

# DTM NIGERIA

# COMPENDIUM II

May 2024

NORTH-EAST, NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST

*A collection of all DTM Nigeria information products in 2023*



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Cover photo: DTM enumerator assessing a flooded location in Kogi State © IOM Nigeria 2023/ Elijah ELIAGWU

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# FOREWORD

In complex and rapidly changing environments, quality, accessible, disaggregated, trustworthy, and timely data are essential for informing policies, actions, and public opinion. The importance of data is underscored in numerous international frameworks and becomes especially urgent during crises, whether human-made or natural, and other emergency response situations. Leveraging data is vital for the development of effective policies and decision-making.

To achieve effective humanitarian programme linked to long-term solutions, it is crucial to have fast, accurate, and readily available statistics on mobility, migration, and displacement. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is uniquely positioned to support the Government of Nigeria and its international partners harness the power of data. This, in turn, ensures accountability to vulnerable and affected populations.

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a globally recognised programme, providing evidence-based information, grounded in the IOM Migration Data Strategy (MDS). This strategy leverages IOM's key strengths: its extensive global footprint, deep understanding of global population movements, trusted relationships with IOM Member States, and direct engagement with mobile populations, internally displaced persons, and host communities.

DTM Nigeria encompasses comprehensive data on Nigeria's complex human mobility patterns. It adheres to global data protection principles and maintains ethical and responsible data practices. The content of this second edition of the IOM Nigeria DTM Compendium stands as a testament to IOM's commitment in delivering evidence-based solutions to safe and orderly migration.

## Laurent de Boeck

Chief of Mission to the Federal Republic of Nigeria

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

DTM was conceptualised in 2004 in Iraq with essential data on displacement to inform humanitarian interventions. Since then, it has been adapted for more than 80 countries, including conflict, climatic shocks, complex emergencies, and prolonged crises. The DTM methodological framework centres on four major components: mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registration, and surveys. The methodology analyses data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations, enabling decision-makers and responders to provide better context-specific assistance.

In Nigeria, DTM was established in 2014, covering six states in north-east Nigeria: Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba. In July 2019, DTM expanded to an additional eight states in north-central: Nasarawa, Benue and Plateau, and north-west: Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara, making it 14 states. As of December 2023, DTM Nigeria has access to 107 Local Government Areas (LGAs), 796 wards in the six north-east states and 174 LGAs, 840 Wards in eight north-west and north-central states. The number of IOM staff (19), including CTG third-party staff (293) across the 14 states with DTM presence, is 312 staff (211 males and 101 females).

IOM DTM-Nigeria maintained its large operational footprint in Nigeria across 14 states and re-deployed to 28 states during the flood response between 2022 and 2023. It produced updated and analysed data and disseminated information to over 241 humanitarian actors. We will continue to respond to the needs of data users in Nigeria in key strategic areas, including data for solutions. Our tools include solution and mobility index (SMI), perception surveys, intention surveys, comparative and longitudinal analysis, baseline, and location assessments (MSLA), mobility tracking/needs monitoring, ad hoc assessments, biometric registration, MSNA, transhumance data link to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding initiatives, migration data, climate change induced vulnerability assessment, and others.

IOM DTM Nigeria profoundly thanks the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS), The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other government and humanitarian partners for their consistent support and partnership in data collection and biometric registrations, which led to the achievements highlighted in this document.

Without the immense contributions of our committed donors, we would not have delivered such progress as outlined in this document. We express our deepest gratitude to USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Affairs (BHA), the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Nations Peace-building Fund (PBF), the European Commission's delegation in Nigeria, and others.

Special thanks go to the IOM Nigeria DTM family for their resilience and exertions, not forgetting the front-line third-party field staff, for their continued passion and determination to data efforts across the north-east, north-west, north-central, and beyond—without that, we would not have reached this stage.

The data portrayed in this document are the result of the assessments conducted as part of the DTM programme in 2023. It aims to support humanitarian partners and donors in planning, policy, and decision-making, as well as the Federal and State Governments and institutions of Nigeria, in establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse, and disseminate data on IDPs and support their policy-related discussions and decisions.

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# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>BAY states</b>	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states
<b>BR</b>	Biometric registration
<b>BRaVe</b>	Biometric Registration and Verification
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DSID</b>	Data for Solutions for Internally Displaced
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>ETT</b>	Emergency Tracking Tool
<b>FM</b>	Flow monitoring
<b>FMHAPA</b>	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation
<b>FMP</b>	Flow monitoring point
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>MSF</b>	Médecins Sans Frontières
<b>MSNA</b>	Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment
<b>MSLA</b>	Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment
<b>MT</b>	Mobility tracking
<b>NBS</b>	National Bureau of Statistics
<b>NCNW</b>	North-central and North-west
<b>NE</b>	North-east
<b>NEMA</b>	National Emergency Management Agency
<b>NFI</b>	Non-food items
<b>NIF</b>	Nigeria International Non-governmental Organizations Forum
<b>NPC</b>	National Population Commission
<b>NRCS</b>	Nigerian Red Cross Society
<b>NSAGs</b>	Non-State Armed Groups
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PoE</b>	Point of entry
<b>SEMA</b>	State Emergency Management Agency
<b>SI</b>	Stability index
<b>S/NFI</b>	Shelter/Non-food items
<b>TTT</b>	Transhumance Tracking Tool
<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2014, the escalating violence caused by insurgency in the north-east region has increased the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), especially in Borno, Adamawa, Yobe (BAY), and some parts of Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba states.

Since 2016, Nigeria's north-west and north-central states have begun to experience a multidimensional crisis rooted in deep and historic rifts, which have been rekindled by the two regions' worsening socio-economic and environmental conditions. The crisis is multifaceted, involving intercommunal clashes, as well as attacks by criminal groups on local populations and banditry, such as kidnapping and grand larceny along major highways. The crisis regularly displaces populations in Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau (north-central), Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina Zamfara (north-west), and other states.

The DTM team has continued following and monitoring the mobility and needs of vulnerable populations in the north-east, north-west, and north-central regions. As of December 2023, DTM recorded an estimated 2.3M IDPs in the north-east and an estimated 1.1M in the north-west and north-central regions.

The data presented in this document is the result of the assessments conducted as part of the DTM programme in 2023 and aims to support the Federal Government of Nigeria in establishing a comprehensive system to collect, analyse and disseminate data on IDPs, thereby strengthening the capacity of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) and other partners in the field to undertake IDP assessments in a unified and systematised manner.

This compendium encompasses the data collected through the assessments in all Local Government Areas (LGAs) and wards where IDPs have been reported, either in camps or host communities, and the results of the camp profile exercises conducted in the locations identified in the north-east region.

The DTM assessments in Nigeria were conducted in 281 LGAs and 1,636 wards in 2023. Due to security and access constraints reasons, some LGAs were inaccessible. These LGAs would be considered for the following assessments if the security and access situation allows.



DTM enumerator conducting a head count during a joint assessment with NEMA, SEMA, NRCS, CSOs and UN Agencies in Benue State © IOM Nigeria 2023/ Elijah ELIAGWU

# OVERVIEW



## INTRODUCTION TO DTM

DTM is a system composed of various tools and processes designed and developed to track and monitor mobility patterns, including in crisis and emergency operations/environments. The purpose of the displacement tracking tools is to assess the locations of mobile populations systematically, provide estimates of their numbers, and obtain a better understanding of their movements, characteristics and needs, particularly of mobile populations, in situations of crisis, conflict, or emergencies. These tools are designed to be flexible and can be implemented in such a way as to address the practical requirements and needs of a given context.

## OBJECTIVES

- To track and monitor displacement and population mobility.
- To understand their movements and evolving needs regularly and systematically.

## WHY DTM?

The sheer scale of displacement caused by some events requires a flexible information management system and adaptable methodologies that can provide adequate information promptly to deliver services and target responses in line with needs. DTM was first conceptualized in 2004 to monitor internal displacement in Iraq and has since been adapted for implementation in over 80 countries, including in contexts of conflict, climate change, disaster, complex emergencies, and protracted crises.

DTM is used across various stages of humanitarian response, commonly during the emergency phase, to inform planning, assistance, preparedness activities, or transition and recovery programming. DTM's effectiveness in meeting varying objectives in diverse contexts relies on its ability to maintain a lightweight, flexible, and modular structure, enabling quick adjustments and adaptation.

As global displacement continues to increase, the scope of DTM's work has expanded from emergency contexts to increasingly protracted and fragile contexts. DTM has developed new tools and methodologies under the Solutions and Mobility Index<sup>1</sup> to respond adequately to such information needs. DTM is a collaborative mechanism. Partnerships and participation in key inter-agency and multi-stakeholder initiatives on data at strategic and technical levels ensure the relevance and alignment of DTM's methods, tools and processes to global standards and best practices. This includes its links and contributions to the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS), Joint Inter-sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), IASC Operational Guidance on Data Responsibility in Humanitarian Action, and other relevant frameworks.

<sup>1</sup>For more information on DTM's Solutions and Mobility Index visit [dtm.iom.int/solutions](https://dtm.iom.int/solutions)

## COMPONENTS

**Mobility tracking:** Mobility tracking regularly and systematically tracks mobility, demography, and cross-sectorial needs of observed populations in locations of interest to target assistance (Master List, Emergency Tracking Tool, Transhumance Tracking Tool, and Needs Monitoring Tool).

**Flow monitoring:** Flow monitoring tracks movement flows and the overall situation of mobile populations at key points of origin, transit locations and points of entry to identify the scale and direction of flows and reasons for movement.

**Registration:** Registration provides more in-depth analysis of specific needs by capturing bio data using the DTM-developed Biometric Registration and Verification Application (BRaVe) for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming.

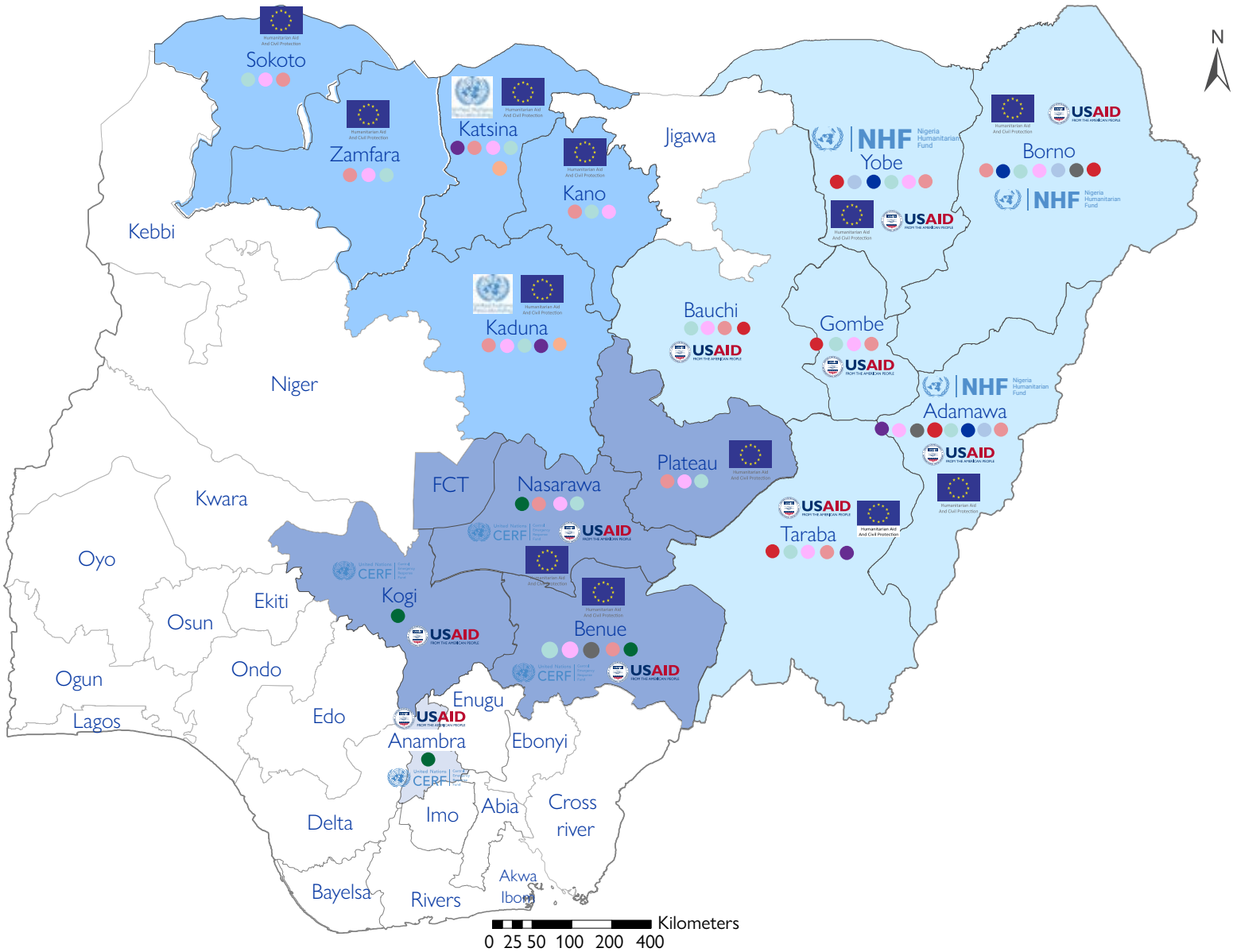
**Surveys:** The survey gathers specific information regarding intentions, displacement solutions, community perception, and other thematic areas (such as return intentions, stability index, etc.) through sampling from the population of interest.



