YOBE STATE POVERTY MAPPING AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS, 2017

MINISTRY OF BUDGET AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background information

One key responsibility of government is to spearhead and guide development in key sectors of the economy which directly touches on the lives of the people. In order to achieve its goals of socio-economic transformation, government at all level must plan. Planning provides clear definition of goals, targets and strategies. However, planning is almost impossible without facts. Adequate, timely and reliable data is a critical ingredient for planning. It is a fact that such economic data are largely unavailable in Nigeria. The result is that government planning is haphazard, uncoordinated and often short-tern oriented. To redress this problem, Yobe State Government commissioned this study.

1.2 Objectives of the survey

The objectives of the survey are to:

i. provide up to date information for assessing the State and LGAs poverty situation to drive and inform policies and interventions;

ii. determine the ranking of LGAs in the State based on their poverty profile to support planning and programmatic interventions;

iii. furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals and policy targets set out in the State Development Plan, tagged Yobe State Socio Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA IV); and

iv. contribute to the improvement of baseline data in the State and to strengthen the technical expertise of the State Statistical System in the design, implementation and analysis of data.

2.0 Methodology of the Survey

2.1 Sample design

The LGAs within each senatorial zone were identified as the main sampling strata while the Enumeration Areas (EAs) within each LGA were identified as the main sampling units and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each LGA, ten 2006 enumeration areas were selected systematically reaching a total of 170 EAs. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, a systematic sample of 15 households was drawn in each of the selected EAs. All the 170 selected EAs were covered during the field work period, bringing the total number of households covered to 2,550. In total the 2550 households were successfully interviewed.

2.2 Data collection

Two sets of questionnaires were used in the survey. The first was the household level questionnaire which was used to collect demographic, socio economic, household reproductive assets information and other characteristics on the households. The second is the community level questionnaire. Information regarding community history, economy, infrastructure, water and sanitation and environmental characteristics of the community were collected from the selected communities or EAs. The community level questionnaire was administered to community representatives through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) setting. Data was collected by intensively trained field workers comprising of 37 field enumerators, 8 supervisors and 5 monitors.

2.3 Analytical techniques

The monthly mean per adult equivalent household expenditure (MPAEHE) was used to estimate the absolute poverty line used for profiling poverty of the state. Two-third of the MPAEHE of the sampled households was used as the poverty line which was adjustment for inflation to permit meaningful comparison to be made over time. Households with MPAEHE below and above the poverty line are classified poor and non-poor respectively. *P alpha* (P_α) Weighted Poverty Measure index was used to calculate the poverty head count, poverty gap or depth and poverty severity. Tobit regression model was used to examine the determinant of poverty intensity among the poor households.

To calculate the food security status of the households in the study area, food security line was drawn based on the recommended daily caloric required approach. Household expenditure on food was obtained from which adult equivalent food expenditure was obtained. A 24-hour recall of food consumption was undertaken and each type of food mentioned was analyzed for caloric content. A household whose daily per adult equivalent caloric intake is up to 2260Kcal as recommended by FAO was regarded food secure and those below 2260Kcal were regarded as food insecure. The adult equivalent household expenditure was obtained as explained under poverty estimation above.

3.0 Results and Discussion
3.1 Poverty situations

The survey investigated poverty situation in the state. The three indices of poverty were examined for the state, among the rural and urban sectors, male and female headed households and across the 17 local government areas. The results revealed that 60% of the citizens of Yobe State are absolutely poor. The poverty gap or depth is 43% and 18% of the citizens are severely or chronically poor and requires immediate attention.

Distribution of poverty head count in the urban and rural sectors revealed that poor households are more in rural areas representing 64%. While that of urban areas is slightly lower representing 59%. The results was further disaggregated according to the sex of the household heads. The results depict that 66% of female headed households are poor and 60% of male headed households are poor. Poverty incidence of the three senatorial zones showed that poverty head count are higher in Zone A (68%), followed by Zone B (60%) and then Zone C (58%).

Disaggregation of the poverty indices by LGAs revealed that poverty head count are higher in Gujba, Gulani, Geidam and Fika representing 71%, 70%, 69% and 68% of their population, respectively. Poverty head count are lower in Nguru, Bade, Machina and Jakusko representing 49%, 50%, 52%, and 54% of the population, respectively. The results revealed that LGAs bordering Borno State where the activities of Boko Haran was intensive are poorer compared to the less affected LGAs

The survey also examined the determinants of poverty intensity among the poor households. The model specified nine variables as determinants of poverty in the state. Out of the nine variables only one variable (sex of household head) was not significant while the remaining eight were significant at either 1% or 5% level.

3.2   Food Security situations

The survey also investigated food security status of the state. The food security statuses were examined for the state, among the rural and urban sectors, male and female headed households and across the 17 local government areas. The results revealed that 53% of the citizens of Yobe State are food insecure.

Distribution of food insecure households in the urban and rural sectors revealed that food insecure households are more in rural areas representing 55%. While that of urban areas was 51%. The results was further disaggregated according to the sex of the household heads. The results depict that 56% of female headed households are food insecure while 52% of male headed households are food insecure. Food security statuses of the three senatorial zones showed that food insecure households are more in Zone A (56%), followed by Zone B (54%) and then Zone C (48%).

Disaggregation of the food security status by LGAs revealed that food insecure households are higher in Gujba, Gulani, Geidam and Fune representing 61%, 59%, 58% and 57% of their population, respectively. While food insecure households are lower in Bade, Nguru, Machina and Jakusko representing 45%, 46%, 47%, and 48% of their populations, respectively. LGAs bordering Borno State where the activities of Boko Haran was intensive are more food insecure compared to the less affected LGAs

3.3   Demographic situations

Demographic factors such as population characteristics are important parameters used for development planning. The distribution of the projected population of male and female in 2017 reveals that males are 51.95% and females 48.05%. The population density of the state is 64 persons per square kilometer. The density varied across the LGAs. The lowest population density is that of Tarmuwa LGA representing 22 persons per square kilometer while the highest is that of Potiskum LGA representing 482 person per square kilometer. The population of the state was project by four years interval starting from 2014 to 2050. The projection revealed that by 2050, the population of Yobe State will rise to 7,000,390, an increase of 133.3% over the population in 2017.

3.4   Socioeconomics

Employment situations in the state were also examined. At state level the study revealed that 54.5% of the respondents are self-employed, 10.1% are government employees, 2.5% are employed in private establishments and 35.8% are unemployed. The unemployment rate is highest in Damaturu (48%) LGA followed by Potiskum LGA (47%) while the self-employed are highest in Nangere (60%) followed by Yunusari LGA (57%). The concentration of the government employees are mostly in the urban LGAs such as Damaturu, Potiskum, Nguru and Bade.

The result on the different types of business revealed that majority of Yobe populace are crop farmers representing 65.6%. Those that are into trading constitute 20.5% of the population while 5.8% are civil servants. Private sector consists of 2.7%, those who are into fishing are 1.8%, animal farmers are 2.3% and retirees are 0.5%. The distribution of the various type of business activities varies across the LGAs but crop farming is the highest for all the LGAs.

The availability of viewing Centres, skills acquisition Centres and open market stalls are very significant for the socio-economic development of societies. Hence, the survey examined the access and adequacy of these facilities in the state. The availability of open market stalls were reported by 89.6% of the respondents but only 21.6% of them reported that they are adequate. With regards to viewing and skills acquisition centres only 10% and 7.3% reported their existence in their communities respectively. About 21% and 18% of those who have the facilities in their communities indicated that they are adequate, respectively.

The survey solicited for average monthly household expenditure and the findings shows that the total average household expenditure for the state is ₦29,328.89. The breakdown of the expenditure revealed that food takes an average ₦13,760.71 (46.9%) of the monthly household expenditure, cloth ₦5,423.16 (18.5%), Water ₦3,211.81 (11.0%), School fees ₦2,979.18 (10.2%), Housing ₦2,867.98 (9.8%), Transport 8.3%, Gifts 8%, Medical 7.6% and other 5.6%.

The average values of household assets and household income were also computed. On the average, each household owns assets worth ₦64,294.91 and average monthly income of ₦33,004.43. The distribution of the average value of household asset and monthly household income varies across the LGAs. Nguru LGA has the highest value of average household assets followed by Bade LGA while Geidam LGA has the lowest followed by Gujba LGA. With regard to household income, Nguru LGA has the highest followed by Bade LGA while Gujba LGA has the lowest household income followed by Gulani LGA.

3.5   Agriculture
The survey investigated the major crops cultivated in the state. Sorghum recorded the highest yield per hectare (1646kg) and the unit (100 kg bags) price was ₦17,585.00 only. The average land put under cultivation of sorghum was 4 hectares and the varieties grown were local varieties. Similarly, local varieties of millet were grown on average farm size of 4 hectares. The average yield of millet per hectare was 1427kg and the unit (100kg bag) price was ₦17,988.00. The crops that had the highest unit prices in 2017 were cowpea and groundnuts representing ₦33,303.00 and ₦32,238.00 per 100kg bags respectively.

3.6   Education Sector
The adult and youth literacy rate in state are not encouraging. The adult literacy rate in English was 24.2% while that of any language was 48.9%. The youth literacy in English was 42.7%. The adult literacy rates for female were lower than that of their male counterparts. The implication is that those who can write and read either in English or any other language in the state are less than half of the population.

The total number of students enrolled in Secondary schools in the State for 2015/2016 academic year was 131668. The breakdown by gender showed that male students constituted 67% while female students were 33%. The number of students enrolled at JSS level were higher than the students enrolled in SS. The breakdown by LGA of the number of enrolments in the secondary schools revealed that higher number were registered in Potiskum, Nguru, Geidam and Bade LGAs. While Bursari, Gulani, Karasuwa and Tarmuwa LGAs had the lowest enrolment for 2015/2016 academic year.

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Total number of pupils enrolled in primary schools for 2015/2016 academic year was 708962 out of which male pupils were 423267 (60%) and female pupils 285695 (40%). The total enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools was 18795. The number of enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools was very low compared to enrollment in Primary Schools, indicating that most parents do not send their children to Pre-Primary Schools. The breakdown by LGA of the number of enrolments in the Primary Schools revealed that higher number of enrolments were registered in Potiskum, Fika, Fune and Jakusko LGAs. While Tarmuwa, Gujba, Machina and Gulani LGAs registered the lowest.

The communities were asked of the existence and physical conditions of the various level of education facilities in their communities. Those who reported the existence of primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal schools in their communities were 65.3%, 51.8%, 22.9% and 61.8%, respectively. On the physical condition of the primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal schools, 75%, 58.9%, 79% and 47.1% reported that they are satisfactory, respectively. The average time to the nearest primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal schools are 11, 34, 130 and 8 minutes respectively.

Various reasons were given by households as to why their children do not attend schools. About 42.7% of the households reported poor learning environment is the reason why their children are not attending schools. While 30.4% reported that they are poor and that's why their children are not attending schools. Some reported lack of adequate teachers, schools to far and apathy towards education are the reasons why their wards are not attending schools.

3.7   Health Sector
The households and community members were interviewed on availability of health facilities and trained medical persons as well as the functionality of the health facilities in their communities. About 63% indicated the availability of health facilities in their communities and 53.9% indicated the availability of trained medical persons. On the functionality of the health facilities, 42.9% reported that they always function, 15.8% reported not always and 36.3% reported that they do not function at all.

Households also indicated the type of health facilities they attend for medical cares. The state average revealed that 73.2% visits government health facilities for medical attention, followed by community health centres as reported by 17.9%. Others included private health facilities and traditional health facilities as reported by 4.6% and 4.3%, respectively. The highest number of households attending government facilities were reported in Damaturu, Potiskum, Nguru and Giedam. The lowest are reported in Yunusari, Bursari and karasuwa LGAs. Those who attend private health facilities are more in Potiskum, Nguru, and Damaturu LGAs and those that visit traditional facilities are more in Yusufari, Yunusari and Karasuwa LGAs.

The official number of government health facilities were examined and the results showed that the number of government hospitals in the state are 14 and the number of other government health facilities are 559. The number of medical doctors are 85 and other health workers are 7955. Four LGAs (Gulani, Karasuwa, Machina and Tarmuwa) have no government hospitals, however, they have comprehensive health centres. While the other 13 LGAs either have two or one government hospitals each. The distribution of the 85 doctors across the 17 LGAs revealed that Damaturu, Potiskum, Bade and Geidam have 70.6%, 7%, 4.7% and 4.7%, respectively. While four LGAs have none at all.

Additional information on various types of engagement with medical doctors providing health services in the state was obtained from Hospital Management Board. A total of 267 medical doctors provided medical services in 2017 and they are made up of 56 medical officers, 8 dental officers, 21 fully employed specialists, 152 visiting consultants and 30 NYSC doctors.

Information on housewives ante natal attendance and delivery were solicited. About 64% of the respondents reported that housewives go for ante natal cares and 53% reported that the housewives delivers at home. As to who assist them in delivery, 50.1% reported TBAs, while 21.5%, 13.9%, 10.9% and 3.6% reported midwife, nurses, doctors and self, respectively

All those interviewed indicated that their wives breast feed and 33.1% indicated that housewives practice exclusive breast feeding. About 49% indicated that housewives breast feed above one year, while 35.7%, 6.5% and 9.1% breast feed for the period of one year, six months and 3 months, respectively

The survey also investigated child routine immunization in the households and the communities. Only 11.3% reported that children received routine immunization, 24.6% reported that their child received vaccination against the six killer diseases. With regard to child incidence of diarrhea in the last one month, 30.7% reported yes. The issue of routine child vaccination according to these results needs agent attention in the state. The poor report about immunization situation as reported by the communities and households might be as result of insecurity experienced in the state.

Information solicited from the respondents on awareness of HIV/AIDS revealed that 76% have heard information on the disease and 66% reported that they know the causes of the disease. On whether their family members are aware of the danger of the disease, 87% reported yes and 46% reported that they know someone who died of the disease. As to what are their source of information about the disease, 78% indicated radio/TV, 15% health workers and 4% reported from newspapers and other sources.

The common disease with high incidence of occurrence as reported by the households are Malaria (74.9%), Typhoid Fever (62.6%), Dysentery (35.8%) and Skin Diseases (32.3%). Others include Cholera (26%) Hypertension (13.7%), Guinea Worm 6.9%, River Blindness (5.2%) and HIV/AIDs (2.2%).

3.8 Housing Sector

The types and ownership of accommodations households dwell in was investigated. The state average showed that majority of the accommodations households dwell in representing 80.4% belongs to them. About 15% indicated that they rent the houses they dwell in and hence it belongs to the landlords. Some representing 2.8% reported that they dwell in houses belonging to the traditional rulers, 0.6% dwells in government apartments and 1.8% dwells in other forms of ownership. Ownership of accommodations across the LGAs reveals that most of the citizens of the rural LGAs dwells in their own houses while the number of those renting and dwelling in government apartments are higher in the urban and semi-urban LGAs. The results on types of accommodation reported by the communities depict that 62.1% are mud houses, 27.4% are cement

block houses and houses made of thatch constitutes 10.5% of the houses across the state. The distribution of brick houses are more in the urban LGAs than the rural LGAs.

3.9   Transportation
The study examined the existence and adequacy of types of roads linking the communities. The state average revealed that 88.4% of the communities are linked by Motorable untarred roads but only 11.4% reported the roads are adequate. About 35% indicated that the roads linking their communities are Motorable tarred roads and 50.1% of them reported that the tarred roads are adequate. Those who reported that their communities are linked by seasonal feeder roads are 87.3% and only 3.8% of these communities reported that the feeder roads are adequate. All the LGAs have some of their communities linked by Motorable tarred roads, the only problem is that they are not adequate and are not in good shape.

The mean number of vehicles plying the community roads per week are 172 and the average persons plying the roads per week are 1472. The average time and distance to the nearest communities are 11 minutes and 24km respectively. The most plied community roads by vehicles and persons per week are Potiskum, Damaturu, and Gujba LGAs. While the least plied community roads are those of Karasuwa, Nagere, and Jakusko LGAs.

3.10   Information Communication Technology (ICT)
The survey examine the access to and adequacy of ICT facilities as well as their major problems and likely solutions. The responses of the communities indicated that 68%, 39%, 15% and 8% of the communities had access to radio, television, GSM and internet facilities, respectively. While only 27%, 26%, 20% and 14% of the communities that reported having access to radio, television, GSM and internet said their services were adequate, respectively. Although some few communities reported that they have no problem with the adequacy of the ICTs, some were complaining of lack of coverage, poor network, and some of the facilities are faulty.

3.11   Light and Power
The major sources of the light/power in the households were identified. The state average reveals that 61.2% of households relied on torch lights as their main source of lighting. This is followed by electricity as reported by 21.4%. Others include Firewood (5.7%), candle (4.8%), generator (4.4%), kerosene (2.0%), and solar (0.6%). The results varies across the LGAs, while the rural areas use more of torch light and fire woods, the urban areas has more percentage of households using electricity and generators. Gujba and Gulani LGAs uses up to 25% and 20% firewood as their source of lighting and power, respectively. While Damaturu and Potiskum LGAs reported use of electricity as their main source of household light/power.

Information on the main sources of cooking fuel in the households were investigated. The main sources of cooking fuel reported by the respondents is firewood representing 82.9%. This is followed by kerosene (10.4%), charcoal (2%), coking gas (1.5%) and electric cooker (1.3%). Distribution across the LGAs shows that most of them do not use cooking gas and electricity. Some of the rural LGAs reported the use of firewood as their main source of cooking fuel as high as 96%.

3.12   Water Supply and Sanitation

Access to safe potable source of drinking water is one of the greatest requirements citizens expects from their governments. Access to safe and clean drinking water safeguards citizens against water borne diseases. Hence, the survey investigated the major sources of household water supply. About 54% of the respondents reported that their major source of household water supply are boreholes. While 20.7%, 19.6% and 5.7% reported that their major sources of water supply are wells, open surfaces and tap water, respectively. LGAs close to water bodies such as Nguru, Bade, and Geidam reported the highest percentage of open surface water as one of their major sources. Government and community are the main organizations responsible for water supply as reported by 51.2% and 34.9%, respectively. Private owners are responsible for 8.5%, donor agency 3.4% and others 2%.

The survey examined the households by the type of toilet facilities they use. About 41.2% of the households use pit latrine, 30.3% have no toilets in their homes, 25.3% use VIP latrines and 2.2% use water closet. Since about 30.3% of the households reported that they do not have toilets in their homes, the study investigated where they defecates and their responses indicated that 53.3% uses bushes or open spaces around their homes and communities. About 40% indicated that they use public toilet, 3.1% visits commercial toilets and 2.3% uses other means. The highest population of those using bushes are in Jakusko and Bursari LGAs.

3.13   Vulnerable Groups

The study investigated the situation of the vulnerable in the state. IDPs reported their situation was as result of insurgency and natural disasters. Their major economic activities are farming and trading and most of them are hoping that they could be helped to acquire skills and loans while others are asking for shelter and food. The disables reported they are disable as results of polio and natural defaults and their socioeconomic engagement is begging. The disables are also requesting for skills acquisition training and access to loans. Widows reported that they are widows because they lost their husband as result of the insurgency and natural death. Most of them reported that they are into farming and they hope to be empowered by training them on different vocations backed by provision of seed money. Orphans and separated reported that they are orphans and separated from their parents mostly due to the insurgency and they wish to be empowered by acquiring skills. The aged are mostly beggars and are asking for shelter and free food.

The number of officially registered widows in the state are 9,748. Their distribution across the LGAs varied, but their concentration in Gujba, Gulani, Damaturu, Potiskum and Geidam are higher. While the LGAs with lowest number of widows are Machina, Karasuwa, Nagere and Tarmuwa.

3.14   Environment and Natural Resources

The study analysed the availability and satisfaction with the management of the natural resources in the communities. The results revealed that 67.5% of the communities reported the availability of water bodies in their communities and 57.6% are satisfied with the way they are managed. Grazing reserve availability is reported by 45.5% of the communities and 39.2% are satisfied with how they are managed. Similarly, 41.5% reported availability of quarrying site and 35% are satisfied with how they are managed. While only 19.2% and 15.6% reported the availability of

forest reserve and wetlands and also only 11.9% and 13.4% are satisfied with their management, respectively.

Access and utilization of the natural resources by the social groups were examined. The results indicated all the social groups have almost equal access to the natural resources as reported by 70% and above of the community members. However, some respondents reported that men utilizes more of forest reserves, wetlands and quarrying sites more than the other social groups.

The sustainable regulatory measures and their enforcement in the use of the natural resources were investigated in the communities. For the water bodies 21.3%, 5.4%, 5.0%, 5.3% and 11.5% of the community members reported that regulatory measures such as non-chemical usage, appropriate fishing net size, non-usage of bathing soap, no dumping of refuse and sanctions were enforced, respectively. In the case of forest reserve 10% and 3.1% reported controlled bush burning and logging were enforced, respectively. Controlled grazing, encroachment, and controlled bush burning were some of the regulatory measures enforced in grazing reserves as reported by 3.3%, 8.9% and 8.4%, respectively. For quarrying controlled blasting, prevention of illegal quarrying and encroachment were reported as the regulatory measures. While for wetlands, controlled fishing, grazing and irrigation activities were the regulatory measures reported.

The study further investigated the availability and physical state of some environmental resources such as communal forest, water catchment area, wind break and shelter belt. About 57% of the communities reported the availability of communal forest resources in their communities and 28.3% reported that their physical conditions are bad. For water catchment area, 36.9% reported its availability and 37.3% reported that their conditions are bad. In case of wind break, 95.9% reported its availability and 54.7% reported that their physical conditions are bad. Only 16.3% reported the availability of shelter belt and 53.3% are of the opinion that their physical conditions are bad.

4.0   Conclusion
In light of the findings of this survey, it is clear that poverty and food insecurity in Yobe State are real and have worsened over the years. The situation is more critical among the rural populace and in the LGAs which borders Borno State where the activities of insurgency is intense. The situational analysis of the various sectors in the state as revealed by this survey are: low agricultural productivity, lack of access to functional market, seasonal unemployment/under-employment, unprotected sources of potable drinking water, high prevalence of diseases, high illiteracy rate, lack of access to improved farm inputs and technologies, low access to electricity and ICT facilities. Others include insecurity and environmental problems. These factors contribute to their poverty and food insecurity conditions by creating and/or perpetuating a variety of 'interlocking disadvantages' that limit people's opportunities to improve their livelihoods, undermine their assets and capabilities and their efforts to improve them, and increased the risks they face. In addition, the interlocking disadvantages often reinforce each other, and thus contribute to making it more difficult to move out of poverty and food insecurity.

5.0   The Ways Forward
Based on the findings of this survey, it is therefore suggested that to facilitate initiatives that can help transmit the poor and food insure populace out of poverty and food insecurity. The possible areas of intervention are:

1. Since causes of poverty and food insecurity experienced in the state are broad based, hence poverty and food insecurity alleviation strategies should primarily target these causes. Such poverty and food insecurity reduction programmes should be founded on well-articulated and targeted poverty and food insecurity alleviation initiatives which will enhance agricultural productivity, employment generation, access to productive resources and improvement in social services.

2. With the economy of the state being largely agrarian, the greatest impact on poverty and food security will come from facilitating investments in agriculture where significant improvements in productivity could be attained. Increase in crop productivity will not only increase additional farm income within agriculture sector but also outside agriculture.

3. Enhancing poor communities' access to affordable improved farm inputs and information on improved cultivation. This could be achieved by facilitating linkage between farm communities and input suppliers.

4. Yobe State Governments and LGA Authorities could also facilitate the development or expansion of economic activities that are related to agricultural commodities (trading and micro processing), in order to have an impact on females who are more involved in sales, services and micro-processing than in mainstream agriculture. Another area of attention that could be looked into are alternative income generating activities for rural poor especially women and adult girls which are not based on agricultural commodities such as tailoring, weaving, embroidery etc.

5. About 35% of the Yobe population are unemployed and more are under-employed or seasonally unemployed. Reducing unemployment and underemployment can be facilitated through increasing the scope of agricultural activities during the dry season. Most of the irrigated crops are perishable within short time, linkage with macro processors could be facilitated to ensure ready market which could be one of the reasons for the low patronize of production of these perishable crops.

6. Prevalence of common diseases such as malaria, typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery, hypertension etc. presents a challenge to rural communities in the state. Governments could facilitate initiatives that could reduce the susceptibility particularly of women and children who are more vulnerable to these common diseases.

7. The number of medical personnel and functional health facilities particularly in rural LGAs are very low. The study revealed that most of the few doctors employed in the state are concentrated in the urban LGAs leaving the rural LGAs without medical doctors. Efforts towards rehabilitating and equipping the rural health facilities as well as providing trained medical persons in the rural LGAs should be pursued.

8. Getting markets working is probably the most important challenges for the poorest communities if they are to revitalise their agricultural sector. Governments may intervene by facilitating the establishment of effective market systems through encouraging private sector participation by: improving physical access to markets through investments in infrastructure, improving access to market information, helping to link small producers to established markets, removing restrictions and controls on the sale and purchase of

agricultural products and improving the access of traders and producers to finance and insurance markets. Policy that tends to improve the bargaining powers of the farming households in order to make them more competitive can also be facilitated.

9. This review showed that poverty incidence decreases as the level of education increases. Therefore, initiative aimed at providing relevant training opportunities and education schemes to the poor and food insecure should be facilitated. It is observed that poverty and food insecurity reduction in the long run is not likely to achieve more success without major investment in human capital. Even for the self-employed farmers, the levels of income that can be earned depend critically on the level of education. Interventions towards revitalization or establishment of community vocational centres for the youth, women and men to provide an opportunity for skills acquisition which will empower them for gainful employment and sustainable living can be facilitated.

10. Most of the communities reported that the management and use of natural resources are not sustainable. In order to prevent further degrading of the threatened environmental resources, government should enforce the adoption of the regulatory measures of the various natural resources.

11. A steady increase in crimes and conflicts has degraded the quality of life to a varying extent in many states in north and particularly in Yobe. One of the root causes of these conflicts and crimes is poverty and food insecurity. Hence, this survey suggests that all hands (governments, private sector, civil societies, NGOs & CBOs) should be on deck to fight poverty and food insecurity.

FORWARD

It is with pleasure that I present to you the Report of the Survey on Yobe State Poverty Mapping and Situational Analysis conducted in 2017. The decision by the Yobe State Government to carry out a study on key indicators that would help to determine the State and LGA poverty status has come at the appropriate time considering that the State is transiting from emergency and humanitarian crisis to a point of recovery, resettlement, livelihood and peace building. The results from the survey will show a comprehensive situation regarding the incidences and severity of poverty and food insecurity in the State. This will pave way for strategic decision making to achieve sustainable human development for improving the standard of living of the citizens.

The Poverty Mapping Survey is a State wide data collection exercise carried out at the same time in all the 17 LGAs in the State. The survey is organized by Yobe State Government, but with technical input from some Development Partners operating in the State. The Poverty Mapping Survey is a Household and a Community based level study that was designed to generate statistical data from respondents in rural and urban communities to assess the welfare and poverty situation of the State.

Accordingly, the State has began to implement the State Development Plan tagged Yobe State Socio Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA) IV as an immediate successor and inheritor of the activities previously carried out under YOSERA III. In this regard, findings of this study will provide baseline information for future assessment and performance review of the Fourth Edition of the State Development Plan (YOSERA IV). The findings of the survey will also serve as a means of measuring the progress of poverty and food insecurity reduction strategies being implemented by Government.

The need to provide Government with adequate, reliable and timely statistical information on social and economic indicators has made it necessary to have a robust and comprehensive statistical data that will track, monitor and evaluate developmental changes. This study is therefore part of the steps needed for making relevant statistical data peculiar to the State available to Government and other users to support planning and programmatic interventions.

The survey has brought out indices on the State poverty head count, poverty depth and poverty severity. This is further disaggregated by Senatorial Zone, LGA and Sex and by Rural and Urban Sectors. The LGAs are also ranked according to the degree of their poverty levels.

The focus on evidence based policy and decision making by this administration have no doubt increased the demand for good statistical information in the State. Apparently, one of the major means of meeting the data need of the State is by way of organizing and conducting field surveys periodically such as the Yobe Poverty Mapping Survey.

The data obtained from this survey is therefore expected to enhance statistical work and ultimately improve the ability of Government to formulate appropriate policies, manage the economic and

social development process and monitor improvements in the living standard of the people. Other Development Partners and Stakeholders can also use the result of statistical information from the poverty mapping survey for their own interventions, planning, decision making and for monitoring purposes.

Alhaji Idi Barde Gubana

Hon. Commissioner, Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning

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Finally, on behalf of the Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning, I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the cooperation of all the heads and members of sample households who were respondents during the survey. Their participation was very valuable to the conduct of the survey.

Alhaji Abdullahi Muhammad Jawa

Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Budget & Economic Planning

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Agricultural Development Programme
COC	Cost-of-Calories
D.S.	Desired State
ECD	Early Child Development
EAs	Enumeration Areas
E.S.	Existing State
CSDP	Community & Social Development Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FOS	Federal Office of Statistics
GSM	Global System for Mobile
HMB	Hospital Management Board
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
Kcals	Kilo Calories
LGA	Local Government Area/Authority
LDCs	Less Developed Countries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MPAEHE	Monthly Mean per Adult Equivalent Household Expenditure
MTN	Mobile Telecomm Network
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NISER	Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research
NPC	National Population Commission
NYSC	National Youth Service Corps
P_0	Poverty Head Count
P_1	Poverty Depth
P_2	Poverty Severity
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHoA	State House of Assembly
SSG	Secretary to State Government
SUBEB	State Universal Basic Education Board
SSYB	State Statistical Year Book
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
YBSG	Yobe State Government
YOSERA	Yobe State Socio Economic Reform Agenda

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

One key responsibility of government is to spearhead and guide development in key sectors of the economy which directly touches on the lives of the people. In order to achieve its goals of socio-economic transformation, government at all levels must plan. Planning provides clear definition of goals, targets and strategies. However, planning is almost impossible without facts. Adequate, timely and reliable data is a critical ingredient for planning.

It is a fact such economic data are largely unavailable in Nigeria. The result is that government planning is haphazard, uncoordinated and often short-term oriented. To redress this problem in Yobe State Government commissioned this study with a view to map poverty and also to identify and document sectoral resource conditions of the state. The outcome of this study will provide reliable data base as a critical input for future economic planning in the State.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the survey is to carry out a wide range assessment and mapping of poverty status and also to establish the socio-economic and infrastructural conditions of poverty associates in the State. The document will provide a baseline data for planning economic development priorities, strategies and programmes. It will serve as critical input to decision making for local, state and federal government. International Development Assistance Organizations, NGOs, and private sector participants making contribution to development of Yobe State will also find it useful. These data which will be established across the 17 Local Government Areas will serve as a foundation for future updating. The specific objectives of the survey are to:

i. provide up to date information for assessing the State and LGAs poverty situation to drive and inform policies and interventions;

ii. determine the ranking of LGAs in the State based on their poverty profile to support planning and programmatic interventions;

iii. furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals and policy targets set out in the State Development Plan, tagged Yobe State Socio Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA IV); and

iv. contribute to the improvement of baseline data in the State and to strengthen the technical expertise of the State Statistical System in the design, implementation and analysis of data.

1.3 Justification

The survey is of great significance for planning sustainable socio-economic development of the State. Often planners are handicapped in their attempt to articulate development objectives and priorities. In a world of limited resources and competing needs, it is not possible for government at any point in time to satisfy all these needs and meet their aspirations. For planning to contribute positively to development there is a need to ask relevant questions such as:

- What are the goals, objectives and development priorities?
- What are the desired long-term conditions to be attained by the state?
- Where are we now in terms of key development indicators?
- What are we doing to attain the desired state?
- How wide is the gap between what is desired and what we expect at the current pace of development?
- What strategies should we use to close the gap?

With the creation of Yobe State Bureau of Statistics, the state is better placed to have a more consistent approach to planning. A key ingredient to success in this task is to have up to date data on the important planning variables. The study will significantly contribute towards the procurement of this data.

1.4   Theoretical/Conceptual Framework

The poverty mapping and situational analysis of Yobe State is considered a necessity within the framework of perspective planning. The pivotal role of planning in guiding long-term development is well articulated in the literature (Olofin, 1985; Waterston, 1965; Sagasti, 1988). Ohiorhenuan (1989) and NISER (1988) have observed that current economic crisis clearly indicates a need for a more efficient system of national economic management. Arguing that the economic and social structure of a country cannot be radically changed within the short-term, they call for active intervention in the system aimed at changing structural relationships. Speeding up development must be viewed in a long term perspective. The vehicle for realizing this is planning. Planning itself involves a rational choice based on verifiable and measurable facts. Similarly, Anyanwu (1989) is of the view that perspective planning expresses the dialectical relationship between the Existing State (E.S.) and the Desired State (D.S.). It is not possible to articulate this dialectical relationship without rigorous search and analysis of the data on the key actors and variables in the socio-economic transformation process. This view was clearly articulated by Stoper (1968) with regards to the difficulties encountered in preparing Nigeria's first National Development Plan (1962-1968).

2.0 METHODOLOGY
2.1 The Study Area

Introduction

Yobe State was created out of the old Borno State by the military regime of General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida on August 27, 1991. It has its capital at Damaturu. The state has 17 Local Government Areas. It is located within latitude 11^0 North and longitude 13.5^0 East with a total land area of 47,153 square kilometers. It shares common boundaries with Borno state to the east and south –east, Jigawa state to the northwest, Bauchi and Gombe states to the south-west. It also shares an international border with the Republic of Niger to the north that stretches over 323km. The population of the state according to the National Head Count conducted in 2006 is 2.321 million.

Climate and Vegetation

In contrast to the thick vegetation forest of the coastal states in Nigeria, the vegetation of Yobe State is generally Savannah Grassland. Grasses, sparse dwarf trees and shrubs are the most common features of the state. Yobe State has a wide range of climate variation. It has both warm and cool days in the rainy season. The state is heavily influenced by the relatively stable tropical continental air mass that originates from the Sahara Desert and brings the dusty northeast winds (also known as Harmattan). The dryness lasts for about seven months with severe cold and hazy harmattan wind from the Sahara Desert around November and lasts up to February. Hot climate sets in around March and lasts till around May/June when the rains set in. Annual rainfalls in this region totals between 100mm to 400mm. The rains last from May/June to about September/October.

Desertification is currently a major environmental problem affecting the state which is within the Sudan-Sahel region that constitutes the dry lands of the country. In 1999, UNCCD estimated that the country loses about US$5.11 billion to environmental degradation and desertification. The North East region to which Yobe State belongs, accounts for 73% of this annual loss. Human activities and grazing of animals (which is a major source of household wealth and income) worsen the desert encroachment. Yobe State government supports tree planting campaigns to check desert encroachment particularly at the northern margins of the state.

Culture

By 2006 National Population census, Yobe has a total population figure of about 2,321,591 million. This is made up of 1,206,003 Males and 1,115,588 Females. However, given its high population growth rate estimated at about 3.2% per annum, the population of the state is expected to rise to about 3.1 million in 2015. Children under the age of 5 constitute about 20% of the population suggesting that the state needs to take urgent steps to grow the economy and invest heavily in social and physical infrastructure to sustain even the current standard of living of the population.

The state is multi-ethnic, with Kanuri, Bade, Fulani, Ngizim, Bolawa, Kare-Kare, Ngamo, Babur and Maga and Hausa constituting the main ethnic groups in the state. Hausa is the widely spoken language in the state. English is the official language of communication in schools and official functions. The combination of all these features creates a state that is diverse in culture and ethnic composition. The most colourful celebrations in the state are the annual fishing festival popularly known as the Bade Fishing Festival, Machina annual Cultural Festival, Barakau Festival, Durbars and installation ceremonies, which attracts local and international tourists. The fishing festival also makes significant contribution to economic activities of the state.

The Economy

Though, Yobe State is a rural state without a single cosmopolitan city and only five medium-sized towns with significant commercial activities, the state is endowed with agricultural and mineral resources that are yet to be efficiently exploited. The state's economy is therefore relatively small when compared to big state's, such as Lagos, Kano and Borno in Nigeria. The economy of the state is largely driven by agriculture. Yobe State is generally agrarian with more than 80% of the citizens engaged in small-scale subsistence farming.

Food crops such as millet, sorghum, beans, and maize are grown by small-scale farmers to generate household income. Cash crops that are commonly grown by Peasant farmers in the state include groundnut, sesame seed, cotton, and Benny seed. In the past these crops were exported to earn foreign exchange. Local industrialists also used them as raw materials. Tree crops such as shear butter, Gum Arabic that has potentials for export are also being produced in the state. The state is also noted to be the largest producer of Gum Arabic in Nigeria. A significant proportion of the population is pastoralists rearing livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys and horses at commercial level.

The state has some of the largest cattle markets in West Africa. It supplies meat, hides and skin particularly to the southern parts of the country. Thus, the state has the potentials to be not only an agricultural base of the country but also a net foreign exchange earner. Yet, a lot needs to be done in terms of agricultural investments to realize these potentials. The major business centres in the state include Potiskum, Nguru, Gashua, Geidam and Damaturu. However, informal trading flourishes among communities in the state.

Mineral Resources

Yobe State has not only agricultural potentials; it is also blessed with a number of solid minerals. The solid minerals that have been proven to exist in commercial quantities in the state include limestone, kaolin, diatomite, gypsum, clay shale, trona, sandstone, silica sand and granite. These solid minerals have remained largely unexplored and unexploited although illegal miners are making a fortune out of them. Thus, investment in solid mineral exploration could transform the economic fortune of the state by creating job opportunities for the population and attract investors to the state.

Industries

Ordinarily, the competence of a state should be defined in terms of its ability to effectively deliver social services and provide public infrastructure to motivate private enterprise and not on its ability to manage industries that are better suited for private sector enterprises. However, Yobe State Government (YBSG) has also had to get involved in enterprises in order to motivate the private sector and also provide jobs for the growing population. It is for this reason that the state has set up a number of production firms in the state. These include Yobe Flour and Feed Mills located in Potiskum, Nguru Oil Mills and Food Processing Plants located in Nguru, Polythene and Woven Sacks company, Block Making Firm, and a modern Abattoir located in Damaturu, the state capital, Fertilizer Blending Plant located in Gujba, Dofarga Spring Water Plant in Dokshi, Soda Ash Processing Plant in Yusufari and Aluminium Roofing Sheets Factory located in Potiskum. Of these only the abattoir, fertilizer blending plant, spring water plant and aluminium roofing sheets factory are functioning. The others are currently not operational due to technical and management problems.

Infrastructure

The provision of basic infrastructure has been a cardinal policy of the YBSG. Although progress in this effort has been resource-constrained, significant progress has been made particularly since the advent of the current democratic dispensation in 1999. Damaturu, the state capital has witnessed significant improvements in road networks, electrification, improvement of water supply and establishment of schools and hospitals among others. Private sector managed telephone companies including MTN, Glo, Zain, among others, provide GSM network's coverage in the state.

Human Development Indicators and Poverty Situation

From this perspective the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) estimates that about 54.7% of Nigerians were living in absolute poverty in 2004. The World Bank 2007 Poverty Assessment of Nigeria highlights that poverty is higher in rural areas (63.8%) than urban areas (43.1%). It is estimated that if no dramatic changes take place, by 2011, 89 million Nigerians will be living below the basic requirement of equivalent of US$1 per day. By the same token and assuming that the poverty incidence in Yobe State was 78% as estimated from the Nigerian Living Standard Survey (2004) and also given Yobe's population of 2.3 million in 2006 with a growth rate of about 3%, it would mean that about 2.1 million of Yobe's projected population of 2.7 million people in 2011 will be living in poverty. Yobe State Socio Economic Reform Agenda (YOSERA) IV is about how to effectively mobilize and apply available scarce resources not only to stop more people falling into poverty but to provide the needed economic and social structures to help as many as possible overcome precedence of poverty.

Governance

Good governance is fundamental to peace and orderly development of any society. The constitution of Nigeria provides for three tiers of government: The Federal, State and Local

Governments. Following the provisions of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Yobe State has three arms of government: The Executive arm comprising the Governor and the State Executive Council (ExCo). The Legislative arm is the second, which is the State House of Assembly (SHoA) that enacts laws for the smooth and orderly governance of the state and the third arm is the State Judiciary. The Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are the major organs of government through which policies and programme of the YBSG are implemented. Their level of efficiency and capacity to translate policies into action is therefore critical for achieving the goals and objectives of government.

2.2   Sample Design

The sample design for the Yobe State Poverty Mapping Survey was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators regarding the profile and structure of the poverty levels in the State and across the LGAs.

The LGAs within each senatorial zone were identified as the main sampling strata while the Enumeration Areas (EAs) within each LGA were identified as the main sampling units and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each LGA, ten (10) enumeration areas were selected systematically from the 2006 population census giving a total of 170 EAs. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, a systematic sample of 15 households was drawn in each of the selected EAs. All the 170 selected Enumeration Areas were covered during the field work period, bringing the total number of households covered to 2,550. In total the 2550 households were successfully interviewed.

2.3   Data collection

Two sets of questionnaires were used in the survey. The first was the household level questionnaire which was used to collect demographic, socio economic, household reproductive assets information and other characteristics on the households. The second is the community level questionnaire. Information regarding community history, economy, infrastructure, water and sanitation and environmental characteristics of the community were collected from the selected communities or enumeration areas. The community level questionnaire was administered to community representatives through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) setting.

An intensive training was conducted for field workers comprising of 37 field enumerators, 8 supervisors and 5 monitors. The training was declared open by the Secretary to the State Government. Training programme included lectures on survey design and methodology, description of terms & concepts, interview techniques, explanation of the contents and how to complete the questionnaires and mock interviews to gain practice in asking questions. Field practice was organized for trainees to gain experience on how to conduct interviews in purposively selected community.

2.4   Analytical Techniques

Estimation of the Poverty

In the context of this study, poverty is defined as the inability of households to satisfy their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. They are unable to meet social and economic obligations, lack gainful employment, are deprived of access to basic facilities such as education, health, potable water and sanitation and, hence, have restricted welfare.

The standard of living of households in the study area was measured based on consumption expenditure. The focus is clearly on consumption goods (expenditure on food, clothes, health, education, transportation, house, water, gifts and others). The households' expenditures were then summed up to get the total expenditures of the households.

To convert the total household expenditure into individual expenditure, it was divided by the number of members of the household to get the per capita expenditure as used by World Bank (1996). This was further converted into adult equivalent based on the nutritional requirement, sex and age of the members of the households, using the nutritional based adult equivalent scales provided by FOS (2004) as contained in Table 1. The monthly mean per adult equivalent household expenditure (MPAEHE) for the sampled households were obtained by multiplying the nutrition equivalent scales with the number of household members that fall in any of the age categorized by sex.

Table 1:   Nutritional (Caloric based) Equivalent Scales

Years of Age	Male	Female
0 – 1	0.27	0.27
2 – 3	0.45	0.45
4 – 6	0.61	0.61
7 – 9	0.73	0.73
10 – 12	0.86	0.78
13 – 15	0.96	0.83
16 – 19	1.02	0.77
20 and above	1.00	0.73

Source: FOS, 2004

The poverty line used for this study was then calculated from the MPAEHE of the sampled households. Two-third of the MPAEHE of the sampled households was used as the poverty line for the study as also used by host of other studies in Nigeria (World Bank, 1996; FOS, 1999a, 1999b; Omonona, 2001; FOS, 2004; and Bandabla, 2005). The poverty line estimated was adjustment for inflation to permits meaningful comparison to be made over time. Households with MPAEHE below and above the poverty line are classified poor and non-poor respectively.

