Context and Methodology

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.
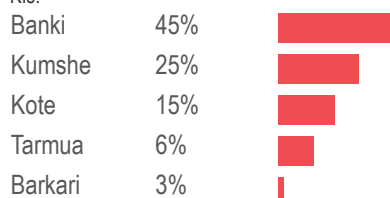
Following a tripartite commission on the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees from Cameroon in March 2021, as well as recent self -returns of internally displaced persons (IDPs), Banki has experienced an influx of IDPs and refugee returnees. However, there are critical information gaps on the return process and the availability of life-saving infrastructure and basic services in the areas of return. Therefore REACH, under the initiative of the Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), has conducted an area-based assessment of Banki ward to support humanitarian actors to identify priority needs and vulnerabilities of the local population and better understand the absorption capacity of the community to support the influx of returnees.

Data collection took place from 10 to 13 April 2021. In total, 33 key informant interviews were conducted with purposefully sampled community representatives who reported on the community level. Findings present the % of key informants and are not representative, rather indicative of trends for the assessed population. For more information on the methodology, please refer to the Terms of Reference.
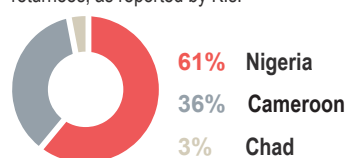

Map legend:
- Chad & Cameroon migration
- In country migration
- Roads
- Country boundary
- LGA boundary
- Ward boundary
- Ward of origin
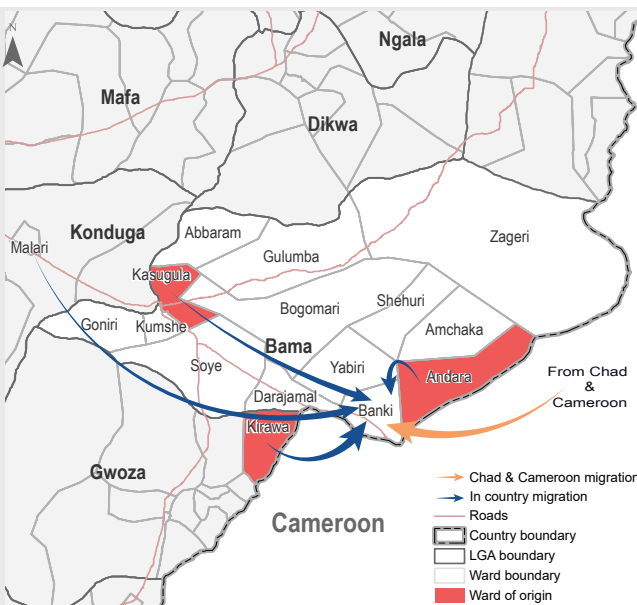
Area of Origin
Area of origin of most IDPs and returnees, as reported by KIs:

|	
Banki	45%
Kumshe	25%
Kote	15%
Tarmua	6%
Barkari	3%

Displacement Timeline
Estimated time most IDPs and returnees have been displaced from their area of origin, as reported by KIs:

Between 4 years and 6 years ago	42%
Within the last 3 months	42%
Between 3 and 11 months ago	6%
Between 1 year and 3 years ago	6%
Longer than 7 years ago	3%

Previous Country Location
Previous country of displacement of most IDPs and returnees, as reported by KIs:

- **61%** Nigeria
- **36%** Cameroon
- **3%** Chad

Frequency of Displacement
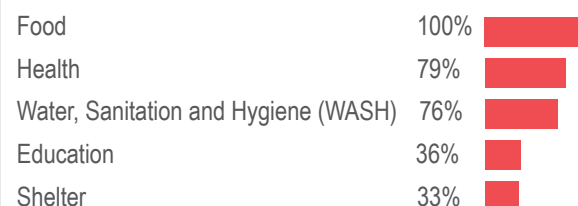Number of times most IDPs and returnees have been displaced prior to arriving in Banki, as reported by KIs:

- **48%** Once
- **42%** Twice
- **9%** Thrice
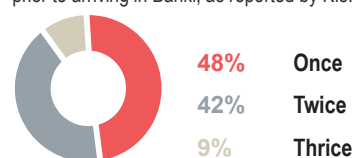
Type of Location while Displaced
Previous location type of most IDPs and returnees, as reported by KIs:

Formal camp	50%
Host community	43%
Formal settlement	7%

Priority Needs ‡
Highest priority needs in Banki town, as reported by KIs:

Food	100%
Health	79%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	76%
Education	36%
Shelter	33%

Vulnerabilities
Proportion of households with the following vulnerabilities, reported by KIs:*

	Very Few	Few	Some	Many	None
Chronically ill people	58%	30%	6%	0%	6%
Persons with mental disabilities	48%	30%	9%	3%	9%
Persons with physical disabilities	45%	42%	6%	6%	0%
Unaccompanied children	36%	27%	18%	15%	3%
Child head of household	30%	33%	24%	9%	3%
Older persons	21%	21%	6%	48%	0%
Female head of household	18%	21%	18%	42%	0%

Push Factors ‡
Top 4 most commonly reported to push factors to Banki ward:

Insecurity	79%
Lack of food	64%
Lack of water	52%
Lack of shelter	39%

Pull Factors ‡
Top 4 most commonly reported to pull factors to Banki ward:

Better security situation	82%
Availability of local food	39%
Presence of security personnel	39%
Family reunification	36%

Movement Intentions [3]

55% of key informants reported perceiving that most households were planning to stay in their current location permanently, while **30%** reported that most households hoped to leave someday and **3%** of key informants believed that most households were planning to leave to another location to access better security, food and shelter.

End Notes
1. In addition, 3% of key informants reported most people originated from Bula Jakue and Kirawa.
2. Key informants could select up to 3 needs, other reported priority needs were nutrition (30%), livelihoods (30%), legal documentation (18%), family reunification (15%), and psychosocial support (12%)
3. 12% of key informants reportedly did not know about the movement intentions of household.
‡. Key informants were able to provide multiple answers and therefore findings can exceed 100%.
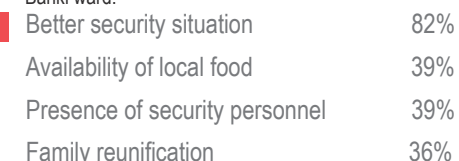*. "None" - 0%, "Very Few" - Less than 20%, "Few" - 20 - 50%, "Some" - 51-70%, "Many" - Above 70%