# DTM NIGERIA AND DONOR ENGAGEMENT

## DTM NIGERIA 2023 FUNDING

The DTM Nigeria programme is currently funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union (ECHO), the Nigeria Humanitarian Fund (NHF), the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the UN Peacebuilding Fund. DTM Nigeria was previously funded by German Humanitarian Assistance (GIZ) and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in close collaboration with the Government of Nigeria.



### Activities

- Transhumance Flow Monitoring
- Emergency Tracking
- Registration (Biometric)
- Mobility Tracking/Needs Monitoring
- Rapid Incident/Flash Assessment
- Mobility Tracking/Master List Assessment
- Stability Index
- Intention Survey
- Post-Flood Damage Assessment
- Transhumance EWER

Map 1: DTM activities and donors funding

### 2023 Donor List

- UN Peace Building Funds
- ECHO
- USAID BHA
- CERF
- NHF

### Zones

- Northeast
- Northwest
- Northcentral
- Southeast

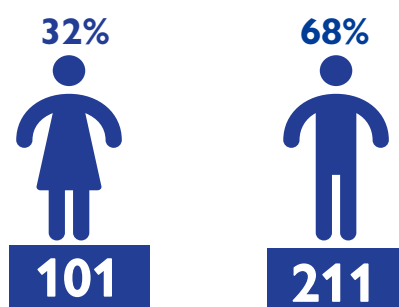
# ACTIVITIES AND CAPACITY

## DTM NIGERIA KEY ACTIVITIES IN 2023

- **Mobility tracking (MT)** assessments of IDPs in the northwest and north-central, and IDPs and returnees in the north-east, Nigeria in camps, host communities and return areas.
- **Tracking sudden displacements** across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states based on displacement patterns into these locations using the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT).
- **Biometric registration, and verification** of new arrivals and update of existing caseload for support by partners such as (food distribution, non-food items (NFIs), shelter, etc.).
- Support the National Population Commission (NPC) in **registering children under the age of 5** in camps using existing biometric registration data for birth certificates to be issued in IDP camps in Borno State.
- **Flow Monitoring Surveys and Registry** at key transit points and border points in Kano and Sokoto states.
- **Intention Surveys in the north-east** to determine IDPs who have identified their preferred durable solutions pathway within the next 12 months, to facilitate evidence-based decision-making, and policy and programme planning around durable solutions.
- **Stability Index analysis** in selected return locations in the BAY States to identify 'pockets of stability' and inform durable solutions and transition and recovery programming.
- **Post-Flood Damage Assessment** to ascertain the impact of the flood in some of the most affected states.
- **Rapid assessments, reports of sudden displacements, and security incidents** in northern Nigeria (conflicts, communal clashes, armed-banditry attacks, farmer-herder clashes, attacks by NSAGs, disasters, etc.).
- **Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT)** which involves the baseline mapping of transhumance corridors and infrastructure, the early warning and early response alert system and the transhumance flow monitoring tool in selected LGAs of Adamawa, Kaduna, Katsina and Taraba states.

## PROGRAMME CAPACITY

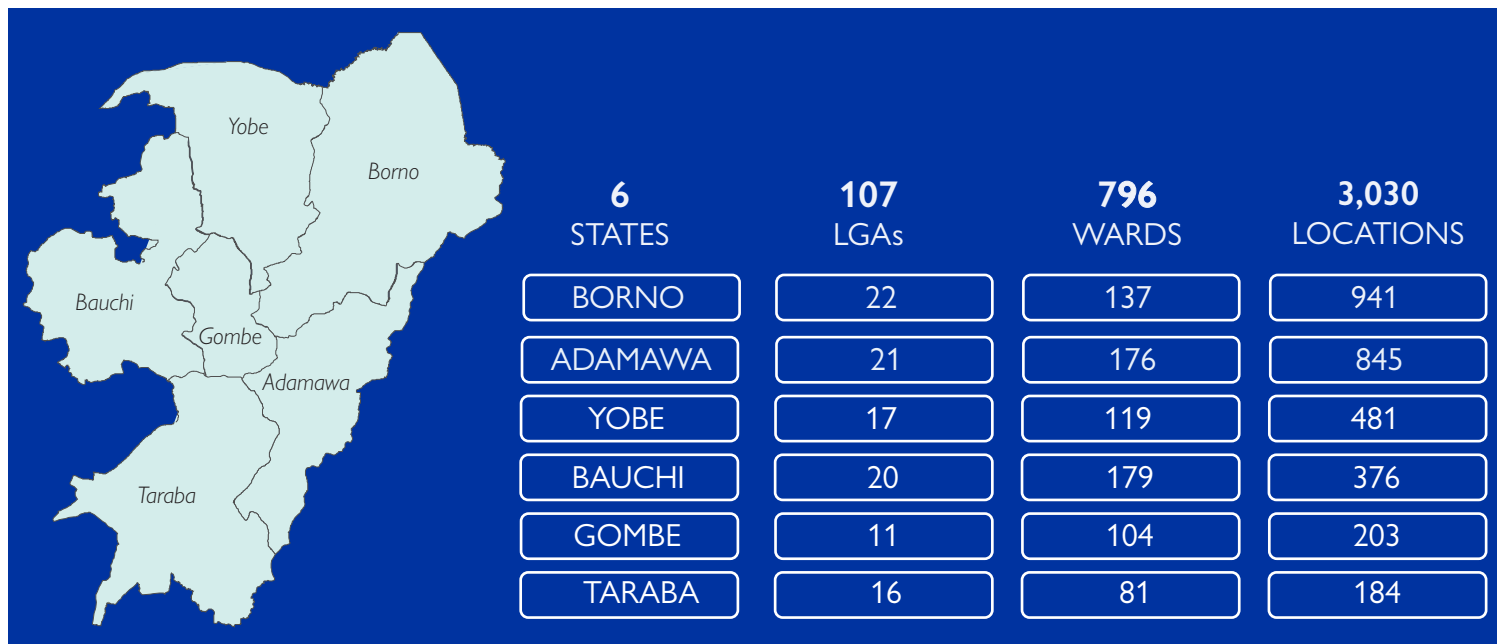
- DTM in Nigeria was established in 2014 with activities in six states of north-east Nigeria.
- By July 2019, DTM expanded to eight more states (five in the north-west and three in the north-central), totalling 14 states.
- As of December 2023, DTM Nigeria has access to 107 Local Government Areas (LGAs)/796 wards in the six north-east states and 174 LGAs/840 wards in eight north-west/north-central states.<sup>2</sup>
- The total number of DTM staff across the 14 states is 312. The staff comprises 211 males and 101 females.



<sup>2</sup>DTM's data does not represent all displacements occurring in Nigeria and should therefore be understood as indicative of the areas to which IOM has access to.

# GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

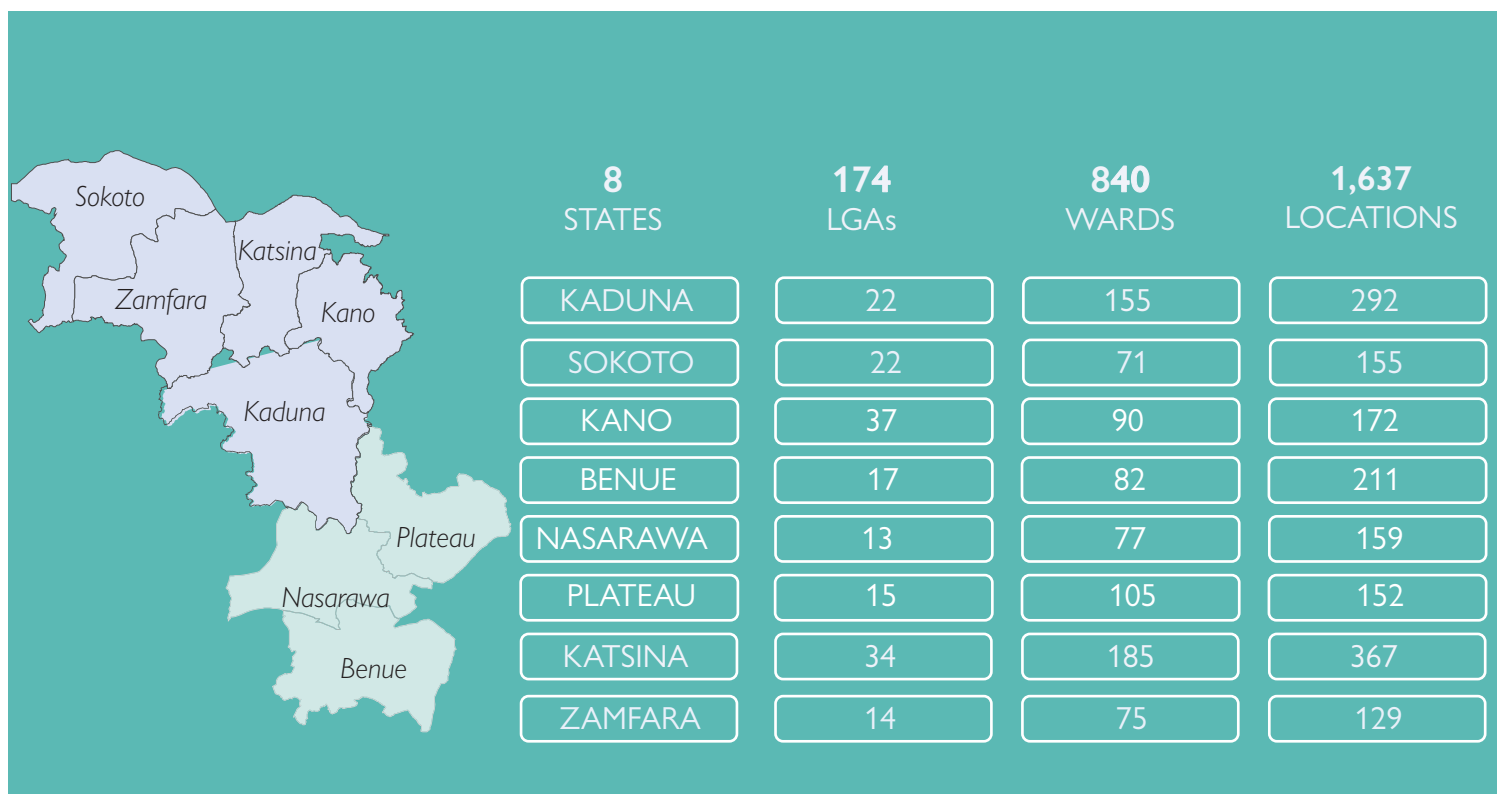
## NORTH-EAST NIGERIA



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map does not imply official endorsement or acceptance by International Organization for Migration.

In 2023, DTM Nigeria assessed 3,030 locations, 796 wards and 107 LGAs in six north-east states.

