

Durable Solutions for displacement affected communities in Sokoto town, Nigeria

Evidence for policy, planning and local integration

This document outlines the key findings and recommendations of the Durable Solutions project, conducted in Sokoto town, Nigeria, under the EU Support for Protection, Assistance and Durable Solutions in Sokoto State (EU-SPADS) project.

The study was implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in partnership with the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) and was endorsed and supported by the Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics and the Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics.

It aims to generate robust, policy-relevant evidence on the living conditions, vulnerabilities, and self-reliance of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. The analysis supports evidence-based programming, monitoring of project results, and informed policy dialogue with government and humanitarian stakeholders on Durable Solutions and local integration.

JIPS' technical support to the Durable Solutions component of EU SPADS project in Sokoto town, Nigeria, was made possible through the generous support and multi-donor partnership with the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the European Commission, and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). The content of this report is the responsibility of JIPS, DRC and SBS and does not necessarily reflect the views of ECHO, the European Commission, or DANIDA.



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FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this report, Durable Solutions for Displacement-Affected Communities in Sokoto Town, Nigeria: Evidence for policy, planning and local integration. This publication marks a significant milestone in our ongoing efforts at the Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics (SBS) to champion the production and use of functional data for evidence-driven governance.

For too long, critical policy decisions affecting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their host communities have been hampered by a lack of robust, representative evidence. This report directly addresses that gap. It provides, for the first time, a rigorous comparative analysis of the living conditions, vulnerabilities, and self-reliance of both IDPs and the non-displaced population in Sokoto town while also taking account of local contextual peculiarities. The findings are stark—revealing both displacement-specific vulnerabilities and the deep, structural poverty that affects all residents of our state capital.

This achievement is the direct result of a close technical partnership between the Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS). From the outset, our collaboration was built on a shared vision: to move beyond anecdotal evidence and generate high-quality, actionable data that meets international statistical standards. Our joint technical working sessions, the co-development of the methodology, and the collective validation of findings ensured that this analysis is not only statistically sound but also deeply rooted in the operational realities of Sokoto.

This report is a testament to the SBS's core mandate. We are not simply collectors of data; our responsibility is to transform raw information into a functionally strategic asset for the state. Aligned with the Sokoto State 9-Point Smart Agenda, this evidence is now a tool for targeted action. It will inform the operationalisation of the National Action Plan on Durable Solutions, guide resource mobilisation, and help our line ministries—from Health to Agriculture, Land to Humanitarian Affairs—design interventions that are both targeted at the most vulnerable and cognisant of the shared challenges facing all residents of Sokoto.

I extend my profound gratitude to the European Union (EU) and DANIDA for their generous support through the EU-SPADS project, and to our partners at DRC, JIPS and NBS for their unwavering technical support and commitment to local ownership. It is my sincere hope that this report serves as a model for future displacement-related data collection in Nigeria and, most importantly, as a

catalyst for tangible, positive change in the lives of displacement-affected communities in Sokoto State.



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Executive Summary

Sokoto State, in northwest Nigeria, is experiencing a severe and protracted displacement crisis. Driven by banditry, armed group activity, and inter-communal violence, over 181,500 people have been forcibly displaced across the state. A significant share of these individuals have sought refuge in Sokoto town — the state capital, historic Seat of the Caliphate, and the region's administrative and commercial centre. As of March 2026, approximately 2,076 IDP households, comprising over 10,700 individuals, are residing in the city, the vast majority integrated informally into host neighbourhoods across Sokoto North, Sokoto South.

This report presents the findings of the first representative Durable Solutions analysis conducted for Sokoto town. It documents the living conditions, vulnerabilities, and integration prospects of both internally displaced persons and the non-displaced host population across ten thematic areas: demographic profile and displacement history, future intentions, safety and security, employment and self-reliance, access to water, sanitation, electricity and healthcare, housing, land and property, food security, social participation and discrimination, and the protection of children and youth. The analysis was conducted by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) in close partnership with the Sokoto Bureau of Statistics (SBS) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with funding from the European Union through the EU-SPADS project. The methodology is grounded in the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and integrates internationally validated tools including the EGRIS IDP identification module, the FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale, ILO employment standards, and the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning.

The analysis is guided by a central question: in which ways do IDPs still face displacement-linked vulnerabilities, and in which areas do both displaced and non-displaced populations face similar, development-linked challenges? The findings converge on two interconnected answers.

The first is a set of displacement-specific vulnerabilities that systematically prevent IDPs from achieving sustainable local integration. Asset deprivation is the most acute: nine in ten IDP households hold no meaningful assets, compared to fewer than four in ten non-displaced households — the largest single gap documented across the entire study. IDPs are significantly more likely to live in non-durable, collective, or makeshift shelters without any recognised occupancy status, leaving them at persistent risk of eviction: 35% of IDP households fear

eviction in the next six months, compared to 11% of non-displaced households. Over four in five IDP households have no access to agricultural land — a particularly acute loss for a population largely engaged in farming before displacement. Access to electricity follows a similar pattern, with 67% of IDPs lacking any connection, compared to only 17% of non-displaced households. IDPs also participate substantially less in civic and community life, with more than half reporting no attendance at community meetings in the past year, and 43% not having voted in the last elections. Documentation gaps further constrain their access to services and legal protections.

The second finding is equally important and defines the broader context in which any response must be situated: the majority of deprivations in Sokoto town are shared across both population groups. Food insecurity is near-universal — 88% of IDP households and 73% of non-displaced households are severely food insecure. Healthcare barriers, informal and underpaid labour, inadequate sanitation, low school attendance, child labour, and high child mortality affect both groups at comparable and alarming rates. The Sokoto State MPI 2025 documents a Standard of Living deprivation of 97–99% across both urban LGAs. Urban food insecurity, energy poverty, and educational exclusion in Sokoto town are not products of displacement — they are the urban manifestation of a state-wide poverty and insecurity crisis, compounded by food price inflation exceeding 40% in 2024 and the systematic disruption of agricultural production by banditry.

The central implication for policy design and interventions is that Durable Solutions for IDPs in Sokoto town cannot be achieved through humanitarian interventions alone, nor through narrowly targeted displacement responses. Any strategy that addresses IDPs in isolation will fail, because the host community faces nearly identical deprivations. Equally, a poverty reduction strategy that ignores displacement will miss the most acutely vulnerable households and the specific barriers they face. Achieving local integration as a durable solution requires a twin-track approach — targeted interventions to close displacement-specific gaps, delivered simultaneously with inclusive, area-based investments that benefit the entire community.

The Sokoto State Government's 9-Point Smart Agenda — with its priorities of security, education, healthcare, agriculture, water supply, economic development, youth empowerment, religious affairs, and local government autonomy — provides the ideal policy framework for this approach. The findings of this report offer concrete, evidence-based entry points for operationalising each of its relevant pillars. The recommendations presented in the final chapter are aligned to this framework and organised along the two tracks described above.

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full term
AGD	Age, Gender and Disability
DAC	Displacement-Affected Communities
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EGRISS	Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics
EU	European Union
EU-SPADS	EU Support for Protection, Assistance and Durable Solutions in Sokoto State
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRIS	International Recommendations on IDP Statistics
JIPS	Joint IDP Profiling Service
LAP	Local Action Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
MBEP	Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning
MOHA	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCRFMI	National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons
NIMC	National Identity Management Commission
NPC	National Population Commission
PHI	Pro-Health International
SBS	Sokoto Bureau of Statistics
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEMA	Sokoto State Emergency Management Authority
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG-SS	Washington Group Short Set on Functioning

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1. Introduction

Urban Displacement in Sokoto town

Sokoto State, bordering Niger in northwest Nigeria, has been experiencing a protracted large-scale displacement, triggered by insurgencies of banditry, armed group activity, and inter-communal violence across the state's rural and border districts. Armed violence has uprooted thousands of people from their homes, farmlands, and livelihoods. As of early 2026, the IDP population in the state was estimated at over 181,500 forcibly displaced¹. Some IDPs seek refuge in Sokoto's capital, Sokoto town, as the city functions as the administrative, commercial, and spiritual capital of the state — the historic Seat of the Caliphate — and carries the gravitational pull of relative security, institutional presence, and social networks for people fleeing violence in surrounding districts. As per March 2026, some 2076 IDP households, or 10786 IDPs are residing in the city².

The vast majority of those internally displaced in Sokoto town stay within the urban fabric, settling informally in the homes, compounds, and neighbourhoods of host families and communities across the city's three Local Government Areas: Sokoto North, Sokoto South, and Wamako.

IDPs arriving in Sokoto town are confronted with a drastic shift from a merely rural lifestyle to an urban environment. Gaining access to housing, access to services and markets and income opportunities requires different resources, skills and behaviors, posing a unique challenge to families, often arriving with no assets.

Urban displacement, in that sense, needs to be examined against the backdrop of overall poverty in the Sokoto state and Sokoto town. According to the 2022 Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index, Sokoto State recorded the highest multidimensional poverty incidence of any state in Nigeria at 91% — making it the most multidimensionally poor state in the federation³. The Sokoto State 2025

¹ UNHCR and NCFRMI (2026). Nigeria Forcibly Displaced Populations Dashboard – 1 March 2026. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI). Published 10 March 2026. Available at:

<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/121506> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

² DTM Nigeria North Central & West Site Assessment R18. March 3 2026. Available at: <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/nigeria-displacement-data-north-central-west-site-assessment-iom-dtm> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

³ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) (2022). *Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index Survey Results 2022*. NBS, Abuja. Available at: <https://microdata.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php/catalog/71> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report⁴, documents that multidimensional poverty headcounts in the Local Government Authorities of the city are beyond average (59%), exceeding 63%, and are significantly above those of comparatively stable rural LGAs such as Dange-Shuni (32.3%).

Similarly, the Sokoto State Standard of Living deprivation reaches 97–99% in both urban LGAs, meaning that the majority of residents face drastic challenges in terms of housing, sanitation, clean energy, and water access. This generalized poverty means that Sokoto town has been absorbing IDPs with limited infrastructure, services, or economic opportunity to support them.

As IDPs in Sokoto town live side by side with non-displaced urban residents who face their own acute vulnerabilities, both groups navigate the same scarcities and strained infrastructure.

Durable Solutions for IDPs in Sokoto town

Achieving a durable solution for IDPs needs to take into account overall poverty as a reality for all population groups and also the prospects for returns, resettlement or local integration for IDPs. Of the three, local integration for IDPs into this strained urban environment is the most realistic “solution” for the foreseeable future. Return to areas of origin remains constrained by ongoing insecurity across much of the state. For example, five LGAs were inaccessible for data collection during the 2025 MPI survey due to active banditry, and the areas from which the largest IDP caseloads originate remain highly volatile.

Hence, a durable solution for IDPs will start with improving their living conditions in the neighbourhoods of Sokoto town, addressing their immediate needs, as well as providing achievable prospects for local integration in the city, economically, socially and security-wise. As poverty is an issue concerning the host-population as well, any response to support IDPs should also include the host population.

Efforts to address needs of IDPs and the host population

In recent years, increasing efforts have been made at both national and state level to address displacement-related challenges and broader poverty and development concerns in Sokoto State. Existing policy frameworks demonstrate a growing political commitment to supporting IDPs and advancing Durable Solutions approaches.

At the state level, the Sokoto State Government’s 9-Point Smart Agenda prioritises sectors including security, education, healthcare, agriculture, water supply,

⁴ Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics (2025). Sokoto State Multidimensional Poverty Index 2025. Sokoto: Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics. Available at: <https://mbep.sk.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/MPI-2025-SOKOTO-STATE-Report.pdf> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

economic development, youth empowerment, religious affairs, and local government autonomy. While the agenda is not specifically focused on IDPs, it provides an important policy framework within which responses supporting local integration and broader recovery efforts could be situated.

At the national level, the NCRFMI 2024–2029 National Action Plan on Durable Solutions represents a strategic framework aimed at addressing the challenges faced by IDPs in Nigeria in a more coordinated and comprehensive manner.

Despite these important policy developments, a significant gap remains in terms of available evidence. While recent poverty data, including the SBS MPI 2025, provide useful insights into multidimensional poverty in Sokoto State, the data cannot be disaggregated by displacement status. As a result, there is currently no robust and representative evidence base specifically capturing the living conditions, vulnerabilities, and recovery capacities of IDPs in Sokoto town.

This lack of displacement-specific data limits the ability to effectively operationalize existing policy frameworks and translate them into targeted and evidence-based responses. Addressing this gap is therefore critical.

This report provides this evidence base – it illustrates the results of a multi-stakeholder data collection and analysis project on Durable Solutions, specifically focused on IDPs and the host population in Sokoto town. It provides the necessary representative data to inform important existing policy frameworks, such as the 9 Point Smart Agenda and the National Action Plan on Durable Solutions, to inform future programming by the government, donors and humanitarian and development agencies supporting IDPs in Sokoto town and as a tool to advocate on behalf of IDPs in an urban context.

The EU SPADS project

The DS analysis was funded by the EU SPADS project (EU support for Protection, Assistance & Durable Solutions in Sokoto State, Nigeria), implemented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) in partnership with JIPS and Pro-Health International (PHI). Through different components, the project aims to support the population in Sokoto Town through a comprehensive package of basic services, protection, livelihoods support, and facilitation of Durable Solutions for forcibly displaced populations and their host communities. The project directly addresses the deterioration of the protective environment for displaced populations in Sokoto, where the vast majority of IDPs lack access to housing, land for farming, food, healthcare, safety, employment, financial resources and social capital — pushing many into negative coping strategies, including child labour, early marriage, and survival sex. At the same time, host communities shoulder the weight of displacement despite their own limited resources. Within

this context, the DS analysis serves to improve evidence for the support of local integration of forcibly displaced populations in their host communities, as a precondition for evidence-based and durable programming.

Objectives & Use of data

The Durable Solutions analysis aims to generate evidence to support inclusive and sustainable solutions — social, economic, and environmental — for forcibly displaced populations and host communities in Sokoto town. The study was designed to collect data on key dimensions relevant to Durable Solutions and local integration.

Concretely, the study collected information on:

- Household demographics and living conditions;
- Displacement dynamics and return intentions;
- Access to basic services, including shelter, health, education, livelihoods, and WASH;
- Housing, land and property (HLP) conditions;
- Protection concerns and coping strategies;
- Social cohesion and community relations;
- Self-reliance and livelihoods opportunities.

Box 1: *Expected use of data*

- *Inform policy implementation and strategic planning by government authorities at state and national level, including by contributing evidence relevant to the Sokoto State Nine-Point Smart Agenda and the NCRFMI Durable Solutions framework;*
- *Support local planning and prioritisation for Durable Solutions responses in Sokoto State, including the identification of key vulnerabilities and service gaps affecting IDPs and host communities;*
- *Inform humanitarian and development programming by DRC and partners, including serving as the baseline assessment for the EU SPADS project and supporting future advocacy, resource mobilisation, and programme design;*
- *Support community-level action planning, including the development of Local Action Plans (LAPs) in selected communities in Sokoto town, translating survey findings into locally prioritised actions to strengthen integration and self-reliance;*
- *Inform the future scale-up of Durable Solutions analysis in Sokoto State and beyond.*

Process & Collaborative approach

The Durable Solutions analysis in Sokoto town was implemented through a collaborative and multi-stakeholder process designed to ensure both technical rigor and operational relevance (see fig. 1). From the outset, the exercise was jointly shaped through consultations involving government institutions, statistical authorities, humanitarian actors, and local community representatives in order to define the scope, objectives, and intended use of the analysis.

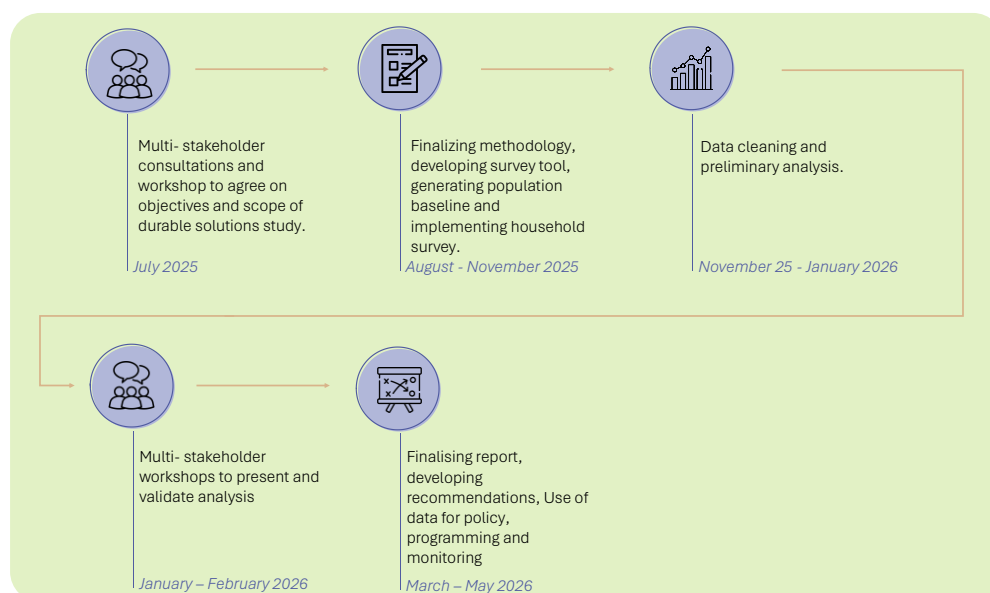


Figure 1: The project steps of the Durable Solutions analysis for Sokoto town.

Multi-stakeholder consultations and workshops brought together key state and national actors, including the Sokoto State Emergency Management Authority (SEMA), the Sokoto Bureau of Statistics (SBS), the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCRFMI), the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs (MOHA), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning (MBEP) Sokoto State, the Ministry of Land and Housing, the Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, the National Population Commission (NPC), and the National Identity Management Commission (NIMC). Community-level perspectives were also integrated through the participation of local leaders and representatives, including the Sarkin Yakin Gagi.

A particularly important role was played by the Sokoto Bureau of Statistics (SBS), which was instrumental throughout the process in supporting the generation, validation, and future use of displacement-related data in Sokoto State. In close collaboration with DRC, JIPS, and the NBS, the SBS contributed to the development of the methodology, contextualisation of the survey tools, technical

oversight of the analysis process, and discussions on how the data can support evidence-based planning and policy implementation at state level.

The household survey and population baseline generation were operationally and logistically implemented under the supervision of DRC, with technical and institutional support from the SBS and the NBS. This collaborative approach aimed not only to ensure data quality and alignment with national statistical standards, but also to strengthen local ownership and institutional capacity for future Durable Solutions analysis.

Following data collection and preliminary analysis, a joint validation workshop was organised between DRC, JIPS, the SBS, and the NBS to review and validate the findings and ensure consistency with operational realities and statistical standards. The process also served as an opportunity to jointly reflect on how the evidence generated can inform policy, programming, monitoring, and future displacement-related data collection efforts in Sokoto State and beyond.

2. Methodology

2.1 Analytical Approach

The analytical approach of the Durable Solutions (DS) survey in Sokoto town was designed as an integrated and collaborative framework, including global statistical standards, national policies and good practices on data collection in Nigeria, as further outlined below.

Figure 2 illustrates the analytical framework for the Durable Solutions study, outlining its overarching goal, topics underpinning the survey and analytical approach, the analysis guiding question as well as its intended data use.

A series of joint validation workshops were conducted to validate and identify data needs by stakeholders further informing the methodology. These workshops brought together:

- DRC's Protection Monitoring programme, ensuring that the DS indicators capture the specific protection risks and vulnerabilities documented in Sokoto;
- DRC's Economic Recovery (EcRec) programme, to align livelihoods and employment indicators with ongoing assessments and operational realities;

- State-level stakeholders, including representatives of the Sokoto Bureau of Statistics and other relevant government entities, to ensure that the methodology reflects local data collection capacities and priorities.

This collaborative validation process ensured a sense of shared ownership over the data and findings as a critical means for use and uptake of the Durable Solutions analysis into policies, programmes and action plans.

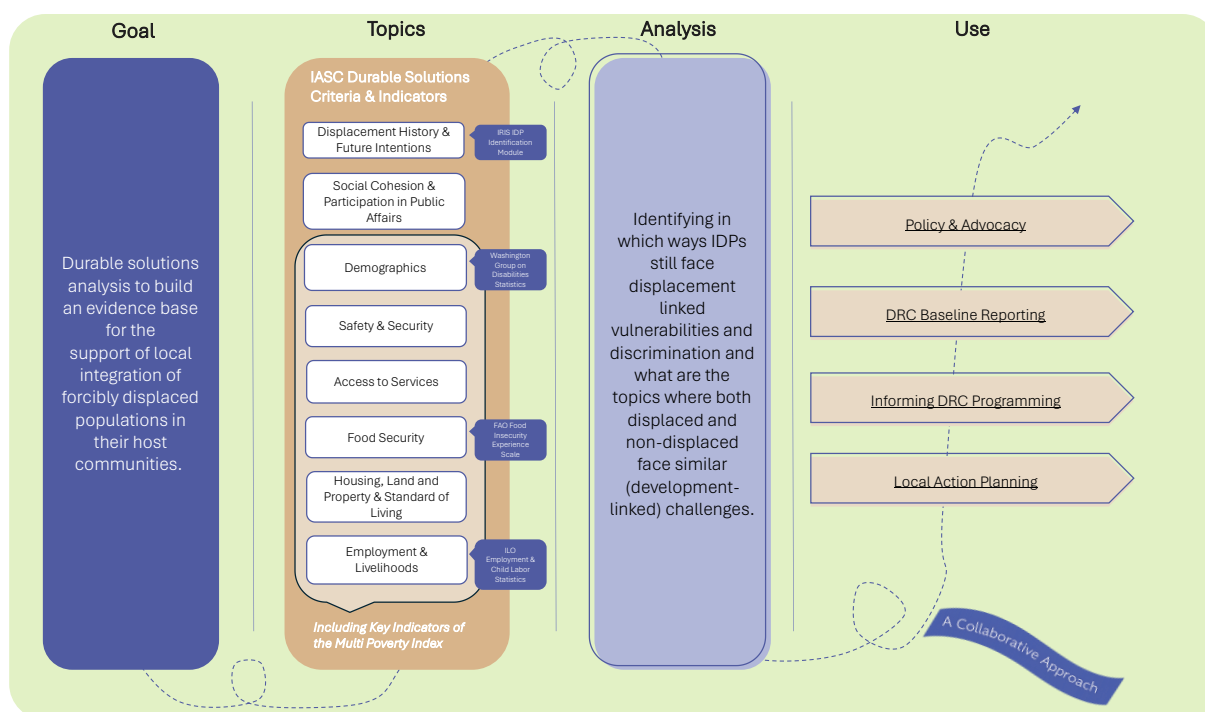


Figure 2: Analytical framework of the Durable Solutions study for Sokoto town.

