



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Data In EMergencies (DIEM) Monitoring

Monitoring of Shocks, Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security in Priority Countries

Nigeria

Round 3

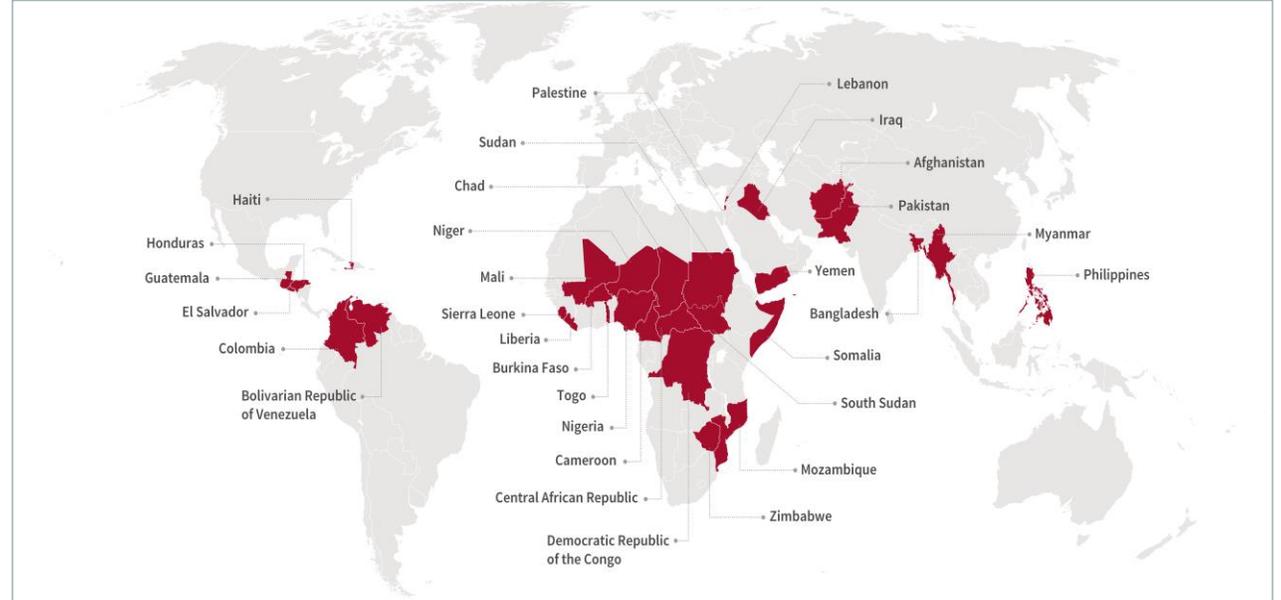
Summary

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

Context

This survey is part of a larger monitoring project taking place in **over 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 analysed is used to guide policy decisions, design programs and feeds into analytical processes such as the 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). *

** The content of this presentation is of the sole responsibility of FAO and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government or the European Union.*

Objectives of the study

The overall objective of the study was to collect information to assess household food security and vulnerability in the context of many shocks on agricultural livelihoods.

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

For R3, a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) was conducted from 24 September to 25 October 2022.

The data was collected from the states of **Adamawa, Borno, Katsina, Yobe, and Zamfara**.

The household survey was designed to be representative of vulnerable agricultural households at the state level with a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error.

A total of **1398 households were surveyed** across all the states and the data was weighted using population counts.

State	Number of Household Surveys Completed
Adamawa	295
Borno	277
Katsina	281
Yobe	276
Zamfara	269
Total	1,398

