

Emergency Food Security Assessment



Emergency Food Security Assessment in Gujba and Gulani LGAs, Yobe State, Nigeria

October 2016

Data collected in July 2016



**World Food
Programme**

Emergency Food Security Assessment in Yobe State, Nigeria
Data collected in July 2016

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report presents precious and unique information related to two of the most inaccessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Northeast Nigeria: Gujba and Gulani.

The report is the fruit of the collaboration between the World Food Programme (WFP), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and Yobe State University. Our profound thanks goes to these agencies and to the University for their help in the population discovery, data collection, survey realization and for the many helpful comments and suggestions they provided. We are also grateful to FEWS NET and UNICEF for their valuable inputs on the results.

We are extremely grateful to the respondent households, the women and children, who took the time from their busy schedules to participate in the survey with a collaborative and patient attitude. Although their lives are constantly threatened and they feel without hope, they did not hesitate to share their concerns with us. Without their heartfelt participation and valuable information, the survey could not have been successfully conducted.

I would like to extend a special thanks to all the colleagues in the WFP country and regional offices who worked tirelessly in preparing the survey and carrying it out. In particular, I would like to deeply thank the teams in the field, who fulfilled their duties despite the constant risk of abduction and violent attacks. At the time the data collection took place, a humanitarian convoy was attacked and two colleagues were injured in the neighbouring State of Borno. The convoy was returning from delivering desperately needed humanitarian assistance. Today we humanitarians have sadly become a target for extremists, because we undo what they have done, we reconstruct where they destroy, we empower where they disrespect, we bring hope where they spread despair. For this reason, we have to continue honoring our duty by both preventing and alleviating the sufferance of the most vulnerable children, women and men. We will not leave anyone behind.

Mutinta Chimuka,
WFP Nigeria Emergency Coordinator

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BSF	Blanket Supplementary Feeding
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security
CBT	Cash-Based Transfer
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CRCDHS	Center for Research and Capacity Development on Humanitarian Studies
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LGA	Local Government Area
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
mVAM	mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGN	Nigerian Naira
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	Open Data Kit
rCSI	reduced Coping Strategy Index
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	Vulnerability, Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

How many people are food-insecure?

It is estimated that in the assessed LGAs of Gujba and Gulani 74 percent of the population is food insecure, 20 percent of which in a severe way. This prevalence translates into more than 245,000¹ food insecure people, 67,000 of which severely food insecure.

Who are the food insecure people?

Food insecure households belong more frequently to the displaced community (78 percent compared to 70 percent respectively), have precarious livelihoods, they are women-headed, have limited or no access to land, and have seen their land size decreasing. These households are consuming small quantities and few varieties of food. They are eating little nutritious food. They are spending high proportion of their limited incomes on food. They are resorting to negative livelihood and food-related coping strategies.

Where do the food-insecure people live?

The severely food insecure households are evenly distributed in Gulani and Gujba (50 percent in each LGA), however, marginally food secure households are more frequent in Gulani LGA (56 percent), than in Gujba (44 percent). Similarly, the food secure households are more numerous in Gulani LGA (63 percent) than in Gujba LGA (37 percent). Food insecure is estimated to affect 140.000 people in Gujba and 106.000 in Gulani.

Why are they food insecure?

These high levels of food insecurity, hitting IDPs the hardest, are due to the prolonged conflict and displacement that have destroyed livelihoods (in particular the rural ones), to the increased food prices (between 36 and 91 percent) and to the devaluation of the Naira against the dollar.

How can we support the households?

At this stage of the food security crisis it is important to assist most vulnerable IDPs and host population in the assessed LGAs through:

- 1) free in-kind food distributions where markets are disrupted and food not available or
- 2) CBT, being aware of the security risks and of the inflationary effects on the CBT assistance modality.
- 3) distribution of seeds to assist farmers in rebuilding their livelihood in collaboration with FAO.

It is important that the assistance delivery points be in secure conditions, in order to allow beneficiaries to obtain the assistance.

¹ Estimated figure which takes into consideration both IDP and host populations.

1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

Yobe State is situated at the border with Niger and surrounded by Borno, Gombe, Bauchi and Jigawa States. Its economy is largely based on agriculture, mainly on gum Arabic, groundnuts, beans and cotton production. The State has also one of the largest cattle markets in West Africa located in Potiskum as well as rich fishing grounds and mineral deposits of gypsum, kaolin and quartz. However, the north-eastern States of Nigeria, such as Yobe, are considered fragile economies and poverty is higher than the national average². Chronic under-development, food insecurity as well as general poverty, illiteracy and unemployment characterise the social and economical fabric of this State.

Furthermore, violence perpetrated by the extremist group Boko Haram has severely affected Yobe as well as the northeast Nigeria for the last six years. This has resulted in widespread displacement and a growing humanitarian emergency, in particular in Yobe, Adamawa and Borno States. On 14 May 2013, former Nigerian President Jonathan Goodluck declared a state of emergency in Yobe State along with neighbouring Borno and Adamawa States, due to the activities of the terrorist network Boko Haram. Boko Haram's threat is preventing people's movements, restricting agricultural activities and is causing major displacement of people. The group even perpetrates attacks on schools, abducts people and has increased its use of children as suicide bombers.

The International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) estimates more than 112,600 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yobe State, 55 percent of which are children. About 17,000 IDPs are reported to have returned to their areas of origin in Gujba and Gulani Local Government Areas (LGAs), which are still difficult to reach for humanitarian actors (OCHA Nigeria: Humanitarian Snapshot -as of 24 June 2016).

Evidence collected from selected households in Yobe shows that a growing number of households are facing serious food consumption gaps. According to the Joint United Nations (UN) assessment in April 2016 there were **250,000 severely food insecure people in Yobe State**, which corresponds to 8.34 percent of the whole population. The Boko Haram insurgency has led to a lower than expected 2015-16 harvest (both cash and staple crops), which contributed to the upsurge of food insecurity. In most areas across Yobe, cash and staple food crops production was well below average. The harvest has been particularly bad in the Gujba LGA, which historically produces 60 to 70 percent of the food for the whole State. Infrastructure destruction, including the Katarko bridge³, have also posed more challenges to resumption of food production in this LGA.

Food access gap will further increase during the lean season (June to August) as the prices of staple foods (cereals) in most of the markets have increased when compared to the previous five-year average prices (CILSS, FAO and Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, March 2016). Although the markets in the northeast are gradually picking up from the impact of the insurgency, many factors contributed to their disruption and still need to recover, including the devaluation in the value of Nigerian Naira against the US dollar, the high cost of transportation, the poor condition of roads, and the multiple taxation (FEWS NET/WFP Regional Markets report 2016).

Moreover, cross border pastoral movement from Borno to Yobe has increased the stress on pasture and

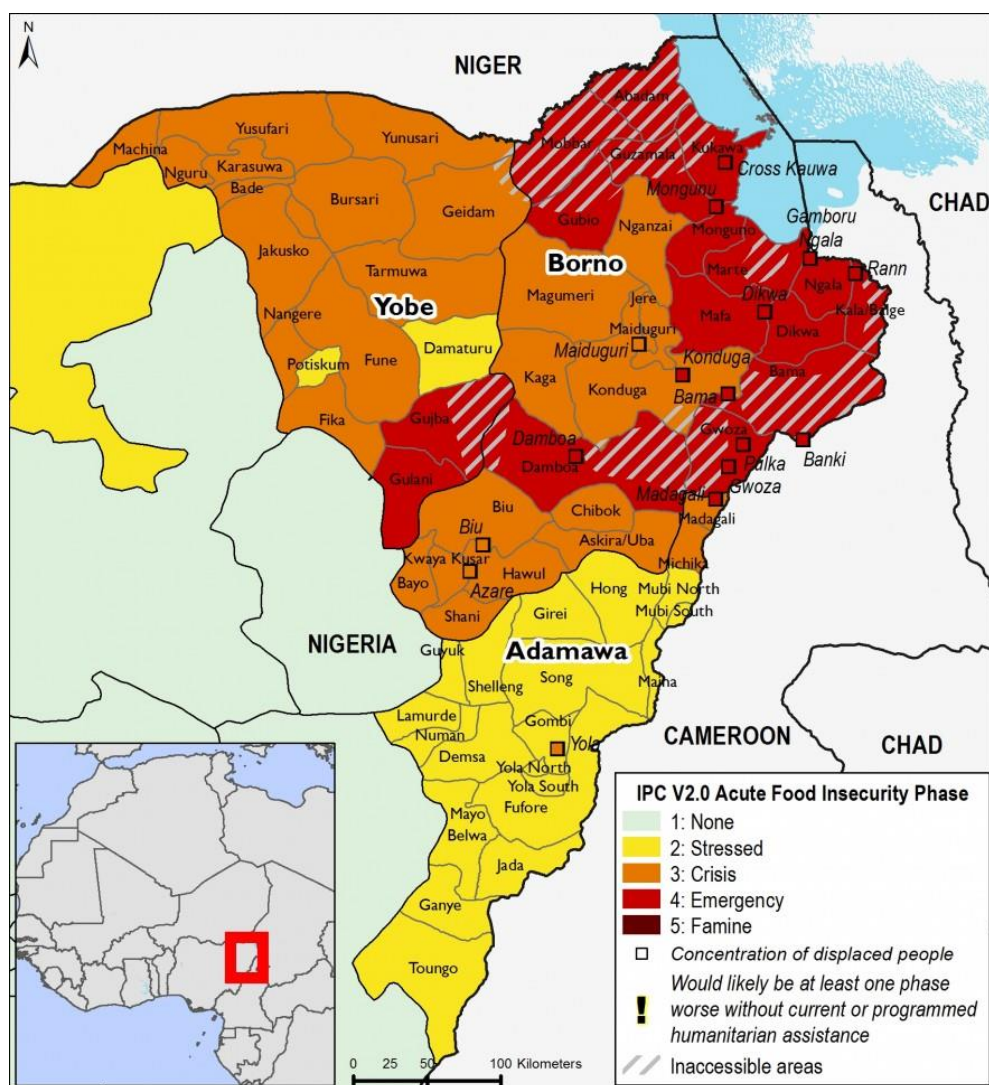
² According to *The Harmonised Nigeria Living Standard Survey* of 2009/2010 while the average poverty rate is 61 percent at national level, it is 69 percent in Yobe LGA.

³ Boko Haram insurgents attacked the town of Katarko in July 2014 and blew up the Katarko Bridge that connects Damaturu to Buni Yadi, the capital of Gujba Local Government Area. The bridge connects Yobe and neighboring Borno and Adamawa States (source: <https://www.channelstv.com/2014/07/29/boko-haram-kills-8-blows-bridge-yobe/>).

water for livestock. This has gradually led to an abnormal seasonal trend in livestock body conditions, only expected to recover slightly with the arrival of the rainy season in June.

According to the National Nutritional and Health Survey of November 2015, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)⁴ for children under five is 10.9 in Yobe State compared to the national average of 7.2 percent, which is above the critical threshold of 10 percent established by the World Health Organization (WHO). The prevalence of the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Yobe State is 2 percent compared to the national prevalence of 1.8 percent (National Bureau of Statistics, 2015). However, evidence from the field indicates that the nutritional situation has dramatically deteriorated, in particular among the displaced population. Between May and July 2016 mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screenings in IDP camp health centres revealed a very high percentage of malnourished children in the majority of IDP camps, including a significant number of cases of SAM (FEWS NET, August 2016b). While health-screening data is not statistically representative, it provides evidence of extremely poor nutrition outcomes in northeast Nigeria. Conditions may be even worse in areas that remain inaccessible.

Map 1: Food security phase in Northeast Nigeria (source: FEWS NET, Aug-Sept 2016)



The crisis has exceeded Nigeria’s ability to respond alone. Relevant UN agencies, such as WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Office of the UN High

⁴ GAM is expressed in z-scores, according to WHO 2006 growth standards.

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)⁵ and the IOM have publically declared the crisis in Northeastern Nigeria **internal Level 3 emergencies**. This is the global humanitarian system's classification for the response to the most severe, large-scale humanitarian crises.

During the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, the UN aid chief Stephen O'Brien said West Africa's Lake Chad Basin is the world's most neglected humanitarian crisis, where poverty and desertification have been compounded by violence caused by Boko Haram.

"Lake Chad Basin [...] is the most under reported, the most underfunded and the least addressed of the big crises we face," U.N. aid chief Stephen O'Brien said.

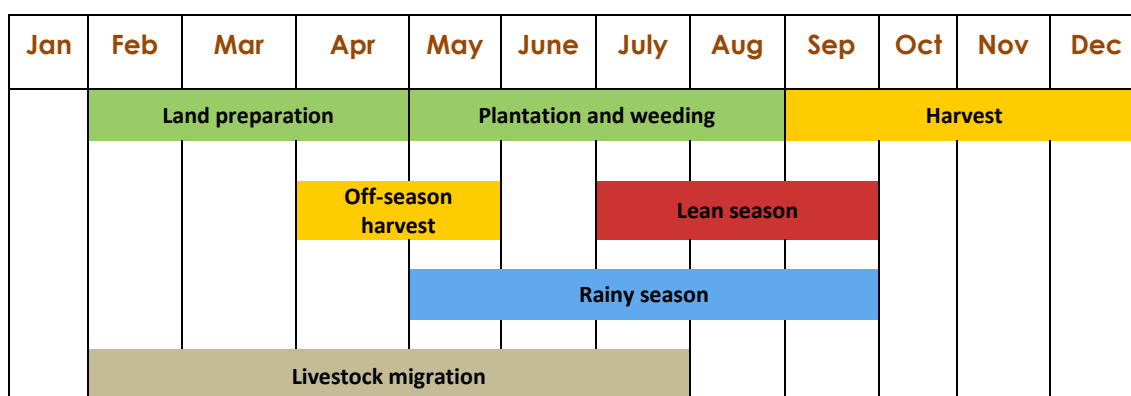
(Istanbul World Humanitarian Summit, May 2016).

Many of the areas in Yobe State are still inaccessible.

Information is fragmented, inadequate for providing responses and, in the best case, based on remote monitoring systems. Timely, reliable and primary data is necessary in order to understand how best to respond to people's needs. This Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was designed to provide elements to assess the food security and nutrition situation in the most vulnerable LGAs of Yobe State in a short period of time.

The assessment took place at the beginning of the lean season (July), a time when food stocks are usually depleted, food prices are higher than in normal time and income earning opportunities are fewer.

Chart 1: Seasonal Calendar for Northeast Nigeria (source: FEWS NET)



⁵ The United Children's Fund (UNICEF) has declared the L3 emergency on 23 August 2016.

2. METHODOLOGY

The information in this report combines primary quantitative data collected at household level, qualitative data collected at community level as well as secondary data, in particular various WFP assessments and monitoring reports. It also includes the analysis of anthropometric measurements of children aged 6 to 59 months and women in the household.

