



Adamawa State Homegrown Durable Solutions Action Plan for Internal Displacement



Foreword



**His Excellency, RT. Honorable Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri,
Executive Governor of Adamawa State**

As the Executive Governor of Adamawa State, it is with profound pride and a deep sense of responsibility that I present the Adamawa State Action Plan on Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement. This comprehensive plan, developed through the collaborative efforts of our state government, national and international partners, and the resilient communities of Adamawa, signifies a pivotal milestone in our collective journey towards addressing the intricate challenges of internal displacement.

Adamawa State, blessed with vast agricultural lands and a rich cultural heritage, has not been immune to the challenges that come with internal displacement. The effects of conflict, environmental degradation, and socioeconomic instability have displaced over a million of our people, disrupting lives and hindering our state's development. The launching of this action plan marks a new chapter in our commitment to turning the tide on displacement and building a future where every resident of Adamawa can live in dignity, peace, and prosperity.

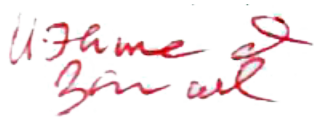
The Action Plan is anchored on the principles of dignity, voluntariness, and safety, ensuring that internally displaced persons (IDPs) are at the heart of our solutions. It seeks not just to address the symptoms of displacement but to tackle its root causes, fostering sustainable development that benefits all citizens. By focusing on local integration, safe and dignified returns, and voluntary relocations, we aim to ensure that displacement does not define the future of our people but rather strengthens our resolve to build a more inclusive, resilient, and vibrant Adamawa.

Our vision is clear: to create a state where every citizen, regardless of their displacement status, can contribute to and benefit from our collective growth. This plan lays out not only our aspirations but also our commitment to transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness in every step we take towards durable solutions. It is a testament to what we can achieve when we come together, unified by a common purpose, and guided by the spirit of humanity that defines our state.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to every individual and organization that has contributed to the development of this action plan. Your expertise, insights, and unwavering support have been invaluable. To the people of Adamawa, I assure you that our government is steadfast in its commitment to ensuring that every displaced person finds a path to recovery, stability, and hope.

While the Adamawa State Action Plan on Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement is a robust framework that addresses the critical needs of IDPs, returnees, and host communities through a comprehensive and strategic approach, its success will depend on our collaboration in building local capacity, maintaining flexibility, and securing sustained support from all stakeholders that are essential for achieving the plan's ambitious goals.

As we embark on this journey, I call upon all stakeholders, including our communities, development partners, and the private sector, to join us in making the Adamawa State Action Plan on Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement a resounding success. Together, we can transform the challenges of today into the foundations of a prosperous tomorrow for Adamawa State.



**His Excellency, RT. Honorable Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri,
Executive Governor of Adamawa State**

Acknowledgement



**Honorable Commissioner, Bello H. Diram,
Commissioner of the Adamawa State Ministry of
Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and
Humanitarian Services**

Our profound gratitude goes to His Excellency, RT. Honorable Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri, Executive Governor of Adamawa State for making Adamawa an exemplary State for advancing durable solutions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Full-fledged coordination mechanisms and planning efforts on durable solutions have been operational in Adamawa State since 2021 with the active and vibrant engagement of a wider range of actors under the chairmanship of the State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration (MRRR). The development of this Solutions Action Plan (SAP) is a result of a series of several consultative workshops, planning meetings, coordination, and information sharing under the existing Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DSTWG), and the State's Durable Solutions Steering Committee (DSSC).

We remain grateful for the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Human Settlement (UN-Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), the World Bank, United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (RCO), Danish Refugee Council, International Non-Governmental Organization Forum (NIF), members of the Durable Solutions Steering Committee, members of the Durable solutions Technical Working Group, representatives of donor communities including Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs (BHA/USAID), Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Nigerian Humanitarian Fund (NHF) for the unwavering technical and financial support in the development of this homegrown durable solutions action plan.

Finally, we express our deepest gratitude to the Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration, and Humanitarian Services (MRRR), Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Office of the State Coordinator for World Bank and Development partners for their leadership and guidance as well as several relevant Ministries, Department, and Authorities (MDAs), Local Government Area chairperson, IDP representatives, and traditional leaders for their active participation, ownership and contribution for the development of this action plan



**Honorable Commissioner, Bello H. Diram,
Commissioner of the Adamawa State Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation,
Reintegration and Humanitarian Services**

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Executive Summary

In response to the pressing challenges of internal displacement that have beleaguered Adamawa State, located in the northeastern part of Nigeria, the state government has devised an ambitious yet imperative Adamawa State Action Plan. This strategic document aims to address the complex dynamics of displacement, which affects over a million individuals, including IDPs and returnees, by charting out a path towards durable solutions encompassing local integration, return to ancestral homes, and relocation to safer areas. The plan is a testament to the government's commitment to tackling the multifaceted issues stemming from displacement, fueled by violence, environmental adversities, and economic instabilities.

Adamawa State, with its population exceeding 5.2 million, is endowed with fertile land conducive to agriculture and possesses significant hydroelectric potential. However, it grapples with formidable challenges, including high unemployment, as indicated by the Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index of 2022. The displacement crisis, exacerbated by violence from Non-State Armed Groups and environmental challenges including recurrent flood related to the Lagdo dam's impacts, as well as recurring conflicts between herders and farmers has placed additional strain on the state's resources and its people's resilience.

The Action Plan is rooted in a vision where Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are not merely passive recipients of aid but are empowered as active contributors to the state's growth and development. This vision is anchored in principles that emphasize dignity, voluntariness, safety, and a commitment

to ensuring that solutions are sustainable and respect human rights, particularly with an acute awareness of the gender disparities that displacement exacerbates.

To actualize this vision, the plan sets forth three strategic goals. Firstly, it aims for the voluntary local integration of 75% of IDPs into host communities by 2027, facilitating access to housing, education, healthcare, and livelihoods, thereby fostering social cohesion. Secondly, it supports the voluntary and dignified return of 10% of IDPs to their ancestral homes, necessitating the reconstruction of infrastructure and restoration of community ties. Lastly, it seeks to ensure the safe relocation of 15% of IDPs to new areas, a move designed to decongest high-density displacement zones and promote equitable development.

The implementation of these ambitious goals necessitates a comprehensive, evidence-based approach that leverages detailed data collection and analysis for planning and monitoring. This approach encompasses a spectrum of interventions designed to ensure long-term safety, security, and access to essential services, education, and employment opportunities. The plan adopts an area-based and territorial planning approach, recognizing the need for strategic spatial planning methodologies in response to the rapid urbanization and displacement dynamics.

Critical to the plan's success is the establishment of robust coordination mechanisms at both the state and local levels, aimed at enhancing the capacities of various ministries, departments,



authorities, and community leaders. This concerted effort underscores the importance of a collective approach involving government leadership, community engagement, and international cooperation.

The financing strategy outlined in the plan underscores the contributions and commitments from the Adamawa State Government, the United Nations, international partners, and outlines the additional requirements needed to breathe life into these initiatives. Moreover, a comprehensive communication strategy is integral to the plan, aiming to foster collaboration and support

across a broad spectrum of stakeholders, complemented by a monitoring and evaluation framework aligned with international standards.

In essence, the Adamawa State Action Plan is a clarion call to action, representing a concerted effort to tackle the displacement crisis head-on. By focusing on durable solutions that integrate IDPs and returnees into the socioeconomic fabric of the state, the plan not only aims to address the immediate challenges of displacement but also contributes to the broader objectives of sustainable development and regional stability.

Introduction and Context

Adamawa State, is a state in the North-East geopolitical zone of Nigeria, bordered by Borno to the northwest, Gombe to the west for 95 km, and Taraba to the southwest for about 366 km, while its eastern border forms part of the national border with Cameroon republic across the Atlantika Mountains for about 712 km. It takes its name from the historic emirate of Adamawa, with the emirate's old capital of Yola, serving as the capital city of Adamawa state. It was formed in 1991, when the former Gongola state was divided into Adamawa and Taraba states.[4]

Adamawa State boasts of fertile lands conducive to agriculture and hilly terrain ripe for tourism and hydroelectric power. The state is one of the most heterogeneous in Nigeria, with over 100 indigenous ethnic groups including Fulani, Bachama/Bata(Bwatiye), Huba(Kilba), Longuda, Margi, Higgi, Hausa, Gude, Fali, Mumuye, Bura and other languages. The State hosts a population of 5,205,688 residents, primarily concentrated in urban centres including Yola and Jimeta. However, this unproportionate distribution of population presents challenges for equitable development and resource allocation across the State. Agriculture serves as a cornerstone of Adamawa State's economy, with staple crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, and groundnuts thriving on its fertile lands. Livestock rearing, especially cattle, also contributes significantly. Despite this agricultural potential, the State grapples with a high unemployment rate and according to the Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index (2022), Adamawa is one of the highest with 54.9%.

Efforts are underway to diversify the economy and generate employment opportunities beyond traditional agricultural practices.

Adamawa State experiences distinct wet and dry seasons due to its Sahel region location, with southern areas receiving more rainfall compared to the arid north. Annual rainfall averages around 1,200 mm (47 inches), while mean temperatures hover around 26°C (79°F). Given the agricultural significance, consistent rainfall plays a pivotal role in crop yields and livestock sustainability. Additionally, the State engages in cross-border trade with Cameroon, exporting beans, rice, groundnuts, sugarcane, sesame seeds, and maize. Notable industrial practices include the production, processing, packaging, and distribution of locally produced bottled water, yogurt, and juices by companies like Adama Beverages, Sabore Farms, and the Savannah Sugarcane Plantation.

The rise in violence attributed to Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) has led to mass displacements from neighboring states, particularly Borno, as well as Local Government Areas adjacent to Borno, towards the interior and Southeastern parts of Adamawa State. Consequently, Adamawa State currently hosts 218,555 internally displaced persons and 858,420 returnees, comprising at least 20.5% of the total state population as well as an addition of over a million host communities that are living adjacent to IDPs and returnees sharing their limited resources and services across all LGAs – targeted under this five years homegrown Durable Solutions Action Plan costed at \$ 1,195,286,384.61. The Adamawa State

demonstrated its full commitment to supporting the SAP by contributing 7% of the SAP through its fiscal plan over a period of five years.

Some studies demonstrate the environmental consequences in Adamawa State and conflict-generating potentials between Nigeria and Cameroon resulting from the construction

of the Lagdo dam in the River Benue at Northern Cameroon. Such consequences include inadequate and irregular discharge of River Benue, channel erosion, and excessive flooding of the Benue floodplains as a result of unregulated discharges from the Lagdo Reservoir causing recurrent displacement of communities residing along the river basin.