Results

<https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/pages/monitoring>

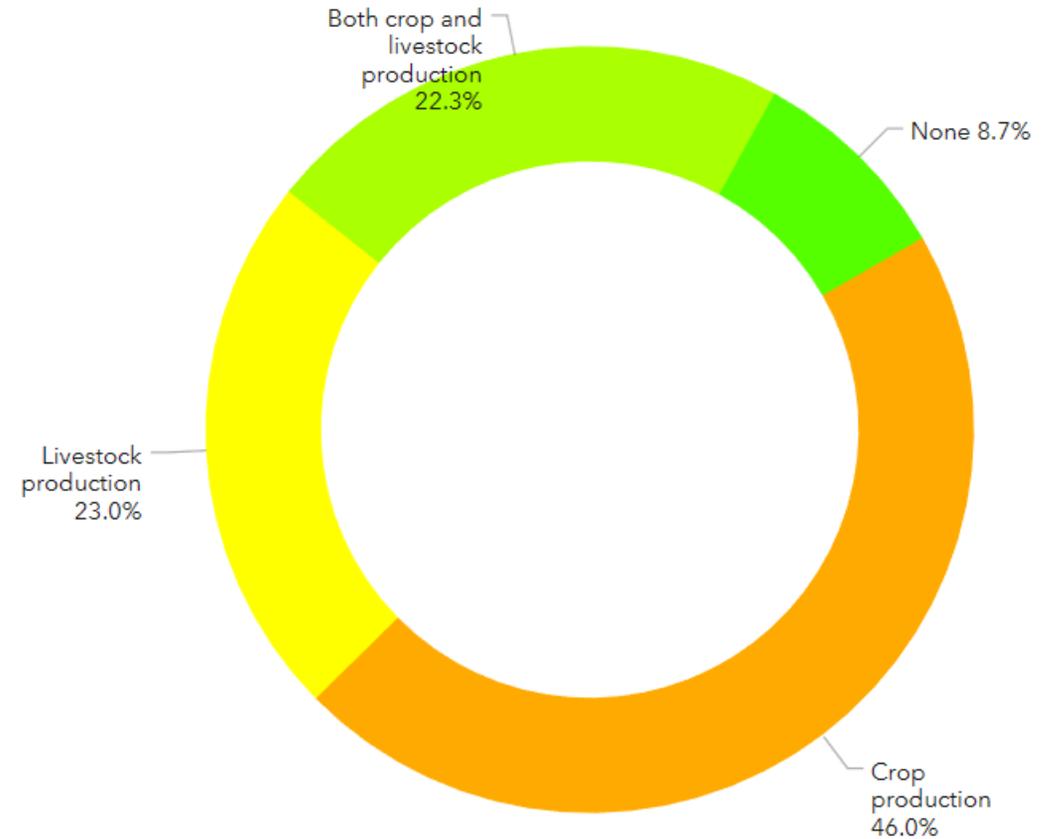
Household Agricultural Activity

- **Crop production is the main livelihood activity reported by 68% of interviewed HHs**

About **91 percent** of the surveyed households reported being actively engaged in agricultural activities:

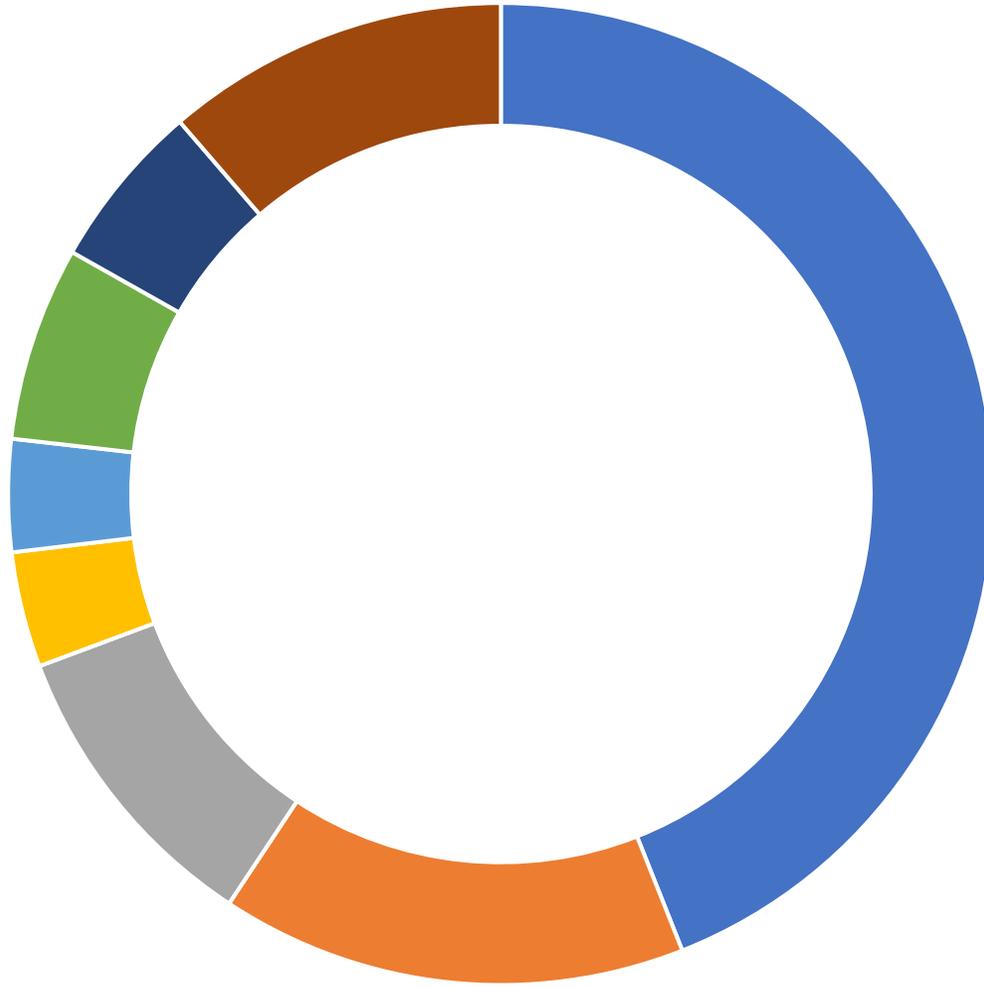
- Crop production 46%
- Livestock production 23%
- Both Crop and Livestock 22%

