

DTM NIGERIA

IDP INTENTION SURVEY IN ADAMAWA STATE

15 April 2024



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

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS IN ADAMAWA STATE



INTENTIONS TO RETURN



Twenty-one per cent (21%) of respondents in both camps/camp-like settings and the host communities intend to return to their locations of origin.



Fifty-eight per cent (58%) of respondents who intended to return to their place of origin stated that their houses were partially destroyed and needed repair.

INTENTIONS TO INTEGRATE



Fifty per cent (50%) of respondents in Adamawa State stated that they did not intend to leave the locations where they are currently displaced in the coming months. They intend to integrate into the host communities.



Sixty per cent (60%) 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 **four** per cent of respondents in Adamawa State intended to relocate to another LGA or state, but most of this group intended to relocate to other LGAs in the state.



Twenty-eight per cent (28%) of respondents indicated that the search for economic opportunities was the primary reason for their decision to relocate.

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Out of the 39,139 displaced households in Adamawa, a total of 3,688 households (including 465 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 3,223 in the host communities) were interviewed as a sample to determine their intentions towards a preferred solution (return, relocate or integrate) within the next 12 months. The goal was (1) to ensure a safe and dignified return to their places of origin, (2) to assist the integration of IDPs in the location of displacement, and (3) to support local relocation. By shedding light on the IDP's future intentions, which are often influenced by security conditions and livelihood prospects in the selected locations of solutions, this report seeks to provide a better understanding of the decision-making process of internally displaced individuals regarding their future homes linked to return, local relocation or integration and the conditions necessary for sustainable solutions following their intentions, thereby, generating advocacy, policy related discussions and decision-making in line with the protection-centred approaches.

OBJECTIVES

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

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

¹National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Adamawa State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Danuwa Empowerment Foundation (DEF), Goggoji Zumunci Development Initiative (GZDI), International Human Rights Commission (IHRC), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) and PCYW INITIATIVE.

DISCLAIMER

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

METHODOLOGY

IOM strictly followed the UN General Assembly Guidelines when planning and conducting this survey. While the UN General Assembly Guidelines are mainly addressed to states, they also explicitly apply to personal data files kept by governmental and international organizations, including IOM. The key principles of the guidelines are lawfulness and fairness, accuracy, interest-ed-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 (73) in Adamawa State were trained by the IOM DTM. Data was entered into the DTM Kobo server after face-to-face interviews, which was then processed for the analytical report.

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

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

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

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

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

The Intention Survey used a two-stage cluster sampling. The primary sampling units in the first stage were the IDP sites, as identified by the Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 45. In the second stage, households were randomly interviewed from the identified IDP sites. Of the 39,139 displaced households in Adamawa, 3,688 households (465 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 3,223 in the host communities) were interviewed to determine their preferred durable solution within the next 12 months.

