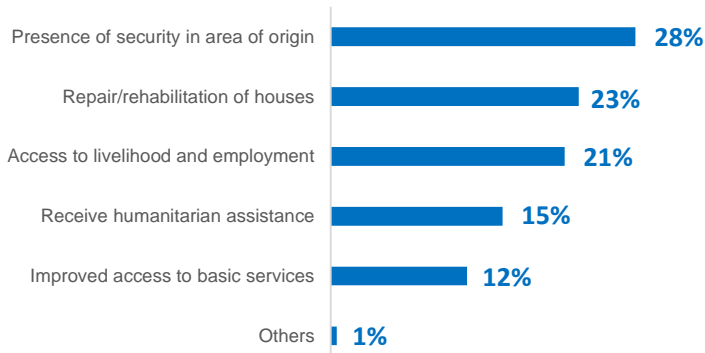
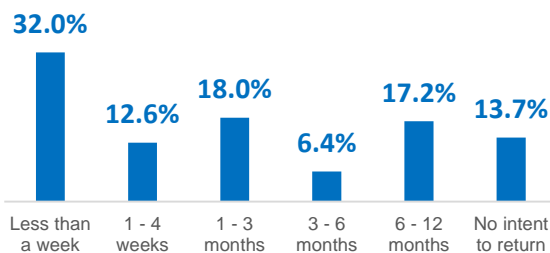


**86%** OF IDPS WOULD RETURN TO THEIR PLACE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE OR RELOCATE TO OTHER LOCATIONS **ONLY IF** THE FOLLOWING FACTORS ARE MET:



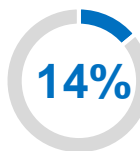
**86%** of the IDPs indicated that they would return to their place of habitual residence or relocate to other locations only if the following factors are met: there will be a presence of security actors in areas of origin (**28%**); their house will be repaired/rehabilitated (**23%**); they will have access to a livelihood (**21%**); they will receive humanitarian assistance (**15%**); and they will have improved access to basic services (**12%**). If such factors are not met in areas of return, IDPs overwhelmingly expressed that they would not agree to return.

Of the IDPs willing to return in the future, **63%** expressed that they would quickly return once the above conditions are guaranteed

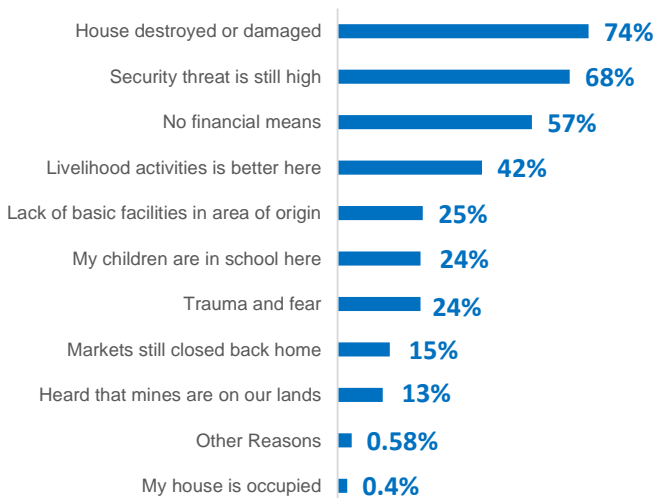


The majority of IDPs who intend to return to their place of habitual residence once security and services are guaranteed stated that they would return right away (within 3 months) once conditions are established (**63%**), while **27%** stated their preference to thereafter return between 3 and 12 months.

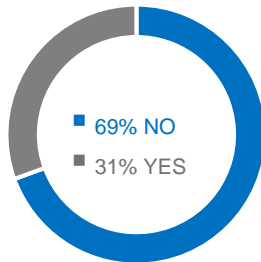
Some **32%** of IDPs stated that they would return instantly (within one week) if conditions are guaranteed in their places of origin. It is evident that the majority of IDPs are waiting for both the security and social situation to improve in order to return and commence rebuilding their lives. This also speaks to the difficult situation that IDPs find themselves within camps in Adamawa with shortages of food, basic necessities and livelihood opportunities, as they do not wish to remain displaced any longer than necessary.



