

Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Northeast Nigeria

Final Findings

Abuja, Nigeria, April 2018



A background image showing a group of people in a meeting or workshop setting. They are gathered around a table, looking at documents and talking. The image is slightly blurred and has a warm, golden-brown color palette. A blue horizontal bar is overlaid on the top left, containing the title 'Methodology' in white text.

Methodology

- Cross sectional study design
- **15 households selected and interviewed based on systematic random** across each of **20 randomly selected Enumeration Areas (EAs)** per LGA.
- IDP sites selected based on probability proportional to size of the camps (PPS). **30 IDP sites randomly selected per state** using IOM's DTM. **15 households interviewed per cluster. 2 or more clusters** covered in bigger IDP sites.
- Household questionnaires administered by trained enumerators using ODK equipped smartphones.
- Data collected between **7th and 27th February, 2018**

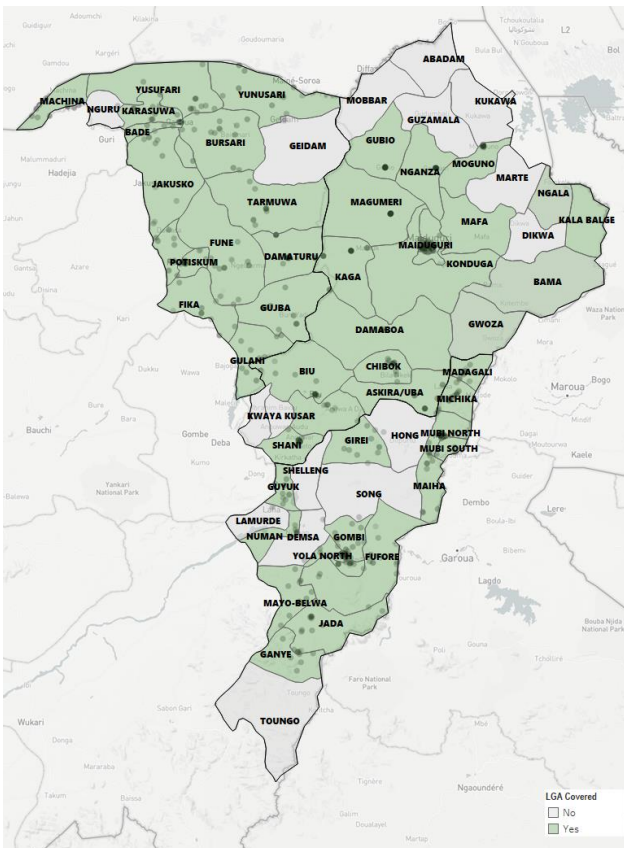
Methodology (Contd.)

State	# of LGAs	# of EAs/IDP sites per LGA strata	# of HHs per EA/IDP site	# of HHs
Borno	24	20	15	7,200
Yobe	17	20	15	5,250
Adamawa	21	20	15	6,300
Total				18,750
<i>30 IDP sites will be covered per state (2 or more clusters in bigger sites)</i>				
Borno		30	15	450
Yobe		30	15	450
Adamawa		30	15	450
Total				1,350
GRAND TOTAL (TARGET)				20,100

Note: 3 inaccessible LGAs in Borno (Abadam, Marte & Guzamala excluded from sampling strategy)

Coverage

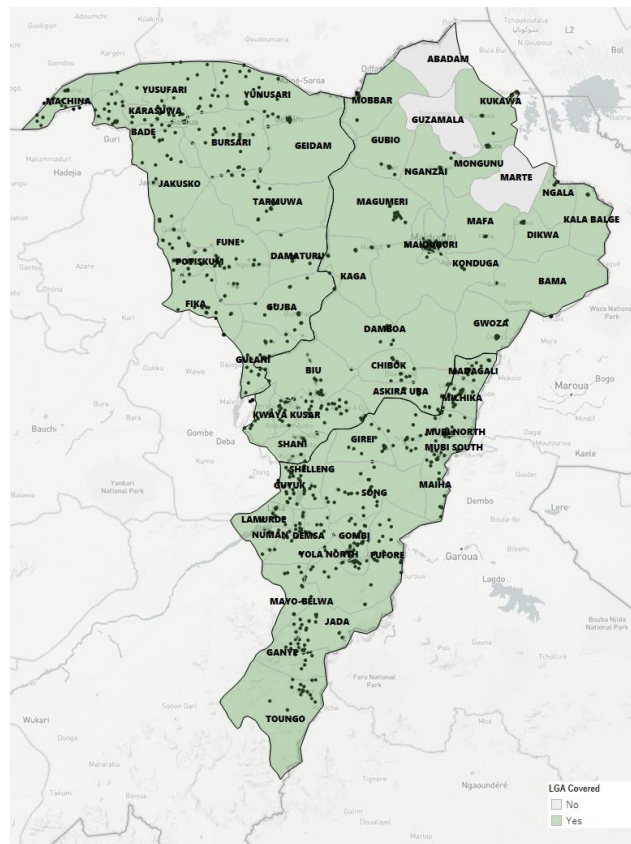
FEBRUARY 2017



📍 5,168 households covered across (99.9% of target) 42 LGAs*

📍 2 government & 2 partner organisations

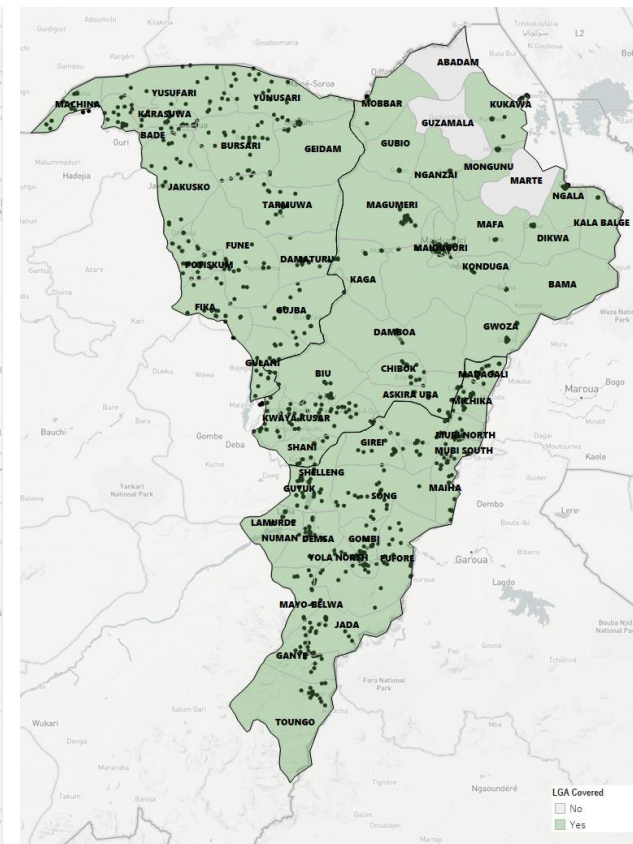
OCTOBER 2017



📍 19,843 households covered (98.7% of target) across 62 LGAs

📍 2 government & 5 partner organisations






FEBRUARY 2018



📍 20,000 households covered (99.5% of target) across 62 LGAs

📍 3 government & 7 partner organisations

Profile of Surveyed Households

	February 2017	October 2017	February 2018
Dwelling Type			
 IDPs	8.9%	↑ 15.4%	↑ 17.1%
 Host Communities	83.0%	↓ 79.2%	↑ 81.2%
 Returnees	8.0%	↓ 5.5%	↓ 1.8%
Humanitarian Assistance & Livelihood Support			
 Food Assistance	10.4%	↑ 19.4%	↑ 20.4%
 Livelihood Support	2.0%	↑ 4.1%	↑ 7.0%



Limitations

- **Inaccessibility** due to insecurity which restricted data collection activities in some locations to LGA capitals particularly in Borno state.
- **Findings for IDP population** are not representative at the LGA level.
- **State level comparison for findings from February 2017** and February 2018 should be taken with caution due to accessibility issues during the February 2017 round.

Methodology for measuring food insecurity

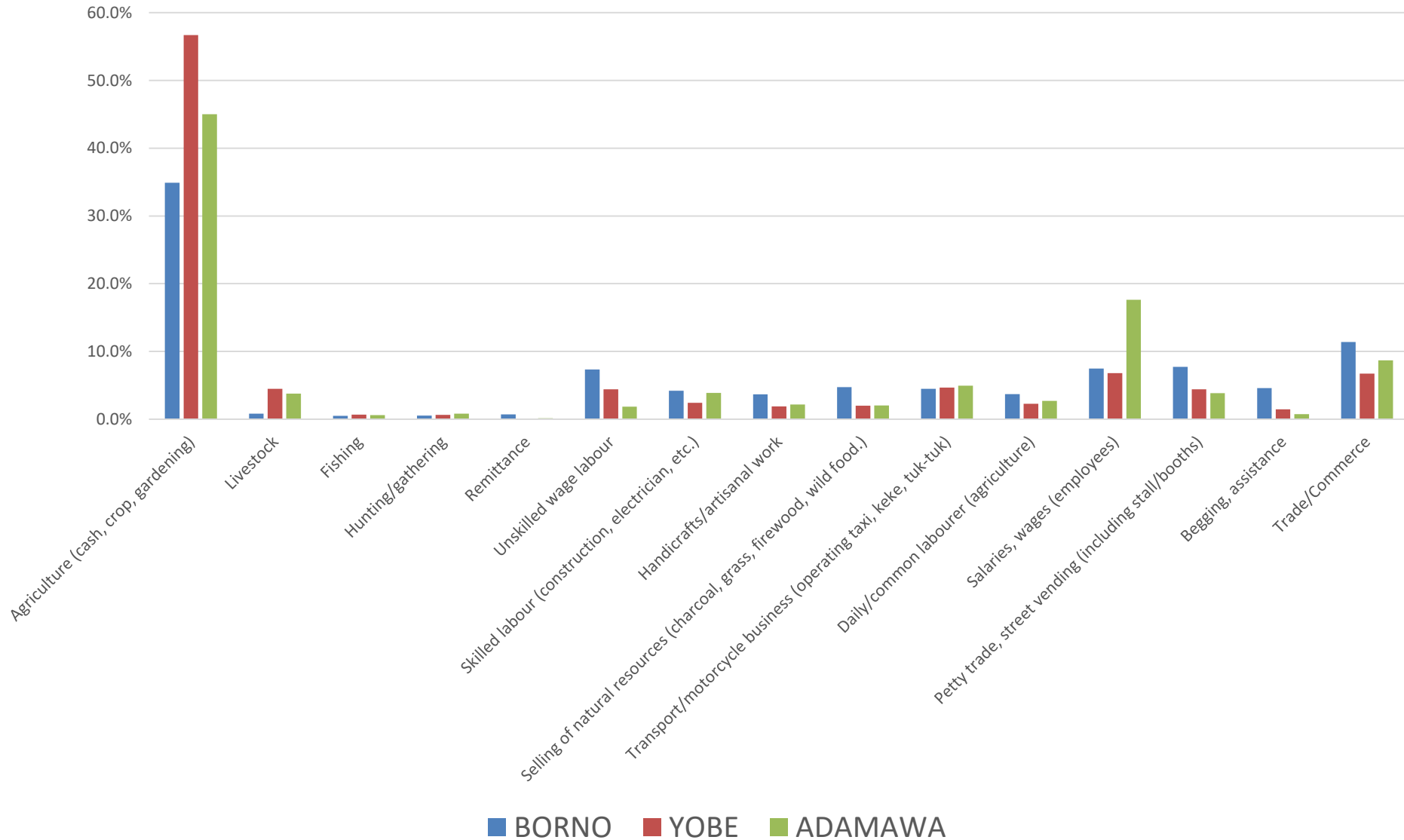
CARI: food security indicator combinations and descriptions