## NORTH-CENTRAL & NORTH-WEST NIGERIA

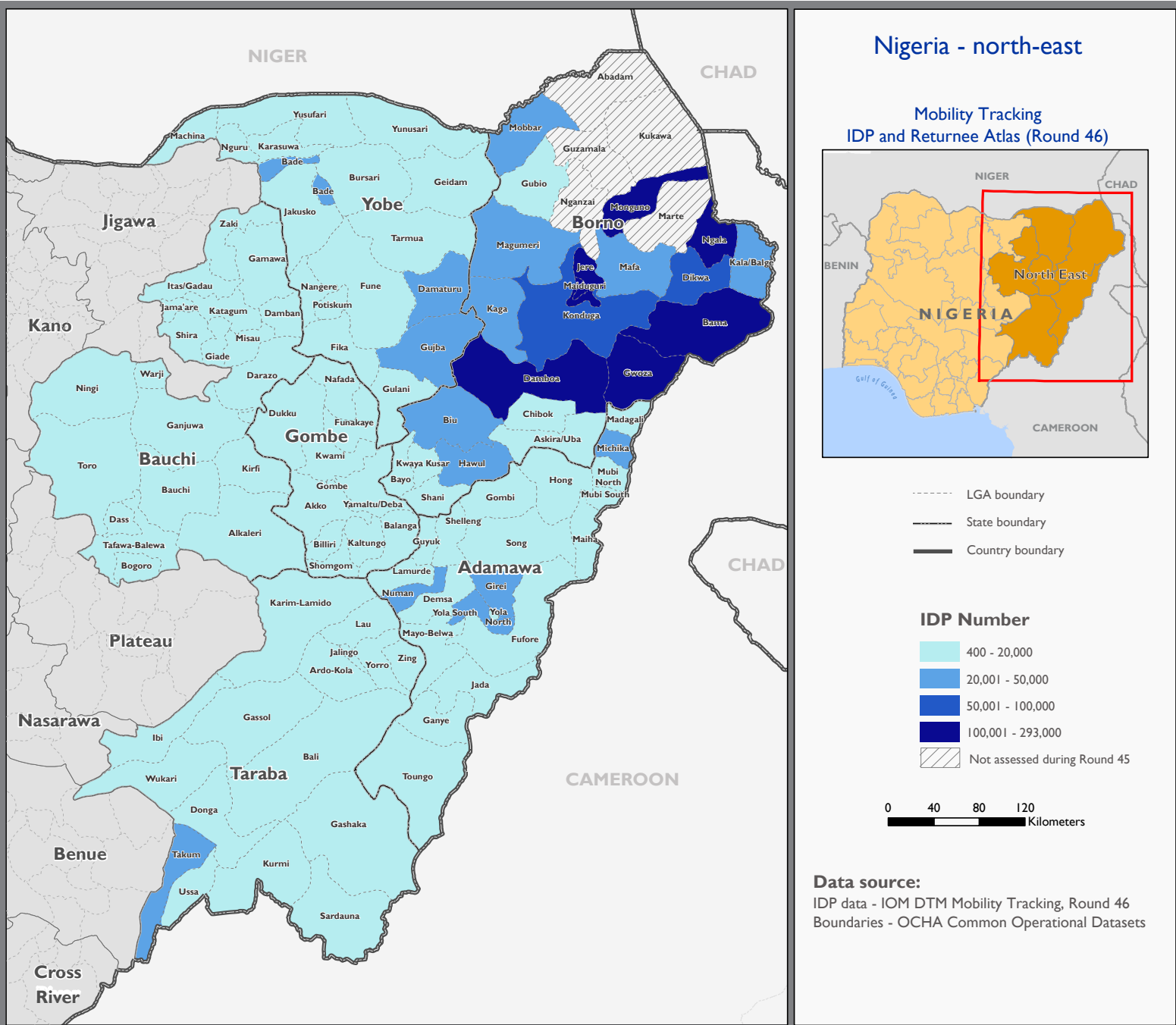


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map does not imply official endorsement or acceptance by International Organization for Migration.

In 2023, DTM Nigeria assessed 1,637 locations, 840 wards and 174 LGAs in five north-west states and three north-central states.

# GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

## Distribution of IDPs by LGAs

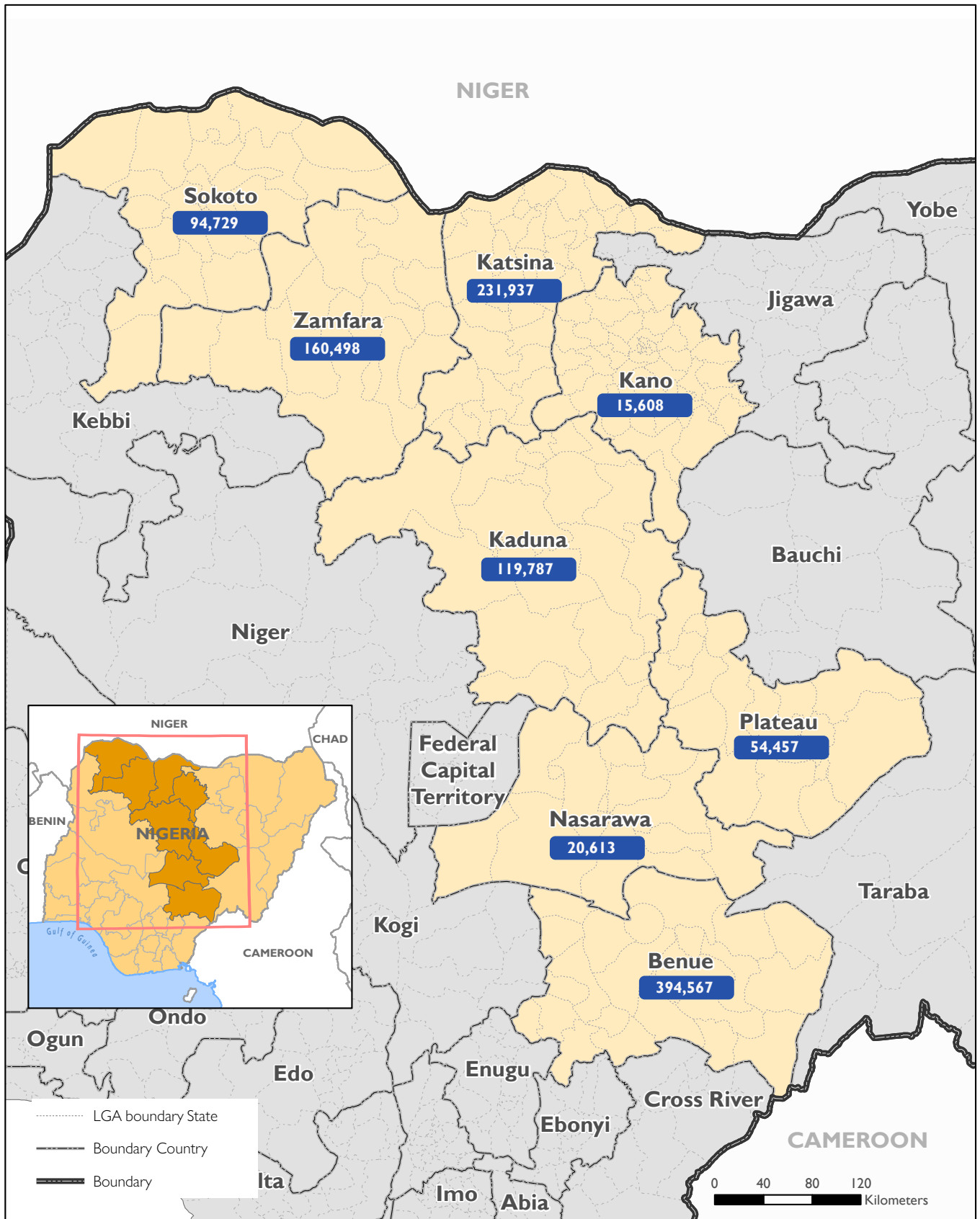


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Map 2: Coverage of DTM in north-east (NE) Nigeria

# GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

Map 3: Coverage of DTM in north-central and north-west (NCNW) Nigeria



Data source: IDP data - IOM DTM Mobility Tracking NCNW, Round 13.

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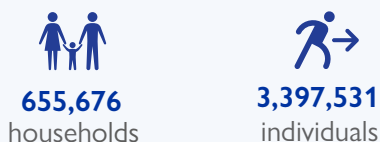
Detailed data is collected on the living conditions and needs of populations in particular locations identified through the Master List Assessments. The target population includes IDPs residing in camp/camp-like settings (sites), or those residing in villages and neighbourhoods within host communities and returnees in their areas of return.

The assessment results can be used to guide operational responses by identifying the severity of needs and gaps in assistance and/or areas of return of the observed population of concern. DTM has conducted five mobility tracking assessments in all the coverage areas in 2023 (three for the north-east and two for the north-west and north-central).

