



Impact of COVID-19 on rural women and men in Cross River and Kaduna states, Nigeria

Gender, Climate and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN)

*Prepared by Shweta Gupta, Muzna Alvi
& Claudia Ringler, IFPRI
Data collected by Finmark*

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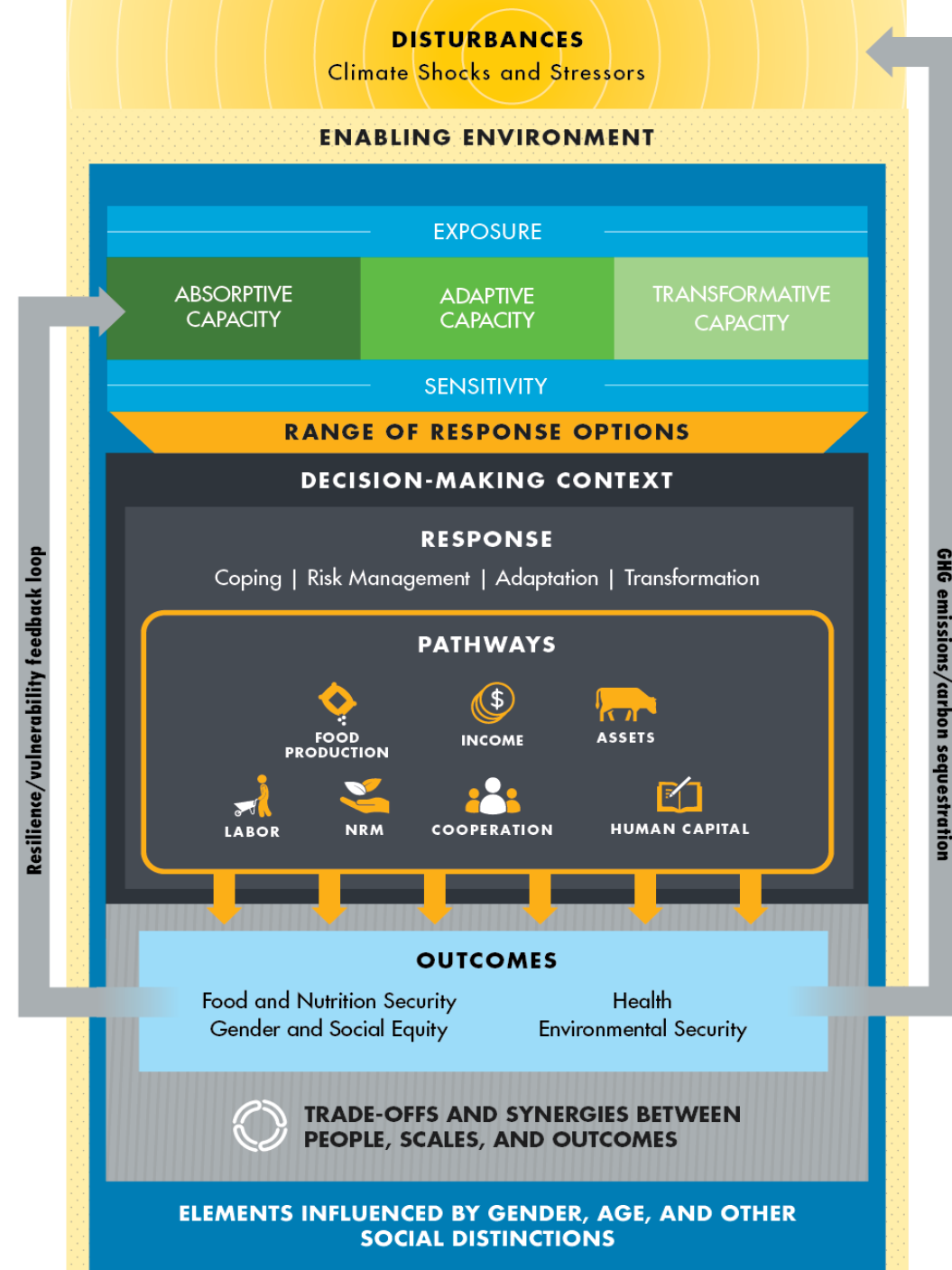
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



Credit: Melissa Cooperman

Gender, Climate Change and Nutrition (GCAN) Framework

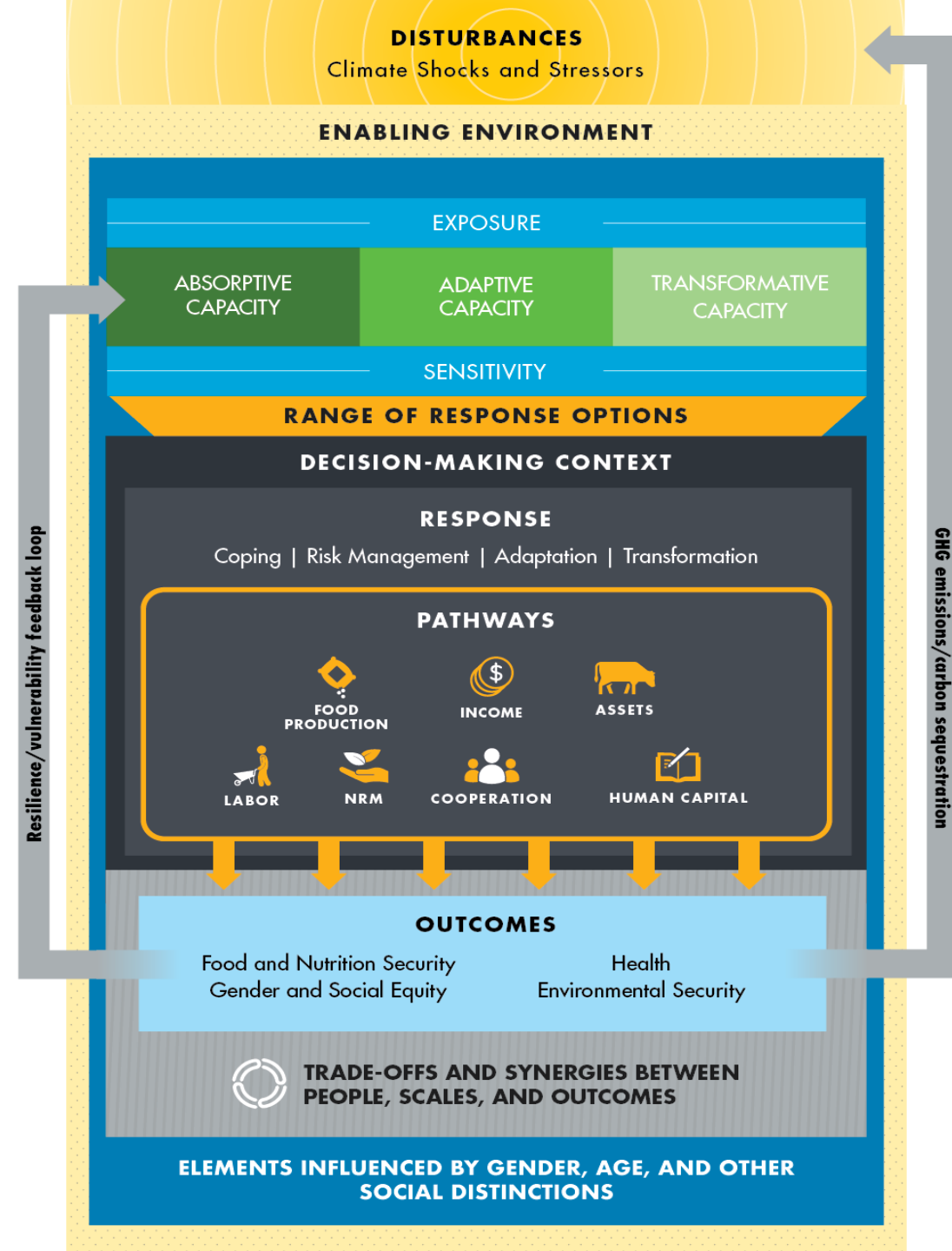
- The impact of shocks and stressors on people are not direct but follow different pathways and are influenced by different factors:
 - Exposure and sensitivity
 - Resilience capacities
 - Decision-making context
 - Responses
- Resilience is dynamic: well-being outcomes influence future resilience capacities
- The Covid-19 pandemic triggered both health and economic shocks
- Resilience to these unanticipated shocks requires mainly absorptive capacity and immediate coping responses



GCAN Framework:

Health and economic shocks from Covid-19 may result in the following gendered responses/outcomes:

- Loss of control over income
- Asset dynamics
- Change in labor allocation, increase in care burden
- Changes in mobility, implication for risk of exposure
- Food insecurity, changes in dietary diversity
- Conflict



Key areas of inquiry

- Direct impacts:
 - Has anyone in the household been sick in the last 7 days?
 - Has the household lost income due to Covid-19?
- WASH environment (resilience capacity)
- Loss of control over income (bargaining power)
- Changes in migration of household members and remittances (labor/income)
- Asset, savings, borrowing, direct transfers (coping measures)
- Change in labor allocation, increase in care burden (coping measures/outcomes)
- Changes in mobility to buy food, seek medical care, fetch water/fuelwood etc., (coping measures/outcomes)
- Food insecurity, changes in dietary diversity (coping measures/outcomes)
- Conflict—work together to solve problems, fear of partner (outcomes)

Survey Implementation

- Selected countries with previous face-to-face surveys that had collected phone numbers: Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda
- Working with partners on the ground or phone survey companies with local call centers
 - Tradeoffs in terms of response rate, sensitivity/knowledge of subject
- Developed a common questionnaire (20-30 mins long), 3-5 rounds over 6 months, each round lasting <2 weeks
- Sample includes approximately half women, half men respondents; same respondents are followed across rounds
- Programmed in SurveyCTO (or proprietary software of survey company)
- Nigeria sample drawn from 'Agro-Processing Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support (APPEALS)' survey (WB) with ~1000 female respondents, focusing on two FTF states (Kaduna and Cross River)
- 2 rounds completed (**mid-August to mid-Sep and mid-October**); third round ongoing

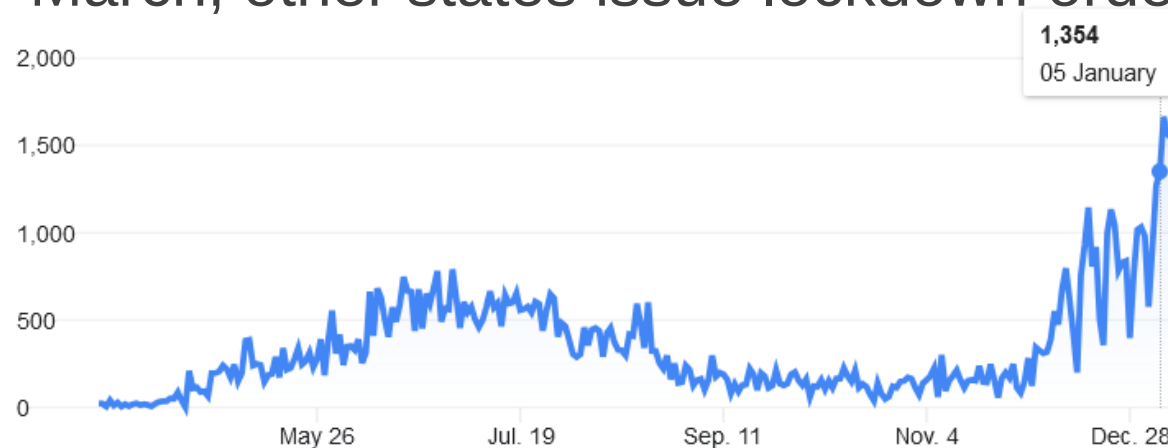
Location of respondents

Kaduna state
and Cross
Rivers

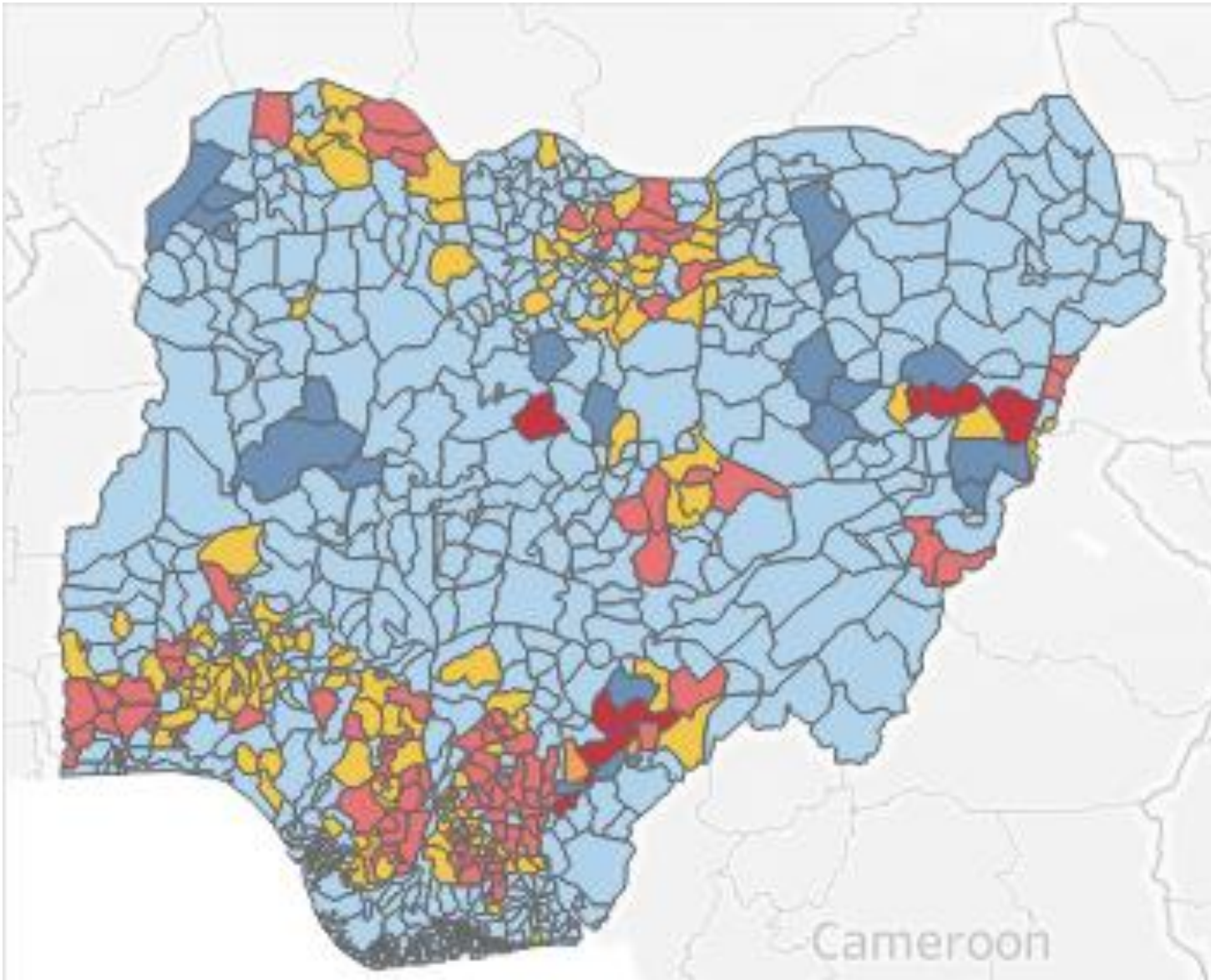


COVID-19 in Nigeria

- First case: February 27, 2020
 - January 9, 2021: 97,478 cases, 1342 deaths (Kaduna: 2418 cases, Cross River: 169 cases)
- Swift government action:
 - Travel ban for 13 countries and ban on mass gatherings March 18. Travel bans extend to all domestic and international flights in April.
 - March 19th federal government orders closure of schools
 - Lockdown in Federal Capital Territory, Lagos and Ogun states declared on 30 March, other states issue lockdown orders throughout April



Source: JHU



Hotspot map of areas of high Covid- 19 risk in Nigeria

Source: Koo, Azzarri, Ghosh and Quabili, 2021

Household descriptives

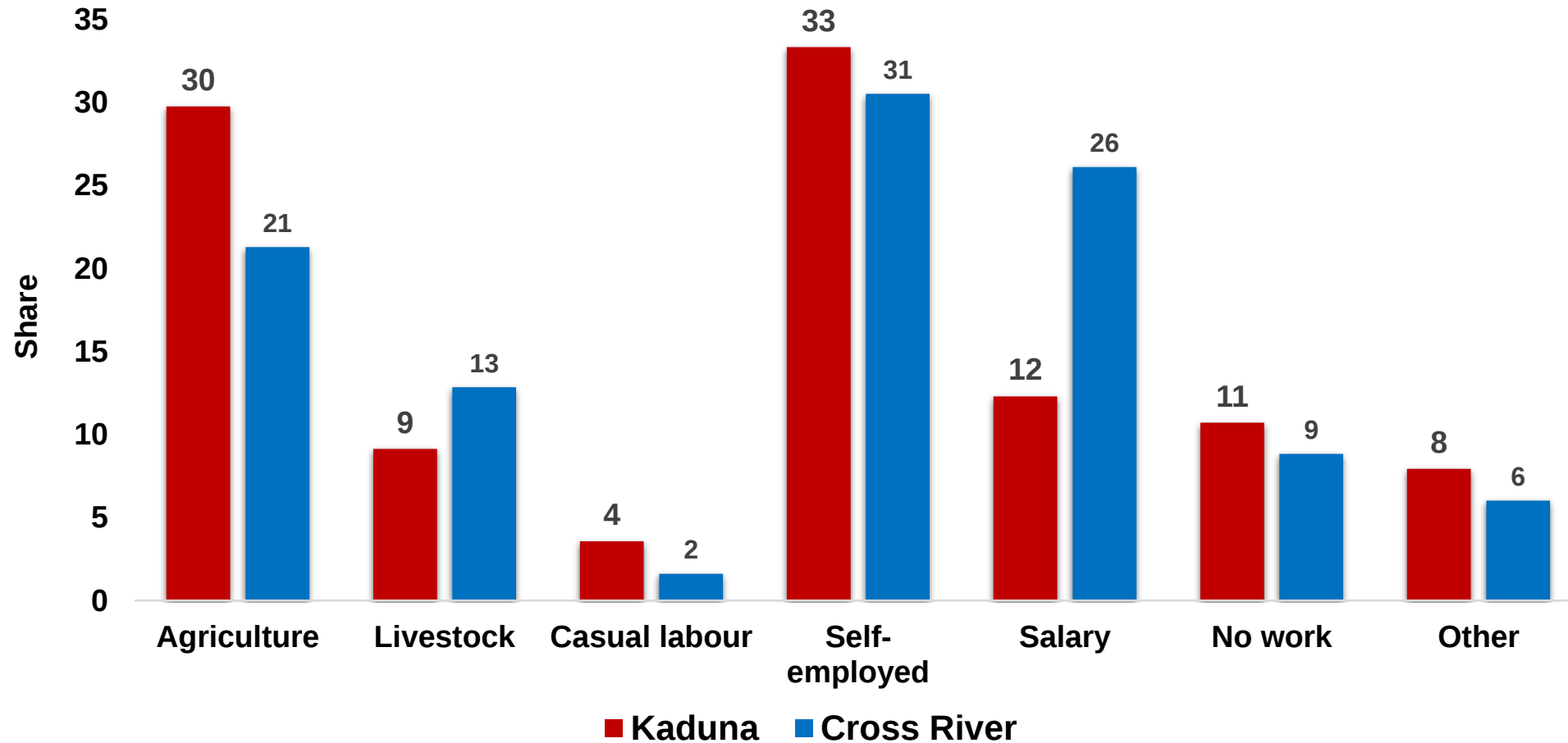
Characteristic	Kaduna state	Cross River state	Full sample
Males (%)	49.21	50.2	49.7
Age (years)	38 (11)	39 (10)	38.4 (105)
Marital status			
<i>Married (%)</i>	88	67.5	78
<i>Single (%)</i>	7.1	26.5	17
<i>Widowed/Divorced (%)</i>	5.1	6.0	5.6
Family size	9 (5.4)	5.5 (2.5)	7.2 (4.6)
No. of children (<=5 years)	2.2 (2)	1 (1.2)	1.6 (1.7)
No. of elderly* (>=60 years)	0.5 (0.8)	0.4 (0.6)	0.4 (0.7)
<i>Total number of observations</i>	252	249	501

* In Kaduna, 63% respondents reported 0 elderly and in Cross River, 73% reported 0 elderly in their HH.

