Multi-Sectoral Needs and COVID-19 Vulnerability of Host Communities in Northeast Nigeria

Konduga LGA, Borno State

Round II
November 2020

OVERVIEW

According to the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview, **over 60% of Northeast Nigeria's estimated 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) reside out of camp, in host communities**. Due in part to their dispersion over large geographic areas, **displaced populations residing in host communities can be more difficult to identify, access, and target** than those in camps. As a subset of host communities, informal sites and settlements (ISETs) are particularly vulnerable. Residents of ISETs live in hyper-dense areas characterized by extreme poverty and marginalization, with limited access to basic services, and are often not receiving humanitarian assistance.[1] In order to design and implement effective assistance to support vulnerable populations residing in out-of-camp settings, humanitarian and government actors rely on detailed and up to date information on host communities and ISETs, including their whereabouts, demographics, priority needs, and assistance preferences.

To help inform this response, REACH conduded a multi-sectoral needs assessment to provide evidence-based information on the needs of displaced and non-displaced households residing in host communities. Findings presented here are based on 1,109 household surveys with 558 displaced and 551 non-displaced households in 49 host community settlements across 6 local government areas (LGAs) in Borno State, and 147 key informant interviews with community representatives of various population groups who reported at the community-level.[2] **In Konduga LGA, REACH interviewed 176 households (88 displaced, and 88 non-displaced), as well as 21 key informants across 7 host community settlements.** Household-level findings are **representative at the LGA-level** for displaced and non-displaced households residing in identified host community settlements with 90% confidence and a +/- 10% margin of error; findings related to a subset have a lower level of confidence and a wider margin of error and should be considered indicative only. **All interviews were conducted face-to-face between November 8 and November 20, 2020.**[3] For more information on the methodology and limitations see page 7.

KEY FINDINGS

- The majority of displaced households (61%) reported **residing in a temporary shelter type** (54% in a makeshift shelter), compared to 13% of non-displaced households.
- While the majority of non-displaced households (89%) reported reported owning or renting their place of dwelling, just over one third (36%) of displaced households reported the same. An additional 39% of displaced households reported **squatting as their current accommodation**, 36% with permission from the landowner, and 3% without permission.
- Nearly one third of displaced households (31%) reported **fearing forceful eviction from their homes**, compared to 8% of non-displaced households.
- Overall, a relatively high proportion of displaced (62%) and non-displaced (42%) were found to have a Household Hunger Scale (HHS) of "moderate" or worse - indicative of **experienced food insecurity.** Similarly, nearly all households reported **food to be a priority need**.
- Just 4% of displaced households and 2% of non-displaced households **reported having received some form of assistance** in the 30 days prior to data collection, while just 6% and 7% of households, respectively, reported someone from their household or community had **given input to an aid organization** in the same recall period.