P alpha (P$_\alpha$) Weighted Poverty Measure

A class of additively decomposable measures (P$_\alpha$) subsumes the headcount index and the poverty gap, and provide a distributionally sensitive measure, through the choice of a `poverty aversion' parameter α: the larger α is the greater the weight given by the index to severity of poverty. The FGT index measures the mean of the individual poverty gap raised to a power that reflects the social-valuation of different degrees of poverty. In other words, the FGT class of measures treats poverty as dependent on the poverty gap ratio, the parameter α entering as a power of that ratio:

$$P_\alpha = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{q} \frac{(gi)^\alpha}{z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{q} \frac{(z - y_i)^\alpha}{z}$$

Where:

α	=	FGT parameter which takes the values 0,1,2 depending on the degree of concern about poverty
N	=	total number of sampled household
gi	=	poverty gap of the ith household
q	=	number of households below the poverty line
Z	=	poverty line
gi/z	=	poverty gap ratio
y_i	=	is the expenditure of the household in which individual i live.

The Tobit Model

The Tobit regression was used to examine the determinant of poverty intensity of the households. The model is expressed following Tobin (1958). Tobit decomposition framework suggested by McDonald and Moffitt (1980), examined the effect of changes in the explanatory variables (X_i) on the probability of being poor and the depth or intensity of poverty could be determined. It was also adopted and used by Olaniyan (2000), Amaza *et al*. (2008), Kwaghe *et al*. (2008). The implicit form of the model is specified as follow:

$V_i = \beta X_i + \varepsilon_i$

Where:

V_i	=	Poverty depth of the poor households
i	=	1,2,….., N$_1$, where N$_1$ is the total number of poor households.
β	=	Vector of unknown parameters
X_i	=	The independent variables specified as determinants of intensity of poverty and defined as follows:
ε_i	=	Independently distributed error term

The empirical model used for determining factors that influenced poverty among farming households in Yobe State, Nigeria was specified as:

$V_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots.. \beta_9 X_9 + \varepsilon_i$
Where:

V_1	=	Poverty depth of the poor households
β_0	=	Constant (autonomous poverty depth)
X_1	=	Sex of the household head, Dummy (D=1 if male, 0 if female)
X_2	=	Age of the household head (years)
X_3	=	Household size (Number of persons)
X_4	=	Years of formal education of household head
X_5	=	Value of household assets (Naira)
X_6	=	Household income (Naira)
X_7	=	Expenditure on health (Naira)
X_8	=	Source of drinking water, dummy (D=1 if borehole, 0 if otherwise)
X_9	=	Distance to the nearest commercial town (in Kilometer)

Estimation of Food Security

To calculate the food security status of the households in the study area, food security line was drawn based on the recommended daily caloric required approach. Household expenditure on food was obtained from which adult equivalent food expenditure was obtained. A 24-hour recall of food consumption was undertaken and each type of food mentioned was analyzed for caloric content. A household whose daily per adult equivalent caloric intake is up to 2260Kcal as recommended by FAO was regarded food secure and those below 2260Kcal were regarded as food insecure. The adult equivalent household expenditure was obtained as explained under poverty estimation above.

The household's caloric intake was obtained through the household's consumption and expenditure data. From the data, the quantity of every food items consumed by the household as provided by the households was estimated. The quantities were converted to kilogrammes and the caloric content was estimated using the food conversion table of commonly eaten food in Nigeria. Per adult equivalent caloric intake was calculated by dividing the estimated total household caloric intake by age-sex categories. A household whose daily per adult equivalent caloric intake is up to 2260Kcal was regarded food secure and those below 2260Kcal were regarded as food insecure.

The cost-of-calories (COC) function

The cost-of-calories (COC), proposed by Greer and Thorbecke (1986) was used to estimate the food security of the study area. The food security line is given as:

$$\ln X = a + bC - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - (1)$$

Where:

X = adult equivalent food expenditure (in Naira) and

C = actual calorie consumption per adult equivalent of a household (in Kcal).

The calorie content of the recommended minimum daily nutrients level (L) 2260Kcal was used to determine the food security line S using the equation:

$$S = e^{(a+bL)} - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad - (2)$$

Where:

S = cost of buying the minimum calorie intake (food security line);

a = Intercept;

b = Coefficient of the calorie consumption;

L = FAO recommended minimum daily energy (calorie) level.

Based on the S calculated, households were classified as food secured or food insecure, depending on which side of the line they fell.

3.0   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
3.1   Poverty Situations

The survey investigated poverty situation in the state. The three indices of poverty were examined in the state, among the rural and urban sectors, male and female headed households and across the 17 LGAs. The adjusted for inflation poverty line computed from the monthly MPAEHE and used for computing the poverty indices was ₦6152.22. The results of the poverty analysis are presented in Tables and Figures.

3.1.1   Poverty Indices by State, Sectors & Sex of Household Head

The poverty indices of the state, sectors and by sex of household heads are presented in Table 2 and Figure 1. The results revealed that 60% of the citizens of Yobe State are absolutely poor. The poverty gap or depth is 43%. Indicating that on the average the shortfalls of monthly MPAEHE of the poor households is 43% of the poverty line. In other words it requires on the average the transfer of 43% of the poverty line to lift the poor households out of poverty. With regards to poverty severity, 18% of the citizens are severely or chronically poor and requires immediate attention.

Distribution of poverty head count in the urban and rural sectors revealed that poor households are more in rural areas representing 64%. While that of urban areas is slightly lower representing 59%. Similarly, the percentage of poverty depth and severity are lower among urban households than rural households. The results was further disaggregated according to the sex of the household heads. The results depict that for the three indices poverty profile were higher in female headed households than male headed households.

Table 2:   Distribution of Poverty Index by State, Sectors & Sex of Household Head

State			Sector						Sex of Household Head					
			Rural			Urban			Male Headed			Female Headed		
P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_0	P_1	P_2
60	43	18	64	47	22	59	39	15	60	40	16	66	46	21

Key: P_0 = Poverty Head Count, P_1 = Poverty Depth or Gap & P_2 = Poverty Severity
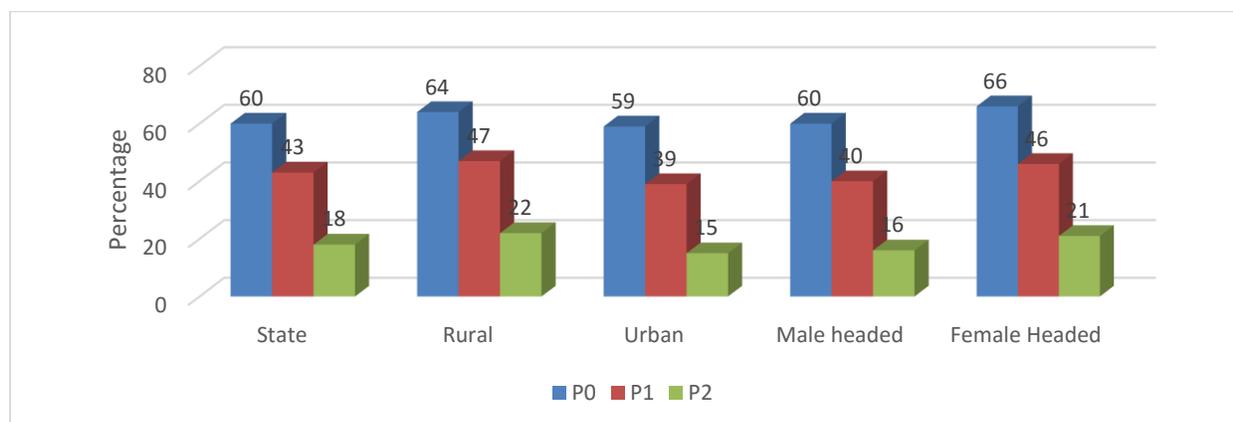
Figure 1:   Distribution of Poverty Indices in the State, by Sector and Sex of Household Heads

3.1.2 Poverty Indices by Senatorial Zones

Poverty indices were also investigated across the three senatorial zones in the state and the results are as presented in Table 3 and Figures 2&3. The results showed that poverty head count are higher in Zone A (68%), followed by Zone B (60) and then Zone C (58%). Similarly, the poverty depth and severity in the three zones also followed the same pattern. By these results, more poverty alleviation strategies in short-run should target Zone A first followed by Zone B and then Zone C.

Table 3:   **Distribution of Poverty Indices by Senatorial Zones**

Senatorial Zone	Poverty Index (%) 7 Rank					
	P_0	Rank	P_1	Rank	P_2	Rank
Zone A	68	1st	49	1st	24	1st
Zone B	60	2nd	42	2nd	18	2nd
Zone C	58	3rd	39	3rd	15	3rd

Key: Zone A: Bursari, Damaturu, Geidam, Gujba, Gulani, Tarmuwa, & Yunusari
Zone B: Fika, Fune, Nagere, & Potiskum
Zone C: Bade, Karasuwa, Jakusko, Machina, Nguru, & Yusufari
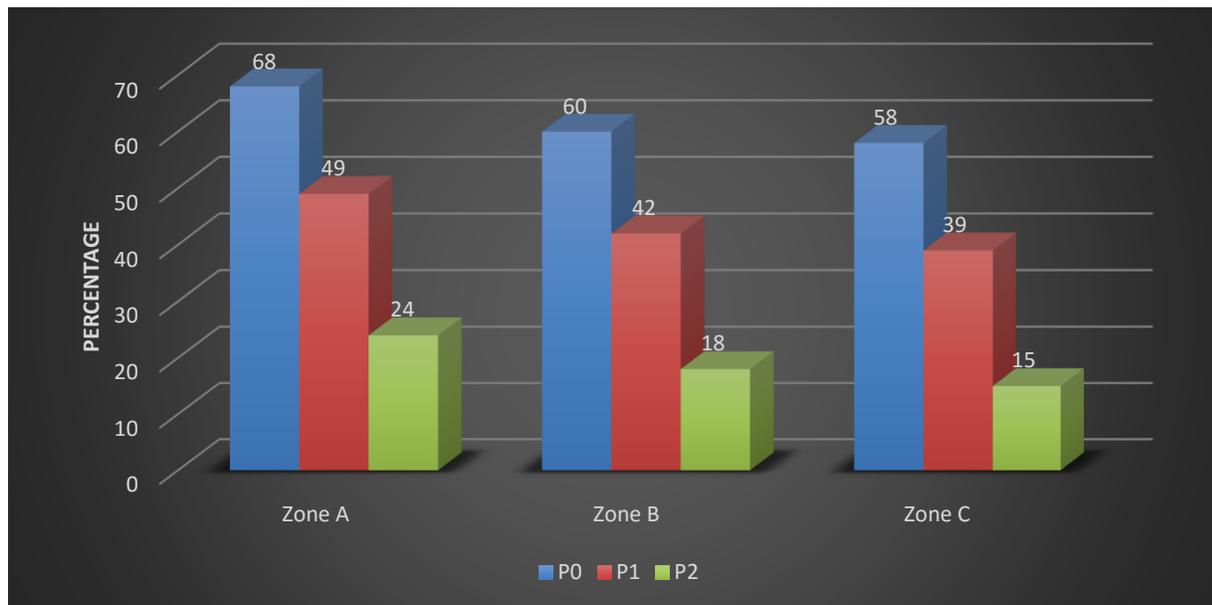
Figure 2:   **Distribution of Poverty Indices by Senatorial Zones**
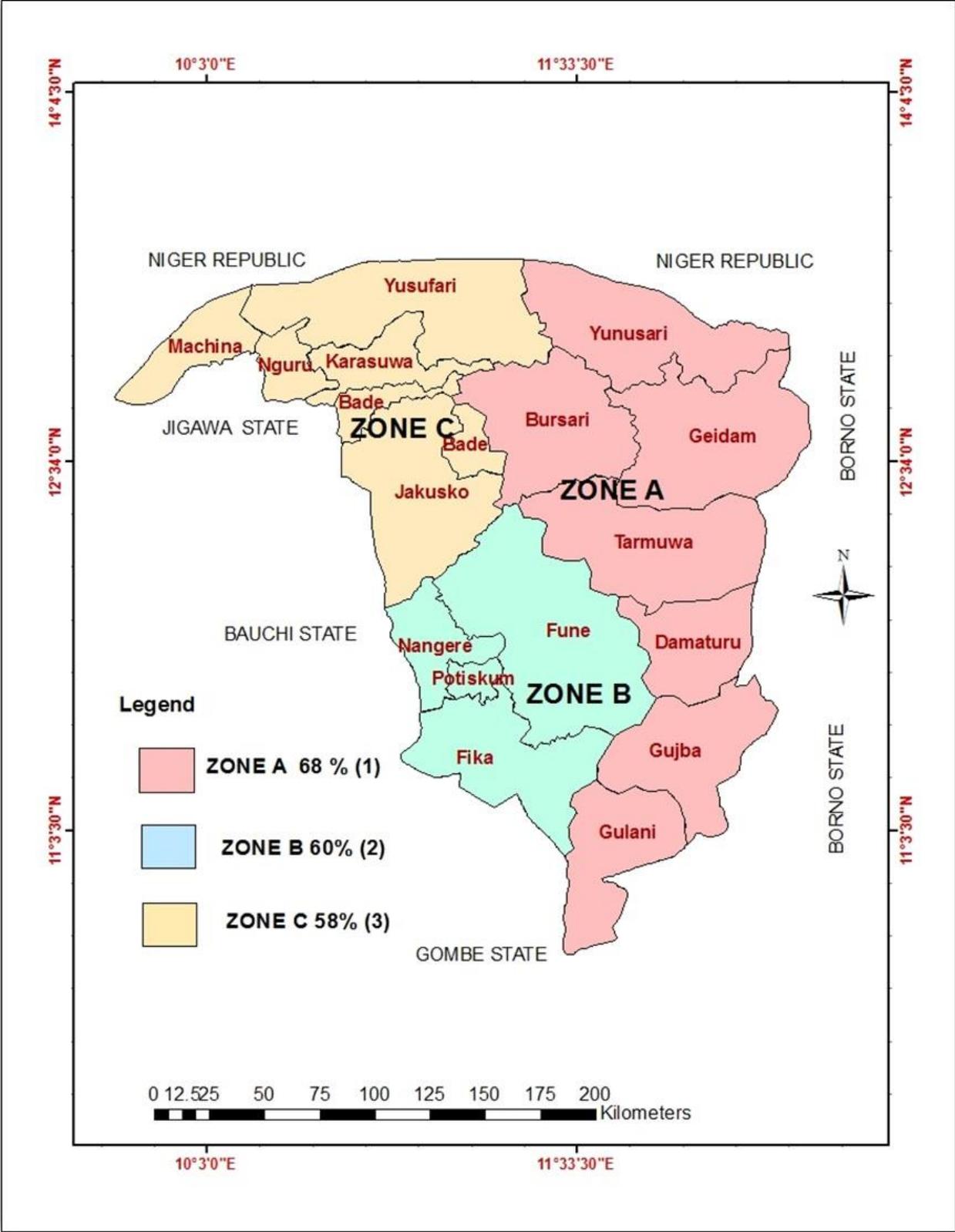
Figure 3: **Poverty Head Count Mapping by Senatorial Zones**

3.1.3 Poverty Indices by Local Government Areas

The distribution of poverty indices by LGAs are presented in Table 4 and Figures 4-7. Disaggregation of the poverty indices by LGAs revealed that poverty head count are higher in Gujba, Gulani, Geidam and Fune representing 71%, 70%, 69% and 68% of their population, respectively. Poverty head count are lower in Nguru, Bade, Machina and Jakusko LGAs representing 49%, 50%, 52%, and 54% of their population, respectively. The results revealed that LGAs bordering Borno State where the activities of Boko Haram was intensive are poorer compared to less affected LGAs. Although, Damaturu was severely affected by the insurgency, the concentration of NGOs and government interventions in the capital city has assisted in lifting the households out of poverty.

Table 4:   Distribution of Poverty Index by Local Government Areas

Local Government Area	Poverty Index (%) & Rank					
	P_0	Rank	P_1	Rank	P_2	Rank
Bade	50	16th	41	10th	17	10th
Bursari	57	13th	32	17th	10	17th
Damaturu	60	8th	43	8th	18	8th
Fika	64	6th	40	11th	16	11th
Fune	68	4th	42	9th	18	8th
Geidam	69	3rd	45	5th	21	5th
Gujba	71	1st	57	1st	33	1st
Gulani	70	2nd	56	2nd	31	2nd
Jakusko	54	14th	39	14th	15	14th
Karasuwa	58	12th	40	11th	16	11th
Machina	52	15th	39	14th	15	14th
Nangere	59	10th	40	11th	16	11th
Nguru	49	17th	47	4th	22	4th
Potiskum	62	7th	44	7th	20	6th
Tarmuwa	60	8th	45	5th	20	6th
Yunusari	66	5th	48	3rd	23	3rd
Yusufari	59	10th	37	16th	13	16th
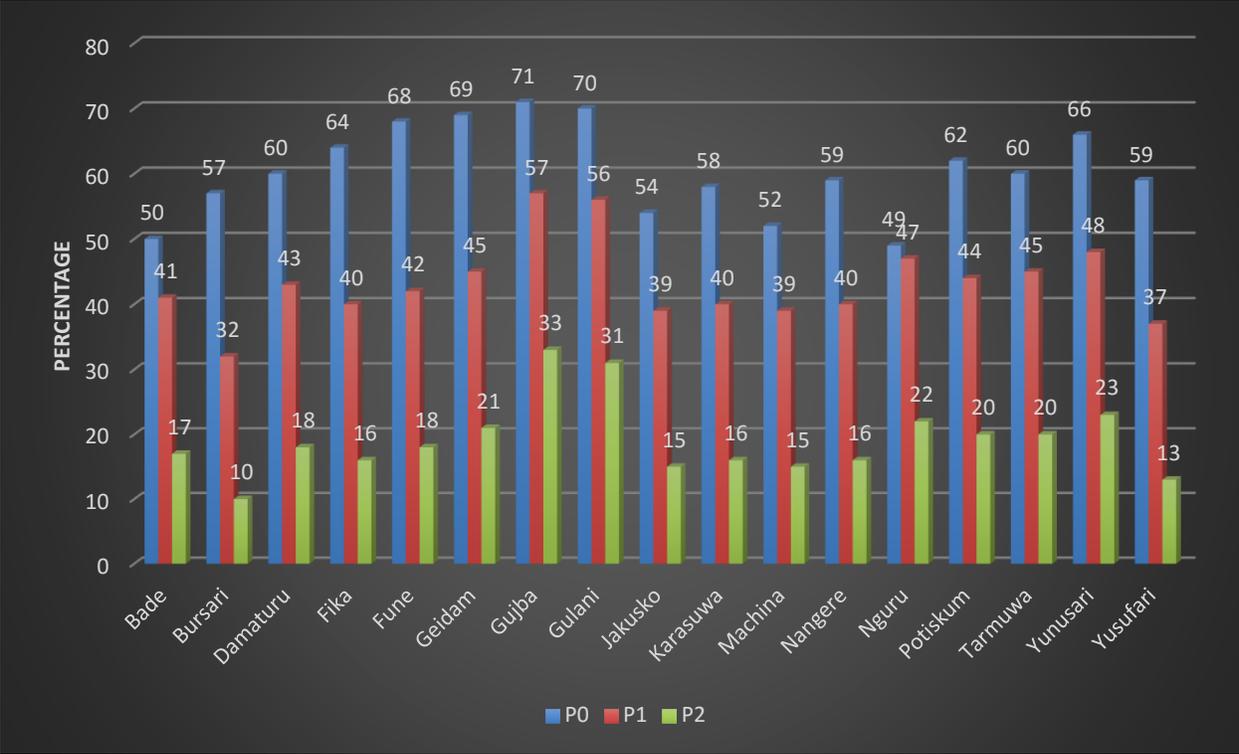
Figure 4: **Distribution of Poverty Indices by LGAs**
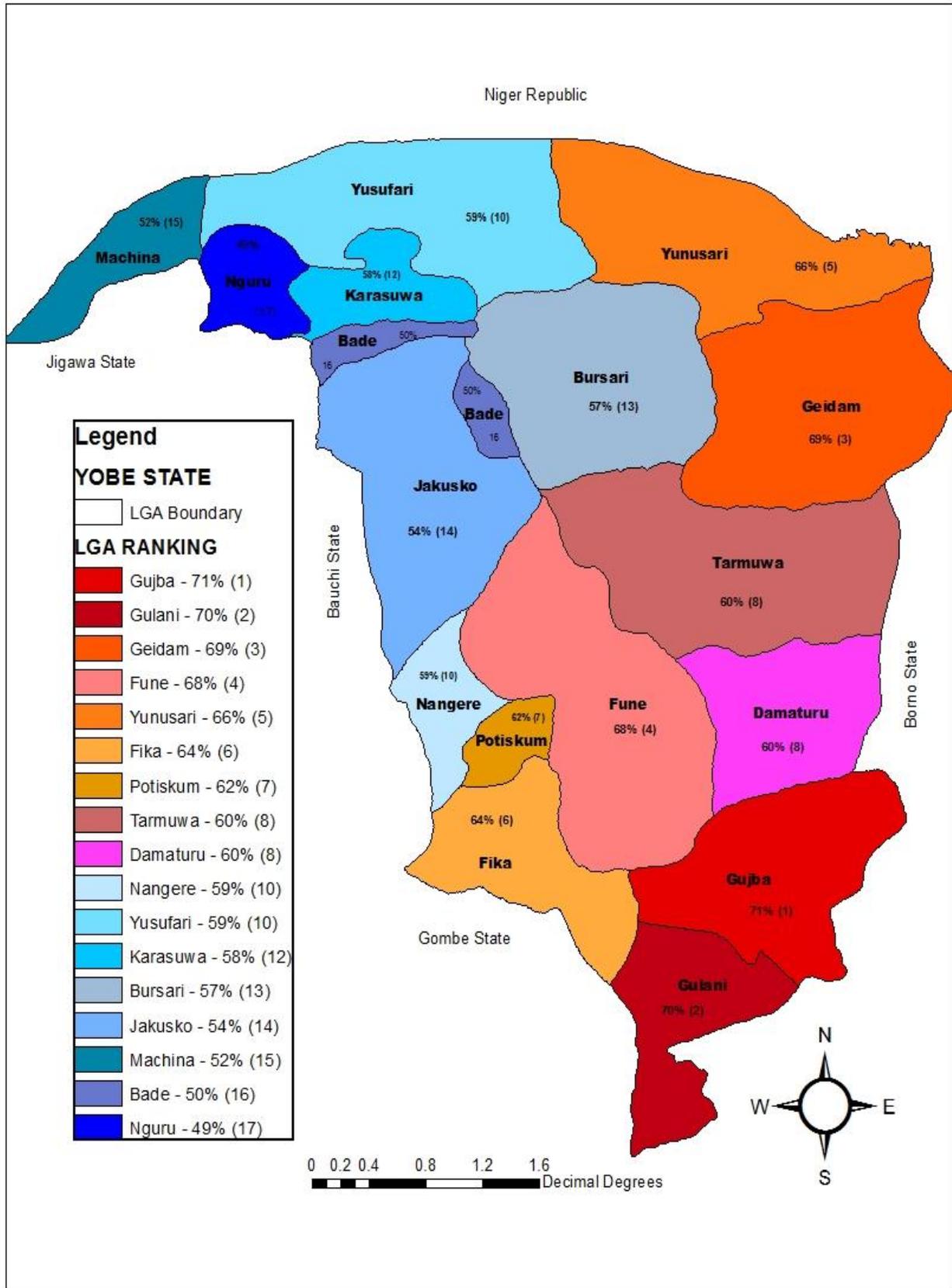
Figure 5: Poverty Head Count Mapping by LGAs
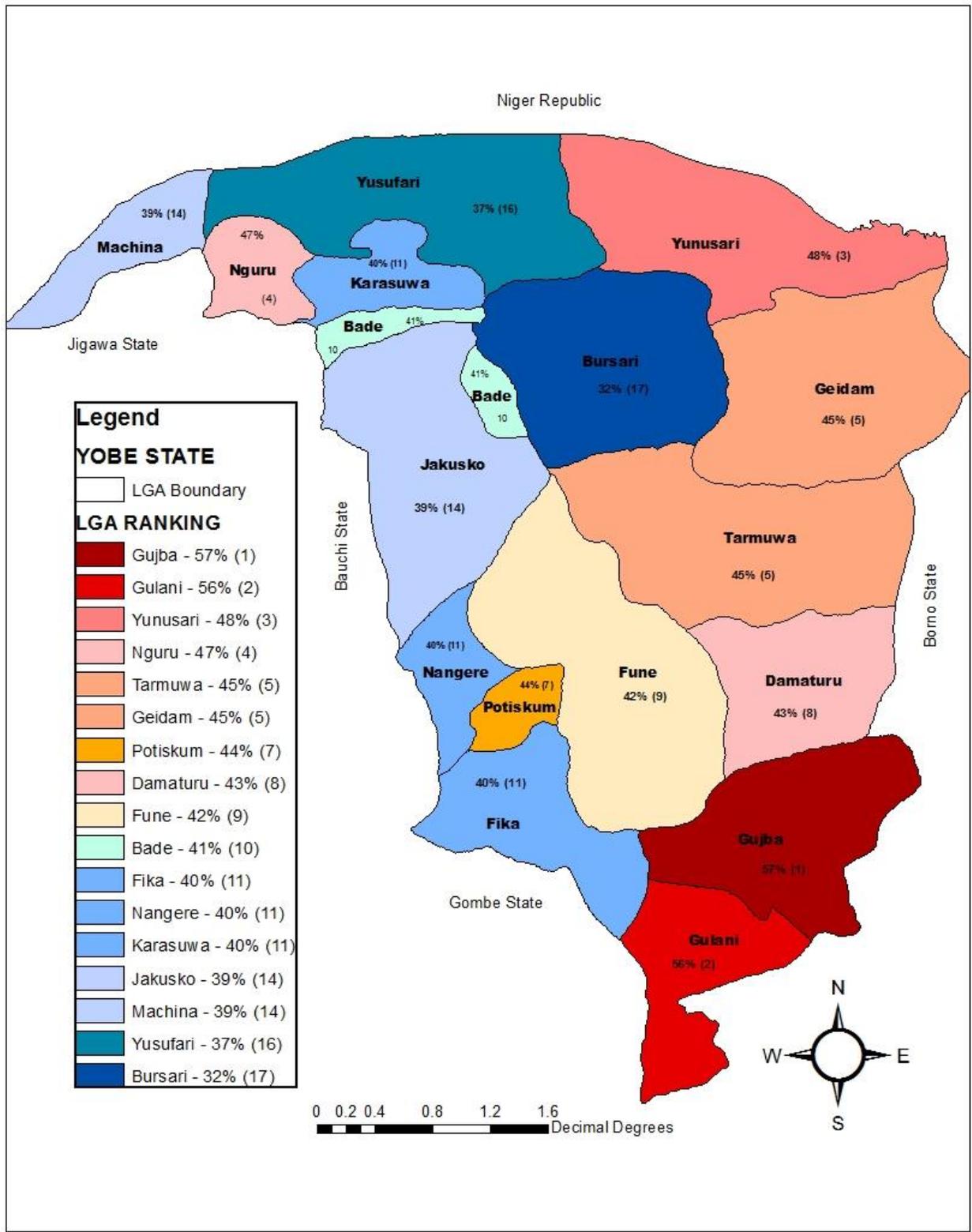
Figure 6: **Poverty Gap or Depth Mapping by LGAs**
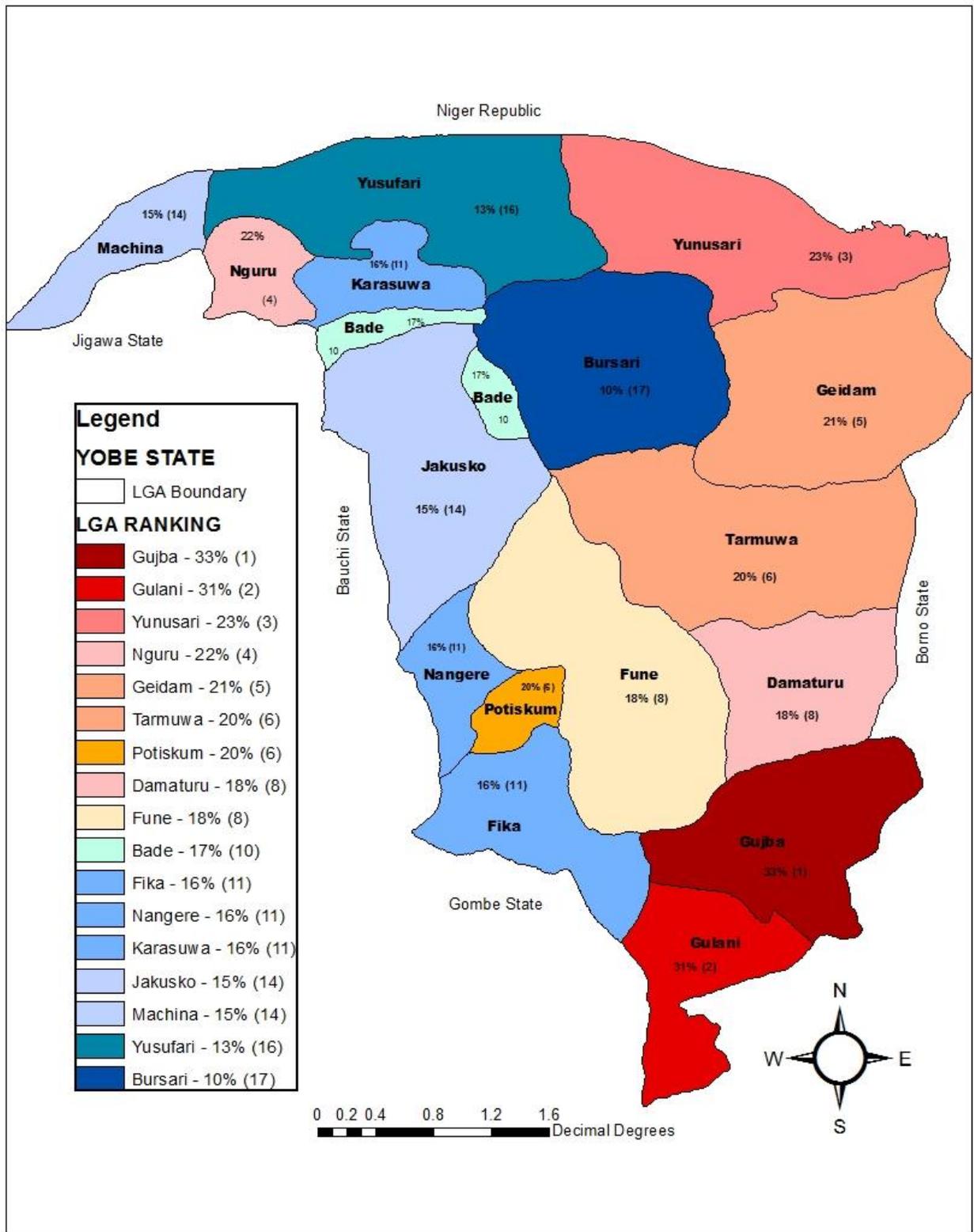
Figure 7: Poverty Severity Mapping by LGAs

3.1.4   Respondents Perception of their Poverty Status

In addition to analysis of households' poverty indices, household heads were asked on how they perceive the poverty status of their households. The detail responses by LGAs are as presented in Table 5 and the state average of their responses are as presented in Figure 8. As can be observed in the figure about 50% of the household heads said they are poor, 32.6% said they are moderately poor and 11.7% said they are very poor. On the other side only 5.9% reported that they are moderately better off, while none of the household heads reported that they are either better off or well-off. The results of the perception of the household heads on their poverty status is similar to that of the analyzed head count results. When we put together the percentage of those who perceived that they are either very poor or poor, it amounts to 61.5% which is almost same with the analyzed poverty head count of 60%. The distribution of their perceived poverty status across the LGAs followed the same pattern as that of computed poverty indices.

Table 5:   **Respondents Perception of their Poverty Status**

State/LGA	Very Poor	Poor	Moderately Poor	Moderately Better off	Better off	Well- off
State	11.7	49.8	32.6	5.9	0.0	0.0
Bade	12.7	45.3	36.7	5.3	0.0	0.0
Bursari	14.7	48.7	30.7	6.0	0.0	0.0
Damaturu	8.0	50.7	36.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Fika	14.7	48.7	29.3	7.3	0.0	0.0
Fune	12.0	50.7	30.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Geidam	13.3	53.3	28.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Gujba	10.0	58.7	23.3	8.0	0.0	0.0
Gulani	11.3	56.0	28.7	4.0	0.0	0.0
Jakusko	9.3	52.7	31.3	6.7	0.0	0.0
Karasuwa	9.3	53.3	30.7	6.7	0.0	0.0
Machina	10.0	49.3	31.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Nangere	13.3	49.3	31.3	6.0	0.0	0.0
Nguru	14.7	39.3	43.3	2.7	0.0	0.0
Potiskum	10.0	45.3	44.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Tarmuwa	10.7	40.0	41.3	8.0	0.0	0.0
Yunusari	10.0	56.0	28.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Yusufari	14.7	49.3	30.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
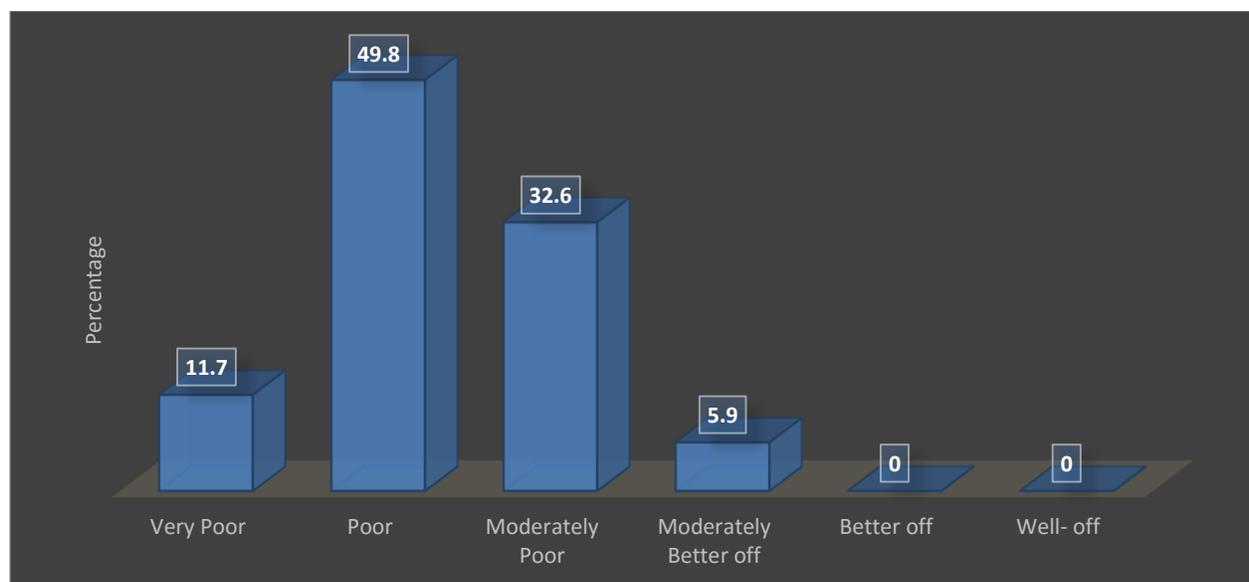
Figure 8: **Respondents Perception of their Poverty Status**

3.1.5 Determinants of Poverty Intensity

The results of the Tobit regression model which examined the determinants of poverty intensity among the poor households are presented in Table 6. The model specified nine variables as determinants of poverty in the state. Out of the nine variables only one variable (sex of household head) was not significant while the remaining eight were significant at either 1% or 5% level. Five out of the eight significant variables are negatively related meaning that an increase in the value of these variables will reduce the level of poverty among the poor households by the value of their coefficients. While three are positively related, meaning that an increase in their values will increases the poverty level of the poor households. The sigma is 0.86, signifying that the variables specified in the model explained 86% of the poverty experienced by the poor households.

Table 6: **Determinants of Poverty Intensity**

Variable	Coef.	Std. Err.	T-value	P-value
Constant	10.62659	0.3436969	30.92*	0.000
Sex of Household Head	-0.0094042	0.0481793	-0.20	0.845
Age of Household Head	-0.085895	0.0281965	-3.05**	0.002
Household Size	0.0333892	0.0040333	8.28*	0.000
Year of formal Education	-0.1707939	0.021124	-8.09*	0.000
Value of Household Asset	-0.3532621	0.0391031	-9.03*	0.000
Household Income	-0.0961435	0.0219227	-4.39*	0.000
Household Expenditure on Health	0.0318443	0.0041044	7.76*	0.000
Source of drinking Water	-0.1068205	0.022291	-4.79*	0.000
Distance to nearest Market	0.0194119	0.0073585	2.64**	0.008

Sigma = 0.8622321

* Significant at 1%, ** Significant at 5%

To reduce poverty among the poor households, strategies that will lead to an increase in the levels of formal education, value of household assets, household income and access to source of potable water such as boreholes should be pursued. While strategies that will reduce the household size, household expenditure on health and distance to the nearest market will help reduce poverty among the poor households.

3.2   Food Security Situation

The survey investigated food security situation in the state. Food security head count was examined in the state, among the rural and urban sectors, male and female headed households, across the senatorial zones and the 17 LGAs. The adjusted for inflation food security line computed from the monthly MPAEHE and capable of purchasing the minimum daily per adult equivalent caloric intake was ₦4,101.48. The results of the food security analysis are presented in Tables and Figures and discussed below.

3.2.1   Food insecurity status by state, sectors & sex of household head

Table 7 and Figure 9 presents the distribution of food insecure households in the state, by sector and sex of household heads. The results revealed that 53% of the citizens of Yobe State are food insecure. Distribution of food insecure households in the urban and rural sectors revealed that food insecure households are more in rural areas representing 55%. While that of urban areas is slightly lower representing 51%. The results was further disaggregated according to the sex of the household heads. The results depict that 56% of female headed households are food insecure and 52% of male headed households are food insecure.

Table 7:   Food Insecurity Status by State, Sectors & Sex of Household Heads

State	Sector		Sex of Household Head	
	Rural	**Urban**	**Male Headed**	**Female Headed**
53	55	51	52	56
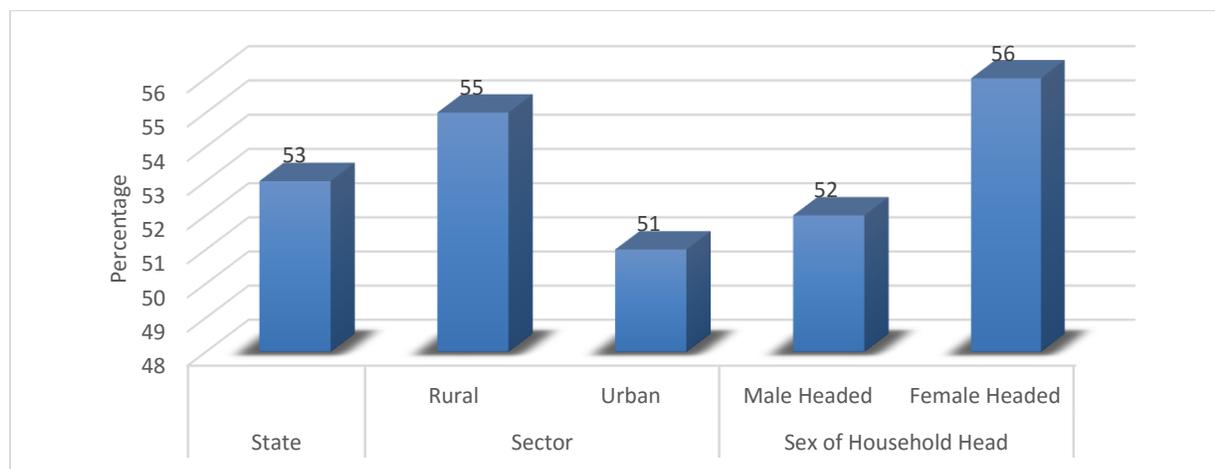
Figure 9:   Food Insecurity Status by State, Sectors & Sex of Household Heads

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3.2.2 Food insecurity status by senatorial zones

The distribution of food insecure households by senatorial zones are presented in Table 8 and also depicted in Figures 10 and 11. Food security status of the three senatorial zones showed that food insecure households are more in Zone A (56%), followed by Zone B (54%) and then Zone C (48%).

