



Essential Needs Analysis

Northeast Nigeria

October 2021 & February 2022



World Food Programme

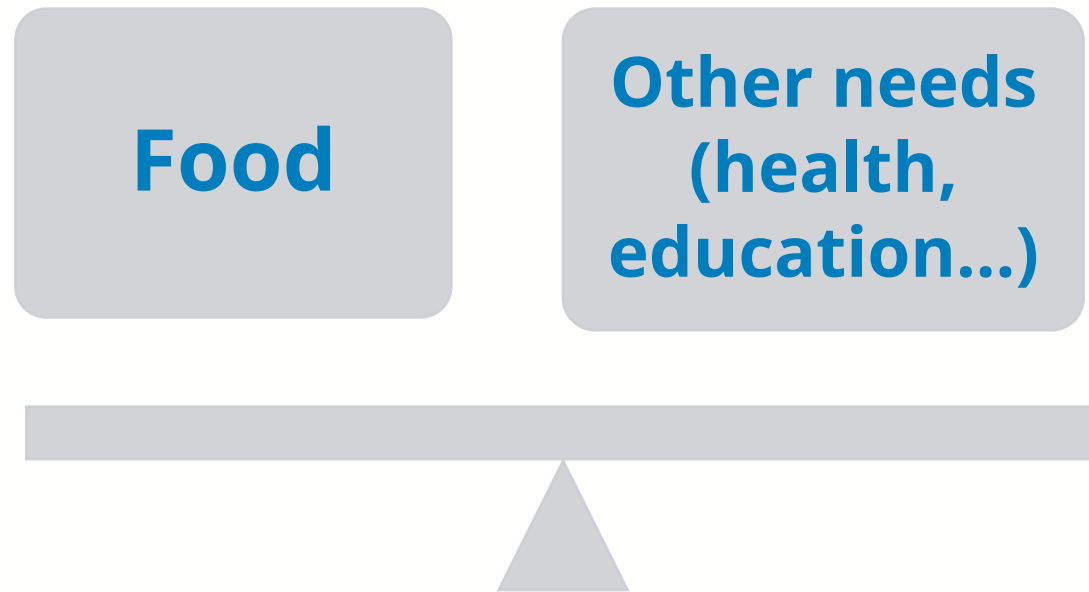
SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Essential Needs Analysis **Methodology**

ENA Framework

Assessment design

Trade-off food and other needs



Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA)

- WHO is food insecure?
- WHY are they vulnerable?
- HOW MANY are they?
- WHERE do they live?
- WHAT should be done to save their lives and livelihoods?
- HOW is the situation likely to evolve and what are the risks?

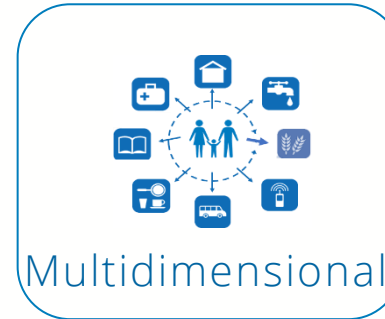
Essential Needs Assessment (ENA)

- What are the population's essential needs?
- How do people meet them?
- Which essential needs are unmet?
- Where are the people that are unable to meet these essential needs?
- How many people are unable to meet essential needs?
- Who are the people in need of assistance to meet these essential needs?
- Why is a population unable to meet these essential needs?
- How can households/individuals be assisted to meet these needs?

ENA Conceptual Framework



Economic capacity to meet essential needs



Multidimensional Deprivation (Nonmonetary poverty)



Livelihood Coping Strategies
Debt indicators



Perceived Needs



Food Consumption Score

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)



Household characteristics

Assessment design

October 2021

- 17,660 Households
- LGA level sampling (main areas of interest)
- Full ENA questionnaire
- 3-day ToT
- 5-day enumerator training

February 2022

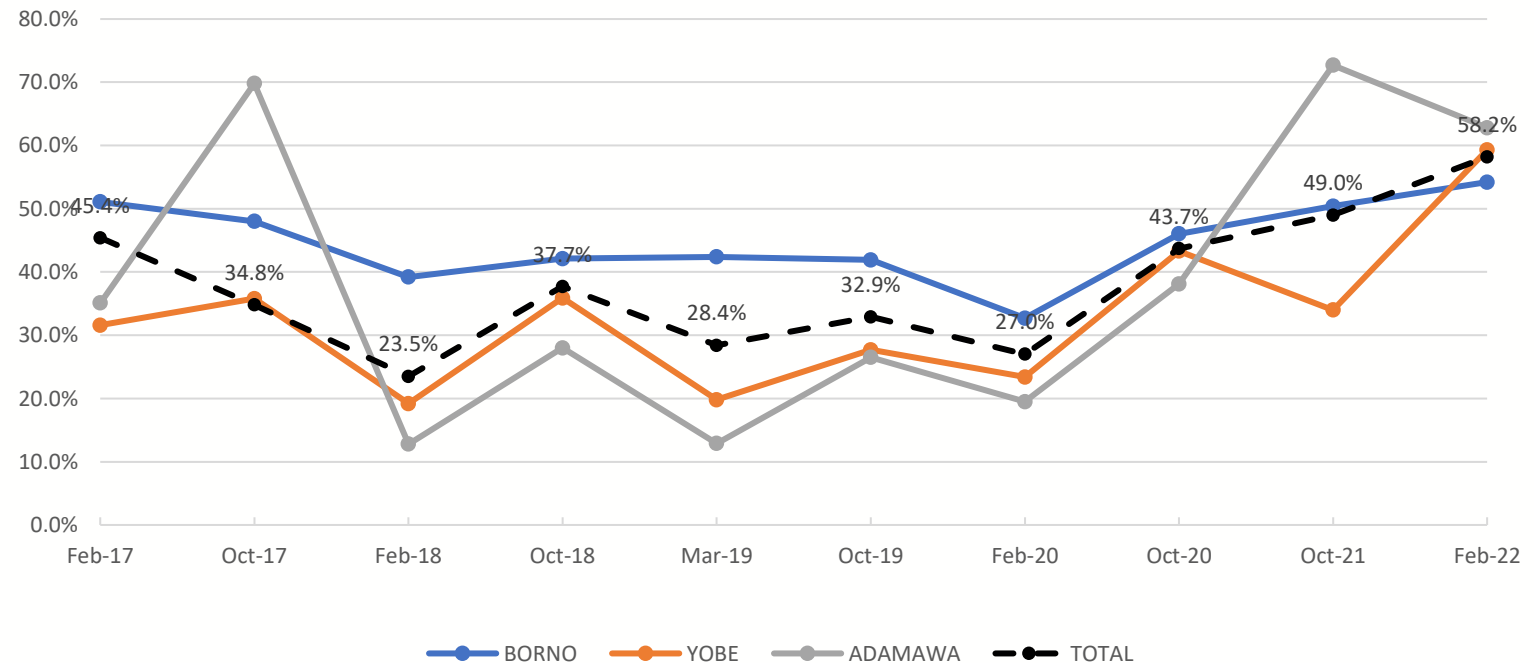
- 6,200 Households
- Domain level sampling (100 per LGA)
- Reduced questionnaire (Outcome Indicators)
- 3-day enumerator training
- Only experienced enumerators

