

Rapid Livelihood Assessment in  
Damaturu, Jakusko and Bade Local  
Government Areas

Yobe State

Nigeria

April 2018



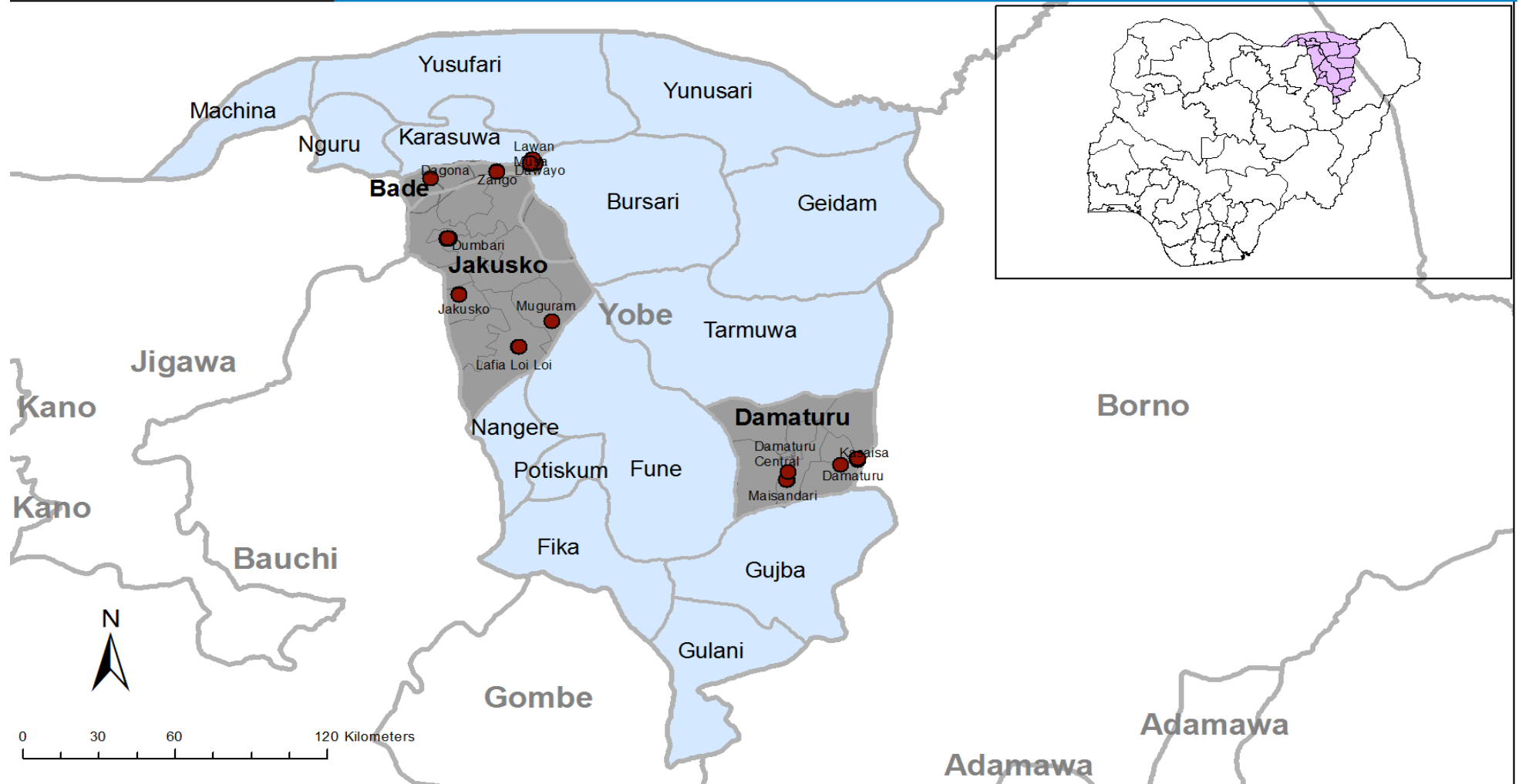
**World Food  
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# Nigeria, Yobe State

## Livelihood Rapid Assessment - February 2018



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### Legend

- Sample HHs Location
- LGA Sampled Location
- Nigeria States
- Yobe State LGAs

Data sources: WFP UNGIWG, GeoNames, GAUL, VAM Unit Yobe State

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## **Acknowledgements**

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WFP would like to thank community stakeholders, representatives of communities in the focus groups discussions and households involved in this assessment.

## List of Acronyms

BYA	Borno, Yobe & Adamawa
CH	Cadre Harmonisé
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
HHS	Households
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IPC	International Phase Classification
KII	Key Informant Interview
LCSI	Livelihood Based Coping Strategy Index
LGA	Local Government Area
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSAGs	Non-State Armed Groups
rCSI	Reduced Strategy Coping Index
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

# Table of Contents

Acknowledgment .....	i
List of Acronyms.....	ii
Executive Summary .....	1
1.0. <b>Context and Rationale</b> .....	2
2.0. <b>Objectives and methodology</b> .....	4
2.1. Specific objectives.....	4
2.2. Methodology.....	4
2.3. Training.....	5
2.4. Data Collection, Data entry and Analysis.....	5
2.5. Study limitation.....	6
3.0. <b>Results</b> .....	7
3.1. Socio Demographics .....	7
3.1.1. Gender of Head of Household.....	7
3.2. Livelihood Profiling .....	8
3.2.1. Wealth Ranking.....	8
3.2.2. Seasonality Calendar.....	11
3.2.3. Social Institutions.....	13
3.2.4. Livelihood Sources .....	14
3.2.5. Livelihood Constrains.....	16
3.2.6. Shocks.....	16
3.2.7. Livelihood Assets Categories .....	18
3.2.9. Household Purchasing Power .....	20
3.3. Household Food Security Status.....	21
3.3.1. Food Consumption Score .....	21
3.3.2. Acute and Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis.....	22
4.0. <b>Conclusion &amp; recommendations</b> .....	26

## Executive Summary

The impact of ongoing conflict in north eastern Nigeria has resulted in far reaching consequences on the lives and livelihoods of the affected population and it continues to create urgent humanitarian situation in the country. This situation has negatively affected household food security due to loss of productive assets and means of livelihoods.

The assessment has covered three Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Yobe state (Damaturu, Bade and Jakusko). The sample universe of the assessment was the populations who receive assistance from WFP (World Food Programme) in these LGAs. In total, 900 households were covered distributed in 13 communities in Damaturu, Jakusko and Bade in February 2018. The primary objective of the assessment was to establish the livelihood profiles and describe livelihood strategies of the internally displaced persons (IDPs), hosting communities and the returnees.

The key findings are below;

- Average households size per LGA was 5 (Damaturu), 7 (Jakusko) and 5 (Bade)
- Assessment sample average showed that female-headed household represented 30 percent. While households with special need members counted for 10 percent.
- Farming was the major source of livelihood for majority of HHs (households), followed by casual labour (10 percent) and petty trading (9 percent). While, around one-fourth of the sampled household across three LGAs had no means of livelihood.
- Wealth ranking showed that one percent of households were classified as rich based on livelihood asset categorization, 16 percent were moderate, 54 percent were poor, and 24 percent were very poor.
- Majority of households (64 percent) rely on one or more coping strategies for livelihood. Borrowing from friends, selling female animals were the most applied negative coping strategies
- Among the most severe shocks households faced during the last six-month of the assessment, sickness of household member was the highest in Bade (43 percent) and Jakusko (42 percent) while high food price was the most severe shock reported in Damaturu.
- Only 45 percent of households across all LGAs cultivated cash crops in the last farming season (39 percent in Bade, 91 percent in Jakusko and 40 percent in Damaturu). Top reasons given by households that did not engage in the last farming season includes; no access to land (51 percent), lack of financial resources (16 percent) and lack of farm inputs (12 percent). Insecurity was not significant among reasons mentioned by households. Across all assessed LGAs, only 38 percent of IDPs cultivated in the last season compared to 75 percent of Residents.
- Over one fifth of sampled households had poor dietary diversity in February, and slightly above the same portion had borderline status measured by food consumption score. Female-headed households were likely to have poor dietary diversity compare to male-headed households.

