

ASSESSMENT OF FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY STATUS
AMONG HOUSEHOLD A CASE STUDY OF NASSARAWO
HERENG MAYO-BELWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

BY

MOHAMMED ALYU NJHDA

CCF/DDM/2014/166

BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
DISASTER MANAGEMENT COLLEGE OF CONTINUING
EDUCATION, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR AWARD OF DIPLOMA IN
DISASTER MANAGEMENT
ADAMAWA STATE POLYTECHNIC, YOLA

DECEMBER, 2016

TITLE

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JERENG MAYO-BELWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA}**

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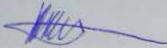
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STATE POLYTECHNIC, YOLA**

DECEMBER, 2016

DECLARATION PAGE

I hereby declare that this work is the product of my research effort undertaken under the supervision of (Mrs. Sa'adatu Yerima) and has not been presented elsewhere for the award of a Diploma or certificate in any institution.



02/12/2016

Sign

Date

APPROVAL PAGE

This project entitled "Assessment of Food Security and Poverty Status Among House Hold, A Case study of Nassarawo Jereng, Mayo-Belwa L.G.A, Adamawa State. By CCE/DDM/2014/166 has been supervised and approved for the award of Diploma in Disaster Management, Adamawa State Polytechnic, Yola and is approved for literary presentation and contributing to knowledge.

Mrs. Sa'adatu Yerima

(Project Supervisor)

4/01/2016

Sign & Date

Mr. Paul Zirah Wache

(Head of Department)

Paul Zirah Wache

Sign & Date

Alh. Shuabu Bako

(Director, CCE)

Sign & Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my parents, friends and families who supported me throughout my course.

I also dedicate this research work to the Staffs of Adamawa state Polytechnic most especially Department of Disaster management for making this research work a success.

Acknowledgement

All thanks and praise is to Allah, Who has guided us to this, and never could we have guidance, were it not that guided us indeed.

My deepest dept. of gratitude goes to my humble supervisor in person of Mrs. Sa'adatu Yerima of the department of Disaster management who has spared her time and energy to go through this work. May Allah increase in her knowledge and wisdom.

My special thanks and gratitude goes to my parents, Mal. Aliyu Njidda nad his lovely wife Aishat Aliyu Njidda, May Allah (S.W.T) rewards them with Aljannatul Firdausi, amen.

Also with humility, regard and respect, I would express my profound and thanks to my beloved blood brother's and sponsors, (Njidda Families) (a caring and affectionate brother) for his financial, moral, physical and academics support toward my life and studies. Indeed, Abdulrasheed as I am writing this, hot tears gushes down my cheeks remembering your careness and support to me. May Allah bless you abundantly?

With honour and respect, I would express my profound and appreciation to my best friends at home. Yadiqo Aji, (Yapens), Yakubu, Sani, Sulaiman, Yusuf, Mohammad, Shansudden, Jibrilla, Jafar, Abdulmumini, Mustapha, Abubakar, Hamza, Luqman, Illiyasu, Hamman joda, Bamanga., and others.

My course mate Aliyu Ahmad (Bappa-zee) Abdulrasheed Abubakar (kilber-boy), Bashir (Hajin guys), Abdulke Malik, Aisha Aliyu, Shamsiya Musa, Halima Baba, Isma-eel song, M.buba, Abdulkarim S. Holma song, Justice Zanamai, Bridget, Bala zubairu, Ayuba Abubakar. Something Yareema, Fadimatu Umar (baby fazy), Sharifa S, Sadiqa, Faruq, Abdulmalik, Yahooza, Ibramsy, An all. A kind and sensitive friends indeed for his financial, academics and social support and concern throughout my two years study. Of course. May Allah bless you, increase in you wealth, knowledge and wisdom and forgive you, amen.

My special regards goes to my intimate brothers and sisters which include: Jafar, Buhari, Abdulmumini, Sunisi, Amina, Shafa'atu, Rashida, Faiza, Sharifa, Nanah,

Amira, Zainab, Farida, Sakina, Fauzeeya, Samira, Sa'adatu, Ruqaiyat, Halima,
Aisha,

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Khadija, Fatima, Aisha, Sadiqa, Bilkis, Mary

Lastly my special gratitude goes to all my lecturers in the department of Disaster
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A.A Marafa.

ABSTRACT

This study assesses food security and poverty status among households in Nassarawo Jereng Mayo-Belwa local government area (LGA) of Adamawa state. Primary data were collected from 100 households selected through multi-stage sampling procedure. The data were analysed using frequency, percentage, head count method, food security gap and squared food security gap. The result of analysis indicated that 60% of the respondents fell within the active age bracket of 30 - 49 years, more than half (52%) had only primary education with a high proportion (57%) engaged in farming as a primary occupation. The family size of 40% of the respondents was between 7-9 persons, with estimated annual income of the majority (87%) less than or equal to N 100, 000 per annum. The incidence of food insecurity was high among the age bracket of 40-49 years. Also, households with large family size, low income level and low level of education were mostly affected by food insecurity condition. Eating once a day, letting children to eat first and buying food on credit were among the coping strategies adopted by the respondents. Based on the result, the study recommended that farmers should be given informal education through extension service with a view to enhance their understanding of modern agricultural production techniques to boost agricultural production and agricultural extension services should be strengthened with a view of educating farmers and rural households on the use of local resources to improve the nutritional status of their households.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of The study

Food insecurity is increasing in the world as more than 900 million people were undernourished (FAO, 2010) and about 900 million of the estimate value leaves in developing countries. Impact of food insecurity and poverty on vulnerable household nutritional requirement, decay and nutrient unbalances problems was a subject during the 53rd world health assembly in the year 2000, emphasis was laid on the need to prevent and control diet associated with non-communicable disease (NCDs) in the meeting. Poverty in Nigeria has been on increase in hyper geometrical rates since 1980 (Okuneye 2002).

Food right emanates from the growing of food insecurity and hunger in the world. Conceptually, while food security is a situation in which all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food preference for an active and healthy life (Agboola et al 2004), and food security people are usually those who cannot meet their need from their market (Guthrie and nord, 2002) hunger is associated with severe level of food security and results from the involuntary reduction of food intake and a disturbance in normal eating patterns (Akinleye, 2007).

No Human right has been so frequently and spectacularly violated in recent times as the right to food (Lower, 2003) and, the awareness and consciousness of the devastating effect of this violation has drawn the global attention to the means of eliminating food insecurity and hunger (Agboola et al, 2004).

Empirical evidence provided by Aletor (1997) shows that in 2004 alone, over 800 million people were affected by food insecurity worldwide, with the vast majority of them living in developing countries.

According to, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 2007) indicate that poverty incidence rose from 28.1 percent in 1980 to 54.4 percent in 2004. In 2011, about 63 percent of the population live on less than one US dollar per day up from 61 percent in 2010. (African Economic Outlook, 2012). The national survey carried out (NBS 2012) showed that Sokoto state had the largest population of poor people in absolute poverty terms (81.2%) followed by Katsina and Gombe States with 74.7% and 74.2% respectively. Niger state had lowest absolute poverty rate of 33.8% followed by Ondo with 37.9% and 45.7% respectively.

In Nigeria chronic malnutrition is widespread and it is believed that food insecurity situation is more prevalent in the rural areas (FAO, 2004). Babatunde et al, (2007) base on low income and the poor socio economic condition of the Nigeria, rural inhabitants. However, urban households are also pre-disposed to the food insecurity on account of increasing rural urban migration, low level of employment opportunities, high cost of living, poor economic infrastructures. This is premised on the fact that food production but also general economic and social development variables (Fellows 1987).

According to Kale, (2012) the estimate showed that about 112.519 millions of Nigerian live in relative poverty conditions representing 69 percent of the country's population. He further asserts that there may be further increase in the trend if potential impact several anti-poverty programmes, such as food security intervention are not taken into consideration farming households are the most

affected in the terms of food insecurity and poverty in Africa especially the smallholder farming households.

World Bank (2008) posited that three out of four poor people live in rural areas and depend on agriculture in one way or the other for their livelihood.

According to Cruz (2010) and Voldes et al., (2010) more than 80 percent of small holder farms in the world are food insecure and depend on land as primary sources of livelihoods.

Markomac, (2006) submitted that the demand for food will never decrease as they are essential for human survival, therefore with increasing emphasis on how to balance food supply and demand so as to reduce consequences of food insecurity and poverty on the people of Nigeria, there is an urgent need to carry out more research on food insecurity and poverty. However, the main purpose of this study is to analyse the determinant of food insecurity and poverty status among farming households of Adamawa state, Nigeria in both planting and harvesting seasons.

Food insecurity, lack of access to nationally adequate food in a household or country can take various forms. For example, chronic food insecurity exists when food supplies are persistently insufficient to supply adequate nutrients for all individuals. Transitory food insecurity occurs when there is a temporary decline in access to adequate food because of instability in food production force increases or income shortfalls. We must distinguish between national food security and household food security; this distinction is necessary because an aggregate supply of food, from domestic sources or imports or both, are pre-quantitative but certainly not a sufficient condition for a food situation in a country. In other words, adequate availability of food in Nigeria on a per capita basis does not necessarily translate to

sufficient and adequate food for every citizen. Food security at household level is a subject of the national level and it requires that all individuals and household have access to sufficient food either by producing it themselves or by generating sufficient income of food security.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Food insecurity is increasing in the world as more than 900 million people were undernourished (FAO, 2010) and about 900 million of the estimate value leaves in developing countries. Impact of food insecurity and poverty on vulnerable household nutritional requirement, decay and nutrient unbalances problems was a subject during the 53rd world health assembly in the year 2000.

According to the concern for food security and nutritional wellbeing in an economy is predicted by the role of human element in economic development. This shows why at national level food is of economic and political significant especially in issues related to national security, maintaining political stability and assuring peace and stability among the populace. The dimension of food security makes it clear that the concept of food problem is a complex one with many dimension at one level the concern is with national food security, which is the ability of countries to produce or import sufficient food in all year to meet their requirement for both private and public distribution. The problem controlling the research is an analysis of food security and poverty status among household in Nassarwo, Jereng Mayo-Belwa L.G.A.

This statement of the problem is aim at assessing of food security and poverty status among household in the study area.

1.3 Aims and Objective of the Study

The aim of this study is to assess the impact of food security and poverty status among household in Nassarwo Jereng Mayo-belwa local government Area, Adamawa state with the following specific objectives;

- i. To assess the socio-economic characteristic of household in study area
- ii. To assess food security and poverty status among household in the study area
- iii. To investigate the challenge of poverty on food security in the study area

1.4 Research Question

- i. What is the nature of socio-economic characteristic of household in Nassarwo Jereng Mayo-Belwa L.G.A
- ii. What are the challenges of food security and poverty status in Nassarwo Jereng Mayo-Belwa L.G.A?
- iii. What is the food security status of the residents of Nassarwo jereng Mayo belwa L. G .A in the face poverty status?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research intends to provide useful information about food security and poverty status among household in Nassarwo Jereng Mayo-Belwa L.G.A of Adamawa state. The study will be of great significant and useful to farmers civil servant and student that are interested to know the effects of food insecurity and poverty among household and how to improve the socio-economic growth and development of their society. The research also intends to suggest a good approach on possible ways of improving the level of food security and poverty status among household in the study will provide in sight for further research as a reference materials.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this research work focused strictly on the analysis of food security and poverty among households the geographically. The study is restricted to Nassarwo Jereng Mayo-Belwa L.G. A Adamawa state.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Food security: is defined as access by all people at all times to enough food for an active and healthy life. The committee on world food security defined it as physical and economic access to adequate by all household members. Without risk of losing the access. However, the definition adapted by the countries attending the world food summit of 1996 ,and reconfirm 2002,accept the USID'S concept which has three key element VIZ ,food availability ,food access and food utilization.

