

Assessment of hard-to-reach areas: Education and shelter

October - December 2022

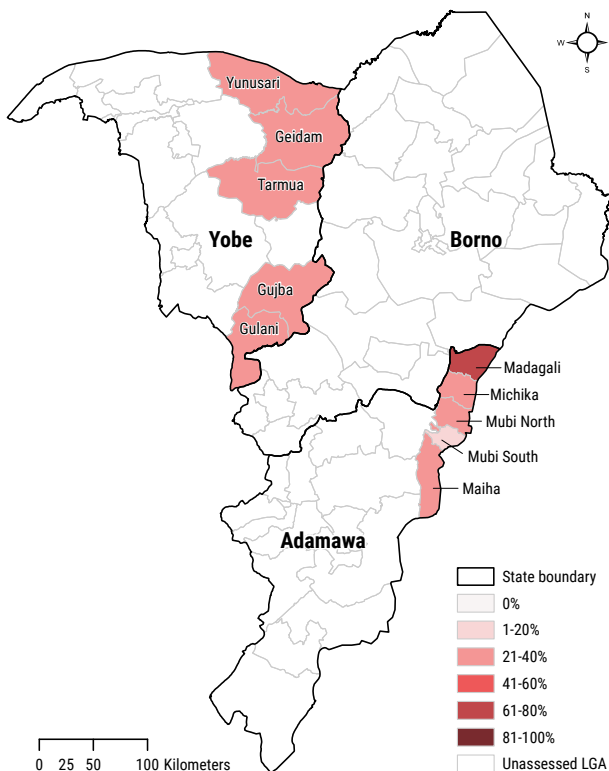
Adamawa and Yobe States, Northeast Nigeria

KEY FINDINGS

- According to key informants (KIs), people in one third of assessed settlements do not have access to any education facilities within an hour from their settlement. In assessed settlements with reported access to education, the majority (82%) have access to informal education, while less than half (44%) have access to formal education.
- Shelters in 13% of assessed settlements were reportedly destroyed or partially destroyed due to conflict in the month prior to data collection. In the same timeframe, KIs reported that in two-thirds of assessed settlements in Adamawa people had to leave their homes due to flooding.

EDUCATION

% of assessed settlements where it was reported that most people **did not** have access to a functional education facility within less than one hour by walking or by most common mode of transport:



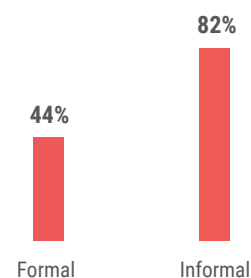
CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

The continuation of conflict in Northeast Nigeria has created a complex humanitarian crisis, rendering sections of Yobe and Adamawa states as inaccessible. 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

Using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH collected data from 12th October to 13th December 2022. Results presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed within an LGA. **The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements in October, November, and December 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.** Find more methodological information on the last page of this factsheet.

In **33%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that people were not able to access any education facilities (within less than one hour by walking or by most common mode of transport). The reported primary barriers for boys and girls were that there were never any education facilities nearby (25% and 23%, respectively) or that the education facilities were destroyed by conflict (9% and 10%, respectively).

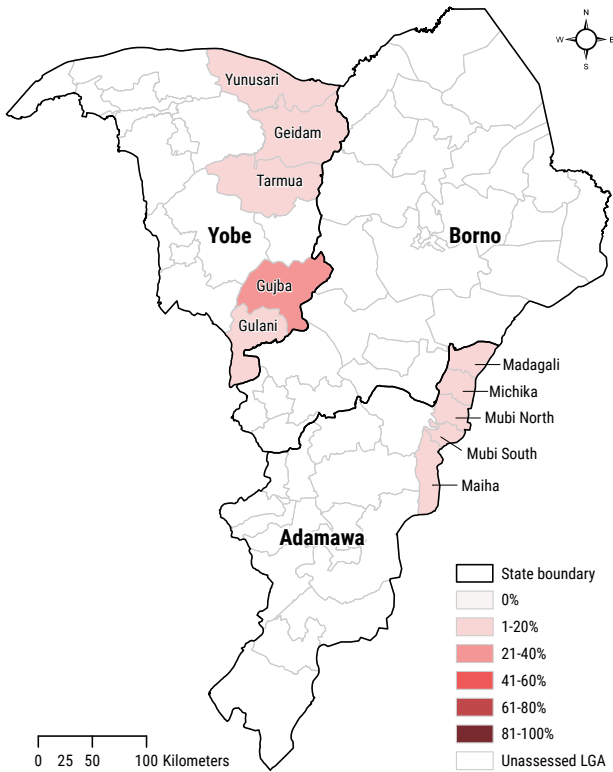
Types of education services available in settlements where KIs reported that people had access to education facilities:



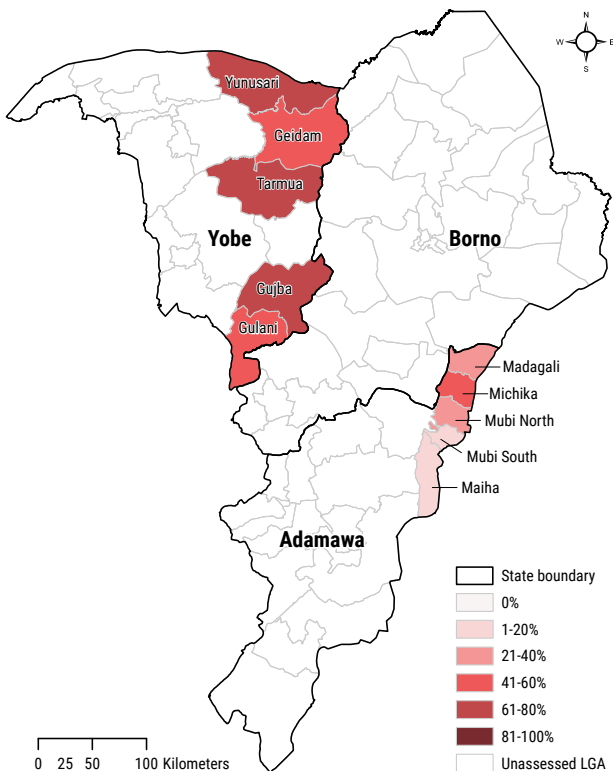
1. REACH H2R sectoral factsheets from [November 2020 to September 2022](#).

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

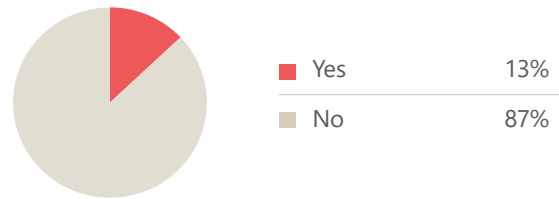
% of assessed settlements where it was reported that at least one shelter had been damaged or destroyed by conflict in the month prior to data collection:



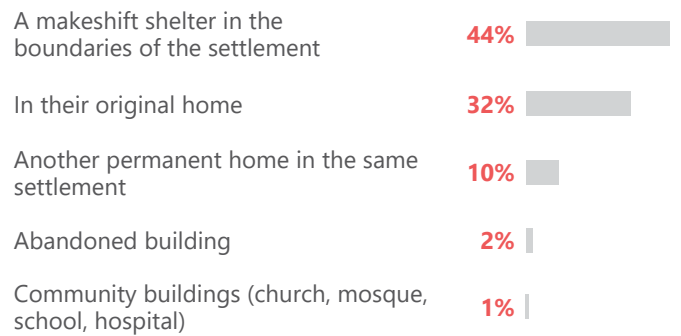
% of assessed settlements where it was reported that in the month prior to data collection there was flooding that made people leave their homes and sleep somewhere else:



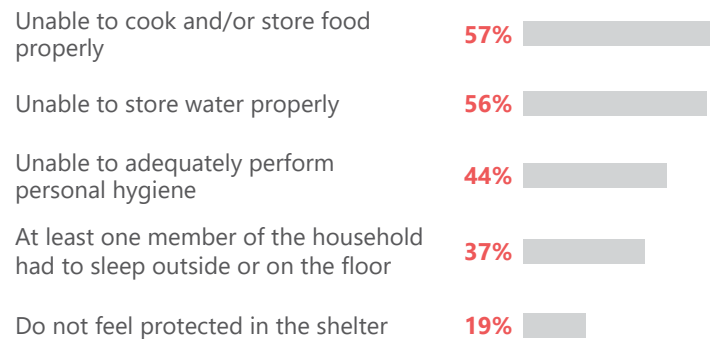
By % of assessed settlements, in the month prior to data collection, were any shelters destroyed or partially destroyed because of conflict in the settlement?



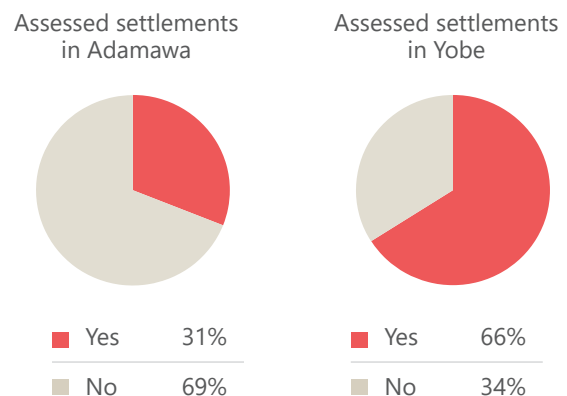
Reported main shelters where most community members were living, by % of assessed settlements:



Most common issues with living conditions that households faced in the month prior to data collection, by % of assessed settlements:

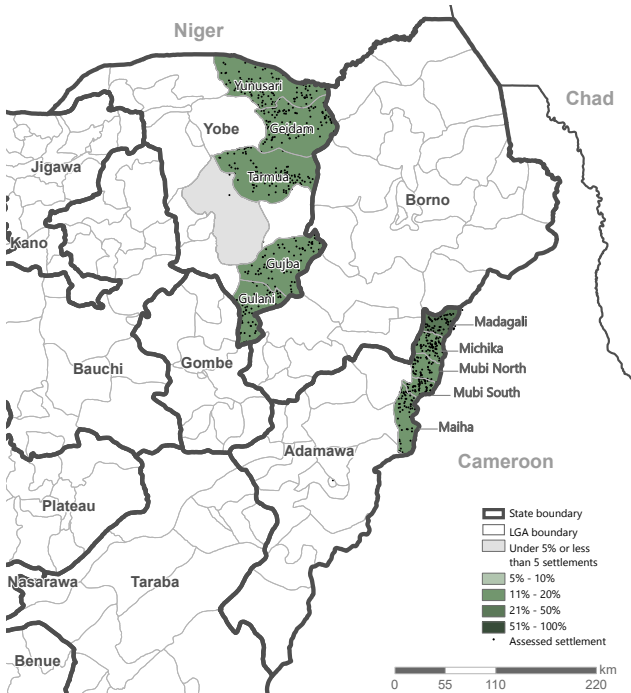


By % of assessed settlements, in the month prior to data collection, was there any flooding that made people leave their homes and sleep somewhere else?



METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE

Proportion of assessed settlements², October - December 2022



State	LGA	# of assessed settlements
Adamawa	Madagali	74
	Maiha	73
	Michika	103
	Mubi North	53
	Mubi South	75
Yobe	Geidam	107
	Gujba	82
	Gulani	75
	Tarmua	102
	Yunusari	101

Number of key informant interviews: 1339
 Number of assessed settlements: 845
 Number of assessed LGAs: 11
 Number of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage: 10

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'.

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 October, November, and December 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 12th October 2022 to 13th December 2022.

More information on the methodology can be found in the [Terms of Reference](#).

2. The National Population Estimates v1.2 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.