REAL NORTHEAST NIGERIA RESILIENCE STUDY

RMS Round One Workshop

USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USAID/Nigeria

Presented by: TANGO International

November 2, 2022

Agenda

1. Welcome and Introductions / REAL
2. REAL NE Nigeria Resilience Study: Background and Study Design
3. Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS) Methodology
4. Presentation and Discussion by Thematic Area
5. Implications for RMS Inquiry
6. Final Q&A
7. Next Steps

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

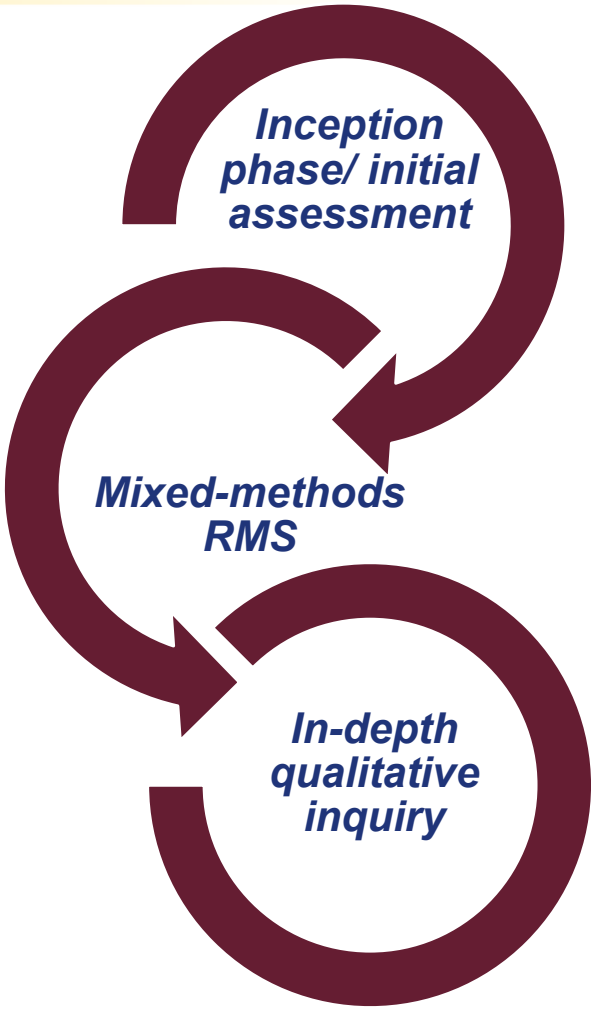
NORTHEAST NIGERIA RURAL RESILIENCE STUDY - BACKGROUND

NE Nigeria Resilience Study Background

- Evolution of the study
  - Commissioned by USAID Washington's Bureau of Resilience and Food Security (RFS) and Center for Resilience (C4R), in collaboration with the USAID Nigeria Mission, under the Resilience, Evaluation, Analysis and Learning (REAL) award.

Objective: To understand if and how a portfolio of resilience interventions can mitigate the negative impacts of shock and stress, avert humanitarian need and improve well-being in the midst of a conflict-driven protracted crisis.

  - Portfolio of resilience activities in NE Nigeria
    - Integrated Agriculture Activity (IAA) – IITA
    - Water for Agriculture Activity (WAA) – CRS
    - Rural Resilience Activity (RRA) - MC



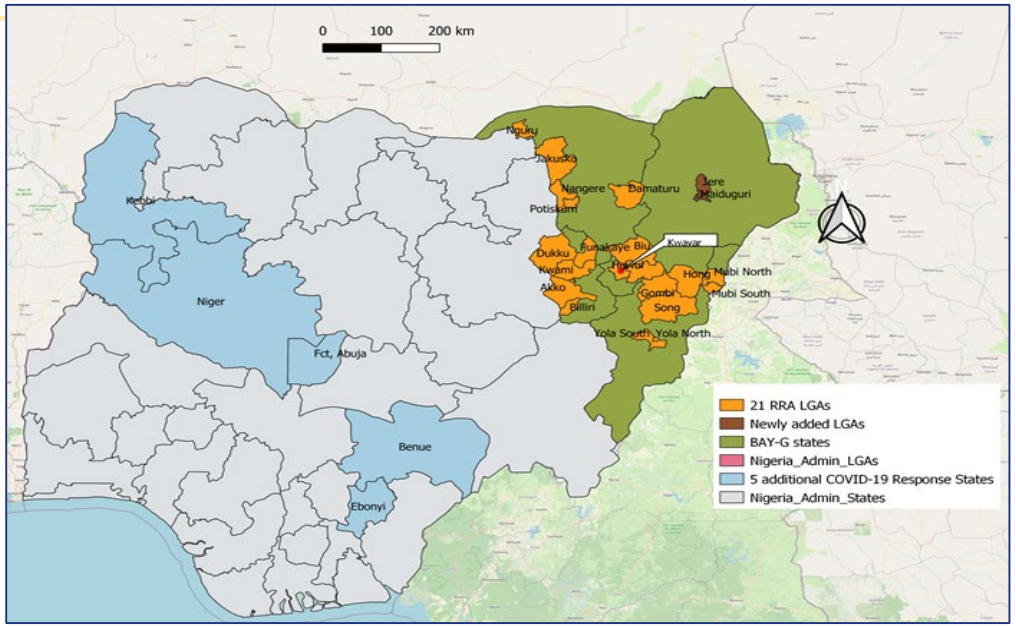
RRA Program Overview

Five-year (2019-2024) USD 30 million market-systems development activity.

- Layered with peacebuilding and COVID-19 humanitarian assistance (+ USD 15 million)
- Funded by USAID FTF

Implemented by Mercy Corps (Prime), International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC) and Save the Children, and a range of local implementing partners.

In conjunction with 3 FTF activities: Water for Ag, Integrated Ag, BSL, and other programs.



Goal: ***Facilitate*** *and* ***protect*** *economic recovery and growth in vulnerable, conflict-affected areas and sustainably move people out of chronic vulnerability and poverty via expanded opportunities.*

RRA Approach and Components

Uses market systems development approach with peacebuilding and short-term humanitarian assistance

Pull Activities

- Stimulate growth of market systems and diverse economic opportunities.

Push Activities

- Build capacity to take advantage of market system opportunities.

Short-term Humanitarian Assistance

- Alleviate impacts of COVID-19 on households and businesses via cash/capital and in-kind support (e.g., training, inputs).

Peacebuilding Activities

- Develop capacity of government and private sector to become more conflict-sensitive and to improve social cohesion and conflict mitigation.

Targeted commodities

- Cowpea
- Groundnut
- Maize
- Rice
- Small ruminants

Targeted beneficiaries

- Farmer households
- MSMEs

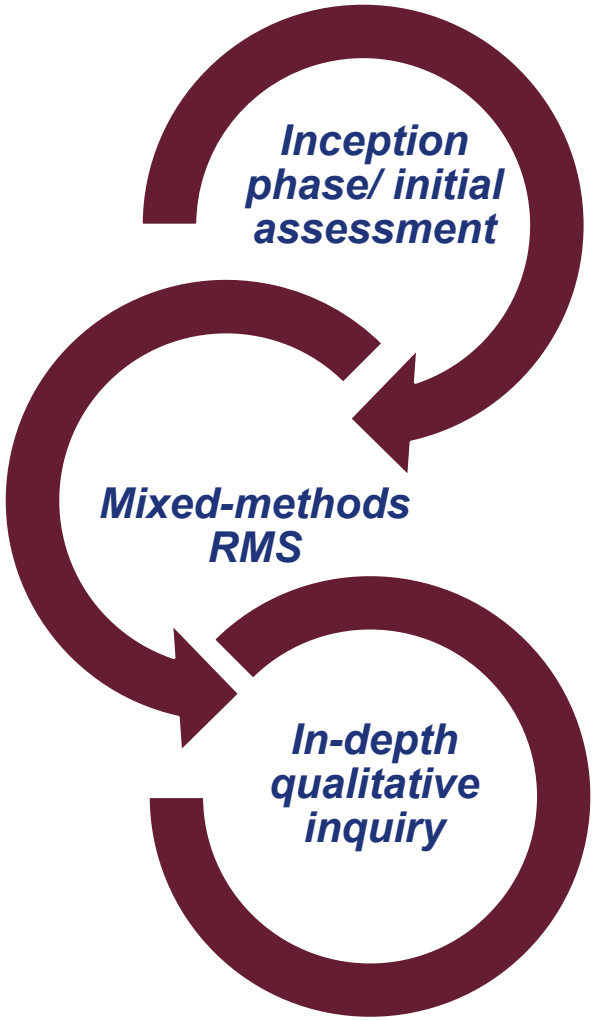
Study Objectives

This study will ***examine key resilience capacities in target communities and systems*** *and* ***how programmatic strategies and interventions affect these capacities*** *and, in turn,* ***well-being outcomes*** *in a context characterized by high levels of* ***displacement, conflict, and economic and food insecurity****.*

Objective 1: Investigate the effectiveness of RRA programmatic approaches and intervention sets intended to protect and advance resilience capacities at the household, community, and market-systems levels, layered with peacebuilding and humanitarian assistance.

Objective 2: Explore the dynamics of displacement in relation to resilience programming, resilience capacities, and well-being outcomes.

Study Design: Three Iterative Components



Inception Phase Deliverables:

1. Summary report of findings
2. Stakeholder meeting
3. Revised set of RMS Tools

RMS Deliverables:

1. Summary report for each round
2. Workshops with RRA and RFS

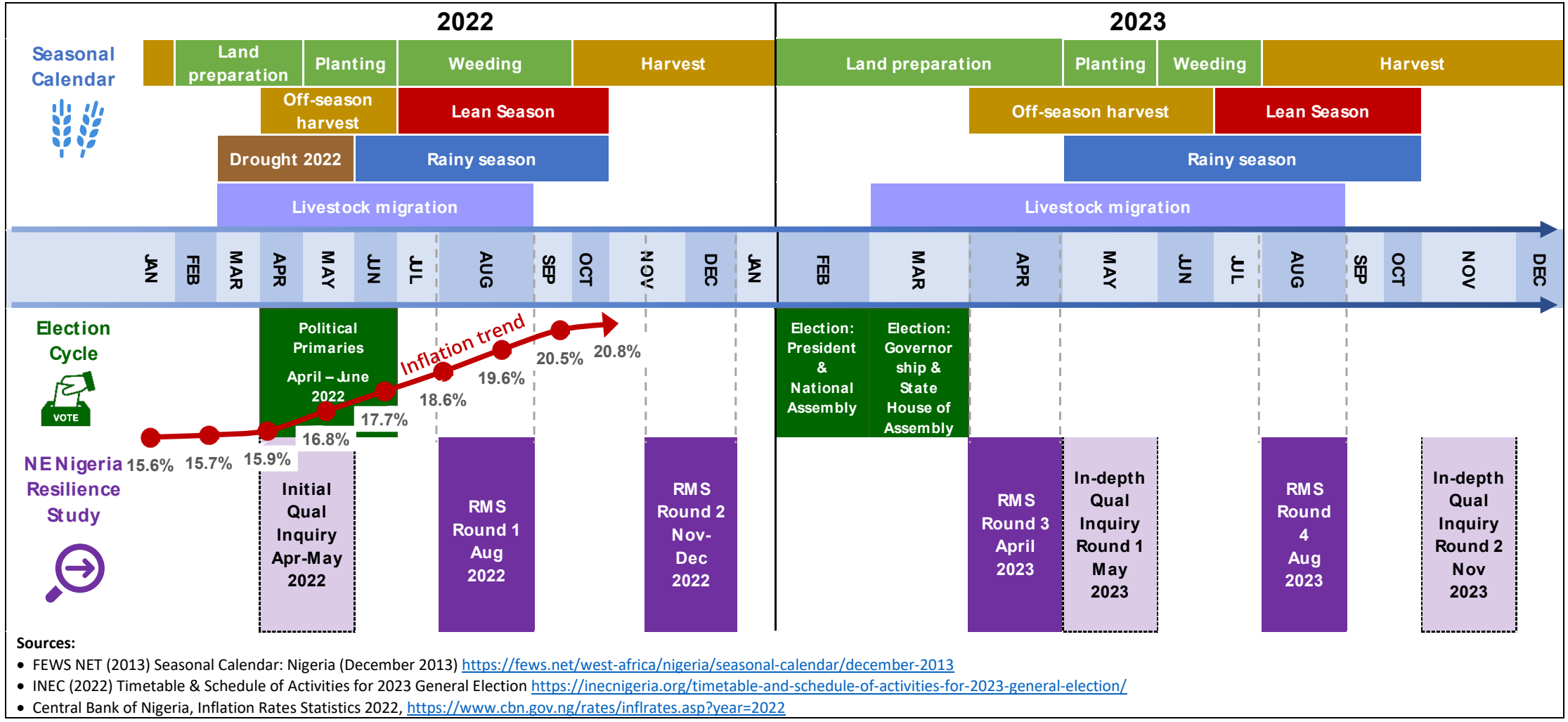
Qualitative Inquiry Deliverables:

1. Summary report for each round
2. Workshops (synced with RMS workshops)

Final Deliverables

1. Final report
2. Learning briefs
3. Final webinar with Mission, RFS, RRA, and TANGO staff

Study Design: Timeline



Sources:

- FEWS NET (2013) Seasonal Calendar: Nigeria (December 2013) https://fews.net/west-africa/nigeria/seasonal-calendar/december-2013
- INEC (2022) Timetable & Schedule of Activities for 2023 General Election https://inecnigeria.org/timetable-and-schedule-of-activities-for-2023-general-election/
- Central Bank of Nigeria, Inflation Rates Statistics 2022, https://www.cbn.gov.ng/rates/inflrates.asp?year=2022

Study Design: Key Characteristics

- Adaptive and iterative: Multiple and sequenced components.
- Mixed-methods, with an emphasis on lighter, rigorous, qualitative methods.
- Field focused: Provide timely information to guide adaptive implementation.
- Multi-level: Assess and link resilience pathways at the household, community and market-systems levels.
- Complement and augment RRA's ongoing Monitoring and Results Measurement (MRM) system.

