Overview

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis, rendering sections of Borno and Adamawa states 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 key informants (KIs) who either (1) are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last 3 months or (2) 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.).

If not stated otherwise, the recall period for each question is set to one month prior to the last information the KI has had from the hard-to-reach area. 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 an 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 September 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. Data collection took place from September 1st to September 30th.

Assessment Coverage

588 Key informants interviewed
389 Settlements assessed
23 LGAs assessed
11 LGAs with sufficient coverage

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people eat wild foods that are not part of their usual diet:

- Most commonly reported main sources of food, by % of assessed settlements:
  - Cultivated: 82%
  - Foraged for wild foods: 7%
  - Bought with cash: 4%
  - Given by family or other local people: 1%
  - Exchange goods for food: 1%
  - Other: 1%

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that most people eat on average one meal per day or less:

- Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that most people have less land available for cultivation compared to the same time in the previous year:
  - Livelihoods activities practiced in the settlement, by % of assessed settlements:
    - Subsistence farming: 94%
    - Casual labour: 41%
    - Livestock rearing: 33%
    - Hunting: 28%
    - Fishing: 27%
    - Market trading: 10%

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