



Joint Cash Feasibility Assessment – Presentation for the Food Security Sector

Maiduguri, Nigeria
17 April 2018

Introduction

- This presentation provides an **overview of the key findings and recommendations** from the **Joint Cash Feasibility Assessment**.
- **Aim** of the assessment:
 - Provide information that can help humanitarian actors determine whether cash-based assistance modalities are feasible in assessed locations for: 1) food assistance; 2) hygiene NFI assistance; 3) household NFI assistance; 4) shelter repair material assistance; 5) fuel/firewood assistance.
- **Presentation objectives:**
 - Share key findings from the assessment;
 - Questions and discussion on findings and recommendations.

Presentation outline

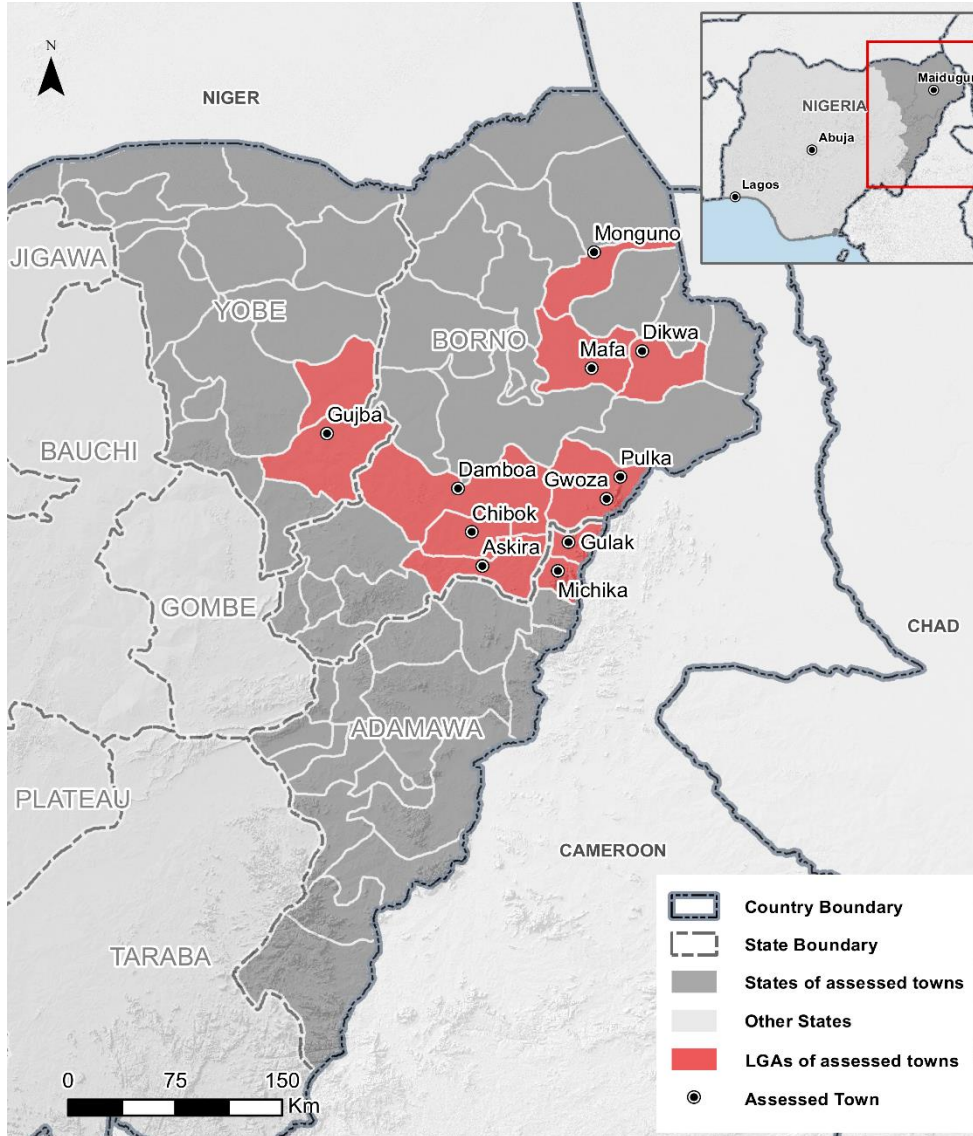
- Methodology
- Overview of key findings
- Case studies
- Questions and comments

