

INTENTION
SURVEY
APRIL 2024

VOICES OF INTERNALLY
DISPLACED PERSONS IN
NORTH-EAST
NIGERIA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The internal displacement in north-east Nigeria has been a languishing issue for more than a decade. A large population (2,295,534 people) has been in displacement for a long period of time. Many of these internally displaced persons (IDPs) still desire to return to their places of origin, or to stay put in their present place, or would like to relocate to a new place. The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) conducted the Intention Survey (IS) to understand the IDPs' preferred durable solutions among the three conventional options, that is, voluntary return to places of origin, voluntary local integration, and voluntary relocation elsewhere in the country. The survey was administered to 25,336 internally displaced households between November and December 2023 across 107 Local Government Areas (LGAs), and 837 wards in the six states in north-east Nigeria, viz. Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe.

The aim of the survey was to shed light on the voices and aspirations of IDPs regarding their preferred durable solutions within the next 12 months or one year; to facilitate evidence-based decision-making, and policy and programme planning around durable solutions. A durable solution is achieved when IDPs no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. The intentions such as 'return to the place of origin', 'integrate into the current location', or 'relocate to a new location' which were assessed during the survey were indicative of the preferred Solutions of IDPs.

The survey brought to light that a large portion (37%) of the respondents intend to return to their place of origin. Also, almost the same proportion of the respondents intended to integrate into their current location (38%). The largest number of respondents who expressed their desire to return were in Borno State. Similarly, most of the respondents who wished to integrate because of the security situation were good in their current location. Regionally, the respondents in the LGAs towards the west of the region were more inclined to integration compared to those LGAs towards the northern parts. The survey also revealed that two per cent of the respondents prefer to relocate to another LGA or state. The majority of those who intended to relocate preferred the LGAs within their state of current displacement.

There were many reasons for the respondents to make a choice here, and more importantly, there were many challenges identified to the achievement of Solutions. The IS revealed that hunger and insufficient nutrition persist to be one of their grave concerns for 90 per cent of the respondents. Unemployment and housing conditions are also the cause of worry for a large percentage of the respondents. For those respondents who intended to return, a large majority of them did not have the financial means to return; at the same time, their destinations lacked economic opportunities and adequate basic services. Those were cited as the major challenges to their return. The lack of economic opportunities in their current place and the hope to find opportunities for livelihood in their place of origin were their main driving forces. Housing was another concern many respondents shared during the interviews. Among those respondents who intended to return, 38 per cent did not have confirmed housing at their return locations.

Better security, economic conditions, and the availability of basic services in the current locations were the major factors that favoured local integration. For at least 50 per cent of the respondents who intended to integrate, the lack of good shelter was a challenge to local integration. A comparable proportion of them were also concerned about limited economic opportunities and livelihoods while another major concern was about security. Though expressed by a much smaller proportion of the respondents, cultural, social, and familial bonds within the host communities as well as the desire to continue living in the host communities have also played a significant role in their decision to integrate.

Some of the respondents intended to relocate as they found livelihood and economic opportunities elsewhere, other than in their current location or their places of origin. Additional factors that influenced their decision included access to good housing and security situations etc., in the new place. Mobile phones and other social networks were the primary sources of information about their new relocation site. It would be a challenge to make sure they had had accurate information about the new place before they decided to relocate.

The Intentions Survey provides crucial information for decision-making and underscores the necessity of listening to the voices of the displaced and ensuring their concerns and aspirations are central to the formulation of policies and interventions. It may also be mentioned that in the survey, the respondents were asked about what they would like to do during the next one year. So, some of them did not have a clear idea about what they wanted to do. In this survey, about 30 per cent of the respondents were not sure about their intentions within one year. The results of this survey can be used as a basis to inform the ongoing State-led Durable Solutions Action plans in line with the UN Secretary General's Action Agenda on durable solutions. Adequate and timely information sharing regarding the results of this survey among the various actors primarily the ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) and LGAs at the state level as well as international and local organizations including donors and UN Agencies is crucial to promoting evidence-based programming and planning around Solutions. Now, it is incumbent upon all stakeholders to heed those voices and work towards realizing durable solutions that reflect the desires of those affected by conflict in north-east Nigeria.

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS ACROSS THE SIX NORTH-EAST STATES



Below were the key findings from the survey which was conducted in six north-east states. These states are Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe.

INTENTIONS TO RETURN



Thirty-seven per cent (37%) 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.



Forty-one per cent (41%) 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



Thirty-eight per cent (38%) of respondents in north-east Nigeria stated that they did not have the intention to leave the locations where they are currently displaced in the coming months. They intend to integrate into the host communities.



Seventy 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 **two** per cent (2%) of respondents in north-east Nigeria had intended to relocate to another LGA or state, but most of this group intended to relocate to other LGAs in the state.



Forty-one per cent (41%) of respondents indicated that the search for economic opportunities and a means of livelihood was the major reason for the decision to relocate.

I. INTRODUCTION

The north-east region of Nigeria grapples with a deeply intricate displacement crisis exacerbated by both human conflict and environmental factors. The non-state armed groups (NSAG) perpetuate violence, driving large-scale displacement, while climate change intensifies existing conflict situation 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 in 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 six north-east states 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.

This report endeavors to furnish accurate and reliable information on the intentions of IDPs residing in camps/camp-like settings and host communities. Its goal is to ensure a safe and dignified return or relocation movement and assist in the integration of those intending to stay. By shedding light on future intentions, influenced by security conditions and livelihood prospects in their areas of origin, this report seeks to provide a better understanding of the decision-making process of internally displaced individuals regarding their future homes and the conditions necessary for sustainable solutions.

2. OBJECTIVES

The Intention Survey tool aims at understanding IDPs' preferred solution options and the conditions that influenced such preferences. 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.

3. 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 in the six states (Adamawa: 73; Bauchi: 38; Borno: 83; Gombe: 36; Taraba: 44 and Yobe: 44) were trained by IOM DTM. Data was entered into the DTM kobo server after a 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 the north-east states of Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba, and Yobe, contributed to the analysis of the intention of the two surveyed population groups:

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

IDPs dispersed in host communities: persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and were living 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.

MAP 1: THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER LGA

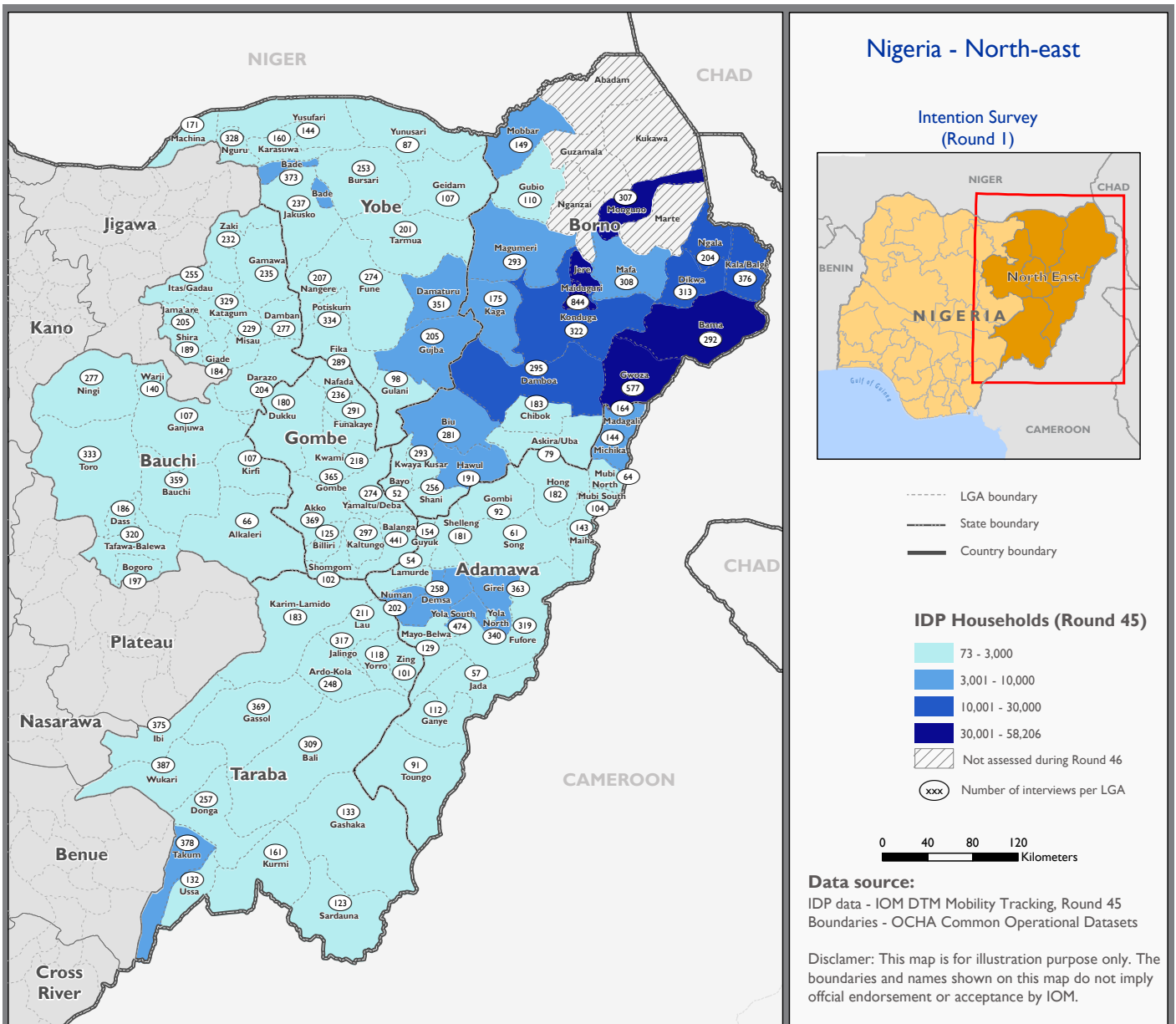


Table 1. Number of households in north-east - DTM R45

State	Camps	Host communities	Grand Total
Adamawa	3,284	35,855	39,139
Bauchi	322	10,638	10,960
Borno	206,753	163,693	370,446
Gombe	0	8,262	8,262
Taraba	545	17,544	18,089
Yobe	3,201	21,249	24,450
Grand Total	214,105	257,241	471,346

Table 2. Number of households interviewed

State	Camps	Host communities	Grand Total
Adamawa	465	3,223	3,688
Bauchi	56	4,375	4,431
Borno	3,096	3,602	6,698
Gombe	0	2,898	2,898
Taraba	96	3,706	3,802
Yobe	218	3,601	3,819
Grand Total	3,931	21,405	25,336

Table 1. shows the total number of households in the six north-east States according to [DTM Round 45 master list assessment](#). Table 2. shows the number of households interviewed per state sampled based on the number of displaced households as reflected in table 1.

4. LIMITATIONS

As a result of insecurity, some wards in the LGAs of Damboa and Biu in Borno State, as well as Madagali in Adamawa State remained inaccessible during the entire timeframe of the Intention Survey. The data collection was postponed in other locations due to insecurity. Secondly, due to the poor and unstable network in a number of survey locations, especially in areas that were hard to reach, there was a delay in uploading the data to the server, which prolonged the assessment in Borno State.

The findings presented in this report represent weighted results, and due to rounding off, some percentages may be slightly above or below (+/-1%) 100%.

5. DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

5.1 YEAR OF DISPLACEMENT

The displacement crisis in the north-east region of Nigeria has been ongoing for over a decade, primarily driven by insurgency. A significant portion, comprising 48 per cent (12,161) of respondents, experienced displacement before 2016, reflecting the protracted nature of the crisis during its earlier stages. However, there has been a noticeable decline in displacement since 2016, with many displaced individuals either relocating, integrating into host communities, or returning to their place of origin. Notably, 18 per cent of respondents reported being displaced between 2020 and 2023, indicating that despite a reduction in overall displacement, new displacements continue to occur, albeit at a slower rate compared to previous years.

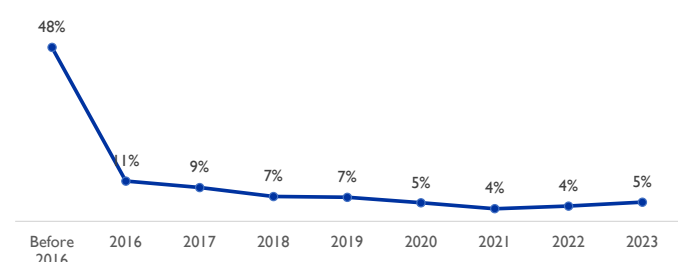


Fig 5.1: Periods of displacement

5.2 NUMBER OF DISPLACEMENT

The survey revealed that a number of IDPs experienced multiple displacements. Among the respondents, 46 per cent reported experiencing displacement only once, indicating a single instance of being forced to move from their homes due to conflict or other factors. On the other hand, 31 per cent of respondents stated that they had undergone displacement twice, suggesting repeated instances of being forced to flee. A notable 16 per cent of respondents recounted having been displaced three times, indicating a higher level of instability and vulnerability to ongoing conflict. Additionally, a smaller but still significant proportion, three per cent, reported experiencing more than four instances of displacement, highlighting the severe nature of the displacement crisis faced by some individuals and families in the region.

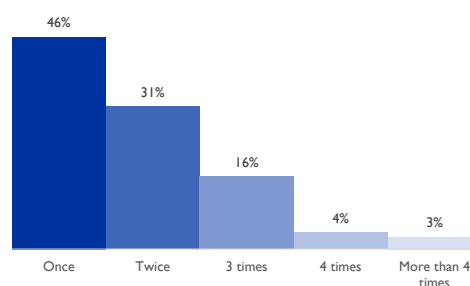


Fig 5.2: Number of displacement



Intention survey at chezcon camp in Bolori I ward, Maiduguri, Borno State © IOM 2024/Lagu P. MIDIGA

6. BEFORE DISPLACEMENT

6.1 LIVELIHOOD

Before being displaced, the majority of the respondents relied on farming as their primary livelihood, as reported by 87 per cent of respondents. Farming served as the backbone of their communities, providing sustenance and income for many families. Additionally, petty trading emerged as another significant source of livelihood, with 34 per cent of respondents indicating involvement in this activity. The bustling trade scene likely contributed to the economic vitality of the region, allowing individuals to engage in commerce and support themselves financially.

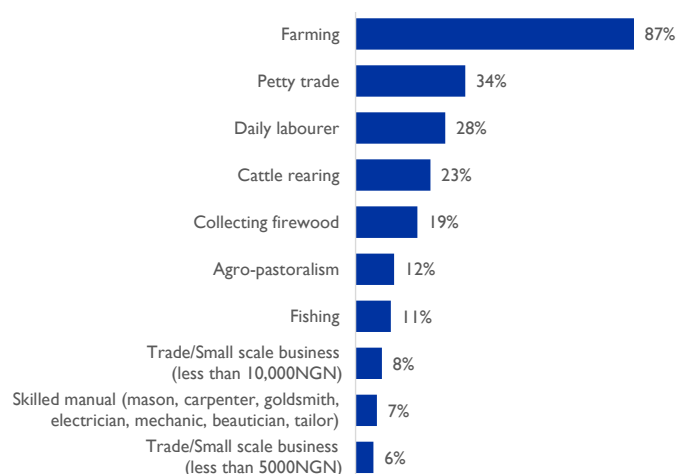


Fig 6.1: Top 10 means of Livelihood before displacement*

6.2 SHELTER

Before their displacement, IDPs predominantly resided in mud-brick or bani-bani houses, with 36 per cent of respondents indicating this as their primary shelter type. Following mud-brick houses, cement block masonry structures with roofs made of zinc or aluminum were also prevalent, as reported by 19 per cent of respondents. Additionally, mud-brick houses with thatched roofs were also common among the respondents, with a significant proportion of respondents (18%) citing this as their shelter type.

Overall, the diverse range of shelter types highlights the socio-economic and cultural diversity within the communities prior to displacement.

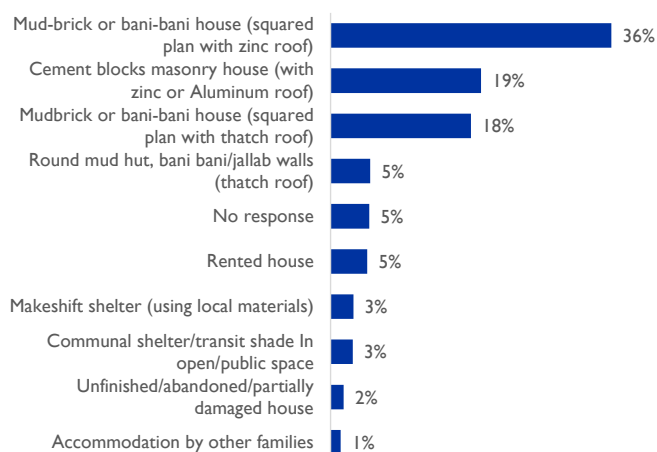


Fig 6.2: Top 10 shelter type before displacement*

7. DURING DISPLACEMENT

7.1 LIVELIHOOD

For IDPs in their places of displacement, farming remains the predominant means of livelihood, consistent with their prior professions and expertise. According to 68 per cent of respondents, farming continues to be a primary source of income and sustenance for many IDPs. In addition to farming, daily wage laborer roles have emerged as another important means of livelihood for IDPs in their places of displacement, as reported by 34 per cent of respondents.

Furthermore, petty trading has become a notable economic activity among IDPs, following closely behind daily wage laborer roles. Many respondents (29%) have turned to petty trading as a means of generating income and supporting their families in the absence of stable agricultural opportunities.

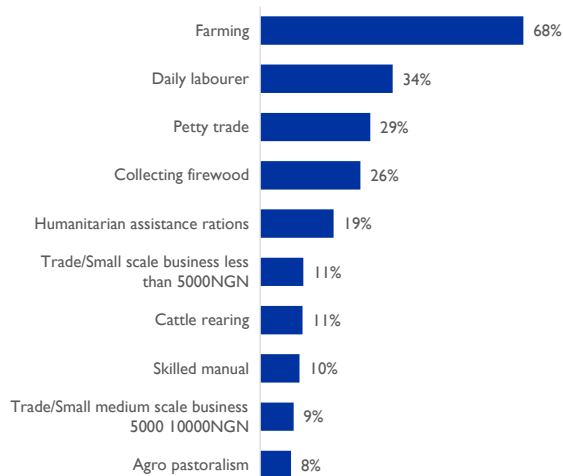


Fig 7.1: Top 10 current means of livelihood*

7.2 HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN

The plight of the respondents at the time of the survey was marked by profound challenges, with hunger and insufficient nutrition emerging as the foremost concerns for the majority. An overwhelming 90 per cent of respondents have cited hunger or inadequate nutrition as their primary worry. Followed closely by unemployment, which affects 82 per cent of respondents, in their current places of displacement. The lack of employment opportunities compounds the hardships faced by IDPs, depriving them of a stable source of income and exacerbating their vulnerability. Furthermore, the lack of furniture and challenges related to housing conditions have been identified as pressing issue among respondents, with 81 per cent and 79 per cent responses, respectively.



Fig 7.2: Top 5 household's major concern*

*Multiple choice responses

8. INFORMATION

8.1 REGULAR UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION

Access to accurate and up-to-date information about their place of origin is a crucial aspect of the experience for IDPs, shaping their perceptions, decisions, and plans for the future. However, the survey revealed that the majority of respondents, accounting for 54 per cent, have access to information about their place of origin but not on a regular basis. This indicates that while some level of information is available to them, it may not be consistently updated or reliable, potentially hindering their ability to make informed decisions about their situation. Furthermore, a significant portion of respondents, comprising 25 per cent (6,334 respondents), reported not having regular access to information about their place of origin at all.

On the other hand, 21 per cent (5,321) of respondents confirmed that they have regular and up-to-date information about their place of origin.

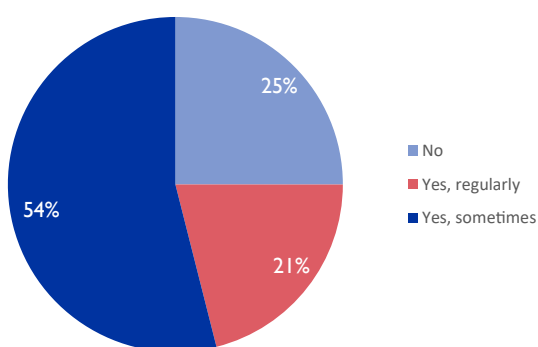


Fig 8.1: Access to regular up-to-date information*

8.2 TYPE OF INFORMATION NEEDED

Understanding the informational needs of IDPs regarding their place of origin is essential for providing tailored support and assistance. When asked about the type of information they would prefer to receive, IDPs expressed a variety of concerns and priorities. A significant portion of respondents, accounting for 46 per cent (11,655), indicated a preference for information on the availability of basic services. Following this was the need to have information on the security situation in their areas of origin, as expressed by 37 per cent of the respondents (9,385). Security concerns are paramount for IDPs, as they inform their decision to return to their place of origin.

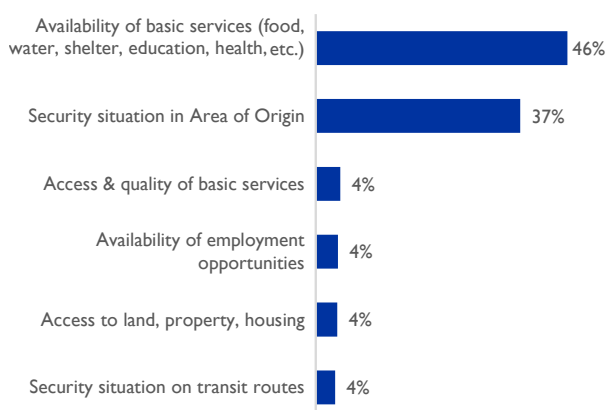


Fig 8.2: Type of information needed

9. PENDULAR MOVEMENT

9.1 TEMPORARY MOVEMENTS TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Understanding the temporary movements of IDPs to their place of origin was crucial in informing their decisions regarding whether to return or stay in their current location. Forty-one per cent of respondents reported that no member of their family had traveled to their place of origin since their displacement. This suggests a significant lack of mobility or access to their former homes, which may be due to various factors such as security concerns, a lack of resources, or legal barriers. Meanwhile, 33 per cent of IDPs indicated that they had traveled to their place of origin at least once since displacement, but such movements were not frequent. These occasional visits may offer IDPs an opportunity to assess the situation in their areas of origin, reconnect with family or community members, and evaluate the feasibility of returning permanently.

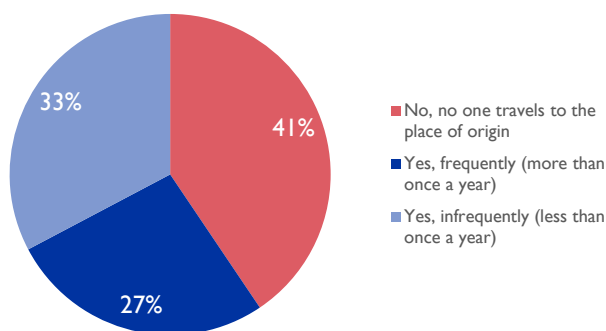


Fig 9.1: Pendular movement since displacement*

9.2 PURPOSE OF TEMPORARY MOVEMENT

In a comprehensive effort to understand the motivations behind the visits of the IDPs to their places of origin, the survey delved into the specific purposes driving these journeys. The survey revealed that the majority of respondents, comprising 71 per cent (17,989), visit their place of origin primarily to visit family and friends who currently reside there. Following closely behind, a significant proportion of respondents, about 27 per cent, cited the need to check the status of their property at their place of origin, as a primary reason for their visits. Additionally, a notable subset of IDPs, also comprising 27 per cent (6,841), reported visiting their place of origin specifically to engage in agricultural activities such as planting and harvesting crops.

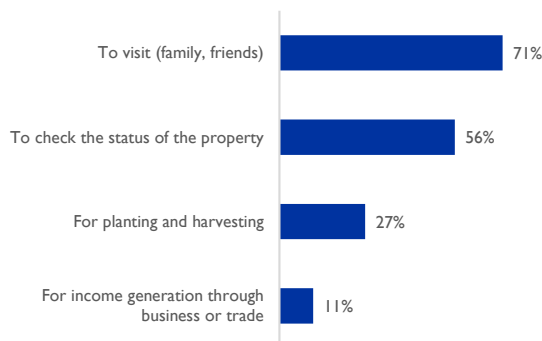


Fig 9.2: Purpose of pendular movement*

*Multiple choice responses

10. INTENTIONS (PREFERRED DURABLE SOLUTION)

Thirty-seven per cent of respondents preferred to return to their place of origin. While 38 per cent desired to integrate into the local community hosting them, 21 per cent of respondents have not yet decided about their preferred solution option. Meanwhile, two per cent preferred to relocate to another part of the country. Two per cent chose not to respond in this regard.

10.1 INTENTIONS FOR RETURN

The survey, which aimed at gauging the future intentions of IDP households regarding three main options—return, relocation, or integration—unveiled that 9,374 respondents (37%) aspire to return to their place of origin. Regarding the timing of their return, 63 per cent were not certain about their period of return. Ten per cent aimed to return within three months, while nine per cent anticipated their return in a year. A total of 25 per cent of respondents plan to return to their place of origin in less than a year.

