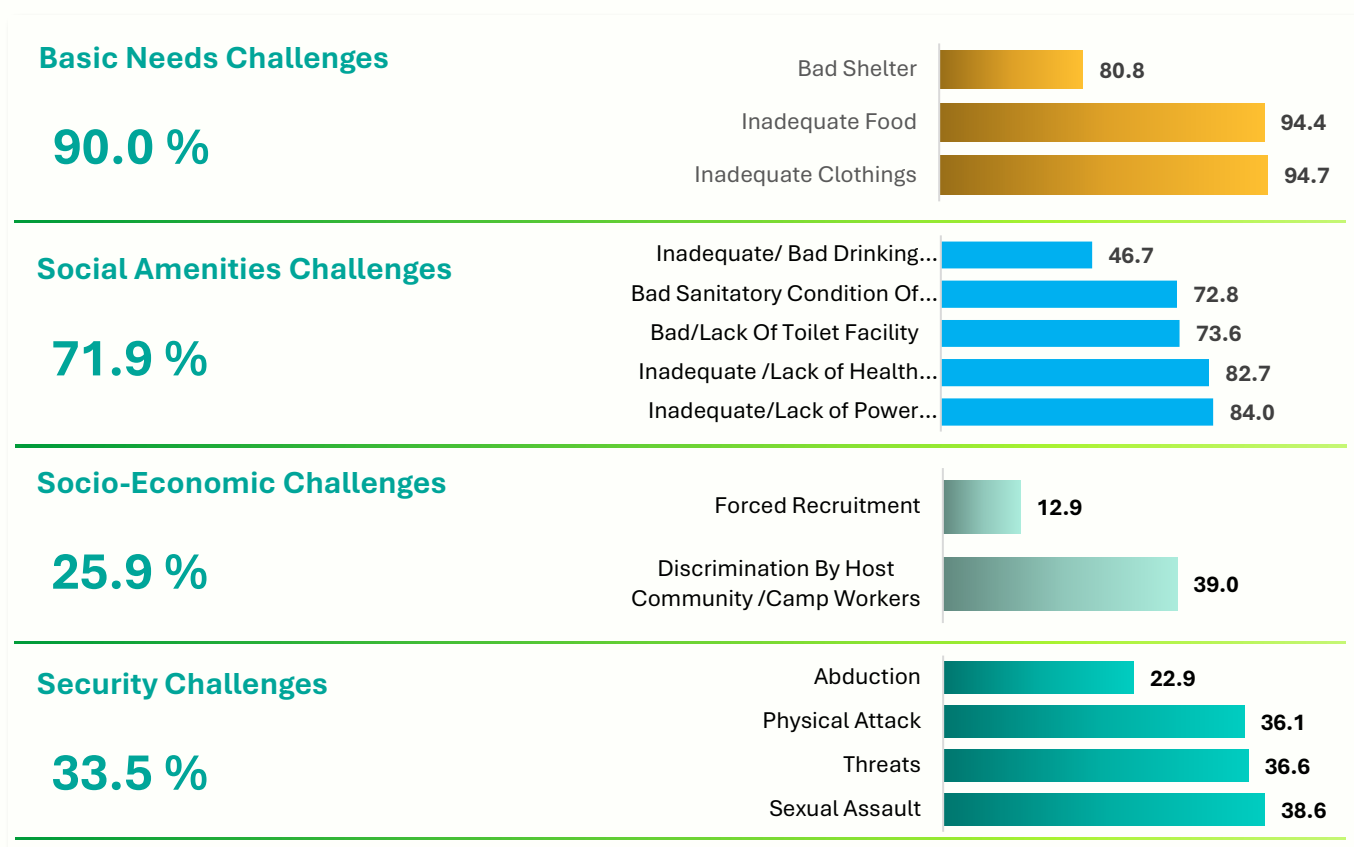
Duration for Displacement

39.2 %

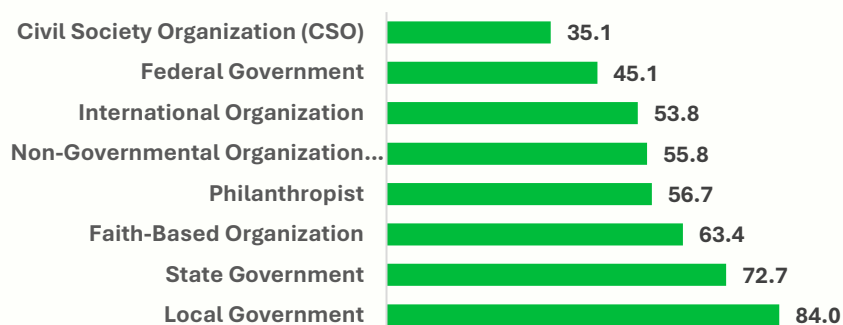
Household members who have been displaced for 4 years and above



Challenges faced by IDPs



Sources of Intervention in the Camp (%)



The highest intervention in the state came from Local Government (84.0%) while the lowest came from Civil Society Organisation (35.1%)

Pathway to Durable Solutions



Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world.

72.3 % (2,531)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation

4.4% of the population feels their former place of habitation is safe to return to 86.6% feels it is not safe to return while 9.0% prefers relocating to somewhere else.

Reasons for HHs not willing to return (%)



Safety concerns on return to former place

155

HHs believed that their usual habitation is safe to return

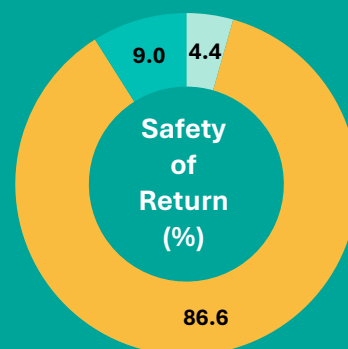
18.4 %

HHs believed that government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation



38.1 %

HHs knows that Psycho-social counselling plans are in place for return from camp



■ Safe to return
■ Not safe to return
■ I am relocating somewhere else

Host Community

Stability of Communities

0.0 %

Feels their Locality (community) is safe and stable



In recent months, 80.0% of communities in Sokoto reported both worsening access to services and social cohesion while 60.0% noted declines in security

Livelihood and Basic Services

Shelter



Access

20.0 %

Access to good shelter for 50% and above in the community communities



Quality

0.0 %

Shelters in good condition for 50% and above in the community communities

Primary School



Access

60.0 %

Communities with local functioning and opened Primary School

Every school in Sokoto is affected by lack of teachers, use of school as shelter, and prevention of access by armed groups.

