

IDP ATLAS - JUNE 2024

Mobility Tracking : North-central and North-west Nigeria

Round 14



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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs



Number of internally displaced individuals **1,302,443**

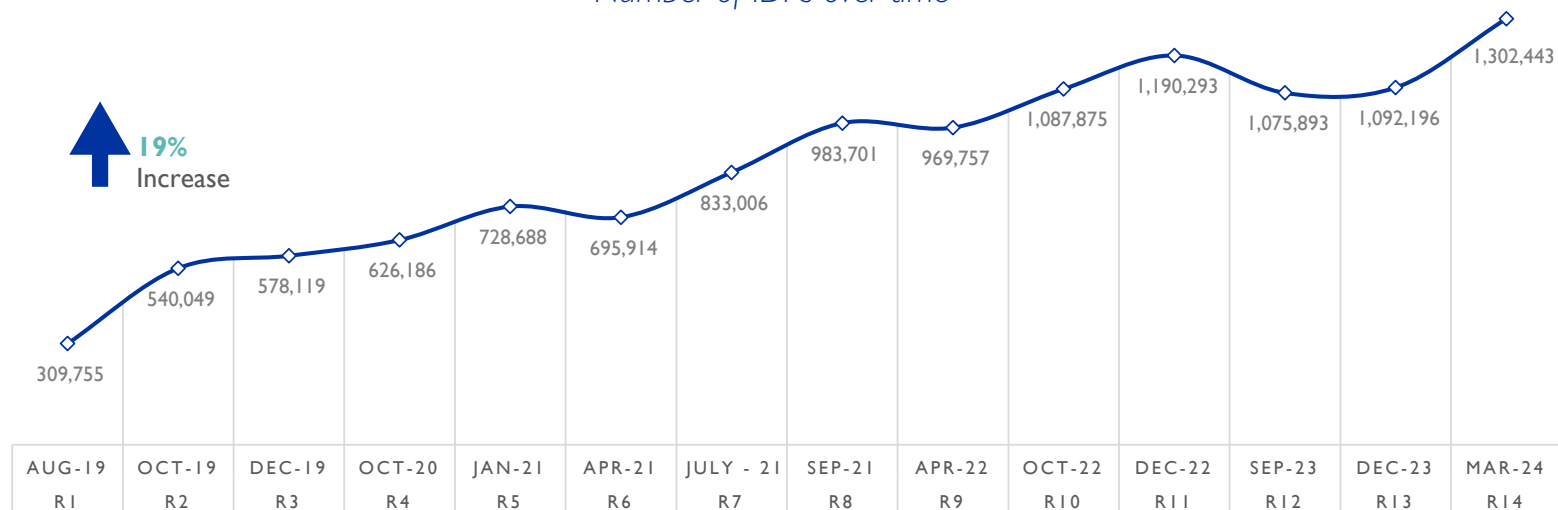


Number of internally displaced HHs **219,445**

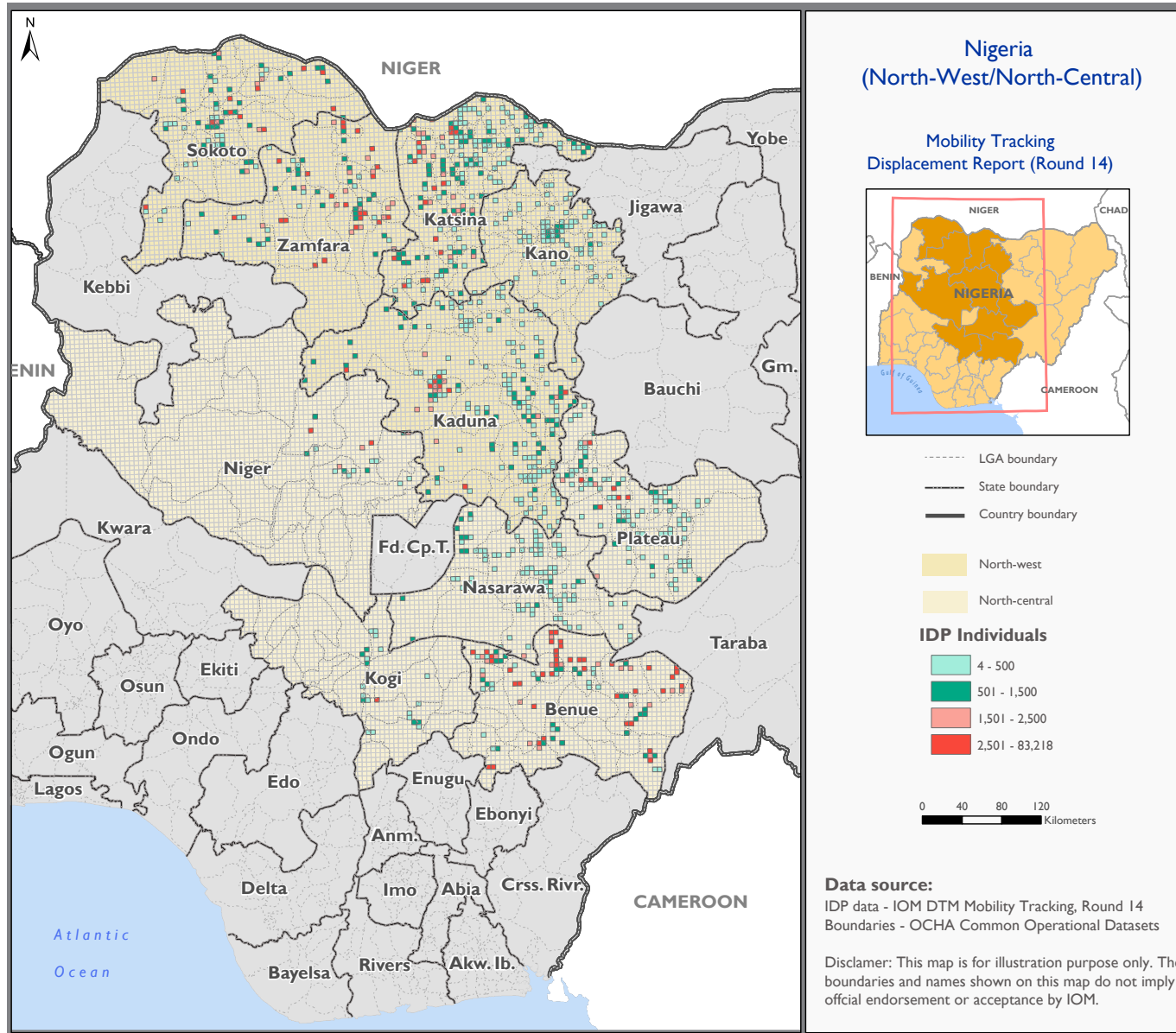
IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) provides support to the Government and humanitarian partners by establishing a comprehensive system that collects, analyses and disseminates data on internally displaced persons (IDPs) to ensure timely and effective assistance to the affected populations. Data collection takes place at a granular level and is repeated at regular intervals to ensure accurate and up-to-date information.

As of April 2024, DTM identified a total of 1,302,443 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 219,445 households across Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kogi, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, and Zamfara states. The data collection started in March 2024 in 1,733 locations, in the ten states of north-central and north-west Nigeria. The IDP population included IDPs in camps and camp-like settings (287,790 individuals or 22%) and IDPs residing in host communities (1,014,305 individuals or 78%). This signifies an IDP increase of 19 per cent or 210,247 IDPs compared to what it was in December 2023. One of the major reason for the increase is the addition of Kogi and Niger States in the DTM rounds of assessment in the north-west north-central region of Nigeria.