Table 8:   Distribution of Food Insecurity Status by Senatorial Zones

Senatorial Zone	Food Security	
	Head Status	Rank
Zone A	56	1st
Zone B	54	2nd
Zone C	48	3rd
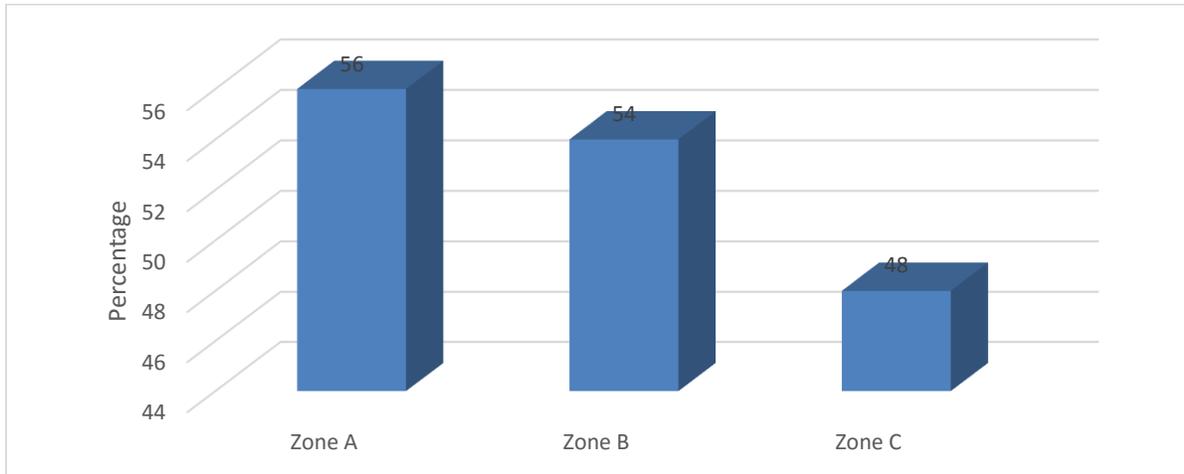
Figure 10:   Distribution of Food Insecurity Status by Senatorial Zones
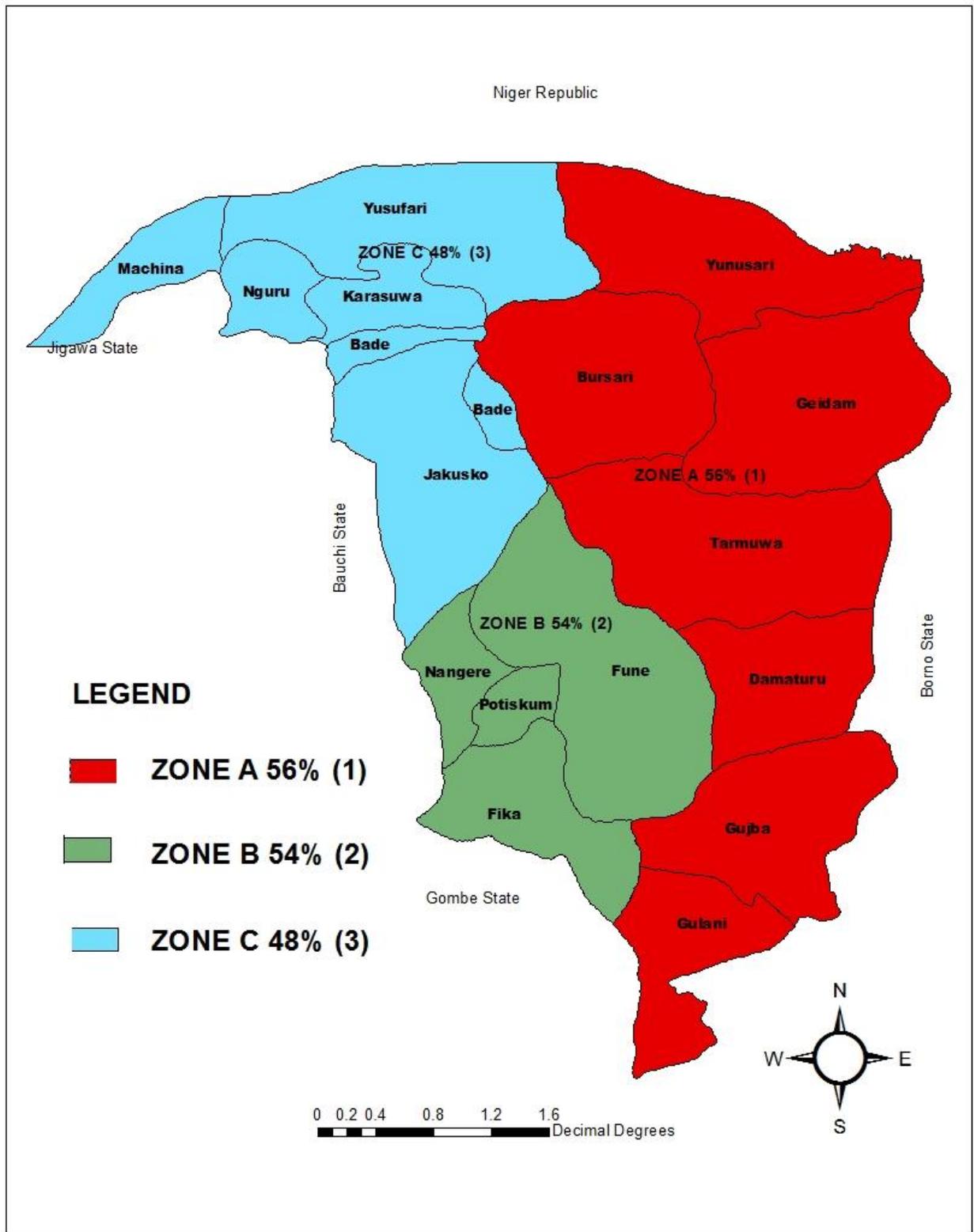
Figure 11: **Mapping of Food Insecurity Status by Senatorial Zones**

3.2.3 Food insecurity status by local government areas

The food insecurity status by LGAs are presented in Table 9 and Figures 12 & 13. Disaggregation of the food security status by LGAs revealed that food insecure households are higher in Gujba, Gulani, Geidam and Fune representing 61%, 59%, 58% and 57% of their population, respectively. While food insecure households are lower in Bade, Nguru, Machina and Jakusko representing 45%, 46%, 47%, and 48% of their populations, respectively. LGAs bordering Borno State where the activities of Boko Haran was intensive are more food insecure compared to the less affected LGAs

Table 9:   Distribution of Food Insecurity Status by Local Government Areas

Local Government Area	Food security head count (%) & Rank	
	Head count	**Rank**
Bade	45	17th
Bursari	49	13th
Damaturu	53	8th
Fika	55	6th
Fune	57	4th
Geidam	58	3rd
Gujba	61	1st
Gulani	59	2nd
Jakusko	48	14th
Karasuwa	50	12th
Machina	47	15th
Nangere	51	11th
Nguru	46	16th
Potiskum	54	7th
Tarmuwa	53	8th
Yunusari	56	5th
Yusufari	52	10th
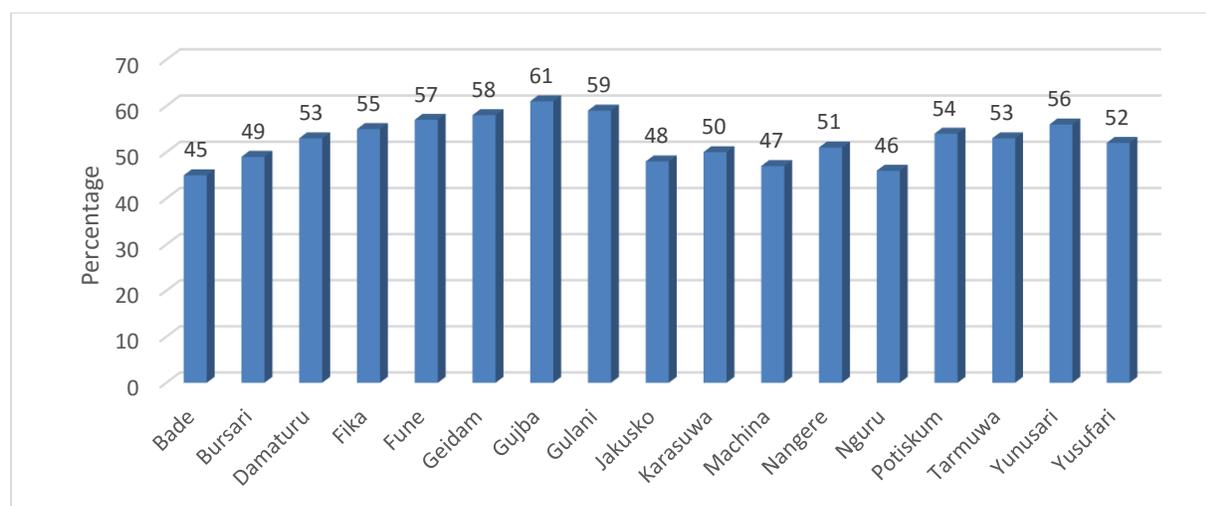
Figure 12:   Distribution of Food Insecurity Status by Local Government Areas

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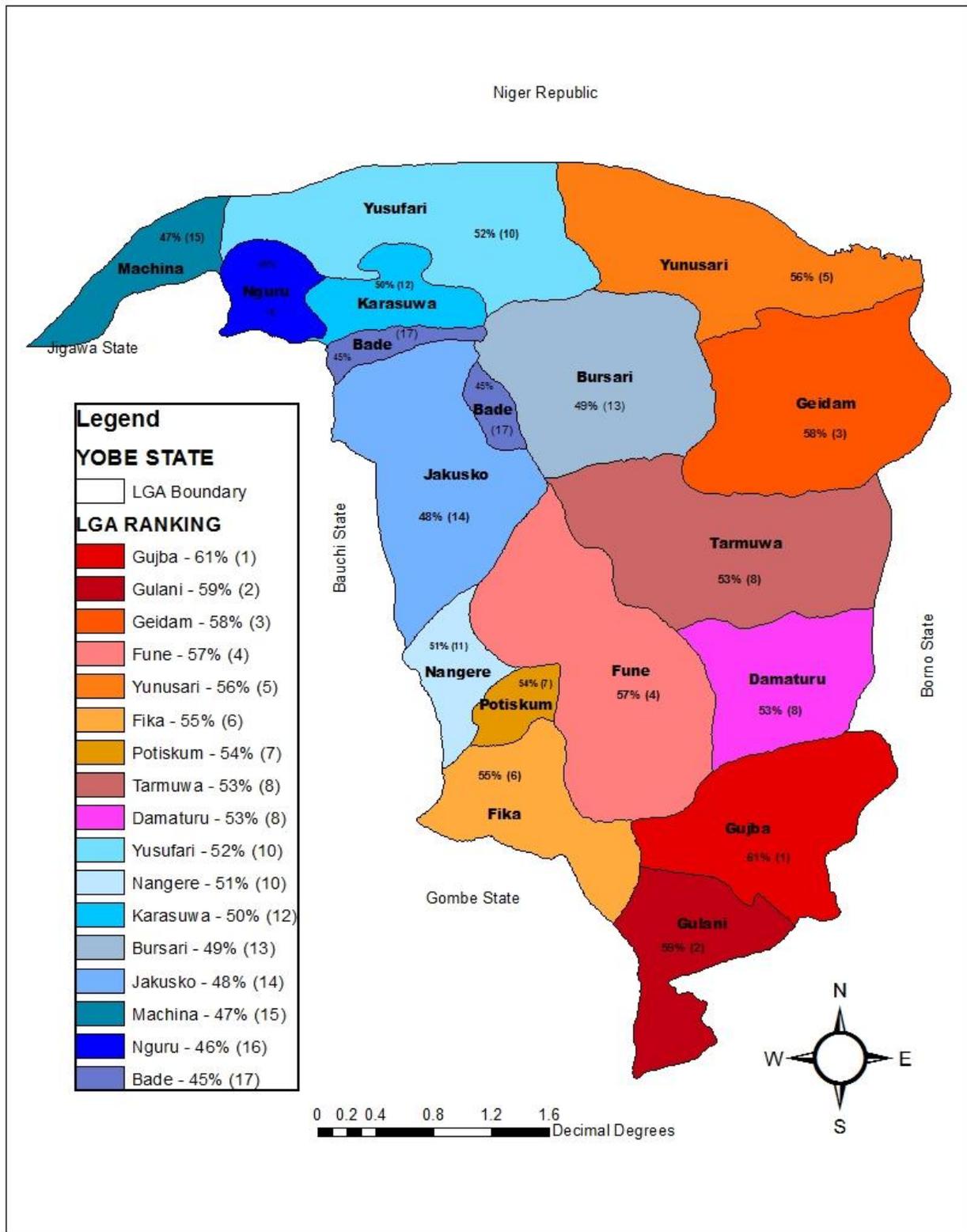
Figure 13:   Mapping of Food Insecurity Status by LGAs

3.3 Demographic Situations

Demographic factors such as population characteristics, religions affiliations, and ethnic groups are important parameters used for development planning. Hence, statistics on these factors across the LGAs of the state are provided and discussed.

3.3.1 Population Distribution by Sex

The distribution of Yobe State population by sex as provided by the 2006 National Population Census and its projection in 2017 are provided in Table 10 and Figure 14. In 2017 the projected population of males is 1,558,913 reflecting an increase of about 29% over its value in 2006. The distribution of the projected population of male and female in 2017 reveals that males are 51.95% and females 48.05%. A difference of 3.9%. In all the 17 LGAs the population of males outnumbered that of females.

Table 10: Population Distribution by Sex

State/LGAs	2006			2017		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
State	1,206,003	1,115,588	2,321,591	3,000,954	1,558,913	1,442,040
Bade	73,123	66,659	139,782	180,686	94,521	86,165
Bursari	55,959	53,165	109,124	141,057	72,334	68,723
Damaturu	48,919	39,095	88,014	113,769	63,234	50,535
Fika	69,994	66,901	136,895	176,954	90,476	86,478
Fune	153,249	147,511	300,760	388,771	198,094	190,677
Geidam	82,110	75,185	157,295	203,324	106,138	97,186
Gujba	71,951	58,137	130,088	168,155	93,006	75,150
Gulani	52,653	50,857	103,510	133,800	68,061	65,739
Jakusko	119,425	109,658	229,083	296,119	154,372	141,747
Karasuwa	55,203	51,789	106,992	138,301	71,357	66,944
Machina	31,608	29,998	61,606	79,634	40,857	38,776
Nangere	45,219	42,604	87,823	113,522	58,451	55,071
Nguru	78,777	71,855	150,632	194,711	101,829	92,882
Potiskum	106,861	99,015	205,876	266,121	138,132	127,990
Tarmuwa	40,099	37,105	77,204	99,796	51,833	47,963
Yunusari	64,349	61,472	125,821	162,640	83,179	79,460
Yusufari	56,504	54,582	111,086	143,593	73,039	70,554
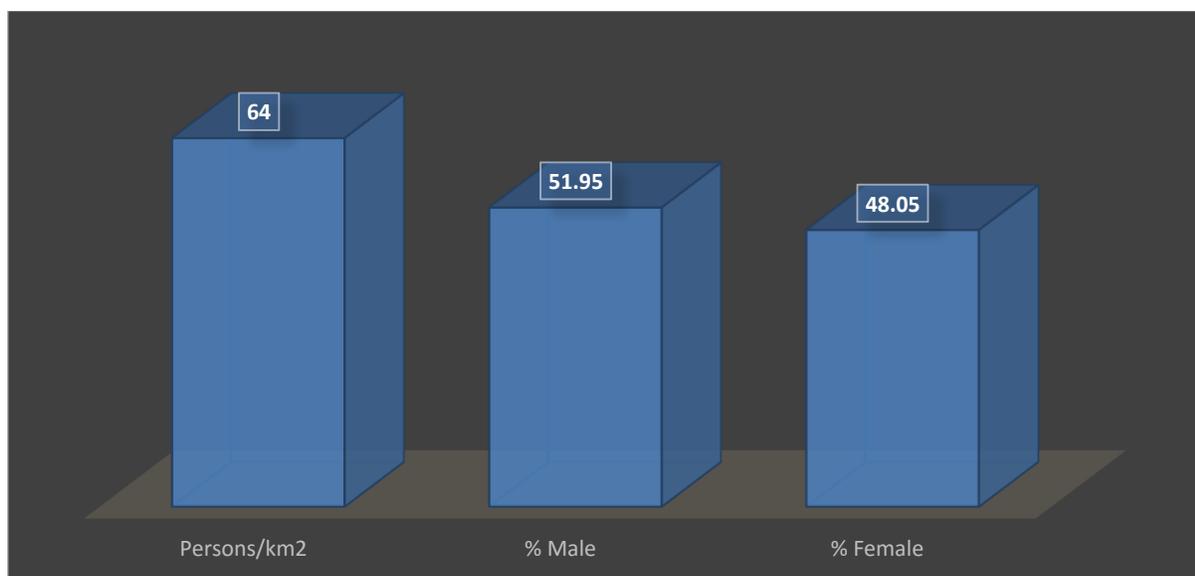
Figure 14: **Persons per Km² and Percentage of Male and Female in 2017**

3.3.2 Population Density

Population density is obtained by dividing the total population of the state or LGA by its square kilometer. The population density of the state as at 2017 population is 64 persons per square kilometer. The density varied across the LGAs. The lowest population density is that of Tarmuwa LGA representing 22 persons per square kilometer while the highest is that of Potiskum LGA representing 482 person per square kilometer (see Figure 14 & Table 11).

Table 11: **Population Density**

State/LGAs	Km²	Total Number of persons in 2006 Census	Persons/km²	Total Number of persons in 2017 Census	Persons/km²
State	46,910.0	2,321,591	50	3,000,954	64
Bade	815.1	139782	172	180,686	222
Bursari	3882.3	109124	28	141,057	36
Damaturu	2448.8	88014	36	113,769	46
Fika	2112.8	136895	65	176,954	84
Fune	4985.7	300760	60	388,771	78
Geidam	4301.1	157295	37	203,324	47
Gujba	3348.0	130088	39	168,155	50
Gulani	2325.2	103510	45	133,800	58
Jakusko	3898.3	229083	59	296,119	76
Karasuwa	1158.0	106992	92	138,301	119
Machina	1239.2	61606	50	79,634	64
Nangere	995.4	87823	88	113,522	114
Nguru	943.7	150632	160	194,711	206
Potiskum	552.4	205876	373	266,121	482
Tarmuwa	4499.0	77204	17	99,796	22
Yunusari	3875.2	125821	32	162,640	42
Yusufari	4280.5	111086	26	143,593	34

3.3.3 The Projected Future Population Growth

The population of the state was projected by four years interval starting from 2014 to 2050 using 2.6% growth rate. The projection for the state and the LGAs are presented in Table 12 and Figure 15. The projection revealed that by 2050, the population of Yobe State will rise to 7,000,390, an increase of 133.3% over the population in 2017. The projection are provided also for the 17 LGAs. The LGA with the lowest projected population is Machina while Fune has the largest projected population.

Table 12: **The Projected Future Population Growth of Yobe State**

	Population (Millions)									
	2014	2018	2022	2026	2030	2034	2038	2042	2046	2050
State	2,850,786	3,078,979	3,411,899	3,780,816	4,189,624	4,642,634	5,144,627	5,700,899	6,317,319	7,000,390
Bade	171,645	185,384	205,429	227,641	252,255	279,531	309,756	343,249	380,363	421,490
Bursari	133,998	144,724	160,373	177,713	196,929	218,222	241,818	267,965	296,939	329,046
Damaturu	108,076	116,727	129,349	143,335	158,833	176,007	195,038	216,127	239,496	265,392
Fika	168,100	181,555	201,186	222,940	247,045	273,758	303,358	336,159	372,507	412,785
Fune	369,317	398,879	442,008	489,801	542,762	601,449	666,482	738,546	818,403	906,894
Geidam	193,150	208,610	231,167	256,162	283,860	314,553	348,564	386,254	428,018	474,298
Gujba	159,741	172,527	191,182	211,854	234,761	260,145	288,274	319,444	353,985	392,260
Gulani	127,105	137,279	152,122	168,571	186,798	206,996	229,377	254,179	281,663	312,118
Jakusko	281,301	303,818	336,669	373,072	413,411	458,112	507,646	562,536	623,361	690,763
Karasuwa	131,380	141,897	157,240	174,241	193,081	213,959	237,093	262,730	291,138	322,617
Machina	75,649	81,704	90,539	100,328	111,176	123,197	136,518	151,280	167,637	185,763
Nangere	107,842	116,474	129,068	143,024	158,488	175,625	194,615	215,658	238,977	264,816
Nguru	184,968	199,774	221,375	245,311	271,836	301,228	333,799	369,892	409,887	454,207
Potiskum	252,804	273,040	302,563	335,278	371,531	411,703	456,220	505,549	560,212	620,786
Tarmuwa	94,802	102,391	113,462	125,730	139,325	154,390	171,083	189,582	210,081	232,796
Yunusari	154,501	166,868	184,911	204,905	227,061	251,612	278,818	308,966	342,374	379,393
Yusufari	136,407	147,326	163,256	180,909	200,470	222,146	246,166	272,783	302,278	334,962
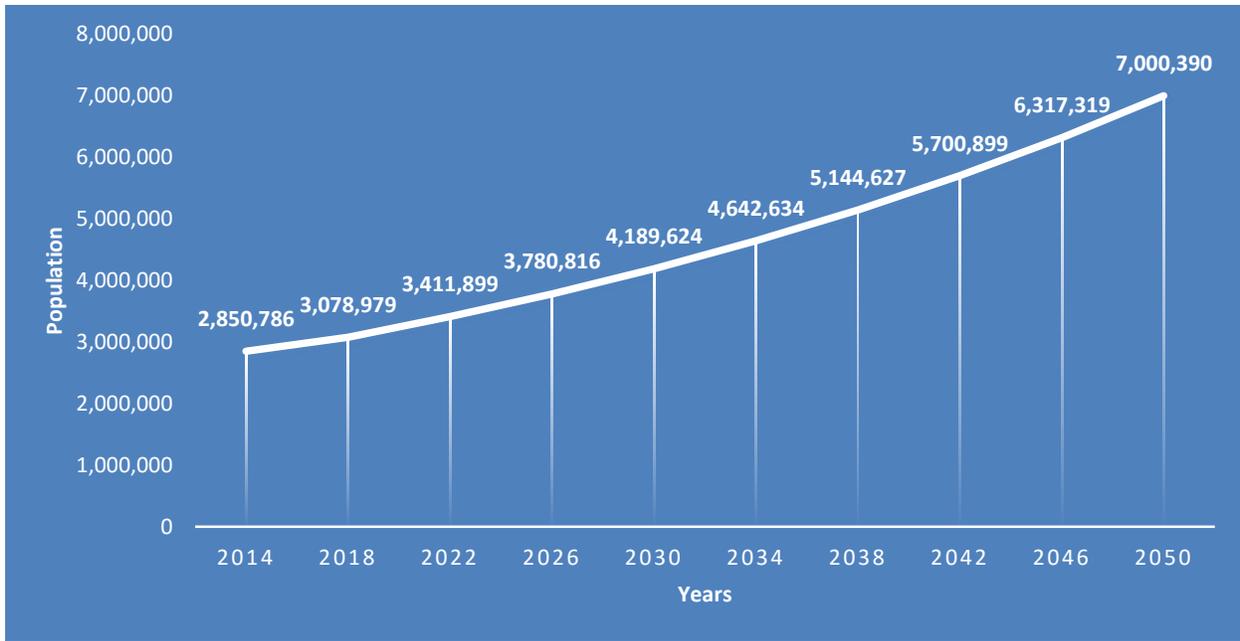
Figure 15:   **Projected Population from 2006 Census Figure**

3.4   Agriculture

Agriculture is the major economic activity of the populace of Yobe State. The state is blessed with vast land and water bodies that supported both rainfed and irrigation farming. Livestock rearing also is an integral part of economic activities of the state. Fishing and aquaculture are another source of household income for most of LGAs in northern part.

3.4.1   Major Crops Cultivated by Households and their Unit Prices 2017

The survey investigated the major crops cultivated in the state. Information of the varieties grown, average land under cultivation of the crops, average yield per hectare and the unit prices were solicited and the results are as presented in Figure 16and Table 13. Sorghum recorded the highest yield per hectare (1646kg) and the unit (100 kg bags) price was N17,585.00 only at the time of the survey. The average land put under cultivation of sorghum was 4 hectares and the varieties grown were local varieties. Similarly, local varieties of millet were grown on average farm size of 4 hectares. The average yield of millet per hectare was 1427kg and the unit (100kg bag) price was N17,988.00. The crops that had the highest unit prices in 2017 were cowpea and groundnuts representing N33,303.00 and N32,238.00 per 100kg bags respectively. The details of these information on each of the LGAs are presented in the table.
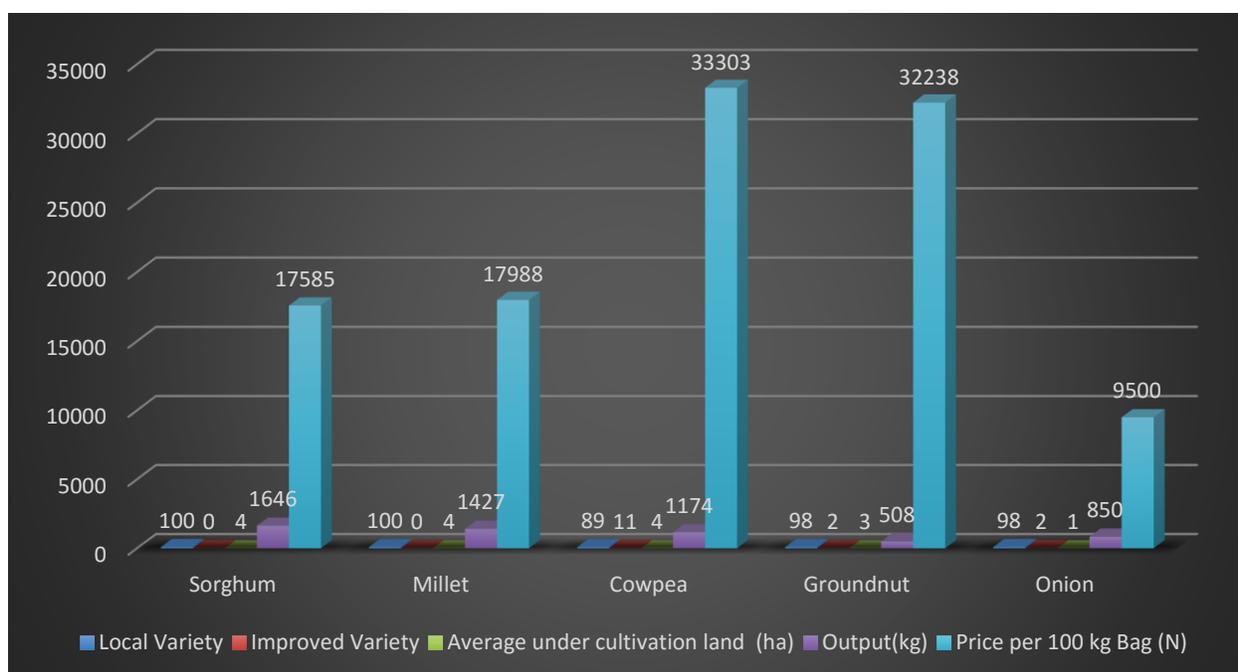
Figure 16: **Major Crops Cultivated by Households and their Unit Prices in 2017**

Table 13: **Major Crops Cultivated by Households and their Unit Prices in 2017**

LGA	Crop	Local Variety	Improved Variety	Proportion of farm land occupied (ha)	Output(kg)	Price per 100 kg Bag (₦)
Bade	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	4.0	1649.5	17585.2
	Millet	100.0	0.0	4.1	1426.9	17988.4
	Cowpea	89.4	10.6	3.8	1174.2	33302.8
	Groundnut	97.6	2.4	2.6	508.3	32238.0
	Onion	98.4	1.6	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Bursari	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.7	1652.6	18359.8
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.8	1316.9	17935.4
	Cowpea	100.0	0.0	3.4	1253.3	33761.7
	Groundnut	100.0	0.0	2.7	474.1	32723.6
	Onion	100.0	0.0	1.7	633.3	9333.3
Damaturu	Maize	98.3	1.7	4.0	766.7	19333.3
	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.0	2057.1	18875.4
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.1	1570.2	20410.4
	Cowpea	98.2	1.8	2.6	1669.3	34654.2
	Groundnut	89.5	10.5	2.2	489.5	33437.7
	Onion	86.4	13.6	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Fika	Maize	78.5	21.5	1.1	366.7	10900.0
	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.3	1933.5	18512.3
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.4	1538.2	18128.6
	Cowpea	99.23	0.8	3.0	1016.7	32079.6
	Groundnut	93.2	6.8	2.2	471.4	31439.3
	Onion	85.4	14.6	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Fune	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	2.7	2006.4	18970.0
	Millet	89.4	10.6	2.8	1719.9	18750.0

	Cowpea	97.6	2.4	2.3	1130.4	33886.0
	Groundnut	100.0	0.0	1.9	457.6	32725.7
	Onion	89.4	10.6	1.3	1066.7	9666.7
Geidam						
	Sorghum	98.6	1.4	2.7	2161.7	19380.0
	Millet	98.4	1.6	2.8	1749.7	19143.6
	Cowpea	100.0	0.0	2.3	1145.4	36535.1
	Groundnut	100.0	0.0	1.9	461.2	32370.1
	Onion	100.0	0.0	1.7	633.3	9333.3
Gujba	Maize	100.0	0.0	1.5	1233.3	15000.0
	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	2.7	2176.9	20510.1
	Millet	98.3	1.7	2.8	1730.6	19866.9
	Cowpea	100.0	0.0	2.3	1191.1	35110.5
	Groundnut	100.0	0.0	1.8	491.5	32981.8
	Onion	89.5	10.5	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Gulani	Maize	87.4	12.6	2.4	1700.0	17800.0
	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.2	2134.7	17648.7
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.4	1900.5	18188.6
	Cowpea	89.4	10.6	2.9	1339.9	33513.2
	Groundnut	97.6	2.4	2.1	450.8	32904.7
	Onion	98.4	1.6	1.3	1066.7	9666.7
Jakusko	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.3	1806.6	17005.4
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.4	1605.2	17546.6
	Cowpea	100.0	0.0	2.9	970.8	30821.8
	Groundnut	100.0	0.0	2.1	463.3	32633.3
	Onion	98.3	1.7	1.3	1066.7	9666.7
Karasuwa	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.3	1935.1	19448.7
	Millet	98.2	1.8	3.5	1652.1	18556.2
	Cowpea	89.5	10.5	3.0	1334.9	34236.8
	Groundnut	87.4	12.6	2.1	453.6	32263.3
	Onion	100.0	0.0	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Machina	Sorghum	89.4	10.6	3.0	2098.8	19612.0
	Millet	97.6	2.4	3.1	1593.2	19462.3
	Cowpea	98.6	1.4	2.7	1373.4	34387.9
	Groundnut	98.4	1.6	2.2	446.4	33611.7
	Onion	100.0	0.0	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Nangere	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.6	1798.7	19821.1
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.8	1479.7	18870.3
	Cowpea	94.7	5.3	3.4	1470.6	33929.4
	Groundnut	98.3	1.7	2.2	488.2	33632.7
	Onion	100.0	0.0	1.3	1066.7	9666.7
Nguru	Sorghum	97.4	2.6	3.9	1626.9	17483.8
	Millet	100	0.0	4.0	1454.5	17964.8
	Cowpea	89.4	10.6	3.6	1152.4	32947.4
	Groundnut	97.6	2.4	2.5	502.6	33730.4
	Onion	98.4	1.6	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Potiskum	Maize	12.4	4.6	2.5	3400.0	16000.0
	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.5	1719.2	16960.0
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.6	1515.2	17575.0
	Cowpea	89.4	10.6	3.2	980.0	33306.3
	Groundnut	97.6	2.4	2.4	495.0	34842.2
	Onion	98.4	1.6	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Tarmuwa	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.0	2028.1	17955.4
	Millet	89.5	10.5	3.1	1638.4	18043.7

		100.0	0.0			
	Cowpea	100.0	0.0	2.6	1274.0	33560.7
	Groundnut	100.0	0.0	2.1	415.0	33114.7
	Onion	98.3	1.7	1.5	850.0	9500.0
Yunusari	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.4	1966.4	17864.7
	Millet	87.6	12.4	3.5	1668.5	17801.6
	Cowpea	89.5	10.5	3.2	1352.3	33278.9
	Groundnut	87.4	12.6	2.4	446.1	33754.8
	Onion	78.5	21.5	1.3	1066.7	9666.7
Yusufari	Sorghum	100.0	0.0	3.6	1852.9	18205.5
	Millet	100.0	0.0	3.8	1607.7	18218.6
	Cowpea	100.0	0.0	3.3	1158.4	31689.3
	Groundnut	97.6	2.4	2.1	482.3	32826.6
	Onion	98.4	1.6	1.5	850.0	9500.0

3.4.2 Major Crops Cultivated in 2015

Information on the major crops cultivated in 2015 were also obtained from official records of ADP and the results are shown in Figure 17 and in Table 14. The output of the major crops in thousand metric tons and land under cultivation of each crop in thousand hectares are presented. The situation in 2015 was not quite different from that of 2017 as major crops cultivated are millet and sorghum. The results revealed that the crops that had the highest yield per unit area are onion and tomatoes as well as maize and cassava.
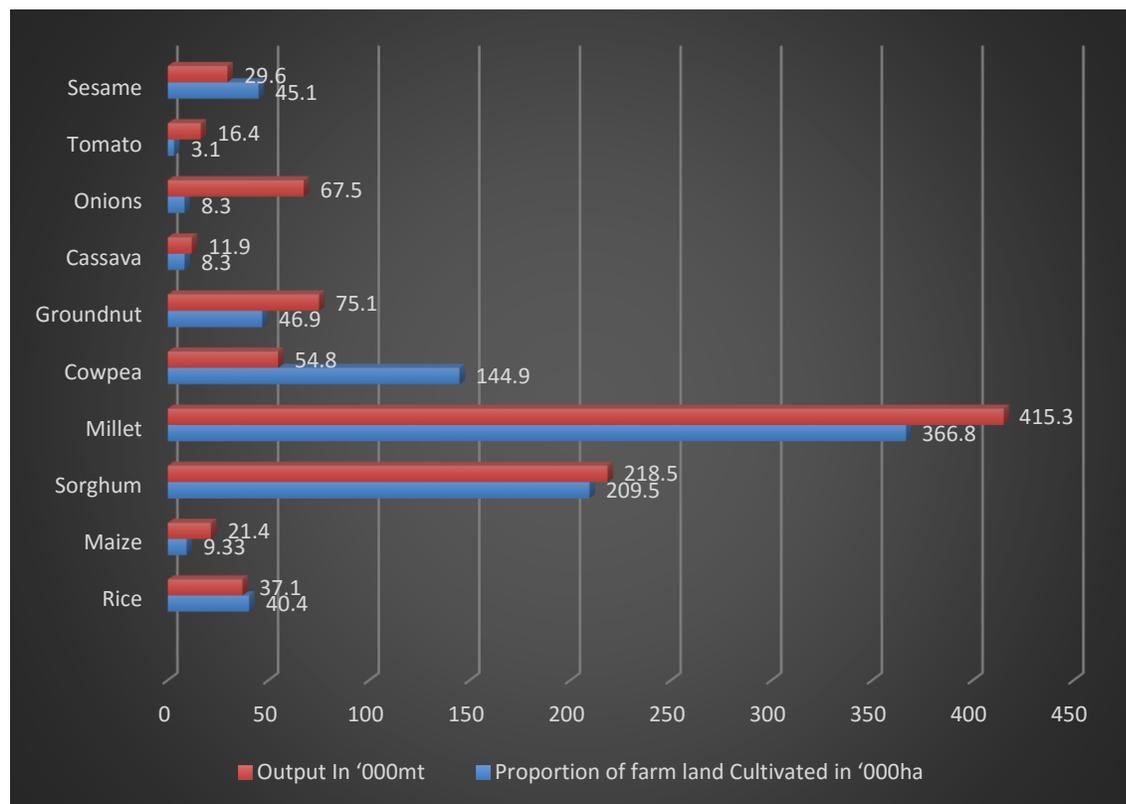
Source: Yobe State ADP, Agricultural Production Survey (APS)

Figure 17: **Major Crops Cultivated in 2015**

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Table 14:   Major Crops Cultivated in 2015

Crop	Proportion of farm land Cultivated in '000ha	Output In '000mt
Rice	40.4	37.1
Maize	9.33	21.4
Sorghum	209.5	218.5
Millet	366.8	415.3
Cowpea	144.9	54.8
Groundnut	46.9	75.1
Cassava	8.3	11.9
Onions	8.3	67.5
Tomato	3.1	16.4
Sesame	45.1	29.6

Source: Yobe State ADP, Agricultural Production Survey (APS)

3.5   Socioeconomics
3.5.1   Employment type
Employment situations of the respondents were also investigated and their responses are presented in Figure 18 and Table 15. At state level the study revealed that 54.5% of the respondents are self-employed, 10.1% are government employees, 2.5% are employed in private establishments and 35.8% are unemployed. The unemployment rate is highest in Damaturu (48%) LGA followed by Potiskum LGA (47%) while the self-employed are highest in Nangere (60%) followed by Yunusari LGA (57%). The concentration of the government employee are mostly in the urban LGAs such as Damaturu, Potiskum, Nguru and Bade.
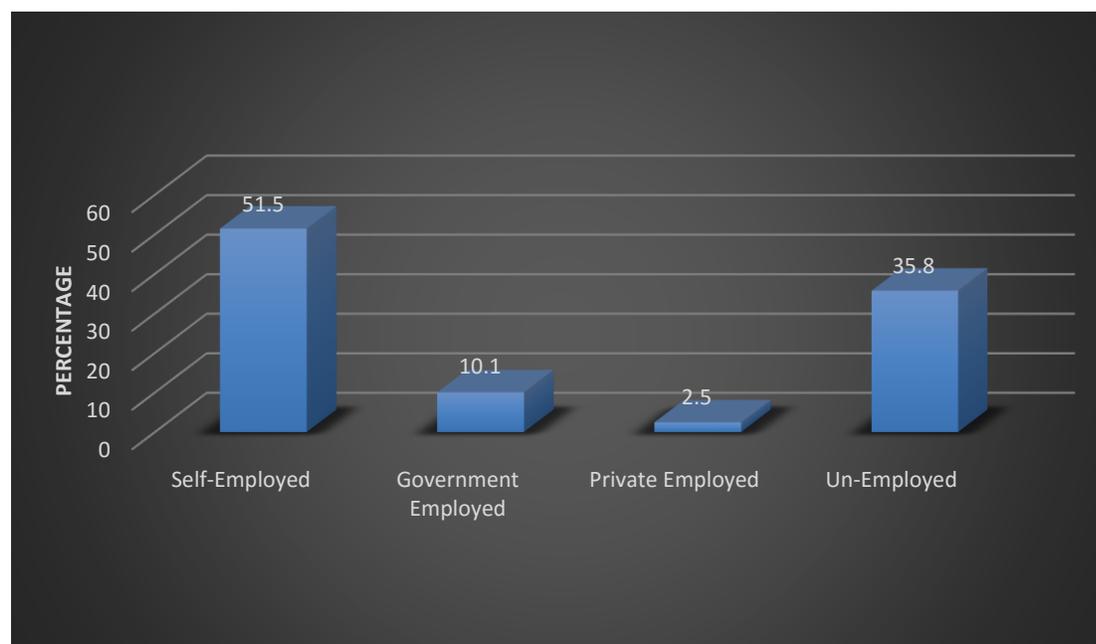
Figure 18: Employment Type

Table 15:   Employment Type

State/LGA	Self-Employed	Government Employed	Private Employed	Un-Employed
State	51.5	10.1	2.5	35.8
Bade	48.0	10.7	2.7	38.7
Bursari	55.3	9.3	2.0	33.3
Damaturu	36.0	12.7	3.3	48.0
Fika	51.3	11.3	2.0	35.3
Fune	47.3	10.7	2.7	39.3
Geidam	48.0	10.0	2.7	39.3
Gujba	56.7	10.0	2.0	31.3
Gulani	54.7	8.0	3.3	34.0
Jakusko	56.0	10.0	2.7	31.3
Karasuwa	55.3	10.7	2.7	31.3
Machina	54.0	10.0	2.7	33.3
Nagere	60.0	8.0	1.3	30.7
Nguru	46.7	10.0	3.3	40.0
Potiskum	36.0	12.7	4.0	47.3
Tarmuwa	56.7	9.3	2.0	32.0
Yunusari	58.0	10.0	2.0	30.0
Yusufari	56.0	8.7	2.0	33.3

3.5.2   Type of Business Activities
The distribution of the responses of the respondents on types of business activities are presented in Figure 19 and Table 16.
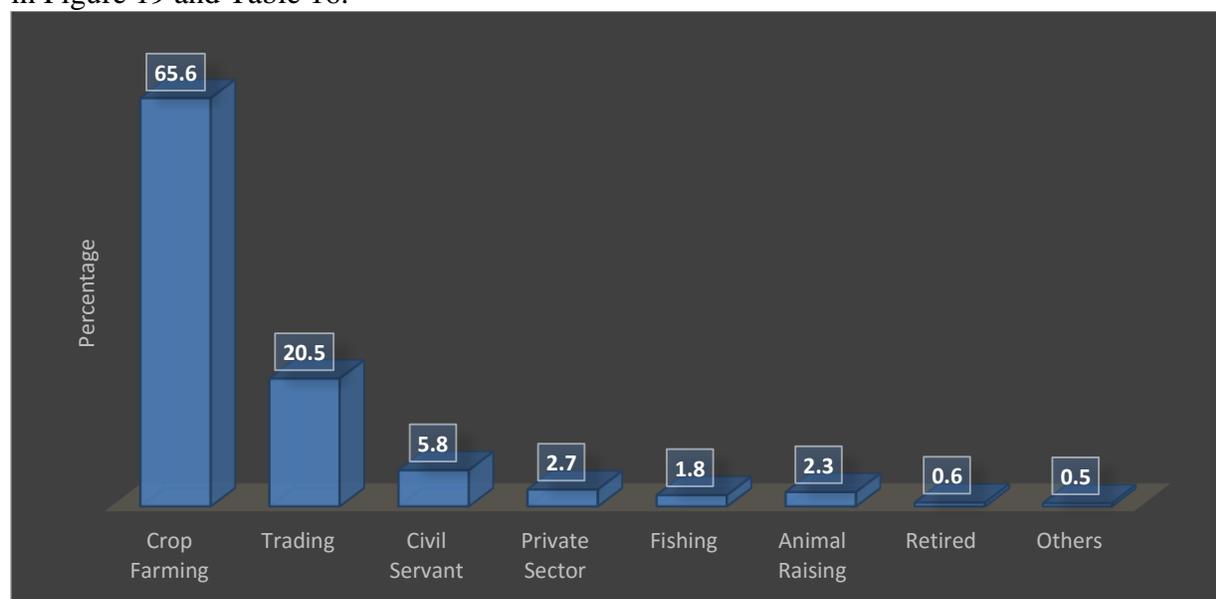
Figure 19: Distribution by Type of Business Activity

The result shows that majority of Yobe populace are crop farmers representing 65.6%. Those that are into trading constitute 20.5% of the population while 5.8% are civil servants. Private sector consists of 2.7%, those who are into fishing are 1.8, animal farmers are 2.3% and retirees are 0.5%. The distribution of the various type of business activities varies across the LGAs but crop farming is the highest for all the LGAs.

Table 16:   Type of Business Activity

State/LGA	Crop Farming	Trading	Civil Servant	Private Sector	Fishing	Animal Raising	Retired	Others
State	65.6	20.5	5.8	2.7	1.8	2.3	0.6	0.5
Bade	75.3	13.3	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.0
Bursari	49.3	34.0	6.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.3
Damaturu	84.0	8.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Fika	67.3	16.7	6.0	2.7	3.3	2.7	0.7	0.7
Fune	60.0	12.0	20.0	2.0	3.3	2.0	0.7	0.0
Geidam	42.7	46.7	3.3	2.0	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.0
Gujba	68.7	15.3	6.7	2.7	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.7
Gulani	78.7	12.7	4.0	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Jakusko	46.0	38.0	6.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.7
Karasuwa	67.3	16.7	6.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.7
Machina	68.7	15.3	6.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.7
Nagere	48.7	35.3	4.7	3.3	2.0	4.0	1.3	0.7
Nguru	82.7	10.7	3.3	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Potiskum	74.0	22.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Tarmuwa	66.7	17.3	5.3	3.3	2.0	4.0	0.7	0.7
Yunusufari	67.3	17.3	6.0	3.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	0.7
Yusufari	68.7	15.3	6.0	3.3	2.0	2.7	0.7	1.3

3.5.3   Average Monthly Household Expenditure

The survey solicited for average monthly household expenditure and the findings are as presented in Figure 20 and Table 17. The total average household expenditure for the state is N29,328.89. The breakdown of the expenditure revealed that food takes on average N13,760.71 (46.9%) of the monthly household expenditure, cloth N5,423.16 (18.5%), Water N3,211.81 (11.0%), School fees N2,979.18 (10.2%), Housing N2,867.98 (9.8%), Transport 8.3%, Gifts 8%, Medical 7.6% and other 5.6%. The household expenditure on the various items varies across the LGAs as presented in the table.
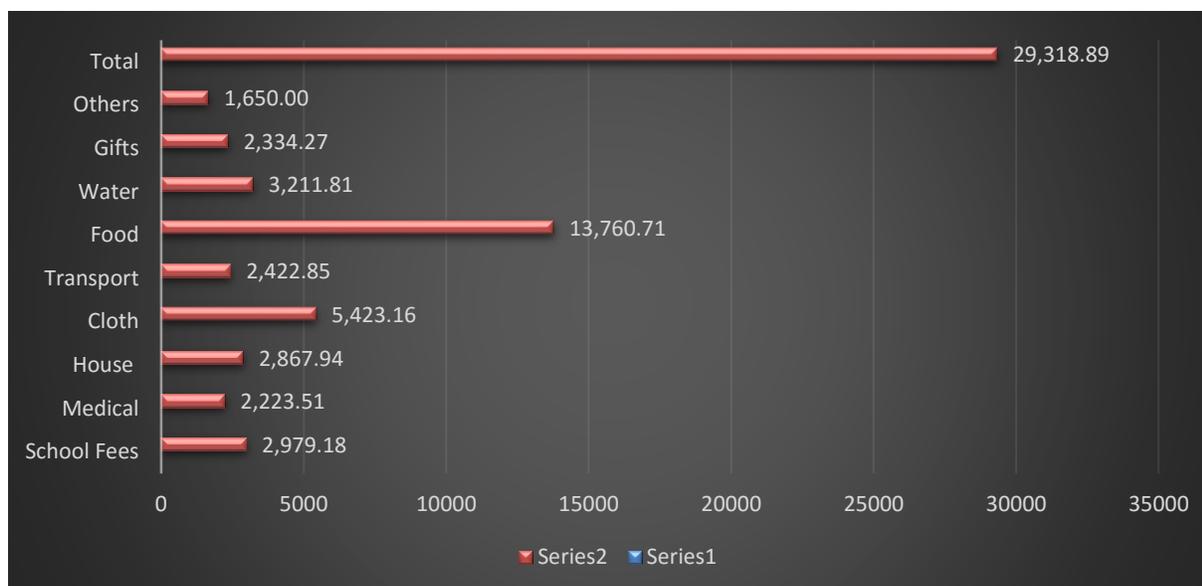
Figure 20: Average Monthly Household Expenditure

Table 17: Average Monthly Household Expenditure

State/LGA	School Fees	Medical	House	Cloth	Transport	Food	Water	Gifts	Others	Total
State	2,979.18	2,223.51	2,867.94	5,423.16	2,422.85	13,760.71	3,211.81	2,334.27	1,650.00	29,318.89
Bade	3,522.36	3,418.33	2,249.50	6,067.74	2,852.05	13,670.00	4,369.41	2,147.06	1,500.00	33,743.07
Bursari	4,278.77	6,607.14	3,364.33	6,451.33	3,148.12	12,300.68	4,103.71	2,885.71	4,333.33	35,160.95
Damaturu	2,220.00	989.33	3,325.82	4,955.56	2,007.41	14,081.21	2,715.10	2,328.13	1,300.00	27,067.07
Fika	2,331.91	1,037.33	3,055.36	4,786.09	1,913.74	14,014.19	2,666.53	2,437.31	1,416.67	26,265.13
Fune	2,338.21	1,337.67	3,656.74	4,867.83	1,837.31	13,478.38	2,198.19	2,285.71	1,000.00	26,357.07
Geidam	2,000.51	1,031.00	3,026.00	4,296.40	1,851.97	14,814.09	1,939.42	2,261.11	1,000.00	25,499.40
Gujba	2,394.61	961.67	2,702.94	4,819.30	1,763.36	13,358.78	2,116.93	2,251.56	1,000.00	24,917.73
Gulani	1,968.06	1,243.67	2,457.32	4,526.89	1,990.15	13,874.50	2,208.81	2,098.11	1,375.00	25,511.73
Jakusko	4,198.33	2,586.67	2,564.42	6,643.66	3,641.55	14,264.86	5,502.70	2,118.60	0.00	36,821.33
Karasuwa	2,628.90	2,215.33	2,167.11	5,412.30	2,804.51	14,336.49	2,621.29	2,746.15	4,166.67	29,043.55
Machina	4,165.25	4,097.28	2,133.84	7,053.28	3,330.82	12,320.27	4,550.00	2,023.19	0.00	34,072.00
Nagere	2,197.40	1,147.67	3,856.96	4,632.11	2,119.20	14,823.97	2,286.04	3,238.60	1,166.67	26,863.07
Nguru	5,480.17	7,625.17	3,399.84	7,604.76	4,187.68	13,678.77	6,362.83	2,538.75	10,000.00	43,539.62
Potiskum	2,612.62	964.67	2,573.33	4,881.90	1,797.74	13,377.03	2,594.04	2,160.29	1,071.43	25,612.07
Tarmuwa	2,697.12	886.00	2,613.92	4,966.12	1,868.84	12,587.92	2,778.29	2,023.61	1,166.67	25,638.47
Yunusari	2,058.60	916.33	3,120.27	4,272.64	1,943.90	14,856.38	2,724.79	2,000.00	1,300.00	25,600.20
Yusufari	2,605.05	967.67	2,659.04	5,223.28	1,781.20	14,079.73	2,270.49	2,332.86	1,166.67	26,708.73

3.5.4   Average Ownership of Household Assets

Information on the average ownership of productive household assets and their estimated current worth in Naira were provided by the respondents and the results are presented in Table 18. Some of the common household assets include farm tools, implements, livestock, building, vehicles etc. Household assets serves as security in times of difficulties. Households can liquidate them to solve some pressing family needs when they arises.

