

Research Terms of Reference

Area Based Assessment on access to basic infrastructure and services in the Upper East and Upper West of Ghana

REG2303

Ghana

April 2024
V1

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Ghana				
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): Sahel Crisis consequences on neighboring countries
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	BHA				
IMPACT Project Code	51AYX				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	01/01/2024 to 30/08/2024				
Research Timeframe Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	1. Pilot/ training: 17/06/2024-19/06/2024			6. Preliminary presentation: NA	
	2. Start collect data: 24/06/2024			7. Outputs sent for validation: 14/08/2024	
	3. Data collected: 05/07/2024			8. Outputs published: 21/08/2024	
	4. Data analysed: Quantitative data: 05/07/2024-12/07/2024 Qualitative data: 05/07/2024-19/07/2024			9. Final presentation: 21/08/2024	
	5. Data sent for validation: Quantitative data: 12/07/2024 Qualitative data: 19/07/2024				
Number of assessments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) [Describe here the frequency of the cycle]			
Humanitarian milestones Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will	Milestone		Deadline (can be tentative)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy	30/07/2024		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy	_ / _ / _		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	_ / _ / _		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	21/08/2024		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):	_ / _ / _			

use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;		
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will disseminate to inform the audience	Audience type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]	Dissemination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cluster Mailing (Education, Shelter and WASH) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Presentation of findings (e.g. at HCT meeting; Cluster meeting) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Stakeholder mapping Has a detailed stakeholder mapping been conducted during research design to identify all actors that could contribute to and/or benefit from the research?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Several stakeholders have been identified, the list remains non-exhaustive)
General Objective	To support the planning of humanitarian and resilience interventions in the Upper East and Upper West regions of Ghana, and to contribute to the prevention of intercommunal tensions and conflicts, this study aims to assess, via field surveys, the availability and quality of basic services in rural and peri-urban areas hosting asylum seekers as well as the bottlenecks faced by this population group and by the host communities to accessing these services.	
Specific Objective(s)	<p>The objective of this research is to inform actors responding to the refugee response in northern Ghana, specifically in the Upper East and Upper West regions, about the current status of socio-community services and infrastructure, the priority needs and barriers faced by host and asylum seeker populations, the factors influencing asylum seekers' movements, and the level of social cohesion between these communities. More precisely this research aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assess Socio-Community Services and Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Existing Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify the existing socio-community services and infrastructures in the assessed area. • Compare Access and Availability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To compare the access and availability of basic socio-community services and infrastructures between host populations and asylum seekers. • Identify Barriers to Access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify the main barriers faced by different population groups in the targeted areas regarding access to basic socio-community infrastructures and services. 2. ASSESS PRIORITY NEEDS AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine Priority Needs: 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To determine the priority needs of both host and asylum seeker populations and the humanitarian assistance required to address these needs. ● Identify the humanitarian assistance needed <p>3. ASSESS MOVEMENT DYNAMICS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Analyze Factors Influencing Movements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To analyze the pull and push factors influencing asylum seekers' movements within the assessed area. ● Understand Dynamics of Land Access: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To understand the dynamics of access to land for both asylum seekers and the host community. <p>4. SOCIAL COHESION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Evaluate Social Cohesion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To evaluate the level of social cohesion between host communities and asylum seekers, and identify factors that influence their coexistence.
<p>Research Questions</p>	<p>The research aims through key informant semi-structure interviews to identify the needs of host and asylum seeker populations regarding access to basic sociocommunity services and infrastructures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What socio-community services exist in the assessed area? How does access and availability of these basic socio-community services and infrastructure differ between host populations and asylum seekers. 2. What are the main barriers faced by the different population groups living in the targeted areas in terms of access to basic sociocommunity infrastructures and services? What are the priority needs of the two population groups and what humanitarian assistance is needed? <p>The research aims through focus group semi-structure interviews to identify:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the pull and push factors influencing asylum seekers' movements within the assessed area 2. What are the dynamics of access to land for both asylum seekers and host community 3. What are the priority needs of both the host and asylum seeking community? 4. Social cohesion dynamics: What inter and intracommunity dynamics have the gradual settlement of the asylum-seeking populations caused in the targeted localities? What factors and practices promote or hinder social cohesion in these territories?
<p>Geographic Coverage</p>	<p>The selection of administrative level 3 (admin 3) communities for this assessment was conducted based on a multi-criteria approach, prioritizing those exhibiting a significant</p>

	<p>information gap¹ and a high concentration of asylum seekers². This ABA will thus target the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region of the Upper East (Admin 1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ District of Binduri (Admin 2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tarikom community (Admin 3). ▪ Tili community (Admin 3). ▪ Kukori community (Admin 3). ▪ Zebilla community (Admin 3). • Region of the Upper West (Admin 1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ District of Sissala West (Admin 2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zini community (Admin 3).³ ▪ Nyantie community (Admin 3). ▪ Tiiwi community (Admin 3). ▪ Papilime community (Admin 3). ▪ Dakuma community (Admin 3). ▪ Sacthu community (Admin 3). 												
<p>Secondary data sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemonics, Climate Change and Conflict in Ghana, september 2023. - IAWGE, Final Report on Multisectoral Rapid Assessment of Host Communities of Asylum Seekers, August 2023. - IWMI, Climate resilience building among households in northwest Ghana: Changes and implications, November 2023. - UNHCR, Ghana Factsheet, June, 2023. - IOM, Solution and Mobility Index (Round 1), October 2023. - Ghana statistical services, SISSALA WEST DISTRICT multidimensional poverty factsheet, 2021. - Ghana statistical services, SISSALA East DISTRICT multidimensional poverty factsheet, 2021. - United nations agencies, Gulf of Guinea Joint Response Plan for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, and host communities: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo Regional Chapeau, January - December 2024 - GRANIT, Multi-hazard surveillance tool for West African coastal countries, August-September 2023 												
<p>Population(s) Select all that apply</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 1467 909 1512"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="909 1467 1420 1512">IDPs in camp</td> <td data-bbox="454 1512 909 1556"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="909 1512 1420 1556">IDPs in informal sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 1556 909 1601"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="909 1556 1420 1601">IDPs in host communities</td> <td data-bbox="454 1601 909 1646"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="909 1601 1420 1646">IDPs [Other, Specify]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="454 1646 909 1691"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="909 1646 1420 1691">Asylum seekers in camp</td> <td data-bbox="454 1691 909 1736"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="909 1691 1420 1736">Asylum seekers in informal sites</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asylum seekers in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asylum seekers in informal sites
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in informal sites										
<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs [Other, Specify]										
<input type="checkbox"/>	Asylum seekers in camp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asylum seekers in informal sites										

¹ The IAWG conducted a multisectoral rapid needs assessment in July 2023, looking at access to basic services in Bawku West and Binduri districts, and specifically in Tarikom, Sapelliga and Issaka-Teng communities. Therefore, despite the high concentration of asylum seekers in these regions, as indicated by the data provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), these communities were not included in this assessment. Priority was given to those that have not been sufficiently assessed.