2.1 Objectives

The main objectives of this EFSA are:

- To assess the food security and nutrition situation of the IDPs and host populations in the four most vulnerable LGAs located in the eastern part of Yobe State (Gujba, Gulani, Geidam and Yunusari);
- Describe the profile and estimate the approximate number of IDPs and host community households and individuals affected by food insecurity, including their location and socio-economic characteristics;
- Define the immediate and underlying causes of food insecurity.

To provide recommendations to improve the targeting of the joint household food security (through Cash-Based Transfer) and nutrition assistance (through Blanket Supplementary Feeding) in these LGAs.

2.2 Targeted area and population

The assessment initially focused on four LGAs in Yobe State (Gujba, Gulani, Geidam and Yunusari), considered the most vulnerable to food insecurity. In each of them, six wards had been identified as the most vulnerable, since the most affected by the insurgency of Boko Haram. However, due to security reasons, the assessment was carried out only in Gujba and Gulani LGAs.

The wards of Buni Yadi (in Gujba LGA) and Gulani (in Gulani LGA) are urban ones, all the others are rural.

Geographical division

State: The highest administrative boundary below the national level. Nigeria has 36 administrative divisions.

LGA: States are further divided into Local Government Areas (LGAs). Yobe State has 17 LGAs*, including Gujba and Gulani. Each LGA is subdivided into wards.

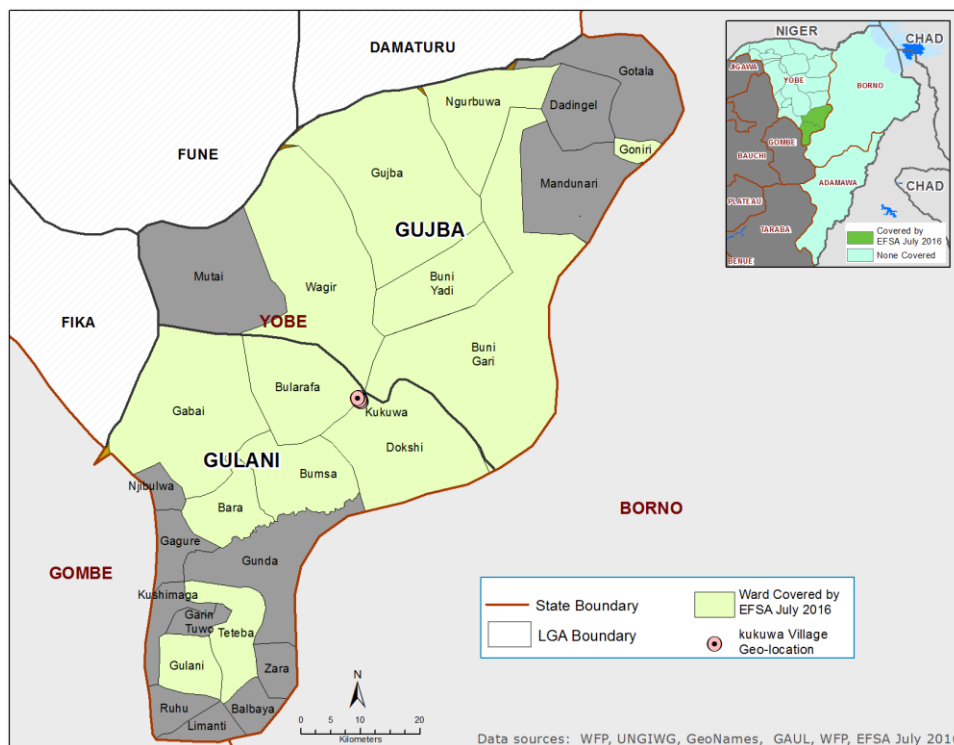
Ward: There are 178 wards in Yobe State.

*Bursari, Damaturu, Geidam, Bade, Gujba, Gulani, Fika, Fune, Karasuwa, Machina, Nangere, Nguru, Pofiskum, Tarmuwa, Yunusari and Yusufari.

Table 1: Targeted area: LGAs and wards

Gujba targeted wards	Gujba, Goniri, Buni Gari, Buni Yadi, Ngirbuwa, Garin Itache
Gulani targeted wards	Bumsa, Bularafa, Bara, Teteba, Jibulwa, Gulani, Dokshi, Gabai, Kukuwa

Map 2: Assessed wards



2.3 Sampling methodology

Sampling frame

A stratified purposive⁶ sampling method was used, using the origin of the households as main criteria. Two strata compose the survey sample:

- 1) the IDPs within the city limits and
- 2) the host community within the city limits.

This stratification allows a better comparison of the food security situation between the above subgroups, compared to the one using the administrative boundaries.

Six wards per LGAs have been assessed. In each of these wards three communities have been randomly selected for a total of 52 communities; they represent the clusters.

In each village 12 households have been identified based on the above criteria.

Households have been randomly selected using the “spin the pen” method to select a random walking direction. The data collection team has counted the number of households encountered along the transect line between the centre and the perimeter of the village. This number was then divided into 12 to determine the interval at which households along the transect line had to be selected. Once the required number of host community households was reached, the enumerators interviewed the required number of IDPs in the same ward.

⁶ The purposive sampling bases the households’ selection on the judgement of the researcher. This allows focusing on particular characteristics of the population of interest.

Sample size

The required sample size, by strata and using a systematic sampling, has been calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Sample size} = \alpha^2 \times [p \times (1-p)] / d^2 \times \text{DEFF}^7$$

α = 1,96 for a 95% confidence interval
p= assumed current value
d= required precision
DEFF= Design effect

Given the lack of reliable information on both the homogeneity of the surveyed population (a mix of IDPs/returnees, semi-urban and rural populations), and on the availability of the IDPs⁸, a design effect of 2 was recommended.

The household response rate is estimated at 95 percent and individual response rate at 90 percent.

Table 2: Actual sample

	Communities	IDP households	Host community households	Total
Total	52	531	1,278	1,809

A total of 1,809 households were interviewed, comprising 531 IDP (households) and 1,278 households from the host population.

Results of this assessment are statistically representative at LGA level.

Key indicators

The analysis of this EFSA focuses on the following main indicators:

- Household Food Consumption Score
- Households coping strategies (food and livelihood strategies)
- Poverty indicators (sources of income, household food expenditures, access to credit and indebtedness)
- Protection indicators (type of shocks and frequency of threats)

To describe the food security situation, the WFP's Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI) is used in this EFSA.

2.4 Training of the enumerators

One-day methodological training and questionnaire testing took place at the Center for Research and Capacity Development on Humanitarian Studies (CRCDHS), a technical structure of Yobe State University, prior the data collection.

2.5 Data collection

The data collection took place from 18 to 29 July 2016; it was carried out with the support of the University of Yobe. Four teams composed of eight enumerators collected the data under the supervision of the director

⁷ This formula is the one recommended in the CSFVA guidelines, WFP 2009.

⁸ At the moment the survey took place many IDPs were trying to return to their places of origin.

of the CRCDHS and WFP Nigeria staff. Enumerators were primarily NEMA and SEMA staff and personnel of the University of Yobe with technical competencies on food security, sociology, agronomy and data collection.

Within each team, a team leader from NEMA or SEMA was designated to check the data at the end of each day. In case of inconsistencies the enumerators were asked to recollect the data again the following day.

Focus group discussions took place in the two LGAs' level with the objective of providing more in-depth understanding of the impact of the insurgency on the communities. Key informants were selected from different wealth groups within the communities in order to understand the impact of the insurgency on the different population groups.

2.6 Data collection tools

Questionnaire: Primary data was collected through face-to face interviews using a household questionnaire that focused on general socio-economic and demographic household characteristics, food security indicators, education, housing and sanitation features, agricultural production, income/livelihood sources, expenditures, credit and indebtedness, shocks, desired assistance and mother and child anthropometric measurements. The information collected through the household questionnaire is quantitative.

Mothers, or self-declared caregivers, responded to the questions on the children's food consumption.

Interview guide: A focus group paper interview guide was also used to collect qualitative information at community level.

Smartphones: Enumerators collected the quantitative primary data through smartphones, using an open source data collection platform (Open Data Kit -ODK) set up by WFP.

MUAC tapes: Enumerators used yellow + red MUAC tapes to measure children and MUAC tapes without colour code for women.

2.7 Data entry, analysis and validation

Quantitative data was uploaded on an online server based in WFP regional bureau in Dakar. The data analysis was carried out using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Excel software. WFP ensured the data cleaning, analysis and report writing.

The validation of the preliminary findings was done jointly by WFP, UNICEF, FEWS NET, SEMA, NEMA and the Yobe State University.

2.8 Limitations

Insecurity: the threat of attacks by Boko Haram prevented the teams in the field from reaching the four initially planned LGAs. Therefore the sampling had to be readjusted: the teams were able to assess only two out of four LGAs.

Lack of primary data on food prices: the teams in the field could not collect food prices in the markets, since most of them were not functioning at the time of the data collection.

Discrepancy between the subgroups: the teams interviewed a lower than anticipated number of IDPs, as most of them were trying to return home at the time of the assessment.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Household Food Security Status

The status of household food security is estimated through the Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)⁹. This WFP methodology outlines the food security prevalence in a population based on an algorithm which combines, at the household level, the results for each of these food security indicators: the food consumption score, the livelihood coping strategy and the share of food expenditures.

In Gujba and Gulani up to 74 percent of the households are food insecure, which translates into more than **222,402 people** (respectively about 140,000 in Gujba and 106,000 in Gulani)¹⁰, of which **more than 67,000** affected in a severe way. This situation is very worrisome since the proportion of severely food insecure households is 20 percent, which corresponds to one fifth of the population. No significant difference of the Food Security Index is observed between the two LGAs.

Table 3: CARI console

Domain		Indicator	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Food Insecurity	
					Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	24%		29%	47%
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	31%	20%	17%	32%
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood Coping Strategy Categories	20%	21%	20%	40%
Food Security Index			4%	22%	54%	20%
					74%	

However, the pattern of food insecurity distribution varies if the household is from the host community or internally displaced. Although the overall Food Security Index of the IDPs is similar to the host community's (76 percent and 73 percent respectively), the share of households severely affected by food insecurity is higher among the displaced (31 percent) than among the host community (16 percent), suggesting that more vulnerable displaced population have to cope with more difficulties than the host community. Analysis shows that IDPs perform worse than the local community on the main food security indicators, in particular the most vulnerable share of households.

In Gujba and Gulani up to 74 percent of the households is food insecure

⁹ For more information on the CARI consult the guidelines at:

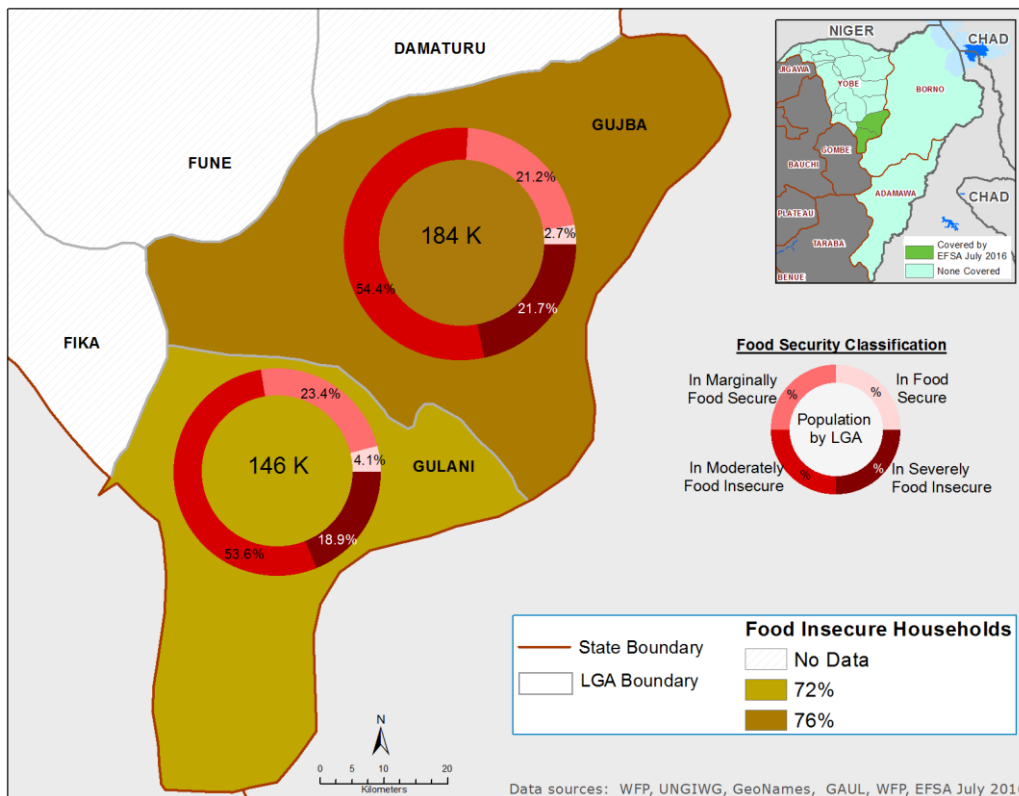
https://resources.vam.wfp.org/sites/default/files/CARI%20Guidance_2nd%20ed.pdf

¹⁰ Calculation was possible thanks to the 2016 population projections of Yobe State made by UN ESA based on the 2006 National Population census.

Table 4: CARI console per type of population

Type of population	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
IDPs	4%	19%	46%	31%
Host community	3%	24%	57%	16%
Total	3%	22%	54%	20%

Map 3: Distribution of Food Security in the assessed LGAs



3.2 Food Consumption

Household food consumption is measured through the Food Consumption Score, an indicator that measures the dietary diversity, energy, macro and micro content value of the food consumed by the household during the seven days prior the interview.

Overall, 47 percent of the households in the assessed LGAs have **poor food consumption**. Their diet is essentially starch based; the meals are based on starchy food (for example yam, rice, cassava) and some dark green vegetables. These households never consume fish, meat, sugar, dairy products, fruits or vegetables rich in vitamin A (such as carrots, pumpkins, red peppers, orange sweet potatoes). Oils and fats are a “once a week” privilege for this group of households.