Methodology: Research questions

- Beneficiary preferences:
 - How do beneficiaries typically access assessed items?
 - Which assistance modalities do beneficiaries prefer and why?
 - What security or non-security barriers do beneficiaries face in accessing food from markets or distributions?
 - What access do beneficiaries have to credit?
 - Do beneficiary preferences diverge from those of Bulamas (community leaders)?
- Market expansion capacity:
 - How has the market been affected by conflict?
 - What security and non-security barriers do vendors face in conducting business?
 - How are vendors supplied with the items they sell? Do they face challenges in supply and transportation?
 - To what extent would vendors be able to increase supply of assessed items?

Methodology: Assessed locations

Map showing assessed locations



- Data collection conducted from 1-16 February 2018.
- Assessment coverage was agreed upon by participating organisations based on their interest and ability cover these locations.
- A total of 12 locations were covered in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States.

Methodology: Tools and process

- **Mixed methodology** used to gather different types of data from different sources:
 - Consumers:
 - Household interviews (approx. 212 per location)
 - Household focus group discussions (FGDs) (4 per location)
 - Bulama (traditional community leader) interviews (15-20 per location)
 - Vendors:
 - Vendor interviews (generally 20-60 per location, depending on market size)
 - Vendor FGDs (1-3 per location, depending on market size)
 - Head of trader interviews (1-3 per location, depending on number of markets)
- Joint Analysis Workshop with partners following data collection – findings and recommendations discussed jointly with partners.
- Review of final outputs (including key findings and recommendations) by partners and CWG prior to publication.
- Outputs: Situation overviews for each location, with location-specific findings and recommendations; overall summary document outlining the methodology and general findings and recommendations.

Methodology: Data collection partners

- Data was collected by a total of 12 organisations in the following locations:

State	Local Government Area (LGA)	Town/village	Data collection organisations
Borno	Askira Uba	Askira	IRC, LPF
Borno	Chibok	Chibok	Oxfam
Borno	Dambo	Damboa	Oxfam
Borno	Dikwa	Dikwa	ADRA
Borno	Gwoza	Gwoza	Plan International
Borno	Mafa	Mafa	ACTED
Borno	Monguno	Monguno	REACH, Christian Aid
Borno	Gwoza	Pulka	Oxfam
Adamawa	Madagali	Gulak	IRC, Plan International
Adamawa	Michika	Michika	CISCOPE, Tearfund/ CRUDAN, IRC
Yobe	Damaturu	Dikumari and Kukareta	IRC, SCI
Yobe	Gujba	Gujba	IRC, SCI

Key Findings

Key findings: Overall

- Amongst assessed areas, the ones where cash-based assistance was deemed to be most feasible were Michika and Gulak in northern Adamawa State and Askira in southern Borno State.
- The assessed location facing the most challenges to the implementation of cash-based assistance was Dikwa.
- In some places, such as Monguno, Mafa, and Gwoza, cash-based aid appeared to be feasible, but only as part of a transitional process. Possible measures include: gradual/phased transition to cash-based aid, market strengthening measures, community outreach, restricted cash-based aid or mixed modalities as an intermediate step, etc.
- In many assessed locations in Borno State, civilian vehicles could only use the roads into and out of the town if they were travelling in a military-escorted convoy. This was the case on roads where there were security issues. However, these restrictions were reported to cause challenges for vendors when restocking.