Number of IDPs over time



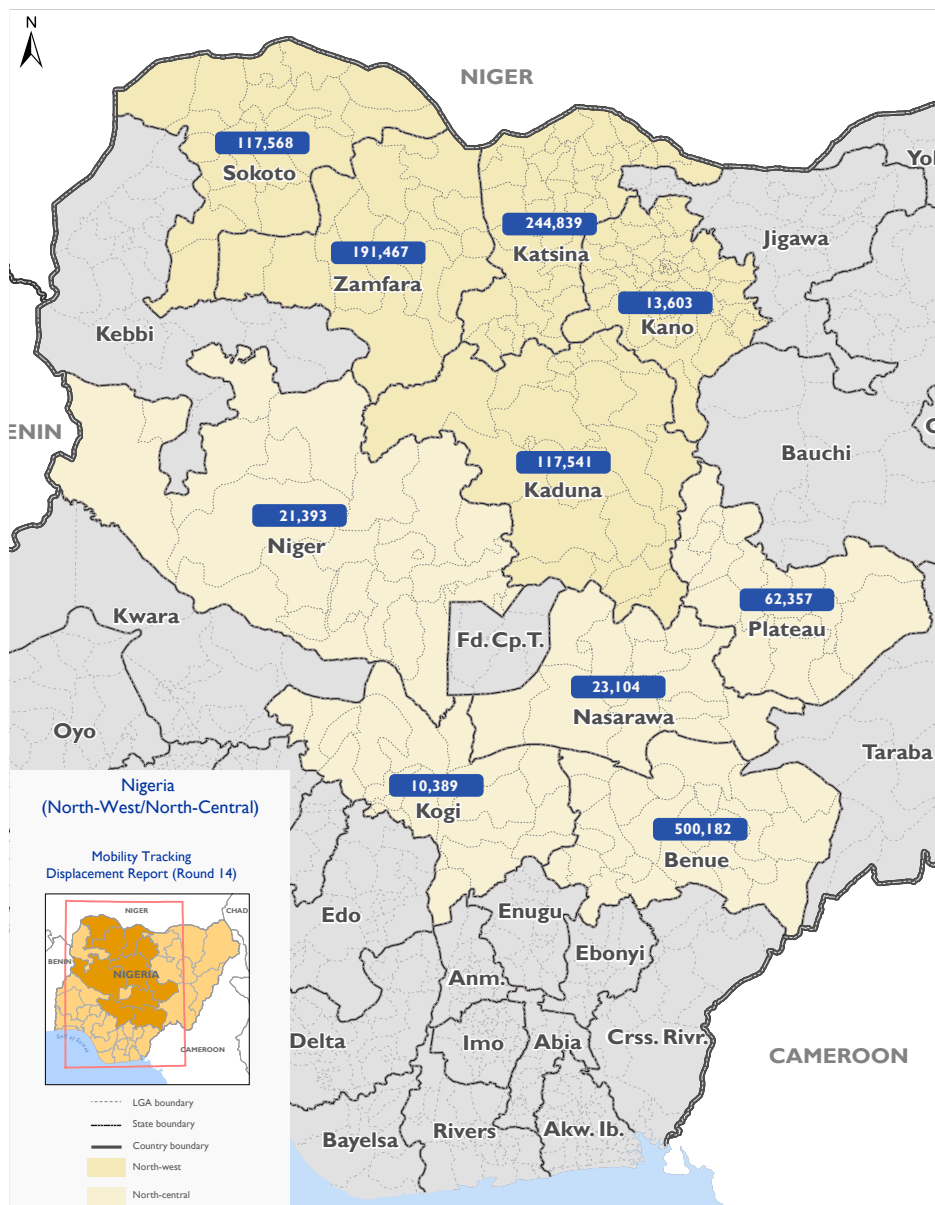
IDP LOCATIONS



MOBILITY TRACKING - IDP ATLAS

NIGERIA - NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST

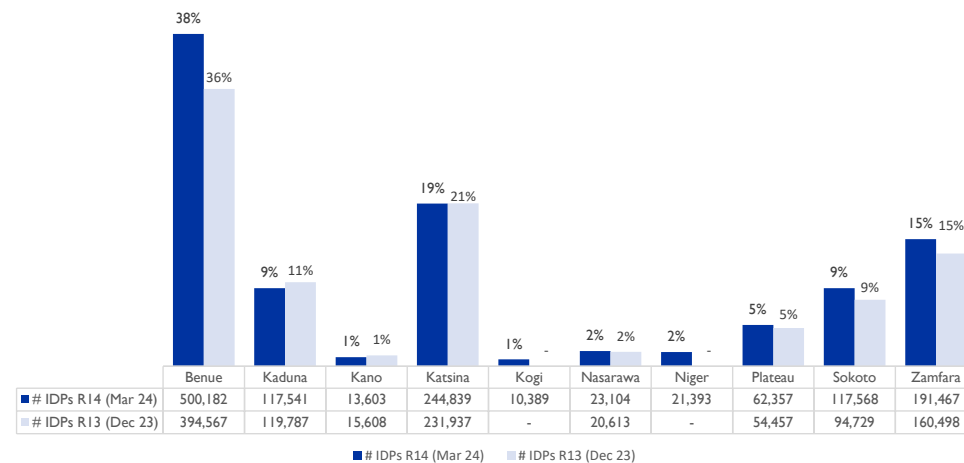
ROUND 14 (JUNE 2024)



Estimated Number of IDPs per state in R14 and variation compared to Numbers of IDPs in R13

State	IDPs R14	IDPs R13	IDP (%)	Variation	Variation (%)
Benue	500,182	394,567	38%	105,615	27%
Kaduna	117,541	119,787	9%	- 2,246	-2%
Kano	13,603	15,608	1%	- 2,005	-13%
Katsina	244,839	231,937	19%	12,902	6%
Kogi	10,389	-	1%	10,389	0%
Nasarawa	23,104	20,613	2%	2,491	12%
Niger	21,393	-	2%	21,393	0%
Plateau	62,357	54,457	5%	7,900	15%
Sokoto	117,568	94,729	9%	22,839	24%
Zamfara	191,467	160,498	15%	30,969	19%
Total	1,302,443	1,092,196		210,247	19%

Number of IDPs per state compared to R13



Note: The percentages for IDP(%) in Estimated Number of IDPs per state in R14 and variation compared to Numbers of IDPs in R13 do not add up to 100% due to rounding