Health Facilities



Access

60.0 %

Open and
Functioning

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
alternative
access*

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
no alternative
access

40.0 %

No Health facility
but with
alternative
access

0.0 %

No Health facility
and no
alternative
access

Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



Market Situation (%)

Markets

Opened with reliable and
regular supplies

40.0

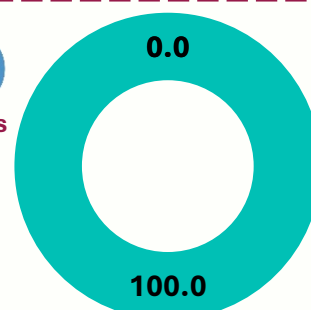
Opened with Scarcity of
supplies

60.0



Access
(%)

Electricity



Have access with regular power supply
have access with irregular supplies
No access

Drinking Water



20.0 %

of the communities
have regular access
to water Supply

Farmland & Fishing

Cultivation of Farmlands (%)

none of the farmland is
being cultivated

0.0

there is no farmland to
cultivate in the locality

20.0

Mobile Network

Access



20.0 %

Communities with
full connection
throughout the day

Security Incidents



20.0 %

Of the communities
reported that there has
not been any serious
security incidence



Yobe

Internally Displaced Persons Camp Profile



Yobe State: Overview

State Population: **3,728,525**

IDP Population: **19,451**

Capital: **Damaturu**

No of LGAs: **17**

No of LGAs with camps: **6**

IDP Camps in the State: **19**

Demographics



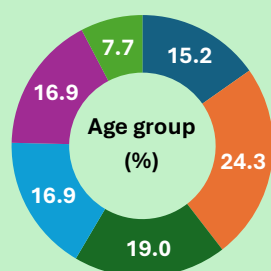
19,451

Total Population of Displaced Persons

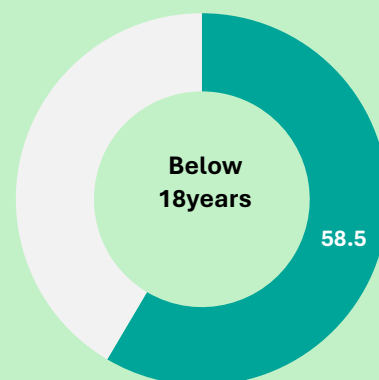


3,201

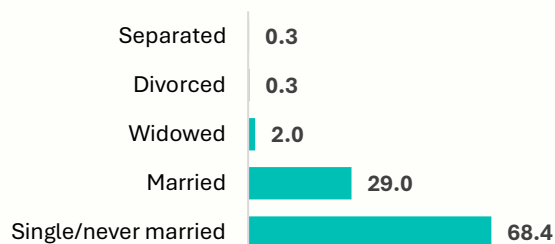
Total Number of Displaced Households



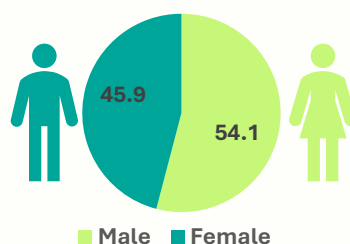
Legend:
■ <5yrs ■ 5 to 10yrs
■ 11 to 17yrs ■ 18 to 29yrs
■ 30 to 45yrs ■ 45 years above



Marital Status



Gender Distribution



Education Status



70.2 %

Population with no formal education

Of the 19,451 displaced household members, **58.8 % (5,806)** are currently attending schools while **7.6 %** are currently receiving vocational training. **26.1%** of the Population are engaged in one economic activity or the other.

Displacements features

Reasons for Displacement



0.0 %

Farmers/
Herders
clash



100.0 %

Boko Haram
Insurgency



0.0 %

Banditry/
kidnapping

Duration for Displacement

81.2 %

Household members who have been displaced for 4 years and above



Challenges faced by IDPs

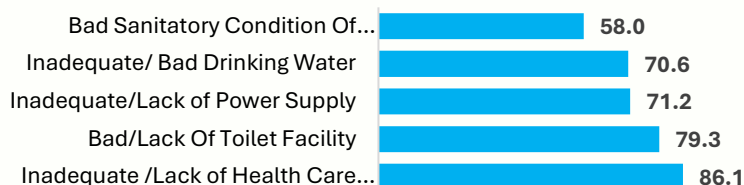
Basic Needs Challenges

87.0 %



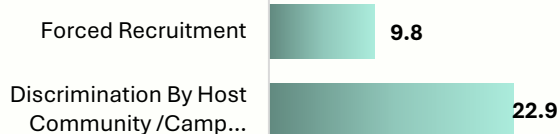
Social Amenities Challenges

73.0 %



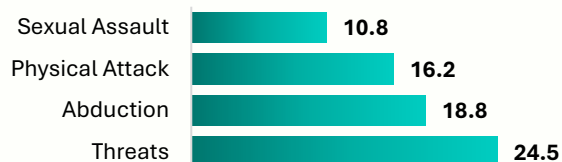
Socio-Economic Challenges

16.4 %



Security Challenges

17.6 %



Sources of Intervention in the Camp (%)



The highest intervention in the state came from Non-Governmental Organisation (87.1%) while the lowest came from Local Government (9.9%)

Pathway to Durable Solutions



Part of the durable solution is the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the IDPs to their original habitat, local integration of IDPs into the host community, or resettlement in another part of the world.

35.2 % (1,126)

HHs indicated willingness to return to their former habitation

5.7% of the population feels their former place of habitation is safe to return to 91.7% feels it is not safe to return while 2.6% prefers relocating to somewhere else.

Reasons for HHs not willing to return (%)



Safety concerns on return to former place

184

HHs believed that their usual habitation is safe to return

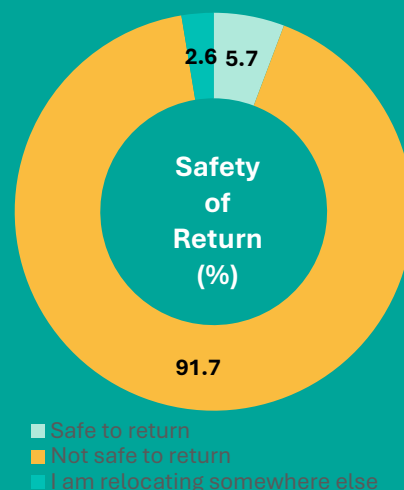
61.0 %

HHs believed that government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation



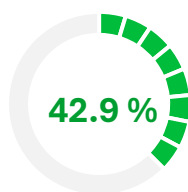
53.7 %

HHs knows that Psycho-social counselling plans are in place for return from camp



Host Community

Stability of Communities



Feels their Locality (community) is safe and stable



In recent months, 71.4% of communities in Yobe reported both worsening access to services, social cohesion and security

Livelihood and Basic Services

Shelter



Access

28.6 %

Access to good shelter for 50% and above in the community communities



Quality

14.3 %

Shelters in good condition for 50% and above in the community communities

Primary School



Access

28.6 %

Communities with local functioning and opened Primary School

Every school in Yobe is affected by lack of teachers, use of school as shelter, and prevention of access by armed groups.

