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Essential Needs Analysis – Northeast Nigeria

October 2020 Assessment Report



World Food
Programme

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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.

Specifically, the October 2020 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 update on the food security and other vulnerability outcomes of the conflict affected population in northeast Nigeria;
- Analyse impact of COVID-19 pandemic on affected populations;
- Inform the October 2020 Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis and humanitarian caseload planning.

COVER Photo: Nigeria. Maimuna sews clothes at home, with the sewing machine given to her by WFP
[WFP/Arete/Damilola Onafuwa](#)

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 August 2020, 2.3 million individuals remain internally displaced in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) States, with women and children comprising most of those internally displaced¹.

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 – all further compounded by the first cases of the COVID-19 pandemic recorded in the BAY states in the April 2020¹.

Decline in crude oil prices has had devastating impacts on the overall economy, leading to decreasing foreign reserves, the highest inflation rates since April 2018 and the subsequent depreciation of the naira¹.



Figure 1 Reference Map - BAY states

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Food Consumption has worsened compared to previous years, with poor and borderline food consumption nearly as high as the peak of the crisis

At forty-four percent, the proportion of poor and borderline food consumption marks a ten percentage point increase in severity compared to previous year and is the highest value since February 2017. The increase in poor and borderline food consumption also corresponds to the increase in food insecure population noted in the October 2020 round of *Cadre Harmonise*.

Use of consumption-based coping strategies have also increased compared to 2019, with households frequently using more severe consumption-adjusting behaviour. For example, 48 percent households indicated that adults or mothers reduced their own consumption so that children could eat, an eight percent increase compared to the previous year.

2. Most households do not have enough economic capacity to meet essential needs, with 60 percent the population being highly vulnerable

Overall, 57.4 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.

42 percent of all households 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.

Combining different indicators, 60 percent of the population is identified as highly vulnerable, based on the following characteristics – households with expenditures below the SMEB or poor consumption scores, or adopting emergency livelihood coping strategies.

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

Thirty-four percent of 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 (15 percent), with the remaining five percent using coping strategies to meet shelter or education-related needs. Reducing expenses on health and education is most common used crisis copings strategy reported by 15 percent of households.

Use of emergency coping strategies surged to 27 percent in 2020 from 12 percent in 2019. Reducing expenses on agricultural inputs and tools is the most common emergency coping strategy, used by 15 percent of all surveyed households.

While the proportion of households incurring debt (44 percent of all households) and reasons for incurring debt have remain largely unchanged (70 percent of debt-incurring households mention accessing food as the main reason), the median debt amount has increased by 66 percent, from 6000 Nigerian naira (NGN) to 10,000 NGN.

4. Multidimensional poverty is just as prevalent as monetary poverty, and overlaps with monetary poverty & poor and borderline food consumption

56.5 percent of households are multidimensionally deprived: 32.8 percent are considered moderately deprived, and 23.7 percent are considered severely 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 26 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. On top of food insecurity, access to income and health & safety issues are perceived as being more serious problems than before

Income, money or resources are perceived as being of most concern, by nearly 70 percent of all surveyed households. Compared to other sectoral needs, 2020 saw a sharp rise in households reporting serious unmet concerns related to health (47 percent of households in 2020 compared to 31 percent in 2019) and safety (25 percent of households in 2020, 16 percent in 2019).

Income needs are observed across the socio-economic spectrum and for all resident status. Unmet health needs are most likely to be reported by better-off households whereas unmet food and safety needs are most reported by the poorest households.

6. Lack of capital, rising prices and eroding purchasing power – already precarious but further exacerbated by COVID-19 – are main constraints to sustaining livelihoods

High food prices is the most significant and most commonly reported shock (80 percent of all households), followed by insecurity and conflict (36 percent), loss of employment and incomes (26 percent) and high transportation costs (25 percent).

Financial constraints – including lack of money or access to credit, as well as high costs of inputs are reported as major constraints by majority of households (67 percent) who are engaged in production activities including farming, livestock rearing and fishing.

7. 64 percent of people reported a negative income impact from COVID-19.

These include **33 percent who either saw complete loss of incomes or change in income source.** These households are more likely to have poor food consumption or have used emergency coping strategies.

8. Returnees, IDPs in camps are most vulnerable

Forty-one percent of returnees and IDPs in camp simultaneously have economic capacity below MEB, 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.

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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)¹ 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.'*²

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?

¹ 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.

² 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>

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:

- 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.

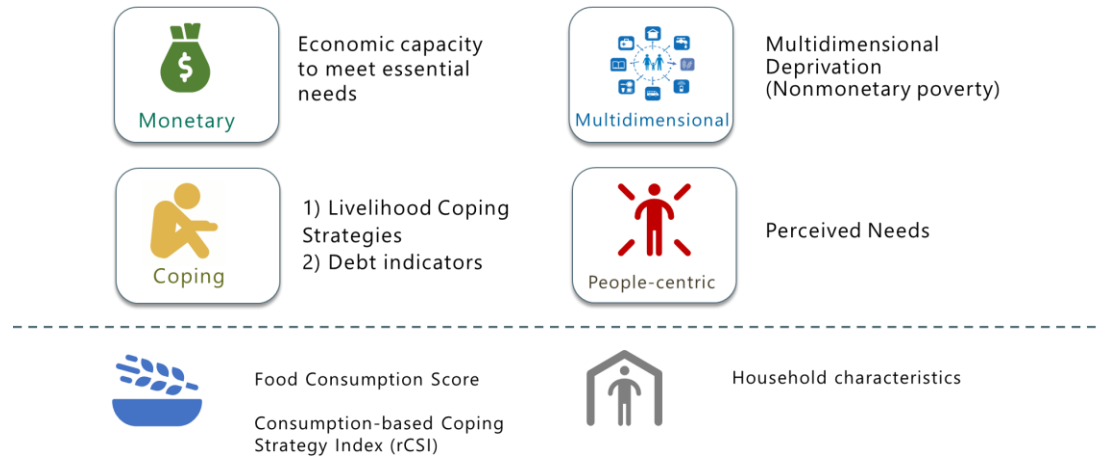


Figure 2 Essential Needs indicator framework

- 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;³
 - Multi-Dimensional Deprivation Index (MDDI) based on the Alkire-Foster method.⁴

³ 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/

⁴ Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. *Alkire-Foster Method*. <https://ophi.org.uk/research/multidimensional-poverty/alkire-foster-method/>

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.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

A total of 12,908 households were surveyed across the three states. For the calculation of the sample sizes, key indicators used were Food Consumption Score and Livelihoods Coping Strategies, which require a minimum of 200 households per strata.

Two types of strata were used: **An LGA level sampling approach was adopted in areas with crisis or emergency CH phases (Phase 3 & 4)** based on the June 2020 *Cadre Harmonise (CH)*⁵; A domain level approach was adopted in LGAs with stress CH classification (Phase 2) in Adamawa and Yobe.

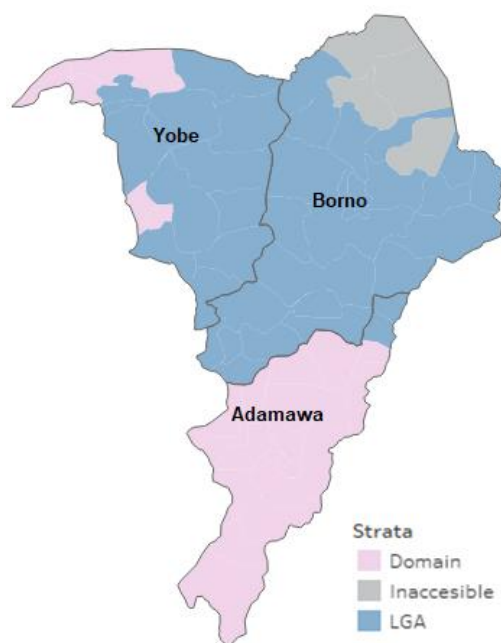


Figure 3: Sampling coverage

In areas where an LGA sampling approach was adopted, the sample size was drawn using the probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling, taking into account the population and level of food insecurity (Phase 3 and 4) from the September 2019 ENA while maintaining a confidence interval of 95 percent (i.e. 5 percent margin of error and Z-score of 1.96). A range of 20 to 30 clusters were selected randomly in targeted areas with 10 households planned for coverage per cluster, thus meeting the minimum range of 200 – 300 households per strata. The National Population Commission provided the sampling frame for cluster, based on enumeration areas (EA).

In CH phase 2 (stress) LGA which were clustered into domains, a total of 30 clusters per domain with the required number of clusters per LGA drawn using PPS. Within clusters, households were selected randomly.

The detailed breakdown of sample size and coverage is listed in Annex B.

Training and Fieldwork

Training of enumerators for the fieldwork was conducted over four days in September 2020. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions.

A total of 134 enumerators were trained for data collection, of which 102 were experienced enumerators from the National Bureau of Statistics/National Population Commission, and the remaining 32 came from cooperating partners from the food security and agriculture sector. Each data collection team was supervised by a leader from the NBS/National Population Commission. Fieldwork began 25 September 2020 and concluded on 16 October 2020. Data collection was undertaken with appropriate personal protection equipment and social distancing measures.

⁵ June 2020 Cadre Harmonise Analysis. Available at <https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/final-fiche-report-june-2020-cadre>

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.

1. Household Composition

Out of the total 12,908 surveyed households, **87 percent of households were headed by men** (Fig 4).

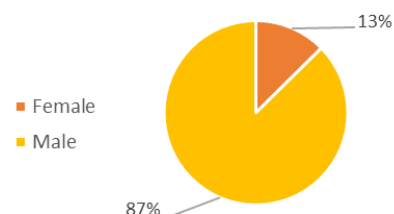


Figure 4: Sex of Head of household

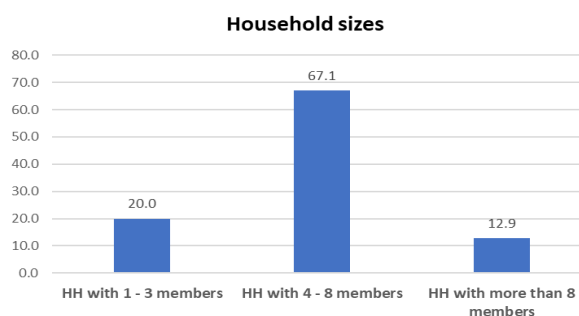


Figure 5: Breakdown of household size by categories

The mean household size is 5.7. The median value is 5. Two-thirds of households have between four to eight members, whereas 20 percent have between one to three members, whereas the remaining 13 percent have more than 8 members (Fig 5). A breakdown of household size and mean by LGA is provided under Annex A. Two-thirds of all households have school aged children, with half having between one and three children. Twenty-three percent have a pregnant and/or breastfeeding family member. Three percent have a chronically ill member, whereas 1.3 percent of households have members with disabilities, the most common being related to vision and mobility. Twenty percent of households have schoolchildren who are attending school at the time of the survey. The main reasons behind lack of school attendance included COVID-related school closures or other school holidays. Five percent of all households have school children who have dropped out. This figure includes the 1.5 percent of total households whose children dropped out due to not being able to pay school fees.

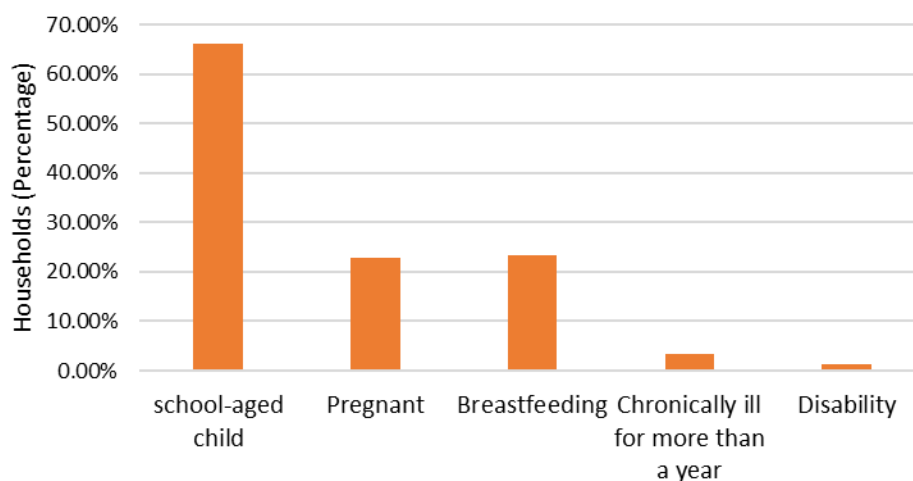


Figure 6: Household composition - dependents, pregnant and lactating women, and members with special needs

2. Household status (Residence and Hosting IDPs)

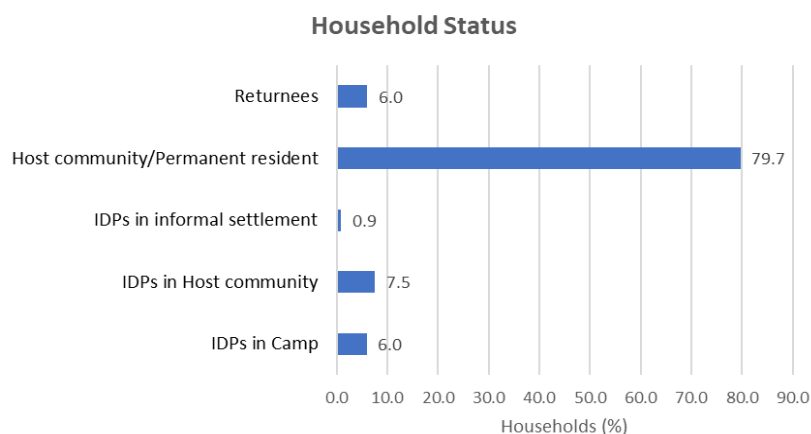


Figure 7: Breakdown of households by residency/migration status

Nearly 80 percent of the households are host community members or permanent residents. Another fifteen percent are IDPs, with most living in host communities or IDP camps. The remaining six percent are returnees. Borno state hosts the majority of IDPs, including all IDPs living in camps or informal settlements (Fig 7). Nine percent of households had hosted IDPs in the last six months. Within these households, 40 percent (3.6 percent of all surveyed households) continued to host IDPs.

3. Literacy rates, Education levels and Languages spoken

Two-thirds of the heads of households can read and write, however, only 40 percent of female headed households can read and write. Male heads of households are also more likely to have completed education at both secondary schools and post-secondary institution, compared to female heads (Fig 8). Hausa is preferred spoken language for a majority (72.9 percent), followed by Kanuri (15.7 percent), English (9 percent), Marghi (1.2 percent), Shuwa (0.7 percent) and Fulfulde (0.2 percent).

Eighty percent of households with school-aged children mentioned that at least one child was unable to go to school, mainly due to COVID-19-related school closures.

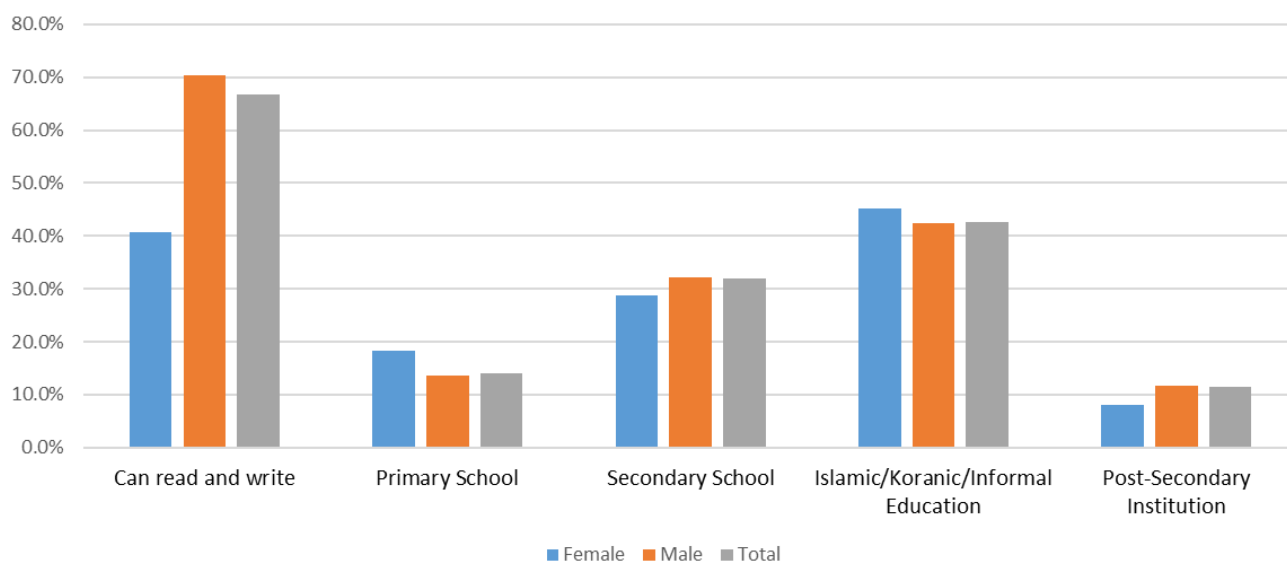


Figure 8: Literacy rate and level of education of head of households

4. Income Sources

Three-quarters of all households practice agriculture, and for more than half, agriculture constitutes their main source of income. This is followed closely by livestock farming and petty trade, mainly as second or third sources of income. Eleven percent of households engage in unskilled wage labour, begging or daily common

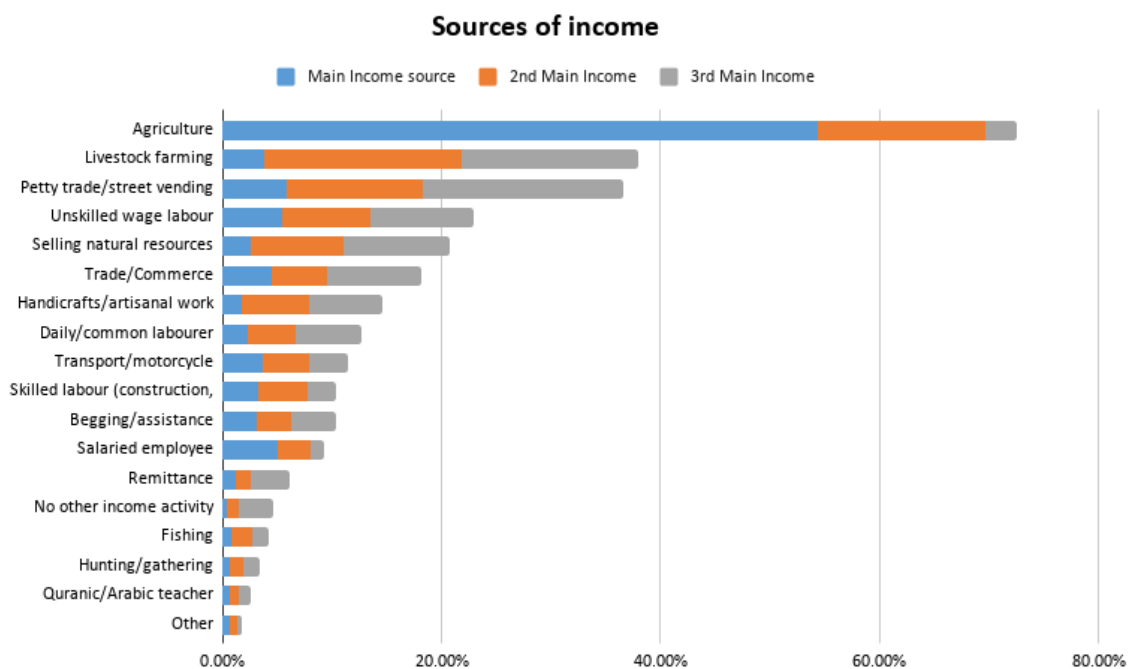


Figure 9: Primary and secondary sources of income

labourer as the main income source (Fig 9). Men are most engaged in the primary income activity – which constitutes an average of 80 percent of the total household income. Women’s participation in income activities increases in the second- or third-income activity, although men still outnumber women (Fig 10).

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' PARTICIPATION IN INCOME ACTIVITIES VS SHARE OF INCOME

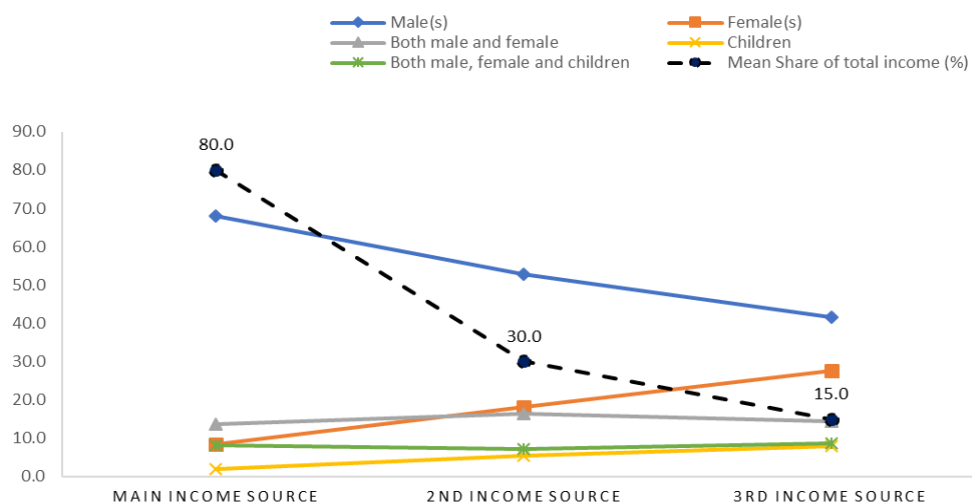


Figure 10: Men are main income earners, with women mostly engaged in secondary income generation

Ten percent of all households had at least one member who received food assistance – further broken down as follows: 7.6 percent being in-kind food distribution, 1.7 percent cash transfer, with the remaining being food for school children, or conditional cash transfers for work or training.

5. Living Conditions

Most households (69.8 percent) own their homes, followed by living for free (16.2 percent), and living on rent (12.3 percent). The remaining 1.6 percent have a lease arrangement. Households in Konduga, Kalabalge, Bama, Damboa, Monguno LGAs had the highest prevalence of households living for free (more than 50 percent) (Annex 1).

Firewood is a dominant source of energy for cooking, constituting 78 percent of all fuel sources, followed by charcoal (17.7 percent), agricultural waste (2.4 percent), and liquified petroleum gas or LPG (1 percent). Charcoal use was most common in Jere, Dikwa, Maiduguri, Ngala LGAs, with over 70 percent of households reporting using charcoal as the main fuel.

The three main sources of lighting for the house are torch light (53.8 percent), followed by electricity (25.3 percent), kerosene lantern (6.6 percent). Electricity is the most prevalent source in Jere, Biu, Maiduguri, Haful (Borno state), Bade and Geidam LGAs and Southern Yobe Domain (Yobe), Northern Adamawa B2, Southern Adamawa B domains.

Seventy-two percent of households reported access to an improved drinking water source, primarily piped water supply into dwelling or yard (47.7 percent) and public tap/standpipe (16.3 percent). Unimproved water sources mainly unprotected well (17.2 percent), surface water (5.5 percent) and water truck (4.7 percent). The prevalence of unimproved water sources is particularly high in southern Borno states of Bayo, Shani and Fike and Fune in Yobe states.

Unimproved sanitation is prevalent in 62.3 percent of households, the most common being dirt pit latrines. Open defecation is practiced by eleven percent of households. Nearly or more than 90 percent of households in Kalabalge, Askira/Uba and Gubio (Borno); Jakusko, Karasuwa, Fika and Fune (Yobe), and Michika (Adamawa) use unimproved sanitation facilities.

Sixty-eight percent of the households have nondurable walls, whereas 65.6 percent have a nondurable roof. Households with both nondurable walls and nondurable roof account for 60.6 percent of households.

Tables showing the LGA-level breakdown on household socio-economic characteristics including income sources and living conditions are included under Annex A.

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.

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), Household Dietary Diversity Index (HDDS) 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 **56.2 percent of all 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. **Thirty-six percent of all households 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. In terms of poor consumption, Borno state recorded the highest prevalence (10 percent) followed by Yobe (6.5 percent) and Adamawa (1.2 percent). **With 43.7 percent of households falling under poor or borderline categories, this figure marks a ten percentage point increase in severity of food consumption compared to previous years, and the second highest figure since the peak of the crisis** (Fig 11).

