



DTM NIGERIA

# IDP INTENTION SURVEY IN BORNO STATE

15 April 2024



IOM Nigeria thanks the National Bureau of Statistics, National Emergency Management Agency, Borno State Emergency Management Agency, Nigerian Red Cross Society and other partners for their continued collaboration.

## OVERALL KEY FINDINGS IN BORNO STATE



### INTENTIONS TO RETURN



**Sixty-seven** per cent (67%) of respondents in both camps/camp-like settings and in the host communities intend to return to their locations of origin. Borno State had the highest number of IDPs that intended to return to their place of origin.



**Fifty-nine** per cent (59%) of respondents who intended to return to their locations of origin stated that their houses were completely destroyed and needed re-building.

### INTENTIONS TO INTEGRATE



**Eleven** per cent (11%) of respondents in Borno State stated that they did not intend to leave the locations where they are currently displaced in the coming months. They intend to integrate into the host communities.



**Eighty-one** per cent (81%) of respondents who intended to integrate into the host community mentioned that the major reason for their decision was that the security situation was good in their current place of displacement.

### INTENTIONS TO RELOCATE



Only **one** per cent (1%) of respondents in Borno State intended to relocate to another LGA or state. Most of this group intended to relocate to other LGAs in the state.



The search for livelihood/income was the major reason for the decision to relocate. This was mentioned by **19** per cent of respondents.

## INTRODUCTION

The north-east region of Nigeria grapples with a deeply intricate displacement crisis predominantly caused by human conflicts. The non-state armed groups (NSAGs) perpetuate violence, driving large-scale displacement, while climate change intensifies existing conflict situations and displacement. Furthermore, the north-east region, which includes Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba states, faces significant exposure to natural calamities such as floods. The escalation of violence since 2014 triggered a multifaceted humanitarian emergency, leading to mass displacement across the area. This situation continues to this day, with the north-east still accommodating substantial numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees.

While many of the IDPs continued to be displaced for prolonged periods, there is a noticeable trend of increasing numbers of IDPs returning to their places of origin, as evidenced by Round 45 of DTM assessments (Sep 2023) identified 2,075,257 returnees in the region. Recognizing the growing number of returnees, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Protection sectors, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS), and other key partners deemed it necessary to assess the future intentions (within the next 12 months) of individuals in displacement areas to provide appropriate solution interventions. The DTM of the IOM Nigeria Mission, with the support of the partners, led the Intention Survey (IS) in Borno State (including the other five states of the north-east) through the BHA and ECHO fund. The aim of the IS was to assess IDPs who wish to return to their place of origin, locally integrate at their current location of displacement or relocate to another part of the state (LGA) or within the country.

Out of the 370,446 displaced households in Borno, a total of 6,698 households (including 3,096 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 3,602 in the host communities) were interviewed as a sample to determine their intentions towards a preferred solution (return, relocate or integrate) within the next 12 months. The goal was (1) to ensure a safe and dignified return to their places of origin, (2) to assist the integration of IDPs in the location of displacement, and (3) to support local relocation. By shedding light on the IDP's future intentions, which are often influenced by security conditions and livelihood prospects in the selected locations of solutions, this report seeks to provide a better understanding of the decision-making process of internally displaced individuals regarding their future homes linked to return, local relocation or integration and the conditions necessary for sustainable solutions following their intentions, thereby, generating advocacy, policy related discussions and decision-making in line with the protection-centred approaches.

## OBJECTIVES

The Intention Survey tool aims to collect detailed data about the IDPs wishing to be on a path towards solutions within the next 12 months. The main objectives of the survey are as follows:

- I. To assess IDPs who wish to return, relocate, and locally integrate.
- II. To map out areas to which IDPs wish to return, relocate, and locally integrate.
- III. To understand the conditions in (actual and intended) locations of solutions.
- IV. To determine the estimated timelines for return, relocation, and local integration.

<sup>1</sup>National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Borno State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Concern for Women and Children Development Foundation (COWACDI), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Delight Affection Foundation (DAF), Grassroot Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience (GISCOR), International Human Rights Commission (IHRC), Lindii Peace Foundation (LPF), Premiere Urgency Internationale (PUI), Pro-wellness Humanitarian Initiative (PROWI), Supertouch Kindness Foundation (SKF), Sustainable Development for Community Base Initiative (SDCBI) and Ummin Rashida Care Foundation (URCF-NIG).

## DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM expresses no opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

## METHODOLOGY

When planning and conducting this survey, IOM strictly followed the UN General Assembly Guidelines. While the UN General Assembly Guidelines are mainly addressed to states, they also explicitly apply to personal data files kept by governmental and international organizations, including IOM. The key principles of the guidelines are lawfulness and fairness, accuracy, interested-person access, non-discrimination, purpose-specification, proportionality, respect for the data subject's rights, security and confidentiality, and accountability and supervision.

The execution of this survey, including the methodology, scope, and presentation of the findings in this report, adhered to global best practices as outlined by the IOM Global DTM toolkit. Quantitative research methods were employed in formulating the interview questionnaire and implementing the survey.

