

# Emergency Food Security Assessment in North eastern Nigeria

***WFP in partnership with the National Bureau for Statistics, National  
Programme for Food Security***

***and FEWSNET***

***With FAO and CILSS technical inputs***

# Outline

- ❑ Context
- ❑ objectives
- ❑ Methodology and survey Limit
- ❑ key Results
- ❑ recommendations

# Context

- Escalating violence continue to disrupt the lives and livelihood of millions of people in north eastern Nigeria and increases magnitude of humanitarian needs.
- Several LGAs in northern and central Borno, northern Yobe and Adamawa remain inaccessible.
- Ongoing violence and insecurity disrupts market functioning and reduce agricultural production.
- Recent military operations and attacks by fleeing insurgent has triggered a wave of displacement in **central and northern Borno**
- Access constraints, particularly in Borno continue to affect the delivery of assistance to the worst affected areas.
- Economic recession, high inflation rate, above-average staple foods prices in the north east coupled with the persistent depreciation in the value of the NGN have constrained the purchasing power of

# Objectives

## **The objectives of the assessment were to:**

- Evaluate the level of food insecurity among host population and IDP households;
- Describe the livelihood profile, location and socio-economic characteristics of food insecure households;
- Collect Household food security outcomes data required for the February-March 2017 Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis;
- Identify the underlying causes of food insecurity; and
- Provide recommendations for the targeting of severely food insecure households

# Methodology

- ❑ Households were selected from the database of the HH listing frame using the Systematic Sampling Method
- ❑ Weighting based on figures population for comparison and the national average
- ❑ Five (5) LGAs were selected in each of the 3 senatorial districts for the 3 selected states
- ❑ Ten (10) Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected per LGA

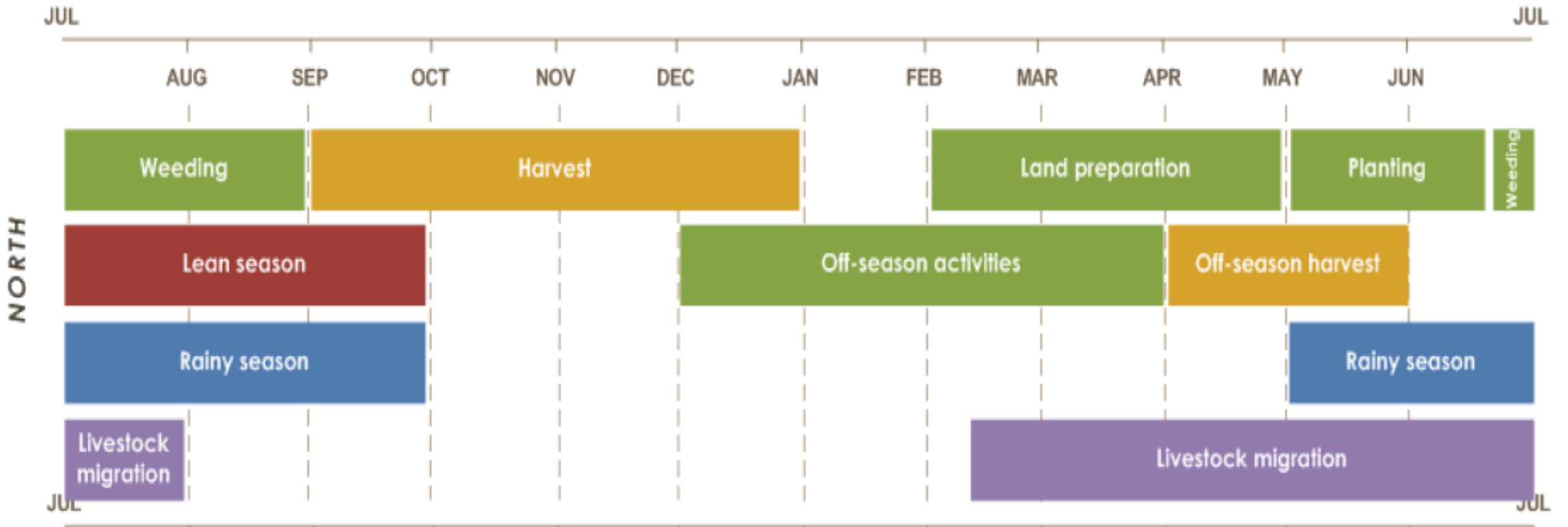
Senatorial zones	Planned	Executed	response rate
BORNO NORTH	500	450	90%
BORNO CENTRAL	500	693	139%
BORNO SOUTH	500	594	119%
YOBE NORTH	500	575	115%
YOBE EAST	500	574	115%
YOBE SOUTH	500	567	113%
ADAMAWA CENTRAL	500	610	122%
ADAMAWA SOUTH	500	545	109%
ADAMAWA NORTH	500	560	112%
<b>total households</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>115%</b>

