

## DECEMBER 2019

As the protracted crisis in North-East Nigeria progressed into its tenth year in 2019, humanitarian needs in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States remain dire and multi-faceted. To respond to persisting information gaps on **humanitarian needs severity** and to inform 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 (MSNA) in the BAY States**.

**needs.** <sup>1</sup> The MSNI and LSGs were contextualised to each crisis context which has to be considered when comparing crises.

Within the framework of the ISWG, MSNA tools and indicators, in particular indicators feeding into the inter-sectoral analysis, were selected together with, relevant sectors and/or inter-sectoral coordination platforms, in line to the extent possible, with the draft JIAF. This data was used to provide MSNI calculations as presented in this brief.

Data collection took place between June 17<sup>th</sup> and July 30<sup>th</sup> 2019. It comprised 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). A total of 2,822, 3,160, and 2,027 surveys in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States, respectively, were kept for final analysis after cleaning.

**6.9 million people<sup>1</sup>** (70% of households) were found to have severe or extreme severity of needs.<sup>2</sup>

Extreme (severity score 4)  
Severe (severity score 3)  
Stress (severity score 2)  
No or minimal (severity score 1)

For **91%, 83% and 80%** of households with severe or extreme severity of needs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States respectively, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in **food security and livelihoods**, and/or **water, sanitation and hygiene**.

For **1%, 3% and 5%** of households with severe or extreme severity of needs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States respectively, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in **health and protection**, and/or **health and shelter**, and/or **protection and shelter**.



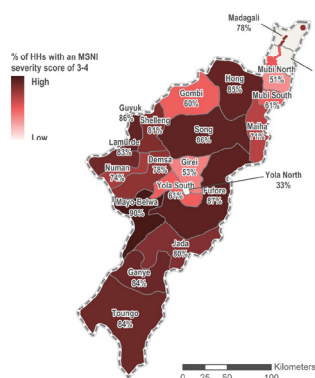
For **8%, 13% and 13%** of households with severe or extreme severity of needs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States respectively, the primary driver of needs was the use of **negative coping strategies** to cover basic needs.



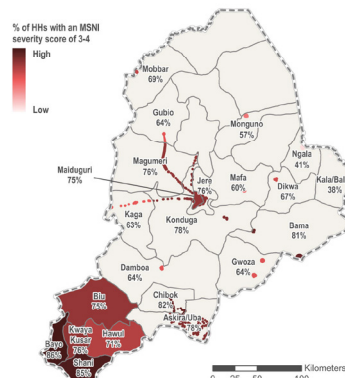
For **0%, 1% and 0%** of households with severe or extreme severity of needs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States respectively, the primary drivers of needs were sectoral needs in **health or shelter or protection** and the direct **impact** of the crisis.

**% of households with severe or extreme severity of needs:**

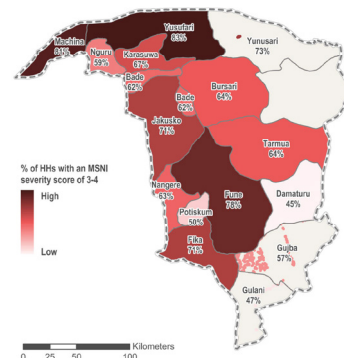
**Adamawa State (71%)**



**Borno State (72%)**



**Yobe State (63%)**



<sup>1</sup>Estimated figure found by multiplying the number of households with a severe or extreme severity of needs (MSNI severity score of at least 3) by the average household size determined in each State. <sup>2</sup>MSNI severity score of at least 3.

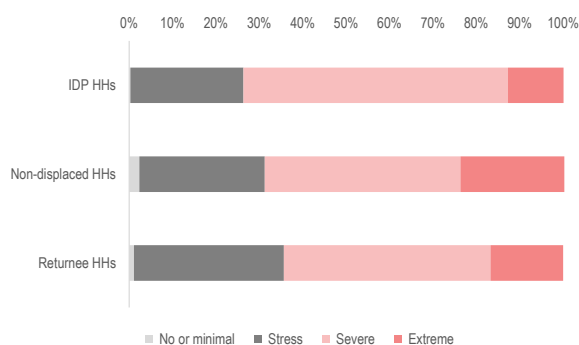


## POPULATION GROUPS

% of households with severe or extreme severity of needs, per population group:

IDP households	74%	
Non-displaced households	69%	
Returnee households	65%	

% of households (HHs), by severity of needs, per population group:



## SECTORAL NEEDS

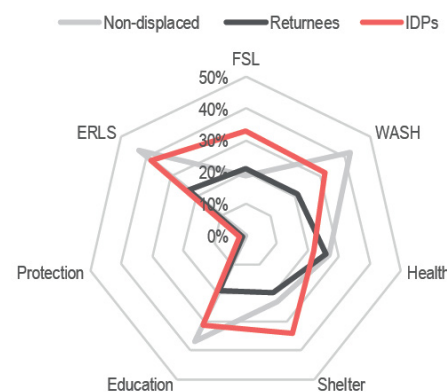
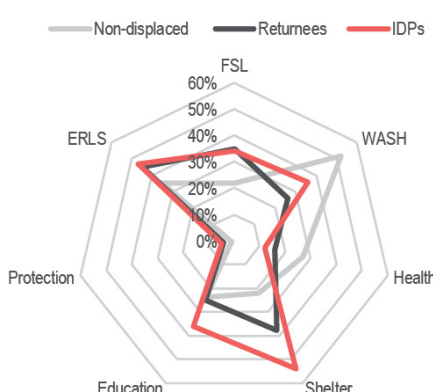
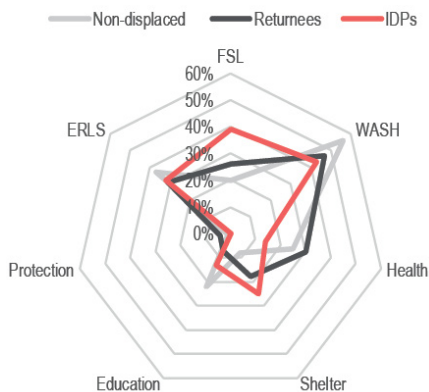
**97%** of households were found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs in one or more sectors.<sup>3</sup>

% of households with severe or extreme sectoral needs, per population group:

Adamawa State (98%)

Borno State (97%)

Yobe State (97%)



In Adamawa State, a particularly high proportion of **IDP households** were found to have **severe or extreme sectoral needs** in **Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)**, while high proportions of households from all three population groups had severe or extreme sectoral needs in **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**.

Besides a severe or extreme sectoral need in **shelter** for a high proportion of **IDP households in particular**, the proportions of IDP and returnee households with severe or extreme sectoral needs in **Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)** were higher than that of non-displaced households. Conversely, higher proportions on non-displaced households had severe or extreme **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** and **health** sectoral needs.

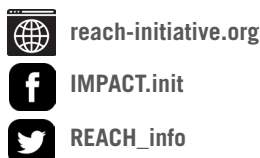
High proportions of **non-displaced households** were found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs in **Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERLS)**, **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)** and **education** in Yobe. Overall, higher proportions of **IDP households** were found to have severe or extreme sectoral needs than returnee households.

## IMPACT OF MSNA FINDINGS

**8** partners involved

**30** references in the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 (forthcoming)

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