# Maiduguri Urban HEA Findings

26th April 2017

# AGENDA

**Presentation of results**

- Main findings on baseline food, income, and expenditure for IDP and host community
- Comparison between e-voucher and actual food expenditure
- Outcome analysis: survival and livelihoods protection thresholds
- Limitations of HEA data

**Discussion on use of HEA results**

- Targeting
- Food basket and transfer value
- Monitoring

# HEA methodology overview

Key points to remember going forward

- Livelihoods-based framework for analysing the way households gain **access** to the things they need to survive and prosper

  **HEA is about quantifying access to food and income**

- Understanding how households live normally will enable us to understand and quantify how they will be impacted by a shock or hazard

- HEA defines a **livelihood zone** (a geographical area in which a population have similar access to markets, and similar levels and types of income-generating activities)

  **NB: The results of this HEA are valid only for the livelihood zone in which the HEA was conducted (Maiduguri Lower and Intermediate Urban areas)**

- Within the livelihood zone, 8 communities were visited for both community representative and household representative interviews. The quantification of livelihood strategies shown below was derived from the group household representative interviews

# Urban HEA in brief

## Overview of objectives and zoning

## Objective

- To understand how the most vulnerable households in urban Maiduguri are living and gaining access to food and income

- To understand and quantify coping strategies

- To compare between displaced and host community livelihoods

## Urban Zoning

- Periurban

- Lower urban

- Intermediate urban

- Urban centre
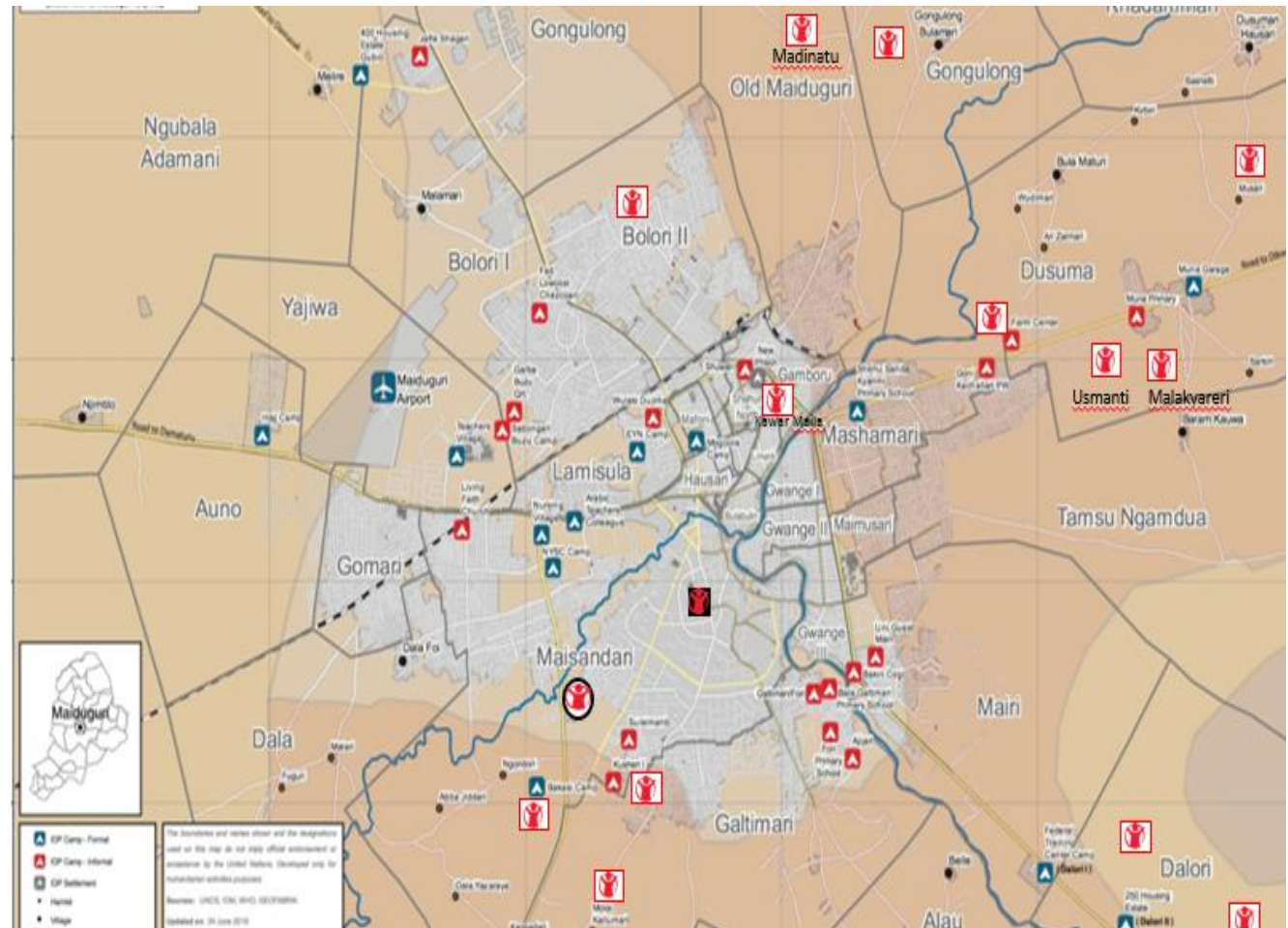
**Maiduguri Lower and Intermediate Urban Livelihood Zone**

