INTRODUCTION

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis, rendering sections of Yobe 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.[1]

Proportion of settlements assessed, July - September 2022.

# of key informant interviews: **1319**
# of assessed settlements: **803**
# of assessed LGAs: **11**
# of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage[2]: **10**

Number of assessed settlements per LGA

STATE	LGA	# of assessed settlements
ADAMAWA	Madagali	62
	Maiha	68
	Michika	126
	Mubi North	63
	Mubi South	67
YOBE	Geidam	101
	Gujba	71
	Gulani	66
	Tarmua	95
	Yunusari	84

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 July, August, & September 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.[3]** Due to precautions related to accessibility and insecurity in some LGAs, data were collected remotely through phone interviews with assistance from local stakeholders. Data collection took place from 11th July 2022 to 28th September 2022.

Original population

Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of non-displaced populations was reported:

[1] REACH H2R sectoral factsheets from November 2020 to April 2022.
[2] 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.
[3] 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.

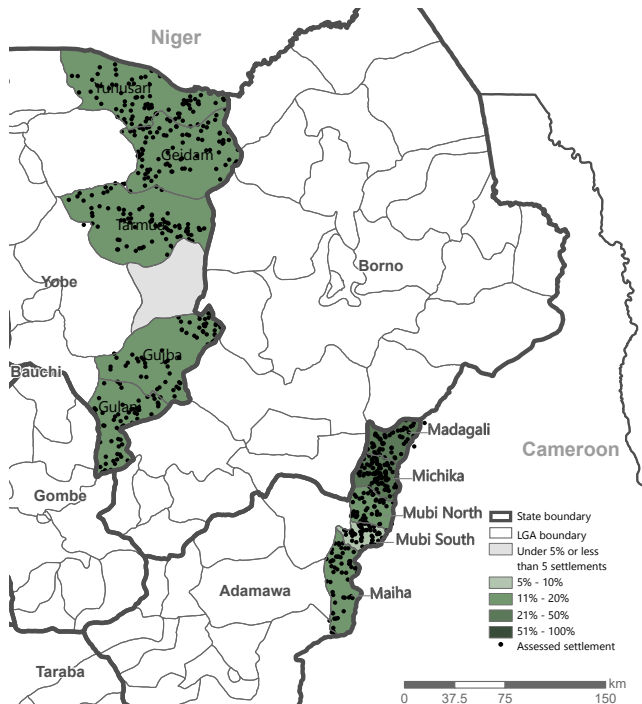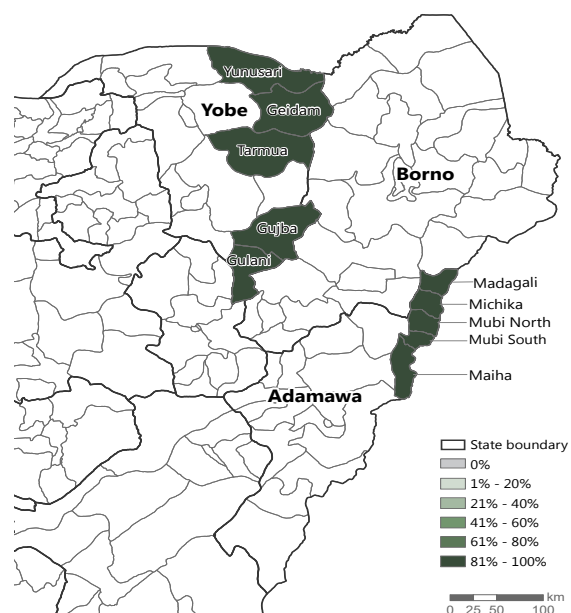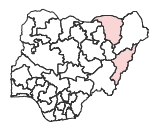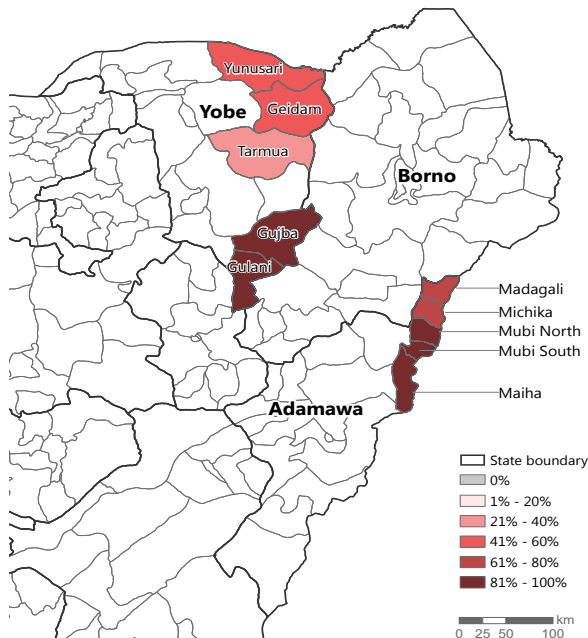# ASSESSMENT OF HARD-TO-REACH AREAS: POPULATION MOVEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

Adamawa and Yobe, Northeast Nigeria

July-September 2022

IDP presence

Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was reported:

Legend:
- State boundary
- 0%
- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

km
0 25 50 100

Original population

Estimated proportions of original population remaining in the settlement, by % of assessed settlements:

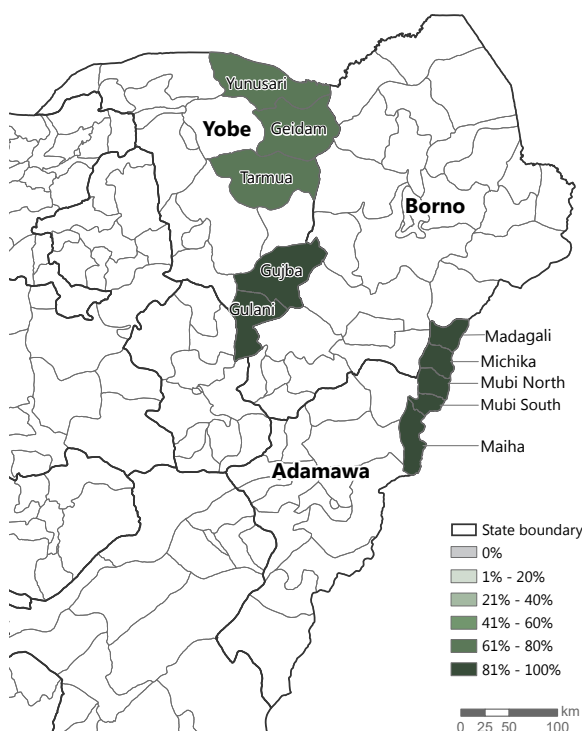|	
Less than half	47%
Around half	29%
More than half	12%

Most commonly reported reasons why people remained in the settlement, by % of assessed settlements:

Did not want to leave the settlement	29%
Did not have enough money to leave	23%
Remain to participate in livelihood	18%
To weak, sick or old to leave	6%

Returnee presence

Proportion of assessed settlements where the presence of returnees were reported:

Legend:
- State boundary
- 0%
- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
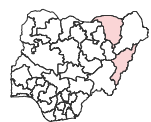- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

km
0 25 50 100

Presence of returnees was reported in 84% of assessed settlements.

In those settlements, the most reported main reasons why people had returned to the settlement were:

Returning temporarily to farm or harvest	39%
Returning to visit family members	10%
People returning to stay permanently	6%
Unfavourable conditions led to return	2%

In 84% of those assessed settlements where returnee presence had been reported, 33% KIs reported that most returnees had arrived in the month prior to data collection.
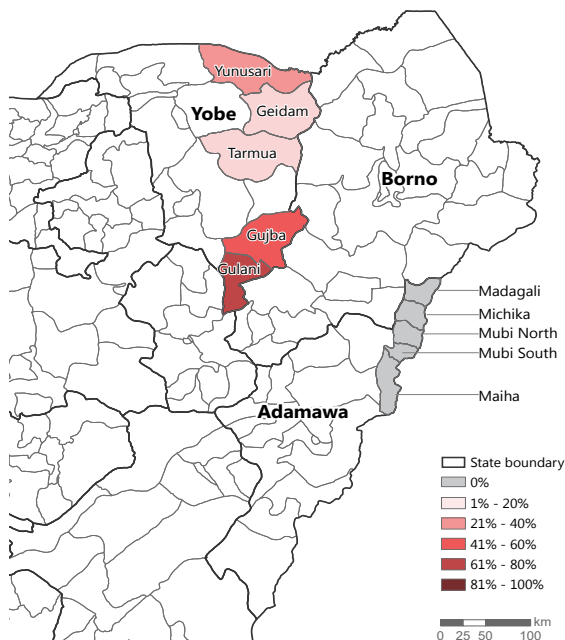
REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

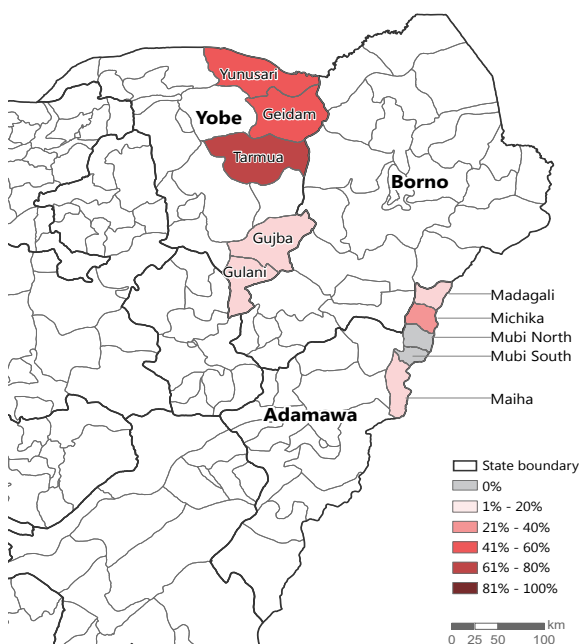## Means of communication

Proportion of assessed settlements where a functioning radio signal was reportedly unavailable:

Legend:
- State boundary
- 0%
- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

km
0 25 50 100

Proportion of assessed settlements where a functioning mobile network was reportedly unavailable:

Legend:
- State boundary
- 0%
- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

km
0 25 50 100

Access to information

Top five LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people experienced difficulties accessing information on the availability of humanitarian assistance:

LGA	%
Gujba	94%
Gulani	85%
Yunusari	81%
Tarmua	72%
Geidam	53%

Information barriers

In **43%** of assessed settlements, people reportedly faced difficulties accessing information on humanitarian assistance.

In those settlements, the most reported main difficulties were:

Difficulty	%
No mobile phone	45%
No radio	26%
No electricity	13%
Wrong information	2%
Insecurity	1%

Information sources

Reported main channels of information used by community members, by % of assessed settlements:

Channel	%
In person	67%
Radio	14%
Phone	8%

Reported information channels most trusted among community members, by % of assessed settlements:

Channel	%
In person	79%
Phone call	5%
Radio	4%