FCS cut-off points

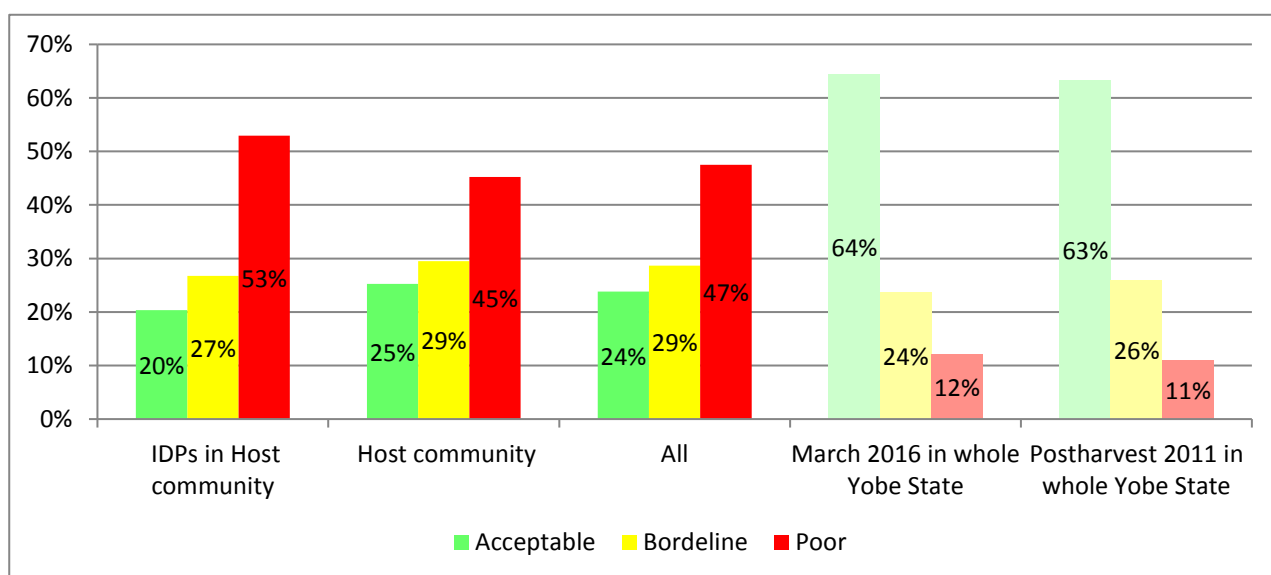
0-21: poor consumption

22-35: borderline consumption

>35: acceptable consumption

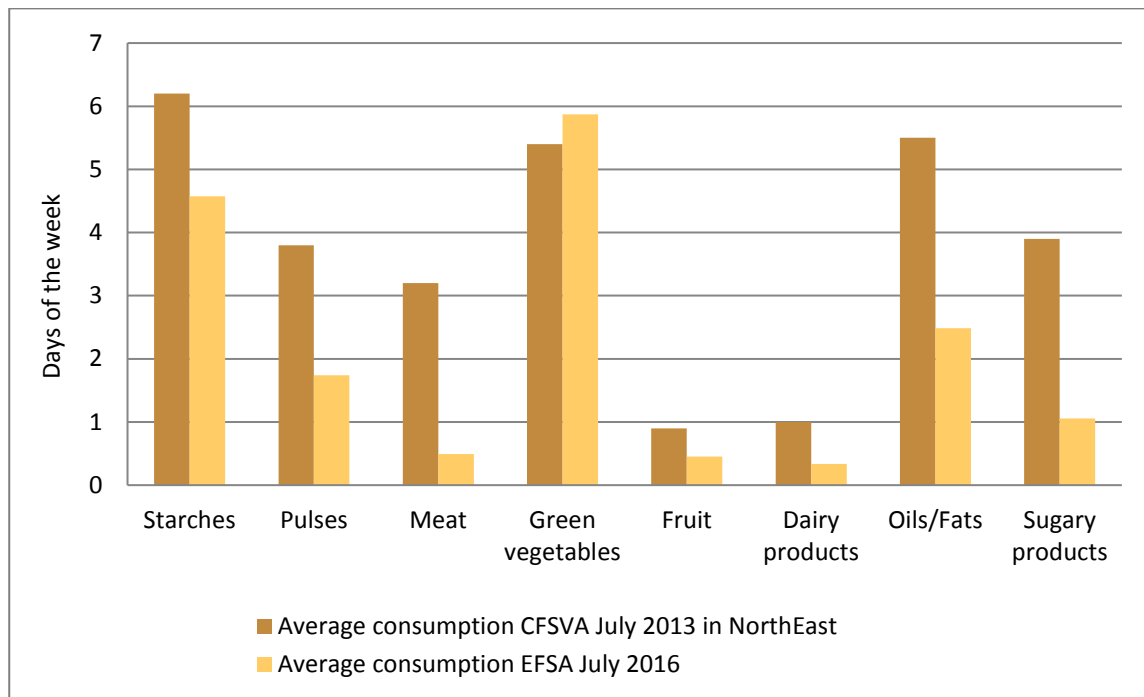
Borderline food consumption characterises another 29 percent of the interviewed households. Similar to the poor food consumption group, this group of households never eat food rich in animal proteins at all. Their meals are based on vegetable (baobab leaves, cassava leaves, spinach leaves, water leaves and other dark green vegetables), starch and oil/fats (the latter only consumed maximum four times per week). They rarely consume sugar and pulses (on average once a week) and dairy products and vegetables rich in vitamin A are also excluded from their diet.

Chart 2: Comparison between household food consumption in the assessed LGAs and Yobe state (sources: mVAM and CFSVA 2013 data)



Food consumption is thus at an **acceptable** level only for less than one fourth of the households, i.e. 24 percent. These households usually consume the typical northeast Nigerian meal, composed of starchy food dark green vegetables every day, to which they often add pulses and oil/fats (on average five times per week). Households belonging to this group are the only ones consuming food rich in animal protein, and this happens on average slightly less than twice a week. They consume sugar on average three times per week and dairy products and fruit only once a week. Fruit consumption is usually very low across all groups, mostly because fruit availability is seasonal, and very expensive during the lean season (WFP, July 2013), when the data collection was carried out.

Chart 3: Comparison between the food groups consumption in the seven days prior the survey in the assessed LGAs and in the Northeast (source CFSVA 2013)



Results show that there is no difference in the distribution of households with poor food consumption between the two LGAs. However, results are in line with the findings of the mVAM remote monitoring, which show that the LGAs in Yobe are vulnerable to food insecurity and have generally lower median food consumption scores compared to those in the northern area (WFP, June-July 2016). If in Gujba and Gulani the median FCS is 37, in neighbour Damaturu the FCS is 43, in Potiskum 41 and in the northern ones¹¹ it is 47.

In Gujba and Gulani 47 percent of the households have poor food consumption. Their meals are usually composed of starchy food and vegetable only.

It is worth noting that in March 2016 the FCS was poor for 12 percent of the households interviewed in the Yobe State during WFP’s mVAM monitoring surveys. Borderline food consumption characterised another 24 percent of the population.

¹¹ Bade, Bursari, Fika, Fune, Jakusko, Karasuwa, Nangere, Nguru, Tarmua, Machina and Yusufari.

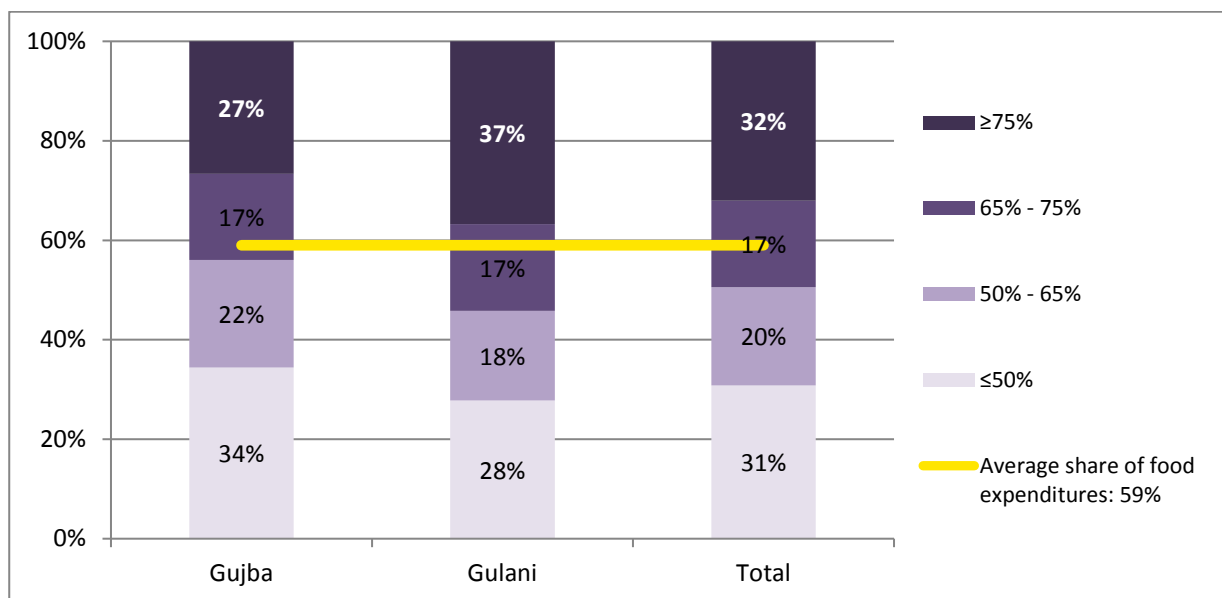
3.3 Economic vulnerability

Households' economic vulnerability is measured through the share of their monthly food expenditures from the total. The general rule is that the higher the share of food expenses, the more vulnerable a household is. The proportion of food expenditures from the total is an indicator that feeds the analysis of the food security.

In the assessed LGAs, the proportion of monthly food expenses is very high. In particular for about 70 percent of the households the monthly food expenditures represent, on average, more than 50 percent of their total expenses. Moreover, for one third of the interviewed households (32 percent) food represents more than 75 percent of the total household's monthly expenditures, leaving aside only a tiny bit for other essential expenses they have, such as education, health-related or transportation fees. Little by little, non-essentials get cut.

Although the forthcoming crop harvest is projected to be better than the previous year one in Yobe State, this data is particularly worrisome since households' food stocks are usually depleted at the on-set of the lean season, especially considering that many of the worst affected areas in Yobe (and Borno and Adamawa States as well) have experienced a decline in food production for three consecutive years according to FEWS NET (FEWS NET bulletin- September 9, 2016). Moreover, as later analysed, staple food prices have increased compared to 2015, limiting households' access to food and putting the most vulnerable households in a precarious situation.

Chart 4: Households' monthly food expenditures share per LGA

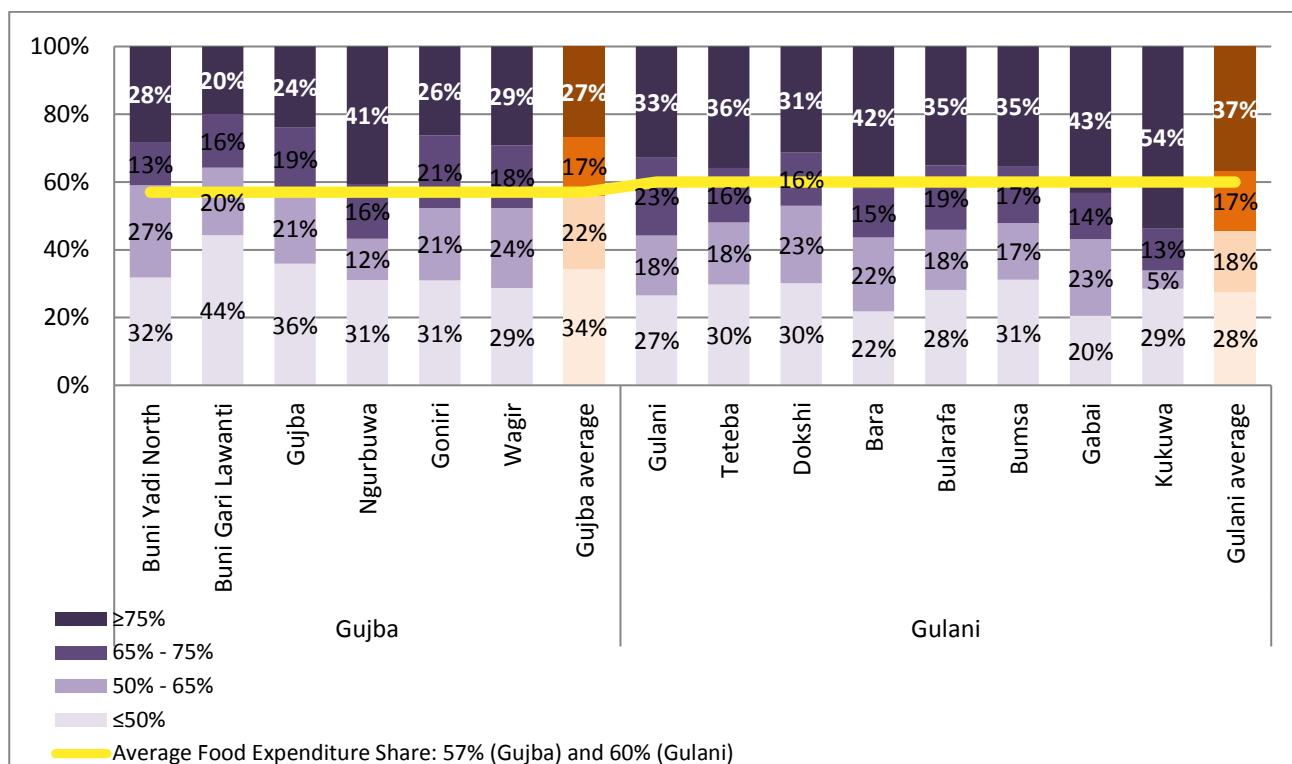


This situation is even more dramatic in Gulani, where monthly food expenditures represent 75 percent or more for about 37 percent of the interviewed households. In the particular case of Kukuwa ward, these households represent 54 percent, which is unusually high. In Gabai and Bara wards (both in Gulani LGA) these vulnerable households represent more than 40 percent of the total (43 and 42 percent respectively).

Displaced households seem to be more economically vulnerable than the host community ones: for 36 percent of the displaced households food expenditures represent more than 75 percent compared to 30 percent of the local community households.

About 70 percent of the households spend more on food than other essential non-food items every month.

Chart 5: Households' monthly food expenditures share per ward



The two strata considered (IDPs and Host community) do not show significantly different food expenditures patterns. However, IDPs spend on average more on food compared to the host community (55 percent of IDPs spend on average more than 65 percent on food, compared to 47 percent of the local households).

Table 5: Share of food expenditures per type of population

	Food expenditure share categories			
	≤50%	50% - 65%	65% - 75%	≥75%
IDPs	26%	19%	19%	36%
Host community	33%	20%	17%	30%
All	31%	20%	17%	32%

The livelihoods that are more economically vulnerable are those based on remittances of family members, handicraft, livestock, hunter-gathering and petty trade. They are also very vulnerable to food price fluctuations since they are not strictly linked to agriculture, which is a primary source of food. In particular, all the households relying on remittances spend 75 percent or more of their budget on food, which makes them particularly vulnerable to any variation of food prices. Among the households relying on handicraft or on artisanal works, half spend more than 50 percent of their monthly expenses on food.

