

## Introduction

This factsheet presents findings from an assessment aimed at identifying the most appropriate food assistance modality in the town of Konduga in Borno State in northeastern Nigeria. The assessment was conducted by REACH in coordination with the Food Security Sector. Between 16-22 November 2017, 447 household surveys were conducted, with the population divided into the following four groups for sampling purposes: 1) IDPs in camps; 2) IDPs living in the host community; 3) Households in informal sites; 4) Host population households (including returnees).

Findings have a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 10% within each sampled population group, and a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error

of 5% when aggregated to the level of the overall town population. When aggregating the data, surveys from each population group were weighted based on estimated population size and number of surveys per group, in order to ensure responses were not skewed towards any particular group.

These findings clarify the preferred modalities for food assistance and the barriers and risks associated with the different modalities. The results of a food vendor survey conducted as part of this assessment are presented in a separate factsheet. More in-depth analysis of both household and vendor data, as well as recommendations regarding the overall assessment objective, can be found in the full assessment report.



## Preferred modalities of food assistance

### Reported preference of cash/vouchers or in-kind aid:



### Of those preferring cash/vouchers, top reported reasons:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 More freedom to buy preferred food 82%
- 2 Flexibility to spend on non-food items 42%
- 3 Ability to save money for later 29%

### Of those preferring in-kind aid, top reported reasons:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Prices at market unstable 40%
- 2 Household members misuse cash 22%
- 3 Unsafe to store or carry cash 21%

### Of those preferring cash/vouchers, reported preferences between unconditional cash and vouchers:



### Of those preferring unconditional cash, top reported reasons:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Flexibility to spend on non-food items 86%
- 2 Ability to save for times of greater need 36%
- 3 Unable to access or use technology required for vouchers 25%

### Of those preferring unconditional cash, reported preferences between hard cash or mobile money (MM):

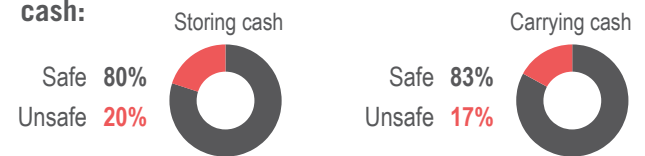


### Of those preferring hard cash, top reported reasons:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 No mobile phone 60%
- 2 MM technology too complicated 41%
- 3 Insufficient phone network 21%

## Safety of storing and carrying cash

### Reported perception of safety of storing or carrying cash:



## Access to cash

### Reported strategies for coping with cash shortages:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Borrowing cash 42%
- 2 Making purchases on credit 34%
- 3 Borrowing food 26%

## Challenges to food access at markets

### Reported security risks at markets:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 No risk perceived 84%
- 2 Bombings 16%
- 3 Attacks by armed groups (non-robbery) 12%

### Reported non-security barriers to food access at markets:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 No barrier perceived 96%
- 2 Inadequate quality of food 2%
- 3 Market too far 1%

## Challenges to food distribution<sup>2</sup>

### Reported security risks at food distributions:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 No risk perceived 84%
- 2 Bombings 6%
- 3 Attacks by armed groups (non-robbery) 6%

### Reported non-security barriers to food distributions:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 No barrier perceived 33%
- 2 Long waiting time 28%
- 3 Quantity given insufficient 25%

1. Participants could select multiple responses.

2. Data from the estimated 21% of households reporting having received a food distribution in the past 3 months.