The DS analysis is grounded in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons⁵, which provides the overarching analytical lens and a set of criteria and indicators used globally to assess progress towards Durable Solutions. The IASC framework identifies three Durable Solutions — sustainable return, local integration, and settlement elsewhere in the country — and specifies eight cross-cutting criteria to assess whether a durable solution has been achieved: long-term safety and security; adequate standard of living; access to livelihoods; access to mechanisms to restore housing, land, and property; access to documentation; family reunification; participation in public affairs; and access to effective remedies and justice.

⁵ Available at: <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/other/iasc-framework-durable-solutions-internally-displaced-persons> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

The survey covered the following thematic areas derived from these criteria:

- Displacement History and Future Intentions;
- Social Cohesion and Participation in Public Affairs;
- Demographics;
- Safety and Security;
- Access to Services;
- Food Security;
- Housing, Land and Property (HLP) and Standard of Living;
- Employment and Livelihoods.

These thematic areas allow for a structured comparison of the living conditions and integration prospects of IDPs relative to non-displaced host community members. The core analytical question guiding the survey is:

In which ways do IDPs still face displacement-linked vulnerabilities and discrimination, and in which areas do both displaced and non-displaced populations face similar, development-linked challenges?

Box 2: Analytical outputs from the Durable Solutions analysis

- Informing local integration of IDPs in Sokoto town
- Assess household demographics and living conditions
- Understand displacement trends and return intentions
- Measure access to services (shelter, health, education, livelihoods, WASH)
- Identify protection concerns and coping strategies

Alignment with International Standards and National Instruments

The survey further includes indicators from other international standards in the topics outlined above, such as from the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) on IDP identification, the Washington Group Short Set questions on disability, the Food Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), the International Labor Organisation (ILO) standard on employment and child labor, as well as the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) — IDP Identification Module

The survey integrates the IDP identification module suggested by the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRIS)⁶. IRIS provides the global standard for defining, counting, and characterising IDPs within national statistical systems. The incorporation of the EGRIS-suggested module enables statistically robust identification of IDPs in the survey sample, systematic use of the module in surveys ensures that the resulting data is comparable across data sources and across contexts. Importantly, the identification module has been approved and aligned with the National Bureau of Statistics for piloting, with a view to its use in future government-led surveys in Nigeria. This makes the EU SPADS survey not only a project-specific data collection exercise but also a contribution to the institutionalisation of IDP statistics in the country.

Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS)

To ensure that persons with disabilities are identified and that the survey data is disaggregated accordingly, the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS) has been incorporated into the demographics module⁷. Developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics under the UN Statistical Commission, the WG-SS is the internationally recommended instrument for collecting comparable data on disability in population-based surveys. It measures functional limitations across six domains: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care, and communication. The inclusion of the WG-SS is further aligned with DRC and EU commitments to Age, Gender and Disability (AGD) mainstreaming. It directly supports the project's objective of ensuring that the needs of persons with disabilities are systematically captured, disaggregated, and reflected in the resulting Local Action Plans and programming.

FAO Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Food security is assessed using the Food and Agriculture Organization's Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)⁸, an experience-based measure that captures the severity of food insecurity at the household level. The FIES is internationally validated and used as an indicator under SDG Target 2.1. It is based on a set of eight questions about food access difficulties experienced during the preceding 12 months, ranging from worrying about food to going a whole day without eating.

⁶ Available at: <https://egrisstats.org/resource/methodological-paper-towards-a-standardized-approach-to-identify-idps-refugees-and-related-populations-in-household-surveys/> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

⁷ Available at: <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-short-set-on-functioning-wg-ss/> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

⁸ Available at: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

The use of FIES in this survey enables a standardised and comparable assessment of food security that can be directly linked to national and global monitoring frameworks.

ILO Employment and Child Labour Statistics Standards

The employment and livelihoods module of the survey has been designed in accordance with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) standards for employment statistics, including the resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)⁹. This ensures that employment indicators such as labour force participation, unemployment, and underemployment are measured in a statistically rigorous and internationally comparable manner. The module also includes indicators on child labour, aligned with ILO standards, reflecting the project's priority focus on the protection of children in displacement contexts.

2.2 Target Population, Level of Analysis and Geographic Scope

Target Population & Level of Analysis

The data collection included two distinct population groups in Sokoto Town to allow for a comparative analysis to identify displacement-specific vulnerabilities and to identify shared, development-linked challenges: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the non-displaced host community. Both groups constitute the Displacement-Affected Communities (DAC) of the study area. As defined in the National Action Plan for Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in Nigeria, DACs refer to

“displaced persons and the communities affected by their presence, such as host communities or communities in areas of return or other areas where displaced persons are seeking a durable solution to their displacement” (NCRFMI 2025: 6¹⁰).

In line with the same framework, internally displaced persons are defined as

“persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence because of, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised

⁹ Available at: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/description-work-statistics-icls19/> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

¹⁰ Not yet available online, offline resource used.

violence, violations of human rights, natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border”(ibid.).

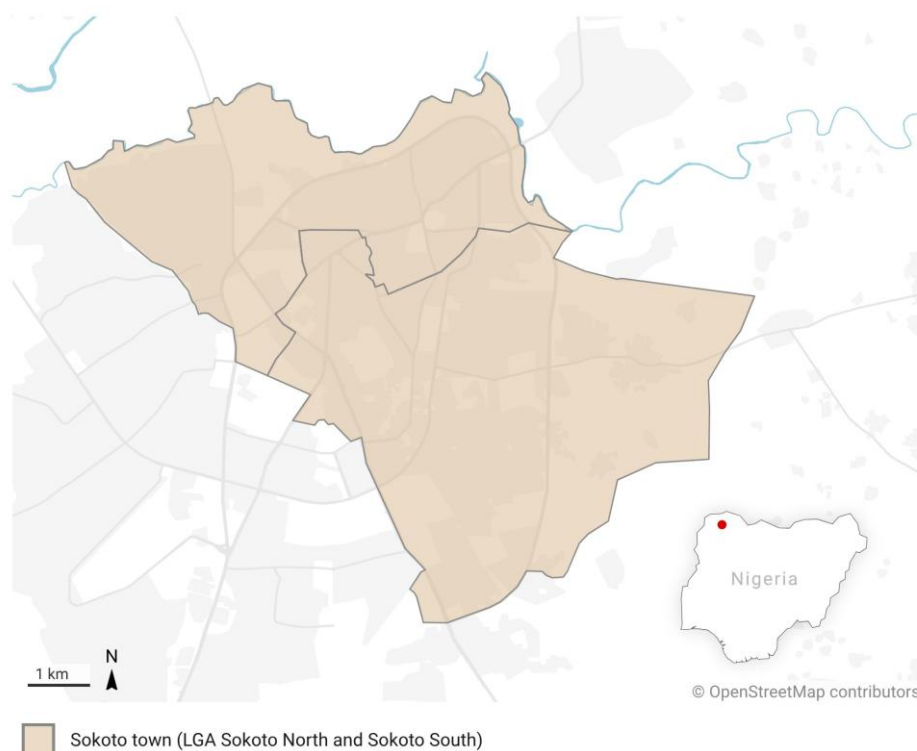
Host communities are defined as

“the communities within which displaced persons reside” (ibid.).

The level of analysis for the Durable Solutions data collection was on the level of households, except for questions to describe demographical features of the population, which were assessed for each household member.

Geographic Scope

Sokoto town, situated in the Local Governance Areas (LGA) of Sokoto North and Sokoto South was defined for the geographic scope of the Durable Solutions data collection (see fig. 3).



Map: Svend Jonas Schelhorn • Source: Basemap: OpenStreetmap | City boundaries: GRID3 • Created with Datawrapper

Figure 3: Geographic scope of the Durable Solutions data collection.

The decision for conducting a data collection representative of the displaced- and host population in the whole town was the result of discussions with project partners. It should allow for building an evidence base, showcasing trends and patterns of living conditions and prospects for local integration, to be used for informing policies and programmes on the scale of a larger area, building a

contrast to the neighbourhood level programmes through DRC protection monitoring, economic recovery and Local Action Planning.

2.3 Data collection methods and sampling design

To allow for a standardised, comparable and representative data collection, a Durable Solutions survey was developed, covering the above- mentioned topics. Because IDPs and the host communities differ in how they are located in the urban environment of Sokoto town, two separate strata were developed.

IDP Stratum

IDPs in Sokoto town are living in specific areas of the city, often staying with the community with whom they were displaced. These areas are situated in different neighbourhoods and can be best characterised as compounds of abandoned houses, ruins, or even without a shelter. As of May 2026, there was no officially managed or recognised IDP camp in the town, in contrast, IDPs find housing or shelter through informal referrals. In some cases, the heads of the host community support IDPs in pointing them to designated areas where they are allowed to stay within the community. In few cases, IDPs stay with families or with the hosts as tenants or within host households.

In order to derive a reliable number of IDPs for Sokoto town, to draw a representative sample, IDP figures were verified with the respective community representatives across all neighbourhoods where IDPs are located (see table 1).

Table 1: Random samples of IDP households per IDP site in Sokoto town

Sites	HHs	Quota as per random selection	Reserve
Sarkin Zamfara A & B	138	9	2
Rijiya A & B	530	32	5
Sarkin Addar A&B	177	18	2
Mabera A, B & C	153	17	3
Ramin Kura (camp)	1,423	114	14
Gagi A, B, C	241	21	1
Tudun Wada A, B & C	338	28	4
Gwuiwa IDP Site	137	11	1
TOTAL	3,137	250	33

In neighbourhoods where DRC has ongoing programming, DRC Site Community Support Staff maintains records of all IDPs, which are regularly verified in collaboration with both IDP and Community Leaders.

For Ramin Kura, where DRC does not have a dedicated Site Community Support Staff, the total number of IDPs was also obtained and validated through the IDP Community Leaders. In addition, multiple field visits were conducted to physically verify the presence of individuals within the locations and to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the population figures used for the assessment.

In total, 3,137 IDP households were counted, across 8 sites. A simple random sample of 250 households was drawn from this frame, meeting a 90% confidence level with a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ after finite-population correction. Because the sample was drawn from a single merged list rather than site by site, every household had an equal probability of selection and IDP results could be analysed without survey weights.

The sample was drawn by assigning a random number to each household record using a fixed random seed, sorting the full list by that number, and selecting the first 250 rows as the main sample. The following 30 rows constituted a pre-randomised reserve list, used strictly in the order in which they appeared in the list. Site groupings were applied after the draw solely for logistical planning — to organise field team routes and workload — and have no bearing on the sampling probabilities.

In the field, one timed call-back was made for households not available at first contact. If a household remained unavailable or refused after the call-back, it was replaced by the next household on the reserve list in its pre-randomised order. This protocol preserved the equal-probability design and ensured that the final completed sample of 250 remained self-weighted.

Non- displaced (host) stratum

The estimated non-displaced (host) population in Sokoto town was 402,200 in Sokoto North and 341,200 in Sokoto South totalling 743,400¹¹ people (2022 projections).

As no official enumeration areas could be obtained, spatial analysis was used to derive a representative random sample: A 500×500 metre grid was laid over all residential areas of Sokoto Town. From the resulting list of eligible grid squares, 25 squares were selected by simple random draw, giving each square an equal probability of selection. A fixed interview quota was assigned to each selected

¹¹ Available at: https://citypopulation.de/en/nigeria/admin/NGA034_sokoto/ [Accessed 27 April 2026].

square: 22 squares of 15 interviews and 3 squares of 14 interviews, yielding a total target of 372 completed host community interviews.

2.4 Limitations

The following limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings of this Durable Solutions survey.

Cross-sectional design: The survey captured living conditions of the IDP and host population at a single point in time (November 2025). As displacement situations and living conditions are dynamic, the findings represent a snapshot and may not reflect subsequent changes in the situation of the surveyed population.

Self-reported data: The data rely on information provided by respondents and are therefore subject to recall limitations and, for sensitive topics, potential social-desirability bias.

IDP sampling frame: The IDP sampling frame was constructed from household lists compiled and verified with community representatives and IDP leaders. While these figures were cross-checked through repeated field verification, they do not replace an official enumeration, which should be conducted in future assessments.

Host community sampling: As no official enumeration areas were available, the host sample was drawn using a spatial grid laid over residential areas, and the population denominator relies on 2022 projections. This approach provides a robust representative basis, but the projected figures may not fully reflect current population distribution.

Sampling precision. The IDP sample was designed to achieve a 90% confidence level with a $\pm 5\%$ margin of error at the stratum level. Results should be interpreted within this margin, and estimates for smaller subgroups carry wider margins of error and should be treated with corresponding caution.

Geographic scope. The findings are representative of the displaced and host populations within Sokoto town and are not intended to be generalised to IDPs or host communities for the wider Sokoto state or other displacement situations.

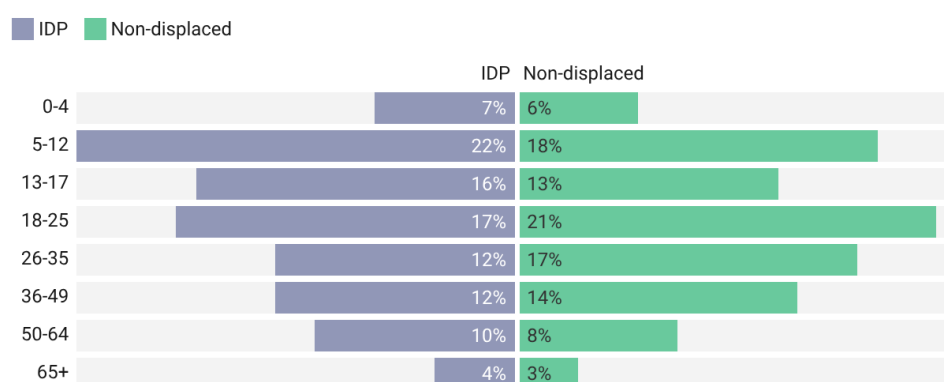
Measures to ensure data quality. Several measures were put in place to mitigate these limitations. Trained enumerators from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) were engaged for the exercise, and a rigorous enumerator training was carried out beforehand to ensure a consistent and high-quality data collection process. Specialists from both the NBS and the State Bureau of Statistics (SBS) accompanied the data collection throughout to ensure smooth fieldwork and to address any issues as they arose.

3. Findings

3.1 Demographic Profile

The demographic profile of the 294 IDP households (1187 individuals) included in the survey shows a slightly unequal gender distribution with 60% of the displaced population being women. A large proportion of the IDPs is young – 45% are up to 17 years old. Only 14 percent of the population is older than 50 years of age. The average household size among IDP households is five family members.

Figure 1: Age distribution of surveyed IDP and non-displaced population.



Of the population age 18 years and older, only about half of the individuals are married (53%)¹². Notably, the majority of households (70%) are female headed. About one third (34%) of the households are female single headed.

Of the 371 non-displaced households (1911 individuals) surveyed, the gender distribution is more equal as compared to the IDP population, with 47% women and 53% men. There is also a larger proportion among the non-displaced of young age, with 38% of the population 17 years old or younger. A good half of the population (52%) is between 18 and 49 years old. The average household size among of the non-displaced households in Sokoto town is 6 persons.

Around two-thirds of the non-displaced population 18 years and older is married (63%).

The ratio of female versus male headed household is reversed as compared to the IDP population: The majority (84%) of households are headed by men and 9% of

¹² Under-age marriages were reported as well – five respondents of the IDP stratum and four respondents of the non-displaced stratum counted a married household member between 13 and 17 years old. While this is a very small number, under-age marriages are often under-reported.

non-displaced households are single female headed, which is a stark difference to the IDP households (see above).

3.2 Displacement History

The majority of IDP households (84%) have been internally displaced within Sokoto state, followed by Zamfara (9%) and Borno (4%). The remainder have been displaced from Katsina, Kebbi and Niger.

Most of the IDPs have experienced one single displacement event (55%), with some being displaced two or three times (14%), and only 4% of IDP households were displaced more than 5 times.

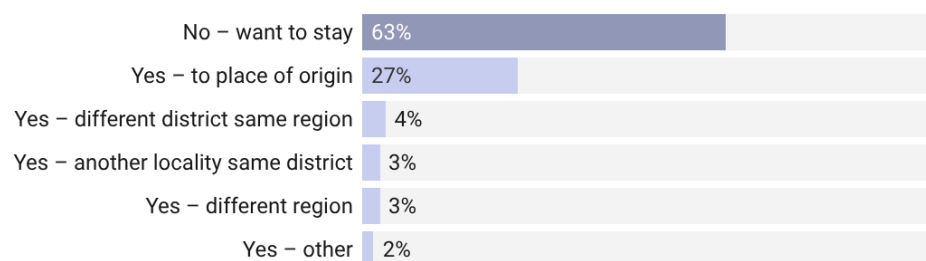
Almost unanimously, the events that triggered internal displacement can be related to armed conflict and violence (98%): Banditry and kidnapping, armed conflict, Boko Haram insurgencies as well as clashes between farmers and herders forced families to flee their place of origin.

Most of the IDP households arrived in Sokoto within the last 5 years, since 2020 (86%) with a somewhat equal distribution over those years.

3.3 Future Intentions

The majority of the households (63%), do not intend to leave Sokoto at some point. The majority who want to leave Sokoto want to return to their place of origin (27%), with the remainder intending to settle elsewhere.

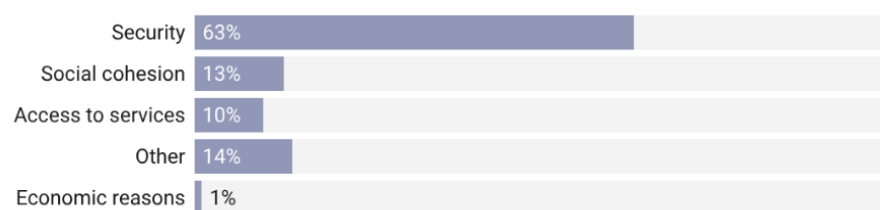
Figure 2: Future intentions of IDPs in Sokoto town.



Push and pull factors in Sokoto

Decisions to stay in or leave Sokoto are primarily shaped by security, livelihoods, and future prospects. The strongest pull factor is clearly security (63%). Social cohesion (13%) further support people's decision to remain, alongside more limited mentions such as the access to services (10%).

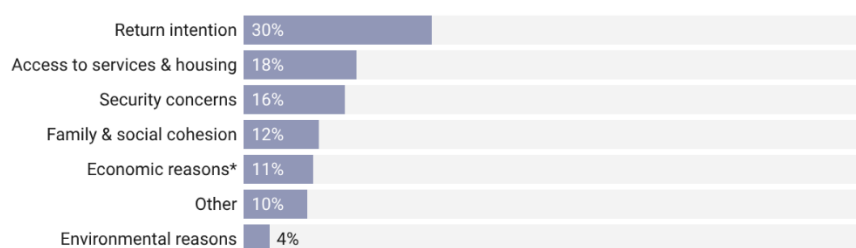
Figure 6: Pull factors in Sokoto town*.



*Security: security in the locality, security in neighboring areas, low crime/low security risks. Social cohesion: family reasons, feeling welcomed in the community, minimal community tension. Access to services: access to housing, education, healthcare, aid, water and telecommunications. Economic reasons: employment opportunities. Other: infrequented location, good weather conditions, place of origin, other responses.

At the same time, a range of push factors persist. The largest share of respondents (30%) expresses a desire to return to their place of origin, indicating that Sokoto is also perceived as a temporary solution by some households.

Figure 7: Push factors in Sokoto town*.



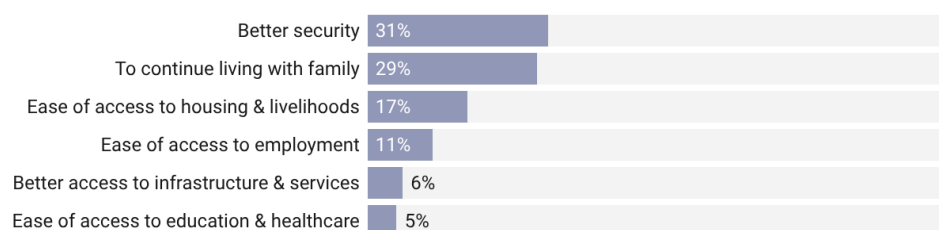
*Return intention: return to place of origin. Access to services & housing: difficulties accessing housing, education and healthcare, lack of assistance. Security concerns: insecurity, increase in crime/security risks, insecurity in neighboring areas. Family & social cohesion: family reasons, community tension. Economic reasons: lack of employment opportunities, economic reasons (low wages, cost of living). Environmental reasons: drought/famine/flood, crowded area. Other: no other reason, other responses.