# Methodology (continued)

- A total of one hundred and fifty (150) EAs were selected in each state
- Both urban and rural EAs were sampled
- Ten (10) households were selected in each of the selected EAs
- A total of 450 EAs were selected in all the three states
- A total of 4500 households interviewed in all the 3 selected states
- **Fifteen (15) IDPs settlements were studied per state.**
- **Both formal and informal settlement were canvassed**
- **Fifteen households were selected in each of the selected IDP settlements**
- The results are representative at the Local Government Area (LGA) level



# Seasonal calendar for northern Nigeria



Source: FEWS Net



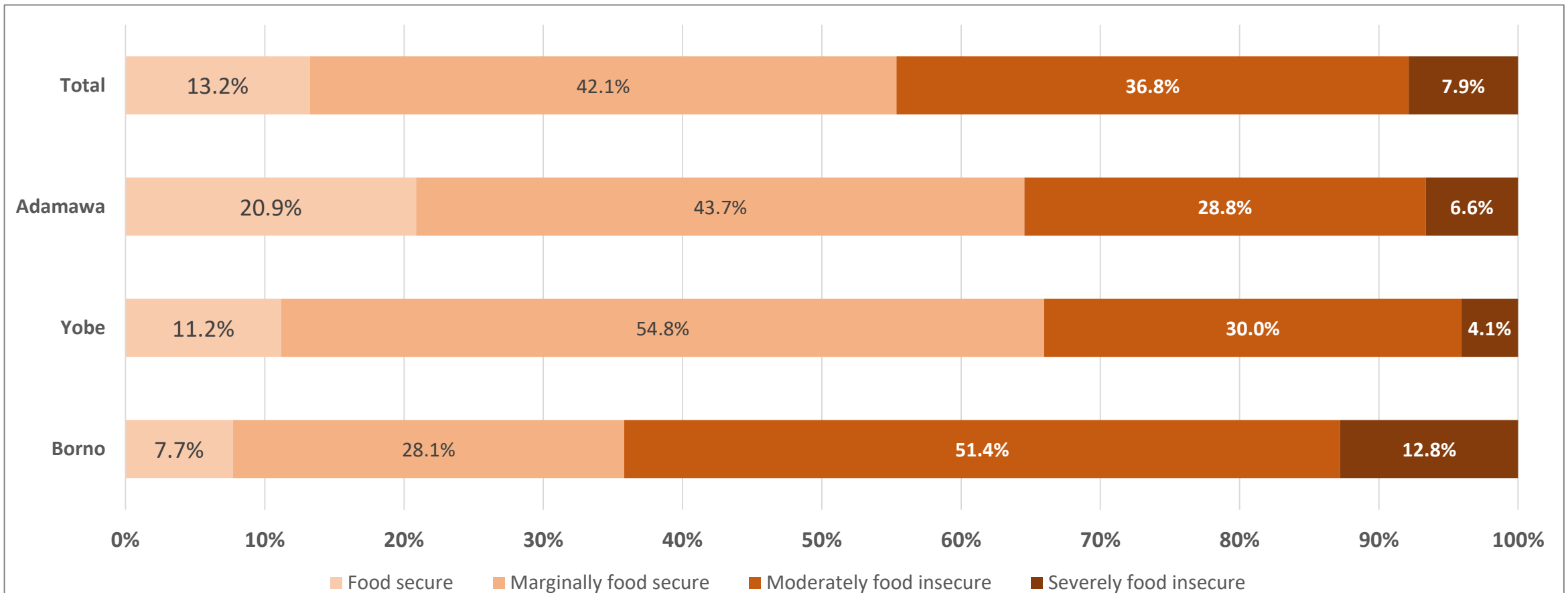
# MAIN RESULTS

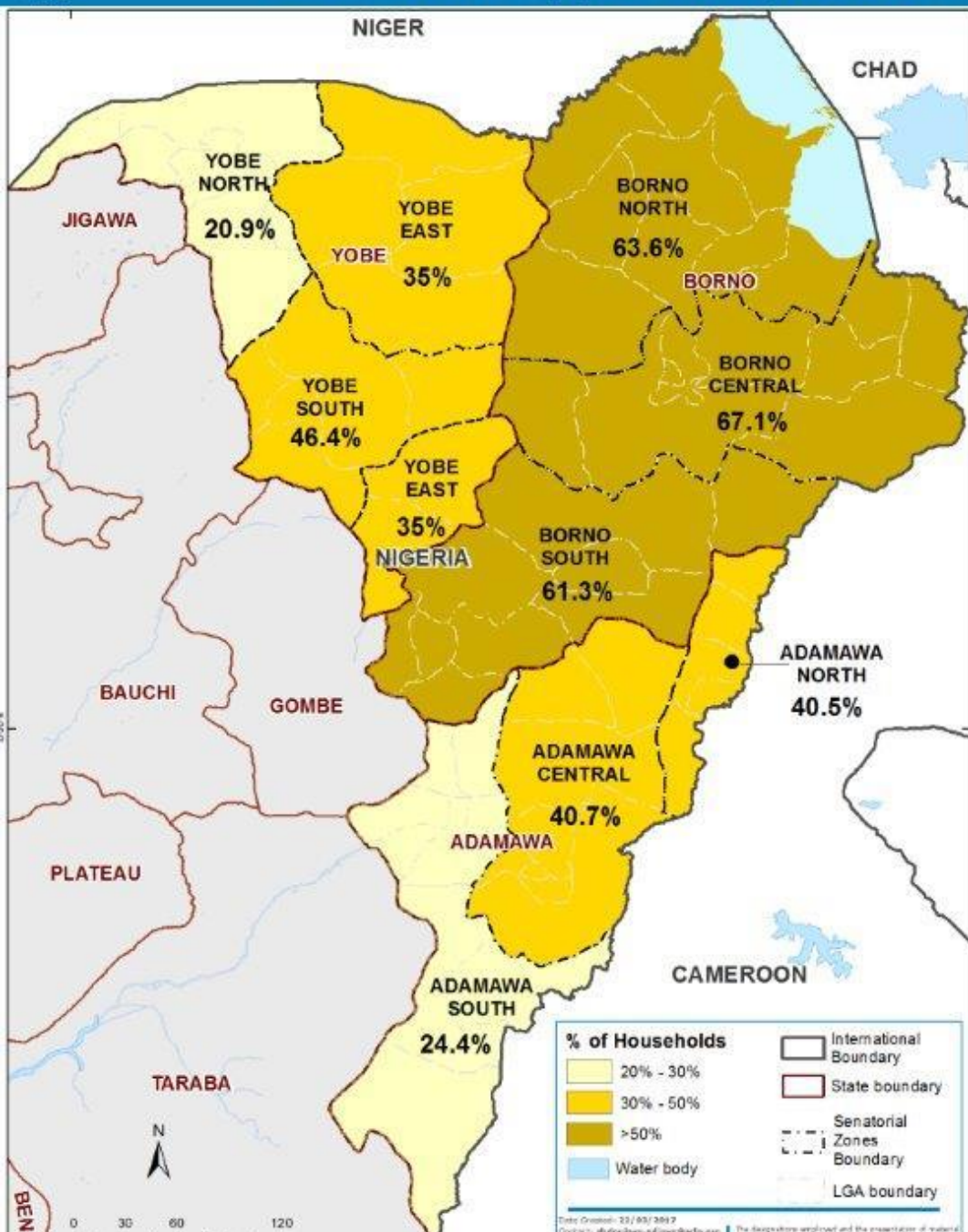
# CARI indicators

Domain		Indicators	Food Secure (1)	Marginally food secure (2)	Moderately food insecure (3)	Severely food insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food consumption group	Acceptable  52.0%		Borderline  24.9%	Poor  23.1%
	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	<50%  36.7%	50-65%  25.2%	65-75%  17.7%	> 75%  20.4%
Coping Capacity	Asset Depletion	Livelihood coping indicator	None  28.9%	Employed stress strategies  21.6%	Employed crisis strategies  25.5%	Employed emergency strategies  24.0%
	Food Security Index		13.2%	42.1%	36.8%	7.9%

# Main results: Food insecurity by state

- 44.6 percent of households are food insecure.
- 36.8 percent are moderately food insecure while 7.9 percent are severely food secure.



