





Key Messages

-  Overall, 56 percent of households were found to be food insecure in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa in August, 2018, which marked the peak of the lean season in northeast Nigeria. Moreover, food insecurity was more pronounced for households in camp like situations with restrictions and limited livelihood opportunities.
-  Over half of households in Yobe and Adamawa have access to farmland and cultivated during this planting season except for Borno where the hostilities and military restrictions continue to limit such opportunities. Other prominent income sources for beneficiaries were handicraft, petty trading and unskilled wage labour.
-  Almost one in every ten beneficiary households have experienced one or more protection related issue across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, some of which are related to transfer modalities, which calls for the need to strengthen complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM)'s and partners' support to promptly address reported issues.
-  Previously, WFP had intentions to transition out of Kukawa, Mobbar, Nganzai, Magumeri Jakusko and Michika based on its June 2018 Post-Harvest Strategy. However, findings from the EFSOM, which showed limited livelihood opportunities in most of these areas, informed WFP's decision to sustain its GFD, Nutrition and livelihood assistance, except for Jakusko LGA where beneficiaries have access to livelihood opportunities.



Methodology

WFP provides assistance to an average of 1.3 million conflict affected people in 27 local government areas (LGAs) across BYA on a monthly basis. These beneficiaries are often living in communities which are camp or non-camp like in nature, and this predisposes access to livelihood opportunities. The sample size for the EFSOM was computed using a multi-stage cluster sampling design, which took into account the population of WFP beneficiaries at the LGA level, dwelling type (camp/non-camp) and key food security indicators from previous rounds of the FSOM. In all, **5,058 beneficiary households** were randomly selected and interviewed by trained enumerators from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and WFP's Third Party Monitors (TPMs). Targeted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also held with men, women and youths in the communities to gain deeper insights in to the findings from the EFSOM. To continue focusing support to the most vulnerable conflict-affected communities living within WFP operational local government areas LGAs WFP has developed in June 2018 a post-harvest transition strategy. The bi-annual routine Food Security Outcomes Monitoring beside the collection of food security outcomes indicators has been expanded with more in-depth livelihood and agricultural opportunities component. Hence, the EFSOM results have allowed WFP to fine tune its post-harvest transition strategy.

CONTEXT

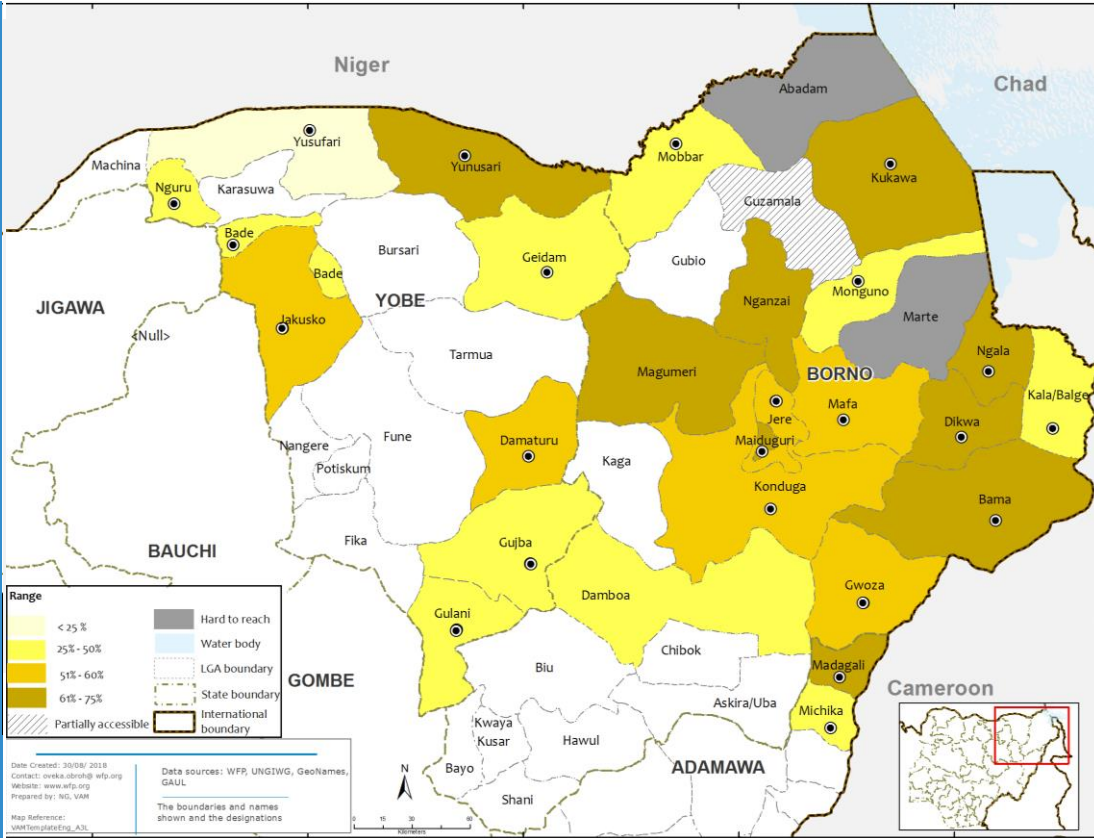
The conflict in northeast Nigeria continues to affect lives, communities and hamper livelihoods of populations in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa (BYA), with the most adversely affected being children and women.

