



Rapid Area-Based Assessment (ABA) Banki

Preliminary findings presentation, AAWG, Banki

27 May 2021



Presentation outline

1. ABA background
2. Banki overview
3. Assessment findings
4. Questions and discussion



ABA background



Research objectives

Overall objective:

- Provide in-depth and comprehensive analysis of humanitarian needs and living conditions of areas experiencing or expecting to experience a large flux of returnees in Borno state.
- Assist humanitarian actors (INGOs and Governmental institutions) in making more informed decisions about the planification/deterrence of returns and the needs that have to be attended before and after the return has taken place.

A person wearing a grey vest with 'REACH' printed on the back is seen from behind, standing in a crowded outdoor area with many cars and people in the background. The vest also has smaller text: 'REACH', 'INFORMING MORE EFFECTIVE', 'HUMANITARIAN ACTION'.

Research objectives

Specific objectives:

- I. Identify and map (if accessible) the availability and accessibility of services and infrastructure within the area of assessment, highlighting key gaps and barriers to service provision as well as their potential absorption capacity in the long run;
- II. Identify priority multi-sectoral needs of the population residing in the targeted areas;
- III. Understand social cohesion dynamics and potential drivers of tensions between host and returned population over access to resources;
- IV. Understand demographic profiles, displacement status, and movement intentions of the population residing in targeted areas;
- V. Explore perceptions of returned populations to understand if the minimum conditions for voluntary, informed, safe and dignified returns were met.



Institutional Framework

- Initiative of the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG) and UNHCR
- Involvement of AAWG and partners in all stages
 - Design of indicators and tools;
 - Endorsement of indicators, tools, and TOR;
 - Partner collaboration in data collection, data processing and output production;
 - Bilateral consultations and presentations to (sub-)clusters and working groups;
 - Presentation of full data and findings.

A person wearing a white t-shirt, dark pants, and a cap, seen from behind. They are wearing a high-visibility vest with the word 'REACH' printed on the back. They are standing in a parking lot with many cars in the background. The scene is slightly blurred and has a dark, moody atmosphere.

Assessment methodology

Mixed research methods used:

Quantitative

- Key Informant Interviews (KIs)
- Infrastructure Mapping

Qualitative

- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
 - Post-return FGDs
 - FGDs with participatory mapping

Assessment Methodology

The ABA consists of various qualitative and quantitative components:

Key Informant Interviews

Quantitative data collection

- 10 to 13 April 2021
- **33 KIIs** were conducted;
- KIs were community members representing different population groups (IDP, returnee, host), varying from community leaders, woman representatives, and site managers, to community members.

Focus Group Discussions

Qualitative data collection

- 12 to 13 April 2021
- **6 FGDs**
- **3 male** and **3 female** groups, identified through community leaders
- **2 host community, 2 IDPs, and 2 with IDP returnees**
- Covering all aspects of service provision

Post Return Focus Group Discussions

Qualitative data collection

- 12 to 13 April 2021
- **4 Post-return FGDs**
- **2 male** and **2 female** groups, identified through community leaders (city level)
- **2 IDP returnees and 2 refugee returnees**
- Covering the return process and protection concerns

Infrastructure mapping

Quantitative data collection

- 10 to 13 April 2021
- **323 infrastructures mapped**
- Mapping and assessing functionality of healthcare facilities, schools, markets, water points, and latrines.

- *Findings are not representative, rather findings are indicative of trends for the assessed population*



Banki Overview




Background and context

General

- Banki town is located in northeast Nigeria's Bama Local Government Area (LGA) on the border with Cameroon.
- During a period of violence and insecurity that started in September 2014, many of Banki's civilians fled their communities to nearby villages and towns in Nigeria and Cameroon.

Recent conflict and developments

- In March 2021, the first group of voluntary repatriated Nigerians from Cameroon arrived in Banki.
- In addition, Banki is one of the locations identified by the Borno State government as part of their resettlement strategy.
- All types of population groups reside in Banki, i.e. IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, and host community.