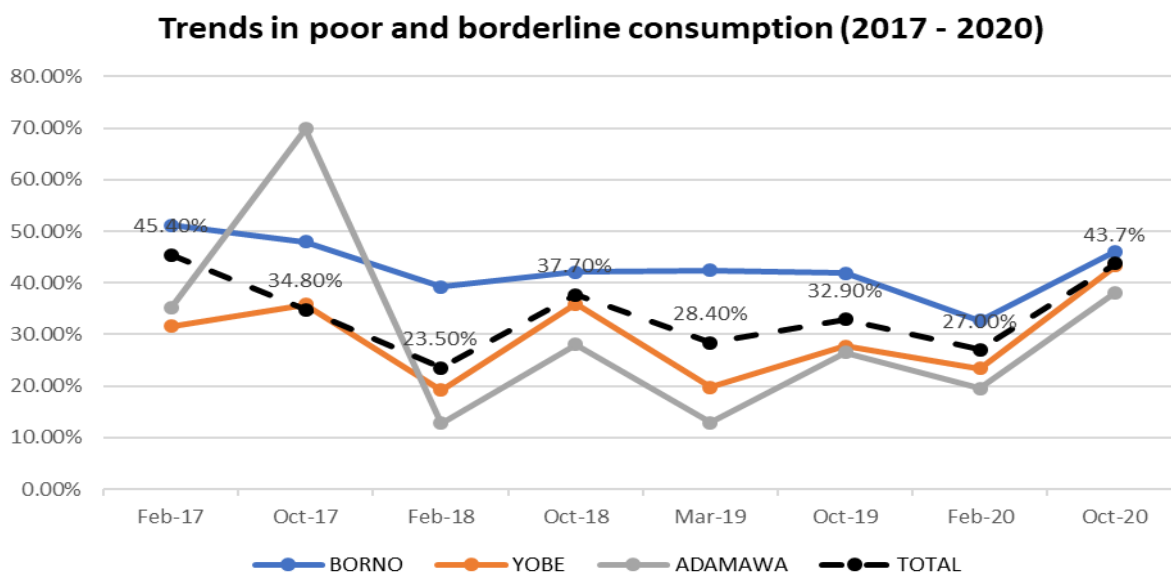
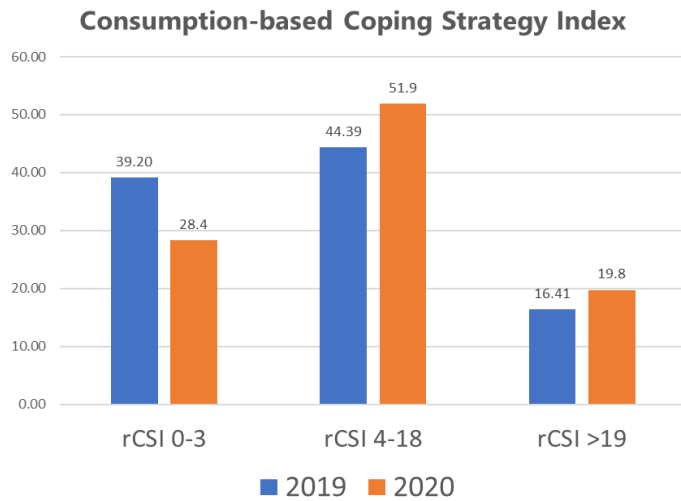


Figure 11: Food Consumption trends (February 2017 - October 2020)

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 7-day period, with higher scores indicating higher severity. When categorized, 28.4 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 51.4 percent of households have scores between 4 and 18, indicating both moderate frequency and use of severe consumption-based coping strategies, while the remaining 19.8 percent households have scores over 19, indicating frequent use of more severe coping strategies such as adults/mothers reducing their own consumption so that children can eat.



Compared to 2019, data from 2020 shows an increase in frequency of more severe consumption-based coping strategies (Fig 12).

The most used coping strategy is consuming less preferred food items, by 76.2 percent of all households. Reduction of quantities by adults or mothers so that children could eat was mentioned by 48 percent of households (eight percent increase compared to previous year), whereas borrowing food or relying on friends and family for food was mentioned least frequently, on by a third of households.

Figure 12: Trends in consumption-based coping strategy index (2020 vs 2019)

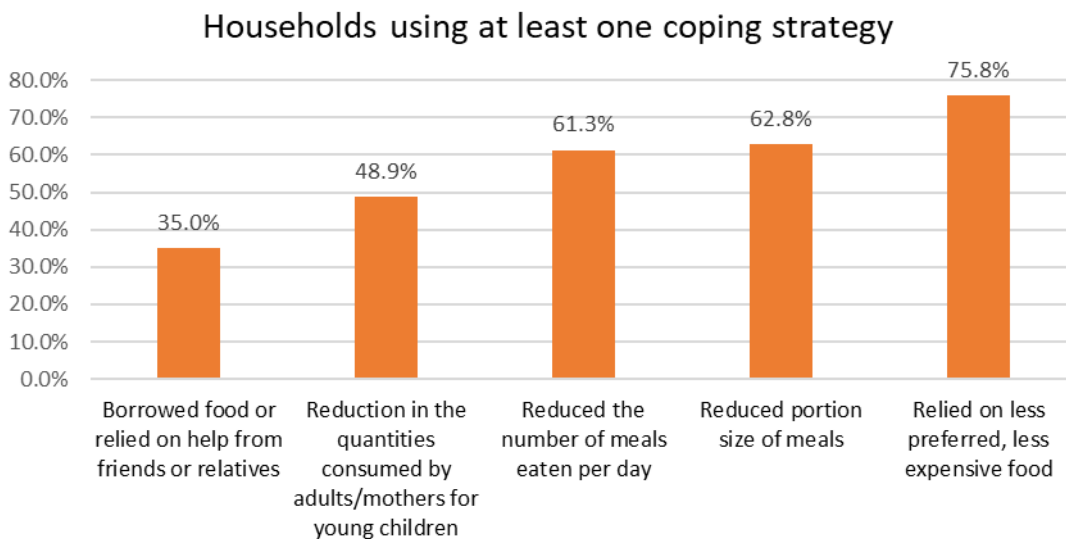


Figure 13: Use of different consumption-based coping strategies, as reported by households

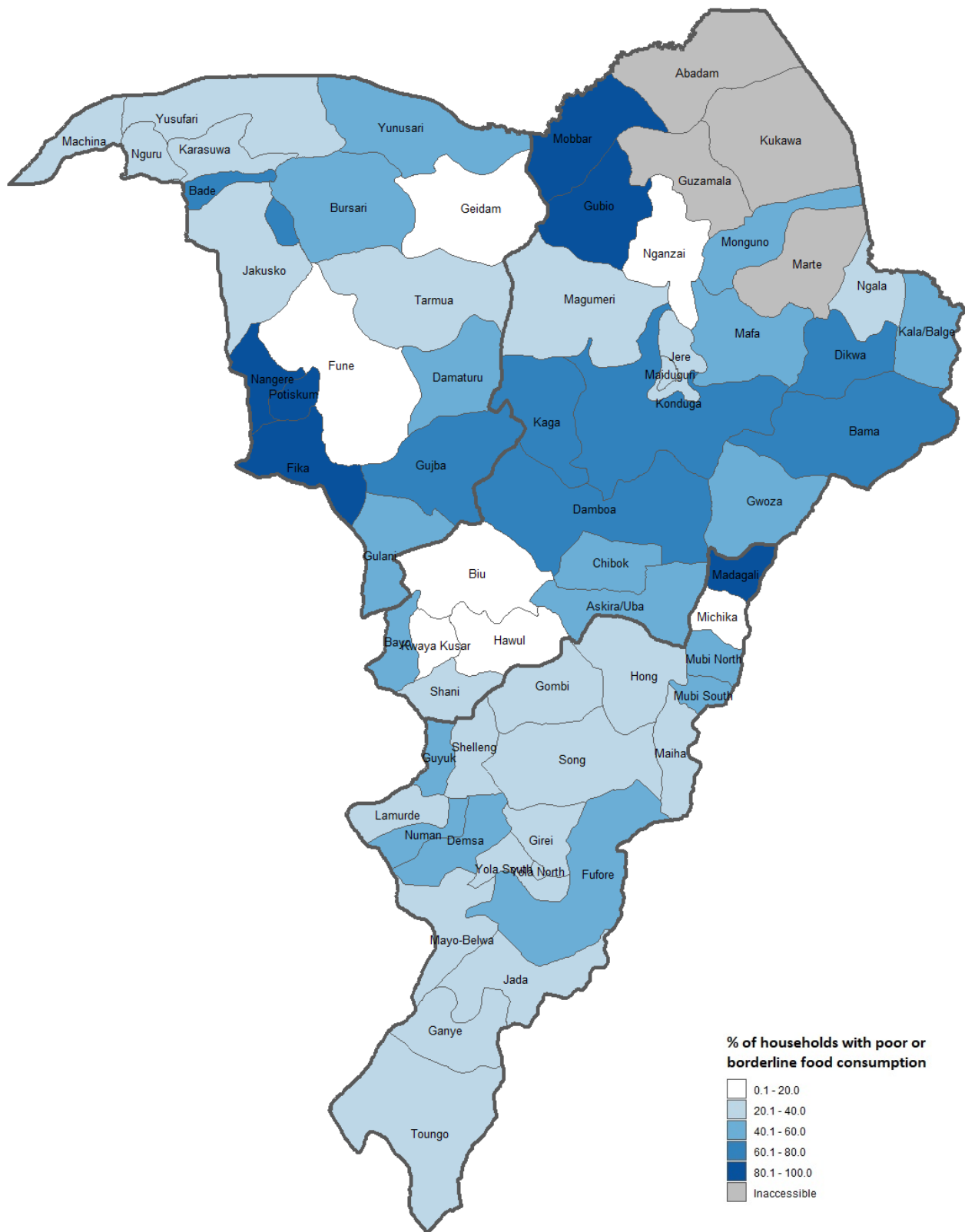


Figure 14 - Proportion of poor or borderline households in each LGA

Table 1: Food Consumption Group						
State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	Acceptable	Bordeline	Poor	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	57.4%	41.7%	0.9%	
		GUBIO	6.0%	31.3%	62.7%	
		MAGUMERI	70.6%	28.2%	1.3%	
		MOBBAR	19.7%	31.1%	49.2%	
		NGANZAI	96.4%	3.6%	0.0%	
		MONGUNO	57.3%	40.7%	2.0%	
		DIKWA	35.1%	60.9%	4.0%	
		JERE	74.4%	22.3%	3.3%	
		MAFA	59.7%	38.6%	1.7%	
		MAIDUGURI	60.6%	33.8%	5.6%	
		NGALA	77.9%	21.8%	0.4%	
		KONDUGA	34.7%	50.2%	15.1%	
		BAMA	33.8%	33.8%	32.5%	
		KAGA	29.4%	62.9%	7.7%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	46.7%	52.3%	1.0%	
		BAYO	52.0%	46.0%	2.0%	
		BIU	83.7%	16.3%	0.0%	
		CHIBOK	44.0%	52.0%	4.0%	
		DAMBOA	22.5%	48.0%	29.5%	
		GWOZA	40.8%	53.0%	6.3%	
HAWUL	84.7%	15.3%	0.0%			
KWAYA KUSAR	91.7%	8.3%	0.0%			
SHANI	60.0%	33.3%	6.7%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	39.0%	61.0%	0.0%	
		JAKUSKO	66.3%	23.3%	10.3%	
		KARASUWA	79.7%	19.0%	1.3%	
		BURSARI	59.5%	39.5%	1.0%	
		GEIDAM	88.8%	9.2%	2.0%	
		GUJBA	27.0%	61.3%	11.7%	
		GULANI	51.3%	32.0%	16.7%	
		TARMUWA	66.5%	23.0%	10.5%	
		YUNUSARI	47.0%	52.0%	1.0%	
		FIKA	8.5%	76.5%	15.0%	
		FUNE	86.3%	13.7%	0.0%	
		DAMATURU	43.0%	52.2%	4.8%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA NGURU YUSUFARI	74.3%	25.5%	0.2%
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM NANGERE	12.5%	64.7%	22.8%		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE JADA SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE	69.4%	29.6%	1.0%	
		Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI MAYO-BELWA	79.7%	20.0%	0.3%
		Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH YOLA SOUTH	67.7%	32.3%	0.0%
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE DEMSA GUYUK NUMAN	54.5%	45.5%	0.0%	
	N/A	MADAGALI	14.7%	81.7%	3.7%	
	N/A	MICHIKA	95.7%	4.3%	0.0%	
	Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA HONG SONG GOMBI	71.2%	28.8%	0.0%	
	South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH MUBI SOUTH	42.3%	53.3%	4.3%	

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 2018 is used as the reference MEB to compare against households' expenditures. For Maiduguri and Konduga LGAs in Borno state, the MEBs established for the respective LGAs are used, whereas for the remaining areas, the MEB value for Maiduguri is used as a threshold. **Overall, 57.4 percent of surveyed households have expenditures below the MEB, meaning that these households did not have enough economic capacity to meet their adequate needs** (Fig 15).

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 0.61, or 61 percent of the total MEB. On the other hand, for households with expenditures above the MEB, median expenditure is 1.5 times the MEB.**

Monthly expenditures are also compared to the October 2020 values of the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) for a household of five members, otherwise known as the food MEB. **Forty-two percent of households have expenditures below the SMEB**, suggesting monthly expenditures not able to meet food needs.

The median total monthly household expenditure is 31400 naira. This value varies sharply by household size, with smaller households (1 – 3 members) having monthly expenditures 24,217 naira, and households with 4 – 8 members and above eight members having monthly median expenditures of 31,817 naira and 41,300 naira respectively. **With a 70 percent median share, food constitutes the main portion of the expenditure** (Fig 16). 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. **Cereals comprise two-third of the median monthly food expenditure, followed by pulses (9 percent), vegetables and fruit (7 percent), oil and fats (5 percent), meat and fish (4 percent), dairy (2 percent) and tea (1 percent)** (Fig 17).

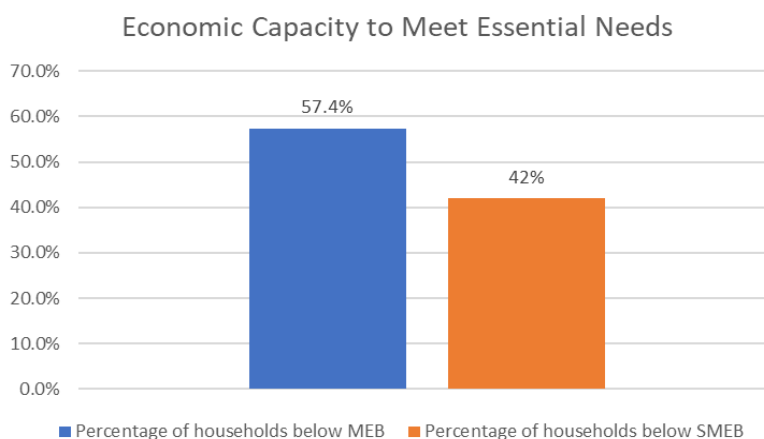


Figure 14: Percentage of households below MEB and SMEB respectively

Monthly expenditures (naira) by household size - Median

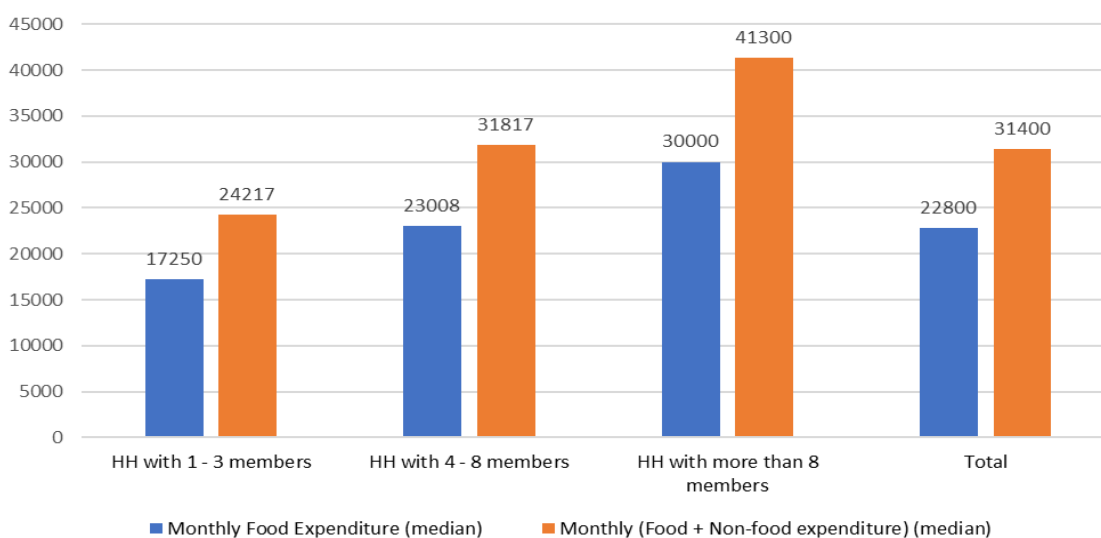


Figure 16: Median value of monthly expenditures (both food expenditures only and total) for different household sizes

Monthly food expenditure (median) - Share by Food Groups

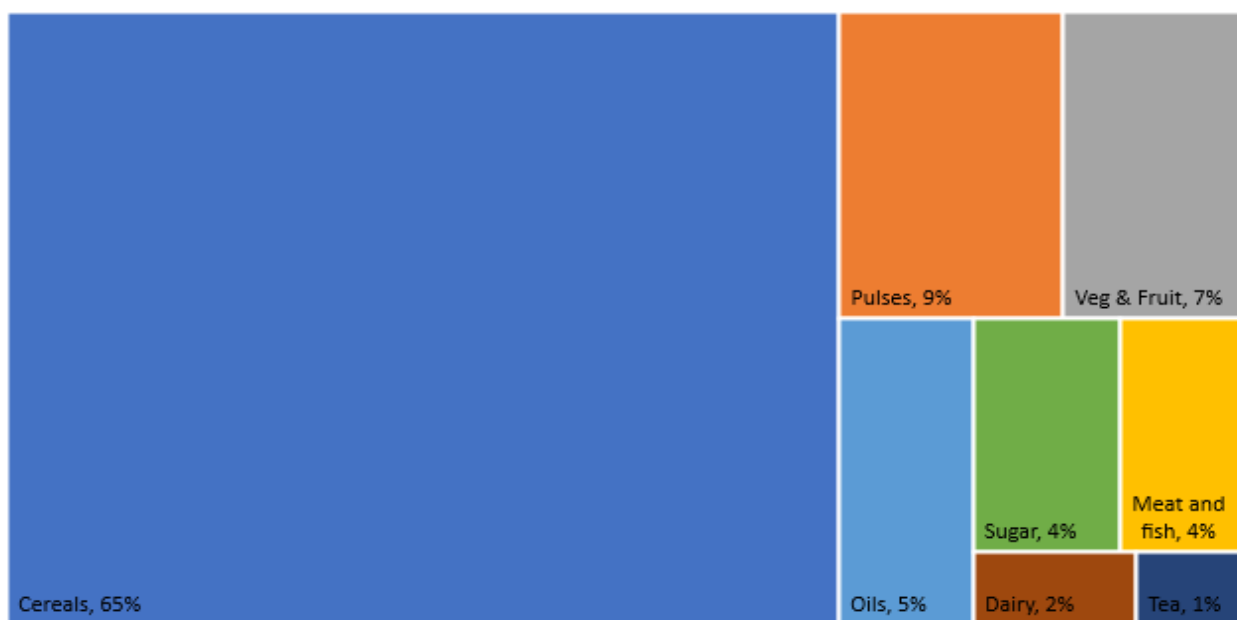


Figure 17: Share of food groups within the monthly food expenditure

Maiduguri Expenditure vs MEB (Household size 4 - 8 members)

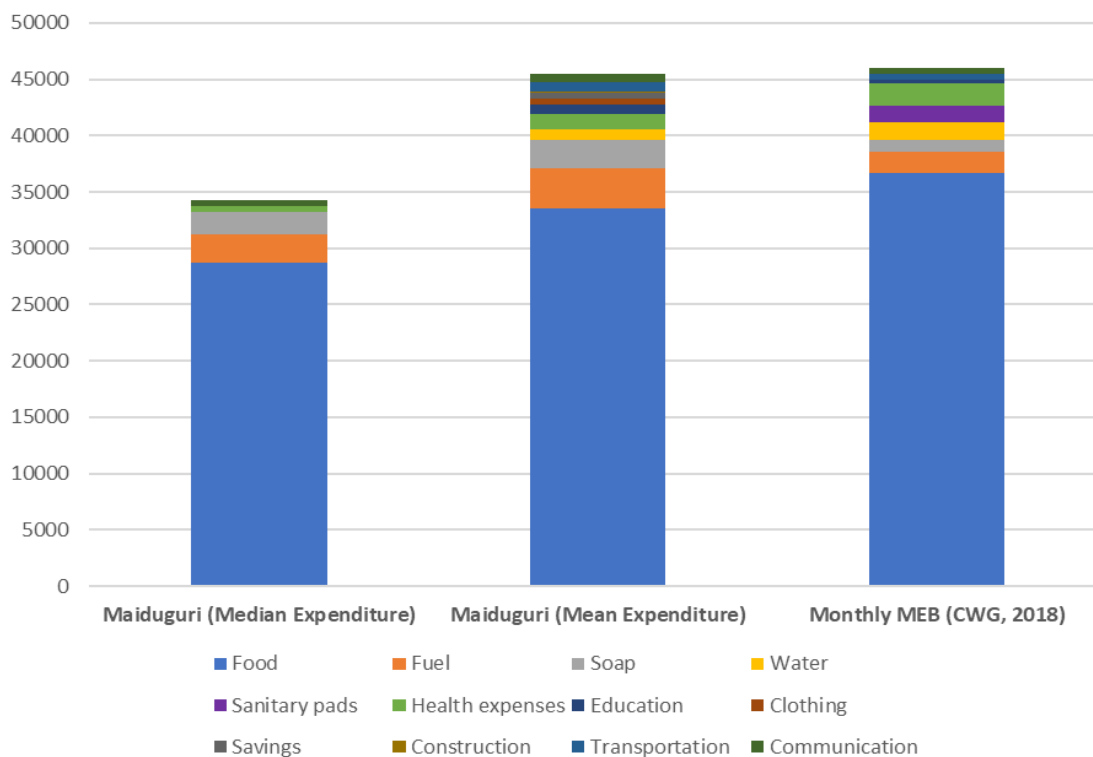


Figure 18: Comparison of mean and median expenditures by category with the MEB value (Maiduguri data only for households 4 - 8 members)

Category	Food	Fuel	Soap	Water	Sanitary pads	Health expenses	Education	Clothing	Savings	Construction	Transportation	Communication
Median Expenditure (naira)	28750	2500	2000	0	N/A	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Mean Expenditure (naira)	33560	3535	2555	931	N/A	1359	855	480	482	199	825	752
Monthly MEB (CWG, 2018)	36642	1900	1080	1580	1424	2058	285	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	500

A comparison of breakdown of expenditure (both median as well as mean) and the MEB for Maiduguri for a typical household size (4 – 8 HHs) is shown in Figure 18. Compared to the MEB, the median expenditure values are much lower, and the food share is much higher (nearly 80 percent), and zero expenses reported for water and education, as well as zero savings put away. The expenditure breakdown by mean shows total mean expenditure to be nearly equal to the monthly MEB, with food and health expenses being slightly lower, and education expenses to be higher compared to the MEB.

Savings and remittances: Only 7.1 percent of households had savings either in the form of cash or jewellery. Only a third of households with savings have monthly expenditures less than MEB. Only 4 percent of households receive remittances.

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.

Twenty-nine percent of all households did not adopt any coping strategies, 37.1 percent adopted stress coping strategies, 6.6 percent crisis strategies, and the remaining 27.2 percent emergency coping strategies.

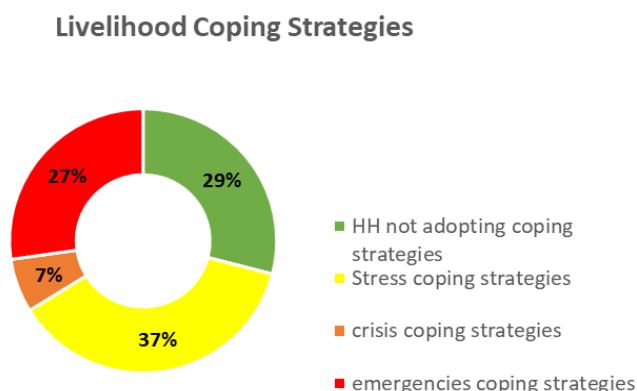


Figure 19: Livelihood coping strategies by severity

Use of emergency coping strategies surged to 27 percent in 2020 from 12 percent in 2019, while use of stress and crisis coping strategies decreased slightly (Fig 20).

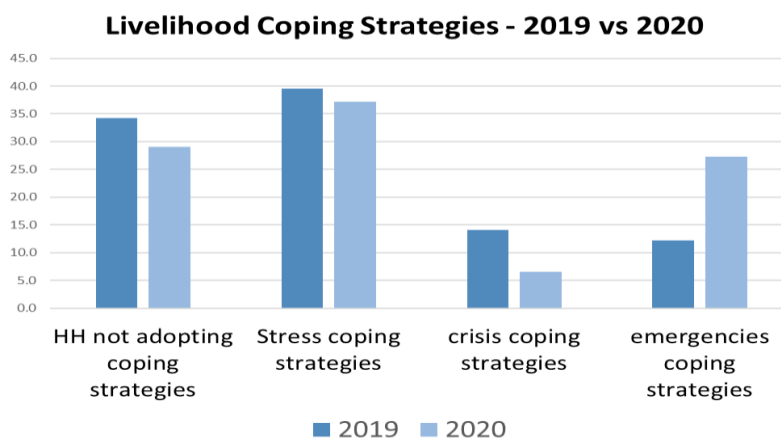


Figure 20: Comparison of livelihood coping strategy categories show an increase in emergency coping strategies

In terms of individual strategies, 42 percent borrowed money, while 38 percent purchased food on credit and 30 percent spent savings. Aside from the high prevalence of stress strategies, reducing expenses on health and education (15 percent), as well as on agricultural or livestock inputs (16 percent) were most deployed (Fig 21).