Essential Needs Analysis **Results**

1. Food Consumption has worsened compared to previous years

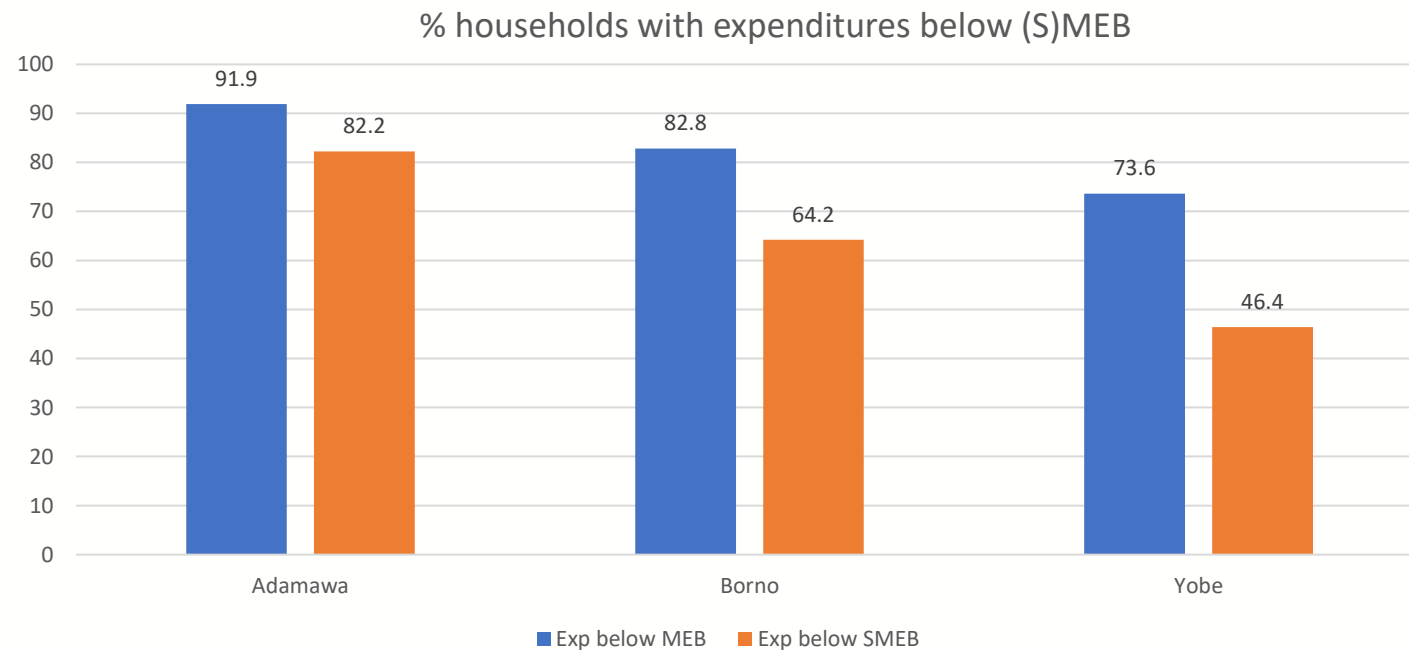
- The proportion of poor and borderline food consumption marks a 14.5 percentage point increase compared to October 2020
- Many households have shifted from acceptable to borderline food consumption especially in Adamawa

Trends in poor and borderline food consumption (2017 - 2022)



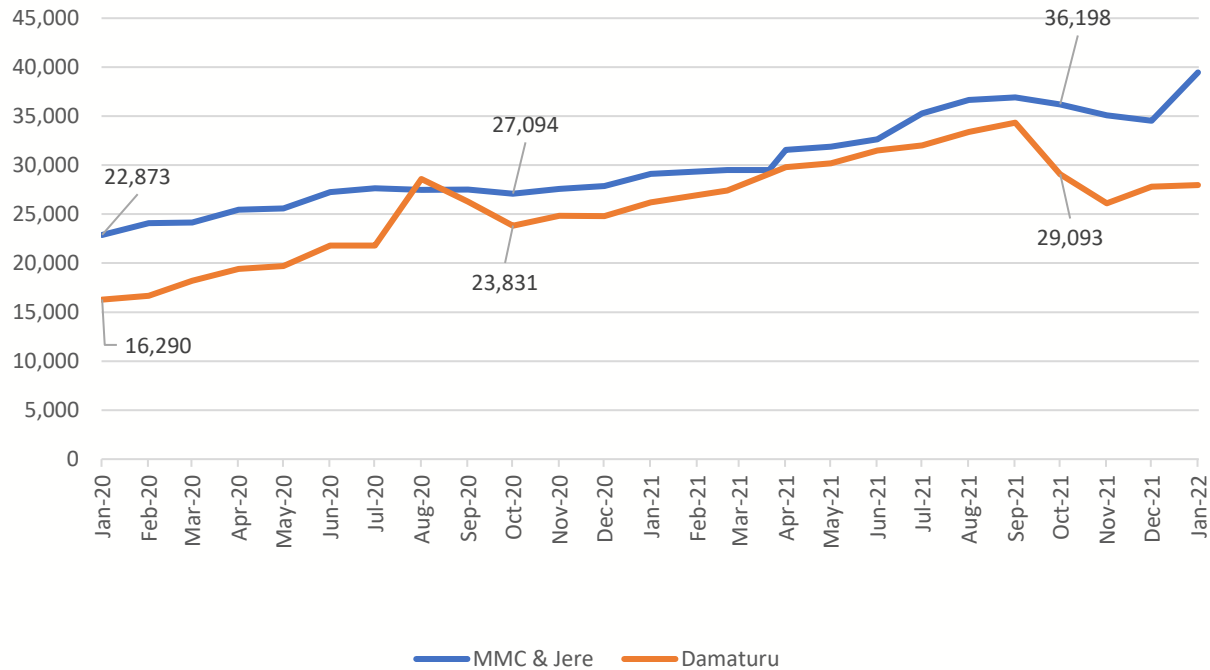
2. An increasing number of households do not have the economic capacity to meet essential needs

- 81.3 percent of households have expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)
- 61.5 percent have expenditures below the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) or the food-only MEB