A remarkable difference exists among women- and men-headed households: up to half of the women-headed households devote 75 percent or more of their monthly expenditures to food compared to about 38 percent of the men-headed households, confirming the much higher vulnerability of the woman-headed households.

3.4 Coping strategies

When shocks push households beyond the usual difficulties faced in normal times, they and individuals employ coping strategies. Some of these strategies may damage lives and livelihoods, thereby reducing resilience and increasing vulnerability (EFSA handbook, WFP 2009). These strategies are typically consumption or livelihood-based.

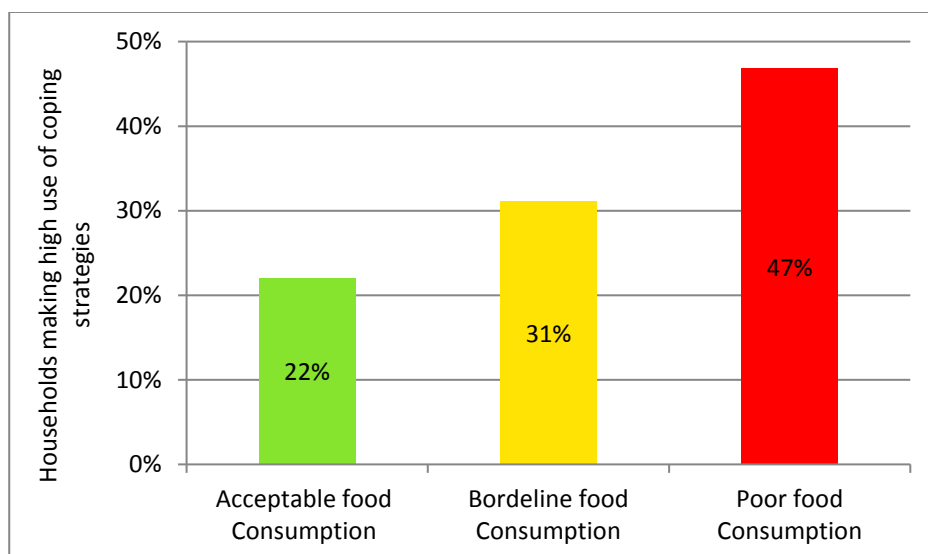
3.4.1 Food strategies

The reduced-Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) measures the habit of five detrimental consumption-based behaviours that households pursued during the seven days prior the survey: the consumption of less preferred and less expensive food, the borrowing of food, the reduction of portion size, the restriction of adults' consumption in favour of children and reduction in the numbers of meals per day¹². A high rCSI means that households are using more severe coping strategies more frequently to deal with lack or scarcity of food or insufficient money to buy food.

Table 6: Coping strategies used per type of population

Coping Strategies used	IDPs	Hosts	All
Rely on less preferred, less expensive food	85%	79%	81%
Borrow food or relied on help from friends or relatives	72%	66%	68%
Reduce the number of meals eaten per day	83%	70%	74%
Reduce portion size of meals	78%	65%	69%
Reduce the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children	74%	64%	67%

Chart 6: Food consumption of households making high use of food coping (high tertile)



¹² For more details on the CSI:

http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf?_ga=1.7006817.9.2144366633.1459255840 and on rCSI: <https://resources.vam.wfp.org/node/6>

3.4.2 Livelihood strategies

The livelihood-based strategies depict the magnitude of the households' livelihood stress and insecurity and also anticipate the capacity to produce in the future. They reflect the long-term coping capacity of households. The Livelihood Coping Strategies indicator¹³ measures the livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days prior to survey. Respondents are classified into four categories, following the severity of the behaviours adopted vis-à-vis the family assets. Households adopt stress, crisis or emergency coping strategies, or no strategies at all.

On average, 80 percent of the households in the assessed areas resorted to livelihood coping strategies, without a significant difference between the two LGAs. What is worrisome is that the most frequently used are the **emergency coping strategies** (40 percent), which are the most difficult to reverse since they jeopardise the household's future recovery and productivity.

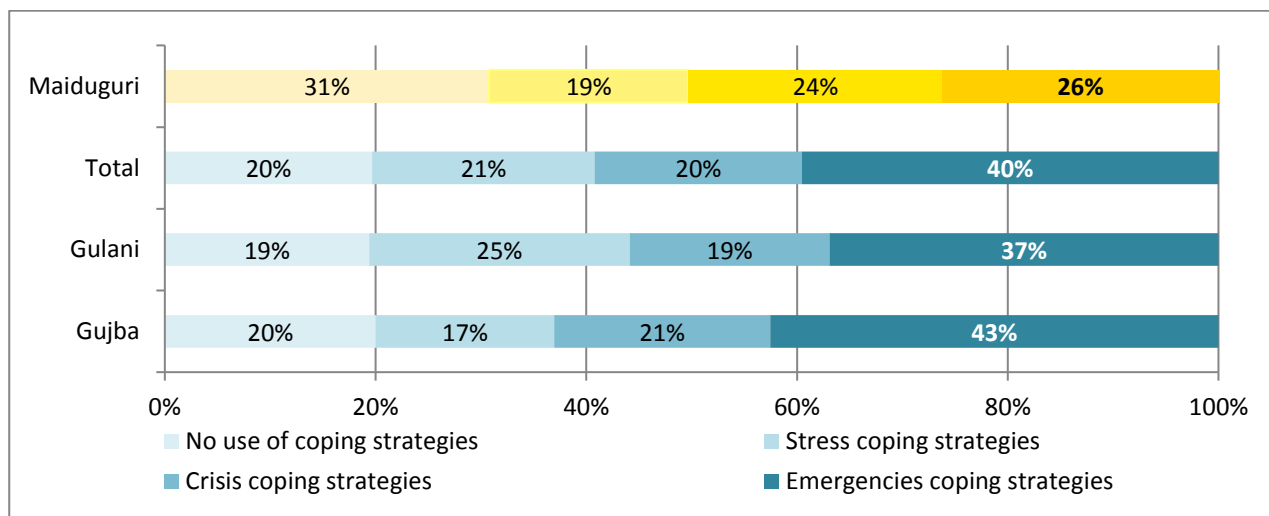
Stress strategies such as borrowing money or spending savings, indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.

Crisis strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.

Emergency strategies, such as selling own land, affect future productivity and are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

Households adopting **crisis coping strategies** are also common (20 percent). They should be monitored to prevent them from adopting more detrimental behaviours.

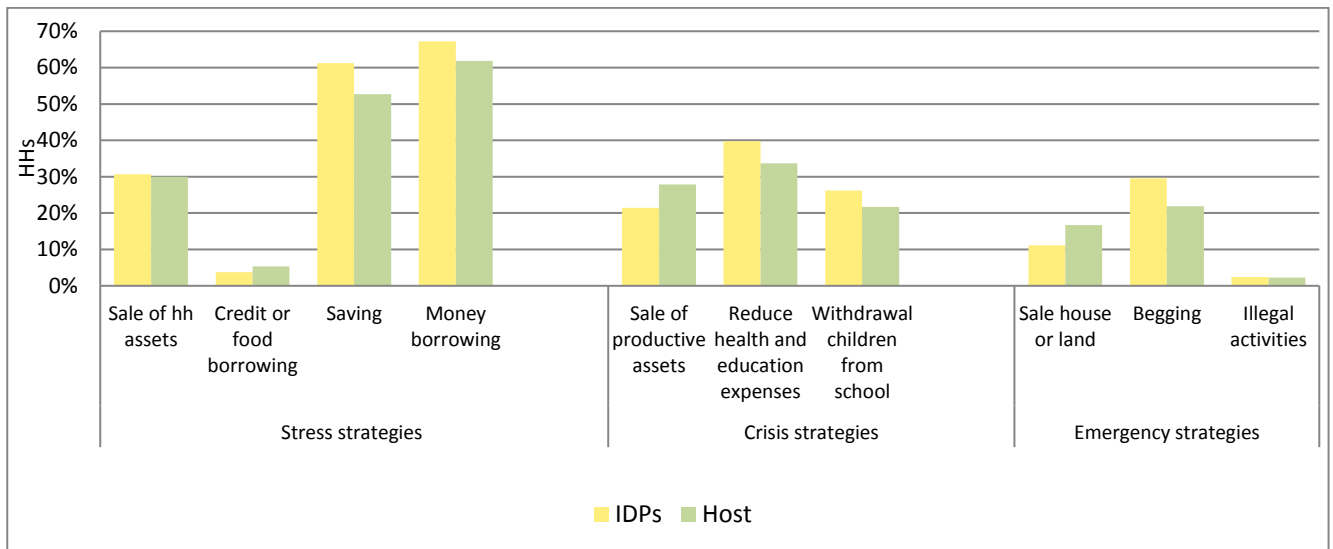
Chart 7: Frequency of the household's use of livelihood coping strategies in the 30 days prior the survey and comparison with Maiduguri (EFSA May 2016)



Between the host and the displaced households, there is no significant difference in the frequency of livelihood coping strategies.

¹³ For more information regarding the Livelihood Coping strategies indicator refer to the CARI technical guidance note: https://resources.vam.wfp.org/sites/default/files/CARI%20Guidance_2nd%20ed.pdf

Chart 8: Adoption of livelihood coping strategies per type of population



Some differences in the adoption of livelihood strategies exist between households of Gulani and Gujba LGAs. Households of Gujba overall seem to resort more on emergency and crisis strategies compared to those in Gulani.

Households resort more often to the emergency livelihood strategies, which are the more dramatic.

Chart 9: Adoption of livelihood coping strategies per LGA

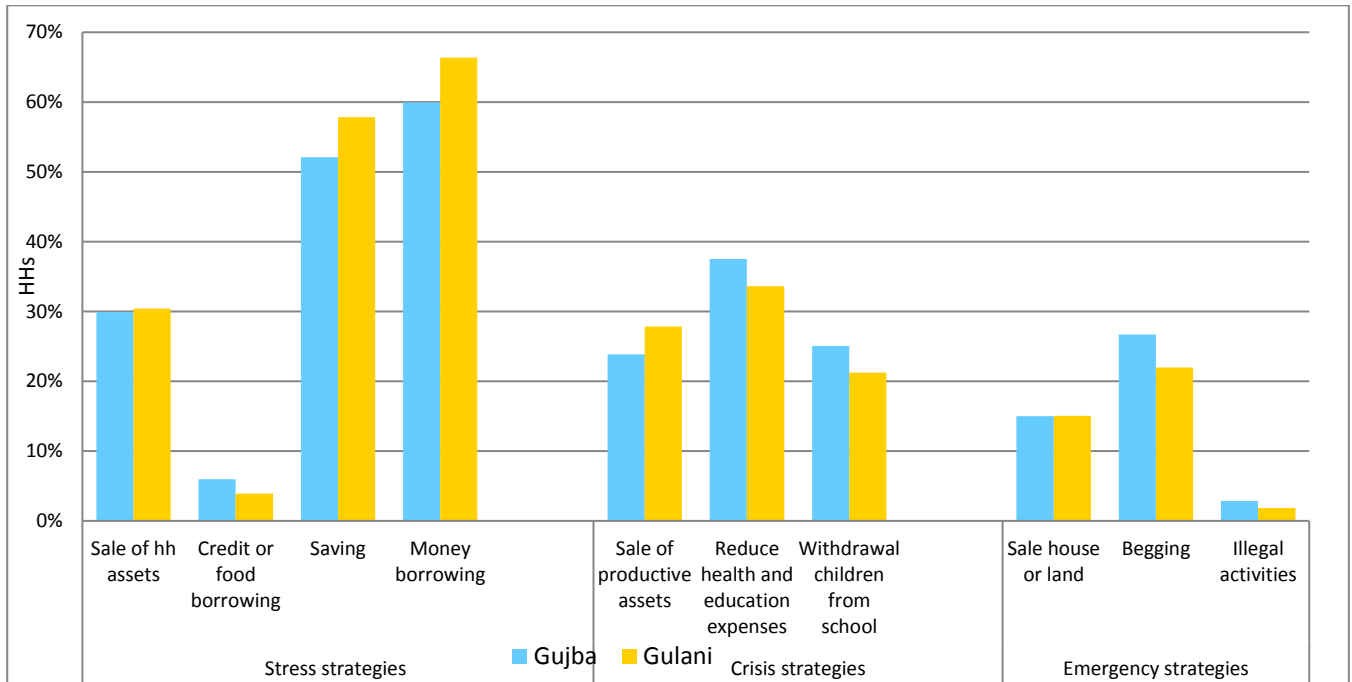
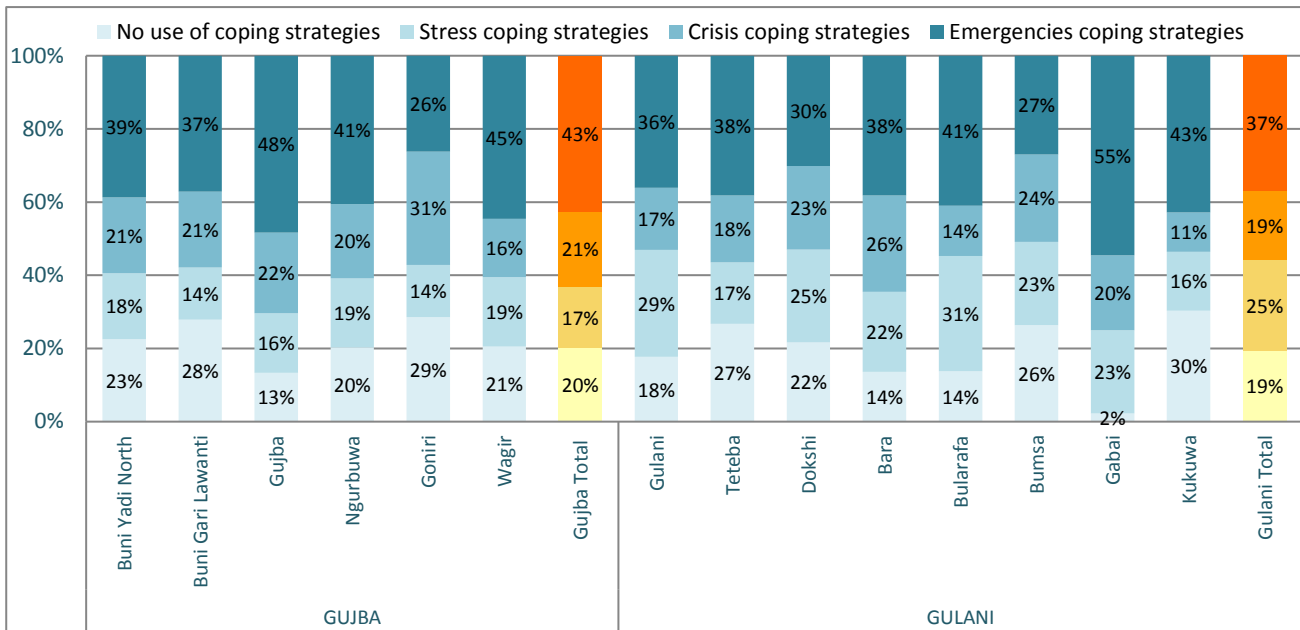