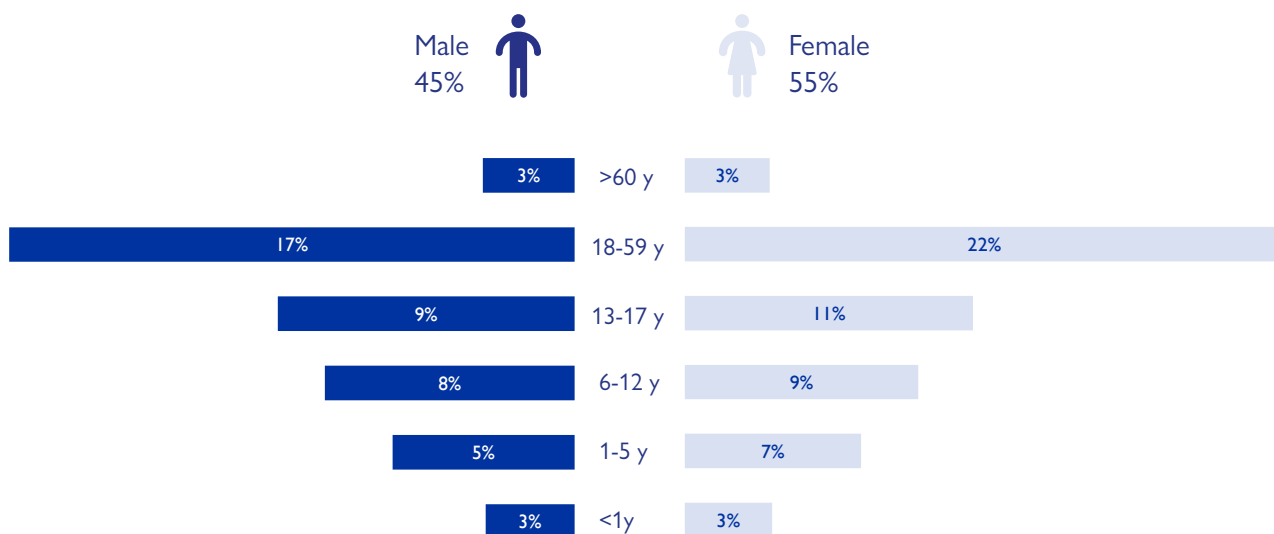


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

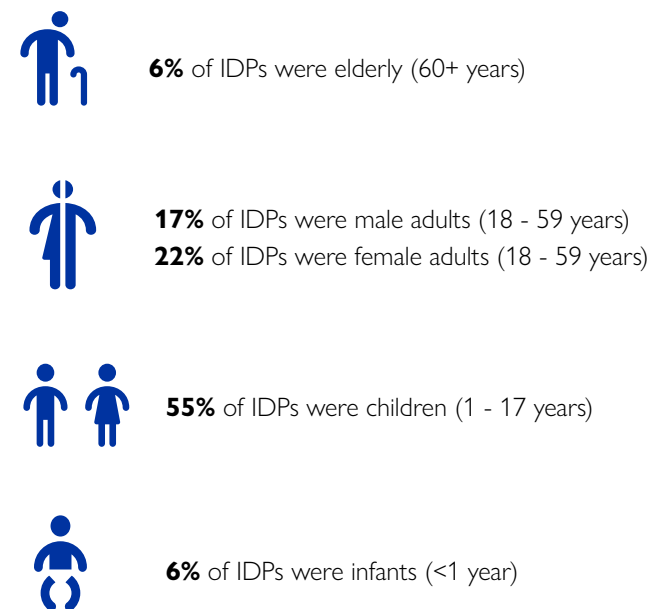
In the regions of north-central and north-west Nigeria, it has been estimated that a significant majority of the IDPs are female, comprising 55 per cent of the displaced population. In contrast, males constitute 45 per cent of the IDP population. Age demographics among the IDPs reveal that children and adolescents form a substantial portion of the displaced community. Specifically, 55 per cent of IDPs are minors, under the age of 18. Of these minors, a notable segment—18 per cent of the total IDP population—are very young children, under six years old.

Additionally, a smaller yet significant portion of the IDP population consists of the elderly. Six per cent of IDPs are aged 60 years or older. Regarding household composition, it is estimated that internally displaced households in these regions typically consist of six members on average.

IDPs by sex and age group

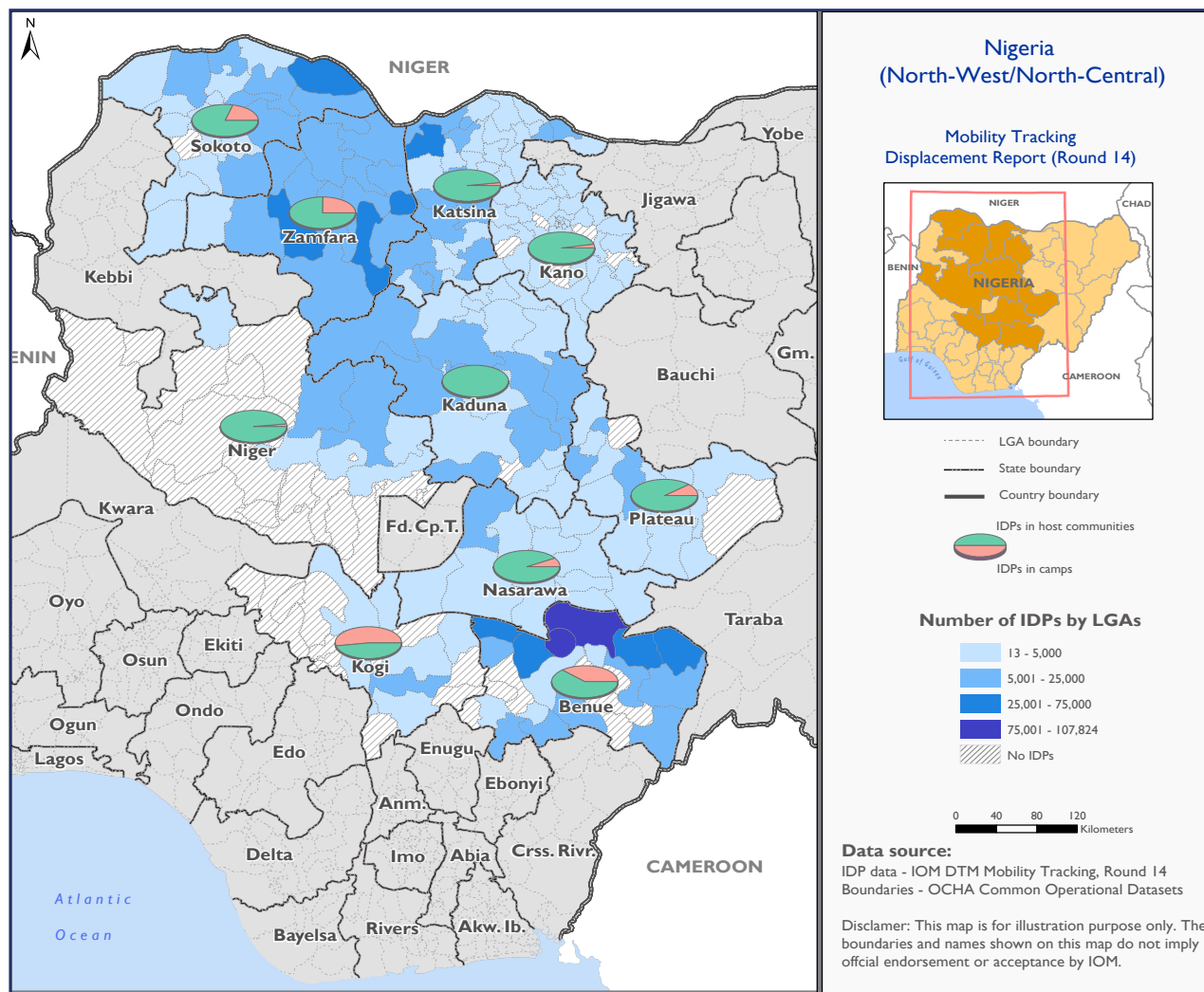


Population per age groups



IDPs PER LGA

A total of 1,302,443 IDPs were identified as of March 2024 in north-central and north-west Nigeria. The state of Benue hosted the largest number of IDPs with 500,182 individuals (38% of IDPs in the region). Twenty-two per cent of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria are living in camps or camp-like settings while 78 per cent of IDPs are dispersed in host communities.



