



DTM NIGERIA

IDP INTENTION SURVEY IN TARABA STATE

15 April 2024



IOM Nigeria thanks the National Bureau of Statistics, National Emergency Management Agency, Taraba State Emergency Management Agency, the Nigerian Red Cross Society and other partners for their continued collaboration.

OVERALL KEY FINDINGS IN TARABA STATE



INTENTIONS TO RETURN



Fifty-four per cent (54%) of respondents in both camps/camp-like settings and the host communities intend to return to their locations of origin.



Fifty-eight per cent (58%) of respondents who intended to return to their place of origin stated that their houses were completely destroyed and need re-building.

INTENTIONS TO INTEGRATE



Thirty-one per cent (31%) of respondents in Taraba State stated that they did not intend to leave the locations where they are currently displaced in the coming months. They intend to integrate into the host communities.



Sixty-four per cent (64%) of respondents who intend to integrate in the host community mentioned that the major reason for their decision was that the security situation was good in their current place of displacement.

INTENTIONS TO RELOCATE



Only **one** per cent of respondents in Taraba State intended to relocate to another LGA or state, but most of this group intended to relocate to other LGAs in the state.



Sixty-one per cent (61%) of the respondents indicated that the search for economic opportunities was the primary reason for their decision to relocate.

INTRODUCTION

The north-east region of Nigeria grapples with a deeply intricate displacement crisis predominantly caused by human conflicts. The non-state armed groups (NSAGs) perpetuate violence, driving large-scale displacement, while climate change intensifies the existing conflict situations and displacement. Furthermore, the north-east region, which includes Yobe, Borno, Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, and Taraba states, faces significant exposure to natural calamities such as floods. The escalation of violence since 2014 triggered a multifaceted humanitarian emergency, leading to mass displacement across the area. This situation continues to this day, with the north-east still accommodating substantial numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees.

While many of the IDPs continued to be displaced for prolonged periods, there is a noticeable trend of increasing numbers of IDPs returning to their places of origin, as evidenced by Round 45 of DTM assessments (June 2023) identified 2,075,257 returnees in the region. Recognizing the growing number of returnees, the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in collaboration with the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Shelter and NFI and Protection sectors, including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS), and other key partners deemed it necessary to assess the future intentions (within the next 12 months) of individuals in displacement areas to provide appropriate solution interventions. The DTM of the IOM Nigeria Mission, with the support of the partners, led the Intention Survey (IS) in Taraba State (including the other five states of the north-east) to assess IDPs who wish to return to their place of origin, locally integrate at their current location of displacement or relocate to another part of the state (LGA), within or outside the country.

Out of the 18,089 displaced households in Taraba, a total of 3,802 households (including 96 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 3,706 in the host communities) had been interviewed to determine their preferred durable solution within the next 12 months. The goal was (1) to ensure a safe and dignified return to their places of origin, (2) to assist the integration of IDPs in the location of displacement, and (3) to support local relocation. By shedding light on the IDP's future intentions, which are often influenced by security conditions and livelihood prospects in the selected locations of solutions, this report seeks to provide a better understanding of the decision-making process of internally displaced individuals regarding their future homes linked to return, local relocation or integration and the conditions necessary for sustainable solutions following their intentions, thereby, generating advocacy, policy related discussions and decision-making in line with the protection-centred approaches.

OBJECTIVES

The Intention Survey tool aims to collect detailed data about the IDPs wishing to be on a path towards solutions within the next 12 months. The main objectives of the survey are as follows:

- I. To assess IDPs who wish to return, relocate, and locally integrate.
- II. To map out areas to which IDPs wish to return, relocate, and locally integrate.
- III. To understand the conditions in (actual and intended) locations of solutions.
- IV. To determine the estimated timelines for return, relocation, and local integration.

¹National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Taraba State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS)

DISCLAIMER

The opinions expressed in the report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). IOM expresses no opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning its frontiers or boundaries.

METHODOLOGY

IOM strictly followed the UN General Assembly Guidelines when planning and conducting this survey. While the UN General Assembly Guidelines are mainly addressed to states, they also explicitly apply to personal data files kept by governmental and international organizations, including IOM. The key principles of the guidelines are lawfulness and fairness, accuracy, interested-person access, non-discrimination, purpose-specification, proportionality, respect for the data subject's rights, security and confidentiality, and accountability and supervision.

The execution of this survey, including the methodology, scope, and presentation of the findings in this report, adhered to global best practices as outlined by the IOM Global DTM toolkit. Quantitative research methods were employed to formulate the interview questionnaire and implement the survey.

In preparation for the questionnaire, consultations were organized with the CCCM/NFI/Shelter and the protection sectors. Following the sessions, DTM tested the survey instrument by conducting ten pilot interviews (5 households per population strata) per state. The final survey questionnaire was comprised of eight (8) open-ended questions, 158 closed questions (closed questions are queries eliciting a “yes” or “no” response), and 17 semi-closed questions. After the finalization of the questionnaire, enumerators and partners (44) in Taraba State were trained by the IOM DTM. Data was entered into the DTM Kobo server after face-to-face interviews, which was then processed for the analytical report.