Preliminary Assessment findings

1. Displacement status and intentions
2. Return process
3. Priority needs and assistance
4. Food security & livelihoods
5. Protection and land, housing, and property (HLP)
6. Basic services

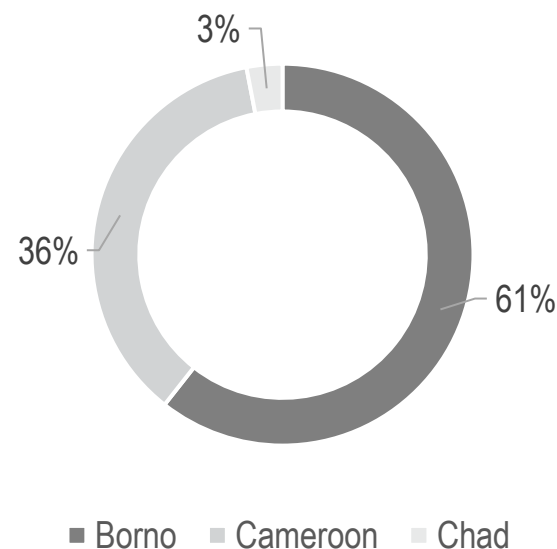


Displacement Status and Intentions

Displacement Profiles

- KIs commonly reported that most returnee and IDP households living in Banki were previously displaced from within Nigeria, followed by Cameroon and Chad.
- The most frequently reported **areas of origin of most** IDPs and returnees were within Banki (45% of KIs), Kumshe (25%), Kote (15%) and Tarmua (6%).

Country of previous displacement for most returnees, as reported by KIs:



Movement Motives and Intentions

- Both the **pull factors** and the **push factors** were most frequently linked to the **security situation** and the **availability of food**, as reported by KIs.
- 55%** of KIs reported most households were **planning to stay in their current location in Banki permanently**, while 30% of KIs reported most households hoped to leave someday.

Top reported push and pull factors for moving to Banki town, as reported by KIs:*

Top 5 reported pull factors	# KIs
Better security situation	27
Availability of local food	13
Presence of security personnel/forces	13
Family reunification	12
Access to shelter	12

Top 5 reported push factors	# KIs
Insecurity (killing, fighting, looting)	27
Lack of food	21
Lack of water	17
Lack of shelter	13
Lack of markets or lack of goods in market	11

*KIs could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.



Return Process

Availability of Information

- In all (4) post-return FGDs it was reported that information was received about the situation in Banki prior to returning from Cameroon to Banki.
- Information was reportedly provided by UNHCR and through friends and family residing in Banki.
- **Types of information reportedly received:**
 - Availability of basic services (water, health, education);
 - The security situation and the existence of peace;
 - Food distribution and humanitarian assistance;
 - Availability of shelter and livelihoods.

Decision Making

Participants from all post-return FGDs reported that:

- **Community members generally felt involved** in the decision-making process to return from Cameroon to Banki.
- The **head of household was the one who decided** whether the household would return, and the rest of the household had agreed with the decision.

In most post-return FGDs, participants reported **returnees were generally satisfied with their decision to return**. In one FGD, it was indicated that some returnees were dissatisfied due to the **low quality of basic services in Banki**.



Return Process

In three post-return FGDs, participants reported that **other return options were presented to refugees**, both locations in Nigeria and Cameroon.

Some families reportedly **left family members behind in the area of displacement**, primarily because:

- Head of household returned to assess if the situation in Banki.
- Vulnerable family members were not able to join the return process.

FGD participants reported that **the return process from Cameroon to Banki was experienced as voluntary and dignified**:

- Food and non-food items (NFI) were reportedly distributed to returnees before and after returning.
- Returnees reported being treated with respect.