Health Facilities



Access

71.4 %

Open and
Functioning

14.3 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
alternative
access*

0.0 %

Closed or Non-
functioning with
no alternative
access

14.3 %

No Health facility
but with
alternative
access

0.0 %

No Health facility
and no
alternative
access

Alternative Access: Health Facility available and accessible in a neighbouring community apart from the current locality



Market Situation (%)

Markets

Opened with reliable and
regular supplies

28.6

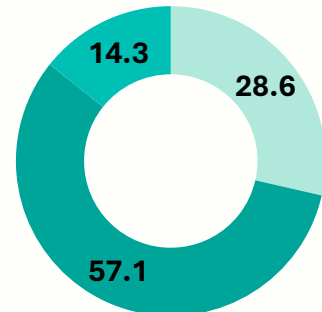
Opened with Scarcity of
supplies

71.4



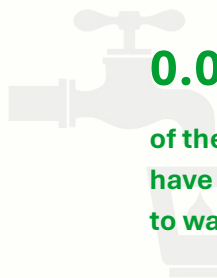
Access
(%)

Electricity



Have access with regular power supply
have access with irregular supplies
No access

Drinking Water



0.0 %

of the communities
have regular access
to water Supply

Farmland & Fishing

Cultivation of Farmlands (%)

all of the farmland is
being cultivated

28.6

only some of the
farmland is being
cultivated

71.4

Mobile Network

Access



28.6 %

Communities with
full connection
throughout the day

Security Incidents

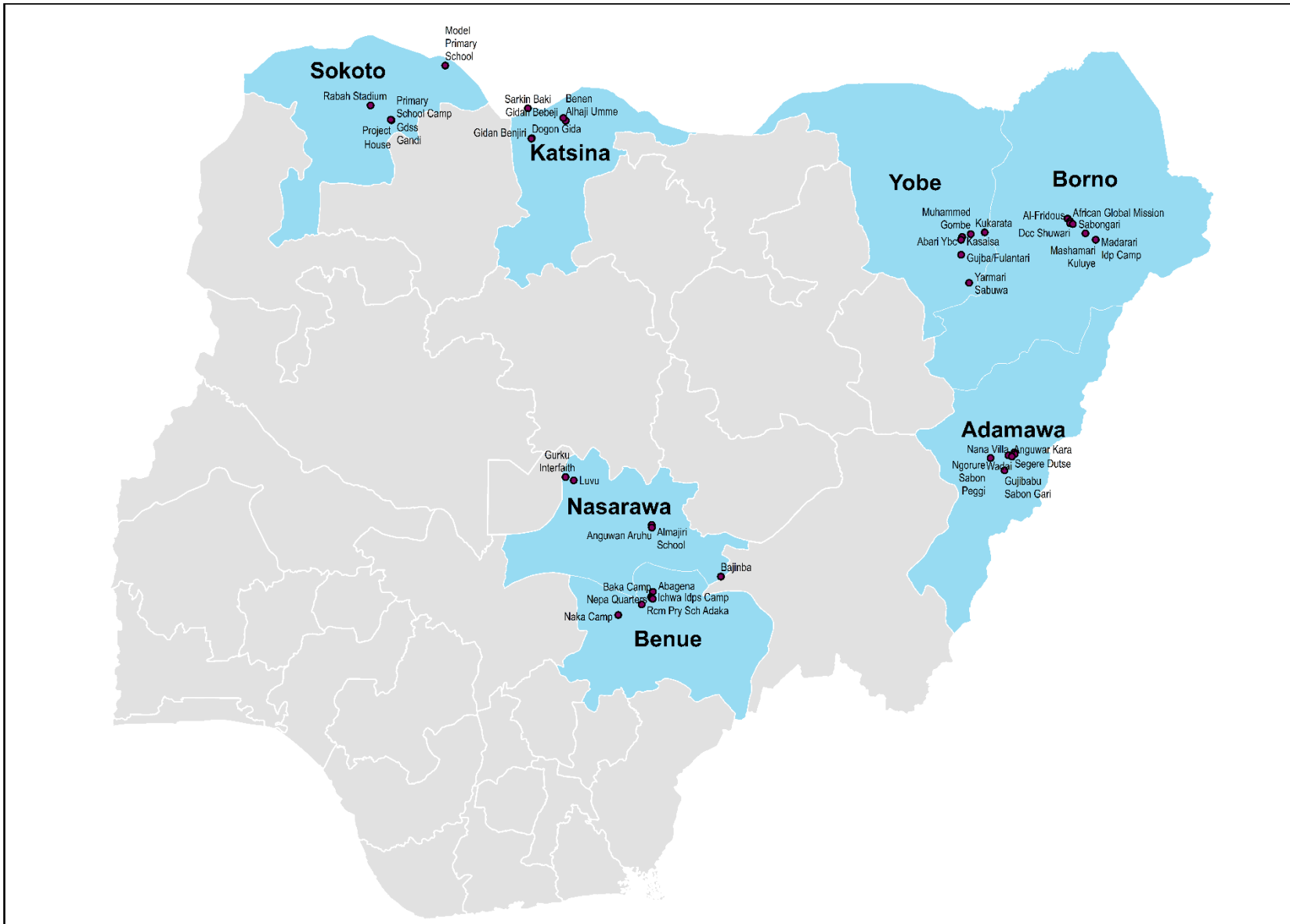


28.6 %

Of the communities
reported that there has
not been any serious
security incidence

Appendices

Appendix I: Map



Appendix II: IDP Tables

Table 1: Percentage distribution of displaced households by challenges faced in camps

	Physical Attack	Sexual Assault	Abduction	Bad Shelter	Inadequate Food	Inadequate /Lack of Health Care Services	Threats	Inadequate Clothing	Inadequate/ Bad Drinking Water	Bad Sanitary Condition Of Camp	Bad/Lack Of Toilet Facility	Discrimination By Host Community /Camp Workers	None of the Above	Inadequate/Lack of Power Supply	Forced Recruitment	Estimated total number of displaced households
Overall	13.4	6.0	5.5	65.2	88.4	89.0	45.8	83.6	55.0	69.7	80.1	35.9	25.7	87.8	18.8	251,082
Urban	15.1	2.3	4.9	66.0	93.4	90.6	32.3	62.6	49.8	60.2	82.8	28.8	36.0	87.6	11.5	99,546
Rural	12.2	8.5	5.8	64.8	85.2	88.0	54.7	97.3	58.4	75.8	78.3	40.6	19.0	87.9	23.6	151,536
State																
Adamawa	6.5	0.3	1.8	78.2	89.8	82.1	15.7	89.3	67.7	78.8	79.3	15.8	3.2	75.6	3.6	3,284
Benue	17.4	8.1	2.4	87.9	91.6	93.9	38.2	95.0	94.9	93.9	90.9	57.6	18.6	96.7	25.3	32,421
Borno	12.4	5.1	5.5	61.1	88.0	88.6	48.4	81.6	48.4	66.0	78.6	33.2	27.7	86.9	18.4	206,753
Katsina	13.1	6.8	11.3	78.4	88.7	86.2	14.2	92.0	83.7	80.6	85.3	12.0	10.6	82.3	4.2	58
Nasarawa	12.6	13.0	1.0	48.2	66.2	80.5	2.7	65.4	55.7	51.5	66.0	17.4	30.5	85.7	3.8	1,864
Sokoto	36.1	38.6	22.9	80.8	94.4	82.7	36.6	94.7	46.7	72.8	73.6	39.0	8.6	84.0	12.9	3,501
Yobe	16.2	10.8	18.8	84.3	89.2	86.1	24.5	87.5	70.6	58.0	79.3	22.9	10.6	71.2	9.8	3,201

