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Essential Needs Analysis Northeast Nigeria

October 2021 & February 2022 Assessment Report

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I. ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report is published by the World Food Programme, with support from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), National Population Commission (NPoPC), Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and cooperating INGO partners.

This report examines the essential needs of populations affected by the complex emergency in northeast Nigeria and is intended to be used as a tool to identify targeting and assistance options for the most vulnerable populations in affected areas, at the LGA level.

The report follows up the October 2020 edition[1] and will draw comparisons throughout. This edition combines two rounds of assessments. The October 2021 assessment covered all Essential Needs indicators and had larger sample sizes representative at the LGA level. The February 2022 assessment was a smaller round of data collection limited to the main outcome indicators and sampling representative at the domain level.

Specifically, the combined October 2021 and February 2022 edition of the Essential Needs Assessment has the following objectives:

- Provide a comparative analysis of demographic, geographic and socio-economic characteristics of food insecure households, including unmet essential needs;

- Provide an update on the food security and other vulnerability outcomes of the conflict affected population in northeast Nigeria;

- Inform the October 2021 and March 2022 Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis and humanitarian caseload planning.

Context:

Conflict in northeast Nigeria remains a protracted crisis, with persistent inequalities and poverty affecting the region. While some populations have returned to their places of origin, new population movements continue, and as of December 2021, 2.2 million individuals remain internally displaced in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States, with women and children comprising most of those internally displaced. Meanwhile, IDP camp closures have been initiated in Maiduguri. IDPs in those camps will have to return to their location of origin or resettle.

Armed insurgency in northeast Nigeria has intensified, resulting in increased humanitarian access challenges, recurring displacement, increased food insecurity, and limited opportunities to introduce durable solutions.

Inflation rates have continued to increase since October 2020 and saw an especially sharp jump in early 2021. While inflation rates recently started to stabilize, further price increases are expected in light of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

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[1] https://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria/essential-needs-analysis-northeast-nigeria-october-2020

Figure 1: Reference map - BAY states

II.   EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. *Food Consumption has worsened compared to previous years. The total amount of households with inadequate food consumption has increased to 58 percent.*

The proportion of poor and borderline food consumption marks a 14.5 percentage point increase compared to October 2020 and is the highest value since February 2017. Many households have shifted from acceptable to borderline food consumption especially in Adamawa, while the prevalence of poor food consumption has remained stable.

There is a corresponding uptake of severe levels of consumption-based coping strategies. For example, 58 percent households indicated that adults or mothers reduced their own consumption so that children could eat, almost a ten percentage point increase compared to October 2020, which was already much higher compared to previous years.

2. *An increasing number of households do not have the economic capacity to meet essential needs as their purchasing power erodes due to high prices.*

Overall, 81.3 percent of households have expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), i.e. they do not have sufficient economic capacity to meet their essential needs and are thus considered monetary poor.

Among all households, 61.5 percent have expenditures below the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) or the food-only MEB, suggesting household monthly budgets are not enough to meet even the most basic food needs.

3. *Because households do not have enough economic capacity, debt and use of coping strategies has surged, with accessing food being the primary reason*

One in four households have resorted to crisis or emergency coping strategies, and among these households, 80 percent of households adopted these strategies to meet food needs, followed by meeting health needs, education-related needs and shelter needs respectively. More than one out of two households have to borrow money and one in three households spends their savings. Seven percent of households engage in begging.

Fifty-two percent of households incurred debt, which marks almost a ten percentage point increase compared to October 2020. The median debt amount has increased even further from 6,000 Naira in 2019 and 10,000 naira in 2020, to 16,000 Naira in February 2022. The main reason for debt remains food-related needs, mentioned by 89.2 percent of households incurring debt (coming from 70 percent in October 2020).

4. *In terms of non-monetary poverty, almost one out of two households are multidimensionally deprived, with adequate shelter, sufficient food and improved WASH services being of most concern.*

Among all households, 14.1 percent of households are considered to experience severe multidimensional deprivation, 33.1 percent of households are moderately deprived. Multidimensional deprivation examines gaps in nonmonetary aspects of household-level poverty, based on deprivation in six essential needs dimensions: food, health, education, shelter, WASH and safety.

The three forms of vulnerability mostly do not occur individually. **For 29 percent of all the respondents there is an overlap between an economic capacity below MEB, multidimensional poverty and poor and borderline food consumption score**.

5. *Food assistance and livelihood support remain the main priorities for households while high food prices and insecurity/conflict are the largest shocks*

Especially households that are severely deprived in terms of safety and shelter indicate to be high need of food assistance. For less deprived households livelihood support and health/medical become larger priorities.

Food assistance is also more represented as food source compared to previous years (especially in terms of cereals, legumes and oil), which is in line with the September 2021 food assistance scale-up.

An increasing amount of households (23 percent compared to nine percent last year) indicate debt to be a main concern. Insecurity and conflict also have become a more significant shock compared to last year.

6. *Returnees, IDPs in camps are most vulnerable*

Thirty-seven percent of returnees and 25 percent of IDPs simultaneously have economic capacity below SMEB, poor and borderline food consumption and are multidimensionally poor.

Socioeconomic determinants of vulnerability include households with precarious income sources such as natural resources, petty trade, and daily wage labour; households where women are the sole earners or host IDPs, and households where heads are headed by women or have no education. Agricultural households have better food security outcomes and also have better economic capacity compared to daily wage workers.

III. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK & METHODOLOGY

1. What is the Essential Needs Approach?

The concept of essential needs is inspired from the definition of the Basic Needs Approach by the International Labour Organisation (ILO, 1976)[2] and refers to the *'Essential goods, utilities, services or resources required on a regular, seasonal, or exceptional basis by households for ensuring survival and minimum living standards, without resorting to negative coping mechanisms or compromising their health, dignity and essential livelihood assets.*[3]*'*

International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law protects the right of crisis-affected persons to food, drinking water, soap, clothing, shelter and life-saving medical care. Humanitarian Sphere Standards builds on this definition, adding essential sanitation, contagious disease prevention and education.

Among the listed essential needs, food is a central component, towards which households dedicate the largest share of their resources. Nonetheless, other needs interact with food security – be it in competition for household resources or enabling a household to achieve an adequate food security and nutritional status in the short-, medium or longer-term. As such, rather than analysing the different needs independent of each other, looking at food security through an essential needs lens enables WFP to analyse food security in conjunction with other basic needs – thus providing a more comprehensive analysis of the food insecurity situation and its linkages with other vulnerability factors. The essential needs approach also provides a holistic understanding in which mutual relations with other goods, assets, opportunities and services required to meet essential needs are factored in.

The following analytical questions guide the ENA:

- What are the population's essential needs and how do people meet them?

- Which essential needs are unmet?

- Where are the people that are unable to meet these essential needs?

- How many people are unable to meet essential needs?

- Who are the people in need of assistance to meet these essential needs?

- Why is a population unable to meet these essential needs?

- How can households/individuals be assisted to meet these needs?

Key Indicators

Given that essential needs span various sectors and are interlinked with food security, the following three types of indicators are used to capture whether vulnerable households can meet their essential needs:

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[2] The ILO report for the 1976 World Employment Conference defined basic needs in terms of food, clothing, housing, education, and public transportation. Employment was both a means and an end, and participation in decision making was also included.

[3] The definition is also closely aligned to one used by the Enhanced Response Capacity (ERC) consortium led by Save The Children, http://www.cashlearning.org/resources/library/1128-guidance-and-toolbox-for-the-basic-needs-analysis

- A collection of food security sector specific indicators is used to define food security outcomes. These include:
  - Food Consumption Score (FCS), Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (CSI);

- Several independent variables on socio-economic characteristics of households are used to determine vulnerability profile of households. These include but not limited to:
  - Household status (IDPs, host community, returnee, etc.);
  - Source of income and households' members participation in income-generating activities;
  - Sex of the Head of Household;
  - Education levels and literacy;
  - Living conditions.
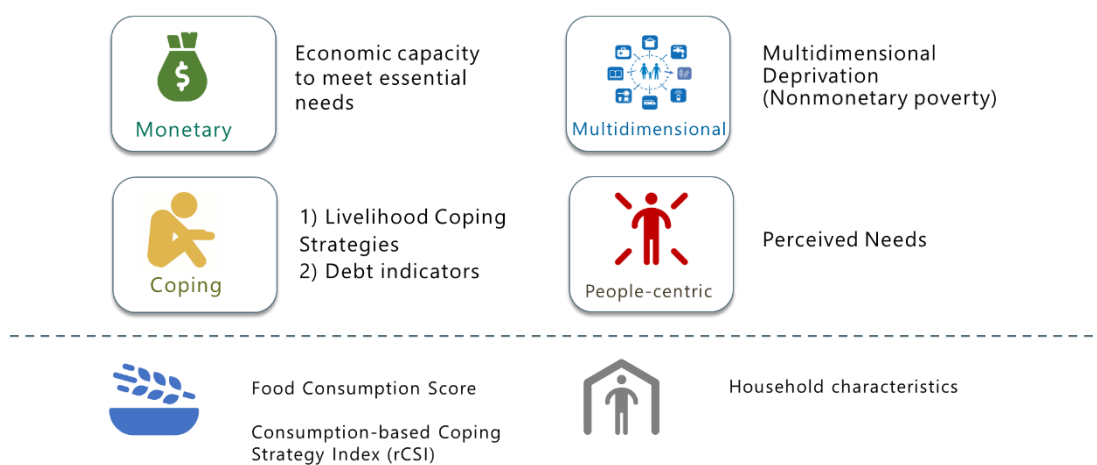
Figure 2: Essential Needs indicator framework

- Cross-sectoral indicators that capture respondents' overall well-being or ability to meet their essential needs. These include:
  - Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) and gap analysis, to understand how households' expenditures compare against the established minimum expenditure basket (MEB) values;
  - Utilisation of livelihood coping strategies and the underlying reasons;
  - Debt;
  - Perceived needs, based on the Humanitarian Emergency Settings Perceived Needs Scale, i.e. HESPER;[4]
  - Multi-Dimensional Deprivation Index (MDDI) based on the Alkire-Foster method.[5]

2. Sampling Design

The essential needs assessment uses a quantitative households survey, with sampling allowing for results to be further disaggregated at the local government area (LGA) level. A pre-designed household questionnaire was administered in the selected households by trained enumerators.

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[4] World Health Organization & Kings College London. 2011. *The Humanitarian Emergency Settings Perceived Needs Scale (HESPER)*. https://www.who.int/mental_health/publications/hesper_manual/en/
[5] Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. *Alkire-Foster Method*. https://ophi.org.uk/research/multidimensional-poverty/alkire-foster-method/

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

a. October 2021 assessment

A total of 17,660 households were surveyed across the three states. **An LGA level sampling approach was adopted in the main areas of interest.**

The sample size required per LGA for the ENA, the principal sampling approach that powered the assessment, was drawn using the PPS, putting into account the vulnerability ranking from the October 2020 ENA (percentage of highly vulnerable households), while maintaining a confidence interval of 95 percent, 5 percent margin of error and Z-score of 1.96. The sample size was adjusted to an upper threshold of 300 households in most areas of Borno and Yobe, based on the premise that 10 households would be covered across 30 clusters.

In areas CH Phase two, LGAs of Adamawa, Yobe and Southern Borno with less concerning levels of food insecurity, the derived sample size was adjusted downward to a sample size of 150 households in Adamawa and 200 households in Yobe and Borno. In these LGAs, an average of six to eight households per cluster were covered from 25 clusters, to capture all the variance within the LGA and ultimately, maintain a lower design effect.

In specific areas dedicated samples of households benefitting from humanitarian assistance and internally displaced households were added to allow for comparative analysis. The detailed breakdown of sample size and coverage is listed in Annex 4.

b. February 2022 assessment

For the February 2022 round, an abridged version of the October 2021 edition was implemented. The same survey design for October 2021 was maintained i.e. two-stage cluster design, albeit, sampling would be targeted for representation at domain level and indicative at LGA level due to smaller samples of 100 households per LGA. Based on this sampling approach, a total of 6,200 households was be covered across the northeast BAY states during the February 2022 assessment.

Training and Fieldwork

a. October 2021 assessment

A centralized training of trainers (ToT) was held for a three-day period in Abuja, where national and state level representatives of the government and key strategic partners were kept abreast on the ENA methodology, the data collection tool and assessment timeline. The ToT was followed by a five-day face-to-face state level training of the enumerators.Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions.

Fieldwork began 11 September 2021 and concluded on 5 October 2021. Each data collection team was supervised by a leader from the NBS/National Population Commission.

b. February 2022 assessment

A three-day refresher state level training was organised. Only experienced enumerators from the October 2021 edition of the assessment were be considered during the February 2022 assessment cycle. Fieldwork began 5 February 2022 and concluded on 20 February 2022.

IV. KEY DEMOGRAPHICS & SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This section provides key descriptive statistics related to key demographic indicators. These demographic criteria are used for further disaggregation of indicators in the results section. A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of the population in northeast Nigeria can be found in last year's 2020 ENA report. Here we focus on the main criteria subject to change compared to previous reporting periods.

1. Household status (Residence and Hosting IDPs)

The majority of households are host community members or permanent residents (over 70 percent). More than eighteen percent are IDPs, the majority of which live in host communities (thirteen point six percent). Other households are IDPs in camps (four percent) and IDPs in informal settlements (0.9 percent). Four point five percent of households are returnees (Fig. 3). Almost all IDPs are located in Borno state. Two thirds of returnees reside in Yobe, the remainder in Borno.
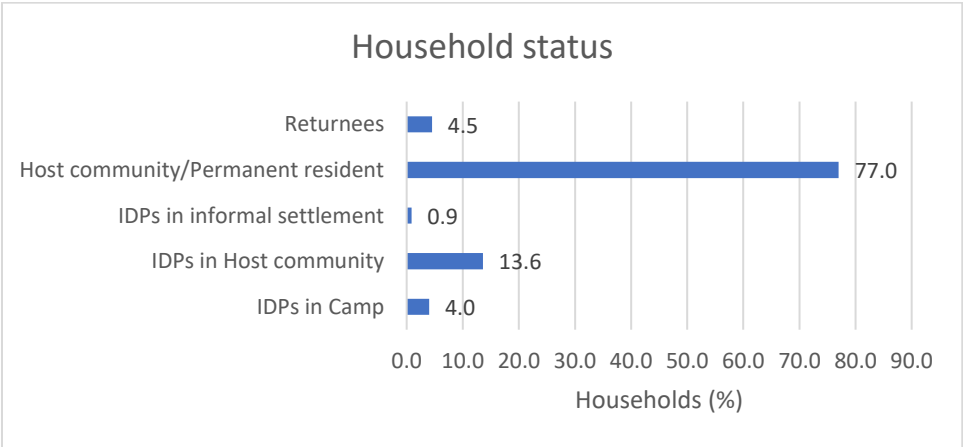
Figure 3: Household status

2. Income sources

More than 70 percent of all households practice agriculture and for more than half, agriculture constitutes their main source of income. This is followed closely by petty trade and livestock farming, mainly as second or third sources of income. Ten percent of households engage in unskilled wage labour, begging or daily common labourer as the main income source (Fig. 4).
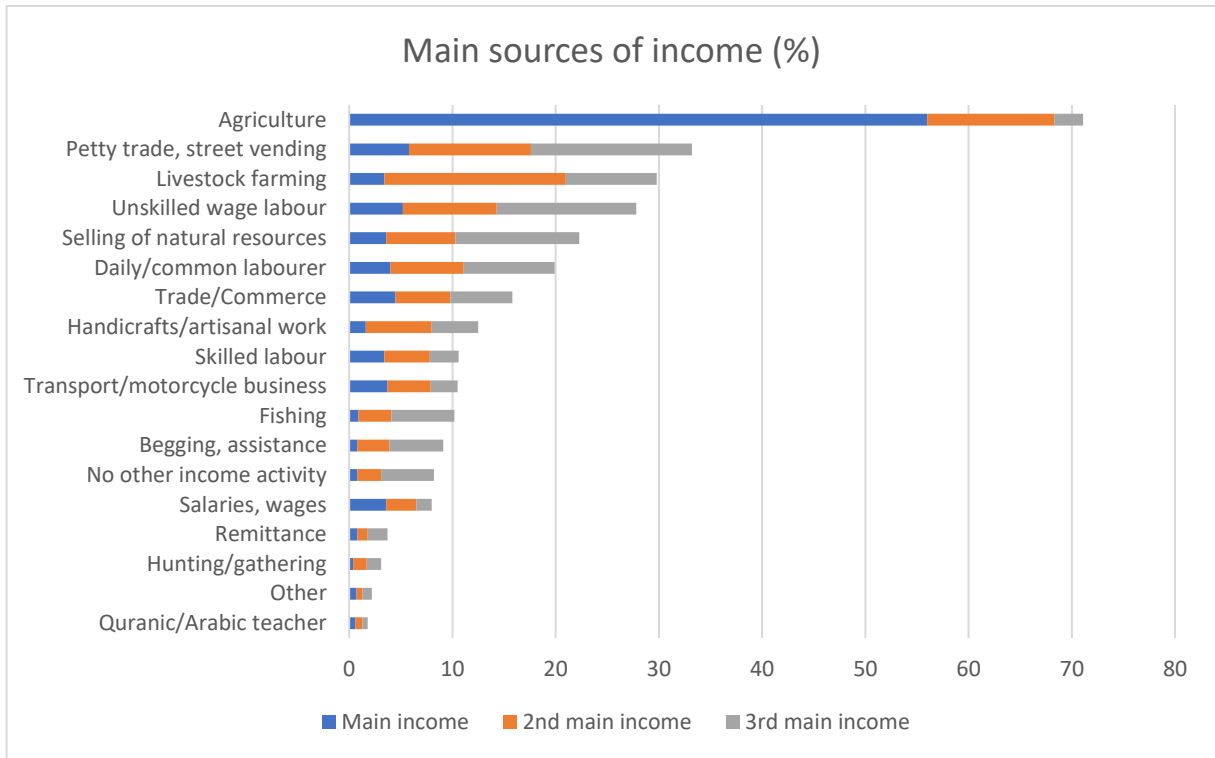
Figure 4: Three main sources of income

The primary income activity constitutes more than 80 percent of the total household income. Men are most engaged in the main income activities, contributing to more than 50 percent of the total income. Often a combination of household members is collectively contributing to the main income sources, including children (Fig. 5).
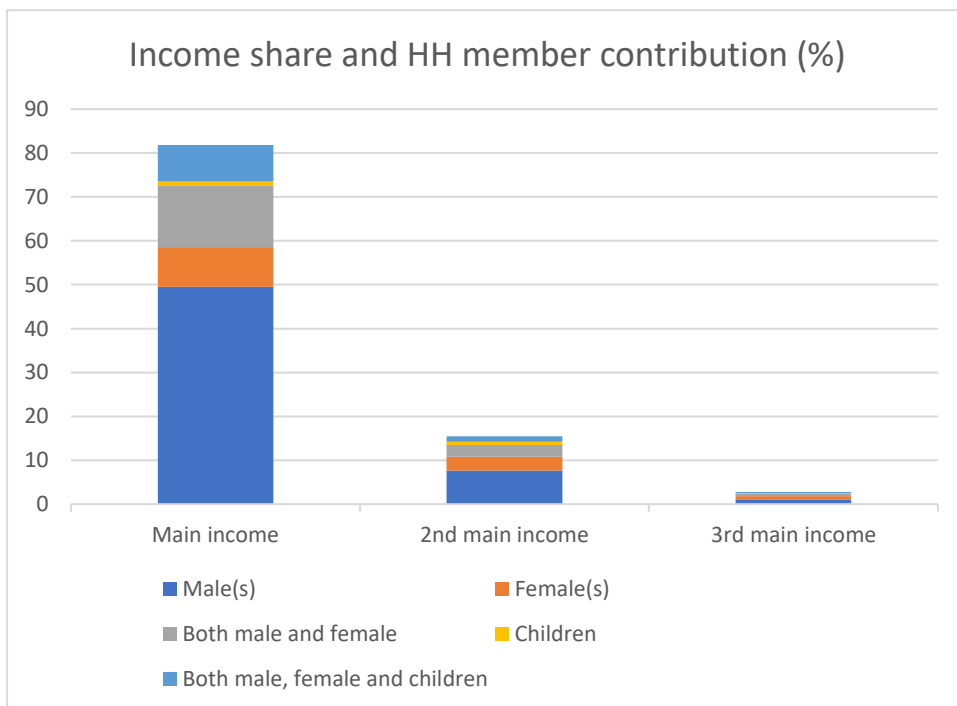
Figure 5: Income source and HH member contribution

Chapter 1: What are the population's essential needs and how do populations meet them?

This chapter identifies and details the population's essential needs and how households typically access and meet their needs, whether through their own resources, public services or humanitarian assistance or resorting to coping strategies. The main outcome indicators (FCS, rCSI and LCSI) are computed based on the most recent data from the February 2022 data collection round. The other ENA indicators are based on the October 2021 assessment data.

1. *Food Consumption – Food Intake and Consumption behaviour*

Four indicators are used to assess the different dimensions of food security. The Food Consumption Score (FCS) and the Coping Strategies Index (CSI) shed light on consumption patterns, whereas the Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCS) assesses a household's longer-term coping and productive capacities and ability to meet future needs.

The overall Food Consumption Score shows **that 41.8 percent of households fall under the 'Acceptable' Food Consumption Score category**, indicating that they are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish or dairy. **Of all households, 51.2 had borderline food consumption**, implying consumption of staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week. **Seven percent of all households had poor food consumption**, indicating consumption of staples every day, and never or very seldom consume vegetables and protein-rich foods such as meat and dairy.

While the percentage of households with poor food consumption has remained stable compared to October 2020, **the number of households with borderline food consumption has increased by almost fifteen percentage points by February 2022.** Whereas for Borno and Yobe this increase was 9.9 and 12.6 percentage points respectively, the overall increase is mainly driven by the increase in Adamawa for which 23.4 percent of the households moved from acceptable to borderline food consumption (Fig. 6).
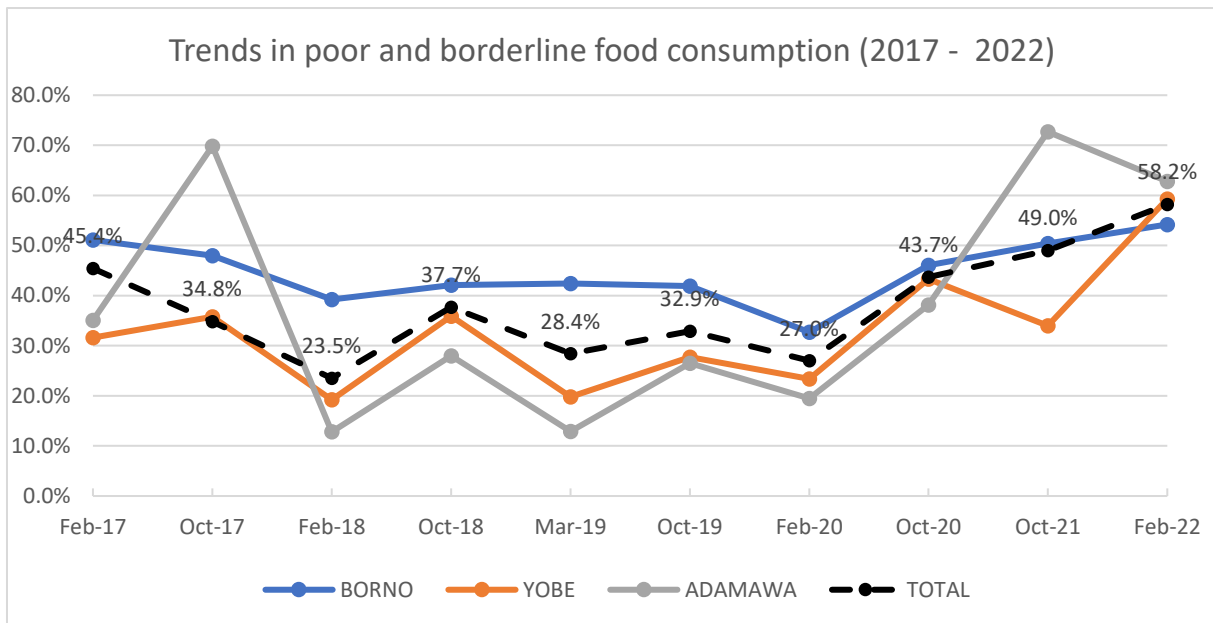
Figure 6: Food Consumption trends (February 2017 - February 2022)

The consumption-based Coping Strategies' Index is an indicator that measures how households manage to cope with a shortfall in food for consumption. The index measures both the frequency and severity of coping behaviour over a seven-day period, with higher scores indicating higher severity. When categorized, 14.8 percent of households have an rCSI between 0 and 3 indicating low use of coping consumption strategies, such as consuming less preferred food items for three times a week or less. Whereas 60.8 percent of households have scores between 4 and 18, indicating both moderate frequency and use of severe consumption-based coping strategies. The remaining 24.4 percent households have scores of 19 or more, indicating frequent use of more severe coping strategies such adults/mothers reducing their own consumption so that children can eat.

Compared to previous years, data from February 2022 shows a continuous increase in frequency of use of more severe consumption-based coping strategies (Fig. 7). Again, we notice a shift from households in the least severe rCSI categorization to the mid-level category, largely driven by the situation in Adamawa (Fig. 8).
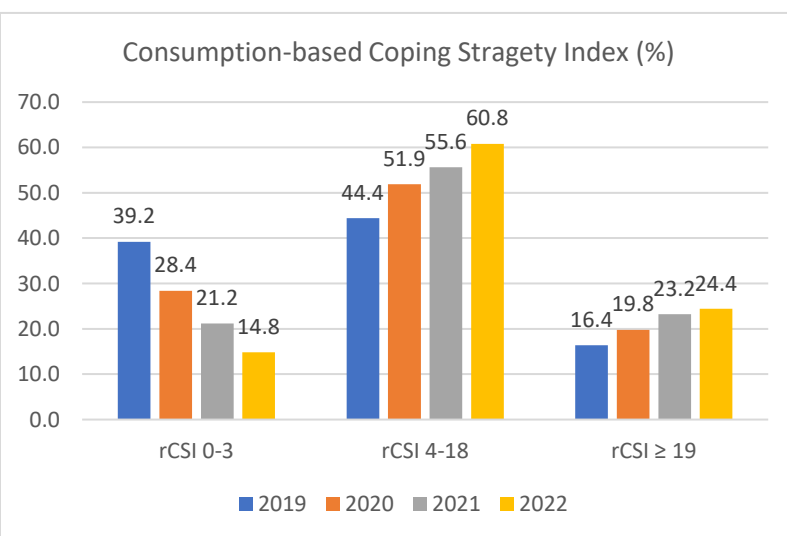
Figure 7: Trends in rCSI (2019-2022)
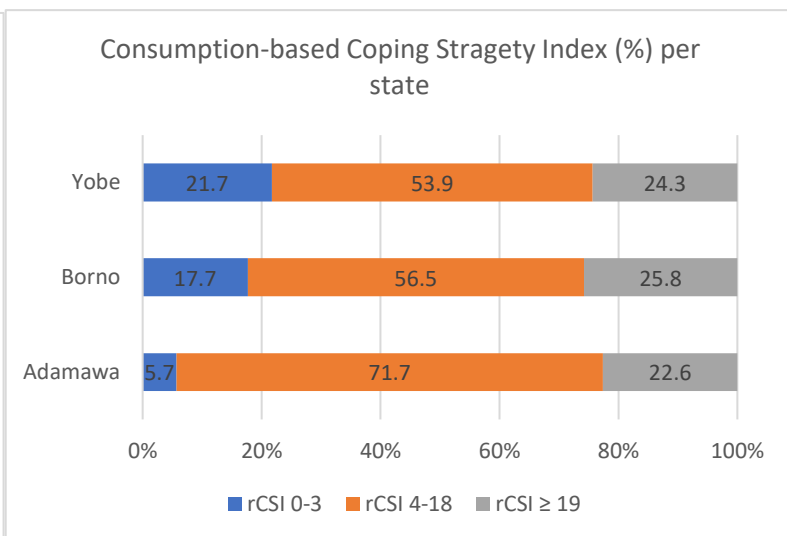
Figure 8: rCSI by state

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The most used coping strategy is consuming less preferred food items, by 86.5 percent of all households. Reduction of quantities by adults or mothers so that children could eat was mentioned by 58.0 percent of households (9.1 percentage point increase compared to October 2020). **Compared to October 2020 the use of all individual coping strategies has increased in February 2022, even up to ten percentage points for some strategies (Fig. 9).**

Percentage households using individual coping strategy (%)

Strategy	2020	2021	2022
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	35	43.8	40.9
Reduced quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children	48.9	59.3	58
Reduced portion size of meals	62.8	70.1	72.4
Reduced number of meals eaten per day	61.3	72	75.5
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	75.8	82.1	86.5

Figure 9: Trends individual consumption-based coping strategies used (2020-2022)
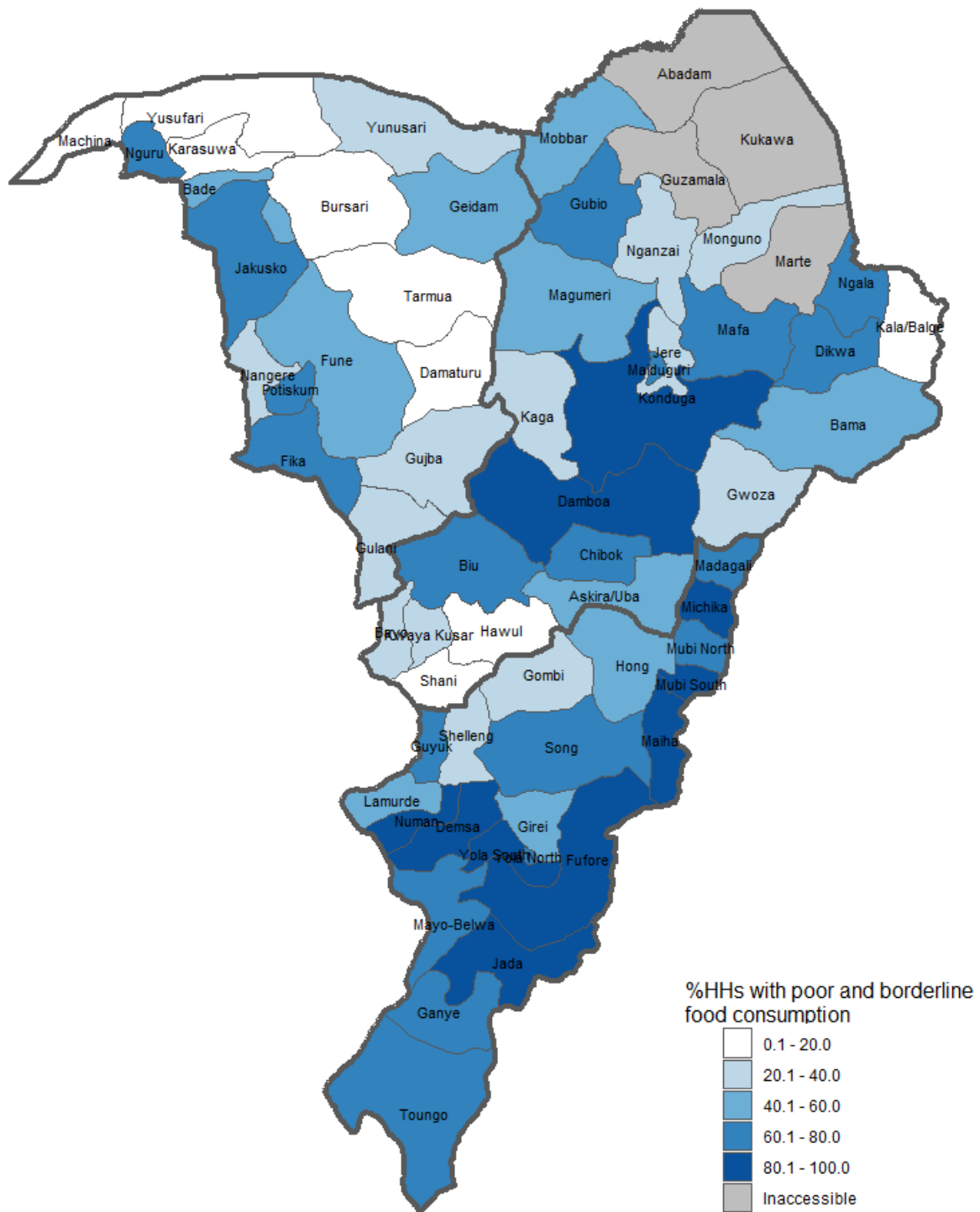
Figure 10: Proportion of HHs with poor and borderline food consumption in each LGA

2. Households' Economic Capacity to meet Essential Needs (ECMEN) and key expenditure patterns

The ECMEN indicator identifies the percentage of households whose expenditures exceed the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). An MEB is defined as what a household requires in order to meet their essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis, and its cost. The MEB covers those needs

that households meet fully or partially through the market and serves as a monetary threshold – similar to a poverty line – to assess a household's economic capacity to meet its needs.

