



NEW ARRIVALS IN BANKI TOWN

Bama LGA, Borno State, Nigeria

October 2018

Introduction

In the eastern part of Borno state increased displacement has been observed in Bama and Gwoza local government areas (LGAs) towards Bama, Banki, Gwoza and Pulka towns. Over 16,400 new internally displaced persons (IDPs) arrived between June and September 2018 to these locations¹, stemming from the hard-to-reach areas of Bama and Gwoza LGAs largely due to ongoing military operations, and returns from neighbouring Cameroon. With the aim of understanding displacement trends, intentions and humanitarian/service-related needs among the new arrivals and to support multi-sectoral coordination and response in the affected locations, REACH conducted a new arrivals assessment in Bama, Banki, Gwoza and Pulka towns, supported by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). New arrivals are those that have arrived in the new location within the three months prior to data collection (after 1 June 2018), more specifically (i) returnees either from Cameroon or from within Nigeria to area of origin (AoO), and (ii) IDPs who have been displaced to assessed locations. This factsheet is one of four covering Bama, Banki, Gwoza and Pulka towns, and presents main findings on Banki town based on data collected between 10-15 September 2018 through (i) household (HH) surveys conducted with 259 randomly selected newly arrived households, providing a representative sample of the roughly 539 household units² in Banki and (ii) 8 focus group discussions (FGDs) with both IDPs and returnees. The findings from the household survey are generalizable at the town level, with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. Findings relating to a subset of the sample may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error. Findings from the FGDs are indicative only.

The average household size in Banki was 4.9 family members per household, close to the average of the four assessed locations. Female-headed households made up 41% of the new arrival HHs, among which 29% were either widowed or divorced. During the FGDs, female HoHs explained the difficulty they faced compared to male HoHs to secure livelihoods for their HH due to the unstable security situation outside of the IDP camp.

2. Displacement patterns

Time of initial displacement from area of origin



Main triggers of initial displacement from AoO⁴

1. Insecurity 97%
2. Lack of food 69%
3. Lack of health services 39%

Primary mode of transportation to current location

1. On foot 42%
2. Brought by government/military 32%
3. Private/rented vehicle 25%

80% of new arrivals originated from Bama LGA, with 44% of them leaving their AoO for the first time in 2018. 61% of HHs returned from Cameroon. FGD participants highlighted that most new arrivals left their AoO on foot, at night, without any belongings or supplies, in order not to raise suspicion among armed opposition groups (AOGs). FGD participants reported coming to Banki due to its proximity to their AoO. They also perceived higher levels of safety and better access to aid in Banki than in their AoO. Returnees from Cameroon explained during the FGDs that they returned to Nigeria willingly due to the fear of imprisonment for lacking identity documentation. FGD participants reported dangerous conditions due to the presence of AOGs, and an inability to access food, water and healthcare whilst traveling to Banki town.

1. Demographics

Newly arrived populations:

HHs by population group



Length of time since HH arrived at current location



Sex of head of household (HoH)



Marital status of female HoHs³

1. Married 57%
2. Divorced 16%
3. Single 14%
4. Widowed 13%

Age and sex of HH members



Family Separation

%HH with at least 1 separated family member



Means of family separation for 46% of HH that reported having a separated member



46% of respondents reported experiencing family separation, the highest among the four assessed locations, among which 66% (78 HHs) had no contact with the separated family member(s) and 45% (53 HHs) did not know their whereabouts. Among the separated HHs, 55% (65 HHs) indicated that the separation was forced. FGD participants explained that family separation often occurred during their initial displacement or when some HH members were returned to Gwoza LGA from Banki town.

¹ IOM Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT, June - August 2018), Report No. 69 - 81.

² The HH figure is calculated using average HH size per LGA from the REACH MSNA in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States conducted in July 2018. While many of the newly arrived IDPs originate from inaccessible areas and the MSNA covered accessible locations, it is currently the best available information source.

³ Percentages calculated based on the 105 HHs (41%) that reported having female head of household.

⁴ Households could select multiple answers.



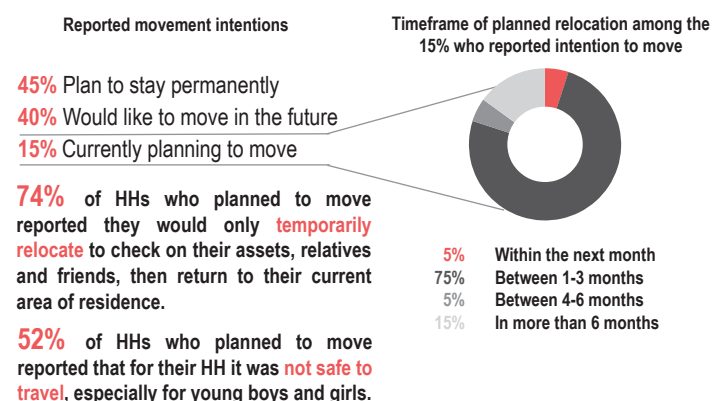
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3. Movement intentions of recent arrivals