Table 2: Percentage distribution of displaced households by sources of intervention in camp

	Sources of Intervention in the Camp								Estimated total number of displaced households
	Federal Government	State Government	Local Government	Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	Civil Society Organization (CSO)	International Organization	Faith-Based Organization	Philanthropist	
Overall	35.9	46.8	37.4	78.7	36.4	52.5	44.4	26.7	251,082
Urban	27.5	38.9	15.9	55.3	16.3	41.2	21.0	10.7	99,546
Rural	41.3	52.0	51.6	94.1	49.6	60.0	59.7	37.2	151,536
State									
Adamawa	28.7	58.0	31.3	96.6	75.3	73.4	62.6	59.2	3,284
Benue	44.2	97.0	24.6	80.4	48.9	61.4	96.5	62.2	32,421
Borno	34.7	38.4	39.3	78.5	33.7	50.3	35.9	20.3	206,753
Katsina	37.1	62.1	61.5	47.6	32.3	24.7	65.3	47.5	58
Nasarawa	54.9	72.6	19.3	71.4	71.1	64.2	65.5	34.3	1,864
Sokoto	45.1	72.7	84.0	55.8	35.1	53.8	63.4	56.7	3,501
Yobe	15.0	24.6	9.9	87.1	26.5	75.9	14.2	12.5	3,201

Table 3: Percentage distribution of displaced households by path way to durable solutions

	Percentage of HHs hat want to return his/her former place of habitation	Estimated total number of displaced households	Percentag of HHs with a plan in place that will give him/her psycho-social counselling to get him/her ready for return in the camp	Estimated total number of displaced households that wants to return to their former place of habitation	Reason for intending not to return?			Total	Estimated total number of displaced households that do not wants to return to their former place of habitation	Place of usual habitation safe to return to				Estimated total number of displaced households	Percentage of HHs that believed government is taking measures to rebuild their place of usual habitation	Estimated total number of displaced households that believed their usual habitation is safe to return to
					Usual place of habitation not safe	No place to return to	Fear of the unknown			Safe to return	Not safe to return	I am relocating somewhere else	Total			
Overall	77.3	251,082	63.3	193,991	49.4	43.3	7.3	100	57,113	22.2	71.9	5.9	100	251,082	89.8	55,839
Urban	54.3	99,546	71.7	54,063	50.6	42.0	7.4	100	45,483	5.5	87.3	7.2	100	99,546	26.5	5,434
Rural	92.3	151,536	60.0	139,928	44.9	48.1	7.0	100	11,630	33.3	61.8	4.9	100	151,536	96.7	50,405
State																
Adamawa	66.5	3,284	40.8	2,183	48.7	30.6	20.7	100	1,101	30.5	65.4	4.0	100	3,284	40.1	1,003
Benue	90.4	32,421	42.5	29,322	59.9	40.1	0.0	100	3,099	12.0	83.8	4.3	100	32,421	56.0	3,885
Borno	76.2	206,753	68.1	157,605	49.0	44.8	6.2	100	49,148	24.4	69.5	6.2	100	206,753	94.1	50,401
Katsina	55.8	58	55.8	32	43.8	39.0	17.2	100	26	13.0	81.0	6.0	100	58	29.9	8
Nasarawa	64.0	1,864	43.7	1,192	61.9	21.8	16.3	100	672	10.9	87.0	2.1	100	1,864	13.7	204
Sokoto	72.3	3,501	38.1	2,531	32.8	49.4	17.8	100	970	4.4	86.6	9.0	100	3,501	18.4	155
Yobe	35.2	3,201	53.7	1,126	48.0	23.1	28.9	100	2,097	5.7	91.7	2.6	100	3,201	61.0	184

Table 4: Percentage distribution of displaced households by type of recommendation to improve the camp condition and to stop internal displacement

	Recommendations to improve the camp condition				Recommendation to the government in stopping addressing issues surrounding internal displacement permanently							Estimated total number of displaced households
	Provision of adequate security	Provision of basic amenities	Provision of food and non-food items	Protection of the rights of IDPs	Tackling the root cause of man-made disasters (terrorism, banditry, farmers-herders clash, religious crisis, boundary clashes, etc.)	Tackling the root cause of natural disaster	Job creation	Creation of empowerment program	Ensuring fairness and justice to all	Upholding the principle of rule of law	Honest fight against corruption	
Overall	81.5	85.1	93.8	89.7	95.2	74.3	82.6	83.2	81.8	81.9	86.0	251,082
Urban	68.1	85.4	89.2	79.2	89.2	75.4	83.6	83.2	79.0	77.3	87.6	99,546
Rural	90.3	85.0	96.8	96.6	99.1	73.6	81.9	83.2	83.6	84.9	84.9	151,536
State												
Adamawa	98.7	98.4	97.5	98.7	97.4	97.2	98.7	97.7	96.9	95.7	98.0	3,284
Benue	98.8	99.9	99.1	98.6	97.8	91.8	100.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	32,421
Borno	78.2	82.3	92.9	88.3	94.9	70.9	79.5	80.3	78.2	78.5	83.4	206,753
Katsina	95.5	92.5	96.6	82.1	71.7	61.5	82.8	84.6	82.8	77.1	89.2	58
Nasarawa	98.5	99.0	99.0	99.2	93.6	81.1	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	96.5	1,864
Sokoto	94.6	94.0	93.2	90.1	93.2	87.4	80.6	87.6	91.9	90.4	92.4	3,501
Yobe	79.0	88.9	92.0	77.3	85.3	77.0	84.1	83.1	93.0	82.4	87.9	3,201

Table 5: Percentage distribution of displaced household members by gender, marital status and age

	Gender				Marital Status							Age group							Estimated total number of displaced household members
	Male	Female	Total		Single/never married	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	Total		<5yrs	5 to 10yrs	11 to 17yrs	18 to 29yrs	30 to 45yrs	45 years above	Total	
Overall	50.5	49.5	100		66.0	28.3	1.2	0.5	4.0	100		11.8	20.0	18.5	21.2	18.5	10.1	100	1,134,828
Adamawa	49.3	50.7	100		57.1	38.5	0.9	0.9	2.7	100		7.9	13.7	17.4	20.9	22.3	17.8	100	19,227
Benue	46.8	53.2	100		62.9	20.9	3.5	0.9	11.8	100		11.0	20.7	16.3	19.6	18.0	14.4	100	187,513
Borno	51.2	48.8	100		66.9	29.5	0.8	0.4	2.4	100		12.0	19.9	18.9	21.6	18.6	9.0	100	877,299
Katsina	45.7	54.3	100		61.7	33.4	0.9	0.7	3.4	100		13.9	20.7	17.6	17.5	20.5	9.7	100	382
Nasarawa	50.0	50.0	100		70.1	25.9	0.5	0.7	2.8	100		10.5	19.6	19.0	24.0	16.8	10.1	100	12,249
Sokoto	53.7	46.3	100		58.4	35.8	0.8	0.9	4.1	100		9.4	19.4	17.0	21.1	20.6	12.4	100	18,707
Yobe	54.1	45.9	100		68.4	29.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	100		15.2	24.3	19.0	16.9	16.9	7.7	100	19,451