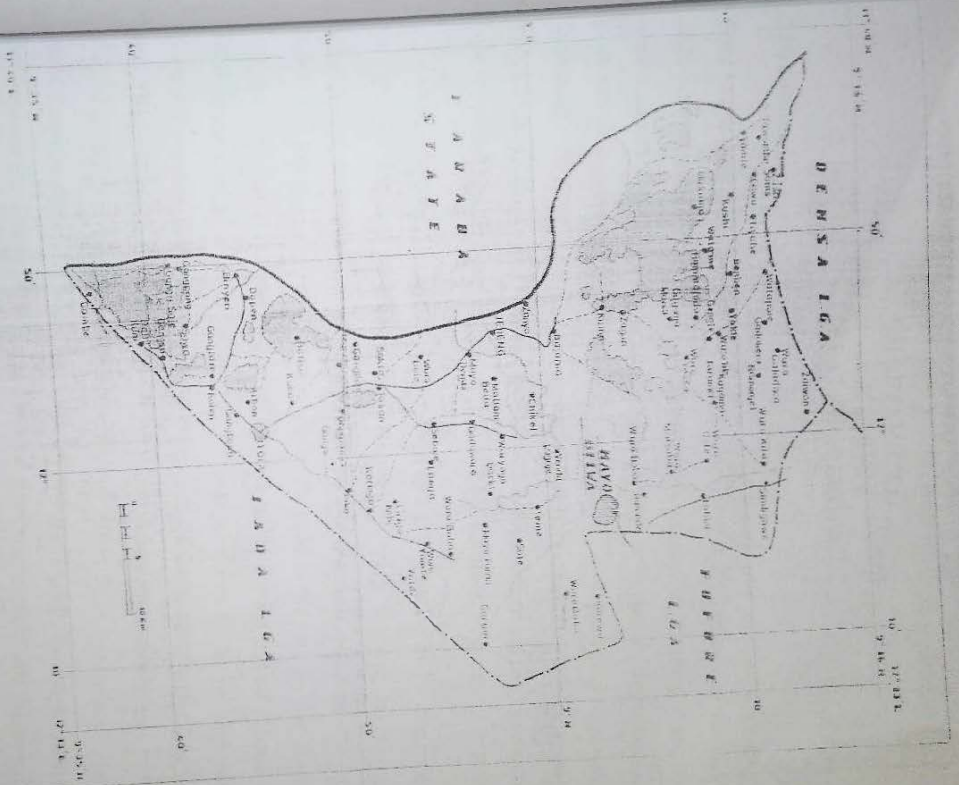
Food insecurity: food insecurity or lack of access to nutritionally adequate diet in a household or country can take various forms.

For example chronic food insecurity exists when food supplies are persistently insufficient to supply adequate nutrient for all individuals. Transitory food insecurity occurs when there is a temporary decline in access to adequate food because of instability in food production. food price increase or income shortfalls.

Poverty: is epidemic dearth, or the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. It is a multifaceted concept, which includes social, economic, and political elements.

Livelihood: is a set of activities. involving securing water, food, fodder, machine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire above necessities.

MAVO-BELWA LGA.



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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Food is the most basic human needs. This implies that the primary of man's life sustenance is food. Before man begins to think of shelter ,clothing , etc food always comes first .hence the need for food security at household level becomes pertinent as it eventually affect a nation productivity and growth. The quest of increasing Nation food production started when the population was growing geometrically, Edopka and Okafor (2009), observed that Nigerians food production rose from 89.23 million metrication in 1995 to 124.32 million metrication in 2008.

According to,(Ajekule, 2011). The high demand of food may be Angered by the gradual increase in population pressure, increase income level, rapid urbanization and associated changes in family occupational structure (fu et al., 2009). The increasing intensity of the demand for food in the country has leads to massive importation of food despite an increase in the domestic food production. Food imputation as a result of insufficient have continue to be on the rise in Nigeria a country which according to Edopka and Okafor (2009) and Igberaese and Okajie-Okoedo (2010)was the highest food producer in sub-Saharan Africa .the difference that existed between the rate of which food is produced in the country and its demand has leads to food demand-supply gap. leading to widening gap between the food available and the total food requirement and hence pose a threat on the nation's food security.

According to Oriole (2009) termed food security to entails production of food that go round every citizen both quality and quantity. Food insecurity is

opposite and it is the lack of access to sufficient quality and quantity to save nutrition food for an active and healthy life.

According to Maharjan and Chhetn,(2006),viewed it as inability of household or individuals to meet up with food requirement level for active and healthy life when faced with fluctuating production and income.

2.1 Conceptual Frame Work

The food security is concept that has been evolved during the 1990s for beyond a traditional focus on the supply of food at the national level. This concept has been given general definition in time past but in recent times there has been a divergence of ideas on what food security really means. Food security was defined as access by all people at all times to enough food for an active and healthy life. The committee on world food security defined it as physical and economic access to adequate food by all household members without undue risk of losing the access. However the definition adopted by the countries attending the world food summit of 1996 and reconfirm in 2002, accepts the USAID's concept which has three key element Viz food availability food access and food access and food utilization.

However a fourth concept is increasingly becoming accepted namely the risk that can distrust anyone of the first element of food security. They are food availability food access and utilization are hierarchical in nature. Food availability is necessary but not sufficient for utilization. In a large sense two broad groups of tractors determine food security. These are supply side factors and demand side factors. The supply side factors are those determinants of physical access to food at national household and intra-household levels. The demand side factors on the other hand are factors that determine the degree of access of countries household

and individual to available food. They are in other words determinant of economic access to food or determinant of entitlement to available food. Common to these two sets of factor however is another set of factor that affects the stability of both physical and economic access to foods.