Most reported Agricultural Activity (%)



Household's agricultural activity (weighted %)

Main income Source (past 3 months)

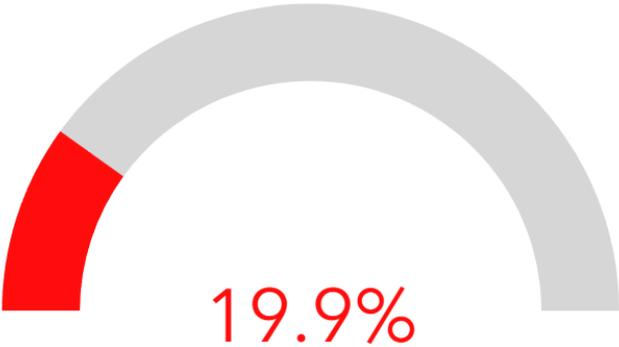


- Production and Sale of Staple Crops
- Production and Sale of Cashcrops
- Production and Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products
- Informal Agricultural Trade Excluding producers
- Non-Agric self employment
- Off-farm daily wages
- Public employment
- Other

Three Main Sources

- 1) Production and Sale of Staples 41%
- 2) Production and sale of Cash crops 7%
- 3) Production and sale of livestock and products 25%

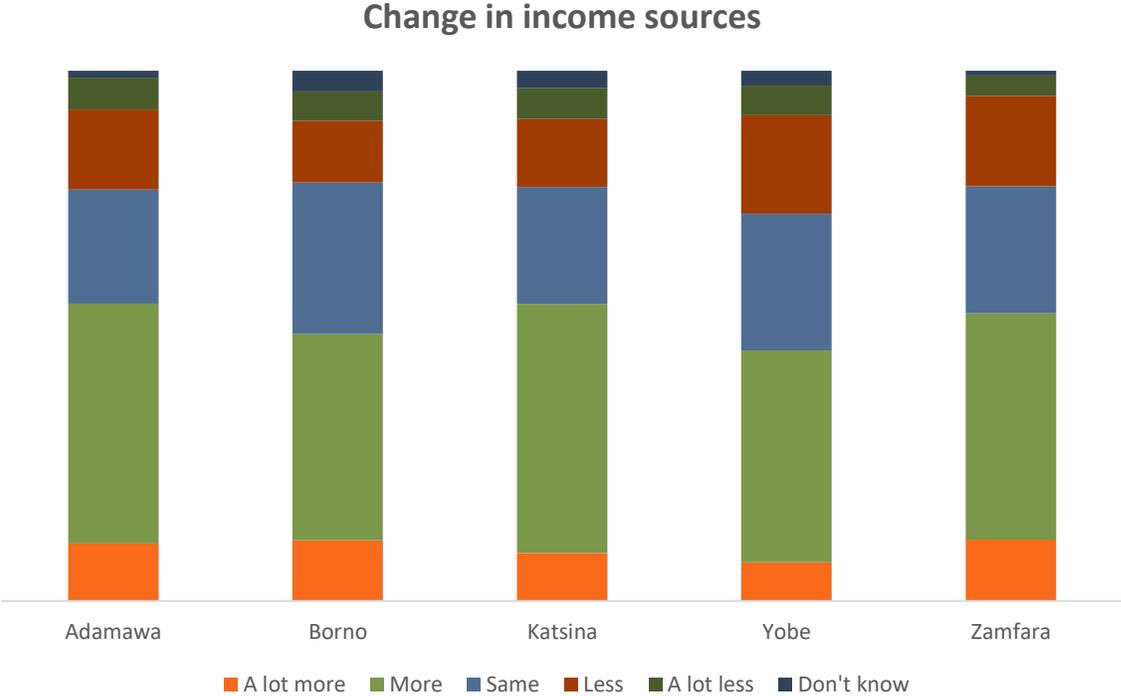
Drop in Main Income



%HHs reporting a decrease in income in the last 3 months compared to the same period in a typical year

A sizable share of households (20%) reported **reduced income** compared to the same period in a typical year.

