



*Economic recovery beneficiaries in Adebour, Niger. © 2019 - ACF. All rights reserved. License granted to the European Union under conditions.*

**NIGERIA**

## **Baseline Survey**

**August 2019**

Detailed report of the results of the initial data survey (Baseline) in Local Government Area (LGA) of Jere, Nigeria.



## SUMMARY

<b>Context and key findings</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Indicator analysis</b>	<b>5</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ OS 1 / <i>Strengthen human capital, social cohesion and the collective and sustainable management of natural resources</i></li> <li>→ OS2 / <i>Promote economic recovery in the targeted areas and resilience through access to employment and intensified production adapted to climate change</i></li> <li>→ OS 3 / <i>Increase and consolidate the standing of stakeholders by promoting dialogue and commitment and strengthening their capacities</i></li> <li>→ <i>Provide a quality and accountable intervention</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Socio-demographic data of respondents</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Key definitions</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Methodology, limitations and bias</b>	<b>19</b>

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## CONTEXT

The RESILAC project "Inclusive economic and social redevelopment of Lake Chad" aims to contribute to the economic recovery and the strengthening of the resilience and social cohesion of the territories of the Lake Chad Basin most affected by the security crisis and by climate change.

This report presents information collected from 524 individuals in the project intervention area. The objective of the initial data survey is to provide an overview of the intervention territory and to establish the baseline data of the project indicators, in order to measure their evolution during a mid-term survey. (2020) and final (2021). The data was collected during face-to-face interviews with 524 individuals between 12<sup>th</sup> and 30 June in Jere.

A quality and accountability score was included in all questionnaires, directly linked to the criteria of the Core Humanitarian Quality and Accountability Standard (CHS) to enhance transparency and accountability of the intervention.

## KEY FINDINGS

### SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The survey covered 524 individuals belonging to different socio-economic groups in order to capture the diversity of profiles existing in each commune, of which 49% were women and 74% were young people between 18 and 35 years old.

The level of education is quite low: among the respondents, 19% having a level equivalent to secondary school, while 69% have only attended Quranic school.

### CAPITAL SOCIAL COMMUNAUTAIRE

Most respondents positively evaluate the commitment, access to information and social participation of their communities as a whole.

The majority of respondents felt that members work together and voluntarily on important topics, that their leaders encourage them to participate in decision-making and inform them of important issues. On a score of 50 (Community Social Capital scale -CAS-), the resulting average for the two communes, which will be evaluated throughout the project, is currently 35.

The analysis of the economic dimension of the score showed that many respondents believe that they and their community do not have access to resources to invest in community projects: 74% of the respondents consider that the community does not have enough of funds to support community improvement programs.

### ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

Many respondents consider that natural resources are distributed equitably (58%). As for their rights, the assessment is different: 65% of respondents feel that they do not enjoy the same rights as the rest of the members, especially those whose economic activity depends directly on them (farmers, pastoralists).

During the interviews, respondents say that land and other resources are managed township leaders or property owners, without the community being involved at any level. Security threats were mentioned as one of the main constraints to accessing resources.

### CONFLITS

The security context has been volatile for a few years in the country. Only 33% of respondents believe that conflict has increased in the last three months.

As for the nature of the conflicts, the data show a clearly different perception according to the population groups surveyed: most returnees and refugees people (75% and 44% respectively) perceive political conflict, as the most conflict recurrent, compared to 19% of displaced and 36% of host communities. As for them, household conflicts are also recurrent, along with land and access to economic resources. Quite important number of refugees respondents also consider access to economic resources as a recurrent source of conflict (26%).

## **MENTAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING**

Average well-being score is 8 out of 25 (the well-being threshold is 13), which indicates a large number of individuals in psychological distress (85% of the respondents).

Disaggregated data shows that distress is closely link to living conditions and status of groups. Indeed, percentage of respondents in a state of well-being decreases according to the lack stability of their status: 18% among host communities against 13% among the displaced, 3% among returnees and none among returnees.

## **LIVELIHOODS**

Most respondents work in agriculture, petty trade and livestock. The average income of the interviewees is 7 883 NGN per month (equivalent to around 19 EUR), which is extremely lower than the 30 000 CFA established by the Guaranteed Inter-professional Minimum Wage (SMIG).

85% of those surveyed earn 120,000 NGN or less a year, compared to 11% who earn between 300,000 and 600,000 CFA per year.

## **QUALITY & ACCOUNTABILITY**

Overall results of quality scores are lower, nevertheless consistent with the progress level of implementation. Currently, only 49% of the respondents believe that they receive sufficient information about the project, 46% consider that the support received so far corresponds to their expectations and 42% believe that RESILAC makes a difference in their lives.

## ANALYSIS BY OBJECTIVE: RESILAC INDICATORS

Presented according to the strategic objective of the project, this report is based on the graphical representation of the RESILAC indicators. Each indicator is the subject of a general explanation, followed by bar graphs to analyze the provided answers. Since most of the indicators have been measured using Likert scales, the graphs show the distribution of answers to a given question as a percentage, using a different range of colors by theme (a legend appears in the first question of each page, questions following the same legend).

Each question is the subject of a global comment. All responses were analyzed minimally by variable: common, gender, age, legal status and occupation. A graphical representation of the results by variable is presented only when there are significant differences. Some questions were explored in depth through qualitative interviews.

