Multi-Sector Needs Assessment
Yobe State

NIGERIA

REPORT

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SUMMARY

Despite the increase in number of humanitarian actors responding to the crisis, and the refocusing of relief efforts on vulnerable populations, massive humanitarian needs in north-eastern Nigeria continue to grow as the conditions of civilians displaced by the violent eighth year conflict deteriorate further during the annual rainy season. The conflict between armed opposition groups and Nigerian and regional security forces has resulted in 8.5 million people in urgent need of life-saving assistance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, the three most affected states in north-eastern Nigeria.[1]

Whereas Borno State hosts the majority of displaced civilians (1.37 million) in north-eastern Nigeria[2] and has witnessed a significant increase in humanitarian presence, the neighbouring states of Adamawa and Yobe, although more stable, remain of humanitarian concern. Due to improved security conditions, these states have seen considerable returns over the past nine months. In Adamawa, while nearly 140,000 remain displaced, more than 666,000 have returned to their pre-displacement locations; Yobe has experienced returns at a lesser scale (90,000) and has a slightly larger displaced population (196,000).[3] Nonetheless, due to a lack of assessments, the understanding of needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations in Adamawa and Yobe remains limited.

Within this context, REACH, in support of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in Yobe State, with the aim of providing an understanding of needs of the IDP, returnee and non-displaced populations in eight Local Government Areas (LGA) capitals. Findings from the assessment will feed into the process of the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria as well as inform current and future humanitarian programming across Yobe.

The assessment was conducted in accessible LGAs hosting large numbers of IDPs and which had returnee and/or vulnerable non-displaced populations. OCHA and Sector Leads were closely consulted on the design of the assessment methodology and data collection tools. Primary data was collected through a total of 1,593 household surveys, as well as 177 key informant interviews on conditions of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in schools and health facilities, between 15 September and 9 October 2017. The quantitative household-level assessment produced representative results with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error at population group by LGA. Households from all three population groups (IDPs, returnees and non-displaced) were randomly sampled.

[1] UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2017), *Nigeria Northeast: Humanitarian Overview (September 2017)*, p. 2, available at http://bit.ly/2xDaRER.
[2] IOM DTM Round XVIII, Aug 2017, available at http://bit.ly/2fAFhD6.
[3] *Ibid*.

Key findings

The findings of this assessment point to three main conclusions. Firstly, **they reinforce the importance of access to livelihoods and cash in meeting basic needs**. Cash was an essential component of households' responses to ensure food, water and, notably for IDPs, shelter (through rents). At the same time, financial costs were the single most reported barrier to accessing health and education services.

Secondly, they reiterate[4] the **importance of access to land in promoting livelihoods**, amongst a population mostly made up of agriculturalists and pastoralists. **Limited access to land and, thus, to livelihoods, raises concerns regarding households' overall resilience and self-sufficiency**. In this sense, findings suggest that **IDP households are generally more vulnerable than returnee and non-displaced**, as they face greater challenges in accessing land and ensuring an income.

Thirdly, and in contrast with the overall higher vulnerability of IDPs noted above, this assessment also identified **significant needs across all population groups, in specific sectors and LGAs.** Thus, humanitarian responses should encompass all three population groups, while **taking into consideration their specificities.**

The paragraphs below present key findings per sector, while highlighting needs and vulnerabilities of specific population groups where relevant.

General demographics and vulnerabilities

Households are relatively large (about 10 people) and **composed mostly of children** (66% of all IDPs, 49% of all returnees, and 68% of all non-displaced). This suggests greater vulnerabilities, as households have likely fewer income providers and children may be required to participate in livelihood activities to the detriment of schooling. Furthermore, while most **households** are headed by men, those **headed by women** may be even more vulnerable in terms of access to livelihoods. Female-headed households were more common amongst IDP households (26%, compared to 12% of returnee and 17% of non-displaced households).

In addition, **certain groups of individuals may present specific vulnerabilities**. In particular, around a fourth of the female population aged 12 to 59 were **pregnant or lactating** and may have specific nutritional and healthcare needs, while around 10% of children in each population group were **unaccompanied or separated.**

Livelihoods

Agriculture was the most widely reported source of income amongst all three population groups – although less reported by IDP households (47%), compared to 71% of returnee and 67% of non-displaced households. However, access to this source of livelihood was found to be limited, particularly amongst IDP households: 53% of them reported not having cultivated crops in 2017, 85% of which reported a **lack of access to land** as an obstacle. In contrast, only 26% of returnee and 27% of non-displaced households reported not having cultivated crops in 2017, and only 59% and 50% of which, respectively, reported it to be due to a lack of access to land. Limited access to land may stem from the **urban character of some of the areas assessed**. Households, in particular IDP ones, may also not be able to grow crops because all or most of the **land available is already in use**.

While small businesses were the second most reported source of income, **livestock rearing, which also depends on available land, was the third most reported**. Although **22% of IDP households reported owning livestock** (compared to 44% of returnee and 40% of non-displaced households), **only 7% reported livestock rearing as a source of income** (compared to 26% and 21%, respectively). This suggests that most IDPs' livestock remains at their villages of origin.

Food security

Buying food with cash was the most common means of ensuring access to food, reported by over three-fourths of all three population groups (78% of IDP, 76% of returnee and 84% of non-displaced households). However, significant proportions of the households interviewed **reported facing challenges to access markets**, especially returnee (26%) and IDP (23%) households, compared to 17% of non-displaced. Limited access to

[4] An assessment of IDP movement intentions in Borno State lead to similar findings. See REACH Initiative, *Not Ready to Return: IDP Movement Intentions in Borno State*, September 2017, available at http://bit.ly/2h4akqb.

markets can curtail both their access to **livelihoods**, as it constrains their ability to sell agricultural and/or livestock products, as well as their ability to meet **basic needs**, for example by purchasing food, water and other goods.

As a result, even though the average food consumption scores (FCSs) amongst all three population groups were above 35, which is considered acceptable, **significant proportions of households presented poor or borderline FCSs**, particularly amongst IDP households (50%, compared to 37% of returnee and 31% of non-displaced households). **IDPs were also reportedly less able to ensure access to food through their own production** (reported by only 4% of IDP households, compared to 15% of returnee and 12% of non-displaced households), in line with their aforementioned difficulties in cultivating crops and raising livestock.

Health

The two most common challenges in accessing health services were linked to households' inability to afford costs of healthcare (reported by 75% of IDP, 61% of returnee and 80% of non-displaced households) and/or of **medicines** (reported by 45%, 41% and 34%, respectively). In addition, even though the **government was reported as the main healthcare provider** (by 71%, 61% and 76%, respectively), **private healthcare** was still a significant, and potentially complementary, healthcare provider (reported by 27%, 24% and 26%, respectively).

In **Nguru**, **Potiskum** and **Geidam**, the percentage of those reporting to face cost-related challenges to meet health-related needs was **higher amongst non-displaced households** than other population groups. In addition, IDP households were the only group to report **language barriers** as an obstacle to healthcare (reported by 6% of IDP households).

Education

The overwhelming majority of households reported having school-aged children (between 6 and 17 years old), with no significant differences between population groups (93% of IDP, 92% of returnee and 92% of non-displaced households). However, **IDP and returnee households had fewer of their children enrolled in both formal and non-formal education**, compared to non-displaced households.

Education-related costs were the most common barrier to education (reported by 81% of IDP, 68% of returnee and 69% of non-displaced households), **with a significantly greater impact on IDP households.** Significant proportions of households also reported the **need for children to assist family with household chores** and **to work** as barriers to education, which **illustrates the link between general demographics – of a population mostly made up of children – and limited access to education.**

WASH

Most households were found to have access to a minimum of 15 litres of water per member per day. **Returnee households were more vulnerable in terms of access to water**, as 12% of them reported having access to less than 15 litres of water per household member per day (compared to 9% of IDP and 8% of non-displaced households). However, proportions of households considering not having enough water for their needs were high, with 28% of returnee, 20% of IDP and 24% of non-displaced households reporting so.

The most common obstacle to access to sufficient water was a **lack of enough containers to store and/or carry water** (reported by 79% of IDP, 71% of returnee, and 68% of non-displaced households). To cope with insufficient amounts of water, households in all three population groups resorted to coping strategies, with **reducing consumption of water for hygiene practices and spending additional money on water** as the two most reported**.**

Challenges in appropriate access to water, sanitation and hygiene also stem from a lack of infrastructure in schools and health facilities. Of the 126 schools assessed, 29% did not have water available, 35% did not have single-sex toilets and 84% did not have soap and water. Of the 51 health facilities assessed, 29% did not have access to improved water sources, 69% did not have single-sex toilets and 55% did not have soap and water.

In addition, at least 10% of households in each population group reported that members of the household had **no access to latrines**, which constitutes a health concern, as it **increases the risk of waterborne diseases.**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Access to shelter appears to vary by population group, with IDPs as the most vulnerable. IDP households' higher vulnerabilities in terms of shelter is in line with their **greater reliance on rentals to ensure access to shelter** (reported by 45% of IDP households, compared to 21% of returnee and 25% of non-displaced households), which is in turn linked to their displacement status.

Furthermore, 16% of IDP households reported being under **threat of eviction** (compared to 10% of both returnee and non-displaced households). An even higher percentage of IDP households might be at risk of short-notice eviction, as 27% of them reported renting their shelter *and* **not having a written rental contract** (compared to 16% and 17%, respectively). In addition to the potential of losing their shelter, such vulnerabilities also raise important **protection concerns**, such as potential exploitation by landlords.

Kitchen utensils, **mats and blankets** and **jerry cans** were the top three priority NFIs amongst all three population groups, with no significant difference between groups or items.

Protection

The majority of households in all three groups have reportedly experienced security incidents, especially attacks or bombings. IDP and returnee households have been particularly exposed to security incidents (only 19% and 18% of them, respectively, reported not having experienced any incident, compared to 38% of non-displaced households), which may be linked to security incidents experienced during displacement.

IDP households were more affected by a lack of proper documentation, reported by 31% of IDP households in relation to the documentation of adult members of the household, and 28% in relation to children's documentation (compared to 19% and 16% for returnee households, and 9% and 7% for non-displaced households, respectively).

At least 10% of households in all three population groups reported **tensions between IDPs and host communities** (which may include returnees and/or non-displaced). This reinforces the **need for broad humanitarian responses focusing on all three population groups, according to their specific needs and vulnerabilities, as humanitarian aid itself can become a catalyser of intercommunal tensions**.

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List of Acronyms

DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGA	Local Government Area
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Open Data Kit
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Geographical Classifications

State	Form of governance below the national level, with a total of 36 states in Nigeria.
LGA	Form of governance below the state level, with a total of 17 LGAs in Yobe State.
Ward	Form of governance below the LGA level

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INTRODUCTION

Despite the increase in number of humanitarian actors responding to the crisis, and the refocusing of relief efforts on vulnerable populations, massive humanitarian needs in north-eastern Nigeria continue to grow as the conditions of civilians displaced by the violent eight-year conflict deteriorate further during the annual rainy season. The conflict between armed opposition groups and Nigerian and regional security forces has resulted in 8.5 million people in urgent need of life-saving assistance in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, the three most affected states in north-eastern Nigeria.[5]

Whereas Borno State hosts the majority of displaced civilians (1.37 million) in north-eastern Nigeria[6] and has witnessed a significant increase in humanitarian presence, the neighbouring states of Adamawa and Yobe, although more stable, remain of humanitarian concern. Due to improved security conditions, these states have seen considerable returns over the past nine months. In Adamawa, while nearly 140,000 remain displaced more than 666,000 have returned to their pre-displacement locations; Yobe had experienced returns at a lesser scale (90,000) and has a slightly larger displaced population (196,000).[7] However, given the lack of assessments in Adamawa and Yobe, the overall understanding of needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations – whether IDPs, returnees or non-displaced – remains limited.

Within this context, REACH, in support of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), conducted a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in Yobe State, with the aim of providing a baseline understanding of needs of the IDP, returnee and non-displaced populations in eight LGA capitals. Findings from the assessment will feed into the process of the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Nigeria as well as inform current and future humanitarian programming across Yobe.

This report begins with a comprehensive description of the methodology employed for this assessment, detailing the underlying rationale as well as limitations. It then presents key findings of the assessment, starting with general demographics, an overview of individual vulnerabilities and displacement dynamics. The report then proceeds to sector-specific findings on livelihoods, food security, health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, non-food items (NFIs), and protection.

[5] UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2017), *Nigeria Northeast: Humanitarian Overview (September 2017)*, p. 2, available at http://bit.ly/2xDaRER.
[6] IOM DTM Round XVIII, Aug 2017, available at http://bit.ly/2fAFhD6.
[7] *Ibid*.

METHODOLOGY

Research objectives and research questions

The **general objective** of the assessment was to inform multi-sector humanitarian programming in Yobe state.

The **specific objectives** were to:

- provide a comprehensive evidence base of multi-sector needs among conflict-affected populations in Yobe state, and
- provide robust evidence to support the HNO and HRP for 2018.

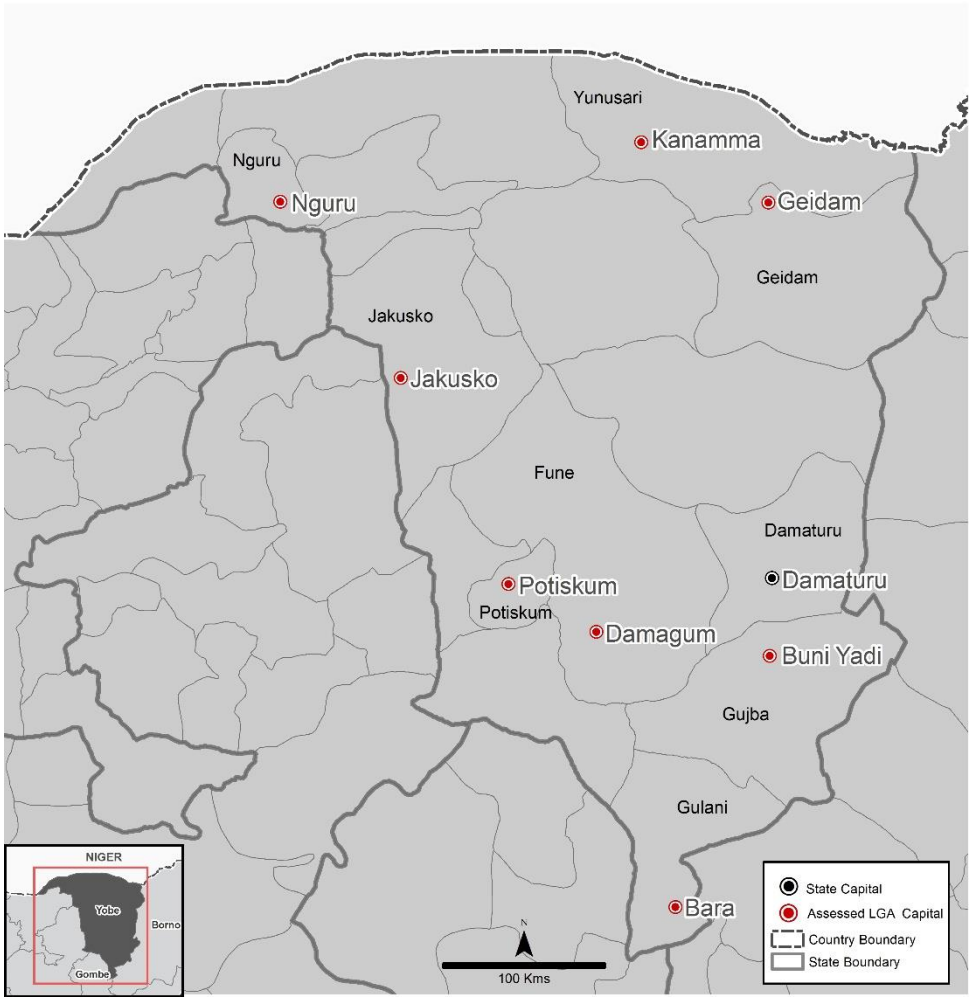
These objectives were accomplished through the following **research questions**:

- What is the situation for specific population groups (IDPs, returnees and non-displaced) regarding livelihoods, food security, health, nutrition, education, WASH, shelter, NFIs and protection?
- What are the current conditions of WASH facilities in health centres and schools?

Methodology overview

REACH used a mixed-methods approach, beginning with a household level survey whose tool was developed in close coordination with OCHA, Sector Leads and the Global WASH Cluster to collect baseline, multi-sector data on the needs among IDPs (residing in host communities), returnees and non-displaced populations across eight LGA capitals in Yobe state (see Map 1 below). In parallel, a combination of direct observation and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) was used to assess the conditions of WASH infrastructure in schools and health facilities.

Map 1: LGA capitals assessed



Sites outside capital areas were excluded from this assessment from its conception, due to time and access constraints. During data collection, REACH found that not all population groups were present in some LGAs (see Table 1).

Quantitative sampling

The quantitative household level assessment produced representative results with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error for each population group, by LGA. Households from all three population groups (IDPs, returnees and non-displaced) were randomly sampled.

Due to the lack of any accepted, reliable data set that provides accurate non-displaced population figures at the LGA capital or ward level, an infinite, equally distributed population was assumed at the LGA capital level, with samples equally distributed between wards within the capital. Sampling for IDP populations residing in host community settings was derived from the International Organization for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) round XVII, while sampling for returnee households was based on cumulative figures captured by IOM DTM at the LGA level. The IDP and returnee population samples were proportionally stratified by LGA to ensure findings are randomised and representative the overall IDP and returnee populations in the eight LGA capitals assessed.

Table 1: LGAs and population groups assessed

LGA	Population groups present	Number of HHs interviewed
Fune	IDPs	93
	Non-displaced	126
Geidam	IDPs	97
	Returnees	114
	Non-displaced	106
Gujba	IDPs	88
	Returnees	95
Gulani	IDPs	38
	Returnees	93
Jakusko	IDPs	40
	Non-displaced	116
Nguru	IDPs	94
	Non-displaced	118
Potiskum	IDPs	97
	Non-displaced	110
Yunusari	IDPs	53
	Non-displaced	115
Total		**1593**

A total sample of 1,593 households were interviewed (see Table 1).

Qualitative sampling

Interviews were conducted with purposively sampled key informants in order to assess the conditions of WASH infrastructure in schools and health facilities. These were complemented by direct observation.

REACH obtained a list from schools and health facilities in the areas assessed from the Education and Health Sectors in Yobe State, respectively. Additional schools and health facilities were identified on the ground through snowball sampling – i.e., REACH field team asked staff of places listed to share the location of other facilities in the area. A total of 126 schools and 51 health facilities were assessed.

Data collection

Data collection was carried out between 15 September and 9 October 2017. Both household-level and KII tools were piloted in Maiduguri in September 2017 and modified based on testing and discussions with partners. Data collection was conducted with a team of 18 enumerators, hired locally and trained by REACH.

Throughout the process, data collection was supervised by field coordinators, who ensured that the methodology was being followed correctly, checked forms and provided advice when needed. Data collection was conducted using a smartphone-based survey form, which included constraints to limit error by the data collection team and allowed data to be uploaded quickly to a central server. Trained staff conducted data checks on a regular basis to ensure the quality of data collected, while daily briefings and debriefings ensured that enumerators could provide feedback on any difficulties they faced and seek clarification.

Limitations

Due to time and access constraints, REACH was only able to target LGA capitals. For this reason, the data collected does not account for urban/rural differences. Similarly, findings cannot be generalised to the entire LGAs, nor to the entirety of Yobe State or north-east Nigeria.

The findings of this assessment revealed a significant variation in sizes of households. While the sections below present findings mostly in terms of percentages of households, the reader should be aware of a potential bias stemming from the different sizes of households. This is because the variation in household sizes was significant, and that was not factored into the analysis. Another potential bias may occur because, during the household survey, answers were self-reported, rather than based on observations.

Furthermore, findings related to the needs and vulnerabilities of non-displaced populations could not be weighted per LGA because the overall size of non-displaced populations was unknown. Therefore, State-wide aggregated information on non-displaced populations does not represent LGAs in the correct proportions, which means that state wide differences between non-displaced and IDP/returnee can only be indicative, as there were no reliable population numbers available for non-displaced populations. However, findings per LGA remain representative of each LGA's non-displaced population.

In most of the findings below, percentages do not add up to 100% because respondents were able to choose multiple answers.

Moreover, reported differences are marked with "*" when statistically significant at $p < 0.05$, without correction for multiple hypothesis testing. Differences in state-wide aggregations were tested only between IDP and returnee populations, while differences between all population groups were test for each LGA individually and differences between LGAs were tested for the total population groups.

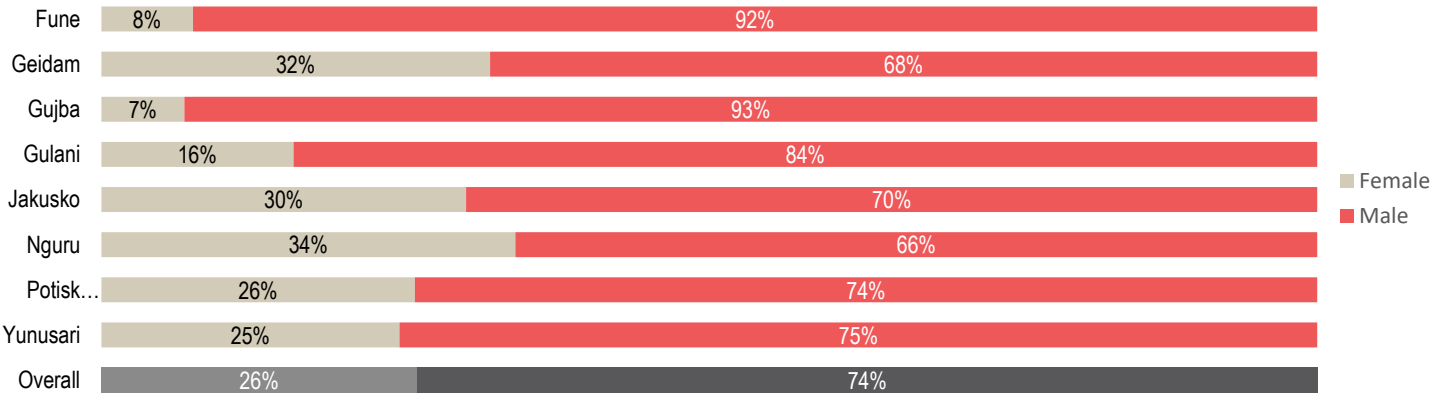
FINDINGS

Demographics and vulnerabilities

The majority of households interviewed were relatively large, with no significant difference in average sizes between IDP (9.5 people), returnee (10.2) and non-displaced (10.1) households. **Working-aged adults (18 to 59 years old) made up less than half of each population group** (31% of IDPs, 22% of returnees, 32% of non-displaced). This can increase households' vulnerabilities, especially in terms of livelihoods, as those with a source of livelihoods have to provide for many dependent members. In addition, some children may be involved in livelihood activities to the detriment of schooling (see, for example, Table 15, in the sub-section on Education).

Most households were headed by men. However, a minority of houses were female-headed, with **higher percentage of female-headed households found amongst IDPs** (26%), compared to 12% amongst returnees and 17% amongst non-displaced. The percentage of female-headed households also varied amongst LGAs: amongst IDPs, higher proportions were found in Nguru, Geidam and Jakusko, as seen in Figure 1 below. Such households may be more vulnerable in terms of access to livelihoods.

Figure 1: Gender of heads of IDP households per LGA[8]



Vulnerabilities can also be found at the individual level, affecting specific groups of persons according to their specific conditions and circumstances. Across all three population groups, more than 75% of households reported having at least one vulnerable member (76% of IDP, 78% of returnee and 77% of non-displaced households). These mostly included **pregnant or lactating women**, who may have specific healthcare and nutritional needs, and **unaccompanied or separated children** (Table 2).

66% of all IDPs are children

49% of all returnees are children

68% of all non-displaced are children

Table 2: % of vulnerable individuals per population group[9]

	Pregnant or lactating women	Unaccompanied or separated children	Persons with chronic illnesses	Persons with disabilities
IDP	23%	11%	2%	1%
Returnee	22%	10%	1%	1%
Non-displaced	24%	9%	1%	1%

[8] Data on the gender of heads of returnee and non-displaced households per LGA is available at http://bit.ly/2iq61cP.

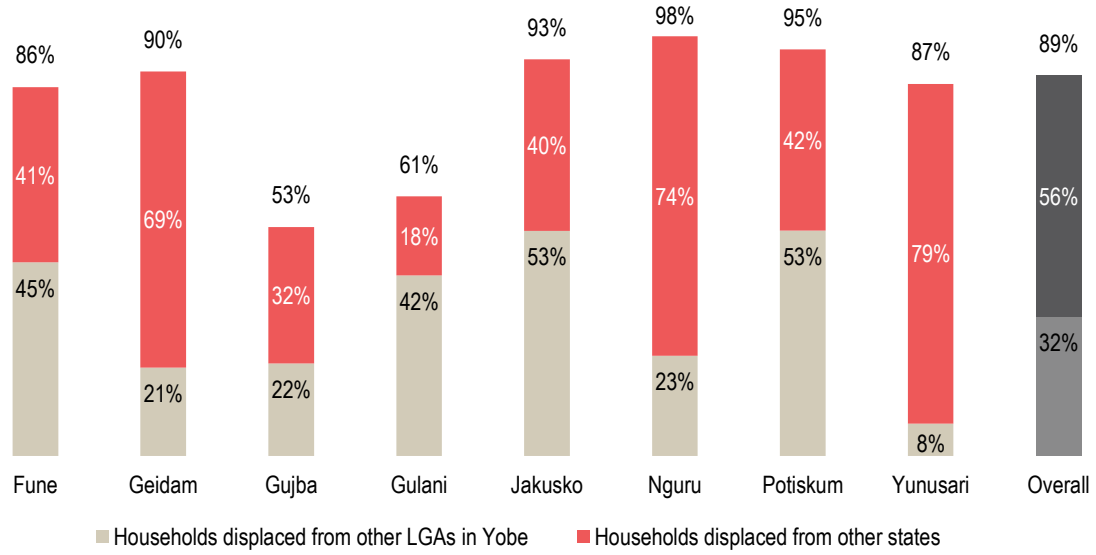
[9] The percentages in the table refer to individuals, not households. Therefore, it presents the percentage of children (under 18 years old) who are unaccompanied or separated, a percentage of women aged 12 to 59 who are pregnant or lactating, and the percentage of individuals in the total population who suffer from a chronic illness or have a disability.

Displacement dynamics

In contrast to displacement dynamics found in Borno, where most displacement occurs within LGAs,[10] most IDP households in Yobe reported originating from different LGAs, and even a different state, than that of their current location. Overall, 54% of IDP households came from Borno State, and only 44% from Yobe (Figure 2). This can likely be explained by the fact that Borno has been overall more affected by conflict during the past eight years and as a result has seen many households leave the state.

89% displaced across **LGA borders**, including **56%** displaced across **state borders**.

Figure 2: % of IDP households displaced from other LGAs in Yobe and from other States per LGA



[10] See REACH, *Not Ready to Return: IDP Movement Intentions in Borno State*, September 2017, p. 15, available at http://bit.ly/2h4akqb.

Livelihoods

Findings presented in this sub-section indicate that limited access to land had a significant and negative impact on access to livelihoods of households amongst the three population groups, all of which are mostly made up of agriculturalists and pastoralists.

Findings also suggest that **IDP households are more vulnerable than returnee and non-displaced households**, as lower percentages of them reported having cultivated crops in 2017 and livestock rearing as a source of income. In addition, higher percentages of IDP households reported not having access to land.

Sources of income

The main source of income reported by each population groups was **agriculture**, followed by **small businesses** and **livestock**, as seen in Table 3 below. **Formal employment** and **livestock rearing** were sources of income significantly less reported by IDP households, compared to returnee and non-displaced households. Furthermore, 5% of IDP households reported having **no access to livelihoods**.

Table 3: % of households reporting main sources of income per population group

	Agriculture*	Small business*	Livestock rearing*	Trade	Casual labour*	Formal employment*	Selling of natural resources	Fishery	No access to livelihoods*
IDP	47%	38%	7%	16%	17%	2%	3%	2%	5%
Returnee	71%	21%	26%	12%	10%	11%	4%	1%	0%
Non-displaced	67%	31%	21%	14%	12%	14%	3%	1%	0%

Amongst IDP households (more than amongst returnee or non-displaced households), there was a significant variation of reported sources of income throughout assessed LGAs, especially so for the three most reported sources. As Table 4 below shows, **agriculture** was less reported in Potiskum and Nguru, and significantly more reported in Gulani and Yunusari. **Livestock** was also less reported in Potiskum and Nguru.

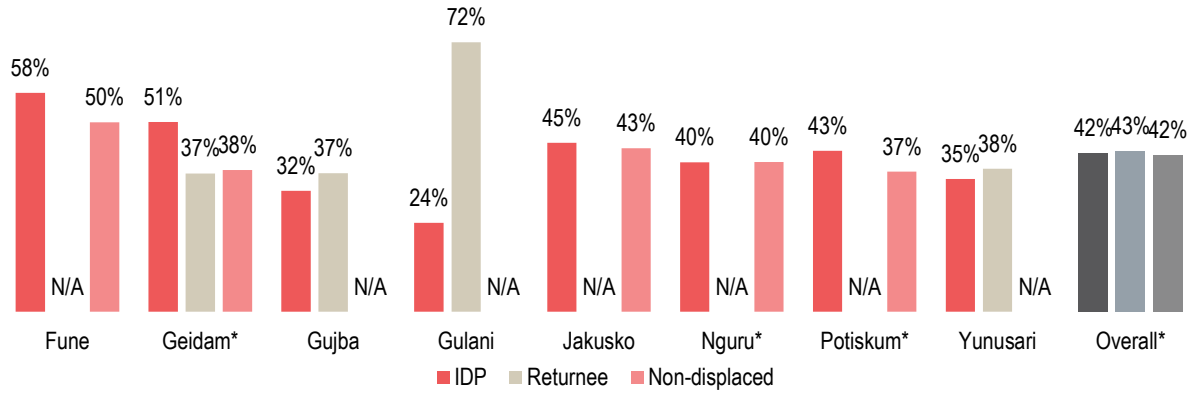
Table 4: % of IDP households reporting sources of income per LGA

	Agriculture*	Small business	Livestock*	Trade	Casual labour	Formal employment*	Selling of natural resources	Fishery*	No access to livelihoods
Fune	71%	27%	17%	6%	16%	5%	6%	0%	2%
Geidam	59%	38%	9%	13%	16%	0%	3%	0%	2%
Gujba	60%	25%	16%	17%	15%	3%	3%	0%	5%
Gulani	87%	24%	16%	11%	21%	11%	8%	0%	0%
Jakusko	53%	53%	10%	18%	15%	5%	5%	0%	0%
Nguru	43%	43%	2%	14%	19%	0%	1%	5%	6%
Potiskum	32%	39%	4%	23%	15%	4%	5%	0%	6%
Yunusari	85%	32%	13%	15%	13%	2%	2%	2%	4%
Overall	**47%**	**38%**	**7%**	**16%**	**17%**	**2%**	**3%**	**2%**	**5%**

Income earned in past 30 days

Despite only 5% of IDP and virtually no returnee and non-displaced households reporting not having access to livelihoods (see Table 3 above), **over 40% of households in all three population groups reported not having earned an income in the 30 days prior to the assessment** (Figure 3). This means that, although the overwhelming majority of households in all population groups reported having **usual sources of income**, as seen above, they **failed to provide an income to a significant percentage of households** in the 30 days prior to the assessment. **The percentage of returnee households reporting not having earned an income in the 30 days prior to the assessment was significantly higher than that of IDP households in Gulani**.

Figure 3: % of households reporting not having earned an income in the 30 days prior to the assessment per population group and LGA

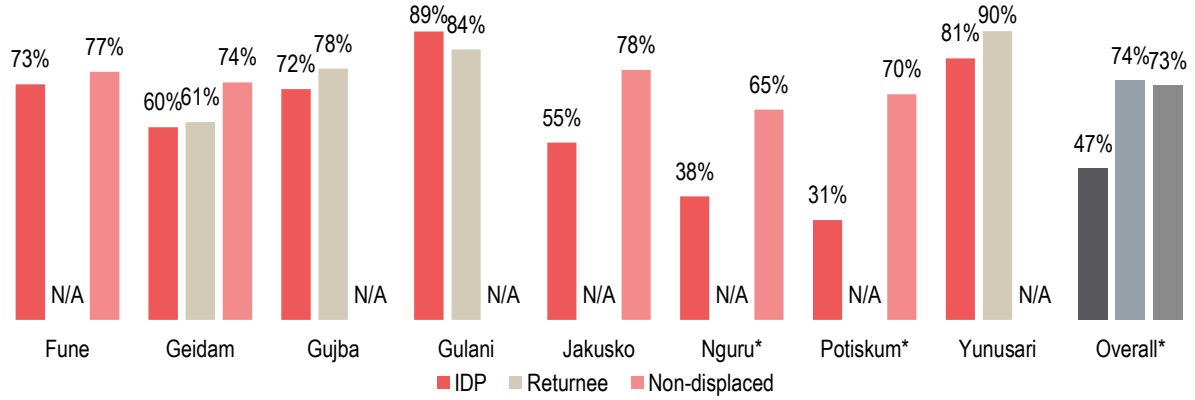


In fact, agriculture was the most widely reported source of income overall, and particularly so amongst returnee and non-displaced households. For this reason, **the findings on income earned by households in the last 30 days should be weighed against a consideration that the assessment was carried out during the rainy season, during which harvest was not possible**. This could explain the high rates of lack of income in the 30 days prior to the assessment amongst a population largely made up of agriculturalists, especially returnee and non-displaced households.

Crop cultivation

Only 47% of IDP households reported having cultivated crops in 2017, a percentage significantly lower than that of returnee (74%) and non-displaced households (73%). Important variations could be observed across LGAs, with, higher proportions of IDP households having reportedly cultivated land in Gulani, Yunusari, Fune and Gujba. Considerably lower percentages were found in Nguru and Potiskum, both of which also had lower percentages of IDP households reporting agriculture as a source of income, as seen in Table 4. Both Nguru and Potiskum are larger urban centres, in comparison to other LGA capitals in Yobe, which may explain the lower frequency of reported crop cultivation.

Figure 4: % of households reporting having cultivated land in 2017 per population group and LGA



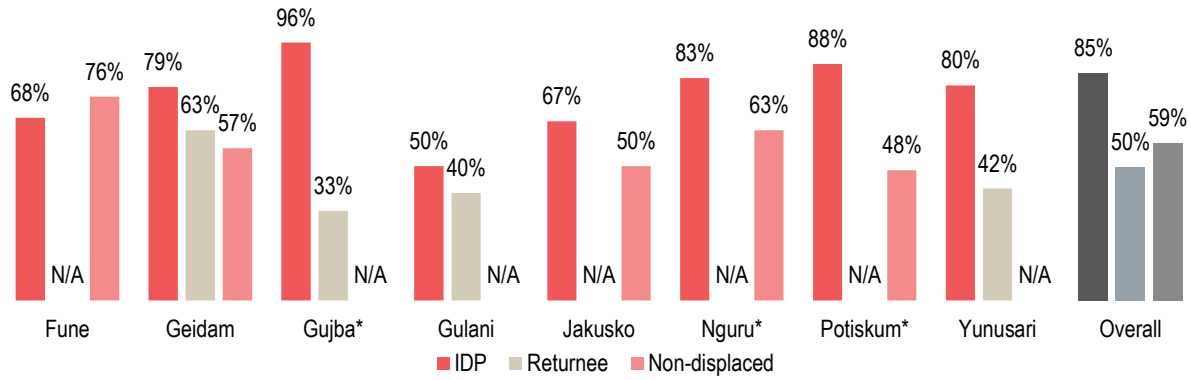
The top three reasons for not cultivating land were a **lack of access to land**, a **lack of fertilizer** and a **lack of seeds**. Lack of access to land was a reason particularly reported by IDP households (Table 5). This proportion varied considerably across LGAs, as it was reported by a significantly higher percentage of IDP households in **Gujba***, and a lower percentage in Gulani (Figure 5). In Fune, a lack of access to land was reported more by non-displaced than by IDP households.

