



IDP Intentions Assessment

Nganzai, Borno State, Nigeria

Nigeria Displacement Crisis

August 2017



Informal camps: 1,787 households



Host community: 827 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 Nganzai LGA based on data collected through interviews with 288 randomly selected IDP households in six informal camps and two host communities, providing a representative sample of the roughly 2,614 household units in Nganzai 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:

Host community	20%
Informal camp	12%
Formal camp	N/A

Movement intentions

Reported intentions of movement, by population group:

	FC ²	IC ²	HC ²
Stay permanently	N/A	33%	21%
Move someday but no plans	N/A	59%	67%
Actively plan to leave	N/A	9%	12%

Push factors

Top three reported factors for intending to leave the current location^{1,4}:

Lack of food	98%
No access to cash/employment	56%
No access to land	54%

Main causes of displacement

Top three reported push factors for leaving pre-displacement location¹:

Insecurity	97%
Lack of shelter	67%
Lack of food	66%

Response to needs

% of households reporting response to their needs in current location:

	74%	reported security is ensured by presence of military.
	50%	reported food is purchased at the market (shop).
	29%	reported building makeshift shelters.

Timeframe

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

12%	Within 1 month
36%	Between 1 and 3 months
14%	Between 4 and 6 months
38%	More than 6 months

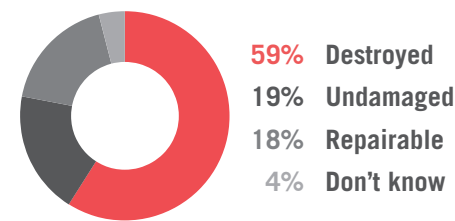
Pull factors

Top three reported pull factors for choosing intended destinations^{1,4}:

Food	75%
Land	59%
Shelter	57%

Shelter conditions in area of origin

Reported shelter conditions in pre-displacement location:



Perception of vulnerabilities³

Most vulnerable populations across sectors for the current location, as perceived by households¹:

	Women	Children	Elderly	Disabled	Men
Security	59%	62%	18%	18%	4%
Health	40%	55%	27%	22%	3%
Education	11%	79%	18%	23%	0%
Food	59%	41%	68%	39%	0%
WASH	50%	38%	61%	35%	0%
Land	34%	24%	70%	26%	0%
Cash	58%	43%	71%	44%	1%

Access to information

Top three reported sources of information on pre-displacement location and overall level of trust¹:

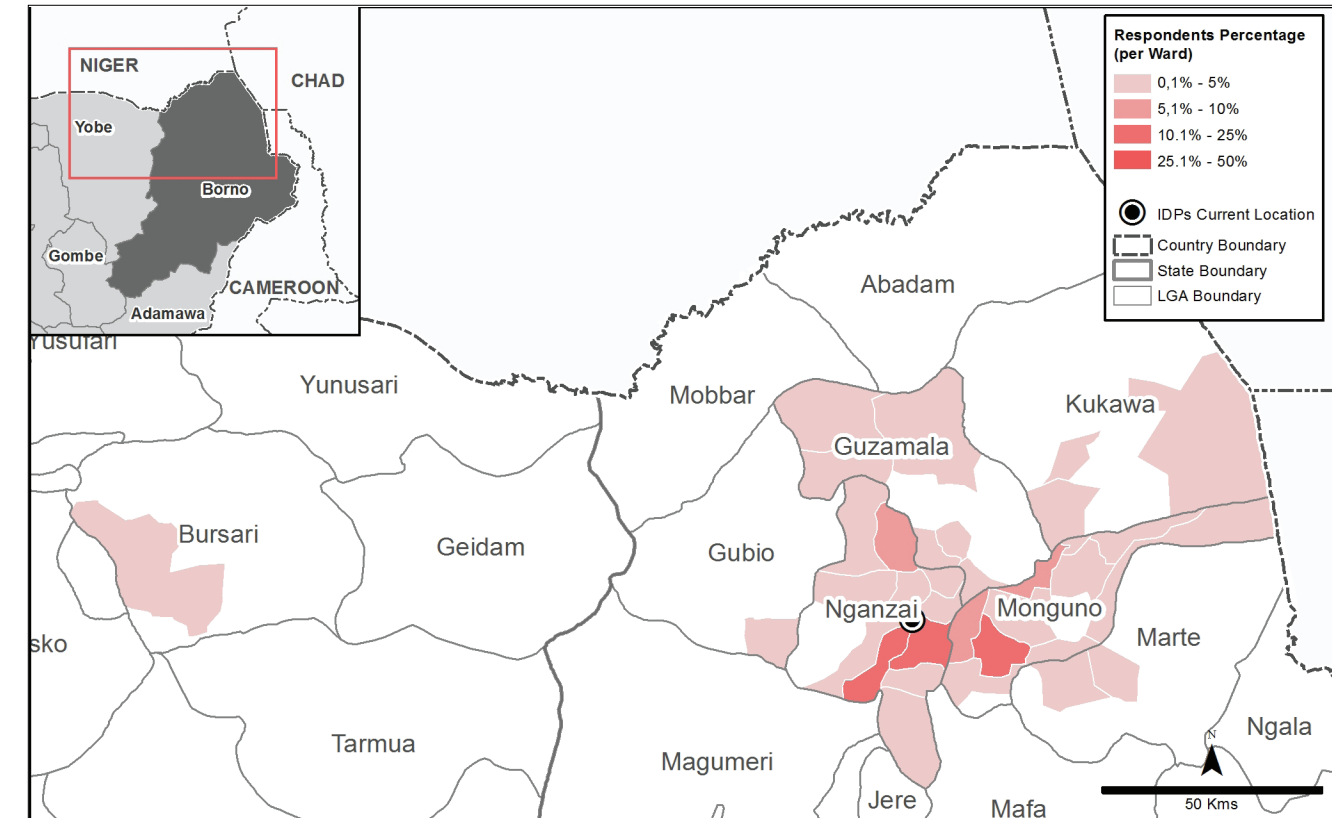
Use		Trust	
21%	<div></div>	Bulama	<div></div> 66%
16%	<div></div>	In person	N/A
15%	<div></div>	Someone who doesn't go	N/A