Degree of income change



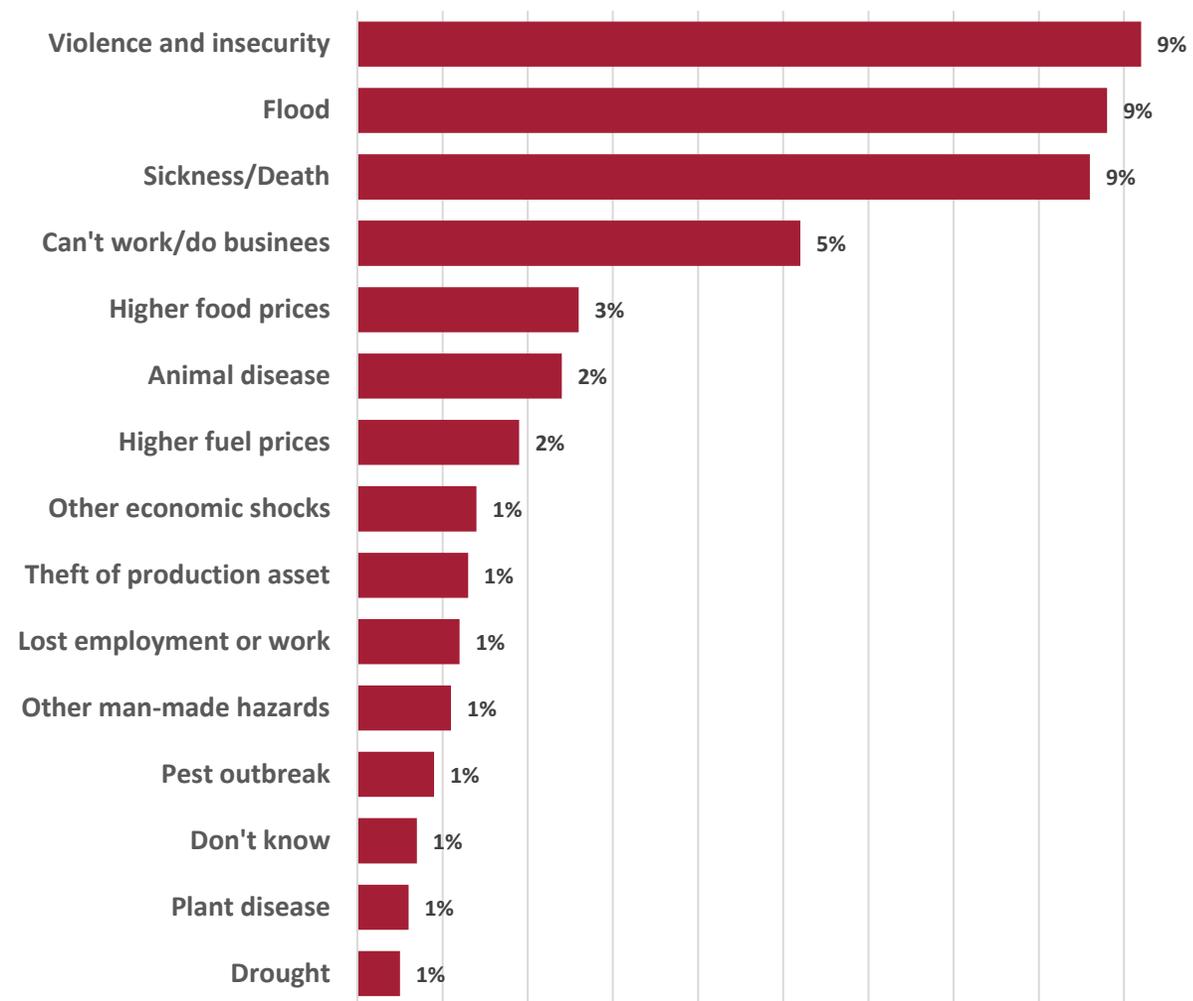
Income dropped a lot more in Zamfara (12%), Adamawa (11%) and Borno (8%) compared to a typical year.

Main Reported Shocks

About **37 percent** of the surveyed households reported having experienced at least one shock.

