

B 8157

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SECURITY STUDIES

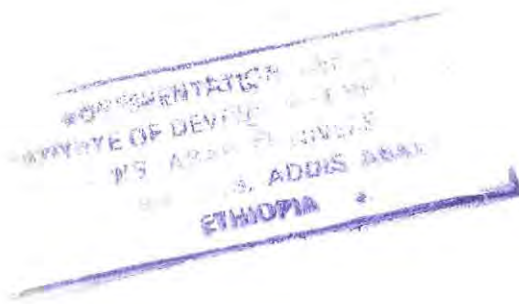
FOOD AID: IT'S EFFECT AND RESULT ON HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY: CASE STUDY OF AGEGE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, LAGOS STATE IN NIGERIA.

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF (MSc) IN FOOD SECURITY STUDIES

By: Blessing Imeh Okon

Advisor: Degefa Tolossa (Ph.D)

26927



July, 2011.
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

The
B4F6
2011

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SECURITY STUDIES**

**Food Aid: It's Effect and Result on Household Food Security:
Case Study of Agege Local Government Area, Lagos State in
Nigeria.**

**A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies in partial
fulfillment of the Master of Science (MSc) in Food Security Studies
(FSS).**

Prepared by: Blessing Imeh Okon

Advisor: Degefa Tolossa (PhD)

July, 2011.

The
B4F6
2011

726927

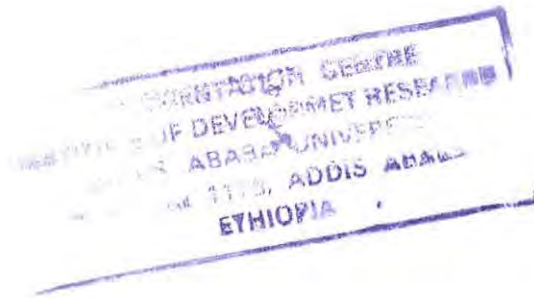
**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SECURITY STUDIES**

**FOOD AID: IT'S EFFECT AND RESULT ON HOUSEHOLD
FOOD SECURITY: CASE STUDY OF AGEGE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA, LAGOS STATE IN NIGERIA.**

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
IN PARTIAL FUFILLMENT OF THE MASTERS OF SCIENCE (MSc) IN
FOOD SECURITY STUDIES.

By

Blessing Imeh Okon



July, 2011.
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
(IDS)**

Title

**Food Aid: It's Effect and Result on Household
Food Security: Case Study of Agege Local
Government Area, Lagos State in Nigeria.**

**By
Blessing Imeh Okon**

Food Security

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

SIGNATURE

Dr. Ali Hassen

CENTER HEAD

Ato Degefa Tolossa

ADVISOR

Dr. Tesfaye Shiferaw

INTERNAL EXAMINER







ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Research paper would not have been possible without the contribution of various persons. First and foremost, I would like to thank The Almighty God for everything He has done for me and also giving me the will to persevere through all the difficulties in completing this paper. He has given me the strength and seen me through it all. I would also like to thank God for keeping me alive to complete this research paper.

I would also like to thank my Advisor, Dr Degefa Tolossa for the indispensable advice given to me all through writing this research paper, which in no small measures contributed and refined my knowledge on how to properly and efficiently undertake a research study, and his valuable comments and assistance helped me tremendously to successfully complete this study, and I would also like to thank him for pointing me in the right direction.

I would also like to thank the people of Agege Local Government Area, both the recipient of Food aid and officials alike for making my research enjoyable and easy for me. I would also like to thank the Ministry of Works and Housing, The Food Security Centre Nigeria, The Nigerian Food Reserve for providing me with tremendous amount of information regarding my study area even when they were not obliged to do so. I would also like to thank the African Union Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Programme for their help both material and information wise.

I would also like to thank the library of Lagos, Nigeria who permitted me to enter their archives to obtain relevant materials even though it is not the usual practice. I would also like to thank my parents for their aid in making this research paper a reality both financially and intellectually. I would also like to thank Addis Ababa University, School of Graduate Studies for funding the research.

Finally, I would like to thank the whole of the people mentioned once again for their co-operation and assistance.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Contents	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	
TABLE OF CONTENTS	
LIST OF TABLES	
LIST OF FIGURES	
LIST OF ANNEXES	
ACRONYMS	
ABSTRACT	
Chapter One: Introduction.....	1
1.1. Background of the Study.....	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem.....	4
1.3. Research Objectives.....	5
1.3.1. General Objective.....	5
1.3.2. Specific Objectives.....	5
1.4. Research Questions.....	6
1.5. Significance of the Study.....	6
1.6. Scope of the Study.....	7
1.7. Limitation of the Study.....	7
1.8. Organization of the Paper.....	7
Chapter Two: Review of Theoretical and Related Literature.....	8
2.1. Basic Concepts and Theories.....	8
2.1.1. Food.....	8
2.1.2. Food Self- Sufficiency.....	8
2.1.3. Food Self- Reliance.....	9
2.1.4. Food Security.....	9
2.1.5. Food Aid.....	11
2.1.6. Famine.....	13
2.1.7. Coping/ Survival Strategies.....	15
2.1.8. Operational Definition of Variables.....	16
2.2. Theoretical/ Conceptual Framework.....	20
2.2.1. Perspectives on Food Aid.....	20
2.2.2. Conceptual Framework.....	22
2.3. Analytical Framework.....	24

2.4. History of Food Aid in Sub- Saharan Africa (Review of Related work).....	24
2.4.1. History of Food Aid in Nigeria.....	25
2.5. NGO's, Programs, Institutions connected with Food Aid.....	26

Chapter Three: Methodology.....30

3.1. Research Methods.....	30
3.2. Tools for Exploring Food Security.....	33
3.3. Sampling Procedures (Methods).....	33
3.3.1. Sampling Frame.....	34
3.3.2. Sampling Size Determination.....	34
3.4. Complications during Date Collection.....	35

Chapter Four: Background to the Study Area.....36

4.1. Description of the Study Area.....	36
4.1.1. General Description.....	36
4.1.2. Specific Description.....	37
4.2. Demographic Characteristics.....	38
4.3. Social Aspects.....	38
4.4. Economic Conditions/ Activities.....	38

Chapter Five: Results and Discussions.....40

5.1. Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics of Sample Households.....	40
5.1.1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of Respondents.....	40
5.2. Economic Characteristics of Respondents.....	43
5.2.1. Farming System.....	43
5.2.2. Ownership Status of Livestock.....	47
5.2.3. Asset Ownership.....	47
5.2.4. Income.....	47
5.3. Food Security Status of the Region.....	48
5.4. Households Coping/ Survival Strategies.....	49
5.5. Effect of Food Aid.....	52
5.5.1. Effect of Food Aid on Household Food Security.....	52
5.5.2. Effect of Food Aid on Agricultural Production.....	54

5.5.3. Problems of Food Aid.....55

5.6. Result of Food Aid on Recipient Households.....57

5.6.1. Perception of Households on Food Aid.....58

5.6.2. Sufficiency of Food Aid According to Recipient Households.....59

5.6.3. Frequency of Food Aid Distribution.....60

5.6.4. Difficulties of Receiving Food Aid.....61

Chapter Six: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations.....63

6.1. Summary.....63

6.2. Conclusion.....65

6.3. Recommendations.....66

References..... 68

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
.....
Table 1.1. Potential Impact of Food Aid on food price, factor markets and risk management effect.....	22
Table 5.1. Age distribution by Sex of Household Heads.....	40
Table 5.2. Marital Status of Household Respondents.....	41
Table 5.3. Educational Status of Household Respondents.....	42
Table 5.4. Occupation of Household Respondents.....	42
Table 5.5. Landownership by Sex of head of Households.....	43
Table 5.6. Number of Households by major types of status of Land Tenure.....	44
Table 5.7. Participation of Households in Irrigation, Extension Programs, Use of Improved seeds and Fertilizers.....	45
Table 5.8. Households Reasons for Crop production decline.....	46
Table 5.9. Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership status of Livestock.....	47
Table 5.10. Monthly Income of Household Respondents.....	48
Table 5.11. Percentage Distribution of Household by type and Frequency of Coping/ Survival Strategies.....	50
Table 5.12. Percentage Distribution of Households with and without Food Aid.....	53
Table 5.13. Percentage Distribution of Households in terms of the number of times of Food Aid Allocation.....	53
Table 5.14 . Prior to the distribution of Food Aid and Right after Food Aid.....	54
Table 5.15. Percentage Distribution of Households with regards to its influence on Agriculture.....	54
Table 5.16. Types of Food Received.....	55
Table 5. 17 Household Respondents view on major problems of Food Aid.....	56
Table 5.18. Percentage Distribution of the Results of Food Aid on Households.....	57
Table 5.19. Households Perception of Food Aid.....	59
Table 5.20. Percentage Distribution of Food Aid Sufficiency.....	60

LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Page
.....	
Figure 2.1. Effects of Drought on farm production and livestock holdings.....	15
Figure 2.2. Conceptual Framework adapted from USAID Food Security Framework (1999).....	23

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annexes	Page
.....	
Annex 1: Survey Questionnaire	74
Annex 2: Household Coping/ Survival Strategies.....	76
Annex 3: Coping Strategy Index: Field Methods Manual.....	77
Annex4: Prior to the distribution of Food aid and right after Food aid.....	77
Annex 5: Status of Land Tenure.....	77
Annex 6: Focus Group Checklist.....	78
Annex 7: Panel Group Discussion.....	79

ACRONYMS

AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Virus
ALGA:	Agege Local Government Area
AUC:	African Union Commission
CSI:	Coping Strategies Index
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
EU:	European Commission
FAC:	Food Aid Convention
FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
FSC:	Food Security Centre
GM Food:	Genetically Modified Food
HH:	Household
HHFS:	Household Food Security
HHS:	Household Survey
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICESCR:	International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights
KII:	Key Informant Interview
MDG's:	Millennium Development Goals
MoA:	Ministry of Agriculture
MoIT:	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoWH:	Ministry of Works and Housing
NE:	Nigeria Embassy

NFR: Nigerian Food Reserve

NGO's: Non- governmental Organizations

OFN: Operation Feed the Nation

PGD: Panel Group Discussion

PVO's: Private Voluntary Organizations

SSA: Sub Saharan Africa

UN: United Nations

UNDHR: Universal Declaration of Human Rights

UN (ECA): United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

VGFP: Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme

WFP: World Food Programme

WFS: World Food Summit

WTO: World Trade Organizations

ABSTRACT

This Research study basically examined and analyzed the effect and result of food aid on household food security in Agege local government area, Lagos in Nigeria. The region was chosen because it goes through so many struggles; the government does not do much where these people are concerned. There is persistent drought, poverty, illiteracy, all of which exists due to both man made and natural causes. The major objective of this research was to critically get information of recipient households on Food aid including their own perception of Food aid. This research also aimed to find out various things including how often or not these chosen region gets food aid and the major difficulties associated with getting food aid in the first place. The underlying causes or reasons why it is difficult to get food that is meant to be free in the first place (Emergency/ Relief Food aid) was also analyzed.

The materials and information that made up this research paper was gathered from different places and it was done by employing both primary and secondary data, NGO's and governmental organizations contributed tremendously including The Ministry of Works and Housing, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Food Security Centre (Nigeria), the Nigerian Food Reserve and Operation Feed the Nation. The Coping/ Survival Strategies of the region was also assessed and as suspected, many households starved themselves so that they would have something to consume in the future, rationing and eating smaller portion was also widely employed in the region.

The study showed that 64.5% of the total households were food insecure, but upon the collection of food aid, their food insecurity level reduced to 55.5%. The households also had a very positive attitude towards food aid in reducing their food security problem. Overall, most of the households appreciated the fact that they were able to get food from outside as they loudly pointed out how difficult it would have been to survive on their own without outside intervention.

With regards to the influence of Food Aid on Agriculture, 60% said that food aid had no influence on Agriculture, while only 8% said that it did have an influence on agriculture. It is therefore suggested that among other things, beneficiary engagement in the process of food and carefully designed Food For Work programs, careful targeting, limiting food aid to those who are not very much in dire need of food aid, for the fact that some households receive food aid even when they do not need it, due to lack of management within the system by those in charge of distributing food aid, creating off farm employment opportunities and effective use of food aid resources could help to better household food security and food aid effect in Agege.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

It is not today's news that the continent of Africa faces the world's worse hunger situation and it keeps getting worse with each passing day, with all the problems that we are met with, be it the ever increasing population of households or poverty which has been very synonymous with Africa according to the developed world. Agricultural production is far out-weighed by the ever increasing population. Owing to the persistent failure of agricultural sector due to natural causes like drought, famine, flood, bad irrigation scheme, soil infertility and a host of other factors. It is very difficult to meet the ever increasing demand of the ever growing population which in turn led to the sickness and even death of a segment of the population and has forced some people to relocate to other areas in search of greener pastures (Paulino, 1987).

The developed world's traditional response to hunger has been the provision of food aid- usually the direct transfer of grains (food aid in kind), or cash to purchase food. From its inception, food aid has been enmeshed in states' foreign and economic policies, originally conceived in the 1950's as a means of disposing of surpluses; it has often been used as a tool to prepare future export market for developed countries agribusiness. As it is known, production, supply and distribution of food is far less than the growing population of the world, this has in turn led to the undernourishment of a vast amount of the world's population (FAO, 2008).

On the contrary, the World Food Summit (WFS) readily indicates that there is an impressive food production increase in recent decade and there is enough food available to meet the needs of people in the world. But contrary to this, it is very visible that in reality, it is not true, because of the hunger, famine and starvation going on in the world.

In the face of increasing food insecurity, OXFAM calls for a fundamental shift in the way food crises are addressed. Food Aid- specifically the provision of food in kind- undoubtedly saves lives and will continue to play an important part in response to food crisis. Everyday, hunger and poverty claim the lives of around 25,000 people; while global populaces of nearly 7 billion, over 850 million people do not eat the food they need (OXFAM, 2004). These figures represent not only countless human tragedies, but also a massive injustice that is all the more shocking because it is entirely avoidable. It is very apparent that food security and related issues remains an issue of concern in our world today, but particularly in the developing nation (FAO, 2004).

At the time of Independence, most of the African countries were self- sufficient in food. In less than 40 years, the sub- continent went from being a net exporter of basic staple foods to reliance on imports and of course food aid. From 1966- 1970, for example, net exports averaged 1.3 million tons per year, three quarters of which were non cereals (Paulino, 1987). Africa faces all these problems due to the fact that there is mismanagement problem like the inappropriate use of land, lack of proper irrigation schemes and lack of proper follow up by the government of Africa and lack of capital. In terms of the man made causes it includes the overuse of resources (land and water), lack of fertilizer use and/ or non involvement in extension programs. The African continent is the continent receiving the most food aid, with some 30 million people requiring emergency food aid in any 1 year. 60% of the World Food Programme (WFP) activities now take place in Africa. Aid officials have estimated that their budget for Africa is \$1.4 billion for feeding those who will face starvation in the coming months if they do not receive considerable food assistance (Ndu, 2003).

