

Adamawa and Yobe - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

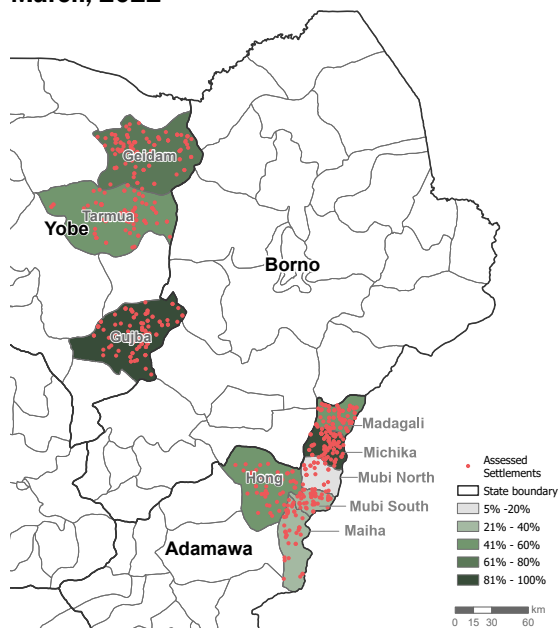
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

February - March 2022

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 coverage¹: **9**

Methodology

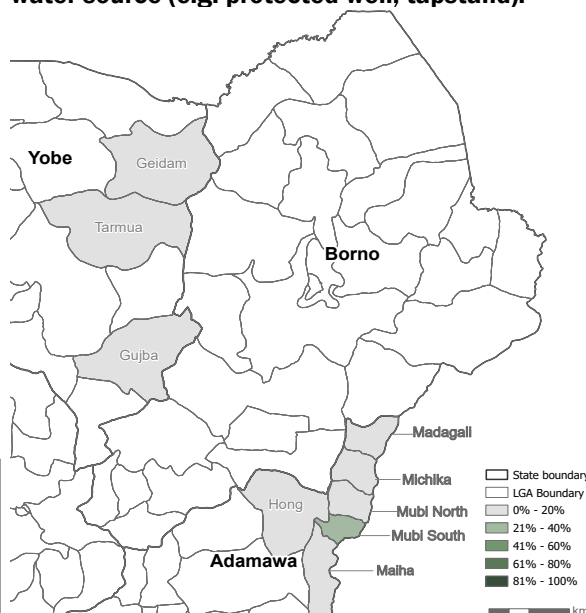
Using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH remotely monitors the situation in hard-to-reach areas through monthly multi-sector interviews in accessible Local Government Area (LGA) capitals with key informants (KIs) who are either (1) newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have 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.

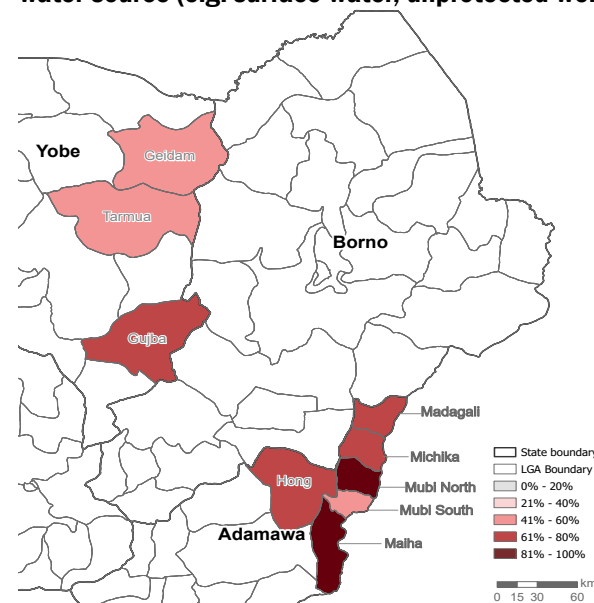
Results presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed within an LGA. Findings are only reported on LGAs where at least 5% of populated settlements and at least 5 settlements in the respective LGA have been assessed. **The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements from February to March 2022, and are not statistically generalisable².** 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 February 1st to March 23rd.

Water sources

Proportion of assessed settlements where the main reported drinking water source was an improved³ water source (e.g. protected well, tapstand):



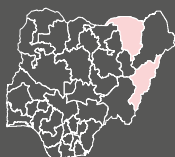
Proportion of assessed settlements where the main reported drinking water source was an unimproved water source (e.g. surface water, unprotected well):



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.