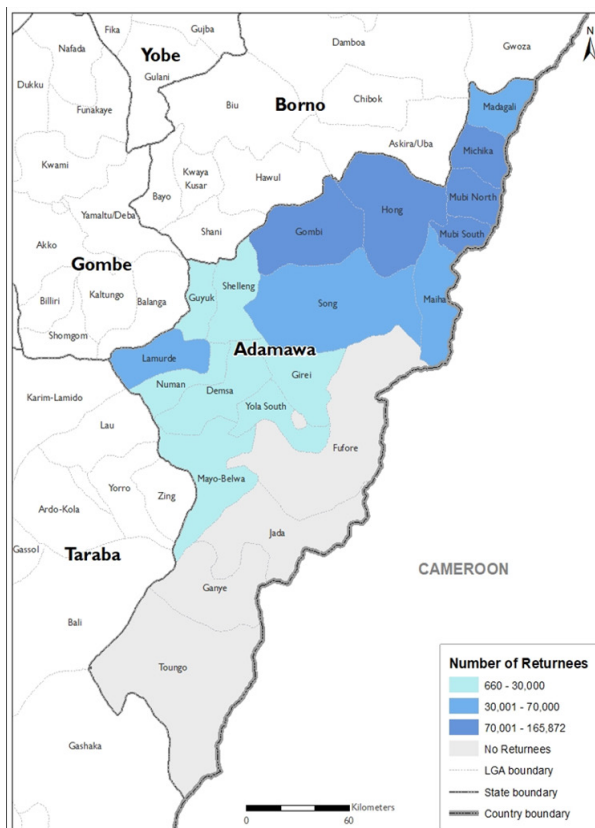
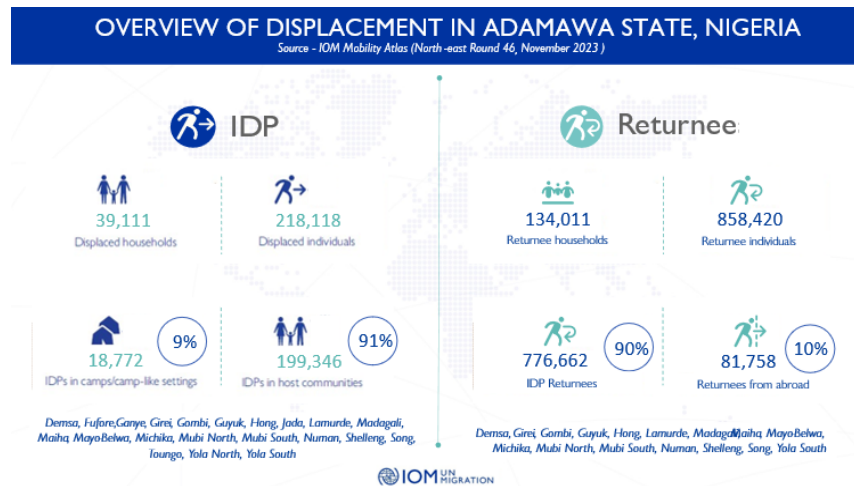


Image: IDP returnee population and Local Government Areas (LGA).

Socioeconomic and Governance Systems and Structures

Most of the displaced population live in less developed LGAs

Senatorial District	Name	Population	Level	IDPs and Returnees
Adamawa North	Madagail	208 400	1	76 100
	Mubi South	200 400	2	117 944
	Mubi North	233 600	3	115 298
	Michika	239 400	3	174 142
	Malha	169 900	4	76 723
Adamawa Central	Gombi	227 900	2	81 292
	Song	301 000	2	36 508
	Fufore	323 000	2	8 255
	Hong	260 900	4	170 911
	Yola South	302 500	5	25 823
Adamawa South	Gireri	200 200	5	21 777
	Yola North	307 900	10	10 160
	Demsa	275 100	1	30 012
	Lamurde	171 600	1	37 392
	Numan	141 200	1	52 710
	Ganye	262 100	2	701
	Jada	259 700	2	438
Guyuk	272 200	3	16 650	
Toungo	80 500	4	585	
Mayo-Belwa	235 600	6	1 886	
Shelleng	229 000	7	20 626	

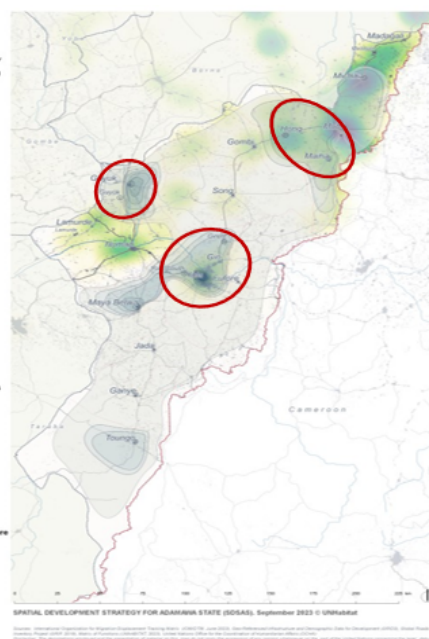


Fig. 2: UN-Habitat Geospatial Survey for Adamawa State - Development and investment vs displacement locations across Local Government Areas (LGAs)

2.1 Healthcare facilities and structures

Access to primary healthcare (PHC) facilities varies across Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa State. For instance, Girei and Fufore have 28 and 72 PHC facilities respectively, serving populations of 200,200 and 323,000 individuals. However, both LGAs have only one secondary health facility each. Conversely, some LGAs face significant damage to health facilities, especially along the border with Cameroon which have already been disproportionately covered with basic infrastructures. Madagali LGA, for instance, has 32 PHCs, of which approximately eight have been damaged

in various locations including Bitiku, Koba, Bakin Duste, Hyembulle, Madagali Dispensary, Bebel, Wagga, Chakawa, and a clinic in Gubla. Malaria (61%), fever (25%), and diarrhea (14) represent the top three highly reported causes of morbidity by the IDPs in Adamawa State .

2.2 Education

Most LGAs have primary and secondary schools, with limited tertiary or technical/vocational centres. However, areas severely affected by violence, such as Michika LGA, have seen significant destruction of educational facilities. For example, out of 113 primary and

70 secondary schools in Michika, eight primary schools have been damaged. Similarly, in Madagali, out of 107 primary and 42 secondary schools, 63 primary and 10 secondary schools have suffered extensive damage. The functional schools often operate below capacity due to staff relocation caused by security concerns, especially in LGAs near Boko Haram presence. In some of the LGAs, although there may be adequate primary and secondary schools, there is a disproportionate availability of tertiary schools or TVETs to absorb pupils finishing primary school. For instance, Girei and Fufore each have 104 and 147 primary and 45 and 54 secondary schools respectively whereas Girei and Fufore have two and zero Tertiary schools respectively. As of February 2023 in Adamawa State, in non-camps and camp-like settings, no IDP child was reported as not attending school at all. In 19% of camps and camp-like settings, less than 25% of the children were attending school and in 42% of camps and camp-like settings, between 25 and 50% of children were attending school. In 19% of camps and camp-like settings, between 51 and 75% of children were attending school. And in 19% of locations, more than 75% of all IDP children were reported as attending schools .

2.3. Housing

Housing practices, design, and materials vary from place to place. For instance, some LGAs and towns have corporate housing schemes. For instance, Federal Housing schemes are available in Girei, Salama Housing in Jabbilamba, and Labondo IDP camp. The practices of housing vary significantly in urban and rural areas. For instance, 70% of the houses that IDPs construct and dwell on in urban areas of Madagali are constructed with cement bricks while 30% are built with mud bricks due to continued risks of flooding whereas in rural areas, 70% of houses are built with mud bricks.

Environmental factors, on top of each family's economic status, play crucial roles in the type, size, material, and design of housing options.

2.4. Water and sanitation

Access to water in most of the LGAs is primarily through water distribution points connected to boreholes, but many are damaged. For instance, about 60% of boreholes in Michika are reported as damaged. Similarly, in Madagali, out of 28 boreholes constructed by the government, a large majority of them are reported as non-functional, especially in villages that have been abandoned for a long time, limiting the chances of return for displaced communities. The availability of WASH facilities varies across LGAs. For instance, Fufore has 28 boreholes, and 156 common latrine facilities in markets, schools, worship centres, motor parks, and other public places but no waste disposal system and only three kilometers of drainage systems. Similarly, Girei LGA has 76 water points, 126 common latrines public facilities such as schools, health centres, markets, and worshiping centres but lacking waste disposal system, and 11 kilometers wide draining system. According to service and infrastructure mapping conducted in February 2023, at least 30% of water facilities are farther by 30 minutes of walking distance from IDP locations in Adamawa State while also reporting that including those on-site at least 56% of water sources have taste issues. The same report indicates that as high as 82% of personal hygiene facilities as non-hygienic.