Indicator			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food secure (2)	Moderately food Insecure (3)	Severely food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food consumption group	Acceptable	N/A	Borderline	Poor
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	< 50%	50% - 65%	65% - 75%	>= 75%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping indicator	None	Employed stress strategies (e.g. sell non-prod assets)	Employed crisis strategies (e.g. sell prod assets)	Employed emergency strategies (e.g. sell major prod assets – land)



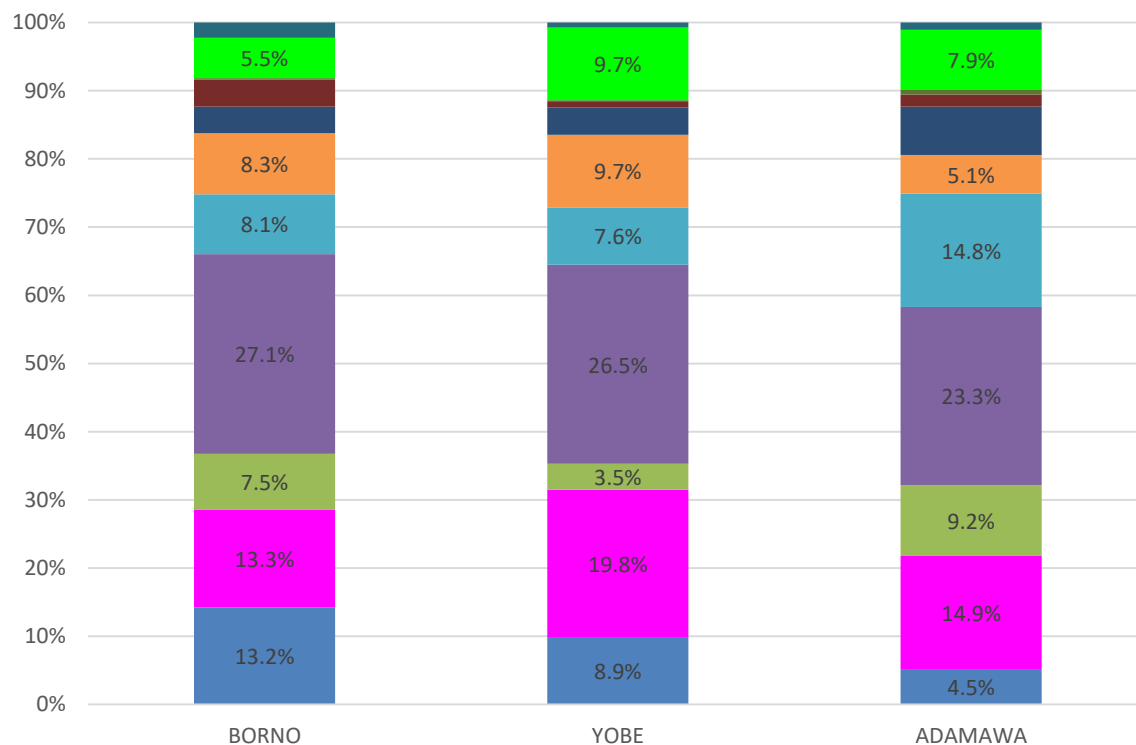
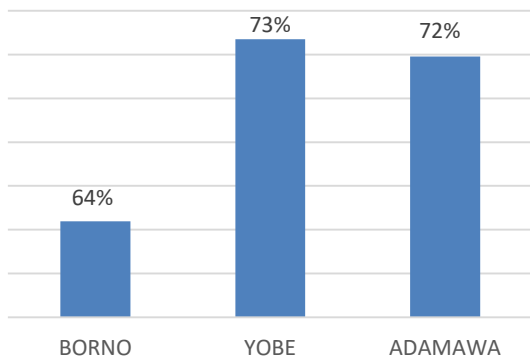
RESULTS

Livelihood: Predominance of agricultural activities across the three states



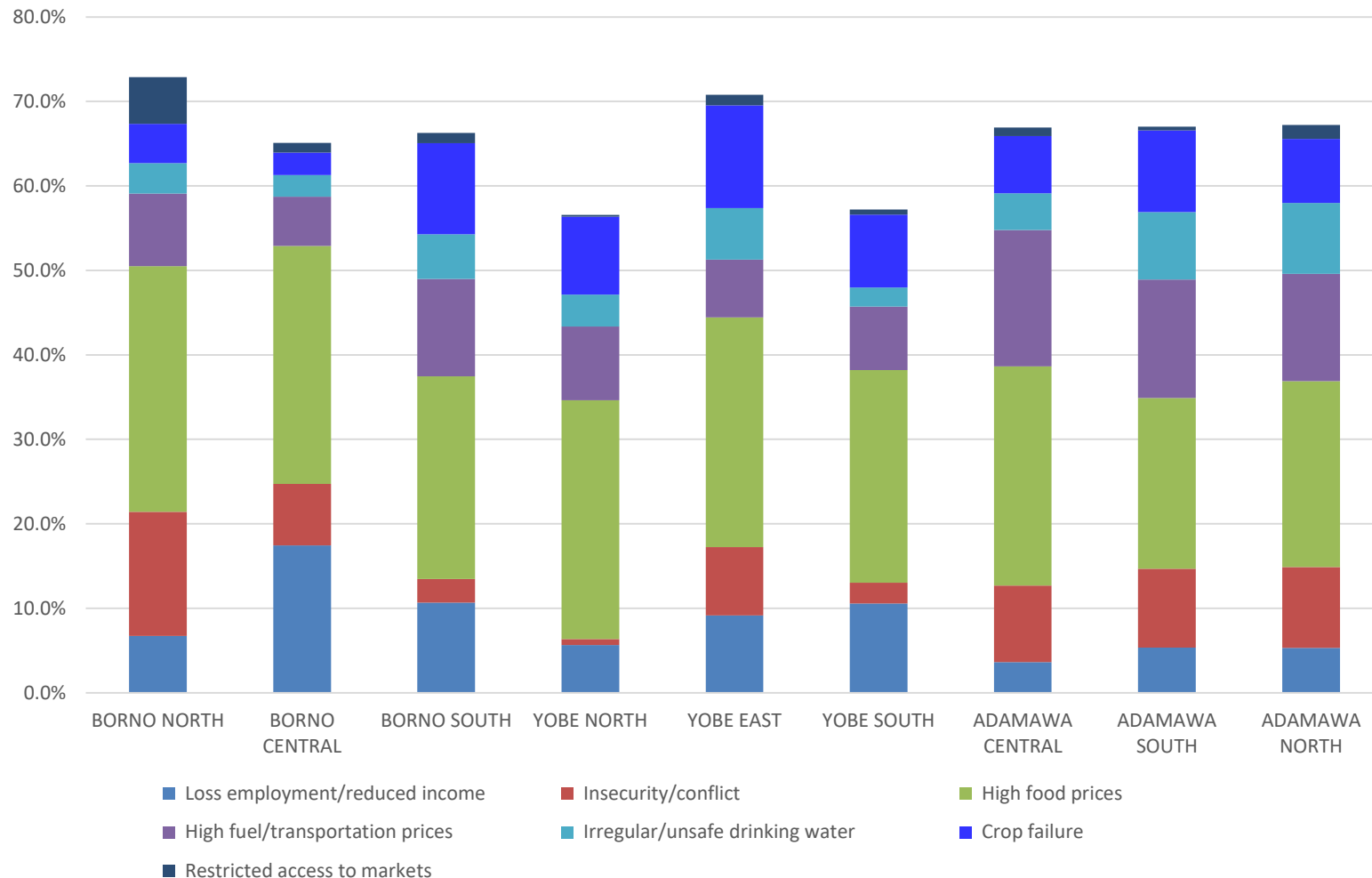
Shocks: About 2 in every 3 households have been affected by a shock in the last three months. Predominant shocks are *high food and fuel/transportation prices, crop failure, insecurity and sickness of household member*.