- The main shocks experienced were:
 - **Violence and insecurity, experienced by 9 percent** of the households especially in Zamfara (14 percent), Borno (9 percent), Yobe (9 percent).
 - **Flood / riverbank erosion** experienced by nearly 9 percent of the respondents particularly in Adamawa (21 percent), Yobe (9 percent) and Zamfara (7 percent).
 - **Sickness or accident or death of household member(s)** experienced by nearly 9 percent of the households especially in Zamfara (11 percent), Borno (10 percent) and Adamawa (9 percent)
- **Plant diseases and pest outbreaks** impacted 1 percent of surveyed households respectively, while animal diseases affected 2 percent;
- **Much higher than usual food prices** were reported by 3 percent of respondents with minimal variations between states.

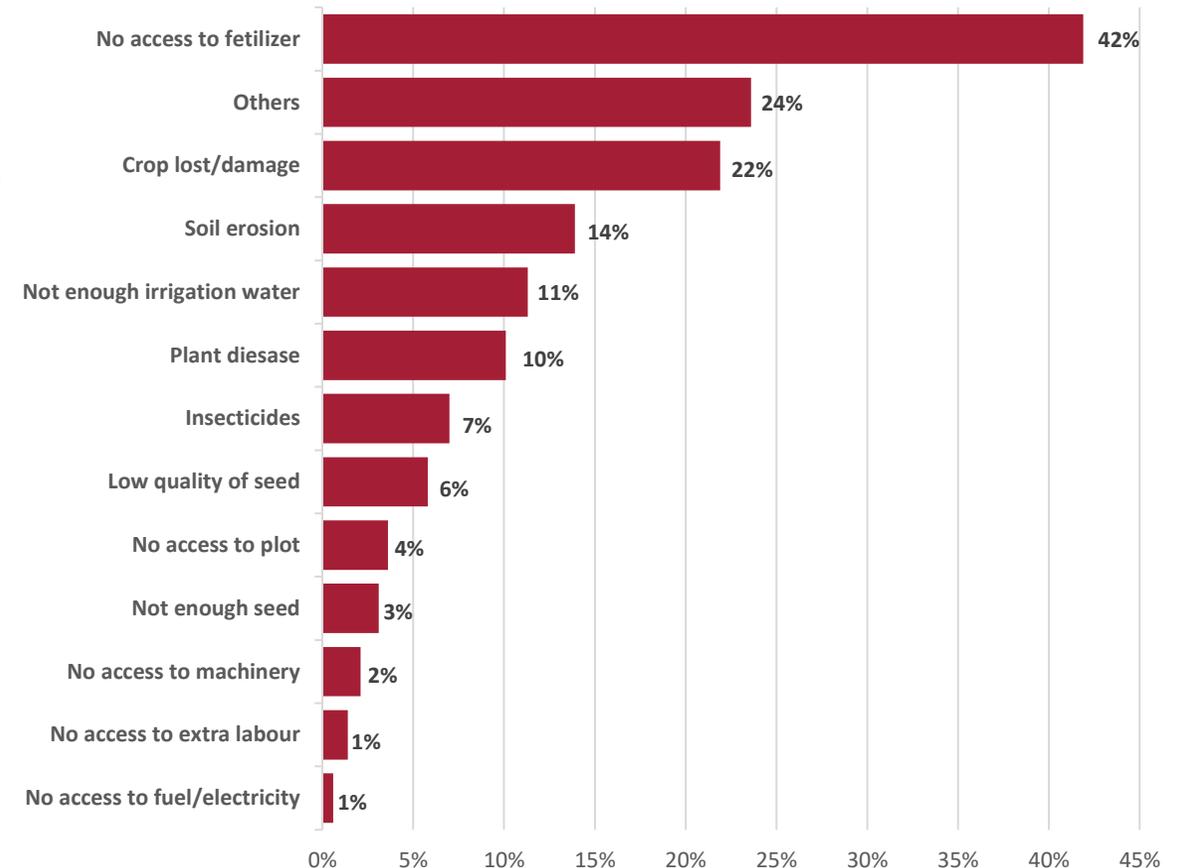
Most reported shocks (% of households)



Crop based livelihoods

- Of surveyed crop producers, **48 percent** faced difficulties with crop production.
 - **Access to agricultural inputs, especially fertilizer**, was the main challenge (42 percent); with Zamfara experiencing the most challenges (53 percent), possibly due to increasing levels of insecurity in Zamfara.
 - Crop loss damage (22 percent) and soil erosion (14 percent) were also prominently experienced;
 - Fertilizer scarcity has resulted in increase in price, further worsened by inflation and the high cost of transportation associated with high fuel prices.

