

# Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM). Nigeria

Key findings from the assessment of hard-to-reach areas in  
Adamawa and Yobe States,  
July – September 2022



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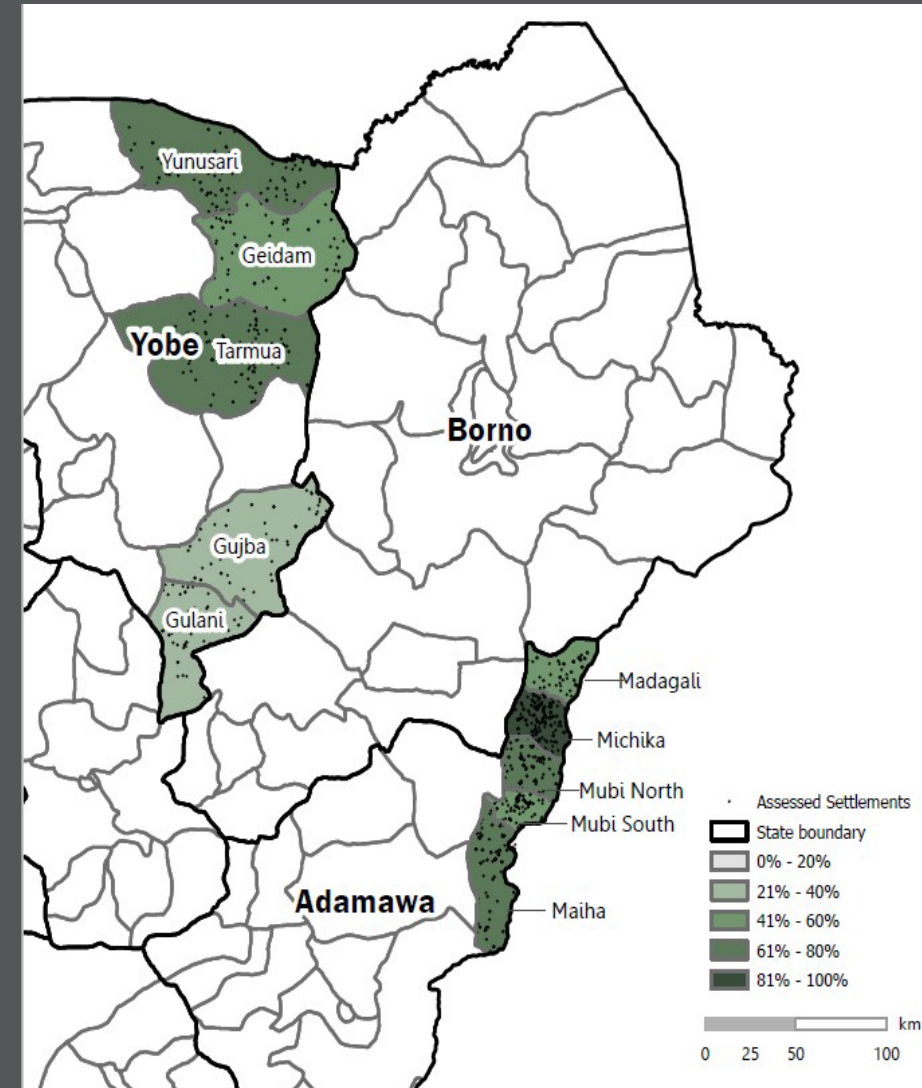


# Objectives

- ✓ To identify the cross-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities of populations in hard-to-reach (H2R) areas, whether they were internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees or host community members
- ✓ To identify primary needs of settlements in the flood-affected areas in the northeast
- ✓ To provide up-to-date information on service provision and access in H2R areas

## Assessment coverage

- ✓ H2R settlements in LGAs across Adamawa and Yobe states.
- ✓ As H2R areas become inaccessible to actors, we conduct rapid needs assessments to provide clarity on conditions in these areas.