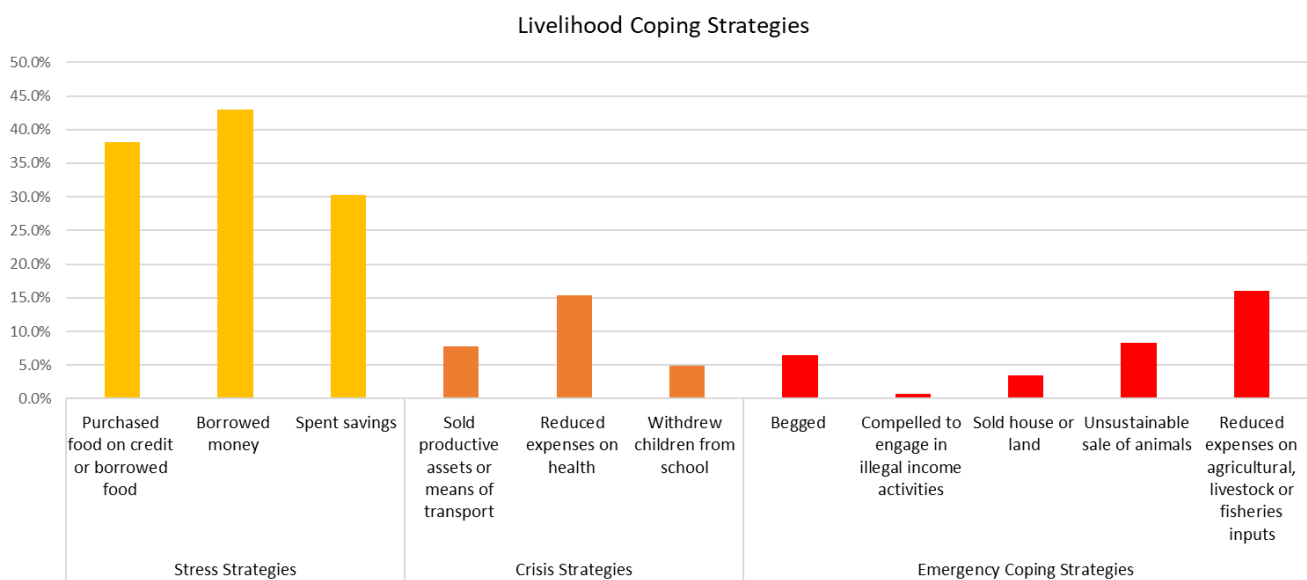


Figure 21: Percentage of households reporting at least one individual livelihood coping strategies, classified by severity

Figure 22 and Table 2 shows the breakdown of livelihood coping strategies at the LGA level.

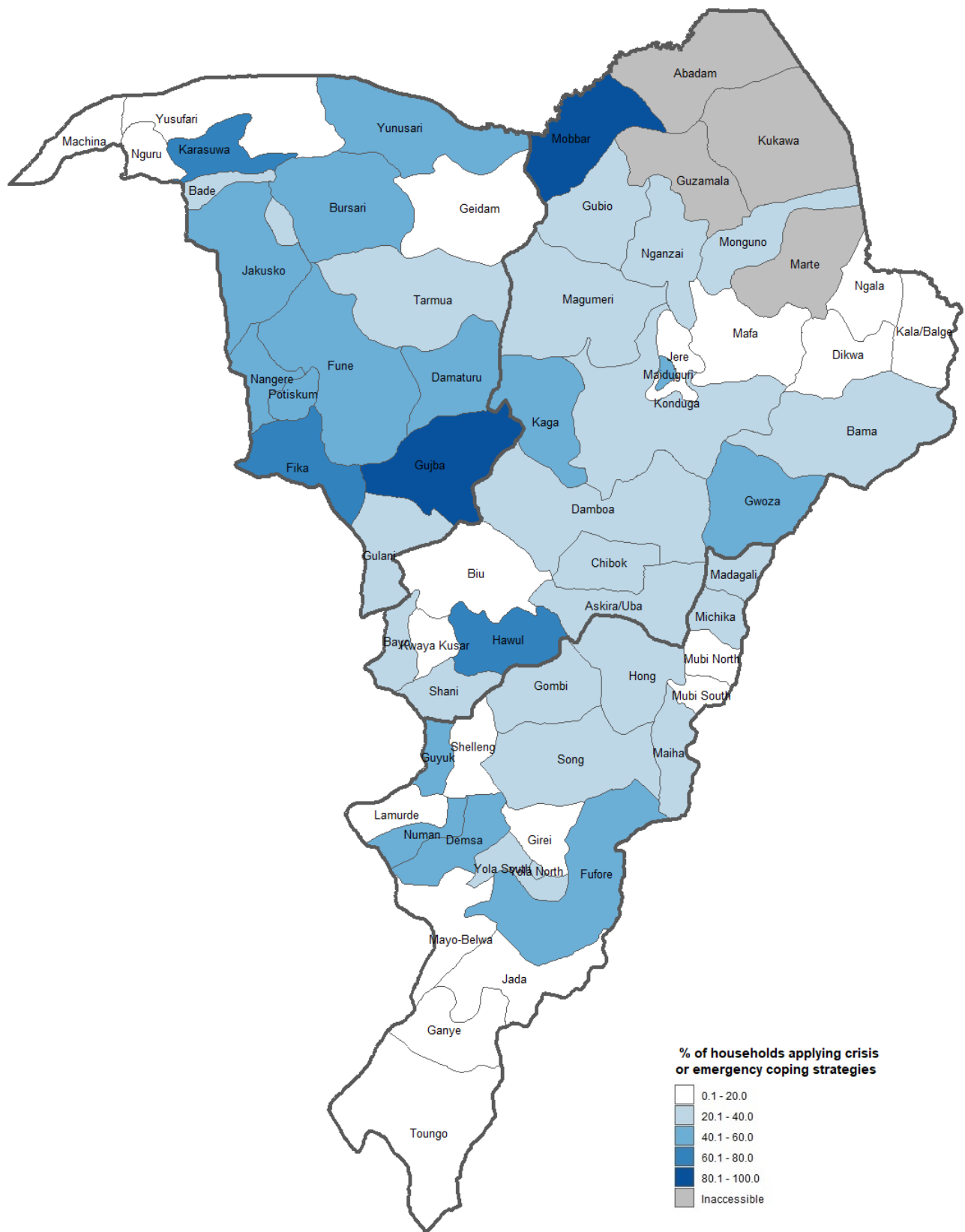


Figure 22: LGA level breakdown of households using crisis or emergency coping strategies

Table 2: Livelihood Based Coping Strategies							
State	Domain (if Applicable)	LGA	Households not adopting coping strategies	Stress coping strategies	crisis coping strategies	emergencies coping strategies	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	49.7%	41.7%	4.3%	4.3%	
		GUBIO	4.0%	43.7%	38.0%	14.3%	
		MAGUMERI	37.9%	35.6%	18.8%	7.8%	
		MOBBAR	5.4%	11.0%	36.8%	46.8%	
		NGANZAI	39.3%	26.1%	25.4%	9.3%	
		MONGUNO	16.3%	58.0%	13.3%	12.3%	
		DIKWA	25.8%	64.5%	3.3%	6.4%	
		JERE	49.8%	42.9%	6.0%	1.3%	
		MAFA	53.2%	14.7%	22.2%	9.9%	
		MAIDUGURI	12.5%	33.2%	39.4%	14.9%	
		NGALA	18.2%	31.4%	46.1%	4.3%	
		KONDUGA	19.3%	58.7%	6.9%	15.1%	
		BAMA	34.4%	26.6%	20.1%	18.8%	
		KAGA	37.5%	29.8%	17.7%	15.1%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	49.3%	9.7%	33.7%	7.3%	
		BAYO	40.3%	29.0%	24.0%	6.7%	
		BIU	38.0%	5.0%	55.7%	1.3%	
		CHIBOK	32.3%	7.0%	53.0%	7.7%	
		DAMBOA	22.0%	56.0%	6.5%	15.5%	
		GWOZA	20.4%	27.0%	31.3%	21.4%	
HAWUL	31.0%	14.0%	50.0%	5.0%			
KWAYA KUSAR	64.8%	27.8%	7.4%	0.0%			
SHANI	34.3%	52.0%	12.0%	1.7%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	53.9%	11.9%	32.7%	1.5%	
		JAKUSKO	23.0%	34.3%	33.0%	9.7%	
		KARASUWA	25.3%	25.0%	45.3%	4.3%	
		BURSARI	49.0%	32.0%	15.5%	3.5%	
		GEIDAM	31.0%	61.1%	5.3%	2.6%	
		GUJBA	9.0%	24.7%	12.0%	54.3%	
		GULANI	50.4%	21.7%	22.6%	5.3%	
		TARMUWA	60.5%	22.0%	11.5%	6.0%	
		YUNUSARI	9.5%	2.0%	83.0%	5.5%	
		FIKA	1.5%	25.0%	35.0%	38.5%	
		FUNE	23.0%	39.0%	34.0%	4.0%	
		DAMATURU	17.9%	63.3%	8.2%	10.6%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA				
			NGURU	49.8%	22.8%	22.1%	5.4%
	YUSUFARI						
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM						
	NANGERE	25.5%	31.0%	36.4%	7.1%		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE					
		JADA					
		SHELLENG	37.8%	44.4%	13.2%	4.6%	
		TOUNGO					
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI					
		MAYO-BELWA	49.7%	33.0%	12.7%	4.7%	
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH					
		YOLA SOUTH	57.7%	2.0%	35.3%	5.0%	
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE					
		DEMSA					
		GUYUK	26.7%	13.9%	54.1%	5.3%	
	N/A	NUMAN					
N/A	MADAGALI	62.0%	4.3%	30.7%	3.0%		
N/A	MICHIKA	38.0%	27.7%	17.0%	17.3%		
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA						
	HONG						
	SONG	58.3%	16.2%	23.2%	2.3%		
South Adamawa B2	GOMBI						
	MUBI NORTH						
	MUBI SOUTH	85.3%	9.7%	4.3%	0.7%		

Reasons for using livelihood coping strategies

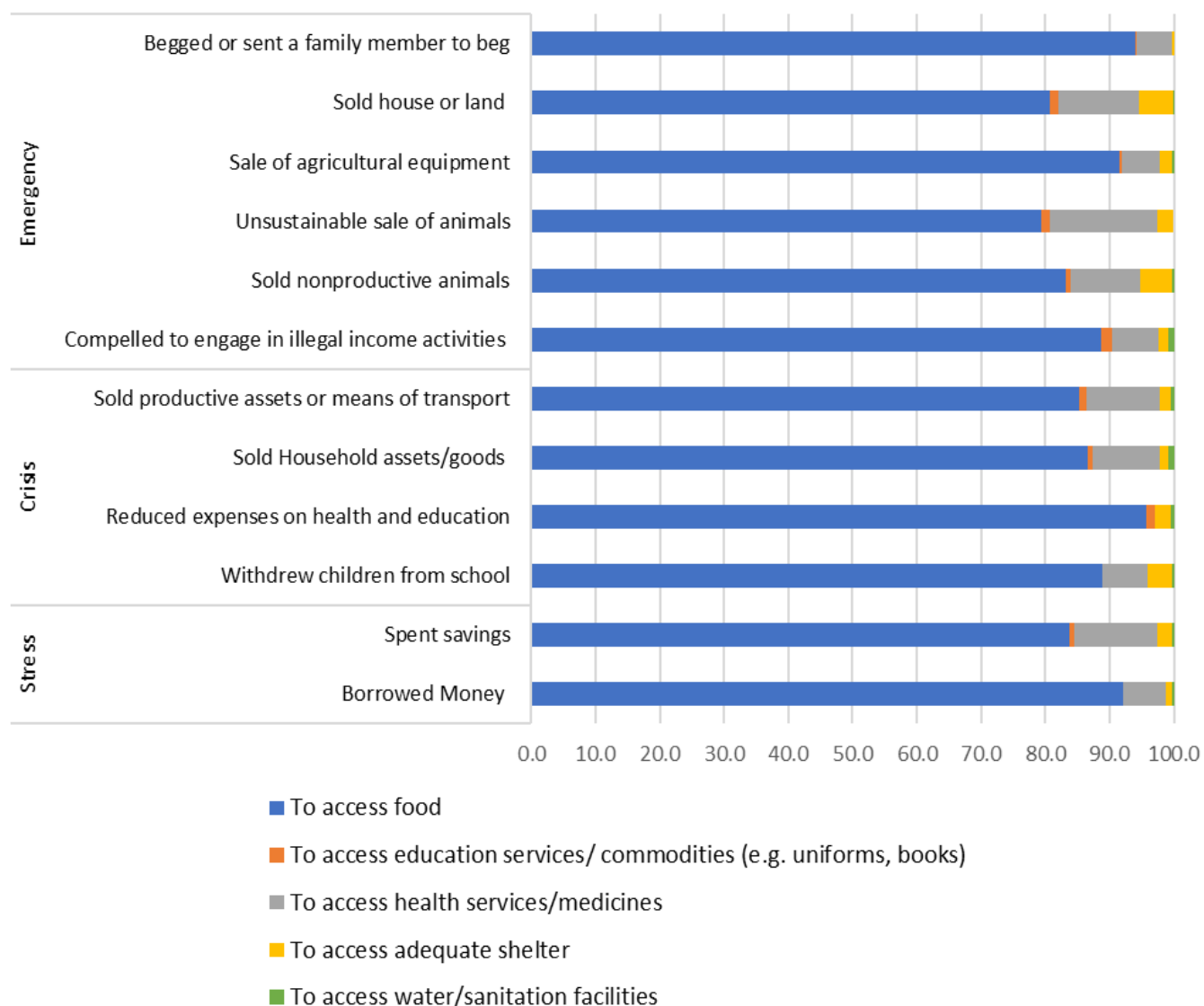


Figure 23: Reasons behind using livelihood coping strategies (reported only for households using coping strategies)

Among households reporting use of livelihood coping strategies, an overwhelming reason (more than 80 percent) is to access food. Access to food as the main reason becomes most prevalent in incidences of reducing expenses on health and education (95.8 percent of households reporting livelihood coping strategies), begging (93.9 percent), borrowing money (92 percent) and sale of agricultural equipment (91.6 percent).

Accessing health services or medicines is the second most common reason, followed by shelter, education, and to a lesser extent, water and sanitation facilities (Fig 23).

These findings are also supported by debt patterns. **Forty-three percent of all households incurred some form of debt, with the main reason being food-related needs (70 percent of all debt-incurring households), with health and purchase of agricultural inputs** being other commonly cited secondary reasons (Fig 24).

The proportion of households and underlying reasons for debt did not change much compared to 2019. However, median debt amount for food increased from 6,000 naira to 10,000 naira (66 percent increase compared to the 2019 value).

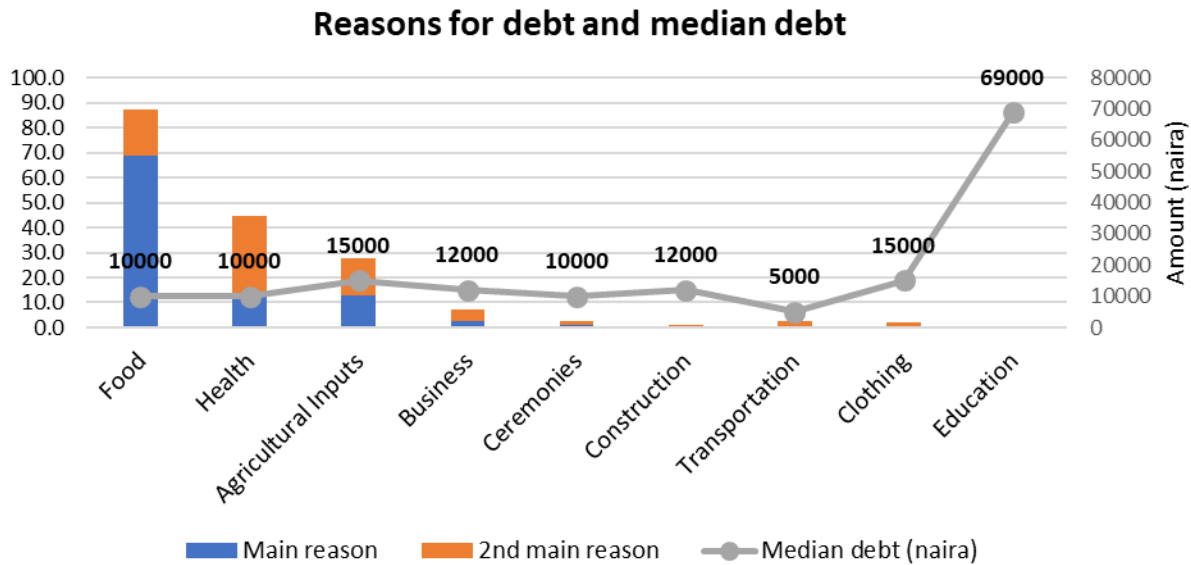


Figure 24: Reasons for debt and median debt (reported for households undertaking debt)

4. Multidimensional Deprivation Index

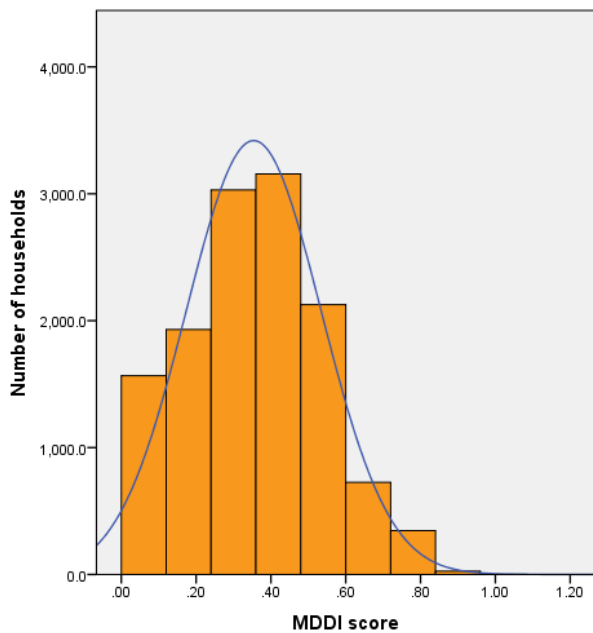


Figure 25: Histogram - MDDI score

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. All dimensions carry equal weight, with each indicator within the dimension assigned equal importance.

In terms of incidence, **56.5 percent of all households have an MDDI above the 1/3rd cut-off point of the index and are considered 'multidimensionally deprived'**. In terms of intensity, within the category of households considered 'multidimensionally deprived', the mean deprivation is 0.48 out of 1 i.e. within nearly half the dimensions or indicators. The combined MDDI (Incidence x Intensity) for the surveyed population is 0.271.

Incidence of MDDI score ranging 0 – 0.33 (below the 1/3 cut-off) i.e. none to minimal deprivation is seen for 43.5 percent of the households, moderate MDDI score (0.34 – 0.50) for 32.8 percent of households, while the remaining

23.7 percent of households show severe MDDI score (over 0.50). No household shows full deprivation (Score of '1').

Table 2B: MDDI – Dimensions and Indicators

DIMENSION	INDICATOR
Food	Households with poor or borderline food consumption score;
Education	Households with no school equipment; Households with at least one child who could not access primary school leaving exams due to lack of money; At least one child did not have breakfast before going to school; Did not attend school for more than six months.
Health	More than half the members were sick during the last few months; At least one member of the household has not been treated due to chronic illness; At least household member with a chronic illness has been untreated for over a year.
Shelter	Households without access to electricity; Nondurable roof; Nondurable wall.
WASH	Unimproved sanitation; unimproved toilet.
Safety	Households reporting having a serious problem with not feeling 'safe' under the perceived needs indicator.

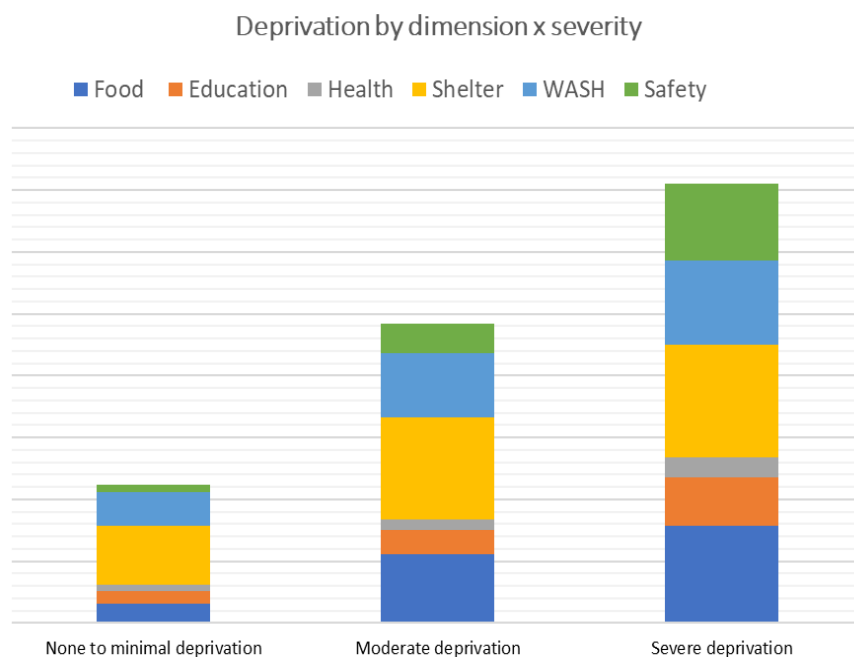


Figure 26: Multidimensional deprivation score – mean share of each sectoral dimension in each severity category

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. Food-related deprivation (identified by poor or borderline food consumption score), and safety related challenges become more prominent as the MDDI score increases (Fig 26).

The MDDI score also correlates positively with the percentage of households whose expenditure is less than the MEB (fig 27), indicating high overlap between monetary and non-monetary poverty.

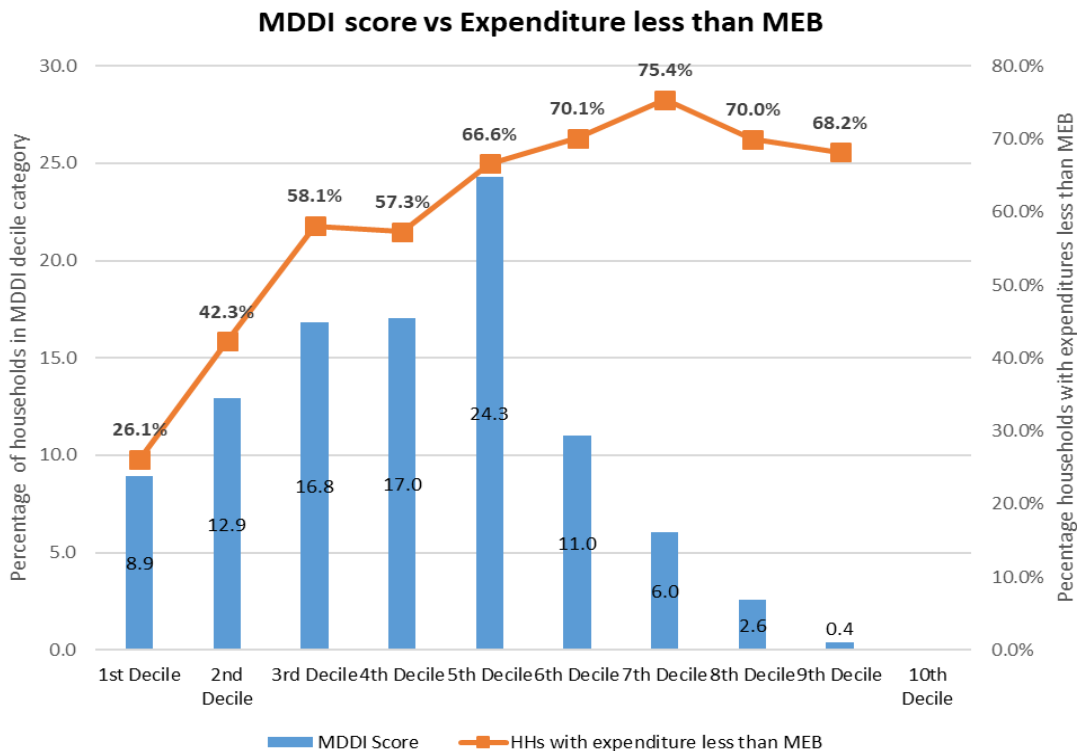
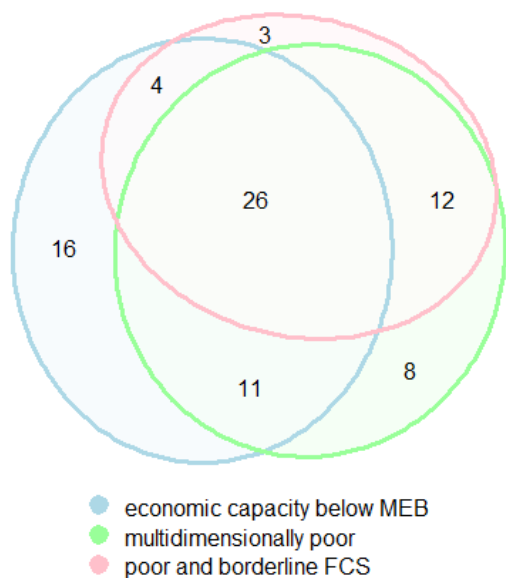


Figure 27: Comparison of MDDI score vs Percentage of Households by MDDI score deciles



The three types of vulnerability – monetary poor (economic capacity below MEB), multidimensional deprivation, and poor and borderline consumption do not occur individually. Eighty percent of the population falls in at least one of these three groups. For 26 percent of all households, there is an overlap between an economic capacity below MEB, multidimensional poverty and poor and borderline FCS.

Only 3 percent of all households have *only* poor and borderline food consumption. For 12 percent of all households, there is overlap between just poor and borderline FCS and multidimensional poverty. Households with just the combination poor and borderline FCS and an economic capacity below MEB does not occur very often.

Figure 28: Overlap between ECME, multidimensional poor and poor and borderline FCS

Multidimensional poverty - in most cases – does not occur alone. In addition to overlapping with both poor and borderline FCS and economic capacity below MEB at the same time, there is also significant overlap with other groups individually. An economic capacity below MEB independent of the other groups occurs relatively more often, as seen in 16 percent of all households.