In preparation for the questionnaire, consultations were organized with the CCCM/NFI/Shelter and the protection sectors. Following the sessions, DTM tested the survey instrument by conducting 10 pilot interviews (5 households per population strata) per state. The final survey questionnaire was comprised of eight (8) open-ended questions, 158 closed questions (closed questions are queries eliciting a “yes” or “no” response), and 17 semi-closed questions. After the finalization of the questionnaire, enumerators and partners (83) in Borno State were trained by the IOM DTM. Following face-to-face interviews, data was entered into the DTM Kobo server, which was then processed for the analytical report.

Although the term “voluntary return” is not reflected in the questionnaire, interviewers were trained and instructed to explain to each interviewee that survey questions relate to returns of a voluntary nature only. The meaning of each solution—voluntary return, integration, and relocation was explained to each interviewee. DTM staff monitored interviews to verify that these concepts were clearly introduced and well understood.

This survey, conducted in Borno State, contributed to the analysis of the intention of the two surveyed population groups:

IDPs dispersed in camp/camp-like settings are persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and reside in a formal or informal camp.

IDPs dispersed in host communities are persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and live with the local residents.

The intention survey's sampling framework relied on the DTM Mobility Tracking Round 45 (September 2023) dataset. This data provided a breakdown of the IDP populations at administrative level 4 (location/sites), which formed the sample frame for the survey.

The Intention Survey used a two-stage cluster sampling. The primary sampling units in the first stage were the IDP sites, as identified by the Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 45. In the second stage, households were randomly selected for interview from within the identified IDP sites. Out of the 370,446 displaced households in Borno, a total of 6,698 households (including 3,096 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 3,602 in the host communities) were interviewed to determine their preferred durable solution within the next 12 months.

## LIMITATIONS

1. Insecurity made some wards in the LGAs of Damboa and Biu inaccessible during the entire timeframe of the Intention Survey, and data collection was postponed in other locations.
2. Due to the poor and unstable network in several survey locations, especially in hard-to-reach areas, the data was delayed in uploading to the server, prolonging the assessment.
3. The findings presented in this report represent weighted results, and due to rounding off, some percentages may be slightly above or below (+/-1%) 100 per cent.
4. The results in this report represent a 95 per cent confidence level with a 5 per cent margin of error at the state level (Admin II).

