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, a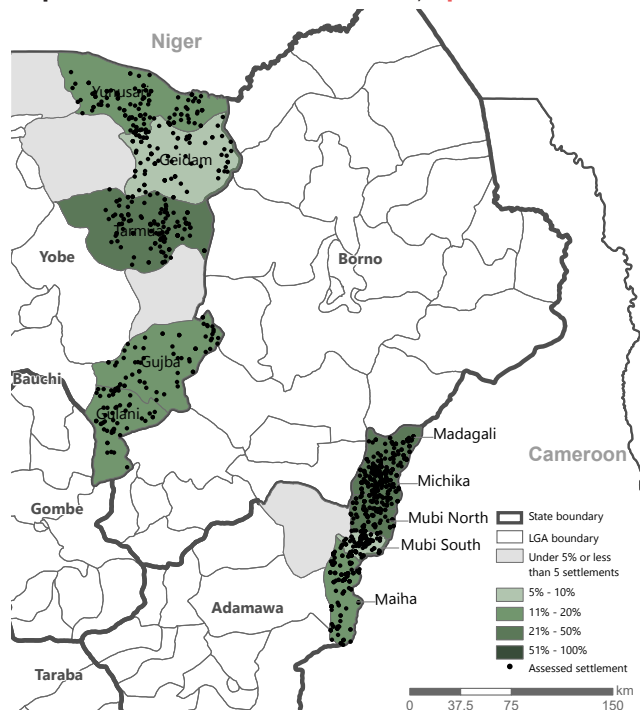nd movement intentions, REACH has been conducting monthly assessments of hard-to-reach areas in Northeast Nigeria since November 2018.[1]

Proportion of settlements assessed, April - June 2022.

# of key informant interviews: **1562**
# of assessed settlements: **882**
# of assessed LGAs: **14**
# of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage[2]: **10**

Number of assessed settlements per LGA

| STATE	LGA	# of assessed settlements
ADAMAWA	Madagali	63
	Maiha	77
	Michika	156
	Mubi North	70
	Mubi South	66
YOBE	Geidam	95
	Gujba	77
	Gulani	61
	Tarmua	111
	Yunusari	106