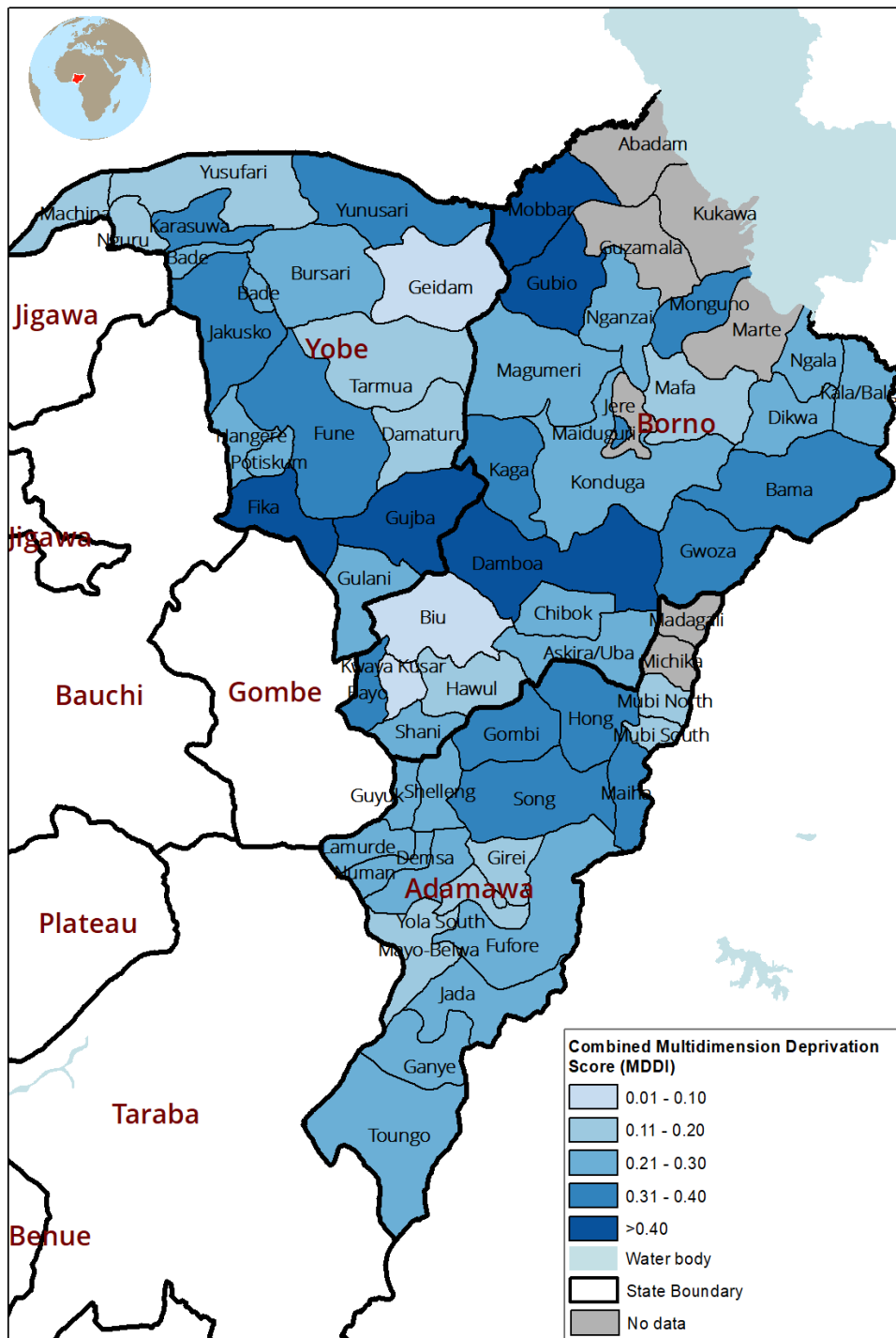


Figure 29: Combined MDDI score by LGAs

5. Access to land and markets, and barriers to essential services

Eighty-four percent of all households have access to markets. For the remaining sixteen percent who face market access challenges, lack of money remains the main constraint. **Markets are the dominant source of food for all food groups. A quarter of cereals and vegetables (particularly green vegetables) are also sourced from a households' own production, as well as a fifth of all households consuming legumes, and 13 percent of households consuming milk.** Despite a low prevalence (3 percent), meat, fish and orange fruit are most likely to be purchased on credit. The most common items received through food assistance are cereals (4.4 percent), oil/fats (3.9 percent) and legumes (3.5 percent) (Fig 29).

About 10 percent of all households mentioned that they face challenges or barriers accessing essential services, with women and girls more likely to face barriers than men and boys.

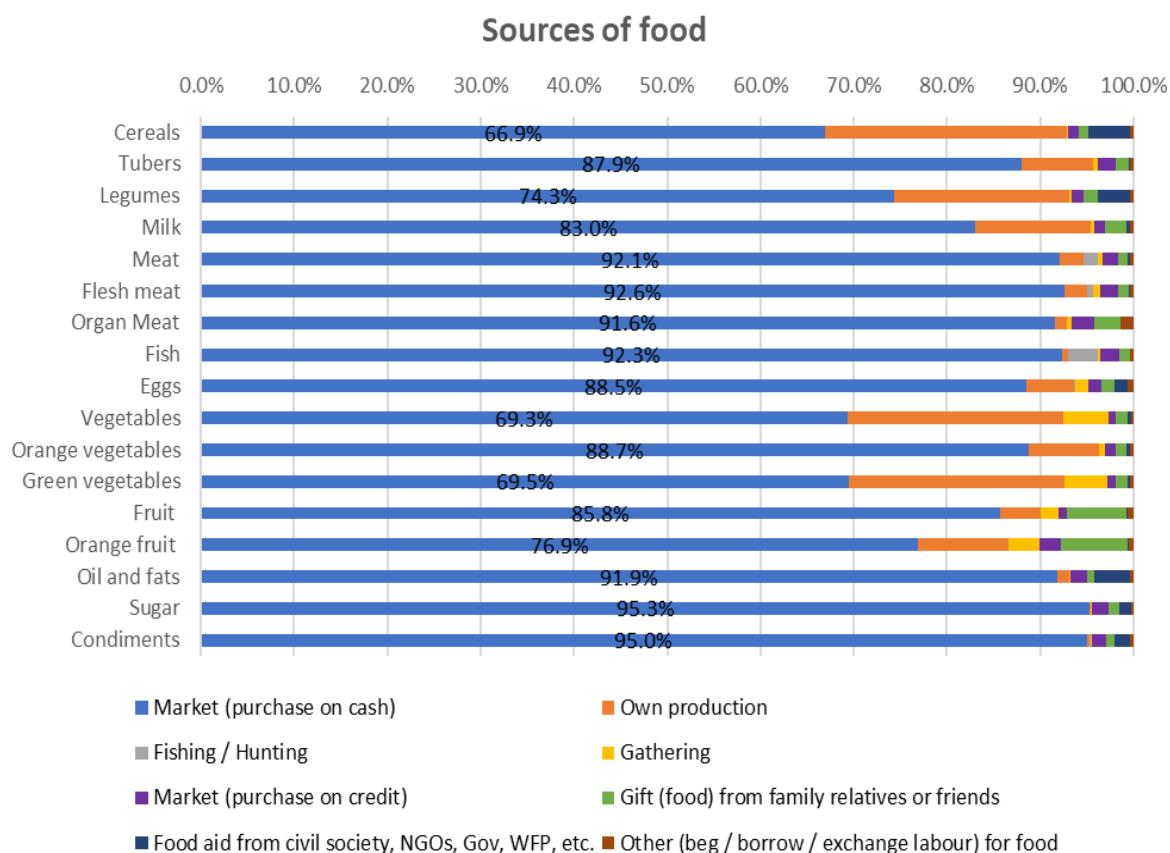


Figure 30: Source of food, disaggregated by food type

Two-thirds of all households have access to land to grow crops. Among households reporting access to land, only 60 percent of households cultivated during the 2020 planting season (May – September), with the most cultivated main crops being maize (43.2 percent of agricultural households), sorghum (19.3 percent of agricultural households) and millet (15.9 percent of agricultural households). Rice, beans, and groundnuts are other important secondary crops. A table of most common crops is listed under Annex A. Households unable to cultivate cite lack of capital as the main reason. Agricultural constraints are discussed in detail in chapter 2.

At the time of data collection, **three-fourths of all households had some household stock**, broken down further by the following duration: 34 percent households only had enough stock to last for a week, another 33 percent had enough to last two to four weeks, and only 8.5 percent of households had enough to last at least a month. The high prevalence of households reporting low stock suggests a high dependence of markets to access to food, or low replenishment of stock due to the ongoing harvest at the time of the data collection.

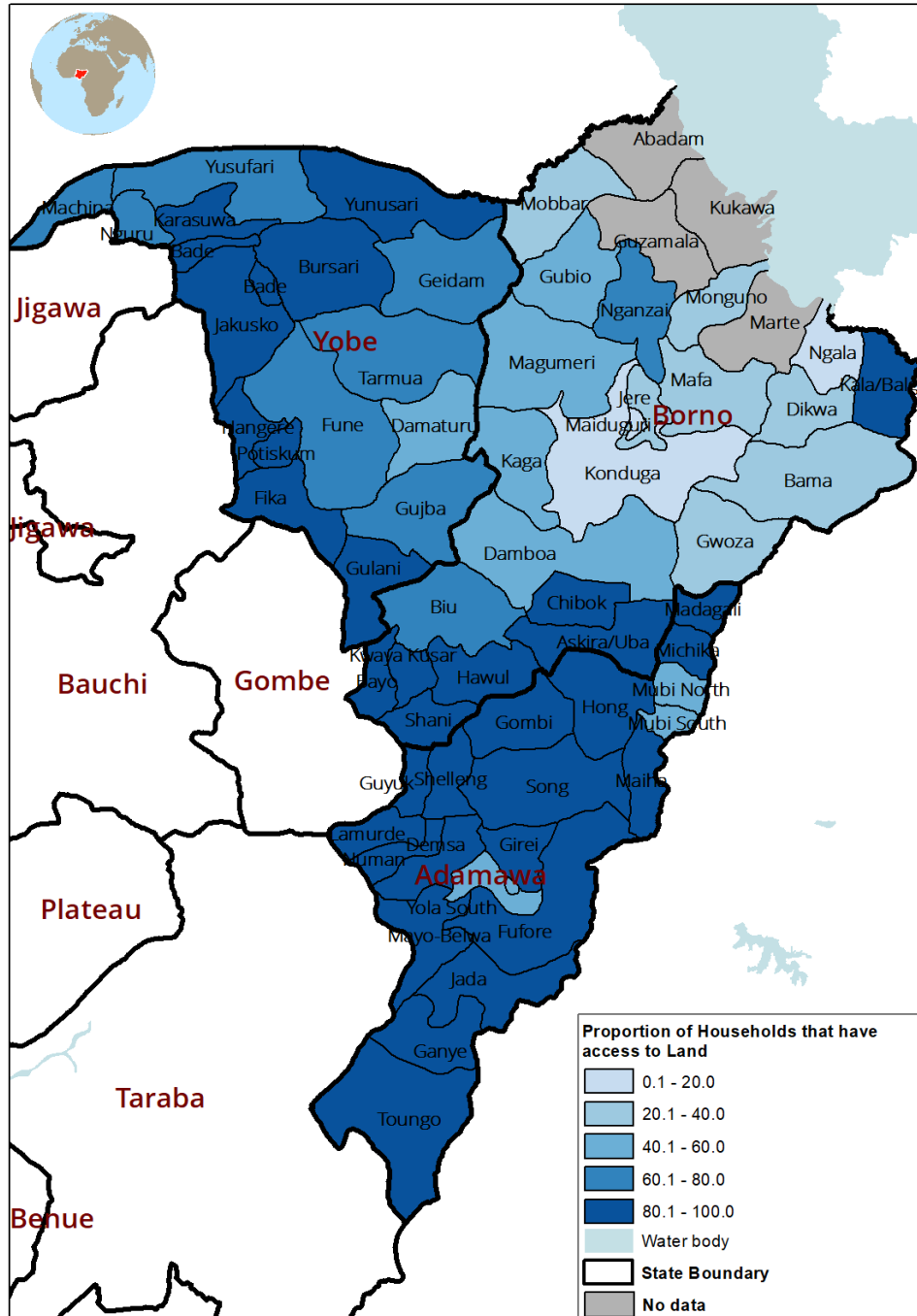


Figure 31: Percentage of households with access to land

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

Perceived Needs (Areas of serious concern)

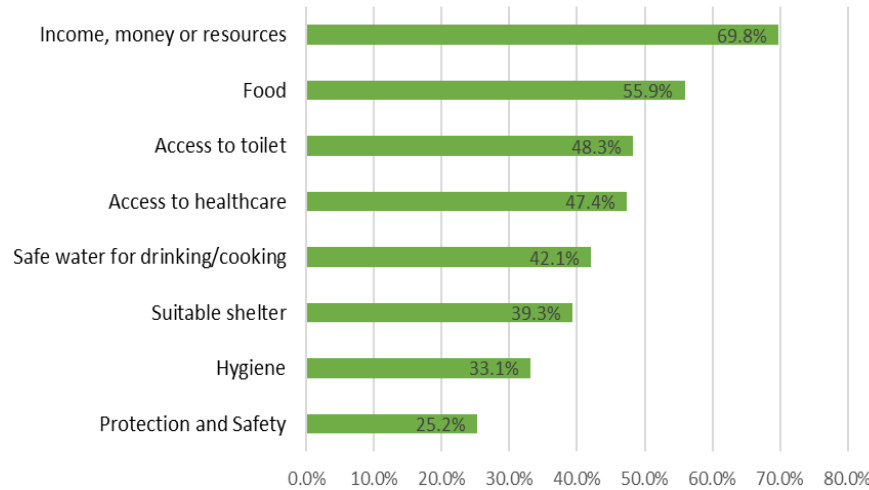


Figure 32: Serious unmet needs as perceived by households

Top three priorities for the household

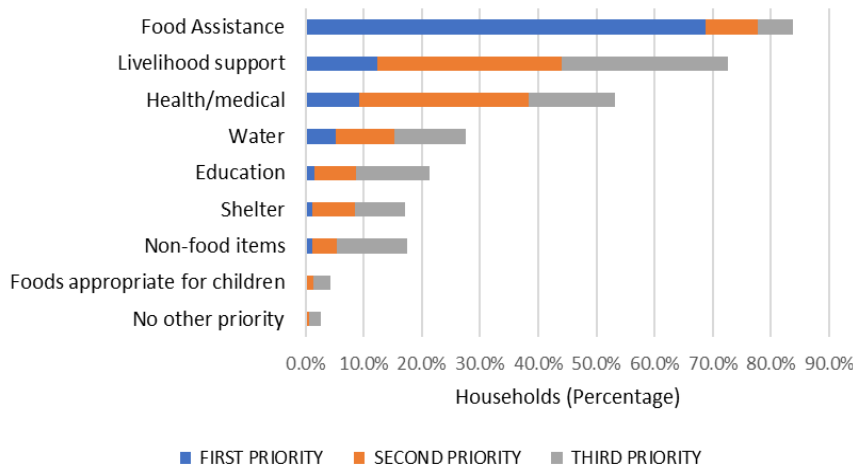


Figure 33: Top 3 priorities, in terms of needs

Based on the Humanitarian Emergency Settings Perceived Needs Scale (HESPER), perceived needs is a perception-based indicator, which measures whether households believe that they have “serious problem” with respect to a variety of needs. Perceived needs are understood as needs that are felt or expressed by people themselves and indicate gaps that they are experiencing.

Income, money or resources are perceived as being of most concern, by nearly 70 percent of all households. This is followed by food (56 percent), access to toilet (48.3 percent) and healthcare (47.4 percent), and safe water for drinking/cooking (42.1 percent).

In terms of priorities, households overwhelmingly identify food assistance as a priority, with livelihood support, health/medical needs, and water as second, third and fourth priorities respectively. The perceived and priority needs by

LGA and Domain are reflected in Tables 4 and Annex A respectively.

These needs match with the individual dimensions of the multidimensional deprivation index. For example, in Bayo LGA in Borno state, water is mentioned as the greatest perceived need with 96 percent of households

reporting serious problems with accessing water. This is matched by the finding Bayo has the highest incidence (70 percent) of households drinking water from an unimproved source.

Table 3: What are the top 3 priority needs for your household?

Order of priority	Need	Households with expenditures less than MEB	Households with Poor or Borderline Food Consumption	Household with MDDI score above 1/3rd cut-off	Households adopting crisis or emergency coping strategies
First*	Food Assistance	60.2%	48.0%	61.5%	39.1%
	Health/medical	38.3%	32.4%	45.1%	22.8%
	Water	58.9%	30.6%	46.8%	19.6%
	Livelihood support	57.7%	38.4%	46.1%	24.0%
Second	Food Assistance	55.6%	43.5%	56.1%	32.6%
	Health/medical	54.0%	46.3%	60.8%	41.5%
	Water	57.6%	37.6%	60.6%	33.5%
	Shelter	62.4%	46.9%	62.9%	36.1%
	Education	46.3%	40.3%	48.1%	26.4%
	Livelihood support	61.7%	44.0%	53.8%	30.6%
	Foods appropriate for children	62.4%	53.4%	53.4%	32.3%
	Non-food items	61.2%	42.2%	48.9%	19.8%
	No other priority	62.2%	10.8%	5.4%	12.2%
	Third	Food Assistance	54.2%	40.1%	48.2%
Health/medical		55.6%	41.4%	54.5%	36.9%
Water		59.0%	42.8%	65.8%	39.9%
Shelter		60.8%	51.2%	61.8%	34.1%
Education		44.5%	39.5%	47.5%	30.7%
Livelihood support		59.5%	46.8%	64.2%	36.4%
Foods appropriate for children		60.9%	41.7%	60.1%	48.4%
Non-food items		66.9%	45.7%	48.4%	23.8%
No other priority		43.9%	30.2%	22.7%	22.0%

*Only needs with significant mentions are retained

Households mentioning food assistance as their first priority have the highest proportion of households with poor and borderline food consumption. These households also have a highest prevalence of households with expenditures less than the MEB, with MDDI score above the 1/3rd cut-off point, and those adopting crisis or emergency coping strategies. On the other hand, households reporting health/medical as their first priority are likely to be better-off households, as the prevalence in other indicators is far less compared to those prioritizing food assistance and other sectors (Table 3).

Table 4: Households' perception of serious unmet needs (based on HESPER scale) by type of need											
State	Domain (if Applicable)	LGA	Safe water for drinking or cooking	Enough food or means to cook	Suitable Shelter	Access to Toilet	Hygiene	Income, Money or Resources	Access to Healthcare	Safety and Protection	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	1.1%	92.0%	39.4%	49.7%	34.6%	81.4%	36.3%	7.1%	
		GUBIO	37.3%	95.3%	73.7%	81.3%	47.0%	95.3%	83.7%	79.3%	
		MAGUMERI	60.8%	60.2%	23.9%	31.7%	24.9%	65.0%	30.1%	27.5%	
		MOBBAR	35.8%	36.8%	36.8%	37.5%	35.5%	36.8%	37.1%	36.1%	
		NGANZAI	53.9%	63.6%	62.1%	57.1%	50.7%	61.4%	62.1%	56.8%	
		MONGUNO	16.7%	78.0%	21.0%	44.0%	17.7%	93.3%	41.0%	48.3%	
		DIKWA	15.4%	75.9%	53.5%	21.4%	5.0%	99.3%	3.0%	34.8%	
		JERE	33.9%	38.5%	30.6%	33.2%	33.2%	60.5%	34.2%	17.6%	
		MAFA	4.8%	15.0%	14.7%	10.6%	7.2%	20.8%	10.2%	9.9%	
		MAIDUGURI	51.9%	81.9%	79.8%	73.7%	71.5%	87.2%	65.4%	50.5%	
		NGALA	64.6%	92.1%	60.7%	52.1%	48.2%	96.8%	38.6%	21.1%	
		KONDUGA	14.7%	91.9%	58.3%	59.8%	45.9%	91.1%	32.4%	9.7%	
		BAMA	54.5%	68.5%	51.9%	50.3%	39.3%	68.5%	57.5%	41.9%	
		KAGA	36.1%	82.3%	55.9%	39.8%	27.1%	94.3%	84.9%	48.5%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	16.7%	24.0%	32.3%	42.3%	30.0%	74.7%	20.3%	25.0%	
		BAYO	96.7%	13.0%	16.3%	40.0%	7.7%	57.3%	31.0%	5.3%	
		BIU	32.7%	18.0%	24.7%	36.3%	21.3%	47.0%	37.3%	9.0%	
		CHIBOK	9.3%	28.0%	22.7%	33.0%	35.3%	23.0%	43.0%	33.0%	
		DAMBOA	40.5%	81.0%	54.0%	73.0%	49.0%	98.5%	71.5%	12.5%	
		GWOZA	16.8%	50.3%	26.6%	32.2%	19.4%	79.3%	18.8%	33.9%	
HAWUL	49.3%	8.0%	8.3%	25.7%	9.3%	34.7%	25.3%	8.0%			
KWAYA KUSAR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
SHANI	62.7%	73.0%	58.0%	67.7%	52.0%	93.0%	56.0%	13.0%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	23.8%	45.7%	33.8%	73.6%	34.2%	96.3%	59.5%	10.8%	
		JAKUSKO	56.0%	92.0%	79.3%	79.3%	79.7%	99.0%	93.3%	47.0%	
		KARASUWA	87.3%	98.3%	73.3%	91.0%	86.7%	93.0%	91.7%	51.3%	
		BURSARI	80.0%	51.5%	14.5%	56.5%	9.5%	51.5%	46.5%	2.0%	
		GEIDAM	31.0%	27.7%	3.0%	2.3%	1.0%	33.0%	27.7%	1.7%	
		GUJBA	95.7%	97.3%	93.7%	94.7%	91.0%	99.7%	95.7%	95.7%	
		GULANI	40.8%	30.8%	30.5%	41.9%	18.2%	64.2%	57.2%	8.8%	
		TARMUWA	40.0%	81.0%	48.0%	54.0%	52.0%	81.5%	79.0%	40.0%	
		YUNUSARI	7.5%	81.0%	31.5%	41.5%	23.0%	95.5%	52.0%	18.0%	
		FIKA	71.5%	92.0%	72.0%	91.5%	55.5%	92.0%	86.0%	3.5%	
		FUNE	61.3%	71.0%	55.7%	71.0%	62.0%	72.0%	69.3%	6.3%	
		DAMATURU	38.6%	65.2%	48.3%	39.1%	25.6%	75.4%	38.6%	22.2%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA	22.1%	37.3%	17.9%	60.3%	12.5%	60.0%	51.7%	2.0%
		Southern Yobe	POTISKUM	28.8%	44.0%	39.7%	37.5%	5.4%	95.1%	41.8%	7.1%
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE									
		JADA									
		SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE	41.1%	7.6%	6.3%	18.1%	0.0%	58.9%	23.4%	9.5%	
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI	47.7%	18.3%	8.3%	28.7%	1.0%	59.3%	24.0%	8.3%	
		MAYO-BELWA									
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH	8.3%	15.3%	5.0%	3.0%	0.7%	18.3%	13.3%	0.7%	
		YOLA SOUTH									
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE									
		DEMSA	61.4%	66.0%	63.7%	64.7%	61.4%	67.7%	67.3%	36.6%	
		GUYUK NUMAN									
N/A	MADAGALI	12.7%	30.3%	23.0%	26.3%	7.7%	48.0%	36.0%	24.7%		
N/A	MICHIKA	97.3%	96.0%	9.0%	78.0%	25.7%	99.3%	49.3%	24.7%		
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA										
	HONG SONG GOMBI	76.2%	86.1%	83.4%	86.1%	83.4%	95.4%	76.5%	58.3%		
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	60.0%	38.3%	30.7%	44.3%	33.7%	49.7%	45.0%	2.3%		
	MUBI SOUTH										

