

 **3,220** Individuals Affected
  **4** Affected Locations
  **277** Damaged Shelters
  **70** Casualties
  **Movement Trigger:**

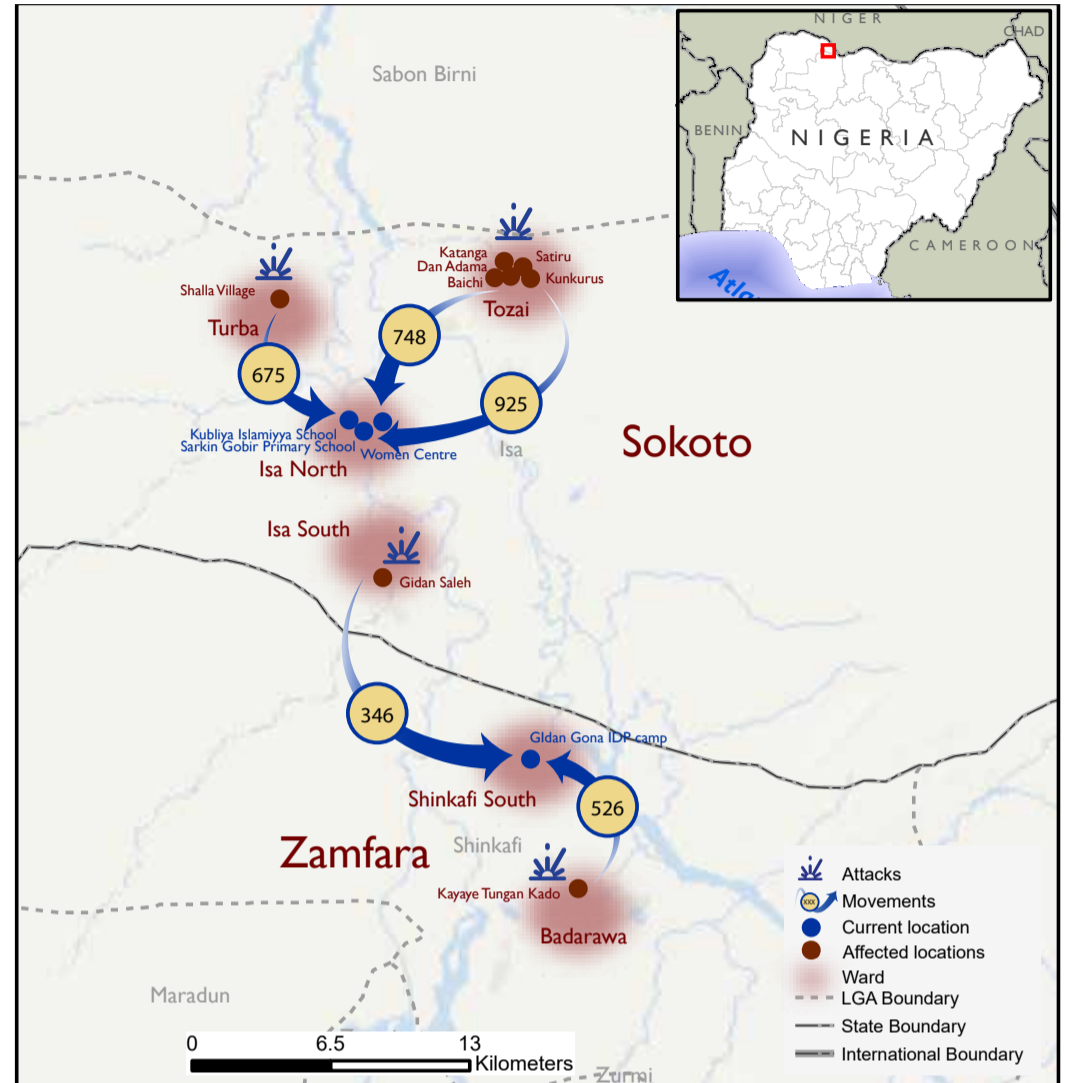
Event Overview

Between 25 - 28 April 2024, armed bandits attacked the communities of Gidan Sale in Isa South ward, Shalla Village in Turba ward and Katanga, Dan Adama, Baichi, Kunkurus and Satiru Village in Tozai ward of Isa Local Government Area (LGA) in Sokoto State and the community of Kayaye Tungan Kado in Badarawa ward of Shinkafi LGA in Zamfara State. There were reports of 51 injuries and 19 fatalities. The attacks displaced 3,220 individuals in 626 households. Among the 3,220 individuals affected, 675 individuals were displaced from Shalla Village in Turba ward to Kubliya Islamiya School in Isa North ward, 748 individuals were displaced from Katanga, Dan Adama and Baichi in Tozai ward to Sarkin Gobir Primary School in Isa North ward, 925 individuals were displaced from Kunkurus and Satiru in Tozai ward to Women Centre in Isa North ward, 346 individuals were displaced from Gidan Saleh in Isa South ward of Isa LGA of Sokoto State to Gidan Gona IDP camp in Shinkafi South ward of Shinkafi LGA of Zamfara State and 526 individuals were displaced from Kayaye Tungan Kado in Badarawa ward of Shinkafi LGA to Gidan Gona IDP camp in Shinkafi South ward. The displaced individuals included 1,803 children, 882 women and 531 men.

Of all the needs identified, food, non-food items (NFI) and security were the most prevalent. Other needs included shelter and health.

Following these events, DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix) field staff conducted rapid assessments to inform the humanitarian community and Government/partners, and to enable a targeted response.