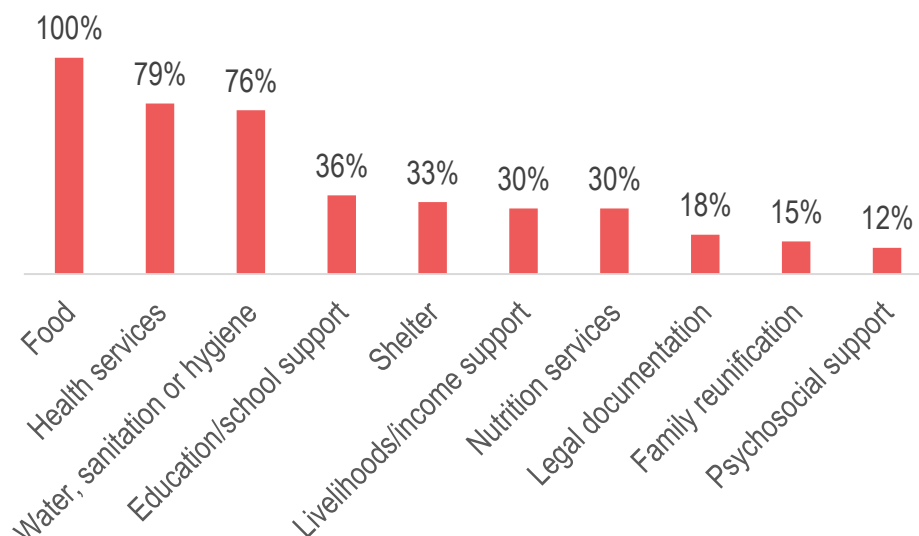


Priority Needs and Assistance

Priority needs

The top three priority needs reported by KIs were: **food** (100%), **health services** (79%), and **water, sanitation and hygiene** (WASH) (76%).

Top ten priority needs in Banki, as reported by KIs*

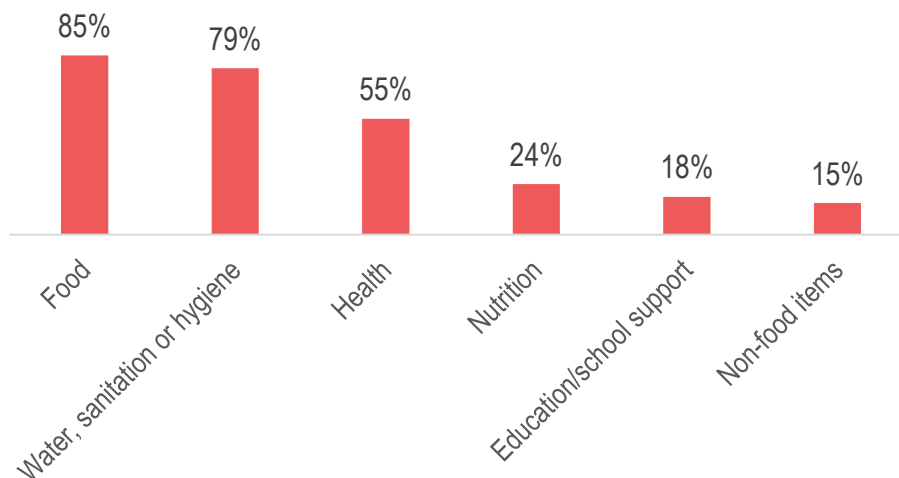


*KIs could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

Assistance

- Most KIs (55%) reported that less than half of households had received any assistance in the month prior to data collection.
 - Assistance was most frequently provided by **NGOs** and **State or National Government**.
- 57% of KIs reported that the assistance that most HHs received was appropriate to the needs of the HH, while the remaining 43% disagreed.

Types of assistance most households had received in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs*



*KIs could provide more than one answer and findings may therefore exceed 100%.

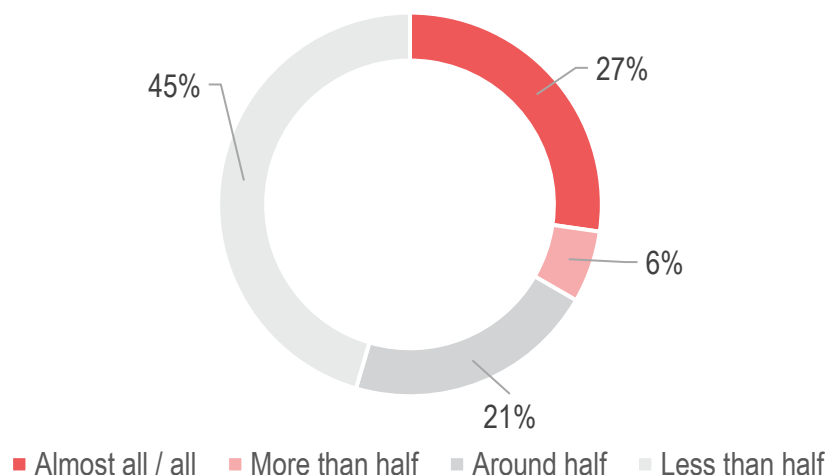


Food Security & Livelihoods

Food Security

- **Food and nutrition assistance provided by humanitarian actors and nutrition partners was reportedly the main source of food** for most people in Banki in the month prior to data collection, as reported by 76% of KIs.
- 70% of KIs reported that at least half or more of households had to rely on eating less preferred food because food or money to buy food was not available.