2.5. Law enforcement, security, police, and justice structures

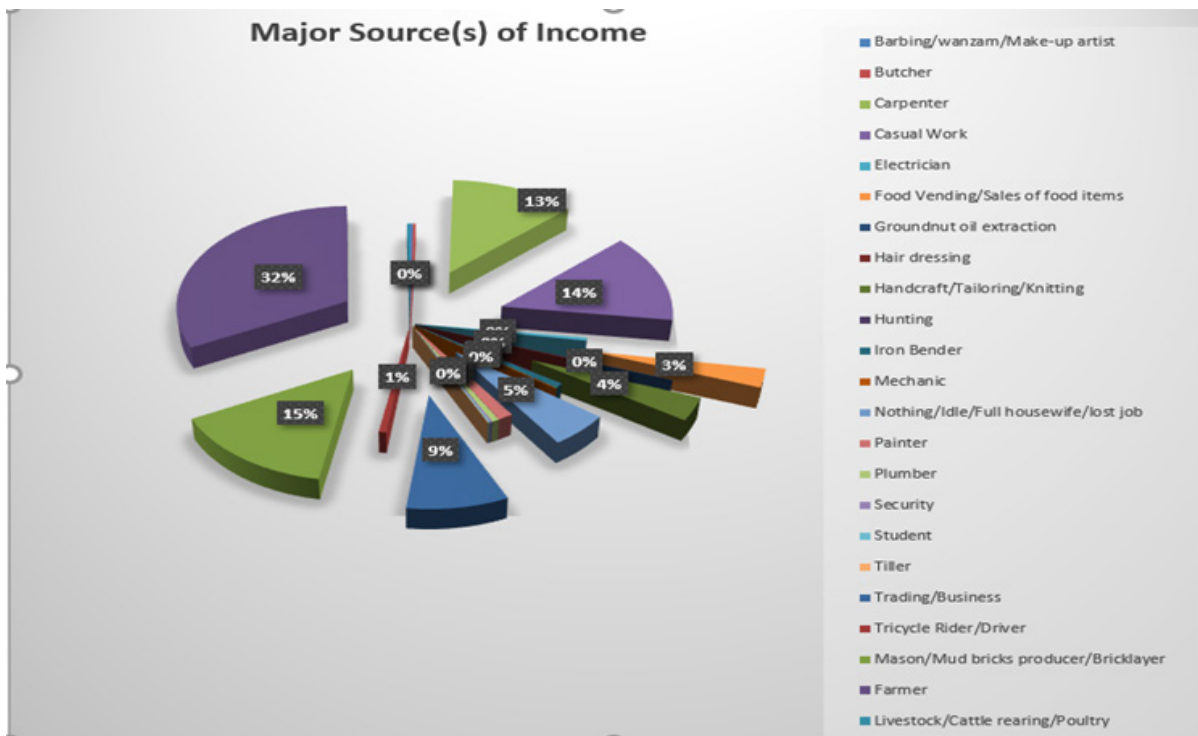
The distribution and presence of law enforcement facilities, systems, and personnel vary across LGAs depending on existing security risks and the prevalence of crime rates and

geographic conditions. Some of the police stations are supported by civil defense, mobile barracks, police barracks, vigilante groups, and community policing. Justice systems are delivered through Area Courts, Magistrate Courts, and Upper Area Courts as well as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms through traditional and religious practices such as CAN and Muslim council. Some of the recommendations include the reinforcement of police presence and police posts in most at-risk wards while also promoting Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR) mechanisms and community engagement centers and social cohesion platforms at the community level. There is still Military presence in the Mubi

axis especially in Michika and Madagali LGAs, enhancing security due to proximity to the Southern Borno State and the Sambisa Forest.

2.6. Livelihood, local economy, agriculture, business, markets and Financial Institutions (FIs)

A livelihood and early recovery assessment was conducted in 2020 in Yola-south LGA, including in Malkohi, Jaccingo, Rumde Shamaki, Rumde Kila, Wuro Yanka, Yolde Pate, Yolde Kohi ; Fufore LGA including in Daware; Girei LGA including in Anguwan Kara, Sangere Dutse, lowcost, Nana villa; and Gombi LGA, including in Gombi North, Gombi south and Tawa. From the information collected, the majority of the



IDPs are farmers, and some are engaged in construction-related activities such as masonry, carpentry, electrician, welding and plumbing. Women contribute to the local economy through knitting, tailoring and small retail businesses.

Farm products such as maize, rice, beans, cocoyam, and groundnuts, as well as vegetables such as onion, tomato, cocoyam, sweet potato, sugar canes, carrots, okra, and banana, are common commodities traded in local markets. Livestock markets are also quite common including cows, goats, and sheep.

LOCATIONS	MARKET	DAMAGE
FUFORE	8	X
GIREI	12	X
MICHIKA	9	1
MADAGALI	7	2

In several of the LGAs access to financial institutions is limited, especially those that are far from main towns and largely depend on POS services. For instance, both in Michika and Madagali, there are no financial institutions, including banks. Residents of both LGAs will have to go to Mubi to access the bank which is 60 kilometers from Michika and 107 kilometers from Madagali. This limits access to financial services such as savings, loans, and business startups and expansion. The situation becomes even more complex with the influx of the displaced population into most urbanizing cities and communities. The need for micro financial services as well as financing mechanisms for agriculture and small and micro enterprises (SMEs) are essential.

2.7. Communication and power supply

In certain LGAs like Fufore, South and North Yola, Gombi and Mubi, access to electricity is available, while LGAs like Michika and Madagali lack connection to national grids. These two

LGAs were previously linked to the national grid through Borno state but were disconnected largely due to the activities of insurgencies and have remained unmaintained. Power sources mainly comprise generators and solar panels at individual households, with only a minority (not exceeding 15% of residents) able to afford them. These power sources cannot operate after 7:00 PM due to security concerns. Recommendations from the State Action Plan development consultation workshop in December 2023 in Yola included policies and regulations regarding rural electrification, communication infrastructure and alternative energy sources including solar energy.

2.8. Environment

The northern corridor of the State, along Madagali, Michika, and Mubi LGAs, is characterized by mountainous plains covering around 60% of the land mass. While these mountains act as barriers against security threats from the Sambissa forest, they also contribute to flooding in the plain areas. Seasonal flooding occurs, particularly during the rainy season and as a result of overflow from the Lagdo Dam along the Cameroon border. Deforestation is prevalent due to extensive tree-cutting for fuel, particularly in rural areas. Recognizing the environmental impact, the Adamawa State government has implemented a directive to prohibit tree-cutting, including promoting tree planting. A Committee has been established to monitor and enforce these measures, with legal consequences for individuals caught cutting trees.

2.9. Mobility dynamics and drivers of displacement

Numerous young individuals, both male and female, seek employment and business opportunities in Chad, Cameroon, and Niger. Additionally, Chad hosts refugees from Cameroon,

particularly in Madagali, and accommodates a significant number of IDPs from Borno and Yobe States. The region also contends with periodic violence and displacement caused by sporadic armed insurgent attacks, particularly in remote villages in Michika and Madagali, as well as recurring conflicts between herders and farmers. Furthermore, seasonal floods, attributed to heavy rainfall or overflow from the Lagdo Dam in Cameroon, displaced families across several LGAs. Examining the current Adamawa State's IDPs place of origin and potential solution choices, out of the 218,555 IDP caseload, the large majority of them (73.9%) are originally from Adamawa State, whereas about 26% and less than 1% are from Borno and Yobe respectively.

2.10. Relevant Policies and Procedures of Adamawa State

Adamawa State confronts a critical challenge of internal displacement, impacting 218,118 IDPs and 858,420 IDP returnees who have been forced to flee their homes due to conflict and related violence. This situation underscores the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach to address the diverse needs of IDPs. This Action Plan aligns with the vision outlined in Adamawa State's Medium-Term Development Plan (2021-2025), which aims for **“a peaceful, harmonious, and economically vibrant state that promotes inclusive growth, equality of opportunity, and justice for all its citizens”**. Moreover, the plan adheres to the Kampala Convention, the National IDP Policy of Nigeria, the key priorities of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, and the strategic priorities of Adamawa State's Durable Solutions Steering Committee and Technical Working Group.

Vision for Sustainable Solutions and Development

In our pursuit of this home-grown durable solutions initiative, we in the Adamawa State Government envision a future where Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Adamawa State are not only liberated from the shackles of protracted displacement but are also empowered to shape their destinies and become active drivers and contributors to their State’s development and growth. At the core of this vision are the principles of dignity, voluntariness, and safety, ensuring that IDPs have agency in determining their future. Recognizing three distinct pathways—relocation, local integration in host communities, and return to ancestral homes— the Adamawa State Government’s commitment is to ensure that whatever route is chosen, IDPs will not only rebuild their lives but actively contribute to the social, economic, and human development of their communities, Adamawa State, and Nigeria. Basic social services and social protection will be guaranteed, with a heightened focus on addressing the unique challenges faced by women and girls in conflict and prolonged displacement.



Guiding Principles for Sustainable Solutions

Our mission is rooted in a commitment to facilitate durable solutions through a principled approach. This approach emphasizes government leadership and a comprehensive, whole-of-government strategy to ensure that the response is not only efficient but also sustainable. The inclusion of broad community engagement, providing choices to IDPs, mitigating harm, and leaving no one behind form the bedrock of the Plan. Upholding human rights, fostering participation, and prioritizing gender protection and equality, recognizing the disproportionate impact on women and girls in conflict and displacement, guide the actions. This principled approach not only aligns with global aspirations but also contributes meaningfully to the broader framework of sustainable development. The Adamawa State Government aspires to build resilient communities through building back better approaches and fostering social cohesion and peaceful co-existence with hosting communities to ensure they all have a better capacity to cope with future shocks. Active participation, ownership, and voices of IDPs regarding the decisions they make about their future and their families are placed front and centre in the overall process of this endeavor.



Goals

Goal 1: Local Integration with Host Communities

By 2027, the aim is to facilitate the local integration of 75% IDPs (163,588 individuals) voluntarily within host communities. .

This involves ensuring access to adequate housing, education, healthcare, livelihood opportunities, access to land and property. By doing so, the Adamawa State Government intends not only to enhance the well-being of IDPs but also to foster social cohesion and peaceful co-exist alongside with their host communities, contributing to the broader objectives of sustainable development.

Goal 2: Return of IDPs:

By 2027, the focus is on supporting the voluntary and dignified return of 10% IDPs (21,812 individuals) to their ancestral homes and those spontaneously and voluntarily returned IDPs without any return assistance in adjacent locations.

This necessitates the provision of necessary infrastructure, services, and security to rebuild communities, restore cultural ties and catalyze sustainable development at the local level while closely collaborating and coordinating with state structures of the places of origin of IDPs.

Goal 3: Relocation of IDPs

By 2027, the objective is to facilitate the voluntary and safe relocation of 15% IDPs (32,718 individuals) to designated areas.

This strategic approach aims to decongest high-density displacement areas and promote equitable development by ensuring the provision of essential services and livelihood opportunities.

The State Action Plan addresses the immediate challenges of displacement and contributes to the well-being and resilience of IDPs and host communities, as well as supporting the individual and community-led spontaneous efforts of IDP returnees while also contributing to the overall development of Adamawa State. Through this comprehensive approach, the Adamawa State Government strives to create lasting solutions that resonate with both local needs and global aspirations for a sustainable and inclusive future.



Outcomes

6.1. LOCAL INTEGRATION WITH HOST COMMUNITIES

Policy Statement: the policy focuses on promoting the sustainable integration of IDPs within host communities in Adamawa State.

Output 6.1.1. (Humanitarian): Address displacement-related vulnerabilities comprehensively.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Registration/Profiling: Comprehensive demographic and vulnerability assessment.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	1-6 months
Village assessments: Surveying services, facilities, infrastructure, natural resources, and land absorption capacity.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-6 months
Intention surveys and stability index assessments in areas of local integration.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-6 months
Ensuring food security, including access to nutrition through direct support or MPCA	Ministry of Agriculture / Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA)	1-12 Months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Cultural, environmental-friendly, adequate safe, and incremental housing solutions	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services (MRRR) Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA)	1-36 months
Awareness raising and public sensitization on safety and security threats.	Adamawa State Broadcasting Corporation / National Orientation Agency	1-12 months
Campaigns to prevent gender-based violence and youth violence/ recruitment.	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)	1-12 months
Safety and security incident tracking and analysis.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Nigerian Police Force	1-24 months
Access to medical support, including MHPSS, maternal and child health, and immunization.	Ministry of Health	1-12 months
Promoting equal access to education and participation in community development initiatives.	Ministry of Education and Human Capital Development / Adamawa State Agency for Mass Education.	1-36 months

Output 6.1.2. (Transition and Recovery): Promote an integrated response towards ending displacement-related vulnerabilities and promote the capacity for self-reliance

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Socioeconomic and livelihood assessment	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	6-12 months
Analysis of drivers of displacement, underlying root causes, effects of displacement on socioeconomic status and prospects of IDPs, drivers of outward migration, risks of trafficking, and smuggling.	Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)/National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)	6-12 Months
Strengthening local law enforcement and community policing.	National Police Force (NPF) / Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC)	6-24 months
Advocacy for ownership rights to assets and properties, including land, housing, and livelihoods.	Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey (MLS) / Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	1-24 months
Providing agricultural inputs, land for agriculture, and access to essential services.	Ministry of Agriculture	6-36 months
Supporting hygiene, sanitation, and waste management infrastructure.	Ministry of Health and Human Services	1-36 months
Promoting access to clean water, energy, telecommunications, and transportation.	Adamawa State Water Board / Ministry of Works and Energy Development	1-36 months
Community development initiatives through cash-for-work programs.	Ministry of Culture and Tourism / Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development	6-24 months
Promoting social cohesion, traditional ceremonies, and youth participation.	Ministry of Culture and Tourism / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development	1-36 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Promoting equal access to education and participation in community development initiatives.	Ministry of Education and Human Capital Development / Adamawa State Agency for Mass Education.	1-36 months

Output 6.1.3. (Peace and Development): Ensure full integration and participation in long-term regional and national peace and development processes.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Facilitate community dialogues on reconciliation, confidence building, and promoting cultural, and socio-economic integrations;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / Ministry of Culture and Tourism	6-36 months
Ensure IDPs full and equal participation in schools, health facilities, markets and civil services;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	3-36 months
Organize capacity building and training opportunities for public sector officials and local leaders to enhance integration and equal participation of IDPs in public affairs including budgeting;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) / Adamawa State Planning Commission.	12-48 months
Support agricultural productivity through irrigation, mechanization, and market linkage;	Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Provide animal production including restocking support and veterinary support;	Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Promote access to energy/electricity, telecommunication, market, road and transportation;	Adamawa State Ministry of Works and Energy	12-60 months
Promote employment opportunities in the formal sector for IDPs, returnees, and host communities including women and youth;	Ministry of Labour and Productivity / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development	12-60 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Promote self-employment and job creation (MSE, access to loans, working space, vocational training);	Ministry of Labour and Productivity / Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development	12-60 months
Promote household asset and income generation including agricultural production, horticulture, livestock, dairy production, poultry, fishery, etc.;	Ministry of Agriculture / Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development	12-60 months
Promote farmers' cooperatives and linkage with market, loan/financial services, and agricultural mechanization;	Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Promote environmental protection initiatives with income generation ventures, such as out-growers, seedling nurseries and reforestation;	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Development / Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Enhance economic empowerment of women and youth through participation in local development initiatives and job creation;	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development / Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development	12-60 months
Assess safety, security, availability, and adequacy of land in locations of integration including legal and ownership tenure risks; mine risks	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Person (NCFRMI) / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	1-24 months
Promote legal protection of ownership of land and house for IDPs upon integration;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	1-36 months
Establish a monitoring organ to gauge the risk of tension on land and property with host communities;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	6-36 months
Legalize ownership transfer of land and property to IDPs through a transparent approach;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry / Nigerian Bar Association (NBA)	24-60 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Promote legal documentation of ownership of land, house, and property including business licenses for women and youth;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry / Nigerian Bar Association (NBA)	12-60 months
Organize advocacy, capacity building, and technical support to government offices for documentation	Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) / National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) / Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Adamawa State Judiciary	12-36 months
Support local Vital Registration Facilities and relevant offices to facilitate support to IDPs in accessing basic documentation including birth, marriage, death, and educational certificates as well as local residence IDs, travel documents business and driving licenses etc.;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) / Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Adamawa State Judiciary	12- 36 months
Support local municipalities and administrations to integrate IDPs in their registration and documentation including in national/local census;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)	12-60 months
Support digitization of vital documents to IDPs and host communities;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)	12-60 months
Promote participation of IDPs in elections and running for nominations in local elections.	Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	12-60 months

6.2. RETURN OF IDPS TO ANCESTRAL HOMES

Policy Statement: the policy emphasizes supporting the voluntary and dignified return of IDPs to their ancestral homes, in alignment with the UNI Guiding Principles for IDPs as well as the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions

Output 6.2.1. (Humanitarian): Address displacement-related vulnerabilities comprehensively.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Registration/Profiling: Comprehensive demographic and vulnerability assessment.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	1-6 months
Village assessments: Surveying services, facilities, infrastructure, natural resources, and land absorption capacity.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-9 months
Intention surveys and stability index assessments in areas of return.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-6 months
Organize "Go and See; Come and Tell" missions for IDP representatives including women and youth to ensure voluntariness and informed decision-making by IDPs and their families	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) / IDP Representatives	1-3 months
Facilitate transportation assistance and return assistance packages for those willing to return to their places of origin	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-12 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Ensuring food security, including access to nutrition through direct support or MPCA	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-12 months
Cultural and environmental-friendly housing solutions that provide adequate safety, security, and warm	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services (MRRR) Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA)	6-24 months
Awareness raising and public sensitization on safety and security threats.	Adamawa State Broadcasting Corporation / National Orientation Agency	1-6 months
Campaigns to prevent gender-based violence and youth violence/recruitment.	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development	1-36 months
Safety and security incident tracking and analysis.	Nigerian Police Force / Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency	1-36 months
Access to medical support, including MHPSS, maternal and child health, and immunization.	Ministry of Health	1-36 months
Promoting equal access to education and participation in community development initiatives.	Ministry of Education and Human Capital Development	1-36 months
Promoting equal access to education and participation in community development initiatives.	Ministry of Education and Human Capital Development	1-36 months

Output 6.2.2. (Transition and Recovery): Promote an integrated response towards ending displacement-related vulnerabilities and promote capacity for self-reliance.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Socioeconomic and livelihood vulnerability assessment.	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development Ministry of Agriculture, National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NFCRMI)	6-24 months
Analysis of drivers of displacement, underlying root causes, effects of displacement on socioeconomic status and prospects of IDPs, drivers of outward migration, risks of trafficking, and smuggling.	Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)/ National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)	6-24 months
Strengthening local law enforcement and community policing.	National Police Force (NPF) / Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC)	1-36 months
Advocacy for ownership rights to assets and properties, including land, housing, and livelihoods.	Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey (MLS) / Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	6-36 months
Providing agricultural inputs, land for agriculture, and access to essential services.	Ministry of Agriculture	12- 36 months
Supporting hygiene, sanitation, and waste management infrastructure.	Ministry of Health and Human Services, Adamawa State Water Board	1-36 months
Promoting access to clean water, energy, telecommunications, and transportation.	Adamawa State Water Board / Ministry of Works and Energy Development	1-36 months
Community development initiatives through cash-for-work programs.	Ministry of Culture and Tourism / Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development	1-36 months
Promoting social cohesion, traditional ceremonies, and youth participation.	Ministry of Culture and Tourism / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development	1-36 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Facilitating skill matching and document verification support.	Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development	1-36 months

Output 6.2.3. (Peace and Development): Ensure full integration and participation in long-term regional and national peace and development processes.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Facilitate community dialogues on reconciliation, confidence building, and promoting cultural, and socio-economic integrations;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / Ministry of Culture and Tourism	6-36 months
Promote IDPs full and equal participation in schools, health facilities, markets, and civil services;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	3-36 months
Organize capacity building and training opportunities for public sector officials and local leaders to enhance integration and equal participation of IDPs in public affairs including budgeting;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) / Adamawa State Planning Commission.	12-48 months
Support agricultural productivity through irrigation, mechanization, and market linkage;	Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Provide animal production including restocking support and veterinary support;	Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development	12-60 months
Promote access to energy/electricity, telecommunication, market, road and transportation;	Ministry of Works and Energy Development	12-60 months
Promote employment opportunities in the formal sector for IDPs including women and youth;	Ministry of Labour and Productivity / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development	12-60 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Promote self-employment and job creation (MSE, access to loan, working space, vocational training;	Ministry of Labour and Productivity / Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development	12-60 months
Promote household asset and income generation including agricultural production, horticulture, livestock, dairy production, poultry, fishery etc.;	Ministry of Agriculture / Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development	12-60 months
Promote farmers cooperatives and linkage with market, loan/financial services, agricultural mechanization;	Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Promote environmental protection initiatives with income generation ventures such as out-growers, seedling nursery and reforestation;	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Development / Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Enhance economic empowerment of women and youth through participation in local development initiatives and job creations;	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	12-60 months
Assess safety, security, availability, and adequacy of land in locations of integration including legal and ownership tenure risks;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Person (NCFRMI) / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	1-24 months
Promote legal protection of ownership of land and house for IDPs upon integration;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	1-36 months
Stablish monitoring organ to gauge risk of tension on land and property with host communities;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	6-36 months
Legalize ownership transfer of land and property to IDPs through transparent approach;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry / Nigerian Bar Association	24-60 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Promote legal documentations of ownership to land, house and property including business license including for women;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry / Nigerian Bar Association (NBA)	12-60 months
Organize advocacy, capacity building, and technical support to government offices for documentation	Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) / National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) / Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Adamawa State Judiciary	12-36 months
Support local Vital Registration Facilities and relevant offices to facilitate support to IDPs in accessing basic documentation including birth, marriage, death, and educational certificates as well as local residence IDs, travel documents business and driving licenses etc.;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) / Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Adamawa State Judiciary	12-36 months
Support local municipalities and administrations to integrate IDPs in their registration and documentation including in national/local census;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)	12-60 months
Support digitization of vital documents to IDPs and host communities;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)	12-60 months
Promote participation of IDPs in elections and running for nominations in local elections.	Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)	12-60 months

