



DTM NIGERIA

IDP INTENTION SURVEY IN BAUCHI STATE

15 April 2024



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

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS IN BAUCHI STATE



INTENTIONS TO RETURN



Seventeen per cent (17%) of respondents in both camps/camp-like settings and in the host communities intend to return to their locations of origin.



Twenty-five per cent (25%) of respondents that intended to return to their place of origin stated that their houses were partially damaged and need repair.

INTENTIONS TO INTEGRATE



Fifty-eight per cent (58%) of respondents in Bauchi State stated that they do not intend to leave the locations where they are currently displaced in the coming months. They intend to integrate into the host communities.



Seventy-nine per cent (79%) of respondents who intended to integrate in 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 **two** per cent of respondents in Bauchi State intend to relocate to another LGA or state, while most of this group intends to relocate to other LGAs in the state.



Seventeen per cent (17%) of respondents mentioned the search for economic opportunities as the primary reason for their decision to relocate.

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 the existing conflict situations and displacement. Furthermore, the north-east region, which includes Yobe, Borno, Adamawa, 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 (June 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)/Shelter and NFI and Protection sectors, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Nigeria 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 Bauchi State (including the other five states of the north-east) 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), within or outside the country.

Out of the 10,960 displaced households in Bauchi, a total of 4,431 households (including 56 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 4,375 in the host communities) were interviewed to determine their preferred durable solution 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.

¹National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Bauchi State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS).

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

IOM strictly followed the UN General Assembly Guidelines when planning and conducting this survey. 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 to formulate the interview questionnaire and implement 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 ten 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 (38) in Bauchi State were trained by the IOM DTM. Data was entered into the DTM Kobo server after face-to-face interviews, 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 Bauchi 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 (Sep 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 interviewed from the identified IDP sites. Out of the 10,960 displaced households in Bauchi, a total of 4,431 households (including 56 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 4,375 in the host communities) were interviewed to determine their preferred durable solution within the next 12 months.