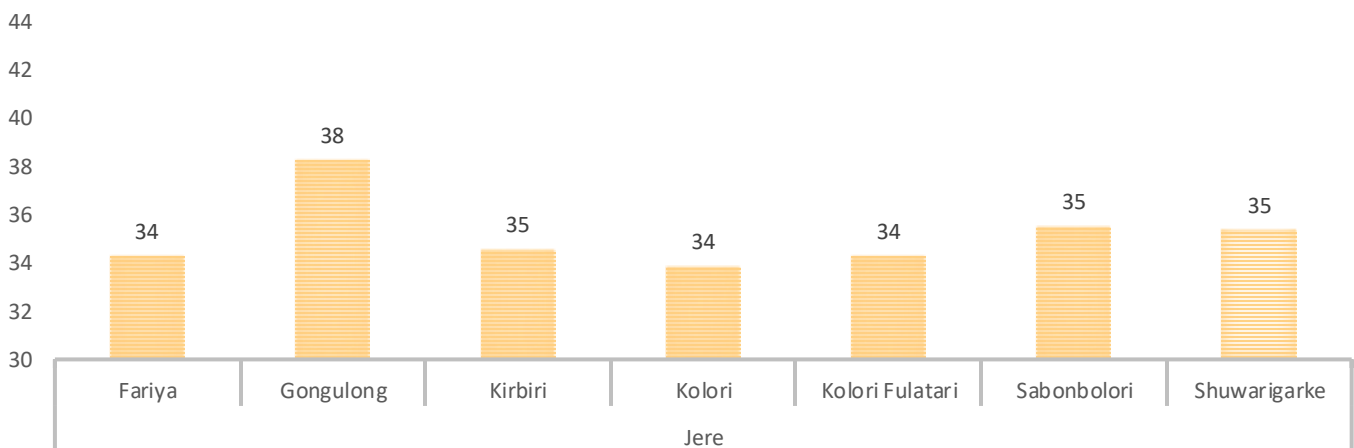
### OS 1 / Strengthen human capital, social cohesion and the collective and sustainable management of natural resources

#### RESILAC INDICATOR : RATE OF COMMUNITY ASSET SCORE (CAS)

Community asset refers here to the set of resources that members of a community bring to support their development. The objective is to measure the commitment, access to information, participation and economic capital of a community in order to measure its evolution as the project progresses.

A scale of appreciation has been developed, revealing the perception of the members of a community and whose average facilitates the calculation of a score of 10 to 50 representing the rate of community asset. A higher score represents greater community asset. The scale consists of 10 statements on which the respondents agreed or disagreed.

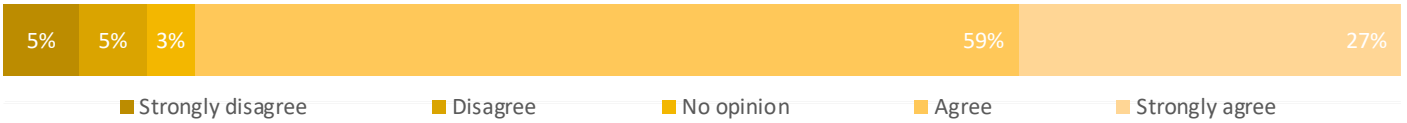
#### Average community asset score by village



Average CAS score for Jere LGA is 35. Localities reach a score from 35 and up to 38 (Gongulong) out of 50.



**Q1. Community members generally volunteer for community projects.**



On average, the majority of respondents believe that community members generally volunteer for community projects (86%).

**Q2. Local community groups usually work together on important issues.**



The majority of respondents believe that they work together on important topics (86%), while only 8% disagree.

**Q3. There are public places in the community where members of the community can meet.**



Almost all respondents believe that the community has public places where members can meet (91%).

**Q4. Leaders in my community encourage community members to participate in decision making.**



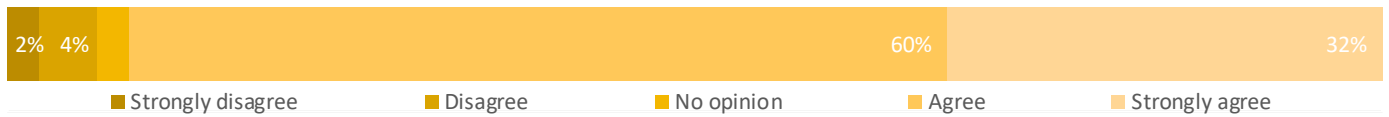
Most respondents believe that community leaders encourage them to participate in decision-making (77%), while 13% do not have an opinion and 10% disagree or strongly disagree.

**Q5. Community members usually intervene when there is work to be done in the community.**



Most of the respondents consider that members intervene during community work (80%) against 10% who do not agree or strongly disagree.

Q6. I know the key people in my community.



On average, almost all respondents feel that they know the key people in their community (92%).

Q7. I know when important community events take place.



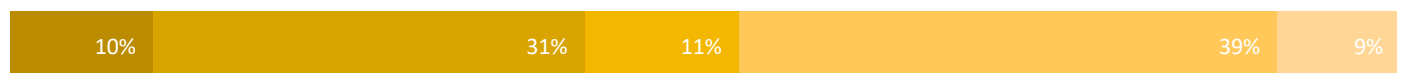
Most of the respondents believe they know when important community events occur (83%).

Q8. The community has enough money to support community improvement programs.



Only 18% of individuals feel that their community has sufficient funds to support community improvement programs, while 74% disagree or strongly disagree.

Q9. The community does not want to use community funds for community projects.



Regarding local investment, 48% of the respondents believe that the community does not want to use the funds for community projects while 41% do not agree or totally disagree.

Q10. Community members have access to funds that can be used to improve the community.