Although the term “voluntary return” is not reflected in the questionnaire, interviewers were trained and instructed to explain to each interviewee that survey questions relate to returns of a voluntary nature only. The meaning of each solution—voluntary return, integration, and relocation was explained to each interviewee. DTM staff monitored interviews to verify that these concepts were clearly introduced and well understood.

This survey, conducted in Yobe state, contributed to the analysis of the intention of the two surveyed population groups:

IDPs dispersed in camp/camp-like settings are persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and reside in a formal or informal camp.

IDPs dispersed in host communities are persons who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and live with the local residents.

The intention survey's sampling framework relied on the DTM Mobility Tracking Round 45 (Sep 2023) dataset. This data provided a breakdown of the IDP populations at administrative level 4 (location/sites), which formed the sample frame for the survey.

The Intention Survey used a two-stage cluster sampling. The primary sampling units in the first stage were the IDP sites, as identified by the Mobility Tracking Assessment Round 45. In the second stage, households were randomly interviewed from the identified IDP sites. Out of the 18,089 displaced households in Taraba, a total of 3,802 households (including 96 residing in camps/camp-like settings and 3,706 in the host communities) had been interviewed to determine their preferred durable solution within the next 12 months.

LIMITATIONS

1. Insecurity made some wards in some LGAs inaccessible during the entire timeframe of the Intention Survey, and data collection was postponed in other locations.
2. Due to the poor and unstable network in several survey locations, especially in hard-to-reach areas, the data was delayed in uploading to the server, prolonging the assessment.
3. The findings presented in this report represent weighted results, and due to rounding off, some percentages may be slightly above or below (+/-1%) 100 per cent.
4. The results in this report represent a 95 per cent confidence level with a 5 per cent margin of error at the state level (Admin II).