IDPs in camps/camp-like settings vs IDPs in host communities

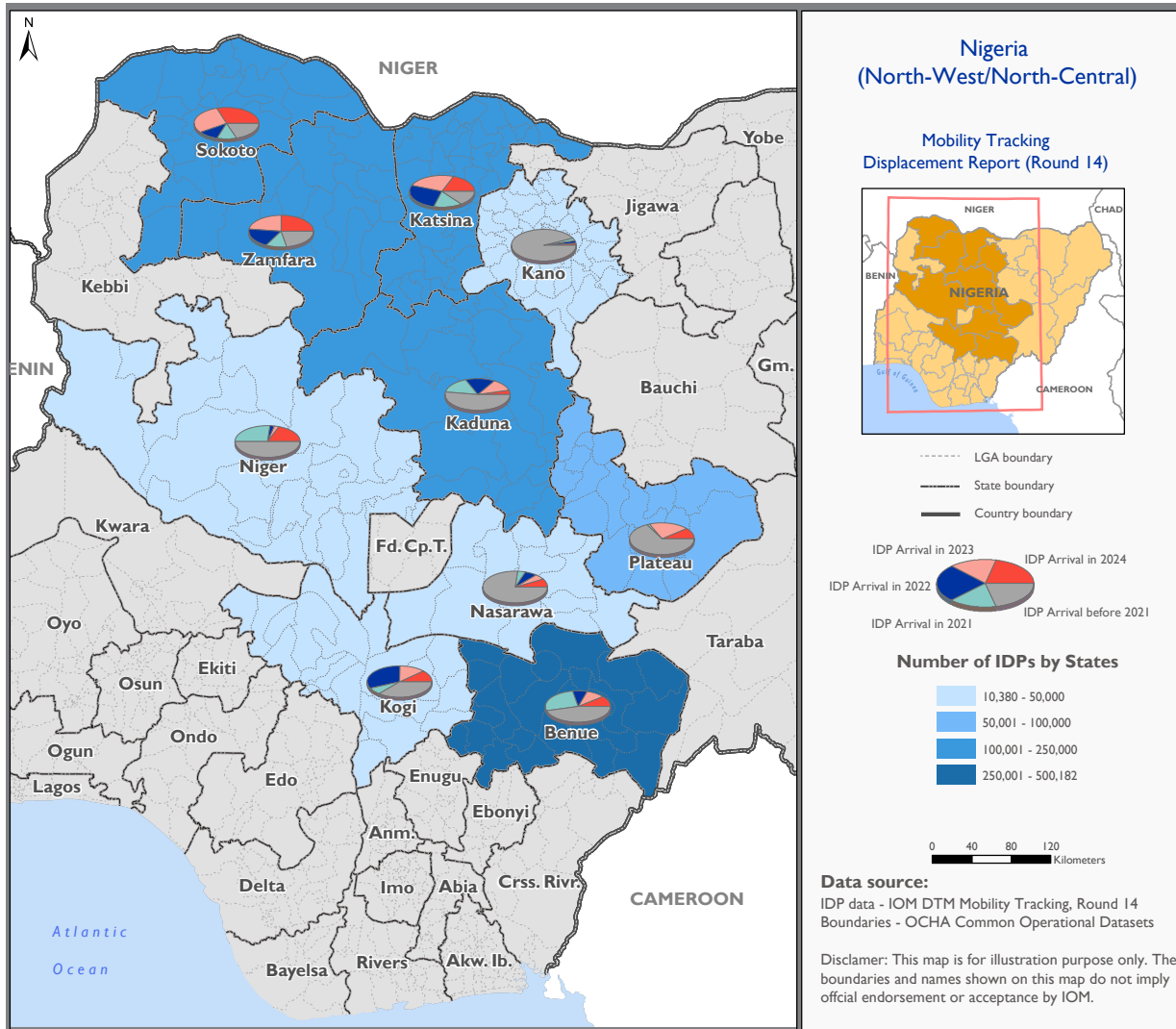
State	IDPs in Camps	IDPs in Host Communities
Benue	198,181 (69%)	302,001 (30%)
Kaduna	17 (0%)	117,524 (12%)
Kano	368 (0%)	13,235 (1%)
Katsina	5,292 (2%)	239,547 (24%)
Kogi	5,432 (2%)	4,957 (0%)
Nasarawa	1,559 (1%)	21,545 (2%)
Niger	388 (0%)	21,005 (2%)
Plateau	5,848 (2%)	56,509 (6%)
Sokoto	23,351 (8%)	94,217 (9%)
Zamfara	47,354 (16%)	144,113 (14%)
Grand Total	287,790 (22%)	1,014,653 (78%)

Top 10 LGAs hosting comparatively higher numbers of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria as of March 2024 (Accounting for 43% of the caseload of IDPs in the region)

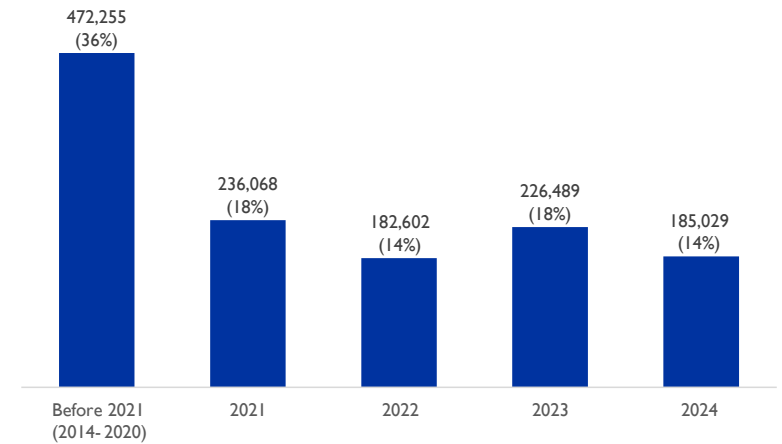
LGA	State	Number of IDPs
Guma	Benue	107,824
Makurdi	Benue	105,110
Gwer West	Benue	67,868
Ukum	Benue	57,080
Agatu	Benue	47,157
Anka	Zamfara	42,355
Batsari	Katsina	38,025
Logo	Benue	35,422
Gusau	Zamfara	32,888
S/Birni	Sokoto	25,829

IDPs PER YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

A total of 472,255 IDPs or 36 per cent of the total IDP population were displaced between the years 2014 and 2020. As shown on the map below, the majority were displaced to Kano, Nasarawa, and Plateau states. The newly displaced IDPs, as of December 2023, were predominantly found in Sokoto and Zamfara States.



Total number of IDPs as of December 2023 per period of displacement



Percentage of IDPs per period of displacement per state

State	2014-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Benue	47%	24%	10%	10%	9%
Kaduna	52%	15%	19%	11%	3%
Kano	94%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Katsina	12%	19%	24%	28%	17%
Kogi	39%	6%	30%	16%	9%
Nasarawa	77%	6%	7%	5%	6%
Niger	50%	27%	3%	3%	17%
Plateau	64%	1%	1%	25%	9%
Sokoto	18%	14%	11%	25%	32%
Zamfara	21%	14%	16%	24%	25%
Grand Total	36%	18%	14%	18%	14%