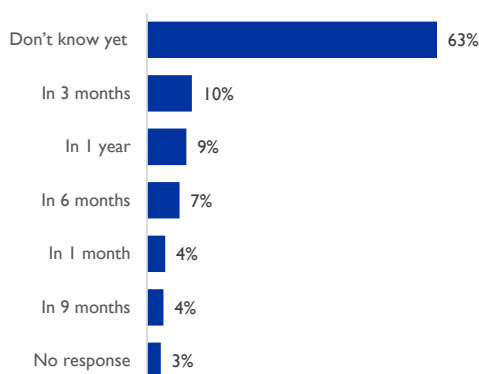


Fig 10.1: Possible periods of return

10.1.1 Reasons for return

The primary driver prompting households to consider returning to their area of origin is the lack of employment opportunities in their current place of displacement, cited by 46 per cent of respondents. Additionally, 32% mentioned the prospect of earning a living and restarting life at their place of origin as another significant factor motivating their return. Furthermore, the pursuit of livelihood opportunities emerged as a major consideration, influencing the decision to return. The lack of access to basic services such as health and education at the place of displacement is also a major reason for their intended return.

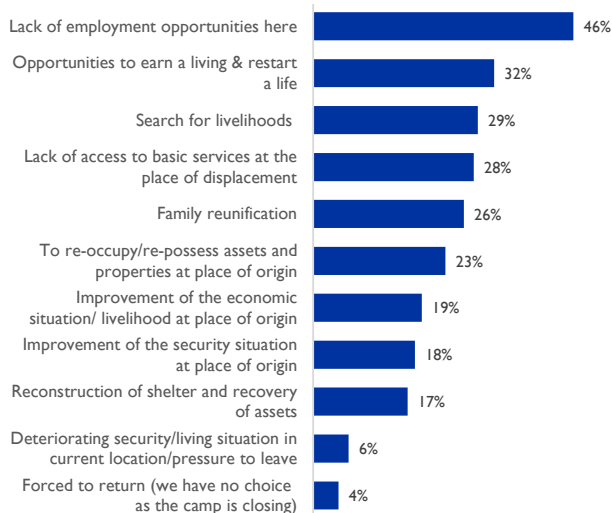


Fig 10.1.1: Reasons for return*

10.1.2 Reasons for delay in returning

While a significant proportion of households express a willingness to return to their place of origin, several factors impede their actual return. Chief among these obstacles is the lack of financial resources to facilitate the journey back home, a concern cited by 39% of respondents. Additionally, a dearth of economic opportunities serves as another deterrent. Furthermore, insecurity leading to the inaccessibility of return locations represents another major barrier hindering households from returning promptly.

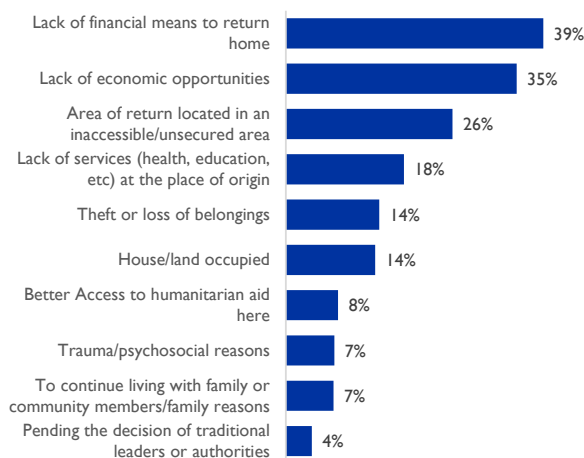


Fig 10.1.2: Reasons for the delay in return*

10.1.3 Assistance and conditions for return

Respondents have identified various conditions and factors crucial for facilitating the implementation of their return plans. Foremost among these is the safety of displaced persons in their place of origin, as insecurity was the primary catalyst for displacement in the first place and could perpetuate the cycle if unresolved, as emphasized by 53% of household responses. Following closely is access to food, cited by 36% of respondents as a crucial factor in facilitating their return agenda.

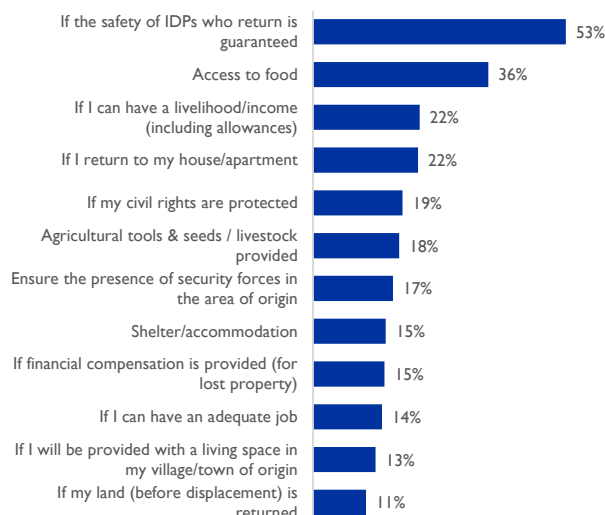


Fig 10.1.3: Main conditions of return*

*Multiple choice responses

10.1.4 Who makes the decision to return

Understanding who holds the decision-making power regarding the return process is crucial. According to the survey findings, 58 per cent of respondents indicated that the head of the household makes the decision regarding returning to their place of origin. Meanwhile, 16 per cent of respondents mentioned that such decisions are made collectively by the family. Additionally, about eight per cent of respondents noted that political authorities play a role in making decisions on their behalf concerning returns.

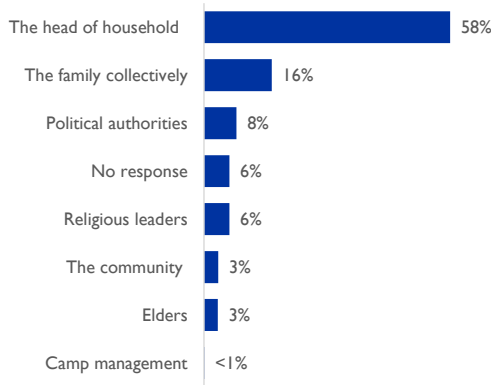


Fig 10.1.4: Decision maker

10.1.5 Available housing at intended place of return

Among the households planning to return, the largest portion (38%) stated that they lacked confirmation of available or accessible housing in their original location. Meanwhile, 30 per cent of respondents affirmed that they owned a house that was confirmed to be accessible. Additionally, 19 per cent of respondents indicated that they had confirmation of the availability of a rental home.

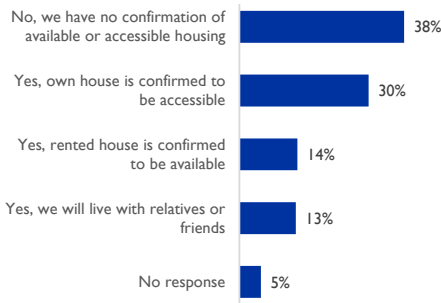


Fig 10.1.5: Available housing at place of origin

10.1.6 Condition of house at place of origin

Despite the existence of some housing options at their places of origin, a significant majority reported that the available houses were completely destroyed and in need of rebuilding. This was indicated by 41 per cent of respondents. Additionally, 36 per cent of respondents mentioned that their houses were partially damaged and could be repaired.

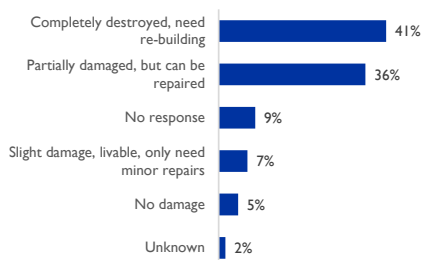


Fig 10.1.6: Condition of house at place of origin

10.1.7 Type of house at place of origin

Respondents examined the types of housing available at their places of origin. The most common type identified was mud-brick or bani-bani houses with aluminum roofs, cited by 36 per cent of respondents. Following this were cement block masonry houses, mentioned by 19 per cent of respondents. The third most prevalent type was mud-brick or bani-bani houses with thatched roofs, identified by 18 per cent of respondents.

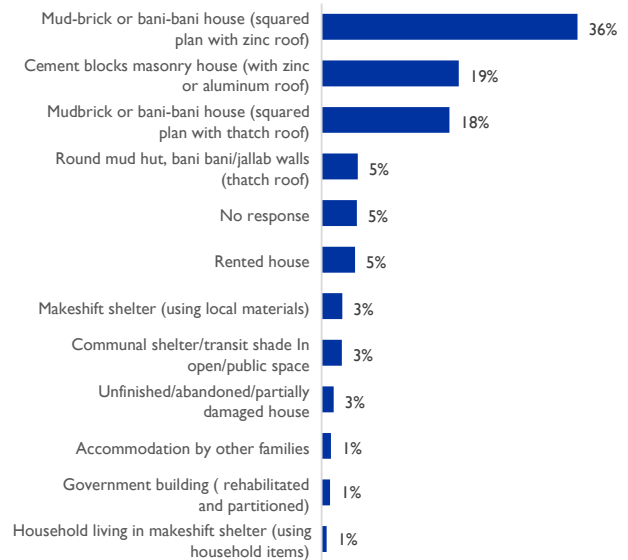


Fig 10.1.7: Type of house at place of origin

10.1.8 Livelihood available at place of origin

The survey's objective includes assessing the diverse sources of livelihood in the areas of origin. Results indicate that family businesses were the primary (34% of respondents) source of income. Following this, fishing was mentioned by 14 per cent of the respondents. Pastoral activities ranked third, with 13 per cent of respondents highlighting this as their means of livelihood. Skilled manual labor, encompassing trades like masonry, carpentry, and driving, was also mentioned as a significant source of income.

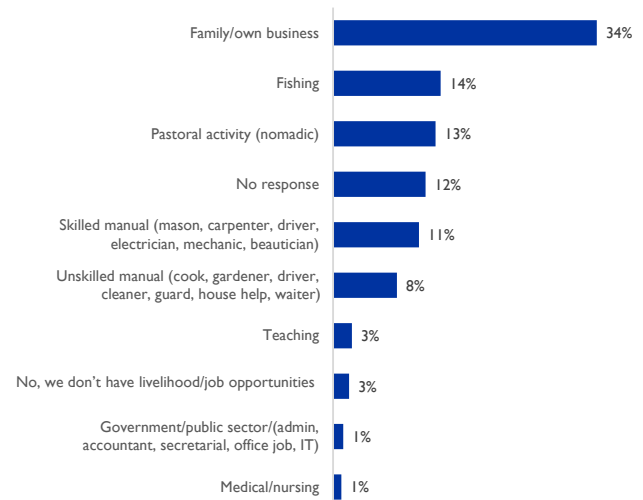


Fig 10.1.8: Livelihood available at place of origin

10.2. INTENTIONS FOR INTEGRATION

A significant portion (38%) of respondents in the north-east region expressed their intention to assimilate into the communities where they are currently hosted. Many IDPs experiencing prolonged displacement prefer to remain and merge into the community where they have been residing since their displacement began.

When questioned about their current perception of integration, Fifty-five per cent of respondents that desire to integrate feel they have successfully integrated, while nine percent feel they have not. Additionally, 33 per cent perceive themselves as only partially integrated.

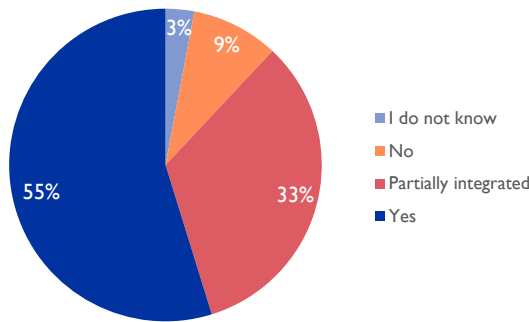


Fig 10.2: Perception of integration

10.2.1 Reasons for integration

The major reason for the decision to integrate was the general security situation in their LGA of displacement as reported by 60 per cent of IDPs. The security situation in their current place of displacement is considered to be good. The second reason was the loss of every belonging at their place of origin. The loss of properties was followed by the availability of economic opportunities. Other reasons included the availability of better services and the availability of housing.

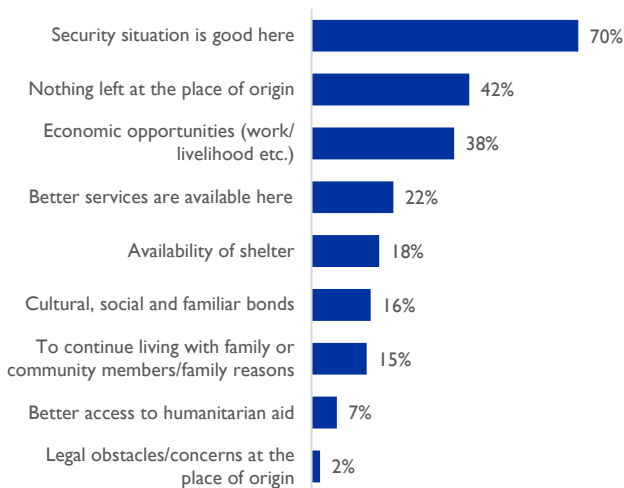


Fig 10.2.1: Main reasons for integration*

10.2.2 Conditions for integration

As per the feedback from participants, the primary requirements for integrating households into the displaced community revolve around livelihood and income opportunities, identified as the most vital factor with 67 per cent of responses. This highlights the significance of generating income and livelihood for displaced individuals. Security concerns closely follow,

with 47 per cent of respondents mentioning them, along with housing, cited by 43 per cent. Access to land for cultivation was mentioned by 24 per cent of the respondents as one major condition for integration.

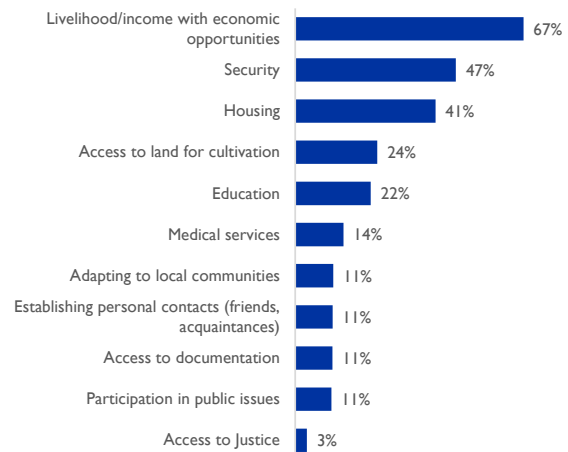


Fig 10.2.2: Conditions for integration*

10.2.3 Challenges restricting integration

Respondents articulated various significant obstacles to integration, with a primary concern being the inadequacy of suitable housing conditions, emphasized by 50 per cent of responses, underscoring its significance as a critical issue. Another notable challenge is the scarcity of livelihood and economic opportunities in their present displacement environment, closely followed by the barrier of restricted access to such opportunities overall.

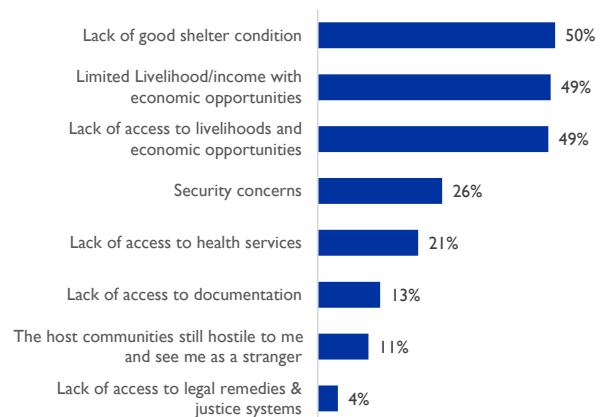


Fig 10.2.3: Challenges restricting integration*

10.2.4 Who makes the decision to integration

Seventy per cent of the respondents mentioned that the head of household was responsible for making the decision to integrate. This was followed by the collective effort of the family, as stated by 19 per cent of the respondents.

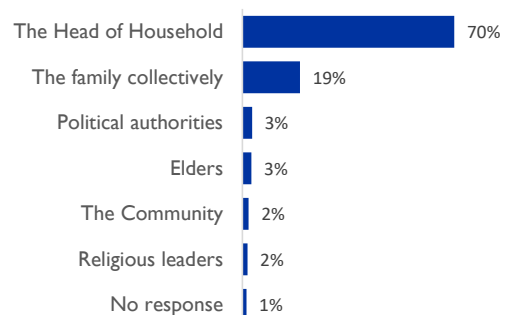


Fig 10.2.4: Who makes the decision to integrate

*Multiple choice responses

10.3 INTENTIONS FOR RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT

In the north-east region, a small percentage (2%) of respondents expressed their intention to relocate to another local government area (LGA) or state. When considering planned relocation, the majority (38%) indicated that the decision-maker on relocation was the head of households. Following this, 13 per cent mentioned that decisions were made collectively by family members. Additionally, 8% of respondents stated that religious leaders played a role in deciding relocation on behalf of households.

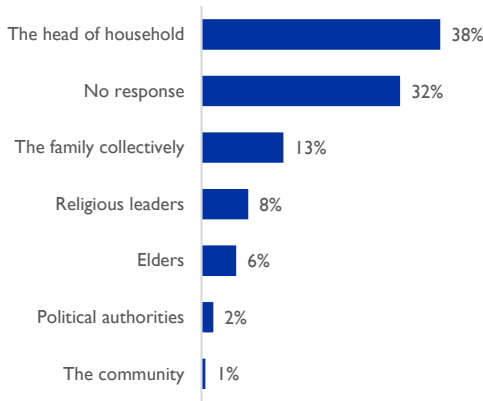


Fig 10.3: Who makes the decision to relocate

10.3.1. Reasons for wanting to relocate

Among respondents considering relocation, the primary driver cited by 23 per cent is the presence of economic opportunities in their intended destination. Following closely, 18 per cent mentioned the availability of livelihood and income as motivating factors. Another significant reason for intending relocation is access to adequate housing in the areas they plan to move to.

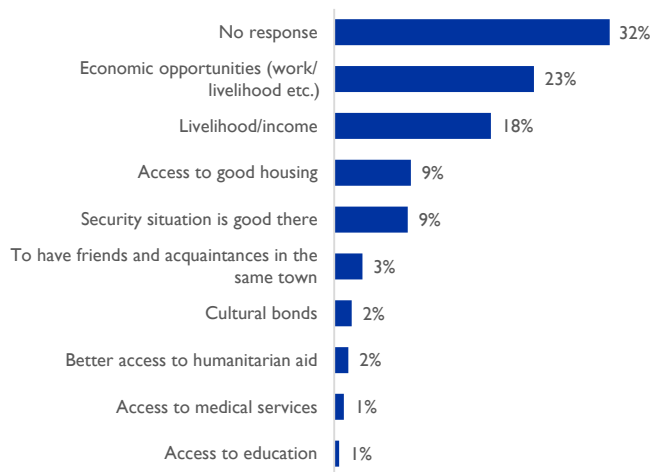


Fig 10.3.1: Reasons for wanting to relocate

10.3.2 Preferred choice of relocation

In exploring the relocation preferences of respondents, it was revealed that 32 per cent favored settling in villages, while 24 per cent expressed a preference for towns. Interestingly, 10 per cent indicated a desire to relocate to urban cities. Additionally, 6 per cent of respondents stated that the type of settlement didn't matter to them, highlighting a diverse range of preferences among those considering relocation.

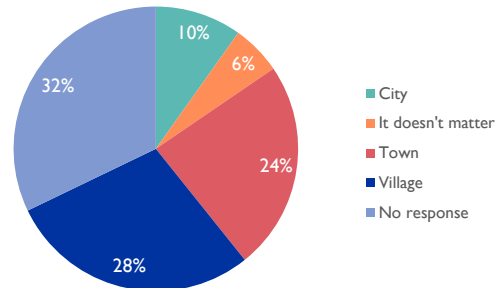


Fig 10.3.2: Preferred choice of relocation

10.3.3 Information on place of relocation

Access to information plays a pivotal role in planned relocations, enabling individuals to make informed decisions about their intended destinations. According to the survey findings, mobile phones emerged as the primary source of information for 32 per cent of respondents, facilitating communication and access to updates about relocation areas. Following closely, insights from family and friends residing in those areas were cited by 22 per cent of respondents, underscoring the importance of personal networks in obtaining reliable information.

However, despite these sources, there remains a significant demand for additional information among respondents. A staggering 50 per cent expressed a need for more details concerning their relocation destinations, indicating a desire for comprehensive knowledge to aid in their decision-making process and ensure a smooth transition to new environments.

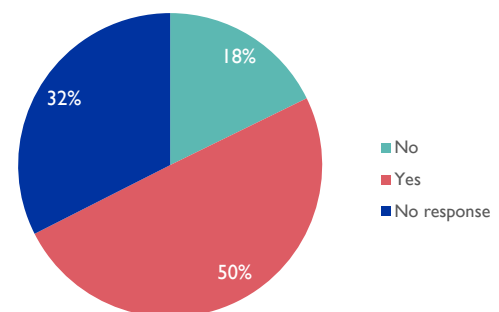
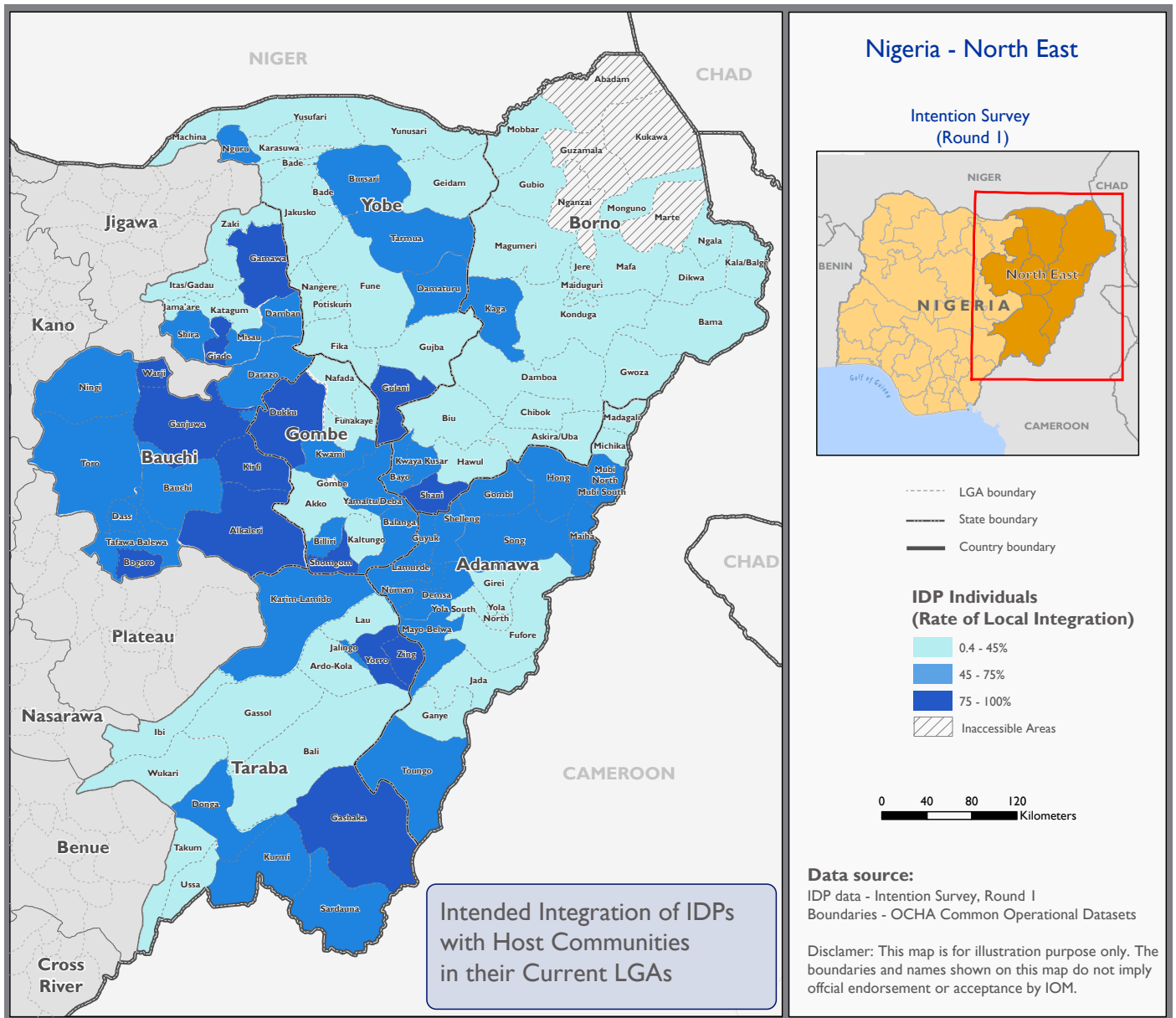


Fig 10.3.3: Need more information



Map 2: Areas of Integration by LGA

The geographic pattern for integration, if looked at at the LGA level, across the various states in the north-east region, reveals a distinct pattern. It was apparent from the map that a higher proportion of respondents living in the western and southern parts of the region intended to integrate into their community compared to those living in the northern part. This preference suggests a desire to assimilate into the existing social fabric and benefit from the stability and support provided by the host communities.

Bauchi State stands out, with a majority (58%) of households expressing an intention to integrate into host communities, with security being a primary motivator. The level of safety and stability in the current place of displacement appears to influence this decision significantly.

