



Adamawa and Borno - Protection

Assessment of Hard-to-Reach Areas in Northeast Nigeria

October 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 either (1) are 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.).¹

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

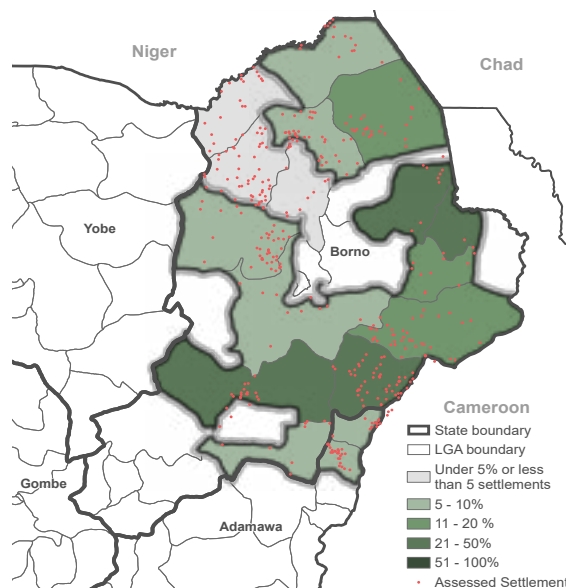
have been assessed. The findings presented are indicative of broader trends in assessed settlements in October 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.² Due to precautions related to the COVID-19 outbreak, data was collected remotely through phone based interviews with assistance from local stakeholders. Data collection took place from October 1st to October 31st.

Assessment Coverage

628 Key informants interviewed
424 Settlements assessed
17 LGAs assessed
14 LGAs with sufficient coverage³

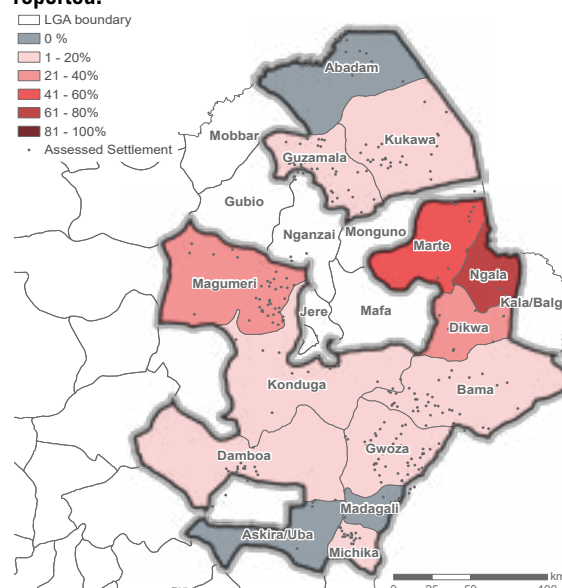
Assessment coverage

Proportion of settlements assessed:



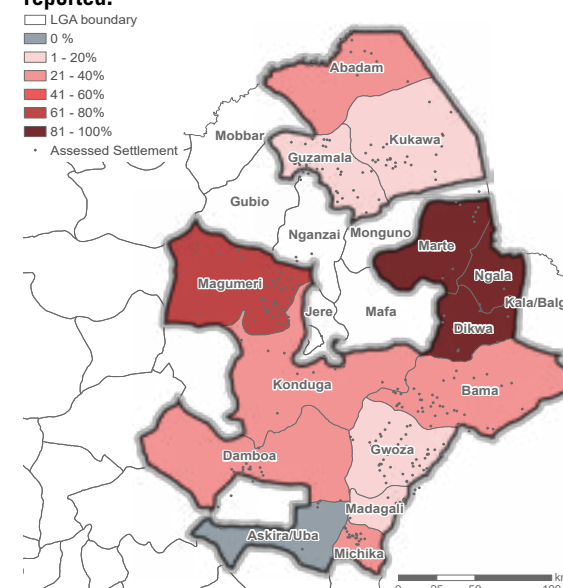
Landmine accidents

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least one landmine-related accident with civilians or livestock was reported:



Protection incidents

Proportion of assessed settlements where at least one incident of conflict resulting in the death of a civilian was reported:



¹ Where possible, only KIs that have arrived recently (0-3 weeks prior to data collection) were interviewed.

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.

³ The most recent version of the VTS dataset (released in February 2019 on vts.eoacng.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.



