

Adamawa and Borno - Food Security and Livelihood (FSL)

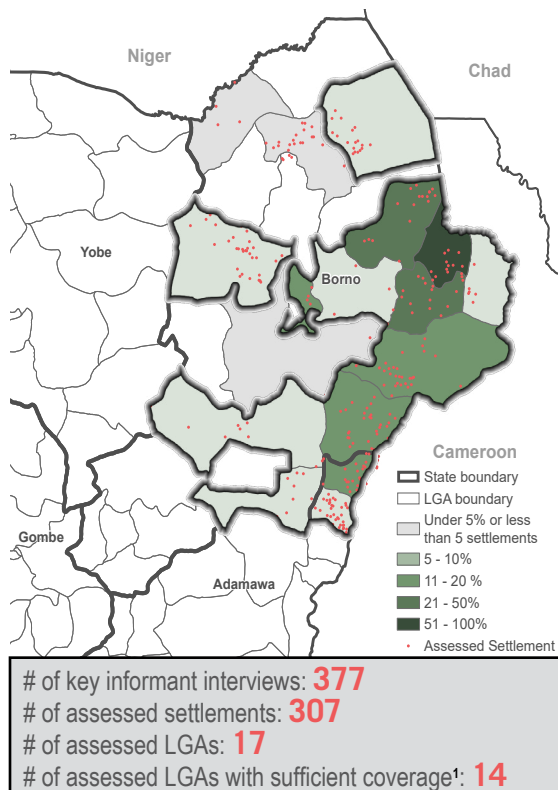
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

May 2021

Introduction

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 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, May 2021



Methodology

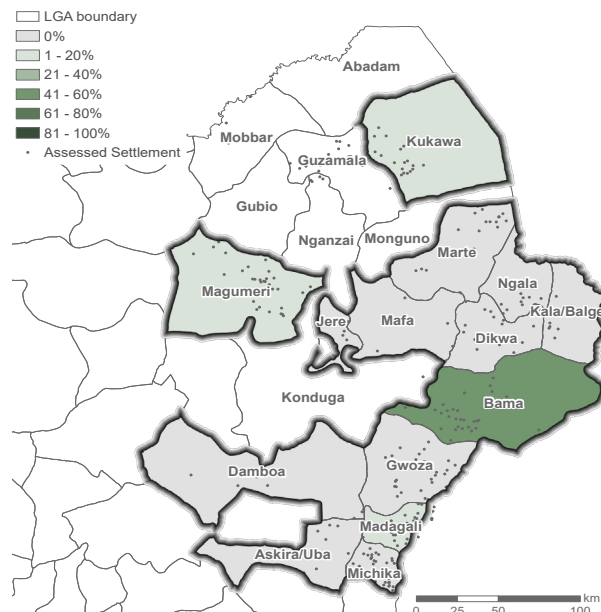
Using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH remotely monitors the situation in hard-to-reach areas through monthly multi-sector interviews in accessible Local Government Area (LGA) capitals with key informants (KIs) who are either (1) newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have 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 May 2021, 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 May 3rd to May 31st.

Access to food

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that some people have access to enough food:



The most commonly reported reasons for not having enough access to food, by % of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least some people did not have enough access to food (92%):

Destroyed by conflict	25%	
Unsafe access to farm land	22%	
Small land to farm on	19%	
Natural causes	11%	
Exhausted their harvest	6%	

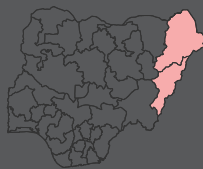
Food Source

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

Cultivated	67%	
Foraged for wild foods	26%	

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.



