



# IDP Intentions Assessment

Bama, Borno State, Nigeria

Formal camps: 4,847 households

Nigeria Displacement Crisis

August 2017

## 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 Bama LGA based on data collected through interviews with 189 randomly selected IDP households in one formal camp, providing a representative sample of the roughly 4,847 household units in Bama, 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:

Formal camp	37%
Host community	N/A
Informal camp	N/A

## Movement intentions

Reported intentions of movement, by population group:

	FC <sup>2</sup>	IC <sup>2</sup>	HC <sup>2</sup>
Stay permanently	28%	N/A	N/A
Move someday but no plans	57%	N/A	N/A
Actively plan to leave	15%	N/A	N/A

## Push factors

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

Insecurity	86%	Security	72%
Lack of food	55%	Food	51%
No access to cash/employment	24%	Health services	39%

## Main causes of displacement

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

Insecurity	97%
Lack of food	69%
Lack of health services	46%

## Response to needs

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

52%	reported security is ensured by presence of military.
54%	reported shelter materials are provided for free by the NGOs.
84%	reported food is provided for free by the NGOs.

## Timeframe

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

34%	Within 1 month
41%	Between 1 and 3 months
14%	Between 4 and 6 months
11%	More than 6 months

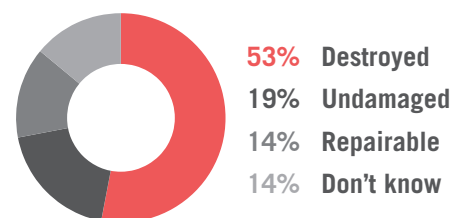
## Pull factors

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

Security	72%
Food	51%
Health services	39%

## Shelter conditions in area of origin

Reported shelter conditions in pre-displacement location:



## Perception of vulnerabilities<sup>3</sup>

Most vulnerable populations across sectors for the current location, as perceived by households<sup>1</sup>:

	Women	Children	Elderly	Disabled	Men
Security	74%	67%	53%	14%	0%
Health	71%	69%	58%	12%	0%
Education	56%	36%	42%	9%	0%
Food	70%	61%	51%	10%	0%
WASH	63%	66%	58%	11%	0%
Land	76%	36%	27%	20%	0%
Cash	70%	24%	28%	19%	0%

