Overview

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis, rendering sections of Borno state as hard to reach. To address information gaps facing the humanitarian response in Northeast Nigeria and inform humanitarian actors on the demographics of households in hard-to-reach areas of Northeast Nigeria, as well as to identify their needs, access to services and movement intentions, REACH has been conducting a monthly assessment of hard-to-reach areas in Northeast Nigeria since November 2018.

Using its Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH remotely monitors the situation in hard-to-reach areas through monthly multi-sector interviews in accessible Local Government Area (LGA) capitals with the following typology of Key Informants (KIs):

- KIs who are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last 3 months[1]

- KIs who have had contact with someone living or having been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month (traders, migrants, family members, etc.)[1]

Selected KIs are purposively sampled and are interviewed on settlement-wide circumstances in hard-to-reach areas, rather than their individual experiences. Responses from KIs reporting on the same settlement are then aggregated to the settlement level. The most common response provided by the greatest number of KIs is reported for each settlement. When no most common response could be identified, the response is considered as 'no consensus'. While included in the calculations, the percentage of settlements for which no consensus was reached is not displayed in the results below.

Results presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed within a LGA. Findings are only reported on LGAs where at least 5% of all settlements in the respective LGA have been assessed.

The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements in December 2019, and are not statistically generalisable.

Assessment Coverage
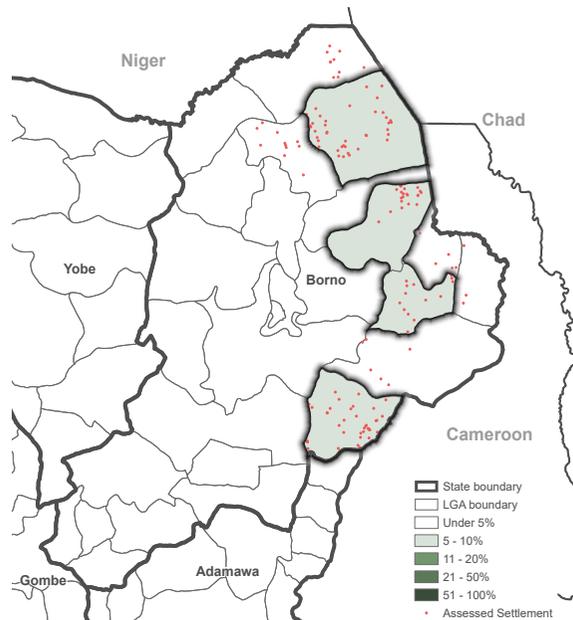
386 Key Informants interviewed

194 Settlements assessed

11 LGAs assessed

4 LGAs with 5% or more coverage[2]

Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed:

State boundary
LGA boundary
Under 5%
5 - 10%
11 - 20%
21 - 50%
51 - 100%
• Assessed Settlement

Access to assistance

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having received food assistance from a non-local organization:

LGA boundary
0%
1 - 20%
21 - 40%
41 - 60%
61 - 80%
81 - 100%
• Assessed settlements
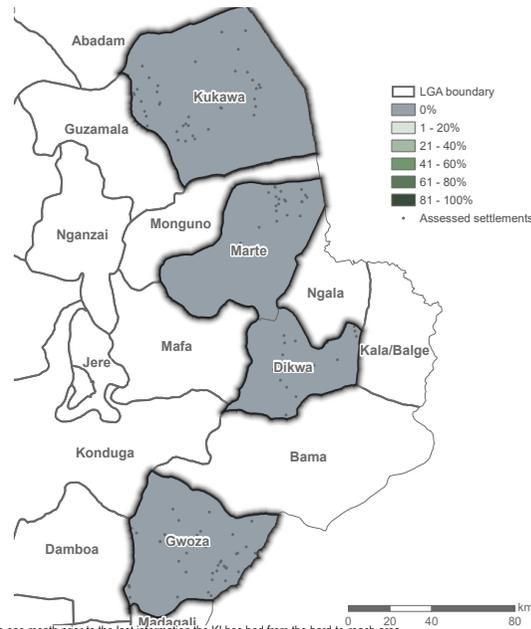
Access to markets

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting access to a functional market that the population could walk to:

LGA boundary
0%
1 - 20%
21 - 40%
41 - 60%
61 - 80%
81 - 100%
• Assessed settlements
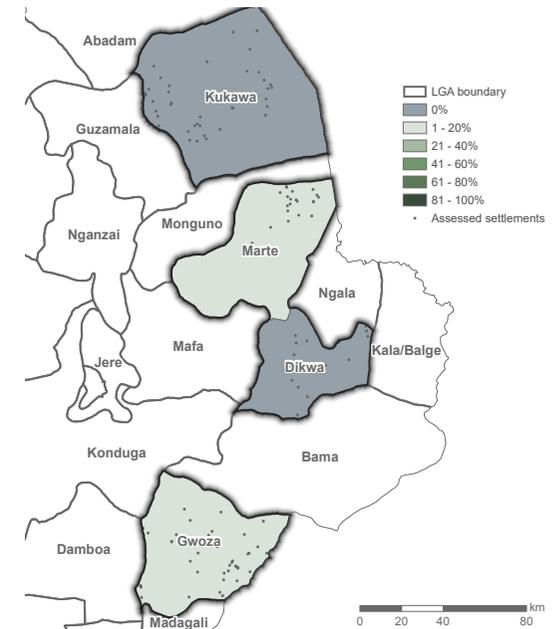
[1] Where possible, only KIs that have arrived very recently (0-3 weeks prior to data collection) were interviewed. If not stated otherwise, the recall period is set to one month prior to the last information the KI has had from the hard-to-reach area.
[2] LGA level data is only represented for LGAs in which at least 5% of settlements have been assessed. The most recent version of the VTS dataset (released in February 2019 on vts.eocng.org) has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.
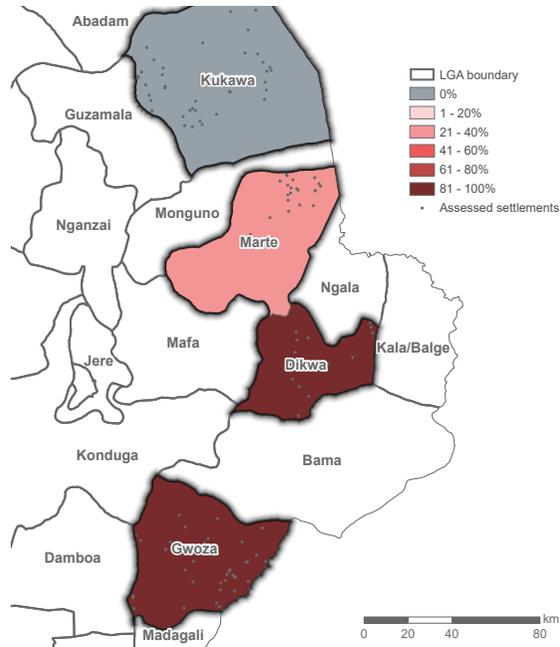
Access to food and livelihoods