To alleviate the brunch of the ongoing hostilities on food security, government and humanitarian actors have been combining efforts to cater for the food needs and as well provide livelihood support in areas where feasible.

Findings from recent assessments such as the Cadre Harmonise (CH) and WFP's Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) have showed a steady

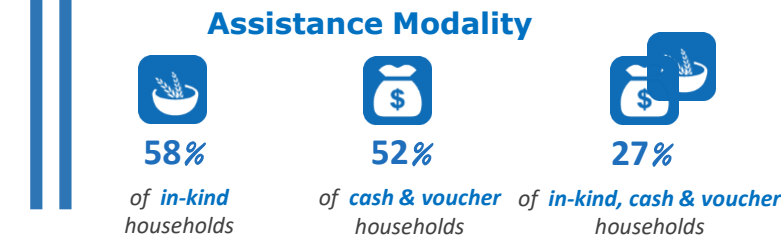
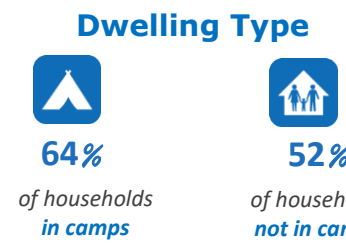
decline in the prevalence of food insecurity. Given these improvements, WFP has been keen on collaborating with government and partners to complement its ongoing humanitarian assistance (in-kind and cash) with livelihood and resilience oriented interventions in the bid to promote self-sufficiency.

Therefore, WFP conducted this EFSOM to provide detailed information on the food security situation of WFP beneficiaries while prioritizing their livelihoods, dwelling status and modality of assistance received in parallel.



Food Security Situation

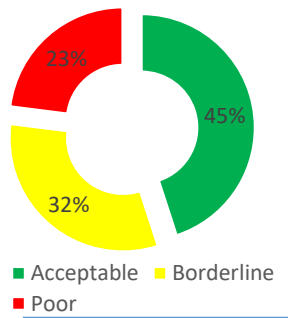
% of food insecure Households



The **Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators (CARI)**, a combination of key food security indicators (food consumption, food expenditure share and livelihood coping strategies) was used to assess food security status of households. Based on this classification, findings from this assessment, which was conducted in the peak of the lean season in August, indicate a significant level of food insecurity in a few areas such as Bama, Maiduguri, Magumeri, Kukawa, Ngala and Nganzai in Borno, Yusufari in Yobe and Madagali in Adamawa, where more than three in every five households (> 60 percent) were found to be food insecure (*moderate + severe*). The level of food insecurity is higher (64 percent) for beneficiaries living in camp like situations with limited livelihood opportunities compared to counterparts in non-camp like settings (52 percent). **See Annex 1 and 2 for further details.**

Food Secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
Marginally food secure	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
Moderately food insecure	Has significant food consumption gaps, OR marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
Severely food insecure	Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR has extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or worse

Food Consumption



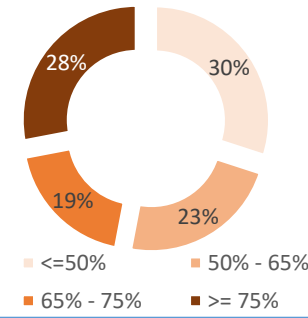
Food Consumption measures current level of food consumption with households allocated into groups based on the variety and frequency of foods consumed. Overall, 23 percent of households have poor food consumption with highest rates in Ngala, Bama, Damaturu and Dikwa.