Proportion of households that had to rely on reducing number of meals in the 7 days prior to data collection because food, or money to buy food, was not available, according to KIs:



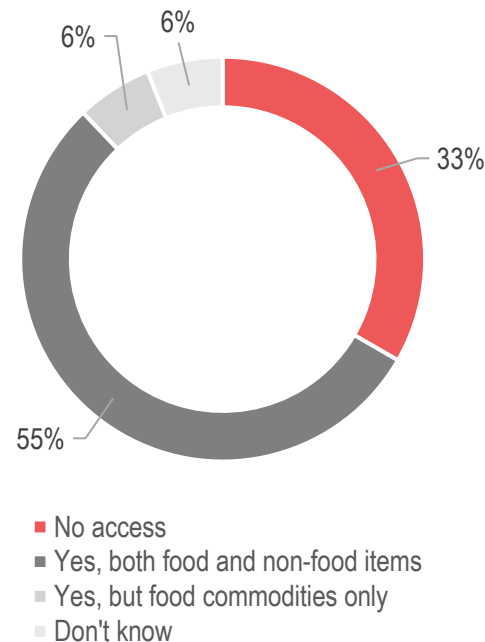
Markets

The majority of KIs and FGD participants agreed that **households have access to markets with food and NFI**.

The presence of a mini market in Banki town was reported, however, FGD participants reported that the big market was closed.

Community members travelled to a market in *Amchide* in Cameroon when items could not be found in Banki, according to FGD participants.

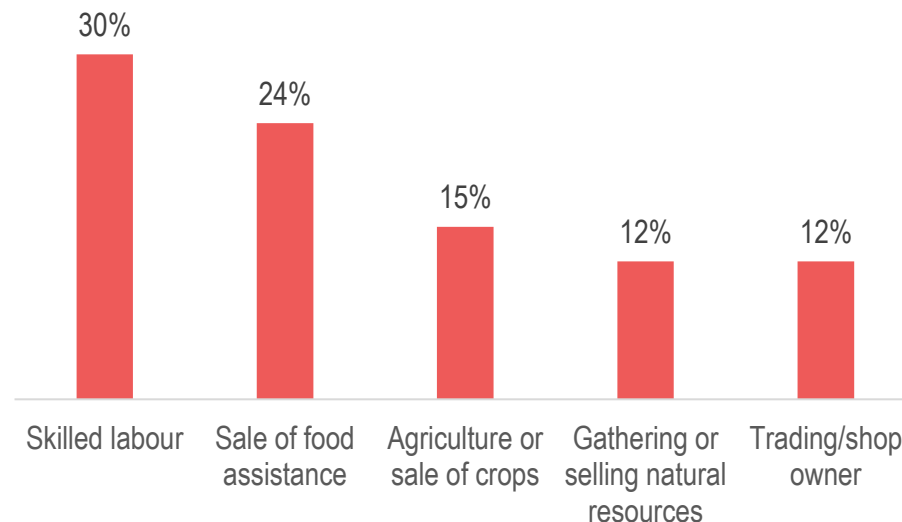
Households having physical access to a market with food and/or NFIs inside or outside of Banki, according to KIs:



Sources of income

- The primary sources of income of most households were reportedly **skilled labour (30%)** and **sale of food assistance (24%)**.
- Roughly half of KIs reported that **food assistance or sale of food assistance** was the **secondary source of income** for most households.

Primary source of income for most households in the last month, as reported by KIs.