Limited access to services and housing (18%), security concerns (16%), social cohesion (12%) and economic reasons (10%) are further drivers of departure. Overall, while improved security strongly anchors people in Sokoto, insufficient economic opportunities and support systems, combined with continued ties to places of origin, limit its viability as a long-term settlement option.

Push and pull factors in the preferred location

Preferences for a future place of residence are primarily driven by security, family ties, and access to livelihoods, highlighting the central role of both safety and social cohesion in shaping location preferences.

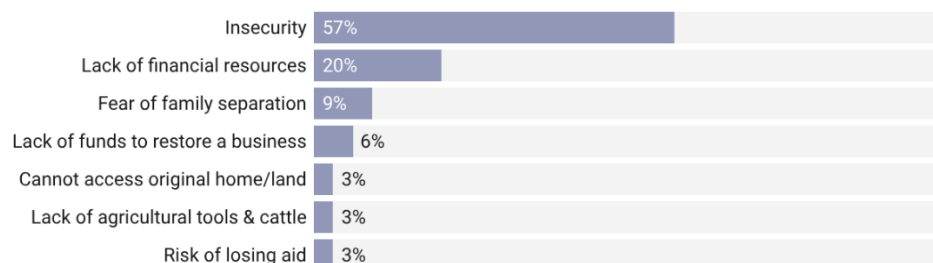
Figure 8: Pull factors in place of preferred move.



Access to housing and living conditions, including land or cattle (17%), and access to livelihood or employment opportunities (11%) further underline the importance of economic stability. Additional factors such as improved infrastructure and public services (6%) and access to education and healthcare (5%) play a secondary but still relevant role.

However, significant barriers prevent households from moving to their preferred locations. Insecurity is by far the dominant constraint, affecting 57% of respondents, indicating that safety concerns remain the primary obstacle despite being the main pull factor.

Figure 9: Push factors in place of preferred move.



Financial limitations are another major barrier, with 20% citing a lack of financial resources and 6% lacking funds or productive assets to rebuild livelihoods. Social concerns, particularly the fear of family separation (9%), also hinder mobility decisions. Other obstacles, including difficulties accessing original places of residence (3%), lack of agricultural inputs (3%), and fear of losing aid (3%), further complicate the ability of households to relocate.

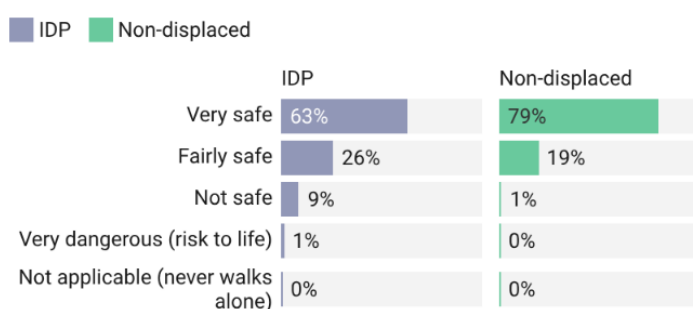
Overall, while people aspire to move to safer locations where they can rebuild livelihoods and remain with their families, persistent insecurity and financial constraints significantly limit their ability to do so.

3.4 Safety and Security

Findings

The majority of both population groups reported that they did not face any security concerns. This is reflected in the finding that both groups report feeling fairly or very safe when walking alone, both during the day (89% of IDP households and 98% of non-displaced households) and at night (87% of IDP household and 98% of non-displaced households).

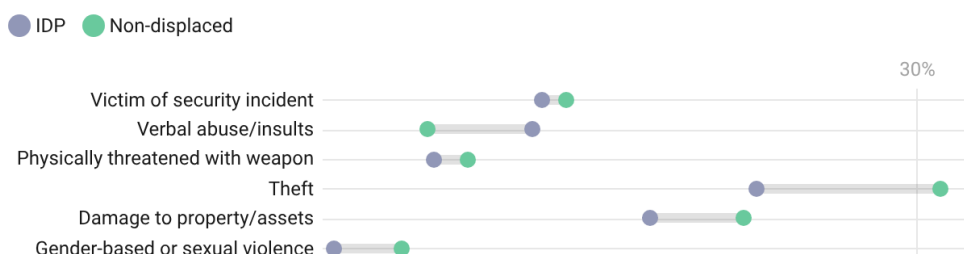
Figure 10: Feeling of safety walking alone in the neighbourhood by night.



Of the 10% (30 households) of IDP households who do not feel safe during the day and during the night, the reasons given are manifold: Fear of kidnapping and high crime rates including also influences of past experiences of violence, harassment and gender based violence.

Recent experiences of security incidents (the last 12 months or since arrival in Sokoto town) portray a similar situation of a relative perception of safety in both population groups: 85% of IDP households and 84% of non-displaced households have not experienced any security incidents in the last 12 months or since they arrived in Sokoto town.

Figure 11: Reported experiences of different types of security incidents by population group.



Regarding specific forms of incidents, theft was the most commonly reported, affecting 23% of IDP households and 31% of non-displaced households. This was followed by damage to property, assets, livestock or crops, reported by 19% of IDP households and 23% of non-displaced households.

Verbal abuse or insults were reported by 14% of IDP households and 10% of non-displaced households. Similarly, 10% of IDP households and 12% of non-displaced households reported having been physically threatened with a knife, gun or another type of weapon.

Gender-based or sexual violence was reported by 6% of IDP households and 9% of non-displaced households.

Box 3: Safety & Security of single female headed households

Female single-headed households did not report higher prevalence of security incidents compared to the overall population; reported levels were similar for overall victimization, verbal abuse, and gender-based or sexual violence (not more than 3% differences), and lower for other indicators, including theft, damage to property or assets, and physical threats with weapons (5-10 % differences).

Conclusion

Overall, the findings indicate that both IDP and non-displaced households in Sokoto town report relatively low levels of recent security incidents and generally high perceptions of safety. At the same time, perceptions of safety and reported experiences may be shaped by a range of contextual factors not fully captured in the data. These may include prior exposure to violence or displacement influencing the perception of risk. Abductions, for example, are a major threat in rural areas of Northwest Sokoto, which might lead IDPs having similar fears in Sokoto town. In addition, differences in reporting practices, social norms, and willingness to disclose sensitive experiences—particularly related to violence—may also affect the observed patterns.

Contextualising Safety and Security Findings

While the broad survey data from the Durable Solutions survey suggests a high perception of safety (87–98%), localized protection monitoring¹³ in specific wards

¹³ Additional sources used for contextualisation:

DRC and PHI, GBV and Gender Analysis Report Sokoto State: Sokoto North (Ramin Kura) and Sokoto South (Gagi, Mabera, Tudun Wada), September – October 2025.

DRC and PHI, Protection Monitoring Report: Sokoto North LGA, Sokoto State, October – December 2025.

DRC and PHI, Protection Monitoring Report: Sokoto South LGA (Gagi, Tudun Wada, Mabera), October – December 2025.

DRC and PHI, Safe Space Assessment Report: Sokoto North and Sokoto South, September 2025.

that were also part of the Durable Solutions survey (Ramin Kura, Mabera, Tudun Wada, Gagi) reveals a more nuanced and precarious security environment, particularly for displaced populations and women. In Sokoto North (Ramin Kura area), household assessments indicate that 51.57% of respondents actually feel "unsafe," with another 35.87% feeling "somewhat unsafe". Similarly, in Sokoto South (Gagi, Mabera, and Tudun Wada), 35% of households reported their locations as unsafe or somewhat unsafe for women and girls.

The high perceived safety at night recorded in the general narrative is challenged by ward-level data citing a total lack of nighttime lighting as a primary driver of fear. Women in Gagi and Mabera explicitly reported avoiding movement at night to escape harassment from "bad men".

Furthermore, specific emerging threats not captured in broader crime statistics include the "Sai Mallam" cultist group, which is reportedly recruiting and initiating youth through financial incentives in Tudun Wada and Mabera. In Ramin Kura, the sense of insecurity is further compounded by reports of men disguising themselves in hijabs to infiltrate IDP camps after dark.

Although victimization rates for female single-headed households (FHH) may appear statistically similar to the general population, qualitative monitoring reveals severe and targeted forms of exploitation. "Sex-for-rent" or transactional sex-for-shelter arrangements have been documented in Sokoto North, including cases where women were evicted after refusing such demands. Additionally, theft is identified as a "worsening threat" specifically targeting vulnerable groups like female-headed households in Ramin Kura who lack reinforced shelter.

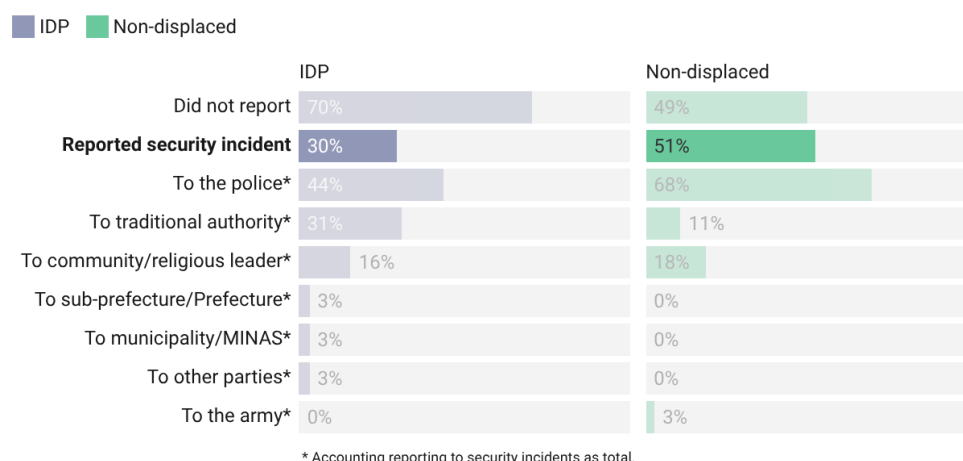
The differences in reporting between the Durable Solutions survey and more targeted protection monitoring hint at a stigmatisation and not feeling safe to report on security incidents, especially related to gender-based violence, leading to underreporting in large scale surveys.

3.5 Reporting on Safety and Security Incidents

Among the households who experienced security incidents of one or more sorts (108 IDP households, 148 non-displaced households), reporting practices varied between population groups.

The majority of IDPs (70%) and half of the non-displaced households (49%) did not report incidents.

Figure 12: Reporting of security incidents.



Among those who reported incidents, the police were the most common reporting channel, used by 44% of IDP households and 68% of non-displaced households. Other reporting channels included traditional authorities (31% of IDPs; 11% of non-displaced households) and community or religious leaders (16% of IDPs; 18% of non-displaced households). Reporting to other actors—such as the army, municipality, or sub-prefecture—was limited.

Among IDP households who did not report incidents, the most frequently cited reasons included “other reasons” (30%), lack of knowledge on how to report (17%), fear of retaliation or further harm (16%), and lack of trust in authorities (13%). Additional reasons included the issue being resolved informally within the community (11%), fear of discrimination or mistreatment (4%), financial or logistical barriers (3%), cultural or social norms (3%), and the belief that authorities would not take action (1%).

Regarding satisfaction with reporting, among those who reported incidents, 50% of IDP households (22 out of 43) and 83% of non-displaced households (48 out of 58) reported being satisfied or very satisfied. At the same time, 38% of IDP households and 16% of non-displaced households reported that no effective action was taken (including cases where authorities did not act, did not receive them, or where nothing changed).

Contextualising Findings on Safety and Security

The high perceived safety and low incident reporting in the Durable Solutions findings may also reflect systemic barriers to disclosure. Protection monitoring in Tudun Wada, Gagi, and Maberu highlights a widespread fear of reporting violence due to stigma, fear of retaliation, and the threat of divorce.

Most security concerns and domestic disputes are resolved through informal mediation by religious leaders (Imams) or ward heads (Mai Anguwa), also reflecting a lack of trust into the effectiveness of response by the formal police.

While accessible, these informal systems often prioritise "social harmony" and family reconciliation over formal accountability, which may lead to the significant underreporting of incidents in formal surveys.

3.6 Employment and Self Reliance

The Durable Solutions survey included key indicators to measure economic activities of each household member of working age (15+)¹⁴. Additionally, specific questions related economic activities of children (5-17 years) were included in the survey¹⁵. Economic activities related to the younger population will be examined in the special chapter on children and youth (chapter 3.11).

In the context of economic activities in Sokoto town, it is essential to contextualise employment and labour force statistics in Sokoto, as headline figures alone may not accurately reflect people's lived realities. A large share of economic activities takes place in the informal sector, where individuals may be classified as employed despite having unstable, irregular, or insufficient incomes. Seasonal patterns—particularly linked to agriculture—can further influence labour participation, meaning that the timing of data collection may significantly affect results. In addition, gender norms and household structures shape how work is performed and reported, with many women and children engaged in unpaid or home-based activities that may be underrepresented in standard indicators. As a result, interpreting these statistics requires careful consideration of underemployment, informality, and socio-cultural dynamics to provide a more accurate picture of economic well-being.

In terms of IDPs who arrived in Sokoto town, it is important to also take into consideration the labour market absorption. Firstly, the labour market in the town might be already saturated, even without the additional load of a displaced population. Second, the types of skills offered by the displaced population might

¹⁴ Working age of 15+ years was chosen for the Durable Solutions survey in accordance to the definition of working age population in Nigeria following the Nigeria Labour Force Survey (NLFS) Report 2024 of the National Bureau of Statistics in Nigeria. The NLFS is available at: <https://microdata.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php/catalog/152> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

¹⁵ The age group of 5-17 years to measure economic activities of children was used in accordance with the Nigeria Child Labour Survey 2022 of the Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics. Available at: <https://microdata.nigerianstat.gov.ng/index.php/catalog/78> [Accessed 27 April 2026].

not match the demands of the labour market in the town, as the majority of the IDPs might be used to agricultural and livestock subsistence culture.

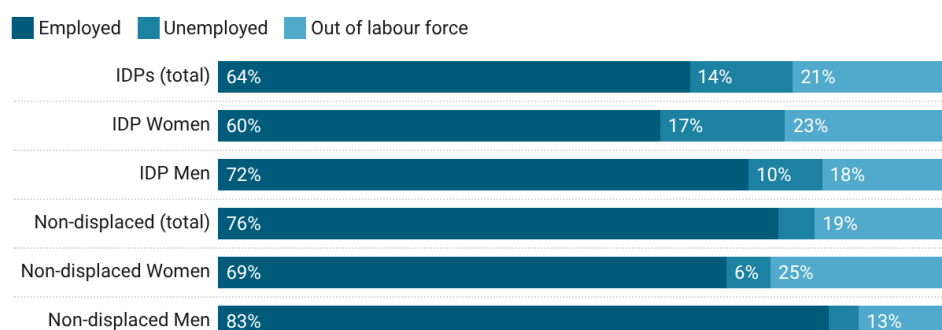
Employment statistics in Sokoto town

This section presents the distribution of the working-age population (15 years and above) across employment, unemployment, and out of the labour force categories, disaggregated by displacement status and sex (see Figure 13)¹⁶.

Annex I entails detailed statistics of employment sub-categories for both groups overall and disaggregated by sex.

Among IDPs, a total of 763 individuals (out of a total of 1187 IDPs) were of working age. Of these, 64% were employed, 14% were unemployed, and 21% were classified as out of the labour force. Among the non-displaced population, out of a total of 1,355 individuals of working age (out of a total of 1911 individuals), 76% were employed, 5% were unemployed, and 19% were out of the labour force.

Figure 13: Employment statistics for IDPs and non-displaced, overall and by sex.



Disaggregation by sex shows that among IDP women, 60% were employed, 17% were unemployed, and 23% were out of the labour force. Among IDP men, 72% were employed, 10% were unemployed, and 19% were out of the labour force. Among non-displaced women, 69% were employed, 6% were unemployed, and 25% were out of the labour force. Among non-displaced men, 83% were

¹⁶ Labour market indicators are defined in line with the methodology of the Nigerian Labour Force Survey, which follows International Labour Organization (ILO) standards. Employment includes persons who worked for pay or profit for at least one hour during the last 7 days, as well as those temporarily absent from such work. Unemployment refers to persons who were not employed, but were available for work and actively seeking employment. The labour force comprises both employed and unemployed persons, while those outside the labour force are individuals who are neither working nor seeking or available for work. Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), *Nigeria Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2023*, Section 2.2: Key Definitions and Concepts. Available at: https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/Annual_Nigerian_Labour_Force_Survey_Report.pdf [Accessed 27 April 2026].

employed, 4% were unemployed, and 13% were classified as out of the labour force.

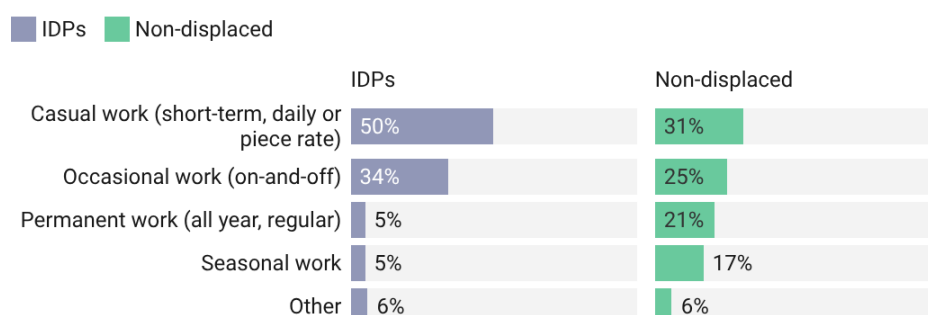
Among individuals engaged in work for pay or profit, the majority are employed in non-formal arrangements across both population groups. Among IDPs, 92% reported that their work was not registered or formal, while 9% were engaged in formal employment. Among non-displaced individuals, 87% reported working in non-formal arrangements, compared to 14% in formal employment.

Figure 14: Engagement in formal and informal work by population group.



The distribution of work arrangements among individuals engaged in work for pay or profit shows that employment is largely characterized by short-term and irregular forms of work in both population groups. Among IDPs, casual work (short-term, daily or piece rate) accounts for 50% of employment, followed by occasional work (34%).¹⁷ Permanent and seasonal work each represent 5%, while other forms of work account for 5%. Among non-displaced individuals, casual work accounts for 31% and occasional work for 25%. Permanent employment represents 21% of jobs, while seasonal work accounts for 17%. Other forms of work represent 5%.

Figure 15: Work arrangements of IDPs and non-displaced working for pay or profit.



¹⁷ Casual work refers to short-term engagements hired on a daily or per-task (piece-rate) basis, with no expectation of continuation beyond the immediate job. Occasional work refers to intermittent, on-and-off work performed sporadically over time, with periods of no work in between. The distinction is that casual work describes the terms of each engagement (short-term, paid by day or piece), whereas occasional work describes the pattern of work over time (irregular and non-continuous).

Sector of Employment by Population Group and Sex

The distribution of economic activities, when grouped into broader livelihood categories, shows variation across sectors by displacement status and sex.

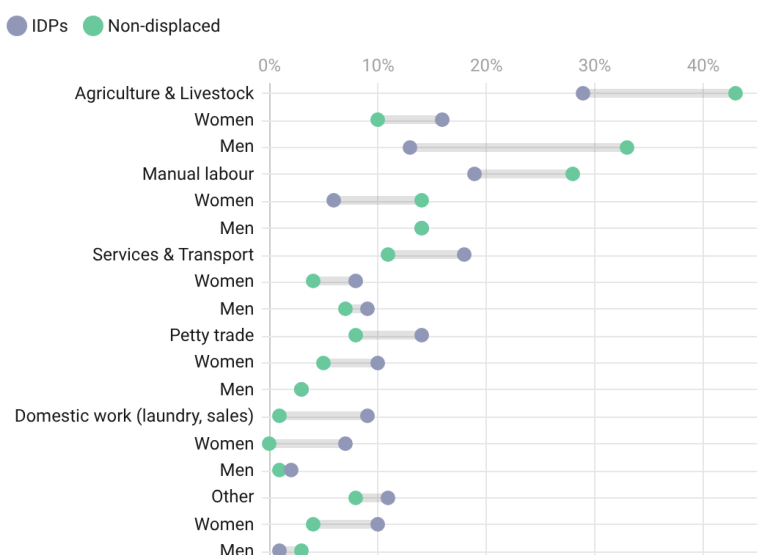
Among IDPs, the largest share of individuals is engaged in agriculture and livestock-related activities (29%). This is followed by manual labour activities, including brick and block making, pottery, and similar work (19%), and services such as driving, transport, and cart pulling (18%). Petty trade accounts for 14% of employment among IDPs, while other activities represent 11%. Domestic work and related activities account for 9%.

Among the non-displaced population, agriculture and livestock activities represent the largest share at 43%. This is followed by manual labour (28%) and services (11%). Petty trade accounts for 8%, while other activities represent 8%. Domestic work only accounts for a very small share (1%).

