

IDP ATLAS - MARCH 2024

MOBILITY TRACKING - North-Central and North-West Nigeria



Photo: © IOM 2023/Elijah Elaigwu



DTM



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDPs BY STATE



Number of IDPs **1,092,196**

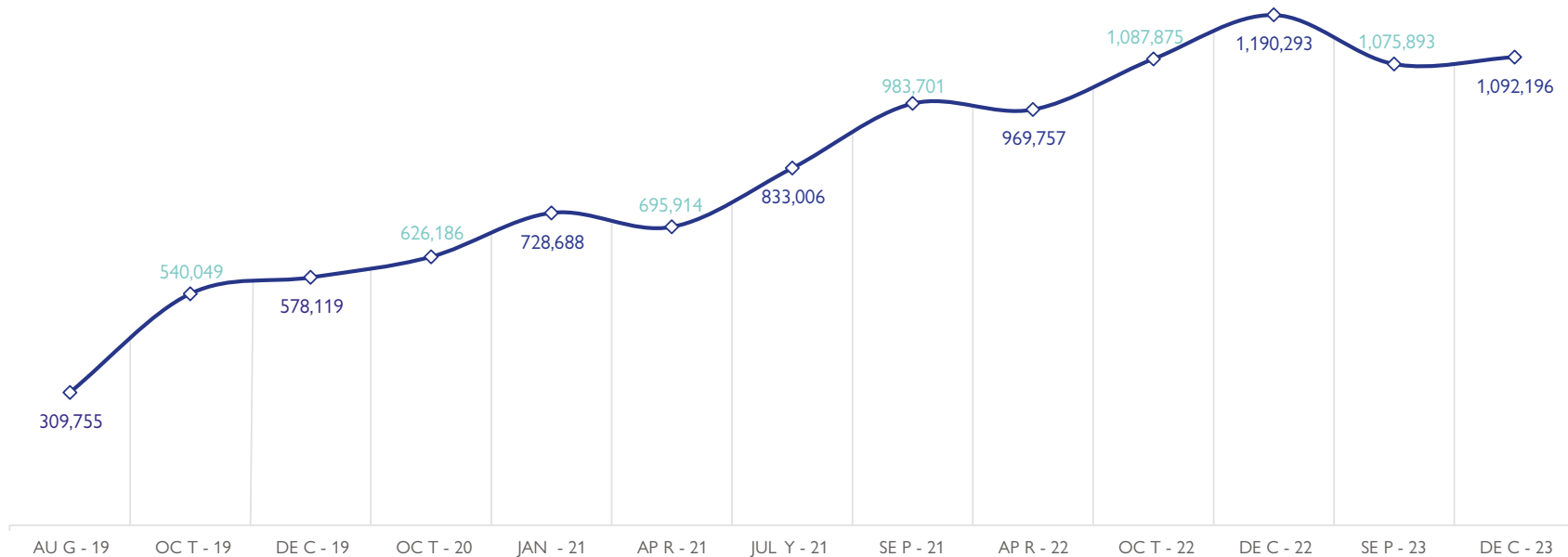


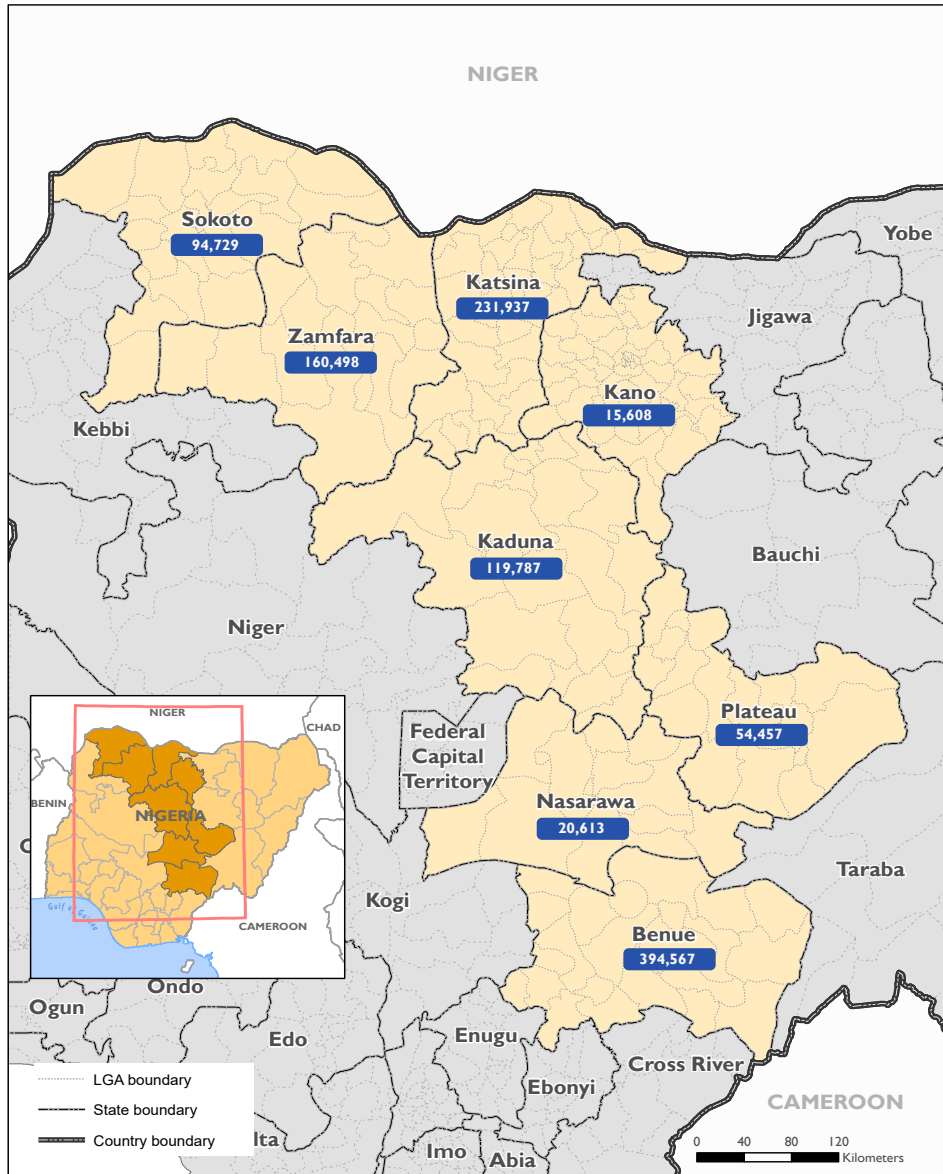
Number of internally displaced HHs **183,437**