The MEB established by the Cash Working Group in 2022 is used as the reference MEB to compare against households' expenditures[6]. **Overall, 81.3 percent of household expenditures are below the MEB, meaning that these households did not have enough economic capacity to meet their adequate needs**.

In addition to comparing the households' expenditures against the MEB, the 'expenditure gap' further provides how far a households' expenditure is, above or below the MEB. **For households with expenditures below the MEB, the median expenditure gap is 0.56 or 56 percent of the total MEB.**

% households with expenditures below (S)MEB

	Adamawa	Borno	Yobe
Exp below MEB	91.9	82.8	73.6
Exp below SMEB	82.2	64.2	46.4
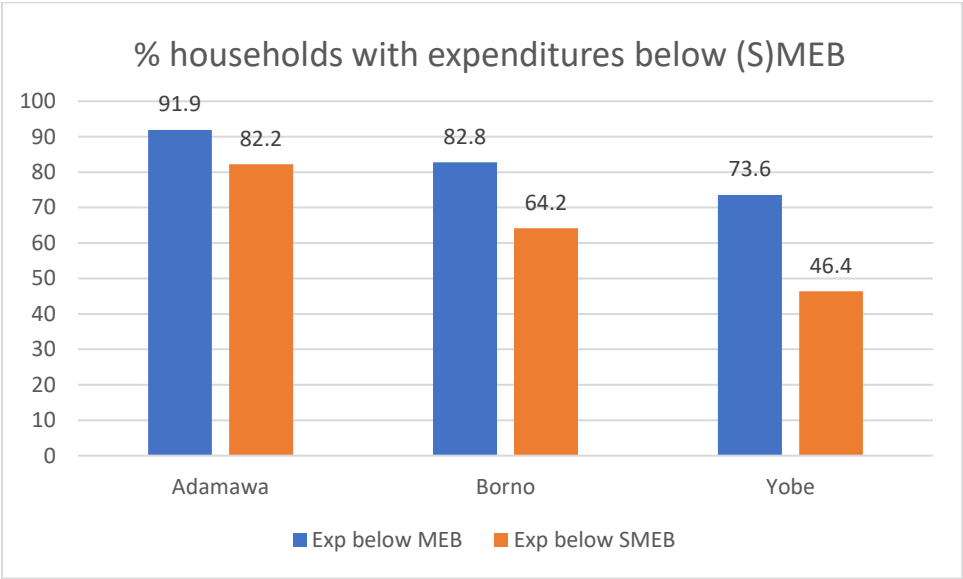
Figure 11: Percentage of HHs with expenditures below the (S)MEB

Monthly expenditures are also compared to the October 2021 values of the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB), otherwise known as the food MEB. Overall, 61.5 percent of households have expenditures below the SMEB, suggesting monthly expenditures not able to meet food needs. The median expenditure gap is 44 percent of the SMEB. The prevalence of households with expenditures below food needs is highest in Adamawa at 82.2 percent[7]. For Borno and Yobe the percentages are at 64.2 and 46.4 respectively (Fig. 11).

More than 3 out of 4 households in Adamawa and 2 out of 3 households in Borno have expenditures below the level that is needed to meet basic food needs. High levels of inflation and subsequently a decline in purchasing power play an important role in this. For MMC/Jere the price of the SMEB in October 2021 has increased by 33.6 percent compared to October 2020, for the Damaturu food basket price we see a similar increase of 22.1 percent (Fig. 12). With rising inflation, household expenditures will increasingly fall below the respective expenditure baskets, leaving households unable to meet food -and other essential needs.

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[6] The MEB established by the Cash Working group in 2018 has not been adjusted for inflation. As a result, the 2018 MEB value per capita is lower than the more frequently updated SMEB value per capita and would hence give unreliable results on economic capacity. That is why we relied on the updated 2022 MEB value for this analysis.
[7] In Adamawa, the SMEB values are only available for Madagali and Michika LGA's. As other parts of Adamawa are more accessible, inflation is likely less pronounced, resulting in lower food prices and hence SMEB values. Therefore the economic capacity of households in Adamawa might be better than reflected in the numbers above.
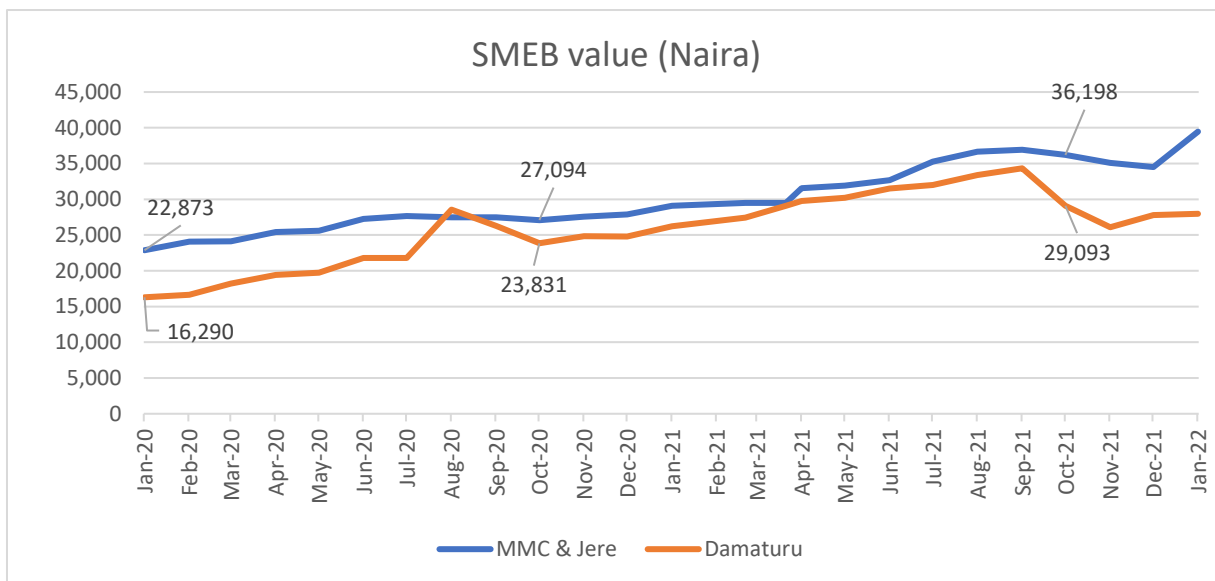
Figure 12: Trends of SMEB values in MMC/Jere and Damaturu
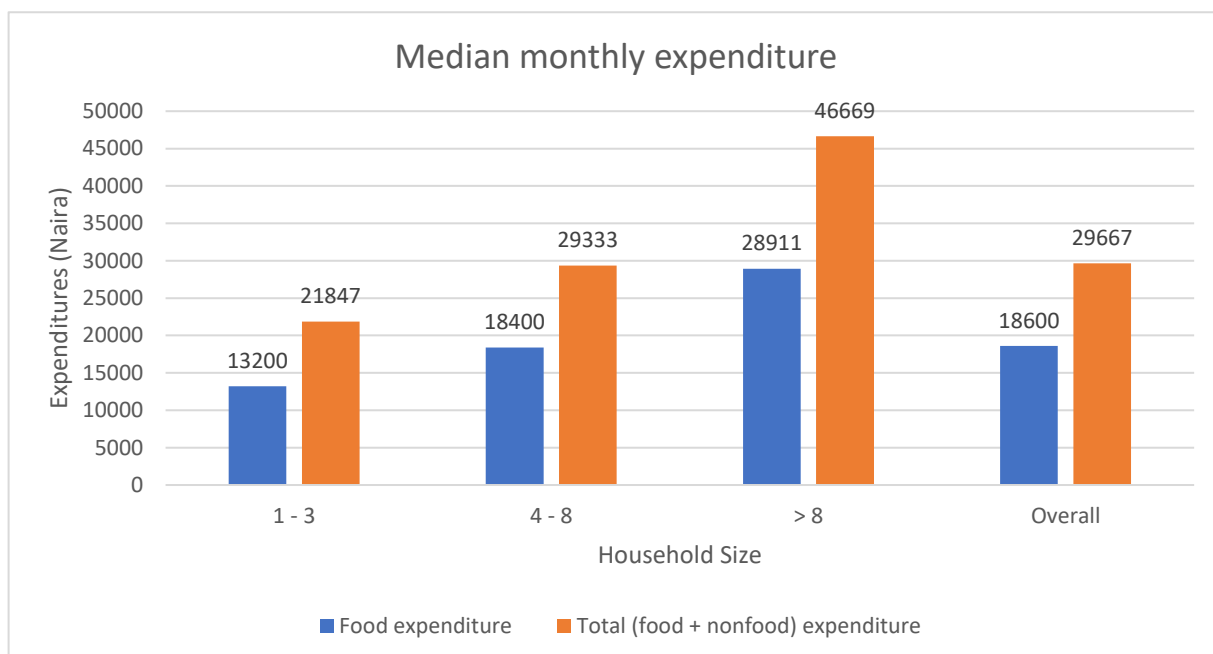
Figure 13: Median monthly expenditure by household size

The median total monthly household expenditure is 29,667 Naira (Fig. 13). With a 65 percent median share, food constitutes the main portion of the expenditure. This further reveals the precarity of food security situation and vulnerability, and the likelihood that households are compromising on other needs in order to meet their food needs and vice versa. Food expenditure includes both food items purchased with cash as well as those obtained by a household's own production. Assistance is not included.

Figure 14 shows both the average and median expenditures split out by different expenditure groups. Figure 15 shows the breakdown of the different foods within the food expenditure category. Over 50 percent of all food expenditures are on cereals, oil and pulses are the second and third largest food expenditure group.
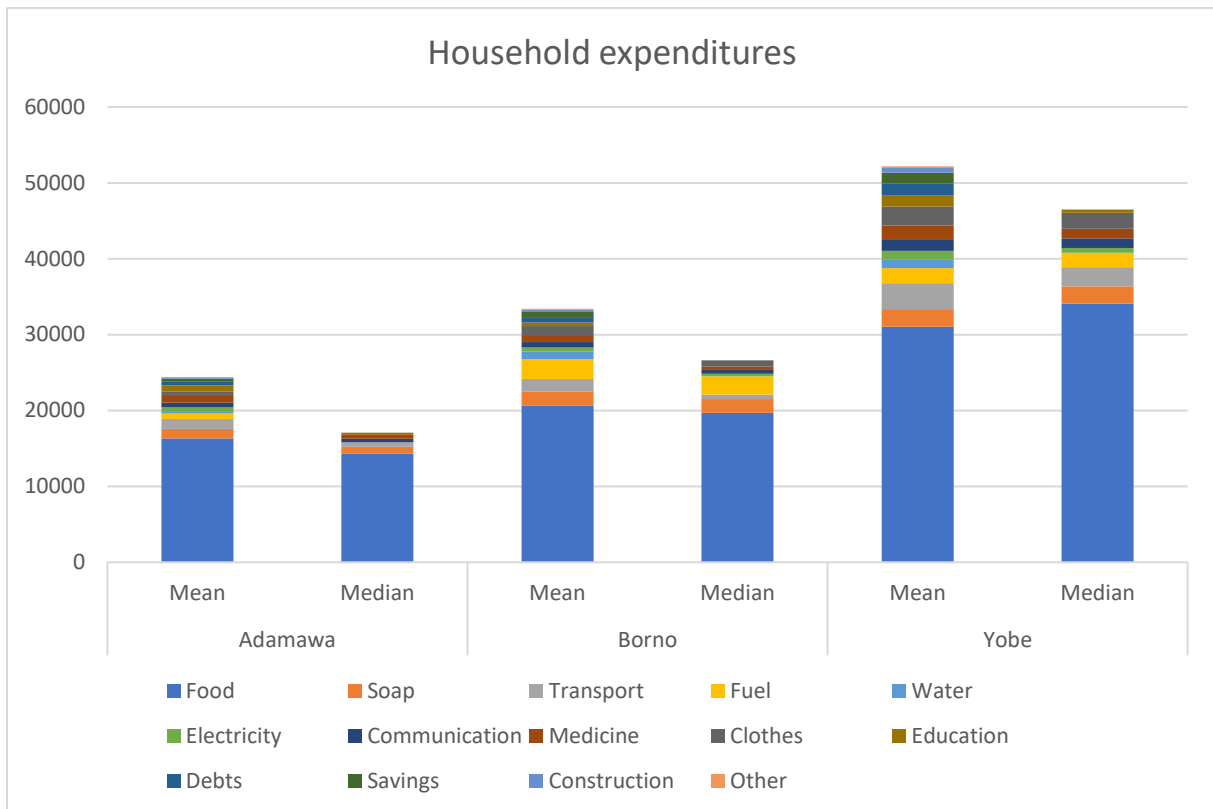
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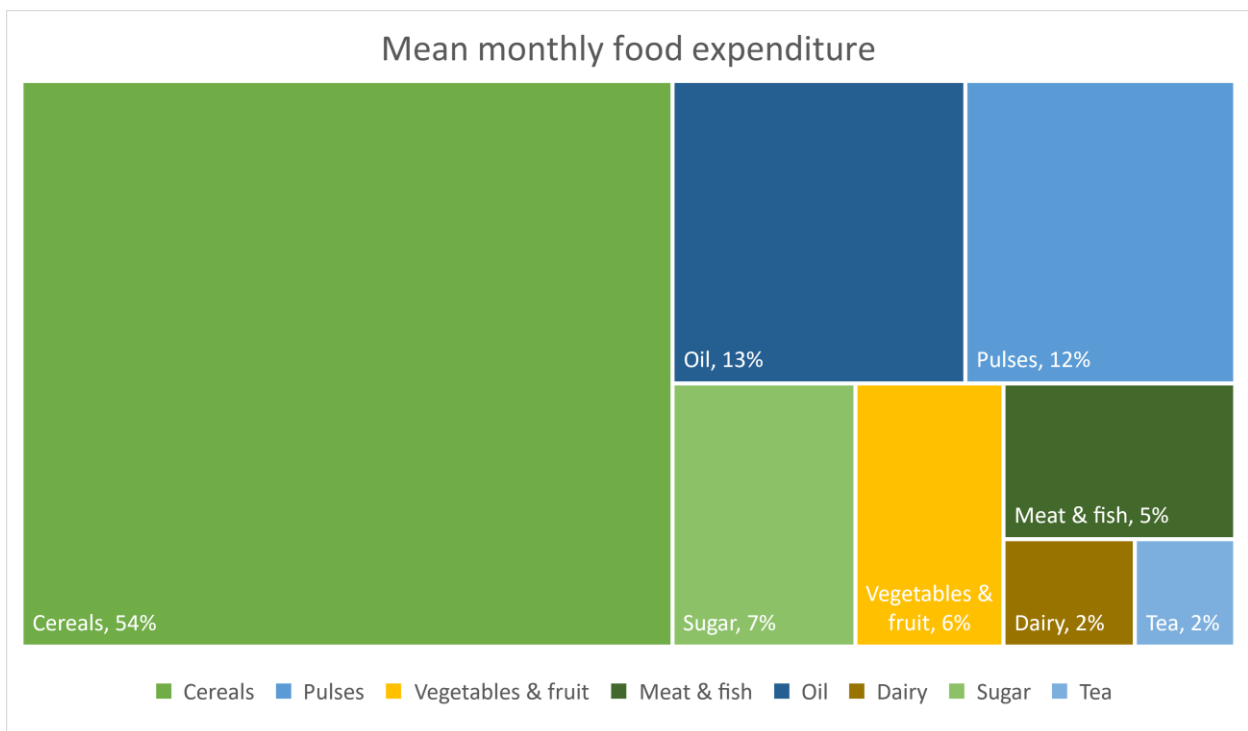
Figure 15: Share individual food groups of total mean food expenditures
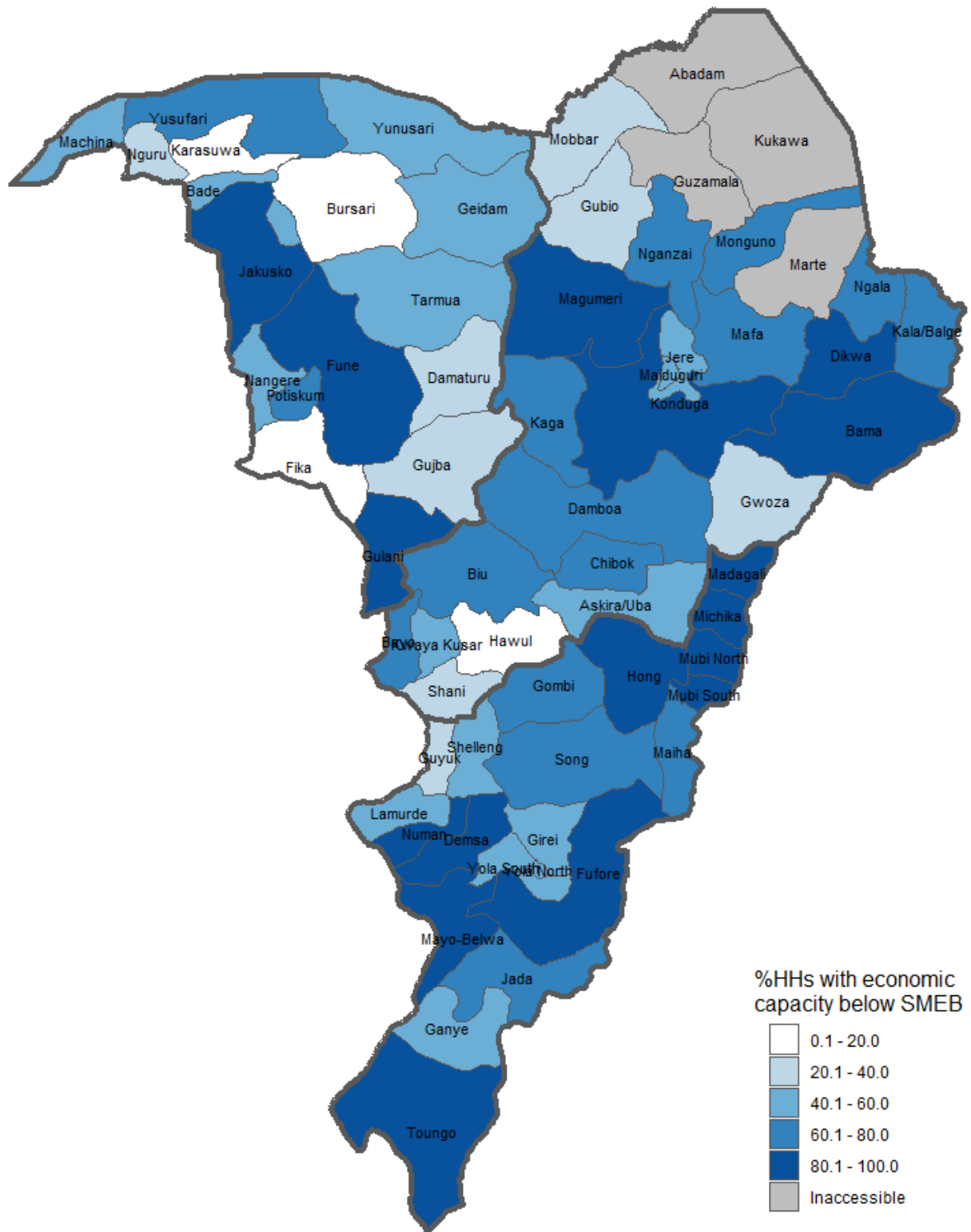
Figure 16: Proportion of HHs with economic capacity below the SMEB in each LGA

3. Livelihood coping strategies and debt to meet essential needs

Livelihood-based coping strategies assesses households' longer-term coping and productive capacities and their future impact on access to essential needs, including food, health and education. While using a livelihood coping strategy may help a household achieve food security in the short-term, reliance on these strategies is particularly worrisome in the longer-term due their negative impact on the future productivity of the affected households, thus making it more difficult to reverse. Livelihood coping strategies are classified into the following three severity categories 'stress', 'crisis' and 'emergency'. Households may adopt more than one coping behaviour, and as such households are classified according to the most severe of the strategies.

Of all households, 29.5 did not adopt any coping strategies, 45.4 percent adopted stress coping strategies, 12.9 percent crisis strategies, and the remaining 12.3 emergency coping strategies (Fig. 17).

Livelihood coping strategies (%)

- No coping strategies — 29.5
- Stress coping strategies — 45.4
- Crisis coping strategies — 12.9
- Emergency coping strategies — 12.3
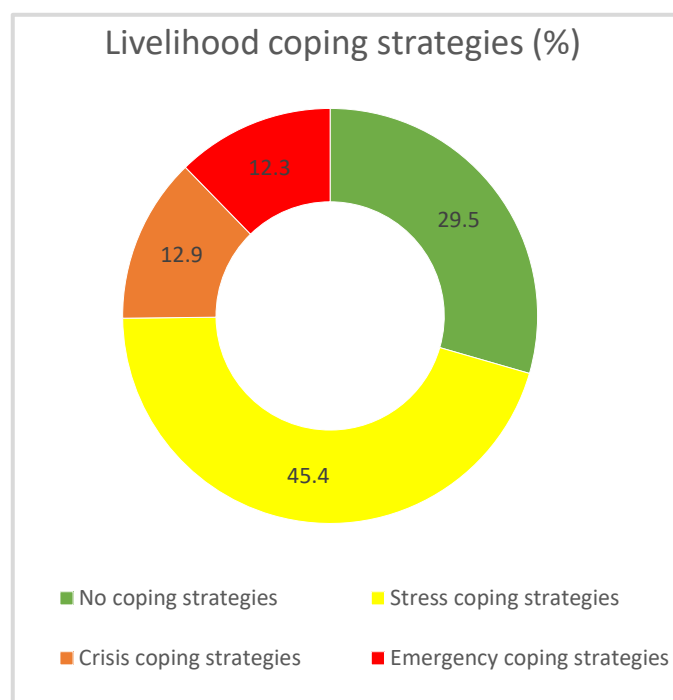
Figure 17: LCSI classification by severity

Borrowing money and spending savings are coping strategies widely used by households in order to fulfill their essential needs. Around ten percent of household sell productive assets or sell animals unsustainably and 7.2 percent of households engage in begging (Fig. 18).
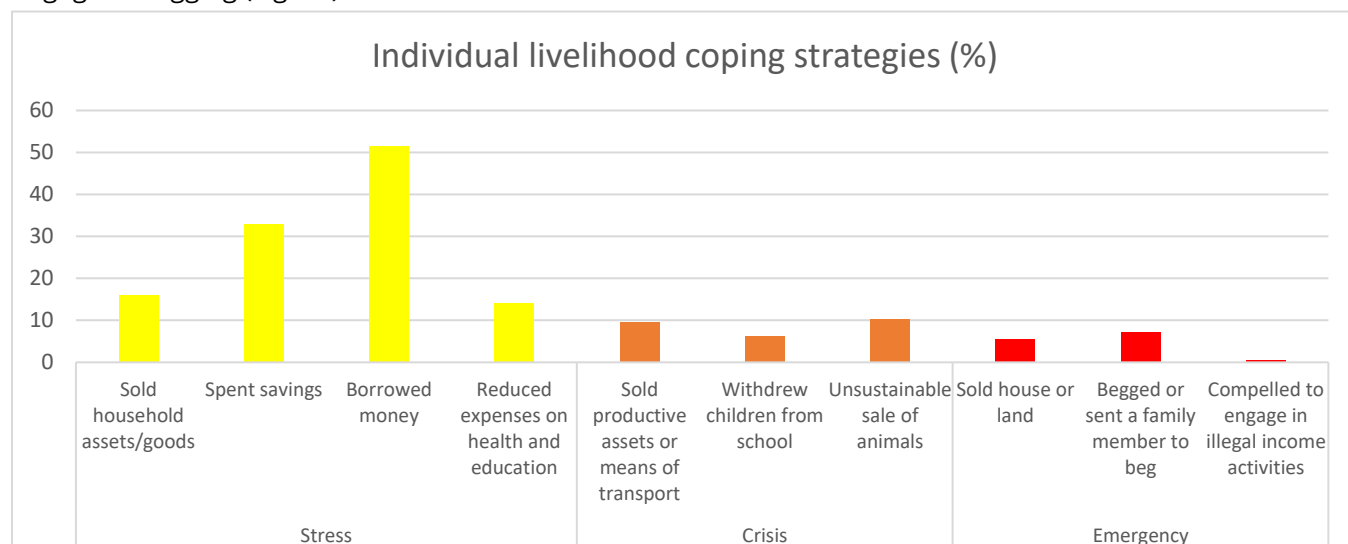
Figure 18: Percentage of households applying individual coping strategies

Among households <u>reporting</u> use of livelihood coping strategies, an overwhelming reason (more than 80 percent) is to access food. Accessing health services or medicines is the second most common reason, followed by education, shelter, and to a lesser extent, water and sanitation facilities (Fig. 19).
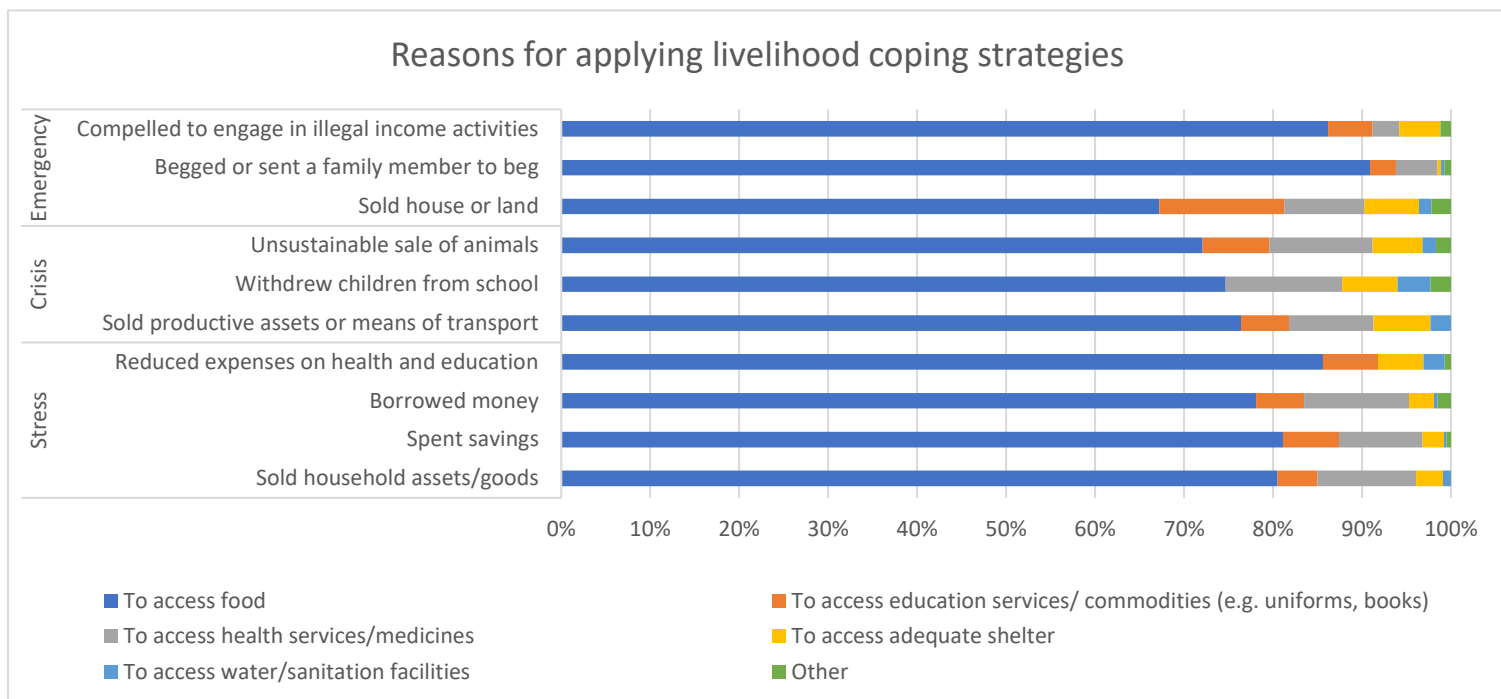
Figure 19: Reasons for applying livelihood coping strategies

