



## IOM NIGER

# RETURN INTENTIONS AND SOCIO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES OF DISPLACED POPULATIONS IN THE DIFFA REGION



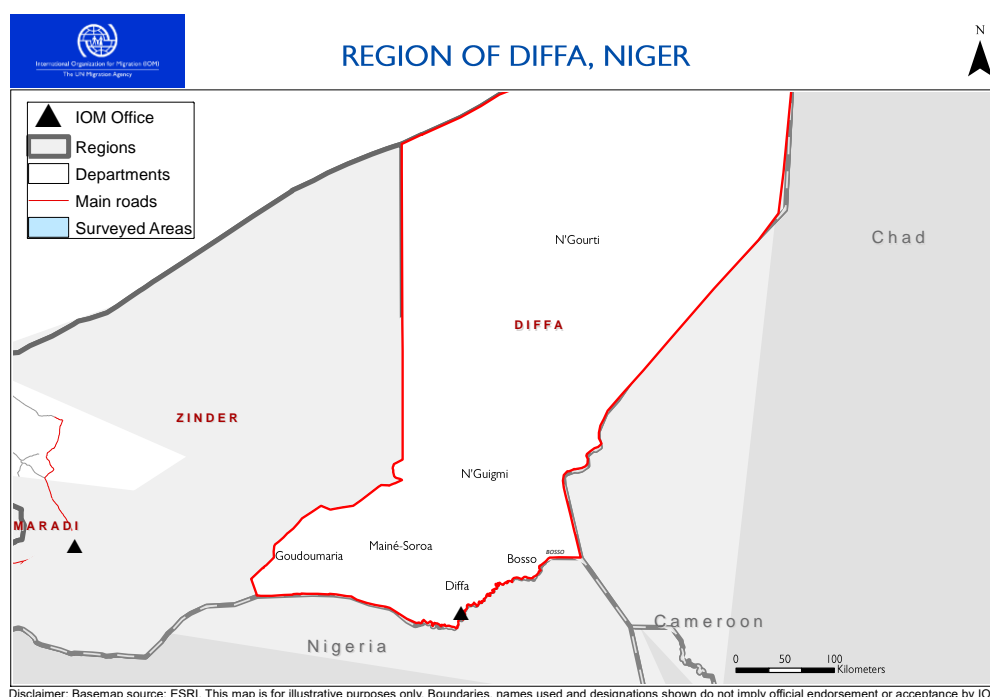
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## SUMMARY

As part of its emergency response to displaced persons in the region of Diffa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted a survey targeting displaced persons (DPs) in the Diffa region. The survey focused on the return intentions of the interviewees, their socioeconomic situation, and their environmental impact. The survey was conducted from 30 November to 7 December 2017 in three Departments out of the six of the Diffa region: Diffa, Mainé-Soroa and N’guimi. A total of 1,784 households were interviewed in 30 locations.



## HIGHLIGHTS:

### DISPLACEMENT SITUATION

The displacement situation in the Diffa region remains complex. The region currently hosts IDPs, refugees and returnees. Part of the displaced population has already started to return or relocate but the security situation remains very volatile as a result of continuous attacks launched by the so-called Boko-Haram insurgency on both sides of the border between Nigeria and Niger. This situation is compounded by a socioeconomic crisis triggered by the deteriorating security situation and the state of emergency declared following the attacks of February 6<sup>th</sup> 2015, which prohibits activities essential to the local economy (pepper growing, fishing and the circulation of motorized two-wheelers) and imposes restrictions on movements in many areas. Without their livelihoods, the capacity of both IDPs and host population to meet their needs will certainly decrease and have a negative impact on their living conditions. This situation caused a displacement crisis that forced several thousand persons, from Niger and Nigeria, to flee the insurgency and settle in safer areas along the main axis of the national highway 1 (*Route Nationale 1*).

- According to government figures of October 2017, 129,015 Internally Displaced Persons (26,378 households), 108,470 registered Refugees (23,006 households), and 14,820 Returnees (2,907 households) were identified in the Diffa region.
- Almost the entire displaced population was displaced by the insurgency.
- 1% of the current population was displaced before 2014, 38% in 2014, 46% in 2015, 14% in 2016 and 1% in 2017.
- The majority (90%) of the displaced households live in spontaneous settlements while 10% live in rented housing, host communities and collective centres.

### SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION

- 36% of households responded that they were carrying out **new activities since displacement**.
- The majority of respondents (**84%**) **stated that their former activities are no longer feasible** due to the conflict, displacement and loss of means of production.
- 37% of respondents can meet their needs (36% partially and 1% totally). This has **decreased compared to 6 months ago when 41% of the same respondents estimated they could meet their needs (40% partially and 1% totally)**.
- **48% of respondents believe that there are few job opportunities in the area of displacement** while 40% think that there are very limited job opportunities. Only 11% of respondents stated that there are many job opportunities in their area of displacement.

### RETURN INTENTIONS

- **82%** of displaced persons indicated their intention to **remain in their current location** while **18%** indicated their intention to **leave the current place of displacement**.
- Of the 18% who intend to leave the current place of displacement, **92% said they would return to their place of origin** if conditions allow it while **8% said they would move to a new location**.
- **82%** of displaced people who do not intend to leave their current location said that the main factor required to facilitate their return is the **presence of security forces in the area of origin**. The second most cited factor was the delivery of **humanitarian assistance in the area of origin** (56%).
- The three main reasons **preventing the immediate departure of displaced people intending to leave the area of displacement** are:
  - Pending the decision of local authorities / traditional leaders (72 %),
  - Lack of financial means to return (39 %),
  - Pending feedback on the evolution of the situation from people that have returned (35 %).

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Diffa region has been hosting populations displaced by Boko Haram related violence in the Northeastern states of Nigeria since 2013. The situation deteriorated dramatically in February 2015, with the first attacks on territory of Niger in the Diffa region which have been ongoing since. Displacements became a mixed situation, which included not only Nigerian refugees and Nigerien returnees but also Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), who surpassed the numbers of those arriving from Nigeria.

While IOM has been present in Niger since 2006, the Organization extended its presence in the Diffa region in 2013. As Co-lead of the shelter and NFI working group, IOM works with the Government of Niger, local authorities and humanitarian partners to provide assistance to the population affected by the conflict.

As part of its emergency response to displaced persons in the region of Diffa, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted a survey targeting displaced persons (DPs) in the Diffa region. The purpose of this survey is to help better understand the return intentions and socioeconomic situation of DPs in Diffa, which hosts the highest number of persons displaced as a result of the conflict. The information gathered will further help the humanitarian community to make informed plans and decisions for a more comprehensive assistance of affected population.

**This report provides information related to the return intentions, socioeconomic situation, and use of natural resources of Displaced Persons (DPs), including internally displaced persons and unregistered refugees;** returnees are also covered by certain sections this report. The analysis in this report aims to provide information on the overall displaced populations' caseload (IDPs, returnees and refugees).

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted in three of Diffa region's six departments. 30 localities were targeted for the interviews. The survey focused on locations hosting at least 100 displaced households in order to reach the highest number of displaced persons possible; locations surveyed were selected based on the figures released by the Government of Niger in October 2017 (*Direction Régionale de l'Etat Civil et des Réfugiés – DREC/R*). 42 enumerators were trained and 40 passed the final selection tests to carry out the fieldwork. Prior to their deployment, enumerators were trained on the survey methodology and tools, as well as basic humanitarian principles, IOM's mandate and IOM's emergency activities in Diffa. IOM Information management team was deployed to Diffa during data collection in order to support data collection.

A total of 1,784 displaced head of households responded to the questionnaire in 30 localities identified as hosting displaced populations; each respondent represented a household, thereby reflecting a total of 12,130 displaced individuals. Interviewees were chosen through random selection done by walking through the displacement site. Prior to interviews, enumerators explained the objectives of the survey to interviewees as well as the voluntary nature of their participation. Individual interviews were complemented by 84 focus group discussions aimed at better understanding specific issues and trends identified through the survey.

The questionnaire used for this survey (annex 2) included single choice, multiple choice and free text questions.



### 3. RESULTS

#### 3. a. SURVEY DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

A total of 1,784 displaced individuals were interviewed; each respondent representing a displaced household, thereby reflecting a total of 12,130 DPs represented in the survey. 52% of respondents were men and 48% were women.

18% of female head of households are widows while this figure represents 0.6% of male head of households. The average age of survey participants is 40 years old (37 for women and 44 for men).

The overwhelming majority of households, an estimated 98%, have children.

The average size of households is 6.80 and the average number of children per household is 4.44.

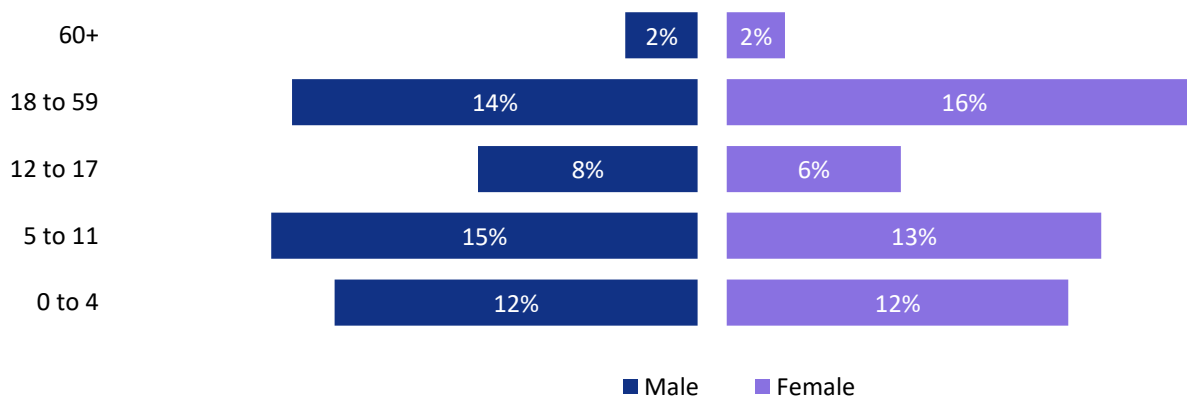
Children represent 65% of the entire population surveyed. 59% of all children are between 0 to 5 years.