Table 6: Percentage distribution of displaced household members by level of education and other vocational studies

	Highest level of education completed								Estimated total number of displaced household members	Percentage of HH members that are currently attending school?	Estimated number HH members that attended school	Percentage of HH members that are currently attending any vocational training programme	Percentage of HH members that are engaged in any economic activity	Estimated total number of displaced household members
	Never attended school	Less than primary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Post-secondary non-tertiary	Tertiary	Total						
Overall	63.4	11.6	15.7	5.2	3.4	0.4	0.3	100	1,134,828	38.1	415,254	8.7	38.5	1,134,828
Adamawa	22.7	10.4	27.7	21.2	12.3	3.5	2.2	100	19,227	41.2	14,869	2.8	50.6	19,227
Benue	48.7	13.8	19.9	8.5	8.0	0.5	0.6	100	187,513	37.3	96,130	4.3	18.9	187,513
Borno	67.9	11.2	14.4	4.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	100	877,299	37.7	281,933	9.9	43.1	877,299
Katsina	52.9	11.5	23.1	8.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	100	382	38.3	180	15.5	29.8	382
Nasarawa	22.5	15.9	25.2	11.9	13.1	7.2	4.2	100	12,249	54.1	9,492	6.7	30.7	12,249
Sokoto	63.5	9.8	15.7	7.2	3.6	0.2	0.1	100	18,707	17.7	6,845	7.2	27.7	18,707
Yobe	70.2	6.6	13.1	6.2	3.4	0.2	0.4	100	19,451	58.8	5,806	7.6	26.1	19,451

Table 7: Percentage distribution of displaced household members by Type of Vocational Training Currently Enrolled

	Percentage of HH members that are currently attending any vocational training programme	Estimated total number of displaced household members	Type of vocational skill																	Estimated number of HH members that are currently attending any vocational training programme
			Tailoring	Hairdressing /Barbing	Vulcanizer	Carpentry	Electrical Repair Work	Reusable Sanitary Pad	Bead Making/Cap	Soap/Detergent Making	plumbing	Tiling	Culinary arts	Automotive repair	Graphic design	Computer technician	Craftsperson	Veterinary assistant	Total	
Total	8.7	1,134,828	36.8	13.7	1.1	8.3	1.4	0.0	29.6	5.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	100	98,814
Adamawa	2.8	19,227	33.4	4.8	0.0	2.4	12.1	2.0	4.8	7.3	4.8	4.5	0.0	4.5	2.4	4.8	7.2	4.9	100	533
Benue	4.3	187,513	21.0	18.7	10.8	21.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100	8,128
Borno	9.9	877,299	38.4	13.5	0.0	6.5	0.1	0.0	33.7	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100	86,436
Katsina	15.5	382	40.7	7.9	6.0	18.6	3.3	0.0	6.5	4.4	2.9	0.6	0.0	6.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	100	59
Nasarawa	6.7	12,249	40.1	10.0	5.8	13.2	5.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.7	3.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100	822
Sokoto	7.2	18,707	18.3	6.9	5.7	24.3	2.5	0.0	4.7	7.9	9.4	7.7	3.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	100	1,347
Yobe	7.6	19,451	46.8	7.9	5.4	25.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.0	100	1,487

Table 8: Percentage distribution of displaced household members by Reasons for displacement

	Reason for displacement									Estimated total number of displaced household members
	Boko Haram insurgency	Banditry/kidnapping	Farmer/Herders clash	Flooding	Communal clash	Election crisis	Religious crisis	Militancy	Total	
Total	81.2	1.6	16.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100	1,134,828
Adamawa	91.6	0.9	7.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	19,227
Benue	0.2	0.0	96.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	187,513
Borno	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	877,299
Katsina	0.8	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	382
Nasarawa	54.9	0.0	17.1	0.0	6.1	0.1	21.8	0.0	100	12,249
Sokoto	0.3	94.3	4.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	18,707
Yobe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	19,451

Table 9: Percentage distribution of displaced household members by duration of displacement

	How long has [NAME] been displaced?							Estimated total number of displaced household members
	Days (1-6 days)	Weeks (1-3 weeks)	Months (1-11 months)	Years (12 months)	2-3 years	4 years and above	Total	
Overall	0.2	0.6	1.4	2.1	12.4	83.4	100	1,134,828
Adamawa	0.2	0.0	1.3	1.2	5.2	92.2	100	19,227
Benue	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.5	23.8	70.6	100	187,513
Borno	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	9.6	86.8	100	877,299
Katsina	0.0	1.1	11.5	21.2	39.2	27.0	100	382
Nasarawa	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.7	4.6	92.5	100	12,249
Sokoto	0.0	2.2	11.2	12.5	35.0	39.2	100	18,707
Yobe	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.9	15.7	81.2	100	19,451

Appendix III: Host Community Tables

Table 1: STABILITY OF THE ASSESSED AREA

	statements best describe the feeling of stability in the locality				Statements best describe the feeling of the community about their ability to continue to live in the community			Feeling of the situation in the locality changed over the last 6 months			Percentage of response that mentioned Access to Services has Worsened	Percentage response that mentioned Security has worsened	Percentage of responses that mentioned Social Cohesion worsened	Total number of communities
	the general feeling is that the locality is stable and safe	the general feeling is that the locality is unstable and unsafe	Total		People in the locality do not need to leave soon because of any safety or stability concerns	People in the locality may need to leave soon because of stability or safety concerns	Total	I'm less hopeful about the state of our community than 6 months ago	I'm more hopeful about the state of our community than 6 months ago	Total				
Total	66.7	33.3	100		80.6	19.4	100	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	38.9	33.3	36
rural	52.9	47.1	100		82.4	17.6	100	64.7	35.3	100.0	58.8	35.3	35.3	17
urban	78.9	21.1	100		78.9	21.1	100	36.8	63.2	100.0	42.1	42.1	31.6	19
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	100		100.0	0.0	100	66.7	33.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Benue	83.3	16.7	100		83.3	16.7	100	33.3	66.7	100.0	50.0	16.7	16.7	6
Borno	100.0	0.0	100		100.0	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	100.0	33.3	33.3	16.7	6
katsina	75.0	25.0	100		75.0	25.0	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	4
Nasarawa	80.0	20.0	100		100.0	0.0	100	40.0	60.0	100.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	5
Sokoto	0.0	100.0	100		80.0	20.0	100	80.0	20.0	100.0	80.0	60.0	80.0	5
Yobe	42.9	57.1	100		42.9	57.1	100	85.7	14.3	100.0	71.4	71.4	71.4	7