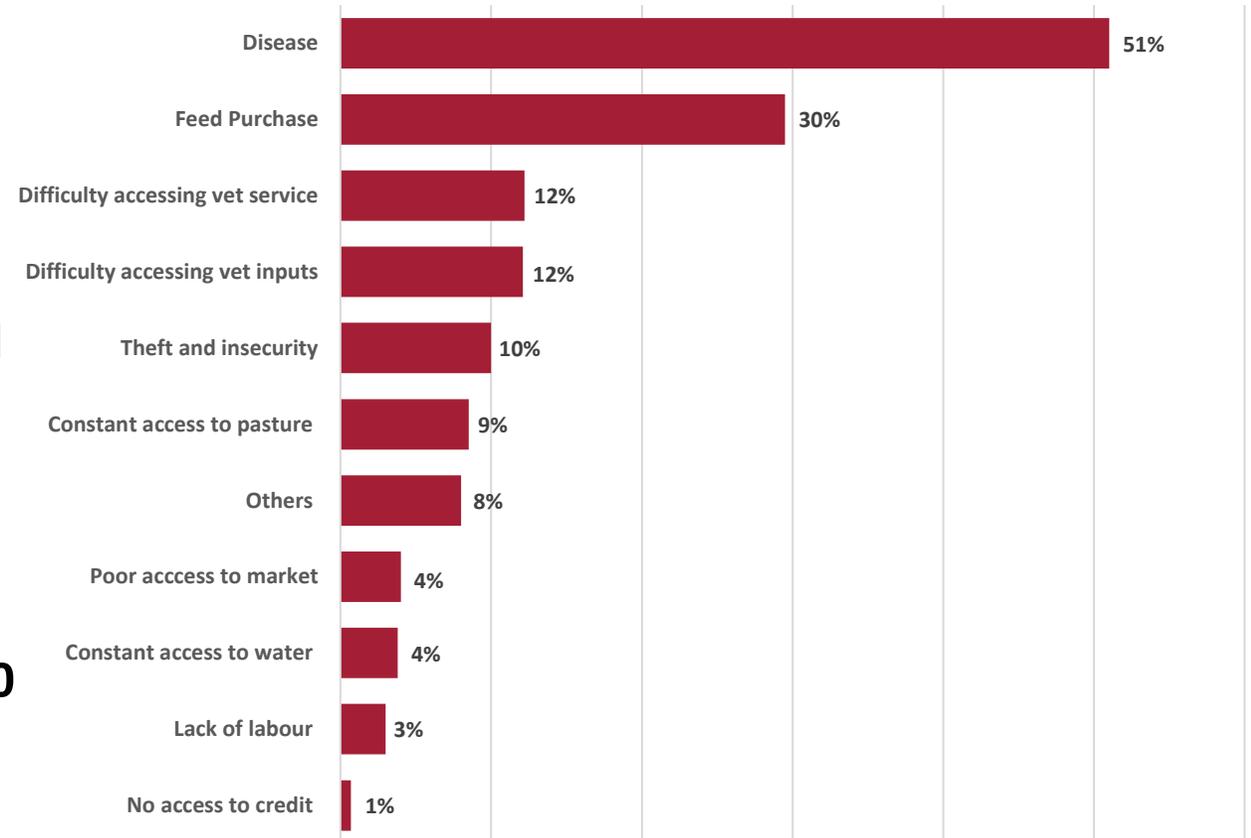
Crop production difficulties (% of respondents)



Livestock

- The main livestock species were represented by **cattle** (32 percent) and **poultry** (25 percent).
- About **45 percent** of livestock producers faced difficulties.
- **Livestock disease** was a major challenge reported by **51 percent** of the households
- The majority of the households affected by the livestock disease were localized in **Katsina (62 percent)**.
- Another reported difficulty was **feed purchase (30 percent)**, especially in **Yobe (52 percent)**.