**Table 1: Population demographics profile**

Percentage of households with children	98%
Average household size	6.80
Average number of children per household	4.44
Percentage of minors (-18)	65%
Percentage of minors between 0-5 (compared to all children)	59%
Elders (60+)	4%

As highlighted above, the overall displaced population is young, with 65% being less than 18 years old. The 12,130 displaced individuals represented in this survey are composed at 52% of men and 48% of women. The graph below shows the sex and age breakdown of the population surveyed.

**Graph 1: Sex and age breakdown**



#### 3. b. DISPLACEMENT CONDITIONS AND PROCESS

80% of the population surveyed is currently displaced while 18% have never been displaced. 2% are returnees from Nigeria, meaning nationals of Niger who had settled in Nigeria but have since returned to Niger due to the conflict.



Displaced: 80%



Never displaced: 18%

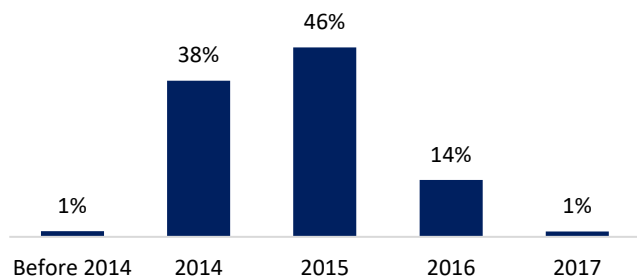


Returnees from Nigeria: 2%

## DISPLACED PERSONS

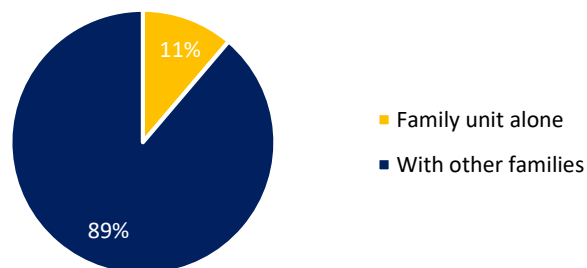
Among the respondents who are currently displaced, 46% were displaced in 2015, 38% in 2014 and 14% in 2016. 1% were displaced before 2014 and 1% in 2017.

**Graph 2 : Years of displacement**



When they undertook their displacement, surveyed families travelled either alone (11%) or along with other families (89%).

**Graph 3 : Displacement organisational process**

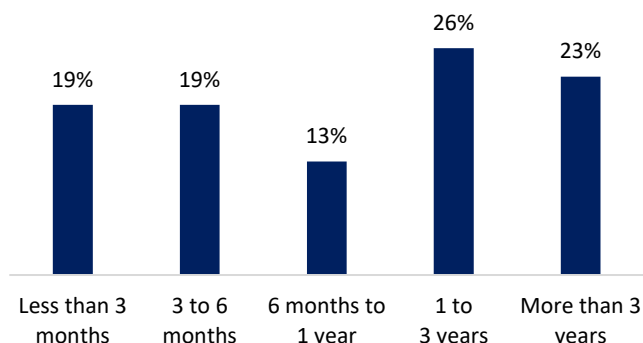


## RETURNEES

As abovementioned, only 2% of the respondents were nationals of Niger who had settled in Nigeria but since returned to Niger due to the conflict.

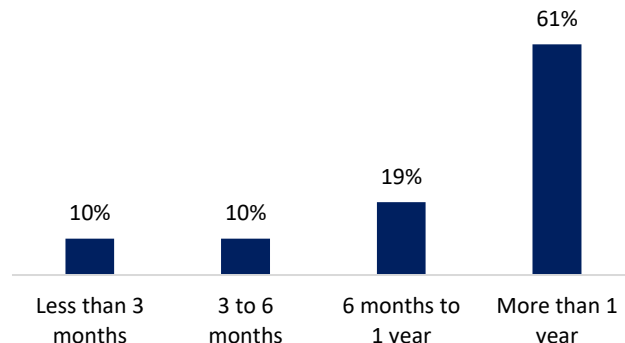
Prior to their return home, returnee households surveyed were displaced for a period of less than 3 month (19%), 3 to 6 months (19%), 6 months to 1 year (13%), 1 to 3 years (26%), and more than 3 years (23%).

**Graph 4 : Duration of displacement prior to the return**



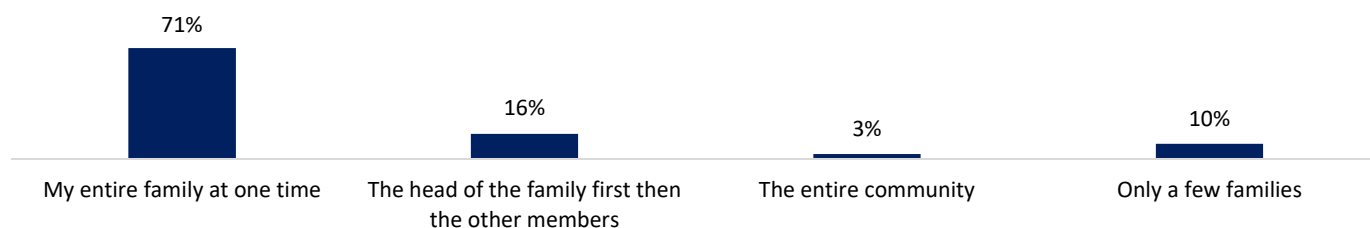
The majority of returnees has been back in Niger for more than one year (61%) while others returned 6 months to one year ago (19%), 3 to 6 months ago (10%), and less than 3 months ago (10%).

**Graph 5 : Periods of return**



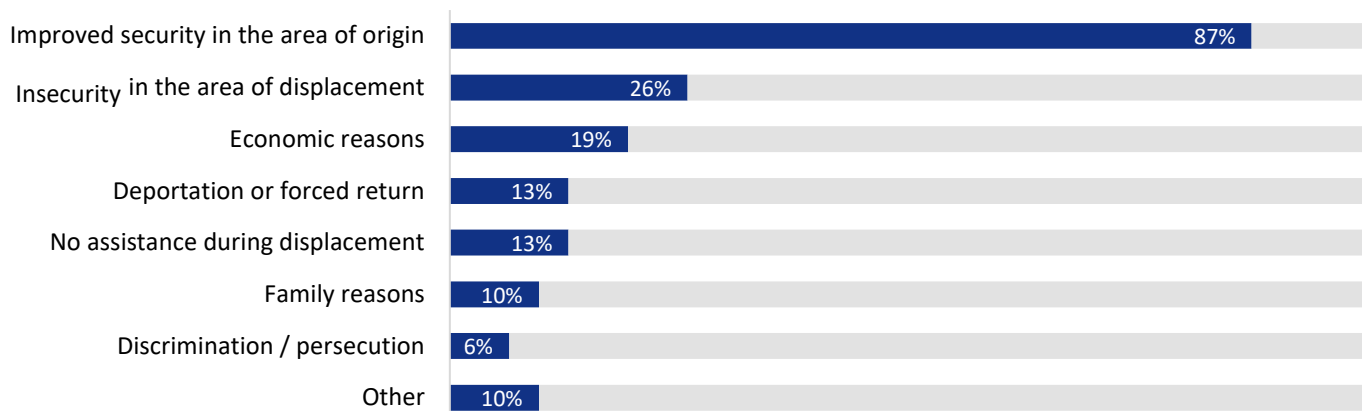
Most of the respondents stated that their entire household had returned to Niger at the same time (71%). Remaining families returned to Niger with the head of households going first and family members following later (16%), with the entire community (3%), and with a few other families (10%). The rarity of returns occurring at the individual level shows the importance of family and social links and should be taken into consideration in programs assisting returnees or facilitating returns.

**Graph 6 : Organisation of the return**



The return of respondents was motivated by improved security in their area of origin (87%), insecurity in the area of displacement (26%), economic reasons (19%), lack of assistance during displacement (13%), deportation or forced return (13%), family reasons (10%), discrimination/persecution (6%) and other unspecified reasons (10%).

**Graph 7 : Reasons of return**



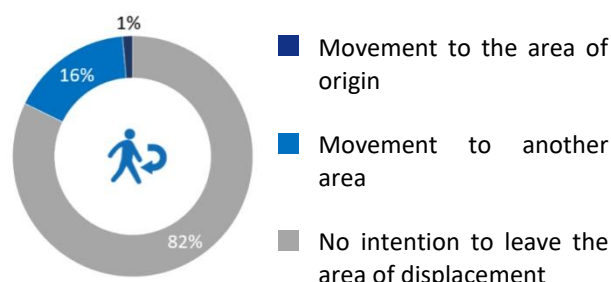
### 3. c. RETURN INTENTIONS

This section explores the intentions of displaced individuals to return to their communities of origins, reasons associated with the intentions as well as the conditions necessary to facilitate a return.

18% of the displaced households indicate their intentions to leave their area of displacement for another location while 82% intend to stay at the site. Of those who intend to leave, 92% intend to return to their area of origin while 8% intend to move to another area.

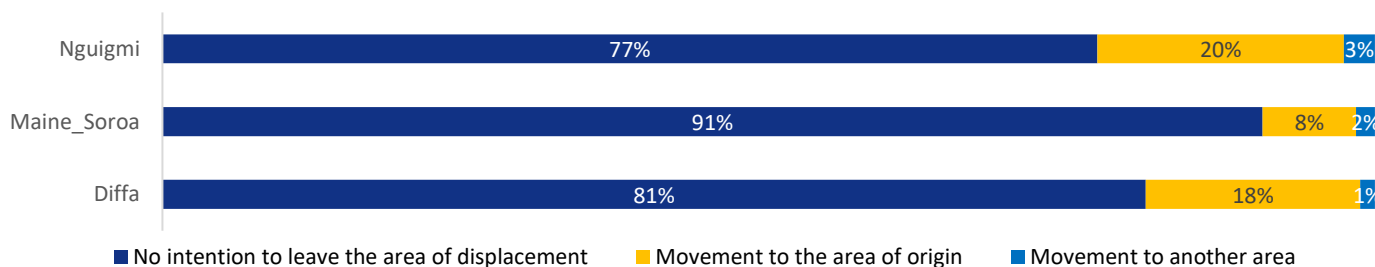
Overall, this corresponds to 82% of the interviewed population intending to remain in the displacement site, 16% intending to return to their area of origin, and 1% intended to undertake a secondary displacement. This trend is true in the three Departments of the Diffa region covered by this survey.