## Methodological Details

## Methodology

- ✓ The assessment follows the Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach, built on structured interviews with purposefully sampled key informants (KIs) with recent knowledge (within 1 month) of a hard-to-reach settlement.
- ✓ Mixed methods approach, comprising structured data collection through key informant interviews (KIIs), and semi-structured data collection through in-depth-interviews (IDIs) with IDPs, traders, and recent visitors reporting at settlement level.
- ✓ **Purposive sampling, indicative results.**
- ✓ Findings aggregated at LGA level.
- ✓ Data was collected between 14 July to 23 September 2022, with KIs from LGAs in Yobe state (Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Tarmua and Yunusari) and Adamawa state (Madagali, Michika, Maiha, Mubi North and Mubi South)

# of assessed  
settlements

803

# of KIIs

1319

# of IDIs

80

# 2

## Population movement and displacement



# Population displacement

- ❖ KIs reported the presence of IDPs in 85% of assessed settlements in Adamawa and 57% of assessed settlements in Yobe.
  - ❖ The highest proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported the presence of IDPs were in Mubi South (99%), Mubi North (97%), Maiha (96%) and Gulani (86%).
- ❖ Findings from an additional rapid assessment, in July, in three hard-to-reach LGAs (Gulani, Gujba and Tarmua) in Yobe state indicate large scale displacement following the atypically severe seasonal flooding in the region.
- ❖ Overall, with the **increased destruction of property, food crisis, and WASH issues caused by the floods, more people in affected areas will likely be displaced in the coming months, potentially causing large-scale population movement** within northeast Nigeria.

## Demographics

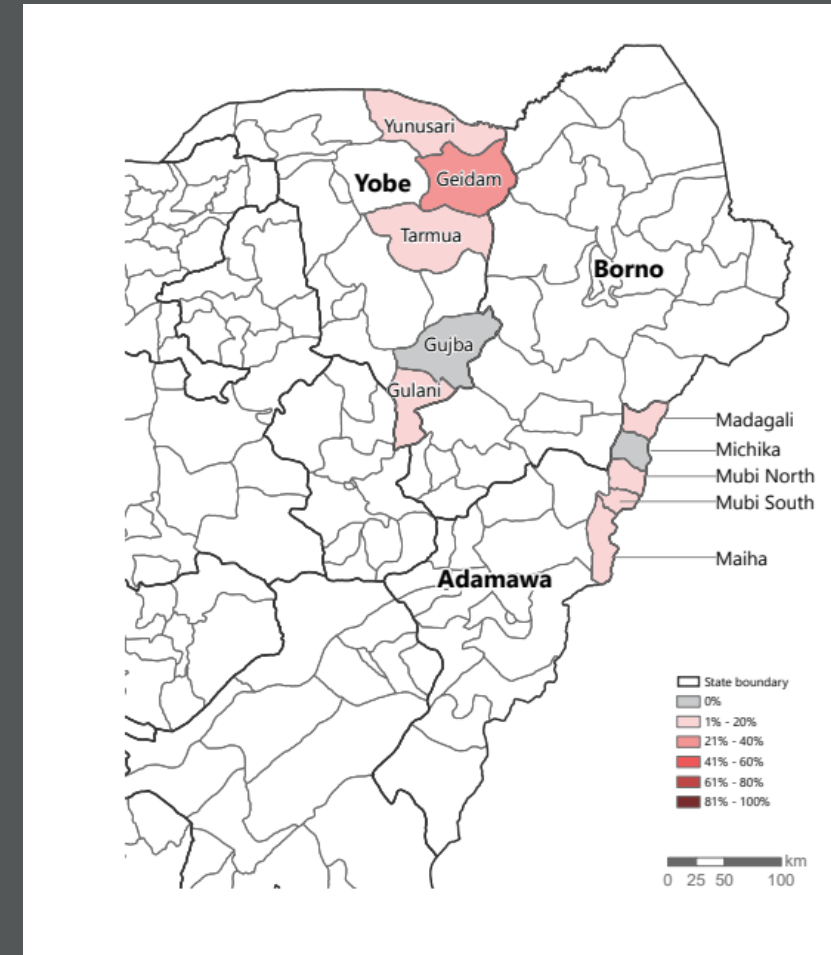
# 3 Protection



# Protection

- ❖ Protection concerns appear to have had a **negative impact on food security and livelihood outcomes in the H2R settlements**, specifically reduced farming activities, AOGs activities leading to lack of access to farmland, crop looting, etc.
- ❖ Since the flooding in July, national protection monitoring bodies highlighted that incidents of multiple abductions, forced displacements, severe limitation to freedom of movement, discrimination against older persons, persons of disabilities, gender-based violence, loss of life and property damages may have increased. (*Protection Sector NE, September 2022*)
- ❖ **Climate hazards further increases protection risks for women and girls** by further worsening the existing factors and making them more vulnerable to gender-based violence. (*HNO 2022*)

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that perceived security situation had gotten worse for most people, in the month prior to data collection



# 4

## Food security and livelihoods



# Access to food

In **82%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported most people did not have access to sufficient food.