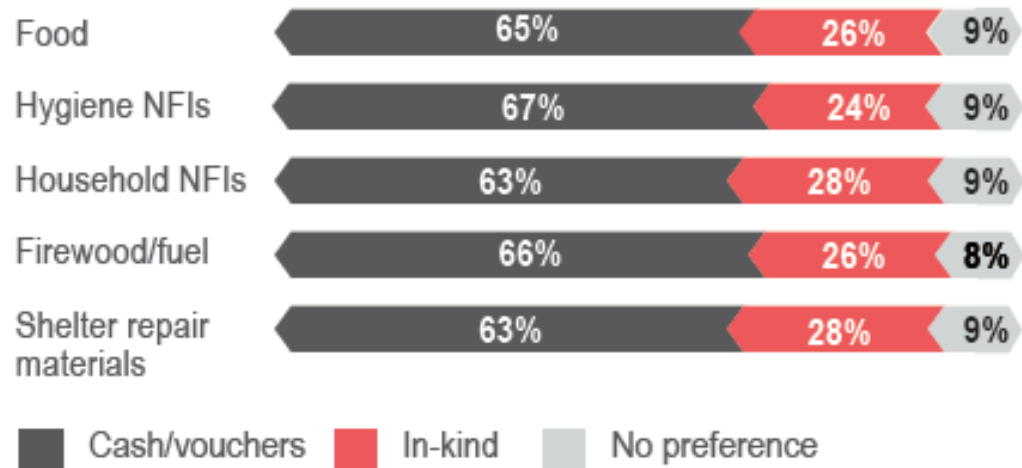
Key findings: Overall (continued)

- In general, the main reasons for households reporting a preference for cash-based aid, and unrestricted cash in particular, related to flexibility and freedom of choice.
- Reasons for preferring in-kind aid were more varied, but included concerns about: family members using cash for non-essential needs, insufficient and poor-quality goods at markets, and price fluctuations and price gouging.
- Access to financial services and credit was low across assessed areas, particularly in Borno State. Although some financial services seemed to be available in Adamawa and Yobe, the use of these was reportedly low.
- Across assessed locations, vendors commonly reported that the lack of cash flow for initially scaling up was a major barrier to increasing supply in response to a growth in demand. However, in places where credit from vendors was available, more gradual scaling up might be possible.

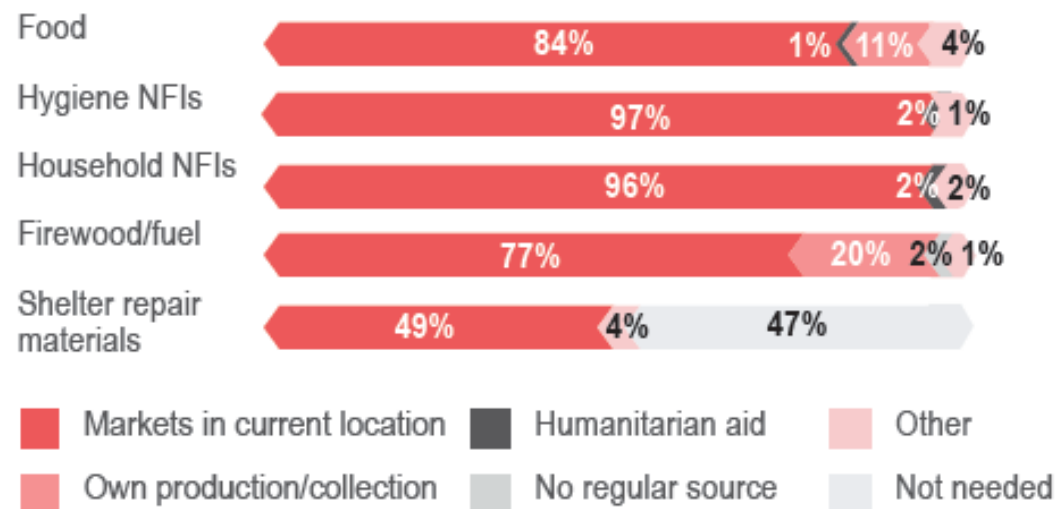
Case Studies

Michika

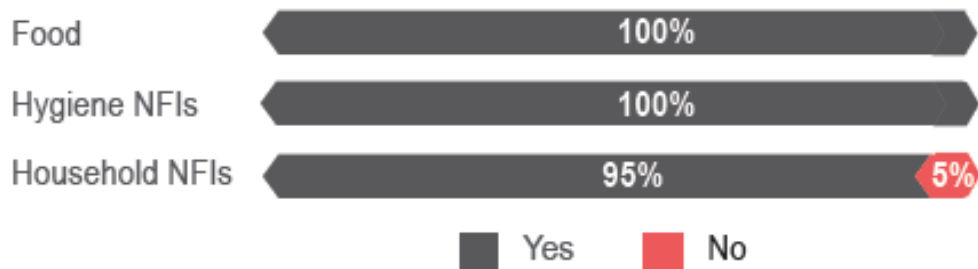
Reported preference of cash/vouchers or in-kind aid:



Primary method of accessing items in the past month:



Percentage of vendors reportedly able to permanently double supply of items:

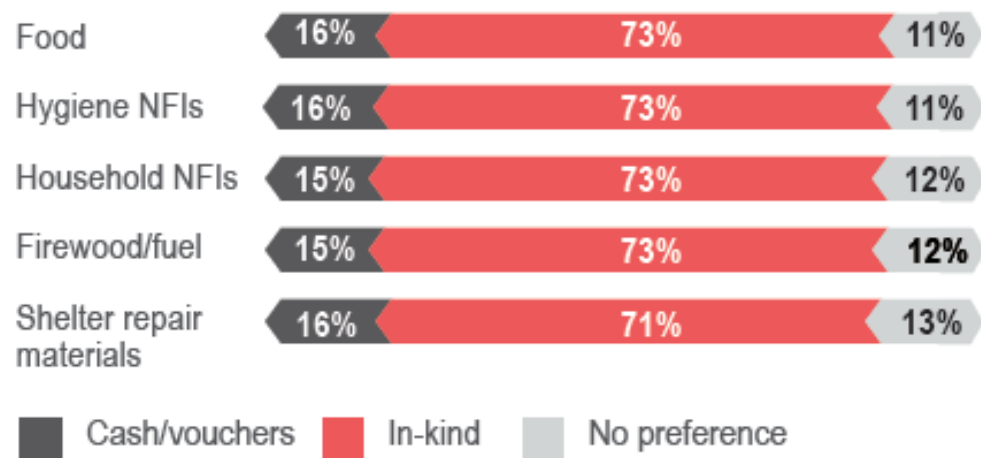


Of the vendors selling each type of item, percentage of able to buy each on credit from suppliers:

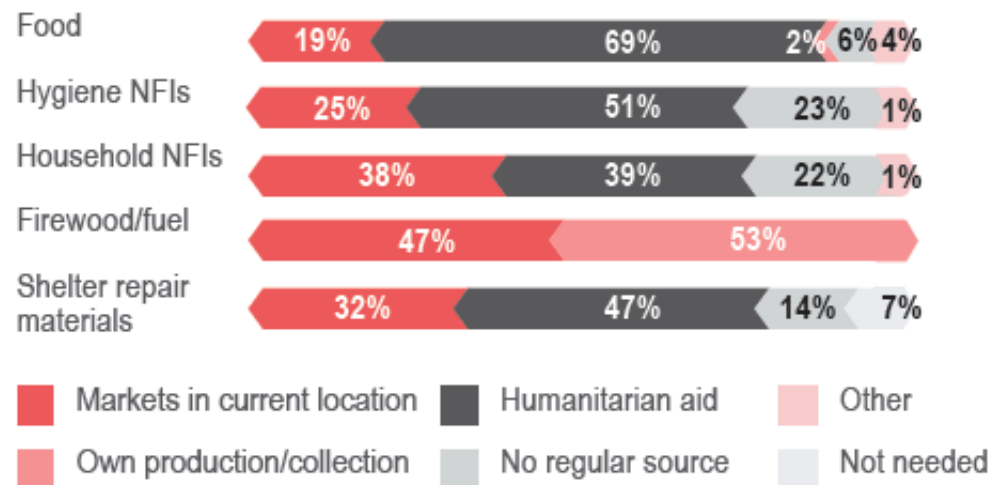


Dikwa

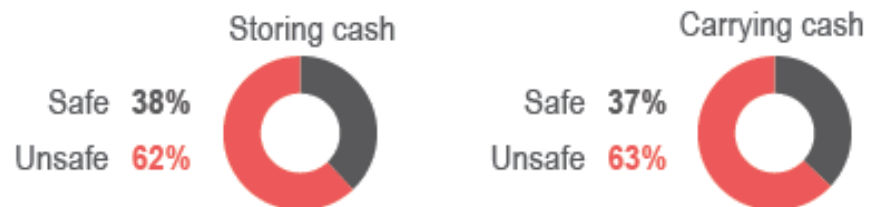
Reported preference of cash/vouchers or in-kind aid:



Primary method of accessing items in the past month:



Reported perception of safety of storing or carrying cash:

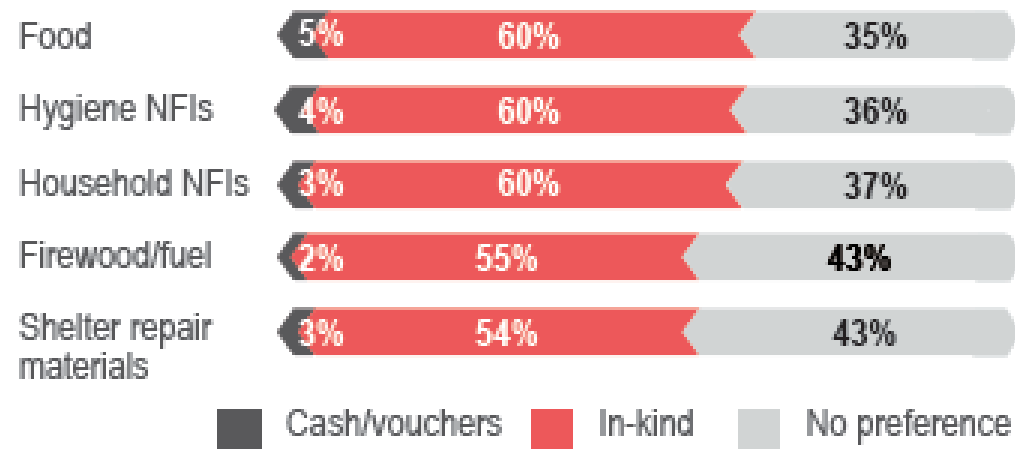


Challenges in the transportation of goods from suppliers to vendors:

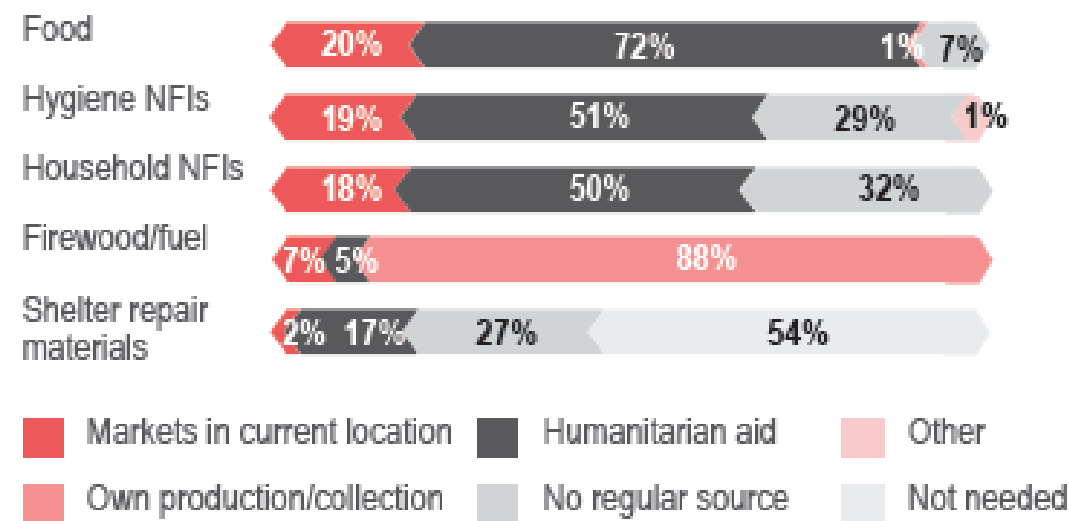


Monguno

Reported preference of cash/vouchers or in-kind aid:



Primary method of accessing items in the past month:



Of the vendors selling each type of item, percentage of able to buy each on credit from suppliers:

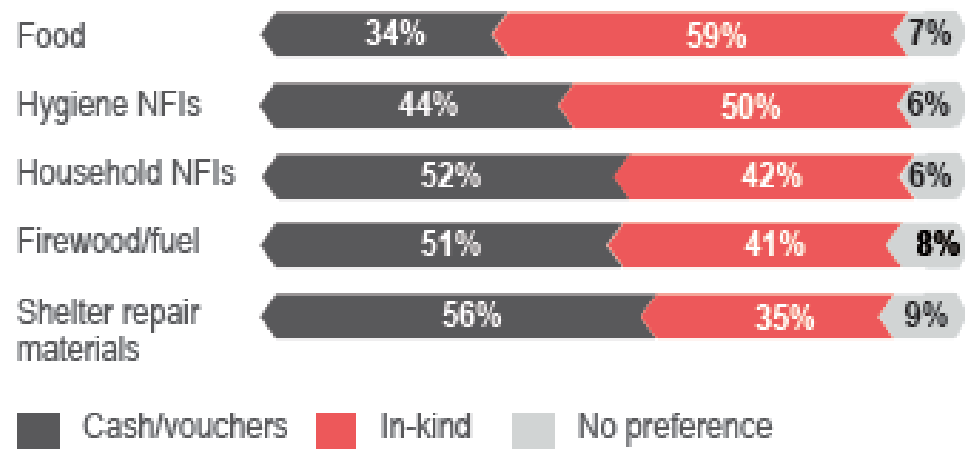


Challenges in the transportation of goods from suppliers to vendors:

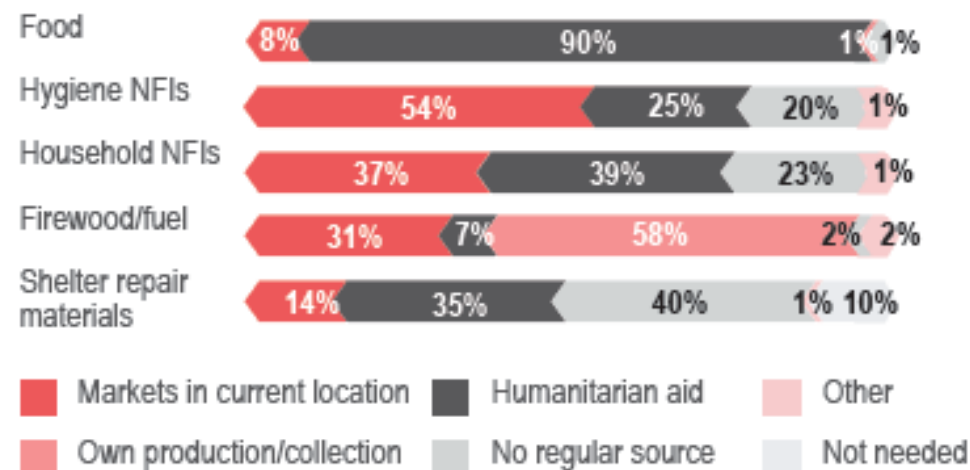


Pulka

Reported preference of cash/vouchers or in-kind aid:



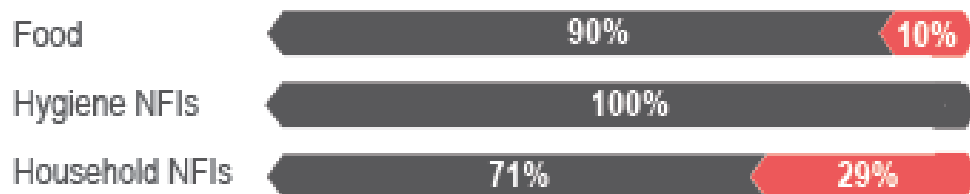
Primary method of accessing items in the past month:



Challenges in the transportation of goods from suppliers to vendors:



Percentage of vendors reportedly able to permanently double supply of items:



Outputs

The complete assessment report, consisting of a general overview along with situation overviews for each location, can be found [here](#).

For convenience, please also find links to each individual situation overview below:

[Askira](#)

[Chibok](#)

[Damboa](#)

[Dikwa](#)

[Gwoza](#)

[Mafa](#)

[Monguno](#)

[Pulka](#)

[Michika](#)

[Gulak](#)

[Gujba](#)

[Kukareta and Dikumari](#)

Questions and comments?

Contact Information:

Country Focal Point: tessa.richardson@reach-initiative.org

Assessment Officer: aman.rizvi@reach-initiative.org