**Graph 8: Intentions to leave the area of displacement**



While the majority of displaced persons in the three Departments covered do not intend to leave their current area of displacement, slight differences are noted for each Department. The highest intentions to leave the current site can be found in the Department of N’guimi, where 20% of displaced households intend to return to their area of origin and 3% intend to undertake a secondary displacement. The Department with the second highest departure intention percentage is Diffa with 18% intending to return home and 1% intending to move to another location. Finally, departure intentions are the lowest in the Department of Mainé Soroa where only 8% of displaced households intend to return home and 2% to move to another location.

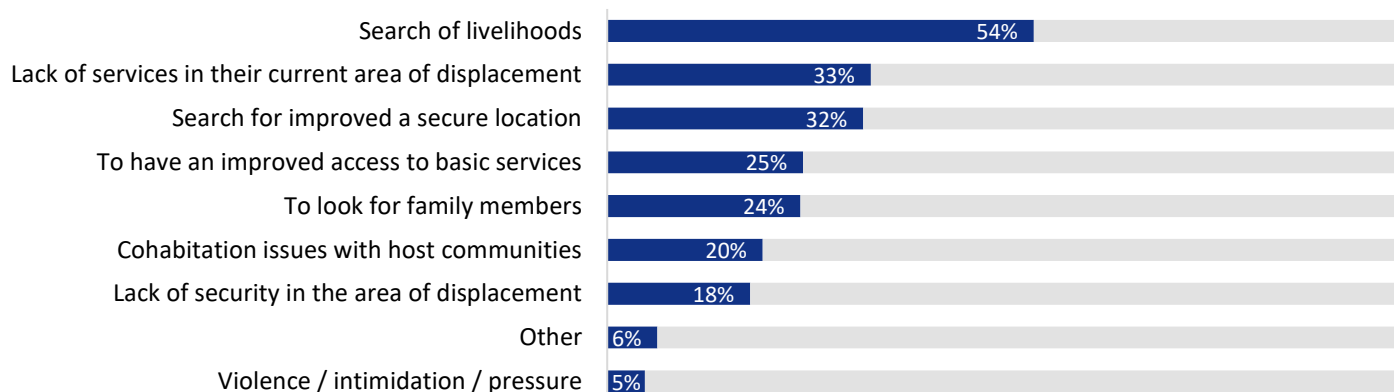
**Graph 9: Return Intentions by Department**



## DISPLACED PERSONS INTENDING TO LEAVE THEIR AREA OF DISPLACEMENT:

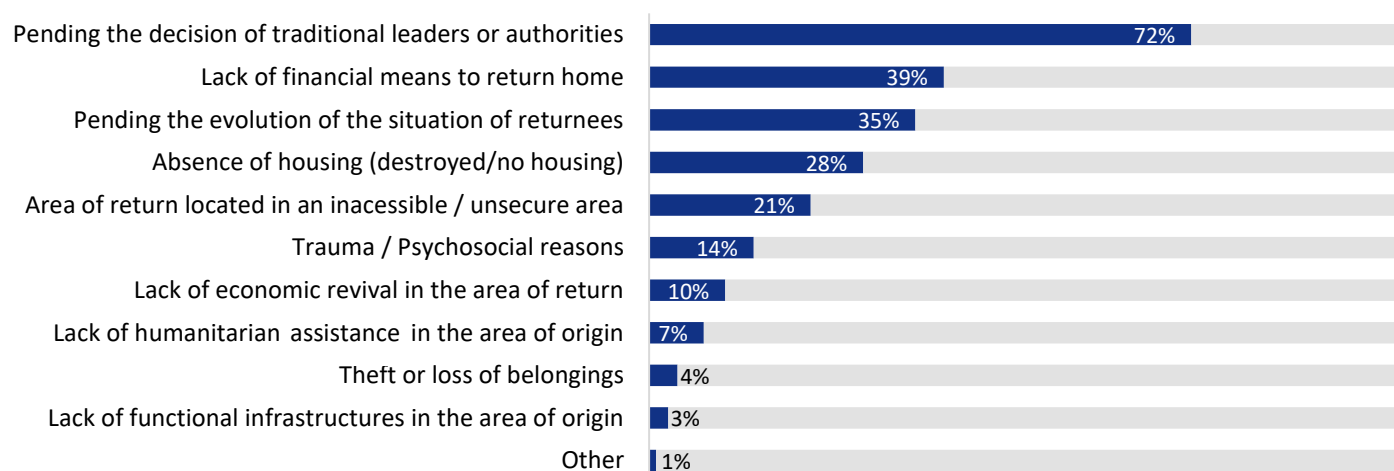
Among those (18%) who expressed their intention to leave their area of displacement, 92% intend to return to their area of origin while 8% indicate intentions to go to another location. Of those who intend to move to another location, 42% already have a known destination set while 58% do not. As indicated in Graph 10 below, those who expressed their intention to leave their area of displacement are motivated by the search of livelihoods (54%), the lack of services in their current area of displacement (33%), the search for improved secure location (32%), to have an improved access to basic services (25%), to look for family members (24%), due to cohabitation issues with host communities (20%), due to the lack of security in the area of displacement (18%), and due to fear violence/intimidation and pressure (5%).

**Graph 10: Reasons why displaced households intend to leave their area of displacement**



The most widely-cited reasons preventing the immediate departure of displaced people intending to leave the area of displacement (Graph 11 below) are: Waiting for the decision of traditional leaders or authorities (72%), the lack of financial means to return home (39%), waiting to see the situation of people already returned (35%), the destruction of their house (28%), the lack of security or access to the area of return (21%). Other reasons include trauma or psychological reasons (14%), the lack of economic revival in the area of return (10%), the lack of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin (7%), the theft or loss of belongings (4%), the lack of functional infrastructures in the area of origin (3%), and other (1%).

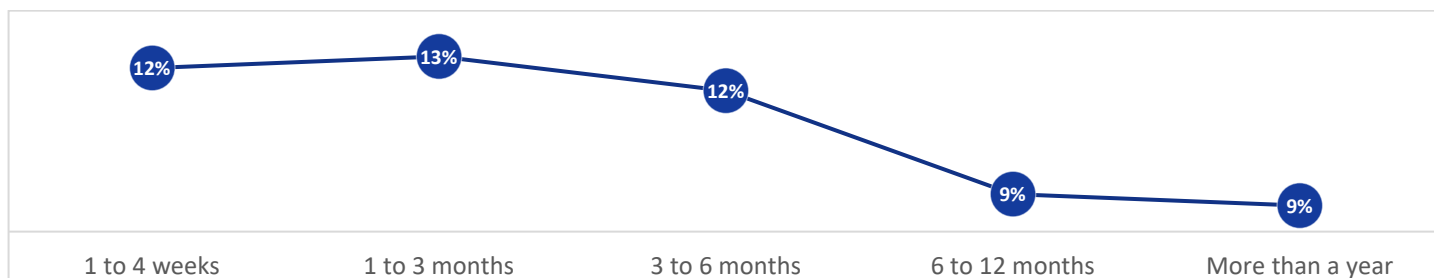
**Graph 11: Reasons preventing households to leave their area of displacement as of now**



In addition to IDPs’ intentions of return, and in order to better understand the potential assistance that would be required, respondents were asked when they thought they would leave their current area of displacement. The largest number of respondents intending to leave their displacement site, nearly half of them, indicated that they did not know when they would leave (46%). The remaining households indicated that they would leave in 1 to 4 weeks (12%), 1 to 3 months (13%), 3 to 6 months (12%), 6 to 12 months (9%) and in more than a year (9%). This trend highlights that, despite 18% of respondents intending to leave the area of displacement, **this process is to be considered in a medium and long-term perspective**, as shown in Graph 12 below, and is continuously influenced by evolving factors in both the area of displacement and the area of origin.



**Graph 12: Estimated time periods of return**

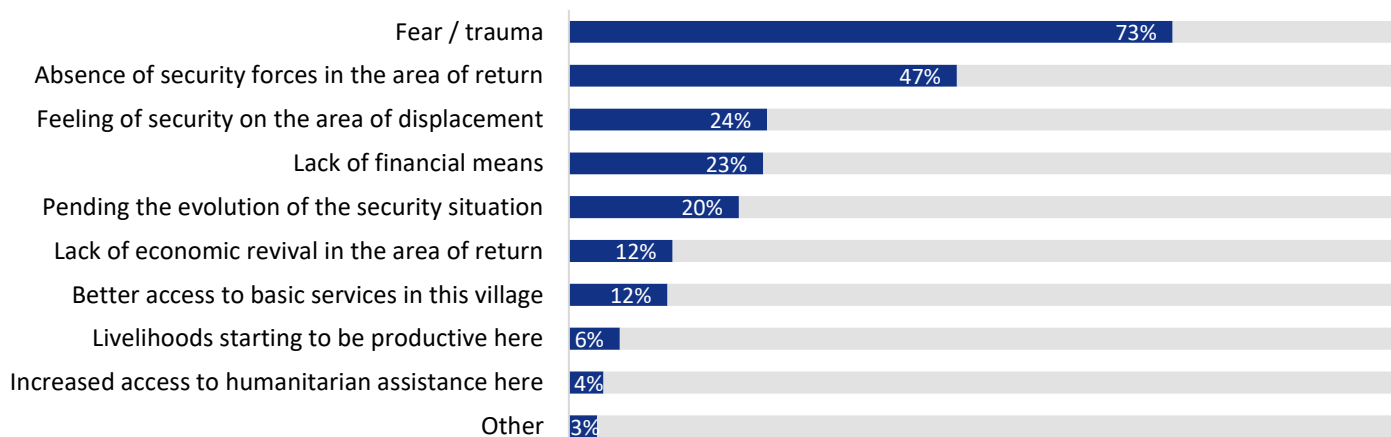


**DISPLACED PERSONS WHO DO NOT INTEND TO LEAVE THE AREA OF DISPLACEMENT:**

As previously mentioned, 82% of respondents intend to remain in their area of displacement. This represents the vast majority of head of households interviewed and this intention is mainly motivated by reasons related to traumatic experiences, security and economic hardship.