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 December 2023, DTM identified a total of 1,092,196 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in 183,437 households across Benue, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto, and Zamfara states. The data collection started in December 2023 in 1,646 locations, in the eight states of north-central and north-west Nigeria. The IDP population included IDPs in camps and camp-like settings (196,502 individuals or 18%) and IDPs residing in host communities (895,694 individuals or 82%). This signifies an IDP increase of 1.5 per cent or 16,303 IDPs compared to what it was in September 2023.

Number of IDPs over time

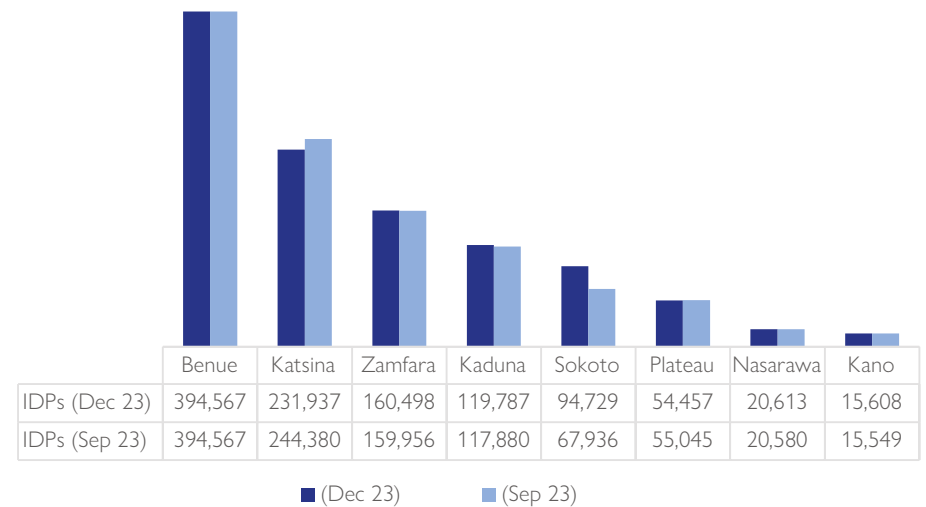




Estimated number of IDPs per state and variation compared to September 2023

State	IDPS	IDPS (%)	Variation (#)	Variation (%)
Benue	394,567	36%	0	-
Katsina	231,937	21%	-12,443	-5.4%
Zamfara	160,498	15%	542	0.3%
Kaduna	119,787	11%	1,907	1.6%
Sokoto	94,729	9%	26,793	28.3%
Plateau	54,457	5%	-588	-1.1%
Nasarawa	20,613	2%	33	0.2%
Kano	15,608	1%	59	0.4%
Total	1,092,196	100%	16,303	1.5%

Count of IDPs per state compared to September 2023



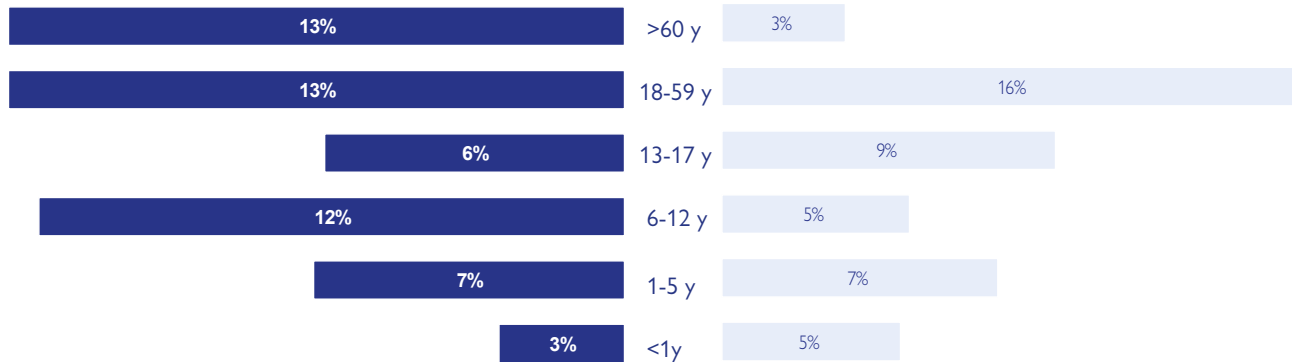


DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

It was estimated that the majority or 54 per cent of the IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria were male, while 46 per cent of the IDPs were female. Fifty-four per cent of the IDPs were minors or under 18 years old, while 21 per cent of the total IDP population were under six years old. Seventeen per cent of the IDPs were elderly (60 years or more). On an average, internally displaced households were estimated to have six members.