RMS – ROUND ONE
- OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

Recurrent Monitoring Survey

- Quantitative and qualitative components.
  - Four rounds over a 14-month period
  - Panel sample of households and communities
  - Informed by inception phase and initial qualitative assessment
- Addresses key questions around resilience of households and communities experiencing conflict and insecurity, displacement setting.
- Additional focus on assessing market systems characteristics and resilience.
- Adaptive design and implementation approach.
- Collaboration with RRA, USAID, and Nigerian partner, Binomial Optimal LLC (BOL).
  - Questionnaire development
  - Sampling design

Methodology: Quantitative Sampling and Data Collection

- Panel, two-stage cluster design.
  - 1,012 households across 20 LGAs and 34 clusters
  - Representative of the RRA market-sector development (MSD) approach - not the overall population
- Household and community questionnaires.
  - Range of topics needed to calculate resilience indicators and indices
  - Availability of and use of services/practices promoted by RRA market actor partners, e.g.:
    - Input market services
    - Output market services
    - Improved farming practices
    - Other pull/push-related activities
  - Receipt of humanitarian/ COVID-19 assistance

Household Survey Topics

- Food security (HFIAS, FCS)
- Shocks and Stresses (including COVID-19)
- Asset ownership
- Access to Markets, Infrastructure, and Services
- Access to Financial Services
- Access to Information
- Livelihood Activities
- Group Participation and Collective Action
- Social and Capacity-Building Support
- Aspirations and Confidence to Adapt
- Gender Norms and Women's Decision-Making
- Humanitarian Assistance (including COVID-19)
- Value Chains and Improved Technologies and Management Practices

Community Survey Topics

- Community Characteristics
- Community Infrastructure and Services
- Community Groups and Social Support
- Government and NGO Safety Net and Emergency Programs
- Governance
- Community Exposure to Interventions
- Gender Norms

RRA-Specific Survey Topics

Availability/use of financial services

- Credit, savings, insurance

Linkages with output markets/use of output services

- Transportation services
- Selling products through trader/off-taker
- Producer groups, cooperatives
- Contract farming

Linkages to input markets

- Availability/use of extension services
- Producer groups, cooperatives

Use of improved tech & practices

- Improved feed, vet services, vaccination
- Improved seeds, fertilizer, pesticides
- Climate-smart water harvesting and irrigation
- Mechanized processes/tools

Training/participation in other services

- Financial literacy training
- Business development services
- Precision farming

COVID-19 transfers (households and businesses)

- Cash/capital
- In-kind

Methodology: Qualitative Sampling and Data Collection

- Purposive sampling strategy
  - 12 community sites drawn from household survey clusters
  - Different set of study participants from quant survey to avoid respondent fatigue
- Site selection criteria:
  - Mix of RRA interventions: MSD, COVID-19, peacebuilding/conflict sensitivity
  - Access, security, feasibility
  - Market-systems actors at the associated LGA level
- Separate male and female FGDs
- 32 KIIs conducted at the community (12) and institutional levels (20)

Adamawa female FGD group.

RMS R1: Organization of Findings by Thematic Area

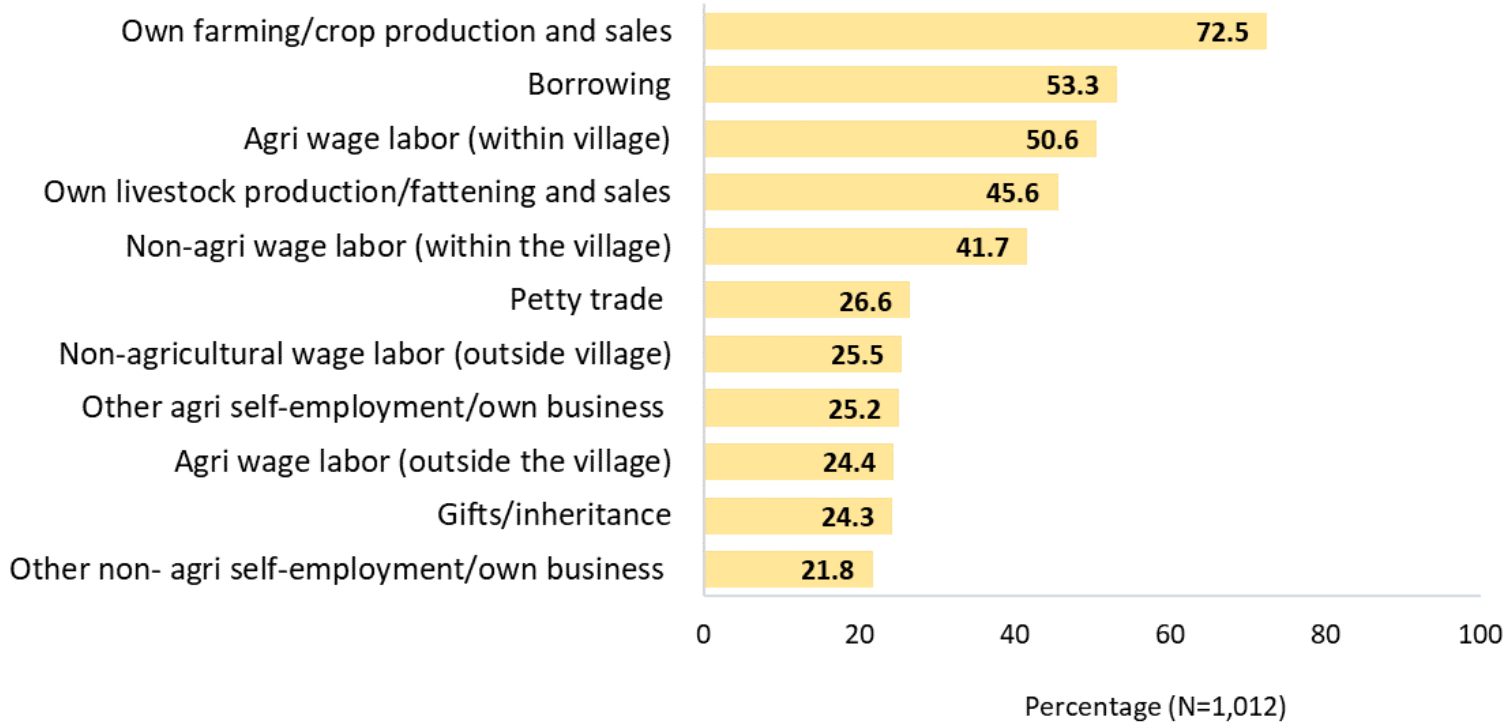
- Livelihoods, Displacement, Shocks, and Food Security
    - Livelihoods
    - Displacement
    - Shocks and Coping Strategies
    - Household Food Insecurity
- Market Services and Improved Farming and Business Practices
- Conflict Mitigation, Humanitarian Assistance, and Resilience

LIVELIHOODS, DISPLACEMENT, SHOCKS AND FOOD SECURITY

Findings: Livelihoods

- On average, households participated in five different livelihood activities.
- Most derive their income and food from farming and crop production.
- Over 50% borrowed food or money.
- Wage labor and livestock production are also important livelihood activities.

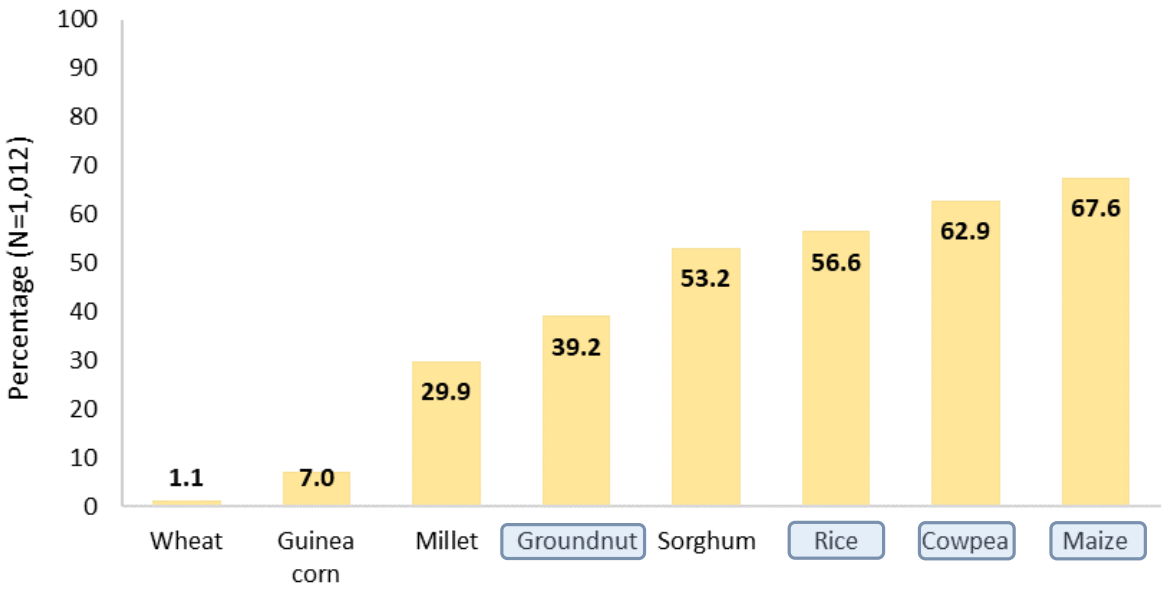
Top sources of household food or income over the last 12 months



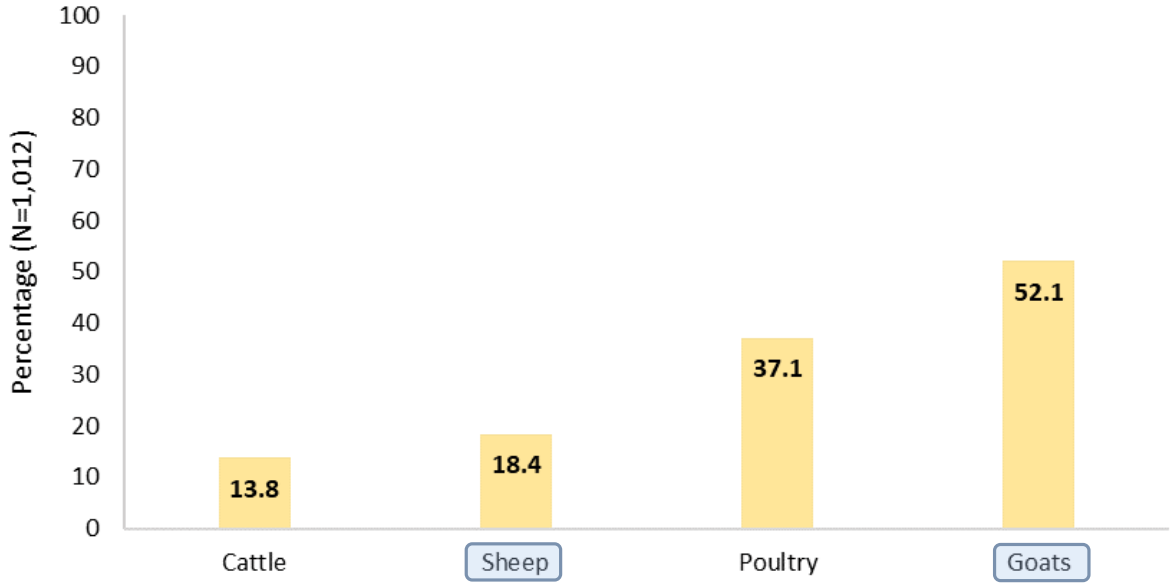
NOTE: Includes livelihoods practiced by 20 percent or more of households.

Findings: Agricultural production

Percentage of households engaged in crop production by crop type



Percentage of households engaged in livestock production by livestock type



= Targeted commodity

- A total of 55% of HH cultivated crops or raised livestock with the intent of selling them for income
- About 18.8% of HH operated a micro-enterprise or a small-medium size agribusiness

Findings: Internal Displacement

- About 6.7% of households moved to escape conflict or because of forced expulsions or camp closures
- People mostly displaced by **insurgency** (Boko Haram), some from **armed banditry** (e.g., Yan Fashin Daji), others due to **farmer-herder conflict**
- In most sites, during insurgency: The elderly killed; Male youth forced to join insurgents; and Female youth kidnapped and forcefully married.
- Most IDPs were displaced between 2014-2017 due to BH.
    - Most IDPs migrated to host community because they have social networks (ancestral connections, friends) there. Others for farming activities.
    - IDPs are residents within the community, no longer living in camps.

Primary School where the IDPs were first accommodated, Borno.

Findings: Internal Displacement (cont'd.)

- **IDP/Host relations:** Majority of sites stated no conflicts between host and IDP and get along well. Few others said relations are strained and there is stigma and mistrust of IDPs.
- **Livelihoods:** Some reported livelihood changes for host because of IDP presence (e.g., IDP teaching new crops).
- **Markets:** Influx of IDPs made goods in the market and rent for housing and farmland more expensive due to high demand resulting from population increase and competition for resources.

Migrants:

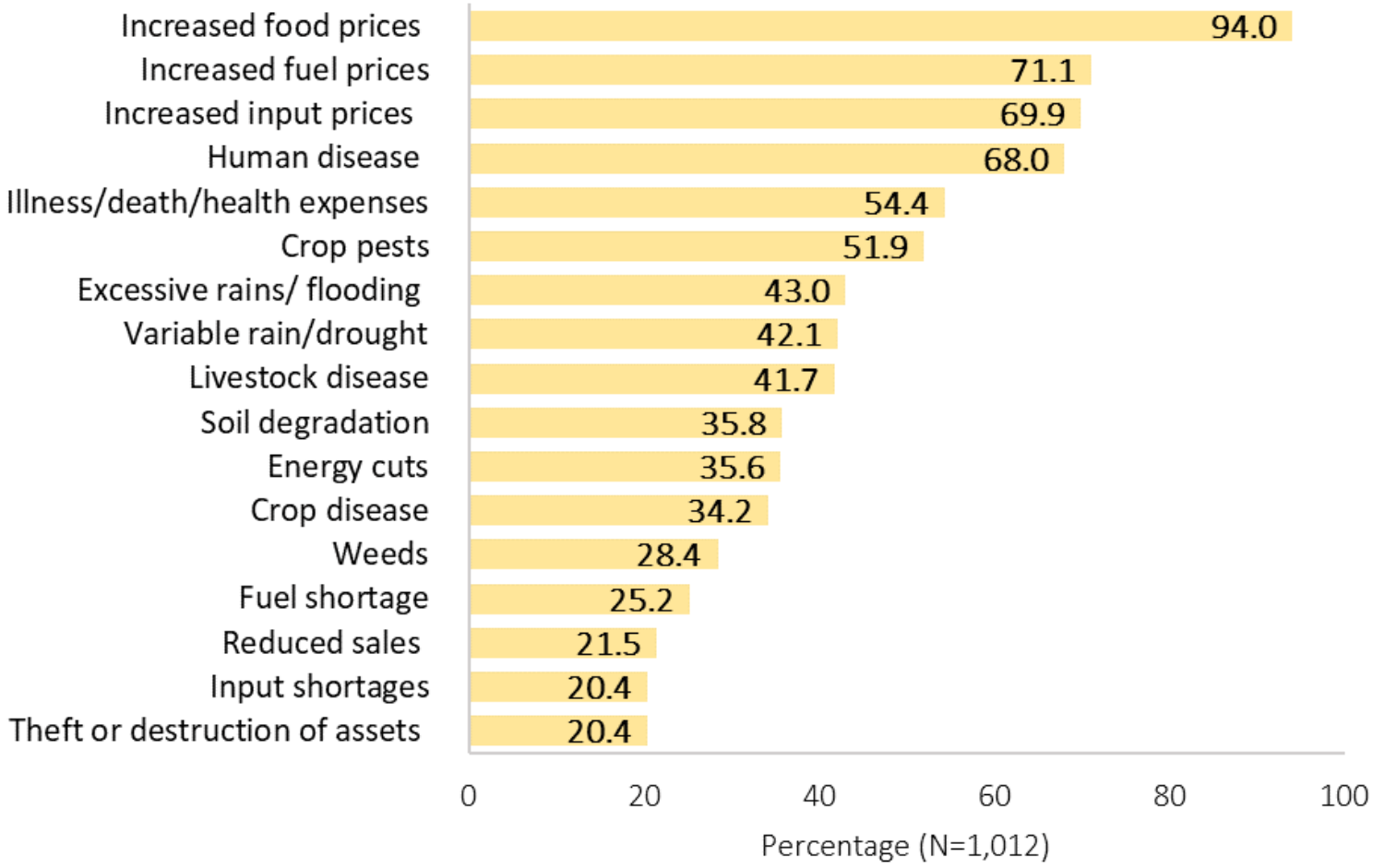
- Voluntary migration usually for business purposes from within and outside the state. (e.g., Some from Cameroon live in host community and are businessmen).