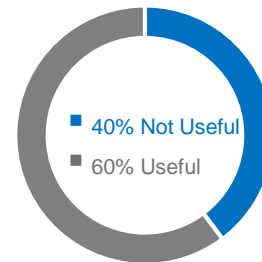
**14%** OF THOSE SURVEYED DO NOT HAVE THE INTENTION TO RETURN UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES OR ARE STILL UNDECIDED



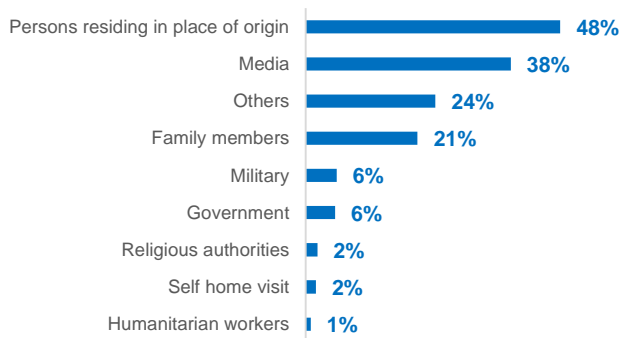
Of the IDPs unwilling to ever return to their places of habitual residence, key reasons are that their house was destroyed or damaged (**74%**), the security threat is still high (**68%**) and that they have no financial means (**57%**). Thereafter, households identified that the livelihood opportunities are better in the camps (**42%**), the lack of basic facilities in areas of return (**25%**), trauma and fear (**24%**), their children are enrolled in school in the camps (**24%**), the markets are still closed back home (**15%**) and that they heard there are landmines in their areas of origin (**13%**).


**ADDITIONAL DETAILS AROUND RETURN**
**Willingness to settle somewhere other than their communities of origin**


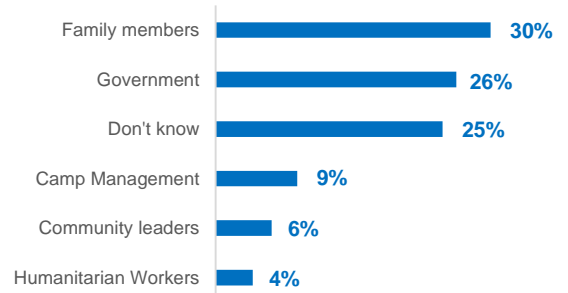
69% are not willing to settle anywhere other than their communities of origin; 31% are willing to relocate elsewhere but within their township of displacement.

**Usefulness of future "Go and See" visits**


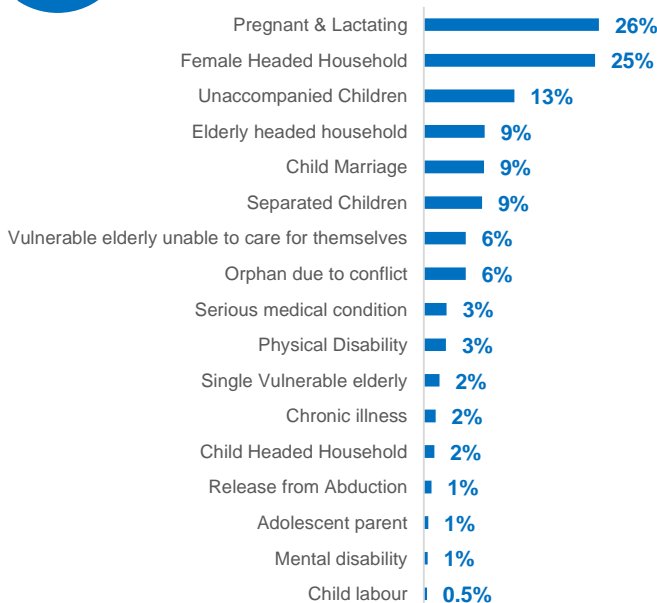
60% of IDPs indicate that "Go and See" visits to communities of origin would be useful to guide their decision on whether to return, while 40% do not think such visits would be useful.

**Information on place of origin**


IDPs report receiving the majority of information about the status of their places of origin from persons currently residing at their community of origin (48%), media (38%) and family members who conducted "go and see" visits (21%), as well as to a lesser extent from the military (6%) and government (6%).

**Responsible for decision on return**


Displaced households highlighted that those responsible for making the decision on whether the household will return are mainly family members (30%) and government (26%), while 25% said that they did not know who would be responsible for making the decision concerning return.


**60% OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS IN SURVEYED HAVE PROTECTION RISKS AND NEEDS**


The most prevalent vulnerabilities within displaced households were reported to be: pregnant/lactating women (26%) and female-headed households (25%), with unaccompanied and separated children thereafter (22%) early marriage (9%), elderly-headed households (9%), other vulnerable elderly who are unable to care for themselves on a daily basis (6%) and orphans due to the conflict (6%).

22% (227 HHs) report to be primary caregivers of one or more children who are not their own (13% (138 HH) providing care for unaccompanied children and 9% (89 HH) for separated children). The majority of these households report wanting to take the children back to their area of origin with them. The remaining household heads expressed their intention to handover the children to community leaders, government institutions or to their relatives.

59% of IDPs have been displaced multiple times.