IDPs by sex and age group

Male 54%  Female 46% 



Population per age groups



16% of IDPs were elderly (60+ years)



13% of IDPs were male adults (18 - 59 years)
 16% of IDPs were female adults (18 - 59 years)



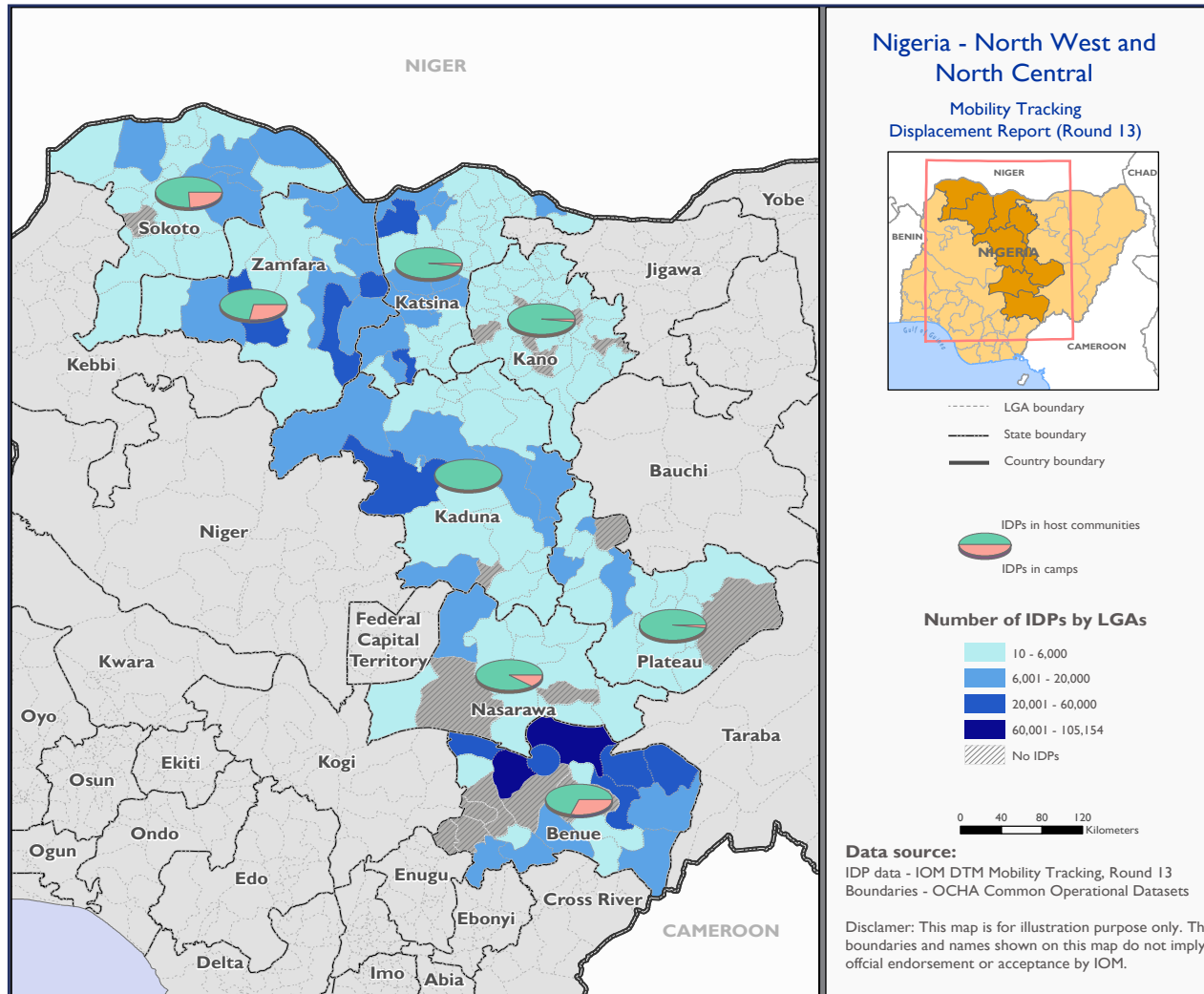
47% of IDPs were children (1 - 17 years)



8% of IDPs were infants (<1 year)

IDPs PER LGA

A total of 1,092,196 IDPs were identified as of December 2023 in north-central and north-west Nigeria. The state of Benue hosted the largest number of IDPs with 394,567 individuals (36% of IDPs in the region). Eighteen per cent of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria are living in camps or camp-like settings while 82 per cent of IDPs are dispersed in host communities.



Top 10 LGAs hosting the highest numbers of IDPs in north-central and north-west Nigeria as of December 2023 (Accounting for 40% of the caseload of IDPs in the region)