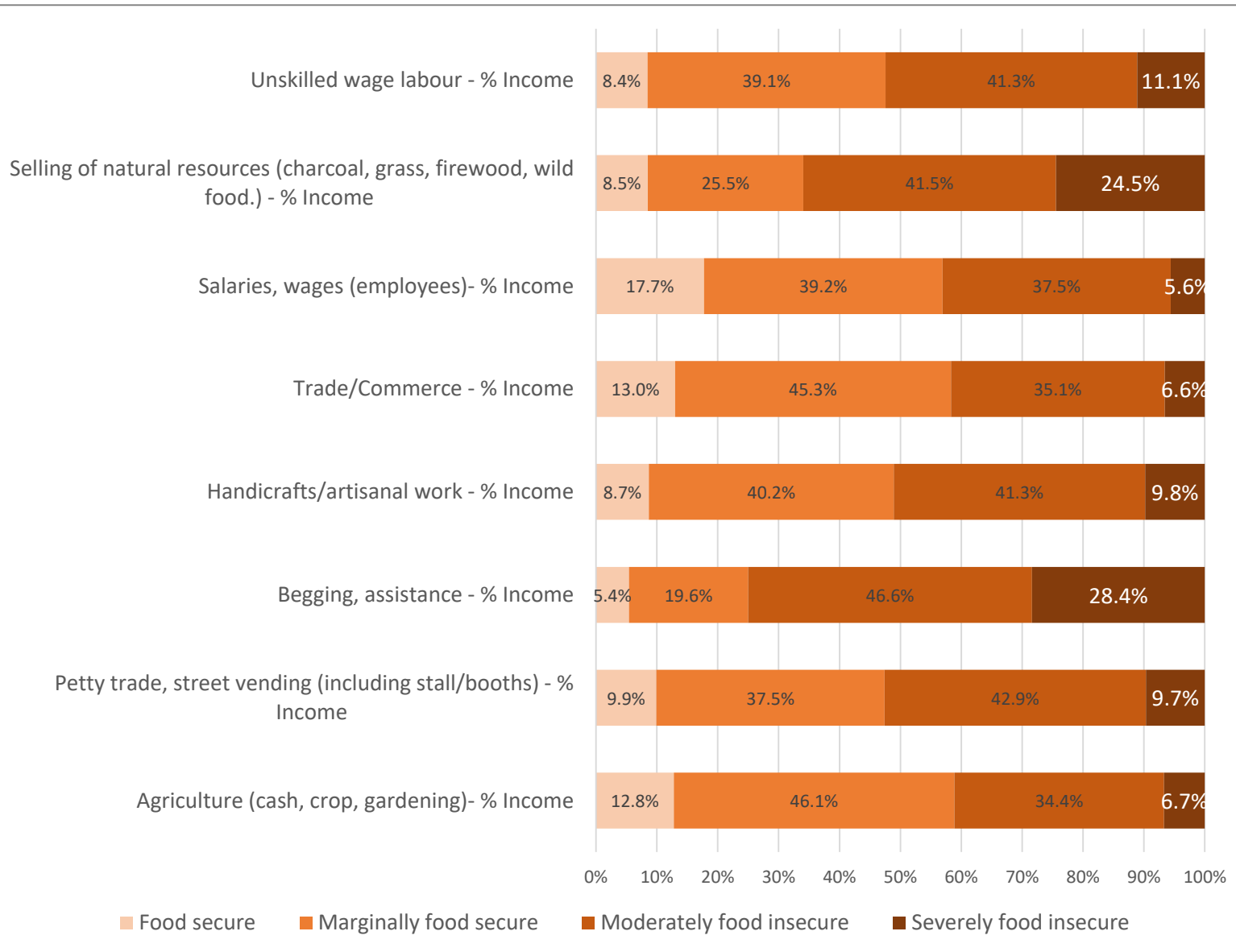


- Borno has the most food insecure senatorial zones with rates of food insecurity of over 60 percent. Senatorial zones in the northern parts of Yobe and Adamawa also have the high rates of food insecurity

# Who are the food insecure?

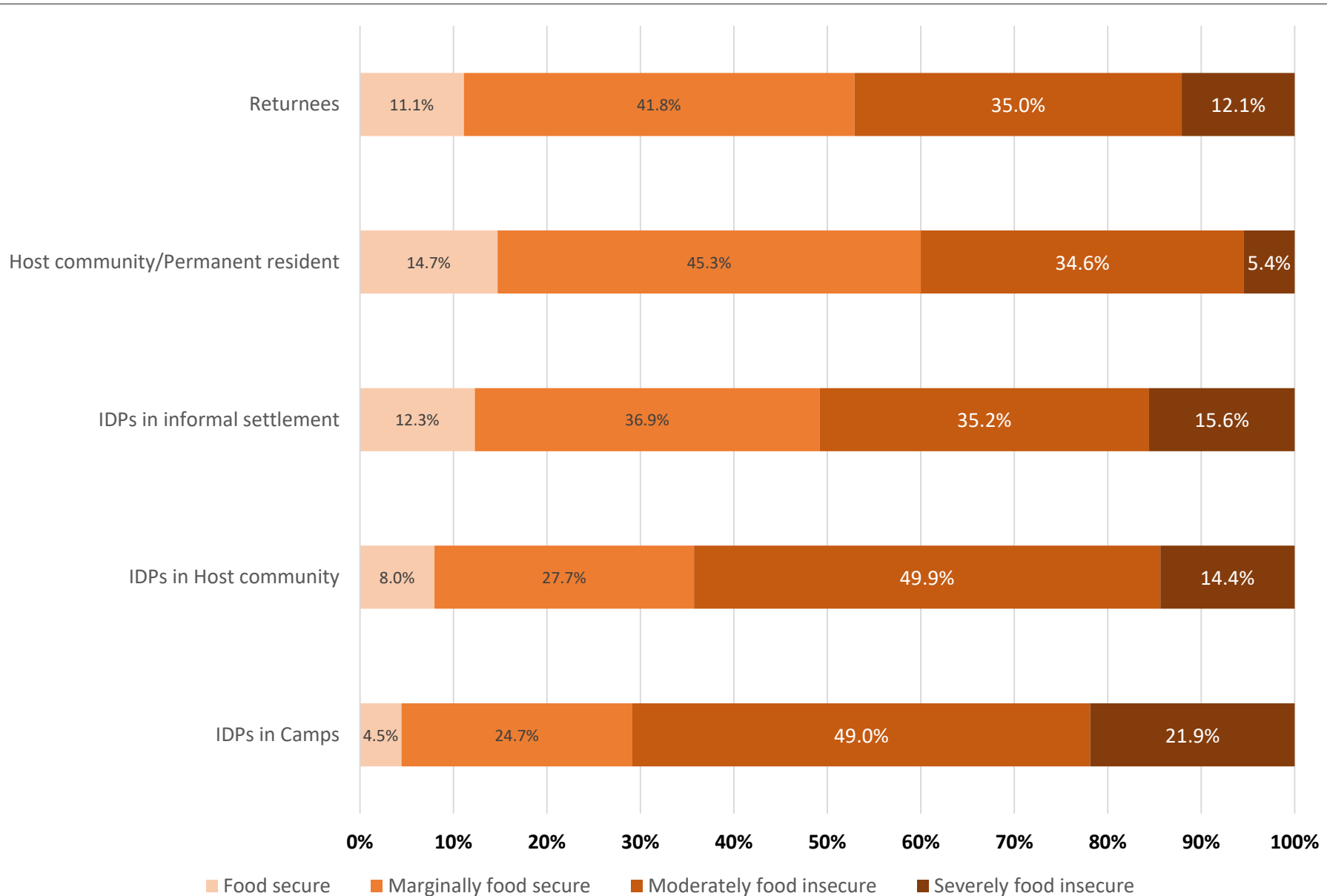
- Households whose livelihoods are based on exploitation and sale of natural resources and begging/assistance
  - These are IDP households which are headed by females
- Household with less assets or are very poor
- Households with limited access to agricultural inputs