### 2023

Figures refer to round No. 46 for NE, No.13 for NCNW

#### Displaced Population (IDPs)



#### Returnee Population



### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

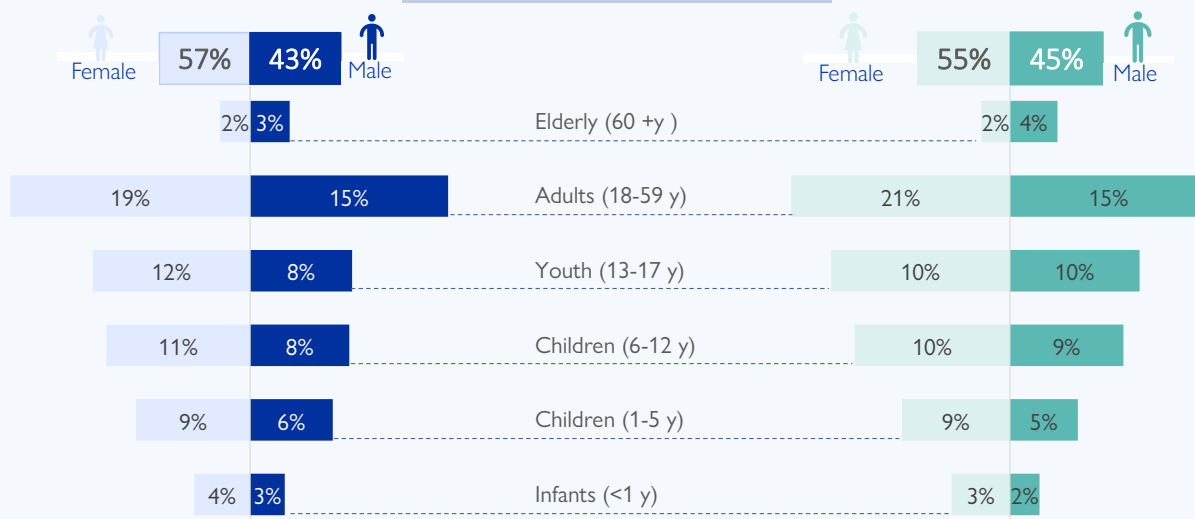


Fig. 1A Gender distribution of affected population

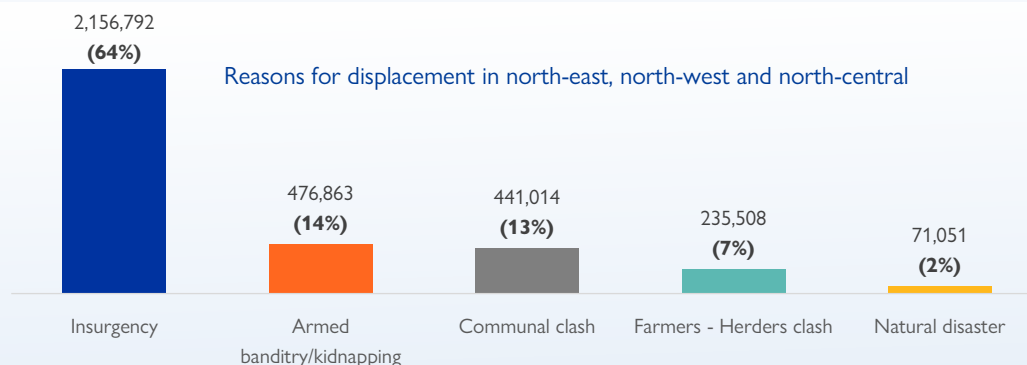
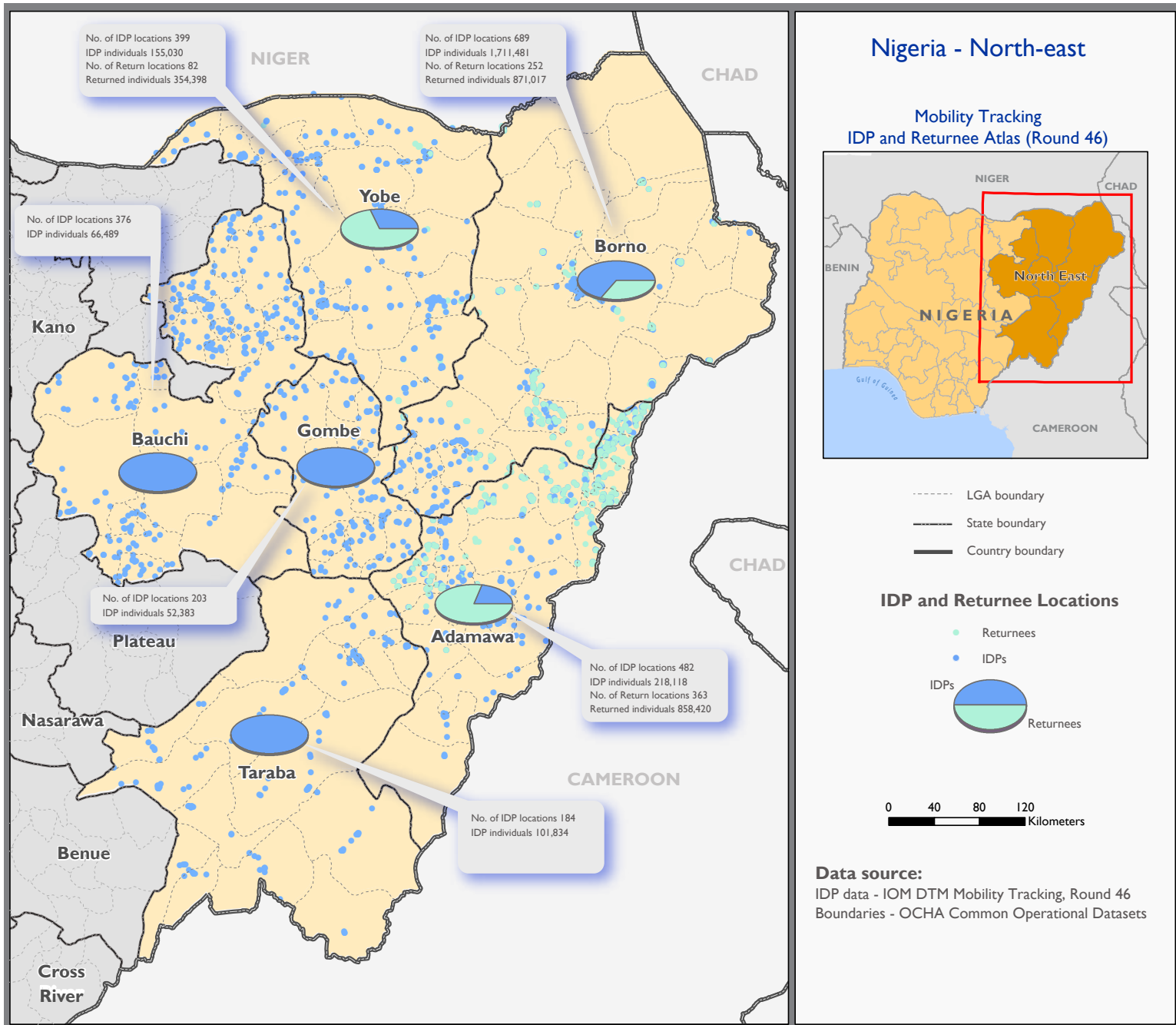


Fig. 1B Reasons for displacement

### Distribution of IDPs and returnees by state

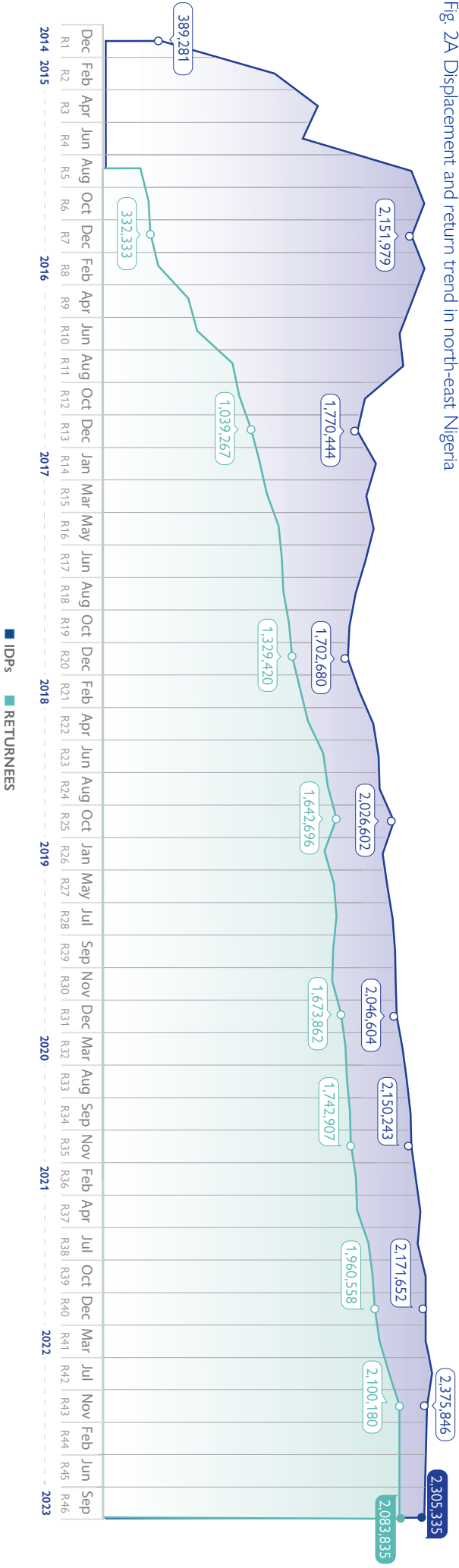


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Map 4: IDP and return locations in north-east Nigeria

## IDP & RETURNEE POPULATION TREND (NE)

Fig. 2A Displacement and return trend in north-east Nigeria



## IDP POPULATION TREND (NCNW)

Fig. 2B Displacement trend in north-central and north-west Nigeria





The DTM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) is deployed to track and collect information on large and sudden population movements, provide frequent updates on the scale of displacement and quantify the affected population when required. As a sub-component of the Mobility tracking methodology, ETT utilizes direct observation or a broad network of key informants to capture the best estimates of the affected population per location, enabling targeted humanitarian response planning.

Event tracking aims to quickly collect initial information on mobility and migration caused by particular events to keep pace with rapidly evolving situations during emergencies. It could identify displacement events before the rollout of other mobility tracking components or provide timely updates on new displacement events occurring between assessment rounds.

Between January and December 2023, DTM recorded 79,793 new arrivals in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. ETT assessments identified the following triggers: poor living conditions (30,492 individuals or 38%), improved security (15,987 individuals or 20%), military operations (10,533 individuals or 13%), seasonal farming (7,123 individuals or 9%), access to humanitarian support (6,216 individuals or 8%), fear of attack (3,432 individuals or 4%), family re-unification (2,592 individuals or 3%), conflicts/attacks (1,316 individuals or 2%) and flood (865 individuals or 1%) amongst others. Amongst the new arrivals, 28,303 were from hard-to-reach/inaccessible areas.

Fig. 3A Types of movement trigger

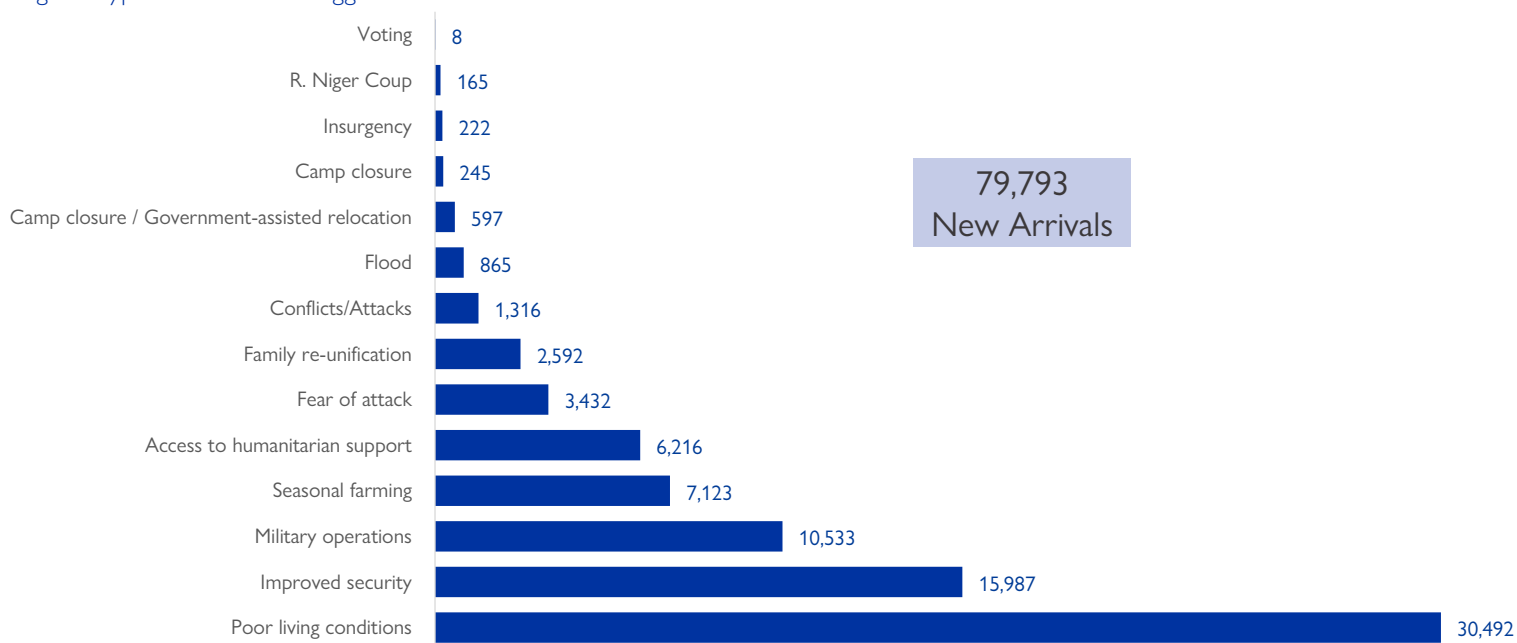
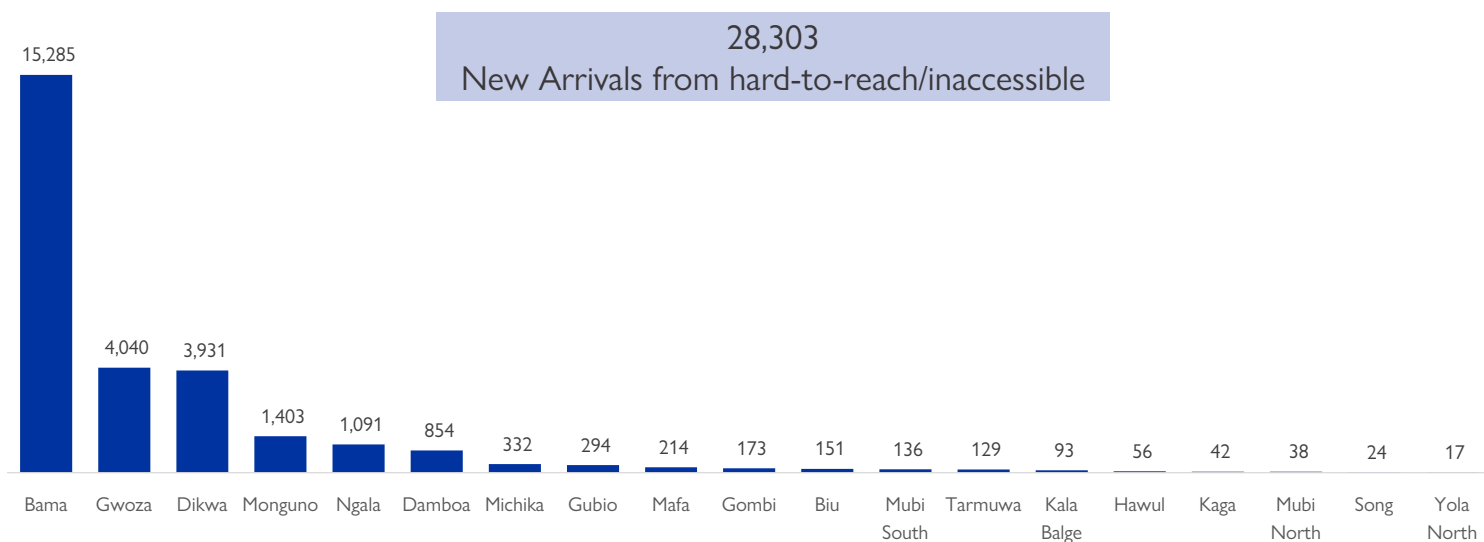


Fig. 3B LGAs receiving new arrivals from hard-to-reach areas





Transhumance Flow Monitoring data (October - December 2023)



\*TTT Early Warning and Early Response data (February - December 2023)

Cross-border transhumance is a longstanding traditional pastoral practice in Africa where herders migrate seasonally with their livestock in search of grazing land. In the Sahel and coastal countries of West Africa, a region characterised by long dry seasons, livestock mobility is an essential livelihood adaptation to increase resilience to climatic and economic vulnerabilities and risks.