LIMITATIONS

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

MAP 1: THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER LGA

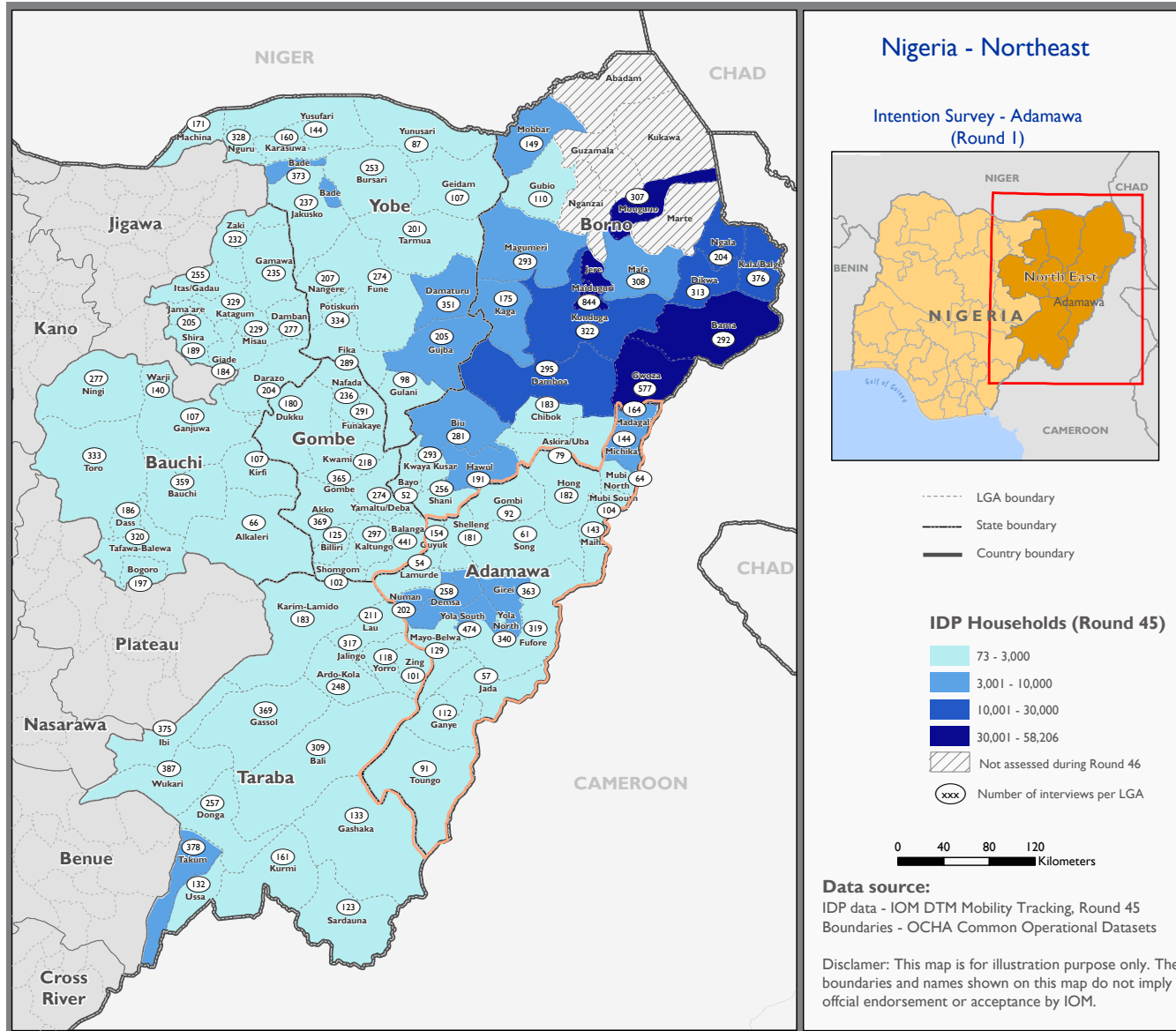


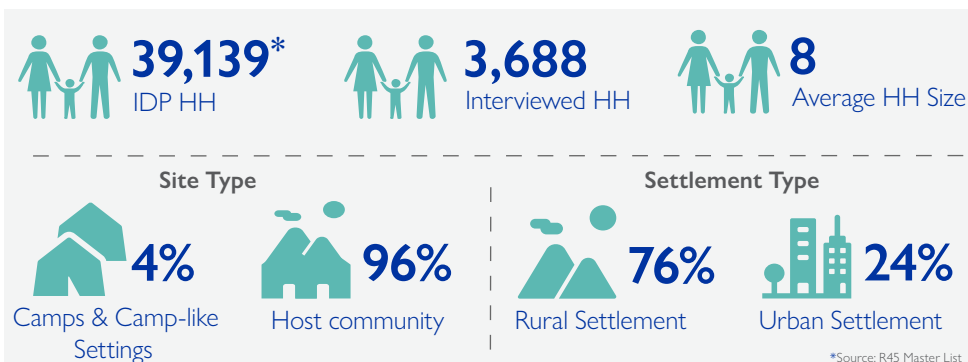
Table 1. Number of households in Northeast - DTM R45

State	LGA	Host communities	Camps	Grand Total
Adamawa	Demsa	3,062	-	3,062
	Fufore	517	912	1,429
	Ganye	96	-	96
	Girei	3,411	932	4,343
	Gombi	1,117	-	1,117
	Guyuk	970	-	970
	Hong	934	-	934
	Jada	73	-	73
	Lamurde	564	-	564
	Madagali	3,486	-	3,486
	Maiba	1,978	23	2,001
	Mayo-Belwa	158	43	201
	Michika	4,510	-	4,510
	Mubi North	2,431	-	2,431
	Mubi South	1,475	-	1,475
	Numan	3,453	-	3,453
	Shelleng	1,736	-	1,736
	Song	547	-	547
	Toungo	86	-	86
	Yola North	2,336	10	2,346
Yola South	2,915	1,364	4,279	
Total		35,855	3,284	39,139

