## Introduction

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis, rendering sections of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states as hard to reach. To address information gaps facing the humanitarian response 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 monthly assessments of hard-to-reach areas in Northeast Nigeria since November 2018.

**Proportion of settlements assessed, February-March, 2022**
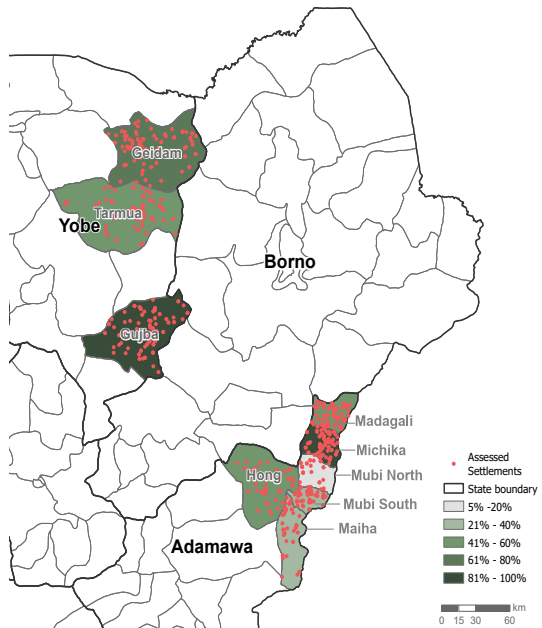


# of key informant interviews: **905**
# of assessed settlements: **564**
# of assessed LGAs: **13**
# of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage[1]: **9**

## Methodology

Using the 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 are either (1) newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last month 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 from February to March 2022, and are not statistically generalisable[2].** Data collection took place from February 1st to March 23rd.

### 🍲 Access to food

**Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that some people have access to enough food:**
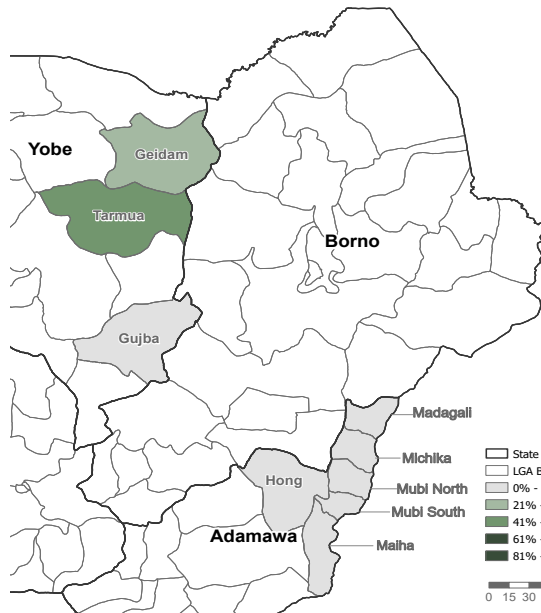


**Of the assessed settlements where it was reported that at least some people did not have enough access to food (86%), the main reason reported for not having access to enough food:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Small land to farm on | 21% |
| Exhausted their harvest | 17% |
| Unsafe acces to land | 12% |
| Crops destroyed by criminals | 11% |
| Crops destroyed by conflict | 9% |

### 🌾 Food source

**Most commonly reported main means of accessing food, by % of assessed settlements:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Own production (cultivation) | 54% |
| Bought | 33% |

[1] The most recent dataset on grid3.gov.ng/datasets has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations, and adjusted to account for deserted villages based on information shared by OCHA.
[2] Due to changes in migration patterns, the specific settlements assessed within each LGA vary each month. Changes in results reported in this factsheet, compared to previous factsheets, may therefore be due to variations in the assessed settlements instead of changes over time.
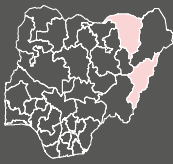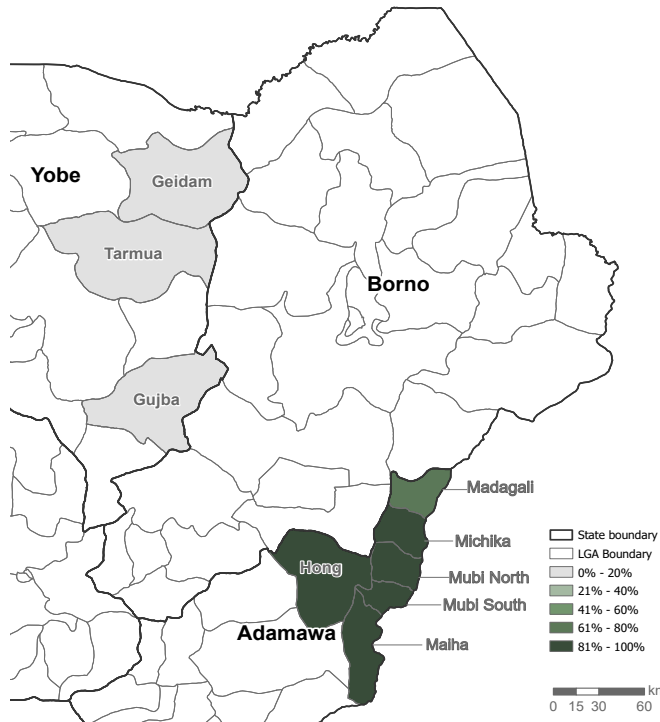
## 🍚 Access to food