Livelihoods: Agriculture

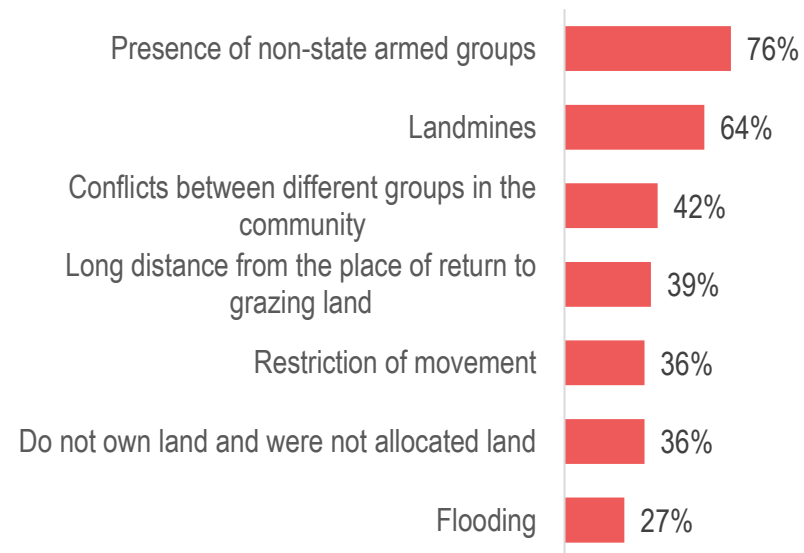
15% of KI reported most households relied on agriculture or sale of crops as their primary source of income.

However, due to insecurity, households reportedly had no physical access to farmland or grazing land outside Banki town.

In some cases, farmers were reportedly **allowed to access their land under supervision of military escorts**, either for farming or to collect firewood.

The military only allowed community members to graze livestock **within the community**, according to participants in all FGDs.

Reasons grazing land is completely inaccessible or sometimes inaccessible, according to KIs

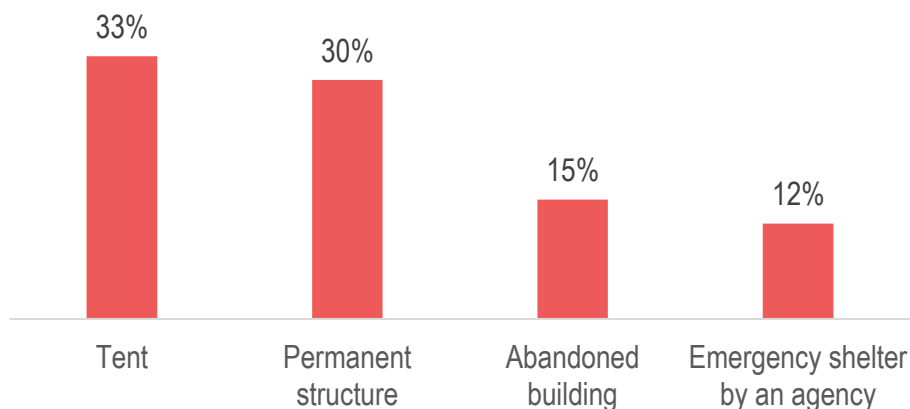




Protection and HLP

- Most households in Banki reportedly live in **tents or permanent structures** (e.g. brick, metal roof).
- According to both KIs and FGD participants, **most households do not own the land they are settled on, nor do they pay rent**. People were either:
 - Staying with friends and relatives
 - Staying in vacant houses of community members who had left and not (yet) returned.

Type of shelter most households live in, according to KIs





Housing, Land, and Property (HLP)

Across all FGDs, disputes over land and property were reported as the primary cause of existing tensions and were expected to cause further tensions in the coming 6 months.

A significant numbers of land and property disputes have reportedly arisen, primarily due to **home-owners returning to Banki who are asking for their land back.**