Livelihood Coping Strategies

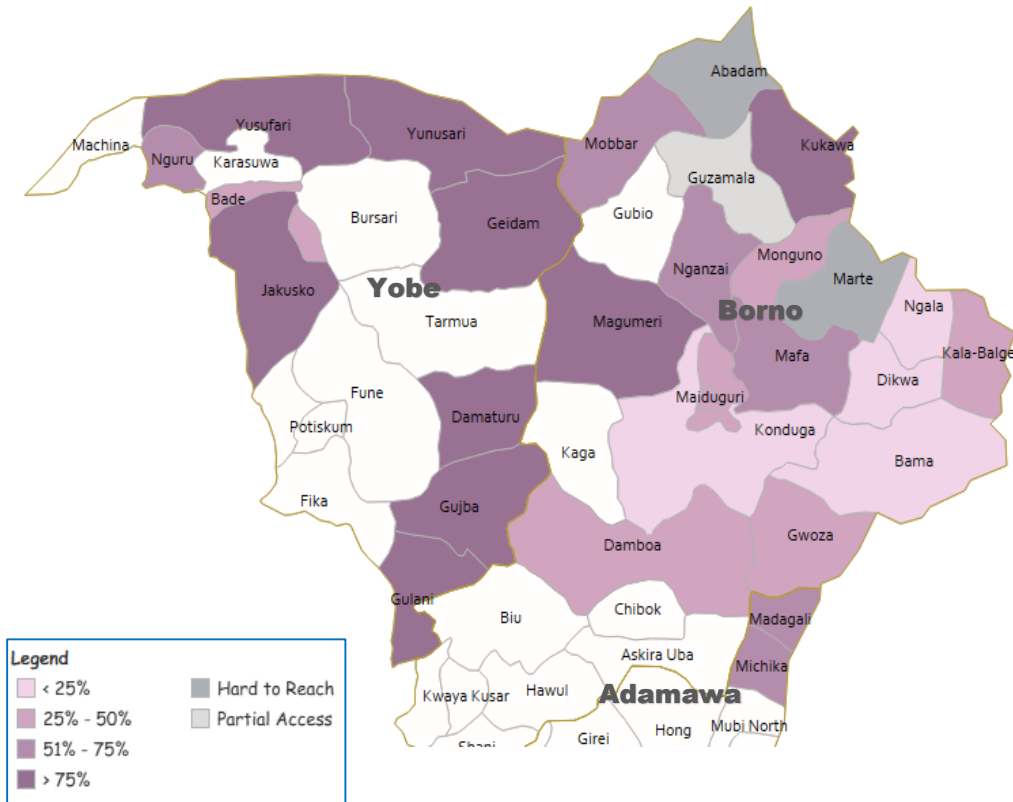


Livelihood coping strategies measures sustainability of livelihoods. Households are categorised based on severity of coping strategies employed. Over half of all households have used emergency coping strategies which has implication for resilience to future shocks.

Food Expenditure Share



Food Expenditure Share measures the economic vulnerability of households based on the amount of expenditure directed to food. 47 percent of households spent more than 65 percent of their expenditure on food, which depicts high level of vulnerability in such households.



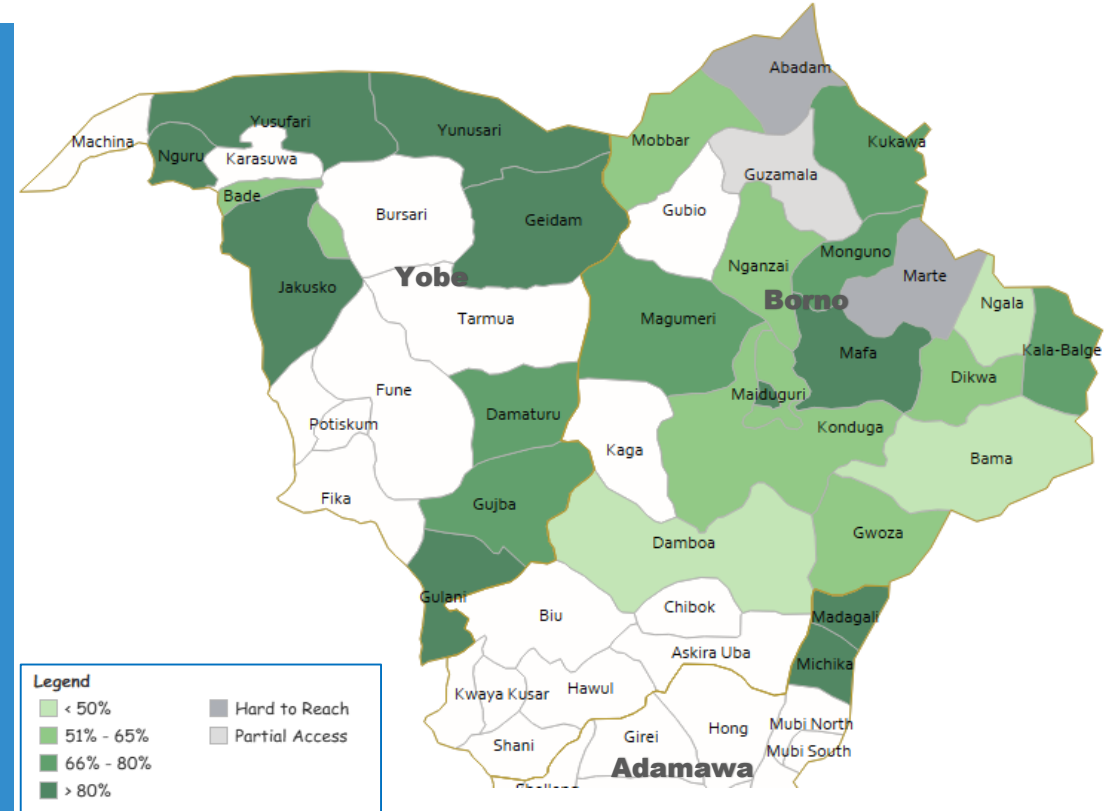
Income Generating Activities

Besides agriculture, beneficiary households were found to be involved in other income generating activities such as handcraft, petty trading and unskilled wage labour, particularly in Maiduguri, Mafa, Monguno, Magumeri and Kukawa in Borno, Bade and Geidam in Yobe and Madagali and Michika in Adamawa. Moreover, humanitarian assistance relating to food and non-food items (NFIs) continues to remain crucial for household survival as highlighted in Damboa, Jere, Konduga and Nguru where assistance was found to be a significant livelihood source more than one in every four of the beneficiary households. Begging and sale of food aid was quite pronounced in Monguno and Mobbar respectively (*See Annex 2 for further details*).