# Locations visited during fieldwork

## LGAs

- Jere
- MMC

## Communities

- Shagari Lowcost
- Madinatu
- Kusheri
- Jiddari Polo
- Galtimari/Fori
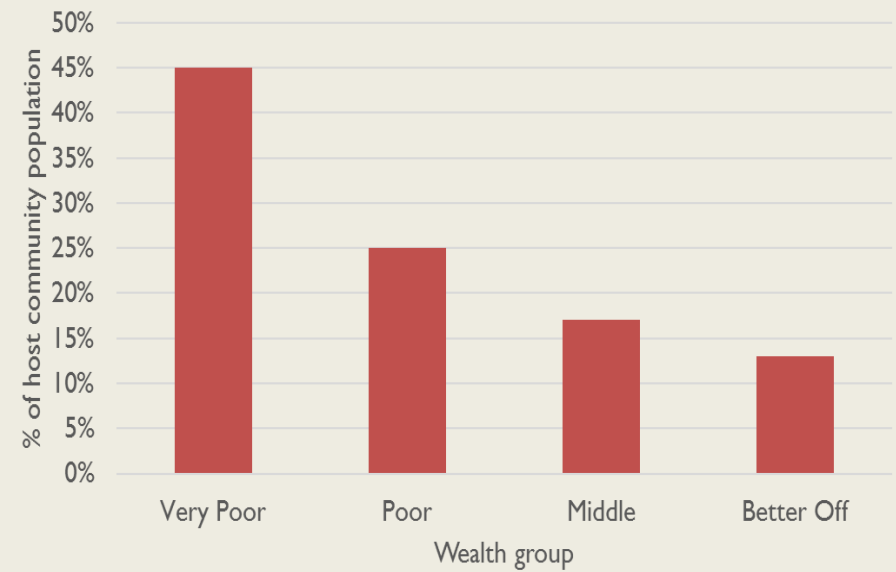- Kawarmaila
- Modusulumri
- **Dala Lawanti**
- **Shuwari II**

# Wealth Breakdown

Disaggregation of the host and IDP populations into locally-defined socioeconomic groups

# IDP wealth characteristics

Key characteristics that distinguish between different wealth groups

| Wealth Group Characteristics | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Household size | Land cultivated | Livestock | Productive assets | Income-generating activities |
| **Very Poor** | 6 (5-7) | 0 | none | hand hoe, cutlass, cellphone | water vendors, cap-making, domestic work, agricultural labour, begging, petty trade, firewood sales |
| **Poor** | 8 (7-10) | 0 | none | hand hoe, cutlass, cellphone | construction labour, carpentry, agricultural labour, petty trade |
| **Middle** | 9 (8-10) | 0.5 Ha (0-1) | 1-2 goats; 0-1 sheep | hand hoes, cutlass, cell phone, cart, rickshaw, wheelbarrow | small traders, kekenapepe drivers, taxi drivers, small business |
| **Better Off** | 11 (9-15) | 1 Ha (0-2) | 2-3 goats, 1-2 sheep | hand hoes, cutlass, cell phone, cart, rickshaw, wheelbarrow | government salaries, small business owners |