Shocks in the last 3 months

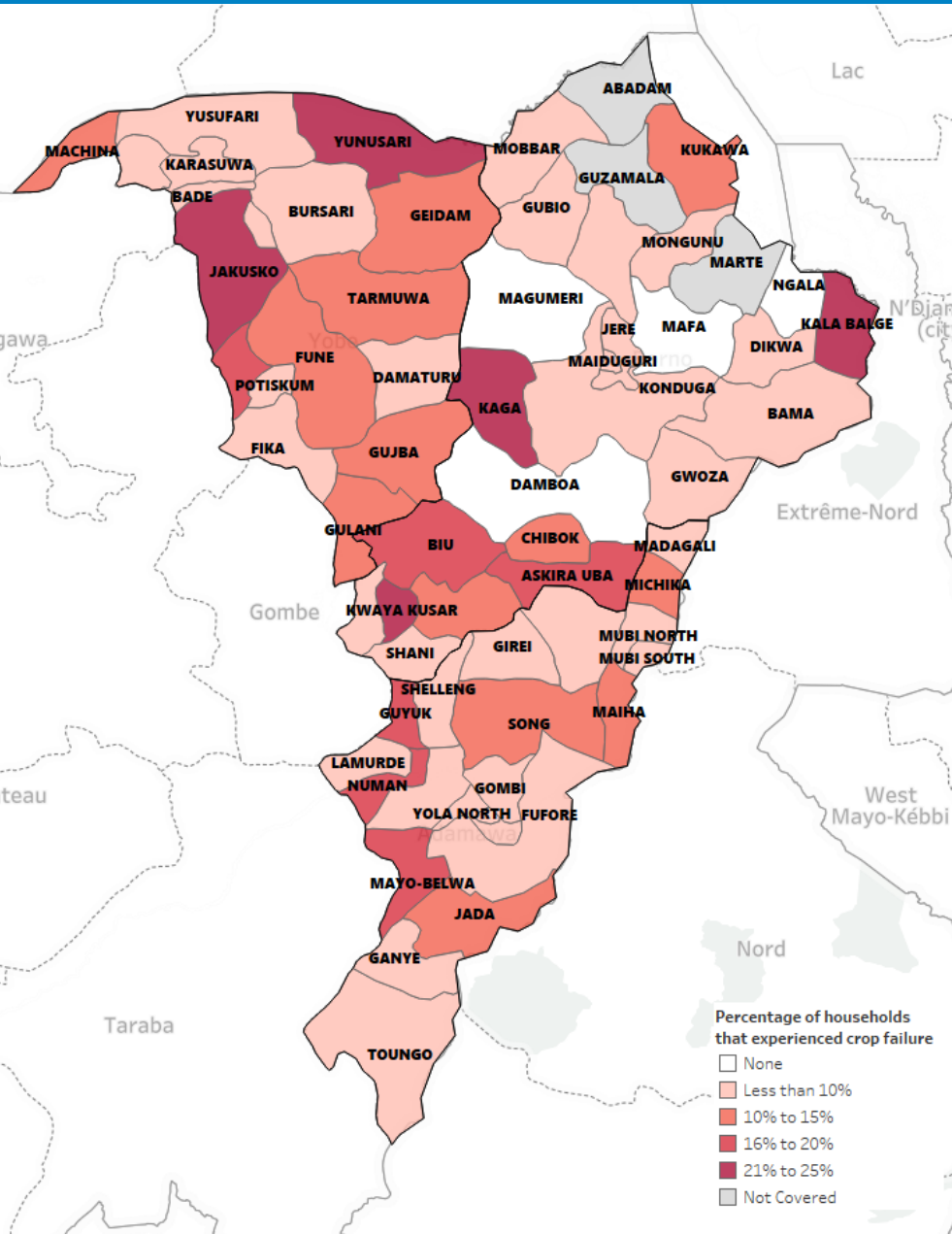


- Loss employment/reduced income
- Sickness of HH member
- Insecurity/conflict
- High food prices
- High fuel/transportation prices
- Debt
- Irregular/unsafe drinking water
- Temporary relocation/displacement
- Heavy rains/floods
- Crop failure
- Restricted access to markets

In addition to high food and fuel/transportation prices which is a cross cutting shock, crop failure affected most areas in Yobe, Adamawa and Borno South

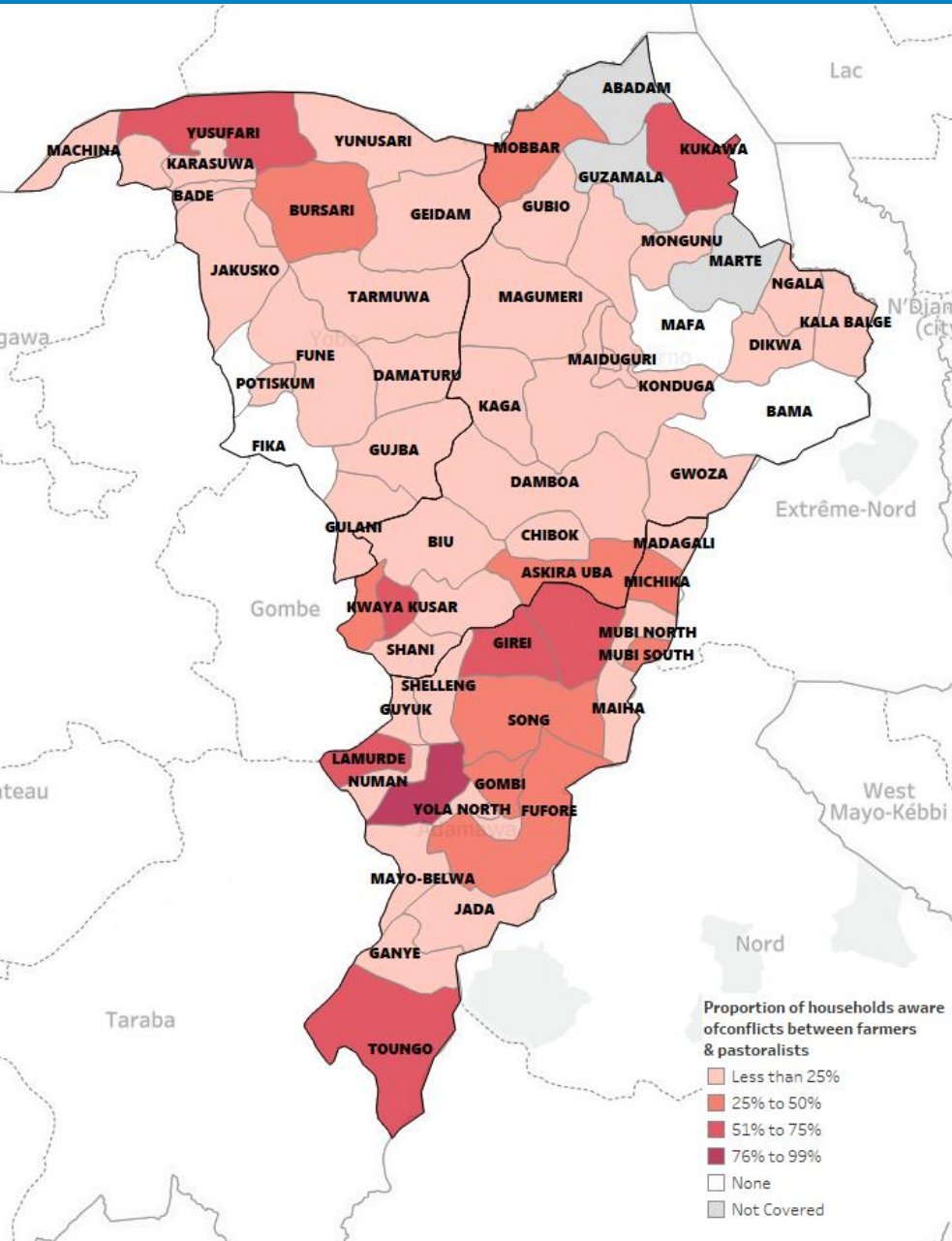


Failure of crops from last planting season

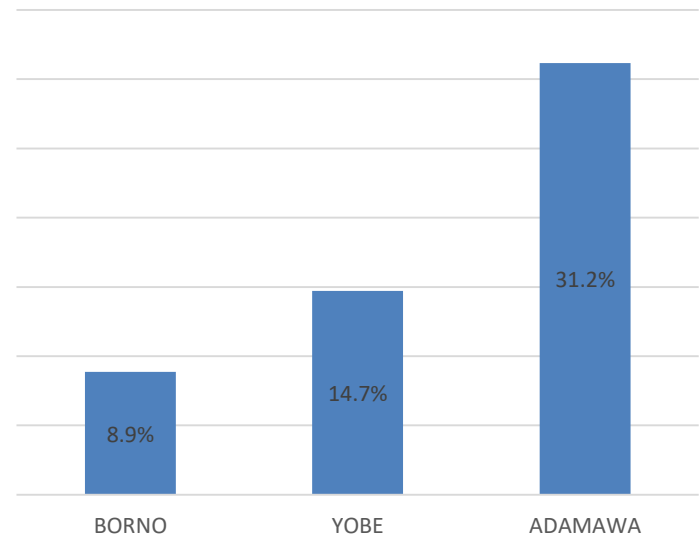


In addition to Kala balge and Kukawa, LGAs in Southern Borno, Yobe and Adamawa are most affected by Crop Failure

