



Northwest Rapid Needs Assessment

KATSINA STATE, SOKOTO STATE, ZAMFARA STATE

November 2020

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

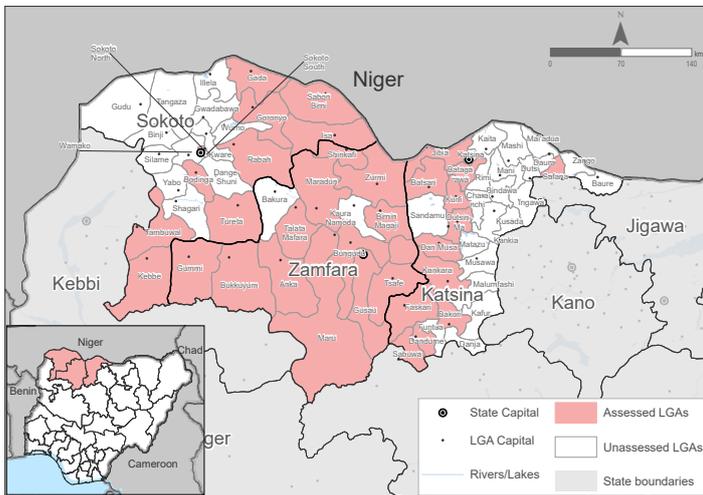
For the last decade, and particularly since 2014, the 7 states (Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, and Zamfara) that comprise the Northwest region of Nigeria have experienced deadly inter-communal conflict and organized crime resulting in the displacement of more than 200,000 people, and the death and disappearance of thousands more.¹ Additionally, the ongoing conflict has accelerated poverty, while millions are believed to lack access to health care, clean water, and childhood immunizations.^{2,3}

Underlying the region's accelerating insecurity and extreme poverty is the desertification of land brought on by climate change, which has left millions of pastoralists and farmers without their principal source of livelihood. Compounding the displacement crisis is recent flooding, which since August has destroyed tens of thousands of homes, and hundreds of thousands of hectares of crops.⁴ As humanitarian actors including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and government agencies prepare to respond to the region's increasing needs, they will need a clearer picture of displaced and host community household's needs, intentions, and demographics. With this in mind, REACH conducted an assessment between November 12-27, 2020 to assess the multi-sectoral needs of the

affected populations to support actors in planning their response. This assessment used a mixed-methods approach comprised of household (HH) surveys with 880 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host community HHs from Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with IDPs from Katsina and Zamfara. The three Northwest states surveyed in this assessment were determined to have the highest concentrations of IDP HHs and thus were purposively selected to best determine the needs of displaced and host community HHs in the Northwest. Findings should be considered indicative only. For more information on the methodology, please refer to the last page and to the [terms of reference](#).

The quantitative component of this assessment surveyed households' (HHs) needs in their current location while the FGDs surveyed the needs of HHs in their current location and in their Area of Origin (AoO). All IDPs had been displaced in the six months prior to data collection. All findings that cite the HHs' AoO are specifically noted and are exclusive to qualitative findings. Please refer to the results table [here](#) for a full understanding of the quantitative results of this assessment.

COVERAGE MAP



KATSINA DEMOGRAPHICS

% of interviewed HHs per gender of respondent and population group:⁵

	IDP	Host community
Female	20%	4%
Male	80%	96%

% of interviewed HHs with children, by age group of children and population group:

0-5 months old	IDP	5+ months-17 years old
29%	83%	
40%	Host community	85%

Katsina FGD participants reported that those who remain in their AoO (Batsari and Jibia Local Government Areas (LGAs)) are **women, children, the elderly, and low-income households**. FGD participants reported that their current locations are comprised of HHs who share similar values to those from their AoO. However, FGD participants indicated that people in their location have different means of income than those in their AoO, tying sources of livelihoods to their demographic identification. In their current location, individuals are mostly government workers, traders, or self-employed while in Batsari and Jibia LGAs, they are primarily farmers.

ZAMFARA DEMOGRAPHICS

% of interviewed HHs per gender of respondent and population group:⁵

	IDP	Host community
Female	7%	9%
Male	93%	91%

% of interviewed HHs with children, by age group of children and population group:

0-5 months old	IDP	5+ months-17 years old
36%	51%	
40%	Host community	59%

FGD participants from Zurmi LGA in Zamfara reported that those who remain are, **women, children, and the elderly**, while participants from Shinkafi LGA reported that **no one** remains in their settlements of origin. Zamfara participants also reported that their current locations are comprised of people who share similar values to those from their AoO. However, like Katsina participants, Zamfara participants indicated that people in their current location have different means of income than those found in their AoO.