Table 18:   Average Ownership of Household Assets

Type	Number	Estimated Total Current worth (₦)
Machetes/Cutlasses/Hoes	4	2816
Ox-Ploughs	1	45982
Knapsack sprayers	2	5728
Milling machine	2	35000
Camels	2	256486
Cattle	6	334565
Goats	3	51539
Sheep	4	61146
Donkeys	1	109420
Horse	1	69625
Poultry	9	8073
Farm land	2	144123
Farm buildings	1	61386
Houses	1	145103
Car	1	437500
Other farm implements	5	4586
Wheelbarrows	1	17182
Ox-carts	1	27035
Hand carts	1	9000
Economic trees	3	11967
Motor cycle/tri-cycle	2	44636
Bicycle	1	30245
Television	2	32332
Refrigerator/deep freezers/coolers	1	53816
Sewing Machine	1	42780
Water pump	1	7001
Generator	1	32581
Barbing/Saloon equipment	1	3000
Mechanic tools	5	1500

3.5.5   Average Values of Household Assets & Monthly Income

The average values of household assets and household income were also computed from the responses of the respondents. The average values are presented in Figure 21 and Table 19. As can be deduced from the results, on the average, each household owns assets worth N64, 294.91 and average monthly income of N33,004.43. The distribution of the average value of household asset and monthly household income varies across the LGAs. Nguru LGA has the highest value of average household assets followed by Bade LGA while Geidam LGA has the lowest followed by Gujba LGA. With regard to household income, Nguru LGA has the highest followed by Bade

LGA while Gujba LGA has the lowest household income followed by Gulani LGA. These results supports the poverty head count results computed from the monthly mean per adult household expenditure.
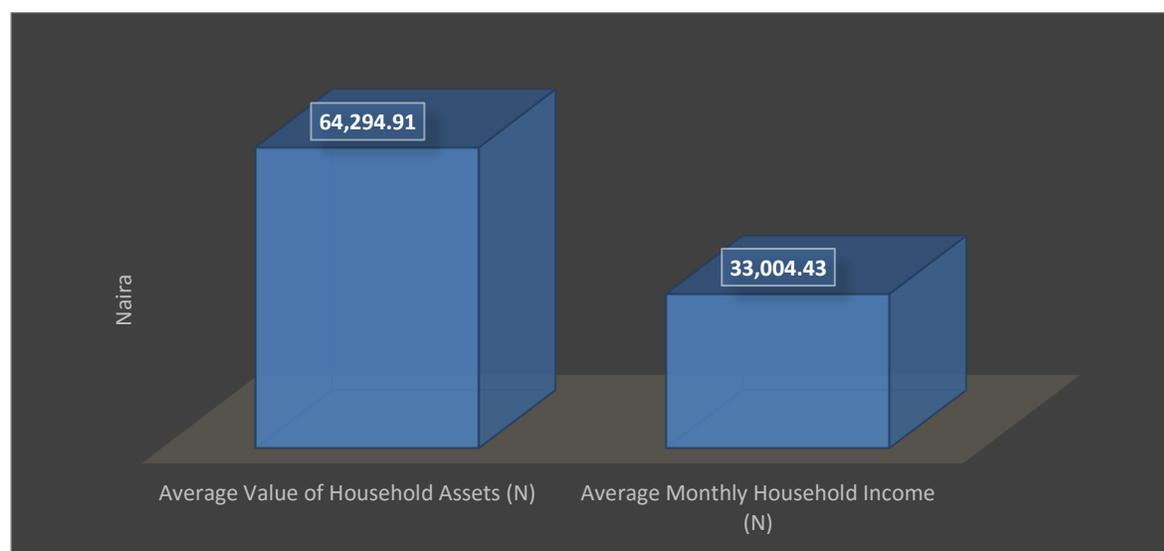
Figure 21: **Average Values of Household Assets & Monthly Income**

Table 19: **Distribution of Average Value of Household Assets and Monthly Income**

State/LGA	Average Value of Household Assets (₦)	Average Monthly Household Income (₦)
State	64,294.91	33,004.43
Bade	70,391.10	40,461.74
Bursari	62,789.30	40,353.38
Damaturu	66,940.97	31,205.37
Fika	67,039.63	27,145.64
Fune	65,612.63	28,724.83
Geidam	43,591.36	31,844.66
Gujba	55,621.11	21,256.67
Gulani	56,663.52	26,291.95
Jakusko	65,711.97	29,387.84
Karasuwa	62,828.25	34,273.33
Machina	75,771.93	39,707.33
Nangere	58,608.76	27,536.12
Nguru	80,828.68	50,120.00
Potiskum	64,488.01	31,768.46
Tarmuwa	60,945.54	38,943.24
Yunusari	67,629.90	32,268.00
Yusufari	67,550.74	29,786.67

3.6   Education
3.6.1   Adult and Youth Literacy Rate by Sex
NBS (2010) records on literacy rate (%) for the state were obtained and the records are as presented in Figures 22 & 18 and Table 20.The results revealed that literacy rates (those that can read and write in English and any language) in the state are below 50%.
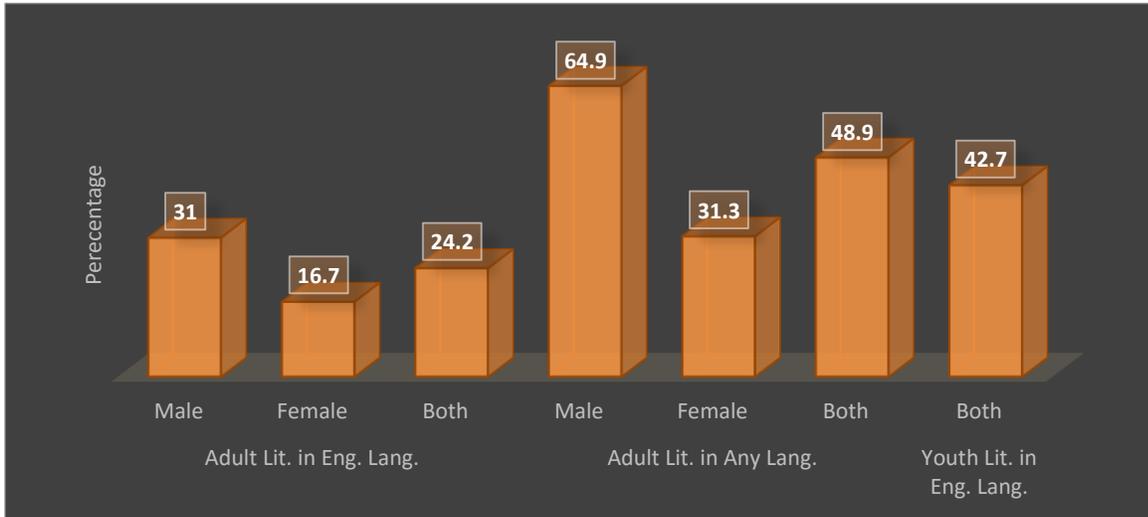
Source: NBS, 2010

Figure 22:   Adult and Youth Literacy Rate by Sex
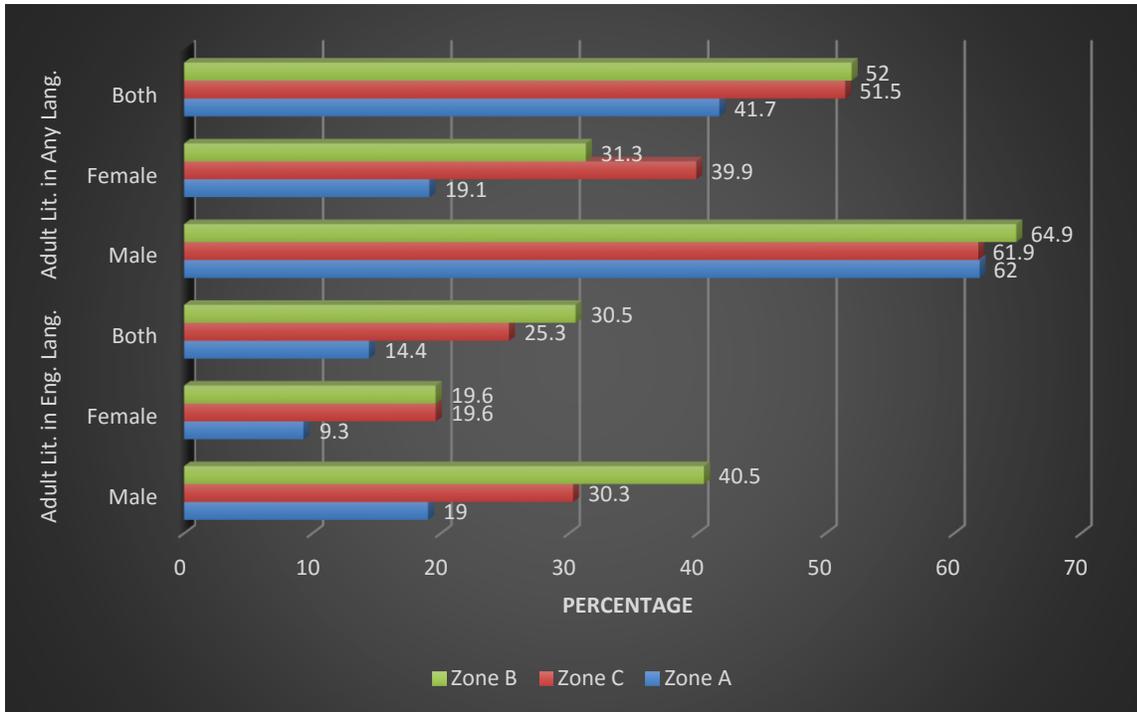
Source: NBS, 2010

Figure 23:   Adult Literacy Rate by Sex and Senatorial Zones

The state adult literacy rate in English Language was 31% for male, 16.7% for female and for both sexes it was 24.2. While the literacy rate in any language was 64.9% for male, 31.3% for female and for both sexes was 48.9%. The literacy rate for both English and any language were higher among male than female while the literacy rate in any language was higher than that of English Language. The youth literacy rate for both sexes in English Language was 42.7%. It is higher than that of adults by 18.5%.

Across the senatorial zones, the literacy rates for males are higher than that of females and that of any language also are higher than that of English Language. For both English and any language, the literacy rates of Zone B Senatorial Zone are higher followed by Zone C and then Zone A Senatorial Zone (see Fig. 23. The literacy rates by sex across all the LGAs revealed that males had higher literacy rates than their female counterparts. Literacy rates in English Language are higher in Potiskum, Nangere, Damaturu and Bade LGAs while lowest rates are recorded in Jakusko, Tarmuwa, Yunusari and Machina LGAs. In the case of literacy rates in any language, they were higher in Potiskum, Nagere, Nguru and Damaturu LGAs and lowest in Bursari, Fune, Fika and Yunusari LGAs.

Table 20:   Adult Literacy Rate by Sex and by LGA, Senatorial Zone and Overall (State)

LGA, Senatorial, & State	Literacy Rate in English			Literacy Rate in any Language		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Bade	32.0	19.0	26.2	54.2	39.7	47.7
Bursari	20.0	11.1	15.6	50.0	23.2	36.6
Damaturu	35.0	18.9	27.2	70.3	38.5	54.8
Fika	27.6	16.5	22.1	59.5	19.2	39.5
Fune	27.6	16.5	22.0	59.5	19.2	39.3
Geidam	27.2	19.9	23.6	67.3	38.9	53.1
Gujba	26.2	18.0	22.1	67.3	38.9	53.1
Gulani	24.2	16.5	20.4	67.7	37.6	52.6
Jakusko	10.9	4.3	7.6	56.0	28.4	42.2
Karasuwa	26.2	18.0	22.1	67.3	38.9	53.1
Machina	13.9	6.8	10.4	56.0	28.4	42.2
Nangere	48.5	20.1	34.3	77.5	48.7	63.1
Nguru	28.7	19.4	24.4	69.4	40.6	55.0
Potiskum	53.5	23.1	39.4	79.5	48.7	65.2
Tarmuwa	10.9	5.9	8.4	56.0	28.4	42.2
Yunusari	12.9	4.5	8.7	56.8	26.4	41.6
Yusufari	32.0	19.0	25.5	54.2	39.7	47.0
Zone A	19.0	9.3	14.4	62.0	19.1	41.7
Zone C	30.3	19.6	25.3	61.9	39.9	51.5
Zone B	40.5	19.6	30.5	64.9	31.3	52.0
State	31.0	16.7	24.2	64.9	31.3	48.9

Source: NBS, 2010

3.6.2 Enrolment in Secondary Schools

Information on students' enrolment in secondary schools by gender and LGA was obtained from the official records of SSYB for 2015/2016 academic year. The information obtained are summarized in Figures 24, 25 and Table 21. Analysis of the information revealed that the total number of students enrolled in Secondary schools in the State was 131668. The breakdown by gender showed that number of male (67%) students were more than the female (33%) students. The number of students enrolled at JSS level was higher than the students enrolled in SS.

The breakdown by LGA of the number of enrolments in the secondary schools revealed that higher number of enrolments were registered in Potiskum, Nguru, Geidam and Bade LGAs. While Bursari, Gulani, Karasuwa and Tarmuwa LGAs had the lowest enrolment for 2015/2016 academic year.
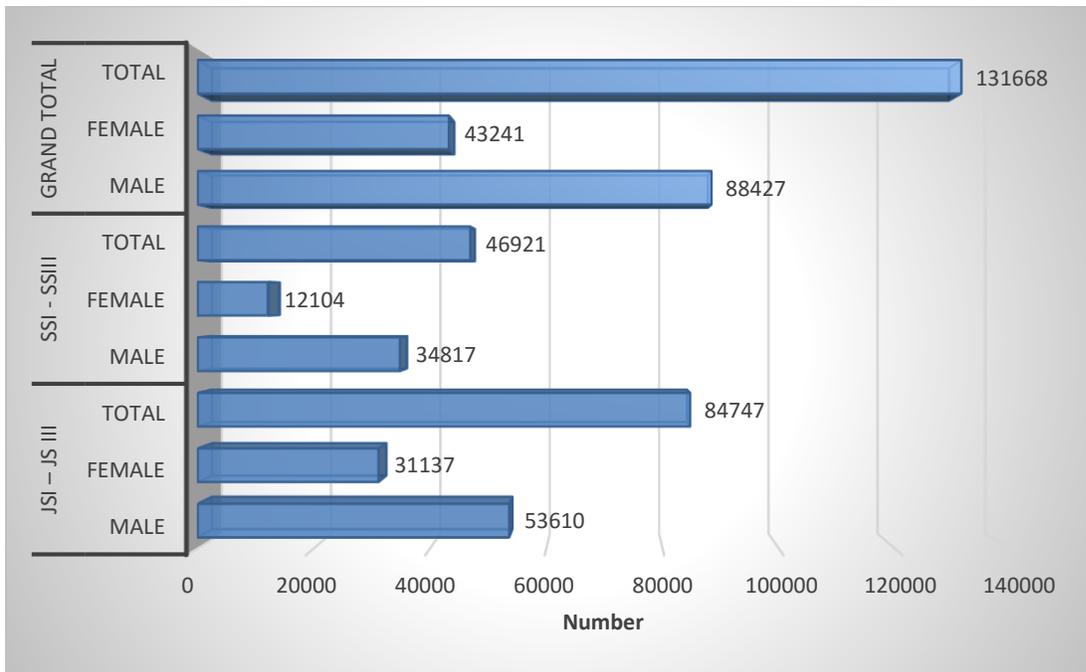
Source: SSYB, 2017

Figure 24: **Summary of Secondary School Enrolment, 2015/2016 Academic Year**
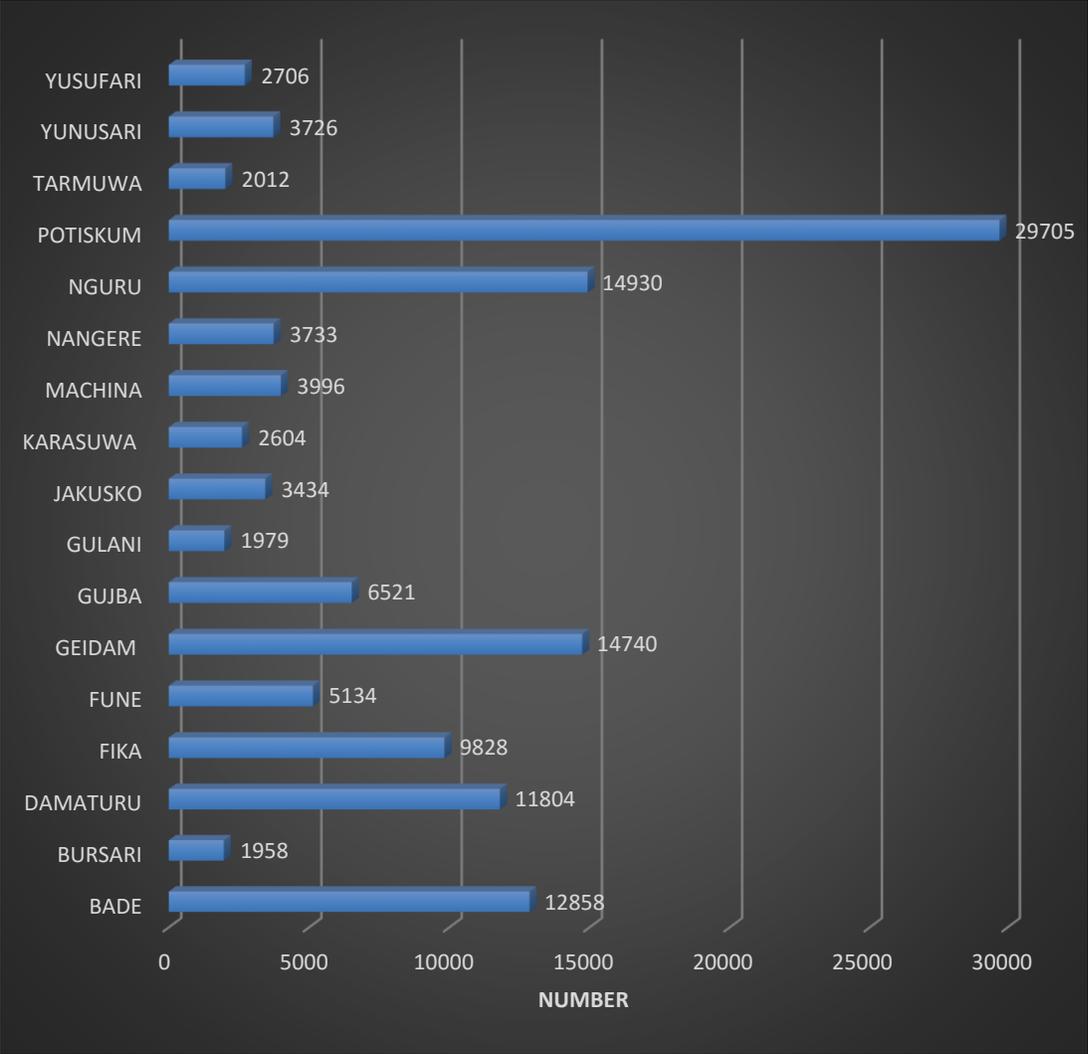
Source: SSYB, 2017
Figure 25:   Yobe State Secondary School Enrolment by LGA, 2015/2016 Academic Year

Table 21:   Yobe State Secondary School Enrolment By Class, Gender and LGA, 2015/2016 Academic Year

S/N	NAME OF LGEA	JSS I			JSS II			JSS III			SS I			SS II			SS III			TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	
1	BADE	1934	1490	3424	1504	1228	2732	1461	1225	2686	1270	348	1618	1153	334	1487	678	233	911	8000	4858	12858
2	BURSARI	219	245	464	273	212	485	217	260	477	0	229	229	0	107	107	0	196	196	709	1249	1958
3	DAMATURU	1674	1301	2975	1221	975	2196	1140	956	2096	1501	559	2060	1031	449	1480	701	296	997	7268	4536	11804
4	FIKA	1294	780	2074	1266	733	1999	1423	666	2089	760	614	1374	733	514	1247	759	286	1045	6235	3593	9828
5	FUNE	617	299	916	557	246	803	494	234	728	747	350	1097	700	232	932	523	135	658	3638	1496	5134
6	GEIDAM	3002	1106	4108	2902	1341	4243	2900	1215	4115	519	265	784	596	288	884	503	103	606	10422	4318	14740
7	GUJBA	693	326	1019	617	285	902	654	240	894	849	582	1431	850	449	1299	764	212	976	4427	2094	6521
8	GULANI	293	139	432	248	110	358	379	69	448	278	0	278	276	0	276	187	0	187	1661	318	1979
9	JAKUSKO	554	392	946	438	431	869	335	251	586	430	29	459	280	25	305	244	25	269	2281	1153	3434
10	KARASUWA	284	332	616	353	314	667	397	289	686	265	0	265	175	0	175	195	0	195	1669	935	2604
11	MACHINA	675	510	1185	683	514	1197	666	498	1164	100	70	170	85	50	135	90	55	145	2299	1697	3996
12	NANGERE	551	218	769	540	215	755	413	184	597	453	88	541	466	79	545	428	98	526	2851	882	3733
13	NGURU	1597	1260	2857	1754	1635	3389	1554	1296	2850	1423	642	2065	1376	691	2067	1164	538	1702	8868	6062	14930
14	POTISKUM	3449	1940	5389	5633	1917	7550	3061	1616	4677	3874	955	4829	3378	743	4121	2546	593	3139	21941	7764	29705
15	TARMUWA	60	53	113	149	101	250	203	140	343	246	0	246	302	0	302	758	0	758	1718	294	2012
16	YUNUSARI	1055	219	1274	1065	185	1250	314	170	484	197	68	265	213	73	286	108	59	167	2952	774	3726
17	YUSUFARI	288	266	554	300	252	552	257	258	515	223	140	363	227	183	410	193	119	312	1488	1218	2706
	TOTAL	18239	10876	29115	19503	10694	30197	15868	9567	25435	13135	4939	18074	11841	4217	16058	9841	2948	12789	88427	43241	131668

3.6.3 Enrolment in Pre-Primary and Primary Schools

The survey sourced data from SUBEB on the Enrolment of pupils in ECD Centres/Pre-Primary and Primary Schools for 2015/2016 Academic Year. The data sourced are summarized in Figures 26, 27 and Tables 22. The result depict that total pupils enrolled in primary schools for 2015/2016 academic year was 708962out of which male pupils were 423267 (60%) and female pupils 285695 (40%). The total enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools was 18795. The number of enrolment in Pre-Primary Schools was very low compared to enrollment in Primary Schools, indicating that most parents do not send their children to Pre-Primary Schools.

The breakdown by LGA of the number of enrolments in the Primary Schools revealed that higher number of enrolments were registered in Potiskum, Fika, Fune and Jakusko LGAs. While Tarmuwa, Gujba, Machina and Gulani LGAs had the lowest enrolment for 2015/2016 academic year.
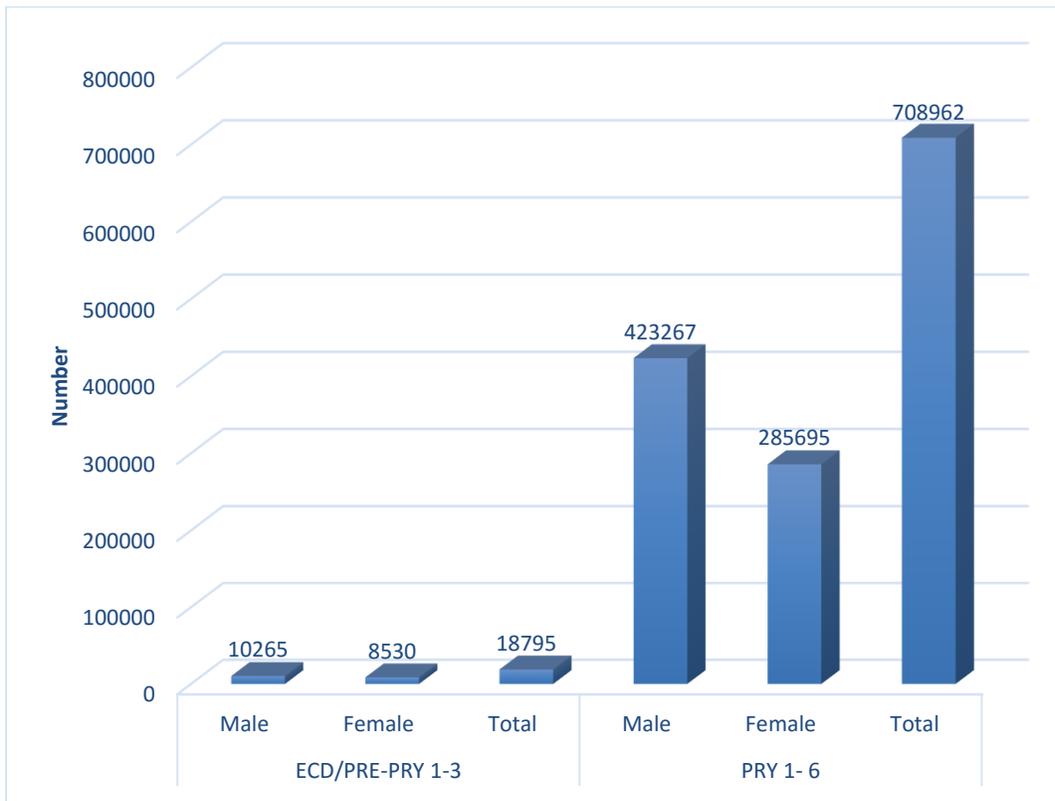
Source: SUBEB, 2017
Figure 26:   Summary of Pupils Enrolment in ECD Centres/Pre-Primary and Primary Schools, 2015/2016 Academic Year
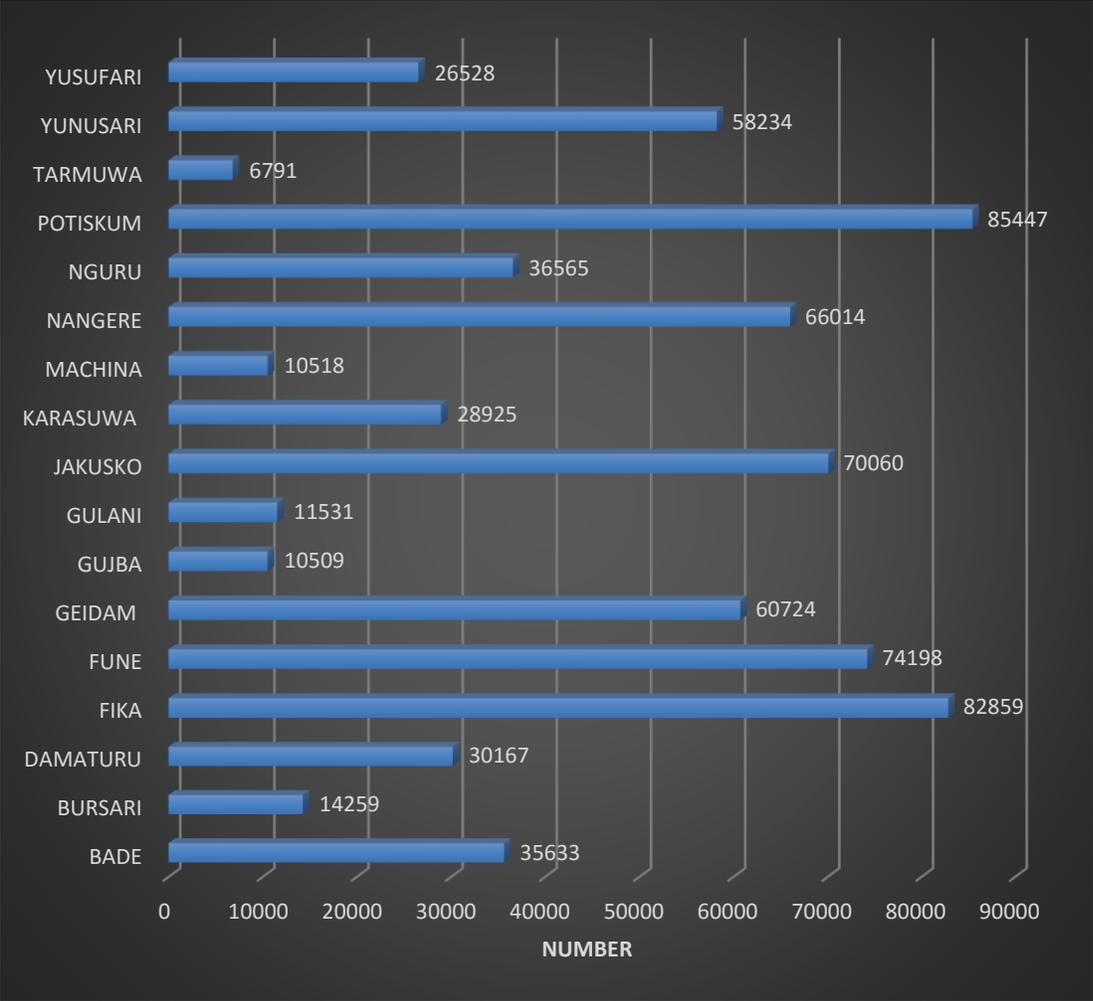
Source: SUBEB, 2017
Figure 27:   Pupils Enrolment by LGA in Primary Schools, 2015/2016 Academic Year

Table 22: Yobe State Summary of Pupil Enrolment by Classes, Gender and LGA in ECD Centres/Pre-Primary and Primary Schools, 2015/2016 Academic Year

NAME OF LGEA	ECD/PRE-PRIMARY								PRIMARY															
	NUR 1		NUR 2		NUR 3		TOTAL FOR ECD/PRE-PRY ONLY		PRY 1		PRY 2		PRY 3		PRY 4		PRY 5		PRY 6		TOTAL		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
Bade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3279	3444	3685	3424	3344	3263	3204	3068	2563	2678	1846	1835	17921	17712	35633
Bursari	46	37	71	87	47	38	164	162	1834	1612	1560	1034	1368	1053	1241	959	1108	789	921	780	8032	6227	14259
Damaturu	874	968	570	663	0	0	1527	1683	3036	3129	2865	2775	3013	3090	2476	2254	1961	2069	1712	1787	15063	15104	30167
Fika	195	158	139	136	267	250	608	544	9013	7442	7583	6247	7439	6285	7751	6813	6588	6441	7299	3958	45673	37186	82859
Fune	215	150	205	135	118	92	503	333	8692	4853	7363	4135	7171	4064	7265	4418	6983	4806	7540	6908	45014	29184	74198
Geidam	428	220	485	328	471	262	1384	810	7180	4317	6580	3772	6472	3978	6103	3635	5751	3446	6051	3439	38137	22587	60724
Gujba	0	0	0	0	580	381	760	247	970	733	931	776	821	858	847	847	888	727	1164	947	5621	4888	10509
Gulani	130	94	74	46	65	60	269	200	1615	1003	1383	874	1269	822	1151	758	985	612	648	411	7051	4480	11531
Jakusko	520	356	474	341	419	317	1431	932	8031	4802	8158	4531	7536	4482	7516	4249	7113	3841	6226	3575	44580	25480	70060
Karasuwa	230	180	218	182	171	195	619	547	3172	2129	3078	2577	2773	2108	2739	2065	2487	1880	2237	1680	16486	12439	28925
Machina	31	30	34	28	35	30	100	88	967	660	966	668	1107	783	1017	811	1067	788	974	710	6098	4420	10518
Nangere	255	146	243	112	134	104	627	362	7568	4219	7761	3951	7628	3831	7422	3579	6949	3444	6430	3232	43758	22256	66014
Nguru	506	619	425	512	171	214	1102	1345	3591	4214	3202	3751	3009	3549	2621	3182	2404	2645	2120	2277	16947	19618	36565
Potiskum	348	269	89	99	299	318	732	948	11821	5589	10088	4773	9473	3299	9104	4171	9086	7051	8513	2479	58085	27362	85447
Tarmuwa	6	3	9	0	0	0	35	30	699	590	799	1768	759	686	426	329	241	155	191	148	3115	3676	6791
Yunusari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7413	4853	7077	4424	5859	3297	4890	3487	4029	2149	6412	4344	35680	22554	58234
Yusufari	137	106	107	102	160	91	404	299	3176	2162	3085	1959	2933	1954	2763	1883	2452	1533	1597	1031	16006	10522	26528
Total	3921	3336	3143	2771	2937	2352	10265	8530	82057	55751	76164	51439	71974	47402	68536	46508	62655	45054	61881	39541	423267	285695	708962
	7257		5914		5289		18795		137808		127603		119376		115044		107709		101422		708962		

Source: SUBEB, 2017.

3.6.4 Existence or non-existence of Schools in Communities

The communities were asked of the existence and physical conditions of the various level of education facilities in their communities and their responses are as recorded in Figure 28 and Table 23.
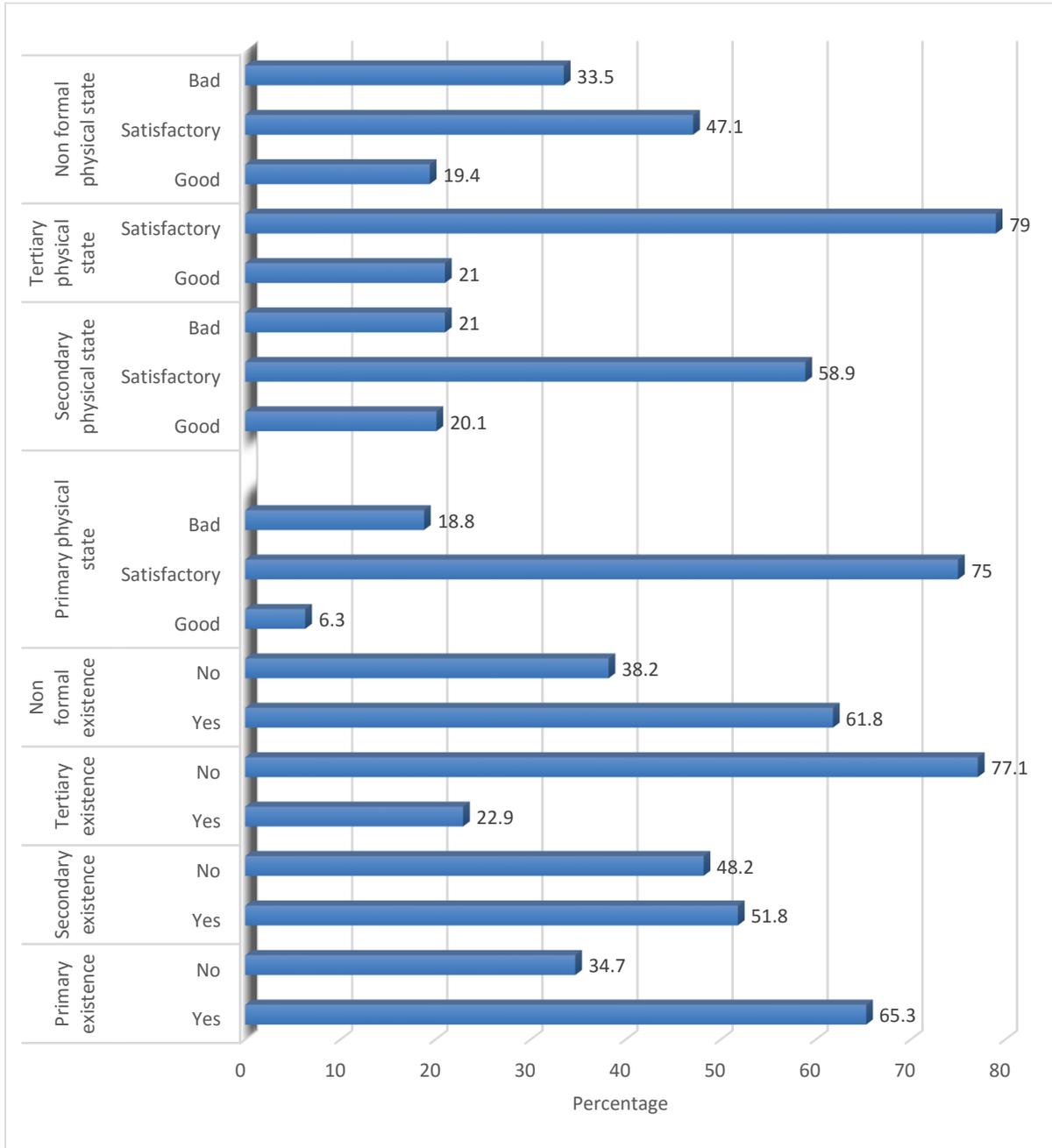
Figure 28:   **Existence or non-existence of Schools in Communities**

Those who reported the existence of primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal schools in their communities were 65.3%, 51.8%, 22.9% and 61.8%, respectively. On the physical condition of

the primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal schools, 75%, 58.9%, 79% and 47.1% reported they were satisfactory, respectively. The distribution of the responses of the communities for each LGAs are presented in the table.

Information on the average time taken to reach the nearest primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal schools are also presented in Table 22. The average time to the nearest primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal schools are 11, 34, 130 and 8 minutes respectively. While time taken to the nearest primary school is only 11 minutes, time taken to reach the nearest tertiary school on the average is 2 hours 10 minutes.

Table 23: Existence or non-existence of Schools in Communities

Question		State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fume	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
Primary existence	Yes	65.3	50.0	40.0	90.0	40.0	70.0	60.0	30.0	20.0	70.0	70.0	74.0	70.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	80.0	70.0
	No	34.7	50.0	60.0	10.0	60.0	30.0	40.0	70.0	80.0	30.0	30.0	26.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	20.0	30.0
Secondary existence	Yes	51.8	10.0	0.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	70.0	10.0	13.0	20.0	60.0	75.0	80.0	30.0	10.0	90.0	20.0	80.0
	No	48.2	90.0	100.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	30.0	90.0	87.0	80.0	40.0	25.0	20.0	70.0	90.0	10.0	80.0	20.0
Tertiary existence	Yes	22.9	10.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	90.0	1.0	20.0	10.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	40.0	20.0	30.0
	No	77.1	90.0	100.0	70.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	98.0	99.0	80.0	90.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	90.0	60.0	80.0	70.0
Non formal existence	Yes	61.8	90.0	90.0	70.0	10.0	80.0	20.0	60.0	50.0	40.0	90.0	40.0	70.0	60.0	70.0	80.0	60.0	70.0
	No	38.2	10.0	10.0	30.0	90.0	20.0	80.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	10.0	60.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	30.0
Primary physical state	Good	6.3	00.0	00.0	33.3	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.00	00.0	00.0	22.2	16.7	00.0	12.5	00.0
	Satisfactory	75.0	100.0	100.0	22.2	100.0	100.0	83.3	28.6	37.5	71.4	85.7	80.0	100.0	55.6	50.0	100.0	75.0	71.4
	Bad	18.8	00.0	00.0	44.4	00.0	00.0	16.7	00.0	62.5	28.6	14.3	20.0	00.0	22.2	33.3	00.0	12.5	28.6
Secondary physical state	Good	20.1	00.0	44.4	11.1	11.1	14.3	100.0	71.4	00.0	16.7	20.0	25.0	00.0	00.0	11.1	00.0	12.5	15.9
	Satisfactory	58.9	100.0	22.2	55.6	55.6	57.1	00.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	62.5	66.7	100.0	66.7	50.0	62.5	53.4
	Bad	21.0	00.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	28.6	00.0	50.0	50.0	33.3	40.0	12.5	33.3	00.0	22.2	50.0	25.0	30.7
Tertiary physical state	Good	21.0	00.0	00.0	25.0	33.3	50.0	00.0	00.0	50.0	00.0	25.0	00.0	66.7	00.0	00.0	50.0	33.3	23.1
	Satisfactory	79.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	66.7	76.9
Non formal physical state	Good	19.4	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
	Satisfactory	47.1	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	40.0	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Bad	33.5	40.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	50.0	40.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Average time to the nearest primary (mins)		11	10	30	18	20	10	15	13	15	17	18	19	12	13	15	21	12	14
Average time to the nearest Secondary (mins)		34	30	41	20	32	13	16	19	24	31	47	61	21	23	25	19	21	41
Average time to the nearest Tertiary (mins)		130	60	76	25	100	130	50	60	90	87	80	92	170	50	27	140	100	98
Average time to the nearest Non formal (mins)		8	12	10	15	5	8	13	9	4	10	11	10	12	10	13	10	9	6

3.6.4 Reasons for Children not Attending School

Various reasons were given by households as to why their children do not attend schools. Their responses are presented in Table 24 and Figure 29. About 30% of the households reported that parents are poor and that why their children are attending schools. While 25.7% the households reported poor learning environment is the reason why their children are not attending schools. Some reported apathy towards education, lack of adequate teachers, and schools too far are the reasons why their wards are not attending schools. The responses of households varies across the LGAs as can be observed in the table.