MAP 1: THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER LGA

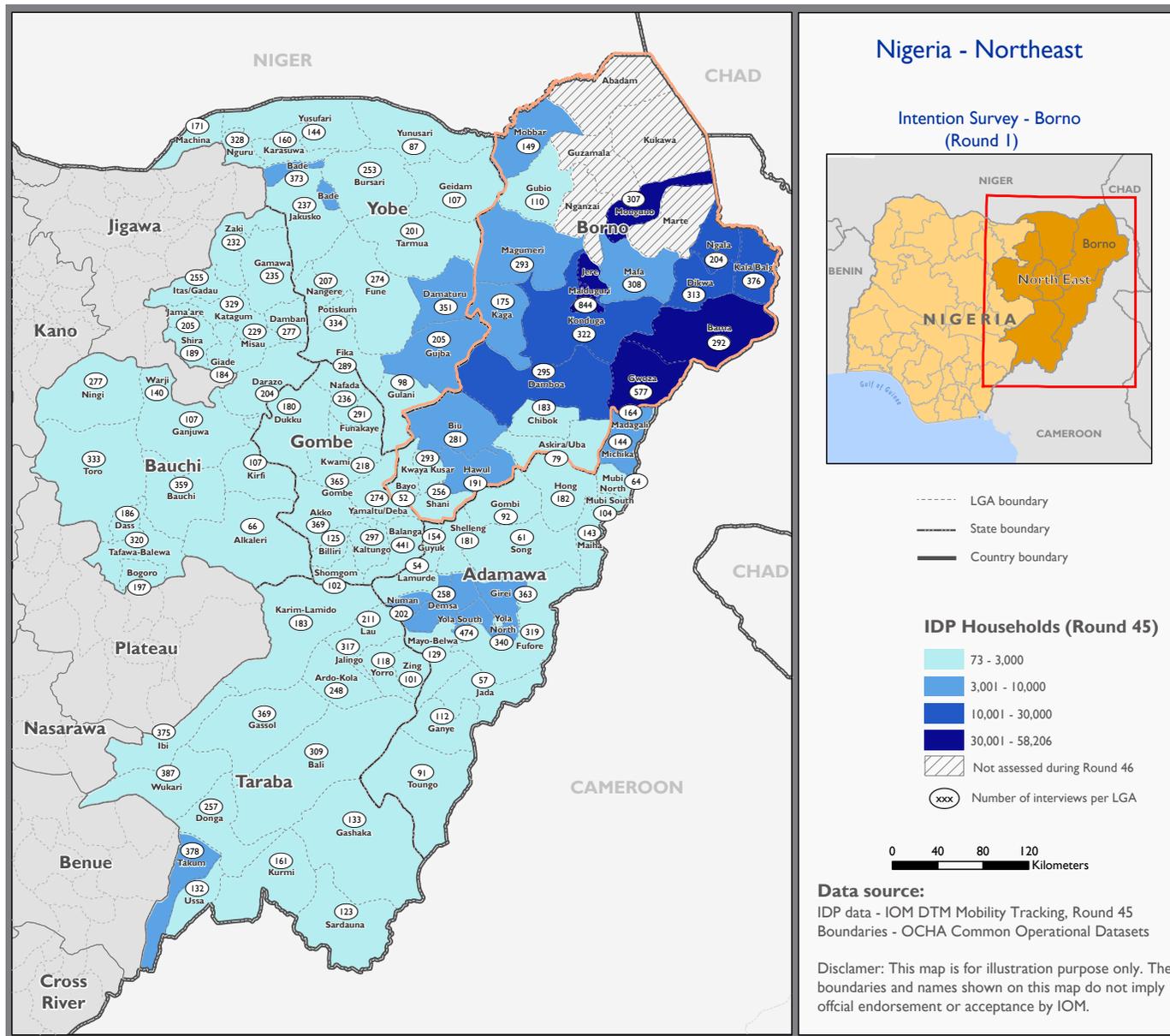


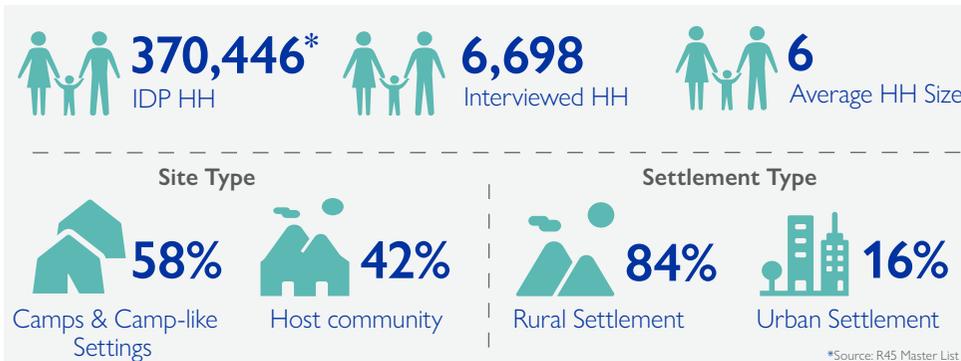
Table 1. Number of households in north-east - DTM R45

State	LGA	Host communities	Camps	Grand Total
Borno	Askira/Uba	1,393	321	1,714
	Bama	7,282	39,926	47,208
	Bayo	121	-	121
	Biu	5,773	286	6,059
	Chibok	2,848	35	2,883
	Damboa	18,893	8,034	26,927
	Dikwa	3,604	16,097	19,701
	Gubio	2,023	-	2,023
	Gwoza	17,540	12,475	30,015
	Hawul	3,943	-	3,943
	Jere	21,888	36,318	58,206
	Kaga	1,758	2,345	4,103
	Kala/Balge	-	10,686	10,686
	Konduga	12,424	6,704	19,128
	Kwaya Kusar	639	-	639
	Mafa	662	7,318	7,980
	Magumeri	5,455	2,102	7,557
	Maiduguri	36,692	5,495	42,187
	Mobbar	3,712	5,023	8,735
Monguno	12,855	34,517	47,372	
Ngala	3,692	19,071	22,763	
Shani	496	-	496	
<b>Total</b>		<b>163,693</b>	<b>206,753</b>	<b>370,446</b>

Table 2. Number of households interviewed

State	LGA	Host communities	Camps	Grand Total
Borno	Askira/Uba	71	8	79
	Bama	56	236	292
	Bayo	52	-	52
	Biu	268	13	281
	Chibok	180	3	183
	Damboa	193	102	295
	Dikwa	60	253	313
	Gubio	110	-	110
	Gwoza	209	368	577
	Hawul	191	-	191
	Jere	334	464	798
	Kaga	75	100	175
	Kala/Balge	-	376	376
	Konduga	198	124	322
	Kwaya Kusar	293	-	293
	Mafa	27	281	308
	Magumeri	207	86	293
	Maiduguri	613	231	844
	Mobbar	66	83	149
Monguno	87	220	307	
Ngala	56	148	204	
Shani	256	-	256	
<b>Borno Total</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>6,698</b>	

Table 1. shows the total number of households in the LGAs of Borno State according to [DTM Round 45 master list assessment](#). Table 2. shows the number of households interviewed per LGA sampled based on the number of displaced households as reflected in table 1.



To uncover the future intentions and aspirations of the IDPs in Borno State, the DTM surveyed 22 Local Government Areas (LGAs) where IDPs were situated. Out of the entire population of 370,446 displaced households in the state, a sample of 6,698 households participated in the survey. Of these households, 58 per cent were located in camps or camp-like settings, while 42 per cent resided within host communities.