Conflicts between farmers and pastoralists most pronounced in Adamawa



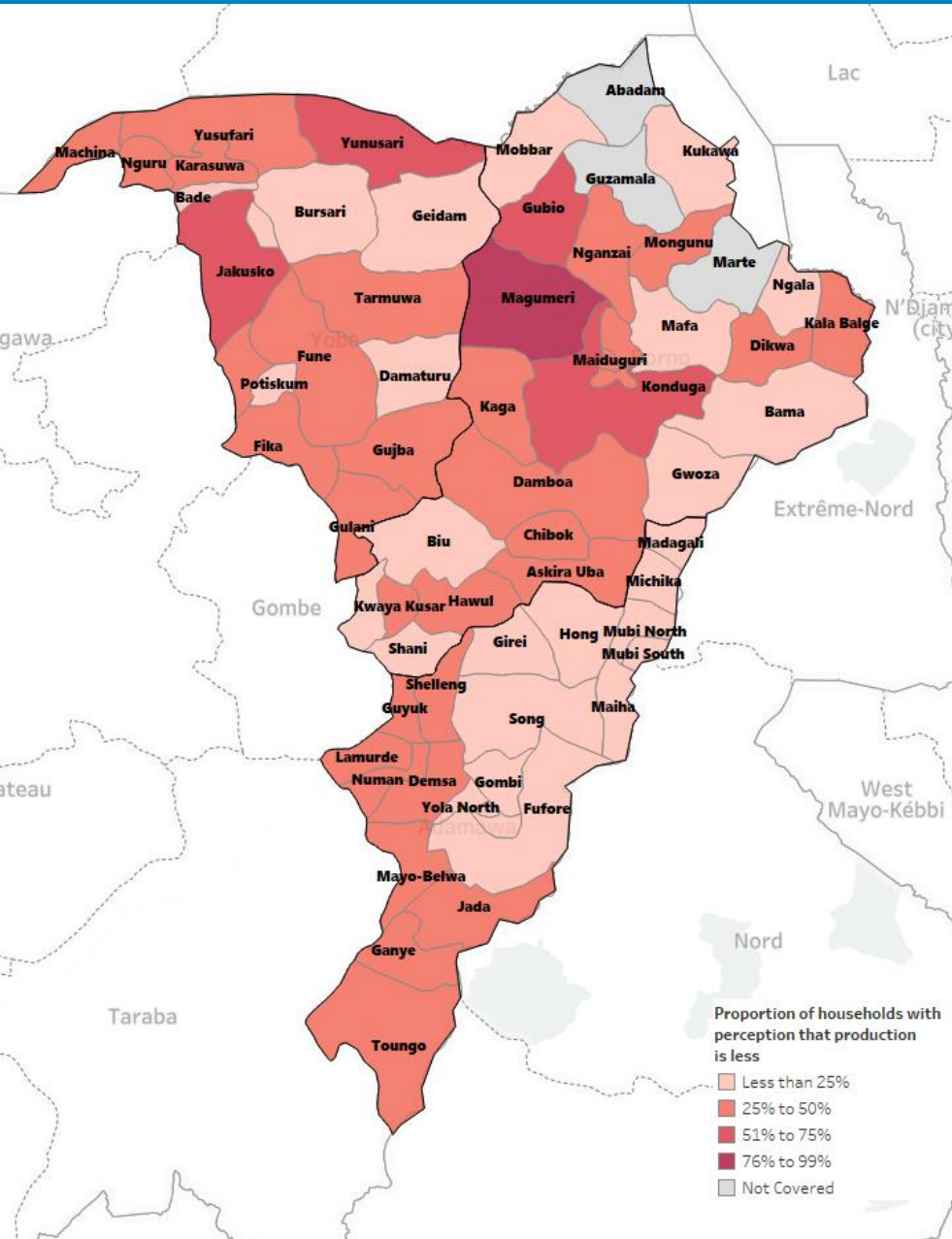
Are there any conflicts between pastoralist and farmers in your community?



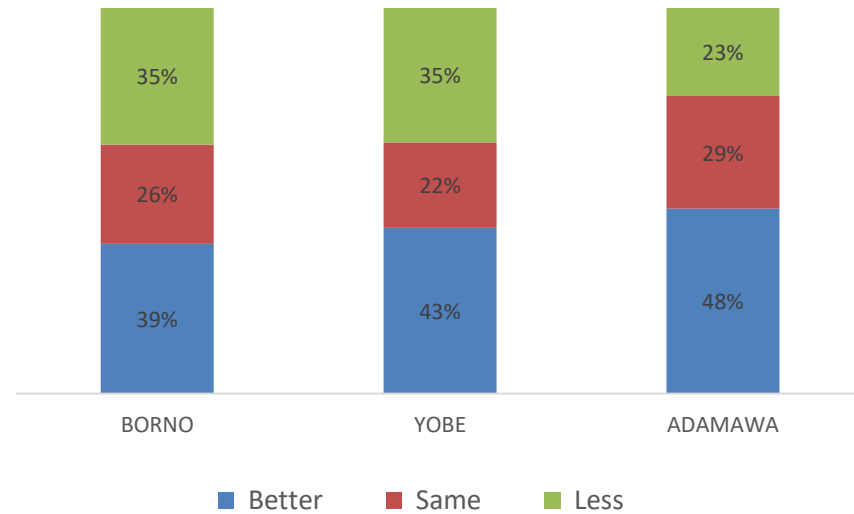
Proportion of households with perception that production was less compared to 2016/2017

October 2017

About one third of households in Borno and Yobe perceived production from the last agricultural planting (2017/2018) season to be lower compared to 2016/2017



Perception on level of production compared to 2016/2017



October 2017 EFSA

Dry spell and early cessation of rainfall confirmed by satellite imagery

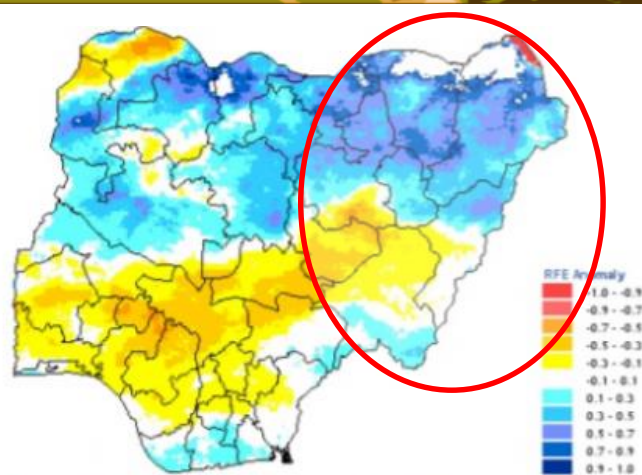


Figure 3a: Nigeria RFE Anomaly- June, 2017
1st dekad (June 01-10)

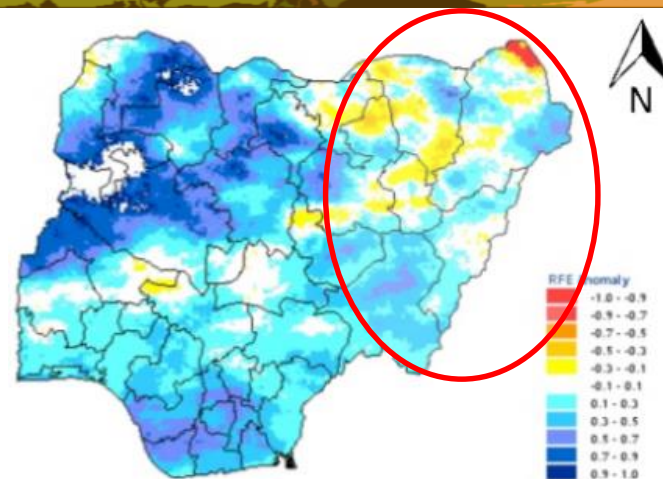


Figure 3c: Nigeria RFE Anomaly- June, 2017
3rd dekad (June 21-30)

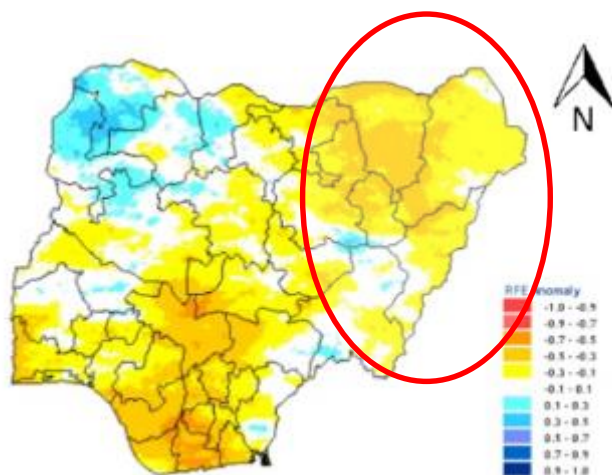


Figure 3c: Nigeria RFE Anomaly- July, 2017
3rd dekad (July 21-31)

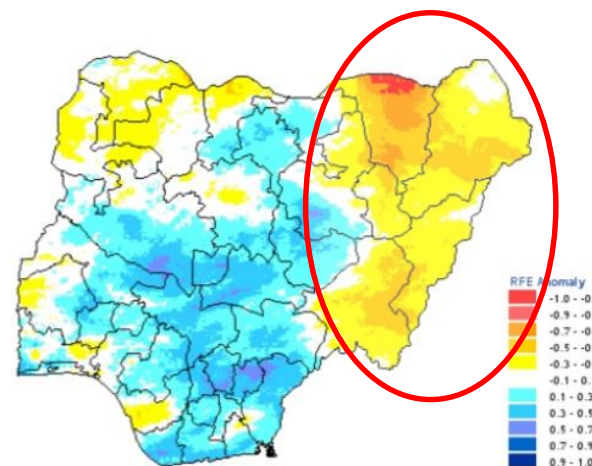
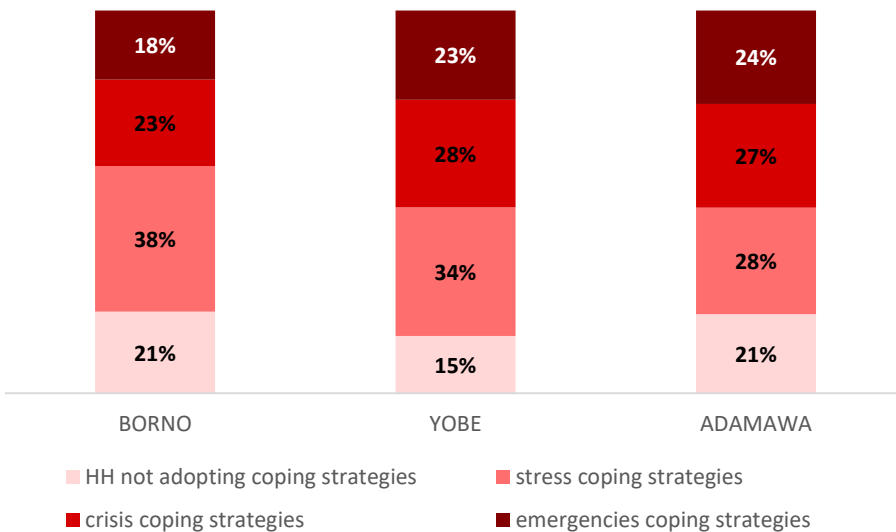


