



# IDP Intentions Assessment

Kaga, Borno State, Nigeria

Nigeria Displacement Crisis

August 2017

Formal camps: 370 households

Informal camps: 512 households

Host community: 2,176 households

## Methodology

REACH, in partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), conducted an assessment between July and August 2017 among IDPs residing in and out of camps in 12 Local Government Agencies (LGAs) in Borno State in relation to their displacement profiles and intentions.

This factsheet presents main findings on Kaga LGA based on data collected through interviews with 425 randomly selected IDP households in one formal camp, seven informal camps and three host communities, providing a representative sample of the roughly 3,058 household units in Kaga, with a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of 7%.

## Family separation

% of households reporting having been separated from family members, by population group:

Informal camp	18%
Host community	13%
Formal camp	12%

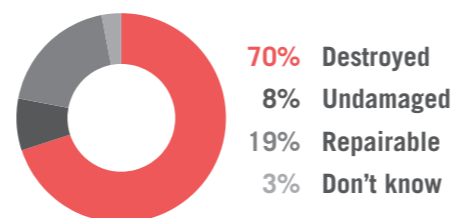
## Main causes of displacement

Top three reported push factors for leaving pre-displacement location<sup>1</sup>:

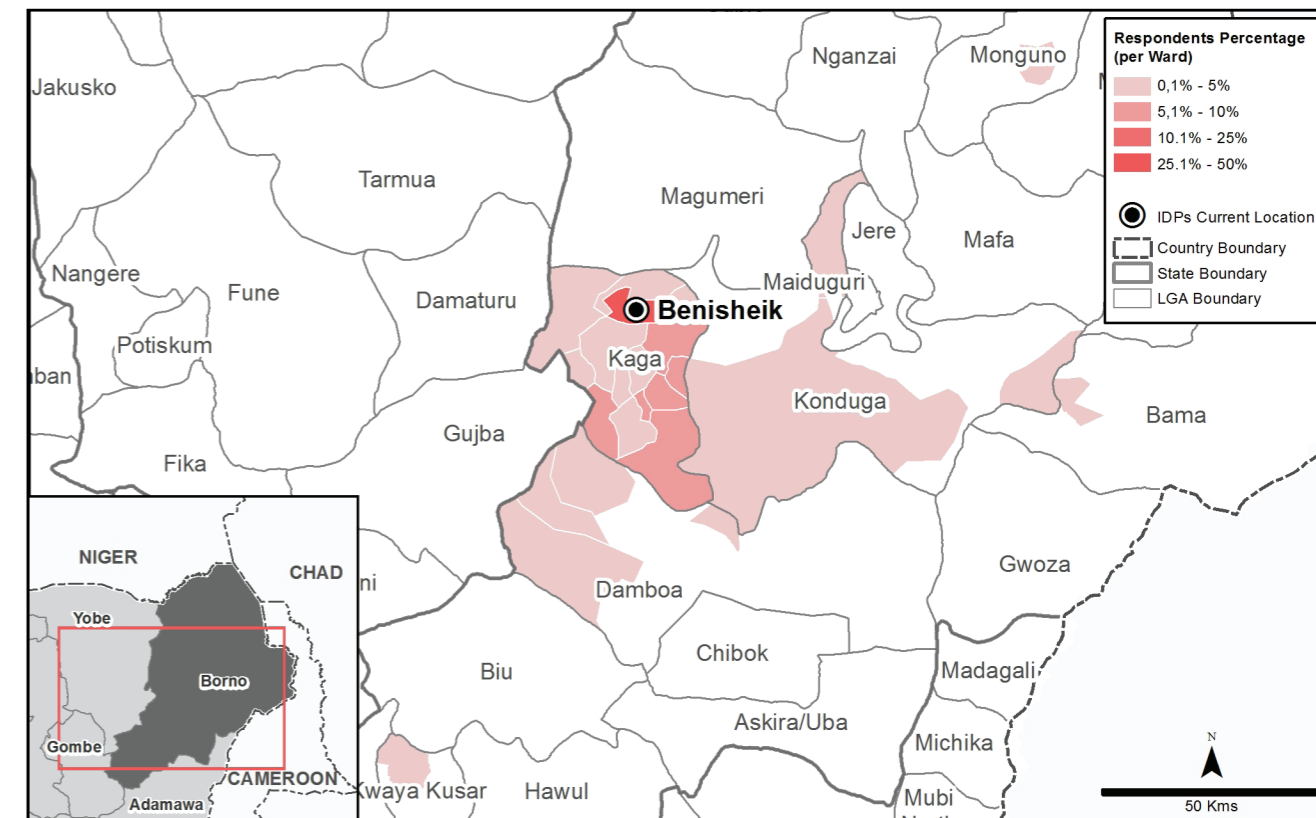
Insecurity	96%
Lack of shelter	71%
Lack of food	66%

## Shelter conditions in area of origin

Reported shelter conditions in pre-displacement location:



## Area of origin of IDPs



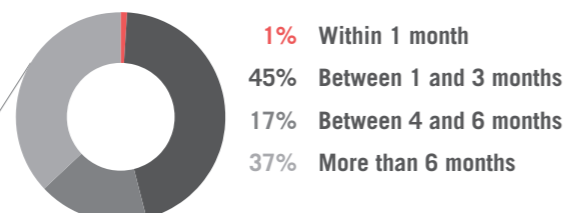
## Movement intentions

Reported intentions of movement, by population group:

	FC <sup>2</sup>	IC <sup>2</sup>	HC <sup>2</sup>
Stay permanently	24%	36%	32%
Move someday but no plans	69%	55%	57%
Actively plan to leave	7%	8%	11%

## Timeframe

Timeframe reported by households who actively plan to leave their current location:

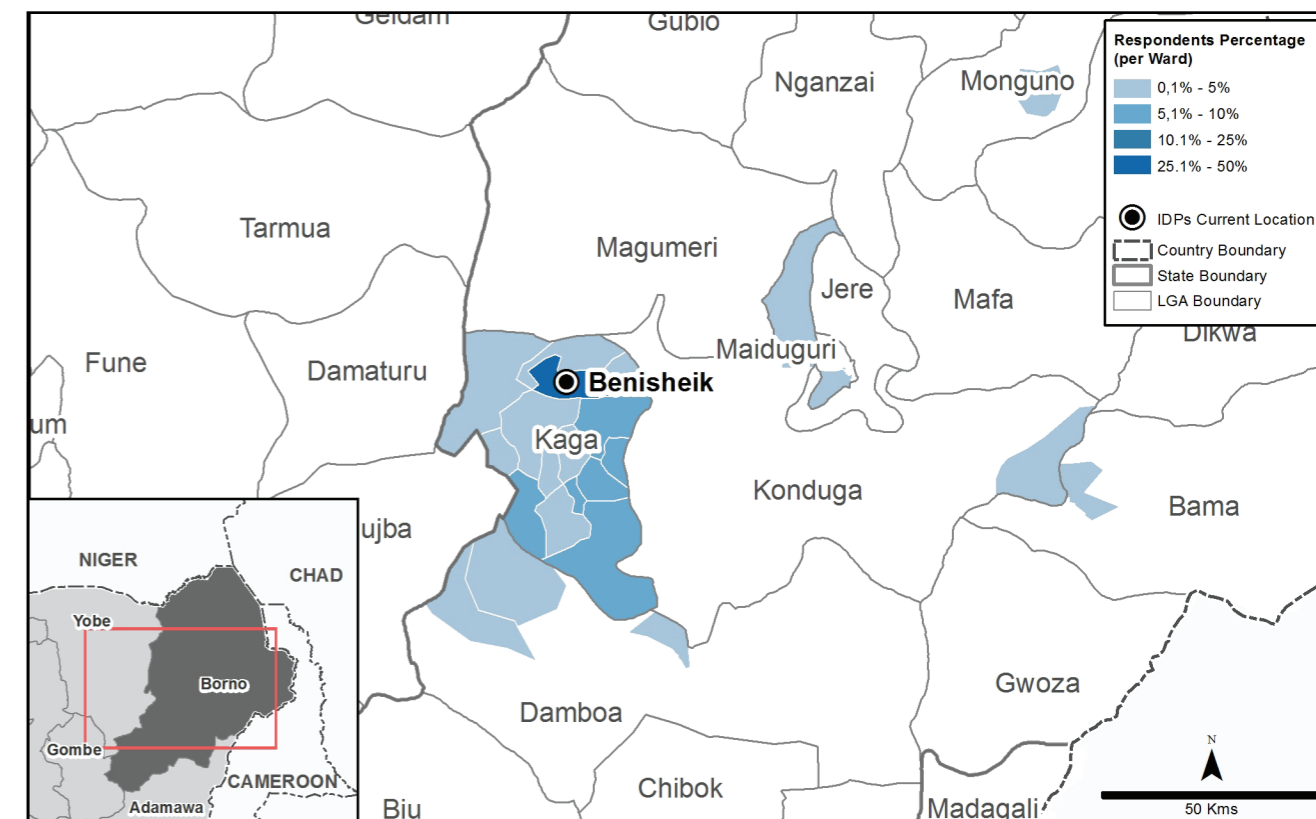


## Access to information

Top three reported sources of information on pre-displacement location and overall level of trust<sup>1</sup>:

	Use	Trust
29%	Bulama	64%
15%	Military	50%
12%	Someone who doesn't go	N/A

## Areas of desired return/relocation<sup>3</sup> of IDPs



## Push factors

Top three reported factors for intending to leave the current location<sup>1,4</sup>:

Lack of food	89%
Lack of shelter	63%
No access to land	61%

## Pull factors

Top three reported pull factors for choosing intended destinations<sup>1,4</sup>:

Food	70%
Shelter	60%
Land	54%

## Livelihood upon return/relocation

Perceived ability to resume livelihood sources in the return/relocation<sup>4,5</sup>:

41% of respondents reported being presumably able to resume their livelihood sources.

<sup>1</sup> Households could choose more than one answer. <sup>2</sup> Population groups are formal camps (FC); informal camps (IC) and IDPs living in host communities (HC). <sup>3</sup> Based on information provided by households on their perceptions of specific vulnerabilities of certain groups across different sectors. Perceptions on access to education take adult education in consideration, while groups with access to cash and land include children, according to local culture. <sup>4</sup> For households who actively plan to leave. <sup>5</sup> Return/relocation: "return" refers to the pre-displacement location, while "relocation" refers to a new location.