² The estimated number of asylum seekers from Burkina Faso in the chosen communities for the assessment was provided to REACH by UNHCR.

³ The concentration of asylum seekers in Zini is not deemed high when compared to other regions. At the time when UNHCR provided this data, there were approximately 118 asylum seekers in the community. Nevertheless, a reception and settlement center have been established in the Upper West region, specifically in Zini within the Sissala West district. Thus, In consideration of the potential escalation in the number of asylum seekers within this prospective host community and to evaluate its infrastructure, Zini was incorporated into the assessment.

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Asylum seekers in host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refugees [Other, Specify]		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]		
Stratification Select type(s) and enter number of strata	<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical #: 4 communities (admin 3) in 2 different districts. Population size per strata is known? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Group #: 3 populations groups: host population, asylum seekers hosted in the settlement camp, asylum seekers outside of the settlement camp. Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other Specify] #: __ Population size per strata is known? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Data collection tool(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Structured (Quantitative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Semi-structured (Qualitative)		
		Sampling method		Data collection method		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 1 Focus group discussions (FGDs) with the host community.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #):8		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 Focus group discussions with asylum seekers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):_____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #):8		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____		
Semi-structured data collection tool (s) # 2 Interviews with key informants - representatives of local authorities (town halls, decentralized technical services, etc.) and communities (chiefdoms, youth and women's associations, farmers' and herders' associations, etc.).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Purposive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Key informant interview (Target #):28		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Snowballing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual interview (Target #):_____		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]	<input type="checkbox"/>	Focus group discussion (Target #):_____		
			<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] (Target #):_____		
Target level of precision if probability sampling		__% level of confidence		__+/- % margin of error		
Data management platform(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 01	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #: __	<input type="checkbox"/>	Profile #: __

	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #:01	X	Presentation (Final) #: 01	X	Factsheet #: 03 ⁴
	X	Map #: 4 ⁵	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify] #: __				
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource center and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility Specify which logos should be on outputs		REACH				
		Donor: USAID/BHA				
		Coordination Framework: USAID/BHA, UNHCR, IMPACT				
		Partners: Agresearch Ghana				

2. Rationale

2.1 Context

The continued deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation in Burkina Faso has led to the displacement of several thousand people in search of asylum towards Ghana. As of late November 2023, the population of asylum seekers from Burkina Faso is estimated at 15,000 by UNHCR and the Ghana Refugee Board. Among them, 3,316 have officially been registered. Violent attacks have also led to the internal displacement of 3,158 individuals according to the Ghana Immigration Service (April 2023).⁶ Most of these people took refuge in the northern parts of Ghana, including in the Upper East and Upper West regions, and namely in Bawku Municipality, Bawku West, Binduri, Pusiga, Sissala West, and Sissala East districts, which are among the most fragile in the country. Widespread poverty, poor government services, as well as intercommunal conflicts are characteristic of these rural areas which are almost entirely dependent on agriculture. High levels of poverty reflected in low incomes and poor provision of infrastructure by local and central governments in rural areas, negatively impact rural households' decisions on consumption and access to basic services. Consequently, for a range of services such as education, health, water and sanitation, and electricity; the proportion of rural households deprived tends to be disproportionately higher than urban areas. The absence of well-established land-use regimes and water rights, as well as long-standing conflicts between farmers and herders over land and water resources have intensified as climate change diminishes the quantity and quality of pasture, farmland, and freshwater resources.

The capacity to host asylum seekers in local communities is not sufficient and may jeopardize an already fragile social cohesion and increase competition over resources. This is especially true for the Bawku West District in the Upper East region where the Ghanaian government (Ghana Refugee Board), in collaboration with UNHCR, has set up a reception center and is in the process of relocating asylum seekers from border areas. So far, and according to UNHCR, over 600 Burkinabe asylum seekers have been relocated to the Tarikom center. A reception and settlement center will also be set up in the Upper West region, in Zini (Sissala West district) by the end of the year. Intervention actors' priority is thus on strengthening host communities' resilience, including ensuring that both host and asylum-seeking communities have access to basic healthcare, education, and WASH services, as well as livelihood opportunities.

Despite the Upper regions' central role as hosts for both IDPs and asylum seekers, intervention actors face several information gaps to have a comprehensive understanding not only of the needs of non-displaced (NDs), IDPs, and asylum seekers in these regions, but also of the capacities and gaps of service providers as well as the labor market. The IAWG conducted a multisectoral rapid needs assessment in July 2023, looking at access to basic services in Bawku West and Binduri districts, and specifically in Tarikom, Sapelliga and Issaka-Teng communities. However, other communities hosting large numbers of asylum seekers in both Upper regions have not been targeted.

Thus, to strengthen the resilience of populations in the Upper West and the Upper East of Ghana, improving basic infrastructure and services is crucial, yet little information is available to facilitate understanding of the dynamics of access to socio-community infrastructures (with a priority on health, education, water, hygiene, and sanitation infrastructure, as well as food and non-food markets) and their level of functionality. This is why a territorial assessment, which will

⁴ One factsheet per assessed district will be developed.

⁵ One map per community will be developed.

⁶ GRANIT, [Multi-hazard surveillance tool for West African coastal countries](#), August-September 2023

contribute to identifying the availability of basic socio-community infrastructures in the four selected communities, and more broadly to evaluating the living conditions of the communities living there, is necessary to enable a relevant and prioritized response.

2.2 Intended impact

This area-based assessment will focus on different host areas for asylum seekers, rather than on a particular sector or population group. The study aims to:

- Provide precise and territorialized information, in order to allow aid actors and local institutions on site to develop and implement targeted interventions meeting the priority needs of host and asylum-seeking populations.
- Provide precise and territorialized information on the characteristics of the current livelihood environment for host and asylum-seeking populations.
- Support the identification of priorities in terms of rehabilitation or strengthening of existing basic infrastructures and services in the assessed communities, in a context of increasing needs linked to the continuing displacement of populations.

