Northwest Nigeria: Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA)

Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara

February 2023

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Content

00

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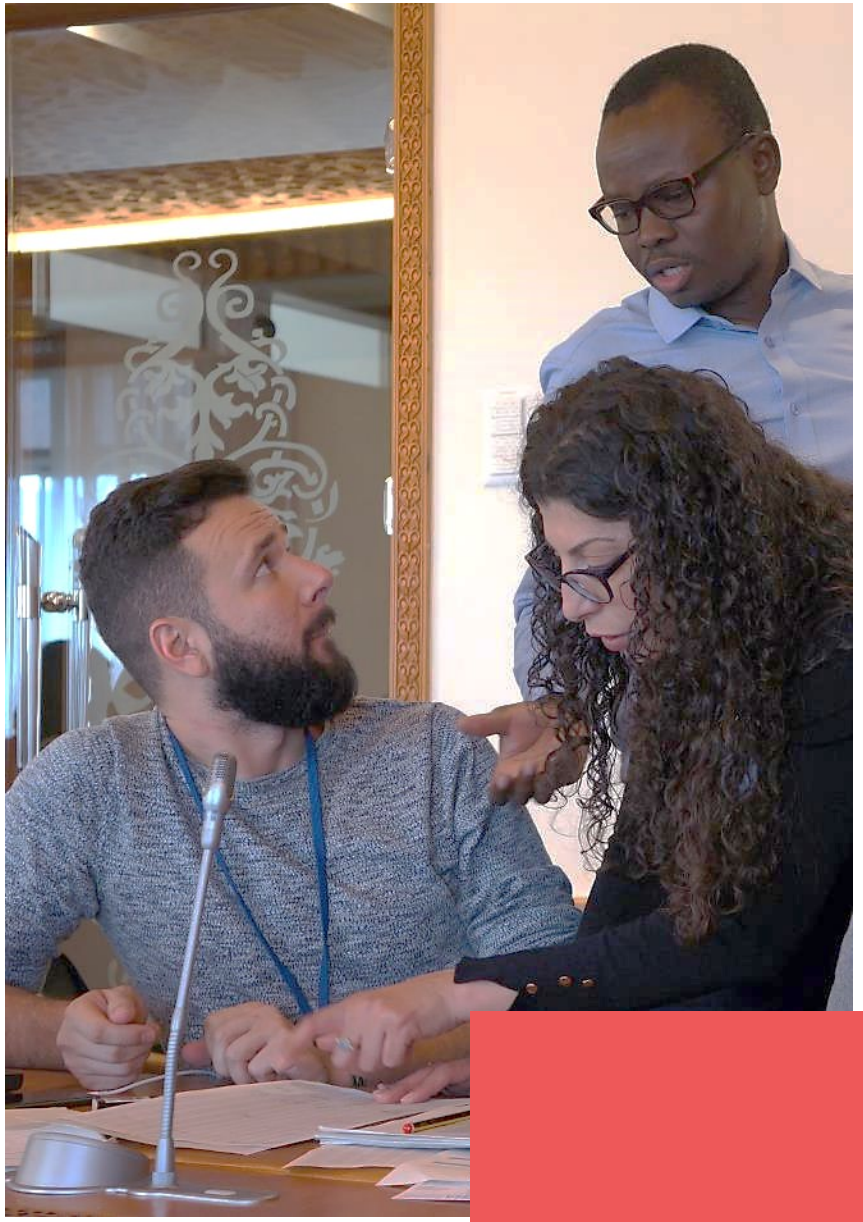
01
Context

The Existing Diagnosis



OCHA

An Evolving Consensus

2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview:

*"The HCT's analysis in mid-2021 regarding the north-west concludes that… **the causes are (a) lack of development, banditry (breakdown of rule of law), inter-communal conflict, inadequate provision of essential services and other aspects of governance**. This means that development interventions are needed."*

*"Where the situation deteriorates to humanitarian-crisis levels, **interventions should be time-bound, limited in scope** (focusing on where there are crisis-level excess mortality and morbidity and large-scale and lasting displacement), with a clear exit strategy – handing over to development actors, relying on national or local coordination structures, and working closely with Government."*

*"Any expansion must **not be to the detriment of the north-east operation**, (i.e., the divergence of capacity and resources)."*

2022 MSNA Data & SMART Survey Snapshot

- HHs with unimproved water source: 42% - *[880.000 HHs / 5.662.000 Persons]*[1A]
- HHs with unimproved sanitation facility: 61% - *[1.278.000 HHs / 8.224.000 Persons]*[1B]
- HHs with damaged shelter: 77% - *[1.614.000 HHs / 10.381.000 Persons]*[1C]

  HHs with a "partially collapsed roof": 24% - *[503.000 HHs / 3.236.000 Persons]*[1D]
- HHs reporting children face barriers to education Subset: 38% - *[802.000 HHs / 5.159.500 Persons]*[1E]
- HHs who face barriers to healthcare for children Subset: 36% - *[754.000 HHs / 4.853.000 Persons]*[1G]
- Children reported to not be enrolled in any formal education: 52% - *[3.150.000 Children]*[1F]
- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM):

  Katsina: 13.5[2A]; Sokoto: 14.2%[2B]; Zamfara: 9.5%[2C]

  Emergency Threshold = 10%[2D]
- Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM):

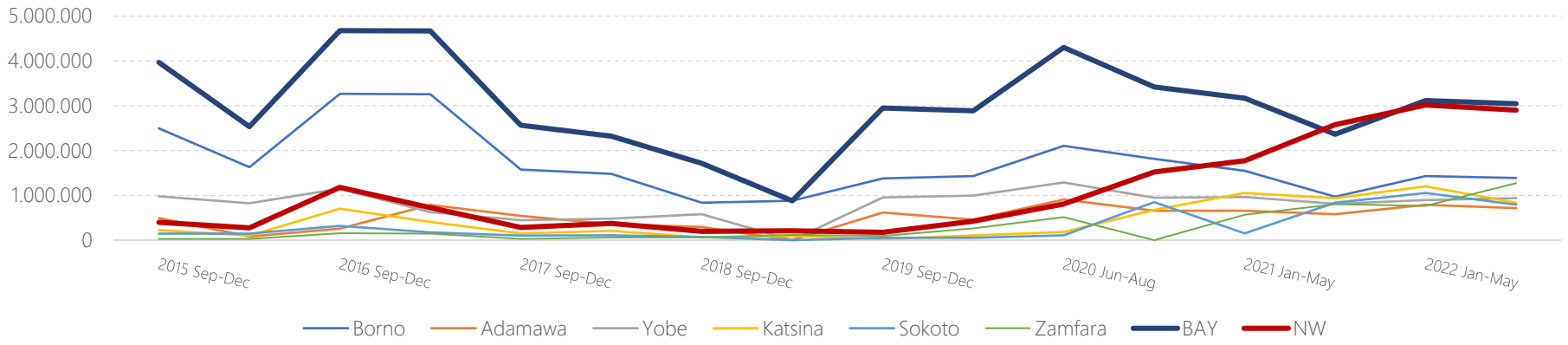
  Katsina: 3.1%[2E]; Sokoto: 3.3%[2F]; Zamfara: 1.7%[2G]

  Emergency Threshold = 2%[2H]

1A – 1H: Population Estimates taken from *GRID3 Nigeria Gridded Population Estimates, Version 1.2*
2A – 2H: *GAM and SAM data taken from* UNICEF. 2022 Smart Survey in Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara. Technical Presentation.

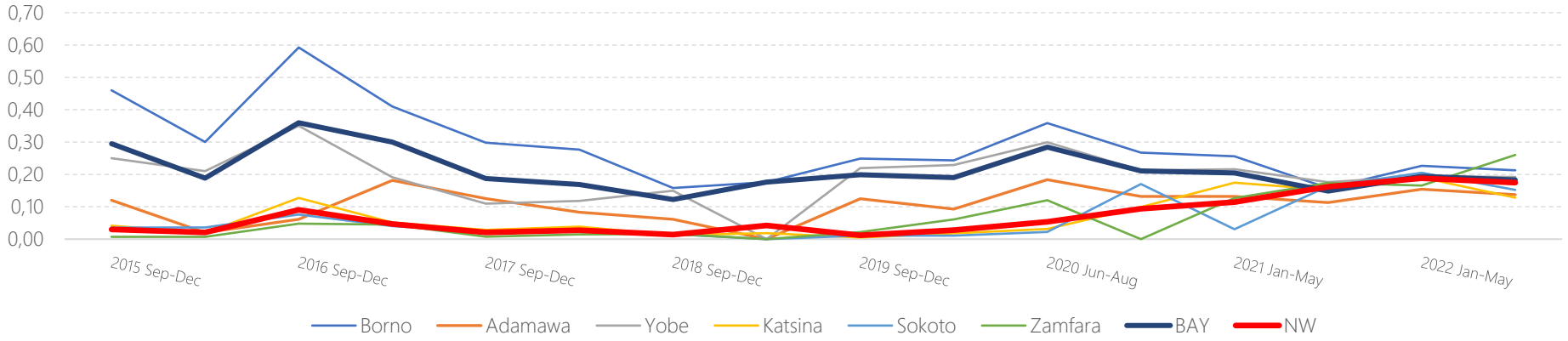
Cadre Harmonisé Datasets

Number of individuals categorised in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity categories 3 (Crisis) - 5 (Catastrophe), 2015-2022



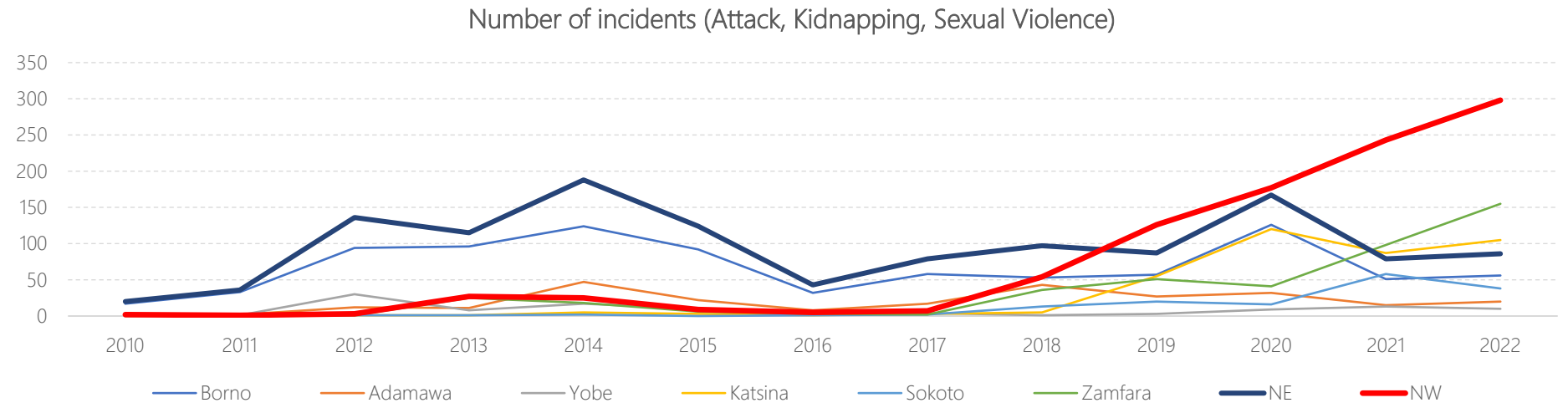
Derived from Cadre Harmonisé Datasets

Percentage of individuals categorised in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity categories 3 (Crisis) - 5 (Catastrophe), 2015-2022



Derived from Cadre Harmonisé Datasets

ACLED Datasets I



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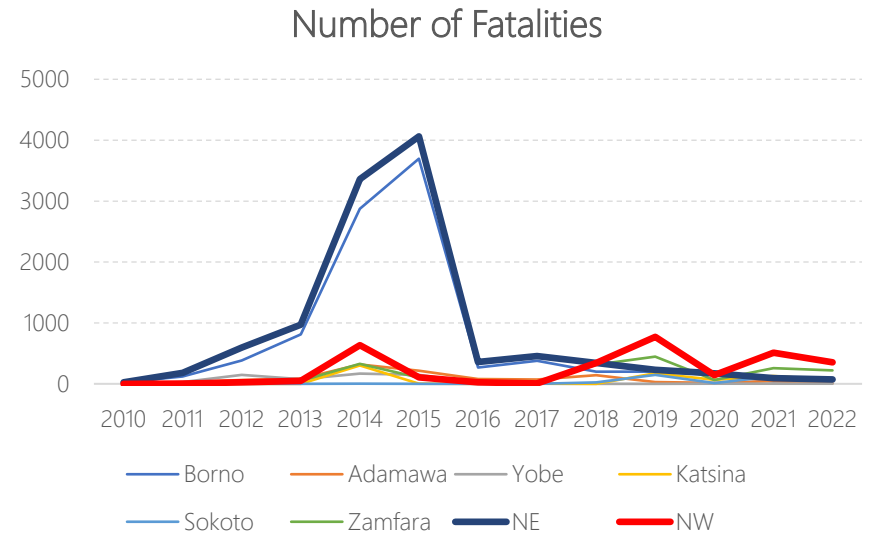

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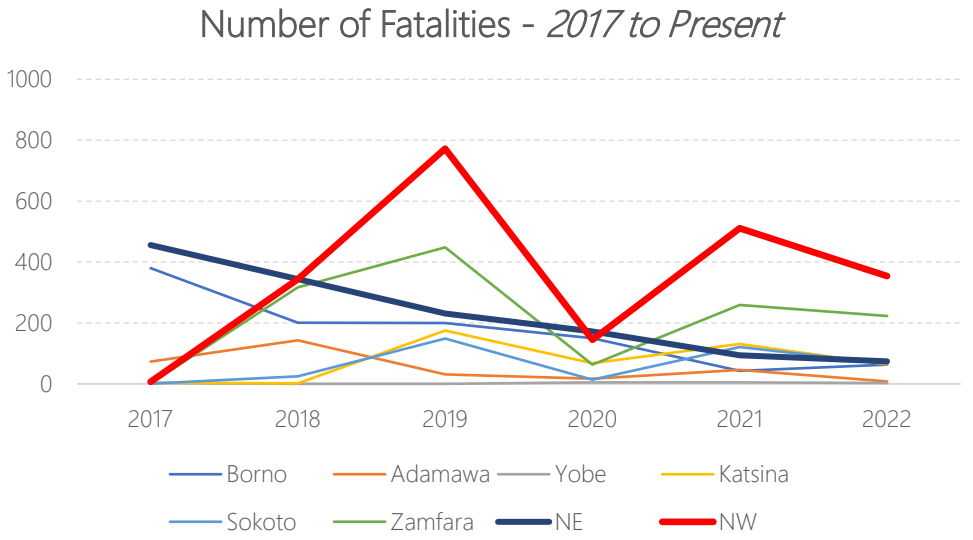

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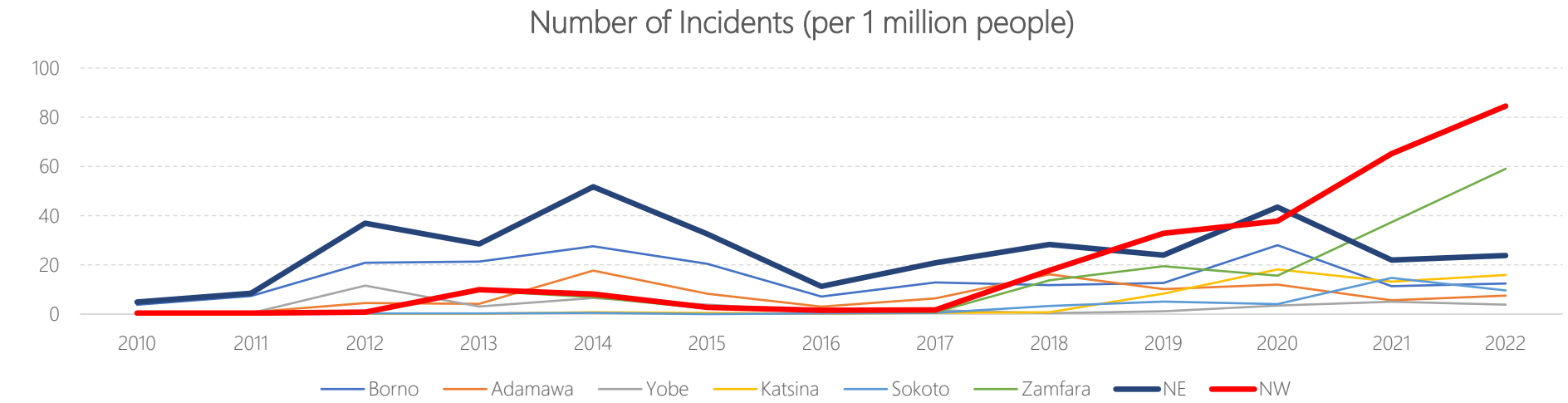
ACLED Datasets II



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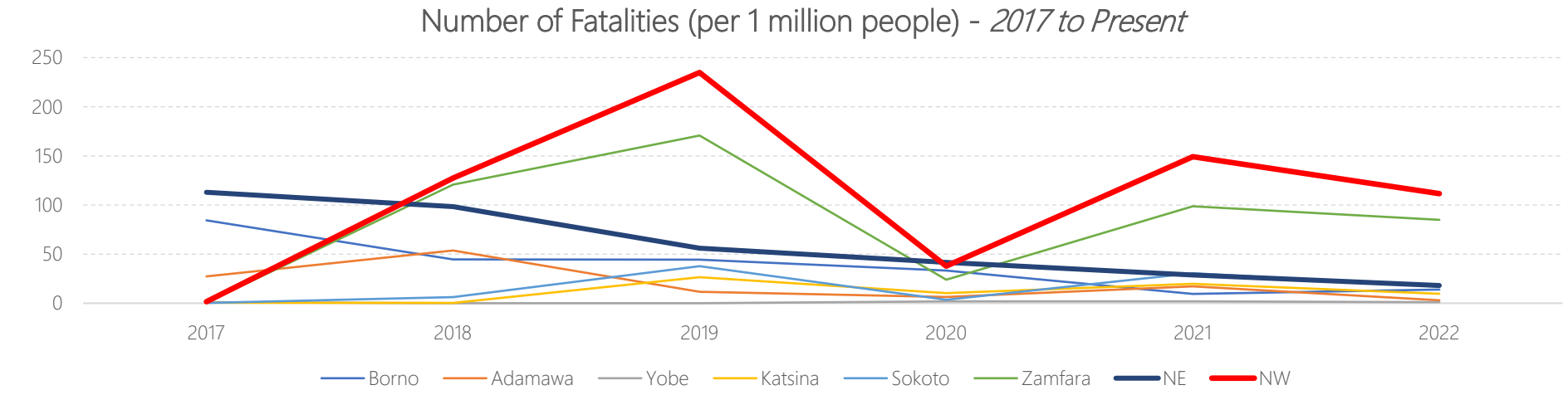


Derived from ACLED Datasets

The Existing Diagnosis

In need of an update?

A Budding Body of Research

- The International Crisis Group

  Peace, P. W. S. (2017). Herders against farmers: Nigeria's expanding deadly conflict. *Africa Report*, *19*(252).
  International Crisis Group. (2018). Stopping Nigeria's Spiralling Farmer-Herder Violence. *Africa Report*, (262)
  International Crisis Group. (2020). Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem.

- The Combating Terrorism Centre at West Point

  Barnett, J., Rufa'i, M. A., & Abdulaziz, A. (2022). Northwestern Nigeria: A Jihadization of Banditry, or a "Banditization" of Jihad?. *CTC Sentinel*, *15*(1), 46-69

- Nigeria Bureau of Statistics

  Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (2019). Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria.
  Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (2022). Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index Report.

- The World Bank

  World Bank. (2022). A Better Future for All Nigeria: Nigeria Poverty Assessment 2022.

- K4D Services

  Haider, H. (2019). *Climate change in Nigeria: Impacts and responses.* K4D Helpdesk Report 675. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

- Datasets

  CH, UNICEF SMART surveys, ACLED, Climate Change Knowledge Portal, MSNA.

- Other reports, articles, commentaries, and documentaries: 100+.

The Existing Diagnosis

In need of an update?