However, this practice has recently come under significant stress, threatening regional stability. Historically, transhumance has been relatively peaceful, but climate change and environmental stresses have shifted migratory routes and seasonal migration. The herders and the sedentary farmers often get into violent conflicts over scarce natural resources, causing casualties and displacements of populations.

To better assist the Governments in their support to displaced and vulnerable persons affected through an integrated approach, IOM has partnered with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Mercy Corps, Centre for Democracy and Development and Search for Common Ground to restore social cohesion by enhancing local trust in authorities and reinforce collaboration between and within communities in Adamawa, Kaduna, Katsina and Taraba states.

The Transhumance Flow Monitoring dashboards and Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) system have provided reliable data on transhumant mobility, allowing traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, community dialogue platforms, and governance frameworks to define targeted plans and policies and propose concrete solutions to improve resource management and sustainable livelihoods.

The EWER system, with support from community focal points and key informants, collects information on alerts relating to transhumance activities and movements in seven (7) LGAs in Adamawa State, two (2) LGAs in Taraba State, six (6) LGAs in Katsina State and two (2) LGAs in Kaduna State. DTM has published 21 TTT reports in 2023.



## KEY FINDINGS



Affected households  
**37,642**



Affected individuals  
**199,682**



Casualties  
**3,780**



Partially damaged shelters  
**8,930**



Fully damaged shelters  
**15,708**

## TRIGGER TYPE



Heavy rainfall  
**26%**



Floods  
**24%**



Armed banditry/  
Kidnapping  
**13%**



Fire outbreak  
**11%**



Herders-Farmers  
clashes  
**8%**



NSAGs  
**7%**



Windstorm  
**7%**



Communal  
clashes  
**4%**



The northern region of Nigeria has been affected by a multi-dimensional crisis rooted in historic ethno-social cleavages that rekindled in 2013 following the degradation of socioeconomic and environmental conditions. Supporting the affected populations remains paramount, and DTM supports response efforts by tracking and monitoring all incidents and sharing them with humanitarian partners.

Crises and emergencies require the humanitarian community to act urgently. As a subcomponent of DTM's mobility tracking, Flash reports utilised direct observation and a broad network of key informants to monitor sudden displacement resulting from events such as disasters, fires or attacks and collect information on the sex and age breakdown of the affected population, their immediate needs, shelter conditions, etc. In the initial 24 - 48 hours after an incident, DTM Nigeria activates a rapid assessment to document the event, urgent needs of the affected individuals, demographic information, and impact.

If displacement occurs, DTM Nigeria issues an Early Warning

Flash/Incident report within 72 hours, that notifies the partners and stakeholders. The output is an ad-hoc or regular report, compiling information about the recent displacements in a particular area or location that are linked to a specific, well-defined event and population group. The flash reports generate immediate alerts regarding new displacements, which might trigger rapid response mechanisms.

DTM published 28 Flash reports in the north-east of Nigeria and 12 reports in the north-west and north-central of Nigeria in 2023; the Flash reports mainly capture sudden displacements and security incidents.



A flood-affected area in Ibadan-east LGA of Oyo State © IOM Nigeria 2022/Praise OYEDELE

During the flooding season between October and December 2022, many states in Nigeria had been affected by unprecedented heavy rainfalls and floods, which devastated various communities in the country. Needs assessments were conducted in Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Nasarawa, Niger, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba and Yobe states immediately after the flooding event. Subsequently, a second assessment of the damages was conducted in Adamawa, Anambra, Bayelsa, Benue, Jigawa, Kogi and Yobe states in May 2023. DTM conducted these assessments in these states to inform the humanitarian community of the affected population's primary needs, vulnerabilities, and mobility intentions, focusing on the current situation of crops, shelters, health facilities, and other infrastructure. The assessment was done in collaboration with NEMA, SEMAs, and the NRCS, with the support of a network of 731 key informants and field focal points, and in close collaboration with other humanitarian partners and local authorities on the ground.

### KEY HIGHLIGHTS

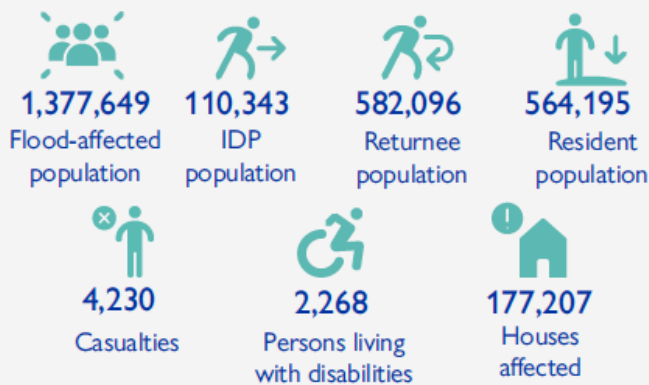
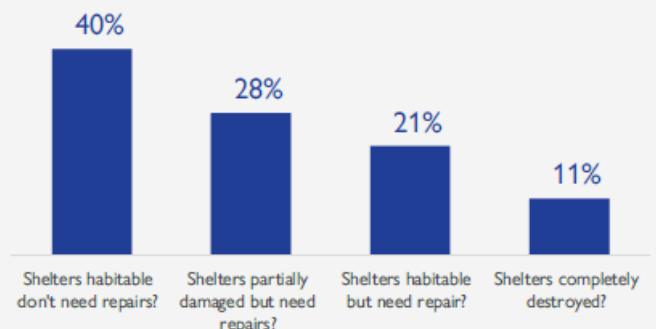
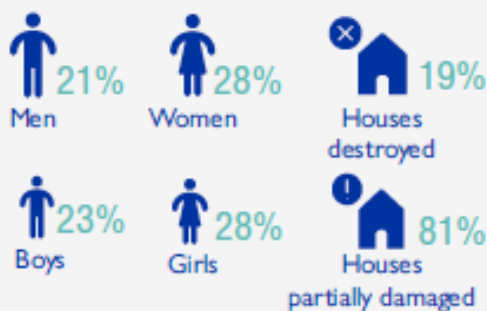


Fig. 4A. Most urgent needs



Fig. 4B. Shelter conditions





Biometric Registration (BR) involves capturing individual and household biodata and other personal data for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting and programming in a secured database. The process of this registration is to establish the profile of a household/individual, prioritise their needs and protect their rights. Registration data provides a more in-depth analysis of specific needs by capturing biodata using the DTM-developed BRaVe system, which accurately registers IDPs. It provides further information on the individuals, households, vulnerabilities, and displacement-related triggers for programming and response over time.

IOM has since registered over **2.3 M** individuals in the BAY (Borno, Adamawa, Yobe) states and in Benue State, where BR has been recently activated in 2023.

As part of the commitment to provide verified figures of IDPs in Benue State in line with the government’s plans, the International Organization for Migration DTM, in partnership with UNHCR, Benue State Emergency Management Agency (BSEMA), Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS), National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Community Links and Human Empowerment Initiative and the Foundation for Justice Development and Peace (FJDP) launched the biometric registration in Benue State on 22 August 2023. The nature of displacement in Benue State was the result of the farmer-herder conflict, which has been ongoing for decades.

The biometric registration exercise is to assist the government and humanitarian actors in designing appropriate solutions using a protection-centred approach by (1) registering all displaced persons in the selected LGAs in Benue State, (2) referring persons with disabilities, persons with specific needs and health concerns, and (3) verifying numbers of displaced persons in the selected LGAs of the state.



Total registered in 2023



Total registered since inception

	Adamawa	Benue	Borno	Yobe
	183,081	29,275	361,863	9,752
	704,498	111,751	1,454,238	54,835

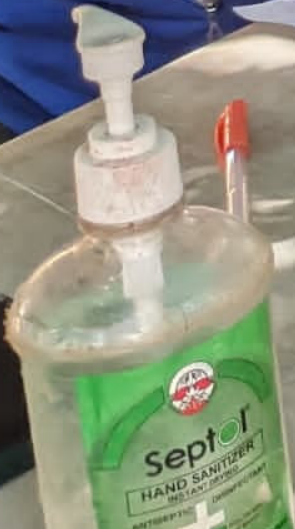
Breakdown of registered IDPs per state since inception



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MIGRATION

Humanitarian Aid  
and Civil Protection

ThinkPad





Biometric registration for IDPs in Gbajimba Camp 1 of Guma LGA in Benue State © IOM Nigeria 2023/Abel Ugada



To find durable solutions for internal displacement - whether through a return to communities of origin, local integration, or relocation and to prevent new displacements in the region, it is critical to understand the relative levels of stability in locations hosting returnees or displaced populations.

Therefore, IOM's DTM conducted round 3 of the Stability Index (SI) survey in Nigeria's BAY states between December 2022 and January 2023, to evaluate the stability of areas hosting returnees or displaced populations. The Stability Index (SI) seeks to understand the factors which influence a location's stability, which can inform priority programmatic interventions along the humanitarian, peace, and development nexus to strengthen resilience and stability and prevent future forced displacements.

## METHODOLOGY

The Stability Index combines 35 key indicators to estimate a single stability score for each locality under study. These indicators cover three essential themes for stability: safety and security, livelihoods and essential services, and social cohesion. The indicators for each theme were grouped to create sub-scores to facilitate the comparison of localities by theme. The Stability Index uses the data collected through 387 key informant interviews at the locality level in 670 displacement-affected locations in 41 LGAs across the BAY in Nigeria, allowing IOM to cross-validate the information. The key informant method has the advantage of allowing coverage to many localities.

These indicators highlight areas conducive to sustainable solutions for internal displacement. Three "anchor questions" on the perception of stability in the community (sense of stability, community's future intentions, trends in the situation) are used to validate the relationship between the stability score and the community's perception. To estimate the stability score of a locality, the Stability Index uses logistic regression analysis that compares the 35 key stability indicators with the responses to the three perception questions. The relationship between these variables is estimated using logistic regression, and the probability (ranging from 0 to 100) of stability in localities can be generated. This helps better understand the areas that require sustainable solutions to improve stability and security in internal displacement.

