



Key Messages

 Seventy-four (74) percent of both Internally Displaced Population (IDPs) and host population households in Gujba and Gulani Local Government Areas (LGAs) are food insecure. One-third of IDP households is severely food insecure.

 Malnutrition rates among children under five years exceed the WHO emergency thresholds, with prevalence higher than 15 percent.



Methodology

WHAT : Emergency Food Security Assessment

WHY : To better understand the food security and nutrition situation of IDPs and Host Populations Households

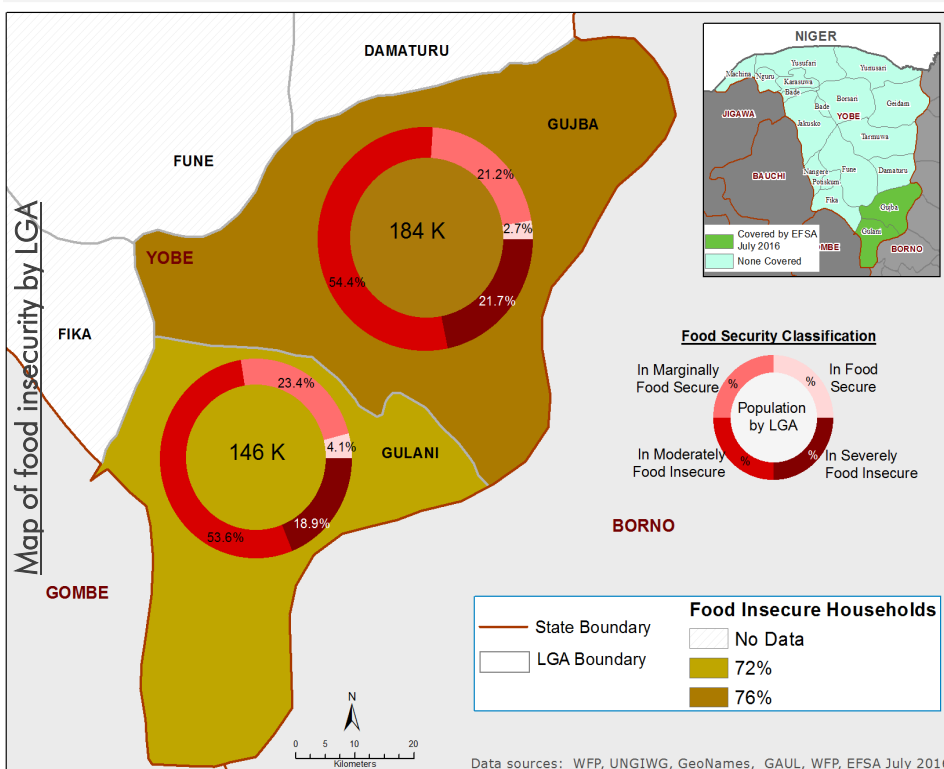
WHERE : Gujba and Gulani LGAs of Yobe State were covered

WHEN : July 2016 (Data Collection)

HOW : CARI (the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators) was calculated using the food consumption score, share of food expenditure and coping strategies

SAMPLING : Random selection of households in **52 settlements** was conducted. A total of 1809 households were interviewed, comprising 531 IDPs and 1278 host population households

LIMITATION: There were three main challenges to data collection in the two LGAs. These include (i) access limitation due to insecurity (ii) inability of the assessment teams to collect food price data due lack of functioning markets and (iii) lower than expected number of IDPs as most of them are returning home



In April 2016, four LGAs in northern and southern Yobe State were facing emergency food security conditions. These LGAs, which include Geidam, Gulani, Gujba and Yunusari - the breadbasket of the North-East region - more than 300,000 people were estimated to be in need of immediate assistance¹. To assess the food security and nutrition situation of IDPs and host populations in the 4 most vulnerable LGAs in the eastern part of Yobe State, the food security sector lead along with National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) / State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and other sector leads conducted this joint food security and nutrition assessment.

Food Security Situation

The overall prevalence of food insecurity in the two LGAs is 74 percent out of which 20 percent is severely food insecure. Among IDP households, the prevalence of food insecurity is 76 percent of which 30 percent is severely food insecure. Among IDPs female headed households, the prevalence of food insecurity is 87 percent of which 62 percent is severely food insecure. Similarly, 72 percent of host population households is food insecure of which 16 percent is assessed as severely food insecure. Taken individually, food insecurity for the two groups of households is equally high in the two LGAs, with the proportion of affected households in Gujba and Gulani at 76 percent and 72 percent respectively. Around 240,000 people (based on 2006 general national census) in the two LGAs are estimated to be food insecure of which 66,000 are severely food insecure.

¹WFP, April 2016, Joint UN multi-sector assessment Borno and Yobe States, Nigeria, Summary Report

IDPs consume less and use more coping strategies than host population

Overall, 24 percent of the interviewed households have acceptable food consumption score while 28 percent have borderline food consumption score. The remaining 48 percent were assessed to have poor food consumption score. Fifty-three (53) percent of the interviewed IDPs households have poor food consumption compared to 45 percent for the host population. Among IDPs population, 62 percent of the female-headed have poor food consumption compared to 47 percent for the male headed.

The average diet of poor households consisted primarily of cereals, vegetables, and some oil, along with very small quantities of pulses and sugar, but no meat, fruits or dairy is consumed.

Table 1: CARI Console

Domain		Indicator	Food Secure (1)	Marginally Food Secure (2)	Moderately Food Insecure (3)	Severely Food Insecure (4)
Current Status	Food Consumption	Food Consumption Group	23.8		28.7	47.5
Coping Capacity	Economic Vulnerability	Food Expenditure Share	30.8	19.7	17.4	32.1
	Asset Depletion	Livelihood Coping Strategy Categories	19.7	21.1	19.7	39.5
Food Security Index			3.5	22.4	54.0	20.2

Coping Strategies

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is a WFP indicator that measures the frequency and severity of the coping strategies households employ when faced with food shortages. The reduced CSI inquires about five detrimental food consumption behaviour adopted during the seven days prior to the survey. The higher the score, the more frequent and severe these strategies are and therefore the more vulnerable the household is. Detailed information on the CSI can be found [here](#).

Displaced households are more frequently using negative coping strategies to cope with food shortages than host population households. Eighty-five (85) percent of IDPs households consumed less preferred food while 83 percent reduced the numbers of meals consumed per day. Another 79 percent of IDPs households reduced the portion size of meals while 72 percent borrowed food.

Nutrition Situation

MUAC Mid-Upper Arm Circumference

Nutrition - Children 6-59 months

- ◆ The rate of global acute malnutrition measured with a yellow + red MUAC is 25.8 percent (19.5 percent for IDPs, and 25.2 percent for host population) and is considered as very high prevalence.
- ◆ Although the global acute malnutrition remains above the emergency threshold 15 percent, the percentage of children with a red MUAC (indicating a high risk of mortality) is above the emergency threshold both in IDPs and host communities, indicating the need for access to therapeutic treatment and prevention.
- ◆ The 6 to 23 months old age group is more affected by malnutrition than children aged 24 to 59 months.

Nutrition - Mothers 15 to 49 years

- ◆ In IDP households, 5.6 percent of mothers are malnourished (MUAC under 21 cm).
- ◆ In host population households, 4.4 percent of mothers are malnourished.

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Other assessments

http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp285922.pdf?_ga=1.104115456.1688400271.146832