

Nigeria

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	169,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in four areas: first, the North East region due to an 11 year-old insurgency; second, the Central region with communal violence between farmers and herders; third, the North West and North Central regions with criminal and inter-communal violence; and, finally, the States of Niger, Lagos, and Plateau with inter-communal violence.	This figure was obtained from data collected and verified by the IOM DTM, for the states located in the North East, North Central and North West regions. For states not covered by the IOM DTM, IDMC relied on information in local media citing local authorities. The data collection is done using key informants, interviews, and direct observations. This figure is also based on public statements by local authorities. The methodology for data collection used by the local authorities is unavailable.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, the main caveat is the lack of countrywide systematic monitoring of internal displacements. Though the geographic coverage of monitoring internal displacements in Nigeria has expanded to previously uncovered states (i.e., North West regions), the coverage remains partial and there is currently little to no information on displacements in the southern states, though evidence points to displacements linked with inter-communal and criminal violence.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	2,730,000	This figure refers to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in four areas: first, the North East region due to a 11 year-old insurgency; second, the Central region with communal violence between farmers and herders; third, the North West and North Central regions with criminal and inter-communal violence; and, finally, the States of Niger, Lagos, and Plateau with inter-communal violence.	This figure was obtained from the IOM DTM baseline assessments conducted in the North East (Round 34) and in the North West and North Central regions (Round 5). For the Information shared by local authorities on displacements in the States of Niger, Ebonyi and Anambra, the methodology for data collection remains unavailable. When no other data is available, the source is IDMC, based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction to estimate the figure. Main media sources include: All Africa, The Guardian and The Nation Online.	We have high confidence in this figure. However, the main caveat is the lack of information on returns for IDPs displaced in states outside of the IOM DTM coverage. As IDMC has not received information to suggest that the IDPs displaced in Ebonyi, Anambra and Niger States have returned home, they are therefore considered as still displaced until further information becomes available to suggest otherwise.

Nigeria

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	279,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by seasonal rains between May and October. The figure also includes secondary or tertiary displacements of IDPs previously displaced by conflict or violence, especially in northern Nigeria.	This figure was obtained from data collected and validated by Nigeria's National Emergency Agency (NEMA), IOM DTM, and public statements by local authorities. It is based on data collected through key informants, surveys, direct observations and interviews. When no other data is available, the source is IDMC, based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction to estimate the figure. Main media sources include: The Guardian, Al Jazeera, and Floodlist.	We have high confidence in this figure, although there is a lack of systematic monitoring of internal displacement linked with disasters, particularly floods. Further, there is currently no country-wide disaggregation of the displacement figure relating to demographic groups most affected and displaced by the floods.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	143,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.

For the full country profile please visit: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/nigeria>
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