These findings are also supported by debt patterns. **Fifty-two percent of all households incurred some form of debt. This marks almost a ten percentage point increase compared to October 2020. The main reason for debt remains food-related needs, mentioned by 89.2 percent of households incurring debt (coming from 70 percent in October 2020). Other main reasons mentioned are health needs (49 percent), agricultural inputs (21.7 percent), education (nineteen percent) and clothing (11.6 percent) (Fig. 20).** The median debt value is 16,000 Naira, which corresponds to 54 percent of the household's median monthly expenditure. Households use severe coping mechanisms and take on more debt, this debt is also increasingly being used for the most basic food needs.
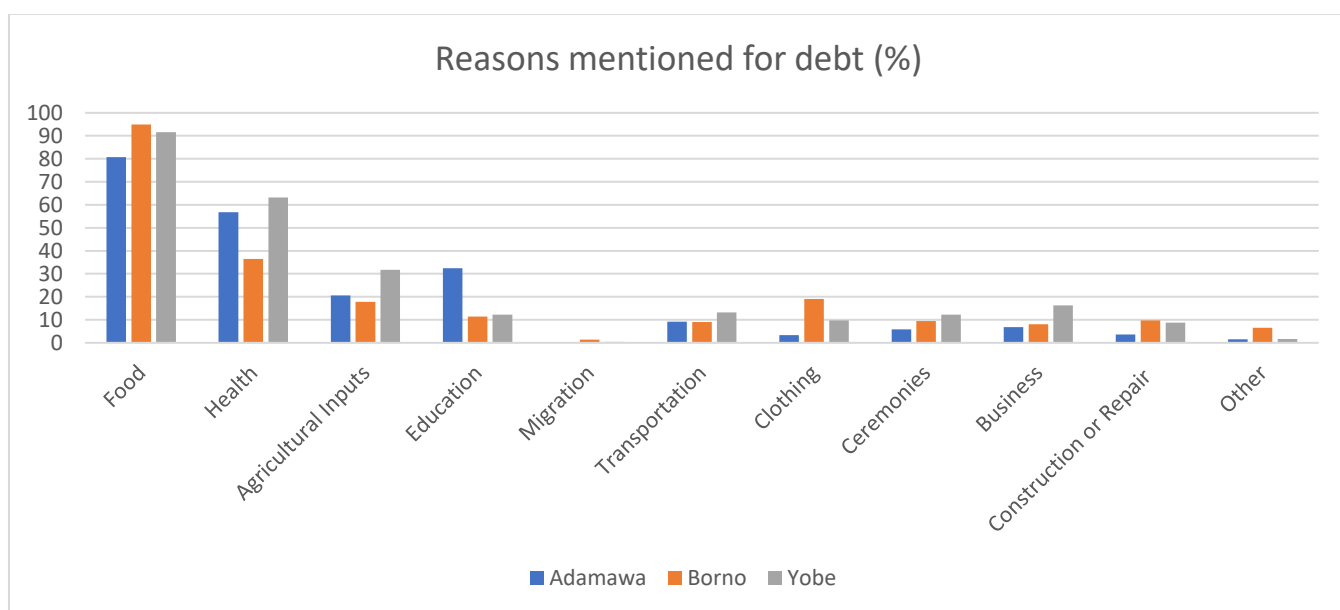
Figure 20: Reasons for incurring debt per state

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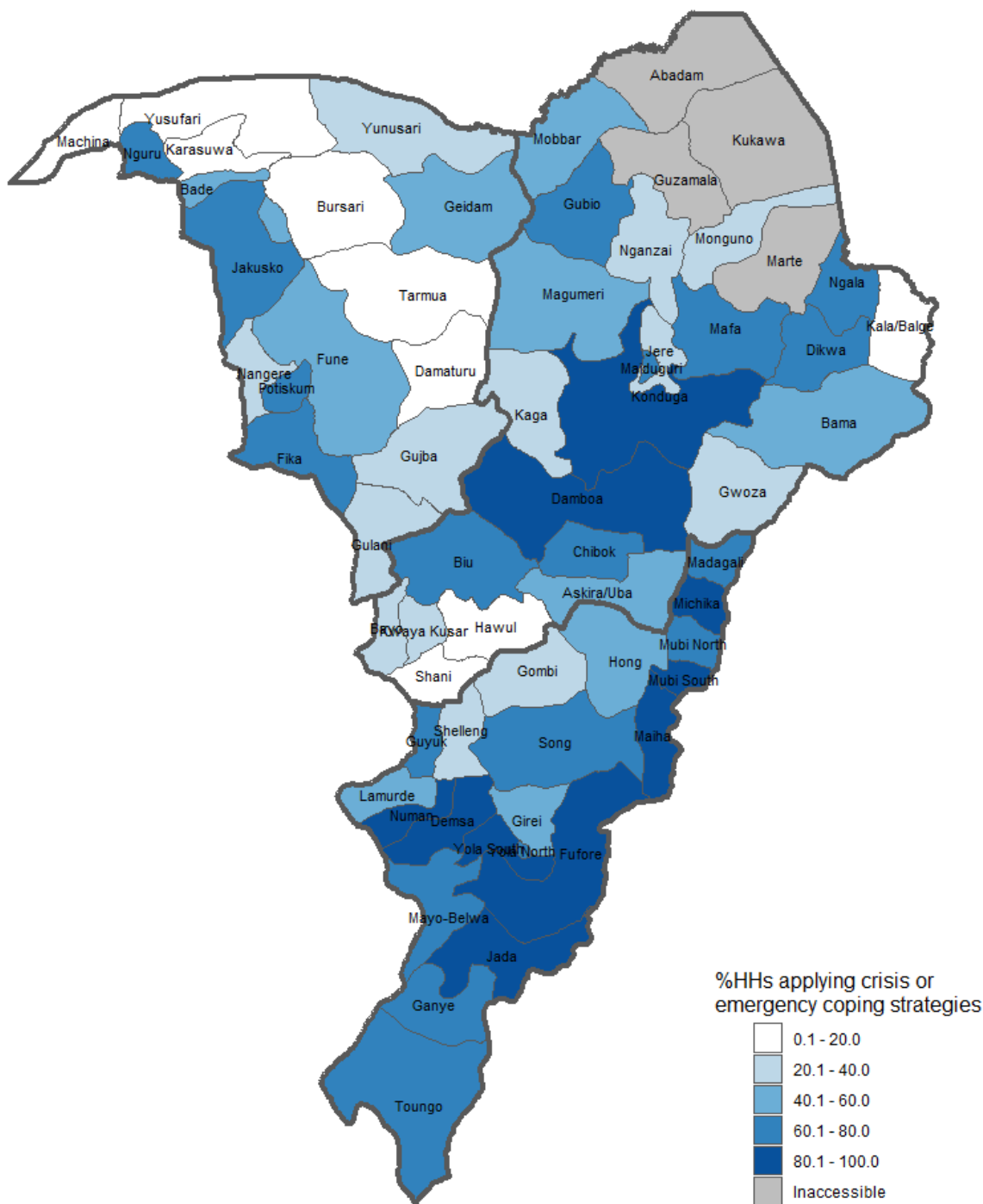
Figure 21: Proportion of HHs applying crisis or emergency coping strategies

4. *Multidimensional Deprivation Index*

The multidimension deprivation index (MDDI) measures non-monetary poverty calculated at the household level, based on deprivations in the six essential needs dimensions: food, health, education, shelter, WASH and safety. Each dimension is measured by a set of relevant indicators (Table 1). All dimensions carry equal weight, with each indicator within the dimension assigned equal importance.

In terms of incidence, in October 2021 **47.4 percent of all households have an MDDI above the 1/3rd cut-off point of the index and are considered 'multidimensionally deprived'.**

Incidence of MDDI score ranging 0 – 0.33 (below the 1/3 cut-off) i.e. none to minimal deprivation is seen for 52.6 percent of the households, moderate MDDI score (0.34 – 0.50) for 33.1 percent of households, while the remaining **14.3 percent of households show severe MDDI score (over 0.50).**

Table 1: MDDI – Dimensions and Indicators	
DIMENSION	**INDICATOR**
Food	Households with poor or borderline food consumption score (October 2021); Households with a reduced coping strategy index equal or above 19 (October 2021).
Education	*At least one child in the household:* Did not attend school for more than 6 months; Could not access primary school leaving exams due to lack of money; Did not have the necessary equipment to go to school; Did not have breakfast before going to school; Could not study at night due to lack of electricity/light at home.
Health	At least one member of the household with a disability; At least household member with a chronic illness for over a year; At least one member of the household with a chronic illness has not been treated.
Shelter	Dwelling with nondurable walls; Dwelling with nondurable roof; Households without access to electricity; Household using solid cooking fuels; Households living in an overcrowded house.
WASH	Unimproved water source; Unimproved toilet type.
Safety	Household currently feeling unsafe in environment; Household experienced insecurity or violence in the last 12 months; Household currently being displaced from home community.

In terms of deprivation by dimension, shelter and WASH tend to be widely represented across all levels of deprivation – suggesting widespread lack of adequate shelter and WASH facilities/access to services (Fig. 22). Food-related deprivation, and safety related challenges become more prominent as the MDDI score increases (Fig. 23).
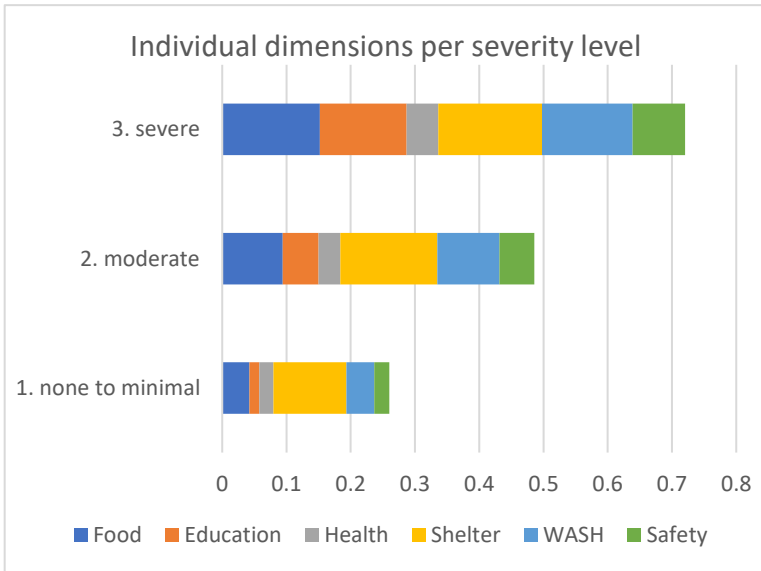
Figure 22: Absolute share individual dimensions per MDDI severity level
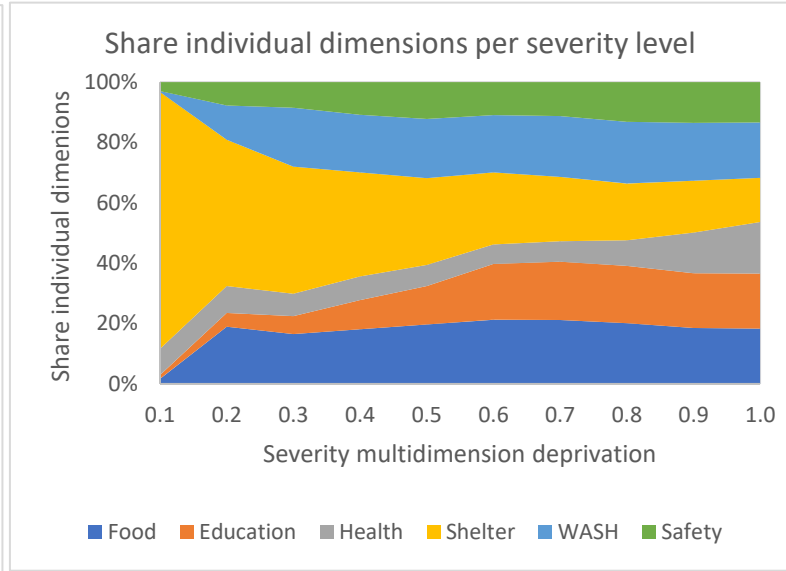
Figure 23: Relative share individual dimension per MDDI severity level

Comparing the different states, a significantly larger part of the households in Adamawa is under severe multidimensional deprivation at 43.1 percent. In Borno and Yobe the percentage of severely deprived households is ten percent and five percent respectively (Fig. 24). The higher levels of deprivation in Adamawa compared to Borno and Yobe are driven by much higher levels of food, education and WASH deprivation (Fig. 25).
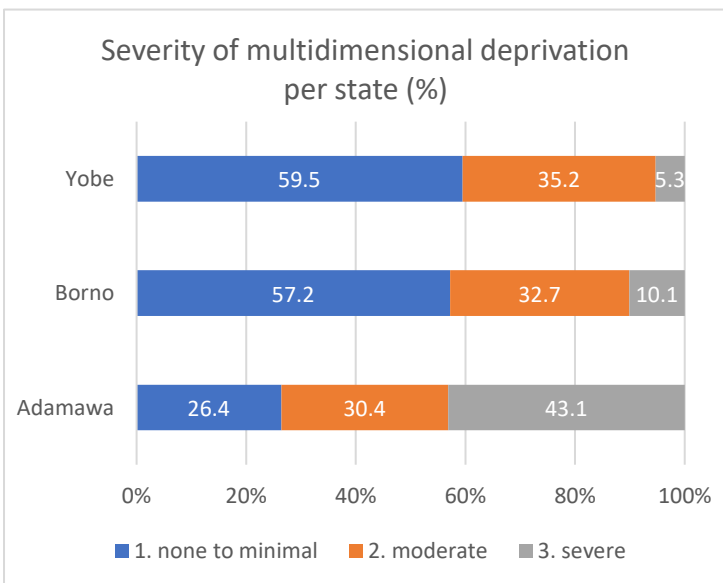
Figure 24: Severity multidimensional deprivation per state
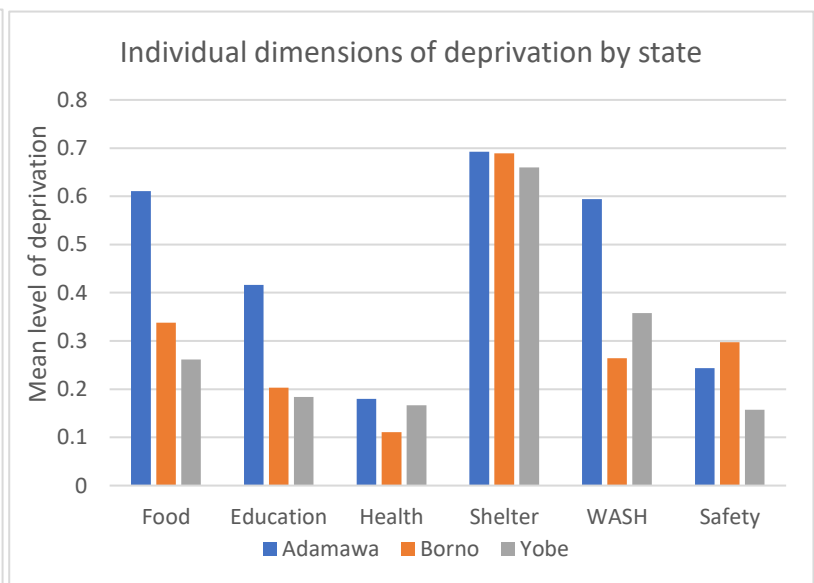
Figure 25: Levels of individual dimensions of deprivation by state

24

Figure 26: Proportion of households multidimensionally deprived for each LGA
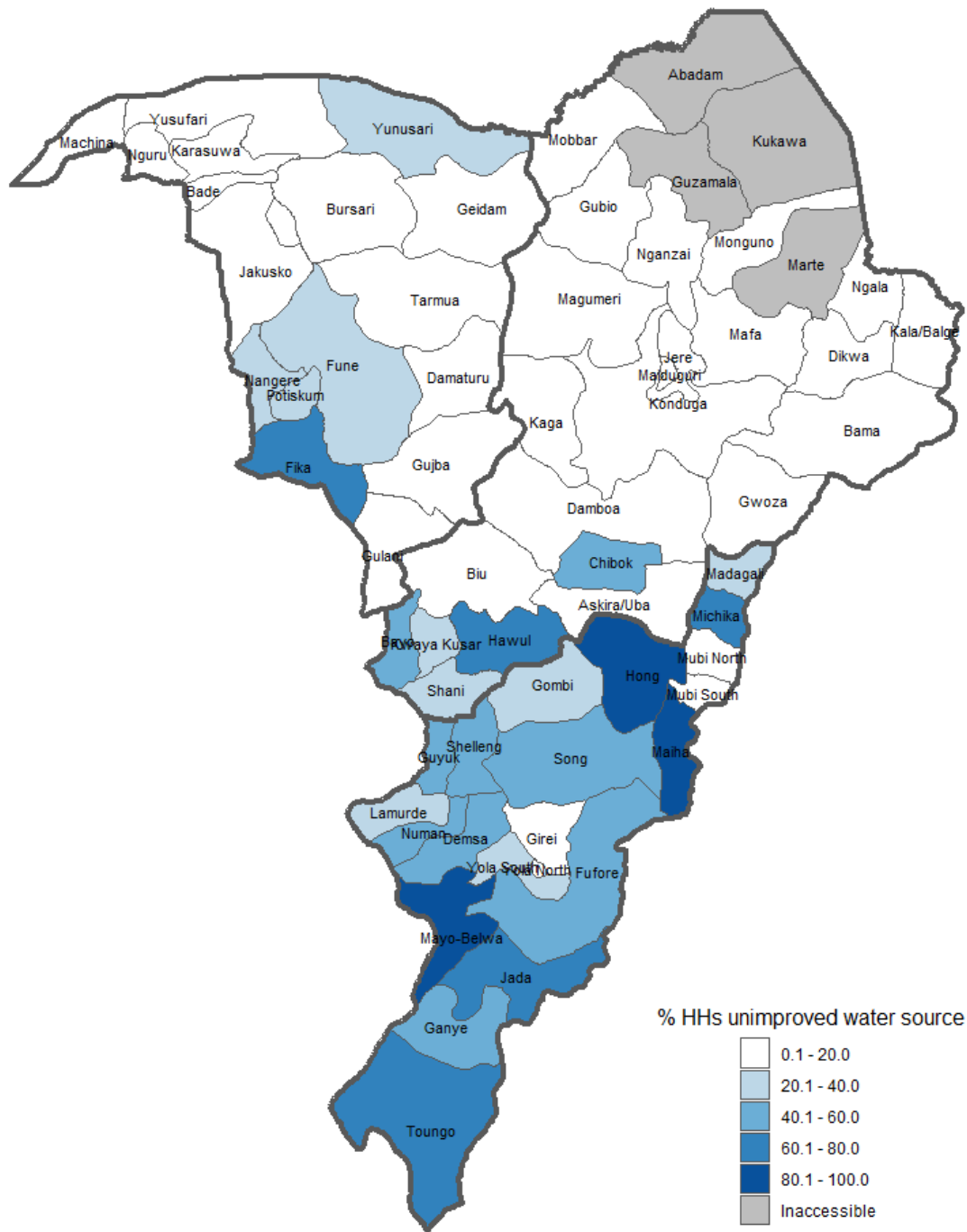
Figure 27: Proportion of HHs with unimproved water source for each LGA
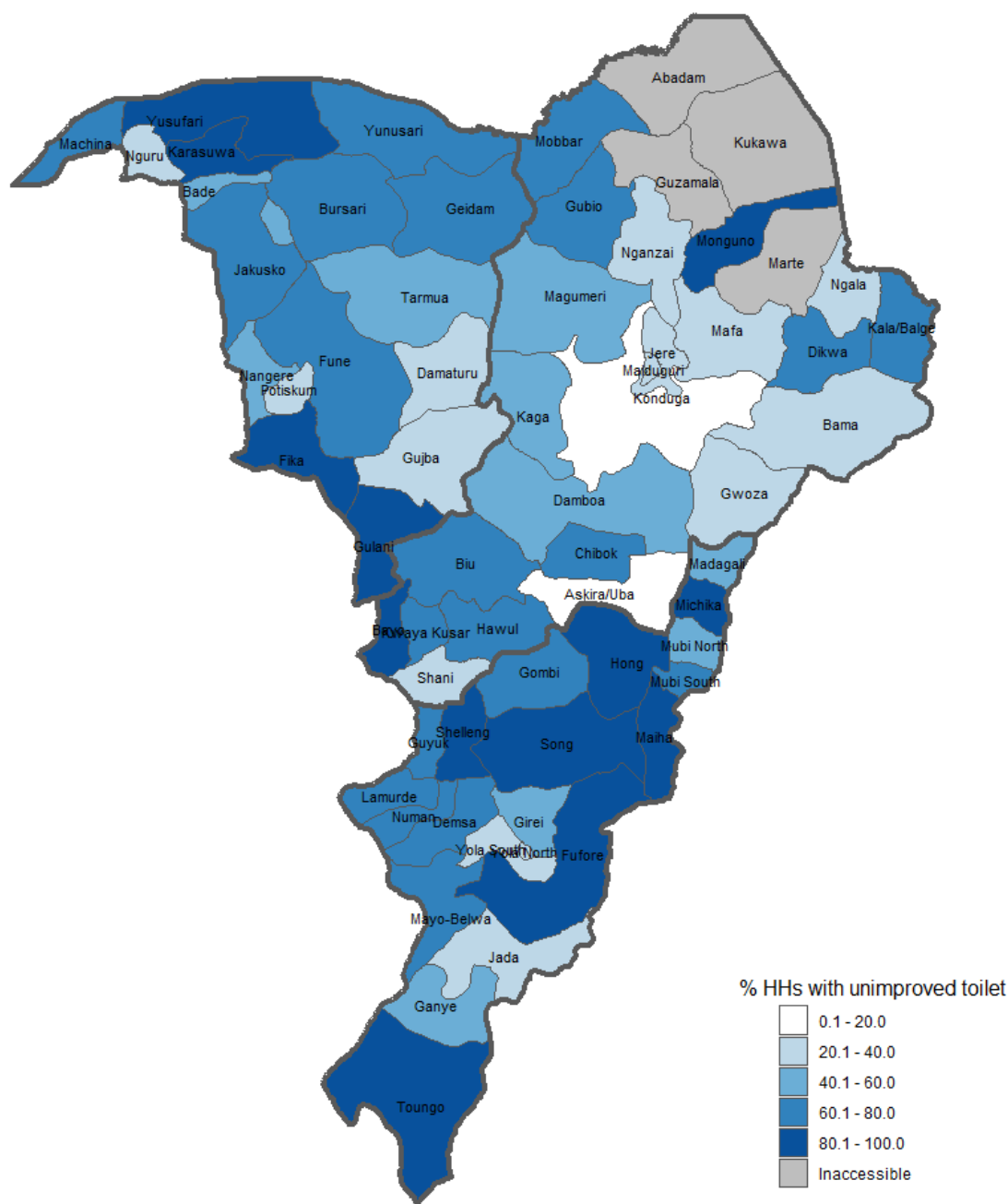
Figure 28: Proportion of HHs with unimproved toilet for each LGA

5. Sources of food and agriculture

Markets are the dominant source of food for all food groups. Households also rely on their own production to a large extent for cereals, legumes, vegetables (particularly green vegetables) and milk at 29.5 percent, 20.5 percent,14.7 percent and 12.2 percent respectively. Food assistance has become a more important food source compared to October 2020. The most common items received through food assistance are cereals (11.6 percent), oil/fats (8.8 percent) and legumes (10.1 percent), this marks an increase compared to October 2020 when these percentages were at 4.4 percent 3.9 percent and 3.5 percent respectively (Fig. 29). These findings are in line with WFP's September 2021 food assistance scale-up.
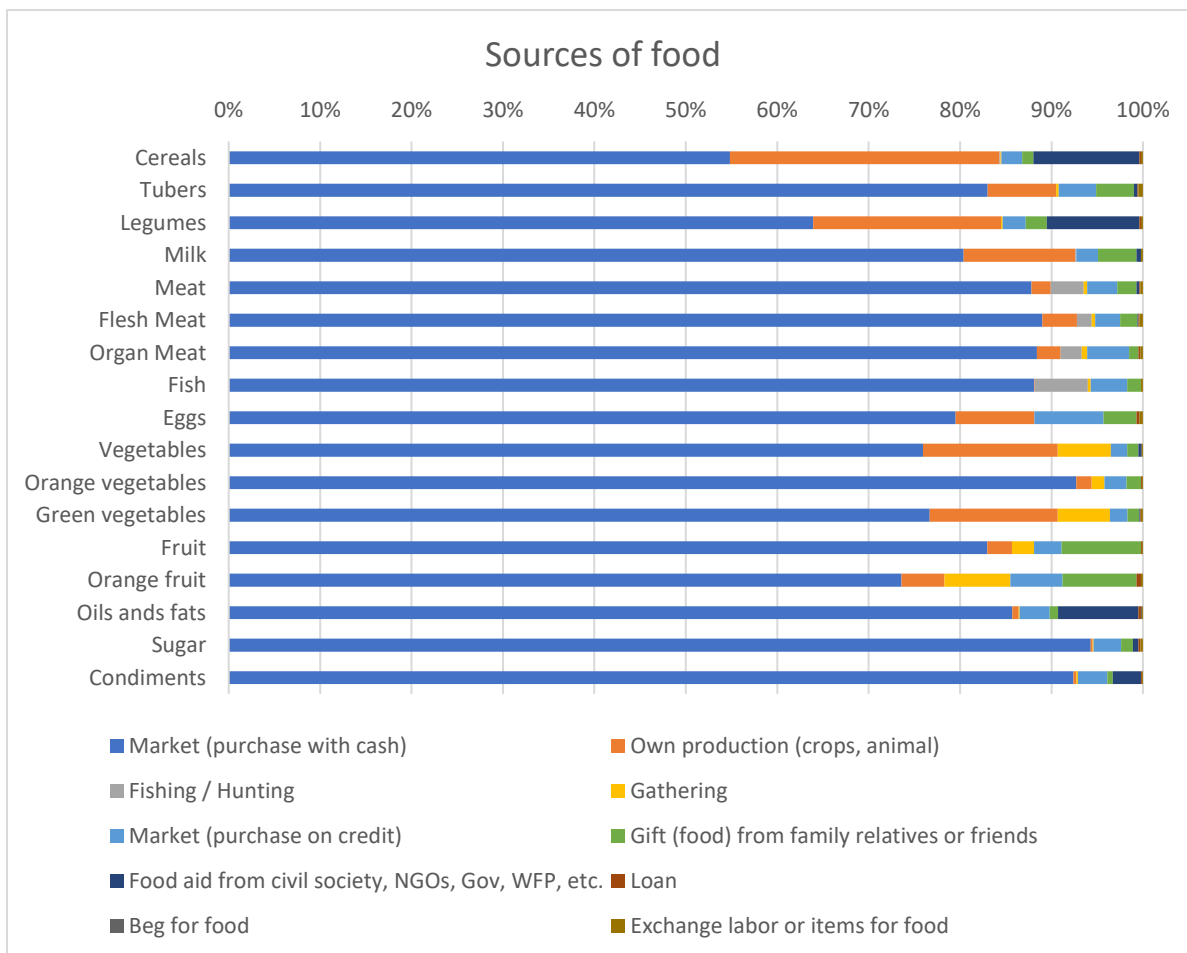
Figure 29: Share sources of food
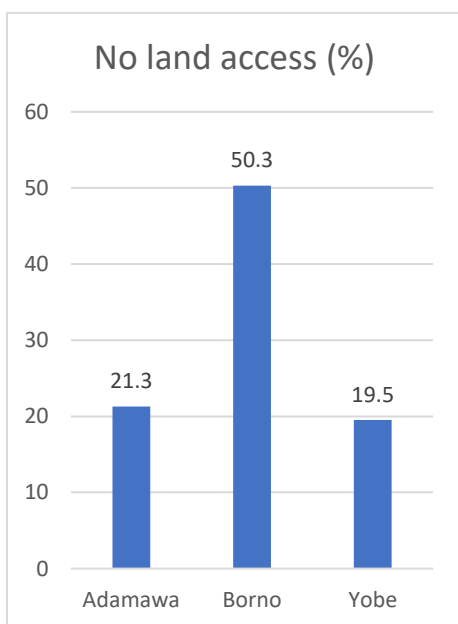
Figure 30: Percentage of HHs without land access by state

In total, 66.3 percent of all households have access to land to grow crops and is thereby at the same level as October 2020. It marks a decrease compared to October 2021 where up to 86.2 percent of households had access to land and 81.4 percent cultivated during the 2021 wet planting season (May – September). In February 2022 only 31.9 percent of households cultivated during the dry planting season (October 2021 - March 2022).

In Borno only around 50 percent of households have access to land, whereas for Yobe and Adamawa around 80 percent have land access (Fig. 30). Households unable to cultivate cite insecurity/displacement, lack of capital and lack of land as the main reasons. Agricultural constraints are discussed in detail in chapter 2.