- ❖ Most people in 63% of assessed settlements of Adamawa had two meals a day
- ❖ Most people in 45% of assessed settlements of Yobe had one meal a day

❖ Findings indicate that most people in assessed settlements are **reliant on their own harvest and purchases** to meet their own needs.

Most commonly reported sources of food, by proportion of assessed settlements per state

	Adamawa	Yobe
Purchase	12 %	71 %
Own cultivation	71 %	3 %
<b>Wild food consumption</b>	6 %	17 %

## Most common barriers to accessing food

- ❖ **Destroyed farmlands, early exhausted harvests, no access to food stores** because of the flooding (damaged infrastructures, roads, bridges)
- ❖ **Protection concerns** that potentially led to unsafe access to farms and loss of livelihoods through theft/looting

## Food coping strategies

- ❖ In the month before data collection, the most reported strategy used by people in assessed settlements were:
  - ❖ Reducing the number of meals eaten (86%)
  - ❖ Limiting portion size at mealtimes (76%)
  - ❖ Only making children eat (69%)
  - ❖ Skipping food for an entire day (38%)

# Access to livelihoods

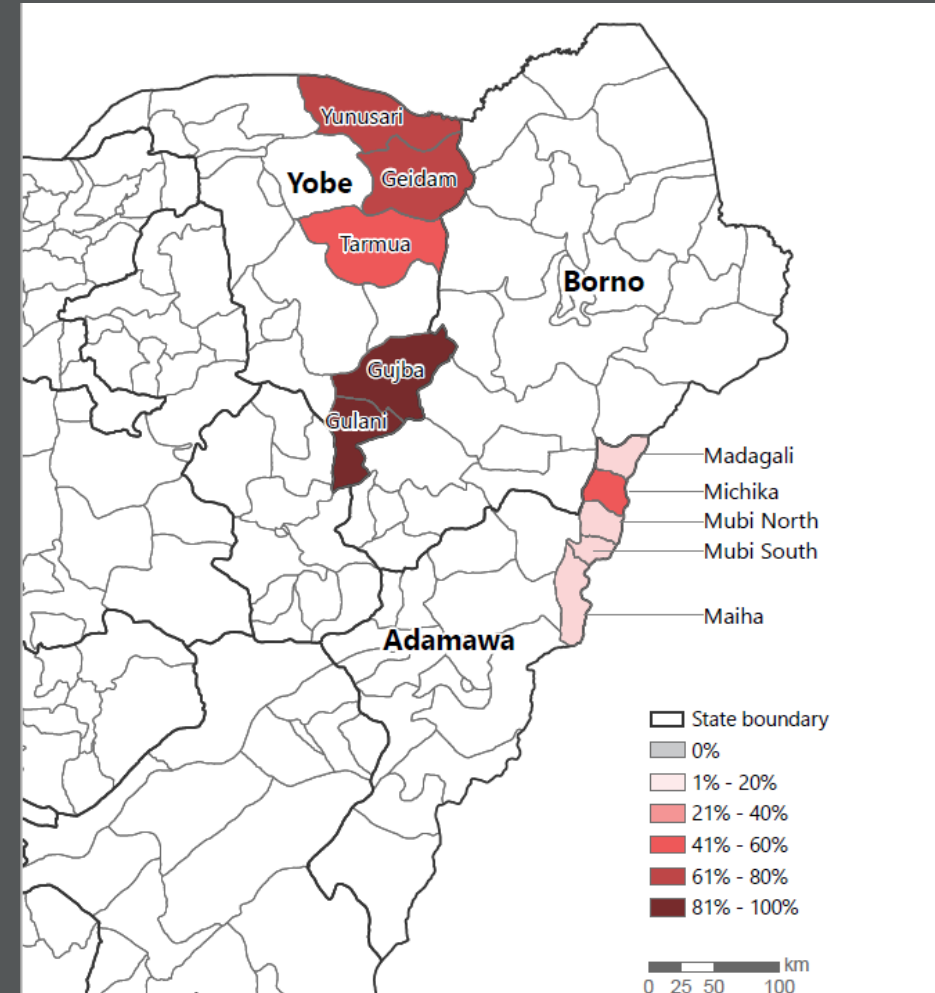