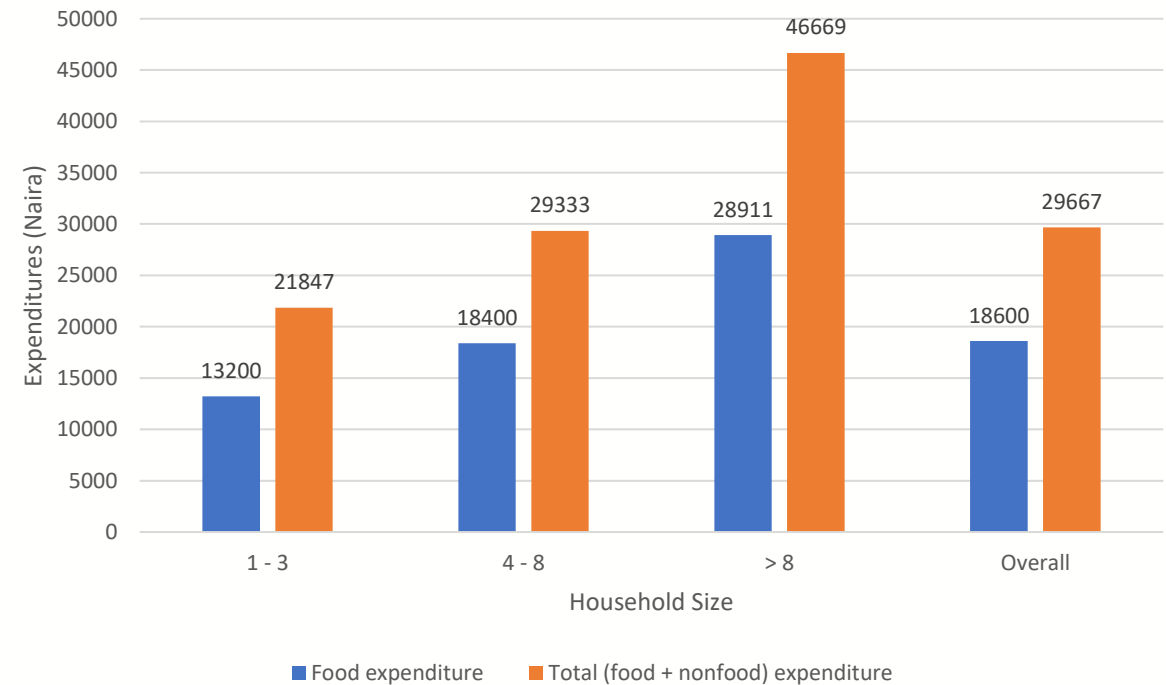


Increasing prices vs. expenditures

SMEB value (Naira)

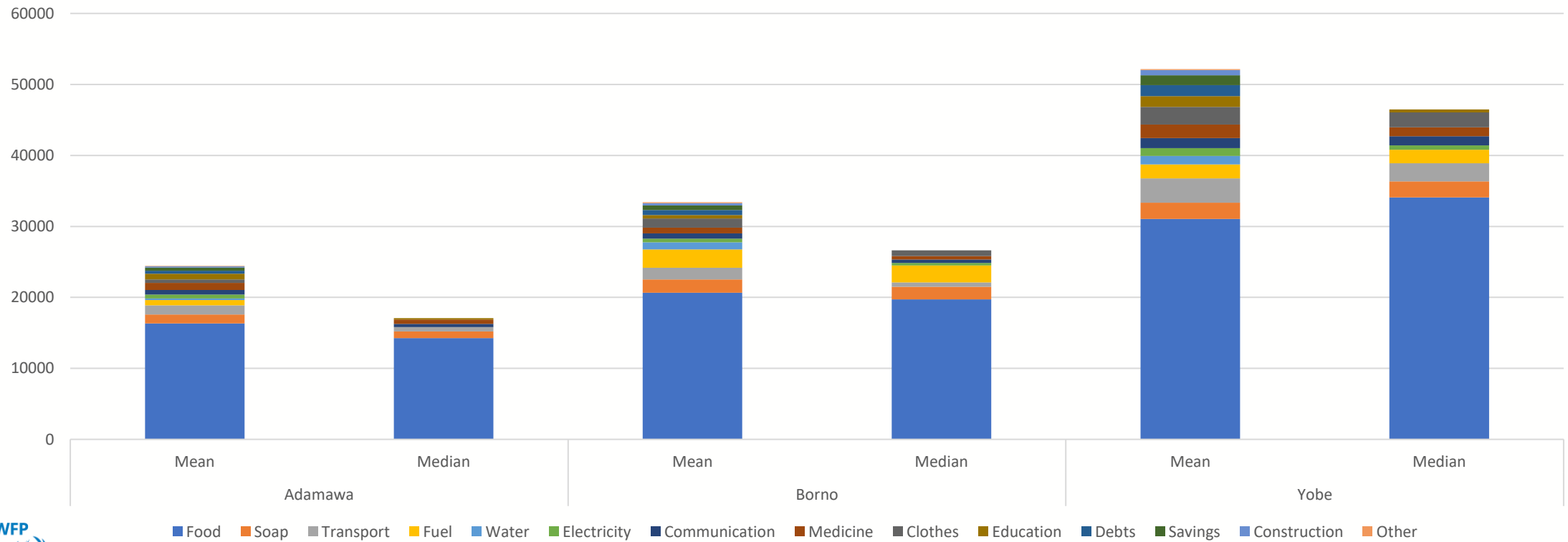


Median monthly expenditure



Expenditure breakdown

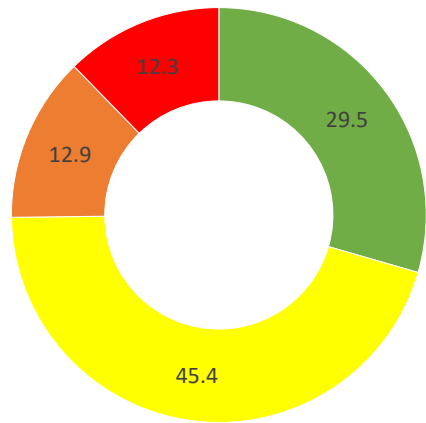
Household expenditures



3. Debt and use of coping strategies have surged

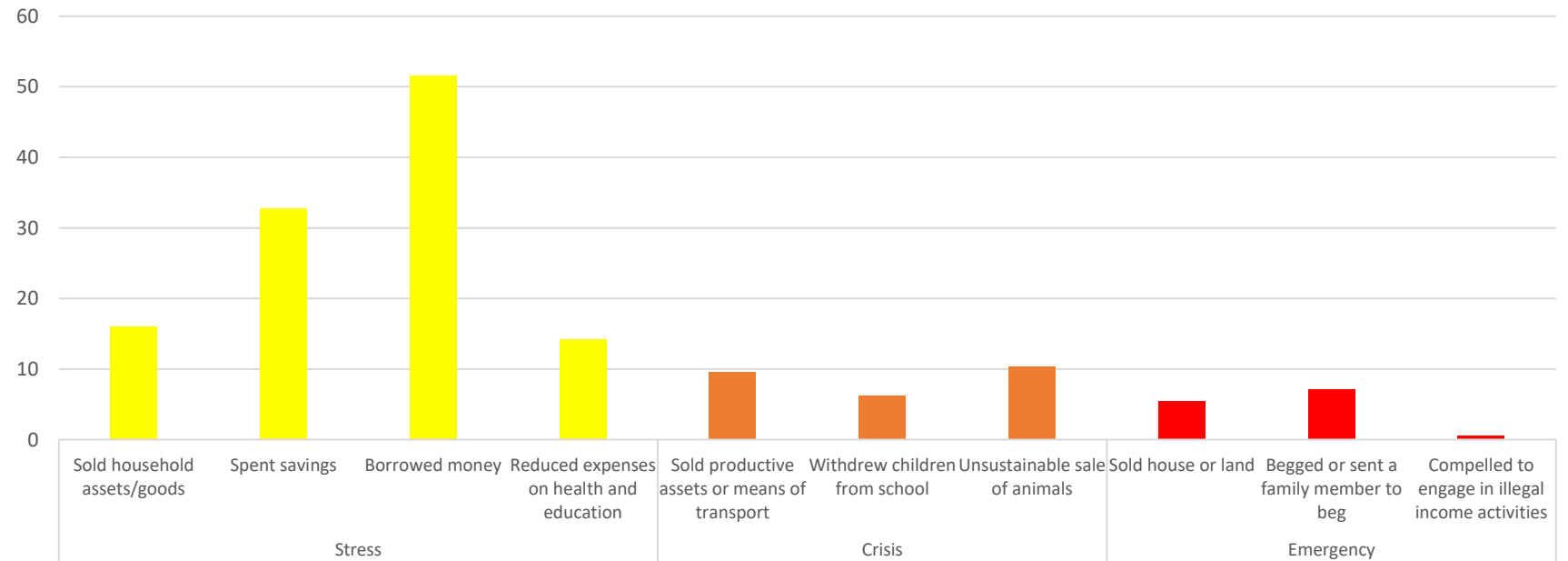
- One in four households have resorted to crisis or emergency coping strategies
- Main reason is to access food (+80%)