Findings: Top shocks and shock exposure

- Average number of shocks experienced by households: 8.9 (out of 32).
- Average score on the index of shock exposure: 44 (out of 256).
  - Measure of shock exposure and perceived severity on household income and food consumption.
- Most common shocks: price, weather, and disease-related.

NOTE: Includes shocks experienced by 20 percent or more of households.

Percentage of households experiencing top shocks in the past 12 months



Findings: Top shocks and shock exposure (cont'd.)

- KIIs underscored flooding, disease outbreaks, and inflation (inputs, transportation, fuel, food, land).
- **Flooding** was mentioned frequently by KI/FGD participants in all states.
  - Washed away millet farms
  - Destroyed harvest, homes (most are mud homes), and property
  - Loss of lives in some cases
- **Disease outbreaks** (e.g., cholera, measles, and chicken pox) mentioned in both male and female FGD and community interviews (Borno, Adamawa).
- **Inflation:** KI/FG participants attributed price increases to insurgency.
  - Difficulty reaching markets/farmland from fear of attacks creates supply constraints, contributing to price increases.

Yobe, flooded rice farmland.

Findings: Top shocks and shock exposure (cont'd.)

Increased price of land: (Most communities mentioned this)

- Purchasing land is expensive (prices rose from 5k to 30k in last 5 years).
- Prices of farmlands also increased because farmers restricted to farming on lands nearby residential areas due to fear of insurgency, terrorism, and kidnapping on farmlands further away from community.
- Those who can afford to rent have access to land. Others perform day labor for other farmers.
- Decreased funds available to invest in farm inputs, farmers can afford smaller plots, both decrease overall harvest.
- Land rented to highest bidder meaning farmers are not guaranteed to use the same rented lands year-to-year.

Findings: Top shocks and shock exposure (cont'd.)

- KIs reported insurgency, theft, kidnapping, and farmer-herder conflict.

Boko Haram/Insurgency –

- BH mentioned by Qual respondents very frequently as major shock, usually in reference to past events from 2013-2017.
- BH is leading cause of displacement, impacting every aspect of life, many reports of lost loved ones, homes, land and possessions.
- Many report market closures due to insurgency and some farmers have no access to their farmlands due to threat of insurgency.
- People still dealing with the shock, from decreased capacity of livelihoods due to reduced capital, land and/or labor. Some HHs now care for PWDs due to conflict.

"I watched two of my sons being shot in the head, their heads scattered, and I had to gather it with their body and bury them, now I am left to take care of the eight (8) children they left behind."

~Female FGD, Borno

Findings: Top shocks and shock exposure (cont'd.)

Theft/Armed robbery:

- Communities report youth engage in theft of food, phones, clothes, livestock, and crops/produce.
- Thieves strike when HH members are away on farmlands or at prayer (especially Friday Prayers).
- Many communities express concerns with youth crime and attribute it to unemployment, "idleness", or hunger.

Kidnapping:

- Many farmers stopped farming farmlands further away from residential areas due to fear of kidnappings. Cases of reported kidnapping farmers or children at farms and then kidnappers call families to demand ransom paid.

Findings: Top shocks and shock exposure (cont'd.)

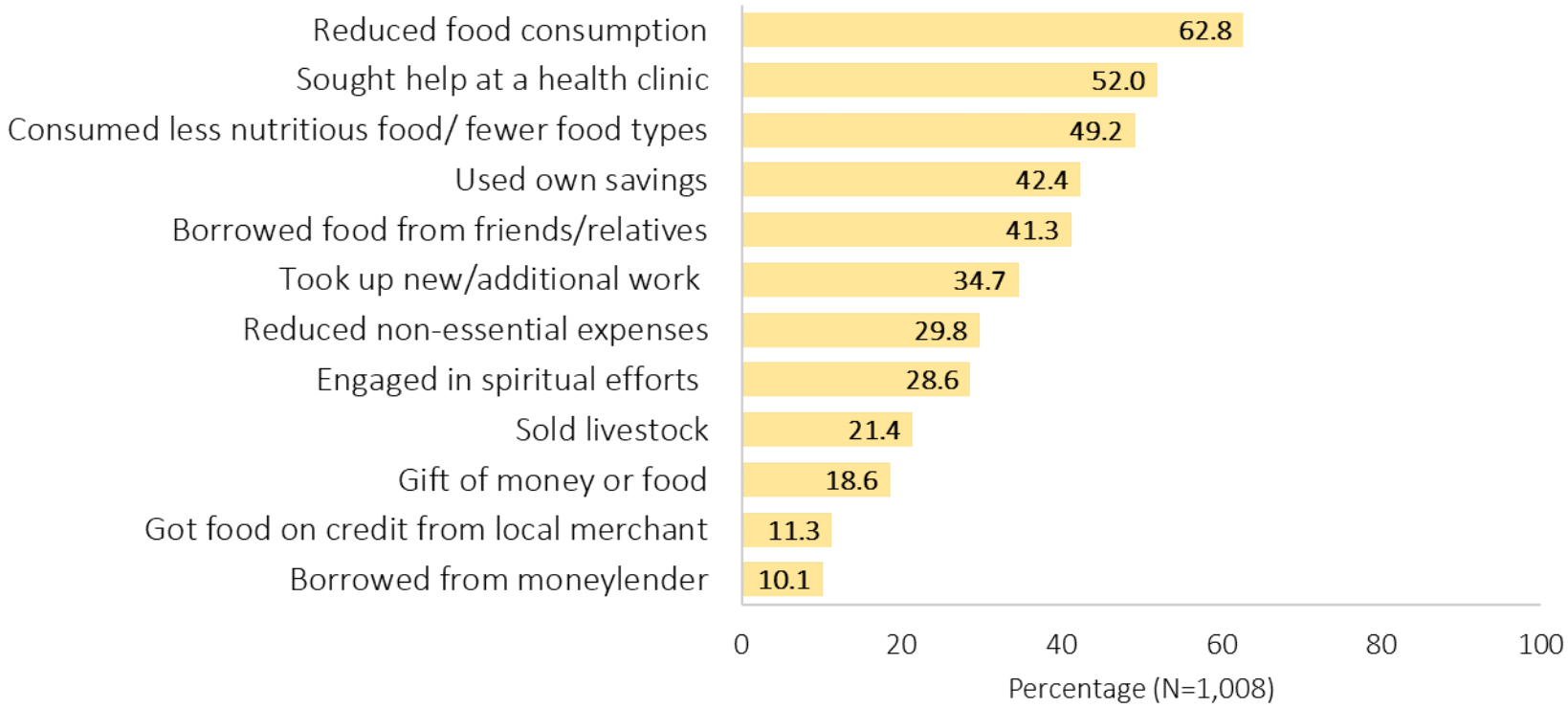
Land disputes: Land disputes mainly occur from farmer-herder conflict. Herdsmen take their cattle through the farms especially when farmers are engaged in other activity (e.g., on Fridays when they go to the mosque) to graze their cattle.

- Reduced access to land and land scarcity reasons given:
    - Increased price of land (Most communities mentioned this)
    - Shortage of land (due to population increases)
    - Land quality issues / unusable land (due to flooding/drought)
    - Fear and insecurity accessing land (kidnapping, theft, herder conflict)
    - COVID-19 lockdown reduced land accessibility

Findings: Coping Strategies

- Most common coping strategies:
  - Reducing food consumption or diet quality
  - Borrowing food or money
  - Diversifying livelihoods
  - Selling livestock

Top coping strategies used by households experiencing a shock in the past 12 months



NOTE: Includes strategies adopted by 10 percent or more of households.

Findings: Coping Strategies (cont'd.)

- KI and FGD participants described various strategies for **coping with price shocks**:
  - Reducing quality and quantity of food/number of meals.
  - Reducing consumption of processed foods (e.g., spaghetti, couscous).
  - Reducing quality of food, Ex: Maize chaff that was formerly given to cattle, people now incorporate into their meals.
  - Cutting down/out proteins (meat/fish), oil, and vitamin-rich foods.
  - Eating more filling foods, e.g., rice, maize, millet, roots

Adamawa Mother and daughter frying Kosai and masa.

"Our income has not increased, but the price of food has increased, so this has made it impossible for us to maintain what we formerly used to eat."

~ Male FGD, Adamawa

Findings: Coping Strategies (cont'd.)

- **Other strategies for coping with price shocks (FGDs):**
  - Purchasing inputs on credit.
  - Substituting chemical fertilizer with manure (dung).
  - Reducing size of cultivated land based on amount of affordable fertilizer
  - Switching from maize/rice to less input-intensive crops (e.g., cowpeas, beans, ground nuts).
  - Switching to flood-tolerant crops in flood-prone areas (e.g., rice, watermelons, tomatoes, onions).
  - Switch to short-harvest cycle crops (e.g., beans) in areas prone to farmer-herder conflict.
  - Adopting improved practices for dry-season farming (e.g., irrigation, drought-resistant seeds).

Findings: Coping Strategies (cont'd.)

Other strategies for coping with price shocks (FGDs):

- Diversifying livelihoods
  - Switching from crop production to non-agricultural wage labor or livestock farming
  - Engaging in ruminant farming (goats, sheep, rabbits)
- Selling assets, including land

  "There are people who formally owned multiple farmlands, they now have only one, because they have sold it out, to be able to put food on their table."

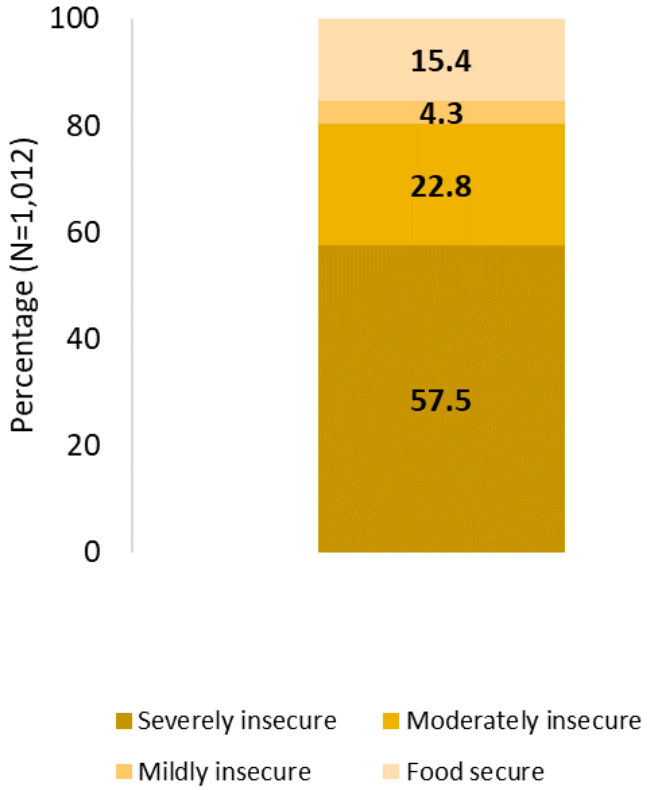
  ~ Male FGD, Borno

Borno, petrol vendor.

Findings: Food insecurity, Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)

- Measures the frequency of occurrence of food insecurity across three domains using nine questions:
  - Domain 1: Anxiety and uncertainty
  - Domain 2: Insufficient Quality
  - Domain 3: Insufficient food intake and its physical consequences
- Average score of 10.1 (out of 27)
- Categorizes households into four levels of household food insecurity based on the score

Prevalence of food insecurity in the past 30 days based on the household food insecurity access scale (HFIAS)



Findings: Food insecurity, Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (cont'd.)

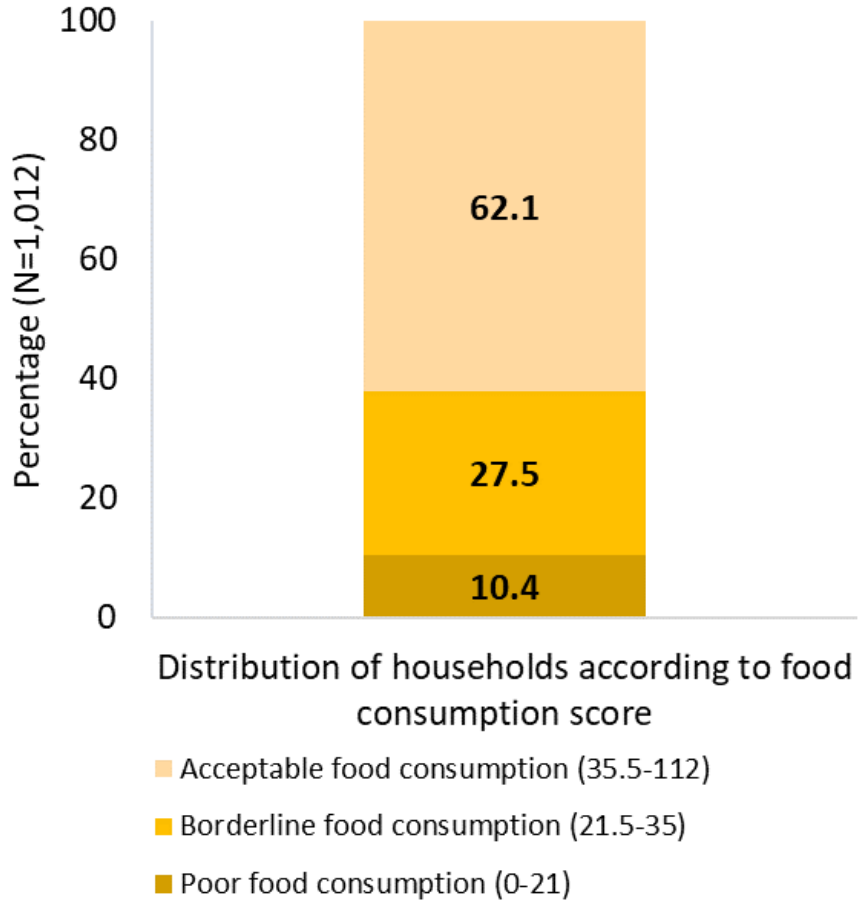
Table 1. Distribution of households by the incidence of food insecurity conditions, RRA areas, RMS round 1