6.3. RELOCATION OF IDPS TO ANOTHER SAFE AREA

Policy Statement: the policy focuses on facilitating the voluntary and safe relocation of IDPs to designated areas

Output 6.3.1. (Humanitarian): Address displacement-related vulnerabilities comprehensively.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Registration/Profiling: Comprehensive demographic and vulnerability assessment.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI)	1-6 months
Village assessments: Surveying services, facilities, infrastructure, natural resources, and land absorption capacity.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-9 months
Intention surveys and stability index assessments in areas of relocation.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA) / Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	1-9 months
Ensuring food security, including access to nutrition through direct support or MPCA	Ministry of Agriculture / Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA)	1-12 months
Cultural, environmental-friendly, adequate safe, and incremental housing solutions	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services (MRRR) Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA)	1-36 months
Awareness raising and public sensitization on safety and security threats.	Adamawa State Broadcasting Corporation / National Orientation Agency	1-24 months
Campaigns to prevent gender-based violence and youth violence/recruitment.	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development (MWASD)	1-24 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Safety and security incident tracking and analysis.	Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA)	1-24 months
Access to medical support, including MHPSS, maternal and child health, and immunization.	Ministry of Health	1-24 months
Promoting equal access to education and participation in community development initiatives.	Ministry of Education and Human Capital Development / Adamawa State Agency for Mass Education.	1-24 months

Output 6.3.2. (Transition and Recovery): Promote an integrated response towards ending displacement-related vulnerabilities and promote capacity for self-reliance.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Socioeconomic and livelihood vulnerability assessment.	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development Ministry of Agriculture, National Commission for Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NFCRMI)	6-24 months
Analysis of drivers of displacement, underlying root causes, effects of displacement on socioeconomic status and prospects of IDPs, drivers of outward migration, risks of trafficking, and smuggling.	Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)/ National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP)	6-24 months
Strengthening local law enforcement and community policing.	National Police Force (NPF) / Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC)	1-36 months
Advocacy for ownership rights to assets and properties, including land, housing, and livelihoods.	Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey (MLS) / Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	6-36 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Providing agricultural inputs, land for agriculture, and access to essential services.	Ministry of Agriculture	12- 36 months
Supporting hygiene, sanitation, and waste management infrastructure.	Ministry of Health and Human Services, Adamawa State Water Board	1-36 months
Promoting access to clean water, energy, telecommunications, and transportation.	Adamawa State Water Board / Ministry of Works and Energy Development	1-36 months
Community development initiatives through cash-for-work programs.	Ministry of Culture and Tourism / Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development	1-36 months
Promoting social cohesion, traditional ceremonies, and youth participation.	Ministry of Culture and Tourism / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development	1-36 months
Facilitating skill matching and document verification support.	Ministry of Entrepreneurial Development	1-36 months

Output 6.3.3. (Peace and Development): Ensure full integration and participation in long-term local, State-level, and national peace and development processes.

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Facilitate community dialogues on reconciliation, confidence building, and promoting cultural, and socio-economic integrations;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / Ministry of Culture and Tourism	6-36 months
Promote IDPs full participation in schools, health facilities, markets, and civil services;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services	3-36 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Organize capacity building and training opportunities for public sector officials and local leaders to enhance integration and equal participation of IDPs in public affairs including budgeting;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) / Adamawa State Planning Commission.	12-48 months
Support agricultural productivity through irrigation, mechanization, and market linkage;	Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Provide animal production including restocking support and veterinary support;	Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development	12-60 months
Promote access to energy/electricity, telecommunication, market, road and transportation;	Ministry of Works and Energy Development	12-60 months
Promote employment opportunities in the formal sector for IDPs including women and youth;	Ministry of Labour and Productivity / Ministry of Youth, Sports and Sports Development	12-60 months
Promote self-employment and job creation (MSE, access to loan, working space, vocational training);	Ministry of Labour and Productivity / Ministry of Entrepreneurship Development	12-60 months
Promote household asset and income generation including agricultural production, horticulture, livestock, dairy production, poultry, fishery etc.;	Ministry of Agriculture / Ministry of Livestock and Aquaculture Development	12-60 months
Promote farmers cooperatives and linkage with market, loan/financial services, agricultural mechanization;	Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Promote environmental protection initiatives with income generation ventures such as out-growers, seedling nursery and reforestation;	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Development / Ministry of Agriculture	12-60 months
Enhance economic empowerment of women and youth through participation in local development initiatives and job creations;	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	12-60 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Assess safety, security, availability, and adequacy of land in locations of integration including legal and ownership tenure risks;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / National Commission for Refugee Migrants and Internally Displaced Person (NCFRMI) / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	1-24 months
Promote legal protection of ownership of land and house for IDPs upon integration;	Nigerian Bar Association / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	1-36 months
Stablish monitoring organ to gauge risk of tension on land and property with host communities;	Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Humanitarian Services / Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry	6-36 months
Legalize ownership transfer of land and property to IDPs through a transparent approach;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry / Nigerian Bar Association (NBA)	24-60 months
Promote legal documentation of ownership of land, house, and property including business licenses for women and youth;	Adamawa State Ministry of Land and Survey / LGA Land Registry / Nigerian Bar Association (NBA)	12-60 months
Organize advocacy, capacity building, and technical support to government offices for documentation	Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) / National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) / Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Adamawa State Judiciary	12-36 months
Support local Vital Registration Facilities and relevant offices to facilitate support to IDPs in accessing basic documentation including birth, marriage, death, and educational certificates as well as local residence IDs, travel documents business and driving license etc.;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC) / Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC), Adamawa State Judiciary	12-36 months
Support local municipalities and administrations to integrate IDPs in their registration and documentation including in national/local census;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)	12-60 months
Support digitization of vital documents to IDPs and host communities;	National Population Commission (NPC) / National Identity Management Commission (NIMC)	12-60 months

ACTIVITIES	LEAD	TIMELINE
Promote participation of IDPs in elections and running for nominations in local elections.	Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC)	12-60 months
Support programs of family re-unification for IDPs	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	1-24 months

EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH

The process involves a comprehensive approach to address displacement-related vulnerabilities while building resilience and linkages with longer-term sustainable development. As such a comprehensive evidence base is key for effective planning, implementation, and monitoring of the progress. To this effect, rigorous data collection and analysis using multilayered methods and approaches will be crucial. Registration, profiling, intention surveys, stability index assessments, and socio-economic surveys shall inform the scope and nature of assistance and planning process in all durable solution options case by case. The planning and decision-making processes will promote a strong evidence-based approach through the application of tools and methods including;

- **Comprehensive registration and profiling;**
- **Intention surveys;**
- **Go and See; Come and Tell;**
- **In-depth village assessments;**
- **Stability index assessments;**
- **Community engagement campaigns;**
- **Safety and security tracking;**
- **Advocacy and awareness raising on the rights of IDPs.**

SERVICES TO INDIVIDUALS OR HOUSEHOLDS

Ensuring long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement is paramount. This involves strengthening the capacity of local law enforcement, community sensitization on durable solutions approaches, and advocacy for government leadership. Adequate living standards are addressed through measures such as food security, shelter, hygiene, sanitation, and access to medical services. Equal access to education, energy, and employment opportunities are also prioritized.

INTERVENTIONS APPROACHES

• **Area-Based and territorial planning approach**

In Adamawa State, where movement across border states and the country is both a way of life as well as a necessity, cities and towns have experienced higher rates of growth than others in the region since the 1950s.

Natural population growth coupled with urban migration and in some cases urban-urban migration, is leading to greater expansion of urban centres and their peri-urban areas accompanied by increased

demand for housing, transportation, basic services, food, jobs, and urban livelihood opportunities, among other aspects.

There is an imperative demand to develop strategic spatial planning methodologies that are tailored to the conditions of countries that require support with their planning systems, in a state of rapid urbanization.

In this context, Adamawa State with the support of the UN developed the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), a methodology to support the strategic decision-making processes of national, regional, and local governments on where, why, and how to prioritize investments, to achieve spatially sound policies and strategies in a given region.

The SDF adopts a strategic territorial approach to provide an inclusive vision of the socio-economic and environmental dynamics to frame the spatial territorial structure in a context of fluidity and uncertainty, by maximizing the use of existing data and resources.

The Matrix of Functions (MoF) method sets the spatial development strategy of the region by identifying priority development areas, nodes and corridors based on the mere availability or non-availability of key functions and services.

The Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation (SMCE), a spatial decision support system, assesses the performance of the identified spatial structure against existing development policies and strategies to formulate strategic spatial planning recommendations.

Finally, the Regional Capital Investment Plan (EICP) allows to prioritize investments in selected priority areas, nodes and corridors based on different scenarios to address socio-economic and infrastructure gaps identified at the different planning levels.

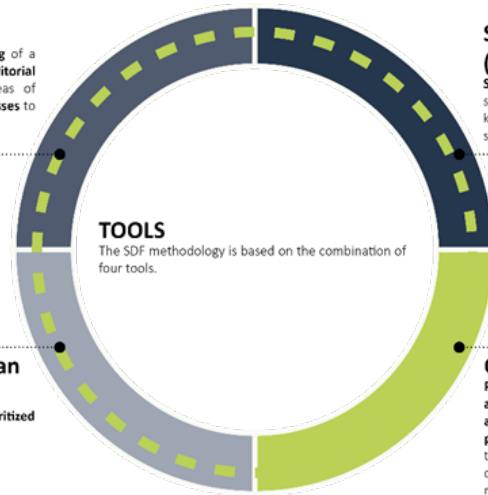
All the process follows a participatory and capacity-building approach in the form of national and sub-national Consultative Workshops to collect data, opinions, information and discuss, validate and disseminate results, as well as Training Sessions on the main spatial planning and data collections to have a pool of national experts able to replicate the methodology.

Matrix of Functions (MoF)

Spatial planning tool that provides an **understanding** of a regional spatial structure. Helps visualise **the territorial development** of a region to identify priority areas of intervention. Supports **spatial decision-making processes** to bring more realistic planning and implementation.

Spatial Multi-Criteria Evaluation (SMCE)

Spatial decision support system that further refines the spatial analysis by assessing the performance of the identified key areas, in relation to existing development policies and strategies, to **formulate strategic development strategies**.



Regional Capital Investment Plan (RICP)

Establishes implementing mechanisms and prioritized investments.