Livelihoods and Land Access

Farmland remains highly accessible to beneficiary households in Yobe (81 percent) and Adamawa (69 percent) except Borno where only 37 percent of households have access to farmland due to the ongoing hostilities and military restrictions. Particularly, lowest proportion of households with land access were found in Bama (5 percent) and Ngala (4 percent). Out of these beneficiary households that have access to farmland in Yobe and Adamawa, over 50 percent were able to cultivate during this planting season with the exception of beneficiaries in Bade and Nguru where only 13 percent and 37 percent cultivated respectively. Contrariwise in Borno, the ongoing crisis and military restrictions continue to limit involvement in agriculture in most of the LGAs except for Kukawa, Mafa and Magumeri where over 40 percent of households with land access cultivated during this planting season.





Accountability Towards Beneficiaries

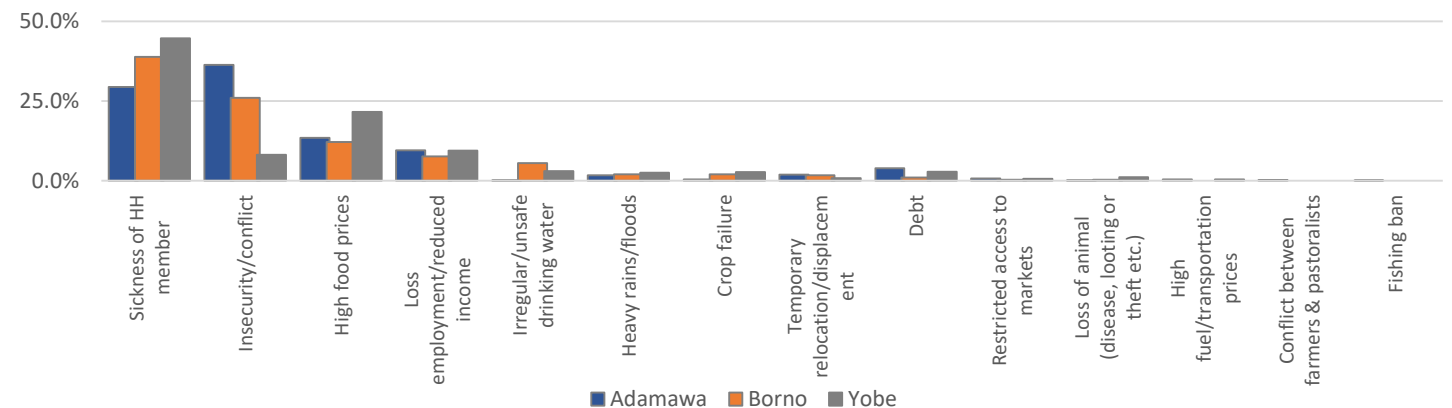
WFP collected information about beneficiaries' access to information related to the eligibility, entitlements and who to contact if there are any problems or issues. Respondents had to answer three questions: 1) *who is eligible to receive WFP assistance*, 2) *what they will receive*, 3) *who they can contact*. Overall, almost one in every two beneficiary households have access to information on their entitlements with more of such beneficiaries found in Yobe (62 percent) compared to 40 percent and 25 percent in Borno and Adamawa respectively. Similarly, more beneficiaries in Yobe have access to information on eligibility and how to share information with WFP compared to counterparts in Borno and Adamawa. Nonetheless, the corporate target of at least two out of three beneficiary households to be informed was not met for all the three components globally and state level wise.

	Overall		Borno		Yobe		Adamawa	
	Yes, Informed	No, Not Aware	Yes, Informed	No, Not Aware	Yes, Informed	No, Not Aware	Yes, Informed	No, Not Aware
Do you know how people were chosen to receive assistance?	29%	71%	25%	75%	50%	50%	16%	84%
Have you been told exactly what you are entitled to receive?	40%	60%	36%	64%	62%	38%	25%	75%
Do you know who to contact?	29%	71%	26%	74%	43%	57%	18%	82%



Shocks

Shocks have a negative impact on food security at the household level. In an event where already assisted households are exposed to further shocks, level of vulnerability of such household deepens and heightens dependency on the short term or long term, depending on the depth of impact. Overall, 58 percent of households have experienced one or more shocks during the months preceding the assessment. The most significant shocks reported were sickness of household member (34 percent), conflict and insecurity (29 percent), high food prices (15 percent) and loss of employment (9 percent) and floods (2 percent). Households in Borno (26 percent) and Adamawa (36 percent) were more affected by insecurity and conflicts compared to counterparts in Yobe (8 percent).