# Host community wealth characteristics

Key characteristics that distinguish between different wealth groups

| | Weallth Group Characteristics | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Household size | Land Cultivated | Livestock | Productive assets |
| Very Poor | 8(6-10) | 0 | none | hand hoe, cuttlass, cellphone |
| Poor | 9(7-11) | 0 | 4 hen | hand hoe, cuttlass, cellphone, bicycle |
| Middle | 11(8-12) | 2(0-5) | 2cattle, 3goats, 4sheep, 6hen | hand hoe, cuttlass, cellphone, carts, wheelbarrow, rickshaw |
| Better Off | 18(15-21) | 5(1-10) | 3cattle, 4goats, 7sheep, 16hen | hand hoe, cuttlass, cellphone, carts, wheelbarrow, rickshaw |

# IDP key points

- Majority are displaced from Bama, Gwoza, Konduga LGAs
- Key determinants of wealth = social, financial and physical capital from community of origin
- Better off and middle households are engaged in government work and small business, respectively
- Poor households earn **60% of income from casual employment**
- Very poor households earn **41% from self-employment**
- E-vouchers and cash assistance contribute **30% to very poor IDP household income**, and **24% of poor IDP household income**
- Most common very poor household size is 7, most common poor household size is 8
- Very poor IDPs tend to be living in thatch huts, poor IDPs tend to be living in tents or renting
- Very poor IDPs tend not to send their children to school

# Host community key points

- Very poor and poor households depend largely on labour as their main source of income.

- Little or no agricultural activity within the host communities as farmlands are located outskirt of town and currently inaccessible due to frequent attacks on farmers.

- The presence of the displaced population has further reduced access to local labour and as well increased the price of staple food and house rent.

- Major source of income for the poor and very poor households within the host community is casual labour, with the poor and very poor getting 77% and 59% respectively from this source.

- Peculiar to the very poor household income generating activity is domestic labour which contributes 26% to their annual cash income.

- Better off and middle households are engaged in large and medium scale business, as well as government work.

- Poor households earn 20% **of income from self-employment**

- Very poor households earn **29% from self-employment**

# Total Annual Income (for the reference year)

The reference year used was March 2016-February 2017
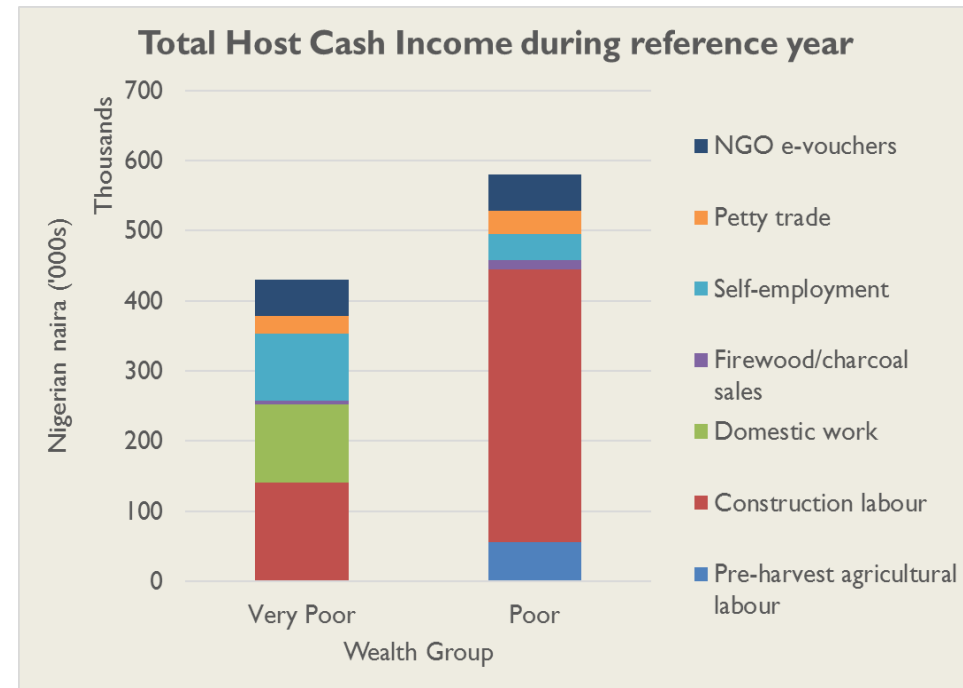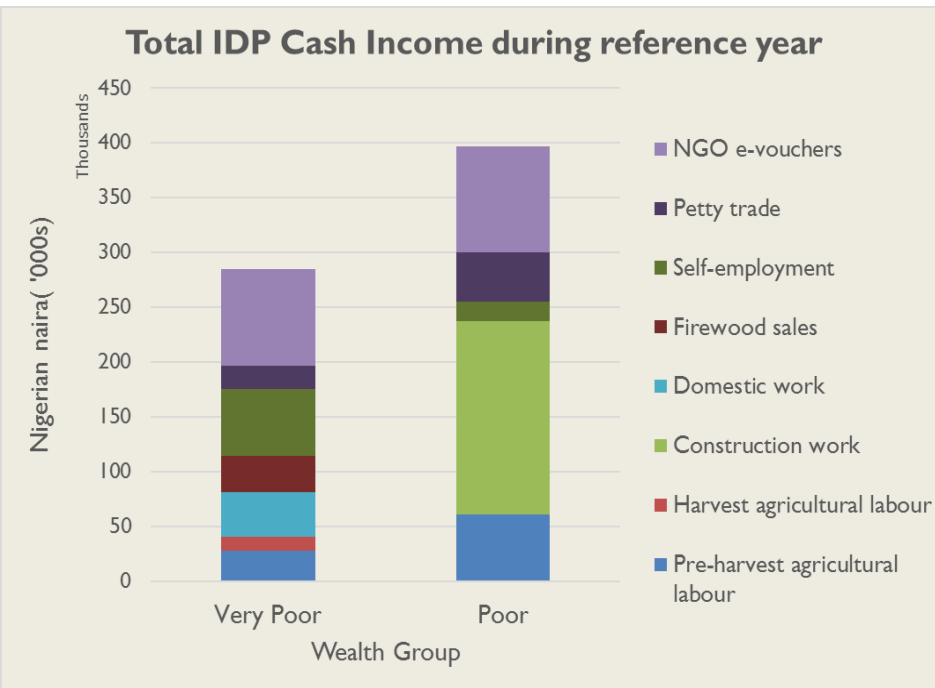
# Comparative analysis of livelihood strategies