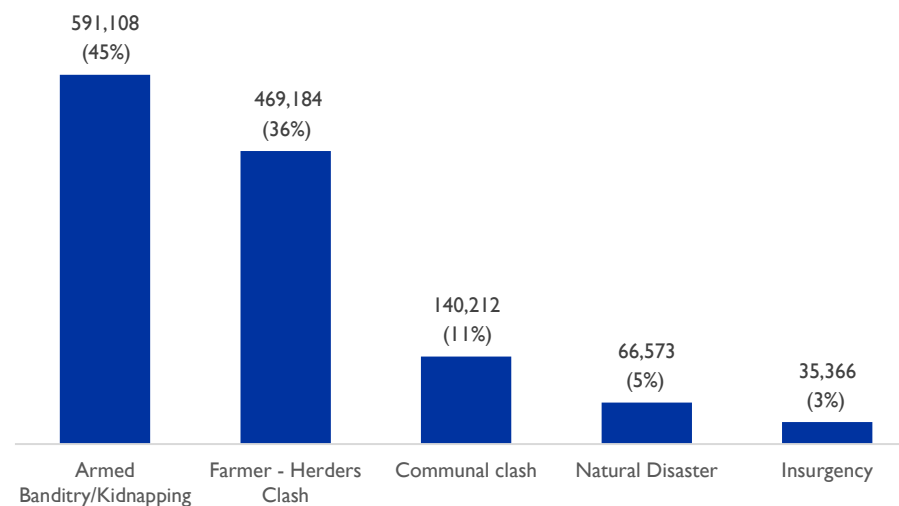
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT PER STATE

The reasons for displacement varied considerably across the assessed states. In Nigeria's north-central region, Benue, Plateau, and Kogi reported the highest percentages of IDPs fleeing due to farmer-herder clashes, with rates of 83 per cent, 56 per cent, and 48 per cent, respectively. Conversely, in the north-western region, Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna, and Sokoto cited armed banditry and kidnapping as the primary reasons for displacement. The percentages in these states were notably high, with Zamfara at 100 per cent, Katsina at 84 per cent, Sokoto at 77 per cent, and Kaduna at 50 per cent.

Displacement due to communal clashes was reported in Nasarawa, Plateau, and Kaduna states. Displacements caused by natural disasters were noted in seven of the 10 assessed states, often resulted from torrential rains, windstorms, and floods which damaged infrastructure, shelters, and crops.

In conclusion, farmer-herder clashes are more prevalent in north-central Nigeria, while armed banditry and kidnappings are more common in the north-western zone.

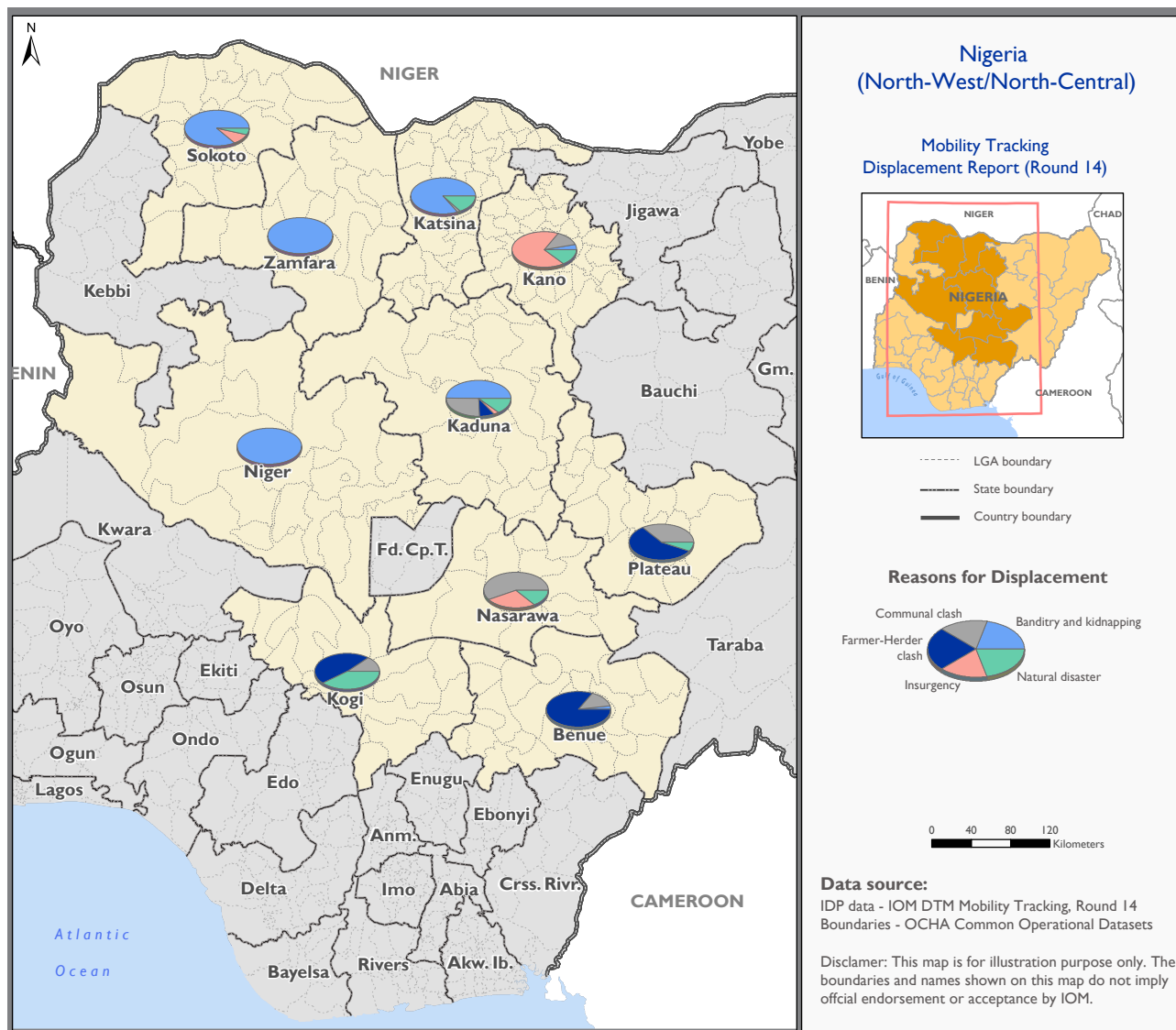
Breakdown of reasons for displacement



Percentage of IDPs per reason for displacement

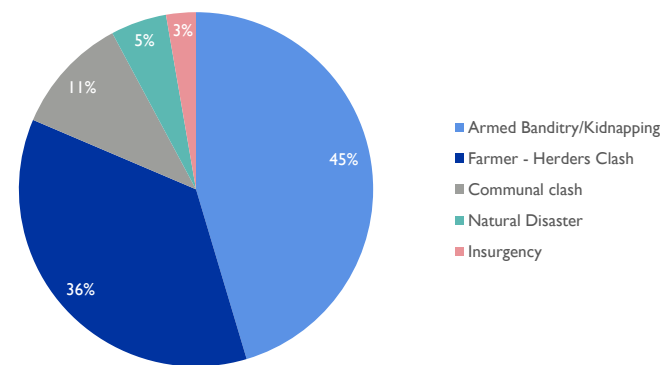
State	Armed Banditry/Kidnapping	Communal clash	Farmer - Herders Clash	Insurgency	Natural Disaster
Benue	2%	13%	83%	1%	1%
Kaduna	50%	26%	9%	3%	12%
Kano	3%	12%	0%	72%	12%
Katsina	84%	2%	1%	0%	13%
Kogi	0%	11%	48%	0%	41%
Nasarawa	0%	57%	0%	30%	13%
Niger	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plateau	1%	37%	56%	0%	6%
Sokoto	87%	0%	0%	9%	4%
Zamfara	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	45%	11%	36%	3%	5%

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT PER STATE



As illustrated on the map, armed banditry/kidnapping and farmers - herders clash were reported as the main drivers of displacement in north-central and north-west Nigeria. Armed banditry and kidnapping accounted for 45 per cent of the displacements, while Increasing tensions between nomadic herders and sedentary farmers accounted for 36 per cent of the displacement in the region. This was followed by communal clashes reported in 11 per cent of the IDP locations. Five per cent of displacements resulted from natural disaster, while 3 per cent of displacements were generated by the spill over of the insurgency in north-east Nigeria.

Reasons for displacement (total locations)





REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT PER YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

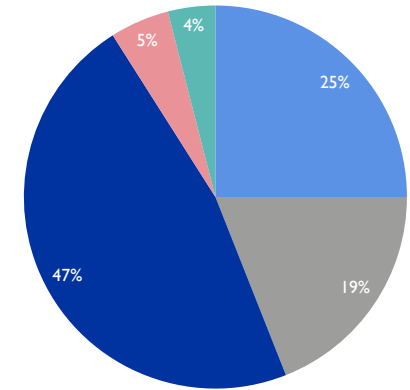
When analyzing the reasons for displacement over recent years, several trends become evident. Notably, incidents of armed banditry and kidnapping have surged since 2021. These forms of violence were responsible for 43 per cent of all displacements in 2021, a figure that rose sharply to 71 per cent by 2024.

Before 2020, conflicts between farmers and herders were the leading cause of displacement, accounting for 47 per cent of such cases. However, by 2021, the contribution of these clashes to displacement had significantly decreased, being responsible for only 22 per cent of displacement events in internally displaced persons (IDP) locations.

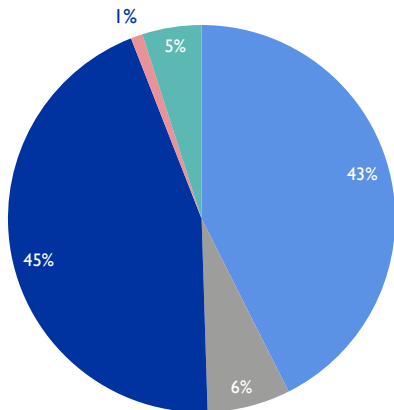
Similarly, the impact of communal clashes on displacement has also diminished over time. Prior to 2020, these clashes were the cause of 19 per cent of displacements. This proportion dropped dramatically, representing only 4 per cent of displacements by 2024.

These shifts highlight a changing landscape of violence and conflict, with armed banditry and kidnapping becoming increasingly predominant factors driving displacement.

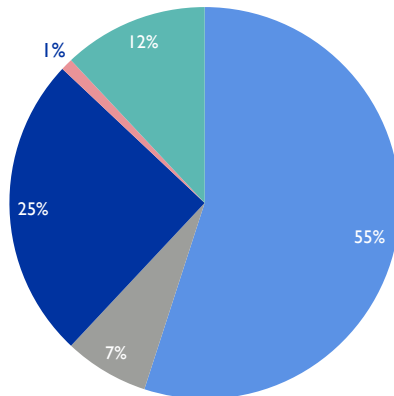
Reasons for displacement (displaced between 2014-2020)



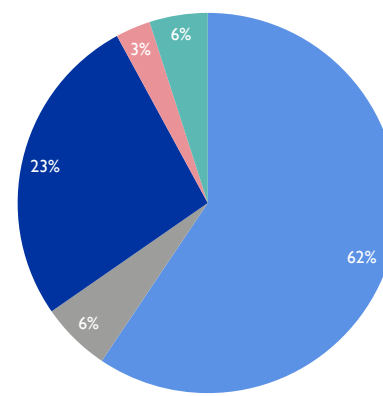
Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2021)



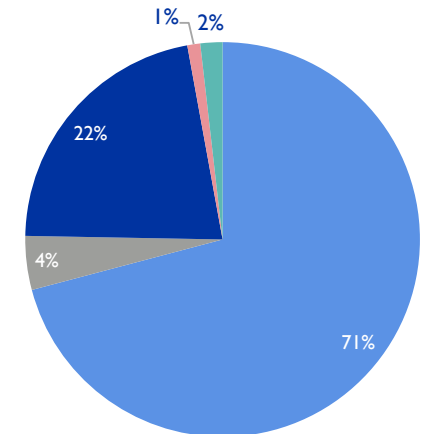
Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2022)



Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2023)



Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2023)



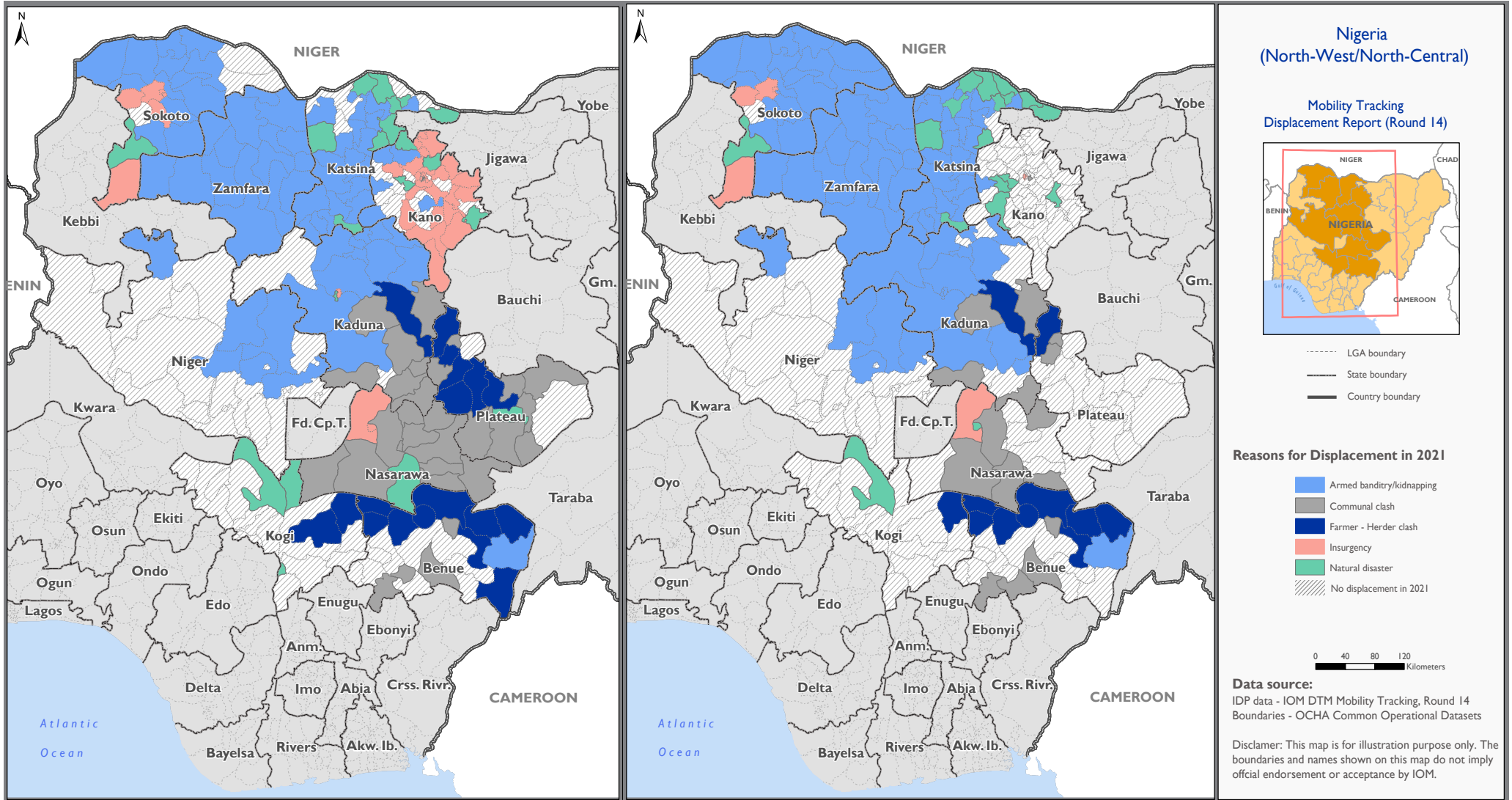
■ Armed banditry/kidnapping
 ■ Communal clash
 ■ Farmer-herder clash
 ■ Insurgency
 ■ Natural disaster