**Proportion of assessed settlements where cultivation was reported as the main source of food:**



Yobe
Geidam
Tarmua
Borno
Gujba
Madagali
Michika
Hong
Mubi North
Mubi South
Adamawa
Maiha

State boundary
LGA Boundary
0% - 20%
21% - 40%
41% - 60%
61% - 80%
81% - 100%

km
0  15  30  60

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



Yobe
Geidam
Tarmua
Borno
Gujba
Madagali
Michika
Hong
Mubi North
Mubi South
Adamawa
Maiha

State boundary
LGA Boundary
0% - 20%
21% - 40%
41% - 60%
61% - 80%
81% - 100%

km
0  15  30  60

## 🍚 Coping strategy

**Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that most people go an entire day without eating as a coping strategy:**



Yobe
Geidam
Tarmua
Borno
Gujba
Madagali
Michika
Hong
Mubi North
Mubi South
Adamawa
Maiha

State boundary
LGA Boundary
0% - 20%
21% - 40%
41% - 60%
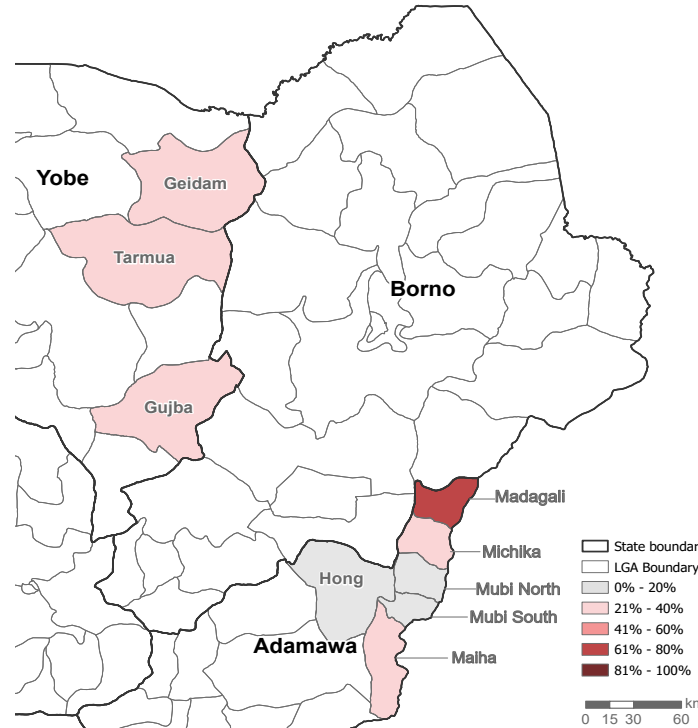61% - 80%
81% - 100%

km
0  15  30  60

## Food shock: Severe hunger

**Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported hunger was severe for MOST people because they were not able to access enough food:**
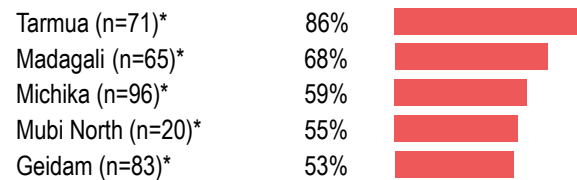
| LGA | % |
|---|---|
| Hong (n= 60)* | 32% |
| Mubi North (n=20) * | 30% |
| Madagali (n=65)* | 23% |
| Mubi South (n=38)* | 18% |
| Maiha (n=34)* | 18% |