Overall, **anecdotal evidence suggests that a lack of access to land may stem from the unavailability of free land to cultivate – i.e., when most arable land is already owned. It may also be linked to the urban character of some areas assessed.**

Table 5: Reasons for not cultivating crops as reported by households per population group

	Lack of access to land*	Lack of fertilizer	Lack of seeds	Insecurity	Adverse weather	Household does not cultivate crops
IDP	85%	23%	26%	6%	6%	11%
Returnee	59%	26%	23%	5%	5%	36%
Non-displaced	50%	27%	24%	10%	3%	21%

Figure 5: % of households reporting lack of access to land per population group and LGA



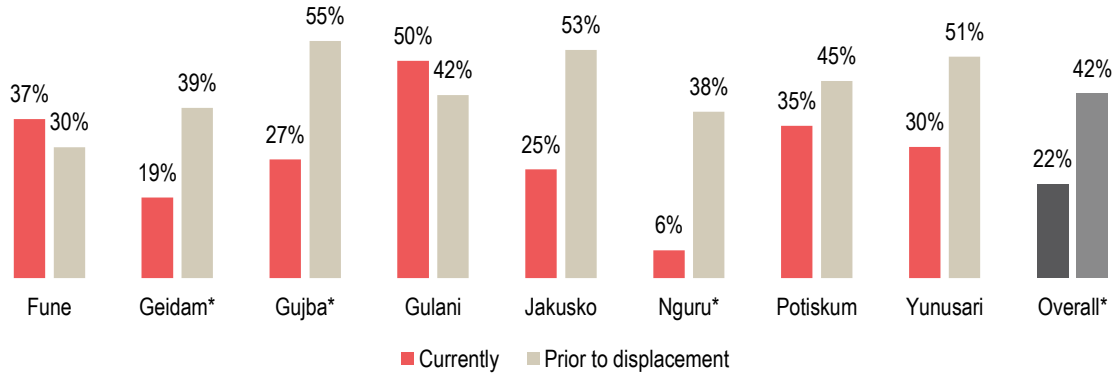
Livestock

As seen above, a considerably lower proportion of IDP households reported livestock rearing as a source of income (7%), compared to non-displaced and returnee households (31% and 21%, respectively). This is likely linked to the overall **lower percentage of IDP households reporting currently owning livestock**, compared to returnees and non-displaced.

22% of IDP households reported owning livestock, compared to **44%** of returnee and **40%** of non-displaced*

As Figure 6 below shows, the percentage of IDP households reporting owning livestock at the time of assessment is lower than the percentage of those reporting having owned livestock prior to displacement **in most LGAs**. This variation may stem from a loss of livestock during displacement or selling livestock, including as a coping mechanism. However, in Fune and Gulani, more IDP households reportedly owned livestock at the time of assessment than before being displaced.

Figure 6: % of IDP households reporting livestock ownership, at the time of assessment and prior to displacement, per LGA



As seen above (Table 4), livestock was less reported as a source of income in Nguru and Potiskum. This seems to be in line with the low percentage of IDP households reportedly owning livestock in Nguru. **However, for IDP households in particular, livestock ownership does not mean that households currently have their livestock with them, as they may own livestock remaining in their villages of origin.** This may explain why high percentages of IDP households in Potiskum reportedly owning livestock are not accompanied by high percentages of IDP households relying on livestock as a source of income.

Coping mechanisms

To cope with limited access to livelihoods, all households interviewed resorted to coping strategies, the most reported by all population groups being to **spend savings**. It could be linked to the seasonal nature of agricultural work, forcing households to rely on savings during the lean season. Spending savings was followed by **receiving support from family and friends** and **selling assets**. Coping strategies varied by population group, as seen in Table 6 below. IDP households were reportedly more reliant on support from family and friends than returnee or non-displaced, while returnee households resorted more to selling assets than the other two population groups. In addition, both IDP and returnee households reportedly depended more on humanitarian aid than non-displaced, and non-displaced households resorted more to spending their savings.

Table 6: Coping strategies for livelihoods most reported[11] by households per population group

	Spending savings*	Support from family and friends*	Selling Assets*	Humanitarian aid	Governmental aid	Selling of assistance items received	None
IDP	41%	28%	13%	8%	4%	3%	17%
Returnee	49%	17%	27%	7%	6%	3%	11%
Non-displaced	57%	15%	17%	3%	3%	5%	14%

[11] The table includes only the strategies reported by at least 5% of households in at least one population group.

Food Security

Findings in this sub-section corroborate the importance of cash in ensuring basic needs, as the most commonly reported means of ensuring access to food was buying it with cash. However, challenges in accessing markets were reported by significant proportions of households, and most commonly amongst IDP and returnee households. **Limited access to markets can negatively impact households' livelihoods, as it constrains their ability to sell agricultural and/or livestock products, as well as their ability to meet basic needs through purchases, such as food and water.**

Nonetheless, **significant proportions of households amongst all three population groups are food insecure** (i.e., with a "poor" or "borderline" food consumption score), especially amongst IDPs. In addition, **IDP households were reportedly less able than returnee and non-displaced households to ensure access to food through their own production**, in line with their reported difficulties in cultivating crops and raising livestock.

Access to food

Across all population groups, the most common means of ensuring access to food was **buying with cash, followed by the household's own production** (Table 7). In comparison with returnee and non-displaced, a lower percentage of IDP households reported ensuring access to food through their own production, and a larger percentage reported resorting to buying on credit. The most common external response to ensuring access to food was **assistance from family and friends**, especially for IDP households.

Table 7: % of households reporting external and internal responses to ensuring access to food per population group*

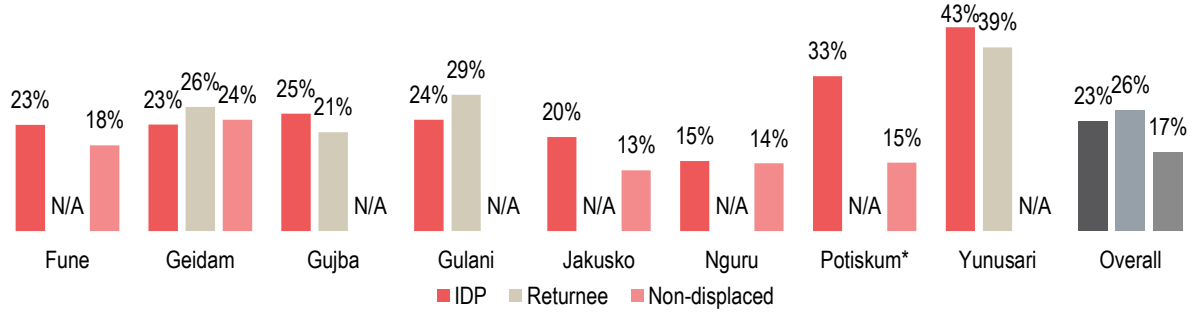
	External responses				Internal responses		
	From family and friends	From UN or international organisations	From government	From local charity or community	Buying with Cash	Own Production	Buying on credit (debt)
IDPs	8%	2%	0.02%	1%	78%	4%	7%
Returnees	2%	5%	0%	0%	76%	15%	3%
Non-displaced	1%	0.34%	0%	0%	84%	12%	3%

An analysis of external and internal responses to ensuring access to food **per LGA** suggests that **IDP households were more able to resort to their own production in Fune*, Gulani and Yunusari**, where it was reported by 11%, 11% and 9% of IDP households, respectively. Returnee households, on the other hand, were less able to rely on their own production in Geidam* (only 6%, compared to 20% in Gujba*, 17% in Gulani and 22% in Yunusari). There were no significant differences amongst non-displaced populations per LGA.

Access to markets

Despite the centrality of cash in ensuring access to food, significant proportions across population groups reported facing challenges in accessing markets, particularly amongst IDP and returnee households This affects both their ability to sell agricultural and livestock products as well as to purchase food and other goods. Furthermore, findings suggest that access to markets is particularly challenging in Yunusari.

Figure 7: % of households reporting facing challenges accessing markets per population group and LGA



Food Consumption Scores

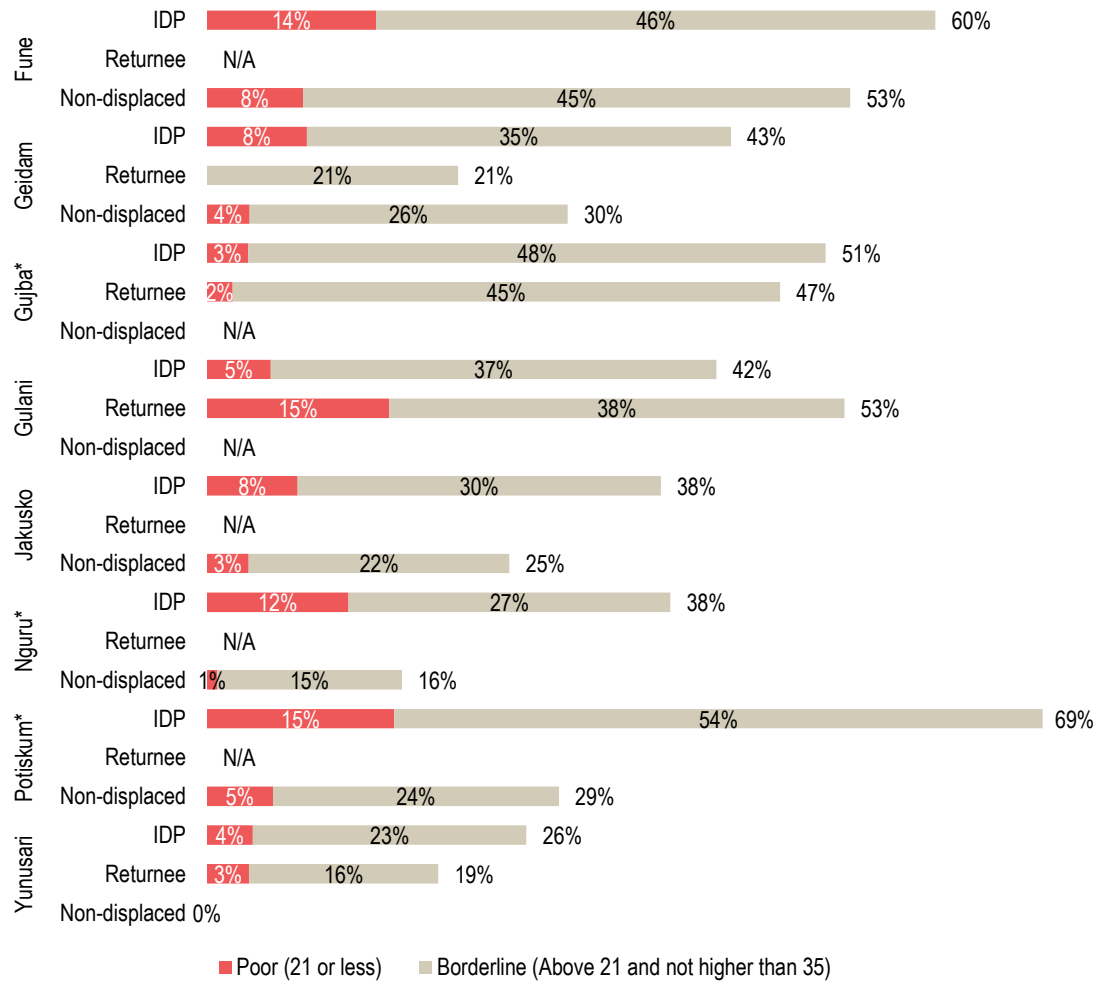
The average food consumption scores (FCSs)[12] amongst all three population groups were above 35, which is considered acceptable. However, average FCSs were lower amongst IDP households (37.97) than amongst returnee (45.93) or non-displaced (48.65) households. Moreover, **significant proportions of households presented poor or borderline FCSs**, particularly amongst IDP households (50%, compared to 37% of returnee and 31% of non-displaced households)

Table 8: % of households reporting poor, borderline and acceptable FCSs per population group*

	Poor (21 or less)	Borderline (Above 21 and lower than 35)	Acceptable (Above 35)
IDP	11%	39%	50%
Returnee	4%	33%	63%
Non-displaced	4%	26%	69%

As Figure 8 below illustrates, higher percentages of households reporting poor or borderline FCSs were found in Fune, amongst both IDPs and non-displaced. In Potiskum, the percentage of IDP households reporting poor or borderline FCSs was significantly higher than that of non-displaced households and than the overall rate for IDPs.

Figure 8: % of households reporting poor or borderline FCSs per population group and LGA*



[12] The FCS is an index developed by the World Food Programme in 1996 to identify food insecure households. It is calculated based on the frequency of consumption of different food groups consumed by a household in the seven days prior to the assessment. The nine food groups used in such calculation are staples, pulses, vegetables, fruit, meat and fish, milk, sugar, oil and fats, and condiments. See World Food Programme (2008), *Food consumption Analysis: Calculation and use of the food consumption score in food security analysis*, available at http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp197216.pdf.

Health

The **most common challenges** in meeting health-related needs reported by households across all three population groups were related to the **costs of healthcare and medicines**. This reinforces the **link between access to livelihoods and households' ability to ensure basic needs**.

In some LGAs, notably in **Nguru**, **Potiskum** and **Geidam**, the percentage of non-displaced households reporting facing cost-related challenges to meet health-related needs was higher than those of other population groups. On the other hand, some **IDP households also faced language barriers in accessing healthcare**, which was not reported as an issue for returnees and non-displaced households.