Figure 3c: Nigeria RFE Anomaly- August, 2017
3rd dekad (August 21-31)

Livelihood coping / asset depletion

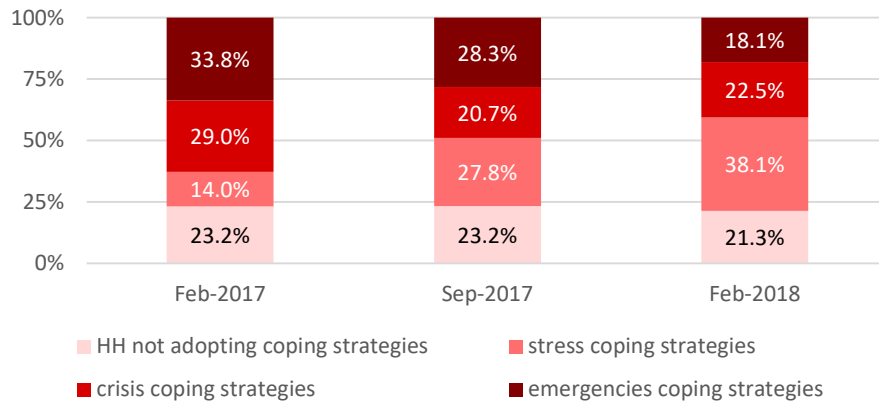


In Adamawa and Yobe, poor agricultural campaign due to extended dry spells and upsurge of farmer/herder conflicts have led to an increased use of crisis and emergency coping strategies (**sale of productive asset**).

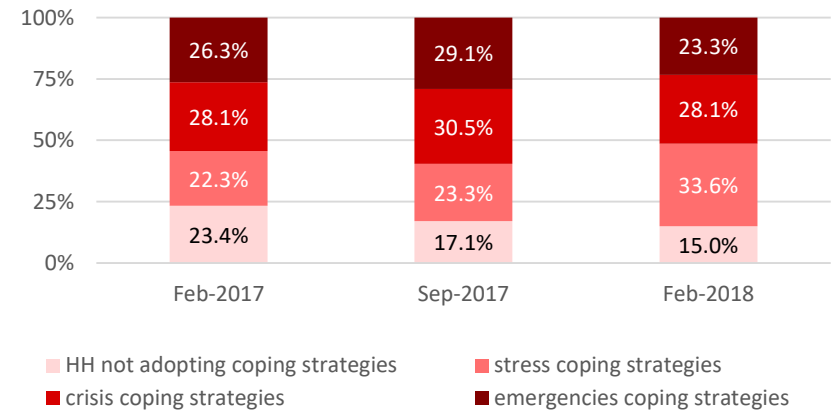
Households in **Borno** had already **depleted** most of their **productive assets in the past**.

Evolution of the Livelihood/asset depletion

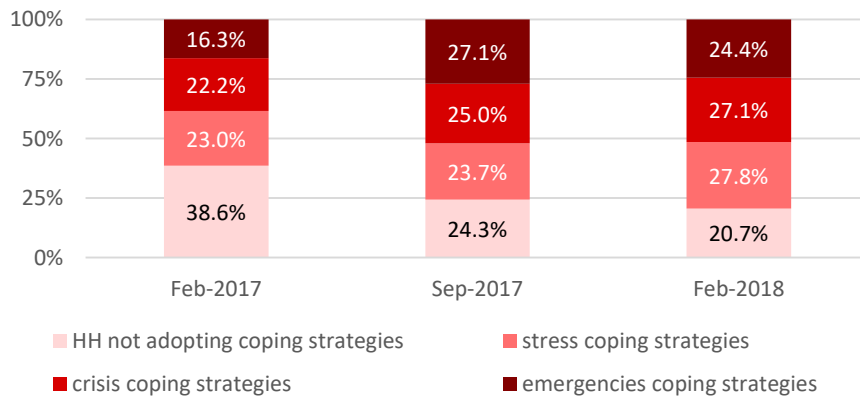
BORNO



YOBE

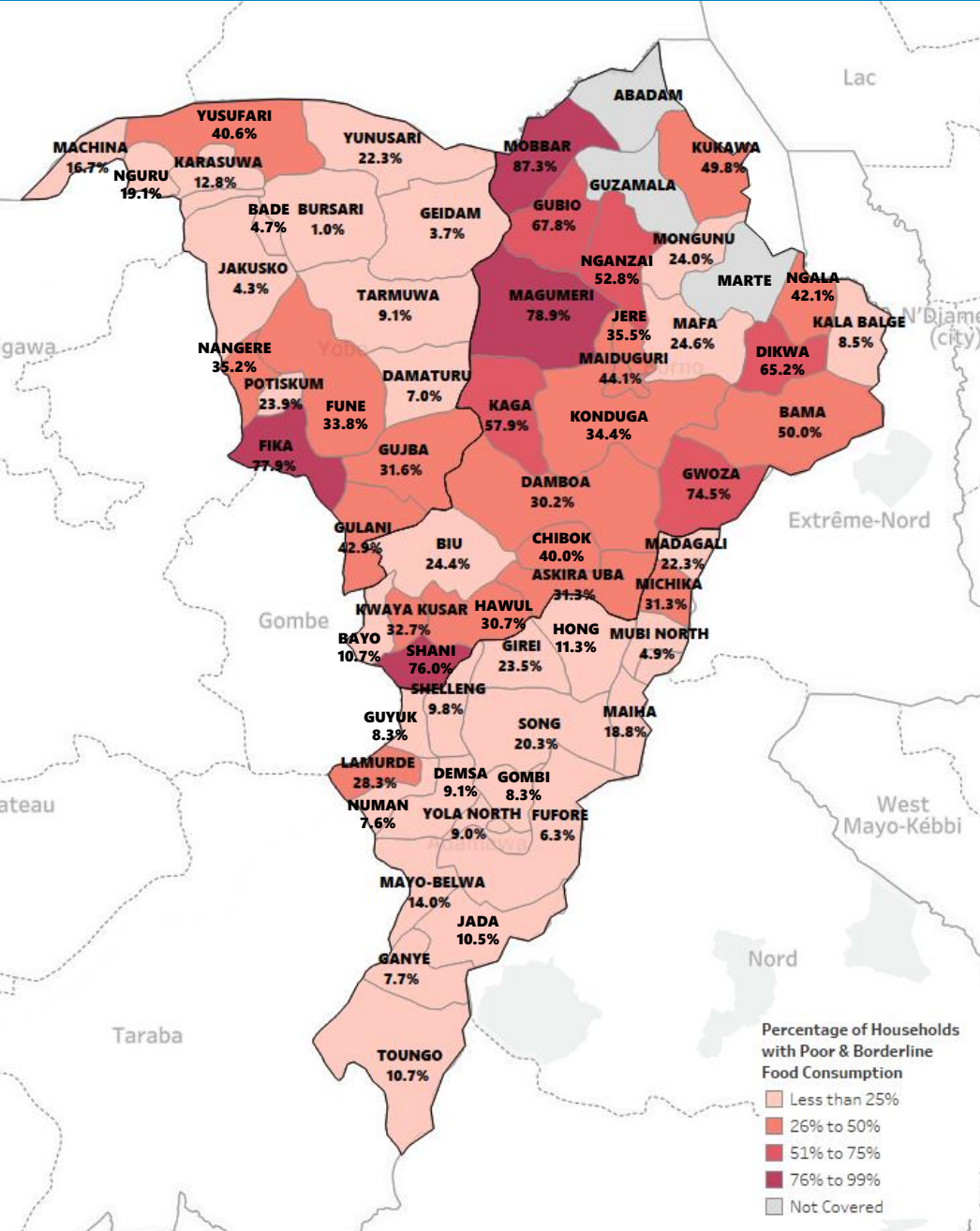


ADAMAWA



Reliance on asset depleting coping strategies **declined in Borno**, remained relatively stable in Yobe and slightly increased in Adamawa.

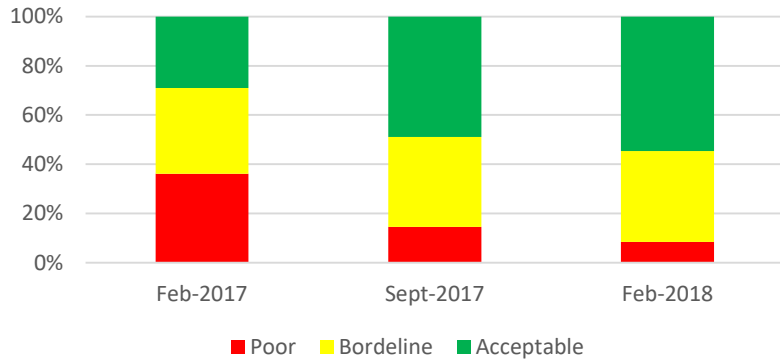
Geographic distribution of households with poor & borderline food consumption



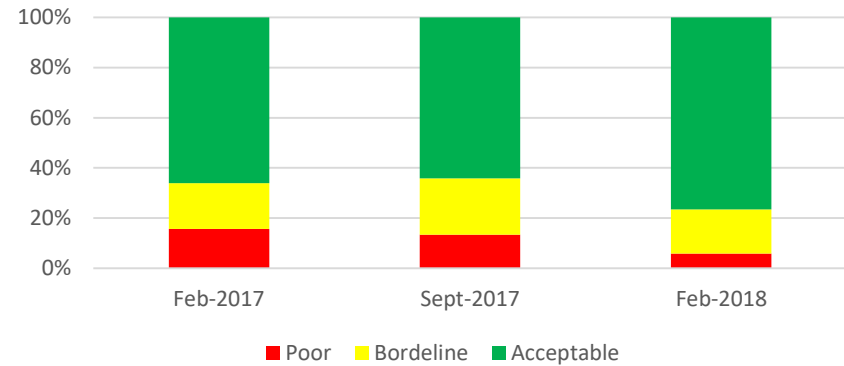
The prevalence of poor and borderline food consumption is most pronounced in Borno and Northern and Southern Yobe.