In a more concrete term, Africa's food production has not kept pace with population growth hovering at just over 800 million split 60:40 between rural and urban areas, estimates of African food production growth reveal that this has stagnated at 1% versus its average population growth of 2.3%. Clearly, there is a huge gap between Africa's food production and its population growth, translating into shortages for the extra millions.

(Agboola,2004). The African continent is the only region in the world that has not been able to feed itself since the mid- 70's and is unlikely to do so, unless radical policy changes are made to current practices. Food shortages occurring in North, West, Central and Southern Africa have received relief from food aid sourced by UN Agencies, generally from the developed North (Agboola, 2004).

Although biological, social, economic and ill- defined agricultural policy issues also contributes to the food production crisis in Africa, drought stress, poor soils and lack of efficient soil-water management techniques are the most severe constraints to food production (Menyonga et al, 2008).

Nigeria rarely suffers from constant famine, although few areas in the country do, like the area chosen to be researched on. But the country suffers from occasional drought, flood that has an adverse impact on agricultural production. The extent of food insecurity in Nigeria is not that alarming, but it still exists. Food insecurity is still a chronic problem in the continent as a whole. As expected, most of the food insecure segments are residents of rural areas, although some are located in the urban areas as well.

The food output projection for the period 1985-2000 showed huge national deficits for all staple commodities (cereals, roots, tubers and legumes), with self-sufficiency ratio falling below 80% in most cases. Similarly, findings were obtained by Ajakaiye and Akande (1999) in their projection of food supply and demand for the period of 1996- 2008). Food aid in Nigeria is not always a big issue because the country is one of the least countries that receive food aid, but there are some estimated areas that indulge in food aid, like Agege Local Government Area (Ayinde, 2000).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

For the last two decades, the provision of food aid to developing countries has been very controversial. Obtaining food security in Nigeria both at the national and household level has been a huge challenge for the country. There is a universal desire to reduce food insecurity be it chronic or transitory, but there remains a huge debate as to how effective and effectual food aid is/ can be in attaining food security (Del Ninno *et al*, 2005). Food aid dependence has been increasing and there are reasons to believe that food aid has a negative impact on its recipients in the sense that over time, they become totally dependent on it, for example sitting and waiting for food to arrive while doing nothing. This dependence on food aid is a source of danger.

Food aid availability increased in the 1980's reaching levels that were well in excess of the minimum level guaranteed under the Food Aid Convention (FAC) of 7.6 million tonnes (Action-aid, 2003). In theory, food aid should ensure people's food rights but in practice it often undermines the right to food. The drought problem happens to be the major cause of worry because the region is mostly inhabited by farmers, which simply means that they are highly dependent on rainfall which they barely receive.

The paradox here is that food aid often becomes a factor contributing to regular lack of access to food. Besides providing food in emergencies and saving the lives of the sufferers in some cases, the nature and process of current food aid practices have violated 'The right to food'.

In Agege, the very recurrent drought and famine, soil infertility problem are a major concern. This region over the past 4 years has been very dependent on food aid. The focus area happens to be one of the most vulnerable places in the country, and this region has suffered and still suffers conflict. Hunger and poverty is part and parcel of this region. The area is also occupied by people who have been infected/ affected by HIV/AIDS; the virus is a very debilitating disease and most especially when it is the bread winners who are infected it can be detrimental. Another problem is related to the

Fact that the region is a deserted part and these vulnerable people occupy this region, which is not the best for production and to make matters worse, these inhabitants are mostly subsistence farmers, thereby causing them to be heavily reliant on food aid. The most glaring void in our knowledge base on food aid effects and food aid targeting is that left by the absence of empirical research on the subject in Nigeria. There have been few evaluative studies made by individuals and NGO's on the effects of food aid. Most of the studies tend to be qualitative, which have been conducted by the implementers and sponsors of food aid programs at the national level using aggregated data. A major problem here relating to food aid is that it is still donor driven and as such seen as 'Compensation for economic reforms'. In other words, 'Food aid is tied aid', conditional upon economic reforms such as structural adjustment.

1.3. Research Objectives

1.3.1. General Objective:

The main objective of the study was to explore the effect and result of food aid among households in Agege local government area.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives:

This research had the following objectives:

- The effect and result of food aid on household food security,
- To pinpoint the major coping and survival strategies of the respective households,
- To examine the views of households on food aid,
- To emphasize the effect of food aid in helping households get out of food insecurity,
- To quantitatively find out how much food aid has affected the dimension of food security i.e. food availability.

1.4. Research Questions

This study aimed to obtain concrete answers to the following research questions:

- ✓ What are the major coping/survival strategies undertaken by the households during extreme periods?
- ✓ Is the food aid provided sufficient enough for the households?
- ✓ What are the effects of food aid on these respective households?
- ✓ How often do recipient household receive/ get food aid, and are there any difficulties involved in getting it?

1.5. Significance of the study

Food aid is an issue that has persisted over the years, and the way things are going on in Africa in general, it is here to stay. This study tried to look at the effect and result of food aid on household food security in Nigeria but specifically Agege local govt. area. Academically speaking, this study will contribute to a more detailed understanding of food security and food aid.

The researcher hopes that this paper when read by people with minimal knowledge and understanding of food security, food aid and related issue will help improve their understanding. This research is also intended to serve as a basis for understanding the environment be it political or economic in which food aid is administered.

Furthermore, this paper may be used as basis for other future research on food aid because it has been a field that people only hear about but there is limited research conducted on this issue. Finally, this paper also intends on increasing people's interest in food aid unique nature.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This is a micro level study that was limited and undertaken in Agege Local Government Area, Lagos state, Nigeria. The study encompasses those households that have benefited from Food Aid. The extent of the research is very limited to an area. The data collection was conducted from March- May 2011 and covered the last twelve months food aid situation of selected households.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

The fact that the title is a broad concept is already a limitation in the sense that it has various meaning i.e. economically, politically and they differ. The fact that the study is subjected to time and financial and also material constraints is also a huge limitation. Although the researcher tried in every way possible to avoid it, it was very apparent that manipulation of facts by the respondents was a huge possibility.

1.8. Organization of the Paper

This paper is organized into 6 Chapters. The First chapter is concerned with the Introduction part of the research which includes The Background of the study, Statement of the problem, Research Objectives. The Second Chapter focuses on the Review of Theoretical and related Literature in which Food aid and its related issues like Food Security, Coping and Survival Strategies and a whole lot of issues are analyzed. The Third Chapter is about the Methodology that was used to carryout this research study and also the complications that were faced during data collection. The Fourth Chapter deals with the Background of the Study Area. The Fifth Chapter includes the Effect, Result of Food aid and also answers the research questions and also gives an elaboration on the research objectives. The Sixth and Final Chapter includes the Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THEORETICAL AND RELATED LITERATURE

The aim of this chapter is to give a critical review on related literature so as to provide a guiding principle in the next chapters to follow.

2.1. Basic Concepts and Definitions

2.1.1. Food

We use food for reward, for pleasure, to express different culture and religious preferences and so on. In spite of the overall adequacy of food availability in the world, there continues to be huge differences in the amount and quality of food that people eat. Food comes from our environment- people have to grow or gather it, or fish or hunt it. Continued food supplies depend upon maintaining a healthy environment and upon having a diverse range of plants and animals available to us to make it possible to keep breeding varieties that can cope with diseases, changes in climate and other stresses farmers, fishers and herders face. Food connects us all. Yet the off- repeated pledges to create a well-fed world in which hunger is abolished are still words, not reality (Tansey & Rajotte, 2008).

2.1.2. Food Self- Sufficiency

This concept dominated the global food policy debates in India, China and other Asian Countries in the 1970's; it is understandably popular in Africa today as a response to recurring drought and the great Ethiopian famine of 1985. Food Self- Sufficiency can be narrowly defined as the ability of a village, district, nation or a region to meet 100% of its staple food from domestic production and/ or storage under all weather probabilities. A more popular definition of self sufficiency is the ability of a nation to meet all of its food needs through local production and/ or storage except during periods of extreme drought or natural disaster when commercial food imports and/ or food aid are required (Menyonga *et al*, 2008).

2.1.3. Food Self-Reliance

This concept emerged in the Third World in the 1970's to indicate a process of increasing domestic food production and reducing the reliance on food import overtime. Since the degree of food self-reliance is usually not specified, it remains a fuzzy concept in practice. But the concept has a powerful political appeal and it continues to be used in Africa (Menyonga *et al*, 2008).

2.1.4. Food Security

Food Security has been in the public eye for a long time. The biblical story of Joseph at Pharaoh's court, predicting seven years of plenty followed by seven years of famine is an early example of food security planning in practice (Devereux *et al*, 2001).

'The ability to satisfy adequately food consumption needs for a normal and healthy life at all times' (Sarris, 1989).

'The assurance of food to meet needs throughout every season of the year' (UNICEF, 1990).

Since food security involves not only increasing the available supply of food but also ensuring that the poor have access to that supply, there is a need to develop an appropriate mix of domestic production, trade, price, marketing and other policies to supply food in a cost effective manner while increasing the real income of the poor (Menyonga *et al*, 2008).

Increasing food production is a central part of the food security challenge in Africa. But food security had two interrelated components:

- Availability of food through production, storage and import and,
- Ability of all people in a nation to acquire a calorie of adequate diet.

Since food production is only one dimension of the food security equation, it follows that increased food production cannot ensure regional, national or even household food security (Menyonga *et al*, 2008).

Food Security is however a matter of both limited food availability and restricted access to food. Amartya Sen has been credited with initiating the paradigm shift in the early 1980's that brought focus to the issue of access and entitlement to food. Food Insecurity is no longer seen simply as a failure of agriculture to produce sufficient food at the national level, but instead as a failure of livelihoods to guarantee access to sufficient food at the household level (Ndu, 2003).

While the immediate objective of food security is to meet the needs of its disadvantaged groups, its long term objective is that of ensuring adequate provision of food for all people in both qualitative and quantitative term (Tekolla, 1997).

Levels and Elements of Food Security

At the community and household levels it requires:

- Continued ability to maintain livelihoods that allow production and procurement of food needs in an appropriate manner, Use of risk management strategies suitable to local needs and custom to prevent impoverishment,
- Prevention of conflicts and the use of food as a weapon,
- Support for those in marginal areas/ environments to increase productivity, or if they are forced out for there to be alternative livelihood possibilities available, and,
- Equitable gender and inter/ intra household distribution (Tansey, 2002).

The reasons why action plans to address food security have continued to fall short can be attributed to faulty analysis and faulty actions. What is needed is an understanding that

Goes beyond conventional, orthodox wisdom to work more strategically in developing and implementing effective, international, national and regional policies. Availability, Access and Affordability are all elements of food security, complex issues that encompasses a wide range of interrelated economic, social and political factors, internal and external, which challenge Africa's ability to address food security (Ndu, 2003).

2.1.5. Food Aid

The genesis of Food Aid began during the 1940's when the US farmers suddenly found themselves with an increased harvest of over 50% against declining domestic consumption estimated at over 30% at the time. Reason for this development included the favorable impact of the increased use of fertilizers, pesticides, seed selection, price support that had led to market stability as well as confidence of the farmers and the related demands for agricultural commodities from Europe during the Second World War (Agboola, 2004).

Yet another feature of the use of food aid emerged early in the process- This was the use of the facility as a military weapon. Through the Marshall Aid Plan to Europe, 25% of US contributions were in the form of food aid. Marshall himself asserted at the time that 'food is a vital factor in our foreign policy'. The current dynamics surrounding food aid have been defined as 'disposing of surpluses from agricultural overproduction (Agboola, 2004). Food aid is hard to summarize succinctly due to many related issues, but in general it is about providing food and related assistance to tackle hunger, either in emergency situations, or to help with deeper, longer term hunger alleviation and achieve food security (where people do not have to live in hunger or in fear of starvation).

Food Aid Categories

Food Aid transaction can be divided into three broad categories:

- **Relief Food Aid:** This is targeted and freely distributed to victims of natural and man-made disasters. This aid is also called emergencies or humanitarian food aid.

- **Programme Food Aid:** This involves commodities provided directly to a recipient government or its agent for sale on local markets to generate local-currency counterpart fund, usually under the control of the recipient government but in some form of agreement with the donor about their management and use.
- **Project Food Aid:** This is provided on a grant basis to targeted groups to support specific development activities (Action-aid, 1999).

Types of Food Aid

Food Aid usually targets vulnerable groups and is executed in four (4) different ways:

- General ration: provides a complete basket for food commodities in quantities sufficient to meet requirement to target population.
- Supplementary feeding: specifically target groups at risk of malnutrition, such as pregnant women and small children.
- Therapeutic feeding: usually in feeding centre or clinic, to people suffering from malnutrition.
- Food for work: when a wage is paid in food in the food deficit are on a self-selection basis (Action-aid, 2003).

Purpose of Food Aid

The underlying purpose of food aid is based on the needs of the recipients.

- To provide a **short-term income transfer** or income substitution to people to allow household resources to be invested in recovery and longer-term development.
- To provide sufficient **food resources to eliminate the need for survival strategies** which may result in long-term negative consequences for human dignity, household viability, livelihood security, and the environment.

- To sustain life by ensuring **adequate availability and access** to food by people affected by disaster (Action-aid, 2003).

The major players in the Food Aid game

Food aid constituted over 20% of global aid flow in the 1960's, but is now less than 5%. Yet, it is still important because of the prevalence of hunger and the increase in food emergencies in the past decade (Clay *et al*, 1991).

As Barrett and Maxwell also summarized, food aid started off in the 1950's with the US and together with Canada accounts for over 90% of global food aid until the 1970's when the United Nations World Food Programme (UN(WFP) became a major player. International food aid is largely driven by donors and international institutions (typically influenced by the interest of the donors) (Barrett & Maxwell, 2005).

Food Assistance Programs (FAP's) (Also food-related transfers)

They are any intervention to address hunger and under-nutrition (for example food stamps, food subsidies, food price stabilization etc.)

2.1.6. Famine

Famine is also known as natural hazards. Famine may not be a by-product of war; it may also be an instrument of war. One of the main variables influencing the current crisis is not just the fall in production because of variable weather patterns- primarily drought but also floods, but that the magnitude and frequency of extreme events is increasing (Ndu, 2003).

Famine is a process beginning with the existence of a large number of people living so close to subsistence that any disruption that reduces their purchasing power or their access to resources from which they derive their livelihood threatens many of them to starvation (Curtis *et al*, 1988).