A Hypothesis…

A Nexus of Deprivation

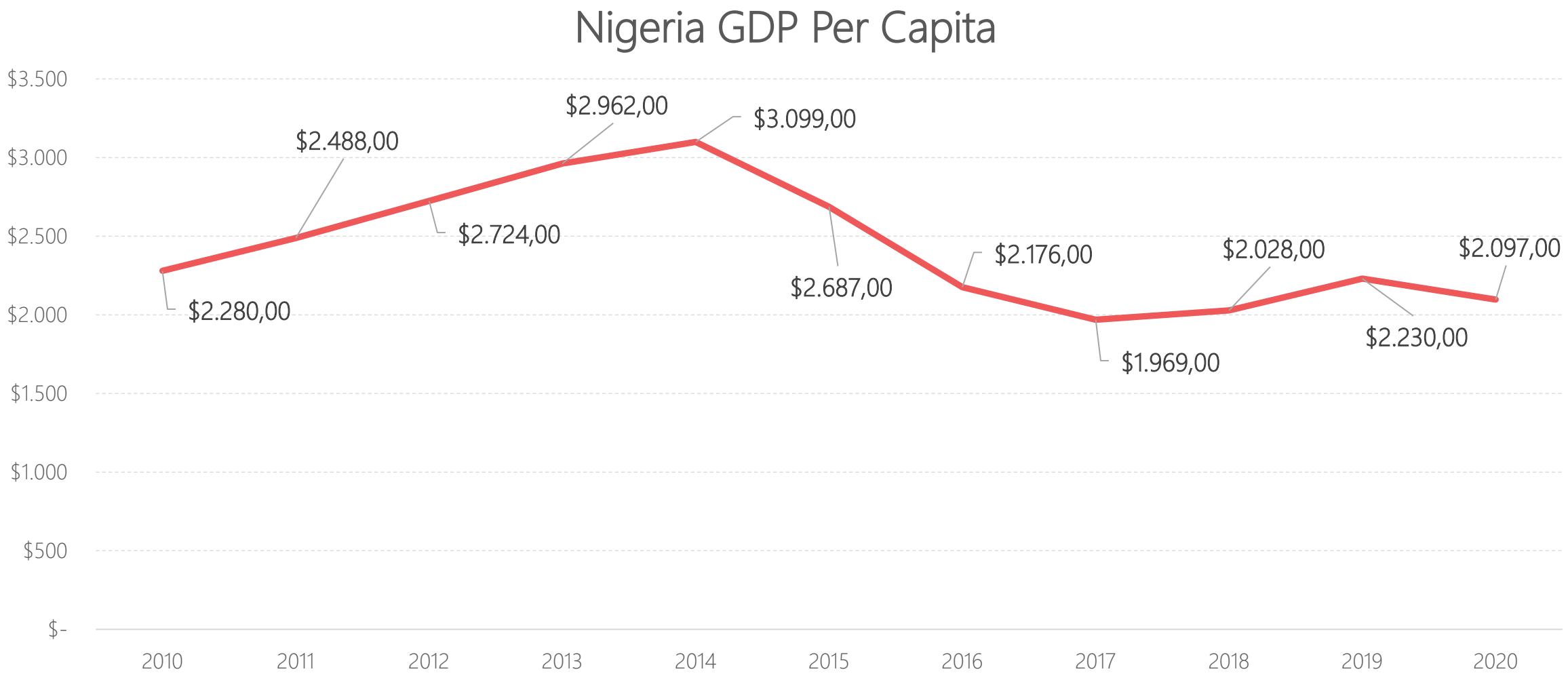
REACH Hypothesis:

The Northwest of Nigeria faces a nexus between chronic poverty, violent conflict, and environmental degradation, collectively driving developmental and humanitarian needs.

01.01

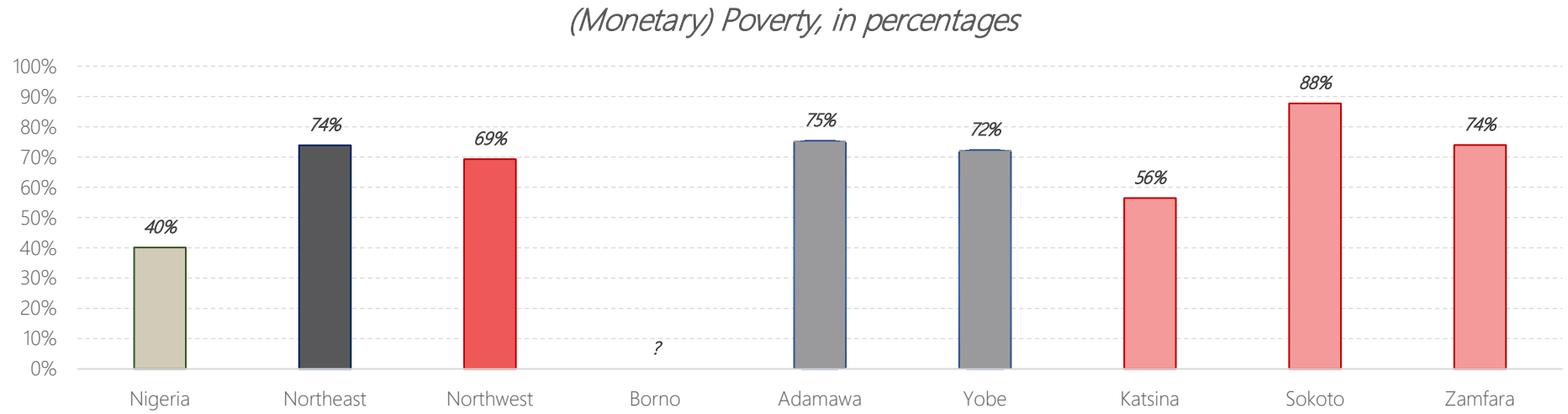
Poverty

Poverty I

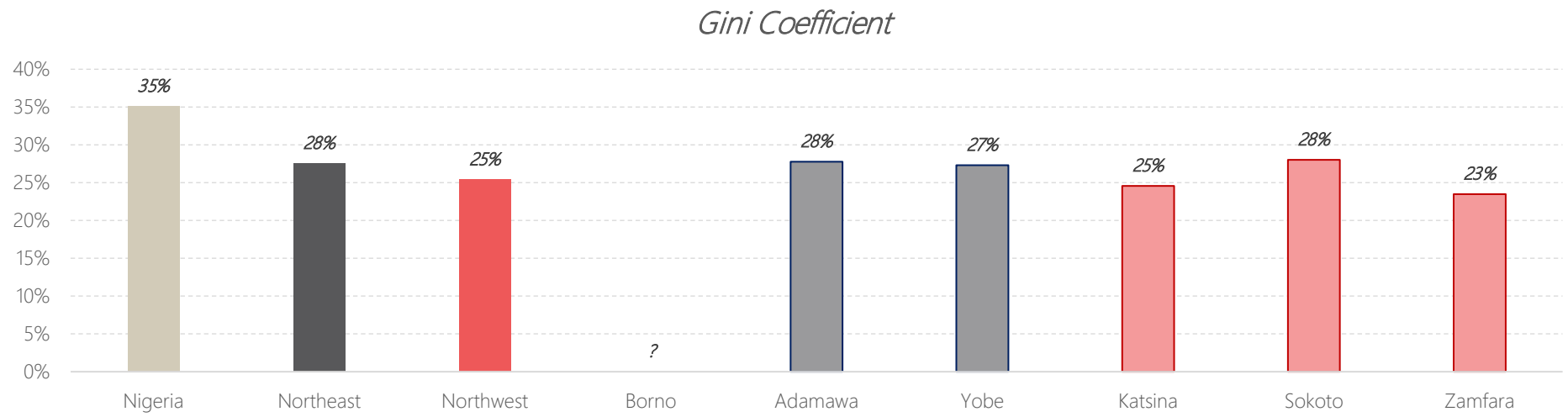


Source: Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (2022). *Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index* Report. p. 5.

Poverty II

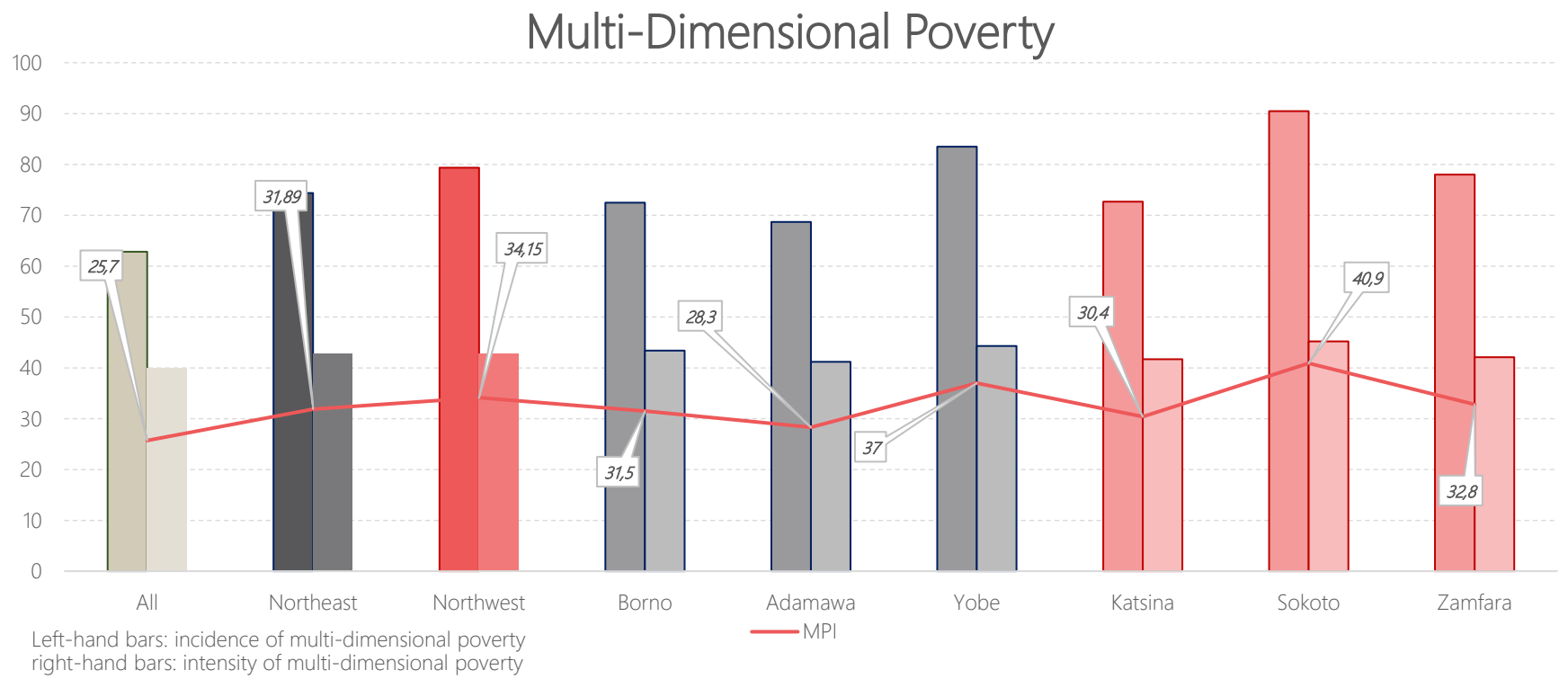


Source: National Bureau of Statistics. (2019). Poverty and inequality in Nigeria. p. 9.



Source: National Bureau of Statistics. (2019). Poverty and inequality in Nigeria. p. 11.

Poverty III

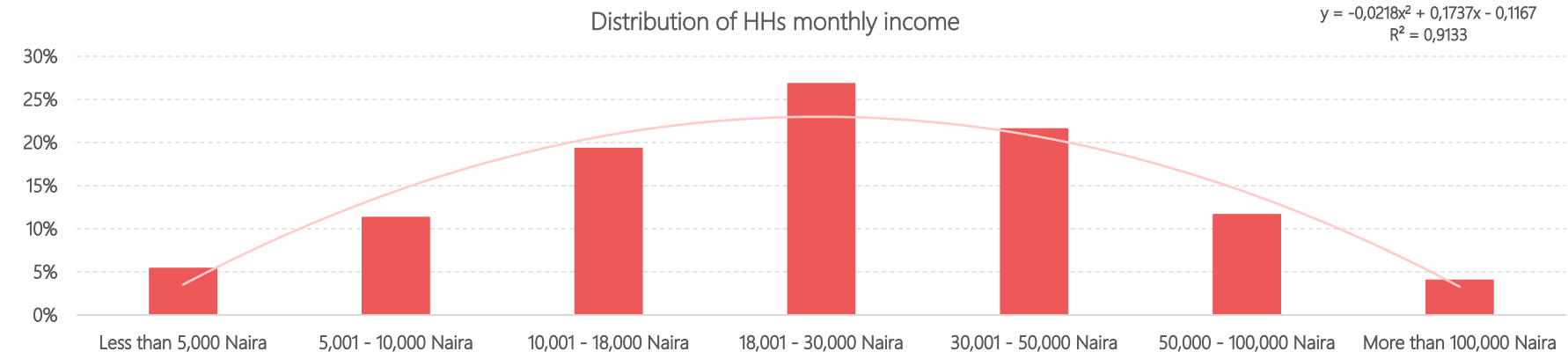


Source: Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (2022). *Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index* Report. p. 101.

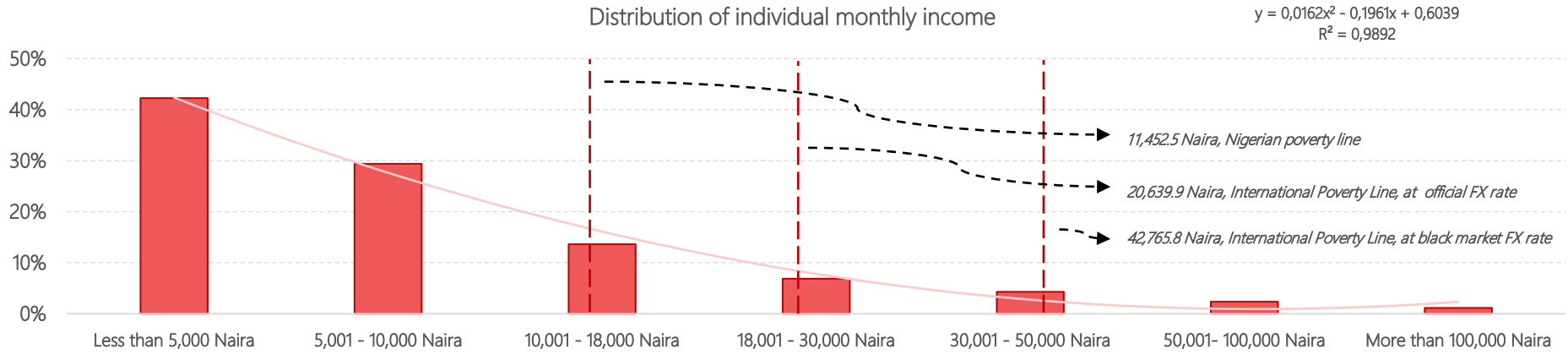
Maximum: 40,9
Minimum: 9,50
Standard Deviation: 9,42

Poverty IV

Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara State



Data taken from the Cash & ERL component of the 2022 NW MSNA, encompassing 11090 household surveys



Data taken from the Cash & ERL component of the 2022 NW MSNA, encompassing 11090 household surveys

01.02

Environmental Degradation

Environmental Degradation I

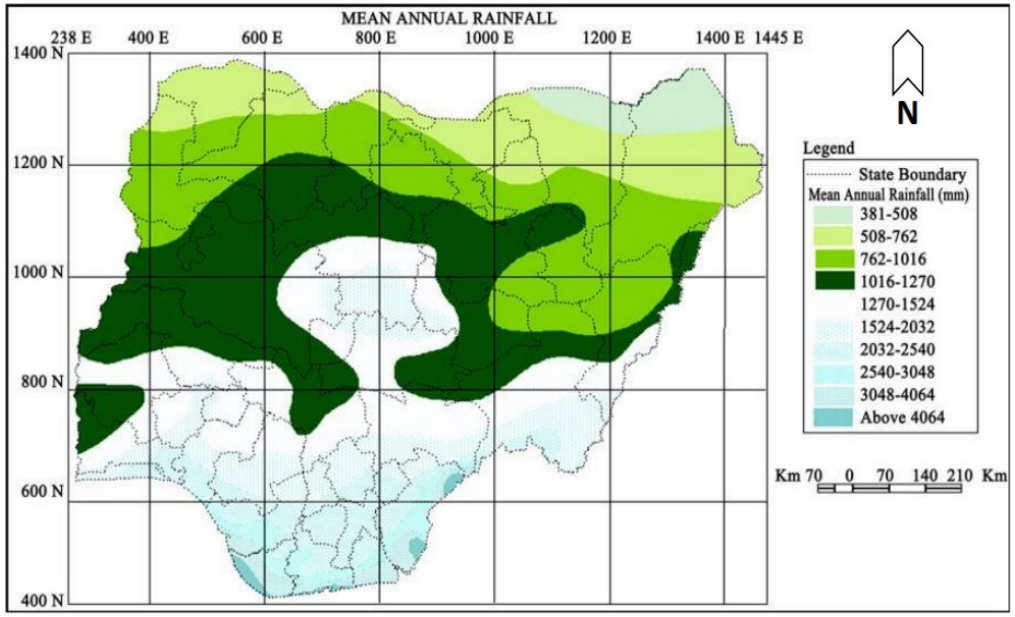
In the 2019 study "climate change in Nigeria: Impact and responses"[3], Haider, H synthesizes the literature on the effects of climate change on Nigeria, including Northwest Nigeria.

The growing consensus appears to be that Nigeria's climate has been changing with increases in temperature, more variable rainfall, desertification and drought, land degradation, a loss of biodiversity, and more frequent extreme weather events.

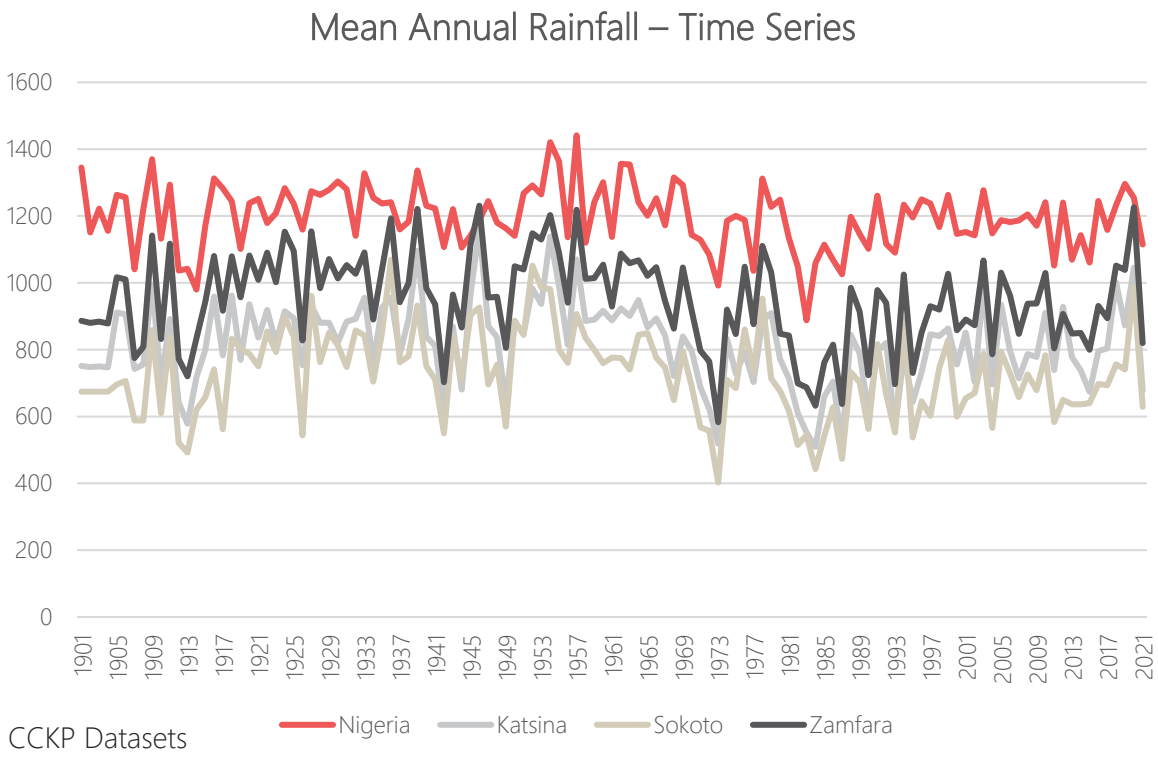
These developments are theorized to reduce the productivity of the land, perennially endangering livelihoods of a population for who farming and cattle rearing remains the prime source of food security and income.

