

DATA FOR SOLUTIONS TO INTERNAL
DISPLACEMENT¹

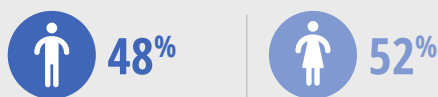
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF DISPLACEMENT



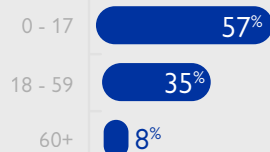
IDPs BY LOCATION TYPE



SEX BREAKDOWN



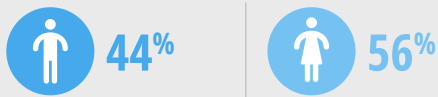
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDPs



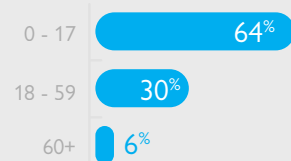
IDPs IN LOCATIONS OF SOLUTIONS



SEX BREAKDOWN OF IDP RETURNNEES



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IDP RETURNNEES

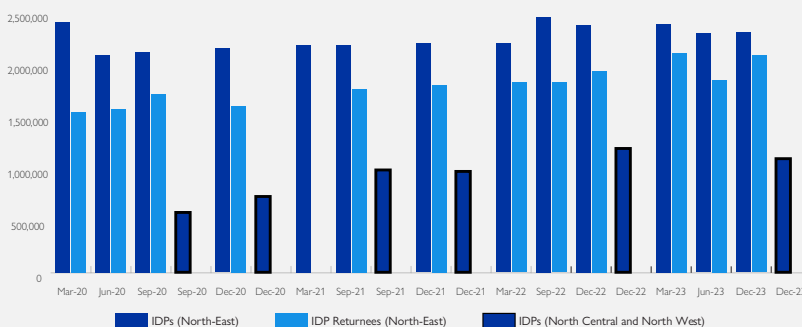


¹The breakdown of displaced population sub-categories is provided in line with the [International Recommendations on IDP Statistics \(IRIS\)](#), and the [Proposal for Improving Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement](#) released by the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) working group under the Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement.

OVERVIEW

As of December 2023, DTM reported a total of 3,397,531 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 1,874,283 IDP returnees, and 209,552 refugee returnees living in more than 3,900 locations across 14 states in Nigeria. This number includes 2,305,335 IDPs identified in locations covered in the North-East, while the remaining 1,092,196 IDPs were identified in locations assessed in North-Central and North-West Nigeria. In 2022, a [quality of returns assessment in Borno and Adamawa state](#) sought to measure parity between returnees and the resident population that returned before 2020. It found that returnees and resident population have similar access to services and suitable living conditions. Presently in Nigeria, there is no data on IDPs on their solution pathways or in their preferred location of solutions. However, IDP returnee data is disaggregated by year of return to distinguish recent returnees.

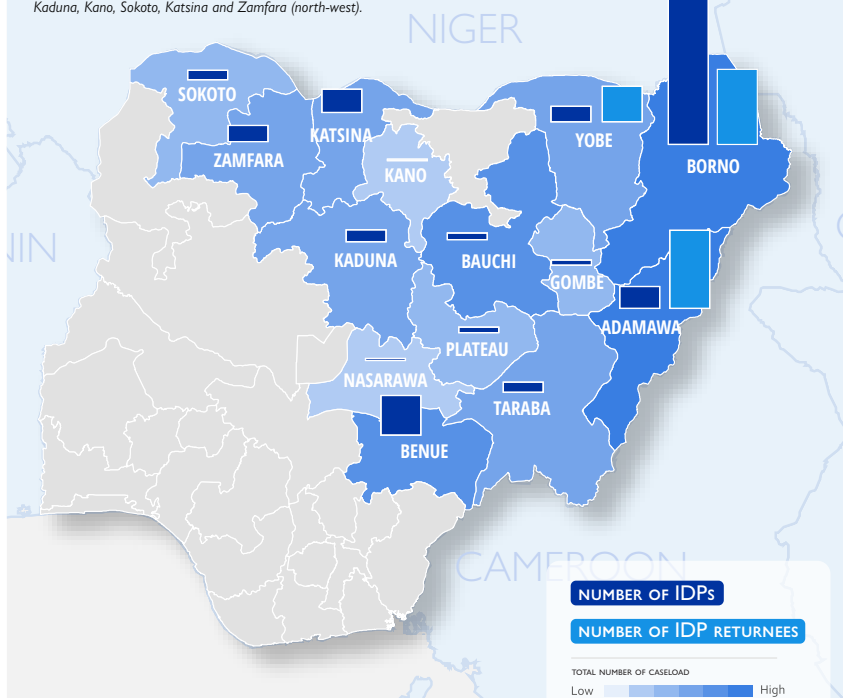
NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNNEES



DATA SOURCE: DTM Nigeria — [Mobility Tracking: Site Assessments and Baseline Assessments North-Central and North-West and North-East Nigeria \(June 2019 - December 2023\)](#)

OVERVIEW OF THE NUMBER OF IDPs AND IDP RETURNNEES

Please note that there are two DTM operations that collect data in Nigeria presented on the same map. These operations include the north-east geopolitical zone (Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe) and North Central and North West Nigeria (Benue, Nasarawa and Plateau (north-central) and Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina and Zamfara (north-west).



DATA SOURCES:

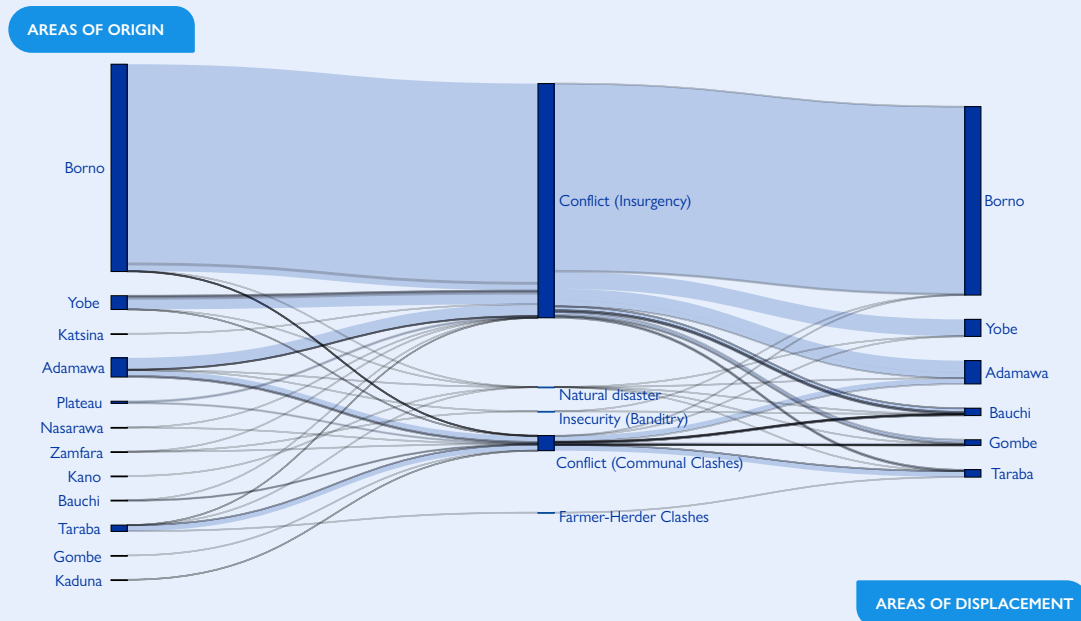
- International Organization for Migration (IOM), Feb 14 2024. [DTM Nigeria — North-east — Mobility Tracking Round 46 IDP and Returnee Atlas \(December 2023\)](#), IOM, Nigeria.
- International Organization for Migration (IOM), Feb 14 2024. [DTM Nigeria — North-Central and North-West — Round-13 IDP Atlas \(March 2024\)](#), IOM, Nigeria.