LIMITATIONS

1. Insecurity made some wards in some LGAs 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

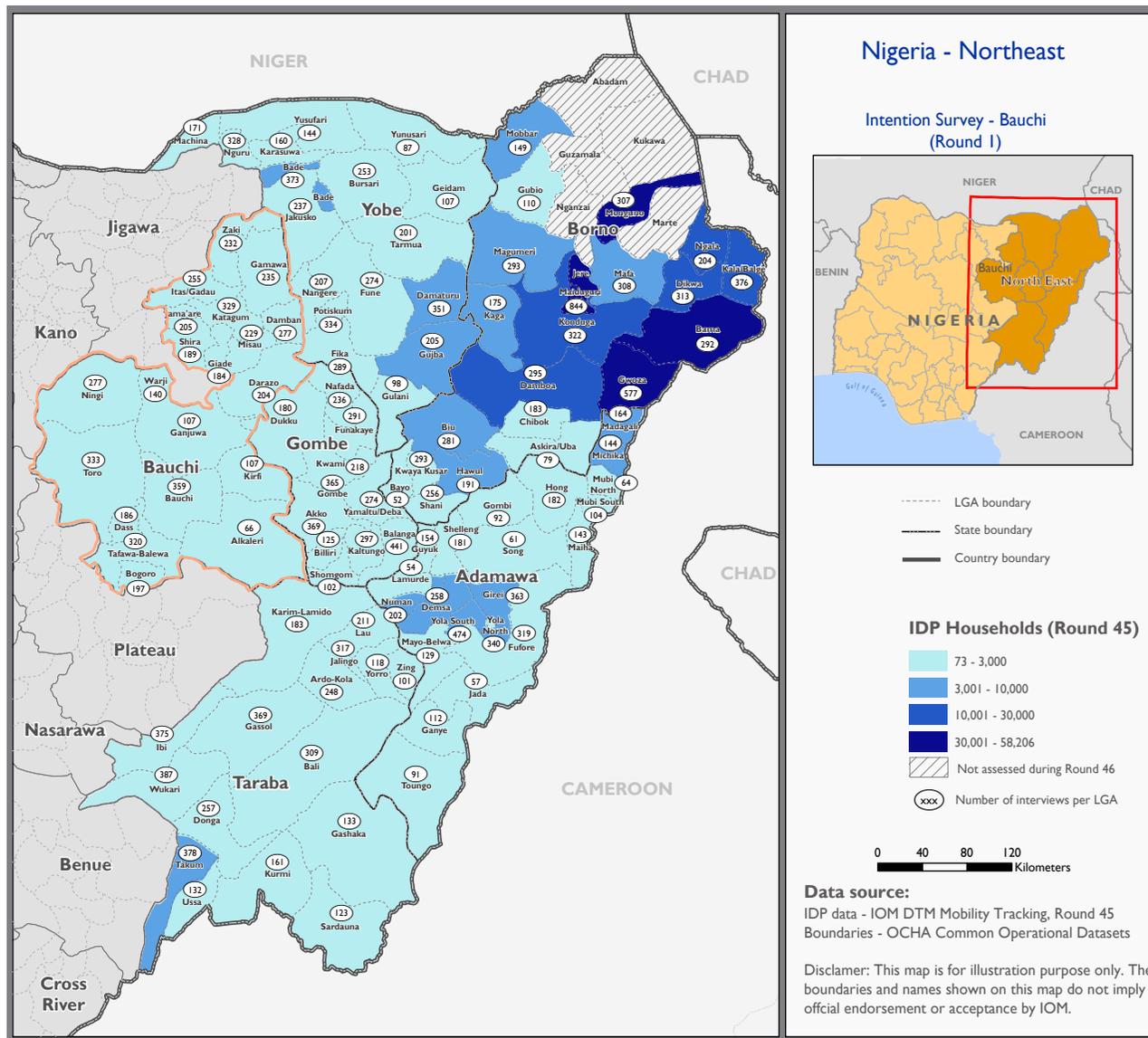


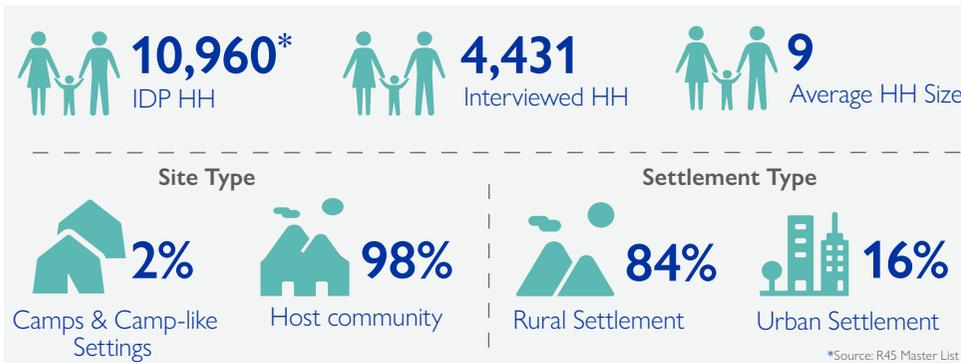
Table 1. Number of households in Northeast - DTM R45

| State | LGA | Host communities | Camps | Grand Total |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------|---------------|
| Bauchi | Alkaleri | 109 | 29 | 138 |
| | Bauchi | 1,359 | 253 | 1,612 |
| | Bogoro | 238 | - | 238 |
| | Dambam | 497 | - | 497 |
| | Darazo | 263 | - | 263 |
| | Dass | 174 | - | 174 |
| | Gamawa | 347 | - | 347 |
| | Ganjuwa | 143 | - | 143 |
| | Giade | 233 | - | 233 |
| | Itas/Gadau | 491 | - | 491 |
| | Jama'Are | 285 | - | 285 |
| | Katagum | 878 | - | 878 |
| | Kirfi | 127 | - | 127 |
| | Misau | 375 | - | 375 |
| | Ningi | 598 | - | 598 |
| | Shira | 253 | - | 253 |
| | Tafawa Balewa | 1,583 | 11 | 1,594 |
| Toro | 2,072 | - | 2,072 | |
| Warji | 111 | - | 111 | |
| Zaki | 502 | 29 | 531 | |
| Total | | 10,638 | 322 | 10,960 |