Household descriptives (cont.)

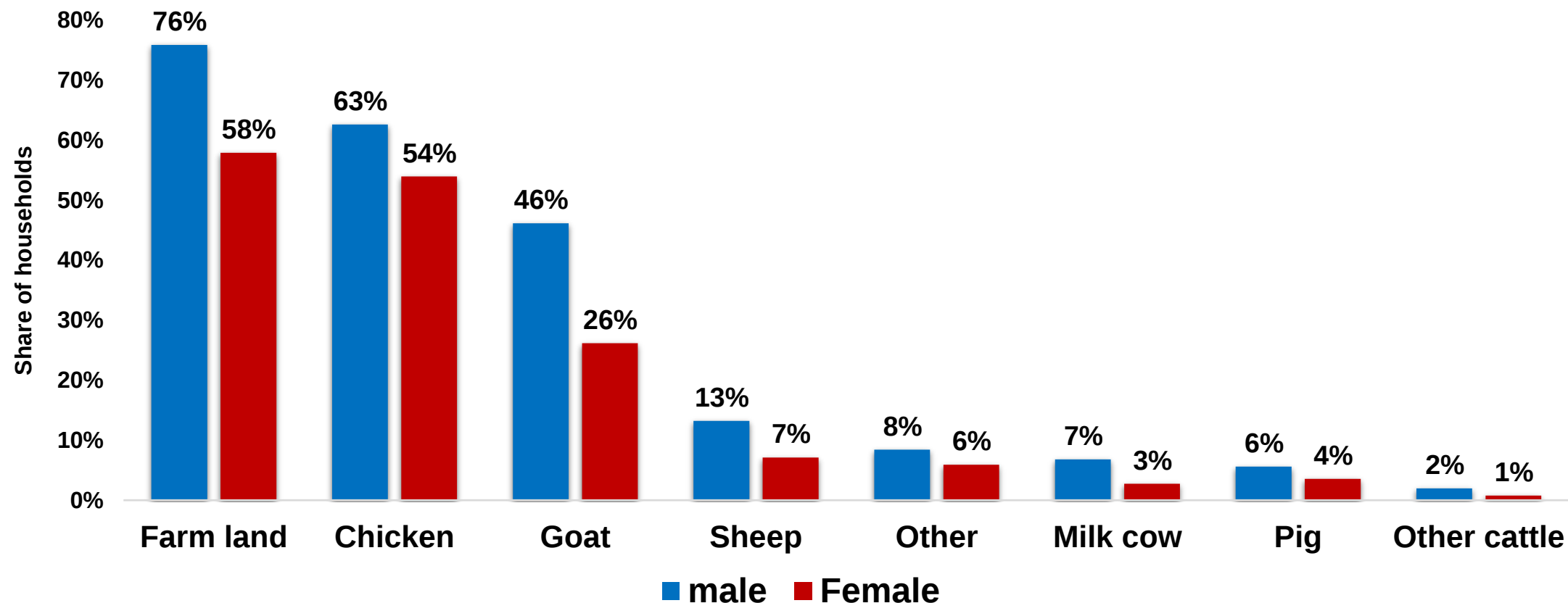
Characteristic	Kaduna state	Cross River state	Full sample
Highest education			
<i>No formal schooling (%)</i>	7	0	3.4
<i>Primary or less (%)</i>	14	4	9
<i>Secondary or less (%)</i>	37	37	37
<i>More than secondary (%)</i>	43	59	51
Household head			
<i>Self (%)</i>	62	67	64
<i>Spouse (%)</i>	38	33	36
Female headed HH (%)	13	21	17
<i>Total number of observations</i>	252	249	501

Primary Occupation of respondent



The sum across all occupations for any state or full sample exceeds 100 since some people do both agriculture and livestock rearing.

Household assets

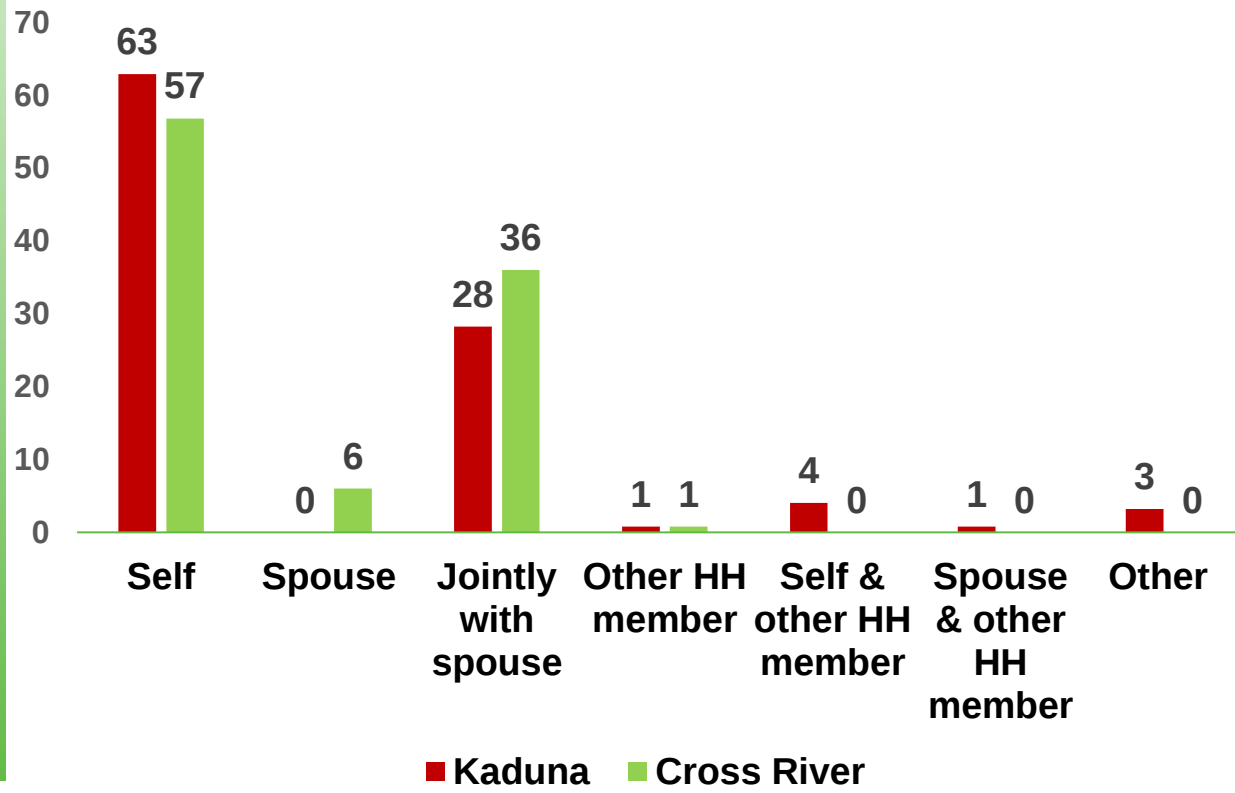


- More male farmers reported ownership of the above assets by their HH than female farmers

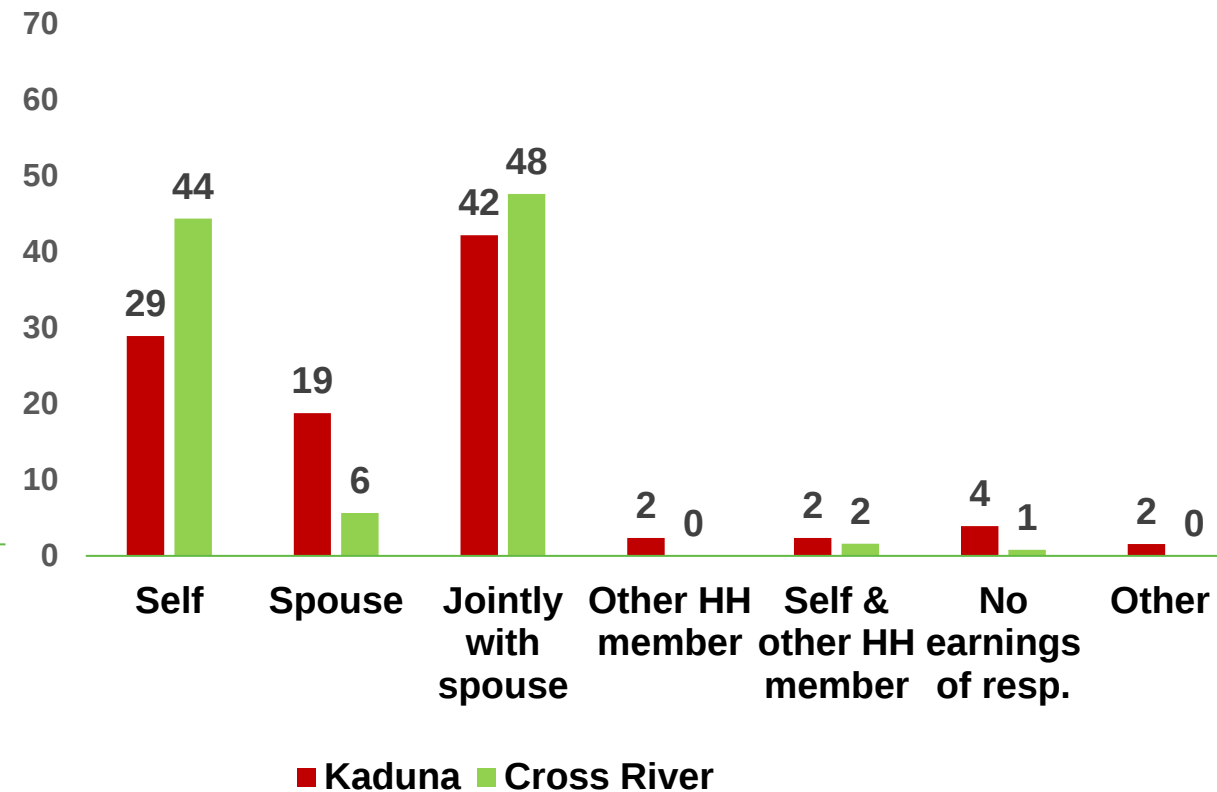
Who decides how to spend earnings of **respondent**?

- By Gender

Respondent is male



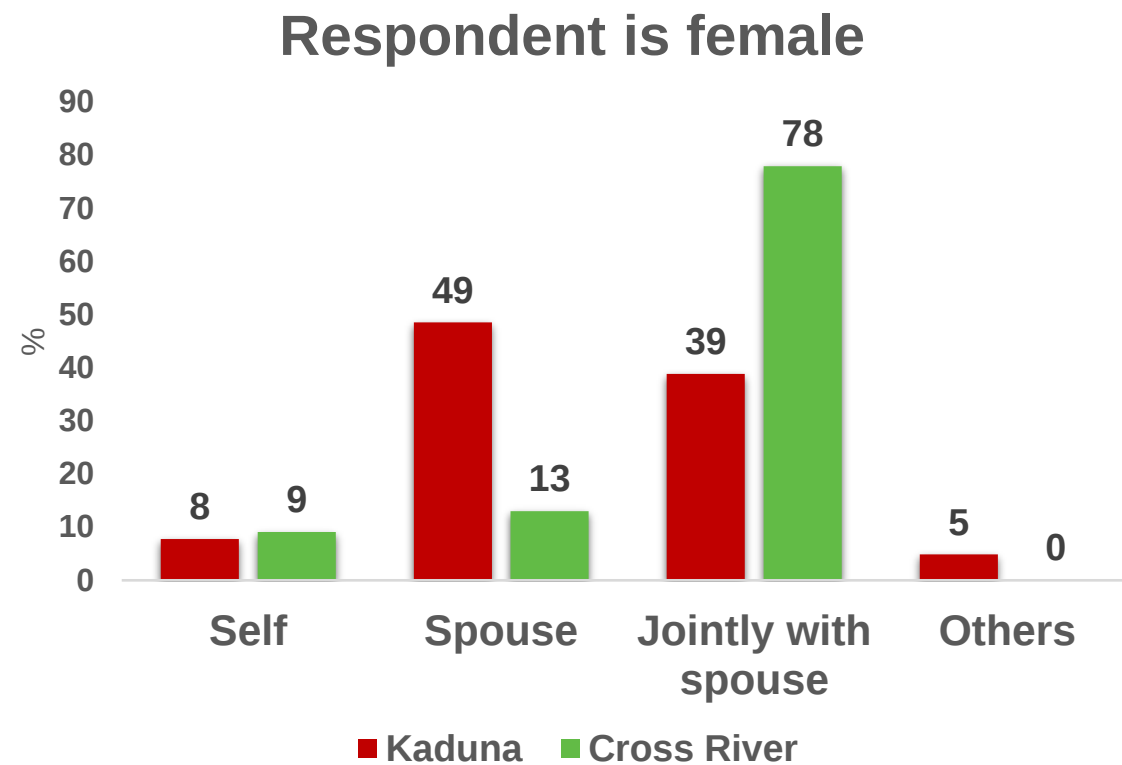
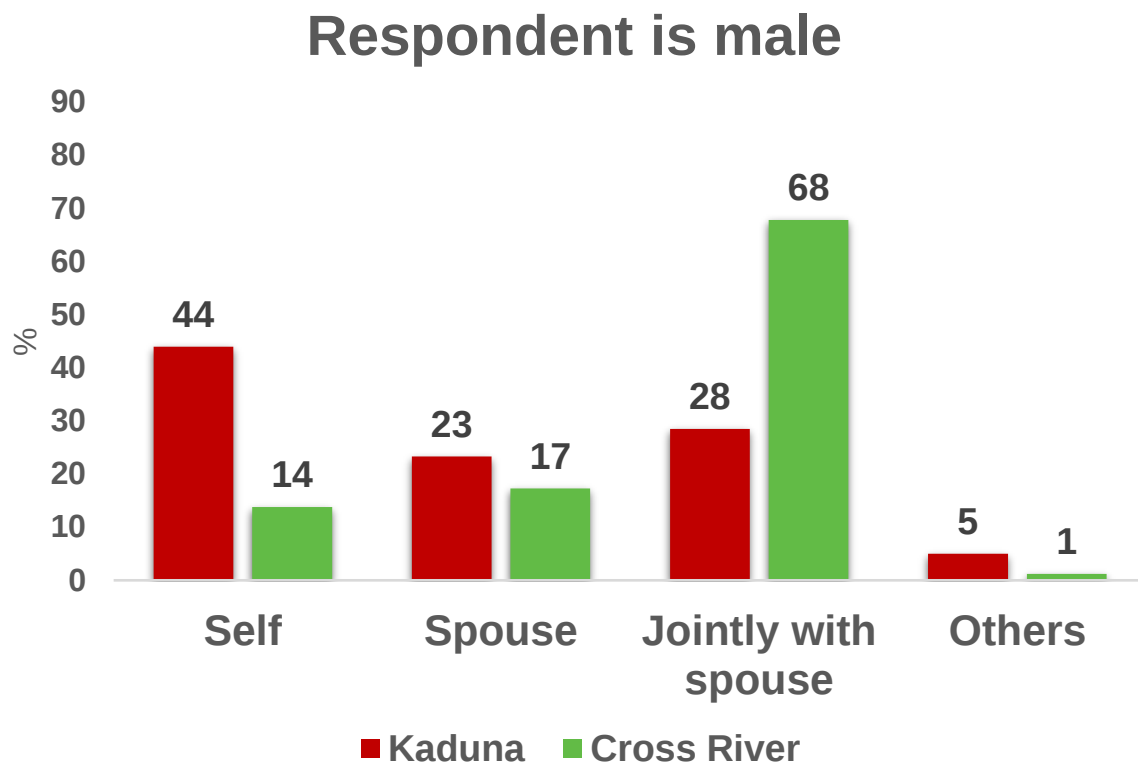
Respondent is female



- Few women in Kaduna report that they decide on how to spend their earnings
- No men in Kaduna state that their spouse decides on how to spend their earnings

Who decides how to spend earnings of spouse?