Consultative Workshops (CW)

Participatory approach through Consultative Workshops, are implemented at different levels of the process, to **adapt, discuss and validate results at the end of each phase**. In coordination with inter-sectoral political and technical committees, including members from the concerned governmental institutions, international and national development agencies, civil society and other stakeholders.

The Adamawa State Action Plan on Durable Solutions to Internal Displacement aligns with the current Spatial Development Strategy of Adamawa State (SDSA) to support evidence-based decision-making through an integrated territorial analysis at different scales (regional, national, local) to have a better understanding of the ongoing transformations shaping forced displacement, migration, urbanization, resilience to shocks and stresses.

On a regional scale, the action document and the spatial analysis is also aligned with the recent Spatial Development Strategy of the Sahel (SDSS) and follows the same methodology, based on historically grounded, multi-dimensional and integrated territorial approach, to provide a better understanding of the linkages and interactions across four lenses of analysis: Human Footprint, Natural Resources, Conflict and Climate Change, including cross cutting themes such as Governance, as well as Youth and Gender. It considers Adamawa state as part of the broader Sahelian region, a cohesive transboundary region, beyond national borders.

• **Government leadership and community ownership;**

The state government through its line ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) will provide strategic guidance for the implementation of durable solutions. The government has already created /appointed through respective ministries chairs of durable solution coordination structures through which it harmonizes the interventions of various partners interventions ensuring complementarity of government efforts. Building on already established structures, the government's commitment to realize the set objectives of the action plan is guaranteed through further providing technical support supervision, monitoring, and integrated planning. Government leadership plays a pivotal role in facilitating durable solutions within communities – this has already been demonstrated by the Adamawa State Government's unwavering support for the development of this homegrown durable solutions action plan. Effective governance involves the formulation and implementation of favorable policies and strategies that address the root causes of social issues including protracted displacement and poverty,

inequality, and lack of access to basic services associated with the displacement. By fostering an environment of collaboration and inclusivity, the Adamawa State government has been committed to working alongside displacement-affected communities to co-create sustainable solutions that meet their unique needs and vulnerabilities. This entails investing in safety/ security, rule of law/justice, infrastructure, education, healthcare, and economic opportunities to empower displaced individuals and build resilient communities. Moreover, transparent, and accountable leadership ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and equitably, fostering trust between government institutions and the displaced communities, returnees, and host communities. Through proactive engagement and dialogue, this SAP is a mechanism whereby government can forge partnerships with community stakeholders, leveraging local knowledge and expertise to drive meaningful change and achieve lasting impact

- **The whole of displacement approach**

Displacement has not only had a profound impact on IDPs but communities that host them have faced an enormous increase in pressure on the existing socioeconomic infrastructure. Most of the displacement-impacted host communities are economically struggling. However, within the spirit of humanity, they continue to welcome and accommodate all those forcibly displaced persons and returnees. In the long run, the imminent risk of strain and overstretch of limited resources and services is likely to create resource-based competition and hostility. In this regard, the development response to displacement is critical for the government and its partners to prioritize as a key social protection mechanism not only for “Leave No One Behind” but also to promote

the active participation and contribution of a large number of displacement-affected individuals and communities in the State’s development effort by addressing displacement related vulnerabilities holistically.

Right Based Approach/ Participation of IDPs; IDPs are citizens of Nigeria and equally need to enjoy all domestic and international rights without discrimination and this should be done equally across all Ages, Gender, and Diversities to enable access to services in a short term, medium and long-term framework. The Solution Action Plan seeks to build on community-based approaches, home grown technologies, and structures to ensure sustainability and community buy in. The government will promote mechanism of Accountability to Affected Persons and Accountability to all to ensure participation, complaint and feedback mechanisms to ensure that all development approaches are in tandem with the views and ideas of the people, thus strengthen the notion of working with communities hence linking top - down and bottom - up communication levels.

- **Nexus approach**

The Nexus approach represents a holistic strategy that integrates humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts to achieve durable solutions in communities affected by crises. By recognizing the interconnectedness of various sectors such as food security, health, education, and governance, the Nexus approach seeks to address the underlying causes of vulnerabilities and build resilience among displacement-affected populations. This approach emphasizes collaboration between humanitarian actors, development organizations, government institutions, and local communities to coordinate responses effectively and maximize impact. By bridging the gap between short-term emergency

relief and long-term development goals, this SAP will promote the Nexus approach to break the cycle of protracted displacement and concomitant vulnerabilities and promote sustainable solutions that empower displaced individuals and communities to thrive in the face of adversity. Through coordinated action and strategic investments, anchored by this SAP, adequate emphasis will be given to enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of humanitarian and development interventions, ultimately contributing to lasting

positive change in communities. Through durable solution coordination structures the various Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), UN agencies, INGOs, CSOs a robust coordination and collaboration efforts among the humanitarian, development, peace, climate change, private sector actors, Academicians, NGOs, IDPs and host community will be enhanced through this SAP to advance the state durable solutions priorities and meet the strategic milestones highlighted in the UN SG Action Agenda for solutions.

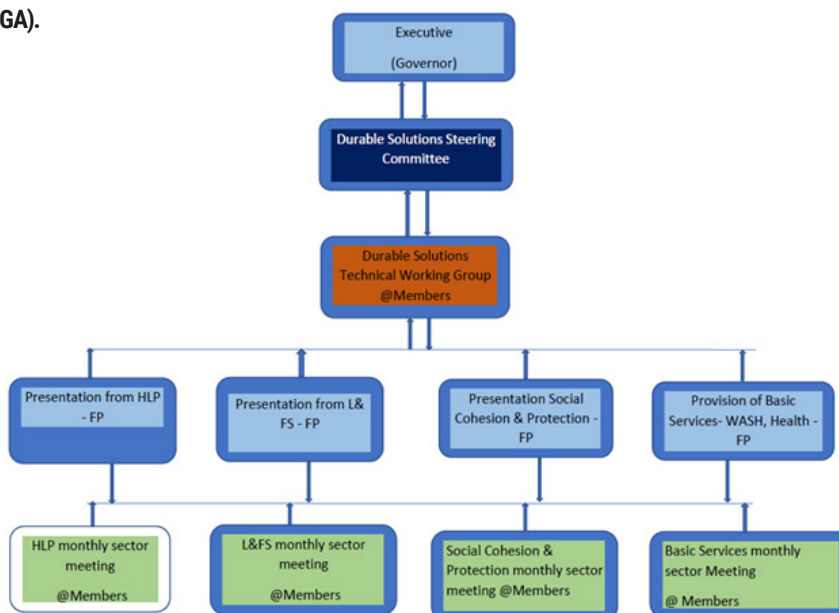


Coordination

The Adamawa State Government has designated the Ministry of Reconstruction, Rehabilitation, Reintegration, and Humanitarian Services as the custodian of the overall leadership of the durable solutions agenda, with a mandate of bringing together the different Ministries, Departments, and Authorities (MDAs) and other national and international partners including the United Nations Agencies towards a coherent, coordinated, and shared approach for durable solutions engagement in the Adamawa State. The Ministry chairs the State's Durable Solutions Steering Committee (DS-SC), which undertakes strategic and policy-relevant guidance and decision-making functions as the highest coordination forum on durable solutions in the State. Underneath the DS-SC, the State has also established the Durable Solutions Technical

Working Group (DS-TWG) under the leadership of the Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA), which oversees the overall technical and operational aspects of the durable solutions in the State. There are also sub-sector thematic groups that look at specific thematic areas such as Housing, land and property (HLP), Human Rights, and sector-specific requirements. The chart below demonstrates the existing coordination mechanisms available at the State level and there will be initiatives to cascade similar structures at the Local Government Areas (LGAs) level once this action plan is endorsed and implementation kicks off in each LGA where durable solutions will be implemented.

Graphic: IDP returnee population and Local Government Areas (LGA).



FUNCTIONALITY OF THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

Frequency of sitting: The DTWG will sit on the Wednesday of every 3rd week of the month, with flexibility of change due to emerging concerns. This will align with the Quarterly sitting of the DSC in the last week of the month within the Quarter.

Calendar: Annual calendar will be drafted indicative of all the sittings of the DTWG, Sectors and Steering committee.

Secretariat: The government through MRRR will chair the DTWG while IOM, & UNHCR co-chair. This will strengthen sustainability as well Government in the lead. It still stands as a measure to building the capacity of government in coordinating Durable Solutions for the state.

Minute taking: Minute taking will be rotational between UNHCR and IOM as per the sittings

Co-ordination and follow up.

Email list will be created, alongside other communication systems/channels and the minute taker of the month will be responsible for the mobilization of partners and sending meeting invitations.

Participants of the DTWG: Participation will be within four levels

Level 1: Sector co-ordination meetings – HLP, L&FS, SC&P, Provision of basic services (health, WASH); all these respective sector working groups have partners implementing durable solutions in the respective areas and hold monthly co-ordination meetings

Level 2: after thorough sectoral discussions, focal persons of respective sectors present to the DTWG durable solution concerns disposed at sectoral level – this will entail a brief presentation of key issues, recommendations pertaining DS. This shows how very well creates a link between Sectors and the DTWG

Level 3: This will involve DTWG members who will receive presentations from the respective sector focal persons sitting at the DTWG

Level 4: After synthesis of the presentation a single report will be drafted by DTWG for presentation to the DSC.

Membership of the DTWG: MRRR, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, NRC, IRC, ADSEMA, NEMA, NAP TIP, NCFRMI, NANGO

The Adamawa State Durable Solutions Action plan and the overall durable solutions work in the State will also be linked with and supported by the federal-level durables solutions steering committee and the technical working group on both policy and technical areas to harmonize national efforts and global priorities such as the UNSG Action Agenda.

Phased Approach

8.1. GOVERNMENT ASSESSMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION OF LOCATIONS

The Adamawa State Government will lead the overall assessment of locations of relocation, return or local integration to gather adequate information on demographics and needs of IDPs and host communities, intentions of IDPs, availability of services and infrastructure, local governance capacities and constraints, safety and security risks and threats, absorption capacities of local institutions and services, availability of adequate land for housing, facilities, livelihood and agriculture, environment and climate conditions, relations, traditions and cultures of IDPs and receiving or host communities. The Government remains responsible for tasking its humanitarian and development partners in the development of appropriate tools and methodologies, analysis of data, and generation of reports of such assessments under overall guidance, control, and management of the designated government entities such as the National Bureau. Such a thorough assessment should lay the foundation for undertaking participatory and voluntary decisions of local integration, returns, and relocation of IDPs in different LGAs case by case.

