



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

DATA In Emergencies (DIEM) Monitoring

Monitoring of Shocks, Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security

ROUND 6



Summary

- Context
- Objectives of the study
- Methodology
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 - Main shocks
 - Crop production
 - Livestock production
 - Food security
 - Needs
- Recommendations



Context

This survey is part of a larger monitoring project taking place in 25 food crisis countries to better understand the impact of different shocks on agricultural livelihoods, food security and local value chains.

The information collected and analyzed is used to guide policy decisions, design programs and feed into analytical processes such as Cadre Harmonisé



Core funding for this initiative comes from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA). The initiative is also supported by the European Union and the FAO Special Emergency and Rehabilitation Fund (SFERA). *



Objectives of the study

The overall objective of the study was to collect information to assess household food security, vulnerability and other shocks.

More specifically, the survey made it possible to answer the following questions:

- What are the **food insecurity** rates and the socio-economic profile of food insecure households?
- What are the causes of food insecurity?
- What are the impacts of different **shocks** on crop and livestock production, and how can they be compared across the target districts?
- What are the **needs** of the respondents (specifically crop producers and livestock keepers)?

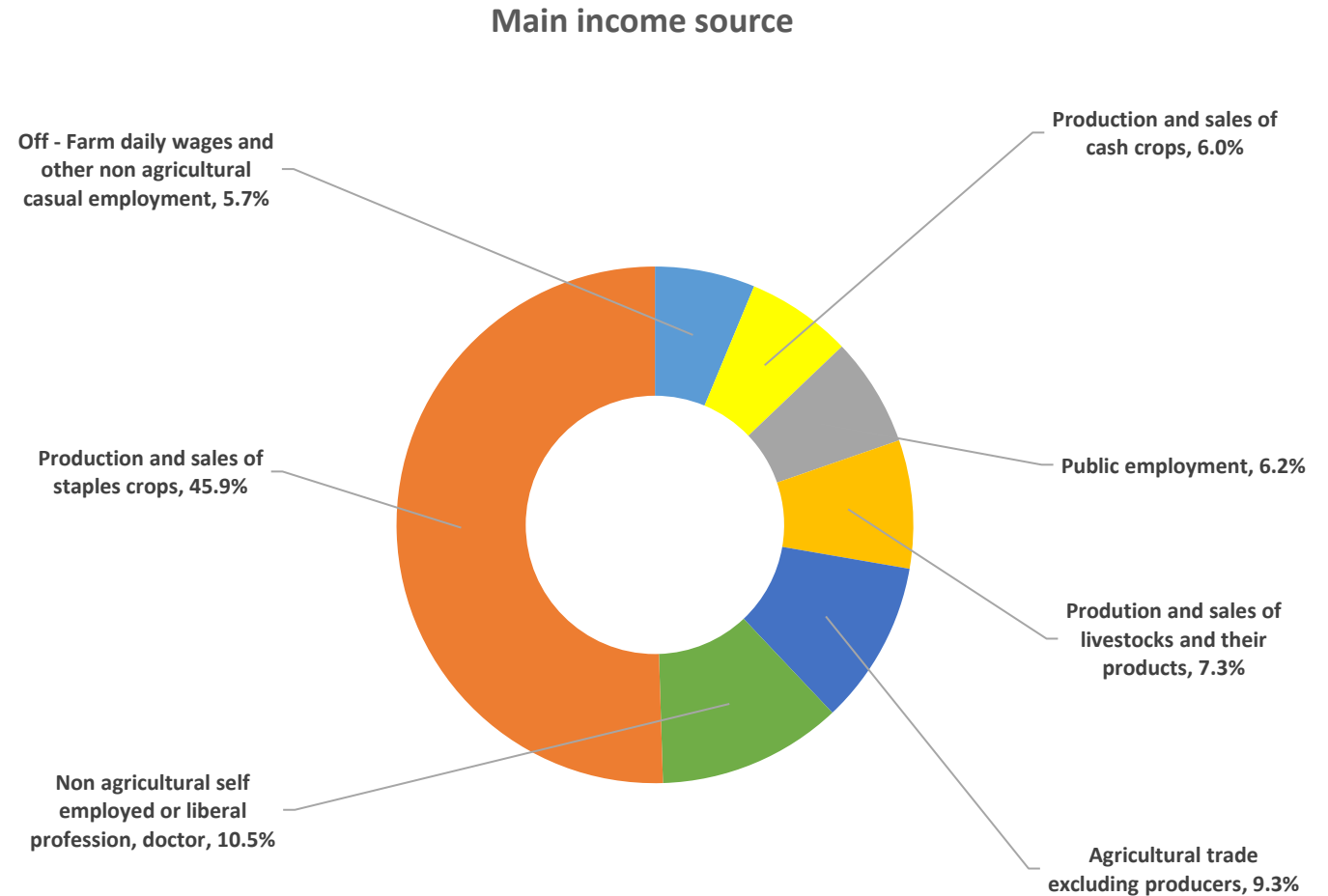
Methodology

- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) launched a household survey between the **21 January 2024** and ended on **05 February 2024** to monitor agricultural livelihoods and food security in Nigeria. The data was collected through Face-to-Face modality in the states of **Adamawa, Borno, Katsina, Yobe, and Zamfara**.
- A total of **3,441** households were surveyed. Data collection took place at the beginning of lean season. Data were weighted using population counts.

State	Number of Surveyed Household
Adamawa	180
Borno	217
Katsina	186
Yobe	176
Zamfara	2682
Total	3441

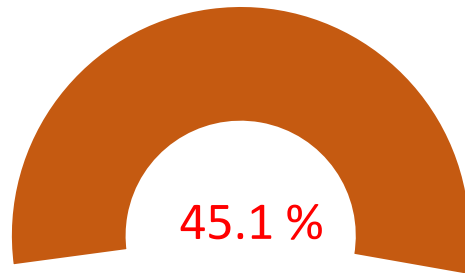
Household income and Shocks

Main sources of income were production and sale of staple crops (46 percent), Non-agricultural self-employed or liberal profession, doctor, architect, lawyer, including restaurant (11 percent).