Livelihood coping strategies (%)



■ No coping strategies ■ Stress coping strategies
■ Crisis coping strategies ■ Emergency coping strategies

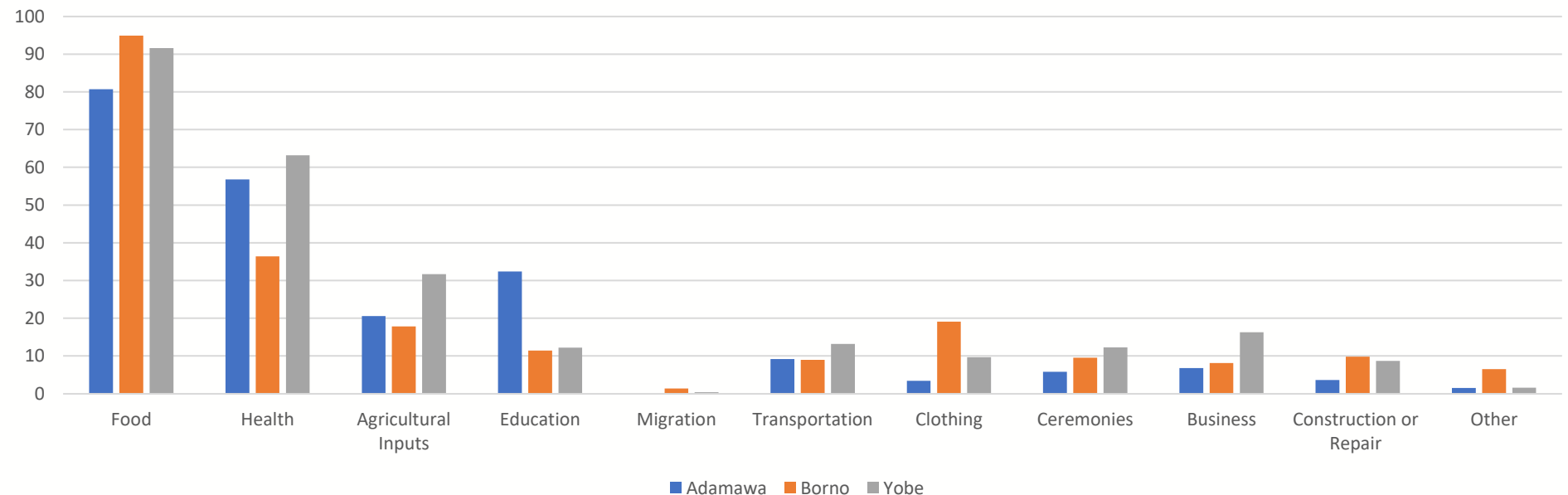
Individual livelihood coping strategies (%)



3. Debt and use of coping strategies have surged

- Fifty-two percent of households incurred debt, which marks almost a ten percentage point increase compared to October 2020
- The median debt amount has increased even further from 6,000 Naira in 2019 and 10,000 naira in 2020, to 16,000 Naira in February 2022
- The main reason for debt remains food-related needs, mentioned by 89.2 percent of households incurring debt (coming from 70 percent in October 2020).

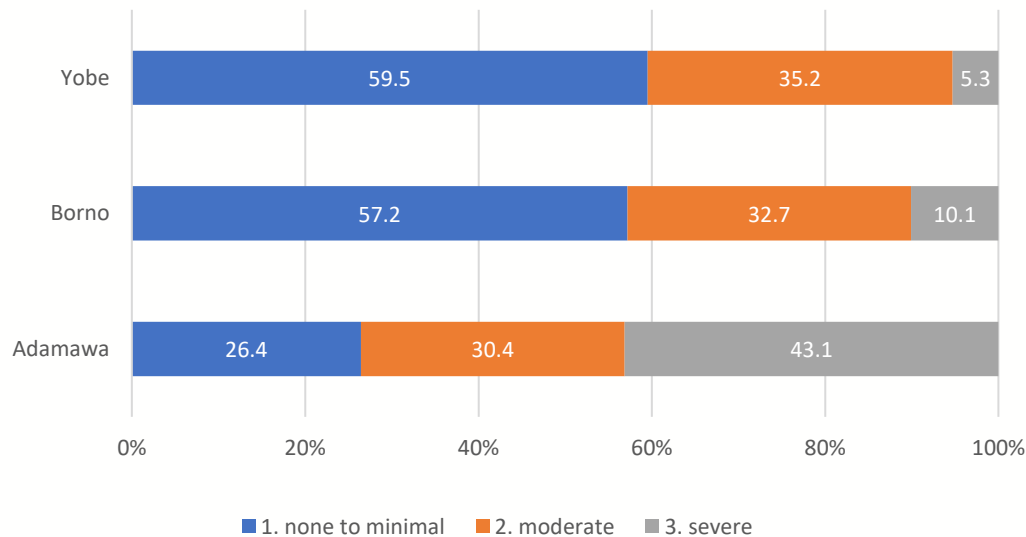
Reasons mentioned for debt (%)



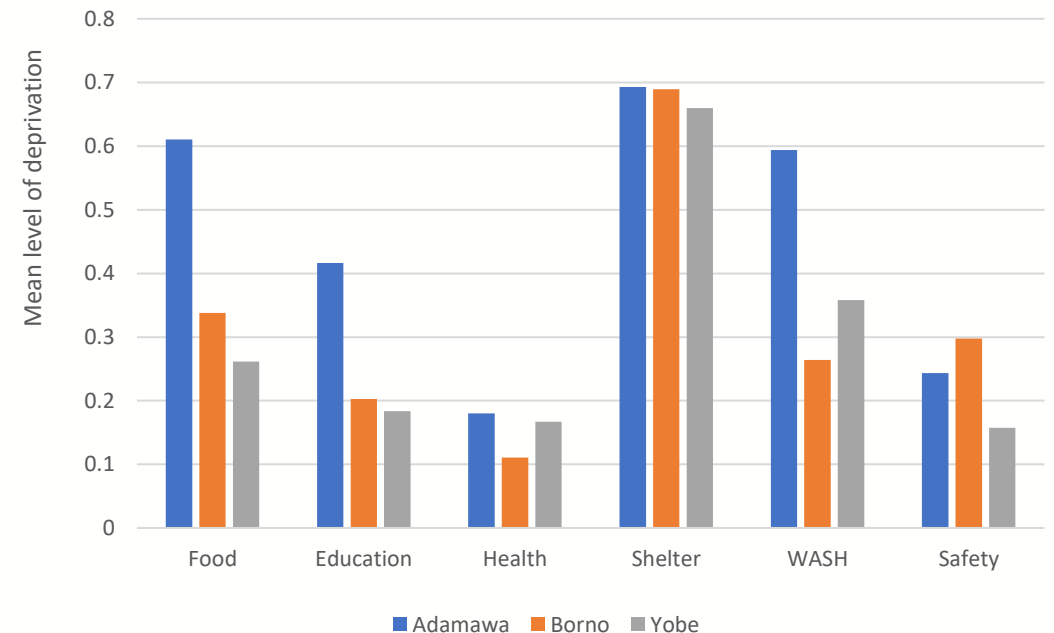
4. In terms of non-monetary poverty, almost one out of two households are multidimensionally deprived