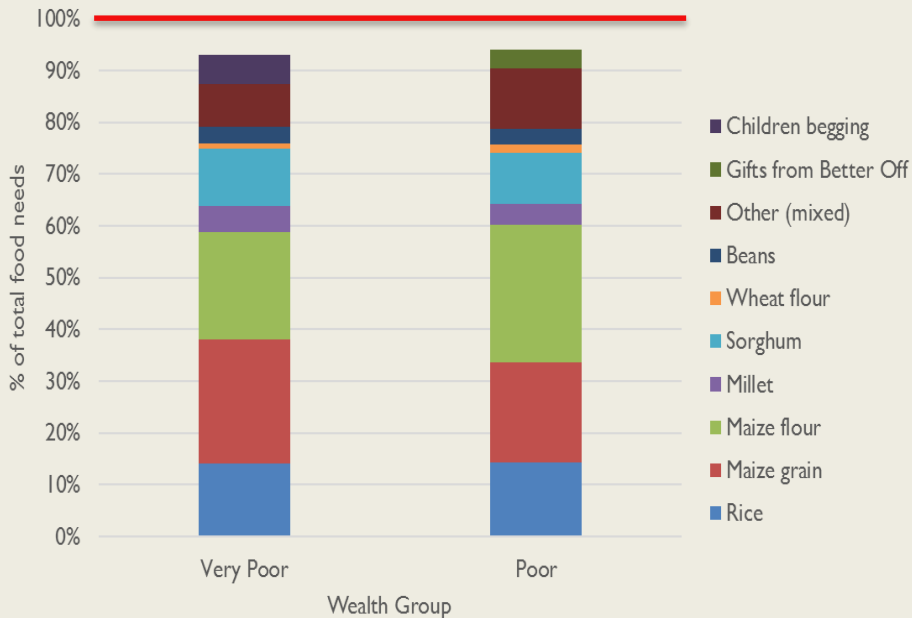- Very poor and poor IDPs are earning 30% less than their host counterparts

| Total reference year annual per household income | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Very poor (HH) | Poor (HH) |
| IDP | 284,670 | 396,650 |
| Host | 429,885 | 579,975 |

- E-vouchers constitute 30% of very poor IDP annual income, and 24% of poor IDP annual income

- E-vouchers constitute approximately 10% of host community annual income (both very poor and poor)