MAP 1: THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER LGA

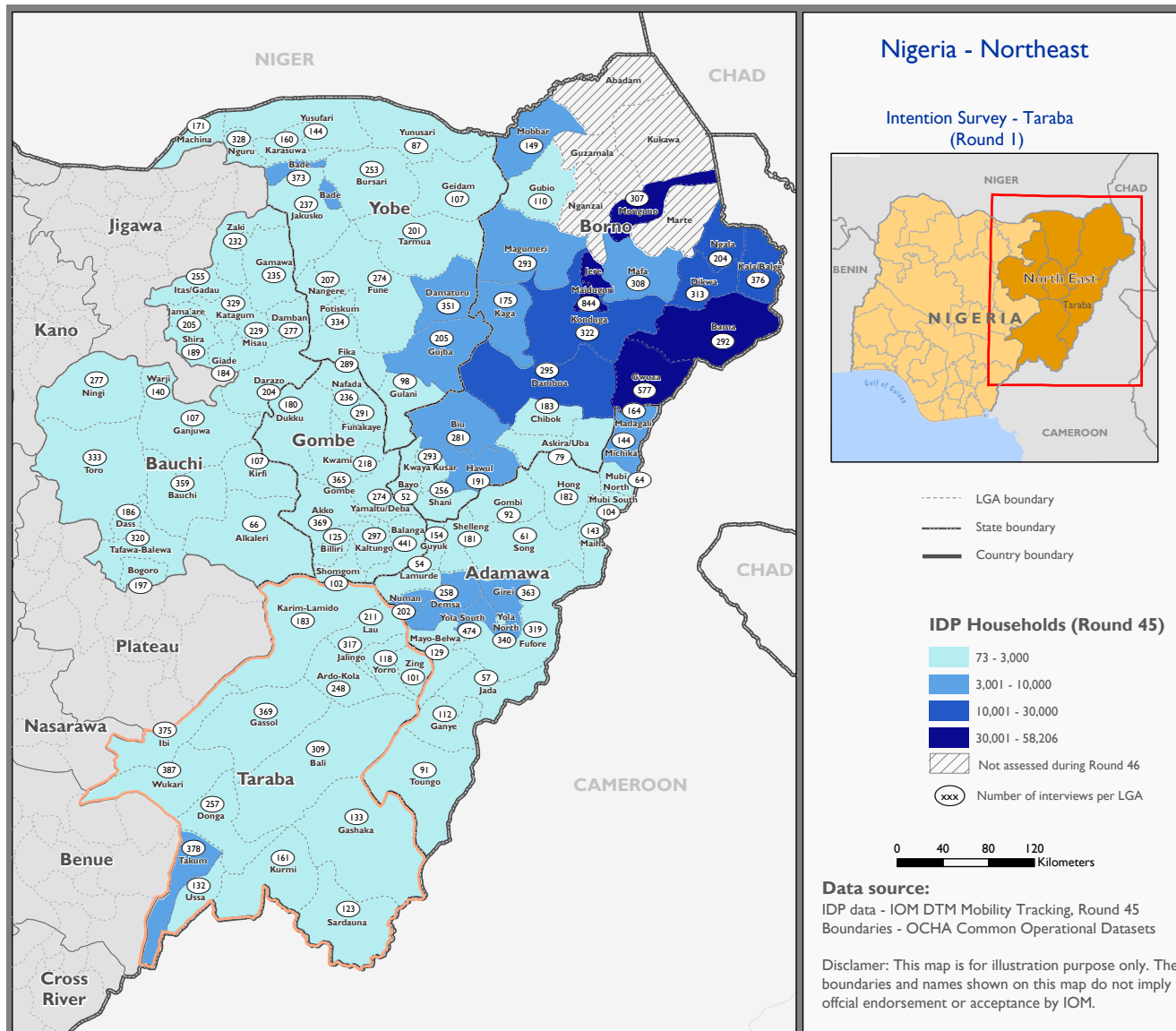


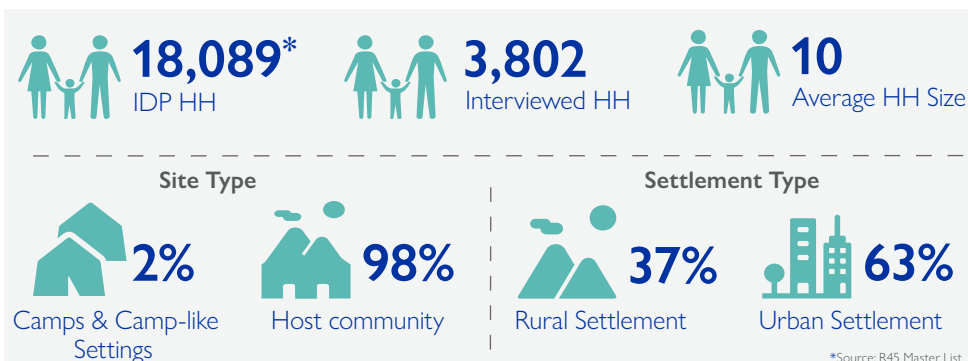
Table 1. Number of households in Northeast - DTM R45

State	LGA	Host communities	Camps	Grand Total
Taraba	Ardo - Kola	880	-	880
	Bali	1,076	8	1,084
	Donga	1,233	-	1,233
	Gashaka	146	-	146
	Gassol	1,312	56	1,368
	Ibi	418	-	418
	Jalingo	1,523	270	1,793
	Karim-Lamido	314	-	314
	Kurmi	298	-	298
	Lau	311	-	311
	Sardauna	267	-	267
	Takum	6,773	-	6,773
	Ussa	400	-	400
	Wukari	2,289	211	2,500
Yorro	160	-	160	
Zing	144	-	144	
Total		17,544	545	18,089

Table 2. Number of households interviewed

State	LGA	Host communities	Camps	Grand Total
Taraba	Ardo - Kola	248	-	248
	Bali	306	3	309
	Donga	257	-	257
	Gashaka	133	-	133
	Gassol	332	37	369
	Ibi	375	-	375
	Jalingo	291	26	317
	Karim-Lamido	183	-	183
	Kurmi	161	-	161
	Lau	211	-	211
	Sardauna	123	-	123
	Takum	378	-	378
	Ussa	132	-	132
	Wukari	357	30	387
Yorro	118	-	118	
Zing	101	-	101	
Total		3,706	96	3,802

Table 1. shows the total number of households in the LGAs of Taraba State according to [DTM Round 45 master list assessment](#). Table 2. shows the number of households interviewed per LGA sampled based on the number of displaced households as reflected in table 1.



To understand the future intentions and aspirations of IDPs in Taraba State, DTM surveyed 16 Local Government Areas (LGAs) where IDPs were situated. Out of the total 18,089 displaced households in the state, a representative sample of 3,802 were sampled and interviewed. Among the households interviewed, two per cent resided in camps or camp-like settings, while the remaining 98 per cent, resided in host communities.

