Overview

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis, rendering sections of Borno state 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 either (1) are newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have left a hard-to-reach settlement in the last 3 months 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 a 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 July 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

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 July 1st to July 29th.

Assessment Coverage

- 626 Key informants interviewed
- 348 Settlements assessed
- 22 LGAs assessed
- 10 LGAs with sufficient coverage

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

For more information on this factsheet please contact:

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REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action
Access to water

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that it takes less than 30 minutes to reach, access, and return from the preferred water source:

- LGA boundary
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%

- Assessed Settlement

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

- LGA boundary
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%

- Assessed Settlement

Sanitation and hygiene

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people are using latrines:

- LGA boundary
- 0%
- 1 - 20%
- 21 - 40%
- 41 - 60%
- 61 - 80%
- 81 - 100%

- Assessed Settlement

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

- Unprotected well 37%
- River or stream 25%
- Protected well 12%
- Borehole 5%
- Pond or lake 1%

Of the assessed settlements where latrine usage was reported (69%), the estimated proportion of people in the settlement who are using latrines:

- All 18%
- More than half 14%
- Around half 15%
- Less than half 26%
- None available 39%
- Destroyed by conflict 14%
- Not functional 3%
- Cultural reasons 2%
- Other 1%

Of the assessed settlements where it was reported that some people were not using latrines (59%), the most commonly reported reasons why people were not using latrines:

- Only water 65%
- Ash with water 12%
- Soap with water 10%
- Sand with water 2%
- Do not wash hands 1%

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

- Unprotected well
- River or stream
- Protected well
- Borehole
- Pond or lake

Of the assessed settlements where latrine usage was reported (69%), the estimated proportion of people in the settlement who are using latrines:

- All
- More than half
- Around half
- Less than half
- None available
- Destroyed by conflict
- Not functional
- Cultural reasons
- Other

Of the assessed settlements where it was reported that some people were not using latrines (59%), the most commonly reported reasons why people were not using latrines:

- Only water
- Ash with water
- Soap with water
- Sand with water
- Do not wash hands