Disaggregation by sex shows differences in sector participation. Among IDP women, agriculture and livestock (16%), petty trade (10%), and services (8%) represent notable shares, alongside domestic work (7%). IDP men are more represented in agriculture and livestock (13%), manual labour (14%), and services (9%). Among non-displaced women, manual labour (14%) and agriculture and livestock (10%) represent the largest shares, followed by petty trade (5%) and services (4%). Non-displaced men are predominantly engaged in agriculture and livestock (33%) and manual labour (14%), with additional participation in services (7%).

Overall, employment is concentrated in a limited number of sectors, particularly agriculture and livestock, manual labour, services, and petty trade across both population groups.

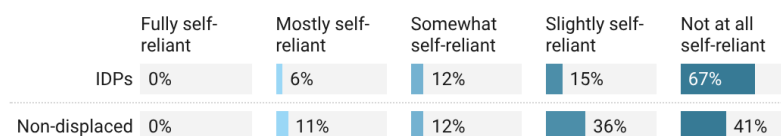
Figure 16: Sector of employment disaggregated by population group and sex.



Self-reported Household Self-Reliance

Self-reported levels of household self-reliance indicate that a substantial proportion of households are unable to meet their basic needs through their own livelihood activities. Among IDPs, 67% of households reported that they are not at all self-reliant and cannot meet their basic needs without external support. A further 15% reported being slightly self-reliant, indicating that they can meet only a few needs through their own work while relying primarily on external assistance. Smaller shares reported higher levels of self-reliance, with 12% indicating they are somewhat self-reliant and able to meet many basic needs while still requiring some support, and 6% reporting that they can meet most of their needs through their own work.

Figure 17: Household self-reliance Likert scale by population group.



Among non-displaced households, 41% reported that they are not at all self-reliant, while 36% described themselves as slightly self-reliant. A further 12% indicated that they are somewhat self-reliant, and 11% reported being mostly self-reliant. As with IDPs, only a very small proportion of non-displaced households reported being fully self-reliant. These figures provide an overview of how households perceive their ability to sustain their livelihoods through their own economic activities.

Notably, those households who have access to some agricultural land for farming (18% of the IDP households) are more likely to be self-reliant at least somewhat self-reliant (42%) or mostly self-reliant (15%).

The data show further that employment status and type of work arrangements do not seem to have a positive influence on self-reliance. Those IDP-households including members working for pay or profit reported an even increased rate of being not at all self-reliant (76% vs 66%), whereas among non-displaced the rate is nearly similar (40% vs 41%).

Conclusions

The findings point to a labour market in Sokoto town that is characterised by informality and high underemployment for the overall population. This is also visible through the quality of employment: Among those employed, the majority is underemployed (74% of IDPs at working age and 59% of non-displaced at working age), meaning their workforce is not fully utilised.

Within this context, IDPs face disadvantages compared to the host population: they are less likely to be employed, more likely to be unemployed, more concentrated in casual and occasional work, and far less self-reliant than their non-displaced neighbours. The near-total absence of stable work arrangements for IDPs, combined informality, reflects a lack of integration into the labour market. Notably, the sharpest gap is visible for internally displaced women. These disparities represent displacement-linked vulnerabilities in terms of accessing already scarce income generating opportunities.

Among IDP households, 82% describe themselves as not at all or only slightly self-reliant. Yet 77% of non-displaced households report the same, confirming that the structural deficit in Sokoto's labour market leaves the majority of the population — regardless of displacement status — unable to meet basic needs through their own economic activities alone.

These findings need to be read against the broader labour market context of Sokoto Town and Sokoto State more generally, confirming that despite employment, people remain in poverty and employment or income generation does not necessarily translates into economic security¹⁸. The Multi-Poverty Index

¹⁸ For example, the employment-to-population ratio in Sokoto town as of 2023 was at 82.1%, above the national level (NBS, Annual NLFS Report 2023, p. 18, table 150). While this figure seems positive on the surface, it only captures whether people engage in any income-generating activity, not whether that work is stable or adequate. In the absence of social protection, working is a necessity rather than a choice, which drives participation upward regardless of how precarious the work is. The high ratio is therefore consistent with the widespread informality, underemployment, and low self-reliance

Survey, run by the Sokoto Bureau of Statistics in 2025, identifies employment deprivation as among the most acute differentiators of poverty in the state capital, with Sokoto South recording the highest employment deprivation of any region in the state at 61% (Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics, MPI 2025)¹⁹.

At the national level, the Nigeria Labour Force Survey concluded that 92% of the employed population were engaged in informal employment²⁰. Sokoto State reflects this pattern starkly: according to the same report, 96.5% of employed persons in Sokoto were in informal employment, and only 3.8% of employed persons were wage employees (NBS, Annual NLFS Report 2023, p. 244, Table 150).

Reasons for the disadvantages of IDPs in accessing the labour market and to generate income generating activities could also be explained through the rural-urban transition. While the majority of IDPs might have been working in self-sustaining agriculture before their displacement, they are now faced with an urban reality, in which access to land for farming is scarce and other skills than farming are in demand. The finding that access to agricultural land supports self-reliance for IDP households further underpins the importance of traditional self-reliant activities versus an urban labour market reality.

3.7 Access to Services

3.7.1 Access to Water

Both population groups mostly rely on boreholes and wells to access water and share similar proportions in accessing other water sources.

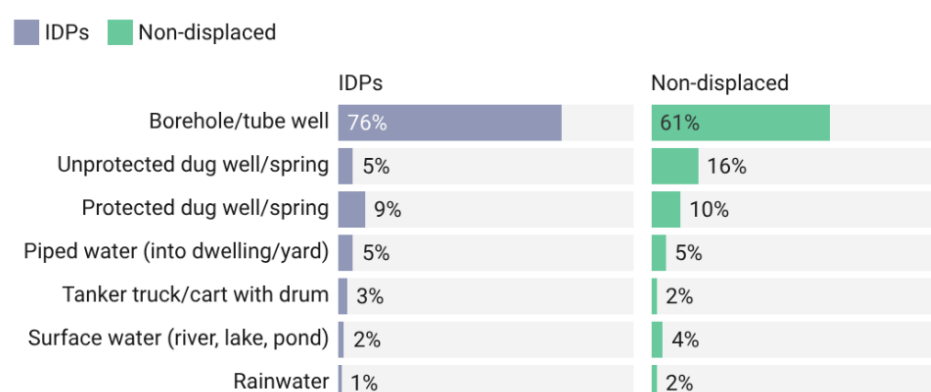
documented above. Available at:

https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/Annual_Nigerian_Labour_Force_Survey_Report.pdf [Accessed 09 July 2026].

¹⁹ The employment deprivation figures by LGA, including the 61% figure for Sokoto South, are found in Table 4.3: Employment Deprivation by LGA (%) on page 51 of the Sokoto State MPI Report 2025: Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics (2025). Sokoto State Multidimensional Poverty Index 2025. Sokoto: Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics. Available at: <https://mbep.sk.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/MPI-2025-SOKOTO-STATE-Report.pdf> [Accessed 09 July 2026].

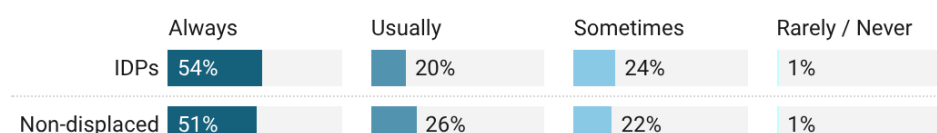
²⁰ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria Labour Force Survey Annual Report 2023. Table 150 — Sokoto State by Sex, p. 244. Available at: https://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/pdfuploads/Annual_Nigerian_Labour_Force_Survey_Report.pdf [Accessed 09 July 2026].

Figure 18: Proportional use of water sources by population group.



Water sufficiency shows a similar pattern - just over half of the households in both groups report “always” having enough water - yet the availability patterns show that non-displaced households are more likely to have water for more than 20 days per month, reflecting their greater residential stability and local integration, whereas IDPs more often experience interruptions in supply.

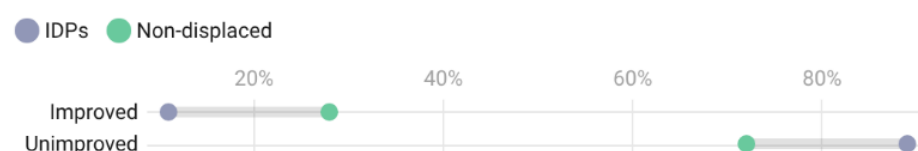
Figure 19: Water sufficiency by population group.



3.7.2 Access to Sanitation

The gap between IDPs and the non-displaced households wider when it comes to accessing sanitation facilities, however, the use of unimproved sanitation facilities is predominant in both groups²¹.

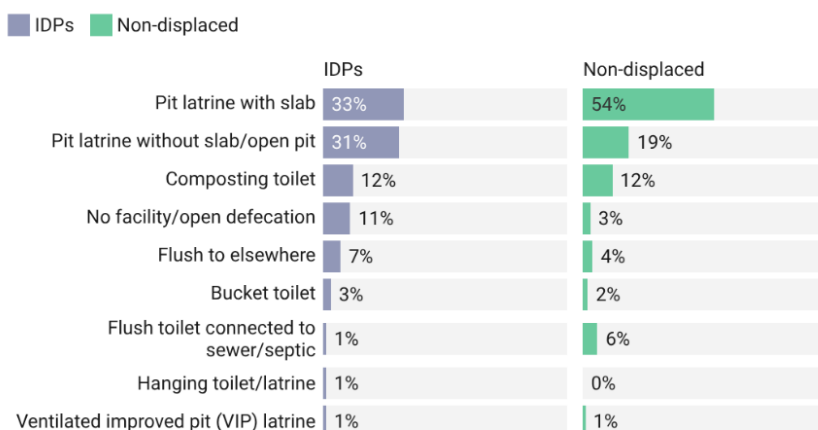
Figure 20: Comparison of access to improved/ unimproved sanitation facilities between IDPs and non-displaced.



²¹ This survey used the strictest form of classifying sanitation facilities, according to the Multi-Poverty-Index standard. Unimproved sanitation facilities are those that do not do not hygienically separate human excreta from human contact: flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (not to sewer, septic tank, or pit), pit latrine without slab / open pit, bucket toilet, hanging toilet / hanging latrine, no facility (open defecation) OR that are improved but shared between multiple households, or are publicly shared.

Nearly nine in ten IDP households use unimproved sanitation facilities, compared to about seven in ten non-displaced, and only 11% of IDPs have improved facilities, against 28% of non-IDPs. IDPs are also much more dependent on public toilets (56%), while non-displaced households are more likely to have private, unshared facilities (43%) or shared with a limited number of households.

Figure 21: Proportional use of different sanitation facilities by population group.

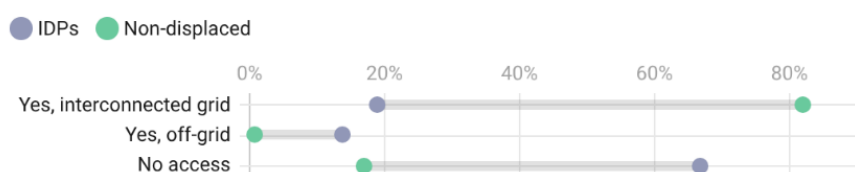


This difference is reflected in the type of toilets used: IDPs more often rely on open defecation, bucket toilets, and basic pits without slabs, while non-displaced households more commonly use pit latrines with slabs or pour-flush systems, which are more hygienic and qualify as “improved.”

3.7.3 Access to Electricity and Cooking Fuel

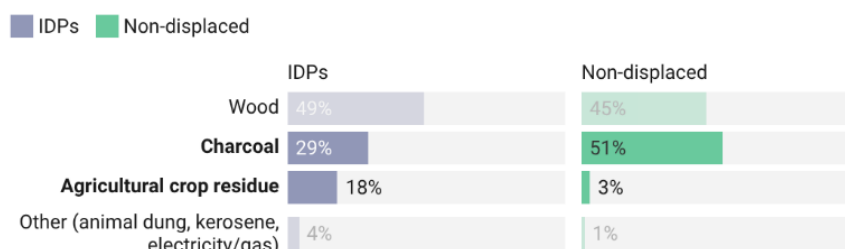
Access to electricity differs substantially between IDP and non-displaced households. Among IDPs, approximately 67% of households reported having no access to electricity, while about 19% are connected to the interconnected grid and 14% rely on off-grid sources such as generators or isolated systems. In contrast, among non-displaced households, the majority (82%) reported access to electricity through the interconnected grid. Around 17% reported no access, and only about 1% rely on off-grid solutions.

Figure 22: Comparison of access to electricity between IDPs and non-displaced.



With regard to cooking fuel, households in both population groups predominantly rely on solid fuels. Among IDPs, 49% of households use wood as their main cooking fuel, followed by 29% using charcoal and 18% using agricultural crop residue. Smaller shares rely on kerosene (3%) and animal dung (1%), while the use of electricity, LPG, natural gas, or biogas is negligible.

Figure 23: Proportion of types of cooking fuel used by population group.



Among non-displaced households, charcoal (51%) and wood (45%) are the primary cooking fuels. The use of agricultural crop residue is much lower (3%), while kerosene and modern fuels such as electricity or gas are used by only about 1% of households each. Overall, the data shows a strong dependence on traditional solid fuels across both groups, with very limited use of modern energy sources.

Conclusion

The findings point to a context in which access to water, sanitation, and electricity is shaped by constraint infrastructure availability, service reliability, and living arrangements, with IDPs more frequently facing constraints related to stability and dependence on shared or privately managed resources.

While overall water sufficiency appears relatively similar, patterns of availability suggest that IDPs experience more frequent interruptions in supply. Observations from the Action Planning process further indicate that access to water is, in some locations, affected by the functionality of infrastructure, with reports of malfunctioning water pumps contributing to irregular access.

IDP households are significantly more likely to rely on unimproved sanitation facilities and public or shared toilets, reflecting variations in living conditions and settlement arrangements, with IDPs more frequently depending on communal or temporary solutions.

Access to electricity also differs markedly between the two groups. A majority of IDP households report having no access to electricity, in contrast to non-displaced households, most of whom are connected to the grid. Insights from the Action Planning process indicate that many IDPs depend on privately owned electricity connections and water pumps, which makes access contingent on the

availability and willingness of private providers. This reliance introduces an additional layer of uncertainty in access to basic services.

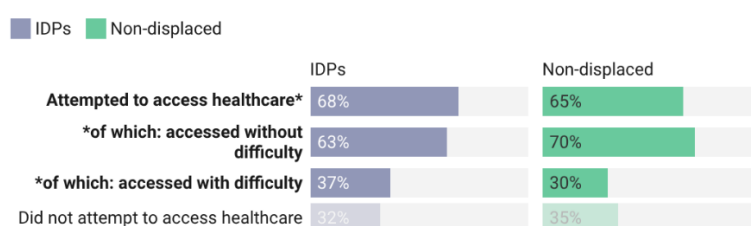
With regard to cooking fuel, both groups rely primarily on solid fuels such as wood and charcoal. While the use of modern energy sources is minimal, it is important to consider that cooking practices are also shaped by cultural norms and preferences, where the use of wood and charcoal is common and often preferred. As such, the use of these fuels does not necessarily indicate lack of access alone, but reflects established practices within the community.

3.8 Access to Healthcare

The data indicate high and comparable levels of healthcare needs among IDP and non-displaced households. In the six months prior to the survey (or since arrival in Sokoto), 68% of IDP households and 65% of non-displaced households reported having tried to access health services or treatment. This suggests that a large share of households in both groups are experiencing health needs that require formal care.

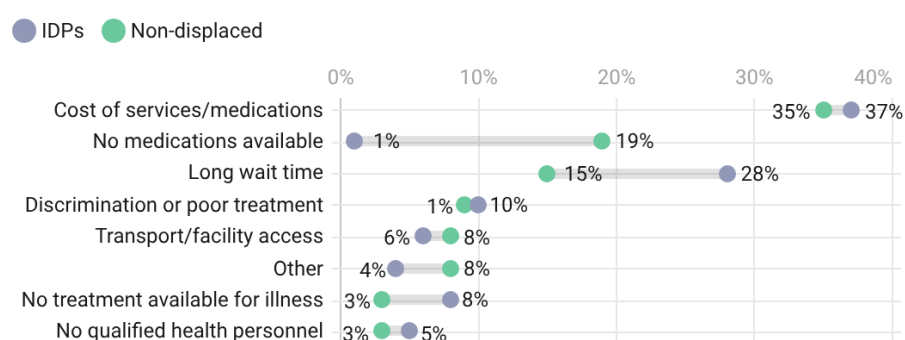
Among those who sought care, difficulties in accessing healthcare were reported by 37% of IDP households and 30% of non-displaced households, indicating that barriers to access are common across the population, though more prevalent among IDPs.

Figure 24: Difficulties accessing healthcare when needed by population group.



Among households that reported difficulties accessing health services, cost-related barriers are the most frequently cited constraint for both groups, reported by 37% of IDPs and 35% of non-displaced households, making high service and medication costs the dominant obstacle overall. Beyond cost, the profile of access barriers differs between IDPs and non-displaced households.

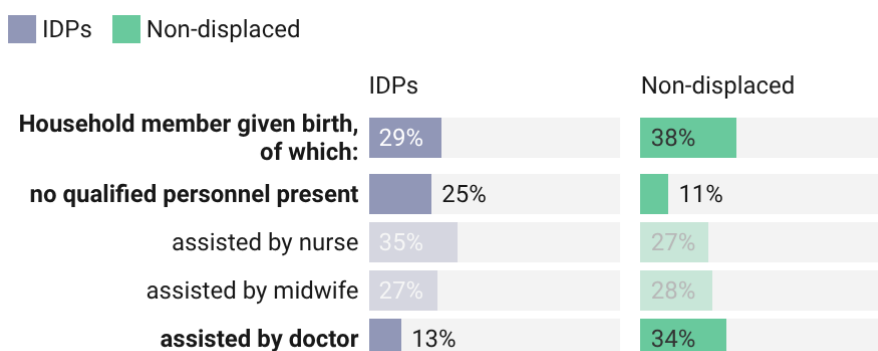
Figure 25: Access barriers to health services – comparison between IDPs and non-displaced.



IDPs most commonly report long waiting times (28%), which is nearly twice the share observed among non-displaced households (15%), as well as lack of access to qualified health personnel (5% vs 3%) and absence of appropriate treatment for their illness at the facility (8% vs 3%). In contrast, non-displaced households more frequently report lack of available medications in health facilities or pharmacies, affecting 19% of non-displaced households compared to 1% of IDPs, making medicine stock-outs a distinctive barrier for host communities. Transport-related barriers and facility closures are reported by relatively small shares in both groups, while issues related to documentation, refusal of treatment, or discrimination by providers are present but affect only a minority of households.

Maternal health indicators reveal notable differences. A household member having given birth in the reference period (in the last 12 months or since arrival in Sokoto) was reported by 29% of IDP households compared to 38% of non-displaced households. Among households with recent births, 25% of IDPs report that the delivery was not assisted by qualified healthcare personnel, more than double the share among non-displaced households (11%).

Figure 26: Household members given birth, and type of assisted delivery by population group.



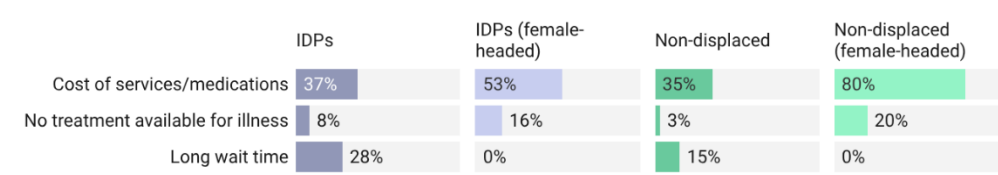
Severe health outcomes affect both populations at similarly high levels. The death of a child under the age of 18 in the past five years was reported by 37% of IDP

households and 39% of non-displaced households, indicating widespread exposure to serious health risks across the community.

Access to healthcare among single female headed households

Findings for female-headed households largely follow similar patterns to those observed in the overall population. Among female-headed households, the cost of services and/or medications represents a more pronounced constraint, accounting for 53% among IDPs and 80% among non-displaced households, compared to 37% and 35% respectively in the overall population.

Figure 27: Access constraints comparison between overall population and single female headed households by population group.



* The chart shows selected barriers highlighted in the analysis. Cost of services, treatment availability and long wait times are shown as these show the most notable differences between overall and female-headed households. Percentages do not sum to 100.

In addition, issues related to the availability of appropriate treatment are reported more frequently among female-headed households (16% IDPs; 20% non-displaced) compared to the overall group (8% IDPs; 3% non-displaced). At the same time, certain barriers such as long waiting times and lack of medications appear less prominent in this subgroup.

Conclusion

Taken together, the findings suggest that health needs and adverse outcomes are not confined to displaced populations, but reflect broader, systemic challenges affecting the entire population in Sokoto town. The similarly high levels of healthcare seeking and reported constraints among both IDPs and non-displaced households point to a context where physical access to health facilities is relatively widespread, but effective access to care is limited by affordability and the availability of essential inputs. While consultations with health personnel are often free, the cost of medications, equipment, and other associated expenses represents a major barrier for many households. This is further compounded by long waiting times and reported practices of informal payments, which increase the financial burden on households seeking care.

At the same time, the data indicate that displacement is associated with more acute vulnerabilities in accessing timely and adequate care. IDP households are

more likely to report barriers related to cost, availability of treatment, and quality of services, and are disproportionately affected by risks such as unassisted deliveries. These patterns suggest that, although health facilities are geographically accessible across Sokoto town, financial and systemic constraints prevent equal access to effective care, with displaced populations facing heightened exposure to these challenges.