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

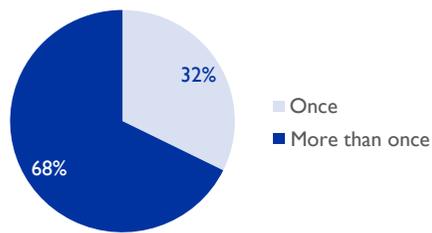


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

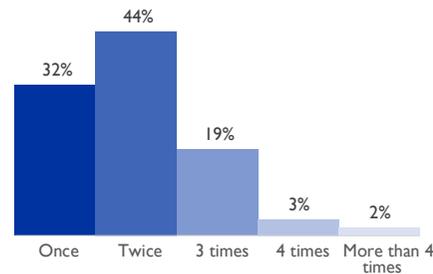


Fig 2: Number of displacement

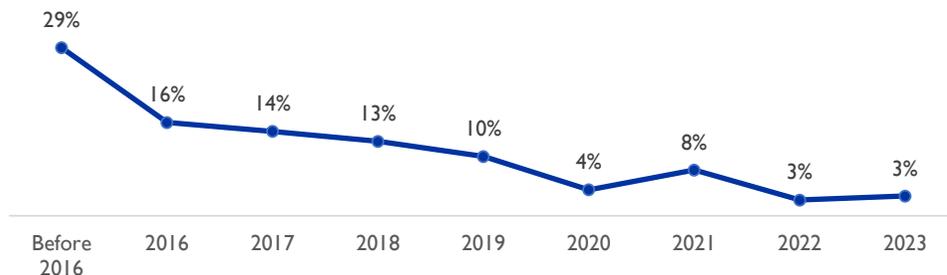


Fig 3: Year of displacement

HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

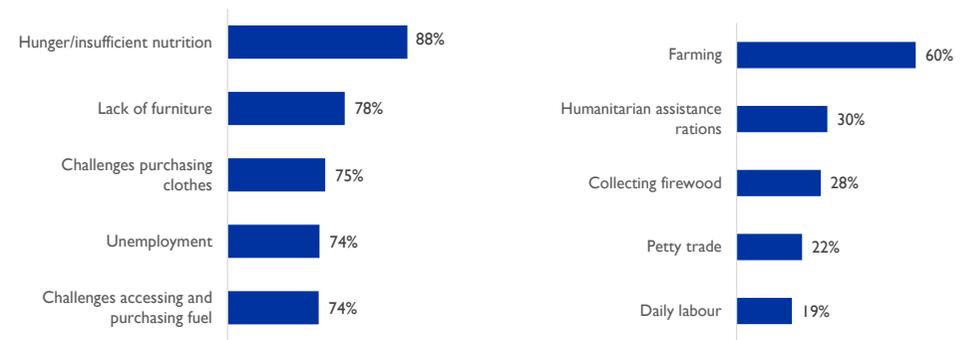


Fig 4: Top 5 household's major concerns (multiple choice responses)\*

Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood (multiple choice responses)\*

FUTURE INTENTIONS

Sixty-seven per cent (67%) of the respondents indicated an intention to return to their places of origin. However, approximately 20 per cent of the households interviewed in the state remained undecided about their future plans. Meanwhile, 11 per cent expressed a desire to integrate into the community where they are currently displaced. Additionally, one per cent intended to relocate to communities outside both their current LGAs of displacement and their place of origin. Only less than one per cent of respondents expressed a desire to relocate to other countries, specifically Cameroon.

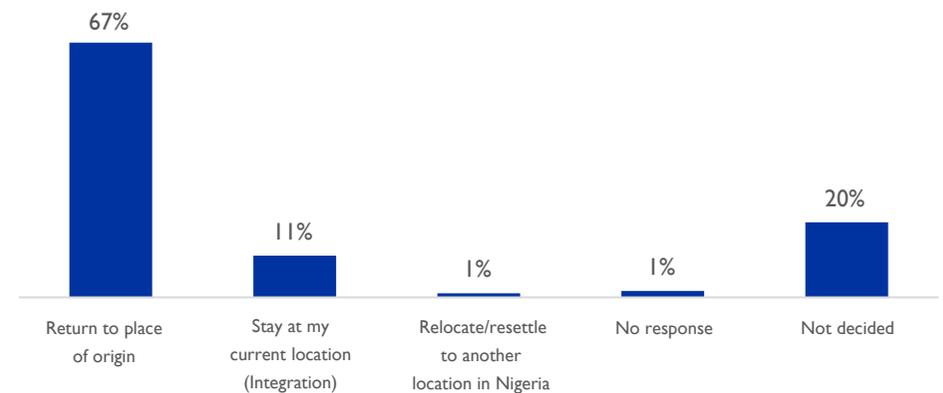
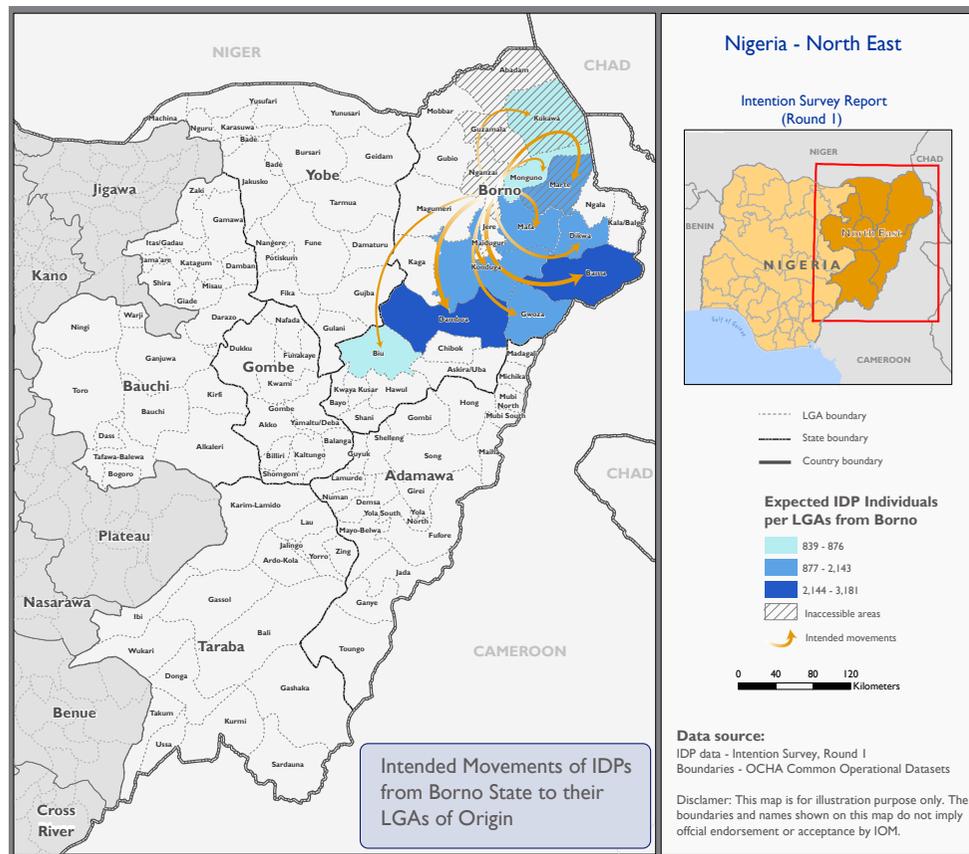