Table 2. Number of households interviewed

| State | LGA | Host communities | Camps | Grand Total |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Bauchi | Alkaleri | 66 | - | 66 |
| | Bauchi | 314 | 45 | 359 |
| | Bogoro | 197 | - | 197 |
| | Dambam | 277 | - | 277 |
| | Darazo | 204 | - | 204 |
| | Dass | 186 | - | 186 |
| | Gamawa | 235 | - | 235 |
| | Ganjuwa | 107 | - | 107 |
| | Giade | 184 | - | 184 |
| | Itas/Gadau | 255 | - | 255 |
| | Jama'Are | 205 | - | 205 |
| | Katagum | 329 | - | 329 |
| | Kirfi | 107 | - | 107 |
| | Misau | 229 | - | 229 |
| | Ningi | 277 | - | 277 |
| | Shira | 189 | - | 189 |
| | Tafawa Balewa | 320 | - | 320 |
| Toro | 333 | - | 333 | |
| Warji | 140 | - | 140 | |
| Zaki | 221 | 11 | 232 | |
| Total | | 4,375 | 56 | 4,431 |

Table 1. shows the total number of households in the LGAs of Bauchi 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.



HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

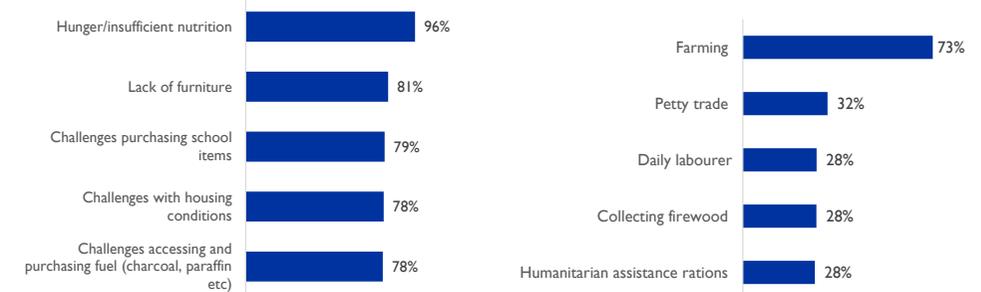


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns (multiple choice responses)*

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

To gain insight into the future intentions and aspirations of the IDPs in Bauchi State, the DTM surveyed 20 LGAs where IDPs were situated. Out of the total 10,960 displaced households in the state, a sample of 4,431 was interviewed. Of these households, two per cent were found to reside in camps or camp-like settings, while the overwhelming majority, 98 per cent, resided within host communities.

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY



Fig 1: Displaced more than once

Fig 2: Number of displacement

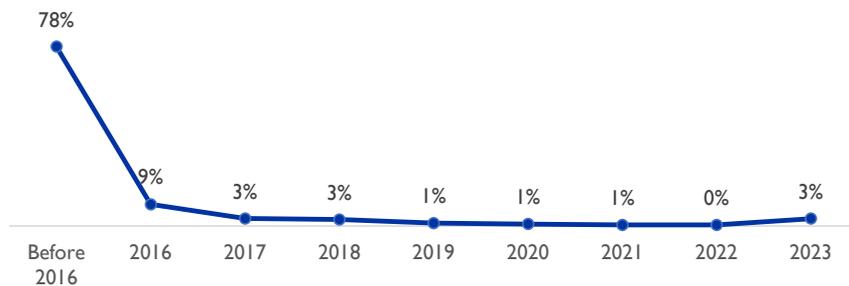


Fig 3: Year of displacement

FUTURE INTENTIONS

The survey findings indicate diverse intentions among households affected by displacement. Notably, 58 per cent of respondents expressed their desire to integrate into the host communities, reflecting a willingness to establish roots in their new surroundings. Conversely, approximately 17 per cent of interviewed households expressed their intention to return to their places of origin, highlighting a solid attachment to their ancestral lands despite the challenges of displacement. A smaller portion, comprising two per cent of respondents, indicated plans to relocate to other LGAs or states, suggesting a desire for a fresh start elsewhere.

