

ASSESSMENT OF HARD-TO-REACH AREAS: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) & HEALTH

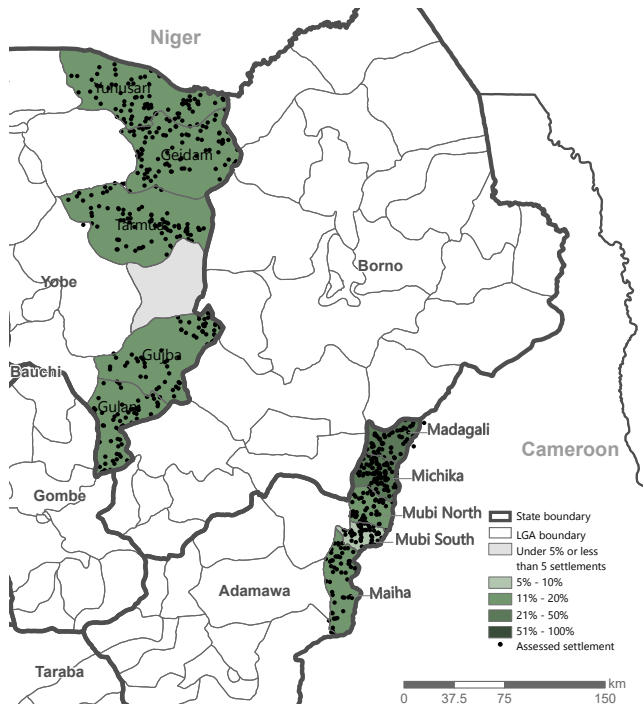
Adamawa and Yobe, Northeast Nigeria

July-September 2022

INTRODUCTION

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis, rendering sections of Yobe and Adamawa 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 2018.¹

Proportion of settlements assessed, July - September 2022.



of key informant interviews: **1319**
of assessed settlements: **803**
of assessed LGAs: **11**
of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage²: **10**

Number of assessed settlements per LGA

STATE	LGA	# of assessed settlements
ADAMAWA	Madagali	62
	Maiha	68
	Michika	126
	Mubi North	63
	Mubi South	67
YOBE	Geidam	101
	Gujba	71
	Gulani	66
	Tarmua	95
	Yunusari	84

METHODOLOGY

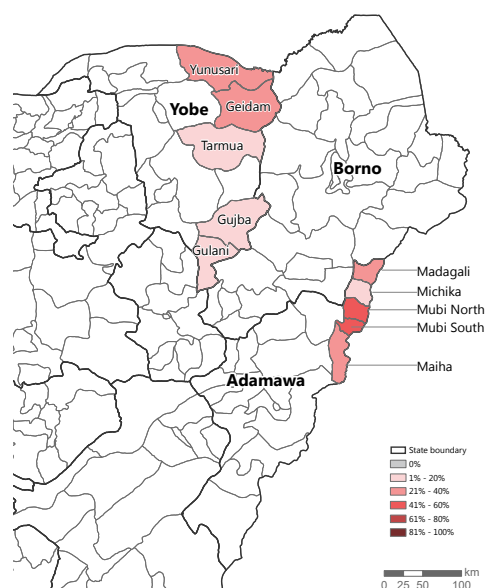
Using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH remotely monitors the situation in hard-to-reach areas through monthly multi-sector interviews in accessible Local Government Area (LGA) capitals with key informants (KIs) who are either (1) newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have 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 in July, August, & September 2022, and are not statistically generalizable.³ Due to precautions related to the COVID-19 outbreak, data was collected remotely through phone interviews with assistance from local stakeholders. Data collection took place from 1st July 2022 to 28th September 2022.

Safe water access

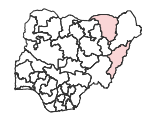
Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that safety concerns prevented at least some of the population from accessing the preferred water source:



¹ REACH H2R sectoral factsheets from [November 2020 to June 2022](#).

² 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.

³ Due to precautions related to accessibility and insecurity in some LGAs, data were collected remotely through phone interviews with assistance from local stakeholders.



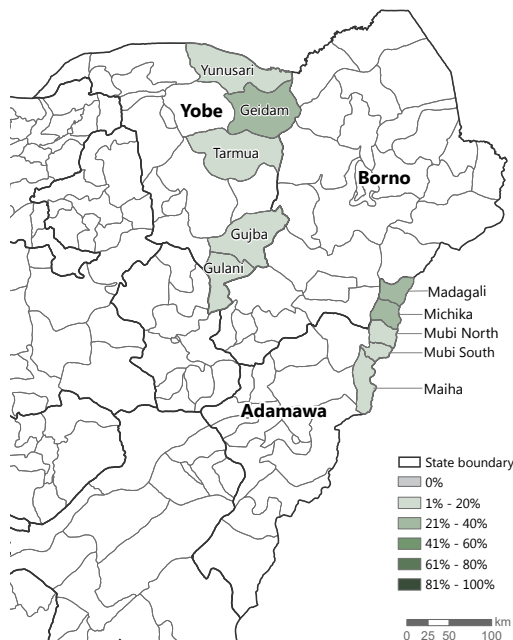
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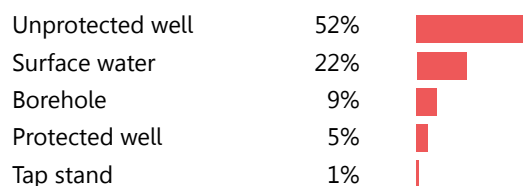
July-September 2022

Water sources

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that the main source of drinking water was an improved water source (e.g. protected well, tap stand):

