

# Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) Nigeria

**Key findings presentation- January 2022**  
**Situation Overview of Hard-to-Reach areas in**  
**Adamawa and Yobe, Nigeria.**



## Objectives

- ✓ To identify the cross-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities of populations in hard-to-reach (H2R) areas, whether they were Internally displaced persons (IDP), returnees or host community members.
- ✓ To provide up-to-date information on service provision and access in H2R areas.
- ✓ To map the main displacement patterns to and from H2R areas.

## Coverage

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

## Methodology

- ✓ Area of Knowledge (AoK) approach
- ✓ Structured data collection tools - Key informant interviews (KII)
- ✓ Semi-structured tools (Focus Group Discussion/ In-depth interview FGDs/IDIs)
- ✓ Purposive sampling
- ✓ Populations of interest (IDPs, traders, visitors)
- ✓ Recall period of one month
- ✓ Findings aggregated at LGA level



## 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.
- ✓ Findings are indicative only. Findings from Mubi South and Mubi North\* LGAs should be considered with particular caution, as the number of KIs interviewed from these LGAs is particularly low compared to the other LGAs.
- ✓ Data was collected between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2022 with KIs from the following LGAs in Adamawa and Yobe state:

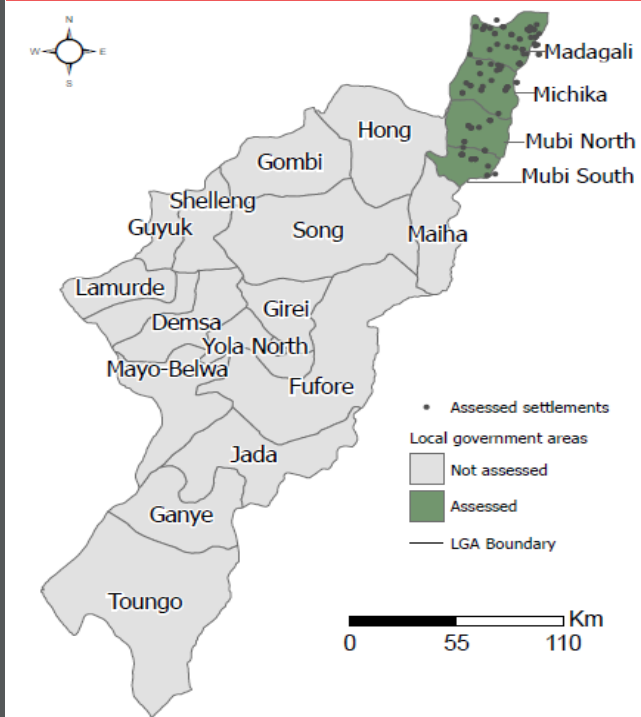
State	Adamawa				Yobe		
LGA	Madagali	Michika	Mubi North*	Mubi South*	Geidam	Gujba	Tarmua
KIs	75	34	16	17	38	39	40

- ✓ In addition, 6 FGDs in total (1 in each LGA) were held with KIs and members of the displaced community in Gujba, Geidam, Tarmua, Mubi North, Mubi South, Michika.

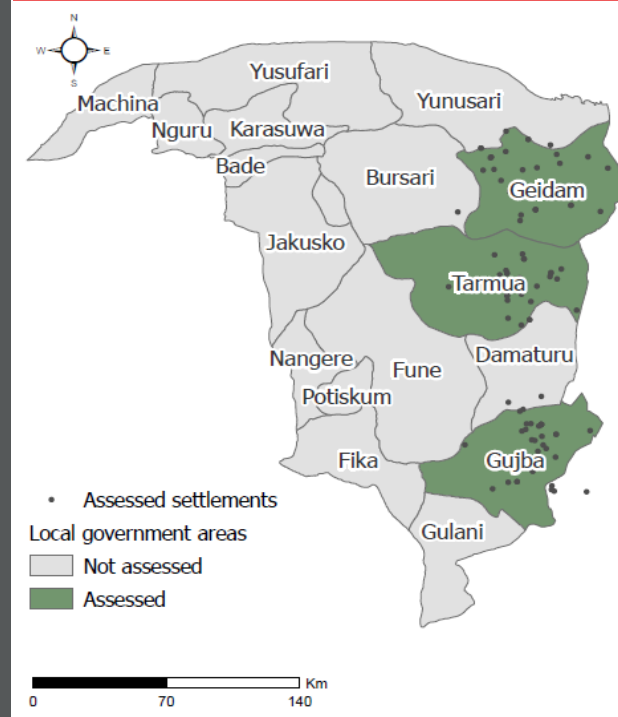


# Maps of REACH Coverage

## Adamawa



## Yobe



## Data Collection

January  
2022

## KI Interviews

260

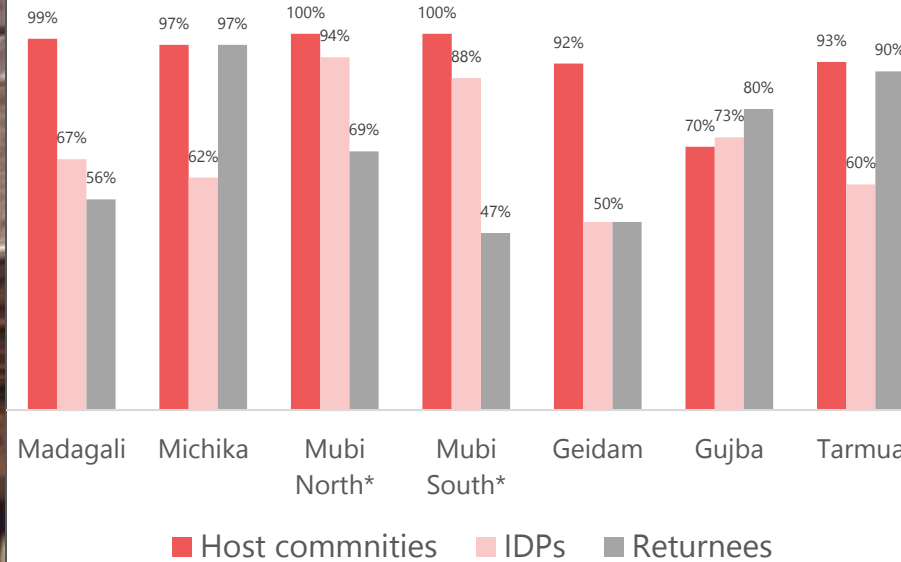
## No of Settlements

163

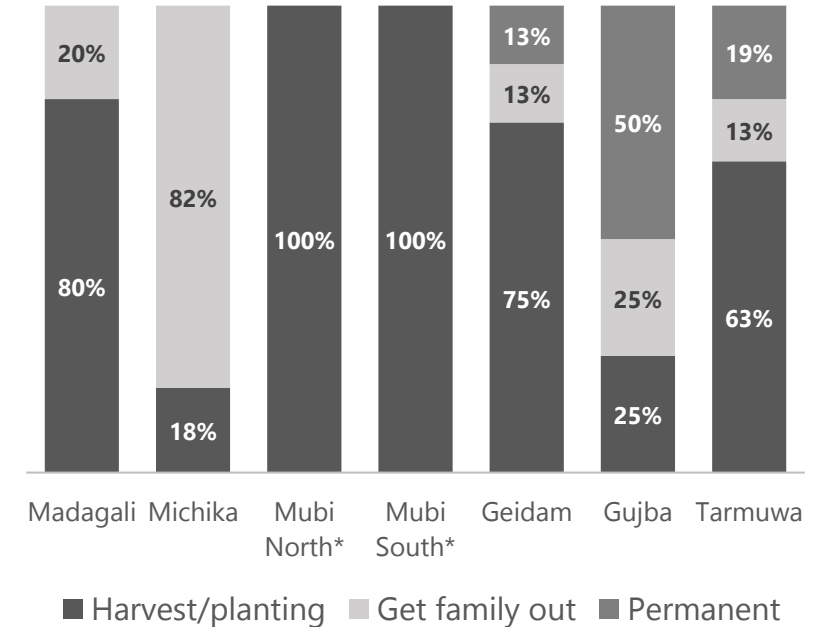
# Remaining population in H2R settlements

## Displacement and movements

Demographic groups present in H2R settlements by % of KIs per LGA



Top 3 most commonly reported reasons for return by % of KIs per LGA



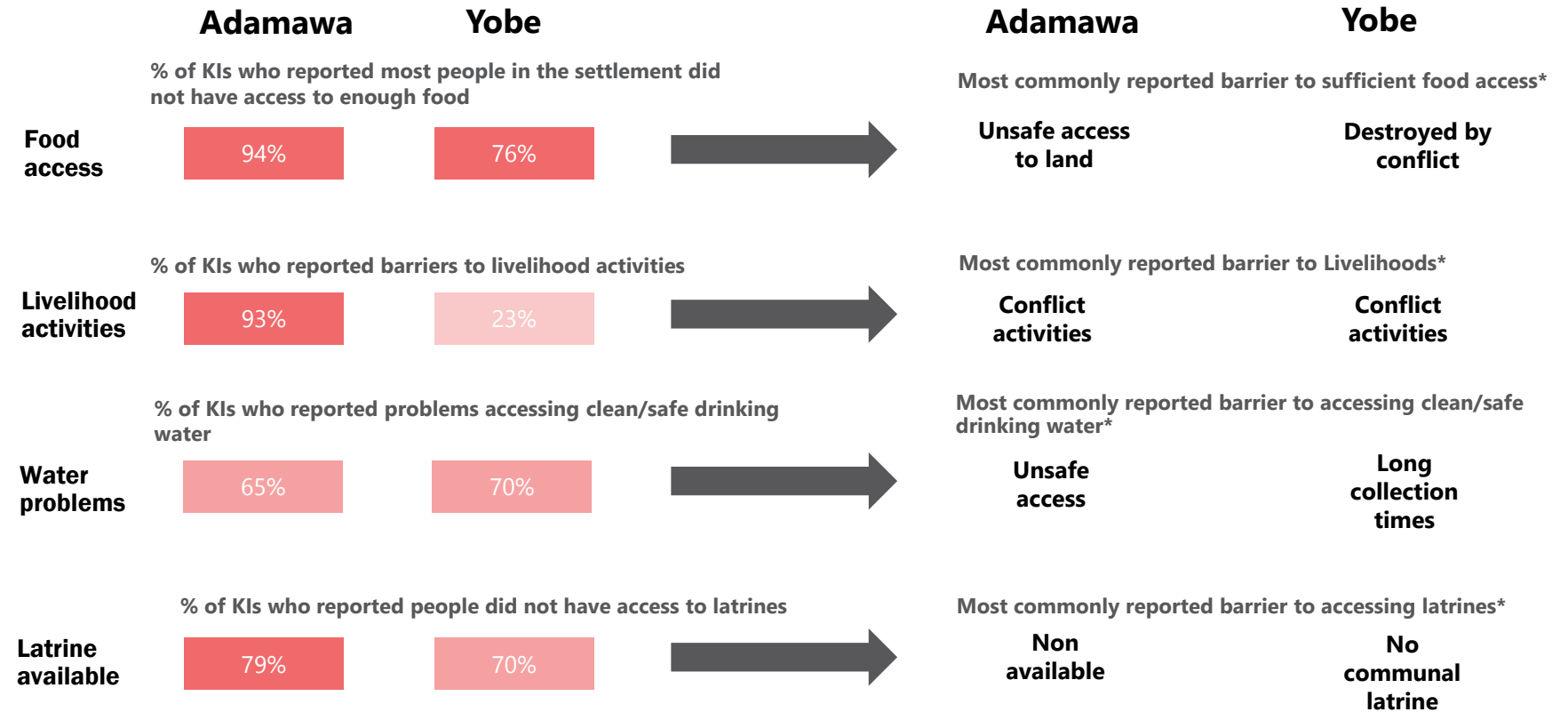
- **Fear of attacks by AOGs and herders were reported as the main push factor for displacement.**
- **Findings indicate displacement often results in family separations, increasing the number of unaccompanied minors and forced relocations.**

\* Proportions for Mubi North and Mubi South need to be considered with caution, given less than 20 KIs were interviewed in each LGA for this assessment.



## Needs, Access and Barriers

# Most reported **needs**, limited access and **barriers**



Access to basic needs appeared limited. People's **inability to meet basic needs remains high** and is **likely to worsen** given the reported main barriers to accessing these needs.

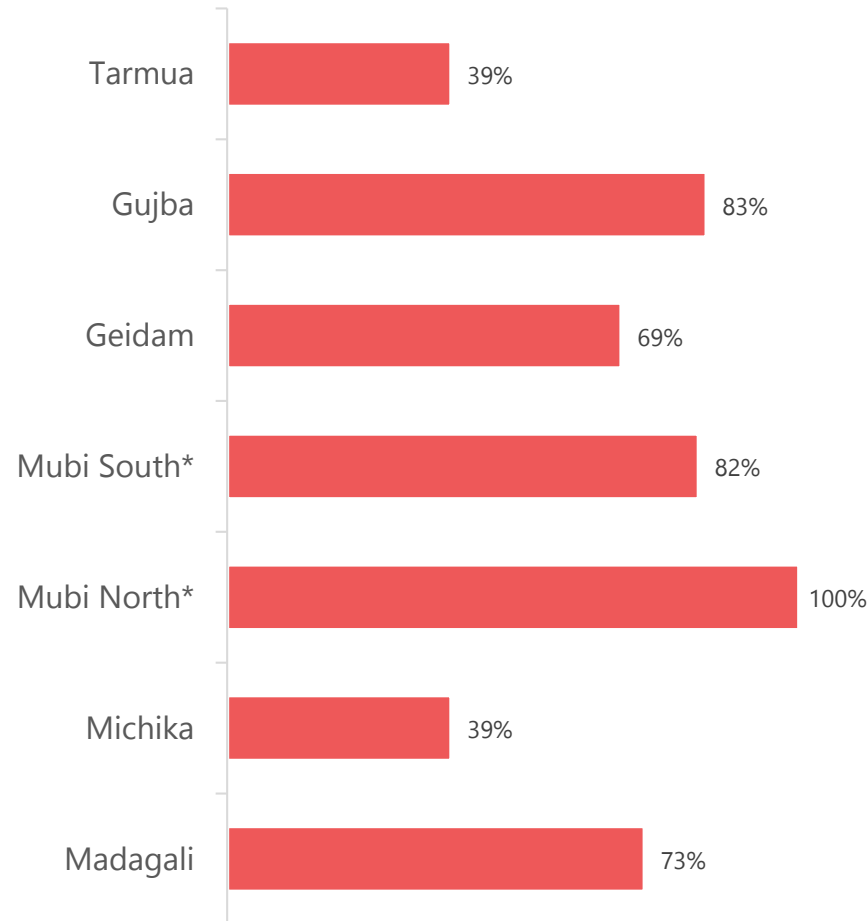
\*Follow up responses when KIs reported that there were barriers



# Protection concerns and their **impact**

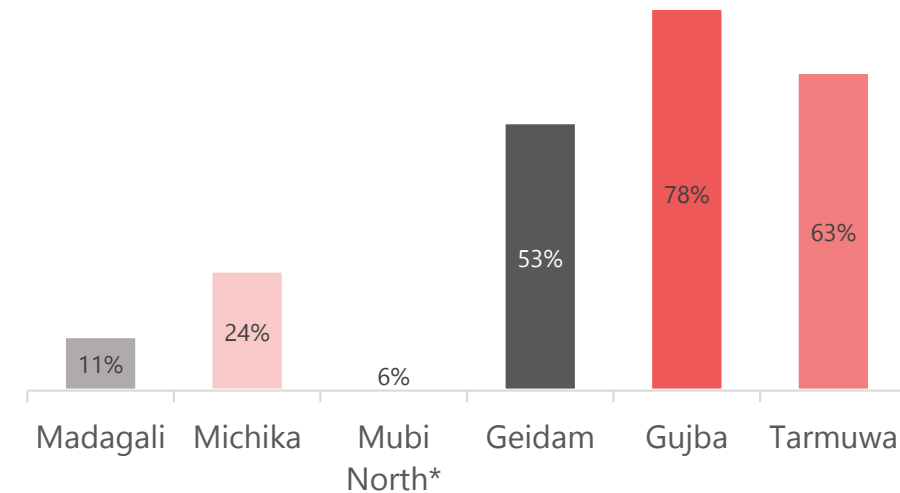
**Safety concerns  
are not improving**

% of KIs who reported people's perception of safety in H2R settlements had stayed same or worsened in the month prior to data collection per LGA



...Beyond the mental and physical effects that these safety perceptions may have caused, **reported protection incidents have an effect on food access and livelihoods, as some people are unable to engage in any livelihood activities and are often solely dependent on AOGs for food and other essentials.** (FGD participants)

Mine incidents leading to injury or death of an animal or human in the month prior to data collection by % of KIs per LGA



**Note:** No KI in Mubi south, reported a mine incident that led to the injury or death of an animal or human in the month prior to data collection.



## Protection risks

# Protection risks

Top 3 most commonly reported perceived protection risk by gender and age

### Gender & Age

Women 18 years and above

Girls less than 18 years

Men 18 years and above

Boys less than 18 years

### Top three protection concerns

AOG violence <b>20%</b>	Looting <b>20%</b>	Abduction <b>11%</b>
Sexual violence <b>18%</b>	Early marriage <b>17%</b>	AOG violence <b>15%</b>
AOG violence <b>29%</b>	Abduction <b>16%</b>	Denial of access <b>13%</b>
AOG violence <b>28%</b>	Abduction <b>17%</b>	Forced recruitment <b>10%</b>

- Findings suggest that **looting/theft, conflict related violence, and movement restrictions** continue to impede on livelihood activities, reducing access to sufficient food, access to healthcare, and other basic services.
- In **Adamawa state**, safety concerns posed by farmer-herder clashes, in addition to AOG activities, were reported as a main concern.

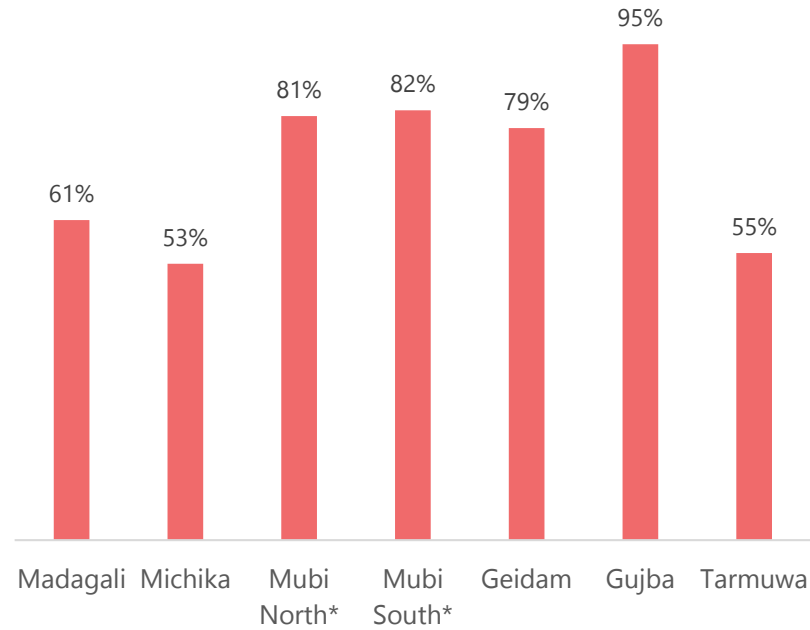




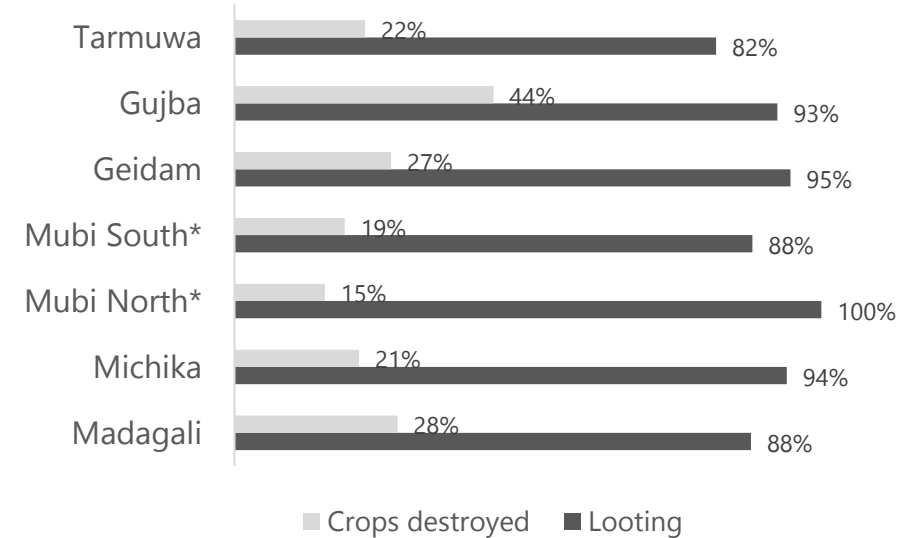
## Multiple threats and barriers

# Security threats and effects on livelihood activities

% of KIs who reported an incident of conflict leading to death or injury of a civilian in the month prior data collection per LGA



Most commonly reported looting incidents and destruction of crops due to conflict by % of KIs by LGA

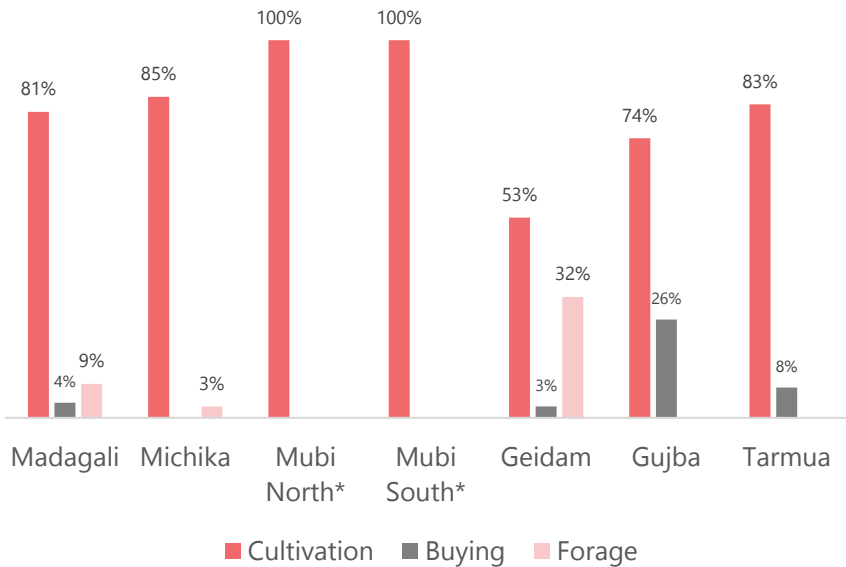


Findings suggest that banditry, herder-farmer conflicts, abductions, and mine presence serve both as **triggers of displacement as well as barriers to access livelihoods** and other essential services.

**Movement restrictions** and **fear of movement** were commonly reported barriers to access, while **theft and looting** negatively impact food availability and resilience to future shocks.

# Food Security and Livelihood

Top 3 most commonly reported sources of food, by % of KIs per LGA



Dependency on harvests from food cultivation appears to be high across all the assessed settlements.

...lack of access to alternative food sources such as through purchase in **markets or humanitarian food assistance appear to have adverse effects on availability of sufficient food**, given reported food insufficiency from cultivation

Reported livelihoods coping strategies used by most people in the assessed settlements, by % of KIs

	Adamawa	Yobe
Gather wild food	67%	83%
Borrow food or money from relative or friend	78%	24%
Purchase food with borrowed money	63%	8%
Asking non-relatives for food	47%	3%
Consume seed stock meant for next season or harvest that are not yet ready	16%	4%

Agriculture, casual labour, and pastoralism were the most commonly reported livelihoods activities in the assessed H2R settlements.

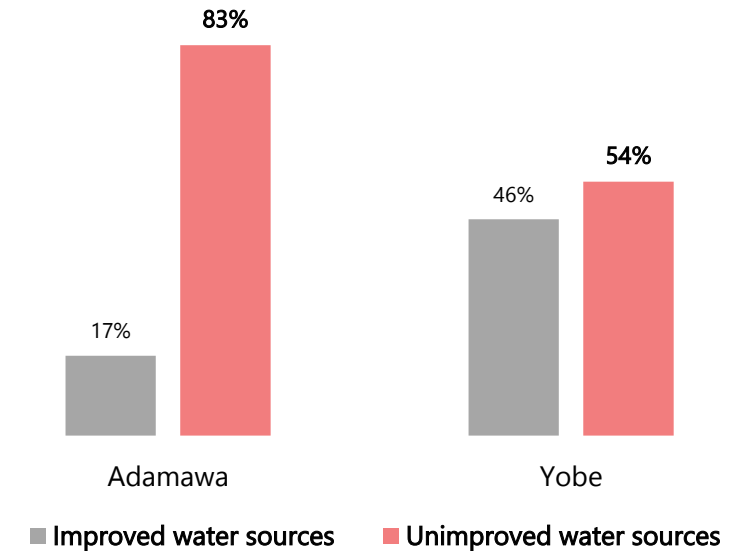
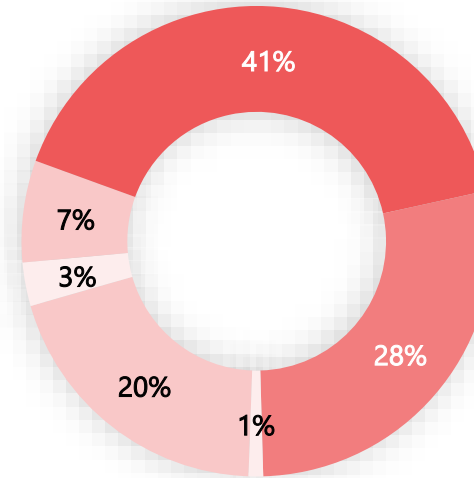
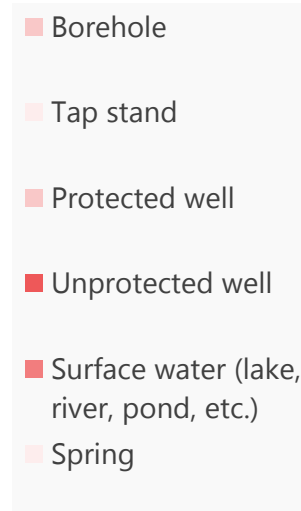
Food Access and Livelihood coping



# Drinking water and hygiene

WASH

## Most commonly reported sources of drinking water by % of KIs



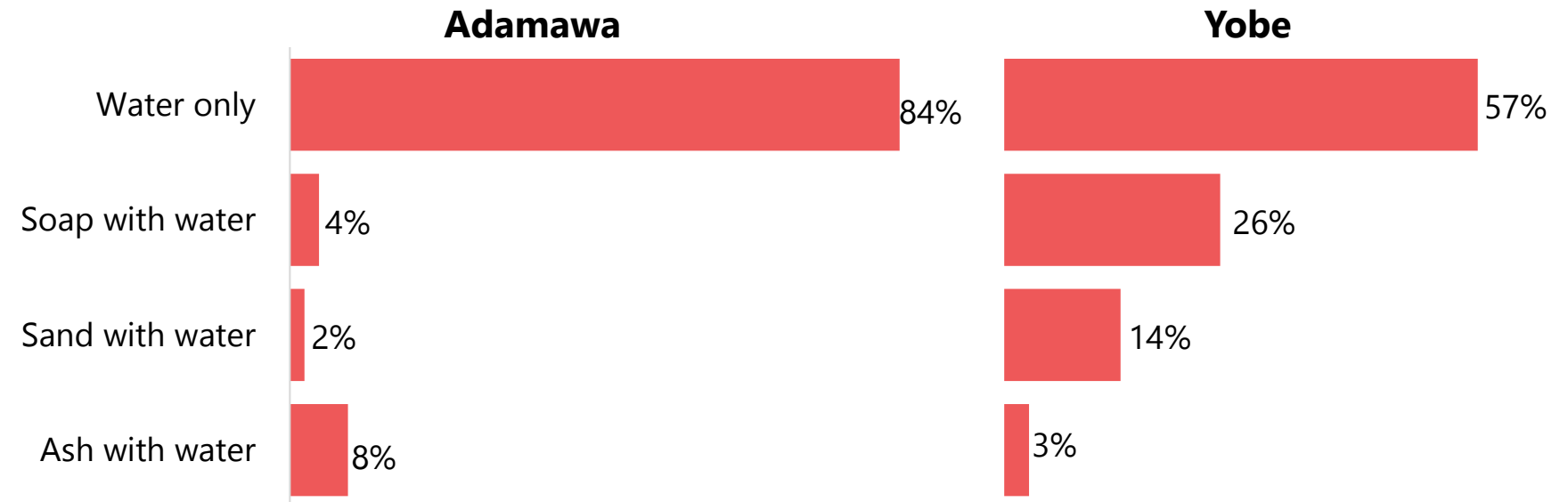
Access to improved water sources appeared to be low, particularly in Adamawa.

In addition, findings suggest that access to latrines was limited. Overall, only a few KIs reported people **had access to latrines**. In settlements where KIs reported people had access to latrines, it was commonly reported that only less than half of the population used these latrines.

**Open defecation** was reported as the main sanitary disposal method in Mubi North\*, Mubi south\*, Geidam and Tarmua.

# Handwashing

## Most commonly reported handwashing materials



...Unhealthy sanitary practices may pose **severe health threats** to the people in the assessed settlements

Only a few KIs reported the use of soap and water for handwashing in the **assessed settlements in Adamawa** which has faced some **scattered cholera outbreaks** in the reporting period.\*

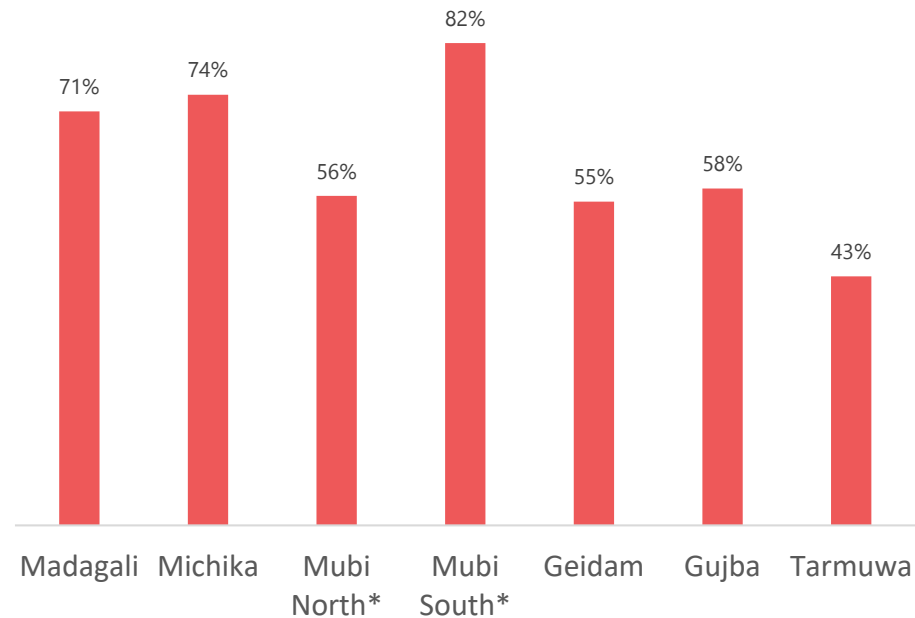
\*Nigeria: Adamawa States - Weekly Cholera Outbreak Situation Report