- Adequate shelter, sufficient food and improved WASH services are of most concern
- 14.1 percent of households are considered to experience severe multidimensional deprivation, 33.1 percent of households are moderately deprived

Severity of multidimensional deprivation per state (%)



Individual dimensions of deprivation by state

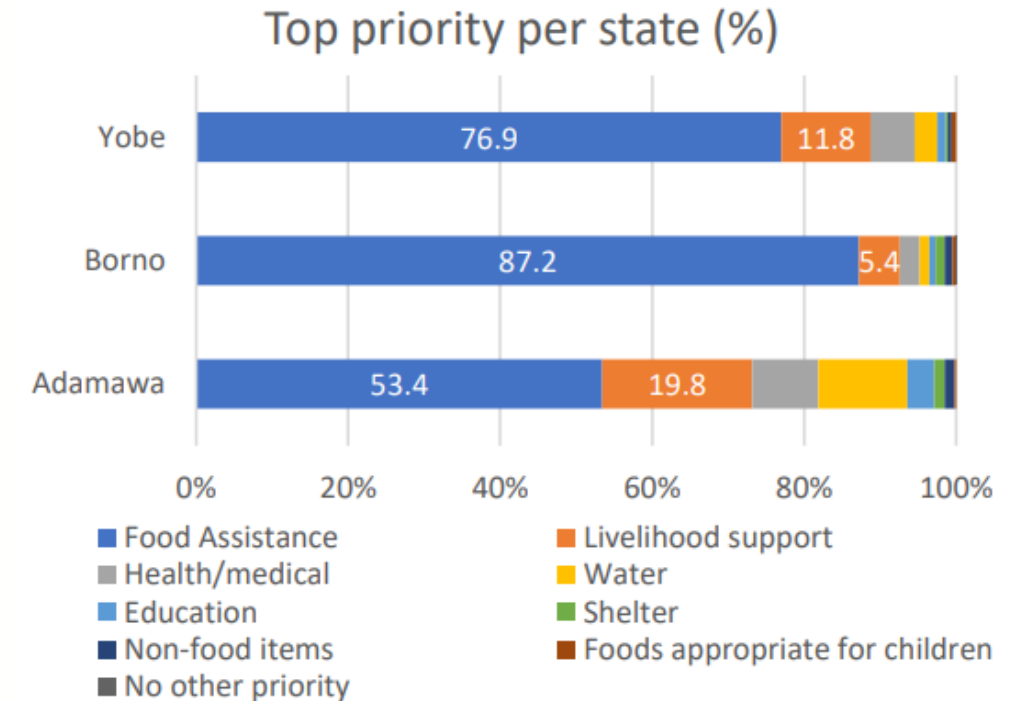
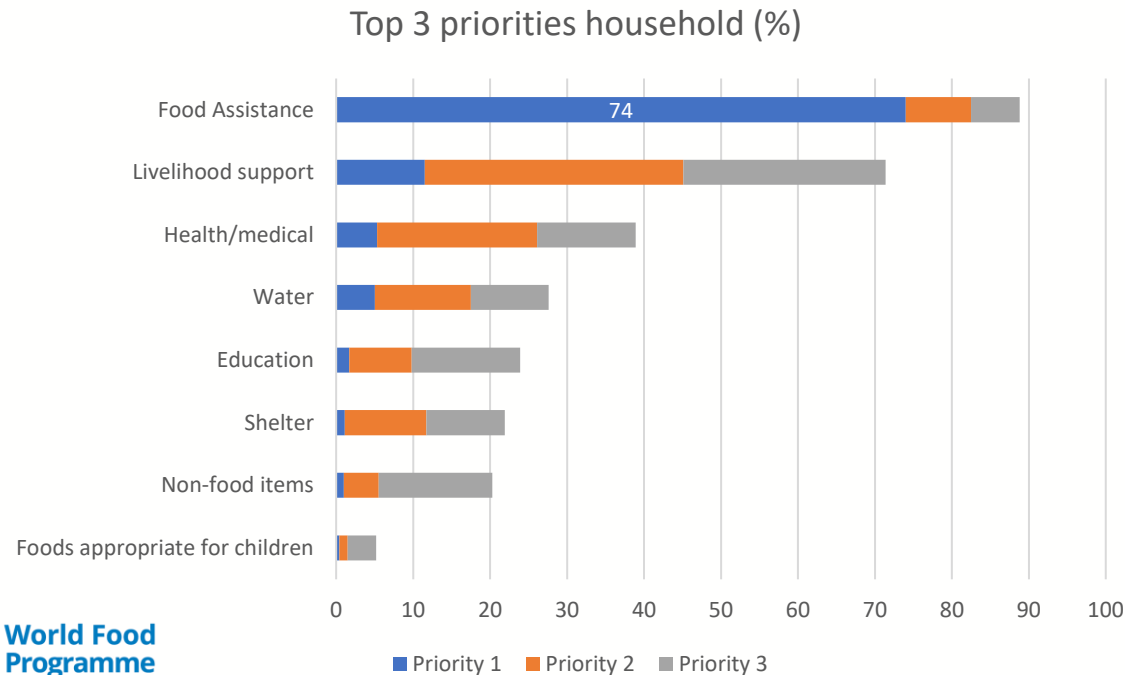


MDDI – Dimensions and Indicators

| DIMENSION | INDICATOR |
|-----------|--|
| Food | Households with poor or borderline food consumption score (October 2021); Households with a reduced coping strategy index equal or above 19 (October 2021). |
| Education | <i>At least one child in the household:</i> Did not attend school for more than 6 months; Could not access primary school leaving exams due to lack of money; Did not have the necessary equipment to go to school; Did not have breakfast before going to school; Could not study at night due to lack of electricity/light at home. |
| Health | At least one member of the household with a disability; At least household member with a chronic illness for over a year; At least one member of the household with a chronic illness has not been treated. |
| Shelter | Dwelling with nondurable walls; Dwelling with nondurable roof; Households without access to electricity; Household using solid cooking fuels; Households living in an overcrowded house. |
| WASH | Unimproved water source; Unimproved toilet type. |
| Safety | Household currently feeling unsafe in environment; Household experienced insecurity or violence in the last 12 months; Household currently being displaced from home community. |

