ADAMAWA STATE
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR
STRATEGY 2024-2026

BY

NIGERIA FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BAY	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe
BHA	Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
Disaster Risk Reduction	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FSS	Food Security Sector
GOVT	Government
HEA	Household Economy Analysis
HDPN	Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
mVAM	Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
N	Naira
NATIP	National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NNGOs	National Non-Governmental Organisations
NPK	Nitrogen Phosphate and Potassium
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN	United Nations
VSF	Victims Support Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

Table of Contents

1.0. BACKGROUND

The Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Food Programme (WFP), International and National Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs and NNGOs), donors and stakeholders as part of the Food Security Sector (FSS) sought to engage the services of a Consultant to support the review and updating of the Adamawa State food security strategy, with a focus on both emergency food assistance, and agricultural livelihoods in Adamawa state, one of the BAY states in North-Eastern Nigeria, and covering the period 2024-2026.

The need to update the existing FSS Strategy was a result of sustained relatively high levels of food insecurity amidst an evolving context since 2018. Some of the new dynamics that emerged include the high inflation rates and resultant high food commodity prices, flooding (notably in 2022), changing conflict situation and resultant crop land change, COVID-19 impacts, returns & relocations amidst resource constraints and chronic access challenges in some Local Government Areas (LGAs). The changes in context have happened amidst other pre-conflict challenges such as erratic & extreme weather patterns, infrastructural challenges and chronic poverty. Further there are also emerging opportunities that could be exploited for the benefit of the target groups, including relative increased access to agricultural land in some locations, increased community demands for access to self-reliant opportunities as well as returns and relocations that have since brought new changes and dynamics to the context. It is anticipated that the needs assessment will deepen understanding of the current situation of the various affected groups[1] and individuals in Adamawa state, with a focus on their risks, vulnerabilities, capacities and opportunities and existing structures (govt/private level), policies, and institutions to inform a fit for purpose and more efficient and sustainable food security response, providing durable solutions that are premised on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.

2.0. ALIGNMENT WITH FEDERAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

The new FSS Strategy, whose key objective is to address the food insecurity challenges and needs of the populations affected by conflict in Adamawa State, closely aligns with the Federal Government National Development Plan-NDP (2021-25), a medium –term blue print whose objective is to unlock the country's potentials in all sectors of the economy for a sustainable, holistic and inclusive national development, developed by the different facet of the Private Sector, sub-national Government, civil society organization (CSO) and facilitated by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The vision of the NDP, 2021-2025 further aligns with the need to persue socio-economic transformation for the country, and as envisioned in the long-term aspiration of Nigeria, and articulated in the Nigeria Agenda 2050.

At sector level, the new FSS Strategy closely further aligns with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development policies, and more specifically, the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP 2022-2027) whose objective is to modernize the agricultural sector in line with the changing global food systems and supply chains. Further, the policy focuses on approaches to ensure resilience, recovery and growth. At a global level the need to develop a new FSS Strategy dovetail with Nigeria's commitments towards attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular, eliminating poverty and zero hunger.

3.0. ASSIGNMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment was: To comprehensively review and update the Adamawa State Food Security Sector Strategy for 2024-2026.

The specific objectives were:

1. To provide an updated **contextual understanding (governance, socio-economic situation, natural resource management and insecurity)** to identify impacts on food security for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Adamawa State.
2. To analyze and identify **food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs** for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Adamawa State.
3. To analyze and identify **food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges** for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Adamawa State.

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1   boys, girls, women and men for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees

4. Analyze the **different risk, conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Adamawa State while taking into consideration cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.

5. To **propose practical and sustainable recommendations for emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods** activities for food security actors in Adamawa state to adopt especially given the resource constraints.

4.0. ASSESSMENT MISSION APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGY

4.1. Organization of the Mission

4.2. Inception Phase

During the inception and field phases , the Consultant reviewed relevant reports and documents of relevance to the assignment, deepening understanding on the context, Federal Government (including Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD and State level entities (including State Ministries of Agriculture) priorities and plans, recent and on-going initiatives by FAO, WFP, UNICEF, IOM, OCHA, UNDP and UNHCR, INGOs and NNGOs, and stakeholders operating in the target state of Adamawa.

Some of the key documents and reports that were reviewed as part of Food Security Sector Strategy (FSSS) development process include Country Strategy Sector Reports and Plans, Policies, and Strategies; Cadre Harmonize Reports (since 2016); Federal Government and State level Annual Reports on Food Security Situation; FSS, FEWSNET Monthly Bulletins; Save the Children's HEA Analysis and Livelihood Zoning from 2018; FAO Emergencies Quarterly updates; Nutrition Sector IPC Reports; WFP MVAM Market Bulletins; OCHA and IOM DTM Reports.

Data and assessment tools were also developed during this phase and validated by FSS Cluster partners, including FAO and WFP teams, and the Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture Officials. The tools developed included (i) checklist Key Informant Interview questions (KII) for State Ministry of Agriculture officials, UN agencies (including WFP, FAO, OCHA, and IOM), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and National NGOs, Academia, SEMA and NEMA, Community Leaderships, and private sector (ii) Focus Group Discussions (FGD) Checklist questions targeting IDPs in camps and camp like settlements, IDPs in Host Communities, Host communities and Returnees.

4.2.1. Field Phase

As part of the assessment and field phase, the Consultant interacted with key FSS partners and stakeholders, including undertaking KII with officials from the Adamawa State Ministry of Agriculture Senior Officials, NEMA, SEMA, State Ministry for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement and Humanitarian Services (MRRR & HS),, FAO, WFP, UN OCHA, Modibbo Adama University Department of Agriculture. Consultation meetings and KII were also held with donors, including the Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs (BHA) and ECHO. Further, KII interviews were also held with selected INGOs and NNGOs, including Mercy Corp, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and Mercy Corps.

