Assessment of hard-to-reach areas: Education and shelter
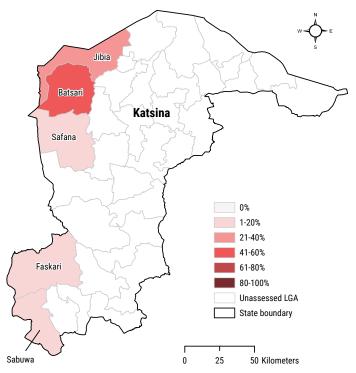
October - December 2022
Katsina State, Northwest Nigeria

KEY FINDINGS

- In 24% of assessed settlements, KIs reported people do not have access to any education facilities within one hour from the settlement. In the majority of those settlements where education facilities were reportedly present (75%), KIs reported people could access informal education (93%) and formal education (73%).

- In almost two-thirds (64%) of assessed settlements, shelters were reportedly destroyed or partially destroyed due to conflict in the three months prior to data collection. In the same timeframe, KIs in a quarter of assessed settlements (24%) reported that 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 one hour by walking or by most common mode of transport:

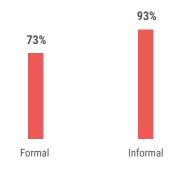|	
0%	
1-20%	
21-40%	
41-60%	
61-80%	
80-100%	
	Unassessed LGA
	State boundary

0   25   50 Kilometers

CONTEXT AND RATIONALE

Over the last decade, Northwest Nigeria has experienced deadly inter-communal violence and organised crime, often referred to as banditry, as well as high levels of poverty and environmental degradation.[1] To address information gaps facing the humanitarian response and inform humanitarian actors on needs and access to services in inaccessible or hard-to-reach areas, REACH conducted a pilot assessment in hard-to-reach areas in Katsina State.

Using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH collected data from 11 October to 11 December 2022. Results presented in this factsheet, unless otherwise specified, represent the proportion of settlements assessed within a Local Government Area (LGA). A total of 542 settlements were assessed across Batsari, Faskari, Jibia, Sabuwa, and Safana LGAs. **The findings presented are indicative of broad trends in the assessed settlements in the three months prior to data collection, which took place between October and December 2022, and are not statistically generalisable**. Find more methodological information on the last page of this factsheet.

In **24%** of assessed settlements, KIs reported that people were not able to access any education facilities (within one hour by walking or by most common mode of transport). The primary barrier for boys and girls was reportedly that the education facilities are too far away (in 9% of assessed settlements).

In 75% of assessed settlements, education facilities were reportedly accessible. In those settlements, the reported types of services accessible from the settlement were:
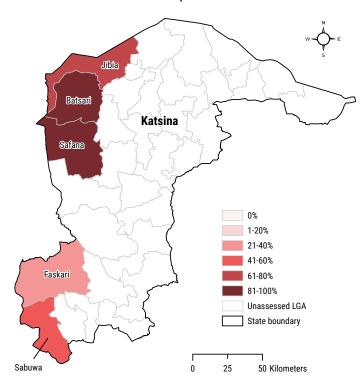

73% Formal
93% Informal

1. REACH, "Northwest Nigeria: 2022 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment," January 2023

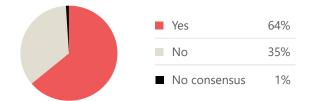**REACH** Informing more effective humanitarian action

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 three months prior to data collection:

Jibia
Batsari
Katsina
Safana
Faskari
Sabuwa

0%
1-20%
21-40%
41-60%
61-80%
81-100%
Unassessed LGA
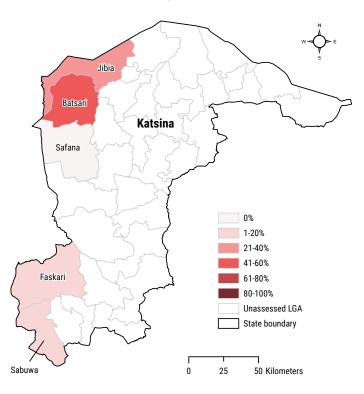State boundary

0   25   50 Kilometers

In the three months prior to data collection, were any shelters destroyed or partially destroyed because of conflict in the settlement? (by % of assessed settlements)
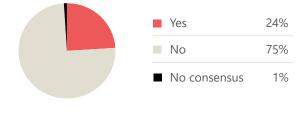

■ Yes	64%
■ No	35%
■ No consensus	1%

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

Unable to store water properly	**46%**
Unable to cook and/or store food properly	**45%**
Unable to adequately perform personal hygiene	**31%**
Do not feel protected in the shelter	**31%**
At least one member of the household had to sleep outside or on the floor	**5%**

% of assessed settlements where flooding had reportedly made people leave their homes and sleep elsewhere in the three months prior to data collection:

Jibia
Batsari
Katsina
Safana
Faskari
Sabuwa

0%
1-20%
21-40%
41-60%
61-80%
80-100%
Unassessed LGA
State boundary

0   25   50 Kilometers

In the three months prior to data collection, was there any flooding that made people leave their homes and sleep somewhere else? (by % of assessed settlements)
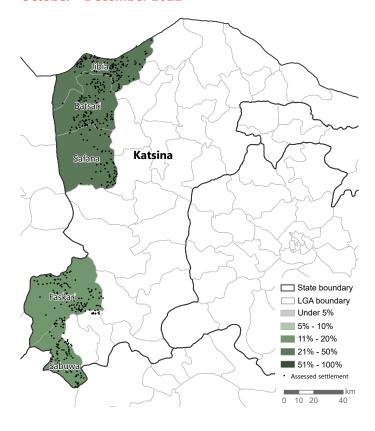

■ Yes	24%
■ No	75%
■ No consensus	1%

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METHODOLOGY AND COVERAGE

Proportion of assessed settlements,[2]
October - December 2022

State	LGA	# of assessed settlements
Katsina	Batsari	134
	Faskari	113
	Jibia	122
	Sabuwa	125
	Safana	48

Number of key informant interviews: 1730
Number of assessed settlements: 542
Number of assessed LGAs: 5
Number of assessed LGAs with sufficient coverage: 5

Using the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology, REACH remotely monitors the situation in hard-to-reach areas through monthly multi-sector interviews in accessible 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 three months or (2) KIs who have had contact with someone living or having been in a hard-to-reach settlement in the last three months (traders, migrants, family members, etc.). Due to precautions related to accessibility and insecurity in some LGAs, data was also collected remotely through phone interviews with assistance from local stakeholders.

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. If not stated otherwise, the recall period for each question is set to three months prior to the date of data collection. **The findings presented are indicative of broad trends in the assessed settlements in the three months prior to data collection, which took place between October 11 and December 11 2022, and are not statistically generalisable**. Note that the standard recall time of three months might have limited the accuracy of KIs' answers.

More information on the methodology can be found in the Terms of Reference.

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2. National Population Estimates v1.2 on grid3.gov.ng/datasets has been used as the reference for settlement names and locations.

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