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NORTHEAST NIGERIA RESILIENCE STUDY

Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS) Round 3 Workshop

USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, USAID/Nigeria

Presented by: TANGO International

July 25, 2023

I. WELCOME

NORTHEAST NIGERIA RESILIENCE STUDY

II. PRESENTATION OVERVIEW AND STUDY BACKGROUND

Agenda

- I. Introductions and Welcome
- II. REAL Northeast Nigeria Resilience Study: Overview and Background
- III. Recurrent Monitoring Survey (RMS) Methodology and Topline Findings
- IV. RMS Findings by Thematic Area
- V. Program Implications and Discussion
- VI. Next Steps



Cowpea harvest, Yobe

NE Nigeria Resilience Study Objectives

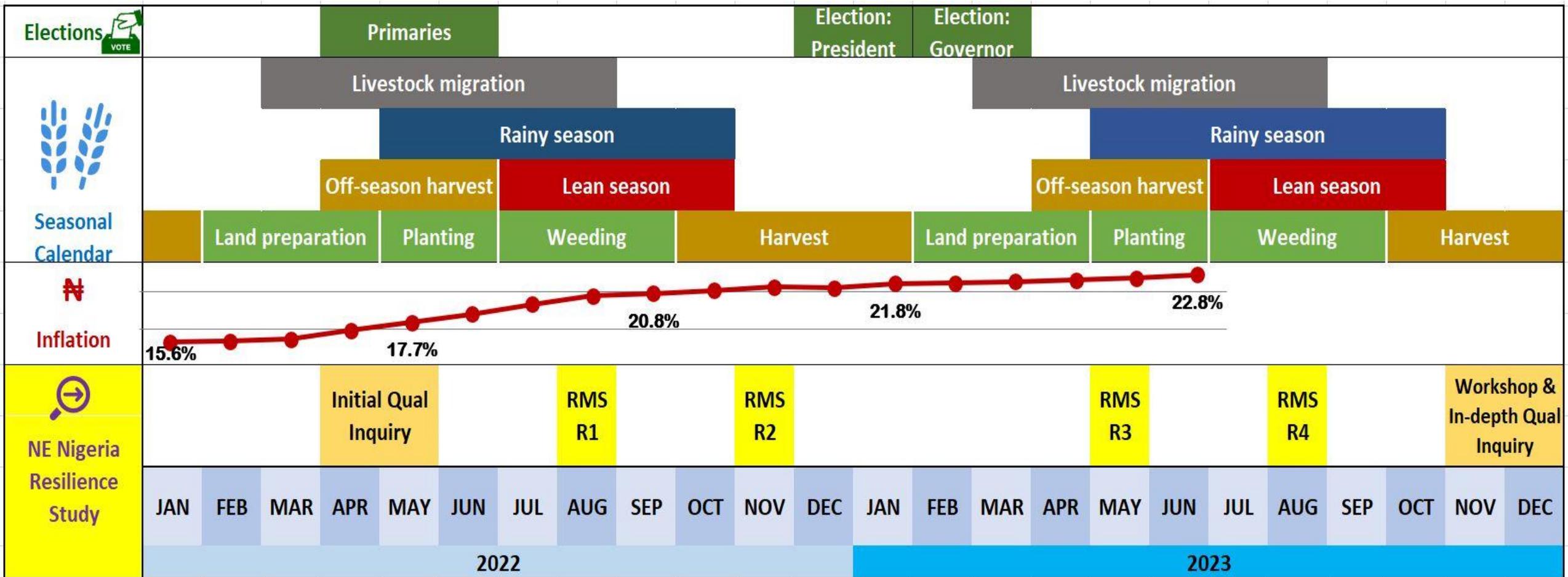
This study will examine key resilience capacities in target communities and systems and how programmatic strategies and interventions affect these capacities and, in turn, well-being outcomes in a context characterized by high levels of displacement, conflict, and economic and food insecurity.

Objective 1: Investigate the effectiveness of Rural Resilience Activity (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 components: Initial qualitative assessment, RMS, qualitative follow-on inquiry.

Study Design: Timeline



Sources: FEWS NET (2013) Seasonal Calendar: Nigeria (December 2013). INEC (2022) Timetable and Schedule of Activities for 2023 General Election. Central Bank of Nigeria, Inflation Rates Statistics 2022.

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III. RMS – ROUND THREE METHODOLOGY AND TOPLINE FINDINGS

Round 3 Methodology:

Quantitative Sampling and Survey Tool

- **Sample**
 - Panel, multi-stage cluster design
 - 34 clusters from a sampling frame of 206 RRA communities (PPS methods)
 - Includes only R2 responding households that consented to be re-contacted
 - No replacements for drop-outs (i.e., R3 non-responders)
 - Sample size
 - R1 = 1,012 completed
 - R2 = 1,004 completed
 - R3 = 985 completed
- **Survey tool (same as R2; minor modifications)**
 - Dropped community questionnaire
 - Streamlined household questionnaire
 - Most important components of resilience
 - Indicators likely to change
 - Measures related to RRA programming:
 - Financial services
 - Input market services
 - Output market services
 - Business and farming advisory services
 - Improved farming practices
 - Change in reference period to 6 months: “Since we last interviewed you in November 2022...”