3. Haider, H. (2019). Climate change in Nigeria: impacts and responses.

Environmental Degradation II



The Nigeria National Drought Plan (2018)



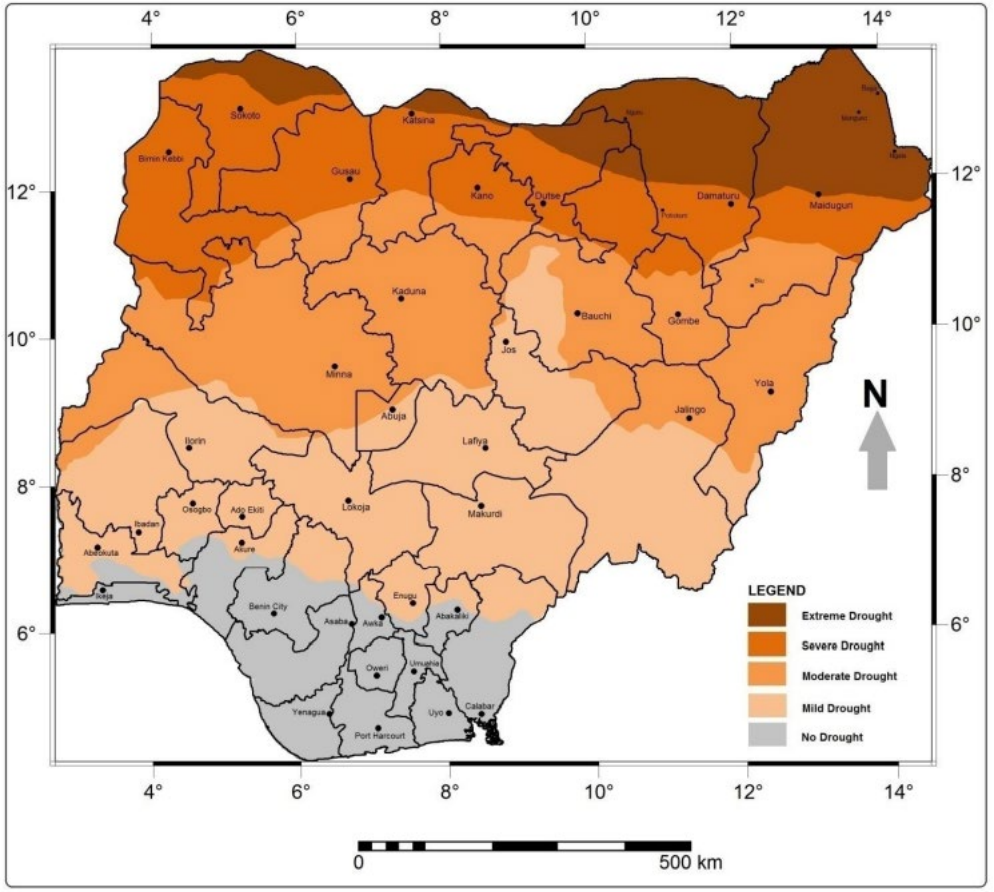
CCKP Datasets

The World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal displays mean annual rainfall over the last century. **Both nationally and sub-nationally, mean annual rainfall does not vary much when viewed over long time periods**. The Nigeria National Drought Plan (2018) showcases the spatial difference of the rainfall in Nigeria. Taken together, these sources show that rainfall has not markedly decreased at the State level, when viewed on annual basis. At the same time, it is noted that Northern Nigeria suffers from "**delayed onset and early cessation of rains**", with "**dry spells and droughts**". It follows that the northern region endures more variable weather. Indeed, across the literature[4] recent weather patterns are described to follow a pattern of long periods of low rainfall followed by short periods of heavy rainfall.

4. Elisha et al., 2017; Ebele and Emodi, 2016; Olaniyi et al., 2013

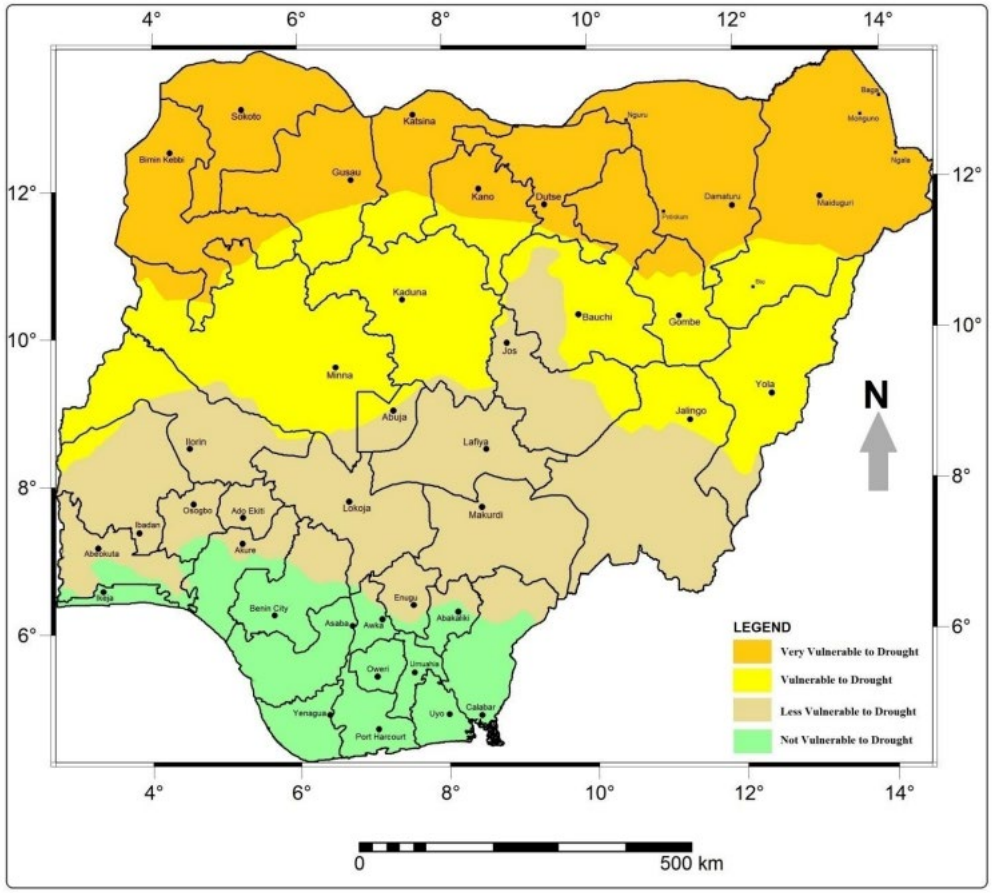
Environmental Degradation III

Historic Severity of Droughts



The Nigeria National Drought Plan (2018)

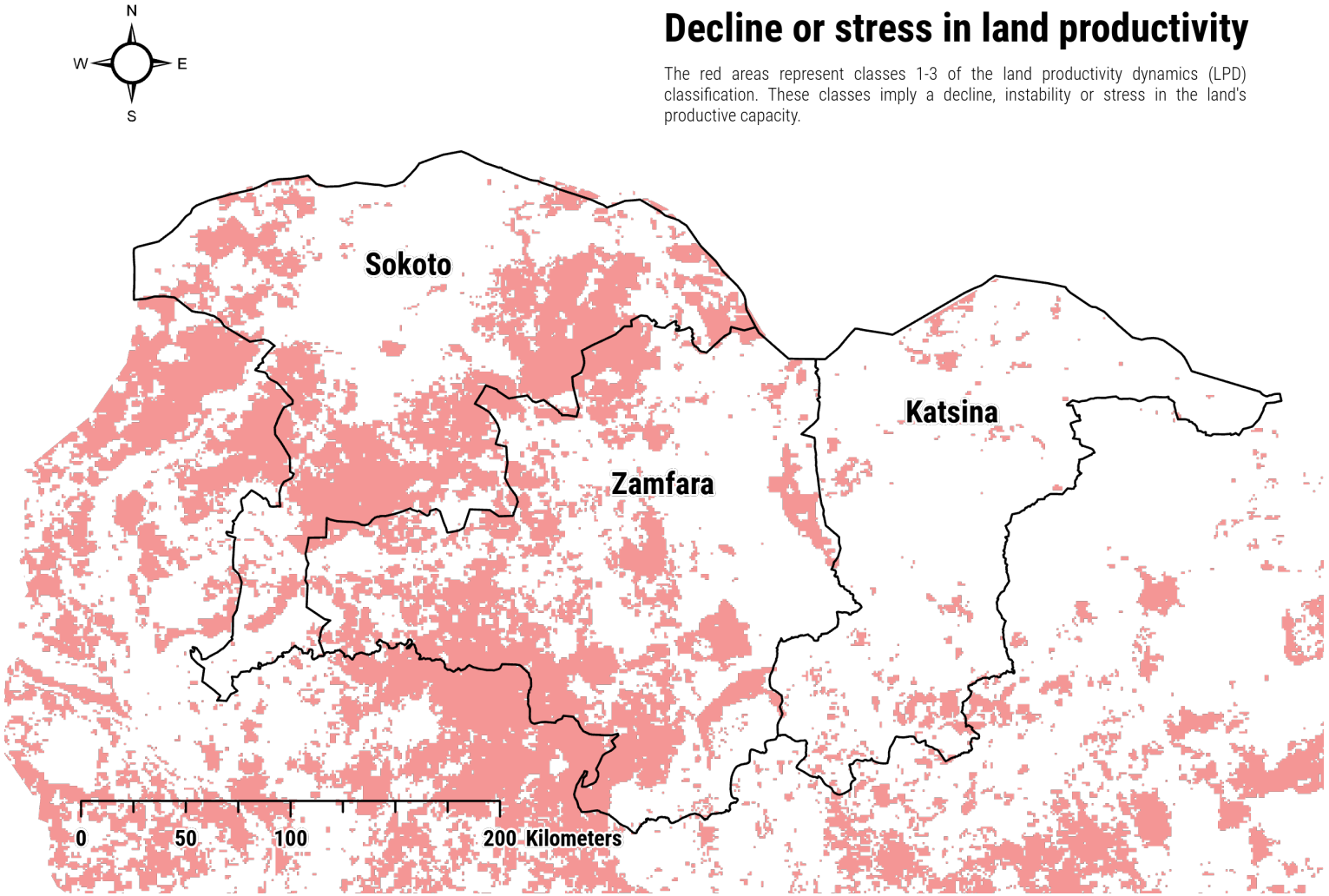
Vulnerability to Droughts



The Nigeria National Drought Plan (2018)

Environmental Degradation IV

Land Productivity Dynamics



World Atlas of Desertification. Land Productivity Dynamics. Datasets.

Environmental Degradation V

Since 1960s, considerable population growth (**45 million to over 213 million**[5]) and increases in agricultural land usage (**58.4% to 76.3%**[6]) and livestock (**from 6 million to 66 million**[7], **an 11-fold increase)**

Forage needs of livestock reportedly exceed carrying capacity of grasslands, particularly in the North, overgrazing and over-cultivation **degrading about 351,000 hectares of land each year**[8].

Perception studies show that farmers and pastoralists are noticing the adverse impact, reporting decreasing yields and livestock reductions, among other factors.

5 World Bank. Databank. Nigeria

6 World Bank. Databank. Nigeria

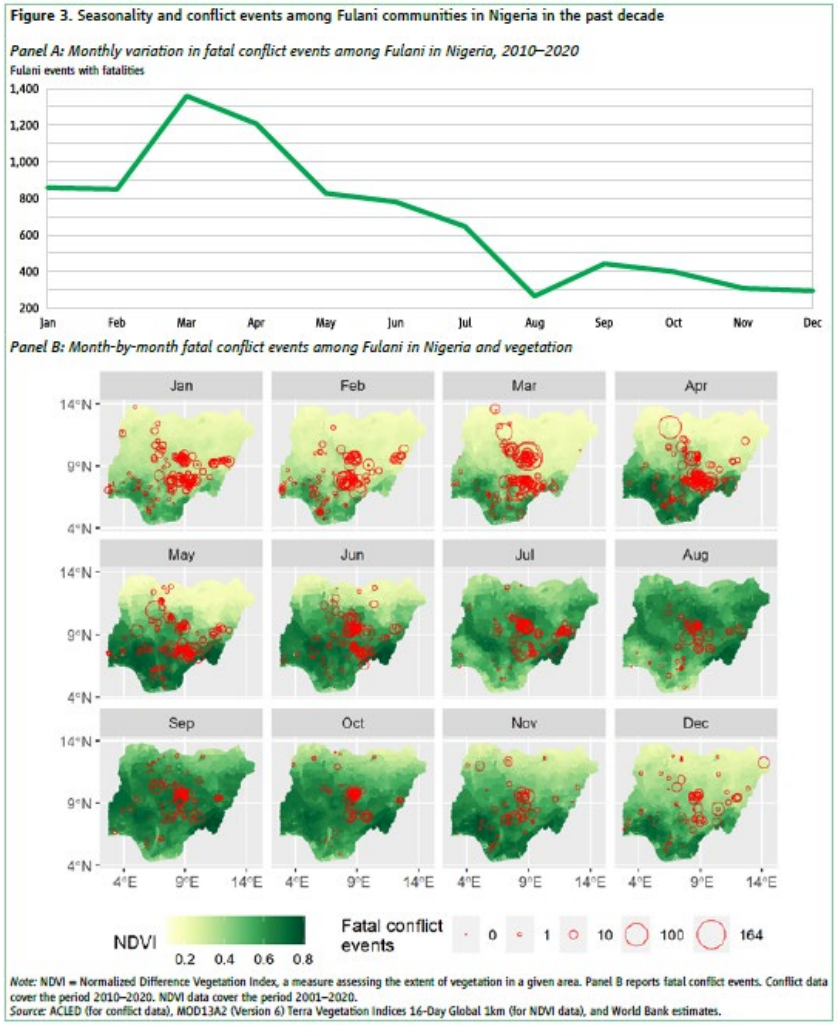
7 The Nigeria National Drought Plan (2018)

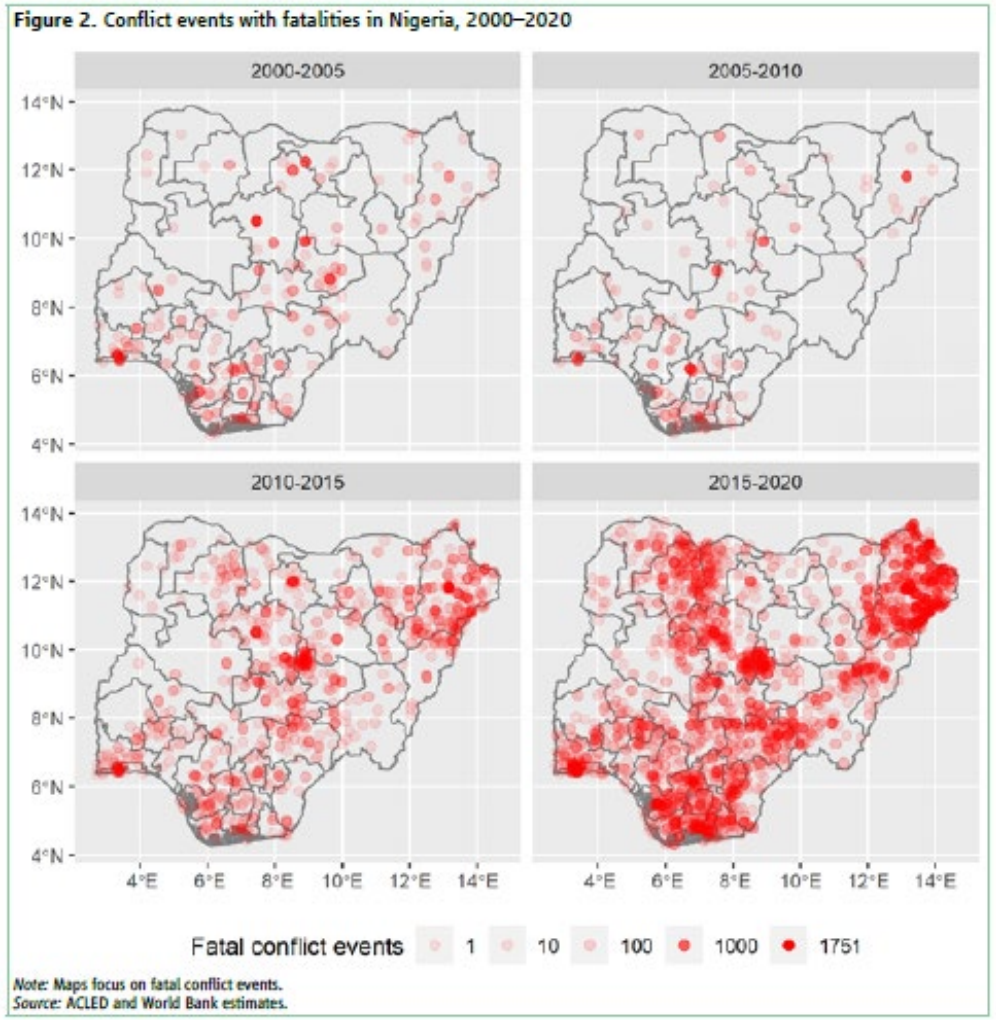
8 The Nigeria National Drought Plan (2018)

9 Saulawa, B. G., Atlhopheng, J., Darkoh, M. B. K., & Mosetlhi, B. (2018). Impact of Desertification on Livelihoods in Katsina State, Nigeria. *Journal of Agriculture and Life Sciences Vol*, *5*(1). Specifically, Amongst farming families, 92.2% of respondents have noticed a negative change in the yield of rain-fed crops and amongst pastoralists, 60.5% agreed that the reduction in their livestock was due to desertification. KI interviews demonstrate that 100% of respondents say that farmland is degenerating over time.

Environmental Degradation VI

Nigeria Poverty Assessment 2022: A Better Future for All Nigerians





World Bank. (2022). *A Better Future for All Nigerians: Nigeria Poverty Assessment 2022*. World Bank pp. 5-6.

Concluding Remarks

Environmental Degradation

Hypothesis 1.2: Environmental Degradation negatively impacts humanitarian needs.

Hypothesis 1.2.1: Environmental Degradation *directly* negatively impacts (some) humanitarian needs.

Hypothesis 1.2.2: Environmental Degradation foments conflict, and *indirectly* ,via conflict, negatively impacts (some) humanitarian needs

Hypothesis 1.2.3: Environmental Degradation foments poverty, and *indirectly* ,via poverty, negatively impacts (some) humanitarian needs

Theory

The theory is cautiously suggesting that environmental degradation may foster conflict (e.g. reducing arable land, water, and shared resources, fomenting inter-communal conflict between farmers and herders), heighten poverty (e.g. through the reduction of arable land and water resources used for livelihoods (54% farmers, 23% animal husbandry)), and directly and adversely impact humanitarian needs (e.g. through its effect on reduced arable land, water, and crop yield, food security and nutrition; via higher temperatures higher health risks such as meningitis; and via the reduction of freshwater sources, the proliferation of water-borne diseases such as cholera).

Empirics

Juxtaposing remotely sensed environmental data to reported fatalities suggests that a positive relationship between environmental degradation and conflict exists. Indicative, qualitative studies suggest that environmental degradation is at least perceived by affected populations to be negatively impacting their livelihoods and bottom lines.

Note: Empirical studies on the effect of climate change and environmental degradation on population's humanitarian needs are notoriously complex and costly to carry out. Still, the theory appears sound.

01.03

Conflict

Conflict I

A crisis that defies easy categorization

Kidnapping as a business model

Farmer-Herder Clashes

Warlordism

Overburdened Security Apparatus

Banditry

(small) weapons Proliferation

Vigilantism

Jihadization of Banditry?

Amnesty Deals

Illegal Mining

Banditization of Jihad?

Ungoverned Spaces

Criminality

Abduction of school children

Inter-communal Strife

Rising Insecurity

Conflict II

A crisis that defies easy categorization

The size of the challenge

- The Bandits may number up to 30,000, spread across more than 100 gangs[10].

The character of the challenge

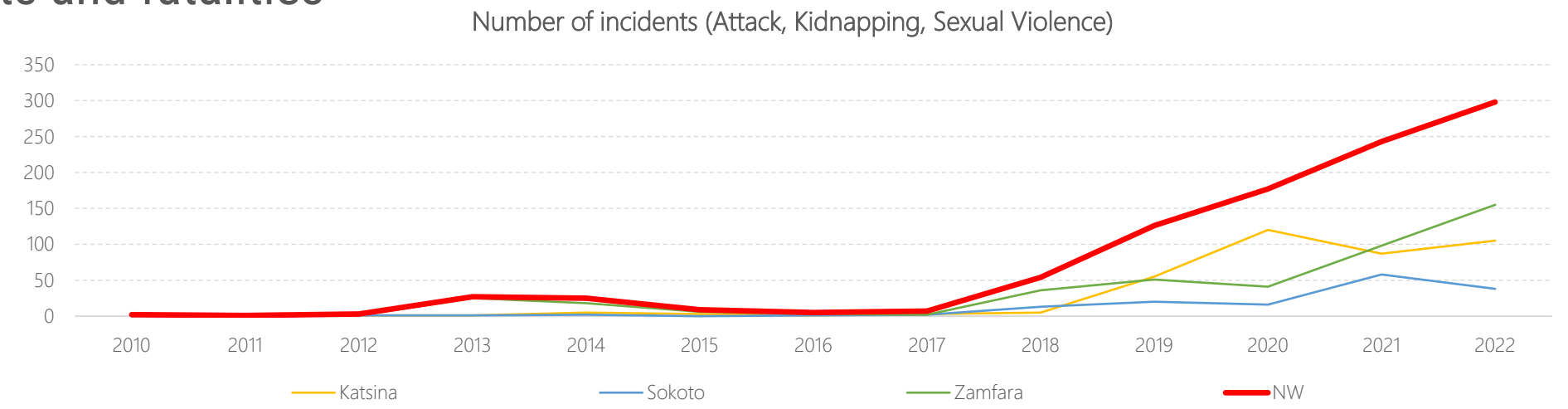
"By any reasonable interpretation, they [The Bandits of Northwest Nigeria] constitute an insurgency — one that is more geographically dispersed than Boko Haram — but their political objectives are incoherent." – James Barnett, New Lines Magazine.