The Famine Process

It is useful to identify three categories of cause of famines. First, there are long term causes of household income loss or income instability which increase the vulnerability of poor people. High among these in Africa is environmental degradation affecting pastoralists in particular but also cultivators in arid and semi-arid areas. The Sahel, Western Southern Africa are the areas where long-term factors have been increasing famine risk most. Social changes, particularly increased assetlessness among rural people, also increase famine risk. Among these are occupations of the best land by the rich and consequent loss of access by the poor and the breakdown of traditional social obligations to the poor. Failure to prevent famine, but also to relieve it after it is substantially advanced, is probably the greatest single cause of increased assetlessness among rural people in drought- prone environment (Curtis *et al*, 1988).

Precipitating factors

The event which dislodge the last food security of the poor, setting of the secondary events which worsen the situation:

- Spiralling food prices
- Collapsing prices of rural assets (particularly livestock, because of lack of feed and the need to sell), calling off debts, laying off of employees, ultimately abandonment of the aged, the sick and the very young and migration to towns.

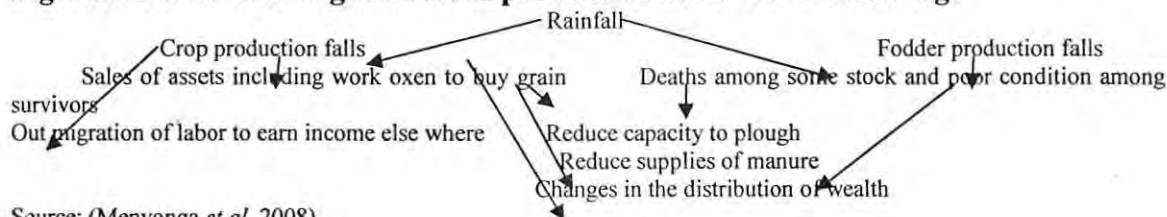
Precipitating factors include all those which actually reduce the food supply (drought, floods, war, epidemics) as well as those which it is feared will do so, and any which reduce the purchasing power of the poor (Curtis *et al*, 1988).

Effects of Drought on Farm Production and Livestock Holdings

The most immediate consequence of drought is a fall in crop production, due to inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall. Farmers are faced with harvests that are too small to feed their families and fulfill their other commitments. Livestock sale act as a

Buffer in times of hardship, farmers sell these assets to buy food. The first animals to be sold are usually those which make the least contribution to farm production, such as sheep and goats. However, as the period of drought- induced food deficit lengthens; farmers will have to start selling transport and draft animals, such as oxen and donkeys, as well as breeding stock, which constitute the basis of the household wealth (Menyonga *et al*, 2008).

Fig. 2.1. Effects of drought on farm production and livestock holdings



Source: (Menyonga *et al*, 2008).

2.1.7. Coping/ Survival Strategies

Major droughts are times of great ‘shacking out’ in the rural social structure. Livestock, family jewellery, even land are sold at ruinous prices in the desperation to survive (Curtis *et al*, 1988).

Coping strategy is the key to sustained food security because it is the households’ adaptability to change and resilience to bounce back from shock that affect household member’s abilities to earn income to produce or purchase sufficient food to meet household need (USAID, 1999 and WFP, 2005).

Corbett divided the Coping Strategies into three stages:

- o **Stage One:** which are insurance mechanisms and they include: Changes in cropping and planting practices, sale of small stock, reduction of current consumption levels, collection of wild foods, use of inter household transfers and loans, increased petty commodity production, migration in search of employment

- and sale of possessions (e.g. jewellery).
- **Stage Two:** which are disposal of productive assets including: sale of livestock, sale of agricultural tools, sale or mortgaging of land, credit from merchants and moneylenders and further reduction of consumption level.
- **Stage Three:** Basically destitution and it includes distress migration (Corbett, 1989).

2.1.8. Operational Definition of Variables

Household Food Security: This means how people are able to secure adequate food either through their own food production or food purchases, for meeting the dietary needs of all its members. The ability of a household to produce food depends on a wide range of factors, depending on whether production is agricultural, livestock, or horticulture, and other factors such as access to available fertile land, the availability of labor and appropriate seeds and tools and the climate conditions. Food purchases are influenced on the one hand by the household's income, and on the other hand by the availability and prices of foods in local markets (Devereux *et al*, 2001). The study of Household Food Security (HHFS) has historically been approached from at least four different and largely independent research traditions. First, Anthropologists such as Flueuret (1979), Colson (1984) & others have invested substantial intellectual capital in gaining an understanding of food security strategies of households and villages. Second, Geographers (Hunter, 1967 & Waltz, 1984) and more recently economists have become interested in seasonal hunger and household food security (Menyonga *et al*, 2008).

Distinction should be made between national, household and individual level of food security. This study focuses on household food security variables, which shows the level of household security. It is the ability of households to produce, purchase, or acquire through public or private transfer of adequate amount of food to meet biological requirements (Frongillo *et al*, 2004). Household food security level and nutrition include variables such as Household (HH) size, migration, religion, ethnicity and/ or age. Market

Factors variables such as HH income sources, access to credit, land ownership and sale of assets including livestock have to varying degree been proxy measures for HH food security (Haddad *et al*, 1994).

Vulnerable Households: An increasing number of families and communities face hunger and destitution as a result of a vicious cycle: adults with AIDS become less and less productive, other family members must care for them instead of working, households become increasingly incapable of growing food for their own consumption or generating income. The issue explored in the context of Food Aid is mitigation: hence to improve the living conditions of people living with HIV/ AIDS and enable their families to avoid some of the most serious negative long-term consequences of coping with the disease (Vivica, 2001).

Food Aid Programmes targeted to meet the needs of these households faced one problem at the beginning: how to identify them? Developing suitable programmes how to target vulnerable households could be a task for the WFP in the coming years.

Food Aid: International concessional flows in the form of food or of cash to purchase food in support of food assistance programs. Also involves any sort of Food aid that a household receives, without paying any cash. Food aid is governed by activities of bilateral development, co-operation agencies, multilateral institutions and NGO's. It is used to support food assistance in countries eligible for aid.

Food Accessibility (Demand): This refers to entitlement of food primarily through production, purchase, trade, exchange and claim. It is influenced basically by market factors and the price of food as well as by purchasing power related to livelihood situation (Beruk, 2003).

Economic Crisis: Famine is not just an 'economic disaster'. While the lack of

Purchasing power at the individual and household level can be attributed to poverty; it is frequently also the result of political disasters, not just conflict, but failure in the political accountability of governments, and even political interferences (Ndu, 2003).

Capacity to Respond: Disasters are not merely natural phenomenon. They are an inter-play of a combination of several factors of hazards and communities at risk. The question increasingly being asked is, Why not now? People facing a food shortage make strategic decisions about how to meet their needs. Options range from informal safety nets in which people draw on their social network to eating less and cheaper meals and even scavenging for fruit and seeds, or more desperate measures shifting in intensity from the selling off of assets to migrating off the land. Furthermore, the evidence suggest that many countries and regions that are vulnerable to natural hazards lack the capacity or are poorly prepared to respond. However, what is clear is that recovery and rehabilitation efforts that address the root causes of chronic food insecurity and vulnerability to drought have been extremely limited (Ndu, 2003).

HIV/AIDS: The unmitigated disease is not simply a health issue, but also of vital importance across a spectrum of issues including development, security, food production and life expectancy. The rapid spread of the epidemic is both a reflection of poverty, which does not cause it but certainly aggravates it, and it is in turn driving a ruthless cycle of impoverishment, resulting in a rapid increase in the number of poor and destitute families, reversing decades of development. All dimensions of food security- Availability, Stability, Access and Use of food are affected where the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is high. The effects of this disease on households are significant and extended family is not able to cope with this double burden of care. In essence, we see that the relationship of HIV/AIDS to food security is bi-directional: Vulnerability and food insecurity feed into the very risk behavior that drives the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and the impact of HIV/AIDS exacerbates food insecurity, which again feeds into risk (Ndu, 2003).

Conflict: Drought and conflict often interact so closely that they are inextricable as causal mechanisms. There are a growing number of new and worsening conflicts that are increasingly violent and long lasting. Virtually every country that has suffered a famine, has suffered a war at the same time.

Asset Ownership: These are basically any kind and worth of assets owned by a Household during the time of survey, most especially animals, land in this case.

Agricultural Production: Could include the amount of rice, yam, cassava and other food stuff produced by a household for own consumption or sale in the market.

Farming System: Includes the following:

- Livestock production
- Types of crops grown
- Use of modern inputs
- Extension system.

Demographic Variables: These are mainly variables defined by sex, age, educational level, family size, and ethnicity.

Structural Poverty: Undernourishment is a central manifestation of poverty, as poverty worsens; food becomes more important than ever. It deepens other aspects of poverty by reducing the capacity for work and resistance to disease and by affecting children's mental development and educational achievements. Food Insecurity and hunger are closely related to poverty and an inability to purchase food. Tackling hunger cannot be solved by simply producing more food. Famines have occurred even with plenty of food. Most people buy food rather than produce it, in fact very few people; including small farmers are entirely self-sufficient in production (Ndu, 2003).

Give an incentive to farmers' to produce more food grains, which imply that producers' price may display a positive effect on quantity of food grain production. Increase in food aid per capita is expected to dampen the domestic production as food aid is provided to the recipient through food for work, which competes for the labor force available for domestic production, and hence the effect of food aid on domestic can be hypothesized to be negative.

Christopher (1978) noted that, the most frequently cited criticism of food aid per se is that it undermines the agricultural production of the recipients. The direct effect is seen to occur via impacts on domestic food prices: if the supply of food increases relative to demand, the equilibrium price will fall- in the absence of countervailing market regulation- the consumer will gain, the farmer will lose and will reduce production as a consequence. The indirect effect is seen to occur via the government policies; if free or cheap food is imported, this will allow domestic production to be neglected, or through ignorance, because of food aid suppresses the warning signs that would otherwise have prompted action.

Abdulai (2004) supports the idea that, in some cases, food aid may exert downward pressure on food prices, with that pressure greatest in places where targeting is poor. This may occur when food aid delivery increases supply faster than it stimulates demand, thereby depressing the food prices paid to local producers and traders. This short-term negative effect has relatively more chances of occurring in case of program or project food aid. This may then create disincentives for producers to invest in improved technologies or for marketing intermediaries to invest in storage and transport capacity, thus turning a short term negative effect into a long-term one. These negative impacts, however, affect those producers who are selling their products on the market- which may only be a small proportion of total producers. In case of subsistence farmers whose food products are not actually sold on local markets, price change may not affect decisions or affect them in a counter-intuitive way. Effects of food aid on capital markets are likely to be more positive. In situations of rural financial market failures, high interest rates and stringent seasonal liquidity constraints for smallholder, the income transfer generated by food aid enables cash- strapped recipients to obviate their binding liquidity and undertake productive investments through the purchase of high-return inputs, as has been

Demonstrated in Kenya. Conditions are that the income transfer component of food aid is part of food aid well- timed and well- targeted so as to obviate liquidity constraints effectively (Abdulai, 2004). Abdulai summarized both potential adverse and favorable effects of food aid on price, labor market and risk management effect in **Table 1.1**.

Potential adverse impact	Potential favorable impact
Food price impact 1. Lower local food price to the detriment of farmers. 2. Many shift preferences to imported foods.	Factor price impact 1. Stimulus to demand for complimentary foods. 2. Income effects on demand when food aid well targeted.
Factor market effects 1.Labour market disincentive.	Factor market effects 1.Food-for- work public goods and private inputs can help productivity and markets. 2. Alleviate binding (temporary/seasonal) liquidity constraints
Risk management effects 1.May act as disincentive for recipient governments and farmers to care for agriculture 2.Moral hazard effects of free insurance	Risk management effects 1.Smoothes income variations and reduces costly risk mitigation

Source: Abdulai (2004)

2.2.2. Conceptual Framework

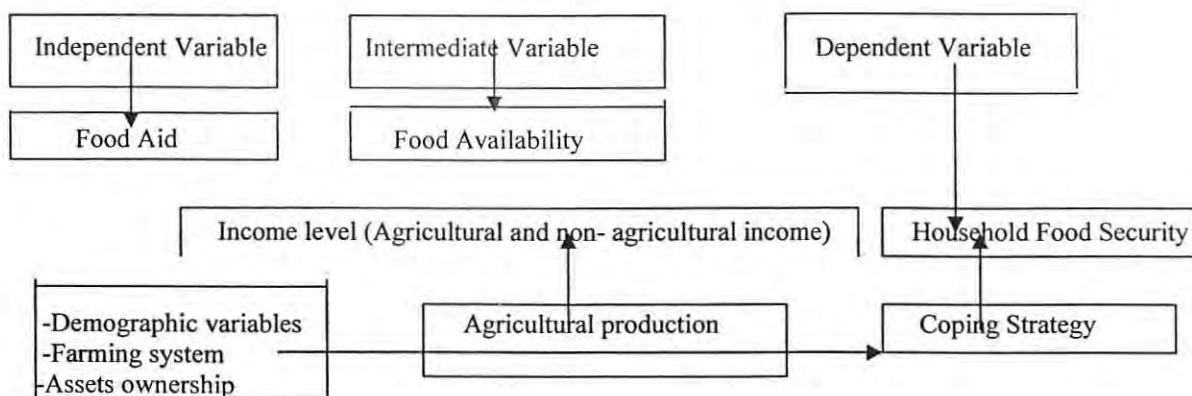
The USAID food security framework highlights the three dimensions of food security: availability, access, and utilization and the nature of their relationship to one another, as well as a brief description of their determinants (USAID, 1999).

The USAID (1999) food security framework manual explains food availability as a function of the combination of domestic food stocks, commercial food imports, food aid, and domestic food production, as well as the underlying determinants of each of these factors. Food access is influenced by the aggregate availability of food through the latter's impact on supplies in the market and, therefore, on market prices. Again, the framework indicates that access is further determined by the ability of households to obtain food from their own production and stocks, from the market and from other

Sources. These factors are, in turn, determined by the resource endowment of the household which defines the set of productive activities they can pursue in meeting their income and food security objectives. Food access also is a function of the physical environment, social, environment and policy environment, which determine how effectively households are able to utilize their resources to meet their food security objectives. Food utilization, which is typically reflected in the nutritional status of an individual, is determined by the quantity and quality of dietary intake, general child care and feeding practices, along with health status and its determinants. The magnitude or frequency of food aid can positively and negatively affect food availability, the method of coping strategies, and levels of agriculture.

Production, income level, and all of these factors affect the food security situation of a household. In addition, the major determinants of food security can be attributed to demographic variables (age, sex, education and material status) agricultural production, farming characteristics, asset ownership etc. Food aid affects food security and coping strategies through its effect on food availability, income level and agricultural production, which in turn have a direct effect on food security and coping strategy. Moreover, food aid can directly affect household food security and coping strategies (USAID, 1999).

Figure. 2.2. Conceptual framework adapted from USAID food security framework (1999)



Source: (USAID, 1999)

2.3. Analytical Framework

Food Aid is particularly harmful since it exists largely to help sustain inefficient agricultural policies in developed Countries and to increase the leverage that its donor can exert on poor Countries. Apart from the fact that it does not benefit the recipient adequately, but it could possibly put the developing Country farmers out of business. As long as food aid in emergency situations can be taken for granted, incentive is reduced to undertaken precautionary actions such as investment in irrigation, agricultural research and extension, and this has potentially damaging consequences on productivity and growth.