## 1.0. Context and Rationale

Ongoing conflict in the North-Eastern Nigeria leading to precarious security situation continues to create an urgent humanitarian situation in the region. Since May 2013, clashes between the Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) in the north-eastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa has led to massive loss of lives and properties, thus leading the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) to declare a state of emergency in the states.

According to the HRP 2018<sup>1</sup>, an estimated 7.7 million people now depend on humanitarian assistance for their survival. Civilians still endure conflict that has resulted in widespread displacement, lack of protection, collapse of livelihoods, destruction of infrastructure and lack of access to basic services.

Nearly half a million homes and 700 public buildings have been destroyed by the conflict, along with 1,200 schools, nearly 800 health facilities, and 1,600 water supply sources. More than half of all children in the north-east are out of school<sup>2</sup>.

Threats of attacks by armed groups and military restrictions related to the state of emergency – particularly restrictions on freedom of movement – continue to have negative impact on trade, livelihoods and markets, leaving a substantial proportion of the civilian population dependent on humanitarian assistance. Since the start of the conflict, more than 20,000 people have been killed, more than 4,000 people abducted, and as of February 2018, 1.7 million people remained displaced<sup>3</sup>.

The insurgency activities became prominent in Yobe State towards the end of 2013. The activities of the insurgents over this period affected 12 out of the 17 local Government Areas in various degrees. The affected LGAs were Gujba, Gulani, Damaturu, Potiskum, Fika, Geidam, Fune, Yunusari, Nangere, Tarmuwa, Bade and Jakusko. Out of these 12 LGAs, Gujba, Gulani and eastern part of Geidam and Yunusari have been the most affected as they border Borno state where insurgency activities are intense<sup>4</sup>.

The WFP February 2018 EFSA results indicated that global food insecurity in Yobe was 27 percent of households, an 11 percent reduction compared to EFSA results in October 2017. Similarly, there was 11 percent reduction in food insecurity among displaced households, with 38 percent being food insecure and 9 percent being severely food insecure. The reasons for improvement in the Food Security situation were mainly due to; ongoing humanitarian assistance and improved access to land due improved security situation.

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<sup>1</sup> Humanitarian Response Plan, 2018

<sup>2</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2018

<sup>3</sup> DTM Round XXI Report, 2018

<sup>4</sup> Yobe State Integrated Recovery Plan, 2018

Trends analysis based on Cadre Harmonize from the past year shows improvement and decreasing number of food insecure households in the three LGAs. In March 2017, Jakusko, Bade and Damaturu were classified as phase 3 (Crisis) for current situation and phase 3 for projected expect Bade - phase 2 (Under Crisis). However, in October 2017, the situation improved and two out of three LGAs were classified under phase 2 for current and phase 3 for projected (expected Damaturu – Phase 2).

The XXII round of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (carried out by IOM in April 2018), estimated the number of IDPs and Returnees to be 3,322,297 (1,881,198 IDPS and 1,441,099 Returnees), 96 percent of whom have been displaced due to the Boko Haram insurgency in the North East. Out of the total number of displaced people, 241,266 IDPs and 116,357 Returnees are currently in Yobe State.

According to EFSA February 2018<sup>5</sup> results, high food prices and reduced income remains the highest shocks witnessed by households. The EFSA results also showed that majority of the households in Yobe have access to farming activities. However, the ongoing insurgency has negatively affected most households' ability to farm large scale and engaged in steady livelihood activities. For security reasons, planting of tall crops (such as sorghum, millet and maize) is discouraged and restricted. Farmlands that are far from residences remain fallow due to insecurity.

The prices of key staples food items remained either stable or decreased since November 2017, however, and prices have increased substantially over their levels compared to March 2017. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) 2018, Nigeria's inflation rate measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) dropped from 14 percent in February to 13 percent in March (year-on-year). Generally, high inflation rates tend to have a negative impact on low purchasing power of households and increasing vulnerability to food insecurity.

Findings of the Cadre Harmonize report for March 2018 shows the need for adequate humanitarian assistance to address potential food insecurities that could arise during the lean season in Adamawa, Yobe and Borno respectively is crucial.

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<sup>5</sup> Emergency Food Security Assessment, February 2018



## **2.0. Objectives and methodology**

The primary objective of the assessment was to establish livelihood profile and livelihood strategies available for displaced communities in Bade, Jakusko and Damaturu LGAs of Yobe state.

### **2.1. Specific objectives**

- I. To determine the overall livelihood status and; to estimate the proportion of the livelihood insecure in the three LGAs.
- II. To understand the immediate and underlying causes of livelihood insecurity, related vulnerability and recommend mitigation strategies.
- III. To describe the profile, location and socio-economic characteristics of livelihood insecure households.
- IV. Provide recommendations for the targeting of severely livelihood insecure household for the purposes of informing policy formulation and programming appropriate interventions.

### **2.2. Methodology**

The assessment was conducted in three LGAs of Yobe state (Damaturu, Bade and Jakusko). The sample universe of the livelihood assessment was WFP current beneficiaries across the selected LGAs. The beneficiaries' profiles include IDP populations, resident and returnees

In all, thirteen communities/distribution centers were randomly visited, a minimum of 50 households were randomly selected and interviewed from each communities/distribution. When selecting the households, the teams used lists of systematically random selection of beneficiaries' households from the distribution lists. Community leaders in each settlement assisted in locating selected household. The sample design considered 5 percent additional in case of missing or unallocated households.

Table 1: Sampled Locations and HHs

LGA	Ward	Sampled Locations	No. of sample households
Damaturu	Damaturu Central	Abbari YBC	50
	Maisandari	Ngabrawa	50
	Damaturu (Kasaisa)	Kasaisa	50
	Damaturu	Kukareta	150
	Sub total		<b>300</b>
Bade	Zango	Dagona (Dallah village)	50
	Dagona	Ramat Primary school	75
	Dawayo	Usur Dawayo (Azam village)	50
	Lawan	Lawan (Tsanghaya)	50
	Lawan Musa	Lawan Musa (Umar Suleiman)	75
	Sub total		<b>300</b>
Jakusko	Lafia Loi Loi	Lafia Loi Loi	75
	Jakusko	Jakusko	75
	Muguram	Muguram	75
	Dumbari	Dumbari	75
	Sub Total		300
	Total		<b>900</b>

### 2.3. Training

Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit organized a two days training for the enumerators from National Bureau of Statistic (NBS). Training sessions focused on food security outcomes concept, explaining livelihood framework and data collection techniques. Among the facilitator was the WFP livelihood officer from the Maiduguri Area office, who handled the livelihood component with special emphasis on the participatory community approach for the qualitative data collection. Participants have gone through the objectives of the assessment, the different components of the livelihood qualitative and qualitative questionnaire, facilitating a participatory community based FGD, usage of the Open Data Kit (ODK) mobile-based questionnaire and indicators of food security/Livelihood.