Livestock production difficulties (% of respondents)

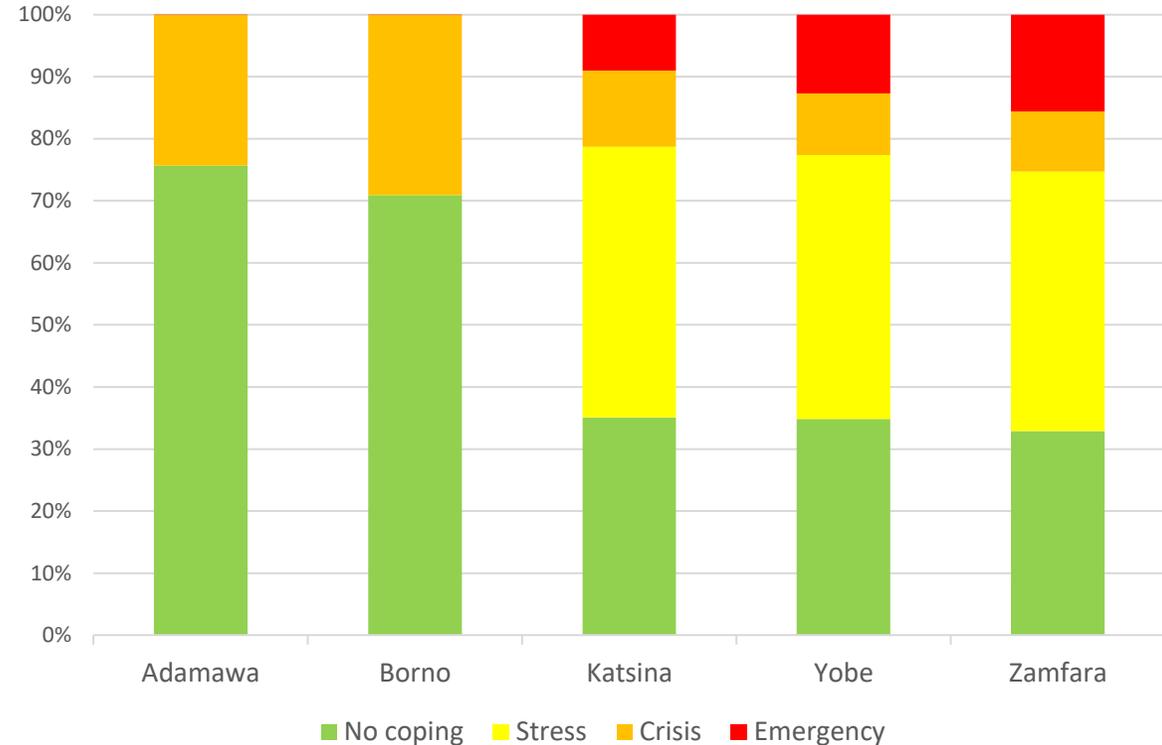


Food Security and coping strategies

Based on the Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI);

- **42 percent** of the interviewed households employed **Stress coping** strategies (spent their savings, borrowed money, and sold their assets/goods) mainly in Katsina, Zamfara and Yobe;
- **11 percent** of the surveyed households employed **Crisis strategies** (withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets or means of transport) – mainly in Borno and Adamawa.
- **14 percent** of the surveyed households employed **Emergency coping** strategies, and included begging, or selling land or a house, especially in Zamfara, Yobe and Katsina.

Livelihood coping strategies (percentage of respondents)