5. Food assistance and livelihood support remain the main priorities for households

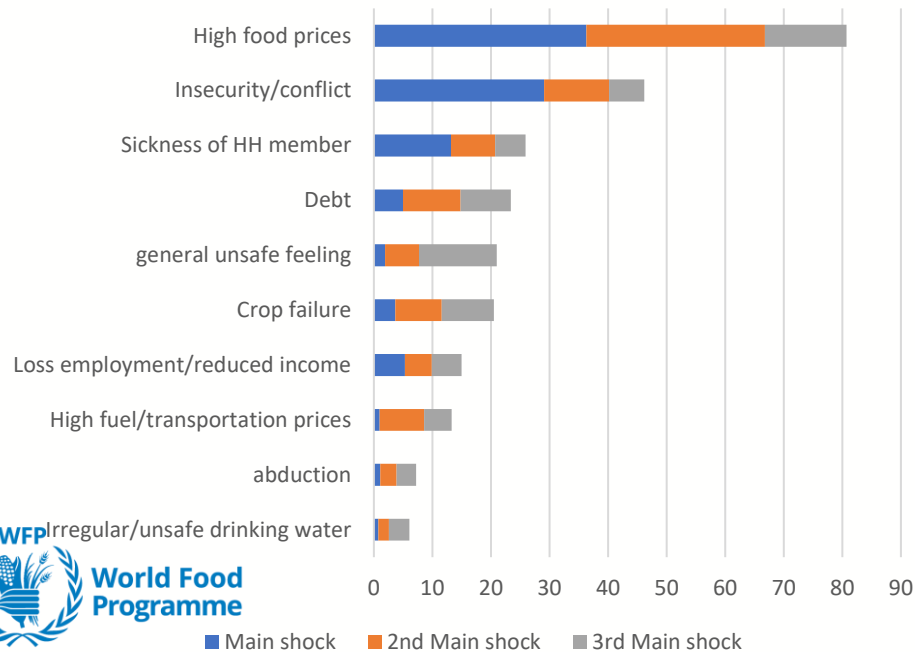
- Especially households that are severely deprived in terms of safety and shelter indicate to be in high need of food assistance.
- Food assistance is also more represented as food source compared to previous years



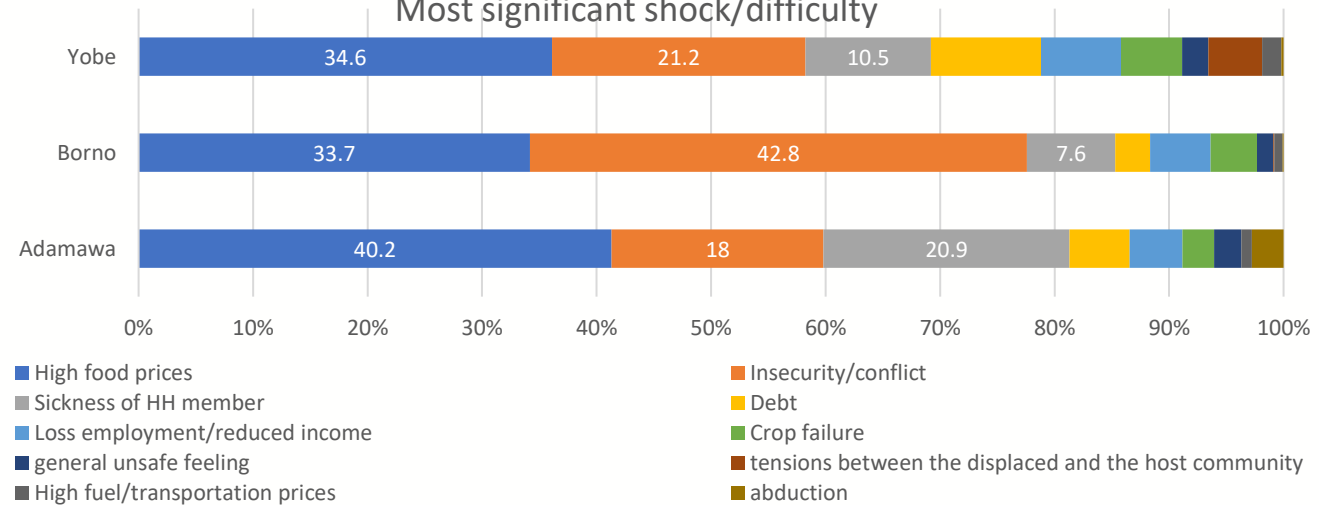
... while high food prices and insecurity/conflict are the largest shocks

- An increasing amount of households (23 percent compared to nine percent last year) indicate debt to be a main concern.
- Insecurity and conflict also have become a more significant shock compared to last year

Main shocks/difficulties faced by HH (%)