- Very poor IDPs are engaging in less formal income-generating activities, that contribute to the more precarious nature of their livelihood security
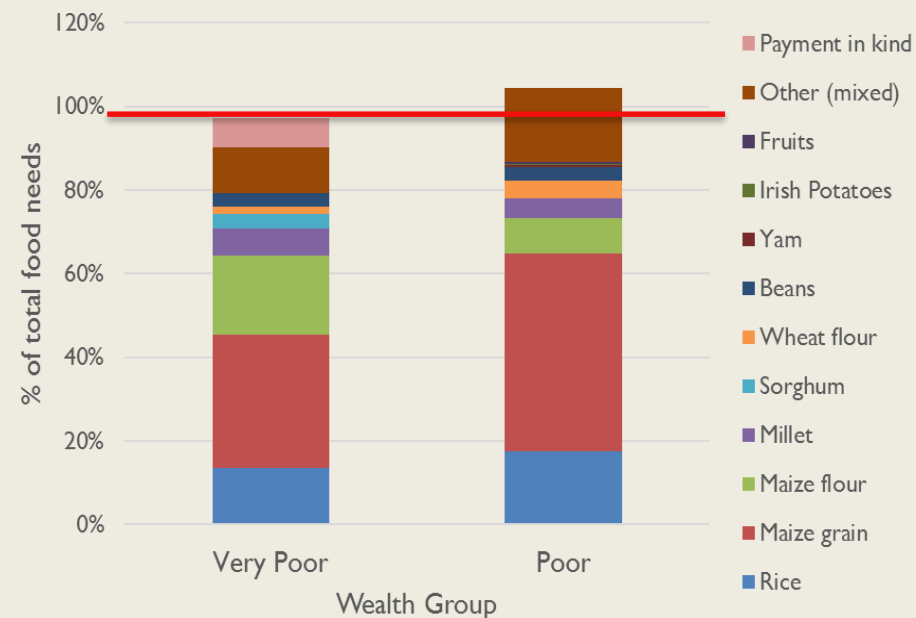
# Food Needs

Total food consumed converted into kilocalories, compared to threshold of 2100 kcal per person per day
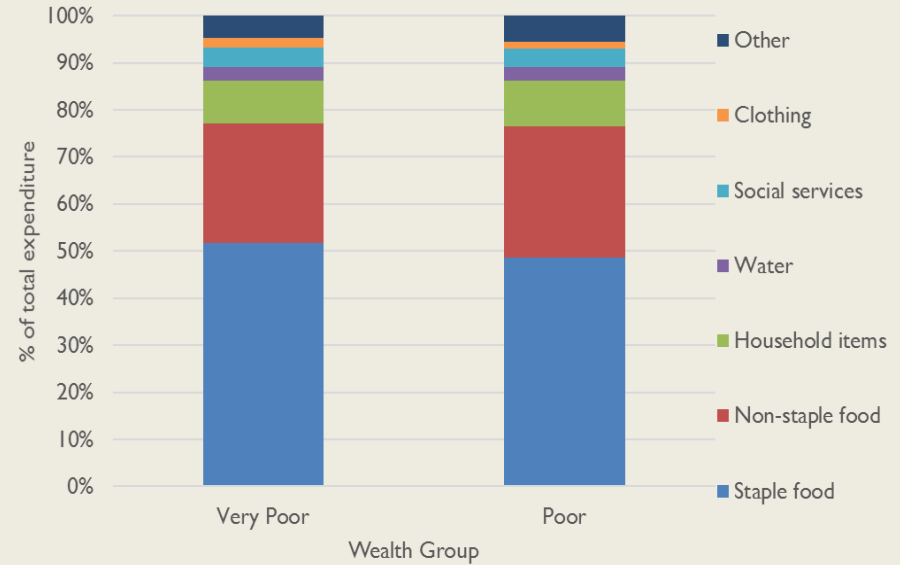
# Total Annual Expenditure