Evolution of the Food Consumption

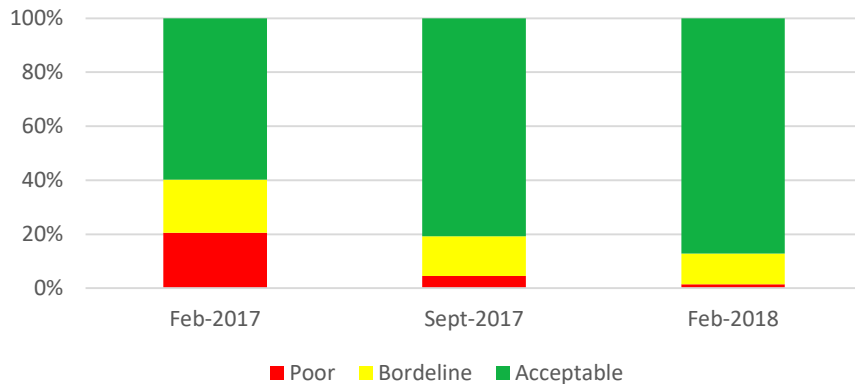
BORNO



YOBE

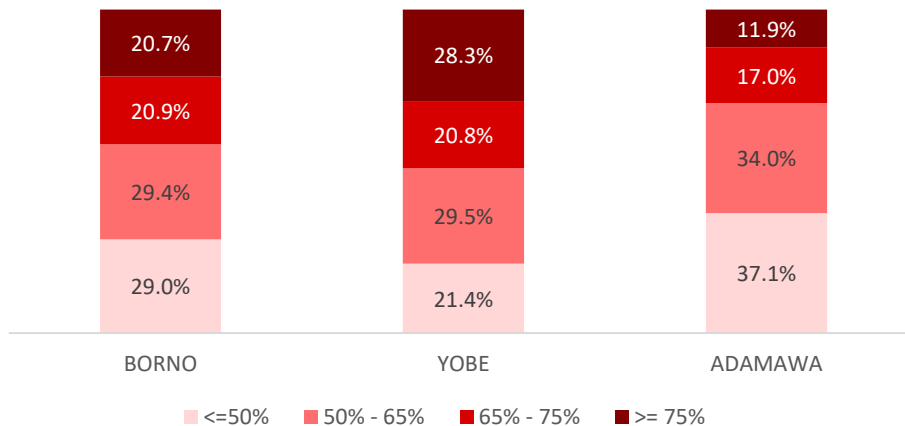


ADAMAWA



Overall **improvement** of food consumption **in the three states**

Food expenditure share

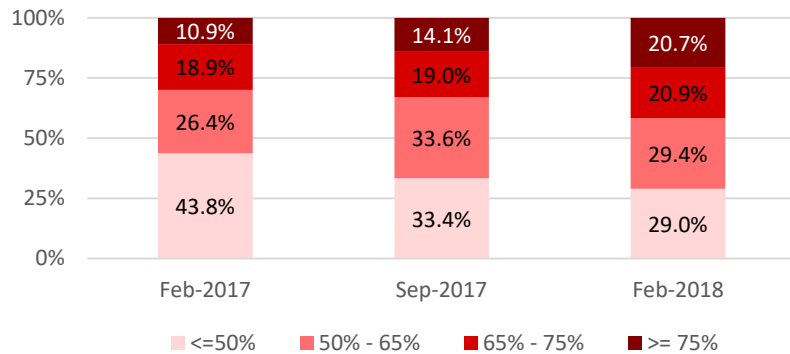


In Borno and Yobe, about 1 in every 5 households spend more than 75% of their expenditure on food.

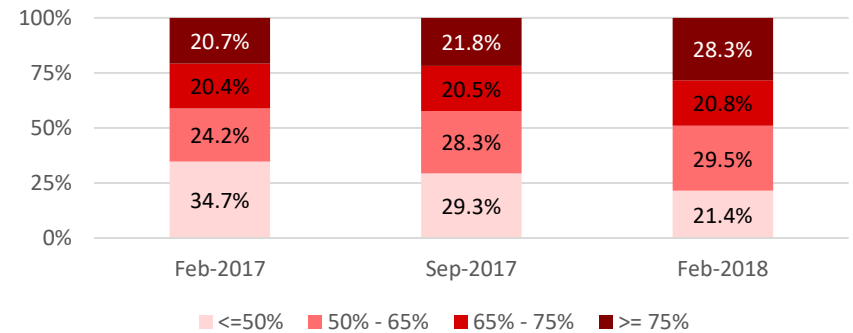
High food expenditure share **more pronounced in Yobe**, partly attributable to **poor agro-climatic conditions and incomes** and consequently inability to afford some essential non-food expenditures.

Evolution of the Food Expenditure Share

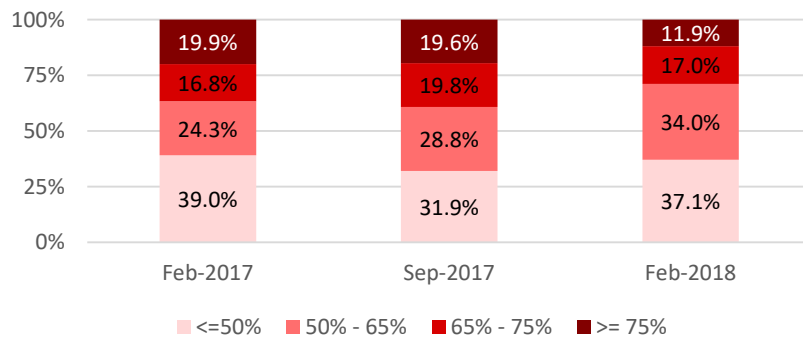
BORNO



YOBE



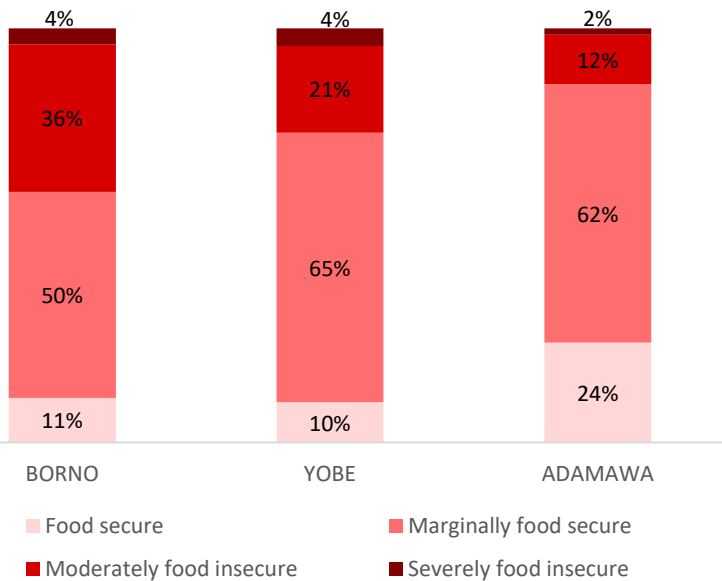
ADAMAWA



Increase in the proportion of households that use more than 75% of expenditure of food in Borno and Yobe

Final Prevalence of food insecurity

26.5% of the surveyed population are food insecure, **3.2 %** severely



**Food
Secure**

Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies

**Marginally
food secure**

Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures

**Moderately
food
insecure**

Has significant food consumption gaps, OR marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies

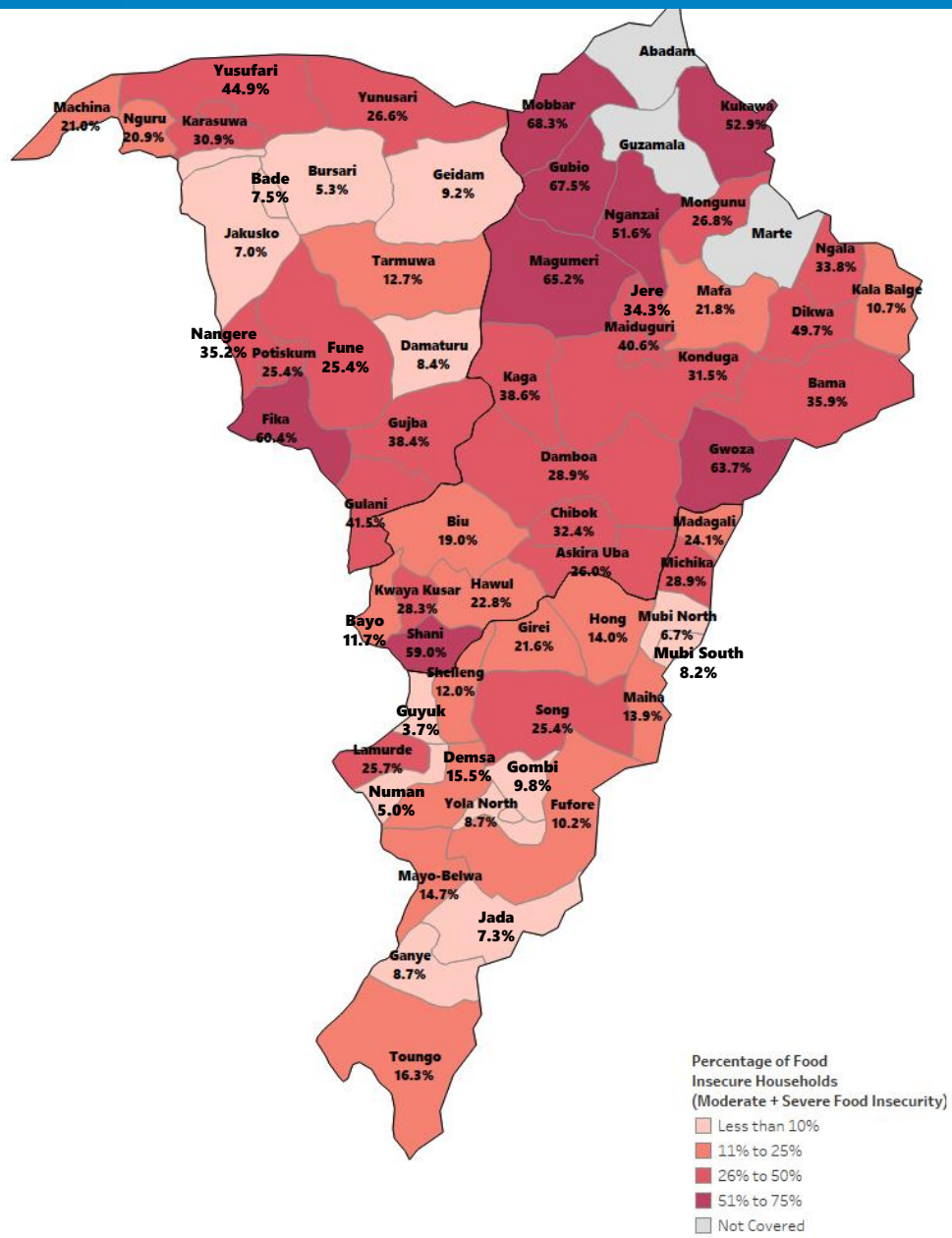
**Severely
food
insecure**

Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR has extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or worse

High use of coping mechanism that lead to **economic vulnerability** and **asset depletion** in a context of displacement, poor agricultural production and high food prices

Domain		Indicator	Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food secure (2)	Moderately food Insecure (3)	Severely food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food consumption group	Acceptable	--	Borderline	Poor
			72.0		22.7	5.3
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	< 50%	50% - 65%	65% - 75%	>= 75%
			29.7	31	19.5	19.8
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping indicator	Aucune	stress strategies (e.g. sell non-prod assets)	crisis strategies (e.g. sell prod assets)	emergency strategies (e.g. sell major prod assets – land)
			19.3	33.3	25.7	21.7
			Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food secure (2)	Moderately food Insecure (3)	Severely food Insecure (4)
Food Security Index			15.0	58.5	23.3	3.2

Geographic distribution of food insecurity (Moderate + Severe)

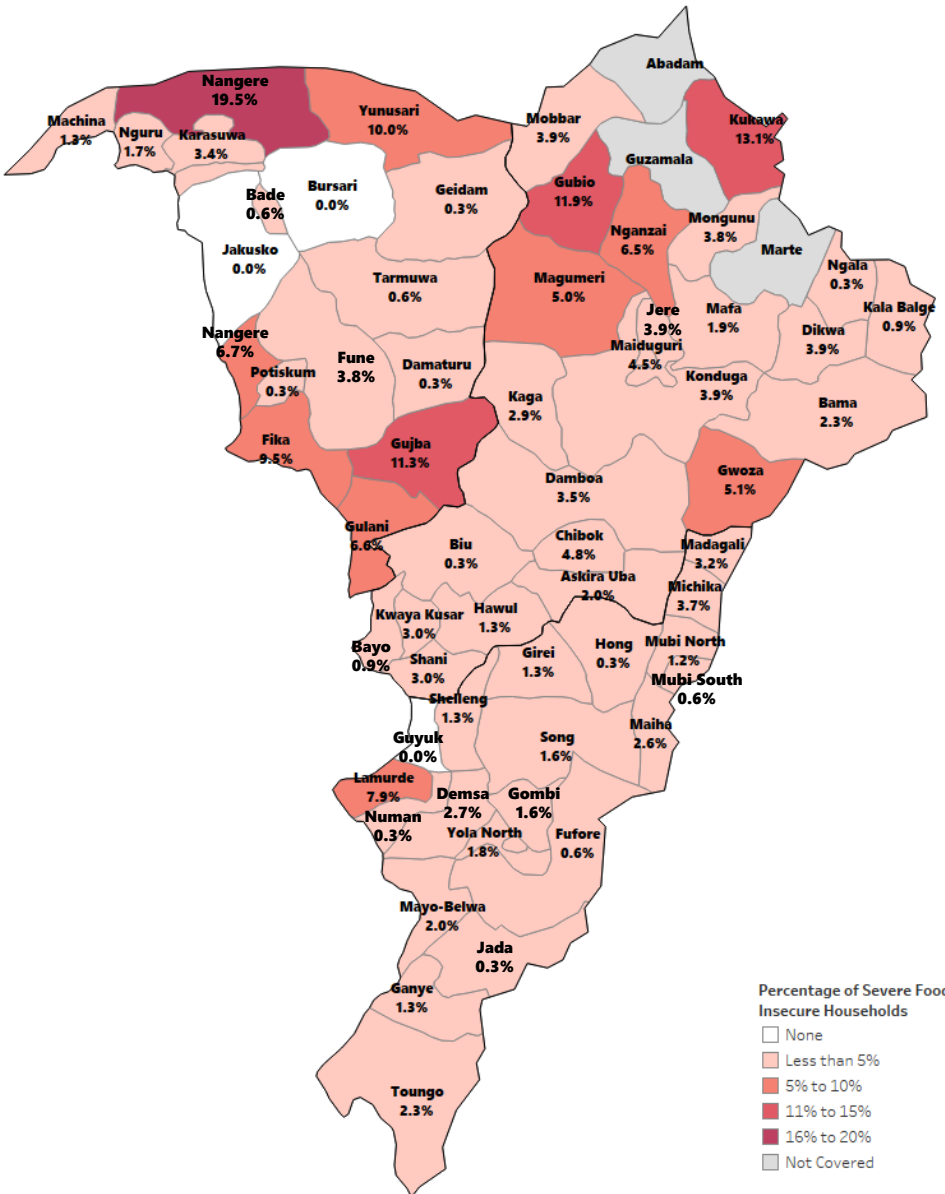


Global food insecurity highest in Northern parts of Borno due to conflict and displacement. LGAs with the highest rate of food insecurity in Yobe and Adamawa were affected by extended dry spell and poor agricultural production and farmer/herder conflict.

Percentage of Food Insecure Households (Moderate + Severe Food Insecurity)

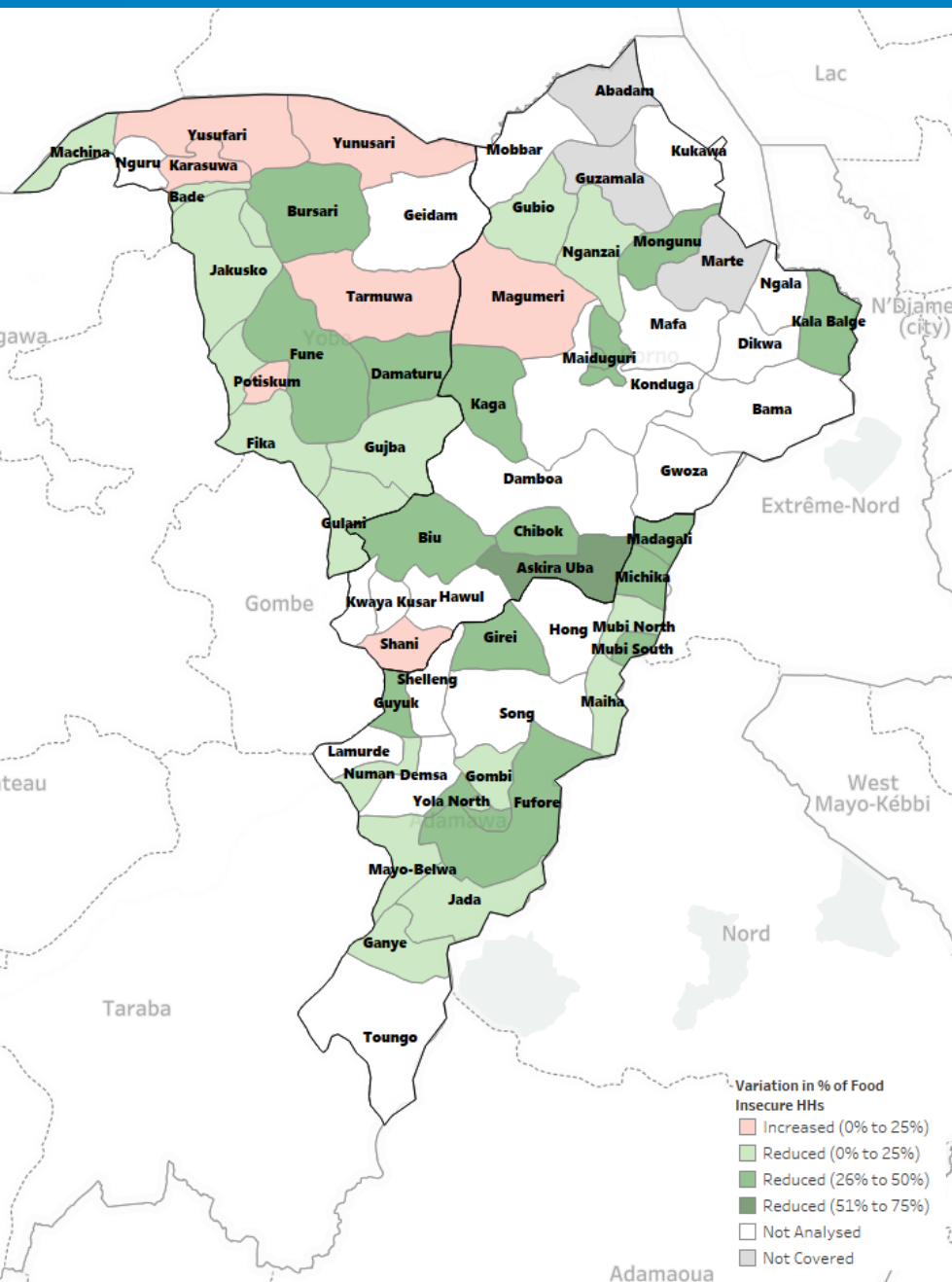
- Less than 10%
- 11% to 25%
- 26% to 50%
- 51% to 75%
- Not Covered