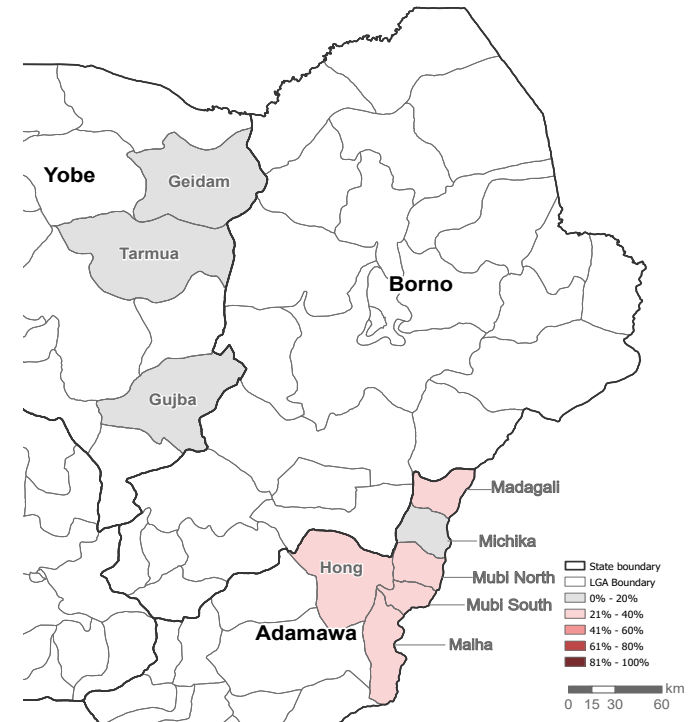* Total number of settlements assessed per LGA

## Food shock: Health

**Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that perceived health problems impacted access to food:**
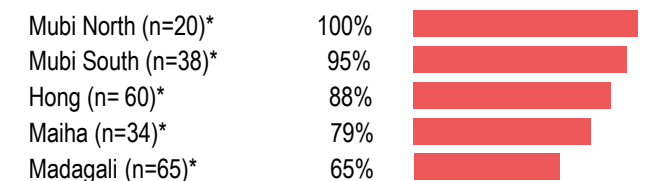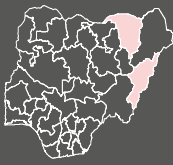
| LGA | % |
|---|---|
| Tarmua (n=71)* | 86% |
| Madagali (n=65)* | 68% |
| Michika (n=96)* | 59% |
| Mubi North (n=20)* | 55% |
| Geidam (n=83)* | 53% |

## Food shock: Conflict and looting

**Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that conflict-related incidents and looting impacted access to food:**
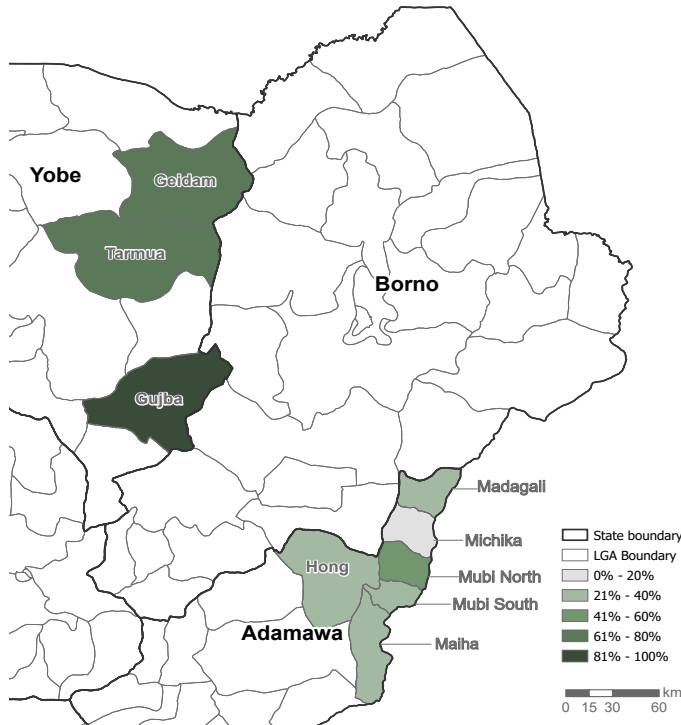
| LGA | % |
|---|---|
| Mubi North (n=20)* | 100% |
| Mubi South (n=38)* | 95% |
| Hong (n= 60)* | 88% |
| Maiha (n=34)* | 79% |
| Madagali (n=65)* | 65% |

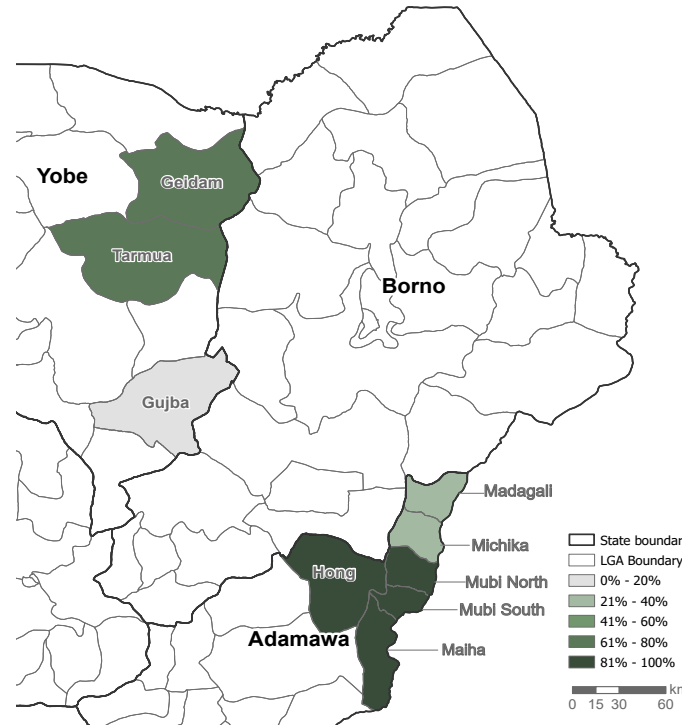## Access to livelihood

**Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people have access to a functional market within walking distance:**