Food insecurity condition	Average (%)
Worry not enough food	74.1
Not able to eat preferred foods	60.3
Eat limited variety of foods	67.6
Eat some foods that did not want to eat	70.9
Eat smaller meals	68.0
Eat fewer meals per day	69.2
No food to eat of any kind in the household	48.0
Go to sleep hungry	37.9
Go a whole day and night without eating	13.4
Number of responding households	1,012

Findings: Food insecurity, FCS

- Calculated based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional value of nine different food groups
- Categorizes HH into three groups: poor, borderline, or acceptable food consumption based on weighted scores
- Proxy measure for dietary diversity
- Prone to overstating food security
  - Does not consider quantities consumed
  - food groups assigned a high weight (e.g., dairy, pulses, meat) that are consumed frequently but in small quantities will artificially inflate the FCS score
- Average FCS score: 44.8 (out of 112)

Prevalence of food insecurity in the past 7 days based on the household food consumption score

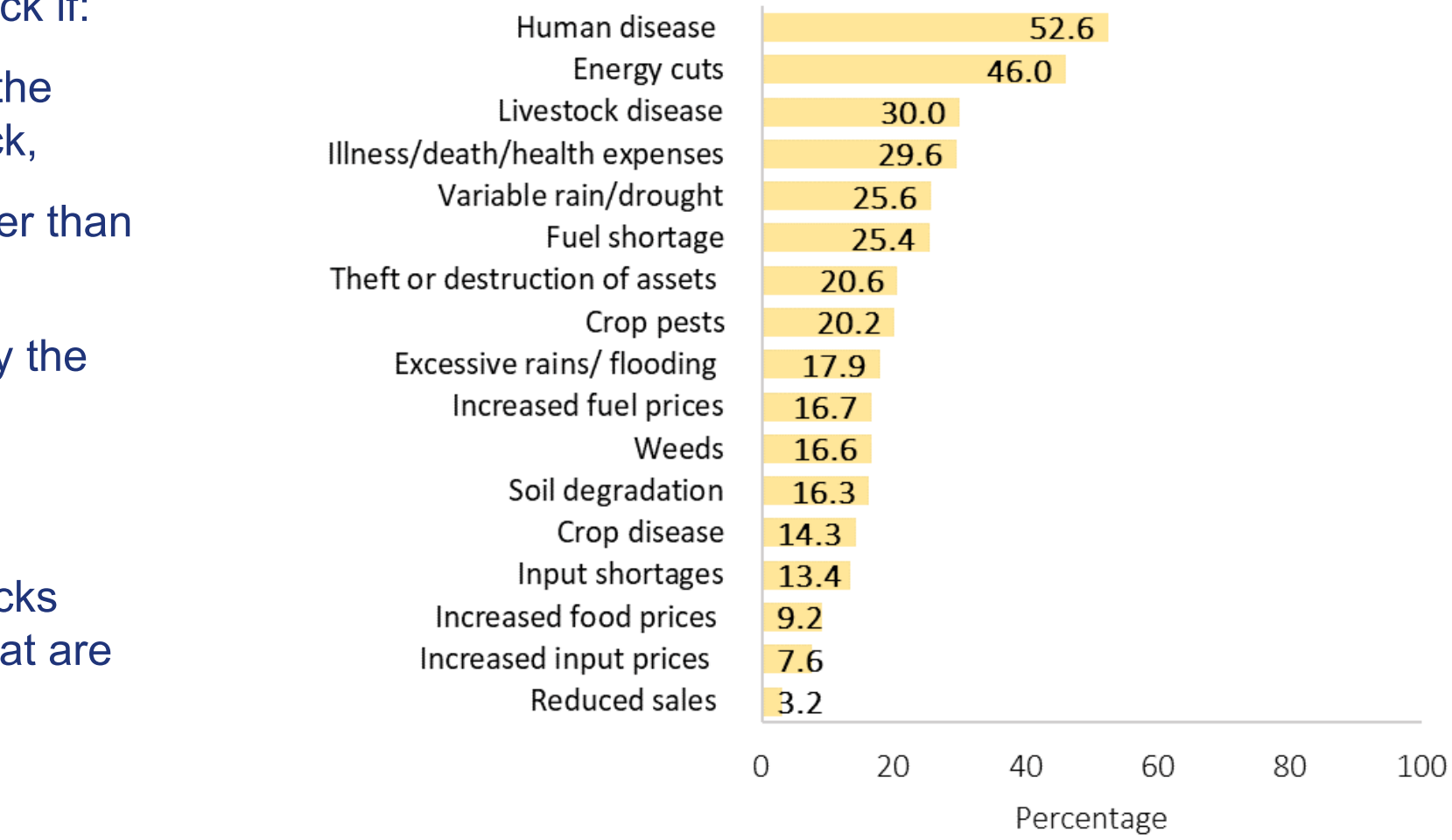


Findings: Recovery from shocks

- Households are considered to have recovered from the shock if:
  - They fully recovered to the same as before the shock,
  - Fully recovered and better than before the shock
  - Or were not impacted by the shock.
- Except for human disease outbreaks, which tend to be seasonal, recovery from shocks was low, particularly those that are market-related

NOTE: Includes the subsample of households that experienced the shock in the past 12 months.

Percentage of households reporting recovery from top shocks



Discussion Questions – Livelihoods, Displacement, Shocks, and Food Security

- Did any of the results surprise you? Which ones and why?
- What implications do these findings have for your programming strategy? Consider:
  - Feasibility: timing, budget, context
  - Any requirements/constraints to making these adjustments
  - Targeting

MARKET SERVICES AND IMPROVED FARMING AND BUSINESS PRACTICES

Findings: Overview of targeted MSD-related activities

Targeted MSD-related activities

- Financial services
  - Credit, savings, insurance
- Input market services
  - Livestock services
  - Agri extension services
  - Business advisory/farming services
- Output market services
  - Transportation, Aggregators, off-takers, marketing groups
- Training and information
- Improved agricultural production practices and technologies

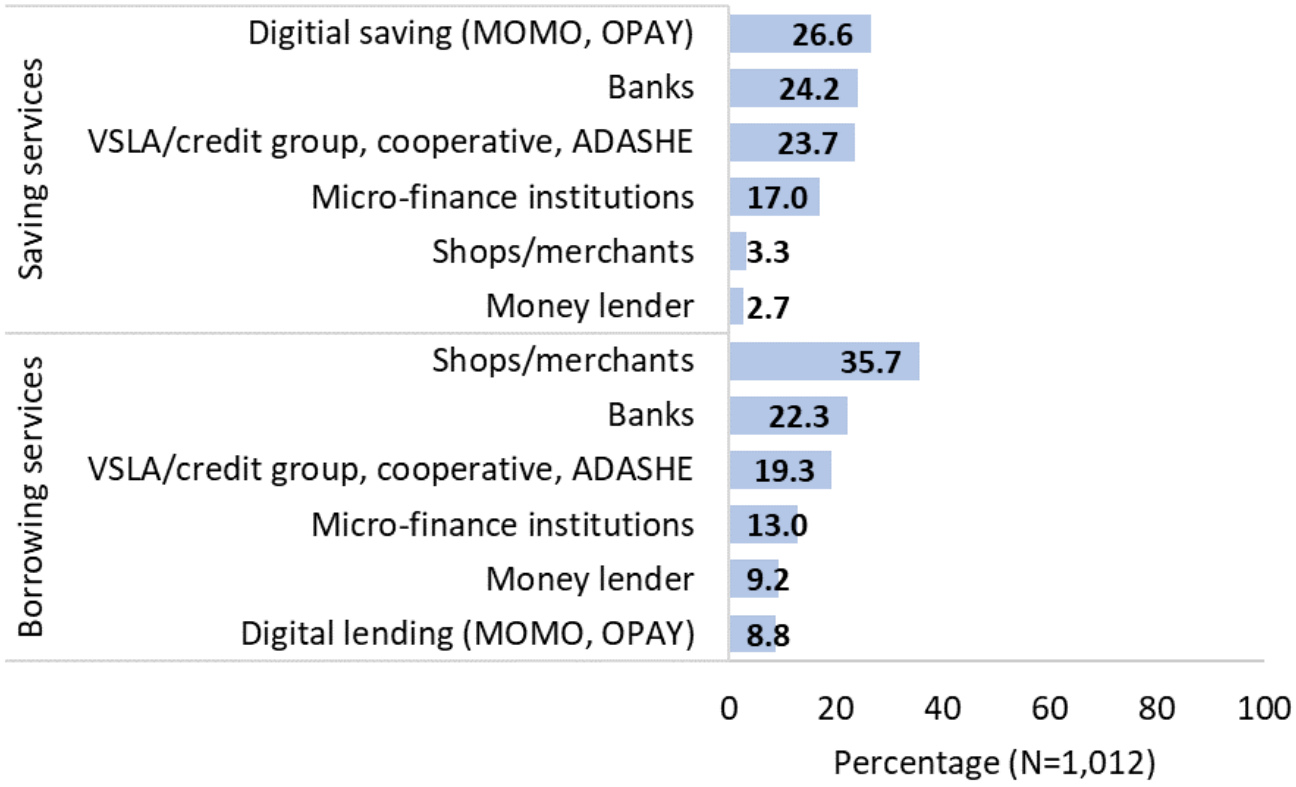
Analytical lens

- Supply-side barriers & opportunities
  - Incentives/Disincentives
- Demand-side barriers & opportunities
  - Social networks
  - Knowledge, know-how
  - Capital, credit, labor, land
  - Perceptions and attitudes

Findings: Availability of financial services

- About one-third of households reside in communities with borrowing and/or saving services available within 5 km
  - Credit: 33.7%
  - Savings: 34.7%
- Refer to banks, MFIs, VSLAs/credit groups, cooperatives

Percentage of households living in communities where financial services are available within 5 km

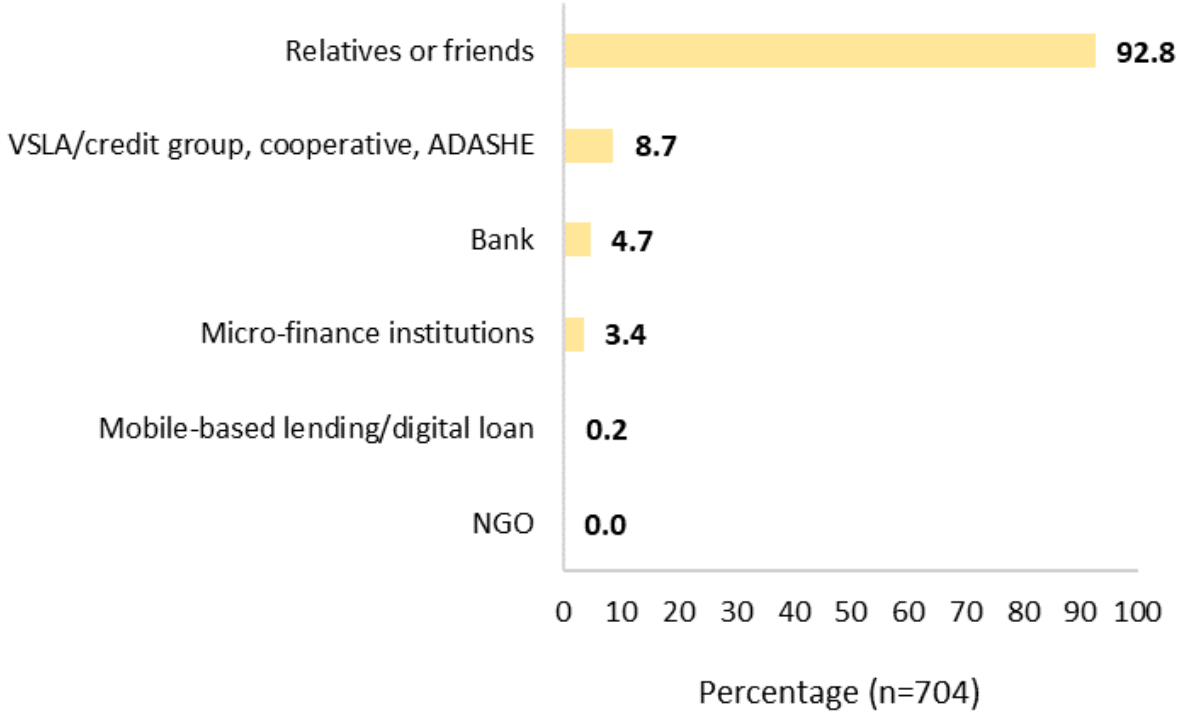


Note: Multiple responses allowed. Total may add up to more than 100.

Findings: Use of financial services, cash loans

- Most households took out a cash loan (72%)
- Borrowing is overwhelmingly through informal channels
- VSLAs/cooperatives are important vehicles for securing cash loans

Percentage of households who took a cash loan in the past 12 months, by provider

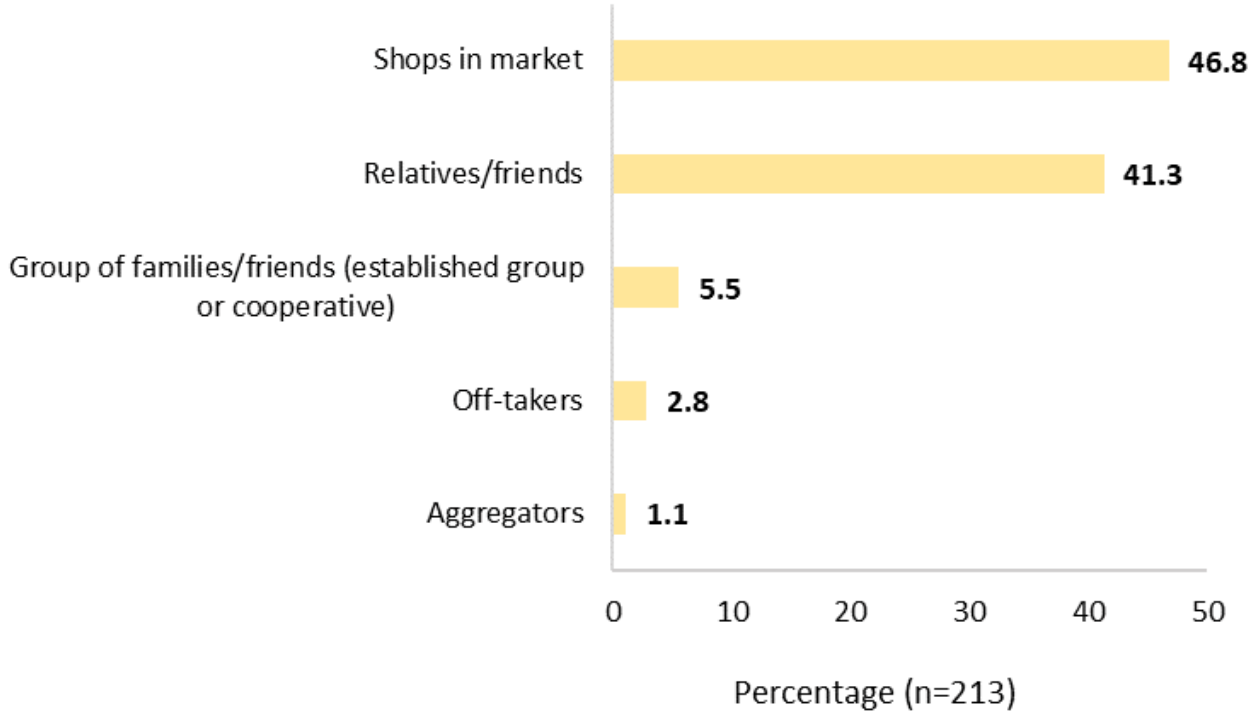


Note: Multiple responses allowed. Total may add up to more than 100.