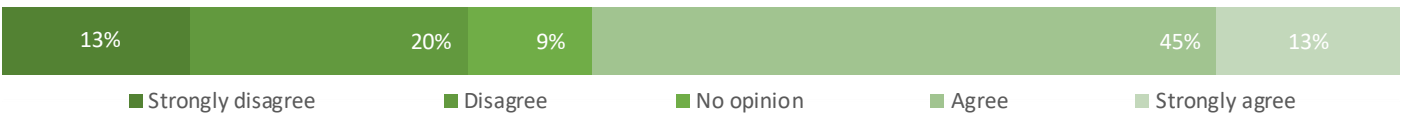
As for them, 72% feel that they do not have enough funds while only 18% consider they have access to funds for the improvement of their community.



**INDICATEUR RESILAC : % OF INDIVIDUALS WHO BELIEVE THEY HAVE A FAIR ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES**

A scale of appreciation has been developed, revealing the perception of members of a community on access to natural resources, the evolution of which will be measured throughout the project. In order to collect additional information, an additional question helped to refine people's perception of their individual rights and access. In addition, qualitative interviews facilitate the understanding of key issues.

**Q1. Natural resources are distributed equally in the community**



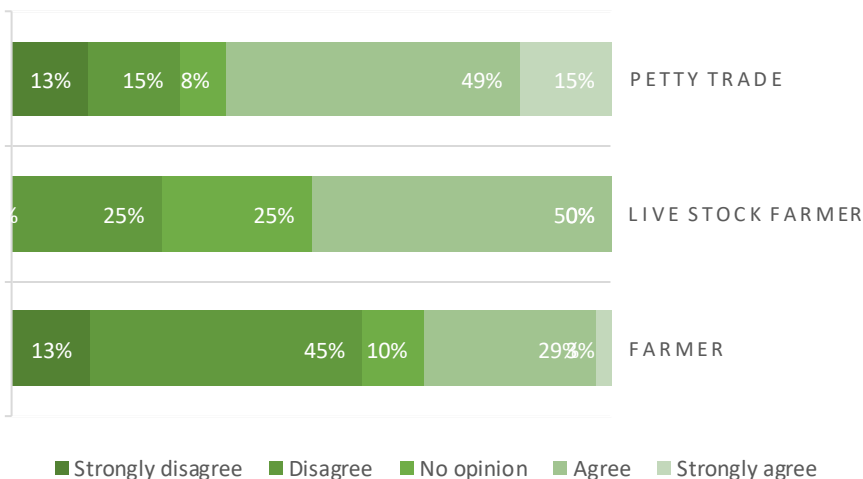
More than half of the respondents believe the distribution of natural resources in their community is fair (58%), while 33% disagree or strongly disagree.

**Q2. I do not have the same rights for accessing natural resources than the rest of the community members**



As for their rights, the assessment is clearly different: 65% of respondents believe they have the same rights as others, while 30% of people consider they do not have the same rights for accessing natural resources than the rest of community members.

**Breakdown data by occupation**



Individuals whose occupation directly depends on natural resources access (petty trade, farmers) are the ones who most disagree with the questions. 58% of farmers surveyed believe distribution is not fair in their community

This perception generally leads to a significantly different community experience, and can become a source of conflict.

In qualitative interviews with different members of the community, the natural resources cited are land, water and trees. As for the decision-making about the distribution and management of these resources, most respondents believe that the community is often not involved, especially on access to land.

Respondents report individual land management by landowners. Most respondents mentioned the security context as one of the main constraints to accessing resources, both for the risk of attack or abduction by non-state armed groups, and for the militarization of certain areas as part of the response.

*« ... Due to the insurgency, you can no longer move into the bush to grow or cut trees. We are now limited to areas close to our homes. »*

Man, host communities, Jere

### RESILAC INDICATOR : % OF INDIVIDUALS WHO BELIEVE THAT INTER-COMMUNITIES CONFLICTS HAVE DECREASED

A scale of appreciation has been developed, revealing the perception of members of a community. In a context of volatile and unstable intervention, it is considered more relevant to focus on the increase of conflicts than on the decrease.

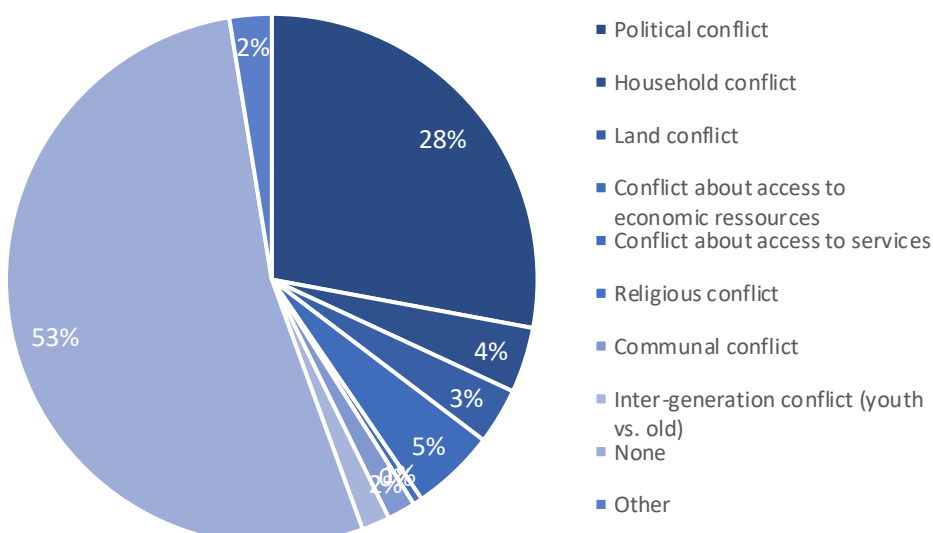
In order to collect additional information, the communities identified the most recurrent conflicts. The classification of the different conflicts is inspired by the methodology of Search For Common Ground, implementing partner of the project in Nigeria. In addition, qualitative interviews facilitate a better understanding of the main issues.