Providers of healthcare

The **government was the most widely reported healthcare provider** in all three population groups, followed by **private healthcare providers** and **NGOs**. The most reported healthcare providers **per LGA** suggest that **NGOs engaged in provision of healthcare are more present in Yunusari**, as they were reported as healthcare providers by 85% of IDP and 69% of returnee households, percentages significantly higher than the overall average for each population group. In addition, **fewer households reported relying on the government as a healthcare provider in Yunusari** (reported by only 23% of IDP and 36% of returnee households), followed by Gujba (50% and 52%, respectively). **Reliance on private healthcare was more widely reported in Potiskum** (by 54% of IDP and 44% of non-displaced households) **and Fune** (33% and 36%, respectively).

Table 9: % of households reporting providers of healthcare per population group

	Government*	Private healthcare	NGO*	UN*	Volunteer healthcare	Religious group	None
IDP	71%	27%	8%	3%	1%	1%	6%
Returnee	61%	24%	19%	7%	0%	0%	6%
Non-displaced	76%	26%	9%	2%	0%	0%	6%

It is important to highlight, however, the possibility that households reporting relying on private healthcare considered private pharmacies and similar facilities as healthcare providers. This, along with respondents' ability to choose more than one healthcare provider, could **suggest that private healthcare providers may be complementary to the government**. Indeed, in **no LGA** the percentage of households reporting relying on private healthcare was higher than the percentage of those relying on the government.

Challenges

In all population groups, the majority of all households who sought healthcare treatment for at least one of its members reported the **cost of healthcare**, followed by a **lack of funds to purchase medicines**, as **most common challenges in meeting health-related needs**. Interestingly, 6% of IDP households who sought treatment reported **language barriers** as an obstacle.

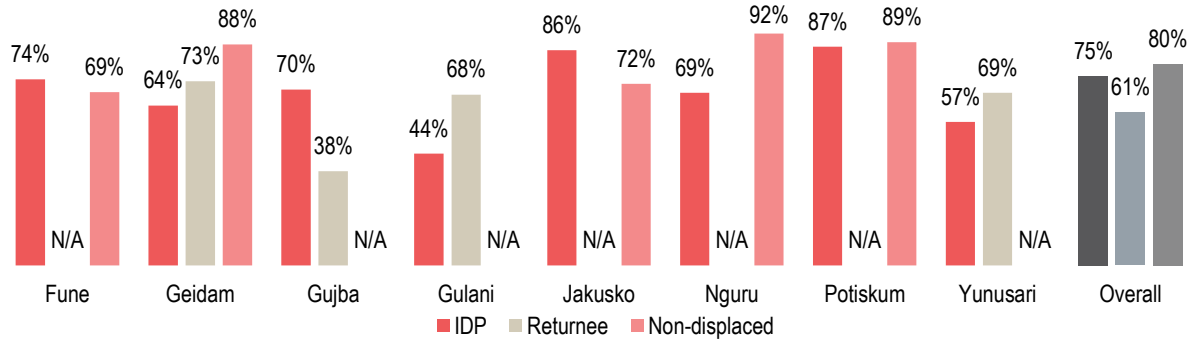
Table 10: Main[13] challenges in meeting health-related needs reported by households who sought treatment, per population group

	Cost of healthcare*	Lack of funds to purchase medicine	No medicine available at hospital*	Lack of access to qualified health staff at hospital	Language barrier
IDPs	75%	45%	6%	4%	6%
Returnees	61%	41%	16%	10%	0%
Non-displaced	80%	34%	4%	3%	0%

[13] The table includes only the obstacles reported by at least 5% of households in at least one population group.

A variation of percentages of households reporting the cost of healthcare as an obstacle per LGA can be seen in the Figure 9 below. Notably, **the percentage of non-displaced households reporting such a challenge was higher than that of IDP and/or returnee households in Nguru, Potiskum and Geidam**. Furthermore, an analysis of obstacles **per LGA** reveals that **lack of funds to purchase medicine was most widely reported in Gujba** (reported by 70% of IDP and 56% of returnee households). **Lack of medicine at the hospital was most commonly reported in Gulani** (44% and 24%, respectively) and **Gujba** (30% and 25%).

Figure 9: % of households reporting the cost of healthcare as a challenge in meeting health-related needs per population group and LGA



Health issues

Malaria was the most frequently reported health issue affecting at least one of household's members in the two weeks prior to the assessment, which is expected during rainy season. A disaggregation of reported cases of malaria per LGA indicates that **a significantly higher percentage of IDP households reported cases of malaria in Gulani (55%), compared to returnee households (31%)**.

Table 11: % of households reporting health issues affecting their members per population group

	Malaria	High blood pressure	Diarrhoea	Skin disease	Extreme Stress Reactions*	Minor Physical Injuries	Serious Physical Injuries
IDP	44%	13%	10%	6%	5%	4%	2%
Returnee	38%	10%	12%	4%	6%	4%	3%
Non-displaced	41%	13%	10%	8%	4%	3%	3%

	Asthma	Respiratory tract infection	Malnutrition/ Poor Diet	Swollen feet	Measles	Tuberculosis	Child birth*
IDP	4%	3%	1%	3%	1%	1%	4%
Returnee	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-displaced	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%

Infrastructure

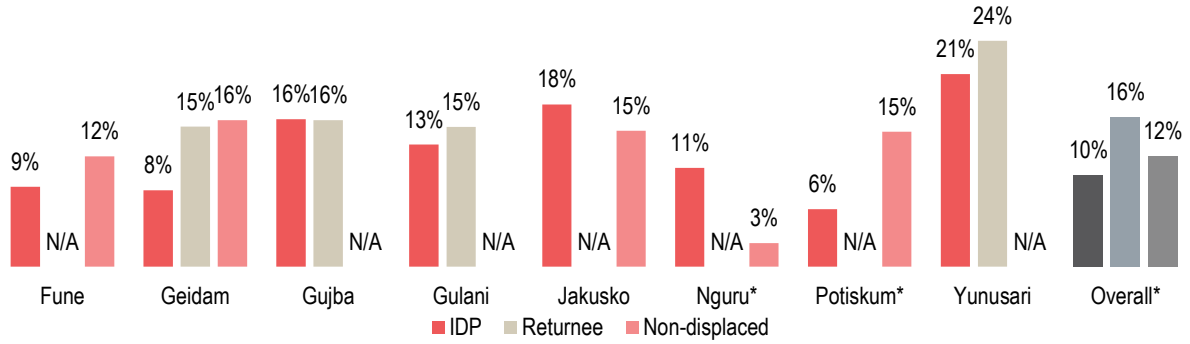
Interviews with key informants allowed to assess conditions of health facilities' infrastructure across the eight LGAs assessed, with special attention to water, sanitation and hygiene aspects.

Of the 51 **health facilities** assessed 71% have access to improved water sources. Although 71% have at least one usable toilet; **only 31% have toilets specifically designated for women and girls**, and **only 29% have toilets accessible to persons with disabilities**. Only 53% have hand hygiene stations available, and even fewer (45%) have soap and water. Only 39% dispose of medical waste appropriately.

Nutrition

Less than a fifth of households in all population groups reported having **accessed a supplementary feeding programme** in the month prior to the assessment. As seen in Figure 10 below, **this percentage was significantly lower amongst non-displaced households in Nguru and IDP households in Potiskum.**

Figure 10: % of households reporting to have accessed supplementary feeding programmes per population group and LGA*



Education

Both **IDP and returnee households had fewer of their children enrolled in both formal and non-formal education**, compared to non-displaced households. Furthermore, older children, especially boys, were overall more likely to attend education. Similarly to findings on access to healthcare**, the single most reported barrier to education was the costs associated with schooling, with a significantly greater impact on IDP households**. To a lesser extent, other reported barriers to education included the **need for children to assist family with household chores** and **to work**. **This illustrates the link between general demographics – as seen above, of a population mostly made up of children – and specific vulnerabilities, such as limited access to education.**

Demographics

The overwhelming majority of households (93% of IDP, 92% of returnee and 92% of non-displaced households) **reported having school-aged children** (aged 6 to 17), **and about two thirds of children of each population group were school aged** (65% of IDP boys and 63% of IDP girls; 64% of returnee boys and 61% of returnee girls; and 62% of non-displaced boys and 64% of non-displaced girls).

School attendance

Overall, higher percentages of children receiving both formal and informal education can be found amongst returnees, and lower percentages amongst IDPs. It stands out that **school-attendance amongst the non-displaced was reportedly lower than amongst returnees**, in terms of both formal and informal education. It also stands out that **school attendance was reportedly higher amongst boys than amongst girls across all three population groups**.

Only 39% of all school-aged IDP children (both boys and girls) were reported to be receiving formal education, compared to 61% of school-aged returnee and 49% of school-aged non-displaced children. In terms of **informal education**, only 20% of all school-aged IDP children were reported to be attending school, compared to 48% of school-aged returnee children and 32% of school-aged non-displaced children.

Table 12: % of boys and girls attending formal and informal education per population group

	Formal education		Informal education	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
IDP	21%	19%	11%	9%
Returnee	33%	28%	27%	21%
Non-displaced	26%	22%	16%	16%

Tables 13 and 14 below show **higher school-attendance rates amongst children aged 15 to 17** – i.e., in the last stage of their education – for both formal and informal education, and especially amongst boys.

Table 13: % of boys and girls attending formal education per age and population group

	Boys Aged 6-11	Girls Aged 6-11	Boys Aged 12-14	Girls Aged 12-14	Boys Aged 15-17	Girls Aged 15-17
IDP	55%	57%	50%	51%	79%	77%
Returnee	70%	68%	60%	63%	99%	83%
Non-displaced	64%	60%	61%	57%	87%	60%

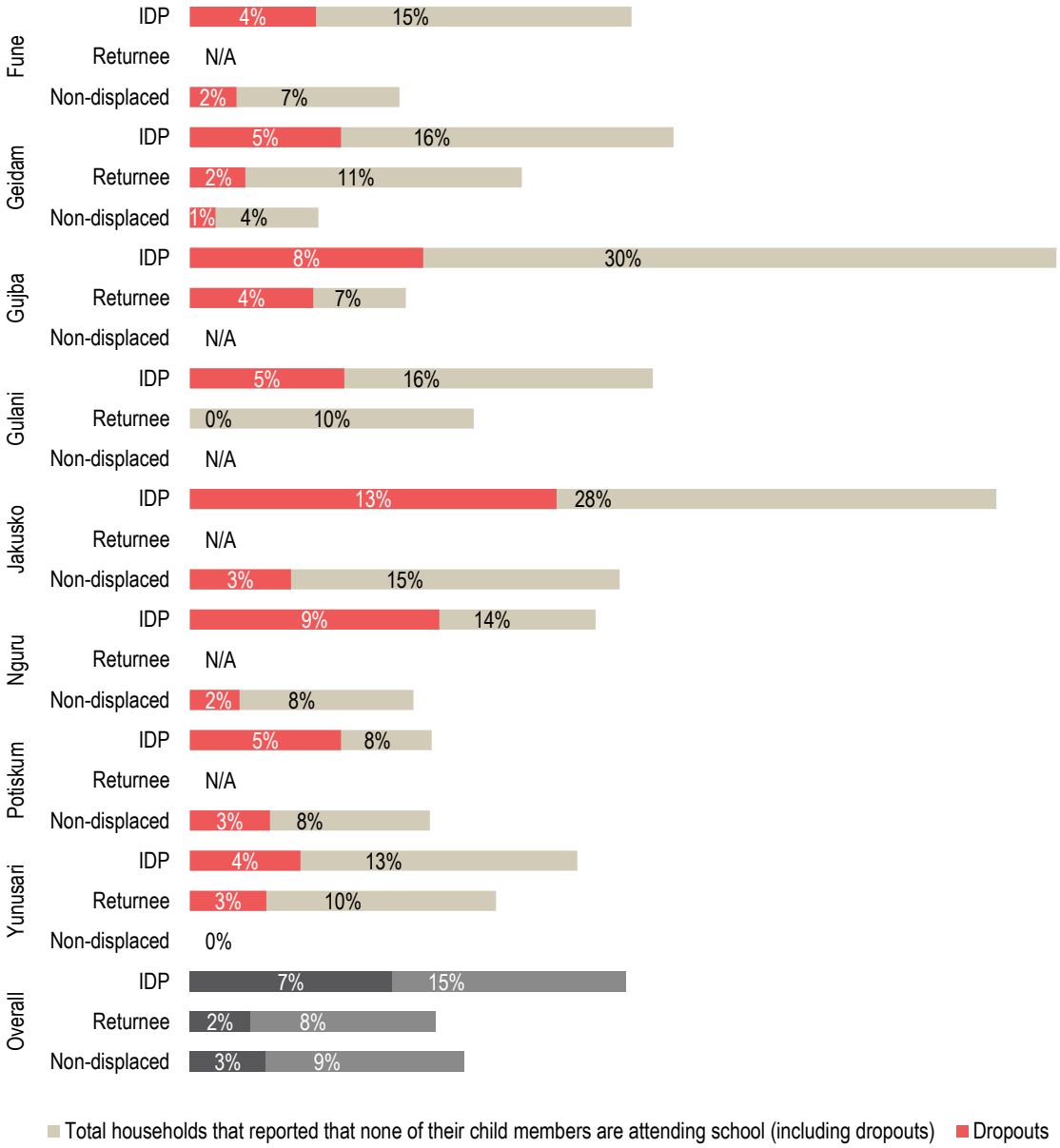
Table 14: % of boys and girls attending informal education per age and population group

	Boys Aged 6-11	Girls Aged 6-11	Boys Aged 12-14	Girls Aged 12-14	Boys Aged 15-17	Girls Aged 15-17
IDP	31%	32%	31%	27%	42%	35%
Returnee	56%	54%	49%	43%	77%	55%
Non-displaced	43%	42%	40%	42%	57%	43%

Out-of-school children

Overall, 15% of IDP households reported that none of their child members were attending school, compared to only 9% of returnee and 8% of non-displaced households. As Figure 11 below illustrates, the percentage of IDP households reporting no school-attendance of their school-aged children was higher in Gujba and Jakusko. The chart also shows that dropouts, as opposed to having never attended school, were more common amongst IDP households in Nguru and Jakusko.