Food security or lack of access to take nutritionally adequate diet in a household or country can take various of forms. For example chronic food insecurity exists when food supplies are persistently insufficient to supply adequate nutrient for all individuals. Transitory food insecurity occurs when there is temporary decline in access to adequate food because of instability in food production, food price increases or income shortfall.

2.2 Farming Experience of Household Heads

Farming experience is an important factor determining both the productivity and the production level in farming. But effect may be positive or negative. Generally it would appear that up to a certain number of years farming experience would have a positive effect after that the effect may become negative. The negative effect may be due to aging or reluctance to change from old and familiar farm produces and techniques to those that are modern and improved.

2.3 Descriptive Analysis of Household Characteristic

The major socioeconomic characteristic of household covered in the survey are presented. These characteristics related to the relative frequency distribution of head of household by gender, age, years of formal education and marital status. Also included are household asset ownership structures, size distribution of household farm, type of land tenure, service of farm, credit types of crops grown, the composition of household livestock (animal and poultry stock), household farm

income distribution ,household non farming employment and income distribution and household non-food consumption pattern.

2.4 Factors That Influence Food Security And Poverty Levels.

In this section we examine factors that determine the food security and poverty status of farming household in Yola and the difference in Nassarwo Jcreng Mayo-Belwa L.G.A Yield of maize , rice ,soya beans, cowpea ,groundnut are higher in yola north and difference statistically significant (TABLE 20).The difference are not statistically significant for millet and sorghum crops for which yola north had not been promoting any improve varieties. At the household level per capital household is also significantly higher in yola north for maize , rice ,soybeans and cowpea in (table 20)the statistically significance of the of the yield level and per capital household production for maize rice soybeans cowpea in yola north is associated with the adoption of improved varieties for these crops. Percent adoption studies in the project area revealed adoption rates of these crops 53% (maize) 50% (rice) 97% (soybeans), and 64% (cowpea). Kwache 2008, gabdo 2008 ,prosab 2009, idns (2009).the capital consumption of maize is lower in Yola north, indicating that residents sells more maize and also consume more other crops such as soybeans and rice .per capital consumption of rice soybeans and cowpea is indeed statistically higher in Nassarwo Jereng Mayo-Belwa L.G.A

2.5 Determination of Food Security

Determinant of food security in sub-Sahara Africa have been investigate:d by several authors Olyemi (1998).

Categorized factors affecting food security at the household level into supply side-factors ,demand side factors and the stability of access to food which include household food and non-food production variability the household economic asset

household income variability the quality of human capital within household degree of producer and price consumer price variability and household food storage and inventory practice.

According to Nyangwesoi et al. (2007) in a study of household food security in Vihiga district of Kenya found that household income number of adults of ethnicity saving behavior and nutrition awareness significantly influence household food security. In a similar studies, Kohoi et al. (2005) established that the significant determinant of food security in the mwinyi district of Kenya were participation of household in the food for work programs mental status of the household head and their educational level. Similarly in a study of food security in the lake-chad area of Borno state Nigeria Goni (2005) reported factors that influence household food security which includes household size, stock of hence produced food and number of income earners in the household.

2.6 Determination of Poverty Status

Several authors have investigated the determinants of poverty in sub-Sahara Africa Okural et al., (2002) in a study of regional poverty reported that northern Uganda was found to be the poorest region; it has the longest depth of poverty and worst in equality; it is characterized by the poor having large mean household incomes, lowest expenditure on health, least change of child survival, and the highest concentration in rural areas.

Similarly, Mint, (2006) found that rural poverty is associated with remoteness, where poverty is higher in the remote areas of Tanzania. In a recent study that examined the determinant of poverty in Sierra Leone, Fargernad and Wallace, (2007), found that almost 80% of rural households were poor, less likely to be educated, and more likely to work in agriculture, particularly rice production.

Department of poverty differed between rural and Urban household, where Urban Households were found to be relatively better.

2.7 Factors Affecting Food Security and Poverty

In analyzing factors that affect household food security and poverty status, the probit regression mode was used. household were classified as food secure or insecure based on estimations of the food security line. This Jimmy Variable (1=food secure, 0=food insecure) Was then use as dependent variable for the regression analysis to estimate the coefficient of factors that affect household food security. The same technique was used for the poverty status.