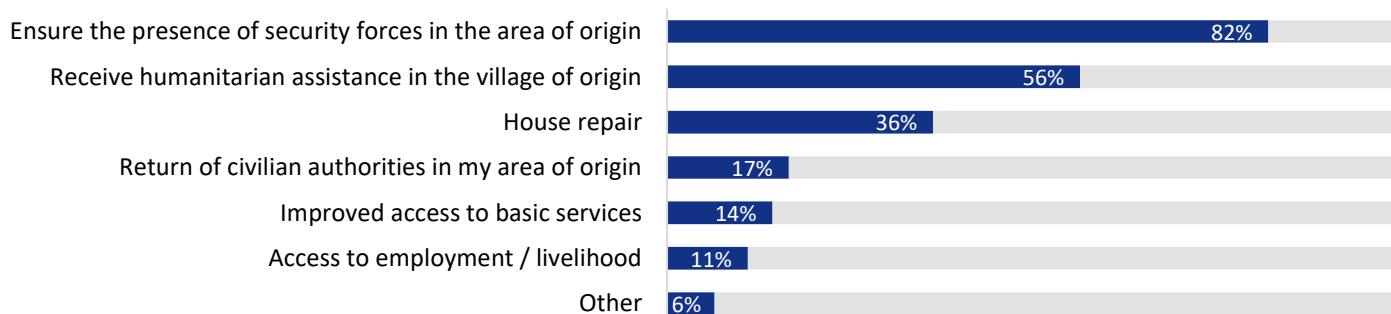
As illustrated in Graph 13 below, the most widely-cited reasons preventing return are fear and trauma (73%), the absence of security forces in the area of return (47%), the feeling of security in the area of displacement (24%), the lack of financial means to return (23%), and the uncertainty on how the security situation will evolve (20%). Other minor reasons include the lack of economic revival in the area of return (12%), better access to basic services in the village of displacement (12%), livelihoods in the area of displacement starting to generate revenue (6%), and the increased access to humanitarian assistance in the area of displacement (4%).

**Graph 13: Reasons why displaced household do not intend to leave their area of displacement**



Graph 14 below shows the responses of DPs when asked about the conditions required to facilitate their return. The presence of security forces in the area of origin (82%) is the top priority of DPs followed by the provision of humanitarian assistance in the area of origin (56%) and the repair or rehabilitation of destroyed houses (36%). Other factors required to facilitate return include the return of civilian national authorities (17%), improved access to basic services in the area of origin (14%), and access to livelihoods or employment (11%).

**Graph 14: Factors required to facilitate the return of households who do not intend to leave their area of displacement**



### 3. d. SOCIO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

#### INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

A socioeconomic assessment was conducted to understand the displaced persons' means of subsistence, existing economic opportunities, the barriers faced by DPs in conducting these activities as well as their needs.

The most common livelihood activities amongst the target population are subsistence agriculture (45%) and small businesses (27%). Other significant livelihoods include handicraft (12%), daily work (11%), gathering and sale of wood (10%) and husbandry (6%). A significant number of responders, 15%, stated that they currently had no livelihood activities.

The predominance of agricultural activities, while not surprising in a country where agriculture provides livelihood for 87% of the population,<sup>1</sup> may influence return intentions, especially if no land is made available for displaced persons to farm in their area of displacement.

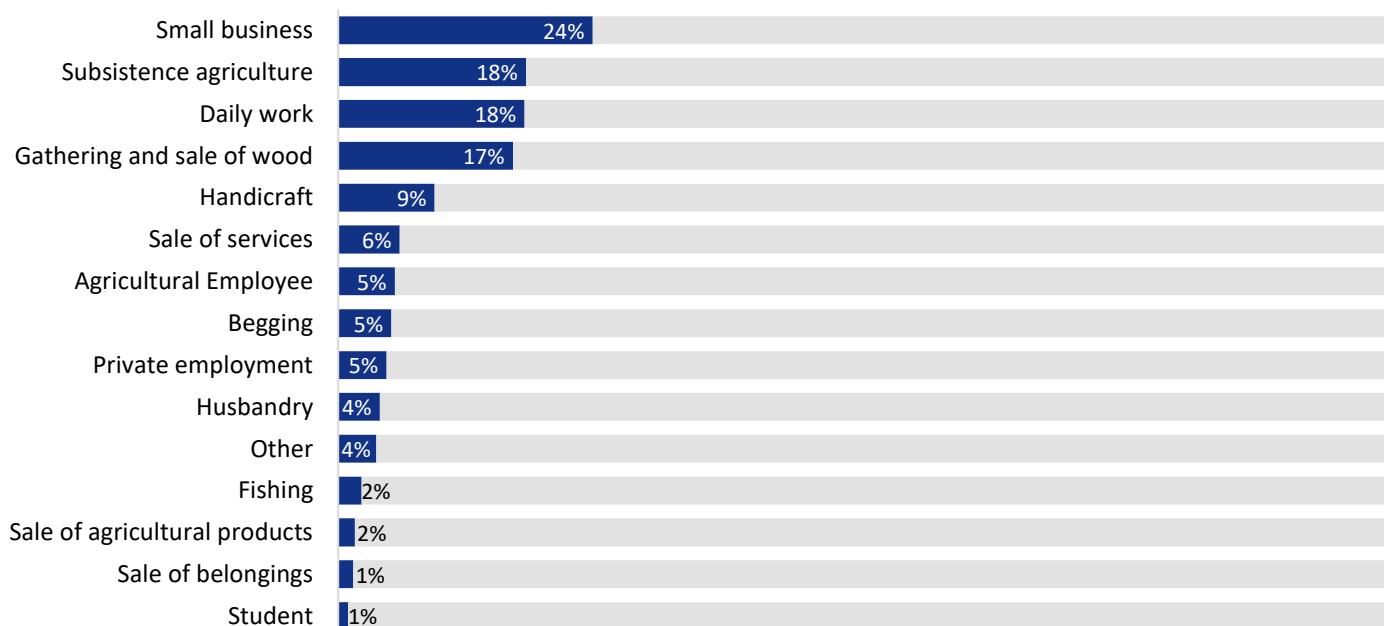
To evaluate the evolution and adaptation of economic activities of the households surveyed, respondents were asked whether their displacement resulted in them undertaking new economic activities. 36% of households responded that they were carrying out new activities, as presented in graph 15 below.

**Table 2: Current socio economic activity**

Type of livelihood	Yes (%)	No (%)
Subsistence agriculture	45%	55%
Small business	27%	73%
None	15%	85%
Handicraft	12%	88%
Daily work	11%	89%
Gathering and sale of wood	10%	90%
Husbandry	6%	94%
Other	6%	94%
Private employment	3%	97%
Agricultural Employee	3%	97%
Sale of services	3%	97%
Fishing	3%	97%
Begging	2%	98%
Sale of belongings	1%	99%
Sale of agricultural products	1%	99%
Student	1%	99%
Civil servant	0%	100%

The main activities newly undertaken by displaced households are independent commerce / small businesses (24%), subsistence agriculture (18%), daily work (18%), and gathering and sale of wood (17%).

**Graph 15: Socio economic activities newly undertaken by the households since their displacement**



<sup>1</sup> CIA, World Factbook, Niger, [https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print\\_ng.html](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_ng.html)

The evolution of livelihoods during displacement highlights the probable loss of productive means by part of the displaced households, which would further explain the increase of livelihoods requiring no or minimal production tools (daily work, gathering and sale of wood, handicraft, etc.). The major increase of small-scale trade can be explained by the restriction on fishing and agriculture (due to restrictions on irrigation) and, which constituted the main activities of the displaced persons before displacement. The important increase of subsistence agriculture is likely due to the need for alternative sources of food following the decrease in both purchasing power and availability of produce, as well as an overall good cohabitation with the host community. Finally, the increase of wood collection as a livelihood is a concern that can lead to harmful environmental consequences in areas already affected by desertification.

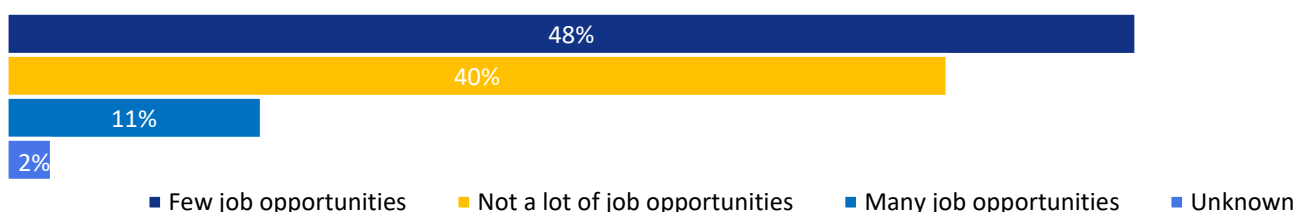
When asked why they undertook new economic activities, the majority of respondents (84%) stated that their former activities are no longer feasible due to the conflict, displacement or loss of means, while 14% responded that new activities are more profitable, and 10% that they decided to diversify their activities

**Graph 16: Reasons for new socioeconomic activities**



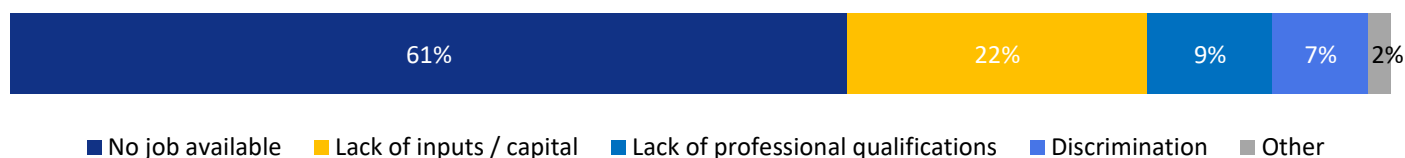
48% of respondents believe that there are few job opportunities in the area of displacement while 40% think that there are very limited job opportunities. 11% believe that there are many job opportunities and 2% do not know. This perception that limited job opportunities are available may explain the increase of self-employment and subsistence activities (as highlighted in graph 17 above).