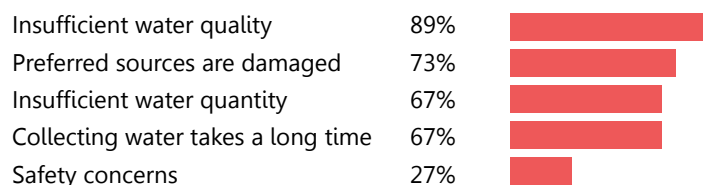


Most commonly reported main drinking water source by % of assessed settlements:

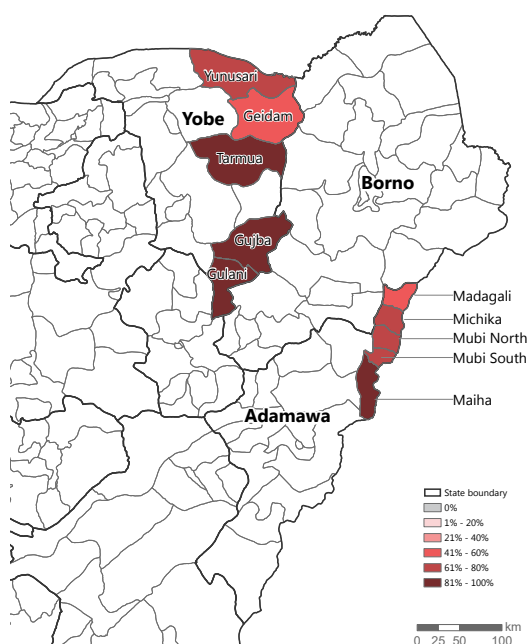


Functional boreholes were reportedly present in **40%** of assessed settlements.

Most commonly reported main problems people faced collecting water, by % of assessed settlements:

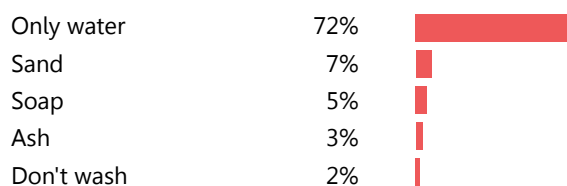


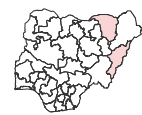
Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that the main source of drinking water was an unimproved water source (e.g. surface water, unprotected well):



Hand-washing practices

Main hand-washing materials used by most people in the settlements, by % of assessed settlements:





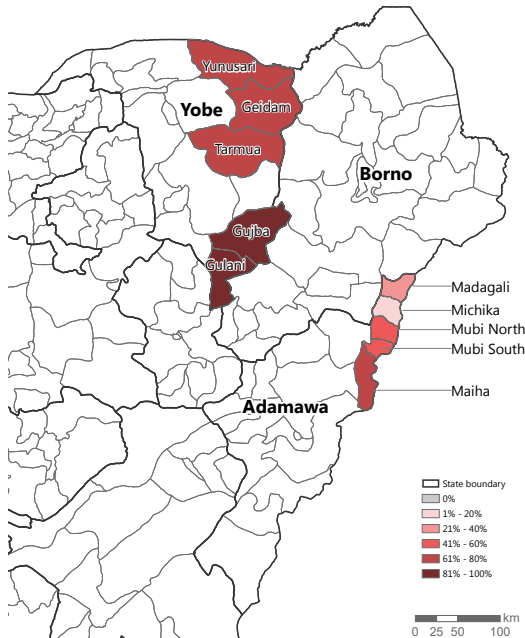
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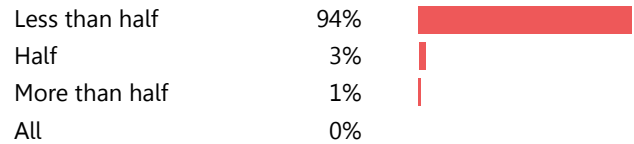
Latrine use and access

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that **no community members** were using latrines:



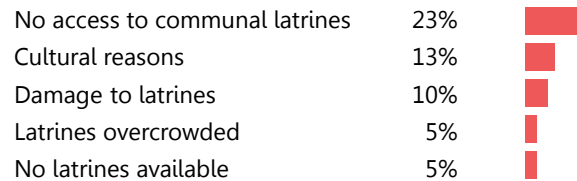
In **26%** of assessed settlements, at least some people were reportedly using latrines.

In those settlements, the estimated proportion of the population that was using latrines:



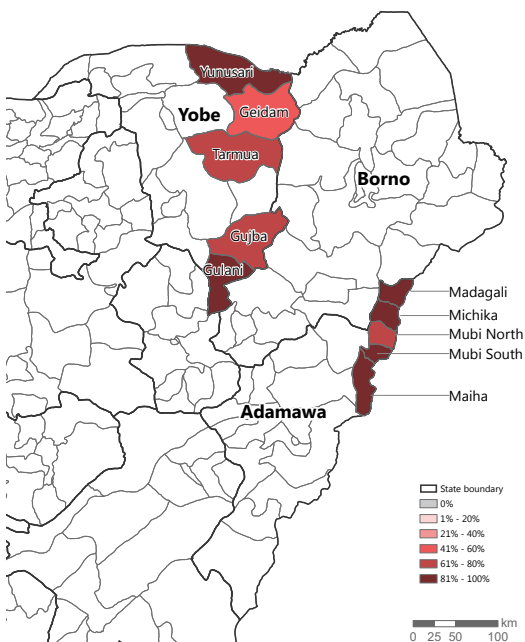
In **71%** of assessed settlement, at least some people were reportedly not using latrines.

In those settlements, the most commonly reported main reasons for **not** using latrines were:



Access to health services

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that there was **no functional healthcare service** that the population could reach and return from in one day:



Barriers to accessing healthcare services were reported in **80%** of assessed settlements.

In those settlements, the most reported main barrier were:

