Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) - Adamawa State

November 2019

NIGERIA

CONTEXT

As the protracted crisis in North-East Nigeria progressed in its tenth year in 2019, humanitarian needs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States remain dire and multi-faceted. The conflict has resulted in 7.1 million individuals in need of humanitarian assistance[1]. 80% of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are located in Borno State only, with a majority living in urban host communities. In addition to this humanitarian landscape in accessible areas, most recently the humanitarian community has identified around 1,000,000 individuals staying in hard-to-reach areas with little hope to be reached by humanitarian assistance[2].

To respond to persisting information gaps on humanitarian needs severity and to inform further the 2020 response planning, United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)'s Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG), with support from REACH, conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment in the BAY States. Data collection took place between June 17th and July 30th 2019.

METHODOLOGY

Data collection comprised of a total of 8,019 household (HH) interviews. This assessment used a two-stage cluster sampling designed to collect data with a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of 10% for all accessible areas within a Local Government Area (LGA) (not generalizable for each population group at LGA level). In Adamawa State, 2,822 surveys were kept for final analysis after cleaning.

The Adamawa State level factsheet mostly presents composite analysis at the sectoral and inter-sectoral level, such as living standards gaps (LSG) in food security & livelihoods, water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH), health, shelter, education, protection, early recovery & livelihoods; in addition to inter-sectoral composite indicators such as a vulnerability index, an impact indicator and a copig capacity gap indicator. Indicators feeding into the composite analysis have been selected together with relevant sectors and/or inter-sectoral coordination platforms.

Please find a more detailed methodology section in Annex 1 of this factsheet.

Assessment sample

Households:	*2,822*
- IDP:	*160*
- Returnee:	*2,246*
- Non-displaced:	*416*

Local Government Areas: ***21*** *(out of 21)*

Demographics highlights

Female-headed households: 10%	**Average household size:** 5.2
Child-headed households: 5%	**HH including chronically ill/ disabled member:** 8%

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS INDEX (MSNI)

% of households with a MSNI severity score of at least 3: 71%

# of households with a MSNI severity score of at least 3:[3] 427,419

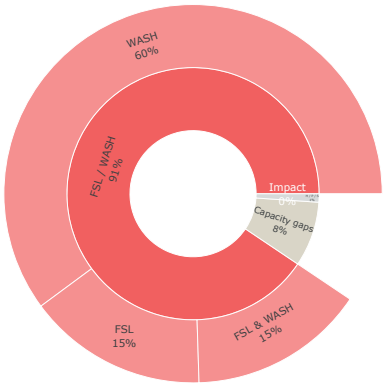
see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per MSNI severity score:

29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
42%	Severe	(severity score 3)
26%	Stress	(severity score 2)
3%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

The MSNI is the final decision tree analysis from the MSNA analytical framework that allows for categorization of household severity of needs. It aims to mesure households' overall severity of humanitarian needs vis-à-vis their living standards, capacity gaps, and impact. It estimates severity of humanitarian needs (intensity) and proportion of households in each severity category (magnitude).

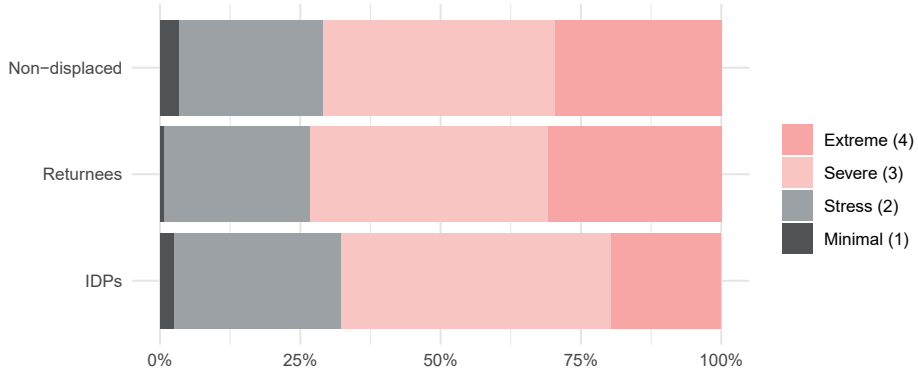
% of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, per primary driver of score:



see Annex 2 for details on how to read sunburst graphs

[1] OCHA, 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview
[2] OCHA, 2020 Global Humanitarian Overview
[3] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used for the Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).

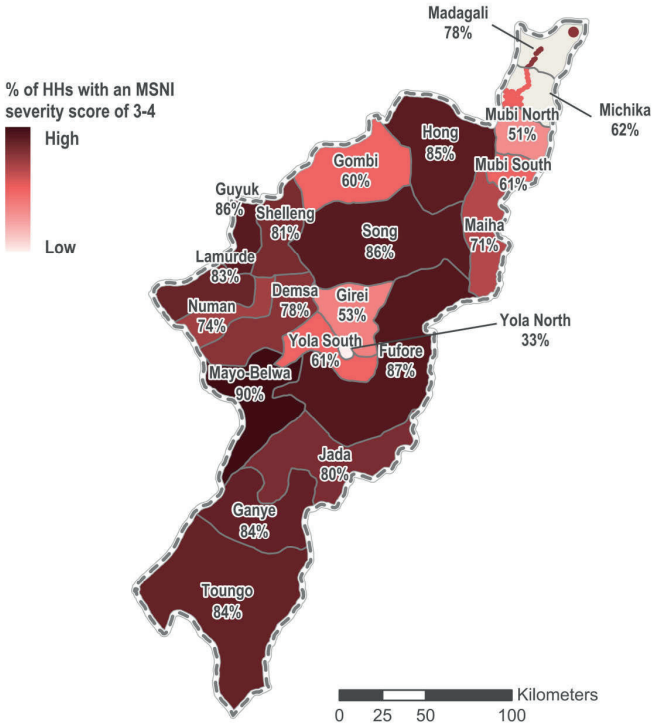
% of households per MSNI severity score, per population group:



% of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, per population group:

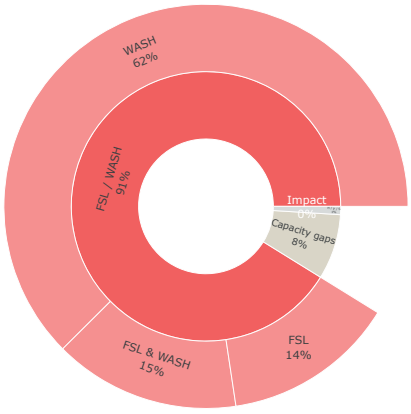
Non-displaced	71%
Returnees	73%
IDPs	68%

% of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:

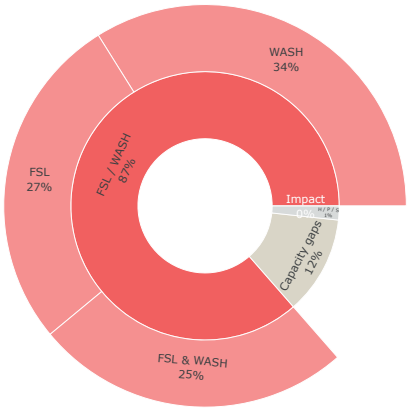


% of households per primary driver of MSNI severity score per population group:

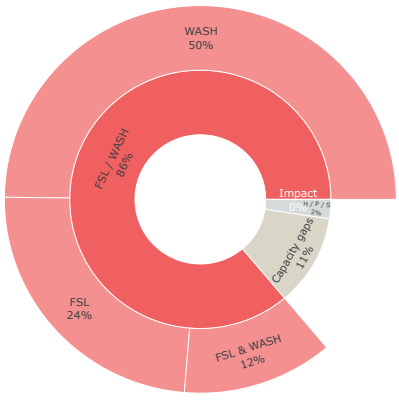
Non-displaced HHs



IDP HHs



Returnee HHs



see Annex 2 for details on how to read sunburst graphs

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[4]

MSNA I 2019
NIGERIA

% of households with an FSL LSG severity score of at least 3: 22%

# of households with an FSL LSG severity score of at least 3:[5] 132,440

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per FSL LSG severity score:

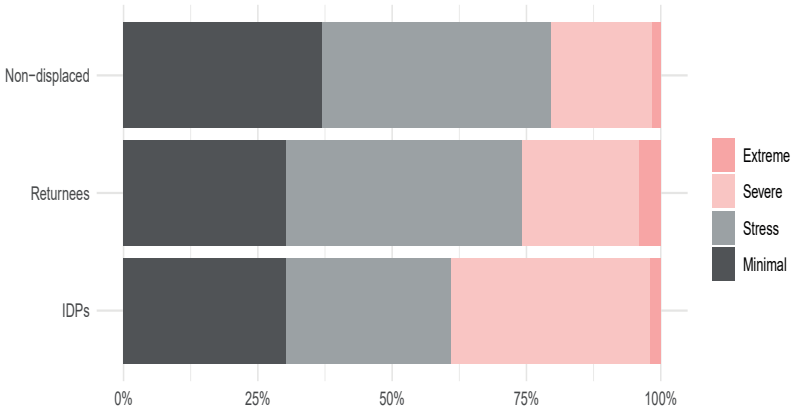
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
20%	Severe	(severity score 3)
42%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
36%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with an FSL LSG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

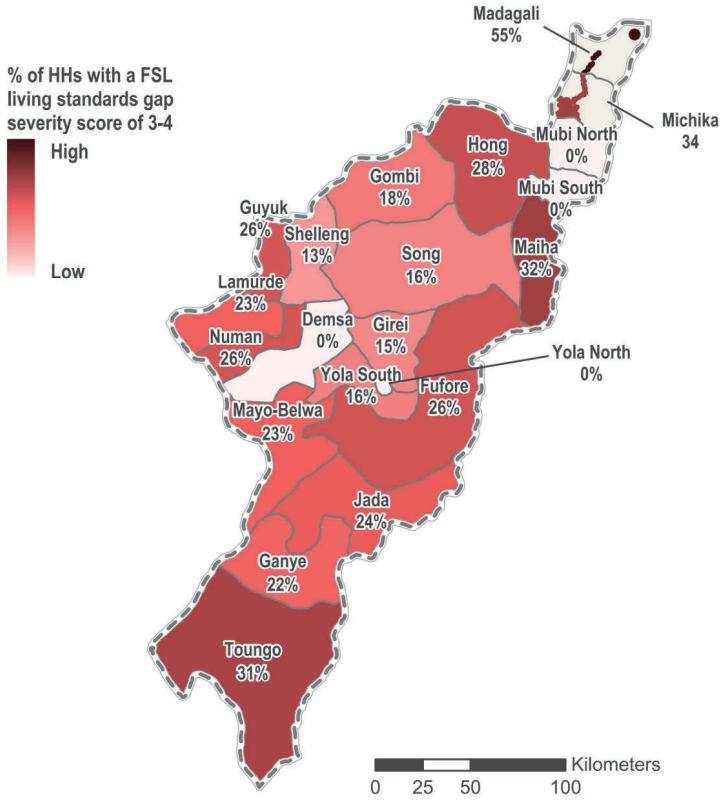
Non-displaced	20%
Returnees	26%
IDPs	39%

The indicators primarily driving the severe and extreme LSG severity scores for FSL were barriers to accessing food, no access to a market and poor food consumptions scores. In Adamawa, commonly reported barriers to accessing food include food and transport being too expensive, and the market being too far. In Michika and Madagali LGAs, high proportions of households had poor and borderline food consumption scores.

% of households per FSL LSG severity score, per population group:



% of households with an FSL LSG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[4] The FSL composite indicator consists of food consumption, reduced coping strategy index, primary source of fuel, barriers to accessing food, access to land and agriculture inputs.
[5] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used for the Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[6]

MSNA | 2019
NIGERIA

% of households with a WASH LSG severity score of at least 3: 54%

# of households with a WASH LSG severity score of at least 3:[7] 325,079

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

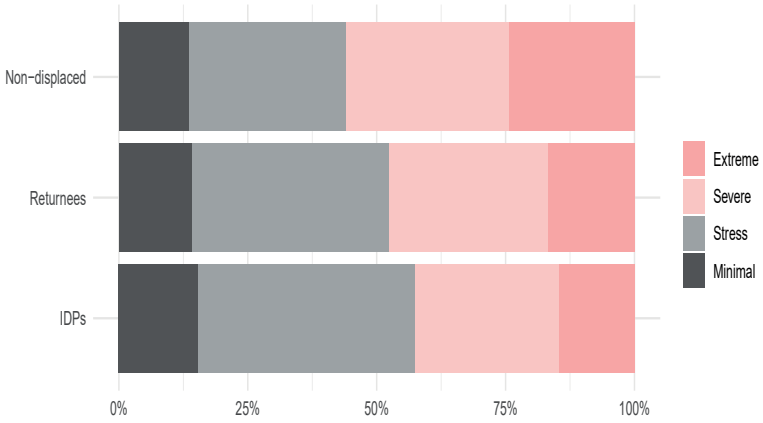
23%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
31%	Severe	(severity score 3)
32%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
14%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with a WASH LSG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

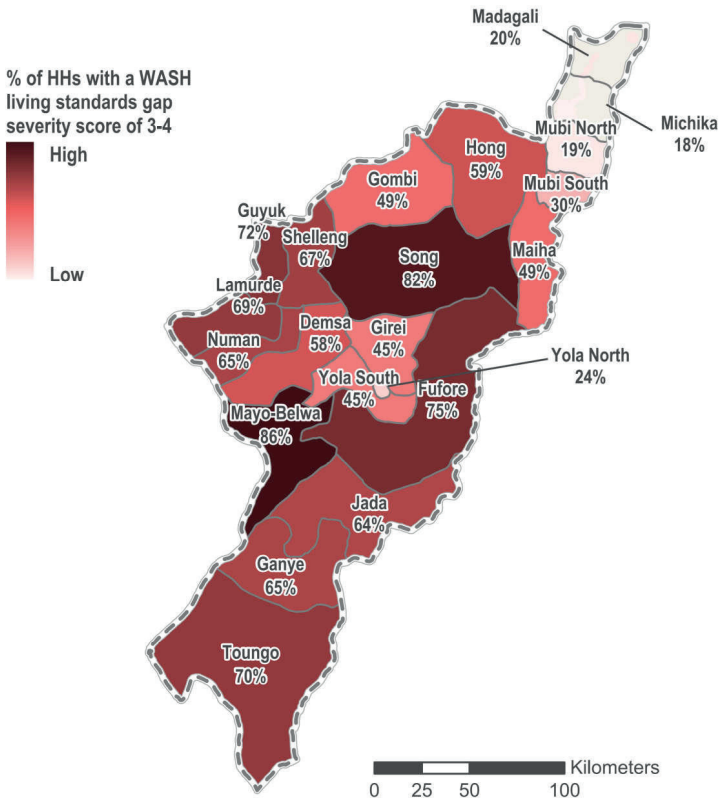
Non-displaced	56%
Returnees	47%
IDPs	43%