Findings: Use of financial services, in-kind agricultural loans

- About 20% of households received an in-kind agricultural loan in exchange for harvest
- In-kind loans were predominately received through shopkeepers or relatives/friends

Percentage of households who received an in-kind agricultural loan in the past 12 months, by provider

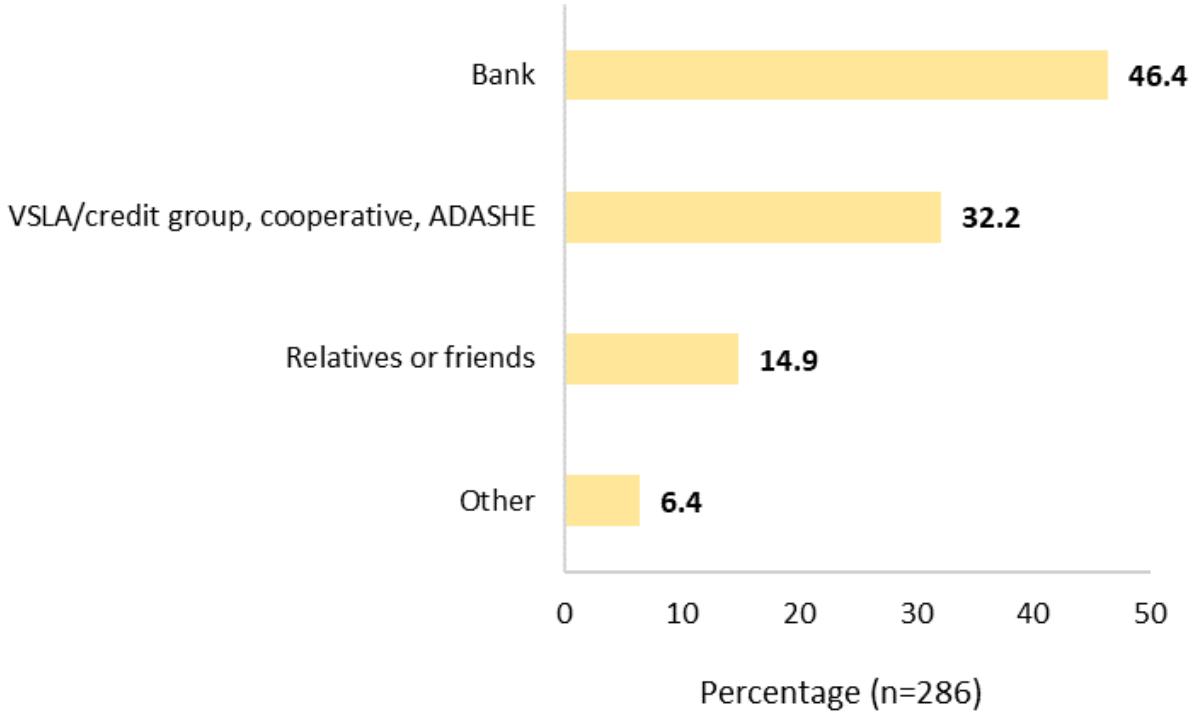


Note: Multiple responses allowed. Total may add up to more than 100.

Findings: Use of financial services, savings

- About 20% of households saved cash
- Banks are primary vehicles for depositing savings, followed by VSLAs/cooperatives
- Lack of physical presence in the community (point-of-service access only)

Percentage of households who saved cash in the past 12 months, by primary saving mechanism used



Findings: Village Savings and Loan Groups (VSLAs)

- FGDs corroborate the importance of VSLAs/cooperatives for depositing savings and accessing loans
- VSLA structure:
  - General savings fund – business investments, start-ups, farming
  - "Social" fund – emergencies and life events
- High female participation in VSLAs
- Women-only VSLAs (Adamawa)
- IDP-only VSLAs
  - Lack of trust, no vacancies
- Uptick in VSLA membership:
  - Support/training from NGOs over the past few years
  - Specialized VSLAs are in touch with banks for additional funding
  - Impact of high prices and desire for financial protection

"As a result of the terrible experiences we've had in the past, more people in the community are now interested in savings, so that they can be prepared for the unknown".

~ Male FGD, Borno

Findings: Village Savings and Loan Groups (VSLAs)

- Limited nature of VSLAs – only serve members rather than the whole community.
- Mistrust – some are hesitant to trust the group with their money.
  - A few reports of members being unable to repay or "squandering" the loan causing mistrust.
  - New community arrivals and IDPs are unfamiliar with the group.
- Loan/payment disputes are settled by leader of the group, sometimes the community leader is brought in to assist in resolving the issues.
- Covid-19 Lockdown prevented groups from meeting in early 2020.

"Previously, most of the men do not know the importance of all these savings groups, they just thought it is women association because sometimes you will see them fighting that their leader (Uwar Adashe) squandered the money but now with the modern method of doing the savings, introduced to us by Mercy Corps we now see the importance."

~ KII-C VSLA , Borno

Findings: Barriers to the utilization of banking services

- **Information and Misinformation**
  - 43.5% of HHs received information or knew about opportunities for borrowing money.
  - Key sources of information on borrowing opportunities:
    - Friends, relatives, and neighbors (47.9%)
    - Newspaper /Radio /TV (36.5%)
    - Community groups (6.5%)
- FGDs indicate misinformation and mistrust among borrowers:
    - Expectations that loans are government "freebies"
    - Loan process

"There was a time I took a loan and also served as a guarantor to someone, we couldn't repay the money within the agreed period, the officials of the bank came to this village looking for me, I had to run away from the community in order to avoid the embarrassment and shaming of my family members, they give the loan at 40% to 50% interest rate. We used to collect the money to buy inputs for our farming but at the end of the day you will sell the entire produce before you will be able to liquidate the loan."

~ FGD male, Gombe

Findings: Barriers to the utilization of banking services (cont'd.)

- KIIs and FGDs highlighted other challenges to banking:
  - **Loan size**
    - Insufficient loan size to meet commercial farmers' needs
    - Desired loan amount too small to be lucrative for banks
  - **Loan conditions and terms**
    - High interest rates (e.g., 29% - 41%)
    - Short repayment period
    - Guarantor requirement
    - Business registration certificate, National identity number
  - Delays in processing applications and fund disbursement
  - Poor understanding of borrowers' needs and concerns
  - Banks' concerns about creditworthiness/defaults on payments

Findings: Use of financial services, agricultural insurance

- Less than one percent of households (0.3%) purchased crop or livestock insurance
- FGDs highlighted some key barriers to the uptake of insurance:
  - Lack of familiarity with the benefits of agricultural insurance and how it works
  - Lack of knowledge of how/where to procure insurance
  - Lack of access to insurance in the community
- Positive disposition about getting insurance when educated on its benefits:

  "We can now farm sesame without any fear of thieves stealing our crops on the farm." "Someone in our community is particularly excited he has an option of insuring his crops."

  ~ Female FGD, Gombe
- Yet cynicism about investing in insurance persists:

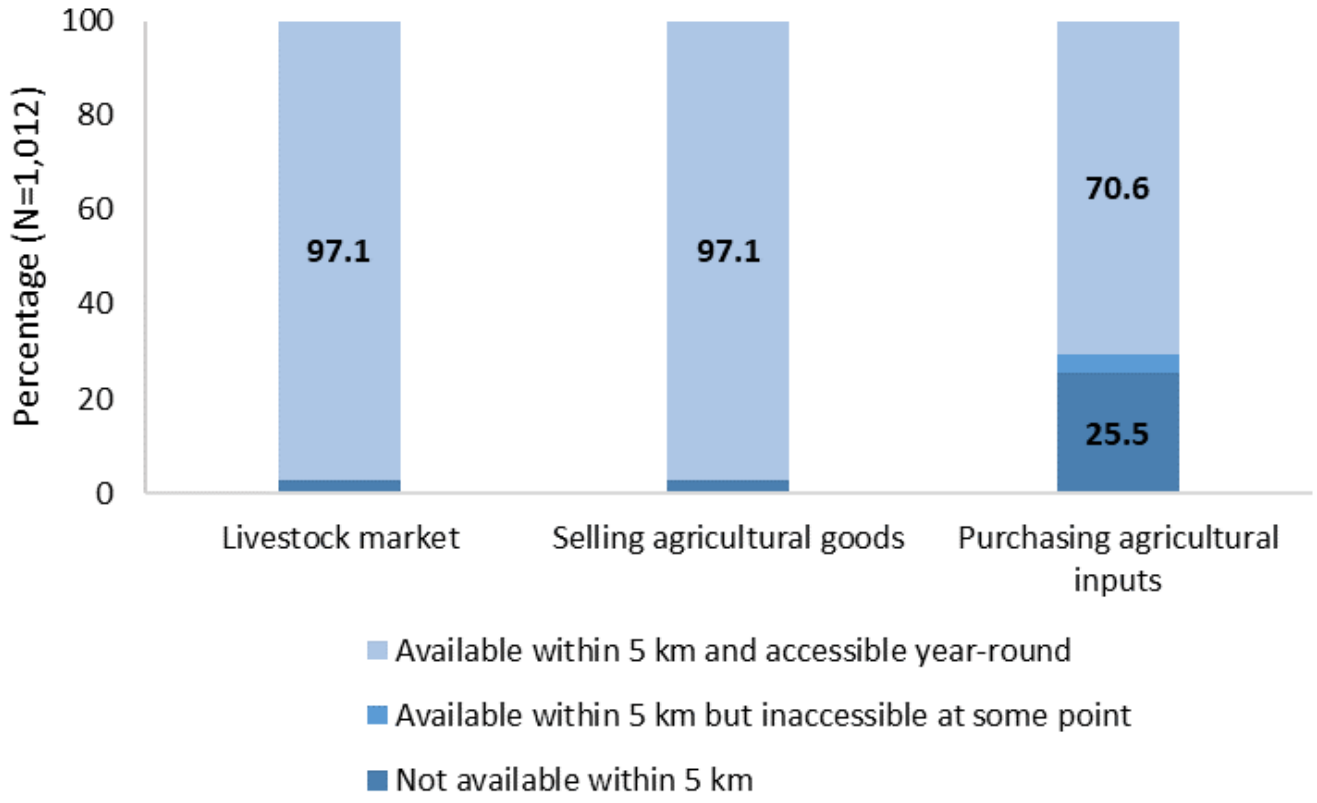
  "If I have the money they are asking for (insurance premium), it's better for me to put that money into my farming because I am not sure they will pay me when the disaster happens."

  ~ Male FGD, Borno

Findings: Availability of markets

- Almost all households live within 5 km of livestock markets and markets for selling agricultural goods that are accessible year-round
- About 25% of households must travel farther than 5 km to reach input markets

Percentage of households living in communities where market services are available



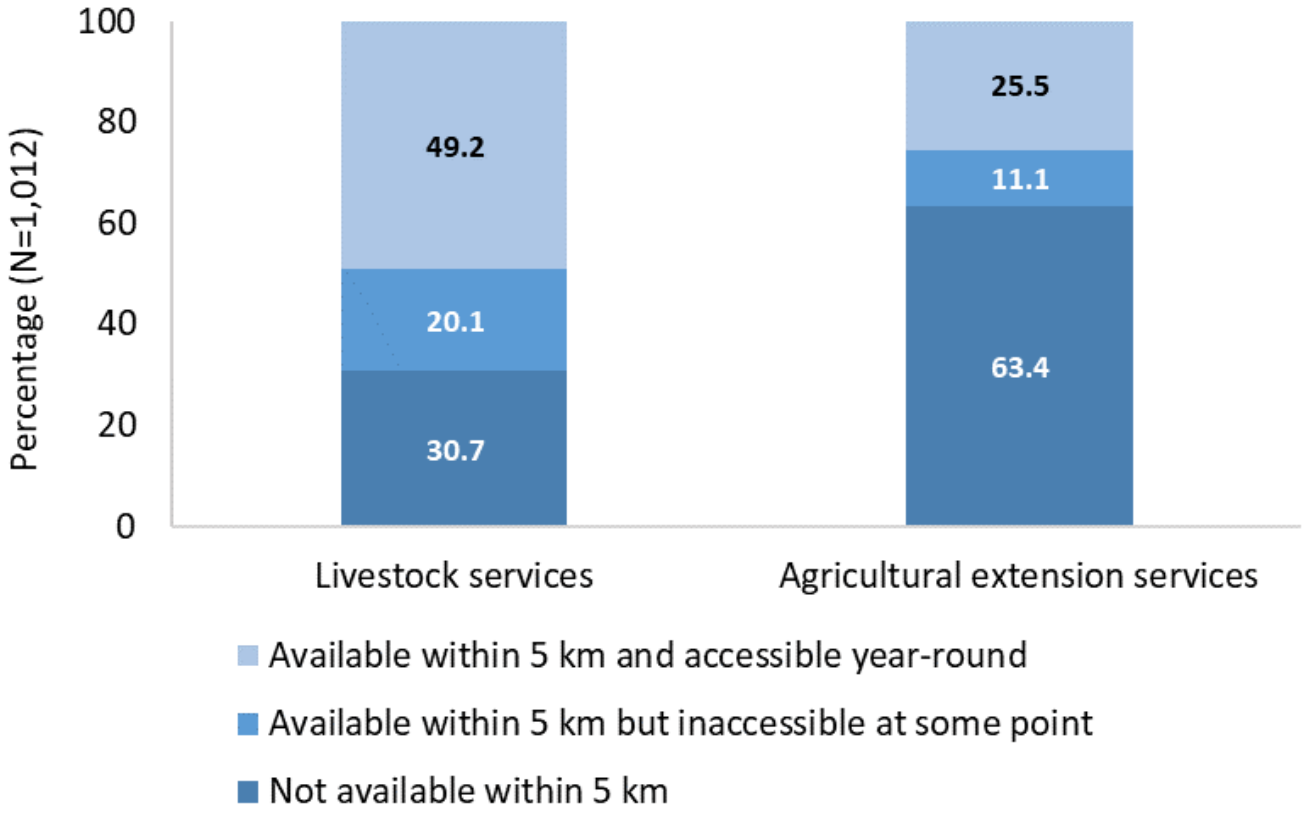
Findings: Availability of markets (cont'd.)