Round 3: Qualitative Methodology

- **Sampling**
 - Purposive sampling strategy; panel design
 - Selected 12 communities from the quantitative sample
 - Selection criteria: mix of value chains and interventions; receipt of cash transfers, displacement characteristics
- **Methods**
 - FGDs with men (6) and women (6)
 - 56 key informant interviews at the community (11) and institutional (45) levels
- **Tools**
 - Topical outlines to complement quantitative survey tool



Women's FGD, Adamawa

Round 3: Data Analysis

- Round-by-round statistical comparison of key indicators
 - Food security
 - Key drivers of resilience
 - Use of targeted market services and production practices
- “Change” = difference between rounds statistically significant at $p < 0.05$
- Integration of qualitative information to triangulate and contextualize survey results
- Interpretation of findings
 - Difference in recall period between rounds
 - Seasonality effects
 - Contextual factors
- Interpretation of findings considering contextual factors (from secondary reports and qualitative interviews):
 - Poor macroeconomic conditions, e.g., cash shortages, inflation, supply chain disruptions
 - Conflict, political instability, displacement

Topline Findings

- Households continue to **grapple with increased food prices, fuel costs, and the impact of cash shortages** due to the currency change introduced by the government.
- The impact of poor macroeconomic conditions and ongoing insecurity is reflected in household food insecurity. **Most households continue to be moderately-to-severely food insecure**, and the number who are worried about having sufficient food is growing.
- The severity of the situation is indicated by the **dramatic shift in households' coping strategies**, which are **more extreme or negative** compared to prior rounds. More households are **selling off productive assets, sending children to work, migrating household members, and marrying off daughters** to cope with the impact of shocks and stresses.

Topline Findings (cont'd)

- The poor 2022 harvest, high cost of inputs, and currency redesign have had **far-reaching impact on households' livelihood strategies**.
 - Fewer households engaged in own farming or agricultural wage labor because of the difficulty in acquiring inputs, obtaining credit, and hiring workers.
 - More households are shifting to non-agricultural labor or petty trade to secure food and income.
 - Some farming households have attempted to expand into processing and livestock.
- Worsening macroeconomic conditions and limited familiarity with cashless transactions made it **challenging to improve access to financial services**, which is critical for securing productivity-enhancing inputs and other investments in livelihood activities.
 - Qualitative data suggests use of formal banking services is beginning to increase.

Topline Findings (cont'd)

- Similarly, **VSLAs largely discontinued loan services** during the height of the cash shortage. Notably, some continued to convene to **provide social support** among members, and **many VSLAs have resumed their financial service functions**.
- Use of targeted market services and enhanced production practices did not improve from the prior round, underscoring the **difficulty of strengthening market access and functions amidst unprecedented macroeconomic pressures, compounded by harvest shortfalls**.
- Despite economic hardship, **households continue to support each other** to the extent possible, for example, by sharing food, with little external assistance.

