The BHA COVID-19 support project, implemented by iMMAP and DFS in six countries (DRC, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Syria, and Colombia), has been analyzing the main concerns and unmet needs that have emerged across humanitarian sectors due to the COVID-19 pandemic since the summer of 2020. After almost a decade of conflict, economic challenges over the past years, and high levels of vulnerabilities, untangling the specific effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian needs from other factors at play in Nigeria has been challenging.

### About the livelihood survey

While COVID-19 disrupted the livelihood sector, there was limited information quantifying businesses that resumed and job opportunities (formal and informal) available after the easing of restrictions in the Northeast. Sustained Boko Haram attacks and military operations continue to significantly disrupt livelihoods and seasonal activities, including limiting access to farmlands, population movement, and access to income and food sources. Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on the livelihood sector including business closures and lost livelihood opportunities was a priority for iMMAP and the Early Recovery and Livelihood sector.

To better understand this, general primary data collection in Nigeria was launched through PREMISE Consultant Company. This snapshot is containing the preliminary findings of a general online survey that was launched by PREMISE that targeted the general population across Nigeria. The results of a targeted face-to-face interview survey carried out in the BAY States are under review, and findings will be released in subsequent weeks.

### Respondents Disaggregation

- **Total Surveyed**: 598
  - **Females**: 11%
  - **Males**: 88%
  - 1% prefer not to answer

#### Age group

- **16 to 25 years old**: 9%
- **26 to 35 years old**: 14%
- **36 to 45 years old**: 13%
- **Over 45 years old**: 0%

#### Location Status

- **Urban**: 50%
- **Rural**: 25%
- **Sub urban/Peri-urban**: 25%

#### Displacement status

- **Not affected by conflict**: 35%
- **Host community**: 20%
- **Prefer not to answer**: 16%
- **Returnee**: 11%
- **Displaced camp (formal)**: 9%
- **Displaced camp-like**: 5%
- **Refugee**: 4%

#### Disability Status

- **No**: 87%
- **Yes**: 10%
- **Prefer not to answer**: 3%

#### Education status

- **University or college degree completed**: 27%
- **Some university or college**: 19%
- **Secondary school/ high school completed**: 16%
- **Technical school diploma or degree completed**: 10%
- **Some secondary school / high school**: 9%
- **Some technical education (e.g polytechnic school)**: 8%
- **Post-graduate education**: 7%
- **Prefer not to answer**: 1%
- **Primary school completed**: 1%
COVID-19 Impact on Livelihood

Findings (Summary)

HIGHLIGHTS

- 49%
- 39%
- 43%
- 42%
- 21%
- 21%
- 30%
- 20%
- 30%
- 40%
- 27%
- 38%

During COVID-19 pandemic
Prior COVID-19 pandemic

➢ The majority has retired from employment due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority resorted to starting a business, become part-time employees, or engage in casual labour since the start of the pandemic.

Direct impact of COVID-19 on income

➢ Among the three BAY states, majority of people became part-time employees hence reduction in their income and majority of people were laid off in Borno and Adamawa compared to Yobe

➢ The people that were affected by mandatory closure of workplace were more in Adamawa and Borno compared to Yobe.

Status of non-essential businesses after relaxed COVID-19 restrictions

➢ In the BAY states, Borno has more non-essential business enterprises yet to re-open after easing of restrictions followed by Adamawa state.

➢ Of the three BAY States, Adamawa reported to have more people no longer have income compared to Borno and Yobe

➢ While Borno State indicated that majority of people’s income decreased significantly compared to Adamawa and Yobe States

Change in income after relaxed COVID-19 restrictions

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COVID-19 Impact on Livelihood | iMMAP/ER & L Survey Analytical Dashboard

Findings (Summary)

HIGHLIGHTS

HIGHLIGHT OF BAY STATES ANALYSIS

- Prices have decreased significantly (5%)
- Prices have decreased slightly (17%)
- Prices have increased moderately (2%)
- Prices have increased significantly (2%)
- Prices have stayed the same (74%)

- Markets are significantly less accessible (10%)
- Markets are slightly less accessible (25%)
- Markets are somewhat accessible (14%)
- Markets are very accessible (6%)
- No change (45%)

- Born state reported 42% out of the total "prices have increased significantly" across the BAY states.
- Adamawa state has half of the percentage reported on "prices have decreased significantly".
- Yobe state reported low market accessibility with 23% across the BAY states.

COVID-19 assistance received from Government

- Toiletries and washing materials: 6%
- Marketing/Remedy: 13%
- Food items/Drugs: 13%
- COVID-19 relief fund/support: 13%
- COVID Loan/Other Loan: 19%
- None/Nothing Else: 38%

- 138 people Reached
- 452 people Not Reached

- Majority did not receive any assistance during lockdown/restrictions

COVID-19 impact on household consumables due to increase in prices of goods & services

- Reduced meals per day: 16%
- No longer have savings: 19%
- Unable to purchase goods/services: 26%
- Others: 39%

- A significant number of the population across BAY states reported not being able to purchase goods/services and couldn't afford three square meals daily.

Prepared by iMMAP Nigeria | COVID-19 Situation Analysis Project
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