There is also a moral hazard of people, having been assured of food aid, start to become sloppy, that is, they start to loose interest in taking interest and precaution to avoid losses. Food utilization, which is typically reflected in the nutritional status of an individual, is determined by the quantity and quality of dietary intake, general childcare and feeding practices, along with health status and its determinants. Poor infant care and feeding practices, inadequate access to, or the poor quality of health services are also major determinants of poor health and nutrition (USAID, 2008).

2.4. History of Food Aid in Sub Saharan Africa (Review of Related Work)

Food Aid has always been an issue in Africa, dating back to the early 90's. Food aid has been arriving from Western Countries down to African Countries continuously (Clapp, 2004).

Even as total World food aid has declined, a rising proportion of food aid has gone to Sub Saharan Africa (SSA), the only population growth. The share of food aid received by Countries in SSA in the years since 1990 has gone from one- fifth to one half of the total (WPF INTERFAIS, 2004).

Between 1999 and 2003, emergency food aid to SSA rose after a series of flood and droughts in Southern Africa and continuing food shortages in the Horn of Africa. Conflicts in Angola, Burundi, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra- Leone and Uganda also contributed to the Sub Continent's food shortages. In 2003, according to the WFP, 38 million Africans faced serious food shortages triggered or worsened by erratic rainfall, civil and armed conflict, and land disputes (WFP, 2004).

Africa Food Aid Facts

In 2003, 42 Countries in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) together received 50.9% of World Food Aid or 5.2. Million tons. The main donors of finances or food to SSA that year were the USA (55 percent), the European Commission and individual European Union member states (30 %), Japan (5 %) and Canada (2 %). Of that amount, 78 percent was categorized as emergency aid, 17 % as project food aid and 5% as program food aid. Of that aid, 54% was channeled through multilateral agencies, mainly the WFP, while NGO's and governments were the direct source of 32% and 24% Form of either financial contributions or grants of food commodities, not concessional sale. In another small but significant improvement, 30% of food delivered to SSA was procured through either local purchases or triangular transactions 9fromCountries other than aid donor), an increase from 22% in 2002 (WPF INTERFAIS, 2004).

In 2003, 38% of food aid to SSA- 19% of World food aid went to one Country.... Ethiopia. Another 22% of SSA's total went to Eritrea, Angola, Zimbabwe and Sudan. More than 100,000 tons each were delivered to Mozambique, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania (WPF INTERFAIS, 2004).

2.4.1. History of Food Aid in Nigeria

Timeline:

1967- May 1967- The **Biafra** war accounted as the major reason and time in which Nigeria received major food aid, apart from this crucial and devastating time, other aid

Sent to the country has been very minimal. The Nigerian federal government took charge of relief operation of the Red Cross from co-coordinating aid to starving civilians. General Yakubu Gowon, leader of the federal Nigeria, refuses to recognize 'Biafra' which declared independence in May 1967 (National Network Newspaper, Vol 5, No. 21, 1999).

1968: Nov 16, 1968- Nigeria has accepted UN offers of Food Aid for civil war to be distributed by the International Red Cross, the food and agriculture organization said here today. The acceptance was disclosed at a meeting of the governing body of FAO's World Food Program (Guardian Newspaper, 1989).

1969: Discussion for more Food Aid

2005: In 2005, When Nigeria had a bad harvest, traders imported grain from Niger which borders Nigeria to the North, the increased demand caused food price to spike beyond what local in Niger could afford. Aid organizations sent in food aid. But much of it was also bought by traders and diverted to markets in Nigeria (Washington post, 2005).

2008: Dec 2008: The food and crops: GM food is being sent to Africa, Asia and Latin America via food aid. Nigeria received 1100 metric tons of soy meal as food aid from the US under the title 'Food for Progress'. Taking into account that around 60% of soy beans in the US is GM, it is quite likely that Nigeria has been receiving GM food through the back door so to speak (Panbazuka News: Issue 496, 2008).

2.5. NGO's, Programs, Institutions connected with Food Aid

Food aid is governed by several multilateral organizations, the most important ones being the UN- World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), the Food Aid Convention (FAC), and The United States- Agency for International Development (USAID) (Action-aid, 2003).

The World Food Programme (WFP)

The WFP is the main international channel for food aid. It was established in 1963 to provide food aid to development projects through its regular programmes as well as a modest amount of emergency. The *raison d'être* of WFP is to supply food aid to millions of hungry people, but doing so has not been easy. It is a complex procedure beginning with thorough assessments of crops, food supply and vulnerability (Ndu, 2003).

World Food Programme has evolved from a joint UN/FAO programme into an international food aid agency. It is underpinned by the Food Aid Convention because many donors commit part of all of their obligations to provide food aid to WFP's relief and related activities. Its main objectives are laid out in its mission statement, which states that food aid is one instrument to promote food security (Action-aid, 2003).

United States Agency for International Development (USAID):

The USAID is an independent agency that provides economic development and humanitarian assistance around the world (USAID, 2010). The USAID is one, if not the most popular agency in terms of giving food aid. As the years go by, it has become dominant and strong. The USAID responds to Food aid request quickly than any other agency in the world. Sometimes they do not even wait to be asked, as soon as they get information of a region or country in crisis and in need of food aid; they immediately get involved in humanitarian activities by sending food aid to the needy group or country.

Food Aid Convention (FAC) 1999

The Food Aid Convention (FAC) was established in 1967 under the auspices of the International Grains Council. It has the primary objective of ensuring a minimum availability of food aid to meet emergency requirements and developmental activities in developing countries.

Vulnerable Group Feeding Programme (VGFP)

This was established to provide food aid for people of all kind ranging from refugees, children, disadvantaged groups and sick people, those who survived conflict, war, famine and the like.

Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)

This is one of the most dominant food aid providing institutions in Nigeria. It was established in the early 1990's, when the country went through a devastating food shortage, ever since then, Operation Feed the Nation (OFN) has been very consistent in providing food aid and related assistance at local, regional and national level (OFN, 2004).

The Food Security Centre (FSC) Nigeria

The Food Security Centre (FSC) Nigeria is also another leading institution that deals with food aid. The only thing is that this is more concerned with ensuring food security but then again, this institution also deals with both international organizations and national organizations that are intending on sending food aid to certain recipients in the country. It makes sure that things goes accordingly- That the people get the food aid without too much difficulty and most importantly, that they get the aid on time. The Food Security Centre also lays emphasis on transforming small- scale agriculture to a more commercial one, namely in those areas that continue to enjoy moisture abundance, while at the same time seeking to put in place mechanisms that could contribute towards building the assets of communities in drought prone and food aid dependent areas by augmenting production based entitlements (Food Security Centre, 2003).

Specifically, they place emphasis on providing supplementary employment income support schemes, on running targeted programs for disadvantaged groups, and on strengthening the early warning, surveillance, and monitoring systems to increase the capacity of the Nigerian Food Reserve (NFR) and distribution of food and relief.

The government of Nigeria and other national and international donors are implementing different categories of responses to curb food insecurity and to attain food self-sufficiency as well as to reduce food aid dependency. These categories are based on 'Supply Based Responses'- Increasing the level and stability of production, increasing food reserve, and influencing international food markets, 'Demand Based Responses'- Improving income, productive asset available to vulnerable groups and other market and non- market transfer (Ministry of Agriculture, Nigeria, 2009).

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Methods

The method employed here is a combination of qualitative and quantitative method of data collection. The quantitative approach answers the effect part of the study and the qualitative answers the result part of the study. The research is also explanatory and exploratory, so as to give the readers a detailed information on the topic. The study was also conducted by making use of data collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. The Primary data was gathered by interviewing relevant person/s in both official and non-official capacities. Interviews were held with different development agents, community elders and key persons from governmental and non- governmental offices.

An extensive review of available literature on the subject at hand, previously conducted studies relating to the area of study. Various written materials be it published or unpublished were also looked at.

Secondary Data Type and Source

This method was very useful here, as the researcher believed that it helped summarized large amount of data in a more sensible and understandable way. Each descriptive statistics helped reduce data into a much simpler summary. In addition, simple frequency distributions were used by the researcher. The Secondary data relied on information from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), African Union Commission, The Nigerian Food Reserve, OXFAM. Information obtained from these organizations also included: Information on food aid on the continental level in general and Nigeria in particular.

The Researcher also obtained information from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT), Food Security Centre, Nigeria (FSC) , Operation Feed the Nation (OFN)... these institutions provided information and data on the food insecurity situation of the selected region. Ministry of Works and Housing (MoWH) and the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Ethiopia provided information on the demographic, social, economic data of the selected region. In addition to all of these, Journal articles, Newspaper articles, books and internet sources were used. The secondary data was cross- referenced with the primary data.

Methods of Primary Data Generation

Household Survey (HHS)

The researcher employed this method to have an understanding of the opinion, behavior of the intended group of people, and of course this was carried out by asking the selected people different sets of questions. The idea here was to get enough numerical data and the researcher hoped that it would provide descriptive and explanatory information regarding the area of study.

The questionnaires dealt with food security situations of household during the year 2010. It also included household survival/ coping strategies, assets ownership, income and the like. The researcher employed five data collectors and a supervisor to carry-out the survey successfully during her absence.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

This method was chosen to give a detailed qualitative data and information on the issue at hand. Focus Group Checklist was administered and the groups were allowed to discuss the question relating to food aid the way they deemed fit without any pressure. FGD was also used so that the researcher could obtain an extra opinion on food aid and related issues. The participants were selected based on different criteria's like Age, Sex, Educational background, their Livelihood.

Ten members participated in the discussion, of which seven were men and three were women. Out of the seven men, four were elders (Age ranging from 50-65), while the remaining three were young adults (Aged 25-30). They were selected because of their livelihood. With regards to the women, two were elders and the remaining one was a young adult. In terms of how the FGD was formed, the researcher was able to gather information from the inhabitants on who they thought would represent them well. The researcher approached these potential discussion group members and they were eager to participate as they had a lot of things to get out there to whoever cared to listen, which the researcher did happily.

Key Informant Interview (KII)

An in-depth interview with selected key informants was also used to substantiate and cross-check the information obtained from the questionnaires. The need for the in-depth Interview was very crucial and was extremely helpful in assessing the selected group's attitude and feelings that would not be exhaustively captured by the questions in the questionnaires. The key informants included women, men, and elders from the study area. Six people were selected, of which two were females, one was an elderly woman and the other one was a young lady. The remaining four were males, from which two were elders while the remaining two were young men.

Panel Group Discussion (PGD)

This included a group of specialists to get their expert opinion on the food aid situation in the selected locality and they included experts from the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT), Ministry of Works and Housing (MoWH) and most importantly experts from Operation Feed the Nation (OFN). This consisted of six members of which four were male and two were females. Both females were representatives of Operation Feed the Nation.

3.2. Tools for Exploring Food Security

The tool that was used to carry out the research was the Coping Strategies Index (CSI). The Coping Strategies Index was developed in Uganda, Ghana and Kenya. It is essentially a tool for rapid measurement of Household Food Security and the impact of Food aid program in humanitarian emergencies. CSI measures behavior- The things that people do when they cannot access enough food. It can also be used to measure the impact of food aid program.

There are four types of coping strategies:

- Dietary intake changes
- Increase amount of food available at household level
- Reduce the number of people to provide for
- Ration food or manage the shortfall.

The researcher realized that this tool was appropriate as it answered critical questions pertaining to household food security and was useful to assess the food aid program associated with the area of study. The CSI was very helpful when the researcher needed information on how food secure or insecure a particular household was, how often they went to bed without food, and also the CSI gave an account on the kinds of foods that were consumed when there was little or virtually no money to purchase foodstuffs.

3.3. Sampling Procedures (Methods)

The sampling procedures that were employed included the following:

- Non- probability sampling
- Purposive sampling technique
- Simple random technique

Non- Probability Sampling

This was used at the point where only selected people were needed to be interviewed or questioned i.e. the Panel Discussion Group were made up of specifically selected group of people, those that were interviewed in official capacity.

Purposive Sampling Technique

This aided to grasp the opinion of the targeted household about their food insecurity situation.

Simple Random Technique

This was helpful at some point in the research, where the entire household had an equal chance of being selected in terms of asking questions and getting important information.

3.3.1. Sampling Frame

The inhabitants of the selected area is 1500, the sample size to be selected (required) was 150 respectively, which is about 10% of the total population.

Therefore,

n= Number of cases in the sample

N= Number of cases in the sampling frame

f= n/N is the sampling fraction

$$n= 150$$

$$N= 1500$$

$$f= n/N= 150/1500= .10 \text{ or } 10\%.$$

Source of Sampling Frame calculation: (Tronchim, 2004)

3.3.2. Sampling Size Determination

The total sample household was decided by the following sample size determination (FAO, Conducting Small-scale Nutritional Survey: A field manual, Rome. Magnai Roberts, (1997), Sampling guide: IMPACT food security and nutrition monitoring

Project, Arlington, va. UNICEF, (1995): Monitoring progress towards the goals of the World Food Summit for Children: A practical handbook for multiple indicator survey, NY).

Sample size formula: $n = t^2 * p (1-p) / m^2$

Pilot (n) = 35

CE= (p) = 0.5

m= Margin of error at 5% (standard value of .05)

t= Confidence level at 95% (standard value of 1.96)

Acceptable significance level (α) 0.5

Acceptable absolute error= .08

The Required sample size is 151.

A total of 151 households were selected for the research. Thankfully, 99% were assessed.

3.4. Complications During Data Collection

Difficulties that were unforeseen and beyond the control of the researcher arose during the questionnaires processing and distribution in Agege. When the first batch of questionnaires were distributed, out of the 151 that were dispatched, some sections were not filled in by 51 households. Apparently, they were suspicious; as the researcher came to know that they did not want to give certain information out of the fear that the data was for other purpose as opposed to what the researcher stated to them "Purely research based". Therefore, in Chapter 5, Table 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, the total number of respondents was 100; although 151 questionnaires were dispatched, certain households did not fill all the required questions. Therefore the households were cut down to 100.

This was a major shortcoming, but the researcher did not want to use the easy way out by manipulating the data. So the best thing was to leave the data the way it was and work with it the way a researcher should. On Table 5.6 onwards, the households answered all the other batch of questionnaires, All 151 Household respondents. The researcher decided to make mention of this situation so that readers would be able to understand why on chapter 5, Table 5.1- 5.5, there are 100 respondents and from Table 5.6 onwards, there are 151 respondents. All that happened were beyond the control of the researcher, but she has been able to present the tables and information in a way that the readers would find understandable.

CHAPTER FOUR

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

The aim of this chapter is to provide background information of the focal area.