# Access to Healthcare

## HEALTH

% of KIs reporting no access to a functional healthcare facility within walking distance, per LGA



Findings suggest communities in H2R settlements **continue to face limited access to healthcare**, due to conflict-related damages to facilities as well as generally limited healthcare infrastructure.

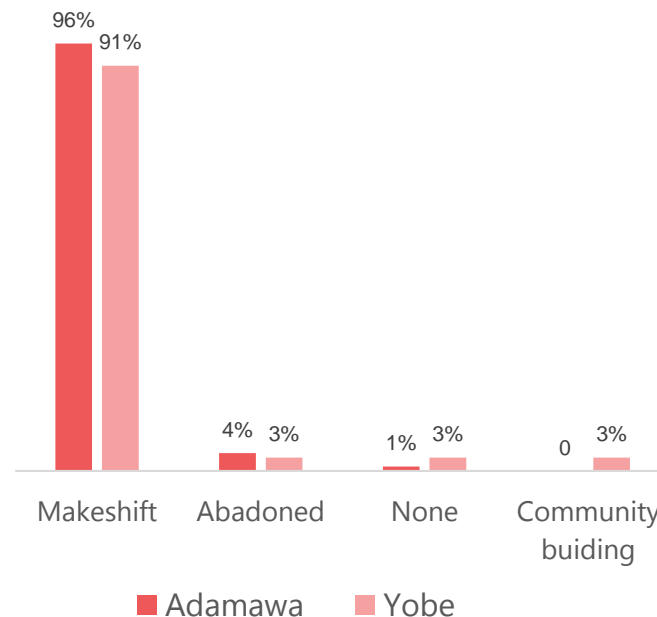
The most commonly reported barriers to healthcare services **were that there were never any facilities nearby**, that **facilities were destroyed by conflict**, and **a lack of medicine**.



The effect of the destruction wrought by the conflict.

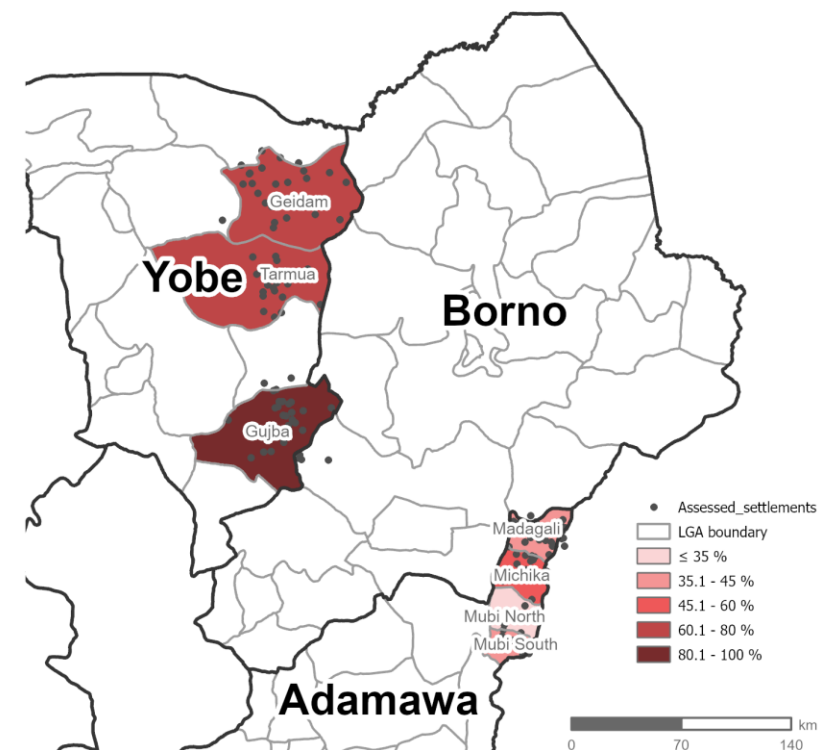
# Shelter conditions

Proportion of KIs by most commonly reported shelter types used by most people in the H2R settlement per state



*"Yes, there are some people staying without shelters, among us, yes IDPs who were not able to get corn stalks to build a shelter"*  
Male FGD participants Tarmua LGA.