DISPLACEMENT HISTORY

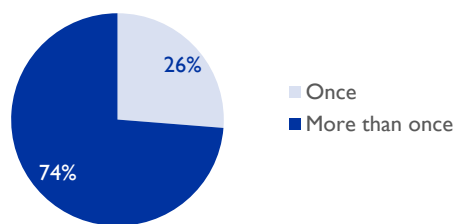


Fig 1: Displaced more than once

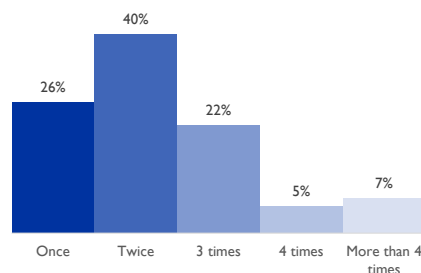


Fig 2: Number of displacement

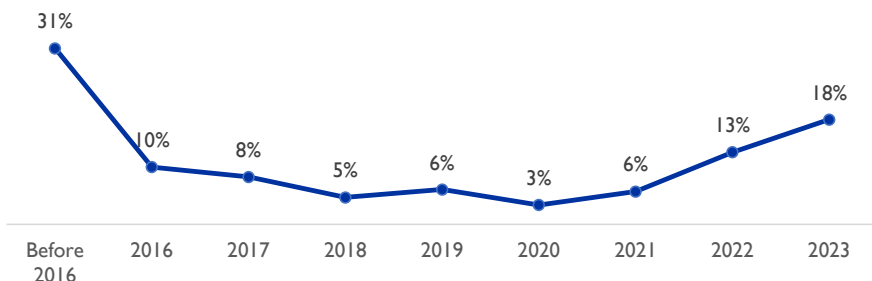


Fig 3: Year of displacement

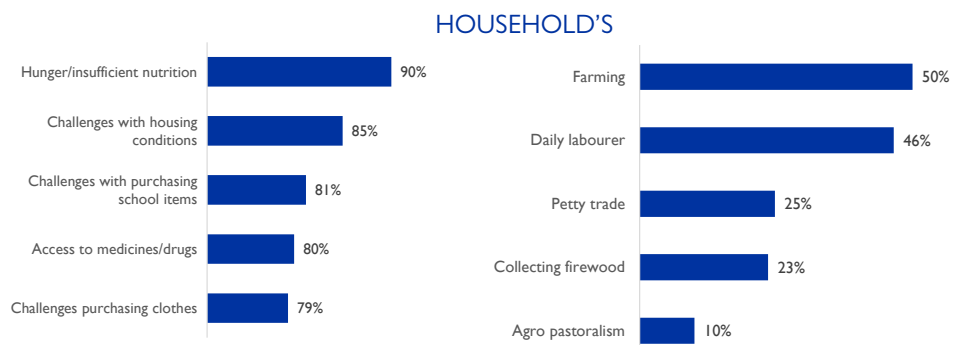


Fig 4: Top five household's major concerns (multiple choice responses)*

Fig 5: Top five current means of livelihood (multiple choice responses)*

FUTURE INTENTIONS

A considerable proportion of responses, comprising 54 per cent, indicate an intention to return to the original places of origin from which they were initially displaced. This desire to return underscores a strong attachment to their homeland, despite the challenges they may have faced. Thirty-one per cent of the respondents expressed their intention to integrate into the communities currently hosting them, highlighting a willingness to establish roots in their new environments. However, approximately 12 per cent of the households surveyed in the state remained undecided about their future intentions, indicating the complexity and uncertainty surrounding their post-displacement plans. Furthermore, a small percentage, just one per cent, expressed an intention to relocate to another LGA or state, suggesting a desire for a fresh start elsewhere.

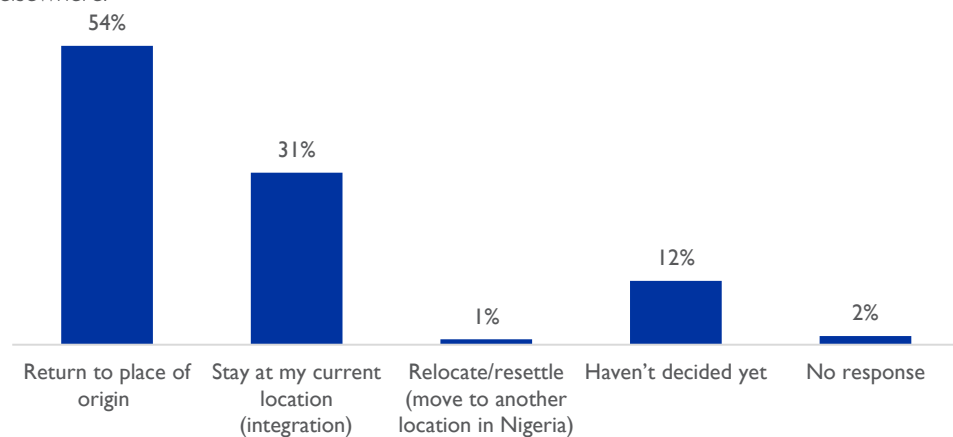
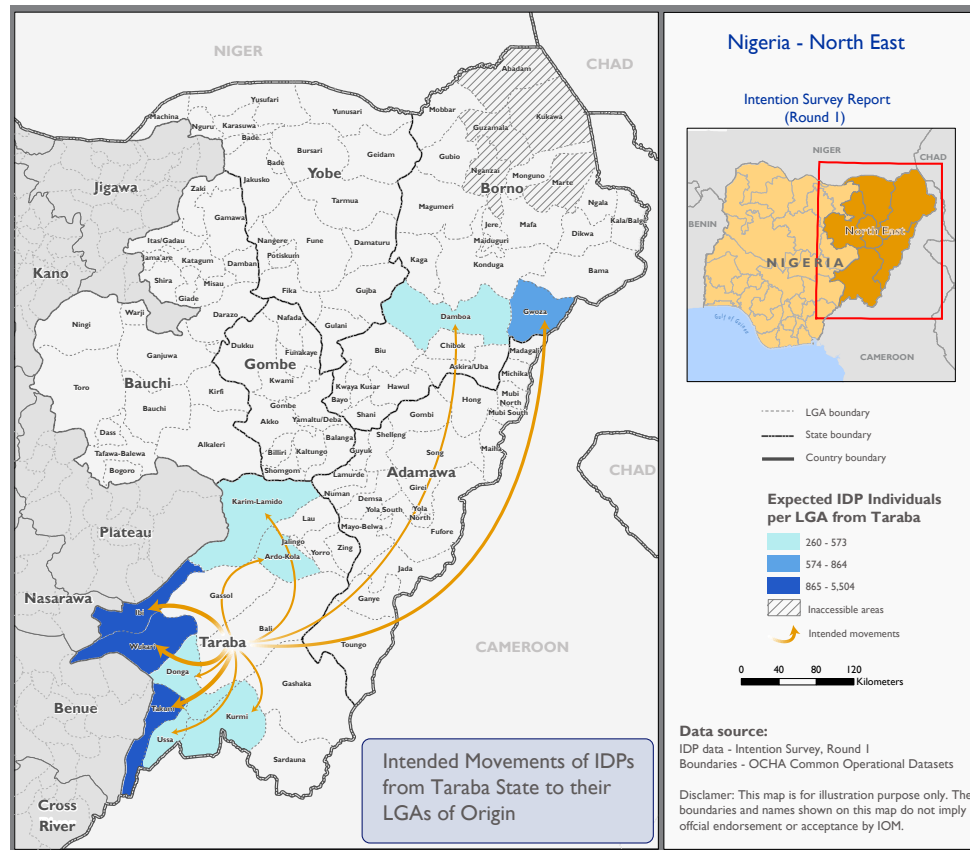