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 April, May, & June 2022, and are not statistically generalisable**.[3] Due to precautions related to the COVID-19 outbreak, data was collected remotely through phone interviews with assistance from local stakeholders. Data collection took place from 11th April 2022 to 30th June 2022.
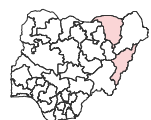
Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one incident of conflict resulting in any injury or death of a civilian had taken place in the month prior to data collection:
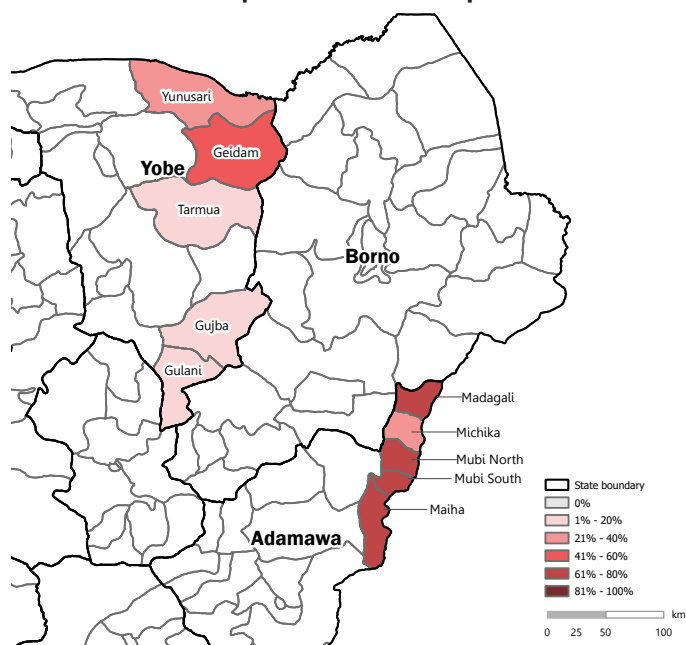
[1] REACH H2R sectoral factsheets from November 2020 to April 2022.
[2] The most recent dataset on grid3.gov.ng/datasets has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations, and adjusted to account for deserted villages based on information shared by OCHA.
[3] Due to changes in migration 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.
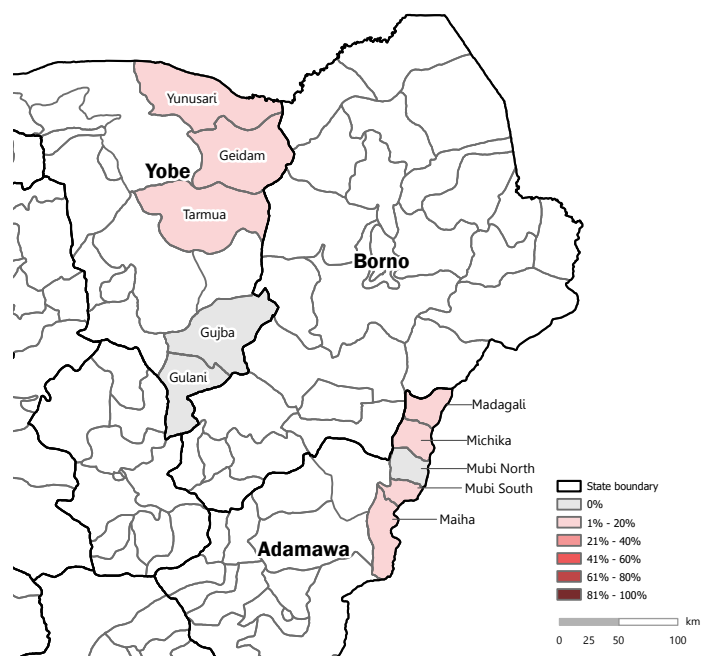
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PROTECTION INCIDENTS AND CONCERN

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one landmine-related accident with a civilian or livestock had taken place in the month prior to data collection:
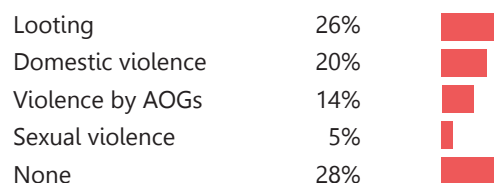

Legend:
- State boundary
- 0%
- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

0 25 50 100 km

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one incident of looting had occurred in the month prior to data collection:

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

0 25 50 100 km

Most commonly reported main safety concern for girls younger than 18, by % of assessed settlements:

Early marriage	20%	
Sexual violence	16%	
Domestic violence	14%	
Violence by AOGs[4]	7%	
None	36%	
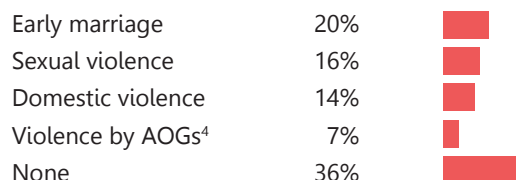
Most commonly reported main safety concern for boys younger than 18, by % of assessed settlements:

Domestic violence	14%	
Looting	11%	
Violence by AOGs	10%	
Forced labour	6%	
None	43%	
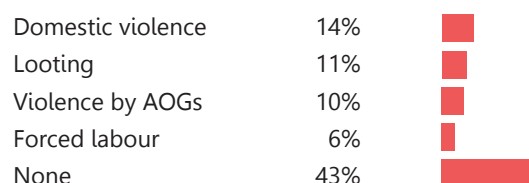
Most commonly reported main safety concern for women aged 18 and above, by % of assessed settlements:

Looting	26%	
Domestic violence	20%	
Violence by AOGs	14%	
Sexual violence	5%	
None	28%	

Most commonly reported main safety concern for men aged 18 and above, by % of assessed settlements:

Looting	33%	
Violence by AOGs	22%	
Domestic violence	10%	
Abduction	9%	
None	18%	

[4] Armed Organised Groups
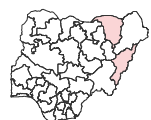
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PROTECTION SITUATION AND ABDUCTION