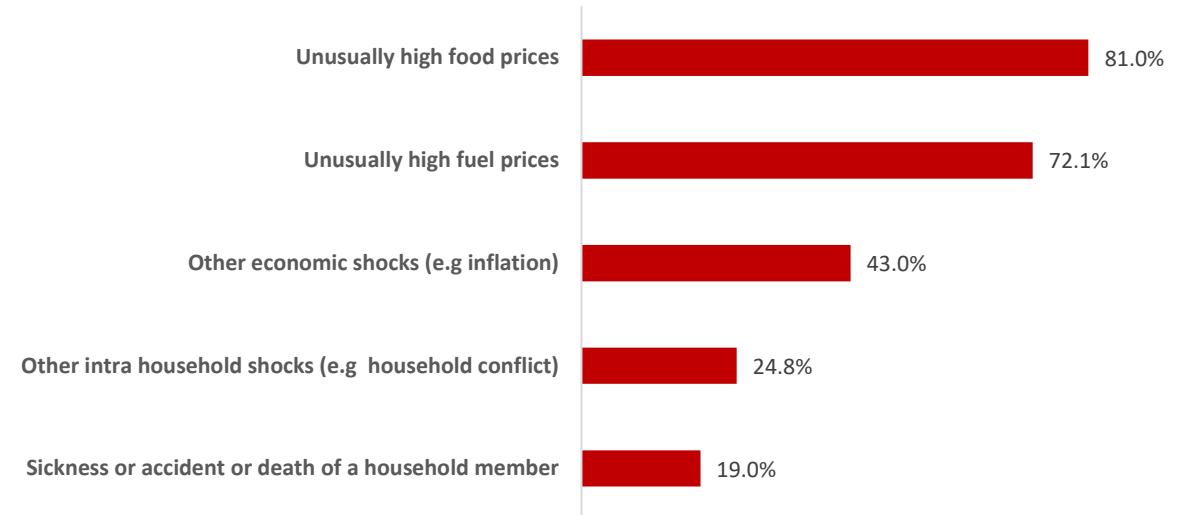


Decrease in main income and shocks

Decrease in main income



Main reported shocks

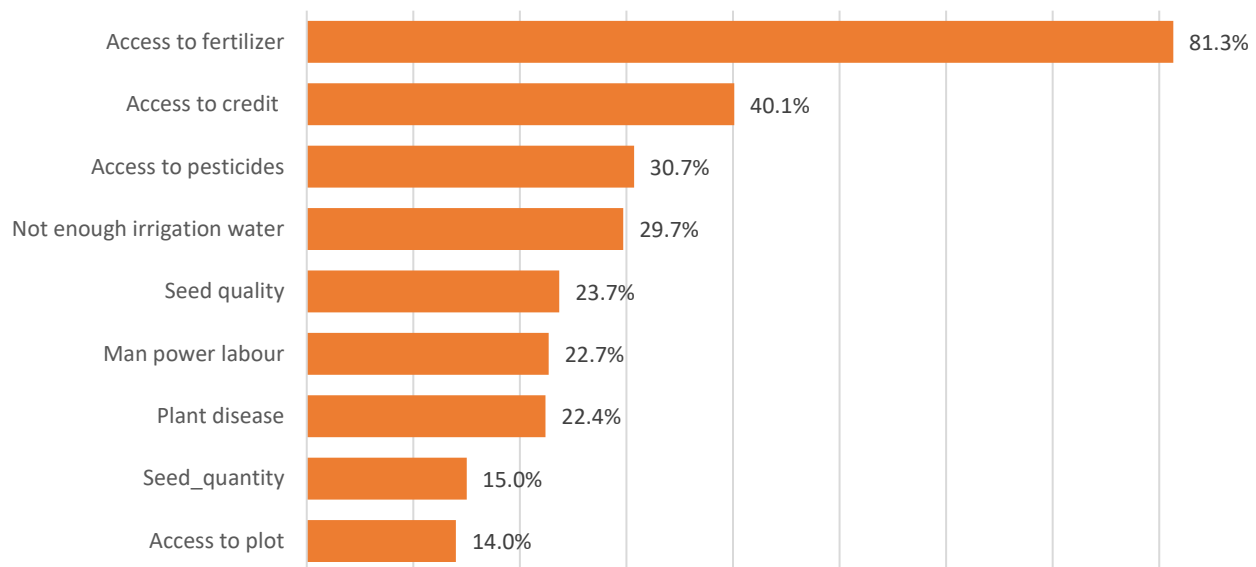


A decrease in the main source of income was reported by (45 percent) of the households during the last 3 months compared to the same period in a typical year.

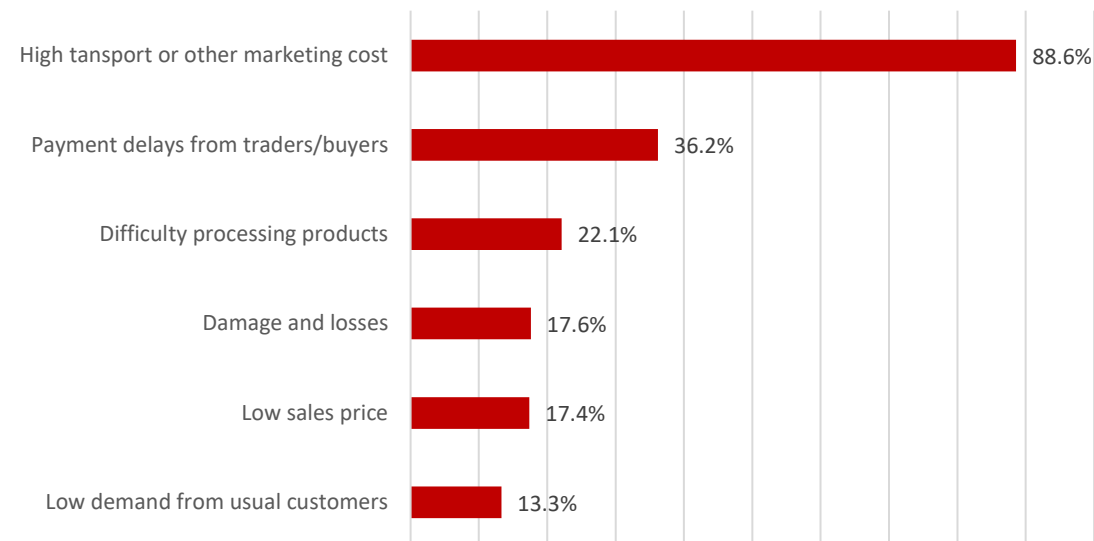
About (98 percent) of the surveyed households reported having faced at least a shock over the past three months. Main shocks reported were unusually high food prices, reported by (81 percent) of the households, unusually higher fuel or transport prices reported by (72 percent) of the household, other economic shocks (43 percent) of the household and other intra-household shocks reported by (25 percent) of the households.