### 2.4. Data Collection, Data entry and Analysis

A total of 900 households were interviewed using lists of distribution in for each location. Respondents were only administered the questionnaire if their HHs were selected and they had evidence of registration as a WFP beneficiary i.e. scope card or token. At least two focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted in each community. The FGD results has been triangulated with quantitative data. Key Informant Interview, focus group discussion and observations tools were used in collecting the assessment data. For the Key Informant Interview (KII), the Buluma (community head) was interviewed while for the Participatory community based FGD, 10 community members of

gender balance within different wealth strata were selected to participate. One FGD and KII was conducted in each of the 13 communities bring to 26 FGDs/IIIs. Data was collected during 10<sup>th</sup> -23<sup>th</sup> February 2018.

Data entry was done using mobile tablet on ODK, SPSS 20 software used for data analysis. Data analysis, report writing, and review was carried out in two weeks. Various secondary data sources were used to contextualize the analysis and reporting.

## **2.5. Study limitation**

The respondent HHs for the quantitative aspect was restricted to current WFP beneficiaries within the LGAs. Thus, results of the assessment may not be suitable to be generalized outside the sample universe, but for a better overview, the quantitative data was complimented with a qualitative assessment of respondents drawn from the community but not limited to only WFP beneficiaries.

## 3.0. Results

### 3.1. Socio Demographics

#### 3.1.1. Gender of Head of Household

Overall, 70 percent of the households surveyed were headed by male. Female headed households in Damaturu (35 percent) was the highest among the others LGAs, followed by Bade 30 percent and Jakusko 24 percent.

The profiling of beneficiaries in Jakusko revealed that about 90 percent of respondents were residents, one percent IDPs and 9 percent returnees. While, population categories in Bade were 97 percent displaced community, two percent residents and one percent returnees. In Damaturu, the population categories were 80 percent IDPs, 18 percent residents and two percent returnees.

Educational level of head of household have strong reflection on socio-economic status of HHs and likelihood of the level of food security. One fourth of household head had no form of education in Jakusko, 13 percent in Damaturu and only two percent in Bade respectively. For head of household that have at least one form of education, Islamic education remained highest with 81 percent in Bade and 54 percent in Jakusko. Damaturu had 78 percent of respondents to have completed tertiary education.

The average household size is 5 in bade, 7 in Jakusko and 5 in Damaturu. Average household size among IDPs ranges between 4-6 members, while host residents have a range of 7-9 and upwards. This trend is understandable as most IDP HHs still have extended household members at their place of origin or had family splited during displacement.

Around 10 percent of households assessed have at least a family member with special needs. Majority of the special needs status are physically related. Households with special need requires constant attention as such, HHs spend more resources caring for such individuals and this can gravely affect the HHs income.

Table 2: Socio demographics

LGA	Gender of Household Head		Residential Status			Educational Level				
	Male	Female	Residents	IDPs	Returnees	No Form of Education	Islamic	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Bade	70%	30%	2%	97%	1%	2%	81%	9%	6%	2%
Jakusko	75%	25%	90%	1%	9%	25%	53%	9%	9%	4%
Damaturu	65%	35%	16%	83%	1%	13%	5%	4%	1%	77%

### 3.2. Livelihood Profiling

#### 3.2.1. Wealth Ranking

Communities were ranked based on vulnerability into four categories (very poor, poor, medium and better off) using criteria described by the community on perception of household wealth ranking. The main criteria used by the community included; i.e. labour capability/opportunity, months of food gap, ability to practice farming in dry season, size of land cultivated, high consumption of quality food, ownership of a house, ownership of livestock/poultry, type of livelihood, and number of children enrolled in school etc. Proportional pilling used to estimate populations group in each category.

##### Bade

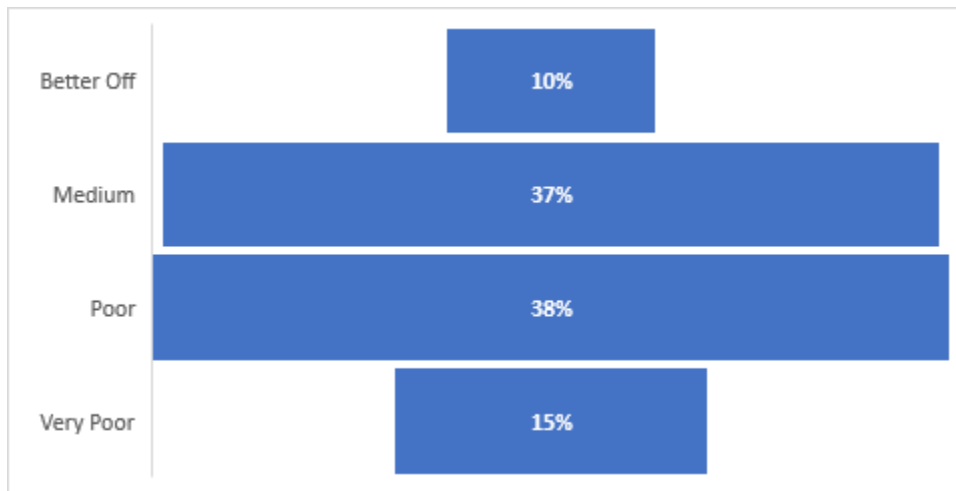
The very poor ranged between 10-20 percent. Most of them engaged in casual and domestic labour or working for the better off class own, no livestock/poultry have poor consumption of quality food.

The Poor constituted between 35-40 percent. Own very small farmland, have no cattle or sheep, they might own between 1-2 goats, 2-3 poultry, engage in casual labour during dry season, consume all their farm produce after two months of harvest.

The Medium class represented 30-45 percent. Own a house, cultivate more than two hectares of land, have at least two cattle, 10 goats, 5 sheep, children are enrolled in school.

While the Better Off was counting for 10 percent of the category. Among the criteria describing households in the groups were - ownership and cultivation of more than 8 hectares of land, owning house, they owned more than 6 cattle, 20 goats, 20 sheep, have access to main town, consume high quality food always.

Figure 1: Wealth Ranking - Bade



Jakusko

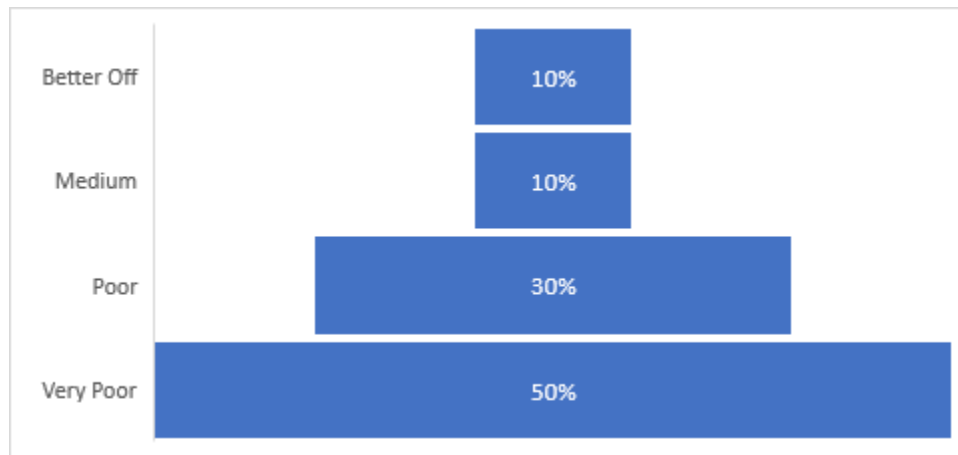
In Jakusko, around fifty percent of interviewed households were categorized as very poor, thirty percent were poor, medium were ten percent and the better off accounted for ten percent. Profiling and vulnerability ranking in Jakusko was based on; Size of land for farming and numbers of livestock owned by household.

The very poor and poor group characterized by relying on agricultural labour or casual labour income from local employment opportunities. The very poor households have no or a poorly maintained farm plot. Very poor elderly and female headed household constituent most of this group.

