

# Nigeria Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

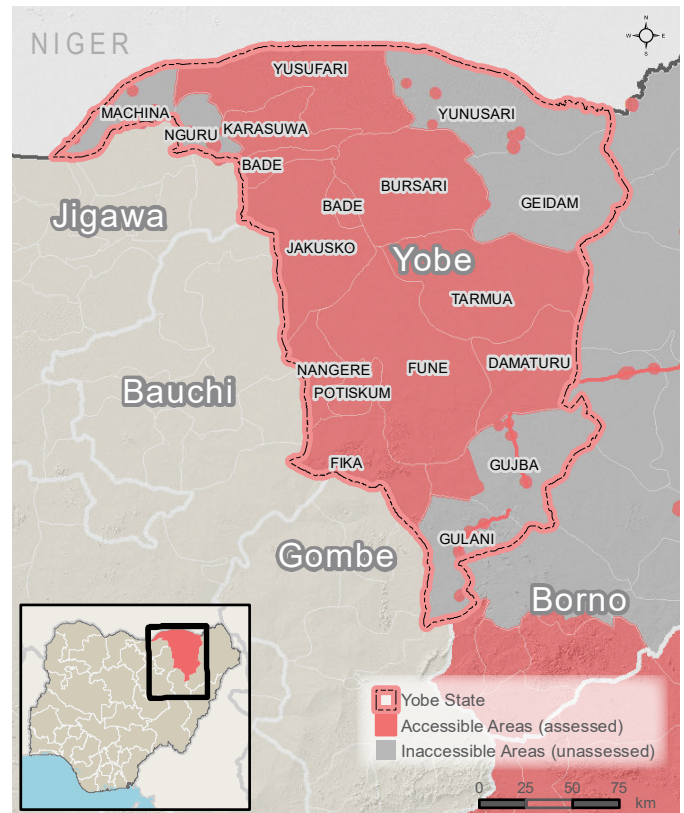
## CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

Despite the increase in the number of humanitarian actors responding to the crisis in north-eastern Nigeria, humanitarian needs continue to grow as the conditions of civilians displaced by the violent nine-year conflict remain dire. The conflict between armed opposition groups (AOGs) and Nigerian and regional security forces has resulted in 10.2 million affected people including remainees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and populations in hard-to-reach areas. These groups are largely congregated in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, the three most affected states in north-east Nigeria.<sup>1</sup> Information gaps persist, which complicate the humanitarian community's capacity for action grounded in verifiable evidence and effective coordination.

Amidst this context, and within the coordination framework of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and its Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG), REACH facilitated a multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) in all accessible areas of the most affected northeastern states of Nigeria. Indicators and questions used in the assessment were developed with all relevant sectors, validated and endorsed by the ISWG. This assessment, funded by the European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), was conducted from 25 June to 6 August 2018 through a total of 10,606 household (HH) surveys and 1,481 key informants interviews in 63 Local Government Areas (LGAs) of the three north-eastern states.

2,916 HH surveys were collected in accessible areas of Yobe state with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% unless stated otherwise. The results presented are statistically representative at the state level for each of the population groups assessed.

## ASSESSMENT COVERAGE



## SECTORAL INDEX / SEVERITY METHODOLOGY

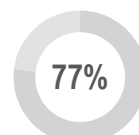
Two composite indices were created to estimate levels of needs among assessed households in accessible areas. The **severity score** indicates how severe the need of a household was in a given sector, with 0 representing no needs and 10 representing the maximum reported needs. The **sectoral index of needs** shows households scoring four or greater on the severity scale, which are then categorised as being in need of sectoral support.

Below is the list of all indicators feeding into the Education sectoral composite index, with their corresponding weights, used to generate the sectoral severity scale and sectoral index of need.

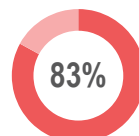
Sector	Indicator	Weighting
Education	Household has children that are not currently attending any formal or informal school	3
	Household has children that have never attended any formal school	3
	Household reports any barrier in accessing schools	2
	Household reports not owning school supplies	2

### % of households in need of education support

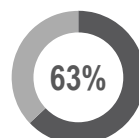
#### Non-Displaced



#### IDPs



#### Returnees



### Severity of needs in education sector

#### Non-Displaced



#### IDPs



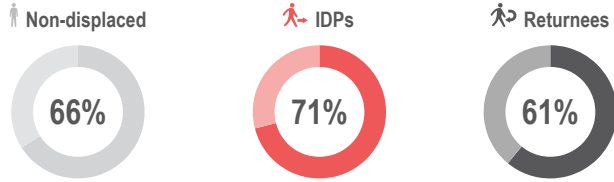
#### Returnees



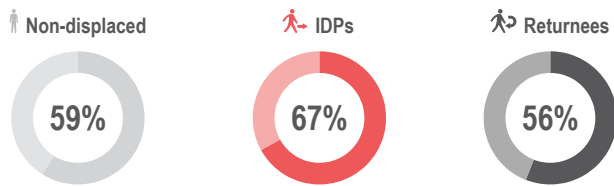
<sup>1</sup> OCHA (February 2018) [Nigeria 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#).

## ACCESS TO EDUCATION

% of HHs that included at least one child not attending either formal or informal education services, at the time of data collection:<sup>2</sup>



% of HHs that included at least one child who never attended formal education services, at the time of data collection: <sup>2</sup>



Top 3 reported barriers HHs experienced in sending their school-aged children to either formal or informal school:<sup>3</sup>

Group	Barrier	Percentage
Non-displaced	No barrier reported	46%
	Lack of resources to pay fees	39%
	School is too far away	13%
IDPs	Lack of resources to pay fees	51%
	No barrier reported	41%
	School is too far away	3%
Returnees	Lack of resources to pay fees	70%
	No barrier reported	26%
	Not enough teachers	2%

## FRIENDLY SPACES

% of HHs reporting the presence of a child-friendly space (CFS) in their community:

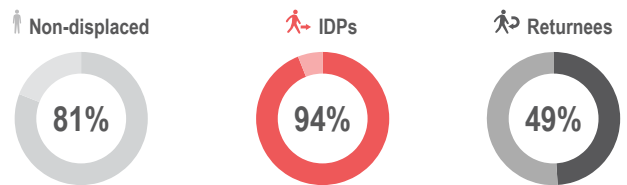
	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
No place	87%	87%	96%
NGO-run CFS	3%	6%	2%
Park	1%	0%	0%
Nursery	3%	4%	1%
Other / No response / Don't know	6%	3%	1%

% of HHs reporting the presence of a female-friendly space (FFS) in their community:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
No place	85%	93%	96%
NGO-run FFS	2%	3%	1%
Community women support group	3%	0%	1%
Women support group at another HH	4%	2%	2%
Sewing groups	1%	0%	0%
Other / No response / Don't know	5%	2%	0%

## EDUCATION NFIs

% of HHs reporting that they did not own any of the school supplies included in the NFI section of this study (school bags, notebooks, textbooks):<sup>4</sup>



### About REACH

REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions. REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information, you can write to our country office: [reach.nigeria@reach-initiative.org](mailto:reach.nigeria@reach-initiative.org).

Visit [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org) and follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init)

<sup>2)</sup> This proportion was achieved by asking the education status of each single school-aged child in HHs assessed, if any.  
<sup>3)</sup> Respondents could select multiple answers.

<sup>4)</sup> For more information on NFI ownership, consult the Shelter/NFI factsheet of the REACH 2018 Nigeria MSNA.