Figure 11: % of households reporting that none of their child members were attending school and have dropped out of school per population group and LGA[14]



[14] Statistically significant differences could only be confirmed for reports of children not attending school, in Gujba, Gulani and overall; but not for reported dropouts.

Challenges

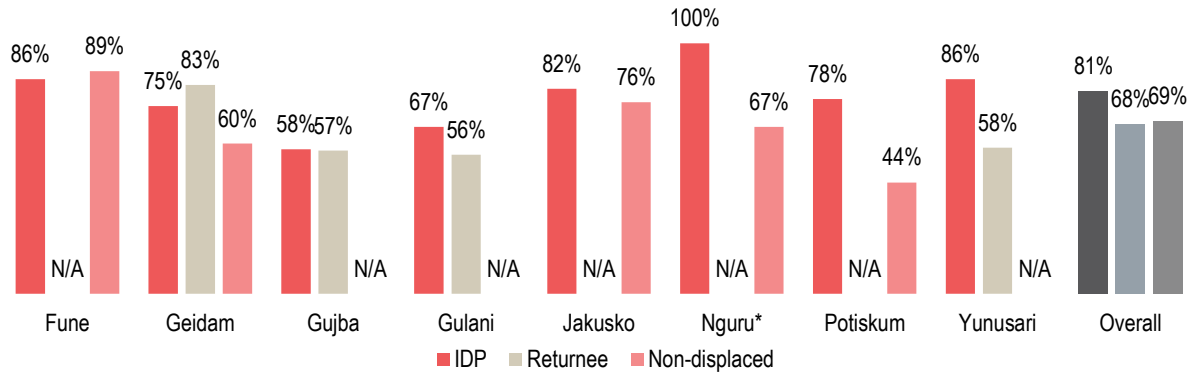
The most widely reported barrier to education was households' **inability to afford education-related costs** (reported by 81% of IDP, 68% of returnee and 69% of non-displaced households), such as tuition fees and school materials. Although a predominant obstacle amongst all three population groups, **IDP households were significantly more likely to report costs as a barrier to education.** To a lesser extent, other reasons for children not to attend school included **early marriage** and the **need for children to assist the family in household shores**.

Table 15: Barriers to ensure children's school attendance most reported[15] by households

	Unable to afford costs	Early marriage	Children need to assist family with household chores	Children need to work	Newly arrived to location	School is too far	Recent or continuous movement
IDPs	81%	2%	8%	4%	3%	1%	4%
Returnees	68%	12%	3%	11%	5%	9%	5%
Non-displaced	69%	12%	10%	2%	8%[16]	4%	0%

As Figure 12 below illustrates, **all IDP households in Nguru reported not being able to afford education-related costs** as a barrier to education.

Figure 12: % of households reporting the inability to afford education-related costs as a barrier to education per population group and LGA*



Furthermore, **being newly arrived to the location** was a barrier to education reported by IDP households in only Gujba (12%) and Gulani (33%), and returnee households in only Gujba (14%). It was also an obstacle reported by non-displaced households in Potiskum (22%), Geidam (20%) and Nguru (11%). The **school being too far** was reportedly an obstacle to returnee households in only Gujba (29%) and non-displaced households in only Geidam (20%) and Nguru (11%), and to a lesser extent to IDP households in Gujba (4%) only.

Infrastructure

Key informant interviews allowed to assess conditions of school infrastructure across the eight LGAs assessed. With regard to water, sanitation and hygiene aspects, of the 126 **schools** assessed **29% do not have water available** at the school premises, **35% do not have single-sex toilets**, **only 27% have washing facilities**, and even fewer (16%) have soap and water. Furthermore, 74% have a secure fence around the perimeter.

[15] The table includes only the barriers reported by at least 5% of households in at least one population group.
[16] Although not having experienced forced displacement, non-displaced households may have moved to new locations for reasons other than conflict.

WASH

Findings in this sub-section also suggest that **returnee households are more vulnerable than IDP or non-displaced households in terms of access to water**, as a higher percentage of them reported having less than 15 litres of water per household member per day.

After "reducing consumption of water for hygiene practices, **spending additional money on water was the second most reported mechanism to cope with insufficient amounts of water amongst all three population groups**. This reiterates the link between access to livelihoods/cash and households' ability to meet basic needs.

Furthermore, at least 10% of households in each population group reported that their members had **no access to functioning latrines**.

Main sources of water

The **main source of water** reported by households was **tube well and/or borehole**, followed by **mai moya and/or mai ruwa** and **public tap and/or standpipe**.

Table 16: Primary sources of water most reported[17] by households per population group*

	Improved sources		Unimproved sources	
	Tube well/ Borehole	Public tap/ standpipe	Mai Moya/ Mai Ruwa	Other
IDP	53%	22%	20%	6%
Returnee	64%	11%	15%	10%
Non-displaced	49%	15%	24%	12%

Challenges

Amongst the households who do **not** have water piped directly into their dwelling, the vast majority reported having at least 15 litres per person per day. However, about 1 in 10 households reported having **less than 15 litres of water per person per day** (9% of IDP, 12% of returnee and 8% of non-displaced households).

The most widely reported reason for such low consumption of water was a **lack of enough containers to store and/or carry water**. This was also a key finding of an assessment conducted by REACH and the Global WASH Cluster in Borno State (data collected in September 2017).[18]

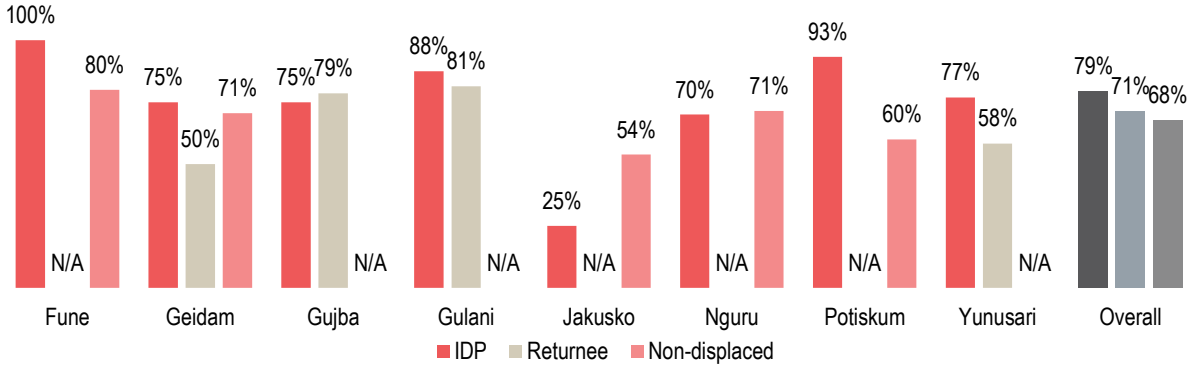
Table 17: Challenges to ensuring access to water as reported by households per population group*

	Lack of enough containers to store and/or carry water	Not enough water at water source	The water source is too far	The waiting time is too long	We feel we have enough water
IDP	79%	12%	4%	1%	3%
Returnee	71%	5%	11%	12%	1%
Non-displaced	68%	20%	6%	0%	6%

Figure 13 below illustrates that lack of enough containers is a widely reported issue in Fune, reported by all IDP households and 80% of non-displaced households.

[17] The table includes only the sources reported by at least 5% of overall households in at least one population group.
[18] See REACH, *WASH Baseline Assessment, Borno State*, due to be published in November 2017.

Figure 13: % of households reporting not to have enough containers to store and/or carry water per population group and LGA



Coping mechanisms

Overall, 20% of IDP, 28% of returnee and 24% of non-displaced households reported **perceiving that they do not have enough water to meet their needs**. The most common coping mechanism to deal with this insufficient amount of water was **reducing consumption of water used for hygiene purposes**, reported by the majority of households. This was followed by **spending money usually used for other purposes on water** and **fetching water at a point further than usual**.

Table 18: Coping mechanisms to ensure access to water as reported by households per population group

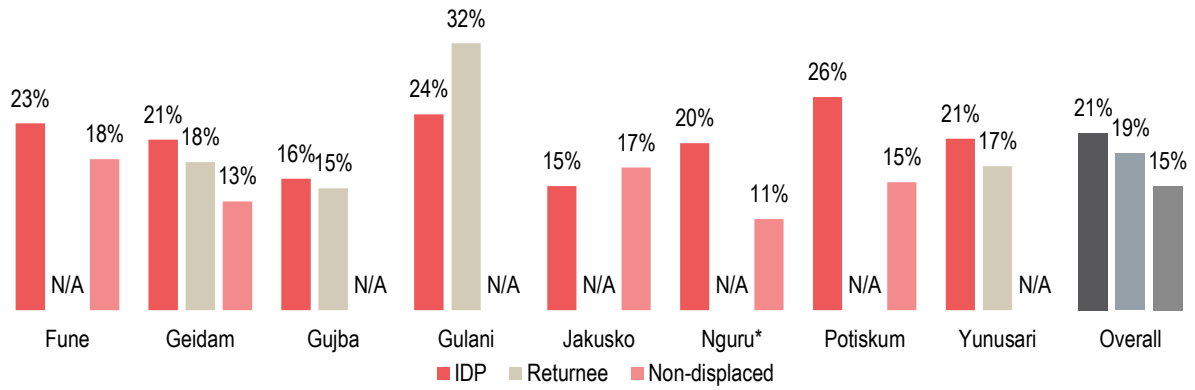
	Reduce consumption of water for hygiene practices*	Spend money usually used for other purposes on water	Fetch water at a point further than usual	Reduce consumption of drinking water	Receive water on credit or borrow water	Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking
IDP	83%	35%	21%	20%	7%	6%
Returnee	61%	32%	24%	19%	10%	4%
Non-displaced	69%	32%	25%	21%	9%	7%

Reducing consumption of water for hygiene purposes was a coping mechanisms widely-reported in Nguru (by 90% of IDP and 92% of non-displaced households, as well as in Fune (reported by 91% of IDP households).

Hygiene

Overall, 21% of IDP and 19% of returnee households reported **not having soap in their homes**, compared to only 15% of non-displaced households. As Figure 14 below illustrates, lack of soap was reported by higher percentages of returnee households in Gulani. Findings from a REACH assessment in Borno suggest that **costs are a key barrier to hygiene, as most households reported not having soap because they could not afford it.**[19]

Figure 14: % of households reporting not to have soap per population group and LGA



[19] *Ibid*.

In addition, the overwhelming majority of households reported **not having received any hygiene promotion messaging or training** within the last year (91% of IDP, 89% of returnee and 89% of non-displaced households). However, lower percentages of IDP (76%) and returnee (81%) households reported having not received hygiene promotion in Gulani.