"Shortcoming of the word "bandit": It understates the extent to which many of these militants act as warlords. The northwest's problem is not "ungoverned spaces," as wonks like to say, but spaces governed by criminal sovereigns." – James Barnett, New Lines Magazine

10: Barnett, J., Rufa'i, M. A., & Abdulaziz, A. (2022). Northwestern Nigeria: A Jihadization of Banditry or a "Banditization" of Jihad?. *CTC Sentinel*, *15*(1), 46-67.

Conflict III

Incidents and fatalities



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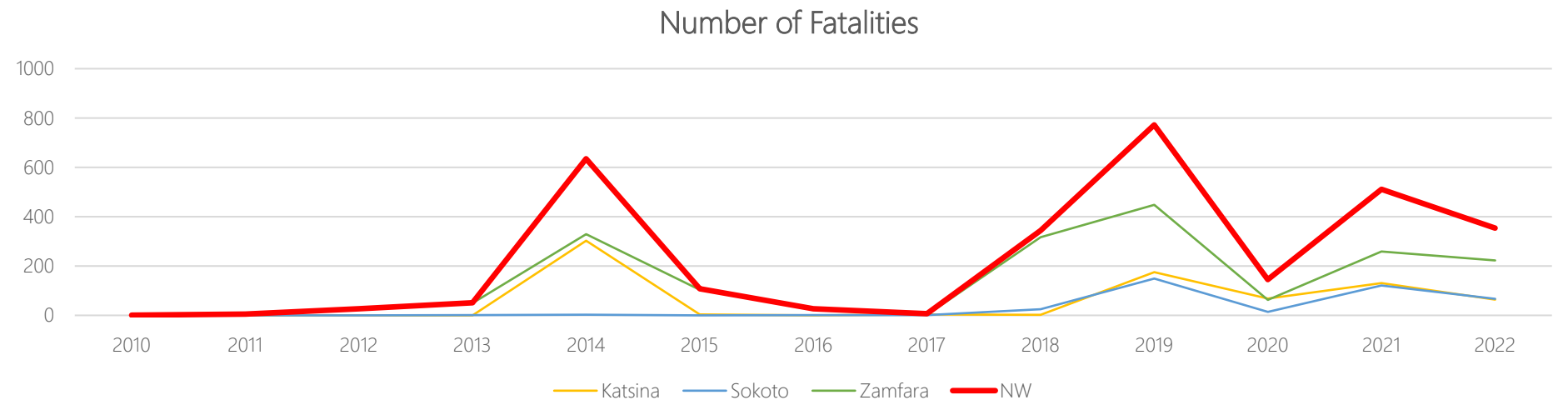
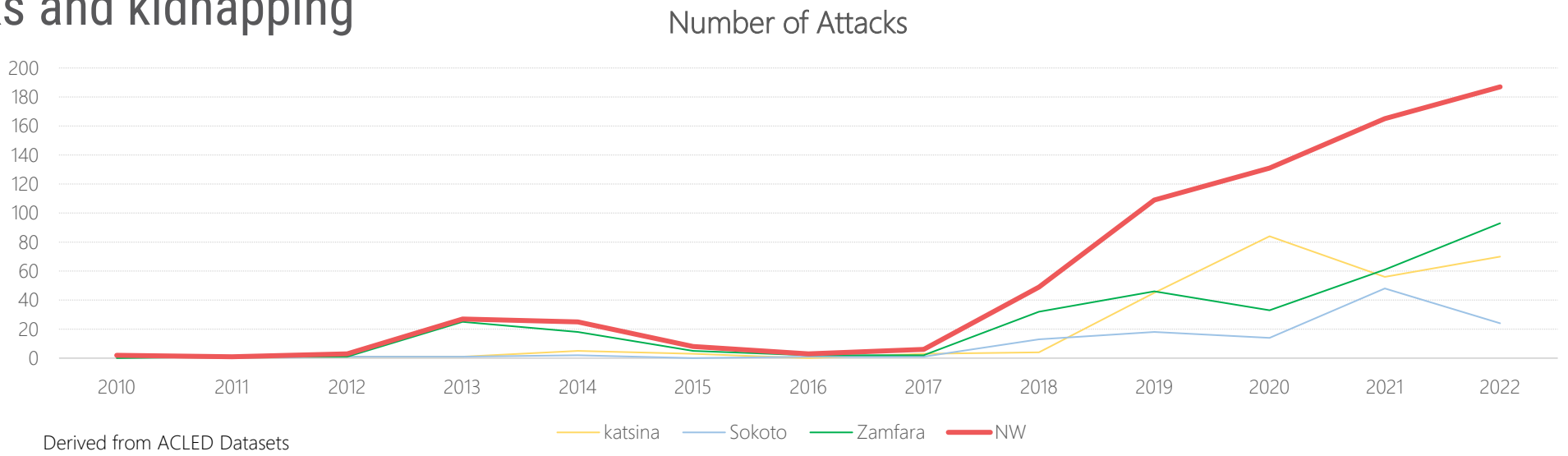


Derived from ACLED Datasets

Conflict IV

Attacks and kidnapping



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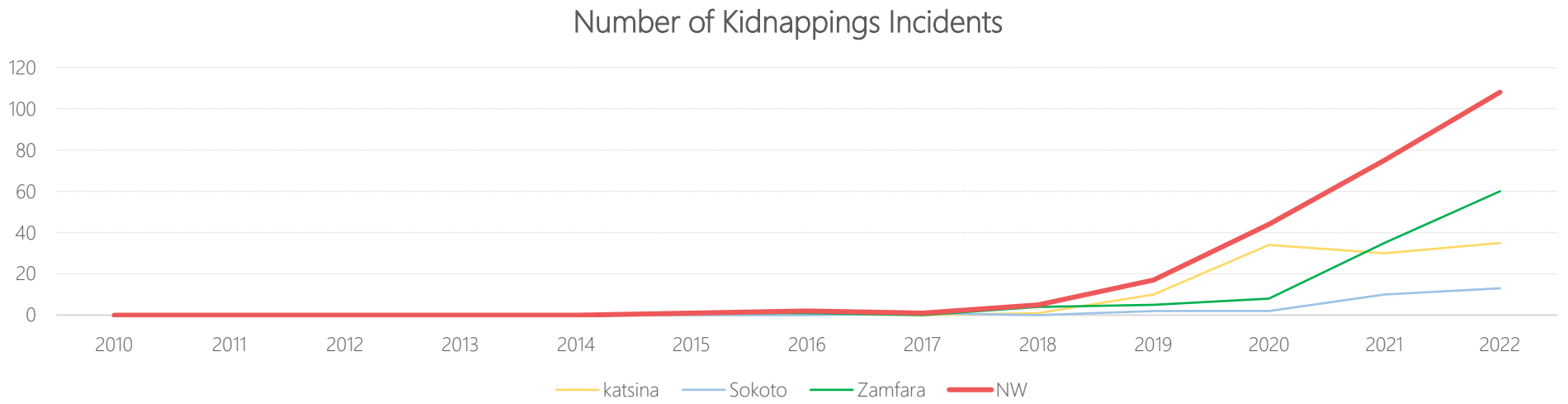


Derived from ACLED Datasets

Conflict V

Sexual Violence

No robust datasets – be they quantitative or qualitative – exist that capture the prevalence and possible proliferation of sexual violence. Still, indicative accounts of sexual molestation, serial rape, sexual exploitation, and sexual abuse are widely considered to be widespread, while chronically underreported owing to stigma and harmful social norms[11].

11: United Nations. Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/2021/312). (March 2021).

In addition:

[12] "women and girls were raped in Tsafe Local Government Area of Zamfara State in response to communities refusing to pay a N3 million levy (approximately US$5,000)".- Oluwole Ojewale and Omolara Balogun (January 2022). Banditry`s impacts on women and children in Nigeria needs a policy response.

[13] "From January to April, our teams in Zamfara have received over 100 victims of sexual violence" - MSF. (June 2021) Zamfara state gripped by humanitarian crisis as violence escalates.

[14] "The conflict has exacerbated the commodification of women, as some families give their daughters (many of whom are still children) to bandits as brides in return for protection." - Centre for Democracy and Development. (April 2022). Northwest Nigeria`s Bandit Problems: Explaining the Conflict Drivers.

[15] Even if you ask the girls, they do not tell us what has happened to them but usually they have been raped by more than one man as they often are unconscious. We see them lying in the bush and take them to their houses." - Chitra Nagarajan. (2020). Analysis of Violence and Insecurity in Zamfara.

[16]. Some of the women raped in captivity suffer doubly: even if they survive and are released or escape, they are often rejected by their husbands. If women are impregnated by their abductors, the babies they deliver are similarly shunned by their communities – Crisis Group Africa Report N 288. Violence in Nigeria`s North West: Rolling Back the Mayhem (May 2020).

Conflict VI

Impact on livelihoods and humanitarian needs

- The Zamfara state government noted that "over 2,000 kilometers of roads, thousands of classrooms and 716 health centers" were not in use anymore, "due to insecurity"[17]. [*Education*].
- In Zamfara, in 2019 it was estimated that over 13,000 hectares of farmland has been destroyed or rendered inaccessible[18]. [*ERL, Food Security*].
- In Sokoto, SEMA reported that 21,316 hectares of farmland across five LGAs remain uncultivated, as 80,000 farmers felt intimidated and stayed away[19]. [*ERL, Food Security*].
- In Zamfara, between 2011 and 2019, about 141,360 cattle and 215,241 sheep were reportedly rustled in Zamfara[20]. [*ERL, Food Security*].
- In Zamfara state authorities reported that more than 10,000 houses, shops and silos had been destroyed, and with road travel hazardous, local traders are afraid to transport produce to market[21]. [*ERL, Shelter/NFI*]
- In a qualitative study conducted by Ladan and Matawalli in Katsina State, covering 10 Focus Group Discussions with 5 participants each, 100% of focus group participants respond in the affirmative to the statement that "banditry has brought negative impacts on food security in the State[22].

Channels for the negative impact to materialize abound, and participants noted (i) killing of farmers, and the subsequent loss of breadwinners in households, (ii) kidnappings, and the need for ransom payments, (iii) instances of farmers being forcefully chased off their land, and the related chilling effect that ensues, (iv) seizing of farmland, especially near forests and hideouts, (v) theft of cattle, (vi) burning and raiding of grain silos, and (vii) the blocking of local trade routes[23].

17. International Crisis Group. (2020). Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem. Crisis Group interview, Zamfara state government official, Abuja, 9 June 2019.
18. International Crisis Group. (2020). Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem. "Bandits kill 3,526 people in Zamfara – Yari'', *PM News*, 9 April 2019.
19. International Crisis Group. (2020). Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem. Crisis Group interview, All Farmers Association of Nigeria official, Sokoto, 18 January 2020.
20. International Crisis Group. (2020). Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem. Figure provided in presentation by Sani Abdullahi Shinkafi, member of Zamfara state government's committee to find solutions to rural insecurity and violence, at workshop organised by Pastoral Resolve, Abuja, 26 February 2020.
21. International Crisis Group. (2020). Violence in Nigeria's North West: Rolling back the mayhem. Zamfara under pressure from bandits for more than 10 years – SSG", *PM News*, 25 April 2019.
22. Ladan, S. I., & Matawalli, B. U. (2020). Impacts of banditry on food security in Katsina State, Nigeria. *Journal of Agriculture and Food Science*, *8*(12), 439-447.
23. Ibid.

Concluding Remarks

Conflict

Hypothesis 1.3: Conflict negatively impacts humanitarian needs.

Hypothesis 1.3.1: Conflict *directly* negatively impacts (some) humanitarian needs.

Hypothesis 1.3.2: Conflict exacerbates poverty, and *indirectly* via poverty negatively impacts (some) humanitarian needs

Hypothesis 1.3.3: Conflict inhibits cooperative landscape restoration, and *indirectly* environmental degradation negatively impacts (some) humanitarian needs

Theory

The theory is suggesting that conflict negatively impacts humanitarian needs by exacerbating poverty (conflict leads to insecurity, which leads to less access to markets, farmland, and grazing grounds), by limiting spaces for cooperation, thereby inhibiting communities to advance in landscape restoration over shared natural resources, adversely impacting environmental degradation, and directly by the destruction of farmland, shelter, and via the limiting of access to water sources, education, markets, health care, and food sources.

Empirics

Via ACLED data, a decent source exist that provides evidence to the fact that conflict and insecurity is steadily rising in the Northwest of Nigeria. There are no robust, comprehensive, and representative studies on the impact of conflict on humanitarian needs. Still, a decade of accounts and indicative data suggests that conflict negatively impacts humanitarian needs both directly and indirectly. While all evidence suggests that the direction of the effect is negative, the magnitude of the effect remains elusive.

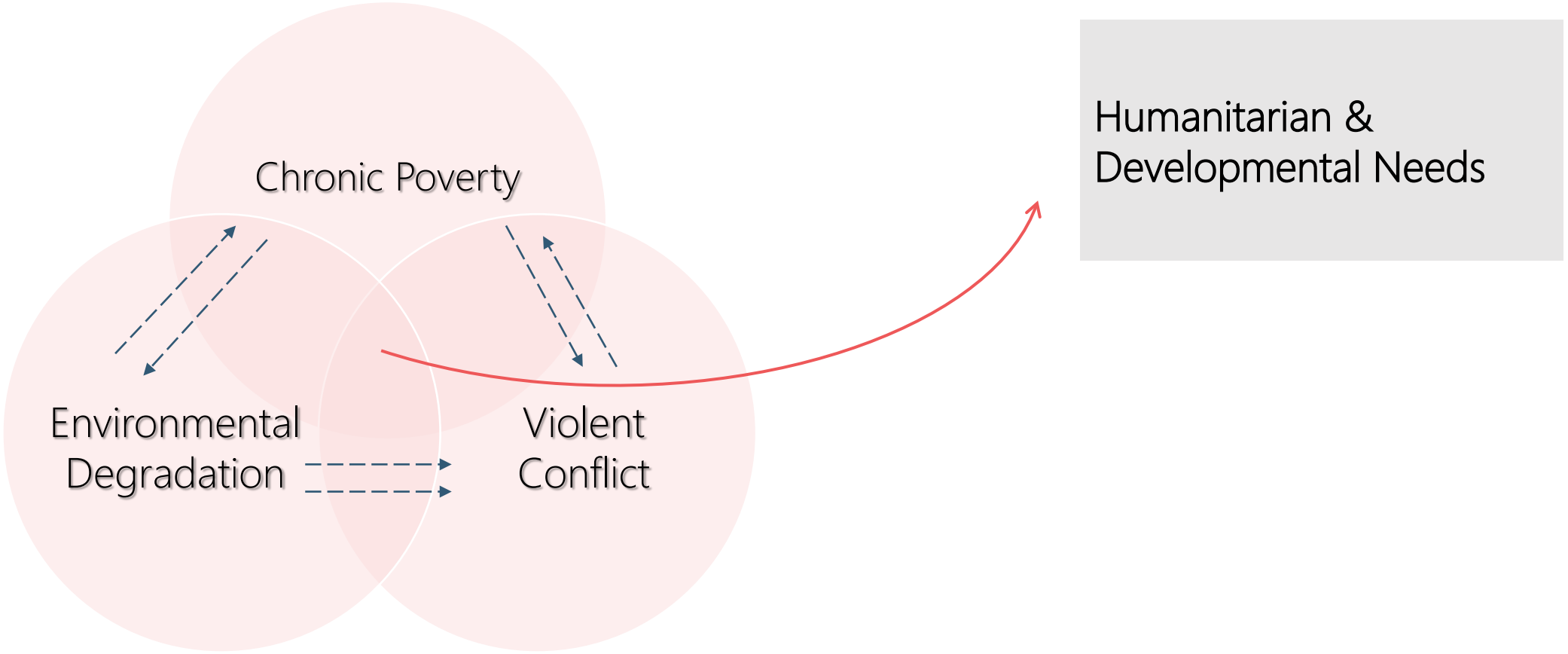
Note: Empirical studies on the effect of conflict on population's humanitarian needs are notoriously complex and costly to carry out. Still, the theory appears sound.

01.04

The Nexus

A Nexus of Deprivation

The Northwest of Nigeria faces a nexus between chronic poverty, violent conflict, and environmental degradation, collectively driving developmental and humanitarian needs.



02
The Methodology

MSNA Overview

The 2022 NW MSNA covered:

- 3 States: Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara
- 71 LGAs
- 539 Wards
- 1335 Settlements

The 2022 NW MSNA provides:

- 249 questions
- **11090 surveyed households**
- *9702 non-IDPs*
- *1388 IDPs*
- 64743 individual data profiles
- 10.124.378 data points

The 2022 NW MSNA covers 8 sectors (+ population movement)

- CASH & ERL
- FS & Nutrition
- Health
- WASH
- Shelter & NFI
- Protection
- Education
- AAP & Communication
- *Population Movement Dynamics*

Research Design

Representation

- Representative for non-IDPs and IDPs at the State level.

Level of Precision

- Confidence Interval: 92
- Margins of Error (MoE):

Katsina: 5.00%
Non-IDPs: 5.50%
IDPs: 10.50%

Sokoto: 7.00%
Non-IDPs: 7.50%
IDPs: 24.00%

Zamfara: 8.50%
Non-IDPs: 10.00%
IDPs: 24.00%

Please find a comprehensive overview of the methodology in the Methodology Note.

Note on MoE

Due to inaccessibility a higher-than-expected design effect, and sampling frame challenges for IDPs, margins of error for IDPs at the state level as well as Non-IDPs at the LGAs were higher than the target of 10%. Please, see *The MSNA Dataset* for MoE of each LGA, sector, and indicator.

Note: each indicator has its own series of MoE, and while overall MoE may be high for a population group, they more closely approximate the target of 10% for many individual indicators.