Proportion of KIs who reported shelter damage in the month prior to data collection per LGA



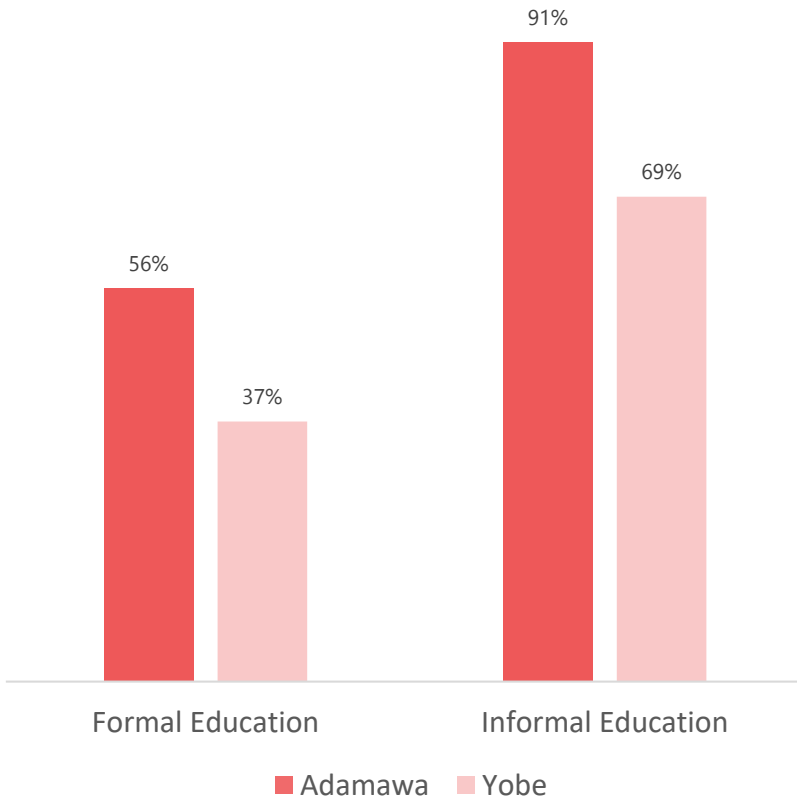




## EDUCATION

# Access to functional education services

Of % of KIs (60% in Adamawa and 55% in Yobe) who reported access to education, reported type of educational facility within walking distance



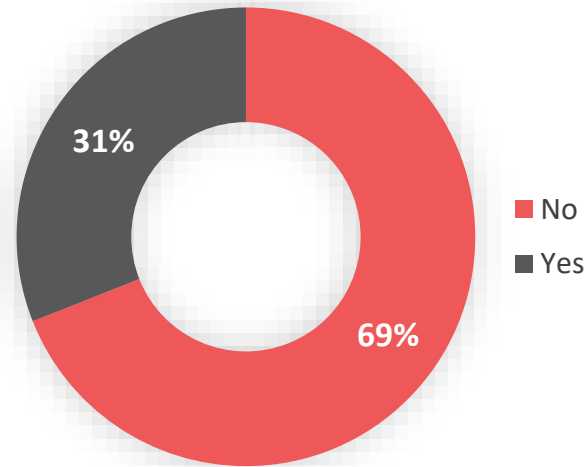
Most commonly reported **barriers** to education services in the H2R settlements by % of KIs per LGAs

	No facility	Facility destroyed	No teachers
Madagali	46%	38%	8%
Michika	38%	44%	6%
Mubi North*	57%	0%	43%
Mubi South*	50%	30%	20%
Geidam	60%	30%	5%
Gujba	57%	29%	0%
Tarmua	79%	11%	5%

Informal education services appeared more accessible than formal services across all assessed settlements. Lack of formal services was reportedly due to lack of infrastructure, personnel and security issues.

# Information on humanitarian assistance

% of KIs who reported people had access to information on humanitarian services



## Barriers to information

- In Adamawa state, the most commonly reported types of information barriers were **insecurity, lack of mobile phones and lack of access to radios.**
- In Yobe state, the most commonly reported types of information barriers were **lack of mobile phones, lack of electricity and lack of access to radios**

Limited access to information on humanitarian assistance

- Despite some reported access to functioning radio and cell phones, access to information on humanitarian assistance, security and other information on services was still limited.
- Most KIs reported people in the assessed settlements seem to **rely more on in-person conversations as their primary source of information** while a lower proportion of KIs reported radios as the primary source of information.
- Religious leaders and relatives appear to be the most trusted sources for obtaining information.



# Conclusions



Overall...

- The findings from this assessment indicate that **insecurity has a multi-faceted impact on people in H2R settlements, compounding pre-existing stressors which limit their ability to perform their usual livelihoods**, as well as their access to food, improved water sources, and other basic needs.
- This **lack of access**, in tandem **with limited accessibility and availability of basic service infrastructure such as health and sanitary facilities**, **exposes people** in these H2R settlements **to severe risks** to their health and wellbeing.

# CONTACT



No. 35 Patrick Bokkor Crescent, Jabi-  
Abuja, FCT, Nigeria



glenn.norgbey@reach-initiative.org

joy.philip@reach-initiative.org

For more information products from REACH Nigeria, kindly visit  
[www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/nigeria/](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/country/nigeria/)

- ☐ Humanitarian Situation Monitoring multi-sectoral and COVID-19 factsheets and situational overview
- ☐ Multi Sectorial Needs Assessment in NE/NW Nigeria
- ☐ Area Base Need Assessment in NE Nigeria
- ☐ Rapid Assessments
- ☐ Joint Market Monitoring Assessment
- ☐ Area profile