Crop production and sales difficulties

Crop production difficulties



Crop sales difficulties

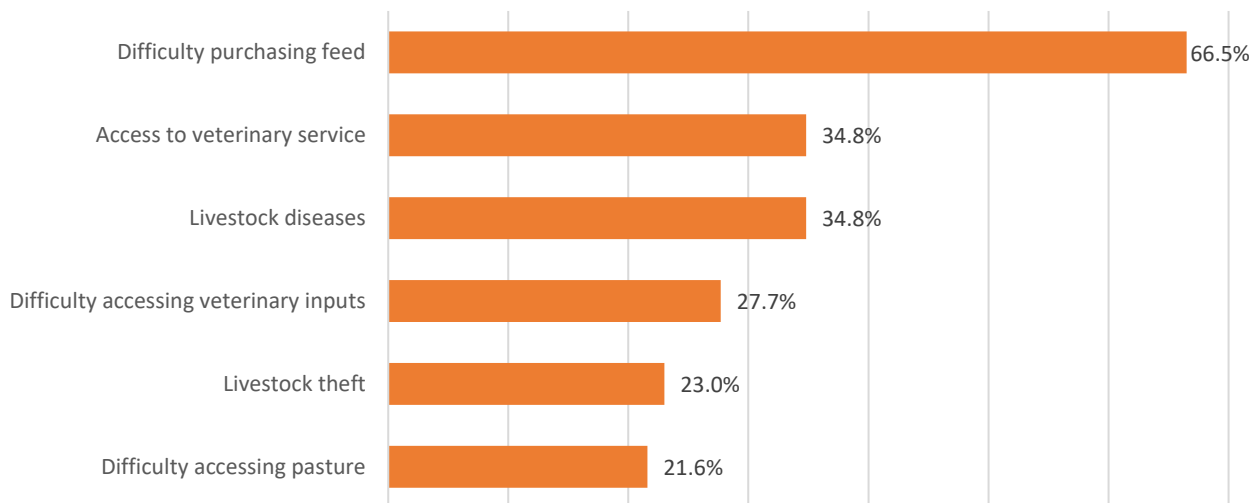


About 94 percent of the households surveyed were crop producers. Crop production difficulties were reported by 75 percent of the respondents,

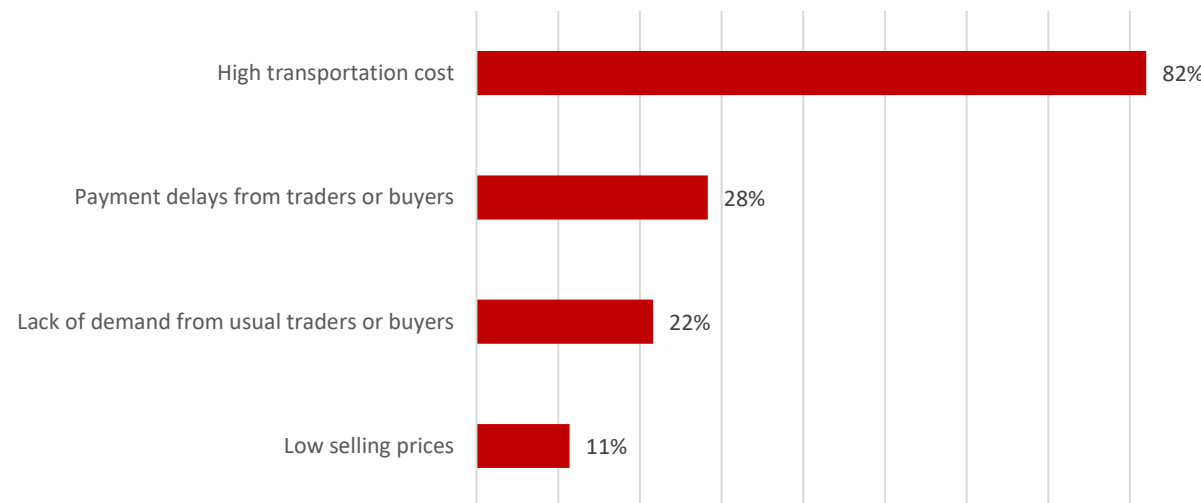
The most reported crop production difficulties were access to fertilizer (81%), especially in Katsina (96%), Borno (84%) and Zamfara (71%). Access to credit (40%) especially in Yobe (59%) and Borno (45%), and access to pesticides (31%), especially in Borno (65%) and Katsina (26%).