All expenditure items depicted as percentage of total annual expenditure



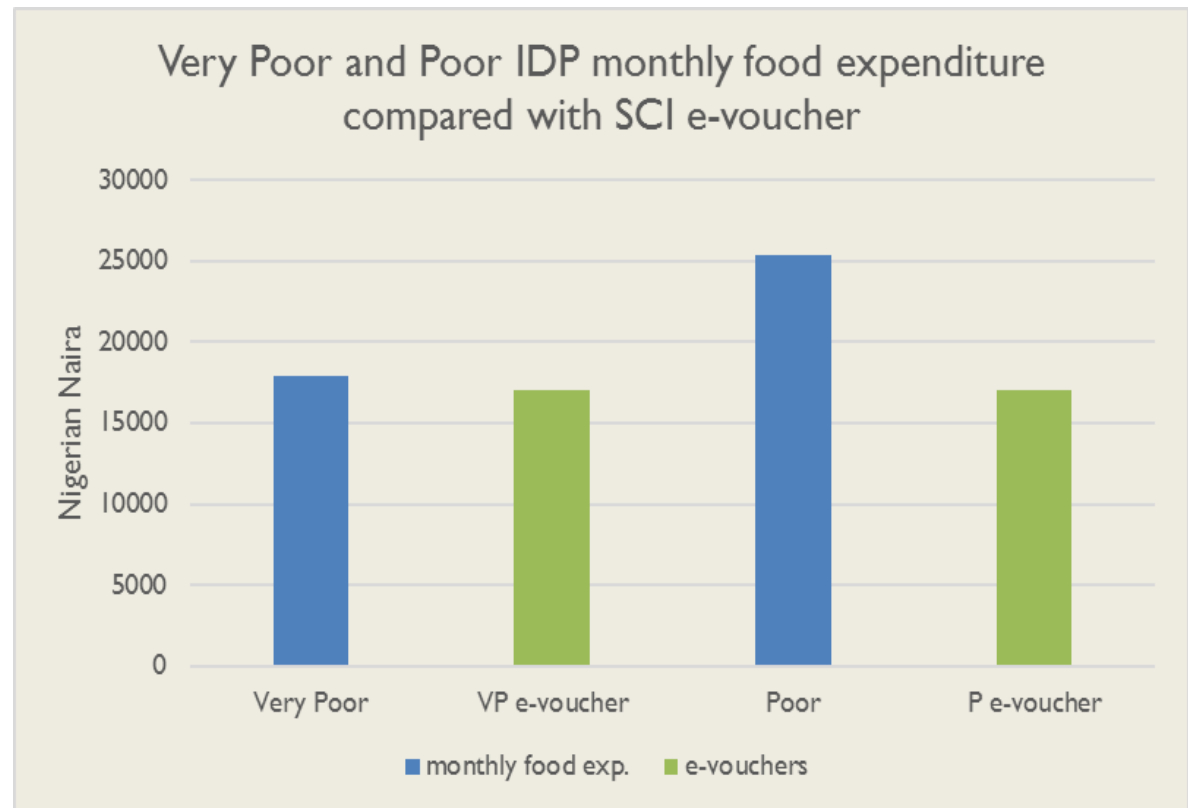Breakdown of total expenditure (IDPs)

Breakdown of Total Expenditure (hosts)

# SCI e-vouchers compared with monthly food expenditure

## IDP households

- Total annual food expenditure (staple and non-staple) for IDP households was divided by twelve to determine approximate monthly spending
- This monthly amount is compared with the monthly e-voucher transfer value given by SCI to targeted households
- SCI e-voucher covers 96% of very poor IDPmonthly food, and 66% of poor IDP monthly food



Very Poor and Poor IDP monthly food expenditure compared with SCI e-voucher

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# Comparing e-vouchers with total expenditure

## Host community households

- Total annual food expenditure (staple and non-staple) for host households was divided by twelve to determine approximate monthly spending
- This monthly amount is compared with the monthly e-voucher transfer value given by SCI to targeted households
- SCI e-voucher covers **69%** of very poor host monthly food, and **51%** of poor host monthly food