The medium group households have few livestock between 2-10 cattle, sheep and goats. They also cultivate small plots (less than 1 hectare) of land and offer agricultural labour, petty trading and fishing as livelihood source.

The better off group own around 10 - 50 or more livestock/Poultry. Households are doing well all year round, have resilience to shocks and can afford to employ casual labour for their farming.

Figure 2: Wealth Ranking – Jakusko

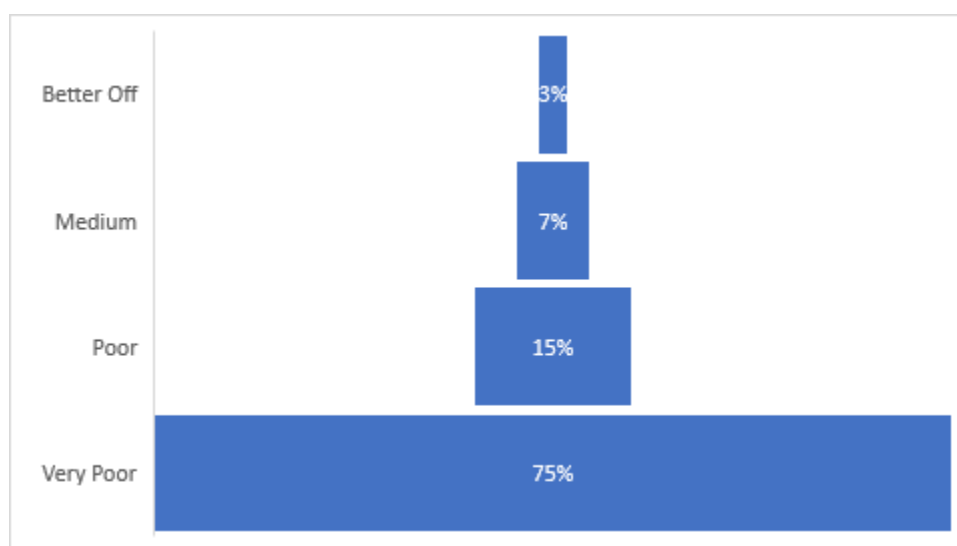


### Damaturu

Majority of HHs were categorized as very poor ranging between 60 - 90 percent. The main criteria of those households included; having few poultry or livestock mainly goat, enrollment of children in school, owning land and household structure. The poor category ranging between 7 - 20 percent. The characteristic of the poor households was; a) they have at least a livestock/poultry, child not enrolled in public school, live in mud-layered house, own at least a small land for gardening. The medium category ranged between 2-6 percent and households in the categories, own livestock of at least five goats but no cattle, children enrolled in private school, live in rented house while the better off ranges accounting one to four percent. They have more than one cattle, more than five goats and different poultry, children are enrolled in private school, own a house and sizable farming land.

The very poor group largely struggle during dry season in accessing food and income. The group were vulnerable to and their resilience capacity has reduced to minimal. Among the main characteristics used to describe them; they own few or no livestock, have no children enrolled in school, they largely rely on casual and agricultural labour as their main source of livelihood.

Figure 3: Wealth Ranking – Damaturu



### 3.2.2. Seasonality Calendar

In Damaturu, rainy season usually starts end of May or early June and it ceases on end of September or early October. During rainy season, the following farming activities takes place; Ploughing (May-June), Planting (May -July), Wedding (July – October) and Harvesting (Sept – Nov). Food shortages occurs in February – July.

The harvesting period starts in October – December and followed by dry season which extends to May in the next year. It is characterized by hot temperature, water stresses, and decreasing household food stocks. Market prices are reportedly at their highest at February – May and during the festive period (October – December).

According to the seasonal calendar, May - November is the busiest for both men and women due to farming activities. In July – August, most households engage in preparing the land, sowing and weeding. Women engage in petty trading usually at the agricultural labour sites. Households income usually improve during harvest due income generated from sales of cash crops. Farmers/ herdsman conflict occurs between October – November as herders migrate with their livestock for grazing. Lack of grazing fields and blockage of livestock migratory routes cause most herders to encroach on farms and thus resulting in clashes between them and farmers.

Bade and Jakusko share boundaries and have similar topography. In the LGAs, Rainy season usually starts from May – September. Ploughing takes place between May and July in preparation of land for planting during May – August. The dry season occurs during the harvesting period (October – November). Being LGAs in the riverine region of the state, fishing is a major source of livelihood that takes place mostly in large scale April – July when the river level is high.



Figure 4: Seasonality Calendar - Damaturu

Typical year seasonality in Damaturu LGA									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
Rainfall					Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
Ploughing					Light Orange	Light Orange			
Planting					Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		
Weeding							Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Orange
Harvesting									Yellow
Threshing									Yellow
Cattle Grazing Movement									
Fishing									
Tree Cutting and Charcoal Making	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green		
High Market Prices					Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	
Food Shortages					Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
Tension/conflict									
Peak season for men					Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple
Peak Season for women					Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown

Figure 5: Seasonality Calendar - Bade

Typical Year Seasonality in Bade LGA												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall					Red	Red	Red	Red	Red			
Planting					Yellow	Yellow	Yellow					
Weeding							Light Orange	Light Orange				
Harvesting									Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Cattle Grazing Movement										Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Fishing	Light Blue	Light Blue								Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Tree Cutting and Charcoal Making	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green				Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
High Market Prices					Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue				
Food Shortages						Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue				
Tension/conflict										Brown	Brown	Brown
Peak season for men						Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	
Peak Season for women						Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown			

Figure 6: Seasonality Calendar - Jakusko

Typical year seasonality in Jakusko LGA												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall					Red	Red	Red	Red	Red			
Ploughing					Light Orange	Light Orange						
Planting					Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow				
Weeding							Light Orange	Light Orange				
Harvesting									Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Threshing									Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
Cattle Grazing Movement										Green	Green	Green
Fishing					Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue			
Tree Cutting and Charcoal Making				Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green				
High Market Prices					Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue				
Food Shortages					Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue				
Tension/conflict									Brown	Brown		
Peak season for men					Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple	Purple
Peak Season for women						Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown

### 3.2.3. Social Institutions

Several UN bodies, INGOs, NGOs and government agencies are present in the communities and implementing several projects. These institutions provide interventions on multi sectoral areas of WASH, livelihood, Agriculture (fertilizer, tools, seeds, funds) food and cash assistance, shelter, education, health etc. Presence of these institutions aids the communities in withstanding some level of shocks, developing capacities, strengthening systems and improving social accountability. These Institutions includes SEMA, UN Agencies (WHO, UNICEF, WFP), World BANK, FADAMA, AAH, CARE international, COOPI etc.

### 3.2.4. Livelihood Sources

Livelihoods for majority of households in Yobe are traditionally based on farming, livestock rearing and fisheries from rivers. The assessment revealed that majority of the household assessed engage in farming as the primary livelihood activity. Livelihood source further analyzed based on residential status across the LGAs. Around 24 percent of HHs have no livelihood source. This is worrisome, as such HHs will likely engage in negative coping strategies to survive.

Farming is the dominant source of livelihood for 45 percent of the sampled household. Displaced households living with host communities seem to have substantial access to land for farming. A similar trend observed in the EFSA February 2018 results as most households in Yobe having access to land. The second most common livelihood source noted is casual labour (10 percent). Engaging in casual labour does not require any skill set and thus HHs member can easily result to this as a means of livelihood income. In Jakusko and Bade, which are riverine areas, fish farming constitutes a major main source of livelihood with 17 percent and 3 percent respectively.