Cropland change analysis based on satellite imagery conducted by WFP, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS)[8], shows a significant cropland decrease in most areas of Borno compared to 2010 pre-crisis cropland levels (Fig. 31). However, comparing 2020 to 2021, there have been cropland improvements in a number of LGAs across Borno, especially in Nganzai, Monguno, Mafa and Konduga (Fig. 32). Yobe is seeing a strong improvement in terms of cropland compared to 2010, with more recent developments also being positive.
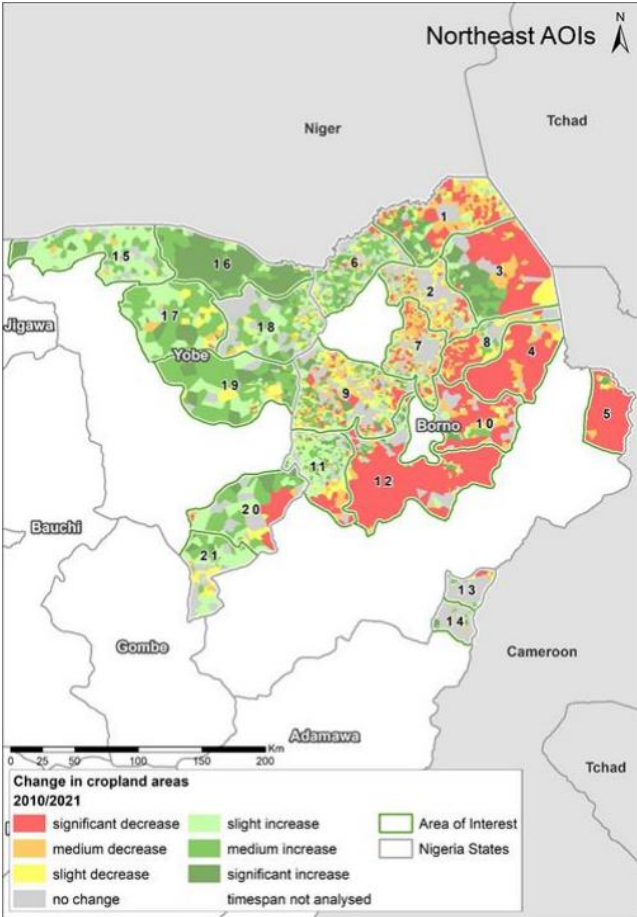
Figure 31: BAY state analysis for 2010-2021 [EMSN113 Technical Report V1] (Copernicus EMS © 2022 EU)
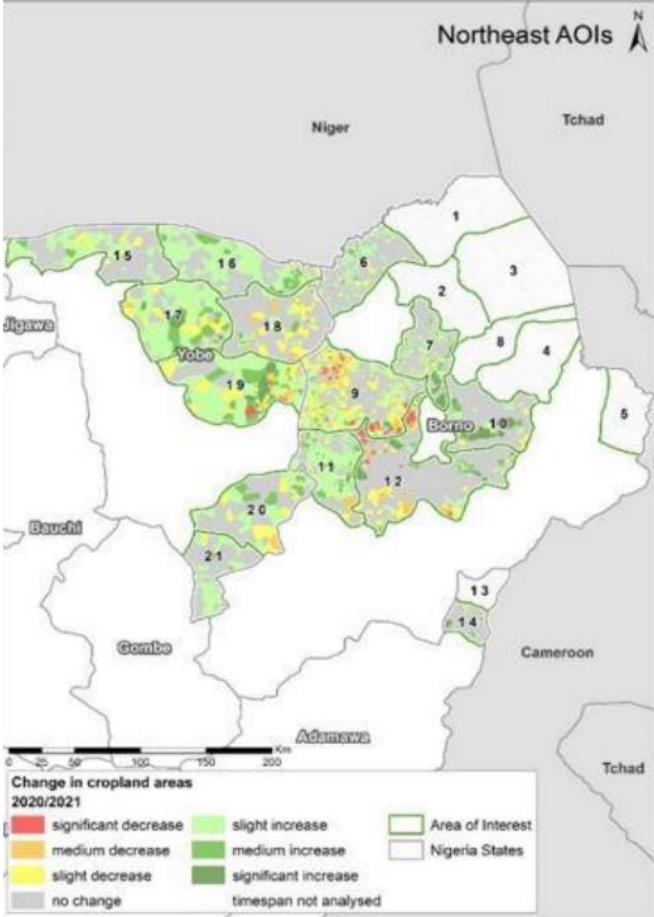
Figure 32: BAY state analysis for 2020-2021 [EMSN113 Technical Report V1] (Copernicus EMS © 2022 EU)

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[8] https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000137491/download/
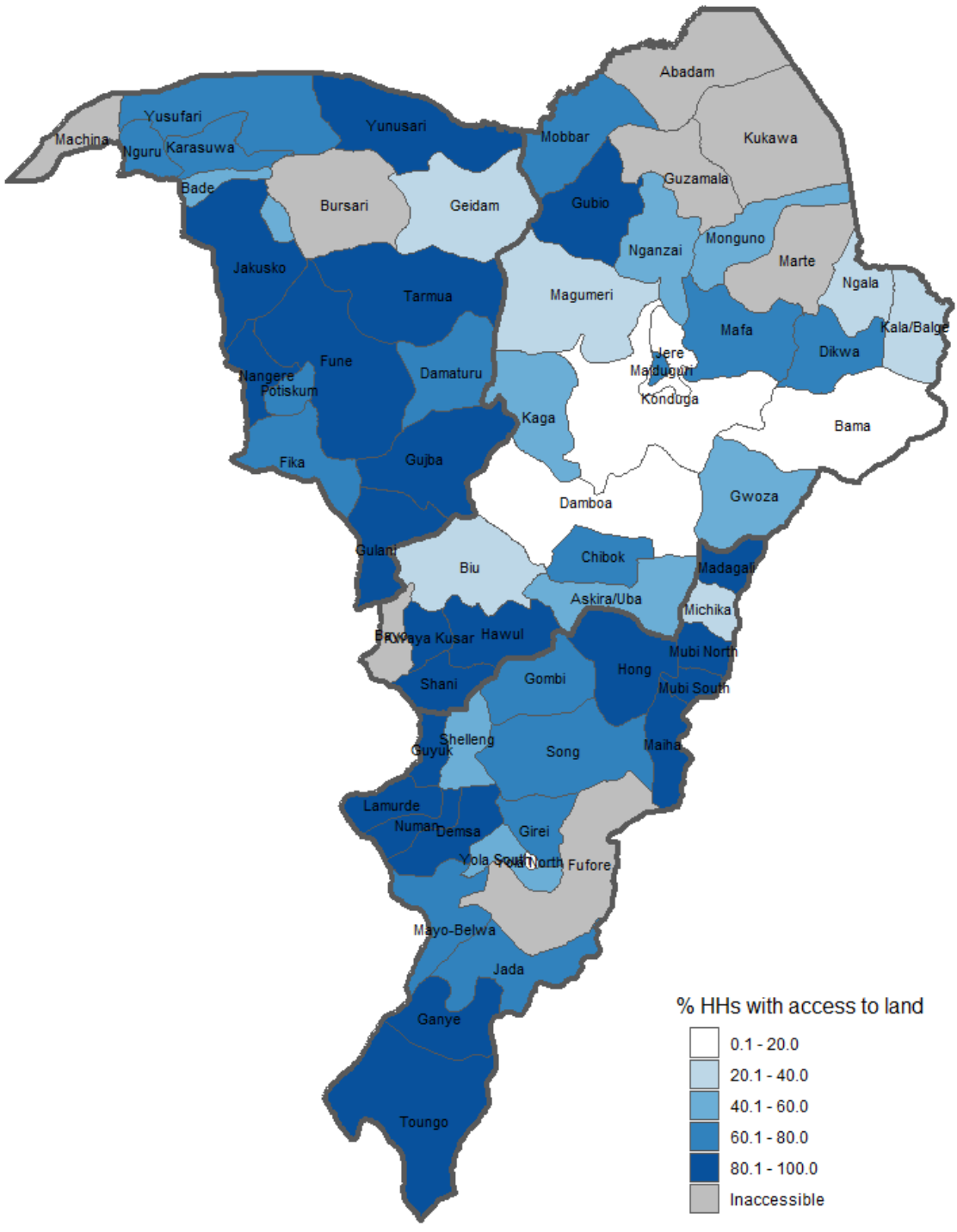
Figure 33: Proportion of HHs with access to land for each LGA

% HHs with access to land
- 0.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 - 40.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- 60.1 - 80.0
- 80.1 - 100.0
- Inaccessible

Chapter 2 – Which essential needs are perceived as unmet and why?

This chapter outlines analyses unmet needs and priorities as perceived by the surveyed population, and delves into explanations as to why these needs are unmet.

1. Unmet Needs
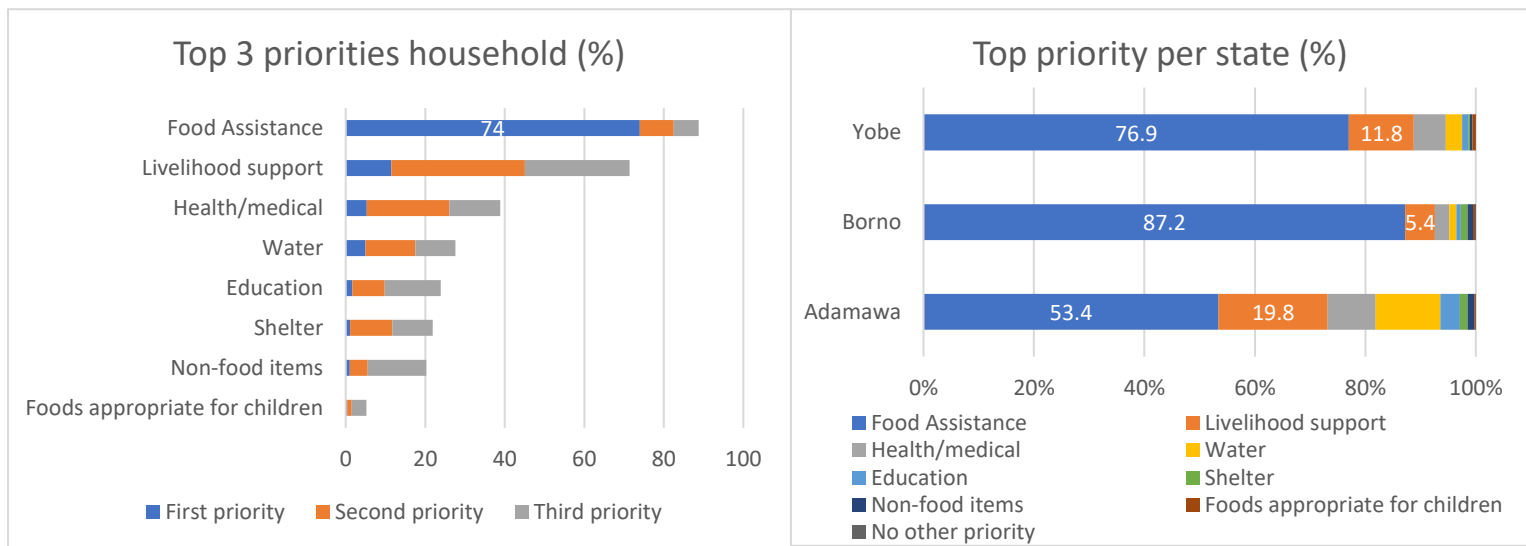
Figure 34: Three main priorities for the HHs

Figure 35: Relative share priorities per state

In terms of priorities, households overwhelmingly identify food assistance as a priority especially in Borno and Yobe. Livelihood support, health/medical needs, and water are mentioned as second, third and fourth priorities respectively and come up mostly in Adamawa (Fig. 34, 35). Adamawa clearly has other sectoral needs compared to Borno and Yobe, which is in line with the high multidimensional deprivation of the state as indicated earlier. The priority needs by LGA are reflected in Annex 3.

Households mentioning food assistance as their first priority generally show higher levels of deprivation in terms of food consumption, monetary poverty and non-monetary poverty. On the other hand, households reporting health/medical as their first priority are likely to be better-off households.

When looking at the main priorities across different levels of satefy deprivation (as per the MDDI safety dimension calculations) in Borno, 92.1 percent of households that are severely deprived in terms of safety have food assistance as a main priority. For households with none or minimal deprivation this percentage is lower (yet still high) at 77.4 percent. For households less deprived in terms of safety livelihood support, health/medical and non-food items become more important priorities. We see a similar trend in terms of shelter deprivation, where households experiencing none or minimal shelter deprivation in Borno have food assistance as main priority in 64.6 percent of the cases, while health/medical and livelihood support are at 14 percent and 10.5 percent respectively.

While cash assistance has been the preferred transfer modality by households because of good physical market access and poor purchasing power, the preference for in-kind assistance has

increased compared to previous years (up to almost 40% in Borno). This again indicates that households are particularly concerned with the high inflation and debt levels.

2. Why are these needs unmet?

High food prices and insecurity/conflict are overall the most common shocks experienced by households (Fig. 36). High food prices are mentioned by more than 80 percent of the households' in terms of their three main shocks/difficulties (first main shocks for 36 percent of HHs), which is at a similar level compared to October 2020. However concerns around debt have gone up from nine percent to 23 percent. Insecurity and conflict have become a more significant shock for households going up from 35 percent in 2020 to 46 percent in February 2022. Households also feel generally less safe compared to last year.

Shocks that comparatively have become of less concern are loss of employment/income and high fuel/transportation prices.
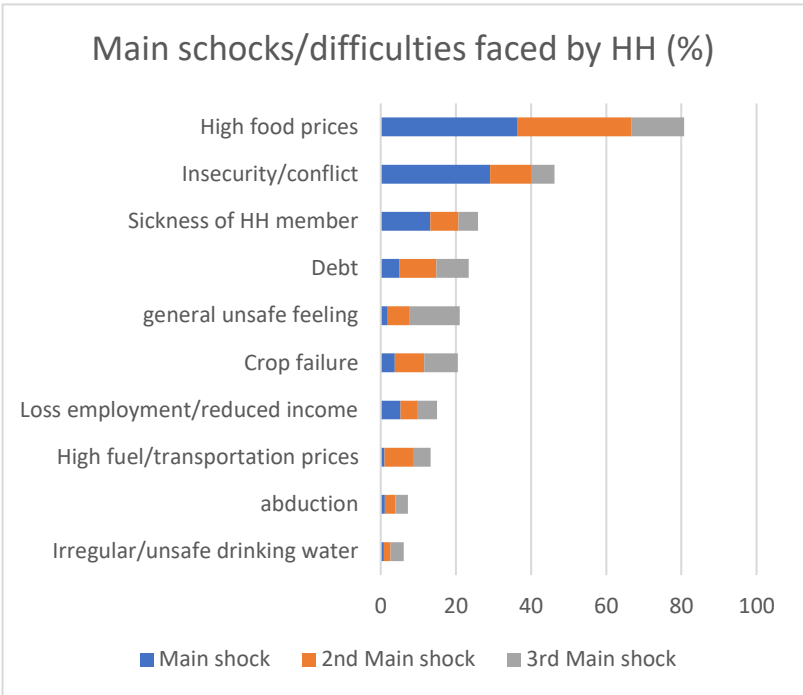
Figure 36: Three main shocks/difficulties faced by HHs

When looking at just the main shock, insecurity/conflict is of significantly larger concern in Borno, particularly Damboa, Kala/Balge, Kwaya Kusar and Nganzai LGAs. High food prices are reported most often as the main shock in Yobe and Adamawa states. In Aadamawa sickness of household members is also mentioned by more than 20 percent of the households (Fig. 37).
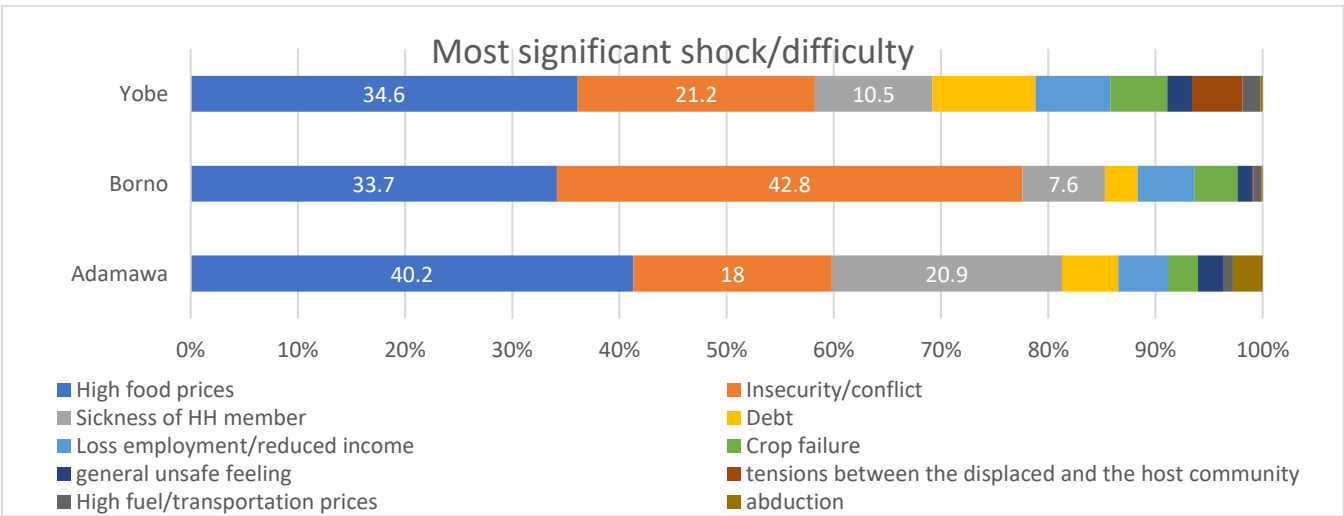
Figure 37: Relative share most significant shock faced by HHs, per state

Conflict

Insecurity and displacement are cited as one of the two main reason for lack of access to land (mentioned by 28.4 percent of households). Insecurity further increases transportation prices in key supply corridors, thus further driving prices of food and key livelihood inputs. As mentioned above households also increasingly indicate insecurity/conflict and generally feeling unsafe being a main difficiltuly/shock for them.

Lack of capital, increasing prices and eroding purchasing power

The other main reason for lack of access to farmland is lack of capital (40.2 percent of households with land access) including both cash as well as access to credit. Lack of capital/cash or access to credit is also mentioned as among the main restraints faced by households practising agriculture. Physical access restraints to markets are rare.

Food inflation hit its peak in 2021 as a result of depleted foreign exchange reserves and macroeconomic policies, but additionally in the NE, high transportation costs put extra inflationary pressure and volatility on local food prices. The price of the food minimum expenditure basket in Maiduguri has gone up by more than 30 percent compared to October 2020. Further increases in price for food items (mainly wheat) and agricultural inputs (fertilizers) are expected because of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Agricultural Productivity

While land access had improved by October 2021 to up to 86 percent, the current land access percentage stands at 66.3 percent (around 80 percent in Adamawa and Yobe, only 50 percent in Borno). Land access correlates positively with food consumption. IDPs and returnees are less likely to have access to land. The main reason why households are not able to access land in Borno is
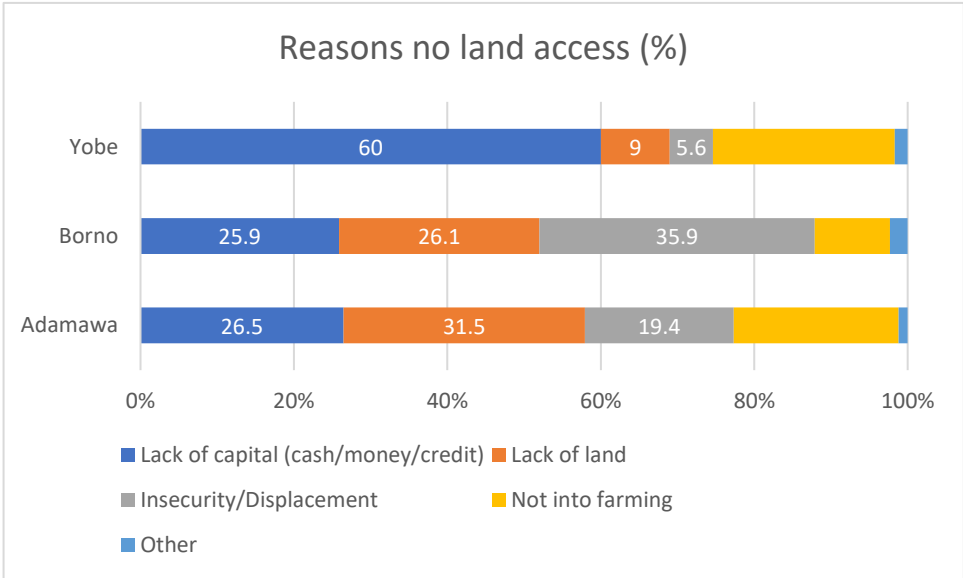
Figure 38: Relative share reasons HHs have no access to land, per state

due to insecurity/conflict (35.9 percent). Other major reasons are lack of capital (25.9 percent) and lack of land (26.1 percent). In Adamawa land access is constrained due to the same main reasons while in Yobe it is largely driven by a lack in capital.

Overall, 31.9 percent of households cultivated during the dry planting season (October 2021 - March 2022). Among agricultural households, 28.8 percent perceive harvest to be same compared to last year. Fifteen point eight percent of agricultural households expected harvest to be better than the average, while the majority (55.4 percent) expect to be less than the average. In Borno households find the harvest especially worse compared to average in Chibok, Kaga, Kala/Balge and Mobbar. Harvests are better in Magumeri and Nganzai LGA. In Adamawa harvest is significantly worse in Toungo and better in Gombi, Mubi South and Song. Equally in Adamawa dry spells were observed towards the end of the harvest period[9]. In Yobe harvests are worse in Yunusari, but better in Nguru and Yusufari.

Chapter 3 - How many people are unable to meet essential needs and where?

This section describes vulnerability tiers by severity, prevalence of households under each vulnerability criteria and the geographic distribution.

The indicators ECMEN, LCS and FCS are used to classify households as highly vulnerable, moderately vulnerable and not vulnerable using the categorization as shown in Figure 39.
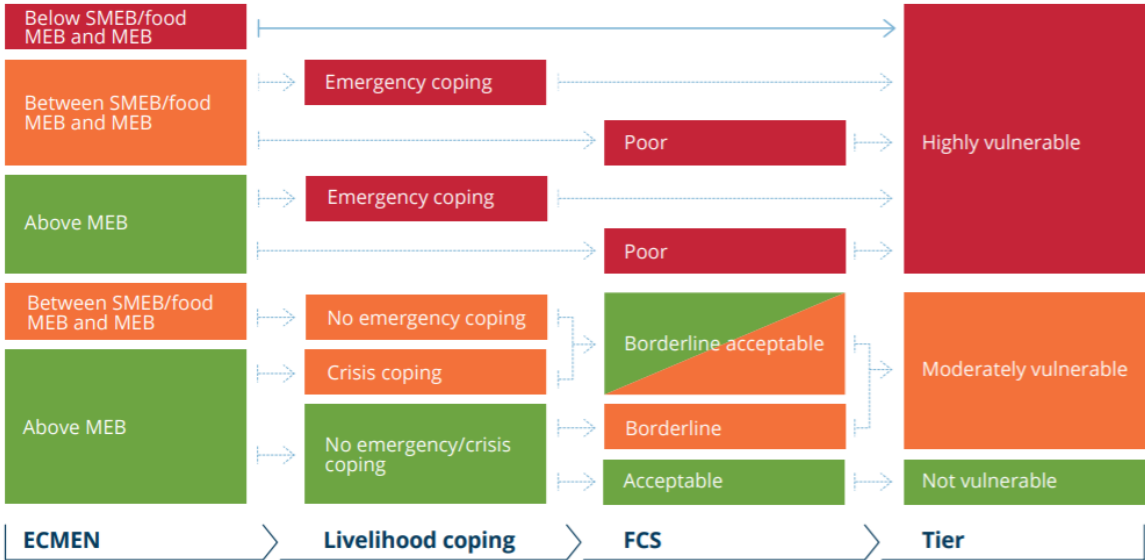
Figure 39: Vulnerability classification framework based on ECMEN, LCS and FCS

Using the above framework, 67.6 percent of all households are considered highly vulnerable, 27.5 percent as moderately vulnerable, while the remaining 4.9 percent as not vulnerable. Compared to October 2020 this marks a seven percentage point increase in both highly and moderately vulnerable households.

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[9] FAO GIEWS Earth Observation – Nigeria
https://www.fao.org/giews/earthobservation/country/index.jsp?lang=en&code=NGA#

LGAs with the highest concentrations of severity (over 80 percent prevalence of highly vulnerable populations) include: Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Kaga, Konduga, Magumeri, Mobbar, Ngala, Nganzai LGAs in Borno state; Demsa, Fufore, Gombi, Hong, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Numan, Toungo LGAs in Adamawa state; Fune, Gulani, Potiskum in Yobe state. From Figure 40 it is clear that most highly vulnerable households are located in Borno and Adamawa.
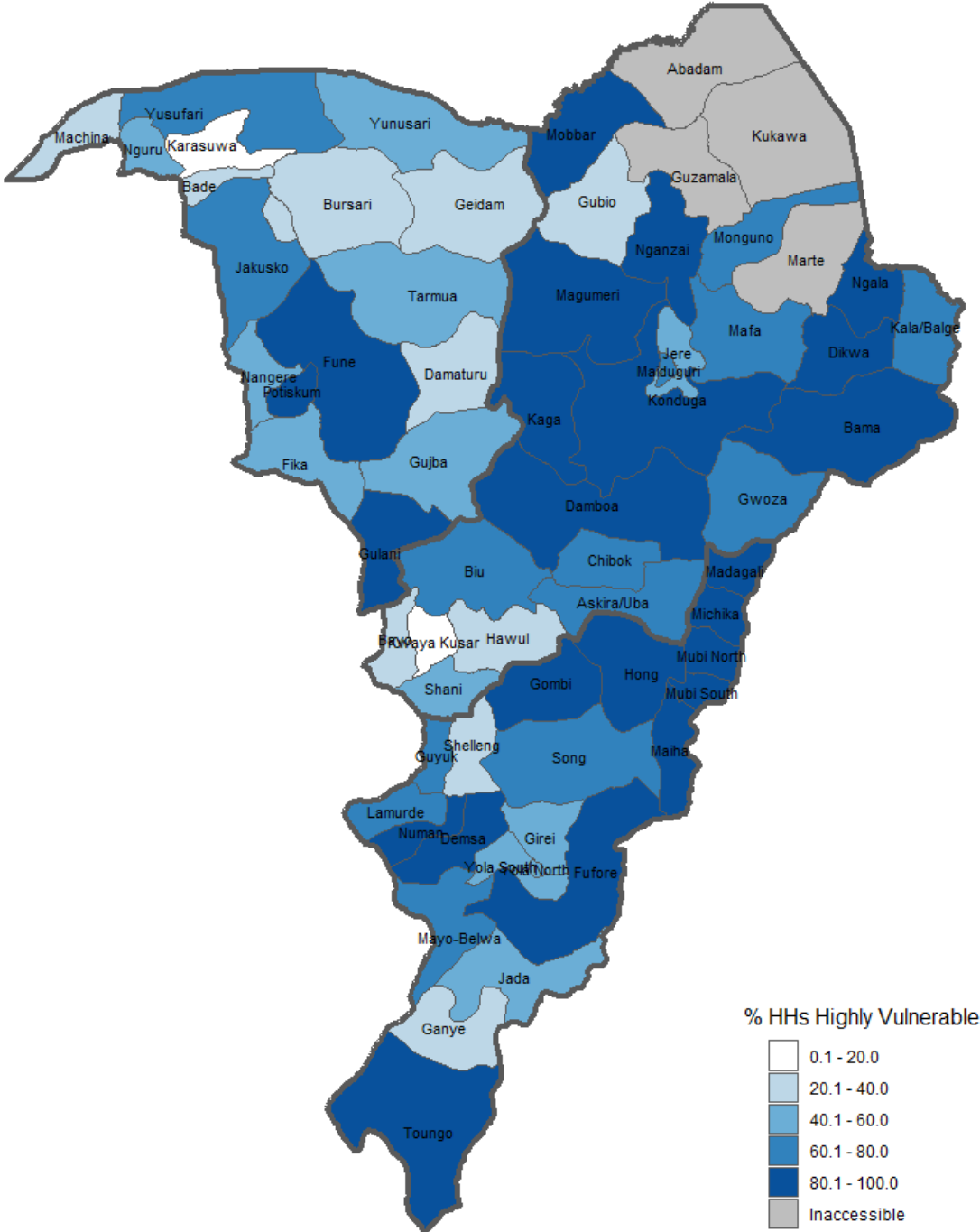
Figure 40: Proportion of households considered 'Highly Vulnerable' for each LGA

Chapter 4 - Who are the people in need of assistance to meet these essential needs?

This section profiles vulnerability by household characteristics. Given the differences in level -and type of vulnerability between states, the analysis underneath focuses on Borno state only.

