ASSESSMENT OF HARD-TO-REACH AREAS: EDUCATION AND SHELTER
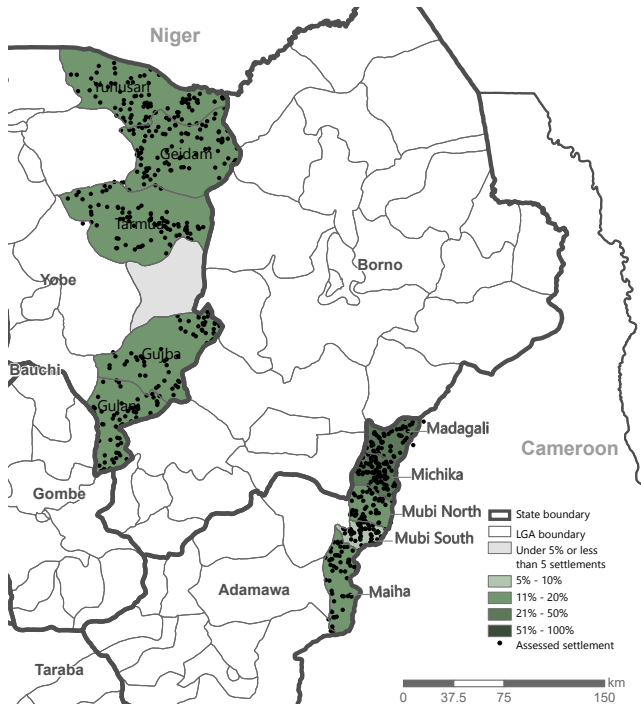## Adamawa and Yobe, Northeast Nigeria   July-September 2022

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

Proportion of settlements assessed, July - September 2022.

# of key informant interviews: **1319**
# of assessed settlements: **803**
# of assessed LGAs: **11**
# of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage [2]: **10**

Number of assessed settlements per LGA

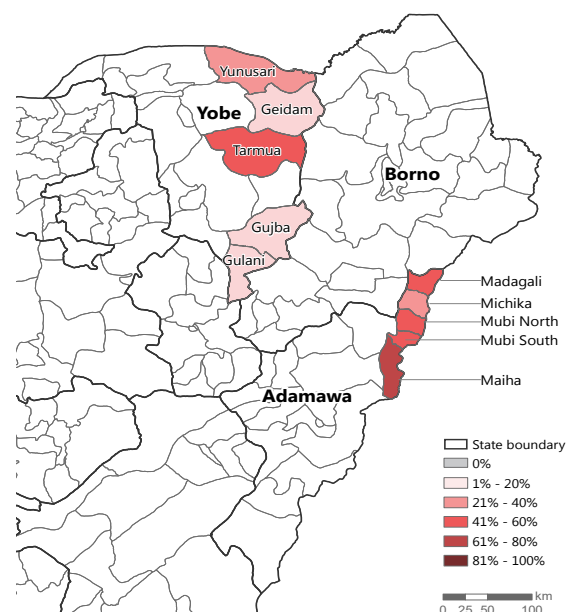| STATE	LGA	# of assessed settlements
ADAMAWA	Madagali	62
	Maiha	68
	Michika	126
	Mubi North	63
	Mubi South	67
YOBE	Geidam	101
	Gujba	71
	Gulani	66
	Tarmua	95
	Yunusari	84

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 July, August, & September 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 11th July 2022 to 28th September 2022.
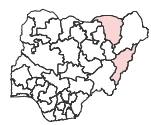
Access to education

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that people did not have access to any education services:

[1] REACH H2R sectoral factsheets from November 2020 to June 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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Access to education