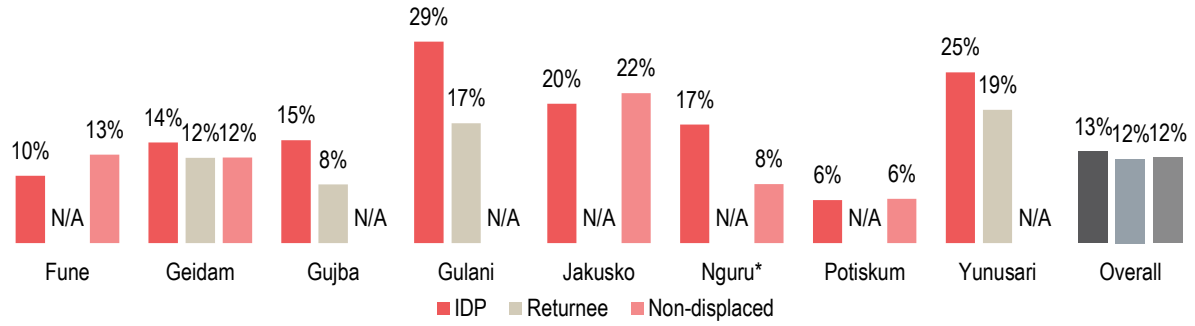
Sanitation

More than 10% of households amongst each population group reported that **no members of their households have access to a latrine** (see Table 19 below). The percentage of households reporting that no members had access to a latrine was higher for IDP households in Gulani an Yunusari, for returnee households in Yunusari and Gulani, and for non-displaced households in Jakusko (see Figure 15 below). **Lack of access to latrines constitutes a health concern, as it increases the risk of waterborne diseases.**

Table 19: Access to latrines by household members as reported by households per population group*

	All members have access and use it	All members have access but only some use it	Only some members have access to a latrine	No members have access	I don't want to answer
IDPs	81%	3%	3%	13%	0%
Returnees	82%	4%	1%	12%	1%
Non-displaced	83%	2%	2%	12%	0%

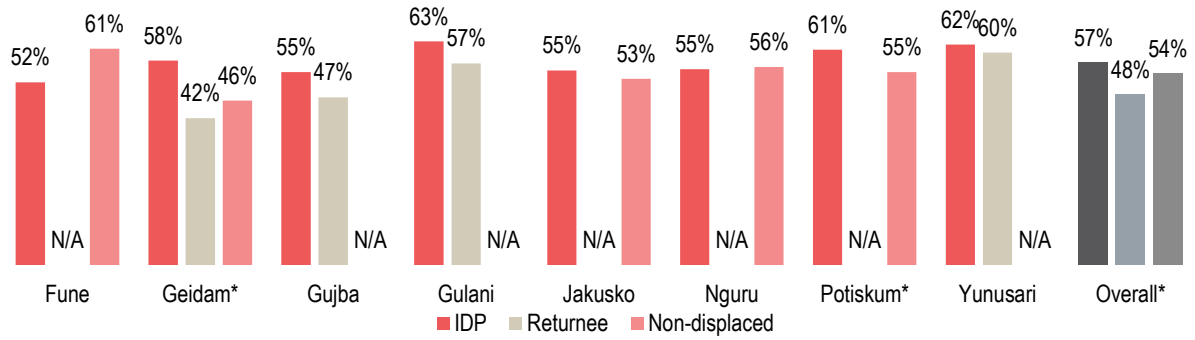
Figure 15: % of households reporting that no members had access to a latrine per population group and LGA



Most households in each population group reported no visible wastewater in the vicinity of their shelters (59% of IDP, 59% of returnee and 60% of non-displaced households), while the remainder reported seeing wastewater in the vicinities of their homes, either "always", "1 to 2 times a week" or "1 to 2 times a month".

Furthermore, around 50% of households reported that garbage is not collected. A significantly higher percentage of returnee households reported this issue in Yunusari and Gulani, and a higher percentage of non-displaced households reported it in Fune, as seen in Figure 16 below. **The considerable percentages of households across population groups reporting poor wastewater management and garbage collection raise health-related concerns, as such practices may increase the risks of spreading diseases.**

Figure 16: % of households reporting that garbage is left in public areas and not collected per population group and LGA*



Shelter

Findings in this sub-section suggest that **IDP households are particularly vulnerable in terms of shelter. This is due both to higher percentages of IDPs reporting to be at risk of eviction as well as to rely on rentals to ensure access to shelter.**

Forms of occupancy

Access to shelter appears to vary across population groups. As Table 20 below illustrates, the most common forms of occupancy for **IDP households** were **rentals** and **squatting with permission**. The highest percentage of IDPs renting or squatting with permission their current shelter was found in Jakusko; and the lowest in Gulani (Figure 17). On the other hand, **ownership** was reported as the most common form of shelter occupancy by both **returnee and non-displaced households**, with only 22% of returnee and 26% of non-displaced households **renting** their shelter. A higher percentage of returnee households reported owning their current shelter in Yunusari, as seen in Figure 18 below. Only 41% of non-displaced reported owning their homes in Fune.

Table 20: Most common forms of shelter occupancy reported by households per population group*

	Owned/ Purchased	Rented	Squatted with permission	Living with host family	Squatted without permission	Other
IDP	5%	45%	41%	7%	2%	0%
Returnee	53%	21%	22%	2%	0%	0%
Non-displaced	52%	25%	16%	6%	0%	0%

Figure 17: % of IDP households reporting to rent or to squat with permission their current shelters per LGA*

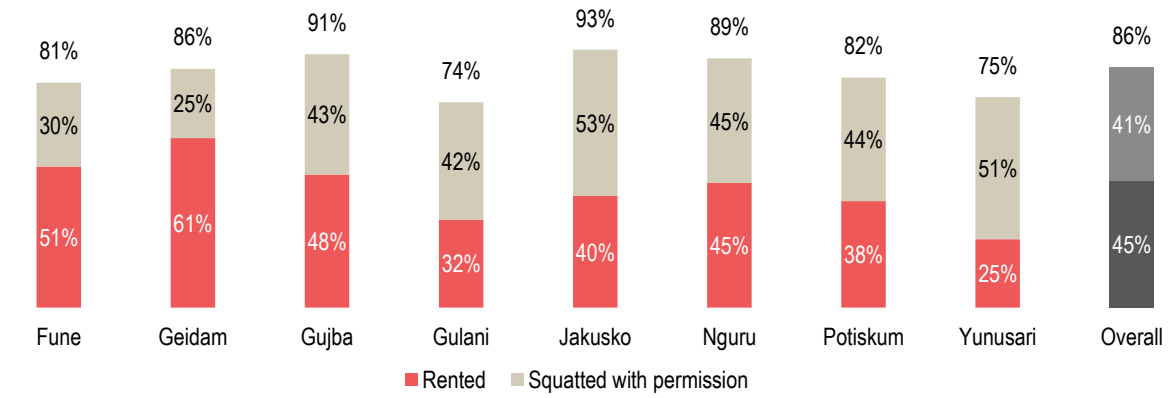
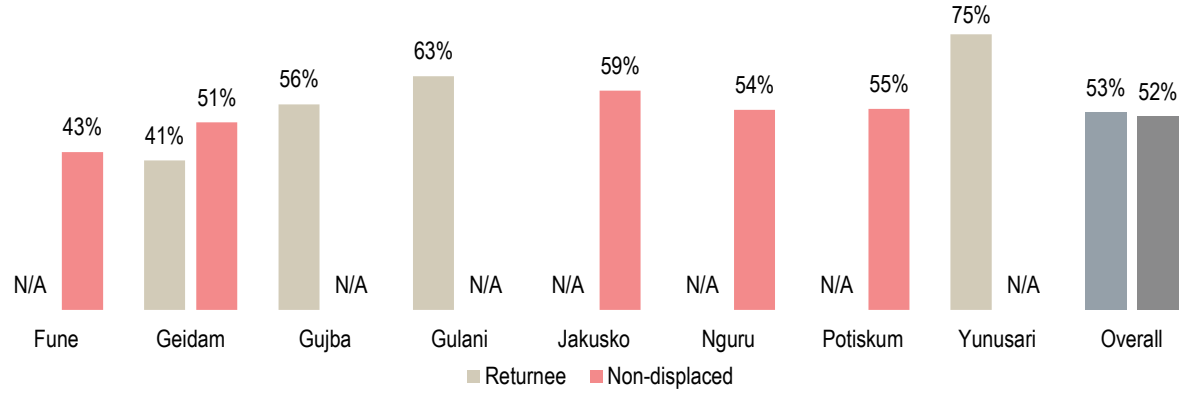


Figure 18: % of returnee and non-displaced households reporting to own their current shelter per LGA*

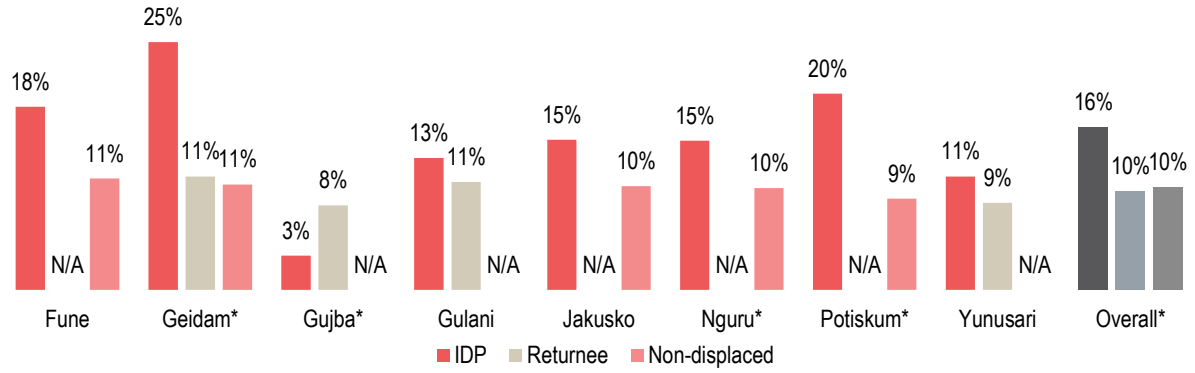


Rental contract and threat of eviction

Overall, 16% of IDP households reported being under **threat of eviction** at the time of assessment. Nonetheless, an even higher percentage of IDP households might be at risk of short-notice eviction, as **27% of all IDP households reported renting their shelter *and* not have a written rental contract***. In addition to the potential of losing their shelter, this also raises important **protection concerns**, such as potential exploitation by landlords. Figure 19 below shows that the percentage of IDP households under threat of eviction was considerably higher than the overall average in Geidam and Potiskum, and particularly lower in Gujba.

On the other hand, and in line with the lower proportions of returnee and non-displaced households reportedly renting their shelter, only 10% of both reported being under **threat of eviction** at the time of assessment, and 16% and 17% (respectively) reported renting their shelter *and* **not have a written rental contract***.

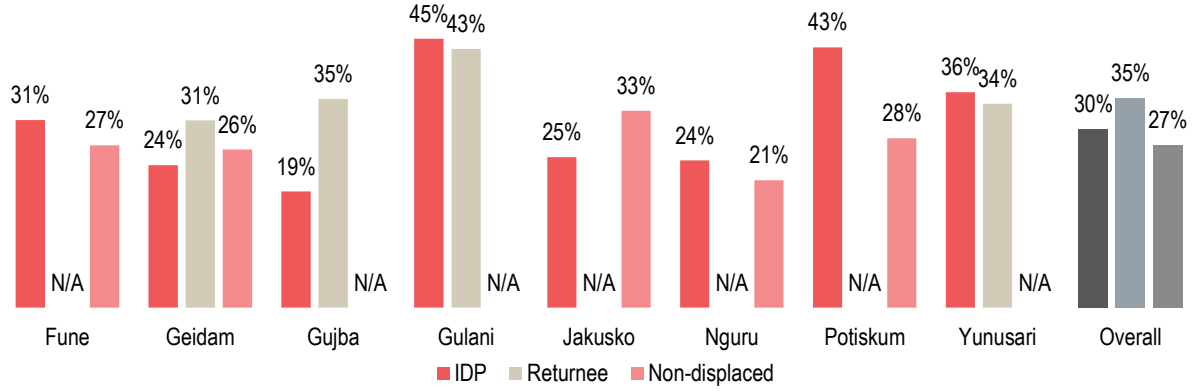
Figure 19: % of households reporting to be under threat of eviction per population group and LGA



Shelter vulnerabilities

Most households reported that their shelters were **vulnerable to leaking** (reported by 76% of IDP, 80% of returnee and 71% of non-displaced households). Around a third reported their shelters to be **vulnerable to flooding** (see Figure 20 below). Nonetheless, leaking and flooding should not be a concern outside the rainy season.

