

Nigeria Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

LIVELIHOODS
September 2018



YOBE STATE

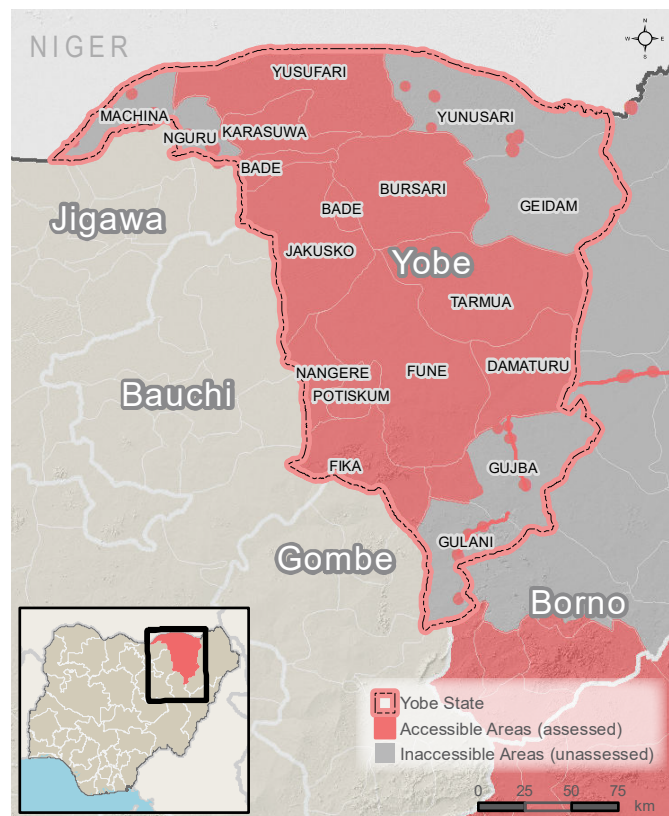
CONTEXT AND METHODOLOGY

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.¹ 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 Livelihoods sectoral composite index, with their corresponding weights, used to generate the sectoral severity scale and sectoral index of need.

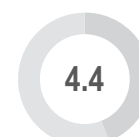
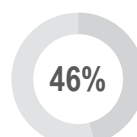
Sector	Indicator	Weighting
WASH	HH income has decreased in the previous 3 months	2
	HH reports being in debt	2
	HH reports no access to physical cash	3
	HH reports using "crisis" or "emergency" coping strategies	3

% of households in need of livelihoods support

Severity of needs in livelihoods sector

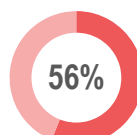
Non-Displaced

Non-Displaced



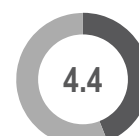
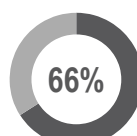
IDPs

IDPs



Returnees

Returnees



¹ OCHA (February 2018) [Nigeria 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#).



HOUSEHOLD INCOME

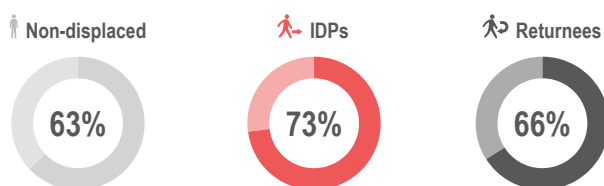
Top 3 reported sources of income from HHs, at the time of data collection:²

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
73% Agriculture	69% Agriculture	65% Agriculture
29% Livestock	20% Small business	26% Livestock
23% Small business	15% Casual wage labour	18% Casual wage labour

% of HHs reporting a change in their income level, in the 3 months prior to data collection:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Increased	10%	10%	2%
No change	26%	18%	14%
Decreased	62%	72%	84%
No response / Don't know	2%	0%	0%

% of HHs reporting that they were in debt, at the time of data collection:



ACCESS TO CASH

% of HHs reporting main means of accessing physical cash:

	Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
Cash in hand	68%	79%	57%
ATM withdrawal	18%	9%	12%
Counter withdrawal	4%	1%	24%
Formal transfer	0%	0%	0%
Informal transfer	3%	1%	1%
Mobile phone transfer	0%	0%	0%
No access to cash	6%	2%	5%
No response / Don't know	1%	8%	1%

²⁾ Respondents could select multiple answers.

COPING STRATEGIES

Top 3 reported coping strategies used by HHs to cope with the lack of income/resources, in the 30 days prior to data collection:²

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
49% Purchase food on credit	66% Purchase food on credit	61% Borrow money
43% Borrow money	61% Borrow money	55% Purchase food on credit
23% Spend savings	24% Spend savings	18% Send HH member to eat elsewhere

Top 3 reported coping strategies that had already been exhausted by HHs, in the 30 days prior to data collection:²

Non-displaced	IDPs	Returnees
42% Purchase food on credit	36% Borrow money	44% Purchase food on credit
41% Borrow money	33% Purchase food on credit	39% Borrow money
28% Spend savings	24% Spend savings	23% Spend savings

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.

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