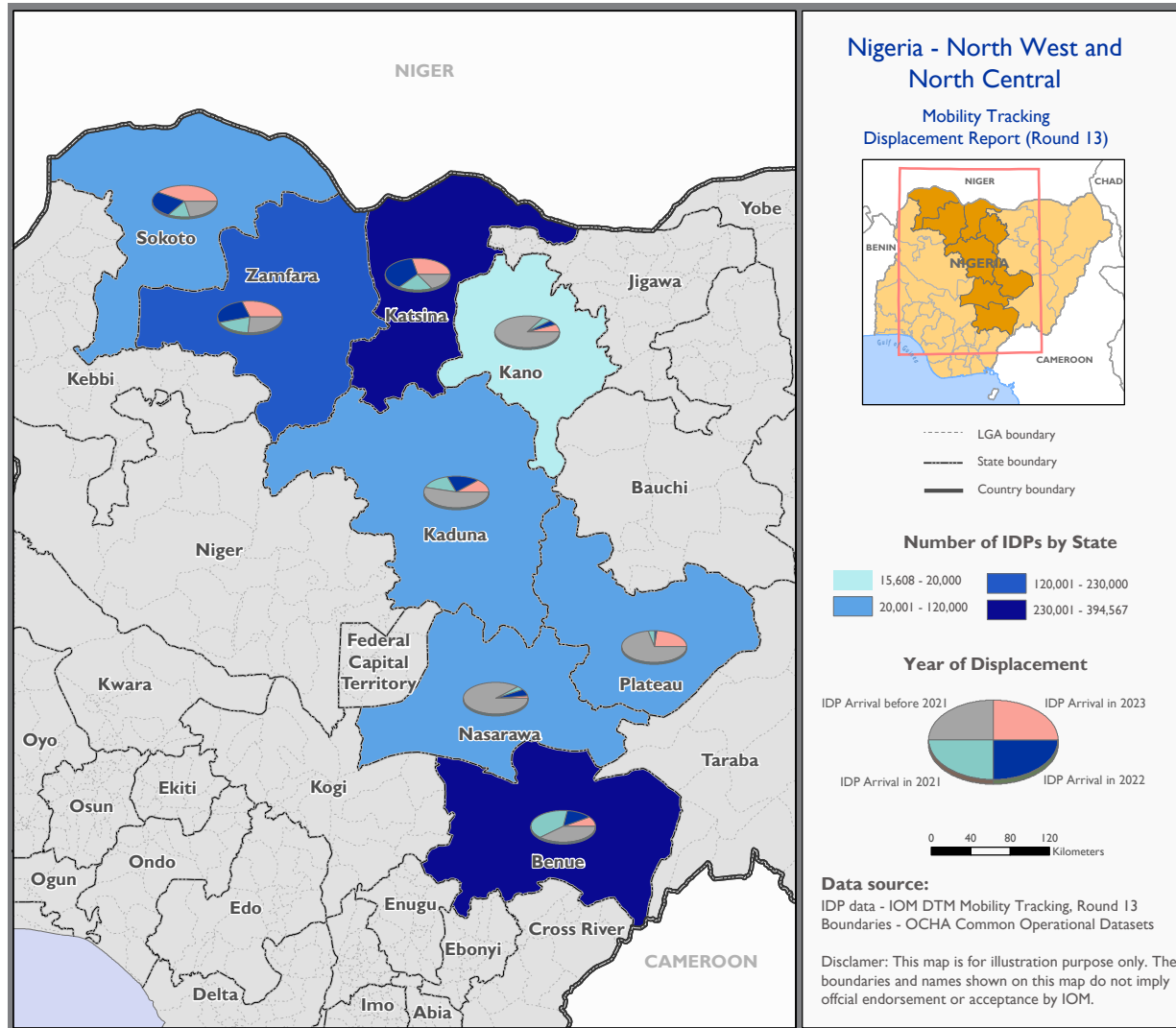
LGA	State	Number of IDPs
Guma	Benue	105,154
Gwer West	Benue	63,083
Agatu	Benue	46,135
Anka	Zamfara	42,311
Logo	Benue	32,530
Makurdi	Benue	32,048
Ukum	Benue	31,607
Batsari	Katsina	29,181
Gusau	Zamfara	26,315
Chikun	Kaduna	24,855

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

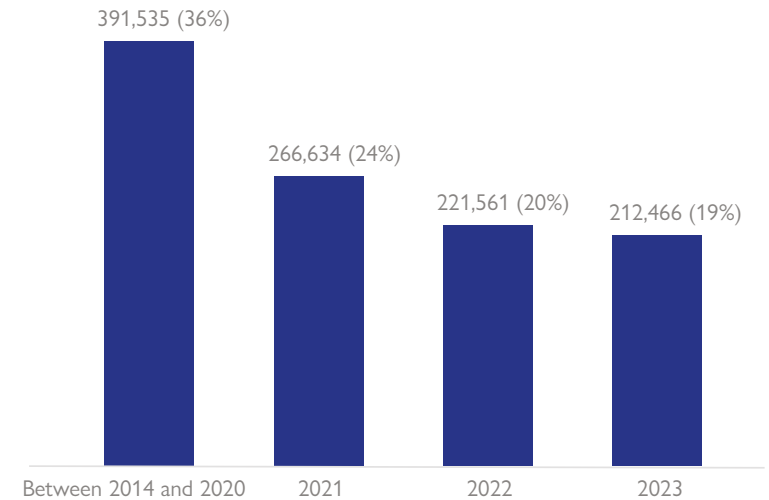
State	IDPs in camps/camp-like settings	IDPs in Host Communities
Benue	120,640 (31%)	273,927 (69%)
Kaduna	29 (0%)	119,758 (100%)
Kano	294 (2%)	15,314 (98%)
Katsina	5,118 (2%)	226,819 (98%)
Nasarawa	2,105 (10%)	18,508 (90%)
Plateau	1,105 (2%)	53,352 (98%)
Sokoto	22,836 (24%)	71,893 (76%)
Zamfara	44,375 (28%)	116,123 (72%)
Grand Total	196,502 (18%)	895,694 (82%)

IDPs PER YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

A total of 391,535 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 Benue and Katsina 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
Benue	40%	37%	15%	8%
Kaduna	53%	15%	21%	10%
Kano	85%	5%	4%	6%
Katsina	15%	22%	34%	29%
Nasarawa	90%	3%	5%	2%
Plateau	71%	5%	2%	23%
Sokoto	21%	15%	21%	43%
Zamfara	26%	19%	24%	30%
Grand Total	36%	24%	20%	19%