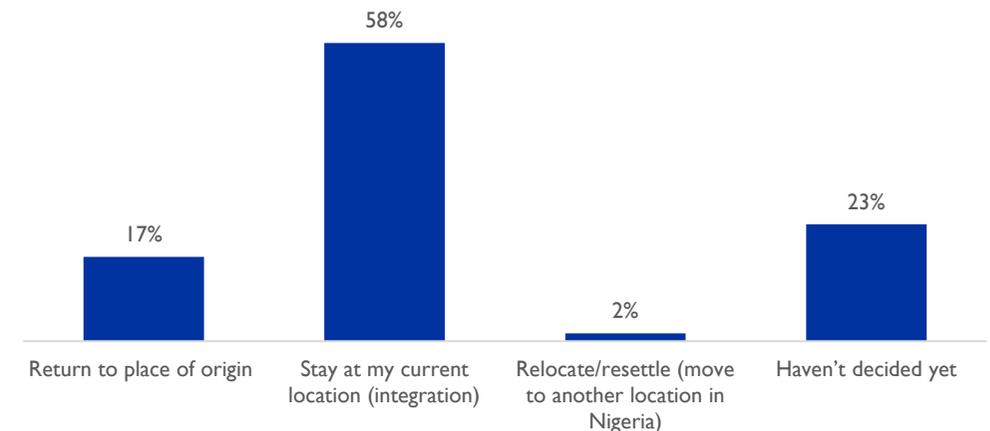
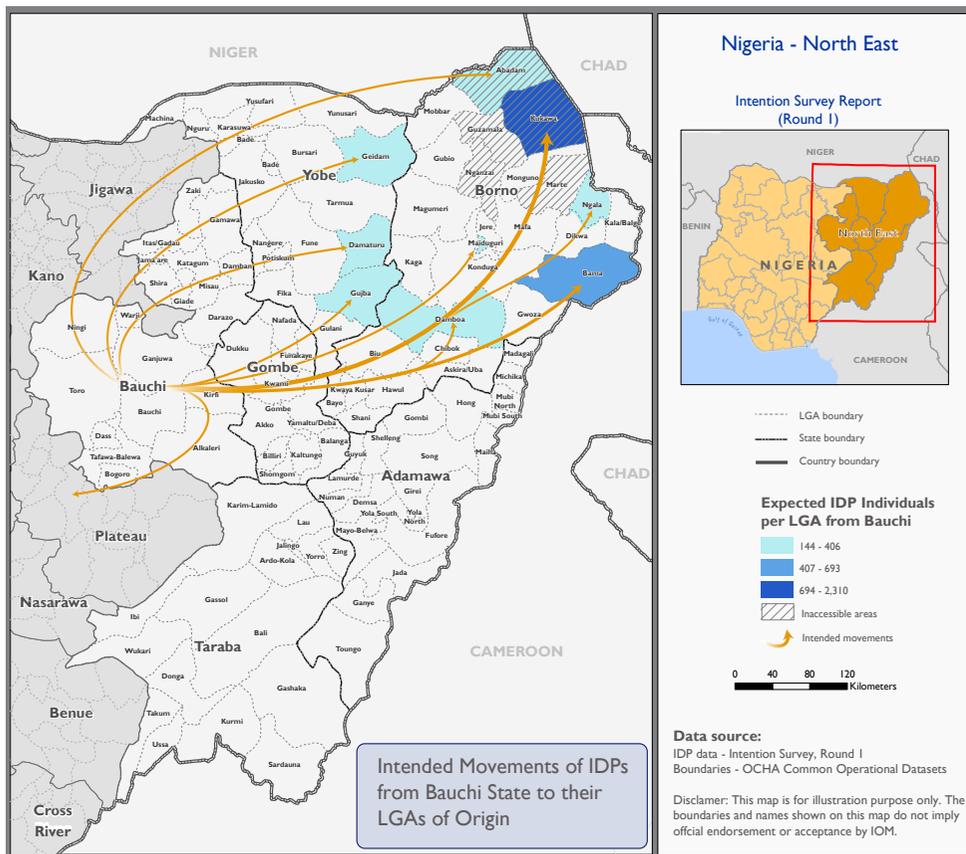


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



1. INTENDED PERIODS OF RETURN

Most households, comprising 71 per cent, expressed uncertainty regarding the timing of their potential return. Meanwhile, four per cent of respondents planned to return in a year, while a mere 2 per cent intended to do so within a year.

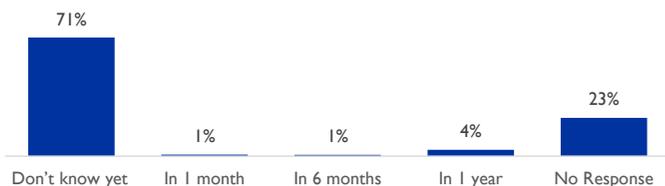


Fig 7: Possible time of return

2. REASONS FOR RETURN

Among the various factors influencing their decision to return to their original residence, respondents' primary concern is the absence of employment opportunities in their current displacement area, accounting for 36 per cent. Reasons such as pursuing the opportunity to earn a living while restarting life and family reunification follow closely. The search for livelihood opportunities also ranks highly among the motivations for returning.