## Access to information

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

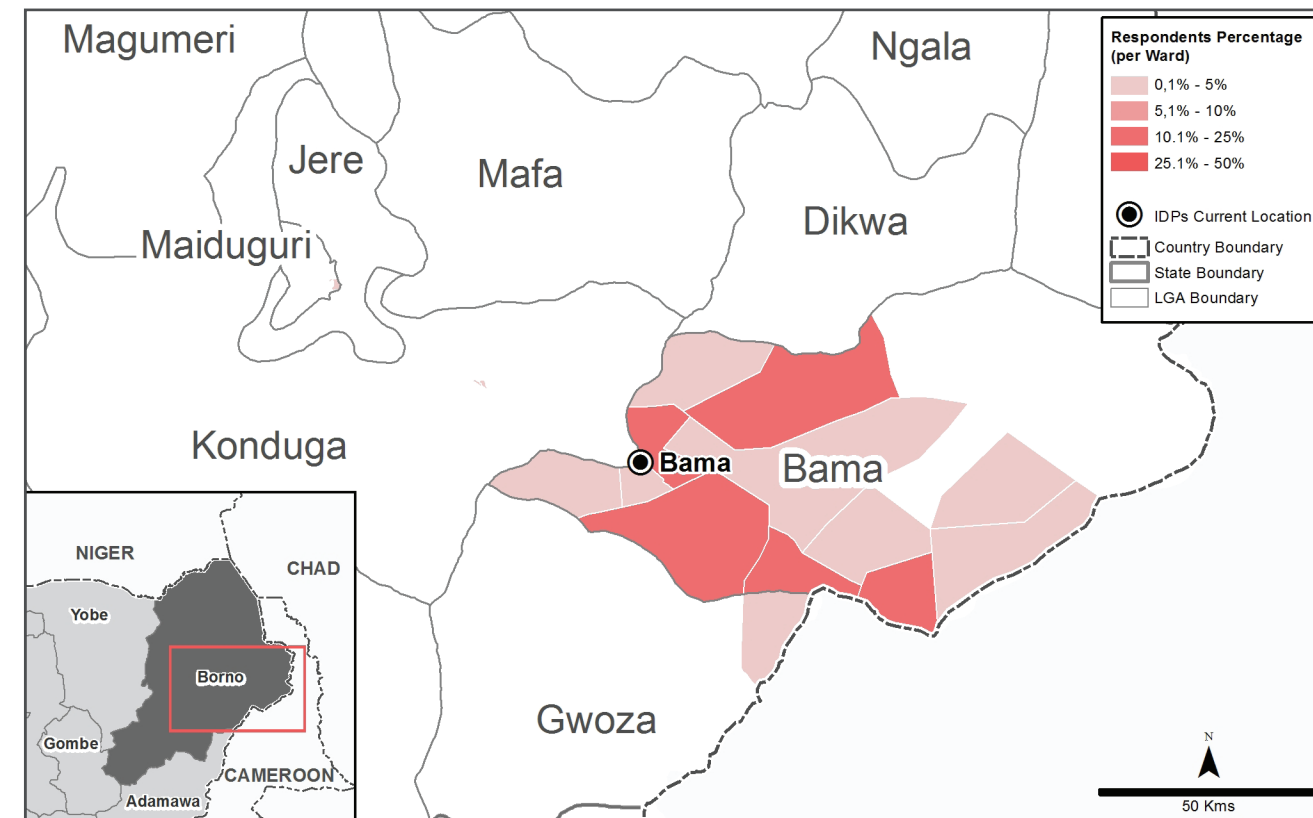
Use	Trust
23%	70%
21%	70%
21%	66%

## Livelihood upon return/relocation

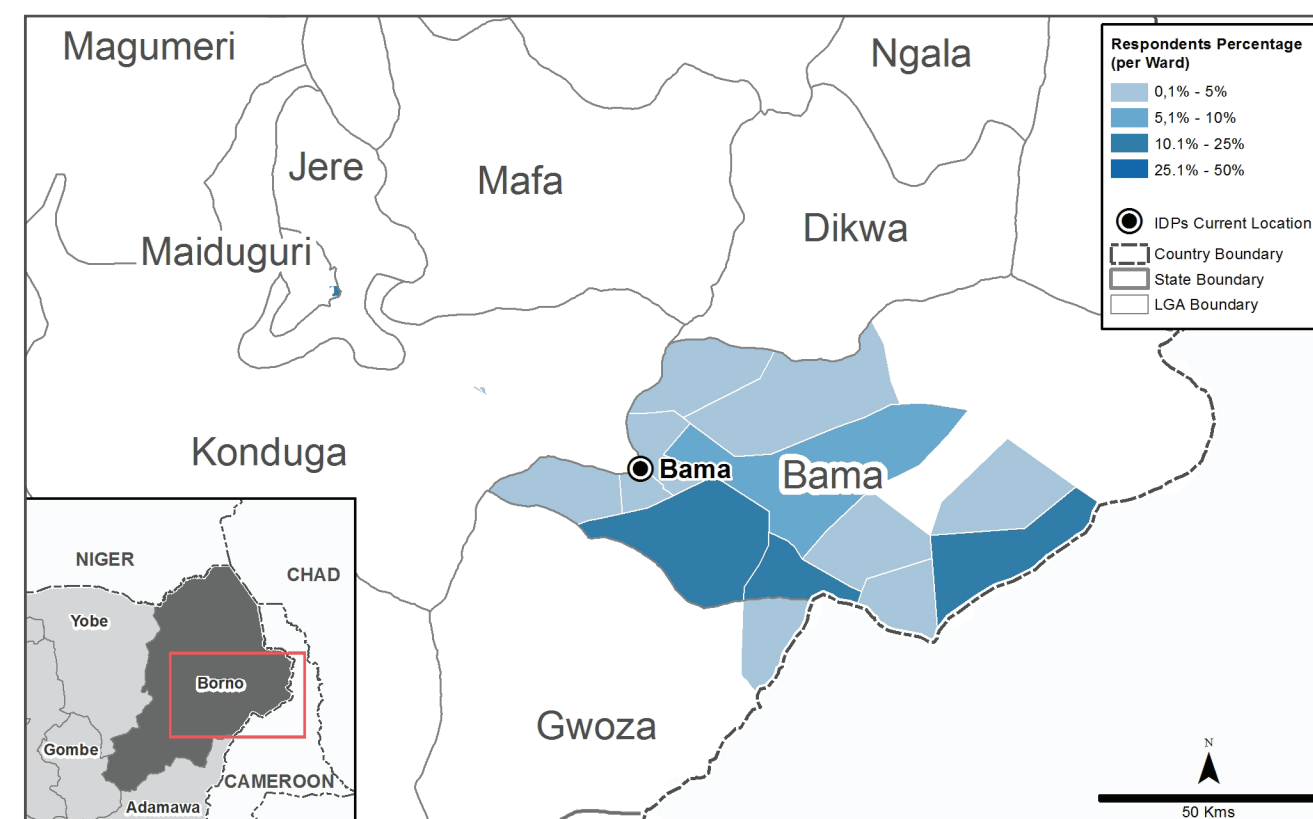
Perceived ability to resume livelihood sources in the return/relocation<sup>4,5</sup>:

64% of respondents reported being presumably able to resume their livelihood sources.

## Area of origin of IDPs



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



<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.