



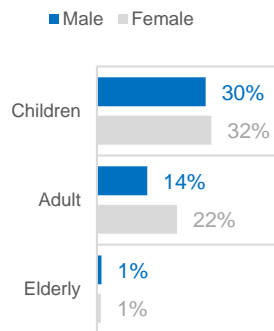
8,641

HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED

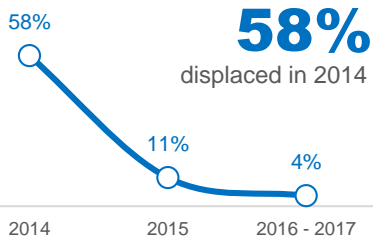
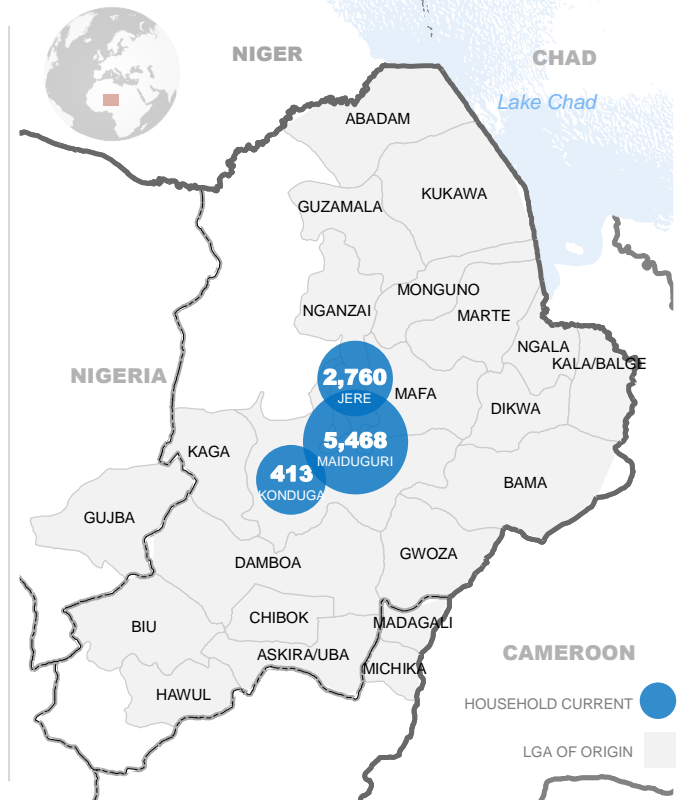
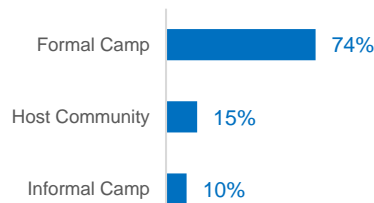
COMPRISED OF **64,472** INDIVIDUALS

60%
displaced multiple times (**22%** displaced twice, and **38%** displaced more than twice).

Demographics



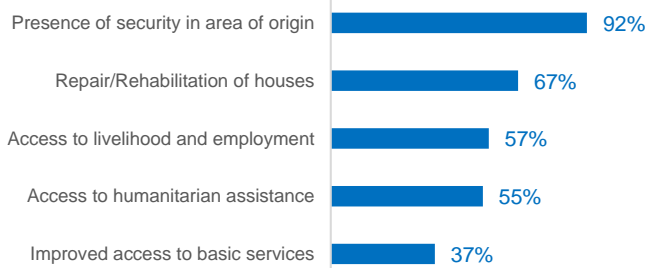
Current Settlement Type



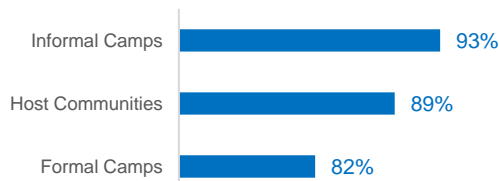
84%

OF IDPS SURVEYED INTEND TO RETURN TO THEIR AREA OF ORIGIN OR FORMER HABITUAL RESIDENCE ONLY IF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE MET:

IDP Preconditions for return



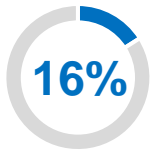
Intention to return by current settlement type



The vast majority of IDPs (**84%**) intend to return to their area of origin or former habitual residence **only if** conditions improve. The presence of security in areas of origin was cited by nearly all as a key condition for their return (**92%**). Other key conditions include the repair/rehabilitation of houses, access to livelihood and employment, access to humanitarian assistance, and more generally improved access to basic services, such as education and health.

Return intentions are slightly lower among IDPs currently living in formal camps (**82%**), as compared to **89%** of IDPs living in host communities and **93%** of IDPs living in informal camps. Return intentions also varied slightly by LGA of origin. While **95% or more** of IDPs originating from Mobbar, Abadam and Marte LGAs said they intend to return if conditions improve, **74%** originating from Monguno and **73%** originating from Jere said they would like to return someday.

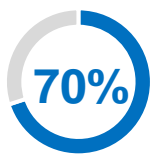
Solutions planning for IDPs intending to return necessitates significant efforts to establish conditions for their voluntary return, in safety and dignity, to areas of origin. Important efforts are needed to restore security in areas of origin, as well as peacebuilding efforts, initiatives to restore housing and address HLP issues, creation of employment and livelihood opportunities, restoration of basic services and provision of humanitarian assistance.



16% OF IDPS SURVEYED DO NOT INTEND TO RETURN OR ARE STILL UNDECIDED.

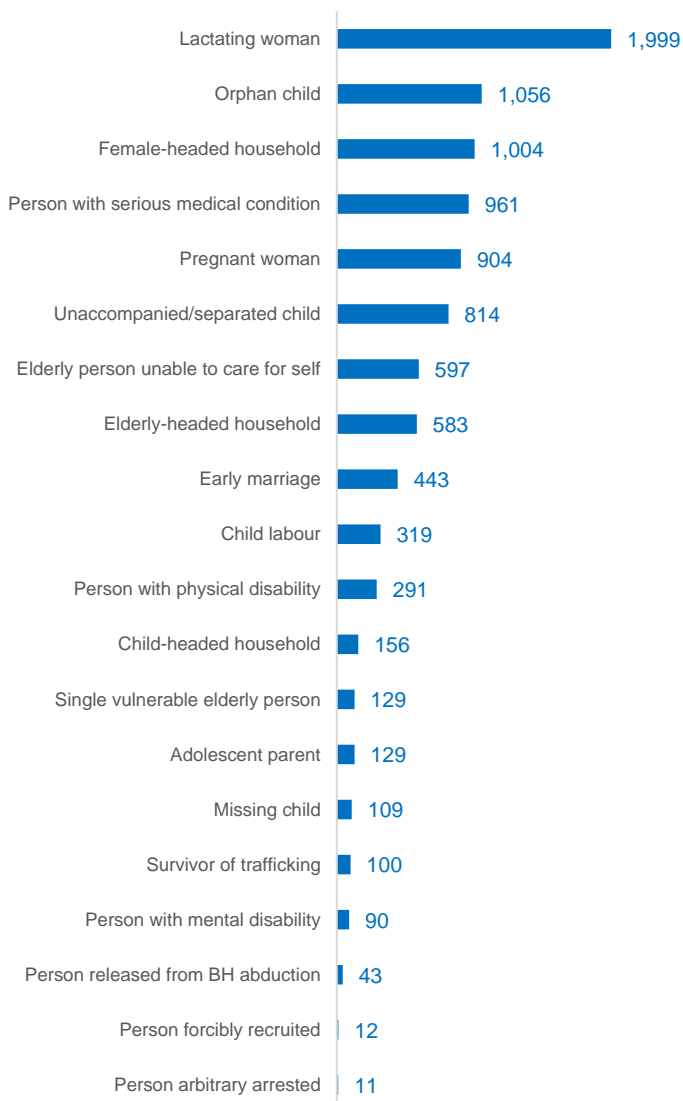
16% of IDPs said they are unwilling to return to their place of origin or former habitual residence or are still undecided. Key reasons cited were that their houses were destroyed or damaged (73%); trauma and fear (37%); and that they have no financial means (30%). Other reasons include: the belief by IDPs that their livelihood opportunities are better in their current location of displacement (23%); the security threat is high in areas of origin (21%); the lack of basic facilities in areas of return (20%); their children are enrolled in school in their location of displacement (19%); the markets are still closed back home (18%); their house is occupied (10%) and that they heard there are landmines/unexploded devices in their area of origin (7%).

