

Research Terms of Reference

Rapid Area-based Assessments (ABA) in Areas of Return

NGA2104

Nigeria

February 2021

Version 1

REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action

1. Executive Summary

Country of intervention	Nigeria				
Type of Emergency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natural disaster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conflict	
Type of Crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sudden onset	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slow onset	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protracted
Mandating Body/ Agency	Assessment and Analysis Working Group (AAWG), Inter-Sectoral Working Group (ISWG), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)				
Project Code	NGA 2104				
Overall Research Timeframe (from research design to final outputs / M&E)	01/03/2021 to 31/09/2021				
Research Timeframe	1. Start collect data: 01/03/2021		5. Preliminary presentation: 27/04/2021		
Add planned deadlines (for first cycle if more than 1)	2. Data collected: 31/03/2021		6. Outputs sent for validation: 17/05/2021		
	3. Data analysed: 14/04/2021		7. Outputs published: 31/05/2021		
	4. Data sent for validation: 15/04/2021		8. Final presentation: 25/05/2021		
Number of assessments	<input type="checkbox"/>	Single assessment (one cycle)			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Multi assessment (more than one cycle) [The frequency of assessments is determined by identified areas of returns and priority request from AAGW and ISWG]			
Humanitarian milestones Specify what will the assessment inform and when e.g. The shelter cluster will use this data to draft its Revised Flash Appeal;	Milestone		Deadline		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Donor plan/strategy (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO))	31/09/2021		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Inter-cluster plan/strategy (AAWG and ISWG)	01/06/2021		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cluster plan/strategy	01/06/2021		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	NGO platform plan/strategy	_/_/_/_/_		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify):			
Audience Type & Dissemination Specify who will the assessment inform and how you will	Audience type		Dissemination		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategic		X General Product Mailing (e.g. mail to NGO consortium; HCT participants; Donors)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Programmatic				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational				
	<input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]				

disseminate to inform the audience		X Cluster Mailing (Protection and sub-sectors) and presentation of findings at next cluster meeting X Presentation of findings (e.g. at AAWG meeting and ISWG meeting) X Website Dissemination (Relief Web & REACH Resource Centre) <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]
Detailed dissemination plan required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	X No
General Objective	To 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 over a six-month time period, from March to September 2021. ¹ By doing so, this assessment seeks to 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.	
Specific Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 capacity² in the long run; 2. Identify priority multi-sectoral needs of the population residing in the targeted areas; 3. Understand social cohesion dynamics and potential drivers of tensions between host and returned population over access to resources; 4. Understand demographic profiles, displacement status, and movement intentions of the population residing in targeted areas; 5. Explore perceptions of returned populations to understand if the minimum conditions for voluntary, informed, safe and dignified returns were met. 	
Research Questions	<u>Research questions under SO1:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What services and critical community infrastructure (WASH, health, education and marketplaces) are available within the targeted areas? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is functional and non-functional of those available services and critical community infrastructure? b. What is the absorption capacity of services and infrastructures in targeted areas in the eventuality of a large influx of IDPs and/or returnees in the future?³ <u>Research question under SO2:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What are the conditions and priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), , Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)? 	

¹ Thisday Newspapers, November 15, 2020: - <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2020/11/15/gov-zulum-unveils-25-year-development-plan-for-borno/>

² Absorption capacity, is the infrastructure predictable and large enough to meet the required need and service of the targeted area in the long run.

³ This could be either include large influx of returnees or areas where humanitarian partners expect high movement of returnee population in future.

	<p><u>Research question under SO3:</u></p> <p>3. What tensions exist, if any, between population groups in targeted areas over access to resources, justice, HLP and other factors that could result in insecurity and conflict in future?</p> <p><u>Research question under SO4:</u></p> <p>4. What are the current demographic profiles and displacement status of the displaced and returned populations residing in the targeted areas?</p> <p>5. What are the movement intentions of the displaced and returned populations residing in the targeted areas?</p> <p><u>Research question under SO5:</u></p> <p>6. What are the returned population's perceptions of the return process and the conditions present before, during, and after the return?</p>
Geographic Coverage	<p>The rapid Area-based assessments (ABAs) will focus on priority locations that will be selected from 11 key areas⁴ identified by the ISWG that have been designated by the Borno state government as areas of return, including returns already carried out and those expected to be carried out. The exact areas to be targeted for assessment will depend on AAWG partners' coverage, REACH access and severity of needs. As the majority of the locations are in areas that are inaccessible to humanitarian actors, there will be two methodologies – one for accessible areas and one for inaccessible areas – with the tools for each type of methodology determined by the information needs for the area and the capacity of partners to carry out data collection. The areas of return (which are towns or wards) will be assessed at either the town, ward, or settlement level depending on the type of methodology and which areas are affected or expected to be affected by the return process.</p>
Secondary data sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population tracking information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix ○ Vaccination Tracking System ○ Population movement and communication: Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria, REACH, October 2020 • Crisis-wide assessments and response strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN OCHA and World Food Programme humanitarian needs overviews/situation reports ○ 2020 Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview ○ 2020 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan ○ 2020 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment ○ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Returns Assessments ○ IRC ProSPINE+ Protection Assessment – Intention Surveys • Geographic coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNHCR Nigeria: Borno State Return Intention Surveys ○ Borno State Return Strategy (September 2018)

⁴ Ajjire (Mafa LGA), Auno (Kondugu LGA), Baga (Kukawa LGA), Kawuri (Konduga LGA), Kukawa (Kukawa LGA), Marte (Marte LGA), Ngoshe (Gwoza LGA), Banki (Bama LGA), Damasak (Mobar LGA), Rann (Kala Balge LGA), Damboa (Damboa LGA)

	○ Borno State 25 Year Development Framework & 10 Year Strategic Transformation Plan			
Data collection tool(s)	X	Structured (Quantitative)	X	Semi-structured (Qualitative)
Accessible Areas	Sampling method		Data collection method	
Key Informant Interviews (KIs) (Structured data tool collection #1, for all areas where household surveys are not needed or not possible)	X Purposive		X Key informant interview (Target #):Around 30 KIs per “targeted area” (i.e. town or ward), at least 17 per settlement <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____	
Infrastructure mapping in areas (Structured data collection tool #2)	X Purposive ⁵ <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified simple random <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Cluster sampling <input type="checkbox"/> Probability / Stratified cluster sampling X Census of all key infrastructure		X Key informant interview (Target #): Around 5 KIs per settlement (one per type of infrastructure point) and/or direct observation <input type="checkbox"/> Group discussion (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Household interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Direct observations (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify] (Target #):_____	
Focus Group Discussions with Participatory Mapping (Semi-structured data collection tool #1)	X Purposive X Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ X Focus group discussion (Target #): 4-8 (minimum of one per population group (host community, refugee returnees, Internally displaced persons (IDPs) returnees and IDPs), by gender) per area of return X Participatory mapping (Target #): 4-8 (minimum of one per population group, by gender) per area of return	
Post-Return Focus Group Discussions (Semi-structured data collection tool #2)	X Purposive X Snowballing <input type="checkbox"/> [Other, Specify]		<input type="checkbox"/> Key informant interview (Target #):_____ <input type="checkbox"/> Individual interview (Target #):_____ X Focus group discussion (Target #): 2-4 (minimum of one per returnee group, by gender) per area of return	
Inaccessible Areas	Sampling method		Data collection method	

⁵ If someone in charge of the facility is present, the enumerator will conduct the key informant interview; if not, the enumerator will fill out the data collection tool based on direct observation.

Structured data collection tool #1	X Purposive		X Key informant interview (KII) (Target #): Varies by ward, aiming to cover at least 5% of settlements and a minimum of 3 settlements per ward			
Semi-structured data collection tool #1	X Purposive		X In-depth interviews (IDIs) (Target #): Minimum 3 IDIs per ward. KIs will be members of each population group known to be present in the area (host community, refugee returnees, IDP returnees and IDPs).			
Semi-structured data collection tool #2	X Purposive		X In-depth interviews (IDIs) (Target #): Minimum 3 IDIs per ward. KIs will be members of each returnee population group present in the area (refugee returnees and/or IDP returnees)			
Data management platform(s)	X	IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	UNHCR		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Expected output type(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Situation overview #:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Report #:	X	Profile #: 1 per area of return covered by REACH
	X	Presentation (Preliminary findings) #: 1	X	Presentation (Final) #: 1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Factsheet #: __
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interactive dashboard #:_	<input type="checkbox"/>	Webmap #: __	X	Map #: 1 infrastructure map per area of return covered by REACH where mapping is possible
	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Other, Specify]				
Access	X	Public (available on REACH resource centre and other humanitarian platforms)				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms)				
Visibility <i>Specify which logos should be on outputs</i>	REACH					
	FCDO, ISWG, OCHA					
	Partners: Logos of partners involved in data collection					

2. Rationale

2.1. Rationale

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis. According to the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview for Nigeria over 1.8 million people are still internally displaced and in need of urgent assistance in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) states.⁶ In addition, around 244,000 Nigerians have found refuge in neighbouring Chad, Cameroon and Niger. With regards to returned population, available information indicates 1.6 million people have returned to their areas of origin or nearby camps since August 2015, indicating that conditions in some locations improved. However, in 2019, over 20,000 returnees moved back to camps or camp-like situations indicating that some locations are not conducive for returns and critical support will be essential for the sustainability of return.

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 (HRP), returns may gradually increase over the course of the year.⁷ In this regard, the Borno state government have started the arrangements to return 1.86 million IDPs and refugees to 19 communities in Borno.⁸ As a result, the BAY states are experiencing an influx of IDPs returnees and refugee returnees, in addition to pre-existing IDP populations and host communities already vulnerable due to years of crisis. There remain grave concerns across the humanitarian community about the large service and infrastructure gaps and presence of protection risks in areas of both facilitated and spontaneous returns. In many of these areas, conditions for return are not yet in place due to insecurity and absence of state authority at the local level.⁹ As such, there is an increased need to identify the needs of these populations in areas of return and to conduct analysis on the availability and functionality of basic services and critical infrastructure in these areas, both in the short and long term with a focus on potential absorption capacity.

To address some of these information gaps, REACH under the initiative of the AAWG has developed the area-based assessments focusing on wards in Borno state identified by the Borno regional government as part of their resettlement strategy. The areas included in this assessment include both areas where returnees have already been resettled and areas where resettlements are planned to occur. The ABA aims to support humanitarian actors in Northeast Nigeria to identify priority needs and vulnerabilities of the overall population living in areas of returns, including host community, IDPs and returnees and to evaluate the functionality and accessibility of basic services and critical infrastructure in the assessed areas. In addition, where access allows, the ABA will include a mapping component to provide additional operational support through findings allowing implementing agencies to respond to needs on the ground. Findings will also be being used, under the AAWG and in coordination with other member agencies, as advocacy for promoting evidence-based, safe, and responsible returns in Borno State.

⁶ OCHA, 2020 Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), April 2020

⁷ OCHA, 2020 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), March 2020.

⁸ The Guardian, August 2020. Available: <https://guardian.ng/news/return-of-1-86m-idps-refugees-to-19-borno-communities-begins/>

⁹ OCHA, 2020 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), March 2020.

3. Methodology

3.1. Methodology overview

The ABA will employ a mixed method approach that combines the analysis of secondary data with both quantitative and qualitative primary data collection methods in the form of Key Informant Interviews (KIs), Focus group discussions (FGDs), In-depth Interviews (IDIs) and Infrastructure mapping.

Depending on the classification of the wards as being either accessible or inaccessible, different methodologies will be applied for the ABAs in areas of return. In inaccessible areas, an area of knowledge (AOK) based approach, commonly deployed by [REACH's Hard-to-Reach \(H2R\)](#) teams, will be used. All data from both accessible and inaccessible areas will be indicative of broad trends only and not statistically generalizable to the wider population.

For **accessible areas**: The following data collection methods will be utilised –

- Key Informant Interviews (KIs): Key Informants interviews (KIs) with each population group known to be present in the area will be interviewed in order to identify the main needs and vulnerabilities of population groups in targeted areas. They KII questions will focus on area generalized questions rather than the household's base.
- Focus group discussions (FGDs): FGDs will also be organised with members of each population group known to be present in the area (host community, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, and IDPs) to (1) verify the information provided by KIs; (2) understand potential drivers of conflict between HHs over access to resources in the area, and (3) identify availability of and access to services and basic infrastructure, with both a short and long-term focus, (4) understand what are the returned population's perception of the return process and the condition present before, during, and after the return in the area

Infrastructure mapping (GIS component): Key community infrastructure points (healthcare facilities, schools, marketplaces, WASH facilities, etc.) will be collected via trained enumerators and with the insights of both KIs and participants of FGDs to populate a map summarising presence and functionality of services and infrastructure in the targeted area. The data collection will aim to collect all infrastructure corresponding to those categories, before plotting their GPS location, type, and functionality on a map. Other aspects such as the type of structure, their basic characteristics, capacity, etc. will also be included in the outputs to conduct analysis on the absorption capacity in the selected area. For **inaccessible areas** qualitative and quantitative data will be collected from i) KIs who have left a hard-to-reach settlement that falls in one of the areas of return identified by the Borno government in the last one month, or ii) KIs who have had contact with someone living in the inaccessible area in the last one month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.). All data for this location categorization will be collected in accessible locations from KIs meeting the aforementioned criteria. Quantitative data will be aggregated to the settlement level and analysed at the ward level. Findings will only be reported if at least 5% of settlements in a ward were assessed or a minimum of 3 different settlements and the results will be indicative. Qualitative data will also be collected and analysed to provide further explanation and contextualization of the results from the quantitative data collection.

- Key Informant Interviews (KII) will be conducted with KIs from inaccessible locations: Key Informants (KI) who are either host community, refugee returnees, IDP returnees or IDPs who have recently left or spoken to someone in the settlement of return will be interviewed in order to identify the main vulnerabilities and needs of population groups in targeted areas. The quantitative questionnaire will cover Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Nutrition, Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Housing, Land and Property (HLP), Protection.
- In-depth interviews (IDIs) will be conducted with KIs from inaccessible areas with the same type of KIs as described above. The number of IDIs conducted will depend on when saturation is met. However, we expect to conduct minimum of three IDIs per ward. The qualitative data collection will seek to (1) understand potential drivers of conflict between population groups in the area, (2) identify recent or intended population movements in the area and (3) identify availability of and access to services and basic infrastructure, with both a short and long-term focus,

- (4) understand what are the returned population's perception of the return process and the condition present before, during, and after the return in the area

3.2 Population of interest

The ABA will focus on specific areas identified by Borno regional government as part of their return strategy. Some of these areas are inaccessible, which are defined as areas of the state that are not regularly accessible to international humanitarian actors. Data is collected at the lowest possible administrative unit (for accessible areas this would be HH and for inaccessible areas this would be individual settlements as derived from the most recent version of the Vaccination Tracking System (VTS) dataset (released in February 2019 on vts.eocng.org). The level of coverage (proportion of settlements assessed in a given ward¹⁰) will be declared for each product when results are presented. Ward-level reporting in which less than 5% of settlements have been assessed will be not be included in published ABA products.

The overall population of interest for **accessible areas** is the population (previously) residing in the targeted area of interest. To understand more specifically the needs of different population groups, the assessments will target four population groups¹¹:

1. Internally displaced persons (IDPs)

- IDP: Individuals who have been forced or obliged to flee or leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.

2. Host community

- Non-displaced populations: Individuals who have never been displaced by the crisis and consider the assessed location as their area of origin and place of habitual residence.

3. IDP returnees

- IDP returnees (who returned home): Individuals who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border and who has since returned to their homes or places of habitual residence.
- IDP returnees (relocated): Individuals who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border and who have since voluntarily relocated to a location other than their formal homes or places of habitual residence, without an intention to return to their former habitual residence.

4. Refugee returnees

- Refugee returnee (who returned home): Individuals who have been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war, or violence (refugee) and who has since returned to their homes or places of habitual residence.

¹⁰ In the future, the project may move to reporting on the level of coverage at the ward level.

¹¹ UNHCR definition - <https://www.unhcr.org/afr/who-we-help.html>

- Refugee returnee (in IDP-like situation): Individuals who have been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war, or violence (refugee) and who has since returned to Nigeria but remain displaced from their area of origin or former habitual residence.
- Refugee returnee (relocated): HH who have been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war, or violence (refugee) and who has since returned to Nigeria and voluntarily relocated to a location other than their formal homes or places of habitual residence, without an intention to return to their former habitual residence.