**Graph 17: Perception of job opportunities availability on the site of displacement**



When asked whether they thought they were facing barriers to employment, 59% of head of households responded in the affirmative. Barriers identified by these households are the unavailability of jobs (61%), their lack of inputs or capital (22%), the lack of personal qualifications (9%), discrimination (7%), and other reasons (2%).

**Graph 18: Perceived barriers to job entry**

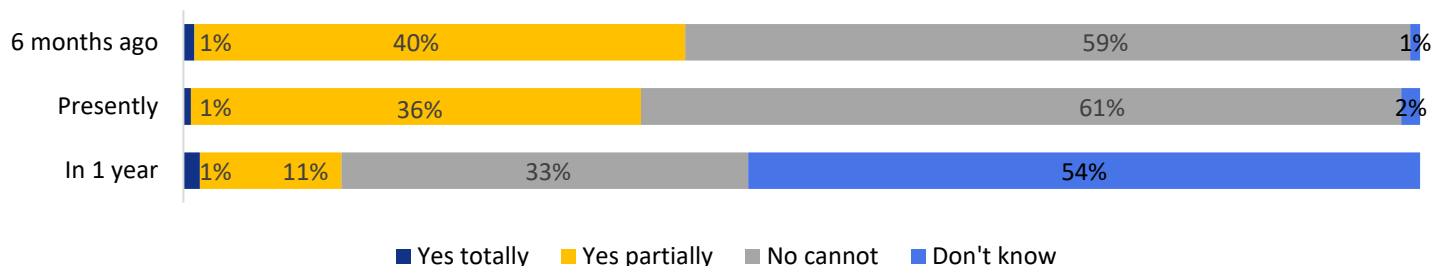


## ECONOMIC CAPACITIES

37% of respondents state that they can currently meet their needs (36% partially and 1% totally). This has decreased compared to 6 months ago where 41% of the same respondents could meet their needs (40% partially and 1% totally). Consequently, 61% of respondents state being unable to meet their needs presently, an increase of 2% compared to 6 months ago. While the capacity of households to meet their needs slightly decreased in comparison with 6 months ago, levels remain comparable. While it is impossible, or at the very least complicated, for households to know in advance their future economic situation, enumerators asked head of households whether they thought they would be able to meet

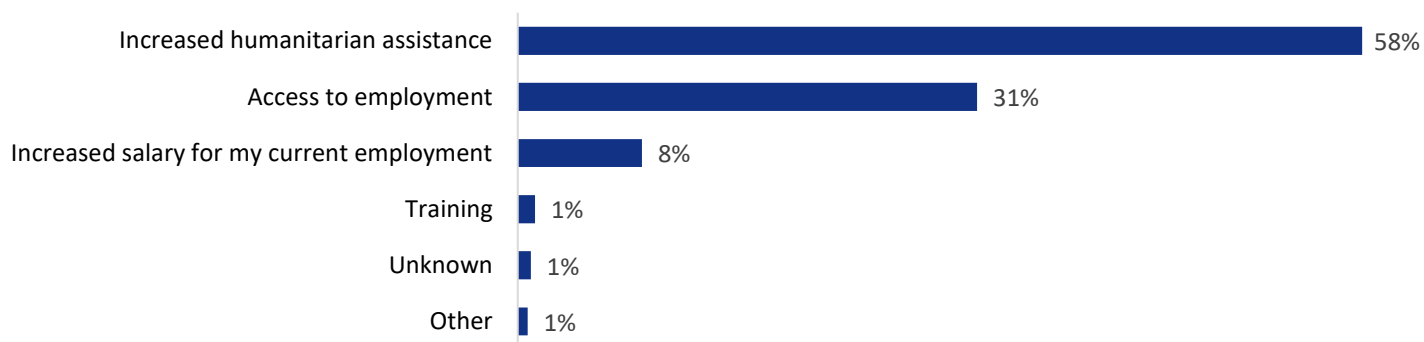
their needs in one year. More than half the respondents (54%) stated they do not know while 33% stated they will not be able to meet their household’s needs and 12% that they would be able to meet their needs (11% partially and 1% totally). This highlights the high degree of uncertainty of displaced households in regards with their economic situation, which is likely to evolve with the evolution of the security and global economic situation in the area.

**Graph 19: Ability to provide for household over time**



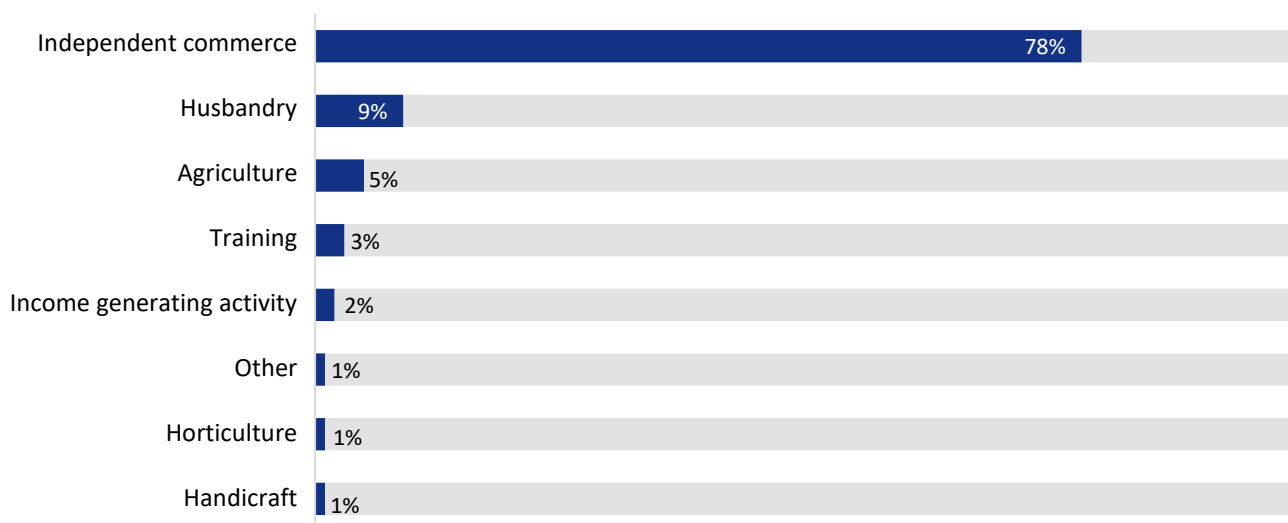
Elements identified by respondents to improve their economic situation include increased humanitarian assistance (58%), access to employment (31%), and increased salary for their current employment (8%). Only 1% of respondents responded that training would improve their economic situation.

**Graph 20: Elements that would improve interviewed households’ economic situation**



When asked what activities respondents would want to undertake, instead or in addition to the economic activities already undertaken, the majority replied independent commerce (78%). This may be explained by the expected quick profits of this type of activity in this region.

**Graph 21: Type of activities households would want to undertake**



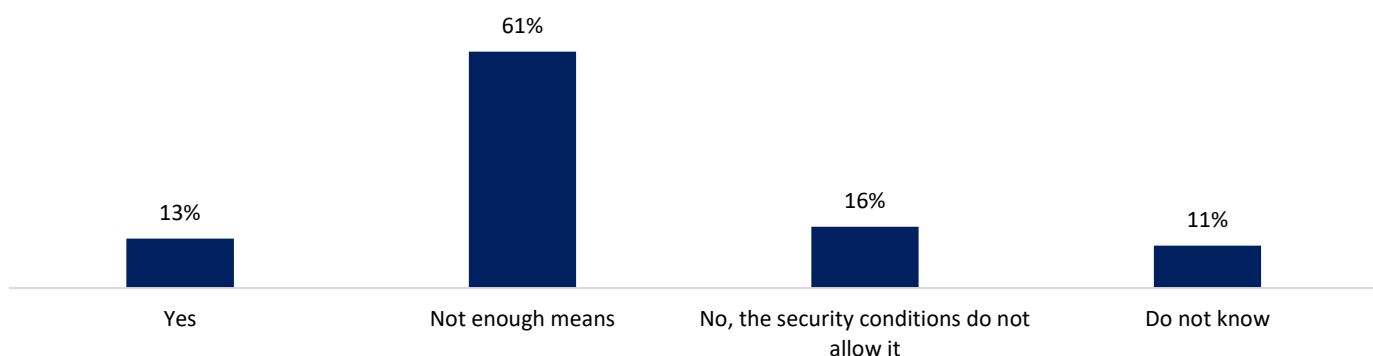
The overwhelming majority of households interviewed (94%) stated that the main reason preventing them from setting up new economic activities is their lack of financial means. Other minor reasons include the unavailability of land (1.8%), unavailability of materials (1.2%), the lack of time (0.8%), lack of experience (0.6%), discrimination (0.3%), and other unspecified reasons (0.1%).

**Graph 22: Reasons preventing interviewed households to set up new economic activities**



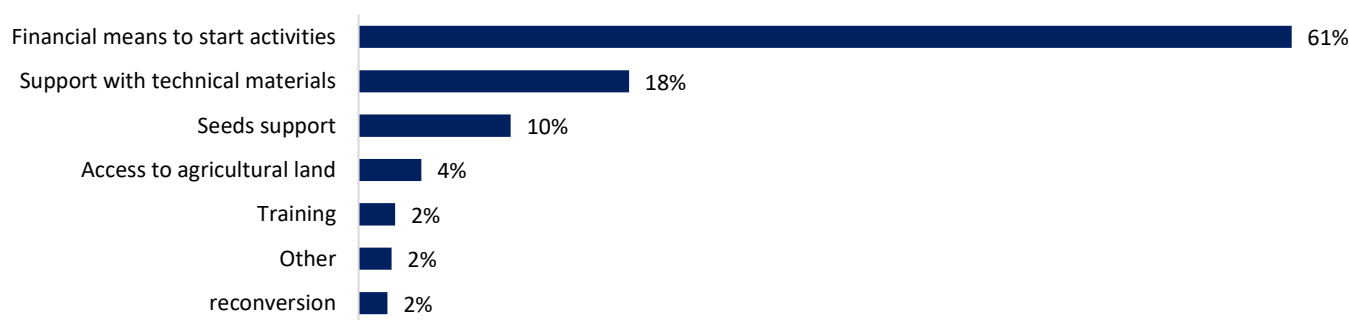
Only 13% of respondents stated that they could restart their income generation activities in their area of origin while 11% were uncertain about their ability to do so. The remaining households cited the lack of sufficient means (61%) and the absence of security in the area of return (16%) as the factors preventing the resumption of their income generating activity upon their return.