Displacement/migration status is the most critical marker of household vulnerability, with 90 percent of returnees and 88 percent of IDPs showing at least one form of vulnerability. Returnees and IDPs living in camps throughout Borno are most likely to be severely vulnerable and demonstrate multiple vulnerabilities. **Thirty-seven percent of the returnees and twenty-five of IDPs have an economic capacity below the SMEB[10], poor or borderline food consumption scores, and are multidimensionally poor simultaneously (Figure 41).** Households hosting IDPs are also more vulnerable.
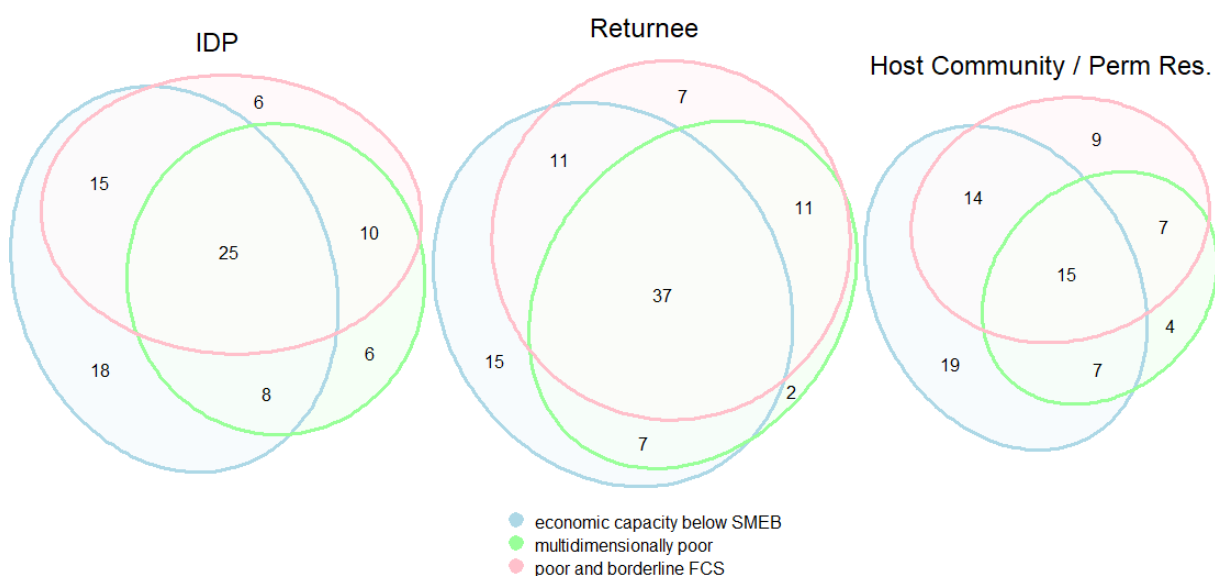
Figure 41: Overlapping vulnerabilities (percentage of households) by migration status

Income source and low levels of education are other key socioeconomic determinants. This includes households where only women are involved in generating income, and household heads without any education. Households with precarious sources of income, such as selling natural resources, daily wage labour including both agricultural labour and well as unskilled labour tend to be most vulnerable. Twenty-one percent of all households with as main income daily wage activities have an economic capacity below SMEB, are multidimensionally poor and have a poor and borderline FCS, which is significantly higher compared to those having a business or a stable salaried employment (Fig. 42). Eighty-seven percent of daily wage earners experience at least one type of deprivation, compared to 71 percent and 76 percent for salaried/business households and agricultural households respectively. They have the highest levels of food insecurity and lack of economic capacity. Agricultural households show the lowest level of food insecurity at 44 percent, but experience comparatively higher levels of multidimensional poverty (42 percent).

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[10] Given a very high prevalence of households with economic capacity below the MEB, the analysis above uses the SMEB for a more meaningful comparison. The venn diagrams using economic capcity below the MEB can be found in annex 1.
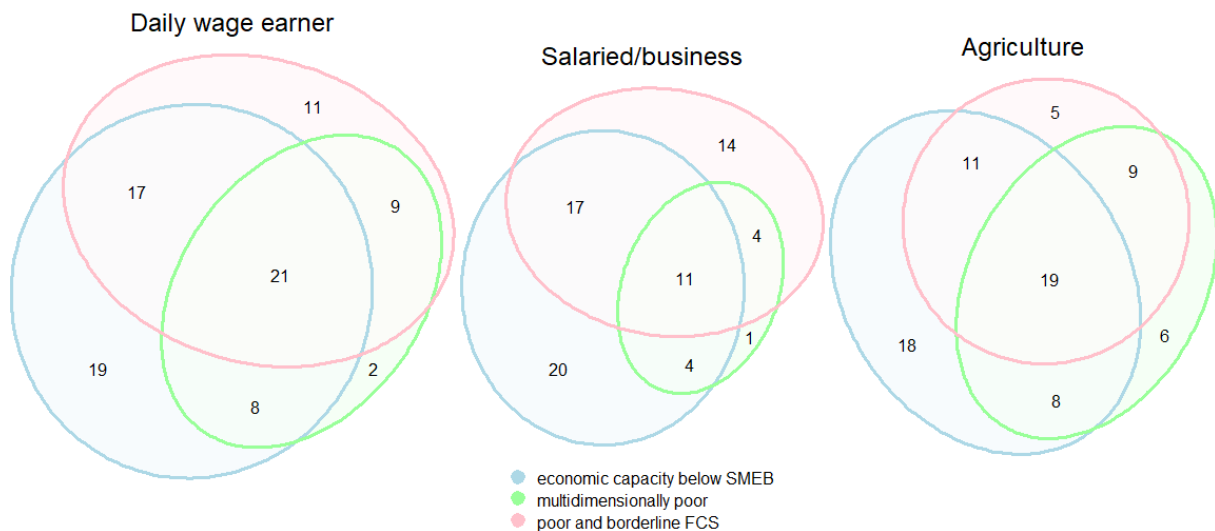
Figure 42: Overlapping vulnerabilities (percentage of households) by income source

Chapter 5 - How can households be assisted to meet these needs? / Recommendations

Based on the results above, the following recommendations for programming are suggested:

Vulnerability profiling and targeting
- Returnees and IDPs living in closed camps are most vulnerable and such should be prioritised for unconditional food assistance. These households are also most likely to encounter challenges related to personal safety and protection, and as such any assistance should consider protection concerns without further compromising the safety of targeted households and individuals.

- Within host-communities, households having precarious sources of income such as daily wage labour or relying on begging, or household heads that are female or have no education, should be targeted as most vulnerable for receiving unconditional food assistance, including lean season planning.

Strengthen basic services for multisectoral programming for improved nutrition outcomes
- Given high overlaps between monetary poor and multidimensional poor – especially the widespread deprivation observed shelter and WASH across all types of households, there is a need to address critical services to further improve overall wellbeing and prevent households from having to make hard choices when prioritizing needs.

- In particular, the increase in health-related needs calls for a scale-up of the response from the health sector, as it is well-documented that food security beneficiaries will be reallocating or prioritizing their resources towards health care needs at the expense of a diverse and nutritious diet.

- Given that households engaged in agricultural activities tend on average to fare better in terms of food security as well as other wellbeing measures, early recovery programming should have a strong element of supporting agricultural activities, providing beneficiary preference, and affected populations' access to land.

- Livelihood programming aimed at sustaining livelihoods in the longer term should focus on the following outcomes: increasing a households' purchasing power by increasing incomes as well as access to credit, improving access to inputs, as well as technical support on natural resource management. This can be combined with increase of production of nutrition-dense foods to meet their own food consumption needs as well as for supplying local markets.

Transfer modality
- Given that over 95 percent of households have physical access to markets, rely on markets to meet most of their food needs, especially for foods of high nutrition value, and report poor purchasing power, cash has typically been the most preferred transfer modality for households to meet their essential needs. However, given the recent surge in preference for in kind food particularly in Borno indicates concerns related to debt and high inflation.

- WFP and partners should continue to closely monitor functionality of markets[11] and risks for cash-based transfer modalities, in particular price volatility given the risk for further deterioration of food inflation in light of global commodity price increases expected in 2022. This close risk monitoring should guide modality decision choices and contingency mechanisms in event of dramatic increases in food inflation.

Transfer values
- Given that 61.5 percent of households have expenditures below the SMEB (food-only MEB), restricting cash transfer values to monetary values of food baskets will alleviate food insecurity in the short-term but is unlikely to improve overall wellbeing i.e. meeting all essential needs in a sustained matter. Setting of transfer values should thus consider these outcomes, in addition to reach and coverage of cash transfer programmes. The assessment shows that even IDPs, who have been receiving humanitarian assistance, can hardly satisfy their needs with the transfer values and entitlements received, and even assistance does not prevent them from adopting ever more severe coping mechanisms.

- Transfer values need to be closely monitored in light of recent inflation. In addition to monitoring the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Baskets (SMEB), household-level expenditures, coping mechanisms and debts should also be considered to fully understand market demand and impact on household utility.

Strengthen supply side interventions to enable holistic market-based interventions

- Where feasible, partners should support supply side interventions, including mechanisms to improve financial inclusion and strengthen market systems. This includes trainings for financial service agents, strengthening trader capacities and improving market infrastructures where feasible.

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[11] Nigeria Market Functionality Index Report, https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000138447/download/

Annexes

Annex 1 – Additional figures

Figure 43: Overlapping vulnerabilities by migration status (percentage of households) – MEB version
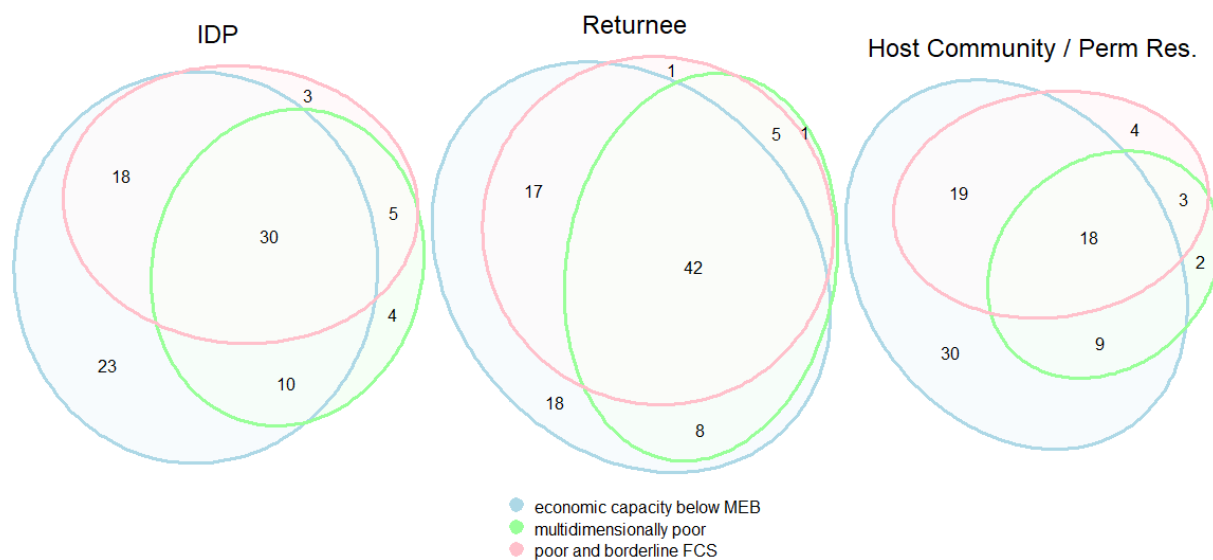
Figure 44: Overlapping vulnerabilities by main income source (percentage of households) – MEB version
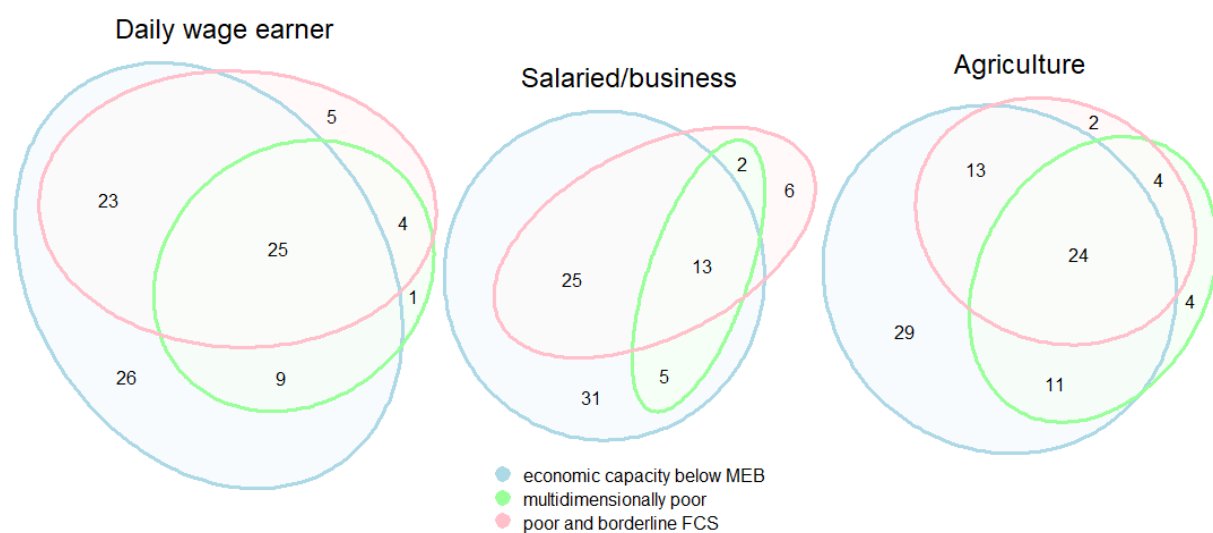
Annex 2 – ENA October 2021 Tables

Table 1: Food consumption score groups and reduced coping strategy index groups

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	FCG_Poor	FCG_Borderline	FCG_Acceptable	rCSI_Phase1	rCSI_Phase2	rCSI_Phase3
Adamawa	Demsa	12	76.7	11.3	3.3	26	70.7
Adamawa	Fufore	18	66.7	15.3	0	0.7	99.3
Adamawa	Ganye	0.7	72.7	26.7	0.7	14.7	84.7
Adamawa	Girei	4.7	45.3	50	0.7	38	61.3
Adamawa	Gombi	0	22	78	2.7	64.7	32.7
Adamawa	Guyuk	37.3	34.7	28	0	54.7	45.3
Adamawa	Hong	25.3	17.3	57.3	0	42.7	57.3
Adamawa	Jada	6	77.3	16.7	4.7	89.3	6
Adamawa	Lamurde	28.7	25.3	46	0	49.3	50.7
Adamawa	Madagali	2	65.2	32.9	14.6	61.5	23.8
Adamawa	Maiha	58.8	33.8	7.4	0	45.9	54.1
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	20	50.3	29.7	0	35	65
Adamawa	Michika	26.7	63.4	9.9	2.8	28.2	69.1
Adamawa	Mubi North	1.3	72	26.7	0	11.3	88.7
Adamawa	Mubi South	0	84.8	15.2	0	84.1	15.9
Adamawa	Numan	39.7	57	3.3	0	62.9	37.1
Adamawa	Shelleng	1.3	30.9	67.8	9.4	87.2	3.4
Adamawa	Song	2	63.3	34.7	0	3.3	96.7
Adamawa	Toungo	0.7	72	27.3	2	44.7	53.3
Adamawa	Yola North	14	46.7	39.3	1.3	33.3	65.3
Adamawa	Yola South	6.7	80.7	12.7	5.3	56.7	38
Borno	Askira/Uba	8.3	39.4	52.3	55.3	31.8	12.9
Borno	Bama	12.1	44.9	43	25.6	62	12.4
Borno	Bayo	0	30.5	69.5	28	64.5	7.5
Borno	Biu	27.5	40.2	32.4	76	22.1	2
Borno	Chibok	22.5	48.5	29	27.5	61	11.5
Borno	Damboa	38.6	50.8	10.6	7.9	65.6	26.5
Borno	Dikwa	4.6	61.5	33.9	5.1	69.4	25.5
Borno	Gubio	2.7	63.3	34	8	76.3	15.7
Borno	Gwoza	2.6	31	66.4	36.3	56.3	7.5
Borno	Hawul	0	8.5	91.5	87.5	12.5	0
Borno	Jere	2.5	37.3	60.2	16.9	80.6	2.5
Borno	Kaga	11.5	20.1	68.4	44.5	40	15.5
Borno	Kala/Balge	0	3	97	3.3	69.6	27.1
Borno	Konduga	21.3	65.6	13.1	30.2	68.2	1.5
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	0	38.5	61.5	0.5	91	8.5
Borno	Mafa	4.2	57.1	38.7	17.1	72.8	10
Borno	Magumeri	7.4	47.9	44.8	26.1	61.1	12.8
Borno	Maiduguri	12.7	54.5	32.8	38.4	50.1	11.4
Borno	Mobbar	21.8	27.2	51	0.2	52.5	47.2
Borno	Monguno	0.4	30.1	69.5	35.4	56.7	7.9
Borno	Ngala	14.1	46.7	39.3	42.8	41.4	15.9
Borno	Nganzai	0.5	26.4	73.2	26.5	45.9	27.6

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Borno	Shani	0.5	14	85.5	46.5	45	8.5
Yobe	Bade	1	47.4	51.6	17	51.7	31.3
Yobe	Bursari	1.3	17.4	81.3	14.4	79.3	6.4
Yobe	Damaturu	0	13.5	86.5	8.6	58.8	32.6
Yobe	Fika	22	41	37	15	80.7	4.3
Yobe	Fune	0.7	57.7	41.7	35.7	24	40.3
Yobe	Geidam	18.9	26.7	54.4	48.5	50	1.5
Yobe	Gujba	8	23.4	68.6	6.1	51.7	42.3
Yobe	Gulani	0	30.8	69.2	56.1	41.6	2.3
Yobe	Jakusko	6	65.8	28.2	17.8	69.7	12.4
Yobe	Karasuwa	0.3	19.7	80	3.7	83.7	12.7
Yobe	Machina	1	3	96	35	31.7	33.3
Yobe	Nangere	3	34.5	62.5	37.5	45	17.5
Yobe	Nguru	17.1	44.5	38.4	48.6	48.1	3.2
Yobe	Potiskum	27.6	48.2	24.1	15.1	70.9	14.1
Yobe	Tarmua	1	17.8	81.2	27	52.6	20.4
Yobe	Yunusari	0.2	37.3	62.5	13	74.4	12.6
Yobe	Yusufari	2.1	12.8	85.1	20.9	62.8	16.2

Table 2: Livelihood coping strategy index groups

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	LhHCSCat_NoStrategies	LhHCSCat_StressStrategies	LhHCSCat_CrisisStategies	LhHCSCat_EmergencyStrategies
Adamawa	Demsa	0.7	10	72	17.3
Adamawa	Fufore	0	8	73.3	18.7
Adamawa	Ganye	6	47.3	37.3	9.3
Adamawa	Girei	18.7	25.3	20	36
Adamawa	Gombi	10.7	15.3	70.7	3.3
Adamawa	Guyuk	8	25.3	42.7	24
Adamawa	Hong	0	23.3	22.7	54
Adamawa	Jada	15.3	65.3	14.7	4.7
Adamawa	Lamurde	3.3	1.3	94.7	0.7
Adamawa	Madagali	42.1	6	28.7	23.2
Adamawa	Maiha	0	0.7	20.3	79.1
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	7.7	45.7	20.7	26
Adamawa	Michika	31.8	48.8	8.5	10.9
Adamawa	Mubi North	0	69.3	18	12.7
Adamawa	Mubi South	0	11.3	82.1	6.6
Adamawa	Numan	15.9	19.9	60.3	4
Adamawa	Shelleng	20.1	29.5	42.3	8.1
Adamawa	Song	0	15.3	43.3	41.3
Adamawa	Toungo	0	4	26.7	69.3
Adamawa	Yola North	1.3	14.7	66.7	17.3
Adamawa	Yola South	6	58.7	22	13.3
Borno	Askira/Uba	74.2	14.6	7.6	3.6
Borno	Bama	32.5	40.1	15.5	11.9

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name				
Borno	Bayo	0	43.5	55	1.5
Borno	Biu	65.2	28.4	5.9	0.5
Borno	Chibok	9	49.5	20.5	21
Borno	Damboa	22.2	48	20.7	9.2
Borno	Dikwa	42.1	33.2	7.3	17.4
Borno	Gubio	16.3	59.7	11.7	12.3
Borno	Gwoza	20.9	32.3	22.1	24.7
Borno	Hawul	88	7.5	0.5	4
Borno	Jere	14.9	49.8	11.4	23.9
Borno	Kaga	36.6	40.9	13.7	8.7
Borno	Kala/Balge	34	44.5	18.9	2.6
Borno	Konduga	43.8	40.7	13.3	2.2
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	14	67.5	14	4.5
Borno	Mafa	37.8	30.7	19.9	11.6
Borno	Magumeri	27.7	55.4	11	5.9
Borno	Maiduguri	39.6	44.1	9.2	7.1
Borno	Mobbar	13.7	6.8	11.9	67.6
Borno	Monguno	9	72.4	8.9	9.7
Borno	Ngala	31.4	57.5	6.4	4.7
Borno	Nganzai	39.9	49.3	5.4	5.4
Borno	Shani	38.5	41	9.5	11
Yobe	Bade	13.8	50.8	27	8.4
Yobe	Bursari	6.4	29.8	32.4	31.4
Yobe	Damaturu	29.8	39.2	18.5	12.5
Yobe	Fika	14.3	27	29	29.7
Yobe	Fune	53	40.3	3.3	3.3
Yobe	Geidam	33.7	54.3	9.2	2.9
Yobe	Gujba	19.9	10.9	46.8	22.4
Yobe	Gulani	58.4	40.2	1	0.3
Yobe	Jakusko	42.5	48.6	3.6	5.3
Yobe	Karasuwa	30.7	55.7	9.3	4.3
Yobe	Machina	15.7	73	5	6.3
Yobe	Nangere	14.5	54	22	9.5
Yobe	Nguru	5.2	54.7	17	23.1
Yobe	Potiskum	9	22.6	23.6	44.7
Yobe	Tarmua	26.3	53.6	8.6	11.5
Yobe	Yunusari	26.9	31.8	40.2	1.1
Yobe	Yusufari	32.6	37.1	12.3	18.1

Table 3: Economic capacity below or above (survival) minimum expenditure basket

		ECMEN below MEB		ECMEN below SMEB	
ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	No	Yes	No	Yes
Adamawa	Demsa	98	2	98	2
Adamawa	Fufore	100	0	100	0
Adamawa	Ganye	74	26	48.7	51.3

State	LGA				
Adamawa	Girei	87.3	12.7	53.3	46.7
Adamawa	Gombi	96	4	79.2	20.8
Adamawa	Guyuk	53.4	46.6	22.6	77.4
Adamawa	Hong	99.3	0.7	92.7	7.3
Adamawa	Jada	85.3	14.7	66	34
Adamawa	Lamurde	75.3	24.7	49.3	50.7
Adamawa	Madagali	99.7	0.3	98.9	1.1
Adamawa	Maiha	74.3	25.7	62.5	37.5
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	96.3	3.7	81.3	18.7
Adamawa	Michika	98.9	1.1	98.3	1.7
Adamawa	Mubi North	98.7	1.3	98	2
Adamawa	Mubi South	97.9	2.1	95.2	4.8
Adamawa	Numan	100	0	99.3	0.7
Adamawa	Shelleng	73	27	45.3	54.7
Adamawa	Song	94	6	79.3	20.7
Adamawa	Toungo	96.7	3.3	92	8
Adamawa	Yola North	74	26	54.7	45.3
Adamawa	Yola South	90	10	60	40
Borno	Askira/Uba	75.7	24.3	57.1	42.9
Borno	Bama	94.5	5.5	81.8	18.2
Borno	Bayo	90.5	9.5	68.5	31.5
Borno	Biu	86.3	13.7	62.3	37.7
Borno	Chibok	90.4	9.6	74.1	25.9
Borno	Damboa	93.1	6.9	70.4	29.6
Borno	Dikwa	95.2	4.8	83.9	16.1
Borno	Gubio	38.3	61.7	20.5	79.5
Borno	Gwoza	39.5	60.5	23.7	76.3
Borno	Hawul	66	34	18.5	81.5
Borno	Jere	73.1	26.9	41.3	58.7
Borno	Kaga	90.3	9.7	76.1	23.9
Borno	Kala/Balge	81.7	18.3	61.9	38.1
Borno	Konduga	99	1	91.7	8.3
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	93.5	6.5	53	47
Borno	Mafa	87.5	12.5	64.8	35.2
Borno	Magumeri	92.8	7.2	81.1	18.9
Borno	Maiduguri	81.2	18.8	59.9	40.1
Borno	Mobbar	34.4	65.6	24	76
Borno	Monguno	93	7	76.2	23.8
Borno	Ngala	92.4	7.6	63.8	36.2
Borno	Nganzai	81.8	18.2	63.1	36.9
Borno	Shani	69	31	39	61
Yobe	Bade	68.2	31.8	42.1	57.9
Yobe	Bursari	59.9	40.1	17.1	82.9
Yobe	Damaturu	54.7	45.3	23.3	76.7
Yobe	Fika	46.6	53.4	15.9	84.1
Yobe	Fune	96.3	3.7	83.6	16.4
Yobe	Geidam	80.3	19.7	48.2	51.8
Yobe	Gujba	56.8	43.2	30.9	69.1

Yobe	Gulani	97	3	86.1	13.9
Yobe	Jakusko	97.8	2.2	89.7	10.3
Yobe	Karasuwa	46.3	53.7	19	81
Yobe	Machina	80.7	19.3	50.7	49.3
Yobe	Nangere	82	18	48.5	51.5
Yobe	Nguru	72.3	27.7	37	63
Yobe	Potiskum	91.4	8.6	73.6	26.4
Yobe	Tarmua	87.5	12.5	59.5	40.5
Yobe	Yunusari	73.1	26.9	41.7	58.3
Yobe	Yusufari	94.7	5.3	76.5	23.5

Table 4: Classification of multidimensional deprivation (MDDI)

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	1. None to minimal	2. Moderate	3. Severe
Adamawa	Demsa	15.3	28	56.7
Adamawa	Fufore	10.7	25.3	64
Adamawa	Ganye	32.7	35.3	32
Adamawa	Girei	41.3	35.3	23.3
Adamawa	Gombi	30.7	42.7	26.7
Adamawa	Guyuk	28	46.7	25.3
Adamawa	Hong	2	22.7	75.3
Adamawa	Jada	69.3	28	2.7
Adamawa	Lamurde	22	42.7	35.3
Adamawa	Madagali	58.3	29.4	12.3
Adamawa	Maiha	0.7	3.4	95.9
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	19	40	41
Adamawa	Michika	0.8	18.8	80.4
Adamawa	Mubi North	8	36	56
Adamawa	Mubi South	31.1	53	15.9
Adamawa	Numan	23.8	47.7	28.5
Adamawa	Shelleng	45.6	46.3	8.1
Adamawa	Song	8	26	66
Adamawa	Toungo	2.7	18	79.3
Adamawa	Yola North	66.7	23.3	10
Adamawa	Yola South	57.3	28.7	14
Borno	Askira/Uba	76.8	15.6	7.6
Borno	Bama	70.8	26.9	2.4
Borno	Bayo	72.5	27	0.5
Borno	Biu	82.8	16.7	0.5
Borno	Chibok	25	36	39
Borno	Damboa	15.2	51.1	33.7
Borno	Dikwa	24.4	56	19.5
Borno	Gubio	50.7	33	16.3
Borno	Gwoza	69.8	22.2	8
Borno	Hawul	92.5	7.5	0
Borno	Jere	94.5	5	0.5
Borno	Kaga	55.7	35.9	8.5

Borno	Kala/Balge	48.7	49	2.4
Borno	Konduga	48	39.9	12.2
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	54.5	41	4.5
Borno	Mafa	77.7	17	5.3
Borno	Magumeri	78	20.3	1.7
Borno	Maiduguri	74.3	22.8	2.9
Borno	Mobbar	21.8	52.4	25.9
Borno	Monguno	65.8	33.1	1
Borno	Ngala	77.8	16	6.2
Borno	Nganzai	70.5	28.8	0.7
Borno	Shani	82	15	3
Yobe	Bade	57.9	38.1	4
Yobe	Bursari	72.2	24.7	3
Yobe	Damaturu	86.4	12.6	1
Yobe	Fika	31.7	46.7	21.7
Yobe	Fune	48.7	36.3	15
Yobe	Geidam	44.2	49.7	6.1
Yobe	Gujba	41.5	47.3	11.2
Yobe	Gulani	73.2	26.5	0.3
Yobe	Jakusko	65.6	32.9	1.4
Yobe	Karasuwa	69	31	0
Yobe	Machina	69.3	25	5.7
Yobe	Nangere	59	34	7
Yobe	Nguru	87	12	0.9
Yobe	Potiskum	69.3	28.6	2
Yobe	Tarmua	54.6	42.4	3
Yobe	Yunusari	27.9	64	8.1
Yobe	Yusufari	52.4	37.9	9.7

Table 5: Main drinking water source

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Piped water supply into dwelling/yard (Borehole, Handpump)	Surface water (ponds/canals/lake/dam)	Protected Well/spring	Unprotected Well	Public tap/standpipe	Bottled water/sachet	Water truck	Other
Adamawa	Demsa	35.3	4	16.7	44	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	46	5.3	0.7	46	0	0	0	2
Adamawa	Ganye	22	2	19.3	45.3	0.7	3.3	7.3	0
Adamawa	Girei	49.3	2	0	13.3	20	0	15.3	0
Adamawa	Gombi	52.7	23.3	16.7	5.3	0	0	2	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	30.7	46.7	0	7.3	13.3	0	2	0
Adamawa	Hong	0.7	0	0.7	98.7	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	16.7	14	0	50.7	14	0.7	4	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	18.7	4.7	0	25.3	4	0	47.3	0
Adamawa	Madagali	62.2	0	7.6	29.7	0	0.2	0.3	0
Adamawa	Maiha	8.8	16.9	1.4	68.2	0	0.7	3.4	0.7
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	5.3	42.7	3.7	46	0	0.7	1.7	0
Adamawa	Michika	25.5	2.7	7.1	64.4	0.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	4	0	40	18.7	27.3	0	10	0