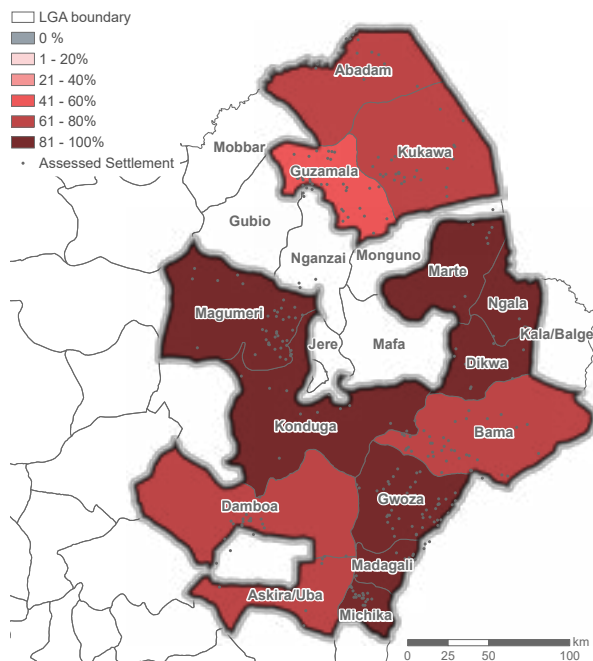
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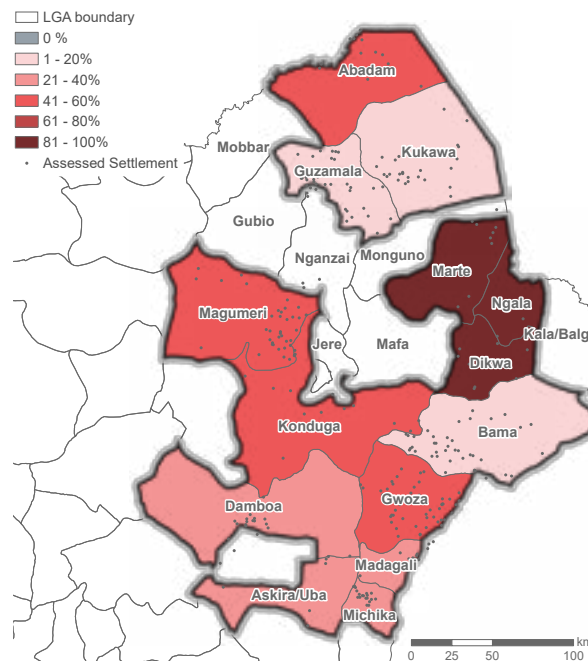
October 2020

Protection incidents

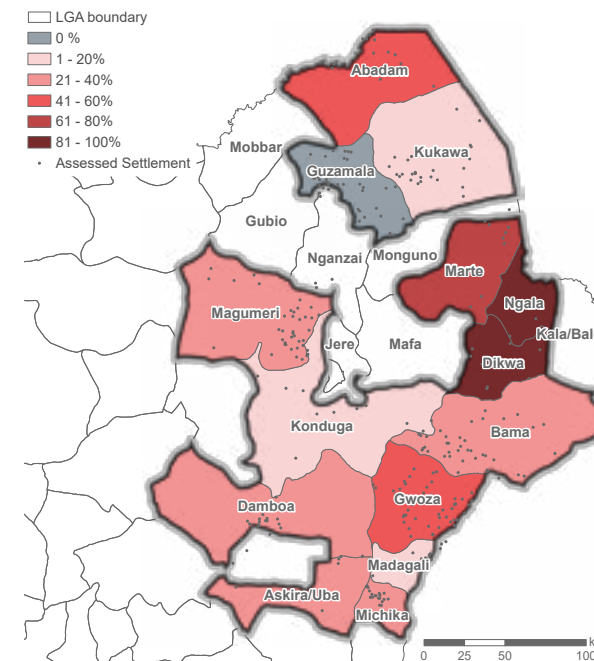
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least one incident of looting had reportedly happened in the month prior to data collection:



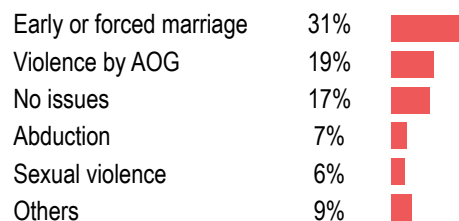
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least one case of abduction of girls (younger than 18) had reportedly happened in the month prior to data collection:



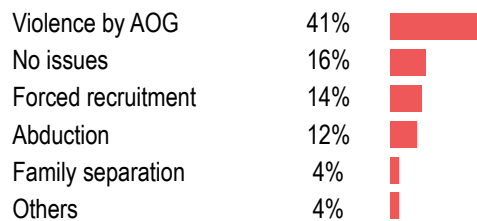
Proportion of assessed settlements where at least one case of abduction of boys (younger than 18) had reportedly happened in the month prior to data collection:



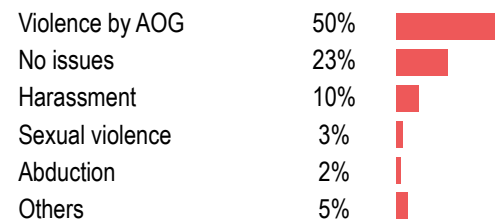
Most commonly reported main safety concerns for girls (younger than 18), by % of assessed settlements:



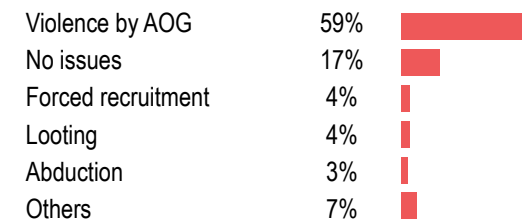
Most commonly reported main safety concerns for boys (younger than 18), by % of assessed settlements:



Most commonly reported main safety concerns for women (18 and older), by % of assessed settlements:



Most commonly reported main safety concerns for men (18 and older), by % of assessed settlements:



³ Armed Opposition Groups. ⁴ "Other" safety concerns reported for girls included: Family separation, harassment, looting and other conflict related concerns. ⁵ "Other" safety concerns reported for boys included: Early or forced marriage, looting and other conflict related concerns. ⁶ "Other" safety concerns reported for women included: Domestic violence, harassment, other conflicts, sexual violence and family separation. ⁷ "Other" safety concerns reported for men included: Family separation, forced recruitment and looting.