SOKOTO DEMOGRAPHICS⁷

% of interviewed HHs per gender of respondent and population group:⁵

	IDP	Host community
Female	12%	4%
Male	88%	12%

% of interviewed HHs with children, by age group of children and population group:

0-5 months old	IDP	5+ months-17 years old
39%	80%	
49%	Host community	82%

Northwest Rapid Needs Assessment

TOP PRIORITY NEED

	Indicator	Total number interviewed of households	% of interviewed households reporting priority need by sector								
			Response options								
			WASH	Livelihoods	Healthcare	Education	Shelter	Food	NFI	No Need	No Response
Subset											
State Overall	Katsina Overall	304	1%	30%	1%	2%	16%	45%	3%	0%	0%
	Sokoto Overall	288	2%	39%	2%	3%	12%	41%	0%	0%	0%
	Zamfara Overall	288	0%	41%	0%	0%	11%	47%	0%	0%	0%
State per population group	Katsina Host	164	1%	36%	1%	2%	11%	44%	3%	1%	0%
	Katsina IDP	140	1%	24%	1%	2%	23%	47%	2%	0%	0%
	Sokoto Host	164	3%	42%	2%	5%	8%	37%	1%	1%	0%
	Sokoto IDP	124	0%	35%	2%	0%	18%	45%	0%	0%	0%
	Zamfara Host	175	0%	45%	1%	1%	10%	43%	0%	1%	0%
	Zamfara IDP	113	0%	34%	0%	0%	12%	52%	0%	0%	0%
LGA - Katsina	Batsari	23	0%	30%	0%	4%	9%	57%	0%	0%	0%
	Dandume	27	0%	26%	4%	11%	19%	41%	0%	0%	0%
	Faskari	29	0%	17%	0%	3%	10%	66%	3%	0%	0%
	Jibia	22	0%	32%	5%	0%	0%	55%	0%	0%	9%
	Sabuwa	31	3%	45%	0%	3%	29%	19%	0%	0%	0%
	Safana	22	5%	27%	5%	0%	14%	45%	5%	0%	0%
	Kurfi	27	0%	7%	0%	0%	22%	63%	7%	0%	0%
	Dutsin-ma	33	0%	48%	0%	0%	12%	39%	0%	0%	0%
	Batagarawa	26	0%	19%	0%	0%	15%	58%	4%	4%	0%
	Danmusa	34	0%	26%	3%	0%	29%	41%	0%	0%	0%
	Kankara	30	0%	47%	0%	3%	13%	27%	10%	0%	0%
	Tureta	32	0%	50%	3%	0%	9%	38%	0%	0%	0%
	LGA - Sokoto	Sokoto North	31	0%	55%	3%	6%	0%	35%	0%	0%
Rabah		33	0%	30%	0%	0%	33%	27%	3%	3%	0%
Goronyo		24	4%	17%	4%	0%	8%	67%	0%	0%	0%
Sabon Bimi		34	0%	24%	0%	6%	18%	53%	0%	0%	0%
Isa		22	0%	27%	9%	5%	5%	55%	0%	0%	0%
Kebbe		20	20%	25%	0%	0%	15%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Bodinga		31	0%	52%	0%	0%	10%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Tambuwal		27	0%	56%	7%	7%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Gada		34	0%	44%	0%	6%	6%	44%	0%	0%	0%
Anka		23	0%	43%	0%	0%	17%	39%	0%	0%	0%
LGA - Zamfara	Maradun	26	0%	65%	0%	0%	15%	19%	0%	0%	0%
	Gusau	22	0%	41%	5%	0%	5%	45%	0%	0%	0%
	Bakura	20	0%	25%	0%	0%	5%	70%	0%	0%	0%
	Maru	25	0%	32%	0%	0%	4%	64%	0%	0%	0%
	Zumi	20	0%	40%	0%	0%	10%	50%	0%	0%	0%
	Gunmi	23	0%	26%	0%	0%	22%	52%	0%	0%	0%
	Bukkuyum	19	0%	11%	0%	0%	16%	68%	0%	0%	0%
	Tsafe	28	0%	57%	0%	0%	14%	25%	0%	4%	0%
	Shinkafi	17	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%	0%
	T/Mafara	25	0%	60%	0%	4%	20%	16%	0%	0%	0%
	Bungudu	23	0%	39%	0%	0%	4%	57%	0%	0%	0%
	Birnin Magaji	17	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%