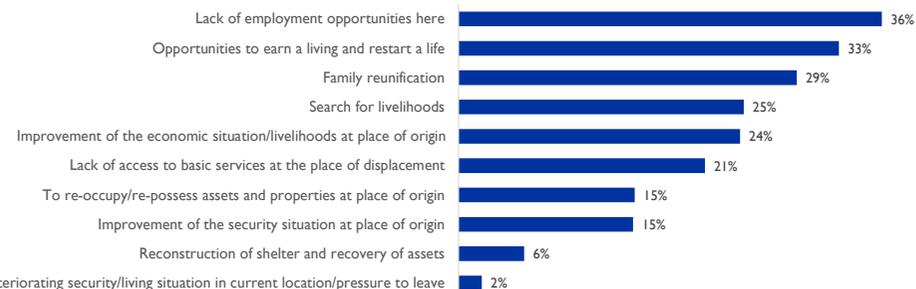


Fig 8: Reasons for intended return (multiple choice responses)*

3. REASONS FOR NO RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

While many households are willing to return to their places of origin, several obstacles impede their return. Chief among these barriers is the lack of financial means to return, as reported by 53 per cent of the households surveyed. Following closely was the lack of economic opportunities in their place of origin mentioned by 33 per cent, which posed challenges to their sustainable livelihood upon return. Moreover, the absence of housing emerged as another significant barrier preventing households from returning, with 32 per cent of respondents highlighting this issue.



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

*Multiple choice responses

4. HOUSING AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE AT INTENDED PLACE OF RETURN

A majority, comprising 32 per cent of households intending to return, indicated uncertainty regarding the availability or accessibility of housing at their place of origin. Conversely, 25 per cent of respondents reported having their own house, which they deemed accessible. However, it is noteworthy that many houses owned by respondents were damaged and required reconstruction.

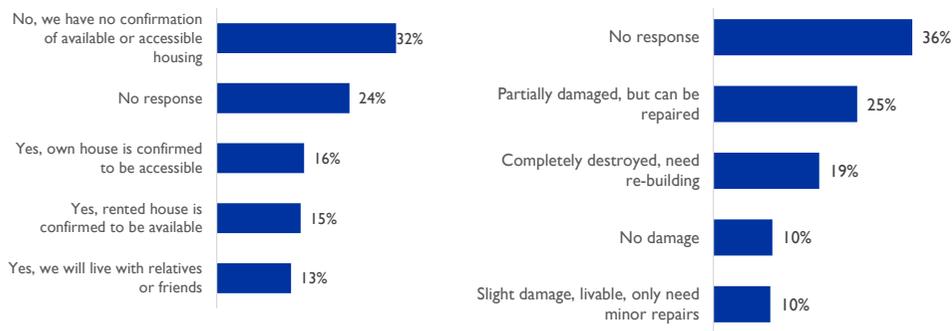


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

5. LIVELIHOOD AVAILABLE AT PLACE OF ORIGIN

The availability of livelihood in areas of return is paramount to the decision to return. The primary means of livelihood available to respondents were family businesses, as mentioned by 35 per cent of the respondents. This was followed by fishing and skilled manual labour, which were mentioned at 14 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

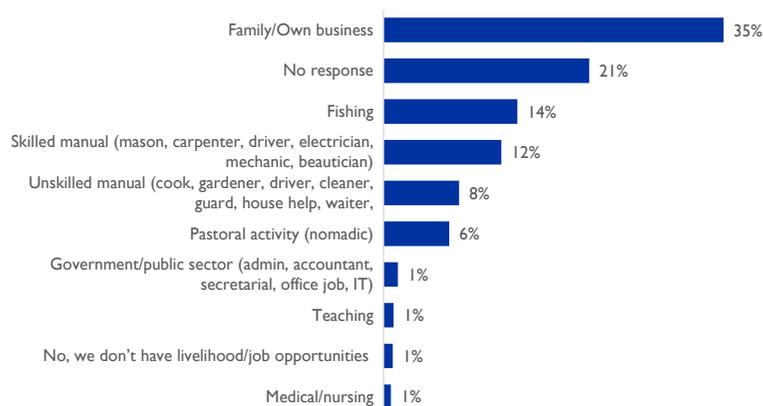


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin

6. ASSISTANCE AND CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

Respondents have identified several conditions and factors crucial for facilitating the execution of their return plans. Foremost among these is the safety of displaced persons in their original locations, with insecurity being the primary catalyst for displacement. Failure to address this issue could perpetuate the cycle of displacement, as emphasized by 51 per cent of household responses. This was followed by the availability of livelihood/income at their places of origin, as cited by approximately 37 per cent of respondents. This condition is followed by access to food, mentioned by 21 per cent.