MOBILITY TRACKING - IDP ATLAS
 NIGERIA - NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST
 ROUND 14 (JUNE 2024)



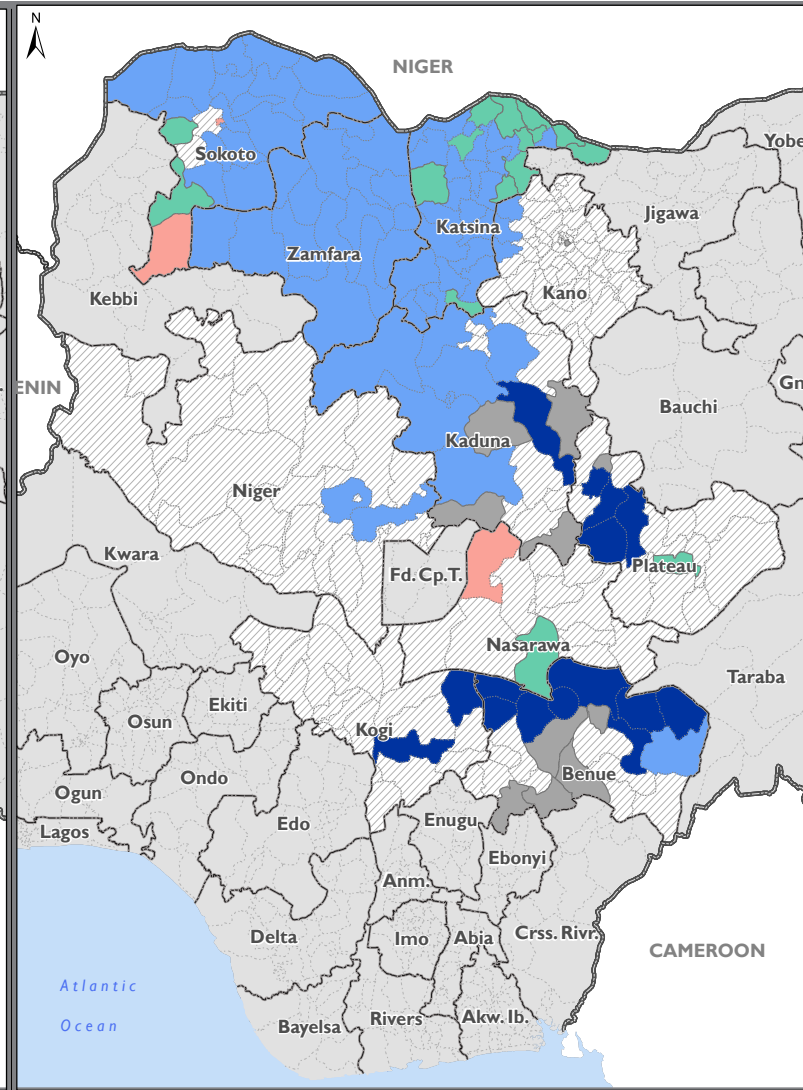
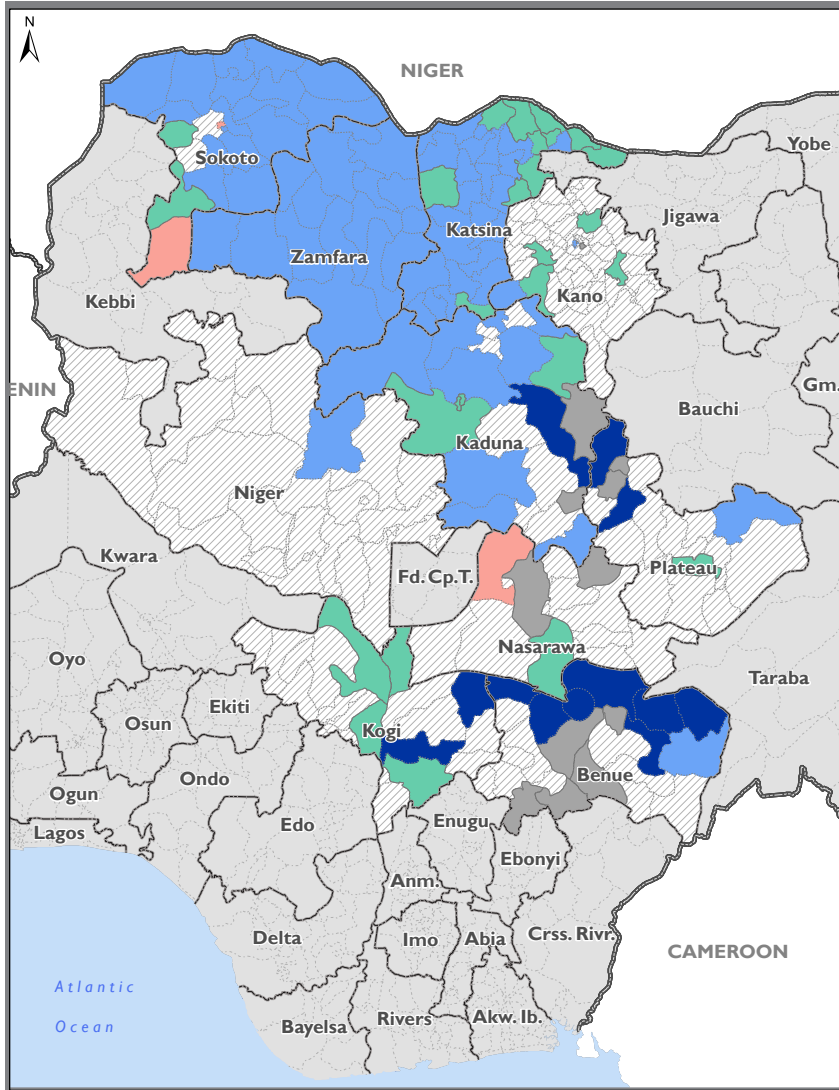
Reasons for displacement (displaced between 2014-2020)

Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2021)



Reasons for displacement (displaced 2022)

Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2023)



Nigeria
 (North-West/North-Central)

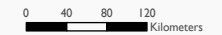
Mobility Tracking
 Displacement Report (Round 14)