Fig 6: Household future intentions

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RETURN



2. REASONS FOR RETURN

The lack of economic opportunities in their present place of displacement ranks as the top factor, accounting for 37 per cent of the reasons for their decision to return to their area of origin. The available opportunities to earn a living and restart life was another major reason for the decision to return mentioned by 34 per cent of respondents. The need to be with family again and the lack of access to essential services at the displacement site came next.

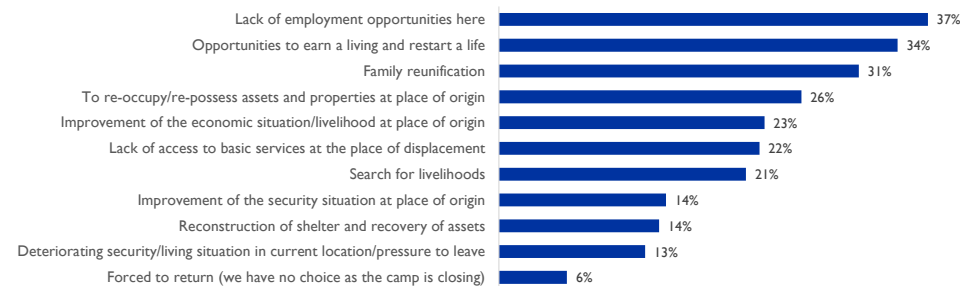


Fig 8: Reasons for intended return (multiple choice responses)*

3. REASONS FOR NO RETURN TO PLACE OF ORIGIN

Even though a vast majority of households are willing to return to their place of origin, several factors hinder their actual return. One of the significant hindrances was the absence of housing, as 59 per cent of the respondents stated. A lack of economic opportunities followed this. The lack of economic opportunities in areas of return also stood out as one of the reasons for the delay in the return of the IDPs in Taraba State. Moreover, the prevailing insecurity in return locations act as a significant deterrent, preventing the return of many displaced households. This was stated by 30 per cent of the respondents

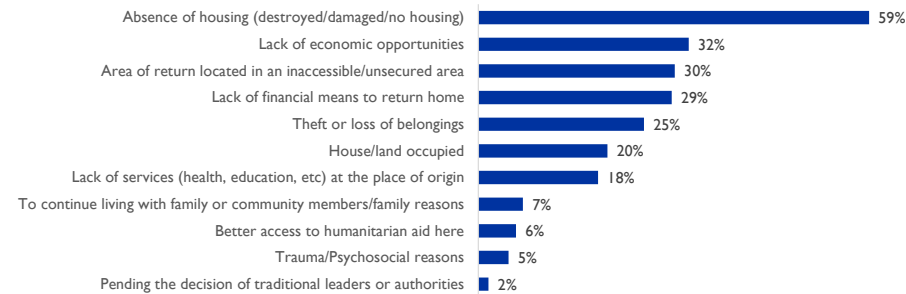


Fig 9: Reasons for not return yet (multiple choice responses)*

1. INTENDED PERIODS OF RETURN

As in the case of respondents in Borno State, a vast majority (62%) of respondents who wanted to return were indecisive about when they intended to return to their place of origin. This results from the absence of housing and other reasons, as shown in Fig. 9. Twenty per cent intended to return within the following year.

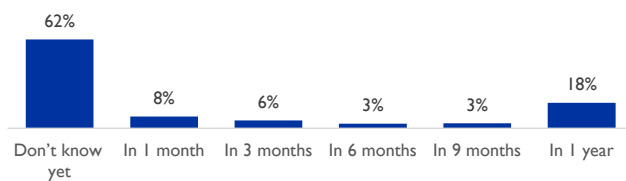


Fig 7: Possible time of return

*Multiple choice responses

4. HOUSING AVAILABLE/ACCESSIBLE AT INTENDED PLACE OF RETURN

The majority (46%) of the respondents who intended to return, responded that they owned houses at their place of origin and confirmed that they were accessible. Twenty-nine per cent of the respondents stated that they did not have confirmation of available and accessible housing. Most of the houses of respondents are destroyed and need rebuilding.