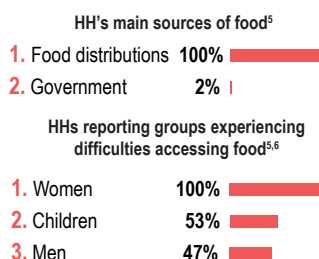
Top 3 push factors for leaving current location ⁵	Top 3 pull factors for preferred future location ⁵
1. Insecurity 87%	1. Food 65%
2. Lack of food 82%	2. Security 64%
3. WASH/Shelter 33%	3. Family 32%

45% of new arrival HHs were planning to stay in their current location permanently. While many HHs reported insecurity being their main reason to leave their current location, access to food was the most commonly reported incentive to cite a preferred future location. FGD participants reported that as movement and farming are restricted in Banki due to insecurity, they preferred to return to their AoO in the future, with first passing to Pulka in Gwoza LGA to look for their family members and to obtain information on the security situation in their AoO.

4. Living conditions and access to services

Food

22% of HHs reported that for certain groups it was harder to access food than for others, especially for women. However, 64% reported that access to food was better than in their AoO. IDP FGD participants perceived the received food ration insufficient for the month.



Shelter & Non-food items (NFIs)

36% of HHs reported that the **shelter situation was worse** in Banki town than in their AoO.

IDPs reported during the FGDs, that the camp and reception area were congested, and that the coverage in the reception centre was inadequate in case of rain. They reported the need for NFIs, especially kitchenware and clothing. Returnees reported their houses being occupied by IDPs.

Health services

99% of HHs reported having access to free healthcare, and 86% perceived that no vulnerable groups had more difficulty accessing it. FGD participants expressed the need for expanding the health facilities due to the high number of patients.

Education

1% of HHs reported that their children do not have access to free education, and 32% perceived that children experience difficulties in accessing education. Newly arrived HHs reported during the FGDs an inadequate number of teachers and classrooms for the number of school-aged children.

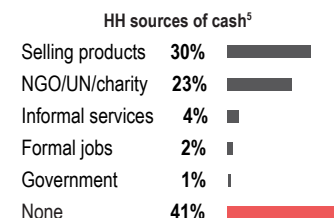
⁵ Households could select multiple answers.

⁶ Percentages calculated based on the 57 HHs (22%) that certain vulnerable groups experience more difficulties than others when accessing food.

WASH

78% of HHs reported that access to water was better in Banki town than in their AoO. Nearly all HHs also reported that it was provided for free by non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Employment and cash



Access to land

80% reported that **access to land was worse** in Banki town than in their AoO, **13%** reported that access was **better**, and **7%** reported that access was the **same**.

41% of HHs reportedly did not have access to cash. FGD participants reported lack of livelihood opportunities due to the security restrictions. As women were not allowed to fetch firewood outside of the camp, they reported resorting to sewing caps and selling firewood collected by male HH members.

Security

82% of HHs reported that the **security was better** in Banki than in their AoO.

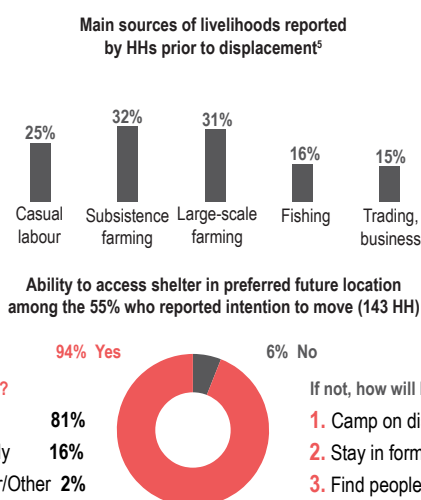
FGD participants reported insecurity for women outside of the camp area. Within the camp, security was reportedly ensured by the security forces and community security groups organized among the IDP camp residents.

Access to humanitarian aid

Most FGD participants reported only receiving aid from host community members and the military, who assisted some of them with food, water and clothing during their journey. Returnees from Cameroon reported difficulties accessing aid while outside of Nigeria, and stated that to cope with the lack of services, they sent their children to beg.

48% of HHs who planned to move reported that they had **better access to humanitarian aid** in Banki town than in their AoO.