4.1. Description of the Study Area

4.1.1. General Description

Agege Local Government Area is situated in the Ikeja division of Lagos state, Nigeria. Agege Local Government Area (henceforth, ALGA) has a landmass of about eighteen square Kilometers. The census population as of 2006 was 459, 939. Agege being one of the metropolitan Lagos areas is essentially an urban area and one of the densely populated areas in Lagos, Nigeria. Such a place is a natural abode of the poor and the unskilled. More so, being a major commercial, administrative and industrial centre, metropolitan Lagos is also the natural abode of the rich and affluent (Deji, 2008).

ALGA is bordered in the North by Ifako, Ijaiye Local Govt. area, In the West by Alimosho Local Govt. area, and in the East and South by Ikeja Local Govt. area. The Agege community, as might be expected is older than the unit known as ALGA as it has been settled since the 17th Century by Awori- Yoruba, whose dispersal point was at Isheri- olofin. It was from there that some people moved to Orile Agege, the original homestead of the Agege community. However, by the end of the 19th Century, another settlement emerged near the railway station on the Lagos- Abeokuta line, constructed by the British Colonial Govt. between 1895 and 1911 (Deji, 2008).

On one side of Agege lies the developed metropolitan region, and on the other side, there is the less developed region where poverty and lack of resources looms. In general, ALGA is a very beautiful location where, when looked at from afar, seems like a place that is desirable, people would want to be inhabitants of this location, but once you get a microscopic look, you tend to see all the difficulties and all the unmentioned problems that this so called urban area faces every single day.

This area is barely hit by rainfall, but when it does pour, it is very erratic. The wind in Agege is humid.

4.1.2. Specific Description

Time Zone

Weather Breakdown

The Sun rises at 07: 03 and the Sun sets at 18: 58. The Latitude is 6.6333333°c and the Longitude is 3.3°c. The Temperature is 26°c/ 78.8°F, while the wind is 3.5 km/h, north/ North West. More specifically, the main focal area in Agege chosen is on the Eastern part of Agege. It is bordered in the West by Yisa, in the South by Badejo and Otubu, in the North by Ijaiye, Adejare and Olorisade, and in the East by Emiloju and Abeokuta.

This internal part population is 1500 as per the last census that was carried out in the region. The majority of the land is rocky and the annual precipitation is low (150- 500 mm/ annum) and erratic rainfall persists, which therefore makes it unsuitable for rain- fed Agriculture. March is generally the hottest month with an average temperature reaching 29°c. July is usually the coolest month, averaging 25°c. The average temperature in January is 27°c. Temperature in Agege rarely gets colder than 20°c and rarely gets hotter than 30°c. The month of April, May, June, July, October and November are considered the Rainy months. The month of August, September, December, January, February and March is the dry (hot) season (Deji, 2008).

Although the month of March is the hottest, the researcher realized that this year (2011), it was not that hot, the weather was warmer than most people thought it would be. There was some rainfall although it was not as much as the people hoped it would be. With regards to the majority of the land being rocky, the researcher saw that this was partly true, but there were reasonable amount of land that was all soil and looked good enough to be cultivated on. The annual precipitation being low holds true because the people of

Agege complained that they never seem to get enough rainfall especially as most of their livelihood depended on it. When compared to its neighboring streets, this interior part of Agege is one of the poorest and marginal, in terms of resources, economic aspects.

4.2. Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2006 census population, Agege Local Govt. Area, had a total population of 459, 939. The people there are mainly Yoruba's although there is a fair amount of Hausa's as well. The focal area is inhabited by 1500 people. The official language of the Agege people is Yoruba and of course English is widely spoken more so is Pidgin English as it is widely in Nigeria in general (Ministry of Works and Housing, 2010).

4.3. Social Aspects

In the field of community development, the Muslim community has contributed substantially to the educational development of ALGA. Various Islamic missions have established primary and secondary schools in the area. The Christian community has made significant contributions in the provision of social service by establishing and operating educational institutions and health facilities. But there still remains much to be done in ALGA (Adekoya, 2003).

4.4. Economic Conditions/ Activities

ALGA, particularly the interior region is one of the poorest and least developed parts in the whole of Lagos (Adekoya, 2003). The economic condition here is very poor. The major economic activities carried out here include the following:

- **Farming:** Vegetables, Cassava, Maize, Cocoyam, pepper

- **Fishing:** Two types of fishing activities are discernable in Agege. These are the "Fresh water fishing" which takes place along the banks rivers Ogun, Ologe Lagoon and Yewa..... although most of the time these lagoons tends to dry up. The second type is the one which take place on the sea, along the coast and lagoons such fishing activities feature among the Awori of Lagos, Taffi, Ojo, Okoogbo, Iworo and Egan Eremi.

- **Mat- weaving:** Widely practiced in the interior parts of Nigeria not only in Agege. In weaving the mat, the processed palm fronds raffia is used for knitting.

This is done by the weaver who assumes the required position (posture by sitting down on the floor, with legs apart and the Ifin (*Cyperus articularis*) in the front, at arms length (Akinjogbin *et al*, 1980). In terms of farming, they are mostly subsistence farmers here and it is very difficult here as stated earlier with regards to land, these people dwell on, it makes farming very difficult and a debilitating process (Deji, 2008).

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter focuses on the analysis of the findings of the surveyed Households, the description of their demographic, social and economic characteristics of respondents including their farming system, assets ownership, income and the like. In addition, this chapter also focuses on the effect of Food aid, its problems, result as well as the perception of the Households on Food aid.

5.1. Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics of Sample Households

All the above states characteristics are very important in understanding and interpreting the findings of the survey. Before diving into a critical examination of the effect of Food aid, it would be advisable to present some important background variables.

5.1.1. Demographic and Social Characteristics of Respondents

Age and Sex of Household Respondents

Table 5.1 Age distribution by Sex of Household by Heads

Age Group	Male Frequency	Female Frequency	Total Frequency
0-15	0	0	0
16-31	2	2	4
32-47	25	8	33
48-63	35	10	45
64- Above	12	6	18
Total	74	26	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

The distribution of Household by Age is given in Table 5.1 Using 5 Age groups. Age 0-15 were not counted because the research focused on economically productive people. The age range of 16-31 was very low showing that most of the young adults have

Migrated to more developed parts of Lagos or neighboring cities and towns in search of jobs or greener pastures as indicated by their household members. Although most people tend to return because they do not have the skills needed for a permanent migration (lasting up to a year) so their migration is temporary, they do some menial jobs, and bring home the proceeds to their families and head back when the going gets tough again. The Sex distribution revealed that 74 of the households are male headed while the remaining 26 are female headed. The data also showed that middle aged people are very well represented in Agege.

Marital Status of Household Respondents

As shown below on **Table 5.2**. Only 5% of the Household respondents were single, the majority are married (79%), while the remaining (16%) are widowed.

Table 5.2 Marital Status of Household Respondents

Marital Status	Male Frequency	Female Frequency	Total Frequency	Percentage Distribution
Single	3	2	5	5
Married	73	6	79	79
Widowed	6	10	16	16
Total	82	18	100	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011

The low number of singles has to do with the fact that, as indicated above, has migrated to the neighboring regions in search of a better life. For the widowed, the data proves that women are the surviving spouse, showing that they have out lived their husbands.

Educational Status of Household Respondents

The information collected indicates that majority of the respondents successfully completed primary school, although it is very evident here that a lot are illiterate (35%) of the total population. Only 3% went beyond secondary school.

Table 5.3 Educational Status of Household Respondents

Educational Level (Status)	Male Frequency	Female Frequency	Total Frequency	Percentage Distribution
Illiterate	10	25	35	35
Primary	35	20	55	55
Secondary	5	2	7	7
Tertiary	2	1	3	3
Total	52	48	100	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

The reason for the high illiteracy rate of the people has to do mainly with their poor background and also for the fact that good schools were not in place and most had to send their child or children to neighboring regions or towns and most families would rather not send their children that far away. Also most parents did not see the need for school especially for their female children. Financial constraints also contributed greatly to the lack of education. But the major reasons for low and poor educational background here is the lack of finances and lack of good government (public) schools.

Occupation of Household Respondents

Majority of the respondents are self- employed i.e. their basic livelihood comes from farming/ commercial related. An outstanding number of respondents are also unemployed about 25%.

Table 5.4 Occupation of Household Respondents

Occupation	Male Frequency	Female Frequency	Total Frequency	Percentage Distribution
Government	3	1	4	4
Private Companies	9	7	16	16
Self- employed	32	23	55	55
Unemployed	8	17	25	25
Total	52	48	100	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011

With regards to the respondents being unemployed, it has to do with the fact again that they are not well educated, so it is very difficult to get jobs or compete for jobs with more educated people, but they highlighted that they would sometimes engage in menial jobs in and around Agege, but they did not have a dependable job that they could rely on for too long. Those who work in private companies or government organizations were fortunate enough to attend schools to the tertiary level and gained jobs in Lagos.

5.2. Economic Characteristics of Respondents

5.2.1. Farming System

Food Security of a household depends on the size of the farmland, number of livestock, crop production, use of inputs and extension packages. In addition, households' lack of access to resources implies their vulnerability to food shortage (Abalu, 1986).

Size of Farm Land: Land is a very important economic asset, which undoubtedly determines the amount of production of crops. The greater the land, the higher the amount or number of different kinds of crops that can be planted and eventually harvested and consumed or sold (Abalu, 1986). In Agege, both men and women are entitled to own lands (Inherit) regardless of sex.

Table 5.5 Landownership by Sex of head of Household

Do you have your own land?	Male Headed Household		Female Headed Household	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
	80%	20%	40%	60%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

Among 100 farm Households surveyed, the average land holding size of household was found to be 0.38 hectare, which is small. This is very unfortunate as it does not allow the inhabitants to plant different kinds of crops. They have to limit what they plant since there is not enough space. On the aggregate, 60% of the sample households have less

than 0.8 hectare of land size, which is obviously not sufficient enough to feed the average household size of about seven persons. Only a small proportion of the Households have greater than 0.9 hectare. Apart from the size of the land, most of the farmlands are barely fertile, they require critical attention.

Land Tenure: With regards to the status of the land tenure system, rented land constitutes the majority in Agege.

Table 5.6 Number of Households by major types of status of Land Tenure

Status of Land Tenure	Number of Households
Private	50
Rented	58
Share crop out land	37
Other types	6
Total	151

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

The majority of the Agege respondents rent land to use for farming, but a reasonable number of them do own their own lands. Thirty seven households indicated that they engage in shared crop out land, (whereby they plant their crops on someone's land either for free if it is on a close friends' or relative farmland or they pay something (little amount of money) to the owner of the land) due to the shortage of land and for the fact that they cannot afford to purchase or buy their own land. Of the fifty respondents who own lands, forty of them also indicated that they inherited the lands from their father or mother. Only ten of the respondents say that they bought the land themselves.

Use of Modern Farm Input and Participation in Extension Programs: According to OFN (2010) only about 7% of Agege area participate in extension program. However, about 65% of farmers used improved seeds and artificial and natural fertilizers. This is very encouraged in the region because of all the problems ranging from poor soil, drought problem. Most of the time, Agriculture is practiced using irrigation on Awori

river. About 45% of those studied used irrigation system. According to the FGD conducted, various households indicated that as anywhere else extension programs' are expensive to involve in and their situation (poverty) and also the fact that they have low or virtually no support from the government makes it practically impossible to engage in extension program even if the opportunity (ies) arises because they realize that such programs are for their own benefits.

Table 5.7 Participation of Households in Irrigation, Extension programs, Use of Improved seeds and Fertilizer.

Different System	Response	Number of Household
Use of Irrigation	Yes	57
	No	94
Total		151
Extension Program	Yes	15
	No	136
Total		151
Use of Improved Seeds	Yes	85
	No	66
Total		151
Fertilizer	Yes	87
	No	64
Total		151

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

With regards to the use of improved agricultural inputs, the Households indicated that the high price of inputs makes it difficult to purchase and use, although they indicated that they do use it whenever they have some money to spare and purchase the inputs.

Reason for Crop production decline: During the survey period, households were asked to clearly list the major problems related to the decline in crop production. The households said that drought, agricultural input, poor extension programs, shortage of

Human labor, crop diseases are the major reasons for crop production decline. Most of the households agreed that the lack of rainfall was a constant problem for them especially for the fact that they are farmers. With regards to shortage of land and soil fertility, the soil in the region has been becoming less and less fertile due to over usage and lack of proper maintenance.

Table 5.8 Households Reasons for Crop Production Decline

Reasons for Production Decline	Number of Households	Percentage Distribution
Shortage/ lack of adequate rainfall	10	6
Shortage of land and fertility decline	49	30
Lack of Agriculture Inputs	14	12
Poor Extension Program	30	20
Lack of Credit Services/ Facilities	13	11
Shortage of Human labor	7	2
Shortage of Farm Implements	20	15
Crop Diseases	8	4
Total	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011

Poor extension program also accounted for production decline; it shows how much this study area really needs an education regarding how to better manage their production. This shows that there are other problems apart from drought. Crop diseases and lack or shortage of human labor takes backstage to the causes of production decline. In terms of the arrangements of response of reasons for crop production decline, the respondents indicated almost all of the items listed as a contributing factor, but forty nine respondents said that the major cost of their decline was shortage of land and soil fertility; it does not mean that they did not cite other problems, but the shortage of land and soil fertility was the major problem. Twenty respondents said that the shortage of farm implements was the major contributing factor to the decline of crop production, while eight respondents which constituted 4% of the total respondents cited crop diseases as the major reason.

5.2.2. Ownership Status of Livestock

In ALGA, both the live animals and their byproducts (milk, cheese, eggs, and yoghurt) serve as a source of cash mainly used to buy food and non- food related products. Livestock here is one of their most important assets and offers a certain degree of security, both in times of dire or desperate need or in times when things are stable at least to a certain degree. During the FGD, various households pointed out those factors that constraint them and they range from lack of feed, grazing land, inadequate water or traveling to the far eastern part.

Table 5.9 Percentage distribution of Households by Ownership status of Livestock

Ownership Status	Number of Households	Percentage Distribution
Yes	45	31
No	106	69
Total	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

5.2.3. Asset Ownership

Apart from the livestock ownership and other natural assets like land, households were also assessed based on their ownership of domestic assets like furniture, electrical appliances (Radio and TV/ DVD). It was found out that almost all household surveyed possessed a radio set.

5.2.4. Income

The amount of money earned from both Agricultural and non agricultural activities is a major determinant for the food security of a household. From the survey carried out on the households, it is obvious that these people need help on how to improve their income as what they earn monthly is barely enough to see a household throughout an entire month.