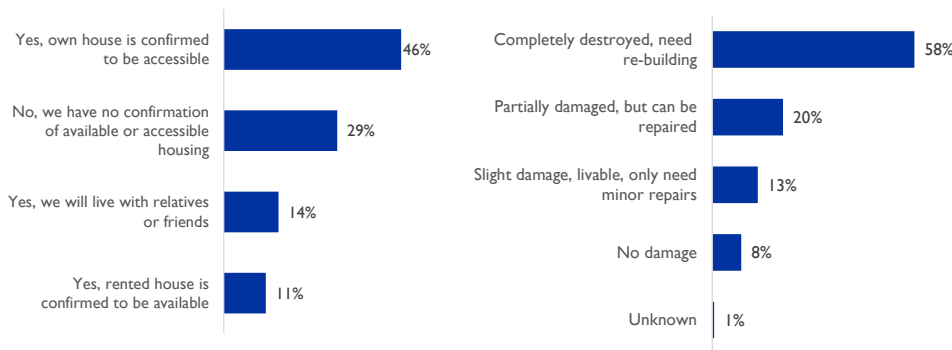


Fig 10: Housing available at intended place of return Fig 11: Condition of house at the place of origin

5. LIVELIHOOD AVAILABLE AT PLACE OF ORIGIN

One of the survey aims was to determine the various sources of livelihood in the areas of origin. The findings revealed that family businesses were the predominant means of livelihood (26% of responses). This was followed by skilled manual labour, including masonry and driving. Fishing ranked third after skilled manual labour.

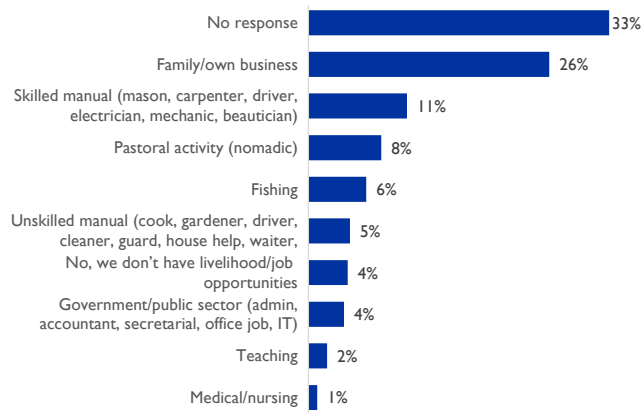


Fig 12: Available livelihood at place of origin (multiple choice responses)*

6. ASSISTANCE AND CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

Respondents have selected several circumstances and elements as necessary to enable the execution of their return agenda. The first and most important requirement was the displaced household's safety in their place of origin since insecurity was the primary reason for their initial displacement. It would continue to do so if it wasn't resolved. Of the household responses, 45 per cent were related to this condition. This was followed by access to food mentioned by 39 per cent of the respondents.



Fig 13: Top 10 Conditions of return (multiple choice responses)*

7. INTENDED RETURN TO TARABA FROM OTHER STATES

Drawing insights from data collected in other Northeast states, it was observed that two per cent of respondents in Bauchi State expressed a desire to return, intended to go back to their original location in Taraba State. Similarly, one per cent of displaced individuals in Gombe who sought to return also expressed a preference for returning to their original location in Taraba State.

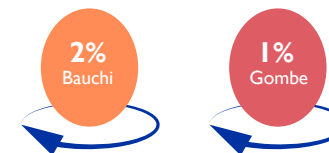


Fig 14: Intended return from other states (multiple choice responses)*

*Multiple choice responses

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended return for IDPs in Taraba State](#)

1. REASONS FOR INTEGRATION

Thirty-one per cent of respondents expressed their intention to integrate into the community of their displacement. The primary reason for this decision was the overall security situation in their LGA of displacement, as reported by 64 per cent of the IDPs. The loss of all belongings in their place of origin was cited by 45 per cent of respondents as the second reason for integration. Following this was the consideration of economic opportunities available in the intended areas of integration. Other factors influencing their decision included the availability of better services and the desire to continue living with family or community members.

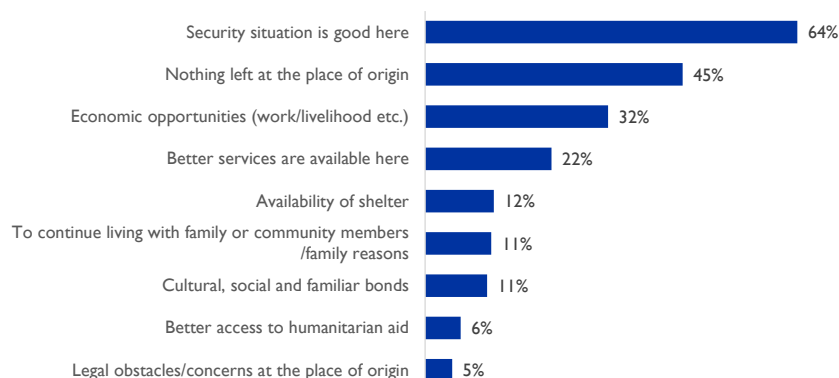


Fig 15: Reasons for integration (multiple choice responses)*

2. CONDITIONS FOR INTEGRATION

According to respondents, the key conditions necessary for the integration of households into the community of displacement revolve around economic opportunities, which emerged as the most crucial factor with 64 per cent of the responses. This underscores the importance of livelihood and income generation for displaced individuals. Notably, many displaced persons, particularly those residing in camps or camp-like settings, lack adequate accommodation within their host communities, highlighting the imperative to transition away from such temporary living arrangements to facilitate integration. Housing was mentioned by 40 per cent, and Security concerns were cited by 40 per cent of the respondents.

