



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

Mafa 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.

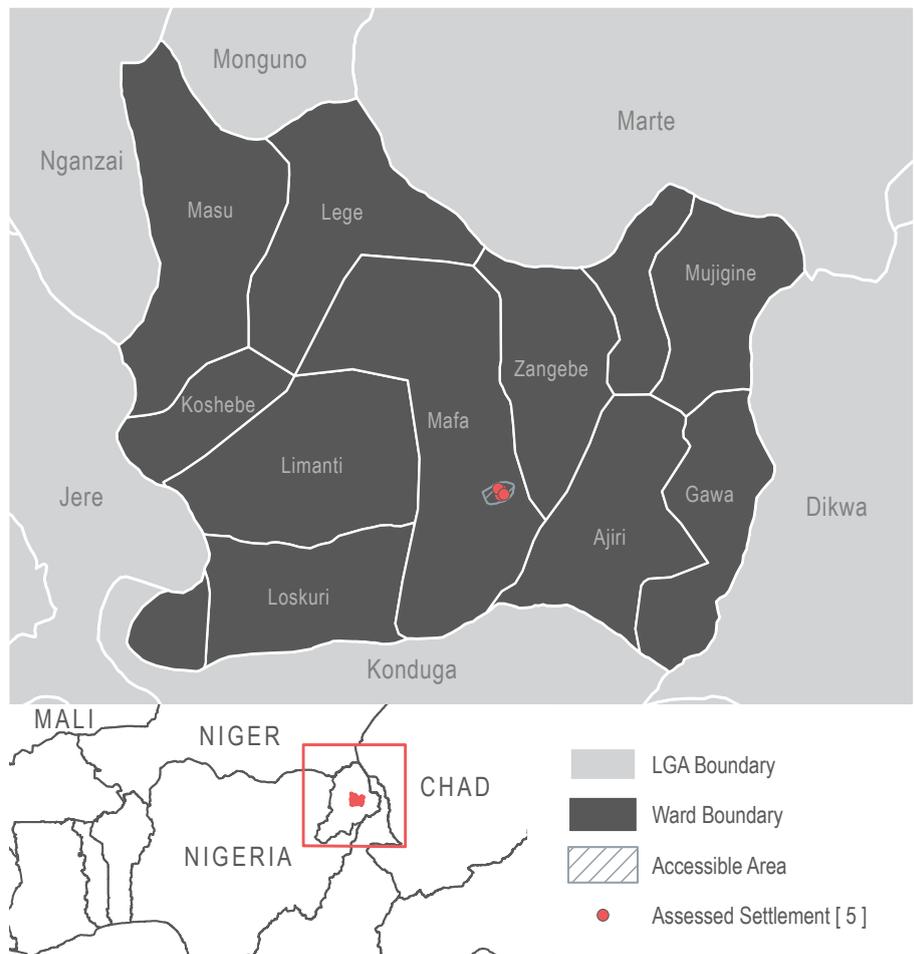
To help inform this response, REACH conducted a multi-sectoral needs assessment to provide evidence-based information on the needs of displaced and non-displaced households residing in host communities. Findings presented here are based on 1,109 household surveys with 558 displaced and 551 non-displaced 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 Mafa LGA, REACH interviewed 171 households (88 displaced, and 83 non-displaced), as well as 15 key informants across 5 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 estimated number of displaced households residing within host communities in Mafa is relatively small compared to other assessed areas (460 households), and while the majority of both displaced and non-displaced households reported having received assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection (69% and 68% respectively), populations nevertheless reflect high needs across a number of sectors.