Legend:
- State boundary
- LGA Boundary
- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

**Proportion of assessed settlements where people reportedly owned livestock:**



Legend:
- State boundary
- LGA Boundary
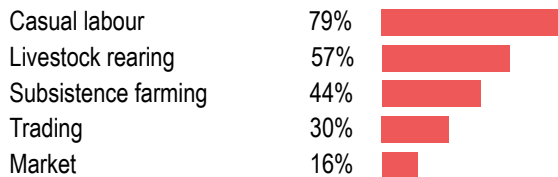- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

**Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that MOST people were NOT able to engage in their usual livelihood activity:**



Legend:
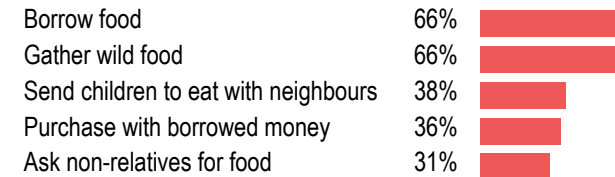- State boundary
- LGA Boundary
- 0% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%
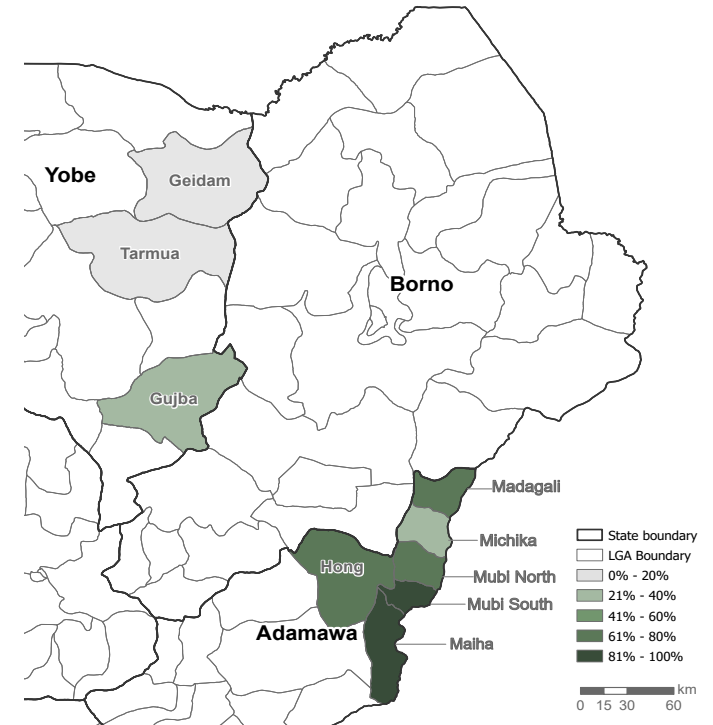
## Livelihood activities

**Most common livelihoods activities practiced in the settlement, by % of assessed settlements:**

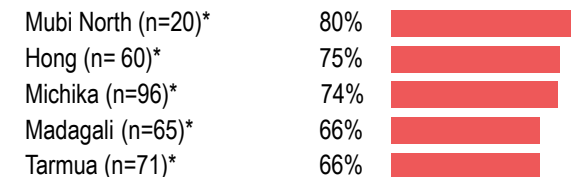| Activity | % |
|---|---|
| Casual labour | 79% |
| Livestock rearing | 57% |
| Subsistence farming | 44% |
| Trading | 30% |
| Market | 16% |

## Livelihood coping strategies

**Top three most common livelihood coping strategies practiced in the settlement in the month prior data collection, by % of assessed settlements:**

| Strategy | % |
|---|---|
| Borrow food | 66% |
| Gather wild food | 66% |
| Send children to eat with neighbours | 38% |
| Purchase with borrowed money | 36% |
| Ask non-relatives for food | 31% |

## Land availability

**Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where people reportedly had less land available compared to last season:**

| LGA | % |
|---|---|
| Mubi North (n=20)* | 80% |
| Hong (n= 60)* | 75% |
| Michika (n=96)* | 74% |
| Madagali (n=65)* | 66% |
| Tarmua (n=71)* | 66% |

* Total number of settlements assessed per LGA