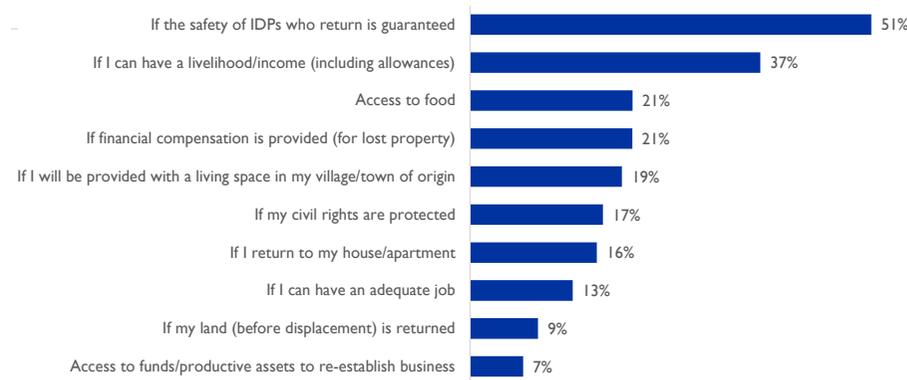


Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return (multiple choice responses)*

7. INTENDED RETURN TO BAUCHI FROM OTHER STATES

Drawing insights from data collected in other north-east states, six per cent of the respondents in Gombe State expressed a desire to return and intended to return to their original location in Bauchi State.

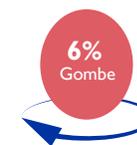


Fig 14: Intended return from other states (multiple choice responses)* *Multiple choice responses

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

1. REASONS FOR INTEGRATION

A significant majority, comprising 58 per cent of respondents, expressed their intention to integrate into the communities where they were displaced. The primary motivation behind this decision, cited by 79 per cent of respondents, was the overall security situation in their LGA of displacement, highlighting the importance of safety in their resettlement considerations. Additionally, 45 per cent of respondents mentioned the loss of all possessions in their places of origin as another compelling reason for integration, underscoring the profound impact of displacement on their lives. Moreover, respondents identified the availability of economic opportunities in the intended areas of integration as a key factor influencing their decision.

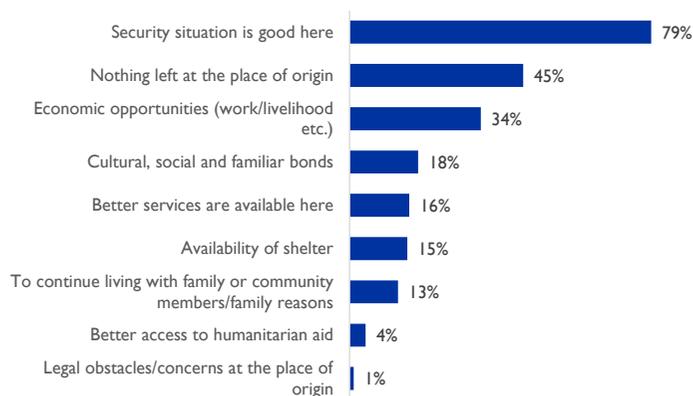


Fig 15: Reasons for integration (multiple choice responses)*

2. CONDITIONS FOR INTEGRATION

During the survey, respondents were interviewed about the conditions necessary to facilitate the integration of households into their host communities. The overwhelming majority, constituting 71 per cent of responses, emphasized the significance of livelihood and income opportunities as critical factors for successful integration. This underscores the importance of economic stability in enabling displaced individuals to rebuild their lives. Following closely, provision of security emerged as another essential condition, with 53 per cent of respondents highlighting its importance. Housing provision also featured prominently, with 35 per cent of responses emphasizing the need for a safe environment conducive to integrate.