Fig. 5A Number of localities per state and SI score

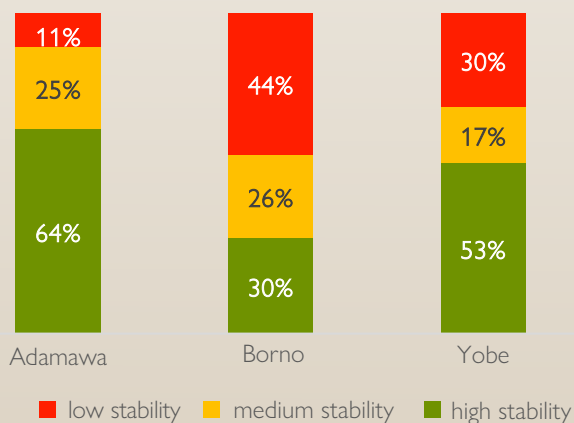
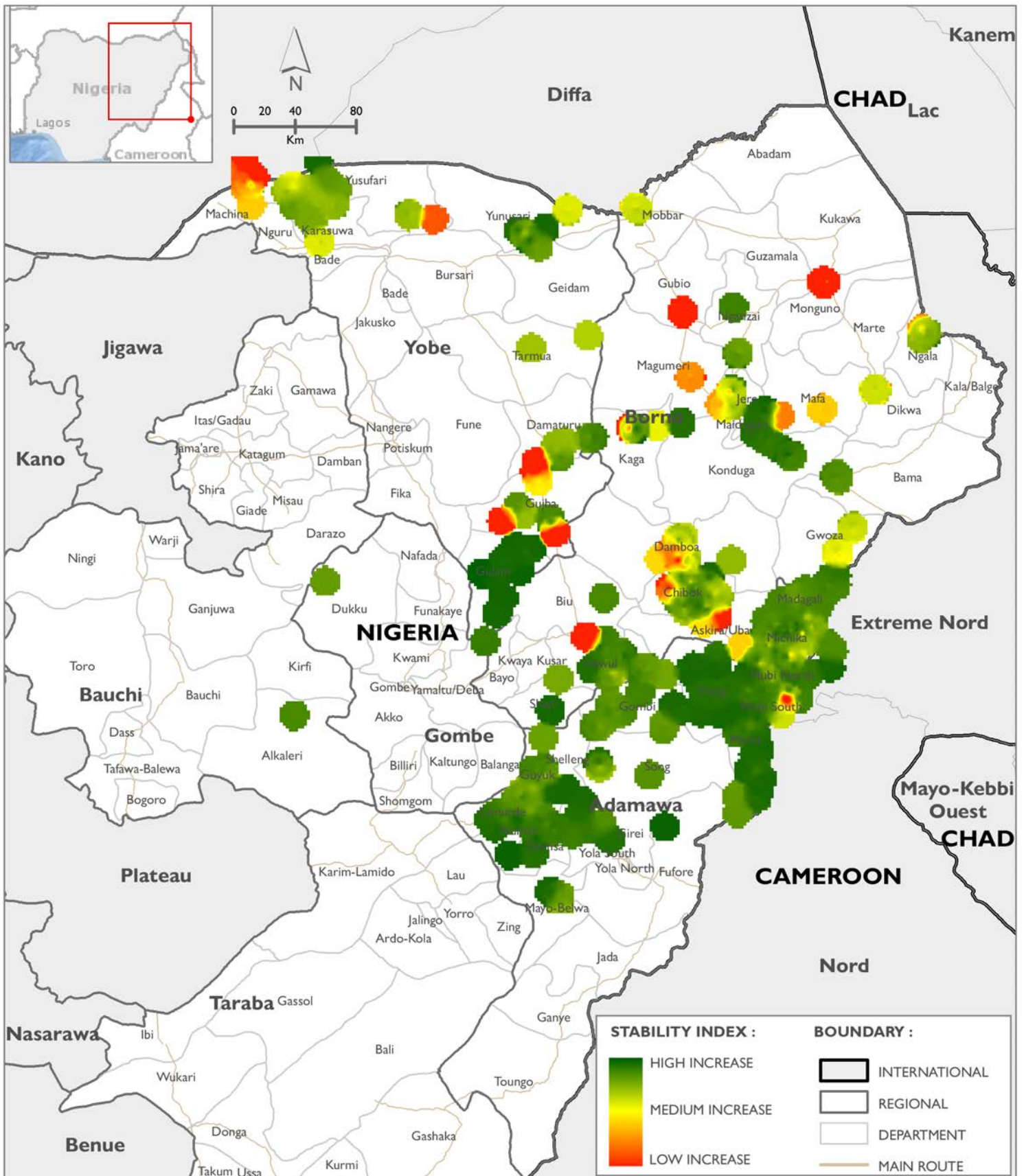


Fig. 5B Top eight key indicators of the stability index

LIVELIHOODS AND SERVICES	SAFETY AND SECURITY	SOCIAL COHESION
1) Fishing situation		
2) Access to basic services for all groups		
3) Informal curfew		
4) Market situation		
5) Resident worried security		
6) Public sector situation		
7) Primary school situation		
8) Identity document situation		



Map 5: Stability Index map of BAY states



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by International Organization for Migration.



**BENUE STATE EMERGENCY AGENCY (BSEMA)** acknowledged the commitment of the International Organization for Migration, IOM, to carrying out biometric verification of all IDPs in the state with the view to ascertain the actual number of displaced persons for better planning and humanitarian response. Benue State has been launched on the global map through the ongoing biometric data exercise carried out

The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation urged humanitarian response agencies operating in Nigeria, including the United Nations, European Union and development partners, to urgently deploy their services to Benue State to combat its debilitating humanitarian situation.



Displacement in many parts of Nigeria is described as protracted, as the IDPs have been displaced for a prolonged period, often more than ten years. Over the past years, climate change has also increasingly added to the list of factors that drive mass displacement, and the issue of finding solutions and preventing displacement is urgent. Internal displacement is a significant impediment to the attainment of sustainable development goals. Governments and development actors are encouraged to step up their efforts to include IDPs in development programs and to take steps to find solutions to displacement. As the UN Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement emphasizes, resolving displacement is as much a development issue as it is a humanitarian one. Solutions require a shift from focusing on “when displacement ends” to “when solutions start.”

The need for accurate data and evidence-based analysis for programming, policy development and decision-making is critical to addressing the root causes of these mobility triggers and identifying sustainable solution pathways.

The Intention Survey (IS) tool aims to collect detailed data on the proportion of IDPs projected to be on a pathway to a solution within the next 12 months based on the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework.

- To estimate the number of IDPs who have chosen a solution (projected solutions caseload)
- To map out areas to which IDPs wish to return, resettle, and locally integrate.
- To understand the conditions in locations (actual and intended) of solutions.
- To understand the estimated return, resettlement, and local integration timelines.

*Solutions require a shift from focusing on “when displacement ends” to “when solutions start.”*



IOM Nigeria DTM team assessing a camp, using direct observation to triangulate the data collected © IOM Nigeria 2023 / Elijah ELIAGWU

## IDP INTENTION SURVEY

With the aim of promoting that voices and perceptions of internally displaced persons on voluntary return and alternate durable solutions are heard, IOM commissioned an Intention Survey among IDPs in north-east Nigeria. The survey was carried out by the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). Twenty-five thousand, three hundred and thirty-six (25,336) internally displaced persons were interviewed by DTM between November and December 2023 in six states, 107 LGAs and 837 wards in north-east Nigeria. The survey accounted for IDPs in 2,348 locations currently living in various housing conditions, including collective centers, camps, and in private housing.

By commissioning this survey, IOM aimed to de-mystify the issue of voluntary return of internally displaced persons in north-east Nigeria and to place the issue of voluntary return in the context of local integration and relocation as durable solutions. The results of the survey provide an evidence base for future action. IOM suggests that the survey results be used not with a political lens, but by focusing on what the displaced people really want. Their wishes and intentions are diverse and thus the response needs to be multi-faceted so as to do justice to the complex considerations that drive the search of the internally displaced in north-east Nigeria for the most appropriate durable solution.

Through this survey and report, internally displaced persons have spoken. Now it is up to all stakeholders to support the realization of durable solutions with the voices of the often voiceless in mind.

The results here were representative at 95% confidence level with 5% margin of error at the state level (Admin 2) for each population of interest.

### KEY STATISTICS

Number of households in north-east - DTM R45 (Aug 2023)

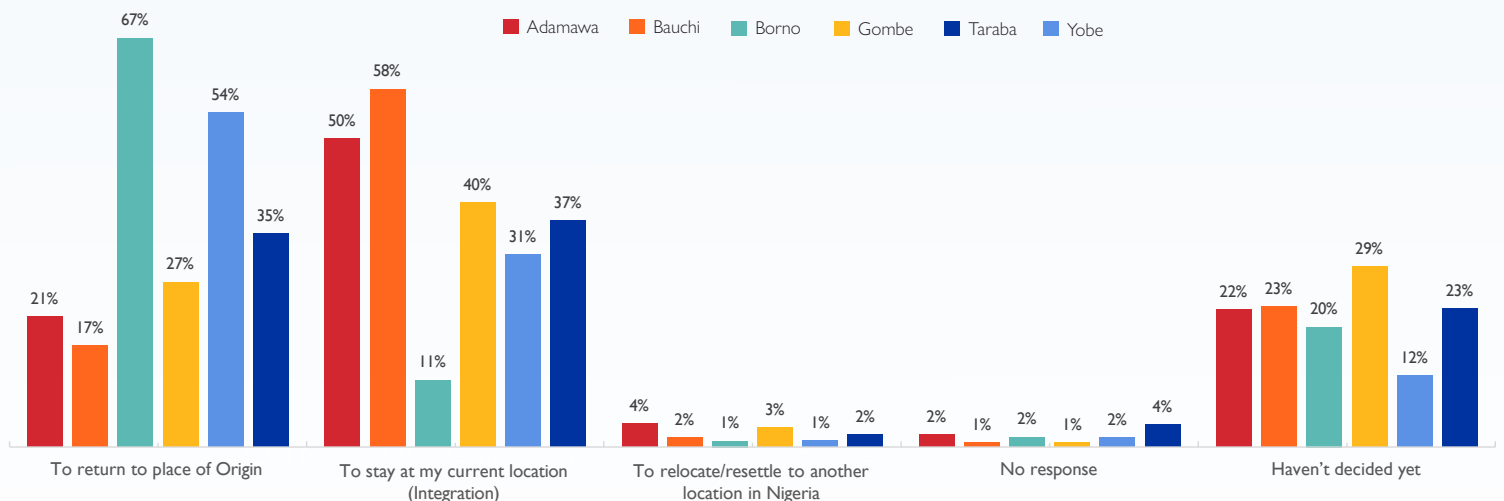
State	Camps	Host Communities	Total
Adamawa	3,284	35,855	39,139
Bauchi	322	10,638	10,960
Borno	206,753	163,693	370,446
Gombe	-	8,262	8,262
Taraba	545	17,544	18,089
Yobe	3,201	21,249	24,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>214,105</b>	<b>257,241</b>	<b>471,346</b>

Number of households interviewed - IS (Nov - Dec 2023)

State	Camps	Host Communities	Total
Adamawa	465	3,223	3,688
Bauchi	56	4,375	4,431
Borno	3,096	3,602	6,698
Gombe	-	2,898	2,898
Taraba	96	3,706	3,802
Yobe	218	3,601	3,819
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,931</b>	<b>21,405</b>	<b>25,336</b>

## INTENTIONS OF IDPS IN NORTH-EAST

Fig. 6A. Preferred solutions pathway

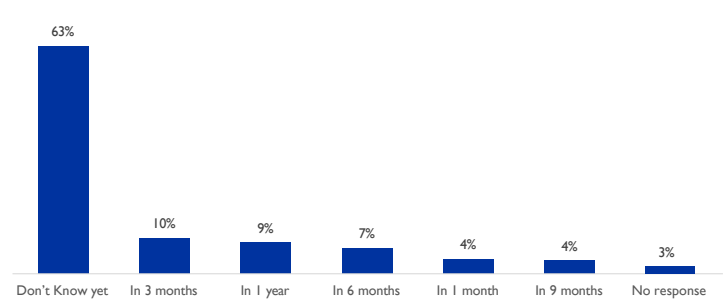


### INTENTION TO RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Fig. 6B. Reasons for intending to return\*



Fig. 6C. Potential return timeline



### INTENTION TO STAY AT CURRENT LOCATION (LOCAL-INTEGRATION)

Fig. 6D. Reasons for integration\*

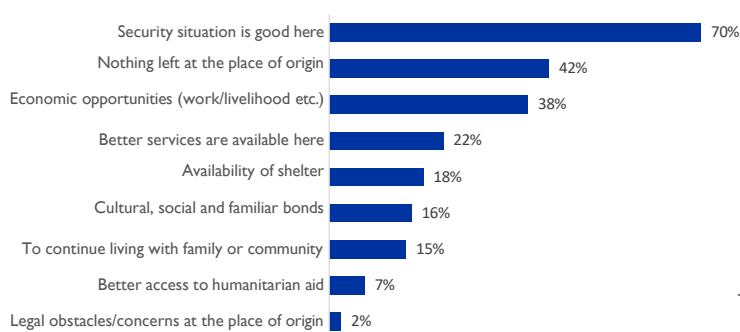
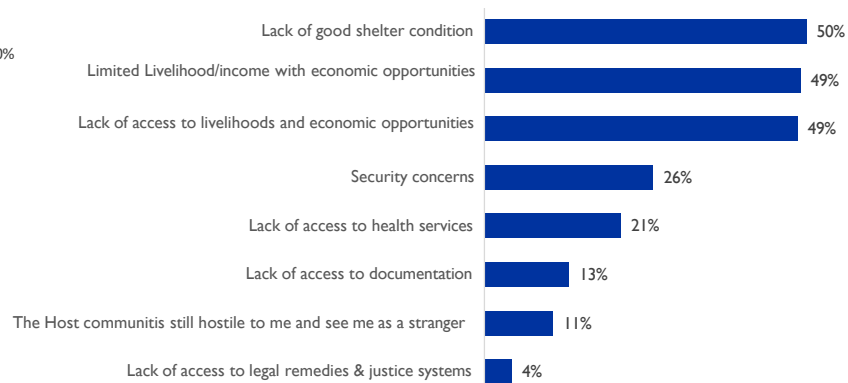