DISPLACEMENT

Some Zamfara FGD participants cited increased security and peace as the main pull factors to their current location in Katsina. One participant mentioned having pre-existing knowledge of the area and friendships in Jibia LGA as the main pull factors. These participants also mentioned some individuals are forced to stay in their AoOs due to threats of violence from armed groups, and having nowhere else to go. Some Katsina participants similarly cited increased security and peace as the main pull factors for going to Ajiwa LGA. Most participants from Zamfara and Katsina mentioned insecurity as the main push factor. In Zamfara, households remain due to the costs and hazardous conditions that are associated with traveling to a safer location.

Reported displacement triggers of interviewed IDP HHs:

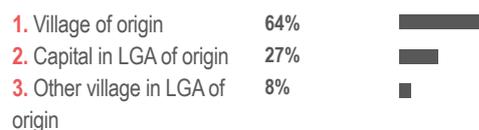


41% of interviewed IDP HHs reported spending the majority of their time displaced living with friends or relatives with interviewed IDP HHs found to be displaced from their settlement of origin for **113 days** on average.

% of interviewed HHs reporting being displaced for 170 days or more in the 6 months prior to data collection, per state:⁷



Most commonly reported preferred future location of interviewed IDP HHs:



SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Top 3 reported shelter types by interviewed HHs, per population group:

 IDP	 Host community
1. Mud brick/Traditional house	1. Mud brick / Traditional house
2. Makeshift shelter	2. Makeshift shelter
3. Emergency shelter, Partitioned pre-existing shelter, Masonry house	3. Masonry house

FGD participants reported that most households had their shelters destroyed in their AoO by armed groups. Katsina participants reported that armed groups reportedly target households with stable sources of income, forcing them to leave their house and **sleep in the open**. In their current location, participants reported living in **rented houses** or **communal shelters** such as schools or other large spaces. Katsina participants also reported that there was no one in their current location without shelter.

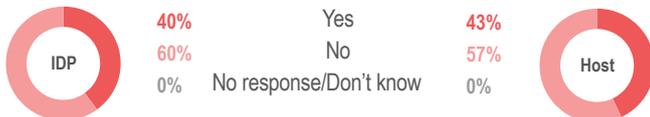
36% of interviewed IDP HHs reported being affected by flooding in the 3 months prior to data collection, while **54%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

Top 3 most needed NFIs by interviewed HHs:⁸

 IDP	 Host community
1. Sleeping mat/mattress	1. Sleeping mat/mattress
2. Blankets	2. Blankets
3. Mosquito net	3. Mosquito net

PROTECTION

% of interviewed HHs reporting being affected by a security incident in the 3 months prior to data collection, per population group:



All Katsina participants reported insecurity as a main protection concern in their AoO in the month prior to leaving, including **armed attacks** and **kidnappings**. Female participants reported that gender based violence including **sexual harassment** and **rape** were protection concerns for women and girls in their AoO. Male participants mentioned that insecurity was not unique to any specific demographic group and that armed groups attacked anyone.

Most commonly reported types of security incidents in the 6 months prior to data collection by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

 IDP	 Host community
1. Killings	1. Killings
2. Armed attack	2. Armed attack
3. Destruction of property / looting	3. Adult household members missing, detained, abducted or forcefully recruited

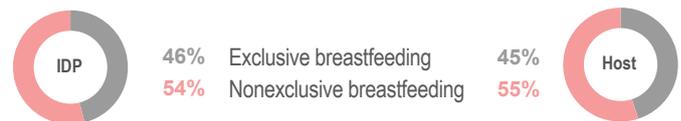
NUTRITION

% of interviewed HHs reporting where they would take a child if that child was losing weight, per population group:



23% of interviewed IDP HHs reported at least one child was enrolled in Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Program (OTP) in the six months prior to data collection while **25%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting exclusive breastfeeding for children between the ages of 0-5 months, per population group:



HEALTH

% of interviewed HHs reporting round trip time to walk to the nearest, functional health facility, per population group:



92% of interviewed IDP HHs reported a household member was ill in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, while **90%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

Top 3 reported barriers for accessing healthcare by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

 IDP	 Host community
1. Cost of medicine	1. Cost of medicine
2. Cost of service	2. Cost of service
3. No support from family to seek treatment	3. No qualified staff at facility

KATSINA STATE

LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 reported sources of income by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

IDP	Host community
1. Casual or daily labour	1. Agriculture
2. Agriculture	2. Casual or daily labour
3. Income from own business or commerce	3. Income from own business or commerce

FGD participants reported **farming, trading, civil service, cattle rearing, and manual labour** as the main sources of income in their AoO. However, most participants also reported that a month prior to leaving their AoO, their livelihood sources were disrupted by insecurity. In their current location, participants reported engaging in **begging and manual labour** for an income.