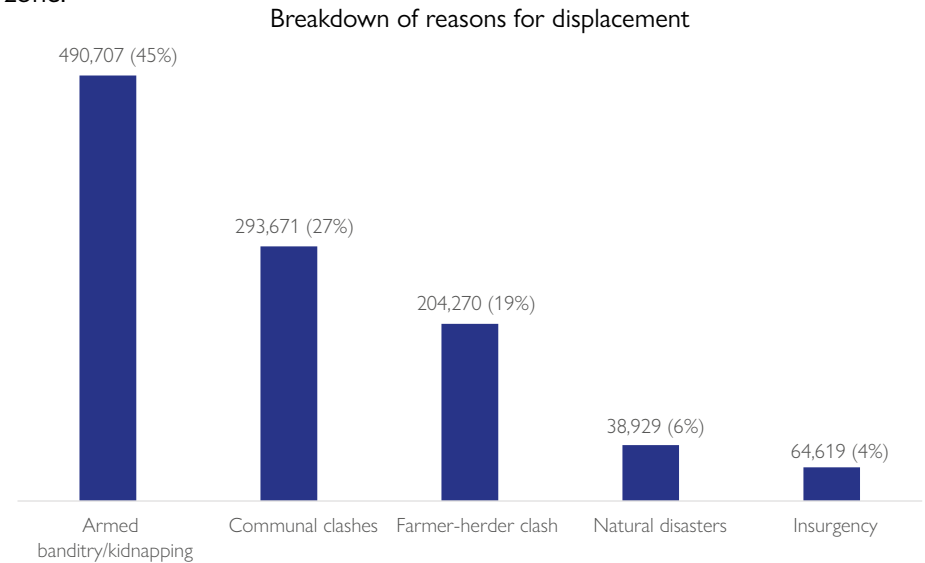


REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT PER STATE

It was notable that the reasons for displacement varied considerably across assessed states. In Nigeria’s north-central region, Benue, Nasarawa, and Plateau reported the highest percentages of IDPs indicating that they fled their locations of origin due to communal clashes, with rates of 55 per cent, 52 per cent, and 52 per cent, respectively. Communal clashes involve confrontations between ethnic and religious groups, often triggered by land and border disputes. Conversely, in the north-western region of Nigeria, Zamfara, Katsina, and Sokoto reported armed banditry and kidnapping as the most common reason for displacement. The percentages in these states were notably high, with Zamfara at 100 per cent, Katsina at 84 per cent, and Sokoto at 77 per cent.

Displacements caused by tensions between herders and farmers was reported in Benue, Plateau and Kaduna states. Displacements caused by natural disasters were reported in six out of the eight states assessed. These displacements were often the result of torrential rains, windstorms and floods that have damaged infrastructures, shelters and crops.

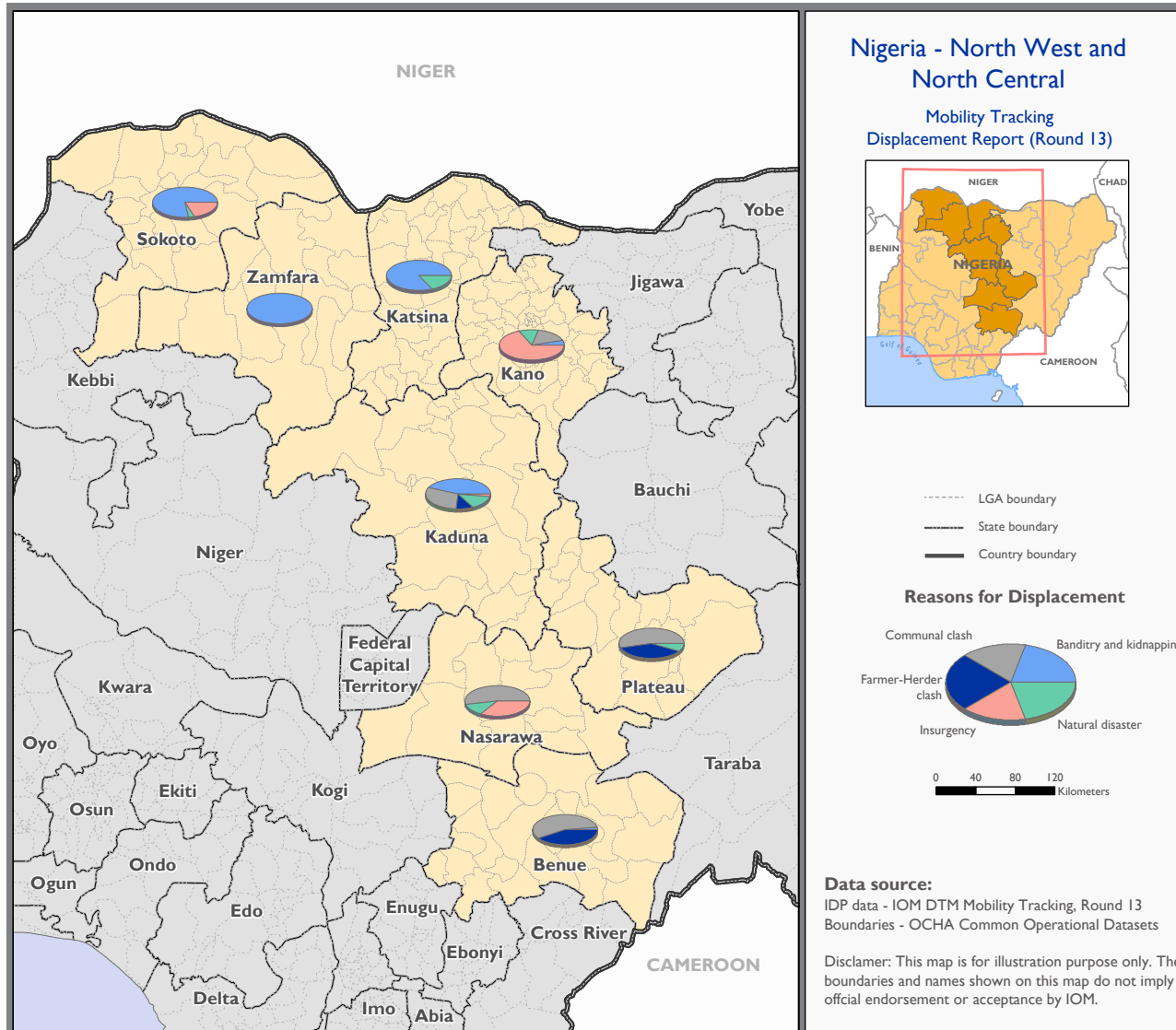
It can be concluded that communal clashes are more prevalent in north-central Nigeria, while armed banditry and kidnappings are more common in Nigeria’s north-western zone.