### Q1. During the past three months, conflicts in my community have increased



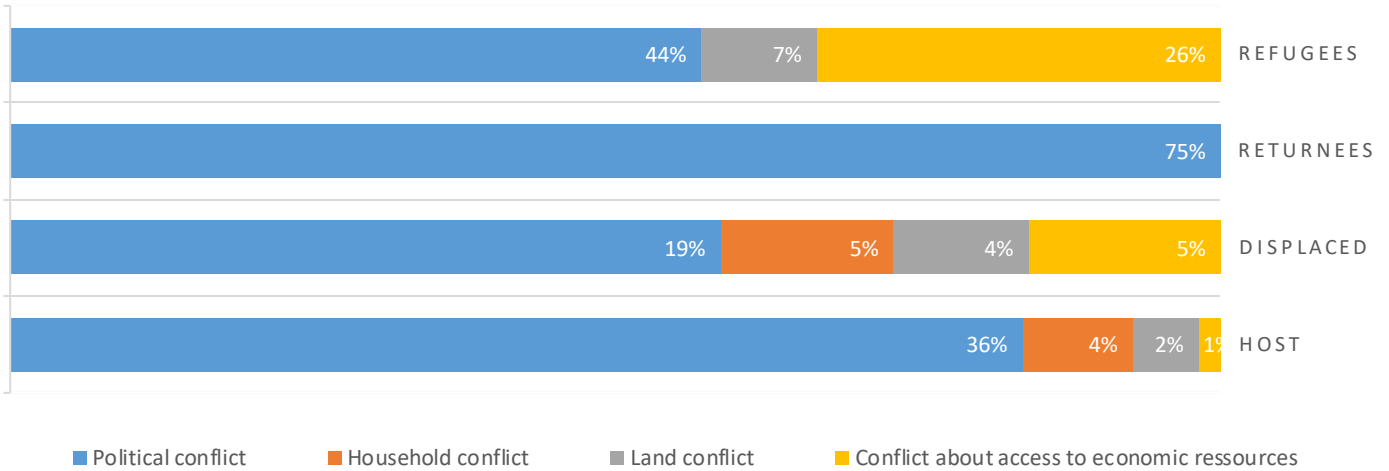
Only 33% of respondents believe that the conflicts in their community have increased during the last three months, while 64% consider that the conflicts have not increased and 2% do not have an opinion.

### Q2. What is the most recurrent conflict in your community?



In Jere LGA, a large number of respondents believe the most recurrent conflict in their community are political (28%), or about economic access to natural resources. It is important to note that none of the respondents have identified religion as a recurrent source of conflict.

**Breakdown data by legal status**



Disaggregated data show a different perception of the recurrence of conflicts according to the legal status of the populations surveyed: most returnees and refugees people (75% and 44% respectively) perceive political conflict, as the most conflict recurrent, compared to 19% of displaced and 36% of host communities. As for them, household conflicts are also recurrent, along with land and access to economic resources. Quite important number of refugees respondents also consider access to economic resources as a recurrent source of conflict (26%).

These divergent perceptions could be associated with the different experiences of the groups surveyed: each group perceives as recurrent the conflict that affects them the most. Members of the host community are more or less permanently settled in the region and displaced communities often recently settled, and therefore more vulnerable to being affected by divisions in community ecosystems (access to resources, land access, etc.), while and returnees and refugees have generally been forced to flee their home communes in recent months due to political causes attacks.

In qualitative individual interviews, respondents confirm the existence of conflicts, almost always related to Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) and land conflicts.

Highlighted by the various studies carried out by the Center for Humanitarian Dialogue (CHD), the reduction of grazing lands linked to climate change, combined with the forced movements of the population and the constraints of access to certain areas, as a result of NSAG attacks and national security response, has weakened traditional mediation networks and the peaceful coexistence of communities.

*« Due to the insurgency, you can no longer move into the bush to grow or cut trees. We are now limited to areas close to our homes. »*

Man, host communities, Jere

*« Terrorism is the main cause. Sometimes when people talk about them [NSAG] they hunt and kill the person and now we were advice not to take about them, especially when we are in public »*

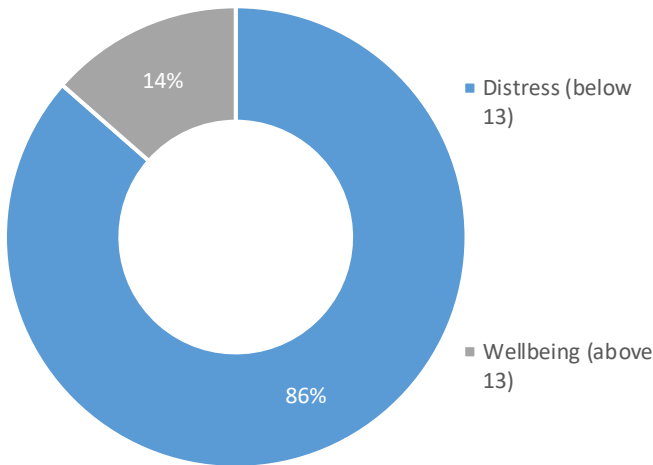
Women, displaced communities, Jere

**RESILAC INDICATOR : % OF INDIVIDUALS FOLLOWED WHO SHOW AN IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR WELLBEING**