- The overwhelming majority of households - 99% of both displaced and non-displaced households - reported **food as a primary need.**
- Approximately 1 in 3 displaced households and 1 in 3 non-displaced households reported **food assistance as their primary means of obtaining food.**
- Approximately half of displaced and non-displaced households reported **not having access to sufficient water** to meet their daily needs, and just under one third of displaced households and non-displaced households reported a **travel time of 30 minutes or more to collect water.**
- Among households reporting a school aged child in the home, 30% of displaced households and 21% of non-displaced households reported that at least one male school aged child was **not attending formal education**, and 33% of displaced households and 21% of non-displaced households reported that at least one female child was **not attending formal education.**

Map 1: Assessed locations, Mafa LGA



1. For more information on informal settlements see [UN Habitat Issue Papers 22](#).

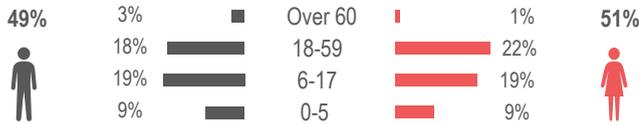
2. All host community settlements were identified using IOM-DTM assessment of location dataset round 33. At the time of data collection, 11/20 identified host community settlements in Biu, 4/14 in Hawul, 2/11 in Ngala, and 30/37 in Konduga were inaccessible to field teams and were excluded from the sampling 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](#).

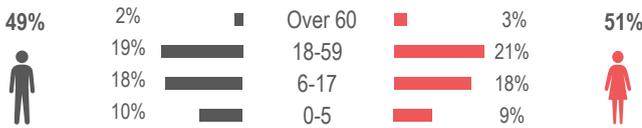
DEMOGRAPHICS

Estimated total number of IDP households in assessed areas: **460**⁴

Age and gender of household members - Displaced households



Age and gender of household members - Non-displaced households



Average household size - Displaced households: 8.1
Average household size - Non-displaced households: 8.8

% of households by gender of head of household:

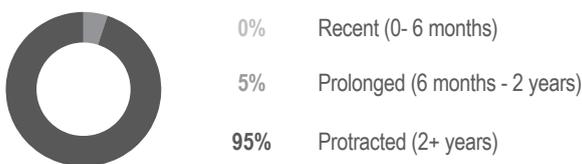
	Displaced	Non-displaced
Female head of household	23%	25%
Male head of household	77%	75%

% of households by head of household marital status:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Divorced	2%	1%
Married	83%	87%
Single	0%	1%
Widowed	15%	11%

17% of internally displaced households reported a **single female head of household**, compared to **13%** of non-displaced households.

Displacement status reported by internally displaced households:



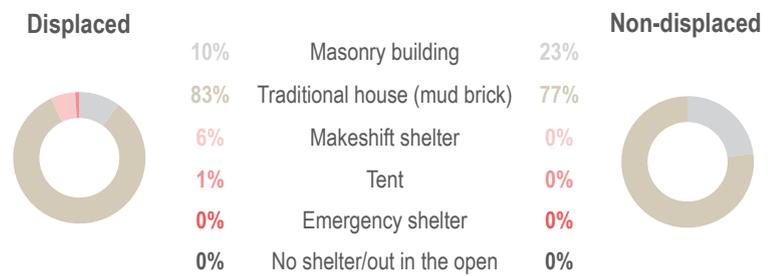
% of households reporting at least one household member from the following vulnerable groups:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Pregnant or lactating women (PLW)	61%	53%
Separated / unaccompanied child(ren) ⁵	15%	5%
Chronically ill person(s) ⁶	8%	11%
Person(s) with mental disability	4%	1%
Person(s) with physical disability	5%	8%

SHELTER, NFI, & HLP

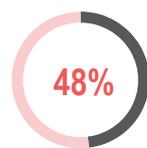
SHELTER TYPOLOGY & ACCOMODATION

% of households reportedly residing in each shelter type:



% of households reporting living in each occupancy arrangement:

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Owned	21%	62%
Rented	30%	21%
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Squatted without permission	1%	1%



48% of internally displaced households reported being **hosted by another household**. Of these hosted households, **24%** reported paying rent to stay with their host.



12% of non-displaced households reported **hosting IDPs** in their home. On average, these households reported **2.3 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, **61%** of internally displaced households (n=47) reported having **no form of documentation demonstrating tenure**, compared to **40%** of non-displaced households (n=70).⁷

4. This population figure is retrieved from [IOM-DTM round 33 assessment of location dataset](#). The figure was calculated by aggregating reported IDP populations at each assessed settlement.
 5. Separated children are individuals under the age of 18 who are displaced and no longer in the custody of their parents or primary guardian. Unaccompanied children are individuals under the age of 18 years old who are displaced and no longer in the custody of anyone from their immediate or extended family.
 6. A chronic illness is defined as "any health condition that lasts longer than three months."
 7. 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.

