Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Northeast Nigeria

Preliminary Findings

Abuja, Nigeria
May 2019
Methodology

- Cross sectional study design
- Two stage cluster design, stage 1 (EA selection) and stage 2 (household selection).
- Sample size calculated taking into account the estimate of prevalence of food insecurity with 95% confidence interval

\[ N = \text{DEFF} \times \frac{1.96^2 \times (P)(1-P)}{d^2} \]

**DEFF = Design effect**
1.96 = Z value for p = 0.05 or 95% confidence intervals
P = Estimated prevalence
\( d \) = Desired precision (for example, 0.05 for ±5%)
10 systematic randomly selected households interviewed across a range of 20 to 30 randomly selected EAs per LGA depending on the required number of EAs per Strata – LGA

300 IDP households (30 clusters * 10 households) covered from 74 randomly selected IDP camps/camp like settings in 9 LGAs in Borno (Maiduguri, Jere, Konduga, Gwoza, Monguno, Damboa, Dikwa, Bama, Ngala) – PPS from IOM’s DTM Round 25

275 enumerators from government and partners benefitted from a 4-day training in Borno (Maiduguri), Yobe (Damaturu) and Adamawa (Yola), ahead of data collection.

Household questionnaires administered by trained enumerators using ODK equipped smartphones.

Data collection between 29th March to 20th April.
**Coverage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Host Communities</th>
<th>Camps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achieved</td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BORNO</strong></td>
<td>6,576 (100%)</td>
<td>6,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOBE</strong></td>
<td>4,795 (100%)</td>
<td>4,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADAMAWA</strong></td>
<td>5,684 (100%)</td>
<td>5,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>17,055</td>
<td>16,930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Abadam, Marte, Guzamala, Kukawa and Kalabalge excluded due to security constraints.
Coverage: location of IDP camps

74 IDP camps covered across 9 LGAs of Borno state
Coverage Oct. 2018 vs March 2019

Nigeria - Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states
Emergency Food Security Assessment Coverage Map - October 2018

Nigeria - Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states
Emergency Food Security Assessment Coverage Map - March 2019
Coverage Cont’d

Average Coverage of 20,000 households per EFSA Round since October 2018. Slight reduction in March 2019 linked to LGAs (Kukawa, Kala Balge and Guzamala) that were not covered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Host/IDPs/Returnees</th>
<th>IDP in Camps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb 17</td>
<td>5,168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 17</td>
<td>19,843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 18</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct 18</td>
<td>22,491</td>
<td>2,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 19</td>
<td>17,055</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Partnership: the EFSA also grew in partnership over the last five rounds from about 4 key partners (NBS, FMARD, FAO & FEWSNET) to over 12 partners in March 2019. Most notable partners that participated the first time in this round were NPoPC, IOM & Action Aid. ACF also explore opportunities to provide financial support.
# Profile of Surveyed Households

### Dwelling Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>October 2017</th>
<th>February 2018</th>
<th>October 2018</th>
<th>March 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDPs (camps, host communities etc.)</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Communities</td>
<td>79.2%</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
<td>71.3%</td>
<td>73.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Dedicated IDP Sample of households in Camps included in this EFSA round could account for increased IDP households*
Limitations

- **Inaccessibility** due to insecurity which restricted data collection activities to LGA capitals particularly in garrison towns of Borno state

- **Findings for IDP population** are only representative for IDPs in areas of Borno where a dedicated sample was covered for IDPs in camps or camp like settings
RESULTS
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>Coping Capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Vulnerability</td>
<td>&lt; 50%</td>
<td>50% - 65%</td>
<td>65% - 75%</td>
<td>&gt;= 75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Expenditure Share</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asset Depletion</strong></td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood coping indicator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Employed stress strategies** (e.g. sell non-prod assets)
- **Employed crisis strategies** (e.g. sell prod assets)
- **Employed emergency strategies** (e.g. sell major prod assets – land)
Global food insecurity highest in Northern and central parts of Borno due to conflict and displacement. Displacement from these northern areas into capital cities like Maiduguri, Jere and Monguno continues to put pressure on already stretched resources within such areas.
Global food insecurity highest in Bama, Konduga, Monguno IDPs camps due to recent increase in conflict and displacement.
Geographic distribution of food insecurity – **IDP camps vs Host in Borno State**

Distribution of Severe Food Insecurity by LGA

February 2018

Prevalence of food insecurity most pronounced among non-camp population in Monguno, Maiduguri, Ngala, Damboa, Gwoza.