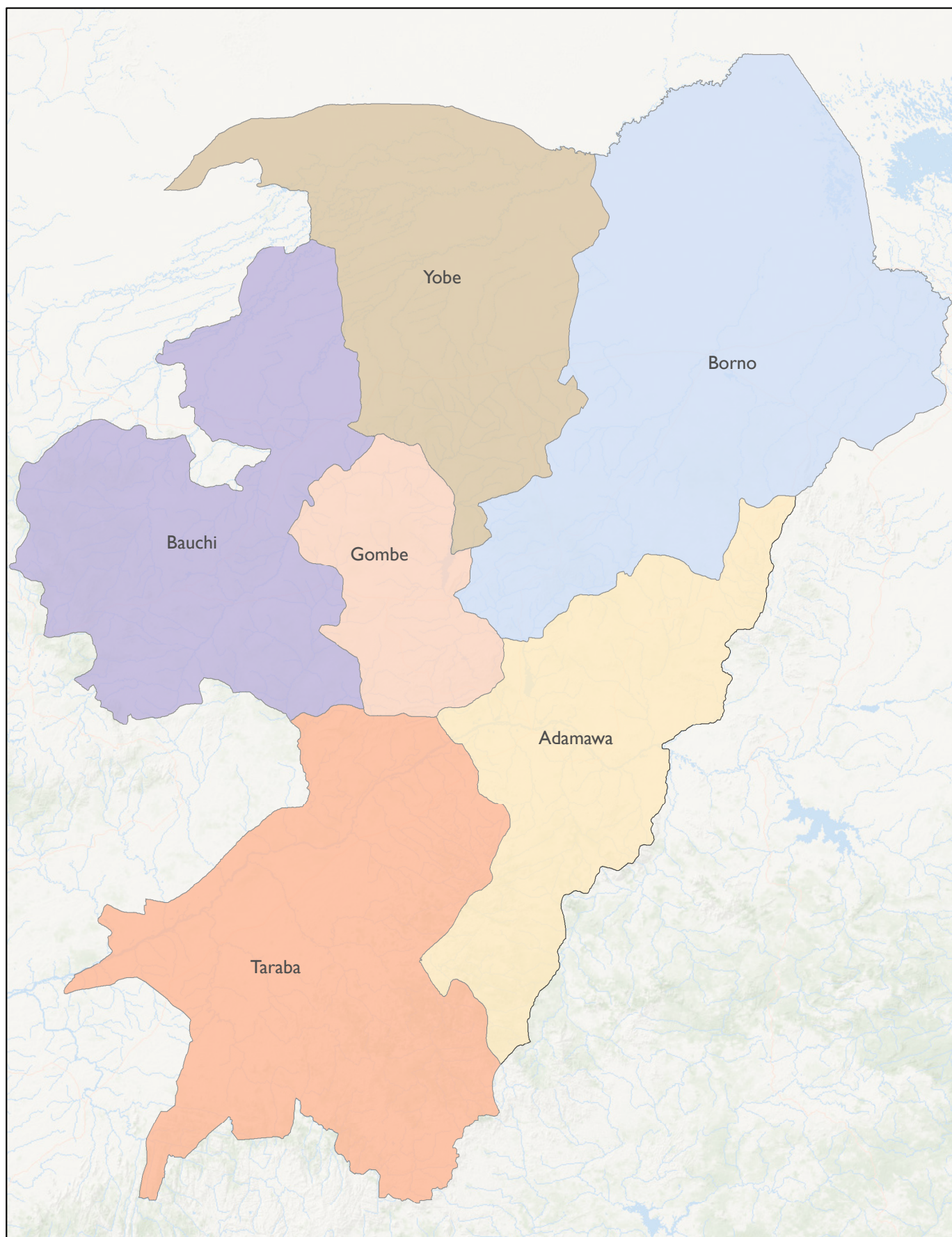
Similarly, in Adamawa State, approximately half of the respondents intend to integrate into host communities, citing safety as a crucial factor. The perceived security of the present location plays a pivotal role in shaping the decision to integrate.

Gombe State also reflects a substantial (40%) intent to integrate among displaced households, driven primarily by security considerations. The availability of a secure environment in the current place of displacement emerges as a key determinant influencing the decision to integrate into host communities.

Conversely, in other states, such as Borno, a significant proportion of displaced households expressed a preference for returning to their original places of origin. This inclination is largely attributed to the perceived availability of livelihood opportunities in their home areas, indicating a strong pull factor drawing them back. However, the absence of housing and the negative security situation in their home lands had hindered their actual return.

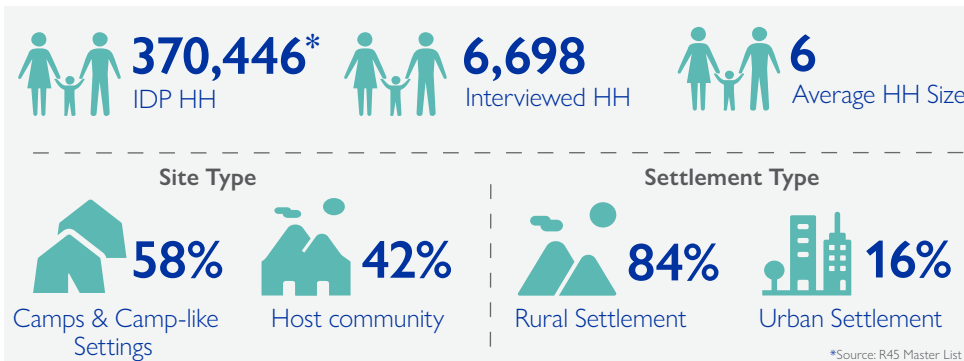
Overall, the intention survey highlights the complex interplay of factors influencing IDP households' decisions regarding return, integration, or relocation, with security considerations prominently shaping their choices across different states in the north-east region.

MAP 3: QUICK ACCESS TO REPORTS BY STATE SAMPLED IN NORTH EAST



CLICK ON STATE NAME FOR QUICK ACCESS TO STATE - WISE REPORTS

STATE WISE REPORT:
BORNO STATE



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

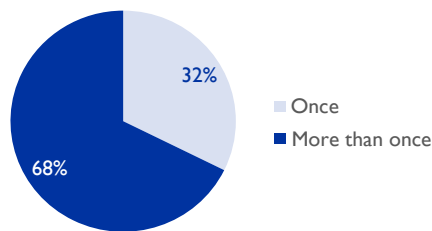


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

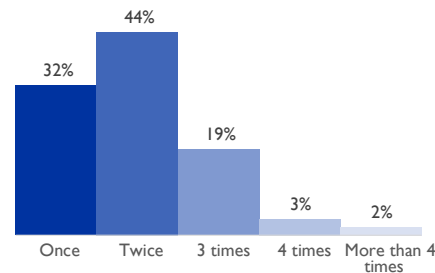


Fig 2: Number of displacement

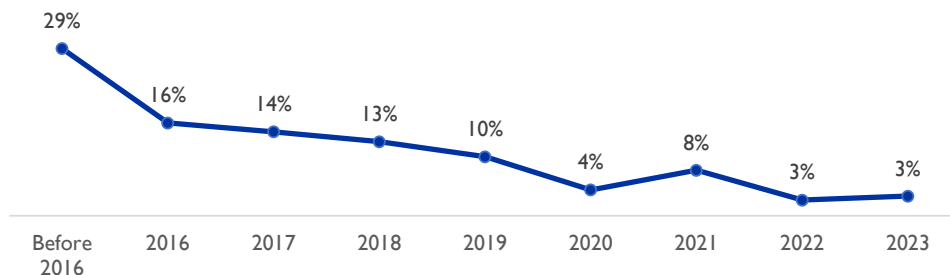


Fig 3: Year of displacement

HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

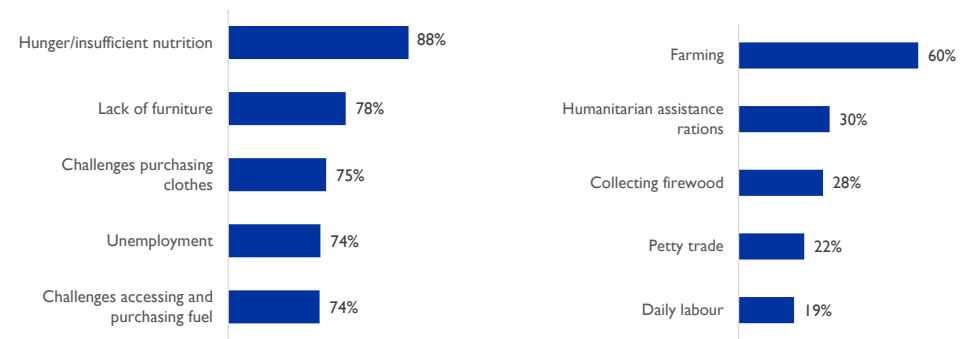


Fig 4: Top 5 household's major concerns*

Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood*

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.

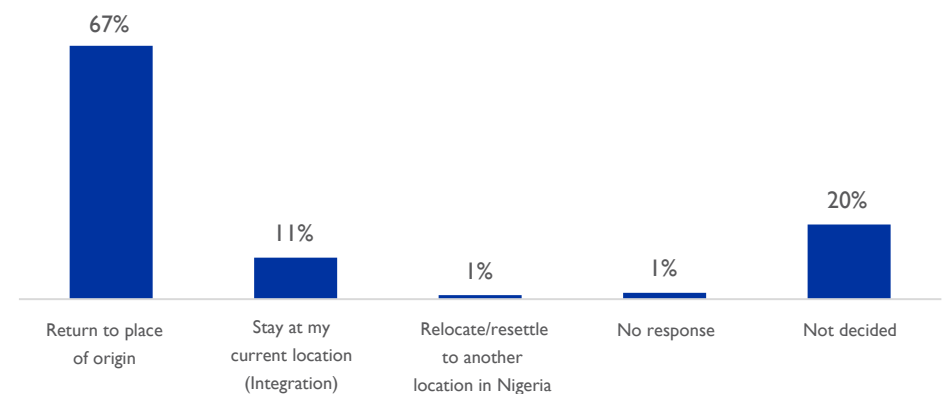
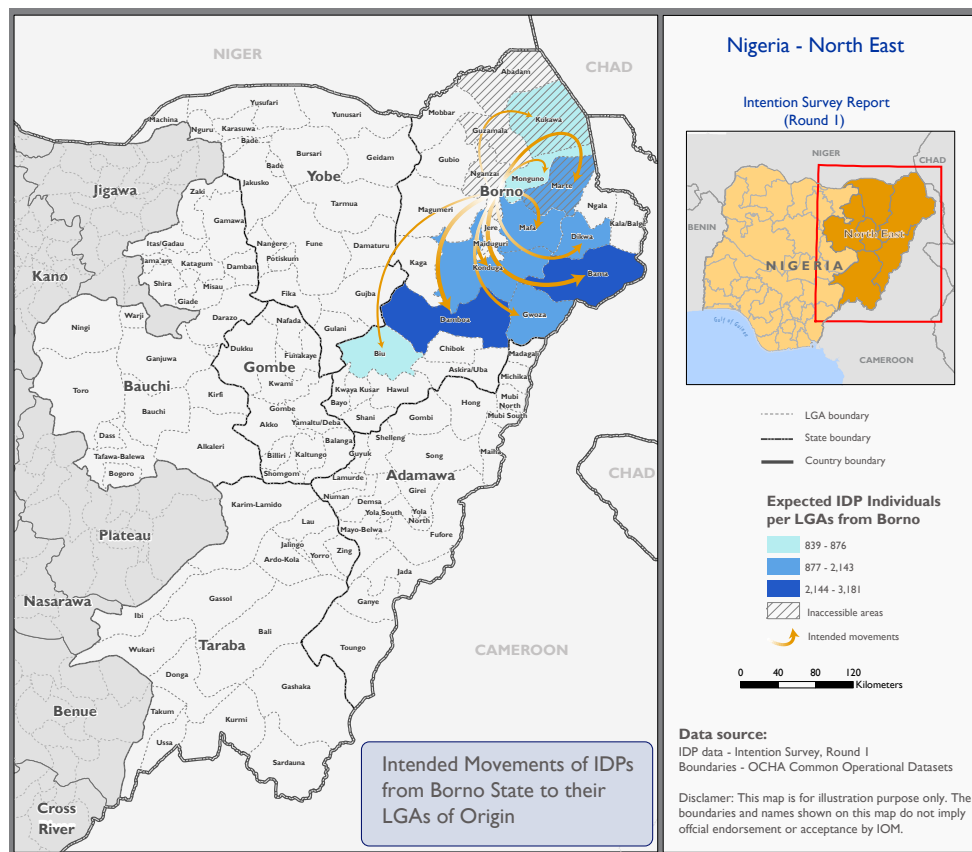


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*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.

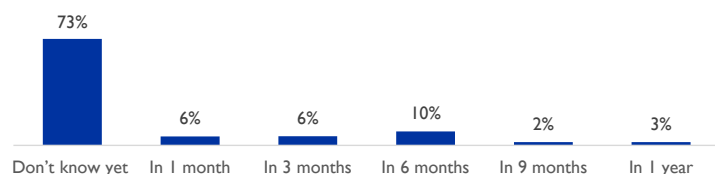


Fig 7: Possible time of return

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.

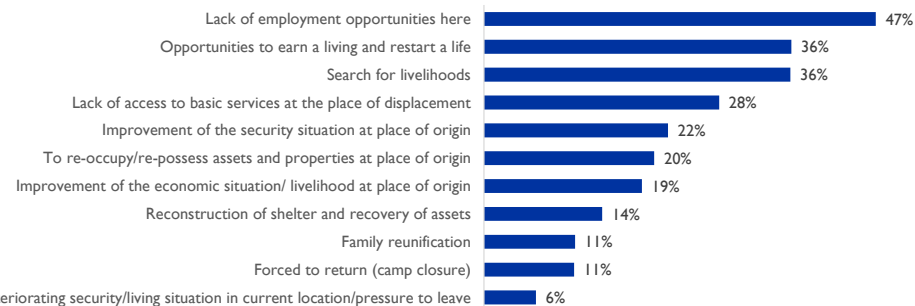


Fig 8: Reasons for intended return (multiple choice responses)*

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.

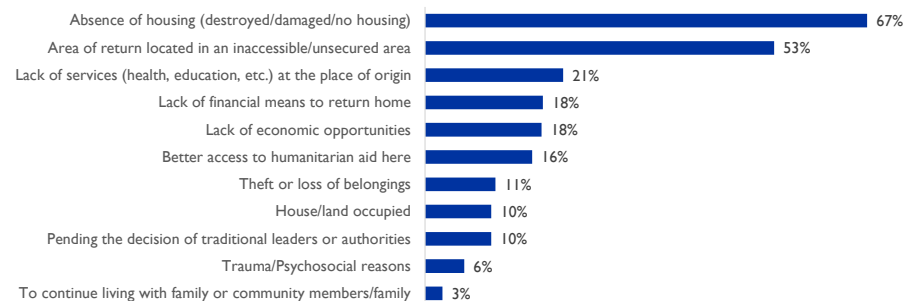


Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet*

*Multiple choice responses

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.

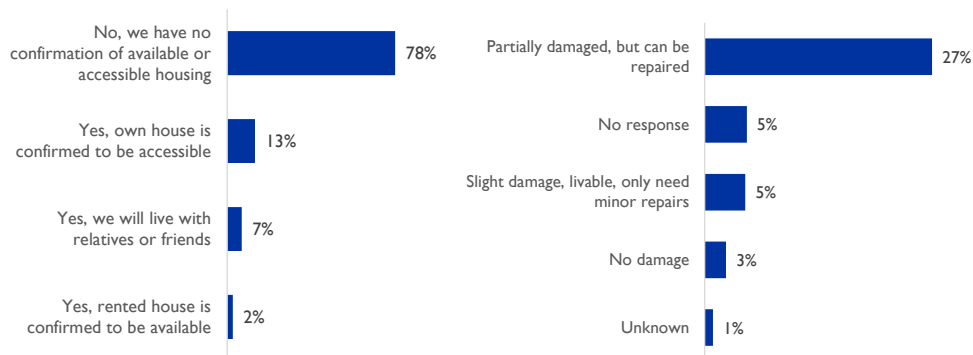


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

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.

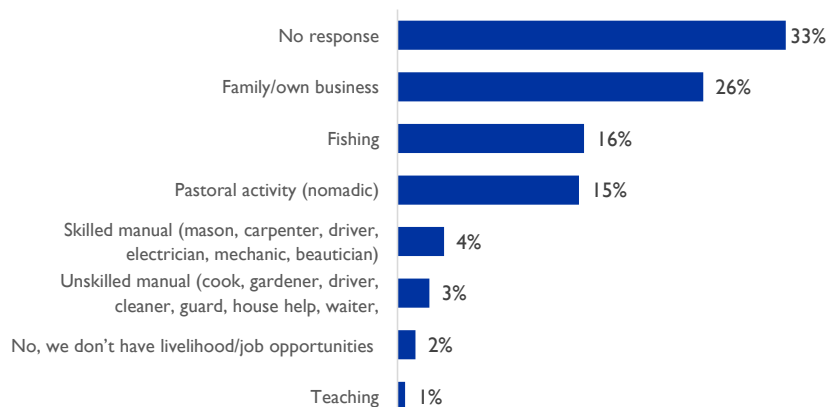


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin

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.

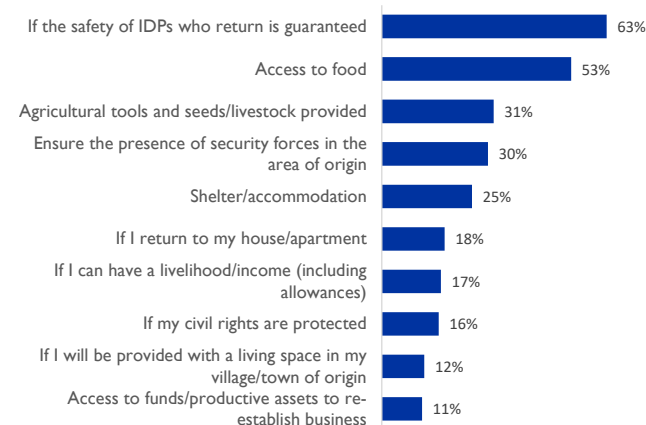


Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return (multiple choice responses)*

7. INTENDED RETURN TO BORNO FROM OTHER STATES

The intention survey covered other north-east 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.

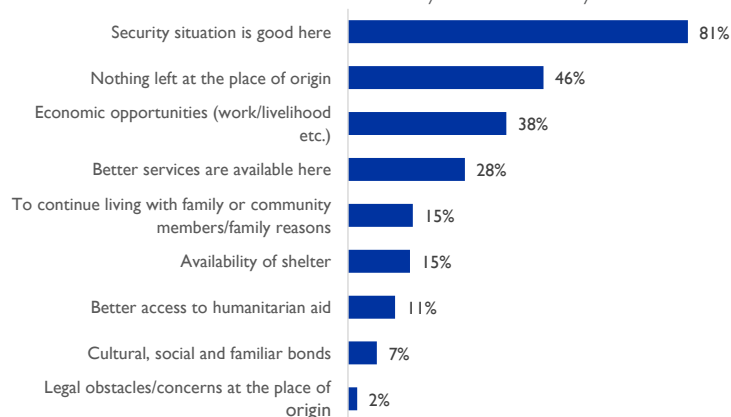


Fig 15: Reasons for integration (multiple choice responses)*

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](#)

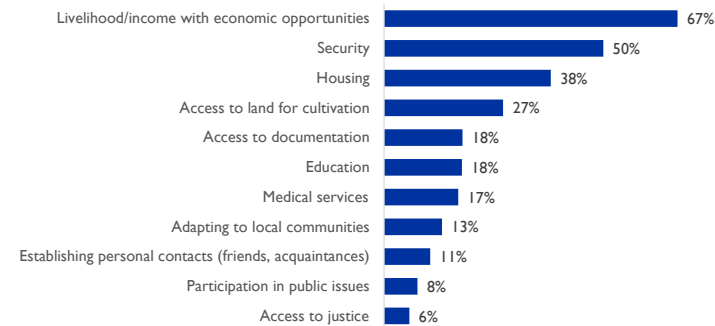


Fig 16: Conditions for integration (multiple choice responses)*

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.

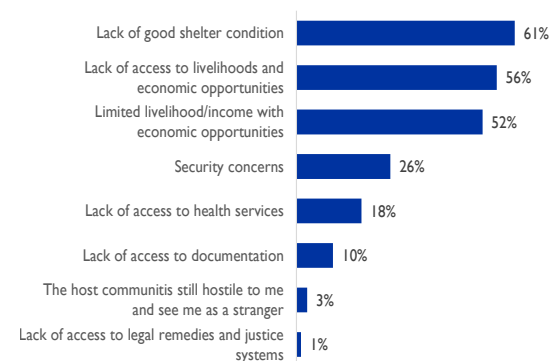


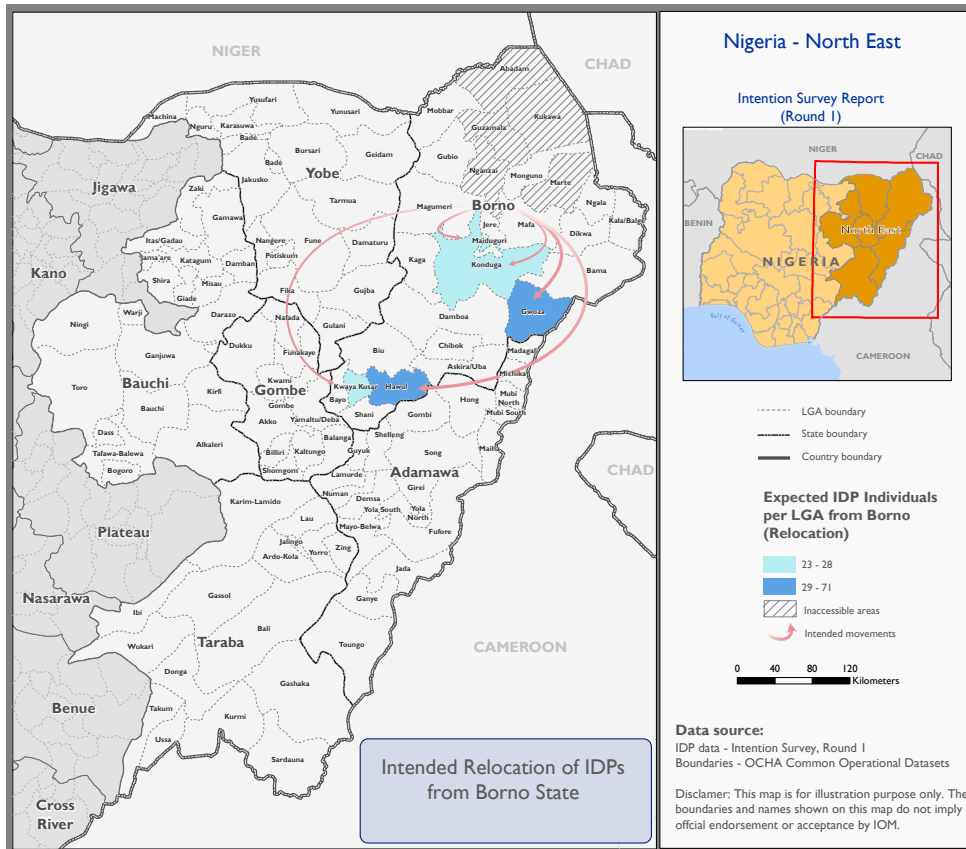
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration (multiple choice responses)*

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](#)

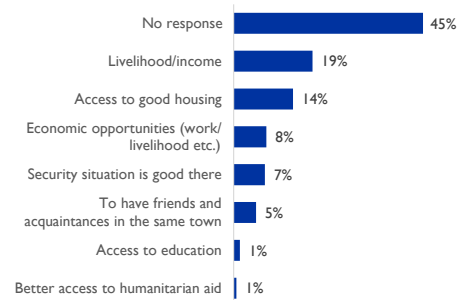


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

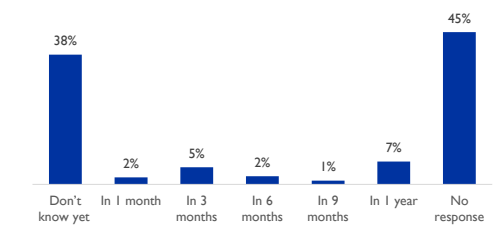


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

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.

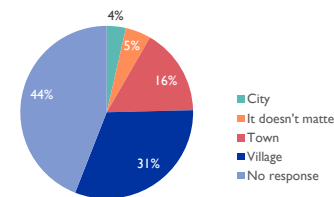


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

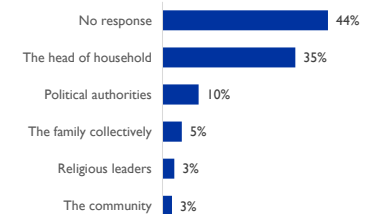


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

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.

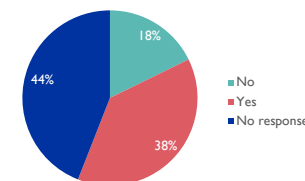


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

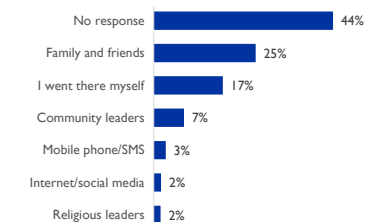


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

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.