However, This time the poverty status determined using the P C A technique was used as the dependent variable (1=poor, 0=non-poor). Thus, the

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the method, procedures and strategies employed by the researchers in the collecting of relevant data necessary for the research work. It includes: the study area, method of data collection, sample and sampling techniques and instrument of data analysis.

3.1 Study Area

This study will be carried out in Nassarwo Jereng of Adamawa state. The administrative headquarters is Mayo-belwa with a total land area of 683 sq mi (1,768 km²). It is situated on latitudes 90° 144 and longitudes 9°3'N 12°3'E. Mayo-Belwa is bordered on the Fufore, Ganye, Jala and Demsa and it is bordered with Taraba state. Adebayo and Tukur, (1999); NPC 2006) it is endowed with forest reserve area of 910.8mm per year Akosim et al; (1997) the area has an agro based economy with numerous agricultural potentials. Major segment of the population are farmers. Food crops produced are maize, rice, Guinea and soya beans. Cattle rearing and fishing also predominate, Bakari and Usman 2013.

The study area has a tropical climate marked by dry and raining seasons. The raining season commences in April and ends October, while the dry season starts from November and ends in April with a period of hamattan in the area to total rainfall received per annum is about 998.9mm related humidity is 14percent. The average daily sunshine is 7-8hours averaging 76.1mm. The mean annual temperature is 34 average temperature of about 11. 11 Adebayo and Tukur (1999).

Different dialect and language are found in the study area. Includes: Fulani, waja, yandang, Hausa and others.

3.0 Method of Data Collection

Primary data will be used for this study which will be collected through direct personal interview and standard questionnaire to obtain pertinent information for the study.

3.1 Sample Size And Sampling Procedures

The target population for this study is household head in Nassarwo Jereng Mayo-Belwa L.G.A Adamawa state. A purpose sampling procedure will be adopted for the Village because of time factor and financial constraint. Total number of 100 questionnaire will be administered within the wards which One hundred household heads will be randomly selected from the ward making the total of 100 respondent.

3.2 Method of Data Analysis

The data collected will be analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, to determine the socio-economic characteristic of household head with poverty among the respondent and to investigate the challenge of poverty in food security.

The Foster-Greer-thorbecke (FGT) model will be used in analyzing food security and poverty status among households.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter is concerned with the analysis and interpretation of the various data gather from the field. The data collected through the use of questionnaire were analyzed and tables were drawn in order to adequately discuss the data generated from the questionnaire.

4.1 Data presentation and interpretation

Table 1 shows distribution of respondent's base on sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	53	75.7 %
Female	17	24.3 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: field survey 2016

Table 1 shows that 75.7 % of the respondents are male while 24.3 % were female, this shows that majority of the respondents are male

Table 2: marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage %
Singles	21	30 %
Married	46	65.7 %
Widows/divorce	3	4.3 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: field survey 2016

Table 2 shows that 21 of the respondent which is equal to 30% are single, 46 respondent which is equal to 65.7 % are married while 3 are widows which represent 4.3 % of the population.

Table 3: Age distribution of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
21-40	16	22.9 %
41-60	40	57.1 %
61-80	14	20 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: field survey 2016

Table 3 indicate that 16 respondents representing 22.9 % are within the age of 21-40, 40 representing 57.1 % respondent are within the age of 41-60 while 14 respondents representing 20% are within the age of 61-80 years.

The dominant age group here are those in the age within 41-60 years which is very important for this research work because they attest experience poverty status.

Table 4: Educational status of the respondents

Educational status	Frequency	Percentage %
Primary	20	28.6 %
Post-Primary	37	52.8 %
Post-Secondary	13	18.6 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: field survey 2016

Table 4 indicate that 28.6 % of the respondents are primary school certificate holders, 52.8 % are WAEC/SSCE holders and 18.6 % of the respondent are A level certificate holders. This shows that the illiteracy level is at minimum or not severe among the respondent.

TABLE 5: Occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage %
Farming	19	27.1 %
Business	28	40 %
Armed force	3	4.3 %
Civil servant	20	28.6 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: survey field 2016

Table 5 shows that 27.1% of the populations are engage in farming activities as their source of earning livelihood. 40 % are business men which is also their source of livelihood, 4.3 % are armed force group which is also their source of earning their livelihood, and 28.6% are civil servant. This shows that majority of the population are self-reliance they do not depend on government to provide their needs.

Table 6: Duration of year's spendel by the respondent in the study area.