Table 3: Livelihood Type by LGA & Residential Status

		No income source	Farming	Livestock Sale	Casual Labour	Self-employment	Domestic Labour	Steady employment	Fisheries	Agricultural Labour	Selling Natural Resources	Petty Trading
<b>Bade</b>	IDP	28.8%	32.3%	1.0%	18.4%	1.9%	1.7%	0.2%	3.1%	2.5%	0.9%	8.1%
	Returnee	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Jakusko</b>	Residents	8.4%	64.0%	2.8%	4.6%	1.8%	1.9%	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%	12.1%
	IDP	64.7%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Returnee	13.8%	60.4%	3.2%	10.1%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%
<b>Damaturu</b>	Residents	4.8%	70.4%	1.1%	5.2%	3.2%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	9.0%
	IDP	27.2%	46.7%	2.3%	2.9%	1.8%	6.4%	2.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	8.8%
	Returnee	29.8%	55.2%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

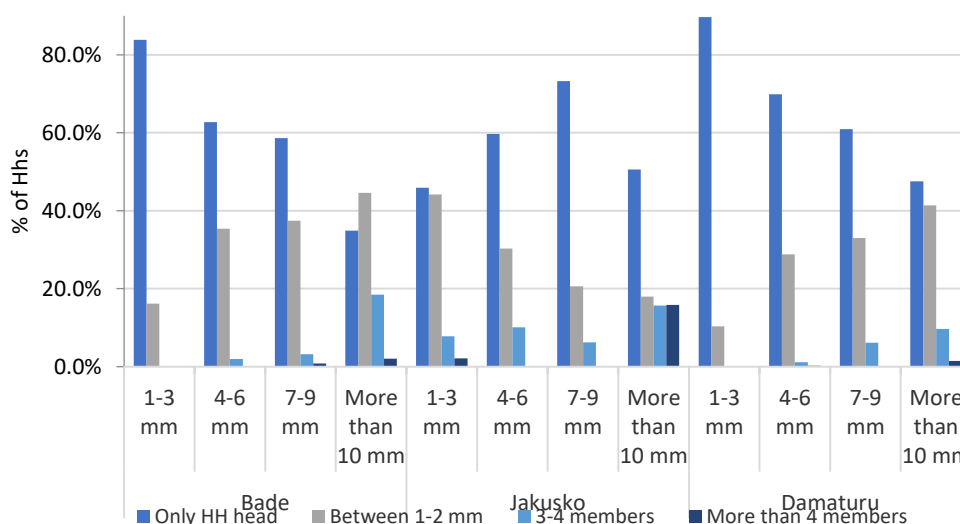
Table4: House hold Main Income Source

	Sale of farm produce	Sale of livestock	Sale of animal	Sale of handicraft	Gifts from relatives/friends	Agricultural Labour	Sale of food aid received	Fisheries	Cash aid from NGOs or	Income from trading	Domestic Labour
<b>Bade</b>	37.5%	.6%	0.0%	.6%	1.2%	.9%	.2%	.9%	50.2%	1.3%	6.3%
<b>Jakusko</b>	40.0%	0.0%	.8%	.4%	2.3%	4.5%	1.2%	1.4%	46.0%	1.4%	1.6%
<b>Damaturu</b>	29.9%	3.3%	3.0%	0.0%	1.3%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	59.6%	.1%	2.4%

The main income sources across all LGAs was from humanitarian agencies cash aid assistance 56 percent (50 percent Bade, 46 percent Jakusko and 60 percent for Damaturu). This is not surprising as all participants in the assessment are WFP beneficiaries who receive monthly assistance. Sale of farm produces (35 percent) was the second main income source. Humanitarian assistance of cash aid may support HHs on the short term but may not be sustainable on the long term. Measures that can support building livelihood system will help build individual, HHs and community resilience while setting roadmap for early recovery.

The assessment found out the more members contributing to households' income the likelihood the household is food secure. In addition, HHs with multiple sources of income from several HH members can easily adapt to shocks, have a relative better food security outcome and higher per capita.

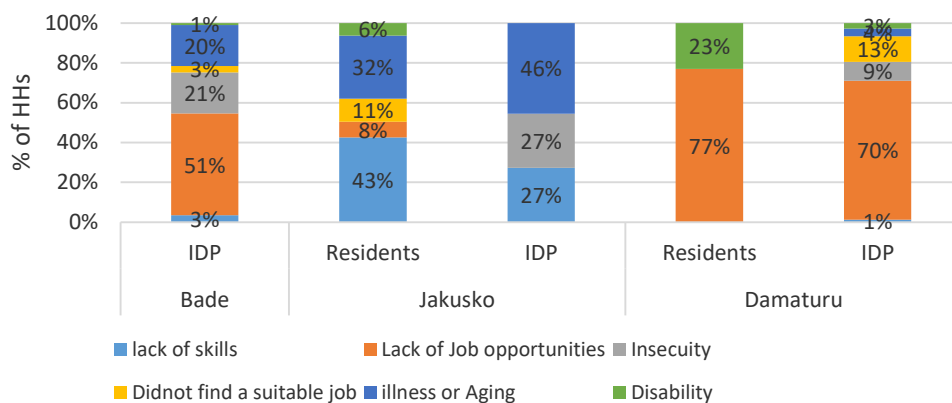
Figure 7: Income Contribution by HH Members



### 3.2.5. Livelihood Constrains

In Damaturu, more than two third of IDPs and more than 75 percent of residents' lack job opportunities, while half of IDPs in Bade had no other income source in last February 2018. Among the reasons for high percentage of households with no other income sources. This could be due to timing in which the assessment was conducted and majority of households their primary income source is linked to farming activities. Bade and Damaturu are considered urban areas, job opportunities within such areas are quite minimal and stiff competition always suffice the availability. However, lack of skills among residents (43 percent), followed by illness/aging (46 percent) were the most prominent factors preventing communities to have income sources.

Figure 8: Livelihood Constraints



### 3.2.6. Shocks

Shocks contribute negatively to livelihood outcomes and further depletion of household assets, leading to a downward spiral of deepening poverty. Households resilience and capacity to overcome shocks varies from one to another, and it determines type of response that household required to recover it is normal livelihood activities. These strategies include short and long-term include ways of earning a living, coping with shocks and managing risk, as well as longer-term aspirations for children's future and old age.

HHs were asked of the most severe shocks encountered within the last six months that had affected households' livelihood system. Sickness of Households member was most severe in Bade (43 percent) and Jakusko (42 percent) while high food prices were highest in Damaturu. The severity of health-related issues for the households in Jakusko and Bade could be triggered by the limited capacity of health services at these locations compared to Damaturu.