- In addition to COVID-19 lockdowns (March 2020), KIIs indicate security-related challenges to accessing markets in past years:
  - Boko Haram attacks/threats
  - Bandit attacks at marketplace and routes into markets
  - Market exclusion/bans on individuals suspected of associating with foreigners
  - Election and post-election violence and closures (2011) – the government imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew (Gombe)

Findings: Availability of targeted input services

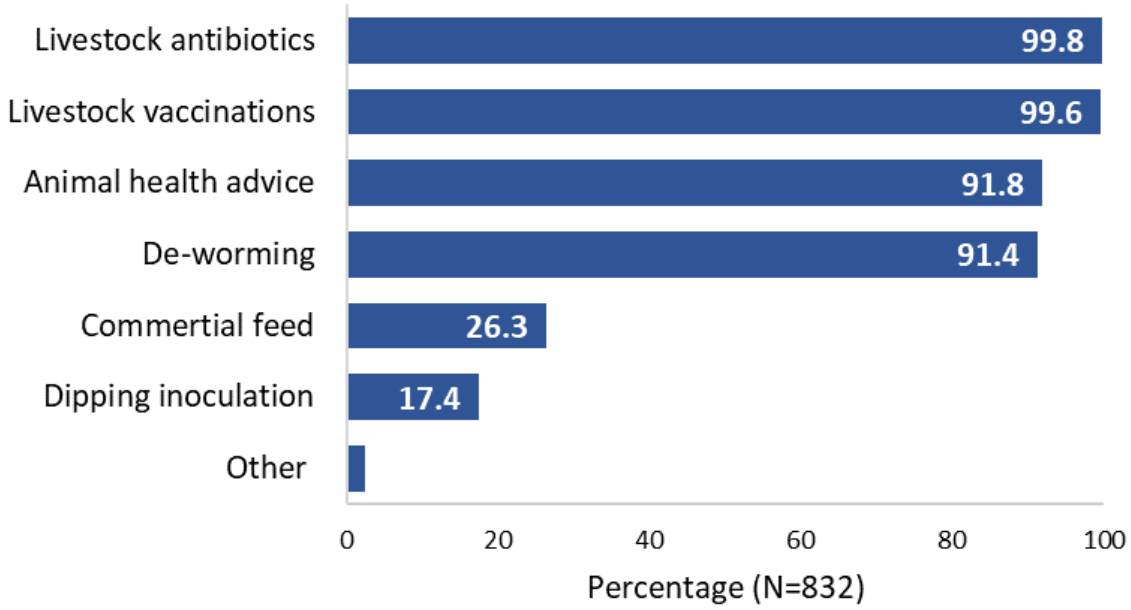
- Livestock services are more widely available/accessible than agri-extension services
- Most common reasons services could not be accessed:
  - Livestock: cost and lack of supplies
  - Agri extension: no service provider; agent too busy

Percentage of households living in communities where targeted input market services are available

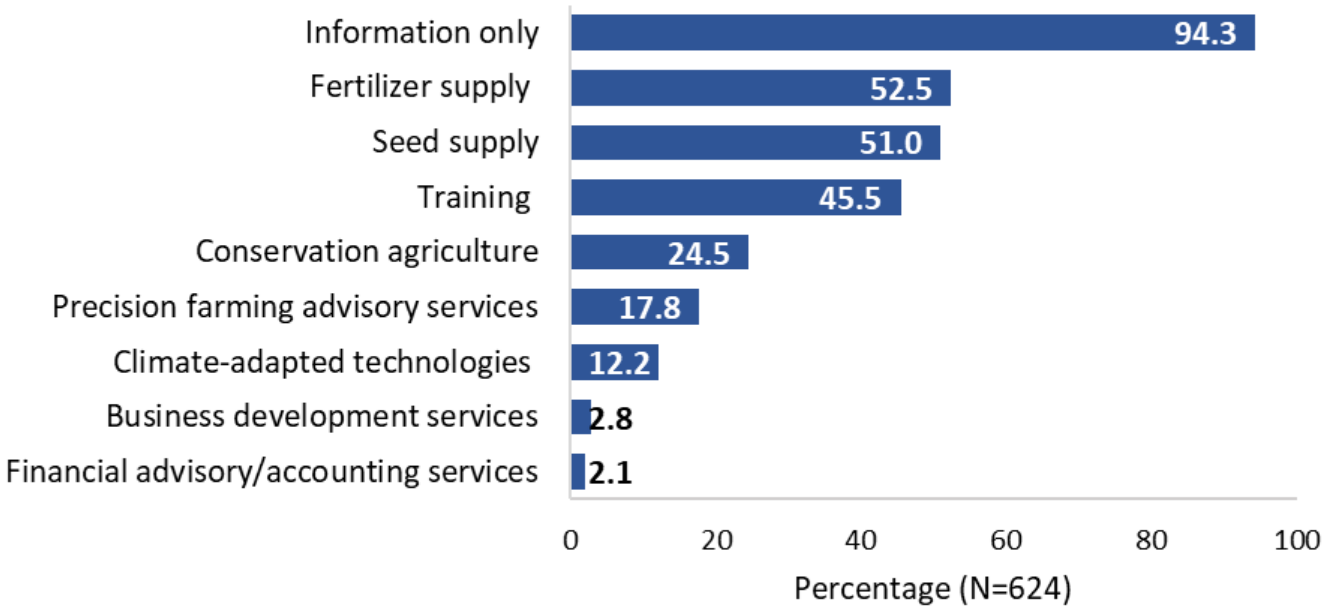


Findings: Availability of input services by type

Types of livestock services available



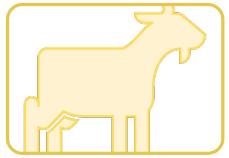
Types of agricultural extension services



- Livestock antibiotics, vaccination, health advice, and deworming services are universally available in communities where livestock services are found.
- Agricultural extension services are predominately information-only services

Findings: Use of targeted input market services

- Among the suite of targeted input market services, livestock services use is the highest
  - Livestock services are more widely available
  - Use of livestock services is not contingent on participation in value chain production
- Low use of agri-extension services
- Low use o business and farming advisory services – not surprising in traditional farming contexts

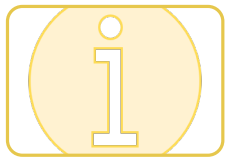


Livestock services, 31%

Business development services, 5.7%

Agricultural extension services, 2.4%

Precision farming advisory services/training, 1.9%



Financial advisory services, including linkages to financial institutions, 0.2%

Findings: Barriers to access/use of agricultural inputs

- KIIs and FGDs with business owners highlighted barriers to the availability and use of services and inputs:
  - Lack of sufficient capital/investment to stock farm inputs, and inflation has exacerbated this problem
  - Late delivery of inputs from the factories, notably improved seeds:

    "These farmers sometimes even deposit money in advance to get the seeds; whenever we have a delay in supply, most of them collect back their money to buy seeds from somewhere else."

    ~Borno, KII-C, male
  - Lack of fertilizer due to military ban on use of urea. Government banned it for fear of bomb making and ban enforced by army. Community still buys it on black market, but it's expensive (tripled in price from last year).

    "The Government asked us to go and farm, but there is no way a farmer can carry fertilizer from his house/market and take it to the farm without being harassed by the Military"

    ~ Borno, FGD Male

Findings: Barriers to access/use of agricultural inputs (cont'd.)

Bagged seeds at seed distribution outlet in Borno.

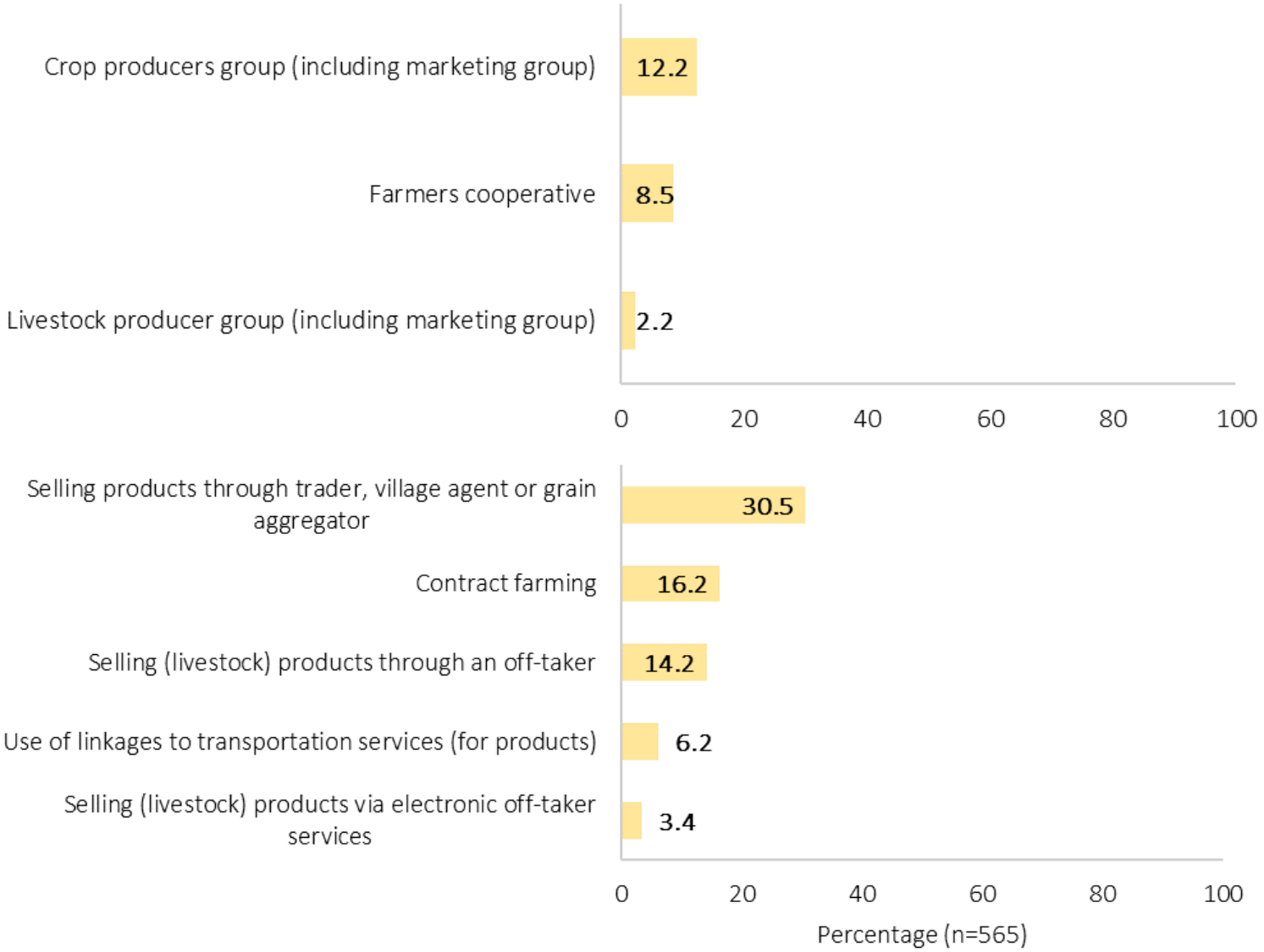
- Organizations lack the capacity (staff) to provide extension services to all their farmers, especially after NGO support has ended:

  "We had seven extension agents that provided these services; after the contract with RRA ended, three of our extension workers had to leave their jobs because there was no remuneration, and our organization was unable to pay the extension agents."

  ~ KII-C, male, Borno

- High transportation costs make it expensive for service providers to travel to and from farms

Findings: Use of output market services



Vegetables at a local daily market in Adamawa.

NOTE: Bottom figure refers to only the subsample of households engaged in value chain production and/or running an MSME (n=565)

Findings: Availability of MSD-related training

- Except for improved crop production (~61.9%), **exposure** to MSD-related training was moderate to low:
  - Saving and loan groups (37.7%)
  - Youth employment & business start-up (24.6%)
  - Improved livestock production practices (22.8%)
  - Numeracy or financial training (6%)
- Between 1%-4% of households **received** targeted training:
  - Crop/livestock production and marketing
  - Business/financial accounting practices
  - Youth skills/vocational training
  - Savings/microfinance (financial literacy)

Adamawa ADP Training Centre advert poster.

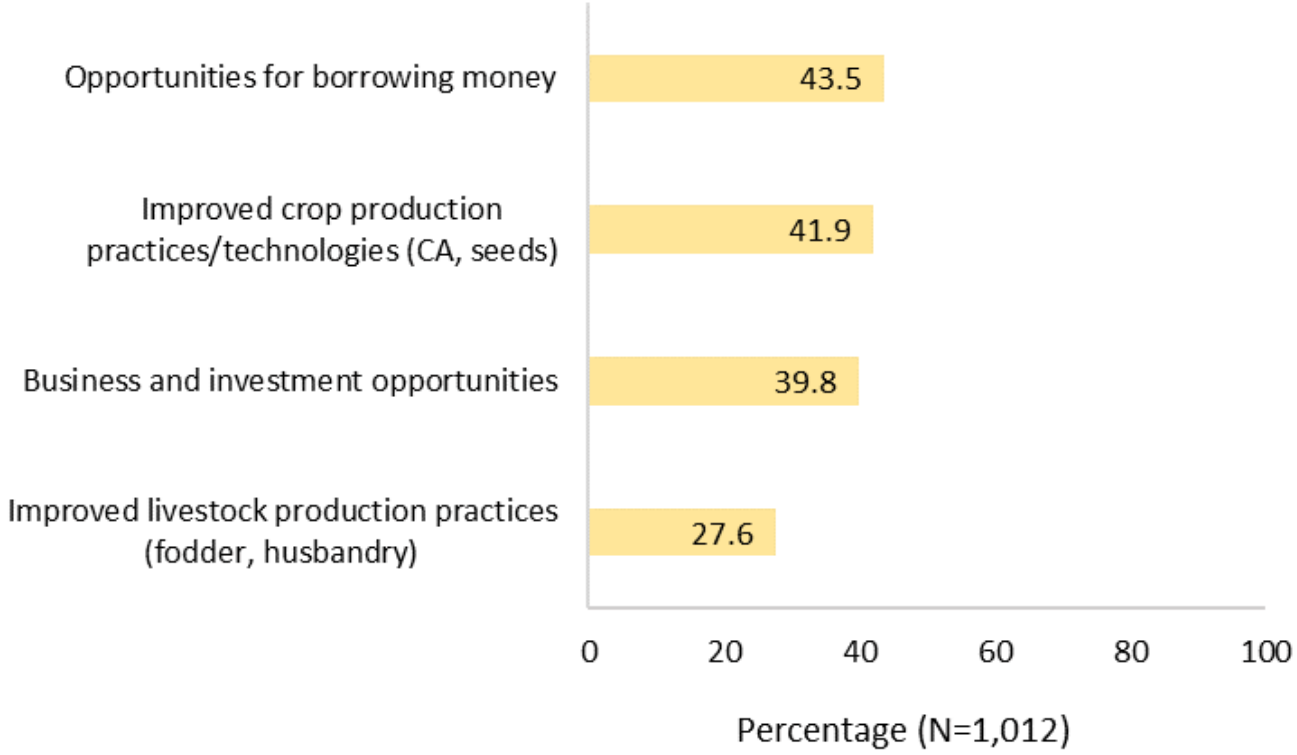
Findings: Participation in MSD-related training