The indicators primarily driving the severe and extreme LSG severity scores for WASH were the use of unimproved water sources and surface water, practice of open defecation by children and adults alike, and lack of using hand soap. In rural Adamawa, there was a high use of surface water, open wells and mai moya (water vendor). A high percentage of households in the State were only using water when washing thier hands.

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, per population group:



% of households with a WASH LSG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[6] The WASH composite indicator consists of water source, access to latrine and use of hand soap.
[7] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used for the Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).

HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[8]

% of households with a health LSG severity score of at least 3: 25%

# of households with a health LSG severity score of at least 3:[9] 150,500

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

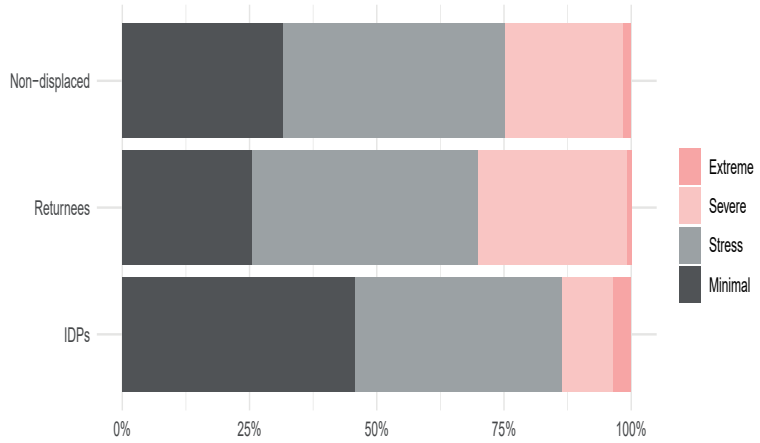
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
23%	Severe	(severity score 3)
44%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
32%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with a health LSG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

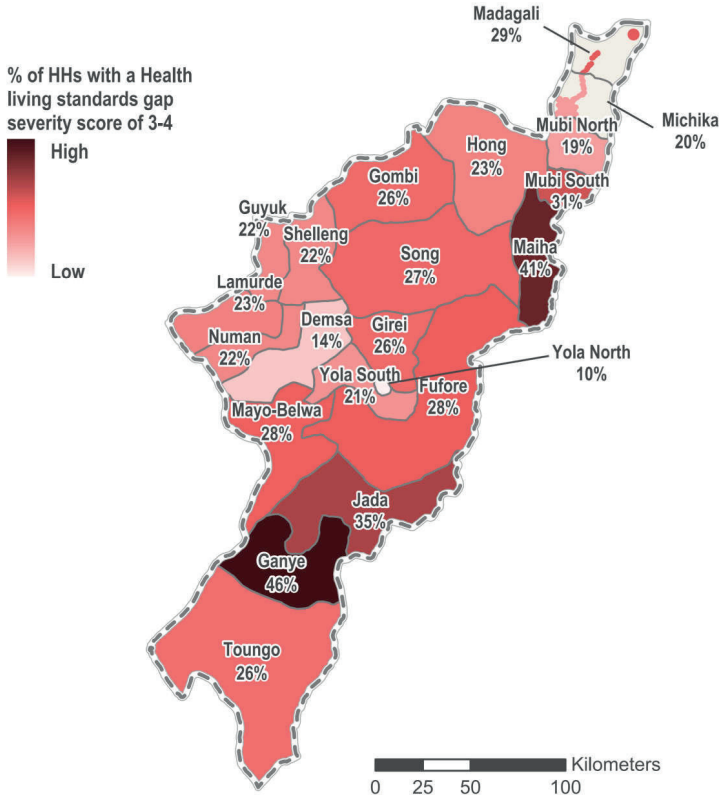
Non-displaced	25%
Returnees	30%
IDPs	14%

The indicators driving the severe and extreme LSG for health were barriers to accessing health services, among which long distances to health facilities. Across Adamawa, the most commonly reported barriers to accessing health were that the services and medicine are too expensive, followed by no medicine available. In Southern Adamawa, households reported that they did not have a skilled attendant present when women gave birth.

% of households per health LSG severity score, per population group:



% of households with a health LSG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[8] The health composite indicator consists of barriers to accessing health, distance to health facilities, illnesses, maternal health and immunization.
[9] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used for the Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).

SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[10]

% of households with a shelter LSG severity score of at least 3: 10%

# of households with a shelter LSG severity score of at least 3:[11] 60,200

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter LSG severity score:

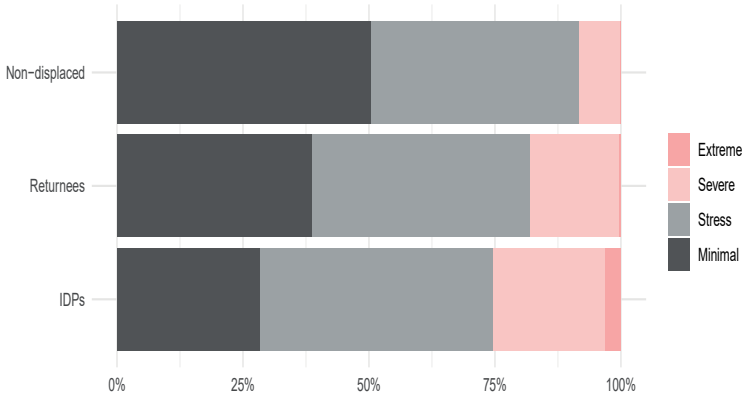
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
42%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
48%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with a shelter LSG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

