REACH Monitoring of Hard-to-Reach Areas of Northeast Nigeria
Preliminary Findings (Nov 2018 – March 2019)
Objectives of the Hard to Reach Data

• Characterize **needs and vulnerabilities** of populations remaining in hard-to-reach areas

• Provide up-to-date information on **service provision and access**

• Represent geographical **displacement patterns**

• **Support humanitarian response clusters** and coordination with evidence to inform operations and advocacy, as appropriate

• Promote **triangulation of Hard to Reach data** against other key humanitarian information management sources- *this workshop!*
## Hard to Reach Research Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Displacement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are the needs and vulnerabilities of IDP, returnee and host community populations in hard-to-reach areas with regards to sectoral services?</td>
<td>What services and types of humanitarian assistance are accessible to IDP, returnee and host community populations in hard-to-reach areas and what access constraints exist?</td>
<td>What are the key demographic characteristics of populations present in and moving to or from hard-to-reach settlements?</td>
<td>What are the key displacement trends including push and pull factors for new arrivals, intentions to move, etc.?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hard to Reach and Area of Knowledge Methodology: Data Collection

- A monthly multi-sector quantitative survey with key informants (KIs) including newly arrived IDPs identified at camp intake centers who have left hard-to-reach settlements in the past 1-3 months.

- Displacement mapping focus group discussions (FGDs).

- Sectoral or multi-sectoral Service Access Gap FGDs.

The service access gap FGDs CAN include a monthly module designed with the OISWG and sectors, as interest permits, to further probe data from the previous month and assess newly uncovered needs.
# Hard to Reach Methods: Aggregation, Analysis, and Limitations

## Quantitative

- The **settlement** is the unit of analysis.
- Data from KIs reporting on the same settlement is aggregated and presented as the **percent of settlements** reporting on a given indicator.
- During the aggregation process, the response for a settlement is left blank and removed from analysis if KIs do not concur.

## Qualitative

- **Thematic analysis** will be used to code and analyse FGD transcripts from semi-structured data collection.
- **Participatory mapping exercises** will be employed to map migration patterns and pair with both quantitative and qualitative results.
- Qualitative analysis provides **inductive, targeted analysis of quantitative indicators**.

## Limitations

- Only **purposive sampling** will be employed - not randomized sampling. KIs may not be evenly distributed throughout the reported administrative unit.
- Data collection is dependent on the presence and identification of KIs with recent information concerning an inaccessible area. Thus, we cannot guarantee coverage, or sufficient coverage, of given geographic areas.
Limitations of this Presentation

• Data is **indicative only** – not representative – and therefore must be triangulated

• This presentation reports on **six LGAs** wherein **20% of all settlements** were captured by key informant interviews (KII)s between November 2018 and March 2019
  
  • LGAs covered: Gwoza, Dikwa, Bama, Ngala, Kala Balge, Kukawa
  
  • While 20% of settlements in these LGAs were assessed during the reporting window, month-to-month coverage varied

• Data collection is dependent on the **presence and identification of eligible KIIs** in LGA capitals
  
  • Lack of Hard to Reach coverage should not be used to conclude that no people remain in those areas
### Varied Sampling by LGA and Month

#### Number of Key Informants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA</th>
<th>Nov-18</th>
<th>Dec-18</th>
<th>Jan-19</th>
<th>Feb-19</th>
<th>Mar-19</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bama</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>2335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikwa</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwoza</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kala Balge</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>310</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kukawa</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngala</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1088</td>
<td>1586</td>
<td>2212</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7588</td>
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</table>

#### Number of Focus Group Discussions

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<th>LGA</th>
<th>Nov-18</th>
<th>Dec-18</th>
<th>Jan-19</th>
<th>Feb-19</th>
<th>Mar-19</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bama</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikwa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwoza</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kala Balge</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kukawa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngala</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>71</td>
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</table>
Example Question: Remaining Population

In the last month, what proportion of the ORIGINAL population, i.e. those who have not been displaced, remain in [hard-to-reach area]?

- None
- Less than half (few or some)
- Around half
- More than half (most or all)
- All
Example Question: Hunger Severity

In the last month, how bad was hunger for MOST people because they were not able to access enough food in [hard-to-reach area]?

- Almost no hunger
- Hunger is small; strategies are available to cope with reduced access to food
- Hunger is bad; there are limited options to cope with the reduced access to food
- Hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, and causing many deaths
Example Question: Mortality

In the last month, what was the MAIN cause of death for people in [hard-to-reach area]?

- Malaria / fever
- Cholera / diarrhea
- Typhoid
- Hunger / malnutrition
- Other
- Kalazar
- Conflict
- HIV/AIDS
- Natural
- Don’t know
Hard to Reach Protection Considerations

**COLLABORATION**
- REACH proactively engages with the protection sector concerning Hard to Reach (RACH) data collection.
- Information is collected and produced in a way that enhances the protection of individuals and reduces risk.

**AGGREGATION**
- Settlement-level data is aggregated to the ward level or greater.
- Raw qualitative data is uploaded to a secure server located in Geneva, Switzerland.
- Raw quantitative data is stored on secure KoBo servers in the USA.

**DATA SHARING**
- REACH will under no circumstances share settlement-level data in an electronic format.
- Any hard-copy sharing of settlement-level data will require a data sharing agreement reviewed and agreed-upon by both REACH and OCHA.
- OCHA will institute data sharing agreements with all partners.

