



# IDP Intentions Assessment

Kala/Balge, Borno State, Nigeria

Formal camps: 6,644 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 Kala/Balge LGA based on data collected through interviews with 144 randomly selected IDP households in three formal camps, providing a representative sample of the roughly 6,644 household units in Kala/Balge, 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	13%
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	34%	N/A	N/A
Move someday but no plans	58%	N/A	N/A
Actively plan to leave	8%	N/A	N/A

## Push factors

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

Lack of shelter	82%
No access to land	55%
Lack of food	46%

## Main causes of displacement

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

Insecurity	100%
Lack of food	56%
Lack of shelter	38%

## Response to needs

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

97%	reported security is ensured by presence of military.
97%	reported food is provided for free by the NGOs.
76%	reported shelter & materials are provided for free by the NGOs.

## Timeframe

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

0%	Within 1 month
0%	Between 1 and 3 months
0%	Between 4 and 6 months
100%	More than 6 months

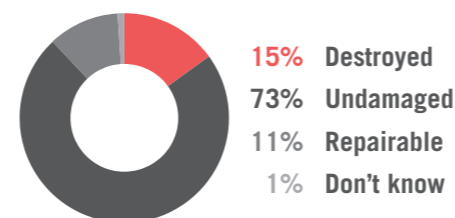
## Pull factors

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

Security	65%
Food	54%
Shelter	45%

## 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>3</sup>:

	Women	Children	Elderly	Disabled	Men
Security	100%	33%	83%	0%	0%
Health	100%	66%	100%	0%	0%
Education	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Food	72%	28%	57%	28%	0%
WASH	100%	50%	67%	50%	0%
Land	69%	7%	79%	53%	2%
Cash	70%	13%	83%	40%	3%

## Access to information

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

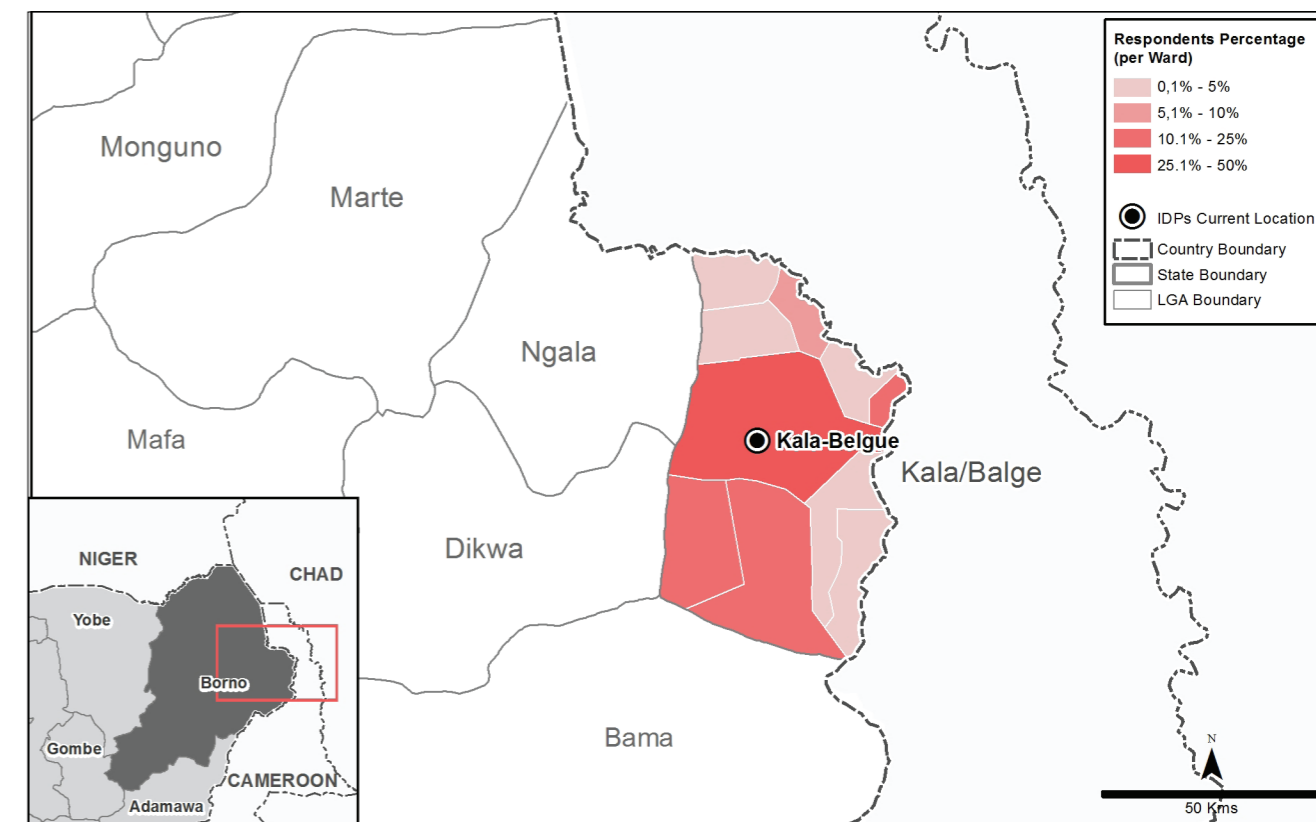
Use	Trust
85%	Military 92%
31%	NGOs 21%
19%	Bulama 38%