Overall, the findings point to a health system where structural issues—particularly the cost of care beyond consultations, limited availability of medications, and inefficiencies in service delivery—shape health outcomes for the broader population. Within this context, displacement further exacerbates vulnerability, increasing the likelihood that needed care is delayed, incomplete, or unaffordable, particularly for critical services such as maternal and child healthcare.

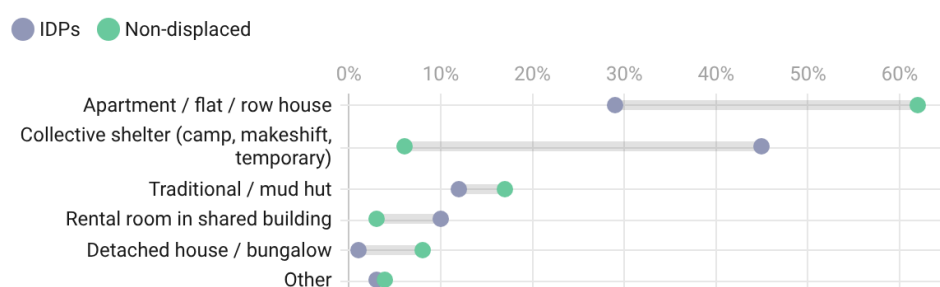
3.9 Housing, Land and Property

Types of housing

Survey findings reveal a stark divide in housing conditions between IDPs and the non-displaced population.

Among the non-displaced population, conventional housing accounts for the vast majority of respondents. 62% of the non-displaced population is living in apartments or row-houses, with another 8% living in detached houses or bungalows. Considerably, more traditional housing structures also still exist within the urban environment of Sokoto, as 17% of the non-displaced families living in traditional huts.

Figure 28: Comparison of types of housing by population group.

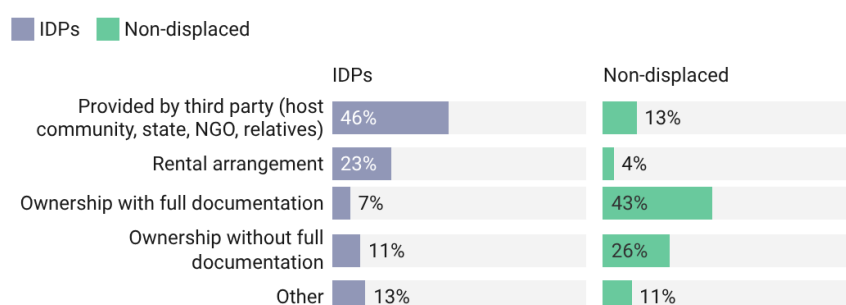


In contrast, only 29% of IDP households are living in apartments or detached houses or bungalows, with the majority living in collective shelters (45%). Rented rooms are occupied by 10% of IDP families. Similarly to the non-displaced population, there is also a number of families who live in traditional huts (12%).

Occupancy status

IDPs and non-displaced residents live under quite different tenure arrangements, with IDPs relying more on assisted occupancy arrangements: Nearly half of the IDP households (46%) are living in housing that is provided by a third party - about a quarter (25%) of IDPs have their dwelling provided by host communities compared to just 2% of non-displaced households, while 5% of IDPs benefit from state/NGO provision versus only 1% of non-displaced.

Figure 29: Occupancy status by population group.

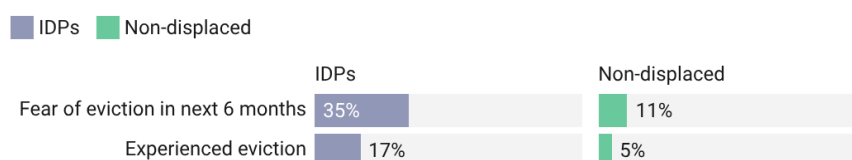


Only 7% of IDP households hold a formal ownership with permits and only 14% report ownership without documentation. Nevertheless, about 22% of IDP household live under some sort of rental agreement. In contrast, non-displaced households are far more likely to either rent (43% with a lease, 14% without) or own property with a land title and building permit (28%).

Experiences and risk of eviction

The dividing trend between the population groups in terms of housing can also be noted in the proportions related to fear of evictions and incidents of evictions.

Figure 30: Fear- and experiences of evictions by population group.



The figure shows the percentage of households responding 'yes' to each question. Percentages do not sum to 100%.

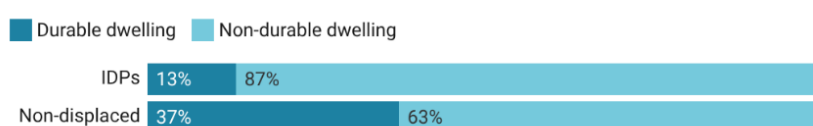
While evictions overall do not seem to happen for most of the families (17% of IDP families experienced evictions vs 5% - 18 out of 371 families - of non-displaced families) the fear of further future evictions is clearly higher among the displaced families: Only 11% of non-displaced families fear evictions, compared to 35% of IDP families.

For the 50 out of 294 displaced families who experienced evictions, the reasons vary. The most common driver of evictions seem to be economical reasons as 36% of respondents stated that the inability to pay the rent led to their eviction. Further reasons stated are lack of legal ownership (14%) or different conflicts (in the locality, with the landlord or conflicts within the family) - 16%.

Housing conditions

Only a 13% of all IDP households live in durable dwellings, compared to 37% of non-displaced households²². While this stark contrast emphasizes a clear displacement related vulnerability in terms of housing conditions, it also shows that overall in Sokoto town, housing conditions are difficult for the majority of households – regardless of the population group.

Figure 31: Housing conditions by population group.



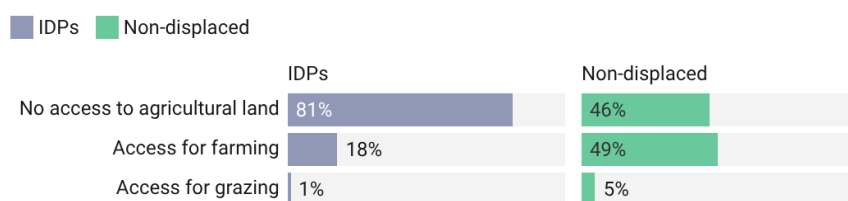
Access to land for farming and grazing

Access to and Conditions of Agricultural Land

Access to agricultural land differs markedly between displaced and non-displaced populations. Among IDPs, over four in five (81%) report having no access to agricultural land whatsoever, compared to 46% of non-displaced respondents. Conversely, nearly half of the non-displaced population (49%) has access to land for farming purposes, versus only 18% of IDPs. Access for grazing remains marginal in both groups, though slightly more prevalent among the non-displaced (5% vs. 1%).

²² Housing conditions were assessed using the housing material indicator derived from the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) methodology. A dwelling is classified as non-durable if any one of the following conditions is met: the floor is made of natural materials (earth, sand, or dung); the walls are made of rudimentary materials (bamboo, cardboard, unbaked bricks, or reused wood); or the roof is made of rudimentary materials (bamboo or plastic sheets). Where none of these conditions apply, the dwelling is classified as durable. This composite indicator thus captures deprivation across three structural dimensions of shelter quality simultaneously, rather than relying on any single material characteristic alone.

Figure 32: Access to agricultural land for farming and grazing by population group.



Tenure and Access Modalities

Among the much smaller share of IDPs who do have access to land, tenure arrangements are notably precarious. The most common modality is communal land allocated by community or traditional authority (23%), followed by ownership without legal title — encompassing customary ownership, inheritance, or family land (26%) — and renting for cash (16%). Formal ownership with legal title or a certificate of occupancy is reported by only 9% of land-accessing IDPs.

The picture is substantially different for non-displaced landholders, among whom formal ownership with legal title is by far the dominant arrangement (44%), followed by ownership without legal title (33%). This suggests that even among non-displaced people, a significant proportion relies on informal or customary tenure, but formal titling is far more prevalent than among IDPs.

Land-Related Conflicts

Among those with access to land, IDPs are disproportionately affected by conflicts linked to land: 37% of land-accessing IDPs report such conflicts, compared to only 13% of non-displaced landholders. This points to a compounding vulnerability — IDPs not only have far more limited access to land, but where access exists, it is considerably more likely to be contested or insecure.

Conclusion

IDPs are not entering a functioning housing system, but one that is already characterised by informality, limited security, and generally low-quality living conditions. IDPs need to settle wherever space is available rather than through any structured system or formalised support process. Sokoto does not have formal displacement camps. What may be recorded as “collective shelter” is in reality an informal and self-organised mix of arrangements: makeshift shelters, shared housing, and hosting agreements negotiated directly with families and communities. Without any coordinated settlement approach, IDPs are absorbed into an already strained urban environment, with little institutional support or protection. Even among the non-displaced population, many households live in

inadequate conditions: a large share rely on informal or customary arrangements, and durable housing is not the norm.

The effects of an unstructured housing “market” are visible across all HLP dimensions examined. IDPs are more likely to live in non-durable, structurally weak shelters and are much less likely to have any recognised form of occupancy. While non-displaced households may access housing through rental or ownership arrangements — even if informal — many IDP households depend on the goodwill of host communities or humanitarian actors. This type of arrangement offers no security and leaves households at risk of losing their shelter, which is reflected in high levels of fear of eviction and the largely economic reasons behind evictions reported by IDPs.

Access to land shows a similar pattern. Most IDPs do not have access to agricultural land, and those who do usually rely on informal agreements, often accompanied by higher levels of land-related conflict compared to non-displaced landholders. For households that depend on farming or grazing, this creates a real barrier to rebuilding their livelihoods.

Taken together, these findings suggest that addressing issues related to housing and land will require going beyond improving physical housing to also engage with the underlying conditions: the lack of recognised occupancy arrangements, the absence of structured access to housing for IDPs, and the broader informality of land and housing in the city. Approaches that address both displaced and non-displaced populations together need to be taken into account as well as addressing housing needs of the displaced population in order to derive an effective and efficient response to the housing and land situation in Sokoto town.

3.10 Food Security

Food insecurity²³ is prevalent in both population groups, with IDP households being more likely to be food insecure.

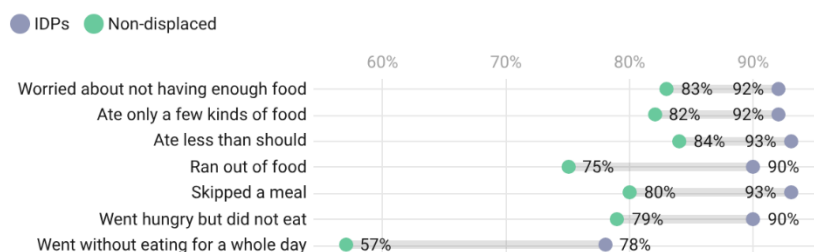
²³ The survey included the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) to measure food security. The FIES is an experience-based metric developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to assess the severity of food insecurity at the individual or household level. It is based on a set of eight standardized questions that capture people’s direct experiences related to constrained access to food over a specified recall period (typically the past 12 months or 30 days), ranging from worry about obtaining food to going without eating for an entire day. The eight questions are: (1) Were you worried you would not have enough food to eat? (2) Were you unable to eat healthy and nutritious food? (3) Did you eat only a few kinds of foods? (4) Did you have to skip a meal? (5) Did you eat less than you thought you should? (6) Did your household run out of food? (7) Were you hungry but did not eat? (8) Did you go without eating for a whole day? Responses are analysed using a probabilistic model (Rasch model) to

Figure 33: Food insecurity classes by population group.



Nearly nine in ten IDP households (88%) are classified as severely food insecure, compared to 73% of non-displaced households. This difference in an overall food insecure system is echoed across every FIES indicator: More than 86% of all IDP households are worried about not having enough food, ate less than they should, or were forced to eat only a few kinds of food, showing that dietary compromise is nearly universal. Over 90% of IDPs skipped meals, went hungry, or ran out of food, compared to around 75–80% of non-displaced households. Most strikingly, 78% of IDPs went an entire day without eating, compared with 57% of non-displaced, indicating that IDPs are much more likely to experience acute hunger rather than only reduced diet quality.

Figure 34: Food Insecurity Experience Scale indicator statistics by population group.

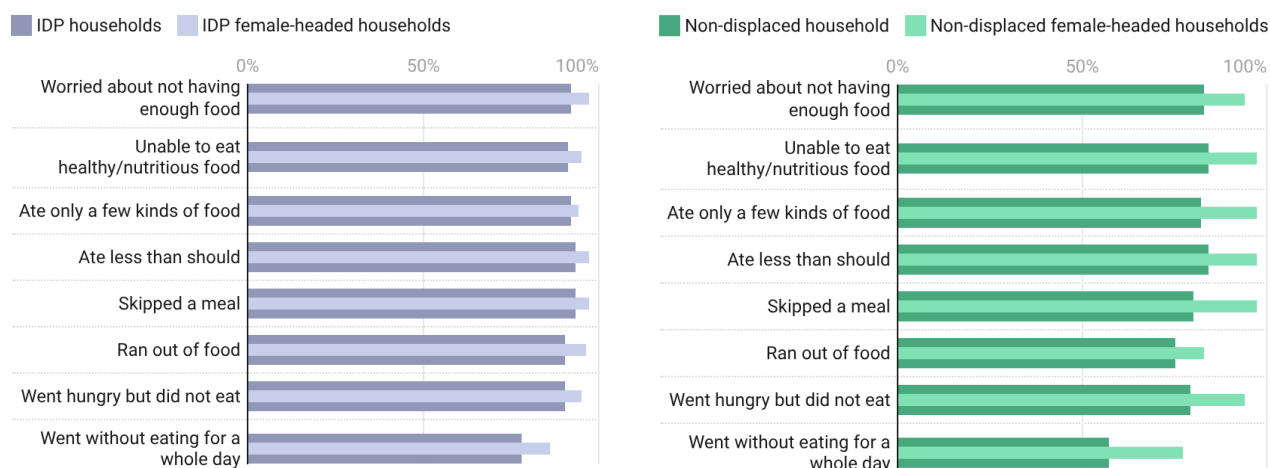


The analysis also shows that single female headed households are even more prone to food insecurity. Across all FIES indicators, single female headed households are at least 5% more food insecure. For example, a family who went out without eating a whole day across all households is 76% of IDPs and 57% of non-displaced respectively, whereas the numbers for female single headed households is much higher: 86% and 77% respectively.

classify individuals or households along a continuum of food insecurity severity (e.g. moderate or severe). The FIES enables comparable measurement across different contexts and is widely used to monitor food insecurity globally, including for reporting on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 2.1.2.

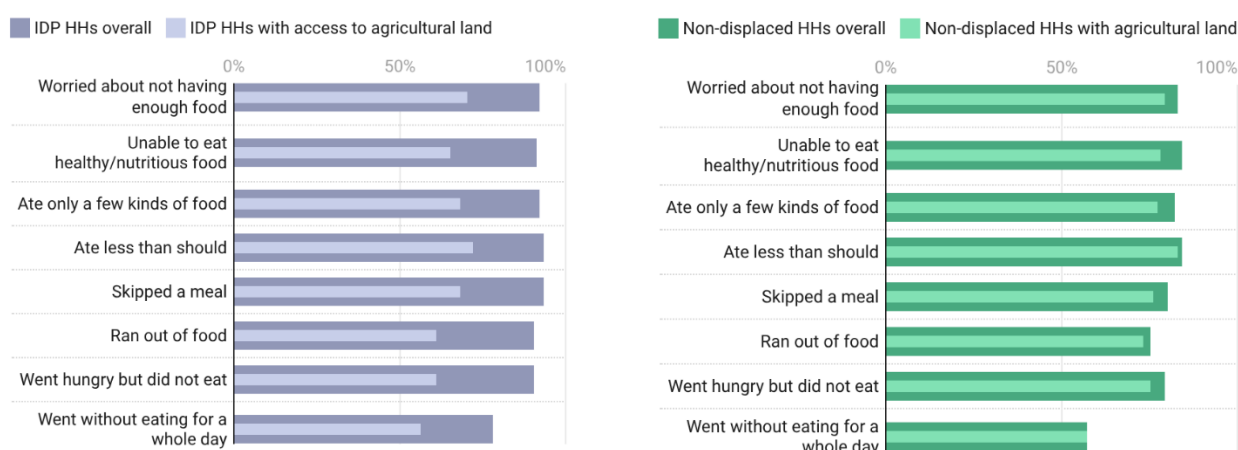
Source: Ballard, T., Kepple, A., & Cafiero, C. (2013). *The Food Insecurity Experience Scale: Development of a Global Standard for Monitoring Hunger Worldwide*. Rome: FAO.

Figure 35: Food Insecurity Experience Scale indicator statistics by population group – comparing overall households and single female headed households.



Conversely, the data show that households with access to agricultural land for farming and grazing tend to experience somewhat lower levels of food insecurity. Among IDPs, those with agricultural land score notably lower across most indicators, with differences ranging from around 10 to 22 percentage points — most pronounced for severe markers such as going without eating for a whole day. Among non-displaced households, the differences are far more modest, with agricultural land access associated with only marginal reductions in food insecurity across most indicators.

Figure 36: Food Insecurity Experience Scale indicator statistics by population group – comparing overall households and households with access to agricultural land.



Conclusion

The findings indicate that food insecurity is widespread and severe across Sokoto, affecting both displaced and non-displaced households, but with a clear and consistent pattern of greater severity among IDPs. While high levels of food-related stress and dietary compromise are nearly universal, the data suggest that displacement is associated with a shift from chronic food insecurity towards

more acute forms of deprivation, including going without food for entire days. At the same time, the relatively high levels of food insecurity among non-displaced households point to a broader structural context in which access to adequate food is already constrained.

Within this overall picture, certain factors appear to influence the degree of vulnerability. Female-headed households consistently experience higher levels of food insecurity, indicating additional pressures that may be linked to reduced income opportunities or support networks. In contrast, access to agricultural land is associated with substantially lower levels of food insecurity across all indicators, suggesting that even limited access to productive assets can play a stabilising role in food access.

The findings on food insecurity of this Durable Solutions survey also align with the Sokoto State MPI 2025, which identifies nutrition as a core driver for further deprivations related to health and poverty and stemming from the collapse of household purchasing power against food price inflation exceeding 40% in 2024 and banditry that systematically disrupting agricultural.²⁴ The report explicitly describes a food insecurity and malnutrition crisis in North West Nigeria.²⁵ Hence, urban food insecurity for both IDPs and non-displaced inn Sokoto town should be seen as a condition that is – though acute and impacting every-day life - embedded in a structural wider issue of food insecurity related to poverty and violence in overall Sokoto state.

Taken together, the results highlight that food insecurity in Sokoto is not limited to displacement alone but reflects wider livelihood and access constraints, related to livelihoods, insecurity and limited agricultural productivity, with displacement further intensifying these conditions. This points to the importance of considering both displacement-related vulnerabilities and the broader context when interpreting food security outcomes.

²⁴ Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics (2025). Sokoto State Multidimensional Poverty Index 2025. Sokoto: Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics. Section 4.6.1, pp. 55-56. Available at: <https://mbep.sk.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/MPI-2025-SOKOTO-STATE-Report.pdf> [Accessed 01 May 2026].

²⁵ Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics (2025). Sokoto State Multidimensional Poverty Index 2025. Sokoto: Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics. Table 2.1, p. 27. Available at: <https://mbep.sk.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/MPI-2025-SOKOTO-STATE-Report.pdf> [Accessed 01 May 2026].

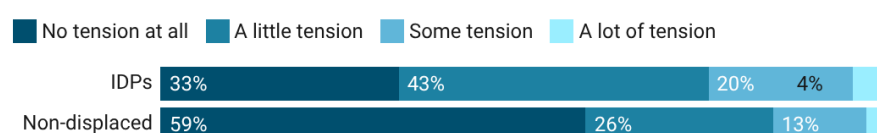
3.11 Participation and Discrimination

Discrimination and unequal treatment

Results pointing to a somewhat peaceful co-existence between IDPs and non-displaced are underpinned by low reporting of discrimination or harassment.

The majority of both groups report little or no tension between IDPs and the host community (76% of IDPs and 85% of non-displaced).

Figure 37: Reported tension between population groups by IDPs and non-displaced.



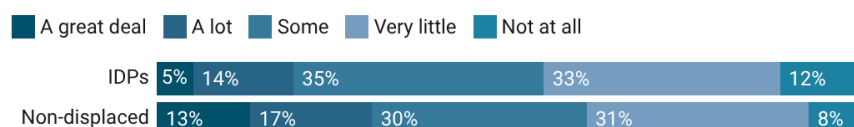
Accordingly, direct experiences of discrimination or harassment remain a minority experience overall, but are more prevalent among IDPs (13%) than non-displaced residents (8%).²⁶ Of the 13% of IDP households who reported cases of discrimination or harassment (n=38), it is noteworthy that the majority reported their IDP status as the reason for the discrimination (45%).

With relation to authorities, most respondents in both groups perceive authorities as treating IDPs and host communities equally (81% of IDPs and 91% of non-displaced say treatment is “completely or mostly equal”).

Participation and influence in community life

Participation and influence in community life show more pronounced gaps. Non-displaced residents consistently report greater influence over community decisions, with 31% saying they have “a great deal or a lot” of influence compared to only 19% of IDPs. Conversely, IDPs are more likely to report limited or no influence, including a higher share stating they have no influence at all (12% vs. 8%).