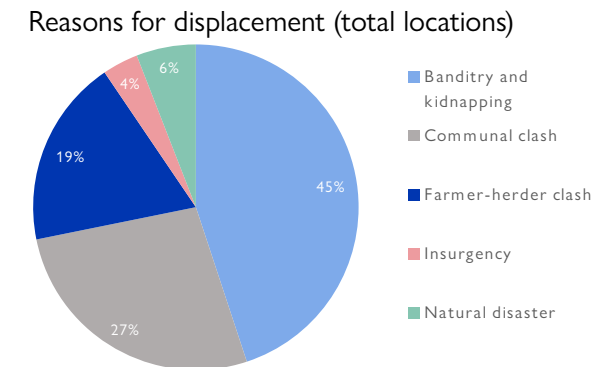
Percentage of IDPs per reason for displacement

State	Armed banditry and kidnapping	Communal clashes	Famer-herder clash	Natural disasters	Insurgency
Benue	2%	55%	43%	0%	0%
Kaduna	45%	29%	12%	13%	2%
Kano	4%	17%	0%	13%	66%
Katsina	84%	0%	0%	16%	0%
Nasarawa	0%	52%	0%	11%	36%
Plateau	1%	52%	39%	6%	1%
Sokoto	77%	0%	0%	4%	18%
Zamfara	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Grand Total	45%	27%	19%	6%	4%

REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT PER STATE



As illustrated on the map, armed banditry/kidnapping and communal clashes 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 communal clashes was cited as the main reason for displacement in 27 per cent of IDP locations. Increasing tensions between nomadic herders and sedentary farmers accounted for 19 per cent of the displacement in the region. Six per cent of displacements resulted from natural disaster, while 4 per cent of displacements were generated by the spill over of the insurgency in north-east Nigeria.

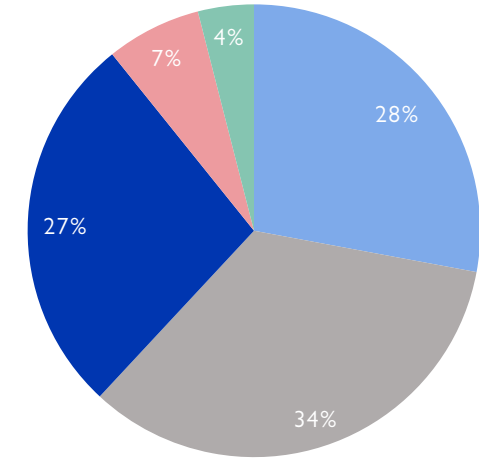




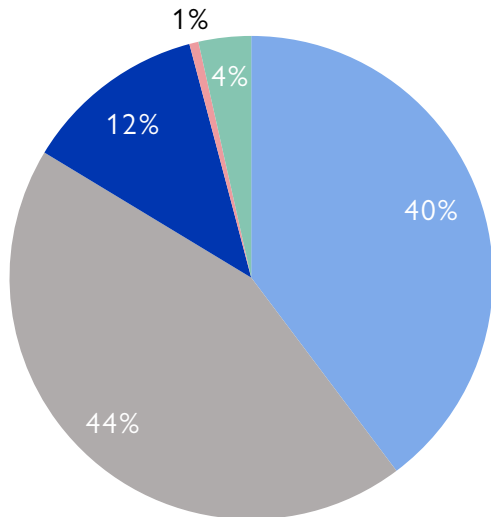
REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT PER YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

When considering the reasons for displacement per year, it is notable that armed banditry and kidnapping have seen an upward increase from 2021. The percentage of displacements generated by armed banditry and kidnapping increased from 58 per cent in 2022 to 69 per cent of displacements, in 2023. While before 2020, communal clashes accounted for 34 per cent of displacements. In 2021, they were cited as the reason for displacement in 44 per cent of IDP locations. The percentage of IDPs displaced as a result of communal clashes decreased considerably (from 14% in 2022 to 5% in 2023).