Map 1: Assessed locations, Konduga LGA

	LGA Boundary
	Ward Boundary
	Accessible Area
●	Assessed Settlement [7]
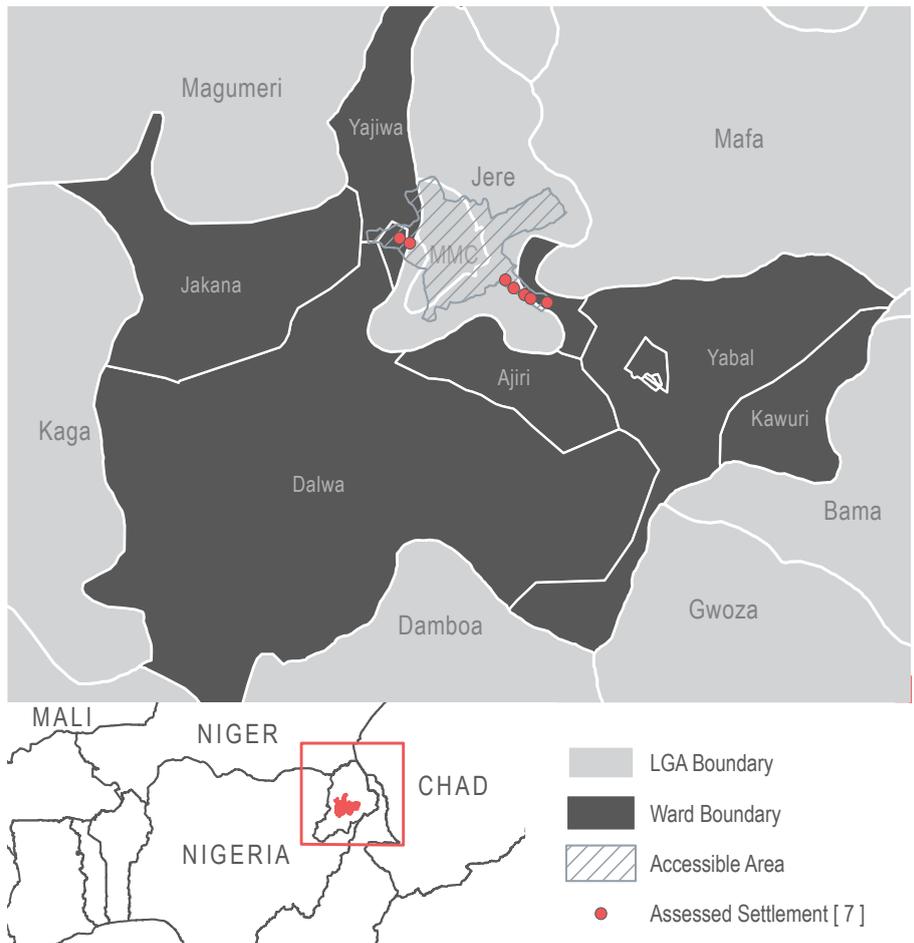
1. For more information on informal settlements see UN Habitat Issue Papers 22.
2. All host community settlements were identified using IOM-DTM assessment of location dataset round 33. At the time of data collection, 11/20 identified host community settlements in Biu, 4/14 in Hawul, 2/11 in Ngala, and 30/37 in Konduga were inaccessible to field teams and were excluded from the sampling frame of this assessment. All 7 identified host community settlements in Dikwa, and all 5 in Mafa were accessible and were included in the sampling frame.
3. Throughout the duration of data collection, field teams implemented COVID-19 protection measures, including distancing from respondents and utilization of PPE. All field teams were trained on protective measures before deploying to field. For more information on procedures implemented during data collection, see the REACH data collection SOPs for COVID-19.
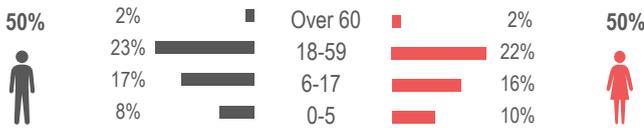
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👪 DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated total number of IDP households in assessed areas: 2,658[4]

Age and gender of household members - Displaced households

51%				49%
3%	Over 60	3%		
19%	18-59	20%		
19%	6-17	17%		
10%	0-5	9%		
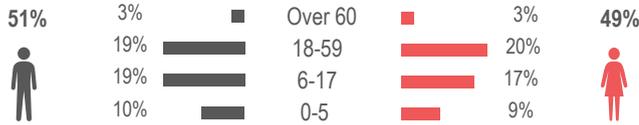
Age and gender of household members - Non-displaced households

50%				50%
2%	Over 60	2%		
23%	18-59	22%		
17%	6-17	16%		
8%	0-5	10%		

Average household size - Displaced households: **7.8**

Average household size - Non-displaced households: 7.8

% of households by gender of head of household:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Female head of household	30%	22%
Male head of household	70%	78%

% of households by head of household marital status:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Divorced	4%	2%
Married	79%	92%
Single	1%	2%
Widowed	16%	4%

19% of internally displaced households reported a single female head of household, compared to **4%** of non-displaced households.