3. Methodology

3.1 Methodology overview

This territorial assessment focuses on different asylum seeker reception areas, rather than a particular sector or population group. Within the framework of this study, a qualitative methodology combining focus group discussions (FGDs) with the host and the asylum-seeking community as well as key informant interviews (KIIs) with community representatives and administrative authorities will be applied:

3.1.1 Qualitative component:

Focus group discussions (FGDs):

- **Focus groups (FGDs) with the host community** in each locality studied⁷ to identify priority needs and barriers to access to basic social and community services including land and livelihoods. These focus groups will also address issues of social cohesion. 2 FGDs, one with female participants one with male participants per target locality are to be conducted.
- **Focus groups with asylum seeker communities**, in each locality studied to identify priority needs and barriers to access to basic social and community services including land and livelihoods. These focus groups will also address issues of social cohesion. 2 FGDs, one with female participants one with male participants per target locality are to be conducted.

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Key informant interviews:

Interviews with KIs to identify basic social and community infrastructure in the locality, as well as the main priority needs faced by the host and asylum seekers' communities identified by local institutions, local community

⁷ By locality studied here, we refer to the localities hosting the settlement camp and the one(s) most frequented by asylum seekers for services.

representatives and non-governmental actors in the targeted areas, as well as proposed solutions to enable access for host and asylum seeker populations to basic social and community services and infrastructure and ensure social cohesion.

3.2 Definitions

Asylum seekers: These individuals originate from neighboring countries of Ghana and are seeking refuge due to security and humanitarian crises. Primarily hailing from Burkina Faso, they currently inhabit mainly the regions of the Upper West and Upper East in Ghana. As of December 2023, 15,004⁸ asylum seekers from Burkina Faso have crossed into Ghanaian territory, among them 3,885⁹ have officially been registered.

Transit sites: These are temporary facilities established to provide immediate shelter, basic services, and assistance to individuals or households who have fled their homes due to conflict, persecution, or other humanitarian crises. In Tarikom in the Upper East Region, a temporary transit accommodation site has been established by UNHCR and the Ghana Refugee Board. As of May 2024, according to UNHCR, 1563 asylum seekers have been relocated from border areas to the Reception Center at the direction of national security agencies. Additionally, a second transit site in Zini in the Upper West region have been constructed. This site encompasses 200 emergency shelters within the reception center and 400 structures in the settlement. According to UNHCR, the site is hosting 360 asylum seekers as of May 2024.

Relocation: This is the transfer of asylum seekers from one locality to a transit site.

Host families: Families that accommodate asylum seekers in their homes outside of the transit sites.

Administrative division: region (admin 1), District (admin 2), Community (admin 3). This assessment covers the regions of the Upper East and the Upper West; the districts of Binduri, Sissala West and Sissala East; and the communities of Yaringungu, Zini and Banu.

3.3 Population of interest

The qualitative component of this assessment, specifically the FGDs are to be conducted with the host population (hosting or not asylum seekers) as well as asylum seekers (hosted or not by host families) within the designated areas. The semi-structured KI interviews are aimed to be conducted with community leaders, representatives of different civil society organizations as well as local authorities.

The FGDs will be conducted in localities that are host to the settlement camp and the one locality nearby most frequented for services. The key informant interviews will be conducted in these same localities as well as other surrounding localities that are also frequented by to a lesser extent by host and asylum seekers' communities for different services.

⁸ UNHCR RBWCA, [Principal Refugees, IDPs and Stateless Persons](#), December 2023

⁹ Registration statistics have been provided directly to REACH by UNHCR Ghana.

3.4 Secondary data review

The review of secondary data for this research on the availability and accessibility of basic infrastructure in the northern of Ghana is done mainly through two main channels:

1. Field Consultation: Discussions and direct consultations with field actors, particularly UNHCR and our data collection partner, help identify areas with the highest concentration of asylum seekers. This also provides insights into the relocation dynamics outlined in section 3.2. Additionally, field consultations allow us to identify ongoing assessments in the same regions to avoid duplication of efforts.
2. Available Reports: This component involves reviewing reports already publicly available. These reports will include:

Secondary source	Purpose of source
United nations agencies different reports (example: Gulf of Guinea Joint Response Plan for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, and host communities: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo Regional Chapeau , January - December 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contextual understanding and displacement trends and dynamics - Prioritized sectors in the ongoing response
UNHCR and IOM reports (example: IOM, Solution and Mobility Index (Round 1) , October 2023.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verify/triangulate primary data and findings. - Verify and obtain the population figures - Refine our methodology and target location selection
Ghanian government reports (example: Ghana statistical services, SISSALA East DISTRICT multidimensional poverty factsheet , 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand the underlying conditions of the target communities as well as the socio-economic landscape.

3.5 Primary Data Collection

3.5.1 Qualitative component

Semi-Structured Interviews with local governance actors:

Semi-structured interviews by enumerators will target local governance actors and administrative representatives, , municipal authorities, and district/community leaders. These interviews aim to: 1) identify socio-community infrastructure and services, 2) assess the availability and functionality of these basic infrastructures and services, and 3) gather qualitative data on priority needs of communities using the services in these areas.

Semi-Structured Interviews with Community Representatives:

To gain further insight beyond infrastructure availability and functionality, enumerators in each targeted community will conduct semi-structured interviews with two key groups:

- Representatives of traditional authority, particularly community and religious leaders, community and civil society representatives, including representatives of asylum seekers, youth associations, women's associations, and agricultural and livestock producer associations. A maximum of 5 KIIs will be conducted

in localities hosting the settlement camps and a maximum of 2 KIIs per each surrounding locality. Overall, a total of 20 KIIs will be conducted.

- **Administrative authorities.** A maximum of 2 KIIs will be conducted in localities hosting the settlement camps and a maximum of 2 KIIs with administrative authorities in the surrounding area. Overall, a total of 8 KIIs will be conducted.

These interviews aim to achieve two critical goals: 1) gaining insights into community representatives' perception of the general living conditions as well as the priority needs of the target communities, and 2) identify access challenges by gathering information about difficulties faced by both the host and the asylum-seeking communities in accessing essential socio-community services.