Table 2. Number of households interviewed

State	LGA	Host communities	Camps	Grand Total
Adamawa	Demsa	258	-	258
	Fufore	117	202	319
	Ganye	112	-	112
	Girei	281	82	363
	Gombi	92	-	92
	Guyuk	154	-	154
	Hong	182	-	182
	Jada	57	-	57
	Lamurde	54	-	54
	Madagali	164	-	164
	Maiba	140	3	143
	Mayo-Belwa	101	28	129
	Michika	144	-	144
	Mubi North	64	-	64
	Mubi South	104	-	104
	Numan	202	-	202
Shelleng	181	-	181	
Song	61	-	61	
Toungo	91	-	91	
Yola North	337	3	340	
Yola South	327	147	474	
Total		3,223	465	3,688

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



To 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

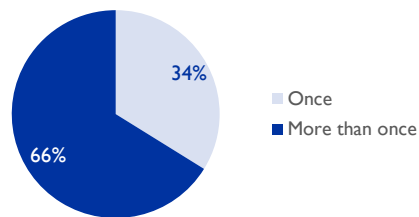


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

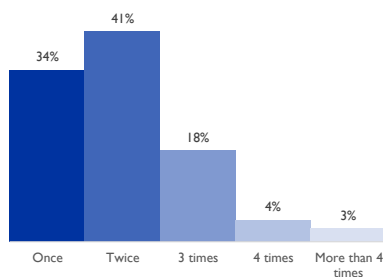


Fig 2: Number of displacement

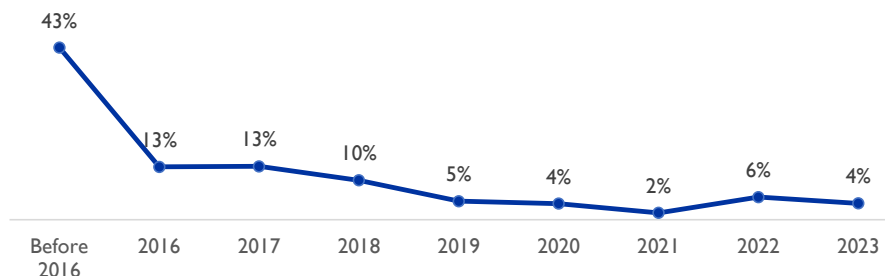


Fig 3: Year of displacement

HOUSEHOLD'S MAJOR CONCERN AND LIVELIHOODS

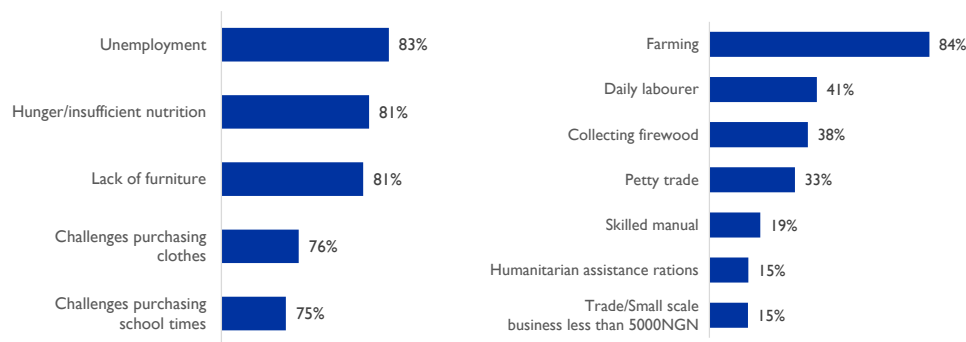


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns (multiple choice responses)*

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

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.

