

Adamawa and Borno - Education

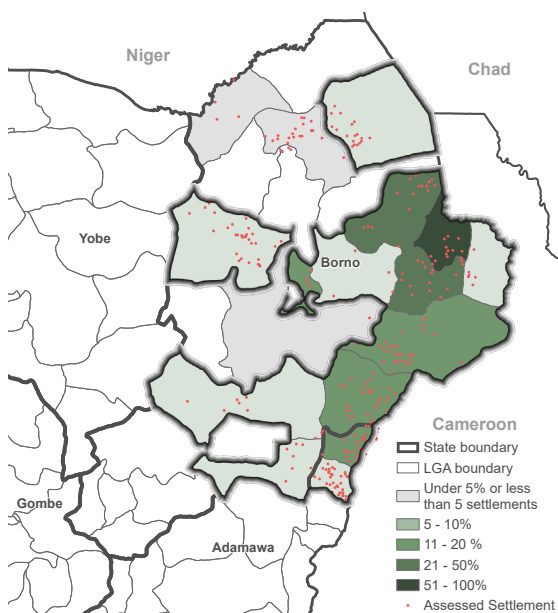
Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

May 2021

Introduction

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 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.

Proportion of settlements assessed, May 2021.



Methodology

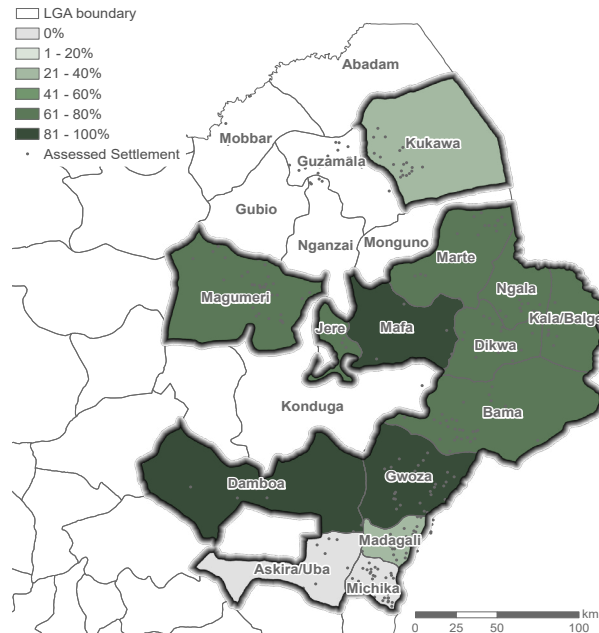
Using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH remotely monitors the situation in hard-to-reach areas through monthly multi-sector interviews in accessible Local Government Area (LGA) capitals with key informants (KIs) who are either (1) newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) who have 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 May 2021, and are not statistically generalisable².** 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 May 3rd to May 31st.

Access to education

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



In the settlements where a lack of access to educational services was reported (51%), the main barriers to accessing educational services, [by % of assessed settlements] were:

Never had education facilities nearby	66%	
No teachers	10%	
Schools not allowed	7%	
Destroyed by conflict	6%	

In **49%** of assessed settlements, it was reported that people could walk to education services.

 In **99%** of all assessed settlements, it was reported that **no** child attended formal schooling.

of key informant interviews: **377**
 # of assessed settlements: **307**
 # of assessed LGAs: **17**
 # of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage¹: **14**

¹ The most recent version of the VTS dataset (released in February 2019 on vts.eocnig.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.

² 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.