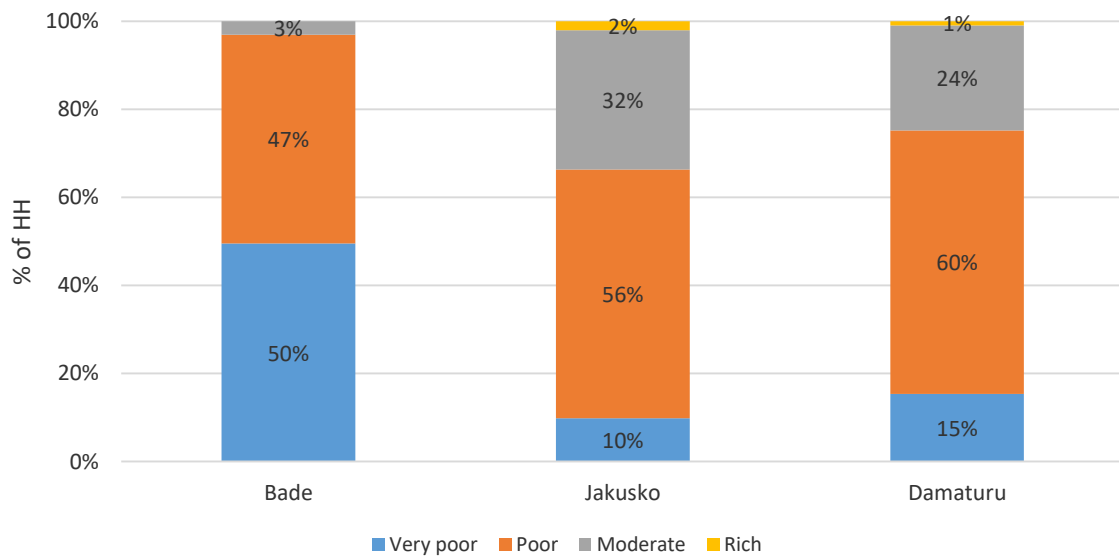
Table 4: Most Severe Shocks Experienced by HHs

		Bade	Jakusko	Damaturu
	Employment loss	7%	0%	30%
	Sickness	42%	43%	13%
	Death of HH Member	14%	9%	13%
	High food Prices	15%	37%	41%
	High Fuel Cost	3%	0%	0%
	Rent	5%	0%	0%
	Debt	4%	1%	0%
	Insecurity	5%	0%	2%
	Poor Harvest	4%	9%	1%

### 3.2.7. Livelihood Assets Categories

The number of valuable assets owned by household can be an indicator to measure the ability of HHs to withstand shocks in an emergency and can determine household' level of food security. Based on assets ownership categories, only one percent of households in the three areas were categorized as rich, 16 percent were moderate, 54 percent were poor, and 29 percent were very poor. The moderate category represents 32 percent of households in Jakusko, 29 percent in Damaturu and three percent in Bade, while the remaining were either poor or very poor. The most common type of assets owned by the poor category includes; radio, few goat and poultry, while moderate groups tend to have some productive assets which include bike/bicycle, TV, tricycle, farming land and oxcart. The rich group seems to have most of these assets. HHs will continue to have poor resilience capacity to withstand any type of shocks as these assets depletes.

Figure 9: Livelihood Categories



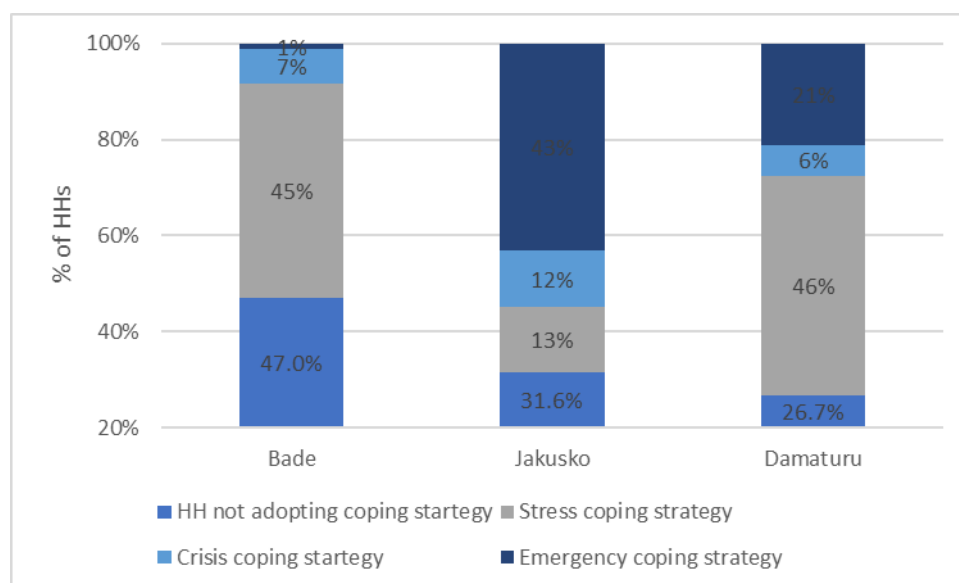
### **3.2.8. Livelihood Based Coping Strategies**

Livelihood based coping strategies depict the status of the households' livelihood stress. The livelihood coping strategy measures the livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days prior to survey. The types of predominant coping strategies used include; borrowed money or food from friends (52 percent), Sold female animals (9 percent), sold more animals (no-productive) than usual (8 percent), begging (6 percent), reduced non-food expensed on health or education (5 percent) and withdrew children from school (5 percent). HHs were classified into four categories, following the severity of the behaviors adopted vis-à-vis the family assets. Households adopt stress, crisis or emergency coping strategies, or no strategies at all with the most affected households adopting crisis and emergency coping strategies.

The overall reliance on livelihood coping strategies was relatively high, as 64 percent of the entire households surveyed have applied on one or more strategies to meet their food needs within 30 days preceded the assessment. The highest proportion of households that rely on one or more strategies was in Damaturu (73 percent) followed by Jakusko (68 percent) and Bade (53 percent). When analyzing gender of head of household that adopted livelihood coping strategies, more than two third of female headed HHs adopted coping strategies compared to one third of male headed household. Analysis by residential status showed that more than three-quarter of returnees' communities, more than two third of IDPs and two third of host residents' household had applied coping strategies. Top three coping strategies as employed by Households in Bade and Damaturu was borrowing money or food from Friends/Other Households and in Jakusko it was selling of female productive animals.



Figure 10: Household Livelihood Coping Strategy



### 3.2.9. Household Purchasing Power

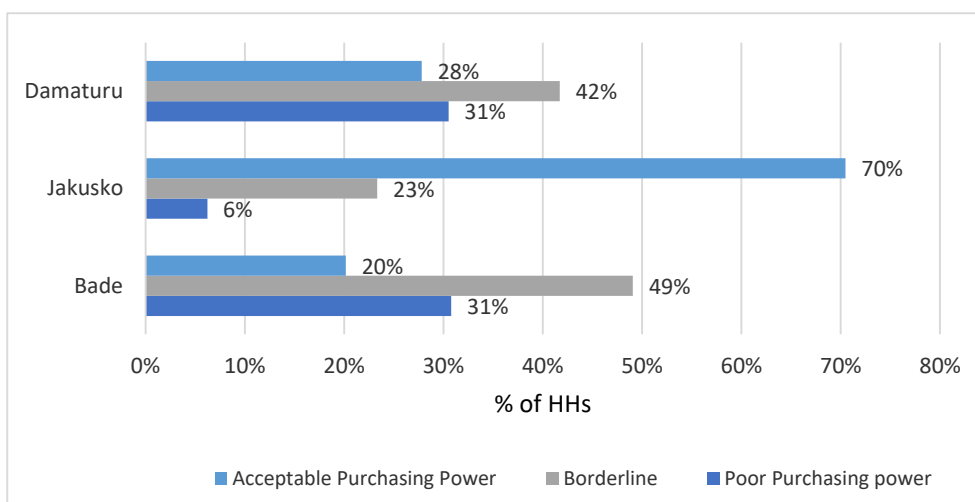
In this assessment, purchasing power was calculated using total expenditure as proxy for households' income. To measure the capacity of households' purchasing power, per capita expenditure measured against cost of daily Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) in North East Nigeria. The SMEB consists of eight food items; cereals (sorghum), milk, dry vegetables, cooking oil, beans, onion and sugar. The basket is calculated based on kilocalories required for each item to meet the required 2,100 kilocalories per person per day. The requirement in grams is multiplied by the market prices of different food items. In February 2018, the cost of SMEB per capita for household of 5 was NGN 21,016.50 in Bade and NGN 22,977.75 in Damaturu.