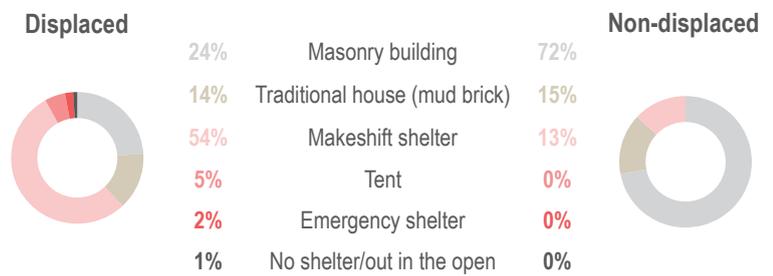### Displacement status reported by internally displaced households:

0%	Recent (0- 6 months)
5%	Prolonged (6 months - 2 years)
95%	Protracted (2+ years)
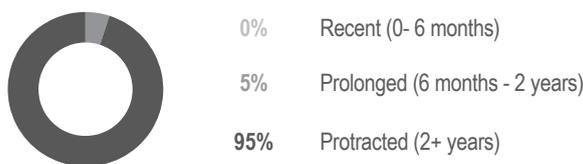
% of households reporting at least one household member from the following vulnerable groups:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Pregnant or lactating women (PLW)	37%	40%
Separated / unaccompanied child(ren)[5]	4%	1%
Chronically ill person(s)[6]	13%	22%
Person(s) with mental disability	1%	0%
Person(s) with physical disability	9%	8%

🏠 SHELTER, NFI, & HLP

SHELTER TYPOLOGY & ACCOMODATION

% of households reportedly residing in each shelter type:

Displaced		Non-displaced
24%	Masonry building	72%
14%	Traditional house (mud brick)	15%
54%	Makeshift shelter	13%
5%	Tent	0%
2%	Emergency shelter	0%
1%	No shelter/out in the open	0%

% of households reporting living in each occupancy arrangement:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Owned	10%	62%
Rented	26%	27%
Squatted with permission	36%	10%
Squatted without permission	3%	0%

38% of internally displaced households reported being **hosted by another household**. Of these hosted households, **34% reported paying rent** to stay with their host.

5% of non-displaced households reported **hosting IDPs** in their home. On average, these households reported **1.5 displaced persons** residing in their household at the time of data collection.

HOUSING, LAND, & PROPERTY

Of households that reported either owning or renting their place of dwelling, **29%** of internally displaced households (n=32) reported having no form of documentation demonstrating tenure, compared to **9%** of non-displaced households (n=79).[7]

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31% of internally displaced households and **8%** of non-displaced households reported fearing being forcefully evicted from their homes.
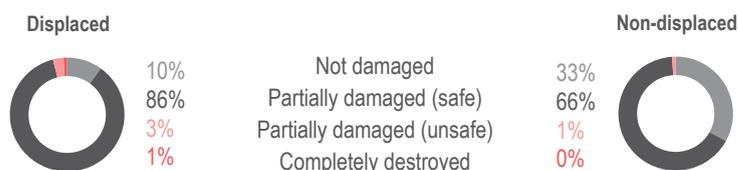
Among households reporting fearing forceful eviction from their homes, most commonly reported reason for fearing eviction: [7, 8]

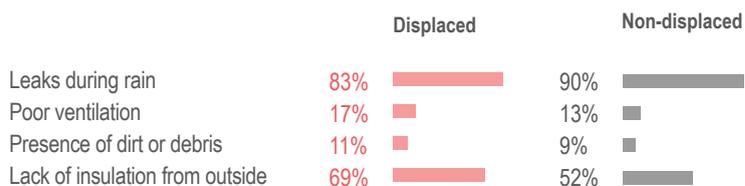**Displaced households:** Rental agreement is over (13/27) / Tensions with host community (10/27)
Non-displaced households: Rental agreement is over (6/7)

SHELTER DAMAGE

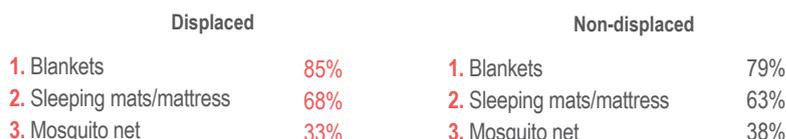% of households reporting housing damage, by reported severity of damage:

Displaced

Non-displaced

	Displaced		Non-displaced
Not damaged	10%		33%
Partially damaged (safe)	86%		66%
Partially damaged (unsafe)	3%		1%
Completely destroyed	1%		0%

Among households reporting at least partial damge to their housing, % of households reporting type of structure damage: [7, 8]

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Leaks during rain	83%	90%
Poor ventilation	17%	13%
Presence of dirt or debris	11%	9%
Lack of insulation from outside	69%	52%

NON-FOOD ITEMS

Most commonly reported most needed non-food items (NFIs): [8]

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Blankets	85%	1. Blankets	79%
2. Sleeping mats/mattress	68%	2. Sleeping mats/mattress	63%
3. Mosquito net	33%	3. Mosquito net	38%

🍚 FOOD SECURITY

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score: [9]

Displaced

Non-displaced

	Displaced		Non-displaced
Very severe	>1%		0%
Severe	1%		0%
Moderate	61%		42%
Little	23%		28%
None	14%		30%

% of households by Coping Strategies Index (CSI) score: [10]

Displaced

Non-displaced

	Displaced		Non-displaced
High dependence (on coping strategies)	0%		0%
Medium dependence	15%		5%
No/low dependence	85%		95%
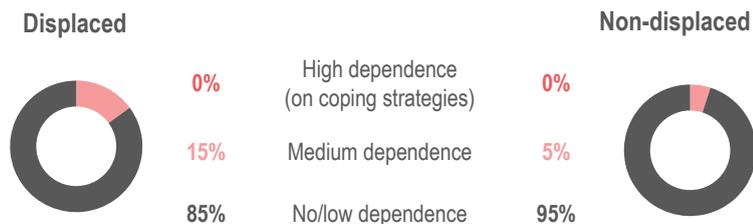
Most commonly reported primary means of obtaining food:

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Personal money / markets	52%	1. Personal money / markets	81%
2. Farming / cultivation	38%	2. Farming / cultivation	17%
3. Support from friends or family	8%	3. Livestock	2%
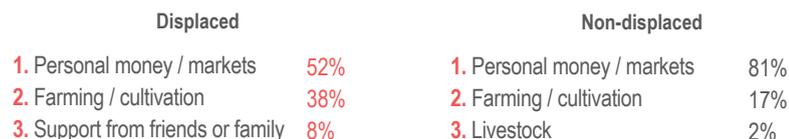
13% of internally displaced households and **16%** of non-displaced households reported **receiving regular food assistance** at the time of data collection.[12]

Of internally displaced households with a HHS of moderate or higher, **15%** reported that they were regularly receiving food assistance, compared to **14%** of non-displaced households with a moderate or higher HHS score.[8]

🍽 NUTRITION

Among internally displaced households reporting having child(ren) 5 years old or younger, (n=67) **30%** reported that they had noticed at least one child in their household losing weight in the 30 days prior to data collection, compared to **19%** of non-displaced households (n=62).[8]

Of households reporting having child(ren) 5 years old or younger, the most commonly reported resource they would utilize if they noticed their child losing weight: [8]

Displaced households: Hospital (45%)
Non-displaced households: Hospital (54%)

Among internally displaced households reporting having child(ren) 5 years old or younger, **21%** of internally displaced households, and **19%** of non-displaced households reported that at least one child 5 years old or younger was receiving at least one nutritional supplement at the time of data collection.[8]

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🩺 HEALTH

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

8% of internally displaced households, and **3%** of non-displaced households reported facing at least one barrier to receiving healthcare.