Alternative solutions- local integration and relocation- must be explored for IDPs who do not intend to return. Continued engagement with internally displaced populations is an essential part of the process to ensure that durable solutions meet IDP needs and expectations.



70% OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED HHs SURVEYED HAVE AT LEAST ONE FAMILY MEMBER WITH SPECIFIC PROTECTION NEEDS.

Number of HHs with persons with specific protection needs



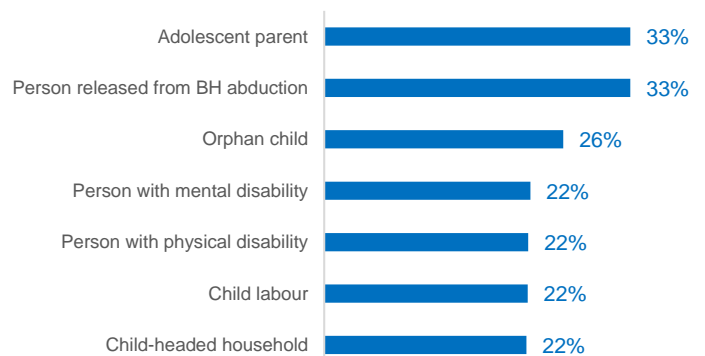
Out of the **8,641** total HHs surveyed, **23%** have a family member who is a lactating women, **12%** are female-headed households, **11%** have a person with a serious medical condition **10%** have a pregnant woman, **9%** have an unaccompanied and/or separated child and the rest as per the table adjacent.

The specific protection needs of IDPs must be taken into account in solutions planning. For those intending to return, particular attention must be paid, for example, to ensuring continuity of care for persons with a serious medical condition or persons receiving psycho-social support as well as the specific needs of children at risk. Persons with specific needs may also face heightened protection risks in the context of return.

RETURN INTENTIONS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER AMONG SOME HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIFIC PROTECTION NEEDS.


For example, **33%** of HHs with family members released from Boko Haram abduction do not intend to return home, **33%** of HH with adolescent parents, **26%** of HH with orphans due to conflict, **22%** of HH with persons with mental or physical disability, **22%** of child-headed households, and **22%** of HH with children involved in child hawking/begging do not want to return.


IDP HHs with specific protection needs who do not intend to return must be supported in achieving alternative solutions that take into account their specific needs and preferences.



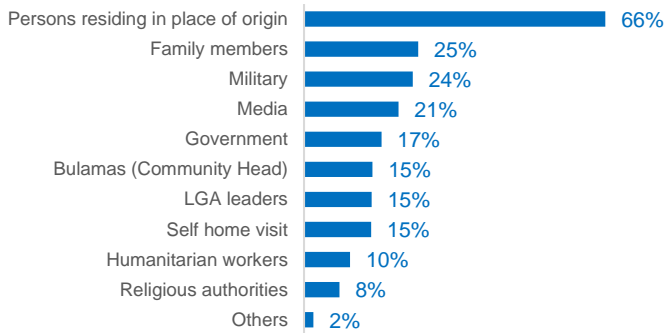


ADDITIONAL DETAILS AROUND RETURN

 **4%** of IDPs surveyed would be willing to settle somewhere other than their areas of origin, either in their current location of displacement or in a third location in the country.