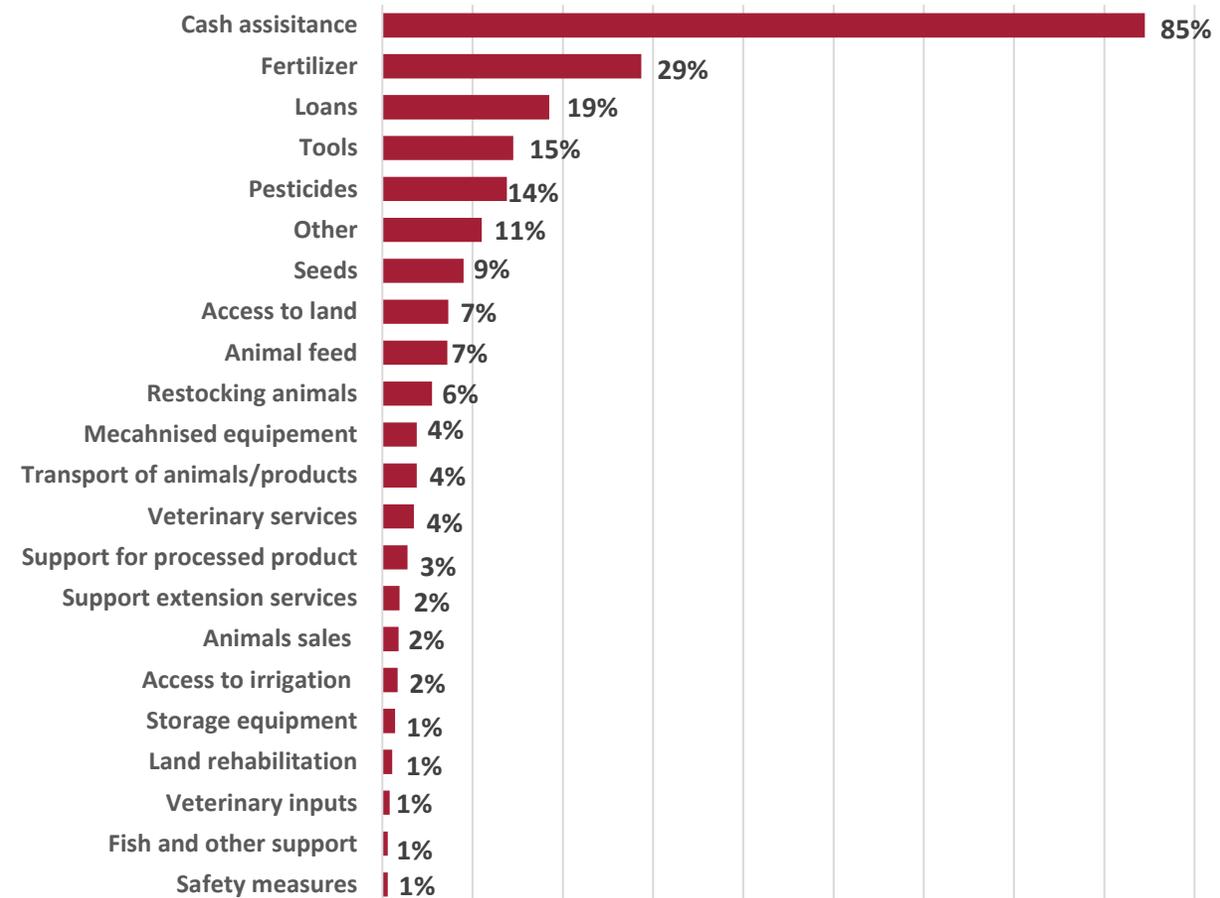
- FIES and HDDS indicators were also collected.

Needs

82 percent of the interviewed households declared the need for assistance;

- Households reported that they are keen to receive agricultural inputs such as **fertilizer** (29 percent); tools (15 percent), **pesticides** (14 percent) and **seeds** (9 percent), in the next three to six months.
- Households also expressed need for economic support in terms of **cash or food assistance** (85 percent) and loans (19 percent).
- Only **24 percent** of the surveyed households **received assistance** in the three months preceding the survey; mainly **food** (4 percent) and **cash voucher** (2 percent).

Assistance needed in the coming 3-6 months (percentage of HHs)



Recommendations

- Improve access to fertilizer through subsidies and improved distribution mechanism, for example, a smarter mode of delivery of fertilizers to target small holder rural farmers through accredited agro input dealers identified within the locations of interest, could be applied.
- Farmers should be trained and linked with the identified agro-input dealers.
- Increase awareness of farmers on integrated pests and diseases management (IPM).
- Efforts should be put in place to address market access challenges. This could be done for example by organizing farmers into producers' association.
- It would be useful to set up an agricultural market information system (AMIS) and put in place measures to link rural farmers groups with market outlets.

Data In EMergencies (DIEM) - Monitoring

Latest indicators for Nigeria

Latest Survey
 From 25 Jun to 08 Jul 2022
Round 02
 Number of household surveyed: 1703
 provinces covered
 of 37

Household Income
 Last 3 months as of 08 Jul 2022
39.2 %
 of households reporting a main income decrease

Impact of COVID-19
 Last 3 months as of 08 Jul 2022
28.4
 of households reporting shocks related to COVID-19
 Movement restrictions for is the main COVID-19 impact (25.1%)

Shocks
 Last 3 months as of 08 Jul 2022
78.6 %
 of households reporting a shock
 Higher food prices is the most frequent shock (44.0%)

Crop Production
 Last 3 months as of 08 Jul 2022
81.5 %
 of crop producers reporting production difficulties
 Could not access fertilizer is the main production difficulty (84.5%)

Crop
 of crop producers plant

Increase in Harvest
 of 08 Jul 2022

Seed Access
 Last 3 months as of 08 Jul 2022

Lower Crop Sales
 Last 3 months as of 08 Jul 2022

Lower Crop Price
 As of 08 Jul 2022

Livestock Production
 Last 3 months as of 08 Jul 2022

Number of

<https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/documents/nigeria-diem-monitoring-brief-round-3/explore>

THANK YOU