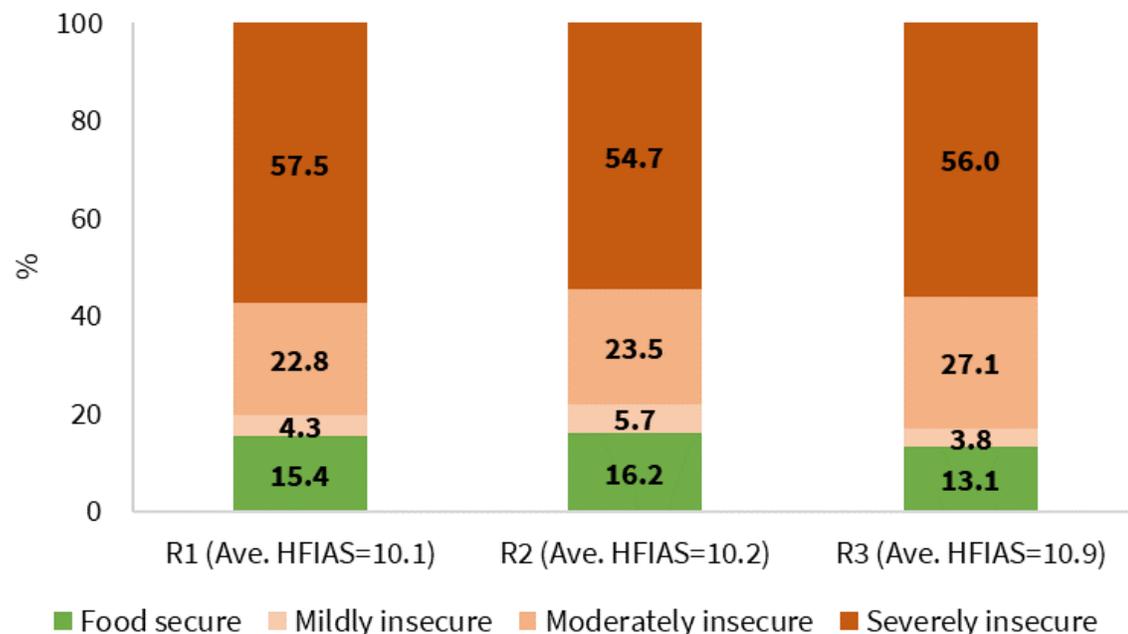
IV. RMS FINDINGS BY THEMATIC AREA



FINDINGS – FOOD SECURITY

Findings: Food Insecurity

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



RMS: No change in food insecurity: $\geq 75\%$ of HHs were moderately-to-severely food insecure

FEWS NET:

- Food availability unusually low in February 2023 due to poor 2022 main harvest
- Household (HH) food stocks mostly depleted by April 2023 and as early as March among HHs in inaccessible areas of the northeast
- Many HHs in northeast experienced crisis (IPC Phase 3) food insecurity outcomes in April 2023
- Early onset of lean season and crisis food outcomes in conflict-stricken areas
- Drivers: inflation, cash crisis, minimal income from non-agricultural labor, limited yields from dry season farming

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023. FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook, Update April 2023.

Findings: Food Insecurity

- Households struggle to afford food due to widespread economic hardship.
 - Inflation, cash scarcity, fuel price hike
- Farm productivity is down due to drought, flooding, strong winds, and cost of inputs.
- Coping with food insecurity:
 - Food contributions from friends, families and religious groups
 - Reduced food quality, quantity and changed consumption patterns
- Dire situation: Some people are experiencing severe hunger and lack cash to purchase food; communities express hope for assistance.
- Access to food has improved somewhat, as more cash is in circulation.

Before now we didn't eat our grains without threshing but now we are more interested in quantity, so we grind our grains without removing the chaff. Again, if we were using 5 seasoning cubes for our soups, it has reduced to 2. We stopped taking beverage drinks because milk, chocolate, and sugar became expensive commodities. We switched to taking corn pudding.

- Female FGD, Adamawa

...There are many households that can't afford to eat up to 2 to 3 square meals in a day, so if there is a provision of foodstuff for them it will go a long way.

- Female KII, VSLA, Adamawa



FINDINGS – SHOCKS, COPING STRATEGIES, AND SHOCK PREPAREDNESS

Findings: Top Shocks

- Average number of shocks/stresses reported by HHs declined round by round.
- But most households continue to grapple with **increased food prices** (~90%) and **fuel costs** (~71%).
 - % of HHs reporting higher food prices increased since R2
 - % of HHs reporting fuel shortages almost doubled since the last round of interviews (R2 18.9%, R3 35.2%)

FEWS NET:

- Record-high inflation since 2005; largely driven by food price increases
- High prices for most staple foods, especially in April
- Continued high fuel prices

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023. FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook, Update April 2023.

Findings: Top Shocks (cont'd.)

Conflict, theft, and violence

- Decline in % of HHs reporting theft or destruction of assets across all rounds.
- No change in livestock theft, conflict over natural resources, or community violence between R2 and R3.
- **Election violence** and unrest occurred in a few communities, but overall, the situation was managed without escalating to conflict.
 - Many businesses shut down during this period in anticipation of violence.

Disease

- Survey data indicate no change in % of HHs experiencing human disease, but % reporting illness and illness/hospitalization-related expenses declined.

FEWS NET:

- Relative stability in frequency and intensity of conflict in NE since 2022
- Most attacks in NE are concentrated in Borno; localized attacks in Local Government Areas (LGAs) outside of the study areas
- Conflict continues to drive new waves of displacement and impact livelihood activities, access to farmland, and productivity

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023. FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook, Update April 2023.

Findings: Top Shocks (cont'd.)

Impact of Cashless Policy

- Cashless policy was the #1 shock in R3, dominating discussion across qualitative interviews in all states.
- Restriction on use of old currency and inadequate supply of new notes caused a **cash crunch**, affecting access to basic needs (e.g., health care and education) and market activities.
- Challenges due to lack of infrastructure and technology:
 - Periodic transfer failures, general network outages, and congestion due to increased demand
 - Limited availability of POS devices and providers
 - Merchants charged high fees for POS transactions
 - Closure of organizations, small-scale businesses, and loss of livelihoods
 - Insufficient cash for buying and selling
 - Financial instability and loss of livelihoods

We don't know the reason for this policy; the Nigerian government is not developed to the stage of implementing the e-naira. The financial institutions are also not up to date. Cash disappeared, farmers had no access to money, and the POS merchants were exploiting people. It also affected me, no one was left out. We couldn't afford to come to the office, not to mention visiting farmers. We could not pay our daily paid staff. Our activities were at a standstill. It affected us socially, morally, and even spiritually.