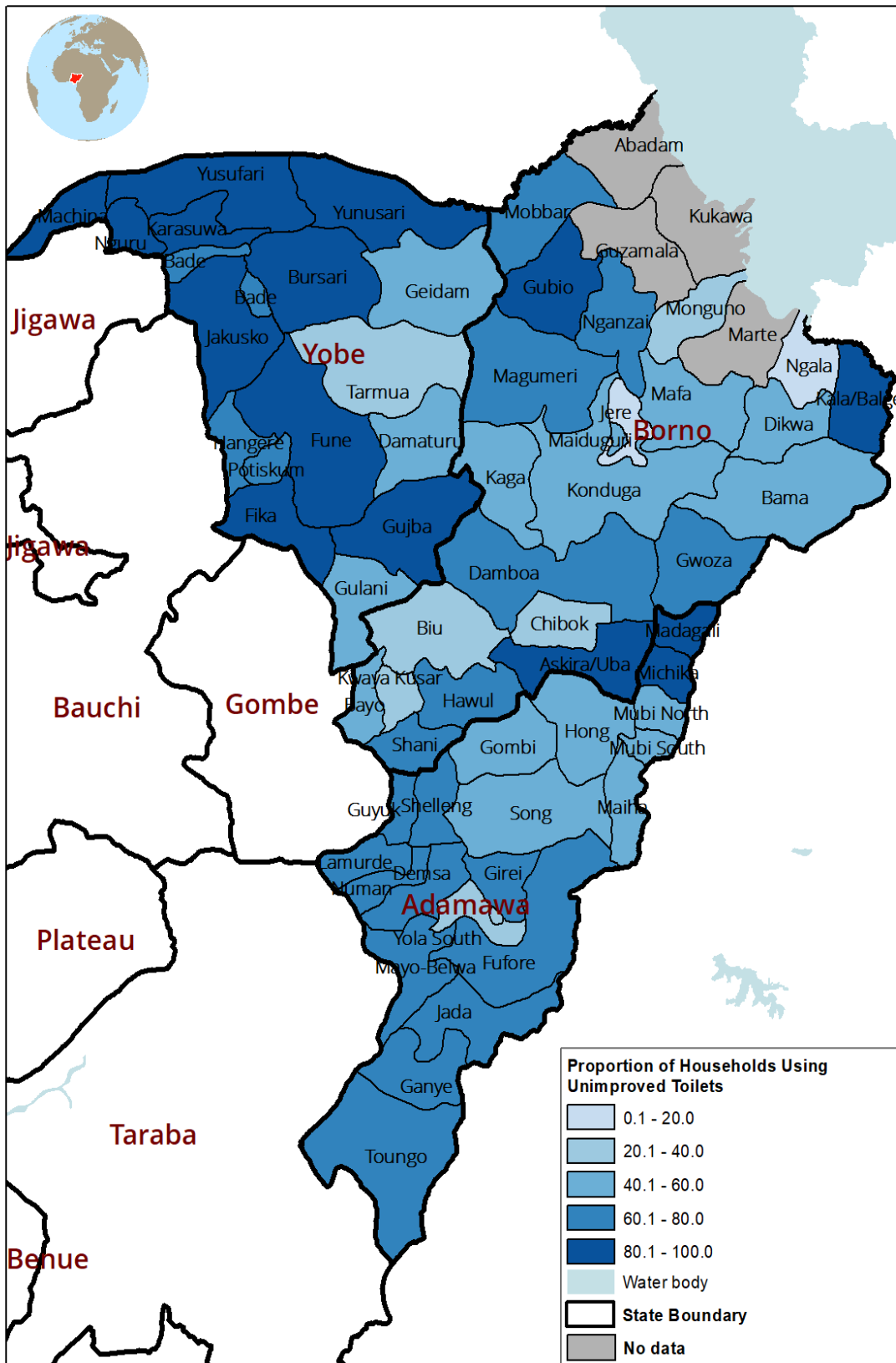


Figure 34: Proportion of households using unimproved toilets

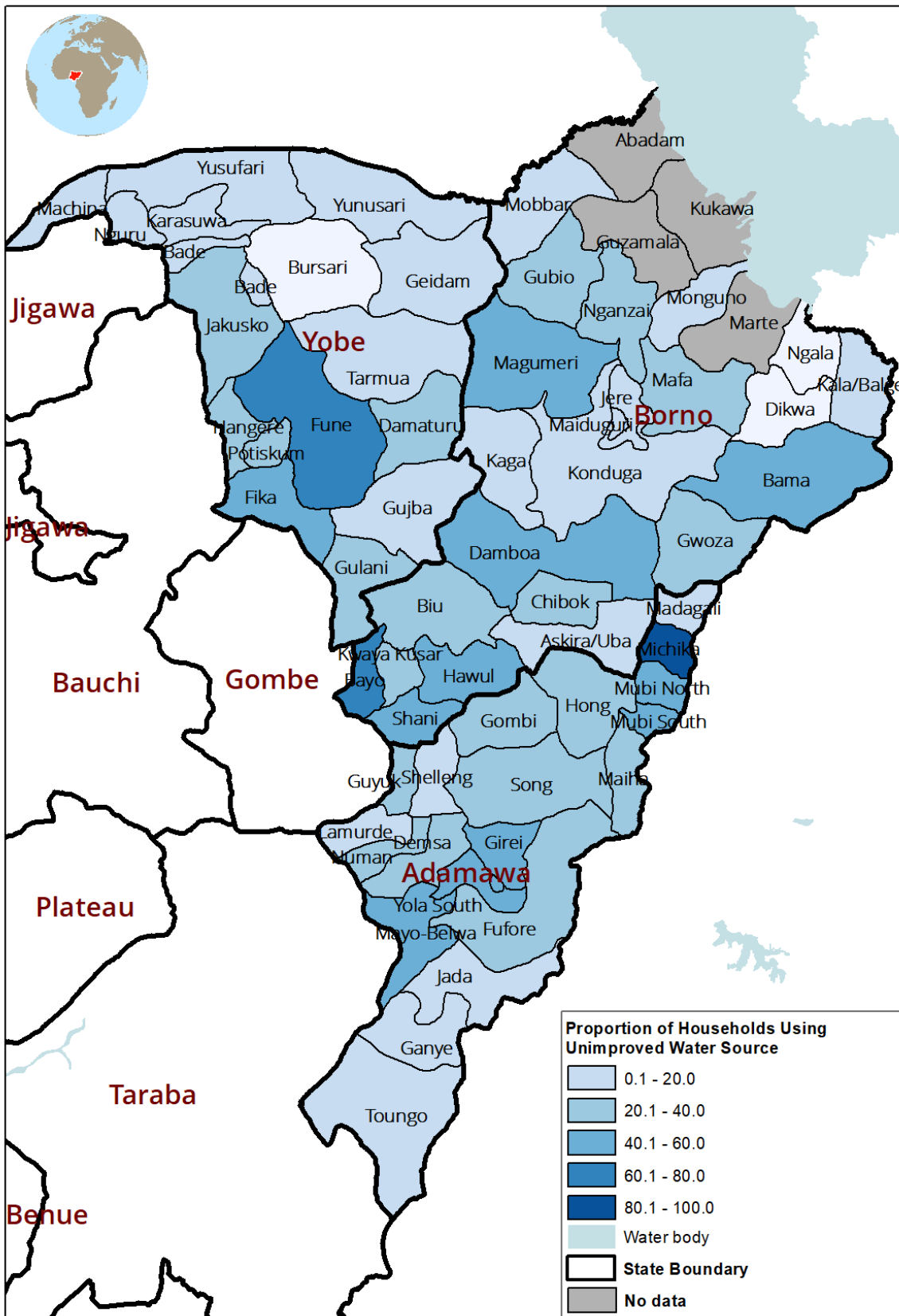


Figure 35: Proportion of households using unimproved water source for drinking

2. Why are these needs unmet?

High food prices and insecurity/conflict are the most common shocks experienced by households. High food prices are reported as the main shock in Yobe and Adamawa states, whereas insecurity/conflict is main shock in Borno, particularly Gubio, Magumeri, Dikwa, Ngala, Kaga LGAs.

This is followed by loss of employment or reduced income as a result of COVID impact or other reasons. High fuel and transportation prices and sickness of a family member are also mentioned as other reasons. Table 5 shows breakdown of all main shocks by LGAs.

Conflict

Insecurity and displacement are cited as one of the two main reason for lack of access to land (mentioned by 37.4 percent of households) – particularly in northern Borno. Insecurity further increases transportation prices in key supply corridors, thus further driving prices of food and key livelihood inputs.

Safety is perceived as a major issue is northern Borno, particularly in Gubio, Nganzai, and Maiduguri LGAs, and Karasuwa and Gujba of Yobe states, and parts of northern Adamawa – particularly Song and Lamurde LGAs.

Farmer-herder conflicts are reported in high incidence in Gujba and Yusufari in Yobe states, and in northern Adamawa LGAs of Hong, Song, Gombi and Maiha. Most incidents occurred on rare occasions i.e. once or twice in the last three months (Annex B).

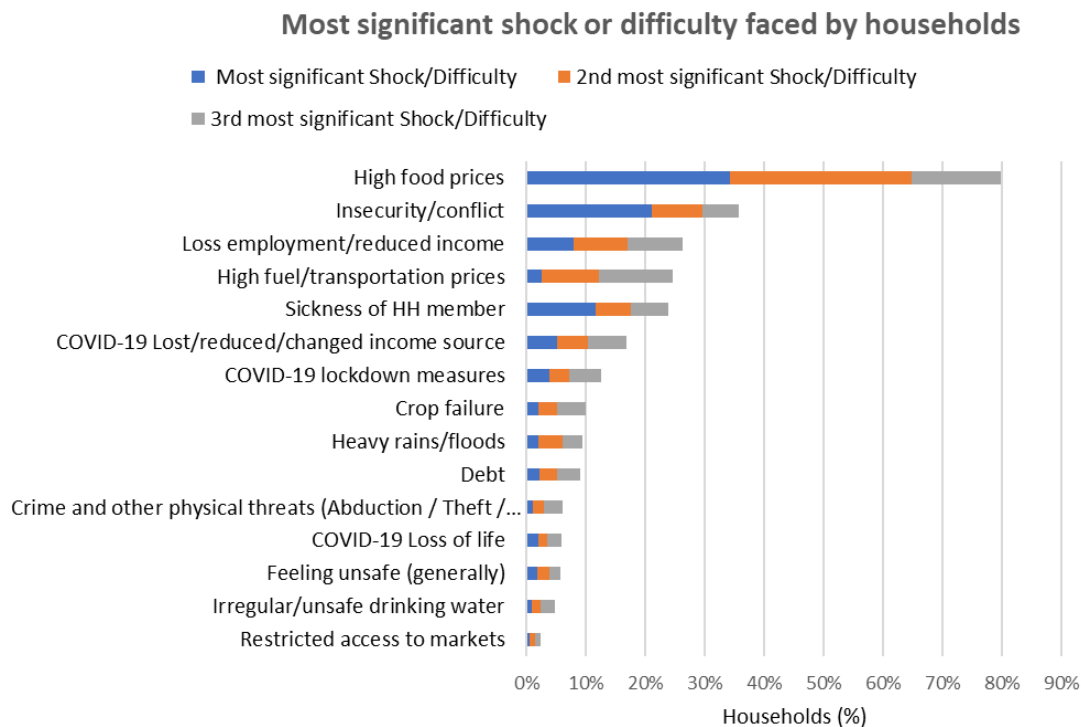


Figure 36: Main shocks reported by households, in order of significance and prevalence

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.

While over 80 percent of all interviewed households can access markets, lack of money is cited as the main reason why some households (14 percent) are unable to access markets. Food prices have continued to increase nationwide since 2019 – further exacerbated by COVID-19 border closures. As of October 2020, prices remained at a five-year-high.

Physical access restraints to markets are rare (reported by only 2 percent of all households) and include markets being too far, shops being closed, or other COVID-related movement restrictions.

Agricultural Productivity

In addition to lack of capital, lack of equipment and inputs, limited land access further exacerbate agricultural productivity. Prices of inputs (including tools, seeds, as well as fuel) related to agriculture have increased across all LGAs, as reported by an overwhelming 91 percent of households practising agriculture.

Among agricultural households, 40 percent perceive harvest to be same compared to last year. Thirty-four percent of agricultural households expected harvest to be better than the average, while the remaining 24.9 percent expect to be less than the average. Northern and central Borno (Dikwa, Monguno, Maiduguri) and Jakusko, Karasuwa, and Gujba, Northern Adamawa B1 and C, Southern Adamawa B report less than average harvest. Hawul, Gwoza, Khwaya Kusar (Borno) and Bade and Bursari have the highest rates of better than average harvest perception.

Among households that harvested, 46 percent households expect their harvest to last between 3 to 6 months, 21.8 percent less than 3 months, 25 percent between 6 to 9 months, 6 percent between 9 to 12 months, while just 0.8 percent to last more than a year.

Southern Yobe (Potiskum and Nangere LGAs), as well as Geidam and Tarmuwa in Yobe state, and Northern Adamawa (Ganye, Guyuk, Jada, Shelleng, Tuongo LGAs) are the most productive areas, with households reporting the most long-lasting stock, majority of households over 6 months. Khwaya Khusar and Hawul in Borno are also productive though less so than these areas.

Households with the least lasting stock were reported in Monguno, Dikwa, Maiduguri and Biu in Borno states.

Forty percent of households rearing livestock have fewer animals than a typical year. The main reasons for fewer animals include distressed sales for urgent cash (72.5 percent of all livestock rearing households) and selling animals as a result of being unable to feed them (49.1 percent).

Idiosyncratic shocks

Sickness and old age are also mentioned as other shocks affecting some households, particularly as barriers affecting access to income.

Agricultural constraints

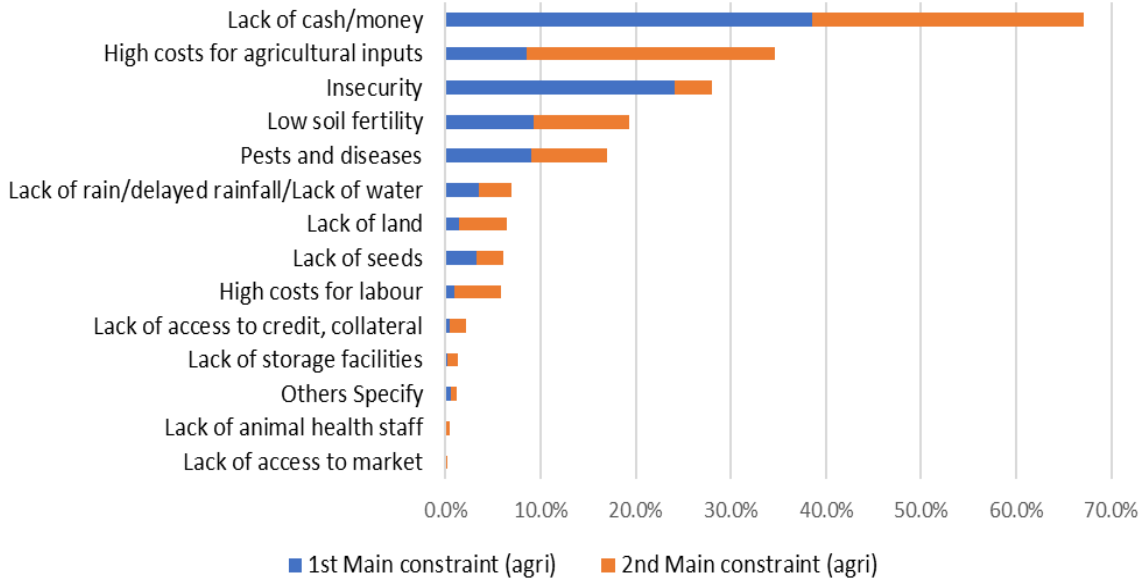


Figure 37: Primary and secondary constraints, faced by agricultural households

Reasons behind fewer livestock compared to last year

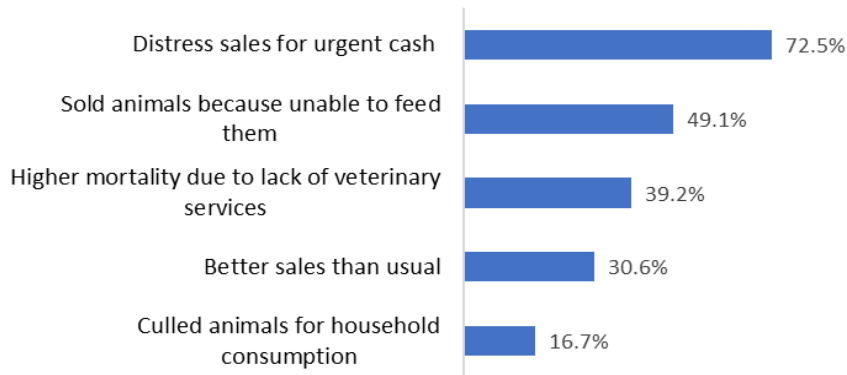


Figure 38: Reasons behind fewer livestock, as reported by households rearing livestock

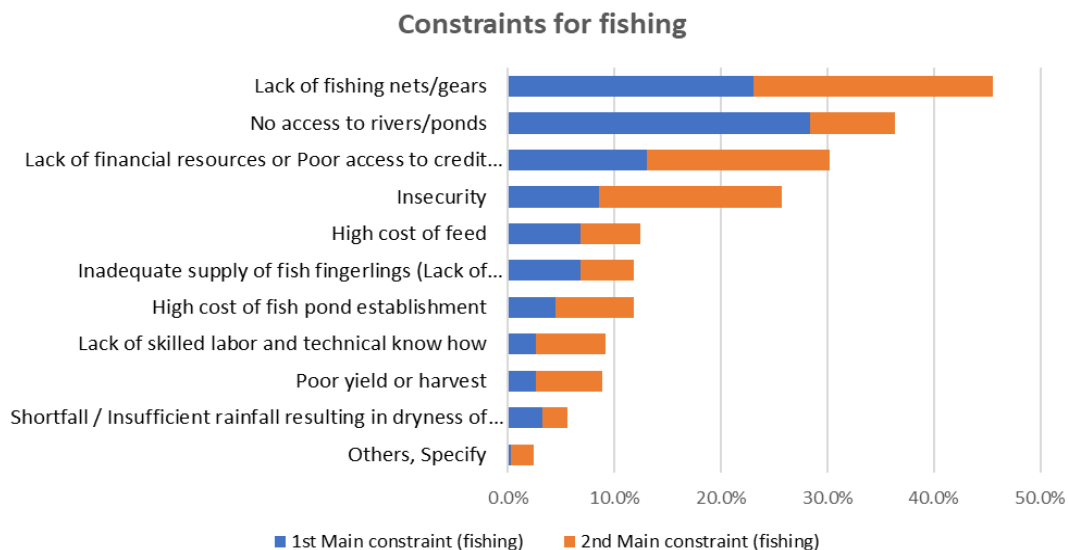


Figure 39: Livelihood constraints reported by households engaged in fishing

COVID-specific impact

COVID-related restrictions as well as wider economic impact negatively affected 63.5 percent of all households. This aggregated figure for negative economic impact is further broken down as follows: 17.6 percent all households mentioning complete loss of income source, 30 percent deterioration in income, 15.9 percent a disproportionate increase in the cost of living.

The remaining 35 percent of all households witnessed no difference or a change in income source, while a minority 1.8 percent mentioned that it has improved income. Although only four percent of households received remittances, nearly 60 percent of households who received remittances mentioned a reduction in amounts.

Movement restrictions also disrupted transhumance, as mentioned by a third of households with transhumant livestock. Bayo LGA is particularly hard-hit area.

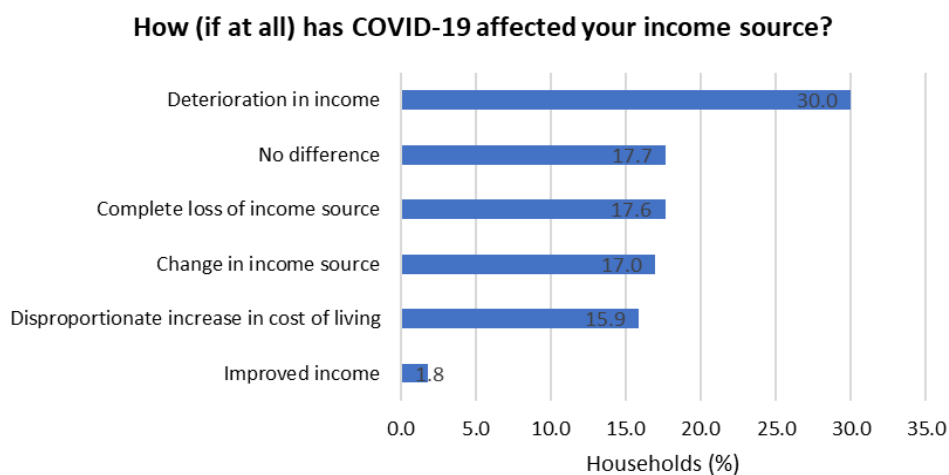


Figure 40: Overall COVID-19 impact on income

How did your income deteriorate?

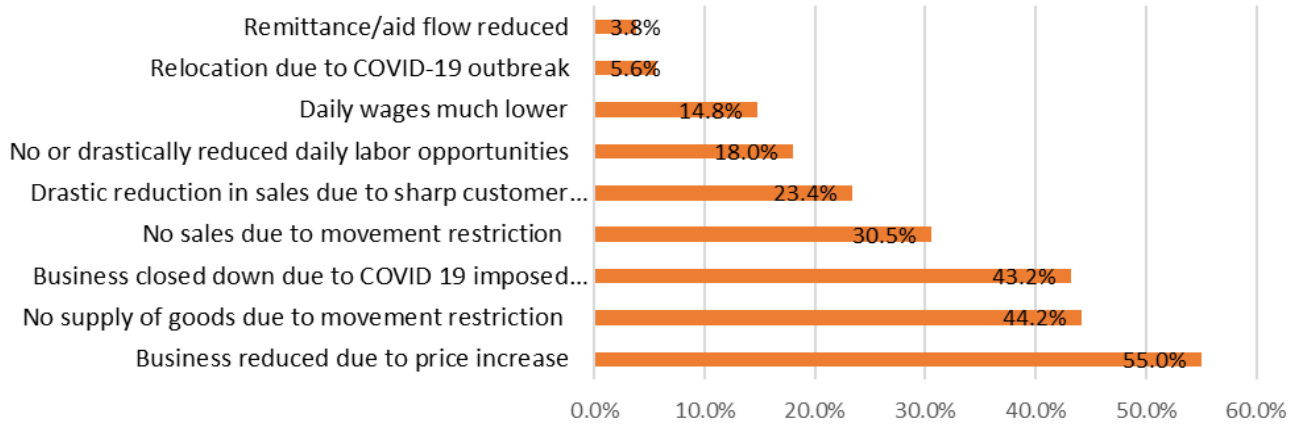


Figure 41: Negative impact of COVID-19 on income - breakdown by type of impact

Table 5: Most Significant Shocks faced by households in the last three months

State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	Loss employment /reduced income	Sickness of HH member	Insecurity/conflict	High food prices	High fuel/transportation prices	Debt	Irregular/unsafe drinking water	Temporary relocation/displacement	Heavy rains/floods	Crop failure	Restricted access to markets	general unsafe feeling	Theft, crime, threats and tensions	tensions between the displaced and the host community	COVID-19 loss/reduced income source	COVID-19 lockdown measures	Other shocks		
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	0.6%	1.5%	32.8%	50.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	6.6%	5.4%	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		
		GUBIO	3.0%	14.9%	78.0%	2.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		
		MAGUMERI	0.0%	0.3%	77.3%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	13.1%	0.0%	0.3%	
		MOBBAR	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	5.0%	
		NGANZAI	0.5%	2.1%	43.1%	7.7%	3.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	33.8%	7.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	
		MONGUNO	0.5%	1.1%	47.3%	36.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	
		DIKWA	1.3%	4.0%	74.8%	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	
		JERE	2.0%	12.3%	9.3%	41.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.1%	4.9%	1.5%	
		MAFA	15.7%	12.7%	4.9%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	11.8%	1.0%	12.7%	12.7%	0.0%	
		MAIDUGURI	8.1%	12.1%	15.7%	50.8%	0.4%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.0%	1.2%	
		NGALA	6.4%	2.8%	58.6%	18.5%	6.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.4%	
		KONDUGA	15.5%	18.2%	30.4%	23.8%	1.7%	3.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	
		BAMA	2.1%	1.4%	12.7%	65.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.7%	3.5%	0.0%	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	
		KAGA	6.9%	5.3%	55.9%	25.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	
		ASKIRAUUBA	23.7%	1.2%	25.7%	42.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	
		BAYO	11.0%	2.7%	0.0%	9.3%	3.8%	0.0%	24.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%	15.9%	0.0%	
		BIU	23.2%	19.6%	19.6%	23.2%	2.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	5.2%	
		CHIBOK	3.1%	3.1%	18.8%	34.4%	9.4%	21.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	
		DAMBOA	13.8%	5.3%	21.2%	40.2%	1.1%	5.8%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	6.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GWOZA	2.2%	6.5%	81.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
HAWUL	47.1%	9.0%	0.0%	31.7%	5.9%	0.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%			
KWAYA KUSAR	12.5%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
SHANI	1.4%	4.5%	0.0%	41.4%	4.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	3.1%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	36.0%	0.0%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	0.0%	23.3%	1.4%	45.7%	3.7%	11.4%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	5.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%		
		JAKUSKO	0.0%	38.9%	3.3%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	30.3%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	1.3%	7.2%	5.9%			
		KARASUWA	2.4%	0.3%	3.8%	55.9%	4.5%	4.2%	0.0%	3.1%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	4.2%	0.0%	10.8%	3.1%	3.5%			
		BURSARI	0.0%	11.7%	1.3%	72.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%			
		GEIDAM	10.7%	0.8%	0.8%	52.7%	6.1%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%		
		GUJBA	8.5%	8.1%	15.5%	38.0%	5.7%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	3.2%	1.8%	0.0%		
		GULANI	8.6%	43.2%	3.2%	20.0%	6.5%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	10.3%	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%		
		TARMUWA	7.4%	12.9%	29.4%	38.0%	0.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	3.7%		
		YUNUSARI	34.9%	9.4%	0.0%	50.9%	0.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%		
		FIKA	0.0%	33.9%	0.0%	52.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	6.8%		
		FUNE	2.0%	15.1%	0.0%	69.7%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%		
		DAMATURU	11.9%	23.8%	2.2%	53.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%	1.1%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA																		
			NGURU YUSUFARI	22.4%	19.3%	0.0%	44.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	3.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.2%	0.0%	
		Southern Yobe	POTISKUM																		
			NANGERE	1.1%	20.6%	0.0%	41.7%	10.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	19.4%	1.1%	
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE																			
		JADA																			
		SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE	10.3%	34.1%	7.0%	27.1%	3.7%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	4.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.5%	4.7%		
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI																			
		MAYO-BELWA	15.0%	20.2%	2.0%	40.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	6.5%	12.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%		
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH																			
		YOLA SOUTH	14.6%	1.2%	0.0%	66.2%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	4.2%	3.8%		
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE																			
		DEMSA GUYUK NUMAN	0.0%	20.6%	4.4%	61.5%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
	N/A	MADAGALI	9.4%	1.6%	30.7%	21.3%	1.6%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	19.7%	7.1%	0.0%		
N/A	MICHIKA	0.0%	2.3%	5.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	45.2%	26.0%	0.5%			
Southern Adamawa B	MAHA																				
	HONG SONG GOMBI	0.3%	22.1%	33.6%	12.4%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.7%	0.0%	20.5%	1.0%	0.0%			
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH MUBI SOUTH	0.0%	9.6%	0.6%	29.4%	7.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	1.7%	44.6%			

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 38.