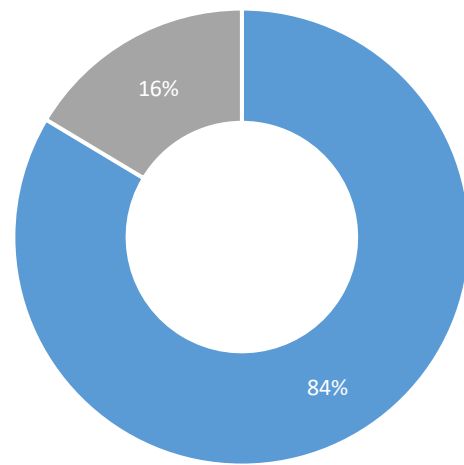
To measure the well-being of individuals, the Who-5 international scale was used. Developed by the World Health Organization, the Who-5 scale is composed of 5 statements related to psychological well-being in relation to which respondents are asked to express their agreement or disagreement. The answers allow to calculate a score between 0 and 25 whose evolution will be measured throughout the project. Scores below 13 indicate the presence of symptoms of psychological distress. On the contrary, a score closer to 25 indicates a better state of mental well-being.

Qualitative interviews provided additional information on the difficulties felt by the communities and their impact on the functioning.

**Women**

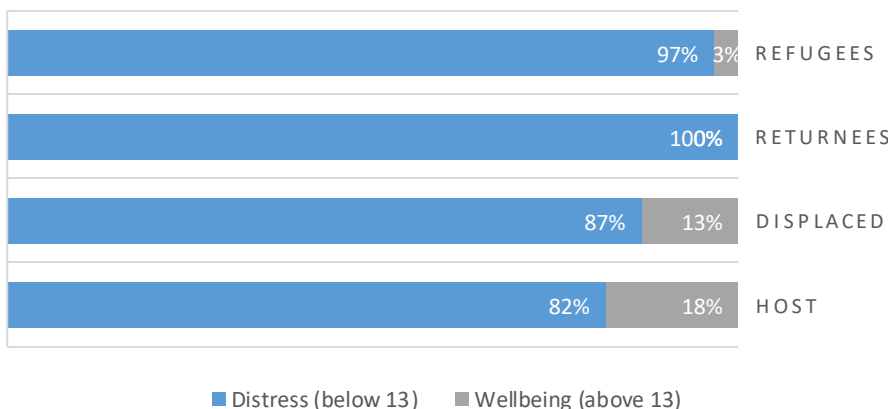


**Men**



In Nigeria, the average aggregate score for the Who-5 scale is 8 out of a total of 25 (the welfare threshold is 13), which would indicate the presence of a large number of individuals in psychological distress presenting possible depressive states. For the refugee and returnees respondents, average score is even lower: 5 and 4 respectively. 85% of respondents scored below 13, compared to only 15% who would be in a state of well-being. Gender-disaggregated data show that 84% of men have symptoms of psychological distress, compared to 86% of women.

**Breakdown data by legal status**



Disaggregated data shows that distress is closely link to living conditions and status of groups. Indeed, percentage of respondents in a state of well-being decreases according to the lack stability of their status: 18% among host communities against 13% among the displaced, 3% among returnees and none among returnees.

The daily life of the vast majority is linked to their professional occupation, disrupted by the attacks of NSAG and the security response: constraints of access to certain zones, forced displacements and limitation of movement between the communes. While these elements are mostly referred to as physical constraints, some people mention the fear and "trauma" experienced as a result of attacks as psychological factors that negatively impact their daily lives and their ability to cope their usual tasks.

*« I will like to go back to my community so that I can farm and do the petty trading am use to because now I can not do anything.»*

Woman, displaced communities, Jere

As for projections for the future, most of the respondents expressed the wish to improve their living conditions through an increase in income and to reinforce peace and stability in their commune. Majority of the respondents that has been forced to flee their homes also expressed their wish to return to their communities.

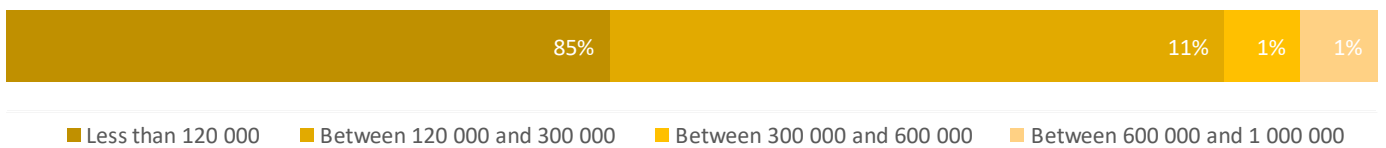
**OS 2 / Promote economic recovery in the targeted areas and resilience through access to employment and intensified production adapted to climate change**

**RESILAC INDICATOR : RATE OF INCREASE OF ANNUAL INCOME RATE OF INDIVIDUALS**

The evolution of average annual income of individuals benefiting from economic recovery activities will be measured throughout the project. For this, the estimate presented in the report was calculated with the beneficiaries directly. In order to ensure the most accurate estimation possible, have been taken into account in the calculation:

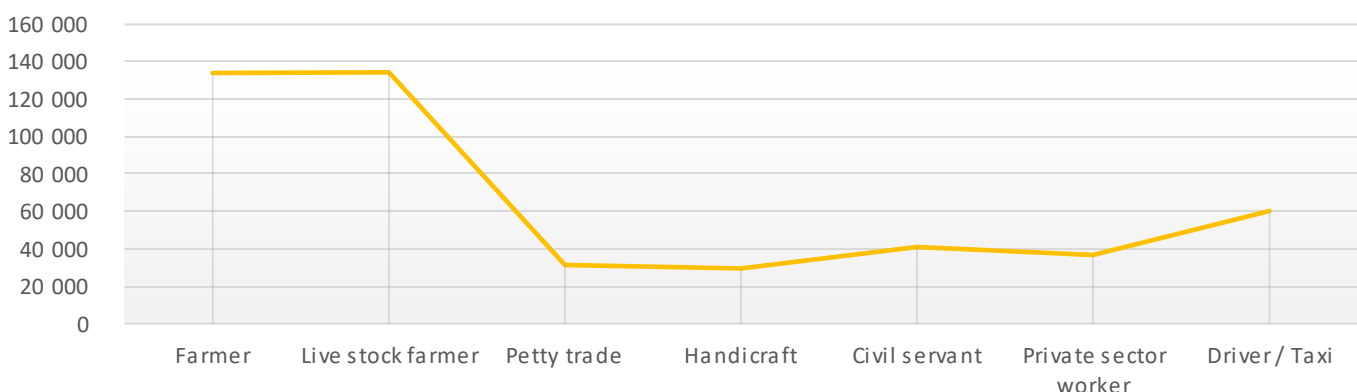
- ➔ Specific periods equivalent to "one year" according to the different occupations of individuals: welding, harvest, etc.
- ➔ The subtraction of the different costs incurred for carrying out economic activities, including production costs and debts contracted in the process to obtain the real income from the activity.

**Q1. Annual income rate**



In Nigeria, average income reported by respondents is 94 605 NGN per year: an average of 7 883 NGN per month (equivalent to about 19 EUR per month), compared to the 30 000 NGN fixed by the minimum wage. According to the information collected, 85% of those surveyed earn 120,000 NGN or less a year, compared to 11% who earn between 300,000 and 600,000 CFA per year.

**Breakdown data by occupation**



*OS 3 / Increase and consolidate the standing of stakeholders by promoting dialogue and commitment and strengthening their capacities*

**RESILAC INDICATOR : % OF COMMUNES AND CSOs WHO CONSIDER TO PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT**

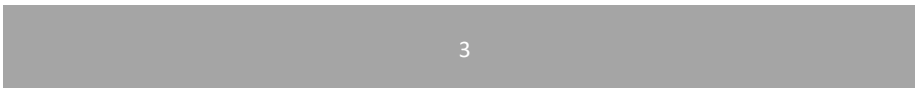
A scale of appreciation has been developed to measure the perception of the institutional actors supported by the project on the evolution of their role in the implementation of the project. The scale consists of 2 questions which, unlike the other scales, are directly illustrated according to the distribution by type of actor supported.

**Q1. I play a significant role in the implementation of RESILAC**



As the project remains in the start-up phase, all 3 respondents do not believe to play a significant role in the implementation of the project.

**Q2. I feel encouraged to participate in RESILAC decisions impacting my community**

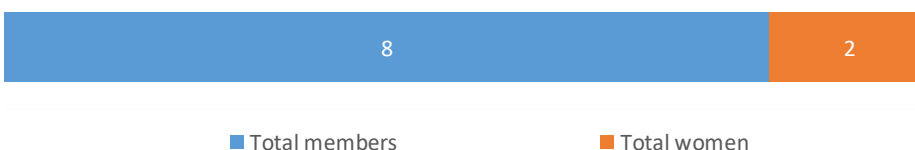


On the contrary, all respondents feel encouraged by the project team to participate in the decision making.

**RESILAC INDICATOR: % OF WOMEN REPRESENTATION WITHIN LOCAL INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT**

Particular emphasis is placed on gender mainstreaming in the project. To contribute to this, activities related to institutional and organizational strengthening will seek to increase and strengthen the participation of women in the institutions involved in the implementation of the project. The percentage of women currently participating in the different institutions has been measured in order to serve as a reference value and its evolution measured throughout the project. Due to the nature of the indicator, it is considered relevant to present the results directly disaggregated.

**Q1. Percentage of women in decision-making spheres**



The data collected shows, on average, a lower participation of women in the decision-making circles of the actors supported (21% of women representation).

**OS Additional/ Provide a quality and accountable intervention**

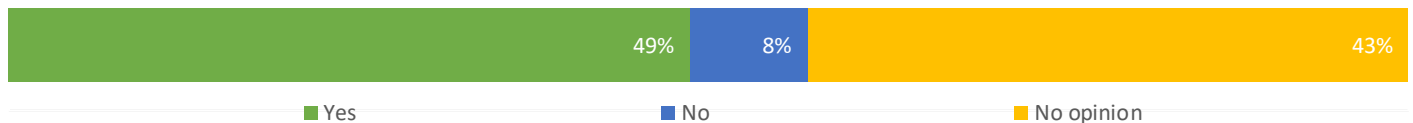
**RESILAC INDICATOR: INCREASE OF QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY SCORE**

In addition to the indicators identified in collaboration with the technical and financial partners of the project, the RESILAC team completed the survey with an additional indicator. An assessment scale consisting of 3 questions has been developed to allow beneficiaries to express their opinion regarding the quality of the intervention and its adequacy to the expectations and needs. This score will be measured throughout the project to measure its evolution.

Scale questions are directly related to the criteria of the Core Humanitarian Quality and Accountability Standard (CHS). The CHS standard describes the essential elements of principled, accountable and high-quality humanitarian action and sets out nine criteria and commitments to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance provided.