The overall population of interest for **inaccessible areas** are KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last one month or KIs who have had contact with someone living in the inaccessible area in the last one month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.).

3.3 Secondary data review

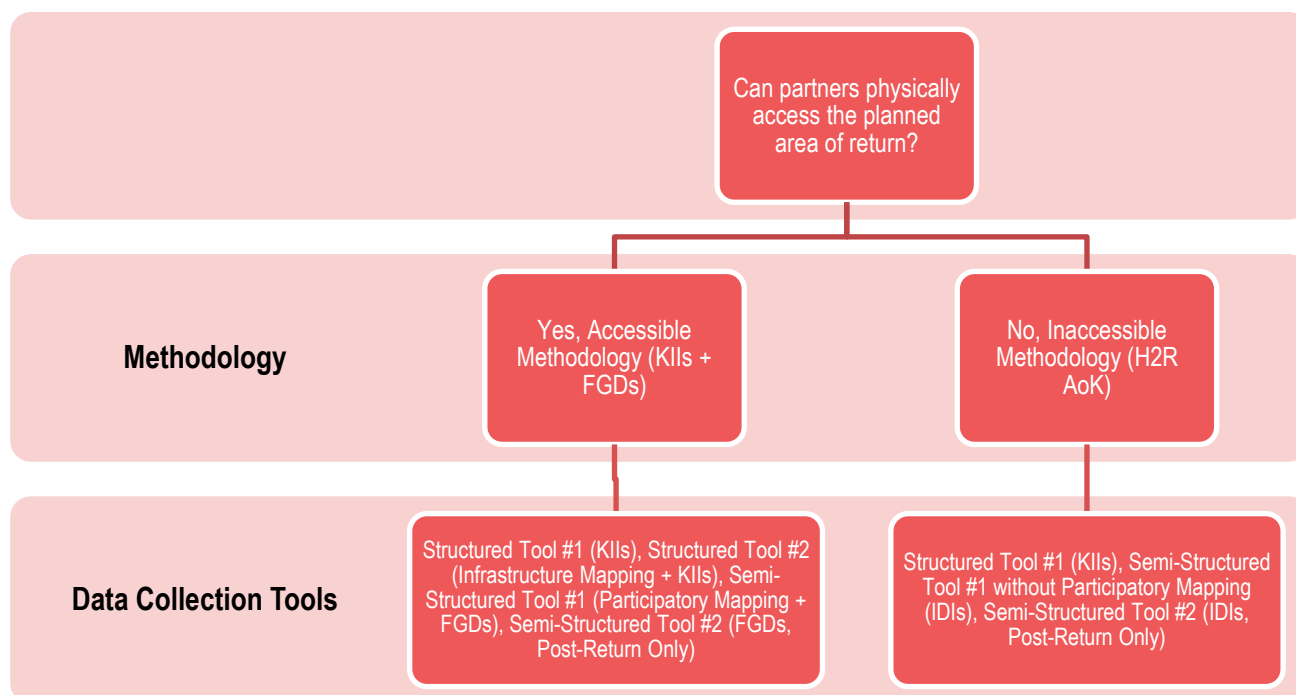
Secondary data will be used throughout all stages of the research cycle to identify locations most in need of data collection, to support in the design of tools and to triangulate data produced:

- Population tracking information
 1. [IOM DTM Mobility Tracking](#)
 2. [Population movement and communication: Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria, REACH, October 2020](#)
- Nationwide assessments and response strategies
 1. UN OCHA, WFP humanitarian needs overviews/situation reports
 2. 2020 Nigeria Humanitarian Needs Overview
 3. 2020 Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan
 4. UNHCR Returns Assessments
 5. IRC ProSPINE+ Protection Assessment – Intention Surveys
- Geographic coverage
 1. UNHCR Nigeria: Borno State Return Intention Surveys
 2. Borno State Return Strategy (September 2018)
 3. Borno State 25 Year Development Framework & 10 Year Strategic Transformation Plan

3.4 Primary Data Collection

Due to the locations of planned returns, and the ongoing returns process. It is necessary to delineate the methodology and data collection tools according to the location and status of planned returns. Figure 1 below shows the categorization.

Figure 1: Primary Data Collection Methodology and Data Collection Tool Diagram



The research questions will remain the same regardless of methodology, however the fifth research question can only be answered after returns have occurred.

Below summarize the data collection methods for the **Accessible Areas**:

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):

Method: Key informant interviews (KIIs) will be conducted with local authorities, community leaders, humanitarian actors, and municipal and local service providers if available in order to define the boundaries of the selected area as well as identify the location and functionality of key infrastructure. The total number of area representatives interviewed will then depend on their presence in the targeted area but the study aims to triangulate information between KIIs until reaching data saturation, with at least five KIIs representing local authorities, community leaders, humanitarian actors, and municipal and local service providers in each targeted area (ideally per settlement, although findings might be presented at a higher level, i.e. by ward or town). A structured KII with the aforementioned participants as well as at least 3 KIIs from each of the four targeted population groups in targeted area (ideally per settlement, although findings might be presented at a higher level, i.e. by ward or town). At least 1 of the community KIIs in each population group represented should be female.

Sampling: Purposive sampling methods will be employed for the KII component of the assessment. Enumerators will identify community leaders with comprehensive local knowledge and will then use a snowballing approach to identify additional participants until all (if possible) identified locations (whether neighbourhood or settlement) within the assessment area are represented by a community leader KI. These KIIs will provide information concerning demographics, displacement status, and priority needs, as well as the availability and functionality of services and public infrastructure within their area of knowledge.

Tool: Interviews will be conducted in person or by phone, depending on logistics, resources, and security/access restrictions. Infrastructure mapping exercises will be conducted with KIIs when relevant.

Focus groups discussion/participatory mapping

Method: In order to define and profile the geographic area selected for assessment and to understand potential drivers of conflict between HHs in the area, understand movement flows in and out of the area, and to identify differences and similarities in access to services and basic infrastructure, field staff will conduct one FGD / participatory mapping. FGDs will be disaggregated by the four population groups of interest and gender reaching a total of eight FGDs when all four

identified population groups are present in the targeted area. If this is not the case, FGDs/ participatory mapping will be conducted until data saturation. Each group will be composed of approximately eight (8) representatives of the assessed area with local knowledge about the area and its specificities.

Sampling: Purposive selection of the participants for the participatory mapping will be used with the support of local leaders and authorities to select participants in each location that can provide the relevant information.

Tool: Base maps will be used to map out targeted areas as part of a focus group discussion with community representatives. The boundaries of the area will be delineated in accordance with FGD participant's inputs, with key infrastructure mapped according to accessibility and functionality by population group. A conflict-sensitive approach will be taken to understand tensions and disputes that could exist or arise between population over access to resources, justice and HLP issues and more general to identify social cohesion dynamics in the targeted areas. Recent and intended population movements will also be mapped based on drivers of movement. A complete questionnaire will be developed for the FGD participants to provide all the information required for this.

Infrastructure mapping (GIS component)

Method: To map and assess the conditions of common community infrastructure, enumerators will conduct key informant interviews - 1 per infrastructure mapped following a sweep method¹². Key infrastructure to be covered:

- Healthcare facilities;
- School facilities;
- Marketplaces;
- Water access points;
- Latrine blocks (publicly accessible latrines only).

Sampling: Snowballing approach. The enumerators will start with the facilities from the lists of identified infrastructures, and once information on each facility has been collected – including the GPS position, with the assistance of a local guide the enumerator will identify and ask the person in charge if there is any other facility available to ensure all facilities have been covered.

Tool: The tool for the facility mapping is a structured questionnaire to collect the names, services available and location of the different facilities. If nobody is present to answer the question, the questionnaire can be filled as observations.

Below summarize the data collection methods for the **Inaccessible Areas**:

The KIs will be purposively identified and recruited through engagement with local stakeholders and local guides (i.e. people working closely with community leaders in the IDP camps). Prior to data collection, a comprehensive stakeholder engagement exercise will be conducted and contacts of relevant local stakeholder and guides were noted down for each garrison town/IDP camp. When recruiting KIs for both the quantitative and qualitative data collection, the field staff will reach out to the identified stakeholders/guides who will identify the KIs in their respective locations. After the local stakeholder/guide has identified a KI, they will call the designated field staff who will conduct the IDI in the preferred language of the KI (English, Hausa and Kanuri). For IDIs with KIs from inaccessible areas all questions will target the conditions in the inaccessible settlements and not the individual experiences of the KI.

Quantitative data collection tool

Quantitative data will be collected with KIs who have been identified from the inaccessible locations of returns. The data collection will be carried out in accessible areas or remotely, but utilising the AoK methodology to gather information on the inaccessible areas of returns. The quantitative data is collected through a structured multi-sector survey tool that captures settlement-level information on displacement, FSL, WASH, Shelter, Protection, Education, and Health.

¹² If someone in charge of the facility is present enumerators will conduct the interview, if not the enumerator will fill out an observation survey at the facility adapted to each facility type.

The tool is available in English, Hausa, and Kanuri, with translations provided by Translators Without Borders. Data is collected on mobile phones through Kobo Toolbox. At the end of each data collection day, the forms are uploaded to the Kobo server, after which the datasets are merged, cleaned and uploaded to the server on a daily basis. Data is collected by enumerators who are supervised by Field Officer. Before the start of data collection each morning, enumerators are briefed by Field Officer based on the data cleaning process of the previous day to ensure appropriate coverage, debrief on any potential data collection errors and to achieve the highest quality in data collection.

Qualitative data collection tools

The qualitative data collection via IDIs will be conducted with KIs from the identified wards. The data collection tools will be semi-structured and available in English, Hausa and Kanuri. The primary tool includes the following sections: 1) potential drivers of conflict between population groups over access to resources in the area, and (2) availability of and access to services and basic infrastructure, with both a short and long-term focus. The post-return tool focuses on the perceptions of returned populations.

3.5 Training & Logistics

Partners that are interested in conducting assessments on areas of returns are welcome to utilise the AAWG methodology and tools, but would be responsible for all costs, logistics, data collection, and analysis associated with undertaking the assessment. Through the AAWG, partners will be able to volunteer to cover specific areas utilizing this methodology. Partners should endeavour to utilise the methodology above and survey tools provided as part of this assessment package as a baseline. If partners wish to add questions above and beyond these baseline questions, this is agreeable.

Enumerator Training and Piloting

OCHA, UNHCR, and REACH will develop a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to guide partners in using this toolkit and will train partners' field staff in a 1- to 3-day (depending on which aspects of the assessment they are conducting) in-person training on questionnaire content and sampling technique as well as an overview of the concepts related to returns being assessed. Partners will be responsible for step-down training with their respective data collection teams in a similar training. Information specifically related to COVID-19 vulnerability will be provided with respect to local awareness, prevention measures, and response capacity.

COVID-19 Precautions

Due to the rapid spread of COVID-19, the specific risk to already vulnerable communities, the importance of the Humanitarian principle of "Do No Harm" as well as general considerations for "Duty of Care" (i.e. ensuring both field staff and local communities are not spreading and/ or exposed to the risk of contracting COVID-19 due to data collection activities), IMPACT, with inputs and review support from WHO and Global Health Cluster colleagues, has [developed SOPs](#) to guide research teams on how to undertake data collection during the COVID-19 outbreak. The SOPs for data collection during COVID-19 will be followed to ensure of safety of participants and staff. These precautions include:

- All field staff will be provided personal protective equipment (PPE), including masks and hand sanitizer, for personal use throughout the duration of data collection.
- Enumerators will maintain a distance of at least two metres from respondents during interviews.
- Enumerators will use hand sanitizer and wiping down phones periodically throughout collection.
- Use of face masks when appropriate during data collection.
- Abstaining from physical contact with objects or surfaces in the community or in respondents' homes
- Enumerators that display symptoms of COVID-19, including high fever or cough, will not participate in data collection.

- All interviews and FGDs will take place outside whenever possible, or in well-ventilated settings, with participants sitting at least two meters from one another throughout the duration of the discussion.
- Elderly (65+) individuals and individuals with chronic illnesses will be omitted from FGDs when possible.¹³
- No objects will be passed from participants to participant, and direct contact between individuals will be prohibited.
- FGD participants will be reminded of guidelines at the start of each discussion group.
- Field staff will wash their hands upon arriving at the call centre for the day, and will wipe down phones and surfaces at the end of each day.
- Enumerators and field officers will maintain a distance of at least two metres from each other throughout the duration of the day's data collection, with as many rooms utilized as is necessary for all staff to keep a safe distance.
- Staff will be reminded of protocols and procedures each day before beginning data collection.

3.6 Data Processing & Analysis

Each partner is responsible for data cleaning and analysis. The following are suggestions around data cleaning and analysis best practices related to this assessment:

Every day, at the end of data collection, the surveys are uploaded on the Kobo-server and downloaded in CSV format as one dataset for a specific site. This dataset is cleaned during the evening, logging deleted entries and value changes, whilst the raw dataset is also stored.

Both structured tools will be collected through the Kobo Collect mobile data collection platform and uploaded to Kobo server. The assessment staff will download the data that will have been uploaded daily by field staff from the server and check for any errors, contacting them and/or enumerators for follow-up questions if necessary.

- Infrastructure / participatory mapping: Following the cleaning of infrastructure/ participatory mapping data, GIS staff will produce an infrastructure/ participatory map of each of the assessed areas by displaying the GPS and/or qualitative points and polygons using ArcMap ESRI GIS software.
- KIIs and FGDs: Data generated through key informant interviews and focus group discussions will be synthesized and organized in line with the [qualitative data analysis plan](#). All field notes and debrief forms will be summarized in a matrix produced in Excel to aid in identifying themes and [monitoring data saturation](#). Answers to open-ended questions will be compared to identify and extract key themes. Data will be triangulated with secondary sources, and follow-up data collection will be conducted if deemed necessary to address inconsistencies or information gaps.
- IDIs: Each IDI will be led by two enumerators, one leading the discussion and the other recording what is being said. At the end of each IDI, the hand-written debriefs will be shared with the team of typists, who will transcribe the paper-based forms into soft copies. Soft copies will be shared with the quality Focal Point (FP) of the assessment, who will conduct a thorough review of the debriefs that highlight information gaps (if any) and provide additional translations when necessary. Some days will be specifically dedicated to follow-up on the comments made by the quality FP.

For inaccessible areas specifically, given more than one quantitative survey may be collected on a given settlement, data from key informants reporting on the same settlement is aggregated to the settlement level using a R script. To reconcile divergent responses when responses are aggregated to the level of the settlement, the most common response provided by the greatest number of KIs is reported for that settlement. Questions in which the KIs from the same hard-to reach settlement did not provide a most-common, or consensus response, are reported as “no consensus”. Data is analysed and feeding the R script output on Excel and/or Tableau. The IDIs transcriptions and notes are typed and analysed to identify trends and themes at the settlement. As IDIs participants may have left the settlement anytime in a three-month time period, the results may be indicative of the situation in the hard-to-reach area at different periods of time.

¹³ This potential bias in the qualitative data will be noted in all outputs.

