

Adamawa and Borno - Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

December 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 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

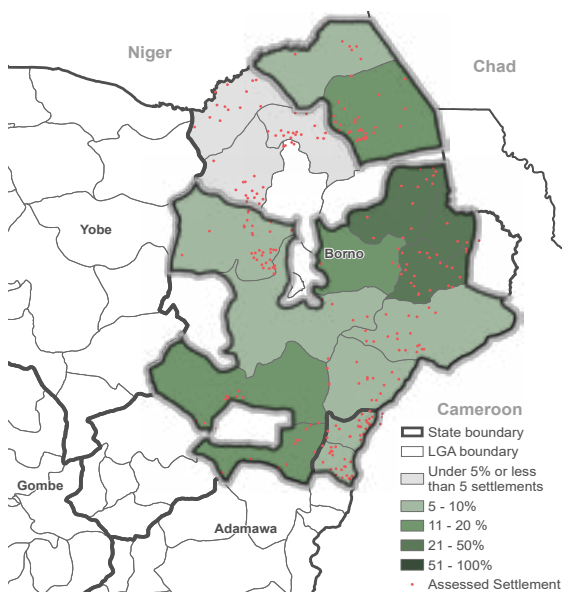
have been assessed. The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements in December 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.¹ Due to precautions related to the COVID-19 outbreak, data was collected remotely through phone based interviews with assistance from local stakeholders. Data collection took place from December 1st to December 24th.

Assessment Coverage

399 Key informants interviewed
307 Settlements assessed
18 LGAs assessed
14 LGAs with sufficient coverage²

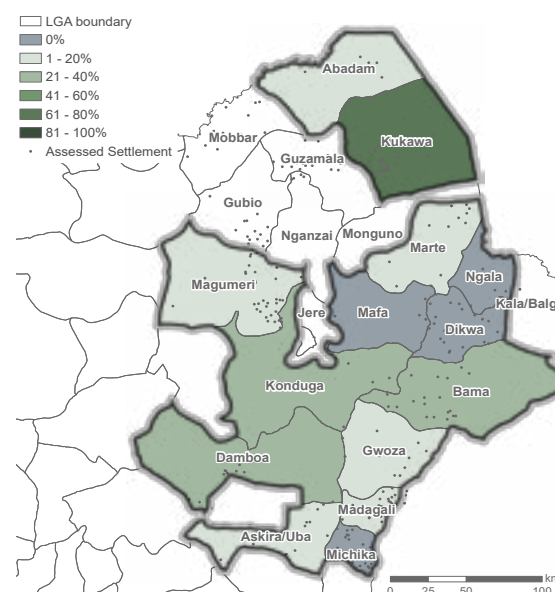
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed:



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 (77%), the main reason reported for not having access to enough food:

Unsafe access to farm land	31%	
Food was stolen	31%	
Natural causes	30%	
Not healthy enough to farm	1%	

¹Due 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.
²The most recent version of the VTS dataset (released in February 2019 on vts.eoang.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.



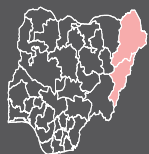
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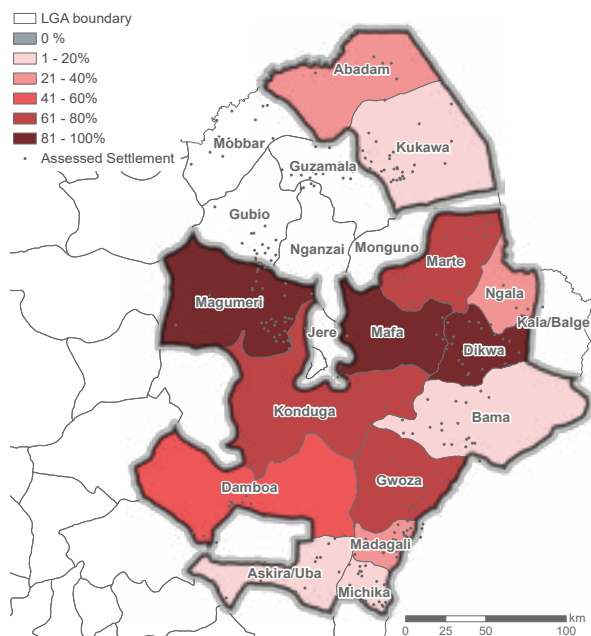
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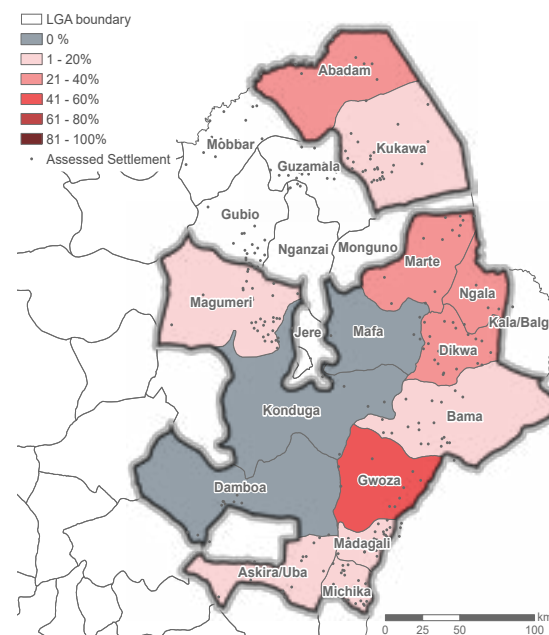
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Access to food