Chart 10: Frequency of livelihood coping strategies per LGA

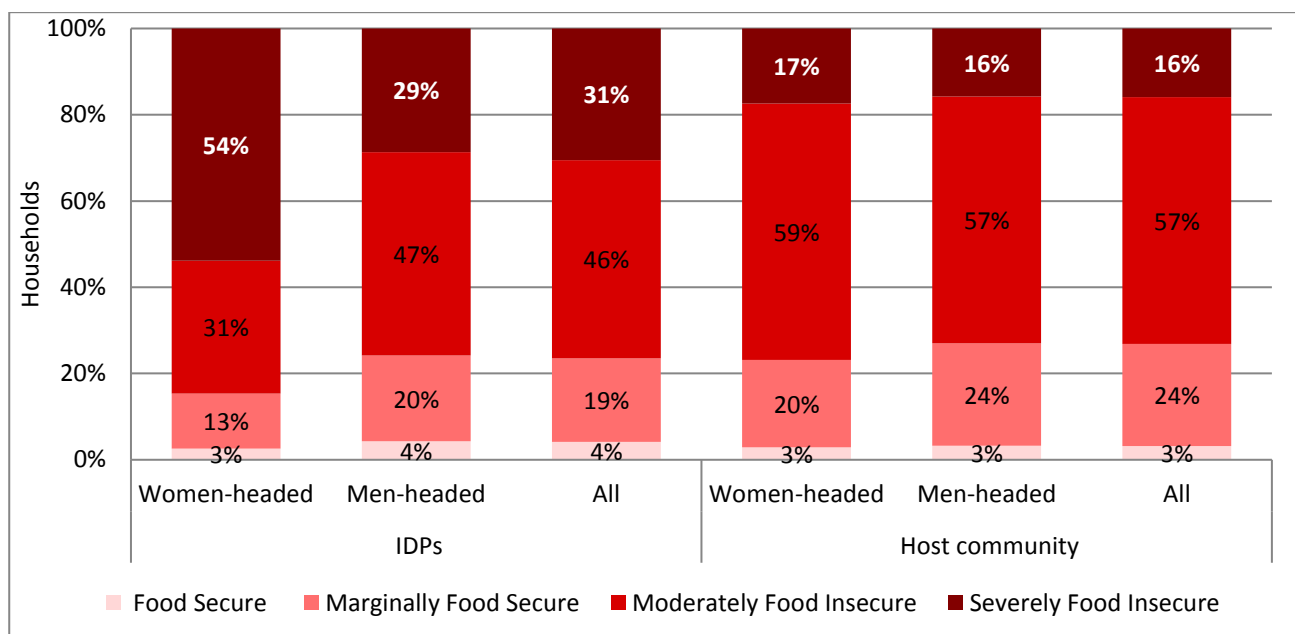


3.5 Characteristics and profiles of food-insecure households

Sex of the head of household: Among the IDPs, women-headed households are extremely more exposed to food insecurity, including severe food insecurity, compared to their homologue men-headed households. Overall 85 percent of the displaced women-headed households are food insecure, 54 percent of which in a severe way. Among the displaced men-headed households 6 percent are food insecure, 29 percent of which in a severe way.

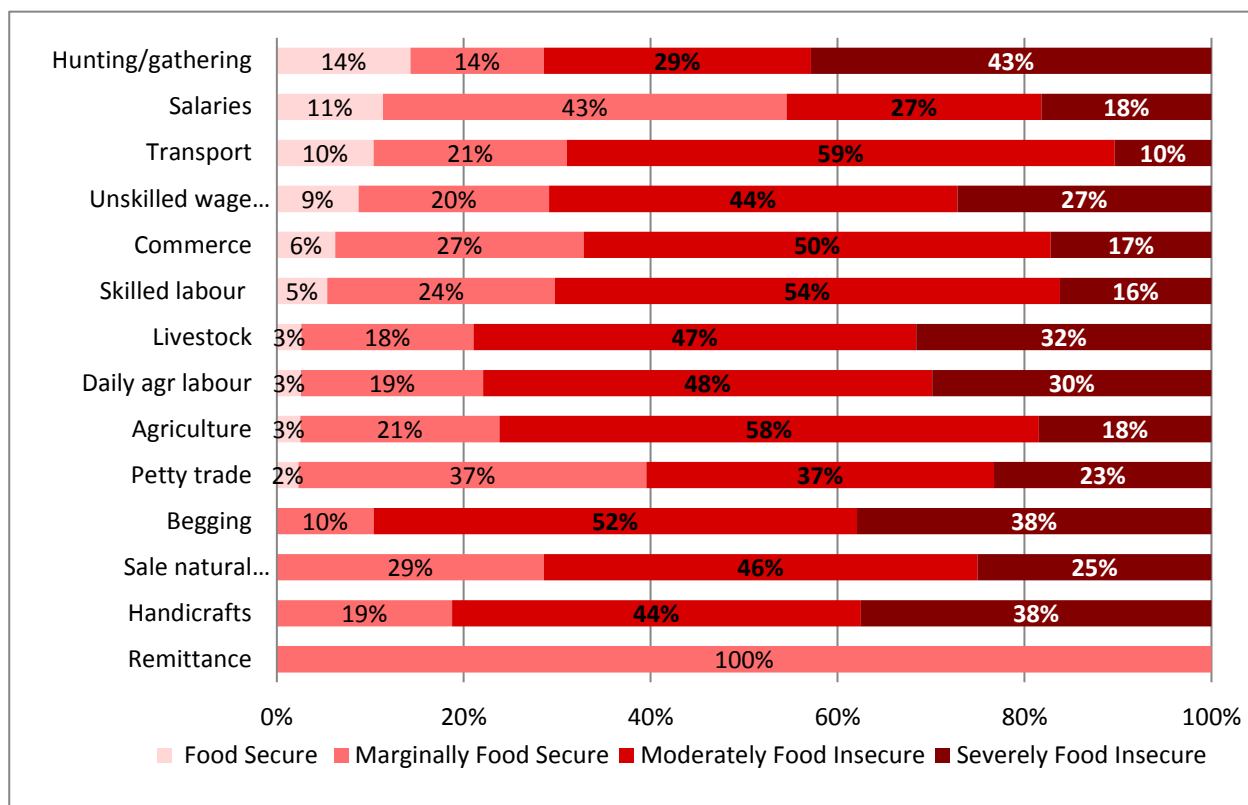
Similarly, a higher proportion of food insecurity is observed among women-headed households within the host community, where men-headed households have better food security indicators compared to the male homologues. The food consumption of the local community is overall better, the share of food expenditures over the total is minor and there are lower coping strategies. This suggests that the local community has a better access to food, likely thanks to better living conditions and better economic and social stability.

Chart 11: Food security, sex of head of household and origin of household



Livelihood: Food insecurity (moderate and severe) is more frequent among those households relying mainly on begging or external assistance (90 percent), handicraft (81 percent), livestock (79 percent), daily agricultural labour (78 percent) and gardening or cash crop agriculture (76 percent) and unskilled wage labour (71 percent). It is important to note that agriculture is the main source of income for 71 percent of the population (both IDPs and host community), followed by those living mainly off unskilled labour (6 percent) and daily agricultural labour. All these categories are typically more exposed to food insecurity than others.

Chart 12: Food security and livelihood



Access to farming land: Access to farm land does not seem an issue in the assessed LGAs for both IDPs and local communities. The majority of the interviewed households who mainly rely on agriculture (90 percent) have access to farm land, with no significant difference between the two types of population.

However, among households without access to farming land for growing any type of crop, food insecurity prevalence is higher (85 percent) compared to those households with access to land (72 percent).

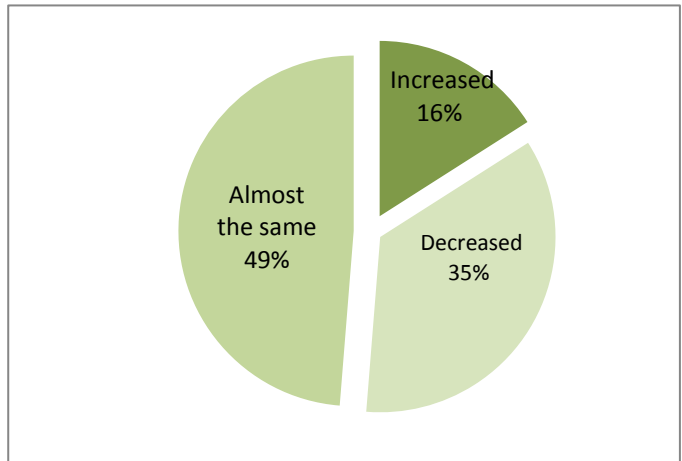
Table 7: Food security and access to farming land

Access to farming land	Food Secure	Marginally Food Secure	Moderately Food Insecure	Severely Food Insecure
Household with no access to farming land	2%	13%	65%	20%
Household with access to farming land	4%	24%	52%	20%

Variation of agricultural land size: The average household agricultural land size has decreased compared to the previous year for at least one third of the households (35 percent). It is approximately at the same size as the previous year for half of the population and it has increased for 16 percent of the households.

Chart 13: Household land size compared to the previous year

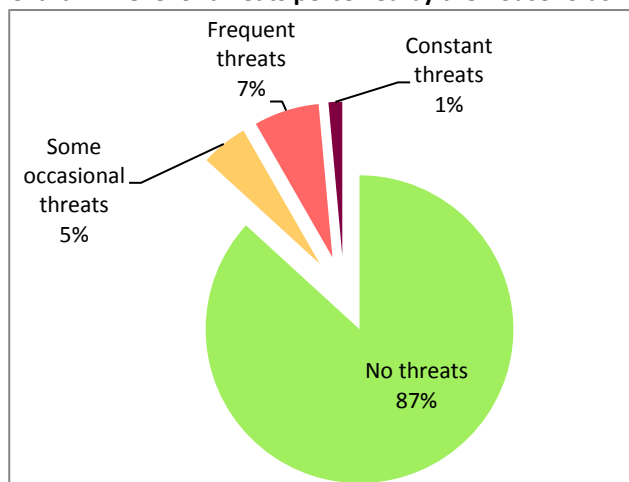
The decrease in size of farming land is attributed to the deterioration of the security conditions in the State. The assessed LGAs are the most inaccessible ones in Yobe State and the fear of Boko Haram prevents farmers from reaching the farthest agricultural parcels. Farm workers fear attacks while tending their grazing animals or cultivating the parcels.



3.6 Protection

The large majority of the interviewed households (87 percent) felt there were no threats in the place where they were living at the time of the survey. These places could be camps, communities or villages. However, the vast majority of the displaced are hosted by relatives or friends. For the remaining 13 percent there are concerns, and among them 7 percent felt the threats are frequent.

Chart 14: Level of threats perceived by the households



Among those who feel insecure, the most common perceived threats and fears are the restrictions in movement due to landmines, violent attacks or check-points (33 percent). These threats can prevent people from going to the markets, both to sell or buy their food, since markets have already been targets of violent attacks in the State¹⁴.

Other major fears consist in the destruction of land or properties (31 percent), in the killings by Boko Haram militants (20 percent) or in related physical violence (10 percent).

Respondents considered themselves as more exposed to violence (82 percent) compared to women (13 percent) or children (1 percent).

Main fears are the limitations of movement, destruction of properties or land, killings and physical violence.

Unfortunately these threats or fears are preventing the people from accessing humanitarian assistance too, according to almost 60 percent of the respondents.

Respondents have judged the relationships between the host community and the IDP to be good overall in 86 percent of the cases or cordial in 13 percent of cases. Relationships are poor mainly due to disagreements between the beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance

and the non-beneficiaries (25 percent) or due to differences related to ethnicity or religion (19 percent), or related to the area of origin (17 percent).

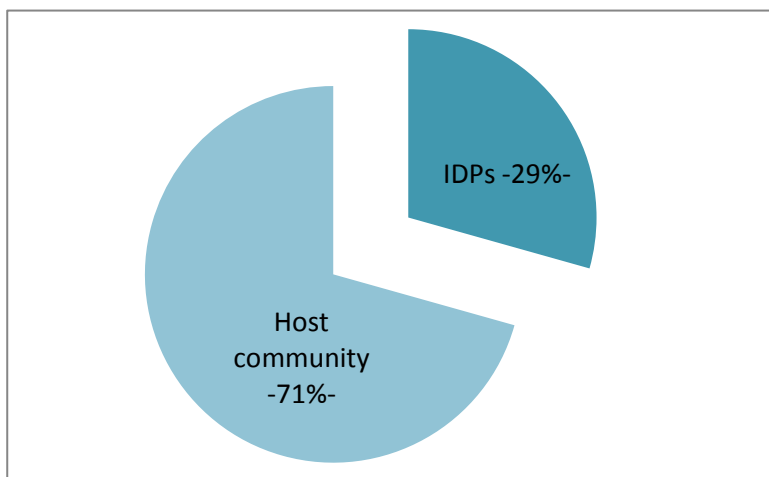
¹⁴ On 26 July 2015, a 10-year-old girl blew herself up in a busy market in Damaturu, which attracts thousands of vendors on Sundays, killing at least 15 and injuring 46, just six days after a powerful blast at a check-point on the outskirts of the city (Human Rights Watch, 2015).

3.7 Credit

Only 31 percent of the households have had access to credit during the three months prior to the survey. Among these households, the large majority (93 percent) have used the credit to buy food. Only a few households resorted to credit to cover health expenses or to buy agricultural inputs. This is a very worrisome picture since it shows the extent to which the majority of the households do not have the means to purchase food and are compelled to resort to credit to satisfy their minimum food needs. Lack of credit opportunities contributes to eroding most vulnerable livelihoods and affecting future recovery and stability.

Credit is largely used to buy food (93 percent of the cases).