Table 5.10 Monthly Incomes of Household Respondents

Annual Income Group (N)	Number of Households	Percentage Distribution
0 to lesser than 1,000	23	16
1,700- 2,000	15	10
2,500- 5,000	101	60
7,500- 9,000	8	9
10,000 or more	4	5
Total	151	100%

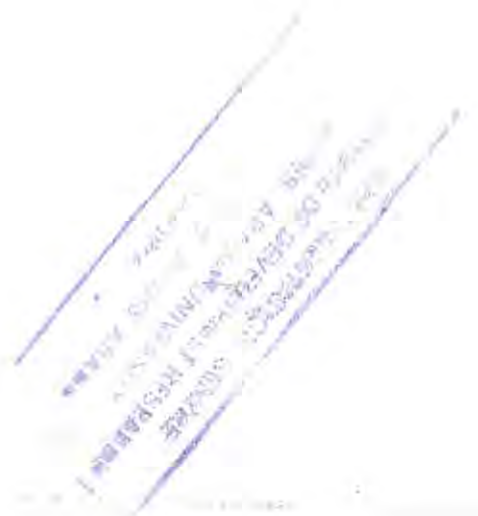
Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

Monthly Income of Household Respondents

As shown on **Table 5.10** majorities of the respondents earn between 2,500 and 5,000 Naira monthly, which is barely enough to cover the demands of a household. Only about 5% earn 10, 000 Naira or more.

5.3. Food Security Status of the Region

Food Security as we all know is very important for the survival and well being of any household. But the overall food security status of Agege is very poor and stagnant. The region is frequently hit by recurrent drought which has basically led to the significant loss of farm and farm related produces. These people in most case find it extremely difficult to fend for themselves and their family. Some of these drought victims were obliged to settle in neighboring region like Nepaline, which is located on the very far Eastern part of Agege Local Government Area, where land and water is in abundance (Nigerian Food Reserve, 2010). The income of these households is very low to the point that survival is hard and that is where the distribution of food aid comes into play. Food Aid has been playing a very significant role in providing this region some sense of security where food is concerned, although there have been difficulties and misunderstanding here and there, it is unlikely for any person in their right mind to deny that food aid has not in more ways than one help sustain the people of Eastern Agege at least to a certain level (Food Security Centre, 2010).



Apart from Food Aid, the Coping Strategies that the Agege people adopt sometimes help improve their status and makes certain house more or less vulnerable than others. Yes hunger and insecurity is common to some of these respondents but how they have managed to adopt certain coping and survival strategies, contrasts them from one another, the way they handle their insecurities differs. What the researcher noticed is that some coping strategies worked better than others in at least maintaining certain households than other strategies. The non availability of water is also a huge threat to their food security level in this region. They depend heavily on rainfall, otherwise, they have to travel to the neighboring region to get water to even cook, as its common knowledge how important water is for food.

5.4. Household Coping/Survival Strategies

Households use different strategies to cope with food insecurity, depending on the severity of the food insecurity, they carry out different strategies. Many families in Agege continue to face problems in obtaining stable and adequate access to food. This food insecurity issue remains one of the most visible manifestations of their poverty; such food insecurity varies from recurrent drought and predictable food deficits faced by some in the “hungry season” just prior to the harvest, to more severe entitlement failures which arise from a mix of environmental (soil infertility, over usage of fertile land) and political factors which at worst may lead to famine. Several responses basically range from sale of livestock, migration to collection of wild fruits and food, due to poverty which inevitably leads to hunger or food insecurity (also lack of purchasing power). This is a drought prone area where farmers have developed self- insurance strategies to minimize risks to their food security and livelihoods (Food Security Centre, 2010).

It includes the following:

- + Accumulating assets during good harvest seasons
- + Migration to seek employment in distant labor markets especially Eastern part of Lagos

- Development of reciprocal system (obligation) among Households, which results in flows of food and other resources during severe crisis periods
- Lending
- Rationing of current food consumption etc.

Table 5.11 Percentage distribution of Household by type and frequency of Coping and Survival Strategies

Types of Coping / Survival Strategies	Frequency of using Coping/ Survival Strategies				
	Never Used	Rarely Used	Sometimes	Often	Always/ Day to Day
Accumulating assets during good harvest seasons	3	9	112	17	10
Migration to seek employment in distant labor markets especially Eastern part of Lagos	28	15	61	37	10
Development of reciprocal system (obligation) among Household which result in flows of food and other resources during severe crisis periods	2	10	70	64	5
Lending	15	19	60	50	7
Skip entire days without eating	0	5	93	53	0
Rely on less expensive or less preferred food	1	7	72	50	21
Send Household members to eat elsewhere	16	23	54	54	4
Rationing of current food consumption	4	5	71	30	41
Sale of productive Household assets (e.g. Livestock, land)	15	7	99	30	0
Consumption of food distributed in relief programs	2	2	84	57	6
Sale of possessions	6	18	92	35	0
Increase petty commodity production and trading	0	8	36	100	7
Distress Migration	19	44	46	42	0
Reduction of number of meals per day	4	8	72	52	15
Barter exchange with neighbors and relatives	0	22	49	79	1

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

The Table basically indicates the types of coping and survival strategies adopted by the people. People tend to increase petty commodity production and trading in times of distress, this is the time when these people use their skills to do something (make something like weaving, knitting) and at the end make some money. Another coping strategy that is widely adopted by Agege people is the consumption of food distributed in

Relief programs. In terms of "Scale of productive Household assets" the Researcher found out that farmers were more likely to sell their animals during desperate times. The Agege people as was gathered by the researcher lend money from one another in desperate times. Sixty respondents indicated that they would more often than not use this strategy for they prefer to do this than starve their household members. Some respondents said that they do migrate in search of menial jobs, but as the researcher gathered, they are not well educated so their moving around is only temporary as the kinds of jobs they get are not likely able to sustain their families.

Fifty respondents acknowledged that they do adopt the coping strategy of relying on less expensive or less preferred food for the fact that it does not cost (it is cost efficient) and that way, although it is not satisfying, it is a guarantee that at least the household members will have something to eat for two or three days. Seventy nine respondents also said that they like the barter strategy for the fact that it does not involve any exchange of cash. Whatever you have, you take it to a neighbor that is more than willing to exchange it for something else (like exchanging beans for coco yam). These respondents said that sometimes, if they are lucky, they get greater foodstuff than what they give out.

Fifty four respondents admitted that they would often send their household members especially children to live elsewhere (preferably with relatives) to reduce the mouths to feed. They stated that this is convenient for them and they are better off knowing that their children are somewhere else being fed. Eighty four respondents said that the food provided by relief food aid has been used as a strategy for their survival and they do not know what they would have done if they were not receiving food aid.

A hundred and two respondents agreed that more often than not, they sometimes relied on accumulating assets during good harvest season. Forty four respondents at the same time agreed that distress migration i.e. in search of jobs in the neighboring regions or going to a more developed parts of Lagos.

5.5. Effect of Food Aid

Food supply shocks can create urgent shortages of food and these circumstances must often be met with food aid. How this Aid arrives and in what amount can affect the recipient region prospects for recovery. What began as a one time event (war, drought etc) that precipitated a need for emergency aid could trigger a sequence of events that creates a dependence on foreign food aid, as long as the policy goal of food aid is to benefit the recipient instead of to dispose of surplus commodities, there is hope that maple- leaf bags of grain will do more good than harm, while food aid has served a valuable function in cases of disaster, when normal supply channels are disrupted. (Okorie, 2006).

5.5.1. Effect of Food Aid on Household Food Security

In meeting the nutritional needs (demands) of households, Food aid has to be effective in terms of how well it is allocated to these households. No doubt, Food aid helps increase the food of Households at least to a certain level, especially if utilized by the household properly. Food aid can have a tremendous effect on a household especially when it is distributed to Household in large amounts and without any form of strings attached to it. Food aid reduces food costs in the market making food more affordable. But it is more effective when it targets the most vulnerable group. Food security is a relatively difficult to measure. In Nigeria, only a few attempts have been made particularly at micro level (Sancho, 1996).

Food aid is one of the oldest, but also one of the most contentious forms of foreign aid. It has and will most probably always be an important resource in the fight against food insecurity. According to the result of the survey, about 72.5% of Households indicated that they received Food aid at least two times for the year 2010, while 17.5% pointed that they only received food aid once for the year 2010, while the remaining 10% indicated that they did not get food aid for the year 2010.

Table 5.12 Percentage Distribution of Households with and without Food Aid

Food Security Status of Households	Food Security Status without Food Aid		Food Security Status with Food Aid	
	Number of Households	Percentage distribution	Number of Households	Percentage distribution
Food Insecure Households	92	64.5	80	55.5
Food Secure Households	59	35.5	71	44.5
Total	151	100%	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011.

Survey households were questioned on how often they received Food aid, and how much food aid they received, what type of food they received and eventually under what type of program the food aid was received (administered). An estimated 99.9 percent of the households received Food aid for free food aid (Relief food aid), and the type of food aid as was found by the researcher is the “General ration”- whereby a basket of food commodities in quantities sufficient to meet requirements to the target population.

With regards to how the data for **Table 5.12** was obtained, it was derived from questionnaires being issued to the household respondent, whereby they were asked on Section III: 301, if their households have been food secure, coupled with question 302: on how often they faced food shortage and also question 404 on whether they have received food aid before and question 401, what food aid meant to them. Depending on the answers they gave and also other food security related question that the researcher asked the household respondents, it was easy to separate those that were food secure and those that were not food secure.

Table 5.13 Percentage distribution of Household in terms of the number of times of Food aid Allocation

Frequency of Food Aid in 2010	Number of Households	Percentage Distribution
None	15	10
One	22	17.5
Two	114	72.5
Total	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011

Disincentive to increased food production. That is a real danger. But Food aid can be administered and used in such a way that it provides an incentive to producers. The concept of Food aid for development is therefore quite questionable. For most less developed Countries, Food aid was never part of any development policy other than the one in support of export growth for developed Countries.

Another problem of food aid as anywhere else is that the quality of food that is provided is very low. This was evident in Agege, where some people who received food aid were seen selling the food in the local markets (Soya beans), in order to get money to purchase other food or non food materials to satisfy their other daily needs. When they were later asked, some respondents claimed that it was because their households do not prefer to consume Soya bean, so why keep it at home? Or give it for free to other people? They seemed to forget the fact that they got it for free. But other household respondents admitted that they do not like the quality of food they got so they would rather sell it for cheap in the neighboring market.

Table 5.17 Household Respondents View on Major Problems of Food Aid

Problems of Food Aid	Number of Household Respondents	Percentage Distribution
Does not address root causes or prevents them	60	40
Creates dependency	6	4
Bad quality of food aid	25	16
Untimely arrival	25	16
Problems of distribution	35	24
Total	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, March, 2011

Respondents agreed that all of the above created problems, but majority of respondents (40%) believed that food aid does not address root causes or prevent them. Distribution problem were also were also cited as the major problem by 24% of the total respondents.

Another problem of food aid in Agege is that it sometimes arrived late, that is if it even arrives at all. Then there is also the problem of distributing food aid to the deserving people (targeting). Another disturbing but yet big problem is that it promotes corruption in Nigeria as a whole, but specifically in Agege, where officials instead of giving these food aid to those who are in dire need of it, sell the food in the markets and keep the money earned from it for themselves. Another notable problem of food aid is that as it becomes consistent, the recipients become dependent on it. But in Agege, the recipients claim that they are not dependent on food aid, although they appreciate it, they acknowledge the fact that some day, food aid might become a thing of the past (it would stop) and it would be detrimental to them if they depend on it.

5.6. Result of Food Aid on Recipient Households

In Agege, Food aid has many visible results. As shown in **Table 5.18** below 9% households indicated that food aid had no result in their households; survey carried out by the researcher helped discovered that these people constituted those who either did not receive food aid or they were well to do (financially) therefore, they did not qualify to receive food aid, and they had nothing to say about food aid.

The second group consisted of those who indicated that food aid had a moderate result on their households in the sense that these households constituted of those households that were food insecure, but they were okay, but at the same time, they qualified to receive food aid. They acknowledge that food aid result in their household has been positive regardless, but they highlighted that they would have survived somehow without food aid. This group made up about 19.5% of the total number of household surveyed.

Table 5.18 Percentage Distribution of the Results of Food Aid of Households

Impact of Food Aid on Household	Number of Households	Percentage Distribution
None	17	9
Moderate	24	19.5
Tremendous	110	71.5
Total	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, April, 2011

The final group as the survey indicated constituted of those that are severely food insecure that without them receiving food aid, they would have been extremely food

Insecure. This group is made up of mainly petty traders (low income earners), subsistence farmers whose crops have yielded poor harvest or have been tremendously affected by drought. This group constituted about 71.5% of the total population surveyed. This group apparently is the one's that appreciate the food aid that they were given, because otherwise, they would have been little or no alternative as to how their next daily bread would come from.

Food aid in Agege has not really resulted in the change of food habits of the people because in Nigeria, Rice is a staple food and is widely consumed and it is also one of the major item that Food aid organizations distribute, so they do not have any problem consuming it, and the same also goes for maize. The households indicated that some times when wheat is given to them they sell it to people in the nearest market because they do not want to consume it, they realize that selling it is far better off for the good of their families as it would enable them get money to purchase other things that they need or desire (like household assets).

5.6.1. Perception of Households of Food Aid

The public have been very familiar with the insights and perception of government of both developing and developed countries on food aid, it is about time that the perception of households- Those who are at the receiving end have their day on what they think or feel about food aid. The perception of household varies because of different reasons, one is the fact that some households have given up the idea of ever receiving food aid, and therefore when questioned about it, they do not want to talk about it. To this set of people, food aid is a prohibited topic. They do not want to revisit the fact that they did not/ do not qualify to be recipients (Food Security Center, 2011).

Another view of the households on food aid is that they realize how futile it would be if they become totally dependent on it. Household respondents acknowledged the fact that some day in the future; they might not be privileged to receive food aid so they must learn to survive one way or another. But they also almost immediately voice out how it

Has improved their food security to a certain point. But others say that there are better ways to end or curb their food insecurity. Some also go as far as being blunt saying that money should be given to them instead of food aid, because that way, they can get what they really need instead of food stuffs that they sometimes have to sell eventually.

Table 5.19 Households Perception of Food Aid

Perception of Households on Food Aid	Number of Households	Percentage Distribution
None	6	5
Not sure	4	7
Yes, To a degree	28	16
Yes, Most Definitely	113	72
Total	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, April, 2011

Table 5.19 above shows that 5% of those surveyed have no perception of food aid due to the reasons given above. 7% are not so sure on what their insight of Food aid is/ are because at one point, it proves fruitful, at the other point, the food they receive just disappear within a month (because they sometime receive small quantities that its barely enough to sustain the whole household). About 16% of respondents surveyed say that to a certain degree; they do have a clear perception of food aid; although they are forever grateful. Finally about 72% (constitutes the majority) do have a glass view of food aid and how it has helped them tremendously; this group has nothing but good things to say about food aid, because they realize that without it, it would have been highly impossible to survive.

5.6.2. Sufficiency of Food Aid According to Recipient Households

For food aid to be seen as being sufficient, it basically has to be provided in satisfactory quantity. It needs to be able to go around the general household members at least for a reasonable period of time. Food Aid is sometimes distributed in small quantities, but sometimes some households get more than other households. So sufficiency may differ.