5. Livelihood and shelter upon relocation



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6. Information and decision making

Main topics of interest when seeking information on preferred future location^{7,8}

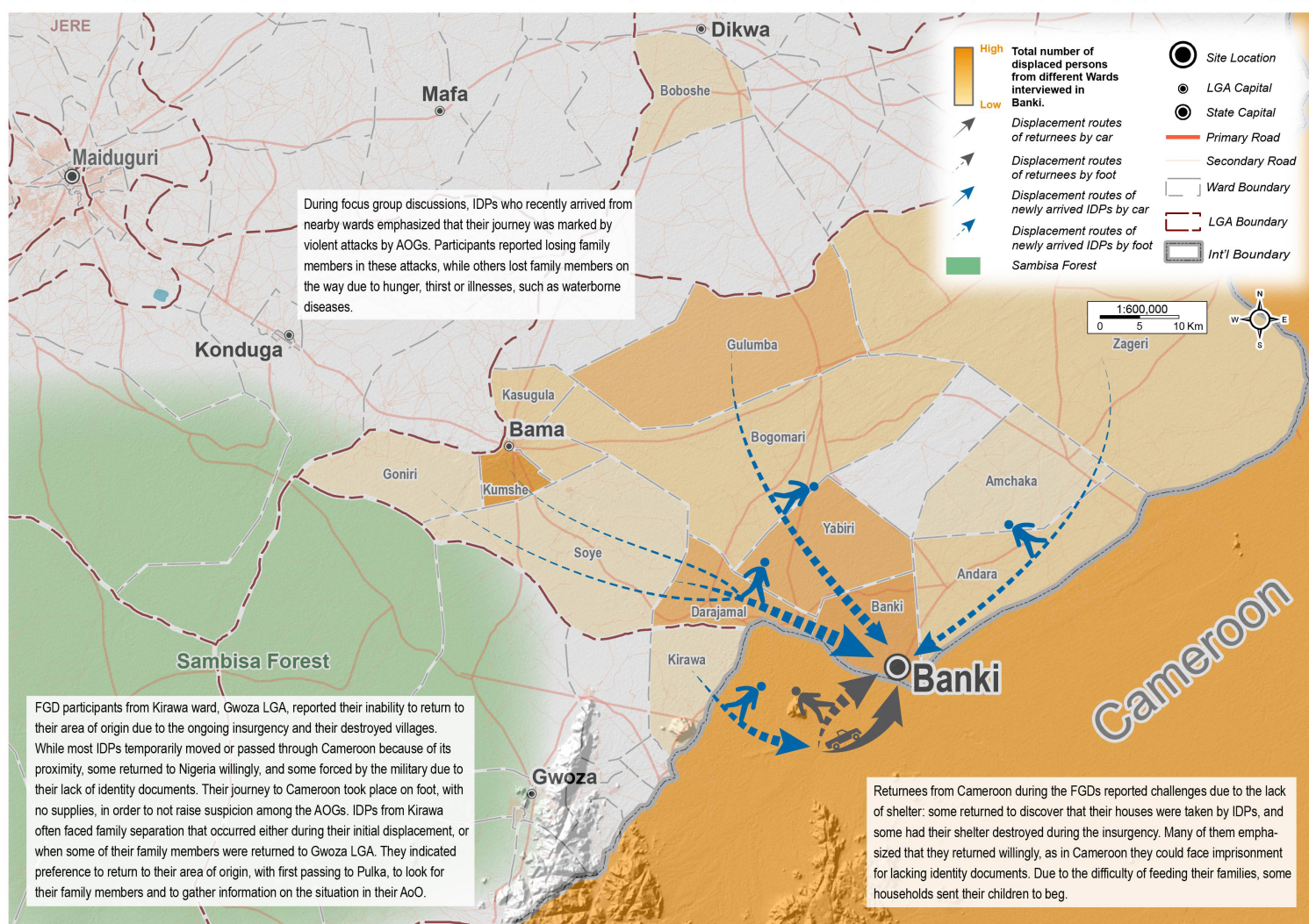
1. Wellbeing of family members 62%
2. Security conditions 57%
3. Access to food 49%

Duration since information on preferred future location was last received⁸

1. Never 34%
2. Between 1-3 months 30%
3. Between a week and a month 20%

39% of HHs reported that they never received information about their AoO. HHs most frequently obtained information on their preferred future location through their traditional leader (36%), in person by visiting the location (13%), and through government agencies (11%)^{7,8}. FGD participants reported difficulties obtaining information on their AoO as it was reportedly deserted, and because mobile phones were banned in the camp for security reasons.

Map 1: Last displacement location of newly arrived households



About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organisations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives - and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH aims to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to, and within the framework of, inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reachinitiative.org and follow us on Twitter: [@REACH_info](https://twitter.com/REACH_info).

⁷Households could select multiple answers.

⁸Percentages calculated based on the 143 HHs (55%) that reported intention to move.