**Graph 23: Possibility to resume income-generating activities upon return**



The support required by interviewed households to resume or improve their economic activities upon return includes seed money (61%), training (24%), technical materials (18%), agricultural inputs (10%), access to agricultural land (4%), professional retraining (2%), and other unspecified type of support (2%).

**Graph 24: Support required by interviewed households to resume or improve their economic activities upon return**



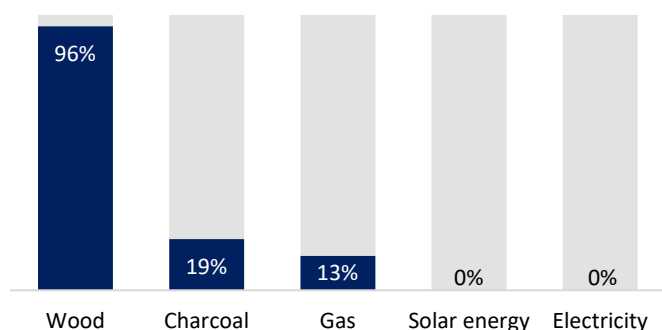
### 3. e. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Niger, like several of its neighbors, is at risk of the impacts of climate change. The country is already affected by periodic drought and flooding, as well as desertification. The influx of displaced persons in an already fragile environment may have an impact on both the established social order and the environment itself, with potential increased competition for natural resources.

#### COOKING FUEL

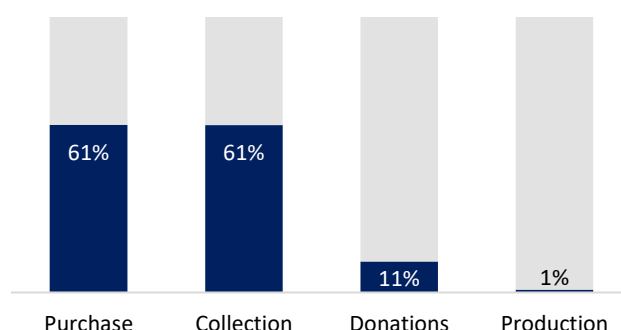
96% of surveyed households use wood to cook their meals, 19% use charcoal and only 13% use gas. None of the households interviewed used solar energy or electricity as a cooking fuel.

**Graph 25: Cooking fuel used by surveyed households**



Cooking fuels are equally procured through purchase and collection (61% each). Other means of procurement, significantly less widespread, include donations (11%) and production (1%).

**Graph 26: Sources of cooking fuel**



According to the 2012 General Population and Housing Census,<sup>2</sup> more than 82% of households in Niger use wood as their main cooking fuel; this represents 77% in urban settings and 84% in rural settings. Alternative fuels, such as gas and charcoal, are respectively used by 8% and 6.5% of households in urban settings and are virtually inexistent in rural settings.

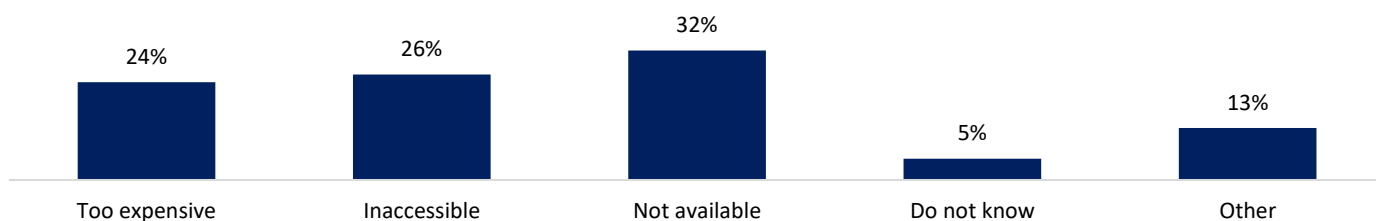
This information presents the national situation in 2012, i.e. before the displacement crisis erupted in Diffa. It is interesting to note that while 82% of households used wood as their main cooking fuel at the national level in 2012, 96% of the households who responded to this survey stated they used wood. This could be a significant increase posing a threat for the environment and facilitating deforestation. In contrast, 19% and 13% of respondents stated that they use charcoal and gas, respectively, which represents an increase highlighting the potential expansion of alternative cooking fuels.

With the objective of promoting alternative fuels, UNHCR has entered into a partnership with a private gas distribution company in Niger to improve access to domestic gas as an alternative cooking fuel in Diffa, an area already affected by desertification. In light of these efforts, IOM included a follow-up question to the type of cooking fuels used by respondents. Precisely, this question related to the reasons why households did not use gas. The main reason cited by households was the unavailability of gas (32%), followed by inaccessibility (26%), and the expensive price of gas (24%). The remaining households cited other unspecified reasons (11%) or were unable to respond to the question (5%).

Gas, unlike wood, requires an initial investment in order to purchase a returnable bottle, gas cooker, and gas burner. This initial investment costs an estimated 24,000 CFA Francs (approximately 45 US Dollars). While gas costs less than wood and other cooking fuels on a monthly basis, this investment may discourage affected households and justify the fact that 24% of interviewed households do not use gas due to its financial implications.

<sup>2</sup> Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat, 2012, Rapport sur les caractéristiques de l'habitat et le cadre de vie, Institut National de la Statistique du Niger : [http://www.stat-niger.org/statistique/file/RGPH2012/CaracteristiquesHabitat\\_Cadre2Vie.pdf](http://www.stat-niger.org/statistique/file/RGPH2012/CaracteristiquesHabitat_Cadre2Vie.pdf)

**Graph 27: Reasons why households do not use gas as a cooking fuel**



## CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

According to the 2012 General Population and Housing Census,<sup>3</sup> the main construction material is *banco* (mud) in urban environments while straw is the most frequently used material in rural settings.

As highlighted in the table below, the main material used in both urban and rural Diffa in 2012 was *banco*. However, a significant proportion of rural dwellings (39%) were huts built out of straw, animal skin, or traditional mats (*nattes*).

**Table 3: Type of housing at the national level and in Diffa region, by type of settings (2012 Census)**

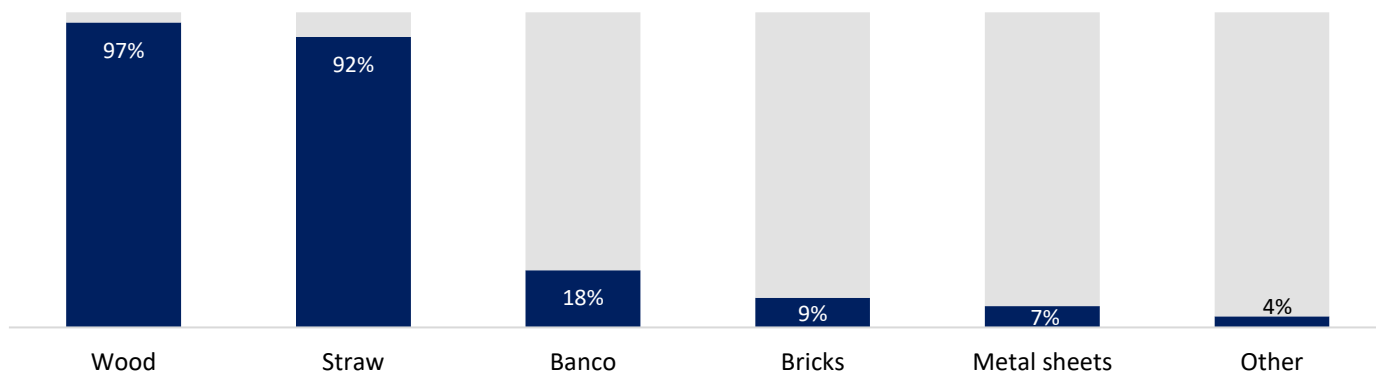
Admin level	Environment type	Hut	Mud house ( <i>banco</i> )	Villa	Building	Tent	Shack / Shed	<i>Célibatorium</i> house	Other	N/A
Diffa	Urban	8.3	79.4	5.7	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.6	2.9	0.9
	Rural	39.0	47.2	0.4	0.0	3.9	5.4	0.0	3.4	0.7
Niger	Urban	9.9	54.7	15.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	14.5	2.7	1.0
	Rural	29.5	64.5	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.0

This information is particularly interesting as it is based on data collected before the displacement crisis erupted in Diffa and therefore represents the housing situation prior to the conflict.

This survey’s results highlight the prevalence of wood (97%) and straw (92%) as materials used for shelter construction. Other materials used include *banco* (18%), bricks (9%), metal sheets (7%) and other unspecified materials (4%).

The prevalence of wood and straw as construction materials could be explained by the following factors: 1) displaced populations originate from rural areas where wood and straw are the most frequently used construction materials, which they naturally use to build their traditional shelters in the area of displacement; 2) their displacement and potential loss of livelihoods resulted in limited financial means driving them to use materials that can be either collected in the wild or purchased at a lower value; and 3) the perceived or expected short duration of displacement that may dissuade displaced persons from building housing units made out of solid long-lasting materials (e.g. *banco*, bricks, etc.).