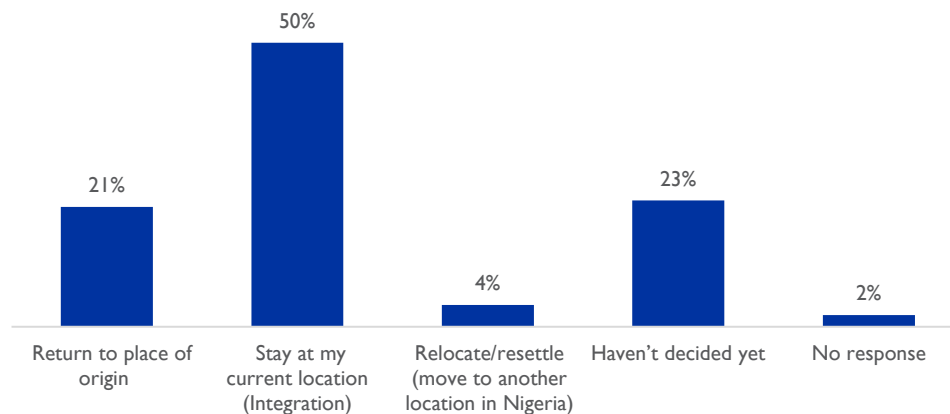
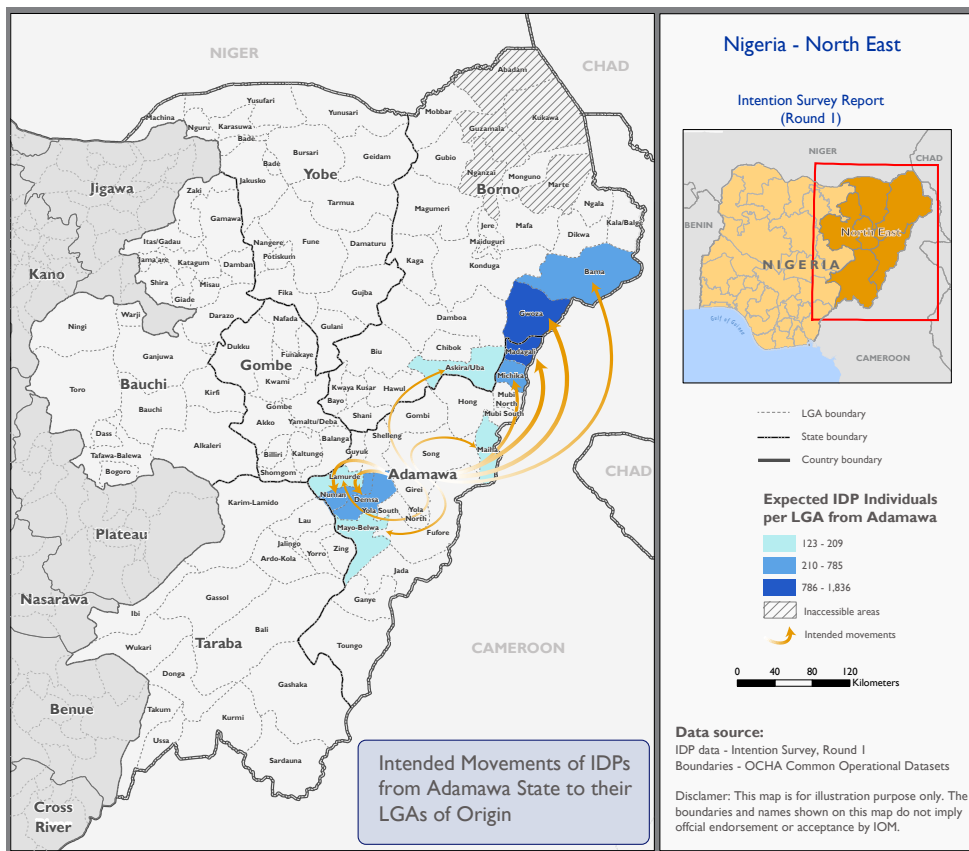


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*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.

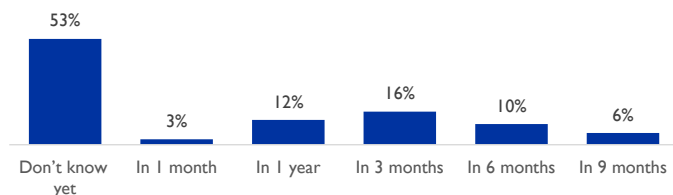


Fig 7: Possible time of return

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 (multiple choice responses)*

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)*

*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.

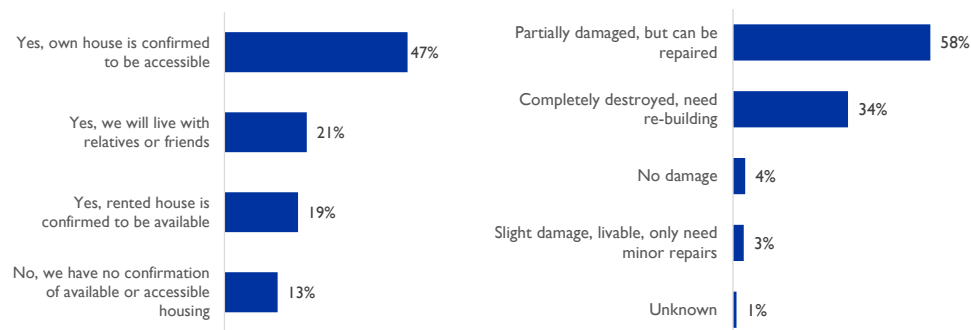


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

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.