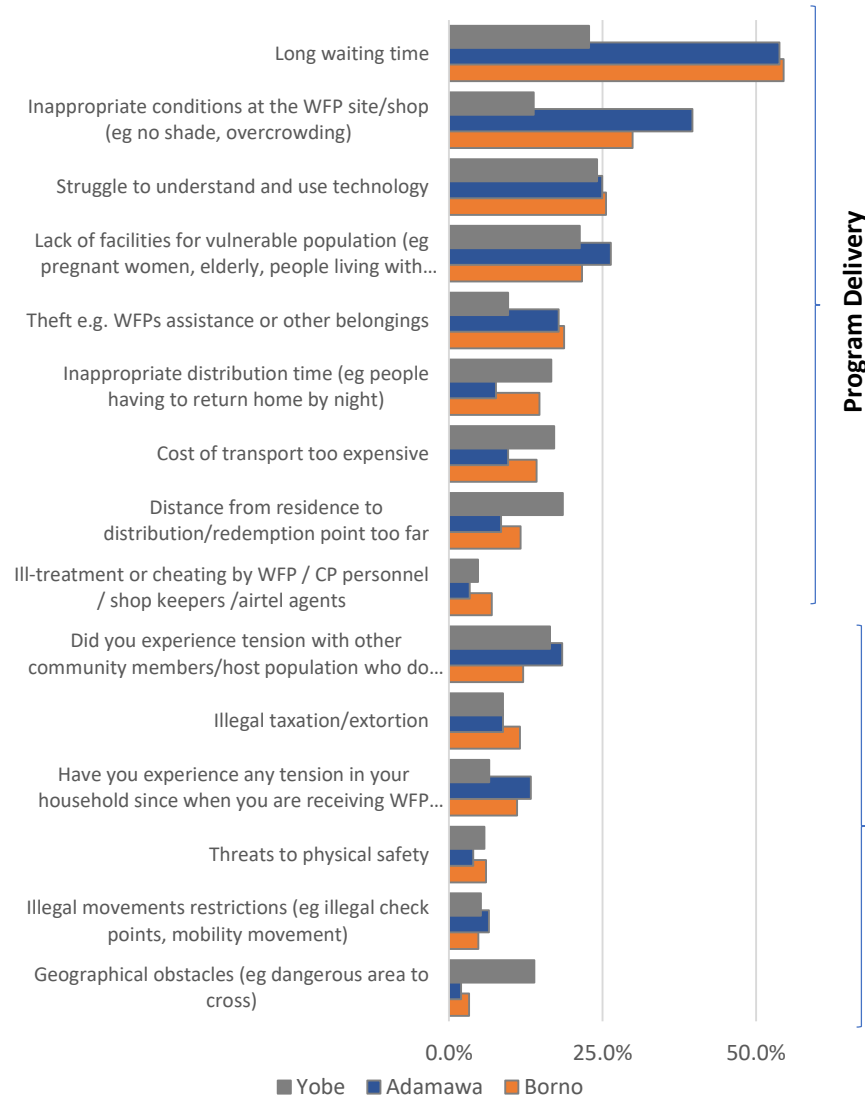




Protection Mainstreaming and Protection Risks

“1 in 10 households report one or more protection related incident”

WFP’s corporate indicators on safety and protection were incorporated in the EFSOM exercise in order to gain an insight into protection and dignity concerns among assisted populations. Overall, almost one in every ten beneficiary households have experienced one or more protection related issue across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. The most prominent issues reported are related to distribution modalities: long waiting time, inappropriate conditions in distribution sites such as overcrowding and lack of shade, struggle to understand the use of technology, lack of designated facilities to cater for the needs of vulnerable people such as pregnant women and people living with disabilities and inappropriate distribution time, as well as theft of assistance received from WFP. There is need to reinforce complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM)’s and partners’ support to promptly address reported issues and sustainably ensure a safe and dignified assistance delivery.



WFP/Kelechi ONYEMAABI

Annex 1: Food Security (CARI), Food Consumption, Reliance on Livelihood Coping Strategies and Food Expenditure Share by LGA