Of those households reporting barriers to healthcare, the most commonly reported barriers faced were: [13, 14]

Displaced households: Healthcare is too expensive (5/8)
Non-displaced households: Healthcare is too expensive (2/2)

VACCINATIONS

Of households reporting having at least one child 5 years old or younger in their household (n=129), % reporting their child(ren) had not (fully) received the following full vaccinations: [13, 15]

	Displaced (n=67)	Non-displaced (n=62)
PENTA	21%	3%
Polio	19%	0%
BCG (Tuberculosis)	23%	2%
Measles	18%	10%

COVID-19

Most commonly reported facilities or resources households would use if a household member experienced symptoms of COVID-19:

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Hospital	40%	1. Hospital	58%
2. Primary healthcare facility	28%	2. Primary healthcare facility	35%
3. Mobile clinic	17%	3. Mobile clinic	4%

🚰 WATER, SANITATION, & HYGIENE
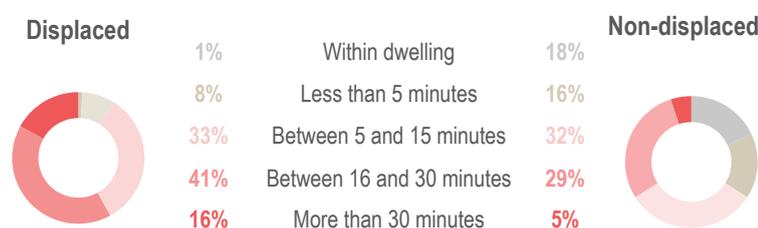
ACCESS TO WATER

35% of internally displaced households reported not having access to enough water to meet their household's daily needs, compared to **18%** of non-displaced households reported

5% of internally displaced households and **5%** of non-displaced households reported not having access to enough drinking water.

% of households reporting their primary water source: [16]

Population group	Water source	% of households	Water source type
Displaced	Handpumps/boreholes	69%	Improved
	Public tap/standpipe	24%	Improved
	Moya/water seller kiosks	4%	Unimproved
Non-displaced	Handpumps/boreholes	63%	Improved
	Public tap/standpipe	18%	Improved
	Moya/water seller kiosks	8%	Unimproved

% of households by reported time spent collecting water, including traveling to water point, queuing, and returning home:

Displaced		Non-displaced
1%	Within dwelling	18%
8%	Less than 5 minutes	16%
33%	Between 5 and 15 minutes	32%
41%	Between 16 and 30 minutes	29%
16%	More than 30 minutes	5%

LATRINES / SANITATION

Most commonly used main latrine facility type reported by households: [16]

Population group	Latrine	% of households	Latrine type
Displaced	Pit latrine without slab	33%	Unimproved
	Open hole	28%	Unimproved
	Pit latrine with slab	27%	Improved
Non-displaced	Pit latrine with slab	38%	Improved
	Pit latrine without slab	23%	Unimproved
	Flush/pour toilet	22%	Unimproved

49% of internally displaced households reported sharing their primary sanitation facility/latrine with at least one other household, compared to **21%** of non-displaced households.

WASH NFI

% of households reporting no access to the following WASH non-food items at the time of data collection:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Soap	53%	21%
COVID-19 PPE [17]	72%	42%
Two 15-liter containers	35%	23%

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13. This indicator refers to a subset of the total sample and is therefore only indicative, not representative of the entire population. Due to the subset of household reporting for these indicators, in some instances a "top one" or "top two" is reported.
14. Respondents were allowed to select more than one response.
15. This indicator refers only to self-reported vaccination status. Responses were not confirmed by vaccination card. Respondents were asked if every child under the age of five had received all shots for each reported vaccine. "n" refers to the number of households interviewed in the subset, in this case, 67 displaced households, and 62 non-displaced households reported at least one child 5 years old or younger in the household.
16. For more information on improved vs non-improved water sources or latrine types, see "Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation," World Health Organization, 2012, available online here.
17. COVID-19 personal protective equipment (PPE) refers to any material or item used to protect individuals and households from infection of COVID-19, including hand sanitizer and face masks.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Most commonly reported main garbage disposal method used in the 30 days prior to data collection:

Displaced households: No garbage disposal method (47%)
Non-displaced households: Burning (32%)

LIVELIHOODS

Most commonly reported primary source of income in 30 days prior to data collection: [18]

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Casual labor	44%	1. Casual labor	48%
2. Agriculture / sale of crops	40%	2. Agriculture / sale of crops	38%
3. Skilled labor	17%	3. Small business owner	35%

Internally displaced households that reported knowing their approximate income in the 30 days prior to data collection (50%), reported earning an average **17,460 NGN**, compared to non-displaced households (66%) who reported an average **30,774 NGN.**[19]

7% of displaced households reported earning no income in the 30 days prior to data collection, compared to **2%** of non-displaced households.