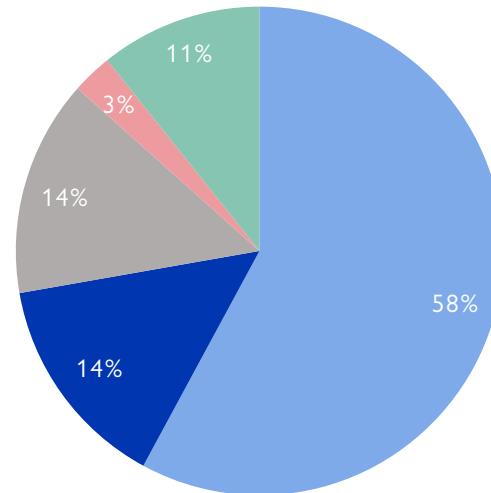
Reasons for displacement (displaced between 2014-2020)



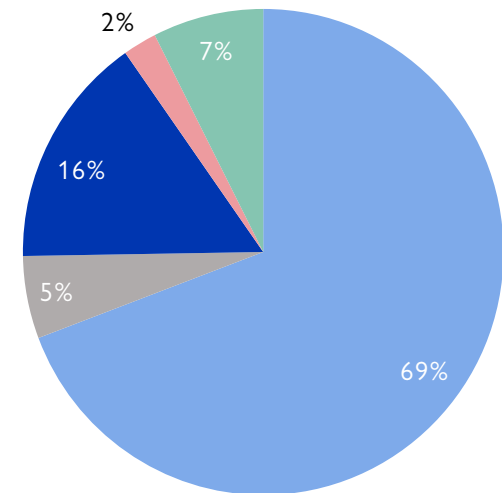
Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2021)

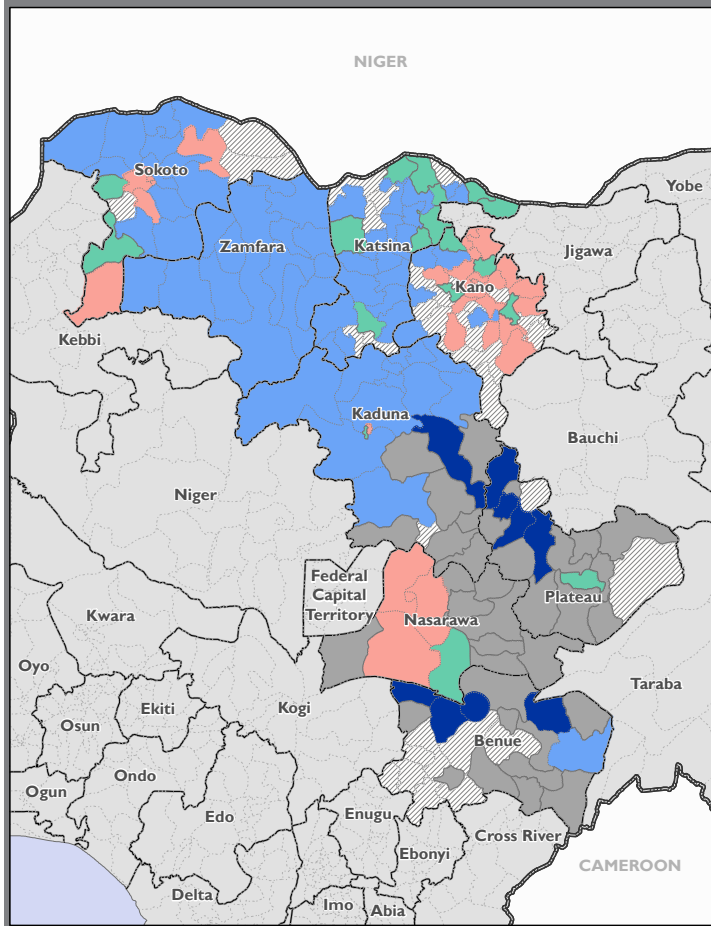


Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2022)



Reasons for displacement (displaced in 2023)





Nigeria - North West and North Central

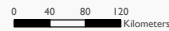
Mobility Tracking
 Displacement Report (Round 13)



- LGA boundary
- State boundary
- Country boundary

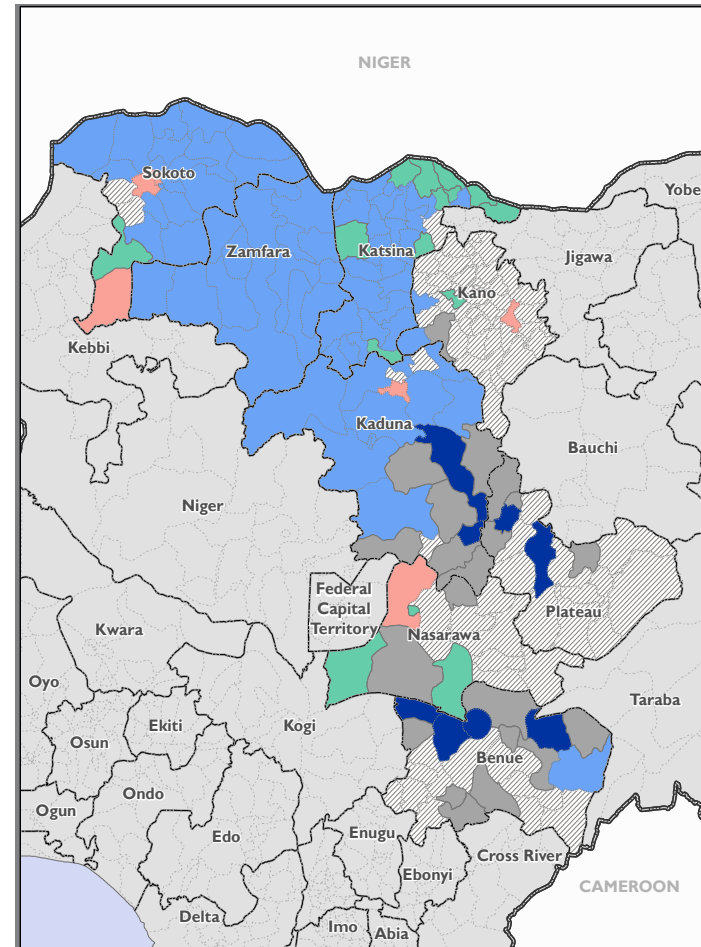
Reasons for Displacement by LGA before 2021

- Armed banditry/kidnapping
- Communal clash
- Farmer - Herder clash
- Insurgency
- Natural disaster
- ▨ No IDPs