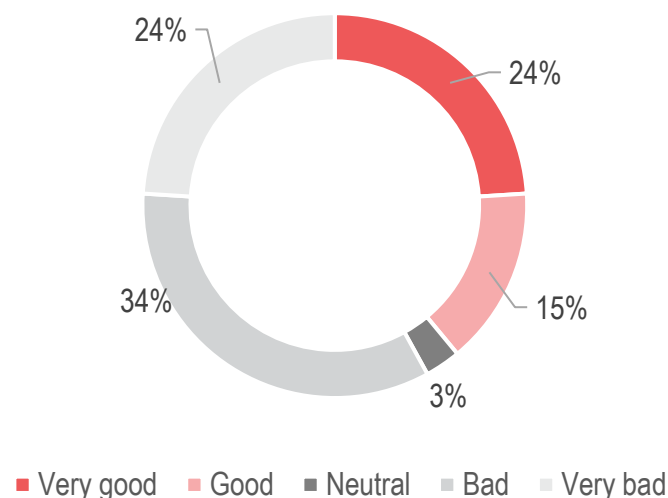
- Several **households were facing eviction** as a result of these land disputes, according to KIs (33%) and participants from 2 FGDs.
- IDP families were reportedly refusing to leave their homes as these homes were appointed to them by the government when the houses were vacant.

Participants from several FGDs expressed the necessity to increase housing availability to avoid further escalation.

Social Cohesion

- 39% of KIs reported either bad or very bad relationships between host community, IDPs, and returnees in the month prior to data collection.
- According to FGD participants, **tensions were particularly evident between IDP and returnee community members** - primarily as a result of land and property issues.
- FGD participants projected that the increased pressure on basic services will cause increased tensions as well.
- At the same time, several participants indicated that the relationship between displaced and non-displaced has been mostly good in the past.

Relations between the host community, IDPs, and returnees in the month prior to data collection, as perceived by KIs



Security

Security Incidents

Attacks by organised armed groups (OAGs) were the main security concern for community members, according to FGD participants.

- OAGs reportedly commonly stole both food and NFIs during their attacks

At the same time, the majority of KIs (85%) reported there were no households who had experienced insecurity, intimidation or violence in Banki in the month prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

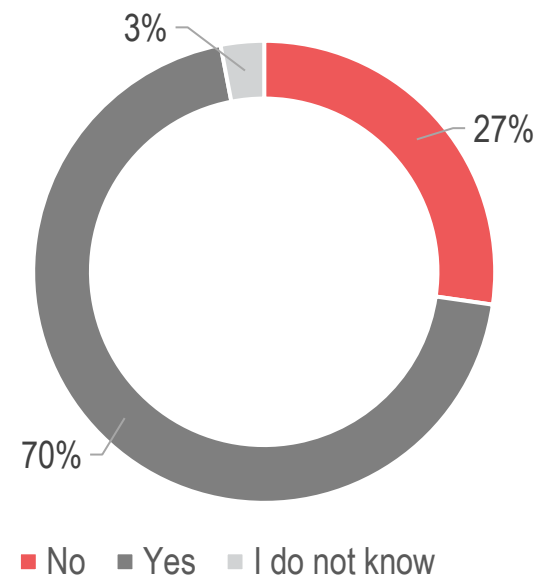
- Community members reportedly were allowed to move freely within the settlement, but they were not allowed to move outside beyond the trench.
- According to FGD participants, community members were however allowed to move outside the city to travel to other cities, primarily Maiduguri, Cameroon, or Bama.

Protection Concerns

KIs reported the same **top six protection concerns for all population groups**, i.e. women, men, girls, boys:

1. **Family separation;**
2. **Tensions between different groups within the community;**
3. **Presence non-state armed groups;**
4. Tensions between the returning IDPs and host community;
5. Living space/shelter lacks appropriate security measures such as lockable doors and windows;
6. Absence of security actors.

% of KIs reporting most households have access to official documentation such as identity cards and indigene certificates



Protection Concerns: Women and Children

Even though all population groups were reportedly facing similar protection concerns, some groups might be at higher risk. Female FGD participants mentioned:

- **Women** are not able to move around freely and there have been incidents of sexual harassment.
- Due to a lack of livelihood opportunities, **women** were reportedly **engaging in sexual activities in exchange for money**, as well as **begging** in the streets.
- **Children** were reported to be begging and hawking on the streets.
- **Elderly** were reported to be **unable to access certain basic services** (e.g. access the market, hospital, or water points).



Basic Services

Education

The majority of KIs reported that **the majority of boys and girls were not attending school** regularly.

