

Adamawa, Yobe and Borno - Education

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

DECEMBER 2020

Overview

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 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 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

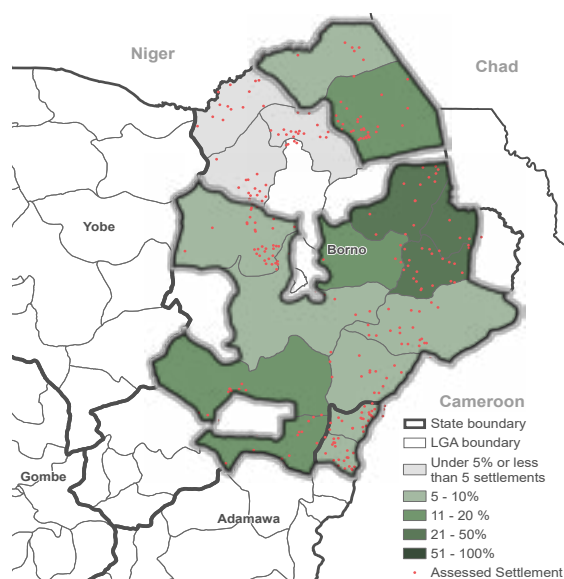
have been assessed. The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements in December 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.¹ Due to precautions related to the COVID-19 outbreak, data was collected remotely through phone based interviews with assistance from local stakeholders. Data collection took place from December 1st to December 24th.

Assessment Coverage

399 Key informants interviewed
307 Settlements assessed
18 LGAs assessed
14 LGAs with sufficient coverage²

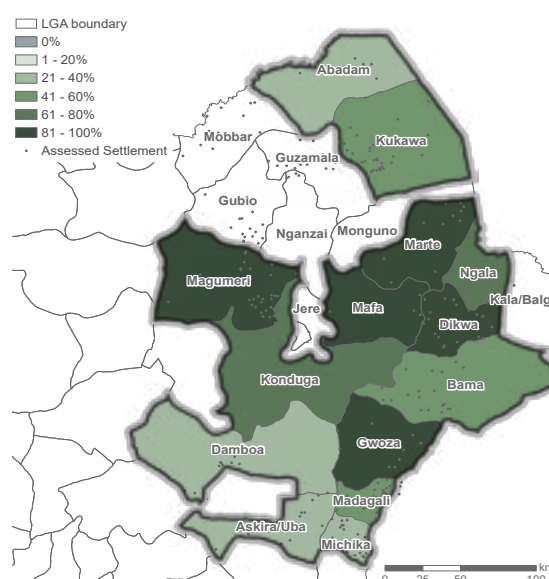
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed:



Access to education

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people had access to any educational services:



In the settlements where lack of access to educational services was reported (42%), main barriers to accessing educational services, by % of assessed settlements:

Never had education facilities nearby	62%	
No teachers	12%	
Schools not allowed	11%	
Destroyed by conflict	10%	
Don't know	1%	

Access to education services was reported for **58%** of assessed settlements.

In **18%** of those assessed settlements, at least one child reportedly attended formal schooling.

¹Due 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 changes in which settlements were assessed instead of changes over time.
²The most recent version of the VTS dataset (released in February 2019 on vts.eocng.org) has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations, and adjusted to account for deserted villages based on information shared by OCHA.