5% of internally displaced households and 5% of non-displaced households reported **fearing being forcefully evicted** from their homes.

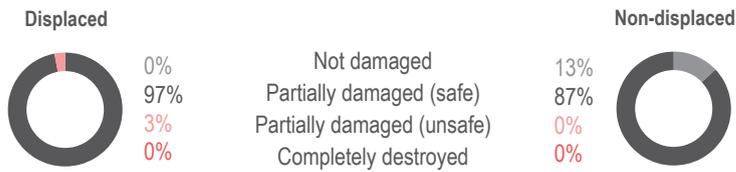
Among households reporting fearing forceful eviction from their homes, most commonly reported reason for fearing eviction: ^{8,9}

Displaced households: **Tensions with host community (3/5)**

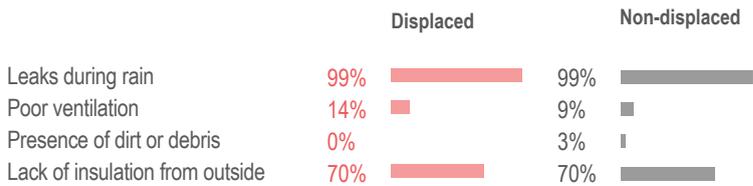
Non-displaced households: **Rental agreement is over (2/4)**

SHELTER DAMAGE

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



Among households reporting at least partial damage to their housing, % of households reporting type of structure damage: ^{8,9}



NON-FOOD ITEMS

Most commonly reported most needed non-food items (NFIs): ⁹

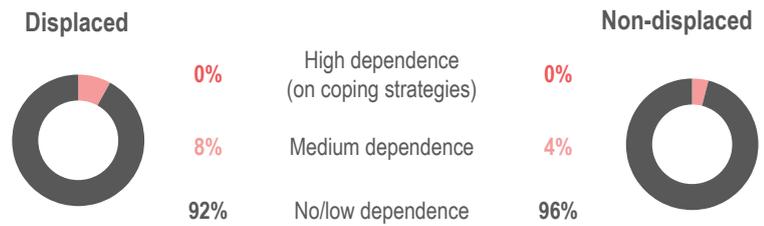
Item	Displaced (%)	Non-displaced (%)
1. Sleeping mats/mattress	70%	71%
2. Blankets	65%	41%
3. Kitchen items/pots	47%	40%

FOOD SECURITY

% of households by Household Hunger Scale (HHS) score: ¹⁰



% of households by Coping Strategies Index (CSI) score: ¹¹



Most commonly reported primary means of obtaining food:

Means	Displaced (%)	Non-displaced (%)
1. Farming / cultivation	58%	60%
2. Food assistance	32%	31%
3. Support from friends or family	6%	12%

72% of internally displaced households reported receiving regular food assistance at the time of data collection, compared to 71% of non-displaced households. ¹²

Of internally displaced households with a HHS of moderate or higher, 74% reported that they were regularly receiving food assistance, compared to 76% 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=68), 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 15% of non-displaced households (n=69). 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: **Primary healthcare facility (51%)**

Non-displaced households: **Hospital (59%)**

Among internally displaced households reporting having child(ren) 5 years old or younger, 48% of internally displaced households, and 60% 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

8. 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.
 9. Respondents were allowed to select more than one response.
 10. The HHS is an experience-based composite score that indicates the degree of experienced food insecurity of a household. For more information on how HHS is calculated, see "Introducing a Simple Measure of Household Hunger for Cross-Cultural Use," FAO, February 2011, available online [here](#).
 11. The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) is a composite score that indicates what people do when they cannot access enough food. For more information on how CSI is calculated, see "Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual (2nd Edition)," USAID, 2003, available online [here](#).
 12. For this indicator, the interval "regularly" was not given specific parameters. While feedback from field teams indicates that food distributions are typically carried out once per month, some households responded that they were regularly receiving food assistance, while also reportedly not having received food assistance in up to the previous 3 months.