## Livelihood upon return/relocation

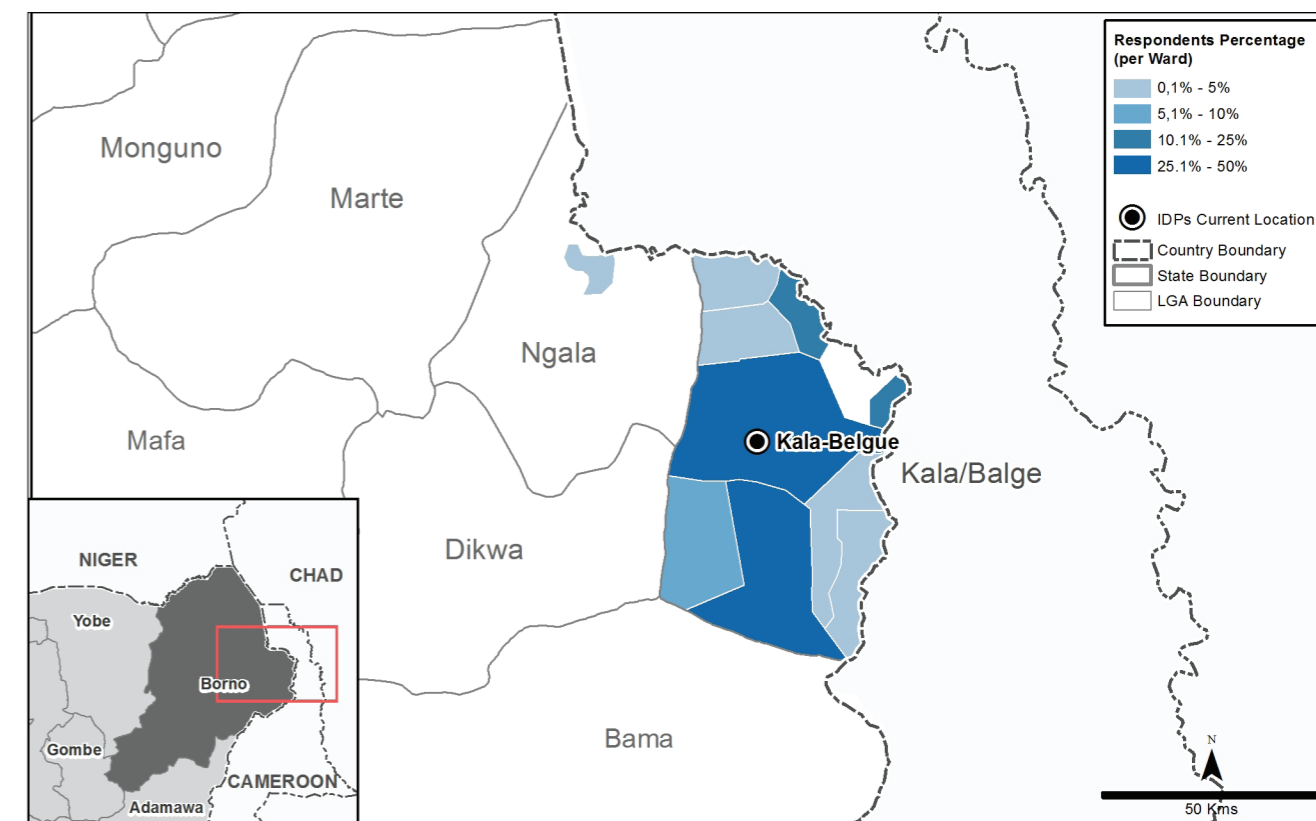
Perceived ability to resume livelihood sources in the return/relocation<sup>4,5</sup>:

84% 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.