Table 2: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES - STATE OF HOUSING/HABITATS

	Statements best describe the housing access situation in the locality				Statements best describes the housing quality situation in the locality				Statements best describe the damage to homes because of conflict						Total number of communities
	access to shelter for 50% and above in the community	access to shelter for less than 50% of community	Total		shelters are in good condition for 50% and above in the community	shelters are in good condition for less than 50% of the community	Total		No homes in the locality were destroyed or badly damaged	less than 50% of homes in the locality were destroyed or badly damaged, but reconstruction is underway	less than 50% of homes in the locality were destroyed or badly damaged and no reconstruction is underway	50% or more homes in the locality were destroyed or badly damaged, but reconstruction is underway	50% or more homes in the locality were destroyed or badly damaged and no reconstruction is underway	Total	
Overall	50.0	50.0	100		25.0	75.0	100		50.0	16.7	5.6	13.9	13.9	100	36
Adamawa	33.3	66.7	100		33.3	66.7	100		66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100	3
Benue	66.7	33.3	100		50.0	50.0	100		83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6
Borno	66.7	33.3	100		33.3	66.7	100		33.3	16.7	16.7	0.0	33.3	100	6
Katsina	75.0	25.0	100		0.0	100.0	100		25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100	4
Nasarawa	60.0	40.0	100		40.0	60.0	100		80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	5
Sokoto	20.0	80.0	100		0.0	100.0	100		60.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100	5
Yobe	28.6	71.4	100		14.3	85.7	100		14.3	0.0	14.3	57.1	14.3	100	7

Table 3: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES - PRIMARY SCHOOL

	Statements best describe the provision of primary education situation in the locality					Total number of communities	Reasons for non-functioning of primary schools						number of communities that reported nonfunctional primary schools
	the local primary school is open and functioning	the local primary school is closed or non-functioning, but children can go to another accessible school in a neighboring	the local primary school is closed, or non-functioning and children cannot go to another school nearby	there has never been a primary school in the locality, but children can go to another accessible school in a neighboring	Total		School (building) was damaged/destroyed	No teachers in the area	The school is being used as a shelter	School is not physically accessible	Non state armed groups are preventing access to the school	The school has been closed due to the covid-19 pandemic	
Overall	58.3	11.1	13.9	16.7	100	36	55.6	77.8	77.8	33.3	33.3	22.2	9
Adamawa	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Benue	50.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	100	6	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Borno	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	100	6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Katsina	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Nasarawa	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100	5	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Sokoto	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	100	5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Yobe	28.6	0.0	57.1	14.3	100	7	75.0	75.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	4

Table 4A: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES - HEALTH CARE FACILITIES							
	Statements best describes the provision of basic health services in the locality						Total number of communities
	the local health centre is open and functioning	the local health centre is closed or non-functioning, but residents can receive medical care in neighbouring towns or lo	the local health centre is closed or non-functioning and residents cannot receive medical care in neighbouring towns or	there has never been a health centre in the locality, but residents can receive medical care in neighbouring towns or lo	there has never been a health centre in the locality and residents cannot receive medical care in neighbouring towns or	Total	
Overall	63.9	8.3	2.8	22.2	2.8	100	36
Adamawa	66.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100	3
Benue	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	100	6
Borno	33.3	16.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	100	6
Katsina	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	4
Nasarawa	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100	5
Sokoto	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	100	5
Yobe	71.4	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	100	7

Table 4B: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES - HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

	Total number of communities	Reasons for non-functioning of health care facilities						Percentage of respondents who reported that, residents delaying getting medical care because of the COVID-19 pandemic in the last 4 weeks	Total number of communities
		health centre (building) was damaged/ destroyed	there are no health care professionals in the area	lack of equipment or supplies to the health centre	non-state armed groups are physically preventing access to the health cent	there are limited services available due to the covid-19 pandemic.	number of communities that report non functional primary schools		
Overall	36	25.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	25.0	4	2.8	36
Adamawa	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	3
Benue	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	6
Borno	6	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	6
Katsina	4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	4
Nasarawa	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	5
Sokoto	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	5
Yobe	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	14.3	7

Table 5: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES -MARKETS

	Statements best describes the situation of markets in the locality				Total number of communities
	the local markets and small shops are open and goods and services are regularly and reliably supplied	the local markets and small shops are open, but items are scarce	local markets and small shops are closed	Total	
Overall	52.8	38.9	8.3	100	36
Adamawa	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	3
Benue	66.7	16.7	16.7	100	6
Borno	50.0	16.7	33.3	100	6
katsina	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	4
Nasarawa	80.0	20.0	0.0	100	5
Sokoto	40.0	60.0	0.0	100	5
Yobe	28.6	71.4	0.0	100	7

Table 6: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES - ELECTRICITY AND DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

	Statements best describes current access to electricity in the locality?				Statements best describes current access to drinking water (kiosk, water trucks, running water...) in the locality					Total number of communities
	most residents in the locality have access to electricity and there is regular power supply	most residents in the locality have access to electricity but power supply is irregular	most residents in the locality do not have access to electricity	Total	the majority of residents have access to drinking water in the locality and there is regular water provision	the majority of residents have access to drinking water in the locality, but water provision is irregular	the majority of residents do not have access to drinking water in the locality but can get it from nearby localities	the majority of residents do not have access to drinking water in the locality and can not get it from nearby localities	Total	
Overall	25.0	36.1	38.9	100	25.0	41.7	25.0	8.3	100	36
Adamawa	33.3	33.3	33.3	100	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100	3
Benue	33.3	50.0	16.7	100	0.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	100	6
Borno	0.0	16.7	83.3	100	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	100	6
Katsina	50.0	50.0	0.0	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100	4
Nasarawa	40.0	40.0	20.0	100	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	100	5
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	20.0	60.0	20.0	0.0	100	5
Yobe	28.6	57.1	14.3	100	0.0	71.4	14.3	14.3	100	7

Table 7: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES - FARMLAND & FISHING GROUNDS

	Statements best describes the current situation of farmland in the locality					Total number of communities	Statements best describes the current situation of fishing grounds in the locality				Total number of communities that reported that, communities with all farmlands cultivated	Farmland/fishing ground not or only partially used			Total number of communities who reported that communities with some farmlands being cultivated
	all of the farmland is being cultivated	only some of the farmland is being cultivated	none of the farmland is being cultivated	there is no farmland to cultivate in the locality	Total		all of the fishing grounds are accessible and being used by the community	only some of the fishing ground is being accessible and being used by the community	there is no fishing ground to use in the locality	Total		farmland/ fishing grounds not accessible for security reasons	lack of resources (manpower or material resources) to use all farmland/fishing grounds	Total	
Overall	22.2	52.8	5.6	19.4	100	36	26.7	13.3	60.0	100	15	57.1	42.9	100	21
Adamawa	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	1	0.0	100.0	100	2
Benue	33.3	16.7	16.7	33.3	100	6	50.0	0.0	50.0	100	4	50.0	50.0	100	2
Borno	0.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	100	6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	3	66.7	33.3	100	3
Katsina	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	100	4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1	33.3	66.7	100	3
Nasarawa	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100	5	33.3	66.7	0.0	100	3	50.0	50.0	100	2
Sokoto	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	100	5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	1	75.0	25.0	100	4
Yobe	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	100	7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	2	80.0	20.0	100	5