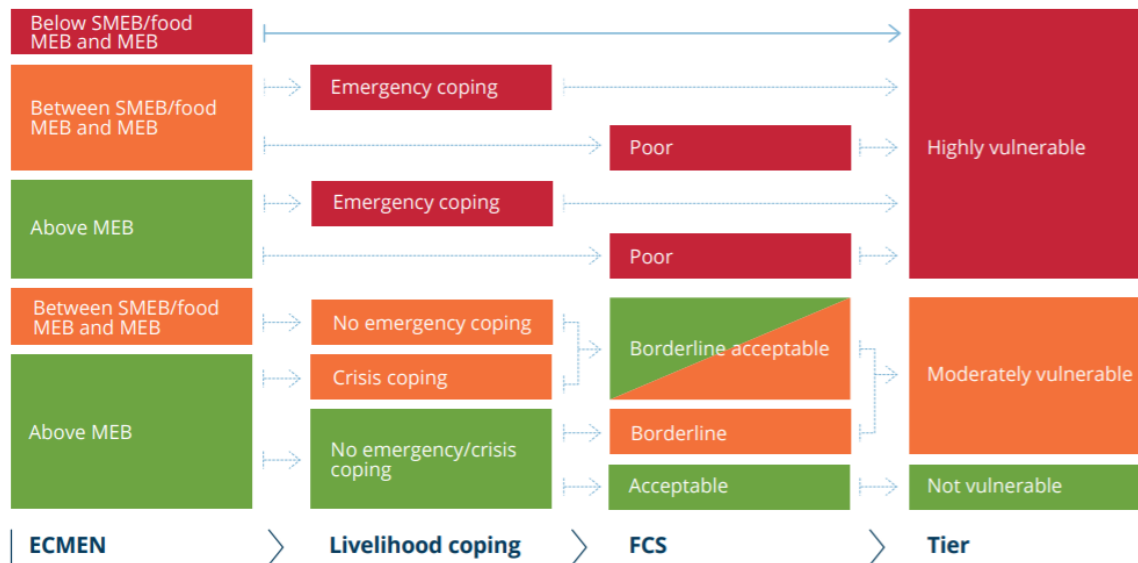


Figure 41: Vulnerability classification framework based on ECMEN, LCS and FCS

Using the above framework, 60.3 percent of all households are considered highly vulnerable, 19.1 percent as moderately vulnerable, while the remaining 20.5 percent as not vulnerable.

LGAs with the highest concentrations of severity (over 70 percent prevalence of highly vulnerable populations) include: Gubio, Mobbar, Nganzai, Dikwa, Konduga, Bama, Damboa, Gwoza (Borno state); Jakusko, Bursari, Gujba, Gulani, Yunusari, and Fika (Yobe state) and domains of southern Yobe (LGAs include Potiskum and Nangere) and Northern Adamawa C (Demsa, Fufore, Numan, and Guyuk).

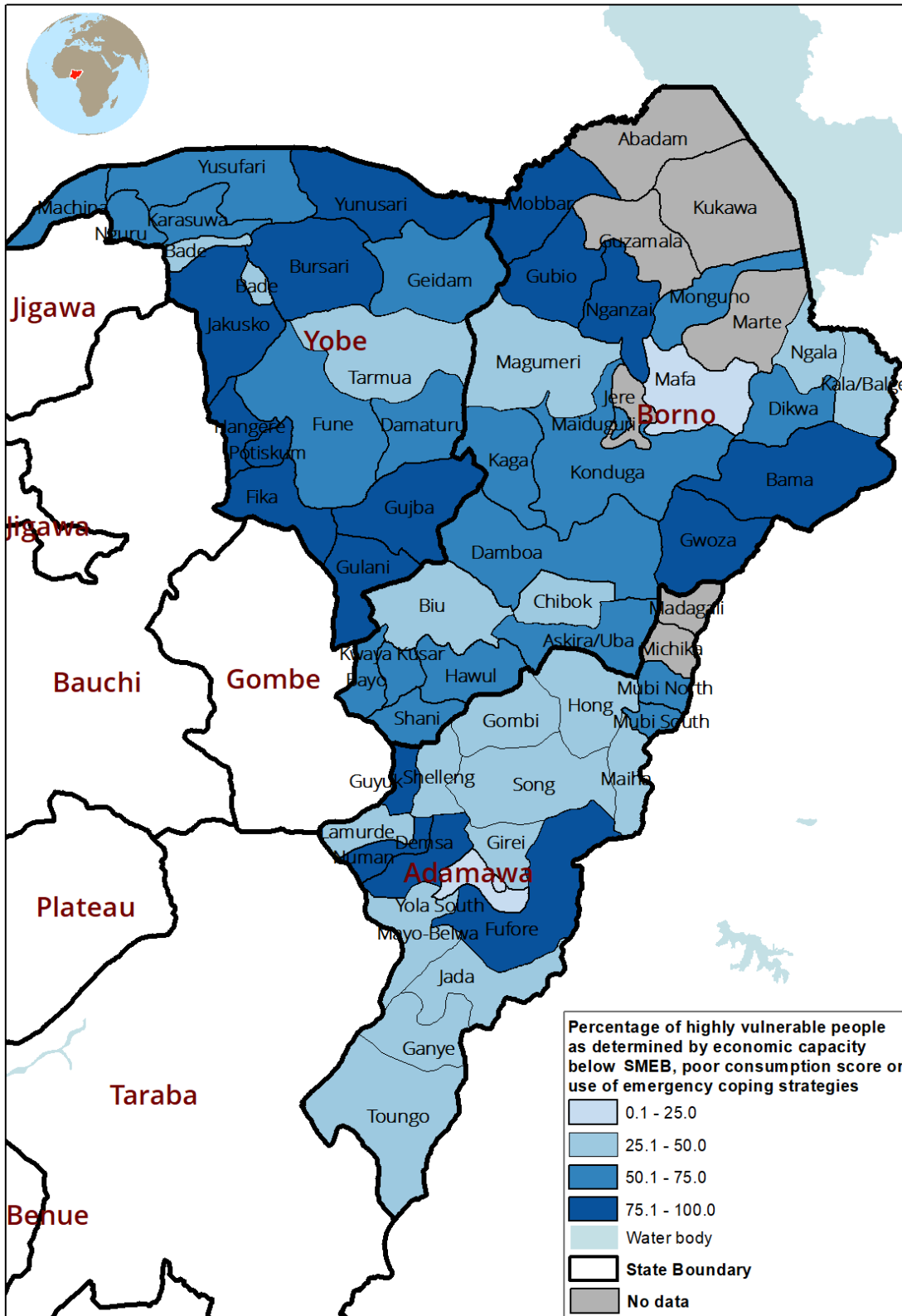


Figure 42: Proportion of highly vulnerable households per LGA

Table 6: Vulnerability classification (based on ECMEN, FCS and LCS) by LGA						
State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	Vulnerability Category			
			Not Vulnerable	Moderately Vulnerable	Highly Vulnerable	
			Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	19.1%	31.1%	49.7%	
		GUBIO	2.3%	10.0%	87.7%	
		MAGUMERI	28.2%	22.3%	49.5%	
		MOBBAR	1.0%	4.0%	95.0%	
		NGANZAI	13.6%	10.4%	76.1%	
		MONGUNO	23.0%	25.0%	52.0%	
		DIKWA	8.4%	18.1%	73.6%	
		JERE	N/A	N/A	N/A	
		MAFA	46.8%	29.4%	23.9%	
		MAIDUGURI	20.7%	26.1%	53.2%	
		NGALA	42.5%	28.9%	28.6%	
		KONDUGA	9.7%	20.1%	70.3%	
		BAMA	7.5%	10.1%	82.5%	
		KAGA	14.7%	26.8%	58.5%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	19.0%	26.7%	54.3%	
		BAYO	18.3%	21.3%	60.3%	
		BIU	34.0%	16.3%	49.7%	
		CHIBOK	32.7%	23.7%	43.7%	
		DAMBOA	12.0%	16.0%	72.0%	
		GWOZA	4.3%	17.8%	78.0%	
HAWUL	19.3%	20.0%	60.7%			
KWAYA KUSAR	29.1%	20.0%	50.9%			
SHANI	24.0%	22.7%	53.3%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	25.3%	33.5%	41.3%	
		JAKUSKO	8.3%	15.0%	76.7%	
		KARASUWA	22.7%	10.3%	67.0%	
		BURSARI	4.5%	13.0%	82.5%	
		GEIDAM	20.1%	26.4%	53.5%	
		GUJBA	2.0%	15.7%	82.3%	
		GULANI	2.6%	15.2%	82.1%	
		TARMUWA	50.5%	13.0%	36.5%	
		YUNUSARI	3.5%	13.5%	83.0%	
		FIKA	1.5%	6.5%	92.0%	
		FUNE	30.0%	17.7%	52.3%	
		DAMATURU	7.7%	22.7%	69.6%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA	17.6%	21.3%	61.0%
			NGURU			
	YUSUFARI					
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM	2.7%	10.9%	86.4%		
	NANGERE					
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE				
		JADA				
		SHELLENG	42.1%	17.8%	40.1%	
		TOUNGO				
	Northern Adamawa B1	LAMURDE				
		GIREI	49.3%	23.3%	27.3%	
	Northern Adamawa B2	MAYO-BELWA				
		YOLA NORTH	48.3%	26.7%	25.0%	
	Northern Adamawa C	YOLA SOUTH				
		FUFORE				
		DEMSA	6.6%	10.6%	82.8%	
	N/A	GUYUK				
NUMAN						
MADAGALI		N/A	N/A	N/A		
Southern Adamawa B	MICHIKA	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	MAIHA					
	HONG	36.4%	27.8%	35.8%		
	SONG					
South Adamawa B2	GOMBI					
	MUBI NORTH	31.3%	32.7%	36.0%		
	MUBI SOUTH					

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

This section profiles vulnerability by household characteristics. **Displacement/migration status** is the most critical marker of household vulnerability, with 93 percent of returnees and 86 percent of IDPs showing at least one form of vulnerability. Returnees – nearly all of whom are concentrated in Gubio, Mobbar, Gujba, Gwoza and Damboa LGAs -- and IDPs living in camps throughout Borno are most likely to be severely vulnerable and demonstrate multiple vulnerabilities. **Forty-one percent of the returnees and the IDPS in camp have an economic capacity below MEB, poor or borderline food consumption scores, and are multidimensionally poor simultaneously (Image 39).** Households hosting IDPs are also more vulnerable.

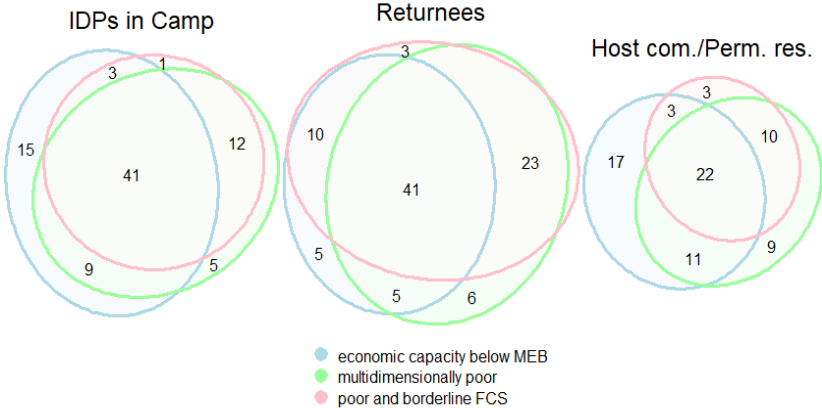


Figure 43: Overlapping vulnerabilities by migration status

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. 36 percent of all households with as main income daily wage activities have an economic a capacity below MEB, are multidimensionally poor and have a poor and borderline FCS, which is significantly higher compared to agricultural households or those having a business or a stable salaried employment (Fig 40).

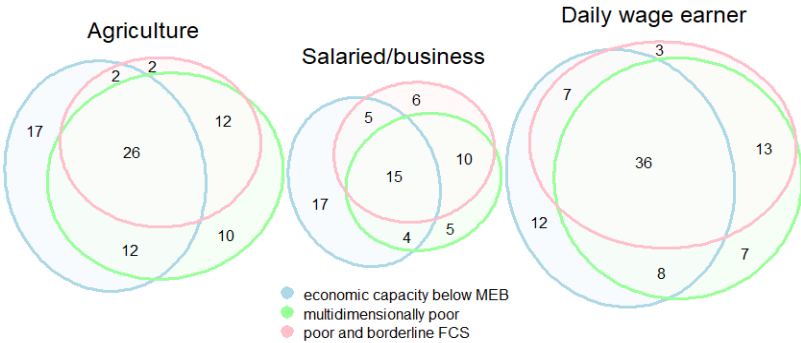


Figure 44: Overlapping vulnerabilities by type of income source

No significant distinction in levels of vulnerability is found between urban and rural households. Households with female heads or with chronically ill members also tend to be highly vulnerable.

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 camps are most vulnerable and such should be prioritised. These households are also most likely to encounter challenges related to personal safety and protection, and such any assistance should take into account these constraints without further compromising the safety of households.
- Within host-communities, households hosting IDPs or having chronically ill members, or 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 food assistance.

Multisectoral programming for improved nutrition outcomes

- Given high overlaps between monetary poor and multidimensional poor – especially the widespread deprivation observed in WASH and shelter 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.
- 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 is the most preferred transfer modality for households to meet their essential needs – except for some hard to reach areas, such as Mobbar, Borno.

Transfer values

- Given that 42 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.

ANNEX A – Key LGA level tables

State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Number of Household Members	HH with 1 - 3 members	HH with 4 - 8 members	HH with more than 8 members
			Mean	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	5	32.6%	62.0%	5.4%
		GUBIO	6	7.3%	85.0%	7.7%
		MAGUMERI	6	20.4%	61.8%	17.8%
		MOBBAR	5	26.8%	59.5%	13.7%
		NGANZAI	5	29.6%	66.4%	3.9%
		MONGUNO	6	13.0%	76.7%	10.3%
		DIKWA	6	14.0%	68.2%	17.7%
		JERE	5	35.5%	58.1%	6.3%
		MAFA	5	31.1%	62.8%	6.1%
		MAIDUGURI	6	28.5%	48.4%	23.1%
		NGALA	5	23.2%	67.9%	8.9%
		KONDUGA	6	14.7%	69.1%	16.2%
		BAMA	4	43.8%	50.0%	6.2%
		KAGA	4	44.5%	51.2%	4.3%
		ASKIRA/UBA	6	2.7%	88.0%	9.3%
		BAYO	5	31.0%	63.3%	5.7%
		BIU	7	14.3%	61.0%	24.7%
		CHIBOK	5	28.3%	64.7%	7.0%
		DAMBOA	8	9.5%	58.5%	32.0%
		GWOZA	5	32.2%	61.5%	6.3%
HAWUL	5	32.7%	57.0%	10.3%		
KWAYA KUSAR	7	12.2%	66.1%	21.7%		
SHANI	5	24.7%	70.0%	5.3%		
YOBE	N/A	BADE	6	19.3%	69.9%	10.8%
		JAKUSKO	6	15.0%	66.7%	18.3%
		KARASUWA	5	29.3%	65.0%	5.7%
		BURSARI	5	32.0%	57.0%	11.0%
		GEIDAM	6	5.0%	87.8%	7.3%
		GUJBA	6	13.3%	73.7%	13.0%
		GULANI	6	21.4%	55.4%	23.2%
		TARMUWA	6	17.0%	65.5%	17.5%
		YUNUSARI	6	15.0%	70.0%	15.0%
		FIKA	7	14.5%	54.0%	31.5%
		FUNE	5	17.0%	77.0%	6.0%
		DAMATURU	6	11.6%	72.5%	15.9%
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA			
	NGURU	7	10.0%	69.4%	20.6%	
	YUSUFARI					
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM	8	8.2%	65.2%	26.6%	
	NANGERE					
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE				
		JADA				
		SHELLENG	7	13.8%	67.1%	19.1%
		TOUNGO				
	Northern Adamawa B1	LAMURDE				
		GIREI	7	13.3%	64.0%	22.7%
		MAYO-BELWA				
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH	6	16.7%	74.7%	8.7%
		YOLA SOUTH				
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE				
		DEMSEA	6	13.2%	76.9%	9.9%
GUYUK						
	NUMAN					
N/A	MADAGALI	5	21.3%	69.3%	9.3%	
	MICHIKA	6	4.7%	88.7%	6.7%	
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA					
	HONG	6	7.9%	80.1%	11.9%	
	SONG					
	GOMBI					
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	6	13.7%	71.3%	15.0%	
	MUBI SOUTH					

Table A3. Second main source of income																					
State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening)	Livestock farming	Fishing	Hunting/gathering	Remittance	Unskilled wage labour	Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.)	Handicraft s/artisanal work	Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.)	Transport/ motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke, tuk-tuk)	Daily/com mon labourer (agriculture)	Salaries, wages (employees)	Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths)	Begging, assistance	Trade/Co mmerce	No other income activity	Other (specify)	Quranic/Ar abic teacher (Mallam)	
			Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	30.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	6.1%	3.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	4.1%	10.5%	36.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	
		GUBIO	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	24.8%	0.0%	4.0%	2.4%	23.2%	32.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	8.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.9%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	8.5%	40.2%	0.0%	20.5%	0.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
		MOBBAR	11.7%	7.7%	6.4%	7.0%	1.7%	1.7%	6.0%	26.8%	19.1%	3.0%	1.3%	5.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
		NGANZAI	15.2%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.9%	11.2%	31.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		MONGUNO	3.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	9.8%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	35.9%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%
		DIKWA	11.5%	3.3%	0.0%	1.6%	13.1%	14.8%	0.0%	14.8%	4.9%	3.3%	4.9%	0.0%	14.8%	1.6%	0.0%	6.6%	3.3%	1.6%	0.0%
		JERE	2.3%	4.7%	0.0%	0.8%	4.7%	5.4%	10.9%	7.8%	12.4%	3.1%	5.4%	3.1%	9.3%	0.8%	10.9%	17.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
		MAFA	15.2%	6.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.8%	7.1%	10.9%	10.3%	10.9%	1.6%	2.7%	6.0%	14.1%	8.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
		MAIDUGURI	5.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	9.0%	2.5%	26.9%	12.4%	3.5%	7.5%	5.0%	10.9%	5.5%	4.5%	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
		NGALA	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	11.9%	0.0%	26.2%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
		KONDUGA	10.8%	3.2%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	9.7%	5.4%	12.9%	3.2%	1.1%	14.0%	2.2%	21.5%	10.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		BAMA	7.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	11.3%	1.9%	18.2%	6.9%	1.9%	3.1%	0.6%	26.4%	0.0%	5.0%	4.4%	8.2%	1.3%	0.0%
		KAGA	21.9%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	14.8%	5.5%	7.0%	0.8%	7.8%	0.0%	0.8%	3.1%	13.3%	1.6%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%
		ASKIRA/UBA	6.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	11.1%	18.4%	0.4%	15.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.3%	13.2%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		BAYO	16.9%	62.1%	0.8%	0.0%	3.2%	2.4%	3.2%	0.8%	4.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		BIU	34.6%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	7.9%	0.4%	7.0%	8.3%	1.3%	6.8%	5.7%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		CHIBOK	8.4%	35.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.9%	1.9%	3.9%	3.9%	6.5%	7.1%	0.6%	7.1%	0.6%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		DAMBOA	0.0%	4.2%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		GWOZA	4.7%	21.3%	2.4%	2.4%	0.6%	4.7%	1.2%	35.5%	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	1.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HAWUL	10.7%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	2.4%	6.3%	21.0%	16.3%	4.4%	0.8%	24.6%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		
KWAYA KUSAR	32.4%	18.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%	6.5%	12.0%	3.7%	0.0%	9.3%	2.8%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%	0.0%		
SHANI	14.0%	19.9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.0%	7.2%	10.0%	1.4%	0.9%	12.2%	1.4%	10.9%	14.0%	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
YOBE	N/A	BADE	5.9%	22.2%	17.7%	0.0%	1.0%	5.4%	6.4%	5.4%	7.4%	5.9%	2.5%	9.4%	7.4%	0.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		JAKUSKO	2.1%	17.9%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	11.8%	1.0%	8.7%	14.4%	1.0%	1.5%	
		KARASUWA	11.6%	45.5%	2.6%	5.6%	0.4%	4.9%	4.9%	7.5%	1.5%	4.1%	3.4%	0.0%	4.9%	0.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	
		BURSARI	16.7%	20.4%	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	20.4%	5.6%	9.3%	1.9%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	
		GEIDAM	12.7%	14.5%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	11.0%	0.6%	11.6%	18.5%	12.7%	2.3%	1.7%	10.4%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GUJBA	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	7.5%	4.0%	1.3%	5.3%	0.4%	16.7%	1.8%	34.8%	11.0%	7.5%	0.4%	0.0%	2.2%	
		GULANI	32.2%	37.1%	0.0%	1.1%	2.2%	5.6%	0.7%	0.0%	6.4%	2.6%	0.7%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	
		TARMUWA	10.2%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	16.6%	18.5%	3.8%	0.0%	5.1%	3.8%	1.3%	5.1%	7.0%	3.8%	11.5%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
		YUNUSARI	13.2%	59.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	5.0%	3.3%	5.8%	2.5%	3.3%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FIKA	1.2%	9.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	25.7%	5.3%	0.0%	13.5%	4.7%	1.8%	5.3%	14.6%	0.6%	6.4%	0.0%	9.4%	0.6%	
		FUNE	13.7%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.1%	3.2%	2.0%	37.9%	0.8%	7.3%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
		DAMATURU	16.5%	32.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	2.5%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	6.3%	29.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	2.5%	
Northern Yobe A	MACHINA NGURU YUSUFARI	16.1%	33.9%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	2.9%	2.3%	10.6%	1.3%	2.3%	0.6%	13.9%	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%		
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM NANGERE	13.9%	36.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	1.0%	0.0%	5.9%	3.0%	2.0%	0.0%	13.9%	1.0%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE																			
		JADA SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE	20.3%	37.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.8%	0.8%	3.6%	5.2%	3.2%	4.4%	10.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%	
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI MAYO-BELWA	27.8%	19.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	6.5%	2.8%	3.2%	6.5%	0.5%	4.6%	15.7%	0.5%	5.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH YOLA SOUTH	38.4%	25.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	7.3%	0.0%	2.3%	2.8%	0.6%	2.8%	14.7%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE DEMSA GUYUK NUMAN	37.0%	37.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.6%	4.1%	0.4%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
	N/A	MADAGALI	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.8%	43.5%	13.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	
	N/A	MICHIKA	19.4%	20.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	6.2%	0.0%	1.2%	4.5%	0.8%	3.7%	32.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA HONG SONG GOMBI	11.2%	12.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	17.6%	2.4%	11.2%	2.4%	2.4%	0.8%	8.8%	22.4%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH MUBI SOUTH	13.0%	28.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	4.3%	2.7%	8.2%	8.7%	3.8%	1.6%	12.5%	0.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%		

Table A4. Third main income source

State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening) Row N %	Livestock farming Row N %	Fishing Row N %	Hunting/gathering Row N %	Remittance Row N %	Unskilled wage labour Row N %	Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.) Row N %	Handicrafts/artisanal work Row N %	Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food) Row N %	Transport/motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke, tuk-tuk) Row N %	Daily/common labourer (agriculture) Row N %	Salaries, wages (employees) Row N %	Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths) Row N %	Begging, assistance Row N %	Trade/Commerce Row N %	No other income activity Row N %	Other (specify) Row N %	Quranic/Arabic teacher (Mallam) Row N %
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	21.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	13.0%	11.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	13.0%	2.0%	4.0%	26.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
		GUBIO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	30.8%	38.5%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		MAGUMERI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		MOBBAR	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		NGANZAI	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
		MONGUNO	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	4.5%	9.1%	22.7%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	36.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		DIKWA	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		JERE	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	4.2%	4.2%	1.4%	4.2%	5.6%	6.9%	4.2%	0.0%	2.8%	5.6%	0.0%	16.7%	37.5%	1.4%	2.8%
		MAFA	1.4%	32.9%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%	1.4%	2.7%	5.5%	2.7%	4.0%	4.1%	0.0%	11.0%	9.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		MAIDUGURI	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		NGALA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		KONDUGA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	29.4%	11.8%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		BAMA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	5.4%	2.7%	24.3%	2.7%	5.4%	5.4%	0.0%	18.9%	2.7%	2.7%	10.8%	5.4%	2.7%
		KAGA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		ASKIRAU/UBA	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		BAYO	2.3%	17.2%	11.5%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	3.4%	19.5%	5.7%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
		BIJ	4.3%	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	4.3%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
		CHIBOK	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		DAMBOA	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		GWOZA	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	9.1%	4.5%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	4.5%
		HAWUL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		KWAYA KUSAR	4.5%	13.6%	4.5%	13.6%	9.1%	4.5%	0.0%	13.6%	9.1%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		SHANI	0.0%	5.1%	2.6%	5.1%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%	5.1%	12.8%	0.0%	2.6%	43.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		YOBE	N/A	BADE	0.0%	46.2%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	19.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
JAKUSKO	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	
KARASUWA	0.0%			8.4%	1.1%	2.1%	1.1%	22.1%	2.1%	3.2%	3.2%	7.4%	22.1%	0.0%	11.6%	2.1%	12.6%	0.0%	1.1%	
BURSARI	0.0%			60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
GEIDAM	2.5%			2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	10.0%	25.0%	20.0%	2.5%	0.0%	22.5%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	
GLJBA	1.8%			0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%	9.1%	3.6%	20.0%	27.3%	0.0%	14.5%	0.0%	
GULANI	0.0%			62.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	1.3%	1.3%	4.0%	10.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
TARUWA	4%			0%	0%	0%	4%	14%	7%	0%	11%	4%	4%	7%	32%	0%	11%	0%	4%	
YUNUSARI	0%			29%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	29%	20%	0%	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	
FIKA	0%			0%	0%	8%	0%	8%	15%	0%	23%	0%	8%	8%	8%	0%	15%	0%	0%	
FUNE	0%			8%	0%	0%	4%	38%	0%	0%	4%	4%	8%	0%	27%	0%	4%	4%	0%	
DAMATURU	11%			32%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	5%	5%	0%	5%	5%	26%	0%	0%	0%	
Northern Yobe A	MACHINA			NGURU	1.4%	9.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	27.4%	1.4%	13.7%	11.0%	1.4%	4.1%	0.0%	24.7%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
				YUSUFARI																
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE																		
		JADA																		
		SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE	0.0%	16.2%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%	3.8%	1.0%	12.4%	1.0%	2.9%	2.9%	22.9%	1.0%	30.5%	0.0%	1.0%	
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI	MAYO-BELWA	3.4%	20.3%	3.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	3.4%	6.8%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%	20.3%	0.0%	27.1%	1.7%	0.0%	
			YOLA NORTH																	
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA SOUTH		9.5%	61.9%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE	DEMISA	2.9%	30.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.4%	35.7%	1.4%	11.4%	0.0%	
			GUYUK NUMAN																	
	N/A	MADAGALI	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
N/A	MICHIKA	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.8%	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	45.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA	HONG	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	7.1%	28.6%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%		
		SONG																		
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	GOMBI																		
		MUBI SOUTH	2.4%	38.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	7.1%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	7.1%	4.8%	0.0%	26.2%	2.4%	4.8%	0.0%		