4. Roles and responsibilities

Description of roles and responsibilities

TASK DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE	ACCOUNTABLE	CONSULTED	INFORMED
RESEARCH DESIGN	Assessment Officer (AO)	Research Manager (RM)	IMPACT Reporting Unit (RRU), Deputy Country Coordinator (DCC), AAWG, ISWG, OCHA, and UNHCR	Donor
SUPERVISING DATA COLLECTION	AO	AO	RM	DCC, partners and IMPACT Research Design Unit
DATA PROCESSING (CHECKING, CLEANING)	AO	AO	RM, IMPACT Data Unit	DCC
DATA ANALYSIS	AO, Data Officer (DO)	AO	RM, IMPACT Data Unit, implementing partner and area actors	DCC
OUTPUT PRODUCTION	AO	RM	RRU	DCC
DISSEMINATION	AO	AO	RM, RRU	DCC, IMPACT HQ, Donor, partners and donors
MONITORING & EVALUATION	AO	AO	RM, RRU	DCC, IMPACT HQ
LESSONS LEARNED	AO	AO	RM	DCC, IMPACT HQ, AAWG, ISWG, donor

Responsible: the person(s) who executes the task

Accountable: the person who validates the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone

Consulted: the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented

Informed: the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed

5. Data Analysis Plan

STRUCTURED DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 1

Research Question	Indicator #	Data Collection Method	Indicator Group/Sector	Indicator/Variable Name	Question Type	Question	Enumerator Prompt	Answer Options
NA	1	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Auto-generated	Date of Interview		
NA	2	Key informant interview	Metadata	Enumerator data	Text	What is the enumerator ID?		
NA	3	Key informant interview	Metadata	Enumerator data	Select one	Gender of interviewer?		1. Male 2. Female 3. Other/Would rather not say
NA	4	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Language interview is conducted in		1. Hausa 2. Kanuri 3. English 4. Bura / Babur 5. Fulani 6. Mandara 7. Marghi 8. Shuwa Arabic 9. Other (please specify)
NA	5	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Name of Agency/Organization		1. UNHCR 2.. REACH 3. Other (please specify)

NA	6	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Local Government Area (Survey Location)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abadam 2. Bama 3. Damboa 4. Dikwa 5. Gwoza 6. Konduga 7. Kukawa 8. Mafa 9. Marte 10. Mobbar 11. Ngala 12. Nganzai
NA	7	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Area of Return (Survey Location)		List depending on previous selection
NA	8	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Ward (Survey Location)		List depending on previous selection, with option for other
NA	9	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Settlement (Survey Location)		List depending on previous selection, with option for other
NA	10	Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Location Type (Survey Location)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal settlement 2. Informal settlement 3. Formal Camp 4. Informal Camp 5. Host community 6. Other (please specify)
NA	11	Key informant interview (accessible only)	Metadata	Survey data	GPS	GPS Coordinates		

NA	12	Key informant interview	Metadata	Intro	NA	Interviewers Introduction: Hello, my name is ____ from [AGENCY]. We are conducting an assessment to identify humanitarian needs in this settlement and we would like to ask you some questions about your community. This information will be used to inform future actions by both humanitarian organizations and the Borno State Government. Your name and location will not be disclosed and the information you provide will only be used to inform future programs. The survey should take about 30 minutes. Participation is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all questions if you want. You will not receive anything for participating, and if you choose not to participate it will not affect your ability to receive humanitarian services. Do you have any questions before we begin?		
NA	13	Key informant interview	Metadata	Consent	Select one	I give consent to humanitarian actors to share the information that I have provided on this community. I understand that shared information will be treated with confidentiality & respect and will only be shared to inform required assistance.	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No
NA	14	Key informant interview	Demographics	Respondent information	Select one	Role of respondent		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Leader/Bulama 2. Head of household 3. Other community member/member of household with no specific role 4. Humanitarian worker (INGO, NGO or UN organization) 5. Member of a committee (women, child, food management, protection) 6. Protection Action Group Member 7. Religious leader 8. Site Management/Ward/Local Government Area representative 9. Women representative 10. Youth Leader 11. Child representative 12. Representative of people living with disabilities 13. Chief of street/neighbourhood (Mai angwa) 14. Other

NA	15	Key informant interview	Demographics	Respondent information	Select one	How old are you? (estimate)	Probe to determine when the person was born using local events calendar	1. Under 18 2. 18-35 3. 36-55 4. Over 55
NA	16	Key informant interview	Demographics	Respondent information	Select one	Gender of respondent	Observation	1. Male 2. Female
What are the current demographic profiles and displacement status of the targeted areas?	17	Key informant interview	Demographics	Target group	Select one	[If head of household or community member] Which description best describes your community in this settlement?	<p>Refugee returnees were displaced from their habitual residence since 2009 and lived abroad, but have now returned to Nigeria.</p> <p>IDPs are currently displaced from their habitual residence but were never displaced abroad.</p> <p>IDP returnees were displaced from their habitual residence since 2009 but were never displaced abroad and have now returned to their LGA/area of</p>	<p>1. Refugee returnees 2. IDPs 3. IDP returnees 4. Host community</p>

							<p>habitual residence.</p> <p>Host community members were never displaced from their habitual residence since 2009.</p>	
	18	Key informant interview	Demographics	Area demographic composition	Select multiple	[If head of household or community member] Are there any other population groups living in this settlement?		<p>1. Refugee returnees</p> <p>2. IDPs</p> <p>3. IDP returnees</p> <p>4. Host community</p> <p>5. No [cannot select with any other option]</p>

	19	Key informant interview	Demographics	Area demographic composition	Integer	[If NOT head of household or community member] How many households in each population group live in this settlement? (estimate number)	Enter 0 if no members of this population group live in the settlement. Enter 999 if don't know or do not want to answer.	Refugee returnees ____ IDPs ____ IDP returnees ____ Host community ____
	20	Key informant interview	Demographics	Vulnerable populations	Select one	How many households in this settlement have at least one member who fit any of the following criteria? (estimate proportion) 1. Female head of household 2. Elderly (55+) 3. Chronically ill 4. Physical disability 5. Mental disability 6. Separated or unaccompanied child or children (under 18 years) 7. Child head of household (under 18 years)		1. None 2. Very Few (1-9%) 3. Few (10-25%) 3. Some (26-50%) 4. Many (51-75%) 5. Almost all / all (76%-100%) 6. Don't know or don't want to say
	21	Key informant interview	Displacement	State of origin	Select one	Which state is the habitual residence (place of origin) for most [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households in your community/settlement?		1. Adamawa 2. Borno 3. Yobe 4. Other (please specify) [IDP or refugee returnee only]
	22	Key informant interview	Displacement	LGA of origin	Select one	Which LGA is the habitual residence (place of origin) for most [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households in your community/settlement?		List depending on previous selection, Borno only

	23	Key informant interview	Displacement	Ward of origin	Select one	Which ward is the habitual residence (place of origin) for most [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households in your community/settlement?		List depending on previous selection
	24	Key informant interview	Displacement	Length of displacement	Date	When were most [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households displaced from their [PLACE OF ORIGIN]?	Estimate using local events calendar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within the last 3 months 2. Between 3 and 11 months ago 3. Between 1 year and 3 years ago 4. Between 4 years and 6 years ago 5. Longer than 7 years ago 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to say
	25	Key informant interview	Displacement	Number of times displaced before arrival	Integer	Since 2009, how many times on average have most [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households been displaced to another location for more than one month before arriving in this settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once 2. Twice 3. Thrice 4. More than three times
	26	Key informant interview	Displacement	Displacement from area of return	Integer	Have any [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households been displaced/re-displaced from this settlement in the last month?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say

	27	Key informant interview	Displacement	Push factors for re-displacement	Select up to three	What do you think are the primary (up to 3) reasons if any, why [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households were displaced/re-displaced in the last month?	Skip this question, if the respondent answered "None" in question 26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insecurity (killing, fighting, looting) 2. Lack of food 3. Lack of water 4. Lack of shelter 5. Lack of healthcare services 6. Lack of education services 7. Lack of markets or lack of goods in market 8. Lack or difficulty to access land and property 9. Lack of access to income-generating activities 10. Requested to leave the area 11. Tensions with other groups in community 12. Cattle raiding 13. Disease outbreak 14. Far from the family 15. Far from home 16. Restricted freedom of movement 17. Lack of access to fishing 18. Sexual or gender-based violence (rape, sexual assault) 19. Seasonal flooding or rains 20. No reason [cannot be selected with any other option] 21. Other (specify) 22. Don't know or don't want to say [cannot be selected with any other option] 23. No reason
	28	Key informant interview	Displacement	State of previous displacement	Select one	Where were most [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households living when displaced, before coming here? State (displacement)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adamawa 2. Borno 3. Yobe 4. Niger [refugee returnee only] 5. Cameroon [refugee returnee only] 6. Other (please specify)

	29	Key informant interview	Displacement	LGA of previous displacement	Select one	Local Government Area (displacement)		List depending on previous selection
	30	Key informant interview	Displacement	Ward of previous displacement	Select one	Ward (displacement)		List depending on previous selection
	31	Key informant interview	Displacement	Previous displacement location type	Select one	Location Type (displacement)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal settlement 2. Informal settlement 3. Formal Camp 4. Informal Camp 5. Host community 6. Other (please specify)
	32	Key informant interview	Displacement	Length of time in area of return	Date	When did most [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households come to this settlement?	Estimate using local events calendar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within the last 3 months 2. Between 3 and 11 months ago 3. Between 1 year and 3 years ago 4. Between 4 years and 6 years ago 5. Longer than 7 years ago 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to say

	33	Key informant interview	Displacement	Pull factors for return	Select multiple	What do you think are the main reasons [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households came to this settlement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better security situation 2. Presence of security personnel/forces 3. Public structures renovated/constructed 4. Presence/return of civil authorities 5. Availability of local food 6. Access to water 7. Access to shelter 8. Access to healthcare services 9. Access to education services 10. Access to market to buy or sell food or goods 11. Access to land (plant crops or cultivation) 12. Access to jobs/livelihood activities 13. Access to vocational training 14. Access to humanitarian assistance 15. Family reunification 16. Emotional desire to be home 17. Lack of the means to go anywhere else 18. Access to fishing 19. Return package 20. Less affected by seasonal flooding/rains 21. No other choice except to come to this settlement 22. No reason [cannot be selected with any other option] 23. Other (specify) 24. Don't know/want to answer
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What are the movement intentions of the displaced and returned populations residing in the targeted areas?	34	Key informant interview	Displacement	Push factors for return	Select multiple	What do you think are the main reasons why [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households left [LAST AREA OF DISPLACEMENT]?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insecurity (killing, fighting, looting) 2. Lack of food 3. Lack of water 4. Lack of shelter 5. Lack of healthcare services 6. Lack of education services 7. Lack of markets or lack of goods in market 8. Lack or difficulty to access land and property 9. Lack of access to income-generating activities 10. Requested to leave the area 11. Tensions with other groups in community 12. Cattle raiding 13. Disease outbreak 14. Far from the family 15. Far from home 16. Restricted freedom of movement 17. Lack of access to fishing 18. Sexual or gender-based violence (rape, sexual assault) 19. Seasonal flooding or rains 20. No reason [cannot be selected with any other option] 21. Other (specify) 22. Don't know or don't want to say [cannot be selected with any other option]
	35	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions	Select one	Are any [IDP / refugee returnee / IDP returnee] households actively making plans to leave this location?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No, but they do hope to leave someday 3. No, they plan on staying permanently in the current location 4. Don't know 5. Don't want to say
	36	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions	Select one	If yes, how many households are planning to leave?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say

	37	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions, by timeframe	Select one	If yes, when are most households planning to leave this location?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within the next month 2. Between 1 and 3 months 3. Between 4 and 6 months 4. In more than 6 months 5. Don't know 6. Don't want to say
	38	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions by push factors	Select multiple	What are the main reasons these households want to leave this location?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insecurity (killing, fighting, looting) 2. Lack of food 3. Lack of water 4. Lack of shelter 5. Lack of healthcare services 6. Lack of education services 7. Lack of markets or lack of goods in market 8. Lack or difficulty to access land and property 9. Lack of access to income-generating activities 10. Requested to leave the area 11. Tensions with other groups in community 12. Cattle raiding 13. Disease outbreak 14. Far from the family 15. Far from home 16. Restricted freedom of movement 17. Lack of access to fishing 18. Sexual or gender-based violence (rape, sexual assault) 19. Seasonal flooding or rains 20. No reason [cannot be selected with any other option] 21. Other (specify) 22. Don't know or don't want to say [cannot be selected with any other option] 23. No reason

	39	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions by return intention	Select one	Are most households that plan to leave also planning to return to this settlement within one year of moving?		1. Yes 2. No, most households are planning to move permanently 3. No, most households won't return until after a year 4. No, most households do not know if the move is permanent 4. Don't know or don't want to say
	40	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions by planned destination (intended destination state)	Select one	To which location are most households planning to move? State (intended destination)		1. Adamawa 2. Borno 3. Yobe 4. Niger 5. Cameroon 6. Other (please specify) 7. Don't know 8. Don't want to say
	41	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions by planned destination (intended destination LGA)	Select one	LGA (intended destination)		List depending on previous selection with Don't Know as option
	42	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions by planned destination (intended destination ward)	Select one	Ward (intended destination)		List depending on previous selection with Don't Know as option

	43	Key informant interview	Displacement	Movement intentions by pull factors	Select multiple	What do you think are the main reasons these households are planning to move to the new location?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better security situation 2. Presence of security personnel/forces 3. Public structures renovated/constructed 4. Presence/return of civil authorities 5. Availability of local food 6. Access to water 7. Access to shelter 8. Access to healthcare services 9. Access to education services 10. Access to market to buy or sell food or goods 11. Access to land (plant crops or cultivation) 12. Access to jobs/livelihood activities 13. Access to vocational training 14. Access to humanitarian assistance 15. Family reunification 16. Want to be at home [IDP or returnees only] 17. Lack of the means to go anywhere else 18. Return package 19. Less affected by seasonal flooding or rains 20. No reasons 21. Other (specify) 22. Don't know/want to answer
NA	45	Key informant interview	NA	Intro	NA	We will now ask questions about the services and resources available in this area, including water, food, livelihoods, protection, health, and education.		

<p>What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Nutrition, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?</p>	46	Key informant interview	WASH	Access to water by water source	Select one	What is the primary water source most households in this settlement use for drinking water?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private borehole 2. Public tap/standpipe 3. Public handpumps/boreholes 4. Protected well 5. Unprotected well 6. Water seller/kiosk 7. Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) 8. Water truck (vendor) / mai moya 9. Sachet water 10. Other (please specify) 11. Don't know or don't want to say
	47	Key informant interview	WASH	Access to sufficient water	Select one	In your opinion, what proportion of households in this settlement have enough water to meet their needs for drinking, cooking, bathing, and washing?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say
	48	Key informant interview	WASH	Barriers to water access	Select up to 3	What do you think are the main challenges (up to 3) faced by community members accessing water?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not safe to access the water point 2. The water point is too far 3. There is not enough water 4. The water has a bad taste/smell 5. There is long queue at water point 6. The water point is damaged or not functional 7. No challenges 8. Other (please specify) 9. Don't know or don't want to say

49	Key informant interview	WASH	Access to water by time to collect drinking water	Select one	How long does it take OVERALL to collect water from the centre of the community to the main water source, including traveling back and forth and queuing time?	The centre of the community is where most of the people in the settlement live. It is not necessarily the same as the physical centre on a map.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the HH shelter, no travel time 2. Under 30 minutes 3. 30 minutes to less than 1 hour 4. 1 hour to less than half a day 5. Half a day 6. More than half a day 7. Don't know or don't want to say
50	Key informant interview	WASH	Access to sanitation facilities, by type	Select one	Do most households in this community have access to a functioning latrine?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, have latrine access 2. No, open defecation in bush 3. No, defecation in a different area designated by the community 4. Other (specify) 5. Don't know or don't want to say
51	Key informant interview	WASH	Access to improved sanitation facilities, by type	Select one	If yes, what is the main functional latrine most households in this community have access to?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional latrine (pit) 2. Shared, private latrine (neighbour/friend) 3. Shared, private latrine (in HH shelter) 4. Public latrine (block latrine) 5. Latrine built by NGO 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know or don't want to say
52	Key informant interview	WASH	Barriers to sanitation facilities access - by type of problem	Select one	If no, what is the primary reason households cannot access a latrine?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belongs to a private house or an institution (school, hospital, clinic etc.) 2. Nearest latrine is too far from household 3. Requires payment/ membership 4. Not physically accessible for elderly, children, or disabled household members 5. Too damaged or dirty for use 6. Completely destroyed and not in use 7. Not safe to access latrine 8. Latrine does not allow for privacy 9. Other (specify)

	53	Key informant interview	WASH	Environmental sanitation	Select one	What proportion of households are living in areas where solid waste, water waste, or open defecation are visible within 30 meters of the accommodation?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say
	54	Key informant interview	WASH	Access to soap	Select one	What do most households in this settlement use if anything, for handwashing?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nothing, do not wash hands 2. Soap and water 3. Ash only 4. Water only without soap 5. Other (specify) 6. Don't know or don't want to say
	55	Key informant interview	WASH	Access to menstrual hygiene	Select one	[Female respondents only] Do most households in this settlement have access to sanitary towels?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know or don't want to say
	56	Key informant interview	Food Security	Physical access to markets	Select one	In the last month, did most households have physical access to a market with food and/or non-food commodities inside or outside of this settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, both food and non-food items 2. No 3. Food commodities only 4. Non-food commodities only 5. Don't know 6. Don't want to say

