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;
- 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.).

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 populated settlements and at least 5 settlements in the respective LGA have been assessed.

The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements in April 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

Due to precautions related to the COVID-19 outbreak, data was collected remotely through phone based interviews with assistance from local stakeholders. Remote data collection started 20 April 2020.

Assessment Coverage
- 416 Key Informants interviewed
- 196 Settlements assessed
- 15 LGAs assessed
- 6 LGAs with sufficient coverage

Assessment coverage
Proportion of settlements assessed:

Main water sources
Proportion of assessed settlements reporting having an improved water source as main drinking water source:

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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**Borno - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

**Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria**

**April 2020**

**Access to water**

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that it takes less than 30 minutes to reach, access, and return from the water source:

Main types of drinking water sources in assessed settlements:

- Unprotected well: 57%
- River or stream: 18%
- Protected well: 14%
- Borehole: 3%
- Pond or lake: 1%

Proportion of people who are using latrines reported by assessed settlements where latrines usage was reported (85%):

- All: 57%
- More than half: 10%
- Around half: 9%
- Less than half: 7%
- None: 0%

**Sanitation and hygiene**

Proportion of assessed settlements reporting that safety concerns prevented at least some of the population from accessing the preferred water source:

Main reason reported why people were not using latrines, of assessed settlement reporting some people not using latrines (43%):

- None available: 15%
- Destroyed by conflict: 6%
- Overcrowded: 3%
- Not safe to walk to or use: 1%

Main materials used for handwashing reported by assessed settlements:

- Only water: 70%
- Ash: 14%
- Sand: 5%
- Soap: 4%
- Do not wash hands: 1%
- Other: 1%

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