Fig 6: Household future intentions

\*Multiple choice responses

### MAP SHOWING THE AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



### 1. INTENDED PERIODS OF RETURN

A vast number of households (73%) were not certain about when they would return. Twenty-four per cent (24%) intended to return in less than a year, while only 10 per cent of the household respondents intend to return within six months.

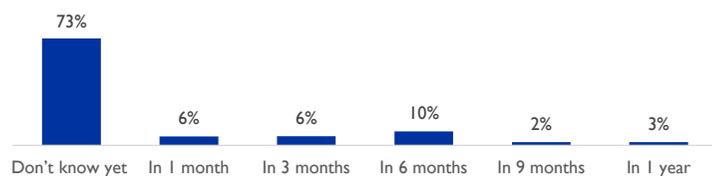


Fig 7: Possible time of return

### 2. REASONS FOR RETURN

Out of many reasons that inform IDP's intention to return to their place of origin, the lack of employment opportunities in their current place of displacement tops 47 per cent of responses. This was followed by the opportunity to earn a living and restart life at their place of origin and the search for a livelihood in their place of origin. The lack of access to basic services at the place of displacement also stood out as one of the major reasons for their intended return to their place of origin.

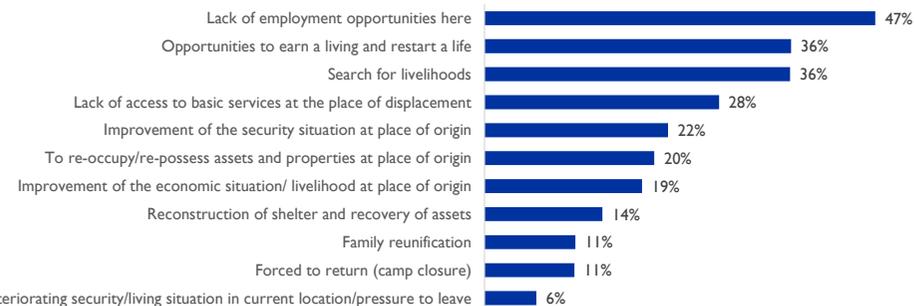


Fig 8: Reasons for intended return (multiple choice responses)\*

### 3. REASONS FOR NO RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Although most households were eager to return to their places of origin, several factors impede their return. A significant obstacle is the lack of housing in their place of origin, as 67 per cent of respondents reported. Concerns regarding inaccessibility and insecurity at the intended place of return closely followed this. Many return locations remain insecure, hindering the return of most displaced households. Additionally, the lack of basic services in places of origin poses challenges. Essential services like education and healthcare remain deficient in many intended return areas.

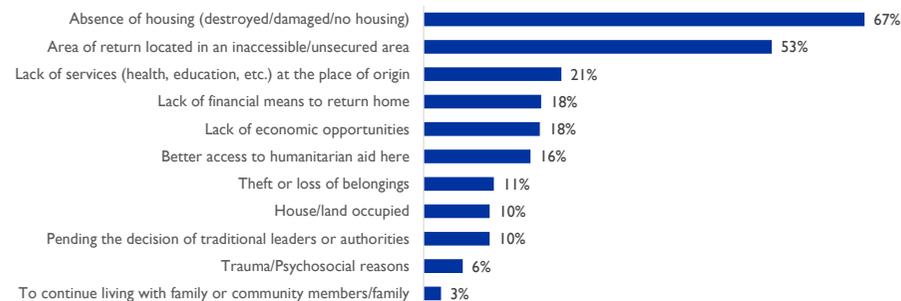


Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet (multiple choice responses)\*

\*Multiple choice responses

#### 4. HOUSING AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE AT INTENDED PLACE OF RETURN

The majority (78%) of the respondents who wish to return responded that they do not have confirmation of available or accessible housing at their place of origin. Thirteen per cent (13%) of the respondents stated that they had their own house and that it was accessible. Most of the respondents' houses were destroyed and needed rebuilding.