	57	Key informant interview	Food Security	Access to markets by distance	Select one	If yes, in the last month, how long did it take most household members in the settlement to travel to and return from a market from the centre of the community?	The centre of the community is where most of the people in the settlement live. It is not necessarily the same as the physical centre on a map.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under 30 minutes 2. 30 minutes to less than 1 hour 3. One hour to half a day 4. More than half a day 5. More than a day 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to say
	58	Key informant interview	Food Security	Barriers to physical access to market	Select one	If no, what do you think is the main reason why a market is not accessible to most households?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unsafe to travel to market 2. Market is not functional 3. Market is too far away 4. Route to the market is not physically accessible (no bridge, bad road, etc.) 5. No transportation to get to the market 6. Movement restrictions prevent access 7. No markets present 8. Other (specify) 9. Don't know 10. Don't want to say
	59	Key informant interview	Food Security	Financial access to markets	Select one	[If market accessible] In the last month, could most households afford the basic food items in the market?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say

	60							
	61	Key informant interview	Food Security	Main source of food	Select one	In the last month, what was the main source of food for people in this settlement?	Return package is the "assistance package" given returnee/IDP who returned	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Return package 2. Farm produce or livestock products from our community 3. Farm produce or livestock products from nearby communities 4. Purchased or bartered in the market 5. Purchased on credit 6. Fishing 7. Foraging or gathering wild food 8. Well-wishers 9. Begging 10. Food and nutrition assistance provided by humanitarian actors and nutrition partners (INTERSOS/GISCOR/IMC/WFP etc.) 11. State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) 12. National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) 13. Borrowing food from friends or family 14. I do not know 15. Don't want to say 16. Others (Specify)

62	Key informant interview	Food Security	Food insecurity in last 7 days by coping strategy (reducing consumption)	Integer	In the last 7 days, what proportion of households in your settlement had to rely on reducing number of meals because food or money to buy food was not available?		1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say
63	Key informant interview	Food Security	Food insecurity in last 7 days by coping strategy (supplementing consumption)	Integer	In the last 7 days, what proportion of households in your settlement had to rely on eating less preferred food because food or money to buy food was not available?		1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say
64	Key informant interview	Food Security	Food insecurity in last 7 days by coping strategy (external dependency)	Integer	In the last 7 days, what proportion of households in your settlement had to rely on people outside their household for food because food or money to buy food was not available?		1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say
65	Key informant interview	Food Security	Access to cooking fuel	Select one	Do most households have access to cooking fuel inside or outside of this settlement?		1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say

	66	Key informant interview	Food Security	Access to safe energy source for heating/cooking/lighting	Select multiple	What are the main sources of fuel for cooking, heating, and lighting for most people in this settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charcoal 2. Firewood 3. Gas 4. Animal dung 5. Agricultural waste 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know 8. Don't want to say
	67	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Primary source of livelihood or income	Select one	In the last month, what do you think was the primary source of income for most households in this settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture or sale of crops 2. Livestock or sale of livestock or animal products 3. Fishing or sale of fish 4. Unskilled casual labour, like for agriculture or construction 5. Skilled labour 6. Trading/shop owner 7. Borrowing food, cash, or other resources 8. Support from the family, friends or community 9. Sale of food assistance 10. Cash assistance or cash for work program 11. Gathering or selling natural resources (firewood, grass, stones) 12. Gathering or selling wild foods 14. Salaried work 15. None (no source of income) 16. Other (specify) 17. Don't know 18. Don't want to say

	68	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Secondary source of livelihood or income	Select one	In the last month, what do you think was the secondary source of income for most households in this settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture or sale of crops 2. Livestock or sale of livestock or animal products 3. Fishing or sale of fish 4. Unskilled casual labour, like for agriculture or construction 5. Skilled labour 6. Trading/shop owner 7. Borrowing food, cash, or other resources 8. Support from the family, friends or community 9. Food assistance or sale of food assistance 10. Cash assistance or cash for work program 11. Gathering or selling natural resources (firewood, grass, stones) 12. Gathering or selling wild foods 14. Salaried work 15. None (no other source of income) 16. Other (specify) 17. Don't know 18. Don't want to say
	69	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to vocational training	Select one	Do most households have access to vocational training?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say

	70	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to vocational training	Select multiple	If yes, what types of vocational training are available to most households?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture or processing crops 2. Livestock or processing animal products 3. Fishing or processing fish 4. Training for unskilled labour 5. Training for skilled labour 6. Trade/business 7. Training for salaried work 8. Other (specify) 9. Don't know 10. Don't want to say
	71	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to land for cultivation	Select one	Do most households have physical access to land for cultivation or farming and is it always freely accessible during planting, growing and harvesting seasons?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, most have access to farming land and it is always freely accessible for planting, growing and harvesting 2. Yes, most have access to farming land and it is always accessible, but with military escort to the land 3. Yes, most have access to farming land and it is sometimes accessible with the support of military escorts 4. No, most do not own or have access to land for farming 5. Some groups have free access to land but others do not 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know or don't want to say

	72	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to farming land by reason	Select up to 3	If the land is completely inaccessible or sometimes inaccessible, what are the primary (up to 3) reasons?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of Non-State Armed Groups 2. Flooding 3. Landmines 4. Long distance from the place of return to farming land 5. Restriction of movement 6. Secondary occupation of the land/other people are utilizing the land 7. Conflicts between different groups in the community (herders versus farmers) 8. Do not own land and was not allocated land 9. Other (Specify) 10. I do not know 11. Don't want to say
	73	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to grazing land for cattle	Select one	Do most households in this settlement own any livestock, herds, or farm animals?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say
	74	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to grazing land for cattle	Select one	If yes, do most households have access to sufficient grazing land for cattle or livestock farming and is it always freely accessible?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, most have access to sufficient grazing land and it is always freely accessible when needed 2. Yes, most have access to sufficient grazing land and it is always accessible when needed, but with military escort to the land 3. Yes, most have access to sufficient grazing land and it is sometimes accessible with the support of military escorts 4. No, most do not own or have access to sufficient land for grazing 5. Some groups have access to sufficient land but others do not 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know or don't want to say

	75	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to grazing land by reason	Select up to 3	If the grazing land is completely inaccessible or sometimes inaccessible, what are the primary (up to 3) reasons?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence of Non-State Armed Groups 2. Flooding 3. Landmines 4. Long distance from the place of return to grazing land 5. Restriction of movement 6. Secondary occupation of the land/other people are utilizing the land 7. Conflicts between different groups in the community (herders versus farmers) 8. Do not own land and were not allocated land 9. Other (Specify) 10. I do not know 11. Don't want to say
	76	Key informant interview	Early Recovery & Livelihoods	Access to fishing activities	Select one	Is fishing available and do most households have physical access to fishing in this settlement?	<p>Unavailable = fish are not there due to geography or climate</p> <p>Inaccessible = fish are there but household cannot access for some reason</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, fishing is always available and always accessible 2. Yes, fishing is sometimes available and always accessible 3. Yes, fishing is always available and sometimes accessible 4. No, fishing is available but never accessible 5. No, fishing is not available at all 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to say
	77	Key informant interview	Shelter & NFIs	Most common shelter type	Select one	What is the type of shelter that most households are currently living in?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No shelter (sleeping in the open) 2. Permanent structure (e.g. brick, metal roof) 3. Tent 4. Improvised shelter (plastic sheet and other materials) 5. Abandoned building 6. Community building (church, mosques, school, hospital, abandoned structure) 7. Emergency shelter by an agency 8. Transitional shelter by an agency 9. Other (specify) 10. Don't know or don't want to say

	78	Key informant interview	Shelter & NFIs	State/condition of shelter	Select one	[If most in shelters] What state/condition is most of the shelter/housing in?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partially damaged 2. Completely damaged but still in use 3. Newly constructed with no or minimal damage 4. Renovated/rehabilitated with no or minimal damage 5. Not new or renovated but with no or minimal damage 6. Other (specify)
	79	Key informant interview	Shelter & NFIs	Main cause of damage to shelter	Select multiple	[If partially or completely damaged] What are the main causes of the damage to most shelters overall?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire 2. Sandstorm 3. Rain 4. Flooding 5. Conflict (arson, explosives, damage from weaponry) 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know 8. Don't want to say
	80	Key informant interview	Shelter & NFIs	Access to shelter materials	Select multiple	[If most in shelters] What shelter building materials are most households able to access, either by foraging or by purchasing in the markets?	Read all answer options aloud	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grass 2. Mudbrick 3. Timber 4. Rope (local or NGO) 5. Plastic sheet (local or NGO) 6. Local pole 7. Iron sheets 8. Tarpaulin 9. None[cannot select other options] 10. Other (specify)

	81	Key informant interview	Shelter & NFIs	Access to NFIs	Select multiple	Do most households have access to or own the following items?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blanket 2. Sleeping mat 3. Jerry can 4. Cooking pot 5. Mosquito net 6. Bucket 7. Soap 8. Plastic Sheet 9. Rope 10. Torch/Flashlight 11. Pole 12. None of the above 13. Other (specify) 14. Don't know or don't want to say
	82	Key informant interview	Protection/HLP	Access to land ownership	Select one	Do most households own the land they are settled on?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say
	83	Key informant interview	Protection/HLP	Access to land	Select one	If no, do most households pay money or give goods or services in order to rent this land?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, HHs usually pay money for rent 2. Yes, HHs usually give goods or services for rent 3. No 4. I do not know 5. Do not want to say
	84	Key informant interview	Protection/HLP	Risk of eviction	Select one	If no, are any households at risk of eviction in this location?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say

	85	Key informant interview	Protection/HLP	Average/median price of rent	Integer	If yes, how much do most households usually pay for one month of rent, or what is the worth of the goods/services most provide for one month of rent (in naira)?	Read all answer options aloud	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less than 1,000 2. 1,000-4,999 3. 5,000-9,999 4. 10,000-14,999 5. 15,000-19,999 6. 20,000 or more 7. I do not know 8. Don't want to say
	86	Key informant interview	Protection/HLP	Risk of eviction	Integer	If yes, how many households in your settlement are at risk of eviction?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Very Few (1-9%) 3. Few (10-25%) 3. Some (26-50%) 4. Many (51-75%) 5. Almost all / all (76%-100%) 6. Don't know or don't want to say
What tensions exist between population groups in targeted areas over access to resources, justice, HLP and other factors	87	Key informant interview	Protection	Relations between host/IDP/returnees communities	Select one	[If both displaced and non-displaced households present] How would you describe relations between the host community, IDPs, and returnees in this settlement in the last month?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very good 2. Good 3. Neutral 4. Bad 5. Very bad 6. Others (specify) 7. Don't know 8. Don't want to say

that could result in insecurity and conflict in future?	88	Key informant interview	Protection	Conflict between host/IDP/returnee communities, by type	Select multiple	If bad or very bad, what were the most common causes of conflict between the host community, IDPs, and returnees in this settlement in the last month?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competition for work 2. Dispute over land ownership 3. Ethnic or religious conflict 4. Burden on local services/ infrastructure 5. Presence of armed groups 6. Use of cropping lands 7. Use of grazing lands 8. Use of trees for firewood or charcoal 9. Access to water (e.g. boreholes) 10. Use of fishing areas 11. Use of markets for buying/selling 12. Lack of respect from the other group 13. Theft of animals 14. Other (specify) 15. Don't know 16. Don't want to say
What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Nutrition, Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and	89	Key informant interview	Protection	Community intimidation, or violence in the last month	Select one	Have any households experienced insecurity, intimidation or violence in this settlement in the last month?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't Know 4. Don't want to say
	90	Key informant interview	Protection	Community intimidation or violence in the last month by type of incident	Select multiple	If yes, what type of incident(s) did households experience in this settlement in the past month?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Killings 2. Explosive hazards 3. Attack by non-state armed groups 4. Arbitrary detention or abduction 5. Destruction of property, looting, theft or robbery 6. Extortion by security actors 11. Rape, sexual violence or forced marriage 12. Domestic violence 13. Illegal vehicle checks points 14. Military operations in the area 15. Forced recruitment 16. Violence between neighbours 17. Other (Specify) 18. Don't know or don't want to say

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?	91	Key informant interview	Protection	Most common protection concern for women	Select multiple	If any, what are the most common protection concerns for women (aged 18 years or above) in your settlement?	<p>No issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Absence of security actors 2. Presence of improvised explosive devices / mines/unexploded and abandoned ordnances 3. Presence Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) 4. Arbitrary detention or abduction 5. Incidents of looting, theft, robbery 6. Living space/shelter lacks appropriate security measures such as lockable doors and windows 7. Family separation 8. Tensions between the returning IDPs and host community 9. Tensions between different groups within the community 10. Risk of extortion by security actors 11. Rape or sexual violence 12. Domestic violence (gender-based violence) 13. Forced marriage 14. Illegal vehicle checks points 15. Military operations in the area 16. Forced recruitment 17. Violence between neighbours 19. Other (Specify) 20. Don't know or don't want to say
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	92	Key informant interview	Protection	Most common protection concern for men	Select multiple	If any, what are the most common protection concerns for men (aged 18 years or above) in your settlement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No issues 2. Absence of security actors 3. Presence of improvised explosive devices / mines/unexploded and abandoned ordinances 4. Presence Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) 5. Arbitrary detention or abduction 6. Incidents of looting, theft, robbery 7. Living space/shelter lacks appropriate security measures such as lockable doors and windows 8. Family separation 9. Tensions between the returning IDPs and host community 10. Tensions between different groups within the community 11. Risk of extortion by security actors 12. Cattle raids 13. Domestic violence 14. Substance abuse 15. Illegal vehicle checks points 16. Military operations in the area 17. Forced recruitment 18. Violence between neighbours 19. Other (Specify) 20. Don't know or don't want to say
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	93	Key informant interview	Protection	Most common protection concern for girls	Select multiple	If any, what are the most common protection concerns for girls (aged below 18 years) in your settlement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No issues 2. Absence of security actors 3. Presence of improvised explosive devices / mines/unexploded and abandoned ordnances 4. Presence Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) 5. Arbitrary detention or abduction 6. Incidents of looting, theft, robbery 7. Living space/shelter lacks appropriate security measures such as lockable doors and windows 8. Family separation 9. Tensions between the returning IDPs and host community 10. Tensions between different groups within the community 11. Risk of extortion by security actors 12. Cattle raids 13. Domestic violence 14. Substance abuse 15. Illegal vehicle checks points 16. Military operations in the area 17. Forced recruitment 18. Violence between neighbours 19. Other (Specify) 20. Don't know or don't want to say
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	94	Key informant interview	Protection	Most common protection concern for boys	Select multiple	If any, what are the most common protection concerns for boys (aged below 18 years) in your settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No issues 2. Absence of security actors 3. Presence of improvised explosive devices / mines/unexploded and abandoned ordinances 4. Presence Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) 5. Arbitrary detention or abduction 6. Incidents of looting, theft, robbery 7. Living space/shelter lacks appropriate security measures such as lockable doors and windows 8. Family separation 9. Tensions between the returning IDPs and host community 10. Tensions between different groups within the community 11. Risk of extortion by security actors 12. Cattle raids 13. Domestic violence 14. Substance abuse 15. Illegal vehicle checks points 16. Military operations in the area 17. Forced recruitment 18. Violence between neighbours 19. Other (Specify) 20. Don't know or don't want to say
	95	Key informant interview	Protection	Access to government documentation (ID cards, indigene certificates)	Select one	Do most households in the settlement have access to official documentation such as identity cards and indigene certificates?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know
	96	Key informant interview	Protection	Access to mental health and psychosocial support	Select one	Do most households in the settlement have access to mental health, psychosocial support, and recreational support?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know

	97	Key informant interview	Health	Access to health services	Select one	Do most households have access to health services?		1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say
	98	Key informant interview	Health	Access to health services by type	Select one	If yes, describe the type of health service most households in the settlement use		1. Primary Health Care (PHC) Centre 2. Mobile Clinic 3. Hospital 4. Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Program(OTP)/nutrition facility 5. Dispensary/Pharmacy 6. Village outreach worker 7. Private doctor 8. Patent medicine store / chemist 9. Traditional practitioner 10. Other (specify) 11. Don't know 12. Don't want to say
	99	Key informant interview	Health	Access to health services by distance	Select one	If yes, how long does it take to access the closest health facility from the centre of your community?	The centre of the community is where most of the people in the settlement live. It is not necessarily the same as the physical centre on a map.	1. Less than 30 minutes 2. 30 minutes to less than 1 hour 3. 1 hour to less than half a day 4. Half a day 5. More than half a day 6. I do not know 7. Don't want to say