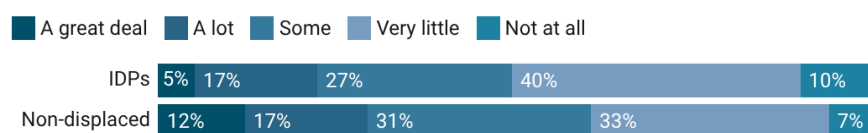
Figure 38: Perception of influence over community decisions by population group.



A similar pattern appears for having a say in what the community does: while most in both groups report at least some voice, IDPs are consistently less likely to report high levels of influence.

²⁶ Reports on discrimination and unequal treatment were collected in terms of harassment, unfair treatment, exclusion, insults and intimidation.

Figure 39: Perception of influence over community activities by population group.



In terms of active participation in community meetings, more than half of IDPs (56%) report not having attended any community meetings, consultations, or decision-making forums in the past year (or since arriving in Sokoto), compared to only 29% of non-displaced residents. Electoral participation shows an even starker difference: 43% of IDPs report not voting in the last elections, compared to just 11% of non-displaced.

Among those who did not attend community meetings, IDPs more frequently cite not being informed, not being invited or included, and feeling excluded because of displacement status, whereas non-displaced residents more often report lack of interest or perceived lack of value of such forums.

Conclusion

The relatively low levels of reported tension and discrimination, and the broadly positive perception of equal treatment by authorities, point to a largely peaceful coexistence between IDPs and the host community members in Sokoto Town — a meaningful finding in a context overall pressure on housing, insecurities and access to services.

However, the absence of conflict does not imply successful local integration. While the conditions for peaceful coexistence appear broadly present, the findings seemingly point to the fact that the deeper goal of local integration — characterised by meaningful participation in community life, recognised voice, and a sense of belonging — remains only partially achieved.

IDPs consistently report lower influence over community decisions, higher rates of non-attendance at community meetings, and substantially lower electoral participation. Crucially, where IDPs do not engage, the reasons they give are structural rather than personal: not being informed, not being invited, or feeling excluded because of their displacement status — patterns that suggest exclusion rather than disinterest.

The discrimination findings, while limited in absolute terms, reinforce this interpretation. Among IDPs who did report discrimination, displacement status was the most commonly cited reason, pointing to a dynamic in which being an IDP becomes a marker of difference even in an otherwise broadly tolerant environment.

3.12 Protection of Children and Youth

A considerable proportion of the surveyed population is under eighteen years old (45% of the displaced population and 38% of the non-displaced population).

Box 4: Child marriage and disabilities

Despite small numbers it is noteworthy that cases of child marriage exist: Five, and respectively four cases of child marriage have been reported among IDPs and non-displaced – those fall into the age bracket of 13-17 years old.

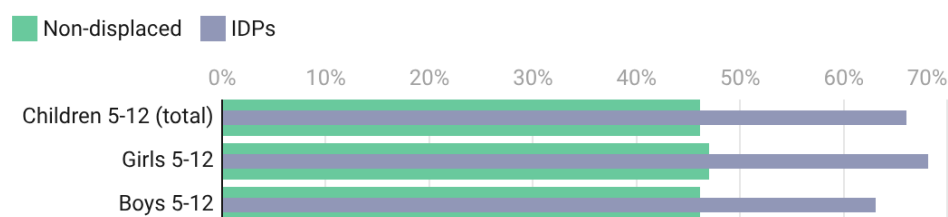
Cases of disabilities were reported only for a small fraction of the young population – 3% of IDPs and 6% of non-displaced.

Education

Children aged 5–12

School participation among children aged 5–12 is limited for both populations, with higher levels of non-attendance among IDPs. 66% of IDP children are not currently attending school, compared to 46% of non-displaced children.

Figure 40: Children aged 5-12 not attending school by population group and sex.



Among children who do attend school, attendance regularity differs: 15% of IDP children attend school fewer than four days per week, compared to 2% of non-displaced children. Reported reasons for non-attendance point primarily to economic and access-related constraints. School attendance is amongst girls and boys is also different. Girls aged 5–12 are less likely to attend school than boys, with lower attendance observed among IDP girls (68% not attending) compared to non-displaced girls (47% not attending). Boys in IDP households also show lower attendance (63% not attending) than non-displaced boys (46% not attending), indicating that displacement affects both genders, while gender-based differences persist within each group.

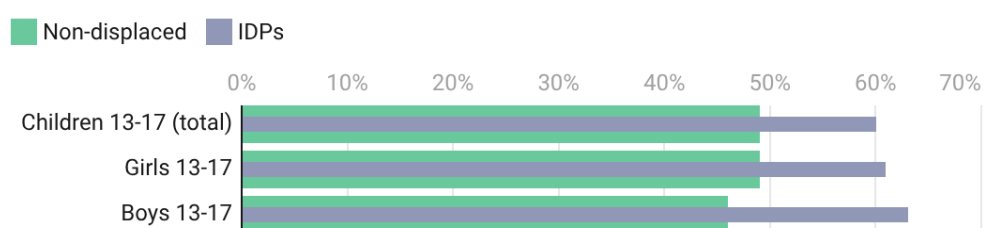
Lack of money is the most frequently cited reason among both groups, affecting a larger share of IDP households. Additional barriers reported by IDPs include

recent arrival in Sokoto town, which delays school enrolment, as well as children needing to work or contribute to household livelihoods. These factors indicate that school access is shaped by household economic capacity and displacement-related disruption.

Adolescents aged 13–17

School participation declines further among adolescents aged 13–17, for both populations, with higher levels of non-attendance among IDPs. 60% of IDP adolescents are not attending school, compared to 49% of non-displaced adolescents.

Figure 41: Children aged 13-17 not attending school by population group and sex.

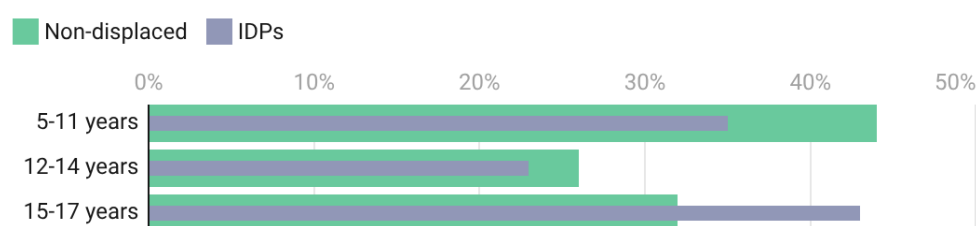


Differences are also observed in attendance intensity, with 9% of IDP adolescents attending school fewer than four days per week, compared to 3% among non-displaced adolescents. The reasons for non-attendance among adolescents continue to be dominated by financial constraints, including school costs and lack of household resources, for both displaced and non-displaced households. Engagement in work or household support is also reported, particularly among IDPs. Displacement-related factors, such as recent arrival, remain present, while conflict or insecurity is reported by a smaller share of households. Gender disparities persist into adolescence. Girls aged 13–17 show lower attendance than boys in both populations, with non-attendance higher among IDP girls than non-displaced girls. The data indicate that economic pressures and household coping strategies increasingly affect school participation as children grow older, particularly among displaced households.

Child labour

Child labour is prevalent across both population groups, though the pattern varies by age group. Among younger children aged 5–11, non-displaced children show higher rates of child labour (44%) than IDP children (35%), suggesting that economic pressure on households in this age group is not specific to displacement. Among adolescents aged 12–14, rates are similarly low and comparable across both groups (23% IDP vs 26% non-displaced).

Figure 42: Children in child labour by population group and age group.



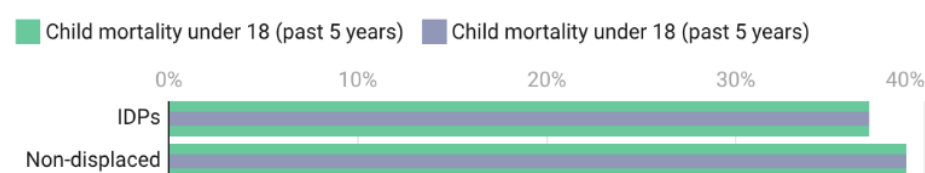
Child labour was measured applying age-specific thresholds. Children aged 5–11 are classified as in child labour if they worked one or more hours for pay or profit in the past seven days, or spent 21 or more hours on household chores. For children aged 12–14, the threshold for paid or productive work is raised to 14 or more hours per week, with the same 21-hour threshold for household chores. Children aged 15–17 are classified as in child labour if they worked 43 or more hours per week, or were engaged in any form of hazardous work — including work involving dangerous machinery or tools, exposure to harmful substances, underground or underwater work, night work between 6pm and 6am, or street-based activities such as trading, hawking, or begging. A child is included in the overall child labour count if they meet the criteria for any of the three age groups.

The most striking finding emerges among the 15–17 age group, where IDP adolescents show notably higher rates of child labour (43%) than their non-displaced peers (32%). Given that the threshold for this age group includes hazardous and street-based work, this gap points to older IDP adolescents being drawn into more precarious and potentially dangerous forms of labour — likely reflecting the acute economic pressure on IDP households and the limited livelihood options available to them in an urban environment where their families have few assets and limited access to land-based livelihoods. Overall, child labour in Sokoto town is a shared challenge affecting both population groups, but displacement appears to intensify exposure to its most harmful forms among older adolescents.

Child mortality

Child mortality under the age of 18 in the past five years is reported at near-identical rates across both population groups — 37% of IDP households and 39% of non-displaced households have experienced the death of a child under 18 in the past five years.

Figure 43: Child mortality by population group (Child mortality was measured by assessing if a household member under age of 18 has died in the past 5 years.)



The absence of any meaningful gap between the two groups points unambiguously to a systemic child mortality burden that predates and extends

well beyond displacement. It reflects the broader health crisis in Sokoto town — shaped by cost barriers to healthcare, limited availability of essential medications, high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition, and inadequate sanitation — conditions that affect the entire population with devastating and comparable effect. That more than one in three households in both groups has lost a child under 18 in the past five years alone is a finding that demands urgent attention, irrespective of displacement status.

4. Conclusion

This report documents the living conditions of IDPs and the non-displaced population in Sokoto town across the full range of topics relevant for Durable Solutions — housing, livelihoods, food security, water, sanitation and energy, health, education, protection, and social participation. The analysis converges on two interconnected findings. First, considerable displacement-specific gaps exist that systematically prevent IDPs from achieving sustainable local integration. Second, the majority of deprivations in Sokoto town are shared across both population groups — a reflection of a structural poverty crisis that the Sokoto State MPI 2025 documents through a Standard of Living deprivation of 97–99% across both urban LGAs, compounded by food price inflation exceeding 40% in 2024 and the systematic disruption of agricultural production by banditry²⁷. Urban food insecurity, energy poverty, and educational exclusion in Sokoto town are not products of displacement — they are the urban manifestation of a state-wide poverty and insecurity crisis.

Displacement- related vulnerabilities

In some areas, drastic gaps exist between IDPs and the non-displaced population, pointing to displacement-related vulnerabilities and IDPs struggling to sustainably integrate into Sokoto town. These gaps are most acute in asset poverty, housing precarity, energy access, agricultural land, documentation, and civic participation — dimensions where displacement itself, rather than general urban poverty, appears as the driving factor. The majority of IDP households (63%) do not intend to return to their areas of origin, pointing to a clear aspiration for

²⁷ Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics (2025). Sokoto State Multidimensional Poverty Index 2025. Sokoto: Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics. Available at: <https://mbep.sk.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/MPI-2025-SOKOTO-STATE-Report.pdf> [Accessed 15 June 2026].

local integration. Yet the conditions for sustainable integration remain out of reach for most.

The most striking gap is asset deprivation: nine in ten IDP households hold no meaningful assets, compared to fewer than four in ten non-displaced households — the largest single gap documented across the entire study. The loss of productive assets, land, and savings upon displacement leaves IDP households with no buffer and no foundation from which to rebuild, in a labour market that already offers little security to those who find work. Access to electricity follows a similar pattern, with many depending on privately owned connections and informal arrangements that introduce an additional layer of precarity into daily life. In housing, IDPs are significantly more likely to live in non-durable shelters, lacking any recognised occupancy status, and to depend on the goodwill of host families or communities — arrangements that offer no security and leave households at persistent risk of eviction. Over four in five IDP households have no access to agricultural land — a particularly acute loss for a population largely engaged in farming before displacement, and one that directly undermines both food security and self-reliance in an urban environment where land is scarce and other skills are in demand.

IDPs also participate substantially less in civic and community life: Despite a reported relatively peaceful co-existence, IDPs attend fewer community meetings, and report feeling excluded. Documentation gaps — including lower rates of birth certificates and personal identity documents — further limit their access to services and legal protections.

Across all of these dimensions, immediate humanitarian needs remain present and acute, exacerbating prevalent urban poverty and infrastructure strain.

Common challenges

While internal displacement exacerbates certain conditions, the Durable Solutions analysis also reveals a pattern of shared deprivations and vulnerabilities for the overall population in Sokoto town (see box 5). Food insecurity, healthcare barriers, informal income mechanisms and underemployment, inadequate sanitation, and high child mortality are not displacement problems — they are the baseline condition of life in Sokoto town for the vast majority of residents, regardless of displacement status. A reflection of the structural urban poverty and infrastructure strain that shapes life for all residents.

Box 5: *Common challenges related to structural-urban poverty*

- *88% of IDP households and 73% of non-displaced households are severely food insecure;*
- *The majority of adults cannot read or write;*
- *Underemployment affects the employed majority in both groups, and large shares of female youth remain outside education, employment, or training;*
- *Food insecurity is near-universal;*
- *The results point to challenges in accessing healthcare for both groups;*
- *Inadequate housing conditions are the norm well beyond the IDP population;*
- *Those who are employed remain in poverty due to the near-total dominance of informal and precarious work.*

Implications for Durable Solutions

Achieving Durable Solutions for IDPs and host communities in Sokoto town requires a poverty reduction strategy that takes into account both displacement-specific vulnerabilities and the shared structural poverty faced by the majority of the population. Such solutions therefore cannot be achieved through humanitarian interventions or narrowly targeted displacement responses alone, but only where displacement-specific gaps are closed and shared urban poverty is addressed simultaneously.

5. Recommendations

This report provides an evidence base and a corresponding set of entry points for action. Responses should be simultaneously IDP- targeted and inclusive of the urban population in Sokoto town. On the displacement-specific side, this means addressing asset poverty, tenure insecurity, documentation gaps, and barriers to agricultural land access — the dimensions where IDPs face the largest and most structurally rooted disadvantages. On the shared poverty side, this means investing in area-based infrastructure, accessible healthcare, quality education, and livelihood opportunities in the mixed neighbourhoods where IDPs and host communities live side by side. Approaches to local economic development — supporting small-scale agriculture, informal market integration, and skills matching for the urban economy — are relevant to both groups and should be designed accordingly. The Sokoto State Government's 9-Point Smart Agenda provides a suitable policy framework for this approach, and the findings of this report offer evidence-based entry points for operationalising its relevant pillars. The recommendations below are organised along these two tracks and, where possible, aligned to the relevant pillars of the Agenda.

Recommendations related to the Sokoto State 9-Point-Smart Agenda:

- 1** The government should formally recognise that for the majority of IDPs (63%), local integration in Sokoto town is the most realistic durable solution for the foreseeable future [\[Security - Pillar 1\]](#).
Return to areas of origin should be facilitated only when active hostilities cease and basic services are restored. This requires a coordinated, cross-ministerial policy position communicated to SEMA, local authorities, and humanitarian actors.
- 2** Integrate IDP-specific livelihood support into the state's broader economic empowerment programmes. Given that 92% of IDPs work in informal, casual arrangements and 82% report being not at all or only slightly self-reliant, the government should [\[Economic Development & Youth Empowerment - Pillars 5 & 8\]](#):
 - *Establish a skills-mapping and market-linkage mechanism that assesses the transferrable skills of IDP labour (predominantly agricultural) against demand in the urban economy, and channels workers toward opportunities through both self-employment support (start-up capital, cooperatives, access to inputs) and job placement into wage employment where it exists. The appropriate balance between these two pathways, and the sectors best able to absorb additional labour, should be determined by a dedicated labour market assessment, as the current data establish the supply of and barriers to IDP labour but not the absorptive capacity of the urban economy.*

- *Facilitate micro-land leases or access to peri-urban agricultural plots for IDP households, given the finding that access to agricultural land is associated with markedly higher self-reliance.*
- *The effectiveness of the state's existing economic empowerment programmes in reaching displacement-affected and host communities should be reviewed, so that IDP-specific support is layered onto proven delivery mechanisms.*

3

Provide area-sensitive WASH and health services [Education, Healthcare, Water Supply - Pillars 3, 4 & 7]. Key institutions should:

Service delivery gaps—particularly electricity (67% of IDPs have no access), water interruptions, and unimproved sanitation (89% of IDPs)—are not primarily displacement-related problems, hence interventions should be area-based and benefit the whole population.

- *Ensure that new WASH and health investments under the 9-Point Agenda are area-based, including neighborhoods with IDPs, such as Ramin Kura, Gagi, Mabera, Tudun Wada. Infrastructure investments should be sequenced behind progress on housing, land and property (HLP) and secure access to land and housing (linked to Recommendation 4).*
- *Prioritise decentralised, solar-powered energy solutions over extension of the energy grid. Residents might be unable to afford grid electricity (NEPA), hence, individual or community solar systems might be better suited to residents' needs, income levels, and mobility. Solar-powered energy solutions would also align with green approaches funded by NGOs, such as the solar-systems market-systems (MSD) component under development within the EU SPADS project.*
- *Address healthcare access barriers (cost of medications, long waiting times, informal payments) through fee-waiver mechanisms for vulnerable groups, including IDPs, female-headed households, and the poorest host community members.*

Recommendations to line ministries and humanitarian and development partners:

4

The Ministry of Land and Housing, together with local government authorities, should develop an interim occupancy framework for IDPs living in collective shelters and host community arrangements [Housing, Land & Property]. This framework should:

- *Provide documented recognition of occupancy (even without full title) to reduce the 35% fear of eviction among IDPs.*
- *Establish a mediation and grievance mechanism for land-related conflicts, which affect 37% of land-accessing IDPs compared to 13% of non-displaced landholders.*

5

Establish a coordinated IDP reception and referral system [SEMA, MoHA, Humanitarian Partners]:

The absence of a structured reception process, formal settlement pathway, and functioning referral mechanism represents the single most critical institutional gap identified in this report. Without a system to identify, register, and connect displaced households to available services, all other interventions risk remaining fragmented and failing to reach those most in need. SEMA, with support from DRC and partners, should establish a light-touch, community-based referral system linked to existing protection monitoring and the SBS statistical framework. This system should at minimum be able to identify newly arriving IDP households, assess their most acute needs, connect them to relevant services and programmes, and track whether conditions improve over time. Establishing this mechanism is a prerequisite for an effective displacement response — not an optional add-on to be addressed once other priorities are funded.

6

Pilot a cash-plus programme and establish back-to-school campaigns for children [Ministry of Women and Children Affairs]:

Female-headed households (70% of IDP households) and children (45% of the IDP population) face compounded vulnerabilities. The Ministry should:

- *Pilot a cash-plus programme, combining unconditional cash transfers with access to childcare and skills training (these households have even higher rates of food insecurity and healthcare cost-barriers).*
- *Address the 60–66% school non-attendance rates among IDP children through back-to-school campaigns, waiving fees and provide learning materials, and by tackling child labour (43% among IDP adolescents aged 15–17).*

7

New programming and budget allocations for IDPs in Sokoto town should also - where appropriate - benefit the overall urban poor population. [Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning and Donors]:

Funding should prioritise:

- *Area-based infrastructure (water, electricity, sanitation) in mixed IDP-host neighbourhoods.*
- *Inclusive livelihoods programmes that deliberately pair IDP and host community participants.*

8

Future state-led surveys should include an IDP marker [Sokoto State Bureau of Statistics, National Bureau of Statistics, JIPS]:

The successful pilot of the EGRIS IDP identification module in this survey should be scaled. The SBS should work with the National Bureau of Statistics and JIPS to integrate displacement status as a standard disaggregation variable in all future state-led surveys, including the annual MPI and Labour Force Survey.

Sectoral assessments to complement the Durable Solutions survey and inform programming [\[Government and HDP partners\]](#):

The Durable Solutions survey establishes a robust, cross-cutting evidence on the living conditions of IDPs and the host-communities in Sokoto town. It points to key vulnerabilities in terms of food security, access to the labour market and livelihoods, Housing, Land and Property, and access to services.

To inform targeted and specific programming, complementary assessments are recommended:

- *A dedicated labour market assessment would help to identify demand-side opportunities, such as growth-sectors, skills gaps and viable value chains to better absorb the unemployed and underemployed population.*
- *Support of- and advocate for Market System Development, including an assessment to identify potential growth sectors.*
- *A deeper assessment of housing, land and property issues would help to address self-reliance, tenure security and appropriate housing for IDPs – a crucial aspect underpinning any durable solutions.*
- *Further, an assessment of the existing health services infrastructure as well as prospects to support children and youth through vocational training and better access to schools would further support the establishment of durable solutions and self-reliance of the IDPs and the host-communities.*

Progress on Durable Solutions should be assessed against concrete changes in living conditions — for example, whether an IDP household in Ramin Kura can access education without the risk of eviction, obtain healthcare without incurring unmanageable costs, and participate in community decision-making. These outcomes represent the practical meaning of a durable solution and provide measurable indicators against which the response can be evaluated.