Very Poor and Poor Host monthly food expenditure compared with SCI e-voucher
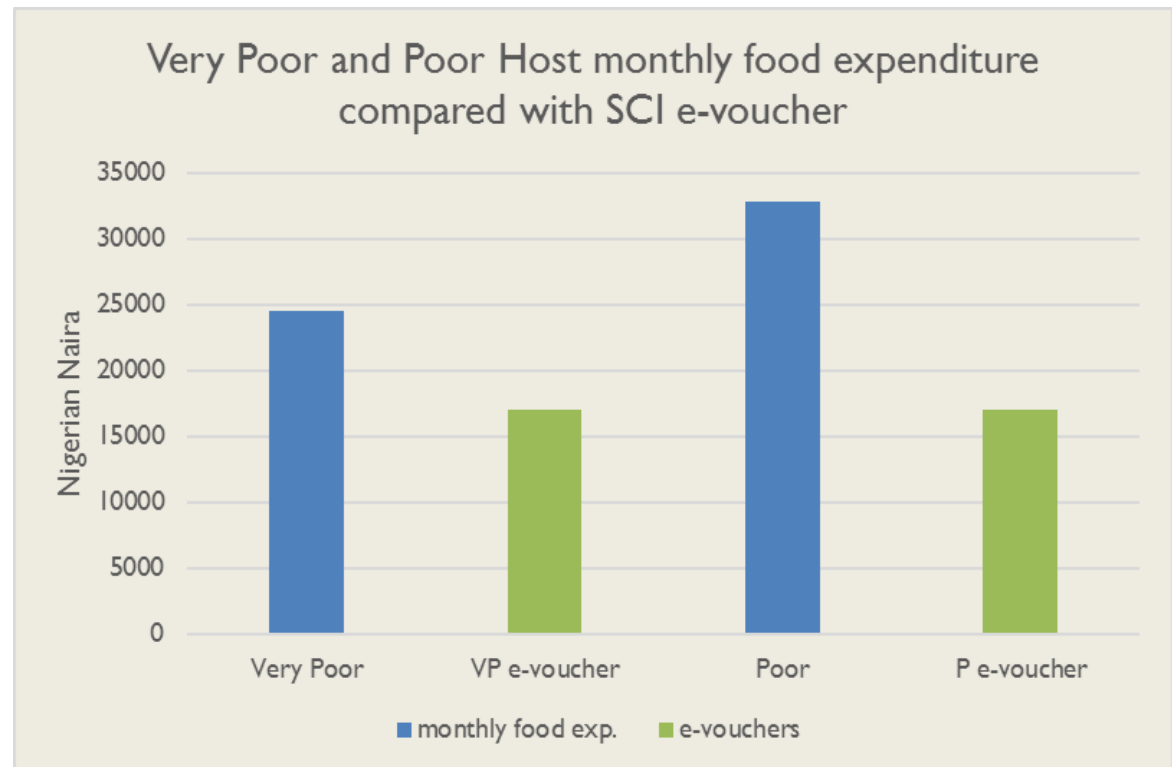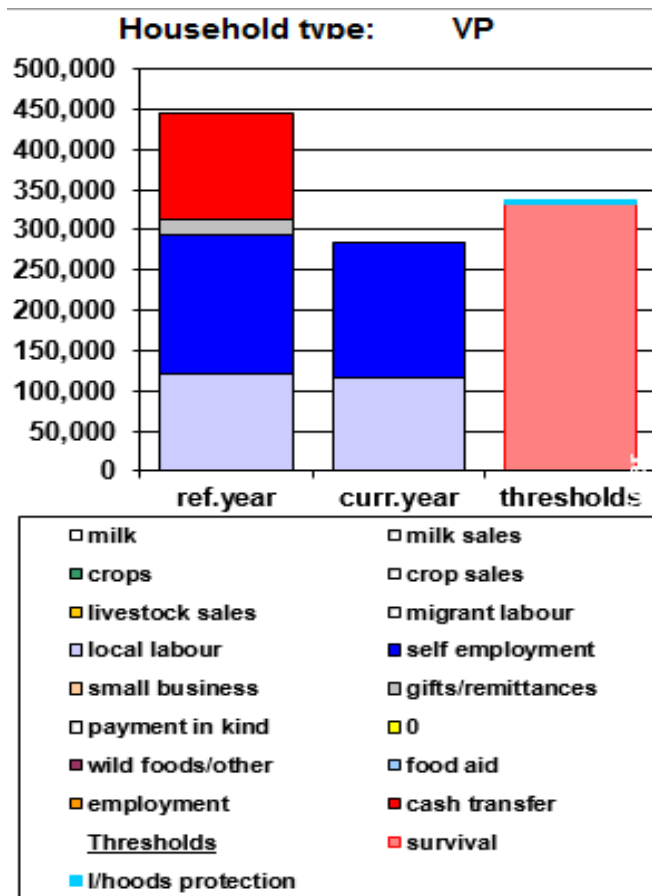
# Survival and livelihoods protection thresholds and deficits