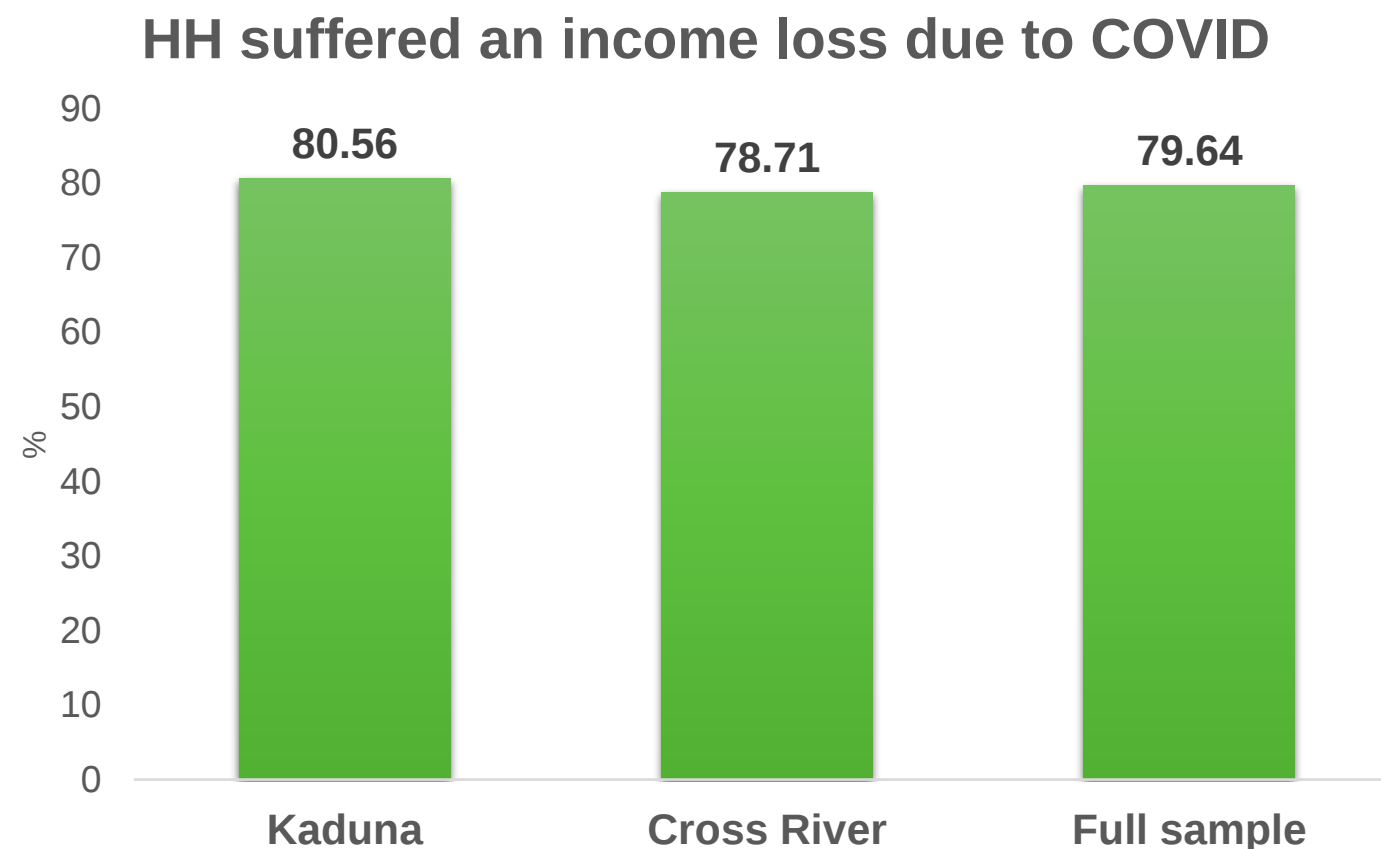
- By Gender



- Clearly close to half of men in Kaduna decide on how to spend their wives' earnings and their earnings; more joint decision-making on earnings in Cross River

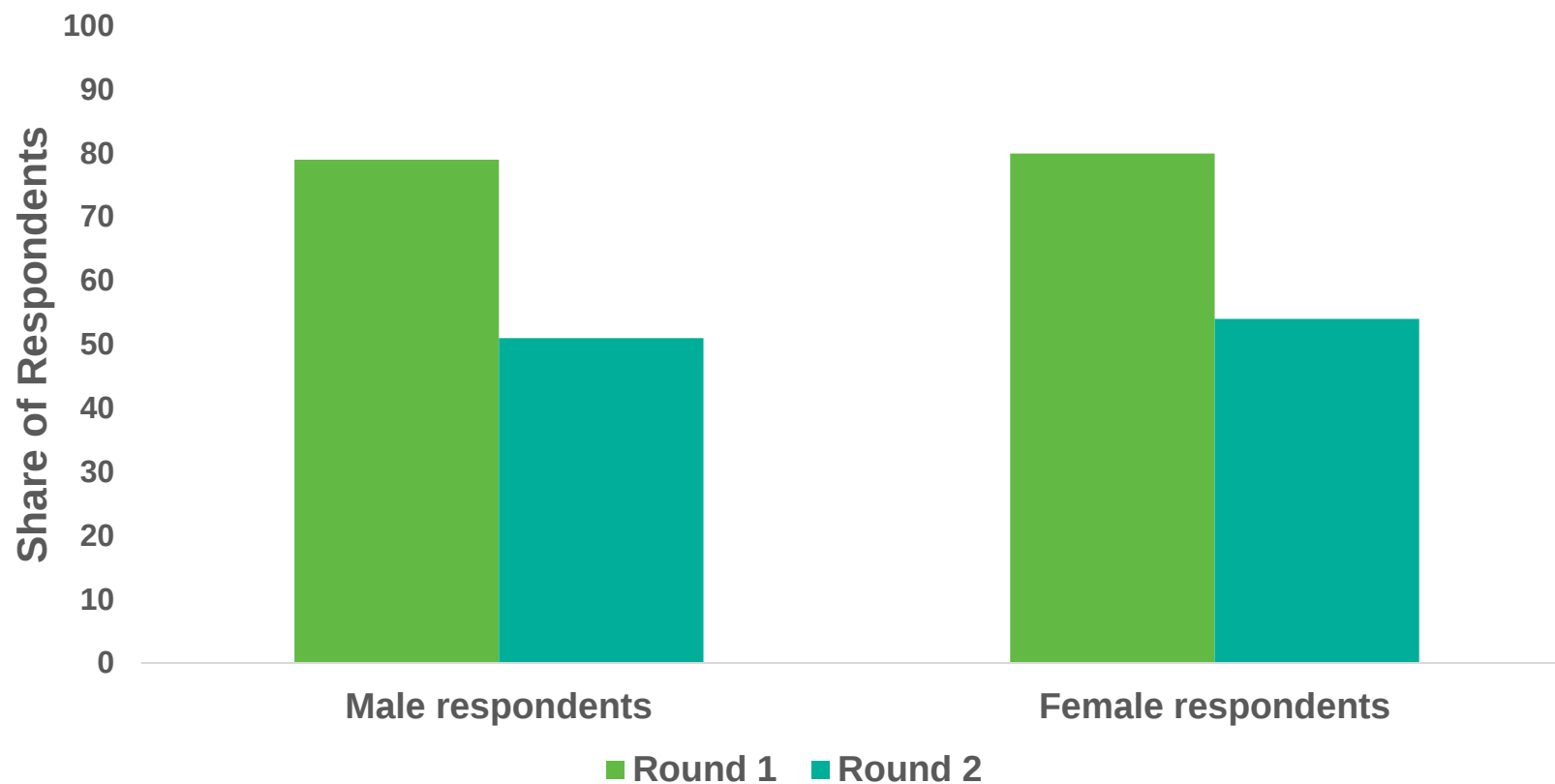
Impact of COVID on income

- N= 252 for Kaduna, 249 for Cross River and 501 for full sample
- In both the states and full sample, nearly 4/5th of males and 4/5th of females reported their HH suffered an income loss

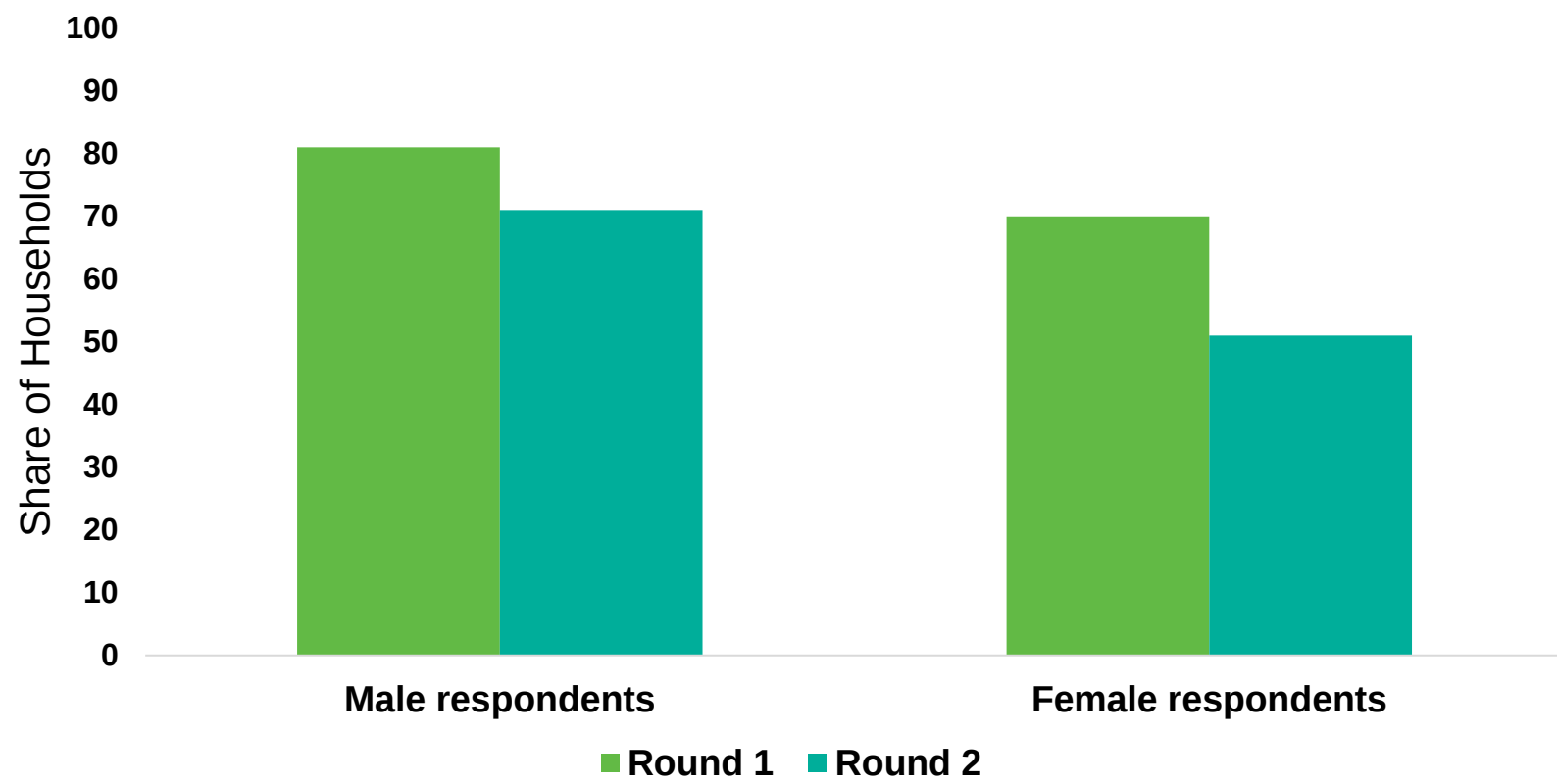


Income loss due to Covid-19, change between rounds 1 and 2 (%)

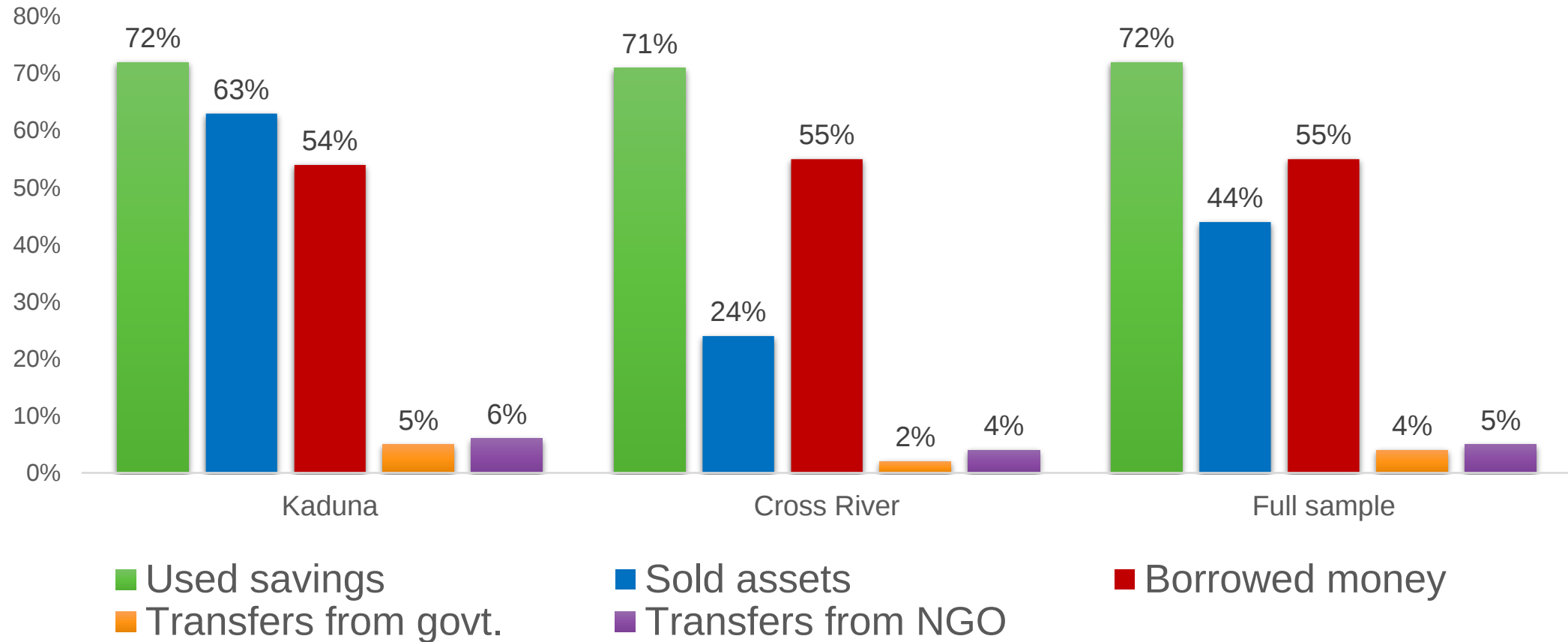
- The share of respondents suffering from income losses declined; presumably as economic activities resumed during the summer, alternative income opportunities were also found



Worked in the last 7 days (%)

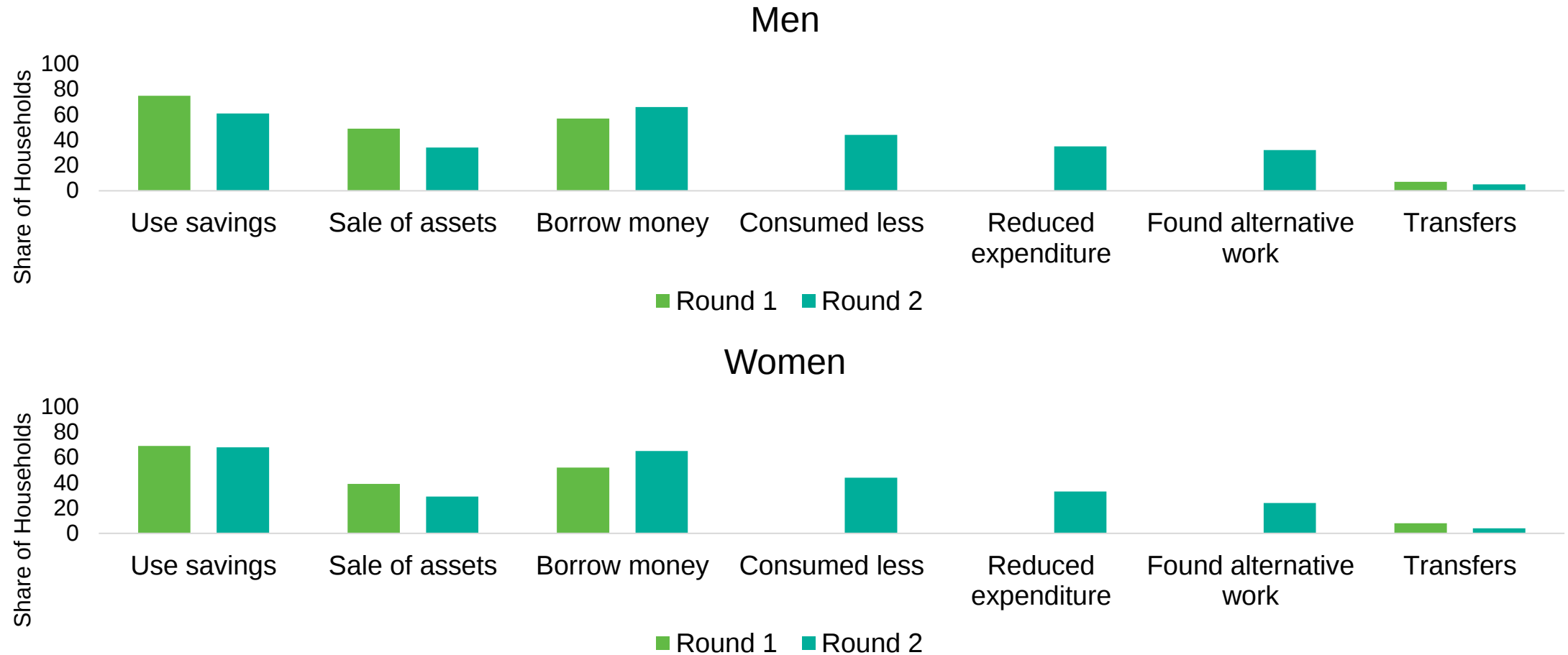


Coping strategies to deal with income loss



- Kaduna relied much more on selling of assets than Cross River
- More government and NGO transfers in Kaduna

Coping mechanisms to deal with loss of income (%)



Filter: those who have lost income

Impact on household care by respondent

Amount of time (hours) spent on caring by respondent in last 24 hours

Resp. gender	Kaduna	Cross River	Full sample
Male	7 (4.4)	7 (7)	7.15 (5.8)
Female	11 (7.5)	10 (10)	10.3 (9)
Total	9 (6.5)	8.5 (8.7)	8.7 (7.7)
N	252	249	501

- Half of the respondents state that they spend more time on caring than before, slightly more in Cross River (55%)
- Female respondents self-report more time on care than male respondents

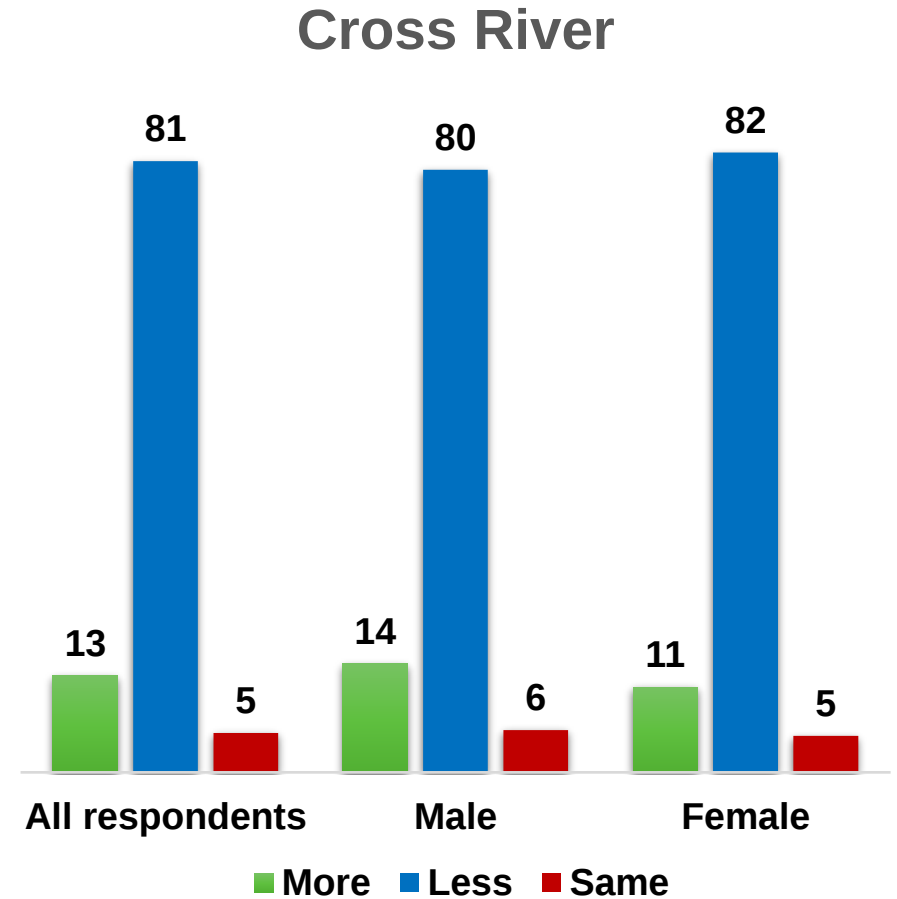
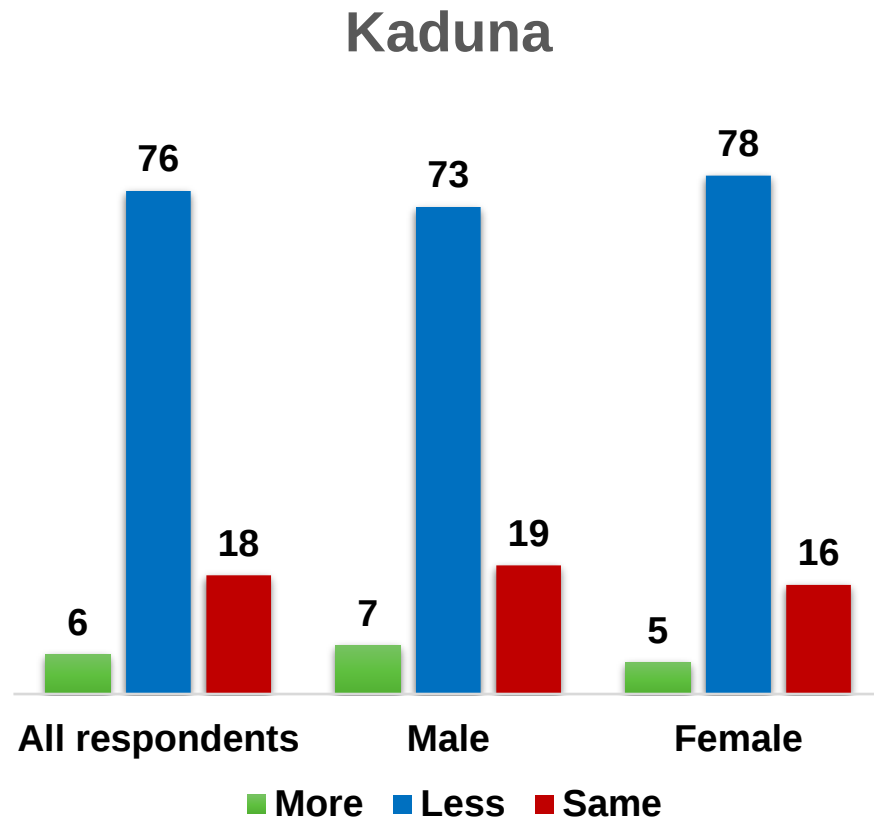
Amount of time (hours) spent on caring by spouse in last 24 hours

Resp. gender	Kaduna	Cross River	Full sample
Male	14.3 (7.2)	9.4 (6.8)	12.2 (7.4)
Female	6.5 (4.5)	6.2 (8.8)	6.4 (6.7)
Total	10.6 (7.2)	7.9 (8)	9.5 (7.7)
N	221	168	389

- 40% the respondents state that their spouse spends more time on caring than before, slightly more in Cross River (46%)
- Male respondents report more time spent on care by their wives than women acknowledge. This result is also consistent for round 2.

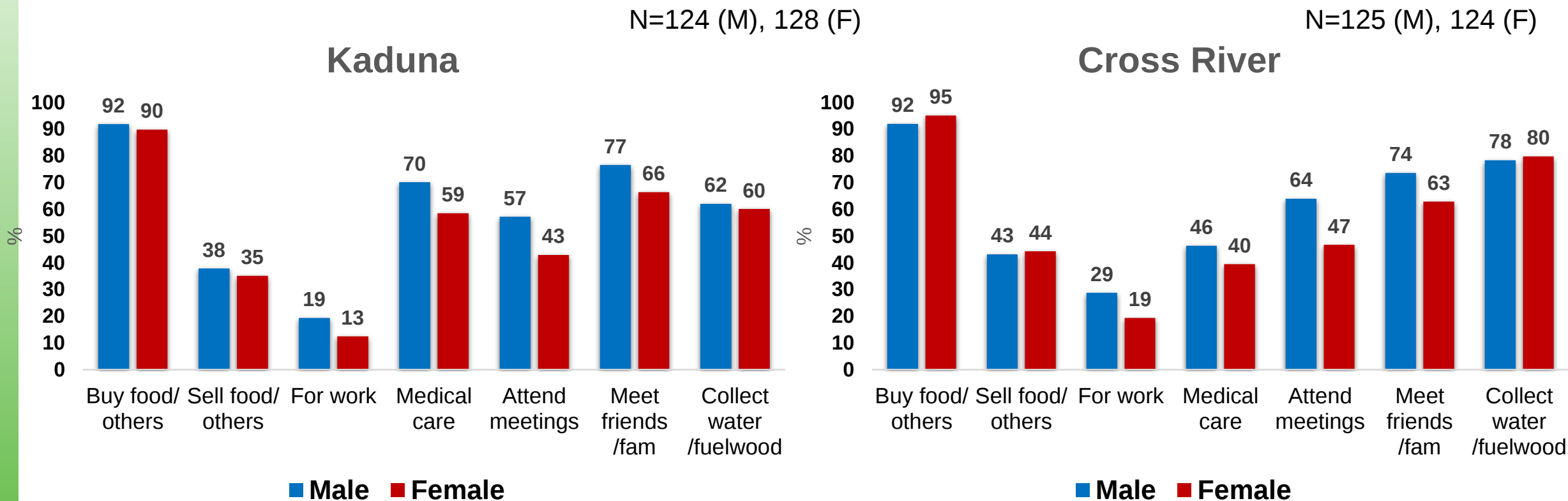
Source: IFPRI GCAN phone surveys

Mobility now as compared to pre- COVID times



- Mobility severely constrained in both states; and somewhat more constrained in rural CR

Mobility: Activities performed in last 2 weeks by State

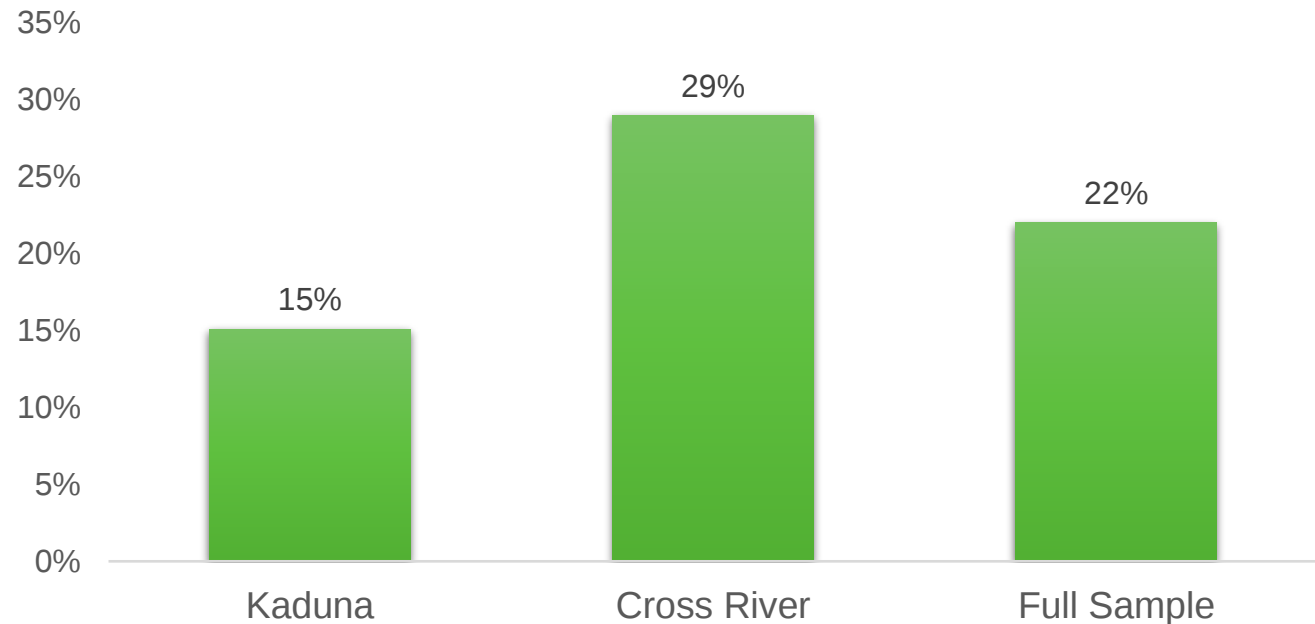


- More men reported going out than women to do various activities.
- In Kaduna, more respondents reported going out for medical care than in CR
- More water/fuelwood collection in Cross River

Migration in household

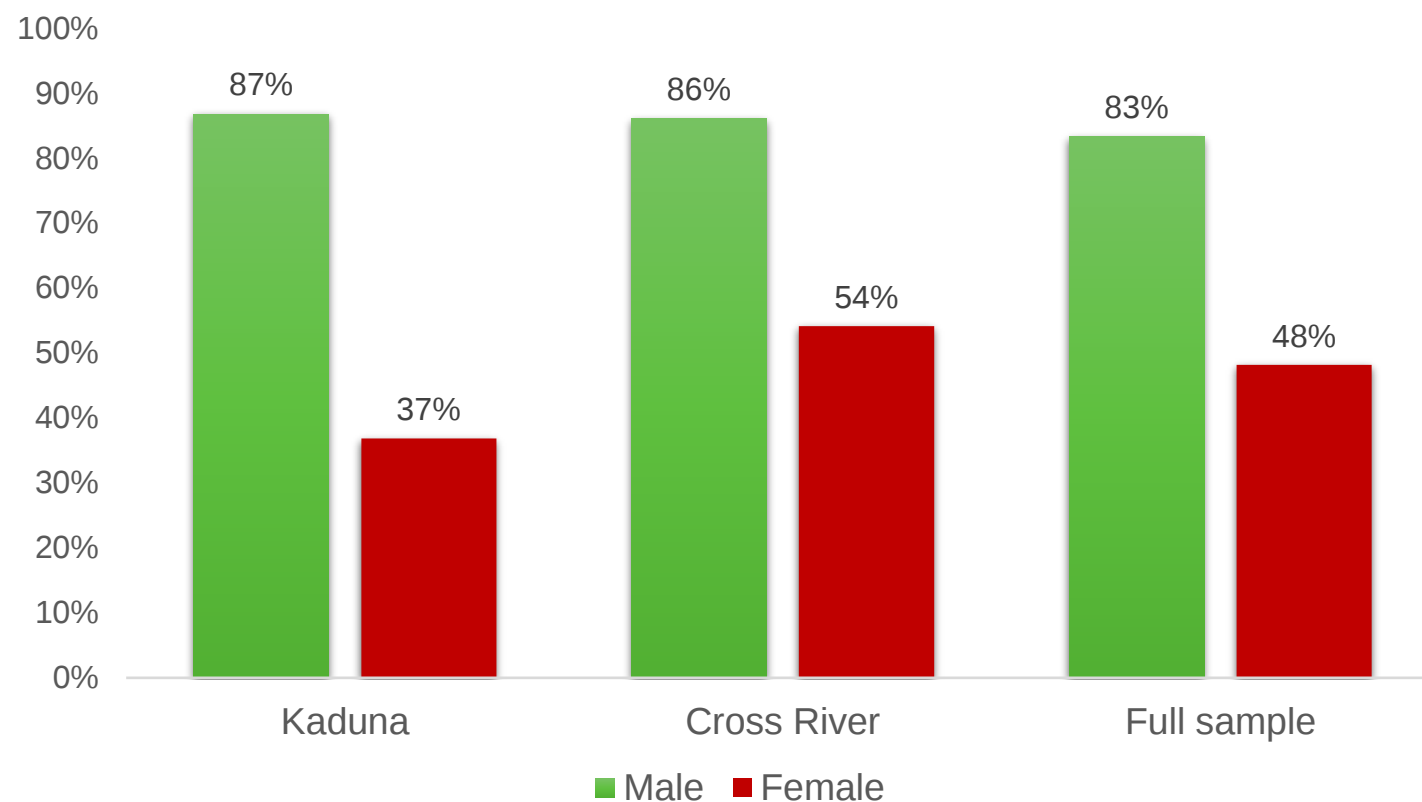
- N=252 for Kaduna, 249 for Cross River, 501 for full sample

A HH member migrated in the last 1 year

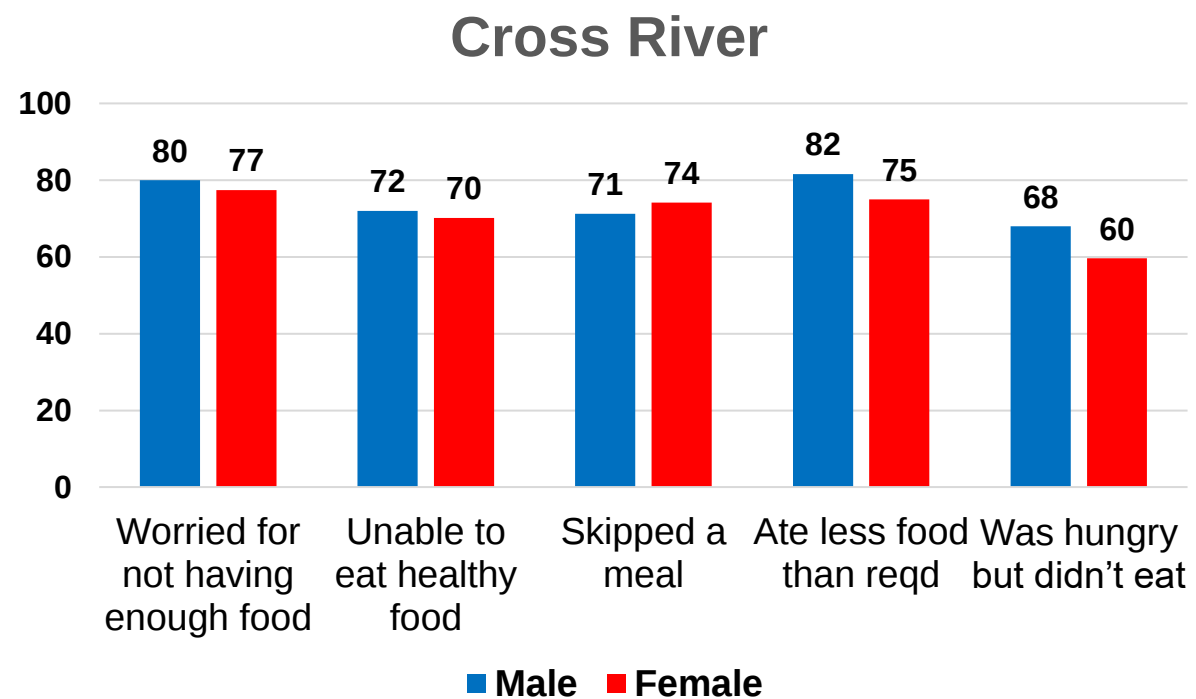
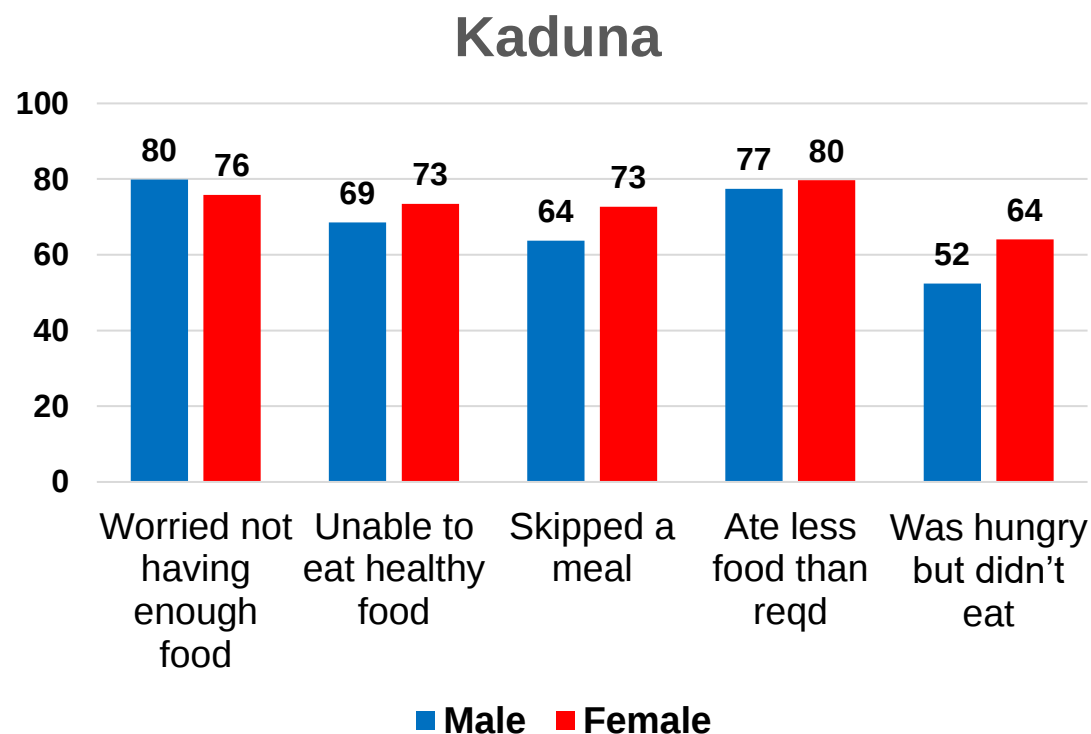