Figure 20: % of shelters vulnerable to flooding as reported by households per population group and LGA



Non-Food Items (NFIs)

The most common NFI households reported having was **plastic tarpaulin**, followed by **hygiene and sanitation items,** including soap, and **buckets**.

Figure 21: % of households reporting having specific NFIs per population group

	Plastic tarpaulin	Sanitary pads	Hygiene and sanitation items*	Buckets with lid	Blankets/Sheets	Kitchen set	Jerry cans*	Mosquito nets*	Pots of 5L and more*	Sleeping mats*
IDP	90%	69%	64%	29%	22%	20%	14%	14%	9%	4%
Returnee	91%	73%	46%	29%	23%	21%	10%	11%	7%	3%
Non-displaced	91%	62%	52%	24%	15%	16%	14%	8%	4%	2%

The NFIs most widely reported amongst households' **top three priorities** were **kitchen utensils**, **mats and blankets,** and **jerry cans**. The prioritisation of jerry cans seems to be in line with the reported difficult in ensuring access to enough water due to lack of containers to store and/or transport it from water sources, as seen above. There was no significant difference in the reported top three NFI priorities amongst LGAs.

Figure 22: % of households reporting specific NFIs amongst their top three priorities per population group

	Kitchen utensils	Mats and blankets	Jerry cans	Mosquito nets	Sanitary pads (cotton cloth)	Aqua tabs, soap
IDPs	66%	69%	63%	38%	38%	25%
Returnees	71%	68%	67%	35%	32%	28%
Non-displaced	68%	75%	66%	37%	33%	21%

Protection

Findings indicate that **the majority of households in all three population groups have reportedly experienced security incidents, especially attacks or bombings** – even though such incidents were more commonly reported by IDP and returnee households than non-displaced households. In addition, IDP households were reportedly more affected by a **lack of proper documentation**, both for adult and child members of the household.

At least 10% of households in all three population groups reported **tensions between IDPs and host communities (which may include returnees and/or non-displaced). This reinforces the need for broad humanitarian responses focusing on all three population groups, according to their specific needs and vulnerabilities, as humanitarian aid itself can become a catalyser of intercommunal tensions.**

Security incidents

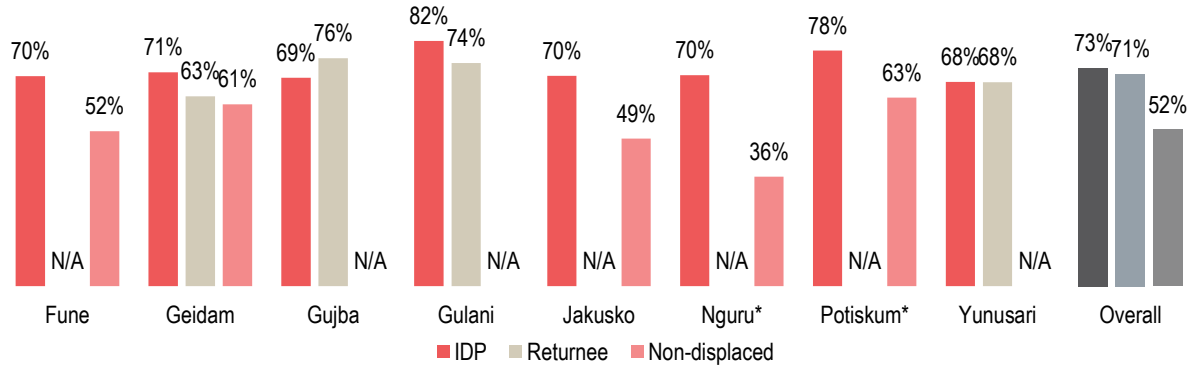
The majority of households in all three groups have reportedly experienced security incidents. IDP and returnee households have been particularly exposed to security incidents (only 19% and 18% of them, respectively, reported not having experienced any incident, compared to 38% of non-displaced households), which may be linked to security incidents experienced during displacement. The security incident that households most commonly reported having experienced was **attacks or bombings**, followed by **killings of civilians** and **destruction of property or theft/looting**.

Table 21: Security incidents reported by households per population group

	Attacks or bombings	Killings of civilians by armed groups	Destruction of property or theft/looting	Civilians released from abduction	Physical violence (abuse, torture, mutilation)	None
IDPs	73%	33%	35%	9%	7%	19%
Returnees	71%	29%	33%	8%	9%	18%
Non-displaced	52%	25%	15%	4%	3%	38%

Attacks or bombing, the most-widely reported type of security incident, were reported by higher percentages of IDP households in Gulani and Potiskum, and by returnee households in Gujba and Gulani.

Figure 23: % of households reporting having experienced attacks or bombings per population group and LGA



Intercommunal tensions

More than half of households in all three population groups reported having experienced **no tensions** between different community groups. However, considerably large proportions of the three groups reported tensions **hostilities between IDPs and host-community members[20] were more commonly reported** than hostilities between different IDP groups, as seen in Table 22 below.

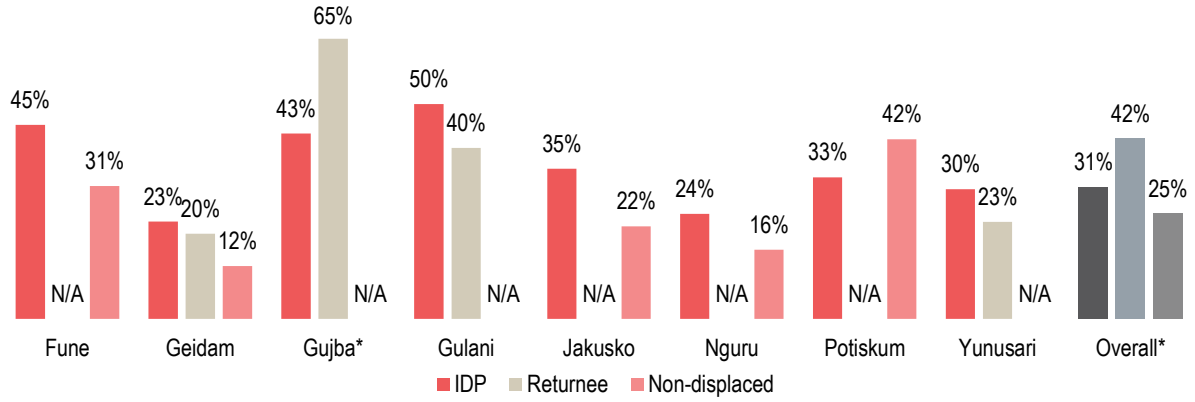
[20] These may refer to both returnees and non-displaced.

Table 22: % of households reporting having experienced intercommunal tensions per population group*

	Between IDPs & host community members	Between different IDP groups	None
IDPs	31%	16%	66%
Returnees	42%	18%	54%
Non-displaced	25%	10%	73%

Data disaggregated by LGA suggests that **tensions between IDP and host communities (in this case, returnees) are higher in Gujba**, where such issue was reported by higher percentages of both IDP and returnee households. **Tensions between IDPs and host communities (which may include returnees and/or non-displaced) reiterate the importance of broad humanitarian responses that take into consideration the specific needs and vulnerabilities of each of the three population groups, and their variations across sectors and LGAs, bearing in mind the potential of humanitarian aid itself to become a catalyser of intercommunal tensions.**

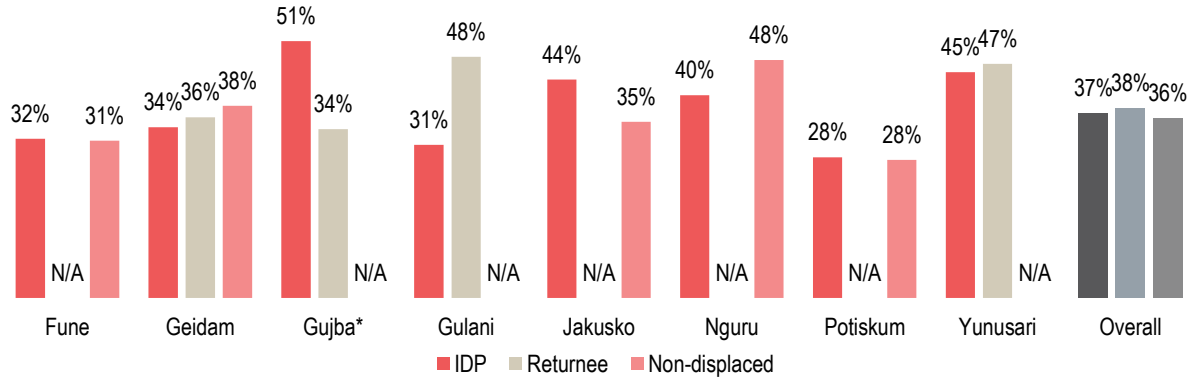
Figure 24: % of households reporting tensions between IDP and host communities per population group and LGA



Child marriage

Over a third of households in each population group reported that at least one household member was married as a child. This may include members of the households who are no longer children, but who were under 18 at the time of their marriage. Although percentages of households reporting such issues were **overall similar** amongst the three population groups, they did vary, sometimes significantly, in specific LGAs, as seen below.

Figure 25: % of households reporting that at least one household member was married as a child per population group and LGA



Lack of proper documentation

A Lack of civil or legal documents for adult members of the household was reported by 31% of IDP households, compared to 19% of returnee and 9% of non-displaced households. This percentage was lower, but still significant, amongst IDP children, as **28% of IDP households** reported that at least one **child** member of the households lacked civil or legal documents – compared to 16% of returnee and 7% of non-displaced households. As Tables 23 and 24 below, lack of legal documentation is an issue particularly reported by IDP households in Potiskum, with regards to both adult and child members of the household.

Table 23: % of households reporting at least one household adult member with missing documents per population group and LGA

	Fune	Geidam*	Gujba*	Gulani	Jakusko	Nguru*	Potiskum*	Yunusari	**Overall***
IDP	28%	29%	17%	28%	18%	22%	51%	34%	**31%**
Returnee	N/A	8%	29%	15%	N/A	N/A	N/A	18%	**19%**
Non-displaced	14%	5%	N/A	N/A	6%	5%	16%	N/A	**9%**

Table 24: % of households reporting at least one household child member with missing documents per population group and LGA

	Fune*	Geidam*	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Nguru*	Potiskum*	Yunusari	**Overall***
IDP	29%	34%	16%	16%	28%	23%	38%	31%	**28%**
Returnee	N/A	9%	21%	16%	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	**16%**
Non-displaced	12%	3%	N/A	N/A	8%	5%	7%	N/A	**7%**

CONCLUSION

Through a multi-sector analysis of the needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs, returnees and non-displaced households in eight LGAs in Yobe State, this assessment contributes to inform an evidence-based humanitarian programming across sectors in the state.

Findings in this assessment lead to three main conclusions.

1. Access to livelihoods and cash are essential to households' abilities to meet basic needs.

Cash was an essential component of households' access to basic **goods** and **services,** especially food, water and, notably for IDPs, shelter (through rents). Buying food was the most widely reported means of ensuring **access to food** (reported by over 75% of IDP, returnee and non-displaced households), while spending additional money on **water** was the second most reported mechanism to cope with insufficient amounts of water. Furthermore, **financial costs were the single most reported barrier to accessing health and education services**. In addition, private **healthcare** was the second most reported healthcare provider, possibly complementing government health services.

2. Access to land is key to ensuring access to livelihoods

Agriculture was the first and livestock rearing the third most reported sources of income amongst all three population groups, both of which are dependent on available land. Limited access to land and, thus, to livelihoods, raises concerns regarding households' overall resilience and self-sufficiency. This is particularly concerning amongst IDPs households, who reportedly face greater challenges than returnee and non-displaced households in accessing land.

3. Needs and vulnerabilities are specific to population groups, sectors and LGAs

Despite an overall vulnerability of IDP households, this assessment identified **significant needs and vulnerabilities across all three population groups.** These varied between LGAs and sectors. For example, in Gulani a higher percentage of returnee households reported not having earned an income than IDP households; and a higher percentage of non-displaced households face cost-related challenges to healthcare in Nguru, Potiskum and Geidam than other population groups.

This suggests that, although this assessment provides analyses of overall findings, humanitarian programming should take into consideration LGA, sector and population-group specificities. Humanitarian attention to all three population groups is particularly relevant as tensions between IDPs and host communities (reported by at least 10% of households amongst each population group) reiterate the need for humanitarian actors to be mindful of the potential of humanitarian aid itself to become a catalyser of intercommunal tensions.