## Livelihood activities

- ❖ The most commonly reported livelihood activities practiced in assessed settlements were **casual labour** (80%), **livestock rearing** (62%), **subsistence farming** (58%), transportation (32%) and petty trade (32%).

## Barriers to livelihoods

- ❖ Based on the July rapid assessment, KIs in 45% of assessed settlements reported most people **had been unable to engage in their usual livelihood activities because of factors such as flooding, and protection concerns** in the month prior to data collection.
- ❖ Generally, other barriers to livelihoods included **protection concerns** (92%), **health problems** (43%), **change in market access** (34%), **movement restrictions** (23%) and **climatic conditions** (4%).

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that most people were not able to engage in their usual livelihood activity.





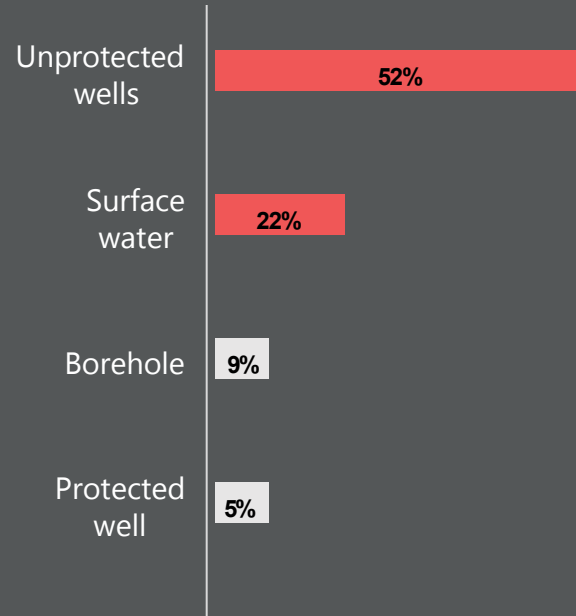
# 5

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

# Sources of Water, Access and Barriers

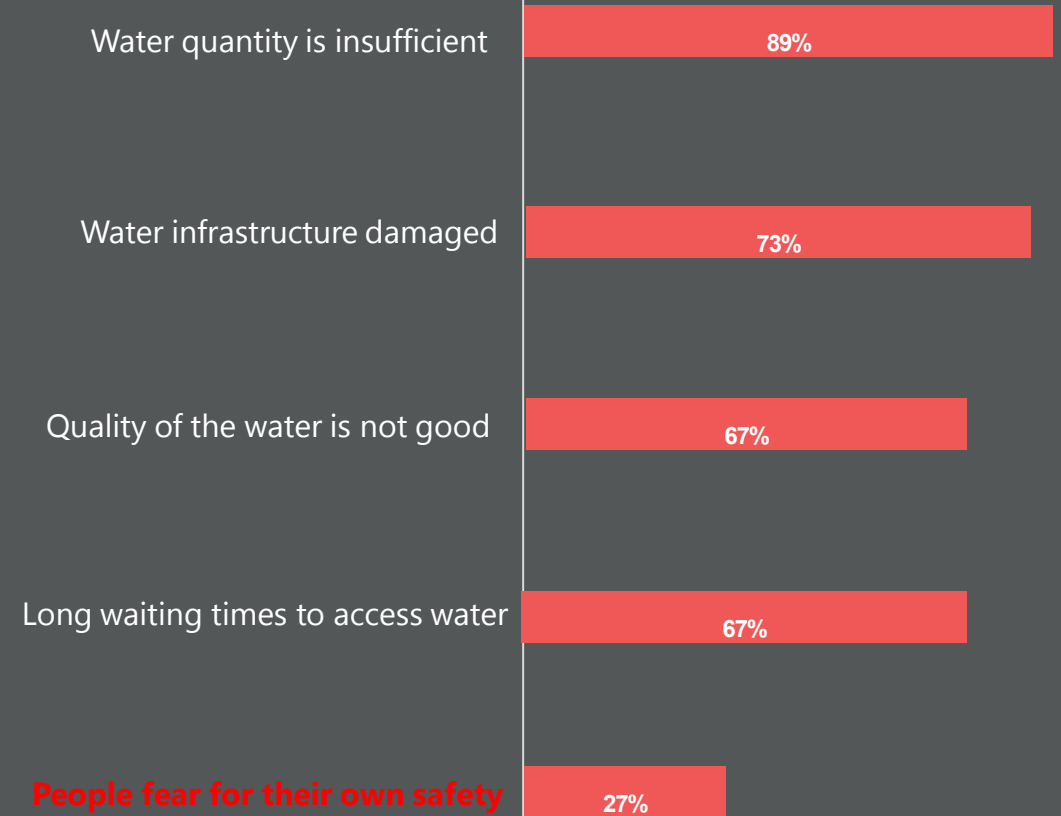
- ❖ Findings indicate that **heavy rainfall and floods in Nigeria may have compromised the safety of the drinking water in the assessed settlements of H2R areas**, as majority of the community members (52%) relied on unprotected wells as the main drinking water source.