- Male KII, agricultural service provider, Adamawa

Findings: Coping Strategies

- In prior rounds, the most common coping strategies included a combination of reducing food consumption, modifying diets, and borrowing from friends and family.
 - In R3, ~ 1% of HHs reduced food consumption or consumed less nutritious or fewer foods to cope with the impact of shocks (compared to $\geq 50\%$ in prior rounds).
- In R3, the most common coping strategies were **reducing non-essential spending and getting food on credit.**
 - ~ 60% reduced non-essential spending in R3 compared to about 25% in R1 and R2
 - ~ 50% of HHs got food on credit in R3 compared to $\leq 10\%$ in R1 and R2.



Community borehole, Gombe

During that period [cash scarcity] people were only bothered about the basic needs like food, nobody was buying new clothes or repainting the house.

- Male FGD, Borno

Findings: Coping Strategies (cont'd)

- % of HHs relying on **negative or extreme coping strategies increased in R3**
 - ~ 30% of HHs **sold productive assets** in R3 compared to $\leq 3\%$ in R1 and R2
 - >30% of HHs **sent children to work for money** compared to $\leq 2\%$ in R1 and R2
 - >10% of HHs reported **marrying off daughters** (not reported by any HHs in prior rounds)
 - ~ 10 x increase in HH **migrating some or all members** to cope with a shock (~10% in R3 compared to <1% in prior rounds)

FEWS NET:

- Reliance on extreme coping strategies consistent with crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity among some HHs in inaccessible areas of the Northeast
- HHs depleted food reserves and are relying on wild foods, begging, and bartering

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023. FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook, Update April 2023.

Findings: Coping Strategies

- Many HHs **sold assets, harvest, and goods** at a loss during the deflationary period of the cash scarcity in a desperate attempt to get cash.
- Shopkeepers and those operating food stalls **cut prices** to make any sale.
 - FEWS NET: localized accounts of traders selling at discounted prices for buyers who purchase in cash.
- **Livelihood diversification** occurred in response to cash scarcity and the cashless policy: adopting new income-generating activities (IGAs), transitioning to new IGAs, or modifying existing activities.
- **Bartering** occurred as a response to cash scarcity and the cashless policy:
 - Trade by barter involved exchanging food items or getting food loans to be repaid in cash.
- **Informal accounts with shopkeepers:** Accepting old currency to help those without access to banks, tracking savings and providing goods in exchange.

During the period of the naira redesign, people were not able to get cash to buy goods and medications for their family members, for those who had stored bags of grains had no option but to bring it out and sell it at the cheapest price for them to get cash for other needs.

- Male KII, agricultural input supplier, Borno



Food seller, Borno

FINDINGS – LIVELIHOODS

Findings: Livelihoods

- Livelihood diversification is a key component of adaptive capacity (R1 finding)
- No change in average number of livelihood activities between R2 and R3 (~ 4)
- **Decline in own farming/crop production and agricultural wage labor since R2**
 - Percent of HH in crop production declined from 62.7% in R2 to 45% in R3
 - Participation in agricultural wage labor declined round by round (R1 50.6%, R2 40.4%, R3 25.2%)
- Recall period overlaps with land preparation and the beginning of the planting season

FEWS NET:

- Agricultural activities are below average (i.e., what would be expected for this time of the year).
- Dry season farming is ongoing but below normal levels due to high cost of inputs (fertilizer) and fuel, conflict, and lack of farmland access.
- Middle and wealthier HHs can't afford to hire agricultural wage labor.

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023

Findings: Livelihoods (cont'd.)

- Increase in **livelihood diversification** as a response to cash scarcity
 - Dynamic mix of strategies: Diversifying within the same livelihood; adding and/or shifting to new businesses
- **Participation in non-agricultural wage labor and petty trade increased** from R2
- Youth migration to towns and sending remittances home
- More men investing in their wives' businesses (e.g., food processing, direct sales) to support HH expenses

FEWS NET:

- Below average availability/income from non-agricultural activities (e.g., firewood sales, construction, unskilled labor)
- Increase in labor supply means fewer opportunities to go around; also depresses wages
- Flow of people from rural areas into garrison towns in search of menial work to send remittances home
- Most stressed households (Crisis and Emergency IPC Phases) are resorting to bartering to secure food

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023. FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook Update April 2023.



FINDINGS – SOCIAL CAPITAL, COLLECTIVE ACTION, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Findings: Social Capital

- Despite economic hardship, there was **no decline in access to social capital** – i.e., degree to which HHs perceive they can rely on their network of friends and family for support.
 - Average score on index of **bonding social capital** (i.e., within the village) remained moderate (~ 3 out of 6) across all three rounds.
 - Average score on index of **bridging social capital** (i.e., outside of village) increased (R2, 2.8; R3, 3.2), but also remained moderate.
- **Utilization of bonding and bridging social capital increased from R2.**

Most especially during naira scarcity, some households slept with hunger, but when the information got to town, those who had something shared with their neighbors who had nothing.