Table 24:   Reasons for Children not Attending School

State/LGA	Reasons for Children not Attending School						
	Parents are poor	School too far	Illness	No adequate teachers	Apathy towards education	Poor learning Environment	Others
State	30.4	4.3	1.2	10.7	16.5	25.7	11.2
Bade	29.1	3.5	1.2	11.6	16.2	26.0	12.5
Bursari	28.9	3.6	1.2	12.0	16.2	25.2	12.8
Damaturu	29.9	8.0	1.1	11.5	16.1	23.2	10.0
Fika	32.2	3.4	1.1	10.3	16.1	27.8	8.9
Fune	25.6	3.8	2.6	12.8	16.3	26.6	12.3
Gashua	25.0	3.9	1.3	13.2	16.3	27.7	10.5
Geidam	32.6	5.8	1.2	11.6	16.2	22.5	10.1
Gujba	29.1	3.5	1.2	12.8	16.2	28.3	9.0
Gulani	36.0	3.5	2.3	9.3	16.2	22.5	10.1
Jakusko	35.2	4.4	1.1	6.6	17.2	21.5	14.1
Karasuwa	26.7	2.2	0.0	8.9	17.2	33.0	12.0
Machina	28.6	3.6	1.2	11.9	16.2	27.0	11.5
Nagere	23.4	3.9	1.3	15.6	16.3	27.2	12.4
Potiskum	35.5	4.3	1.1	8.6	17.2	22.8	10.6
Tarmuwa	35.3	3.5	2.4	9.4	16.2	21.8	11.4
Yunusufari	34.8	7.1	0.0	6.3	17.7	25.9	8.3
Yusufari	24.7	3.9	1.3	13.0	16.3	28.5	12.4
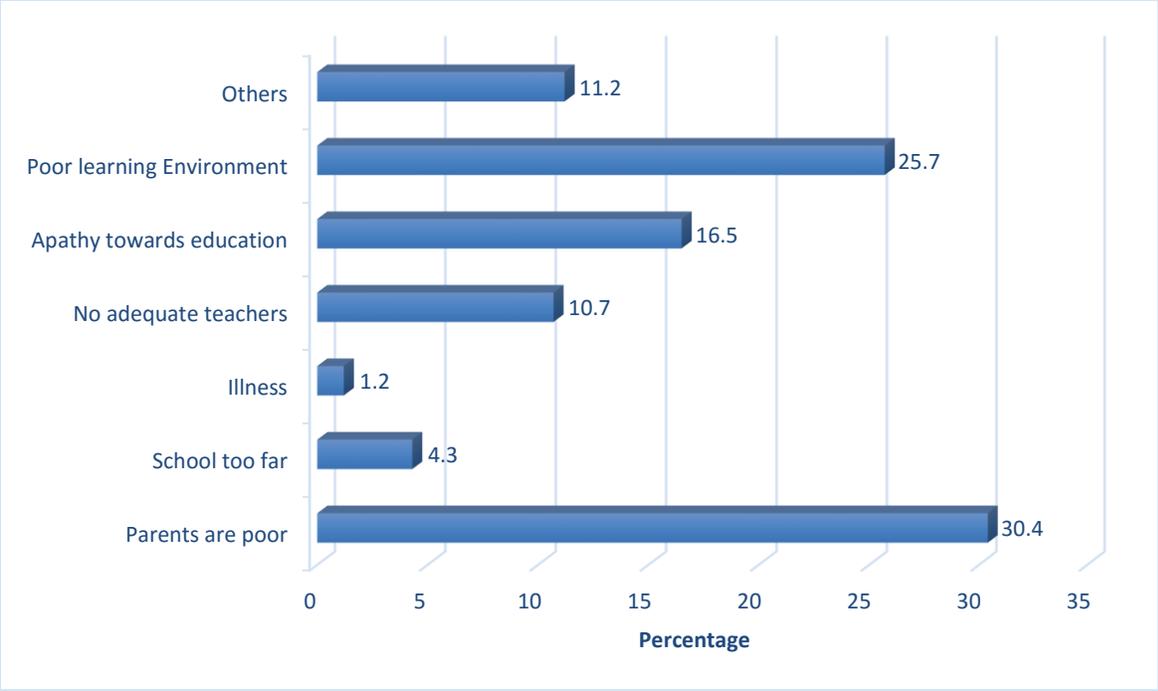
Figure 29: **Reasons for Children not Attending School**

3.7 Health Sector
3.7.1 Availability and Situation of Health Facilities in the Communities
The households and community members were interviewed on availability of health facilities and trained medical persons as well as the functionality of the health facilities in their communities. Their responses were analysed and summarized in Figure 30 and Table 25.
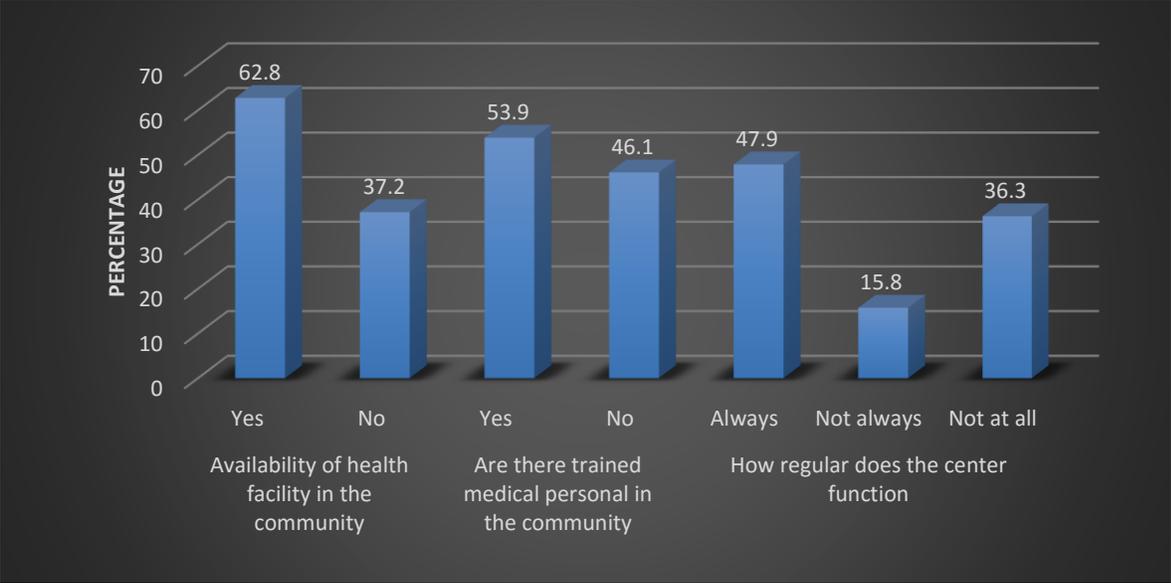
Figure 30: **Availability and Situation of Health Facilities in Communities**

About 63% indicated the availability of health facilities in their communities and 53.9% indicated the availability of trained medical persons. On the functionality of the health facilities, 42.9% reported that the health facilities always function, 15.8% reported not always and 36.3% reported that they do not function at all.

Table 25:   Availability and Situation of Health Facilities in Communities

Question	Response	State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
Availability of health facility in the community	Yes	62.8	64.0	63.3	61.3	63.3	65.3	66.0	65.3	60.0	63.3	62.7	63.3	64.0	58.7	61.3	62.7	60.0	62.7
	No	37.2	36.0	36.7	38.7	36.7	34.7	34.0	34.7	40.0	36.7	37.3	36.7	36.0	41.3	38.7	37.3	40.0	37.3
Are there trained medical personal in the community	Yes	53.9	54.0	54.0	52.7	56.0	57.3	56.0	55.3	48.7	54.7	53.3	55.3	56.0	48.7	52.0	55.3	52.7	54.0
	No	46.1	46.0	46.0	47.3	44.0	42.7	44.0	44.7	51.3	45.3	46.7	44.7	44.0	51.3	48.0	44.7	47.3	46.0
How regular does the center function	Always	47.9	48.0	49.3	47.3	49.3	50.7	50.0	49.3	46.7	47.3	46.7	48.7	48.0	46.7	46.7	47.3	45.3	47.3
	Not always	15.8	16.0	16.7	12.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	17.3	14.0	16.7	16.0	16.0	19.3	13.3	10.7	19.3	17.3	18.0
	Not at all	36.3	36.0	34.0	40.7	34.7	33.3	36.0	33.3	39.3	36.0	37.3	35.3	32.7	40.0	42.7	33.3	37.3	34.7
Distance in km the center is from your home		3.2	4.0	5.0	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.2	3.5	5.3	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.1

3.7.2 Types of Health Facilities Households Attend

Households also indicated the type of health facilities they attend for medical cares. The results are presented in Table 26 and summarized in Figure 31. The state average revealed that 73.2% visits government health facilities for medical attention, followed by community health centres as reported by 17.9%. Others included private health facilities and traditional health facilities as reported by 4.6% and 4.3%, respectively. The highest number of household attending government facilities were reported in Damaturu, Potiskum, Nguru and Giedam. The lowest are reported in Yunusari, Bursari and karasuwa LGAs. Those who attend private health facilities are more in Potiskum, Nguru, and Damaturu LGAs and those that visit traditional facilities are more in Yusufari, Yunusari and Karasuwa LGAs.

Table 26:   **Distribution of Type of Health Facilities Households Attend (%)**

State/LGA	Community Health Centers	Private Clinics or Hospitals	Government Hospitals/Clinics	Traditional Health Healers
State	**17.9**	**4.6**	**73.2**	**4.3**
Bade	16.9	5.9	75.4	1.7
Bursari	19.4	3.2	70.2	7.3
Damaturu	14.2	7.1	78.3	1.9
Fika	21.4	3.2	70.6	4.8
Fune	18.0	4.9	75.4	1.6
Geidam	16.0	5.0	76.5	2.5
Gujba	19.8	3.2	72.2	4.8
Gulani	12.4	5.7	75.2	5.3
Jakusko	20.8	3.2	71.2	4.8
Karasuwa	20.6	3.2	70.6	5.6
Machina	17.7	3.2	72.6	6.5
Nangere	19.4	3.9	72.1	4.7
Nguru	13.5	7.7	76.0	2.9
Potiskum	12.7	7.8	77.4	2.1
Tarmuwa	19.7	3.9	71.7	4.7
Yunusari	20.2	4.8	69.4	5.6
Yusufari	18.4	3.2	71.2	7.2
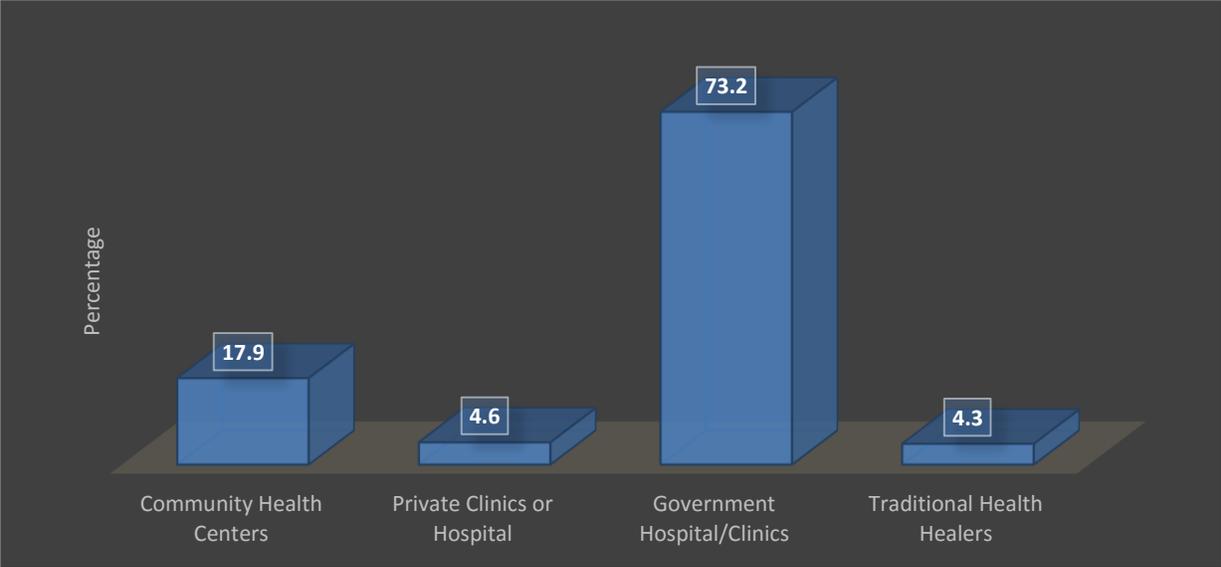
Figure 31: **Distribution of Type of Health Facilities Households Attend**

3.7.3 Government Health Facilities & Workers

The official number of government health facilities was obtained from Ministry of Health and Human Services and the statistics are as presented in Figures 32 & 33 and Tables 27 & 28. The results showed that the number of government hospitals in the state are 14 and the number of other government health facilities are 559. The number of medical doctors are 85 and other health workers are 7955. Four LGAs (Gulani, Karasuwa, Machina and Tarmuwa) have no government hospital, however, they have comprehensive health centres. While the other 13 LGAs either have two or one government hospitals each. The distribution of the 85 doctors across the 17 LGAs revealed that Damaturu, Potiskum, Bade and Geidam have 70.6%, 7.1%, 4.7% and 4.7%, respectively. While four LGAs have none at all.
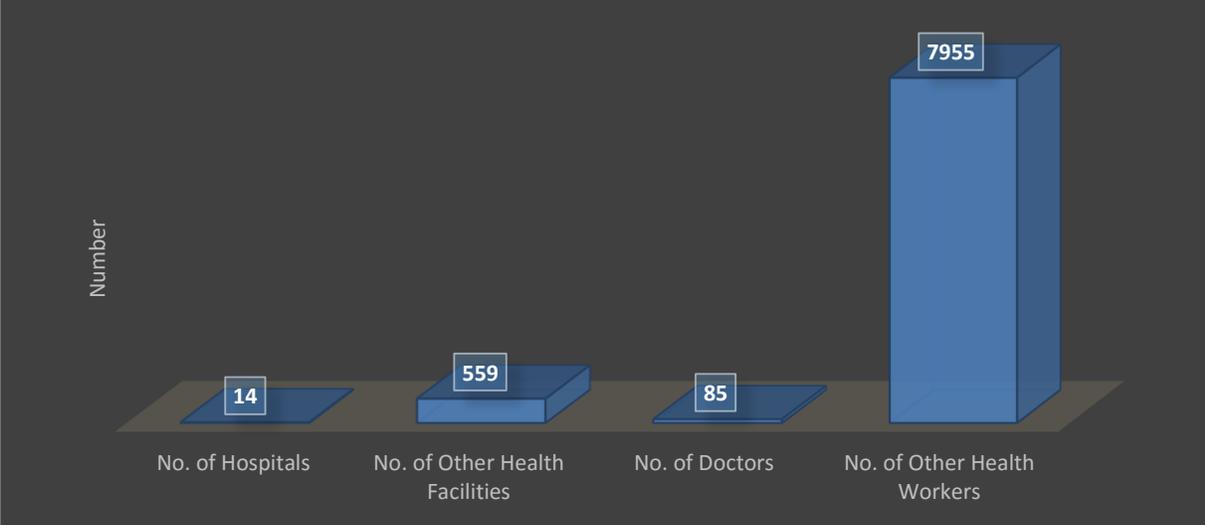
Source: Yobe State Min. of Health & Human Services, 2017

Figure 32: **Distribution of Government Health Facilities Available in the State**

Table 27:   Distribution of Government Health Facilities

LGA/State	No of Hospitals	No of other Health Facilities	No of Doctors	No of other health workers
Bade	1	24	4	367
Bursari	1	38	1	365
Damaturu	2	23	60	434
Fika	1	58	1	693
Fune	1	49	2	608
Geidam	1	27	1	367
Gujba	1	23	4	793
Gulani	1	35	1	521
Jakusko	0	39	0	447
Karasuwa	1	25	1	568
Machina	0	23	1	460
Nangere	0	45	0	296
Nguru	1	22	1	712
Potiskum	1	25	6	368
Tarmuwa	0	46	0	208
Yunusari	1	33	2	357
Yusufari	1	24	0	330
State	**14**	**559**	**85**	**7955**

Source: Yobe State Min. of Health & Human Services

Additional information on various types of engagement of medical doctors providing health services in the state was obtained from Hospital Management Board and are presented in Figure 33 and Table 25. A total of 267 medical doctors provided medical services in 2017 and they consists of 56 medical officers, 8 dental officers, 21 fully employed specialists, 152 visiting consultants and 30 NYNC doctors.
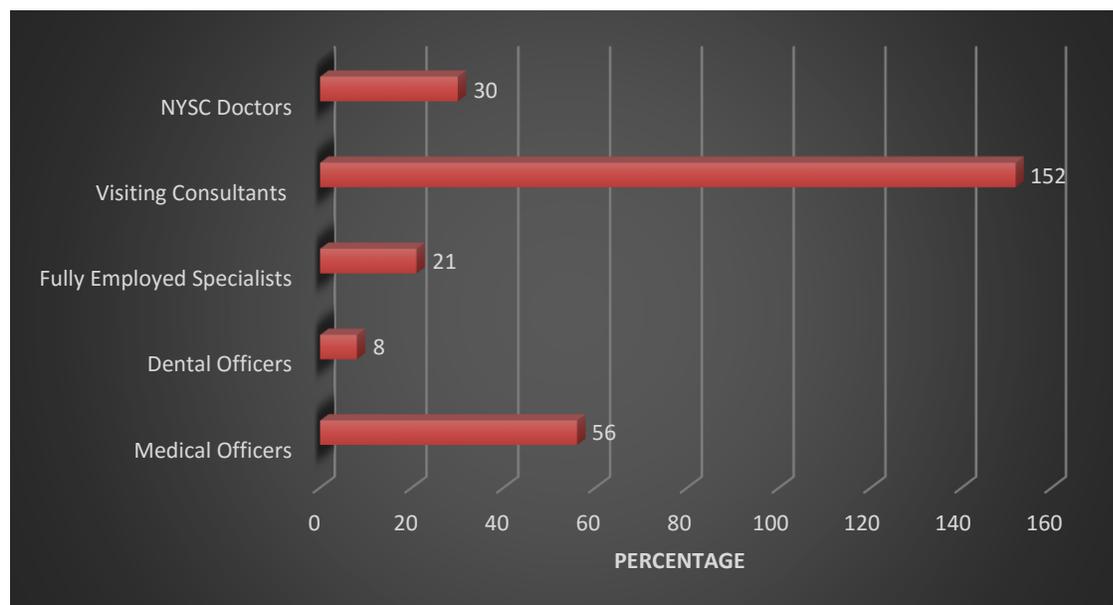
Source: Yobe State HMB
Figure 33:   Distribution of Medical Doctors, 2017

Table 28: Distribution of Medical Doctors by LGAs, 2017

S/No.	LGA	Medical Officers	Dental Officers	Fully Employed Specialists	Visiting Consultants	NYSC Doctors	Total
1	BADE	3	1	0	16(4WEEKLY)	3	**23**
2	BURSARI	1	0	0	0	1	**2**
3	DAMATURU	34	5	21	104(26WEEKLY)	3	**167**
4	FIKA	1	0	0	0	2	**3**
5	FUNE	2	0	0	0	2	**4**
6	GEIDAM	3	1	0	16(4WEEKLY)	3	**23**
7	GUJBA	1	0	0	0	2	**3**
8	GULANI	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
9	JAKUSKO	1	0	0	0	1	**2**
10	KARASUWA	1	0	0	0	2	**3**
11	MACHINA	0	0	0	0	2	**2**
12	NANGERE	1	0	0	0	2	**3**
13	NGURU	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
14	POTISKUM	5	1	0	16(4WEEKLY)	4	**26**
15	TARMUWA	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
16	YUNUSARI	2	0	0	WEEKLY	2	**4**
17	YUSFARI	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	TOTAL	**56**	**8**	**21**	**152**	**30**	**267**

Source: Yobe State HMB, 2017.

3.7.4 Housewives Ante Natal attendance and Delivery information

Information on housewives ante natal attendance and delivery were solicited and the findings are as presented in Figure 34 and Table 29. About 64% of the respondents reported that housewives goes for ante natal cares and 53% reported that the housewives delivers at home. On who assists in delivery, 50.1% reported TBAs, while 21.5%, 13.9%, 10.9% and 3.6% reported midwife, nurses, doctors and self, respectively.
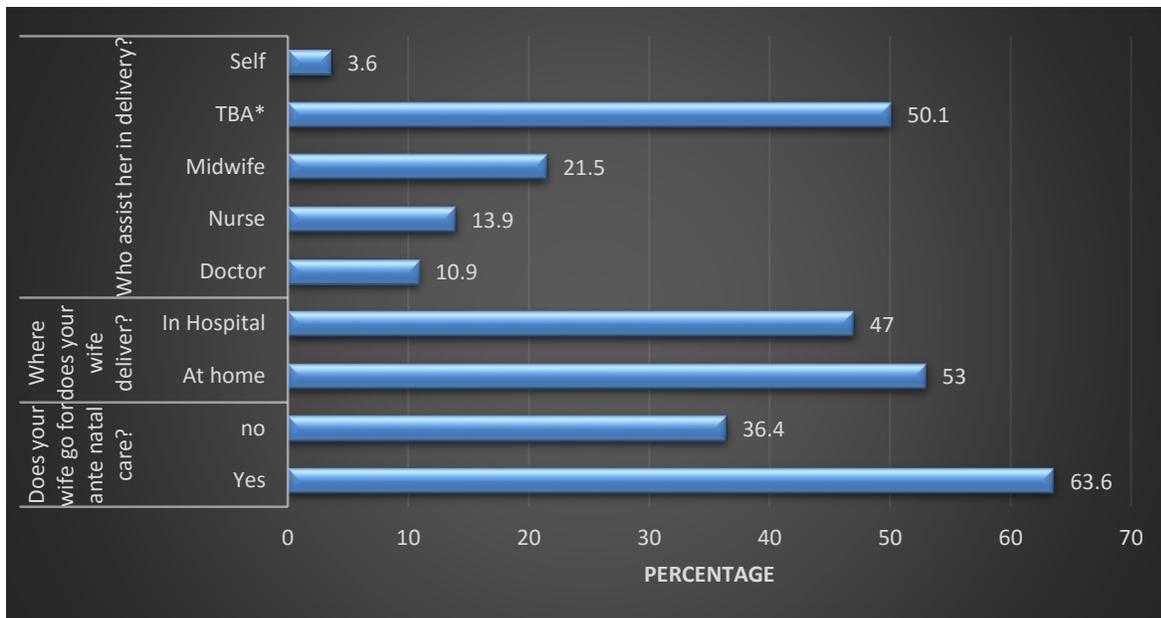
Figure 34:   Housewives Ante Natal attendance and Delivery information

3.7.5   Analysis of Housewives Breast Feeding

Figure 35 and Table 30 presents the opinions of the households on breast feeding. All those interviewed indicated that their wives breast feed and 33.1% indicated that housewives practice exclusive breast feeding. About 49% indicated that housewives breast feed above one year, while 35.7%, 6.5% and 9.1% breast feed for the period of one year, six months and 3 months, respectively
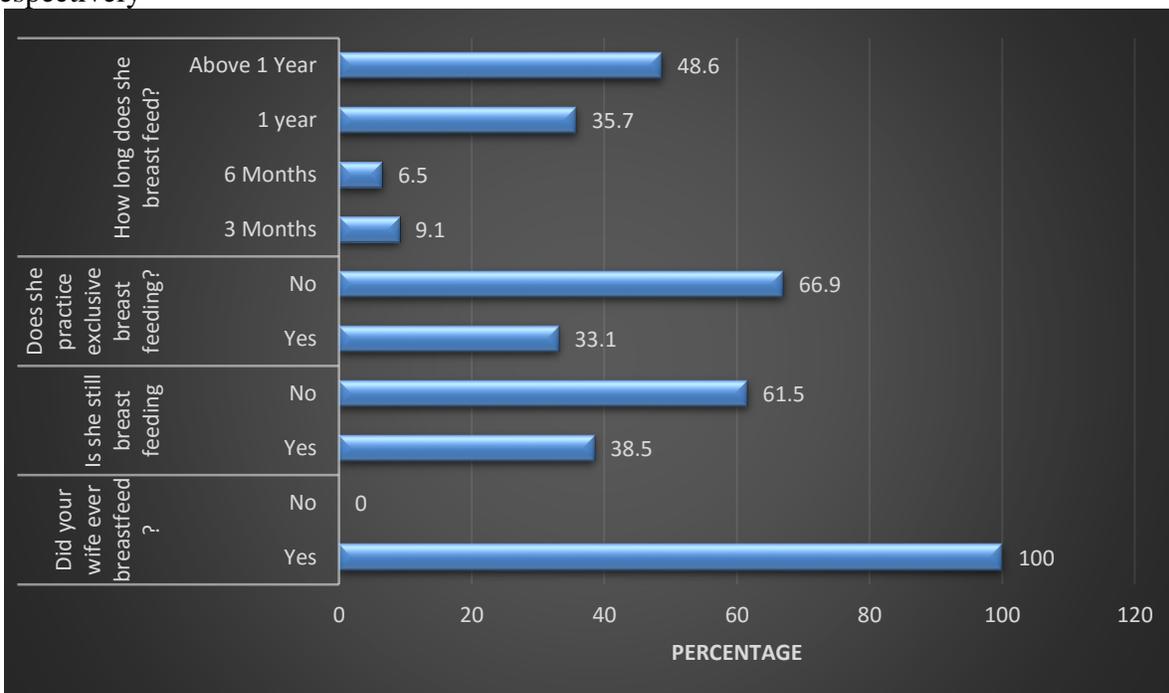
Figure 35:   Analysis of Housewives Breast Feeding

3.7.6 Analysis of Child Routine Immunization

The survey also investigated child routine immunization in the households and the communities and the results are summarized in Figure 36 and Table 31. Only 11.3% reported that children received routine immunization, 24.6% reported that their child received vaccination against the six killer diseases. With the regard to child incidence of diarrhea in the last one month, 30.7% responded yes. The issue of routine child vaccination according to the results needs agent attention in the state. The poor report about immunization situation as reported by the communities and households might be as result of insecurity experienced in the state.
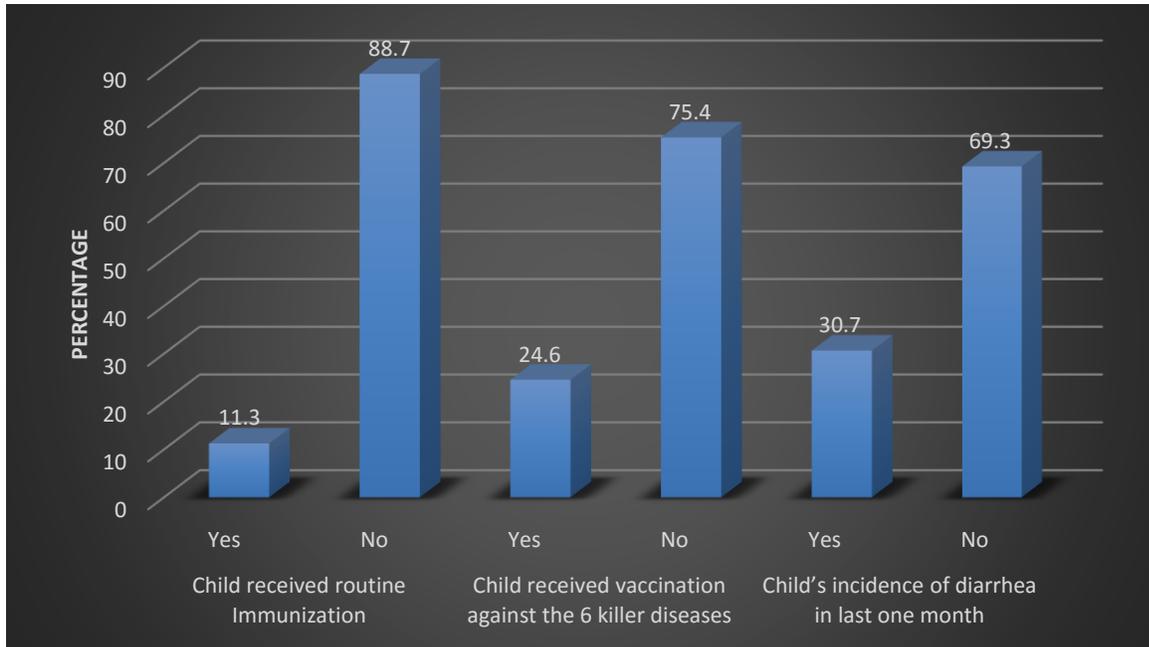
Figure 36:   Analysis of Child Routine Immunization

3.7.7 Households awareness of HIV/AIDS

Information solicited from the respondents on awareness of HIV/AIDS are presented in Figure 37 and Table 32. The state average revealed that 76% have heard information on the disease and 66% reported that they know the cause of the disease. On whether their family members are aware of the danger of the disease, 87% reported yes and 46% reported that they know someone who died of the disease. As to what are their source of information about the disease, 78% indicated radio/TV, 15% health workers and 4% reported from newspapers and other sources.

3.6.8 Incidence of Disease outbreak in the Households

The survey investigated the incidence of some common diseases and the responses obtained are as presented in Figure 38 and Table 33. The common disease with high incidence of occurrence as reported by the households are Malaria (74.9%), Typhoid Fever (62.6%), Dysentery (35.8%) and Skin Diseases (32.3%). Others include Cholera (26%), Hypertension (13.7%), River Blindness

(5.2%) and HIV/AIDs (2.2%). By these result government should ensure availability of medicine for the most prevalent common diseases of the communities. Details of the incidence of the common diseases by LGA are also provided in the table.
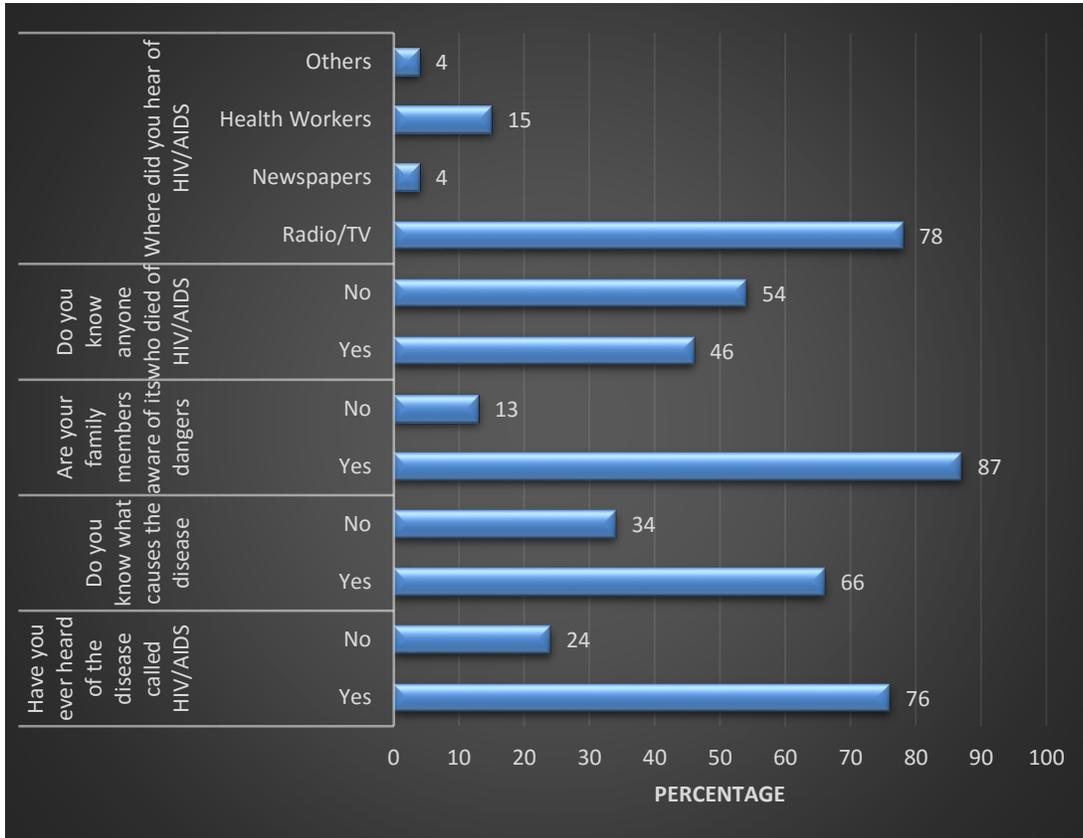
Figure 37: **Analysis of Households awareness of HIV/AIDS**
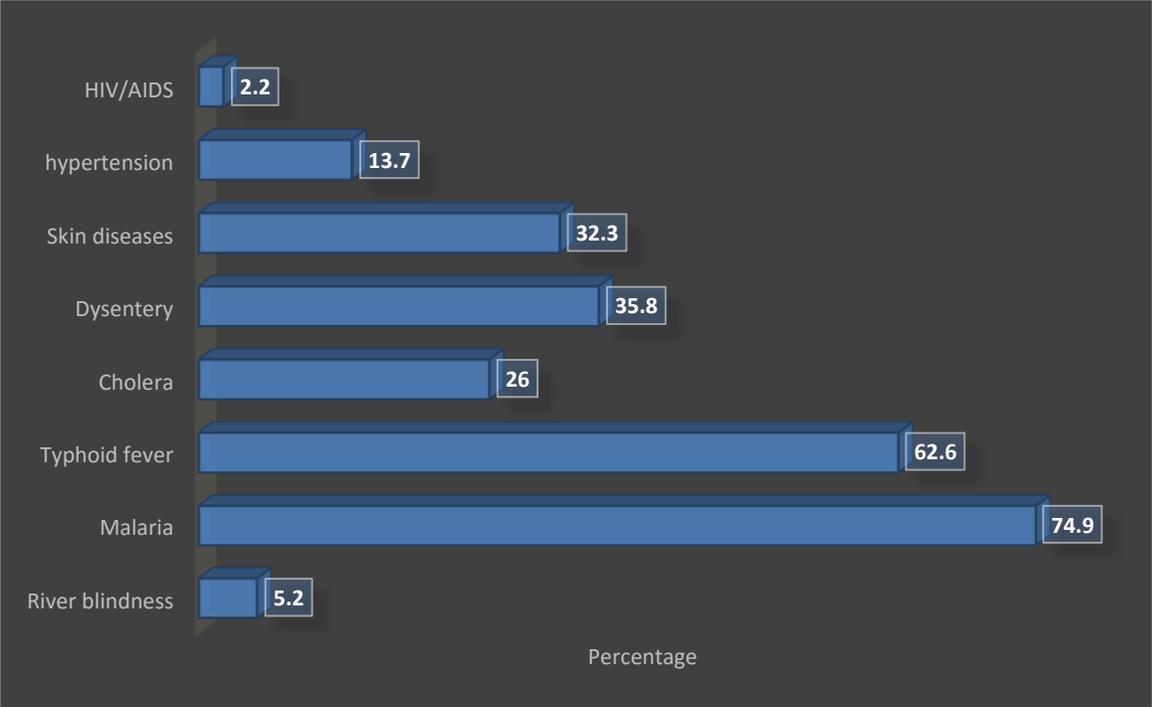
Figure 38:   **Incidence of Disease outbreak in the Household**

Table 29: **Housewives Ante Natal attendance and Delivery information**

Question	Response	State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
Does your wife go for ante natal care?	Yes	63.6	62.7	64.0	67.3	64.7	67.3	66.0	65.3	60.7	64.7	64.7	62.0	67.3	56.7	56.7	66.0	60.0	64.7
	no	36.4	37.3	36.0	32.7	35.3	32.7	34.0	34.7	39.3	35.3	35.3	38.0	32.7	43.3	43.3	34.0	40.0	35.3
Where does your wife deliver?	At home	53.0	52.0	54.7	48.7	58.0	58.0	54.0	58.0	46.0	56.7	56.7	56.7	58.0	40.0	39.3	56.0	54.0	54.0
	In Hospital	47.0	48.0	45.3	51.3	42.0	42.0	46.0	42.0	54.0	43.3	43.3	43.3	42.0	60.0	60.7	44.0	46.0	46.0
Who assist her in delivery?	Doctor	10.9	11.3	10.6	9.4	11.0	8.5	8.5	10.9	12.1	11.9	11.9	10.2	9.9	13.0	11.8	10.1	14.9	10.4
	Nurse	13.9	14.8	13.3	16.0	11.9	14.5	15.3	12.6	14.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	14.0	17.0	20.6	14.3	11.4	13.0
	Midwife	21.5	22.6	18.6	25.5	20.3	20.5	22.0	18.5	24.3	20.3	21.2	21.2	19.8	26.0	26.5	20.2	19.3	20.0
	TBA*	50.1	47.8	54.0	47.2	53.4	53.0	50.0	54.6	45.8	51.7	50.8	53.4	51.2	41.0	39.2	50.4	50.9	53.0
	Self	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.9	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.4	5.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.5	3.5

Table 30:   Analysis of Housewives Breast Feeding

Question	Response	State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
Did your wife ever breastfeed?	Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	No	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Is she still breast feeding	Yes	38.5	40.7	36.0	37.3	39.3	39.3	38.7	39.3	37.3	38.7	38.0	39.3	39.3	36.7	38.7	38.7	40.0	37.3
	No	61.5	59.3	64.0	62.7	60.7	60.7	61.3	60.7	62.7	61.3	62.0	60.7	60.7	63.3	61.3	61.3	60.0	62.7
Does she practice exclusive breast feeding?	Yes	33.1	35.3	30.7	35.3	34.7	34.0	34.0	35.3	31.3	31.3	32.0	34.7	32.7	32.0	33.3	31.3	33.3	30.7
	No	66.9	64.7	69.3	64.7	65.3	66.0	66.0	64.7	68.7	68.7	68.0	65.3	67.3	68.0	66.7	68.7	66.7	69.3
How long does she breast feed?	3 Months	9.1	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.0	10.7	9.3	9.3	8.0	7.3	11.3	11.3	8.0	9.3	9.3
	6 Months	6.5	7.3	6.0	5.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	7.3	5.3	6.7	6.7	6.0	8.0	6.0	5.3	7.3	7.3	6.0
	1 year	35.7	32.7	39.3	35.3	32.7	29.3	31.3	34.0	40.7	36.0	35.3	35.3	32.7	43.3	40.0	34.0	37.3	37.3
	Above 1 Year	48.6	51.3	46.0	50.0	50.7	55.3	53.3	50.7	43.3	48.0	48.7	50.7	52.0	39.3	43.3	50.7	46.0	47.3

Table 31:   Analysis of Child Routine Immunization

Question	Response	State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
Child received routine Immunization	Yes	11.3	12.7	12.7	8.0	12.0	11.3	10.0	12.0	10.0	11.3	12.0	13.3	14.0	7.3	6.0	14.0	14.7	11.3
	No	88.7	87.3	87.3	92.0	88.0	88.7	90.0	88.0	90.0	88.7	88.0	86.7	86.0	92.7	94.0	86.0	85.3	88.7
Child received vaccination against the 6 killer diseases	Yes	24.6	26.0	24.0	23.3	25.3	24.7	22.7	25.3	22.7	24.0	24.7	26.0	26.0	22.7	22.7	26.7	27.3	24.0
	No	75.4	74.0	76.0	76.7	74.7	75.3	77.3	74.7	77.3	76.0	75.3	74.0	74.0	77.3	77.3	73.3	72.7	76.0
Child's incidence of diarrhea in last one month	Yes	30.7	34.7	26.0	36.0	26.0	36.7	36.0	27.3	35.3	28.0	27.3	27.3	29.3	33.3	40.0	28.0	26.0	24.7
	No	69.3	65.3	74.0	64.0	74.0	63.3	64.0	72.7	64.7	72.0	72.7	72.7	70.7	66.7	60.0	72.0	74.0	75.3

Table 32:   Analysis of Households awareness of HIV/AIDS

Question	Response	State	Bade	Bursari	Damatur	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuw a	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuw a	Yunusari	Yusufari
Have you ever heard of the disease called HIV/AIDS	Yes	76	73	79	69	79	73	76	80	74	80	80	77	80	70	68	79	77	79
	No	24	27	21	31	21	25	24	20	26	20	20	23	20	29	32	21	23	21
Do you know what causes the disease	Yes	66	63	69	59	70	65	65	71	63	69	70	67	69	60	55	69	69	69
	No	34	37	31	41	30	35	35	29	37	31	30	31	31	40	45	31	31	31
Are your family members aware of its dangers	Yes	87	87	85	89	87	87	88	87	87	87	88	87	87	86	87	87	87	85
	No	13	13	15	11	13	13	12	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	15
Do you know anyone who died of HIV/AIDS	Yes	46	45	49	38	54	44	44	51	37	51	51	51	51	33	29	51	51	49
	No	54	55	51	62	46	56	56	49	63	49	49	49	49	66	71	49	49	51
Where did you hear of HIV/AIDS	Radio/TV	78	80	78	81	76	76	78	76	82	74	74	73	74	91	91	75	77	77
	Newspapers	4	5	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	6	4	2	2	3	3	3
	Health Workers	15	12	15	12	17	16	14	15	14	18	18	17	17	7	5	16	16	16
	Others	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	5	0	5	4	4	6	0	2	6	4	4

Table 33:   **Incidence of Disease outbreak in the Household**

Question	Response	State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
River blindness	Yes	5.2	6.7	4.0	8.7	2.7	7.3	6.7	3.3	7.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	9.3	12.7	2.7	2.7	3.3
	No	94.8	93.3	96.0	91.3	97.3	92.7	93.3	96.7	92.7	96.7	97.3	97.3	97.3	90.7	87.3	97.3	97.3	96.7
	No	93.1	93.3	90.7	93.3	94.0	92.7	93.3	93.3	92.0	94.0	94.7	94.0	94.0	90.7	91.3	94.0	94.0	92.7
Malaria	Yes	74.9	74.0	76.7	66.0	77.3	74.0	73.3	80.0	72.0	78.7	78.0	78.7	79.3	67.3	62.7	78.0	78.7	78.0
	No	25.1	26.0	23.3	34.0	22.7	26.0	26.7	20.0	28.0	21.3	22.0	21.3	20.7	32.7	37.3	22.0	21.3	22.0
Typhoid fever	Yes	62.6	62.7	62.0	56.0	63.3	66.7	66.0	64.7	58.7	66.0	65.3	62.7	69.3	53.3	55.3	67.3	61.3	63.3
	No	37.4	37.3	38.0	44.0	36.7	33.3	34.0	35.3	41.3	34.0	34.7	37.3	30.7	46.7	44.7	32.7	38.7	36.7
Cholera	Yes	26.0	30.0	20.7	32.0	20.7	32.0	31.3	22.0	28.0	23.3	23.3	22.7	27.3	26.7	34.7	26.7	20.7	20.7
	No	74.0	70.0	79.3	68.0	79.3	68.0	68.7	78.0	72.0	76.7	76.7	77.3	72.7	73.3	65.3	73.3	79.3	79.3
Dysentery	Yes	35.8	37.3	32.0	38.0	32.7	36.7	38.7	32.7	36.0	37.3	35.3	31.3	33.3	39.3	46.0	34.7	33.3	33.3
	No	64.2	62.7	68.0	62.0	67.3	63.3	61.3	67.3	64.0	62.7	64.7	68.7	66.7	60.7	54.0	65.3	66.7	66.7
Skin diseases	Yes	32.3	33.3	31.3	32.0	32.7	38.7	35.3	32.7	26.7	35.3	32.7	29.3	34.0	28.0	34.0	33.3	29.3	30.7
	No	67.7	66.7	68.7	68.0	67.3	61.3	64.7	67.3	73.3	64.7	67.3	70.7	66.0	72.0	66.0	66.7	70.7	69.3
hypertension	Yes	13.7	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.7	14.0	12.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.7	14.7	14.0	14.7	14.7	14.0	13.3
	No	86.3	86.0	86.7	86.7	86.7	87.3	86.0	87.3	86.0	86.0	86.0	87.3	85.3	86.0	85.3	85.3	86.0	86.7
HIV/AIDS	Yes	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
	No	97.8	97.3	98.0	97.3	97.3	96.7	97.3	97.3	98.7	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.3	98.7	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0

3.8   Housing Sector
It is the aspiration of governments in most LDCs to provide their citizens with habitable and safe accommodations. Information on the type of housing citizen live in are vital data for planning.