# Who are the food insecure? Food insecurity by Livelihood groups



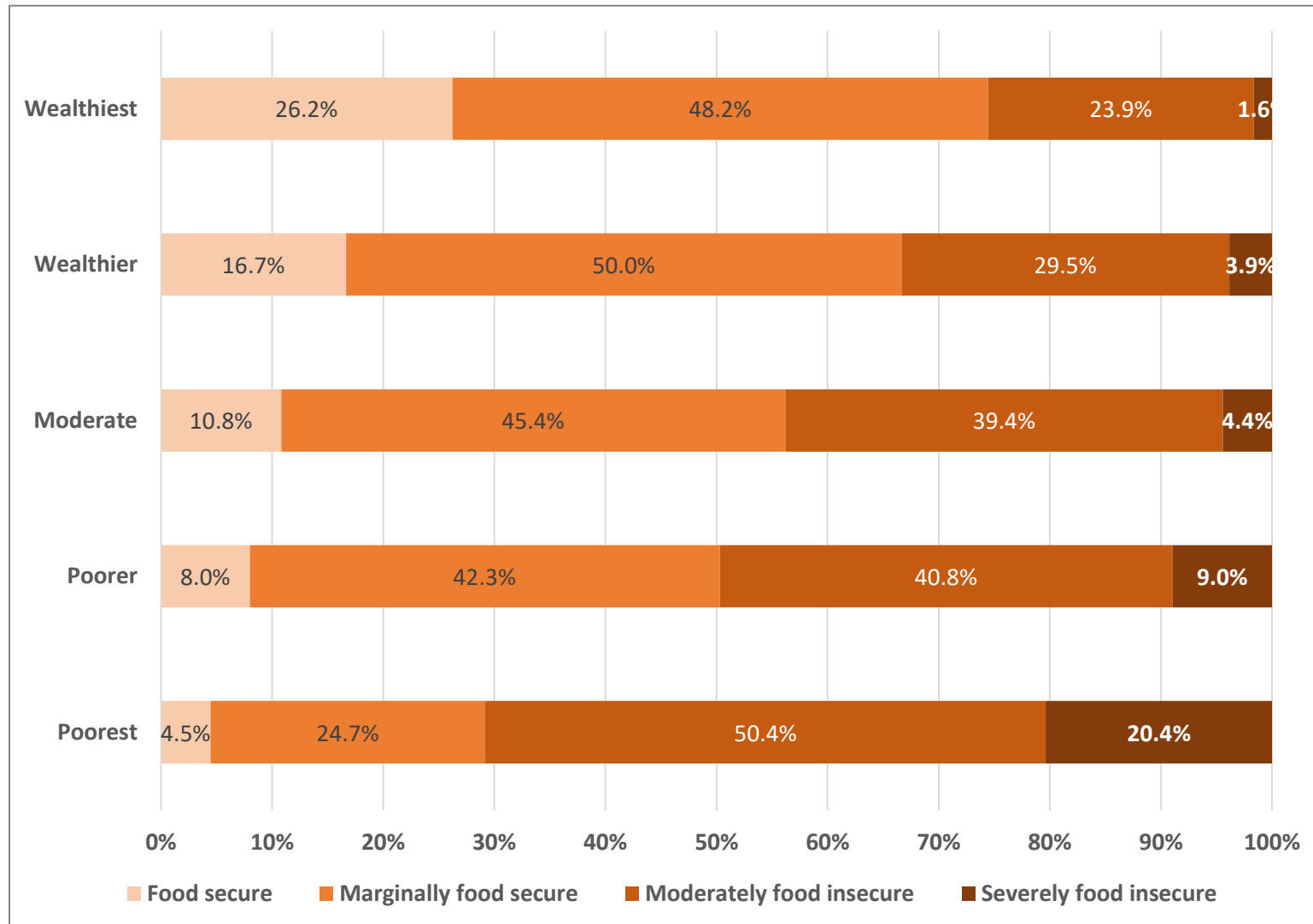
Households whose livelihoods are based on the sale of natural resources and begging (mostly IDPs) are the most food insecure