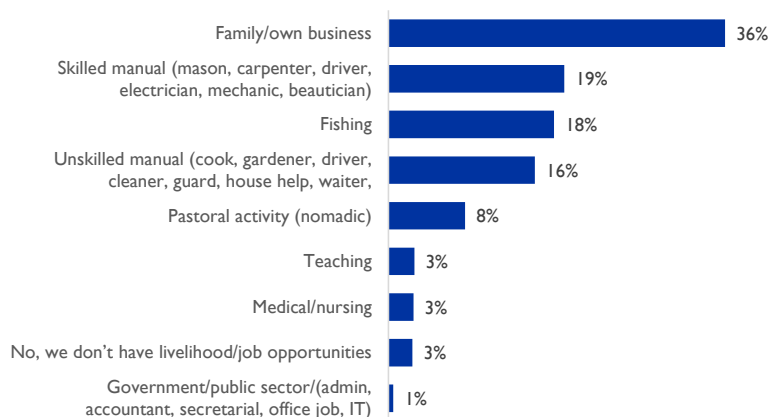


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin (multiple choice responses)*

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 (multiple choice responses)*

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.

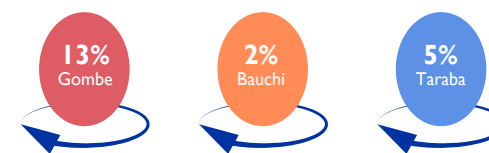


Fig 14: Intended return from other states

*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.

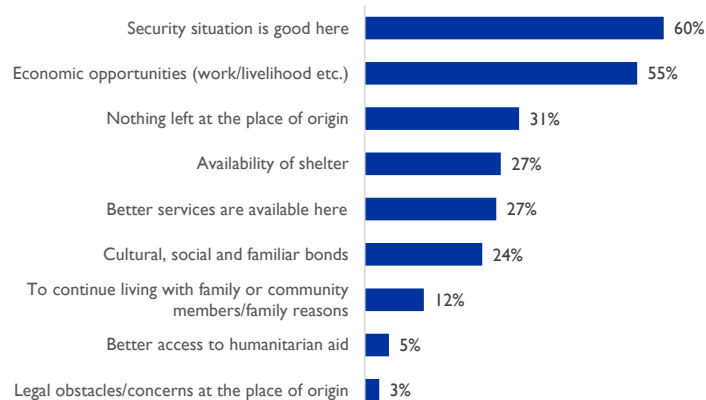


Fig 15: Reasons for integration (multiple choice responses)*

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](#)

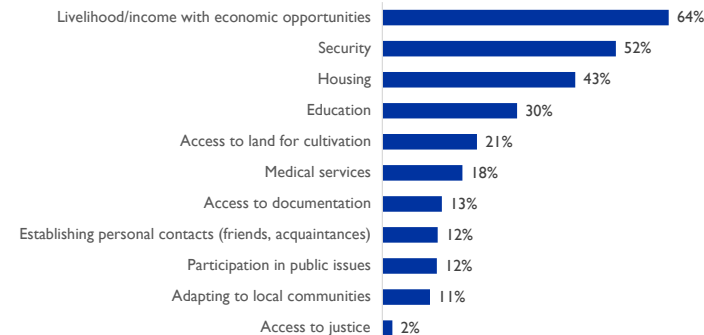


Fig 16: Conditions for integration (multiple choice responses)*

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.