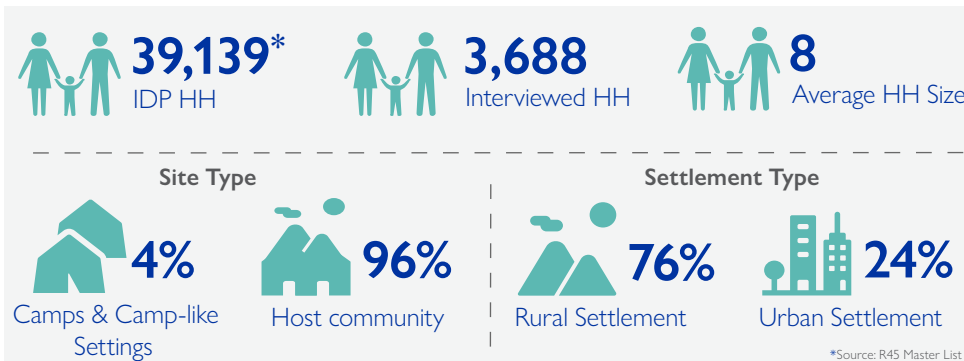
- [Click on this link to access the locations of intended return for IDPs in Borno State](#)
- [Click on this link to access the locations of intended integration for IDPs in Borno State](#)
- [Click on this link to access the location of intended relocation for IDPs in Borno State](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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



STATE WISE REPORT:
ADAMAWA STATE



HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

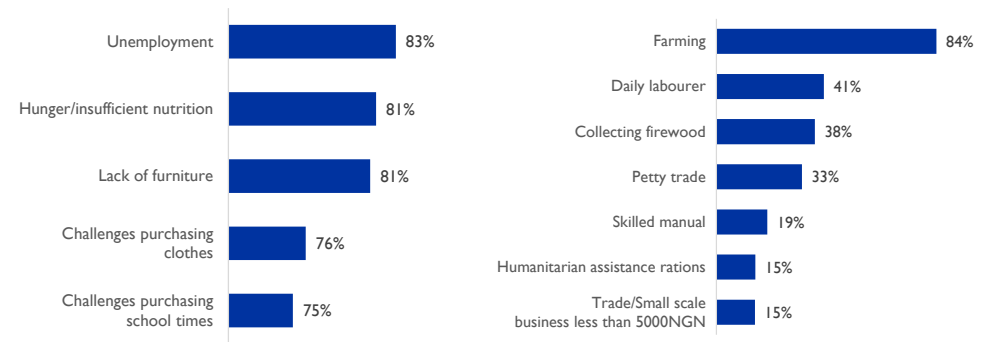


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns*

Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood*

To understand the future intentions and aspirations of IDPs in Adamawa State, DTM surveyed 21 Local Government Areas (LGAs) where IDPs were situated. Out of the 39,139 displaced households in the state, 3,688 were sampled and interviewed. Among the households interviewed, four per cent resided in camps or camp-like settings, while the remaining 96 per cent resided in host communities.

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

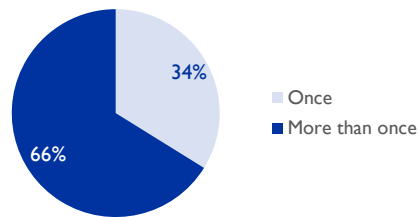


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

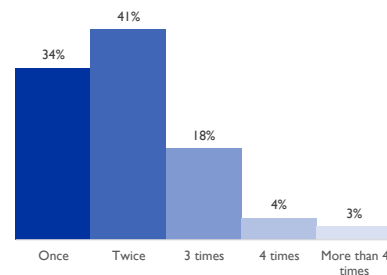


Fig 2: Number of displacement

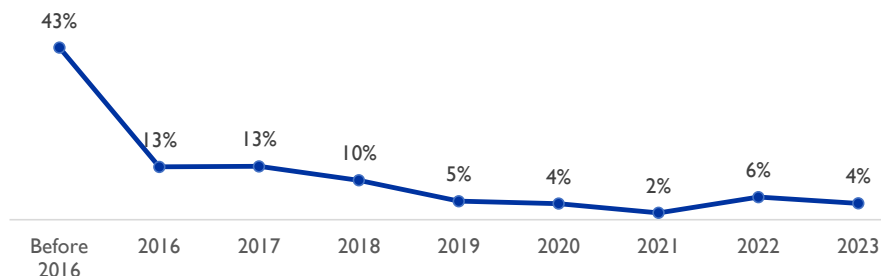


Fig 3: Year of displacement

FUTURE INTENTIONS

From the survey findings in Adamawa State, it was discovered that 50 per cent of respondents intend to stay and integrate in their current place of displacement. Most host communities in Adamawa are relatively stable and secure (according to [DTM's stability index survey](#)), hence the decision of most IDPs to integrate into the communities hosting them. Twenty-one per cent intend to return to their place of origin. About 27 per cent of respondents intend to return to neighbouring Borno State. At the same time, about 69 per cent intended to return to their place of origin in LGAs in Adamawa State, and four per cent intended to relocate to other LGAs, whether in the state or outside the state of displacement.

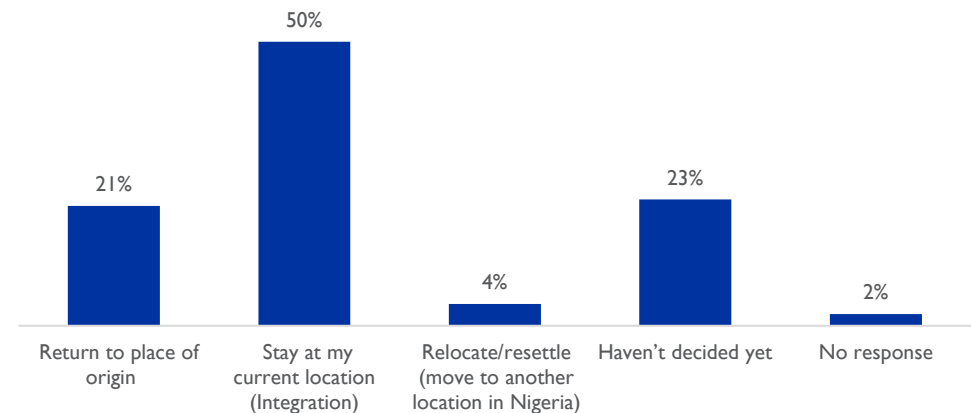
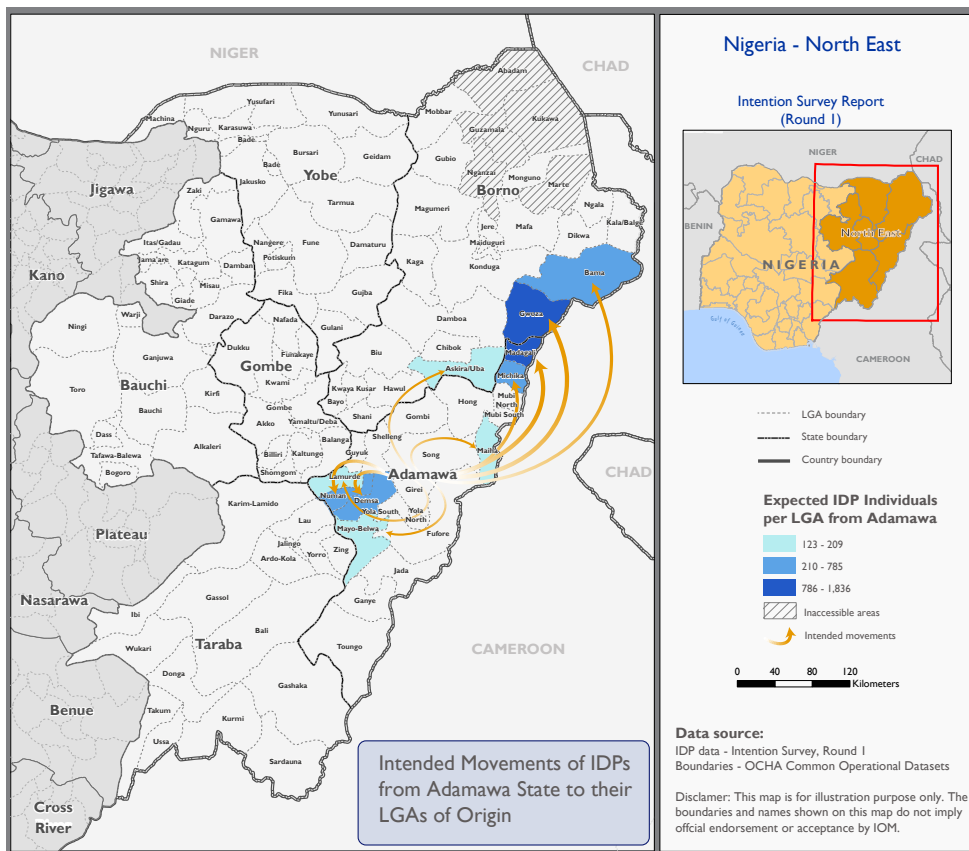


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



1. INTENDED PERIODS OF RETURN

As in the case of respondents in Borno State, a vast majority (53%) of respondents who wanted to return were indecisive about when they intended to return to their place of origin. This results from the lack of financial means to return home and other reasons, as shown in Fig. 7. Thirty-two per cent intended to return within the following year.

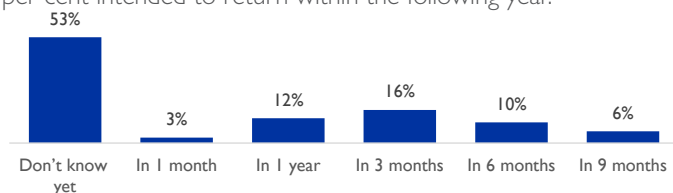


Fig 7: Possible time of return

2. REASONS FOR RETURN

The lack of job possibilities in their present place of displacement ranks as the top factor, accounting for 50 per cent of the reasons for their decision to return to their area of origin. The need to be with family again and the lack of access to essential services at the displacement site came next. The IDPs intended to return to re-occupy and reclaim properties at their place of origin, according to 32 per cent of replies.



Fig 8: Reasons for intended return*

3. REASONS FOR NO RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Even though a vast majority of households are willing to return to their place of origin, several factors hinder their actual return. One of the significant hindrances was the lack of the financial means to return home, as 61 per cent of the respondents stated. A lack of economic opportunities followed this. The absence of housing at their place of origin also stood out as one of the reasons for the delay in the return of the IDPs in Adamawa State. The lack of basic services in places of origin followed the absence of housing. Basic services such as education and health services are still lacking in most places of intended return.



Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet*

*Multiple choice responses

4. HOUSING AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE AT INTENDED PLACE OF RETURN

Of the respondents intending to return, the majority (47%) said they had confirmation of accessible or available accommodation in their place of origin. Twenty-one per cent of the respondents expressed their plan to reside in their place of origin with friends and family. Additionally, 19 per cent of respondents reported having confirmation that a rental home was available.

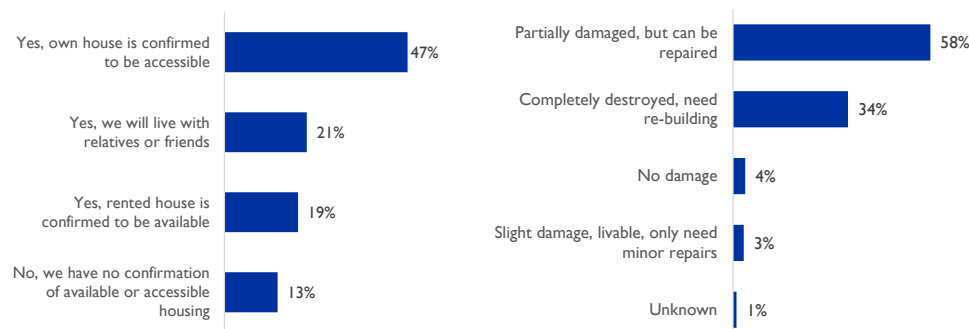


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

5. LIVELIHOOD AVAILABLE AT PLACE OF ORIGIN

One of the survey aims was to determine the various sources of livelihood in the areas of origin. The findings revealed that family businesses were the predominant means of livelihood (36% of responses). This was followed by skilled manual labour, including masonry and driving. Fishing ranked third after skilled manual labour.

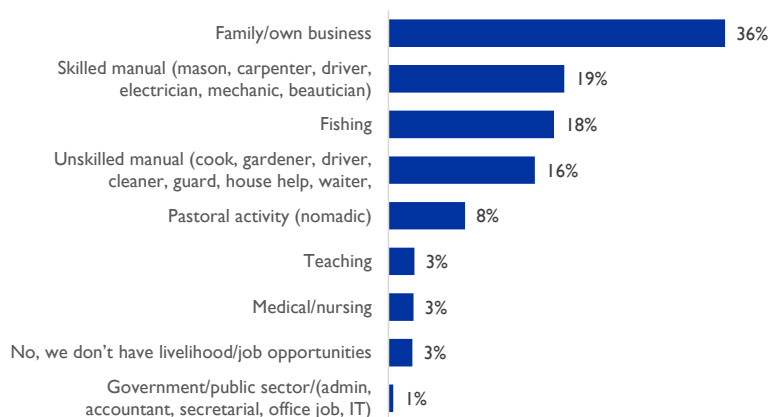


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin*

6. ASSISTANCE AND CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

Respondents have selected several circumstances and elements as necessary to enable the execution of their return agenda. The first and most important requirement was the displaced household's safety in their place of origin since insecurity was the primary reason for their initial displacement. It would continue to do so if it wasn't resolved. Of the household responses, 45 per cent were related to this condition.

Following the security need as a priority, the household's wish to return home was a second option. The availability of work that would sufficiently meet their demands was a third priority.



Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return*

7. INTENDED RETURN TO ADAMAWA FROM OTHER STATES

Based on the findings from other north-east states, 13 per cent of the respondents in Gombe State who wanted to return intended to return to their original location in Adamawa State, five per cent of the displaced people in Taraba who intended to return also wanted to return to their original location in Adamawa State, and two per cent wanted to return from Bauchi State.

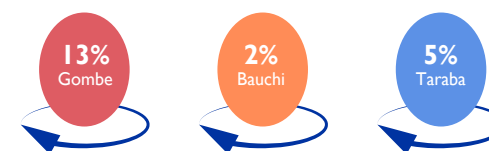


Fig 14: Intended return from other states

*Multiple choice responses

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

1. REASONS FOR INTEGRATION

Fifty per cent of households stated that they intend to integrate into the community of their displacement. The major reason for this decision was the general security situation in their LGA of displacement, as reported by 60 per cent of respondents. The second reason was the availability of economic opportunities, followed by losing every possession in their place of origin. Other reasons include the availability of shelter in their current location and their presence and access to better services.

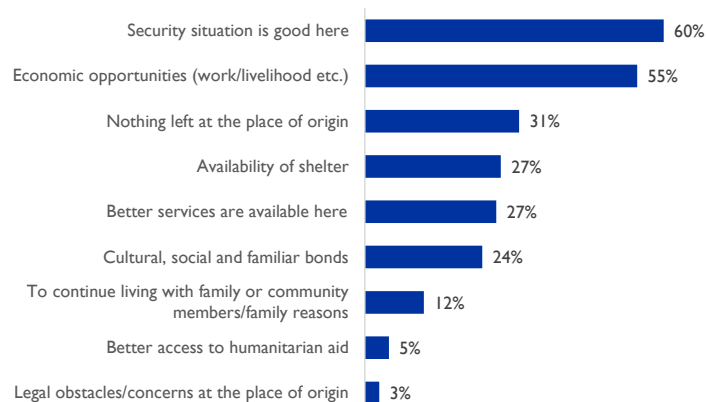


Fig 15: Reasons for integration*

2. CONDITIONS FOR INTEGRATION

According to respondents, the key conditions necessary for the integration of households into the community of displacement revolve around economic opportunities, which emerged as the most crucial factor with 64 per cent of the responses. This underscores the importance of livelihood and income generation for displaced individuals. Security concerns were cited by 52 per cent of respondents, and housing was mentioned by 43 per cent. Notably, many displaced persons, particularly those residing in camps or camp-like settings, lack adequate accommodation within their host communities, highlighting the imperative to transition away from such temporary living arrangements to facilitate integration

Another significant condition for integration highlighted by respondents is access to land for cultivation. Given that farming is the primary means of livelihood for displaced persons in Adamawa State, access to land for agricultural purposes is paramount to their ability to sustain themselves and contribute to their host communities. Securing land for cultivation in their areas of integration is essential for displaced individuals to continue supporting themselves and fostering their integration into their new surroundings.

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

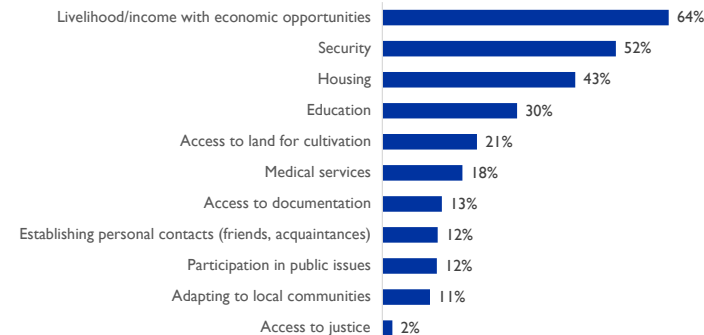


Fig 16: Conditions for integration*

3. CHALLENGES RESTRICTING INTEGRATION

Respondents highlighted several key hurdles in expressing their challenges with integration. Chief among these concerns is the deficiency in adequate shelter conditions, which resonated with 49 per cent of the responses, indicating its prominence as a pressing issue. Following closely is the constraint posed by the limited availability of livelihood and economic opportunities within their current displacement setting. This shortage of income-generating prospects is compounded by the subsequent obstacle of lacking access to such opportunities altogether, underscoring the multifaceted nature of the integration challenges displaced individuals face.

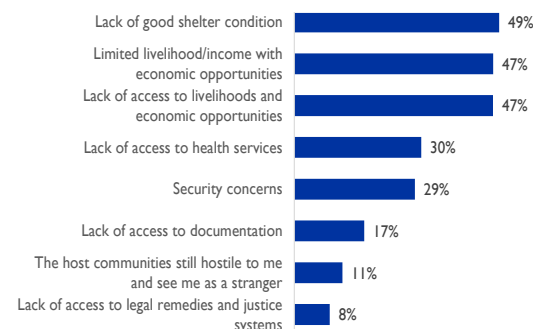


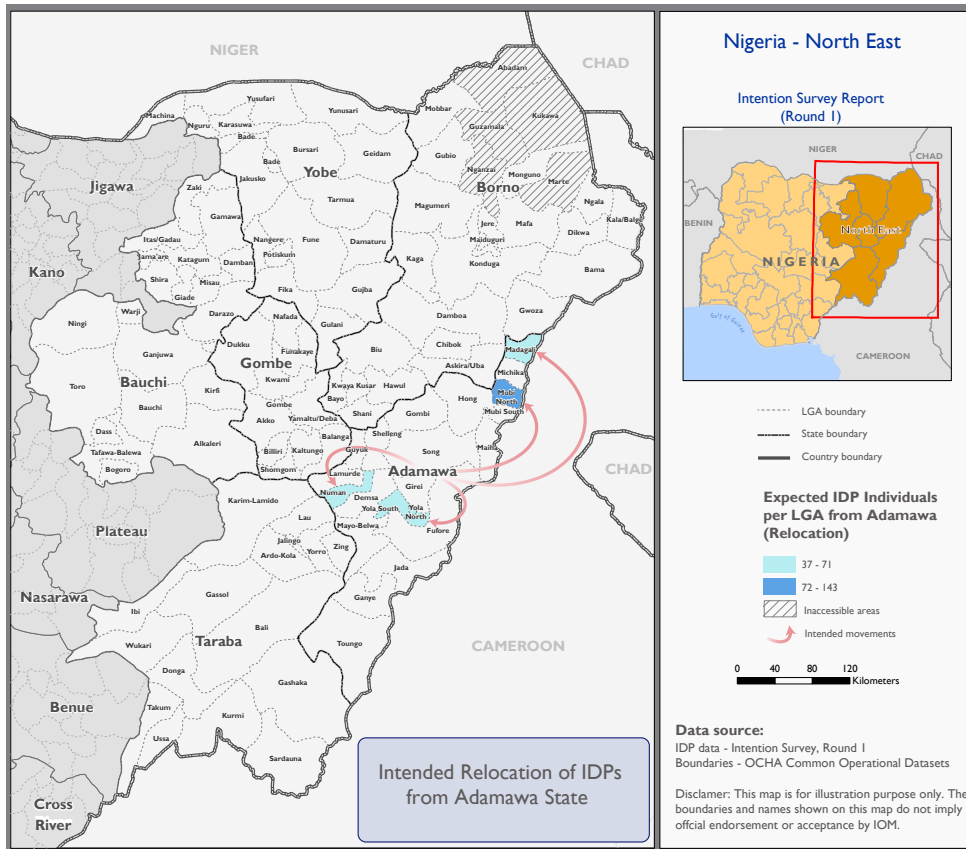
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration*

4. PERCEPTION ON INTEGRATION

When questioned about their views on integration, 55 per cent of the respondents believed they were already integrated, with six per cent expressing a contrary opinion. Thirty-seven per cent indicated that they felt partially integrated, while three per cent were uncertain about their level of integration.

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT



1. REASONS FOR WANTING TO RELOCATE

Four per cent of respondents stated that they were willing to move voluntarily to another LGA or state other than their place of origin. More so, 69 per cent were intended to relocate within the state and one per cent to other states. The intended LGAs for relocation within the state are Numan, Yola North, Yola South, Mubi North, and Madagali.

The primary reason for wanting to relocate is the availability of economic opportunities in the areas of intended relocation. The availability of livelihood and income followed this. The third primary reason for the intended relocation was access to suitable housing in the areas of the intended relocation. Most respondents have yet to decide when to relocate.

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

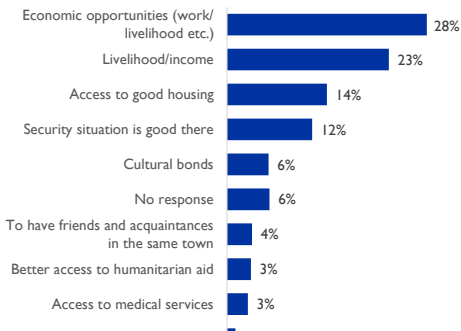


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

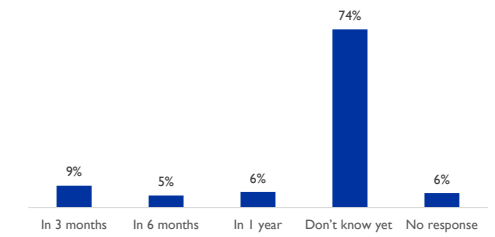


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

2. PREFERRED CHOICE OF RELOCATION

Thirty-five per cent of the respondents who wanted to relocate preferred a village, followed by the respondents who preferred towns. About 15 per cent of the respondents preferred to relocate to a city.

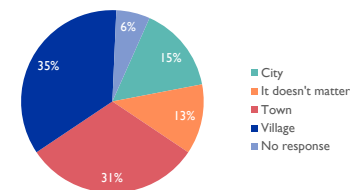


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

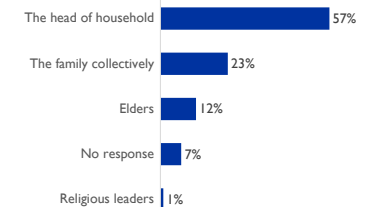


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

3. INFORMATION ON PLACE OF RELOCATION

It is essential to have access to information about the intended relocation areas. The primary sources of such information in planned relocation areas are mobile phones, followed by information from family and friends residing in those areas. However, 64 per cent of the respondents expressed a need for additional information regarding the relocation destination.

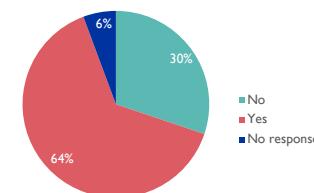


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

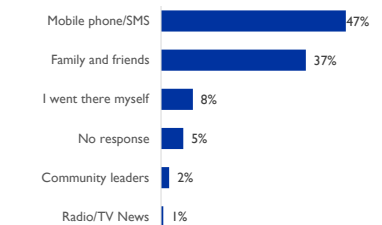


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

CONCLUSION

The survey findings provide valuable insights into the intentions and challenges of the IDPs in Adamawa State. While a significant portion (50%) of respondents expressed a desire to integrate into their current communities, a notable percentage (23%) remained undecided about their intentions, indicating the complexity of their circumstances. The lack of employment opportunities emerged as a primary driver for those considering a return to their places of origin, underscoring the importance of livelihood support in facilitating durable solutions. However, financial constraints pose a significant barrier to return for many IDPs, highlighting the need for targeted assistance to overcome these challenges. Additionally, the security situation emerged as a critical factor influencing decisions to integrate into current locations, emphasizing the importance of creating safe environments for displaced populations. The relatively small percentage of respondents interested in relocation underscores the significance of economic opportunities as a decisive factor in making such a decision. Overall, these findings emphasize the importance of addressing economic, security, and logistical barriers to enable IDPs to make informed choices about their futures and to support their aspirations for sustainable solutions to displacement.

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ADSEMA: Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency

DRC: Danish Refugee Council

DEF: Danuwa Empowerment Foundation

GZDI: Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative

IHRC: International Human Rights Commission.