**DISSEMINATION**
- REACH and Humanitarian Coordinating Partners will agree upon a detailed validation and dissemination plan ahead of dissemination of Hard to Reach outputs.
Reported Displacement Trends in Hard-to-Reach Areas

November 2018 – March 2019
7595 Klls
78 FGDs
1073 unique settlements
1. What do we know about the demographics of those remaining in hard-to-reach areas?

2. What are the broad factors influencing differences in access to food across LGAs?

3. Has access to food differentially changed in hard-to-reach areas in response to specific, known events throughout the data collection period?
1. Populations Remain

- Overall, populations remain: 92% of assessed settlements reported a remaining hard-to-reach population (more than “none”)

- Majority reported that more than half of the original the population has left the hard to reach area
1. Remaining Populations are Vulnerable

- FGD participants stated that **remaining populations are more vulnerable** than new arrivals to IDP camps in LGA capitals, including:
  - Vulnerable sub-groups unable to travel
  - Entirely captive populations

- Of all settlements assessed by KII s:
  - 89% reported **unaccompanied children** remaining in hard-to-reach areas
  - 70% reported that **IDPs** originally from other areas remained in their hard-to-reach settlement
  - 11% reported that **half or more** of women remaining in hard-to-reach areas are/were **pregnant or lactating**
2. Access to Food is Limited

In the last month, were MOST people able to access enough food in (hard-to-reach area)? **Options were yes or no**

Insufficient access to food was reported in 86% of all assessed settlements.

In the last month, what was the MAIN cause of death for people in (hard-to-reach area)? **Question is single response, from the following options: malaria, cholera, typhoid, hunger/malnutrition, kalazar, conflict, HIV/AIDS, natural, other, no response, don’t know**

Malnutrition was mentioned as the main cause of death in a third of assessed settlements.
2. Primary Drivers of Food Insecurity

Movement Restriction

- 47% of assessed settlements reported \textit{unsafe access to land} as the main reason for insufficient food
- Self-imposed restrictions based on personal risk
- Armed group-imposed farming bans
- Gender-based restrictions imposed by armed groups

Supply Disruption

- 47% of assessed settlements reported \textit{limited access to agricultural inputs}
- Reduced crop variety
- Inability to replace destroyed or looted tools
- Inability to repair broken tools
2. Secondary Drivers of Food Insecurity

- Confiscations may reduce already scarce supplies
  - Livestock were present in 9% of all assessed settlements; majority of FGD participants reported **confiscation of livestock**
  - Participants in almost three-quarters of FGDs emphasized **harvest confiscation** as an ongoing challenge

- Areas reporting different confiscation patterns:
  - Sambisa Forest
  - Concentration of stolen livestock, regular inflow of looted harvest
  - More severe protection concerns
  - Reduced food security concerns
2. Lesser Drivers of Food Insecurity

• 29% of assessed settlements report that the arrival of IDPs or returnees had a large impact on the ability to access enough food during the past month
  • Despite this, IDPs and host communities generally have cordial relationships with little conflict

• While price shocks do impact food security in hard-to-reach areas, they are not the critical barrier
  • Linked most strongly to specific destruction of markets and trading hubs (Rann in January, Kukawa market in March)
3. Percentage of assessed settlements reporting that “Hunger is the worst it can be, all over the settlement, causing many deaths”

Limitations: While the coverage threshold of 20% of settlements in each LGA was reached each month of the reporting period, some changes over time may be due to variations in coverage. Data is indicative only and therefore must be triangulated.
3. Variations in Access Exist across Locations

- From assessed settlements, respondents self-reported limited food distributions are concentrated along roads and in the immediate vicinity of LGA capitals
  - 13% of all assessed settlements reported food distribution within their settlement within the last month

- Movement restrictions, armed groups management, and limited supplies inhibit market operations
  - 25% of all assessed settlements reported access to a market within walking distance
  - Kukawa LGA: 55% of assessed settlements
  - Gwoza LGA: 15% of assessed settlements
3. Coping Mechanisms Vary with Severity

- **Borrowing food** is the main coping strategy in areas with relative security, few movement restrictions, and intact supply chains
  - Kukawa LGA: 87% of assessed settlements
  - Gwoza LGA: 6% of assessed settlements

- Foraging for **wild foods** is the main coping strategy in areas with severe insecurity and protracted insurgency
  - Kukawa LGA: 11% of assessed settlements
  - Gwoza LGA: 89% of assessed settlements
  - More common during dry season
January 2019

• Over **40,000 people fled Rann** to Cameroon in December 2018 and January 2019

• **87%** of assessed settlements reported *inability to access food* due primarily to *conflict & looting*

• **73%** of assessed settlements reported disruption of usual livelihood activities

March 2019

• Many returned in late February and March

• **43%** of assessed settlements in Rann reported small negative impacts on food access due to the *arrivals of IDPs and returnees*

• **94%** of assessed settlements reported disruption of usual livelihood activities
November 2019- March 2019

- 41% of assessed settlements reported small impacts on the ability to access food due to conflict & looting

- January 2019: 95% of assessed settlements in Baga ward reported no access to usual livelihood activities, aligning with known security incidents in Baga

March 2019

- Following identified attacks on markets in Kukawa ward, 90% of assessed settlements reported no local market access

- Following identified security force efforts in March 2019, focus group participants from Kukawa reported forced displacement to LGA capitals

Sources: FGDs, UNOCHA, Security Assessments
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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IMPACT Initiatives

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