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



In 88% of assessed settlements, KIs reported **MOST** people had problems accessing water.

## In these settlements, the most commonly reported barriers were:





# Sanitation & Hygiene

- ❖ Findings indicate that in 26% of assessed settlements, some people used latrines. **Among these settlements, it was estimated that less than half of the population were using latrines.**
- ❖ Overall, the most reported reasons for not using latrines in assessed settlements were:
  - ❖ Lack of access to communal latrines (23%)
  - ❖ Long standing cultural practices (13%)
  - ❖ Damaged existing facilities (10%)
- ❖ The most reported sanitary disposal methods in use in the assessed H2R settlements were open defecation (24%) and open pits (19%).

Reported main handwashing materials used by most people in the settlement, by %of assessed settlements per LGA

	Adamawa	Yobe
Water only	67 %	77 %
Soap	4 %	5%
Sand	6%	8%

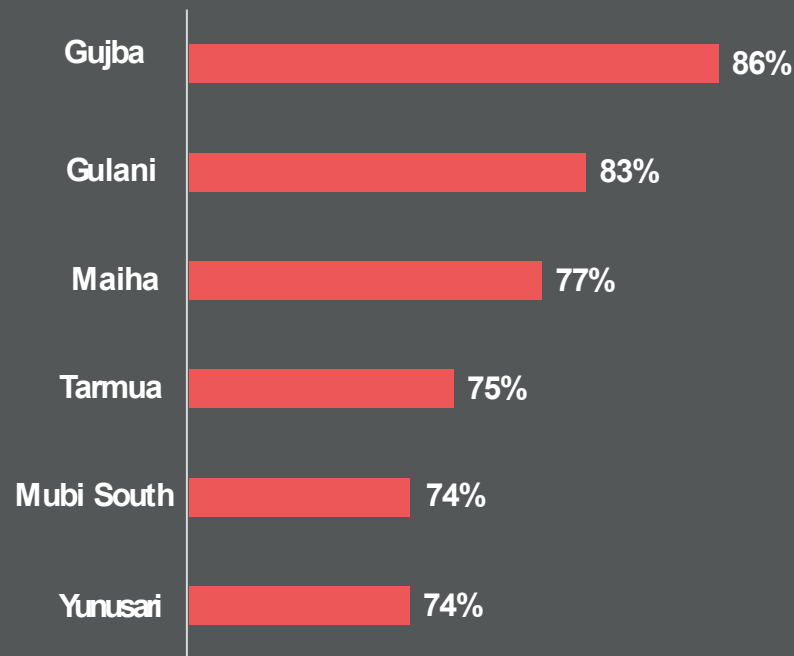
# 6 Health



# Access to Healthcare

In 65% of the assessed settlements, there were reportedly no functional healthcare facilities that people could walk to from the settlement.