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

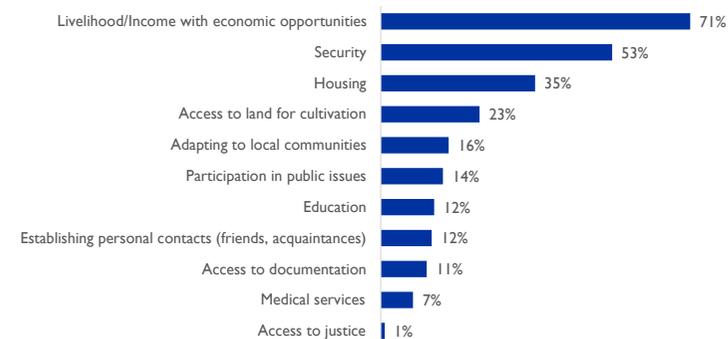


Fig 16: Conditions for integration (multiple choice responses) *

3. CHALLENGES RESTRICTING INTEGRATION

The respondents also stated the challenges encountered in their plan for integration. Top on the list is limited livelihood/income with economic opportunities, which accounted for 63 per cent of the responses. This was followed by the lack of access to livelihood and economic opportunities in their place of displacement. The lack of good shelter conditions was third on the list of challenges restricting integration mentioned by 37 per cent of respondents.

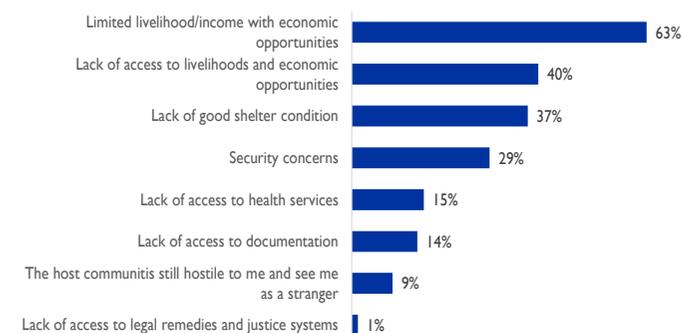


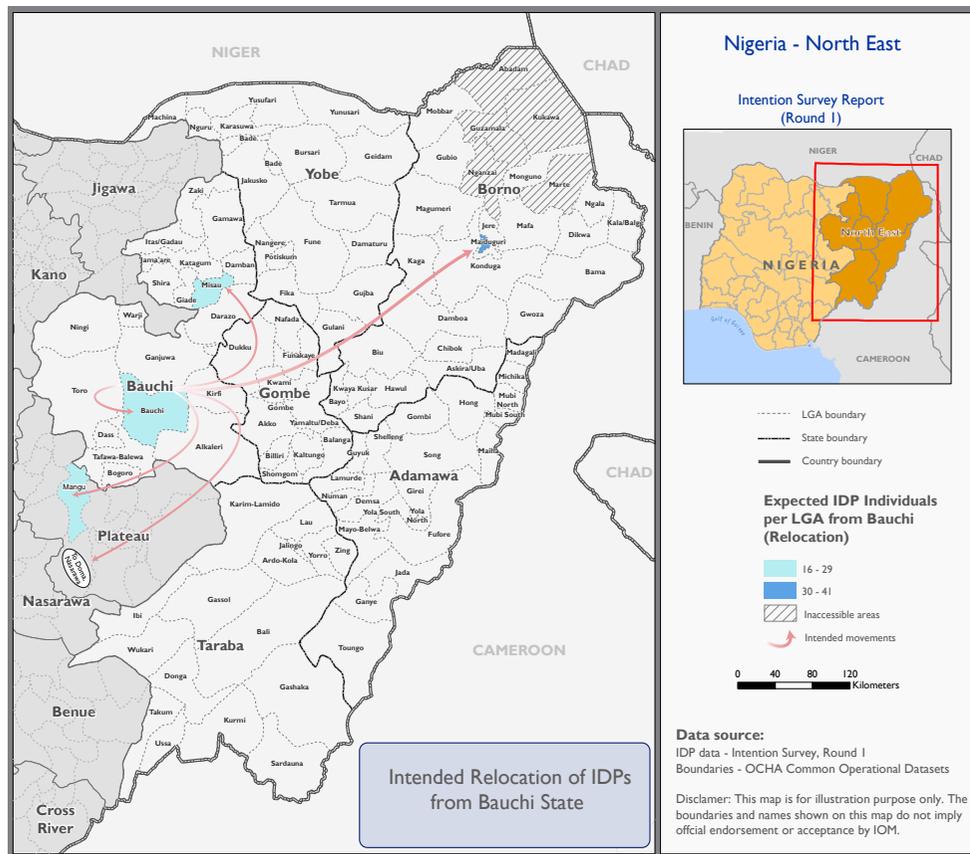
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration (multiple choice responses)*

4. PERCEPTION ON INTEGRATION

In response to inquiries regarding their perception of integration, 64 per cent of respondents perceived themselves as already integrated, while six per cent did not share this perception. Twenty-nine per cent of respondents regard themselves as partially integrated. Additionally, one per cent of respondents were uncertain of their level of integration.