Focus Group Discussions with Host and Asylum-Seeking Populations in Targeted Areas:

- **Host Population:** 4 FGDs (2 FGD with adult female participants and 2 FGD with adult male participants) with the host community will be conducted, whether accommodating asylum seekers or not, in each targeted area. The objective will be to gather information regarding the living conditions as well as the priority needs in the area, frequented by and hosting asylum seekers, access dynamics to land and livelihoods, particularly the obstacles faced by these households, as well as inter- and intra-community social cohesion dynamics.
- **Asylum-Seeking Population:**
 - 2 FGDs (1 FGD with adult female participants and 1 FGD with adult male participants) with asylum-seeking individuals sheltered in the settlement camps. The objective will be to gather information regarding the living conditions as well as the priority needs of asylum seekers in the area, hosting asylum seekers, access dynamics to land and livelihoods, particularly the obstacles faced by these households, as well as inter- and intra-community social cohesion dynamics.
 - 2 FGDs (1 FGD with adult female participants and 1 FGD with adult male participants) will be conducted in each targeted community with asylum-seeking households frequenting other localities surrounding the settlement camp. The objective will be to gather information regarding the living conditions as well as the priority needs in the area, frequented by asylum seekers, access dynamics to land and livelihoods, particularly the obstacles faced by these households, as well as inter- and intra-community social cohesion dynamics.
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In total, 16 FGDs with 6 to 8 participants will be organized (8 in each targeted region). To address gender-specific barriers to accessing basic services, all FGDs will be gender-segregated. Sampling for the FGD participants in this phase will be **purposive** and based on the following criteria.

- Host population residing permanently in the locality
- Asylum seekers currently residing in the locality (for Zini and Tarikom) or frequenting the locality for services (for the second target locality in each region);

- Diversity in participants' ages;
- Encouragement to include persons with disabilities;
- For FGDs with host communities, parity between households hosting asylum seekers and those not hosting asylum seekers will be respected where applicable.

Summary of qualitative interviews (KI and FGD):

Areas selected	Number of KIs	Number of FGDs	Explanation
Upper East			
Tarikom	7	4 FGDs (2 FGDs with Asylum seekers, and 2 with Host communities)	Tarikom hosts the settlement camp in the Upper West region.
Tili	3	0	The area experiences significant visits frequency due to a confluence of livelihood activities, including agriculture, mining, and commerce.
Kukori	2	0	Tiili lacks a formalized marketplace, limiting access to a wide variety of goods. Conversely, Kukori boasts a well-established market, facilitating diverse commercial transactions.
Zebilla	2	4 FGDs (2 FGDs with Asylum seekers, and 2 with Host communities)	Zebilla, the district capital, serves as a hub for accessing healthcare services and is further characterized by a bustling marketplace.
Upper West			
Zini	7	4 FGDs (2 FGDs with Asylum seekers, and 2 with Host communities)	Zini hosts the settlement camp in the Upper West region.
Nyantie	2	0	The co-occurrence of available educational and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) services influences the frequency with which individuals visit Nyantie.
Tiiwi	2	4 FGDs (2 FGDs with Asylum seekers, and 2 with Host communities)	Availability of schools, health care facilities and markets, all of which are factors that promote frequent visits to this community.
Papilime	1	0	The community is recognized for its extensive and fertile land, which is well-suited for agricultural activities. This

			provides individuals with opportunities to engage in manual labor for local farm owners.
Dakuma	1	0	Large parcels of fertile land for farming are the key drivers of frequent visits.
Sacthu	1	0	Large parcels of fertile land for farming are the key drivers of frequent visits.
Total	28	16	

○

3.5.2

Qualitative Component

Debriefings regarding the conducted semi-structured interviews (i.e. FGDs and KI interviews) will be communicated to REACH assessment officers in Abidjan daily by the partner's designated focal point. Upon completion of the FGDs and KIs, notes and recordings must be transcribed into the original FGD/KI word template provided by REACH within 48 hours. For FGDs and KIs conducted in languages other than English, translation should precede transcription and be completed within 72 hours. Subsequently, supervisors will ensure transcription accuracy before sharing the data with REACH. Enumerators are also required to promptly fill out a debrief form after each interview, consolidating observations pertaining to the FGD process.

Following quality checks and validation of interviews, data analysis will be regularly performed by assessment officers and complemented with quantitative results. Should uncertainties or inconsistencies arise, enumerators will be consulted to check the transcription accuracy or be asked for further clarification.

Semi-structured interviews will then undergo analysis by the assessment officer based in Abidjan utilizing a saturation grid developed on Excel. The IMPACT Initiatives headquarters in Geneva will oversee data cleaning and analysis to ensure compliance with REACH quality standards.

3.6 Limitations

Lack of representativeness: Due to the inherent non-probabilistic nature of purposive sampling, the findings cannot be generalized to the wider population with confidence.

Reporting bias: Certain indicators may be under- or over-reported due to the subjectivity and perceptions of respondents. For instance, indicators about barriers to access basic services could depend solely on the observation or the experience of the key informant. In addition, the key informants could belong to a relatively more privileged group of the population such as community leaders, local authorities or NGO workers or else. Thus, the actual experiences of the different population groups could be underreported.

Underrepresentation of certain population groups: Enumerators are required to include FGD participants from diverse backgrounds and to interview female and male representatives of the community. However, it remains not possible to capture through the questionnaire how experiences differ, if at all, based on gender identity, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, marital status, or disability status.

4. Key ethical considerations and related risks

The proposed research design meets / does not meet the following criteria:

The proposed research design...	Yes/ No	Details if no (including mitigation)
... Has been coordinated with relevant stakeholders to avoid unnecessary duplication of data collection efforts?	Yes	
... Respects respondents, their rights and dignity (specifically by: seeking informed consent, designing length of survey/ discussion while being considerate of participants' time, ensuring accurate reporting of information provided)?	Yes	
... Does not expose data collectors to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not expose respondents / their communities to any risks as a direct result of participation in data collection?	Yes	
... Does not involve collecting information on specific topics which may be stressful and/ or re-traumatising for research participants (both respondents and data collectors)?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with minors i.e. anyone less than 18 years old?	Yes	
... Does not involve data collection with other vulnerable groups e.g. persons with disabilities, victims/ survivors of protection incidents, etc.?	No	Enumerators are encouraged to include persons with disabilities as participants in the focus group discussion, whenever their type of disability does not impede their ability to provide informed consent. Survivors of protection incidents will be welcome to participate in the focus groups, if they wish, following informed consent on their part (like any other participant), however, they

		are neither purposefully selected nor excluded. The questionnaire does not include any sensitive questions related to protection.
... Follows IMPACT SOPs for management of personally identifiable information ?	Yes	