Table A5: Main drinking water source											
State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Public tap/standpipe	Piped water supply into dwelling/yard (Borehole, Handpump)	Surface water (ponds/canals/lake/dam)	Bottled water/sachet	Protected Well/spring	Unprotected Well	Water truck	Other (specify):	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	28.3%	70.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	
		GUBIO	35.0%	8.3%	2.3%	0.0%	22.3%	23.0%	9.0%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	21.7%	21.0%	0.3%	0.3%	2.3%	54.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
		MOBBAR	43.5%	51.8%	1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	
		NGANZAI	34.6%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	28.2%	0.4%	0.0%	
		MONGUNO	22.0%	68.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	8.7%	0.0%	
		DIKWA	50.2%	46.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		JERE	1.3%	73.4%	2.0%	8.0%	0.0%	1.0%	14.3%	0.0%	
		MAFA	38.2%	28.0%	25.9%	4.1%	1.7%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	
		MAIDUGURI	38.6%	45.7%	2.4%	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%	7.7%	2.9%	
		NGALA	34.3%	65.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		KONDUGA	0.8%	98.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	
		BAMA	1.6%	46.4%	6.5%	1.9%	8.8%	0.0%	19.8%	14.9%	
		KAGA	2.7%	94.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	1.7%	85.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%	9.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
		BAYO	0.0%	6.3%	54.3%	0.3%	22.7%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BIU	1.3%	40.7%	1.7%	0.7%	36.0%	19.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
		CHIBOK	15.0%	36.0%	0.7%	0.0%	10.3%	37.3%	0.7%	0.0%	
		DAMBOA	0.0%	58.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	9.5%	29.5%	0.0%	
		GWOZA	2.0%	68.1%	1.6%	0.0%	3.9%	10.5%	13.8%	0.0%	
HAWUL	34.7%	19.3%	3.3%	0.0%	3.7%	38.0%	1.0%	0.0%			
KWAYA KUSAR	0.9%	23.9%	2.6%	0.4%	37.0%	35.2%	0.0%	0.0%			
SHANI	4.7%	42.0%	12.0%	0.0%	3.0%	15.3%	23.0%	0.0%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	0.0%	90.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	
		JAKUSKO	1.0%	60.0%	3.3%	0.0%	15.3%	18.3%	1.0%	1.0%	
		KARASUWA	3.3%	86.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	4.0%	0.0%	
		BURSARI	63.5%	36.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GEIDAM	43.6%	45.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	
		GUJBA	19.3%	69.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GULANI	4.4%	55.7%	10.6%	0.0%	12.6%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
		TARMUWA	60.5%	6.5%	7.0%	4.0%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		YUNUSARI	0.0%	92.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FIKA	21.5%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	57.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FUNE	1.0%	30.7%	1.0%	0.0%	4.3%	63.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		DAMATURU	41.1%	37.2%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	1.0%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA	0.5%	86.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	11.8%	0.2%	0.0%
		Southern Yobe	YUSUFARI								
	POTISKUM	67.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	26.1%	2.7%	0.0%		
	NANGERE										
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE									
		JADA									
		SHELLENG	0.3%	20.7%	31.3%	0.7%	12.2%	25.3%	9.5%	0.0%	
		TOUNGO									
	Northern Adamawa B1	LAMURDE									
		GIREI	0.3%	47.3%	12.0%	1.0%	1.0%	25.0%	13.3%	0.0%	
	Northern Adamawa B2	MAYO-BELWA									
		YOLA NORTH	20.3%	9.3%	0.0%	12.7%	3.7%	23.7%	30.3%	0.0%	
	Northern Adamawa C	YOLA SOUTH									
		FUFORE									
	DEMSA	0.0%	67.7%	22.4%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	7.3%	1.0%		
	GUYUK										
	NUMAN										
N/A	MADAGALI	8.7%	70.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%		
N/A	MICHIKA	0.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.0%	2.0%	96.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA										
	HONG										
	SONG										
South Adamawa B2	GOMBI	0.0%	40.4%	16.9%	0.0%	22.8%	16.6%	3.3%	0.0%		
	MUBI NORTH										
	MUBI SOUTH	7.0%	7.3%	6.3%	2.3%	23.3%	46.7%	7.0%	0.0%		

Table A6. Type of toilets									
State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Own flush toilet	Shared flush toilet	Cement pit latrine	Dirt pit latrine	Bush (Open defecation)		
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	91.4%	0.9%		
		GUBIO	0.3%	0.0%	13.7%	66.0%	20.0%		
		MAGUMERI	1.0%	0.0%	35.6%	62.8%	0.6%		
		MOBBAR	31.4%	21.7%	6.4%	21.1%	19.4%		
		NGANZAI	1.8%	0.0%	34.6%	32.5%	31.1%		
		MONGUNO	0.0%	0.7%	60.0%	38.7%	0.3%		
		DIKWA	0.7%	1.3%	56.2%	40.1%	1.7%		
		JERE	13.6%	1.0%	68.1%	17.3%	0.0%		
		MAFA	14.0%	28.7%	40.6%	14.7%	2.0%		
		MAIDUGURI	8.8%	26.9%	44.4%	19.4%	0.5%		
		NGALA	7.1%	14.3%	51.4%	27.1%	0.0%		
		KONDUGA	7.3%	22.4%	46.3%	23.6%	0.4%		
		BAMA	17.9%	8.8%	41.9%	31.2%	0.3%		
		KAGA	1.0%	1.3%	39.8%	56.2%	1.7%		
		ASKIRA/UBA	1.0%	0.0%	9.0%	79.0%	11.0%		
		BAYO	0.0%	0.0%	42.0%	57.0%	1.0%		
		BIU	4.0%	0.3%	57.7%	34.0%	4.0%		
		CHIBOK	7.3%	9.7%	54.0%	23.0%	6.0%		
		DAMBOA	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%		
		GWOZA	2.0%	3.0%	36.5%	51.6%	6.9%		
HAWUL	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	76.0%	0.0%				
KWAYA KUSAR	0.4%	0.4%	67.4%	27.8%	3.9%				
SHANI	2.7%	0.3%	18.3%	55.0%	23.7%				
YOBE		BADE	0.4%	0.0%	34.6%	65.1%	0.0%		
		JAKUSKO	1.3%	0.0%	9.7%	45.7%	43.3%		
		KARASUWA	0.3%	0.0%	8.3%	31.7%	59.7%		
		BURSARI	0.0%	1.0%	15.5%	66.5%	17.0%		
		GEIDAM	0.0%	0.7%	58.4%	40.9%	0.0%		
		GUJBA	0.3%	0.3%	7.3%	83.3%	8.7%		
		GULANI	1.2%	0.3%	47.5%	48.1%	2.9%		
		TARMUWA	38.5%	14.0%	35.0%	5.0%	7.5%		
		YUNUSARI	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	93.0%	0.0%		
		FIKA	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	53.0%	37.5%		
		FUNE	8.0%	0.7%	8.7%	73.7%	9.0%		
		DAMATURU	22.2%	12.1%	23.7%	38.6%	3.4%		
		Northern Yobe A		MACHINA					
				NGURU	0.5%	0.0%	16.7%	40.7%	42.2%
				YUSUFARI					
Southern Yobe		POTISKUM	2.2%	2.2%	26.6%	52.7%	16.3%		
		NANGERE							
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE							
		JADA	2.3%	0.0%	34.5%	49.0%	14.1%		
		SHELLENG							
		TOUNGO							
	Northern Adamawa B1		GIREI	6.3%	0.0%	29.3%	47.7%	16.7%	
			MAYO-BELWA						
	Northern Adamawa B2		YOLA NORTH	23.7%	4.7%	46.0%	17.0%	8.7%	
			YOLA SOUTH						
	Northern Adamawa C		FUFORE						
			DEMSA	3.0%	0.0%	27.7%	46.5%	22.8%	
			GUYUK						
	N/A		NUMAN						
MADAGALI			0.0%	0.0%	18.7%	69.7%	11.7%		
N/A		MICHIKA	0.3%	0.0%	4.0%	47.7%	48.0%		
		MAIHA							
Southern Adamawa B		HONG	6.6%	0.7%	42.4%	47.4%	3.0%		
		SONG							
		GOMBI							
South Adamawa B2		MUBI NORTH	6.0%	4.7%	52.3%	28.3%	8.7%		
		MUBI SOUTH							

Table A7: Main energy source for cooking											
State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Animal dung	Agricultural waste, shrubs, roots, etc.	Firewood/b ranches	Charcoal	Kerosene	Processed biofuels	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	0.0%	10.3%	89.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GUBIO	0.0%	0.3%	79.0%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	0.0%	0.6%	76.1%	20.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
		MOBBAR	1.0%	28.4%	47.8%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		NGANZAI	0.4%	0.7%	86.8%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
		MONGUNO	0.0%	0.0%	73.3%	26.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		DIKWA	0.0%	2.0%	25.1%	72.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		JERE	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	84.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%
		MAFA	0.0%	1.0%	75.8%	19.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
		MAIDUGURI	0.0%	0.5%	9.3%	85.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
		NGALA	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	79.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
		KONDUGA	0.0%	0.0%	46.7%	52.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		BAMA	3.6%	2.6%	72.7%	19.5%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
		KAGA	0.3%	0.7%	89.0%	9.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		ASKIRA/UBA	0.0%	0.7%	74.7%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
		BAYO	0.0%	1.0%	97.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		BIU	0.0%	2.7%	81.0%	13.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
		CHIBOK	1.0%	3.0%	78.7%	15.3%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		DAMBOA	0.0%	1.5%	88.5%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		GWOZA	0.0%	0.3%	76.3%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
HAWUL	2.7%	0.0%	96.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
KWAYA KUSAR	0.0%	0.0%	93.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		
SHANI	0.0%	1.7%	93.7%	3.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%		
YOBE	N/A	BADE	0.0%	0.0%	94.8%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%	
		JAKUSKO	0.0%	4.0%	95.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		KARASUWA	0.0%	1.3%	90.3%	6.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
		BURSARI	0.5%	0.5%	95.5%	2.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GEIDAM	0.0%	0.3%	96.4%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GUJBA	0.3%	0.7%	93.7%	4.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GULANI	0.0%	1.2%	92.7%	3.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	
		TARMUWA	0.0%	8.0%	66.5%	23.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	
		YUNUSARI	0.0%	3.0%	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FIKA	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FUNE	0.3%	4.0%	95.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		DAMATURU	0.0%	0.0%	66.2%	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA	0.0%	7.4%	86.0%	6.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	NGURU										
	YUSUFARI										
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM	0.0%	0.0%	92.4%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
	NANGERE										
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE									
		JADA	0.0%	0.3%	98.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	
		SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE									
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI	0.0%	0.0%	88.3%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	
		MAYO-BELWA									
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH	0.0%	0.0%	64.7%	20.0%	0.3%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	
		YOLA SOUTH									
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE									
		DEMSA	0.0%	0.3%	97.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	
		GUYUK NUMAN									
N/A	MADAGALI	0.0%	1.7%	96.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
N/A	MICHIKA	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA										
	HONG SONG GOMBI	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%		
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	0.0%	13.7%	58.3%	26.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%		
	MUBI SOUTH										

Table A8: Main Source of Lighting									
State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Candle	Electricity	Generator	Firewood	Oil lamp	Torch light	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	98.3%	
		GUBIO	5.0%	44.3%	0.3%	0.7%	8.0%	41.0%	
		MAGUMERI	0.0%	5.5%	3.6%	4.2%	6.8%	77.0%	
		MOBBAR	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.7%	3.3%	79.9%	
		NGANZAI	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	8.2%	11.4%	53.6%	
		MONGUNO	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.3%	95.7%	
		DIKWA	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	97.0%	
		JERE	0.0%	75.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	
		MAFA	0.0%	35.5%	4.8%	7.5%	3.8%	43.7%	
		MAIDUGURI	0.3%	58.2%	0.3%	2.9%	2.9%	35.1%	
		NGALA	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	89.3%	
		KONDUGA	0.0%	3.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	95.4%	
		BAMA	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	6.8%	1.9%	85.4%	
		KAGA	0.7%	0.0%	1.0%	5.4%	3.7%	76.6%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	0.0%	7.7%	0.7%	19.7%	18.0%	33.7%	
		BAYO	0.0%	9.7%	0.7%	1.7%	4.3%	81.0%	
		BIU	0.0%	63.7%	0.0%	1.7%	9.7%	23.7%	
		CHIBOK	4.3%	46.0%	1.3%	4.0%	3.7%	12.7%	
		DAMBOA	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	90.0%	
		GWOZA	0.7%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	2.6%	91.1%	
HAWUL	0.0%	56.7%	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%	36.7%			
KWAYA KUSAR	0.0%	37.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	62.2%			
SHANI	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	81.7%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	0.7%	60.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	17.8%	
		JAKUSKO	0.3%	9.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	89.0%	
		KARASUWA	2.3%	5.7%	0.3%	8.0%	3.3%	70.0%	
		BURSARI	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.5%	42.5%	
		GEIDAM	0.0%	69.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	28.7%	
		GUJBA	15.7%	26.0%	0.3%	0.0%	2.0%	27.3%	
		GULANI	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	5.9%	58.4%	
		TARMUWA	3.5%	40.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	
		YUNUSARI	0.0%	22.5%	0.0%	7.0%	46.0%	1.0%	
		FIKA	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.0%	
		FUNE	0.0%	22.3%	0.0%	3.3%	36.3%	26.7%	
		DAMATURU	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	55.1%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA	0.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.4%	0.2%	37.0%
			NGURU						
	YUSUFARI								
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM	0.0%	59.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	39.1%		
	NANGERE								
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE							
		JADA	0.0%	32.9%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	28.9%	
		SHELLENG							
		TOUNGO							
		LAMURDE							
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI	0.0%	48.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%	30.7%	
		MAYO-BELWA							
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH	0.0%	66.7%	2.3%	1.3%	1.7%	27.0%	
		YOLA SOUTH							
		FUFORE							
Northern Adamawa C	DEMSA	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	48.8%		
	GUYUK								
	NUMAN								
N/A	MADAGALI	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	14.7%	15.3%		
N/A	MICHIKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	97.7%		
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA								
	HONG	0.0%	57.3%	0.0%	1.3%	6.3%	28.1%		
	SONG								
	GOMBI								
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	0.0%	49.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	50.7%		
	MUBI SOUTH								

Table A9: Quality of Housing							
State	Domain (If Applicable)	LGA	Quality of walls		Quality of roof		
			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)	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	12.3%	87.7%	14.0%	86.0%	
		GUBIO	34.0%	66.0%	35.7%	64.3%	
		MAGUMERI	27.8%	72.2%	17.2%	82.8%	
		MOBBAR	8.4%	91.6%	8.7%	91.3%	
		NGANZAI	42.5%	57.5%	25.4%	74.6%	
		MONGUNO	31.7%	68.3%	26.0%	74.0%	
		DIKWA	42.5%	57.5%	41.5%	58.5%	
		JERE	62.8%	37.2%	60.1%	39.9%	
		MAFA	61.4%	38.6%	68.6%	31.4%	
		MAIDUGURI	69.9%	30.1%	65.4%	34.6%	
		NGALA	42.9%	57.1%	33.2%	66.8%	
		KONDUGA	46.3%	53.7%	45.9%	54.1%	
		BAMA	82.5%	17.5%	59.4%	40.6%	
		KAGA	37.1%	62.9%	40.1%	59.9%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	23.0%	77.0%	23.0%	77.0%	
		BAYO	6.3%	93.7%	32.0%	68.0%	
		BIU	41.0%	59.0%	62.0%	38.0%	
		CHIBOK	53.3%	46.7%	22.0%	78.0%	
		DAMBOA	4.5%	95.5%	3.5%	96.5%	
		GWOZA	10.9%	89.1%	10.5%	89.5%	
HAWUL	38.0%	62.0%	37.3%	62.7%			
Yobe	N/A	KWAYA KUSAR	25.7%	74.3%	50.0%	50.0%	
		SHANI	17.0%	83.0%	16.0%	84.0%	
Yobe	N/A	BADE	10.0%	90.0%	9.7%	90.3%	
		JAKUSKO	2.7%	97.3%	3.0%	97.0%	
		KARASUWA	9.7%	90.3%	5.3%	94.7%	
		BURSARI	4.5%	95.5%	7.0%	93.0%	
		GEIDAM	11.6%	88.4%	13.9%	86.1%	
		GUJBA	10.0%	90.0%	24.7%	75.3%	
		GULANI	17.9%	82.1%	24.0%	76.0%	
		TARMUWA	52.0%	48.0%	50.5%	49.5%	
		YUNUSARI	1.5%	98.5%	1.5%	98.5%	
		FIKA	9.0%	91.0%	2.0%	98.0%	
		FUNE	6.7%	93.3%	14.3%	85.7%	
		DAMATURU	59.9%	40.1%	73.9%	26.1%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA NGURU YUSUFARI	22.8%	77.2%	29.4%	70.6%
		Southern Yobe	POTISKUM NANGERE	37.5%	62.5%	37.0%	63.0%
ADAMAWA	N/A	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE JADA SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE	26.3%	73.7%	51.6%	48.4%
		Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI	61.0%	39.0%	68.3%	31.7%
		Northern Adamawa B2	MAYO-BELWA YOLA NORTH	71.3%	28.7%	72.0%	28.0%
		Northern Adamawa C	YOLA SOUTH FUFORE DEMSA GUYUK NUMAN	54.1%	45.9%	59.7%	40.3%
		Southern Adamawa B	MADAGALI MICHIKA	24.7%	75.3%	47.3%	52.7%
		Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA HONG SONG GOMBI	36.3%	63.7%	15.0%	85.0%
		South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH MUBI SOUTH	27.5%	72.5%	23.8%	76.2%
		South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH MUBI SOUTH	51.7%	48.3%	96.0%	4.0%

A12. Incidences of farmer herder conflict									
State	Domaine (if applicable)	LGA	Are there any conflicts between pastoralist and farmers in your community?		If yes, how often do these conflicts occur?				
			No	Yes	Rarely (once or twice in the past three months)	Sometimes (three to six times in the past three months)	Often (more than six times in the past three months)	Others (specify)	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	90.3%	9.7%	9.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GUBIO	67.0%	33.0%	17.3%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	99.4%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MOBBAR	66.9%	33.1%	20.7%	11.4%	1.0%	0.0%	
		NGANZAI	98.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MONGUNO	96.3%	3.7%	2.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	
		DIKWA	99.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		JERE	99.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MAFA	99.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MAIDUGURI	96.3%	3.7%	0.5%	2.9%	0.3%	0.0%	
		NGALA	99.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		KONDUGA	93.8%	6.2%	2.7%	2.7%	0.8%	0.0%	
		BAMA	96.8%	3.2%	1.3%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	
		KAGA	89.6%	10.4%	9.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	83.7%	16.3%	9.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BAYO	75.3%	24.7%	24.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BIU	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		CHIBOK	96.3%	3.7%	2.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	
		DAMBOA	99.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		YOBE	N/A	GWOZA	80.3%	19.7%	13.2%	3.6%	3.0%
HAWUL	99.7%			0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
KWAYA KUSAR	100.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
SHANI	87.7%			12.3%	12.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
BADE	77.3%			22.7%	17.5%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
JAKUSKO	97.0%			3.0%	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	
KARASUWA	98.7%			1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
BURSARI	100.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
GEIDAM	99.0%			1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
GUJBA	41.3%			58.7%	32.3%	24.0%	2.3%	0.0%	
GULANI	90.9%			9.1%	8.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
TARMUWA	97.5%			2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Northern Yobe A	N/A	YUNUSARI	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FIKA	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FUNE	92.0%	8.0%	7.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
Southern Yobe	N/A	DAMATURU	99.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	
		MACHINA							
		NGURU	49.3%	50.7%	46.8%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	
		YUSUFARI							
		POTISKUM	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		NANGERE							
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE							
		JADA	81.6%	18.4%	17.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	
		SHELLENG							
	Northern Adamawa B1	N/A	TOUNGO						
			LAMURDE						
	Northern Adamawa B2	N/A	GIREI	89.3%	10.7%	10.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
			MAYO-BELWA						
	Northern Adamawa C	N/A	YOLA NORTH	91.3%	8.7%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
			YOLA SOUTH						
			FUFORE	97.4%	2.6%	1.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
DEMESA									
N/A	N/A	GUYUK	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		NUMAN	99.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Southern Adamawa B	N/A	MICHIKA							
		MAIHA	7.9%	92.1%	73.5%	17.9%	0.7%	0.0%	
		HONG							
South Adamawa B2	N/A	SONG							
		GOMBI							
		MUBI NORTH	94.7%	5.3%	4.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
		MUBI SOUTH							

A14. Access to land for farming										
State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	Do you have access to farming land where you can grow any type of food /crops?		Specify Main Reason for lack of access to farmland					
			No	Yes	Not into farming	Insecurity/ Displacement	Lack of capital (cash/money /credit)	Lack of land	Others, Specify	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	17.7%	82.3%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	
		GUBIO	41.7%	58.3%	7.1%	30.4%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	44.0%	56.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.2%	8.8%	0.0%	
		MOBBAR	60.9%	39.1%	5.0%	29.8%	23.6%	2.5%	0.0%	
		NGANZAI	33.9%	66.1%	0.0%	31.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MONGUNO	79.3%	20.7%	0.0%	74.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
		DIKWA	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%	64.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	
		JERE	77.1%	22.9%	30.8%	37.4%	4.4%	4.4%	0.0%	
		MAFA	64.2%	35.8%	23.6%	16.9%	10.1%	13.5%	0.0%	
		MAIDUGURI	81.4%	18.6%	3.4%	50.9%	20.3%	6.8%	0.0%	
		NGALA	88.6%	11.4%	0.0%	40.3%	48.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
		KONDUGA	84.2%	15.8%	7.7%	45.9%	7.7%	23.0%	0.0%	
		BAMA	69.8%	30.2%	20.5%	16.4%	8.2%	24.6%	0.0%	
		KAGA	45.5%	54.5%	3.6%	34.7%	6.0%	1.2%	0.0%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	10.0%	90.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BAYO	3.0%	97.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BIU	20.3%	79.7%	2.7%	6.1%	10.8%	0.7%	0.0%	
		CHIBOK	19.7%	80.3%	0.0%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	0.0%	
		DAMBOA	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	6.3%	33.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GWOZA	71.1%	28.9%	4.9%	36.8%	14.7%	14.7%	0.0%	
HAWUL	12.7%	87.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.7%			
KWAYA KUSAR	3.5%	96.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%			
SHANI	8.3%	91.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.8%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	5.6%	94.4%	0.6%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		JAKUSKO	6.3%	93.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	4.8%	
		KARASUWA	11.3%	88.7%	2.8%	0.0%	5.7%	2.8%	0.0%	
		BURSARI	14.5%	85.5%	0.0%	0.2%	12.8%	0.0%	1.5%	
		GEIDAM	25.7%	74.3%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%	1.2%	1.2%	
		GUJBA	37.3%	62.7%	0.0%	21.5%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
		GULANI	10.9%	89.1%	2.7%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
		TARMUWA	36.0%	64.0%	4.5%	9.0%	20.7%	1.8%	0.0%	
		YUNUSARI	9.5%	90.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FIKA	6.0%	94.0%	3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FUNE	24.7%	75.3%	0.0%	0.0%	22.3%	2.3%	0.0%	
		DAMATURU	45.9%	54.1%	9.8%	0.0%	32.8%	0.0%	3.3%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA							
			NGURU	21.3%	78.7%	0.0%	0.0%	21.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM									
	NANGERE	10.3%	89.7%	2.1%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	2.1%		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE								
		JADA								
		SHELLENG	6.9%	93.1%	0.7%	0.7%	2.1%	0.0%	3.5%	
	Northern Adamawa B1	TOUNGO								
		LAMURDE								
	Northern Adamawa B2	GIREI								
		MAYO-BELWA	19.7%	80.3%	2.5%	0.0%	6.6%	1.6%	9.0%	
	Northern Adamawa C	YOLA NORTH								
		YOLA SOUTH	42.7%	57.3%	34.9%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
N/A	FUFORE									
	DEMESA									
	GUYUK	10.2%	89.8%	3.8%	1.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
N/A	NUMAN									
	MADAGALI	16.7%	83.3%	0.0%	14.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%		
Southern Adamawa B	MICHIKA	2.0%	98.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		
	MAIHA									
	HONG									
South Adamawa B2	SONG	12.9%	87.1%	7.9%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
	GOMBI									
MUBI NORTH										
	MUBI SOUTH	40.0%	60.0%	13.3%	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%		