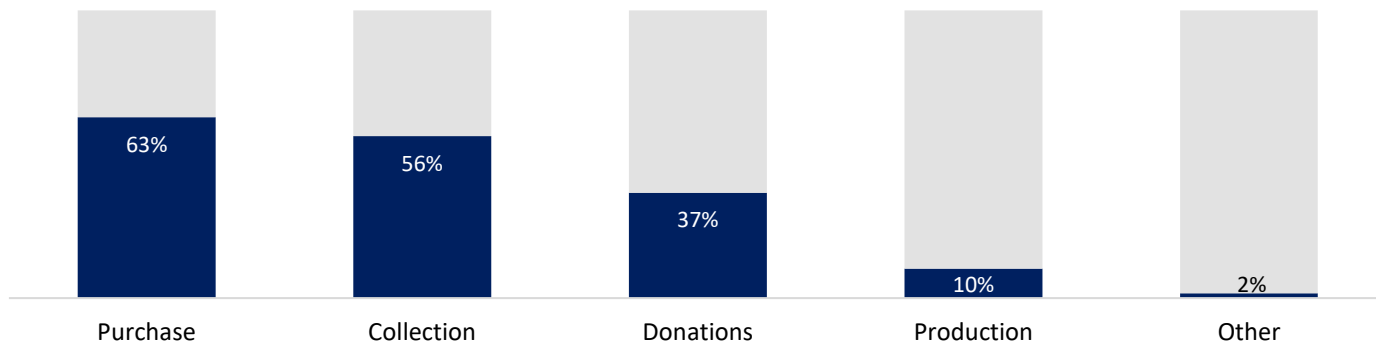
**Graph 28: Main materials used for shelter construction**



<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

Construction materials are mainly procured through purchase (63%) and collection (56%). Other means of procurement, include donations (37%), production (10%), and other unspecified sources. The importance of collection may reinforce the abovementioned explanation that displaced households had limited resources to build their shelters and opted for materials that could be collected in the wild.

**Graph 29: Source of the materials used for shelter construction**



For both cooking and construction purposes, wood is the main material used by the surveyed households. As previously mentioned, this could have a negative impact on a fragile environment already affected by deforestation. This is compounded by the increase of wood collection as an income generating activity, newly undertaken by 17% of interviewed households.

## CONCLUSION

In the end, the overall objective of this survey is to understand the intentions of return from the actual locality to the localities of origin or other localities of displaced persons. According to the figures of this survey, 18% of households intend to return, including 1% in their places of origin and 17% to other localities. This highlights the fact that returns continue to occur albeit at a slow pace. This survey confirms this trend as it indicates that most displaced households do not intend to return to their place of origin. Security, psychosocial reasons, and financial issues are the main elements preventing returns of displaced households. Consequently, the main preconditions identified to facilitate returns are related to the presence of security forces, the delivery of assistance and house repairs in areas of return.



## ANNEXES

### ANNEXE 1: OVERVIEW OF ASSESSED LOCATIONS AND NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS BY DEPARTMENT/COMMUNE/VILLAGE

Administrative level	# Households	# Individuals
<b>Department of Diffa</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>9,219</b>
<b>Commune of Chetimari</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>2,033</b>
Boudouri	51	312
Chetimari	69	407
Gagamari	71	499
Maina Kaderi	48	284
Mourimadi	43	233
Ngourtoua	51	298
<b>Commune of Diffa</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>2,335</b>
Adjimeri	66	416
Awaridi	63	440
Diffa Koura	61	368
Festival	61	412
Kayawa	61	471
Sabon Carre	32	228
<b>Commune of Gueskerou</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>4,851</b>
Assaga	64	362
Baroua Koura	38	251
Djalori	63	362
Elh Mainari	59	416
Garin Dogo	59	453
Garin Wanzam	50	295
Gueskerou	76	606
Kangouri Mamadou	107	620
Kindjandi	67	392
Ngagam	93	662
Ngayami	54	432
<b>Department of Mainé Soroa</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,941</b>
<b>Commune of Mainé Soroa</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>1,941</b>
Djambourou dune	54	352
Embranchement Tam	57	422
Guidan Kadji	50	497
Abdouri	53	331
Kouble Iguire	45	339
<b>Department of N'guimi</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>970</b>
<b>Commune of Kablewa</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>970</b>
Ari Koukori	51	483
Kabalewa	67	487
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>12,130</b>

## ANNEX 2: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

### Instructions

- Ce formulaire est adressé aux ménages et le formulaire doit être effectué avec le chef de ménage. Si le chef de ménage n'est pas présent le questionnaire peut être administré avec un membre de sa famille qui est conscient de la situation de la famille.
- Le questionnaire ne doit pas être fait avec des enfants.
- Chaque fois que vous voyez ce symbole  dans les réponses vous devez cocher **une réponse**.
- Chaque fois que vous voyez ce symbole  dans les réponses vous pouvez cocher **au maximum trois réponses**.
- Avant de commencer le questionnaire, expliquez à haute voix le principe du consentement à la personne.

#### Consentement : (expliquez à voix haute)

J'effectue une recherche pour l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations et souhaite vous inviter à y participer. La recherche porte sur la situation des ménages pour mieux comprendre leur situation économique ainsi que leur utilisation de ressources pour le chauffage.

Votre participation aidera à assurer que les programmes soient orientés avec justesse et fiabilité et prennent en compte vos préoccupations. Votre participation est volontaire et vos données personnelles ne seront pas partagées avec un tiers. Il n'y aura aucun dédommagement ni sanction pour y participer ou non.

Acceptez-vous de participer à cette recherche ?

Cochez pour confirmer que vous avez obtenu le consentement de vive voix  Oui

### A. MODALITES TECHNIQUE ET LOCALISATION

<b>A1.</b> Date de l'évaluation	j	j	-	m	m	-	2	0	1	7	<b>A2.</b> Heure de l'évaluation		
<b>A3.</b> Nom de l'énumérateur													
<b>A4.</b> Région							<b>A5.</b> Département						
<b>A6.</b> Commune							<b>A7.</b> Ville / Village						

### B. SITUATION DU MENAGE

<b>B.1.1.</b> Nom du répondant					<b>B.1.2.</b> Sexe du répondant	<input type="radio"/> Homme <input type="radio"/> Femme		
<b>B.1.3.</b> Age exact du répondant					<b>B.1.4.</b> Téléphone du répondant			
<b>B.1.5.</b> Nationalité du répondant	<input type="radio"/> Niger <input type="radio"/> Nigéria <input type="radio"/> Tchad <input type="radio"/> <b>B.1.5.1.</b> Autre, précisez : _____							
<b>B.2.0.</b> Combien de membres de la famille vivant actuellement avec la personne interrogée (répondant inclus)	Âge	0-5	6 - 12	13 - 17	18 - 45	45 - 60	60+	TOTAL
	Hommes/Garçons							
	Femmes/Filles							
<b>B.3.0.</b> Etes-vous originaire de cette communauté, de ce lieu où nous nous trouvons ?	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non							
<b>B.4.0.</b> Si non, lieu d'origine du ménage	<b>B.4.1.</b> Pays					<b>B.4.4.</b> Commune/Ward		
	<b>B.4.2.</b> Région	State				<b>B.4.5.</b> Ville/village		
	<b>B.4.3.</b> Département	LGA				<b>B.4.6.</b> Centre urbain le plus proche de ce lieu		

### C. SITUATION DE DEPLACEMENT

<b>C.1.</b> Est ce que votre ménage a déjà été déplacé par le passé ?	
<input type="radio"/> NON, jamais	
<input type="radio"/> OUI, je suis actuellement déplacé (une fois ou multiple fois)	<b>C.1.1a.</b> Depuis quelle année êtes-vous déplacé ? <input type="radio"/> Avant 2014 <input type="radio"/> 2014 <input type="radio"/> 2015 <input type="radio"/> 2016 <input type="radio"/> 2017

	<p><b>C.1.1b. Votre famille s'est-elle déplacée toute seule ou avec d'autres familles?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Seule                      <input type="radio"/> Avec d'autres familles</p>
	<p><b>C.1.1b. Est-ce que les personnes déplacées de votre communauté d'origine ont commencé à rentrer ?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oui                      <input type="radio"/> Non</p>
<p><input type="radio"/> <b>OUI, j'ai été déplacé par le passé et je suis de retour sur mon lieu d'origine</b></p>	<p><b>C.1.2.a. Pendant combien de temps avez-vous été déplacé ?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Pendant moins de 3 mois                      <input type="radio"/> Entre 3 mois et 6 mois                      <input type="radio"/> Entre 6 mois et 1 an</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Entre 1 et 3 ans                      <input type="radio"/> Plus de 3 ans</p>
	<p><b>C.1.2.b. Quand êtes-vous revenu ?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Il y a moins de 3 mois                      <input type="radio"/> Il y a entre 3 mois et 6 mois</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Il y a entre 6 mois et 1 an                      <input type="radio"/> Il y a plus d'un an</p>
	<p><b>C.1.2.c. Pourquoi êtes-vous revenu ?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Raisons familiales                      <input type="checkbox"/> Tensions avec les communautés hôtes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Raisons économiques                      <input type="checkbox"/> Amélioration de la sécurité dans la zone d'origine</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination / persécution                      <input type="checkbox"/> Insécurité dans la zone de déplacement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Déportation ou retour forcé                      <input type="checkbox"/> Pas d'assistance pendant le déplacement</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Autre, spécifiez: _____</p>
	<p><b>C.1.2.d. Comment a été organisé le retour ?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Ma famille entière en une fois                      <input type="radio"/> La communauté entière</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Le chef de famille en premier, puis les autres membres                      <input type="radio"/> Seules quelques familles</p>

**SECTION NE CONCERNANT QUE LES PERSONNES AYANT REPONDU : « OUI, je suis actuellement déplacé (une fois ou multiple fois) »**

<p><b>C.2. Si vous aviez le choix d'aller ailleurs, que feriez-vous?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oui, je quitterai ce lieu                      <input type="radio"/> Non, je ne quitterai pas ce lieu</p>	
<p><i>Si la personne a répondu qu'elle quittera ce lieu, posez-lui seulement les questions de C.5 à 10.</i></p> <p><i>Si la personne a répondu qu'elle ne quittera pas ce lieu, posez-lui seulement les questions C.11 et C.12.</i></p>	
<p><b>OUI, JE QUITTE MON LIEU DE DEPLACEMENT</b></p>	
<p><b>C.5. Avez-vous une idée de l'endroit où vous voulez aller ?</b></p>	
<p><input type="radio"/> J'irais vers mon lieu d'origine</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> J'irais vers un <b>autre</b> lieu que mon lieu d'origine</p>
<p><i>Si la personne a répondu qu'elle irait vers un lieu <b>AUTRE</b> que son lieu d'origine, posez lui les questions C.6.1, C.6.2 et C.7.</i></p> <p><i>Sinon passez à la question C.8</i></p>	<p><b>C.6.1 Si vous allez vers un autre lieu que votre lieu d'origine, avez-vous une idée de votre nouvelle destination ?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oui                      <input type="radio"/> Non</p>
	<p><b>C.6.2 Si oui, précisez la localité :</b></p> <p><b>Pays :</b>                      <b>Région :</b></p> <p><b>Département :</b>                      <b>Commune :</b></p> <p><b>Ville / Village :</b></p>
	<p><b>C.7 Si vous allez vers un autre lieu que votre lieu d'origine, pourquoi avez-vous choisi d'aller ailleurs? (trois (3) choix possible)</b></p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Opportunités d'activités économiques <input type="checkbox"/> Opportunités d'assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Présence d'infrastructure et services de base <input type="checkbox"/> Plus de sécurité <input type="checkbox"/> Décision des chefs traditionnels ou autorités <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C.7.1</b> Autre _____
--	---