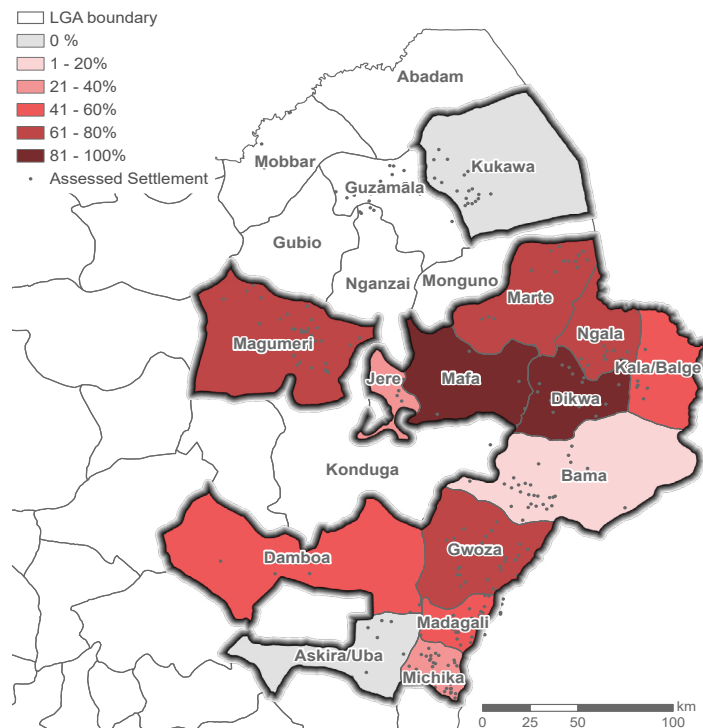
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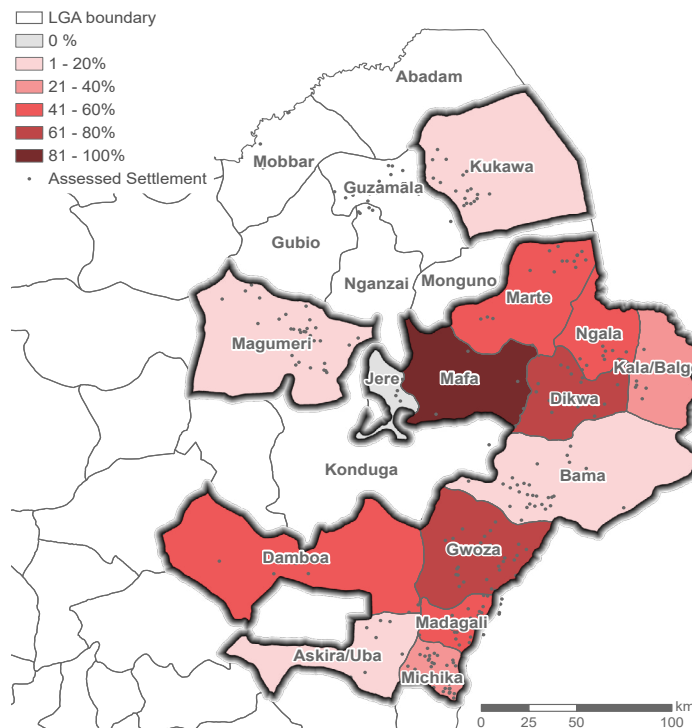
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Access to food

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

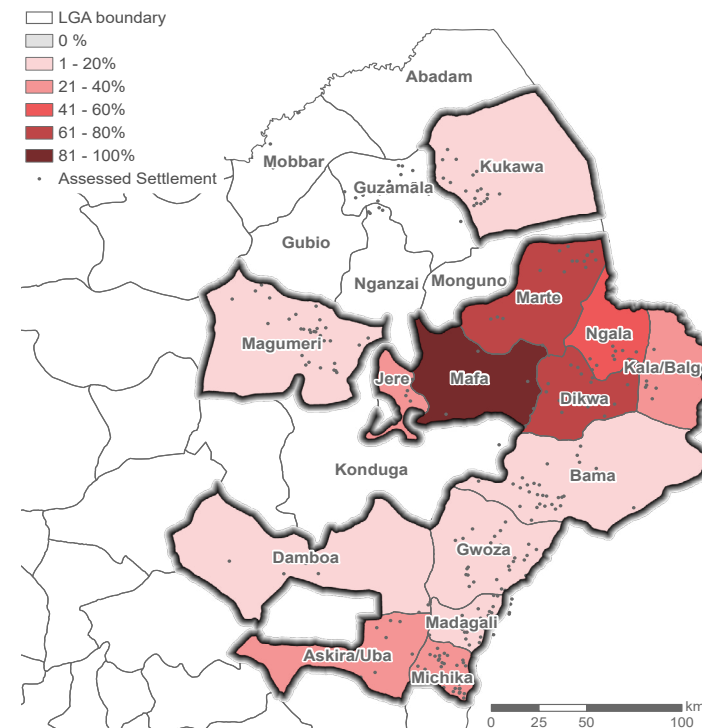


Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that some people eat on average one meal per day or less:



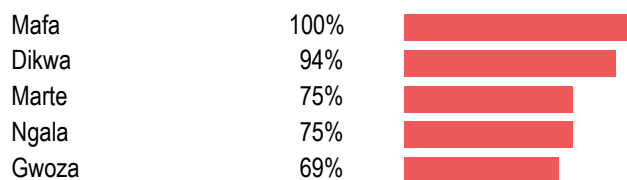
Coping strategy

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



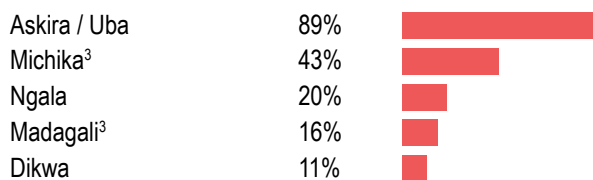
Food shock: Severe hunger

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that hunger was severe for MOST people because they were not able to access enough food:



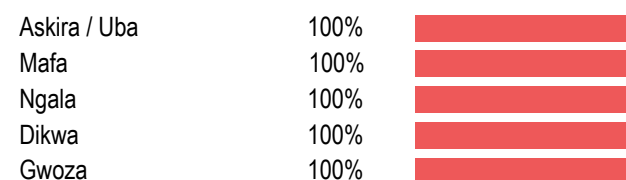
Food shock: Health

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that perceived health problems impacted access to food:

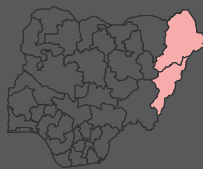


Food shock: Conflict and looting

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that conflict related incidents and looting impacted access to food:



³ Michika and Madagali are LGAs in Adamawa



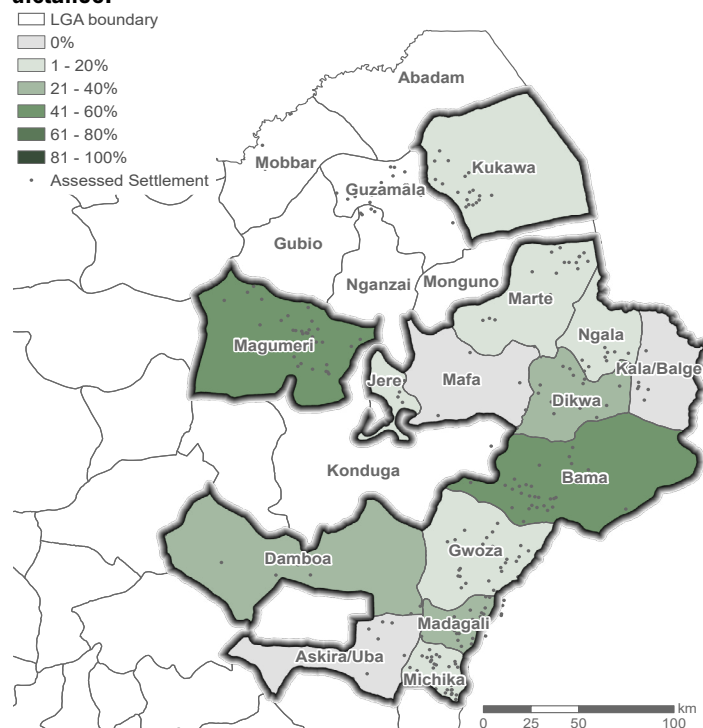
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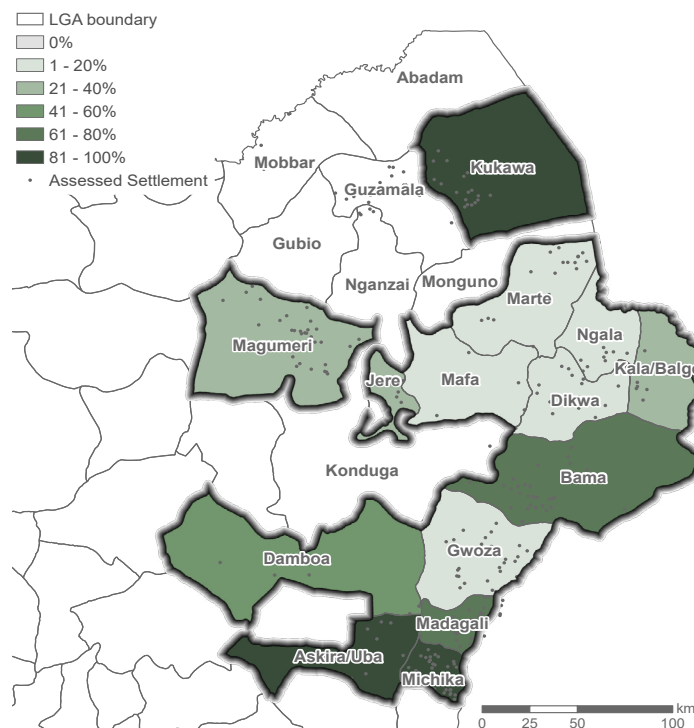
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Access to livelihood