A15. Impact of COVID-19 on income sources									
State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	How (if at all) has COVID-19 affected your income source?						
			Complete loss of income source	Deterioration in income	No difference	Improved income	Change in income source	Disproportionate increase in cost of living	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	0.6%	0.0%	93.7%	0.6%	5.1%	0.0%	
		GUBIO	12.7%	24.0%	1.3%	0.0%	38.0%	24.0%	
		MAGUMERI	2.3%	42.1%	44.0%	0.6%	4.2%	6.8%	
		MOBBAR	72.2%	0.0%	3.3%	5.7%	18.7%	0.0%	
		NGANZAI	24.3%	38.2%	5.4%	0.0%	3.2%	28.9%	
		MONGUNO	8.7%	25.7%	53.7%	2.0%	8.3%	1.7%	
		DIKWA	17.4%	30.4%	1.0%	0.3%	42.1%	8.7%	
		JERE	32.9%	6.3%	9.6%	0.7%	8.3%	42.2%	
		MAFA	30.4%	29.7%	3.4%	4.8%	31.4%	0.3%	
		MAIDUGURI	44.9%	39.9%	9.6%	0.3%	5.3%	0.0%	
		NGALA	27.5%	2.1%	8.9%	1.1%	24.6%	35.7%	
		KONDUGA	2.7%	38.6%	31.3%	0.0%	0.8%	26.6%	
		BAMA	30.8%	8.8%	4.2%	2.3%	20.1%	33.8%	
		KAGA	41.5%	1.3%	4.0%	0.0%	21.4%	31.8%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	14.7%	16.3%	31.7%	19.0%	17.7%	0.7%	
		BAYO	32.3%	43.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.0%	22.0%	
		BIU	5.0%	25.3%	31.3%	11.0%	27.3%	0.0%	
		CHIBOK	2.0%	20.0%	7.7%	6.7%	58.0%	5.7%	
		DAMBOA	37.5%	33.0%	8.0%	0.0%	17.5%	4.0%	
		GWOZA	32.6%	4.9%	19.4%	0.3%	16.1%	26.6%	
HAWUL	18.7%	72.7%	2.0%	3.0%	3.7%	0.0%			
KWAYA KUSAR	0.0%	75.7%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%			
SHANI	2.3%	39.0%	3.7%	2.7%	5.7%	46.7%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	5.2%	34.6%	35.7%	1.5%	22.7%	0.4%	
		JAKUSKO	16.3%	1.0%	48.0%	0.3%	31.7%	2.7%	
		KARASUWA	26.7%	48.3%	4.0%	0.3%	4.7%	16.0%	
		BURSARI	3.0%	37.0%	16.5%	0.5%	35.0%	8.0%	
		GEIDAM	38.6%	24.1%	15.5%	2.3%	7.9%	11.6%	
		GUJBA	10.0%	9.7%	0.0%	2.0%	43.0%	35.3%	
		GULANI	2.9%	35.8%	45.5%	0.9%	14.7%	0.3%	
		TARMUWA	30.5%	40.0%	0.5%	0.5%	5.0%	23.5%	
		YUNUSARI	3.5%	28.5%	58.5%	0.0%	9.0%	0.5%	
		FIKA	20.5%	4.0%	8.0%	2.0%	62.0%	3.5%	
		FUNE	43.0%	36.0%	17.7%	0.3%	2.7%	0.3%	
		DAMATURU	30.4%	16.9%	35.7%	2.4%	12.1%	2.4%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA						
			NGURU	9.1%	36.3%	30.6%	0.5%	21.8%	1.7%
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM								
	NANGERE	23.9%	72.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.6%		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE							
		JADA							
		SHELLENG	1.3%	67.4%	9.9%	2.0%	11.2%	8.2%	
		TOUNGO							
	LAMURDE								
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI	0.7%	57.0%	7.3%	0.0%	19.0%	16.0%	
		MAYO-BELWA							
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH	1.7%	43.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.3%	53.0%	
		YOLA SOUTH							
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE							
		DEMSA	0.3%	66.3%	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%	30.0%	
	GUYUK								
	NUMAN								
N/A	MADAGALI	17.0%	32.7%	22.3%	0.0%	23.7%	4.3%		
N/A	MICHIKA	7.3%	25.0%	0.7%	0.0%	6.0%	61.0%		
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA								
	HONG	3.0%	31.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	64.6%		
	SONG								
	GOMBI								
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	8.3%	5.7%	19.3%	3.7%	55.0%	8.0%		
	MUBI SOUTH								

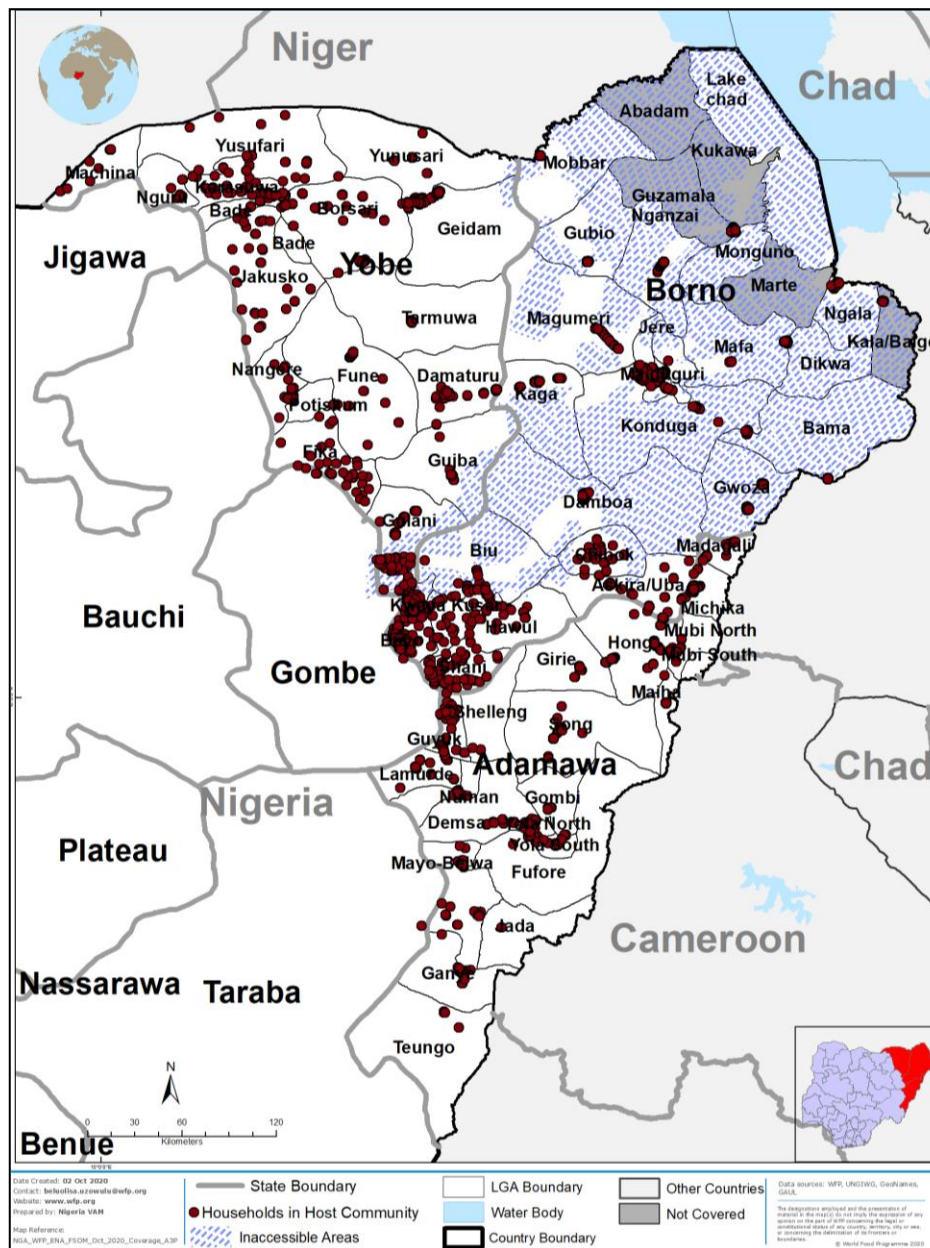
A16. Main agricultural Constraints																			
State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	Insecurity	Lack of seeds	Low soil fertility	Pests and diseases	Lack of cash/money	Lack of land	Lack of rain/delayed rainfall/Lack of water	High costs for agricultural inputs	High costs for labour	Lack of access to credit, collateral	Lack of storage facilities	Lack of animal health staff	Lack of access to market	No other constraint	Others Specify		
			Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	26.4%	0.4%	0.4%	68.1%	2.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%		
		GUBIO	93.1%	4.3%	0.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	77.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	20.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MOBBAR	51.5%	33.8%	1.5%	5.9%	5.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		NGANZAI	50.9%	20.1%	0.0%	0.0%	25.2%	0.0%	0.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MONGUNO	96.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		DIKWA	71.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	22.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		JERE	32.4%	5.9%	11.8%	20.6%	17.6%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	
		MAFA	70.9%	2.3%	1.2%	0.0%	10.5%	10.5%	0.0%	3.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		MAIDUGURI	87.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		NGALA	90.5%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		KONDUGA	56.7%	0.0%	3.3%	20.0%	10.0%	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BAMA	88.2%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	6.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		KAGA	75.2%	2.4%	2.4%	3.2%	10.4%	1.6%	0.8%	3.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		ASKIRAUUBA	25.6%	3.0%	5.9%	0.7%	49.6%	4.8%	0.7%	8.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BAYO	0.0%	2.1%	39.0%	11.4%	44.1%	0.7%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BIU	58.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.5%	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
		CHIBOK	58.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	5.5%	0.8%	0.4%	24.8%	4.6%	2.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		DAMBOA	66.3%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	12.9%	5.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	
		GWOZA	59.3%	13.6%	5.1%	6.8%	8.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	
		HAWUL	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	4.1%	72.0%	0.4%	0.0%	19.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		KWAYA KUSAR	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	81.3%	0.9%	0.5%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	
		SHANI	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	23.5%	52.6%	1.5%	0.4%	8.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	5.5%	
		YOBE	N/A	BADE	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	25.8%	34.8%	0.0%	0.4%	29.5%	5.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				JAKUSKO	5.4%	12.3%	23.8%	17.7%	30.7%	0.4%	4.7%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
KARASUWA	0.8%			6.1%	32.1%	0.0%	55.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%		
BURSARI	48.8%			2.4%	9.5%	10.7%	9.5%	0.0%	1.2%	7.1%	0.0%	1.2%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%		
GEIDAM	39.4%			4.4%	4.9%	0.5%	44.8%	3.4%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
GUJBA	8.5%			6.2%	5.4%	3.1%	51.2%	13.2%	2.3%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
GULANI	22.0%			5.7%	9.8%	11.5%	34.1%	1.7%	0.7%	12.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
TARMUWA	77.3%			8.0%	5.7%	2.3%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
YUNUSARI	1.7%			2.2%	13.8%	16.0%	56.4%	0.0%	1.7%	5.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
FIKA	0.0%			1.1%	17.2%	1.1%	75.8%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
FUNE	0.0%			6.3%	27.3%	1.0%	53.7%	0.0%	0.5%	8.3%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
DAMATURU	4.1%			7.1%	18.4%	1.0%	58.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%		
Northern Yobe A	MACHINA																		
	NGURU			4.5%	6.2%	8.1%	29.5%	27.9%	0.3%	9.4%	12.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	YUSUFARI																		
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM																		
	NANGERE	0.0%	3.8%	5.6%	3.8%	77.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE																	
		JADA																	
		SHELLENG TOUNGO LAMURDE	3.3%	1.5%	11.0%	15.4%	49.8%	1.5%	10.3%	6.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%		
	Northern Adamawa B1	GIREI																	
		MAYO-BELWA	2.3%	0.0%	12.9%	4.6%	49.8%	0.9%	22.1%	6.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%		
	Northern Adamawa B2	YOLA NORTH																	
		YOLA SOUTH	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	37.3%	0.0%	23.6%	28.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
	Northern Adamawa C	FUFORE																	
		DEMSA																	
		GUYUK	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	93.2%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%		
NUMAN																			
N/A		MADAGALI	69.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%	22.5%	3.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
N/A	MICHIKA	7.1%	0.4%	27.4%	1.8%	24.6%	5.3%	0.7%	29.2%	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA																		
	HONG SONG GOMBI	59.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	4.4%	0.0%	34.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%				
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH																		
	MUBI SOUTH	0.0%	0.6%	1.2%	3.6%	63.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				

A17. What are the TOP 3 priority needs for your household? SECOND PRIORITY												
State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	Food Assistance	Health/medical	Water	Shelter	Education	Livelihood support	Foods appropriate for children	Non-food items	No other priority	
			Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	4.9%	4.6%	0.0%	23.4%	8.3%	33.1%	4.0%	18.3%	3.4%	
		GUBIO	4.3%	50.0%	4.3%	21.7%	6.7%	10.0%	1.3%	1.7%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	6.5%	33.3%	14.6%	7.4%	10.7%	25.9%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	
		MOBBAR	2.3%	73.2%	0.3%	0.0%	20.1%	3.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	
		NGANZAI	1.1%	20.0%	8.9%	17.1%	1.1%	43.9%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	
		MONGUNO	20.3%	9.3%	4.7%	1.7%	2.3%	48.0%	1.0%	12.7%	0.0%	
		DIKWA	3.0%	3.3%	0.0%	20.7%	1.0%	59.9%	0.7%	11.4%	0.0%	
		JERE	8.3%	27.9%	5.3%	4.0%	2.3%	35.9%	1.3%	13.3%	1.7%	
		MAFA	16.7%	37.5%	2.7%	14.3%	4.4%	18.8%	3.1%	2.4%	0.0%	
		MAIDUGURI	6.4%	19.9%	2.1%	19.4%	4.5%	43.4%	1.1%	2.7%	0.5%	
		NGALA	5.4%	3.6%	0.7%	9.6%	1.8%	68.2%	4.6%	6.1%	0.0%	
		KONDUGA	9.7%	5.8%	2.3%	19.7%	4.6%	42.5%	1.5%	13.5%	0.4%	
		BAMA	8.1%	20.5%	14.6%	6.2%	3.2%	36.4%	3.9%	6.8%	0.3%	
		KAGA	5.7%	50.2%	4.0%	14.4%	5.7%	19.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	16.0%	16.3%	3.7%	6.7%	13.3%	42.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	
		BAYO	3.0%	13.0%	27.0%	15.7%	1.3%	29.0%	0.7%	10.3%	0.0%	
		BIU	8.7%	32.0%	14.3%	3.7%	4.7%	25.7%	5.7%	5.0%	0.3%	
		CHIBOK	8.0%	40.7%	2.7%	8.0%	14.3%	22.7%	0.7%	3.0%	0.0%	
		DAMBOA	10.5%	17.0%	4.0%	11.0%	8.5%	46.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	
		GWOZA	1.6%	33.2%	4.3%	1.6%	0.3%	35.9%	7.2%	15.8%	0.0%	
HAWUL	10.0%	9.7%	18.7%	7.3%	12.7%	38.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%			
KWAYA KUSAR	10.4%	28.7%	15.7%	1.7%	14.3%	23.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%			
SHANI	26.3%	30.0%	13.3%	2.3%	5.0%	22.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	14.1%	21.9%	23.4%	3.0%	10.4%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		JAKUSKO	2.0%	74.0%	8.3%	5.7%	2.0%	7.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	
		KARASUWA	9.7%	38.0%	6.0%	2.7%	10.7%	31.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
		BURSARI	6.0%	22.5%	24.0%	0.5%	4.0%	40.5%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	
		GEIDAM	5.6%	32.3%	2.3%	0.3%	19.1%	29.7%	0.3%	1.0%	9.2%	
		GUJBA	4.0%	22.3%	28.7%	6.3%	1.0%	37.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	
		GULANI	13.5%	18.2%	6.7%	5.6%	8.5%	42.8%	0.3%	4.4%	0.0%	
		TARMUWA	4.0%	43.5%	10.0%	3.0%	20.5%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		YUNUSARI	4.0%	87.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		FIKA	4.0%	51.5%	22.0%	3.0%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	
		FUNE	25.7%	37.0%	10.0%	3.7%	1.0%	17.7%	0.7%	4.3%	0.0%	
		DAMATURU	12.6%	18.4%	10.1%	6.8%	2.4%	47.8%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	
		Northern Yobe	MACHINA									
			NGURU	7.1%	32.4%	8.6%	4.4%	15.4%	30.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%
	YUSUFARI											
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM	5.4%	76.6%	8.7%	0.0%	7.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%		
	NANGERE											
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE										
		JADA										
		SHELLENG	6.6%	18.4%	30.3%	1.6%	21.7%	18.8%	0.3%	2.3%	0.0%	
	Northern Adamawa B1	TOUNGO										
		LAMURDE										
	Northern Adamawa B2	GIREI	13.0%	21.3%	19.7%	1.7%	10.0%	30.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.0%	
		MAYO-BELWA										
	Northern Adamawa C	YOLA NORTH	7.7%	35.7%	5.7%	1.3%	9.3%	40.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
		YOLA SOUTH										
	Southern Adamawa B	FUFORE										
DEMSA		7.3%	55.8%	3.3%	11.6%	5.6%	12.2%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%		
GUYUK												
NUMAN												
South Adamawa B2	N/A	MADAGALI	9.3%	20.0%	13.0%	9.0%	2.7%	44.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	
	N/A	MICHIKA	14.0%	3.3%	41.7%	0.7%	1.3%	39.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Southern Adamawa B	MAIHA											
	HONG	17.9%	19.5%	1.3%	1.3%	2.3%	57.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%		
South Adamawa B2	SONG											
	GOMBI											
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	8.3%	20.7%	11.3%	3.0%	5.7%	39.7%	0.3%	11.0%	0.0%		
	MUBI SOUTH											

A18. What are the TOP 3 priority needs for your household? THIRD PRIORITY												
State	Domain (if applicable)	LGA	Food Assistance	Health/medical	Water	Shelter	Education	Livelihood support	Foods appropriate for children	Non-food items	No other priority	
			Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	Row N %	
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	7.4%	3.8%	0.0%	16.0%	8.3%	14.8%	6.5%	32.8%	10.4%	
		GUBIO	2.7%	3.3%	0.3%	11.3%	7.0%	41.7%	9.3%	24.3%	0.0%	
		MAGUMERI	1.0%	17.2%	18.8%	7.1%	19.1%	31.1%	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%	
		MOBBAR	0.0%	7.7%	8.4%	0.7%	66.8%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	
		NGANZAI	1.1%	35.0%	2.5%	11.8%	3.9%	31.4%	3.2%	11.1%	0.0%	
		MONGUNO	7.0%	25.7%	12.3%	4.0%	7.0%	10.0%	3.3%	30.3%	0.3%	
		DIKWA	2.0%	4.7%	5.0%	27.1%	6.4%	31.8%	1.3%	21.7%	0.0%	
		JERE	6.8%	8.4%	14.2%	17.9%	7.1%	7.8%	0.3%	18.2%	19.3%	
		MAFA	8.9%	7.8%	3.1%	19.8%	9.9%	41.0%	3.1%	6.5%	0.0%	
		MAIDUGURI	4.3%	8.8%	3.7%	30.5%	11.2%	24.9%	1.6%	15.0%	0.0%	
		NGALA	4.6%	0.7%	21.1%	16.1%	6.1%	14.3%	8.6%	26.4%	2.1%	
		KONDUGA	4.3%	8.1%	0.8%	18.6%	9.3%	26.7%	0.4%	23.6%	8.1%	
		BAMA	3.9%	10.7%	11.7%	12.7%	14.0%	22.5%	7.5%	16.0%	1.0%	
		KAGA	3.4%	18.5%	11.4%	12.4%	15.8%	31.2%	0.7%	5.0%	1.7%	
		ASKIRA/UBA	4.7%	18.0%	14.0%	11.0%	6.0%	37.7%	1.0%	7.7%	0.0%	
		BIU	8.7%	17.4%	19.7%	4.0%	12.7%	24.4%	9.0%	4.0%	0.0%	
		CHIBOK	12.3%	16.3%	8.7%	4.3%	6.3%	44.0%	2.0%	5.7%	0.3%	
		DAMBOA	3.0%	17.0%	10.0%	15.5%	9.0%	29.5%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	
		GWOZA	1.0%	9.2%	14.1%	3.9%	2.6%	34.2%	5.9%	28.6%	0.3%	
		HAWUL	8.3%	14.7%	3.0%	4.3%	5.7%	46.0%	2.0%	16.0%	0.0%	
KWAYA KUSAR	3.2%	24.1%	3.7%	2.3%	26.9%	24.5%	0.0%	0.5%	14.8%			
SHANI	19.7%	23.1%	15.4%	7.4%	11.0%	16.4%	3.7%	3.0%	0.3%			
YOBE	N/A	BADE	8.6%	18.2%	23.4%	4.1%	13.4%	30.9%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	
		JAKUSKO	0.7%	5.3%	22.3%	9.3%	12.7%	45.3%	3.3%	1.0%	0.0%	
		KARASUWA	4.7%	21.3%	10.0%	2.0%	17.0%	32.3%	12.3%	0.3%	0.0%	
		BURSARI	11.5%	13.0%	10.5%	2.0%	3.5%	16.0%	1.5%	37.0%	5.0%	
		GEIDAM	3.3%	19.3%	4.7%	0.0%	28.4%	5.8%	0.0%	34.5%	4.0%	
		GUJBA	1.7%	33.3%	14.3%	4.7%	0.0%	37.3%	1.3%	7.3%	0.0%	
		GULANI	7.3%	13.2%	7.3%	9.4%	14.1%	29.9%	0.3%	18.5%	0.0%	
		TARMUWA	4.5%	13.5%	12.0%	1.0%	10.5%	55.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	
		YUNUSARI	1.0%	6.5%	3.5%	1.0%	37.5%	23.0%	26.5%	1.0%	0.0%	
		FIKA	2.0%	19.5%	22.5%	5.5%	4.5%	44.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	
		FUNE	5.7%	14.3%	23.0%	5.7%	2.3%	35.7%	2.7%	10.0%	0.7%	
		DAMATURU	3.4%	24.6%	14.5%	10.1%	7.7%	23.7%	3.4%	12.6%	0.0%	
		Northern Yobe A	MACHINA									
			NGURU	6.9%	11.4%	10.4%	6.4%	13.1%	36.3%	2.0%	8.1%	5.4%
	YUSUFARI											
Southern Yobe	POTISKUM											
	NANGERE	9.3%	5.5%	32.8%	0.5%	18.0%	33.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE										
		JADA										
		SHELLENG	13.8%	9.9%	15.1%	2.0%	28.3%	18.1%	0.7%	6.9%	5.3%	
	Northern Adamawa B1	TOUNGO										
		LAMURDE										
	Northern Adamawa B2	GIREI	14.8%	10.1%	7.4%	0.3%	14.1%	26.3%	0.0%	21.9%	5.1%	
		MAYO-BELWA										
	Northern Adamawa C	YOLA NORTH	8.7%	17.7%	7.0%	1.7%	40.7%	22.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%	
		YOLA SOUTH										
	Northern Adamawa B	FUFORE										
DEMSA		12.9%	13.5%	7.3%	9.9%	11.6%	35.0%	0.3%	9.6%	0.0%		
GUYUK												
Northern Adamawa B	NUMAN											
	MADAGALI	7.7%	14.3%	10.0%	21.7%	6.7%	35.7%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%		
Southern Adamawa B	MICHIKA	1.7%	8.3%	47.7%	0.0%	1.3%	37.7%	0.3%	3.0%	0.0%		
	MAIHA											
	HONG	4.3%	51.7%	12.3%	7.0%	0.7%	17.9%	4.0%	1.3%	1.0%		
South Adamawa B2	SONG											
	GOMBI											
South Adamawa B2	MUBI NORTH	8.3%	11.0%	17.7%	2.3%	11.7%	20.7%	1.7%	26.3%	0.3%		
	MUBI SOUTH											

Annex B – Sample Size and Coverage

Annex B - Sample Size and Coverage					
State	Domain	LGA	Number of HHs covered		
BORNO	N/A	KALABALGE	350		
		GUBIO	300		
		MAGUMERI	309		
		MOBBAR	299		
		NGANZAI	280		
		MONGUNO	300		
		DIKWA	299		
		JERE	301		
		MAFA	283		
		MAIDUGURI	376		
		NGALA	280		
		KONDUGA	259		
		BAMA	308		
		KAGA	299		
		ASKIRA/UBA	300		
		BAYO	300		
		BIU	300		
		CHIBOK	300		
		DAMBOA	200		
		GWOZA	304		
		HAWUL	300		
KWAYA KUSAR	230				
SHANI	300				
YOBE	N/A	BADE	289		
		JAKUSKO	300		
		KARASUWA	300		
		BURSARI	200		
		GEIDAM	303		
		GUJBA	300		
		GULANI	341		
		TARMUWA	200		
		YUNUSARI	200		
		FIKA	200		
		FUNE	300		
		DAMATURU	207		
		Northern Yobe A	N/A	MACHINA	70
				NGURU	167
YUSUFARI	171				
Southern Yobe	N/A	Total Domain	408		
		POTISKUM	115		
Southern Yobe	N/A	NANGERE	69		
		Total Domain	184		
ADAMAWA	Northern Adamawa A	GANYE	91		
		JADA	92		
		SHELLENG	60		
		TOUNGO	20		
	Northern Adamawa B1	N/A	LAMURDE	41	
			Total Domain	304	
	Northern Adamawa B2	N/A	GIREI	150	
			MAYO-BELWA	150	
	Northern Adamawa B2	N/A	Total Domain	300	
			YOLA NORTH	110	
Northern Adamawa C	N/A	YOLA SOUTH	190		
		Total Domain	300		
Southern Adamawa B	N/A	FUFURE	120		
		DEMSA	70		
		GUYUK	70		
		NUMAN	43		
		Total Domain	303		
South Adamawa B2	N/A	MADAGALI	300		
		MICHIKA	300		
		MAIHA	40		
		HONG	100		
		SONG	102		
South Adamawa B2	N/A	GOMBI	60		
		Total Domain	302		
South Adamawa B2	N/A	MUBI NORTH	150		
		MUBI SOUTH	150		
South Adamawa B2	N/A	Total Domain	300		



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