The findings of the assessments should be made public, informing IDPs, host communities, partners, and stakeholders of the specific solutions decisions of each household, in all

IDP sites. For instance, the findings of each IDP site, without disclosing the specific personal identifiers and ensuring the privacy and confidentiality of individuals and households, can be made available at the site level displaying the overall outcome of the solutions decisions. This will also serve as part of community mobilization, awareness raising as well as transparent decision-making processes. The State Government in consultation with the DS-SC and collaboration with the DS-TWG can develop site-level tailored solutions plans in line with the key components of this SAP.

8.2. PRIORITIZATION LOGIC

The implementation of this Action Plan will prioritize locations that have clear and solutions decisions while also considering the absence of safety and security threats, the presence and functionality of local governance, law enforcement, basic service, infrastructure, availability of land, and willingness of receiving/ host communities. Building on the existing conducive environment should be considered primarily, such as options of local integration provided that such options are opted for by IDPs and accommodated by host communities in addition to environmental factors. Support towards all options of solutions like local integration, return, and relocation should include an integrated and multi-sectoral approach in line with the IASC durable solutions criteria, where feasible and resources and capacities

permit. Adequate government support and integration and inclusion in ongoing local and State level development plans, including consideration in fiscal budgeting and financing is essential to ensuring sustainability of the solutions initiatives. Proper monitoring and evaluation frameworks should be considered from the outset with a clear set of baselines to measure to what extent IDPs have achieved durable solutions and do not have (post-) displacement-related vulnerabilities.



Capacity Support

Multi-scale integrated capacity development support to various Ministries, Department, and Authorities (MDAs) including private sector stakeholders at the State level as well as leadership at the LGA and local level on operationalizing durable solutions is a key determining factor not only for the successful implementation of this action plan but also to ensuring the sustainability of results achieved by it. A continued process of capacity-building events integrating technical and in-kind support will be delivered to ensure a better understanding of international and regional policies, guidelines, and principles on durable solutions. Lessons learned, best practices and case stories will inform the capacity-building efforts thereby delivering practical solutions and guidance to existing realities, contexts, and needs. Key to note capacity development for government could be undertaken in the following areas.

AREAS OF CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT

- Law and policy development on Internal Displacement,
- Government co-ordination and Leadership on Durable solutions,
- Advocacy and Resource mobilization for durable solutions,
- Peer to Peer Learning to Advance Durable solutions,
- Inclusive/integrated development planning for IDPs,
- Human rights observation for IDPs and Host communities,
- Conflict resolutions and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms,
- Protection and assistance for IDP returnees and host community,
- Data and evidence for Solutions,
- Political economy analysis on Displacement,
- Improvised Explosive device ordinances and management,
- Capacity development on Housing Land and Property,
- Capacity development on building resilient and integrated settlement planning,
- Capacity building on urban governance and land management,
- Monitoring Evaluation adaptation and Learning on Durable Solutions,
- Capacitating government with IT equipment, website on data management,
- Gender-responsive solutions to internal displacement.

Financing strategy

10.1. GOVERNMENTS CONTRIBUTION AND COMMITMENTS

A significant part of the Adamawa State Government's contribution to implementing this action plan comprises several key aspects that would create a conducive environment for the realization of the goals aspired in this action plan. The commitment hitherto shown by the government to initiate the dialogue on durable solutions since 2022, the coordination mechanisms created that facilitated collaborative engagement of a wide range of actors are key demonstrators of the already existing government leadership, ownership, accountability, and commitment to supporting durable solutions for the IDPs in the State. Some of the key contributions of the government to the effective execution of this action plan include:

- Adequate allocation of land for housing, agriculture, market, worship facilities, basic services, and infrastructure.
- Assurance of safety and security, law enforcement, and access to justice;
- Enhanced access to basic services and human resources support such as teachers, health workers, agriculture, and business development experts;
- A commitment to a gradual absorption of the needs of IDPs on solutions pathway through regular government fiscal planning process to ensure the sustainability of durable solutions initiatives;
- Access to documentation, vital registration including renewal of lost documents, issuance of new licenses such as business and skills obtained henceforth.
- Enhanced land management systems, capacities, and policies to address issues of access, tenure security, and other related protection challenges.
- Coordination of municipal and local plans to manage the influx of the displaced population ensuring adequate integration, relocation, and return.

10.2. UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS CONTRIBUTIONS AND COMMITMENTS

Various United Nations (UN) entities and International NGOs have been playing crucial roles in supporting the State’s durable solutions efforts demonstrated in the various solutions pilots, solutions dialogues, and coordination structures as well as active participation in the process of the development of this Plan. Considering the magnitude of the tasks still remaining in providing support to all IDPs in the State to achieve durable solutions, continued support of the UN and other international partners is key that include;

- **Technical cooperation relevant to the areas of their global expertise, mandate, and local capacities to support the State Action Plan;**
- **Mobilization of resources and engagement of their country offices and their headquarters in garnering the support of financial institutions, bilateral and multilateral institutions, and donor agencies and countries towards the realization of this SAP;**
- **Alignment with and integration of the SAP priorities into their national and state-level policies, strategies, programmes, and operations.**

10.3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The Adamawa State Government shall coordinate with the Federal Government to gain additional technical, political, financial, and policy support in its effort to realize this action plan. Adamawa State shall collaborate with neighboring States particularly with Borno State in the process of return of IDPs. The State shall also engage media outlets to share experiences and raise public awareness for collaboration. In addition, the State shall engage both public and private academia and research institutions to promote knowledge management on the processes, challenges, lessons, and good practices.

Communication Strategy

The purpose of the Communication Strategy is to clearly outline the aspiration and vision of this homegrown durable solutions State Action Plan to address the displacement-related vulnerabilities of displaced women, men, boys, and girls in Adamawa State in a meaningful and impactful way by upholding their human rights, dignity, safety, and security through transparent, participatory, and collaborative approaches. This Strategy aims to promote collaboration and support with the wider Adamawa State public, IDPs and host communities, State and Federal Ministries and authorities, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), United Nation Agencies, Programmes and Funds, donors, Embassies, and the private sector towards supporting the successful realization of ending displacement in the State.

The key message is to relay the Adamawa State's commitment through developing this homegrown action plan to meaningfully address the protracted displacement-related vulnerabilities of 218,118 IDPs, vulnerable host communities, and returnees, including women and girls to find sustainable solutions and become productive members of their communities. The Adamawa State Government will reach all its stakeholders through a wide range of outlets including press releases, social media platforms, websites, newsletters, public events, community outreach programmes, State and Federal government televisions, radios, and newspapers to enhance public awareness and cooperation. The State will also put in place mechanisms to gather community and partner feedback to promote knowledge management, experience sharing, and further improvement of the Action Plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Adamawa State Durable Solutions Technical Working Group (DS-TWG) in close consultation with the global Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework and in line with the International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS) coordination with the national Data Working Group will design monitoring and evaluation tools and methodologies in line with the IASC durable solutions framework and its criteria and indicator library to monitor, evaluate, and report on the progress of IDPs on their solutions pathway supported through this SAP.



Annexes

13.1. BUDGET

LOCAL INTEGRATION SUPPORT FOR IDPS, RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES						
SN	HOUSE-HOLD-LEVEL	DETAILS	NGN	HH/NO OF VILLAGES	TOTAL (NGN)	TOTAL (USD)
	Land of shelter construction	250-300 Sqm	4,000,000.00	25,000.00	₦100,000,000,000.00	\$ 76,923,076.92
	Land tenure security - CoO	Fees for Town planner, Surveyor, Lands office	3,000,000.00	10.00	₦30,000,000.00	\$ 23,076.92
	Shelter / House	3 bedroom house, Toilet, Bathroom, Kitchen	6,500,000.00	70,889.00	₦460,778,500,000.00	\$ 354,445,000.00
	Household basic necessities	Mattresses, Blankets, Stoves, Soap, Net, Cooking stoves, Buckets, plates, Jerricans, Lanterns, Cups, Mat Sanitary towels, Rapper, Kettle, Praying Mats, Matchbox	150,000.00	70,889.00	₦10,633,350,000.00	\$ 8,179,500.00
	Certificate of House occupancy	CoO	300,000.00	70,889.00	₦21,266,700,000.00	\$ 16,359,000.00

	Livelihoods	Poultry and livestock	150,000.00	70,889.00	₦10,633,350,000.00	\$ 8,179,500.00
		Vegetable Growing, Carrots, Tomatoes, Okra, Garden Egg	100,000.00	70,889.00	₦7,088,900,000.00	\$ 5,453,000.00
		Fruit trees Bananas, Mango, Pawpaw, Orange	100,000.00	70,889.00	₦7,088,900,000.00	\$ 5,453,000.00
	Environment	Non-Economic trees	100,000.00	70,889.00	₦7,088,900,000.00	\$ 5,453,000.00
	Mainstreaming	Black currant, Nim tree	100,000.00	70,889.00	₦7,088,900,000.00	\$ 5,453,000.00
COMMUNITY LEVEL						
	Establishment/ strengthening of existing primary health care facility	10 Primary Health care facilities in 10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Establishment/ strengthening of existing primary schools	10 Primary Schools in 10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Establishment / strengthening of existing Secondary school	10 Secondary Schools 10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Establishment / strengthening existing WASH facilities	10 Boreholes in 10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Construction of Religious centres - Mosque and churches	10 Centres 10 villages	10,000,000.00	10.00	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08
	Establishment of Recreational facilities	10 Centres 10 villages	10,000,000.00	10.00	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08

	Development of Livelihood schemes	Artisans, Skill Acquisition, Block Farming,	10,000,000.00	10.00	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08
		Value Chain Additions, Co-operative Farming,	10,000,000.00	10.00	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08
		VSLAs, Irrigation Farming	10,000,000.00	10.00	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08
	Strengthening Social Cohesion Mechanisms	Construct community centres	10,000,000.00	10.00	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08
		Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	5,000,000.00	10.00	₦50,000,000.00	\$ 38,461.54
		community sensitization on co-existence	3,000,000.00	10.00	₦30,000,000.00	\$ 23,076.92
				Total	₦634,177,500,000.00	\$ 487,828,846.15

VOLUNTARY RELOCATION SUPPORT TO IDPS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