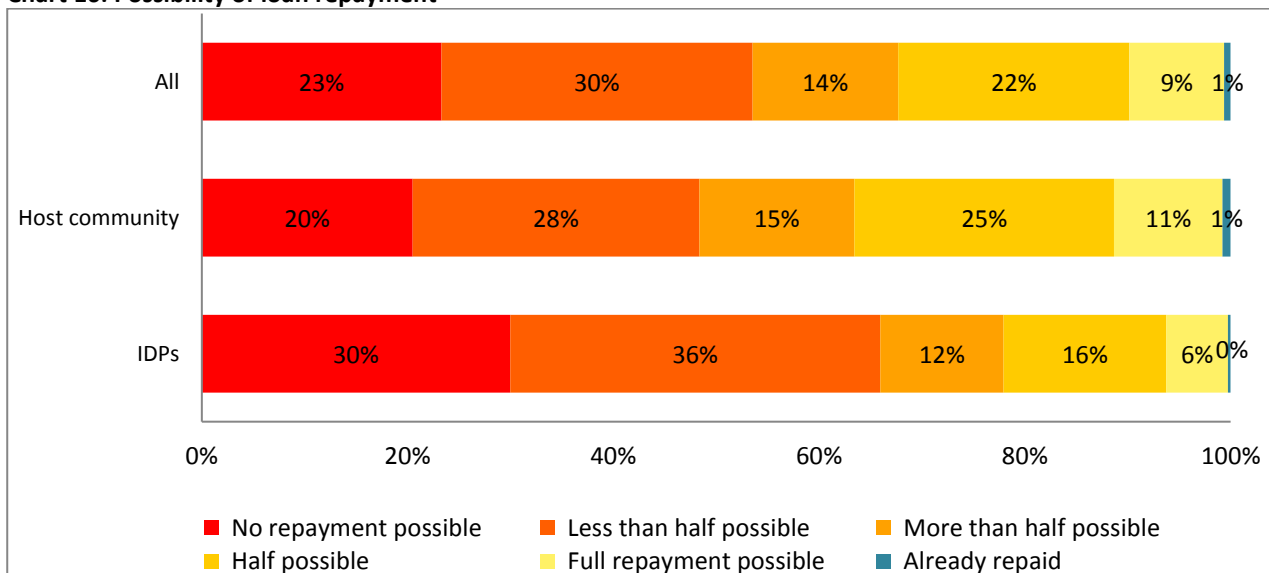
Chart 15: Households access to credit



In fact only very few households have already repaid the loans taken out. In particular, about 30 percent of the displaced households do not even consider it possible to repay the loan in the six months following the survey, compared to 20 percent of the households belonging to the host community. Debt repayment represents, on average, 3 percent of the household expenditures. The inability to repay credit will of course affect future possibilities to

ask for credit again and could lead to a vicious circle of social exclusion, poverty, indebtedness, food insecurity and malnutrition.

Chart 16: Possibility of loan repayment



3.8 Status of Markets

Findings from recent assessments indicate that both Damaturu and Potiskum markets in Yobe State are recording low trade levels due to the security concerns in the area. The livestock border markets in Yobe State and Maiduguri city, which are supplied by international markets, have also been negatively affected due to security concerns (CILSS, FAO and Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, February 2016).

Rural people in Gulani and Gujba are both sellers and buyers of food commodities, at different times of year. Their livelihoods are influenced by both farm-gate prices¹⁵ to producers, and the prices at which they buy food as consumers. However, consumer prices have risen more than producer prices. Fuel price hikes, compounded by the depreciation in the value of the Nigerian Naira (NGN), are a major driving force behind rising basic food prices (rice and vegetable oil in particular). Soaring food prices drive up inflation and thus decrease households' purchasing power to the detriment of their consumption and, on the long term, of their livelihood.

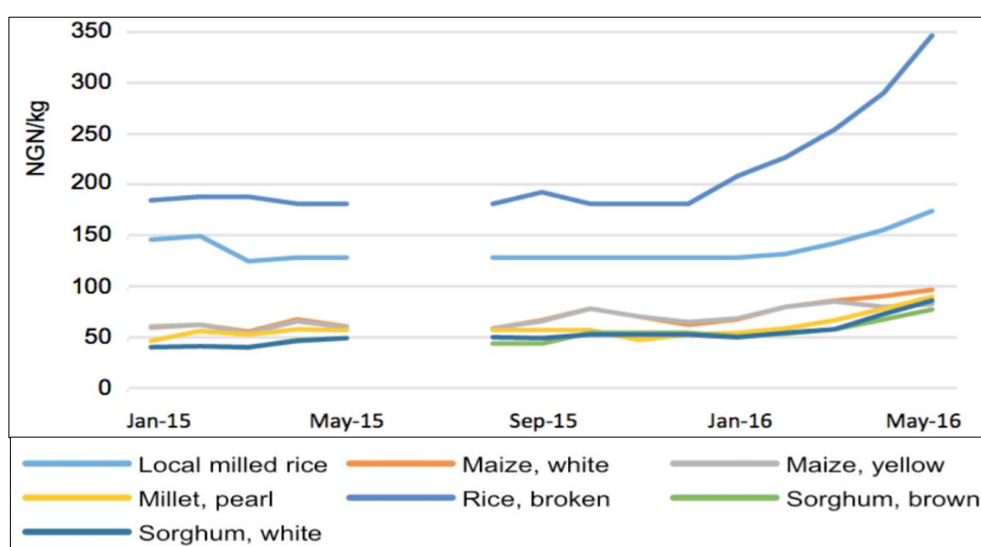
Staple retail food prices in Damaturu¹⁶, which is only 30 km away from Gujba and whose market prices can be considered similar to those in Gujba LGA, increased between 36 and 91 percent compared to 2015.

Table 8: Comparison of staple food prices between May 2015 and May 2016 (source: FEWS NET) and variation

Prices (NGN/kg)	Maize (Yellow)	Maize (White)	Sorghum (Brown)	Sorghum (White)	Millet (Pearl)	Imported Rice	Local Rice
May 2015	59,4975	60,35	48,9075	48,92	57,1425	181,15	128,11
May 2016	82,5	96,1075	77,155	85,6225	88,9625	346,0375	173,8
Variation	+39%	+59%	+58%	+75%	+56%	+91%	+36%

WFP's remote monitoring system indicates that in Yobe State increasing food prices and low casual wage rates appear to be driving down households' purchasing power, explaining the relatively higher use of negative food-based coping strategies reported by respondents in the State (WFP, mVAM 1, May 2016).

Chart 17: Average main food commodities' prices in Damaturu, Yobe State (source: FEWS NET)



¹⁵ The farm-gate prices are those received by farmers for their produce at the farm.

¹⁶ Damaturu is the capital of the Damaturu LGA in Yobe State.

Findings by both WFP's regular monitoring market system and from the mVAM¹⁷ indicate that in Maiduguri (where markets have been monitored) the continuous depreciation of the Naira against the US dollar¹⁸ has resulted in the increased price of imported food items, particularly rice and vegetable oil¹⁹, which has likely happened in the neighboring LGA Yobe as well. This situation has certainly been a determinant in the decreased accessibility to food by the most vulnerable households.

¹⁷ For more information about the mVAM in Nigeria visit http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/nigeria.html

¹⁸ Data relate to the 10 markets assessed in Maiduguri and Jere LGAs (source: WFP Nigeria, August 2016).

¹⁹ Between April and July 2016 there has been a 20 percent increase in the unofficial exchange rate of the dollar against the Naira (source: mVAM bulletin 1, May 2016 and WFP Nigeria, August 2016).

4. CAUSES OF FOOD INSECURITY

The Yobe State is among the poorest in Nigeria. Although Gulani and Gujba are considered the breadbasket of the State and supply the internal market, poverty, chronic under-development and a seasonal agriculture characterise the economy of this State. The Boko Haram insurgency is putting further strain on already stretched environmental resources and basic services.

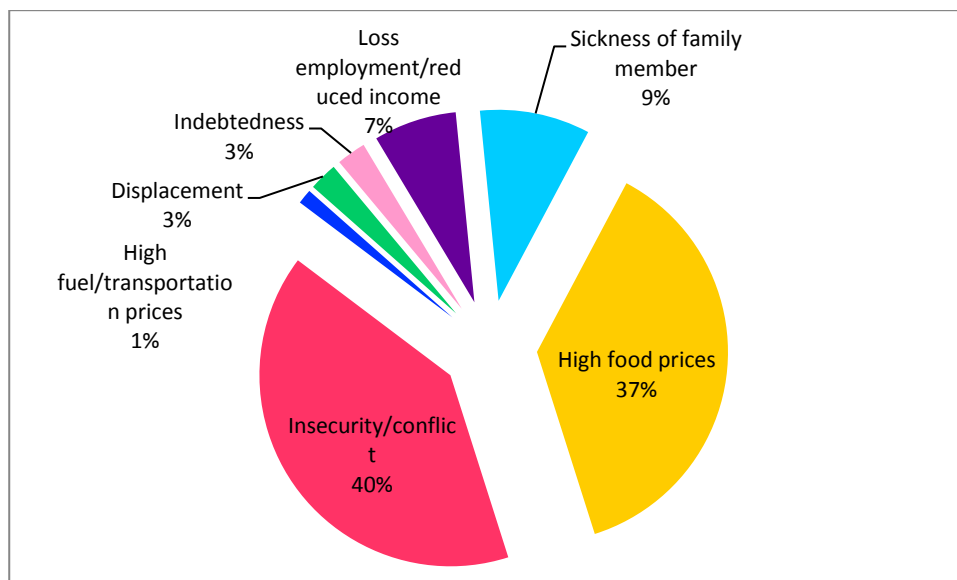
About the 63 percent of the interviewed households have experienced a difficulty or shock during the three months prior the survey. The frequency of shocks experienced by the IDPs and the host community is similar (69 percent and 60 percent respectively).

Insecurity – Boko Haram

The main shock perceived is the **insecurity** and all the uncertainty associated with the insurgency of Boko Haram. Boko Haram has spread terror in Yobe State by perpetuating violence, killing its opponents and abducting thousands of women and children.

The Boko Haram conflict had a dramatic impact on agriculture in the northeast of Nigeria. Farmers were forced to flee their homes in Yobe State, due to destruction of irrigation, livestock losses and farming facilities, including veterinary health facilities (FAO, July 2016) and they have been afraid to return to their land. As a consequence of this insecurity, rural households within the state and from Borno were forced either to migrate or to reduce the size of the agricultural parcels, resulting in a decrease of both incomes and direct food sources.

Chart 18: Main shock perceived by the households



Deterioration of household purchasing power

The second main shock, perceived in order of importance, is the soaring food prices, which are having a dramatic effect on household purchasing power. The deterioration of the purchasing power is the major cause of the food shortage and it compels households to resort to livelihood and food-related coping strategies with negative effects on their recovery in both the short and long term.

This is corroborated by the fact that half of the respondents stated that at some point there had been no food to eat of any kind in the household in the 30 days prior the survey, and this because of lack of resources

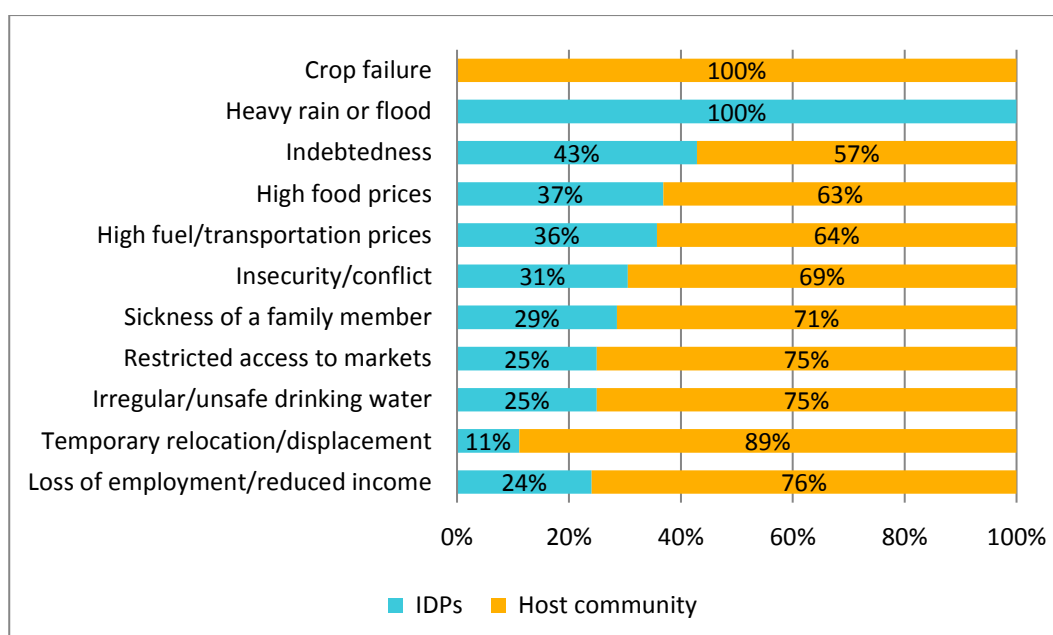
to get the food. This phenomenon has been more frequent among the IDPs (60 percent of the cases) than the host community (45 percent).

The reduced purchasing power has also lead to asking for credit, when credit is an option since sometimes it is a privilege extended only to some (in this case 31 percent of the households have obtained a credit) and the indebtedness rate is high since only 1 percent of the households have been able to repay debts incurred three months prior the survey.

Depleted food stocks

Although this shock was not mentioned among the main ones, evidence shows that at the time of the data collection rural households were still suffering the lingering effects of a below average 2015-16 harvest. Rural people depleted their food stocks because of disruptions to agricultural production in 2015, with direct impact on their food security.

Chart 19: Most significant shocks perceived by the host community and IDPs



5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

About 222,402 people are food insecure in the LGAs of Gulani and Gujba, which corresponds to 74 percent of the population.

Households have reduced their quantity and quality of food intake: almost half of the households (47 percent) have poor food consumption and 29 percent have borderline food consumption. Food expenses represent more than 65 percent of the overall monthly expenses for about half of the households (49 percent). Nearly 80 percent of the households have resorted to detrimental livelihood strategies, and among them 40 percent turn to emergency coping strategies, which are the most difficult to reverse. Those 31 percent who had the chance to ask for credit are not able to repay it in the short or long term. The inability to repay a debt will affect future possibilities to ask for a credit again and can lead to a poverty trap of indebtedness, food insecurity and malnutrition.

This is an extremely dramatic situation, exacerbated by the insurgency of Boko Haram, which limits people's movements, prevents farmers from fully cultivating their land, and precludes job opportunities with consequent loss of economic assets, livelihood and, ultimately, hope.

Households in assessed LGAs of Gulani and Gujba are very vulnerable to currency swings and inflation since they depend on the market to satisfy their needs. The ongoing depreciation of the Naira has underpinned the soaring prices of both imported and domestic staple commodities. Food prices have increased compared to last year due to higher fuel and transportation costs, and, again, to the ongoing insurgency of Boko Haram. Higher prices, combined to the often non-functioning markets, have severely reduced food accessibility.

Although the forthcoming agricultural harvest is expected to increase compared to last year's, abundant evidence shows that the food security situation in the assessed LGAs is so dramatic that it is not far from reaching a famine level if assistance is not provided in the very short term.