Table 8: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES - PRESENCE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

	Statements best describes the situation of public sector employees (payment and reinstatement of public servants, teachers, nurses, policemen...) in the locality								Total number of communities
	most or all people working in the public sector before the conflict have been reinstated and are paid regularly	most or all people working in the public sector before the conflict have been reinstated, but they are not paid regularly	only some of the people working in the public sector before the conflict have been reinstated, and they are paid regular	Only some of the people working in the public sector before the conflict have been reinstated, and they are not paid reg	none of the people working in the public sector before the conflict have been reinstated	There have never been people working in the public sector in the locality	People working in the public sector never lost their employment before or after the conflict.	Total	
Overall	27.8	8.3	16.7	19.4	8.3	5.6	13.9	100.0	36
Adamawa	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0	3
Benue	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Borno	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	6
Katsina	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0	4
Nasarawa	20.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5
Sokoto	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	5
Yobe	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	7

Table 9: LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICES -ACCESS TO ICTs

	Statements best describes the connectivity situation in the locality? (mobile network, cell phone coverage, WIFI)						Total number of communities
	people can connect with colleagues, friends, and family throughout the day by mobile phone using mobile network or wifi	people can connect (by mobile phone using mobile network or wifi) around half of the time, and connections are improving	People can connect (by mobile phone using mobile network or wifi) around half the time, but connections are not improving	People can connect (by mobile phone using mobile network or wifi) less than half of the time, and connections are not im	people can?t connect at all	Total	
Overall	58.3	11.1	8.3	19.4	2.8	100.0	36
Adamawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Benue	66.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	100.0	6
Borno	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Katsina	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Nasarawa	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0	5
Sokoto	20.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	5
Yobe	28.6	14.3	0.0	57.1	0.0	100.0	7

Table 10A: SECURITY INCIDENTS

Statements best describe the current security situation in the locality					Statements best describes the current incident trend linked to resources tensions (cattle raiding or killing, land conflict, communal clashes, etc.) in the locality				
	there have not been any serious security incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	there has recently been a serious security incident in the locality (in the past 3 months, but not in the past month)	there has been a very serious security incident in the locality recently (in the past month)	Total		there is an increase in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	there is decrease in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	there is no change in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	Total
Total	58.3	25.0	16.7	100		19.4	47.2	33.3	100
Adamawa	66.7	33.3	0.0	100		33.3	66.7	0.0	100
Benue	83.3	16.7	0.0	100		16.7	16.7	66.7	100
Borno	83.3	16.7	0.0	100		0.0	100.0	0.0	100
Katsina	50.0	0.0	50.0	100		25.0	25.0	50.0	100
Nasarawa	80.0	0.0	20.0	100		20.0	40.0	40.0	100
Sokoto	20.0	40.0	40.0	100		40.0	20.0	40.0	100
Yobe	28.6	57.1	14.3	100		14.3	57.1	28.6	100

Table 10B: SECURITY INCIDENTS

	Statements best describes the current incident trend linked to activities by Non-State Armed Groups (kidnapping, terrorist attacks, fighting, raids bombing, killing of security forces) in the locality					Statements best describes the current incident trend linked with petty crimes (theft, kidnapping, small scale crimes) in the locality				Total number of communities
	there is an increase in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	there is decrease in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	there is no change in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	Total		there is an increase in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	there is decrease in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	there is no change in these incidents in the locality in the past 3 months	Total	
Total	16.7	50.0	33.3	100		27.8	44.4	27.8	100	36
Adamawa	33.3	66.7	0.0	100		33.3	66.7	0.0	100	3
Benue	16.7	33.3	50.0	100		16.7	66.7	16.7	100	6
Borno	16.7	50.0	33.3	100		50.0	50.0	0.0	100	6
Katsina	25.0	50.0	25.0	100		25.0	50.0	25.0	100	4
Nasarawa	0.0	60.0	40.0	100		60.0	40.0	0.0	100	5
Sokoto	40.0	40.0	20.0	100		20.0	40.0	40.0	100	5
Yobe	0.0	57.1	42.9	100		0.0	14.3	85.7	100	7

Table 11: PRESENCE OF GOVERNMENT/FORMAL SECURITY FORCES, PRESENCE OF VIOLENT EXTREMIST ORGANISATIONS (VOE) AND MILITIAS

	Extent of residents are worried about security in the locality					Percentage of communities that mentioned that police or gendarmerie present in the locality	Percentage of communities that mentioned that defence and security forces present in the locality	Percentage of communities that mentioned that Violent Extremist Organisations, or other informal militias (including self-defense and vigilante groups) present in the locality	Total number of communities
	they are not worried	they are very worried	they are somewhat worried	they are extremely worried	Total				
Overall	36.1	19.4	16.7	27.8	100	69.4	58.3	86.1	36
Adamawa	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Benue	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	100	33.3	16.7	83.3	6
Borno	33.3	0.0	50.0	16.7	100	66.7	50.0	50.0	6
Katsina	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
Nasarawa	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	100	80.0	40.0	100.0	5
Sokoto	20.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	100	60.0	40.0	80.0	5
Yobe	42.9	0.0	0.0	57.1	100	71.4	85.7	100.0	7

Table 12A: FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND D6. ACCES TO LEGAL REMEDIES

	Statements best describes residents' freedom of movement (to markets, to one's home, to the workplace, to farms...) in the locality?					Percentage of communities that are under a formal curfew for security reasons		
	there is no restriction in residents' movements	movements of residents are restricted, but this has no impact on their daily life	movements of residents are restricted, but this has only a small impact on their daily life	movements of residents are restricted, and this has a significant impact on their daily life	Total	Percentage of communities that are under a formal curfew for security reasons	Percentage of communities that are under an informal curfew (imposed by non-state actors)	Percentage of communities that are under a state of emergency
Total	61.1	27.8	2.8	8.3	100	22.2	8.3	8.3
Adamawa	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100	33.3	33.3	33.3
Benue	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.7	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Borno	66.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	100	33.3	16.7	33.3
Katsina	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nasarawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sokoto	40.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	100	0.0	20.0	0.0
Yobe	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	100	71.4	0.0	0.0

Table 12B: FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT AND D6. ACCES TO LEGAL REMEDIES