	100	Key informant interview	Health	Barriers to health care access	Select multiple	If no, what are the barriers for accessing health service for your household?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Services have high cost 2. Medicine has high cost 3. No qualified staff at health facility 4. No medicine available at health facility 5. Language barrier 6. Medical staff refused treatment without explanation 7. Gender discrimination 8. No treatment available for my disease at closest health facility 9. Health facility does not provide referral 10. Health facility is too far away 11. No transportation available 12. Problems with civil documents 13. Health facility not open when you go 14. No support from family to seek treatment at health facility 15. Health facility occupied by armed groups 16. Other (Please specify) 17. Don't know or don't want to say
	101	Key informant interview	Health	Presence of COVID-19 preventative measures	Select one	Are there COVID-19 preventive measures in place in this settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say
	102	Key informant interview	Health	Presence of COVID-19 preventative measures by type	Select multiple	If yes, which ones? (Select all options that apply)	Read all answer options aloud	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk communication and education 2. Testing centres 3. Personal protective equipment (Hand washing material, hand sanitizers, face masks) 4. Isolation/holding centres 5. Others (Specify)

	103	Key informant interview	Health	Adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures	Select one	If yes, do most people in the settlement adhere to any of the preventive measures listed above?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, always 2. Yes, most of the time 3. Sometimes 4. No, rarely 5. No, never 6. I do not know 7. Don't want to say
	104	Key informant interview	Health	Adherence to COVID-19 preventative measures by type	Select multiple	If yes, which ones?	Read all answer options aloud	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attending risk communication and education sensitization meetings 2. Availing myself/ourselves for testing 3. Using Personal protective equipment (Hand washing material, hand sanitizers, face masks) 4. Availing myself/ourselves to isolation/holding centres 5. Others (Specify)
	105	Key informant interview	Health	Barriers to COVID-19 preventative measures	Select multiple	If no, why not?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There have not been any risk communication/sensitization meetings in the area of return 2. There are not testing centres in the area of return 3. There are no PPE available (hand washing stands, hand sanitizers, facemasks) 4. There are no isolation/holding centres in the area of return 5. Others (Please specify)
	106	Key informant interview	Education	School attendance for boys	Select one	How many boys within the age of 6-17 years old living in this settlement regularly attend school?	Regularly = every day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say

	107	Key informant interview	Education	School attendance for girls	Select one	How many girls within the age of 6-17 years old living in this settlement regularly attend school?	Regularly = every day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 3. More than half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say
	108	Key informant interview	Education	Barriers to school attendance for boys	Select one	[If boys not attending school] What do you think is the main reason boys in your settlement are not attending school?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of food or no feeding program at school 2. Location of school is too dangerous 3. School is too far 4. No school supplies 5. Need to work to source for livelihood 6. Need to work in the home 7. Cannot afford school fees 8. Do not want to attend school with boys of other communities 9. Lack of sanitation facilities 10. Quality of school is not good 11. Other (specify) 12. Don't know 13. Don't want to say

	109	Key informant interview	Education	Barriers to school attendance for girls	Select one	[If girls not attending school] What do you think is the main reason girls in your settlement are not attending school?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of food or no feeding program at school 2. Location of school is too dangerous 3. School is too far 4. No school supplies 5. Need to work to source for livelihood 6. Need to work in the home 7. Cannot afford school fees 8. Do not want to attend school with boys of other communities 9. Lack of sanitation facilities 10. Quality of school is not good 11. Girls are not supposed to attend school 12. Menstruation-related issues 13. Early marriage 14. Early pregnancy 15. Other (specify) 16. Don't know 17. Don't want to say
	110	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to assistance	Select one	What proportion of households received any assistance in this settlement from any sources in the last month?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Less than half 3. Around half 4. Almost all / all 5. Don't know or don't want to say
	111	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to assistance by source	Select multiple	[If households receive assistance] What was the source(s) of that assistance?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NGO(s) 2. State or National Government 3. Community 4. Other (specify) 5. Don't know 6. Don't want to say

	112	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to assistance by type	Select multiple	[If households receive assistance] What was the type(s) of assistance most households received?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food 2. Water, sanitation or hygiene 3. Health 4. Nutrition 5. Family reunification 6. Psychosocial support 7. Legal documentation 8. Education/school support 9. Livelihoods/income support (aside from agriculture) 10. Agricultural 11. Shelter 12. Non-food items 13. Other (specify) 14. Don't know or don't want to say
	113	Key informant interview	AAP	Assistance needed by type	Select multiple	What are the three highest priority needs in this settlement?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food 2. Water, sanitation or hygiene 3. Health 4. Nutrition 5. Family reunification 6. Psychosocial support 7. Legal documentation 8. Education/school support 9. Livelihoods/income support (aside from agriculture) 10. Agricultural 11. Shelter 12. Non-food items 13. Other (specify) 14. Don't know or don't want to say
	114	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to appropriate assistance	Select one	[If households receive assistance] Do you think the assistance that most households received was appropriate to the needs of the household?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say

115	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to appropriate assistance	Select one	If no, why do you think the assistance was not appropriate?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantity not enough 2. Quality not good enough 3. Not provided in timely manner 4. Aid received not appropriate for needs 5. Other (specify) 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to say
116	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to complaint and feedback mechanisms	Select one	Are there complaints and feedback mechanisms in this settlement that are accessible to people living here?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. I do not know 4. Don't want to say
117	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to complaint and feedback mechanisms, by type	Select multiple	If yes, which ones (List them?)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hotlines 2. Suggestions boxes 3. Helpdesks 4. Community hearings 5. Community mobilisers 6. Voice recorders 7. Community guardian or religious leader/trustee 8. Others (please specify) 9. Don't know 10. Don't want to say
118	Key informant interview	AAP	Access to complaint and feedback mechanisms, by type	Select one	If someone in your settlement had a complaint or wanted to give feedback, which mechanism would they use first?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hotlines 2. Suggestions boxes 3. Helpdesks 4. Community hearings 5. Community mobilisers 6. Voice recorders 7. Community guardian or religious leader/trustee 8. Others (please specify)
119	Key informant interview	AAP	Outro	Text	Do you have any other comments to make regarding the general situation in your settlement?		

STRUCTURED DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 2

Research Question	Indicator #	Data Collection Method	Indicator Group/Sector	Indicator/Variable Name	Question Type	Question	Enumerator Prompt	Answer Options
NA	1	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Auto-generated	Date of Interview		
NA	2	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Metadata	Enumerator data	Text	What is the enumerator's ID?		
NA	3	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Metadata	Enumerator data	Select one	Gender of interviewer?		1. Male 2. Female 3. Other/Would rather not say
NA	4	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Language interview is conducted in		1. Hausa 2. Kanuri 3. English 4. Bura / Babur 5. Fulani 6. Mandara 7. Marghi 8. Shuwa Arabic 9. Other (please specify)

NA	5	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Metadata	Survey data	Select one	Name of Agency/Organization		1. UNHCR 2.. REACH 3. Other (please specify)
NA	6	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Metadata	Consent	Select one	Hello, my name is ____, and I am working for REACH Initiative. We are conducting an assessment in the area of return. This interview will take around 15 minutes. I will not record your name and your answers will remain confidential. You will not receive anything for participating, and if you choose not to participate it will not affect your ability to receive humanitarian services. Do you agree to participate? (If the respondent has declined consent, please end the interview and delete the form)		1. Yes 2. No
NA	7	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Demographics	LGA	Select one	In which Local Government Area is the infrastructure point located?		List depending on previous selection
NA	8	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Demographics	Ward	Select one	In which Ward is the infrastructure point located?		List depending on previous selection
NA	9	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Demographics	Settlement	Select one	In which Location/Settlement is the infrastructure point located?		List depending on previous selection

NA	10	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Demographics	Type of settlement	Select one	In which type of settlement is the infrastructure point located?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal settlement 2. Informal settlement 3. Formal Camp 4. Informal Camp 5. Host community 6. Other (please specify)
NA	11	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Demographics	Survey data	GPS	GPS Coordinates		
NA	12	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Demographics	Key Informant profile	Select one	What is the profile of the respondent?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Leader/Bulama 2. Head of household 3. Other community member/member of Household 4. Humanitarian worker (INGO, NGO or UN organization) 5. Member of a committee (women, child, food management, protection) 6. Protection Action Group Member 7. Religious leader 8. Site Management/Ward/LGA representative 9. Women representative 10. Youth Leader 11. Child representative 12. Representative of people living with disabilities 13. Chief of street/neighbourhood (Mai angwa) 14. Other

What services and critical community infrastructure (WASH, health, education and marketplaces) are available within the targeted areas? Of those available, what is functional and non-functional?	13	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Infrastructure	Type of infrastructure	Select one	What is the type of facility?		1. Waterpoint 2. Health 3. School 4. Marketplace 5. Latrine 6. Other
	14	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Infrastructure	Name of infrastructure point	Text	What is the name of the {facility_type} facility?		
	15	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Types of health facilities	Select one	What type of health facility is this?		1. Hospital 2. Primary health centre (PHC) 3. Clinic 4. Mobile clinic 5. Health centre 6. Referral centre 7. Nutrition facility 8. Pharmacy 9. Other (specify)
	16	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Functionality of health facilities	Select one	Is the health facility operational?	Fully operational = Running every day Partially operational = Running less than 7 days per week Not operational = Closed	1. Fully operational 2. Partially operational 3. Non operational

	17	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Reasons for non-functionality of health facilities	Select Multiple	What are the reasons why the health facility is not fully operational?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structure of facility damaged 2. Not enough medical staff 3. Not enough medical equipment or medicine 4. Not enough electricity 5. Security situation too unsafe 6. Other 7. Not sure
	18	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Most needed medicines/medical items	Select multiple	Which of the following are most needed medicines / medical items in this health facility?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None (cannot select with anything else) 2. Beds 3. Malaria medication 4. Syringes/needles 5. IV solution 6. Contraception 7. Painkillers 8. Heart medicine 9. Insulin 10. Blood pressure medicine 11. Eye drops 12. Antibiotics 13. Anaesthetics 14. Clean bandages 15. Blood transfusion bags 16. Not sure (cannot select with anything else) 17. Other (specify)
	19	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Numbers of rooms	Integer	How many rooms does the facility have?		

	20	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Number of beds	Integer	How many beds does the facility have?		
	21	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Health facility staff	Select multiple	What staff is available at the facility?		1. Doctors 2. Nurses 3. Midwives 4. Community health workers 5. Laboratory technicians 6. Pharmacist 7. Other (specify)
	22	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Number of staffs	Select one	Is there enough staff to treat all the patients in the health facility?		1. Yes 2. No
	23	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Services available at health facilities	Select multiple	Which of the following services are available at this health facility?		1. Hygiene promotion 2. OPC 3. Child immunisation 4. Diarrhoea treatment 5. Emergency care (accidents/injuries) 6. Skilled care during childbirth 7. Surgery 8. Diabetes treatment 9. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services 10. HIV treatment 11. CMAM/OTP (nutrition services) 12. Skilled breastfeeding support 13. Multivitamin nutrient packets 14. Other (specify)

								15. Not sure (cannot select with anything else) 16. None (cannot select with anything else)
	24	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Vaccines available at health facilities	Select multiple	Which vaccines are available at the facility?		1. Bacillus Calmette–Guérin 2. Diphtheria, tetanus toxoids and pertussis 3. Tetanus toxoid vaccine 4. Measles 5. Pentavalent 6. Polio 7. Other 8. Not sure 9. No vaccines available
	25	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Unusual disease outbreaks in the past month	Select one	Has this facility reported any unusual disease outbreaks in the last month?		1. Yes 2. No

	26	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Type of unusual disease outbreaks in the past month	Select multiple	If yes, what was the outbreak?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cholera or acute watery diarrhoea 2. Measles 3. Ebola virus disease 4. Circulating vaccine-derived polio virus or acute flaccid paralysis 5. Influenza (pandemic, seasonal, zoonotic) 6. Lassa fever 7. COVID-19 8. Meningitis 9. Yellow fever 10. Monkeypox 11. Rabies 12. Rift Valley fever 13. Anthrax 14. Zika virus disease 15. Chikungunya 16. Other (specify) 17. Not sure 18. Don't want to say
	27	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Access of health facilities to electricity	Select one	Does the facility have an electricity supply?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
	28	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Access of health facilities to an improved water source	Select one	Does the facility have a water supply?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No

	29	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Type of water supply present in the Health facility	Select one	If yes, which of the following is the main source of water for this health facility?		1. Borehole 2. Public tap/standpipe 3. Protected well 4. Unprotected well 5. Surface water 6. Unprotected spring 7. Unprotected rainwater tank 8. Water truck (Vendor) / Mai moya 9. Not sure (cannot select with anything else) 10. None (cannot select with anything else) 11. Other (specify)
	30	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Access of health facilities to a functioning latrine	Select one	Does this health facility have access to functioning latrines?		1. Yes 2. No
	31	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Health facility primary operator	Select one	Who primarily operates this facility?		1. Government 2. UN 3. INGOs 4. Local NGO 5. Private 6. Other (specify)
	32	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Name operating Health facility	Text	What is the name of the UN agency/INGO/NGO/Private?		
What is the absorption capacity of services and infrastructures in targeted areas in the eventuality of a large influx of IDPs and/or returnees in the future?	33	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Absorption capacity Health facility	Select one	If the number of people accessing this this health facility had to increase, would you be able to respond to this increase in demand?		1. Yes 2. No

	34	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Absorption capacity Health facility	Text	If yes, how?		
	35	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Health facility	Absorption capacity Health facility	Text	If no, why?		
What services and critical community infrastructure (WASH, health, education and marketplaces) are available within the targeted areas? Of those available, what is functional and non-functional?	36	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Types of school	Select one	What type of school is this?		1. Government-run school 2. Religious school 3. Privately-run school 4. Parent-run daycare or school 5. NGO-run school 6. Skill acquisition centre 7. Other (specify) 8. Not Sure
	37	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	School functionality	Select one	Is this school operational?	Fully operational = Running every day 5 days per week Partially operational = Running less than 5 days per week Not operational = Closed	1. Fully operational 2. Partially operational 4. Not operational
	38	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Age groups served by schools	Select multiple	Which of the following age group categories are mainly served by the school? Select all that apply		1. 0 to 5 years old (primary) 2. 6 to 11 years old (primary) 3. 12 to 17 years old (secondary)

	39	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Number of classrooms	Integer	How many classrooms are in this school?		-
	40	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Current number of teachers	Integer	How many teachers are currently working in this school?		-
	41	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Maximum capacity (number of pupils) of schools	Integer	What is the maximum student capacity of the school? (maximum number of students that the school could possibly handle, based on available space and teachers)		-
	42	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Current number of pupils attending schools, by gender	Integer	How many female students are enrolled in school?		-
	43	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Current number of pupils attending schools, by gender	Integer	How many male students are enrolled in the school?		-
	44	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Number of dropped out, by gender	Integer	How many male students have dropped out from the school since the start of the school year?		-

	45	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Number of dropped out, by gender	Integer	How many female students have dropped out from the school since the start of the school year?	-
	46	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	School issues by type	Select multiple	Does the school face any of the following challenges?	1. Structure damaged 2. School being used for people to live in 3. Not enough school materials 4. Not enough school teachers 5. Inadequate access to facilities within school (water, latrines) 6. Children frequently withdrawn from school by families 7. Other (specify) 8. Not sure
	47	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Feeding programs	Select one	Is there a feeding programme active at this school?	1. Yes 2. No
	48	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Number of meals provided	Integer	If yes, how many meals are provided per day?	-
	49	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Access of School to an improved water source	Select one	Is there a water point at the school or within 500m?	1. Yes 2. No

	50	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Type of water supply present in the School	Select one	Which of the following is the main source of water in this school?		1. Borehole 2. Public tap/standpipe 3. Protected well 4. Unprotected well 5. Surface water 6. Unprotected spring 7. Unprotected rainwater tank 8. Water truck (Vendor) 9. Not sure (cannot select with anything else) 10. None (cannot select with anything else) 11. Other (specify)
	51	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Access of schools to a functioning latrine	Select one	Are there functional latrines at the school?		1. Yes 2. No
	52	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Access of schools to a functioning latrine by gender	Select one	Are the latrines segregated by gender?		1. Yes 2. No
What is the absorption capacity of services and infrastructures in targeted areas in the eventuality of a large influx of IDPs and/or returnees in the future?	53	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Absorption capacity School	Select one	If the number of students accessing this school had to increase, would the school be able to respond to this increase in demand?		1. Yes 2. No
	54	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Absorption capacity School	Text	If yes, how?		-

	55	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	School	Absorption capacity School	Text	If no, why?		-
What services and critical community infrastructure (WASH, health, education and marketplaces) are available within the targeted areas? Of those available, what is functional and non-functional?	56	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Type of marketplace	Select one	What is the type of this marketplace?		1. Central, open air market 2. Supermarket store (selling most food AND non-food items) 3. Small shop selling only some food OR some non-food item / shanties shop 4. Pharmacy / patent medicine shop 5. Other (specify)
	57	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Opening days	Select one	How many days per week is the marketplace open?		1. The marketplace is currently closed all week 2. 1 day per week 3. 2 days per week 4. 3 days per week 5. 4 days per week 6. 5 days per week 7. 6 days per week 8. Every day in the week
	58	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Number of traders	Integer	Approximately how many regular traders are there in the marketplace?		