# Food insecurity by household type



Generally, IDP households, particularly, those in camps are the most food insecure in the three states

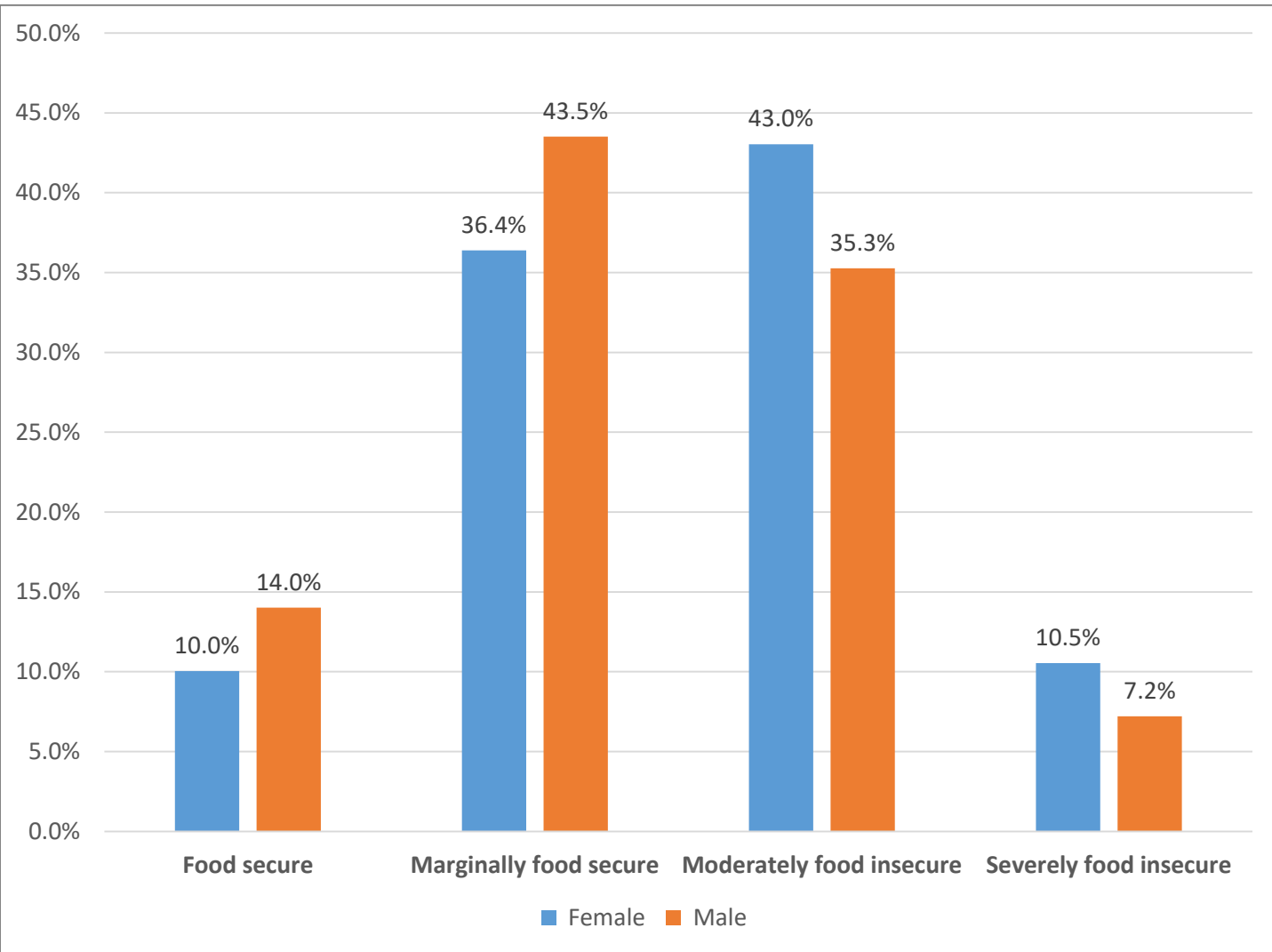
# Food insecurity by wealth group



The poorest households do not have assets which are key to leveraging income to purchase food items. These households are further constrained by their limited access to land and other key assets for production



# Food insecurity by gender of household head



Female-headed households tend to be more impacted by food insecurity.

Most of the population displaced by the conflict are women who have less assets and few income earning opportunities which are limited to selling wood or petty trade

# Why are they food insecure? Food security groups and food items consumed

- Severely food insecure households consume cereals for less than 4 days, vegetables for less than 4 days and sugar for less than 2 days and do not consume an adequate diet
- There is high consumption of starch-based foods and vegetables across all food security groups
- Moderate and food secure households consume food items for similar number of days

Average number of days food is eaten in a week								
	Cereals and other starches	Pulses	Meat and fish	Vegetables	Fruits	Dairy products	Oil	Sugar
Food secure	5.9	3.3	4.7	6.2	1.4	1.6	5.3	4.1
Marginally food secure	6.0	3.2	3.6	6.2	1.0	1.5	5.0	3.5
Moderately food insecure	4.6	1.0	0.6	4.6	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.5
Severely food insecure	3.9	0.5	0.3	3.7	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.9