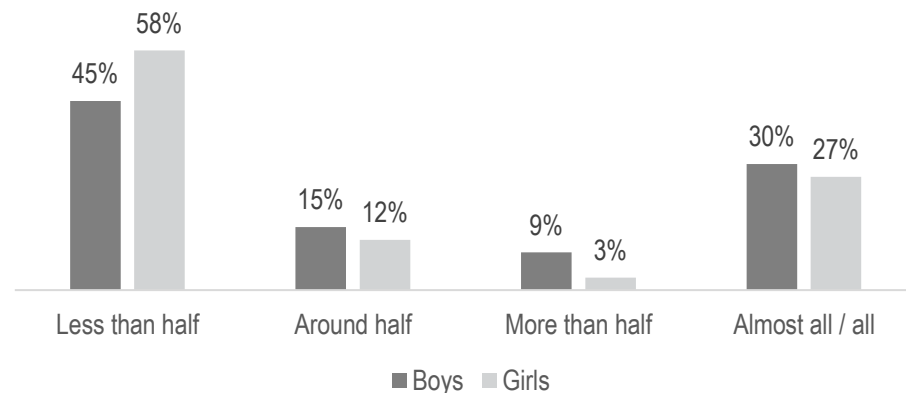
- Most FGD participants estimated that less than a third of children attended school.

Primary school and Islamic schools are reportedly present; however, barriers to access were high.

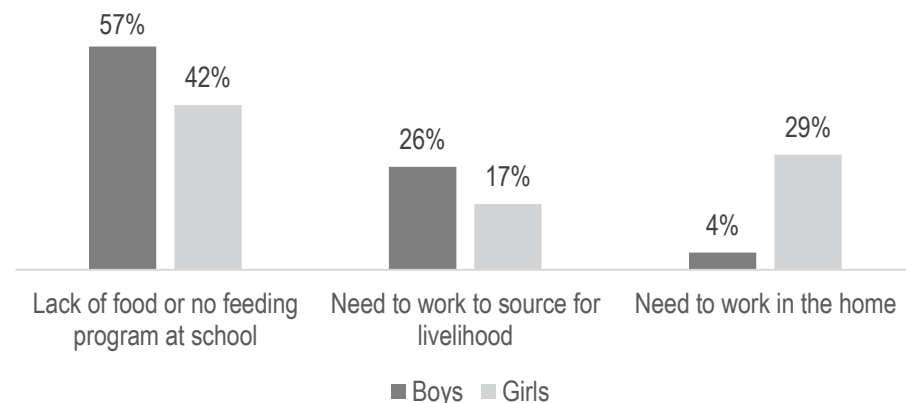
Most commonly reported **key barriers to accessing education**, according to FGDs:

- **Lack of financial means** for buying school supplies.
- **Lack of available teachers** leading to overcrowded classrooms.
- **Fear of OAG attack** on the school.

Estimated proportion of boys and girls within the age of 6-17 years old regularly attending school, by % of KIs



Main reason boys and girls not attending school, by % of KIs



A person wearing a grey vest with 'REACH' printed on the back is seen from behind, standing in a crowded outdoor area. The vest also has smaller text: 'AN INITIATIVE OF' and 'HUMANITARIAN ACTION'.

Healthcare

Nearly all KIs (97%) reported **most households had access to health services**, i.e. primary healthcare centres.

At the same time, **healthcare was reported as a priority need by 79% of KIs.**

Health facilities have insufficient medicine available, according to FGD participants:

- The same medical drugs are received for all types of diseases.
- Drugs are not always available.
- Host community had to travel to a health facility in the IDP camp to obtain medicine.

All KIs reported there were **COVID-19 preventive measures** in place in Banki, e.g. **testing centres, personal protective equipment, and risk communication and education.**