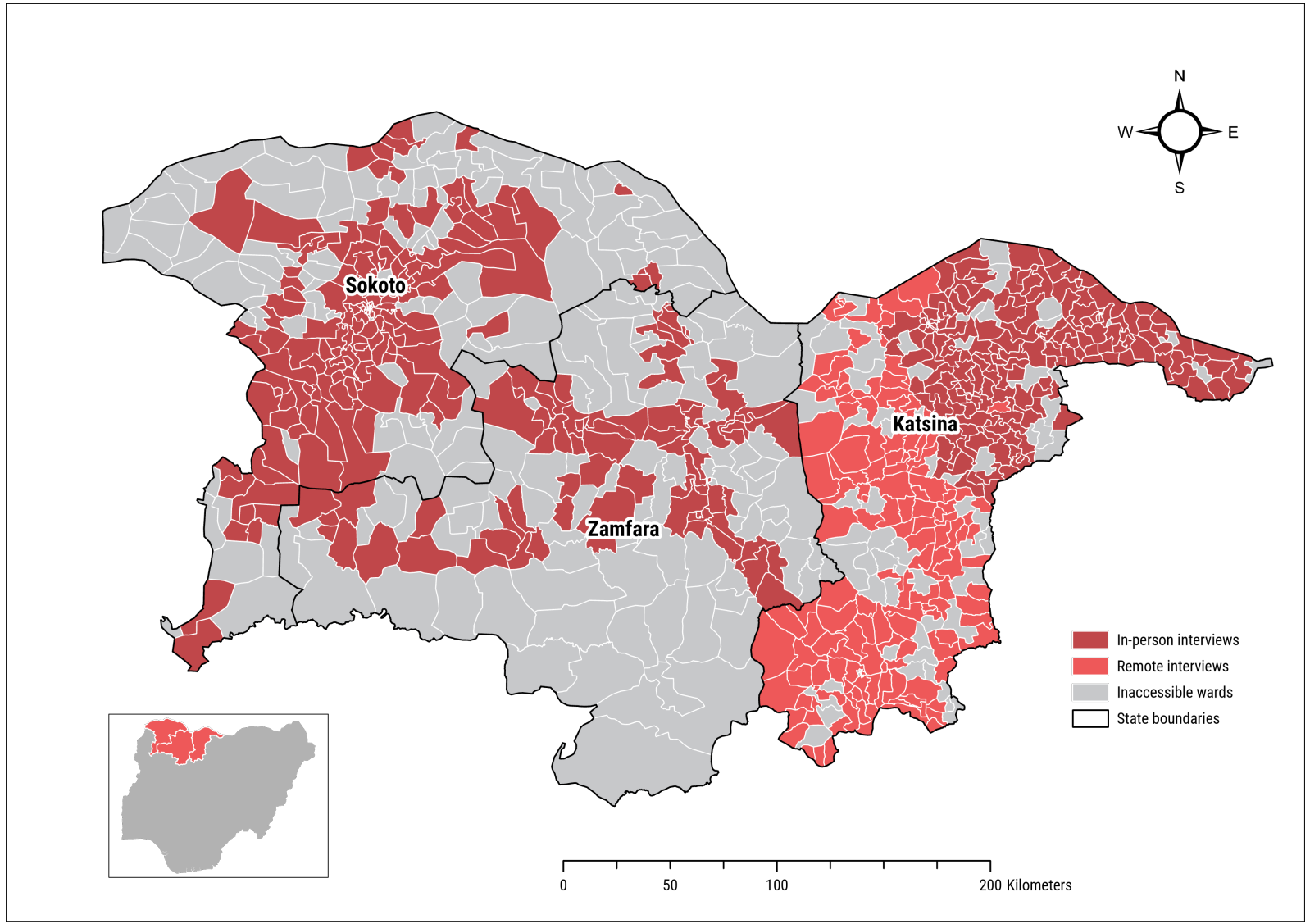
Sampling Design

- Two Stage Cluster Sampling
- Probability Proportional to Size

Data Sources

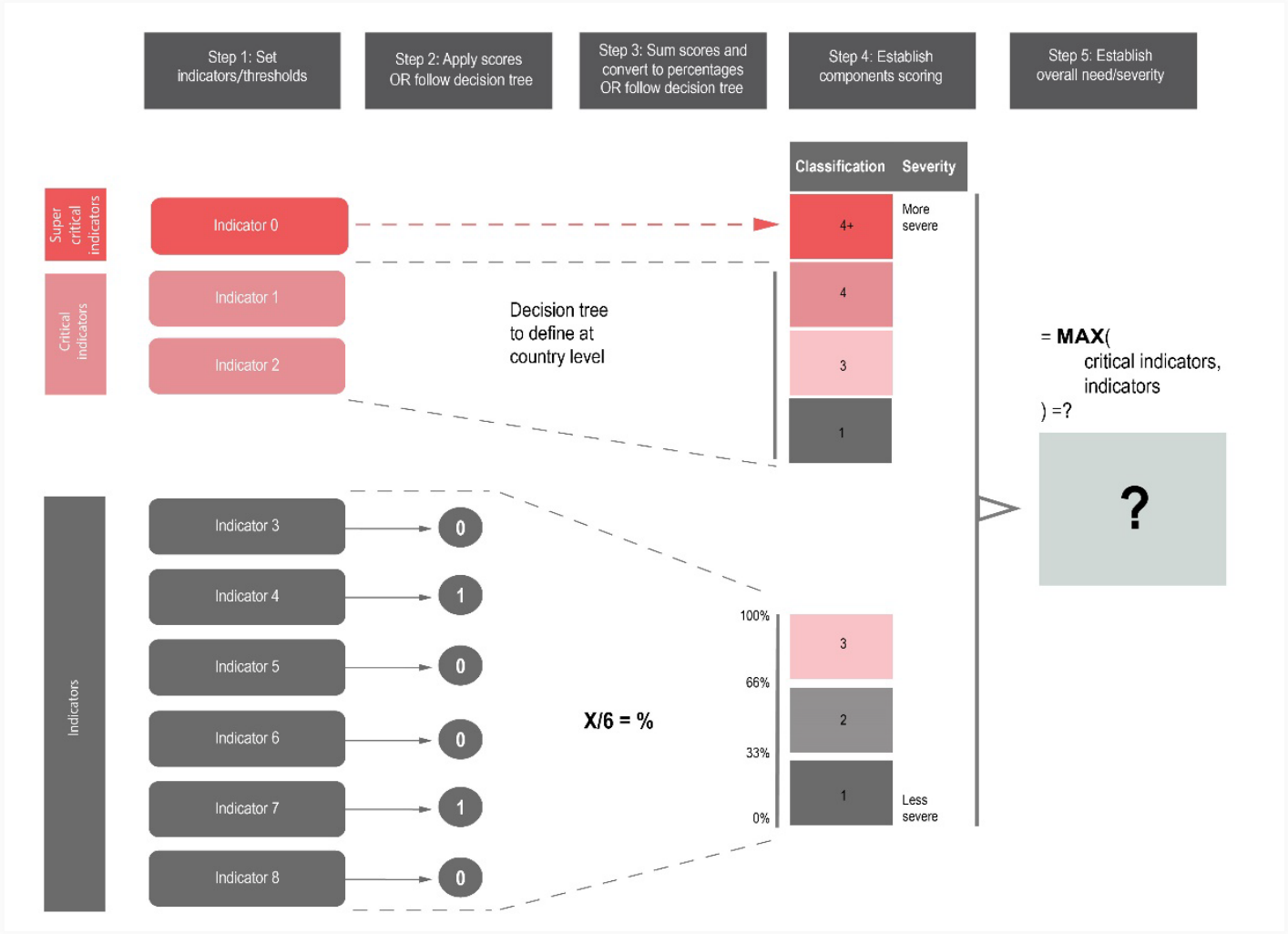
- GRID 3 v1.2
- DTM Displacement Round 8

Coverage Map

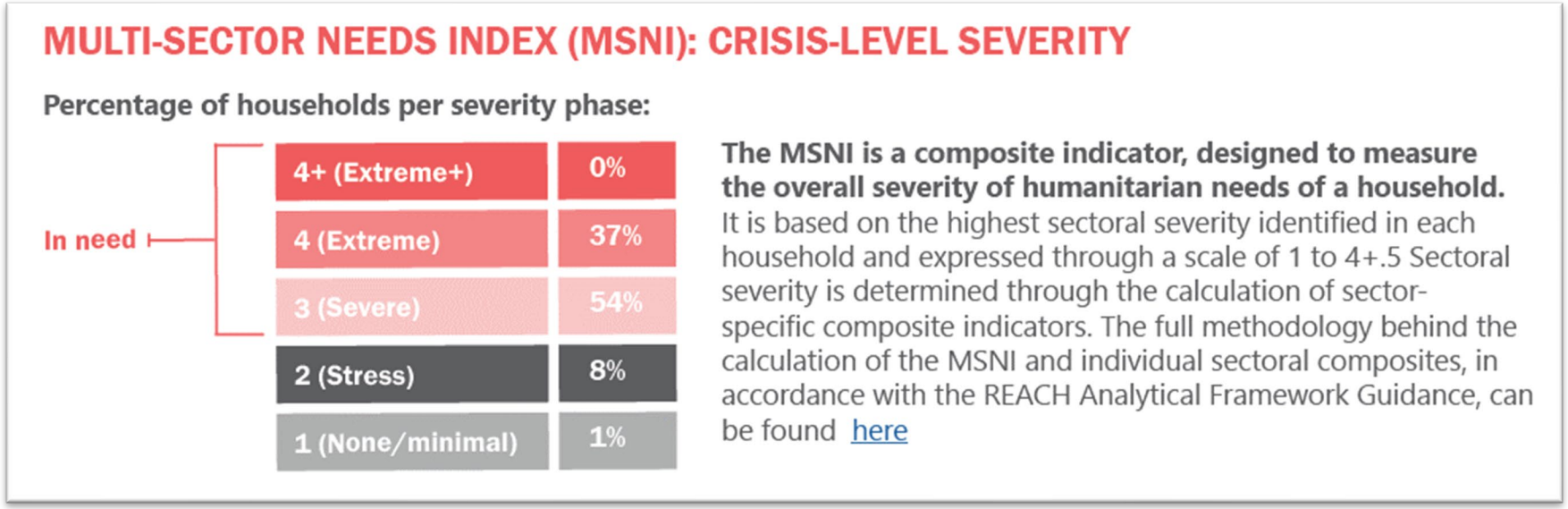


Living Standard Gaps (LSGs)

- An LSG is a composite indicator designed to measure a household's unmet humanitarian need in a given sector.
- Composite indicators can be critical or non-critical. These are aggregated as visualized on the figure to the right.
- Each household's answers to the MSNA survey are scored and aggregated through the LSG methodology.



Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI)



Based on the responses, each household's need is:

- Quantified by sector and assigned a score of 1,2,3,4, or 4+
- Indexed across sectors and assigned a score of 1,2,3,4, or 4+

Challenges and Limitations I

Access constraints: Due to security concerns, enumerator teams were not always to visit the selected settlements, in which case they had to rely on remote data collection or reserve clusters. As a result, it was not possible to retrieve a representative sample at the LGA level for each LGA (as was intended in the research design phase). Remote data collection was not always an option, which means that findings are not reflective of the situation in areas inaccessible due to insecurity, where needs among the remaining population might be higher.

Remote data collection: Remote data collection also created some challenges and limitations, including:

- Poor connectivity and the lack of personal interaction during a phone-based interview might have negatively affected respondents' attention;
- Privacy could not be ensured, which might have led to under-reporting on sensitive topics;
- Unequal phone ownership may also have biased results towards better-off households and men (in households with only one phone);
- Phone-based interviews could have created communication barriers for persons with hearing difficulties.

Proxy reporting for individual-level indicators: Data on the individual level (for instance sought after for health and nutrition indicators) was reported by proxy by one respondent per household, rather than by the individual household members themselves, and therefore might not accurately reflect lived experiences of individual household members, who also might be more vulnerable.

Challenges and Limitations II

Limitations of household surveys:

- While household-level quantitative surveys seek to provide quantifiable information that can be generalised to represent the populations of interest, the methodology is not suited to provide in-depth explanations of complex issues. Thus, questions on "how" or "why" are best suited to be explored through qualitative research methods. Findings were, where possible, further contextualised through the secondary data review. Future, in-depth semi-structured assessments will be relevant to substantiate, triangulate, and nuance quantitative MSNA findings.
- Intra-household dynamics (including for instance intra-household power relations across gender, age, disability) could not be captured. Users are reminded to supplement and triangulate household-level findings with other data sources.

Potential under-reporting on sensitive subjects: Both during face-to-face and remote data collection, sensitive questions, for instance questions related protection incidents, child labour, or power and gender dynamics, might lead to under-reporting. Findings should be approached with caution and triangulated with secondary sources where possible.

Measuring protection LSGs: In the inter-sectoral needs analysis, protection-related needs have proven hard to measure at the household level due to the composition of the composite LSG indicators, the sensitivity of the subject (see previous point), and the fact that protection needs might be better captured at the area level, rather than the individual household level. As a result, the protection LSG might not fully reflect the protection risks households were exposed to at the time of data collection. Protection gaps might drive needs in other sectors, for instance due to insecure access to land or water sources. Wherever possible, protection has therefore been mainstreamed throughout the analysis.

Measuring health LSGs: Results suggest health needs were similarly challenging to measure. Since it is difficult to assess quality of healthcare and morbidity prevalence through a multisector household tool, questions were primarily focused the access dimension. As a result, the health LSG ought to be used with caution and triangulated with other data sources to gain a nuanced understanding of health needs.

03

The MSNA Findings

Needs in the NW LSG of 3, 4, or 4+

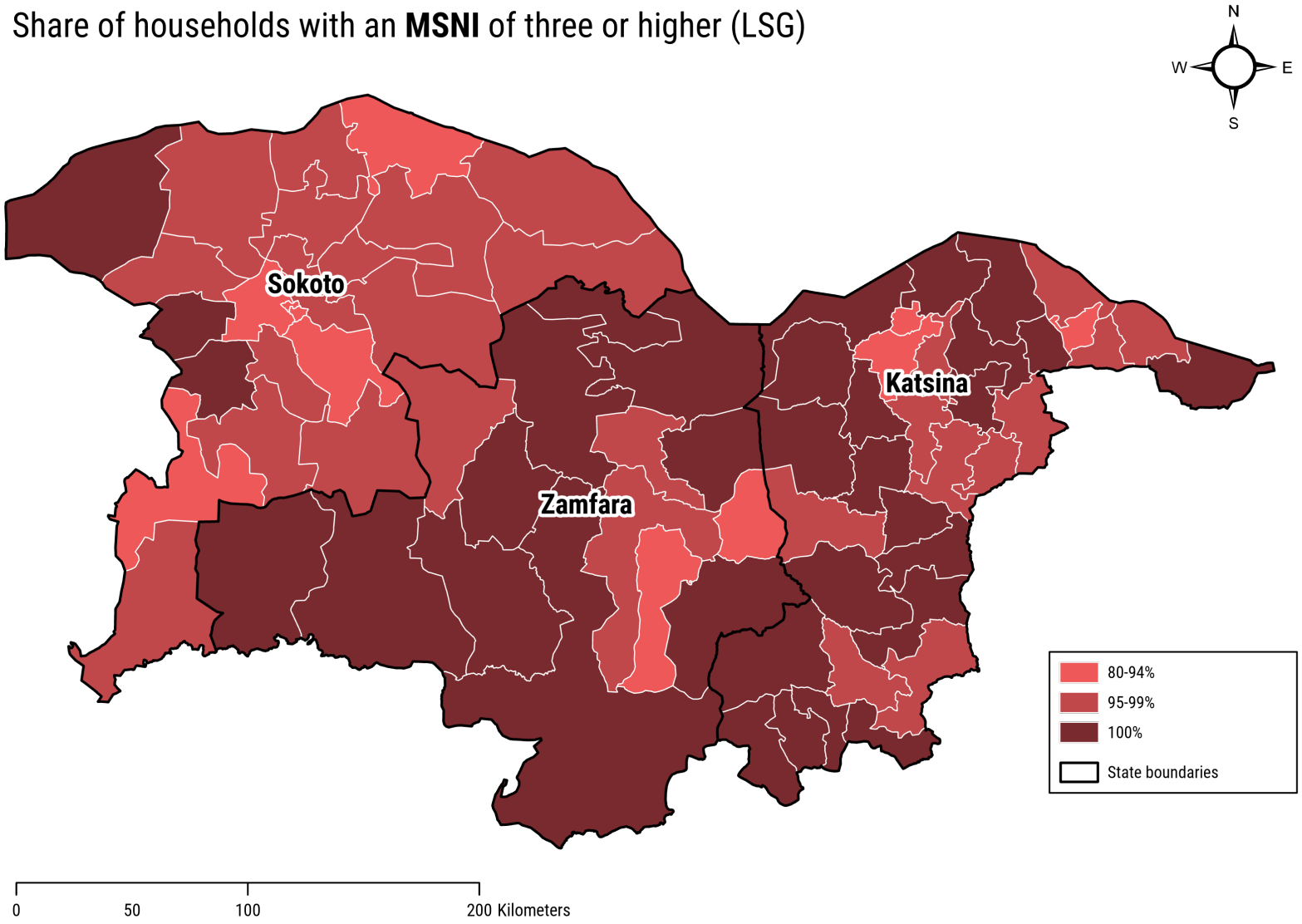
Households with multi-sectoral needs (MSNI of 3+):

~ 2.013.000[24A] [96%]

Households with *severe* needs (MSNI of 3): ~ 500.000[24B] [24%]

Households with *extreme* need (MSNI of 4): ~ 1.426.000[24C] [68%]

Households with *extreme +* needs (MSNI of 4+): ~ 87.500[24D] [4%]



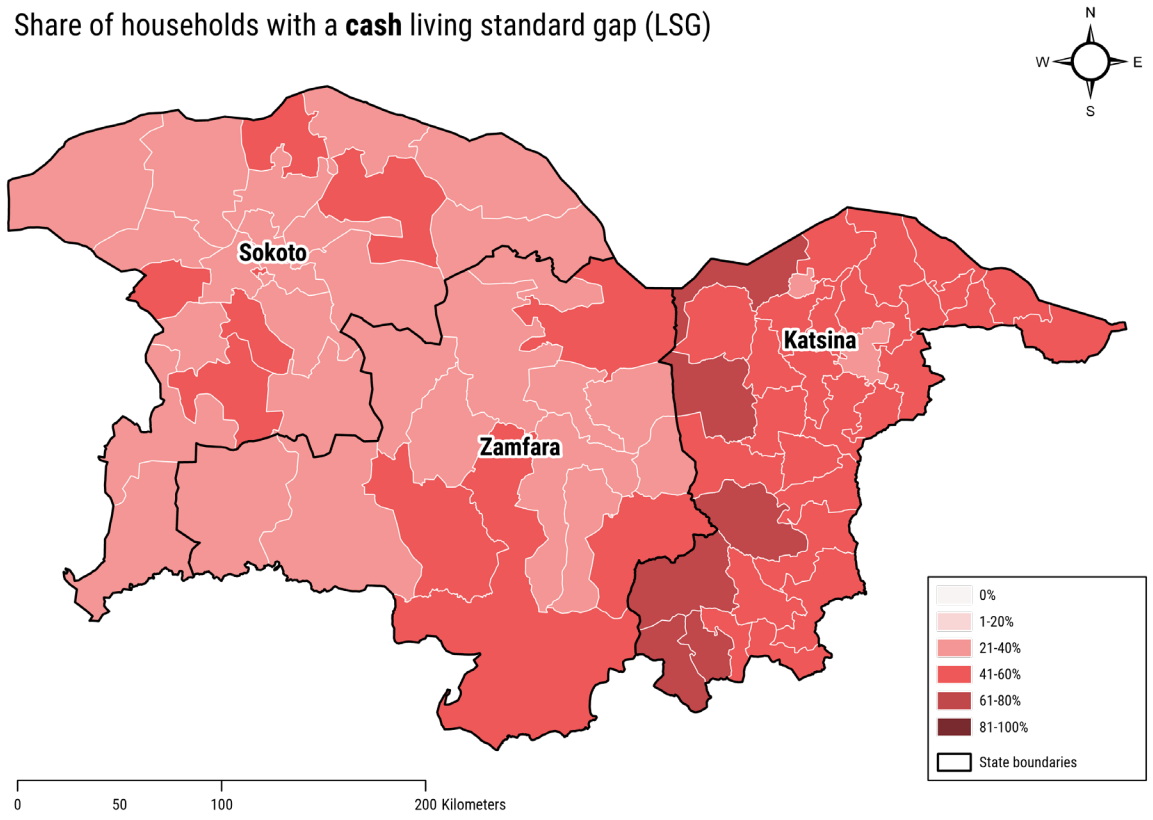
24A – 24D: Population Estimates taken from *GRID3 Nigeria Gridded Population Estimates, Version 1.2*

Sectoral Drivers of Humanitarian Needs

MSNI 3+	MSNI of 3+	CASH & ERL	Food Security & Nutrition	Health	WASH	Shelter & NFI	Protection	Education
All States	96%	47%	41%	22%	71%	82%	25%	78%
All Non-IDPs	96%	43%	39%	22%	70%	81%	24%	78%
All IDPs	100%	49%	72%	22%	81%	93%	42%	85%
Katsina	98%	47%	52%	29%	69%	83%[3]	23%	80%[4]
Katsina non-IDPs	98%	47%	50%	29%	69%	82%	22%	80%
Katsina IDPs	100%	47%	84%	33%	81%	92%	53%	82%
Sokoto	93%	39%	32%	14%	66%	77%[5]	27%	71%[6]
Sokoto non-IDPs	93%	38%	31%	15%	66%	76%	27%	70%
Sokoto IDPs	96%	57%	75%	10%	79%	72%	26%	85%
Zamfara	98%	44%	32%	22%	82%[4]	**90%**[1]	24%	86%[2]
Zamfara non-IDPs	98%	44%	32%	23%	82%	90%	24%	86%
Zamfara IDPs	100%	45%	39%	11%	83%	96%	39%	91%

CASH & ERL

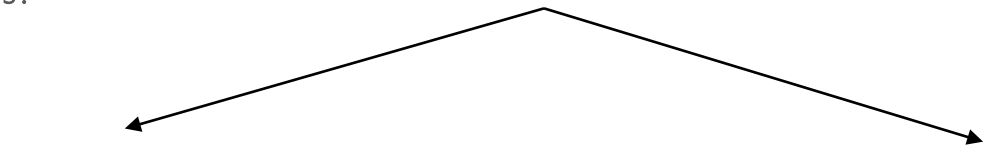
Share of households with a **cash** living standard gap (LSG)



Cash & ERL	None/Minimal 1	Stress 2	Severe 3	Extreme 4	Extreme + 4+
All States	9%	47%	41%	3%	NA
All Non-IDPs	10%	47%	41%	3%	NA
All IDPs	4%	47%	38%	11%	NA
Katsina	6%	47%	44%	3%	NA
Katsina non-IDPs	*7%*	*46%*	*44%*	*3%*	*NA*
Katsina IDPs	*2%*	*50%*	*44%*	*3%*	*NA*
Sokoto	14%	48%	35%	4%	NA
Sokoto non-IDPs	*14%*	*48%*	*36%*	*3%*	*NA*
Sokoto IDPs	*6%*	*37%*	*26%*	*31%*	*NA*
Zamfara	8%	49%	43%	1%	NA
Zamfara non-IDPs	*8%*	*48%*	*43%*	*1%*	*NA*
Zamfara IDPs	*2%*	*52%*	*37%*	*7%*	*NA*

Cash & ERL I

Did your household face any challenges obtaining enough money to meet its needs over the course of the past 30 days?



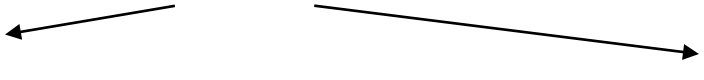
Yes [61%]

No [39%]

If yes, what were the main challenges in obtaining enough money to meet your household's needs over the course of the past 30 days?

1. Lack of Work Opportunity [84%]
2. Salary or wages too low [26%]

Over the past 30 days, did your household do one of the following things to cope with a lack of income / or because you were unable to meet your needs?



Yes [98%]

No [2%]

Top 5 coping mechanisms

1. Sell productive household or agricultural productive assets [22%]
2. Borrow Money [21%]
3. Spent Savings [19%]
4. Sell non-productive household or assets/good [13%]
5. Purchase food on credit or borrow food [13%]

Cash & ERL II

Does your household currently have any debt, in local currency?