Another significant condition for integration highlighted by respondents is access to land for cultivation. Given that farming is the primary means of livelihood for displaced persons in Taraba State, access to land for agricultural purposes is paramount to their ability to sustain themselves and contribute to their host communities. Securing land for cultivation in their areas of integration is essential for displaced individuals to continue supporting themselves and fostering their integration into their new surroundings.

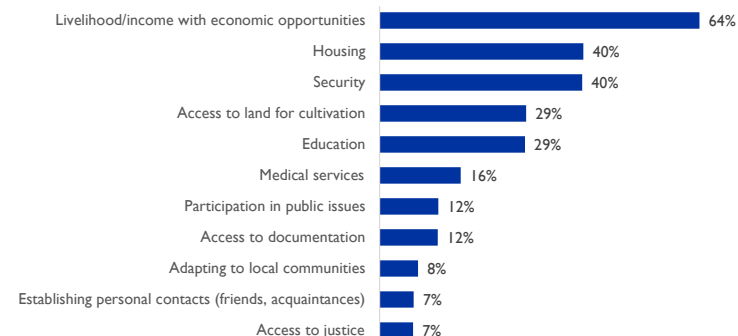


Fig 16: Conditions for integration (multiple choice responses)*

3. CHALLENGES RESTRICTING INTEGRATION

The respondents also outlined the challenges they faced in their integration plans. Leading the list is insufficient access to livelihood and economic opportunities, which constituted 60 per cent of the responses. Subsequently, the inadequate shelter in their displacement area was identified as a major hurdle. Following limited livelihood/income with economic opportunities were security concerns in certain areas of intended integration.

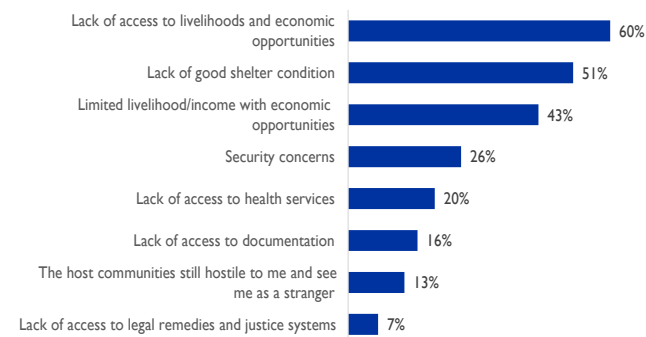


Fig 17: Challenges restricting integration (multiple choice responses)*

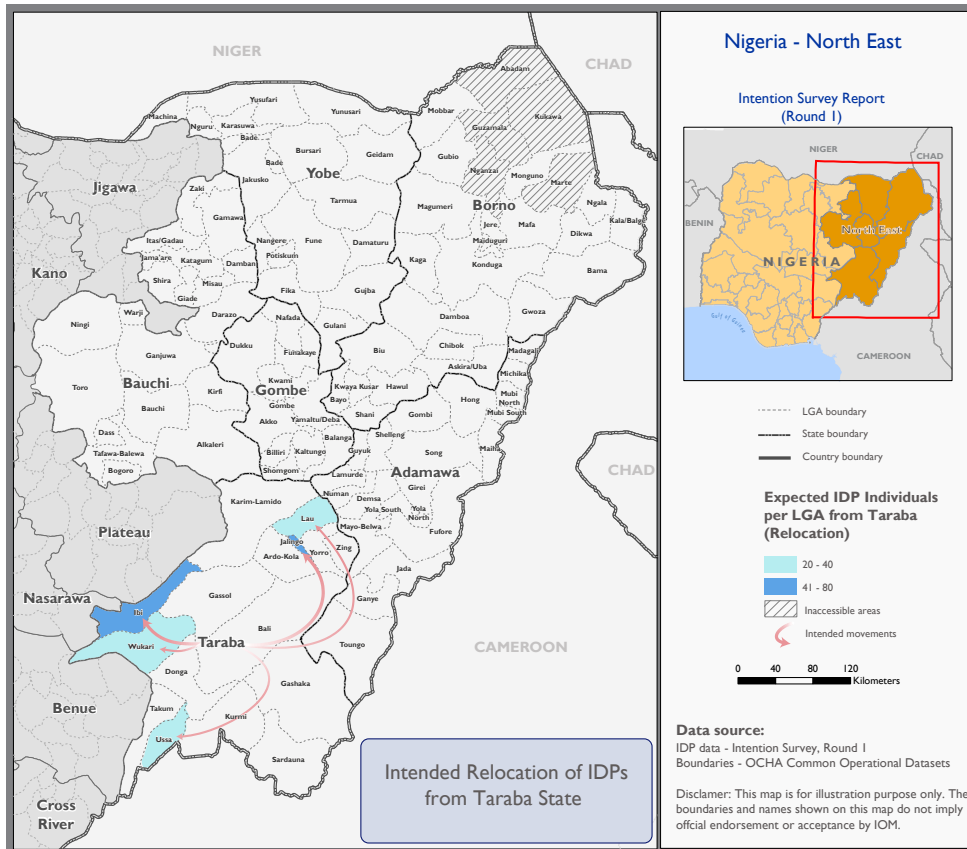
4. PERCEPTION ON INTEGRATION

When questioned about their views on integration, 56 per cent of the respondents believed they were already integrated, with seven per cent expressing a contrary opinion. Thirty-six per cent indicated that they felt partially integrated, while one per cent were uncertain about their level of integration.