## Background

By directive of His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Adamawa State, the Adamawa State Government established a committee on the 12<sup>th</sup> of January 2017 comprised of representatives of government and humanitarian actors with the stated purpose of ensuring the closure of all IDP camps within the state by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017. Following deliberation by its members, the scope of the committee was broadened to include the assessment of durable solutions for IDPs in Adamawa and the committee was designated the **Return and Durable Solution Committee** (“the Committee”).

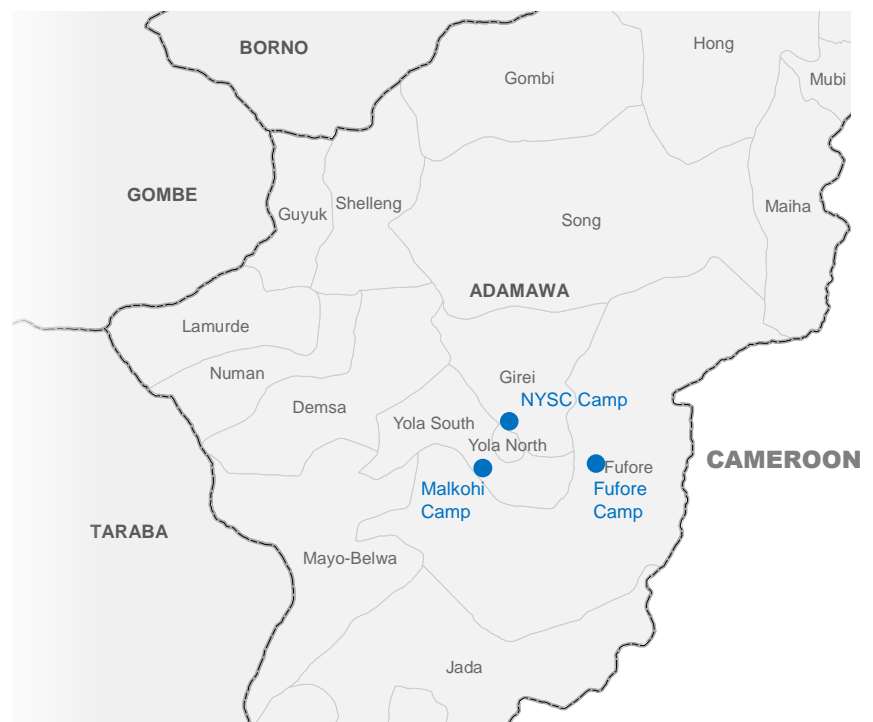
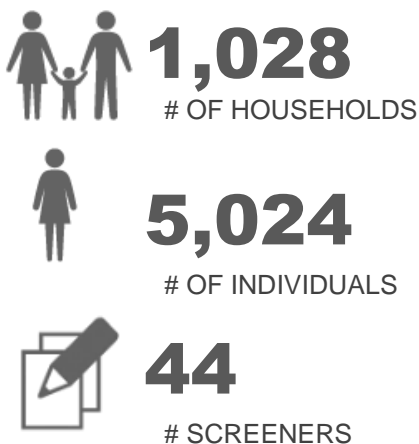
The Committee requested a return intention survey to be conducted in the three IDP camps in Adamawa to determine the perspective of every displaced household and their preferred durable solution ahead of the government’s plan at the time to close the camps by the end of March 2017. UNHCR was designated the coordinator of the return intention survey, in collaboration with NEMA and SEMA.

## Objective

The objective of the Return Intention Survey was for relevant stakeholders to understand the needs, concerns and expectations of IDPs located within the camps in Adamawa State and its evolving durable solution. This ensures that IDPs play an active role in shaping their future and that the Committee is informed as to their views to ensure the voluntariness of any return or relocation exercise.

## Methodology

The exercise was conducted in all three formal camps managed by ADSEMA and NEMA, namely, Fufore, Malkohi and NYSC. The questionnaire used was protection-oriented and drafted by UNHCR with input from IOM, NEMA and other humanitarian agencies. Questionnaires were uploaded into mobile tablets, using the Kobo Collect application. A team of 44 screeners, comprised of NEMA, SEMA, and CCEPI (a local NGO) were trained by UNHCR prior to the implementation of the exercise. The household-level screening took place from March 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>, with the entire population of the three camps screened (**1,028** households comprised of **5,024** individuals).



Screeners used the questionnaire to interview and record pertinent information from heads of households, including details on return intention, perceived challenges in return areas, specific protection needs and demographics.

The information obtained from the exercise resulted in the development of an infographic by UNHCR informing members of the Committee on views and stance of the displaced families residing in all three camps. The information is envisaged to guide the nature of response required in securing a durable and sustained solution to the plight of the families.

**State of Origin:** **94%** of the IDPs in Fufore, Malkohi and NYSC camps around Yola, Adamawa State originate from Borno State (majority from Bama and Gwoza), **5%** from Adamawa State and **1%** from Yobe State.