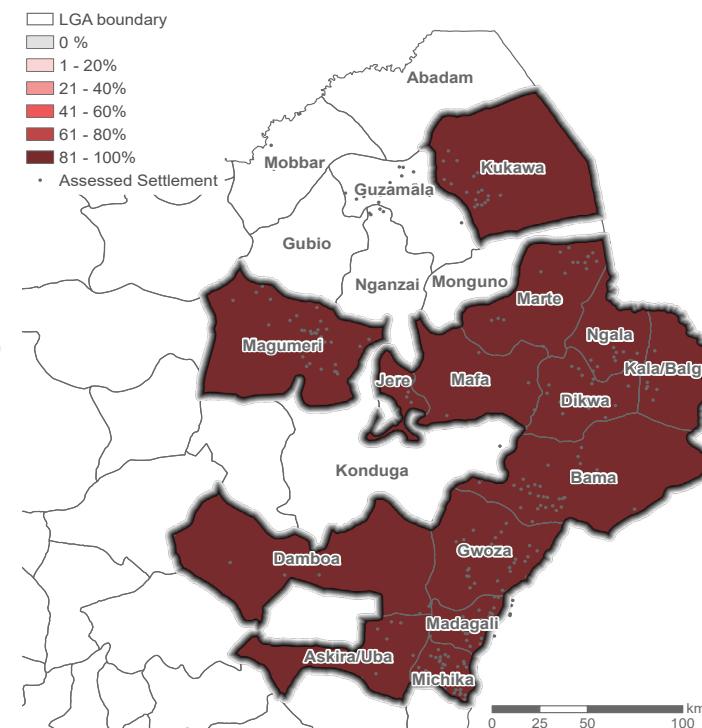
Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people have access to a functional market within walking distance:



Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people owned livestock:

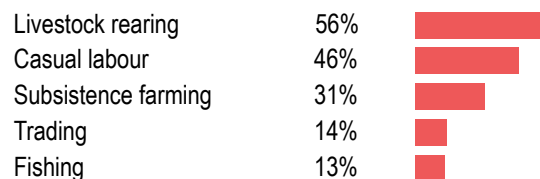


Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people were NOT able to engage in their usual livelihood activity:



Livelihood activities

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

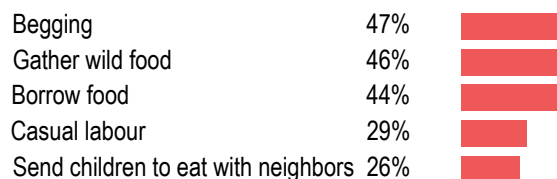


*Other LGAs where this was reported in 100% of assessed settlements are Gwoza, Jere, Kala Balge, Kukawa, Mafa, Marte and Ngala.

*Madagali is an LGA in Adamawa

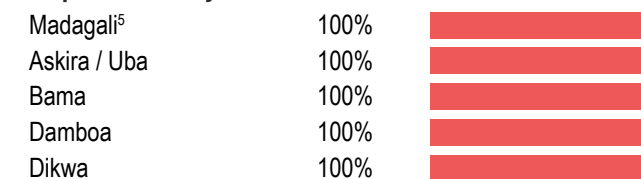
Livelihood coping strategies

Most common livelihood coping strategies practiced in the settlement [by % of assessed settlements]:



Planting/harvesting

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people had planted and harvested in the previous rainy season*:



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