Livestock production and sales difficulties

Livestock production difficulties



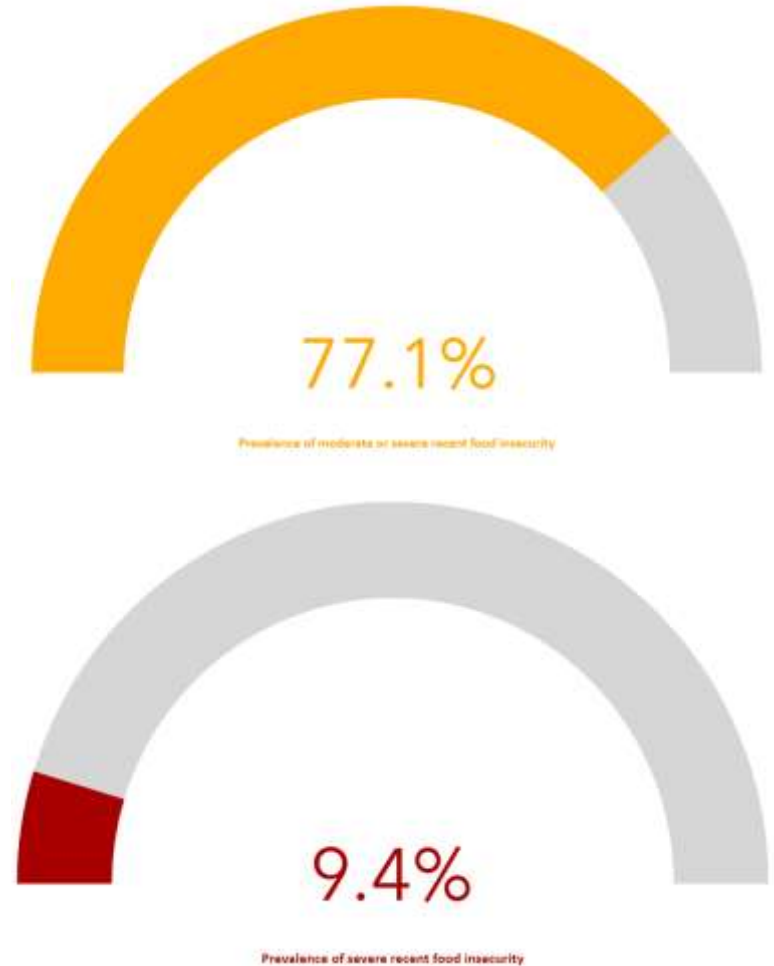
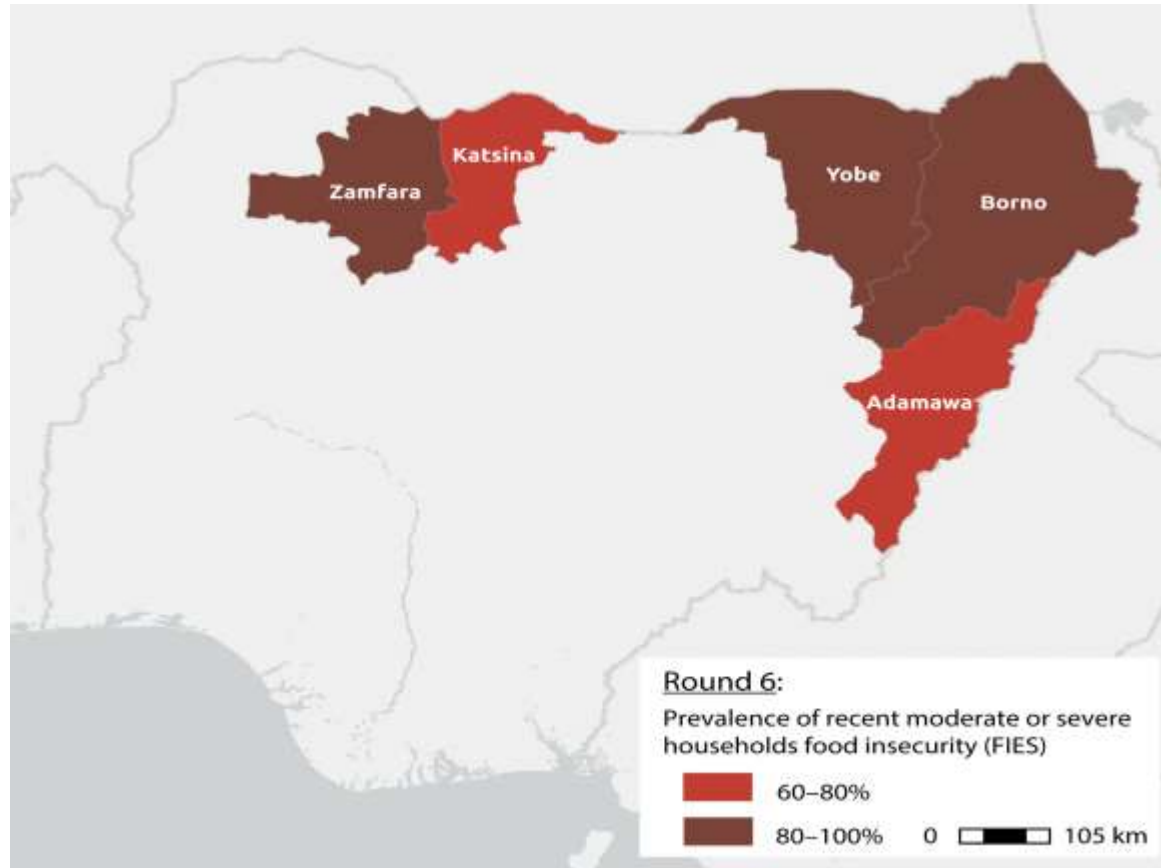
Livestock sales difficulties