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

NIGERIA AREAS OF ORIGIN AND DISPLACEMENT

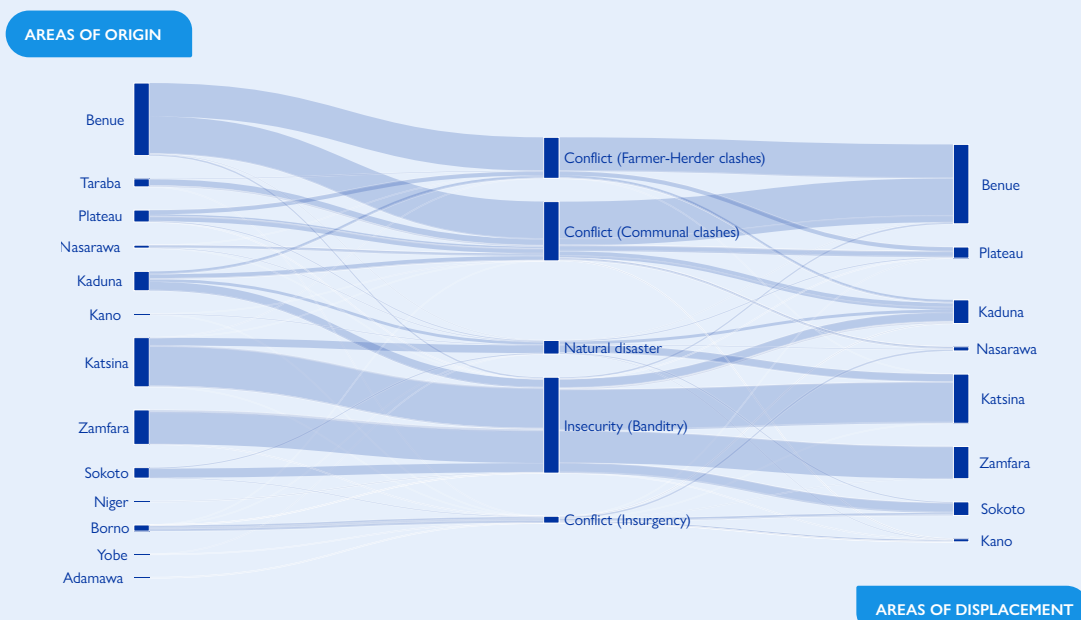
DISPLACEMENT AREAS FOR IDPs IN NORTH EAST (BAY STATES)

(2.3M IDPs | DISPLACEMENT REPORT ROUND 47 (MARCH 2024))



DISPLACEMENT AREAS FOR IDPs IN NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTH WEST NIGERIA

(1.1M IDPs | NORTH-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WEST DISPLACEMENT REPORT ROUND 12 (OCTOBER 2023))



Disclaimer: Please note that areas of origin and displacement data are collected based on the answer given by the largest group of IDPs in that location. The largest group of IDPs does not always represent the majority of IDPs in that location as site composition can be varied.

SELECTION OF SOLUTIONS LOCATION

Displaced people generally encounter more vulnerabilities such as insecurity, lack of livelihood opportunities and access to services compared to the resident population. To weigh access to solutions against risk of further vulnerabilities, IDPs gather information on possible locations for solutions. IDPs often conduct “go and see” visits that assess the situation in their communities of origin to ensure that the security situation allows return. In some cases, returns to these areas are motivated by camp closure measures. Per the [Stability Index Round 3 in 2023](#), the level of security varies among the three states, Adamawa reported a higher security score than Yobe and Borno states. Higher levels of perceived security are also associated with feelings of stability and intentions to stay. In Yobe state, despite an average stability index score of 89 (on a scale of 1 to 100) there are variations or fluctuation in stability levels in specific areas such as Manyama and Mutai/Lawanti.

OBSTACLES TO THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTIONS LOCATIONS

Renewed violence, insecurity and flooding can be obstacles to solutions as they cause secondary displacement. Appropriate shelter was one of the few disparities shown between returned households and the resident population in their locations of origin. The returnee households often lacked proper shelters, with many living in makeshift shelters while most of the original residents lived in brick-walled houses. Among returnees, shelter can be a significant obstacle to sustained solutions, especially for those who are unable to return to their location of origin or specific land and home. Among relocatees, local integrators, and returnees alike, volatile security situations and renewed violence, economic recovery challenges, and flooding during the rainy season, often result in multiple displacements or barriers to moving towards solutions.