Further, the Consultant undertook FGDs with target groups (returnees, host communities, IDPs in Camps and Camp-like settlements as well as IDPs in Host Communities), from selected Local Government Areas (LGAs), in Adamawa State, including Yola. Due to logistical challenges, the mission could not cover all the LGAs but relied more on secondary information and KII to address gaps and ensure issues affecting the key LGAs of Adamawa State were analyzed.

During the FGD sessions, men and women were interviewed separately to ensure women were able to fully articulate and raise their issues and concerns without let or hindrance.

The FGDs offered an opportunity to interrogate and assess the key constraints, risks and needs of the target groups whilst also further exploring opportunities that could help address their challenges going forward. Movement restrictions due to insecurity issues meant that a limited number of LGAs were visited during the mission.

The Consultant also convened a half-day workshop in Yola, bringing together representatives from the State Ministry of Agriculture, NEMA, SEMA, Academia, private sector, IDPs, INGOs and NNGO, providing an opportunity to further interrogate the issues facing the target groups, federal and state level contextual developments of relevance and interest to the target groups in recent years as well as develop consensus on possible interventions and recommendations to address the needs of the target groups, with a focus on food insecurity in Adamawa State.

Following the conclusion of the consultation processes in Adamawa State, a Validation Workshop was convened at the Federal level in Abuja, bringing together representatives from the BAY States Ministries of Agriculture, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, donors, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children, Mercy Corp, FAO, and WFP, amongst other key FSS Partners and stakeholders. During the workshop, preliminary findings and recommendations for the new FSS Strategy (2024-26) were presented, with further feedback and inputs provided by the participants to address gaps. More importantly, the validation workshop was an opportunity to triangulate findings from the state level consultations.

5.0. KEY FINDINGS, PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS FOOD INSECURITY CHALLENGES OF THE TARGET GROUPS

5.1. Recent contextual insecurity and socio-economic developments in Adamawa State

Compared to the peak periods of the insurgency, the security situation in Adamawa State has improved significantly. Although IDP camps still exist in the State, the number of IDPs overall has reduced significantly, with most of them having returned to their ancestral land. There were 13,327 IDPs in Camps, 210,109 IDPs in Host Communities and 850,535 Returnees. The relatively large number of IDPs bears testimony to improved security conditions in the State. Despite the security improvements, there were reports of on-going clashes between Government forces and operatives of non-state armed groups in Mutas, Wupai, Ndrok, Kulkubai, and Dulum villages in Cameroon have forced an estimated 30,000 people to flee their homes to seek refuge in Adamawa. Although insecurity has significantly subsided in Adamawa State, communities in the hard-to-reach areas still face risks, including those in Madagali, Maiha, Michika, Mubi North, and Mubi South.

High levels of food insecurity persist in the State, and according to the March 2023 Cadre Harmonize Report, 846,887 people in Adamawa state were in need of food assistance (IPC 3+) from March to May and the number was projected to rise to 1,054,062 during the peak of the lean season (June to August 2023).Adamawa State is also increasingly becoming vulnerable to extreme weather events, including floods and drought. For instance, and in 2022, varying degrees of damage to infrastructure, houses and farmland were reported in communities in the LGAs of Madagali, Lamurde and Numan. These were a result of heavy rainfall, accompanied by strong winds that have caused flooding that has led to serious damages to houses and infrastructure.

The rising food inflation in Nigeria has compounded the hunger and malnutrition crisis across the country. Adamawa State the BAY States. This saw the consumer price index (CPI), which measures the rate of change in prices of goods and services, rose by 22.79 per cent in June 2023 up from 22.41 per cent in the previous month, according to the National Bureau of Statistics. These recent developments have been mainly a result of policy pronouncements by the Federal Government of Nigeria, including removal of fuel subsidies and merging of the official and black-market exchange rates of the Naira. This has further exacerbated the food insecurity situation of the target groups in Adamawa State, creating a food inflation situation for the target groups who largely rely on markets to access food. At the same time, opportunities for sub-subsistence farming and self-reliance have been dented due to the high cost of inputs (including seeds, fertilizers, livestock drugs and veterinary medicines) due to increasing costs.

5.2. Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for target groups in Adamawa State

While IDPs have relative access to farmland in the host communities, they have limited access to farm inputs and agricultural livelihood support. Access to farm inputs is also a challenge for returnees and host communities, especially in the face of the increasing costs of goods and services in Nigeria. Whilst access to farmland is not such a challenge for the IDPs, they still do not own land and as a result, they must pay rentals to the host communities, a key bottleneck considering that income earning opportunities are limited.

Compared to IDPs in camps and camp-like settlements, the IDPs in host communities are more food insecure. They are not prioritized with regards food and agricultural livelihood support and as such struggle to feed themselves and their families. Where agricultural inputs are provided by humanitarian and development partners, the support is not as per GAP standards and focus is more coverage and need to reach as many beneficiaries as possible, but at the expense of transformational levels of support. Thus, the target groups hardly receive inputs that are adequate to increase production and productivity and enable them to meet subsistence household food needs. In most cases, harvests are exhausted well before the onset of the lean season.

Consequently, access to farm inputs is a challenge for the target groups, and this includes improved seed varieties, fertilizers and chemicals for pest and disease control. Improved seed varieties are largely inaccessible to the target groups due to exorbitant costs, with IPDs in host communities and returnees being the most affected due to heightened poverty levels of these demographic groups. Access to food assistance is particularly given attention especially for IDPs in camps and camps like settlements only. Given the current resource envelope, host communities are the least profiled for food assistance.