- Male FGD, Borno

Findings: Collective Action

- Average score on the index of **collective action (0-10) do not change in R3 but declined compared to R1** (R1 0.5, R2 0.3, R3 0.3).
 - Participation in soil conservation and flood diversion activities declined from prior rounds, reflecting seasonality of these activities.
- Qual interviews and FGDs:
 - Across communities, fuel price hikes curtailed transport (access/affordability) to community events and celebrations.
 - Despite diminishing capacity to share and give, communities continue to work together and give to the extent possible, to “make life bearable.”
 - Attending special events in solidarity, e.g., special celebrations, marriage, funerals, naming ceremonies, births, illness/hospital.



Community cleaning of drainage ditch, Borno

Social Capital and Collective Action

- The connection between community members and relatives became more important with cash scarcity.
 - Poor harvest led to food shortages, constraining capacity to share amongst HHs.
 - Better-off people assisted others with food and non-food items.
- Community members support one another however they can; e.g., sharing food, participating in community events and collective work activities.
- Internally-displaced persons (IDPs) report support from host communities, despite the current difficult circumstances.
- However, qualitative data offer multiple examples of people no longer able to share food, or asking for food because they know “their neighbor is struggling with food as well.”

Those who have more than their neighbors, take it upon themselves to give to their neighbors even if it is little. Most especially during naira scarcity, some households slept with hunger, but when the information got to town, those who had something shared with their neighbors who had nothing.

- Male FGD, Borno

As an IDP, we are being fully accepted in the community and we see ourselves as one people, so we do everything together and as such we have also been very grateful for being in this community.

- Male FGD, Adamawa

Findings: Humanitarian Assistance

- Receipt of formal support from the government or NGOs declined across rounds (R1 9%, R2 3.3%, R3 0.4%).
- Very few mentions of humanitarian assistance in qualitative data:
 - A few communities reported receiving help from organizations or government to repair or build homes for displaced and vulnerable.

The government were all busy campaigning for election and hardly know what is happening in our community.

- Male FGD, Yobe

FEWS NET:

- Humanitarian assistance declined in the northeast between September and December 2022 due to funding constraints
- Government suspended humanitarian assistance in Adamawa in March 2023 but resumed it again in April
- HHs in IDP camps rely almost entirely on humanitarian assistance since they can't engage in own cultivation and face a lot of competition for labor

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023. FEWS NET. Nigeria Food Security Outlook, April 2023

QUESTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS (5 MINUTES)

FOOD SECURITY, SHOCKS, COPING STRATEGIES,
LIVELIHOODS, SOCIAL CAPITAL, COLLECTIVE
ACTION AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



FINDINGS – PROGRAM-RELEVANT MARKET SERVICES AND PRACTICES

Findings: Financial Services

- Across all three rounds of data collection, there was **no change in households that borrowed cash** formally or informally (~70%).
- Also, **no change in households that saved** cash (<20%).
 - Among HHs that saved, more placed savings with VSLAs compared to prior rounds (up from ~ 30% to close to 50%).
- But fewer households received in-kind agricultural inputs in exchange for harvest in R2 (10.2%) compared to R3 (28.4%).
 - Among HHs that took out an in-kind agricultural loan, borrowing from shops more than doubled from the prior round (R2 27.8%, R3 67.4%).
- Use of **agricultural insurance remained very low** across all three rounds (<1%).
 - Qualitative data indicate general lack of awareness of and familiarity with insurance products and services.

Findings: Financial Services (cont'd)

- HHs rushed to open bank accounts with onset of cashless policy and increased familiarity with online transfers.
 - However, many people and businesses continued to remain unbanked and did not accept or engage in cash transfers.
- Challenges with formal banking:
 - Poor networks made transfers unreliable.
 - Limited access to cash: long queues, daily withdrawal limits, high POS fees
 - Illiterate persons struggled with bank accounts and transfers
- Farmers struggle to acquire loans.
 - Constraints: down payment, National Identity Number, guarantor, previous outstanding loans

In [city], out of 100 people, 95 had opened an account for 2 to 3 years because of interventions from different NGOs coming to the community, ...empowering them to help them bounce back from the shock they experienced during the insurgency.

- Male KII, livestock input supplier, Yobe

- Some evidence in qualitative data that VSLAs and financial service providers helped people open bank accounts to cope with cashless policy

Findings: Community Credit and Savings Groups

- **No change** in HH membership in **community savings and loan groups** (a little over 10%)
- **No change in credit/microfinance groups** (~1% or less)
 - Qualitative interviews: **VSLAs shut down** around the cash scarcity period (Jan. – March) and have slowly reopened
 - Some remained open as mutual support groups, though unable to offer loans
- **Community shops acted as informal lenders**
 - Shops accepted old notes to create a private account that the individual can make purchases from
 - Offered small cash loans or cash-back during sales

We go to these bakeries, meet the owner and request for loan of say, 500 naira or 1,000 naira and we tell them we are going to repay in few days, when we go to POS to withdraw, the POS guy will charge us very high.