	59	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Stocked items	Select multiple	Which of the following goods are stocked by the market?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tubers (potato, yam) 2. Cereals (maize, sorghum, millet) 3. Rice 4. Milk or yogurt 5. Meat 6. Beans or nuts 7. Eggs 8. Fruits 9. Fats (oils) 10. Sugar 11. Salt 12. Not sure
	60	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	NFIs available	Select Multiple	What kind of non-food items can be found in this marketplace (if any)?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No NFI sold in this marketplace (cannot select with anything else) 2. Aquatabs 3. Soap 4. Toothbrush 5. Toothpaste 6. Sanitary pads 7. Diapers 8. Bedding materials 9. Mosquito nets 10. Cooking utensils 11. Jerrycan 12. Blankets 13. Nails/screws 14. Plastic sheeting/tarpaulin 15. Wooden poles 16. Rope 17. Other (specify)

	60	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Commodity prices	Integer	<p>[If sold] What is the average cost (in naira) of the following items?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local rice (1 kg) 2. Maize (1 kg) 3. White beans (1 kg) 4. Palm oil (1 L) 5. Groundnut oil (1 L) 6. Groundnuts (1 kg) 7. Sugar (1 kg) 8. Salt (1 kg) 9. Onion (1 kg) 10. Bathing soap (60 g) 11. Laundry soap (200 g) 12. Sanitary pads (pack of 8) 	997 if not sold, 998 if don't know, 999 if don't want to say	-
	61	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Commodity prices in next 3 months	Select one	<p>Do you expect the price of the following items in the market to remain the same in the next 3 months?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local rice (1 kg) 2. Maize (1 kg) 3. White beans (1 kg) 4. Palm oil (1 L) 5. Groundnut oil (1 L) 6. Groundnuts (1 kg) 7. Sugar (1 kg) 8. Salt (1 kg) 9. Onion (1 kg) 10. Bathing soap (60 g) 11. Laundry soap (200 g) 12. Sanitary pads (pack of 8) 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Price will increase 2. Price will decrease 3. Price will remain the same 4. Don't know 5. Don't want to say

	62	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Commodity availability in next 3 months	Select one	<p>Do you expect the availability of the following items in the market to remain the same in the next 3 months?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local rice (1 kg) 2. Maize (1 kg) 3. White beans (1 kg) 4. Palm oil (1 L) 5. Groundnut oil (1 L) 6. Groundnuts (1 kg) 7. Sugar (1 kg) 8. Salt (1 kg) 9. Onion (1 kg) 10. Bathing soap (60 g) 11. Laundry soap (200 g) 12. Sanitary pads (pack of 8) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability will increase 2. Availability will decrease 3. Availability will remain the same 4. Don't know 5. Don't want to say
	63	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Main barriers to market access	Select Multiple	<p>Which of the following are the main barriers to marketplace functionality?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None (cannot select with anything else) 2. Risk of theft of cash or food (unarmed) 3. Risk of armed robbery 4. Risk of bombings or gun attack 5. Fights in the markets 6. Extortion/bribery 7. Arbitrary detention 8. Forced closure of shop or market by authorities 9. Contamination of goods in shop or storage by rats or other vectors 10. Rotting of goods due to leakage or flood 11. Rotting of stored goods due to length of storage 12. Difficulty in transporting goods to shop for sale 13. Other (specify)

What is the absorption capacity of services and infrastructures in targeted areas in the eventuality of a large influx of IDPs and/or returnees in the future?	64	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Expandability	Select one	If the number of people accessing this marketplace had to increase, would this market be able to respond to this increase in demand?		1. Yes 2. No
	65	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Expandability	Select Multiple	If any, what are the barriers that would prevent this market from responding to increased demand?		1. None 2. Lack of money to buy stocks 3. Lack of credit 4. Lack of storage capacity 5. Insecurity on the road 6. Insecurity in the market 7. High transport cost 8. Lack of means of transport 9. Bad road conditions 10. Supplier does not have enough stocks 11. Other 12. Not sure 1. Lack of money to buy stocks 2. Lack of credit 3. Lack of storage capacity 4. Insecurity on the road 5. Insecurity in the market 6. High transport cost 7. Lack of means of transport 8. Bad road conditions 9. Supplier does not have enough stocks 10. Other 11. Not sure

	66	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Marketplace	Expandability	Select one	If any, what support would you need to increase your supply?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No support needed 2. Transport support 3. Increased storage 4. More employees 5. Credit/money to buy more stocks 6. Better security 7. More suppliers 8. Other
What services and critical community infrastructure (WASH, health, education and marketplaces) are available within the targeted areas? Of those available, what is functional and non-functional?	67	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Type of water source	Select one	What type of water point is this?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Borehole 2. Public tap/standpipe 3. Protected well 4. Unprotected well 5. Surface water 6. Unprotected spring 7. Unprotected rainwater tank 8. Water truck (Vendor) / Mai moya 9. Not sure (cannot select with anything else) 10. None (cannot select with anything else) 11. Other (specify)
	68	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Functionality of water point	Select one	Is this water point operational?	<p>Fully operational = Running every day</p> <p>Partially operational = Running less than 7 days per week</p> <p>Not operational = Closed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fully operational 2. Partially operational 3. Non operational

69	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Reasons for non-functionality of water points	Select one	Which of the following problems are faced at this water point?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None (cannot select with anything else) 2. Lack of fuel to operate 3. Long waiting times to access water 4. Structure damaged 5. Water insufficient 6. Quality of water 7. Other (specify)
70	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Quality of water	Select one	Is the water drinkable?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
71	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Accessibility of water point	Select one	Can everyone access the water point?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No
72	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Reasons for non-accessibility of water points	Select one	If no, why is it not accessible to everyone?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belongs to a private house 2. Belongs to an institution (school, hospital, clinic etc.) 3. Requires payment/ membership 4. Difficult to reach (disabled people unable to reach) 5. Other (specify)
73	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Water point ownership status (private, public)	Select one	Who owns the water point?		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belongs to a private house 2. Belongs to an institution (school, hospital, clinic etc.) 3. Requires payment/ membership 4. Difficult to reach (disabled people unable to reach) 5. Other (specify)

	74	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Cost of water (if private)	Select one	Do people need to pay for water?		1. Yes 2. No
	75	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Cost of water (if private)	Integer	If yes, how much (naira) do people pay for a jerrycan of water?		-
	76	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Water point repair responsibility	Select one	Who is responsible for repairing this water point?		1. Community 2. Private owner 3. Institution (school, hospital, clinic) 4. Government 5. Non-government organisation 6. Other (specify)
	77	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Average number of HHs accessing the water point	Integer	On average, how many HHs access this water point on a daily basis?		-
What is the absorption capacity of services and infrastructures in targeted areas in the eventuality of a large influx of IDPs and/or returnees in the future?	78	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Absorption capacity water point	Select one	If the number of people accessing this waterpoint had to double, would this water point be able to respond to this increase in demand?		1. Yes 2. No
	79	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Absorption capacity water point	Text	If yes, how?		--

	80	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Water point	Absorption capacity water point	Text	If no, why?		
What services and critical community infrastructure (WASH, health, education and marketplaces) are available within the targeted areas? Of those available, what is functional and non-functional?	81	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Type of latrine	Select one	What type of latrine is this?		1. Family latrine 2. Communal/institutional latrine (in marketplace, school, etc.) 3. Shared latrine (between neighbouring HHs) 4. Institution (school, hospital, clinic) 5. Other
	82	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Number of available latrines	Integer	How many latrines are available?		
	83	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Number of functioning latrines	Integer	How many latrines are functioning?		-
	84	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Latrines cleanness	Select one	How clean are the latrines?		1. Clean 2. Slightly clean 3. Unclean 4. I am unable to confirm
	85	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Latrines fullness	Select one	How full are the latrines?		1. Full (100%) 2. Almost full (75%) 3. Less full (50%) or less 4. I am unable to confirm

	86	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Issues latrines	Select multiple	What are the issues faced with this block of latrines, if any?		1. None (cannot select with anything else) 2. Not enough facilities / too crowded 3. Lack of privacy / no separation between men and women 4. Cesspit is full 5. Pipes are blocked 6. It is not safe (e.g. no door, no lock) 7. Latrines are unclean/unhygienic 8. Structure damaged 9. Water insufficient 10. Other (specify)
	87	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Gender segregation of latrines	Select one	Are the latrines segregated by gender?		1. Yes 2. No
	88	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Number of lockable latrines	Select one	Are the latrines lockable from the inside?		1. Yes 2. No
	89	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Number of latrines with light	Select one	Do the latrines have a light at night?		1. Yes 2. No
	90	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Hand-washing stations available	Select one	Is there a functional hand washing station near the latrine (with water and soap/ash)?		1. Yes 2. No

91	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Accessibility of communal latrines	Select one	Can everyone access the latrine?		1. Yes 2. No
92	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Reasons for non-accessibility of latrines	Select one	If no, why is it not accessible to everyone?		1. Belongs to a private house 2. Belongs to an institution (school, hospital, clinic etc.) 3. Requires payment/ membership 4. Difficult to reach (disabled people unable to reach) 5. Other (specify)
93	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Communal latrines ownership status (private, public)	Select one	Who owns this latrine?		1. Community 2. Private owner 3. Institution (school, hospital, clinic) 4. Don't know 5. Other (specify)
94	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Cost of communal latrines (if private)	Select one	Do people have to pay to use the latrine?		1. Yes 2. No
95	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Cost of communal latrines (if private)	Integer	If yes, how much (naira)?		-

	96	Infrastructure mapping / Key informant interview	Latrine	Communal latrines repair responsibility	Select one	Who is responsible for repairing this latrine?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community 2. Private owner 3. Institution (school, hospital, clinic) 4. Government 5. Non-government organisation 6. Other (specify) 7. Don't know
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SEMI-STRUCTURED DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 1

Research Question	Indicator #	Data Collection Method	Indicator Group / Sector	Indicator Name	Question	Answer Options / Participatory Mapping Prompts
NA	1	Participatory mapping	Metadata	Survey data	Date of Interview	-
NA	2	Participatory mapping	Metadata	Survey data	FGD/Enumerator ID	-
NA	3	Participatory mapping	Metadata	Enumerator data	Gender of facilitator/interviewer?	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other/Would rather not say
NA	4	Participatory mapping	Metadata	Survey data	Language interview is conducted in	1. Hausa 2. Kanuri 3. English 4. Bura / Babur 5. Fulani 6. Mandara 7. Marghi 8. Shuwa Arabic 9. Other (please specify)
NA	5	Participatory mapping	Metadata	Enumerator data	Name of Agency/Organization	1. UNHCR 2. REACH 3. Other (please specify)
NA	6	Participatory mapping	Metadata	Consent	I give consent to humanitarian actors to share the information that I have provided on this community. I understand that shared information will be treated with confidentiality & respect and will only be shared to inform required assistance.	Initials or thumbprint

NA	7	Participatory mapping	Metadata	Survey data	Site of interview (area of return)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ajiri, Mafa LGA 2. Ashigashiya, Gwoza LGA 3. Auno, Kondugoa LGA 4. Baga, Kukawa LGA 5. Banki, Bama LGA. 6. Dalwa, Konduga LGA 7. Damasak, Mobbar LGA 8. Gajibo, Dikwa LGA 9. Gajiram, Nganzai LGA 10. Hambagda, Gwoza LGA 11. Kareto, Mobbar LGA 12. Kauwa, Kukawa LGA 13. Kauwuri, Konduga LGA 14. Kukawa, Kukawa LGA 15. Kirawa, Gwoza LGA 16. Koibe, Dikwa LGA 17. Logmani, Ngala LGA 18. Mairari, Konduga LGA 19. Malari, Kukawa LGA 20. Mallam Fatori, Abadam LGA 21. New Marte, Marte LGA 22. Ngala, Ngala LGA 23. Ngoshe, Gwoza LGA 24. Sandiya, Damboa LGA 25. Warabe, Gwoza LGA 26. Wulgo, Ngala LGA
NA	8	Participatory mapping	Demographics	Target group	Focus group type (select all that apply)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugee returnees 2. IDPs 3. IDP returnees 4. Host community 5. People living with disabilities
NA	9	Participatory mapping	Demographics	Target group	Gender composition of group (select one)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female only 2. Male only 3. Mixed
NA	10	Participatory mapping	Demographics	Target group	Age composition of group (select all that apply)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under 18 2. 18-35 3. 36-55 4. Over 55

What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), , Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?	11	Participatory mapping	Boundaries	Site boundaries	What are the boundaries of [AREA OF RETURN]?	Draw line on map
	12	Participatory mapping	Boundaries	Ward boundaries	What are the ward boundaries of [AREA OF RETURN]?	Draw line on map
	13	Participatory mapping	Boundaries	Settlement boundaries	What are the settlement boundaries of [AREA OF RETURN]?	Draw line on map
	14	Participatory mapping	WASH	Access to clean drinking water	Do members of your community in [AREA OF RETURN] have access to clean and drinkable water?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	15	Participatory mapping	WASH	Access to clean drinking water outside of households	If households in your community don't have access to water in their shelter, where do they go to access water?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	16	Participatory mapping	WASH	Main barriers to accessing water	Is the supply of water sufficient to meet the needs of the community?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	17	Participatory mapping	WASH	Main barriers to accessing water	If not, what are the challenges and how do people adjust for the lack of water?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	18	Participatory mapping	WASH	Open defecation	Are people defecating in the open? If so, why?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	19	Participatory mapping / FGD or IDI	Education	Education access	In your opinion, are a majority of children in your community in [AREA OF RETURN] enrolled in and regularly (every day) attending school?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	20	Participatory mapping	Education	Education access by type of schools	In which schools are children enrolled?	Identify accessed facilities on map; indicate school level
	21	Participatory mapping	Education	Main barriers to education access	What are the main barriers to children going to school?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	22	Participatory mapping	Education	Differences in access to education	Is the education situation the same for everyone within [AREA OF RETURN]?	Identify accessed facilities on map

23	Participatory mapping	Health	Functioning health services within area of return	Are there functioning health services within [AREA OF RETURN]? Which type?	Identify accessed facilities on map
24	Participatory mapping	Health	Functioning health services outside of area of return	If not, where do people travel to access those services?	Identify accessed facilities on map
25	Participatory mapping	Health	Access to drugs	Do members of your community have access to medical drugs?	Identify accessed facilities on map
26	Participatory mapping	Food Security	Access to markets	Where do members of your community go to access markets?	Identify accessed facilities on map
27	Participatory mapping	Food Security	Access to markets	Do you find all the items you need?	Identify accessed facilities on map
28	Participatory mapping	Food Security	Access to land for cultivation	Do people from your community cultivate? Where?	Draw area on the map
29	Participatory mapping	Food Security	Access to land for grazing	Do people from your community graze livestock? Where?	Draw area on the map
30	Participatory mapping	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Do people from your community own the land where they live?	-
31	Participatory mapping	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Are there disputes with landowner?	-

	32	Participatory mapping	HLP/Protection	Access to land	How do those who do not own land access it	-
	33	Participatory mapping	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	If any, what are these problems/complaints about land?	-
What tensions exist between population groups in targeted areas over access to resources, justice, HLP and other factors that could result in insecurity and conflict in future?	34	Participatory mapping	Protection	Relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	How would you describe relations between the displaced and non-displaced communities? Are there tensions or sources of tension including on access to basic services, employment, livelihoods, housing, land and property between populations (IDPs, returnees, host community members)? If yes, what are the causes?	-
	35	Participatory mapping	Protection	Relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	Are there tensions or sources of tension including on access to basic services, employment, livelihoods, housing, land and property between populations (IDPs, returnees, host community members)? If yes, what are the causes?	-