Though not directly related to food security needs, the IDPs in host communities did lack own shelter, as they do not have access to land through which they could construct own houses. As a result, IDPs in host communities are spending significant amounts of their limited incomes on rental payments, further undermining their prospects to invest in self-reliant and income generating activities (IGAs).

With rising poverty, all the target groups could hardly afford 2 meals a day at the time of the assessment, which coincided with the lean season.

5.3. **Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges faced by the target groups.**

IDPs in camps and camp like settlements faced challenges related to limited livelihood opportunities and often relied on humanitarian food assistance as the main source of livelihood. Although some of them could move out of the camps to go and farm, issues related to access to good quality seed and farming tools hindered their ability to produce enough to meet self-sufficient levels. With dwindling donor funding and resources, the vulnerability of this target group was getting more and more pronounced.

Inability to pay for farmland, for both IDPs in camps and those in host communities was cited as a major challenge for the target groups, undermining their ability to farm and produce own household food for consumption. The situation was further aggravated by the increasing cost of inputs, mainly improved seed varieties. Access to NPK fertilizers was also a challenge, more so given the ban by the security authorities as well as exorbitant costs of fertilizers on the black market.

Overall, restricted access to cultivable land for IDPs, and exhaustion of harvested stock before the lean season (June to December) are some of the key risks facing the IDP target groups.

Limited access to safe drinking water, health facilities, education and sanitary facilities all contribute to poor human development, further exposing the target groups to conditions that undermine their ability to engage in self-reliance and livelihood activities.

Host communities, together with the IDPs and returnees also continue to face increasing risks of climatic shocks and stresses, including short duration seasons, floods and drought. For instance in 2022, Adamawa State was amongst the most affected states in Nigeria, with an estimated 260,000 people exposed to floods and around a 1,000 km^2 of land submerged across the State, due mainly to heavy rains. Additionally increased water flows from river sources in the Cameroonian highlands did contribute to the river Benue overflowing, leading to the flooding of several communities in Adamawa State. As a result, and according to SEMA, 131,638 individuals were displaced, and 153 communities in 18 Local Government Areas (LGAs) submerged.

Conflict between herders and farmers: Adamawa State has often experienced violent clashes between herders and farmers, a result of competing claims to land, water, and other natural resources. In the absence of mutually agreed upon solutions, disputes over crop damage, livestock theft, and water pollution have increasingly turned violent, often leading to further displacement.

5.4.   Key Vulnerable Groups

Feedback from target groups and key informants revealed that the neediest and most vulnerable individuals amongst the IDP target groups include widows, lactating mothers, the chronically sick, new IDP arrivals, and unaccompanied children. Due to traditional norms, it is normally the men that go and provide farm labour and earn income for their families, as well as gather firewood for sale in the urban centres. Widows do not have this support function and are therefore on their own. Feedback provided by IDPs through FGDs indicated that widows from this target group had their husbands killed by non-state armed actors and they were still traumatized with these experiences, often with no psycho-social support and counseling services available to them. Similarly, single female headed households were reported to face additional challenges in accessing food and livelihood sources compared to male headed households, across all the target groups, forcing some of them to engage in negative coping strategies.

As a result of food insecurity, and according to reports by the REACH Initiative, the levels of acute malnutrition among new arrivals from hard-to-reach areas in Adamawa were reported to be critical (IPC acute malnutrition phase 4), with an overall global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 19 percent[2]. The high levels of acute malnutrition indicate an extremely stressed population in relation to food security, with poor water and sanitation access, and poor health conditions as the key underlying causes.

In the same vein, lactating mothers were found to be equally vulnerable as they often are at risk of suffering from malnutrition due to poor diets. Lactating mothers cannot leave their babies behind to go and explore income earning chores and this puts them at further risk.

Most of the new IDP arrivals that were met during the assessment revealed that they were not registered to receive food assistance support by the various government or non-government food assistance actors. As a result, they were virtually on their own and in need of food, shelter and other non-food items.   Unaccompanied children were also identified as another most at risk group and in need of protection as well as support with basic needs, including shelter, food and access to education services.

6.0.   CAPACITIES OF TARGET GROUPS AND EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES THAT CAN BE EXPLOITED IN PURSUIT OF BOTH EMERGENCE AND SELF-RELIANCE LIVELIHOODS IN ADAMAWA STATES

Traditionally, and like most parts of rural Nigeria, most of the target groups are subsistence farmers and possess basic farming skills. A significant proportion of the host communities and IDPs, especially those in camps and camp like settlements have also received some form of training and capacity building in areas related to both crops and livestock production. In addition to crop farming, the target groups are also engaged in vegetable production and horticulture, especially during the dry season where water availability is not a challenge. With regards livestock, small livestock rearing is particularly popular amongst IDPs who ordinarily do not have access to own land for pasture and rearing of large stock.

In addition to farming skills, some of the target groups (especially host communities) were also into some form of business, including petty trading and vending of various goods and commodities such as cereals, fruits and vegetables. Although limited, some of the target groups also possess various vocational skills, including construction, motor mechanics, tailoring.

Despite the contextual challenges that face the target groups in Adamawa state, there are existing opportunities that can still be exploited, in pursuit of agricultural livelihoods and income generating activities. These include:

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2   GAM rates above 10 per cent indicate a severe situation of high public health concern and immediate actions must be taken.