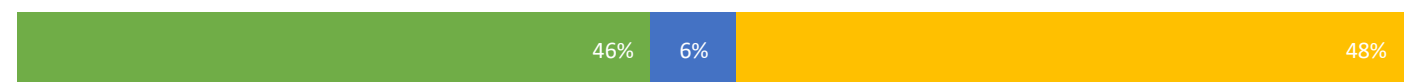
CHS criteria prioritized in the RESILAC quality score are: the humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback (4), the humanitarian response is adapted and appropriate (1) and the humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary (6).

**Q1. Do you receive enough information about RESILAC?**



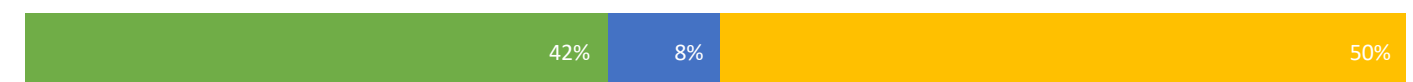
Data collected showed that less than half of the respondents believe that they receive enough information about RESILAC (49%) and only 8% believe they do not receive enough information. An important 43% do not have an opinion, as they project is only starting.

**Q2. Does the support received by RESILAC meet your expectations?**



Along with the previous question, 46% of respondents believe that the support received by the project, by him or by his community, corresponds to his expectations, while 48% do not have an opinion yet.

**Q3. Does RESILAC make a difference in your life?**



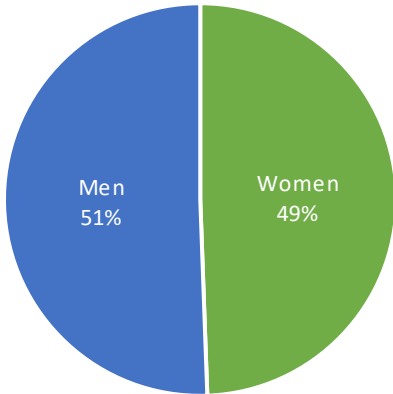
Consistent with the progress level of the project, 42% of respondents consider that RESILAC makes a difference in their life, while 50% do not have an opinion.