Livelihood upon return/relocation

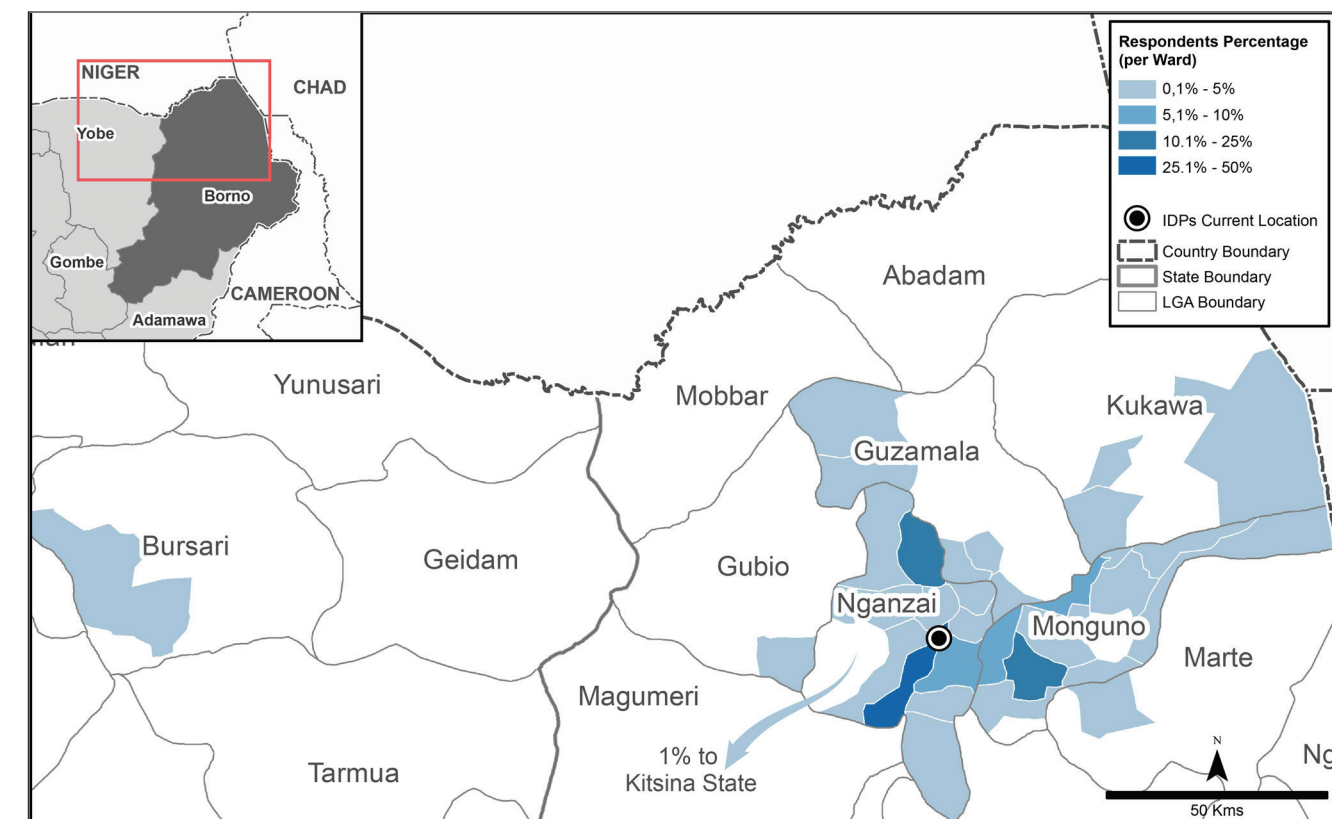
Perceived ability to resume livelihood sources in the return/relocation^{4,5}:

57% of respondents reported being presumably able to resume their livelihood sources.

Area of origin of IDPs



Areas of desired return/relocation³ of IDPs



¹ Households could choose more than one answer. ² Population groups are formal camps (FC); informal camps (IC) and IDPs living in host communities (HC). ³ 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. ⁴ For households who actively plan to leave. ⁵ Return/relocation: "return" refers to the pre-displacement location, while "relocation" refers to a new location.