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people eat wild foods that are not part of their usual diet:

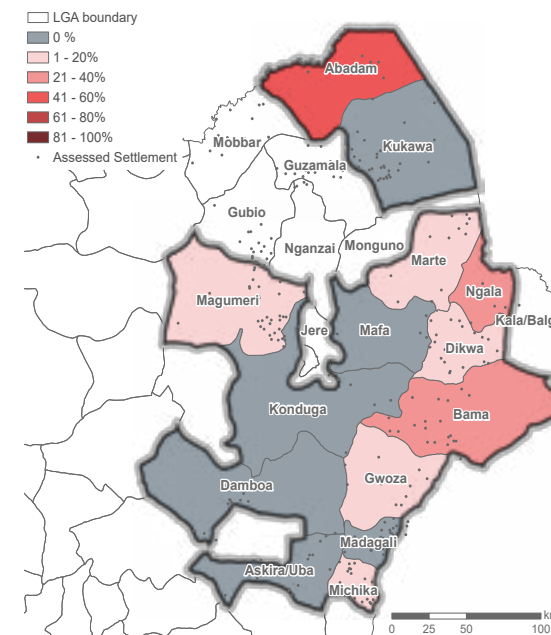


Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that most people eat on average one meal per day or less:



Coping strategy

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



Food source

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

Cultivated	93%	<div></div>
Foraged for wild foods	6%	<div></div>
Bought with cash	1%	<div></div>

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:

Mafa	100%	<div></div>
Dikwa	95%	<div></div>
Abadam	73%	<div></div>
Madagali	70%	<div></div>
Marte	64%	<div></div>

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:

Askira/Uba	100%	<div></div>
Dikwa	100%	<div></div>
Konduga	100%	<div></div>
Mafa	100%	<div></div>
Gwoza	94%	<div></div>