State	LGA	Food Security				Food Consumption			Livelihood Coping Strategies				Food Expenditure Share			
		Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	No Coping Strategies	Stress	Crisis	Emergency	<=50%	50% - 65%	65% - 75%	>= 75%
Adamawa	Michika	8.1%	43.5%	39.5%	8.9%	45.2%	39.5%	15.3%	0.8%	21.0%	19.4%	58.9%	58.9%	17.7%	14.5%	8.9%
	Madagali	2.6%	26.2%	56.8%	14.4%	31.9%	49.3%	18.8%	2.6%	4.4%	6.6%	86.5%	43.7%	26.6%	16.6%	13.1%
Borno	Bama	7.2%	24.2%	43.0%	25.5%	26.0%	28.1%	45.9%	17.8%	14.9%	8.2%	59.0%	54.7%	9.5%	12.7%	23.1%
	Dambo	6.2%	45.2%	42.6%	6.1%	48.3%	33.2%	18.5%	11.7%	19.7%	8.0%	60.6%	51.9%	21.6%	14.8%	11.7%
	Dikwa	1.0%	26.9%	45.8%	26.4%	34.7%	30.2%	35.1%	27.0%	15.5%	9.0%	48.4%	7.1%	12.3%	25.8%	54.7%
	Gwoza	11.2%	37.1%	32.4%	19.4%	60.6%	26.5%	12.9%	24.4%	8.2%	6.8%	60.6%	21.3%	19.2%	16.2%	43.4%
	Jere	12.4%	35.1%	40.0%	12.5%	48.5%	41.5%	9.9%	34.0%	25.0%	11.0%	30.0%	15.4%	22.4%	16.3%	46.0%
	Kala-Balge	18.7%	54.0%	26.9%	0.5%	80.7%	11.4%	7.9%	37.3%	25.1%	6.8%	30.9%	30.2%	23.9%	21.3%	24.6%
	Konduga	4.6%	35.8%	23.9%	35.7%	40.3%	34.6%	25.1%	25.0%	20.1%	9.6%	45.3%	8.7%	17.0%	22.7%	51.7%
	Kukawa	10.5%	36.1%	32.8%	20.6%	45.6%	26.4%	28.0%	36.4%	3.2%	6.3%	54.1%	9.7%	31.1%	32.0%	27.2%
	Mafa	2.6%	45.0%	42.9%	9.4%	53.9%	39.3%	6.8%	2.1%	12.0%	8.4%	77.5%	45.4%	28.1%	8.6%	17.8%
	Magumeri	4.0%	24.1%	53.0%	18.9%	34.5%	30.5%	34.9%	23.7%	13.7%	7.2%	55.4%	21.3%	28.1%	17.7%	32.9%
	Mobbar	13.4%	48.5%	33.2%	5.0%	55.0%	34.2%	10.9%	23.8%	6.4%	21.3%	48.5%	56.0%	22.0%	14.5%	7.5%
	Monguno	2.6%	55.1%	26.9%	15.4%	57.7%	29.5%	12.8%	7.7%	3.8%	7.7%	80.8%	15.9%	40.6%	29.0%	14.5%
	Maiduguri	0.6%	29.1%	41.4%	28.9%	37.2%	40.0%	22.9%	14.7%	7.7%	5.1%	72.6%	11.9%	17.3%	28.7%	42.1%
	Ngala	7.8%	25.7%	52.5%	14.0%	26.2%	26.6%	47.2%	39.1%	7.9%	13.5%	39.4%	41.1%	27.4%	13.7%	17.7%
	Nganzai	4.6%	32.1%	45.0%	18.3%	36.7%	47.7%	15.6%	0.9%	11.9%	5.5%	81.7%	47.7%	26.6%	14.7%	11.0%
Yobe	Bade	1.6%	57.1%	33.3%	7.9%	63.5%	25.4%	11.1%	4.8%	5.6%	10.3%	79.4%	33.3%	34.9%	20.6%	11.1%
	Damaturu	19.5%	26.0%	45.5%	9.1%	36.4%	24.7%	39.0%	58.4%	9.1%	13.0%	19.5%	53.2%	26.0%	13.0%	7.8%
	Geidam	20.7%	41.4%	31.0%	6.9%	65.5%	25.3%	9.2%	18.4%	19.5%	10.3%	51.7%	40.2%	24.1%	18.4%	17.2%
	Gujba	8.6%	50.0%	26.3%	15.1%	63.2%	23.7%	13.2%	14.5%	17.1%	9.2%	59.2%	17.8%	31.6%	21.7%	28.9%
	Gulani	21.2%	38.8%	34.1%	5.9%	44.7%	36.5%	18.8%	51.8%	4.7%	10.6%	32.9%	59.5%	25.0%	8.3%	7.1%
	Jakusko	0.0%	44.8%	31.9%	23.3%	46.6%	27.0%	26.4%	0.0%	4.3%	10.4%	85.3%	35.6%	28.2%	18.4%	17.8%
	Nguru	31.9%	41.8%	26.4%	0.0%	63.7%	31.9%	4.4%	36.3%	18.7%	18.7%	26.4%	57.1%	31.9%	8.8%	2.2%
	Yunusari	0.0%	29.1%	51.5%	19.4%	29.9%	44.8%	25.4%	8.2%	7.5%	1.5%	82.8%	21.6%	31.3%	32.1%	14.9%
	Yusufari	19.7%	62.7%	16.9%	0.7%	79.6%	17.6%	2.8%	50.7%	6.3%	7.0%	35.9%	22.5%	32.4%	24.6%	20.4%

Annex 1: Food Security (CARI), Food Consumption, Reliance on Livelihood Coping Strategies and Food Expenditure Share by LGA and Dwelling Type