Livestock: The livestock sector plays a significant role in the socio-economic life of the target groups in Adamawa State, and indeed for the State as a well. With the ban on imported poultry products at both Federal and State levels, coupled with increasing consumption of animal protein in the State, demand for small ruminants (goats and sheep) and poultry (especially local indigenous chickens) is expected to continue to grow in the coming years. This presents an opportunity for target groups, especially women. Livestock is particularly important to women – as most backyard production is managed by them and this requires minimal inputs, in terms of capital and time. Thus, backyard small livestock production does not further contribute to time poverty that women already suffer. Given the socio-cultural and religious issues that restrict women movement and mobility away from home, backyard small livestock production offers a real opportunity for the vulnerable target groups to be self-reliant and meet their household needs, including food and health.

Adamawa State is already strategically positioned to further develop the livestock sector, as the State hosts two international livestock markets, Ganye and Mubi, presenting further opportunities for livestock-based livelihoods. There are however challenges that need to be addressed, in order to unlock potential in the livestock sub-sector, including access to affordable livestock drugs and vaccines, limited extension support services and limited connectivity with niche markets due mainly to poor infrastructure.

Integrated aquaculture and vegetable production: Successful pilots have been undertaken by both humanitarian and development actors in Adamawa state to promote integrated aquaculture and dry season vegetable production. Through such initiatives farmers have in the past, been trained to produce catfish for the market, accompanied by relative training and capacity building support. Further, the nutrient-rich wastewater from the fish tanks is used to water and fertilize backyard vegetable kitchen gardens, benefiting the community through access to nutritious fish and vegetables whilst creating opportunities for income generation.

Crop farming: The ecological condition of the state permits cultivation of a wide range of root crops, legumes and cereals, groundnuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, yam, cassava), maize, sorghum, millet and rice. The increasing flood conditions could also present a new opportunity to expand paddy rice production, taking advantage of the abundant water resources.

In line with its One State One Product (OSOP) Policy, Adamawa State has prioritized groundnuts production as a major cash crop and this is an opportunity for the IDPs and host communities, as they can benefit from the opportunities presented by these value chains, including cottage industries for oil processing and peanut butter extraction, helping raise and diversify incomes beyond on-farm production.

Declining soil fertility, climate change, low farm inputs, limited investment and poor infrastructure however continue to curtail agricultural productivity and developments in Adamawa State.

7.0. PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS AND STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS IN SUPPORT OF FOOD SECURITY FOR THE TARGET GROUPS

Provided in Table 1 below are the key strategic recommendations proposed to address the root causes of the food insecurity issues facing the target groups:

Policy related Issues	Strategic Recommendation(s)
Need to provide durable solutions to the protracted displacement situation	Adamawa State has been grappling with displacement issues for a long period spanning over 10 years now. The remaining IDPs in the State, though fewer than at peak periods of the crises, now look at Adamawa as their new 'home' and as such there is need for permanent solutions to their situation, including opportunities for local integration, access to land for farming and construction of own shelters. The flagship initiatives like the UNHCR Labondo Local Integration pilot project need to be scaled up to reach more IDPs in need. The pilot is demonstrating that durable solutions for displaced populations in terms of local integration can be undertaken by the government and other stakeholders in the State, with holistic approach to durable solutions, including permanent housing provision, promoting social cohesion and economic empowerment.
Need to priorities emergence food assistance support to new arrivals and the vulnerable groups	Despite the significant improvements in security situation, Adamawa State still experiences new arrivals, mostly from the insecure LGAs bordering Borno as well Adamawa/Cameroon border areas where new arrivals are escaping violent attacks by active Non-State Armed Groups in Cameroon With increasing donor funding cuts and increasing needs during the lean season, it is important that vulnerable groups and new arrivals, majority of which are children and adolescents, should be accorded priority emergence food assistance support whilst medium to long-term solutions are being crafted.
Limited access to farming land by IDPs	Adamawa State officials, through the Ministry of Agriculture, are urged to craft a Land Access Framework for IDPs to ensure they have access to land for farming in the immediate and interim term.

Programmatic Related Issues	Strategic Recommendations
Need for anticipatory action and early warning systems as part of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy	In view of increasing threats of climatic shocks, mainly floods and the damage to infrastructure, livelihoods and lives, there is need for the FSS Cluster to work together with the Adamawa State authorities, putting in place a fit for purpose Anticipatory Action Strategy that responds to the shocks and support the roll out of a DRR strategy in disaster prone LGAs.
Dwindling Resources visa vis increasing food security needs of the target groups	Nonetheless, it is equally important to ensure support with emergence food assistance should be undertaken as a short-term measure to address immediate needs, whilst the same target groups should receive agricultural livelihoods support that ensure self-reliance in the medium to long-term. In this regard the Food Security Sector Actors should consider adopting the Graduation Approach[3].

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3   The Graduation Approach is a holistic livelihoods program designed to address the multi-dimensional

Need to address the root causes of food security and other needs facing the target groups	☐ The FSS, working with Adamawa State institutions, donors, development and humanitarian partners, need to adopt an integrated approach to programming, ensuring a multi-sectorial approach to addressing the root causes of food insecurity in the state.
	☐ The mission observed that, beyond food security, the target groups also need access to other key and critical basic services which include health, WASH, shelter and education. It is therefore essential that a holistic and integrated type of programming is adopted, to ensure better impact from investments that are geared towards food security enhancement.
Increasing production and productivity in the crops sector	☐ There is need to ensure target groups are supported with the recommended input regimes to ensure increased yields and productivity across the various crop types.
	☐ The current focus by humanitarian and development actors is on reaching out to as many beneficiaries as possible without paying attention to recommended seeds and fertilizer application rates per unit piece of land.
	☐ There is also need for enhanced investments towards extension support services, especially by both the Federal and Adamawa State Ministries of Agriculture. The Farmer Field School Initiative by FAO needs to be complimented with broad based investments towards extension support services from the public institutions and this calls for recruitment of extension officers and providing them and ensuring they are equipped with the right tools to meet their mandate.
Dealing with issue of IDPs access to farming land in the short term	☐ The FSS should support the State officials, through the Ministry of Agriculture, to craft a Land Access Framework for IDPs to ensure they have access to own land as part of permanent solution to land access issue of IDPs.
	☐ The Consultant observed that IDPs tend to have better access to farmland during the dry season as opposed to the rain season, as hosts tend to let go of their farms during this period.
	☐ Consequently, support to dry season farming needs to be expedited to ensure IDPs take advantage of the relatively easy availability of farming land during this period. This should also be coupled with support towards establishment of irrigation facilities to expand the scope for dry season farming.
	☐ Where humanitarian and development partners provide inputs to IDPs there is need to ensure issues of access to farming land are taken into consideration, and where possible, effort made to broker relationships with hosts to ensure IDPs protection needs are met as they negotiate land access with hosts.