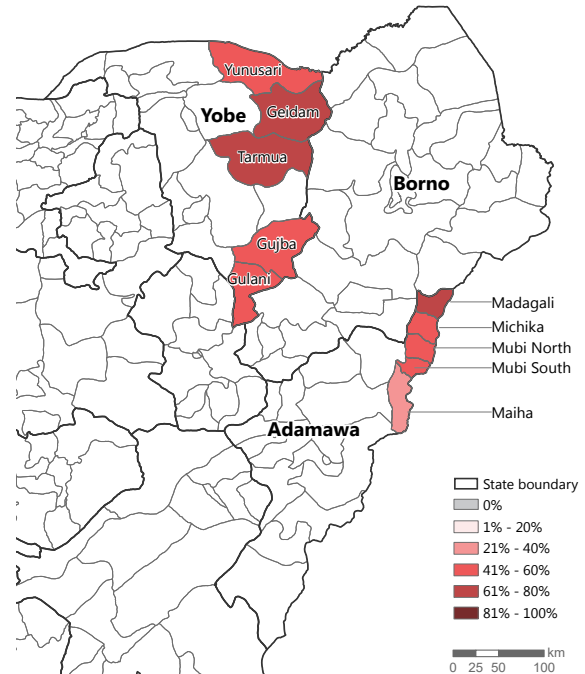In **38%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that people were not able to access any education facilities.

In those settlements, the most reported main reasons preventing access to education were:

Reason	%
There were never any facilities nearby	67%
Teachers have been displaced/stopped working	10%
Security concerns for children	6%
Facilities destroyed by conflict	4%
Facilities destroyed by disaster	4%

Access to education facilities was reported in 62% of assessed settlements. In 26% of those settlements, people were reported to have access to formal education services.
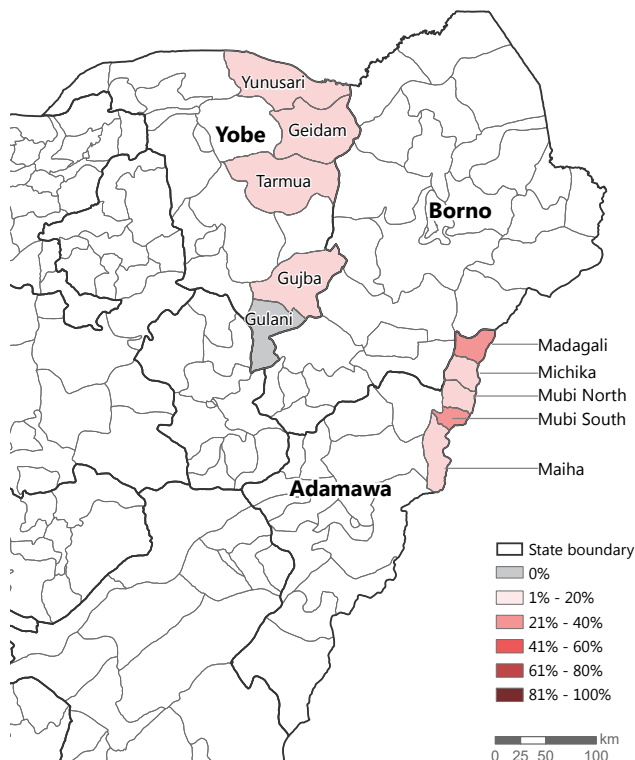
Impact of flooding on shelter

Proportion of assessed settlements where it was reported that flooding made people leave their homes to sleep elsewhere:
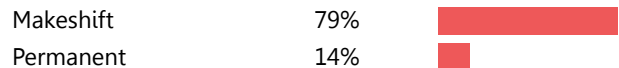

Legend:
- State boundary
- 0%
- 1% - 20%
- 21% - 40%
- 41% - 60%
- 61% - 80%
- 81% - 100%

km 0 25 50 100
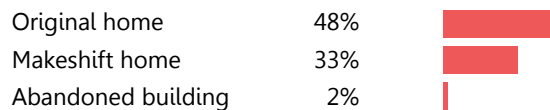
Shelter and non-food items (NFIs)

Proportion 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:

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

km 0 25 50 100

Reported main shelter type, by % of assessed settlements:

Type	%
Makeshift	79%
Permanent	14%

Reported main shelter location of people in assessed settlements, by % of assessed settlements:

Location	%
Original home	48%
Makeshift home	33%
Abandoned building	2%

Most commonly reported NFI needs, by % of assessed settlements:

NFI	%
Sleeping mat	90%
Cooking pot	80%
Jerry can	68%
Bucket	46%
Clothes	45%

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