WASH

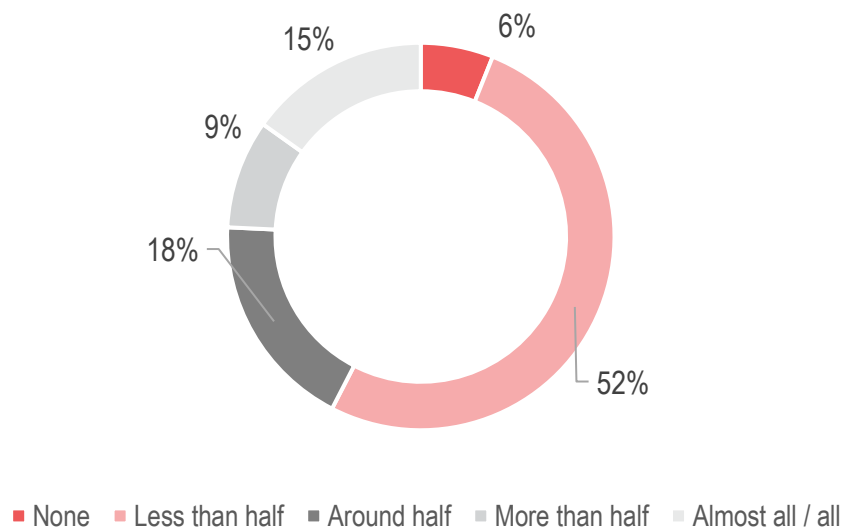
Nearly 70% of KIs reported that **only half or less than half of households have enough water to meet basic needs** in Banki and participants in all FGDs reported that **community members had insufficient access to clean and drinkable water.**

The most commonly reported primary drinking water sources were **public handpump / boreholes** (52%) and **public tap** (42%).

Reported barriers to access water:

- Long travel time to water
- Few waterpoints, with dirty water (smell, color)
- Long queues at waterpoints

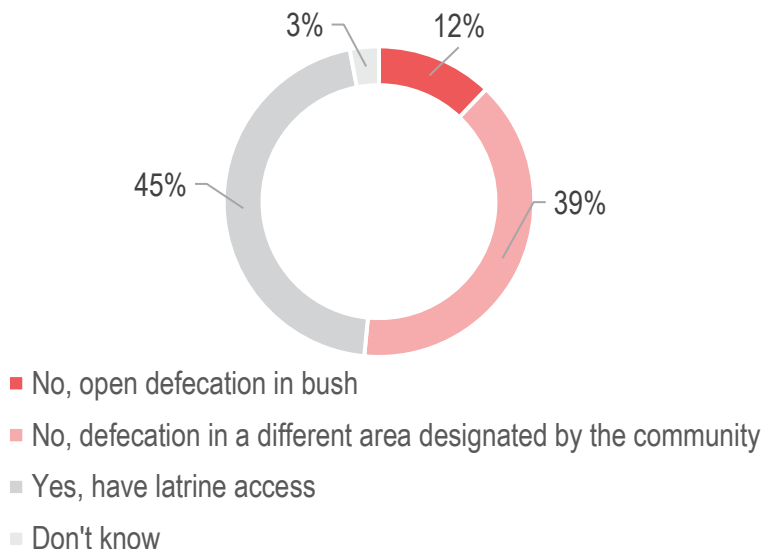
Estimated proportion of households that have enough water to meet their needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing, by % of KIs



WASH

- Almost half (45%) of KIs reported most households had access to a latrine, and 39% reported most households were defecating in a special area designated by the community.
- The majority of KIs (58%) said less than half of households were living in areas where solid waste, water waste, or open defecation were visible within 30 meters of their accommodation.

% of KIs reporting most households have access to a functioning latrine





Lessons Learned and Next Steps

The background image shows a person from behind, wearing a grey vest with the word 'REACH' and 'AN INITIATIVE OF HUMANITAS FOUNDATION' printed on it. They are standing in a dusty, outdoor area with other people and a white car in the background.

Lessons Learned

Questionnaire

- **Differentiate between IDPs, refugee returnees, and IDP returnees** in questionnaire, to better understand the different needs and vulnerabilities across the different population groups.
- Clearly state the **definition of each population group**, to ensure KIs and FGD participants are representing the right population group.
- FGD participants felt **uncomfortable answering some protection related questions**, particularly surrounding security incidents.

Methodology

- Banki was an accessible location, FGDs and infrastructure mapping will not be possible in **inaccessible areas**. How will this impact the findings?

Feedback from AAWG???



Next Steps

Research Design

- Review the questionnaire
 - Clarifying questions.
 - Differentiating between different population groups.
 - Adding / Removing questions based on AAWG feedback + lessons learned.

Identification of prioritized locations

- Relevance based on Government Resettlement Plan.
- Selection based on access and partner availability.

Partner Identification

- Expression of Interest form sent around.
- Different types of support, i.e. data collection, analysis, report writing.



Questions?



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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