Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Northeast Nigeria

Final Findings
Abuja, Nigeria, April 2018
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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th># of LGAs</th>
<th># of EAs/IDP sites per LGA strata</th>
<th># of HHs per EA/IDP site</th>
<th># of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,750</strong></td>
<td><strong>30 IDP sites will be covered per state (2 or more clusters in bigger sites)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th># of HHs per EA/IDP site</th>
<th># of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,350</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,350</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL (TARGET)**

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

- **February 2017**
  - 5,168 households covered (99.9% of target) across 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

## Dwelling Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>February 2017</th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>February 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>↑ 15.4%</td>
<td>↑ 17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Communities</td>
<td>83.0%</td>
<td>↓ 79.2%</td>
<td>↑ 81.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>↓ 5.5%</td>
<td>↓ 1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Humanitarian Assistance & Livelihood Support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>February 2017</th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>February 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Assistance</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>↑ 19.4%</td>
<td>↑ 20.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Support</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>↑ 4.1%</td>
<td>↑ 7.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

Perception of Households on the existence of conflicts between farmers & pastoralists by LGA
February 2018

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

Proportion of households aware of conflicts between farmers & pastoralists:
- Less than 25%
- 25% to 50%
- 51% to 75%
- 76% to 99%
- None
- Not Covered

BORNO: 8.9%
YOBE: 14.7%
ADAMAWA: 31.2%
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.

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

October 2017 EFSA
Dry spell and early cessation of rainfall confirmed by satellite imagery

**Source:** Institute of Ecology and Environmental Studies, OAU & MASA, November 2017

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

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

Overall *improvement* of food consumption in the three states
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

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 insecure.

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

BORNO  YOBE  ADAMAWA

- Food secure
- Marginally food secure
- Moderately food insecure
- Severely food insecure
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Food Secure (1)</th>
<th>Marginally Food secure (2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Consumption</td>
<td>Food consumption group</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Borderline</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping Capacity</td>
<td>Economic Vulnerability</td>
<td>Food Expenditure Share</td>
<td>&lt; 50%</td>
<td>50% - 65%</td>
<td>65% - 75%</td>
<td>&gt;= 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset Depletion</td>
<td>Livelihood coping indicator</td>
<td>Aucune</td>
<td>stress strategies</td>
<td>crisis strategies</td>
<td>emergency strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Security Index</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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

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

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%
Outlooks

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).
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 ?