Yes [56%]

No [44%]

If yes, what is your household's current total amount of debt, in local currency?

The average level of household debt for those with debt was found to be **54,301 Naira**.

With an estimated average monthly income per household of **26,420 Naira**, **the estimated average debt to monthly income ratio is 2.05x**.

For households reporting having engaged in the below coping strategies in the 30 days prior to data collection, debt to monthly income ratios were found to be higher:

Households who reported to have "exhausted all coping strategies" (n=58): 3.19x.

Households who reported to have "withdrawn children from school" (n=87): 4.11x.

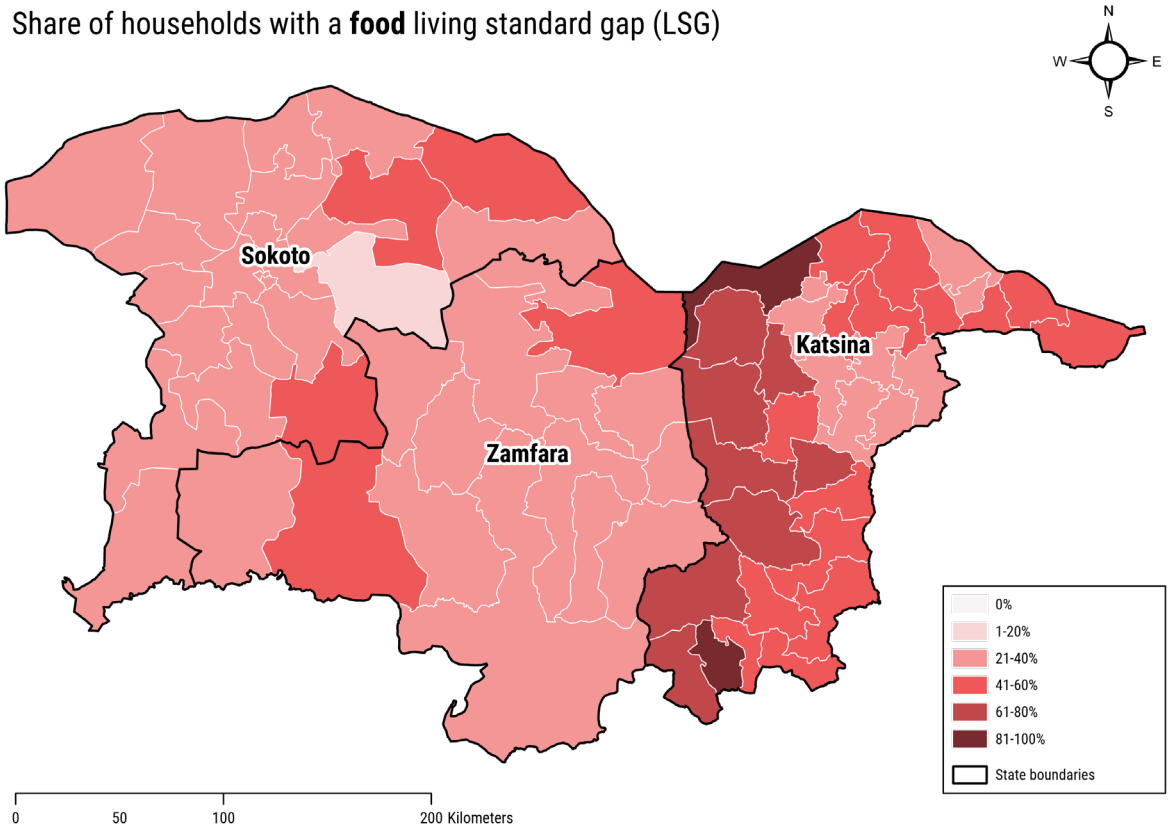
Households who reported to have "beg for money and/or food" (n=224): 5.02x.

Households who resort to "marriage of female household member under the age of 18" (n=5): 6.89x.

Households who resort to "engage in dangerous or illegal work/activity" (n=13): 18.4x.

Food Security & Nutrition

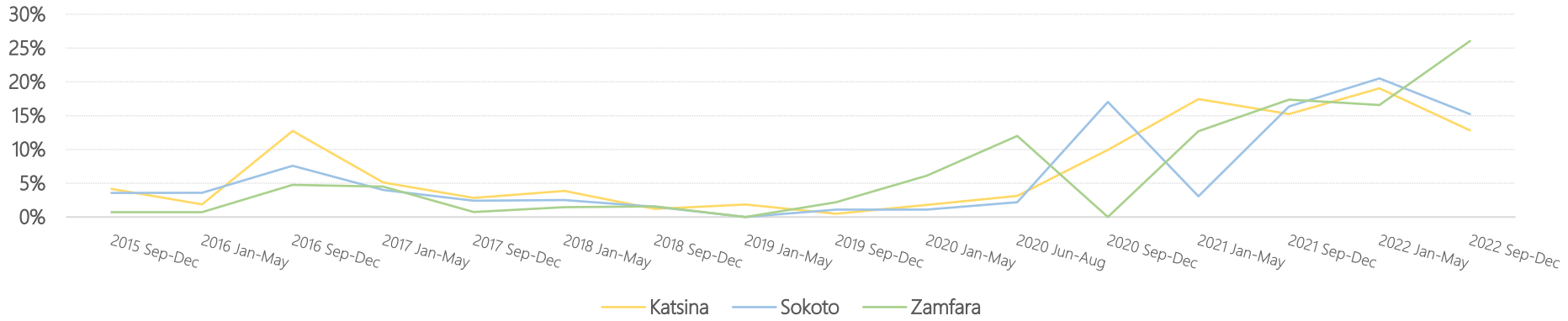
Share of households with a **food** living standard gap (LSG)



FS & Nutrition	None/Minimal 1	Stress 2	Severe 3	Extreme 4	Extreme + 4+
All States	43%	16%	35%	6%	NA
All Non-IDPs	45%	16%	34%	5%	NA
All IDPs	16%	12%	55%	17%	NA
Katsina	35%	13%	44%	8%	NA
Katsina non-IDPs	*37%*	*13%*	*43%*	*7%*	*NA*
Katsina IDPs	*8%*	*8%*	*66%*	*18%*	*NA*
Sokoto	51%	17%	28%	4%	NA
Sokoto non-IDPs	*52%*	*17%*	*27%*	*4%*	*NA*
Sokoto IDPs	*11%*	*14%*	*57%*	*18%*	*NA*
Zamfara	48%	20%	27%	6%	NA
Zamfara non-IDPs	*48%*	*20%*	*27%*	*5%*	*NA*
Zamfara IDPs	*42%*	*19%*	*27%*	*12%*	*NA*

Food Security & Nutrition I

Percentage of population classified in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Phases 3 (Critical) to 5 (Catastrophe) between 2015-2022



Derived from Cadre Harmonisé Datasets. Retrieved from Nigeria - Humanitarian Data Exchange (humdata.org)

- Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

In Katsina, SAM prevalence rates stand at 3.1%, (up from 0.9% in August 2021)[25A].

In Sokoto, SAM prevalence rates stand at 3.3%, (similar to 3.3% in August 2021) [25B].

In Zamfara, SAM prevalence rates stand at 1.7%, (up from 1.4% in August 2021) [25C].

Emergency > 2%[26A]

- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

In Katsina, GAM prevalence rates stand at 13.5%, (up from 6.5% in August 2021) [25D].

In Sokoto, GAM prevalence rates stand at 14.2%, (similar to 14.2% in August 2021) [25E].

In Zamfara, GAM prevalence rates stand at 9.5%, (up from 9.0% in August 2021) [25F].

Serious >10%[26B]

Critical > 15%[26C]

25A – 25F: 2022 SMART Surveys conducted by UNICEF. Presentation.

26A – 26C: WHO. 2000. The Management of Nutrition in Major Emergencies

Food Security & Nutrition II

Q.1: In the past 30 days, was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?

Q.2: How often did this happen in the past 30 days?

Question 1 [Yes]

Overall: 39%

Non-IDPs: 38%

IDPs: 67%

Katsina : 43%

Non-IDPs: 42%

IDPs: 73%

Sokoto: 34%

Non-IDPs: 32%

IDPs: 70%

Zamfara : 41%

Non-IDPs: 40%

IDPs: 50%

Question 2

Non-IDPs

Rarely: 43%

Sometimes: 46%

Often: 11%

IDPs

Rarely: 35%

Sometimes: 45%

Often: 21%

For IDPs:

Rarely

Female HoH: 19%

Male HoH: 37%

Sometimes

Female HoH: 31%

Male HoH: 46%

Often

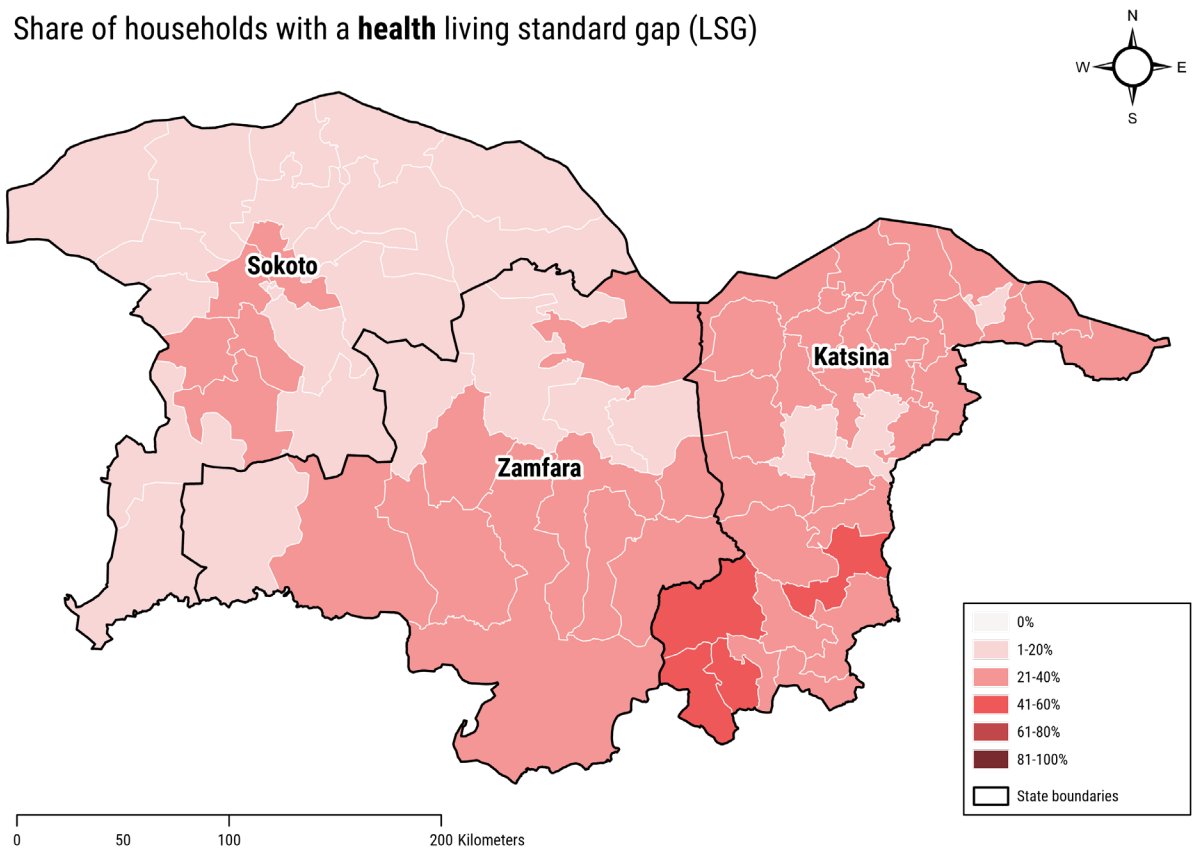
Female HoH: **50%**

Male HoH: 16%

Findings related to subsets are not generalizable and should be considered indicative only.

Health

Share of households with a **health** living standard gap (LSG)



Caveat: Analysis suggests that the MSNA tool was insufficiently nuanced to allow for a granular overview of health-related needs, with indications that some indicators were misinterpreted and under-reported by some survey respondents.

Health	None/Minimal 1	Stress 2	Severe 3	Extreme 4	Extreme + 4+
All States	55%	23%	20%	2%	NA
All Non-IDPs	55%	23%	20%	2%	NA
All IDPs	58%	21%	20%	2%	NA
Katsina	46%	25%	26%	3%	NA
Katsina non-IDPs	*47%*	*25%*	*25%*	*3%*	*NA*
Katsina IDPs	*39%*	*28%*	*30%*	*3%*	*NA*
Sokoto	62%	23%	13%	1%	NA
Sokoto non-IDPs	*62%*	*23%*	*13%*	*1%*	*NA*
Sokoto IDPs	*74%*	*17%*	*9%*	*0%*	*NA*
Zamfara	61%	16%	22%	0%	NA
Zamfara non-IDPs	*60%*	*17%*	*22%*	*0%*	*NA*
Zamfara IDPs	*81%*	*8%*	*10%*	*0%*	*NA*

Health I

Access to primary healthcare is reportedly limited throughout the Northwest, with Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara being amongst the country's poorest performing states when it comes to healthcare provision, according to a recent report by a consortium of health providers and governing agencies in Nigeria[26].

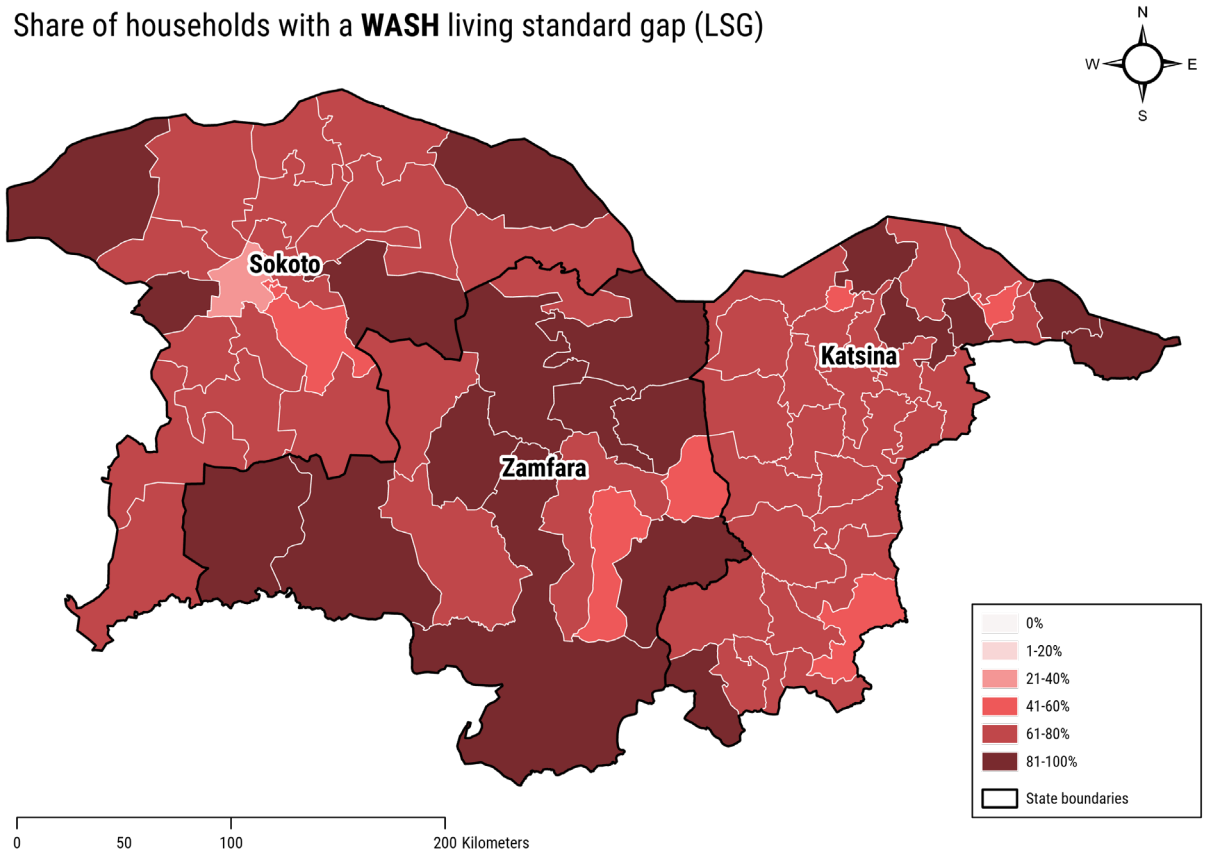
Perhaps reflective of this, **30% of IDP households interviewed for the MSNA reported not being able to access healthcare facilities in their current location**, something that was particularly commonly reported by IDP households in Zamfara (41%).

Moreover, 46% of households in Zamfara reported "how to access medical care" as a type of information they needed from humanitarian providers (followed by 32% of households in Katsina and 17% in Sokoto) and 1 in 3 households overall reported healthcare and/or medicine among their top 3 priority needs (34%).

27: ONE Campaign, N4H, Nigeria Health Watch, PPDC, CMS, WB/IFC, FCDO, BHCPF. (2022) The State of the primary healthcare service delivery in Nigeria (2019-2021).

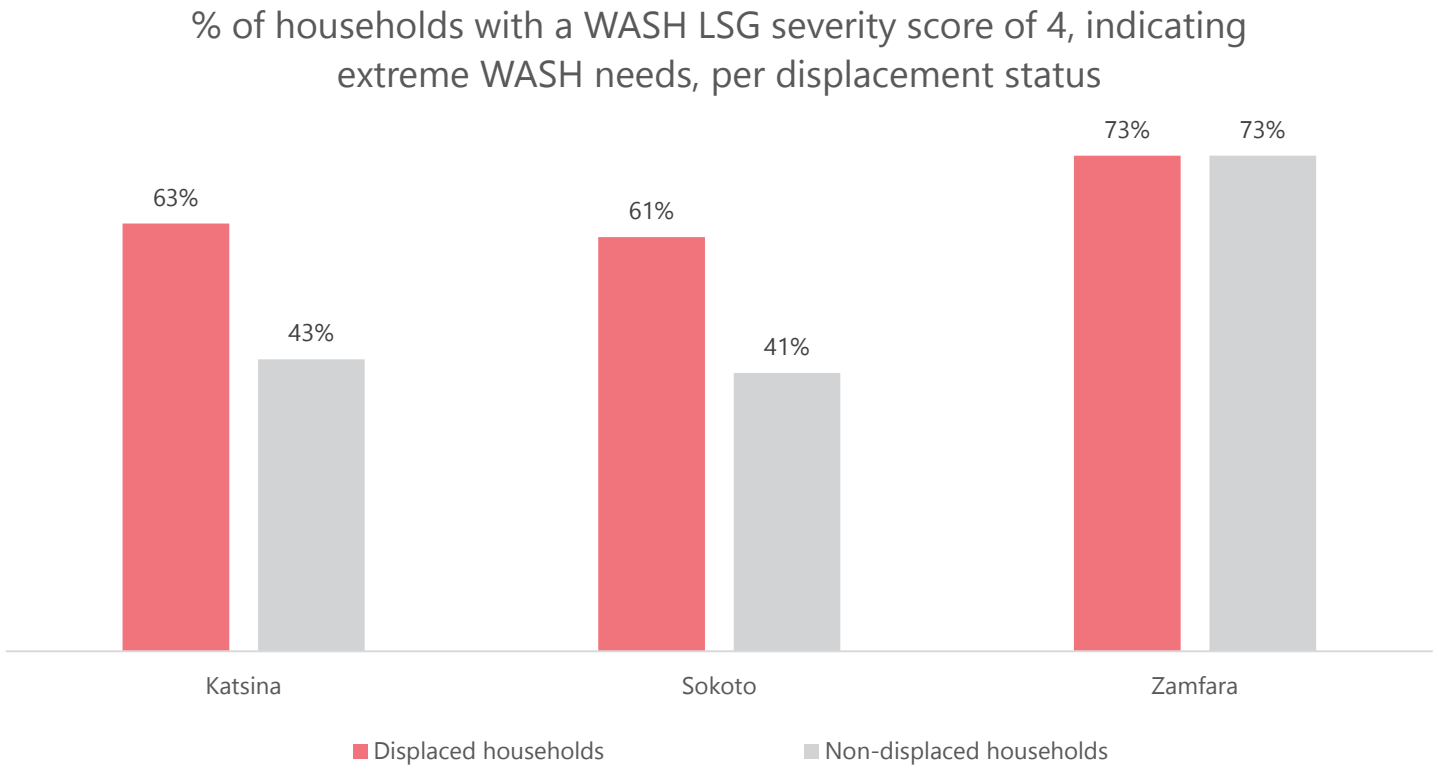
WASH

Share of households with a **WASH** living standard gap (LSG)



WASH	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Extreme +
	1	2	3	4	4+
All States	29%	NA	21%	50%	NA
All Non-IDPs	30%	NA	21%	49%	NA
All IDPs	19%	NA	17%	64%	NA
Katsina	31%	NA	25%	44%	NA
Katsina non-IDPs	31%	NA	26%	43%	NA
Katsina IDPs	19%	NA	18%	63%	NA
Sokoto	34%	NA	22%	44%	NA
Sokoto non-IDPs	34%	NA	22%	44%	NA
Sokoto IDPs	21%	NA	18%	61%	NA
Zamfara	18%	NA	9%	73%	NA
Zamfara non-IDPs	18%	NA	9%	73%	NA
Zamfara IDPs	17%	NA	11%	73%	NA

WASH I



Findings suggest that most households had WASH-related needs. **Over 2 in every 3 households (71%) were found to have a WASH LSG**, with limited differences between non-displaced (70%) and displaced households (81%).