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Adamawa	Mubi South	83.4	0	0.7	3.3	7.9	0	4.6	0
Adamawa	Numan	43	42.4	7.9	6	0	0	0	0.7
Adamawa	Shelleng	54.4	29.5	2	14.1	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	41.3	20	4	26	5.3	0	2.7	0.7
Adamawa	Toungo	12	46	10.7	28	2.7	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	97.3	0	0.7	0.7	1.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	2	4	17.3	18	21.3	9.3	28	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	55.3	4.3	5.3	14.2	19.9	0.7	0.3	0
Borno	Bama	89	0	0	0	10.4	0	0.6	0
Borno	Bayo	44.5	8.5	12.5	34.5	0	0	0	0
Borno	Biu	55.9	0.5	6.4	7.4	21.1	0	8.3	0.5
Borno	Chibok	9	0	4.5	54.5	32	0	0	0
Borno	Damboa	60.6	0.4	0.9	2.3	16.7	0	18.6	0.4
Borno	Dikwa	54.7	0	0	0	43.6	0	1.1	0.6
Borno	Gubio	64	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	32.3	0.3	0.7
Borno	Gwoza	39.1	0.6	3.9	0	51.6	0.9	1.6	2.3
Borno	Hawul	4	3	9.5	67	14.5	0.5	0.5	1
Borno	Jere	97.5	0.5	0	0.5	1.5	0	0	0
Borno	Kaga	98.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	97	2.3	0	0	0.7	0	0	0
Borno	Konduga	88.3	0	1.3	1.8	4.2	0	0	4.4
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	7.5	1	63.5	28	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mafa	40.5	0.2	0.2	0	50.5	0.3	8.1	0.3
Borno	Magumeri	93.1	0.2	1.1	2.9	1.9	0.8	0	0
Borno	Maiduguri	46.8	1.9	1.2	0	36.9	0.8	10.9	1.5
Borno	Mobbar	64.7	2.3	0.4	3.5	28.3	0.6	0	0.2
Borno	Monguno	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Ngala	70.6	0.9	0	0	28.4	0	0	0
Borno	Nganzai	20.3	0.7	13.6	0.7	64.2	0	0.2	0.2
Borno	Shani	40	14.5	8	12.5	21	2.5	1.5	0
Yobe	Bade	76.9	0.9	0	0	4.5	0	17.7	0
Yobe	Bursari	41.8	1	10	4.3	28.1	0	13.4	1.3
Yobe	Damaturu	26.9	0.4	0.7	2	51.9	3.6	13.3	1.1
Yobe	Fika	0	13.7	0	50	18	0	18.3	0
Yobe	Fune	31.3	10.3	4.3	29.3	23.7	0	1	0
Yobe	Geidam	94.4	0	0	0.3	5.3	0	0	0
Yobe	Gujba	52.8	2	1.5	2	41.7	0	0	0
Yobe	Gulani	0.3	0	38.9	11.9	47.8	0.7	0	0.3
Yobe	Jakusko	27.4	0	0.2	0.4	70.9	1.1	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	97.7	0	1.3	1	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Machina	97.7	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	33.5	0	28	28	5.5	0	4.5	0.5
Yobe	Nguru	52.2	2.9	1.8	0	37.3	0.5	0.2	5.1
Yobe	Potiskum	33.2	0	2.5	20.1	41.2	0	3	0
Yobe	Tarmua	48.7	3	0	0	48.4	0	0	0
Yobe	Yunusari	41.2	0.2	7.1	29.7	12.5	0	9	0.2
Yobe	Yusufari	70.2	0.4	3.3	5.8	19.2	0	0.1	0.8

Table 6 : Toilet type

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Cement pit latrine	Dirt pit latrine	Bush (Open defecation)	Own flush toilet	Shared flush toilet	Other
Adamawa	Demsa	25.3	14.7	60	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	18	66.7	14.7	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	48.7	44	2.7	3.3	1.3	0
Adamawa	Girei	37.3	56	4	2.7	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	24	48	28	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	24.7	35.3	39.3	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	0.7	47.3	51.3	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	70.7	28.7	0	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	36	44.7	17.3	1.3	0.7	0
Adamawa	Madagali	57.9	32.5	9	0.2	0.4	0
Adamawa	Maiha	10.8	12.2	77	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	27.7	27.7	44	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	10.1	81.1	8.7	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	52	26	20	2	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	17.9	71.5	2	8.6	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	27.8	29.1	43	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	4	32.9	61.1	0.7	0	1.4
Adamawa	Song	15.3	38	45.3	0	1.3	0
Adamawa	Toungo	15.3	44	39.3	1.3	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	57.3	24	0	12	6.7	0
Adamawa	Yola South	52	29.3	2	15.3	1.3	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	68.2	8.6	0	22.2	1	0
Borno	Bama	71.9	24.5	0.9	2	0.3	0.4
Borno	Bayo	8	86.5	4.5	0	1	0
Borno	Biu	29.9	64.7	4.4	0.5	0.5	0
Borno	Chibok	34	65.5	0	0.5	0	0
Borno	Damboa	47.9	50.2	0	0.9	1	0
Borno	Dikwa	24.5	74.9	0	0.2	0.3	0
Borno	Gubio	35.3	63.7	0.3	0	0.7	0
Borno	Gwoza	61.8	25.5	0.7	0.5	10.5	0.9
Borno	Hawul	21	47	29.5	2	0.5	0
Borno	Jere	56.7	23.9	0	16.4	3	0
Borno	Kaga	52.2	42.7	0.2	1.2	3.3	0.4
Borno	Kala/Balge	20.8	73	0	1	5.2	0
Borno	Konduga	50.8	19.7	0	17.9	11.7	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	20	79	1	0	0	0
Borno	Mafa	68.2	25.3	0	2.2	4.2	0
Borno	Magumeri	25.6	38	4.6	14.5	17.3	0
Borno	Maiduguri	56.8	20.4	0	11.6	11.2	0
Borno	Mobbar	10	53	14	15.2	7.4	0.4
Borno	Monguno	0.6	78.3	0.1	0.1	2.4	18.5

Borno	Ngala	35.1	36.3	0	0.9	27.7	0
Borno	Nganzai	48.5	30.3	1.2	13.5	6.5	0
Borno	Shani	65.5	13.5	15	6	0	0
Yobe	Bade	23	54.8	3.4	17	1.9	0
Yobe	Bursari	10.4	71.2	7.4	9	1	1
Yobe	Damaturu	34.7	30.4	0.3	30.8	3.8	0
Yobe	Fika	6	80.3	11.3	0.7	1.7	0
Yobe	Fune	26.3	31.3	40	2.3	0	0
Yobe	Geidam	29	68.2	0.5	0	2.4	0
Yobe	Gujba	46.8	20.8	3	19.3	10.1	0
Yobe	Gulani	19.5	80.1	0	0	0.3	0
Yobe	Jakusko	38.4	40.6	20.4	0	0.6	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	15.7	51.7	28.7	2	2	0
Yobe	Machina	32	35.3	32.7	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	45	50.5	0.5	3.5	0	0.5
Yobe	Nguru	61.4	18.6	2.1	13.8	3.8	0.4
Yobe	Potiskum	27.6	17.6	8.5	38.7	7.5	0
Yobe	Tarmua	46.4	49	2	2	0.3	0.3
Yobe	Yunusari	36.3	61	2.7	0	0	0
Yobe	Yusufari	4.3	24.7	70.6	0.4	0	0

Table 7: Main energy source for cooking

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Firewood/branches	Charcoal	Kerosene	Agricultural waste, shrubs, roots, etc.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Animal dung	Processed biofuels	Other
Adamawa	Demsa	95.3	4	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	76	4	0	20	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	96.7	0.7	1.3	0	1.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	90	6	0	2.7	0.7	0	0	0.7
Adamawa	Gombi	98.7	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	93.3	2	0.7	0	4	0	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	99.3	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	99.3	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	99.3	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	97	2	0.2	0.6	0	0.2	0	0
Adamawa	Maiha	79.7	0.7	0.7	18.2	0	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	95.7	3	0	1	0.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	85	14.8	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	97.3	2	0.7	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	94.7	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	96.7	0	1.3	2	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Toungo	91.3	8.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	68.7	24	1.3	0.7	5.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	72.7	14	0	0	13.3	0	0	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	76.2	18.9	3.6	0	1.3	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	92	5.6	0	0.5	0	0	0	1.8

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Pan lamp	Kerosene lantern	Candle	Electricity	Firewood	Torch light	Oil lamp	Generator
Borno	Bayo	99	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Borno	Biu	89.7	7.8	1	0	1.5	0	0	0
Borno	Chibok	88	10	0	0.5	1.5	0	0	0
Borno	Damboa	84.7	15.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Dikwa	49.6	50.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Gubio	48.7	50.7	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.3
Borno	Gwoza	90.5	6.9	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.9	0	0.3
Borno	Hawul	91	8	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0
Borno	Jere	17.4	75.6	1	0	6	0	0	0
Borno	Kaga	96.1	2.6	0.4	0.6	0	0	0	0.4
Borno	Kala/Balge	85.3	2	1	11	0	0.7	0	0
Borno	Konduga	69.3	30.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	95	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mafa	48.8	49.5	0.5	0.2	1	0	0	0
Borno	Magumeri	62.5	35.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0	1.2
Borno	Maiduguri	7.7	82.2	3.9	0.4	5.8	0	0	0
Borno	Mobbar	53.7	6.1	0	37.9	0.4	1.9	0	0
Borno	Monguno	87.7	11.5	0	0.8	0	0	0	0
Borno	Ngala	59.1	38.1	0	2.3	0	0.2	0	0.2
Borno	Nganzai	75.5	16	1.1	6.6	0.2	0.5	0	0
Borno	Shani	87	8.5	4	0	0.5	0	0	0
Yobe	Bade	65.8	26.3	0.3	3.9	2.8	0	0	0.9
Yobe	Bursari	92	6.4	0	0	0.3	0	0	1.3
Yobe	Damaturu	41.7	41	1.1	0	15.9	0	0.4	0
Yobe	Fika	99.3	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Fune	90	8	0.7	0	1	0	0	0.3
Yobe	Geidam	69.9	28.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	0	0	0
Yobe	Gujba	75	1.5	4	13.6	0	5.9	0	0
Yobe	Gulani	90.4	7.6	0	1	0	0.3	0	0.7
Yobe	Jakusko	95.4	2	0.4	1.2	0.9	0	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	98	0.7	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0
Yobe	Machina	95.3	2.7	0	2	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	97.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	85.8	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.5
Yobe	Potiskum	66.3	33.2	0	0.5	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Tarmua	93.1	5.6	0	1.3	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Yunusari	90.5	8.3	0	1.1	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Yusufari	99.1	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8: Main source for light in household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Pan lamp	Kerosene lantern	Candle	Electricity	Firewood	Torch light	Oil lamp	Generator
Adamawa	Demsa	1.3	67.3	4.7	22	4	0.7	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	1.3	50	0	23.3	1.3	1.3	22.7	0
Adamawa	Ganye	1.3	0	0	42.7	0	54.7	1.3	0
Adamawa	Girei	28	0	0	70.7	0	1.3	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	14	3.3	0	6.7	0.7	72	0.7	2.7

Adamawa	Guyuk	0	0	0	47.3	0.7	51.3	0	0.7
Adamawa	Hong	0	7.3	2	0.7	0	90	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	0	0	0	38	0	62	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	36.7	2	0	56	0	1.3	4	0
Adamawa	Madagali	31.8	5	0	0	1.3	57.6	4.3	0
Adamawa	Maiha	5.4	0	0	2	2	88.5	1.4	0.7
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	0	0.3	0	36	0	63	0	0.7
Adamawa	Michika	0	7.4	0.5	0	1.1	75.9	15.1	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	0	0.7	0	38	0	61.3	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	25.8	17.9	1.3	23.2	0	21.9	9.9	0
Adamawa	Numan	0	0.7	0	52.3	29.1	14.6	3.3	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	8.1	0	0	8.1	2	38.9	42.3	0.7
Adamawa	Song	46	34.7	0	4.7	5.3	6	3.3	0
Adamawa	Toungo	64	0	0	14.7	0	21.3	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	0	0	0	91.3	4	3.3	1.3	0
Adamawa	Yola South	0	0	0	73.3	0	26.7	0	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	30.5	3.6	1	24.8	0	39.7	0	0.3
Borno	Bama	0.3	0	0.2	0	0.3	97.4	1.1	0.6
Borno	Bayo	0	0	0	37.5	0.5	53.5	8.5	0
Borno	Biu	0	0	0	53.4	1.5	45.1	0	0
Borno	Chibok	27.5	0	0	0	0	70.5	0.5	1.5
Borno	Damboa	0.6	0.2	0.6	0	0.4	92.8	5.3	0
Borno	Dikwa	0	0	0	0	0.2	99.8	0	0
Borno	Gubio	0	0	0	0	1.3	98.3	0.3	0
Borno	Gwoza	13.1	0.6	2.5	0.6	8.8	73.5	0.3	0.6
Borno	Hawul	9.5	0.5	0.5	81	2.5	6	0	0
Borno	Jere	0	0	0	0	0	89.6	0.5	10
Borno	Kaga	0	2.3	0.2	0	1.4	95.9	0.2	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	0.7	1	0.3	0	1	97	0	0
Borno	Konduga	2.4	0.4	0	0	0	97.1	0	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	0	9.5	0	26.5	2	62	0	0
Borno	Mafa	8.1	0	0	0	1	89.4	1.2	0.3
Borno	Magumeri	0.2	0	0	0	0	98.4	0	1.4
Borno	Maiduguri	2.3	0	0	2.3	0.4	77.6	0.4	17
Borno	Mobbar	17	1.4	0	0.5	30	46.9	3.8	0.4
Borno	Monguno	0.4	0	0	0	31.8	67.7	0.1	0
Borno	Ngala	2.2	0.2	0	0	0.9	96.1	0.5	0
Borno	Nganzai	25.7	6.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	50.4	7.3	4
Borno	Shani	0	2	1.5	56	4	35.5	0.5	0.5
Yobe	Bade	9.2	0	0	43.1	0.8	43.5	1.9	1.5
Yobe	Bursari	0	0	0	42.8	4	51.2	1.3	0.7
Yobe	Damaturu	0	0	0	73.6	1.6	22.2	2.6	0
Yobe	Fika	32	0	0	50.3	0.7	16.3	0.3	0.3
Yobe	Fune	0	0.7	0	52.7	5.7	31	10	0
Yobe	Geidam	11.4	3.9	0	66.3	0.5	17.5	0.2	0.2
Yobe	Gujba	21.4	5.9	0.2	35.3	1	35.4	0.7	0
Yobe	Gulani	0	6.6	0	0	0	92.1	1.3	0
Yobe	Jakusko	0	21.7	0	44.4	0.2	31.6	2.1	0

Yobe	Karasuwa	0	0.3	0	2	0.3	97	0.3	0
Yobe	Machina	66	3.7	0	25	0	5	0.3	0
Yobe	Nangere	0	0	0	12.5	0.5	86	0	1
Yobe	Nguru	0	0	0	62.3	0	36.9	0.8	0
Yobe	Potiskum	0	0	1	82.4	0	12.6	4	0
Yobe	Tarmua	0	2.3	1	49.3	0	47	0.3	0
Yobe	Yunusari	13.3	1.1	0	10.5	0.6	55.9	18.4	0.2
Yobe	Yusufari	0	8.1	0	4.3	5	79.6	3	0

Table 9: Wall and rood type of dwelling household

		Wall type		Roof Type	
ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Mostly in durable material (bricks, cement, stones)	Mostly in non-durable material (wood, mud, corrugated materials, plastic sheets, straws)	Mostly in durable material (bricks, cement, stones)	Mostly in non-durable material (wood, mud, corrugated materials, plastic sheets, straws)
Adamawa	Demsa	0.7	99.3	0.7	99.3
Adamawa	Fufore	2.7	97.3	2	98
Adamawa	Ganye	32	68	94	6
Adamawa	Girei	34	66	36.7	63.3
Adamawa	Gombi	6	94	34.7	65.3
Adamawa	Guyuk	10	90	8	92
Adamawa	Hong	1.3	98.7	1.3	98.7
Adamawa	Jada	56.7	43.3	72	28
Adamawa	Lamurde	2.7	97.3	3.3	96.7
Adamawa	Madagali	35.3	64.7	68	32
Adamawa	Maiha	1.4	98.6	0.7	99.3
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	30.7	69.3	33.7	66.3
Adamawa	Michika	3.8	96.2	1.9	98.1
Adamawa	Mubi North	11.3	88.7	18	82
Adamawa	Mubi South	34.4	65.6	34.4	65.6
Adamawa	Numan	13.2	86.8	13.9	86.1
Adamawa	Shelleng	2.7	97.3	36.9	63.1
Adamawa	Song	14	86	20	80
Adamawa	Toungo	6	94	6	94
Adamawa	Yola North	68	32	69.3	30.7
Adamawa	Yola South	39.3	60.7	39.3	60.7
Borno	Askira/Uba	55	45	21.2	78.8
Borno	Bama	32.7	67.3	32.1	67.9
Borno	Bayo	1.5	98.5	2	98
Borno	Biu	72.1	27.9	71.1	28.9
Borno	Chibok	35.5	64.5	34.5	65.5
Borno	Damboa	11.9	88.1	11.1	88.9
Borno	Dikwa	17.1	82.9	15.1	84.9
Borno	Gubio	54.7	45.3	61	39
Borno	Gwoza	28.2	71.8	29.5	70.5
Borno	Hawul	86	14	78	22
Borno	Jere	89.1	10.9	88.1	11.9
Borno	Kaga	40.4	59.6	41	59
Borno	Kala/Balge	8.2	91.8	9.2	90.8

Borno	Konduga	28.4	71.6	27.7	72.3
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	20.5	79.5	21	79
Borno	Mafa	70.3	29.7	70	30
Borno	Magumeri	37.4	62.6	37	63
Borno	Maiduguri	78	22	67.5	32.5
Borno	Mobbar	14.7	85.3	5.6	94.4
Borno	Monguno	36.7	63.3	39.9	60.1
Borno	Ngala	43.5	56.5	44.7	55.3
Borno	Nganzai	92.9	7.1	68.8	31.2
Borno	Shani	41.5	58.5	53.5	46.5
Yobe	Bade	31.1	68.9	31.9	68.1
Yobe	Bursari	9.7	90.3	10.4	89.6
Yobe	Damaturu	66.3	33.7	75.5	24.5
Yobe	Fika	2	98	1.3	98.7
Yobe	Fune	4	96	4.7	95.3
Yobe	Geidam	11.8	88.2	16.5	83.5
Yobe	Gujba	38.6	61.4	41.2	58.8
Yobe	Gulani	5.3	94.7	4	96
Yobe	Jakusko	2	98	41.3	58.7
Yobe	Karasuwa	32	68	32.3	67.7
Yobe	Machina	4	96	37.7	62.3
Yobe	Nangere	4.5	95.5	21.5	78.5
Yobe	Nguru	59.6	40.4	62.8	37.2
Yobe	Potiskum	52.8	47.2	49.2	50.8
Yobe	Tarmua	9.2	90.8	25.3	74.7
Yobe	Yunusari	9	91	8.8	91.2
Yobe	Yusufari	15.7	84.3	16.7	83.3

Table 10: Overall vulnerability tiering

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Highly Vulnerable	Moderately Vulnerable	Not Vulnerable
Adamawa	Demsa	99.3	0.7	0
Adamawa	Fufore	95.3	4.7	0
Adamawa	Ganye	30.7	59.3	10
Adamawa	Girei	52	44	4
Adamawa	Gombi	81.3	18	0.7
Adamawa	Guyuk	62	36.7	1.3
Adamawa	Hong	100	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	59.3	39.3	1.3
Adamawa	Lamurde	64.7	35.3	0
Adamawa	Madagali	77.1	22.7	0.2
Adamawa	Maiha	98	2	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	73	24.3	2.7
Adamawa	Michika	99.7	0.3	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	99.3	0.7	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	96	4	0
Adamawa	Numan	98.7	1.3	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	28.9	61.1	10.1

Adamawa	Song	73.3	26.7	0
Adamawa	Toungo	99.3	0.7	0
Adamawa	Yola North	52.7	46	1.3
Adamawa	Yola South	57.3	40	2.7
Borno	Askira/Uba	79.1	19.2	1.7
Borno	Bama	87.1	12.2	0.7
Borno	Bayo	30	60	10
Borno	Biu	64.7	28.9	6.4
Borno	Chibok	76	21	3
Borno	Damboa	81.7	17.9	0.4
Borno	Dikwa	90.7	8.4	0.9
Borno	Gubio	35.7	53	11.3
Borno	Gwoza	74.2	23	2.8
Borno	Hawul	23	66.5	10.5
Borno	Jere	50.2	33.3	16.4
Borno	Kaga	87.9	11.7	0.4
Borno	Kala/Balge	62.8	33.5	3.7
Borno	Konduga	81.4	17.8	0.9
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	10.5	81	8.5
Borno	Mafa	68.1	30.2	1.7
Borno	Magumeri	85.7	13.6	0.8
Borno	Maiduguri	61	33.9	5.1
Borno	Mobbar	91.1	8.9	0
Borno	Monguno	78.5	19.8	1.7
Borno	Ngala	80.1	19.3	0.6
Borno	Nganzai	81.2	18.4	0.5
Borno	Shani	49.5	45	5.5
Yobe	Bade	29.8	52.3	17.9
Yobe	Bursari	34.4	42.8	22.7
Yobe	Damaturu	32.2	50.3	17.5
Yobe	Fika	43.7	50.7	5.7
Yobe	Fune	88	11.7	0.3
Yobe	Geidam	37.9	53.2	8.9
Yobe	Gujba	41.5	53.4	5.1
Yobe	Gulani	89.5	10.5	0
Yobe	Jakusko	77.6	22.4	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	16.3	56.3	27.3
Yobe	Machina	31	53.7	15.3
Yobe	Nangere	42	48	10
Yobe	Nguru	42.7	48.7	8.6
Yobe	Potiskum	82.9	16.6	0.5
Yobe	Tarmua	41.8	49.3	8.9
Yobe	Yunusari	43.5	54.3	2.2
Yobe	Yusufari	73.5	25.6	0.9

Table 11: Main income source of household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening)	Fishing	Unskilled wage labour	Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.)	Handicrafts/artisanal work	Transport/motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke, tuk-tuk)	Salaries, wages (employees)	Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths)	Trade/Commerce	Livestock farming	Hunting/gathering	Other (specify)	Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.)	Daily/common labourer (agriculture)	Begging, assistance	Quranic/Arabic teacher (Mallam)	Remittance	No other income activity
Adamawa	Demsa	80	0.7	1.3	4.7	0.7	5.3	2.7	3.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	84.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	13.3	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	64.7	0	2.7	4	0	3.3	17.3	0.7	4.7	2	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	44.7	1.3	2	11.3	0	8	14.7	4.7	0.7	1.3	0	0	4.7	1.3	1.3	4	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	88.7	0	0	2	1.3	0	2	1.3	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	79.3	0	0.7	0	0	2	4	2.7	0	9.3	0	0.7	0	0	1.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	93.3	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	50.7	0	2	0.7	6.7	14	9.3	11.3	2	0.7	0.7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	66.7	8	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	8	1.3	0	3.3	2	0	0	6.7	0
Adamawa	Madagali	53	0	2.8	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.9	8	1	1.5	1	0	2.3	22	3.2	0	0	0
Adamawa	Maiha	91.2	0	2.7	0.7	0	0	0.7	0	0.7	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	74.3	0	0.3	2	0.3	4	10.3	1.7	3.7	1	0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	97	0	0.6	0	0.5	0	0.6	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.3	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	87.3	0	0	2	0	0	8	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	68.2	0	1.3	1.3	0	10.6	3.3	2	6.6	0	0	0	2	4.6	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	9.3	12.6	27.8	4	6	4	16.6	17.9	0	0	0	0	1.3	0.7	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	86.6	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.7	0	10.1	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	76.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	14.7	1.3	0	0.7	0	0.7	0	0	0
Adamawa	Toungo	64	0	2.7	5.3	0	5.3	2.7	6	2.7	0.7	0	0	8	1.3	0	1.3	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	4.7	0.7	0.7	12	2	12	21.3	18	25.3	0	0	1.3	0.7	0	1.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	28	0	3.3	4.7	2.7	8.7	24	12.7	6.7	3.3	0	0	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0	0

State	LGA																	
Borno	Askira/Uba	68.5	0	2	1.7	2	4.3	8.9	3.6	0.3	0.7	0	0	7.9	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	9.2	0	22	12.5	3.1	2.6	2.9	10.4	8.2	0.2	2.7	5.7	7.8	1.4	1.3	2.7	0	7.4
Borno	Bayo	92.5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Biu	58.3	0	1.5	4.4	2.9	5.4	12.3	3.4	2	0	0	1	5.4	1	0.5	0	2	0
Borno	Chibok	93.5	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	2	0	0	0.5	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Borno	Damboa	51.4	1.2	9.3	1.7	5.6	0.4	1.6	3	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.2	3.3	15.2	0	1.8	0.2	0.7
Borno	Dikwa	30.1	0	20.5	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	12.1	5.3	1.2	0	2.6	2.8	2.8	0.9	1.3	0	1.9
Borno	Gubio	42	0	1.3	14	0	3.3	2.7	10.7	0	14.7	0	0.3	6.7	0	4	0	0	0.3
Borno	Gwoza	57.2	0.3	4.2	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	12.7	2	2.3	0	0.9	1.8	11.2	1.3	0	0	2.9
Borno	Hawul	98	0	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5
Borno	Jere	12.4	1	8	7	3	11.9	22.9	6.5	9.5	3.5	0.5	0.5	6.5	3.5	0.5	1	2	0
Borno	Kaga	50.8	0	3.4	2.7	3.5	5.9	0.8	11.3	1.9	1.3	0	0	9.2	8.8	0.5	0	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	61.3	1.3	4	3	1	0.3	2.3	4.3	7.3	2.6	0.7	0.7	4.6	0.3	4.6	1.3	0.3	0
Borno	Konduga	43.3	6.3	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.2	3.5	6.7	6.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	4.2	6.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	4
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	84	0	0	0	0.5	2	1	1.5	7	3.5	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mafa	29.9	0.5	13.6	9.1	0.7	11	4.2	7.9	10.9	0	0.7	0	7.5	1.7	0	0.8	1.5	0
Borno	Magumeri	28.3	0	5.6	8.2	2.7	7.1	9.2	9.4	4.8	0.4	0.2	5.6	11.7	4	0.8	0.8	0	1.3
Borno	Maiduguri	1.3	0.2	5.8	8	5	10.2	24.3	9.5	16	0.4	0	2.2	10.2	1.3	1.3	2	2	0
Borno	Mobbar	86.7	0.6	0.4	0	1	0	1.1	0	0.2	5.8	3.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0	0	0
Borno	Monguno	28.7	1.6	31	6.5	4.6	1.1	0.2	9.6	0.2	0.4	0	0.2	1.9	2.2	2.8	0.9	0	8.2
Borno	Ngala	31.3	0.2	5.3	7.7	1	4	1.9	15.4	8.5	0.2	0	0.2	5.6	15.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2
Borno	Nganzai	90.7	0	0.5	0	0	0.2	2.6	0	0.2	0.9	0	0	0.9	2.3	0.5	0	1.2	0
Borno	Shani	74	2.5	0.5	3	0.5	1.5	11	1	0.5	3	0	0	1.5	1	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bade	37.5	3.3	4.4	4.7	2	2.9	5.8	2.9	6.2	3.2	0	0.7	3	6	0.8	0.3	16.3	0
Yobe	Bursari	39.8	5	7	1.3	3	13	2.3	0.3	8.7	5	3	1	4.3	5.4	0.3	0	0.3	0
Yobe	Damaturu	29.4	0	6	4.6	0.4	10.5	25.4	6.6	3.2	4.3	0.4	0.8	2.1	2	1.6	0.9	1.7	0
Yobe	Fika	85.3	0	1.3	0.3	0	0	0.3	0.3	1.3	9	0	0	1	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.3
Yobe	Fune	88.3	0	0.3	0	0	0.7	3	1	0.7	4.7	0	0.3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Yobe	Geidam	67.4	1.8	3.9	2.6	2	5.6	1.4	6.4	3	2.5	0	0	2.8	0.5	0	0	0.2	0
Yobe	Gujba	65.7	0.2	0.6	2.7	2	4.5	1.8	2.7	8.8	3.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	4	0	0.5	0	0.4
Yobe	Gulani	75.5	0	1.3	0	0	7.3	0.7	2	5	3	1.3	0	1.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.3	0.7

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening)	Unskilled wage labour	Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.)	Handicrafts/artisanal work	Transport/motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke, tuk-tuk)	Daily/common labourer (agriculture)	Salaries, wages (employees)	Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths)	Trade/Commerce	Other (specify)	Livestock farming	Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.)	Remittance	Begging, assistance	Fishing	Hunting/gathering	Quranic/Arabic teacher (Mallam)	No other income activity
Yobe	Jakusko	83.2	0	2.4	0.4	2.8	2.7	1.3	2	1.4	1.8	0	0	0.2	0.2	1	0	0.6	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	86.3	0	0.7	0	0	1.3	1.3	2.3	2	3.7	0	0.3	1	0.7	0.3	0	0	0
Yobe	Machina	84	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.3	11.3	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	74.5	0	2	2	2	5.5	2	3.5	4	1	0	0.5	0.5	0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0
Yobe	Nguru	22.5	4.4	0.2	5.2	0.9	9.6	12.4	2.8	23.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	8.9	0.9	0	3.9	0	3.6
Yobe	Potiskum	35.2	0	2.5	1	1.5	0.5	6.5	22.6	15.1	12.1	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	1	0	0	0.5
Yobe	Tarmua	68.8	0.7	1	0.7	0.3	3.9	0.3	1.6	2.3	11.8	0.3	0.3	3.6	2	1.6	0.3	0	0.3
Yobe	Yunusari	60.8	0.2	0.2	4.4	3.2	1.4	0	9.4	3.7	8.9	0	0	7.1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Yusufari	45	0	1.7	1.3	0	0.4	0.4	2	17.2	27.3	0	1	0	0	3.3	0.4	0	0