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

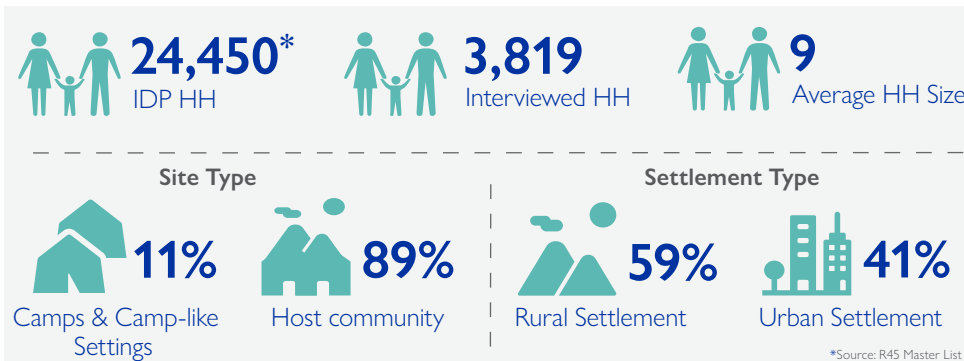
NEMA: National Emergency Management Agency

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society

PCYW INITIATIVE



STATE WISE REPORT:
YOBE STATE



HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

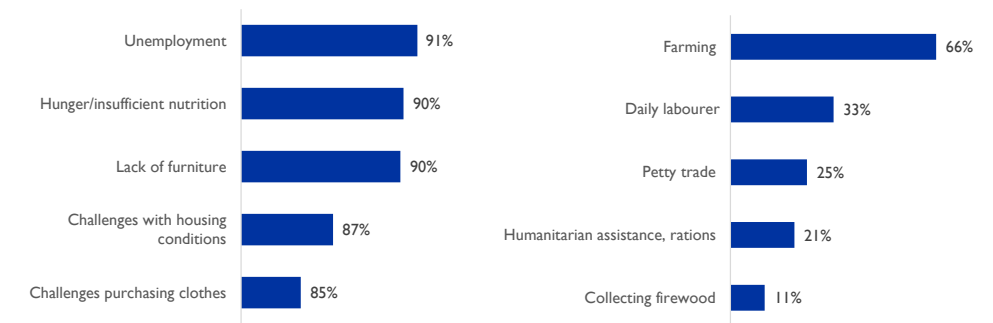


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns*

Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood*

To discern the future aspirations and intentions of IDPs in Yobe State, the DTM surveyed 17 LGAs where IDPs were situated. Out of the total 24,450 displaced households in the state, a sample of 3,819 was interviewed. Of these households, 11 per cent were found to reside in camps or camp-like settings, while the overwhelming majority, 89 per cent, resided within host communities.

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

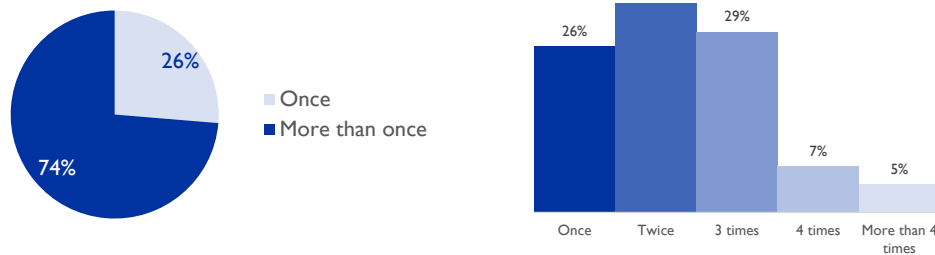


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

Fig 2: Number of displacement

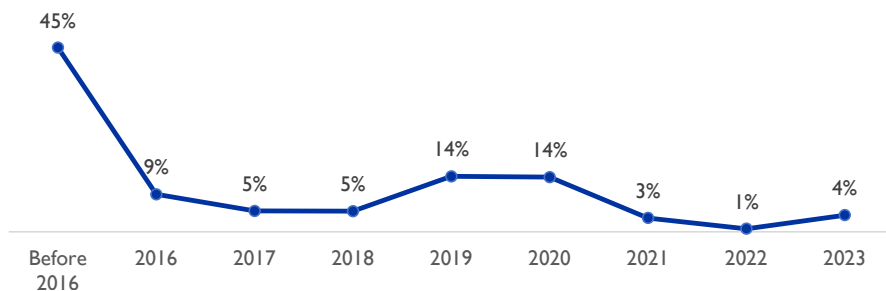


Fig 3: Year of displacement

FUTURE INTENTIONS

The survey findings indicate diverse intentions among households affected by displacement. Notably, 37 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 35 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

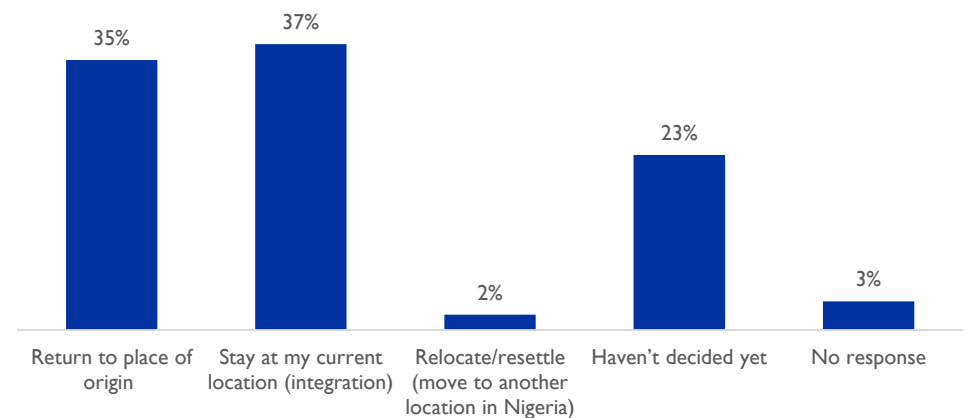
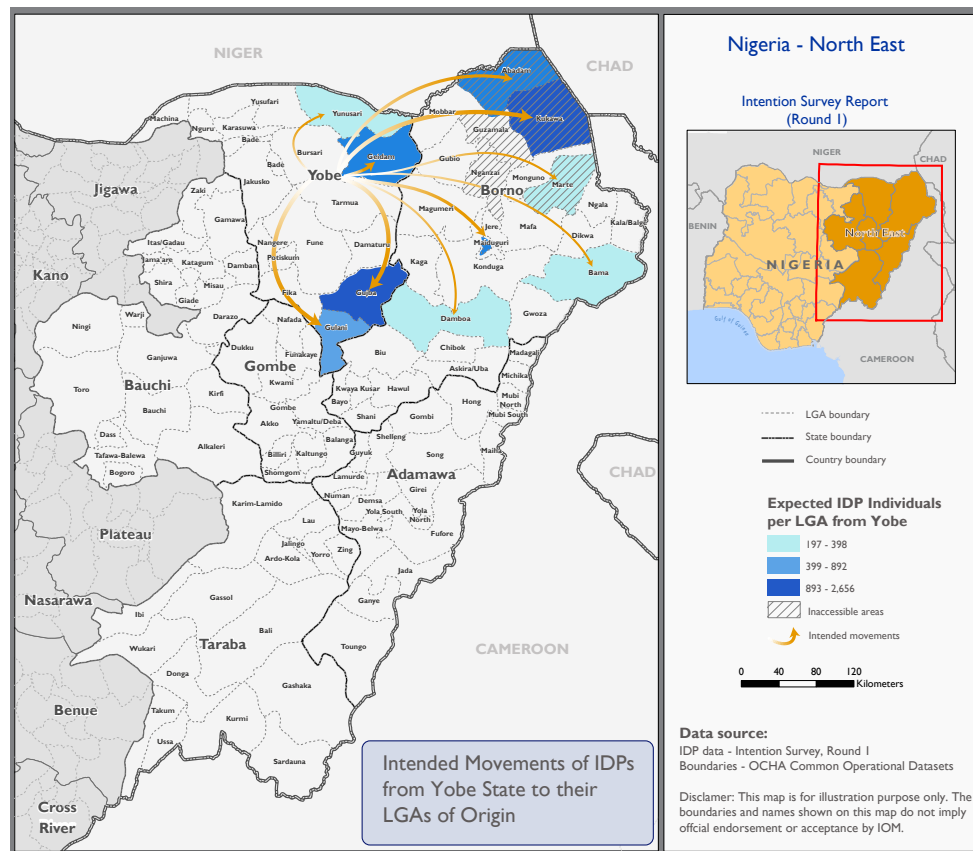


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



1. INTENDED PERIODS OF RETURN

Most households, comprising 63 per cent, expressed uncertainty regarding the timing of their potential return. Meanwhile, 31 per cent of respondents planned to return within a year, while a mere six per cent intended to do so in a year.

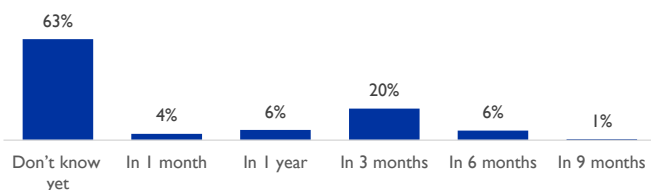


Fig 7: Possible time of return

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 52 per cent. Reasons such as pursuing livelihood opportunities and limited access to basic services in the displacement location follow closely. The need to reclaim assets and rebuild damaged shelters also ranks highly among the motivations for returning.



Fig 8: Reasons for intended return*

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 absence of housing at their place of origin, as reported by 60 per cent of the households surveyed. This scarcity of housing options poses a considerable challenge to their resettlement efforts. Additionally, many households encounter difficulties returning due to others occupying their houses or lands, further complicating reintegrating into their communities of origin.



Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet*

*Multiple choice responses

4. HOUSING AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE AT INTENDED PLACE OF RETURN

A majority, comprising 42 per cent of households intending to return, indicated uncertainty regarding the availability or accessibility of housing at their place of origin. Conversely, 42 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.

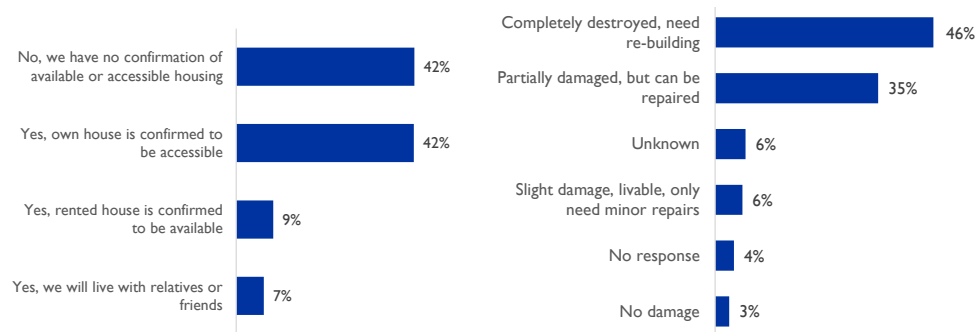


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return

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 43 per cent of the respondents. This was followed by pastoral activities and fishing, which were mentioned at 18 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively.

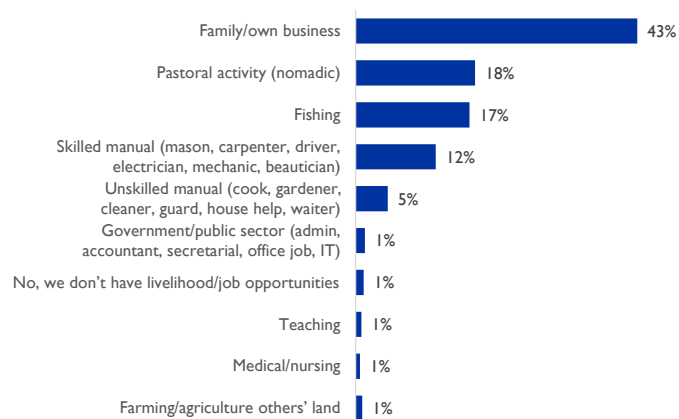


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin

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 locales, with insecurity being the primary catalyst for displacement. Failure to address this issue could perpetuate the cycle of displacement, as emphasized by 44 per cent of household responses. Following closely is the condition of access to food at their places of origin, cited by approximately 34 per cent of respondents. They assert that once access to food is assured, the journey back to their original homes can commence.



Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return*

7. INTENDED RETURN TO YOBE FROM OTHER STATES

Drawing insights from data collected in other north-east states, 17 per cent of the respondents in Gombe State expressed a desire to return and intended to return to their original location in Yobe State. Similarly, 11 per cent of displaced individuals in Bauchi who sought to return also preferred to return to their original location in Yobe State. These findings suggest that the IDPs under consideration were compelled to leave Yobe State.

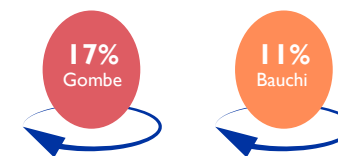


Fig 14: Intended return from other states*

*Multiple choice responses

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

1. REASONS FOR INTEGRATION

A significant majority, comprising 37 per cent of respondents, expressed their intention to integrate into the communities where they were displaced. The primary motivation behind this decision, cited by 71 per cent of respondents, was the overall security situation in their LGA of displacement, highlighting the importance of safety in their resettlement considerations. Additionally, 42 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. Other reasons for opting to integrate included the desire to continue living alongside family or community members, highlighting the significance of social ties in their resettlement process.

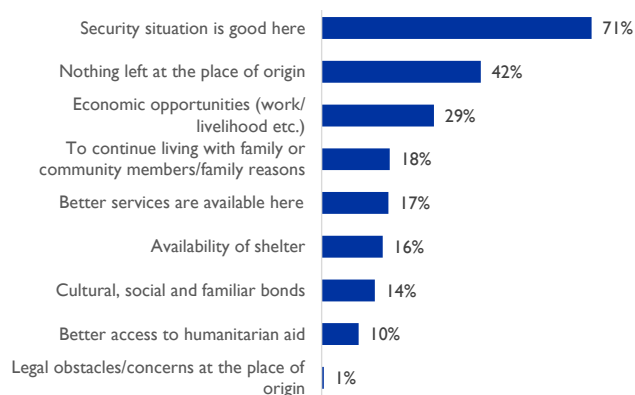


Fig 15: Reasons for integration*

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 75 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, housing provision emerged as another essential condition, with 50 per cent of respondents highlighting its importance. Security also featured prominently, with 49 per cent of responses emphasizing the need for a safe environment conducive to resettlement.

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

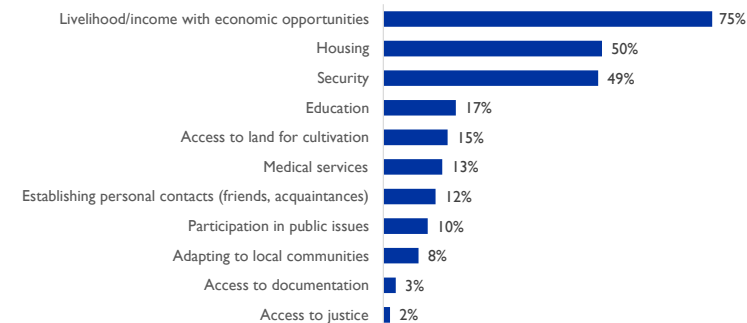


Fig 16: Conditions for integration*

3. CHALLENGES RESTRICTING INTEGRATION

The respondents also stated the challenges encountered in their plan for integration. The lack of suitable shelter conditions is at the top of the list, accounting for 47 per cent of the responses. This was followed by the lack of access to livelihood and economic opportunities in their place of displacement, followed by security concerns in some of the areas of intended integration.

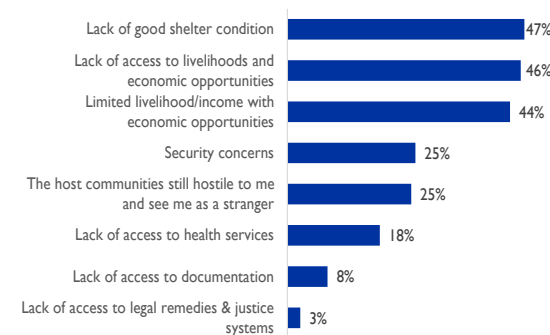


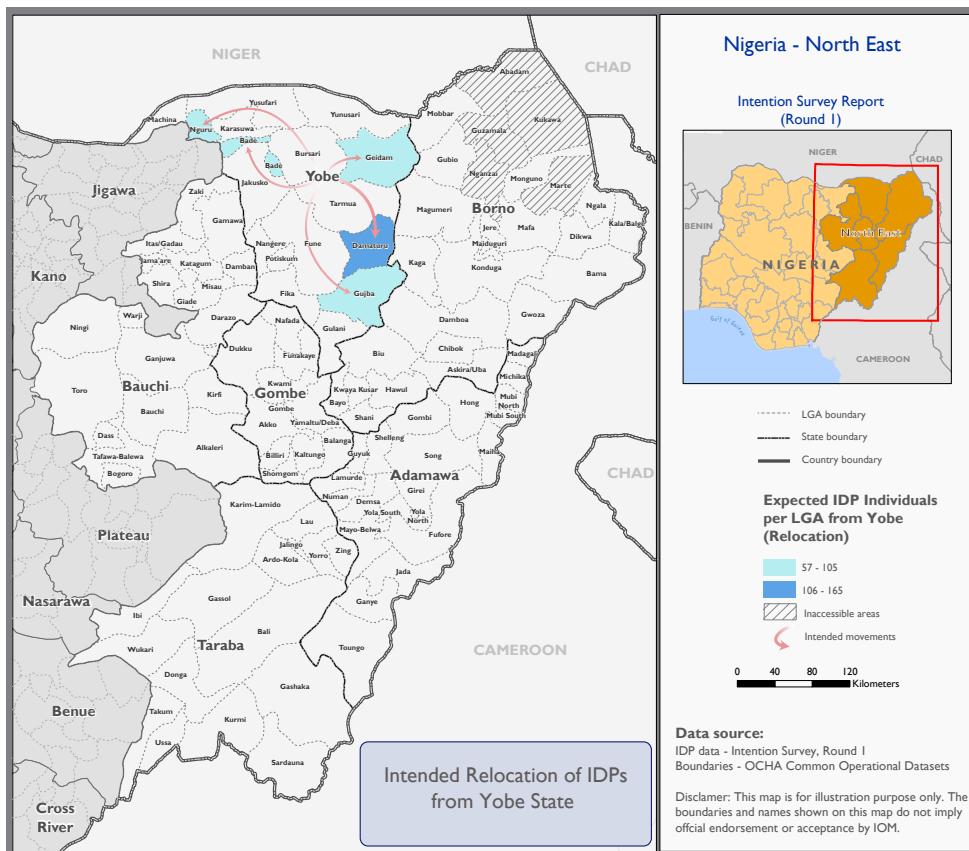
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration*

4. PERCEPTION ON INTEGRATION

When queried about their views on integration, 57 per cent of respondents perceive themselves as already integrated, while eight per cent do not share this perception. Thirty-two per cent of respondents consider themselves partially integrated. Additionally, three per cent of respondents are uncertain about 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 willingness to voluntarily move to another LGA or state distinct from their place of origin. Forty-one per cent intended to relocate within the same state as their origin, while 59 per cent aimed to relocate to a different state. Among those intending to relocate within the state, target LGAs include Gaidam, Nguru, Bade, Damaturu, and Gujba. Additionally, about 19 per cent of respondents intending to move out of the state favored locations in neighboring Borno State. The primary motivation behind the desire to relocate is the availability of livelihood and income opportunities in the areas they intend to move to.

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

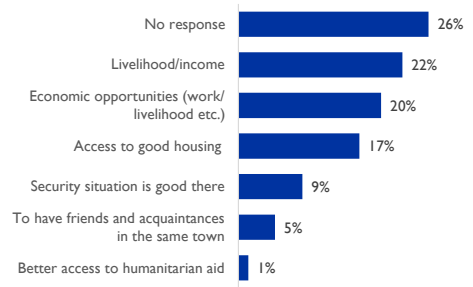


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

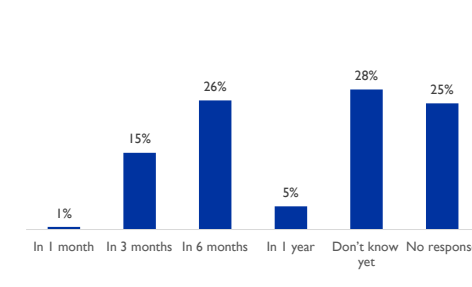


Fig 19: Preferred time of relocation

2. PREFERRED CHOICE OF RELOCATION

The favored settlement choice among respondents intending to relocate was towns, as indicated by 39 per cent of the respondents. Following this, respondents favored villages as their preferred settlement type for relocation. Approximately 11 per cent of respondents identified cities as their preferred relocation destinations.

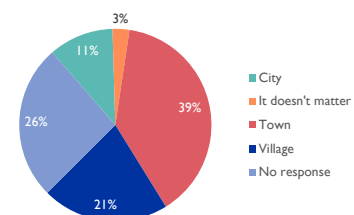


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

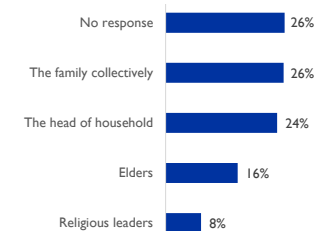


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

3. INFORMATION ON PLACE OF RELOCATION

Access to information regarding the intended relocation areas is vital. The main channels for obtaining such information in planned relocation areas are mobile phones, with community leaders residing in those areas providing supplementary information. Nonetheless, 61 per cent of respondents expressed a requirement for further details regarding the relocation destination.

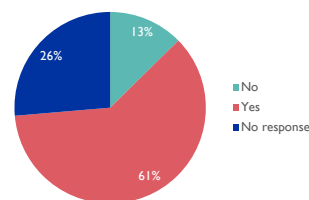


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

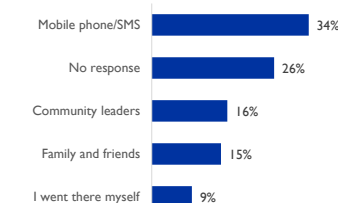


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

CONCLUSION

While a significant portion (37%) of respondents expressed a desire to integrate into their current communities, a notable percentage (23%) remained undecided about their intentions, indicating the complexity of their circumstances. The lack of employment opportunities emerged as a primary driver for those considering a return to their places of origin, underscoring the importance of livelihood support in facilitating durable solutions. However, financial constraints pose a significant barrier to return for many IDPs, highlighting the need for targeted assistance to overcome these challenges. Additionally, the security situation in place of displacement emerged as a critical factor influencing decisions to integrate into current locations. The relatively small percentage of respondents interested in relocation underscores the significance of economic opportunities as a decisive factor in making such a decision. Overall, these findings emphasize the importance of addressing economic, security, and logistical barriers to enable IDPs to make informed choices about their futures and to support their aspirations for sustainable solutions to displacement.

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

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

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



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

APBEF: Alheri Peace Building and Empowerment Foundation

ACRI: Almajiri Child Rights Initiative

CPWEI: Child Protection and Women Empowerment Initiative

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

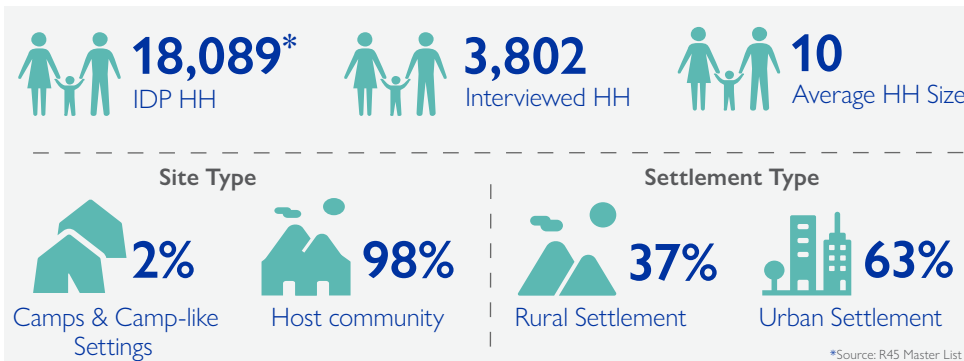
NEMA: National Emergency Management Agency

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society

URCF-NIG: Ummin Rashida Care Foundation

YOSEMA: Yobe State Emergency Management Agency

STATE WISE REPORT:
TARABA STATE



To understand the future intentions and aspirations of IDPs in Taraba State, DTM surveyed 16 Local Government Areas (LGAs) where IDPs were situated. Out of the total 18,089 displaced households in the state, a representative sample of 3,802 were sampled and interviewed. Among the households interviewed, two per cent resided in camps or camp-like settings, while the remaining 98 per cent, resided in host communities.