# Food security groups and food sources

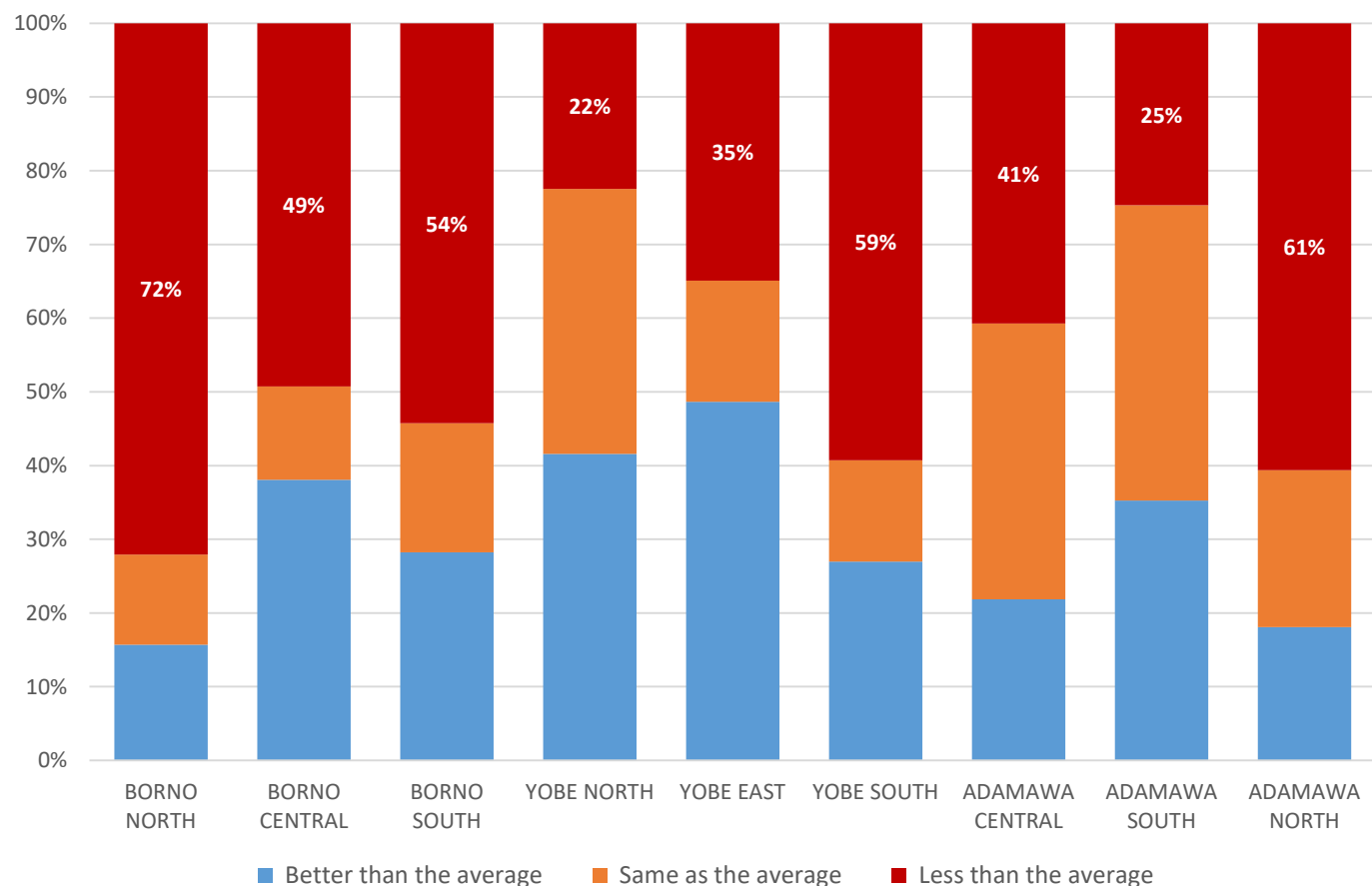
- Market purchase with cash constitutes the main source of food consumed by households in the three north eastern states.
- The proportions are 84.5 percent for Borno, 82.3 percent for Yobe and 79.2 percent for Adamawa
- Own-produced grains contributes 8.3 percent in Borno, 13.7 percent in Yobe and 15 percent in Adamawa.