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needs of extreme poor households. It consists of five core components: time-limited consumption support; a savings component; an asset transfer; training in how to use the asset; and life skills coaching and mentoring.

Recommended activities to address food insecurity challenges for the target groups:

Linking humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities (HDP Nexus): Given the increasingly stable conditions in Adamawa State and the apparent normalization of the security situation, FSS partners are urged to now provide support that goes beyond short-term assistance to help target groups rebuild their lives and stand on their own feet. This entails activities related to:

- Provision of permanent housing to IDPs in Camps and Host communities.

- Strengthening security of tenure with regards access to land.

- Scale up the implementation of life-saving interventions of food assistance and unconditional cash transfers (social welfare package) to the new arrivals and vulnerable groups.

- Promote resilience-building interventions for target groups, including agricultural livelihoods.

Livestock related interventions: Restocking support to target groups with small stock (ruminants and poultry) needs to be intensified and scaled up where possible. However, and to ensure sustainability of this livelihood component, the FSS actors should consider adopting the livestock **pass-on scheme**, where every beneficiary will pass on one of his newborn animals to a neighbor who has not yet received one. This is an innovative and sustainable way of ensuring the limited available resources are used to reach out to large numbers of the target groups. At the same time, the beneficiaries of the animals can be trained on how to build kitchen gardens, using the manure from the goats and poultry to improve the quality of the soil in the gardens. The livestock pass-on model has been widely adopted in East and Southern Africa and there are many success stories and lessons that can be adopted by the FSS partners in Adamawa State.

Promote market led interventions in the supply of inputs (seeds and tools), as opposed to free hand-outs. Free hand-outs and distribution of farming inputs has had the negative impact of crowding out the private sector actors. In the long run this will mean the private agro-actors in Adamawa State are out of business and farming communities will find it difficult to access input markets, assuming humanitarian support comes to an end. To guard against this, the FSS actors are urged to pilot input voucher schemes where inputs are distributed to target groups through agro-dealers. The agro-dealers could receive a commission for every voucher redeemed, thereby keeping the agro-dealers in business. The agro-dealers could also stock other agricultural products of interest to the target groups and farming communities at large, guarding against markets collapse and also passing on the message that ultimately, it is the private sector that will be able to supply inputs and other farming services in a more sustainable way, in the long term.

Provide grants and matching grants to target groups, as sources of finance for business startups and cottage industries. Drawing from the lessons from the 2022 joint Adamawa State Government and United Nations Development Programme cash grants distribution to vulnerable groups in Gulak and Madagali LGAs, FSS partners are urged to explore and scale up the provision of start-up grants and business start-up kits to the target groups, with individuals and self-interest groups first receive relevant training and capacity building to ensure they are market ready. To guard against dependence syndrome and to ensure the sustainability of this initiative, the grants can be managed in the form of a revolving fund, where interest free repayments are made, and the monies will be able to benefit other needy target groups. Targeting could be such that the most vulnerable such as new IDP arrivals, lactating mothers, and widows will be supported with grants with no requirement for repayment whilst everyone else would need to make repayments over an agreed period. Foster families taking care of unaccompanied children and orphans could also be exempted from making repayments on the grants. Opportunities to establish and support cottage industries also need to be explored, anchored on available natural resources and promising local value chains, including livestock and groundnuts, that offer room for participation of large numbers of the target groups and with market potential.

Promote irrigated micro-gardens where water points are available or can be developed. Micro-gardens offer opportunities for income earning whilst enabling the target groups to meet household dietary needs. These interventions need to be scaled up where resources permit and opportunities for group farming promoted amongst the target groups. Investments towards drilling of water points should also be supported, with the water points have a dual effect, meeting both WASH and irrigation needs. Support with market access for the micro-gardens would need to be explored, and in this respect, there is need for a comprehensive market access to determine the key products of demand at the markets and support the micro-gardens to meet the market demands, including ensuring quality horticultural seeds are available to the vegetable producers.

Promote interventions to inject cash into the local economy: Low purchasing power by the community members, together with lack of capital for business start-up make it difficult for the local economy to grow and create new opportunities for the target groups. It is therefore important that both emergency and agricultural livelihoods type of interventions create opportunities for cash injection into the local economy, including cash for work and cash for assets initiatives, in addition to cash grants for business start-ups already mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Annexes

An overview of the assessment tools that were used during the FSS formulation mission.