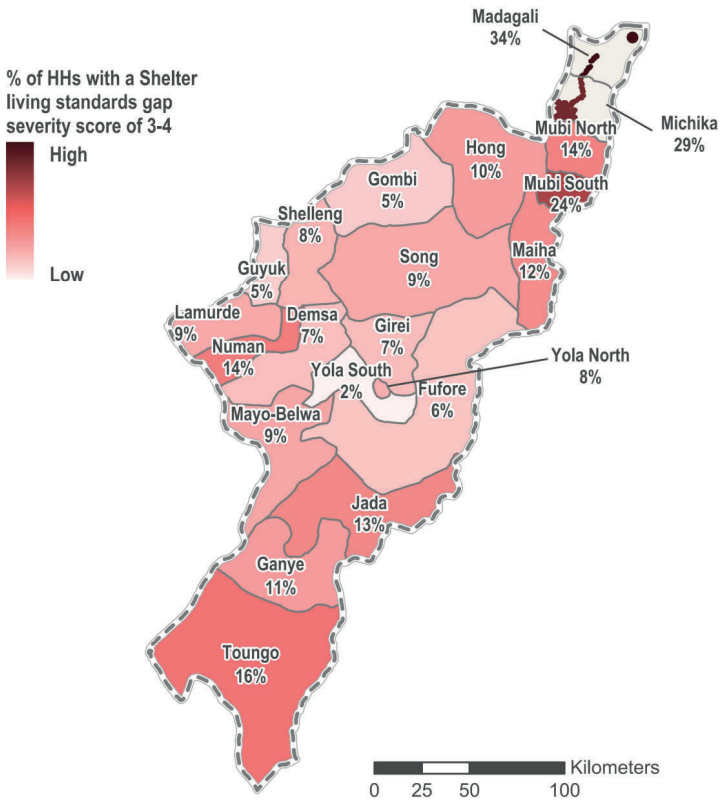
Non-displaced	8%
Returnees	18%
IDPs	25%

The indicators primarily driving the severe and extreme LSG severity scores for shelter were lack of access to adequate shelters and severity of damage of shelters. In Michika and Madagali LGAs, a high percentage of households reported living in makeshift shelters. Madagali, Michika, Numan, and Guyuk LGAs had high proportions of HHs reporting high levels of damage to shelters.

% of households per shelter LSG severity score, per population group:



% of households with a shelter LSG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[10] The shelter composite indicator consists of type pf shelter, ownership of shelter and damage to shelter.
[11] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used for the Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).

EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[12]

% of households with an education LSG severity score of at least 3: 20%

# of households with an education LSG severity score of at least 3:[13] 120,400

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

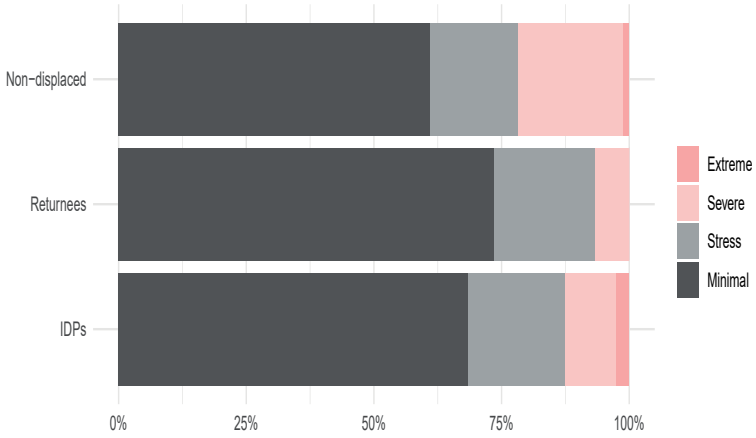
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)
18%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
63%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with an education LSG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

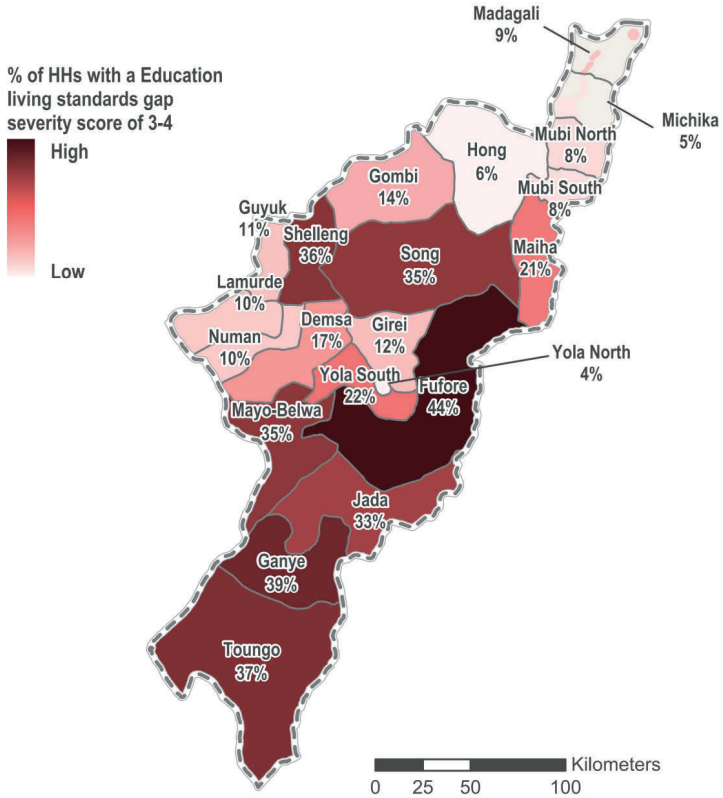
Non-displaced	22%	
Returnees	7%	
IDPs	13%	

The indicators primarily driving the severe and extreme LSG severity scores for education were children out of formal school and barriers to accessing education. Across Adamawa, a high percentage of households reported less than half their children attending formal education. The most commonly reported barriers to accessing education were school fees, cost of uniforms, distance to school, poor quality of school and lack of teachers.

% of households per education LSG severity score, per population group:



% of households with an education LSG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[12] The education composite indicator consists of children currently attending education, children who have never attended formal education, barriers to accessing education.
[13] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used for the Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).

PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[14]

% of households with a protection LSG severity score of at least 3: 1%

# of households with a protection LSG severity score of at least 3:[15] 6,020

% of households per protection LSG severity score:[16]

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

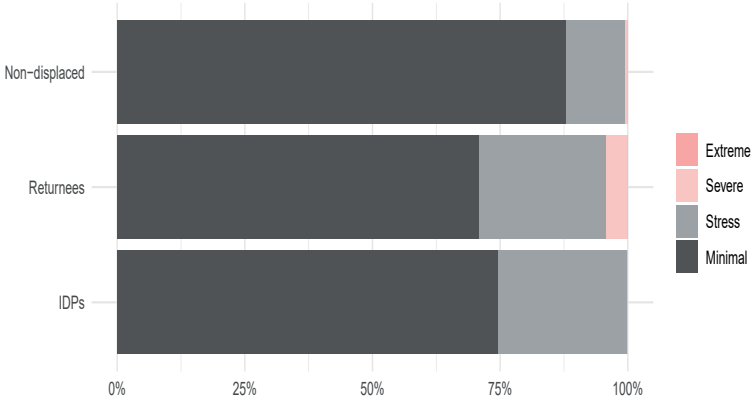
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
13%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
86%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with a protection LSG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