- Male FGD, Adamawa



Women's VSLA savings box, Yobe

Training

- Survey data captured any training the household received regardless of the provider/donor.
 - Direct training by RRA is limited given the facilitative nature of market systems development (MSD) programs.
- **Training participation was low** in R1 ($\leq 4\%$), **declined to even lower** levels in R2 ($< 2\%$).
- **Training participation did not improve** in R3.
 - Limited participation in trainings because of transportation costs
- Business/organizational trainings praised as helpful; i.e., expanded customers, best practices, cost savings

Examples of market systems development-related training, RMS

- Mobile phones for market prices
- Livestock production practices/health/management
- Crop production practices
- Crop or livestock marketing
- Business/financial/accounting practices
- Savings/microfinance (financial literacy)
- Youth skills/vocational training

Despite not making a lot of sales at the trade fair, we were able to meet new farmers from other communities ... Most of these farmers lost their capital because of the recent cashless event. Therefore, the organization is trying to look into a way to give some of the farmers farm inputs on credit.

- Male KII, farmer's cooperative, Borno

Findings: Information Exposure

- Average information exposure index score (0-20) declined round by round (R1 9, R2 7.2, R3 5.6).
- Possible explanations:
 - Seasonal effects
 - Recall period (R1 12 months, R2 3 months, and R3 6 months)
 - Cost of fuel constrains access to training and market networks
 - Shift in livelihood strategies away from planting to petty trade and non-agricultural wage labor
- Most common sources of information continue to be relatives, friends, neighbors, and local market agents.

Examples of production or market-related information, RMS

- Early warning
- Long-term changes in weather patterns
- Rainfall/ weather prospects
- Water prices and availability
- Animal/crop health
- Improved crop/livestock production practices and technologies
- Market prices for live animals, animal products, crops, or agricultural products
- Grazing conditions
- Business and investment opportunities
- Opportunities for borrowing money

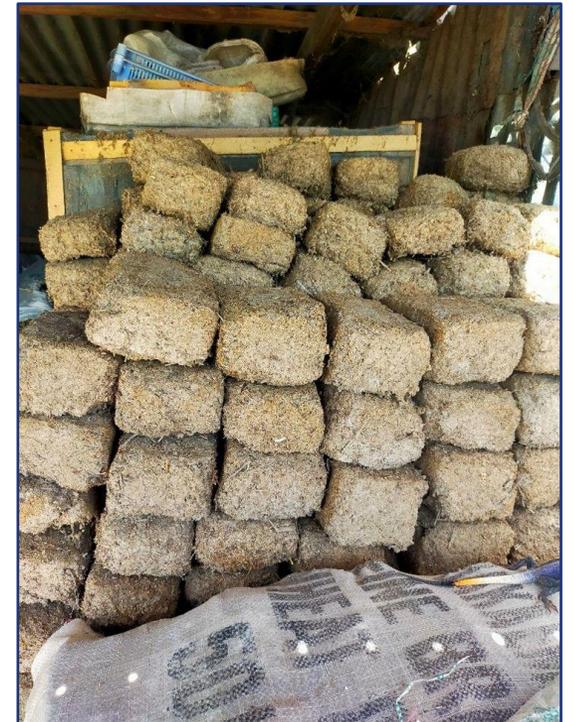
MSMEs and Value Chain Production

- Operation of **microenterprise or small-medium agribusiness** did not change between R1 and R2 (< 20%) but declined in R3 (11.8%).
- **Participation in value chain production declined** round by round (R1 55%, R2 42.3%, 33.5%).
- **Most households did not cultivate crops** in R3 (R1 7.2%, R2 16.2%, R3 80%).
- Generally, no change in % of HHs raising targeted commodity livestock (sheep, cattle, poultry).
 - Exception: decline in HHs rearing goats (~50% in R1/R2 down to ~40% in R3).

FEWS NET:

- Livestock conditions favorable
- Livestock markets stable and functional livestock supply in the Northeast has increased due to resumption of cross-border trade but lower than 2022

Source: FEWS NET Nigeria Food Security Outlook February – September 2023.



Livestock feed blocks, Adamawa

MSMEs and Value Chain Production (cont'd)

Struggling businesses

- Price fluctuation, cash scarcity, and election period caused hardships for businesses and IGAs
 - Selling off grains at unfavorable prices to be able to feed families
- Many business closures (Jan.–Feb.)
 - Low patronage due to cash scarcity and high cost of transport

Struggling farmers

- High cost of farm inputs/fuel, poor yields from harvest, and selling off harvest and grains at deflated prices for cash
- Climatic factors such as strong winds, droughts, flooding, and poor soil quality affected crop productivity
- Difficulty repaying old loans and getting new ones

The increase in the prices of goods has forced me to change the kind of business I was doing before, because if I would continue with only the provision store, I may end up losing my whole capital at the end of the day.