SN	HOUSE-HOLD-LEVEL	DETAILS	NGN	HH/NO OF VILLAGES	TOTAL (NGN)	TOTAL (USD)
	Land of shelter construction	Ensure access to personal land - CoO	4,000,000.00	10.00	₦40,000,000.00	\$ 30,769.23
	Shelter / House	3 bedroom house, Toilet, Bathroom, Kitchen	6,500,000.00	53,174.00	₦345,631,000,000.00	\$ 265,870,000.00
	Household necessities	Mattresses, Blankets, Stoves, Soap, Net, Cooking stoves, Buckets, plates, Jericans, Lantens, Cups, MatSanitary towels, Rapper, Kettle, Praying Mats, Match box	150,000.00	53,174.00	₦7,976,100,000.00	\$ 6,135,461.54
	Certificate of House occupancy	Fees for Town planner, Surveyor, Lands office	4,000,000.00	10.00	₦40,000,000.00	\$ 30,769.23
		Seedlings, Pesticides, Hoes, fertilisers, Animal plough, Protective Gear	150,000.00	53,174.00	₦7,976,100,000.00	\$ 6,135,461.54
	Support with Agricultural kits	Vegetable Growing, Carrots, Tomatoes, Oakra, Garden Egg	200,000.00	53,174.00	₦10,634,800,000.00	\$ 8,180,615.38
		Fruit trees Bananas, Mango, Pawpaw, Orange	100,000.00	53,174.00	₦5,317,400,000.00	\$ 4,090,307.69

	Enviroment Mainstreaming	Non Economic trees	100,000.00	53,174.00	₦5,317,400,000.00	\$ 4,090,307.69
		Black current, Nim tree	100,000.00	53,174.00	₦5,317,400,000.00	\$ 4,090,307.69
COMMUNITY -LEVEL						
	Village assessments/ survey of services, facilities and infrastructures, natural resources, land (absorption capacity	Data and land management capacity Land mapping survey, and preparation Consultations workshops Logistics	30,000,000.00	10.00	₦300,000,000.00	\$ 230,769.23
	Establishment/ strengthening of existing primary health care facility	10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Establishment/ strengthening of existing Nursery and primary schools	10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Estalsihment / strengthening of existing Secondary school	10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85

	Establishment / strengthening existing WASH facilities	Construction of communal water systems Construction of communal water systems Construction of toilets Construction of drainages Waste management infrastructures and capacity Formation and training of waste and water management committee Formation and training of waste and water management committee	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Establishment of Market systems	10 villages	45,000,000.00	10.00	₦450,000,000.00	\$ 346,153.85
	Assess, safety, security in the areas of Return	Absence of threat to human life, Absence of violation of human rights, Presence Security posts and Personnel, Presence of Vigilantees	10,000,000.00	2.00	₦20,000,000.00	\$ 15,384.62

	Provide agricultural inputs including farming tools, organic seeds, and fertilizers (Agric kits).	Seedlings, Pesticides, Hoes, fertilisers, Animal plough, Protective Gear Land use planning and management	200,000.00	7,285.00	₦1,457,000,000.00	\$ 1,120,769.23
	Support animal restocking and veterinary to harder communities	Restock Cattle, Goats, Sheep and Birds	200,000.00	7,285.00	₦1,457,000,000.00	\$ 1,120,769.23
	Strengthening Social Cohesion Mechanisms	Construct community centres	10,000,000.00	2.00	₦20,000,000.00	\$ 15,384.62
		Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	5,000,000.00	2.00	₦10,000,000.00	\$ 7,692.31
		community sensitisation on co-existence	3,000,000.00	1.00	₦3,000,000.00	\$ 2,307.69
	Promote access to energy, electricity and telecommunication network	Extend Power Grid, and communication network	10,000,000,000	10	₦100,000,000,000.00	\$ 76,923,076.92
	Establishment of formal leadership governance structures / head quarters	Local government authorities, offices and structures	300,000,000	10	₦3,000,000,000.00	\$ 2,307,692.31
	Facilitate the establishment of financial institutions	Ensure access to Microfinance institutions - Banks, P.O.S, Mobile banking	300,000,000	10	₦3,000,000,000.00	\$ 2,307,692.31
	Conduct environment assessments and protection	Mapping and Preservation of indiginous species, supply of tree seedlings	10,000,000	10	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08

	Assess, safety, security and adqaucy of land in the areas of return	Access to farmlands, No encroachment on individual lands	10,000,000	10	₦100,000,000.00	\$ 76,923.08
	Ensure Housing land and Property rights for all Ages Gender and Diversity	Land allocation, Certificate of occuapancy , Land tenure security for all Ages Gender and Diversity	300,000	10	₦3,000,000.00	\$ 2,307.69
	Support Access to Documentation	Voters card, National ID, Birth certificates, Passport, Marriage certificate, indigine letter, Educational certificates, local residence IDs, Driving License	200,000	7285	₦1,457,000,000.00	\$ 1,120,769.23
	Establish Judicial systems	Customory courts, Magistrates, religious bodies, Traditional judicial systems , Area Courts	300,000,000	10	₦3,000,000,000.00	\$ 2,307,692.31
	Organize community representatives 'go, see, and tell' missions in integration locations;	Community consultative forum				\$ -
		Logistics				\$ -
		Community engagements Meetings	50,000,000	10	₦500,000,000.00	\$ 384,615.38
				Total	₦504,927,200,000.00	\$ 388,405,538.46

VOLUNTARY RELOCATION SUPPORT TO IDPS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

SN	HOUSE-HOLD-LEVEL	DETAILS	NGN	HH/NO OF VILLAGES	TOTAL (NGN)	TOTAL (USD)
	Land of shelter construction	250-300 Sqm	4,000,000.00	3,643.00	₦14,572,000,000.00	\$ 11,209,230.77
	Shelter / House	3 bedroom house, Toilet, Bathroom, Kitchen	6,500,000.00	33,532.00	₦217,958,000,000.00	\$ 167,660,000.00
	Household Necessities	Mattresses, Blankets, Stoves, Soap, Net, Cooking stoves, Buckets, plates, Jerricans, Lanterns, Cups, Mats Sanitary towels, Rapper, Kettle, Praying Mats, Match box	150,000.00	33,532.00	₦5,029,800,000.00	\$ 3,869,076.92
	Certificate of House occupancy	To All	4,000,000.00	33,532.00	₦134,128,000,000.00	\$ 103,175,384.62
	Livelihoods	Poultry and livestock	150,000.00	33,532.00	₦5,029,800,000.00	\$ 3,869,076.92
		Vegetable Growing, Carrots, Tomatoes, Okra, Garden Egg	200,000.00	33,532.00	₦6,706,400,000.00	\$ 5,158,769.23
		Fruit trees Bananas, Mango, Pawpaw, Orange	100,000.00	33,532.00	₦3,353,200,000.00	\$ 2,579,384.62
	Environment	Non-Economic trees	100,000.00	33,532.00	₦3,353,200,000.00	\$ 2,579,384.62
	Mainstreaming	Black current, Nim tree	100,000.00	33,532.00	₦3,353,200,000.00	\$ 2,579,384.62
	Community level				₦0.00	\$ -
	Establishment/ strengthening of existing primary health care facility		50,000,000.00	7.00	₦350,000,000.00	\$ 269,230.77

	Establishment/ strengthening of existing primary schools	5 class room blocks (3 classes per block), Staff room, ICT lab, Offices, Toilets, Borehole, Fencing and Environmental mainstreaming. 7 Primary schools in 7 villages @ 500 Pupils	45,000,000.00	7.00	₦315,000,000.00	\$ 242,307.69
	Establishment / strengthening of existing Secondary school	5 class room blocks (3 classes per block), Staff room, ICT lab, Offices, Toilets, Borehole, Fencing and Environmental mainstreaming. 7 Primary schools in 7 villages @ 200 Pupils	45,000,000.00	7.00	₦315,000,000.00	\$ 242,307.69
	Establishment / strengthening existing WASH facilities	public wash facilities in 7 villages	10,000,000.00	7.00	₦70,000,000.00	\$ 53,846.15
	Establishment / existing health post and its manpower	Public Health facilities in 7 villages	45,000,000.00	7.00	₦315,000,000.00	\$ 242,307.69
	Establishment of Recreational facilities	Across the 7 villages	50,000,000.00	7.00	₦350,000,000.00	\$ 269,230.77
	Development of Livelihood schemes	Artisans, Skill Acquisition, Block Farming,	40,000,000	7.00	₦280,000,000.00	\$ 215,384.62
		Value Chain Additions, Co- operative Farming,	10,000,000.00	7.00	₦70,000,000.00	\$ 53,846.15
		VSLAs , Irrigation Farming	50,000,000.00	7.00	₦350,000,000.00	\$ 269,230.77
	Strengthening Social Cohesion Mechanisms	Construct community centres	10,000,000.00	7.00	₦70,000,000.00	\$ 53,846.15
		Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	5,000,000.00	7.00	₦35,000,000.00	\$ 26,923.08
		community sensitization on co- existence	3,000,000.00	7.00	₦21,000,000.00	\$ 16,153.85

	Establishment of formal leadership governance structures / head quarters	Local government authorities, offices and structures	300,000,000	7	₦2,100,000,000.00	\$ 1,615,384.62
	Facilitate the establishment of financial institutions	Ensure access to Microfinance institutions - Banks , P.O.S, Mobile banking	300,000,000	7	₦2,100,000,000.00	\$ 1,615,384.62
	Conduct environmental assessments and protection	Mapping and Preservation of indigenous species, supply of tree seedlings	10,000,000	7	₦70,000,000.00	\$ 53,846.15
	Assess, safety, security, and adequacy of land in the areas of return	Access to farmlands, No encroachment on individual lands	30,000,000	7	₦210,000,000.00	\$ 161,538.46
	Ensure Housing land and Property rights for all Ages Gender and Diversity	Land allocation, Certificate of occupancy, Land tenure security for all Ages Gender and Diversity	10,000,000	7	₦70,000,000.00	\$ 53,846.15
	Support Access to ocumentation	Voters card, National ID, Birth certificates, Passport, Marriage certificate, indigene letter, Educational certificates, local residence IDs, Driving License	1,000,000	3643	₦3,643,000,000.00	\$ 2,802,307.69
	Establish Judicial systems	Customary courts, Magistrates, religious bodies, Traditional judicial systems , Area Courts	300,000,000	7	₦2,100,000,000.00	\$ 1,615,384.62
					₦406,317,600,000.00	\$ 312,552,000.00

BUDGET ON LOCAL INTEGRATION, RETURN & SUPPORT TO IDP, RETURNEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