5. Data Analysis Plan

SEMI-STRUCTURED TOOL: FOCUS GROUPS WITH HOST POPULATIONS IN TARGETED AREAS

Research Questions	# Q	Indicator Group	Indicators	Interview questions	Probes	Data collection method
		General Information				
	0.1	FGD Info	NA	Facilitator ID		FGD
	0.2	FGD Info	NA	Note taker ID		FGD
	0.3	FGD Info	NA	Date		FGD
	0.4	FGD Info	NA	Location (Region, district, community)		FGD
	0.5	FGD Info	NA	Participant Gender		FGD
	0.6	FGD Info	NA	Number of participants		FGD
	0.7	FGD Info	NA	Age of participants: age intervals		FGD
		Consent Note				
Introduction	0.8	FGD Info	NA	<p>Hello!</p> <p>My name is (...) and I'm working with Agresearch on a project supported by IMPACT Initiatives. We're assessing the current state of basic services and infrastructure in your community. We would like to understand the level of access to these services and the community's basic needs. In addition, we want to understand the different community dynamics, social cohesion, access to land and livelihoods.</p> <p>Why are we doing this?</p> <p>This project aims to improve access to essential services for both the host and the asylum-seeking communities. By gathering information on the availability and accessibility of these services, we can identify areas for improvement. The data is meant to be provided for humanitarian actors to inform their projects and interventions based on evidence. We've kept everyone informed: Local authorities have been notified about this project and its procedures.</p> <p>What to expect:</p> <p>The discussion will last about an hour and a half (maximum 90 minutes). Your participation is completely voluntary. You can choose to stop at any time and skip any questions you're not comfortable answering. However, we encourage participation of all members as the information you provide is extremely valuable to us.</p> <p>All the information you share will be kept strictly anonymous. It will only be shared, in a summarized report, with the IMPACT Initiatives office based in Abidjan and in Cotonou.</p> <p>Participation doesn't guarantee assistance: However, the information you provide is crucial. It will help humanitarian and development organizations understand the needs of your community and the condition of your infrastructure.</p> <p>Recording for accuracy: If you agree, this discussion will be recorded to ensure we capture all the important details you share. These recordings will be destroyed once a written transcript is completed.</p> <p>Confidentiality matters: To ensure your anonymity, please avoid mentioning any names, last names, or exact addresses during the recording.</p> <p>Do you have any questions before we begin?</p> <p>Would you be willing to participate in this assessment?</p> <p>Would you consent to the discussion being recorded? (The recording will be deleted after the transcript is made.)</p>		FGD
	0.9	FGD Info	NA	<p>Ground rules: We will have to put together a set of ground rules to have an efficient and well-organized discussion.</p> <p>Rule1:</p> <p>Rule2:</p> <p>Rule3:</p>		FGD

Displacement						
What are the perceptions and impacts of displacement on host communities, specifically regarding the arrival of asylum seekers in the area?	1	Displacement	Settlement of asylum seekers	Have you noticed an increase in people arriving in [name of area]?	Probe: (If yes) Can you tell us why you think these people might be coming to [name of area] specifically? (We want to understand why they came to this community instead of another one for example). Probe: Are there any changes that happened after these arrivals? If so, are these changes positive or negative? Why?	FGD
Social Cohesion						
How is the cohabitation and interaction between host communities and asylum-seeking populations (asylum seekers) perceived and experienced in this area?	2	Social cohesion	Social cohesion and dynamics	How do you perceive the cohabitation between the different population groups, namely the host population and the asylum-seeking communities in this area?	Probe: Have you noticed any changes in how people interact with each other lately? Could you precise since when? What was the triggering event? If yes how? Why do you think it is so? (Hint to enumerator: by asking about when the change was observed we are not trying to capture a specific date, instead, an event for example after which things have changed) Probe: Are there any activities or events that help asylum seekers and host communities connect? Probe: Can you give an example of a situation where interaction between asylum seekers and the host community was challenging? How was it handled (did a third party intervene? If yes, can you elaborate)?	FGD
Land and livelihoods						
What are the challenges and dynamics surrounding access to land for farming in this area, and how does this impact the livelihoods of both host communities and asylum seekers?	3	Land and livelihoods	Access to land for the host community	Is it easy for people to access land for farming in this area? For example, is fertile land available for exploitation? If not, why? What are other challenges faced to access land?	Probe: Have there been any recent changes in access to land? Would you be able to tell us since when? (If yes) Why do you think this is happening? (Hint to enumerator: by asking about when the change was observed we are not trying to capture a specific date, instead, an event for example after which things have changed) Probe: How important is access to land for livelihoods in this community? Probe: What are the other sources of livelihood in this area, (apart from farming if it is the main activity)?	FGD
Immediate Needs						
What are the immediate needs of the host community in this area, and what solutions do they suggest addressing these needs?	4	Immediate and priority needs	Priority needs	What are some of the most important things that the host community in [this area] needs right now?	Probe: Are there any specific needs that have arisen recently? If yes, could you tell us since when and what are those needs? (Hint to enumerator: by asking about when the change was observed we are not trying to capture a specific date, instead, an event for example after which things have changed) Probe: In your opinion what do you suggest as solutions to addressing these needs?	FGD
Concluding remarks						
Concluding remarks	5	NA	NA	Any other comments you would like to share with us?		FGD