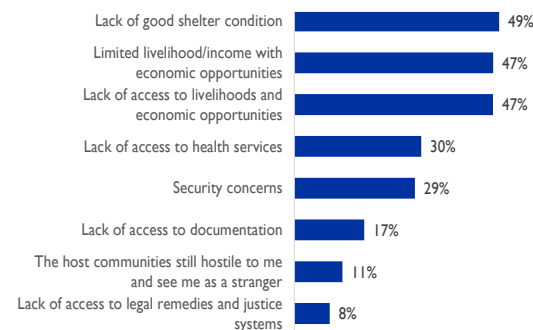


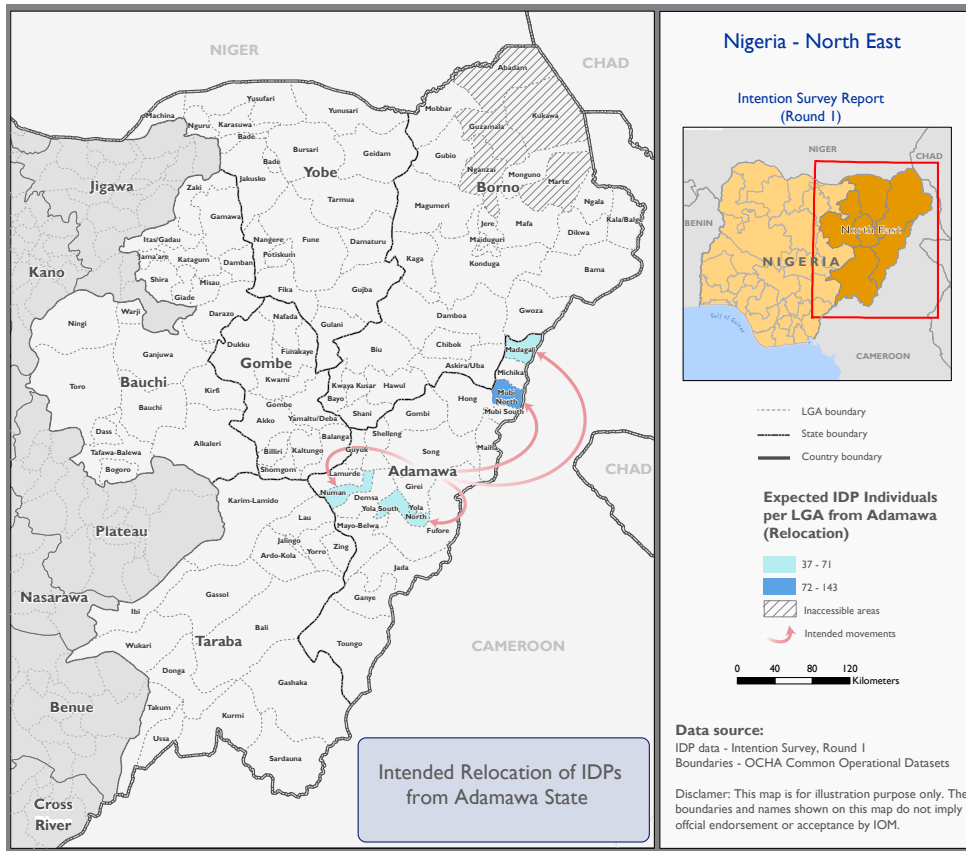
Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration (multiple choice responses)*

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](#)

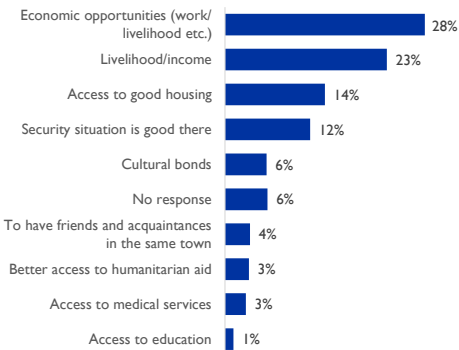


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation

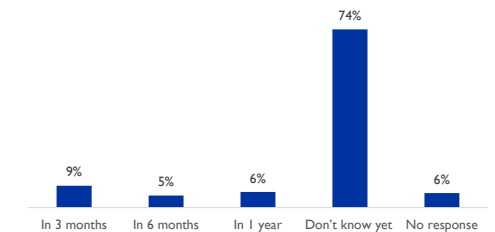


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

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.

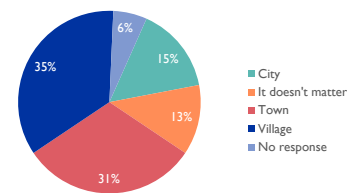


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

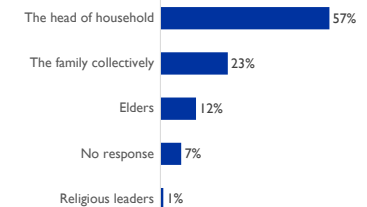


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

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.

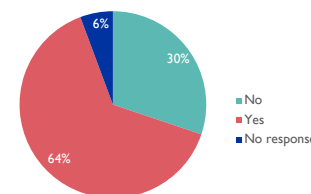


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

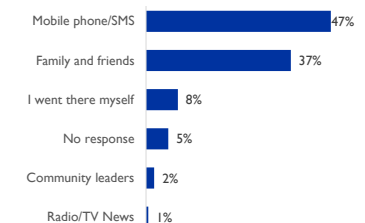


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

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

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