Geographic distribution of severe food insecurity

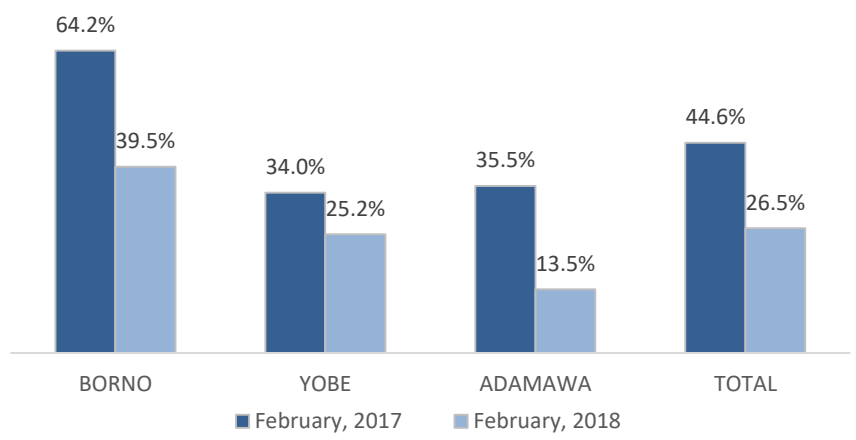


Severe food insecurity higher in areas most affected by the **extended dry spell/poor harvest** and **farmer/herder conflict**.

Evolution of Global Food Insecurity between February 2017 & February 2018

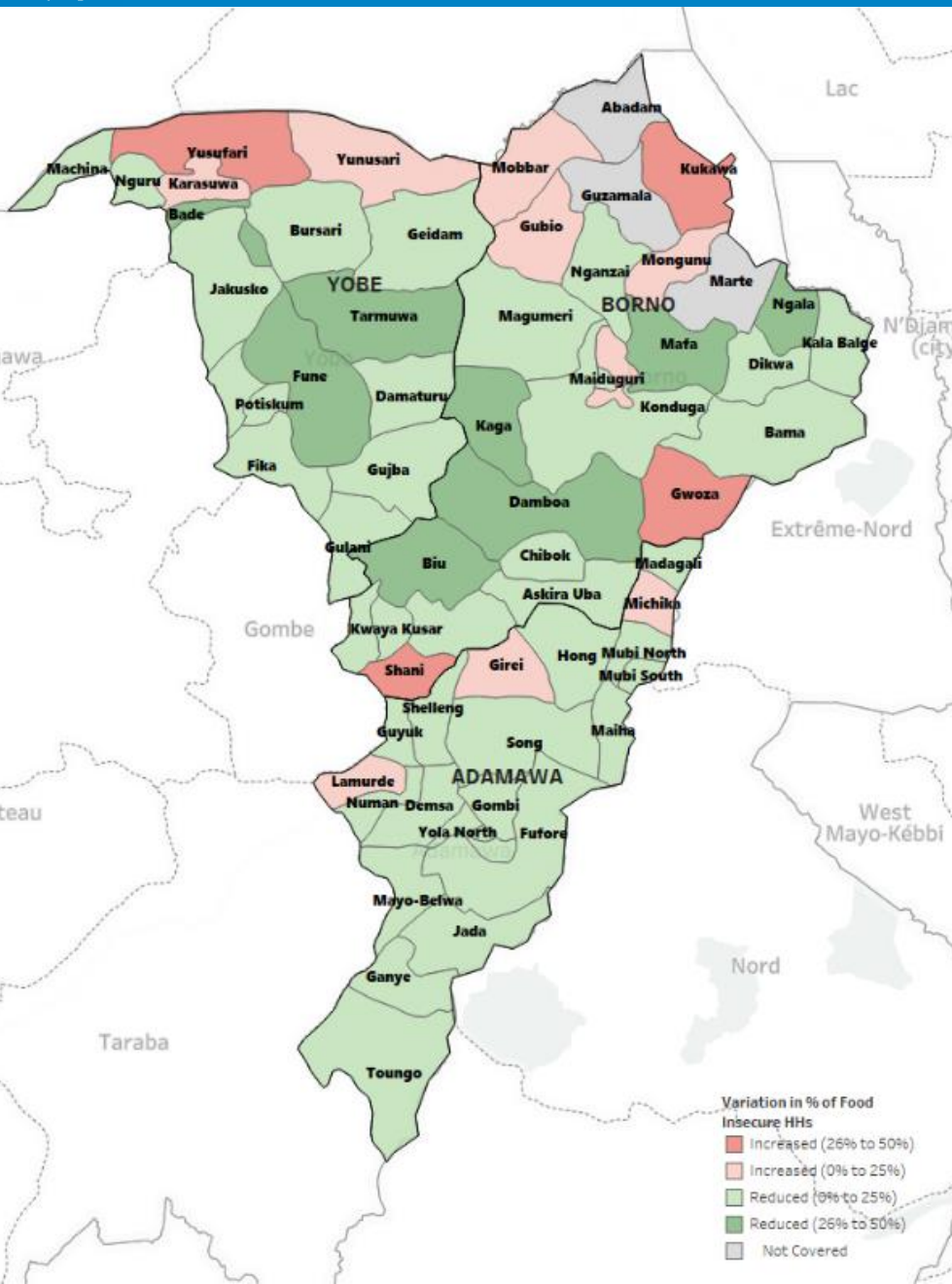


Proportion of Food Insecure Households
February 2017 and February 2018

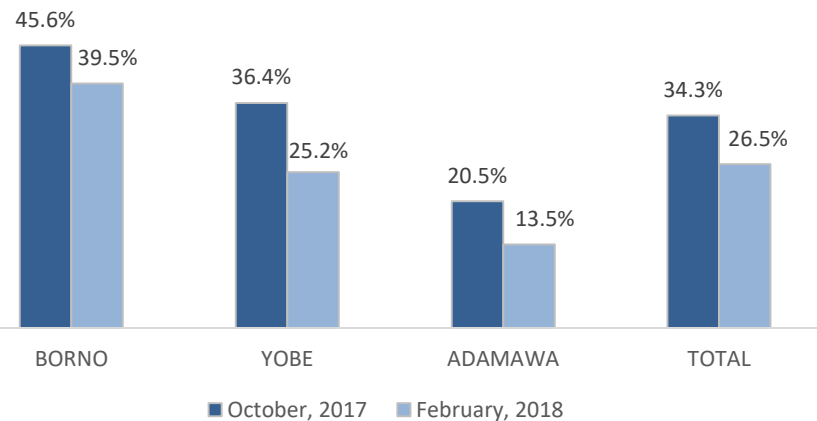


Reduction in the proportion of food insecure households (moderate + severe) partly attributable to ongoing humanitarian and livelihood assistance in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa

Evolution of Global Food Insecurity between October 2017 & February 2018



Proportion of Food Insecure Households
October 2017 and February 2018



Reduction in the proportion of food insecure households (moderate + severe) partly attributable to ongoing humanitarian and livelihood assistance.



Who are food insecure

Profile of Food Insecure Households



SEVERE

At least 5 percent of the group

- female-headed households , 5%
- Poor Households or Households with Fewer or No Assets - Poorest: 12.4%
- Widow/widower: 5.3%
- IDPs:
 - IDPs in informal settlement: 11.3%
 - IDPs in host community: 6.5%
 - IDP in camp: 8.4%
- Unskilled wage labor: 7.2%
- Daily common labor (agric.): 6.2%
- Begging and assistance: 10.9%
- Livestock: 5.5%



MODERATE

At least 30% of the group

- female-headed households, 33.5%
- Poor Households or Households with Fewer or No Assets - Poorest: 74.2%
- Widow/widower: 34.6%
- IDPs:
 - IDPs in informal settlement: 40.6%
 - IDPs in host community: 34.2%
 - IDP in camp: 42.0%
- Unskilled wage labor: 34.1%
- Begging and assistance: 49.4%
- Hunting/gathering: 45.0%
- Handicrafts/artisanal work: 36.0%

In the next six months, we expect:

- **Depletion** of food stock and increase in food prices which will deepen the vulnerability of market reliant households;
- **Deterioration** of the food and nutritional situation in the most affected areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe in the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance and complementary recovery and resilience oriented interventions;
- **Deterioration** of terms of trade expected due to decline in prices of livestock and increase in market grain prices;
- **Rainfall** deficit expected in some areas of Yobe and Borno during the next planting season which will affect agricultural productivity and yield within such areas (NIMET, 2018).



A woman in a purple top and white headwrap carries a basket on her head, walking through a rural landscape with trees and a fence. A blue banner is overlaid on the image.

Next steps

- **Sustained** monitoring of the food and nutritional situation
- **Monitoring** of food prices across markets (prices, flows, demand, supply etc.)
- **Monitoring** areas projected to experience the second wave of extended dry spell (**Yusufari, Yunusari, Machina and Karasuwa in Yobe and northern areas of Borno like Mobbar, Kukawa, Gubio, Nganzai and Mongono in Borno**).

Thank you – Question ?