About 56% of the households surveyed were livestock producers. Among them, 78% experienced livestock production difficulties. The main livestock production difficulties experienced were difficulty to purchase feed (67%), mostly reported, Katsina (64%) and Zamfara (55%), livestock disease or injury and access to veterinary service (35%) each, especially in Katsina (38%) and Zamfara (30%).

About 51% of the livestock producers experienced difficulties in selling livestock. The most reported livestock sales difficulty was high transportation or other marketing cost (82 percent) mostly in Zamfara (53%) and Katsina (69%).

FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE



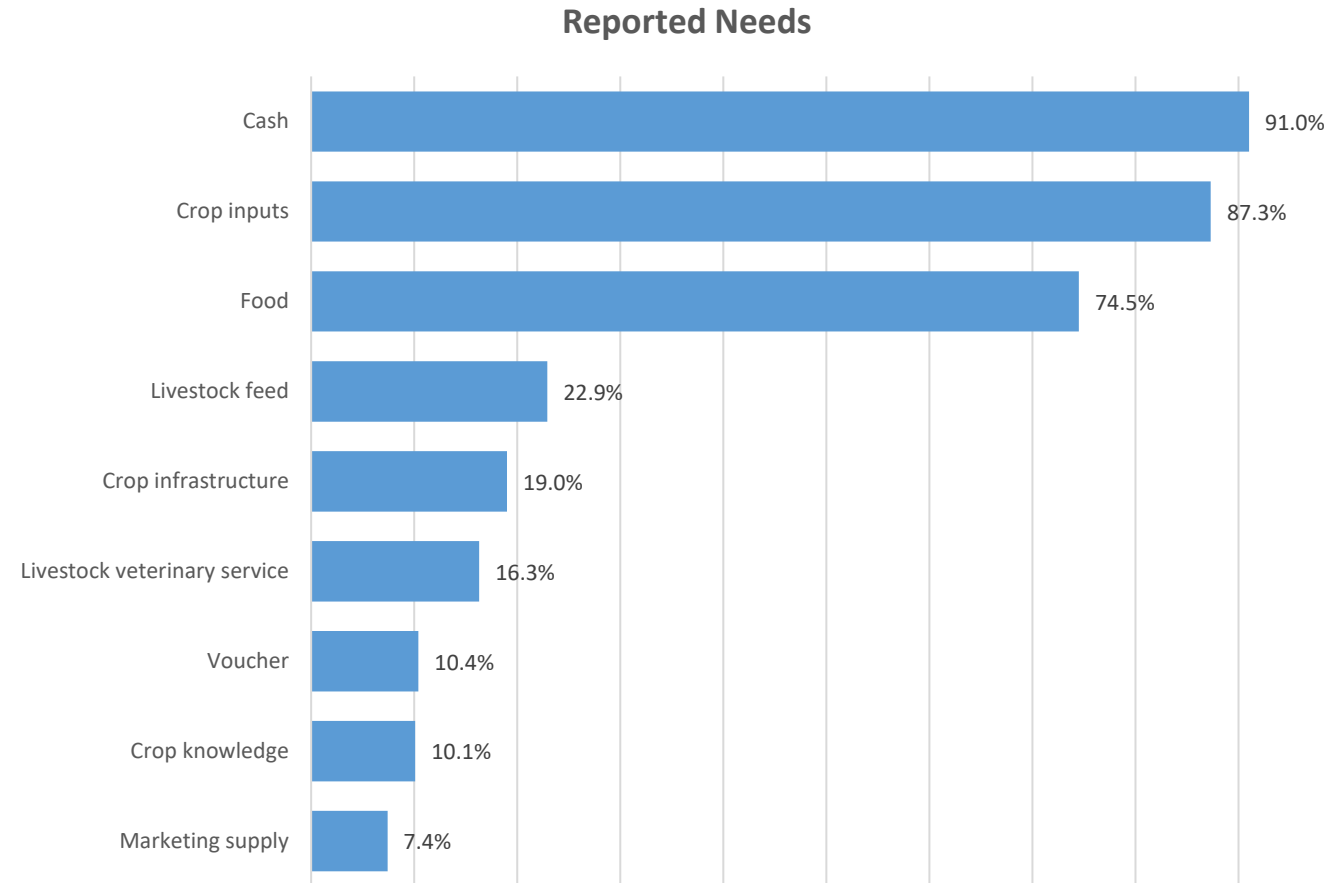
Food Insecurity Experience Scale: 77% of the households were affected by recent food insecurity (RFI) at moderate or severe level, and 9.4% of the households were affected by recent severe household food insecurity.

Reported Needs

About 98.5% of the surveyed households reported the need for assistance, notably in Katsina (98.8%) and Zamfara (94.4%).

About 91% reported the need for cash, especially in Katsina (92%), Zamfara (83%) and Borno (99%).

Crop producers reported the need for input for crop and/or vegetable production (87 percent), mostly in Zamfara (72%), Borno (92%), and Adamawa (93%), followed by the need for food (75%).





Recommendation

Short-term recommendations (1–6 months)

- Integrate cash + programming for emergency assistance. Cash remains the main need across several household categories in addition to specific needs associated with their main income source.

Medium - to long-term recommendations (6 months and beyond)

- Consider the establishment of a new food security and nutrition response coordination mechanism like the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs led Humanitarian Resource Plan process in the northeast region of Nigeria. This new coordination mechanism should advocate for and coordinate humanitarian response to the most vulnerable households, while also scaling up peace, development and resilience building approaches.
 - Encourage the formation of produce marketing groups to aggregate produce for marketing, and overcome high transportation and other marketing costs.
 - Perform a conflict sensitivity assessment and mapping to fully understand the underlying causes and impacts of insecurity on food security and livelihoods, and the needs and priorities of the affected populations.
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