Table 12: Second main income source of household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening)	Unskilled wage labour	Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.)	Handicrafts/artisanal work	Transport/motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke, tuk-tuk)	Daily/common labourer (agriculture)	Salaries, wages (employees)	Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths)	Trade/Commerce	Other (specify)	Livestock farming	Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.)	Remittance	Begging, assistance	Fishing	Hunting/gathering	Quranic/Arabic teacher (Mallam)	No other income activity
Adamawa	Demsa	5.2	39.7	6.9	1.7	3.4	5.2	3.4	31	1.7	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	11.3	0	1.3	0	5.3	7.3	0	4	12	0	56.7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	30.6	1	3.1	1	5.1	0	8.2	8.2	18.4	0	21.4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	11.6	6.3	5.3	5.3	6.3	2.1	4.2	29.5	0	0	4.2	17.9	0	1.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	0
Adamawa	Gombi	9.9	1.4	2.1	0.7	0.7	0	2.1	5.7	0	0	75.9	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	15.8	32.2	0	0.7	2.1	8.2	5.5	2.1	0	2.7	24.7	0.7	0	1.4	0	0	0.7	3.4
Adamawa	Hong	21.3	10.6	12.8	4.3	2.1	2.1	0	2.1	0	0	23.4	10.6	0	6.4	0	4.3	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	49.5	2.1	1	9.3	8.2	4.1	6.2	7.2	2.1	0	3.1	3.1	0	0	0	0	4.1	0
Adamawa	Madagali	11.5	3.8	2.1	1.2	4.1	12.7	2.3	17.1	0	0	1.2	7.6	0	31.1	0	5.4	0	0
Adamawa	Maiha	6.8	5.5	6.8	2.7	1.4	0	1.4	9.6	0	2.7	53.4	2.7	0	0	6.8	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	24.2	13.1	3.5	4	7.1	8.1	4.5	10.6	2	1	18.2	2	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	1.5	18.5	3.9	4.6	4.2	2.7	15.8	41	1.9	0	0	5	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0	1.5	0	4.5	1.5	0	77.6	9	0	0	0	0	0	1.5
Adamawa	Mubi South	25.3	0	1.3	0	25.3	13.9	0	7.6	12.7	0	0	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	57	3	1	4	0	0	3	27	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	0	9.5	2.4	2.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	0	0	54.8	4.8	0	2.4	4.8	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	20.9	9.3	14	0	20.9	0	7	18.6	2.3	0	2.3	0	0	0	2.3	0	2.3	0
Adamawa	Toungo	15.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	9.8	0	1.6	22.1	5.7	0	13.1	17.2	8.2	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	14.3	4.8	23.8	9.5	0	0	0	33.3	9.5	0	0	0	0	4.8	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	36.6	0	3.7	2.4	1.2	1.2	3.7	9.8	7.3	1.2	26.8	4.9	0	0	0	0	1.2	0

Borno	Askira/Uba	21	1	0	11.4	1.9	2.9	1.9	13.3	3.8	0	3.8	37.1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Borno	Bama	3.9	42.5	1.2	16	0	2	0	14.9	10.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	0	0.7	0	0	2	2.7
Borno	Bayo	7.5	3.5	11	0.5	25	3	0.5	5.5	4.5	1	30.5	6.5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Borno	Biu	5.5	0.9	4.6	1.8	11	10.1	9.2	1.8	39.4	0	0	13.8	0	0.9	0	0	0	0.9
Borno	Chibok	6.2	6.2	7.4	2.5	2.5	7.4	25.9	4.9	4.9	0	13.6	8.6	1.2	4.9	1.2	2.5	0	0
Borno	Damboa	25	12.5	0	25	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Dikwa	5.6	13.9	10.3	29.9	1.6	4.6	4.8	14.3	2.2	2.3	1.2	5.1	0.4	0.8	0	0.6	0	2.3
Borno	Gubio	32.6	5	10.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.8	3.9	0.4	0	15.1	11.2	0.4	1.2	0	0.4	0.4	16.3
Borno	Gwoza	2.5	37.5	0	0	0	25	0	20	2.5	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Borno	Hawul	1.1	5.5	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.7	5.5	3.3	0	0.6	54.7	5	4.4	2.8	0	1.7	0.6	9.4
Borno	Jere	7.6	11.4	3.2	20.5	3.8	7	2.2	4.3	3.8	0	5.9	10.3	3.2	0	1.6	2.2	3.2	9.7
Borno	Kaga	9.8	8.2	3.5	8.8	2.4	39.2	0	6.3	7.4	0	0.5	10	0	2	0	0	2	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	10.6	14.8	0.9	1.4	0	2.3	0	9.2	2.3	0.5	2.3	6.9	0.9	43.7	0.9	0	0.5	2.8
Borno	Konduga	16.2	21.8	0	0	0	18.9	2.7	13.5	10.8	5.4	2.7	0	0	5.4	0	2.7	0	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	17.2	1.7	3.9	0	8.9	1.7	0	6.1	21.7	3.9	31.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mafa	2.4	3.9	1.6	44.6	4.7	0.7	3.1	12.9	2.4	0	0	19.3	0.8	0	0	3	0.8	0
Borno	Magumeri	12.3	2.5	0	9.7	9.7	2.5	0	16.9	14.6	9.7	2.5	12.2	0	0	0	2.5	0	4.9
Borno	Maiduguri	2.4	13.5	1.3	18.1	3.7	2.6	3.7	27.3	8.8	0.3	2.6	6.2	5.1	3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0
Borno	Mobbar	0	0.9	6.1	18.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0	21.6	12	0	0	34.5	4	0	0
Borno	Monguno	14.4	16.7	7.7	12.2	3.8	1.1	3.4	36.4	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	2.5	0
Borno	Ngala	6.3	15.6	17.2	9.2	2.8	4.7	0	11.8	12.5	0	0	13.7	0	0	0	1.6	0	4.7
Borno	Nganzai	1.7	2.8	2.8	4	4.4	18.3	14.4	15.8	7.3	0	5.1	8.6	0.6	2.3	1.1	5.7	4.6	0.6
Borno	Shani	24.2	5	3.7	2.5	11.8	3.1	7.5	6.2	0	0	26.1	3.7	0.6	0	2.5	2.5	0.6	0
Yobe	Bade	18.5	10.6	7	2.6	2.4	2	0.5	16.8	5.9	1.9	11.7	2.9	7.9	1	7.5	0.4	0.2	0
Yobe	Bursari	5.1	15.5	2.4	6.4	7.4	21.9	0.7	1.7	3	0	9.4	10.4	0.7	0	7.7	6.7	0	1
Yobe	Damaturu	10.3	10.7	7.4	1.9	7.8	8	4.5	8.4	0	1.9	25.7	2.8	1.9	2.8	0.3	1.3	4.2	0
Yobe	Fika	12.4	20.8	1.2	0	0.4	28	1.6	5.2	3.6	0	24.8	0	0	0	0.8	0	1.2	0
Yobe	Fune	11	1.4	0	0	1.9	11	4.8	14.8	0	0	49	1.4	0	0	0	4.8	0	0
Yobe	Geidam	23.4	4.3	2.9	3.7	3.6	0.3	0.5	7.9	20.4	0	17	7.6	0	0	8.3	0	0	0
Yobe	Gujba	10.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	34.3	0	23.8	5.2	0	5.2	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Gulani	4.7	3.5	9.1	0.9	15.1	12.1	3.9	4.3	17.6	0	9.9	10.8	0	0	0	2.6	5.1	0.4
Yobe	Jakusko	3.6	4.3	1.4	3.2	5.2	0.3	0.3	10.6	3.6	0	33.2	1.4	0.8	1.1	30.9	0	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	8.2	13.6	3.6	0.9	4.5	0.9	0.9	13.6	4.5	3.6	35.5	0.9	1.8	0	0.9	3.6	0.9	1.8
Yobe	Machina	13.7	6.4	4.7	1.7	1	2.3	1.3	15.4	0	0	52.2	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.7	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	15	5.4	2.4	2.4	6	0.6	0	7.2	2.4	0.6	53.9	2.4	0	0.6	0	1.2	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	10	2.3	2.7	0	3.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	27.7	0.8	3.8	1.7	0	0	0.8	0	0.8	39.9
Yobe	Potiskum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Tarmua	4.1	8.5	3.7	1.1	4.4	10.3	3	9.2	4.1	0.7	35.8	5.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	7
Yobe	Yunusari	14.7	4.1	9	5.5	2	5.4	0.3	14.5	3.1	0	17.8	20.7	0.3	0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0
Yobe	Yusufari	50.3	5.8	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	10.8	6.2	1.4	19	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0

Table 13: Third main income source of household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Unskilled wage labour	Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths)	Livestock farming	Trade/Commerce	No other income activity	Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening)	Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.)	Handicrafts/artisanal work	Transport/motor cycle business (operating taxi, keke, tuk-tuk)	Daily/common labourer (agriculture)	Salaries, wages (employees)	Hunting/gathering	Begging, assistance	Fishing	Remittance	Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.)	Other (specify)	Quranic/Arabic teacher (Mallam)
Adamawa	Demsa	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	0	41.7	8.3	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	2.5	37.5	25	0	0	5	7.5	2.5	17.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	0	25	25	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	0	0	14	9.3	2.3	7	0	0	0	67.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	0	33.3	0	0	0	33.3	0	0	0	16.7	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	10.2	23.1	0	0	0	12.9	0	0	0	37.1	0	10.2	6.4	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Maiha	25	0	12.5	0	0	0	18.8	0	0	0	6.2	6.2	0	25	6.2	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	6.9	56.8	0	2.2	0	0	6.8	9.1	2.3	0	2.3	0	4.6	0	0	9.1	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	0	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	40	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	5.9	52.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9	0	11.8	5.9	0	0	17.6	0
Adamawa	Toungo	1.4	6.8	5.4	13.5	0	13.5	1.4	5.4	2.7	0	1.4	0	1.4	0	32.4	12.2	1.4	1.4
Adamawa	Yola North	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	6.7	26.7	40	6.7	0	6.7	0	0	6.7	0	0	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	0	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	27.3	25.4	0	0	0	0	12.7	27.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.3	0	0
Borno	Bayo	3.8	13.5	11.5	19.2	0	0	3.8	0	11.5	28.8	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	0	0
Borno	Biu	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	6.7	6.7	33.3	6.7	0	0	0	6.7	0	0	0
Borno	Chibok	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Borno	Dikwa	27.3	9.9	1.5	0	2	15.6	3.5	11	0	22.3	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Borno	Gubio	18.2	0	0	0	0	9.1	18.2	0	0	9.1	27.3	0	0	0	0	18.2	0	0
Borno	Gwoza	0	2.9	0	2.9	79.4	0	5.9	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	2.9	0
Borno	Hawul	0	33.3	33.3	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Jere	7.7	1.1	6.6	1.1	29.7	1.1	3.3	24.2	1.1	4.4	0	2.2	0	1.1	0	3.3	9.9	3.3
Borno	Kaga	0	11.8	0	0	0	0	0	12.7	0	32.4	0	0	35.1	0	0	7.9	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	17.9	11.7	0.7	1.6	0	3.1	0	0.8	0	2.3	0.8	0.8	50.9	0.8	0	5.4	0.8	2.3
Borno	Konduga	22.1	22.6	0	11.1	11.1	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	11.1	0	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	5.3	12	2.7	6.7	0	0	4	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	5.3	0
Borno	Mafa	0	38.9	0	0	0	0	0	34.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
Borno	Magumeri	0	7.2	0	0	7.2	7.2	35.6	21.1	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	0	14.4	0	0
Borno	Maiduguri	0	13.1	6.5	13.1	0	0	32.7	7.8	6.5	0	0	0	7.1	0	6.5	0	0	6.5
Borno	Mobbar	0.6	0	27	0.6	0	0.6	5.9	0.4	0	0	6.1	3.1	0	16.6	0	39.2	0	0

State	LGA																		
Borno	Monguno	33.3	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Ngala	25	12.5	0	25	0	0	0	0	12.5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Nganzai	8.6	3.4	0	74.1	1.7	0	0	0	0	1.7	3.4	0	1.7	0	0	3.4	0	1.7
Borno	Shani	6.9	17.2	3.4	0	0	13.8	3.4	0	6.9	6.9	0	0	0	24.1	0	13.8	0	3.4
Yobe	Bade	19.1	50.9	5.8	4.2	0	0	1	1.6	0	1	1.6	0	0	8	3.2	2	1.6	0
Yobe	Bursari	25	7.2	3.4	6.8	1.5	3.4	1.1	3.8	5.7	18.6	0.4	3	0.4	8	0.4	11	0	0.4
Yobe	Damaturu	12.1	0	27.7	0	0	0	0	24.1	0	0	24.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.1
Yobe	Fika	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Yobe	Fune	4.8	73	4.8	1.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	6.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	3.2	0	0
Yobe	Geidam	5.1	15.6	5.1	6	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	6	0	52.6	0	7	0	0
Yobe	Gujba	0	30	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Gulani	11.9	18.1	0	9.2	0	0.5	2.6	2.1	4.1	10.4	1	4.1	2.5	1.6	0.5	28.8	1	1.6
Yobe	Jakusko	0	6.5	24.9	2.2	1.8	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0.9	0	62	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	6.2	6.2	6.2	0	50	0	6.2	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	0
Yobe	Machina	33.7	30.8	11.8	0	0	0.6	4.7	6.5	0	7.7	0.6	0	2.4	0	0	1.2	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	15	8.3	25	8.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	3.3	0	11.7	1.7	8.3	1.7	1.7	0	6.7	1.7	0
Yobe	Nguru	0	8	8	8	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	18	0
Yobe	Potiskum	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Tarmua	9.8	9.8	15.7	1.3	31.4	0	2	7.2	1.3	12.4	0.7	0	0.7	0	0	5.9	2	0
Yobe	Yunusari	14	34.4	7.6	20.4	0	0	0	3.2	14	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	3.2	0	0
Yobe	Yusufari	83.9	0	0	0	16.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 3 – ENA February 2022 Tables

Table 14: Food consumption score groups and reduced coping strategy index groups

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	FCG_Poor	FCG_Borderline	FCG_Acceptable	rCSI_Phase1	rCSI_Phase2	rCSI_Phase3
Adamawa	Demsa	0	83	17	1	77	22
Adamawa	Fufore	2	95	3	0	91	9
Adamawa	Ganye	2	50	48	5.9	74.5	19.6
Adamawa	Girei	0	37	63	2	52	46
Adamawa	Gombi	1	24.8	74.3	0	72.3	27.7
Adamawa	Guyuk	5	73	22	1	57	42
Adamawa	Hong	3	23	74	5	72	23
Adamawa	Jada	1	78	21	16	83	1
Adamawa	Lamurde	0	47	53	20	70	10
Adamawa	Madagali	0	57.3	42.7	1.4	49.7	49
Adamawa	Maiha	15	39	46	3	90	7
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	0	39	61	2	77	21
Adamawa	Michika	6.4	82.1	11.4	2.1	58.6	39.3
Adamawa	Mubi North	9	54	37	13	67	20
Adamawa	Mubi South	0	78	22	22	41	37
Adamawa	Numan	5	94.1	1	6.9	81.2	11.9
Adamawa	Shelleng	0	84	16	0	100	0
Adamawa	Song	1	18	81	7	78	15
Adamawa	Toungo	3	41.6	55.4	0	79.2	20.8
Adamawa	Yola North	0	71.6	28.4	7.8	86.3	5.9
Adamawa	Yola South	5	63	32	31	54	15
Borno	Askira/Uba	51	38	11	2	75	23
Borno	Bama	10.7	63.6	25.7	30	49.3	20.7
Borno	Bayo	0	19	81	30	50	20
Borno	Biu	19	38	43	6	43	51
Borno	Chibok	0	2	98	34	64	2
Borno	Damboa	18.4	33.3	48.2	1.4	53.2	45.4
Borno	Dikwa	10	78.6	11.4	6.4	80.7	12.9
Borno	Gubio	5	35	60	33	29	38
Borno	Gwoza	13	33.9	53.1	11.9	85.3	2.8
Borno	Hawul	0	40.2	59.8	86.3	8.8	4.9
Borno	Jere	0	11	89	16	82	2
Borno	Kaga	3	82	15	6	45	49
Borno	Kala/Balge	2.1	42	56	8.6	53.1	38.3
Borno	Konduga	65	26	9	16	61	23
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	2	7	91	48	10	42
Borno	Mafa	7.9	72.1	20	7.1	75	17.9
Borno	Magumeri	0	43	57	10	83	7
Borno	Maiduguri	29.4	31.4	39.2	33.3	50	16.7
Borno	Mobbar	23.6	43.8	32.6	39.6	51.4	9
Borno	Monguno	1.4	52.1	46.4	15.7	67.1	17.1
Borno	Ngala	1.4	60.7	37.9	32.1	42.1	25.7

Borno	Nganzai	0	13	87	2	47	51
Borno	Shani	2	63	35	22	76	2
Yobe	Bade	4	87	9	16	75	9
Yobe	Bursari	3	30	67	4	89	7
Yobe	Damaturu	0	17.9	82.1	5.7	76.4	17.9
Yobe	Fika	0	74	26	4	38	58
Yobe	Fune	29	65	6	36	32	32
Yobe	Geidam	44.3	47.1	8.6	27.9	64.3	7.9
Yobe	Gujba	13.5	54.6	31.9	3.5	41.8	54.6
Yobe	Gulani	73.3	21.8	5	29.7	49.5	20.8
Yobe	Jakusko	1	57.6	41.4	6.1	31.3	62.6
Yobe	Karasuwa	3	95	2	1	38	61
Yobe	Machina	0	5.9	94.1	49.5	33.7	16.8
Yobe	Nangere	3	90	7	2	90	8
Yobe	Nguru	0	27	73	27	52	21
Yobe	Potiskum	4	52	44	20	48	32
Yobe	Tarmua	3.5	26.2	70.2	55.3	41.1	3.5
Yobe	Yunusari	2.8	88	9.2	12.7	65.5	21.8
Yobe	Yusufari	0	36	64	27	64	9

Table 15: Livelihood coping strategy index groups

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	LhHCSCat_NoStrategies	LhHCSCat_StressStrategies	LhHCSCat_CrisisStategies	LhHCSCat_EmergencyStrategies
Adamawa	Demsa	31	61	5	3
Adamawa	Fufore	40	45	13	2
Adamawa	Ganye	25.5	55.9	14.7	3.9
Adamawa	Girei	0	42	52	6
Adamawa	Gombi	12.9	50.5	20.8	15.8
Adamawa	Guyuk	10	70	17	3
Adamawa	Hong	15	57	25	3
Adamawa	Jada	69	21	5	5
Adamawa	Lamurde	30	50	11	9
Adamawa	Madagali	0	70.6	5.6	23.8
Adamawa	Maiha	62	14	19	5
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	2	26	46	26
Adamawa	Michika	7.9	85.7	5.7	0.7
Adamawa	Mubi North	50	27	17	6
Adamawa	Mubi South	37	44	15	4
Adamawa	Numan	22.8	71.3	4	2
Adamawa	Shelleng	1	63	28	8
Adamawa	Song	30	20	37	13
Adamawa	Toungo	18.8	60.4	12.9	7.9
Adamawa	Yola North	44.1	51	2.9	2
Adamawa	Yola South	32	55	9	4
Borno	Askira/Uba	42	47	8	3
Borno	Bama	48.6	42.1	3.6	5.7
Borno	Bayo	33	57	8	2
Borno	Biu	23	12	23	42
Borno	Chibok	68	24	4	4
Borno	Damboa	16.3	29.8	15.6	38.3
Borno	Dikwa	30	62.9	2.9	4.3
Borno	Gubio	16	74	4	6
Borno	Gwoza	22	27.1	7.3	43.5
Borno	Hawul	87.3	10.8	2	0
Borno	Jere	22	30	1	47
Borno	Kaga	10	53	12	25
Borno	Kala/Balge	33.7	57.6	4.9	3.7
Borno	Konduga	19	28	25	28
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	50	29	5	16
Borno	Mafa	62.9	22.1	0.7	14.3
Borno	Magumeri	40	42	11	7
Borno	Maiduguri	64.7	19.6	2.9	12.7
Borno	Mobbar	9.7	18.8	22.2	49.3
Borno	Monguno	26.4	47.9	15	10.7
Borno	Ngala	25.7	42.9	20.7	10.7
Borno	Nganzai	12	56	15	17
Borno	Shani	28	57	5	10
Yobe	Bade	54	14	8	24
Yobe	Bursari	12	48	26	14

Yobe	Damaturu	29.3	43.6	20.7	6.4
Yobe	Fika	2	32	35	31
Yobe	Fune	70	21	6	3
Yobe	Geidam	65.7	24.3	1.4	8.6
Yobe	Gujba	21.3	39.7	22	17
Yobe	Gulani	16.8	23.8	5	54.5
Yobe	Jakusko	12.1	58.6	21.2	8.1
Yobe	Karasuwa	0	46	27	27
Yobe	Machina	9.9	85.1	4	1
Yobe	Nangere	1	36	48	15
Yobe	Nguru	30	45	15	10
Yobe	Potiskum	28	45	16	11
Yobe	Tarmua	59.6	15.6	24.1	0.7
Yobe	Yunusari	57.7	23.9	10.6	7.7
Yobe	Yusufari	27	39	15	19

Table 16: Land access and reasons why no access to land

		Land Access		Main reason for no land access					
ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	No	Yes	Lack of capital (cash/money/credit)	Not into farming	Lack of land	Other	Others, Specify	Insecurity/Displacement
Adamawa	Demsa	13	87	92.3	7.7	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	11.8	88.2	50	16.7	33.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	20	80	50	0	40	5	5	0
Adamawa	Gombi	22.8	77.2	52.2	34.8	13	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	9	91	55.6	22.2	0	0	22.2	0
Adamawa	Hong	1	99	0	100	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	31	69	58.1	19.4	19.4	3.2	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	2	98	50	50	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	15.4	84.6	4.5	0	9.1	0	0	86.4
Adamawa	Maiha	1	99	100	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	35	65	31.4	51.4	17.1	0	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	72.9	27.1	2	2	45.1	0	0	51
Adamawa	Mubi North	3	97	33.3	33.3	33.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	10	90	30	20	50	0	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	12.9	87.1	53.8	15.4	30.8	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	55	45	49.1	5.5	41.8	0	0	3.6
Adamawa	Song	23	77	21.7	0	78.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Toungo	10.9	89.1	18.2	9.1	72.7	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	80.4	19.6	9.8	82.9	4.9	2.4	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	44	56	11.4	86.4	2.3	0	0	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	56	44	89.3	1.8	8.9	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	85.7	14.3	26.7	3.3	49.2	0.8	0.8	19.2
Borno	Biu	68	32	4.4	16.2	4.4	0	0	75
Borno	Chibok	28	72	17.9	7.1	35.7	0	35.7	3.6
Borno	Damboa	81.6	18.4	24.3	2.6	5.2	0	0	67.8
Borno	Dikwa	36.4	63.6	7.8	27.5	39.2	0	3.9	21.6
Borno	Gubio	6	94	16.7	66.7	16.7	0	0	0

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name								
Borno	Gwoza	51.4	48.6	1.1	1.1	47.3	1.1	0	49.5
Borno	Hawul	15.7	84.3	0	93.8	6.2	0	0	0
Borno	Jere	90	10	28.9	35.6	21.1	1.1	0	13.3
Borno	Kaga	47	53	4.3	2.1	10.6	0	0	83
Borno	Kala/Balge	62.6	37.4	23	11.2	23	3.3	0.7	38.8
Borno	Konduga	81	19	21	1.2	44.4	0	0	33.3
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	9	91	55.6	11.1	22.2	0	11.1	0
Borno	Mafa	38.6	61.4	51.9	0	44.4	0	0	3.7
Borno	Magumeri	78	22	20.5	1.3	12.8	0	0	65.4
Borno	Maiduguri	34.3	65.7	0	74.3	5.7	5.7	0	14.3
Borno	Mobbar	36.8	63.2	52.8	18.9	1.9	0	0	26.4
Borno	Monguno	56.4	43.6	51.9	7.6	35.4	0	0	5.1
Borno	Ngala	64.3	35.7	30	14.4	31.1	0	0	24.4
Borno	Nganzai	49	51	2	2	4.1	0	0	91.8
Borno	Shani	7	93	100	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bade	50	50	32	46	16	0	0	6
Yobe	Damaturu	29.3	70.7	24.4	70.7	4.9	0	0	0
Yobe	Fika	36	64	86.1	2.8	8.3	0	2.8	0
Yobe	Fune	13	87	38.5	38.5	23.1	0	0	0
Yobe	Geidam	65	35	59.3	19.8	6.6	0	0	14.3
Yobe	Gujba	9.2	90.8	30.8	38.5	15.4	0	7.7	7.7
Yobe	Gulani	14.9	85.1	73.3	0	20	6.7	0	0
Yobe	Jakusko	4	96	25	25	25	25	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	34	66	85.3	0	14.7	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	8	92	100	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	25	75	72	12	4	4	8	0
Yobe	Potiskum	22	78	27.3	63.6	9.1	0	0	0
Yobe	Tarmua	6.4	93.6	44.4	33.3	0	0	0	22.2
Yobe	Yunusari	7	93	90	10	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Yusufari	23	77	87	13	0	0	0	0

Table 17: Main priority for household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Food Assistance	Health/medical	Water	Education	Livelihood support	Foods appropriate for children	Non-food items	Shelter	No other priority
Adamawa	Demsa	42	1	1	5	51	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	55	22	0	7	13	1	2	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	22.5	21.6	32.4	3.9	12.7	0	1	5.9	0
Adamawa	Girei	74	9	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	56.4	17.8	15.8	5.9	2	0	0	2	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	67	1	1	0	31	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	49	24	15	8	2	0	0	2	0
Adamawa	Jada	18	2	23	1	43	0	2	11	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	22	7	32	1	34	0	1	3	0
Adamawa	Madagali	69.2	0	2.8	0.7	16.1	0	9.1	2.1	0
Adamawa	Maiha	37	16	13	7	27	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	79	4	0	0	16	0	1	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	85.7	0	2.1	0.7	11.4	0	0	0	0

Adamawa	Mubi North	62	0	18	3	17	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	81	10	5	0	1	0	3	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	45.5	0	2	3	49.5	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	95	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	74	3	8	2	7	0	0	6	0
Adamawa	Toungo	35.6	17.8	32.7	6.9	5.9	1	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	20.6	41.2	2	12.7	21.6	0	0	2	0
Adamawa	Yola South	33	25	2	10	22	1	0	7	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	94	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Borno	Bama	88.6	1.4	0.7	1.4	4.3	2.9	0.7	0	0
Borno	Bayo	72	15	0	6	4	2	0	1	0
Borno	Biu	77	13	0	6	3	0	0	1	0
Borno	Chibok	60	2	0	5	15	0	4	14	0
Borno	Damboa	85.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	10.6	0.7	1.4	0	0
Borno	Dikwa	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Gubio	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Gwoza	91.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	4.5	0	0	1.1	0.6
Borno	Hawul	69.6	13.7	0	1	11.8	1	1	2	0
Borno	Jere	57	1	2	1	37	0	2	0	0
Borno	Kaga	95	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	97.1	0	0	0	1.6	0	0.8	0.4	0
Borno	Konduga	97	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	38	27	26	2	1	0	5	0	1
Borno	Mafa	97.9	1.4	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0
Borno	Magumeri	92	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Maiduguri	70.6	1	0	1	27.5	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mobbar	86.1	5.6	0.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	0	2.8	0
Borno	Monguno	62.9	0.7	1.4	0	27.9	0.7	4.3	2.1	0
Borno	Ngala	92.1	0	0	0	7.1	0	0	0.7	0
Borno	Nganzai	62	2	0	0	26	2	3	5	0
Borno	Shani	90	2	2	1	2	0	3	0	0
Yobe	Bade	91	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bursari	72	0	0	1	26	0	1	0	0
Yobe	Damaturu	85.7	2.1	1.4	0	10	0.7	0	0	0
Yobe	Fika	98	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Fune	68	4	2	0	22	0	0	4	0
Yobe	Geidam	65.7	7.9	5	4.3	5	5.7	5	1.4	0
Yobe	Gujba	97.9	1.4	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0
Yobe	Gulani	96	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Jakusko	88.9	0	7.1	0	4	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	93	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Machina	35.6	5	0	1	58.4	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	69	19	2	3	7	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	71	13	1	3	12	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Potiskum	72	0	0	3	25	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Tarmua	58.2	16.3	13.5	2.1	8.5	0.7	0.7	0	0
Yobe	Yunusari	90.1	6.3	0	0	3.5	0	0	0	0

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name									
Yobe	Yusufari	91	5	1	0	1	0	0	2	0

Table 18: Second main priority for household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Food Assistance	Health/medical	Water	Shelter	Education	Livelihood support	Non-food items	Foods appropriate for children	No other priority
Adamawa	Demsa	17	10	29	5	18	19	2	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	8	40	0	4	11	27	6	4	0
Adamawa	Ganye	6.9	22.5	34.3	5.9	8.8	13.7	2.9	0	4.9
Adamawa	Girei	12	31	0	4	16	33	4	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	14.9	26.7	17.8	11.9	16.8	9.9	1	1	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	27	27	10	4	1	31	0	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	19	35	22	2	18	4	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	4	4	30	7	1	34	15	0	5
Adamawa	Lamurde	27	17	18	0	5	26	7	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	6.3	9.8	11.9	14	2.1	49.7	5.6	0.7	0
Adamawa	Maiha	9	30	16	1	15	29	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	12	23	1	8	6	44	6	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	6.4	10	11.4	5.7	12.1	54.3	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	10	23	14	2	12	35	2	0	2
Adamawa	Mubi South	11	15	18	1	14	37	4	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	13.9	5.9	26.7	6.9	25.7	18.8	2	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	3	48	10	1	4	34	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	5	17	21	7	21	25	3	1	0
Adamawa	Toungo	9.9	24.8	31.7	1	12.9	18.8	1	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	16.7	24.5	4.9	1	13.7	39.2	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	17	28	10	1	10	30	2	2	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	5	36	30	0	5	24	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	4.3	5.7	4.3	39.3	4.3	37.9	3.6	0.7	0
Borno	Bayo	16	29	16	10	11	17	0	1	0
Borno	Biu	8	52	4	0	15	21	0	0	0
Borno	Chibok	9	12	2	39	9	27	2	0	0
Borno	Damboa	9.9	18.4	18.4	6.4	1.4	31.2	12.8	1.4	0
Borno	Dikwa	0	5.7	7.1	1.4	0.7	77.9	5	2.1	0
Borno	Gubio	0	76	6	8	4	3	2	1	0
Borno	Gwoza	4.5	10.2	29.4	19.2	16.4	12.4	7.9	0	0
Borno	Hawul	4.9	33.3	2	3.9	15.7	32.4	6.9	1	0
Borno	Jere	26	29	2	1	8	30	4	0	0
Borno	Kaga	5	10	18	0	7	60	0	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	0.8	16	4.9	28.8	6.6	35	7.4	0.4	0
Borno	Konduga	2	39	21	15	10	13	0	0	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	9	21	31	1	14	16	6	0	2
Borno	Mafa	1.4	3.6	4.3	12.9	4.3	47.9	20	5.7	0
Borno	Magumeri	7	5	33	48	1	6	0	0	0
Borno	Maiduguri	26.5	7.8	1	0	24.5	27.5	11.8	1	0
Borno	Mobbar	5.6	45.8	6.2	19.4	6.9	13.9	0	2.1	0
Borno	Monguno	17.1	0.7	3.6	5.7	0	56.4	16.4	0	0