	Access to legal remedies in the locality						Total number of communities
	yes, to both formal and informal legal remedies	yes, but only to formal legal remedies (courts, police?)	yes, but only to informal legal remedies (religious, customary?)	yes, access to either formal or informal legal remedies but in a nearby locality	no, they do not have access to any legal remedies	Total	
Total	58.3	2.8	8.3	16.7	13.9	100.0	36
Adamawa	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3
Benue	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	100.0	6
Borno	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
Katsina	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
Nasarawa	40.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	100.0	5
Sokoto	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	5
Yobe	28.6	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	100.0	7

Table 13A: SOCIAL COHESION

Are land, habitat or property being occupied illegally (without authorization from family, neighbors, local authorities...) in the locality				Percentage of key informant that reported that, robbery of personal belongings in the locality in the last 6 months	Percentage of communities that mentioned that, cattle theft been reported in the locality in the last 6 months	Statements best describes current daily public life in the locality			
no, none	yes, but land, habitat or property illegal occupation is not an issue impacting the whole locality (only a few or minor	yes, land, habitat or property illegal occupation is a major issue impacting the locality	Total			streets are lively and residents are able to carry out activities (going to the market, kids playing, going out, street	streets are lively and residents are able to carry out activities (going to the market, kids playing, going out, street	there are very few people in the streets and people leave their home only if absolutely necessary	Total
Total	63.9	30.6	100	61.1	61.1	61.1	36.1	2.8	100
Adamawa	33.3	66.7	100	66.7	66.7	66.7	33.3	0.0	100
Benue	83.3	16.7	100	66.7	16.7	83.3	16.7	0.0	100
Borno	83.3	16.7	100	50.0	50.0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
Katsina	50.0	50.0	100	25.0	50.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	100
Nasarawa	80.0	20.0	100	60.0	60.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	100
Sokoto	60.0	20.0	100	60.0	100.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	100
Yobe	42.9	42.9	100	85.7	85.7	42.9	57.1	0.0	100

Table 13B: SOCIAL COHESION

	Likelihood that neighbours will cooperate to try and solve problem					Percentage of communities that reported that, there been incidents or clashes involving two community groups	Statements best describes access of populations in the locality to basic services and resources no matter their age, sex or group		
	highly likely	likely	unlikely	highly unlikely	Total		populations living in the locality have equal access to basic services (health, education?) and resources (market) regard	the groups living in the locality do not have equal access to basic services (health, education?) and resources (market)	Total
Total	44.4	38.9	11.1	5.6	100	30.6	80.6	19.4	100
Adamawa	33.3	66.7	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	100.0	0.0	100
Benue	50.0	33.3	0.0	16.7	100	16.7	66.7	33.3	100
Borno	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	33.3	66.7	33.3	100
Katsina	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100	25.0	75.0	25.0	100
Nasarawa	40.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	100	20.0	100.0	0.0	100
Sokoto	0.0	60.0	20.0	20.0	100	20.0	60.0	40.0	100
Yobe	71.4	14.3	14.3	0.0	100	57.1	100.0	0.0	100

Table 13C: SOCIAL COHESION

	Statements best describe the situation with respect to identity documents?				statements best describe residents' level of participation to public and political life in the locality			Total number of communities
	most residents have identity documents	most residents do not have identity documents, but it would be easy for them to get some	most residents do not have identity documents, and it would be difficult for them to get some	Total	there are several bodies and fora allowing residents to participate in public affairs (civil society organizations, unions)	there are few or no bodies and fora allowing residents to participate in public affairs (civil society organizations, unions)	Total	
Total	69.4	16.7	13.9	100	77.8	22.2	100	36
Adamawa	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	3
Benue	100.0	0.0	0.0	100	66.7	33.3	100	6
Borno	66.7	33.3	0.0	100	83.3	16.7	100	6
Katsina	75.0	0.0	25.0	100	75.0	25.0	100	4
Nasarawa	60.0	20.0	20.0	100	100.0	0.0	100	5
Sokoto	20.0	40.0	40.0	100	20.0	80.0	100	5
Yobe	85.7	0.0	14.3	100	100.0	0.0	100	7

Table 14: DEMOGRAPHICS OF KEY PARTICIPANTS

	Gender of informant			Mean	How long have you lived in this community			Total number of Key informants
	Female	Male	Total		less than a year	a year or more	Total	
Overall	16.7	83.3	100	45	2.3	97.7	100	263
Adamawa	15.4	84.6	100	46	0.0	100.0	100	26
Benue	30.8	69.2	100	46	15.4	84.6	100	39
Borno	31.1	68.9	100	47	0.0	100.0	100	45
katsina	13.3	86.7	100	49	0.0	100.0	100	30
Nasarawa	14.3	85.7	100	55	0.0	100.0	100	28
Sokoto	2.9	97.1	100	47	0.0	100.0	100	34
Yobe	8.2	91.8	100	37	0.0	100.0	100	61

Table 15: POSITION OF KEY PARTICIPANTS IN THE COMMUNITY

	position of the key informant in the community										Total number of Key informants	
	NGO/ humanitarian aid worker	IDP/ returnee locality leader	religious leaders	local authority	health worker	youth leader	school headmaster/ mistress/ teacher	police	village/community head	other		Total
Overall	4.2	10.3	11.4	13.3	6.5	14.1	8.7	2.7	15.6	13.3	100	263
Adamawa	3.8	19.2	11.5	7.7	0.0	7.7	11.5	0.0	19.2	19.2	100	26
Benue	5.1	10.3	10.3	7.7	2.6	7.7	10.3	2.6	17.9	25.6	100	39
Borno	8.9	15.6	13.3	8.9	4.4	6.7	8.9	2.2	13.3	17.8	100	45
Katsina	0.0	6.7	13.3	20.0	10.0	13.3	13.3	10.0	13.3	0.0	100	30
Nasarawa	0.0	7.1	7.1	17.9	7.1	17.9	7.1	0.0	14.3	21.4	100	28
Sokoto	0.0	0.0	17.6	32.4	8.8	11.8	2.9	0.0	11.8	14.7	100	34
Yobe	6.6	11.5	8.2	6.6	9.8	26.2	8.2	3.3	18.0	1.6	100	61

Table 16: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ATTAINED

	Highest educational level attained										Total number of Key informants
	none	Pry school	Secondary	TT/Modern	NCE/POLY	Degree	Quaranic	Adult Education	Vocational	Total	
Overall	9.4	13.9	23.8	3.1	19.3	12.6	13.9	1.3	2.7	100.0	263
Adamawa	3.8	3.8	50.0	0.0	19.2	15.4	3.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	26
Benue	5.1	23.1	33.3	2.6	15.4	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Borno	17.8	24.4	13.3	4.4	4.4	8.9	20.0	2.2	4.4	100.0	45
katsina	10.0	6.7	26.7	10.0	26.7	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Nasarawa	7.1	21.4	21.4	0.0	28.6	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Sokoto	14.7	5.9	20.6	0.0	20.6	14.7	11.8	2.9	8.8	100.0	34
Yobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	33.3	0.0	57.1	0.0	4.8	100.0	61

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