WASH was also the sector in which the highest proportion of households with severe gaps found; 50% of all interviewed households received an LSG severity score of 4, indicative of extreme needs.

WASH II

What is the main source of water used by your household for drinking?

Handpumps/boreholes: **41%**
Protected well: **34%**
Unprotected well: **24%**
Public tap/standpipe: **19%**
Water seller/kiosks: **16%**
Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house): **1%**
Protected spring: **1%**
Unprotected spring: **1%**
Rainwater collection: **3%**
Bottled water, water sachets: **1%**
Tanker trucks: **0%**
Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river): **3%**

What kind of sanitation facility (latrine/toilet) does your household usually use?

Pit latrine with a slab and platform: **38%**
Pit latrine without a slab or platform: **37%**
Flush or pour/flush toilet: **12%**
Open hole : **9%**
Open defecation: **2%**
Pit VIP toilet: **0%**
Bucket toilet: **0%**
Plastic bag: **0%**
Hanging toilet/latrine: **0%**

Sufficient Water

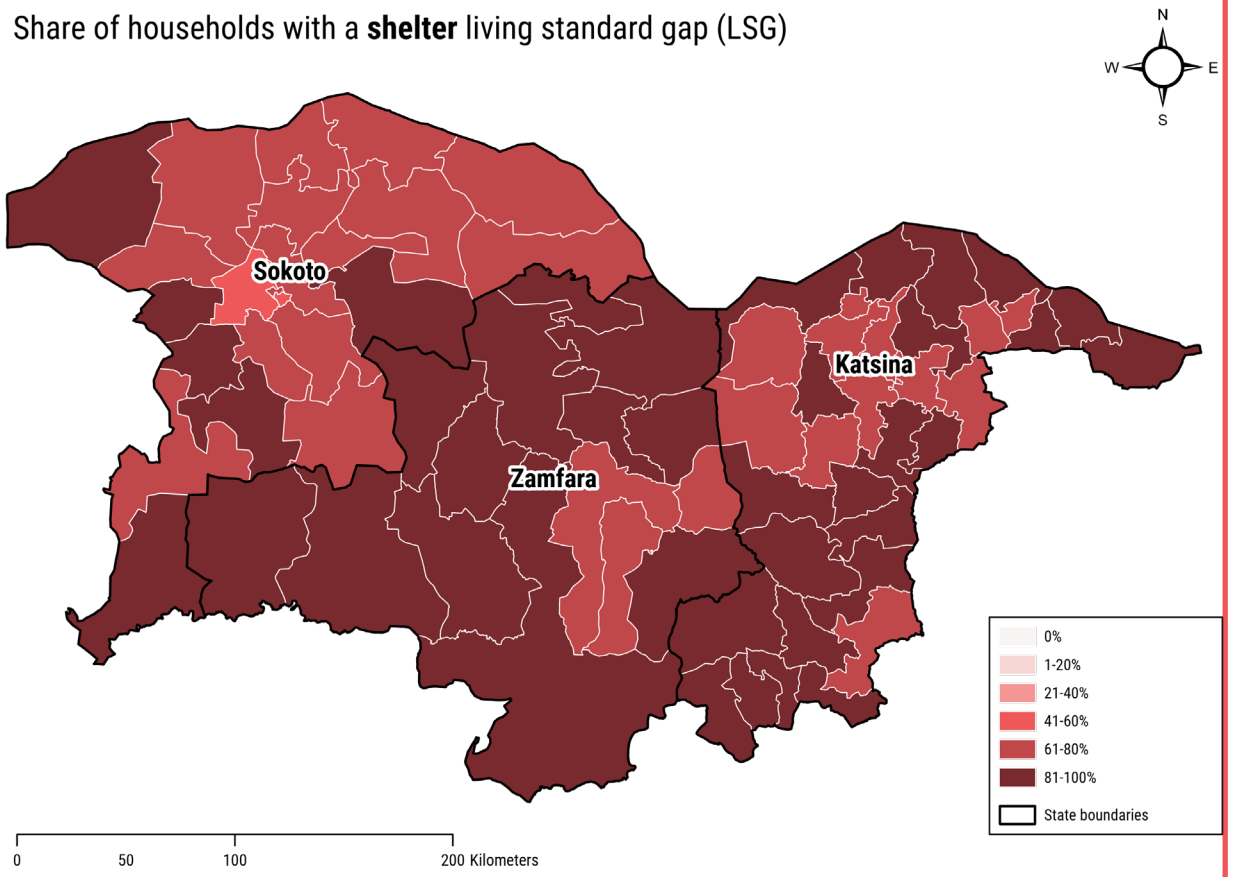
Most households reported having sufficient water to meet their main water needs (drinking, cooking, hygiene, and other domestic purposes) **but 16% of households reported not even having access to sufficient amounts of water for drinking.**

More broadly, considering all uses of water, **nearly half (44%) of households reported facing challenges accessing water**, which seemed to be mostly related to limited water infrastructure, including waterpoints being too far (22%) and there not being enough water points to service the community (20%).

Findings suggest WASH gaps were mostly driven by households' reliance on unimproved sanitation facilities, and to a lesser extent by a reliance on unimproved water sources and limited access to sufficient quantities of water to meet needs. Insufficient access to clean water and sanitation facilities further compounds households' risks to contracting and spreading diseases and can also be a risk factor for malnutrition among children.

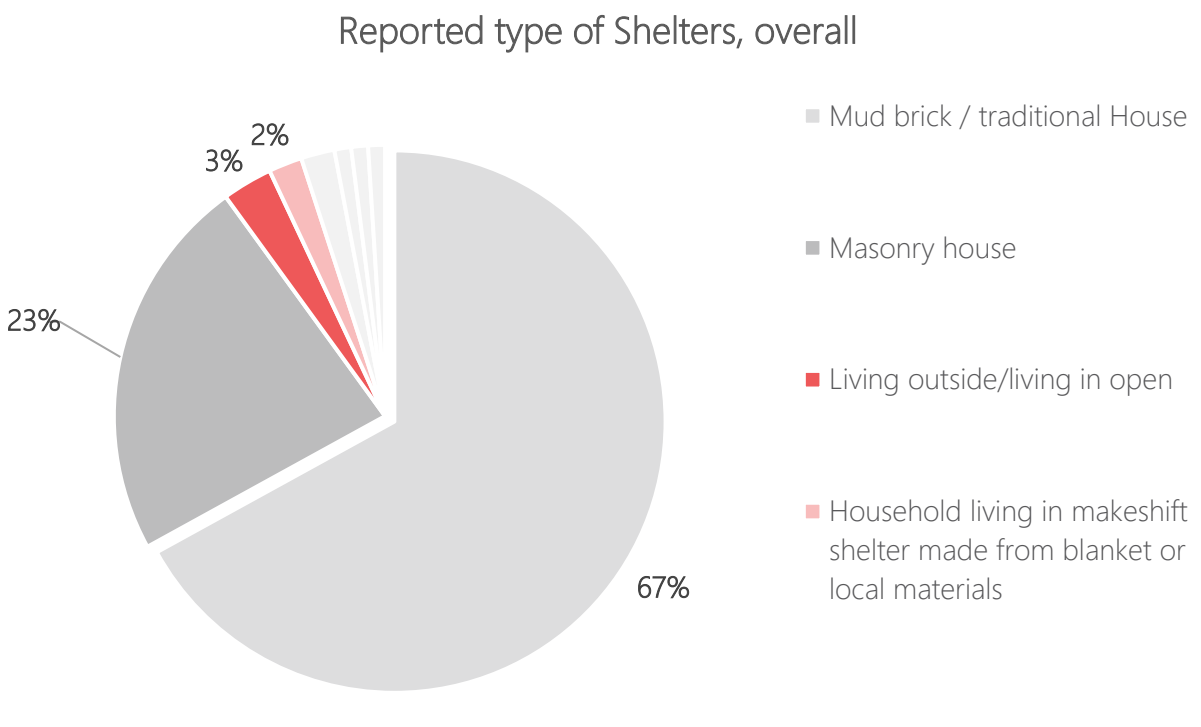
Shelter & NFI

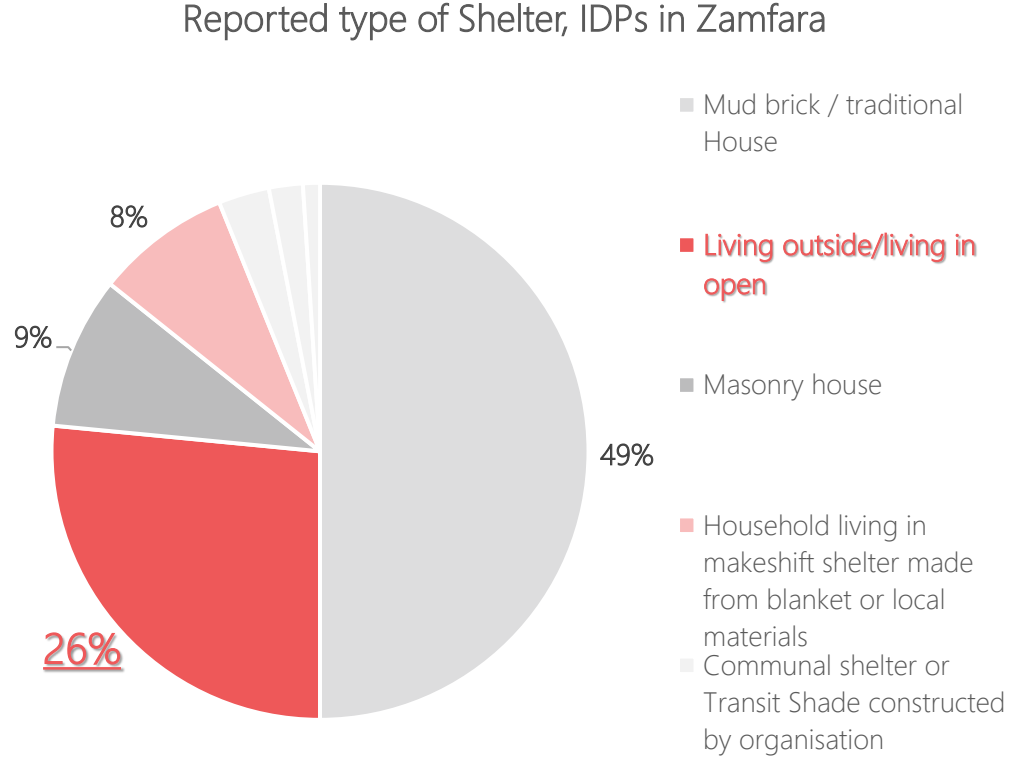
Share of households with a **shelter** living standard gap (LSG)



Shelter & NFI	None/Minimal 1	Stress 2	Severe 3	Extreme 4	Extreme + 4+
All States	4%	14%	34%	44%	NA
All Non-IDPs	4%	14%	34%	43%	NA
All IDPs	1%	6%	33%	51%	NA
Katsina	4%	13%	28%	53%	2%
Katsina non-IDPs	*5%*	*13%*	*29%*	*52%*	*2%*
Katsina IDPs	*0%*	*8%*	*24%*	*65%*	*3%*
Sokoto	5%	18%	39%	35%	3%
Sokoto non-IDPs	*5%*	*19%*	*39%*	*35%*	*3%*
Sokoto IDPs	*3%*	*5%*	*42%*	*44%*	*7%*
Zamfara	2%	8%	38%	40%	12%
Zamfara non-IDPs	*2%*	*8%*	*38%*	*41%*	*11%*
Zamfara IDPs	*1%*	*3%*	*42%*	*27%*	*26%*

Shelter & NFI I



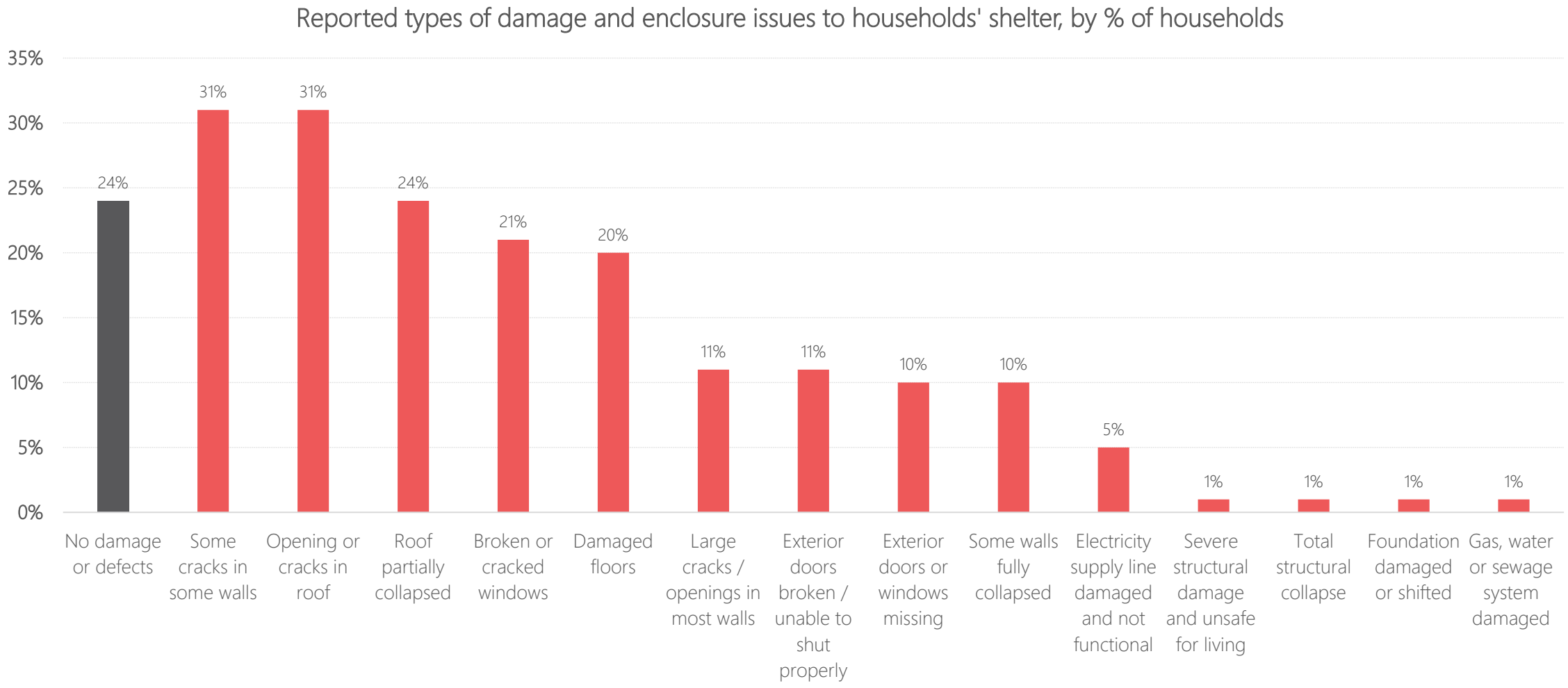


One in four (26%) of IDP households in Zamfara reported living outside in the open and another 8% reported living in makeshift shelters. This finding is triangulated by a recent flash report by the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which highlights that households who were recently displaced by violence within Zamfara were observed to live on the streets without access to shelter and basic NFIs[28].

28: IOM DTM (January 2022). Flash report #86 Population Displacement in North-West Nigeria: Zamfara State.