Recommendations

The VAM team recommends a coordinated humanitarian response to the evolving situation marked by a food security crisis, soaring food prices, security risks and people displacement.

Security: it is important that the assistance delivery points be in secure conditions, in order to allow beneficiaries to obtain the assistance.

Targeting: Assistance should target the most vulnerable households, despite their displacement status. Targeting criteria should include all food insecure households:

- Households with no access to land for farming and owning no livestock;
- Poor households lacking cereal food reserves;
- Households engaging in precarious work of collecting natural resources and occasional labour;
- Household lacking productive assets/without income.

Moreover, poor households that respond to the following criteria should also be targeted:

- Households headed by women, in particular single mothers and without capacity to work;
- Households headed by a minor;
- Households with specific needs (specific to the context).

Assistance modalities: at this stage of the food security crisis it is important to assist through:

- free in-kind food distributions
- CBT, being aware of the security risks and of the inflationary effects on the CBT assistance modality. Moreover, the difficulties to reach functional markets in the assessed LGAs, which are the least accessible of the State, should be also taken into account when planning the CBT

Food security monitoring: it is highly recommend to:

- continue monitoring prices in all the main markets of Yobe State

“This is about as bad as it gets. There’s only one step worse and I’ve not come across that situation in 20 years of doing this work and that’s a famine.”

Toby Lanzer, UN assistant secretary general and OCHA’s regional humanitarian coordinator for the Sahel.

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7. ANNEXES

Household questionnaire

<p>Date of interview: _ _ / _ _ / 2016 <i>day month</i></p> <p>Enumerator's name: _____</p> <p>Enumerator's code _ _ </p> <p>State: _____ Local Government Area (LGA): _ _ </p> <p>Ward name: _ _ </p> <p>1=Rural 2=Urban _ _ </p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">a) Latitude(N/S)</td> <td> _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ </td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Longitude(E/W)</td> <td> _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ </td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Altitude</td> <td> _ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _ </td> </tr> </table>	a) Latitude(N/S)	_ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _	b) Longitude(E/W)	_ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _	c) Altitude	_ _ . _ _ _ _ _ _	<p>GPS COORDINATES</p>																				
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<p>I confirm that the questionnaire is fully completed.</p> <p>Signature of team leader: _____ Date: _ _ / _ _ / 2016 <i>day month</i></p>																												
<p>Please read the following consent form:</p> <p>"My name is _____. I am conducting this survey on behalf of the Center for Research and Capacity Development on Humanitarian Studies CRC DHS Yobe State University. We are assessing the Food Security, Livelihoods, Nutrition, WASH and Protection situation in Yobe State. Your household was selected to be part of this survey. I would like to speak to you (and your spouse/partner). The questionnaire will take approximately one hour to complete. Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other people. This is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions. However, we hope that the research will benefit Nigeria by assisting us to understand better the needs of the people to improve the situation in the future. You will not receive any direct benefit if you join this study, your participation is voluntary. Do you have any questions for me? You may ask questions about this study at any time. May we begin now?"</p>																												
<p>1- HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION</p>																												
1.1	Is the respondent male or female?	<p>1= Male _ </p> <p>2 = Female - </p>	<p>Age in years _ _ (at least 18-99)</p>																									
1.2	<p>If the respondent is NOT the head of the household, what is their relationship to the household head? (SELECT ONLY ONE)</p> <p>999 = Head of Household</p>	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;"> _ </td> <td style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 90%;">Spouse</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Son/daughter (adult above 18 years)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Parent/grandparent/other relatives</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Uncle/aunt/niece/nephew</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td>Friends</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td>Other (specify): _____</td> </tr> </table>	_	1	Spouse		2	Son/daughter (adult above 18 years)		3	Parent/grandparent/other relatives		4	Uncle/aunt/niece/nephew		5	Friends		6	Other (specify): _____								
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	5	Friends																										
	6	Other (specify): _____																										

1.3	Is the head of household male or female?	1= Male 2 = Female	_	1.3a Age in years _ _		
1.4	What is the marital status of the head of the household?	_	1 = Single 2 = Married/Living as partner 3 = Separated/ Divorced 4 = Widow or widower			
1.5	How many children and adults are currently living in the household? (<i>Provide the sex and age breakdown of all household members</i>)					
	(U2) 0 - 2	(U5) 3 - 4	5 - 17	18-59	Above 60	TOTAL
Male	_	_	_	_	_	_ _
Female	_	_	_	_	_	_ _
1.7	How many persons fall under the following status in the household?	a) Pregnancy _ _ ; b) Lactation _ _ ; c) Disability (mental or physical) _ _ ; d) Chronically ill (ill for >2months) _ _				
1.8	Is the household a Host/Local Population household or an IDP household	_	1. IDPs in Camps 2. IDPs in Host community 3. Host community/Permanent resident → skip to section 2 4. IDPs in informal settlement 7. Other, specify: _____			
1.9	What is the origin (LGA/State) of respondent's household?	_	1=Adamawa (list all LGAs in State) 2=Borno (list all LGAs in State) 3=LGAs of Yobe (provide full list of LGAs) 5=Other (specify): _____			
1.10	When did your household arrive in this LGA? (number of months)	_ _				
1.11	What is the main reason for leaving your place of origin?	1= Insecurity/Conflict 3= Natural Disaster	2= Community Conflict 4= Other (specify): _____	_ 		
1.12.	Do household members/relatives/friends still remain in your place of origin?	0= No 1= Yes				_
1.13	Have you tried to return to your place of origin in the past three months?	0= No 1= Yes				_
PROTECTION						
	How would you describe the situation in the area in which you are now living (camp/community/town) with regard to your safety and the safety of your family?				1=Good: There are no threats to your safety/family's safety 2=Some concern: There are occasional threats to your safety/family's safety 3=Poor: There are frequent threats to your safety/family's safety 4=Very bad: There are constant threats to your safety/family's safety	

	If the answer to the above question is (2, 3 or 4), describe the threats:	1=Physical violence 2=Rape 3=Abduction 4=Killings 5=Limitations on movement (e.g. check points, mines) 6=House, land or property destruction 7. Other (specify): _____																				
	Who are mainly exposed to these threats?	1.=Men 2=Women 3=Girls 4=Boys 5= People from certain groups (specify) _____																				
	Are these threats or fear of these threats preventing people from accessing assistance? Eg registration or distribution sites	1- Yes 2- No																				
	What is the relation between IDPs and the host community?	1=Good 2=Very Good 3= Poor 4=Very Poor																				
	If the relations are poor/very poor, what type of tension exists?	1=Ethnicity/religion based 2=Between displaced people/refugees and host population 3=Between different areas of people's origin 4=Between recipients of humanitarian assistance and non-recipients 5=Other (specify) _____																				
2 – EDUCATION																						
2.1	What is the highest educational status of your household head? (SELECT ONLY ONE)	1= No education 2= Pre-primary 3= Primary 4= Secondary 5= Vocational training 6= Tertiary 9= Religious (Islamic, Christian)																				
2.2	How many members of your household are currently attending school (2016) ?																					
	a) 3-5	b) 6-12																				
	c) 12-18	d) +18																				
Male	_	_																				
Female	_	_																				
2.3	Are any member of your household currently not attending school?	0= No If no skip to Section 3 1= Yes																				
2.4	If some members of your household are not currently attending school, what are the THREE MAIN reasons?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>School closed</td> <td>8</td> <td>Disability</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>School opened but no teachers</td> <td>9</td> <td>Chronic illness</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Unable to pay fees/uniform</td> <td>10</td> <td>Insecurity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>School is too far away</td> <td>11</td> <td>Caregiving / Stay home to work for family</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>No transportation</td> <td>12</td> <td>Pregnancy/ Breastfeeding</td> </tr> </table>	1	School closed	8	Disability	2	School opened but no teachers	9	Chronic illness	3	Unable to pay fees/uniform	10	Insecurity	4	School is too far away	11	Caregiving / Stay home to work for family	5	No transportation	12	Pregnancy/ Breastfeeding
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CIRCLE 3 main reasons THAT APPLY or 999 if no reason is provided	6	Family does not see the need	13	Other: _____
	7	No school in the community		

3 – FOOD CONSUMPTION AND FOOD SOURCES

3.1	How many meals did the adults (18+) in this household eat yesterday ?	__ Number of meals
3.2	How many meals did the members of the household between (6-17) eat yesterday ?	__ Number of meals
3.3	How many meals did the children (0-5) in the household eat yesterday ?	__ Number of meals

3.4 How many days over the last 7 days, did members of your household eat the following food items, prepared and/or consumed at home, and what was their source ?
(Use codes below, write 0 if not consumed in last 7 days)
Note for enumerator: Determine whether consumption of fish, milk was only in small quantities.

	Food items/groups	3.4 - Number of days eaten in past 7 days <i>If 0 days, do not specify the main source.</i>	3.5 - How was this food acquired? <i>Write the main source of food for the past 7 days</i>
1.	Cereals, grains, roots and tubers: Rice, pasta, bread, sorghum, millet, maize, potato, yam, cassava, white sweet potato	__	__
2.	Legumes / nuts : beans, cowpeas, peanuts, nut, soy, pigeon pea and / or other nuts	__	__
3.	Milk and other dairy products: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, cheese, other dairy products (Exclude margarine / butter or small amounts of milk for tea / coffee)	__	__
4.1	Flesh meat: beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, duck, other birds, insects	__	__
4.2	Organ meat: liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	__	__
4.3	Fish/shellfish: fish, including canned tuna, cat fish and / or other seafood (fish in large quantities and not as a condiment)	__	__
4.4	Eggs	__	__
5.1	Orange vegetables (vegetables rich in Vitamin A): carrot, red pepper, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes,	__	__
5.2	Green leafy vegetables: baobab leaf (Kuka), sorel (yakuwa), spinach (alepo), water leaf, cassava leaf, okra, lalo, karkachi moringa (zogale) and/or other dark green leaves	__	__
6	Fruits: banana, apple, lemon, mango, papaya (popo), apricot, peach, goruba, dumpam etc.	__	__
7	Oil / fat /butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, groundnut oil, margarine, other fats / oil	__	__
8	Sugar, or sweet: sugar, honey, jam, cakes, candy, cookies, pastries, cakes and other sweet (sugary drinks)	__	__

9	Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, Maggi, tomato / sauce, meat or fish as a condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee.	__	__
Food acquisition codes 1 = Own production (crops, animal) 2 = Fishing / Hunting 3 = Gathering 4 = Loan		5 = Market (purchase with cash) 6 = Market (purchase on credit) 7 = Beg for food 8 = Exchange labour or items for food	9 = Gift (food) from family relatives or friends 10 = Food aid from civil society, NGOs, government, UN Agency etc.
4 – HOUSEHOLD COPING STRATEGIES			
4.1 – During the <u>last 7 days</u> , were there days (and, if so, how many) when your household had to employ one of the following strategies (to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it)? <p style="text-align: center;"><i>READ OUT STRATEGIES</i></p>		Frequency (number of days from 0 to 7)	
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food		__	
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives		__	
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day		__	
Reduced portion size of meals		__	
Reduction in the quantities consumed by adults/mothers for young children		__	
4.2 During the past 30 days, did anyone in your household have to engage in any of the following measures because there was not enough food or money to buy food?		1 = No; I did not face a shortage of food 2 = No, because I already sold those assets or have engaged in this activity within the last 12 months and cannot continue to do it 3= Yes 4= N/A	
1.1 Sold household assets/goods (radio, furniture, refrigerator, television, jewellery, clothes etc.)		__	
1.2 Purchased food on credit or borrowed food		__	
1.3 Spent savings		__	
1.4 Borrowed money		__	
1.5 Sold productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.)		__	
1.6 Reduced expenses on health (including drugs) and education		__	
1.7 Withdrew children from school		__	
1.8 Sold house or land		__	
1.9 Begged		__	
1.10 Engaged in illegal income activities (theft, prostitution)		__	

5 - (WASH, HOUSING & FACILITIES)							
5.1	Where do you mainly obtain your drinking water at the moment? (SELECT ONLY ONE)	1 = Public tap/standpipe 2 = Piped water supply into dwelling/yard (Borehole, hand pump) 3 = Surface water (ponds/canals/lake/dam) water/sachet 4 = Bottled 5 = Protected Well/spring Well 6= Unprotected 7 = Water truck 8 = Other (specify): _____					_
5.1.1	How far away is this water source when walking from your dwelling? Record time in hours and/or minutes to access source (walking distance). Circle "999" if water in compound)					_ hours _ _ minutes 999 = water is in the compound	
5.1.2	Is it safe for you or your family members/community to fetch water from the water points at any time of the day?	1=Yes 2=No 3=Presence of checkpoints			4=Blockades 5=Robbery 6=Sexual Violence/Harassment 7= Other _____		
5.2	What is the MAIN source of energy for cooking in your household?	1= Firewood 2= Charcoal 3= Gas 4 =Electricity 5 = Kerosene 6= Other (specify): _____					_
5.3	What is the MAIN type of toilet/latrine your household uses? (SELECT ONLY ONE)	1 = Own flush toilet 2 = Shared flush toilet 3 = Cement pit latrine 4 = Dirt pit latrine 5 = Bush (open defecation) 6 = Other (specify): _____					_
5.4	Observe and note the type of dwelling	1 = House 2 = Flat/Apartment 3 = Straw Hut 4 = Tent/plastic sheets 5 = Other (specify): _____					_
5.4.1	Observe and note the quality of the materials of the walls of the building	1 = Mostly in durable material (bricks, cement, stones) 2 = Mostly in non-durable material (wood, mud, corrugated materials, plastic sheets, straws)					_
5.4.2	Observe and note the quality of the materials of the roof of the building						_
5.4.3	Do you or your household own or rent this dwelling/building?	_	1. Rent 2. Lease		3. Own 4. Don't own but live for free		
5.5	Does your household own any of the following assets? (only if functional) 0 = No 1 = Yes WHILE ASKING, ALSO OBSERVE AND RECORD	A	Beds	_	I	Agricultural tools (hoe/spade/cutlass)	_
		B	Sponge mattress	_	J	Seed for planting	_
		C	Table/chair	_	K	Wheel barrow	_
		D	Radio	_	L	Mosquito net	_
		E	Television	_	M	Cash, other savings (jewellery)	_
		F	Car, taxi	_	N	Motorcycle	_