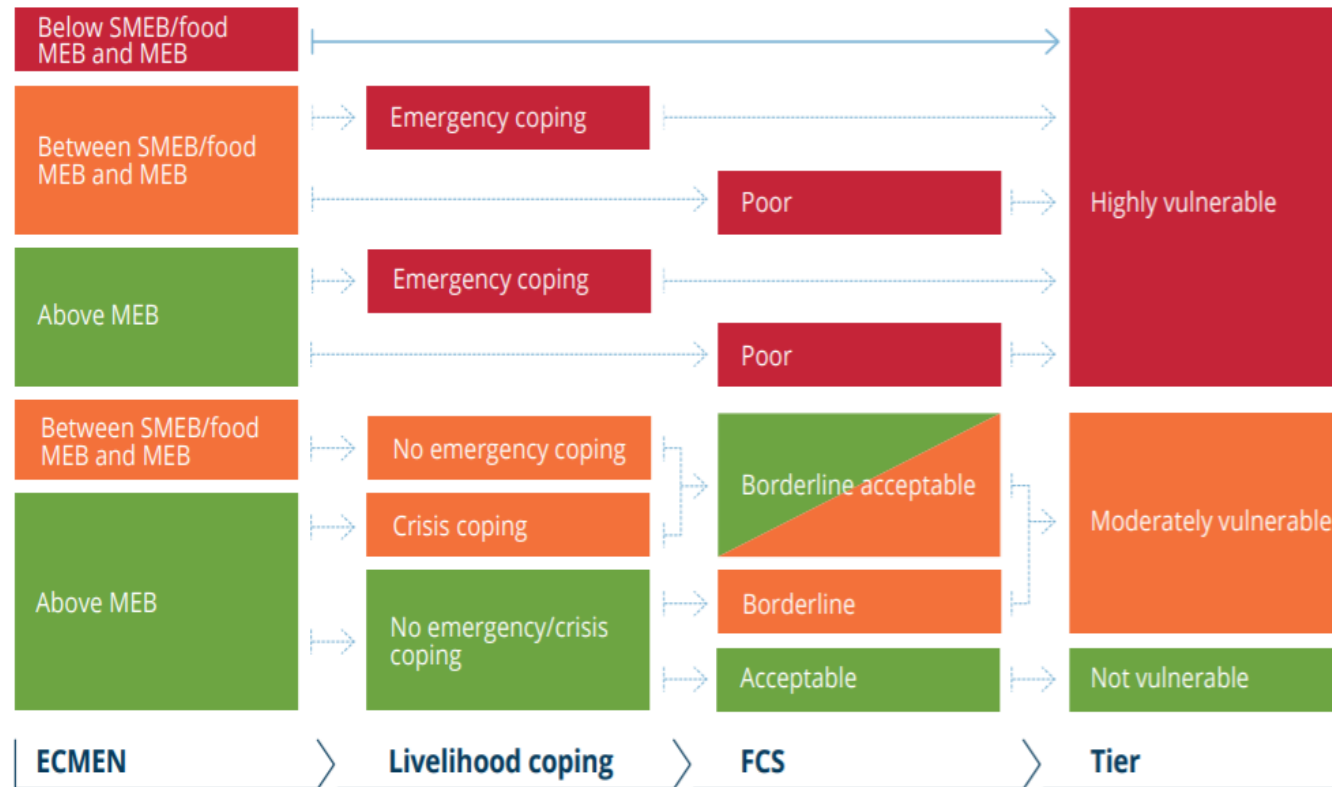


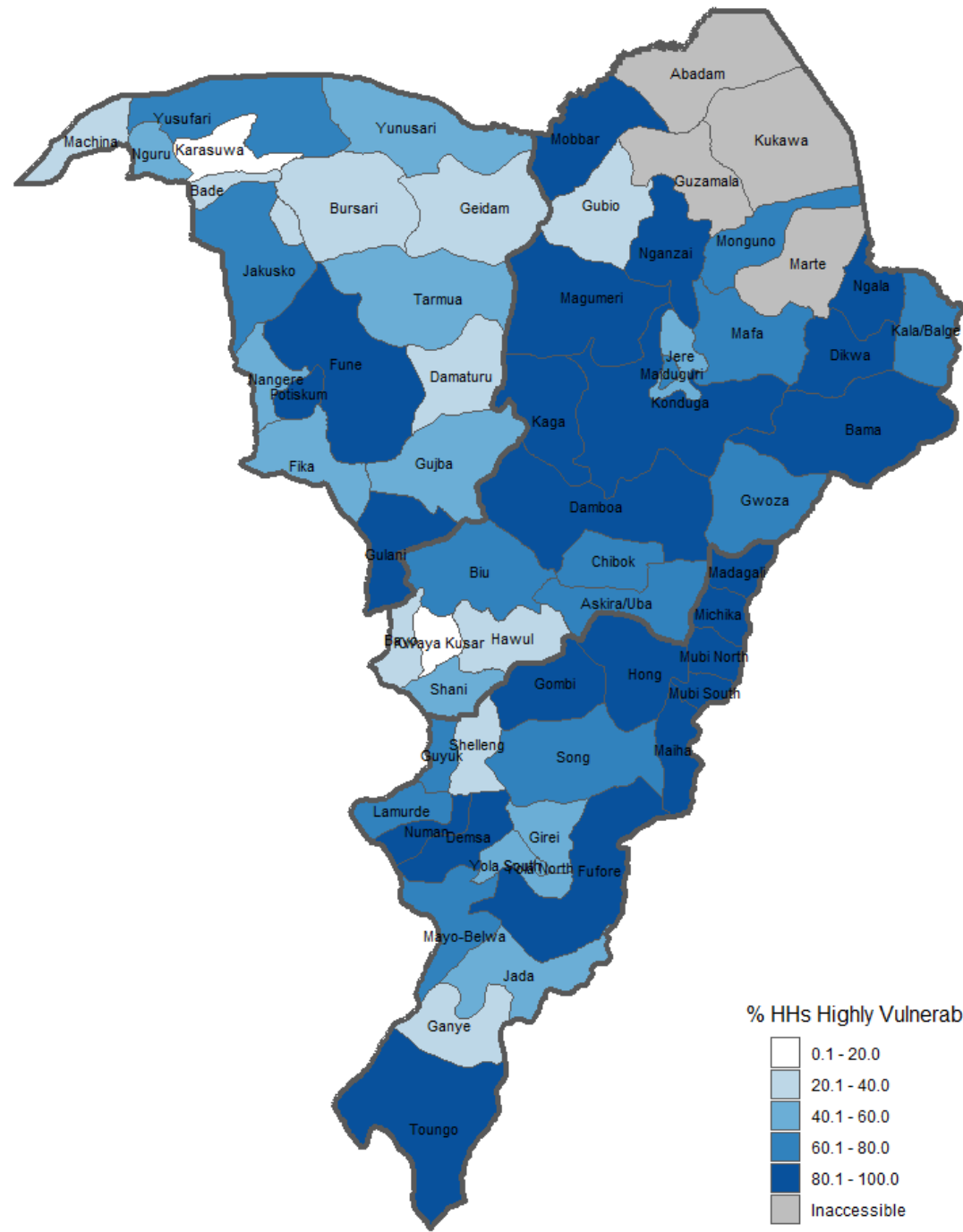
Most significant shock/difficulty



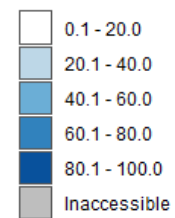
6. 67.6 percent of all households are considered highly vulnerable

- 27.5 percent as moderately vulnerable, while the remaining 4.9 percent as not vulnerable
- Compared to October 2020 this marks a seven percentage point increase in both highly and moderately vulnerable households.