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

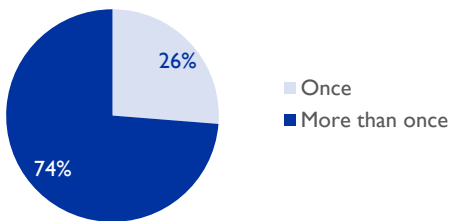


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

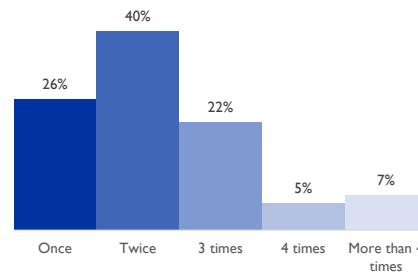


Fig 2: Number of displacement

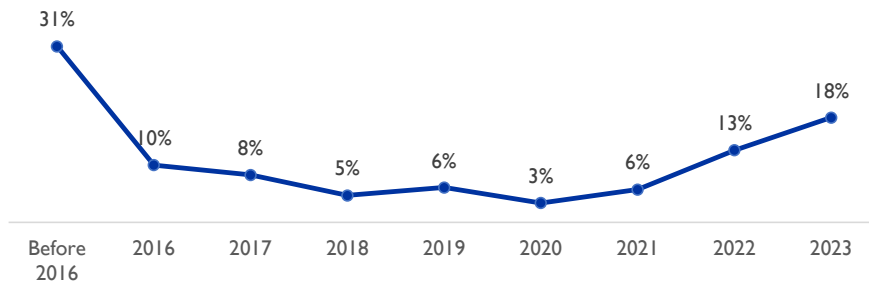


Fig 3: Year of displacement

HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

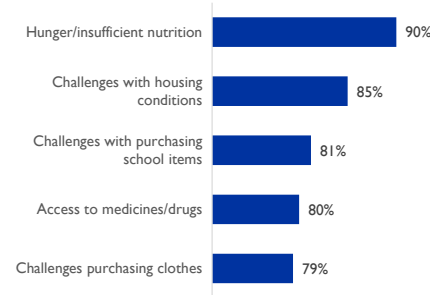


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns*

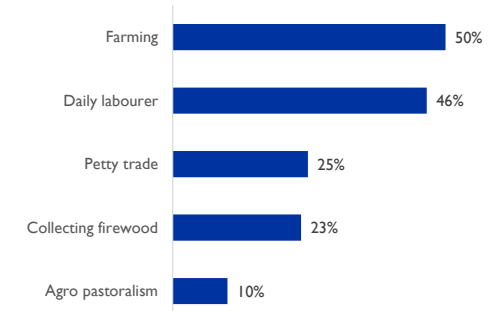


Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood*

FUTURE INTENTIONS

A considerable proportion of responses, comprising 54 per cent, indicate an intention to return to the original places of origin from which they were initially displaced. This desire to return underscores a strong attachment to their homeland, despite the challenges they may have faced. Thirty-one per cent of the respondents expressed their intention to integrate into the communities currently hosting them, highlighting a willingness to establish roots in their new environments. However, approximately 12 per cent of the households surveyed in the state remained undecided about their future intentions, indicating the complexity and uncertainty surrounding their post-displacement plans. Furthermore, a small percentage, just one per cent, expressed an intention to relocate to another LGA or state, suggesting a desire for a fresh start elsewhere.

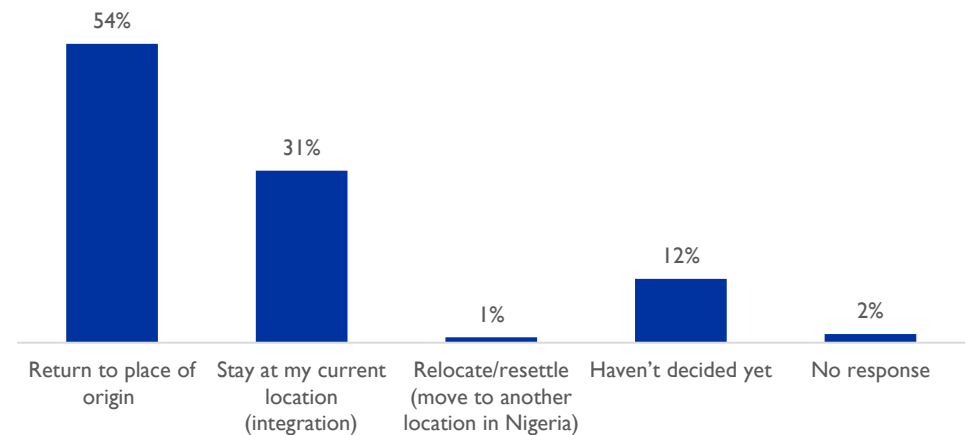
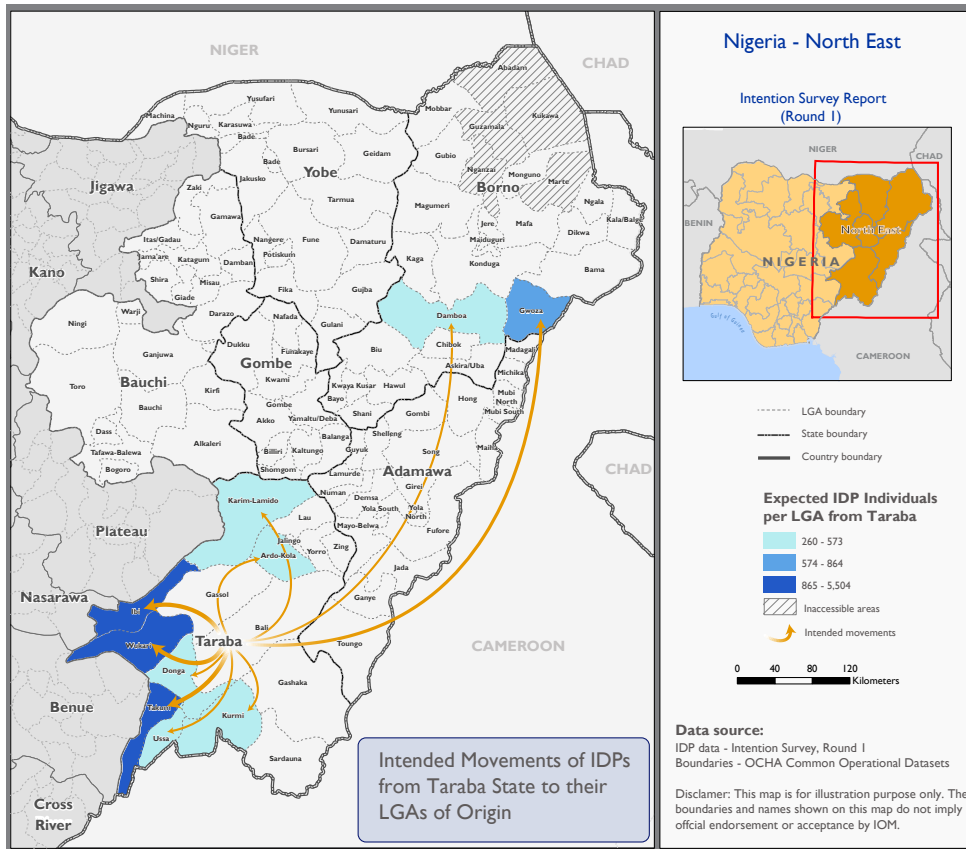


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



2. REASONS FOR RETURN

The lack of economic opportunities in their present place of displacement ranks as the top factor, accounting for 37 per cent of the reasons for their decision to return to their area of origin. The available opportunities to earn a living and restart life was another major reason for the decision to return mentioned by 34 per cent of respondents. The need to be with family again and the lack of access to essential services at the displacement site came next.

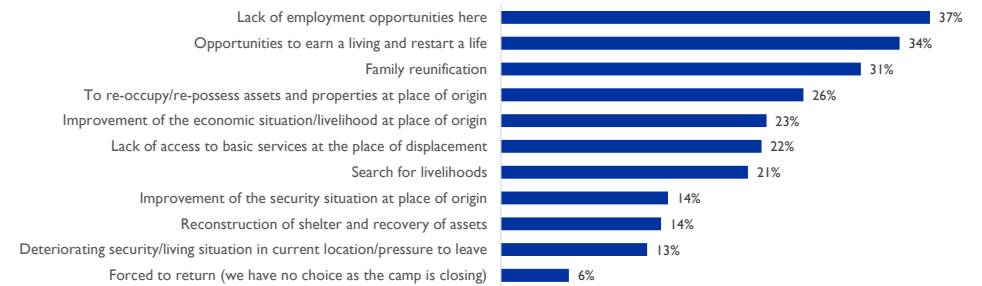


Fig 8: Reasons for intended return*

3. REASONS FOR NO RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Even though a vast majority of households are willing to return to their place of origin, several factors hinder their actual return. One of the significant hindrances was the absence of housing, as 59 per cent of the respondents stated. A lack of economic opportunities followed this. The lack of economic opportunities in areas of return also stood out as one of the reasons for the delay in the return of the IDPs in Taraba State. Moreover, the prevailing insecurity in return locations act as a significant deterrent, preventing the return of many displaced households. This was stated by 30 per cent of the respondents.



Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet*

*Multiple choice responses

1. INTENDED PERIODS OF RETURN

As in the case of respondents in Borno State, a vast majority (62%) of respondents who wanted to return were indecisive about when they intended to return to their place of origin. This results from the absence of housing and other reasons, as shown in Fig. 9. Twenty per cent intended to return within the following year.

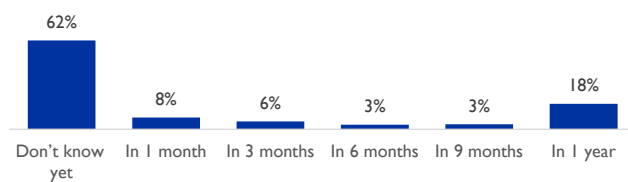


Fig 7: Possible time of return

4. HOUSING AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE AT INTENDED PLACE OF RETURN

The majority (46%) of the respondents who intended to return, responded that they owned houses at their place of origin and confirmed that they were accessible. Twenty-nine per cent of the respondents stated that they did not have confirmation of available and accessible housing. Most of the houses of respondents are destroyed and need rebuilding.

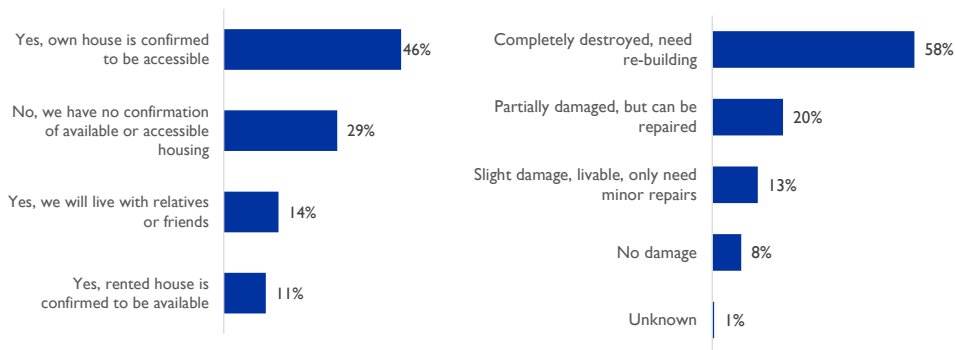


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

5. LIVELIHOOD AVAILABLE AT PLACE OF ORIGIN

One of the survey aims was to determine the various sources of livelihood in the areas of origin. The findings revealed that family businesses were the predominant means of livelihood (26% of responses). This was followed by skilled manual labour, including masonry and driving. Fishing ranked third after skilled manual labour.

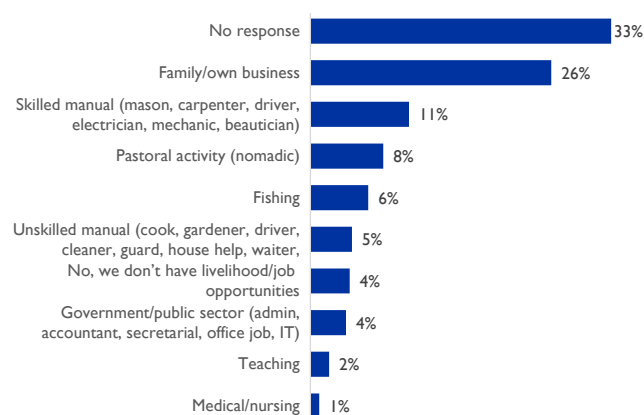


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin

6. ASSISTANCE AND CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

Respondents have selected several circumstances and elements as necessary to enable the execution of their return agenda. The first and most important requirement was the displaced household's safety in their place of origin since insecurity was the primary reason for their initial displacement. It would continue to do so if it wasn't resolved. Of the household responses, 45 per cent were related to this condition. This was followed by access to food mentioned by 39 per cent of the respondents.

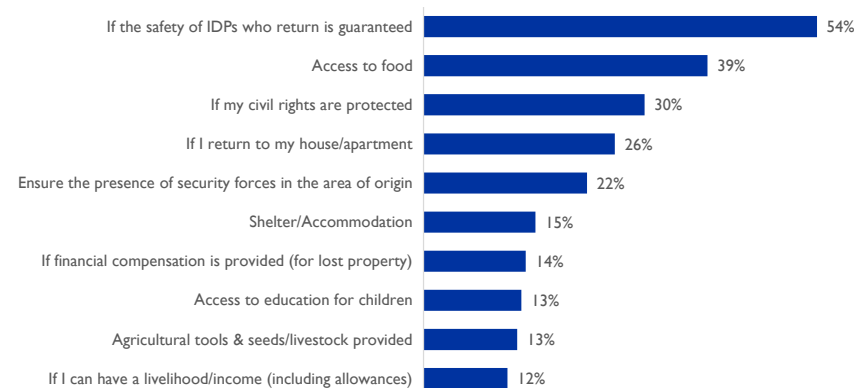


Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return*

7. INTENDED RETURN TO TARABA FROM OTHER STATES

Drawing insights from data collected in other north-east states, it was observed that two per cent of respondents in Bauchi State expressed a desire to return, intended to go back to their original location in Taraba State. Similarly, one per cent of displaced individuals in Gombe who sought to return also expressed a preference for returning to their original location in Taraba State.

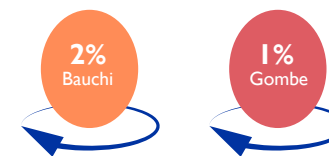


Fig 14: Intended return from other states*

*Multiple choice responses

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

1. REASONS FOR INTEGRATION

Thirty-one per cent of respondents expressed their intention to integrate into the community of their displacement. The primary reason for this decision was the overall security situation in their LGA of displacement, as reported by 64 per cent of the IDPs. The loss of all belongings in their place of origin was cited by 45 per cent of respondents as the second reason for integration. Following this was the consideration of economic opportunities available in the intended areas of integration. Other factors influencing their decision included the availability of better services and the desire to continue living with family or community members.



Fig 15: Reasons for integration*

2. CONDITIONS FOR INTEGRATION

According to respondents, the key conditions necessary for the integration of households into the community of displacement revolve around economic opportunities, which emerged as the most crucial factor with 64 per cent of the responses. This underscores the importance of livelihood and income generation for displaced individuals. Notably, many displaced persons, particularly those residing in camps or camp-like settings, lack adequate accommodation within their host communities, highlighting the imperative to transition away from such temporary living arrangements to facilitate integration. Housing was mentioned by 40 per cent, and Security concerns were cited by 40 per cent of the respondents.

Another significant condition for integration highlighted by respondents is access to land for cultivation. Given that farming is the primary means of livelihood for displaced persons in Taraba State, access to land for agricultural purposes is paramount to their ability to sustain themselves and contribute to their host communities. Securing land for cultivation in their areas of integration is essential for displaced individuals to continue supporting themselves and fostering their integration into their new surroundings.

*Multiple choice responses

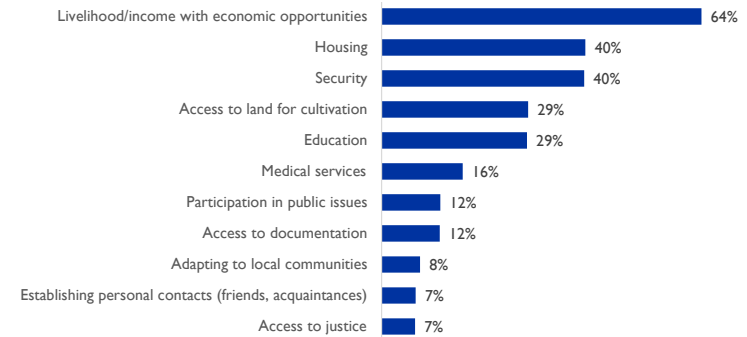


Fig 16: Conditions for integration*

3. CHALLENGES RESTRICTING INTEGRATION

The respondents also outlined the challenges they faced in their integration plans. Leading the list is insufficient access to livelihood and economic opportunities, which constituted 60 per cent of the responses. Subsequently, the inadequate shelter in their displacement area was identified as a major hurdle. Following limited livelihood/income with economic opportunities were security concerns in certain areas of intended integration.

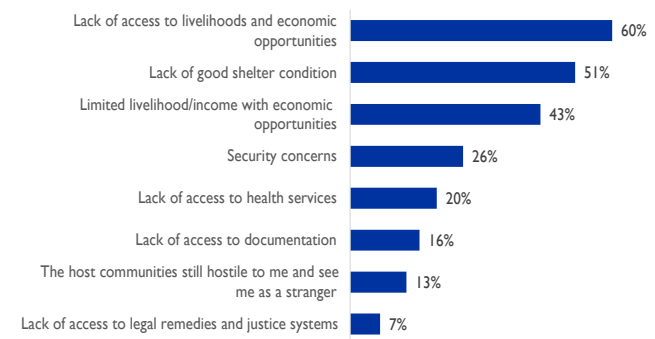


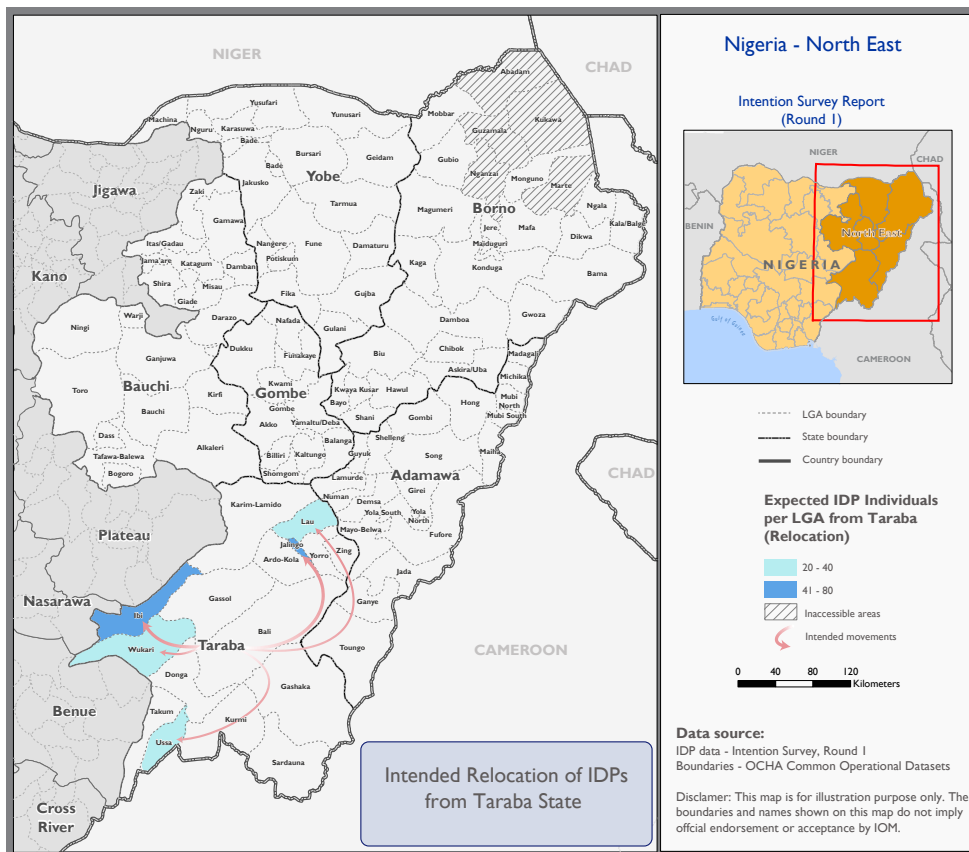
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration*

4. PERCEPTION ON INTEGRATION

When questioned about their views on integration, 56 per cent of the respondents believed they were already integrated, with seven per cent expressing a contrary opinion. Thirty-six per cent indicated that they felt partially integrated, while one per cent were uncertain about their level of integration.

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

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT



1. REASONS FOR WANTING TO RELOCATE

One per cent of respondents stated that they were willing to move voluntarily to another LGA or state other than their place of origin. More so, 41 per cent were intended to relocate within the state and 38 per cent to other states. The intended LGAs for relocation within the state are Ibi, Wukari, Ussa, Lau, and Jalingo. Additionally, about 12 per cent of respondents intending to move out of the state favoured locations in neighbouring Adamawa State, and 10 per cent favoured Borno State.

The primary motivation behind the desire to relocate is the availability of economic opportunities in the areas they intend to move to.

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

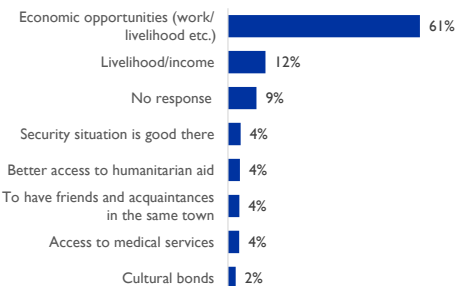


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

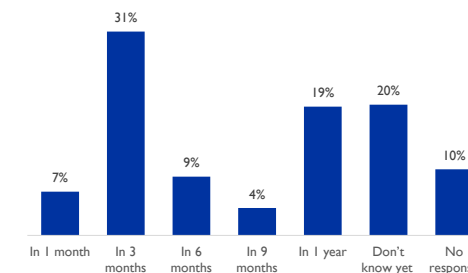


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

2. PREFERRED CHOICE OF RELOCATION

Forty-eight per cent of the respondents who wanted to relocate preferred a village, followed by the respondents who preferred towns. About 14 per cent of the respondents preferred to relocate to a city.

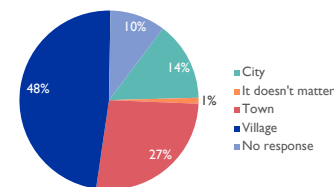


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

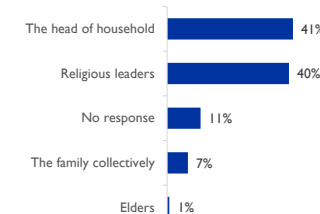


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

3. INFORMATION ON PLACE OF RELOCATION

It is essential to have access to information about the intended relocation areas. The primary sources of such information in planned relocation areas are mobile phones, followed by information from family and friends residing in those areas. However, 72 per cent of the respondents expressed a need for additional information regarding the relocation destination.

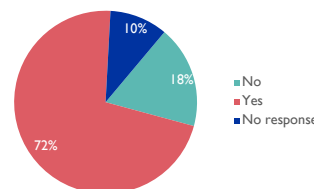


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

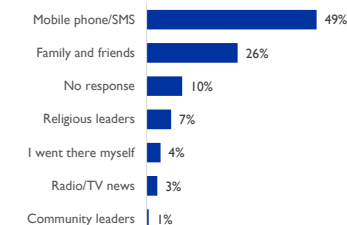


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

CONCLUSION

The survey findings provide valuable insights into the intentions and challenges of the IDPs in Taraba State. While a significant portion (54%) of respondents expressed a desire to return to their place of origin, 31 per cent of respondents desire to integrate into their current communities, and a notable percentage (12%) remained undecided about their intentions, indicating the complexity of their circumstances. The lack of employment opportunities emerged as a primary driver for those considering a return to their places of origin, underscoring the importance of livelihood support in facilitating durable solutions. However, the absence of housing at their place of origin pose a significant barrier to return for many IDPs, highlighting the need for targeted assistance to overcome these challenges. Additionally, the security situation emerged as a critical factor influencing decisions to integrate into current locations, emphasizing the importance of creating safe environments for displaced populations. The relatively small percentage of respondents interested in relocation underscores the significance of economic opportunities as a decisive factor in making such a decision. Overall, these findings emphasize the importance of addressing economic, security, and logistical barriers to enable IDPs to make informed choices about their futures and to support their aspirations for sustainable solutions to displacement.