Analysis showed that over thirty percent of female-headed HHs have poor and more than forty percent of them had borderline purchasing power compared to one fourth and over forty percent of male headed. Based on residential status, IDPs had the worst outcome results compared to returnees and host communities.

Community types in Jakusko ranked top compared to others LGAs with the highest acceptable purchasing power in February. More than seventy percent of sampled average household in Jakusko had acceptable purchasing power compared to a quarter of households in Damaturu and less than a quarter of households in Bade.

Level of household education is likely to have a strong link to better income and hence acceptable purchasing power. Analysis showed that more than eighty percent of households' head had tertiary and above level of education and they had relatively better purchasing power compared to those who did not attend any form of school (31 percent). This trend shows there is a correlation between education level and HHs socio economic status.

Figure 11: Household Purchasing Power



### 3.3. Household Food Security Status

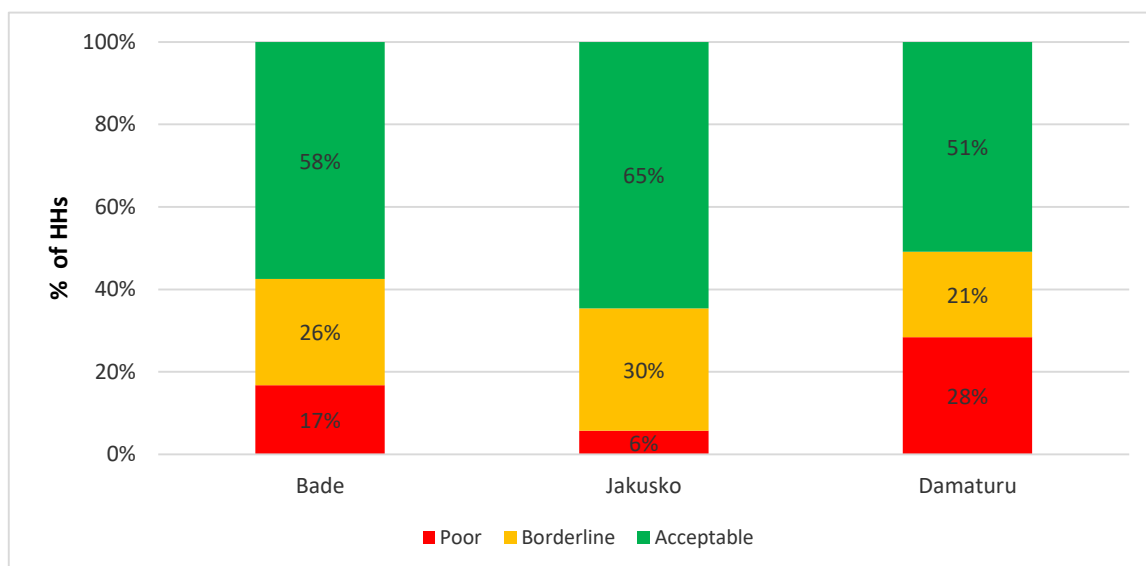
#### 3.3.1. Food Consumption Score

Household food consumption is measured through the Food Consumption Score (FCS), an indicator that measures the dietary diversity and frequency of food items consumed by households using a 7-day recall period. Information was collected on the variety and frequency of different foods and food groups to calculate a weighted food consumption score. Weights were based on the nutritional density of the foods. Dietary diversity frequency is used as a proxy to measure household food security.

The assessment results showed that 21 percent of sampled households had poor diet across the LGAs. The main food items consumed by the poor category were cereals, fats & oils, spices and legumes. Moreover, around 24 percent had borderline, and more than fifty percent had acceptable food consumption. Food consumption results by LGAs revealed that seventeen, six and twenty eight percent had poor consumption in Bade, Jakusko and Damaturu respectively.

Consistently with other indicators, female-headed households were more likely to have poor dietary diversity (23 percent) compared to the male-headed households (20 percent). Analysis by community types showed that displaced households were likely to have poor consumption compared to resident and returnees.

Figure 12: Household Food Consumption Score



### 3.3.2. Acute and Chronic Food Insecurity Analysis.

A household is food secure when it has sustainable access to food to maintain a healthy life for all its members (adequate in terms of quality, quantity, and safety and culturally acceptable). Acute and chronic food insecurity analysis was conducted in this survey to better understand underline causes of food insecurity and what would be the appropriate response in the short and long-term period.

Acute food insecurity is described as lack of access to food or reduction in ability to produce or access minimum requirement due to short-term shocks as fluctuations in food availability or food access. The Consolidated Approach on Reporting of food security Indicators (CARI) is used to describe the acute food security. In the other hand, chronic Food Insecurity deals with lack of minimum requirement of food to the HH for a sustained period due to extended periods. It is usually long term and based on the several factors that measures the ability of HHs to withstand protracted shocks. To calculate chronic insecurity, indicators like livelihood coping strategies, current household assets ownership and share of expenditure on food are analyzed together.

Households were categorized into 'Food insecure, Marginally food secure, moderately food insecure and food secure'. The results of chronic food insecurity revealed that about 6 percent HHS were food secure, 14 percent were marginally food secure, 25 percent moderately food insecure and 56 percent chronically food insecure. However, results of acute food insecurity showed that 12 percent were food secure, 48 percent marginally food secure, 34 percent moderately food insecure, and 7 percent are severely food insecure. Food insecurity in the three LGA tends to a more chronic factor rather than acute situation

Figure 13: Household Chronic Food Insecurity

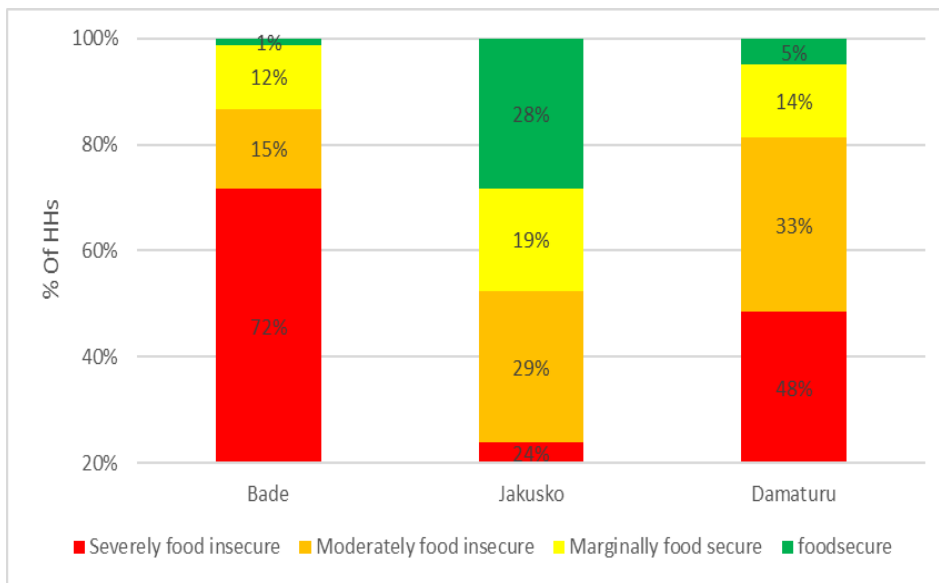
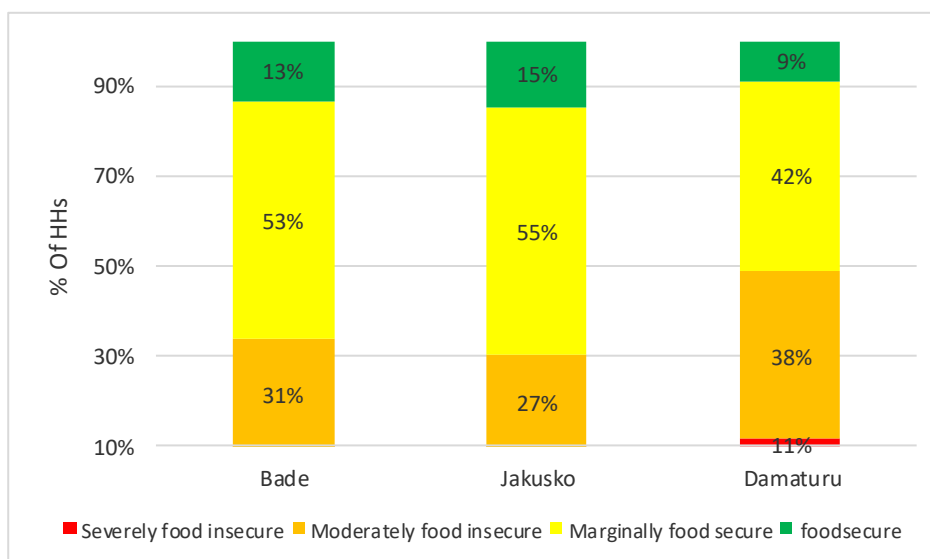