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT



1. REASONS FOR WANTING TO RELOCATE

Two per cent of respondents expressed their willing to move voluntarily to another LGA/state other than their place of origin. Three per cent were intended to relocate within the same state of their origin and one per cent to another state. The Intended LGAs of relocation within the state are Bauchi (the state capital) and Misau. About 13 per cent intend to relocate to Borno State.

The major reason for wanting to relocate is the availability of economic opportunities in the areas of intended relocation. This was followed by the availability of livelihood or income. Security in the areas of intended relocation is one major reason displaced persons want to relocate.

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

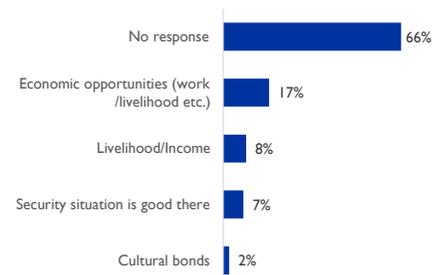


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

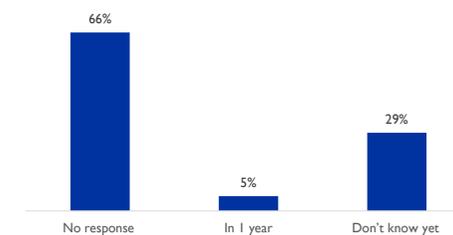


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

2. PREFERRED CHOICE OF RELOCATION

The preferred settlement preference among respondents desiring relocation was towns, as indicated by 14 per cent of the respondents. This was followed by those who preferred cities as the preferred settlement type for relocation. Approximately seven per cent of the respondents mentioned that the settlement type did not matter to them in the event of relocation.

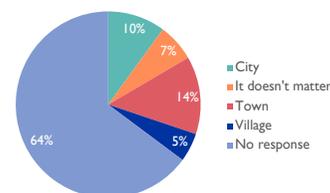


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

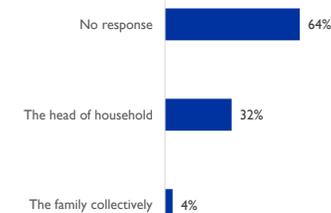


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

3. INFORMATION ON PLACE OF RELOCATION

Access to information on the intended areas of relocation is paramount. The major sources of information in areas of intended relocation come from mobile phones/SMS in those areas. Meanwhile, 25 per cent of the respondents stated that they needed more information on the place of relocation.

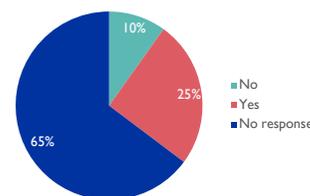


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

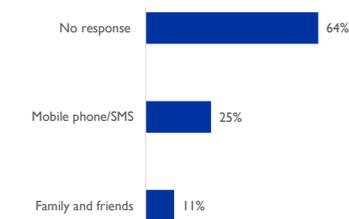


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

CONCLUSION

While a significant proportion (58%) of respondents expressed a desire to integrate into their current communities, a notable percentage (23%) remained undecided, reflecting the complexity of their circumstances and decision-making processes. The lack of employment opportunities emerged as a primary driver for those considering a return to their places of origin, highlighting the importance of livelihood support in facilitating durable solutions. However, financial constraints pose a significant barrier to return for many IDPs, underscoring the need for targeted assistance to overcome these challenges. The security situation was identified as a critical factor influencing decisions to integrate into current locations, emphasizing the importance of creating safe environments for displaced populations. Relatively few respondents expressed interest in relocation, with the search for economic opportunities being the primary determinant for those considering this option. Moving forward, it is essential for stakeholders to prioritize the needs and aspirations of IDPs, addressing key challenges such as livelihood opportunities and financial support to support their successful integration, return, or relocation efforts. By doing so, sustainable solutions to displacement can be achieved, ensuring the well-being and resilience of those affected by conflict in Bauchi State.



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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

BASEMA: Bauchi State Emergency Management Agency

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society