38% of interviewed IDP HHs reported taking more than 30 minutes to walk to and return from the nearest functional market, while **30%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting number of HH members who lost their main source of income due to COVID-19 in the 6 months prior to data collection, per population group:



FOOD SECURITY

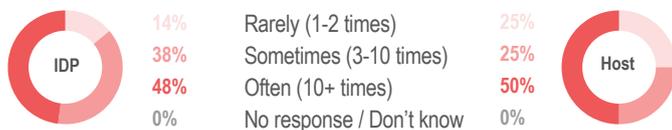
Top 3 reported primary food sources by interviewed HHs, per population group:

IDP	Host community
1. Markets	1. Farming/Grazing/Cattle
2. Farming/Grazing/Cattle	2. Markets
3. Donations from friends/neighbours	3. Other

Most FGD participants reported **farming** as their main source of food in their AoO. However, participants also reported that a month prior to leaving their AoO, armed groups had **destroyed their crops**, resulting in an **insufficient amount of food**. As a result, participants resorted to begging to cope with the shortage of food. In their current location, host community households reportedly provide food to IDPs but participants reported it is **not a sufficient amount**. Participants also reported engaging in **manual labour** or resorting to **begging**.

63% of interviewed IDP HHs reported not having access to fuel to meet their daily needs while **47%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting the frequency of going an entire day and night without food in the previous month, per population group:



EDUCATION

% of interviewed HHs reporting all children aged 3-17 were attending formal education in the 6 months prior to data collection, per gender and population group:

	IDP	Girls	Host	
	70%		91%	
	79%	Boys	93%	

Most FGD participants reported **access to formal and informal education** in the AoO. Most participants reported that **girls were less likely to attend school** due to the threat of violence. Female students were reportedly more likely to experience sexual violence while male students were more likely to endure armed attacks or kidnappings. In their current location, all participants reported having **access to formal and informal education** however the **cost of schooling** was a barrier for many households.

46% of interviewed IDP HHs reported the **cost of schooling** as the greatest barrier for children to receive an education while **39%** of interviewed host community HHs reported **insecurity** as the greatest barrier for children to receive an education.

Most reported types of desired educational support by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

IDP	Host community
1. Cash for school supplies/equipment	1. Cash for school supplies/equipment
2. Payment of school fees	2. Payment of school fees
3. Cash for children's food	3. Cash for transportation to school

WASH

Primary source of drinking water reported by interviewed HHs:⁹

Group	Water Source	Percentage	Water source type
IDP	Public tap/Standpipe	6%	Improved water source
	Protected well	27%	
	Hand pump/Borehole	34%	
	Unprotected well	9%	Unimproved water source
Surface water	9%		
Water Seller/Kiosk	15%		
Host	Public tap/Standpipe	8%	Improved water source
	Hand pump/Borehole	29%	
	Protected well	32%	
	Surface water	9%	Unimproved water source
Unprotected well	10%		
	Water Seller/Kiosk	13%	

The majority of FGD participants reported having to use **unimproved water sources** in their AoO after armed groups destroyed their improved water sources. All participants reported having **regular access to soap and latrines** in their AoO. In their current location, participants have access to **improved water sources** but **do not have regular access to soap** (due to cost) and **latrines**.

Primary source of sanitation facility reported by interviewed HHs:⁹

Group	Sanitation Facility Type	Percentage	Sanitation facility type
IDP	VIP latrine	1%	Improved sanitation facility
	Flush/Pour flush toilet	6%	
	Pit latrine with slab/platform	33%	
	Hanging toilet	0%	Unimproved sanitation facility
	Open Defecation	1%	
	Open hole	11%	
	Pit latrine without slab/platform	48%	
Host	VIP latrine	2%	Improved sanitation facility
	Flush/Pour flush toilet	10%	
	Pit latrine with slab/platform	42%	
	Hanging toilet	.5%	Unimproved sanitation facility
	Open Defecation	.5%	
	Open hole	15%	
	Pit latrine without slab/platform	30%	

ZAMFARA STATE

SHELTER & NFIS

Top 3 reported shelter types by interviewed HHs, per population group:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  IDP |  Host community |
| 1. Mud brick / Traditional house | 1. Mud brick / Traditional house |
| 2. Makeshift shelter | 2. Masonry house |
| 3. Masonry house | 3. Makeshift shelter |

The majority of Zamfara FGD participants reported that households in their AoO were **sleeping in the open** in the month prior to leaving. One participant from Shinkafi LGA reported that some households from her community of origin were sleeping in **communal shelters**, including an instance of more than 30 women and children in one room. All participants reported that all households in their current location have a shelter.