- Male Kil, agricultural input supplier, Borno

Input Market Services: Extension and Farming Advisory Services

- Use of **agricultural extension services** and **precision farming advisory services**:
 - **Low** rates in R1
 - **Declined** to even lower levels in R2
 - **Did not improve** in R3 despite the overlap with land prep/planting
- R3 qualitative data (recurrent themes from R2):
 - Difficulty reaching agricultural extension services due to transport costs
 - Capacity to farm curbed by financial constraints
 - Lack of agricultural extension staff

Percentage of households using targeted input market services, RRA areas

	R1 (%)	R2 (%)	R3 (%)
Agric extension services	2.4	0.2	5.1
Financial advisory services	0.2	0.3	0.0
Business dev. services	5.7	10.4	2.7
Precision farming advisory services/training	1.9	0.0	2.4
Number of households	565	423	305

NOTE: Only includes the subsample of households involved in value chain production.

Input Market Services: Agriculture and Livestock

- Agriculture and livestock input suppliers in all states frequently mentioned **inflation** limited their ability to acquire products and supply services.
- **Cash scarcity** reduced market activity, leading many people to make fewer and smaller purchases.
- **Border closures** constrained **cross-border commerce** with clients from Cameroon and other states.
- **Banditry and insecurity** caused disruptions in input supply chains and strained suppliers.
- **Faulty transfers** due to network/system failures
- **Scams** resulting from customers having insufficient funds to make transaction.

Based on experience, coping with the issue [price volatility] was just easy, even though I knew it could cost me, most times I will just go into selling other items and wait until the prices drop in the market, before I can go buy. But sometimes when the demand for the products is high, I have no choice than to buy them at the high price.

- Male KII, agricultural input supplier, Adamawa

There was a time within last 2 months when a truck of NPK fertilizer that was meant to be delivered to me was seized by the military personnel at the check point in [city]. Before I could get them to release it for me, I had to pay more than 200,000 naira.

- Male KII, agricultural input supplier, Adamawa

Output Market Services

Percentage of households using targeted output market services, RRA areas

	R1 (%)	R2 (%)	R3 (%)
Contract farming	16.2	4.3	2.6
Selling products through trader, village agent or grain aggregator	30.5	41.3	27.4
Selling (livestock) products through an off-taker	14.2	20.2	32.7
Selling (livestock) products via electronic off-taker services	3.4	3.0	3.1
Use of linkages to transportation services	6.2	3.5	8.2
Cereal banks	0.0	0.0	0.1
Number of households	565	423	305

NOTE: Only includes the subsample of households involved in value chain production.

No change in use of targeted output market services across rounds except for:

- Decline in contract farming
- Increase in selling products through trader (R2 vs R1)

Farmer Cooperatives and Producers' Groups

- No change in participation in crop or livestock producer and marketing groups (across all rounds)
- Decline in farmers' cooperatives (R1 vs R3)
 - Seasonal activities of farming cooperatives, i.e., rainy season activities (e.g., planting, weeding) delayed by late rainfall
 - Farm coops report struggling with price volatility of inputs, cash scarcity and inability to secure loans

Percentage of households participating in farmer cooperatives or producers' groups, RRA areas

	R1 (%)	R2 (%)	R3 (%)
Crop producer/marketing group	12.2	8.9	8.9
Livestock producer/marketing group	2.2	2.5	2.1
Farmers' cooperative	8.5	8.9	5.1
Number of households	1,012	1,004	985

NOTE: Includes all households.

Improved Agricultural Practices

- **No change in use of improved crop production practices** with a few exceptions:
 - Decline in use of cropping systems across all three rounds.
 - Decline in use of integrated pest management (R3 vs R2, R1).
 - Decline in rainwater harvesting (R3 vs R2, R1).
- Fertilizer application and use of improved seeds declined in R2 and did not change in R3 as expected.
- Most farmers use some form of improved storage.
 - RRA's provision of a cocoon (storage facility) has prevented harvest loss and improved storage quantity.
- Use of sealed air-tight containers increased in R3 compared to prior rounds.

Improved Agricultural Practices (cont'd)

- Floods destroyed crops in the previous farming season, so many farmers did not have large surplus of grains to store.
- Sale of stored grains at cheaper prices to meet immediate cash needs.
- Transport of large grain stocks was curtailed because of fear of kidnapping for ransom and theft of commodities in transit.



Community grain storage facility, Gombe

During the period of the naira redesign, people were not able to get cash to buy goods and medications for their family members, for those who had stored bags of grains had no option but to bring it out and sell it at the cheapest price for them to get cash for other needs.