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported there were unaccompanied minors living in the settlement in the month prior to data collection:
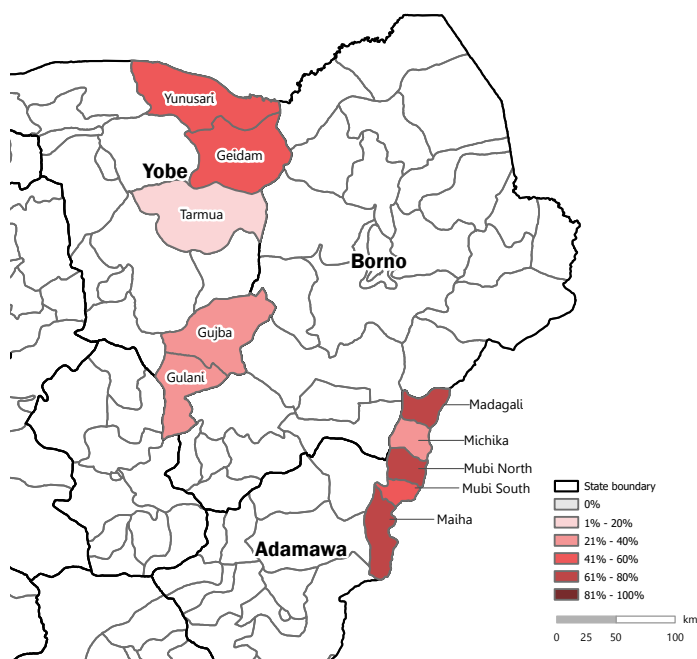
Proportion of assessed settlements where KIs reported perceiving the safety situation had gotten worse for most people in the month prior to data collection:

Top 5 LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one case of abduction of girls (younger than 18) had occurred in the month prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements:
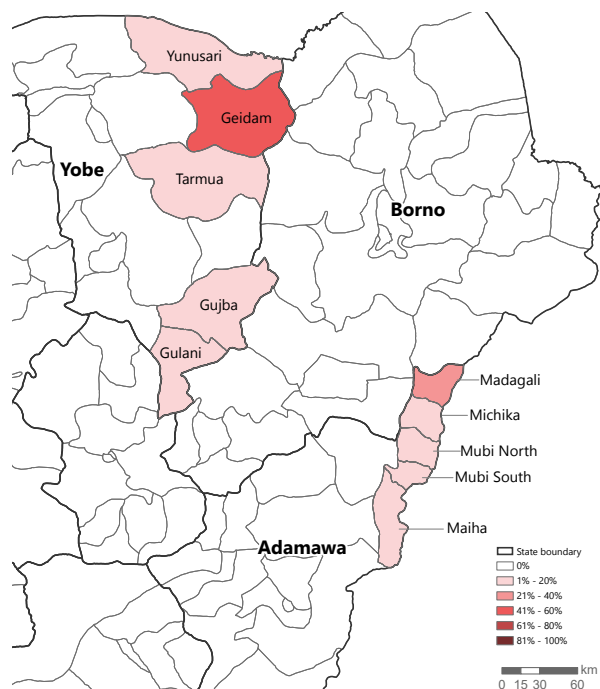
LGA	%
Madagali	30%
Geidam	24%
Yunusari	15%
Michika	14%
Mubi South	11%

Top 5 LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one case of abduction of boys (younger than 18) had occurred in the month prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements:

LGA	%
Mubi South	30%
Madagali	29%
Maiha	26%
Mubi North	23%
Geidam	17%

Top 5 LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one case of abduction of men (18 and older) had occurred in the month prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements:

LGA	%
Mubi South	55%
Madagali	52%
Maiha	51%
Mubi North	41%
Geidam	32%

Top 5 LGAs with the highest proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one case of abduction of women (18 and older) had occurred in the month prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements:

LGA	%
Madagali	33%
Geidam	26%
Yunusari	21%
Mubi South	21%
Michika	20%