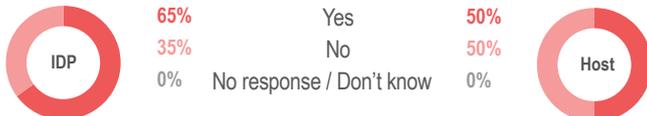
50% of interviewed IDP HHs reported being affected by flooding in the 3 months prior to data collection, while **51%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

Top 3 most needed NFIs by interviewed IDP HHs:⁸

- | | |
|---|--|
|  IDP |  Host community |
| 1. Sleeping mat/mattress | 1. Sleeping mat/mattress |
| 2. Blankets | 2. Blankets |
| 3. Mosquito net | 3. Mosquito net |

PROTECTION

% of interviewed HHs reporting being affected by a security incident in the 3 months prior to data collection, per population group:



All Zamfara participants reported insecurity as a main protection concern in their AoO in the month prior to leaving, including **armed attacks** and **kidnappings** by armed groups. Female participants from Zurmi and Shinkafi LGAs reported that gender based violence including **sexual harassment** and **rape** were protection concerns in their AoO. Male participants mentioned that insecurity was not unique to any specific demographic and that armed groups attacked anyone while female participants reported that sexual violence targeted women and girls only.

Most commonly reported types of security incidents in the 6 months prior to data collection by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

- | | |
|---|--|
|  IDP |  Host community |
| 1. Armed attack | 1. Armed attack |
| 2. Killings | 2. Killings |
| 3. Adult household members missing, detained, abducted or forcefully recruited | 3. Adult household members missing, detained, abducted or forcefully recruited |

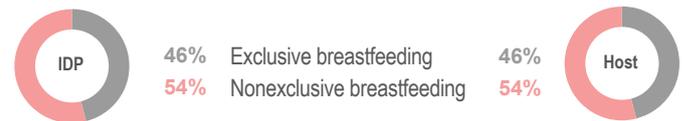
NUTRITION

% of interviewed HHs reporting where they would take a child if that child was losing weight, per population group:



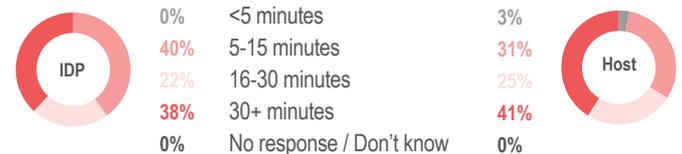
22% of interviewed IDP HHs reported at least one child was in enrolled in OTP in the six months prior to data collection while **16%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting exclusive breastfeeding for children between the ages of 0-5 months, per population group:



HEALTH

% of interviewed HHs reporting round trip time to walk to the nearest, functional health facility, per population group:



77% of interviewed IDP HHs reported a household member was ill in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, while **78%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

Top 3 reported barriers for accessing healthcare by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

- | | |
|---|--|
|  IDP |  Host community |
| 1. Cost of medicine | 1. Cost of medicine |
| 2. Cost of service | 2. Cost of service |
| 3. No medicine available | 3. No medicine available |

ZAMFARA STATE

LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 reported sources of income by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

IDP	Host community
1. Income from own business or commerce	1. Agriculture
2. Casual or daily labour	2. Casual or daily labour
3. Income from own business or commerce	3. Income from own business or commerce

Male FGD participants from Zurmi and Shinkafi LGAs reported **farming** and **trading** as the main sources of income for households in their AoO. Additionally they all reported insecurity as a barrier to accessing livelihoods in their AoO. All Zamfara participants reported households resorted to **begging** in their current location, while female participants reported **manual labour** as another livelihood source.