State	LGA	Dwelling Type	Food Security				Food Consumption			Livelihood Coping Strategies				Food Expenditure Share			
			Food secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor	No Coping Strategies	Stress	Crisis	Emergency	<=50%	50% - 65%	65% - 75%	>= 75%
Adamawa	Michika	Non-Camp	8.1%	43.5%	39.5%	8.9%	45.2%	39.5%	15.3%	0.8%	21.0%	19.4%	58.9%	58.9%	17.7%	14.5%	8.9%
	Madagai	Camp	0.0%	26.3%	56.6%	17.2%	29.3%	49.5%	21.2%	0.0%	4.0%	9.1%	86.9%	41.4%	26.3%	16.2%	16.2%
		Non-Camp	4.6%	26.2%	56.9%	12.3%	33.8%	49.2%	16.9%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	86.2%	45.4%	26.9%	16.9%	10.8%
Borno	Bama	Camp	1.1%	11.8%	46.2%	40.9%	15.1%	17.7%	67.2%	6.5%	8.1%	7.0%	78.5%	51.6%	10.2%	12.1%	26.1%
		Non-Camp	12.9%	35.6%	40.1%	11.4%	36.1%	37.6%	26.2%	28.2%	21.3%	9.4%	41.1%	57.9%	8.8%	13.2%	20.1%
	Damboa	Camp	7.3%	36.6%	45.1%	11.0%	36.6%	45.1%	18.3%	17.1%	26.8%	6.1%	50.0%	47.6%	23.2%	14.6%	14.6%
		Non-Camp	5.0%	53.7%	40.0%	1.3%	60.0%	21.3%	18.8%	6.2%	12.5%	10.0%	71.3%	56.2%	20.0%	15.0%	8.7%
	Dikwa	Camp	0.7%	18.8%	44.9%	35.5%	28.3%	24.6%	47.1%	30.4%	15.2%	6.5%	47.8%	3.0%	3.7%	21.5%	71.9%
		Non-Camp	1.2%	34.8%	46.6%	17.4%	41.1%	35.6%	23.3%	23.7%	15.8%	11.5%	49.0%	11.1%	20.6%	30.0%	38.3%
	Gwoza	Camp	11.2%	37.1%	32.4%	19.4%	60.6%	26.5%	12.9%	24.4%	8.2%	6.8%	60.6%	21.3%	19.2%	16.2%	43.4%
		Non-Camp	12.2%	33.8%	34.5%	19.4%	51.8%	35.3%	12.9%	33.1%	23.7%	8.6%	34.5%	7.2%	18.7%	18.7%	55.4%
	Jere	Camp	12.4%	35.5%	42.0%	10.1%	47.3%	43.8%	8.9%	34.3%	25.4%	11.8%	28.4%	18.3%	23.7%	15.4%	42.6%
		Non-Camp	16.1%	57.5%	26.4%	0.0%	82.8%	11.5%	5.7%	37.9%	21.8%	4.6%	35.6%	29.4%	22.4%	24.7%	23.5%
	Kala-Balge	Camp	22.5%	48.8%	27.5%	1.3%	77.5%	11.3%	11.3%	36.3%	30.0%	10.0%	23.8%	31.3%	26.3%	16.3%	26.3%
		Non-Camp	2.1%	36.8%	22.2%	38.9%	38.2%	36.1%	25.7%	26.4%	21.5%	9.7%	42.4%	4.2%	14.6%	19.4%	61.8%
	Konduga	Camp	8.6%	34.3%	26.4%	30.7%	43.6%	32.1%	24.3%	22.9%	17.9%	9.3%	50.0%	15.7%	20.7%	27.9%	35.7%
		Non-Camp	1.2%	2.4%	25.3%	71.1%	6.0%	25.3%	68.7%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	96.4%	16.9%	16.9%	9.6%	56.6%
	Kukawa	Camp	12.9%	44.6%	34.7%	7.9%	55.4%	26.7%	17.8%	44.6%	4.0%	7.9%	43.6%	7.9%	34.7%	37.6%	19.8%
		Non-Camp	2.6%	45.0%	42.9%	9.4%	53.9%	39.3%	6.8%	2.1%	12.0%	8.4%	77.5%	45.4%	28.1%	8.6%	17.8%
	Mafa	Non-Camp	4.0%	24.1%	53.0%	18.9%	34.5%	30.5%	34.9%	23.7%	13.7%	7.2%	55.4%	21.3%	28.1%	17.7%	32.9%
	Magumeri	Non-Camp	13.4%	48.5%	33.2%	5.0%	55.0%	34.2%	10.9%	23.8%	6.4%	21.3%	48.5%	56.0%	22.0%	14.5%	7.5%
	Mobbar	Non-Camp	2.6%	55.1%	26.9%	15.4%	57.7%	29.5%	12.8%	7.7%	3.8%	7.7%	80.8%	15.9%	40.6%	29.0%	14.5%
	Monguno	Camp	0.8%	21.8%	48.7%	28.6%	31.9%	40.3%	27.7%	14.3%	5.0%	5.9%	74.8%	19.3%	10.9%	30.3%	39.5%
Non-Camp		0.5%	30.6%	39.9%	29.0%	38.3%	39.9%	21.9%	14.8%	8.2%	4.9%	72.1%	10.4%	18.6%	28.4%	42.6%	
Maiduguri	Camp	4.1%	26.7%	58.2%	11.0%	23.3%	29.5%	47.3%	41.8%	9.6%	13.7%	34.9%	47.6%	17.5%	13.3%	21.7%	
	Non-Camp	11.3%	24.6%	47.2%	16.9%	28.9%	23.9%	47.2%	36.6%	6.3%	13.4%	43.7%	35.2%	36.6%	14.1%	14.1%	
Ngala	Non-Camp	4.6%	32.1%	45.0%	18.3%	36.7%	47.7%	15.6%	0.9%	11.9%	5.5%	81.7%	47.7%	26.6%	14.7%	11.0%	
Yobe	Bade	Non-Camp	1.6%	57.1%	33.3%	7.9%	63.5%	25.4%	11.1%	4.8%	5.6%	10.3%	79.4%	33.3%	34.9%	20.6%	11.1%
	Damaturu	Non-Camp	19.5%	26.0%	45.5%	9.1%	36.4%	24.7%	39.0%	58.4%	9.1%	13.0%	19.5%	53.2%	26.0%	13.0%	7.8%
	Geidam	Non-Camp	20.7%	41.4%	31.0%	6.9%	65.5%	25.3%	9.2%	18.4%	19.5%	10.3%	51.7%	40.2%	24.1%	18.4%	17.2%
	Gujba	Non-Camp	8.6%	50.0%	26.3%	15.1%	63.2%	23.7%	13.2%	14.5%	17.1%	9.2%	59.2%	17.8%	31.6%	21.7%	28.9%
	Gulani	Non-Camp	21.2%	38.8%	34.1%	5.9%	44.7%	36.5%	18.8%	51.8%	4.7%	10.6%	32.9%	59.5%	25.0%	8.3%	7.1%
	Jakusko	Non-Camp	0.0%	44.8%	31.9%	23.3%	46.6%	27.0%	26.4%	0.0%	4.3%	10.4%	85.3%	35.6%	28.2%	18.4%	17.8%
	Nguru	Non-Camp	31.9%	41.8%	26.4%	0.0%	63.7%	31.9%	4.4%	36.3%	18.7%	18.7%	26.4%	57.1%	31.9%	8.8%	2.2%
	Yunusari	Non-Camp	0.0%	29.1%	51.5%	19.4%	29.9%	44.8%	25.4%	8.2%	7.5%	1.5%	82.8%	21.6%	31.3%	32.1%	14.9%
	Yusufari	Non-Camp	19.7%	62.7%	16.9%	0.7%	79.6%	17.6%	2.8%	50.7%	6.3%	7.0%	35.9%	22.5%	32.4%	24.6%	20.4%