Fig. 6E. Challenges for integration\*



### INTENTION TO RELOCATE/RESETTLE IN ANOTHER LOCATION IN NIGERIA

Fig. 6F. Reasons for relocation/resettlement\*

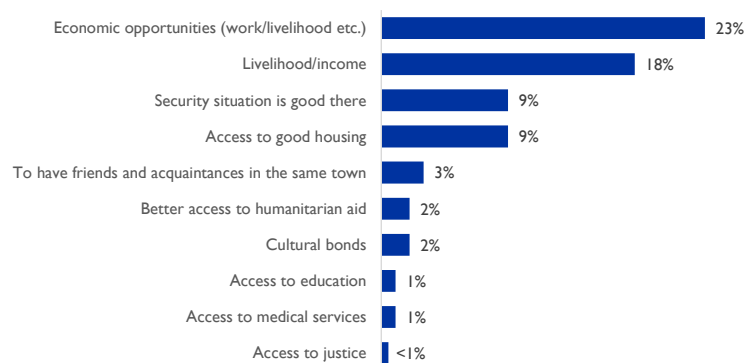
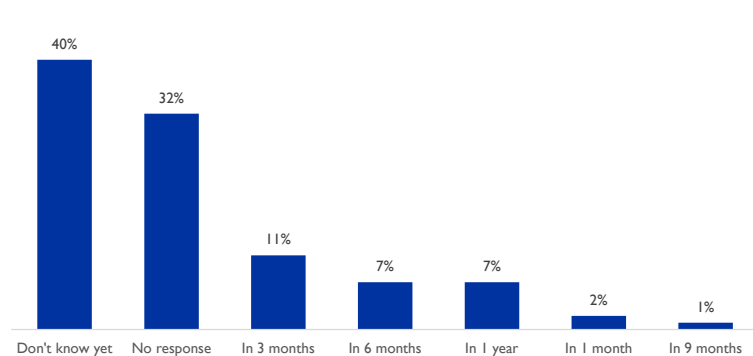


Fig. 6G. Preferred choice of relocation



\*Multiple responses selected

Map 6: Quick access to reports by states sampled in north-east



Click on the name of state or region to get quick access to the specific state or regional report



## DATA FOR SOLUTIONS - SOLUTIONS FOR DATA

Accurate data and evidence-based analysis are critical to addressing the root causes of displacement and identifying sustainable solutions. IOM organised a workshop in Abuja in August 2023, aimed to bridge the gap between data producers and users in Nigeria, develop comprehensive action roadmaps, and provide access to data and analysis for decision-making and policy development in Nigeria, which aligns with the United Nations (UN) Action Agenda on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

The workshop welcomed 28 participants representing 18 organizations, including key government institutions, such as the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Disaster Management and Social Development (FMHADMSD), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the National Commission for Migrants, Refugees and IDPs (NCFRMI), National Population Commission (NPC), National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), Nigerians in Diaspora Commission (NIDCOM). Among key participants were experts from OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, INGO Forum, the donors, and international research actors.

## OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the Data for Solutions - Solutions for Data workshop was to enhance the collaboration and coordination between data producers and data users in Nigeria, strengthening national ownership of Solutions and underlying data management systems and processes, focusing on National Statistical Systems (NSS).

The workshop aimed to address the following specific objectives:

- Building a collective understanding of the priorities, interests and needs of the Government of Nigeria on Data for Solutions;

- Taking stock of the displacement data and analysis and sharing experiences, approaches and lessons learned from collecting data on displacement and those displaced persons who consider themselves on a solution pathway in Nigeria;

- Assessing gaps in data and analysis on displacement and solutions and identifying possible responses;

- Charting a path toward common methodologies and tools to measure progress towards solutions, with an emphasis on adherence to international standards;

- Articulating a shared understanding of the types of data needed to support durable solutions in the context of internal displacement in Nigeria in support of the United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement and global strategic discussions.



## KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Three key things were heavy on the expectations for the workshop - namely,

- How the government measures its progress in supporting displaced citizens to achieve solutions.
- How the UN and other humanitarian organizations measure their contributions to solutions.
- Government ownership of data and availability to data producers and users alike.

## INFORMATION NEEDS, GAPS AND PRIORITIES FOR SOLUTIONS POLICY AND PROGRAMMING IN NIGERIA

The workshop provided an exchange platform to investigate a repository system for all stakeholders (data users and producers) to have a common approach to humanitarian and development programmes.

While government agencies (such as NEMA and NCFRMI) have their data on displacements, there is still a heavy reliance on data from humanitarian organizations, like the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which creates a gap in national ownership of IDP data in Nigeria.

**Knowledge gaps:** Understanding terminologies and international recommendations on data for solutions for internally displaced persons. There is a significant knowledge gap in understanding the terminologies and international recommendations on data for solutions for IDPs. Nigeria, a diverse country, requires a standardised and universally understood terminology to collect and analyse data on IDPs effectively. Without a clear understanding of these terms, there is a risk of miscommunication and misinterpretation of data, leading to misguided policy decisions and ineffective programming.

**No National Ownership of IDP Data in Nigeria:** There is a lack of national ownership of IDP data in Nigeria. This means that the central authority or institution responsible for collecting, managing, and disseminating IDP data does not have access to IDP data aside from the data from DTM. This absence of national ownership creates a fragmented and inconsistent data landscape, with different actors collecting their data independently. As a result, synergies and opportunities to leverage existing data sources are lost, wasting resources and reinventing the wheel.

**Data Producers Work in Silos:** The issue of data producers working in silos further exacerbates the data gaps and inefficiencies in Nigeria. Various actors, such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations, collect data on IDPs independently, often without proper coordination and collaboration. This siloed approach limits the sharing and utilisation of secondary data, hindering the ability to have a comprehensive and holistic understanding of the IDP situation. By establishing data sharing and collaboration mechanisms, Nigeria can benefit from the available data and avoid duplicating efforts.

**Lack of Harmonized Data:** Without clear guidelines and standards for data collection, different actors may adopt different methodologies or criteria, resulting in conflicting datasets. These conflicting datasets undermine the data's credibility and accuracy, creating confusion and inefficiencies in policymaking and programming. Therefore, harmonising data collection processes, methodologies, and criteria is necessary to ensure IDP data's consistency, comparability, and reliability.

**Communication Gaps Among Data Producers:** Internal communication among data producers is a critical issue that needs to be addressed. Effective communication among different actors involved in data collection, analysis, and utilisation ensures data quality and reliability. Poor communication can lead to data discrepancies, misunderstandings, and data sharing and reporting delays. A need for establishing robust communication channels and platforms for regular information exchange can enhance coordination and collaboration among data producers, ultimately improving the quality and timeliness of IDP data.

**No Functional Data Working Group or Cluster on IDP Data or Solutions:** Lack of a functional data working group or cluster dedicated to IDP data or solution. This absence of a dedicated group or cluster is a missed opportunity to strengthen coordination, harmonisation, and collaboration among data producers and data users. By establishing such a group, Nigeria can promote knowledge sharing, capacity building, and standardisation of data practices. This would enhance the overall quality of IDP data and facilitate evidence-based policymaking and sustainable solutions programming.

## OUTCOMES AND WAY FORWARD

### National Ownership of IDP and solutions data

The apex statistical agency in Nigeria, tasked with coordinating statistical operations of the National Statistical System in the production of official statistics in all the Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), State Statistical Agencies (SSAs) and Local Government Councils (LGCs), acknowledged the importance of data stock on IDPS, refugees and migrants, and Stateless persons. It is essential to support the National Bureau of Statistics as a custodian of national data.

### Harmonisation of data through partnerships and collaboration

Among the many recommendations put forward, partnerships and collaboration were highlighted as key to harmonising IDP data and data on sustainable solutions. Participants agreed to having common indicators and joint assessments among key institutions using a template jointly developed by data users and producers, according to international recommendations, and led by the NBS. Further discussions on data harmonisation at a higher level were recommended.

### Functional Data Working Group

It was recommended that a data working group be created for technical experts from the relevant organisations to deliberate further and provide technical solutions to harmonisation of data, national ownership of data, improving data quality and credibility and mainstreaming data for sustainable solutions in humanitarian and development programmes. This will create a platform for data sharing and data consolidation. The National Bureau of Statistics would lead the working group with technical support from IOM. Other data sub-groups or clusters will be created to break it further down.

## CONCLUSION

The workshop concluded a need for enhanced collaboration and coordination between data producers and data users in Nigeria to strengthen solutions' national ownership and underly data management systems and processes. The workshop identified key challenges, including knowledge gaps, lack of national ownership of IDP data, data producers working in silos, lack of data harmonisation, issues of internal communication among data producers, and the absence of a functional data working group or cluster linked to the UN SG action agenda. The workshop also outlined several recommendations, including establishing a data working group, harmonising data through partnerships and collaboration, and promoting national ownership of IDP and solutions data. The National Bureau of Statistics is acknowledged as an essential custodian of national data and will play a leading role in these efforts – IOM to support technically. The workshop participants committed to working collaboratively towards a shared, evidence-based approach to addressing displacement and identifying sustainable solutions in Nigeria.

# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

## DTM NIGERIA - KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2023

- Total of IDPs and Returnees: DTM identified 2,305,335 IDPs and 2,083,835 returnees in the north-east (November 2023, R46), and 1,075,893 IDPs in north-central and north-west (November 2023, R12) in 14 states, 279 LGAs, 1,604 Wards and 3,860 IDP locations (including host communities and camps/camp-like settings).
- **Biometrical Registration:**
  1. DTM biometrically registered 592,338 individuals in Borno, Adamawa, and Benue states by 31 December 2023. Benue alone accounts for 111,751 individuals registered in six LGAs as of 20 December 2023 in partnership with UNHCR, BSEMA, NBS, NEMA, FMHAPA, and other CSOs.
  2. In total, the DTM database has hosted a total of 2,121,734 individuals who have been biometrically registered from 2016 to 2023.
- **Children Under 10 Years Registration:** DTM continued to assist the National Population Commission (NPC) in registering 50,391 children under five years in camps using existing biometric registration data, making it possible for them to receive birth certificates.
- **Intention Surveys:** DTM Nigeria, in partnership with the government and humanitarian partners, conducted intention surveys with over 25,000 households in the north-east six states to identify individuals with intentions towards solutions pathway in terms of IDPs wishing to return to place or origin, relocate and locally integrate.
- **Publication of the Weekly Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) Reports:** DTM published a total of 358 reports as part of the weekly publication of ETT reports capturing displacements in the north-east. Moreover, DTM tracked over 79,793 individuals due to sudden movements using the ETT.
- **Flash/Incidents Reports:** DTM published over 147 flash reports capturing sudden displacements and security incidents in the north-east and north-west/north-central.
- **Biometric Registration and Verification (BRaVE) Distribution App:** With the BRaVE distribution app, DTM has assisted partners in delivering adequate food and NFI distributions to 2,093,927 beneficiaries in Borno and Adamawa states.
- **Early Warning and Response Alert System:** DTM established an early warning and response alert system in six LGAs within Kaduna and Katsina states to mitigate conflict, support community reconciliation and strengthen local and state-level architecture. So far, 2,500 event alerts have been generated.
- **Stability Index:** DTM Nigeria conducted round three of the stability index assessment (now called the solutions and mobility index survey) across the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. The Stability Index aims to inform programmatic interventions that can improve stability at the locality to facilitate durable reintegration of displaced populations in their communities of origin and prevent future forced displacements. The Stability Index combines 35 key indicators to estimate a single stability score for each studied locality. These indicators cover three essential themes for stability: safety and security, livelihoods and basic services, and social cohesion.
- **Flood Assessments:** Following the flood assessments conducted in 28 states in 2022, DTM steered a follow-up flood damage assessment in May 2023 to ascertain the flood's impact and support the community's preparedness plan in six of the most affected states.
- **Access to DTM products:** Over 241 humanitarian actors have timely access to DTM data for humanitarian planning and response.
- **Ad-hoc Data Requests:** DTM Nigeria responded to over 104 internal and external data requests in 2023.

# KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

## DTM NIGERIA - KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2023

- **Ad-hoc Data Requests:** DTM Nigeria responded to over 104 internal and external data requests in 2023.
- **Data for Solutions:** DTM organized a two-day Data for Solutions - Solutions for Data workshop to enhance the collaboration and coordination between data producers and data users in Nigeria, strengthening national ownership of Solutions and underlying data management systems and processes, focusing on National Statistical Systems (NSS). Twenty-eight participants from 18 government agencies, UN organisations, INGOs, NNGOs, donor organisations and research institutions attended this workshop.
- **Information Management Facilitation/Training Sessions:**
  1. DTM supported partner training and workshops organized by OCHA by facilitating sessions on information management for FMHAPA, NEMA and SEMA staff, Save the Children International, National Bureau of Statistics, S/NFI CCCM sector coordination, NIF for north-west coordination, etc.
  2. DTM trained 149 partners (46 female and 103 male) in its organised training for NEMA, BSEMA, ADSEMA, YOSEMA, BOSEMA, NBS, NRCS and Modibbo Adamawa Federal University of Technology, Yola across the BAY states and Benue State on data management.
  3. DTM trained 120 Government partners and 112 local NGO partners in its organised training for the Intention Survey linked to Solutions across the north-east states.



DTM Nigeria field staff capacity building session for north-central and north-west expansion in Nasrawa State © IOM Nigeria 2021 / Phoebe AWOSINA

# WAY FORWARD

## IOM NIGERIA STRATEGIC VISION 2023 - 2027

The IOM Country Strategy for Nigeria focuses on a collaborative approach that emphasizes the role of the Federal Government and States, community leaders, community-based and civil society organisations, faith-based groups, researchers, and the private sector in achieving better migration governance and building integrated communities.

This strategy will support the government of Nigeria in ultimately leveraging the potential of migration through a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach to achieve sustainable development outcomes for the whole community.

The Strategy is enshrined into the Global Compact for safe, orderly, and regular migration and contributes directly to the Sustainable Development Agenda. IOM is a member of the United Nations Country Team that launched the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027 for Nigeria. As such, IOM contributes to accelerating the transformative initiatives to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## IOM NIGERIA DATA STRATEGY 2020-2025

Goal: Improve the evidence base for good migration governance in support of sustainable development, effective humanitarian action, and peaceful societies, and to support implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

## DTM NIGERIA BROADER VISION

To make DTM an enabler tool and service provider that can be continuously used and relied on by sectors, government, donors, and humanitarian partners.

## DTM NIGERIA STRATEGIC AREAS OF FOCUS

Evidence-based data for policy, planning, and response through;

- Enhanced assessments (Multi/Inter-Sectoral Needs Assessment, Multi-Sectoral Location Assessment – MSLA, Needs Monitoring and Ad-hoc assessments), Climate-induced vulnerability assessment, etc.
- Data for solutions (SMI, perception survey, intention survey, comparative analysis).
- Transhumance data link to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding programming.
- Expanded biometric registrations.
- Migration data.
- Enhanced partnerships and collaborations.



Biometric registration for IDPs dispersed in Agan Toll Gate host community of Makurdi LGA in Benue State © IOM Nigeria 2023/Abel Ugada



# DICTIONARY OF TERMS

## POPULATION CATEGORIES

- **Camps:** This is usually a safe shelter for displaced persons, where they are protected and taken care of before they eventually move back to their homes. These are erected sites with non-permanent shelters (e.g., tents) used for evacuated or displaced persons' collective and communal accommodation. Camps can be planned (i.e. purposely built sites, completed before or during the influx) or self-settled (i.e. set up spontaneously by IDPs or host communities without the support of the government or the humanitarian community). Camps can also refer to pre-existing buildings and structures used for the collective and communal non-permanent accommodation of evacuated/displaced persons during a disaster.
- **Collective centres:** refer to pre-existing buildings used to host displaced populations. The types of buildings and structures used as collective centres vary widely. They include schools, hotels, community centres, town halls, hotels, sports infrastructures, hospitals, religious buildings, police posts, military barracks, warehouses, disused factories, unfinished buildings, etc.
- **Communal shelters:** Communal shelters are usually constructed to accommodate multiple families at reception centers, and can accommodate 10-20 families depending on design.
- **Emergency shelters:** Emergency shelters are constructed to provide shelter solutions to individual families, usually in camp settings. Bama model is one of the most commonly used. Emergency Shelter Kits can also be used for construction. There are triangular portable shelters, tents, and other types. Dikwa model is the improved emergency type.
- **Host community:** This can also be referred to as a community that, though not displaced itself, experiences the impact or consequences of displacement because it has to host many internally displaced persons either in camps, collective centres, informal settlements, or directly integrated into households. It also refers to a community that has to receive and integrate formerly displaced persons who decide to return to their homes and places of habitual residence or who have decided to settle permanently elsewhere in the country.
- **IDPs (Internally displaced persons):** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence<sup>5</sup>, in particular because of or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, annexed to United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr Francis M. Deng, Submitted Pursuant to Commission Resolution 1997/39, Addendum (11 February 1998) UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 5, para. 2 of the introductions.]
- **IDPs dispersed in host communities:** These are displaced persons living within the community of non-displaced persons. These are IDPs who integrate into the host community, which is not necessarily their place of origin, or have experienced any form of displacement.
- **IDPs in camps:** These are IDPs who live within the perimeters of a camp/camp-like setting.
- **Makeshift shelter:** This is a temporary shelter made of locally available materials and usually of poor quality, but are used because of there is nothing better available. Use of straw/grass/thatch with mixture of clothing fabric, sometimes with tarpaulin/plastic sheet cover holding with sticks and ropes, sticks, scarf, mosquito net, mats, etc.

<sup>5</sup>Habitual/usual residence: A place within a country, where a person lives and where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest (IOM, 2011).



# DICTIONARY OF TERMS

- **Pre-existing structures (communal/unpartitioned):** This is a structure that had existed before the arrival of the IDPs into the community or the camp, providing covered living space but no partition for privacy. Usually structures made of concrete or brick walls with concrete slab roof or CGI roofing, no pre-existing divisions/walls.
- **Pre-existing structures (partitioned):** This is a structure that had existed before the arrival of the displaced person into the community or the camp, which has been rehabilitated and has been partitioned for individual family units. Usually structures made of concrete or brick walls with concrete slab roof or CGI roofing, partitions made usually with timber frame and tarpaulin.
- **Planned camps:** Planned camps are places where displaced populations find accommodation on purpose-built sites, where service infrastructure is provided and distributions take place.
- **Returnees:** Returnees are all those displaced since the inception of the displacement who have returned to their location of origin, exceptionally if they have returned to their former residence or another shelter type. A returnee could be displaced internally or across an international border, but has since returned to his/her place of habitual residence (IOM, 2004).
- **Self-settled /spontaneous site:** Displaced groups may settle in camps that are independent of assistance from the government or humanitarian community. Self-settled sites, sometimes known as 'spontaneous sites', may be sited on state-owned, private or communal land, usually after limited negotiations with the local population or private owners over use and access.
- **Transit camps and reception centres:** Transit camps and reception centres provide temporary accommodation for displaced persons pending transfer to a suitable, safe, longer term camp, or at the end of an operation as a staging point of return. Reception and transit camps are usually either intermediate or short-term installations.
- **Transit shades (unpartitioned):** A type of basic shading structure that is constructed as part of a reception or transit centre. It is made of timber frames and tarpaulin roof and wall cover, with no partitioning inside.

## INTENDED AREAS OF RETURN CATEGORY

- **Community/Location of origin:** the former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have been displaced to a new location/community, irrespective of the triggers of displacement.
- **LGA of origin:** IDPs return to their towns and villages of origin, not the location from where they were displaced. They may return to the same state or LGA but not the same ward.

## PERSONS WITH SPECIAL VULNERABILITIES

- **Child:** An individual being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier [Art. 1, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989] (IOM,2011).
- **Child-headed households:** A household where both parents are deceased and where all occupants of the property are children of the deceased and are all under the legal age to contract for service and are considered as minors in law by the state; there are no adult caregivers available, and children live on their own. Typically, an older child will care for siblings.

# DICTIONARY OF TERMS

- **Elderly persons:** Persons above sixty (60) years of age.
- **Orphaned minors:** Children without a caretaker and parents are believed to be deceased.
- **Separated children:** Children who are separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other family members. In the terms of the Statement of Good Practice, 2004 in the Separated Children in Europe Programme (SCEP), separated children are “children under 18 years of age who are outside their country of origin and separated from both parents or their previous legal/customary primary caregiver.” The SCEP uses the term “separated” rather than the term “unaccompanied” because “while some separated children appear to be “accompanied” when they arrive in Europe, the accompanying adults are not necessarily able or suitable to assume responsibility for their care.” (IOM, 2011).
- **Single female-headed households** refer to a household with a woman in charge of managing the family because of divorce, separation, immigration, or widowhood.
- **Single male-headed households** refer to a household with a man in charge of managing the family because of divorce, separation, immigration, or widowhood.
- **Unaccompanied children:** Persons under the age of majority in a country other than that of their nationality who are not accompanied by a parent, guardian, or other adult who by law or custom is responsible for them. Unaccompanied children present special challenges for border control officials, because detention and other practices applied to undocumented adult non-nationals may not be appropriate for children (IOM, 2011).

## OTHER CATEGORIES

- **Agro-Pastoralism:** a way of life or a form of growing crops and raising of livestock as the primary means of economic activity.
- **Child Protection:** Child protection is the set of actions implemented when a child is identified as being at risk of being harmed, abused, neglected, or exploited. It should be seen as an element of child safeguarding.
- **Country of destination:** The country that is a destination for migratory flows [regular or irregular] (IOM, 2011)
- **Country of origin:** The country that is a source of migratory flows [regular or irregular] (IOM, 2011).
- **Country of transit:** The country through which migratory flows [regular or irregular] move (IOM, 2011).
- **Displacement:** A forced removal of a person from his/her home or country, often due to armed conflict or natural disasters (IOM, 2011).
- **Do No Harm:** Within the context of protection mainstreaming, IOM defines this principle as “ensuring that any response is provided in a way that avoids any unintended negative effects”. (IOM Glossary on Migration 2019. Also see the DTM & Partners Toolkit page dedicated to Do No Harm for the principle’s application when handling data.).
- **Farming:** is an activity of growing crops or keeping animals on a farm.

# DICTIONARY OF TERMS

- **Gender:** refers to the set of roles, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities, and privileges of women and men in any context. Those attributes are learned and socially constructed, changeable over time and can vary within and between cultures. The concept of gender is relational and refers not simply to women or men but to the relationship between them (IOM, 2011).
- **Gender based violence:** Any act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a person due to his or her gender, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life See Art. 1, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993 (IOM,2011).
- **MHPSS:** In humanitarian settings, the composite term 'mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) is often used to describe any type of support that aims to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorders.
- **Mine Action:** Mine action is a combination of humanitarian aid that aims to remove landmines and reduce their social, economic, and environmental impact of them and the explosive remnants of crises or war.
- **MUAC Screening:** A mid upper arm circumference screening conducted for acute malnutrition in children.
- **Integration:** Integration refers to the process of facilitating the inclusion and participation of displaced individuals into the social, economic, and cultural fabric of their host communities or countries.
- **Pastoralism:** Pastoralism is a mode of subsistence that involves raising domestic animals in grassland environments using herd and household mobility.
- **Petty trade:** Petty trading refers to an economic activity that involves selling and buying goods in small-scale.
- **Place of relocation:** The location where IDPs intend to move to or resettle in.
- **Relocation/Resettlement:** Refers to the process of physically movement or the moving of displaced individuals from their current location, which may be unsafe or untenable, to a new and often more stable location, either within the same country or to a different country altogether.
- **Skilled labourer:** Skilled labourer is a worker who have acquired the necessary skills and training to complete a job/task.
- **Strata:** Refers to dividing the population into distinct subgroups or categories based on certain characteristics that are relevant to the research or study being conducted. •**Stratified sampling:** Involves selecting samples from each stratum in proportion to their presence in the population, ensuring that each subgroup is represented fairly and accurately.
- **Stratified sampling:** Involves selecting samples from each stratum in proportion to their presence in the population, ensuring that each subgroup is represented fairly and accurately.
- **Unskilled labourer:** unskilled labourer is a worker who has relatively little or no training or experience to complete a job/task.



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