Shelter & NFI II

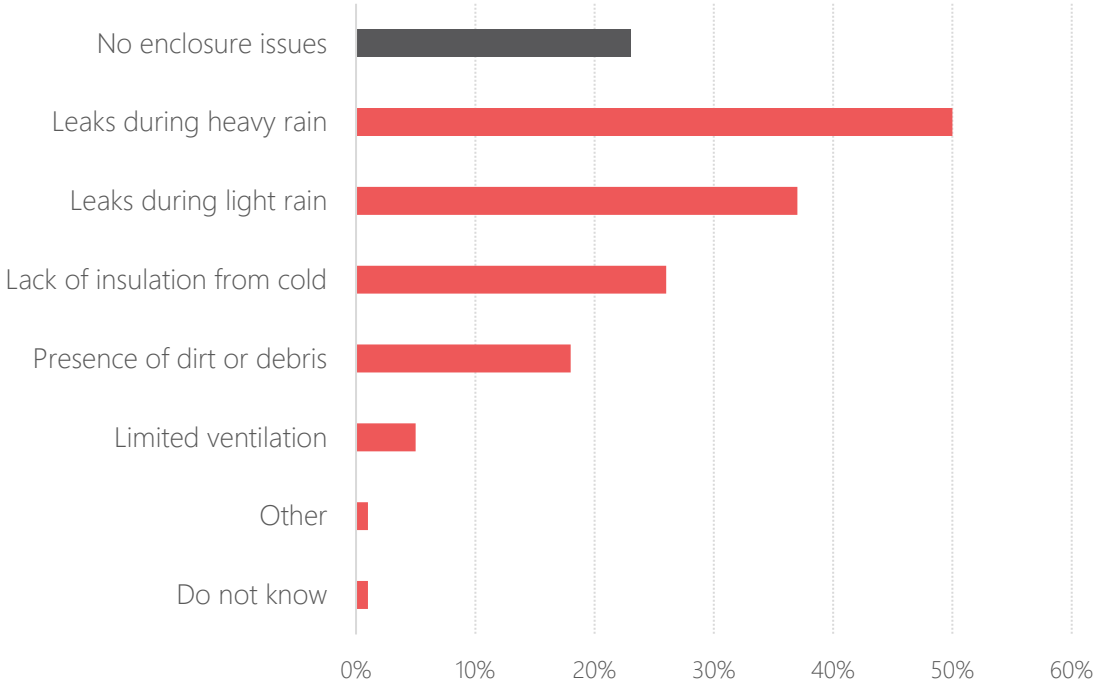
Shelter Damage & Enclosure issues I



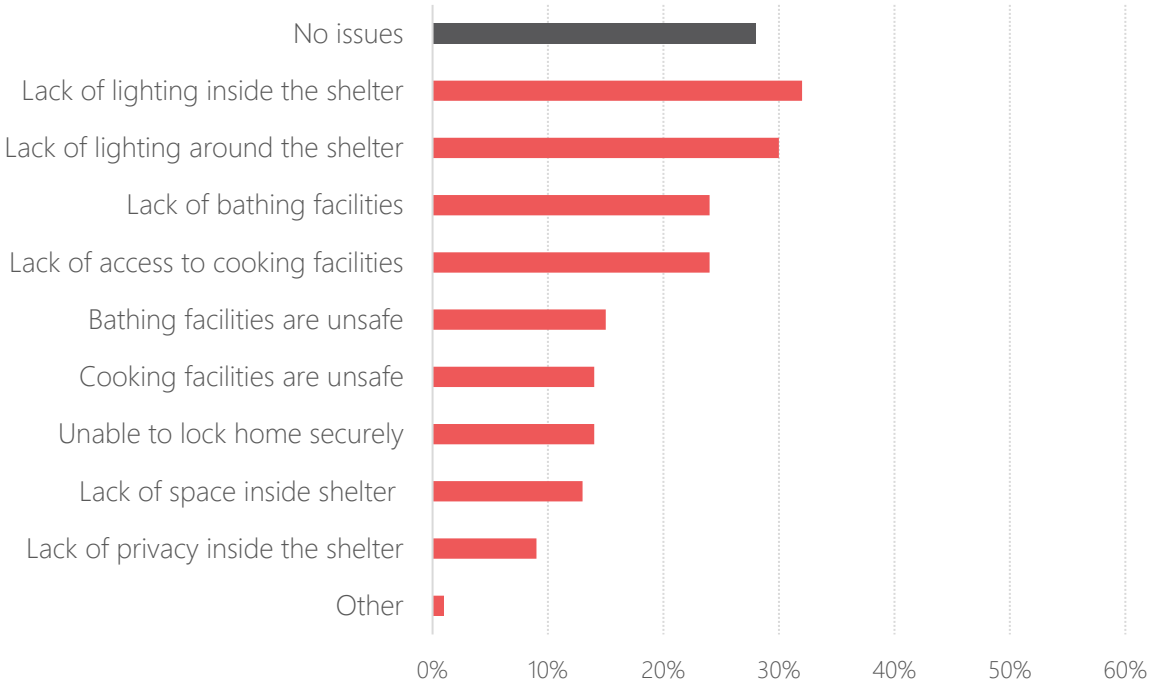
Shelter & NFI III

Shelter Damage & Enclosure issues II

Reported types of defects to household's shelter, by % of households



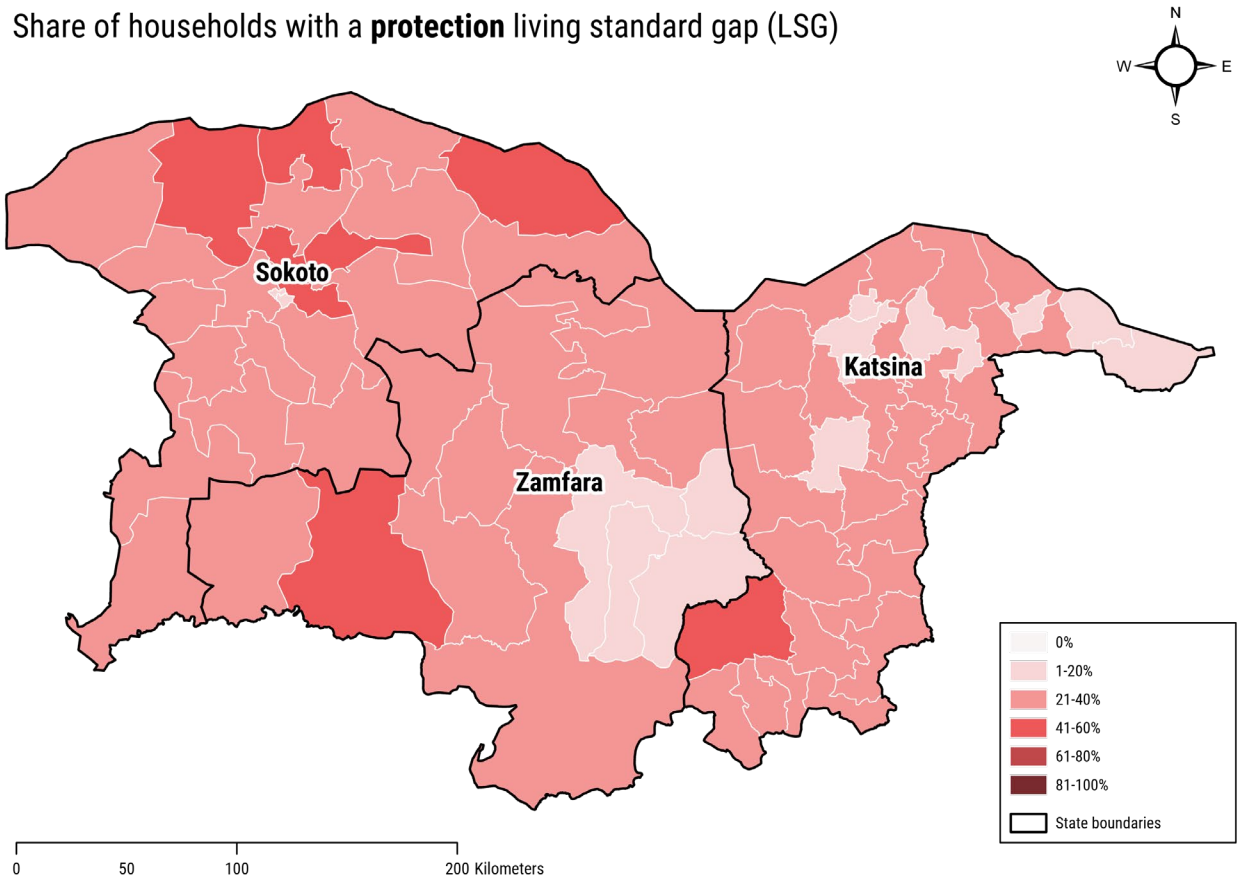
Reported types of issues with a household's shelter, by % of households



In contrast to Zamfara IDPs, most households overall reported living in traditional shelters made from mud or bricks (67% overall) or in masonry houses (23%), both considered relatively solid shelter types. **However, even though this suggests that most households had a roof over their head at the time of data collection, findings are indicative of widespread shelter rehabilitation needs. Households commonly reported enclosure issues and shelter defects**.

Protection

Share of households with a **protection** living standard gap (LSG)



Protection	None/Minimal 1	Stress 2	Severe 3	Extreme 4	Extreme + 4+
All States	67%	8%	16%	9%	NA
All Non-IDPs	68%	8%	16%	8%	NA
All IDPs	52%	6%	9%	34%	NA
Katsina	69%	7%	13%	11%	NA
Katsina non-IDPs	*70%*	*8%*	*13%*	*9%*	*NA*
Katsina IDPs	*42%*	*5%*	*7%*	*45%*	*NA*
Sokoto	66%	7%	19%	8%	NA
Sokoto non-IDPs	*66%*	*7%*	*19%*	*8%*	*NA*
Sokoto IDPs	*69%*	*6%*	*9%*	*17%*	*NA*
Zamfara	65%	11%	16%	8%	NA
Zamfara non-IDPs	*65%*	*12%*	*16%*	*8%*	*NA*
Zamfara IDPs	*54%*	*8%*	*12%*	*26%*	*NA*

Note: this, like all other data, pertains only to *accessible* areas.

Caveat: While conflict evidently impacts humanitarian needs in the region, protection needs themselves have proven hard to measure through the MSNA. This is likely due to the fact that protection needs are more pronounced in inaccessible areas and may be better analyzed at the area level rather than a household level.

Protection

Protection needs themselves have proven hard to measure through the MSNA. This is likely because protection needs might be better analyzed at the area level rather than a household level; households might not be directly impacted by security incidents, yet their exposure to protection risks might still indicate needs in the protection domain.

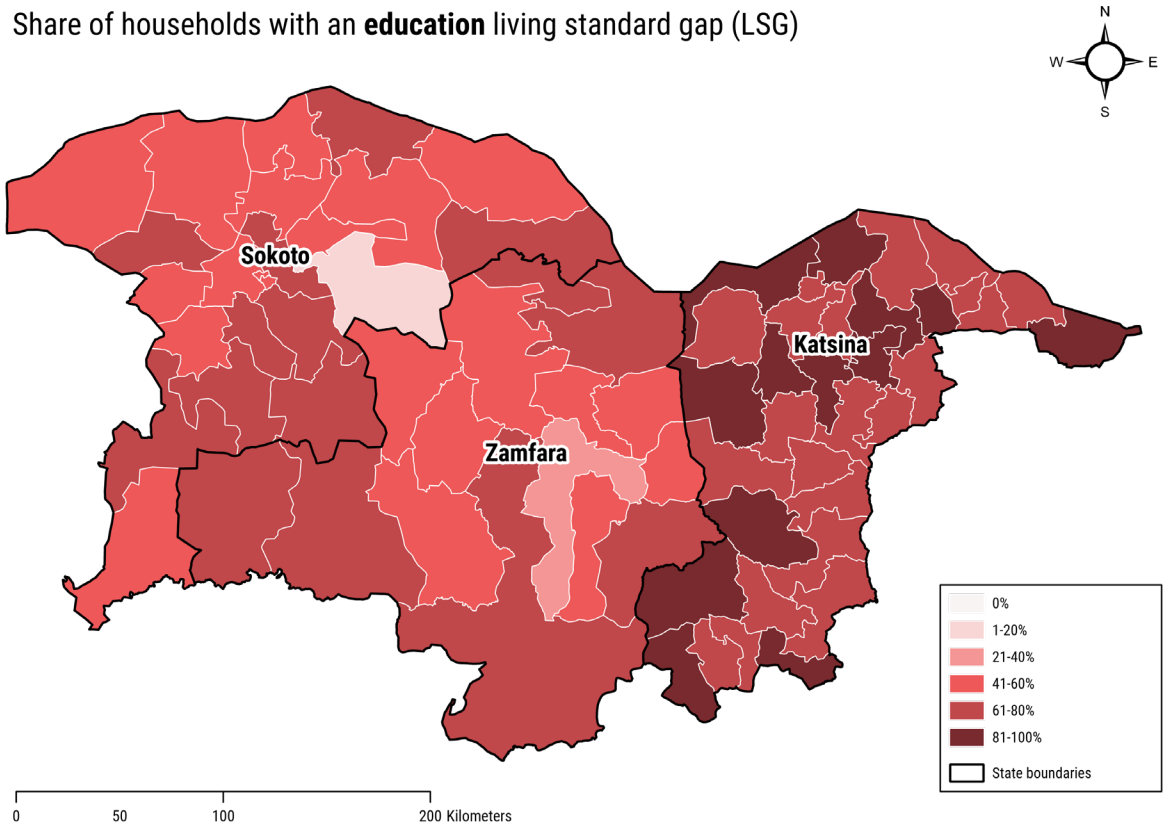
- **Protection LSGs were mainly driven by households reporting having been affected by safety and/or security events in the month prior to data collection.** This was considerably more often reported by IDP households (34%) than non-displaced households (9%), and it was **most often reported by IDP households in Katsina (46%).** Moreover, IDP households in Katsina also more often reported perceiving that household members had suffered and/or showed signs of distress in the 3 months prior to data collection (47%) than displaced households in Sokoto (25%) and Zamfara (29%), as well as non-displaced households (20%).

- **The most reported types of incidents were physical violence, armed attacks, killings, and sexual violence** (including rape, attempted rape, and harassment), reflecting the considerably violent impact of the region's insecurity on local populations also reported by partners[29].

29: UNHCR & Government of Nigeria (January 2021). Protection monitoring report Katsina, Sokoto and Zamfara.

Education

Share of households with an **education** living standard gap (LSG)



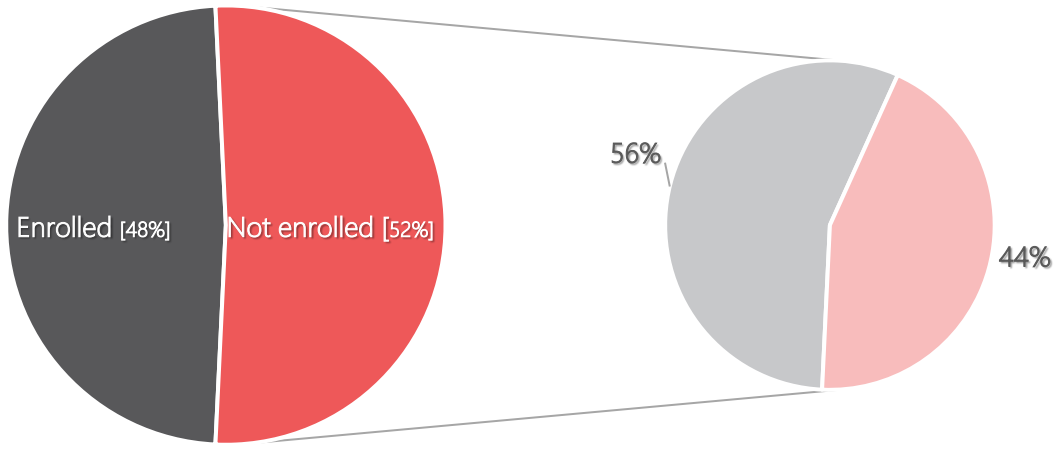
Education	None/Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	Extreme +
	1	2	3	4	4+
All States	18%	4%	78%	0%	NA
All Non-IDPs	18%	4%	78%	0%	NA
All IDPs	13%	3%	85%	0%	NA
Katsina	17%	3%	80%	0%	NA
Katsina non-IDPs	*17%*	*3%*	*80%*	*0%*	*NA*
Katsina IDPs	*13%*	*5%*	*83%*	*0%*	*NA*
Sokoto	23%	6%	71%	0%	NA
Sokoto non-IDPs	*23%*	*6%*	*70%*	*0%*	*NA*
Sokoto IDPs	*16%*	*0%*	*85%*	*0%*	*NA*
Zamfara	10%	4%	86%	0%	NA
Zamfara non-IDPs	*11%*	*4%*	*86%*	*0%*	*NA*
Zamfara IDPs	*6%*	*3%*	*91%*	*0%*	*NA*

Education I

School Enrollment

Reported percentage of children who are enrolled (registered) in formal school [Left]

And, if not enrolled, the percentage of children that attend some type of non-formal learning opportunities (like Islamic school, Accelerated Learning Programme, TaRL, EG



Half (51%) of all children of school-age (between 3 and 17) in the interviewed households (n=28,112) were reportedly not enrolled in any type of formal school in the 2021-2022 school year. Among those children who were not enrolled in formal schools, 56% were also not attending any types of non-formal learning opportunities, such as religious schools, accelerated learning programmes, or vocational training.

School enrolment appeared comparatively lower in Zamfara than in Katsina and Sokoto; **67% of children in households interviewed in Zamfara were reportedly not enrolled in formal schools** (n=3,160), 74% of whom were reportedly also not receiving any other type of informal education at the time of data collection.

Education II

Barriers to Education

Households with boys between the age of 3 and 17 reporting **not experiencing barriers to education for boys**:

58%

Households with girls between the age of 3 and 17 reporting **not experiencing barriers to education for girls**:

59%

Households with at least one child between the age of 3 and 17 (n = 7838) who is **not** enrolled in school and who report that they are **not** experiencing barriers to education:

68% → No enrollment, yet no barriers.

Around **one-in-five (19%)** households reported considering the school fees and other school-related costs a barrier, which was followed by long distances to school and child(ren) working (both barriers reported by **roughly 10%** of households with school-aged boys and girls).

The MSNA did not have data that could explain why many households choose to not to enroll their children in school, even though they report that there are no barriers to education for their children.

Needs Profiles

Top 3 most common Needs Profiles among Non-displaced (top) & Displaced (bottom) populations

	Cash & ERL	Food security	Health	WASH	Education	Shelter & NFI	Protection
1				●		●	
2				●	●	●	
3	●			●	●	●	

	Cash & ERL	Food security	Health	WASH	Education	Shelter & NFI	Protection
1	●	●		●	●		
2		●		●	●	●	●
3		●		●		●	●

While findings suggest that the overall proportions of households with multisectoral needs (MSNI of 3+) and the types of needs they face do not differ considerably between displaced and non-displaced groups, **further analysis suggest that IDP households' needs profiles (that is, the combinations of overlapping living standard gaps) might be more complex than non-displaced households' needs profiles**. Overall, 74% of IDP households with multisectoral needs were found to have unmet needs in at least 4 sectors, compared to 48% of non-displaced households

Poverty

Analysed through an MSNA lens

Poverty V

Percentage of households with an LSG per income bracket, per sector and overall

LSGs 3, 4, 4+	MSNI	CASH & ERL	Food Security & Nutrition	Health	WASH	Shelter & NFI	Protection	Education
Less than 5,000 Naira	98%	58%	57%	30%	83%	87%	31%	63%
5,001 - 10,000 Naira	97%	45%	48%	28%	77%	85%	25%	65%
10,001 - 18,000 Naira	98%	35%	41%	23%	78%	87%	28%	62%
18,001 - 30,000 Naira	98%	32%	41%	21%	74%	81%	26%	66%
30,001 - 50,000 Naira	96%	31%	39%	21%	67%	74%	24%	67%
50,000 - 100,000 Naira	90%	27%	32%	21%	55%	64%	22%	68%
More than 100,000 Naira	83%	19%	28%	14%	51%	54%	28%	60%

Displacement

Just a peek

Displacement I

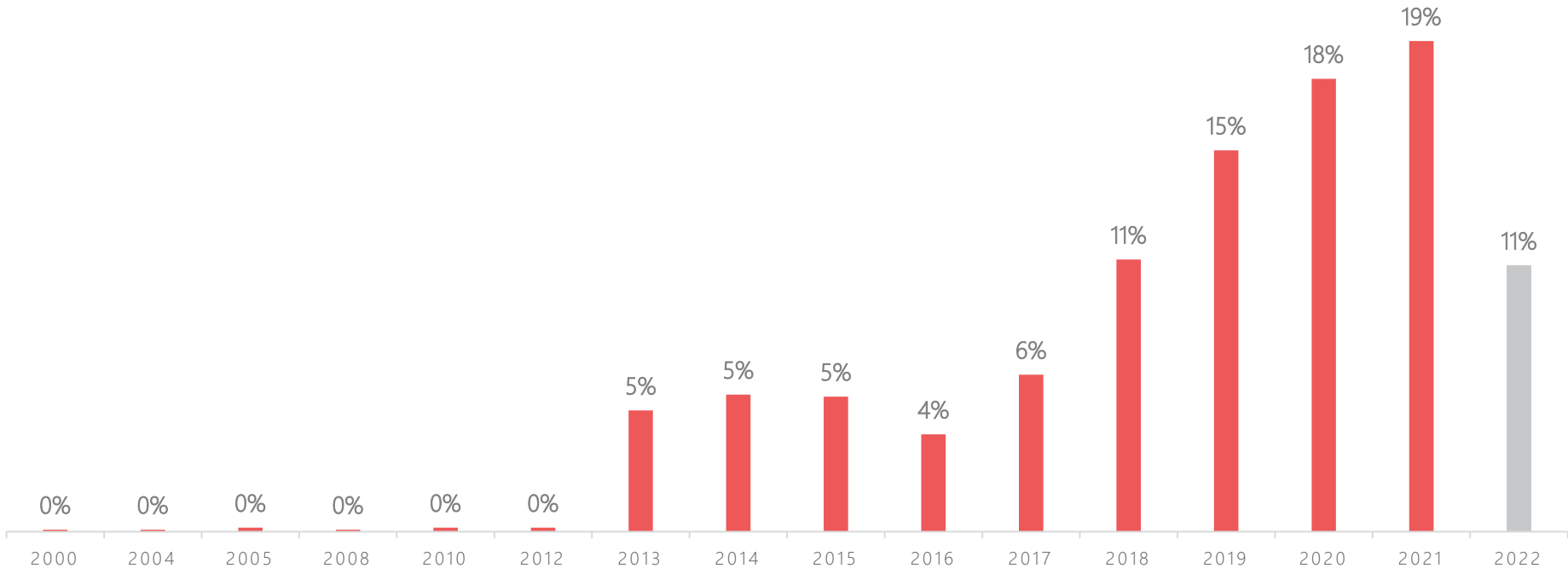
of IDPs

474.744[30] IDPs

30. Nigeria – Nort-central and Nort-west Zones baseline Assessment Round 9 (March 2022), Dataset, DTM

Displacement II

% of IDP households by year of first displacement



For the report on movement dynamics and displacement in the Northwest of Nigeria, click here.

Displacement III

% of IDP households by reported year of most recent displacement, per state and overall

	Katsina	Sokoto	Zamfara	Overall
2013	2%	2%	0%	1%
2014	1%	1%	1%	1%
2015	3%	4%	1%	2%
2016	1%	1%	1%	1%
2017	2%	2%	1%	2%
2018	6%	7%	13%	8%
2019	8%	10%	15%	10%
2020	8%	17%	29%	15%
2021	26%	29%	26%	26%
2022	44%	27%	14%	33%

04
Conclusion

Northwest Nigeria's ills – The Symptoms

Katsina, Sokoto, and Zamfara State are home to an estimated 2.095.000[30A] Households / 13.480.000[30B] persons.

- ~ 908.000 HHs have an ERL LSG.
- ~ 851.909 HHs have a Food Security & Nutrition LSG.
- ~ 460.894 HHs have a Health LSG.
- ~ 1.481.894 HHs have a WASH LSG.
- ~ 1.716.070 HHs have a Shelter & NFI LSG.
- ~ 518.753 HHs have a Protection LSG.
- ~ 1.632.529 HHs have an Education LSG.

30A – 30B: Population Estimates taken from *GRID3 Nigeria Gridded Population Estimates, Version 1.2*

30% of IDPs HHs reported not having access to health care.

39% of HHs reported experiencing days where there is no food in the house to eat due to a lack of resources.

GAM & SAM rates are inching over emergency thresholds.

52% of children were reportedly not enrolled in school.

76% of HHs had a damaged shelter, with 24% of HHs' shelter having a partially collapsed roof, and 26% of IDP HHs interviewed in Zamfara reporting living out in the open.

16% of HHs reported not having access to enough clean water for drinking.

61% of HHs reported relying on unimproved sanitation facilities.

42% of HHs reported relying on unimproved water sources.

Northwest Nigeria's ills – The Drivers

The MSNA's findings indicate that humanitarian needs are common and widespread among both displaced and non-displaced populations across the three assessed states. Nearly all households (96%) were found to have multi-sectoral needs, particularly in the domains of Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs) (82%), Education (78%), and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) (71%), and to a lesser extent, in Cash and Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL) (43%), Food Security and Nutrition (41%), Protection (25%), and Health (22%).

Northwest Nigeria's ills – The Drivers Behind the Drivers

Hypothesis:

A nexus between chronic poverty, violent conflict, and environmental degradation, collectively driving developmental and humanitarian needs.

We know the symptoms.

We have an educated estimation of the drivers.

What is the Diagnosis?

What is the treatment?

And if a cure is not within reach, how do we manage the symptoms?

Upcoming Assessments

01 Population Movement Assessment - *completed*

02 Accountability to Affected Populations Assessment – *coming Early March 2022*

Future Research

03 WASH/Shelter Infrastructure Mapping

04 A multi-sectoral informal camp assessment, in Sokoto Town

05 A livelihood & pathway-out-of-poverty assessment

Thank you for your attention

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