Gender of migrant

- The figure reports % of HH in a state or full sample that reported a male (female) migrant out of total HHs with a migrant in that state or full sample.
- Eg, out of 38 HHs that reported a migrant in the last year, 87% said a male had migrated & 37% said a female had migrated from their HH.
- More female migrants in CR than Kaduna

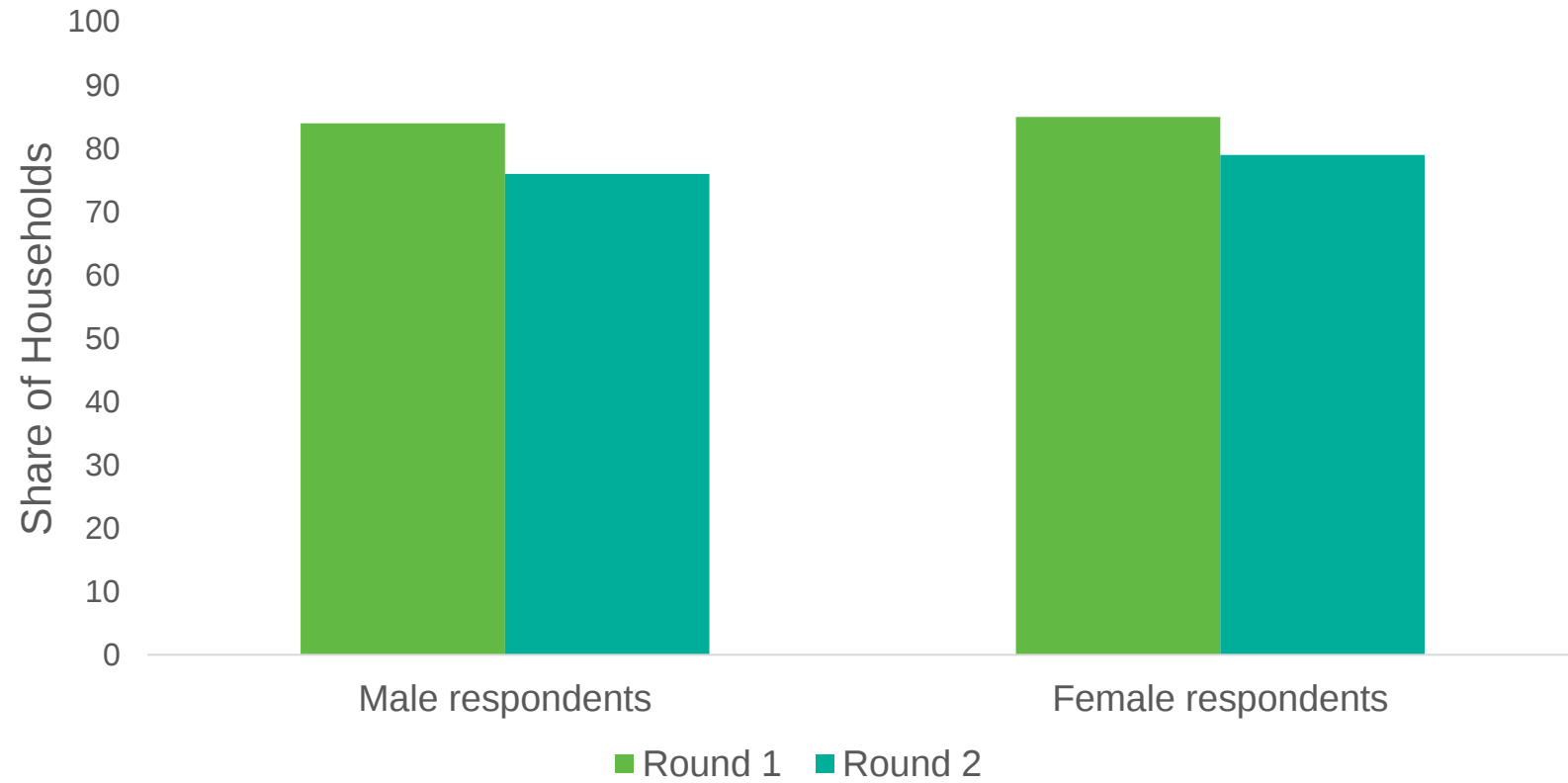


Global Food Insecurity Experience Scale (2-week recall, shortened)

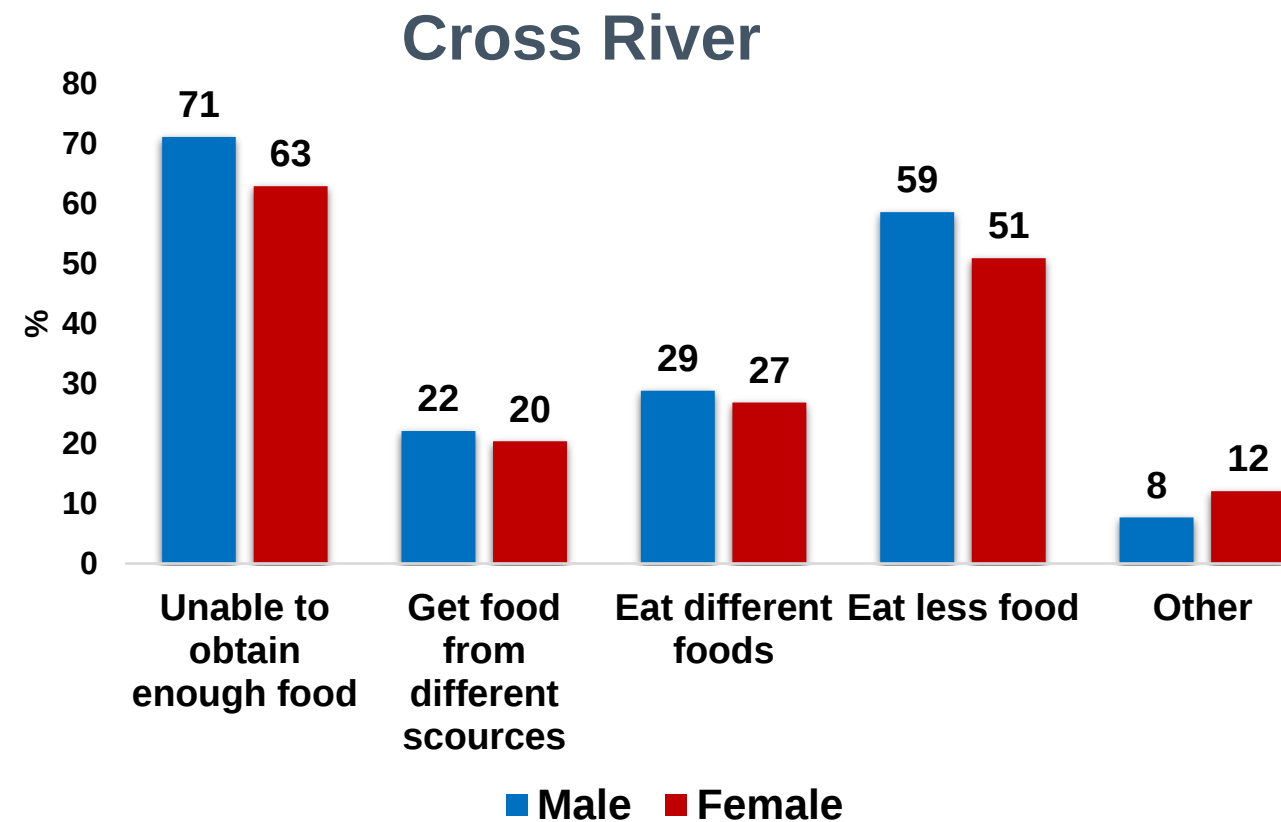
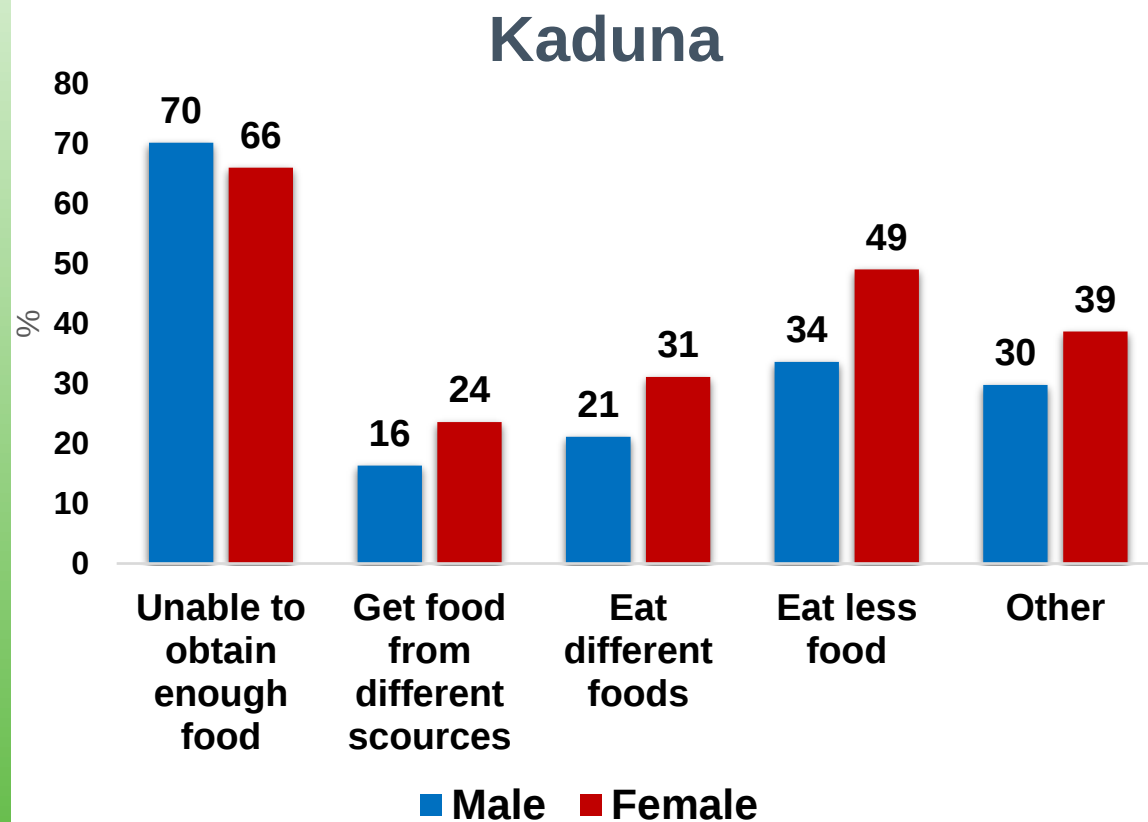


- Around 70% of respondents in both Kaduna and Cross River experienced food insecurity
- Generally, women report higher challenges in Kaduna

Access to food changed (%)



How has food access changed--if it did--due to Covid-19?

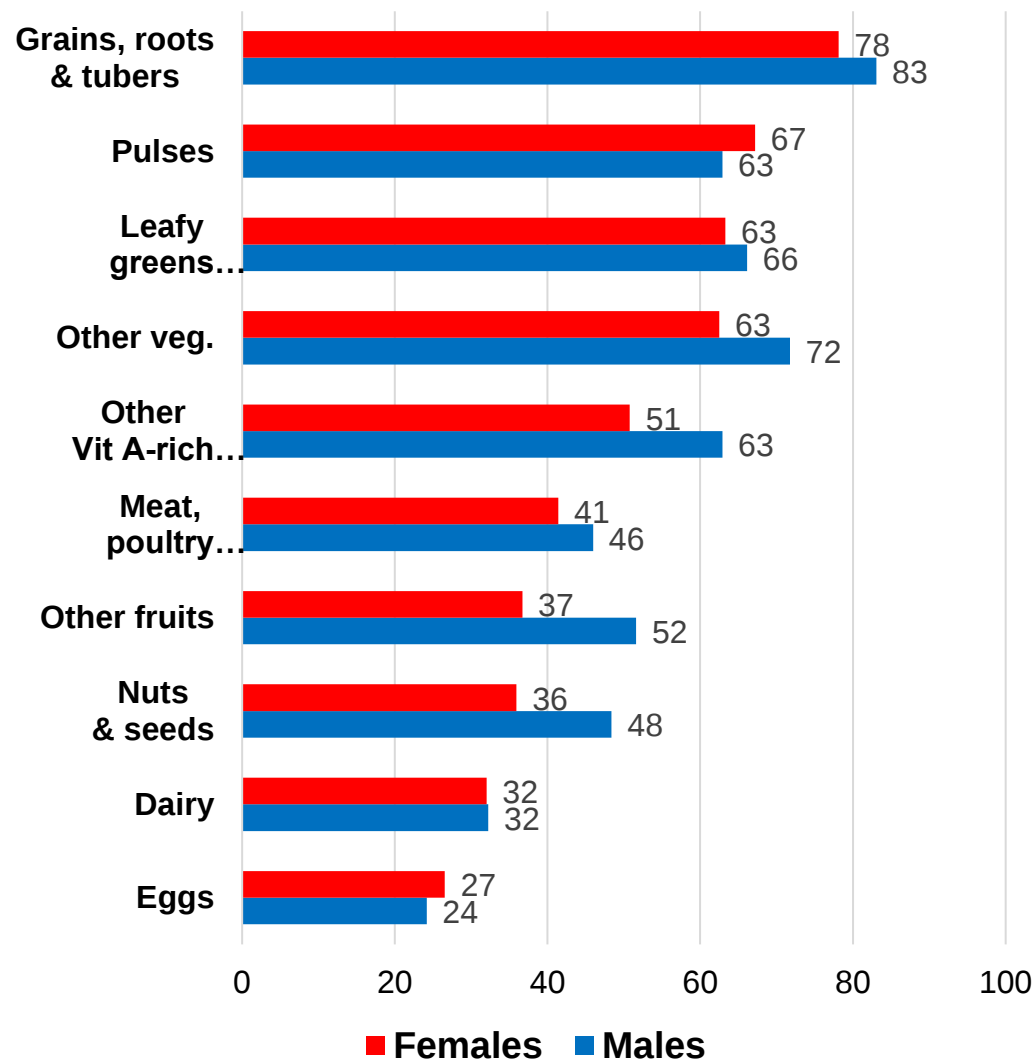


- For 85% of households in Kaduna and 83% of households in CR food access changed because of Covid-19
- Again, the situation is worse for rural women in Kaduna; but a larger share of respondents ate less food in Cross River

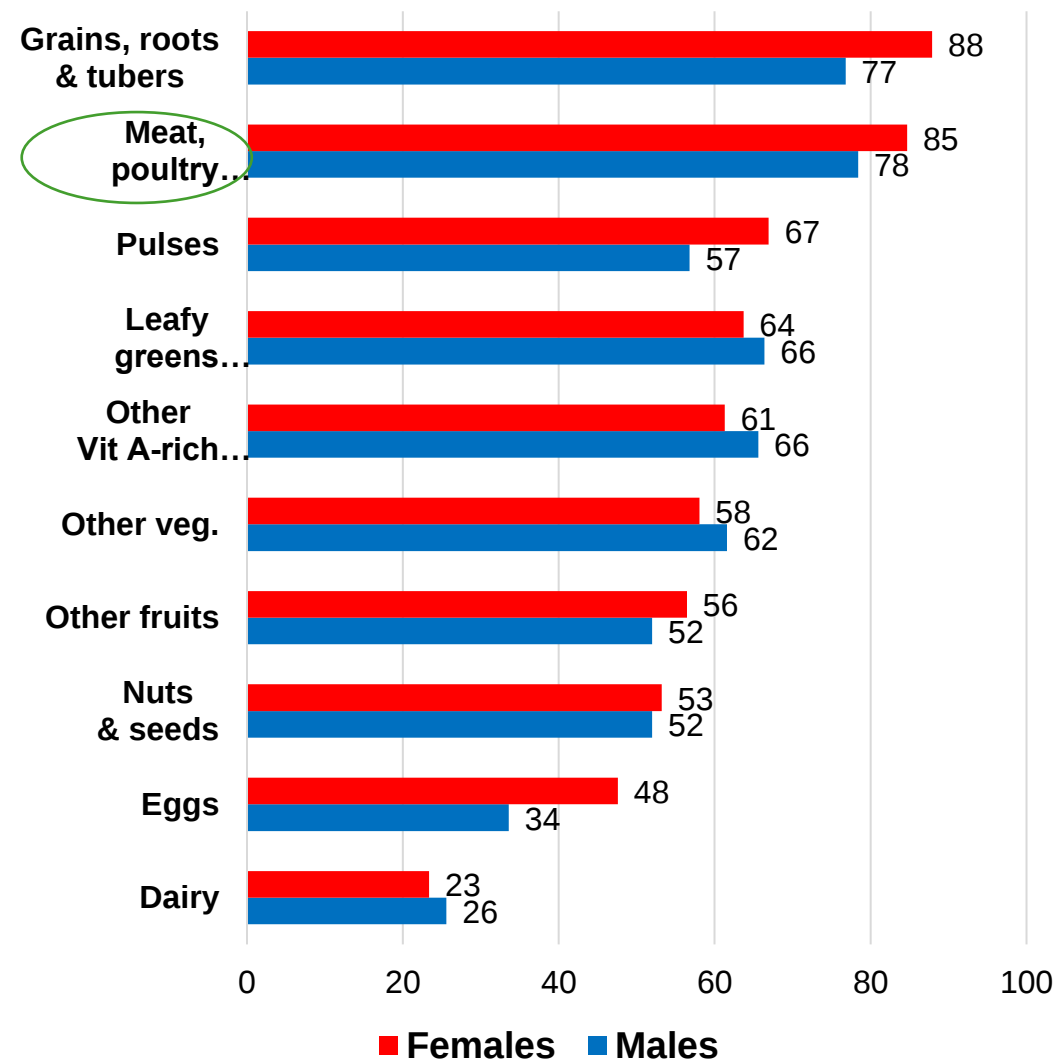
Source: IFPRI GCAN phone surveys

Consumption of different food groups in the last 24 hours (share of respondents)

Kaduna



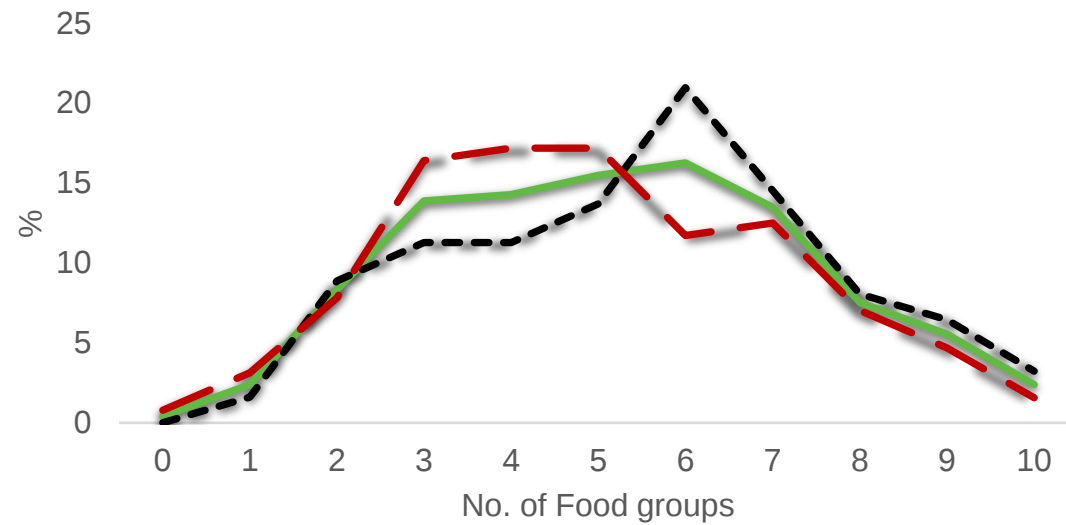
Cross River



Source: IFPRI GCAN phone survey

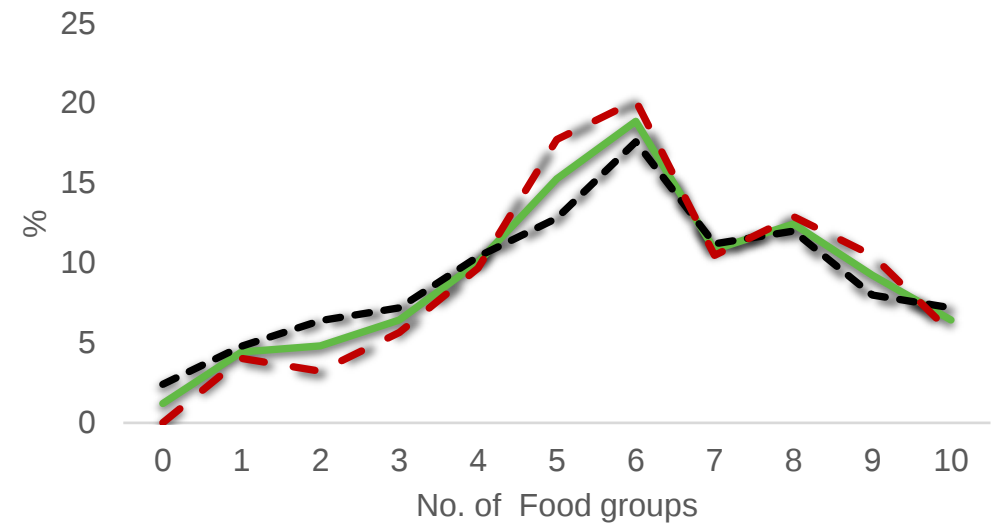
Dietary Diversity score

Kaduna



	Score (Mean/sd)	N
Male	5.5 (2.2)	124
Female	5 (2.2)	128
Total	5.2 (2.2)	252

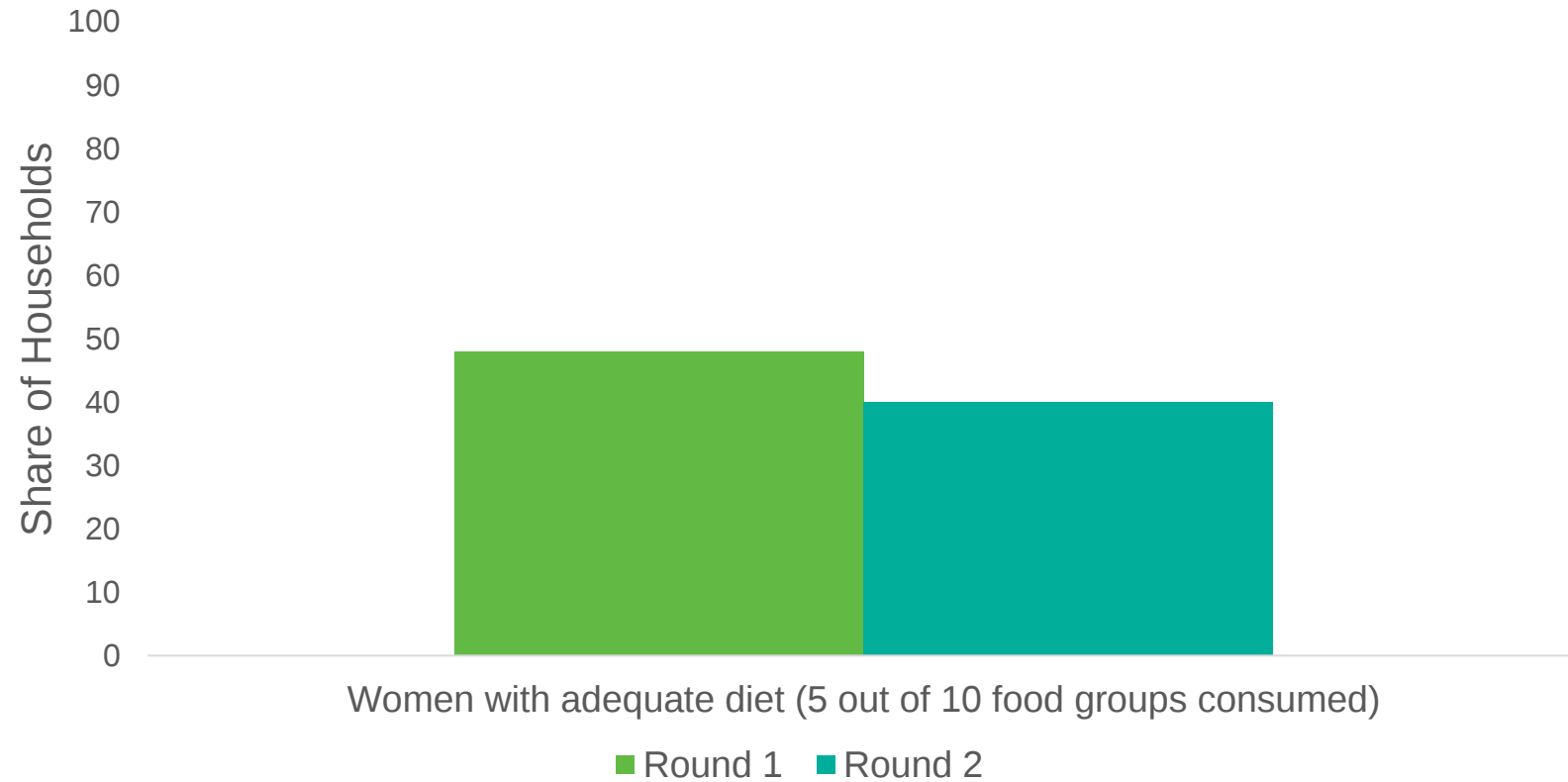
Cross River



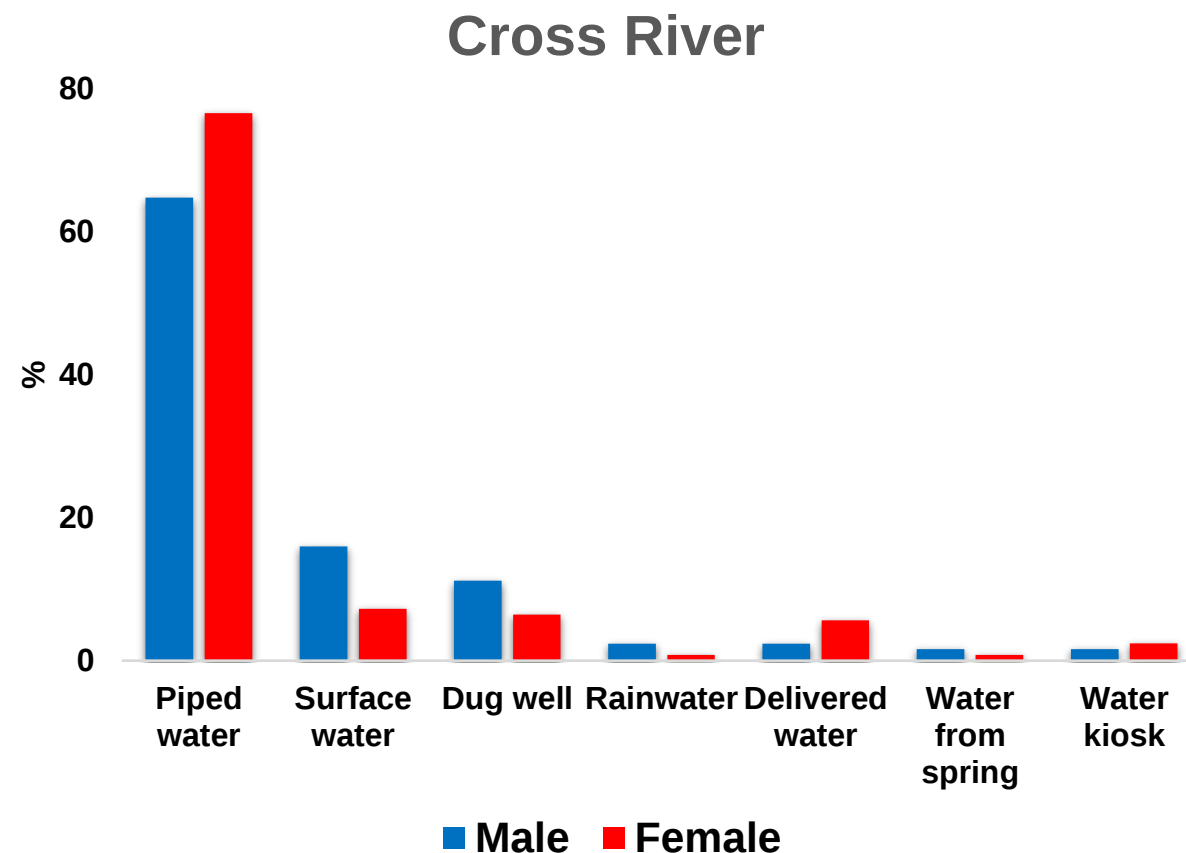
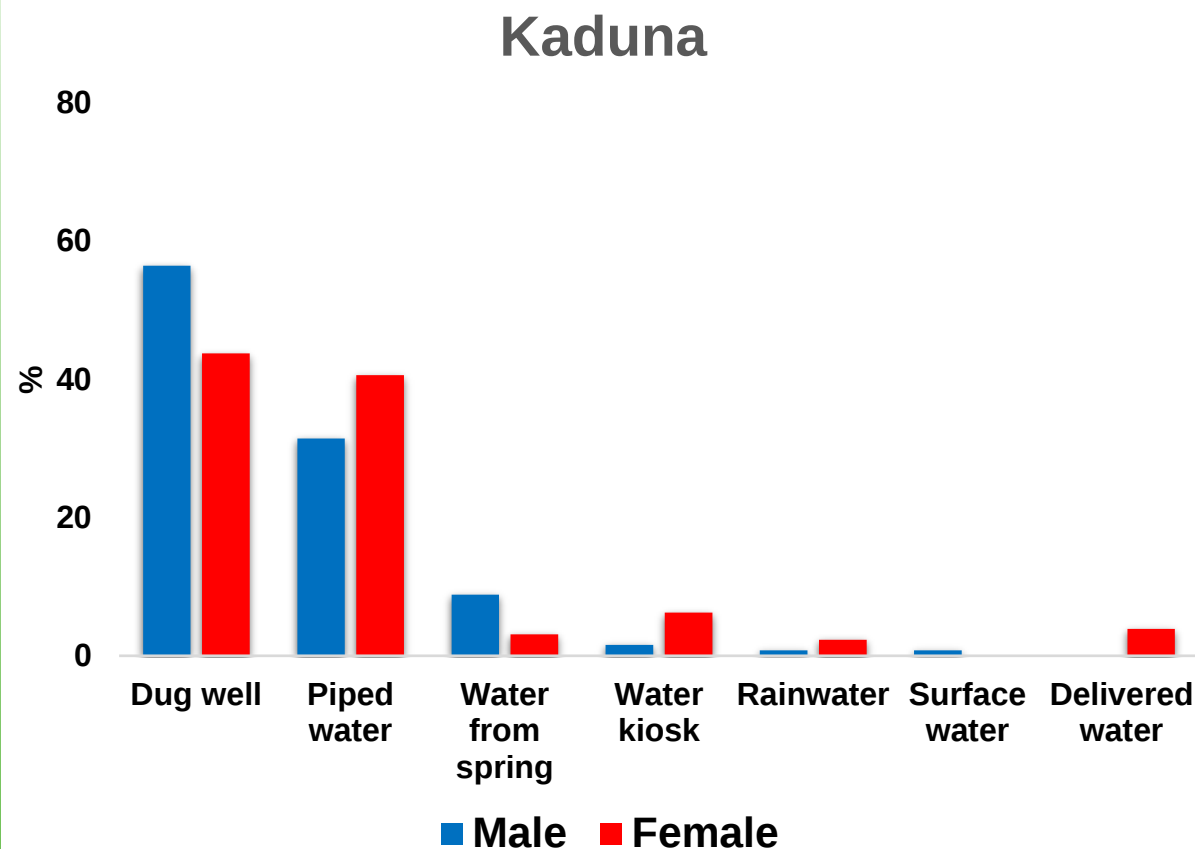
	Score (Mean/sd)	N
Male	6 (2.5)	125
Female	6 (2.3)	124
Total	6 (2.4)	249

Source: IFPRI GCAN phone surveys

Minimum dietary diversity for women (%)

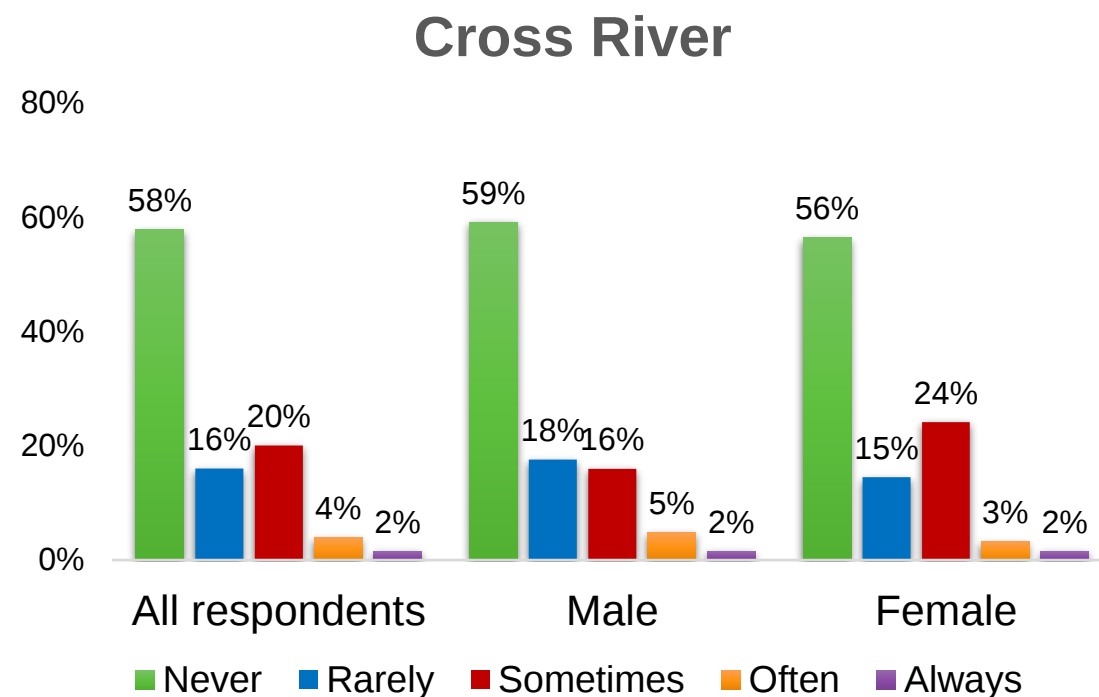
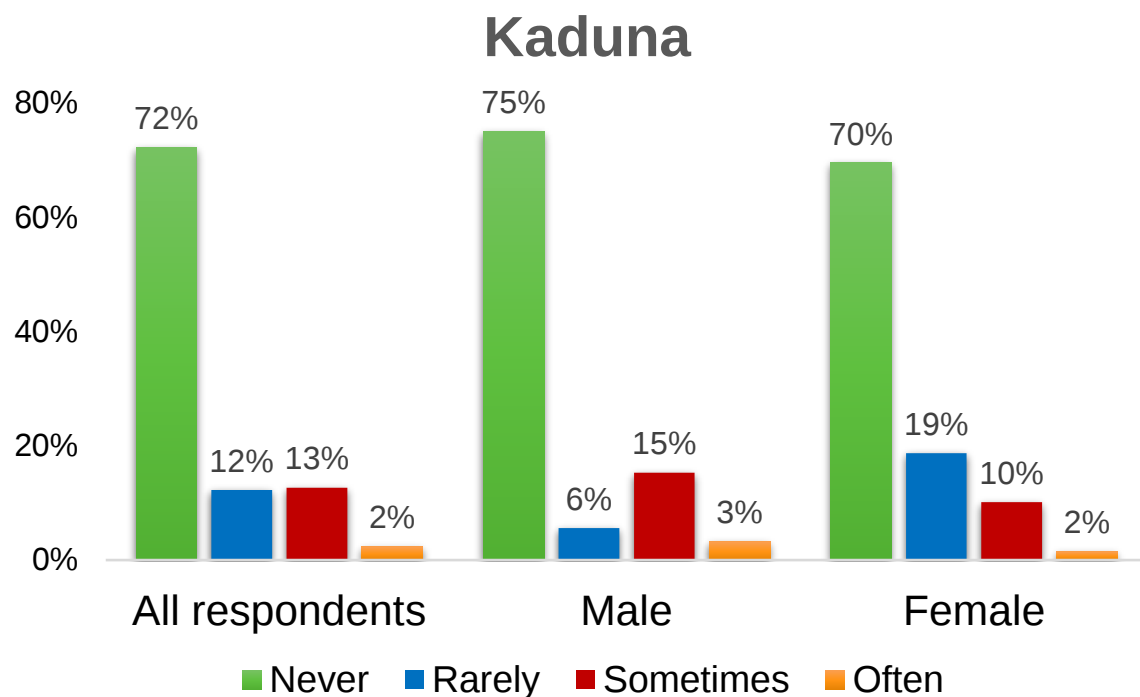