SEMI-STRUCTURED TOOL: FOCUS GROUPS WITH ASYLUM SEEKERS

Research Questions	# Q	Indicator Group	Indicators	Interview questions	Probes	Data collection method	
General Information							
Introduction	0.1	FGD Info	NA	Facilitator ID		FGD	
	0.2	FGD Info	NA	Note taker ID		FGD	
	0.3	FGD Info	NA	Date		FGD	
	0.4	FGD Info	NA	Location (Region, district, community)		FGD	
	0.5	FGD Info	NA	Participant Gender		FGD	
	0.6	FGD Info	NA	Number of participants		FGD	
	0.7	FGD Info	NA	Age of participants: age intervals		FGD	
	Consent Note						
	0.8	FGD Info	NA	<p>Hello!</p> <p>My name is (...) and I'm working with Agresearch on a project supported by IMPACT Initiatives. We're assessing the current state of basic services and infrastructure in your community. We would like to understand the level of access to these services and the community's basic needs. In addition, we want to understand the different community dynamics, social cohesion, access to land and livelihoods.</p> <p>Why are we doing this?</p> <p>This project aims to improve access to essential services for both the host and the asylum-seeking communities. By gathering information on the availability and accessibility of these services, we can identify areas for improvement. The data is meant to be provided for humanitarian actors to inform their projects and interventions based on evidence. We've kept everyone informed: Local authorities have been notified about this project and its procedures.</p> <p>What to expect:</p> <p>The discussion will last about an hour and a half (maximum 90 minutes). Your participation is completely voluntary. You can choose to stop at any time and skip any questions you're not comfortable answering. However, we encourage participation of all members as the information you provide is extremely valuable to us.</p> <p>All the information you share will be kept strictly anonymous. It will only be shared, in a summarized report, with the IMPACT Initiatives office based in Abidjan and in Cotonou.</p> <p>Participation doesn't guarantee assistance: However, the information you provide is crucial. It will help humanitarian and development organizations understand the needs of your community and the condition of your infrastructure.</p> <p>Recording for accuracy: If you agree, this discussion will be recorded to ensure we capture all the important details you share. These recordings will be destroyed once a written transcript is completed.</p> <p>Confidentiality matters: To ensure your anonymity, please avoid mentioning any names, last names, or exact addresses during the recording.</p> <p>Do you have any questions before we begin?</p> <p>Would you be willing to participate in this assessment?</p> <p>Would you consent to the discussion being recorded? (The recording will be deleted after the transcript is made.)</p>	FGD		
	0.9	FGD Info	NA	<p>Ground rules: We will have to put together a set of ground rules to have an efficient and well-organized discussion.</p> <p>Rule1:</p> <p>Rule2:</p> <p>Rule3:</p>	FGD		
Displacement							
What are the perceptions of living conditions in this area, and what factors influence people's decisions to move to or leave the community?	1	Displacement	Living conditions in the host area	Can you share with us your opinion about your living conditions in this area?	<p>Probe: Can you share some of the reasons why people might come to [name of the area]. What were some of the considerations that led you to this particular location?</p> <p>Probe: does your community face challenges that could cause people to leave. Can you share some of those difficulties? Can you give example?</p>	FGD	

Social Cohesion						
How is the cohabitation and interaction between host communities and asylum-seeking populations perceived and experienced in this area?	2	Social cohesion	Social cohesion and dynamics	How do you perceive the cohabitation between the different population groups, namely the host population and the asylum-seeking communities in this area?	Probe: Have you noticed any changes in how people interact with each other lately? Could you precise since when? What was the triggering event? If yes how? Why do you think it is so? (Hint to enumerator: by asking about when the change was observed we are not trying to capture a specific date, instead, an event for example after which things have changed) Probe: Are there any activities or events that help asylum seekers and host communities connect? Probe: Can you give an example of a situation where interaction between asylum seekers and the host community was challenging? How was it handled (did a third party intervene? If yes, can you elaborate)?	FGD
Land and livelihoods						
What are the challenges and dynamics surrounding access to land for farming in this area, and how does this impact the livelihoods of both host communities and asylum seekers?	3	Land and livelihoods	Access to land for asylum seekers	Is it easy for people to access land for farming in this area? For example, is fertile land available for exploitation? If not, why? What are other challenges faced to access land?	Probe: are you allowed to access land? Probe: Have there been any recent changes in access to land? Would you be able to tell us since when? (If yes) Why do you think this is happening? (Hint to enumerator: by asking about when the change was observed we are not trying to capture a specific date, instead, an event for example after which things have changed) Probe: How important is access to land for livelihoods in this community? Probe: What are the other sources of livelihood in this area, (apart from farming if it is the main activity)?	FGD
Immediate Needs						
What are the immediate needs of the host community in this area, and what solutions do they suggest addressing these needs?	4	Immediate and priority needs	Priority needs	What are some of the most important things that the asylum seekers community in [this area] needs right now?	Probe: Are there any specific needs that have arisen recently? If yes, could you tell us since when and what are those needs? (Hint to enumerator: by asking about when the change was observed we are not trying to capture a specific date, instead, an event for example after which things have changed) Probe: In your opinion what do you suggest as solutions to addressing these needs?	FGD
Concluding remarks						
Concluding remarks	5	NA	NA	Any other comments you would like to share with us?		FGD

SEMI-STRUCTURED TOOL: SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES (TOWN HALLS, DECENTRALIZED TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENTS OR REGIONS) AND HOST COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES (CUSTOMARY CHIEFS, YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS, WOMEN’S ASSOCIATIONS, LIVESTOCK BREEDERS’ ASSOCIATIONS, FARMERS’ ASSOCIATIONS)

Search question	Q#	Interview question	Restart for interview (key informant)	Data collection method	Data collection level
Personal information	0.1	Date of interview		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.2	Region	Upper West/Upper East	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.3	District	Binduri/Sissala West/Sissala East	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.4	Community	Zini, Tiiwi, Nyantie, Papilime, Dakuma, Sacthu Tarikom, Tili, Kukori, Zebilla	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.5	Enumerator Code		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Introduction	0.6	<p>Hello!</p> <p>My name is (...) and I'm working with Agresearch on a project supported by IMPACT Initiatives. We're assessing the current state of basic services and infrastructure in your community. We would like to understand the level of access to these services and the community's basic needs. In addition, we want to understand the different community dynamics, social cohesion, access to land and livelihoods.</p> <p>Why are we doing this?</p> <p>This project aims to improve access to essential services for both the host and the asylum-seeking communities. By gathering information on the availability and accessibility of these services, we can identify areas for improvement. The data is meant to be provided for humanitarian actors to inform their projects and interventions based on evidence.</p> <p>We've kept everyone informed: Local authorities have been notified about this project and its procedures.</p> <p>What to expect:</p> <p>The discussion will last about an hour (maximum 90 minutes).</p> <p>Your participation is completely voluntary. You can choose to stop at any time and skip any questions you're not comfortable answering.</p> <p>All the information you share will be kept strictly anonymous. It will only be shared, in a summarized report, with the IMPACT Initiatives office based in Abidjan and in Cotonou.</p> <p>Participation doesn't guarantee assistance: However, the information you provide is crucial. It will help humanitarian and development organizations understand the needs of your community and the condition of your infrastructure.</p> <p>Recording for accuracy: If you agree, this discussion will be recorded to ensure we capture all the important details you share. These recordings will be destroyed once a written transcript is completed.</p> <p>Confidentiality matters: To ensure your anonymity, please avoid mentioning any names, last names, or exact addresses during the recording.</p> <p>Do you have any questions before we begin?</p>		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.7	Do you agree to participate in this study?	Yes/No	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.8	Do you consent to this interview being recorded?	Yes/No	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
		The recording will be deleted once the transcript is made.			
Personal information	0.10	Key informant role/function	Structure, department, organization/association, geographical coverage	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.11	Key informant gender		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
What is the current situation in this village, including recent events, impacts, security issues, and future outlook	1	In your own words how would you describe the situation in this village? (Hint to enumerator: this question is intended general and open to understand the general living conditions of community members in the target area.)	Has any event had an impact on the village? If yes what is the event and how did it impact the village? Are there other localities in the surroundings that have been also impacted?	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality

according to community members?			Had any security incidents occurred in this area? If yes, could you elaborate? (Hint to enumerator, please do not read the examples out loud: In this context, security incidents involve intentional threats or violence, like attacks or kidnappings. Safety incidents, on the other hand, are unintentional harm caused by accidents, natural disasters, or illnesses.) How do you see the situation evolving in the future?		
What is the current status of WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure and services in this locality, and how do different population groups access these services?	2	What type of WASH infrastructure and services currently exist in this locality? (Water points, sanitation facilities commonly used, availability of hygiene products. Etc)	Do people depend on other localities to access WASH services? If yes, can you list these localities for us? Can you walk us through the typical process for a community member to access clean water, and sanitation facilities, in this village? In other words, can you describe the day-to-day journey to access these services? Are there any challenges or limitations community members face to access those services in terms of quality, quantity, price or physical accessibility? If yes, what are they? (By physical accessibility we are referring to roads, means of transportation, barriers of movement) Are there any differences in how the host population and asylum seekers access these services? Are there any groups with relatively limited access to these services? Has the arrival of asylum seekers impacted the access to basic WASH services and infrastructure in the village? If yes how so?	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
What is the current status of health infrastructure and services in this locality, and how do different population groups access these services?	2	What type of Health infrastructure and services currently exist in this locality?	Do people depend on other localities to access HEALTH services? If yes, can you list these localities? Can you walk us through the typical process for a community member to access healthcare in this village? In other words, can you describe the day-to-day journey to access these services? Are there any challenges or limitations community members face to access those services in terms of quality, quantity, price or physical accessibility? If yes, what are they? (By physical accessibility we are referring to roads, means of transportation, barriers of movement) Are there any differences in how the host population and asylum seekers access these services? Are there any groups with relatively limited access to these services? Has the arrival of asylum seekers impacted the access to basic HEALTH services and infrastructure in the village? If yes how so?	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
What is the current status of educational infrastructure and services in this locality, and how do different population groups access these services?	3	What type of educational infrastructure and services currently exist in this locality?	Do people depend on other localities to access education services? If yes, can you list these localities? Do host community members enroll their children (school going age) into schools? If not, why not? (For Example, do people have documentation barriers and do they have to pay certain fees? If yes how much on average?) Can Asylum seekers enroll their children (school going age) into schools? If not,	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality

			<p>why not? (For Example, do people have documentation barriers and do they have to pay certain fees? If yes how much on average?)</p> <p>For host community: Are there any challenges or limitations school aged children and their parents or care givers face to go to school? If yes, what are those challenges? (Are there enough teachers, school materials and equipment's such as pens and books? is there enough furniture in the schools?)</p> <p>For asylum seekers: For host community: Are there any challenges or limitations school aged children and their parents or care givers face to go to school? If yes, what are those challenges? (Are there enough teachers, school materials and equipment's such as pens and books? is there enough furniture in the schools?)</p> <p>Has the arrival of asylum seekers impacted the access to basic EDUCATION services and infrastructure in the village? If yes how so?</p>		
<p>What is the current status of market infrastructure and accessibility in this locality, and how do different population groups access these markets?</p>	4	<p>What type of markets currently exist in this locality? (Hint to enumerator: This question aims to identify the various types of markets currently operating in the locality (e.g., permanent structures, open-air vendors), along with the goods and services they offer (food, non-food items, etc.) and the frequency (for example weekly or daily))</p>	<p>Do people depend on other localities to access markets? If yes, why? Can you list these localities?</p> <p>Can you walk us through the typical process for a community member to access markets in this village? In other words, can you describe the day-to-day or week-to-week journey a community member undertakes to access markets? (Challenges might include distance, transportation price, and movement barriers.) Etc.).</p> <p>Are there any challenges or limitations community members face to access the markets? If yes, what are those challenges?</p> <p>Are there any differences in how the host population and asylum seekers access these services?</p> <p>Has the arrival of asylum seekers impacted the access to Markets in the village? If yes how so?</p>	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
<p>What are the most pressing needs of the host population and the asylum-seeking population regarding access to basic services and infrastructure in this locality?</p>	5	<p>If you could prioritize the most pressing needs of the host population regarding access to basic services and infrastructure, what would they be?</p> <p>If you could prioritize the most pressing needs of the asylum-seeking population regarding access to basic services and infrastructure, what would they be?</p>			
<p>End Interview</p>	3.1	<p>Anything else you would like to add?</p>	<p>Thank the respondent and conclude the interview.</p>	Semi-Structured Interview (key informant)	Locality

SEMI-STRUCTURED TOOL: SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH ASYLUM SEEKERS' COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES (CUSTOMARY CHIEFS, YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS, WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS, LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS, FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS)