**C.8 Pourquoi envisagez-vous quitter ce lieu de déplacement ? (trois (3) choix possible)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aller vers un lieu sécurisé                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Manque de disponibilité de services sur le site de déplacement          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rechercher de moyens de subsistance           | <input type="checkbox"/> Problèmes de cohabitation avec les communautés hôtes                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manque de sécurité sur le site de déplacement | <input type="checkbox"/> Pour avoir meilleur accès aux services de base (éducation, santé, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rechercher des autres membres de ma famille   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C.8.1</b> Autre : précisez _____                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pression/Intimidation/Violence                |  |

**C.9 Dans combien de temps envisagez-vous de quitter ce lieu déplacement? (un (1) choix possible)**

- De 1 à 4 semaines  
  De 1 à 3 mois  
  De 3 à 6 mois  
  De 6 à 12 mois  
  Au moins 1 an  
  Ne sait pas

**C.10 Pourquoi ne partez-vous pas dès aujourd'hui ? (trois (3) choix possible)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Je n'ai pas les moyens financiers pour rentrer | <input type="checkbox"/> Attente de la décision des chefs traditionnels ou autorités               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manque de logement (détruit/pas de logement)   | <input type="checkbox"/> Lieu de retour se trouve dans une zone non accessible/pas sécurisé        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mes biens sont volés ou pillés                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Pas d'infrastructures fonctionnelles dans la zone de retour               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traumatisme / Raisons Psychologiques           | <input type="checkbox"/> Pas de reprise des activités économiques sur ma zone de retour            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pas d'aide humanitaire dans mon lieu de retour | <input type="checkbox"/> J'attends de voir l'évolution de la situation des personnes déjà rentrées |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C.10.1</b> Autre, précisez _____                                       |

**NON JE NE QUITTE PAS MON LIEU DE DEPLACEMENT**

**C.11- Si vous ne comptez pas quitter ce lieu de déplacement, pourquoi ? (trois (3) choix possible)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peur/crainte/traumatisme                                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Nos activités commencent à être productives ici              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Absence des forces de l'ordre dans le lieu de retour         | <input type="checkbox"/> On attend de voir comment évolue la situation sécuritaire    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sentiment de sécurité dans cet endroit actuellement          | <input type="checkbox"/> Meilleure disponibilité des services de base dans ce village |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manque de moyens financiers                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Plus d'assistance humanitaire ici                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non reprise des activités économiques dans le lieu d'origine | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C.11.1</b> Autre, précisez _____                          |

**C.12- Quels facteurs vous motiveraient à quitter le lieu de déplacement ? (trois (3) choix possible)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assurer la présence des forces de sécurité dans ma zone d'origine | <input type="checkbox"/> Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base (eau, nourriture, éducation, santé, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bénéficier de l'aide humanitaire dans le village d'origine        | <input type="checkbox"/> Accès à l'emploi / moyens de subsistance   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Réparation de mon logement  | <input type="checkbox"/> <b>C.12.1</b> Autre, précisez _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retour des autorités civiles dans mon village / zone d'origine    |   |

**D. SITUATION ECONOMIQUE**

**D.1- Quelles activités économiques entreprend votre ménage à ce jour ?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Travaux d'agriculture contre salaire	<input type="checkbox"/> Collecte et vente de bois	<input type="checkbox"/> Employé privé
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture pour son propre compte	<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanat	<input type="checkbox"/> Revente des biens personnels
<input type="checkbox"/> Revente agricole	<input type="checkbox"/> Fonctionnaire d'Etat	<input type="checkbox"/> Aucun
<input type="checkbox"/> Travailleur journalier (agriculture exclues)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mendicité	<input type="checkbox"/> Etudiant / écolier
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce autonome / petit commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Elevage	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>D.1.1</u> Autre, précisez : _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Vente de services (ménagère, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pêche	

**D.2. Est-ce que le ménage entreprend aujourd'hui des activités économiques qu'il ne faisait pas avant le déplacement?**

OUI  NON

**D.2.1. Si oui, lesquelles ?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Travaux d'agriculture contre salaire	<input type="checkbox"/> Collecte et vente de bois	<input type="checkbox"/> Employé privé
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture pour son propre compte	<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanat	<input type="checkbox"/> Revente des biens personnels
<input type="checkbox"/> Revente agricole	<input type="checkbox"/> Fonctionnaire d'Etat	<input type="checkbox"/> Aucun
<input type="checkbox"/> Travailleur journalier (agriculture exclues)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mendicité	<input type="checkbox"/> Etudiant / écolier
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce autonome / petit commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Elevage	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>E.1.1</u> Autre, précisez : _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Vente de services (ménagère, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pêche	

**D.2.2. Si oui, pourquoi entreprennent-elles ces activités ?**

<input type="checkbox"/> Anciennes activités ne sont plus faisables (conflit, déplacement, perte de moyens)	<input type="checkbox"/> Choix de diversification
<input type="checkbox"/> Nouvelles activités sont plus rentables	<input type="checkbox"/> Autre _____

**D.3. Quel est le revenu actuel mensuel du ménage ? (revenus de tous les membres de famille)**

**Francs CFA**

**D.4. Est-ce qu'il existe des opportunités de travail dans votre zone de résidence actuelle ?**

<input type="radio"/> Il y a beaucoup d'opportunités de travail	<input type="radio"/> Il n y a pas beaucoup d'opportunités de travail
<input type="radio"/> Il y a peu d'opportunités de travail	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas

**D.5.6. Votre situation économique vous permettrait-elle de satisfaire aux besoins de votre foyer il y a 6 mois ?**

<input type="radio"/> Non, pas du tout	<input type="radio"/> Oui, totalement
<input type="radio"/> Oui, partiellement	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas

**D.6. Votre situation économique actuelle vous permet-elle de satisfaire aux besoins de votre foyer ?**

<input type="radio"/> Non, pas du tout	<input type="radio"/> Oui, totalement
<input type="radio"/> Oui, partiellement	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas

**D.7. Pensez-vous que vous pourrez satisfaire aux besoins de votre foyer dans 1 an ?**

<input type="radio"/> Non, pas du tout	<input type="radio"/> Oui, totalement
<input type="radio"/> Oui, partiellement	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas

**D.8. Qu'est-ce qui vous aiderait à avoir une meilleure situation économique ?**

<input type="radio"/> Plus d'aide humanitaire	<input type="radio"/> Que mon emploi soit plus rémunéré	<input type="radio"/> Autre soutien _____
<input type="radio"/> Avoir un emploi	<input type="radio"/> Formations	<input type="radio"/> Ne sait pas

**D.9. Faites-vous face à des barrières pour trouver un emploi / trouver du revenu ?**

OUI  NON

**D.9.1. Si oui, quelles barrières ?**

<input type="radio"/> Pas d'emplois disponibles	<input type="radio"/> Manque de qualifications pour être employé	<input type="radio"/> Autre : _____
<input type="radio"/> Discrimination	<input type="radio"/> Manque de capital / intrants	_____

**D.10. Quels types d'activités souhaiteraient vous faire ? Soit à la place ou en plus des activités que vous faites déjà ?**

**D.11. Qu'est-ce qui vous empêche de mettre en place ces activités ?**

Manque de moyens financiers     
  Manque de temps     
  Non disponibilité des terres     
  Discrimination  
 Manque de clients     
  Manque d'expérience     
  Non disponibilité des matériels     
  Autre

**D.121. Avez-vous la possibilité de reprendre une activité génératrice de revenus dans votre lieu de retour ? (un (1) choix possible)**

Oui     
  Non, pas assez de moyens     
  Non, les conditions sécuritaires ne le permettent pas     
  Ne sait pas

**D.13. Qu'est-ce qui vous permettrait de reprendre ou améliorer votre activité économique à votre retour ? (un (1) choix possible)**

Formation     
  Appui en intrants (semences, bétails)     
  **D.31.1** Autre, précisez : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Reconversion     
  Accès à des terres agricoles      \_\_\_\_\_  
 Appui en matériaux techniques     
  Fonds pour démarrer les activités      \_\_\_\_\_

### E. IMPACT ENVIRONNEMENTAL DU DEPLACEMENT

**E.1. Quels combustibles sont utilisés pour la préparation des aliments ?**

TYPE D'ENERGIE	UTILISÉ PAR LE MÉNAGE	SOURCE : 1=Achat; 2=Collecte; 3= Production; 4= Don ; 5=Autre (précisez).	AUJOURD'HUI		IL Y A UN (1) AN	
			COÛT MENSUEL (en CFA)	DISTANCE (en Km)	COÛT MENSUEL (en CFA)	DISTANCE (en Km)
Bois	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non					
Charbon de bois	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non					
Gaz	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non					
Electricité	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non					
Solaire	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non					
Autre, précisez :						

**E.2. SI VOUS N'UTILISEZ PAS DE GAZ, pourquoi ?**

Trop cher     
  Inaccessible     
  Autre  
 Inexistant     
  Ne connaît pas

**E.3. Quels sont les matériaux principaux utilisés pour la construction des abris ?**

TYPE DE MATÉRIAUX	UTILISÉ PAR LE MÉNAGE	SOURCE : 1=Achat; 2=Collecte; 3= Production; 4= Don ; 5=Autre (précisez).
Bois	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non	
Paille	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non	
Banko	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non	
Tôles	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non	
Briques	<input type="radio"/> Oui <input type="radio"/> Non	
Autre, précisez :		