Major source of drinking water across states



There are clear differences in water sources across the 2 states: close to 50% dug wells in Kaduna, but also surface water in Cross River
3% of sample in Cross River had no toilet facilities; Kaduna less than 1%

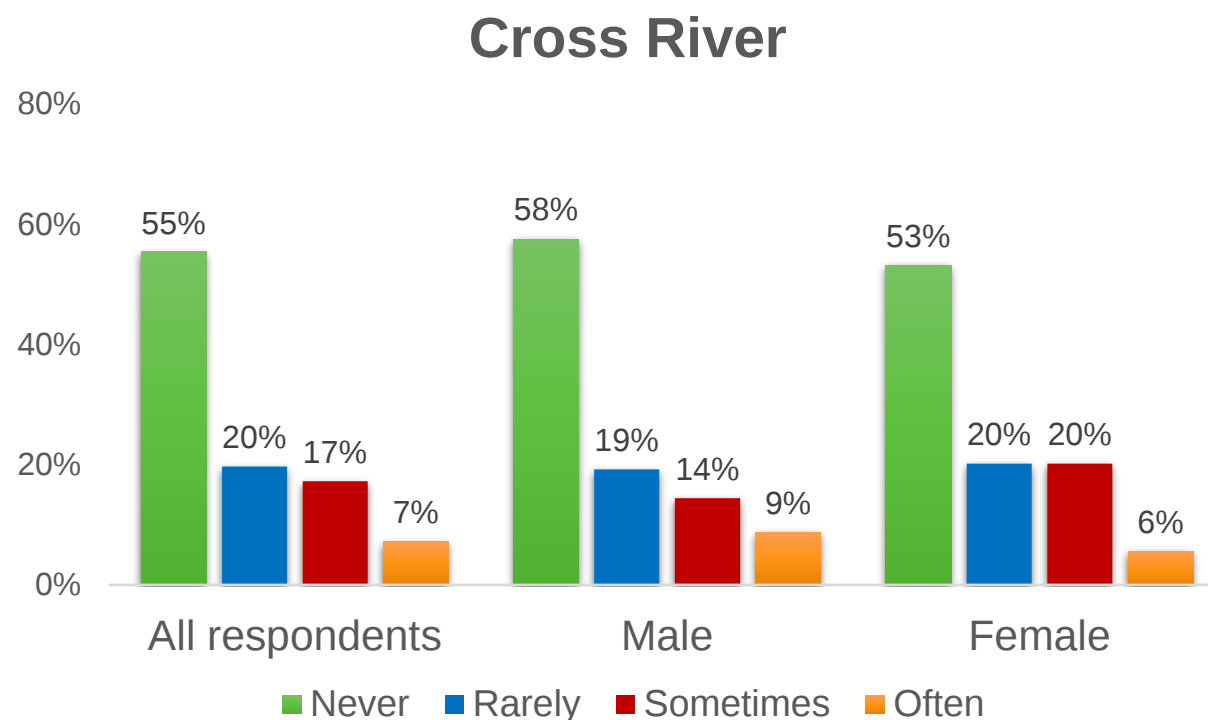
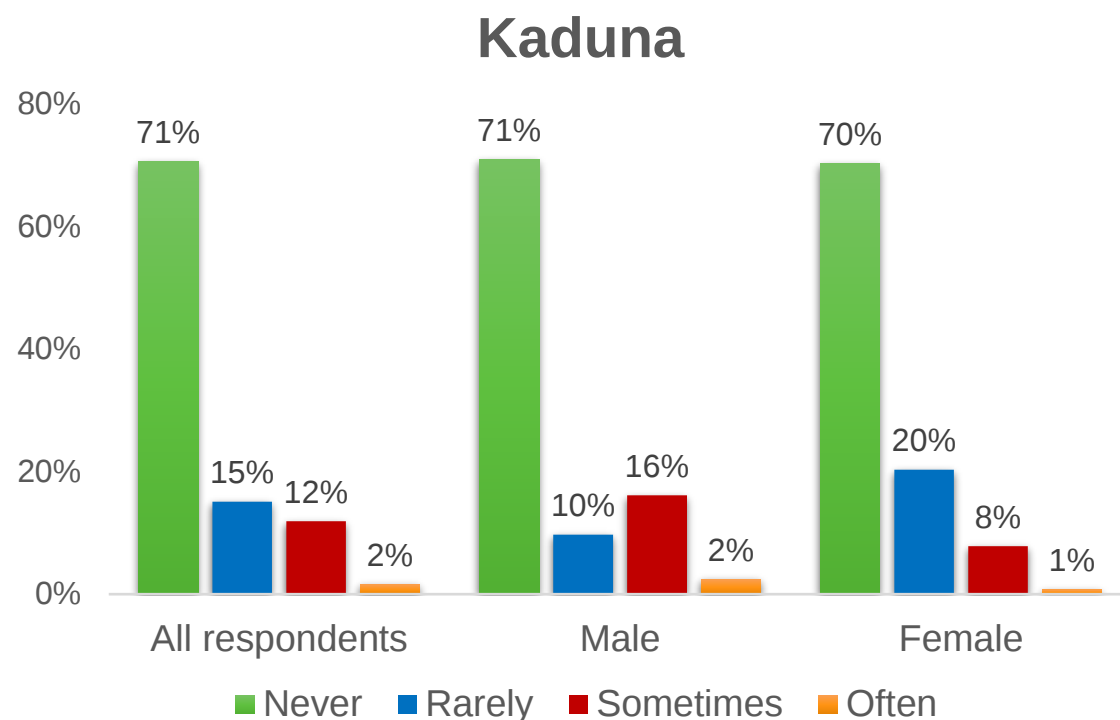
HWIES- Worried about not having enough water for HH (last 2 weeks)



Across all respondents, about two thirds do not worry about water

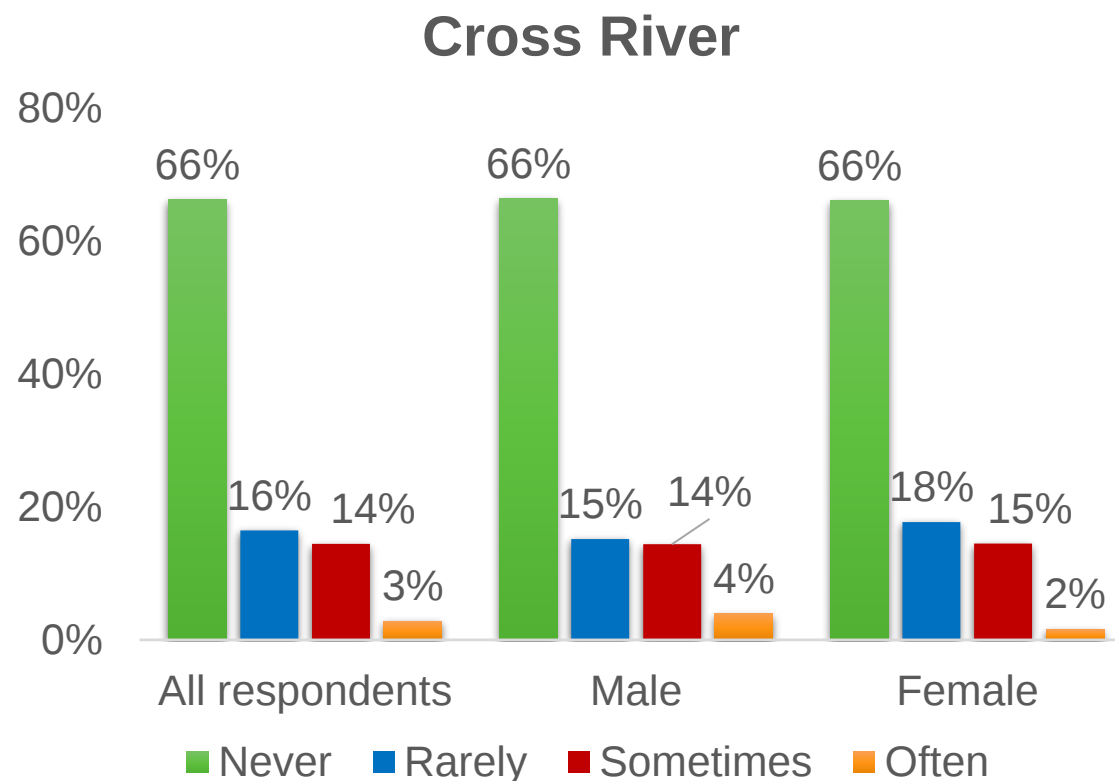
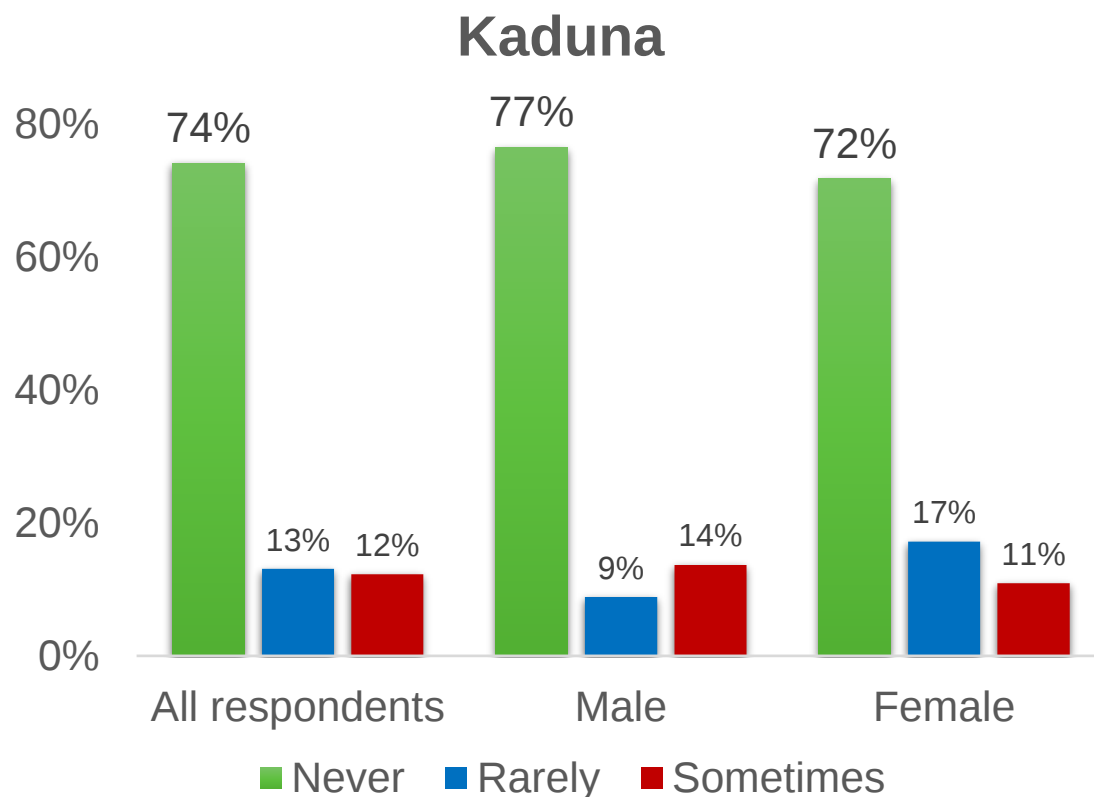
Larger worries in Cross River, at 42%, than in Kaduna, at 28%; in both Kaduna and Cross River; women are more worried; and overall stress higher in Cross River

HWIES- Changed plans due to inadequate water



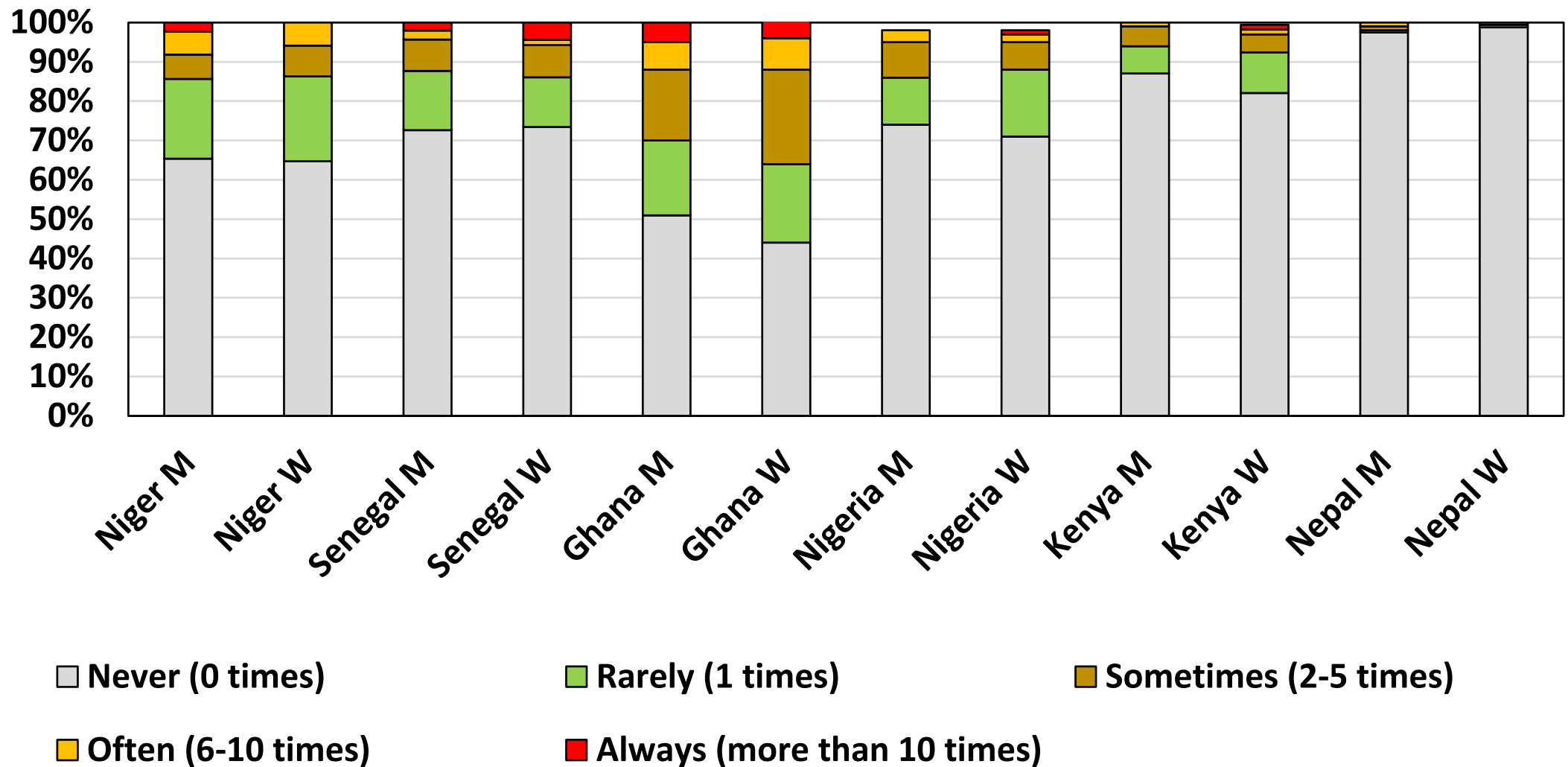
Larger share of respondents changed plans due to inadequate water access in Cross River; across genders in CR-
- women changed plans more often

HWIES- Not enough water to drink



- Larger share of respondents noted insufficient drinking water in Cross River, responses quite substantial; in Kaduna, women noted more challenges

In the last 2 weeks, how frequently have you or anyone in your household had to go without washing hands because of problems with water?