Search question	Q#	Interview question	Restart for interview (key informant)	Data collection method	Data collection level
Personal information	0.1	Date of interview		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.2	Region	Upper West/Upper East	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.3	District	Binduri/Sissala West/Sissala East	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.4	Community	Zini, Tiiwi, Nyantie, Papilime, Dakuma, Sacthu Tarikom, Tili, Kukori, Zebilla	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.5	Enumerator Code		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Introduction	0.6	<p>Hello!</p> <p>My name is (...) and I'm working with Agresearch on a project supported by IMPACT Initiatives. We're assessing the current state of basic services and infrastructure in your community. We would like to understand the level of access to these services and the community's basic needs. In addition, we want to understand the different community dynamics, social cohesion, access to land and livelihoods.</p> <p>Why are we doing this?</p> <p>This project aims to improve access to essential services for both the host and the asylum-seeking communities. By gathering information on the availability and accessibility of these services, we can identify areas for improvement. The data is meant to be provided for humanitarian actors to inform their projects and interventions based on evidence.</p> <p>We've kept everyone informed: Local authorities have been notified about this project and its procedures.</p> <p>What to expect:</p> <p>The discussion will last about an hour (maximum 90 minutes).</p> <p>Your participation is completely voluntary. You can choose to stop at any time and skip any questions you're not comfortable answering.</p> <p>All the information you share will be kept strictly anonymous. It will only be shared, in a summarized report, with the IMPACT Initiatives office based in Abidjan and in Cotonou.</p> <p>Participation doesn't guarantee assistance: However, the information you provide is crucial. It will help humanitarian and development organizations understand the needs of your community and the condition of your infrastructure.</p> <p>Recording for accuracy: If you agree, this discussion will be recorded to ensure we capture all the important details you share. These recordings will be destroyed once a written transcript is completed.</p> <p>Confidentiality matters: To ensure your anonymity, please avoid mentioning any names, last names, or exact addresses during the recording.</p> <p>Do you have any questions before we begin?</p>		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.7	Do you agree to participate in this study?	Yes/No	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.8	Do you consent to this interview being recorded?	Yes/No	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
		The recording will be deleted once the transcript is made.			
Personal information	0.10	Key informant role/function	Structure, department, organization/association, geographical coverage	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
Personal information	0.11	Key informant gender		Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
What is the current situation in this village, including recent events, impacts, security issues, and future outlook according to community members?	1	In your own words how would you describe the situation in this village? (Hint to enumerator: this question is intended general and open to understand the general living conditions of community members in the target area.)	<p>Has any event had an impact on the village? If yes what is the event and how did it impact the village?</p> <p>Are there other localities in the surroundings that have been also impacted?</p> <p>Had any security incidents occurred in this area? If yes, could you elaborate? (Hint to enumerator, please do not read the</p>	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality

			<p>examples out loud: In this context, security incidents involve intentional threats or violence, like attacks or kidnappings. Safety incidents, on the other hand, are unintentional harm caused by accidents, natural disasters, or illnesses.)</p> <p>How do you see the situation evolving in the future?</p>		
<p>What is the current status of WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) infrastructure and services in this locality, and how do different population groups access these services?</p>	2	<p>What type of WASH infrastructure and services currently exist in this locality? (Water points, sanitation facilities commonly used, availability of hygiene products. Etc)</p>	<p>Do people depend on other localities to access WASH services? If yes, can you list these localities for us?</p> <p>Can you walk us through the typical process for a community member to access clean water, and sanitation facilities, in this village? In other words, can you describe the day-to-day journey to access these services?</p> <p>Are there any challenges or limitations community members face to access those services in terms of quality, quantity, price or physical accessibility? If yes, what are they? (By physical accessibility we are referring to roads, means of transportation, barriers of movement)</p> <p>Are there any differences in how the host population and asylum seekers access these services?</p> <p>Are there any groups with relatively limited access to these services?</p>	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
<p>What is the current status of health infrastructure and services in this locality, and how do different population groups access these services?</p>	2	<p>What type of Health infrastructure and services currently exist in this locality?</p>	<p>Do people depend on other localities to access HEALTH services? If yes, can you list these localities?</p> <p>Can you walk us through the typical process for a community member to access healthcare in this village? In other words, can you describe the day-to-day journey to access these services?</p> <p>Are there any challenges or limitations community members face to access those services in terms of quality, quantity, price or physical accessibility? If yes, what are they? (By physical accessibility we are referring to roads, means of transportation, barriers of movement)</p> <p>Are there any differences in how the host population and asylum seekers access these services?</p> <p>Are there any groups with relatively limited access to these services?</p>	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
<p>What is the current status of educational infrastructure and services in this locality, and how do different population groups access these services?</p>	3	<p>What type of educational infrastructure and services currently exist in this locality?</p>	<p>Do people depend on other localities to access education services? If yes, can you list these localities?</p> <p>Do host community members enroll their children (school going age) into schools? If not, why not? (For Example, do people have documentation barriers and do they have to pay certain fees? If yes how much on average?)</p> <p>Can Asylum seekers enroll their children (school going age) into schools? If not, why not? (For Example, do people have documentation barriers and do they have to pay certain fees? If yes how much on average?)</p> <p>For host community: Are there any challenges or limitations school aged children and their parents or care givers face to go to school? If yes, what are those challenges? (Are there enough teachers,</p>	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality

			<p>school materials and equipment's such as pens and books? is there enough furniture in the schools?)</p> <p>For asylum seekers: For host community: Are there any challenges or limitations school aged children and their parents or care givers face to go to school? If yes, what are those challenges? (Are there enough teachers, school materials and equipment's such as pens and books? is there enough furniture in the schools?)</p>		
<p>What is the current status of market infrastructure and accessibility in this locality, and how do different population groups access these markets?</p>	4	<p>What type of markets currently exist in this locality? (Hint to enumerator: This question aims to identify the various types of markets currently operating in the locality (e.g., permanent structures, open-air vendors), along with the goods and services they offer (food, non-food items, etc.) and the frequency (for example weekly or daily))</p>	<p>Do people depend on other localities to access markets? If yes, why? Can you list these localities?</p> <p>Can you walk us through the typical process for a community member to access markets in this village? In other words, can you describe the day-to-day or week-to-week journey a community member undertakes to access markets? (Challenges might include distance, transportation price, and movement barriers.) Etc.).</p> <p>Are there any challenges or limitations community members face to access the markets? If yes, what are those challenges?</p> <p>Are there any differences in how the host population and asylum seekers access these services?</p>	Semi-structured interview (key informant)	Locality
<p>What are the most pressing needs of the host population and the asylum-seeking population regarding access to basic services and infrastructure in this locality?</p>	5	<p>If you could prioritize the most pressing needs of the host population regarding access to basic services and infrastructure, what would they be?</p> <p>If you could prioritize the most pressing needs of the asylum-seeking population regarding access to basic services and infrastructure, what would they be?</p>			
<p>End Interview</p>	3.1	<p>Anything else you would like to add?</p>	<p>Thank the respondent and conclude the interview.</p>	Semi-Structured Interview (key informant)	Locality