Years spend	Frequency	Percentage %
21-30 years	17	24.3 %
31-40 years	32	45.7 %
41-50 years	21	30 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: survey field 2016

Table 6 indicate that 24.3 % of the respondent live for 21-30 years in the study area while 45.7 % respondent lives for 31-40 years in the study area and 30% of the respondents lives for 41-50 years and above in the study area. by this finding, it can be say that almost all the respondents has first-hand information the study area and have experience on the changes that are taking place in that very environment.

SECTION B Information Required

Table 7: Are you aware of the concept food security?

Responses	frequency	Percentage %
Aware	10	14.3 %
Not aware	7	10 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: field survey 2016

Table 7 above shows that majority of the respondent which is 90% strongly agree that they are aware of the concept of food security and only 10% of the population were not aware of the concept of food security.

Table 8 how do you know about the concept of food security?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
From media	10	14.3 %
Lectures	7	10 %
Strange event	53	75.7 %
Total	70	100 %

Source: field survey 2016

Table 8 indicate that 14.3% of the respondents have knowledge of Food security concept from the communication media, 10 % of the respondents come across the idea of the concept from lectures while 75.7 % of the population get the knowledge of Food security through some strange event that are happening in the environment like flooding,

Table 9: Do Food security affect food system such as production, distribution, processing and storage?

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
No effect	7	10%
Low effect	19	27.1%
Severe effect	44	62.9%
Total	70	100%

Source: field survey 2016

The information above shows that 10% of the population agree that Food security has no effect on food system, 27.1% says that Food security has low effect on food system while 62.9% of the respondents strongly agree that Food security have severe effect on food system more especially food production, storage and distribution are the most hit component of food system by Food security.

Table 10: Do Food security affect your way of earning livelihood?

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	50	71.4%
No	20	28.6%
Total	70	100%

Table 10. Above show that 71.4% of the respondents agree that Food security affect livelihood, while 28.6% says Food security do not affect their way of earning livelihood. This shows that Food security has cause low income generating poor livelihood.

Table 11: Does Food security contribute to increase price of food in the market place?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	50	71.4 %
No	20	28.6 %
Total	70	100 %

Source field survey: 2016

Base on the above information it shows that 71.4 % of the respondent agreed that Food security contribute to increase in price of food in the market place as a result of it impact to agricultural sector. while 28.6% of the respondents disagreed that Food security has no contribution towards increase in food price in the market place.

Table 12. Are you able to acquire all the six (5) classes food in a meal with the exception of water?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	43	61.4 %
No	27	38.6 %
Total	70	100 %

Source field survey: 2016

The Table above indicates that 61.4% of the respondents are able to acquire all the five class of food in a meal while 38.6% are not able to acquire them. This shows that there are still some people that are food insecure in the study area.

Table 13: How many times do you eat a day?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
1 times a day	8	11.4 %
2 times a day	35	50 %
3 times a day	27	38.6 %
Total	70	100 %

Source survey field 2016

Table 13 indicate that 11.4 % of the respondent eat once a day, 50 % were able to eat two time a clay while 38.6 % eats three times a day.

The result of table 12 and 13 when complied together it shows that the are some people that are still food insecure, because some eat two times a day while some eat just once a clay some cannot be able to acquire all the six classes of food in a day.

Table 14: Does Food security impact affect the three facet pillars of food security such as food availability, accessibility, and utilization?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	62	88.6 %
No	8	11.4 %
Total	70	100 %

Source field survey: 2016

Table 14 indicate that the impact of Food security on the three main facet of food security while 11.4% says no, Food security does not affect the three main facet of the food security. The dominant population here is 88, 6 % it can be badly said that Food security affect the pillars of food security negatively.

Table 15: Is there any measures taken by you to mitigate the impact of Food security on food security?

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	37	52.9 %
No	33	47.1 %
Total	70	100 %

Source field survey: 2016

Table 15 above that 52.9 % of the respondent say Yes the have taken some measure to mitigate the impact of Food security on food security. While 47.1 % says they have not taken any measure yet.

1.2 Findings and Discussion

Table 1: 75.7% of the respondents are male which constitute the dominant population

Table 2: during the research, the researcher found out that 65.7 % of the respondents are married.

Table 3: this table shows that 67.1% of the respondents are within the age group 41-60 years which is the dominant age group.

Table 4: the researcher also discover that the dominant qualification of the respondents are SSCE/WAEC holders as their highest qualification.

Table 6: the researcher find out that 45.7% of the respondents live for about 31-40 in the study area

Table 7: the researcher discovered that about 90% of the respondent are aware of the concept of Food security.