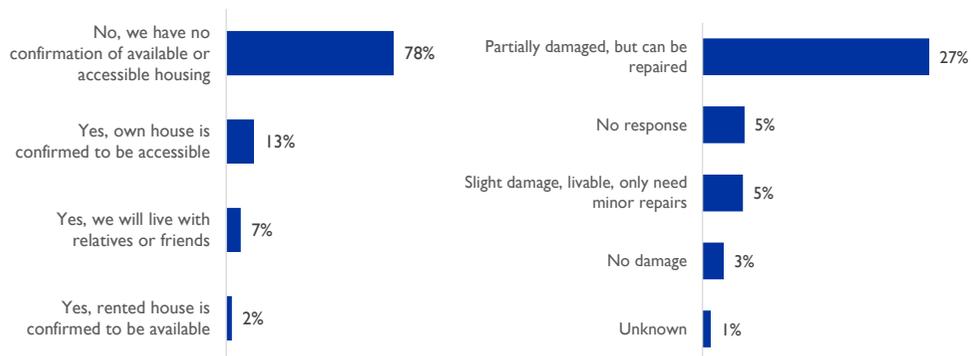


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

#### 5. LIVELIHOOD AVAILABLE AT PLACE OF ORIGIN

One of the survey objectives was to ascertain the available means of livelihood at places of origin. Family businesses stood out as the most (26% of responses) available means of livelihood. This was followed by fishing and pastoral activity, as stated by 16% and 15% of respondents, respectively.

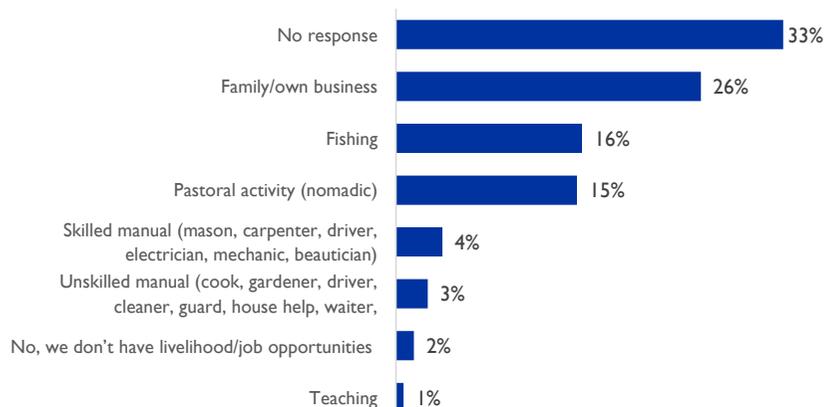


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin

#### 6. ASSISTANCE AND CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

Respondents have identified several conditions crucial for facilitating the execution of their return plans. Foremost among these is ensuring the safety of displaced persons at their place of origin, as insecurity was the primary driver of displacement. Failure to address this issue could perpetuate displacement, as emphasized by 63 per cent of household responses.

Following the security concern is the necessity of access to food at places of origin. Approximately 53 per cent of respondents highlighted this as a significant need, emphasizing that guaranteed access to food would initiate the return to their place of origin.

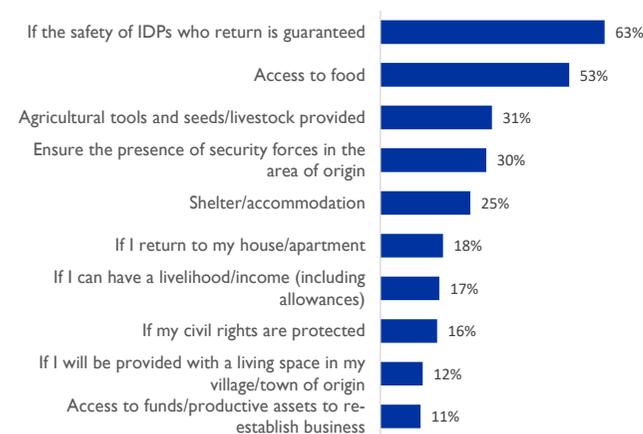


Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return (multiple choice responses)\*

#### 7. INTENDED RETURN TO BORNO FROM OTHER STATES

The intention survey covered other northeast states, and from the findings from these states, it was discovered that 49 per cent of the displaced persons in Gombe State who wanted to return intend to return to their place of origin in Borno State. In comparison, 45 per cent of those who intended to return to Bauchi wanted to return to their place of origin in Borno State. This implies that these sets of IDPs were displaced from Borno State.



Fig 14: Intended return from other states\*

\*Multiple choice responses

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended return for IDPs in Borno State](#)

### 1. REASONS FOR INTEGRATION

Eleven per cent (11%) of respondents stated that they intend to integrate within the community in their displacement areas. The major reason for this decision was the general security situation in their LGA of displacement, as reported by 81 per cent of the respondents. The second reason for integration was the loss of every belonging in their place of origin, as 46 per cent of the respondents reported. Moreover, this was followed by the economic opportunities available in the intended areas of integration. Other reasons include the availability of better services and the desire to continue to live with family or community members.