Nigeria's North-central and North-west zones are afflicted with a multi-dimensional crisis. Long-standing tensions between ethnic and religious groups often result in attacks and banditry or hirabah. These attacks involve kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways by criminal groups. During the past years, the crisis accelerated and has resulted in widespread displacement across the North-central and North-west regions.



Map 1. Showing locations affected by the attacks
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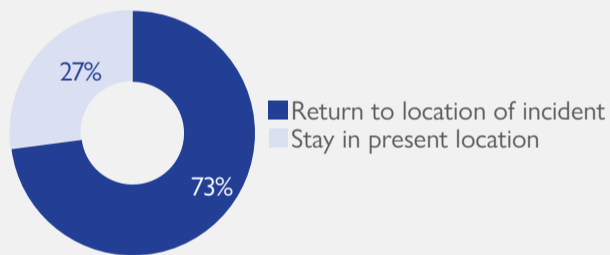


Fig. 1. Future intentions

Priority Needs*



*Multiple choices selected

Fig. 2. Most needed assistance

Demographic Breakdown

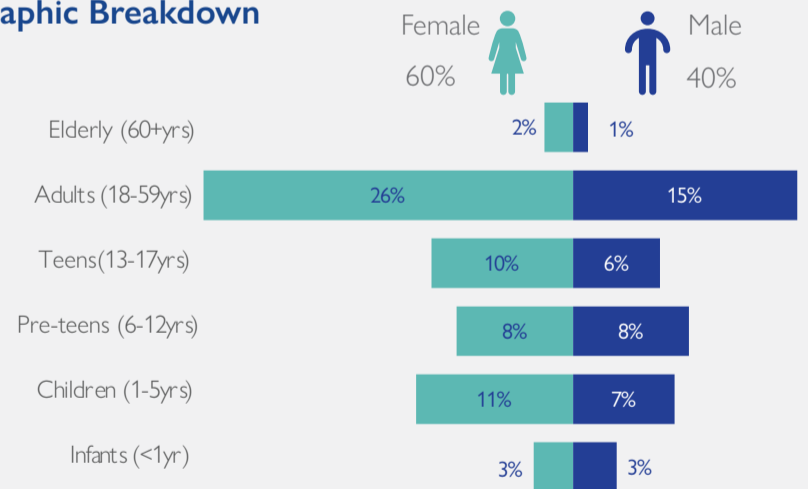


Fig. 3. Gender breakdown of affected population

State	LGA	Ward	Number of Affected Household	Number of Affected Individuals			Casualty	Number of Partially Damaged Shelters	Number of fully Damaged Shelters
				Male	Female	Total			
Sokoto	Isa	Isa South	65	157	189	346	0	14	3
		Tozai	329	664	1,009	1,673	44	101	92
		Turba	135	268	407	675	22	43	24
Zamfara	Shinkafi	Badarawa	97	234	292	526	4	0	0
Total			626	1,323	1,897	3,220	70	158	119

Methodology: Crises and emergencies require the humanitarian community to act urgently. As a subcomponent of DTM's mobility tracking, flash reports utilise direct observation and a broad network of key informants to monitor sudden displacement resulting from events like natural disasters or attacks and collect information on the number, profile, and immediate needs of affected populations. In the initial 24 - 48 hours after an incident, DTM Nigeria activates a rapid assessment to document the event, urgent needs of affected individuals, demographic information, and impact. If displacement occurs, DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning Flash/Incident report within 72 hours, notifying partners and stakeholders.

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