## Sources of food by state

	Own production (crops, animal)	Fishing / Hunting	Gathering	Loan	Market (purchase with cash)	Market (purchase on credit)	Beg for food	Exchange labor or items for food	from family relatives or friends	Food aid from civil society, NGOs, Gov, WFP, etc.
Borno	8.3%	.1%	.3%	.0%	84.5%	2.0%	.2%	.1%	1.6%	2.7%
Yobe	13.7%	.3%	.2%	.1%	82.3%	1.3%	.2%	.2%	1.3%	.5%
Adamawa	15.0%	.4%	.3%	.0%	79.2%	1.2%	.1%	.1%	1.4%	2.4%

# Shocks and food insecurity

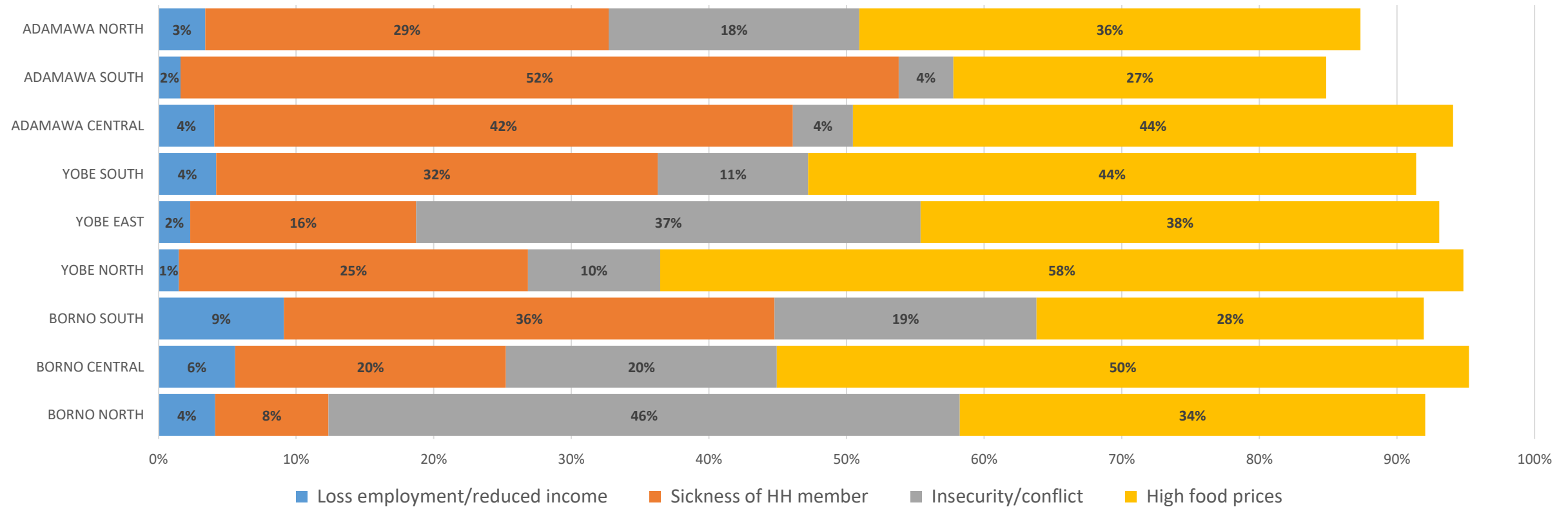
How was the harvest of this agricultural campaign? TO BE COMPARED WITH BEFORE THE INSURGENCY



A large number of households in the north east experienced below average crop production during the last harvest. **This is mostly related to insecurity, reduced access to inputs, limited access to land and small land sizes.**

# Insecurity, high food prices and sickness of a household member affected the living conditions of the households

Main significant Shock/Difficulty that affected the households



50% of the surveyed household have been affected by a shock

Shock has mainly caused by of decrease of income and loss of assets and property due to insecurity



# How many are food insecure?

The 3 States	Total population	CURRENT SITUATION: MARCH TO MAY 2017					
		Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
ADAMAWA	4 335 341	2 390 020	1 158 938	583 468	197 099	5 815	786 383
BORNO	7 946 371	2 128 187	2 558 752	2 118 059	1 098 842	38 078	3 254 980
YOBE	3 274 833	1 618 062	1 030 419	538 405	87 948	-	626 353
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 556 545</b>	<b>6 136 269</b>	<b>4 748 109</b>	<b>3 239 932</b>	<b>1 383 889</b>	<b>43 893</b>	<b>4 667 716</b>

The 3 States	Total population	PROJECTED SITUATION: JUNE TO AUGUST 2017					
		Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3 to 5
ADAMAWA	4 335 341	2 375 863	1 283 500	575 648	91 314	3 690	670 652
BORNO	7 946 371	1 904 193	2 352 042	2 442 029	1 204 541	43 066	3 689 636
YOBE	3 274 833	1 039 119	1 353 517	698 509	186 234	3 295	888 038
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 556 545</b>	<b>5 319 175</b>	<b>4 989 059</b>	<b>3 716 186</b>	<b>1 482 089</b>	<b>50 051</b>	<b>5 248 326</b>

# What can be done to reduce their food insecurity?

- The food security sector need to prioritize the Phase 4 LGAs
- The Rapid Response Mechanism under food security sector should prioritize LGAs with population in IPC phase 5 (many of them are in inaccessible areas or hard-to-reach).
- With 30% of IDPs in informal settlements/host communities having access to land for agriculture, the humanitarian community should consider targeting/supporting them for livelihood recovery programmes.
- As many IDPs are strongly reliant on the exploitation of natural resource (charcoal, firewood), the food security sector could consider implementing asset creating activities involving the planting of trees in areas hosting the IDPs.