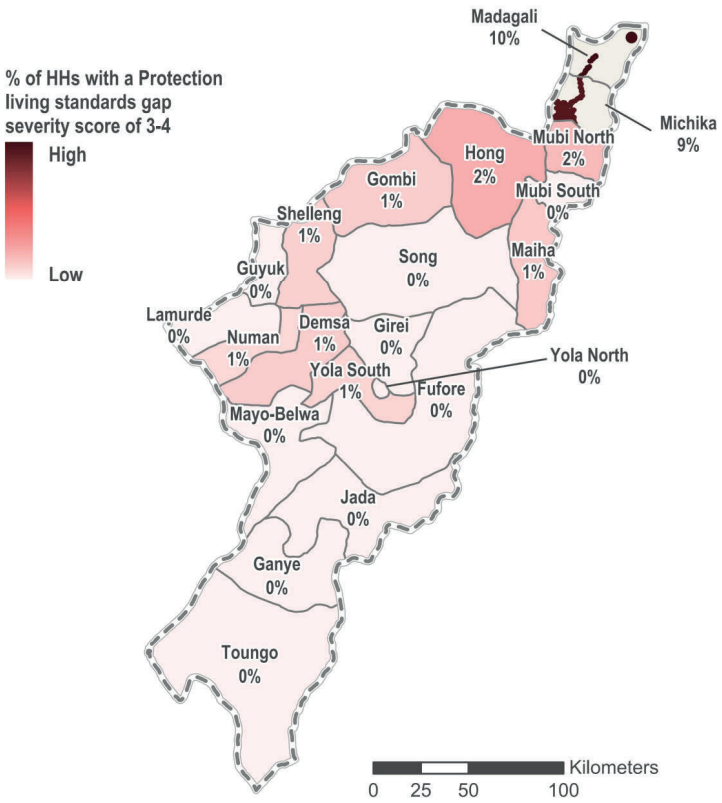
Non-displaced	1%
Returnees	4%
IDPs	0%

The indicators primarily driving the severe and extreme LSG severity scores for protection were movement restrictions, security incidents, and loss of documentation. Across Adamawa, a high percentage of households reported movement restrictions at night. Additionally, a high percentage of households reported having lost legal documentation for both adults and children.

% of households per protection LSG severity score, per population group:



% of households with a protection LSG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[14] The protection composite indicator consists of expereince of security incidents, movement restrictions, loss of documentation, risk of human trafficking, risk of eviction, missing family members and psychosocial distress. [15] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used in Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets). [16] Low protection needs can be explained by various reasons as mentioned in the box on p.12.

EARLY RECOVERY & LIVELIHOODS (ERLS) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[17]

% of households with an ERLS LSG severity score of at least 3: 36%

# of households with an ERLS LSG severity score of at least 3:[18] 216,719

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per ERLS LSG severity score:

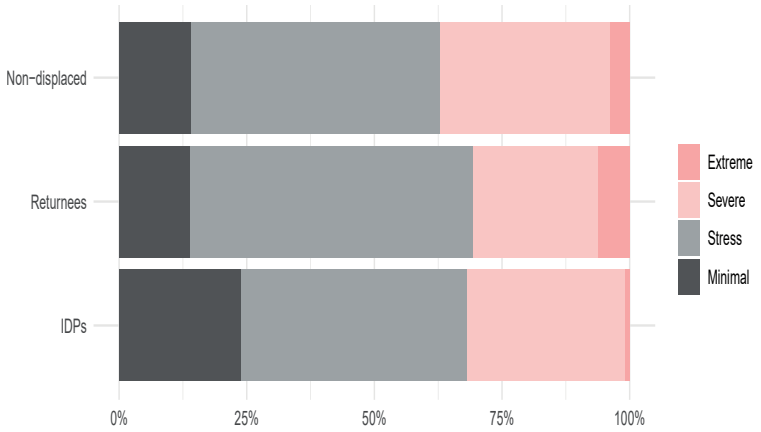
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
32%	Severe	(severity score 3)
49%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
15%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with an ERLS LSG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

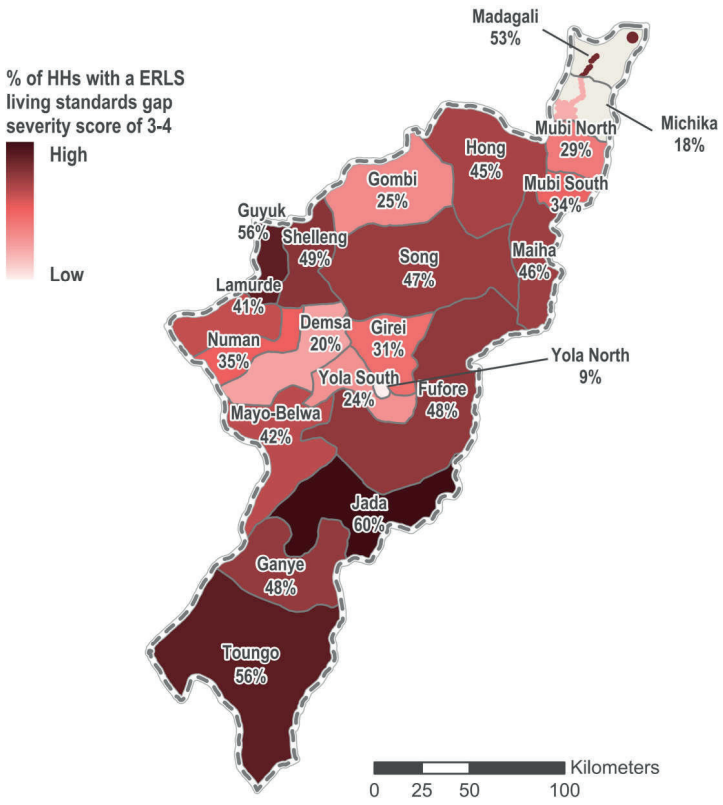
Non-displaced	37%
Returnees	31%
IDPs	32%

The indicators primarily driving the severe and extreme LSG severity scores for ERLS were high levels of debt and limited access to government services. A high percentage of households reported no access to waste management and being more than 2km away from government and police services.

% of households per ERLS LSG severity score, per population group:



% of households with an ERLS LSG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[17]The ERLS composite indicator consists of source of income, having debt, access to cash, waste management services, banking, mobile phone and internet access, and public services.
[18] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used in Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).

CAPACITY GAP (CG)[19]

% of households with a CG severity score of at least 3: 21%

# of households with a CG severity score of at least 3:[20] 126,420

see Annex 2 for details on methodology

% of households per CG severity score:

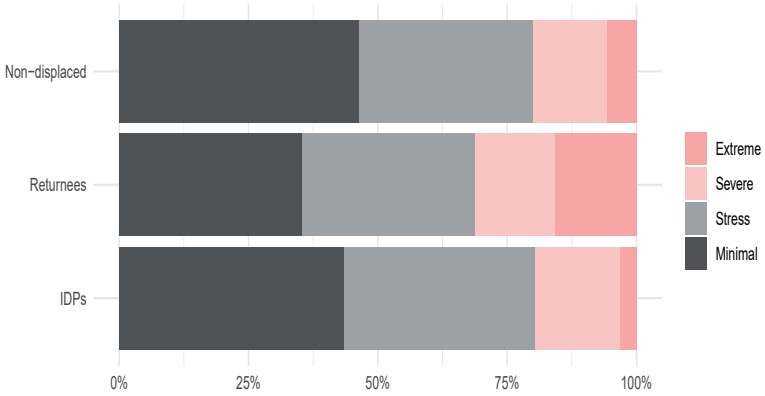
7%[21]	Extreme	(severity score 4)
15%[21]	Severe	(severity score 3)
34%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
45%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with a CG severity score of at least 3, per population group:

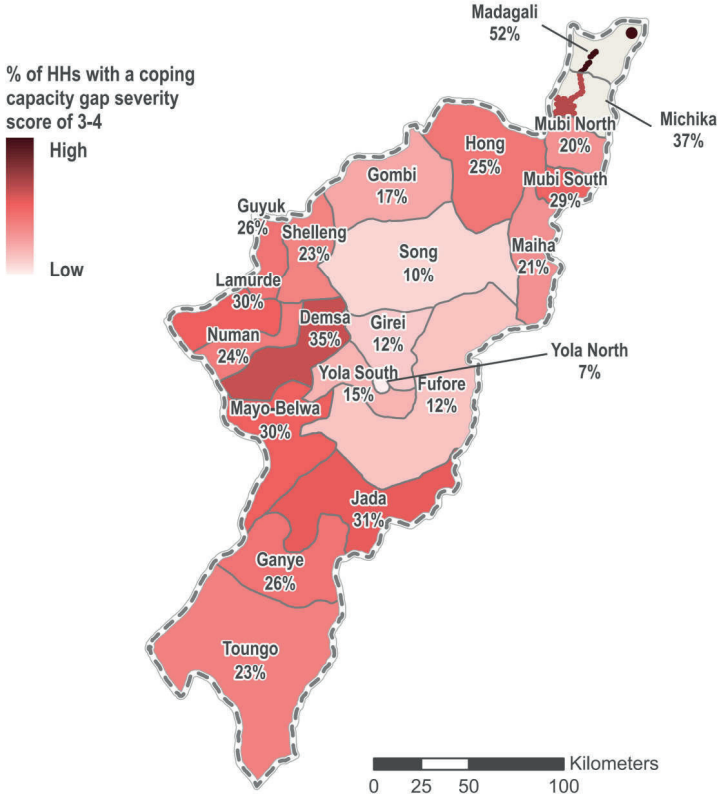
Non-displaced	20%
Returnees	31%
IDPs	20%

The indicators primarily driving the capacity gap were negative coping strategies for insufficent water, lack of fuel and low reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score. The most commonly reported strategies for lack of water include reduce washing and fetching water from farther away. Additionally, the most commonly reported strategies for lack of fuel were to use less preffered fuel and reduce the number of meals per day.

% of households per CG severity score, per population group:



% of households with a CG severity score of at least 3, in Adamawa State:



[19] The coping gap composite indicator consists of the reduced Coping Stategy Index, main strategies for insufficent water, income and fuel, medical treatment, and NFI needs.
[20] Figure obtained by applying the percentage on the population figure used for the Nigeria 2019 MSNA sample (using Vaccination Tracking System, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix datasets).
[21] Discrepancy between the overall MSNI severity scores 3 and 4 percentage and the category disaggregation is due to rounding to the unit.

WELL-BEING: MALNUTRITION & EXPLOITATION RISK

Adamawa State Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates for 0-59 months infants, per livelihood domain (secondary data):[22]

Madagali, Michika, and Mubi South LGAs showed the highest proportions of HHs presenting a risk of labour exploitation:

- 18% of HHs in Madagali, 10% of HHs in Mubi South mentioned that someone in the HH worked for someone else without getting paid.
- 14% of HHs in Madagali, 13% of HHs in Michika mentioned that someone in the HH received less payment than promised for work.
- 7% of HHs in Madagali and Hong mentioned that someone in the HH worked excessive hours.

VULNERABILITIES[23]

% of households per vulnerability severity score:

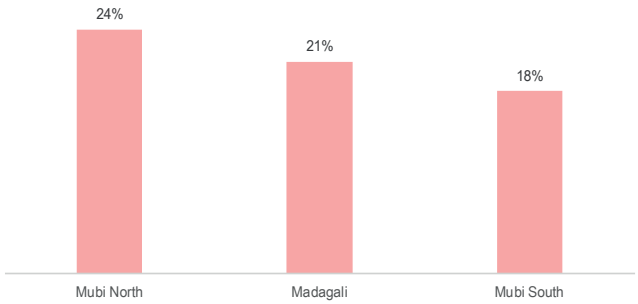
8%	Vulnerable
92%	Not vulnerable

% of households with a vulnerability severity score of at least 3, per population group:

Non-displaced	7%
Returnees	15%
IDPs	10%

The indicators primarily driving vulnerability in Adamawa were a high percentage of returnee child-headed households, and pregnant and lactating women. The LGAs with the highest proportions of vulnerable households were Mubi North, Madagali, and Mubi South.

LGA with the highest proportion of vulnerable households in Borno:



IMPACT[24]

% of households per impact severity score:

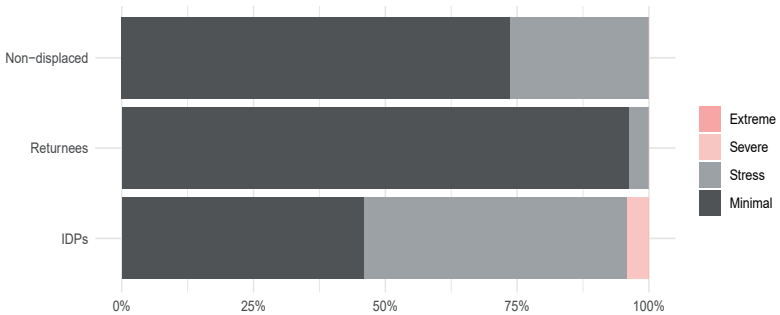
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
25%	Stress-level	(severity score 2)
75%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

% of households with an impact severity score of at least 3, per population group:

Non-displaced	0%
Returnees	0%
IDPs	4%

The indicators primarily driving the severe impact severity scores were no access to phone network, communities living in an area with facilities affected by conflict and IDP households reporting movement restrictions.

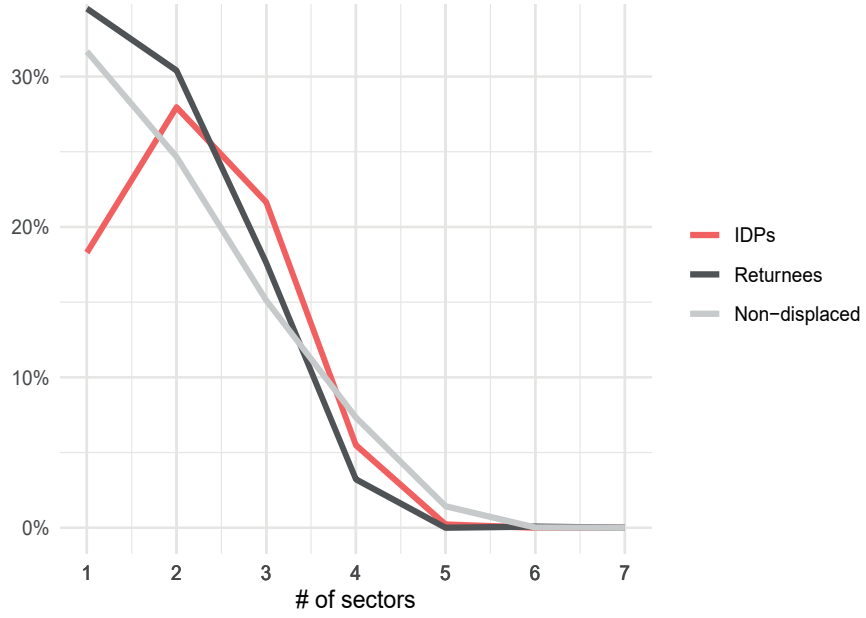
% of households with an impact severity score of at least 3, per population group:



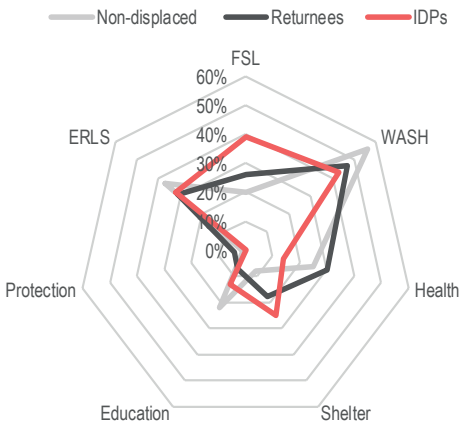
[22] Secondary data provided by the Nutrition Sector, data from May 2019.
[23] The vulnerability criteria consists of isolated, female-headed, child-headed HHs, age dependency ratio, HHs including a chronically ill or disabled member, HHs living in food insecure area.
[24] The impact composite indicator consists of indicators looking at impact on people, on systems and services, and on access to aid. See final report for more detailed indicators.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS

% of households with LSG severity scores of at least 3 in one or more sectors, per population group:



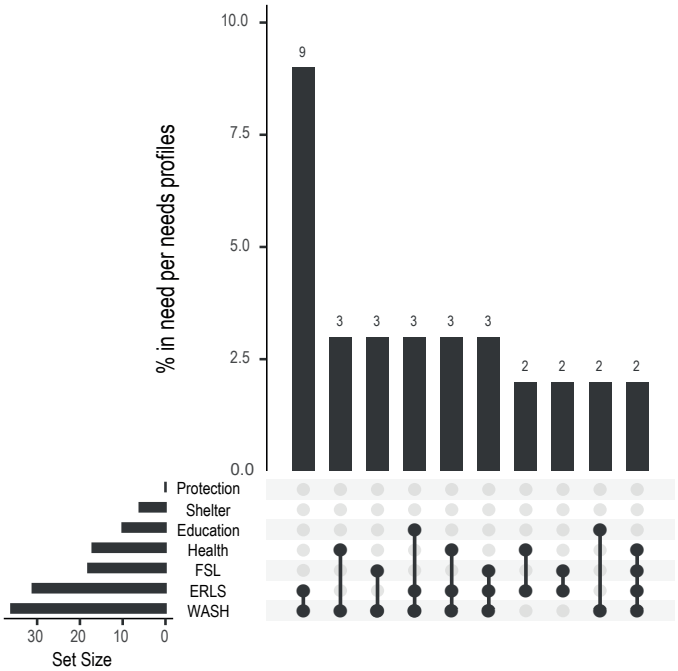
% of households with sectoral LSG severity scores of at least 3, per population group:



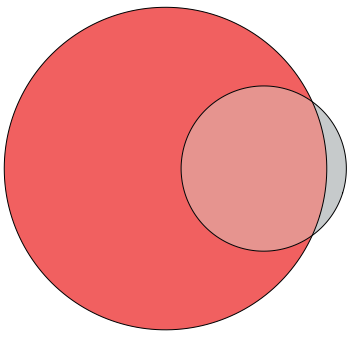
As observed on the radar graph above, while the sectoral LSG composite indicator for Protection was informed by the Protection sector and sub-sectors, it resulted in low % overall and compared to other sectoral LSG. Explanations for this include:

- General under-reporting of protection information through HH surveys;
- Low interplay of indicators within the Protection LSG composite indicator;
- Low prevalence of protection issues in some specific areas.

Most common needs profiles of households found to have LSG severity scores of at least 3 (% of households):



100% of households were found to have at least one LSG severity score and/or a CG severity score of at least 3:



74% of households were found to have at least one LSG severity score of at least 3 but a CG severity score lower than 3;

24% of households were found to have both at least one LSG severity score and a CG severity score of at least 3;

2% of households were found to have all LSG severity scores lower than 3 but a CG score of at least 3.

ANNEX 1: METHODOLOGY

The Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) is a crisis-wide assessment that aims to provide a broad understanding of humanitarian needs in the areas and for the population groups assessed. In North-East Nigeria, for the 2nd year in a row, REACH facilitated this MSNA in all the accessible areas, and covering all population groups in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States - non-displaced, IDP and returnee households. Due to the deterioriated security environment, the 2019 MSNA had a lower geographical coverage than the 2018 MSNA. Notably. teams could not cover Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa, Marte, and Nganzai LGAs in Borno State; as well as Geidam LGA in Yobe State. More than a mere logistical impediment to field operations, this should be considered as a findings in itself.

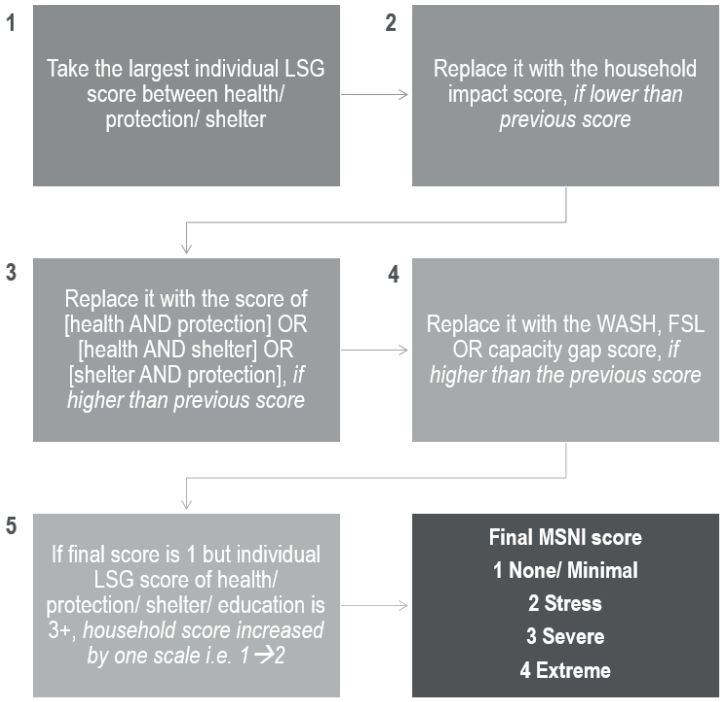
The Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) is an analysis approach proposed by REACH for the 2019 MSNAs, which incorporates some elements of the draft Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), an analytical framework being developed at global level aiming to enhance understanding of needs of affected populations at a more inter-sectoral level. The Nigeria MSNA analysis tried to follow as much as possible the draft JIAF: the Context informed by a secondary data review developed jointly with sectors through the Information Management Working Group (IMWG); the Event and Shock pillar also informed by the secondary data review and primary data collection on household vulnerabilities; the Impact pillar informed by a composite indicator looking at impact on people, on systems and services, and on access; and finally the Humanitarian Conditions pillar informed by the sectoral analysis as well as inter-sectoral indicators such as the coping capacity gap. This MSNI analysis is considered an interim approach until the JIAF is fully endorsed and implemented at the global level.