		G	Cupboard/dresser	_	O	Bicycle	_
		H	Cell/Mobile phone	_	P	Cart (ox cart etc)	_

6 – AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION							
6.1	Do you have access to farming land where you can grow any type of food /crops?			0= No 1= Yes		_ If no skip to 6.5	
6.2	How do you access this land?		1= Private ownership 2 = Rented/leased land 3 = Communion/group land	4 = Crop-shared 5 = Land allocated to IDPs by host community		_	
6.3	What is the size of this farmland?		_ _ _ _ HECTARES 999 = I don't know				
6.4	Has the land size cultivated changed compared to last year?			1= Increased 2 = Decreased	3 = Remained about the same 9 = Not applicable		_
6.5	Does your household own any livestock (cattle, small ruminants or poultry)?			0= No 1= Yes		_ If no skip to 6.7	
6.6	If yes, how many of each of the following animals do you own (put 00 if none owned)			1 = Cattle _ _ _ _ _ _ _		2 = Poultry (chicken, duck, guinea fowls) _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
				3 = Sheep _ _ _ _ _ _ _		4 = Pigs _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
				5 = Goats _ _ _ _ _ _ _		7= Other (specify): _____ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	
				6 =Camels _ _ _ _ _ _ _			
6.7	Does the household practice any fishing or fish farming?		0= No 1= Yes			_	
6.8	What are the three main constraints your HH has experienced this year in agricultural production, livestock breeding and/or fishing? Provide up to three constraints and rank in order of negative impact on livelihoods – start with the constraint with the largest negative impact.						1. _ _ _ _ 2. _ _ _ _ 3. _ _ _ _
	Codes for agricultural /farming/livestock constraints: 1 = Insecurity 2 = Lack of seeds		3 = Low soil fertility 4 = Pests and diseases 5 = Lack of cash/money 6 = Lack of land	7 = Lack of rain/delayed rainfall 8 = High costs for agricultural inputs 9 = High costs for labour	10 = Lack of access to credit, collateral 11 = Lack of storage facilities 12 = Lack of animal health staff 13 = Lack of access to market		
6.9	Is there an accessible market from which to buy food or sell surplus produce in your neighbourhood?					0= No 1= Yes	
6.10	If there is no market, insert the means of transportation and indicate the minutes it takes to get there (round trip, there and back)?				a. Transportation code: 1 = Walking 2 = Car/Bus/Bicycle		

If walking please indicate how many minutes it takes and how many kilometres is separating the camp from the market.	3= Other (specify): _____
	b. Kilometres: _ _
	c. Minutes: _ _ _ _
Is it safe for you or your family members/community to access farm land or the markets at any time of the day?	1=Yes 2=No 3=Presence of checkpoints 4=Blockades 5=Robbery 6=Sexual Violence/Harassment 7= Other_____

7– INCOME/LIVELIHOOD SOURCES AND DEBTS

7.1	How many household members are contributing or have contributed to the household's income in the past three months?	_ _
------------	---	-----

7.2 What are the **3 main income sources** (report maximum 2) of the household for the **last 3 months?** in order of importance, using the activity codes below

Use proportional piling or divide the pie method to estimate relative contribution from each income source to total household income (both cash and in-kind).

	Income source (Rank activity)	Code (Use codes on the right)	Using proportional piling method, estimate the relative contribution to total income of each activity (%)	Who is involved in terms of gender? 1. Male(s) 2. Female(s) 3. Both male & female 4. Children
7.2a	Main income activity	_ _	_ _ _	_
7.2b	Second income activity	_ _	_ _ _	_
	Third income act	_ _	_ _	_
7.2c	TOTAL	100%		

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 = Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening)
2 = Livestock
3= Fishing
4= Hunting/gathering
5= Remittance
6= Unskilled wage labour | 7 = Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.)
8 = Handicrafts/artisanal work
9 = Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.)
10. Transport/motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke (tuk-tuk)
11. Daily/common labourer (agriculture) Salaries, wages (employees) | 12 = Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths)
13 = Begging
14 = Gift/Aid/Assistance
15 = Trade/Commerce
16 = Other (specify): _____
17= No other income activity |
|---|--|---|

7.3 What were the **2 main income sources** (report maximum 2) of the household BEFORE the conflict/displacement? in order of importance, using the activity codes below

Use proportional piling or divide the pie method to estimate relative contribution from each income source to total household income (both cash and in-kind).				
	Income source (Rank activity)	Code (Use codes on the right)	Using proportional piling method, estimate the relative contribution to total income of each activity (%)	Who is involved in terms of gender? 1. Male(s) 2. Female(s) 3. Both male & female 4. Children
7.3a	Main income activity	_ _	_ _ _	_
1 = Agriculture (cash, crop, gardening) 2 = Livestock 3 = Fishing 4 = Hunting/gathering 5 = Remittance 6 = Unskilled wage labour		7 = Skilled labour (construction, electrician, etc.) 8 = Handicrafts/artisanal work 9 = Selling of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood, wild food.) 10. Transport/motorcycle business (operating taxi, keke (tuk-tuk)) 11. Daily/common labourer (agriculture) Salaries, wages (employees)		12 = Petty trade, street vending (including stall/booths) 13 = Begging 14 = Gift/Aid/Assistance 15 = Trade/Commerce 16 = Other (specify): _____ 17 = No other income activity

7.4	Have you taken any credit in the last 3 months?		0= No → Skip to Section 8 1= Yes	_
7.5	If "yes" what was the main reason for new debts or credit?	1= To buy food 3= To pay school, education costs 5= To pay fines/tax inputs/tools 7= To buy or rent land/dwelling ceremonies/donations 9 = To buy fuel 99= No loan/debt taken out	2= To cover health expenses 4= To pay other loans 6= To buy agricultural 8= To pay for 10= Other (specify)_____	_ _
7.6	How much of the loan do you expect to be able to repay during the next 6 months?		1 No repayment possible 2 Less than ½ possible 3 More than ½ possible 4 Half (50%) possible 5 Full repayment possible 6 Already repaid	_

8- EXPENDITURES			
		<p>8. 1 - Did you purchase any of the following food items during the last 30 days for domestic consumption?</p> <p>If 'no', enter '0' and proceed to next food-item.</p> <p>If 'yes', ask the respondent to estimate the total cash and credit expenditure on the item for the 30 days.</p> <p><i>(register the expenses according to local currency)</i></p>	<p>8. 2 -During the last 30 days did your household consume the following foods without purchasing them?</p> <p>If so, estimated the value of non-purchased food items consumed during the last 30 days</p>
		(Naira)	(Naira)
1.	Cereals (maize, rice, sorghum, wheat, bread)	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
2.	Tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava)	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
3.	Pulses (beans, peas, groundnuts)	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
4.	Fruits & vegetables	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
5.	Fish/Meat/Eggs/poultry	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
6.	Oil/fat/groundnut oil/butter	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
7.	Milk/cheese/yogurt	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
8.	Sugar/Salt/Spices	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
9.	Tea/Coffee	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _

8.3 - Did you purchase the following items during the last 30 days for domestic consumption? <i>If none, write 0 and go to next item</i>		8.4 - Estimated expenditure during the last 30 days <i>(register the expenses according to the currency in which it was done)</i>		8.5 - In the past 6 months how much money have you spent on each of the following items or service? <i>Use the following table, write 0 if no expenditure.</i>		8.6 - Estimated expenditure during the last six months	
		(Naira)				(Naira)	
10.	Kolanut/Tobacco	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	19.	Medical expenses, health care	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
11.	Soap (powder/detergents)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	20.	Clothing, shoes	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
12.	Transport	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	21.	Education, school fees, uniform, etc.	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
13.	Fuel (firewood/charcoal etc.)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	22.	Debt repayment	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
14.	Water	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	23.	Celebrations / social events	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
15.	Electricity/Lighting	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	24.	Agricultural seeds/tools	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
16.	Communication (phone)	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	25.	Savings	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
17.	Rent	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	26.	Constructions/house repairs	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		
18.	Other (specify): _____ _____	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	27.	Other long term expenditure (specify): _____	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _		

9 – SHOCKS				
9.1 HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCED ANY DIFFICULTIES OVER THE LAST 3 MONTHS?		0=No → Skip to Section 10 1=Yes		_
IF SO, WHAT ARE THE 3 MOST SIGNIFICANT ONES BY ORDER OF IMPORTANCE? DO NOT READ OPTIONS.		9.11 1 ST DIFFICULTY	9.12 2 nd difficulty	9.13 3 rd difficulty
		_ _	_ _	_ _
1 = Loss employment/reduced income 2 = Sickness of HH member 3 = Insecurity/conflict 5 = High food prices 6 = High fuel/transportation prices 7 = Debt 8 = Irregular/unsafe drinking water		9 = TEMPORARY RELOCATION/DISPLACEMENT 10 = Heavy rains/floods 11 = Crop failure 12 = Restricted access to markets 14 = Other shock, specify _____ 15= No other shocks		

10 – HOUSEHOLD HUNGER SCORE			
10.1	In the past four weeks (30 days), was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food?	0 = No → Skip to 10.2 1= Yes	_

10.1a	How often did this happen in the past four weeks (30 days)?	1= Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2= Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3= Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	__
10.2	In the past four weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?	0 = No → Skip to 10.3 1= Yes	__
10.2a	How often did this happen in the past four weeks (30 days)?	1= Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2= Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3= Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	__
10.3	In the past four weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?	0 = No → Skip to Section 11 1= Yes	__
10.3a	How often did this happen in the past four weeks (30 days)?	1= Rarely (once or twice in the past four weeks) 2= Sometimes (three to ten times in the past four weeks) 3= Often (more than ten times in the past four weeks)	__

11 – ASSISTANCE			
11.1	Did any member of your household benefit from any FOOD assistance in the past 3 months ? Circle one.	0 = No → Skip to 11.5 1 = Yes	__
11.2	a. What type of FOOD assistance was received? (Top 3 assistance received the last 3 months)	b. Who provides the food assistance? Choose codes on below.	
11.3	1. Food for school children (eaten at school or take-home) 2. Food for work / Food for training 4. Free food distributions 5. Cash Based Transfer 6. Other (specify): _____	Codes for assistance provider/source: 1 = Government 2 = UN agency 3 = NGOs 4 = Religious body 5 = Community 6 = Relative(s)/Friend(s) 7 = Other (specify): _____	__ __ __
11.4	Who receives the food assistance?	1 = Male(s) 2 = Female(s) 3 = Both male & female 4 = Children 5. All	__
	Who normally decides how to utilise food/ cash in the family?	1=Husband 2=Wife 3=Boys 4=Girls 5=Grandparents 6= Other (specify): _____	
	Does food or cash assistance create push or pull factors for people from other communities to come to registration/ distribution points?	1=No 2=Yes	

	Do you think that people would feel safe when registering (receiving food/ cash) for food/ cash (specify the delivery mechanism: mobile money, cash collection, cash delivery, etc.)?	1=Yes 2=No. Please specify why not _____	
11.5	Did any member of household benefit from any NON-FOOD assistance in the past 3 months ?	0 = No → Skip to 11.8 1= Yes	__
11.6	Who receives the Assistance?	1 = Male(s) 2 = Female(s) 3 = Both male & female 4 = Children 5. All	__
11.7	What type of assistance? (Top 3 assistance received the last 3 months)	1=Money allowances / loans 2=Education (fees, books, uniforms) 3=Medical services (hygiene promotion/ immunization, etc.) 4=Treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) 5=Supplementary feeding 6=Hygiene kit 7=Non food items (blanket, mosquito nets, nylon mats etc.) 8=Other (specify): _____	__ __ __
11.8	What are the TOP 3 priority needs for your household?	1. Health/medical 2. Food 3. Water 4. Shelter 5. Non-food items 6. Education 7. Livelihood support 8. Foods appropriate for children	__ __ __

12 – NUTRITION		
MOTHER AND CHILD NUTRITION – ASK THIS MODULE FOR EACH WOMAN BETWEEN 15 AND 49 YEARS OLD AND FOR EACH CHILD < 59 MONTHS IF NO CHILDREN, TERMINATE QUESTIONNAIRE		
12.1	Are you currently pregnant or breastfeeding? ENTER ONLY ONE	1 = Pregnant 2 = Breastfeeding 3 = Neither 4 = Pregnant and breastfeeding 5 = Don't know
12.2	Woman's MUAC (in centimetres)	__ __ . __ cm
Read: Now I would like to ask you some questions about your children (<i>Continue the interview with the main caregiver for the child</i>)		
Starting with the youngest child, please enter the children's first names and ask the following question for one child at the time:		
12.3	First name of child <59 months	_____
12.4	Are you the mother of [Name]	1 = Yes 2 = No, father 3 = No, other close family 4 = No, caregiver 5 = No, other specify _____
12.5	Child's age in months (record age in completed months)	__ __
12.6	Child sex?	1 = Male 2 = Female
12.7	Child's MUAC (in centimetres)	__ __ . __ cm
12.8	Does the child have bilateral pitting oedema? (Check both feet for oedema)	0 = No 1 = Yes
12.9	Is the child presently enrolled in a selective feeding program?	0 = No 1 = Yes, therapeutic feeding program (hospitalised) 2 = Yes, therapeutic feeding program (outpatient) 3 = Yes, supplementary feeding program 4 = Yes, micronutrient powder supplementation
13. MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET – ASK THIS MODULE FOR CHILD < 23 MONTHS IF NO CHILDREN < 23 MONTHS, TERMINATE QUESTIONNAIRE		
13.1	Who is the primary caregiver of this child?	1 = Mother 2 = Father 3 = Grandmother 4 = Sibling 5 = No, other specify _____
13.2	Was [child's name] breastfed yesterday during the day or night?	1 = Yes (<i>Note: Include under "yes" any child who is breastfed by women other than the mother, or who are given breast milk from another woman by spoon, cup, bottle, etc.</i>) 2 = No 3 = I don't Know

13.3	If the child is 0 – 5 months, are they exclusively breastfed?	1 = Yes 2 = No ___
13.4	How many times during the day or night did [Child's name] consume any...	(a) ...infant formula? ___ times
		(b) ...milk (such as tinned, Powdered, or fresh animal milk)? ___ times
		(c) ...yogurt? ___ times
		(d) ...thin porridge? ___ times
Please describe everything that [child] ate yesterday during the day or night, whether at home or outside the home.		
<i>As the respondent recalls and lists food eaten by the child, circle "yes" in the corresponding food group Do not probe but help the caretaker recall in chronologic order (Rows 13.4 -13.20 below). DK = Don't know.</i>		
13.5	Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, or other foods made from grains	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.6	Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange Inside	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.7	White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.8	Any dark green leafy vegetables	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.9	Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, or <i>(insert other local vitamin A-rich foods)</i>	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.10	Any other fruits or vegetables	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.11	Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.12	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamp, goat, chicken, or duck	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.13	Eggs	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.14	Fresh or dried fish, shellfish, or seafood	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.15	Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils, nuts or seeds	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.16	Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.17	Foods made with red palm oil, red palm nut, or red palm nut pulp sauce	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.18	Fortified Solid, Semi-solid, or Soft Foods for Infants/ Children	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.19	Micronutrient Powders	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.20	Lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS)	0 = No 1 = Yes 2 = DK ___
13.21	How many times did [child's name] eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or night?	1 = ___ times 2 = Don't know