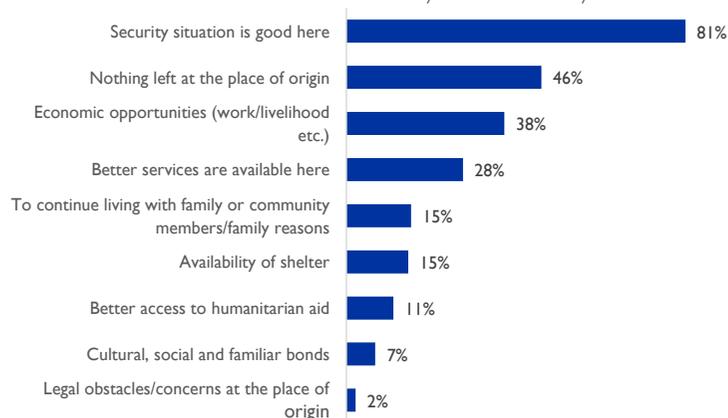


Fig 15: Reasons for integration (multiple choice responses)\*

### 2. CONDITIONS FOR INTEGRATION

Respondents were asked about conditions that will facilitate the integration of households in the community of displacement and livelihood/income with economic opportunities, which stood out in 67 per cent of the responses. This was followed by improved security in 50 per cent of the responses and housing in 38 per cent of the responses. Most displaced persons, especially those in camps and camp-like settings, do not have proper accommodations in the community where they reside, and to integrate into that community, they cannot continue to live in camps/camp-like settings.

Access to land for cultivation also stood out as one of the major conditions for integration. The major means of livelihood of the displaced persons in Borno State is farming, and to continue to fend for themselves, there is a need for access to land for cultivation in their areas of integration.

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended integration for IDPs in Borno State](#)

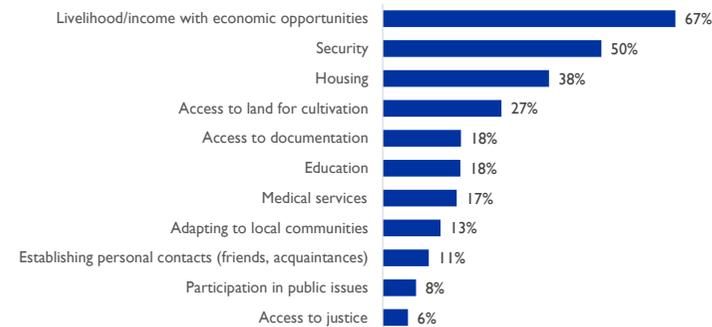


Fig 16: Conditions for integration (multiple choice responses)\*

### 3. CHALLENGES RESTRICTING INTEGRATION

The respondents also stated the challenges encountered in their plan for integration. Top on the list was the lack of good shelter conditions, which accounted for 61 per cent of the responses. This was followed by the lack of access to livelihood and economic opportunities in their place of displacement. However, limited livelihood/income with economic opportunities was followed by security concerns in some of the areas of intended integration.

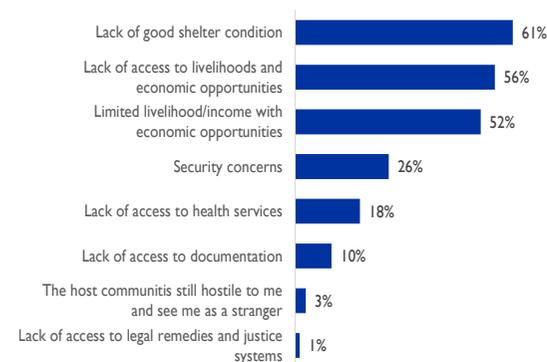


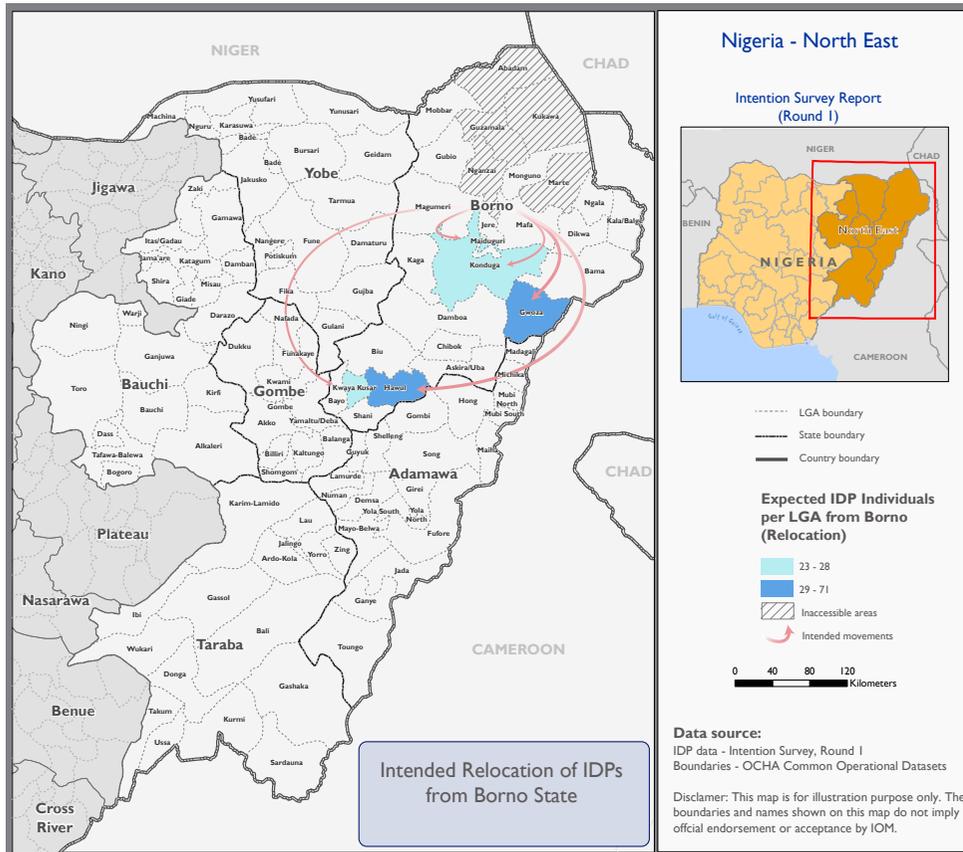
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration (multiple choice responses)\*

