Adamawa and Borno - Health

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

October 2020

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 1 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.

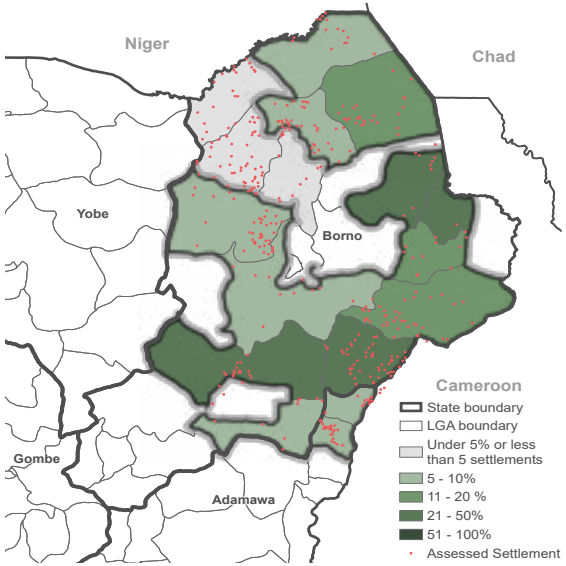
Results presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed within an LGA. Findings are only reported on LGAs where at least 5% of populated settlements and at least 5 settlements in the respective LGA have been assessed. The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements in October 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.[1] 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 October 1st to October 31st.

Assessment Coverage

628 Key informants interviewed
424 Settlements assessed
17 LGAs assessed
14 LGAs with sufficient coverage[2]

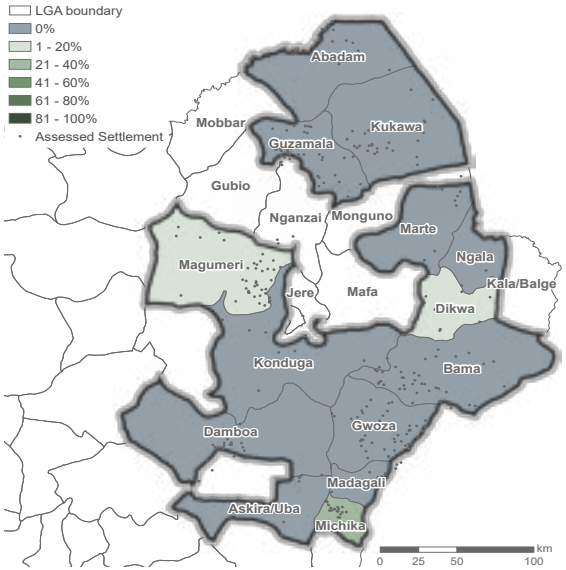
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed:



Access to health services

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that there was a functional health service that the population could reach and return from in one day:



Barriers to accessing healthcare services were report in 96% of assessed settlements.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported barries were:

Never had health facilities nearby	79%
Facilities destroyed by conflict	12%
No health care workers in the area	2%
Security concerns	1%
Others	2%

[1]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.
[2]The most recent version of the VTS dataset (released in February 2019 on vts.eocng.org) has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations, and adjusted to account for deserted villages based on information shared by OCHA.

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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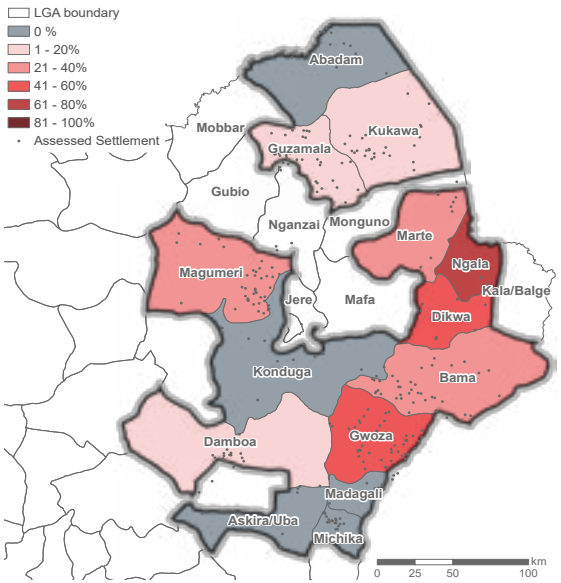
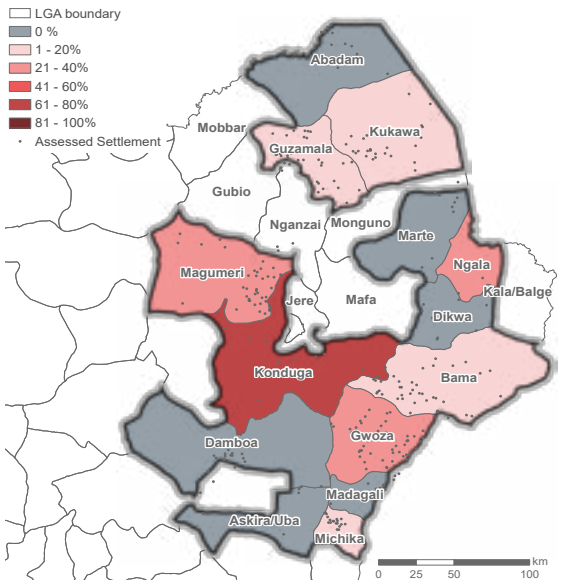
Nutrition

Proportion of assessed settlements where perceived malnutrition among children was reported to affect more than half or all the children in the settlements:

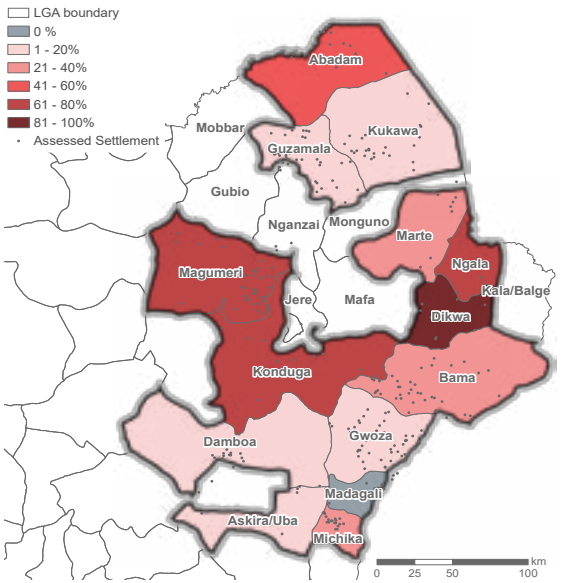


Proportion of assessed settlements where malnutrition was reportedly perceived as a cause of death among children:



Mortality increase

Proportion of assessed settlements where a higher perceived number of deaths than normal was reported:



Main health concerns

Most commonly reported main health problem, by % of assessed settlements:

Malaria or fever	71%
Malnutrition	8%
Waterborne diseases	8%
Skin infection	4%
No common health problems	1%

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where perceived malaria or fever were reported to be the main health problem:

Damboa	100%
Askira/Uba	92%
Abadam	86%
Madagali	82%
Magumeri	80%

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where perceived waterborne diseases were reported to be the main health problem:

Ngala	50%
Dikwa	45%
Marte	29%
Konduga	25%
Abadam	14%

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