6. Annex

ANNEX I: Detailed labour market statistics

ANNEX II: Survey

ANNEX I: Labour market statistics in Sokoto town

Group	Employed* (n)		%	Unemployed (n)	%	Out of Labour Force (n)	%	Total
IDPs (Total)	491		64%	110	14%	162	21%	763
	Employed	52	11%					
	Employed, not at work	24	5%					
	Underemployed	364	74%					
	Unpaid family work	51	10%					
Non-displaced (Total)	1035		76%	65	5%	255	19%	1355
	Employed	264	26%					
	Employed, not at work	33	3%					
	Underemployed	612	59%					
	Unpaid family work	126	12%					
IDP Women	287		60%	82	17%	109	23.0%	478
	Employed	21	7%					
	Employed, not at work	18	6%					
	Underemployed	216	75%					
	Unpaid family work	32	11%					
IDP Men	204		72%	28	10%	53	19%	285
	Employed	31	15%					
	Employed, not at work	6	3%					
	Underemployed	148	73%					
	Unpaid family work	28	14%					
Non-displaced Women	441		69%	37	6%	163	25%	641
	Employed	84	19%					
	Employed, not at work	15	3%					
	Underemployed	274	62%					
	Unpaid family work	68	15%					
Non-displaced Men	594		83%	28	4%	92	13%	714
	Employed	180	30%					
	Employed, not at work	18	3%					
	Underemployed	338	57%					
	Unpaid family work	58	9%					

ANNEX I: Labour market statistics in Sokoto town

**Employed includes: Employed, employed but not at work, underemployed and unpaid family work.*

ANNEX II: Survey

This annex reproduces the household survey instrument as administered. It is organised by thematic section, following the order of the questionnaire. For each question it presents the question reference code, the question text, the response type, and — for closed questions — the full list of answer options.

Notes on presentation:

- Text shown in square brackets (e.g. [name], [age]) indicates a field automatically inserted by the survey software, drawn from an earlier answer.
- Geographic answer lists (State, LGA, Ward) and staff rosters are summarised rather than listed in full, as they contain several hundred standardised entries.
- Instructions to enumerators and text read aloud to respondents are shown as indented notes.

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SECTION 0 : DATA COLLECTION PERSONNEL

S0Q0 Select Supervisor

Single choice

Selected from the supervisor roster.

S0Q1 Select Team Leader

Single choice

Selected from the team-leader roster.

S0Q2 Select Enumerator Name

Single choice · Ensure you select your own name otherwise the work will count for someone else

Selected from the enumerator roster.

SECTION 1 : GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

S1Q1 State

Single choice

Drop-down list of all 36 Nigerian states and the FCT.

S1Q2 LGA

Single choice

Cascading drop-down of Local Government Areas (filtered by the selected State).

S1Q3 Ward/Registration Area (RA)

Single choice

Cascading drop-down of Wards / Registration Areas (filtered by the selected LGA).

other Type other if not found

Text

S1Q4 Site

Single choice

- Sarkin Zamfara A & B
- Rijjiya A & B
- Mabera A, B & C
- Sarkin Addar A & B
- Ramin Kura (Camp)
- Gagi A, B, & C
- Tudun Wada A, B & C
- Gwiuwa IDP Site

- Rungumi Community
- Runjin Sambo Community
- Gandu Community
- Rijiya A Community
- Gawon Kihi Community
- Gidan Sarki Community

Note: S1Q5 : Hello Madam/Sir, #####Myname is *[enumerator]*, and I work for DRC in collaboration with PHI and JIPS. We are conducting a study to better understand the current situation in your community — including general challenges faced by all residents, as well as those specifically linked to displacement. The findings will help inform local planning and advocacy efforts at the Sokoto Town level to improve future programmes and responses. #####I would like to discuss with you for about an hour regarding your living conditions, access to services, safety and security, your future plans, as well as the relationships between communities. #####Your responses will be recorded on a tablet and will remain confidential.

S1Q6 Would you like to participate in this interview? (Note for enumerator: Is your respondent above 18 and able to answer questions on behalf of the Household?)

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S1Q7 Are you the head of household?

Single choice

- Head of household
- Partner/Spouse
- Other adult in the household

SECTION 2A : MIGRATION HISTORY

S2AQ1 What is [name]'s State of origin?

Single choice

Drop-down list of all 36 Nigerian states and the FCT.

S2AQ2 What is [name]'s LGA of origin?

Single choice

Cascading drop-down of Local Government Areas (filtered by the selected State).

S2AQ3 Has [name] ever been forced to flee their place of residence in Nigeria?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S2AQ8 In which State was [name] residing before being forced to flee for the first time?

Single choice

Drop-down list of all 36 Nigerian states and the FCT.

S2AQ9 In which LGA was [name] residing before being forced to flee for the first time?

Single choice

Cascading drop-down of Local Government Areas (filtered by the selected State).

S2AQ4 While living in Nigeria, how many times has [name] been forced to flee their place of residence?

Number

S2AQ5 What is the main reason why [name] had to flee their place of residence for the first time?

Single choice

- Armed conflict, generalized violence
- Boko Haram insurgency
- Farmer/herder clashes
- Banditry/kidnapping
- Discrimination & persecution
- Disasters (natural or man-made)
- Infrastructure/development projects
- Forced eviction

S2AQ6 In which year was [name] forced to flee for the first time?

Date

S2AQ7 In which year did [name] arrive in this current location in Sokoto?

Date

S2AQ10 If [name] was not forced to flee their place of residence, did they intend to move to this current location permanently or temporarily?

Single choice

- Permanent
- Temporary

S2AQ11 Can [name] return to the place where they were residing before moving if they wanted to?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S2AQ12 What is the main reason why [name] cannot return to the place where they were residing before moving?

Single choice

- Armed conflict, generalized violence
- Boko Haram insurgency
- Farmer/herder clashes

- Banditry/kidnapping
- Discrimination & persecution
- Disasters (natural or man-made)
- Infrastructure/development projects
- Evicted due to non-payment
- Non-violent family conflicts
- Marriage
- Family reunification
- Job transfer
- Health reasons
- Retirement
- Education and training
- Economic constraints (e.g., high cost of living)

S2AQ13 While living in Sokoto town, how many times [name] been changing your location?

Number

S2AQ14 While living in Sokoto town, what were the reasons [name] have been changing their location?

Single choice

- Armed conflict, generalized violence
- Boko Haram insurgency
- Farmer/herder clashes
- Banditry/kidnapping
- Discrimination & persecution
- Disasters (natural or man-made)
- Infrastructure/development projects
- Forced eviction

Note: S2AQ13a : This household is : [displacement status].

SECTION 2 : INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND MIGRATION HISTORY

Note: S1Q8 : I will now ask you some questions about the personal characteristics of your household members and their migration history.###

S1Q9 Including yourself, how many members currently live in this household?

Number · Always start with the head of the household, then the spouse, then the children, and finally the other members of the household.

Note: S1Q1.1 : NOTE FOR ENUMERATOR: Remember to ALWAYS begin this section with first asking for personal information of the Head of the Household, and not the respondent, if the respondent is not the head of the household.

S2Q1 First name

Text

S2Q2 What is [name]'s sex?

Single choice

- Male
- Female

S2Q3 What is [name]'s year of birth?

Date

Note: S2Q6 : The age of [name] is [age].

S2Q7 What is [name]'s marital status?

Single choice

- Single
- Married
- Common-law union / Cohabitation
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widower/Widow

S2Q8 What is the relation of [name] to the head of household?

Single choice

- Head of household
- Partner/Spouse
- Son/Daughter
- Father or Mother
- Brother/Sister
- Other relative
- Domestic worker/Housekeeper
- Other person without a family relation

SECTION 2B : DIFFICULTIES IN PERFORMING ACTIVITIES

Collected for each household member.

Note: S2BQ1 : I will now ask you some questions about any difficulties household members may have in carrying out daily activities.

S2BQ2 Does [name] have a disability, such as sight, hearing or mobility problems, difficulty remembering or concentrating, difficulty using their hands or arms, or problems communicating or using everyday language, or any sort of discrimination or problems in accessing infrastructure such as roads, public spaces or toilets?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S2BQ3 Does [name] have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ4 Does [name] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ5 Does [name] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ6 Does [name] have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ7 Does [name] have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty

- Cannot do at all

S2BQ8 Using their usual (customary) language, does [name] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ9 Chronic pain or illness that limits daily activities

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ10 Mental health conditions (e.g., anxiety, depression)

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ11 Emotional distress or trauma

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ12 Lack of assistive devices or mobility aids

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ13 Stigma or discrimination from others

Single choice

- No - no difficulty

- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

S2BQ14 No available support or caregiving assistance

Single choice

- No - no difficulty
- Yes – some difficulty
- Yes – a lot of difficulty
- Cannot do at all

SECTION 2C : PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

Collected for each household member.

Note: S2CQ1: I will now ask you some questions on the personal identification documents of household members.

S2CQ2 What type of personal identification document does [name] have? (Select all that apply)

Multiple choice

- National ID card (NIN / e-ID)
- Birth certificate / birth registration
- Passport
- Driver's license
- Voter's Card (PVC)
- None

S2CQ3 Why does [name] not have a personal identification document?

Single choice

- Lack of knowledge of the registration and documentation process
- Left it behind
- No office to obtain documents in this area
- Can only access documentation in the place of origin/registration
- Lack of time to go obtain new documents
- Lack of necessary identification documents to replace old ones
- The process takes a long time and requires multiple visits
- Requires contacts to move the case forward
- Discrimination
- Security issues
- Had to leave it behind

- Other

SECTION 3 : LITERACY

Collected for each household member.

Note: S3Q1: I will now ask you some questions about the literacy levels of household members aged 6 years and above.

S3Q2 Can [name] read and write in any language fluently?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S3Q3 In which language(s) can [name] read and write? (Select all that apply)

Multiple choice

- English
- Pidgin English
- Hausa
- Igbo
- Yoruba
- Fulani
- Kanuri
- Ijaw
- Tiv
- Ibibio
- Edo
- Other

SECTION 4 : EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Collected for each household member.

Note: S4Q1: I will now ask you some questions about the education of household members aged 3 years and above.

S4Q2 What is the highest educational level [name] has completed? (Do not read options loud)

Single choice

- None
- Pre-nursery
- N1 (Nursery 1)
- N2

- P1 (Primary 1)
- P2
- P3
- P4
- P5
- P6
- JSS1 (Junior Secondary School 1)
- JSS2
- JSS3
- VEI/IEI 1 (Vocational Enterprise Institutions programmes/ Innovation Enterprise Institution 1)
- VEI/IEI 2
- VEI/IEI 3
- SS1 (Senior Secondary School 1)
- SS2
- SS3
- ST1 (Secondary Technical 1)
- ST2
- ST3
- NCE (National Certificate in Education)
- OND1/ND1 (Ordinary National Diploma / National Diploma)
- OND2/ND2
- Higher Technical/TTC
- HND1 (Higher National Diploma 1)
- HND2
- BSc (Bachelor)
- Post Graduate
- Qur’anic/ Madrasa/ Islamic school
- Adult Education (including Basic Literacy Programme, etc.)
- Post Literacy I
- Post Literacy II

S4Q3 What is [name]'s highest qualification obtained?

Single choice

- None
- ECE (Early Childhood Education)
- Primary

- JSS (Junior Secondary School)
- VEI/IEI (Vocational Enterprise Institutions programmes/ Innovation Enterprise Institution)
- SS (Senior Secondary)
- ST (Secondary Technical)
- Higher/Tertiary
- Other

S4Q4 Is [name] currently attending school or vocational training during the current school term? (2024/25) either in person or virtual?

Single choice · Confirm reference school year. If date of interview is in or after Feb 2025, then school year is 2024/25.

- Yes
- No

S4Q5 What is the current grade [name] is currently enrolled during the 2024/25 school year?

Single choice

- None
- Pre-nursery
- N1
- N2
- P1 (Primary 1)
- P2
- P3
- P4
- P5
- P6
- JS1 (Junior Secondary 1)
- JS2
- JS3
- SS1 (Senior Secondary 1)
- SS2
- SS3
- Lower 6
- Upper 6
- Teacher Certificate Grade II (TCG II)
- Secondary vocational / Technical / Commercial
- Tertiary vocational / Technical / Commercial
- Modern School

- NCE (National Certificate in Education)
- Nursing School
- Polytechnic / Professional
- OND1/ND1, OND2/ND2
- HND1 (Higher National Diploma)/HND2
- University levels 100, 200 OR 300
- University 400 level
- University 500 level
- University 600 level
- Higher Degree (Postgraduate)
- Quaranic
- Integrated Islamic Education (Islamiya / Tsangaya OR Qur’anic)
- Adult Education
- Basic Literacy Programme
- Post Literacy I
- Post Literacy II
- Other

S4Q5a Is [name] currently enrolled at their expected grade in school?

Single choice

- Yes, enrolled at expected grade
- No, enrolled but lagging behind 1 year
- No, enrolled but lagging behind 2 or more years

S4Q6 Is [name] attending school at least 4 days a week?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S4Q7 What was the main reason [name] is currently not attending school?

Single choice

- Too young
- School too far away
- Too expensive
- Working (home or job)
- Had to work / support family
- Lack of money
- Death of parent(s)

- Separation of parents
- Does not have interest
- Parents do not think it is important
- Own illness
- Illness of a parent
- Disability
- Conflict/ Insecurity
- Just arrived in Sokoto town and hence did not find school yet
- Other

SECTION 5 : ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Collected for each household member.

Note: S5Q1: I will now ask you some questions about the work and economic activities of household members aged 15+.

S5Q2.1 Do you work for pay or profit or do you run a business?

Single choice

- Work for pay or profit
- Running own business

S5Q2 In the past 7 days, did [name] do any work for pay or profit, or run a business—even for just one hour?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S5Q3 In the past 7 days, did [name] help in a family business, farm, or household enterprise (without pay)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S5Q4 What type of work arrangement best describes your main job?

Single choice

- Permanent work (all year, regular)
- Seasonal work (only during specific periods of the year, e.g. farming, fishing, tourism)
- Occasional work (on-and-off, when available, not regular)
- Casual work (short-term, daily or piece rate)
- Apprentice / trainee / intern

– Other

S5Q5 In which sector did [name] work? (Enumerator: read options if needed; select the closest match.)

Single choice

- Crop farming (maize / millet / sorghum/ Cowpea / rice / vegetables / groundnut / cassava / yam/ Sweet potato)
- Livestock rearing (goats / sheep / cattle / poultry)
- Dairy production / milk selling
- Fishing / fish processing
- Agricultural labor (paid farm work)/ Contract farming
- Agricultural input supply / produce trading
- Carpentry / furniture making
- Tailoring / weaving / embroidery/ Beading
- Leatherwork / shoemaking / tanning
- Metalwork / welding / blacksmithing
- Mechanics / auto repair / vulcanizing
- Soap / cosmetics / local food processing (gari, oil, etc.)
- Brick/block making / pottery
- Petty trade / hawking / kiosk
- Market vending / wholesale-retail
- Mobile money / phone charging / airtime sales
- Food vending / catering
- Hairdressing / barbing / beauty services
- Domestic work / laundry/ Sales representative
- Teaching / NGO / health worker
- Security / guarding
- Masonry / plumbing/ electrical work
- Painting / welding
- Driving / okada / keke / truck / cart pulling
- Transport assistance / loading / logistics
- Mining, quarrying, or extraction (stone, sand, limestone, gypsum, clay)
- Other

S5Q6 Was [name]'s work registered/ formal (e.g. business registered, tax / social security deductions)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S5Q7 In the last 7 days, how many total hours did [name] work in all jobs (for pay, profit, or family gain)?

Number

S5Q8 Would [name] like to work additional hours if work were available?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S5Q9 Does [name] have a paid job or income-generating activity, but did not work in the last 7 days?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S5Q10 In the past 4 weeks, did [name] actively look for paid work or try to start a business?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S5Q11 Is [name] available to start work in the next two weeks if a job became available?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S5Q12 If [name] is not working, what is the main reason [name] did not work?

Single choice

- Studying
- Household /Family /caregiving responsibilities
- Could not find work
- Waiting to start new job or business
- Low or off-season
- Working time arrangement, flexi time, nature of work (e.g. off-shore oil worker)
- Vacation, holidays (annual leave)
- Sickness, illness, accident
- Maternity, paternity leave
- Education leave or training
- Other personal leave (care for family, civic duties, etc.)
- Temporary layoff, no clients or materials, work break
- Bad weather, natural disaster
- Strike or labour dispute
- Long-term disability

- I just arrived in Sokoto town and did not have the chance to look for income activities
- Other

Note: *[name] is [employment_status].*

SECTION 6 : TRAINING OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Collected for each household member.

Note: *S6Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about the training status of household members aged between 15 and 24 years.*

S6Q2 Are you currently enrolled in any formal or non-formal training programme (e.g. vocational, technical, or skills training)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

Note: *S6Q3 : [name] is : [NEET].*

SECTION 7 : CHILD LABOUR

Collected for each household member.

Note: *S7Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about the work and economic activities of children in this household aged 5 to 17 years.*

S7Q2 Did [name] do any work for someone outside the household for pay (cash or in kind)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q3 Did [name] help in a family business, farm, or fishing activity (paid or unpaid)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q4 Did [name] produce or sell goods for money (e.g., food, handicrafts)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q5 Did [name] spend time fetching water or collecting firewood for household use?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q6 How many hours did [name] spend doing these activities in the past 7 days?

Number

S7Q7 For how many days did [name] do this work in the past 7 days?

Number

Note: S7Q8 : I will now ask you some questions about the household chores carried out by children in this household aged 5 to 17 years.

S7Q9 Did [name] spend time on household chores (e.g., cooking, cleaning, childcare, fetching water, collecting firewood)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q10 How many hours in the past 7 days?

Number

Note: S7Q11 : I will now ask you if children in this household (5-17 years) have ever been involved in any of the following hazardous activities during the past 12 months:

S7Q11a Has [name] ever been engaged in work with dangerous machinery, tools, or heavy loads?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q11b Has [name] ever been exposed to harmful substances (e.g., chemicals, dust, fumes)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q11c Has [name] ever been engaged in work underground, underwater, or at heights?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q11d Has [name] ever been engaged in work at night (between 6pm–6am)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S7Q11e Has [name] ever been engaged in street work (trading, hawking, begging)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

Note: [name] is : [child_labour_all].

SECTION 8 : NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Collected for each household member.

Note: S8Q1: I will now ask you some questions about the nutritional status of household members, including children under 5 and adults (18 years and above).

S8Q2 What is the height of [name] (in meters)?

Number

S8Q3 What is the weight of [name] (in kilograms)?

Number

Note: [name]'s BMI is : [BMI_score_member].

SECTION 9 : LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY

Note: S9Q1: I will now ask you some questions about the coping strategies your household has used when there was not enough food or money to buy food.

Note: S9Q2 : Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) | In the past 12 months, was there a time when your household:

S9Q2a Worried about not having enough food to eat because of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q2b Unable to eat healthy and nutritious/preferred food because of lack of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q2c Ate only a few kinds of food because of lack of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q2d Skipped a meal because of lack of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q2e Ate less than you thought you should because of lack of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q2f Ran out of food because of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q2g Hungry but did not eat because of lack of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q2h Went without eating for a whole day because of money or other resources?

Single choice

– Yes

– No

S9Q3 To what extent do you consider your household to be self-reliant, that is, able to meet your essential needs through own sustainable livelihood activities (such as employment, farming, trade, or other regular income-generating work)?

Single choice

– Not at all self-reliant – we cannot meet our basic needs without external support

– Slightly self-reliant – we can meet a few needs through our own work, but rely mostly on support

– Somewhat self-reliant – we can meet many basic needs, but still need some support

– Mostly self-reliant – we can meet most of our needs mainly through our own work

– Fully self-reliant – we can sustainably meet all of our household's essential needs through our own livelihood activities

Note: *This household is [FIES_category].*

SECTION 10 : HOUSING CONDITIONS

S10Q1 What type of dwelling / shelter does your household currently live in?

Single choice

– Apartment / flat / block of flats

– Collective shelter (camp, camp-style structure, transit center)

– Compound / row house / "Face-me-I-face-you"

– Detached house / bungalow

– Traditional / mud / hut

– Temporary shelter / makeshift / informal camp

- Rental room in shared building
- Other

S10Q2 What is the occupancy status of your dwelling?

Single choice

- Owner with land title and building permit
- Owner with land title but without building permit
- Owner without land title but with installation authorization
- Owner without land title and without installation authorization
- Ordinary rental with a lease agreement
- Ordinary rental without a lease agreement
- Rent-to-own with a contract
- Rent-to-own without a contract
- Provided housing by employer
- Provided housing by relatives/friends
- Provided housing by the state
- Provided housing by NGOs/International Organizations
- Provided housing by host communities
- Other

S10Q3 What documents do you have to prove that you own the property?

Single choice

- Registered area certification
- Decision from the local administration
- Customary law
- No legal title currently
- Customary ownership certificate
- Certificate of occupancy
- Will
- Certificate of hereditary acquisition
- Sales deed
- Certificate of perpetual or long-term lease
- Other

S10Q4 Apart from the kitchen, how many rooms do you have in your dwelling? (If 1 room it includes cooking space)

Number

S10Q5 What is the main material of the walls of your dwelling?

Single choice

- Natural: no walls, cane, palm, sod.
- Rudimentary: bamboo, cardboard, unbaked bricks, reused wood.
- Finished: cement blocks, bricks, stone, iron sheets, plastered walls.