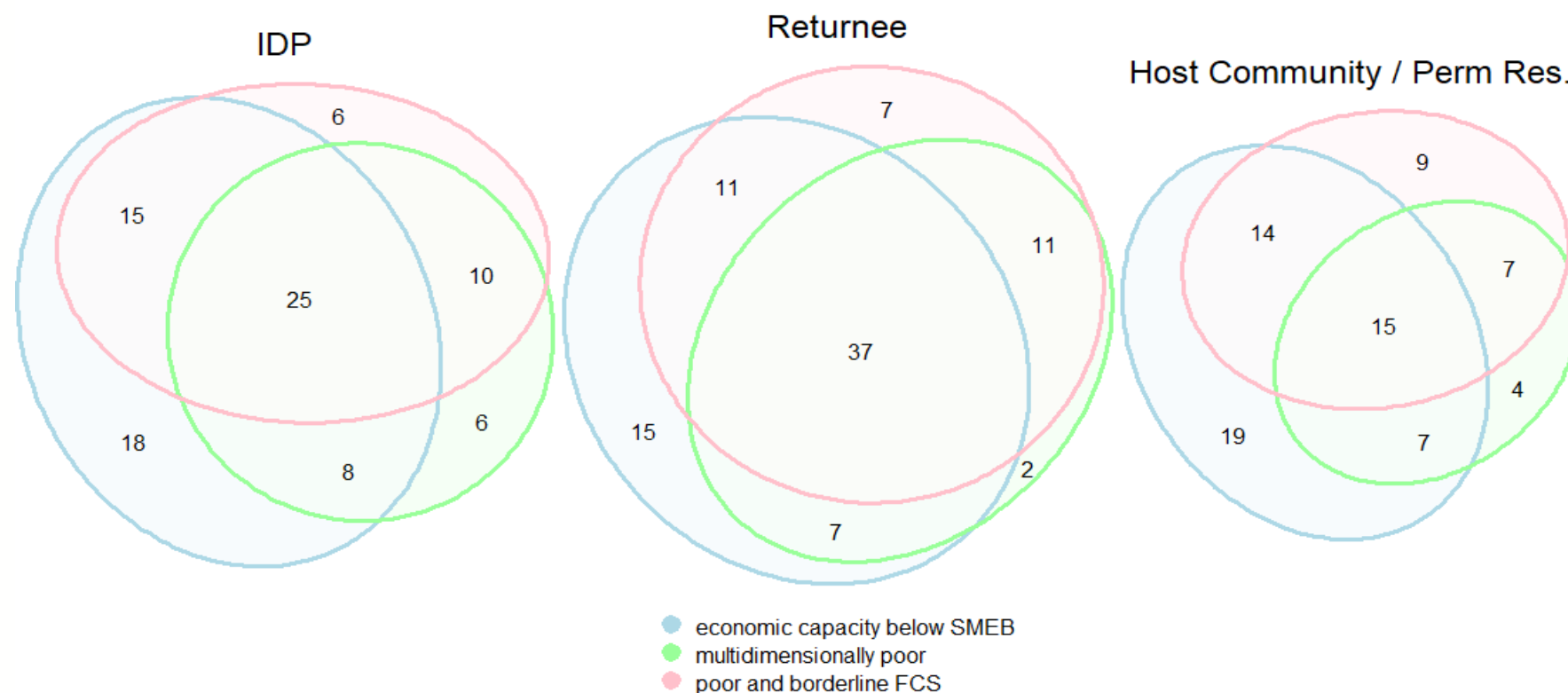


% HHs Highly Vulnerable



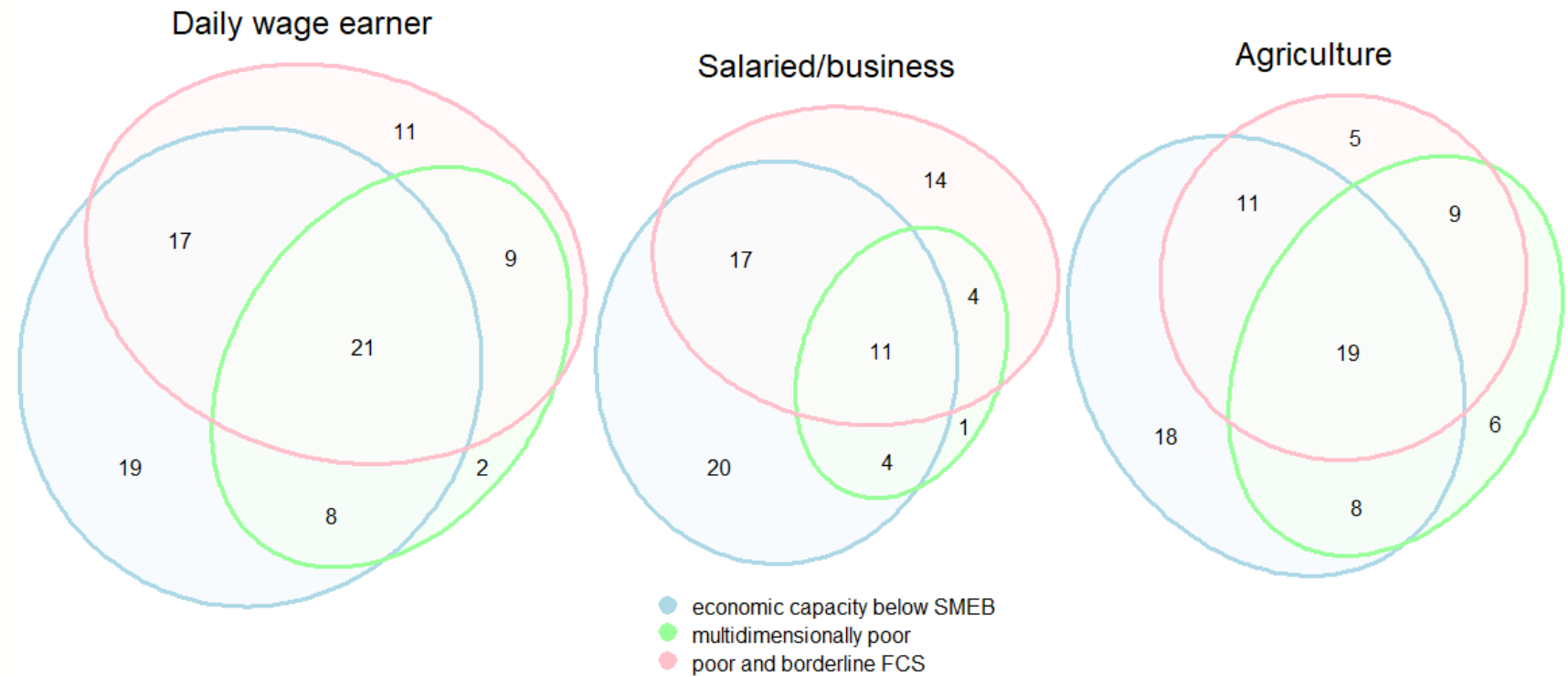
7. Returnees, IDPs in camps are most vulnerable

- Thirty-seven percent of returnees and 25 percent of IDPs simultaneously have economic capacity below SMEB, poor and borderline food consumption and are multidimensionally poor.



... income source and low levels of education are other key socioeconomic determinants

- This includes households where only women are involved in generating income, and household heads without any education.
- Households with precarious sources of income, such as selling natural resources, daily wage labour including both agricultural labour and well as unskilled labour tend to be most vulnerable.



Essential Needs Analysis **Recommendations**

Vulnerability profiling and targeting

- Returnees and IDPs living in closed camps are most vulnerable and such should be prioritised for unconditional food assistance.
- Within host-communities, households having precarious sources of income such as daily wage labour or relying on begging, or household heads that are female or have no education, should be targeted as most vulnerable for receiving unconditional food assistance, including lean season planning.

Strengthen basic services for multisectoral programming for improved nutrition outcomes

- High vulnerability overlap - address critical services to further improve overall wellbeing and prevent households from having to make hard choices when prioritizing needs
- Given that households engaged in agricultural activities tend on average to fare better in terms of food security as well as other wellbeing measures, early recovery programming should have a strong element of supporting agricultural activities

Transfer Modality

- Given high levels of market access cash has typically been the most preferred transfer modality for households to meet their essential needs. However, given the recent surge in preference for in kind food particularly in Borno indicates concerns related to debt and high inflation.
- WFP and partners should continue to closely monitor functionality of markets and risks for cash-based transfer modalities, in particular price volatility given the risk for further deterioration of food inflation

Transfer values

- Restricting cash transfer values to monetary values of food baskets will alleviate food insecurity in the short-term but is unlikely to improve overall wellbeing i.e. meeting all essential needs in a sustained matter. Setting of transfer values should thus consider these outcomes
- Transfer values need to be closely monitored in light of recent inflation. In addition to monitoring the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Baskets (SMEB), household-level expenditures, coping mechanisms and debts should also be considered to fully understand market demand and impact on household utility.

Strengthen supply side interventions to enable holistic market-based interventions

- Where feasible, partners should support supply side interventions, including mechanisms to improve financial inclusion and strengthen market systems. This includes trainings for financial service agents, strengthening trader capacities and improving market infrastructures where feasible.



Thank you!

Questions?

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