**Top 6 LGAs with the highest proportions of assessed settlements where KIs reported there were never any functioning healthcare services**



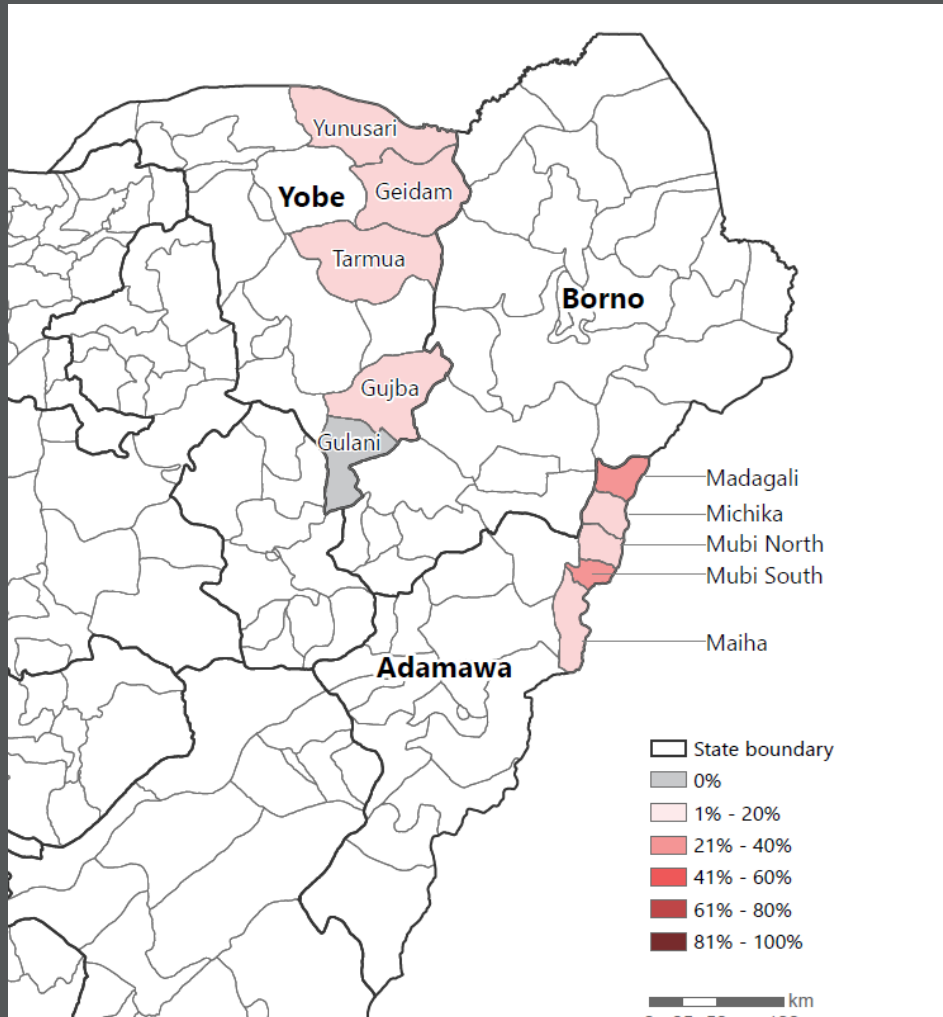
- ❖ The most commonly reported barriers to healthcare services were that **there were never any facilities nearby**.
  - ❖ For places that had access to healthcare facilities, KIs reported **facilities destroyed by flood and conflict, lack healthcare workers, and medicine** as major barriers.
- ❖ The main challenges also included disruptions of humanitarian assistance in inaccessible locations, IDP relocations to areas with limited food resources and humanitarian assistance, delayed funding cuts within the humanitarian sector and lack of available nutritional services. *(UNICEF, Nutrition Sector Bulletin: July 2022)*
- ❖ **Factors such as open defecation, lack of proper sanitary practices and use of unimproved drinking water resources are indicators linked to disease outbreaks or health adversities that the facilities would struggle to deal with in H2R areas.**

# 7 Shelter and NFIs



# Access to shelter and NFIs

Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported there was at least one shelter that flood had damaged in the month before data collection



- ❖ Findings suggest that the **flood-related damages, limited access to sustainable livelihood resources, and a lack of access to humanitarian aid contributed to shelter and NFI gaps in assessed settlements.**
- ❖ IDI respondents have reported that assessed settlements heavily relied on humanitarian assistance for makeshift structures and NFIs like blankets, plastics, and soaps to sustain their livelihoods; humanitarian assistance is reportedly lacking.
- ❖ In 79% of assessed settlements, it was reported that people used **makeshift structures as their primary shelter type** and 14% of the assessed settlements used permanent shelters.
- ❖ Findings indicate that the most commonly reported NFI needs in the assessed settlements were **sleeping mats** (90%), **cooking pots** (80%), **jerry cans** (68%), **buckets** (46%) and **clothes** (45%).