### 4. PERCEPTION ON INTEGRATION

When asked about their respondents' perception of integration, 41 per cent considered themselves already integrated, while 15 per cent did not. Thirty-seven per cent (37%) of the respondents considered themselves to be partially integrated, whereas seven per cent could not tell if they were integrated.

\*Multiple choice responses

### MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT



### 1. REASONS FOR WANTING TO RELOCATE

One per cent of respondents stated they were willing to move voluntarily to another LGA/state other than their origin. Moreover, 99 per cent intended to relocate within the same state of their origin, and one per cent to another state. The intended LGAs for relocation within the state are Gwoza, Konduga, Hawul, MMC, and Kwayar Kusar.

The major reason for the intended relocation was the availability of livelihood and income opportunities in the areas of intended relocation. This was followed by access to good housing and better economic opportunities. Security in the areas of intended relocation was one of the major reasons respondents wanted to relocate.

[Click on this link to access the location of intended relocation for IDPs in Borno State](#)

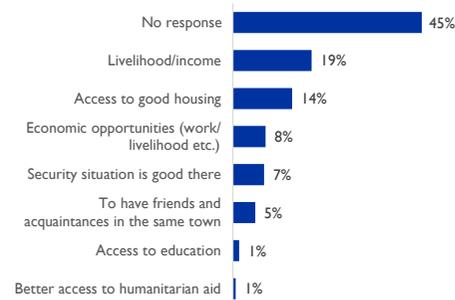


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation

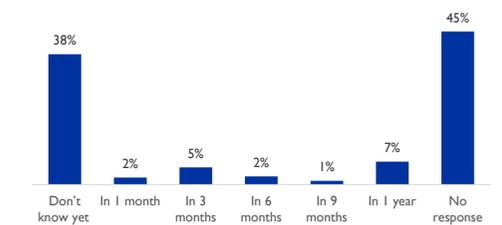


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

### 2. PREFERRED CHOICE OF RELOCATION

Thirty-one per cent (31%) of the respondents who wanted to relocate preferred a village. This was followed by the respondents who preferred towns. About five per cent of the respondents stated that the settlement type doesn't matter in the relocation event.

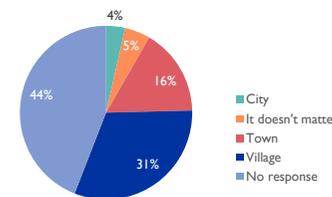


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

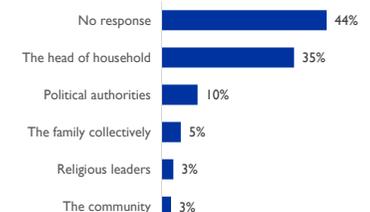


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

### 3. INFORMATION ON PLACE OF RELOCATION

Access to information on the intended areas of relocation is paramount. The major sources of information about the areas of intended relocation were family and friends in those areas. However, 38 per cent of the respondents stated that they needed more information on the place of relocation.

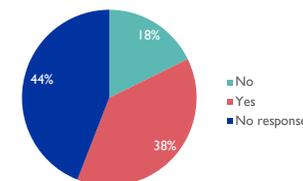


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

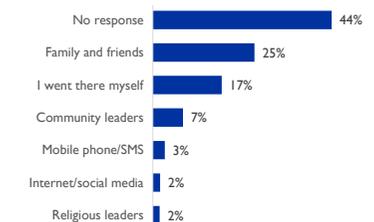


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

CONCLUSION

The largest number of respondents who expressed their desire to return was in Borno State. Sixty-seven per cent of the respondents indicated their intention to return to their place of origin. However, 20 per cent of the households interviewed were undecided about their intentions—meanwhile, 11 per cent desired to integrate into the community where they were currently displaced. The most important reason for return was their current location's lack of employment opportunities. At the same time, housing conditions in their place of origin were the major impediment to return. The security situation was cited as the most important factor for those respondents who intended to integrate into their current location. Some respondents were interested in relocating to another LGA/state other than their current location. Livelihood/income was the most important factor in the relocation decision.

- [Click on this link to access the locations of intended return for IDPs in Borno State](#)
- [Click on this link to access the locations of intended integration for IDPs in Borno State](#)
- [Click on this link to access the location of intended relocation for IDPs in Borno State](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

SEMA: Borno State Emergency Management Agency

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DRC: Danish Refugee Council

DAF: Delight Affection Foundation

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