³ Improved water is defined as a type of water source that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter



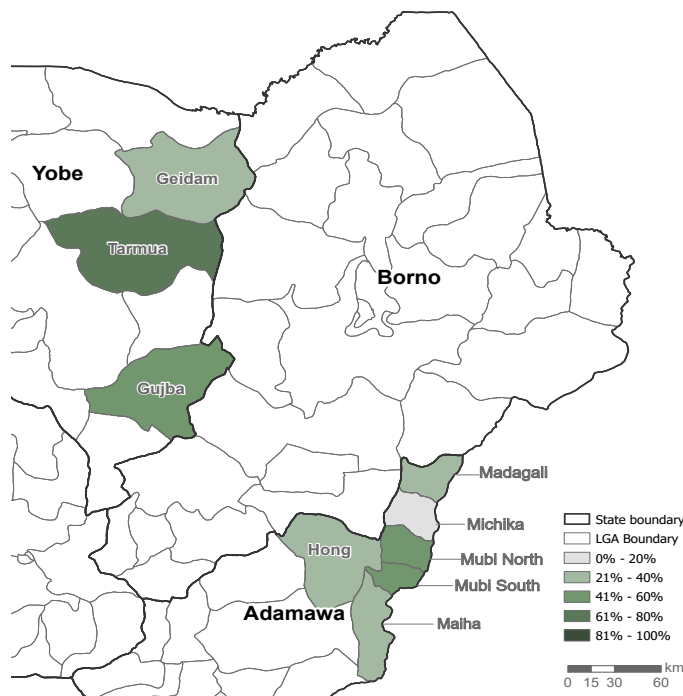
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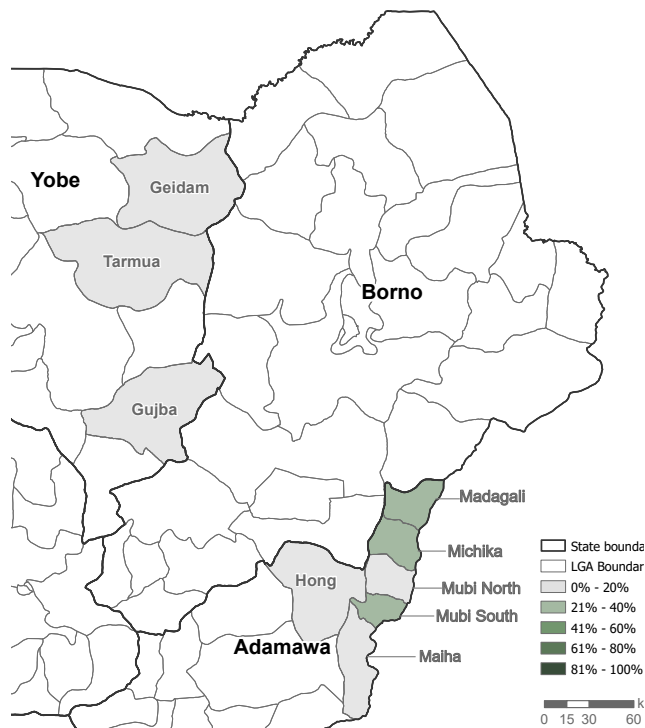
Safe water access

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



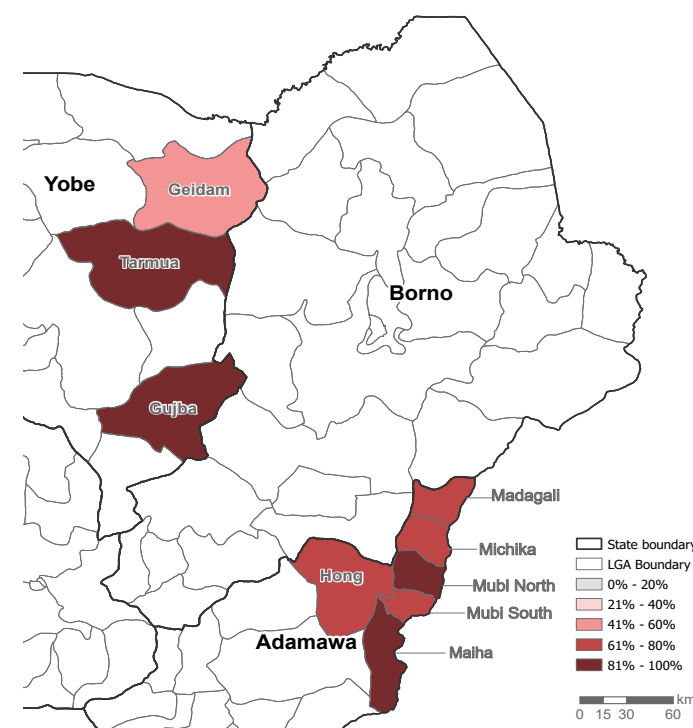
Latrine use

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least some people were using latrines:



Water problem

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that most people faced water collection problems:



Drinking water source

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

Unprotected well	45%	
Surface water	21%	
Protected well	11%	
Borehole	10%	

Latrine access

Of the assessed settlements where it was reported that at least some people were using latrines (27%), the estimated proportion of people in the settlement who are using latrines:

Less than half	82%	
Half	11%	
More than half	1%	

Of the assessed settlements where it was reported that some people were not using latrines (68%), the most commonly reported reasons why people were not using latrines:

No access to communal latrines	56%	
Not enough / overcrowded	11%	
None available	8%	
Nature of land (rocks, waterlogged)	4%	

Hand - washing practice

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

Only water	77%	
Soap with water	7%	
Sand with water	5%	
Ash with water	3%	

⁴ Other reasons why people were not using latrines include: Not safe to walk or use, none available, damaged or no access to communal latrine