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

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

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

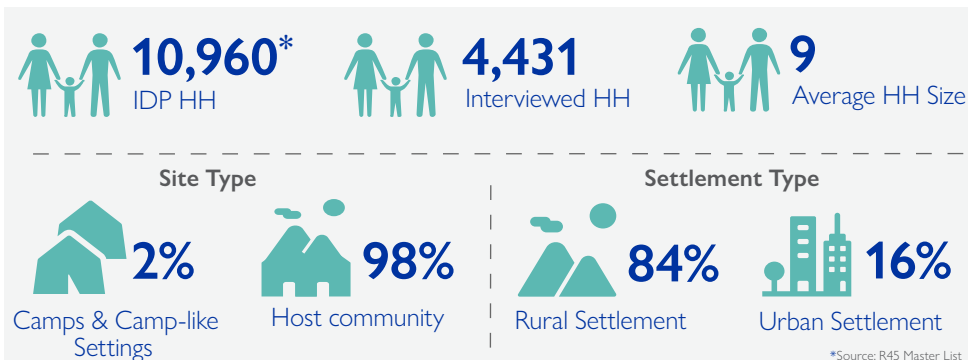
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society

TSEMA: Taraba State Emergency Management Agency

STATE WISE REPORT:
BAUCHI STATE



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

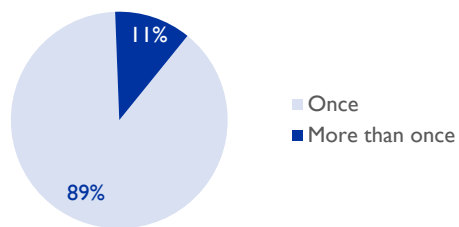


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

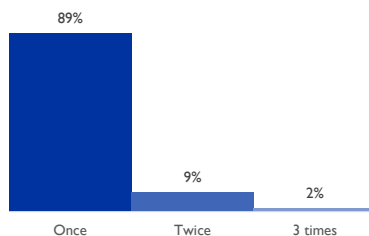


Fig 2: Number of displacement

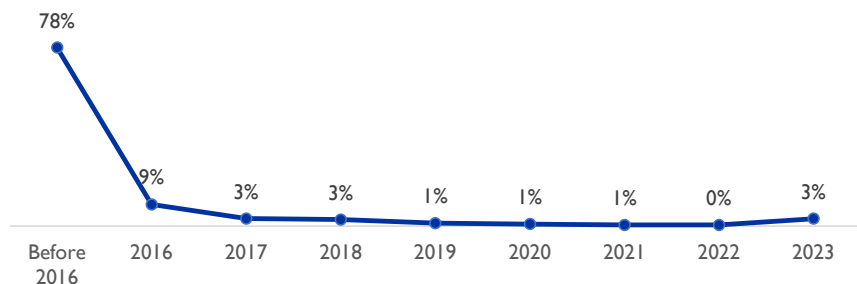


Fig 3: Year of displacement

HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

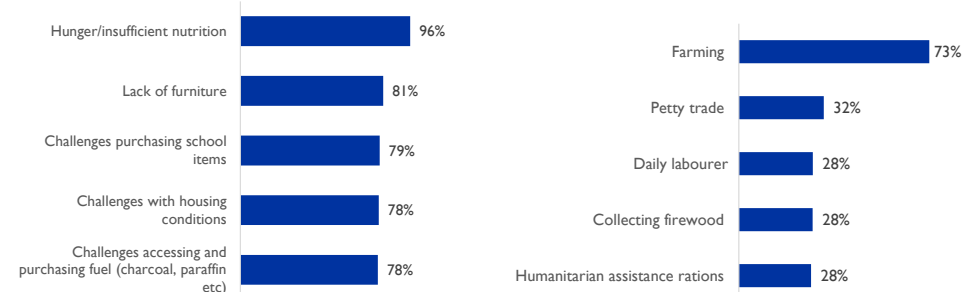


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns*

Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood*

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.

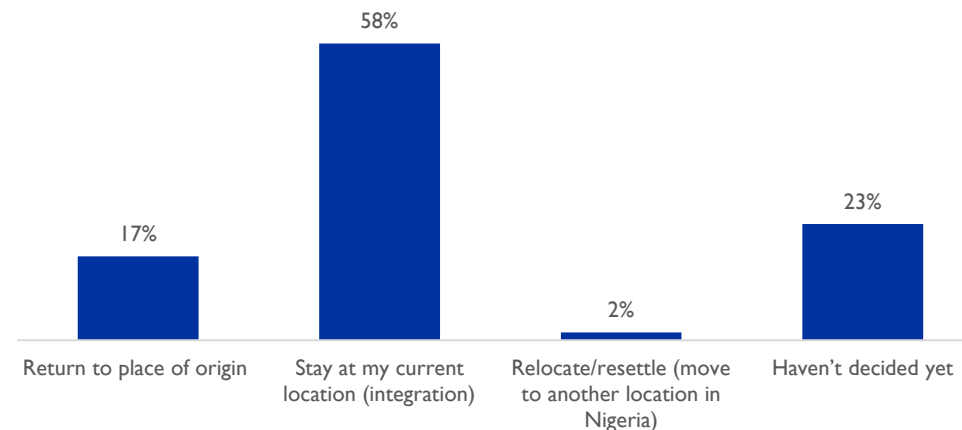
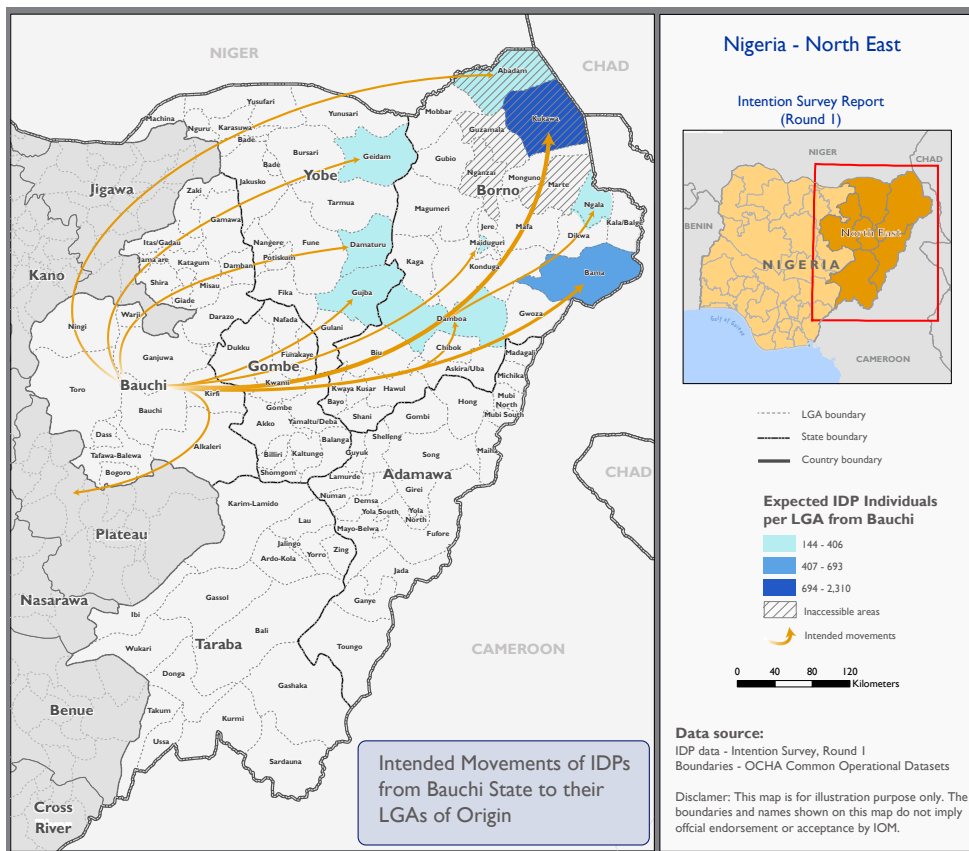


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



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.

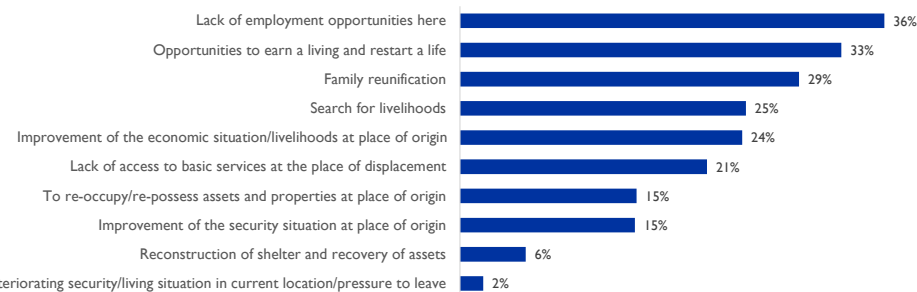


Fig 8: Reasons for intended return*

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.

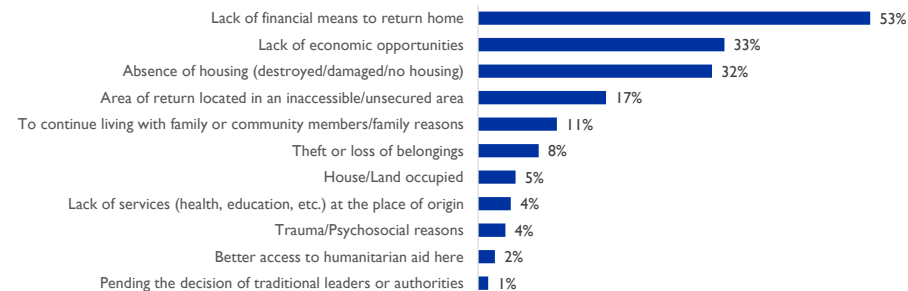


Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet*

*Multiple choice responses

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.

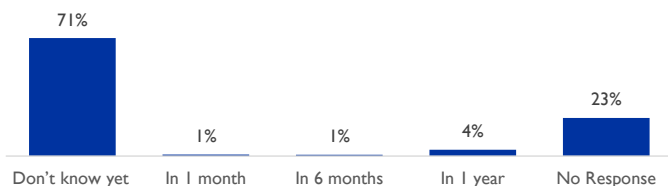


Fig 7: Possible time of return

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.

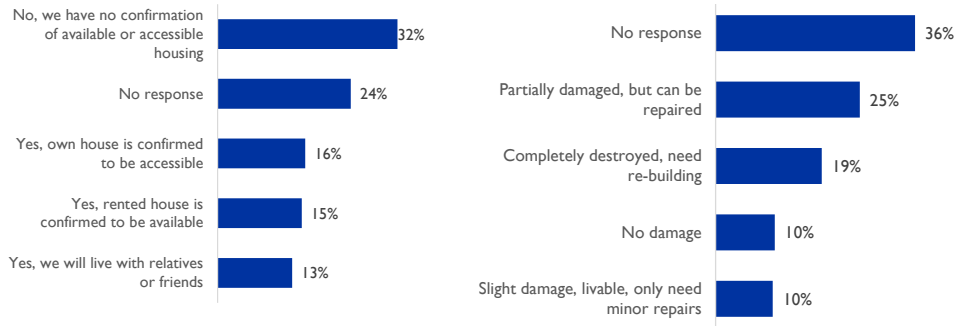


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

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.

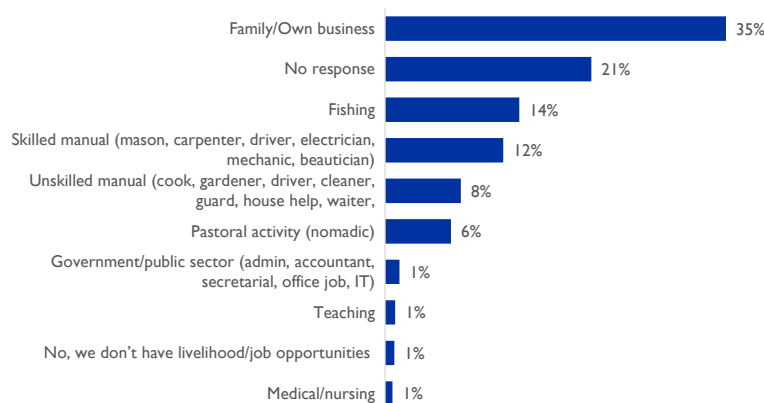


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin

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*

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.

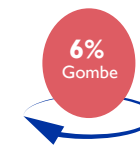


Fig 14: Intended return from other states*

*Multiple choice responses

[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*

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](#)

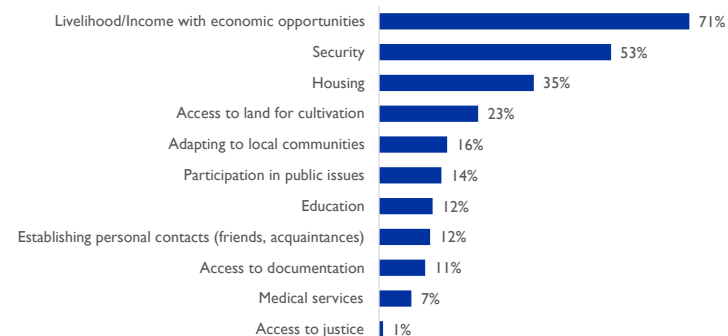


Fig 16: Conditions for integration*

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.

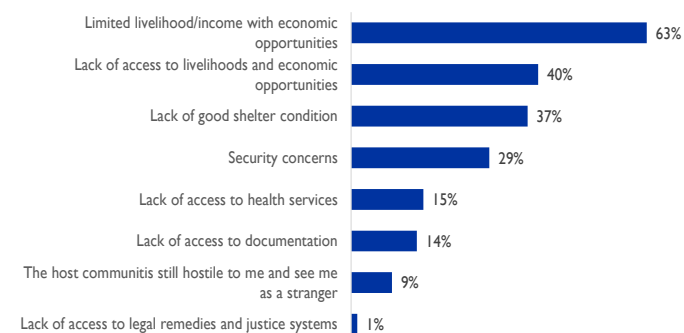


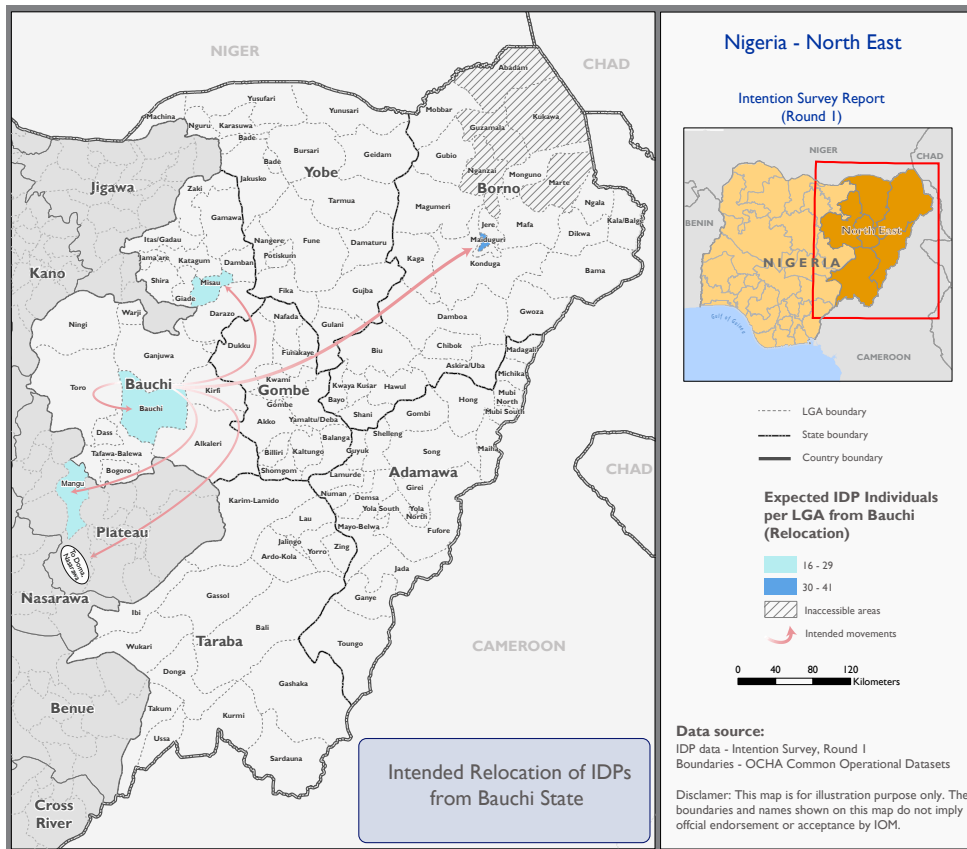
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration*

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](#)

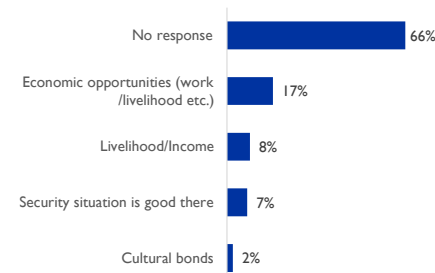


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

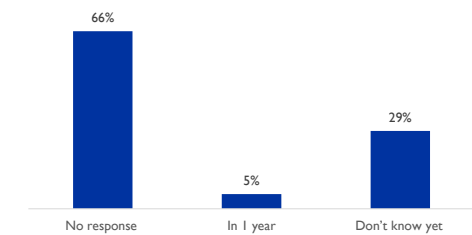


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

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 in the event of relocation.

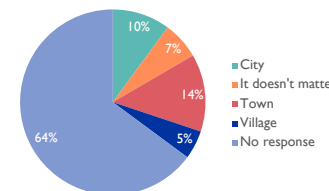


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

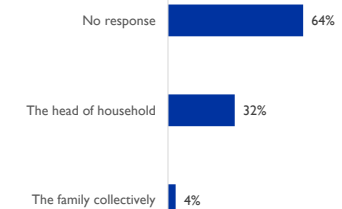


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

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.

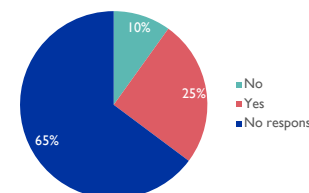


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

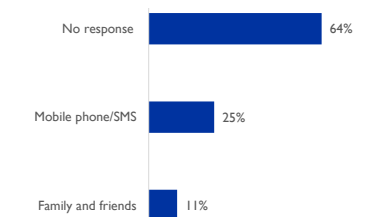


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

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](#)

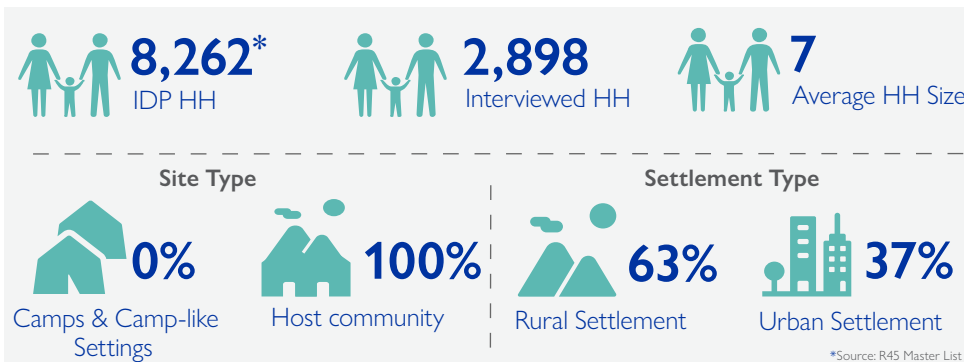
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

BASEMA: Bauchi State Emergency Management Agency

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society

STATE WISE REPORT:
GOMBE STATE



To ascertain the future intentions and aspirations of the IDPs in Gombe State, the DTM surveyed 11 Local Government Areas (LGA) where IDPs were situated. Out of the 8,262 displaced households in the state, 2,898 were sampled and interviewed. Among the households interviewed, no household were situated in camps or camp-like settings, as there are no such households in Gombe State. Instead, all IDP households interviewed reside within host communities.

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY



Fig 1: Displaced more than once

Fig 2: Number of displacement

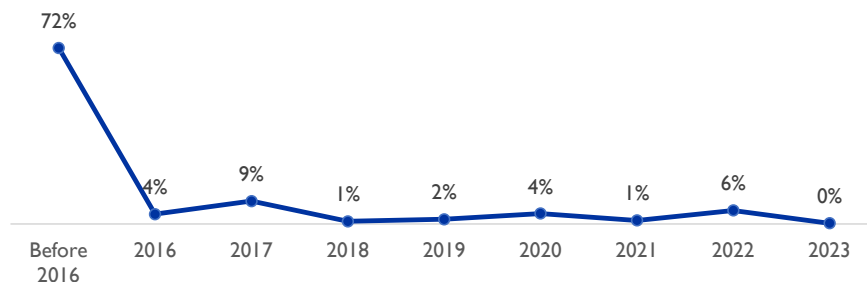


Fig 3: Year of displacement

HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

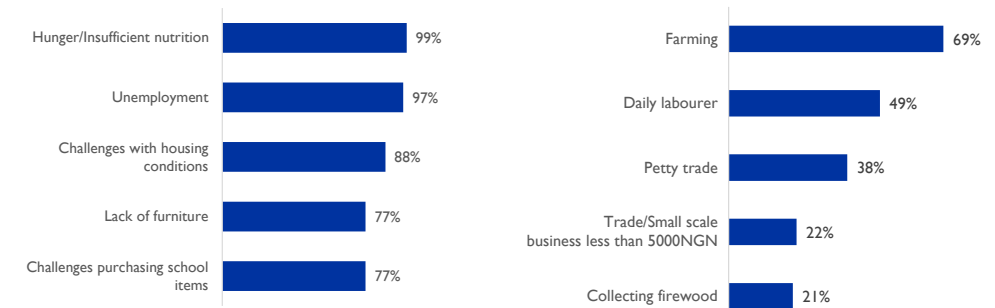


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns*

Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood*

FUTURE INTENTIONS

The survey findings unveil a range of intentions among respondents regarding their plans. A significant majority, comprising 40 per cent of responses, expresses a desire to integrate into the hosting communities. However, a notable proportion, approximately 29 per cent of interviewed households in the state, remain undecided about their future intentions, suggesting the complexity and uncertainty surrounding their post-displacement plans. Conversely, 27 per cent of respondents intend to return to their place of origin, reflecting a strong attachment to their ancestral homes despite displacement. Additionally, three per cent of respondents express an intention to relocate to another LGA or state, indicating a willingness to seek new opportunities elsewhere.

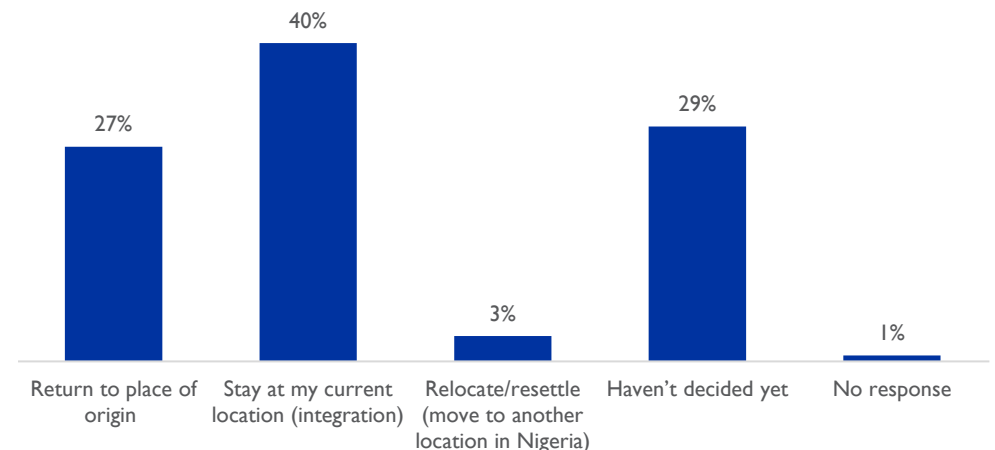
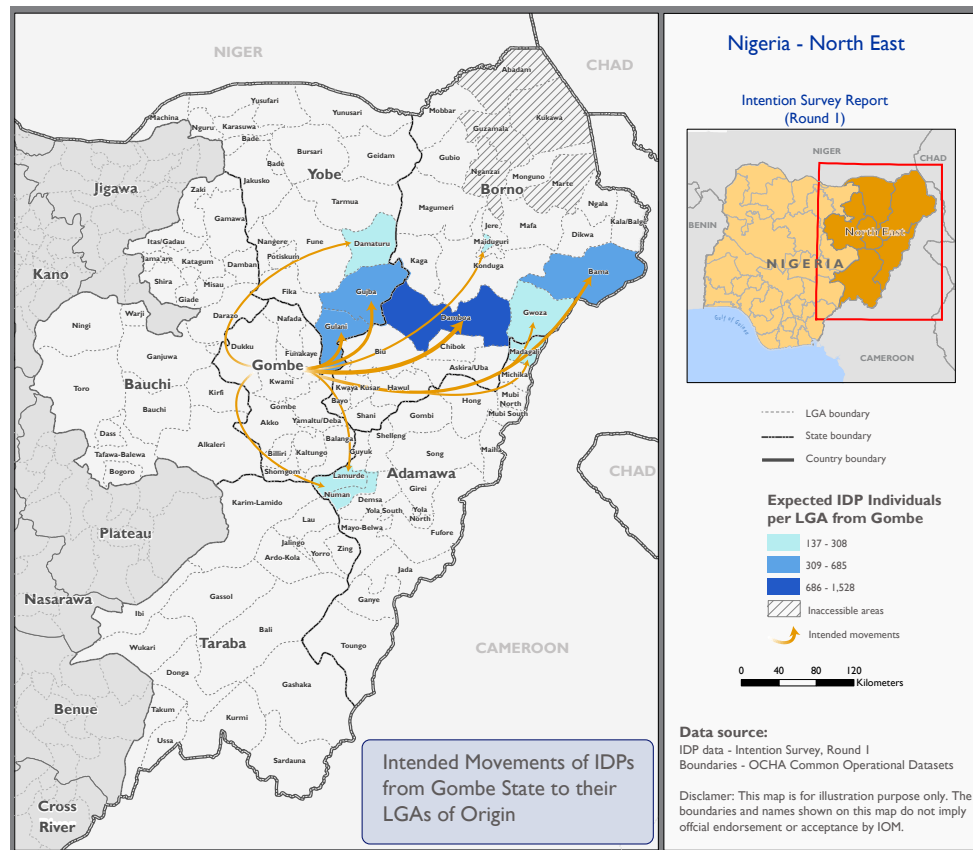


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



1. INTENDED PERIODS OF RETURN

A significant proportion of households (49%) expressed uncertainty regarding their anticipated return timeframe. Meanwhile, 32 per cent of respondents planned to return in less than a year, indicating a relatively urgent desire to re-establish themselves in their original locations. Conversely, only 12 per cent of household respondents intended to return within a year's time.

