IDP Intentions Assessment

Biu, Borno State, Nigeria

Nigeria Displacement Crisis

August 2017

Informal camps: 621 households

Host community: 3,679 households

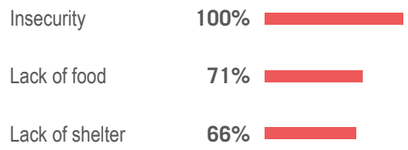
Methodology

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 Biu LGA based on data collected through interviews with 296 randomly selected IDP households in two informal camps and six host communities, providing a representative sample of the roughly 4,300 household units in Biu, with a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of 7%.

Main causes of displacement

Top three reported push factors for leaving pre-displacement location[1] :

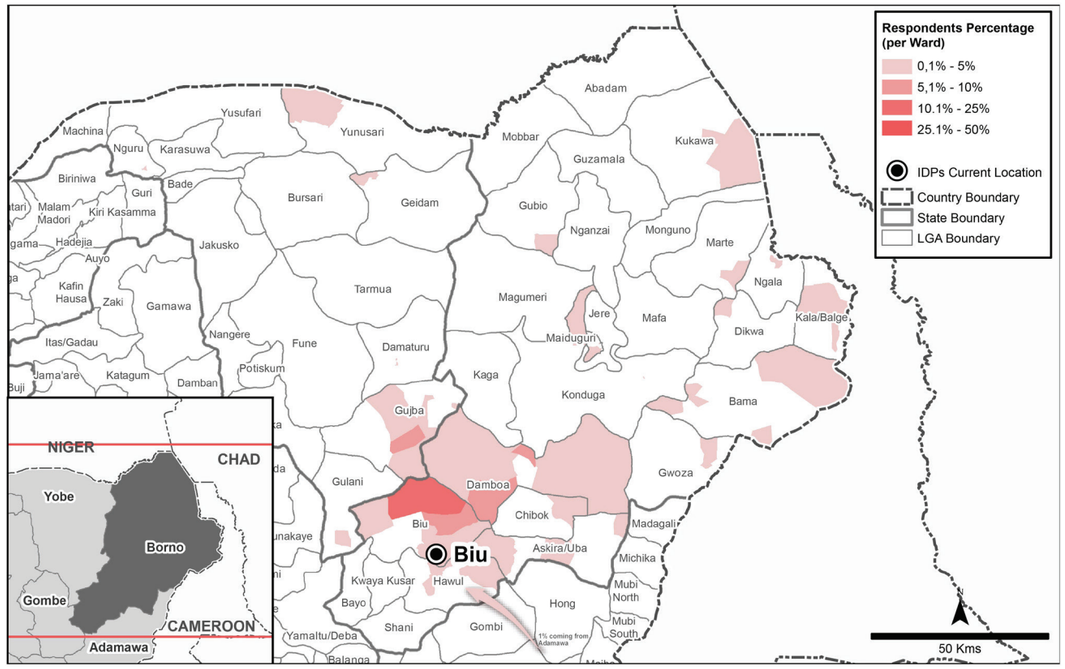


Shelter conditions in area of origin

Reported shelter conditions in pre-displacement location:

47% Destroyed
23% Undamaged
23% Repairable
7% Don't know

Area of origin of IDPs



Family separation

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

Host community	38%
Informal camp	35%
Formal camp	N/A

Response to needs

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

64% reported security is ensured by presence of civilian task force.

91% reported food is purchased at the market (shop).

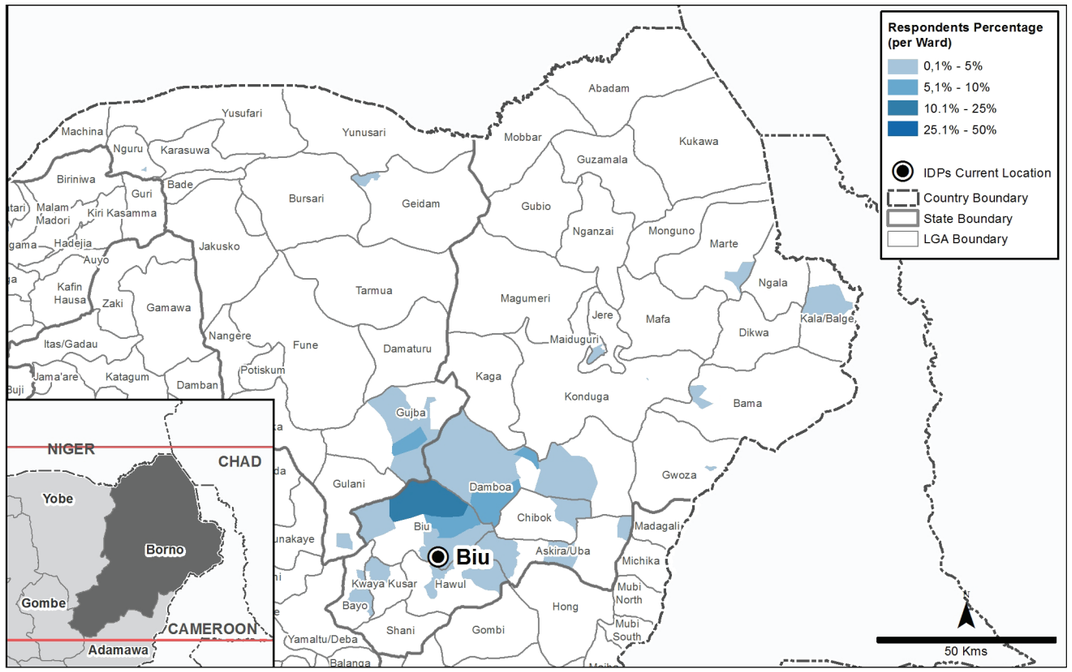
54% reported they rent shelters.

Perception of vulnerabilities[3]

Most vulnerable populations across sectors for the current location, as perceived by households[1]:

	Women	Children	Elderly	Disabled	Men
Security	79%	41%	14%	6%	0%
Health	59%	48%	37%	36%	0%
Education	35%	51%	10%	24%	0%
Food	61%	64%	45%	39%	0%
WASH	63%	60%	36%	27%	0%
Land	77%	45%	50%	45%	0%
Cash	69%	55%	54%	39%	0%

Areas of desired return/relocation[3] of IDPs



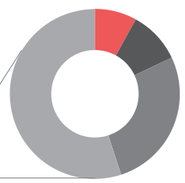
Movement intentions

Reported intentions of movement, by population group:

	FC[2]	IC[2]	HC[2]
Stay permanently	N/A	20%	11%
Move someday but no plans	N/A	74%	76%
Actively plan to leave	N/A	6%	13%

Timeframe

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



8% Within 1 month
10% Between 1 and 3 months
27% Between 4 and 6 months
55% More than 6 months

Access to information

Top three reported sources of information on pre-displacement location and overall level of trust[1]:

Use		Trust
25%	By mobile phone	N/A
20%	Bulama	58%
15%	In person	N/A

Push factors

Top three reported factors for intending to leave the current location[1,4]:

Lack of food	73%
Lack of shelter	70%
No access to cash/ employment	52%

Pull factors

Top three reported pull factors for choosing intended destinations[1,4]:

Shelter	66%
Security	58%
Food	56%

Livelihood upon return/relocation

Perceived ability to resume livelihood sources in the return/ relocation[4,5]:

48% of respondents reported being presumably able to resume their livelihood sources.

[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.

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