3.8.1   Ownership and Types of Accommodation
The types and ownership of accommodations households dwell in was investigated in course of the study. Results of the investigation are as presented in Table 34 and Figure 39. The state average showed that majority of the accommodations households dwell in representing 80.4% belongs to the households. About 15% indicated that they rent the houses they dwell in and hence it belongs to the landlords. Some representing 2.8% reported that they dwell in houses belonging to the traditional rulers, 0.6% dwells in government apartments and 1.8% dwells in other forms of ownership. Ownership of accommodations across the LGAs reveals that most of the citizens of the rural LGAs dwells in their own houses while the number of those renting and dwelling in government apartments are higher in the urban and semi-urban LGAs.

The results on types of accommodation reported by the communities depict that 62.1% are mud houses, 27.4% are cement block (brick) houses and houses made of thatch constitutes 10.5% of the houses across the state. The distribution of cement block (brick) houses are more in the urban LGAs than the rural LGAs. More information on the distribution of the type of accommodations across the LGAs are contain in the table.

Table 34:   Types and Ownership of Accommodation

State/LGA	Ownership of Accommodation					Type of Accommodation		
	Owns	Traditional Ruler	Landlord	Government	Others	Mud	Cement Block	Thatch
State	80.4	2.8	14.5	0.6	1.8	62.1	27.4	10.5
Bade	77.3	3.3	17.3	0.7	1.3	63.3	28.7	8.0
Bursari	84.7	1.3	11.3	0.7	2.0	68.7	18.0	13.3
Damaturu	72.0	5.3	21.3	0.7	0.7	58.7	33.3	8.0
Fika	82.7	2.0	12.7	0.7	2.0	69.3	21.3	9.3
Fune	78.0	3.3	16.0	0.7	2.0	62.0	28.7	9.3
Geidam	76.7	3.3	17.3	0.7	2.0	53.3	38.0	8.7
Gujba	84.7	1.3	10.7	0.7	2.7	66.7	23.3	10.0
Gulani	80.7	3.3	15.3	0.0	0.7	54.0	32.7	13.3
Jakusko	83.3	2.0	11.3	0.7	2.7	66.7	22.0	11.3
Karasuwa	83.3	2.0	11.3	0.7	2.7	66.0	22.0	12.0
Machina	84.0	2.0	11.3	0.7	2.0	64.7	24.0	11.3
Nagere	83.3	1.3	12.0	0.7	2.7	64.7	24.0	11.3
Nguru	76.0	4.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	50.7	39.3	10.0
Potiskum	68.0	7.3	23.3	0.7	0.7	40.7	51.3	8.0
Tarmuwa	82.7	2.0	12.7	0.7	2.0	66.0	22.0	12.0
Yunusufari	84.0	2.0	11.3	0.7	2.0	70.7	18.7	10.7
Yusufari	84.7	1.3	11.3	0.7	2.0	69.3	18.7	12.0
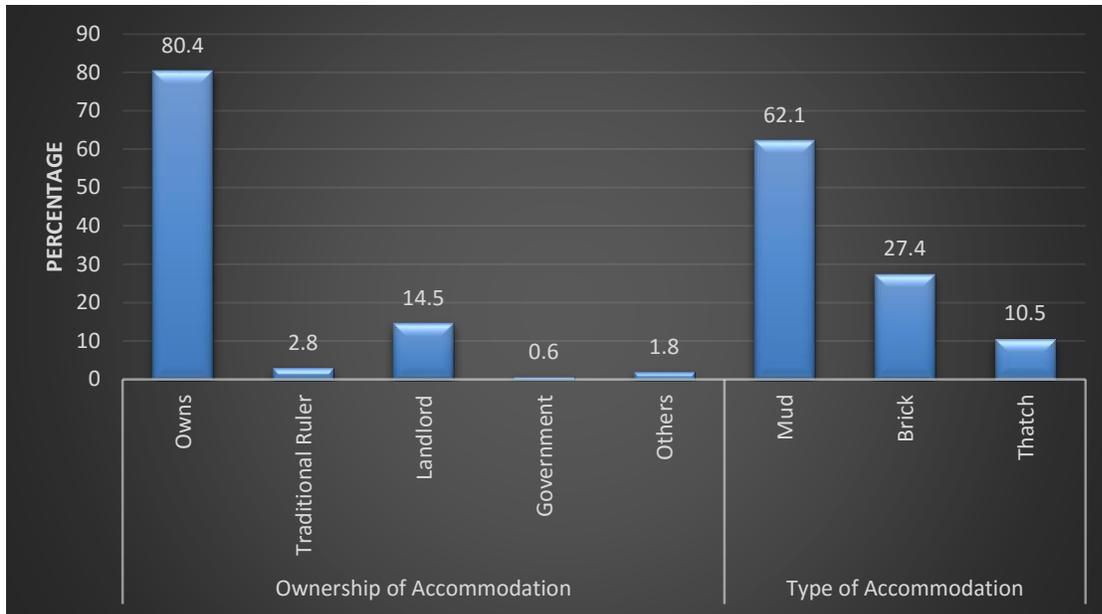
Figure 39:   **Types and Ownership of Accommodation**

3.9   Transportation
3.9.1   Types of Roads Linking the Communities and their Major Problems

The study examined the existence and adequacy of types of roads linking the communities. The types of roads investigated are Motorable tarred roads, Motorable untarred roads and seasonal feeder roads. The responses of the communities are as reported in Figure 40 and Tables 35. The state average reveals that 88.4% of the communities are linked by Motorable untarred roads but only 11.4% reported that the roads are adequate. About 35% indicated that the roads linking their communities are Motorable tarred roads and 50.1% of them were of the opinion that the tarred roads are adequate. Those who reported that their communities are linked by seasonal feeder roads are 87.3% and only 3.8% of these communities reported that the feeder roads are adequate.
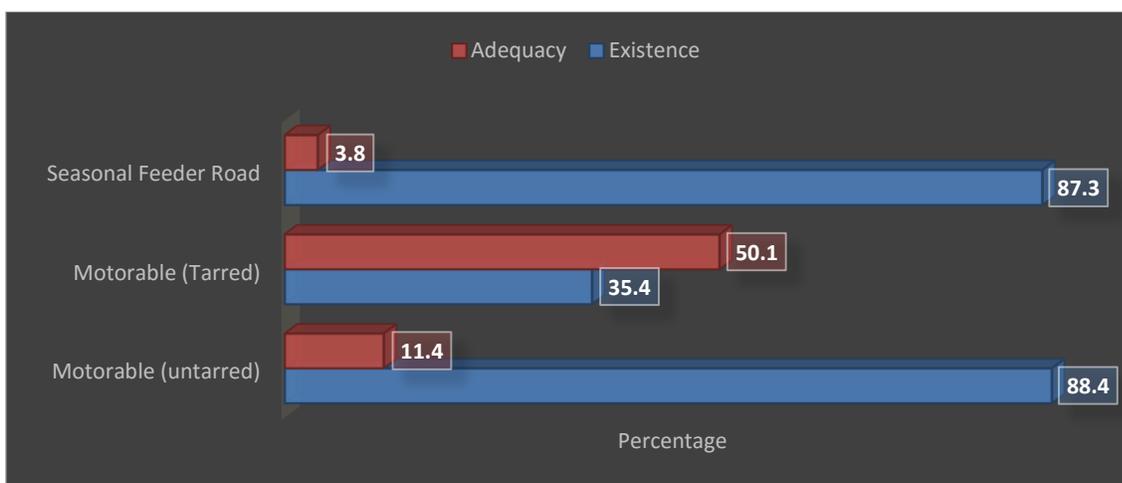
Figure 40: Types of Roads Linking the Communities and their adequacy

The distribution of the types of roads linking communities in each of the LGAs are also presented. As can be observed from the table all the LGAs have some of their communities linked by Motorable tarred roads, the only problem is that they are not adequate and are not in good shape. Hence, most of the communities are requesting for construction of new roads and the rehabilitation of the existing roads.

Table 35: Types of Roads Linking the LGA Communities and their Adequacy

LGA	Type of Road	Existence		Adequacy		Major problem	Likely Solution
		Yes	No	Yes	No		
State	Motorable (untarred)	88.4	6.8	11.4	83.0	bad road	rehabilitation
	Motorable (Tarred)	35.4	59.0	50.1	44.3	bad road	rehabilitation
	Seasonal Feeder Road	87.3	8.0	3.8	90.6	bad	rehabilitation
Bade	Motorable (untarred)	97.3	2.7	12.0	88.0	erosion	rehabilitation
	Motorable (Tarred)	10.7	89.3	44.7	55.3	no good road	rehabilitation
	Seasonal Feeder Road	96.7	3.3	2.7	97.3	no good road	rehabilitation
Bursari	Motorable (untarred)	90.0	10.0	11.3	88.7	the road is not good	rehabilitation
	Motorable (Tarred)	15.3	84.7	44.0	56.0	bad road	rehabilitation
	Seasonal Feeder Road	88.7	11.3	2.7	97.3	bad road	repair
Damaturu	Motorable (untarred)	100.0		10.7	89.3	the road is not good	repair
	Motorable (Tarred)	98.70	1.30	68.7	31.3	bad	rehabilitation
	Seasonal Feeder Road	100.0		2.7	97.3	no good road	rehabilitation
Fika	Motorable (untarred)	93.3	6.7	5.3	94.7	the road is not good	rehabilitation
	Motorable((Tarred)	28.0	72.0	46.0	54.0	bad road	rehabilitation
	Seasonal Feeder Road	91.3	8.7	2.7	97.3	pot holes	repair
Fune	Motorable (untarred)	97.3	2.7	9.3	90.7	bad road	repair
	Motorable (Tarred)	96.00	4.00	42.0	58.0	bad road	repair
	Seasonal Feeder Road	96.7	3.3	2.7	97.3	bad road	repair
Geidam	Motorable (untarred)	96.0	4.0	5.3	94.7	No seasonal	Government intervention
	Motorable (Tarred)	11.30	88.70	43.3	56.7	bad road	repair
	Seasonal Feeder Road	95.3	4.7	2.0	98.0	pot hole	repair
Gujba	Motorable (untarred)	90.7	9.3	11.3	88.7	no good road	rehabilitation
	Motorable (Tarred)	92.70	7.30	72.7	27.3	the road is not good	repair
	Seasonal Feeder Road	90.0	10.0	4.7	95.3	bad road	rehabilitation
Gulani	Motorable (untarred)	92.7	7.3	17.3	82.7	pot holes	repair
	Motorable (Tarred)	94.00	6.00	71.3	28.7	bad road	repair

	Seasonal Feeder Road	92.7	7.3	5.3	94.7	bad road	repair
Jakusko	Motorable (untarred)	88.7	11.3	15.3	84.7	bad road	repair
	Motorable (Tarred)	14.00	86.00	40.0	60.0	No seasonal	Government intervention
	Seasonal Feeder Road	87.3	12.7	5.3	94.7	bad road	rehabilitation
Karasuwa	Motorable (untarred)	90.0	10.0	8.0	92.0	erosion	Government intervention
	Motorable (Tarred)	13.30	86.70	38.0	62.0	unrated	to be tarred
	Seasonal Feeder Road	88.0	12.0	2.7	97.3	erosions	sand fillings
Machina	Motorable (untarred)	92.0	8.0	11.3	88.7	pot holes	repair
	Motorable (Tarred)	14.70	85.30	42.7	57.3	bad road	repair
	Seasonal Feeder Road	91.3	8.7	3.3	96.7	pot hole	Government intervention
Nangere	Motorable (untarred)	93.3	6.7	16.7	83.3	bad road	Government intervention
	Motorable (Tarred)	13.30	86.70	48.0	52.0	pot hole	Government intervention
	Seasonal Feeder Road	90.7	9.3	4.7	95.3	bad road	repair
Nguru	Motorable (untarred)	94.7	5.3	10.0	90.0	bad road	repair
	Motorable (Tarred)	11.30	88.70	50.0	50.0	bad	Government intervention
	Seasonal Feeder Road	94.7	5.3	2.7	97.3	no good road	Government intervention
Potiskum	Motorable (untarred)	100.0		18.7	81.3	the road is not good	Government intervention
	Motorable (Tarred)	5.30	94.70	62.7	37.3	bad road	rehabilitation
	Seasonal Feeder Road	100.0		8.7	91.3	pot holes	repair
Tarmuwa	Motorable (untarred)	92.7	7.3	14.7	85.3	bad road	repair
	Motorable (Tarred)	91.30	8.70	70.0	30.0	bad road	repair
	Seasonal Feeder Road	90.0	10.0	4.7	95.3	bad road	repair
Yunusari	Motorable (untarred)	92.0	8.0	16.7	83.3	No seasonal	Government intervention
	Motorable (Tarred)	13.30	86.70	68.7	31.3	Erosion	Government intervention
	Seasonal Feeder Road	90.0	10.0	7.3	92.7	Untarred	to be tarred
Yusufari	Motorable (untarred)	90.7	9.3	11.3	88.7	Erosions	sand fillings
	Motorable (Tarred)	14.00	86.00	49.3	50.7	bad road	repair
	Seasonal Feeder Road	88.7	11.3	4.0	96.0	pot hole	repair

3.9.2 Average time and distance to the nearest commercial community, persons and vehicles plying the community Roads

The mean number of vehicles and persons plying the community roads per week, mean distance to the nearest commercial community and mean time (minutes) to the nearest communities were

investigated. The results are as presented in Table 36 and Figure 41. The mean number of vehicles plying the community roads across the state per week are 172 and the average persons plying the roads per week are 1472. The average time and distance to the nearest communities are 11 minutes and 24km respectively. The distribution of mean time and distances to the nearest communities as well as persons and vehicles plying the roads per week varies across the LGAs. The most patronized community roads by vehicles and persons per week are Potiskum, Damaturu, and Gujba LGAs. While the least patronized community roads are those of Karasuwa, Nagere, and Jakusko LGAs.

Table 36: **Average time and distance to the nearest community, persons and vehicles plying the community Roads**

LGA	Mean time (Minutes)	Mean distance (km)	Mean No of persons per week	Mean no of vehicles per week
Bade	15	12	800	250
Bursari	16	13	500	120
Damaturu	67	20	3000	1119
Fika	14	5	100	10
Fune	45	17	125	76
Geidam	17	14	500	130
Gujba	10	8	2000	400
Gulani	13	6	678	130
Jakusko	25	13	50	20
Karasuwa	30	14	50	2
Machina	15	5	1300	25
Nagere	30	6	40	19
Nguru	24	10	200	150
Potiskum	20	15	15000	1500
Tarmuwa	27	12	275	52
Yunusufari	29	13	300	20
Yusufari	20	11	100	5
State Average	24	11	1472	172
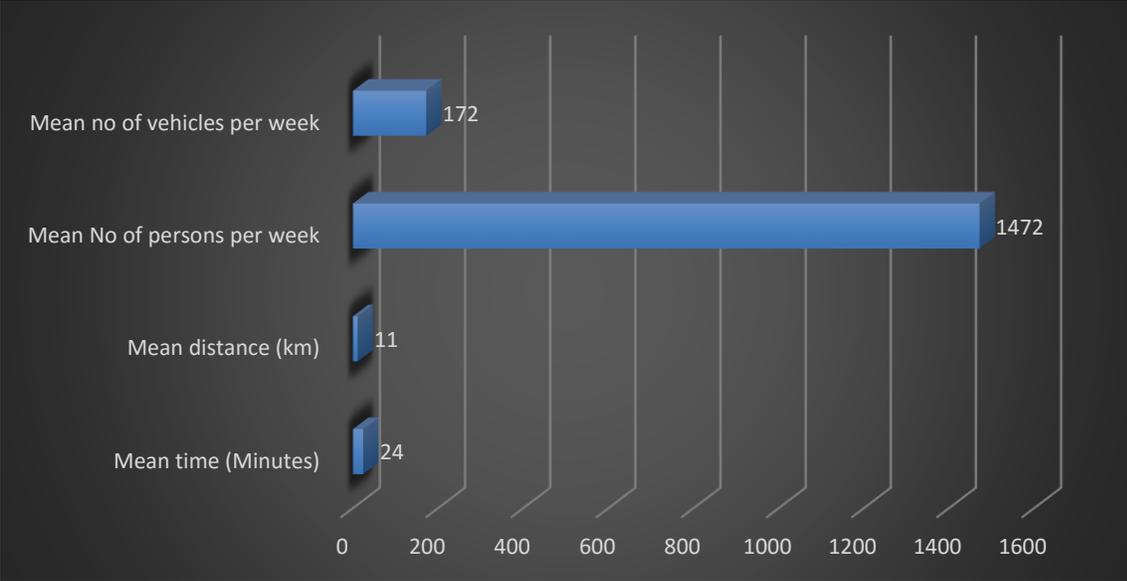
Figure 41: **Average time and distance to the nearest community, persons and vehicles plying the community Roads**

3.10 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

This is the era of information technology which is very vital in terms of communication and dissemination of innovations particularly to farmers. Availability and adequacy of ICTs to the populace will go a long in aiding the development and improving the welfare of the citizenry.

3.10.1 Access to ICT Facilities, Problems and Likely Solution

The survey examine the access to and adequacy of ICT facilities as well as their major problems and likely solutions. The major ICTs investigated are radio, televisions, GSM and internet and the results of the findings are presented in Figure 42 and Table 37. The responses of the communities indicated that 68%, 39%, 15% and 8% of the communities had access to radio, television, GSM and internet facilities, respectively. While only 27%, 26%, 20% and 14% of the communities that reported having access to radio, television, GSM and internet said their services were adequate, respectively. Although some few communities reported that they have no problem with the adequacy of the ICTs, some were complaining of lack of coverage, poor network, and some of the facilities are faulty. The likely solution suggested by the communities are improvement in the network coverage, and repair of damaged ICT facilities. Distribution of the detail responses of the communities on the access and adequacy of ICT facilities by LGAs are presented in the table.
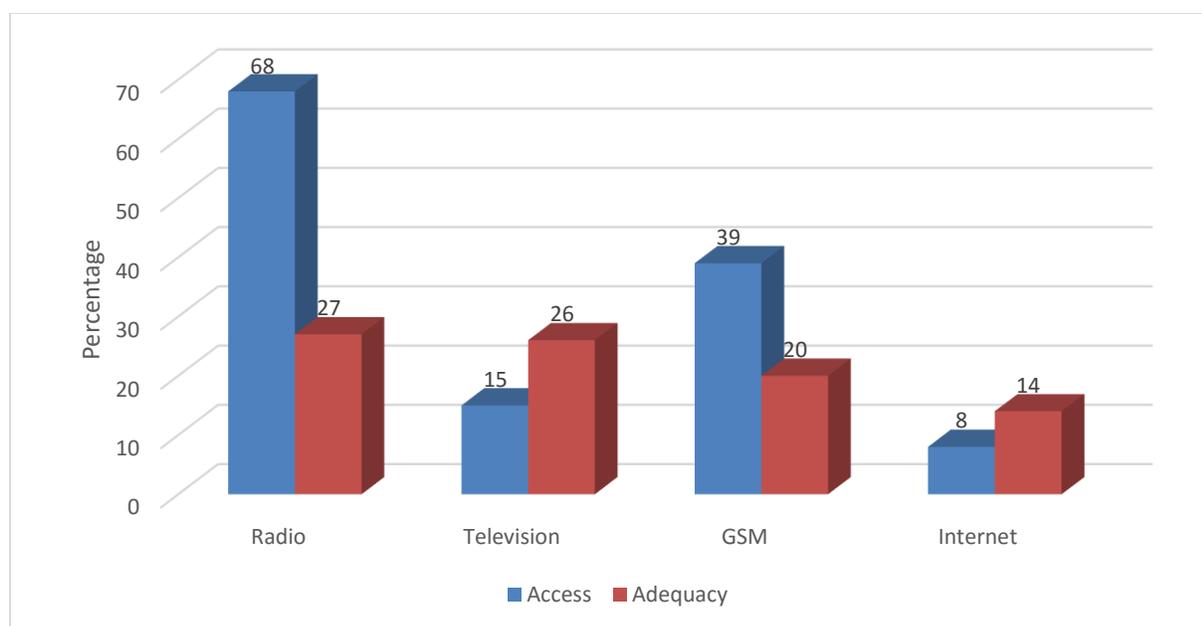
Figure 42: **Access to and adequacy of ICT Facilities**

Table 37: **Access to ICT Facilities, Problems and Likely Solution**

State/LGA	Type of ICT	Access		Adequacy		Major problem	Likely Solution
		Yes	No	Yes	No		
State	Radio	68.0	22.0	27.0	73.0	No coverage	repair
	Television	15.0	85.0	26.0	74.0	no problem	no problem
	GSM	39.0	61.0	20.0	80.0	Network problem	service
	Internet	8.0	92.0	14.0	86.0	no network	need good internet service
Bade	Radio	71.3	28.7	18.0	82.0	Cost of battery	service
	Television	8.0	92.0	13.3	86.7	no network	repair
	GSM	32.0	68.0	8.7	91.3	Network problem	service
	Internet	2.7	97.3	8.1	91.9	no network	need more
Bursari	Radio	72.0	28.0	6.0	94.0	no problem	no problem
	Television	12.7	87.3	8.0	92.0	Network problem	repair
	GSM	30.7	69.3	5.3	94.7	no problem	no problem
	Internet	3.3	96.7	4.7	95.3	no network	no
Damaturu	Radio	70.7	29.3	16.7	83.3	no problem	no problem
	Television	6.0	94.0	8.7	91.3	Network	intervention
	GSM	71.3	28.7	9.3	90.7	no problem	no problem
	Internet	2.0	98.0	2.5	97.5	no network	repair
Fika	Radio	72.0	28.0	19.3	80.7	no network	repair
	Television	11.3	88.7	36.7	63.3		service
	GSM	34.7	65.3	8.7	91.3	Network problem	service
	Internet	2.7	97.3	5.0	95.0	no network	additional of market
	Radio	71.3	28.7	12.7	87.3	Network problem	repair

Fune	Television	8.0	92.0	10.7	89.3	no problem	no problem
	GSM	34.7	65.3	6.7	93.3	no problem	no problem
	Internet	2.7	97.3	2.0	98.0	no network	service
Geidam	Radio	74.3	25.7	29.3	70.7	Network	intervention
	Television	8.7	91.3	41.3	58.7	no problem	no problem
	GSM	34.0	66.0	24.7	75.3	no problem	no problem
	Internet	2.0	98.0	25.3	74.7	no network	no problem
Gujba	Radio	78.3	21.7	21.3	78.7	faulty	repair
	Television	12.7	87.3	12.0	88.0	no network	repair
	GSM	74.7	25.3	17.3	82.7	no network	repair
	Internet	3.3	96.7	7.0	83.0	no network	no problem
Gulani	Radio	61.3	38.7	28.7	71.3	faulty	not working
	Television	10.7	89.3	21.3	78.7	Network problem	repair
	GSM	74.7	25.3	24.0	76.0	Network problem	repair
	Internet	3.3	96.7	4.0	96.0	no network	repair
Jakusko	Radio	72.7	27.3	58.0	42.0	low service	need more
	Television	11.3	88.7	58.0	42.0	Network	intervention
	GSM	30.0	70.0	59.3	40.7	Network	intervention
	Internet	2.7	97.3	23.3	76.7	no network	repair
Karasuwa	Radio	72.0	28.0	44.7	55.3	faulty	no
	Television	12.0	88.0	54.0	46.0	faulty	repair
	GSM	29.3	70.7	3.0	97.0	faulty	service
	Internet	2.0	98.0	21.3	78.7	no network	intervention
Machina	Radio	72.0	28.0	13.3	86.7	faulty	not working
	Television	12.0	88.0	10.0	90.0	faulty	not working
	GSM	28.7	71.3	4.7	95.3	no problem	no problem
	Internet	2.7	97.3	7.0	93.0	no network	repair
Nangere	Radio	71.3	28.7	12.0	88.0	faulty	additional of market
	Television	11.3	88.7	10.7	89.3	low service	need more
	GSM	28.7	71.3	7.3	92.7	no problem	no problem
	Internet	2.7	97.3	5.0	95.0	no network	repair
Nguru	Radio	71.3	28.7	25.3	74.7	faulty	repair
	Television	8.7	91.3	12.7	87.3	no	no
	GSM	40.0	60.0	10.7	89.3	no network	repair
	Internet	3.3	96.7	8.0	92.0	no network	not working
Potiskum	Radio	71.3	28.7	18.7	81.3	faulty	service
	Television	3.3	96.7	6.7	93.3	not enough service	additional of market
	GSM	40.7	59.3	15.3	84.7	Network problem	repair
	Internet	1.3	98.7	13.0	87.0	no network	intervention
Tarmuwa	Radio	69.3	30.7	22.0	78.0	no problem	
	Television	10.7	89.3	18.7	81.3	not enough service	service
	GSM	69.3	30.7	15.3	84.7	low service	intervention
	Internet	2.0	98.0	4.0	96.0	no network	need more

Yunusari	Radio	71.3	28.7	26.7	73.3	faulty	
	Television	11.3	88.7	26.0	74.0	no problem	no problem
	GSM	27.3	72.7	18.7	81.3	faulty	repair
	Internet	2.0	98.0	5.0	95.0	no network	no
Yusufari	Radio	72.0	28.0	12.0	88.0	no problem	no problem
	Television	11.3	88.7	14.0	86.0	no problem	no problem
	GSM	28.7	71.3	13.3	86.7	faulty	not working
	Internet	2.7	97.3	3.0	97.0	no network	additional of market

3.10.2 Access to Market stalls, skills acquisition and viewing Centres

The availability of viewing Centres, skills acquisition Centres and open market stalls are very significant for the socio-economic development of societies. Hence, the survey examined the access and adequacy of these facilities in the state. The results are presented in Figure 43 and Table 38. The availability of open market stalls were reported by 89.6% of the respondents but only 21.6% of them reported that they are adequate. With regards to viewing and skills acquisition centres only 10% and 7.3% reported their existence in their communities respectively. About 21% and 18% of those who have the facilities in their communities indicated that they are adequate, respectively. By these results, government are encouraged to provide more viewing and skills acquisition centres and also improve the adequacy of the available ones. As for open market stalls, what is required is improvement and modernization of the already existing stalls. Some of the reasons given for their inadequacy across the LGAs include lack of TVs, or malfunctioning of the facilities, collapse or destruction of the facilities.
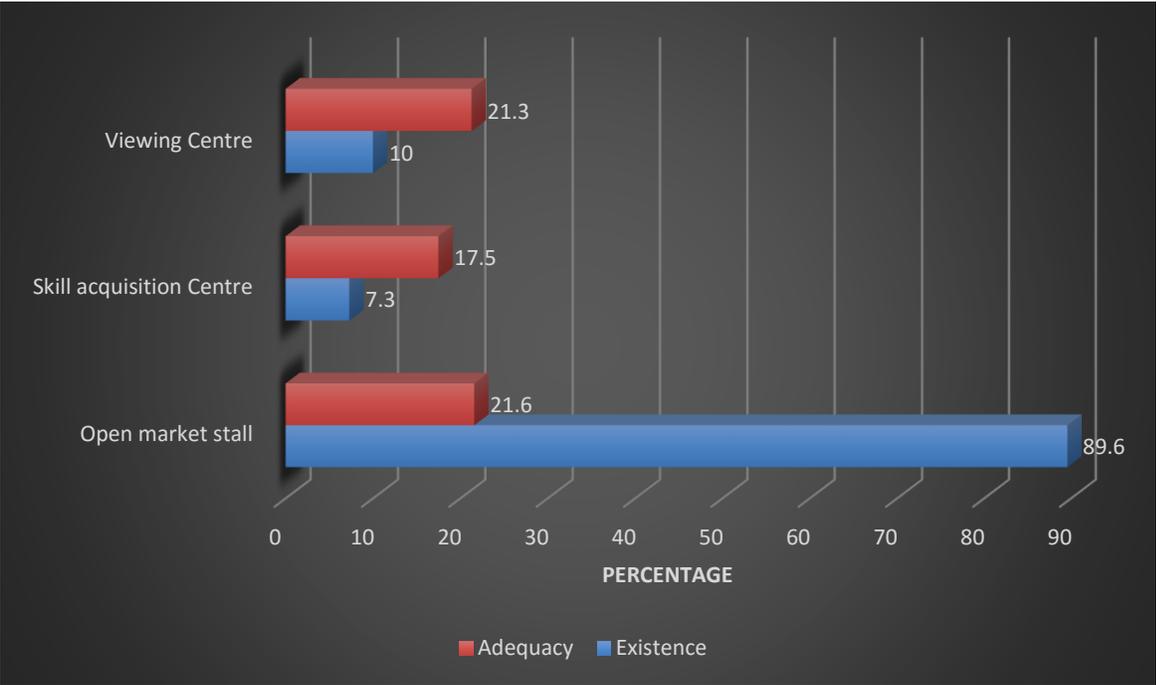
Figure 43: Access to Market stall, skills acquisition Centre and viewing Centre

Table 38:   Access to Market stall, skills acquisition Centre and viewing Centre

LGA/ State	Type of Road	Existence		Adequacy		Major problem	Likely Solution
		Yes	No	Yes	No		
State	Open market stall	89.6	10.4	21.6	78.4	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	7.3	92.7	17.5	82.5	Not good	build more
	Viewing Centre	10.0	90.0	21.3	78.7	collapsed	Government intervention
Bade	Open market stall	97.3	2.7	12.0	88.0	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	6.7	93.3	8.0	92.0	not existing now	Government intervention
	Viewing Centre	8.0	92.0	13.3	86.7	no TV	Government intervention
Bursari	Open market stall	90.0	10.0	8.7	91.3	thatch	to be build good one
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.0	92.0	3.3	96.7	Not function	to be build good one
	Viewing Centre	12.7	87.3	8.0	92.0	old building	modern one
Damaturu	Open market stall	99.3	.7	16.7	83.3	Destroy	Reconstructed
	Skill acquisition Centre	4.7	95.3	8.7	91.3	too small	bigger one
	Viewing Centre	6.0	94.0	8.7	91.3	not facility	buy new once
Fika	Open market stall	58.0	42.0	16.0	84.0	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	7.3	92.7	28.7	71.3	Not good	build more
	Viewing Centre	11.3	88.7	36.7	63.3	collapsed	Government intervention
Fune	Open market stall	95.3	4.7	11.3	88.7	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	6.7	93.3	9.3	90.7	not existing now	Government intervention
	Viewing Centre	8.0	92.0	10.7	89.3	no TV	Government intervention
Geidam	Open market stall	96.7	3.3	25.3	74.7	thatch	to be build good one
	Skill acquisition Centre	7.3	92.7	32.7	67.3	Not function	to be build good one
	Viewing Centre	8.7	91.3	41.3	58.7	old building	modern one
Gujba	Open market stall	92.7	7.3	21.3	78.7	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.0	92.0	8.0	92.0	Not good	build more
	Viewing Centre	12.7	87.3	12.0	88.0	collapsed	Government intervention
Gulani	Open market stall	92.7	7.3	27.3	72.7	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.7	91.3	18.7	81.3	not existing now	Government intervention
	Viewing Centre	10.7	89.3	21.3	78.7	no TV	Government intervention
Jakusko	Open market stall	92.0	8.0	62.7	37.3	thatch	to be build good one
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.0	92.0	56.0	44.0	Not function	to be build good one
	Viewing Centre	11.3	88.7	58.0	42.0	old building	modern one
Karasuwa	Open market stall	92.0	8.0	48.0	52.0	Destroy	Reconstructed
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.0	92.0	46.0	54.0	too small	bigger one
	Viewing Centre	12.0	88.0	54.0	46.0	not facility	buy new once
Machina	Open market stall	93.3	6.7	11.3	88.7	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	6.7	93.3	14.7	85.3	Not good	build more
	Viewing Centre	12.0	88.0	10.0	90.0	collapsed	Government intervention
Nangere	Open market stall	76.0	24.0	16.0	84.0	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.0	92.0	10.0	90.0	not existing now	Government intervention
	Viewing Centre	11.3	88.7	10.7	89.3	no TV	Government intervention

Nguru	Open market stall	95.3	4.7	6.7	93.3	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.0	92.0	4.7	95.3	Not good	build more
	Viewing Centre	8.7	91.3	12.7	87.3	collapsed	Government intervention
Potiskum	Open market stall	75.3	24.0	20.7	79.3	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	5.3	94.7	8.7	91.3	Not good	build more
	Viewing Centre	3.3	96.7	6.7	93.3	collapsed	Government intervention
Tarmuwa	Open market stall	92.7	7.3	20.7	79.3	is too small	build more
	Skill acquisition Centre	7.3	92.7	14.7	85.3	not existing now	Government intervention
	Viewing Centre	10.7	89.3	18.7	81.3	no TV	Government intervention
Yunusari	Open market stall	93.3	6.7	20.0	80.0	thatch	to be build good one
	Skill acquisition Centre	7.3	92.7	8.0	92.0	Not function	to be build good one
	Viewing Centre	11.3	88.7	26.0	74.0	old building	modern one
Yusufari	Open market stall	90.7	9.3	22.7	77.3	Destroy	Reconstructed
	Skill acquisition Centre	8.0	92.0			too small	bigger one
	Viewing Centre	11.3	88.7	14.0	86.0	not facility	buy new once

3.11   Light and Power

Availability of electricity in the cities and rural areas will greatly facilitate economic development as well as stem the rural urban drift by the youth. Over reliance on fuel wood as main source of cooking fuel leads to catastrophic effect on the environment.

3.11.1 Main Sources of Light/Power in the Households

The major sources of the light/power in the households are presented in Figure 44 and Table 39.
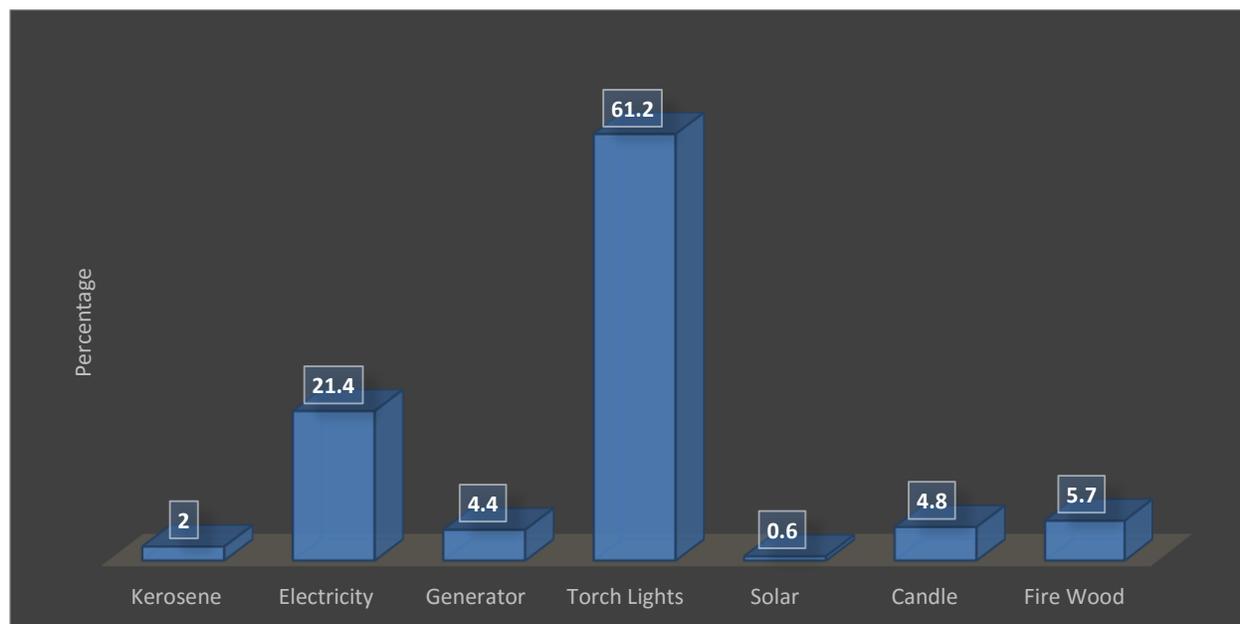
Figure 44:   Main Sources of Light/Power in the Households

The state average reveals that 61.2% relies on torch lights as their main source of lighting. This is followed by electricity as reported by 21.4%. Others include Firewood (5.7%), candle (4.8%), generator (4.4%), kerosene (2.0%), and solar (0.6%). The results varies across the LGAs, while the rural areas use more of torch light and fire woods, the urban areas has more percentage of households using electricity and generators. Gujba and Gulani LGAs uses up to 25% and 20% firewood as their source of lighting and power, respectively. While Damaturu and Potiskum LGAs reported use of electricity as their main source of household light/power.

Table 39:   Main Sources of Light/Power in the Households

State/LGA	Sources of Light/Power in the Households						
	Kerosene	Electricity	Generator	Torch Lights	Solar	Candle	Fire Wood
State	2.0	21.4	4.4	61.2	0.6	4.8	5.7
Bade	2.0	20.0	5.3	70.0	0.7	1.3	0.7
Bursari	2.0	16.7	3.3	73.3	0.7	2.7	1.3
Damaturu	13.3	35.0	16.7	24.0	5.7	4.0	1.3
Fika	0.7	18.7	4.7	72.7	0.7	2.0	0.7
Fune	2.0	20.0	5.3	72.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Geidam	2.0	20.0	5.3	70.7	0.7	1.3	0.0
Gujba	1.3	16.0	5.3	48.0	0.7	3.3	25.3
Gulani	2.7	18.0	3.3	54.0	0.0	2.0	20.0
Jakusko	0.7	17.3	3.3	75.3	0.7	2.0	0.7
Karasuwa	0.7	16.7	3.3	76.0	0.7	2.0	0.7
Machina	1.3	16.7	4.7	74.0	0.7	2.0	0.7
Nagere	0.7	17.3	4.0	74.7	0.7	2.0	0.7
Nguru	3.3	18.0	4.7	71.3	0.0	2.0	0.7
Potiskum	4.0	22.0	5.3	68.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Tarmuwa	4.7	10.0	4.0	70.7	0.7	9.3	0.7
Yunusufari	0.7	17.3	3.3	74.0	0.7	2.7	1.3
Yusufari	1.3	16.7	3.3	75.3	0.7	2.0	0.7

3.11.2 Main Source of Cooking Fuel in the Households
Information on the main sources of cooking fuel in the households are presented in Figure 45 and Table 40. The main sources of cooking fuel reported by the respondents is firewood representing 82.9%. This is followed by kerosene (10.4%), charcoal (2%), cooking gas (1.5%) and electric cooker (1.3%). Distribution across the LGAs shows that most of them do not use cooking gas and

electricity. Some of the rural LGAs reported the use of firewood as their main source of cooking fuel as high as 96%.
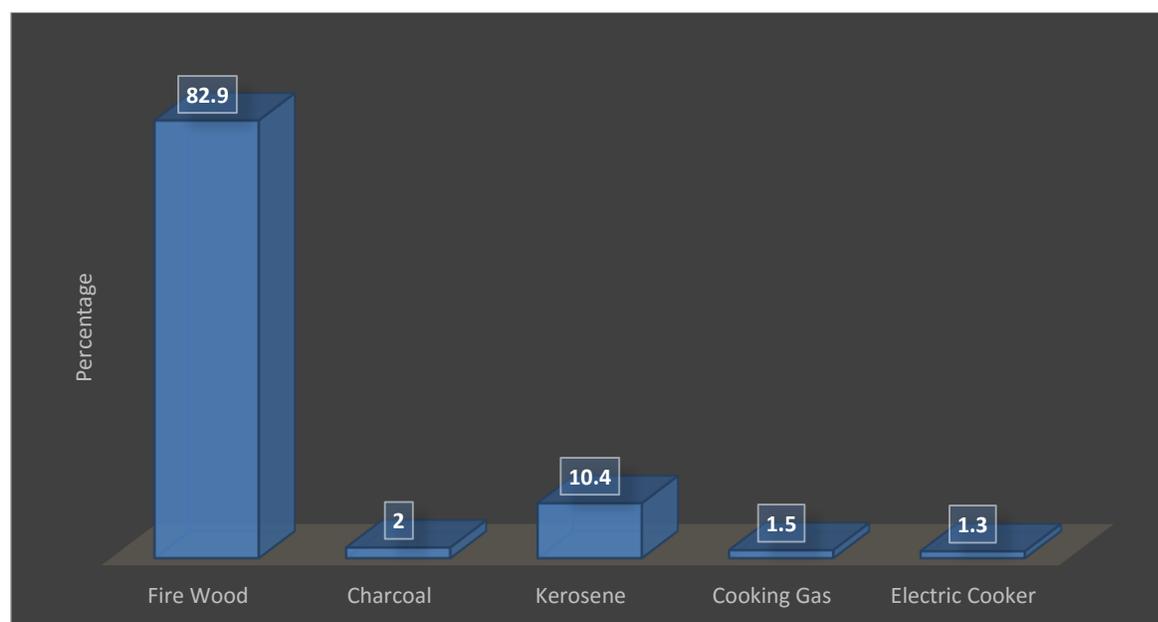
Figure 45:   Main Source of Cooking Fuel in the Households

Table 40:   Main Source of Cooking Fuel in the Households

State/LGA	Main Source of Cooking Fuel in The Households				
	Fire Wood	**Charcoal**	**Kerosene**	**Cooking Gas**	**Electric Cooker**
State	82.9	2.0	10.4	1.5	1.3
Bade	92.0	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.0
Bursari	82.7	2.7	10.7	3.3	0.7
Damaturu	58.0	5.0	18.0	10.0	9.3
Fika	78.3	2.0	19.7	0.0	0.0
Fune	85.3	0.7	12.0	0.0	2.0
Geidam	94.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.0
Gujba	80.7	2.0	17.3	0.0	0.0
Gulani	86.7	1.3	12.0	0.0	0.0
Jakusko	79.3	2.0	8.3	10.3	0.0
Karasuwa	96.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Machina	96.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
Nangere	70.0	2.0	16.0	12.0	0.0
Nguru	74.0	0.7	12.7	10.0	2.7
Potiskum	63.3	0.7	24.0	12.0	0.0
Tarmuwa	79.3	2.0	18.7	0.0	0.0
Yunusari	96.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Yusufari	96.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.7

3.12   Water Supply and Sanitation
Access to safe potable source of drinking water is one of the greatest requirements citizens expects from their governments. Access to safe and potable drinking water safeguards citizens against water borne diseases. Hence, knowledge of main sources of water available to citizens is vital for planning.

3.12.1 Households' Sources of Water Supply
The information collected on major sources of household water supply are summarized in Figure 46 and details by LGAs are presented in Table 41. About 60% of the respondents reported that their major source of household water supply are boreholes. While 20.7% and 19.6% reported that their major sources of water supply are wells and open surfaces, respectively. LGAs close to water bodies such as Nguru, Bade, and Geidam reported the highest percentage of open surface sources as one of their major sources.