# 8 Education



# Access to Education

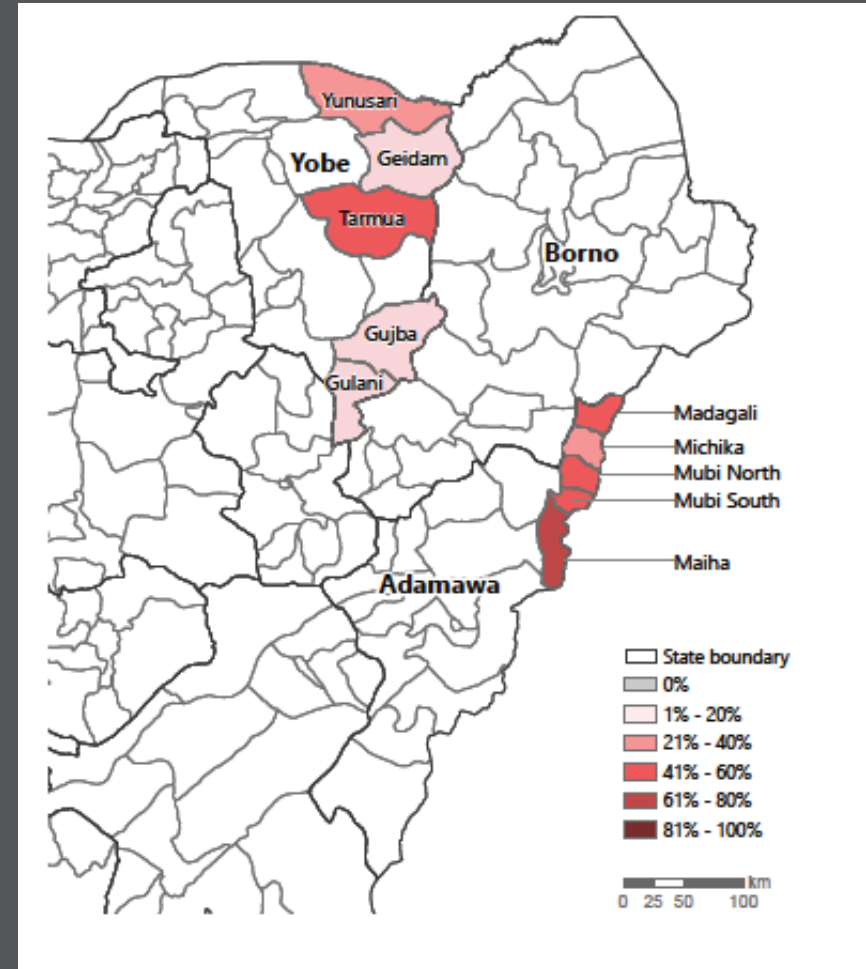
## Access to Education services

In 38% of assessed settlements, KIs reported that community members could access education facilities by foot (in 30 mins or under), with informal education facilities being the most frequently reported type

## Barriers to Education services

- ❖ The most reported barriers to accessing education were **destruction of facilities by flood, a lack of education facilities nearby** and **security issues**, particularly due to AOG activity, which has reportedly led to **displacement of teachers**, and also **destruction of facilities**.