36% of interviewed IDP HHs reported taking more than 30 minutes to walk to and return from the nearest functional market while **47%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting number of HH members who lost their main source of income due to COVID-19 in the 6 months prior to data collection, per population group:



FOOD SECURITY

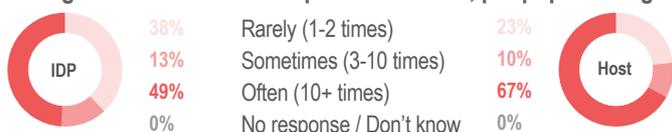
Top 3 reported primary food sources by interviewed HHs, per population group:

IDP	Host community
1. Farming/Grazing/Cattle	1. Farming/Grazing/Cattle
2. Markets	2. Markets
3. Donations from friends/neighbours	3. Donations from friends/neighbors

Most FGD participants reported **farming** as the primary source of food in their AoO. Most of them reported an **insufficient amount of food** in their AoO except for several participants from Shinkafi LGA, who stated their communities did have sufficient access to food. Other participants from Shinkafi LGA reported engaging in **manual labour** or resorting to **begging** to afford food. In their current location, host community households reportedly provide food to IDPs but participants reported it is **not a sufficient amount**. Participants also reported engaging in **manual labour** or resorting to **begging**.

65% of interviewed IDP HHs reported not having access to fuel to meet their daily needs while **77%** of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting the frequency of going an entire day and night without food in the previous month, per population group:



EDUCATION

% of interviewed HHs reporting all children aged 3-17 were attending formal education in the 6 months prior to data collection, per gender and population group:

	IDP		Host	
Girls	59%	Girls	76%	
Boys	60%	Boys	87%	

Most FGD participants reported **access to formal and informal education** in the AoO. Female participants reported that **girls were less likely to attend school** due to the threat of sexual violence. Participants reported insecurity, gender based violence and lack of teachers as barriers to education. In their current location, all participants reported having **access to formal and informal education** however the **cost of schooling** was a barrier for many households.

41% of interviewed IDP HHs reported the **cost of schooling** as the greatest barrier for children to receive an education while **37%** of interviewed host community HHs also reported **cost of schooling** as the greatest barrier for children to receive an education.

Most reported types of desired educational support by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

IDP	Host community
1. Payment of school fees	1. Payment of school fees
2. Cash for school supplies/equipment	2. Cash for school supplies/equipment
3. Cash for transportation to school	3. Cash for children's food

WASH

Primary source of drinking water reported by interviewed HHs:⁹

Group	Water Source	Percentage	Water source type
IDP	Public tap/Standpipe	8%	Improved water source
	Protected well	18%	
	Hand pump/Borehole	30%	Unimproved water source
	Water Seller/Kiosk	2%	
Host	Surface water	18%	Unimproved water source
	Unprotected well	24%	
	Public tap/Standpipe	10%	Improved water source
	Protected well	13%	
	Hand pump/Borehole	37%	
Host	Water Seller/Kiosk	6%	Unimproved water source
	Surface water	10%	
	Unprotected well	24%	

FGD participants reported relying on both **improved** and **unimproved** water sources in their AoO as well as in their current location. Reported access to soap varied between participants of different gender, with female participants most commonly reporting not having regular access.

Primary source of sanitation facility reported by interviewed HHs:⁹

Group	Sanitation Facility Type	Percentage	Sanitation facility type	
IDP	VIP latrine	0%	Improved sanitation facility	
	Flush/Pour flush toilet	6%		
	Pit latrine with slab/platform	29%		
	Bucket toilet	1%	Unimproved sanitation facility	
	Hanging toilet	4%		
	Open Defecation	12%		
Host	Open hole	12%	Unimproved sanitation facility	
	Pit latrine without slab/platform	35%		
	VIP latrine	5%		Improved sanitation facility
	Flush/Pour flush toilet	5%		
	Pit latrine with slab/platform	44%		
	Bucket Toilet	5%		Unimproved sanitation facility
	Hanging toilet	2%		
Open hole	7%			
Open Defecation	8%			
Pit latrine without slab/platform	34%			

SOKOTO STATE

SHELTER & NFIS

Top reported shelter types by interviewed HHs, per population group:

IDP	Host community
1. Mud brick / Traditional house	1. Mud brick / Traditional house
2. Masonry house	2. Masonry house
3. Makeshift shelter	3. Makeshift shelter

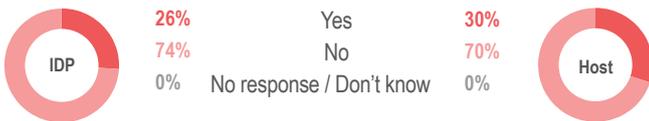
63% of interviewed IDP HHs reported being affected by flooding in the 3 months prior to data collection, while 74% of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