38% of internally displaced households and **25%** of non-displaced households reported having lost their main source of income since Ramadan.[19]

76% of internally displaced households and **66%** of non-displaced households reported having debt at the time of data collection.

38% of internally displaced households reported **owning or using land for farming activies** in their current location at the time of data collection, compared to **55%** of non-displaced households.

52% of internally displaced households and **41%** of non-displaced households reported **owning or having access to livestock** in their current location at the time of data collection.

PROTECTION

SAFETY AND SECURITY

3% of internally displaced households and **4%** of non-displaced households reported that at least one household member had experienced a safety or security incident in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Of those households that reported a household member(s) experienced a safety or security incident in the 30 days prior to data collection, the most commonly reported type of security incident: [18, 21]

Displaced households: Armed attacks (2/2)
Non-displaced households: Armed attacks (2/3)

8% of internally displaced households and **3%** of non-displaced households reported that at least one household member had faced movement restrictions in their neighborhood or village in the 30 days prior to data collection.

DOCUMENTATION / IDENTIFICATION

30% of internally displaced households reported that at least one adult household member did not have a valid form of national identification at the time of data collection, compared to **10%** of non-displaced households.

Of households reporting having at least one household member under the age of 18 years old, **65%** of internally displaced households (n=85) reported that at least one household member under the age of 18 did not have a birth certificate at the time of data collection, compared to **40%** of non-displaced households. (n=80)[21]

EDUCATION

Of households reporting having at least one school aged child (between 5 and 17 years old) of the specified gender, % of households reporting that at least one school-aged child was not attending formal education at the time of data collection, by child's gender: [21]

	Male	Female
Displaced households (n=79)	30%	35%
Non-displaced households (n=73)	10%	15%
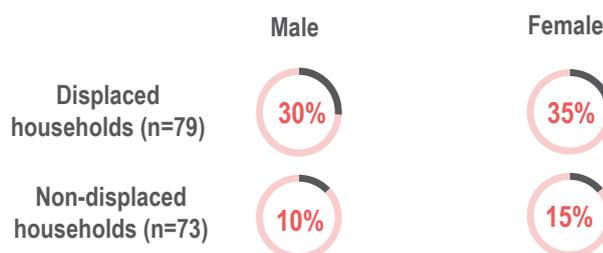
18. Respondents were allowed to select more than one response.
19. While monthly income may be used to infer a household's livelihood security, it does not capture instances where households trade goods and services, or instances where a household is predominately self-sufficient, as in farming or agriculture. Such households may bring the overall average down, since their monetary income is minimal, and may not reflect the premise that lower income causes poorer livelihood security.
20. Ramadan was used as a recall event due to its proximity in time to COVID-19 related lockdowns.
21. This indicator refers to a subset of the total sample and is therefore only indicative, not representative of the entire population. Due to the subset of household reporting for these indicators, in some instances a "top one" or "top two" is reported.

Of households reporting that at least one male school-aged child was not attending formal education, most commonly reported reasons why they were not attending: [22, 23]

Displaced		Non-displaced	
Cost of schooling is too high	18/24	Cost of schooling is too high	7/8
Child is not allowed to attend school	3/24	School is too far away	1/8

Of households reporting that at least one female school-aged child was not attending formal education, most commonly reported reasons why they were not attending: [22, 23]

Displaced		Non-displaced	
Cost of schooling is too high	14/28	Cost of schooling is too high	9/12
Child is needed to perform domestic chores	7/28	School is too far away	1/12

INFORMATION ACCESS & PREFERENCES

LANGUAGE PREFERENCE

Most commonly reported languages of preference: [22]