	36	Participatory mapping	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	Have these relations changed in the past year? If so, how have relations changed	-
	37	Participatory mapping	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	Do you expect relations to change in the next six months?	-
	37	Participatory mapping	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	If yes, what do you expect will be the causes of the change and the sources of tension?	-
	39	Participatory mapping	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	If a large influx of IDPs, IDP returnees or refugee returnees came to [AREA OF RETURN] in the next six months, would you expect relations to change? Why or why not?	-
What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Nutrition, Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and	40	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	Is there any formal or traditional mechanism for dispute resolution in the community?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	41	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	If yes, which ones are available?	-
	42	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	When conflict/dispute/misunderstanding happens in your community, who do people in your community prefer to go for help to resolve them?	-

Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?	43	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	In your opinion, are the mechanisms effective? If no, why do you think they are ineffective?	-
	44	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to programmes to address causes of conflict and promote community cohesion	Are activities/programmes to address the causes of conflicts and promote community cohesion in place? If yes, what are they? If no, do you think it would be beneficial to put them in place in your community?	-
	45	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to dispute resolution in community	Looking into the future, what mechanisms do you feel will be most effective in reducing conflicts/tensions? Why would these be more useful than the current mechanisms?	-
	46	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to community-based structures	Are there community-based structures (like safe spaces, protection action group, CJTF ¹⁴ , CMDR ¹⁵ , adult literacy programmes, Muslim schools, etc.) in [AREA OF RETURN]?	Identify accessed facilities on map
	47	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to community-based structures	If yes, which ones? And what purpose do they serve the community?	-
	48	Participatory mapping	Protection	Security incidents	How was security in [AREA OF RETURN] over the past month?	-
	49	Participatory mapping	Protection	Security incidents, by cause and frequency	If security incidents reported, what are the causes of these security incidents? How do they happen? How frequently do they occur?	-
	50	Participatory mapping	Protection	Security incidents affecting movement	How have these incidents affected your access to different areas by you and your community?	-

¹⁴ Civilian Joint Task Force

¹⁵ Military Commander

51	Participatory mapping / FGD or IDI	Protection	Movement restrictions in area of return	Are there places you are forbidden to go to? By whom and why? Is there freedom of movement within your area/ward of return? If no, what prevents people from moving in the area/ward of return?	Draw area on the map
52	Participatory mapping	Protection	Movement restrictions outside area of return	Is there freedom of movement outside your area/ward or outside your LGA? If no, what limits movement outside area of return?	-
53	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to mechanisms to identify and respond to people identified as vulnerable	Are there community mechanisms to identify and respond to people identified as vulnerable? If yes, who are they? If no, who takes care of such persons?	-
54	Participatory mapping	Protection	Top protection concerns for children	If any, what are the most common and significant protection concerns children are currently facing in the community?	-
55	Participatory mapping	Protection	Top protection concerns for women and girls	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing women and adolescent girls in the community?	-
56	Participatory mapping	Protection	Top protection concerns for men and boys	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing men and adolescent boys in the community?	-
57	Participatory mapping	Protection	Top protection concerns for persons living with disabilities	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing persons living with disabilities in the community?	-
58	Participatory mapping	Protection	Top protection concerns for persons with chronic medical conditions	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing persons in the community with chronic medical conditions (illnesses lasting three months or longer such as asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart problems, high blood pressure, HIV and lung disease)?	-
59	Participatory mapping	Protection	Top protection concerns for elderly	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing elderly in the community?	-

60	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to civilian authorities	Are there functional Local Government and other civilian authorities in place? (Authorities that provide security, education, health, water sanitation and local roads infrastructure) If yes, which ones?	Identify accessed facilities on map
61	Participatory mapping	Protection	Access to services and coping strategies	Are there services (like health, nutrition, education, water, and legal services) that are unavailable or inaccessible to people in your community? If the services are unavailable and/inaccessible, how do people cope to reintegrate in your community?	-
62	Participatory mapping	AAP	Access to assistance	Are organisations providing assistance in the area of return? If yes, which ones and what kind of services are they providing? Are the services and assistance offered appropriate for the community? If not, why are they not appropriate?	Identify accessed facilities on map, use job aid to identify organisation logos
63	Participatory mapping	AAP	Priority needs	What are the highest priority needs in this settlement? What kinds of assistance are most needed to fill these needs (e.g. in-kind, direct service provision, cash)?	-
64	Participatory mapping	AAP	Access to complaint and feedback mechanisms	Are there complaints and feedback mechanisms in the area of return? If yes, what are they and which are accessible to your community? If no, what mechanisms are needed?	Identify accessed facilities on map
65	Participatory mapping	Protection	Outro	Do you have any other comments to make regarding the general situation at [AREA OF RETURN]?	-

SEMI-STRUCTURED DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 2

Research Question	Indicator #	Data Collection Method	Indicator Group / Sector	Indicator Name	Question	Answer Options
NA	1	FGD	Metadata	Survey data	Date of Interview	-
NA	2	FGD	Metadata	Survey data	FGD/Enumerator ID	-
NA	3	FGD	Metadata	Enumerator data	Gender of facilitator/interviewer?	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other/Would rather not say
NA	4	FGD	Metadata	Survey data	Language interview is conducted in	1. Hausa 2. Kanuri 3. English 4. Bura / Babur 5. Fulani 6. Mandara 7. Marghi 8. Shuwa Arabic 9. Other (please specify)
NA	5	FGD	Metadata	Enumerator data	Name of Agency/Organization	1. UNHCR 2. REACH 3. Other (please specify)
NA	6	FGD	Metadata	Consent	I give consent to humanitarian actors to share the information that I have provided on this community. I understand that shared information will be treated with confidentiality & respect and will only be shared to inform required assistance.	Initials or thumbprint

NA	7	FGD	Metadata	Survey data	Site of interview (area of return)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ajiri, Mafa LGA 2. Ashigashiya, Gwoza LGA 3. Auno, Kondugoa LGA 4. Baga, Kukawa LGA 5. Banki, Bama LGA. 6. Dalwa, Konduga LGA 7. Damasak, Mobbar LGA 8. Gajibo, Dikwa LGA 9. Gajiram, Nganzai LGA 10. Hambagda, Gwoza LGA 11. Kareto, Mobbar LGA 12. Kauwa, Kukawa LGA 13. Kauwuri, Konduga LGA 14. Kukawa, Kukawa LGA 15. Kirawa, Gwoza LGA 16. Koibe, Dikwa LGA 17. Logmani, Ngala LGA 18. Mairari, Konduga LGA 19. Malari, Kukawa LGA 20. Mallam Fatori, Abadam LGA 21. New Marte, Marte LGA 22. Ngala, Ngala LGA 23. Ngoshe, Gwoza LGA 24. Sandiya, Damboa LGA 25. Warabe, Gwoza LGA 26. Wulgo, Ngala LGA
NA	8	FGD	Demographics	Target group	Focus group type (select all that apply)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugee returnees 2. IDPs 3. IDP returnees 4. Host community 5. People living with disabilities
NA	9	FGD	Demographics	Target group	Gender composition of group (select one)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female only 2. Male only 3. Mixed
NA	10	FGD	Demographics	Target group	Age composition of group (select all that apply)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under 18 2. 18-35 3. 36-55 4. Over 55

What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), , Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?	11	FGD	Boundaries	Site boundaries	What are the boundaries of [AREA OF RETURN]?	-
	12	FGD	Boundaries	Ward boundaries	What are the ward boundaries of [AREA OF RETURN]?	-
	13	FGD	Boundaries	Settlement boundaries	What are the settlement boundaries of [AREA OF RETURN]?	-
	14	FGD	WASH	Access to clean drinking water	Do members of your community in [AREA OF RETURN] have access to clean and drinkable water?	-
	15	FGD	WASH	Access to clean drinking water outside of households	If households in your community don't have access to water in their shelter, where do they go to access water?	-
	16	FGD	WASH	Main barriers to accessing water	Is the supply of water sufficient to meet the needs of the community?	-
	17	FGD	WASH	Main barriers to accessing water	If not, what are the challenges and how do people adjust for the lack of water?	-
	18	FGD	WASH	Open defecation	Are people defecating in the open? If so, why?	-
	19	FGD	Education	Education access	In your opinion, are a majority of children in your community in [AREA OF RETURN] enrolled in and regularly (every day) attending school?	-
	20	FGD	Education	Education access by type of schools	In which schools are children enrolled?	-
	21	FGD	Education	Main barriers to education access	What are the main barriers to children going to school?	-
	22	FGD	Education	Differences in access to education	Is the education situation the same for everyone within [AREA OF RETURN]?	-

	23	FGD	Health	Functioning health services within area of return	Are there functioning health services within [AREA OF RETURN]? Which type?	-
	24	FGD	Health	Functioning health services outside of area of return	If not, where do people travel to access those services?	-
	25	FGD	Health	Access to drugs	Do members of your community have access to medical drugs?	-
	26	FGD	Food Security	Access to markets	Where do members of your community go to access markets? Do you find all the items you need?	-
	27	FGD	Food Security	Access to land for cultivation	Do people from your community cultivate? Where?	-
	28	FGD	Food Security	Access to land for grazing	Do people from your community graze livestock? Where?	-
	29	FGD	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Do people from your community own the land where they live?	-
	30	FGD	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Are there disputes with landowner?	-
	31	FGD	HLP/Protection	Access to land	How do those who do not own land access it?	-

	32	FGD	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Are there problems/complains about land?	-
What tensions exist between population groups in targeted areas over access to resources, justice, HLP and other factors that could result in insecurity and conflict in future?	33	FGD	Protection	Relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	How would you describe relations between the displaced and non-displaced communities?	-
	34	FGD	Protection	Relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	Are there tensions or sources of tension including on access to basic services, employment, livelihoods, housing, land and property between populations (IDPs, returnees, host community members)?	-
	35	FGD	Protection	Relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	If yes, what are the causes?	-
	36	FGD	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	Have these relations changed in the past year? If so, how have relations changed?	-
	37	FGD	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	Do you expect relations to change in the next six months? If yes, what do you expect will be the causes of the change and the sources of tension?	-

	38	FGD	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	If a large influx of IDPs, IDP returnees or refugee returnees came to [AREA OF RETURN] in the next six months, would you expect relations to change? Why or why not?	-
What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Nutrition, Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?	39	FGD	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	Is there any formal or traditional mechanism for dispute resolution in the community? If yes, which ones are available? When conflict/dispute/misunderstanding happens in your community, who do people in your community prefer to go for help to resolve them?	-
	40	FGD	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	In your opinion, are the mechanisms effective? If no, why do you think they are ineffective?	-
	41	FGD	Protection	Access to programmes to address causes of conflict and promote community cohesion	Are activities/programmes to address the causes of conflicts and promote community cohesion in place? If yes, what are they? If no, do you think it would be beneficial to put them in place in your community?	-
	42	FGD	Protection	Access to dispute resolution in community	Looking into the future, what mechanisms do you feel will be most effective in reducing conflicts/tensions? Why would these be more useful than the current mechanisms?	-
	43	FGD	Protection	Access to community-based structures	Are there community-based structures (like safe spaces, protection action group, CJTF, CMDR, adult literacy programmes, Muslim schools, etc.) in [AREA OF RETURN]? If yes, which ones? And what purpose do they serve the community?	-
	44	FGD	Protection	Security incidents	How was security in [AREA OF RETURN] over the past month?	--
	45	FGD	Protection	Security incidents, by cause and frequency	If security incidents reported, what are the causes of these security incidents? How do they happen? How frequently do they occur?	

46	FGD	Protection	Security incidents affecting movement	How have these incidents affected your access to different areas by you and your community?	-
47	FGD	Protection	Movement restrictions in area of return	Are there places you are forbidden to go to? By whom and why? Is there freedom of movement within your area/ward of return? If no, what prevents people from moving in the area/ward of return?	-
48	FGD	Protection	Movement restrictions outside area of return	Is there freedom of movement outside your area/ward or outside your LGA? If no, what limits movement outside area of return?	-
49	FGD	Protection	Access to mechanisms to identify and respond to people identified as vulnerable	Are there community mechanisms to identify and respond to people identified as vulnerable? If yes, who are they? If no, who takes care of such persons?	-
50	FGD	Protection	Top protection concerns for children	If any, what are the most common and significant protection concerns children are currently facing in the community?	-
51	FGD	Protection	Top protection concerns for women and girls	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing women and adolescent girls in the community?	-
5249	FGD	Protection	Top protection concerns for men and boys	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing men and adolescent boys in the community?	-
53	FGD	Protection	Top protection concerns for persons living with disabilities	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing persons living with disabilities in the community?	-
54	FGD	Protection	Top protection concerns for persons with chronic medical conditions	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing persons in the community with chronic medical conditions (illnesses lasting three months or longer such as asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart problems, high blood pressure, HIV and lung disease)?	-

	55	FGD	Protection	Top protection concerns for elderly	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing elderly in the community?	-
	56	FGD	Protection	Access to civilian authorities	Are there functional Local Government and other civilian authorities in place? (Authorities that provide security, education, health, water sanitation and local roads infrastructure) If yes, which ones?	-
	57	FGD	Protection	Access to services and coping strategies	Are there services (like health, nutrition, education, water, and legal services) that are unavailable or inaccessible to people in your community? If the services are unavailable and/inaccessible, how do people cope to reintegrate in your community?	-
	58	FGD	AAP	Access to assistance	Are organisations providing assistance in the area of return? If yes, which ones and what kind of services are they providing? Are the services and assistance offered appropriate for the community? If not, why are they not appropriate?	-
	59	FGD	AAP	Priority needs	What are the highest priority needs in this settlement? What kinds of assistance are most needed to fill these needs (e.g. in-kind, direct service provision, cash)?	-
	60	FGD	AAP	Access to complaint and feedback mechanisms	Are there complaints and feedback mechanisms in the area of return? If yes, what are they and which are accessible to your community? If no, what mechanisms are needed?	-
	61	FGD	Protection	Outro	Do you have any other comments to make regarding the general situation at [AREA OF RETURN]?	-

SEMI-STRUCTURED DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 3

Research Question	Indicator #	Data Collection Method	Indicator Group / Sector	Indicator Name	Question	Answer Options
NA	1	IDI	Metadata	Survey data	Date of Interview	-
NA	2	IDI	Metadata	Survey data	FGD/Enumerator ID	-
NA	3	IDI	Metadata	Enumerator data	Gender of facilitator/interviewer?	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other/Would rather not say
NA	4	IDI	Metadata	Survey data	Language interview is conducted in	1. Hausa 2. Kanuri 3. English 4. Bura / Babur 5. Fulani 6. Mandara 7. Marghi 8. Shuwa Arabic 9. Other (please specify)
NA	5	IDI	Metadata	Enumerator data	Name of Agency/Organization	1. UNHCR 2. REACH 3. Other (please specify)
NA	6	IDI	Metadata	Consent	I give consent to humanitarian actors to share the information that I have provided on this community. I understand that shared information will be treated with confidentiality & respect and will only be shared to inform required assistance.	Initials or thumbprint

NA	7	IDI	Metadata	Survey data	Site of interview (area of return)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ajiri, Mafa LGA 2. Ashigashiya, Gwoza LGA 3. Auno, Kondugoa LGA 4. Baga, Kukawa LGA 5. Banki, Bama LGA. 6. Dalwa, Konduga LGA 7. Damasak, Mobbar LGA 8. Gajibo, Dikwa LGA 9. Gajiram, Nganzai LGA 10. Hambagda, Gwoza LGA 11. Kareto, Mobbar LGA 12. Kauwa, Kukawa LGA 13. Kauwuri, Konduga LGA 14. Kukawa, Kukawa LGA 15. Kirawa, Gwoza LGA 16. Koibe, Dikwa LGA 17. Logmani, Ngala LGA 18. Mairari, Konduga LGA 19. Malari, Kukawa LGA 20. Mallam Fatori, Abadam LGA 21. New Marte, Marte LGA 22. Ngala, Ngala LGA 23. Ngoshe, Gwoza LGA 24. Sandiya, Damboa LGA 25. Warabe, Gwoza LGA 26. Wulgo, Ngala LGA
NA	8	IDI	Demographics	Target group	Focus group type (select all that apply)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refugee returnees 2. IDPs 3. IDP returnees 4. Host community 5. People living with disabilities
NA	9	IDI	Demographics	Target group	Gender composition of group (select one)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Female only 2. Male only 3. Mixed
NA	10	IDI	Demographics	Target group	Age composition of group (select all that apply)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under 18 2. 18-35 3. 36-55 4. Over 55