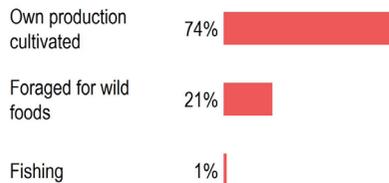**Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that people eat wild foods that are not part of their usual diet:**

Legend:
- LGA boundary
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Assessed settlements

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people eat on average one meal or less per day:

Legend:
- LGA boundary
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Assessed settlements
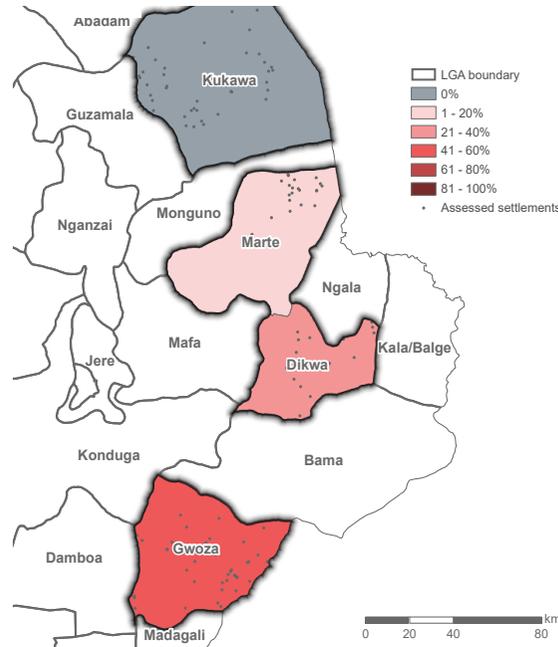
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting most people having access to land for cultivation:

Legend:
- LGA boundary
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%
- Assessed settlements
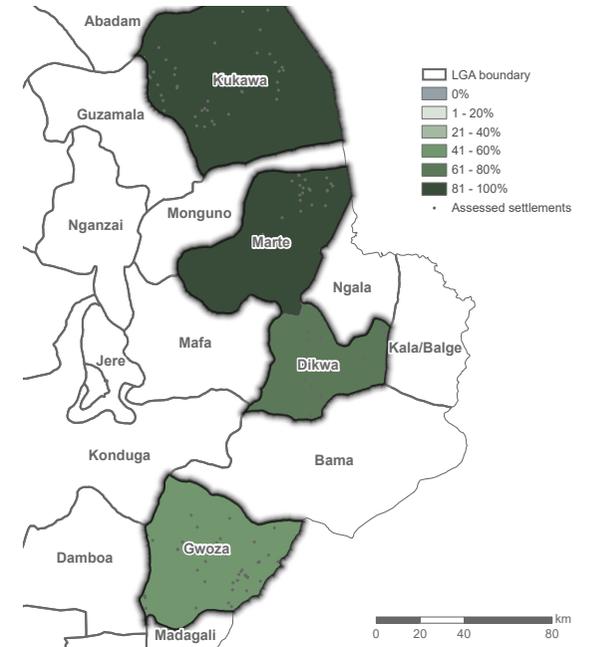
Main sources of food reported by assessed settlements:

Own production cultivated	74%
Foraged for wild foods	21%
Fishing	1%

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that most people rely on own farming and harvest as their main source of food:

Marte	100%
Kukawa	100%
Gwoza	42%
Dikwa	11%
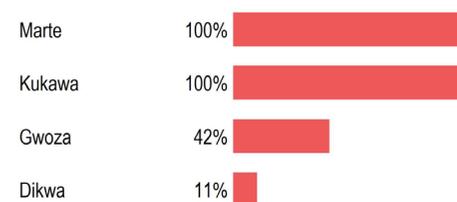
Main livelihood sources reported by assessed settlements (multiple answers per settlement possible):

Crops for sustenance	86%
Fishing	31%
Livestock	29%
Hunting	11%
None	3%
Casual labour	1%
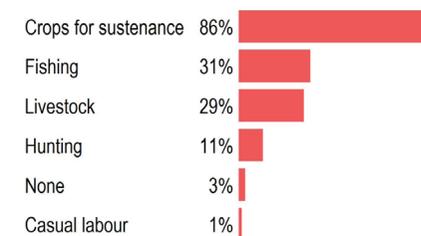
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that at least one community member owns livestock:

Kukawa	67%
Marte	58%
Gwoza	17%
Dikwa	0%