FGD Checklist questions with IDPs in camps and camp like settlements

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General Profiling	- How long have you been living in displacement and what was the cause of leaving your original homes? - Which partners and stakeholders are providing both emergency and agricultural livelihoods opportunities for food security enhancement to you? - Which basic services are available and which ones are in short supply? - What NFI do you receive, and which ones are in short supply? - Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with your host community counterparts? - Do you foresee opportunities to go back to your original homes in the foreseeable future, say 3 to 5 years' time?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states.	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state?	- Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? - Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? - What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? - Do e the conditions in the camps and settlements allow for self-reliance activities or does one have to live productive lives and in pursuit of livelihoods opportunities?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you?	- For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? - Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? - How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergency food assistance during this period? - Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils)
What is the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?	- Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? - Please list the type and quantities of food you need, say per month (including those provided through emergency food assistance as well as what you need through own agricultural production or other livelihoods means (where possible). - In your answer above, consider quantities of cereals that you need to survive through to the next harvest or per each calendar month broken down as cereals (rice, sorghum or maize), legumes and oils,
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?	- What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. - To what extent are you at risk to extreme weather conditions (drought and floods) and how has this affected your harvests and yields over the past years? Have you faced these conditions in the past and how has this affected your community? Do you have mechanisms to cope and deal with these threats when they occur and how adequate have the support mechanisms been (either from authorities, donors or NGO partners?) - Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face, and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods?

What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?	☐ With regards access to livelihood opportunities, and other opportunities for self-reliance, do you think you are receiving the right support for you to succeed? ☐ What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? ☐ Do you always receive the emergency food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? ☐ Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farmland? ☐ For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? ☐ How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? ☐ To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? ☐ Are there any local by-laws and regulations from authorities that hinder you and other community members' ability to produce food for themselves and their families. ☐ How accessible are basic services such as health, WASH and to what extend does this affect your ability to pursue livelihood activities or be self-reliant. ☐ Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, e.g., access to markets, business development services or extension support?
What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?	☐ How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? ☐ Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity

Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.

What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security	☐ What assets, tools, skills and expertise do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? ☐ Are there local institutions, actors or stakeholders that particularly target your community with regards support, trainings or capacity building programmes that relate to food security enhancement? ☐ What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? ☐ Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you have or see that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/ hard to reach areas)?	☐ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ☐ Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. ☐ What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, ☐ What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods situation in the area or amongst your community? -

FGD Checklist questions with IDPs in Host Communities

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General Profiling	☐ **When did you first settle in this area following displacement from your original home to settle in this area in this area as an IDP?** ☐ Which NGO and NNGO as well as UN agencies are operating in your state of LGA and what projects are they promoting, in the area of emergence food assistance or agricultural livelihoods? ☐ How would you describe your relationship with your host community counterparts? Would you say its cordial and you co-exist well? ☐ Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with your Host counterparts? ☐ How well are you integrated, socially and economically? ☐ With regards access to emergence and agricultural live livelihoods support, are there programmes that particularly target you and/together with your host counterparts? ☐ Any similar initiatives by the state Government?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state	☐ Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? ☐ Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? ☐ What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? ☐ Do e the conditions in the camps and settlements allow for self-reliance activities or one to live productive lives and in pursuit of livelihoods opportunities?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you?	☐ For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? ☐ Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? ☐ How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? ☐ Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils)
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?	☐ Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? ☐ Please list the type and quantities of food you need, say per month (including those provided through emergence food assistance as well as what you need through own agricultural production or other livelihoods means (where possible). ☐ In your answer above, consider quantities of cereals that you need to survive through to the next harvest or per each calendar month broken down as cereals (rice, sorghum or maize), legumes and oils,
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?	☐ What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. ☐ To what extend are you at risk to extreme weather conditions (drought and floods) and how has this affected your harvests and yields over the past years? Have you faced these conditions in the past and how has this affected your community? Do you have mechanisms to cope and deal with these threats when they occur and how adequate have the support mechanisms been (either from authorities, donors or NGO partners?) ☐ Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods?

What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?	☐ With regards access to livelihood opportunities, and other opportunities for self-reliance, do you think you are receiving the right support for you to succeed? ☐ What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? ☐ Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? ☐ Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farm land? ☐ For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? ☐ How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? ☐ To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? ☐ Are there any local by-laws and regulations from authorities that hinder you and other community members' ability to produce food for themselves and their families ☐ How accessible are basic services such as health, WASH and to what extend does this affect your ability to pursue livelihood activities or be self-reliant? ☐ Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, eg access to markets, business development services or extension support?
What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?	☐ How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? ☐ Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity

Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.

What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security	☐ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? ☐ Are there local institutions, actors or stakeholders that particularly target your community with regards support, trainings or capacity building programmes that relate to food security enhancement? ☐ What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? ☐ Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you have or see that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/hard to reach areas)?	☐ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ☐ Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. ☐ What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, ☐ What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods situation in the area or amongst your community?

FGD Checklist questions with returnees from within locations in the same states

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General Profiling	▢ When did you return from displacement and how easy was it to settle in your home area of origin? ▢ What triggered your return and which location did you live as an IDP and for how long? ▢ Did you manage to bring any assets, tools and new skills with you? ▢ Was it easy to assume a normal life upon your return, for instance, did you move to your original home, was it habitable, did you receive any support to resettle? ▢ Are there development partners and stakeholders providing particular support, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities for food security enhancement to you? ▢ Which basic services are available and which ones are in short supply? ▢ What NFI do you receive and which ones are in short supply? ▢ Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with your community neighbours since your return?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state	▢ Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? ▢ Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? ▢ What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? ▢ Do e the conditions in the camps and settlements allow for self-reliance activities or one to live productive lives and in pursuit of livelihoods opportunities?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you	▢ For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? ▢ Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? ▢ How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? ▢ Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils)
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?	▢ Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? ▢ Please list the type and quantities of food you need, say per month (including those provided through emergence food assistance as well as what you need through own agricultural production or other livelihoods means (where possible). ▢ In your answer above, consider quantities of cereals that you need to survive through to the next harvest or per each calendar month broken down as cereals (rice, sorghum or maize), legumes and oils,
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?	▢ What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. ▢ To what extend are you at risk to extreme weather conditions (drought and floods) and how has this affected your harvests and yields over the past years? Have you faced these conditions in the past and how has this affected your community? Do you have mechanisms to cope and deal with these threats when they occur and how adequate have the support mechanisms been (either from authorities, donors or NGO partners?) ▢ Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face, and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods?