Top 3 most needed NFI items by interviewed IDP HHs:⁵

IDP	Host community
1. Sleeping mat/mattress	1. Sleeping mat/mattress
2. Blankets	2. Blankets
3. Mosquito net	3. Mosquito net

PROTECTION

% of interviewed HHs reporting being affected by a security incident in the 3 months prior to data collection, per population group:



Most commonly reported types of security incidents in the 6 months prior to data collection by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

IDP	Host community
1. Destruction of property/lootings	1. Destruction of property/lootings
2. Armed attacks	2. Armed attacks
3. Killings	3. Killings, Adult household members missing, detained, abducted or forcefully recruited

LIVELIHOODS

Top 3 reported sources of income by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

IDP	Host community
1. Agriculture	1. Agriculture
2. Income from own business or commerce	2. Income from own business or commerce
3. Casual or daily labour	3. Casual or daily labour

42% of interviewed IDP HHs reported spending more than 30 minutes to walk to and return from the nearest functional market while 48% of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting number of HH members who lost their main source of income due to COVID-19 in the 6 months prior to data collection, per population group:



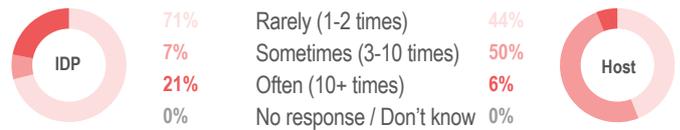
FOOD SECURITY

Top reported primary food sources by interviewed HHs, per population group:

IDP	Host community
1. Farming/Grazing/Cattle	1. Farming/Grazing/Cattle
2. Markets	2. Markets
3. Donations from friends/neighbours	3. Donations from friends/neighbors

16% of interviewed IDP HHs reported not having access to fuel to meet their daily needs while 18% of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting the frequency of going an entire day and night without food in the previous month, per population group:



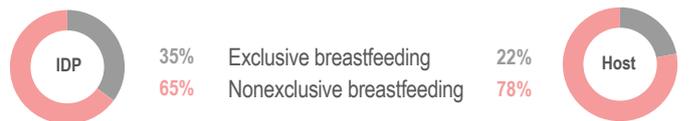
NUTRITION

% of interviewed HHs reporting where they would take a child if that child was losing weight, per population group:



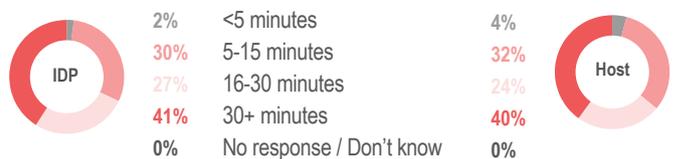
23% of interviewed IDP HHs reported at least one child was enrolled in OTP in the six months prior to data collection while 28% of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

% of interviewed HHs reporting exclusive breastfeeding for children between the ages of 0-5 months, per population group:



HEALTH

% of interviewed HHs reporting round trip time to walk to the nearest, functional health facility, per population group:



77% of interviewed IDP HHs reported a household member was ill in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, while 78% of interviewed host community HHs reported the same.

Top 3 reported barriers for accessing healthcare by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁵

IDP	Host community
1. Cost of medicine	1. Cost of medicine
2. Cost of service	2. Cost of service
3. Health facility is too far away	3. Health facility is too far away

EDUCATION

% of interviewed HHs reporting all children aged 3-17 were attending formal education in the 6 months prior to data collection, per gender and population group:

Group	IDP	Host
Girls	78%	83%
Boys	74%	91%

40% of interviewed IDP HHs reported the **cost of schooling** as the greatest barrier for children to receive an education while 44% of interviewed host community HHs also reported **cost of schooling** as the greatest barrier for children to receive an education.

Most reported types of desired educational support by interviewed HHs, per population group:⁸

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p> IDP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment of school fees 2. Direct provision of school supplies/equipment 3. Cash for children's food | <p> Host community</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment of school fees 2. Direct provision of school supplies/equipment 3. Cash for school supplies/equipment |
|--|---|

METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES

In total, 880 HHs were interviewed remotely, through a call centre in Katsina. Contacts were snowballed through a network of key informants, partners on the ground and community gatekeepers. In Katsina, 304 HHs were surveyed comprised of 140 IDP HHs and 164 host community HHs. In Zamfara, 288 HHs were surveyed comprised of 113 IDP HHs and 175 host community HHs. In Sokoto, 288 HHs were surveyed comprised of 124 IDP HHs and 164 host community HHs. Four FGDs, disaggregated by gender and state of origin, were held in Katsina town, with 23 participants purposively selected based on inputs from community leaders and local partners. Findings should be considered indicative only of the needs of the assessed populations and cannot be compared between states and population groups.