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Kanuri	71%	1. Kanuri	69%
2. Hausa	59%	2. Hausa	60%
3. Mafa	8%	3. English	10%

INFORMATION SOURCES & PREFERENCES

Most commonly reported main information sources used by households: [22]

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Family / friends	55%	1. Radio	67%
2. Radio	45%	2. Family / friends	39%
3. Majalisa	35%	3. Majalisa	31%

Most commonly reported main information sources preferred by households: [22]

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Family / friends	57%	1. Radio	68%
2. Radio	40%	2. Family / friends	35%
3. Majalisa	34%	3. Majalisa	31%

Most commonly reported topic that households would prefer to receive more information on: [22]

Displaced households: Assistance programs (95%)

Non-displaced households: Assistance programs (87%)

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

4% of internally displaced households and **2%** of non-displaced households reported that they had received some form of assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Among households that reportedly received assistance, most commonly reported assistance provider: [23]

Displaced households: International NGO (4/4)

Non-displaced households: International NGO (2/2)

6% of internally displaced households and **7%** of non-displaced households reported either a member of their household or someone from the community had been asked about what type of assistance they would like to receive in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported preferred assistance modality:

Displaced Households: Cash (79%)

Non-displaced households: Cash (79%)

PRIORITY NEEDS

Most commonly reported priorty needs, by % of households: [22]

Displaced	Non-displaced
1 Food (99%)	1 Food (88%)
2 Shelter (52%)	2 Education (50%)
3 Health / Livelihoods (30%)	3 Health (36%)

INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

Number of assessed settlements where KIs reported the following key infrastructure and services were present at the time of data collection: [24]

Cell phone network	7/7
Paved roads	6/7
Vehicular access routes for humanitarian assistance	7/7
Nigeria registered bank	0/7
Civil or criminal justice system	2/7
COVID-19 isolation facility	0/7
Public health (COVID-19) informantion centre	4/7

22. Respondents were allowed to select more than one response.
23. This indicator refers to a subset of the total sample and is therefore only indicative, not representative of the entire population. Due to the subset of household reporting for these indicators, in some instances a "top one" or "top two" is reported.
24. Infrastructures and services were assessed using a separate key informant questionnaire. Analysis was done at the settlement level based on consensus between KIs. Findings are presented as the number of host community settlements reported to have each infrastructure or service established at the time of data collection. Infrastructures and services were included in the questionnaire based on gaps identified in DTM round 33. For information on other key infrastructure and services within host community settlements, such as schools or medical facilities, refer to the full DTM data set here.

COVID-19 Vulnerability and Area Deprivation
Host Communities in Konduga LGA

While definitions of "informal settlement" vary according to context and source, many reference the same set of socioeconomic features: poor access to basic services, poor access to basic infrastructure, contamination, social and environmental hazard, no security of tenure, and poor access to safe housing. This **Area Deprivation Index** (ADI) categorizes key indicators from the key informant questionnaire into each of these seven components, in order to determine the degree to which an assessed host community settlement resembles an informal settlement.

For the purposes of this composite score, COVID-19 vulnerability is the sum of three components: susceptibility to harm, coping capacities to reduce negative impacts, and adaptability for long-term societal change to reduce future vulnerability. This **COVID-19 Vulnerability Index** has categorized key indicators from the key informant questionnaire into these three vulnerability components, in order to identify each settlement's vulnerabilty to secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information on how these two composite scores were calculated, see <u>annex 1</u>. [25]