What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), , Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs & Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?	14	IDI	WASH	Access to clean drinking water	Do members of your community in [AREA OF RETURN] have access to clean and drinkable water?	-
	15	IDI	WASH	Access to clean drinking water outside of households	If households in your community don't have access to water in their shelter, where do they go to access water?	-
	16	IDI	WASH	Main barriers to accessing water	Is the supply of water sufficient to meet the needs of the community?	-
	17	IDI	WASH	Main barriers to accessing water	If not, what are the challenges and how do people adjust for the lack of water?	-
	18	IDI	WASH	Open defecation	Are people defecating in the open? If so, why?	-
	19	IDI	Education	Education access	In your opinion, are a majority of children in your community in [AREA OF RETURN] enrolled in and regularly (every day) attending school?	-
	20	IDI	Education	Education access by type of schools	In which schools are children enrolled?	-
	21	IDI	Education	Main barriers to education access	What are the main barriers to children going to school?	-
	22	IDI	Education	Differences in access to education	Is the education situation the same for everyone within [AREA OF RETURN]?	-
	23	IDI	Health	Functioning health services within area of return	Are there functioning health services within [AREA OF RETURN]? Which type?	-
	24	IDI	Health	Functioning health services outside of area of return	If not, where do people travel to access those services?	-

	25	IDI	Health	Access to drugs	Do members of your community have access to medical drugs?	-
	26	IDI	Food Security	Access to markets	Where do members of your community go to access markets? Do you find all the items you need?	-
	27	IDI	Food Security	Access to land for cultivation	Do people from your community cultivate? Where?	-
	28	IDI	Food Security	Access to land for grazing	Do people from your community graze livestock? Where?	-
	29	IDI	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Do people from your community own the land where they live?	-
	30	IDI	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Are there disputes with landowner?	-
	31	IDI	HLP/Protection	Access to land	How do those who do not own land access it?	-
	32	IDI	HLP/Protection	Land disputes	Are there problems/complains about land?	-

What tensions exist between population groups in targeted areas over access to resources, justice, HLP and other factors that could result in insecurity and conflict in future?	33	IDI	Protection	Relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	How would you describe relations between the displaced and non-displaced communities? Are there tensions or sources of tension including on access to basic services, employment, livelihoods, housing, land and property between populations (IDPs, returnees, host community members)? If yes, what are the causes?	-
	34	IDI	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	Have these relations changed in the past year? If so, how have relations	-
	35	IDI	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	? Do you expect relations to change in the next six months? If yes, what do you expect will be the causes of the change and the sources of tension?	-
	36	IDI	Protection	Changes in relations between displaced and non-displaced communities	changed If a large influx of IDPs, IDP returnees or refugee returnees came to [AREA OF RETURN] in the next six months, would you expect relations to change? Why or why not?	-
What are the priority needs of the population in targeted areas regarding Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), Nutrition, Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM), NFIs &	37	IDI	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	Is there any formal or traditional mechanism for dispute resolution in the community? If yes, which ones are available? When conflict/dispute/misunderstanding happens in your community, who do people in your community prefer to go for help to resolve them?	
	38	IDI	Protection	Access to mechanisms for dispute resolution in community	In your opinion, are the mechanisms effective? If no, why do you think they are ineffective?	-

Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Education, Protection, including Housing Land and Property (HLP) and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)?	39	IDI	Protection	Access to programmes to address causes of conflict and promote community cohesion	Are activities/programmes to address the causes of conflicts and promote community cohesion in place? If yes, what are they? If no, do you think it would be beneficial to put them in place in your community	-
	40	IDI	Protection	Access to dispute resolution in community	Looking into the future, what mechanisms do you feel will be most effective in reducing conflicts/tensions? Why would these be more useful than the current mechanisms?	-
	41	IDI	Protection	Access to community-based structures	Are there community-based structures (like safe spaces, protection action group, CJTF, CMDR, adult literacy programmes, Muslim schools, etc.) in [AREA OF RETURN]?	-
	42	IDI	Protection	Access to community-based structures	If yes, which ones? And what purpose do they serve the community?	-
	43	IDI	Protection	Security incidents	How was security in [AREA OF RETURN] over the past month?	-
	44	IDI	Protection	Security incidents, by cause and frequency	If security incidents reported, what are the causes of these security incidents? How do they happen? How frequently do they occur?	-
	45	IDI	Protection	Security incidents affecting movement	How have these incidents affected your access to different areas by you and your community?	-
	46	IDI	Protection	Movement restrictions in area of return	Are there places you are forbidden to go to? By whom and why? Is there freedom of movement within your area/ward of return? If no, what prevents people from moving in the area/ward of return?	-
	47	IDI	Protection	Movement restrictions outside area of return	Is there freedom of movement outside your area/ward or outside your LGA? If no, what limits movement outside area of return?	-

48	IDI	Protection	Access to mechanisms to identify and respond to people identified as vulnerable	Are there community mechanisms to identify and respond to people identified as vulnerable? If yes, who are they? If no, who takes care of such persons?	-
49	IDI	Protection	Top protection concerns for children	If any, what are the most common and significant protection concerns children are currently facing in the community?	-
50	IDI	Protection	Top protection concerns for women and girls	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing women and adolescent girls in the community?	-
51	IDI	Protection	Top protection concerns for men and boys	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing men and adolescent boys in the community?	-
52	IDI	Protection	Top protection concerns for persons living with disabilities	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing persons living with disabilities in the community?	--
53	IDI	Protection	Top protection concerns for persons with chronic medical conditions	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing persons in the community with chronic medical conditions (illnesses lasting three months or longer such as asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart problems, high blood pressure, HIV and lung disease)?	-
54	IDI	Protection	Top protection concerns for elderly	What are the most common and significant protection concerns (specific needs and risks) facing elderly in the community?	-
55	IDI	Protection	Access to civilian authorities	Are there functional Local Government and other civilian authorities in place? (Authorities that provide security, education, health, water sanitation and local roads infrastructure) If yes, which ones?	-

	56	IDI	Protection	Access to services and coping strategies	Are there services (like health, nutrition, education, water, and legal services) that are unavailable or inaccessible to people in your community? If the services are unavailable and/inaccessible, how do people cope to reintegrate in your community?	-
	57	IDI	AAP	Access to assistance	Are organisations providing assistance in the area of return? If yes, which ones and what kind of services are they providing? Are the services and assistance offered appropriate for the community? If not, why are they not appropriate?	-
	58	IDI	AAP	Priority needs	What are the highest priority needs in this settlement? What kinds of assistance are most needed to fill these needs (e.g. in-kind, direct service provision, cash)?	-
	59	IDI	AAP	Access to complaint and feedback mechanisms	Are there complaints and feedback mechanisms in the area of return? If yes, what are they and which are accessible to your community? If no, what mechanisms are needed?	-
	60	IDI	Protection	Outro	Do you have any other comments to make regarding the general situation at [AREA OF RETURN]?	-

SEMI-STRUCTURED DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 4 (POST-RETURN ONLY)

Research Question	Indicator #	Data Collection Method	Indicator Name	Question	Answer Options / Prompts
NA	1	FGD	Survey data	Date of Interview	
NA	2	FGD	Survey data	FGD/Enumerator ID	
NA	3	FGD	Enumerator data	Gender of facilitator/interviewer?	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other/Would rather not say
NA	4	FGD	Survey data	Language interview is conducted in	1. Hausa 2. Kanuri 3. English 4. Bura / Babur 5. Fulani 6. Mandara 7. Marghi 8. Shuwa Arabic 9. Other (please specify)
NA	5	FGD	Enumerator data	Name of Agency/Organization	1. UNHCR 2. REACH 3. Other (please specify)
NA	6	FGD	Consent	I give consent to humanitarian actors to share the information that I have provided on this community. I understand that shared information will be treated with confidentiality & respect and will only be shared to inform required assistance.	Initials or thumbprint
NA	7	FGD	Survey data	Site of interview (area of return)	
NA	8	FGD	Target group	Focus group type (select all that apply)	1. Refugee returnees 2. IDP returnees
NA	9	FGD	Target group	Gender composition of group (select one)	1. Female only 2. Male only 3. Mixed

NA	10	FGD	Target group	Age composition of group (select all that apply)	1. Under 18 2. 18-35 3. 36-55 4. Over 55
What are the returned population's perceptions of the return process and the conditions present before, during, and after the return?	11	FGD	Access to information about area of return (prior to return)	Did your community have any information/updates about your area of return prior to return?	-
	12	FGD	Access to information about area of return (prior to return), by source of information	If yes, who were the actors providing the main sources of information?	-
	13	FGD	Access to information about area of return (prior to return), by timing of information	When did community members receive this information/updates?	-
	14	FGD	Access to information about area of return (prior to return), by type of information	What kind of information/updates did community members receive?	-
	15	FGD	Involvement in return process	Did community members participate in the return decision-making process? If yes, how did people participate and which community members participated? If no, why did people not participate in the process and who did not participate?	--
	16	FGD	Involvement in decisions after returning	Since your arrival in the area/ward/LGA of return, have community members been involved in decisions taken that affect them? If yes, what was the decision about and how was your community involved? If not, why was the community not involved?	

	17	FGD	Voluntary return	Which household member made the decision to return for most households in your community, what were the reasons for making this decision? Did all households who came here agree with the decision to make the return?	-
	18	FGD	Satisfaction with decision to return	Do people in your community generally feel satisfied with the decision to return? What are the reasons why they are (or are not) satisfied?	-
	19	FGD	Alternatives offered other than return	Were people in your community provided with other options besides return to your area of return?	-
	20	FGD	Alternatives offered other than return	If yes, which options were provided? Who and how many people decided to take a different option besides return to the return location?	-
	21	FGD	Family separation	Of the households who returned, did they return with all their family members (parents/guardians/children/close relatives)? Who among the household or family members did not return? Why do you think not all family or household members returned and where are they currently?	-
	22	FGD	Unaccompanied/separated children	How many households are the primary caregiver for other children other than their own? Who are those children? Now that people have returned to this location, what is the plan for those children?	-
	23	FGD	Challenges/barriers to return, by type	Did people in your community face any barriers or challenges on the way coming here? What kind of barriers or challenges did they face?	-

	24	FGD	Dignified return process	Do you feel that the return process (before, during and after) was dignified? If yes, why do you feel the process was/is dignified? If no, why do you feel that the process was undignified?	-
	25	FGD	Future returns	In your opinion, do you think more people will return to this location? What events or conditions would increase the number of households returning?	-
	26	FGD	Most urgent steps for integrating returnees into the community	In your community what are the most urgent and important steps, if any, that the government and humanitarian actors need to take to ensure that returnees are sufficiently integrated?	-
	27	FGD	Outro	Do you have any other comments to make regarding the return process and the general situation at the return location?	-

SEMI-STRUCTURED DATA COLLECTION TOOL # 5 (POST-RETURN ONLY)

Research Question	Indicator #	Data Collection Method	Indicator Name	Question	Answer Options / Prompts
NA	1	IDI	Survey data	Date of Interview	-
NA	2	IDI	Survey data	FGD/Enumerator ID	-
NA	3	IDI	Enumerator data	Gender of facilitator/interviewer?	1. Male 2. Female 3. Other/Would rather not say
NA	4	IDI	Survey data	Language interview is conducted in	1. Hausa 2. Kanuri 3. English 4. Bura / Babur 5. Fulani 6. Mandara 7. Marghi 8. Shuwa Arabic 9. Other (please specify)
NA	5	IDI	Enumerator data	Name of Agency/Organization	1. UNHCR 2. REACH 3. Other (please specify)
NA	6	IDI	Consent	I give consent to humanitarian actors to share the information that I have provided on this community. I understand that shared information will be treated with confidentiality & respect and will only be shared to inform required assistance.	Initials or thumbprint
NA	7	IDI	Survey data	Site of interview (area of return)	
NA	8	IDI	Target group	Focus group type (select all that apply)	1. Refugee returnees 2. IDP returnees

NA	9	IDI	Target group	Gender composition of group (select one)	1. Female only 2. Male only 3. Mixed
NA	10	IDI	Target group	Age composition of group (select all that apply)	1. Under 18 2. 18-35 3. 36-55 4. Over 55
What are the returned population's perceptions of the return process and the conditions present before, during, and after the return?	11	IDI	Access to information about area of return (prior to return)	Did your community have any information/updates about your area of return prior to return?	-
	12	IDI	Access to information about area of return (prior to return), by source of information	If yes, who were the actors providing the main sources of information?	-
	13	IDI	Access to information about area of return (prior to return), by timing of information	When did community members receive this information/updates?	-
	14	IDI	Access to information about area of return (prior to return), by type of information	What kind of information/updates did community members receive?	--
	15	IDI	Involvement in return process	Did community members participate in the return decision-making process? If yes, how did people participate and which community members participated? If no, why did people not participate in the process and who did not participate?	-
	16	IDI	Involvement in decisions after returning	Since your arrival in the area/ward/LGA of return, have community members been involved in decisions taken that affect them? If yes, what was the decision about and how was your community involved? If not, why was the community not involved?	-

17	IDI	Voluntary return	Which household member made the decision to return for most households in your community, what were the reasons for making this decision? Did all households who came here agree with the decision to make the return?	-
18	IDI	Satisfaction with decision to return	Do people in your community generally feel satisfied with the decision to return? What are the reasons why they are (or are not) satisfied?	-
19	IDI	Alternatives offered other than return	Were people in your community provided with other options besides return to your area of return?	-
20	IDI	Alternatives offered other than return	If yes, which options were provided? Who and how many people decided to take a different option besides return to the return location?	-
21	IDI	Family separation	Of the households who returned, did they return with all their family members (parents/guardians/children/close relatives)? Who among the household or family members did not return? Why do you think not all family or household members returned and where are they currently?	-
22	IDI	Unaccompanied/separated children	How many households are the primary caregiver for other children other than their own? Who are those children? Now that people have returned to this location, what is the plan for those children?	-
23	IDI	Challenges/barriers to return, by type	Did people in your community face any barriers or challenges on the way coming here? What kind of barriers or challenges did they face?	-

	24	IDI	Dignified return process	Do you feel that the return process (before, during and after) was dignified? If yes, why do you feel the process was/is dignified? If no, why do you feel that the process was undignified?	-
	25	IDI	Future returns	In your opinion, do you think more people will return to this location? What events or conditions would increase the number of households returning?	-
	26	IDI	Most urgent steps for integrating returnees into the community	In your community what are the most urgent and important steps, if any, that the government and humanitarian actors need to take to ensure that returnees are sufficiently integrated?	-
	27	IDI	Outro	Do you have any other comments to make regarding the return process and the general situation at the return location?	-

6. Monitoring & Evaluation Plan

IMPACT Objective	External M&E Indicator	Internal M&E Indicator	Focal point	Tool	Will indicator be tracked?
Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products	Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products	# of downloads of x product from Resource Centre	Country request to HQ	User_log	X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Relief Web	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of downloads of x product from Country level platforms	Country team		X Yes
	Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products	# of page clicks on x product from REACH global newsletter	Country request to HQ		X Yes
		# of page clicks on x product from country newsletter, SendinBlue, bit.ly	Country team		X Yes
		# of visits to x webmap/x dashboard	Country request to HQ		X Yes
IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response	Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products	# references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies)	Country team	Reference_log	<i>Running log to be kept of all contributions, inputs and engagement</i> <i>Running log to be kept of all contributions, inputs and engagement</i>
		# references in single agency documents			
Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products	Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery	Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs	Country team	Usage_Feedback and Usage_Survey template	<i>Usage survey to be conducted at the end of the research cycle related to all outputs, targeting at least 20 partners</i>
		Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs			
	Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products	Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
		Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff			
		Perceived quality of outputs/programs			
		Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs			
Humanitarian stakeholders	Number and/or percentage of	# of organisations providing resources (i.e. staff, vehicles,	Country team	Engagement_log	X Yes

are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle	humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs (providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)	meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation			X Yes
		# of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis			
		# of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings;			X Yes

7. Workplan

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	February				March				April				May			
		WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4	WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4	WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4	WK 1	WK 2	WK 3	WK 4
Research Design	Design and Approvals for ABA tool																
	Design and Approvals for ABA ToR																
	Tool test and incorporation of changes																
Data Collection	Design and Approval for Data Collection Plan																
	Data Collection Training																
	Data Collection																
Data Cleaning and Analysis	Data cleaning and notes compilation																
	Data Analysis, creation of visuals and approvals																
Output production	Report production, review and approval																
	Final Donor Report																
	Presentation of findings																
Lessons Learnt	Consultations with team																
	Development of Lessons Learned document/matrix																