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



Nigeria - North West and North Central

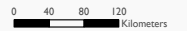
Mobility Tracking
 Displacement Report (Round 13)



- LGA boundary
- State boundary
- Country boundary

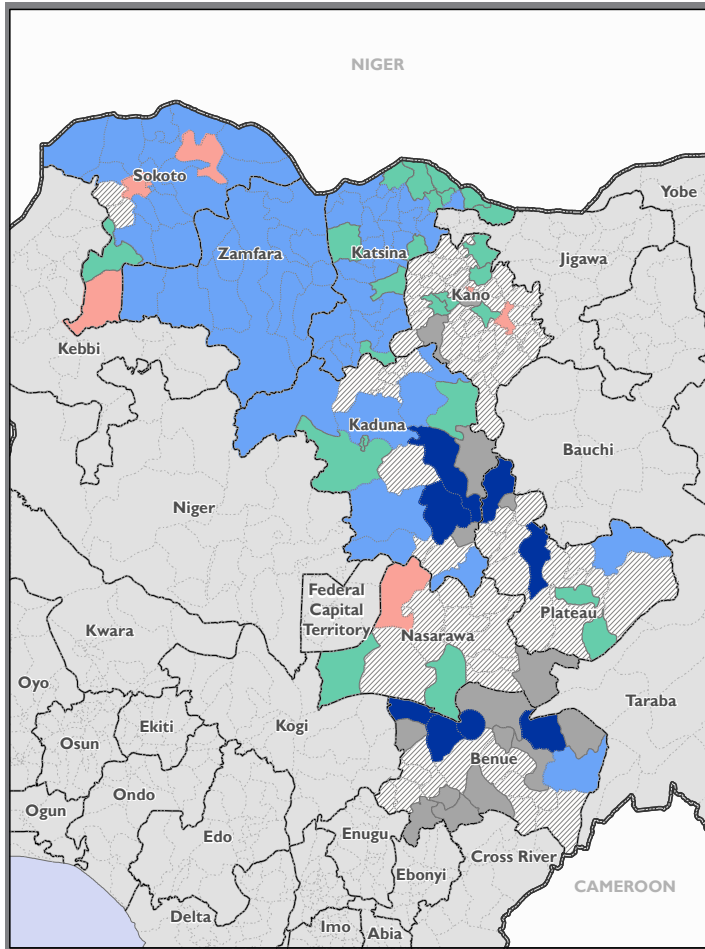
Reasons for Displacement by LGA 2021

- Armed banditry/kidnapping
- Communal clash
- Farmer - Herder clash
- Insurgency
- Natural disaster
- ▨ No IDPs



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



Nigeria - North West and North Central

Mobility Tracking
Displacement Report (Round 13)

----- LGA boundary
 - - - - State boundary
 ——— Country boundary

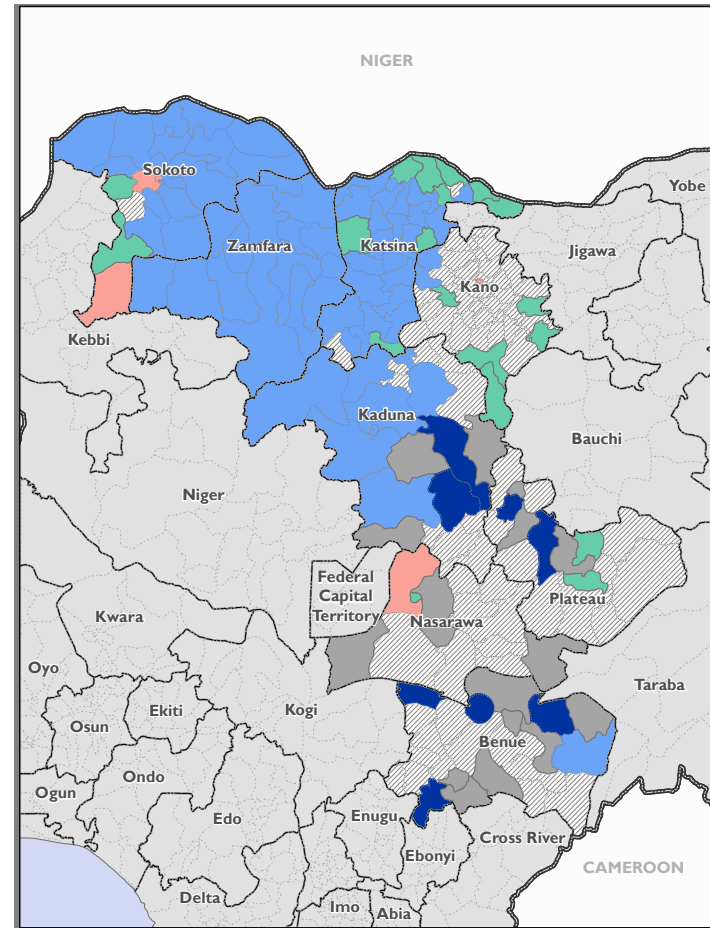
Reasons for Displacement by LGA 2022

- Armed banditry/kidnapping
- Communal clash
- Farmer - Herder clash
- Insurgency
- Natural disaster
- No IDPs

0 40 80 120 Kilometers

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



Nigeria - North West and North Central

Mobility Tracking
Displacement Report (Round 13)

----- LGA boundary
 - - - - State boundary
 ——— Country boundary

Reasons for Displacement by LGA 2023

- Armed banditry/kidnapping
- Communal clash
- Farmer - Herder clash
- Insurgency
- Natural disaster
- No IDPs

0 40 80 120 Kilometers

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

ADDITIONAL MAPS

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