In the Other LGAs (Bama, Dikwa, Konduga) IDPs population are more food insecure.
Increase in food insecure households in some LGAs of Borno and Yobe due to relapse of the security situation and fresh waves of displacement. The same, coupled with communal conflicts in some areas of Adamawa continues to put pressure on resources in neighbouring states of Adamawa and Yobe.
Estimated people in need (Moderate + Severe food insecurity)

Over 3.2 million people in need, over 50 percent of which are in Borno State. This estimation did not take into account, population in inaccessible areas, who may likely be in a similar or worse situation. (820,000 people according to OCHA)

Population of food insecure households by LGA March 2019

Note: Population estimates should be interpreted cautiously as the data used was the November 2018 VTS, which was not updated with the latest wave of displacement data. Population estimation excluded Guzamala, Kala Balge, Marte, Abadam and Kukawa.
**Income source:** Limited livelihood opportunities and lack of access to land, particularly in Borno. IDPs in Borno remain dependant to unskilled labours, begging/assistance selling of firewood as income sources;

**Planting season:** extremely low levels of involvement in the last planting season in garrison towns in Northern, Eastern and Central areas of Borno;

**Harvest from last planting season:** over one out of every two households have exhausted their harvest from the last planting season particularly in Borno;

**Dry season (irrigated) farming:** Overall low levels of participation in dry season farming (less than 25% in most areas) across the states;

**Perception of shocks – Insecurity:** LGAs around Sambisa axis most affected. Impact also felt in neighboring LGAs in Adamawa (Madagali & Michika) and Yobe (Gujba, Gulani & Geidam), including northern areas of Borno recently affected by heightened insecurity (Monguno, Mafa and Ngala);

**Dependency:** highest proportion of households hosting IDPs reported in Borno (Maiduguri, Magumeri, Askira Uba, Mobbar, Biu, Dikwa & Bama) including Bursari and Nangere in Yobe State.
Income source: Limited livelihood opportunities and lack of access to land, particularly in Borno.
Livelihood (IDPs in Camps): IDPs remain dependent to unskilled labors, begging/assistance selling of firewood as income sources

- Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening)
- Unskilled wage labour
- Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.)
- Daily/common labourer (agriculture)
- Petry trade, street vending (including stall/booths)
- Trade/Commerce
- Hunting/gathering
- Handicrafts/artisanal work
- Transport/motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke, tuk-tuk)
- Salaries, wages (employees)
- Begging, assistance
Planting season: extremely low levels of involvement in the last planting season in garrison towns in Northern, Eastern and Central areas of Borno;

Harvest from last planting season: over one out of every two households have exhausted their harvest from the last planting season particularly in Borno;
Overall low levels of participation in dry season farming across the states and less than 25 percent of households in most of the LGAs participated in same. For the few households that participated, harvest is perceived to be good or fair, which will bolster food security within such households on the short term.
Insecurity remains a challenge in the NE Sambisa axis (Damboa, Gwoza, kaga, Chibok, Askira Uba) spilling out to neighboring LGAs of Madagali and Michika in Adamawa. LGAs that are closed to inaccessible LGAs in Borno have been affected by recently heightened insecurity (Monguno, Mafa and Ngala) Geidam, Bursari and Gujba continue to be among the most affected LGAs, in Yobe
As expected, the highest proportion of households hosting IDPs is reported in Borno (Maiduguri, Magumeri, Askira, Uba, Mobbar, Biu, Dikwa, and Bama) including Bursari and Nangere in Yobe State, which could potentially stretch resources within such households.
Who are food insecure
**Profile of Food Insecure Households**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SEVERE</strong></th>
<th><strong>MODERATE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerable Host communities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Vulnerable Host communities:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- female-headed households,</td>
<td>- female-headed households,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Poor Households or Households with Fewer or No Assets - Poorest:</td>
<td>- Poor Households or Households with Fewer or No Assets - Poorest:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Widow/widower:</td>
<td>- Widow/widower:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Unskilled wage labor:</td>
<td>- Unskilled wage labor:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Daily common labor (agric):</td>
<td>- Daily common labor (agric):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Begging and assistance:</td>
<td>- Begging and assistance:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDPs:</strong></td>
<td><strong>IDPs:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- IDPs in informal settlement:</td>
<td>- IDPs in informal settlement:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- IDPs in host community:</td>
<td>- IDPs in host community:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- IDP in camp:</td>
<td>- IDP in camp:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, 2019).
General Recommendation on the next steps

- **Enhance monitoring**
  - Food and situation (mVAM, FSOM)
  - Nutrition situation (Nutrition Surveillance, Nut Sector, SMART)
  - Food prices across markets (prices, flows, demand, supply etc.) (WFP/FEWS Net Market Monitoring System)
  - The 2019 growing season Using Satellite Imagery Crop monitoring technology).

- **Discussion with the FSS on:**
  - Strategy (combination of life saving and livelihood interventions)
  - Coverage and response the assistance to vulnerable host communities in Monguno, Gwoza, Nganzai, Damboa, Magumeri, Kaga, Gubio, Maiduguri, Askira Uba, Yunusari.

- **WFP Action:**
  - CSP crisis response scale down will not be possible post September. Proceed with immediate adjustments and budget revision to increase Crisis Response- SO1.
Timeline consultation and key dates

- FSS mtgs in Maiduguri (22\textsuperscript{nd} May), Abuja (23\textsuperscript{rd} May), Yobe (28\textsuperscript{th} May) and Adamawa (29\textsuperscript{th} May)
- Donor briefing, Abuja 23rd May
- CP meeting 30\textsuperscript{th} May
- End May – HEA results (co-funded Save the Children/WFP)
- 9-16\textsuperscript{th} June CH Analysis
Thank you – Question ?