HEALTH

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

9% of internally displaced households, and 8% 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 (66%)

Non-displaced households: Healthcare is too expensive (50%)

VACCINATIONS

Of households reporting having at least one child 5 years old or younger in their household (n=137), % reporting their child(ren) had not (fully) received the following full vaccinations: ^{13, 15}

	Displaced (n=68)	Non-displaced (n=69)
PENTA	0%	2%
Polio	0%	0%
BCG (Tuberculosis)	0%	0%
Measles	4%	3%

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	63%	71%
2. Primary healthcare facility	31%	26%
3. Mobile clinic	7%	2%

WATER, SANITATION, & HYGIENE

ACCESS TO WATER

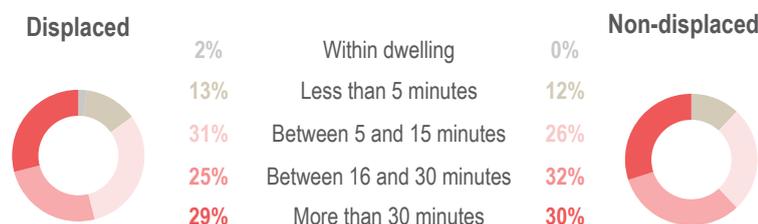
55% of internally displaced households and 49% of non-displaced households reported not having access to enough water to meet their household's daily needs.

29% of internally displaced households and 27% 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	71%	Improved
	Public tap/standpipe	27%	Improved
	Unprotected well	1%	Unimproved
Non-displaced	Handpumps/boreholes	82%	Improved
	Public tap/standpipe	17%	Improved
	Unprotected well	1%	Unimproved

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



LATRINES / SANITATION

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

Population group	Latrine	% of households	Latrine type
Displaced	Pit latrine with slab	58%	Improved
	Pit latrine without slab	32%	Unimproved
	Pit VIP toilet	5%	Improved
Non-displaced	Pit latrine with slab	49%	Improved
	Pit latrine without slab	39%	Unimproved
	Open hole	7%	Unimproved

41% of internally displaced households and 31% of non-displaced households reported sharing their primary sanitation facility/latrine with at least one other household.

WASH NFI

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

	Displaced	Non-displaced
Soap	54%	43%
COVID-19 PPE ¹⁷	79%	81%
Two 15-liter containers	6%	12%

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, 68 displaced households, and 69 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: **Burning (63%)**

Non-displaced households: **Burning (64%)**



LIVELIHOODS

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

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Agriculture / sale of crops	73%	1. Agriculture / sale of crops	80%
2. Small business	29%	2. Casual labor	32%
3. Casual labor	28%	3. Small business	20%

Internally displaced households that reported knowing their approximate income in the 30 days prior to data collection (47%), reported earning an average **11,632 NGN**, compared to non-displaced households (60%) who reported an average **9,688 NGN**.¹⁹

3% of displaced households reported earning **no income** in the 30 days prior to data collection, compared to **1%** of non-displaced households.

37% of internally displaced households and **23%** of non-displaced households reported having **lost their main source of income** since Ramadan.²⁰

55% of internally displaced households reported **having debt** at the time of data collection, compared to **49%** of non-displaced households.

43% of internally displaced households and **52%** of non-displaced households reported **owning or using land for farming activities** in their current location, at the time of data collection.

74% of internally displaced households and **70%** 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

1% of internally displaced households and **1%** 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 (1/1)**

Non-displaced households: **Armed attacks (1/1)**

0% of internally displaced households and **0%** 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.

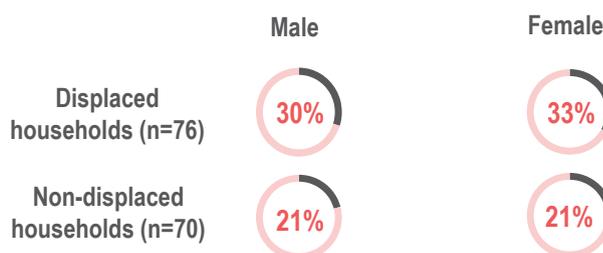
DOCUMENTATION / IDENTIFICATION

11% of internally displaced households and **14%** of non-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.