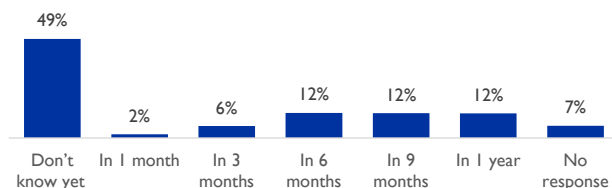


Fig 7: Possible time of return

2. REASONS FOR RETURN

The lack of job possibilities in their present place of displacement ranks as the top factor, accounting for 51 per cent of the reasons for their decision to return to their area of origin. This was closely followed by the desire to find livelihoods at their place of origin and the availability of opportunities to earn a living and start afresh. These findings underscore the significance of economic considerations in the decision-making process of the IDPs as they contemplate returning to their original communities.

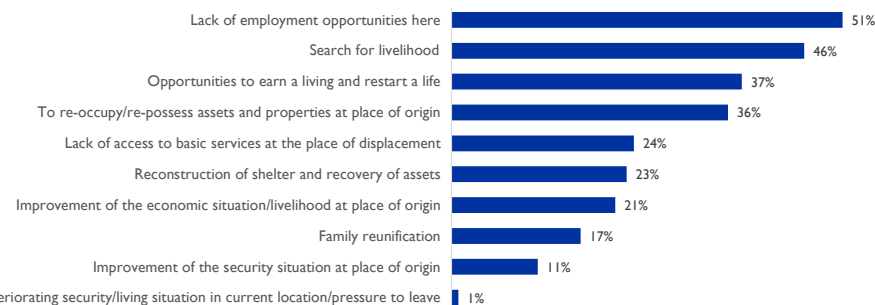


Fig 8: Reasons for intended return*

3. REASONS FOR NO RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Despite the willingness of a significant majority of respondents to return to their place of origin, several factors have impeded their actual return. Foremost among these is the absence of housing at their place of origin, as reported by 59 per cent of respondents. Additionally, 53 per cent of respondents cited a lack of financial means to return home as a major hindrance. Moreover, 50 per cent of respondents mentioned the lack of economic opportunities in their places of origin as a significant barrier to their return.



Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet*

*Multiple choice responses

4. HOUSING AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE AT INTENDED PLACE OF RETURN

Of the respondents intending to return, the majority (33%) said they had confirmation of accessible or available accommodation in their place of origin. Thirty-three per cent of the respondents stated that they do not have confirmation of available housing at place of origin. Additionally, 18 per cent of respondents expressed plans to reside with family and friends. The majority (47%) of respondents' residences are partially damaged but deemed repairable.

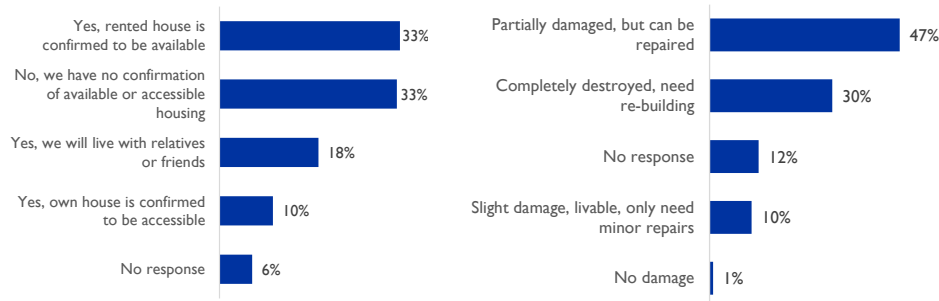


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

5. LIVELIHOOD AVAILABLE AT PLACE OF ORIGIN

One of the aims of the survey is to determine the existing means of livelihood at places of origin. It was found that family businesses emerged as the most prevalent means of livelihood, with 41 per cent of respondents citing them. Following closely were pastoral activities, mentioned by 31 per cent of respondents, and unskilled manual labour, mentioned by 15 per cent of respondents.

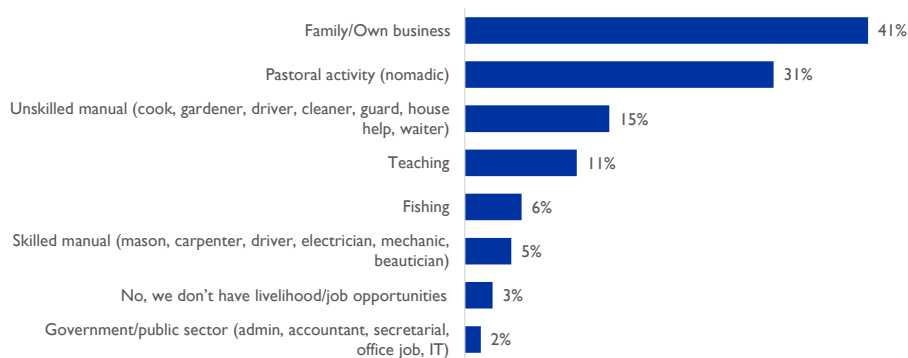


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin*

6. ASSISTANCE AND CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

Respondents have identified several conditions and factors crucial for facilitating the implementation of their return agenda. Topping the list of conditions is the safety of displaced persons in their place of origin, as insecurity was the primary cause of displacement and unresolved security issues would prolong their displacement. This condition accounted for 67 per cent of household responses.

Following security concerns, access to food at places of origin emerged as another critical condition. Approximately 54 per cent of respondents identified this as their primary need in their places of origin, emphasizing that guaranteed access to food would initiate the return to their place of origin.

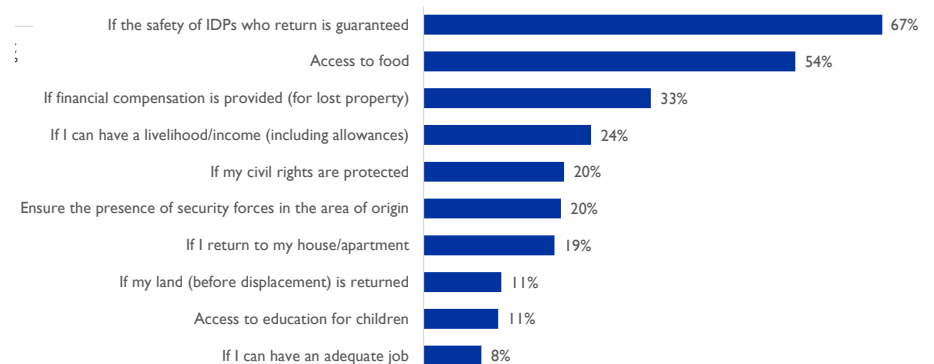


Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return*

7. INTENDED RETURN TO GOMBE FROM OTHER STATES

The intention survey extended its coverage to other north-east states, revealing insightful findings. Among these findings, it was discovered that four per cent of displaced persons in Adamawa State, expressing a desire to return, intend to return to their original location in Gombe State.

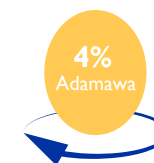


Fig 14: Intended return from other states* *Multiple choice responses

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

1. REASONS FOR INTEGRATION

Forty per cent of respondents expressed their intention to assimilate into the community where they are displaced. The primary rationale behind this choice was the overall security situation in their LGAs of displacement, cited by 64 per cent of the respondents. Another significant factor was the loss of all belongings in their original place of residence, mentioned by 46 per cent of respondents. Additionally, economic prospects in the areas of intended assimilation played a role. Other contributing factors included the desire to maintain ties with family or community members.

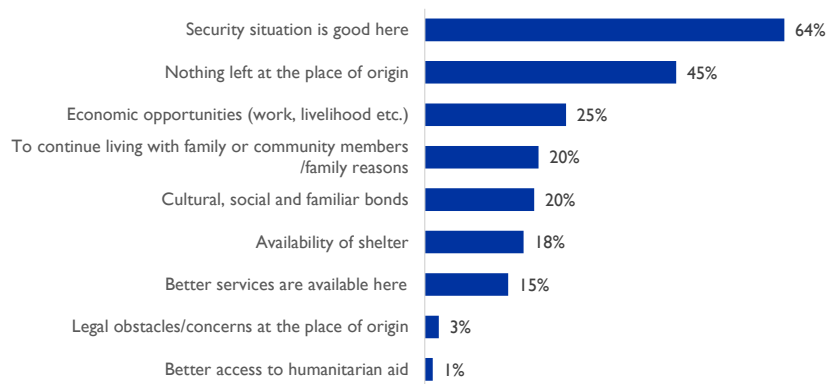


Fig 15: Reasons for integration*

2. CONDITIONS FOR INTEGRATION

During the survey, respondents were asked about the conditions necessary to facilitate the integration of households into the community of displacement. The overwhelming majority, constituting 62 per cent of responses, identified access to livelihood and income opportunities as paramount. Following closely, 42 per cent of respondents emphasized the importance of available housing for successful integration. Additionally, 39 per cent highlighted the significance of access to land for cultivation. Education emerged as another crucial factor, with 34 per cent of respondents recognizing its importance in facilitating integration efforts. These findings underscore the multifaceted nature of integration, emphasizing the need for comprehensive support across various domains to ensure successful resettlement and community integration for displaced households.

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

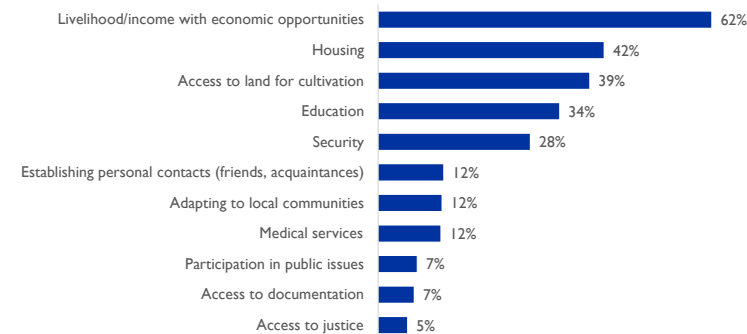


Fig 16: Conditions for integration*

3. CHALLENGES RESTRICTING INTEGRATION

Respondents highlighted several key hurdles in expressing their challenges with integration. Chief among these concerns is the deficiency in adequate shelter conditions, which resonated with 62 per cent of the responses, indicating its prominence as a pressing issue. Following closely is the constraint posed by the limited availability of livelihood and economic opportunities within their current displacement setting. This shortage of income-generating prospects is

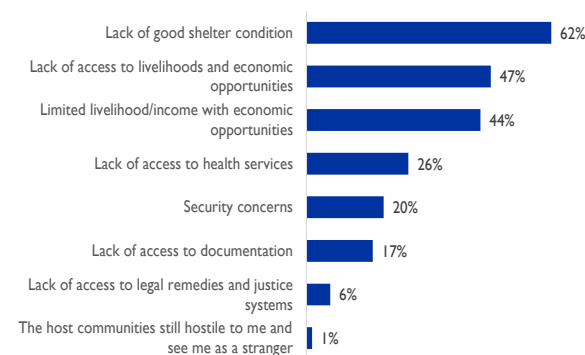
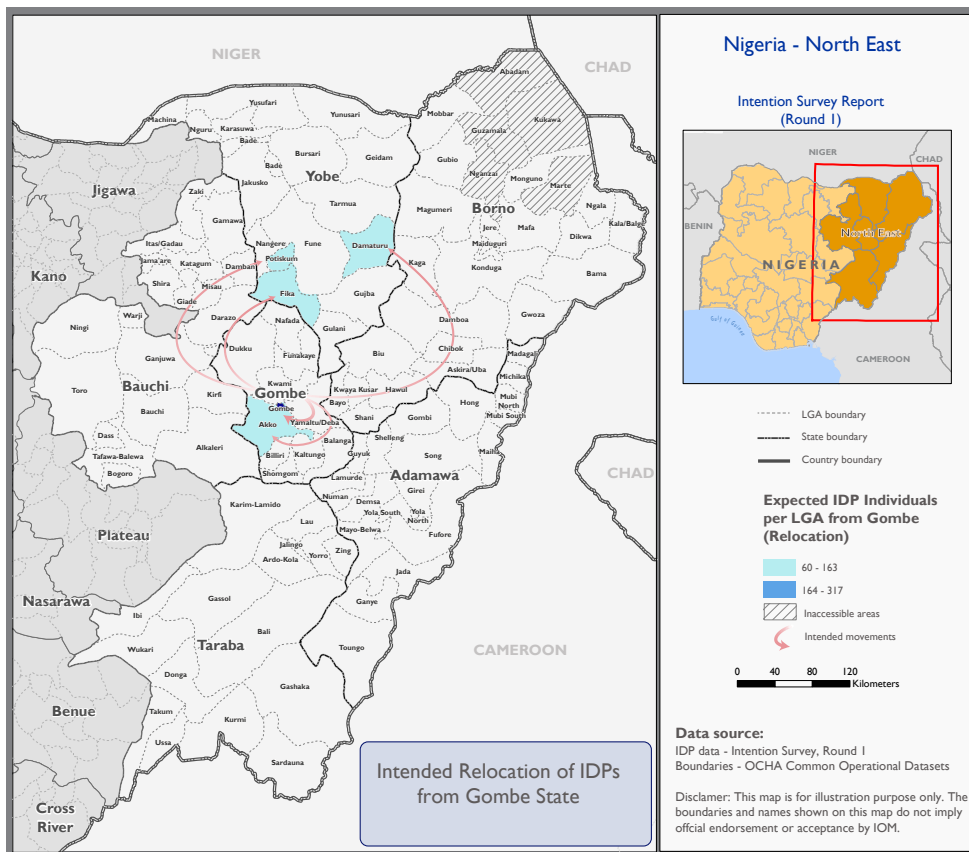


Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration*

4. PERCEPTION ON INTEGRATION

Inquiries regarding their perception of integration revealed that 62 per cent of respondents perceived themselves as already integrated, while 14 per cent do not. Twenty-one per cent perceive themselves as partially integrated, while three per cent are uncertain about their level of integration.

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT



1. REASONS FOR WANTING TO RELOCATE

Three per cent of respondents expressed a willingness to voluntarily relocate to another LGA or state apart from their place of origin. Sixteen per cent intended to relocate within the same state of their origin, while 29 per cent aimed to move to another state. The target LGAs for relocation within the state include Akko and Gombe, the state capital.

The primary motivation for wanting to relocate is the availability of livelihood and income opportunities in the areas of intended relocation, cited by 25 per cent of respondents. This was closely followed by the pursuit of better economic prospects. Security concerns in the areas of intended relocation also serve as a significant factor motivating displaced persons to seek relocation.

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

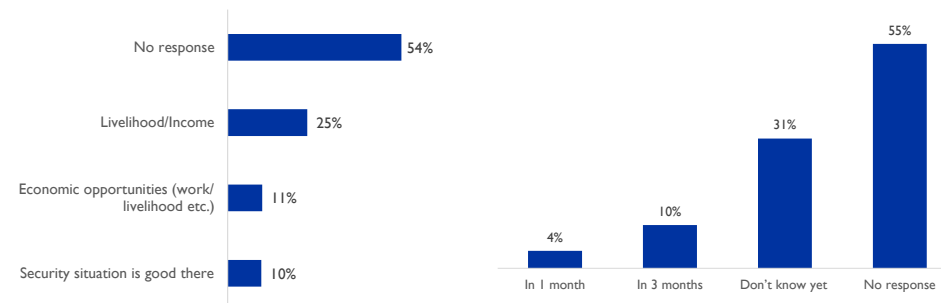


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

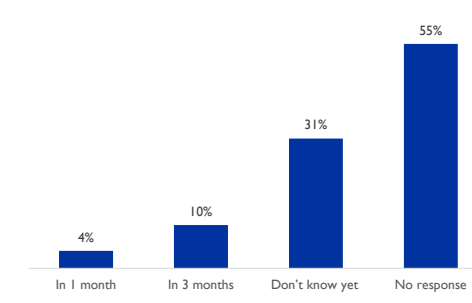


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

2. PREFERRED CHOICE OF RELOCATION

Thirty-six per cent of the respondents who wanted to relocate preferred a village, followed by the respondents who preferred towns. About one per cent of the respondents preferred to relocate to a city.

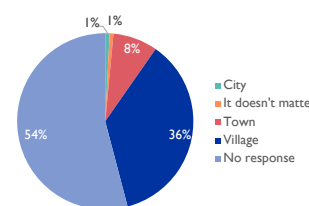


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

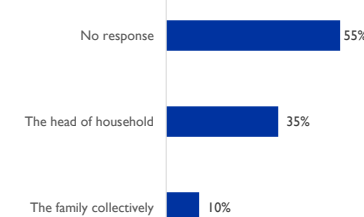


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

3. INFORMATION ON PLACE OF RELOCATION

It is essential to have access to information about the intended relocation areas. The primary sources of such information in planned relocation areas are mobile phones, followed by information from family and friends residing in those areas. However, 34 per cent of the respondents expressed a need for additional information regarding the relocation destination.

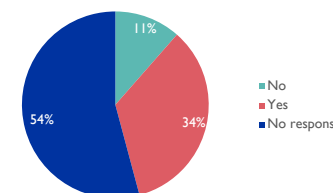


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

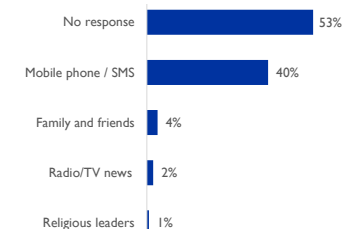


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

CONCLUSION

The survey findings provide valuable insights into the intentions and challenges of the IDPs in Gombe State. While a significant portion (40%) of respondents expressed a desire to integrate into their current communities, a notable percentage (29%) remained undecided about their intentions, indicating the complexity of their circumstances. The lack of employment opportunities emerged as a primary driver for those considering a return to their places of origin, underscoring the importance of livelihood support in facilitating durable solutions. However, the absence of housing pose a significant barrier to return for many IDPs, highlighting the need for targeted assistance to overcome these challenges. Additionally, the security situation emerged as a critical factor influencing decisions to integrate into current locations, emphasizing the importance of creating safe environments for displaced populations. The relatively small percentage (3%) of respondents interested in relocation underscores the significance of economic opportunities as a decisive factor in making such a decision. Overall, these findings emphasize the importance of addressing economic, security, and logistical barriers to enable IDPs to make informed choices about their futures and to support their aspirations for sustainable solutions to displacement.

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

GOSEMA: Gombe State Emergency Management Agency

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

NEMA: National Emergency Management Agency

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society



DEFINITION OF TERMS

Host community: This can also be referred to as a community that, though not displaced itself, experiences the impact or consequences of displacement, either because it must host a considerable number of the IDPs either in camps, collective centres, informal settlements or directly integrated into households. It also refers to a community that has to receive and integrate formerly displaced persons who decide to return to their homes and places of habitual residence or who have decided to settle permanently elsewhere in the country.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDP): Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular because of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border. [Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, annexed to United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Francis M. Deng, Submitted Pursuant to Commission Resolution 1997/39, Addendum (11 February 1998) UN Doc E/CN.4/1998/53/Add.2, 5, para. 2 of the introductions.].

IDPs in camps: These are IDPs who live within the perimeters of a camp/camp-like setting.

IDPs Dispersed in host communities: These are displaced persons living within the community of non-displaced persons.

Integration: Integration refers to the process of facilitating the inclusion and participation of displaced individuals into the social, economic, and cultural fabric of their host communities or countries.

LGA of origin: IDPs return to their towns and villages of origin, not the location from where they were displaced. They may return to the same state or LGA but not the same ward.

Place of origin: The former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have been displaced to a new location/community, irrespective of the triggers of displacement.

Place of relocation: The location where IDPs intend to move to or resettle in.

Pendular movement: In a figurative sense, pendular movement refer to the frequent or regular commuting or traveling between two points, in this case between IDP place of displacement and their place of origin.

Relocation/Resettlement: Refers to the process of physically movement or the moving of displaced individuals from their current location, which may be unsafe or untenable, to a new and often more stable location, either within the same country or to a different country altogether.

Rural settlement: Refers to a human habitation or community that is located outside urban or metropolitan areas, typically in rural or countryside environments. These settlements are characterized by a smaller population density, limited infrastructure and services compared to urban areas, and a reliance on agriculture, natural resources, or other primary economic activities.

Strata: Refers to dividing the population into distinct subgroups or categories based on certain characteristics that are relevant to the research or study being conducted.

Stratified sampling: Involves selecting samples from each stratum in proportion to their presence in the population, ensuring that each subgroup is represented fairly and accurately.

Urban settlement: It is a human habitation or community characterized by high population density, advanced infrastructure, and a concentration of economic, social, and cultural activities. These settlements are typically found in cities or towns and are distinguished by their developed amenities such as transportation networks, utilities, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, commercial centers, and governmental services.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The DTM Nigeria conducted the Intention Survey among the IDPs to find out the percentages of the IDPs on the pathway to Solutions: sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (return), or sustainable local integration in areas where they are currently displaced (local integration) or sustainable integration in another place within the country (relocation). The survey was administered to 25,336 IDP households in the six states in the north-east Nigeria.

The survey brought to light that many of the IDPs intended to integrate into their current location or return to their original place (38 and 37 per cent of the respondents, respectively). Lack of employment in their current location was the reason put forth by most of the respondents who intended to return. Many of them were still holding onto their intention to return because of the lack of financial resources. Similarly, most of the respondents wished to integrate because of the good security situation in their current location. When examined the intentions geographically, Borno State has the largest number of respondents who intended to return. Regarding integration, the LGAs towards the west and south of the region had the highest percentages of respondents who wanted to integrate in comparison to those in the north.

The survey also revealed that two per cent of the respondents preferred to relocate to another LGA or state. Economic opportunities or livelihood was the most important reason that influenced their decision. The majority of those who intended to relocate preferred the LGAs within their state of displacement.

The findings of this survey should inform the ongoing State led Durable Solutions Action Plans in line with the UN Secretary General's Action Agenda on durable solutions. These Action Plans as well as those prepared by the ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs) and LGAs at state level as well as international and local organizations including donors and UN Agencies should, based on the results of the survey, emphasize the following areas of activities as discussed below.

- Provide comprehensive reconstruction support for the construction/reconstruction of damaged houses in areas of origin for IDPs where they intended to return, especially in Borno State where the highest number of IDPs expressed their intention to return. This support should include financial assistance, technical expertise, and coordination with local authorities.
- Implement livelihood support programmes targeting IDPs intending to return and integrate, focusing on income generation activities and vocational training to help rebuild their lives and communities.
- Develop and implement community integration initiatives in host communities to support IDPs who intend to integrate. These initiatives should focus on promoting social cohesion, access to basic services, and economic opportunities for both IDPs and host populations.
- The Intention Survey revealed that for a large percentage of the respondents who intended to return or integrate, the general safety and security were of paramount importance. The efforts to improve safety and security must be continued in the areas of return as well as areas of displacement to reassure IDPs who intend return to place of origin and also those that intend to integrate into host communities.
- Local economic development: Strengthen local economic development initiatives in areas of displacement and potential relocation destinations to create more opportunities for employment and income generation. Collaborate with local businesses, government agencies, and development organizations to stimulate economic growth and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid.

By implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can better address the diverse needs and preferences of IDPs in north-east Nigeria, promote their rights and well-being, and contribute to the realization of durable solutions that reflect the aspirations of those affected by conflict.

APPRECIATION

IOM-DTM wishes to extend its deepest gratitude to the below partners for their invaluable participation in the recent data collection for the Intention Survey. Your commitment, dedication and enthusiasm towards this project have been exemplary.

Your involvement has been instrumental in ensuring the success and accuracy of the Intention survey. Your meticulous attention to detail, prompt responses, and unwavering support have significantly enriched the quality of the data collected. Your willingness to devote your time and effort to this endeavor demonstrates your strong commitment to our shared goals and objective. We recognize the significance of your contributions and the impact they have in shaping the outcomes of the survey.

As we move forward, please know that your efforts are deeply appreciated and will continue to be recognized and valued. We look forward to the opportunity to collaborate with you again in the future and further our shared mission.

ADSEMA: Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency

APBEF: Alheri Peace Building and Empowerment Foundation

ACRI: Almajiri Child Rights Initiative

BASEMA: Bauchi State Emergency Management Agency

SEMA: Borno State Emergency Management Agency

CPWEI: Child Protection and Women Empowerment Initiative

COWACDI: Concern for Women and Children development Foundation.

DRC: Danish Refugee Council

DEF: Danuwa Empowerment Foundation

DAF: Delight Affection Foundation

GZDI: Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative

GOSEMA: Gombe State Emergency Management Agency

GISCOR: Grassroot Initiative for Strengthening Community Resilience

IHRC: International Human Rights Commission.

LPF: Lindii Peace Foundation

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

NEMA: National Emergency Management Agency

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society

PCYW INITIATIVE

PUI: Premiere Urgency Internationale

PROWI: Pro-wellness Humanitarian Initiative

SKF: Supertouch Kindness Foundation

SDCBI: Sustainable Development for Community Base Initiative

TSEMA: Taraba State Emergency Management Agency

URCF-NIG: Ummin Rashida Care Foundation

YOSEMA: Yobe State Emergency Management Agency

PHOTO GALLERY



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