ADI and COVID-19 Vulnerability Index scores for assessed host community settlements in Konduga LGA:
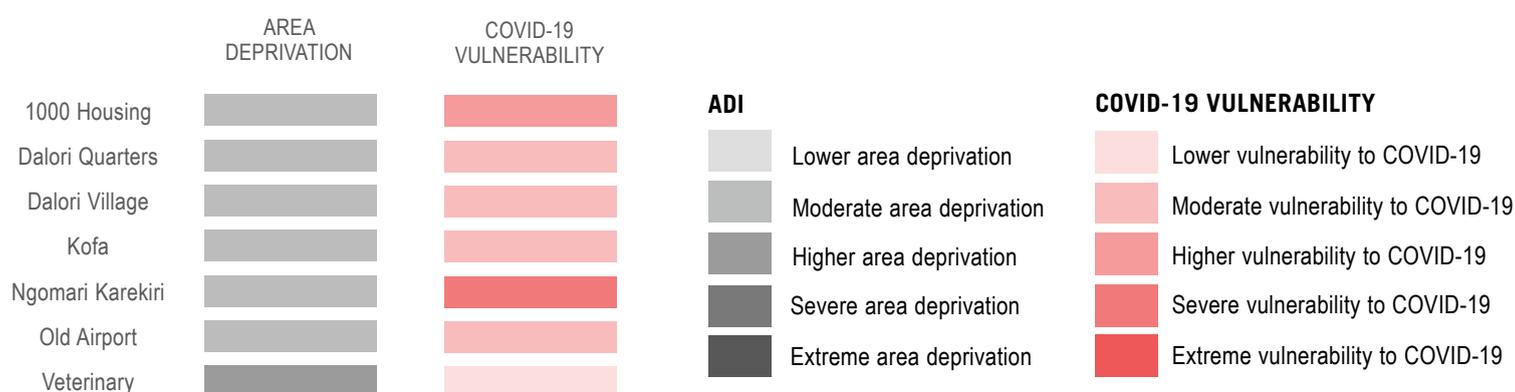
25. Both indices build off of similar composite scores used originally in REACH's first round of COVID-19 vulnerability and needs assessments, conducted in July 2020. For this second round, the ADI (formerly the ISETs score) has been modified and expanded based on a framework of area deprivation published by IDEAmaps network, available online <u>here</u>.

METHODOLOGY

In total, REACH conducted 1109 household surveys and 147 key informant interviews in 6 selected LGAs. Findings on this factsheet are derived from the 176 household interviews and 21 key informant interviews conducted in Konduga LGA. LGAs were selected based on their large out-of-camp displaced populations, and on their programmatic relevance to humanitarian actors. Households were randomly sampled with sample size calculated based on 90% confidence with a +/- 10% margin of error at the LGA level, and with sampling stratified by settlement. Results are representative of both internally displaced and non-displaced households at the LGA level. Households and key informants were enumerated distinct questionaires, with the former focusing on the multi-sectoral needs of the household, and the latter focusing on community-level access to services and infrastructure. In total, three key informants were interviewed per host community settlement, each having been selected on the basis of their knowledge of the community as a whole. Key informants included traditional leaders, female community leaders, and community leaders from the displaced community. Key informant responses were aggregated at the settlement level by determining the consensus for each indicator. In instances where no consensus was reached, the traditional leader's response was recorded. In instances where no consensus was reached and no response was given by the traditional leader, the indicator was marked "no consensus." KI data were used primarily to feed into the ADI and COVID-19 vulnerability indices. These 2 indices incorporate both primary data collected by REACH, as well as secondary data provided by the IOM-DTM assessment of location dataset. For more information on methodology and analysis, including on how indices were calcuated, refer to the research cycle terms of reference, available <u>here</u>.

LIMITATIONS

While DTM round 33 provided coordinate points for host community settlements, it did not provide settlement boundaries. Consequently, boundaries had to be estimated based on satellite imagery, to determine the area for random sampling. This could lead to some households falling outside the settlement parameters observed by community residents. Additionally, DTM data only provided displaced population estimates, but not population estimates for non-displaced host community members. Thus, sampling of IDP households was calculated proportional to population, while sampling of non-displaced households was distributed evenly across all assessed settlements. This may cause results for non-displaced households to disproportionately reflect the needs of households living in more populated areas, as opposed to those living more remotely. Due to access constraints, not all identified host community settlements were assessed. As a result, findings presented here are only representative of populations within host community settlements that were accessible at the time of data collection. To account for oversampling in some locations, household responses were weighted to align data with the intended sampling breakdown.