## Comparing very poor and poor IDPs (the wealth groups facing deficits)
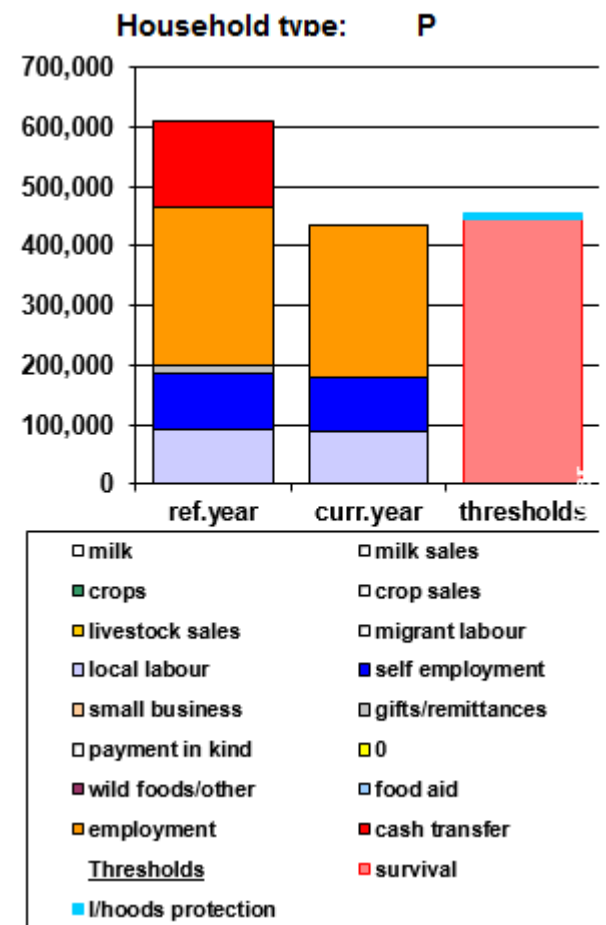
Very poor IDPs
Survival deficit: 15%
Livelihoods protection deficit: 1%

Poor IDPs
Survival deficit: 2%
Livelihoods protection deficit: 2%

# Limitations of the HEA data

- HEA outcome analysis data identifies total cash and food requirements to meet household kcal gap, not the total funding gap needed for a response

- HEA can inform the setting of transfer amounts, but food basket composition must incorporate nutritional assessments of individual goods, prices, and availability

- The items included in the HEA survival basket to calculate the survival deficit are: maize grain, beans, salt, and oil

    * This likely differs from food baskets created by different NGOs

- HEA baseline includes income earned from negative coping strategies. OA does not. Thus, the fact that a HH does not face a survival deficit does not imply that they are not vulnerable; it demonstrates the extent to which they are relying on unsustainable strategies to cope with shock. All response analysis must factor this in

- This HEA did not assess middle and better off households. However, wealth group characteristics identified during HH interviews can be used to improve targeting within communities

- Seasonality was not considered in the OA, but seasonal price fluctuations must be considered to determine transfer value

# Targeting

- Targeting the most vulnerable households

### Key wealth breakdown characteristics

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# Food basket and transfer value

Using HEA data as an indicator, rather than a recommended value

- Look at total survival deficit and thresholds for each wealth group

  **NB: HEA survival threshold includes items in HEA survival basket (maize grain, beans, oil, salt)**

**IDP households – annual per household thresholds in Nigerian Naira**

|  | Very poor | Poor |
|---|---|---|
| Survival | 332,451 | 445,358 |
| LH protection | 336,444 | 453,935 |

**Host community households – annual per household thresholds in Nigerian Naira**

|  | Very poor | Poor |
|---|---|---|
| Survival | 444,509 | 503,378 |
| LH protection | 494,188 | 574,398 |

- The above values are based on the household size for each wealth group. For this reason, they should be taken as indicative values, rather than set values

# Monitoring

Key items in IDP and host community expenditure baskets

- The items indicated in the table are key food and non-food expenditure items that were found during the HEA

- These are items to consider for inclusion in a food (or non-food) basket, and items whose quantity and price need to be monitored as they are key to household food and livelihood security

**Key expenditure items for Host and IDP households**

| Food | Non-food |
|---|---|
| Staples: rice (local and imported), maize grain, maize flour, millet, sorghum, wheat, beans | IDPs: salt, soap, grinding, water (poor HH only), school (poor HH only), medicine, transport, radio batteries, phones, phone credit, sanitary items |
| Non-staples: yam, sweet potato, dried fish, palm oil, vegetable oil, pasta, vegetables, fruits, groundnut paste, groundnut, sugar | Hosts: tea, salt, soap, grinding, water, school, medicine, transport, rent, radio batteries, phone credit, festivals, electricity, sanitary items |

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