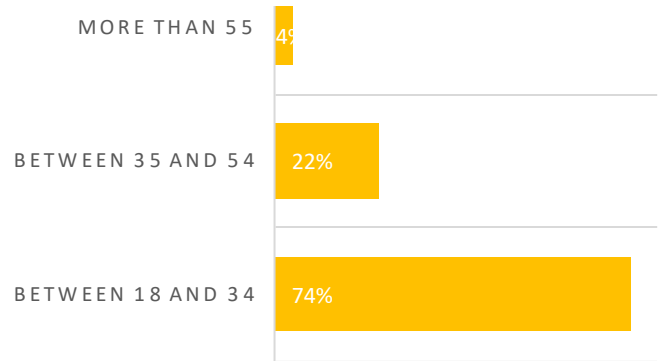


## RESPONDENTS SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

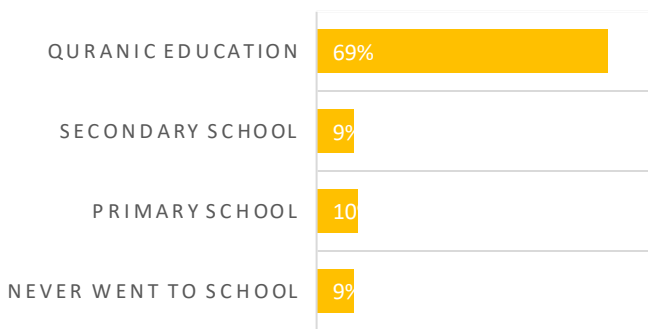
### Sex



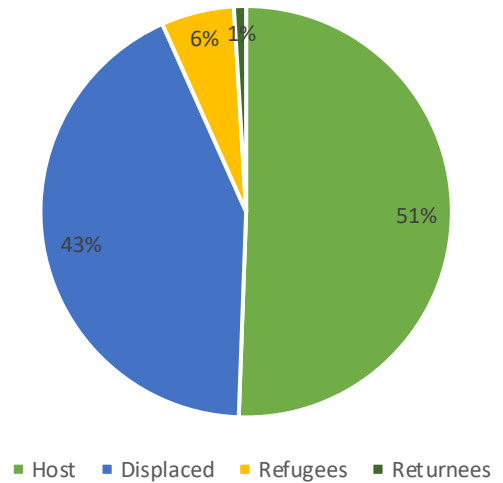
### Age



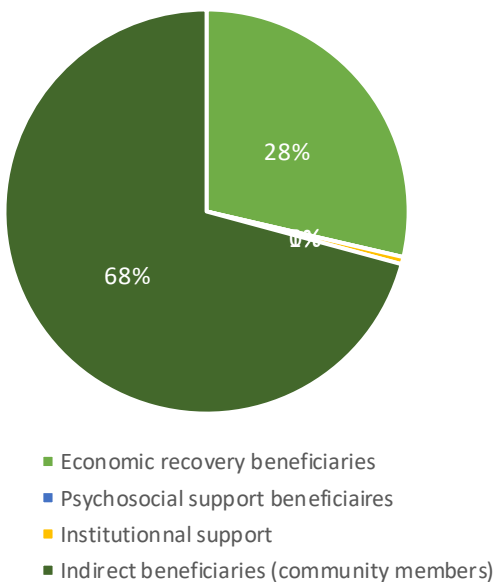
### Education level



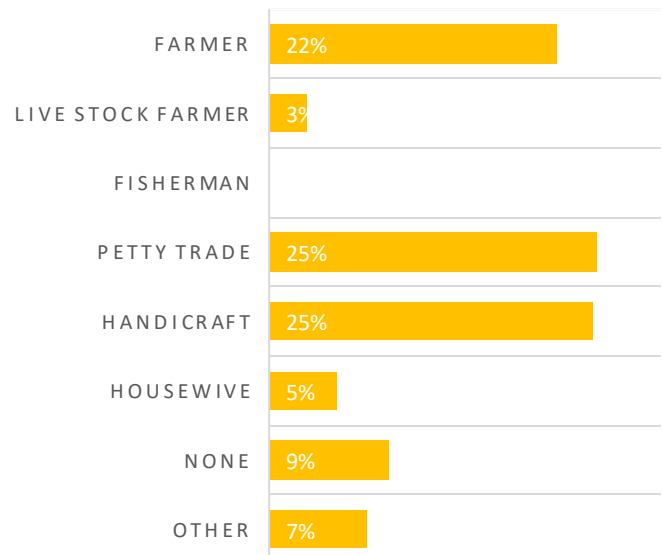
### Legal status



### Support by RESILAC



### Professional occupation



## KEY DEFINITIONS

### COLLECTIVITY

The term "collectivity" used refers to legal persons governed by public law who exercise in their territory certain powers devolved to them by the State in a process of decentralization.

### COMMUNITY

Taking into account the territorial approach of the RESILAC project, the term "community" should be understood as the set of living quarters belonging to the same managing authority and whose inhabitants share, as usual, a space, a legislation and a common way of life. In the survey, the community scale is that of an administrative village, and the population of the community includes people who reside in the community, permanently or temporarily.

### CONFLICT

Inspired by the definition used by Search For Common Ground (<https://www.sfcg.org/>), the term "conflict" should be understood as a process involving reactions and behaviors that begin when a party perceives that it has been or will be abused by another party. During the survey, conflicts are identified as the result of the search for contrary or apparently incompatible interests between individuals, groups or communities.

### CORE HUMANITARIAN STANDARD (CHS)

The Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) is the result of a collaborative process between Groupe URD, the International Partnership for Humanitarian Accountability (HAP), People In Aid and the Sphere Project. It sets out nine commitments that organizations and individuals involved in a humanitarian response can make to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance provided. It also facilitates greater accountability to communities and people affected by crises who, knowing what the humanitarian agencies are committed to, can hold them to account.



CHS information :

<https://www.urd.org/fr/projet/contribution-a-lelaboration-de-la-norme-humanitaire-fondamentale-chs/>

### LEGAL STATUS

The status used in this report refers to the condition or de facto situation of a person or a category of persons in relation to a broader set. In order to distinguish it from social, marital or economic status, the legal term, inspired by the terminology used by most humanitarian and development actors, refers to the migratory conditions of respondents.

## METHODOLOGY

The RESILAC project "Inclusive economic and social redevelopment of Lake Chad" aims to contribute to the economic recovery and the strengthening of the resilience and social cohesion of the territories of the Lake Chad Basin most affected by the security crisis and by climate change.

The purpose of the initial survey is to provide an overview of the baseline of identified indicators among project beneficiaries in order to track their evolution over time.

### SURVEY TOOLS

Three quantitative questionnaires and two qualitative interview guides were developed in collaboration with the different technical managers of the project, combining quantitative and qualitative analysis in a competitive and complementary way. Quantitative questionnaires include Likert-scale questions (answers ranging from 1 to 5), binary questions, and open-ended questions. The purpose of the qualitative interview guides is to delve deeper into key topics, as well as provide illustrative stories.

A quality and accountability score was included in all questionnaires, directly related to the criteria of the following Core Humanitarian Quality and Accountability Standard (CHS): Humanitarian response is based on communication, participation and feedback (4), the humanitarian response is appropriate and appropriate (1) and the humanitarian response is coordinated and complementary (6).

### SAMPLING

The heterogeneity of the areas and the lack of up-to-date and reliable basic demographic data justified the choice to propose non-probability or random reasoned sampling. All localities of intervention, regardless of size, were covered, using a method of probing standard units by external contrast.

There has been talk of diversifying the standard units to include as many cases as possible, regardless of their statistical frequency. The refinement of sampling and the identification of standard units was the subject of a regional training workshop from April 15 to 18, 2019, among national technical managers.

### DATA COLLECTION

The survey focused on mobile data collection using SurveyCTO software. A team of 10 enumerators has been set up within the ACF internal pool and trained by the technical managers. The questionnaire was designed in French but administrated in local language.

## LIMITATIONS AND BIAS

The results presented in this report should be interpreted with caution. During the survey, the following limitations and biases were identified and will be the subject of an internal capitalization work upstream of the mid-term survey (Midline):

- Information is derived directly from respondents' (unverified) statements in one-to-one face-to-face interviews, including those corresponding to average earnings, legal status, etc.
- As the number of respondents for a typical unit is often small, disaggregated statistics become less robust.
- Quantitative methods have been favored over qualitative ones because of the resources available. The lack of in-depth information on sensitive topics limits the analysis that can be inferred.

Rating scales have the advantage of structuring the opinions of the respondents among themselves, to be simple and clear for the interviewers and respondents, and to allow the collection of a large amount of information in a short period of time and limited resources. Nevertheless, two main biases can be observed:

- Social desirability bias: in self-assessments of institutional actors (SO 3), the answers would indicate the desire of the respondents to show themselves in a positive light when questioned.
- Confirmation bias: in sensitive topics, especially issues related to natural resources and conflict, there is a natural tendency for individuals to favor responses that confirm their preconceived ideas and to give less weight to responses that work against them of their designs.

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