Annex 2: Livelihood Source of Beneficiaries by LGA

State	LGA	% of HHs involved in Income Generating Activities	Livelihood Activities																		
			Farming (own production)	Livestock sales and products	Fishing	Remittance (Gift, donations)	Skilled labour (bricklayer, electrician, mechanic, welder, plumber etc)	Unskilled wage labour (restaurant worker, maid/servant, casual labour – non agriculture etc)	Agricultural labour	Handicrafts (cap making, pottery, goldsmith, blacksmith, sculptor etc)	Sales of natural resources (charcoal, grass, firewood etc)	Transport/motorcycle business (taxi, keke, tuk-tuk)	Salaries/wages/Pension (employees of government/private)	Petty trade/Street vending (selling food, stalls, booths etc)	Begging	Sale of food aid	Assistance (food & NFIs)	House rental (rents from tenants)	No income source	No other income activity	Hunting/Gathering
Adamawa	Michika	96.0%	57.3%	3.2%	0.8%	0.0%	4.8%	2.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	3.2%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	3.2%	0.0%	
	Madagali	83.8%	60.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	2.2%	0.9%	3.5%	2.2%	4.4%	7.9%	0.0%	0.9%	3.5%	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	
Borno	Bama	25.8%	3.4%	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	9.5%	7.0%	0.8%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	8.0%	0.0%	44.3%	14.7%	1.5%	
	Dambo	35.8%	39.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.2%	3.7%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%	36.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	
	Dikwa	58.6%	18.0%	2.2%	0.4%	0.4%	4.8%	5.4%	2.5%	13.7%	3.8%	3.3%	7.2%	2.3%	4.0%	19.0%	0.0%	3.9%	3.9%	1.6%	
	Gwoza	59.1%	22.1%	1.8%	0.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.7%	6.2%	3.5%	2.4%	2.1%	8.2%	0.3%	0.9%	13.2%	0.0%	17.9%	3.2%	0.3%	
	Jere	60.4%	27.8%	3.0%	0.4%	0.8%	3.4%	7.4%	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%	0.9%	6.7%	0.0%	0.4%	27.1%	0.6%	13.3%	0.6%	0.0%	
	Kala-Balge	67.6%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	6.1%	5.9%	0.0%	1.7%	2.4%	1.2%	14.4%	0.0%	1.2%	14.8%	0.0%	20.9%	3.8%	0.0%	
	Konduga	61.5%	10.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	2.3%	5.6%	3.8%	10.5%	3.9%	1.5%	3.9%	0.4%	1.7%	43.7%	0.0%	5.3%	4.4%	0.0%	
	Kukawa	76.0%	69.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	8.1%	0.0%	1.6%	2.9%	0.8%	3.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	2.9%	0.0%	
	Mafa	87.4%	62.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	3.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%	14.1%	0.0%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%	
	Magumeri	70.3%	68.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	4.8%	3.2%	1.2%	0.8%	2.8%	1.2%	4.8%	0.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	0.4%	
	Mobbar	63.4%	35.1%	3.5%	1.0%	0.5%	6.9%	3.0%	1.0%	0.5%	2.0%	1.0%	10.4%	1.0%	5.0%	24.8%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	
	Monguno	73.1%	25.6%	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	7.7%	1.3%	3.8%	2.6%	2.6%	9.0%	11.5%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	3.8%	1.3%	
	Maiduguri	86.3%	19.0%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	5.2%	10.5%	3.8%	7.2%	2.2%	6.0%	10.3%	0.0%	3.2%	28.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
	Ngala	14.4%	13.7%	1.7%	0.3%	1.4%	6.3%	3.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.4%	3.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	10.3%	0.0%	44.7%	8.9%	0.3%	
Nganzai	65.1%	53.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	3.7%	8.3%	1.8%	0.9%	20.2%	0.9%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%		
Yobe	Bade	52.4%	50.0%	6.3%	2.4%	0.0%	4.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	4.0%	13.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.8%	0.0%	4.0%	7.9%	0.0%	
	Damaturu	75.3%	59.7%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	3.9%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Geidam	92.0%	63.2%	3.4%	1.1%	2.3%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Gujba	78.3%	84.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.7%	3.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Gulani	91.8%	88.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Jakusko	93.3%	87.7%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Nguru	94.5%	19.8%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	73.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	Yunusari	93.3%	94.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	
	Yusufari	89.4%	89.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	



For further information

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