More information about the MSNA can be found in these research Terms of Reference (ToRs).

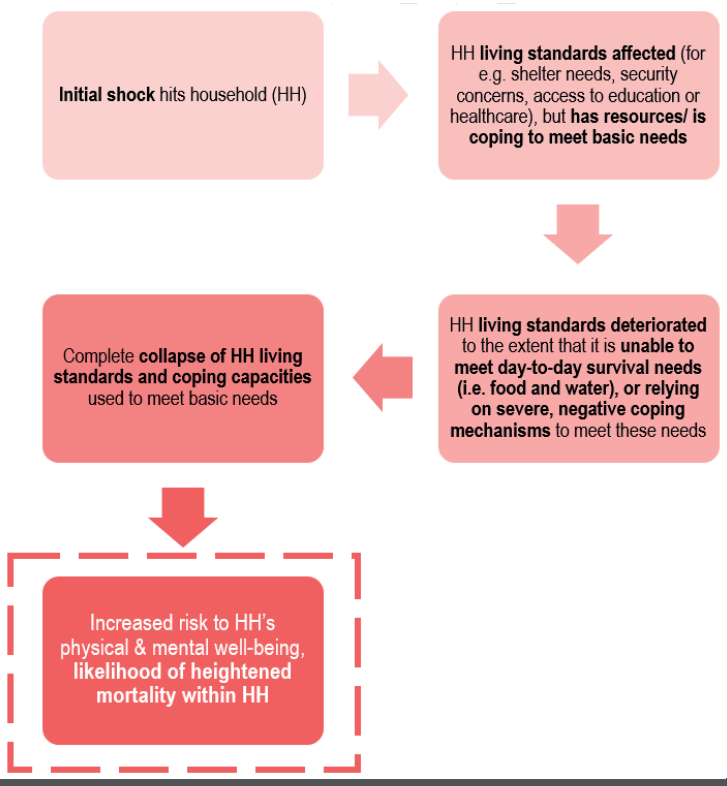
Population figures in Adamawa State, overall, per assessed LGA, and per population group:[25]

State / LGAs	Non-displaced HHs	IDP HHs	Returnee HHs	Total # of HHs
Adamawa State overall	512,813	26,782	62,403	**601,998**
Demsa	21,469	2,195	1,279	**24,943**
Fufore	36,199	1,115	0	**37,314**
Ganye	34,792	116	0	**34,908**
Girei	33,882	3,757	281	**37,920**
Gombi	27,405	316	3,885	**31,606**
Guyuk	21,479	797	473	**22,749**
Hong	31,905	382	15,941	**48,228**
Jada	27,781	55	0	**27,836**
Lamurde	13,330	480	4,012	**17,822**
Madagali	2,779	301	1,527	**4,607**
Maiha	5,017	596	2,541	**8,154**
Mayo-Belwa	29,887	284	64	**30,235**
Michika	9,473	3,317	12,623	**25,413**
Mubi North	17,364	1,453	6,640	**25,457**
Mubi South	14,989	1,343	6,332	**22,664**
Numan	18,635	3,987	3,983	**26,605**
Shelleng	17,239	285	0	**17,524**
Song	39,484	686	2,568	**42,738**
Toungo	8,924	79	0	**9,003**
Yola North	39,995	2,507	0	**42,502**
Yola South	60,785	2,731	254	**63,770**

MSNI decision tree :



Rationale for MSNI decision tree - progressive deterioration of a household's situation towards the worst possible humanitarian outcome :



ANNEX 2: HOW TO READ A SUNBURST DIAGRAM

The sunburst diagram shows hierarchical data. Every level of the hierarchy is represented by one ring or circle with the innermost circle as the top of the hierarchy.

The innermost circle represents the proportion of households categorised with a MSNI severity score of at least 3 (or, in the case of groups/areas of particular concern, the proportion of households categorised with the highest MSNI severity score).

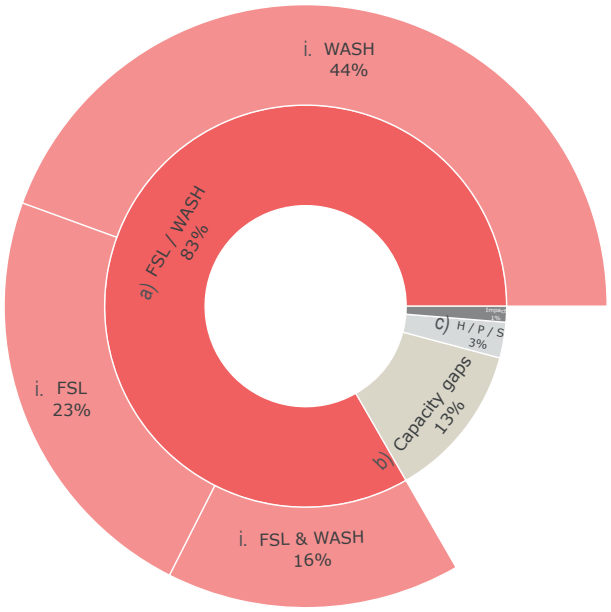
The ring immediately surrounding the innermost circle shows the proportion of households whose MSNI severity score (of at least 3) was *primarily* driven by:

a) **Living Standard Gap (LSG) in food security/ livelihoods or WASH**; OR
b) **Capacity gap**; OR
c) **Co-occurring LSGs in health and shelter, or health and protection, or shelter and protection**; OR
d) **LSG in health, or shelter, or protection and have been severely impacted by the event/shock**.

The outer ring breaks down the primary divers of the MSNI severity score (above) even further, by showing the breakdown of the proportion of households:

i. Within a) (above) whose needs were driven by an LSG in food security, or WASH, or both;
ii. Within c) whose needs were driven by co-occurring LSGs in either health and shelter, or health and protection, or shelter and protection, or all three sectors
iii. Within d) whose needs were driven by an LSG in health, or shelter, or protection, in addition to an impact of the event/shock on households.

Example:



"In Borno, 72% of households overall were found to have severe or extreme humanitarian needs (MSNI severity score 3 or 4). For a majority of those households (83%) these needs were primarily driven by a living standards gap (LSG) in FSL and/or WASH, with in particular 44% of households whose needs were primarily driven by an LSG in WASH, 23% of households whose needs were primarily driven by an LSG in FSL, and 16% by combined LSGs in FSL and WASH. For 13% of households with an MSNI severity score of 3 or 4, those needs were primarily driven by capacity gaps, which entail a high reliance on negative coping strategies. The remaining 4% of households with an MSNI severity score of 3 or 4 had needs primarily driven by a co-occurence of at least two LSGs in health, protection, shelter (2%) and the added impact of the crisis with two of the previous LSGs (2%)"

ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED IN THE FRAMEWORK OF:

INTER-SECTOR WORKING GROUP

FUNDED BY:

Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

WITH THE SUPPORT OF:

ACTED

care

CRS
CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

Malteser International
Order of Malta Worldwide Relief

PLAN INTERNATIONAL

TRANSLATORS WITHOUT BORDERS

OCHA

About REACH:
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).