What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?	☐ With regards access to livelihood opportunities, and other opportunities for self-reliance, do you think you are receiving the right support for you to succeed? ☐ What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? ☐ Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? ☐ Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farmland? ☐ For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? ☐ How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? ☐ To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? ☐ Are there any local by-laws and regulations from authorities that hinder you and other community members' ability to produce food for themselves and their families. ☐ How accessible are basic services such as health, WASH and to what extend does this affect your ability to pursue livelihood activities or be self-reliant. ☐ Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, eg access to markets, business development services or extension support?
What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?	☐ How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? ☐ Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity
Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.	
What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security	☐ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? ☐ Are there local institutions, actors or stakeholders that particularly target your community with regards support, trainings or capacity building programmes that relate to food security enhancement? ☐ What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? ☐ Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you have or see that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/ hard to reach areas)?	☐ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ☐ Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. ☐ What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, ☐ What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods situation in the area or amongst your community?

FGD Checklist questions with returnees from other countries (Niger, Chad and Cameroon).

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General Profiling	☐ When did you return from displacement and how easy was it to settle in your home area of origin? ☐ What triggered your return and which country did you live as a refugee and for how long? ☐ Did you manage to bring any assets, tools and new skills with you? ☐ Was it easy to assume a normal life upon your return, for instance, did you move to your original home, was it habitable, did you receive any support to resettle? ☐ How well have you re-integrated since your return, both socially and economically? ☐ Are there development partners and stakeholders providing support, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities for food security enhancement to you? ☐ Which basic services are available and which ones are in short supply? ☐ What NFI do you receive (if any) and which ones are in short supply? ☐ Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with your fellow community neighbours since your return?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state	☐ Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? ☐ Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? ☐ What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? ☐ Do e the conditions in the camps and settlements allow for self-reliance activities or one to live productive lives and in pursuit of livelihoods opportunities?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you	☐ For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? ☐ Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? ☐ How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? ☐ Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils)
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?	☐ Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? ☐ Please list the type and quantities of food you need, say per month (including those provided through emergence food assistance as well as what you need through own agricultural production or other livelihoods means (where possible). ☐ In your answer above, consider quantities of cereals that you need to survive through to the next harvest or per each calendar month broken down as cereals (rice, sorghum or maize), legumes and oils,
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?	☐ What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. ☐ To what extend are you at risk to extreme weather conditions (drought and floods) and how has this affected your harvests and yields over the past years? Have you faced these conditions in the past and how has this affected your community? Do you have mechanisms to cope and deal with these threats when they occur and how adequate have the support mechanisms been (either from authorities, donors or NGO partners?) ☐ Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face, and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods?

What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?	☐ With regards access to livelihood opportunities, and other opportunities for self-reliance, do you think you are receiving the right support for you to succeed? ☐ What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? ☐ Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? ☐ Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farmland? ☐ For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? ☐ How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? ☐ To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? ☐ Are there any local by-laws and regulations from authorities that hinder you and other community members' ability to produce food for themselves and their families. ☐ How accessible are basic services such as health, WASH and to what extend does this affect your ability to pursue livelihood activities or be self-reliant? ☐ Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, eg access to markets, business development services or extension support?
What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?	☐ How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? ☐ Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity

Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.

What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security	☐ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? ☐ Are there local institutions, actors or stakeholders that particularly target your community with regards support, trainings or capacity building programmes that relate to food security enhancement? ☐ What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? ☐ Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you have or see that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/hard to reach areas)?	☐ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ☐ Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. ☐ What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, ☐ What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods situation in the area or amongst your community?

FGD Checklist questions with Host Communities

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General Profiling	☐ Which NGO and NNGO as well as UN agencies are operating in your state of LGA and what projects are they promoting, in the area of emergence food assistance or agricultural livelihoods? ☐ How would you describe your relationship with IDPs that are settled amongst yourselves? Would you say its cordial and you co-exist well? ☐ Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with them? ☐ With regards access to emergence and agricultural livelihoods support, are there programmes that particularly target you and/together with your IDPs/returnees counterparts? ☐ Any similar initiatives by the state Government?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state	☐ Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? ☐ Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? ☐ What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? ☐ Do e the conditions in the camps and settlements allow for self-reliance activities or one to live productive lives and in pursuit of livelihoods opportunities?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you?	☐ For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? ☐ Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? ☐ How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? ☐ Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils)
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?	☐ Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? ☐ Please list the type and quantities of food you need, say per month (including those provided through emergence food assistance as well as what you need through own agricultural production or other livelihoods means (where possible). ☐ In your answer above, consider quantities of cereals that you need to survive through to the next harvest or per each calendar month broken down as cereals (rice, sorghum or maize), legumes and oils,
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?	☐ What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. ☐ To what extend are you at risk to extreme weather conditions (drought and floods) and how has this affected your harvests and yields over the past years? Have you faced these conditions in the past and how has this affected your community? Do you have mechanisms to cope and deal with these threats when they occur and how adequate have the support mechanisms been (either from authorities, donors or NGO partners?) ☐ Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face, and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods?

What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?	☐ With regards access to livelihood opportunities, and other opportunities for self-reliance, do you think you are receiving the right support for you to succeed? ☐ What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? ☐ Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? ☐ Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farmland? ☐ For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? ☐ How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? ☐ To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? ☐ Are there any local by-laws and regulations from authorities that hinder you and other community members' ability to produce food for themselves and their families. ☐ How accessible are basic services such as health, WASH and to what extend does this affect your ability to pursue livelihood activities or be self-reliant. ☐ Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, eg access to markets, business development services or extension support?
What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?	☐ How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? ☐ Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity

Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.