Table 5.20 Percentage Distribution of Food Aid Sufficiency

Sufficiency of Food Aid according to Households	Number of Households	Percentage Distribution
No, Not at all	2	0.5
Yes, Somewhat	27	15
Yes, At times	30	19.5
Definitely	92	65
Total	151	100%

Source: Field Survey, April, 2011

The survey result above indicated that only 0.5% said that the food aid provided is not sufficient, 15% indicated that to some extent, food aid is sufficient, 19.5% acknowledge that sometimes Food aid is sufficient, sometimes is not due to the fact that they do not receive the same amount every time. About 65% of the total households indicated that without a doubt, food aid has been provided in sufficient amount for their households not only in quantity provided by the distributing agency/ ies but also the fact that it has helped increased their food stuff in general because before the intervention, they had little or nothing to eat literally. Sufficiency level differed because the system of targeting was not accurate. Some groups received food aid more than others, while those that were in dire need of it did not receive or they received far less than they should have.

Those who said that they did not think that food aid was sufficient are those who did not receive food aid and those who said that food aid is somewhat sufficient constitute the group of people who do not receive food aid all the time. The group that said food aid is definitely sufficient is made up of those that received food aid frequently and they are also those that are so poor to survive on their own. The results of the survey also pointed out that the main problem with regard to food aid sufficiency has to do with its allocation processes of recipient individuals and households.

5.6.3. Frequency of Food Aid Distribution

Households receive Food aid at different times and in different quantities. The number of

Times each household receive food aid differs some household in the receive food aid at least once a year, other twice, other trice; some do not even receive food aid at all. After some observation, survey and interviewing, it was found out that the frequency of receiving food aid depends on the following:

- **Sex:** Most people who received food aid mostly consisted of Household members that were dominated mainly by women and children, disabled, sick and the like.
- **Land ownership:** In relations to this, those who do not own lands like women were also targeted to frequently receive food aid.

5.6.4. Difficulties of Receiving Food Aid

As anywhere in the World, there are difficulties involved in receiving food aid and Nigeria is definitely no exception sometimes the major problems is actually giving the people food aid. In Nigeria, Officials, whenever they can (when opportunities arises), use it for their own benefits; it is very bad to the point where these food aids is sent to market and sold there even though it indicates in the food aid bag (i.e. Rice bag) that it must not be sold, but yet they display it in the market for people to buy it and of course people purchase them for the reason that they are sold in cheap prices. With this aside, there are other many reasons why the people in the region have difficulties in getting food aid. As a whole, ALGA especially this interior region is composed of marginal group of people are neglected, this reason alone makes it difficult for them to receive food aid.

They reside under harsh conditions but they still do not get help from the local government. In the case of food aid, before it is being distributed to the region, there are still some difficulties associated with receiving food aid. One of the most notable and consistent one is Ethnicity/ Tribalism and Religion. From the Interviews that were conducted, majority of the people indicated that when officials wanted to collect personal information of people, the first thing they tended to request for is the ethnicity of the potential recipient and what tribe for example, if a person is a Yoruba man, he will further be asked which part of the Yoruba tribe he is from, if it is at least close to the tribe of the official, it automatically increases his chance of receiving food aid both in quality

And in quantity, but if the official's tribe is very different from the potential recipient, it automatically reduces his/ her chance of getting food aid, but if he/ she does get it, it would be in small quantities. Religious preferences also makes it very difficult or even impossible to receive food aid, as expected, the majority of these officials are Christians and the Muslims are automatically neglected.

The researcher was fortunate enough to interview an official who actually proudly confirms this, saying that with all the Religious riots going on in Nigeria, it should be of no surprise that it happens this way. The Interviewee indicated that if the counter was the case, the Muslims would also first of all give large amount of food aid to "their people" before considering the Christians. The researcher also found out that food aid arrived late to the region and the discrimination attached to food aid makes it extremely difficult to receive food aid.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Summary

This study gives a description of Agege government area and then specifically dives into the focus region which is situated on the Eastern part of Agege. The weather condition of the region was touched on. Its average temperature in January being 27°C and it rarely gets hotter than 30°C. The region's inhabitant is 1500. The official language being Yoruba, English (Pidgin English). In terms of the social aspect, the Muslim and the Christian community have contributed to the educational development. As seen by the researcher, more work needs to be done by the government of Lagos state to improve the lives of the people of Agege. Although they live around a well refined area, these people are marginalized, not only economically, but also socially. The Economic and Social aspect of Agege was analyzed.

The study also gives a description of Agege in terms of its demographic, social and economic characteristics. The Age and Sex of household respondents were analyzed of which the household heads are within the age of 41-50 years of age which totaled 38%. The least age group was less than or equal to 30 years of age, which accounted for 4% of the total respondents. The Marital status of the respondents was also looked at in which only a minimum of 5% of the household respondents were single, the majority being 79% which are the married group. The paper further discussed the economic characteristics of respondents such as farming system, land tenure, use of modern farm input and participation in extension programs.

Households indicated that as anywhere else, extension programs are expensive and their poverty situation and also the fact that they have limited or virtually no support from their government simply makes it impossible to engage in extension programs.

The food security status of the region was also analyzed of which 60 respondents said that they sometimes would go an entire day or two without eating, while 54 respondents acknowledged that they send household members to eat elsewhere. The Effect of food aid on Household food security was analyzed.

The overall effect has been good in that after the distribution of food aid, the food insecure household reduced by 9%. The problems of food aid were also discussed of which most household members agreed that food aid did not address their root causes or try to prevent them, all it does is solve the problem for a short period of time. The result of food aid showed that it has been tremendous.

Households' perception of food aid was also discussed. The sufficiency of food aid according to the recipient households showed that 65% of respondents indicated that without a doubt, food aid has been provided in sufficient amount for their households.

6.2. Conclusion

For the last two decades, the provision of food aid to developing Countries has been controversial. Problems are most frequently the result of programme food aid, which at the same time is most inefficient in improving the nutritional status of those parts of the population most affected by food insecurity. Project and relief food aid may, however, have negative effects and it proves difficult in many cases to target the most affected group effectively. In Nigeria, food aid is not always an issue but in some part of the country like Agege Local Government Area, food aid is obviously needed for the fact that it saves lives or at least sustains lives in a way, and it proves useful of course when the draw backs leading to receiving it is ignored.; but at the same instance, it contributes to the improvement of these food insecurity household food security at least to a reasonable level over time. Evidently, Agege Local Government Area needs more concrete help than food aid. Food insecurity can be tackled in more way than one; development activities must be the step to take to ensure the self reliance and sufficiency of these people in the long run. Agege has potentials; all that needs to be done is to improve the lives of the people. In terms of targeting, it is not well organized in Agege.

Some people who desperately need it do not get any food aid sometimes, while there are those that are well to do, and yet they receive food aid. Such things need to change. Policies need to be put in place. Regardless, food aid is not a suitable tool to bring about long term food security; it can only help short term, as it does not address root causes or prevent them. This is also the case in Agege as well, whereby these people are neglected by the government of Lagos state.

Food Aid agencies (national) drop food aid and they think that it automatically solves everything. Yes it does, for a month or two, but after then, everything goes back to how it was. That is why they need to target other aspects of the Agege people because the provision of food aid does not tackle the food problem thoroughly. The good thing about the people of Agege is that they realize that food aid has so many strings attached to it,

Even though it is claimed that it is being given for free, they have learnt not to be dependent on it. Evidently, priorities other than food aid needs to be developed so as to better solve the food security problem of Agege for the long term.

6.3. Recommendations

Food Aid poses many problems either directly or indirectly, in line with this, the following recommendations are given.

- ❖ Food aid must be integrated into the regions' policies for the improvement of their food security, in particular by the establishment of food strategies aimed at alleviating poverty.
- ❖ Food aid and food security should help the population of Agege at household level to improve their own food production.
- ❖ Food aid distribution should be avoided where food is readily available and local markets are functioning, so as to avoid dependence.
- ❖ Emergency food aid must be appropriate, accessible and affordable to hungry people, irrespective of age, class, gender or generation.
- ❖ Food aid should address people's needs without disturbing food production systems.
- ❖ Food aid should only be provided when it is the most effective and appropriate means of assistance and that the particular needs of women and children should be met.
- ❖ Harmful effects on local production and eating habits of the beneficiaries should be avoided.
- ❖ Development policies must be considered to better the living conditions of the recipients as oppose to just making food aid available as this would only help in the short run; as opposed to the development policies that if carried out effectively will aid tremendously in the long run.
- ❖ Food for Work Programs should also be encouraged in Agege.
- ❖ All food aid must be products that are suitable for human consumption (except seeds).
- ❖ Food aid products must at least meet international quality standards, and must be consistent with dietary habits and nutritional needs of recipients.

In terms of **Food Aid Effects**: It's very important to improve its effectiveness through:

- The engagement of beneficiaries in all aspects of food aid program, the community of Agege must participate in order to identify the right beneficiaries
- Effective measures should be taken to tackle corruption in Agege.

- Food aid also needs to arrive on time to the recipients, as the people of Agege reports that it sometimes arrived late.
 - Food aid is distributed freely in Agege, it is therefore advisable that food for work programs/ activities be introduced as they have great potential to enhance development and even the maintenance of community assets but only with effective implementation plan.
 - Continuous food aid has to stop as it would eventually lead to dependence.
- ❖ Discrimination based on ethnicity and tribalism needs to cease with immediate effects. Instead distribution should be fair. Food aid should be allocated to those that are in dire need of it and not be distributed based on sentimental reasons.

In terms of **Food Security**:

- Irrigation schemes should be established by the government of Lagos state so as to give food crops a fighting chance.
 - Increase in local production of agriculture mainly through timely provisions of production inputs at subsidized price.
 - Provision and maintenance of extension workers is very crucial in Agege because as noticed, majority of the farmers have never come in contact with one before.
 - The use and plantation of drought resistant crops needs to be encouraged.
 - Creating off farm employment to serve in reinforcing the existing local coping/ survival strategies.
 - The regions' government must be very watchful and must also aim at minimizing the impact of drought, preventing the onset of famine. These interventions could include:
 - ✓ Provision of water for people
 - ✓ Prevention of epidemic in human and animals
- ❖ Finally, the enhancement of food security of households as a whole is very crucial for the betterment of the entire region. Food aid should support the larger effort to raise domestic food production.

References

Abalu, G.O. I, (1986), Implementation of a farming system research strategy: The case of Nigeria, Ibadan publishing, Ibadan, pg 7, 9, 205, 227-228.

Abdulai. A,(2004), Food Aid for Market Development in Sub- Saharan Africa, University of Kiel, Germany Cornell University Ithaca, NY, USA, Peter, IFPRI, pg 7, 8, 10- 12.

Action- aid (2003).

Adekoya. O (2003), "Agege Patriots, Lagos: n:p.

Ajakaiye. D.O, Akande. S.O, (1999), National Agricultural Research Programme in Nigeria: The Efficiency of Policy Studies. Publication for NAMRP. NISER Annual Monitoring Research Programme (NAMRP), Ibadan, n:p.

Akinjogbin, I.A, Osoba S.O (eds) (1980), Topics on Nigeria: Economic and Social History. University of Nigeria, Nsukka, pg 101-109.

Ayinde. A, (2000), Food Aid in Nigeria: A detailed Review, Atlas publishing, pg 1,2,3,4.

Barrett. C, Maxwell (2005), Food Aid after Fifty Years. London: Routledge. n:p.

Beruk (2003), Food Security Situations, OXFAM_GB.

Christopher. S, (1978), Food Aid: Good, Bad or Indifferent? Research Officer, Overseas Development Institute, London, the Journal Modern African Studies, Vol.16, No.4.

Clapp. J. (2004), WTO Agricultural Trade Battles and Food Ai, Third World Quarterly, Carfax publishing. UK. Vol. 25. No. 8.

Clay. D.C, Daniel. M, (1998), Food Aid Targeting in Africa: A study of Household Food Insecurity and Food Aid Distribution.

Clay, Edward, Stokke, Olav (1991), Food Aid Reconsidered. Assessing the Impact on Third World Countries. EADI Book Series 11.

Curtis. D, Hubbard. M, Shepherd. A, & Clay. E, (1988), Preventing Famine: Policies and Prospects for Africa.

Deji, A (2008). "Agege Local Government Area": Critical Review of a promising province, Lagos state. Nigeria, pg 55-57, 105, 109.

Del Ninno. C, Dorosh. P.A, Subbarao. K, (2005), Food Aid, Domestic Policy and Food Security: Contrasting experiences from South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Bank, Safety Nets, Social Protection and Labor, 1818H Street, NW, Washington, DC, 20433, United States.

Devereux. S, Maxwell. S, (2001), Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Djurfedlt. G, Holmer. H, Jirstrom. M, Larsson. R, (2005), The African Food Crisis: Lessons from the Asian Green Revolution.

Fitzpatrick.J, Storey. A, (1989), Food Aid and Agricultural Distinctiveness: Food Policy Paper 241- 47.

Food Security Centre (2003), Strategies for Progress. Lagos, Nigeria.

Food and Agricultural Organization (2008), The State of Food Insecurity in the World: Progress towards the World Food Summit and MDG's, Rome, Italy. n:p.

Frongillo. E, Gretel. P, Rose. D, Habicht. J.E. (2004), Conceptualization and Instrumentation of Food Insecurity, paper prepared for National Academy of Science Workshop, Venice, Italy.

Getinet. A, (1995), Food Aid: Trends and Possible Impacts: Proceeding of the Annual Food Security Conference for the Coalition of Food Security, n:p.

Haddad. L, Kennedy. E, Sullivan. J, (1994), Choice of Indicators for Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring- IFPRI, Reprinted from Food Aid Policy, Vol. 19, No. 3. Report 298. Washington, DC, USA, pg 27-40.

Ministry of Agriculture (2009), Are we on the right path? An Overview of Agriculture in Nigeria, n:p.

Menyonga. J, Bezuneh. T, Youdeowei. A, (2008), Food Grain Production in Semi- Arid Africa, New York, New York.

Operation Feed the Nation (2004), There is plenty in the future: An extreme look at the ways to succeed, Lagos, Nigeria.

Okorie. M. (2006), "Food Aid": How Effective? A critical Briefing on Food Aid: The case of Nigeria, Natmal publishing, pg 6-7, 15-16, 18-35.

OXFAM (2004), Food Aid or Hidden Dumping? n:p.

Paulino. T, (1987), Agricultural production and Growth (First Edition), n:p.

Robert. M. (1997), Sampling Guide: IMPACT Food Security Project, Arlington, Va.

Sancho. A (1996), Policies and programs for social, human development. A Handbook produced by the UN World Summit for social development. International Centre for economic growth, San Francisco.

Tansey. G, Rajotte. T, (2008), The Future Control of Food.

Tekolla. Y, (1997), The Puzzling Paradox of the African Food Crisis: Searching for the truth and facing the Challenge.

Tronchim. M.K, (2004), Research Methods (Second Edition).

UNICEF, (1995), Monitoring Progress towards the goals of the World Food Summit for Children: A Practical Handbook for Multiple Indicator Survey, NY.

USAID (1999), Food Security Indicators and Framework for Use in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Food Aid Programs, Food Aid and Nutrition Technical Assistance Manual, Frank Riley, Nancy Mock, Bruce Cogill, Laura Bailey & Eric Kenefick.

United States Agency for International Development (2010), Food Security: Updated Version.

USAID (2010), "Updated version".

Vivica. I, Kraak. M.S, (2001), The Potential Role of Food Aid for AIDS Mitigation in Africa: Stakeholder Views. FANTA.

Newspaper and Journal Articles

Action- Aid: An Action Aid Briefing paper on Food Aid (1999).

Action- Aid: An Action Aid Briefing paper on Food Aid (2003).

Agboola. J, (2004), African Security Review, Vol.13, No. 1.

Corbett. B, (1989) Analyzing Food Aid

King (1999), National Network Newspaper, Vol. 5, No.2.

Nathan. J, (2005), Washington Post.

Njoku. K, (1989), The Guardian Newspaper.

Ndu. P, (2003), African Security Review, Vol.12, No. 1.

Panbazuka News: Issue 496, (2008).

WFP, (2005), Annual Report

Internet Sources

Beruk (2003), Food Security Situation.

EU (2002), 'Food Aid: Non Paper for the negotiations on Agriculture:

Food Aid Convention, (1999):

FAO.org/faostat/foodsecurity/index_enhtm.

<http://Kefolassaocoed.net/index>

<http://pm.newwsnigeria.com>

Sarris (1989), USDA- US Department of Agriculture.

[Travellingluck.com/Africa/Nigeria.](http://Travellingluck.com/Africa/Nigeria)

UNICEF (1990),

Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Wikipedia.com

www.ifeas.un-mainz.de/workingpapers/AP58.pdf.

Additional Sources

Food Security Centre, Nigeria, 2010.

Food Security Centre, Nigeria, 2011.

Ibid.

Ministry of Works and Housing, 2010.

Nigerian Food Reserve, 2010.

Operation Feed the Nation, 2004

Operation Feed the Nation, 2010

USAID, 2008

WFP INTERFAIS (2004), "World Food Monitor, 2003 (May, 2004) p. 6,7.

WFP (2004), "Africa Hunger Alert"-

Primary Sources

Interviews: Particulars of Informants:

- 1) Aaro (Alhaji), N. 45 years, Chairman, Ikeja cdc, 27 Alhaji Bashir street, ojodu, February 20 and February 21, 2011.
- 2) Adegbenro, (Alhaji), Kareem, 80 years, Chief Jafsir, Agege Central Mosque, 9, Bakare Lane, Agege, 1 March, 2011.
- 3) Adeniji, (Mr), K.K., 33 years, Clerk, Chieftancy Committee Section, ALGA Secretariat, Agege, 2 March, 2011.

- 4) Akintoye, (prince & jp), J.O. 60+ YEARS, Welfare Officer, cdc, Agege, 3rd march, 2011.

Archival Material (National Archives of Nigeria, Lagos)

Com Col 1. 1368

Reconstruction of Agege

CSO 26/4 51043

Colony of Lagos Annual Reports, 2003- 2006.

CSO 26/4 09512. Vol I-XI-

Colony of Lagos Annual Reports 2009- 2010.

Secondary Sources

Aderibigbe, A.B (ed), 1975 LAGOS: The Development of an African city, Lagos: Longman.

Peil, Margaret. 1991. Lagos: The City is the people. London: Belhaven Press.

Miscellaneous Materials

1) ALGA, Handbook on History, profile and prospects of Agege Local Government, Lagos state.... The Greatest of them.

2) Agege Local Youth Council, 4th March, 2011.

3) The ilu Committee of Agege: Declaration made under section 1 (3) of the Chiefs Law, 1957.

4) Ojise, Agege: Bandlaw publishers, Vol. 1. No 8, 2009.

Annex 1

Survey Questionnaire

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SECURITY STUDIES FEBRUARY, 2011.			
The Effects of Food Aid on Household Food Security: Case Study of Agege Local Government Area, Lagos State, (Nigeria)			
Confidentiality: The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather as much data as possible for a Research study of Msc Degree in Food Security Studies (FSS). The information you provide will be taken very seriously and into account. The information shall in no way be disclosed to a third party. Therefore, your undue attention and precise responses and credibility are needed.			
Section I: Identification of the Study Area			
	Country	Nigeria	
	State	Lagos	
	Place	Agege Local Govt. Are (ALGA)	Orile Agege
Section II: Demographic and Social Characteristics of Respondents			
201	What is the Age of Household member?		
202	What is the Sex of Household member?	1) Male	2) Female
203	What is the Marital Status of Household member?	1)Married	2) Single 3) Single
204	What is the Educational Background of Household member?	1)None 2)Primary 3)Secondary 4)Tertiary	
205	What Ethnic group does your Household hail from?	1) Yoruba 2) Hausa 3) Igbo 4) Other? Specify	
206	What Religion does your Household follow?	1) Islam 2) Catholic 3) Protestant 4) Other? Specify	
Section III: Food Aid			
301	Has your Household been Food Secure?	1)Yes	2) No 3) Sometimes
302	How often does your Household face food Shortage?	1)Daily 2)Weekly 3)Monthly 4) Occasionally	
Section IV: Food Aid			
401	What does Food Aid mean to you?	1) Nothing 2) Something 3)Everything	
402	Have you received Food Aid in your lifetime?	1)Yes	2) No
403	How often?	1) Once	2) Twice 3) Always
404	How was your Household before Food Aid?	1)Poor 2)Ok 3)Good 4)Excellent	
405	Does Food Aid arrive on time?	1)Yes 2)No 3)Sometimes	
406	Is your Household in need of Food Aid?	1)Yes 2) Not so much 3) No	
407	To what degree has it helped your Household?	1)Ok 2) Not much 3) Tremendously	
408	Does Food Aid have any adverse effect on Agriculture?	1)Yes 2)No 3) Somewhat 4)Sometimes	
401	Do you see Food Aid solving the Food problem of your HH?	1)Yes 2)Maybe 3) No 4) Without a doubt	
410	How many Times did your Household receive Food Aid last year?		

Section V: Consumption Pattern			
501	What type of foods was consumed in the last 12 months?	Preferred -Rice -Cassava - Corn -Yam - Beans - Plantain	Not Preferred -Garri (Soaked) -Pap & Bread -Watery Beans
502	Have you received or exchanged food in the last 12 months?	1) Yes	2) No
503	How often do you have good harvest in a year?	1)One 2) Twice 3) Varies 4)None	
504	How often do you reduce the number of meals per day?	1)Always 2)Often 3)Never 4) Varies	
505	How often do you rely on less expensive or preferred food?	1)Always 2)Often 3)Never 4)Varies	
506	How many times do you eat in a day?	1)Once 2)Twice 3)Thrice or more 4)Varies	
Section VI: Farming System			
601	Do any member/s of your Household own land/s?	1) Yes 2) No	
602	What type of land Ownership is it based on?	1) Private 2) Rented 3) Shared Cropped 4) Other? Specify	
603	What is the size of the land in Hectare? Please indicate.		
604	What type of crops have you planted or produced?	1) Yam 2) Cassava 3) Vegetables 4) Maize 5) Plantain 6) Other? Specify.	
605	Did you use fertilizers? If yes, Indicate the type.		
606	Are you involved in an Extension Program?	1) Yes	2) No
607	Did you use improved seeds?	1) Yes	2) No
608	Were/ are you involved in Irrigation usage?	1) Yes	2) No
609	Was any of your crop/s damaged?	1) Yes	2) No
610	What were/ are the major constraints to producing these crops?	1) Drought 2) Land Shortage 3) Lack of labor 4) Lack of Farm inputs and/or equipments 5) Other? Specify.	
611	Do you own or keep livestock? If yes, Indicate.		
612	Type of Livestock	1) Chickens 2) Cattle 3) Horses 4) Goats and Sheep 5) Other? Specify.	
Section VII: Asset Ownership			
701	What type of Assets does your Household posses? Have you sold or exchanged an asset for food in the past year?	Asset Type	
		Furniture	-Chairs -Tables -Stool -Cupboard -Drawer
		Electrical Appliances	-Radio -TV -DVD - Cassette Radio
702		1)Yes	2) No
703	If yes, what asset/s was sold?	1) Land 2) Cattle 3) Radio 4) Chairs 5) Other? Specify	
Section VIII: Income			
801	What is the major source of Income for the Household?	1) Trade 2) Palm-wine tapping 3) Farming 4) Other? Specify	
802	Are you engaged in an off farm income earning? If yes, indicate	1) Fishing 2) Mat- weaving 3) Corn Roasting 4) Snail farming 5) Other? Specify	
803	Is your weekly/monthly income enough to sustain your Household?	1) Yes	2) No
804	Has there been any change in your income during the past months?	1) Yes	2) No
805	How many member/s of your Household contribute to the income?	1) One 2) Two 3) Three or more 4) All	

Annex 2

Household Coping/ Survival Strategies

Which Coping/ Survival mechanism did your Household employ during drought per day?	Never Used	Rarely Used	Sometimes	Often/ Usually	Always/ Day to Day
1) Accumulating assets during good harvest seasons					
2) Migration to seek employment in distant labor markets especially in Eastern part of Lagos					
3) Development of reciprocal system (Obligation) among Household which result in flows of food and other resources during severe crisis periods					
4) Lending					
5) Skip entire days without eating					
6) Rely on less expensive or less preferred food					
7) Send Household members to eat elsewhere					
8) Rationing of current food consumption					
9) Sale of productive Household assets (eg. Livestock, Land)					
10) Consumption of food distributed in relief programs					
11) Sale of possessions					
12) Increase petty commodity production and trading					
13) Distress Migration					
14) Reduction of number of meals per day					
15) Barter exchange with neighbor and relatives					

* **Never Used= 0**

***Rarely= 1**

***Sometimes= 2**

***Often= 3**

***Always/ Day to Day= 4**

Annex 3

CSI Copying Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual

In the Past 30 Days	
1) How many days have you had to eat food that you would not prefer because you do not have other, or you do not have money to buy the preferred food?	_____
2) How many days have you had to borrow food, or buy food on credit because you do not have, or do not have money to buy food?	_____
3) How many days have you had to rely on wild foods, or harvest immature Cassava?	_____
4) How many days have you had to consume seed stock?	_____
5) How many days have you had to leave your children to beg, scavenger or fend for themselves?	_____
6) How many days have you had to ration portion size because you do not have enough food, or do not have money to buy food?	_____
7) How many days have you had to restrict your consumption to make sure the children get enough to eat because you do not have, or do not have money to buy food?	_____
8) How many days has your family had to go the whole day without eating?	_____

Annex 4

Prior to the distribution of Food Aid and Right after Food Aid

Food Situation	Security	Food Insecure	Food Secure	Total
Before Food Aid		64.5	35.5	100%
After Food Aid		55.5	44.5	100%

Annex 5

Status of Land Tenure

Status Of Land Tenure	Response
Do you own Land/s?	1) Yes 2) No
If Yes, what is the size?	
Do you rent land?	1) Yes 2) No
Do you Engage in Shared Crop out land?	
Other type? Specify	

Annex 6

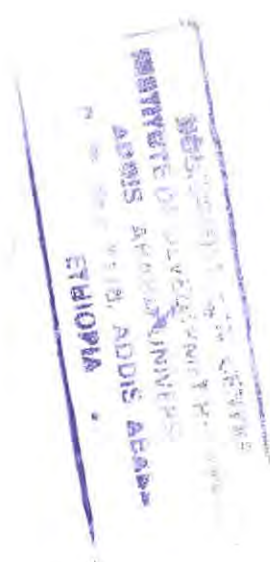
Focus Group Checklist

Food Security/ Insecurity

- What are the major factors that hinder Food Security?
- Are there any time of the year when food is available without any hindrances?
- Are there any steps being taken by governments or NGO's to better the food security situation?
- Is the food insecurity Chronic or Transitory in the region?
- Are the foods consumed safe and nutritionally adequate?
- When these foods are available, do people have economic access to it?
- Is food security a possibility in the region in future?

Agricultural Production

- What are the cropping systems like?
 - What kinds of drought resistant crops are planted?
 - Do people/ farmers engage in extension programs?
 - What are the staple food crops? How many are they?
 - What kinds of agricultural inputs are being employed?
 - Are there Irrigation practices in the region?
- What kinds of crops are mainly planted?



Coping/ Survival Strategies

- How many coping strategies do you employ?
- Which is/ are the most used?
- Which is/ are the least used?
- Have they been effective so far?
- How long does the strategies last?
- Does the severe period (drought) compliment the most severe type of coping/ survival strategy?

Food Sufficiency/ Safety

- How enough is the food provided?
- Is it safe?
- Who gets what kind/ certain types of food?
- What do people do when they get too much?

- What do they do when the opposite is the case?
- When is the food provided deemed sufficient enough?
- What is the most pressing safety issue when food is concerned?
- How hyped is it in general?
- How has it helped reduce the food security problem?
- How effective has it been so far?
- Has it caused (led to) dependency?
- What are the perceptions related to it?
- Does Food aid have any effect on Agricultural Production?
- How frequent is it?
- What are the criteria's for receiving it?
- What kinds of food constitute food aid?

Key Informants Checklist

- Are there Extension programs implemented?
- What are the plans of the community to improve its food security level?
- Are there any future plans of Irrigation Schemes? When?
- What are the roles of the NGO's in the fair distributions of food aid?
- Do the stakeholders have any say in relations to food aid?
- What are the reasons for the differences in frequency of food aid?

Annex 7

Panel Discussion Checklist

Nigerian Food Reserve

- What are the steps to improve Agricultural Production in the Country as a whole, and Agege Local Government in particular?
- How is the food security situation in Agege being addressed?
- What are the criteria's to get food aid?
- How frequent is food aid distributed to the region?
- Are there plans to stop anytime soon?
- will it always be Relief Aid? Or will it change eventually to Food for Work?
- What is the food security situation of Agege?

Food Security Centre

- What is the Food Security situation of Agege?
- How can it be improved?
- Other than Food aid, are there any other development programs aimed to benefit the region?

- Do the recipients get the Food aid on time?
If not, why?
- Have there been improvements in the Food aid situation of the people? If yes,
- What are the Indications?
- Are there steps taken to promote Extension programs?
- What difficulties are faced when trying to help the people of Agege?
- What are the major obstacles to food security in the region?

Declaration

I, undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been submitted for a degree in any other university, and also all the materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Blessing Imeh Okon

Signature: Blessing Imeh Okon

Date: July 14, 2011.

Advisor: Dr Degefa Tolossa (PhD)

Signature: _____

Date: July 14, 2011.