- LGA boundary
- State boundary
- Country boundary

Reasons for Displacement in 2023

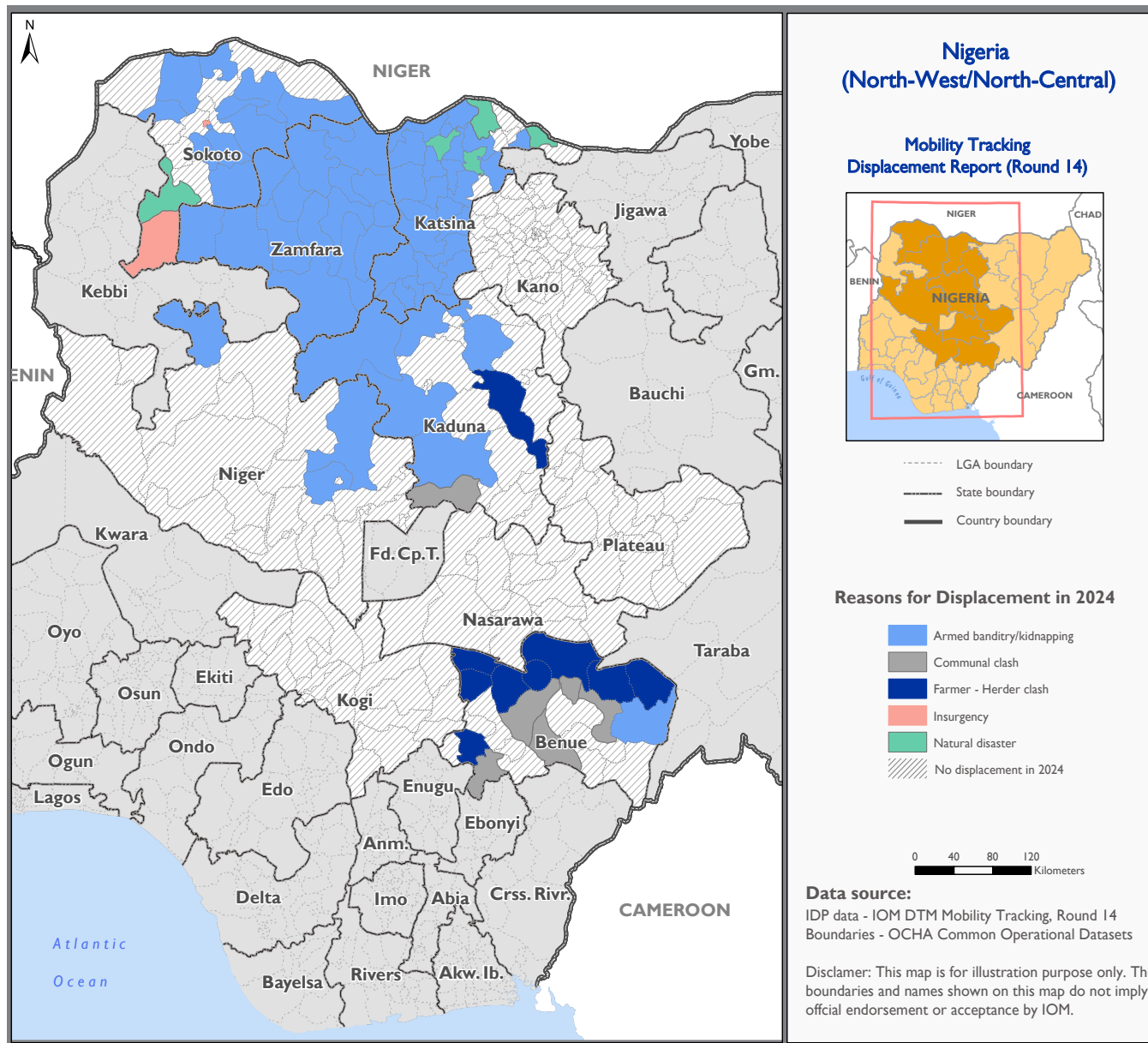
- Armed banditry/kidnapping
- Communal clash
- Farmer - Herder clash
- Insurgency
- Natural disaster
- No displacement in 2023



Data source:
 IDP data - IOM DTM Mobility Tracking, Round 14
 Boundaries - OCHA Common Operational Datasets

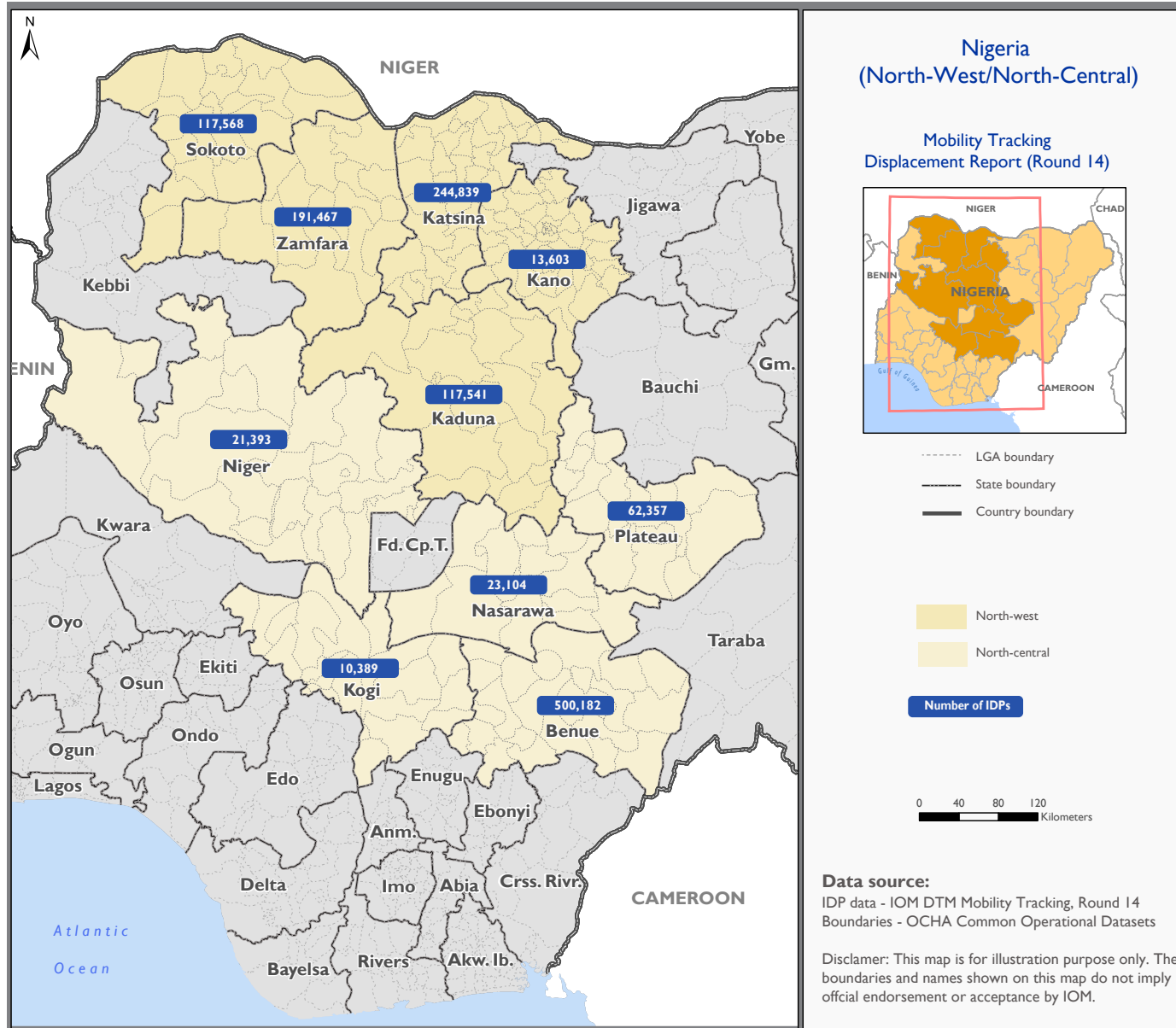
Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purpose only. The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2024)



ADDITIONAL MAPS

Click on the state names to access state level maps with IDP locations





ADDITIONAL MAP

Click on the map to access A0 map showing IDP locations