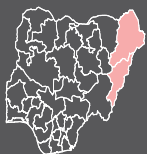
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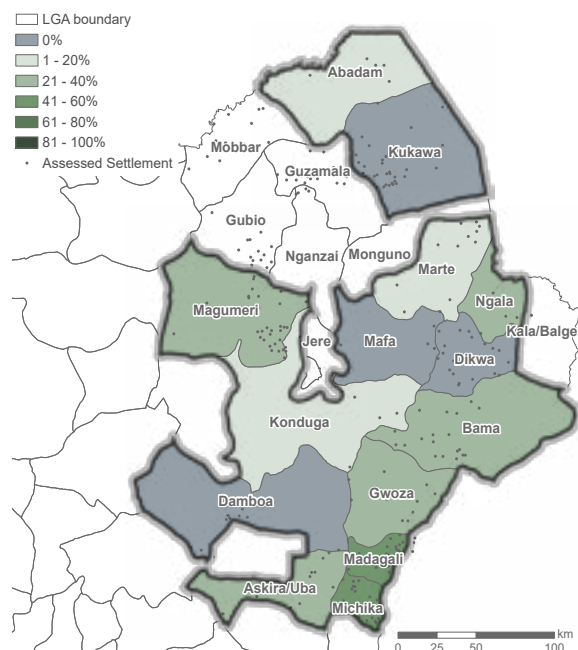
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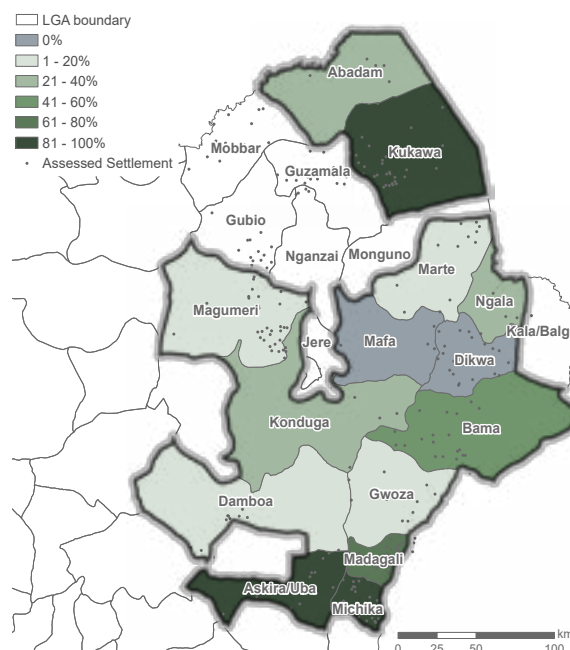
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Access to livelihood

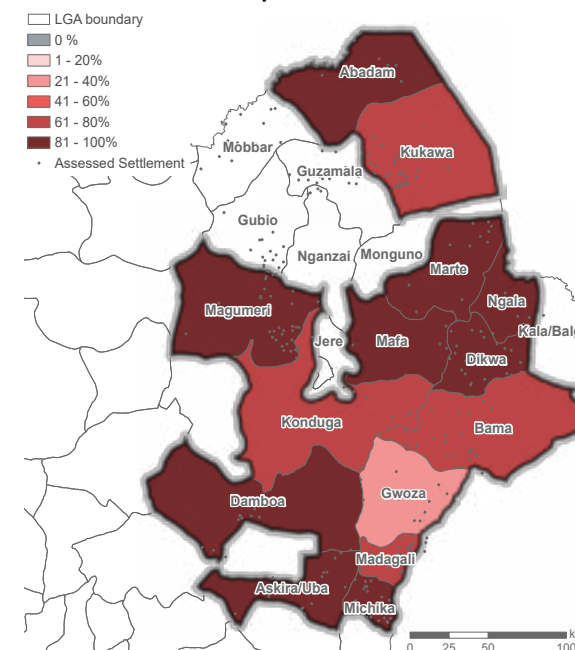
Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people have access to a functional market within walking distance:



Proportion of assessed settlements where at least people reportedly owned livestock:

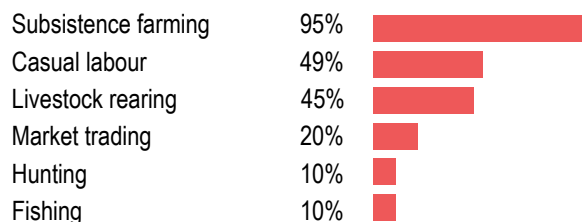


Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people's ability to engage in livelihood activities had decreased in the month prior to data collection:



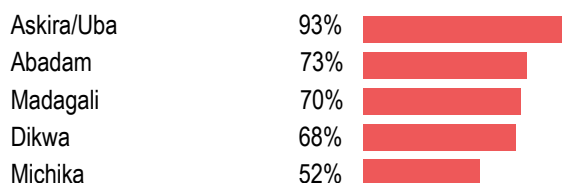
Livelihood activities

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



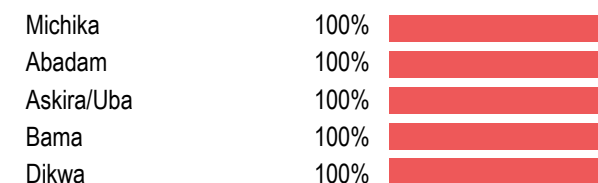
Access to land

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where people reportedly have less land available for cultivation compared to the same time last year:



Planting/harvest

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where people had reportedly planted and harvested in the previous rainy season³:



³ LGAs with 100% coverage who have planted and harvested in the previous rainy season are Konduga, Mafa, Magumeri and Ngala



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