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended integration for IDPs in Taraba State](#)

*Multiple choice responses

MAP SHOWING AREAS OF INTENDED RELOCATION/RESETTLEMENT



1. REASONS FOR WANTING TO RELOCATE

One per cent of respondents stated that they were willing to move voluntarily to another LGA or state other than their place of origin. More so, 41 per cent were intended to relocate within the state and 38 per cent to other states. The intended LGAs for relocation within the state are Ibi, Wukari, Ussa, Lau, and Jalingo. Additionally, about 12 per cent of respondents intending to move out of the state favoured locations in neighbouring Adamawa State, and 10 per cent favoured Borno State.

The primary motivation behind the desire to relocate is the availability of economic opportunities in the areas they intend to move to.

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended relocation for IDPs in Taraba State](#)

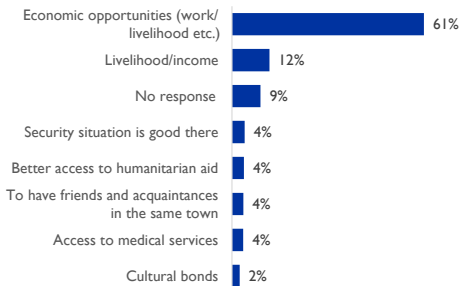


Fig 18: Main reasons for relocation/resettle

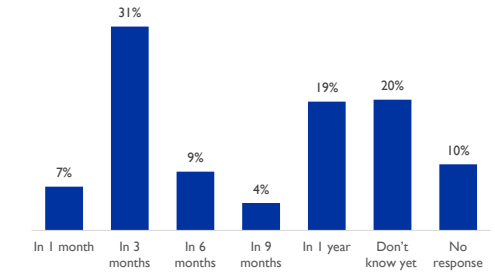


Fig 19: Preferred period of relocation

2. PREFERRED CHOICE OF RELOCATION

Forty-eight per cent of the respondents who wanted to relocate preferred a village, followed by the respondents who preferred to towns. About 14 per cent of the respondents preferred to relocate to a city.

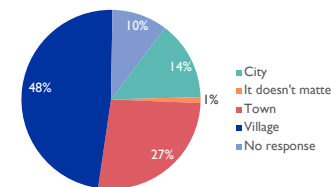


Fig 20: Preferred choice of settlement of relocation

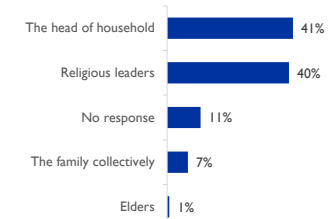


Fig 21: Who takes the decision to relocate

3. INFORMATION ON PLACE OF RELOCATION

It is essential to have access to information about the intended relocation areas. The primary sources of such information in planned relocation areas are mobile phones, followed by information from family and friends residing in those areas. However, 72 per cent of the respondents expressed a need for additional information regarding the relocation destination.

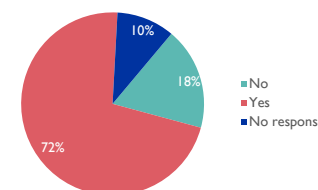


Fig 22: Need information on place of relocation

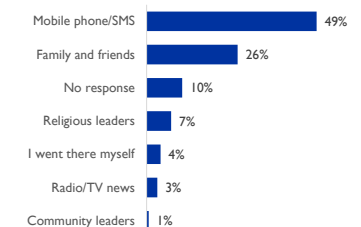


Fig 23: Sources of information on place of relocation

CONCLUSION

The survey findings provide valuable insights into the intentions and challenges of the IDPs in Taraba State. While a significant portion (54%) of respondents expressed a desire to return to their place of origin, 31 per cent of respondents desire to integrate into their current communities, and a notable percentage (12%) remained undecided about their intentions, indicating the complexity of their circumstances. The lack of employment opportunities emerged as a primary driver for those considering a return to their places of origin, underscoring the importance of livelihood support in facilitating durable solutions. However, the absence of housing at their place of origin pose a significant barrier to return for many IDPs, highlighting the need for targeted assistance to overcome these challenges. Additionally, the security situation emerged as a critical factor influencing decisions to integrate into current locations, emphasizing the importance of creating safe environments for displaced populations. The relatively small percentage of respondents interested in relocation underscores the significance of economic opportunities as a decisive factor in making such a decision. Overall, these findings emphasize the importance of addressing economic, security, and logistical barriers to enable IDPs to make informed choices about their futures and to support their aspirations for sustainable solutions to displacement.

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended return for IDPs in Taraba State](#)

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended integration for IDPs in Taraba State](#)

[Click on this link to access the locations of intended relocation for IDPs in Taraba State](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NBS: National Bureau of Statistics

NRCS: Nigerian Red Cross Society

TSEMA: Taraba State Emergency Management Agency