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name									
Borno	Ngala	4.3	0	0	25	0.7	70	0	0	0
Borno	Nganzai	13	9	0	15	0	37	18	6	2
Borno	Shani	8	35	6	4	2	36	7	2	0
Yobe	Bade	4	13	38	5	4	35	1	0	0
Yobe	Bursari	26	22	0	1	4	46	0	0	1
Yobe	Damaturu	4.3	19.3	12.9	2.1	10	42.1	5.7	0.7	2.9
Yobe	Fika	2	39	0	4	8	46	0	1	0
Yobe	Fune	18	4	6	18	8	44	1	1	0
Yobe	Geidam	20	19.3	11.4	3.6	7.1	27.9	5	5.7	0
Yobe	Gujba	0.7	39	5.7	5.7	5	36.9	2.8	4.3	0
Yobe	Gulani	2	43.6	3	2	42.6	5.9	0	1	0
Yobe	Jakusko	7.1	4	25.3	12.1	0	46.5	4	1	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	6	7	22	5	1	50	0	9	0
Yobe	Machina	28.7	7.9	3	5.9	9.9	33.7	9.9	1	0
Yobe	Nangere	15	38	14	0	10	23	0	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	15	45	8	12	8	11	0	1	0
Yobe	Potiskum	11	18	3	3	16	35	8	0	6
Yobe	Tarmua	3.5	49.6	17.7	6.4	7.8	12.1	2.8	0	0
Yobe	Yunusari	6.3	36.6	4.9	6.3	7	34.5	0.7	3.5	0
Yobe	Yusufari	7	55	10	12	8	6	1	1	0

Table 19: Third main priority for household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Food Assistance	Health/medical	Water	Shelter	Education	Livelihood support	Non-food items	Foods appropriate for children	No other priority
Adamawa	Demsa	34	5	12	3	14	28	4	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	0	11	2	12	23	34	12	6	0
Adamawa	Ganye	6.2	19.6	8.2	2.1	27.8	23.7	7.2	0	5.2
Adamawa	Girei	12	18	0	4	22	34	10	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	1	21.8	13.9	11.9	13.9	35.6	2	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	4	24	22	13	1	34	0	2	0
Adamawa	Hong	9	16	11	3	23	32	5	1	0
Adamawa	Jada	3.2	12.6	3.2	14.7	1.1	18.9	30.5	0	15.8
Adamawa	Lamurde	29	15	16	3	6	19	12	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	5.6	16.1	9.1	14	1.4	26.6	26.6	0.7	0
Adamawa	Maiha	10	25	14	0	19	29	1	0	2
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	7	5	5	13	5	29	36	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	0.7	22.9	21.4	1.4	12.1	31.4	10	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	7.1	20.4	8.2	2	19.4	28.6	6.1	1	7.1
Adamawa	Mubi South	4	9	23	1	28	20	14	1	0
Adamawa	Numan	23.8	5	11.9	11.9	12.9	27.7	6.9	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	1	8	40	0	39	11	1	0	0
Adamawa	Song	0	21	12	5	20	31	11	0	0
Adamawa	Toungo	7.9	20.8	14.9	0	17.8	29.7	3	1	5
Adamawa	Yola North	10.8	5.9	2.9	1	48	25.5	2	3.9	0
Adamawa	Yola South	18	19	6	4	37	9	4	3	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	1	4	30	0	18	23	19	5	0

Borno	Bama	2.9	4.3	2.1	26.4	2.9	49.3	5.7	1.4	5
Borno	Bayo	3	23	25	8	22	15	3	1	0
Borno	Biu	4	18	10	1	16	43	1	7	0
Borno	Chibok	17	5	5	21	8	34	8	0	2
Borno	Damboa	3.5	9.2	19.1	20.6	4.3	16.3	22	5	0
Borno	Dikwa	0	20.7	0.7	3.6	0.7	15	56.4	2.1	0.7
Borno	Gubio	0	10	19	10	28	28	1	4	0
Borno	Gwoza	2.3	9	13	11.3	40.1	7.3	11.3	5.1	0.6
Borno	Hawul	2.9	13.7	4.9	3.9	12.7	41.2	19.6	1	0
Borno	Jere	12	38	6	0	8	21	15	0	0
Borno	Kaga	0	25	36	2	1	36	0	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	2.1	7	1.6	17.7	10.3	29.2	28	3.7	0.4
Borno	Konduga	1	13	15	27	27	9	5	3	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	11.2	12.2	19.4	3.1	22.4	10.2	13.3	2	6.1
Borno	Mafa	0.7	2.9	4.3	21.4	6.4	26.4	32.9	5	0
Borno	Magumeri	1	10	7	0	6	73	0	2	1
Borno	Maiduguri	2.9	11.8	2.9	2	43.1	5.9	14.7	5.9	10.8
Borno	Mobbar	2.8	5.6	11.8	25.7	12.5	34	0	7.6	0
Borno	Monguno	11.4	2.9	7.9	15.7	4.3	12.9	33.6	2.9	8.6
Borno	Ngala	3.6	1.4	0	28.6	9.3	22.1	32.9	1.4	0.7
Borno	Nganzai	8.2	9.2	4.1	18.4	2	21.4	18.4	2	16.3
Borno	Shani	2	24	4	6	4	45	12	3	0
Yobe	Bade	5	18	17	23	22	12	2	1	0
Yobe	Bursari	1	16.2	1	6.1	45.5	24.2	3	3	0
Yobe	Damaturu	0.7	7.4	7.4	2.9	14	20.6	32.4	5.1	9.6
Yobe	Fika	0	26	0	1	13	33	4	23	0
Yobe	Fune	10	7	10	16	22	25	4	6	0
Yobe	Geidam	10	17.1	10	11.4	17.1	17.9	3.6	12.1	0.7
Yobe	Gujba	1.4	10.6	2.8	2.8	8.5	33.3	22.7	16.3	1.4
Yobe	Gulani	2	45.5	6.9	2	41.6	2	0	0	0
Yobe	Jakusko	2	1	2	6.1	4	42.4	38.4	4	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	1	6	12	7	3	39	3	29	0
Yobe	Machina	11.9	25.7	6.9	4	8.9	6.9	9.9	10.9	14.9
Yobe	Nangere	10	16	11	0	30	30	2	1	0
Yobe	Nguru	8	11	16	5	21	28	7	2	2
Yobe	Potiskum	7.4	13.8	3.2	4.3	25.5	19.1	17	2.1	7.4
Yobe	Tarmua	21.3	12.1	9.9	3.5	9.9	34	4.3	4.3	0.7
Yobe	Yunusari	2.1	16.9	7.7	7	16.2	35.2	5.6	8.5	0.7
Yobe	Yusufari	2	12	21	10	27	21	7	0	0

Table 20: Main shock/difficulty faced by the household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	Sickness of HH member	High food prices	Debt	Insecurity/conflict	Crop failure	general unsafe feeling	theft (non violent)	abduction	Loss employment/reduced income	High fuel/transportation prices	Irregular/unsafe drinking water	Temporary relocation/displacement	harassment / discrimination	house, land property destruction	being approached by drug traffickers	robbery (violent)	No other shocks	physical violence/abuse	Heavy rains/floods	Restricted access to markets	tensions between the displaced and the host community	misuse of food and or nutrition assistance
Adamawa	Demsa	6	93	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	29.3	24.2	0	24.2	3	7.1	7.1	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	39.8	25	2.3	0	1.1	9.1	0	3.4	10.2	1.1	6.8	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	33	48	18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	25.3	38.5	22	4.4	0	0	0	1.1	4.4	2.2	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	26	25	4	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	55.3	22.3	10.6	0	5.3	0	1.1	0	3.2	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	5.7	10.2	2.3	5.7	0	3.4	0	9.1	43.2	0	19.3	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	41.3	32.6	17.4	0	4.3	0	2.2	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	4.2	11.2	2.8	60.8	0.7	2.1	0	10.5	2.1	0	4.9	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.2	0	0	0
Adamawa	Maiha	5	70	2	5	2	9	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	29.9	27.6	0	2.3	34.5	0	0	2.3	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	5.8	14.4	0	74.1	0	3.6	0	0.7	0.7	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	13.4	54.9	2.4	2.4	0	9.8	0	0	17.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	32.2	23.7	5.1	1.7	0	1.7	0	0	32.2	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	7.9	87.1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.9	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	27	39	0	6	11	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	7.9	21.1	39.5	14.5	1.3	0	0	6.6	0	6.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.3	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Toungo	49.4	32.9	4.7	5.9	2.4	1.2	0	0	2.4	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49.4	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	5.6	78.9	1.1	0	1.1	0	0	0	6.7	5.6	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	7.1	74.1	3.5	0	3.5	1.2	0	0	0	9.4	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	43.5	4.8	0	51.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.5	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	20	32	0	8	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Bayo	12.3	60	1.5	1.5	7.7	6.2	0	0	4.6	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.1	0	12.3	60
Borno	Biu	50.6	6.2	2.5	33.3	0	2.5	0	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	50.6	0	0	0
Borno	Chibok	25.9	48.1	0	14.8	1.9	7.4	0	0	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Damboa	7.6	9.1	2.3	65.2	0.8	3.8	0	0	8.3	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0
Borno	Dikwa	0.7	74.6	0.7	17.2	3	0.7	0	0	0.7	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Gubio	3	60.6	0	27.3	9.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Borno	Gwoza	9.8	36.1	4.9	39.3	3.3	3.3	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Hawul	40	50	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Borno	Jere	18.6	25.8	8.2	1	0	0	0	0	46.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Kaga	7.1	21.2	8.1	50.5	0	0	0	0	13.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.1	0	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	2.2	20.5	0.9	65.1	8.3	1.3	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0
Borno	Konduga	40	20	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	0	22.2	11.1	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mafa	2.4	46.3	1.6	33.3	5.7	0.8	0	0	5.7	2.4	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0
Borno	Magumeri	5.1	17.2	8.1	48.5	0	0	0	3	6.1	0	8.1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Borno	Maiduguri	0	83	0	10.2	0	5.7	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mobbar	16.3	10.2	0	51	0	0	0	0	18.4	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Monguno	1.7	66.4	7.6	19.3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Ngala	12.5	35.4	2.1	29.2	3.1	0	0	0	15.6	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Nganzai	0	30.5	4.2	64.2	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Shani	40.7	21	33.3	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bade	17.1	42.9	25.7	0	0	5.7	0	0	5.7	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bursari	1.1	37.1	0	30.3	6.7	7.9	0	0	5.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.1	0	0	0
Yobe	Damaturu	12	59.3	0	1.9	0	0	1.9	0	24.1	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Fika	32	42	17	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Fune	63.2	26.3	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	High food prices	High fuel/transportation prices	Debt	Crop failure	No other shocks	general unsafe feeling	Sickness of HH member	Insecurity/conflict	Irregular/unsafe drinking water	theft (non violent)	robbery (violent)	physical violence/abuse	abduction	Loss employment/reduced income	harassment / discrimination	Restricted access to markets	Heavy rains/floods	Temporary relocation/displacement	house, land property destruction	misuse of food and or nutrition assistance	tensions between the displaced and the host community
Yobe	Geidam	16.7	33.3	5.6		22.2	11.1	5.6	0	0	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Gujba	5.8	13	1.4		62.3	5.1	2.9	0	2.2	2.2	0	0	0.7	0	3.6	0	0	0	0.7	0	0
Yobe	Gulani	19.6	15.2	2.2		22.8	32.6	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0
Yobe	Jakusko	15.6	37.5	3.1		9.4	0	3.1	0	0	15.6	0	0	0	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	12.5	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	4	47.5	29.3	0	3	0	0	0	6.1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Yobe	Machina	14.3	60	22.9		0	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	17	44.7	16		0	1.1	0	0	20.2	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	16.7	33.3	4.8		2.4	16.7	7.1	0	0	2.4	9.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	4.8
Yobe	Potiskum	10.5	65.8	2.6		0	5.3	0	0	14.5	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Tarmua	4	11.3	3.2		50	0	1.6	0.8	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.8	0
Yobe	Yunusari	8.5	55.9	13.6		1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0	8.5	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	1.7	0
Yobe	Yusufari	7.3	34.5	1.8		23.6	5.5	7.3	0	0	7.3	5.5	1.8	0	0	1.8	0	1.8	0	1.8	0	0

Table 21: Second main shock/difficulty faced by the household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	High food prices	High fuel/transportation prices	Debt	Crop failure	No other shocks	general unsafe feeling	Sickness of HH member	Insecurity/conflict	Irregular/unsafe drinking water	theft (non violent)	robbery (violent)	physical violence/abuse	abduction	Loss employment/reduced income	harassment / discrimination	Restricted access to markets	Heavy rains/floods	Temporary relocation/displacement	house, land property destruction	misuse of food and or nutrition assistance	tensions between the displaced and the host community
Adamawa	Demsa	6	73	4	2	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	22.2	0	0	2	1	16.2	9.1	15.2	1	4	1	2	26.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	39.8	2.3	2.3	0	15.9	12.5	10.2	1.1	5.7	0	0	0	1.1	8	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	9	0	32	0	1	23	18	0	0	1	0	0	13	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	37.4	6.6	20.9	8.8	7.7	1.1	5.5	4.4	2.2	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0	4.4	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	55	1	4	0	0	0	8	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	40.4	0	16	11.7	6.4	0	9.6	1.1	6.4	1.1	1.1	0	0	2.1	0	2.1	2.1	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	20.5	0	4.5	0	2.3	11.4	2.3	0	21.6	0	0	0	13.6	22.7	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	15.2	0	23.9	4.3	45.7	0	8.7	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	32.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.4	23.1	4.2	0.7	0	0	25.9	4.2	0	0	0	0	2.1	0.7	0
Adamawa	Maiha	16	21	2	10	8	15	9	13	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	49.4	5.7	1.1	13.8	1.1	1.1	18.4	6.9	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	31.7	1.4	0.7	0	2.2	18	9.4	20.9	0	0	0	0	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	3.6	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	15.9	15.9	7.3	1.2	11	15.9	13.4	6.1	2.4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	39	6.8	30.5	0	6.8	0	16.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	10.9	58.4	5.9	2	8.9	0	11.9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	19	0	4	36	2	5	8	2	0	1	2	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Song	25	14.5	28.9	0	3.9	0	1.3	15.8	5.3	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Toungo	28.2	2.4	4.7	8.2	23.5	2.4	18.8	2.4	5.9	1.2	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	16.7	12.2	2.2	2.2	60	1.1	1.1	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	18.8	16.5	7.1	2.4	43.5	1.2	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

State	LGA																						
Borno	Askira/Uba	51.6	8.1	3.2	0	0	0	1.6	35.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	26	0	0	0	36	2	12	6	0	0	0	0	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Bayo	30.8	16.9	1.5	24.6	1.5	4.6	0	1.5	1.5	0	0	0	0	4.6	0	0	12.3	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Biu	42	0	3.7	0	0	2.5	12.3	35.8	1.2	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Chibok	27.8	1.9	3.7	5.6	14.8	9.3	27.8	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Damboa	35.6	0.8	5.3	5.3	3	22	6.1	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Dikwa	18.7	0	20.1	20.9	10.4	6	0.7	17.2	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0
Borno	Gubio	30.3	39.4	9.1	12.1	0	0	3	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Gwoza	37.7	3.3	4.9	4.9	9.8	3.3	1.6	23	6.6	1.6	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0
Borno	Hawul	40	20	10	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Jere	41.2	0	15.5	0	1	0	13.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Kaga	26.3	0	6.1	0	26.3	1	14.1	18.2	3	0	0	0	0	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	40.6	2.6	19.7	14.8	1.3	3.5	1.3	10.9	0.9	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	3.1	0.9	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Konduga	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	33.3	0	33.3	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	0
Borno	Mafa	30.1	0	10.6	23.6	0	16.3	4.1	7.3	1.6	0	0	0	0	5.7	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0
Borno	Magumeri	38.4	1	4	0	0	2	5.1	9.1	10.1	0	0	0	11.1	9.1	0	5.1	0	2	0	1	2	0
Borno	Maiduguri	14.8	25	0	0	1.1	38.6	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mobbar	34.7	2	0	0	0	0	24.5	34.7	0	0	0	0	0	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Monguno	19.3	2.5	23.5	0	2.5	0	5	26.9	0	0	0	0	0	18.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.8
Borno	Ngala	47.9	21.9	3.1	3.1	0	0	5.2	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Nganzai	53.7	0	5.3	0	0	9.5	0	28.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Shani	55.6	1.2	4.9	0	0	6.2	13.6	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	17.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bade	28.6	2.9	5.7	2.9	2.9	11.4	17.1	2.9	8.6	0	0	0	0	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	0
Yobe	Bursari	24.7	2.2	0	16.9	0	12.4	0	7.9	1.1	0	0	0	0	22.5	0	0	12.4	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Damaturu	28.7	9.3	7.4	0	29.6	0	9.3	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	10.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	0
Yobe	Fika	30	2	8	16	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Fune	10.5	0	26.3	0	52.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Geidam	16.7	11.1	5.6	5.6	27.8	0	0	5.6	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	0
Yobe	Gujba	24.6	3.6	5.1	5.1	0.7	12.3	5.8	14.5	1.4	0	0.7	0	1.4	4.3	0	2.2	0	15.2	2.9	0	0	0
Yobe	Gulani	29.3	0	16.3	15.2	15.2	0	12	7.6	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Jakusko	40.6	0	0	3.1	9.4	6.2	6.2	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	37.4	2	36.4	13.1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7.1	0
Yobe	Machina	34.3	48.6	8.6	0	0	0	8.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	30.9	2.1	5.3	1.1	0	0	17	1.1	2.1	0	0	0	0	40.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	31	11.9	4.8	4.8	11.9	2.4	7.1	4.8	7.1	2.4	4.8	0	2.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.4	0	0	0	0

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	High fuel/transportation prices	Debt	Crop failure	No other shocks	general unsafe feeling	Sickness of HH member	Insecurity/conflict	High food prices	Heavy rains/floods	theft (non violent)	robbery (violent)	physical violence/abuse	abduction	Loss employment/reduced income	Irregular/unsafe drinking water	Restricted access to markets	harassment / discrimination	being approached by drug traffickers	Temporary relocation/displacement	tensions between the displaced and the host community	house, land property destruction	misuse of food and or nutrition assistance	being approached by human smugglers
Yobe	Potiskum	26.3		0	6.6	5.3	2.6	0	30.3	1.3	1.3	0	1.3	1.3	0	22.4	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0
Yobe	Tarmua	32.3		4.8	2.4	0	1.6	7.3	7.3	26.6	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	6.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.7
Yobe	Yunusari	22		13.6	13.6	13.6	8.5	3.4	8.5	6.8	1.7	0	0	0	0	8.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Yusufari	10.9		7.3	0	10.9	21.8	12.7	12.7	18.2	0	0	0	0	0	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22: Third main shock/difficulty faced by the household

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	High fuel/transportation prices	Debt	Crop failure	No other shocks	general unsafe feeling	Sickness of HH member	Insecurity/conflict	High food prices	Heavy rains/floods	theft (non violent)	robbery (violent)	physical violence/abuse	abduction	Loss employment/reduced income	Irregular/unsafe drinking water	Restricted access to markets	harassment / discrimination	being approached by drug traffickers	Temporary relocation/displacement	tensions between the displaced and the host community	house, land property destruction	misuse of food and or nutrition assistance	being approached by human smugglers
Adamawa	Demsa	5.8	7	1.2	84.9	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Fufore	2	0	5.1	14.3	30.6	11.2	10.2	10.2	1	1	4.1	1	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Ganye	0	12.2	1.4	58.1	8.1	8.1	1.4	9.5	0	0	0	0	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Girei	0	16.2	0	42.4	10.1	0	2	22.2	0	2	0	0	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Gombi	1.2	11.9	9.5	25	10.7	8.3	3.6	9.5	0	2.4	1.2	0	2.4	1.2	3.6	8.3	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Guyuk	13	24	1	4	2	10	17	17	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Hong	0	10.2	10.2	30.7	6.8	5.7	1.1	8	0	1.1	0	0	0	2.3	6.8	15.9	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Jada	0	3.5	0	26.7	7	2.3	7	20.9	0	0	0	0	4.7	15.1	12.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Lamurde	0	4	4	52	0	12	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Madagali	0	2.8	3.5	10.6	9.9	0	7.7	17.6	0	0.7	0	0	28.9	4.9	8.5	0	0.7	0	2.1	0	0.7	1.4	0
Adamawa	Maiha	10.9	0	9.8	27.2	21.7	6.5	8.7	4.3	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	5.4	2.2	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	15.1	3.5	15.1	2.3	1.2	26.7	11.6	17.4	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	1.2	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Michika	0	1.5	0.7	13.2	42.6	4.4	2.2	19.1	0	0	0	0	12.5	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi North	12.3	17.8	2.7	30.1	8.2	9.6	8.2	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	2.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Mubi South	1.8	40	1.8	29.1	0	5.5	0	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	14.5	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Numan	13	3.3	2.2	75	0	3.3	0	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Shelleng	0	4.1	22.4	12.2	8.2	3.1	2	9.2	0	3.1	1	0	33.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Adamawa	Song	2.7	19.2	1.4	9.6	0	9.6	13.7	26	0	2.7	1.4	0	2.7	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Toungo	0	6.2	3.1	61.5	6.2	6.2	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	0	1.5	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola North	25	2.8	0	58.3	2.8	2.8	0	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adamawa	Yola South	22.9	4.2	2.1	52.1	0	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0
Borno	Askira/Uba	12.9	21	4.8	0	9.7	0	0	40.3	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	8.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Bama	0	3.1	0	43.8	9.4	9.4	6.2	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	18.8	3.1	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Bayo	17.2	1.6	23.4	0	15.6	1.6	1.6	7.8	6.2	0	0	0	0	17.2	6.2	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Biu	0	9.9	0	1.2	22.2	11.1	14.8	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.2	0
Borno	Chibok	4.3	10.9	4.3	50	6.5	6.5	2.2	8.7	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Damboa	0	10.9	7.8	8.6	26.6	2.3	5.5	30.5	0.8	0	0	0	0	2.3	0.8	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0
Borno	Dikwa	0	3.3	10.8	32.5	15.8	3.3	5.8	5	1.7	0.8	0	0	0	12.5	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Gubio	24.2	30.3	24.2	0	0	0	15.2	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Gwoza	7.3	16.4	5.5	7.3	7.3	9.1	5.5	7.3	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	30.9	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0
Borno	Hawul	20	30	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Jere	1	24	0	1	0	16.7	2.1	27.1	0	0	0	0	0	17.7	10.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Kaga	0	6.8	0	12.3	0	2.7	31.5	21.9	0	0	0	0	0	19.2	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Kala/Balge	1.3	9.3	22.1	8.4	23	0.4	6.2	13.3	2.7	0.4	0	0	0	0	0.4	8.8	1.3	0	1.3	0.4	0	0.4	0
Borno	Konduga	20	40	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

State	LGA																						
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	0	33.3	0	0	0	22.2	0	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mafa	0.8	7.3	13.8	4.9	39.8	2.4	5.7	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	5.7	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0.8
Borno	Magumeri	0	8.1	1	0	21.2	7.1	1	21.2	0	0	0	0	9.1	9.1	19.2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Borno	Maiduguri	11.5	0	0	49.4	9.2	0	17.2	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	4.6	0	0	5.7	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Mobbar	4.1	0	0	0	0	32.7	6.1	46.9	0	0	0	0	0	6.1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Borno	Monguno	2.6	5.2	1.7	28.4	0	5.2	37.1	5.2	0.9	0	0	0	0	12.9	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Ngala	16.7	15.6	9.4	21.9	0	8.3	3.1	10.4	1	0	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Nganzai	0	8.4	1.1	28.4	27.4	0	6.3	12.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Borno	Shani	12.3	1.2	3.7	3.7	30.9	3.7	0	13.6	0	6.2	4.9	1.2	0	8.6	8.6	0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bade	0	8.8	2.9	26.5	2.9	11.8	2.9	23.5	0	0	0	0	0	17.6	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Bursari	1.1	0	14.6	1.1	11.2	0	16.9	13.5	16.9	1.1	0	0	1.1	22.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Damaturu	6.6	26.3	2.6	23.7	0	6.6	0	10.5	0	5.3	0	0	0	5.3	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.8
Yobe	Fika	1	13	37	1	1	21	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Fune	0	0	11.1	66.7	0	0	0	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Geidam	7.7	0	7.7	15.4	30.8	7.7	0	15.4	0	0	0	0	0	7.7	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.7
Yobe	Gujba	0	2.9	2.9	5.1	32.1	4.4	5.8	12.4	0	0	1.5	0	3.6	11.7	0.7	6.6	0	0	8.8	0	0.7	0
Yobe	Gulani	1.3	14.1	6.4	33.3	0	11.5	1.3	23.1	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	1.3	0	0	1.3
Yobe	Jakusko	3.4	10.3	3.4	41.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	17.2	0	0	0	0	10.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Karasuwa	3	20.2	11.1	7.1	0	3	0	10.1	0	3	0	0	0	10.1	13.1	0	1	0	0	0	1	17.2
Yobe	Machina	40	11.4	0	40	0	2.9	0	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nangere	5.3	11.7	5.3	5.3	0	30.9	0	21.3	0	0	0	0	0	14.9	5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Nguru	13.5	2.7	5.4	21.6	8.1	18.9	8.1	10.8	0	0	2.7	0	0	2.7	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yobe	Potiskum	2.7	29.7	1.4	44.6	0	5.4	0	4.1	0	0	1.4	1.4	0	8.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4
Yobe	Tarmua	13.9	6.6	8.2	7.4	8.2	2.5	3.3	30.3	0	0	1.6	2.5	7.4	2.5	0	0	1.6	0	0.8	2.5	0.8	0
Yobe	Yunusari	11.1	1.9	20.4	7.4	11.1	1.9	7.4	9.3	0	3.7	0	0	0	14.8	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.4
Yobe	Yusufari	7	0	9.3	18.6	9.3	14	4.7	30.2	2.3	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex 4 – Sample Size and Coverage

Table 23: October 2021 assessment - sample sizes at the LGA level

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	SampleSize
Adamawa	Demsa	150
Adamawa	Fufore	150
Adamawa	Ganye	150
Adamawa	Girei	150
Adamawa	Gombi	150
Adamawa	Guyuk	150
Adamawa	Hong	150
Adamawa	Jada	150
Adamawa	Lamurde	150
Adamawa	Madagali	360
Adamawa	Maiha	148
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	300
Adamawa	Michika	365
Adamawa	Mubi North	150
Adamawa	Mubi South	151
Adamawa	Numan	151
Adamawa	Shelleng	149
Adamawa	Song	150
Adamawa	Toungo	150
Adamawa	Yola North	150
Adamawa	Yola South	150
Borno	Askira/Uba	302
Borno	Bama	354
Borno	Bayo	200
Borno	Biu	204
Borno	Chibok	200
Borno	Damboa	361
Borno	Dikwa	364
Borno	Gubio	300
Borno	Gwoza	430
Borno	Hawul	200
Borno	Jere	201
Borno	Kaga	361
Borno	Kala/Balge	302
Borno	Konduga	370
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	200
Borno	Mafa	405
Borno	Magumeri	361
Borno	Maiduguri	350
Borno	Mobbar	302
Borno	Monguno	300

Borno	Ngala	445
Borno	Nganzai	360
Borno	Shani	200
Yobe	Bade	400
Yobe	Bursari	299
Yobe	Damaturu	401
Yobe	Fika	300
Yobe	Fune	300
Yobe	Geidam	400
Yobe	Gujba	358
Yobe	Gulani	302
Yobe	Jakusko	300
Yobe	Karasuwa	300
Yobe	Machina	300
Yobe	Nangere	200
Yobe	Nguru	300
Yobe	Potiskum	199
Yobe	Tarmua	304
Yobe	Yunusari	360
Yobe	Yusufari	300

Table 24: February 2022 assessment - sample sizes at the LGA level

ADMIN1Name	ADMIN2Name	SampleSize
Adamawa	Demsa	100
Adamawa	Fufore	100
Adamawa	Ganye	102
Adamawa	Girei	100
Adamawa	Gombi	101
Adamawa	Guyuk	100
Adamawa	Hong	100
Adamawa	Jada	100
Adamawa	Lamurde	100
Adamawa	Madagali	143
Adamawa	Maiha	100
Adamawa	Mayo-Belwa	100
Adamawa	Michika	140
Adamawa	Mubi North	100
Adamawa	Mubi South	100
Adamawa	Numan	101
Adamawa	Shelleng	100
Adamawa	Song	100
Adamawa	Toungo	101
Adamawa	Yola North	102
Adamawa	Yola South	100
Borno	Askira/Uba	100
Borno	Bama	140

Borno	Bayo	100
Borno	Biu	100
Borno	Chibok	100
Borno	Damboa	141
Borno	Dikwa	140
Borno	Gubio	100
Borno	Gwoza	177
Borno	Hawul	102
Borno	Jere	100
Borno	Kaga	100
Borno	Kala/Balge	243
Borno	Konduga	100
Borno	Kwaya Kusar	100
Borno	Mafa	140
Borno	Magumeri	100
Borno	Maiduguri	102
Borno	Mobbar	144
Borno	Monguno	140
Borno	Ngala	140
Borno	Nganzai	100
Borno	Shani	100
Yobe	Bade	100
Yobe	Bursari	100
Yobe	Damaturu	140
Yobe	Fika	100
Yobe	Fune	100
Yobe	Geidam	140
Yobe	Gujba	141
Yobe	Gulani	101
Yobe	Jakusko	99
Yobe	Karasuwa	100
Yobe	Machina	101
Yobe	Nangere	100
Yobe	Nguru	100
Yobe	Potiskum	100
Yobe	Tarmua	141
Yobe	Yunusari	142
Yobe	Yusufari	100

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