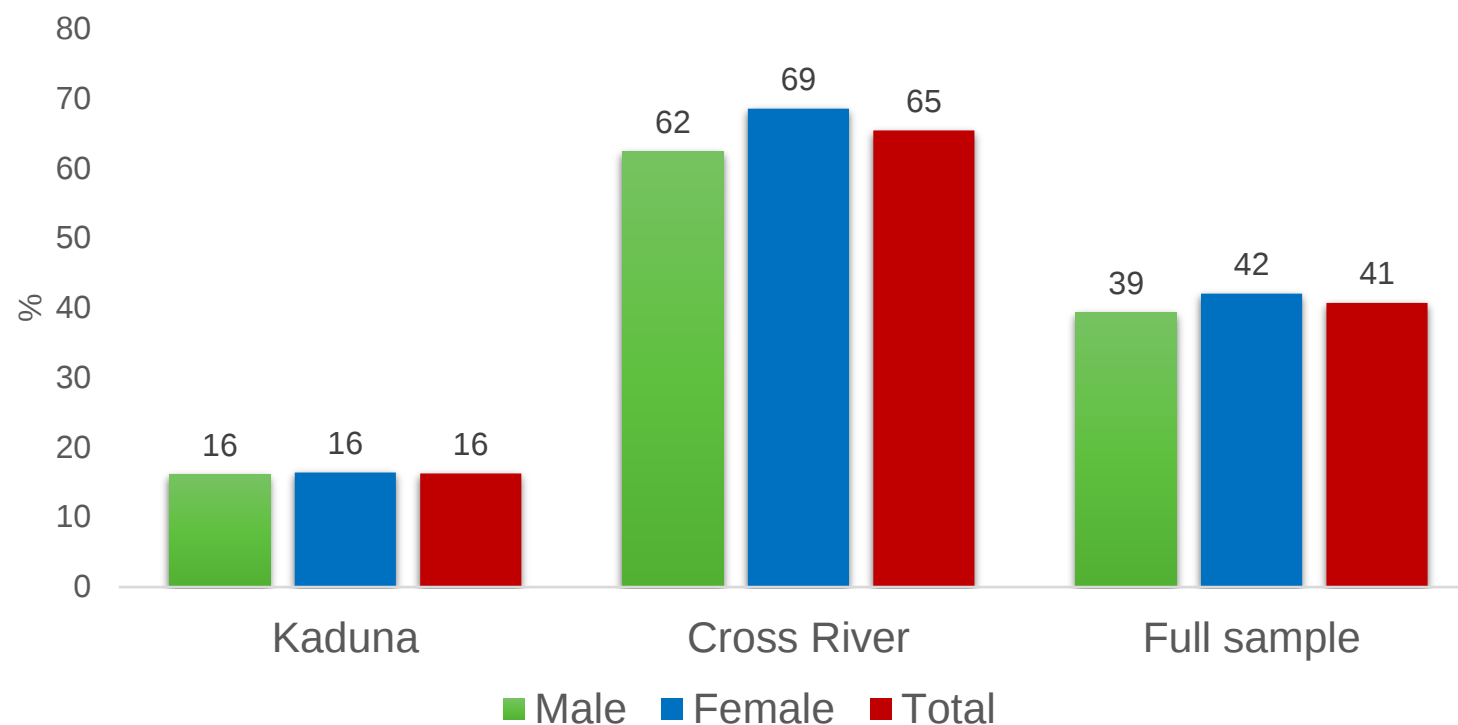


Source: IFPRI GCAN phone surveys

Speaker phone use

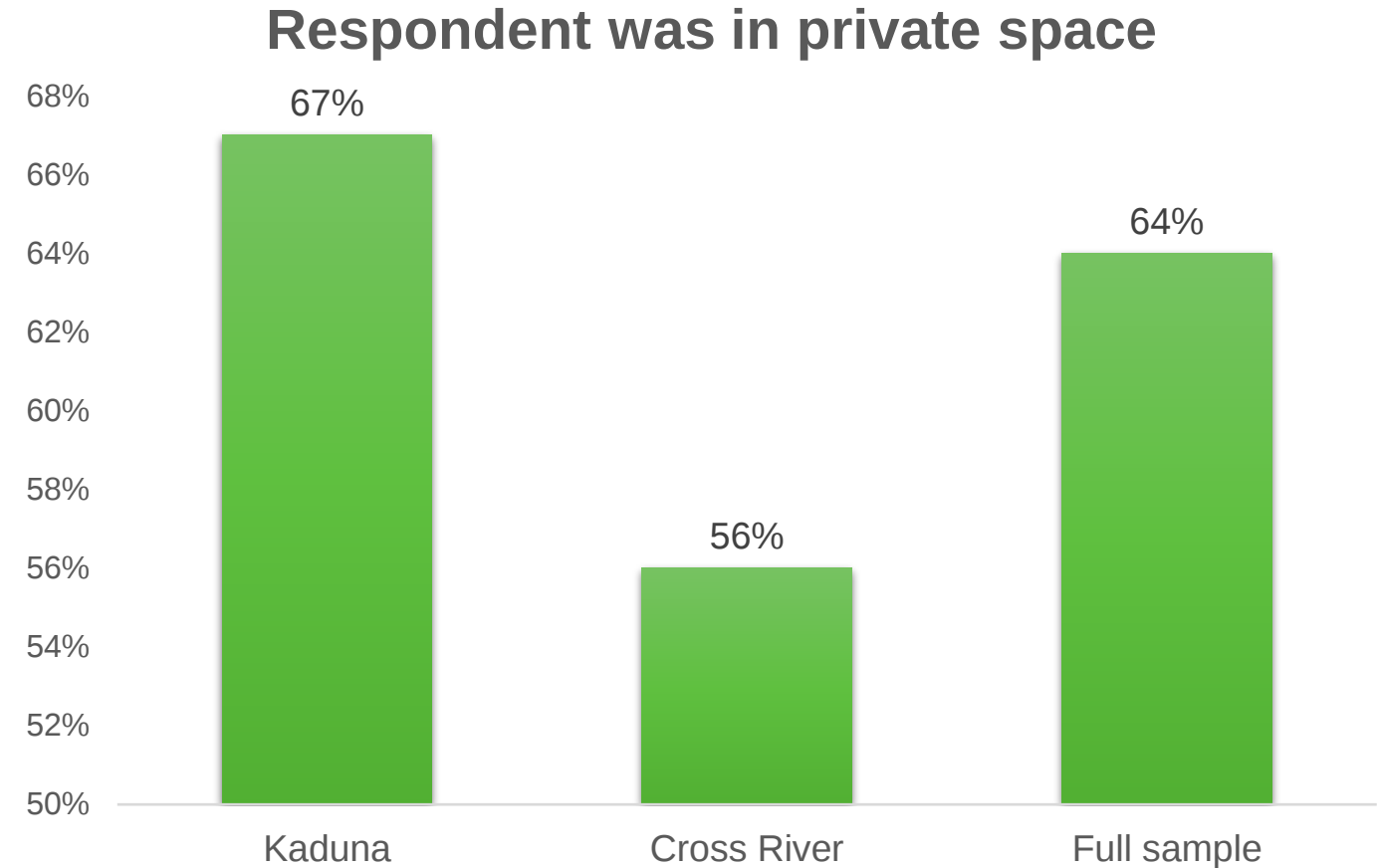
- No significant difference in use of speaker phone among men and women for a particular region.
- But, in Cross River, use of speaker phone is significantly greater than that in Kaduna

Respondent used speaker phone during survey



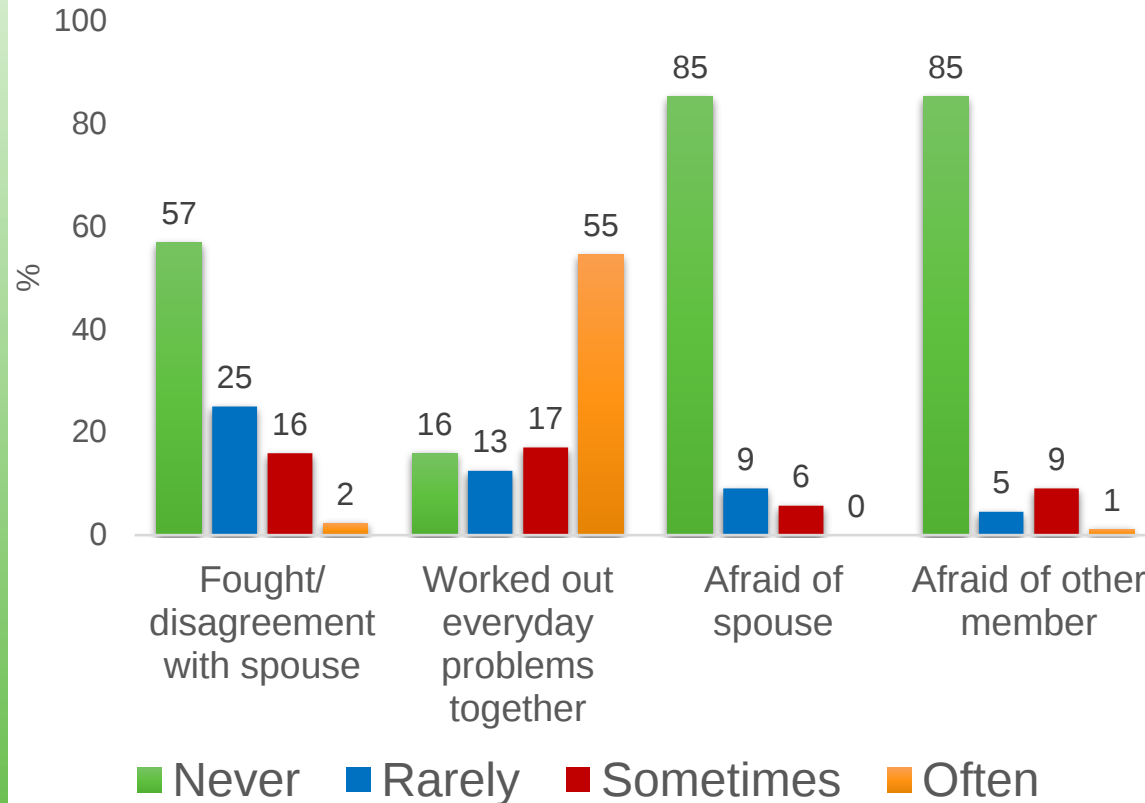
Private space

- N= 184 for Kaduna, 52 for Cross River, 236* for Full sample.
- Only those who did not put the phone on speaker phone were asked if they were in a private space

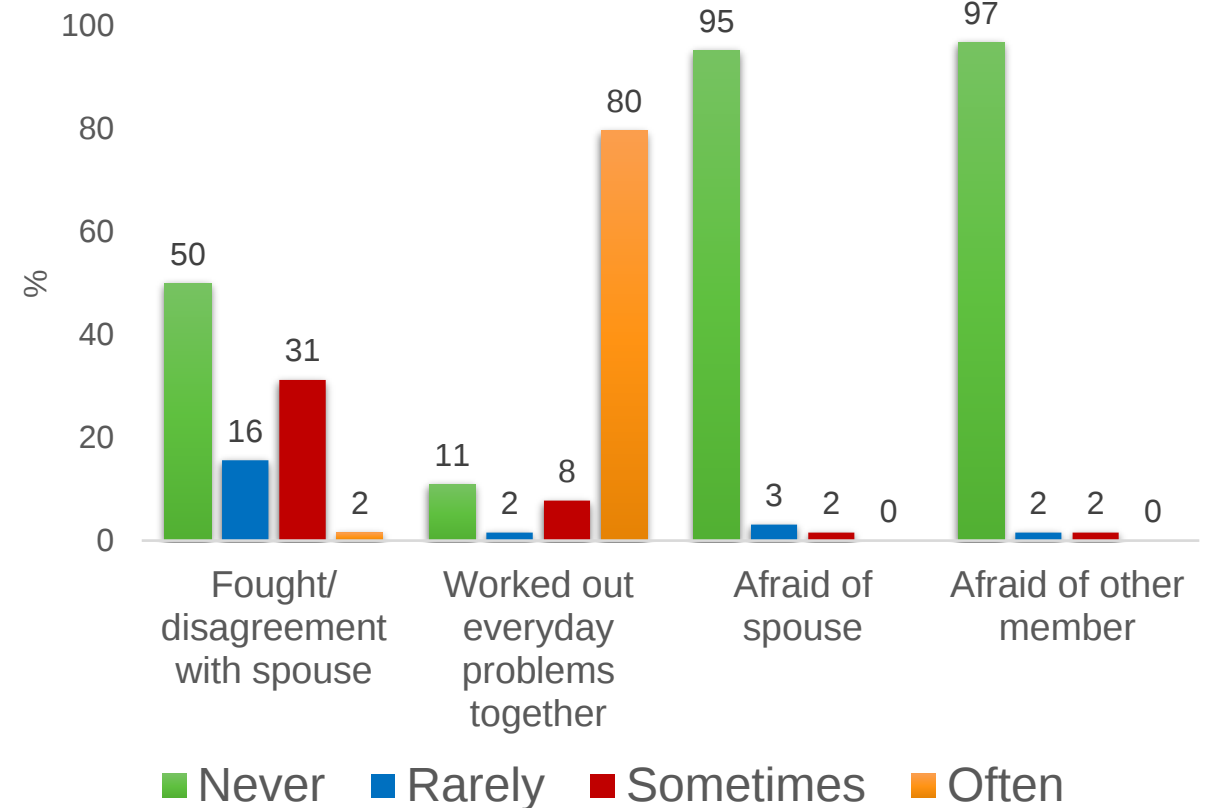


Interactions between respondent & spouse- by gender

Males N=88 males

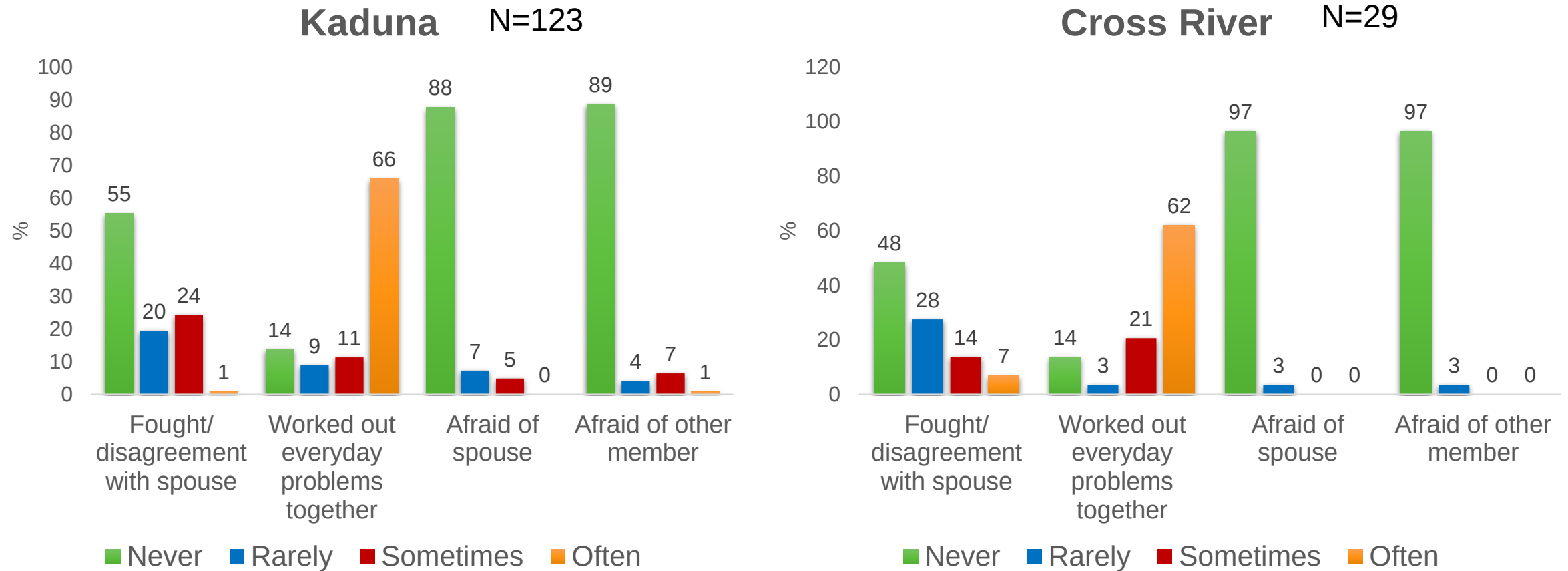


Females N=64 females



- More women had a disagreement or fought
- Fewer men worked out everyday problems together
- More men state to be afraid of spouse

Interactions between respondent & spouse- by state



- More respondents in Kaduna had a disagreement or fought
- More respondents in Kaduna experience fear from spouse or other HH member

Key Conclusions so far

- **Across states:** Kaduna many more Covid-19 cases than Cross River; larger family size, less schooling, more agriculture; more conservative (men take decisions on earnings)
- **Income shocks pervasive also in rural areas**—decline between Aug/Sep and Oct/Nov; when new daily Covid-19 cases were lower as many lockdown/ economic activities had resumed
- **Diverse coping measures** were used, including using savings, borrowing, selling assets, and receiving transfers. Kaduna relied much more on selling of assets than Cross River; more government and NGO transfers in Kaduna; in round two more reliance on borrowing (presumably savings and assets starting to be depleted)

Key Conclusions so far

- **Care work has increased overall (more than half of respondents note increase)**, presumably because children stayed home from school and sometimes urban (or foreign) migrants returned; particularly in Kaduna women spent 10-14 hours daily on care work!
- **Migration:** Almost one third of HHs had a migrant last year; women's share of migrants higher in Cross River, households with migrants are perceived to face higher vulnerabilities (loss of remittances)
- **Mobility is more constrained:** more so in Cross River; men are more mobile than women in the sample
- **Food insecurity** Around 70% of respondents in both Kaduna and Cross River experienced food insecurity; generally, women report higher challenges in Kaduna
- **Access to food changed** because of Covid-19: more than 85% in round 1; around 78% in round 2, slightly higher for women; around half of all women respondents reduced food intake due to Covid-19

Key Conclusions so far

- **Dietary adequacy** better for women in Cross River and better for men in Kaduna; limited consumption of dairy and eggs; high access to meat and poultry as food in Cross River; women's minimum dietary adequacy declined slightly between rounds 1 and 2
- **Poor WASH environments affecting fighting Covid-19:** Clear differences in water sources across the 2 states: close to 50% dug wells in Kaduna, but also surface water in Cross River; 3% of sample in Cross River had no toilet facilities; Kaduna less than 1%; larger worries about water in Cross River, at 42%, than in Kaduna (28%); in both Kaduna and Cross River women are more worried; and overall stress higher in Cross River
- **Conflict levels:** More women had a disagreement or fought; fewer men worked out everyday problems together; more men state to be afraid of spouse; slightly more challenges in Kaduna

Early Suggestions for Policy Interventions

- Immediately address the large food insecurity and nutrition challenges that affect rural households in Nigeria→ through food banks, food-for-work or other programs (i.e. cash transfer programs) that target poorer rural households
- Consider credit support programs at highly favorable rates as well as rural asset development programs (f.ex. through food-for-work) to counteract potential long-term indebtedness of rural households due to income shocks, with a focus on women
- Address the poor WASH environment in Nigeria
- Provide conflict resolution support for rural households as feasible