S10Q6 What is the main material of the roof?

Single choice

- Natural: thatch, palm leaves, sod.
- Rudimentary: bamboo, plastic sheets.
- Finished: iron sheets, tiles, cement, shingles, asbestos.

S10Q7 What is the main material of the floor?

Single choice

- Natural materials: earth/sand/dung.
- Rudimentary materials: wood planks, palm, bamboo.
- Finished materials: cement, tiles, parquet, polished wood, carpet.

Note: *The housing materials of this dwelling are : [housing_material].*

S10Q8 Have you been evicted from your dwelling since you are in Sokoto town?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S10Q10 Why were you evicted from your dwelling?

Single choice

- Inability to pay rent or mortgage
- Conflict with the landlord
- Property sold or repurposed
- Expiration of the lease or rental agreement
- Natural disaster (e.g., flood, earthquake, etc.)
- Forced eviction due to government or municipal action
- Eviction due to construction or development projects
- Conflict or violence in the locality
- Overcrowding or inappropriate living conditions
- Family or personal conflicts
- Lack of legal ownership or land rights
- Other

S10Q9 Do you feel at risk of being evicted from this dwelling in the next 6 months?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

SECTION 11 : ACCESS TO LAND

Note: S11Q1: I will now ask you some questions about your household's access to land in this location.

S11Q2 Does anyone in your household have access to agricultural land?

Single choice

- Yes, for grazing
- Yes, for farming
- No

S11Q3 What kind of tenure/access modality do you have for this land?

Single choice

- Owner with legal title / certificate of occupancy
- Owner without legal title (customary ownership, inheritance, family land, community land)
- Rented for cash
- Rented for kind (sharecropping / output share / rent in produce)
- Borrowed / loaned from family, community, or another person (without payment)
- Communal land (allocated by community / traditional authority)
- Government allocation / resettlement land
- Squatting / no formal rights
- Other

S11Q4 Are you facing any conflicts linked to this land?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

SECTION 12 : HLP LEFT IN PLACE OF ORIGIN

Note: S12Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about the possessions your household left behind in the place where you were living before you were first forced to flee.

S12Q2 Did your household leave behind any of the following possessions in the place where you were living before you were first forced to flee?

Multiple choice

- Yes, house
- Yes, farming land

- Yes, livestock
- Yes, Other property
- No

S12Q5.1 In case you lost or would lose any documentation (proof of ownership, personal identification document, ...) would you know where you could get a new one?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S12Q2.1 S12Q2.1 Does your household currently have documents to prove ownership of the house and of the land you left behind?

Multiple choice

- Yes, documents to prove ownership of the house
- Yes, documents to prove ownership of the land
- Documents to prove ownership of the house but not for the land
- Documents to prove ownership of the land but not for the house
- No documents at all

S12Q3 Does your household currently have documents to prove ownership of the house you left behind in the place where you were living before you were first forced to flee?

Single choice

- Yes
- No, documents were lost
- No, never had any documents
- Prefer not to answer
- Don't know

S12Q4 Does your household still have access to the house left behind?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S12Q5 Does your household currently have documents to prove ownership of the land you left behind in the place where you were living before you were first forced to flee?

Single choice

- Yes
- No, documents were lost
- No, never had any documents
- Prefer not to answer
- Don't know

S12Q6 Does your household still have access to the land left behind?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S12Q7 In the past 12 months, how many times have you or any member of your household visited the place from which you were first displaced?

Number · If the household have never visited the place from which they were first displaced, please enter 0.

S12Q8 What is the main reason for visiting the place from which you were first displaced?

Single choice

- To check on property (i.e., land, house, etc.)
- Assess security situation
- Grazing
- Agriculture/farming
- To visit relatives/friends
- To obtain documents
- Other

SECTION 13 : DISCRIMINATION FOR PRIMARY RESPONDENTS

Note: S13Q1: We're going to ask a few questions about experiences people may have had with discrimination or exclusion. These questions are not meant to ask about your personal situation directly. If you feel uncomfortable at any point, you may skip any question.

S13Q2 In the past 12 months, are you aware of anyone in your household or community who may have felt discriminated against or harassed — for example, treated unfairly, excluded, insulted, or intimidated — because of their ethnicity, religion, gender, disability, displacement status, or other reason?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S13Q3 What do you believe was the reason for this discrimination or harassment — such as ethnicity, religion, gender, disability, or displacement status?

Multiple choice

- Ethnicity / race / tribe
- Religion / belief
- Gender / sex
- Disability
- Displacement / refugee / IDP status
- Age

- Language / dialect
- Social class / economic status
- Other

S13Q4 To your knowledge, did the person or household affected take any action, seek help, or report the incident?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S13Q5 What kind of action was taken — for example, reporting to authorities, seeking legal help, or speaking to a community leader?

Single choice

- Filed complaint with authorities / institution
- Sought mediation / local leader intervention
- Told friends / family
- Legal action
- Did not act further
- Other

S13Q5.1 S13Q5.1 Was the issue resolved after you took action?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S13Q6 Do you think discrimination has prevented or limited anyone's access to services, rights, or opportunities in the past 12 months — such as jobs, education, land, or humanitarian assistance?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

Note: S13Q7: I will now ask a few questions about experiences related to economic opportunities or activities.

S13Q8 Have you heard of anyone in your household or community being prevented from working or earning money — for example, due to discrimination, control by others, or exclusion?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S13Q9 Are you aware of any situations where someone's earnings or access to money or resources were taken or restricted — either within your household or in the community?

Single choice

- Yes

- No

S13Q10 From your own observation, are there any children in your household or community who engage in risky behaviors as a way of coping with stress, trauma, or difficult situations?

Multiple choice

- Running away from home or the camp
- Using drugs, alcohol, or other substances
- Showing aggressive or violent behavior
- Involvement in theft or criminal activity
- Self-harm or suicidal thoughts
- Withdrawing from others or refusing to speak
- Engaging in unsafe relationships or sexual activity
- Dropping out of school or refusing to attend
- No risky behaviors observed
- Other

S13Q11 Access to Land and Property: Have you heard of any situations where someone in the community was denied access to land, housing, or property — for example, due to gender, marital status, or displacement?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S13Q12 Economic Control or Exclusion: Have you heard of anyone being prevented from working, earning money, or accessing financial resources — for example, due to control by others or community norms?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S13Q13 Impact of Violence on Access to Support: Do you think experiences of violence or fear of violence have prevented some people in the community from seeking help or using available services?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

SECTION 14 : SAFETY AND SECURITY

Note: S14Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about your household's experiences and perceptions of safety and security.

S14Q2 How safe do you and the members of your household feel walking alone in your neighborhood during the day?

Single choice

- Very safe
- Fairly safe
- Not safe
- Very dangerous (risk to life)
- Not applicable (never walks alone)
- Do not know

S14Q3 How safe do you and the members of your household feel walking alone in your neighborhood during the night?

Single choice

- Very safe
- Fairly safe
- Not safe
- Very dangerous (risk to life)
- Not applicable (never walks alone)
- Do not know

S14Q4 Why don't you or anyone in your household feel safe walking alone in your neighborhood during the day or night?

Single choice

- Fear of physical assault/threat
- Fear of being robbed
- Fear of being kidnapped
- Fear of security incidents (e.g., bombings, attacks, etc.)
- High crime rate (e.g. theft, robbery, assault)
- Poor street lighting/ Poor road conditions
- Limited police presence or response
- Presence of youth gangs / drug activities
- Past personal experience of crime
- Harassment or gender-based violence concerns
- Isolated areas
- Other

S14Q5 Have you or anyone else in your household been a victim of security incidents in the last 12 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (in case if arrived within the last 12 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S14Q6 Have you or anyone else in your household been subjected to verbal abuse/insults during the last 12 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (in case if arrived within the last 12 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S14Q7 Have you or anyone else in your household been physically threatened with a knife, gun or any other type of weapon during the last 12 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (in case if arrived within the last 12 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S14Q8 Have you or anyone else in your household suffered a theft during the last 12 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (in case if arrived within the last 12 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S14Q9 Have you or anyone else in your household experienced damage to property/assets/livestock/crops during the last 12 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (in case if arrived within the last 12 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S14Q12 Have you heard of anyone in the community experiencing gender-based or sexual violence — such as harassment, assault, or coercion?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

Note: S14Q10 : I will now ask you some questions about your household's experience of any security-related shocks (such as violence, armed attacks, theft, or destruction of property) In the past 12 months.

S14Q11 In the past 12 months, has your household been affected by insecurity or violence (attack, displacement, destruction of property)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

SECTION 15 : REPORTING MECHANISM

Note: S15Q1 : I will now ask some questions about how individuals or households in your community may have responded to security incidents in this area.

S15Q2 To your knowledge, have any individuals or households in your community reported safety threats or incidents to the police or to any formal or informal authorities?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S15Q3 Who do people in your community usually report such incidents to — for example, police, local leaders, community groups, or others?

Single choice

- To the police
- To the army
- To the gendarmerie
- To the sub-prefecture / Prefecture
- To the municipality/MINAS delegation
- To the traditional authority
- To a community/religious leader
- To other parties

S15Q4 Based on what you've heard or observed, do people generally feel satisfied with the response they receive after reporting safety incidents?

Single choice

- Yes, very satisfied
- Yes, satisfied
- No, they acted but nothing has changed
- No, they listened to me but nothing has changed
- No, they did not receive me
- Do not know

S15Q5 Are you aware of any reasons why individuals or households in your community might choose not to report safety threats or incidents?

Single choice

- Fear of retaliation or further harm
- Lack of trust in the police or authorities
- Belief that the police would not take action or would not help
- Fear of discrimination or mistreatment by authorities
- The issue was resolved informally within the community
- Lack of knowledge on how to report the incident
- Financial or logistical barriers to reporting (e.g., distance to authorities, travel costs)
- Cultural or social norms discouraging reporting

- Preference to report the incident to other non-governmental authorities
- Other

SECTION 16 : ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Note: S16Q1: I will now ask you some questions about your household's access to healthcare services.

S16Q2 Have you or anyone in your household tried to access health services or treatment in the last 6 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (if arrived within the last 6 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S16Q3 Have you or anyone else in your household had difficulty accessing these health services or treatments in the last 6 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (if arrived within the last 6 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S16Q4 What were the main difficulties you or someone else in your household encountered that prevented you from accessing these health services or treatments in the last 6 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (if arrived within the last 6 months)?

Single choice

- The cost of services and/or medications was too high
- No access to qualified health personnel in the healthcare facility
- Issues with civil documents
- The public health clinic did not provide a referral
- The public health clinic was not open
- The treatment center was too far/transport constraints
- Medical staff refused treatment without justification
- No medications available in the healthcare facility/pharmacy
- No treatment available for my illness in the healthcare facility
- Poor treatment or discomfort caused by service providers/discrimination
- Poor treatment or discomfort caused by other service users/discrimination
- No female doctor/health professional available
- Long wait time
- Lack of documentation
- Other

S16Q5 Have you or anyone in your household given birth in the last 12 months or since you arrived in Sokoto (if arrived within the last 12 months)?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S16Q6 If in Sokoto town, was the delivery assisted by qualified health personnel (e.g. doctor, nurse, midwife)?

Single choice

- Yes, delivery assisted by a doctor
- Yes, delivery assisted by a nurse
- Yes, delivery assisted by a midwife
- No

S16Q7 How long does it take to reach the nearest functional health facility on foot?

Single choice

- Less than 15 minutes
- 15–29 minutes
- 30 minutes or more
- No facility available

Note: S16Q8: I will now ask you some questions about child mortality in your household.

S16Q9 Has any child under age 18 in this household died in the past 5 years?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

SECTION 17 : ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

Note: S17Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about your household's access to water and sanitation services.

S17Q2 What type of sanitation facility (i.e., toilet) do you primarily use in this household?

Single choice

- Flush/pour-flush toilet connected to piped sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine
- Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine
- Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet
- Flush to elsewhere
- Pit latrine without slab/open pit
- Bucket toilet
- Hanging toilet/hanging latrine
- No facility/open defecation

S17Q3 Is this facility shared with other households?

Single choice

- No, not shared
- Yes, shared with 1–2 other households
- Yes, shared with 3 or more households
- Yes, public facility

Note: *The sanitation facility of this household is [facility_status].*

S17Q4 What is the main source of drinking water for your household?

Single choice

- Piped water (into dwelling/yard)
- Borehole/tube well
- Protected dug well/spring
- Rainwater
- Tanker truck/cart with drum
- Surface water (river, lake, pond)
- Unprotected dug well/spring

S17Q5 Is water from this source available at least 20 days/month and at least 4 hours/day?

Multiple choice

- Yes, more than 20 days/month
- Yes, more than 4 hours/day
- No, less than 20 days/month
- No, less than 4 hours/day

S17Q6 Do you usually have sufficient water for your household's needs? (Inadequate if not improved source, or improved but not on premises)

Single choice

- Always
- Usually
- Sometimes
- Rarely / Never

Note: *The water source of this household is [water_status].*

SECTION 18 : ACCESS TO ENERGY

Note: *S18Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about your household's access to energy sources.*

S18Q2 Do you have access to electricity in your dwelling?

Single choice

- Yes, interconnected grid
- Yes, Off-grid (e.g., generator, isolated system)
- No

S18Q3 What is your main lighting source?

Single choice

- Electricity
- Solar lantern
- Rechargeable flashlight / torch / lantern
- Battery powered flashlight / torch / lantern
- Biogas lamp
- Gasoline lamp
- Kerosene or paraffin lamp
- Charcoal
- Wood
- Crop residue / grass / straw / shrubs
- Animal dung / waste
- Oil lamp
- Candle
- Other

S18Q4 What type of fuel is used for cooking in this household?

Single choice

- Electricity/LPG/natural gas/biogas
- Kerosene
- Charcoal
- Wood
- Animal dung
- Agricultural crop residue

SECTION 19 : HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Note: S19Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about your household's assets.

S19Q2 Which of the following assets does the household own?

Multiple choice

- None

- Radio
- Television
- Telephone (landline or mobile)
- Computer
- Animal cart
- Bicycle
- Motorcycle/scooter
- Refrigerator
- Car/truck
- Fan
- A/C

SECTION 20 : PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Note: S20Q1: I will now ask you some questions about how you participate in public affairs and decision-making in your community.

S20Q2 In the last elections, did you vote?

Single choice · This question on voting applies only to household members aged 18 years and above.

- Yes
- No

S20Q3 What prevented you from voting in the last elections?

Single choice

- I was not registered to vote
- I registered and did not receive a voter card
- I have been prohibited from voting.
- I was too young to vote
- I could not reach the polling station
- I did not have the required documents (e.g., voter ID card)
- I was sick or unable to leave the house
- I did not know where to vote
- I was not interested in the elections
- I did not feel safe going to the polling station
- The candidates or political parties did not represent my views
- I do not remember if I voted
- I do not know
- Other

S20Q4 In the past 12 months, or since you live in Sokoto (in case shorter than 12 months in Sokoto), did you attend a community meeting, public consultation, or local decision-making forum?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S20Q5 Why didn't you take part in these community meeting, public consultation, or local decision-making forum?

Single choice

- Our opinions are not valued
- We were not informed about these events
- The meeting location was too far
- Lack of interest in these events
- We were not invited or included
- Such committees do not exist in our area
- We are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and are excluded
- We do not feel safe attending public meetings
- Other
- Do not know

S20Q6 Apart from written information, what would be preferred ways to communicate or understand important information for you and your household members, especially if they have difficulty with spoken or written language due to a disability?

Multiple choice

- Sign language
- Gestures or body language
- Pictures or drawings
- Brail
- Cartoons or illustrated stories
- Songs or music
- Drama, role-play, or dance
- Audio messages or recordings
- Videos with visual demonstrations
- Communication through a caregiver or interpreter
- Written text in simple language
- None of the above

SECTION 21 : SOCIAL COHESION

Note: S21Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about the level of social cohesion and relationships among community members in this location.

S21Q2 Since living in Sokoto, have you experienced any disputes or conflicts (for example, related to rights, obligations, property, contracts, inheritance, etc.) with members of other population groups, such as IDPs or the host community?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S21Q3 Did you attempt to resolve the dispute through any formal or informal mechanism?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S21Q4 Which mechanism(s) did you use to resolve it?

Single choice

- Formal court / tribunal
- Administrative agency / government institution
- Local / customary / traditional dispute resolution / mediation
- Community / local leader / elders / committee
- Other (specify)

S21Q5 Why did you not attempt to resolve the dispute?

Single choice

- Did not know how
- Cost too high
- Distrust of institutions / mechanism
- Fear / security concerns
- Lack of access / distance
- Other

S21Q6 In your opinion, how much tension or conflict exists between displaced persons and host community members?

Single choice

- No tension at all
- A little tension
- Some tension
- A lot of tension

S21Q7 Do you feel that displaced and non-displaced households are treated equally by local authorities and community leaders?

Single choice

- Completely equal
- Mostly equal
- Not very equal
- Not at all equal

S21Q8 How would you rate your capacity to participate in the design and implementation of activities that reflect the community priorities?

Single choice

- Very able
- Somewhat able
- Not very able
- Not at all able

Note: S21Q9 : I will now ask you some questions about how inclusive and responsive the decision-making processes are in your community.

S21Q10 On a 1-5 scale, how much would you say the community in Sokoto Town allows you and members of your household to have a say in what the community does?

Single choice

- Not at all
- Very little
- Some
- A lot
- A great deal

S21Q11 On a 1-5 scale, how much would you say the community in Sokoto Town allows you and members of your household to have an influence on community decisions?

Single choice

- Not at all
- Very little
- Some
- A lot
- A great deal

SECTION 22 : FAMILY REUNIFICATION

Note: S22Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about whether your household has experienced family separation and, if so, whether any reunification has taken place.

S22Q2 Has there been any family separations in your household?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S22Q3 What is the current status of family members who have been separated?

Single choice

- Some are still separated
- All have been reunited
- Do not know

S22Q4 What were the main reasons for the separation of household members?

Multiple choice

- Armed conflict or violence
- Natural disaster (e.g., flood, drought)
- Economic reasons (e.g., seeking employment, lack of resources)
- Voluntary movement (e.g., migration to safer or better areas)
- Detention or arrest of family members
- Relocation by authorities
- Other

S22Q5 Have you tried reuniting with your separated household members?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S22Q6 What difficulties have you encountered in trying to reunite with your separated household members?

Multiple choice

- Lack of information about the whereabouts of family members
- Financial difficulties
- Insecurity or conflict in the region
- Administrative or legal barriers (e.g., documentation issues)
- Lack of means of transportation or ways to travel
- Lack of support from authorities or organizations
- Other

S22Q7 Do you think family separation has impacted your household negatively?

Single choice

- Yes

- No

SECTION 23 : FUTURE PLANS, PREFERENCES AND INTENTIONS

Note: S23Q1 : I will now ask you some questions about your household's future plans and intentions. This includes whether your household would like to stay in this location or move elsewhere, the reasons behind these preferences, and where you would like to go if you plan to leave.

S23Q2 Would your household like to leave this place at some point?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S23Q3 What is the main reason for wanting to leave this place?

Single choice

- Insecurity
- Insecurity in neighboring neighborhoods/villages
- Increase in crime, security risks
- Drought/famine/flood
- Difficulties in accessing housing
- Difficulties in accessing education and healthcare
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Economic reasons (e.g., low wages, cost of living)
- Family reasons
- Lack of assistance
- Crowded area
- Community tension
- Search for land (for grazing) and water
- Return to my place of origin
- No other reason
- Other

S23Q4 What is the main reason for wanting to stay here?

Single choice

- Security in the locality
- Security in neighboring areas
- Low crime, low security risks
- Good weather conditions
- Access to housing

- Access to education and healthcare
- Employment opportunities
- Family reasons
- Access to aid
- Infrequented location
- Minimal community tension
- Network (Telecommunications)
- Networking
- Successful integration
- Availability of water
- Feeling welcomed in the community
- It is our place of origin
- Access to agricultural land
- Other

S23Q5 Where would you like to go?

Single choice

- To my place of origin
- In another locality within the same district
- A different district in the same region
- A different region
- Abroad – leaving Nigeria
- Other

S23Q6 Thinking about where you would prefer to move, what is the main reason you would prefer to live there?

Single choice

- Better security
- Ease of access to housing/living area and livelihood/cattle
- Ease of access to education and healthcare services
- Ease of access to livelihood/employment opportunities
- Better access to basic infrastructure and public services
- To continue living with family

S23Q7 Does your household have a concrete plan to leave this place in the next 12 months?

Single choice

- Yes
- No

S23Q8 What is the main challenge or obstacle preventing your household from moving to your preferred location?

Single choice

- No obstacles
- Lack of financial resources
- Insecurity
- Presence of war remnants
- Difficulties/impossibility of accessing the original home/living area
- Difficulty finding new housing
- Difficulty accessing agricultural land and/or grazing area
- Lack of agricultural tools and seeds/cattle
- Lack of funds/productive assets to restore a business
- Difficulties finding employment
- Lack of contacts to facilitate access to jobs
- Difficulties accessing markets in the desired area
- Difficulties accessing educational services in the desired area
- Difficulties accessing healthcare services in the desired area
- Difficulties accessing water and/or sanitation in the desired area
- Risk of no longer receiving aid
- Transportation difficulties
- Fear of family members being separated and living in different places
- Lack of required documents

SECTION 24 : GPS COORDINATES*

S1Q10 GPS coordinates

GPS coordinates

Note: Thank you for your participation.#