Table 8: the researcher here, find out that 75.7% of the respondent are aware of the concept of Food security through strange event that are happening in the environment.

Table 12: shows that 71.4% of the respondents said that Food security affect their way of earning livelihood.

Table 13: shows that the level of Food security impact of loses is severe in the study area. Table 14: indicate that 71.4% of the respondents agreed that Food security has contributed to increase prize of food in the market place. Table 15 and 16 shows that 38.6% of the respondents cannot be able to acquire all the classis of food in a meal and only 38.6 % of the respondents are able to eat three times a day. This shows the state of food insecurity in the study area. Table 17: indicate that Food security is affecting the three pillars of food security negatively.

While table 18: shows that only 52.9% of the respondent have taking measures to combat Food security.

From the information obtain above from the respondents whose opinion were sampled and analyzed the result reveal that:

1. Majority of respondents are aware of the Food security concept
2. During past years there is decrease in poverty status and increase in food security in the study area

3. The result reveal that the level of Food security impact on food security is severe.
4. The result also reveal that the current effect of Food security some people are not able to diversify their diet and some eat once a day.
5. The result also indicate that Food security contribute to increase prize of food in the market place which make it difficult for some people to access food With this result it can be strongly said that there are still people that are food insecure in the study area as a result of Food security effect on food system and livelihood and it is belief that these findings has meet research question.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation. It is important after the end of every research work to draw a summary of the entire content and create room for the researcher to make recommendation.

5.1 Summary

The researcher tries to assess the Food security and poverty status among household in Nasarawo Jereng Mayo-Belwa Local government. The chapter one of this document content the background of the study, statement of the problem, aim and objectives, research question significant of the study and the study area.

While chapter two consist of conceptual framework under which it consist of the Food security and it effect on food security.

Chapter three contain the method use for data gathering analysis and sampling techniques while chapter four consist of data presentation and interpretation. In chapter five summary, conclusion and recommendation is found in this chapter.

5.2 Conclusion

Food security therefore has an impact on food security indirectly. From the foregoing Food security ultimately influences household food security and livelihood it affects food availability, accessibility, utilization and stability and livelihood in general. Low income as a consequence of Food security effect on output translate in to the inability of the people to diversify their diets, generating

situation of malnutrition and poverty status. It also leads to deterioration in food quality due to increase in temperatures and lack of refrigerating equipment and water scarcity generating health, hazards and poor living condition especially among poor and vulnerable groups who depends on Food security for their survival. There is no gainsaying that Food security poses a serious threat in Nigeria especially in the areas of agriculture, flooding, land use, energy consumption, biodiversity, health people who depend on agriculture as a means of livelihood are most vulnerable to the challenges of Food security. Agriculture is not only affected by Food security, but contributes through emitting greenhouse gases. Therefore, Food security mitigation can be achieved through the reduction of greenhouse emissions from agriculture by encouraging environmental friendly agricultural practices.

5.3 Recommendations

- Government should integrate issues of Food security as well as adaptation strategies into the national development plan since the Food security risks is no agriculture development (food security) but to the country's general development and sustenance of the entire citizenry.
- There is need for policy direction for mitigating Food security in order to improve and sustain food security for agricultural productivity which would include improved land management, adjustment of planting dates, and introduction of new crop varieties.
- There is need for combination of informative, adaptive, behavioral and innovative technological methods towards
- Public enlightenments and seminars on Food security will improve the knowledge of Food security and its management to farmers and communities at large.

- Early warning signal on Food security should be used effectively by the investigate some negative effects of Food security which is associated with destruction of lives and properties and food insecurity.
- Finally, Food security adaptation in Nigeria should be very supportive of climatic information dissemination as a successful adaptation to Food security which implies that vulnerable groups such as farmers should have regular information on current issues of Food security adaptation which can be achieved through the strengthening of the nation's extension services in disseminating farm climate information to farmers.

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Appendix

Department of Disaster Management
College of Continuing Education
Adamawa State Polytechnic, Yola.

Date -----

Dear Respondent,

I am a student of the above mentioned institution, presently a final year student carrying out research work on the Topic: *(Assessment of food security and poverty status among household)*

This questionnaire is intended to collect information for research purpose only..

The information you are requested to supply are purely for academic purpose. please answer the questions by ticking or filling in the space provided as.....

Thank you for your kind assistance

Yours faithfully,
Mohammed Aliyu Njicka
Researcher