Percentage of households participating in MSD-related training in the past 12 months

Findings: Access to MSD-relevant information

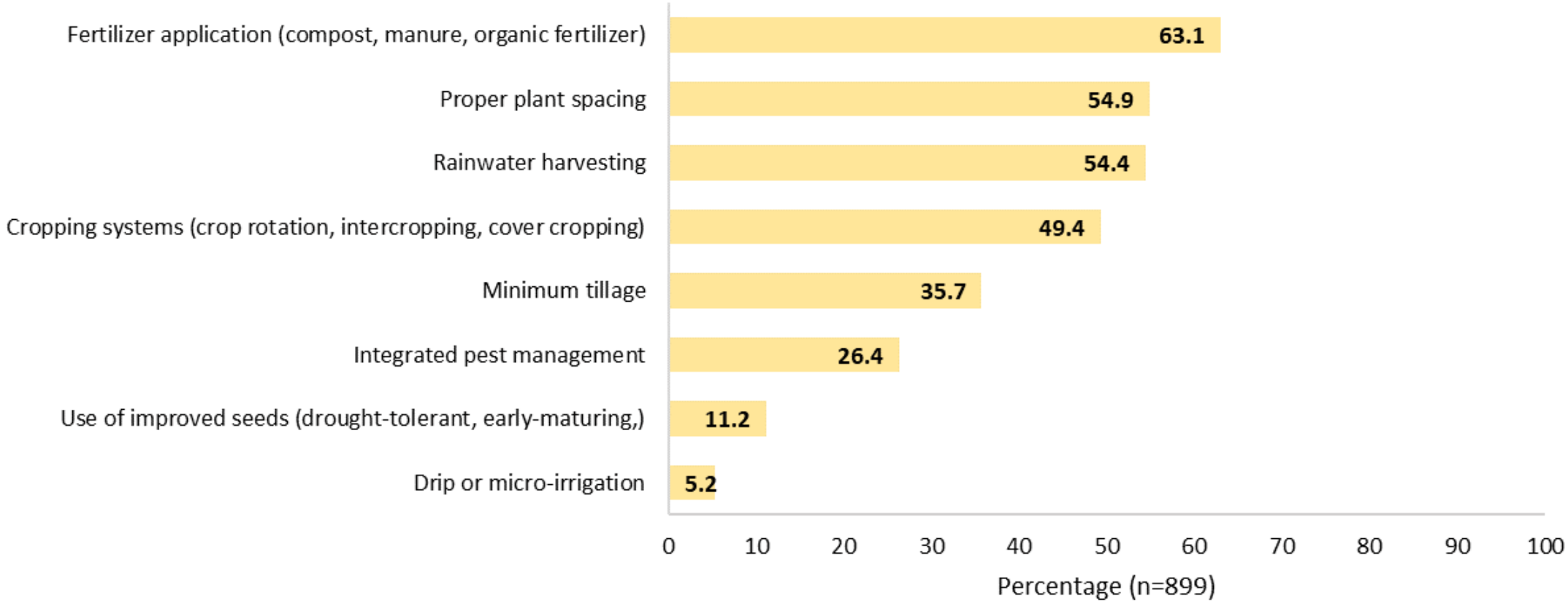
- Access to information is critical for enhancing production and business growth
- Between one-quarter to one-half of households received or knew about MSD-relevant information
  - Relatives, friends, and neighbors are the primary source of information, followed by newspaper/tv/radio

Percentage of households who received/knew about MSD-relevant information



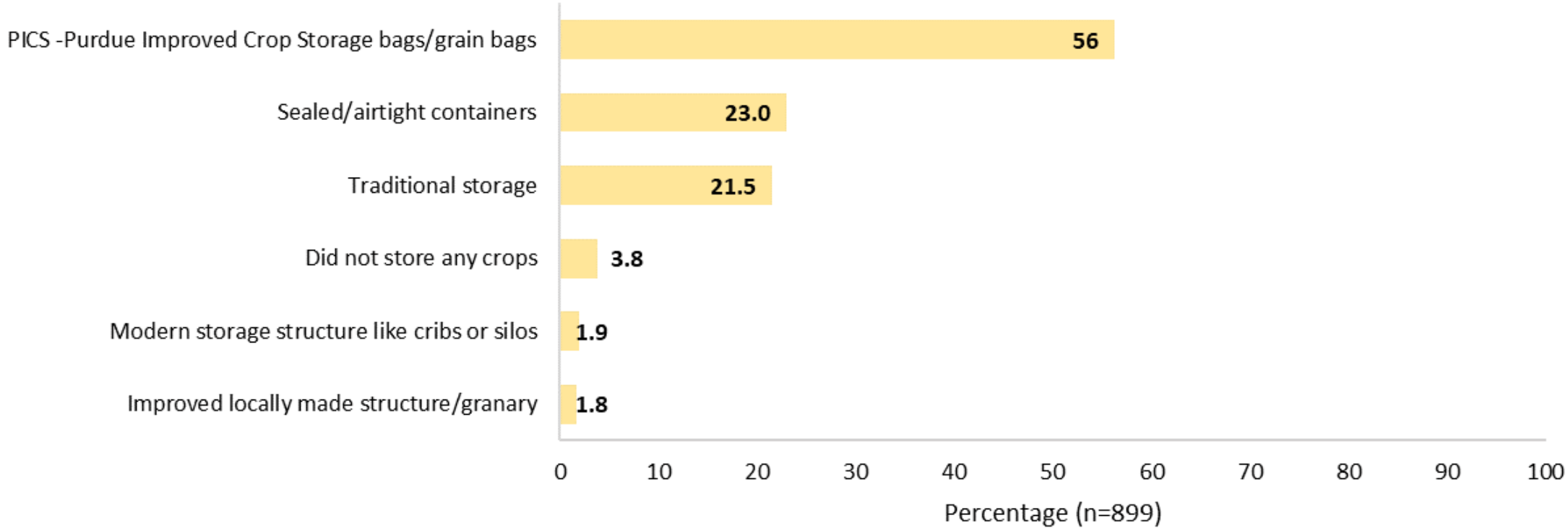
Findings: Adoption of improved agricultural production practices

Percentage of households that adopted improved crop production practices in the past 12 months

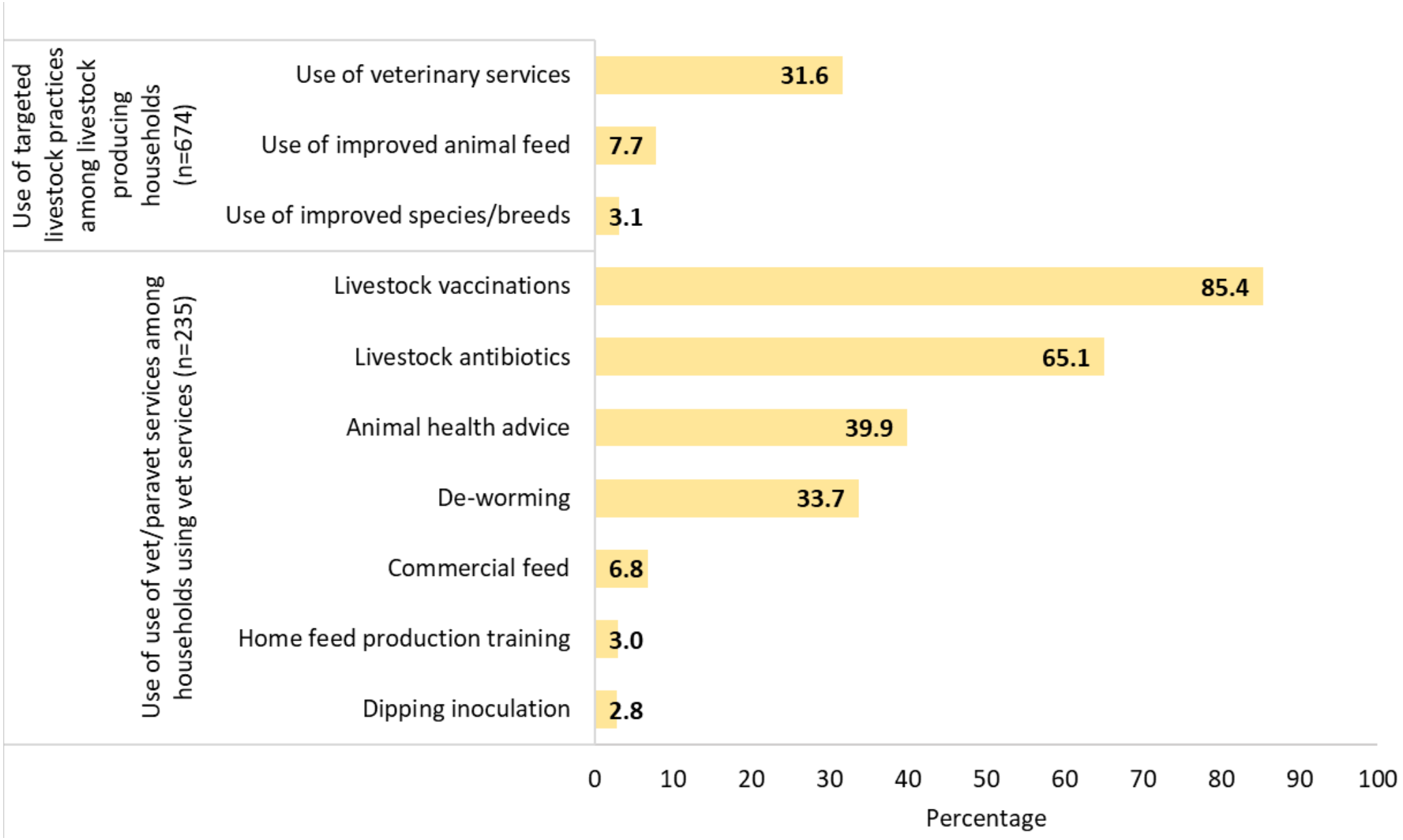


Findings: Adoption of improved agricultural production practices (cont'd.)

Percentage of households that adopted improved storage practices in the past 12 months



Findings: Adoption of improved agricultural production practices (cont'd.)



Discussion Questions – Market services and improved farming and business practices

- Did any of the results surprise you? Which ones and why?
- What implications do these findings have for your programming strategy?
  - Who are the vulnerable market actors?
  - What can be done to strengthen market performance in the context of conflict-related constraints (i.e., ban on urea, motorcycles, market closures) and general price inflation?

CONFLICT MITIGATION, HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, AND RESILIENCE

Findings: Conflict mitigation and peacebuilding

IDP-host community:

- Little conflict between groups; some reports of mistrust
- Disputes resolved through dialogue

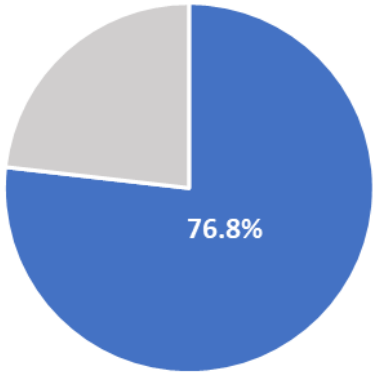
Land disputes:

- Mainly occur from farmer-herder conflict
- Mitigation approaches:
  - Adopt short-harvest cycle crops;
  - Early harvesting and storing;
  - Mixed cropping methods so crops have different harvest times

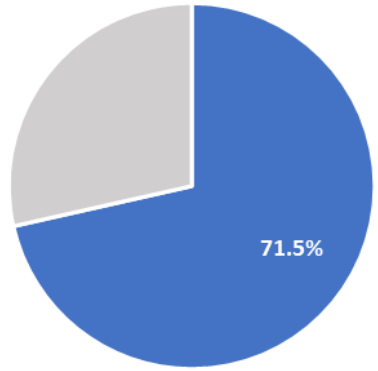
BH insurgency: Mostly referred to past events from 2013-2017. Preventative measure impact household access to markets and inputs.

Vigilante groups: Established in most communities by youth and older men in response to security concerns

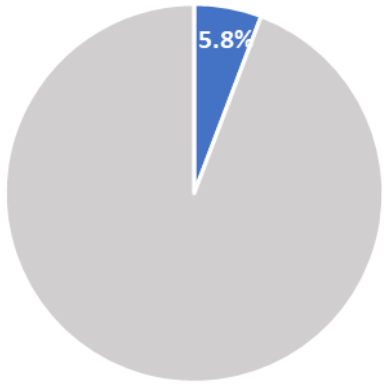
Received/knew information on conflict or security issues



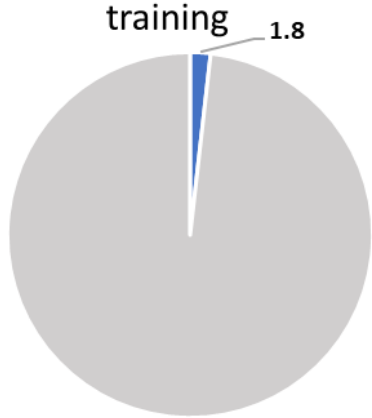
Community received peacebuilding or conflict mitigation information



Members in a conflict mgmt or peacebuilding committee



Participated in conflict management training



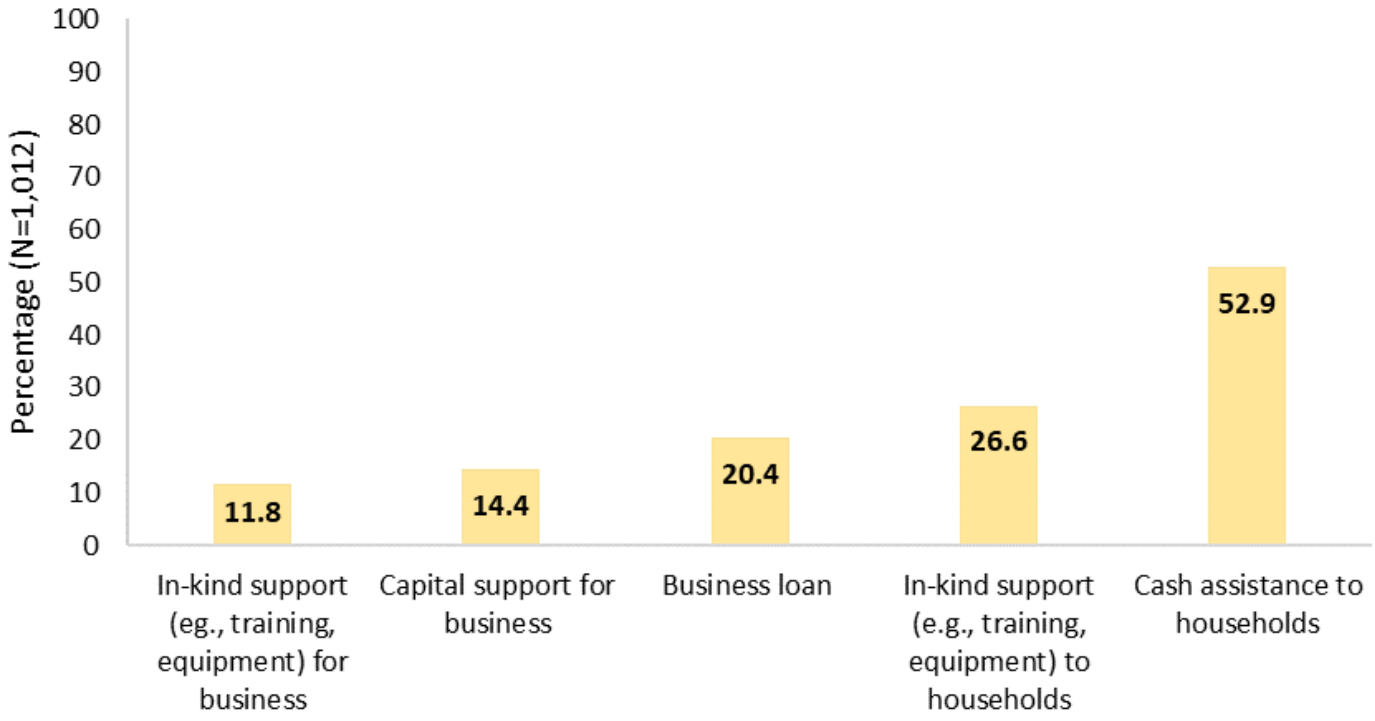
Findings: Availability and receipt of formal assistance