The specific objectives were to: 1) Assist humanitarian actors and government emergency response agencies to better understand the needs of displaced and non-displaced households in affected areas, 2) Understand the driving reasons behind displacement across LGAs in these 3 Northwest states with the highest concentration of IDP HHs, 3) Better understand how the needs of households differ according to the cause of displacement (i.e. flood vs. insecurity), 4) Explore preferred response measures and assistance modalities, 5) Understand how the needs of displaced households differ from host community households, 6) Understand movement patterns of affected populations, and 7) Understand the demographics of displacement affected areas.

LIMITATIONS

The main limitations and challenges of this assessment were the following: Due to the remote nature of data collection, only HHs with access to phones and in areas with adequate phone coverage could be contacted. As men are the predominant owners of phones in Northwest Nigeria, respondents were mostly male.¹⁰ As such, protection issues, especially those concerning women and girls, are likely under-reported. All indicators refer to a subset of the total population and is therefore only indicative, not representative of the entire population.

ENDNOTES

1. A 2019 joint assessment by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons cited one estimate that 210,300 persons had been displaced from 171 towns and villages in the Northwest. This estimate does not take into account displacement caused by flooding since August 2020. UNHCR (2020). 2019 Year-End Report. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/summaries/GR2019-Nigeria-eng.pdf>.
2. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the average poverty rate in Nigeria is 40.1%. All 7 states in the Northwest have higher poverty rates than the national average, led by Sokoto (87.7%), Jigawa (87%), and Zamfara (74%). National Bureau of Statistics (2019). Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria 2019: Executive Summary. <https://nigerianstat.gov.ng/elibrary/queries?search=povetry>.
3. International Crisis Group (2020). Violence in Nigeria's Northwest: Rolling Back the Mayhem. Abuja/Brussels. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/west-africa/nigeria/288-violence-nigerias-north-west-rolling-back-mayhem>.
4. FloodList 2020. Nigeria – [Floods Destroy Crops and Homes in North](#). (Germany).
5. This indicator is reporting the gender of the respondent of assessed households regardless if that individual was the head of household or not. This indicator is not representative of the gender break down of IDP households or host community households in the Northwest. For a better understanding of why assessed households were predominately male, please refer to the limitations section.
6. Only participants originating from Katsina and Zamfara were interviewed as IDPs from Sokoto but currently living in Katsina could not be located prior to the commencement of the FGDs.
7. All IDPs interviewed were determined to have been displaced within the 6 months prior to data collection.
8. Respondents were allowed to select more than one response.
9. Improved drinking water source is a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter. For more information on improved vs unimproved water source or latrine types, see "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation" World Health Organization, 2012, available online [here](#).
10. Forenbacher, Husnjak, Cvitić, Jovović (2019). Determinants of mobile phone ownership in Nigeria. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308596118303665#bib66>

WASH

Primary source of drinking water reported by interviewed HHs:⁹

Group	Water Source	Percentage	Water source type
IDP	Public tap/Standpipe	6%	Improved water source
	Protected Well	19%	
	Hand pump/Borehole	32%	
	Water Seller/Kiosk	9%	Unimproved water source
	Surface water	16%	
Host	Unprotected well	18%	Improved water source
	Piped connection to neighbor's house	1%	
	Public tap/Standpipe	10%	
	Protected well	19%	Unimproved water source
	Hand pump/Borehole	41%	
	Bottled water/Water sachets	1%	
	Surface water	5%	
	Water Seller/Kiosk	9%	
	Unprotected well	13%	

Primary source of sanitation facility reported by interviewed HHs:⁹

Group	Sanitation Facility Type	Percentage	Sanitation facility type
IDP	VIP latrine	0%	Improved sanitation facility
	Flush/Pour flush toilet	7%	
	Pit latrine with slab/platform	57%	
	Open hole	6%	Unimproved sanitation facility
	Pit latrine without slab/platform	13%	
Host	Open Defecation	16%	Improved sanitation facility
	VIP Latrine	2%	
	Flush/Pour flush toilet	12%	
	Pit latrine with slab/platform	46%	Unimproved sanitation facility
	Open defecation	8%	
	Open hole	9%	
Pit latrine without slab/platform	24%		