Proportion of assessed settlements it was reported that people did not have access to any educational services



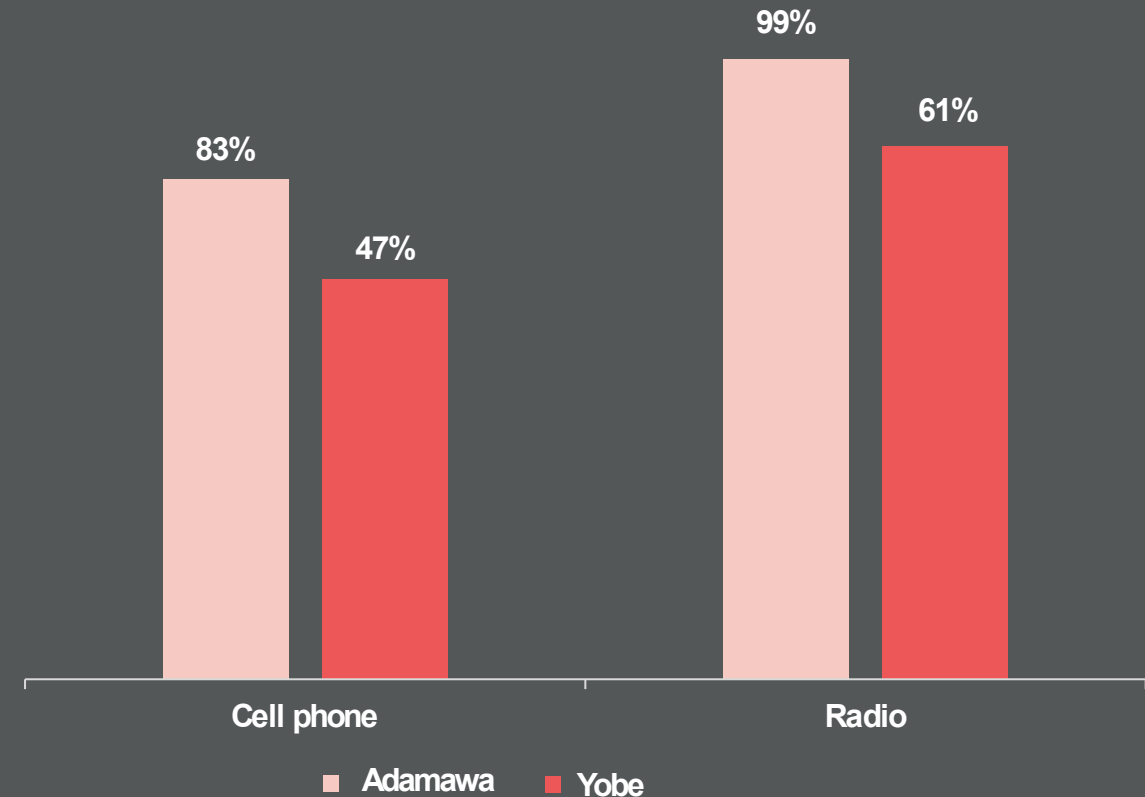
# 9 Communication



# Communication

- ❖ KIs in less than half of all assessed settlements (43%) reported people had difficulty accessing information on humanitarian assistance.
- ❖ In the majority of assessed settlements (67%), KIs reported **people relied mostly on in-person conversations** as their primary source of information.
  - ❖ In line with this, KIs in the majority of assessed settlements (75%) reported **people trust news provided through in-person conversations**.
- ❖ **Despite widespread radio and cell phone connections (figure opposite) factors such as no electricity and credit often deterred community members from using mobile phones and radio as a reliable form of communication.**

% of assessed settlements where KIs reported working phone or/and radio signal and where at least one person reportedly owned a functioning cell phone or/and radio .



# 10

## Conclusion





## Conclusion

- ❖ Overall, findings indicate that assessed settlements in H2R areas of Adamawa and Yobe face shelter, food and nutrition, and WASH risks as Nigeria continues to deal with floods.
- ❖ **Factors such as the use of unimproved drinking water, open defecation, and lack of adequate health facilities, combined with food insecurity caused by damaged harvest and high food prices could potentially make the population vulnerable to malnutrition, health adversities and outbreaks of water-borne diseases.**
- ❖ Findings suggest the food stocks and other livelihood activities were severely affected by flood. As a result, KIs reported that community members in the assessed settlements have been **relying on unsustainable and corrosive strategies** such as casual labour and wild food consumption for coping mechanisms.
- ❖ Moreover, historically **limited availability of basic service infrastructure appears to have continued to limit access to basic needs**, with people commonly relying on unimproved water sources and inadequate sanitary facilities, while access to healthcare continues to be constrained in most assessed settlements.

# THANK YOU



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