Figure 14: Acute Food Insecurity



### 3.4. Agricultural Production

The assessment showed that around 45 percent of interviewed HHs cultivated in the last farming season. Jakusko had the highest proportion of HHs that cultivated with more than 90 percent, followed by Damaturu 40 percent and Bade with 39 percent. High number of HHs cultivating in Jakusko can be justified as more of the communities were residents' communities and have access to land. Moreover, respondents in Jakusko expressed that there are numbers of institutions supporting agricultural production in terms of provision of seeds, institutional/communal capacity building, agricultural system strengthening, provision of farm inputs and financial resources. Average cultivated land size by more than half of interviewed HHs was less than one hectare.

The main types of crops cultivated in these areas include sorghum, maize, millet, beans and rice and in addition to some cash crops such as – groundnuts and beans.

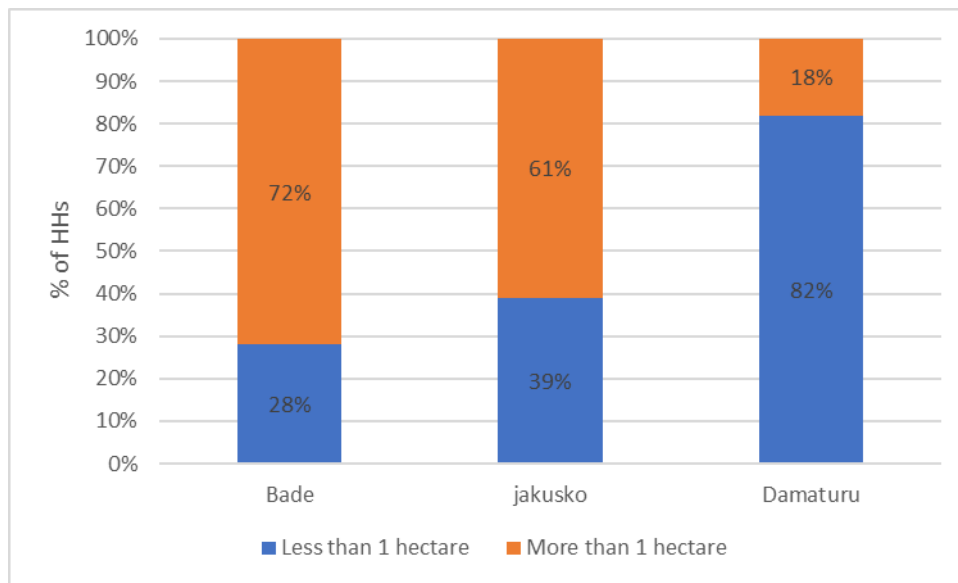
Although farming practice is substantial, production seems low as most HHs farm for just their need consumption and not at large scale for sale. Access to land and size of land cultivated varied between one LGA to another, In Bade, more than 70 percent of HHs cultivated more than 1 Hectare, while in Jakusko about two third of HHs cultivated managed to cultivated more than a hectare, and in Damaturu only 18 percent. Urban nature of Damaturu could be a factor to HHs having less access to more portion of land compared to Bade and Jakusko that are semi-urban and rural areas.

Among the main reasons given by HHs who did not cultivate in the last farming season included; no access to land (51 percent), lack of financial resources (16 percent) and lack of farm inputs (12 percent). Insecurity only contributed to three percent. Bade and Jakusko remained relatively secure in the last two years, hence access to land and farming activities improved considerably.

Total average cereals stocks (cereal, sorghum and maize) available at household level at the time of the assessment (February) was 2600 kg in Jakusko, 520 kg in Bade and 413 kg in Damaturu.

Markets are accessible throughout the year in all the LGAs, but road networks remain a major challenge as most are in bad shape and in need of urgent repair. This affects few households in transportation of food produce to nearby markets and thus the cost of food produced. Most of the market trade on weekly basis.

Figure 15: Average Size of Land Cultivated



## 4.0. Conclusion & recommendations

The rapid Livelihood Assessment provides a snapshot overview of the livelihood situation of households receiving food assistance in Bade, Jakusko and Damaturu LGAs in Yobe state.

The results derived from the analysis provided key livelihood and food security indicators that can estimate the number and distribution of affected populations in the LGAs. This study used both quantitative and qualitative research techniques for better triangulation of data results.

The main communities' priorities identified during the exercise in Jakusko- as possible areas of interventions- are including; Provision of capital for small scale business, seeds/fertilizer for farming, fodder for livestock, farming inputs, borehole for irrigation farming, access to agricultural credit. While in Bade, Provision of capital for small scale business, seeds for farming, fertilizer, capacity building on livestock and fishing farming, Support for expansion of irrigation farming, market construction. In Damaturu, the primary communities' priorities included, provision of capital for small scale business, seeds for farming and fertilizer.

The results indicate that more households are adopting negative coping strategies to sustain their livelihood. Most HHs seem to focus on the immediate with no set plans for the long-term recovery. Assets remains depleted as food security indicators also remains poor. This trend is worrisome as strategies for combating chronic food insecurity seems bleak as more focus on addressing acute food insecurity. Humanitarian agencies and partners can redesign program intervention to reflect roadmap for recovery that strengthens the livelihood system, which reflects a positive outcome for individuals, households and communities. Summary of the assessment indicates that;

- The livelihood condition is worse among displaced households than resident.
- The situation is more critical among the female-headed households across residential groups.

Livelihood is multi-dimensional and requires a multi sectoral approach intervention. Strategies for livelihood should be community based and focusing on community priorities, rather than top down approach without community consultations. The following can be considered;

- Partners and government can initiate policies that targets development of small medium enterprises that are resilient and strategically linked to local and national value chains. Such policy should focus mainly on enhancing the rebuilding businesses for sustainability.
- Liaise with other implementing partners on small capital for small-scale market, agricultural tools, link farmers with government to access fertilizers at subsidized rate and seeds for livelihood protection
- Enhancing poor communities' access to affordable improved farm inputs and information on improved cultivation.

- Encourage household to have alternative income generating activities- nonagricultural- for rural poor women and adult girls such as tailoring, weaving, embroidery, petty trading etc.
- Optimize skills building trainings, assets creation and implementation of livelihood activities in off-season based on seasonal calendars for men and women.
- Targeting for livelihood support should be based on identified trends from this report so the most vulnerable can be properly reached based on set criteria
- Linking partners to provide WASH interventions– Borehole for clean drinking water and improving Hygiene practices to avoid incidence of water borne sickness and increase cases of malnutrition.