- Male Kil, agricultural input supplier, Borno

Improved Agricultural Practices (cont'd)

- No change in the use of targeted improved livestock practices across all rounds with few exceptions:
 - Decrease in use of improved species/breeds (R1 vs R3).
 - Decline in the use of improved animal feed (R2 vs R3).
- Qual reports suggest limited uptake of improved practices due to:
 - High cost of inputs, which restricted access;
 - Inability to pay for livestock services; rather, sale of livestock for cash during cash crunch, at lower prices; and
 - Diminished stocks due to bird flu, livestock diseases, livestock theft.

Percentage of adopting targeted improved livestock production practices, RRA areas

	R1 (%)	R2 (%)	R3 (%)
Use of improved animal feed	7.7	7.1	3.4
Use of veterinary services	31.6	27.2	24.6
Use of improved species/breeds	3.1	2.5	0.8
Number of households	674	570	501

NOTE: Includes households raised livestock.

QUESTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS (5 MINUTES)

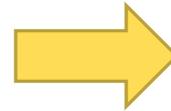
FINANCIAL SERVICES, TRAINING, INFORMATION
EXPOSURE, MARKET SERVICES, AGRICULTURAL
PRACTICES



V. IMPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAMMING: DISCUSSION AND Q&A

Questions for Programming: Market Systems

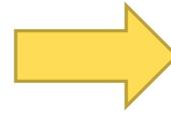
- Inflation and disruptions in access to currency have **increased the cost of monetary transactions.**
- Macroeconomic conditions have **strained 'normal' market interactions .**
- **The context is extremely fluid** and future conditions are hard to predict.



Does the current and unanticipated shock context call for a rethinking of MSD intervention strategies? To what extent?

Questions for Programming: Social Capital and Collective Action

- Macroeconomic conditions continue to **strain capacity for inter-household giving.**
- Economic hardship is also **inhibiting collective action.**

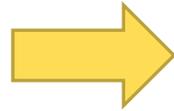


How can interventions bolster non-monetary support mechanisms?

What can be done to protect and support collective activities that provide access to market goods and services?

Questions for Programming: Market Inclusion

The recent shocks have strongly impacted the demand for market services promoted by MSD programming, with poor and at-risk households most affected.



Is there a need to more effectively engage at-risk households in market-systems interventions? If so, how?

How can humanitarian assistance be used in MSD programs to protect demand for inputs and services?

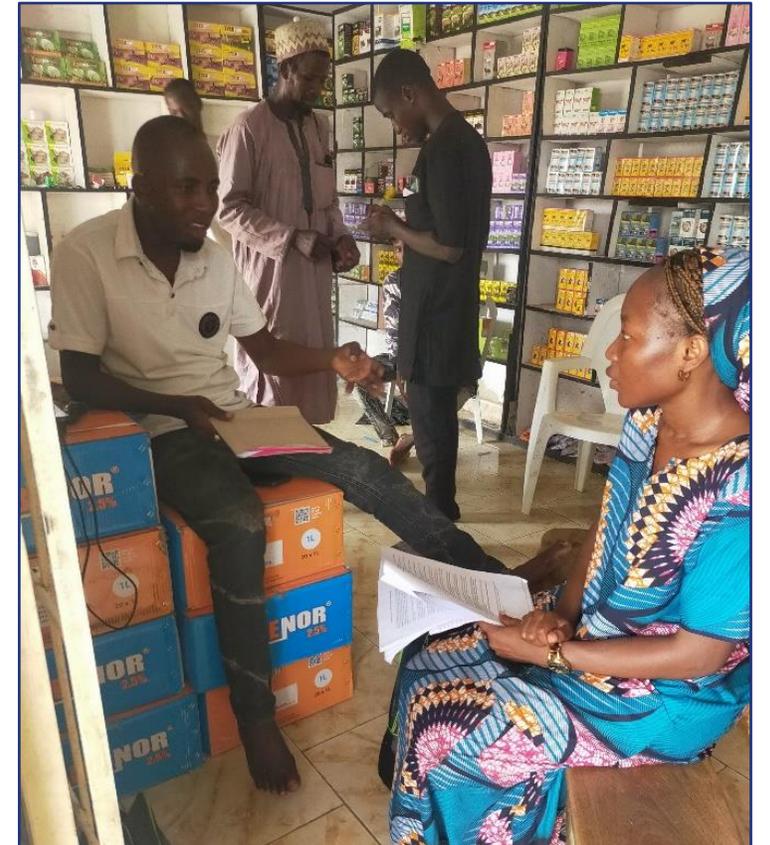
Questions and Discussion



Hydroponic livestock feed, Adamawa

Next Steps

1. Update RMS Round 4 instruments
2. Conduct RMS Round 4: late August/early September
3. Conduct in-depth analyses, pooling data from all four rounds
4. Plan for Round 4 RMS Workshop
5. Plan and implement in-depth qualitative inquiry



Male KII, Agrovvet supplier, Adamawa

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

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