Table 41:   Distribution of Households by Sources of Water Supply

State/LGA	Major Sources of Water Supply		
	Borehole	**Well**	**Open Surface**
State	59.7	20.7	19.6
Bade	57.3	20.0	22.7
Bursari	59.3	26.7	14.0
Damaturu	56.7	32.0	11.3
Fika	58.6	26.0	15.3
Fune	58.0	22.0	20.0
Geidam	61.3	16.7	22.0
Gujba	60.6	24.7	14.7
Gulani	63.3	14.0	22.7
Jakusko	62.6	22.7	14.7
Karasuwa	62.7	22.7	14.7
Machina	59.3	24.0	16.7
Nangere	60.0	26.7	13.3
Nguru	59.3	12.0	28.7
Potiskum	57.3	35.3	7.3
Tarmuwa	59.3	26.0	14.7
Yunusari	59.3	26.0	14.7
Yusufari	59.4	26.0	14.7
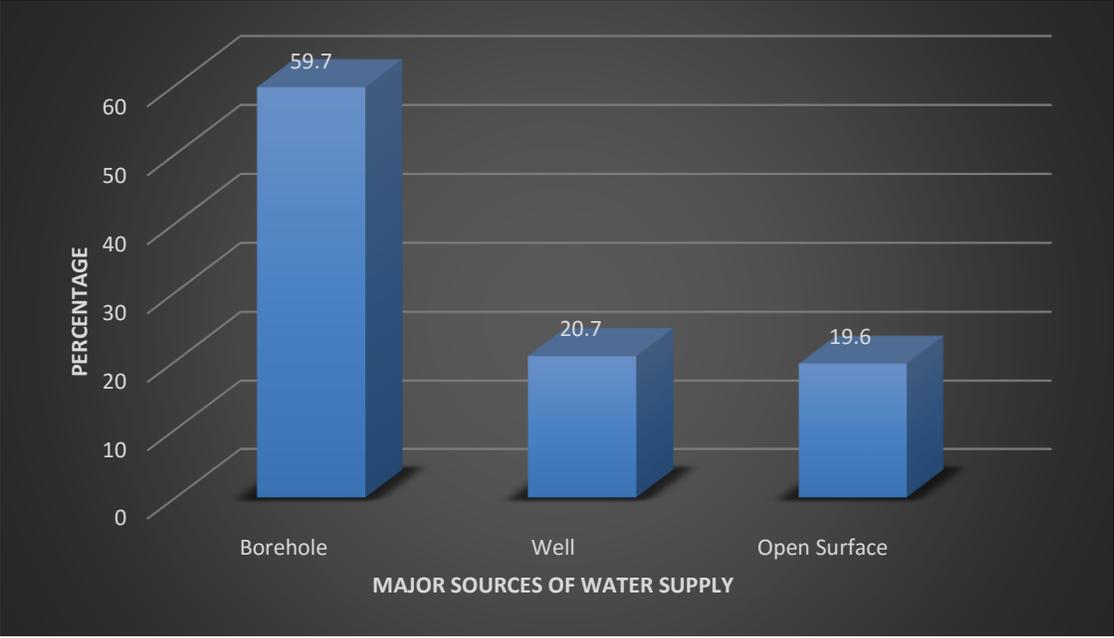
Figure 46: **Distribution of Households by Sources of Water Supply**

3.12.2 Who is Responsible for the Main Source of Water Supply in the Communities?

The findings on who is responsible for the main source of water in the communities is presented in Table 42 and the summarized in Figure 47. Government and community are the main organizations responsible for water supply as reported by 51.2% and 34.9%, respectively. Private owners are responsible for 8.5%, donor agency 3.4% and others 2%. The distribution of organizations responsible for the sources of water supply varies across the LGAs.
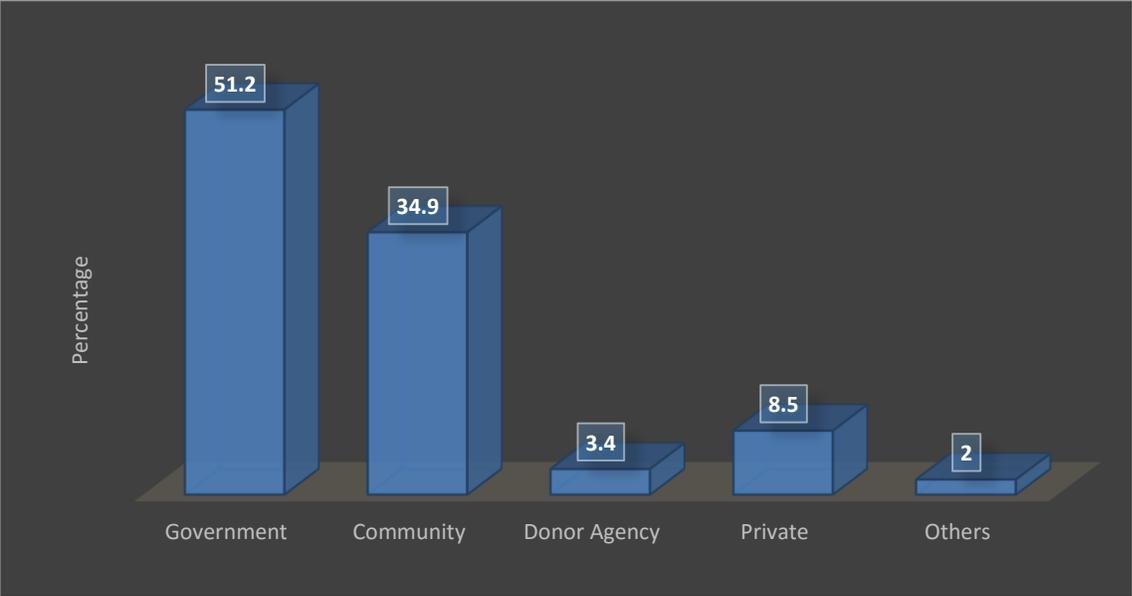
Figure 47: **Who is Responsible for the Main Source of Water Supply in The Communities?**

Table 42:   **Who is Responsible for the Main Source of Water Supply in The Communities?**

State/LGA	Who Responsible for the Main Source of Water Supply				
	Government	Community	Donor Agency	Private	Others
State	51.2	34.9	3.4	8.5	2.0
Bade	40.0	42.0	3.3	12.0	2.7
Bursari	81.3	10.0	3.3	4.0	1.3
Damaturu	40.7	50.7	3.3	2.7	2.7
Fika	42.0	47.3	4.0	5.3	1.3
Fune	42.0	48.7	3.3	3.3	2.7
Geidam	79.3	7.3	3.3	7.3	2.7
Gujba	42.0	46.7	4.7	5.3	1.3
Gulani	49.3	45.3	2.7	0.7	2.0
Jakusko	80.0	10.7	3.3	4.7	1.3
Karasuwa	45.3	45.3	4.0	4.0	1.3
Machina	42.7	48.0	4.0	4.0	1.3
Nangere	66.7	23.3	4.0	4.0	2.0
Nguru	45.3	48.0	2.7	1.3	2.7
Potiskum	44.0	48.7	2.0	1.3	4.0
Tarmuwa	42.0	48.7	3.3	4.0	2.0
Yunusari	44.0	11.3	3.3	40.0	1.3
Yusufari	44.0	10.7	3.3	40.7	1.3

3.12.3 Types of Toilet Facilities Available in Homes

The survey examined the households by the type of toilet facilities they use. One of the hygienic problems that affects human and economic development is prevalence of diseases which is sometimes facilitated by open defecation. The distribution of respondents by types of toilet facilities available in their homes are presented in Figure 48 and Table 43.
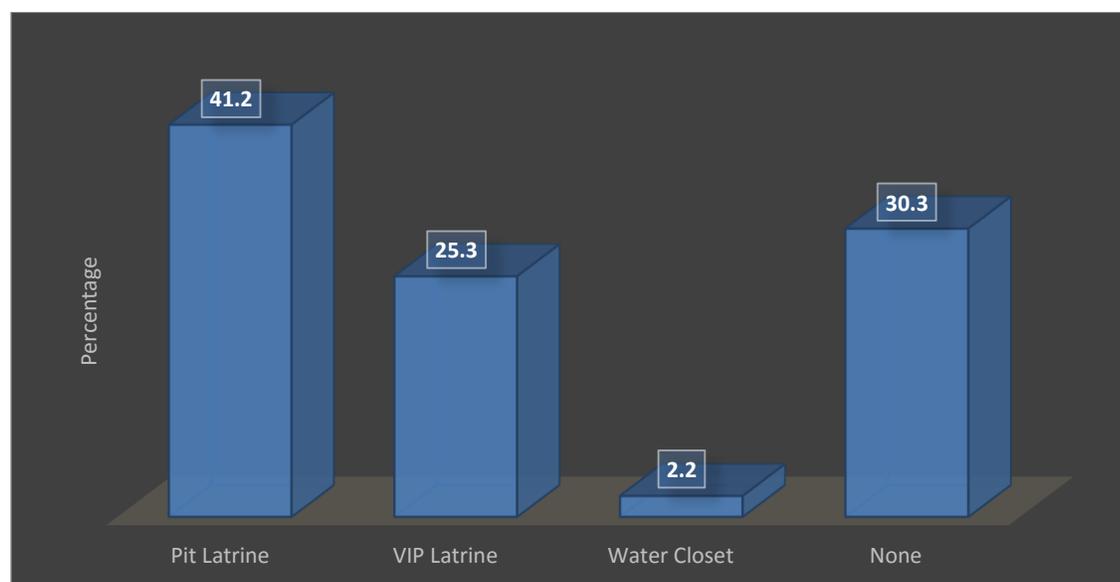
Figure 48:   **Types of Toilet Facilities Available in Home**

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About 41.2% of the households use pit latrine, 30.3% have no toilets in their homes, 25.3% use VIP latrines and 2.2% use water closet. The breakdown of toilet facilities households use by LGAs are also presented in the table. Communities in the state needs to be sensitized on the danger of open defecation as 30.3% reported that have no toilet in the homes.

Table 43:   Types of Toilet Facilities Available in Homes

State/LGA	Types of Toilet Facilities Available in Homes			
	Pit Latrine	**VIP Latrine**	**Water Closet**	**None**
State	41,2	25.3	2.2	30.3
Bade	34.3	30.3	5.0	31.3
Bursari	64.3	10.3	2.7	22.7
Damaturu	36.0	38.0	6.5	22.0
Fika	37.7	27.7	2.7	30.7
Fune	39.0	25.7	3.3	32.0
Geidam	34.3	30.3	3.0	31.3
Gujba	64.3	10.3	2.7	17.7
Gulani	37.7	27.7	1.5	30.7
Jakusko	31.0	33.0	2.7	33.3
Karasuwa	39.0	25.7	1.3	32.0
Machina	47.0	17.0	1.0	32.0
Nangere	33.7	31.0	2.7	32.7
Nguru	30.3	35.0	5.7	32.0
Potiskum	65.0	10.3	5.5	17.0
Tarmuwa	27.7	35.7	2.7	34.0
Yunusari	31.0	30.7	2.7	35.7
Yusufari	47.7	12.0	2.7	32.7

3.12.4 Where Household members without Latrine Defecates

Since about 30.3% of the households reported that they do not have toilets in their homes, the study investigated where they defecates and the results are presented in Table 44 and Figure 49. Their responses indicated that 60.3% uses bushes or open spaces around their homes and communities. About 33% indicated that they use public toilet, 3.1% visits commercial toilets and 2.3% uses other means. The distribution of where those household members without toilets defecates by LGAs are also presented in the table. The highest population of those using bushes are in Nangere and Jakusko LGAs.
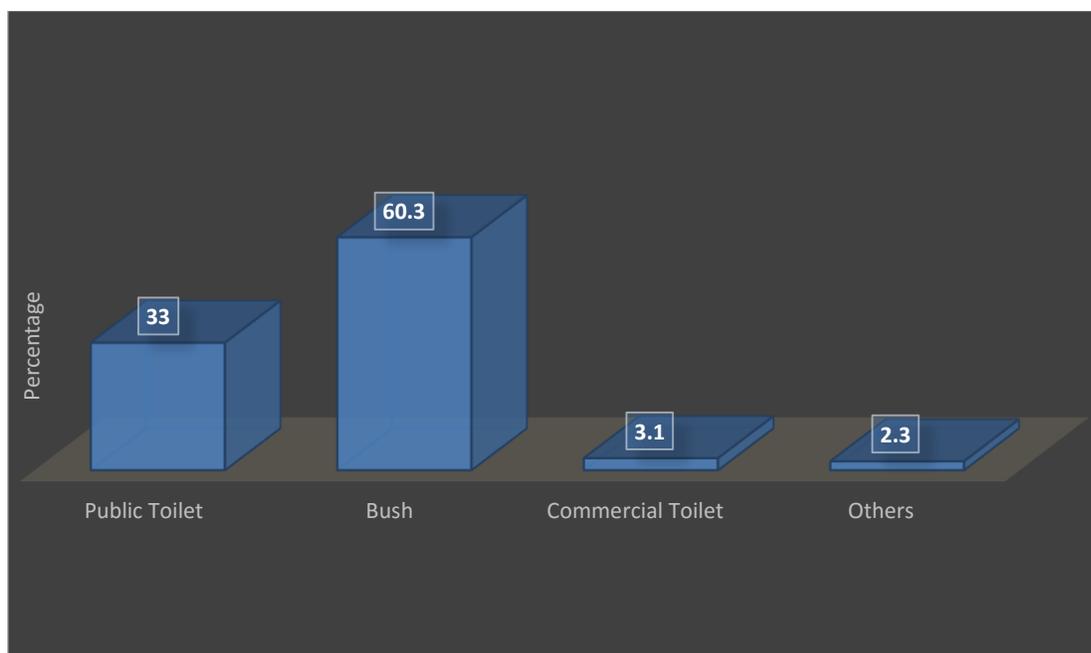
Figure 49: **Distribution of where Household members without Latrine Defecate**

Table 44: **Distribution of where Household members without Latrine Defecate**

State/LGA	Where Household Members Defecate			
	Public Toilet	**Bush**	**Commercial Toilet**	**Others**
State	33.0	60.3	3.1	2.3
Bade	45.3	49.3	4.0	1.3
Bursari	25.3	69.3	2.7	2.7
Damaturu	42.7	52.7	4.0	0.7
Fika	38.0	56.0	2.7	3.3
Fune	30.7	64.0	3.3	2.0
Geidam	32.0	62.0	4.0	2.0
Gujba	36.0	58.7	2.7	2.7
Gulani	30.0	65.3	2.7	2.0
Jakusko	23.3	70.0	2.7	4.0
Karasuwa	30.7	62.7	2.7	4.0
Machina	38.7	56.0	2.7	2.7
Nangere	22.0	72.7	2.7	2.7
Nguru	39.3	56.7	3.3	0.7
Potiskum	43.3	51.3	5.3	0.0
Tarmuwa	31.3	63.7	2.7	2.7
Yunusufari	32.7	61.3	2.7	3.3
Yusufari	30.0	64.7	2.7	2.7

3.13   Vulnerable Groups
The vulnerable needs special attention in planning. Hence the knowledge and the statistics on their existence and distribution are of paramount importance.

3.13.1 Analysis of Vulnerable Groups
The study investigated the situation of the vulnerable in the state. Their situations examined are what makes them vulnerable, types of their current socioeconomic engagement and how can they be empowered. Table 45 presents the distribution of their responses by LGAs. IDPs reported their situation was as result of insurgency and natural disasters. Their major economic activities are farming and trading and most of them are hoping that they could be given skills and loans while other asking for shelter and food. The disables reported they are disable as results of polio and natural defaults and their socioeconomic engagement is begging. The disables are also requesting for skills acquisition training with access to loans. Widows reported that they are widows because they lost their husband as result of the insurgency and natural death. Most of them reported that they are into farming and they hope to be empowered by training them on different vocations backed by provision of seed working materials or loans. Orphans and separated children reported that they are orphans and separated from their parents mostly due to the insurgency and they wish to be empowered by acquiring skills. The aged are mostly beggars and are asking for shelter and free food.

Table 45:   Analysis of Vulnerable Groups

LGA	Vulnerable groups	What makes them vulnerable	Types of Socioeconomic engagement	How can they be empowered
Bade	IDPs	Insurgency, disaster	Trading and farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Polio/natural default	some are Begging	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	giving the skill acquisition
	Aged	due to age	some are Begging	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Boko haram insurgent	business	Giving them free food and shelter
Bursari	IDPs	Insurgency, disaster	Trading n farming	Giving them loan
	Disables	Polio/natural defoul	some are Begging	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	giving the skill acquisition
	Aged	due to age	some are Begging	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Boko haram insurgent	business	skill acquisition
Damaturu	IDPs	Insurgency, disaster	Trading and farming	Giving them loan
	Disables	Polio/natural default	some are Begging	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	Giving them loan
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	giving the skill acquisition

	Aged	due to age	some are Begging	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Boko haram insurgent	business	skill acquisition
Fika	IDPs	Insurgency, disaster	Trading n farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Polio/natural default	some are Begging	Giving them loan
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	Giving them loan
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business	Giving them loan
	Aged	due to age	some are Begging	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Boko haram insurgent	business	skill acquisition
Fune	IDPs	Insurgency, disaster	Trading n farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	some are Begging	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business	giving them skill acquisition
	Aged	due to age	nothing	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Boko haram insurgent	business	Giving them loan
Geidam	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	Trading and farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	some are Begging	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	giving them skill acquisition
	Aged	due to age	nothing	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Boko haram insurgent	business	skill acquisition
Gujba	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	Trading and farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	some are Begging	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	nothing	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Insurgency	business	skill acquisition
Gulani	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	provision of business facilities

	Aged	due to age	some are Begging	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Insurgency	business	skill acquisition
Jakusko	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	Giving them loan
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	Giving them loan
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	nothing	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	some are Begging	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	natural death of father/ insurgency	business	skill acquisition
Karasuwa	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	Giving them loan
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	Giving them loan
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	Giving them loan
	Aged	due to age	receiving help from others	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	natural death of father/ insurgency	business	Giving them loan
Machina	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	Giving them loan
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	Giving them loan
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	receiving help from others	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	receiving help from others	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	natural death of father/ insurgency	business	skill acquisition
Nangere	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	Giving them loan
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	receiving help from others	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	natural death of father/ insurgency	business	skill acquisition
Nguru	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	natural death of father/ insurgency	Business laundry	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	receiving help from others	Giving them free food and shelter

	Separated/unaccompanied children	natural death of father/ insurgency	business	skill acquisition
Potiskum	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	giving them skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	Some are natural death n insecurity	farming	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	receiving help from others	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Nothing	farming	skill acquisition
Tarmuwa	IDPs	Boko haram insurgent	skill acquisition	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	giving them skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	Some are natural death n insecurity	farming	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	receiving help from others	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Nothing	farming	giving them skill acquisition
Yunusari	IDPs	Insurgency	nothing	giving them skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	nothing	giving them skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	Some are natural death n insecurity	farming	provision of business facilities
	Aged	due to age	nothing	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Nothing	farming	giving them skill acquisition
Yusufari	IDPs	Insurgency	skill acquisition	givinh the skill acquisition
	Disables	Natural default, some in the accident	some are Begging	giving them skill acquisition
	Widows	Natural death/insurgency	farming	giving them skill acquisition
	Orphans	Some are natural death n insecurity	farming	Giving them free food and shelter
	Aged	due to age	receiving help from others	Giving them free food and shelter
	Separated/unaccompanied children	Nothing	farming	giving them skill acquisition

3.13.2 Distribution of Widows

The number of registered widows in the state and their distribution across the 17 LGAs were obtained from the official records of the Ministry of Women Affairs and it is presented in Figure 50 and Table 46. The record shows that they are total of 9,748 registered widows in the state. Their distribution across the LGAs varied, but their concentrations in Gujba, Gulani, Damaturu, Potiskum, and Geidam are higher. While the LGAs with lowest number of widows are Machina, Tarmuwa, Karasuwa and Nagere LGAs.
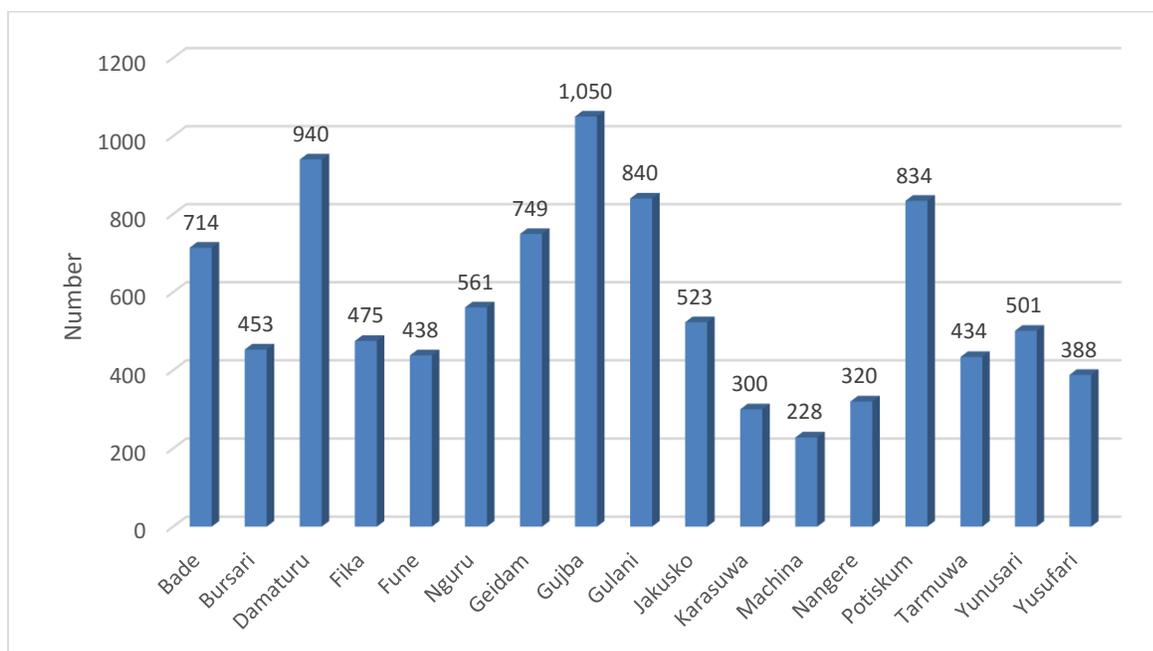
Source: Yobe State Min. of Women Affairs

Figure 50: **Distribution of Widows**

Table 46: **Distribution of Registered Widows across the LGAs, 2017.**

LGA/State	Number of Widows
Bade	714
Bursari	453
Damaturu	940
Fika	475
Fune	438
Nguru	561
Geidam	749
Gujba	1,050
Gulani	840
Jakusko	523
Karasuwa	300
Machina	228
Nangere	320
Potiskum	834
Tarmuwa	434

Yunusari	501
Yusufari	388
State	**9,748**

Source: Yobe State Min. of Women Affairs

3.14   Environment and Natural Resources

3.14.1 Availability and Satisfaction with Natural Resource use Management

The study analysed the availability and satisfaction with the management of the natural resources in the communities. Their responses are summarized in Figure 51 and presented in more detail in Table 47.
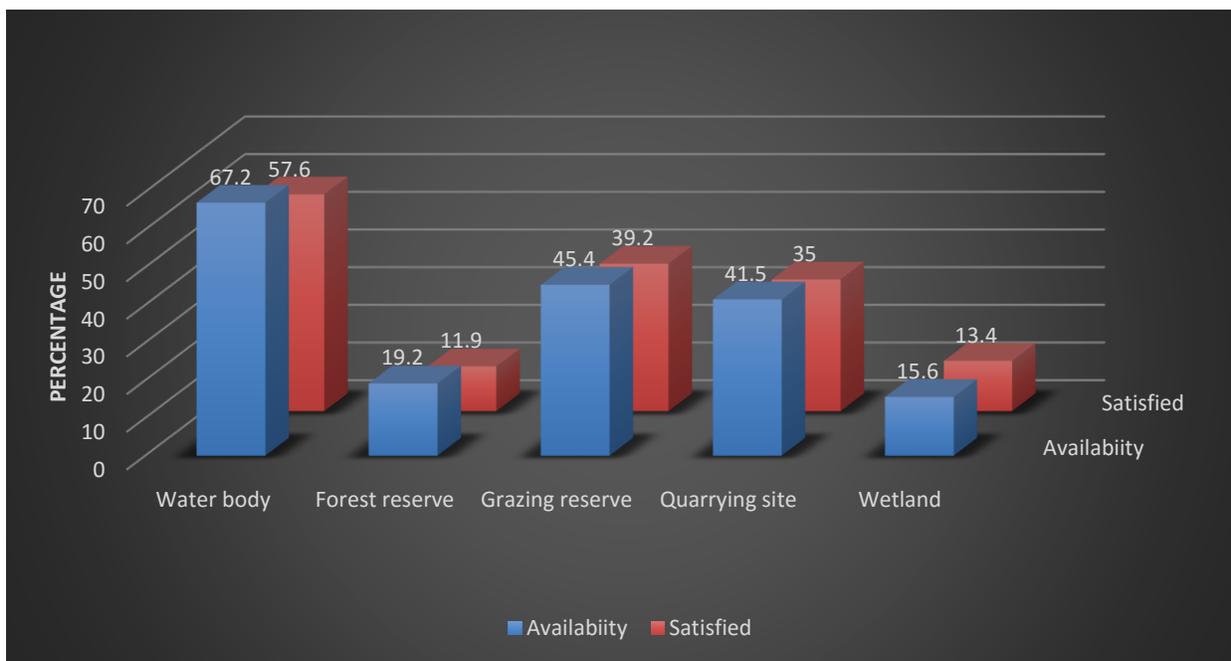
Figure 51:   **Availability and Satisfaction with Natural Resource use Management**

The results revealed that 67.5% of the communities reported the availability of water bodies in their communities and 57.6% are satisfied with the way they are managed. Grazing reserve availability is reported by 45.5% of the communities and 39.2% are satisfied with how they are managed. Similarly, 41.5% reported availability of quarrying site and 35% are satisfied with how they are managed. While only 19.2% and 15.6% reported the availability of forest reserve and wetlands and also only 11.9% and 13.4% are satisfied with their management, respectively. From these result, it can be deduced that availability of natural resources in the state are insufficient and without sustainable management use put in place they may be degraded. The distribution of availability and satisfaction of the resource management varied across the LGAs.

3.14.2 Access to the Natural Resources by Social Groups

Access and utilization of the natural resources by the social groups were examined and the results are as presented in Figure 52 and Table 47.
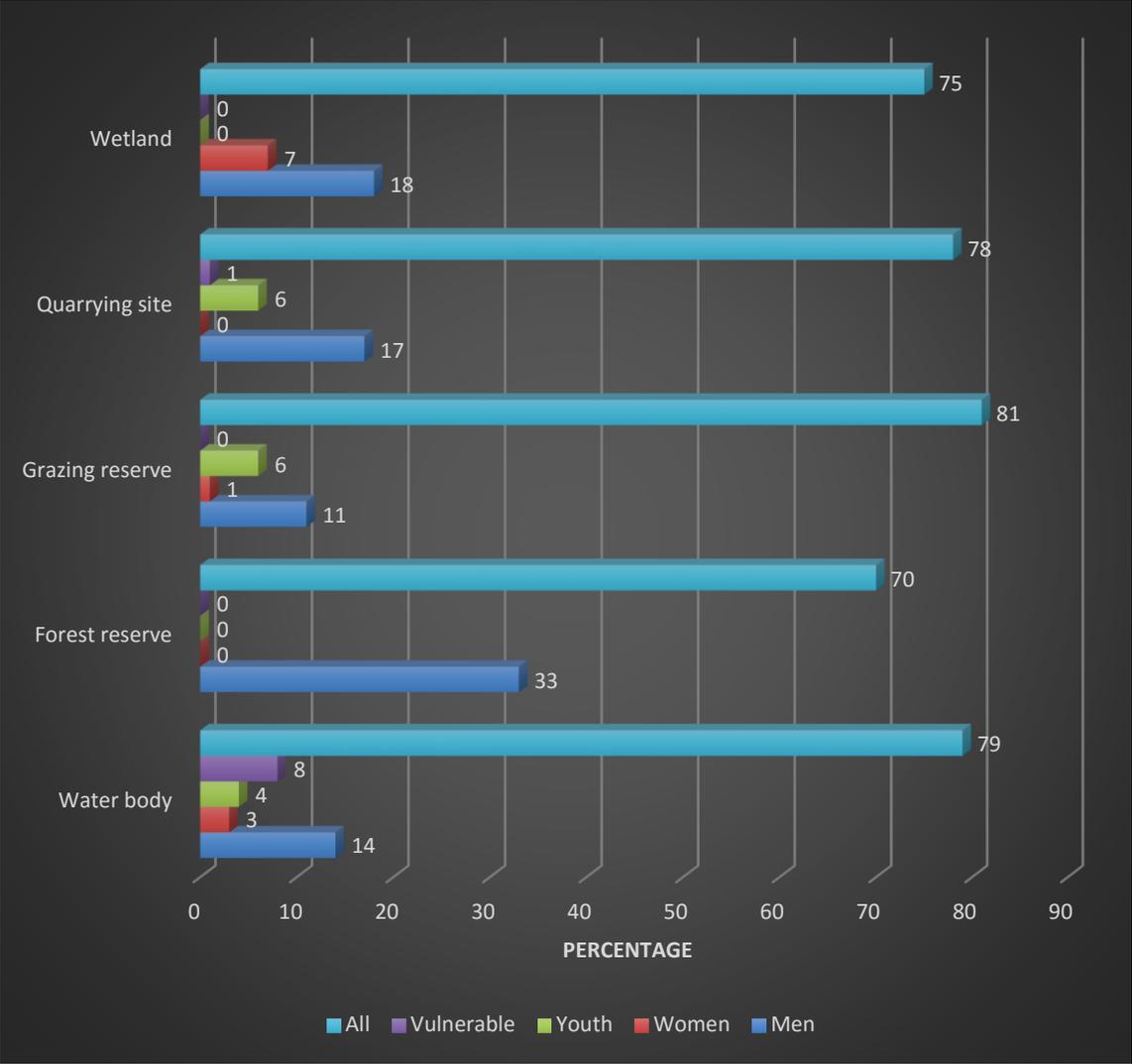
Figure 52: **Access to the Natural Resources by Social Groups**

The results indicated that all the social groups have almost equal access to the natural resources as reported by 70% and above of the communities members. However, some respondents reported that men utilizes more of forest reserves, wetlands and quarrying sites more than the other social groups. The access to the natural resources by LGAs varies across the LGAs as can be observed in the table.

Table 47: **Respondents' Perception of Social inclusiveness of Natural Resource use**

State/ LGA	Natural Resource	Indicate resources availability		Who have access to the resource					Are you satisfied with the way the resource is managed	
		Yes	No.	Men	Women	Youth	Vulnerable	All	Yes	No.
State	Water body	67.2	32.8	13.7	2.6	4.4	7.9	79.3	57.6	42.4

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	Forest reserve	19.2	80.8	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	11.9	88.1
	Grazing reserve	45.4	54.6	11.3	1.3	6.2	0.0	81.2	39.2	60.8
	Quarrying site	41.5	58.5	16.5	0.0	6.3	0.6	77.9	35.0	65.0
	Wetland	15.6	84.4	18.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	74.7	13.4	86.6
Bade	Water body	69.3	30.7	12.5	1.0	4.8	8.2	81.7	60.0	400.0
	Forest reserve	17.3	82.7	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	10.0	90.0
	Grazing reserve	45.3	54.7	11.8	1.5	7.4	0.0	79.4	40.7	59.3
	Quarrying site	34.0	66.0	14.0	0.0	10.0	0	76.0	29.3	70.7
	Wetland	14.7	85.3	22.7	0	0.0	0.0	77.3	12.0	88.0
Bursari	Water body	58.7	41.3	13.6	4.5	4.5	7.7	77.3	49.3	50.7
	Forest reserve	26.0	74.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	18.0	82.0
	Grazing reserve	42.0	58.0	7.9	1.6	7.9	0.0	82.5	34.0	66.0
	Quarrying site	54.7	45.3	21.3	0.0	6.3	1.3	71.3	46.0	54.0
	Wetland	18.0	82.0	18.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	70.4	16.0	84.0
Damaturu	Water body	51.3	48.7	22.1	0.0	3.9	7.4	74.0	43.3	56.7
	Forest reserve	13.3	86.7	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	6.7	93.3
	Grazing reserve	42.7	57.3	18.8	0	0	0.0	81.3	42.7	57.3
	Quarrying site	19.3	80.7	3.4	0.0	0	0	96.6	19.3	80.7
	Wetland	12.7	87.3	15.8	0	0.0	0.0	84.2	10.0	90.0
Fika	Water body	58.0	42.0	12.6	4.6	4.6	7.8	78.2	49.3	50.7
	Forest reserve	24.7	75.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	16.7	83.3
	Grazing reserve	46.7	53.3	8.6	1.4	7.1	0.0	82.9	39.3	60.7
	Quarrying site	54.7	45.3	17.5	0	6.3	0	76.3	47.3	52.7
	Wetland	19.3	80.7	17.2	10.3	0	0.0	72.4	17.3	82.7
Fune	Water body	94.0	6.0	6.4	0.0	3.5	9.0	90.1	85.3	14.7
	Forest reserve	16.7	83.3		0	0	0.0	100.0	10.0	90.0
	Grazing reserve	54.7	45.3	11.0	1.2	6.1	0.0	81.7	50.0	50.0
	Quarrying site	38.7	61.3	5.2	0	8.6	0	86.2	34.0	66.0
	Wetland	14.0	86.0	9.5	0	0	0.0	90.5	12.0	88.0
Geidam	Water body	59.3	40.7	16.9	0.0	5.6	7.8	77.5	48.7	51.3
	Forest reserve	17.3	82.7	34.6	0	0	0.0	65.4	9.3	90.7
	Grazing reserve	50.7	49.3	10.5	1.3	6.6	0.0	81.6	44.0	56.0
	Quarrying site	36.7	63.3	11.1	0	9.3	0	79.6	30.0	70.0
	Wetland	11.3	88.7	11.8	0	0	0.0	88.2	9.3	90.7
Gujba	Water body	58.0	42.0	11.5	4.6	6.9	7.7	77.0	48.0	52.0
	Forest reserve	21.3	78.7	25.0	0	0	0.0	75.0	14.7	85.3
	Grazing reserve	42.7	57.3	6.3	3.1	9.4	0.0	81.3	34.0	66.0
	Quarrying site	55.3	44.7	18.5	0	8.6	1.2	71.6	46.0	54.0
	Wetland	18.7	81.3	17.9	10.7	0	0.0	71.4	16.0	84.0
Gulani	Water body	58.0	42.0	18.4	4.6	2.3	7.5	74.7	48.0	52.0
	Forest reserve	19.3	80.7	41.4	0.0	0	0	58.6	11.3	88.7
	Grazing reserve	37.3	62.7	14.3	0	0	0	85.7	34.0	66.0

	Quarrying site	30.7	69.3	29.5	0.0	0	2.3	68.2	26.0	74.0
	Wetland	15.3	84.7	26.1	13.0	0	0	60.9	12.7	87.3
Jakusko	Water body	60.7	39.3	12.1	4.4	5.5	7.8	78.0	50.7	49.3
	Forest reserve	20.7	79.3	25.8	0.0	0	0	74.2	14.0	86.0
	Grazing reserve	47.3	52.7	8.5	1.4	8.5	0	81.7	38.0	62.0
	Quarrying site	54.0	46.0	19.0	0.0	7.6	1.3	72.2	43.3	56.7
	Wetland	17.3	82.7	19.2	11.5	0	0	69.2	15.3	84.7
Karasuwa	Water body	95.3	4.7	5.6	2.8	2.8	8.9	88.8	84.7	15.3
	Forest reserve	21.3	78.7	25.0	0.0	0	0	75.0	14.0	86.0
	Grazing reserve	46.7	53.3	8.6	1.4	7.1	0	82.9	37.3	62.7
	Quarrying site	52.0	48.0	19.7	0.0	6.6	0	73.7	42.0	58.0
	Wetland	17.3	82.7	19.2	11.5	0	0	69.2	15.3	84.7
Machina	Water body	96.0	4.0	5.6	2.8	2.8	8.9	88.9	86.7	13.3
	Forest reserve	20.7	79.3	16.1	0.0	0	0	83.9	14.0	86.0
	Grazing reserve	40.7	59.3	9.8	1.6	8.2	0	80.3	33.3	66.7
	Quarrying site	52.7	47.3	19.5	0.0	6.5	1.3	72.7	44.7	55.3
	Wetland	17.3	82.7	19.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	69.2	15.3	84.7
Nangere	Water body	62.0	38.0	10.8	4.3	6.5	7.8	78.5	51.3	48.7
	Forest reserve	20.7	79.3	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.2	14.0	86.0
	Grazing reserve	49.3	50.7	6.8	2.7	12.2	0.0	78.4	38.7	61.3
	Quarrying site	52.7	47.3	19.5	0.0	11.7	0	68.8	42.7	57.3
	Wetland	17.3	82.7	19.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	69.2	15.3	84.7
Nguru	Water body	95.3	4.7	11.9	2.8	1.4	8.4	83.9	86.0	14.0
	Forest reserve	18.0	82.0	51.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.1	9.3	90.7
	Grazing reserve	33.3	66.7	20.0	0	0	0.0	80.0	32.0	68.0
	Quarrying site	21.3	78.7	36.7	0.0	0	3.3	60.0	19.3	80.7
	Wetland	15.3	84.7	26.1	13.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	12.7	87.3
Potiskum	Water body	53.3	46.7	30.0	0.0	3.8	6.6	66.3	44.0	56.0
	Forest reserve	10.0	90.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	2.0	98.0
	Grazing reserve	44.0	56.0	24.2	0	0	0.0	75.8	44.0	56.0
	Quarrying site	4.7	95.3		0.0	0	0	100.0	4.7	95.3
	Wetland	9.3	90.7	21.4	0	0.0	0.0	78.6	7.3	92.7
Tarmuwa	Water body	60.7	39.3	12.1	4.4	5.5	7.8	78.0	50.0	50.0
	Forest reserve	20.0	80.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.3	13.3	86.7
	Grazing reserve	48.7	51.3	9.6	1.4	12.3	0.0	76.7	38.7	61.3
	Quarrying site	51.3	48.7	20.0	0	10.7	0	69.3	42.0	58.0
	Wetland	16.7	83.3	20.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	14.7	85.3
Yunusari	Water body	56.0	44.0	14.3	6.0	4.8	7.5	75.0	46.0	54.0
	Forest reserve	22.7	77.3	26.5	0	0.0	0.0	73.5	14.7	85.3
	Grazing reserve	40.7	59.3	9.8	1.6	8.2	0.0	80.3	32.7	67.3
	Quarrying site	50.7	49.3	23.0	0	6.8	0	70.3	42.7	57.3
	Wetland	19.3	80.7	27.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	62.1	16.7	83.3

Yusufari	Water body	59.3	40.7	13.5	7.9	4.5	7.4	74.2	50.0	50.0
	Forest reserve	24.0	76.0	27.8	0	0.0	0.0	72.2	16.7	83.3
	Grazing reserve	40.7	59.3	6.6	1.6	8.2	0.0	83.6	32.7	67.3
	Quarrying site	55.3	44.7		0	0.0	0.0		47.3	52.7
	Wetland	21.3	78.7	18.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	62.5	19.3	80.7

3.14.3 Uses of the Natural Resources

The uses of the different types of the natural resources by the communities are presented in Table 48. Water bodies are mostly used for fishing, domestic uses, livestock drinking points and for irrigation and recreation. Forest reserves are used for hunting, fuel wood extraction, medicinal herbs, and timber. Grazing areas and quarrying sites are mostly used for grazing and quarrying. While wetlands are used for fishing, farming and livestock drinking/grazing.

3.14.4 Sustainable Regulatory Measures of Natural Resources

The sustainable regulatory measures and their enforcement in the use of the natural resources were investigated in the communities and their responses are as presented in Table 49. For the water bodies 21.3%, 5.4%, 5.0%, 5.3% and 11.5% of the community members reported that regulatory measures such as non-chemical usage, appropriate fishing net size, non-usage of bathing soap, no dumping of refuse and sanctions were enforced respectively. In the case of forest reserve 10% and 3.1% reported controlled bush burning and logging were enforced respectively. Controlled grazing, encroachment, and controlled bush burning were some of the regulatory measures enforced in grazing reserves as reported by 3.3%, 8.9% and 8.4%, respectively. For quarrying controlled blasting, prevention of illegal quarrying and encroachment were reported as the regulatory measures. While for wetlands, controlled fishing, grazing and irrigation activities were the regulatory measures reported.

Table 48:   Use of Natural Resources

Natural Resources	State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
Use of water body																		
Fishing	33.4	30.7	36.0	27.3	32.0	29.3	34.7	34.7	36.0	34.7	34.7	30.7	36.7	36.0	31.3	34.0	32.7	36.7
Domestic use	17.5	20.3	12.9	10.2	23.1	14.3	14.3	18.6	0.7	23.1	21.8	21.9	17.6	15.8	15.8	19.6	25.4	21.8
Recreation	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.8	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Irrigation	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	8.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	15.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Livestock	9.5	7.3	9.3	6.0	10.0	11.3	9.3	9.3	12.7	10.7	10.7	8.0	10.7	5.3	13.7	10.7	8.0	8.0
Forest reserved																		
Shelter belt	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.7	5.3	4.0	3.3	4.0	1.3	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.0	0.7	3.3	3.3	4.0
Fuel wood	9.7	9.3	10.7	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.0	9.3	10.7	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.7	10.0	10.0
Hunting	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Timber	2.9	1.3	2.7	0.0	2.0	16.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	2.0	2.7	2.0
Medicinal herbs	4.7	2.0	7.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	5.3	6.7
Bee keeping	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grazing																		
Animal grazing	38.9	38.7	38.7	36.0	42.7	48.7	44.0	38.7	32.0	42.7	42.0	36.0	43.3	26.7	35.3	42.0	36.7	37.3
none of the above	3.7	4.0	2.7	5.3	2.7	3.3	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.0	5.3	7.3	2.7	3.3	4.2
Quarrying																		
Quarrying site	35.1	29.3	43.3	18.0	46.7	37.3	33.3	45.3	22.0	45.3	43.3	42.7	44.7	14.0	4.7	42.7	40.7	44.0
Wetland																		
Farming	6.0	4.7	8.0	3.3	7.3	4.7	3.3	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.3	0.7	6.7	7.3	9.3
Fishing	9.0	9.3	8.7	8.7	9.3	8.7	7.3	8.7	11.3	8.0	8.7	9.3	8.7	9.3	8.0	8.7	10.7	9.3
Livestock drinking points/grazing	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	2.5

Table 49:   Sustainable Regulatory Measures of Natural Resources

Natural Resource	State	Bade	Bursari	Damaturu	Fika	Fune	Geidam	Gujba	Gulani	Jakusko	Karasuwa	Machina	Nangere	Nguru	Potiskum	Tarmuwa	Yunusari	Yusufari
Use of water																		
non-chemical usage	21.3	8.0	7.3	21.3	6.7	60.0	7.3	19.3	10.0	6.7	35.3	60.7	7.3	65.3	10.7	20.7	6.0	8.7
net size/fishing gear	5.4	5.3	6.0	3.3	4.7	6.7	6.7	6.0	5.3	6.7	6.0	5.3	6.0	3.3	4.0	6.7	4.7	4.7
non usage of bathing soap,	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.0	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7
dumping refuse	5.3	4.0	2.0	5.3	14.7	4.7	4.0	2.0	15.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.3	4.0	18.0	2.0	2.7	2.0
Sanctions	11.5	33.3	14.7	5.3	2.7	5.3	20.0	2.7	5.3	16.0	23.3	2.7	17.3	5.3	6.7	4.0	14.0	16.0
Forest reserved																		
controlled logging	3.1	1.3	1.3	10.7	1.3	12.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	9.3	1.3	1.3	3.2
controlled bush burning	10.0	11.3	13.3	1.3	13.3	2.7	11.3	11.3	12.0	10.7	11.3	11.3	10.7	11.3	2.3	10.7	12.0	13.2
tree planting	2.0	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.7	3.1	1.3	2.0	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.6	1.3	1.3	2.0
Grazing																		
controlled grazing	3.3	4.0	2.7	4.7	4.0	5.3	4.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
bush burning	8.4	8.0	8.0	6.0	9.3	10.7	10.0	8.7	6.7	10.7	10.0	8.0	10.0	4.7	6.0	10.0	8.0	8.0
Encroachment	8.9	11.3	6.7	12.0	8.0	12.7	11.3	7.3	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	9.3	9.3	13.3	8.7	6.7	6.7
sanctions	3.3	2.0	3.3	1.3	4.0	2.7	1.3	2.7	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.3	17.3	2.7	2.7	3.3
Quarrying																		
Controlled blasting	4.0	3.3	5.3	0.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.0	6.7	6.0	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	7.3	6.7
Illegal quarrying	6.1	4.0	6.0	2.7	9.3	8.0	5.3	8.0	8.7	7.3	6.7	5.3	6.0	2.0	4.3	8.7	5.3	6.0
Encroachment	10.0	8.7	10.0	7.3	16.0	8.0	8.0	16.7	14.7	9.3	9.3	12.0	9.3	4.0	2.0	14.0	10.0	10.0
Sanctions	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.4	2.1	3.3	1.3	1.3
Wetland																		
controlled fishing,	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.7
controlled grazing,	2.2	0.7	2.0	2.0	4.7	2.7	2.0	4.0	4.0	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.1	4.0	0.7	1.3
controlled irrigation activities	3.2	2.7	4.7	3.1	2.1	3.1	1.4	4.2	1.3	4.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	0.5	1.4	4.7	6.0
sanctions	3.9	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.1	1.5	6.1	3.2	5.2	4.2	3.1	2.3	4.1	2.1	3.2	4.2	1.7

3.14.5 Environmental Problems, their Description and Mitigation Measures Adopted

The major environmental problems identified in the state include drought, desertification, erosion, pollution and flood. Their nature of damage and mitigation measures adopted by the communities across the LGAs of the state are presented in Table 50. The nature of drought experienced by the communities and their consequences are law rainfall and early cessation of rainfall which leads to loss of crops and grazing areas. The mitigation measures adopted are prayers and government/NGOs support. Desertification causes loss of farm lands and homes and adoption measures are tree planting and relocation. Erosion experienced include both wind and water and its consequences are lost of houses and damage to access roads. Measures taken are avoidance of building along water ways. Pollution reported by the communities is the littering of the communities and farmlands by leather and dumping of solid wastes. The mitigation measures adopted by communities to deal with leather pollution and solid water is by collection and burning. Flood as reported by the communities are caused by high rainfall, particularly up streams and it destroys farmlands, houses and properties. The mitigation measures are prayers and government support.