Of households reporting having at least one household member under the age of 18 years old, **59%** 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 **55%** of non-displaced households (n=81).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



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	12/24	Cost of schooling is too high	10/15
Child is not allowed to attend school	8/24	Child is not allowed to attend school	3/15

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	
Child is not allowed to attend school	12/26	Cost of schooling is too high	10/15
Cost of schooling is too high	12/26	Child is not allowed to attend school	3/15

INFORMATION ACCESS & PREFERENCES

LANGUAGE PREFERENCE

Most commonly reported languages of preference: ²²

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Kanuri	73%	1. Kanuri	66%
2. Hausa	49%	2. Hausa	58%
3. Shuwa Arabic	9%	3. Shuwa Arabic	5%

INFORMATION SOURCES & PREFERENCES

Most commonly reported main information sources used by households: ²²

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Local leaders	72%	1. Local leaders	66%
2. Religious leaders	65%	2. Religious leaders	55%
3. Family and friends	43%	3. Majalisa	43%

Most commonly reported main information sources preferred by households: ²²

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Local leaders	68%	1. Local leaders	67%
2. Religious leaders	53%	2. Religious leaders	55%
3. Majalisa	39%	3. Majalisa	39%

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

Displaced households: Assistance programs (84%)

Non-displaced households: Assistance programs (93%)

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

69% of internally displaced households and 68% 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 (100%)

Non-displaced households: International NGO (100%)

16% of internally displaced households and 9% 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 (76%)

Non-displaced households: Cash (66%)

PRIORITY NEEDS

Most commonly reported priority needs, by % of households: ²²

Displaced		Non-displaced	
1. Food (99%)		1. Food (99%)	
2. Livelihoods (54%)		2. Livelihoods (58%)	
3. Shelter (49%)		3. Shelter (41%)	

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	1/5	█
Paved roads	2/5	██
Vehicular access routes for humanitarian assistance	5/5	██████
Nigeria registered bank	0/5	
Civil or criminal justice system	5/5	██████
COVID-19 isolation facility	1/5	█
Public health (COVID-19) information centre	3/5	███

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](#).

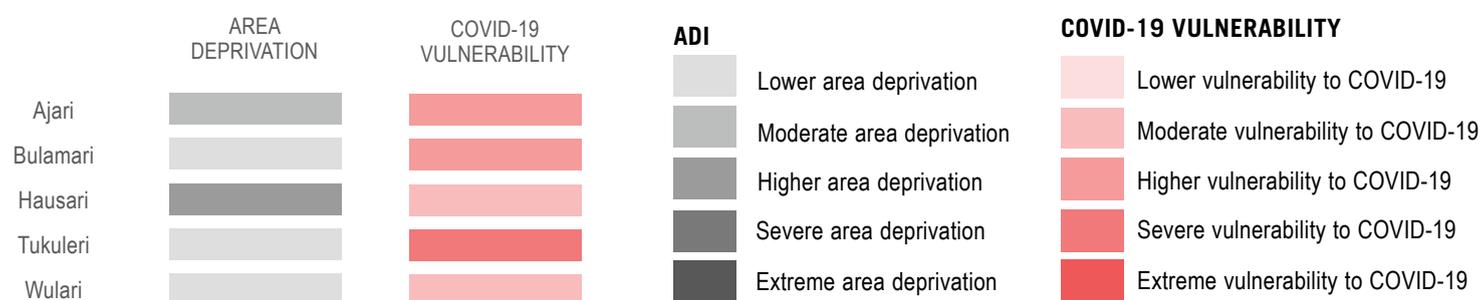
COVID-19 Vulnerability and Area Deprivation

Host Communities in Mafa 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 vulnerability to secondary impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. For more information on how these two composite scores were calculated, see [annex 1](#).²⁵

ADI and COVID-19 Vulnerability Index scores for assessed host community settlements in Mafa 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 [here](#).

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 171 household interviews and 15 key informant interviews conducted in Mafa 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 questionnaires, 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 calculated, refer to the research cycle terms of reference, available [here](#).

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.