 **55%** of IDPs said that “Go and See” visits to their areas of origin would be useful to guide their decision on whether to return.

Main sources of information on place of origin



66% of IDPs report receiving information about their place of origin from other people residing in their area of origin; **25%** from family members who have information about home; **24%** from the military; **21%** from the media; **17%** from Government authorities; **15%** from community leaders (bulamas); **15%** from LGA leaders; **15%** have conducted self-home visits; **10%** from humanitarian workers; **8%** from religious authorities, and **2%** from other sources. Of the 2% who reported receiving information from “other sources”, a sizable number of respondents said they received information from the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF).

Priority needs in displacement



PRIORITY NEEDS identified by the IDPs surveyed are food, followed by water, medical services, livelihood, and basic domestic items.

51% of IDPs have no documentation.

59% of IDPs said they have no source of income.

32% of IDPs are living in makeshift shelters, **32%** in emergency tents, **13%** in abandoned buildings, **9%** with host families, **7%** in a rented or other house and **1%** are sleeping in the open.

Background

The vast majority of IDPs displaced by the conflict in North East Nigeria live in Borno State, including **873,000** in the greater Maiduguri area. According to the IOM DTM Round XV, **39%** of IDPs in Borno live in camp or camp-like settings and **61%** live in host communities. By the first quarter of 2017, protection monitoring reports and focus group discussions conducted revealed that thousands of IDPs in Borno state had moved back their LGAs of origin, in particular to Konduga, Dikwa and Mafa LGAs, though many are not yet able to return to their place of origin. There has also been intensifying pressure on IDPs to return. At the same time, persistent insecurity and insurgent attacks in some areas continue to cause displacement. UNHCR was requested to take the lead in preparing a return strategy for Nigerian IDPs and refugee returnees. To support the efforts of the Nigerian Government, humanitarian actors, and development partners, this Return Intention Survey was conducted from 4 – 9 April 2017, in collaboration with NEMA and SEMA.

Objective

The objective of the Survey is to assess the needs, concerns and expectations of IDPs living in the Borno State LGAs of Jere, Konduga and Maiduguri in both camps and host communities with respect to durable solutions. More specifically, the survey aims to assess the intention of IDPs to return to their areas of origin or seek alternative solutions and understand the key factors and conditions influencing IDP return intentions. The information gathered will help guide the response to achieve durable and sustainable solutions for IDPs in the concerned LGAs, including possible areas of intervention by the Government and humanitarian agencies to establish the conditions to ensure a safe and dignified return for those wanting to return home. It seeks to help prevent risks of unplanned returns. This survey supports the participation of IDPs in the planning and management of their durable solutions.

Methodology

The survey was conducted from 4 – 9 April 2017 and targeted **8,641 households** consisting of **64,472 individuals** across **11 camps** and **9 host communities** in the Borno State LGAs of Maiduguri, Jere and Konduga LGAs. The questionnaire used was protection-oriented and drafted by UNHCR with input from NEMA, and other humanitarian actors. Questionnaires were uploaded into mobile tablets, using the Kobo Collect application. Prior to the implementation of the exercise, the team of 50 data collectors were trained by UNHCR on UNHCR’s mandate, the identification and documentation of persons with specific needs, capturing quality information on intention as well as vulnerability using mobile tablets. The data collectors were divided into five groups, each under the guidance and supervision of NEMA/SEMA. Among persons surveyed, **99.5%** originate from Borno State, in particular the LGAs of Kukawa (**14%**), Gwoza (**13%**), Mafa (**13%**) Konduga (**12%**) and Bama (**10%**).