Table 50: **Environmental Problems, their Description and Mitigation Measures Adopted**

State/LGA	Environmental problem	Description/Nature	Mitigation measures adopted
Bade	Drought	Lost of farm crops	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of houses	nothing
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep burn
	Flood	lost of properties/animals	no drainage system
Bursari	Drought	Lost of farm crops	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of houses	nothing
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	lost of properties/animals	no drainage system
Damaturu	Drought	Lost of farm crops	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of houses	nothing
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	lost of properties/animals	no drainage system
Fika	Drought	Lost of farm crops	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of houses	nothing
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	lost of properties/animals	no drainage system
Fune	Drought	Lost of farm crops	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of houses	nothing

	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	lost of properties/animals	no drainage system
Geidam	Drought	low rainfall	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of farmland house, roads in the community	about building in the water channel
	Pollution	no dumping place	provide dumping container
	Flood	lost of properties/animals	no drainage system
Gujba	Drought	low rainfall	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of farmland house, roads in the community	about building in the water channel
	Pollution	no dumping place	provide dumping container
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Gulani	Drought	low rainfall	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of farmland house, roads in the community	about building in the water channel
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Jakusko	Drought	low rainfall	prayer, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of farmland house, roads in the community	about building in the water channel
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Karasuwa	Drought	low rainfall	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of farmland house, roads in the community	about building in the water channel
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Machina	Drought	Lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of farmland house, roads in the community	about building in the water channel
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Nangere	Drought	Lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	lost of farmland house, roads in the community	about building in the water channel

	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Nguru	Drought	lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	clos to the town and roads affected	government assist need
	Pollution	no dumping place	provide dumping container
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Potiskum	Drought	lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	clos to the town and roads affected	government assist need
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Tarmuwa	Drought	lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	clos to the town and roads affected	government assist need
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Yunusari	Drought	lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	clos to the town and roads affected	government assist need
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	rain flood of the tons	government intervention
Yusufari	Drought	lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	clos to the town and roads affected	government assist need
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	govt intervention	government intervention
state	Drought	lost of farm crops	NGO, government support
	Desertification	lost of farmland	planting of trees
	Erosion	close to the town and roads affected	government assist need
	Pollution	leather pollution	members of the community to sweep and burn
	Flood	govt intervention	government intervention

3.14.6 Availability and Physical State of Environmental Resources

The study further investigated the availability and physical state of some environmental resources such as communal forest, water catchment area, wind break and shelter belt. The findings on the availability and physical state of these environmental resources are presented in Figure 53 and

Table 51. About 57% of the communities reported the availability of communal forest resources in their communities and 28.3% reported that their physical conditions are bad. For water catchment area, 36.9% reported its availability and 37.3% reported that their conditions are bad. In case of wind break 95.9% reported its availability and 54.7% reported that their physical conditions are bad. Only 16.3% reported the availability of shelter belt and 53.3% are of the opinion that their physical conditions are bad. The results discussed above are state average but the distribution of the availability and state of physical conditions of the resources across the LGAs are as presented in Table 51.
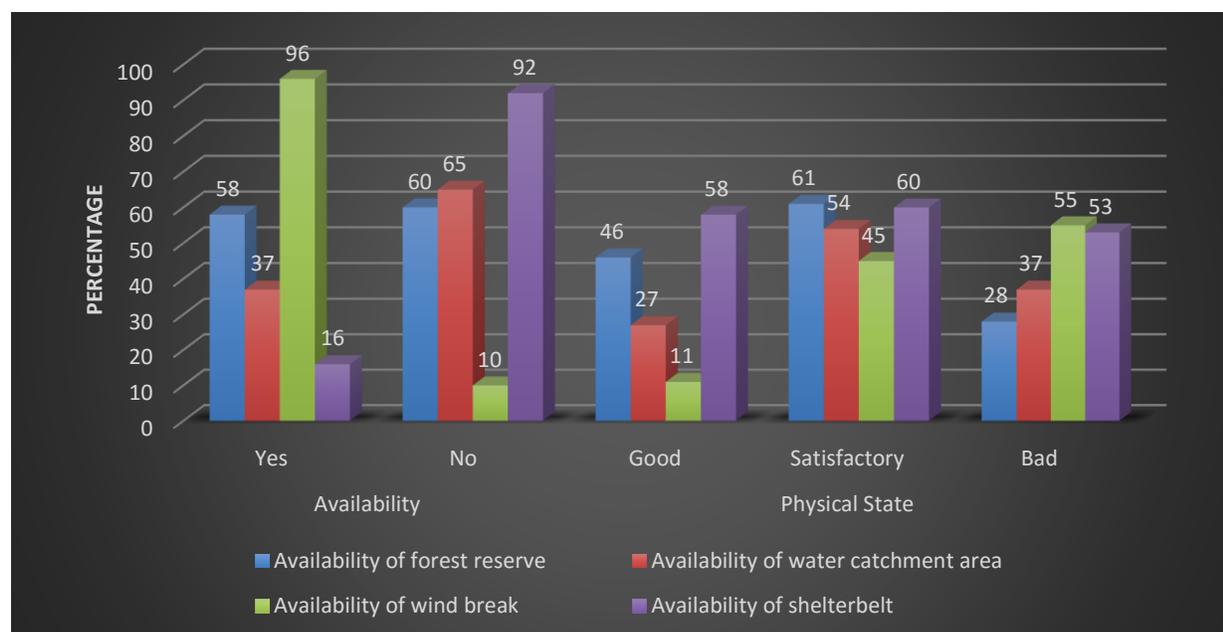
Figure 53: **Availability and Physical State of Environmental Resources**

Table 51: **Availability and Physical State of Environmental Resources**

State/LGA	Question	Responses		Physical State		
		Yes	No	Good	Satisfactory	Bad
State	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	57.5	60.0	45.7	60.9	28.3
	Availability of water catchment area	36.9	65.3	26.7	54.4	37.3
	Availability of wind break	95.9	10.0	11.1	44.7	54.7
	Availability of shelterbelt	16.3	92.4	58.3	59.5	53.3
Bade	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	10.0	90.0	14.3	85.7	
	Availability of water catchment area	10.0	90.0	16.7	50.0	33.3
	Availability of wind break	90.0	10.0	11.1	44.4	44.4
	Availability of shelterbelt	10.0	90.0	66.7	33.3	
Bursari	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	90.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	10.0
	Availability of water catchment area	40.0	60.0		60.0	40.0
	Availability of wind break	100.0			20.0	80.0

	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0			
Damaturu	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	70.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	
	Availability of water catchment area	60.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	60.0
	Availability of wind break	100.0			40.0	60.0
	Availability of shelterbelt	30.0	70.0		100.0	
Fika	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	90.0	10.0	44.4	33.3	22.2
	Availability of water catchment area	50.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	60.0
	Availability of wind break	90.0	10.0		66.7	33.3
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0			
Fune	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	10.0	90.0	44.4	55.6	
	Availability of water catchment area	10.0	90.0	20.0	40.0	40.0
	Availability of wind break	90.0	10.0		25.0	75.0
	Availability of shelterbelt	10.0	90.0		100.0	
Geidam	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest		100.0	50.0	40.0	10.0
	Availability of water catchment area	50.0	50.0	16.7	50.0	33.3
	Availability of wind break	100.0			40.0	60.0
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0			
Gujba	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	100.0		40.0	60.0	
	Availability of water catchment area	50.0	50.0		75.0	25.0
	Availability of wind break	100.0			60.0	40.0
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0			
Gulani	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	90.0	10.0	50.0	37.5	12.5
	Availability of water catchment area	40.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	
	Availability of wind break	90.0	10.0		33.3	66.7
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0			
Jakusko	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	90.0	10.0	44.4	55.6	
	Availability of water catchment area	20.0	80.0	25.0	75.0	
	Availability of wind break	90.0	10.0		66.7	33.3
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0			
Karasuwa	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	10.0	90.0		100.0	
	Availability of water catchment area		100.0	40.0	40.0	20.0
	Availability of wind break	90.0	10.0		66.7	33.3
	Availability of shelterbelt	20.0	80.0	50.0		50.0
Machina	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	10.0	90.0			100.0
	Availability of water catchment area	20.0	80.0	25.0	50.0	25.0
	Availability of wind break	90.0	10.0		66.7	33.3
	Availability of shelterbelt	10.0	90.0		66.7	33.3
Nangere	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	100.0			100.0	
	Availability of water catchment area	40.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	
	Availability of wind break	100.0			40.0	60.0
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0			
Nguru	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	30.0	70.0		100.0	
	Availability of water catchment area	10.0	90.0		100.0	

	Availability of wind break	100.0				40.0	60.0
	Availability of shelterbelt	30.0	70.0			56.7	43.3
Potiskum	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	100.0		66.7			33.3
	Availability of water catchment area	60.0	40.0			100.0	
	Availability of wind break	100.0				20.0	80.0
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0				
Tarmuwa	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	100.0		44.4	55.6		
	Availability of water catchment area	50.0	50.0	20.0		40.0	40.0
	Availability of wind break	100.0				20.0	80.0
	Availability of shelterbelt	10.0	90.0			50.0	50.0
Yunusari	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	10.0	90.0	50.0		40.0	10.0
	Availability of water catchment area	40.0	60.0	16.7		50.0	33.3
	Availability of wind break	100.0				30.0	70.0
	Availability of shelterbelt		100.0				
Yusufari	Availability of forest reserve/communal forest	10.0	90.0				
	Availability of water catchment area	40.0	60.0				
	Availability of wind break	100.0				80.0	20.0
	Availability of shelterbelt	10.0	90.0			10.0	90.0

4.0   Conclusion

In light of the findings of this survey, it is clear that poverty and food insecurity in Yobe State are real and have worsened over the years. The situation is more critical among the rural populace and in the LGAs which borders Borno State where the activities of insurgency is intense. The situational analysis of the various sectors in the state as revealed by this survey are: low agricultural productivity, lack of access to functional market, seasonal unemployment/under-employment, unprotected sources of potable drinking water, high prevalence of diseases, high illiteracy rate, lack of access to improved farm inputs and technologies, low access to electricity and ICT facilities. Others include insecurity and environmental problems. These factors contribute to their poverty and food insecurity conditions by creating and/or perpetuating a variety of 'interlocking disadvantages' that limit people's opportunities to improve their livelihoods, undermine their assets and capabilities and their efforts to improve them, and increased the risks they face. In addition, the interlocking disadvantages often reinforce each other, and thus contribute to making it more difficult to move out of poverty and food insecurity.

5.0   The Ways Forward

Based on the findings of this survey, it is therefore suggested that to facilitate initiatives that can help transmit the poor and food insure populace out of poverty and food insecurity. The possible areas of intervention are:

1.   Since causes of poverty and food insecurity experienced in the state are broad based, hence poverty and food insecurity alleviation strategies should primarily target these causes. Such poverty and food insecurity reduction programmes should be founded on well-articulated and targeted poverty and food insecurity alleviation initiatives which will enhance agricultural productivity, employment generation, access to productive resources and improvement in social services.

2. With the economy of the state being largely agrarian, the greatest impact on poverty and food security will come from facilitating investments in agriculture where significant improvements in productivity could be attained. Increase in crop productivity will not only increase additional farm income within agriculture sector but also outside agriculture.

3. Enhancing poor communities' access to affordable improved farm inputs and information on improved cultivation. This could be achieved by facilitating linkage between farm communities and input suppliers.

4. Yobe State Governments and LGA Authorities could also facilitate the development or expansion of economic activities that are related to agricultural commodities (trading and micro processing), in order to have an impact on females who are more involved in sales, services and micro-processing than in mainstream agriculture. Another area of attention that could be looked into are alternative income generating activities for rural poor especially women and adult girls which are not based on agricultural commodities such as tailoring, weaving, embroidery etc.

5. About 35% of the Yobe population are unemployed and more are under-employed or seasonally unemployed. Reducing unemployment and underemployment can be facilitated through increasing the scope of agricultural activities during the dry season. Most of the irrigated crops are perishable within short time, linkage with macro processors could be facilitated to ensure ready market which could be one of the reasons for the low patronize of production of these perishable crops.

6. Prevalence of common diseases such as malaria, typhoid, diarrhea, dysentery, hypertension etc. presents a challenge to rural communities in the state. Governments could facilitate initiatives that could reduce the susceptibility particularly of women and children who are more vulnerable to these common diseases.

7. The number of medical personnel and functional health facilities particularly in rural LGAs are very low. The study revealed that most of the few doctors employed in the state are concentrated in the urban LGAs leaving the rural LGAs without medical doctors. Efforts towards rehabilitating and equipping the rural health facilities as well as providing trained medical persons in the rural LGAs should be pursued.

8. Getting markets working is probably the most important challenges for the poorest communities if they are to revitalise their agricultural sector. Governments may intervene by facilitating the establishment of effective market systems through encouraging private sector participation by: improving physical access to markets through investments in infrastructure, improving access to market information, helping to link small producers to established markets, removing restrictions and controls on the sale and purchase of agricultural products and improving the access of traders and producers to finance and insurance markets. Policy that tends to improve the bargaining powers of the farming households in order to make them more competitive can also be facilitated.

9. This review showed that poverty incidence decreases as the level of education increases. Therefore, initiative aimed at providing relevant training opportunities and education schemes to the poor and food insecure should be facilitated. It is observed that poverty and

food insecurity reduction in the long run is not likely to achieve more success without major investment in human capital. Even for the self-employed farmers, the levels of income that can be earned depend critically on the level of education. Interventions towards revitalization or establishment of community vocational centres for the youth, women and men to provide an opportunity for skills acquisition which will empower them for gainful employment and sustainable living can be facilitated.

10. Most of the communities reported that the management and use of natural resources are not sustainable. In order to prevent further degrading of the threatened environmental resources, government should enforce the adoption of the regulatory measures of the various natural resources.

11. A steady increase in crimes and conflicts has degraded the quality of life to a varying extent in many states in north and particularly in Yobe. One of the root causes of these conflicts and crimes is poverty and food insecurity. Hence, this survey suggests that all hands (governments, private sector, civil societies, NGOs & CBOs) should be on deck to fight poverty and food insecurity.

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YOBE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
POVERTY MAPPING SURVEY 2017
HOUSEHOLD POVERTY MAPPING SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: Identification
Time Interview started _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER:_____

Survey Identification:		Code
A1. Senatorial Zone*		
A2. Local Government Area**		
A3. Community/Enumeration Area(EA)		
A4. Sector (Rural or Urban)		
A5. Interview date		
A6. Total Number of Households listed		
A7. Number of Households sampled		
A8. Name of Respondent		
A9. Household Telephone No.		

*Senatorial Zone State codes

Senatorial Zone A	Senatorial Zone B	Senatorial Zone C
01	02	03

**LGA codes

BDE	DPH	DTR	FKA	FUN	GSH	GDM	GUJ	GLN	JAK	KRS	MCH	NGR	PKM	TRW	YUN	YSF
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017

SECTION B: Bio – Data/Demography (BD)
BD1.   List of all household members

SN	Name of Household Member	BD2 Age	BD3 Sex M/F	BD4 Relationship to Head of Household*	BD5 Marital Status**	BD6 Religion	BD7 Main Occupation	BD8 Monthly Income (₦)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								

14								
15								

Use Code: * Wife = 1, Son = 2, Daughter = 3, Relative = 4, Parents, 4 = Others

       ** 1 = Married; 2 = Divorced; 3 = Widowed; 4 = Single

BD9.   How long have you been in this compound? ………………Years

BD10. Does the compound belongs to you? 1 = Yes; 2 = No

BD11. If no, who owns it? (a) Traditional ruler; (b) Landlord; (c) Government; (d) Others; (tick please)

BD12. Type of accommodation (a) Mud; (b) Bricks; (c) Thatch; (tick please)

SECTION C: Socioeconomic Status (SS)

SS1.   Employment type: (a) Self-employed; (b) Government Employed; (c) Private Employed; (d) Un-employed (tick please)

SS2.   Type of business activities………
1 = farming; 2= trade; 3 = Civil servant; 4 = private sector; 5 = fishing; 6 = animal raising; 7 = retired; 8 = others (specify)……………………………………

SS3. If the main activities are not farming (1 or 7), what is the salary/income obtained from other activities ………………………. Naira/Month

SS4.   How many years has the respondent been in the business activities in general? …………….. years

SS5.   Do you own your farmland?....... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

SS6.   If SS5 = yes, what is the total land area of the farm? ……………………Acre/ha

SS7.   Do some members of the household have non-agricultural activity? …………1 = Yes; 2 = No

SS8.   If SS7 = yes, provide information on the table below

Activities	Male			Female		
	Children	Adult	Amount earned	Children	Adult	Amount earned
Trade						
Processing						
Arts						
Driver						
Hired labourer						
Paid job						
Other						

(tick and provide answers where appropriate please)

SS9.   How much do you spend in the last one month on the following items?

SN	Expenses	Amount/month (₦)
i	School fees	
ii	Medical	
iii	House (rent/maintenance)	
iv	Cloth	
v	Transport	

vi	Food	
vii	Water	
viii	Gifts	
ix	Others specify	
	Total	

SS10. Do you pay tax?............... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

SS11. If SS10 = Yes, which tax have you paid?.......... 1 = Annual tax; 2 = Payee; 3 = others……………

SS12. If SS10 = No, why?..

SECTION D: Household Resource/Productive Assets (HR)

HR1. Please give the following information relating to the major crops that your household cultivated in the last cropping season.

No	Crop	Variety 1 = improved 2 = local	Proportion of farm land occupied (Acre/ha)	Output (local unit)	Output (kg)	Price/unit (₦)
1	Rice					
2	Maize					
3	Sorghum					
4	Millet					
5	Cowpea/beans					
6	Groundnut					
7	Cassava					
8	Onions					
9	Pepper					
10	Tomato					
11	Sesame					
12	Others specify					

HR2. What tool do you used for farming?.......... 1 = Ox-drawn plough; 2 = Tractor; 3 = hoe/cutlass; 4 = others Specify…………………..

HR3. Which of the option do you apply to your farm?........ 1 = fertilizer; 2 = manure; 3 = both

HR4. Please indicate ownership of productive assets in the household.

SN	Type	Number	Estimated worth (₦)
1	Machetes/Cutlasses/Hoes		
2	Ox-Ploughs		
3	Knapsack sprayers		
4	Milling machine		
5	Power tiller		
6	Camels		
7	Cattle		
8	Goats		

9	Sheep		
10	Donkeys		
11	Horse		
12	Poultry		
13	Farm land		
14	Farm buildings		
15	Houses		
16	Car		
17	Tractor		
18	Other farm implements		
19	Pickup truck (≤5 tons)		
20	Heavy truck (>5 tons)		
21	Wheelbarrows		
22	Ox-carts		
23	Hand carts		
24	Economic trees		
25	Motor cycle/tri-cycle		
26	Bicycle		
27	Television		
28	Refrigerator/deep freezers/coolers		
29	Sewing Machine		
30	Water pump		
31	Generator		
32	Barbing/Saloon equipment		
33	Carpentry tools		
34	Welding/fabrication tools		
35	Mechanic tools		
36	Vulcanizing equipment		
37	Fishing traps/nets		
38	Fishing canoe		
39	Fishing boat		
40	Others, specify		

SECTION E: Household Access to Infrastructural Facilities (HA)

HA1   *Health Sector;*

HA2   Do you have any health facility in the community?.................. 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA3   What is the distance in kilometers from your house to the health facility?...........................

HA4   Do you have any medical trained personnel in the community?.......... 1 = yes; 2 = No

HA5   How regular is the center functioning? ….. 1 = Always; 2 = Not always; 3 = Not at all

HA6   If HA5 = 2 or 3, why?..

HA7   Do your wife attend health center? ……………. 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA8   What kind of health facility does your wife attend? …… 1 = Community health Centres;

2 = Private clinic/hospital; 3 = Government hospital/clinic; 4 = Traditional Health Healer; 5 = Religious Pharmacist/Chemist

HA9 How often do you allow your wife to go for ante natal care? 1 = Always; 2 = Not Always; 3 = Not at all

HA10 Where does your wife deliver?....... 1 = At home; 2 = In hospital;

HA11 Who assisted her in the delivery?...... 1 = Doctor; 2 = Nurse; 3 = Midwife; 4 = Traditional Birth Attendant; 5 = Self; 6 = Others, specify:………………………

HA12 Did your wife ever breast feed? ……. 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA13 Is she still breast feeding?.......... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA14 How long did she breast feed?.... 1 = 3 months; 2 = 6 months; 3 = 1 year; 4 = Above 1 year

HA15 Does she practice exclusive breast feeding?......... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA16 If no, what complementary feeds is she giving to the child?........ 1 = Local pap; 2 = Porridge; 3 = Child food supplement

HA17 Has any of your child received routine immunization?........... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA18 Does the child receive any vaccination against the 6 killer diseases?... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA19 Where do you treat the child when sick?....... 1 = Community clinic; 2 = Private clinic; 3 = Government hospital/clinic; 4 = Traditional Health Healer

HA20 In the last one month is there a child that has incidence of diarrhea? …..1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA21 If yes, how was the child treated?....... 1 = Use of Zinc/ORS; 2 = Use of OTC Drugs; 3 = Refer to health worker; 4 = Others specify

HA22 How much do you spend for such sickness? N.............................

HA23 What is the source of income?....... 1 = from daily income; 2 = sales of grain; 3 = sales of livestock; 4 = assistance from relations; 5 = Others

HA24 How many times do you use the health center in the last 4 weeks?................

HA25 Have you ever heard of a diseases called HIV/AIDS?..... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA26 If yes, when did you hear of it?........................

HA27 Where did you hear of it?......... 1 = Radio/TV; 2 = Newspaper; 3 = Health worker; 4 = others

HA28 Do you know what causes HIV/AIDS?..... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA29 If yes, what are the causes…………………………………………………………………..
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…..

HA30 How do you prevent yourself and your family?
…………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…..

HA31 Are all your family members aware of its dangers?...... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA32 Do you know anyone who died of HIV/AIDS?..... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA33 Has any member of your household contracted the following diseases in the past?

Disease	Yes	No
River blindness		
Guinea worm		
Malaria		
Typhoid fever		

Cholera		
Dysentery		
Skin diseases		
Hypertension (High blood pressure		
HIV/AIDS		

HA33 **Education Sector**

HA34 Is there any school in this community?...... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA35 If yes, what is the distance from your house?....... 1 = 0-1km; 2 = 1-2km; 3 = 2-3km; 4 = 4km & above

HA36 What problem does the school have?..... 1 = Lack of enough classes; 2 = Lack of enough quality teachers; 3 = Pupils are few; 3 = Pupils are crowded; 4 = sanitary problem

HA37 For household member age 5 years and above

SN	Name	Age	Has name ever attended school? 1=Yes;2=No	If yes, what is the highest level of school attended? Level: 1=Nursery 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=Higher Sch. 5=Islamiya 6=Others	Has the name currently attending school? 1=Yes; 2=No	If yes, what level is the name attending? Level: 1=Nursery 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=Higher Sch. 5=Islamiya 6=Others	If no, why?*Use code below

Use code: * Reasons; 1 = Parent are poor; 2 = School too far; 3 = Illness; 4 = Out of pocket expenses

5 = No adequate teachers; 6 = Apathy toward education (Negative attitude)

<div align="center">7 = Poor learning environment</div>

HA38 *Water and Sanitation Sector*

HA39 What is the main source of water to the household?.... 1 = Borehole; 2 = Well; 3 = Stream/River/Pond; 4 = Tap; other, specify:…………………………………

HA40 What is the distance/time spent to access nearest water source by the household?........................

HA41 Do you have a source of water in your compound? …… 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA42 If yes, what type?..... 1 = Tap; 2 = Borehole; 3 = Well; 4 = others specify:………………………

HA43 If no, who is responsible for the one available in the community?....... 1 = Government; 2 = Community; 3 = Donor agency; 4 = Private; 5 = Others, specify:………………………….

HA44 What type of toilet facility is available in the house?...... 1 = Pit latrine, 2 = Open pit; 3 = Water closet; 4 = Others specify:……………………………

HA45 If none how does the compound dispose it feaces? ….. 1 = Public toilet; 2 = Bush; 3 = Commercial toilet; 4 = Others, specify:…………………………….

HA46 *Firewood/Electricity*

HA47 What is the main fuel used for cooking in the compound?..... 1 = Firewood; 2 = Charcoal; 3 = Kerosene; 4 = Cooking Gas; 5 = Electric Cooker; 6 = Animal dunes

HA48 What is the main source of light/power in the compound?.... 1 = Kerosene/Gas; 2 = Electricity; 3 = Generator; 4 = Torch light; 5 = Solar; 6 = Candle; 7 = Firewood

HA49 Please provide information on the existence of infrastructural facilities you have access to

Facility	Existence (yes or no)	Adequacy (yes or no)	Major problem	Likely solution
Motorable road (untarred)				
Motorable road (tarred)				
Seasonal feeder road				
Open market stall				
Skill acquisition center				
Electricity				
Radio				
Television/viewing Center				
GSM				
Internet				
Bicycle/Tricycle				
Car/bus				
Pick-up van/Truck				

SECTION F: Household Perception of its Poverty Status:

PS1. Imagine six steps in the picture below, where on the bottom step (1) stand the poorest people, and on the highest step (6) stand the richest. Based on your perception on which step is your household currently (2017)?..

```
6= Well- off
5= Better off
4= Moderately Better off
3= Moderately Poor
2= Poor
1= Very Poor
```

SECTION G: **Socially Inclusive and Environmentally Sustainable Management Practices of Natural Resources for Food Production and Conflicts Resolution.**

ES1   Do you have common natural resource(s) in this your community? 1 = Yes, 2= No

ES2   If yes in ES53, what are perception of social inclusiveness of natural resource use?

Natural Resource	Indicate resources availability Yes = 1, No = 2	Who have access to the resource[1]?	Are you satisfied with the way the resource is managed Yes = 1, No = 2
1. Water body			
2. Forest reserve			
3. Grazing reserve			
4. Quarrying site			
5. Wetland			

[1]1=men, 2 = women, 3= youth, 4 = vulnerable, 5= all

ES3   Common Natural Resource Sustainable Management Practices

Natural Resource	Indicate the use of the natural resource in the community (**see codes below)**	Is there regulations for managing the resources Yes = 1 No = 2	If yes Indicate the regulatory/sustainability measures (**see codes below)**
1. Water body			
2. Forest reserve			
3. Grazing reserve			
4. Quarrying site			
5. Wetland			

Usage water body: 1=fishing, 2= domestic use, 3= recreation, 4= irrigation, 5= livestock
Usage Forest reserve: 1= shelter belt, 2= fuel wood, 3= hunting 4= timber, 5= medicinal herbs, 6= bee keeping

Usage Grazing reserve: 1= animal grazing
Usage Quarrying site: 1= quarrying activities
Usage Wetland: 1= farming, 2= fishing, 3=livestock drinking points/grazing 4= domestic water use

Regulatory water body: 1=non-chemical usage, 2= net size/fishing gear, 3= non usage of bathing soap, 4= dumping refuse, 5= sanctions, 6=other specify………
Regulatory/sustainability measures Forest reserve: 1= controlled logging, 2= controlled bush burning, 3= controlled hunting 4= tree planting 5= sanctions 6= others Specify
Regulatory/sustainability measures Grazing reserve: 1= controlled grazing 2= bush burning, 3= encroachment, 4= sanctions 5= other specify….
Regulatory/sustainability measures Quarrying site: 1= controlled blasting, 2= illegal quarrying, 3= encroachment, 4= sanctions, 5 =other specify………
Regulatory/sustainability measures Wetland: 1= controlled fishing, 2= controlled grazing, 3= controlled irrigation activities, 4= sanctions 5= other specify………

Thank you for your attention.

Name of Enumerator**:……………………………………..** Signatures:**…………………………**

CHECK BY:
Name of Supervisor:……………………………………………………………………………………

Signature:…………………………………………..… Date:……………………………….

ANNEX B
YOBE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA
POVERTY MAPPING SURVEY 2017
HOUSEHOLD POVERTY MAPPING SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: Identification

Time Interview started _____

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER:_____

Survey Identification:		Code
A1. Senatorial Zone*		
A2. Local Government Area**		
A3. Community/Enumeration Area(EA)		
A4. Sector (Rural or Urban)		
A5. Interview date		
A6. Total Number of Households listed		
A7. Number of Households sampled		
A8. Name of Respondent		
A9. Household Telephone No.		

Senatorial Zone State codes

Senatorial Zone A	Senatorial Zone B	Senatorial Zone C
01	02	03

****LGA codes***

BDE	DPH	DTR	FKA	FUN	GSH	GDM	GUJ	GLN	JAK	KRS	MCH	NGR	PKM	TRW	YUN	YSF
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017

SECTION B: Bio – Data/Demography (BD)

BD1.   List of all household members

SN	Name of Household Member	BD2 Age	BD3 Sex M/F	BD4 Relationship to Head of Household*	BD5 Marital Status**	BD6 Religion	BD7 Main Occupation	BD8 Monthly Income (₦)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								

14								
15								

Use Code: * Wife = 1, Son = 2, Daughter = 3, Relative = 4, Parents, 4 = Others

       ** 1 = Married; 2 = Divorced; 3 = Widowed; 4 = Single

BD9.   How long have you been in this compound? ………………Years

BD10. Does the compound belongs to you? 1 = Yes; 2 = No

BD11. If no, who owns it? (a) Traditional ruler; (b) Landlord; (c) Government; (d) Others; (tick please)

BD12. Type of accommodation (a) Mud; (b) Bricks; (c) Thatch; (tick please)

SECTION C: Socioeconomic Status (SS)

SS1.   Employment type: (a) Self-employed; (b) Government Employed; (c) Private Employed; (d) Un-employed (tick please)

SS2.   Type of business activities………
1 = farming; 2= trade; 3 = Civil servant; 4 = private sector; 5 = fishing; 6 = animal raising; 7 = retired; 8 = others (specify)……………………………………

SS3. If the main activities are not farming (1 or 7), what is the salary/income obtained from other activities ………………………. Naira/Month

SS4.   How many years has the respondent been in the business activities in general? …………….. years

SS5.   Do you own your farmland?....... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

SS6.   If SS5 = yes, what is the total land area of the farm? ……………………Acre/ha

SS7.   Do some members of the household have non-agricultural activity? …………1 = Yes; 2 = No

SS8.   If SS7 = yes, provide information on the table below

Activities	Male			Female		
	Children	Adult	Amount earned	Children	Adult	Amount earned
Trade						
Processing						
Arts						
Driver						
Hired labourer						
Paid job						
Other						

(tick and provide answers where appropriate please)

SS9.   How much do you spend in the last one month on the following items?

SN	Expenses	Amount/month (₦)
i	School fees	
ii	Medical	
iii	House (rent/maintenance)	
iv	Cloth	
v	Transport	

vi	Food	
vii	Water	
viii	Gifts	
ix	Others specify	
	Total	

SS10. Do you pay tax?............... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

SS11. If SS10 = Yes, which tax have you paid?.......... 1 = Annual tax; 2 = Payee; 3 = others……………

SS12. If SS10 = No, why?...

SECTION D: Household Resource/Productive Assets (HR)

HR1. Please give the following information relating to the major crops that your household cultivated in the last cropping season.

No	Crop	Variety 1 = improved 2 = local	Proportion of farm land occupied (Acre/ha)	Output (local unit)	Output (kg)	Price/unit (₦)
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2	Maize					
3	Sorghum					
4	Millet					
5	Cowpea/beans					
6	Groundnut					
7	Cassava					
8	Onions					
9	Pepper					
10	Tomato					
11	Sesame					
12	Others specify					

HR2. What tool do you used for farming?.......... 1 = Ox-drawn plough; 2 = Tractor; 3 = hoe/cutlass; 4 = others Specify…………………..

HR3. Which of the option do you apply to your farm?........ 1 = fertilizer; 2 = manure; 3 = both

HR4. Please indicate ownership of productive assets in the household.

SN	Type	Number	Estimated worth (₦)
1	Machetes/Cutlasses/Hoes		
2	Ox-Ploughs		
3	Knapsack sprayers		
4	Milling machine		
5	Power tiller		
6	Camels		
7	Cattle		
8	Goats		

9	Sheep		
10	Donkeys		
11	Horse		
12	Poultry		
13	Farm land		
14	Farm buildings		
15	Houses		
16	Car		
17	Tractor		
18	Other farm implements		
19	Pickup truck (≤5 tons)		
20	Heavy truck (>5 tons)		
21	Wheelbarrows		
22	Ox-carts		
23	Hand carts		
24	Economic trees		
25	Motor cycle/tri-cycle		
26	Bicycle		
27	Television		
28	Refrigerator/deep freezers/coolers		
29	Sewing Machine		
30	Water pump		
31	Generator		
32	Barbing/Saloon equipment		
33	Carpentry tools		
34	Welding/fabrication tools		
35	Mechanic tools		
36	Vulcanizing equipment		
37	Fishing traps/nets		
38	Fishing canoe		
39	Fishing boat		
40	Others, specify		

SECTION E: Household Access to Infrastructural Facilities (HA)

HA1   *Health Sector;*

HA2   Do you have any health facility in the community?.................. 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA3   What is the distance in kilometers from your house to the health facility?............................

HA4   Do you have any medical trained personnel in the community?.......... 1 = yes; 2 = No

HA5   How regular is the center functioning? ….. 1 = Always; 2 = Not always; 3 = Not at all

HA6   If HA5 = 2 or 3, why?...

HA7   Do your wife attend health center? ……………. 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA8   What kind of health facility does your wife attend? …… 1 = Community health Centres;

2 = Private clinic/hospital; 3 = Government hospital/clinic; 4 = Traditional Health Healer; 5 = Religious Pharmacist/Chemist

HA9 How often do you allow your wife to go for ante natal care? 1 = Always; 2 = Not Always; 3 = Not at all

HA10 Where does your wife deliver?....... 1 = At home; 2 = In hospital;

HA11 Who assisted her in the delivery?...... 1 = Doctor; 2 = Nurse; 3 = Midwife; 4 = Traditional Birth Attendant; 5 = Self; 6 = Others, specify:………………………

HA12 Did your wife ever breast feed? ……. 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA13 Is she still breast feeding?.......... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA14 How long did she breast feed?.... 1 = 3 months; 2 = 6 months; 3 = 1 year; 4 = Above 1 year

HA15 Does she practice exclusive breast feeding?......... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA16 If no, what complementary feeds is she giving to the child?........ 1 = Local pap; 2 = Porridge; 3 = Child food supplement

HA17 Has any of your child received routine immunization?........... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA18 Does the child receive any vaccination against the 6 killer diseases?... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA19 Where do you treat the child when sick?....... 1 = Community clinic; 2 = Private clinic; 3 = Government hospital/clinic; 4 = Traditional Health Healer

HA20 In the last one month is there a child that has incidence of diarrhea? …..1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA21 If yes, how was the child treated?....... 1 = Use of Zinc/ORS; 2 = Use of OTC Drugs; 3 = Refer to health worker; 4 = Others specify

HA22 How much do you spend for such sickness? N.............................

HA23 What is the source of income?....... 1 = from daily income; 2 = sales of grain; 3 = sales of livestock; 4 = assistance from relations; 5 = Others

HA24 How many times do you use the health center in the last 4 weeks?................

HA25 Have you ever heard of a diseases called HIV/AIDS?..... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA26 If yes, when did you hear of it?.........................

HA27 Where did you hear of it?......... 1 = Radio/TV; 2 = Newspaper; 3 = Health worker; 4 = others

HA28 Do you know what causes HIV/AIDS?..... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA29 If yes, what are the causes…………………………………………………………………..
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…..

HA30 How do you prevent yourself and your family?
……………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
…..

HA31 Are all your family members aware of its dangers?...... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA32 Do you know anyone who died of HIV/AIDS?..... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA33 Has any member of your household contracted the following diseases in the past?

Disease	Yes	No
River blindness		
Guinea worm		
Malaria		
Typhoid fever		

Cholera		
Dysentery		
Skin diseases		
Hypertension (High blood pressure		
HIV/AIDS		

HA33 ***Education Sector***

HA34 Is there any school in this community?...... 1 = Yes; 2 = No

HA35 If yes, what is the distance from your house?....... 1 = 0-1km; 2 = 1-2km; 3 = 2-3km; 4 = 4km & above

HA36 What problem does the school have?..... 1 = Lack of enough classes; 2 = Lack of enough quality teachers; 3 = Pupils are few; 3 = Pupils are crowded; 4 = sanitary problem

HA37 For household member age 5 years and above

SN	Name	Age	Has name ever attended school? 1=Yes;2=No	If yes, what is the highest level of school attended? Level: 1=Nursery 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=Higher Sch. 5=Islamiya 6=Others	Has the name currently attending school? 1=Yes; 2=No	If yes, what level is the name attending? Level: 1=Nursery 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=Higher Sch. 5=Islamiya 6=Others	If no, why?*Use code below

Use code: * Reasons; 1 = Parent are poor; 2 = School too far; 3 = Illness; 4 = Out of pocket expenses

5 = No adequate teachers; 6 = Apathy toward education (Negative attitude)

7 = Poor learning environment

HA38 *Water and Sanitation Sector*
HA39 What is the main source of water to the household?.... 1 = Borehole; 2 = Well; 3 = Stream/River/Pond; 4 = Tap; other, specify:…………………………………….
HA40 What is the distance/time spent to access nearest water source by the household?........................
HA41 Do you have a source of water in your compound? …… 1 = Yes; 2 = No
HA42 If yes, what type?..... 1 = Tap; 2 = Borehole; 3 = Well; 4 = others specify:………………………
HA43 If no, who is responsible for the one available in the community?....... 1 = Government; 2 = Community; 3 = Donor agency; 4 = Private; 5 = Others, specify:………………………….
HA44 What type of toilet facility is available in the house?...... 1 = Pit latrine, 2 = Open pit; 3 = Water closet; 4 = Others specify:…………………………….
HA45 If none how does the compound dispose it feaces? ….. 1 = Public toilet; 2 = Bush; 3 = Commercial toilet; 4 = Others, specify:…………………………….

HA46 *Firewood/Electricity*
HA47 What is the main fuel used for cooking in the compound?..... 1 = Firewood; 2 = Charcoal; 3 = Kerosene; 4 = Cooking Gas; 5 = Electric Cooker; 6 = Animal dunes
HA48 What is the main source of light/power in the compound?.... 1 = Kerosene/Gas; 2 = Electricity;   3 = Generator; 4 = Torch light; 5 = Solar; 6 = Candle; 7 = Firewood
HA49 Please provide information on the existence of infrastructural facilities you have access to

Facility	Existence (yes or no)	Adequacy (yes or no)	Major problem	Likely solution
Motorable road (untarred)				
Motorable road (tarred)				
Seasonal feeder road				
Open market stall				
Skill acquisition center				
Electricity				
Radio				
Television/viewing Center				
GSM				
Internet				
Bicycle/Tricycle				
Car/bus				
Pick-up van/Truck				

SECTION F: Household Perception of its Poverty Status:
PS1.   Imagine six steps in the picture below, where on the bottom step (1) stand the poorest people, and on the highest step (6) stand the richest. Based on your perception on which step   is   your   household   currently (2017)?……………………………………………………………………………………

6= Well- off

5= Better off

4= Moderately Better off

3= Moderately Poor

2= Poor

1= Very Poor

SECTION G: **Socially Inclusive and Environmentally Sustainable Management Practices of Natural Resources for Food Production and Conflicts Resolution.**

ES1   Do you have common natural resource(s) in this your community? 1 = Yes, 2= No

ES2   If yes in ES53, what are perception of social inclusiveness of natural resource use?

Natural Resource	Indicate resources availability Yes = 1, No = 2	Who have access to the resource[1]?	Are you satisfied with the way the resource is managed Yes = 1, No = 2
6. Water body			
7. Forest reserve			
8. Grazing reserve			
9. Quarrying site			
10. Wetland			

[1]1=men, 2 = women, 3= youth, 4 = vulnerable, 5= all

ES3   Common Natural Resource Sustainable Management Practices

Natural Resource	Indicate the use of the natural resource in the community (**see codes below)**	Is there regulations for managing the resources Yes = 1 No = 2	If yes Indicate the regulatory/sustainability measures (**see codes below)**
6. Water body			
7. Forest reserve			
8. Grazing reserve			
9. Quarrying site			
10. Wetland			

Usage water body: 1=fishing, 2= domestic use, 3= recreation, 4= irrigation, 5= livestock
Usage Forest reserve: 1= shelter belt, 2= fuel wood, 3= hunting 4= timber, 5= medicinal herbs, 6= bee keeping

Usage Grazing reserve: 1= animal grazing
Usage Quarrying site: 1= quarrying activities
Usage Wetland: 1= farming, 2= fishing, 3=livestock drinking points/grazing 4= domestic water use

Regulatory water body: 1=non-chemical usage, 2= net size/fishing gear, 3= non usage of bathing soap, 4= dumping refuse, 5= sanctions, 6=other specify………
Regulatory/sustainability measures   Forest reserve: 1= controlled logging, 2= controlled bush burning, 3= controlled hunting 4= tree planting 5= sanctions 6= others Specify
Regulatory/sustainability measures   Grazing reserve: 1= controlled grazing 2= bush burning, 3= encroachment, 4= sanctions 5= other specify….
Regulatory/sustainability measures   Quarrying site: 1= controlled blasting, 2= illegal quarrying, 3= encroachment, 4= sanctions, 5 =other specify………
Regulatory/sustainability measures   Wetland: 1= controlled fishing, 2= controlled grazing, 3= controlled irrigation activities, 4= sanctions 5= other specify………

Thank you for your attention.

Name of Enumerator**:……………………………………….. Signatures:…………………………**

CHECK BY:
Name of Supervisor:……………………………………………………………………………………

Signature:……………………………………………....… Date:………………………………….