- Most commonly **available** formal assistance (community questionnaire):
  - Conditional cash transfer (59.6%)
  - Agricultural programming/inputs (36%)
  - Educational assistance/school feeding (27.4%)
  - Drinking water (26.4%)
- Few households (9%) **received** formal support from the government or NGOs (household questionnaire).
  - Most common types of assistance :
    - Emergency cash assistance (3.2%)
    - Conditional cash transfers (2.7%)
    - Emergency food assistance (1.3%)

Findings: Availability and receipt of COVID-19 assistance

- Between one-quarter to one-half of households were in communities that received COVID cash or in-kind assistance
- Most households (95.6%) did not receive any form of COVID-19 assistance
  - Under-reporting
  - Reference period

Percentage of households residing in communities that received COVID-19 assistance in the past 12 months



Findings: Availability and receipt of COVID-19 assistance (cont'd.)

- Most common use of cash transfer funds:
  - Business or farm investment (both farmland and farm inputs).
- Timing of CT is important: best during pre-planting and planting period, or close to harvest when money is low
- Issues around cash transfers.
  - RRA's Covid-19 CT required a bank account which served as a barrier to some, but also led to an increase in bank accounts.
  - Confusion around eligibility criteria: many believe only VSLA or group members were eligible.
  - Concerns around favoritism in selection of beneficiaries by government or community leader.

Adamawa Respondent invested her Covid-19 CT in some farmland and inputs.

Findings: NGO INTERVENTIONS IN RRA AREAS

NGO activity:

- Multiple NGOs reported in project areas, came into communities about 3 years after insurgence started (2015).
- Ag, health, nutrition, and WASH interventions.
  - Training, equipment, inputs, grants
- Beneficiaries include IDPs and host members (children, youths, men, and women).

Impact of Interventions

- Most communities report having greatly benefitted from interventions. Some communities report interventions cause division among community members, e.g.,
  - Favoritism in distribution
  - Exclusion of men in decisions affecting wives
  - People crowding at distribution points causing some casualties).

- Oxfam
- NRC
- Save the Children
- CRS
- Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project (MCRP)
- IOM
- DDI (Diamond Development Initiative)
- Mother hen
- Safe Space Org
- Zoa
- UNICEF
- Red Cross
- IMC
- WFP

Adamawa WASH Project.

Findings: NGO INTERVENTIONS IN RRA AREAS (cont'd.)

NGO Activity:

- **Oxfam:** Financial literacy trainings and establishing **VSLAs**.
- **Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC):** Train women in small and medium business enterprises and give grants to businesses.
- **Save the Children:** Teacher trainings, helping some children enroll in school, and trainings for men and women on small business.
- **Integrated Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA):** Trainings on advanced farming methods, dry season farming, giving water pumps and improved seeds.
- **Catholic Relief Services (CRS):** Giving fertilizer and improved seedlings, giving vet drugs for cattle, sinking boreholes and building dams, building WASH infrastructure, etc.
- **Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project (MCRP):** Fertilizers to farmers, sewing machines and grinding machines to women, organizing peacebuilding activities (e.g., sports for disabled).
- **International Organization for Migration (IOM):** Repair structures and houses, one-off payments for rent, gave foodstuff and clothes to widows and disabled.

Findings: NGO INTERVENTIONS IN RRA AREAS (cont'd.)

NGO Activity:

- **Diamond Development Initiative (DDI):** Trained farmers group on new farming practices and encourage farmers to register for insurance. (e.g., when to plant, what crops good for different soils, and when to spray pesticides, etc).
- **Mother hen:** Trained community on importance of nutrition and hygiene.
- **UNICEF** working in the area of children malnutrition, drilling boreholes in some areas.
- **Red Cross:** Reunite members of families displaced by the insurgency. Also give cash vouchers and free healthcare.
- **International Medical Corps (IMC):** Interventions focus on PLWs and antenatal care and immunizations.
- **World Food Program (WFP):** Provides food, distributes vouchers, and cash transfers for PLWs.
- **Maida:** Trained youths in different job skills (tailoring, cap making).
- **FADAMA:** Gave livestock (goats and sheep).
- **Individuals:** Additionally, many respondents noted some interventions and donations provided by individuals including **Private Citizens, Politicians, Philanthropists,** and **Religious leaders**.

Household Resilience Capacities

- Three measures of household resilience capacities:
  - Absorptive
  - Adaptive
  - Transformative
- Computed from components (sub-indicators/indices)
- Relative weights of components are based on factor analysis (statistical correlations).
- Weights are fixed at baseline; same weights used at the endline to facilitate comparison.
  - Relative importance of components can change over time

Yobe farm plants are affected by pests.

Findings: Absorptive resilience capacity

- Reflects the ability of households to prepare for, deal with, and mitigate the impact of shocks and stressors on well-being outcomes.
- Includes positive coping strategies and preventive measures
- Comprised of 8 sub-indicators

Absorptive capacity index and components, RRA areas, RMS round 1

Indicator	Factor loadings	Average score
Asset ownership (0-66)	0.7	12.0
Bonding social capital (0-6)	0.6	3.2
Availablity of/access to insurance (0-1)	0.6	0.2
Shock preparedness and mitigation (0-3)	0.5	0.8
Access to savings (0-1)	0.5	0.2
Availability of/access to humanitarian assistance (0-1)	0.5	0.5
Access to remittances (0-1)	0.2	0.0
Availablity of informal safety nets (0-5)	0.2	3.1
Absorptive capacity index (0-100)		38.4
Number of responding households		1,012

Legend (tercile cut-offs relative to scale)

Low	<0.33
Medium	0.33-0.66
High	>0.66

Findings: Adaptive resilience capacity

- Measures the ability of households to manage resources and make pro-active and informed choices to better prepare for and adapt to future shocks
- Comprised of 10 sub-indicators

Adaptive capacity index and components, RRA areas, RMS round 1

Indicator	Factor loadings	Average score
Information exposure (0-20)	0.7	9.0
Index of asset ownership (0-66)	0.7	12.0
Livelihood diversification (0-25)	0.6	4.9
Linking social capital (0-4)	0.6	0.6
Bridging social capital (0-6)	0.6	2.6
Aspirations/confidence to adapt (0-16)	0.5	9.3
Social networks (0-5)	0.5	2.3
Adoption of targeted improved practices (0-1)	0.4	0.5
Education and training (0-3)	0.1	1.4
Availability of financial services (0-2)	n/a	0.7
Adaptive capacity index (0-100)		39.1
Number of responding households		1,012

Legend (tercile cut-offs relative to scale)

Low	<0.33
Medium	0.33-0.66
High	>0.66

Findings: Transformative resilience capacity

- Involves system-level resources, governance, and institutions that comprise the enabling environment that promote or limit households' capacity to respond to shocks and stressors
- Comprised of 15 sub-indicators

Transformative capacity index and components, RRA areas, RMS

Indicator	Factor loadings	Average score
Availability of basic services (0-5)	0.9	3.1
Local government responsiveness (0-6)	0.7	3.1
Availability of infrastructure (0-4)	0.7	3.6
Availability of agricultural extension services (0-2)	0.7	0.6
Availability of livestock services (0-2)	0.5	1.2
Availability of markets (0-3)	0.5	2.7
Availability of/access to formal safety nets (0-5)	0.5	1.2
Social cohesion (0-5)	0.4	4.2
Availability of communal natural resources (0-4)	0.3	1.9
Linking social capital (0-4)	0.2	0.6
Bridging social capital (0-6)	n/a	2.6
Collective action (0-10)	n/a	0.5
Gender equitable decision-making (0-20)	n/a	9.5
Gender index (0-4)	n/a	2.7
Participation in local decision-making (0-1)	n/a	0.5
Transformative capacity index (0-100)		56.0
Number of responding households		1,012

Legend (tercile cut-offs relative to scale)

Low	<0.33
Medium	0.33-0.66
High	>0.66

Discussion Questions – Peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance, and resilience

- Did any of the results surprise you? Which ones and why?
- What implications do these findings have for your programming strategy? Consider:
  - Feasibility: timing, budget, context
  - Any requirements/constraints to making these adjustments
  - Targeting

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

RMS R1: Summary of Key Findings by Thematic Area

- **Livelihoods**:
  - Most households engaged in multiple livelihood activities, most notably, own farming and crop production, livestock production, and wage labor.
  - More than one-half of households borrowed to acquire food or income in the past 12 months.
- **Shocks and stresses**:
  - **Price increases** (e.g., food, fuel, fertilizer) are the salient shocks experienced by households in the past 12 months and the hardest to recover from.
  - Rising prices have contributed to increased **theft and armed robbery** and impacted the ability to procure inputs and provide market services.
  - On-going conflict and preventative measures have contributed to other stresses, e.g.,
    - Difficulty reaching markets due to a motorcycle ban
    - Inability to access fertilizer due to the ban on urea

RMS R1: Summary of Key Findings by Thematic Area (cont'd.)

- **Impacts and coping strategies**:
  - The impact of price-related shocks is reflected in **high levels of food insecurity**. Almost 60 percent of households are severely food insecure.
  - Households coped with the impacts of shocks by reducing the quantity and quality of their meals and selling assets.
  - But households also adopted **positive coping strategies** to manage the effects of price shocks, e.g.,
    - Switching to less input-intensive crop production
    - Switching to flood-tolerant and short-harvest cycle crops
    - Diversifying livelihoods

RMS R1: Summary of Key Findings by Thematic Area (cont'd.)

- **Resilience**:
  - **Absorptive capacity**: Households' ability to deal with shocks is most strongly correlated with **asset ownership,** availability/use of **insurance** and bonding social capital.
    - Asset ownership and availability/access to insurance are moderate to low.
  - **Adaptive capacity**: Asset ownership is also an important predictor of households' ability to make proactive choices to better prepare for future shocks, followed by **exposure to information**.
    - Most households rely on friends, family, and neighbors to learn about borrowing, business, and investment opportunities and improved production practices and technologies, underscoring the **importance of social networks**.
    - **Livelihood diversification**, linking social capital, and bridging social capital are also strongly associated with adaptive resilience. However, these measures are relatively low.

RMS R1: Summary of Key Findings by Thematic Area (cont'd.)

- **Resilience**:
  - **Transformative capacity:** Availability of basic services, infrastructure, ag extension services, and local government responsiveness are most closely associated with transformative resilience, followed by livestock services, markets, and formal safety nets.
    - The **availability of markets** and infrastructure is generally high across the RRA areas. But market access is hindered by the **cost of transportation** due to rising fuel prices and the ban on motorcycles.
    - The **low use of extension services** is related to **insufficient capital/investment** to sufficiently stock farm inputs, the high cost of transportation to reach farmers, and inability to pay the salaries of extension workers.

RMS R1: Summary of Key Findings by Thematic Area (cont'd.)

- **Financial services**:
  - Most households took out a cash loan in the past 12 months, but most of the borrowing is through informal channels (friends and family).
  - Few households saved cash. Less than one percent of households purchased crop or livestock insurance.
  - VSLAs and cooperatives are important vehicles for savings and loans, but only one-fifth of households reside in communities with VSLAs or cooperatives.
  - Membership in VSLAs has increased, in part due to ongoing NGO support and training. However, the ability of VSLAs and cooperatives to extend loans is limited since they can only serve members.

RMS R1: Summary of Key Findings by Thematic Area (cont'd.)

- **Financial services**:
  - Banks are available to slightly over one-fifth of households. They are primary vehicles for savings but are less frequently sought out for loans.
  - A host of factors contribute to **the low levels of bank-issued loans**:
    - Loan size, loan conditions and terms, requirements for a guarantor, bureaucratic delays in processing applications and disbursing funds.
    - Lack of understanding of the credit process and terms.
    - Banks' concerns about the creditworthiness of potential borrowers and disincentives to issuing small loans.
  - **Barriers to the purchase of insurance** include a lack of familiarity with the benefits of agricultural insurance and how it works, a lack of knowledge of how/where to procure insurance, and a lack of access to insurance in the community.

RMS R1: Summary of Key Findings by Thematic Area (cont'd.)

- **Conflict and security**:
  - Preventative measures taken by the government to curb the insurgency have impacted households' ability to reach markets and access inputs. There is little conflict between IDPs and host communities; when disputes arise, they are resolved through dialogue.
  - Land disputes mainly arise from farmer-herder conflicts. Some farmers have shifted to short-harvest cycle crops, early harvesting and strong, and mixed cropping methods to mitigate against the occurrence of disputes with herders.
  - Most communities have established vigilante groups comprised of young and older men to patrol neighborhoods and safeguard them from crime, including theft and kidnappings.

Implications for RMS Inquiry

- **Conflict and Peacebuilding**:
  - Incorporate questions to capture the impacts of the after-effects of conflict/insurgency
  - Refine questions on conflict mitigation and peacebuilding to focus on farmer-herder conflict, IDP-host relations, and youth gangs
- **Market services and improved farming/business practices**:
  - Add questions to learn more about linkages to credit for input service providers
  - Add questions to better understand demand and supply-side constraints for targeted input and output market services
    - Precision farming advisory services, BD services, financial accounting
    - Linkages to transport services, off-takers, aggregators
      - How are farmers selling their produce/livestock?
    - Add questions on the sustainability of the provision of market services in the absence of program support
  - Add questions to understand constraints for diversifying into different types of agricultural production

NEXT STEPS

Next Steps

1. Update RMS - Round 2 instruments
2. Conduct RMS - Round 2 (November-December 2022)
3. Plan for RMS-R2 Workshop
4. Plan for in-depth inquiry, including market systems resilience study

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

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