What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security	☐ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? ☐ Are there local institutions, actors or stakeholders that particularly target your community with regards support, trainings or capacity building programmes that relate to food security enhancement? ☐ What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? ☐ Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you have or see that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/ hard to reach areas)?	☐ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ☐ Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. ☐ What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, ☐ What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods situation in the area or amongst your community?

KII Checklist questions for UN agencies (FAO, WFP. IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNHCR)

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General	- Which programmes and projects are you implementing or have implemented in recent years in the BAY states, both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods related - Who are your key donor partners and implementing partners (National and state levels)? - How coordinated is your response amongst the agencies, is there a dedicated agriculture working group and how effective has information sharing been through the FSS? - What has been the funding trends in the sector and where do you see things going in the coming 2 to 3 years in terms of funding and donor priorities in the sector and Nigeria as a country? - To what extend is the demand for self-reliant related support amongst the target groups, as opposed to humanitarian and emergence support? - To what extend do we now have a culture of donor dependence amongst the target groups, which can pose a risk to development related interventions in the sector.
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states)	- As part of your emergency food assistance response or agricultural livelihoods programming, which groups or indivuals do you target and why? - What does their vulnerability manifest? - What are the root causes of this vulnerability and what factors are exacerbating the situation?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?	- Which times of the year would you define as the hunger gap for the target groups in the BAY states? - As development and humanitarian actors, what measures have you deployed in the past to mitigate against the adverse impact of food insecurity during this period? - Has there been increased funding from the donor community as part of the response measures? - What has been the contribution and support from the Government of Nigeria? (both at federal and state levels)
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?	- What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long term resilience? - What is the average monthly food requirement (cereals) to a typical household in each state per month and how much do they access through emergence food assistance, own agricultural production or other livelihoods means such as petty trading etc.?

Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What are the risks, vulnerabilities and challenges that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states face in achieving food security?	☐ What would you say are the key risks that face the target groups and population with regards achieving food security, both in the immediate and long-term? ☐ How do these risks manifest? ☐ What vulnerabilities and challenges do the target groups/populations normally face? Please in your answer, consider issues to do with access to essential services, lifesaving food stuffs, NFIs, access to agricultural land, pasture and water, seeds, planting materials and productive assets, climate related events (floods and droughts), pests and diseases outbreaks (affecting both crops and livestock), access to extension support and training, availability of household labour to support agricultural activities during the farming season, access to finance, markets and availability of relevant infrastructure, including road connectivity. ☐ How are do vulnerable groups in the hard to reach and conflict prone areas supported, and which actors are normally on the ground? To what extend are these particular groups at further risk due to issues around lack of access, and what strategies are in place to address the same?
What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in achieving food security?	☐ How do you people manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do people manage to survive? Please consider alternative livelihood sources such as petty trading, fishing, casual work etc. ☐ What negative coping strategies have you also observed?
Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.	
What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have that can be tapped to improve food security	☐ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do the target groups have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ☐ Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extend do you think these are fit for purpose? ☐ Are there existing social networks, associations and membership organizations that could help to advance the cause of the target groups from a food security perspective? If yes, how has the development community worked to strengthen them in the past?

What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) have that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/hard to reach areas)?	☐ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? Please consider federal and state level support and initiatives, research and extension, availability of household labour, access to land, markets and connectivity, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, Education, water resources amongst other opportunities. ☐ For the hard-to-reach areas, what peace building measures and security arrangements are being put in place by local and Federal Authorities to ensure accessibility and stability in the medium to long term. ☐ How is support to target groups in hard to reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored?
What are other government and non-government cross cutting opportunities including the HDP nexus, multi-sectoral engagement with other sectors such as Nutrition, WASH, Health, Protection that can improve food security	☐ What coordination mechanisms are in place between the humanitarian and development actors to ensure an effective Triple nexus response? ☐ To what extend is multi-sectoral engagement (Nutrition, WASH, Health and Protection) being effective in improving food security: ☐ What are the gaps and opportunities for improvement? ☐ What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods support
To **propose practical and sustainable recommendations for emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods** activities for food security actors in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states to adopt especially given the resource constraints.	
What potential strategies can be implemented to deliver the emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods in a more efficient and sustainable way amidst the resource constraints?	☐ What strategies and approaches do you see as applicable in ensuring emergency and agricultural livelihoods support are delivered in a more efficient and sustainable way, given the resource constraints. Please consider opportunities to promote market functionality and avoiding crowding out market actors where possible. ☐ What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted?
What potential strategies can be implemented to better deliver food security support in a conflict sensitive way to the people in inaccessible and hard to reach areas?	☐ What structures are in place, working with local authorities and state entities to ensure access to hard-to-reach areas and deliver food security support? ☐ What conflict sensitive approaches have you adopted or found useful as part of efforts to ensure reach and access to hard-to-reach areas

KII. Checklist questions with INGOs and NNGOs

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General	☐ Which programmes and projects are you implementing or have implemented in recent years in the BAY states, both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods related ☐ Who are your key donor partners (national and state levels)? ☐ How coordinated is your response amongst the implementing agencies, is there a dedicated agriculture or livelihoods working group and how effective has information sharing been through the FSS? ☐ What has been the funding trends in the sector and where do you see things going in the coming 2 to 3 years in terms of funding and donor priorities in the sector and Nigeria as a country? ☐ To what extend is the demand for self-reliant related support amongst the target groups, as opposed to humanitarian and emergence support? ☐ To what extend do we now have a culture of donor dependence amongst the target groups, which can pose a risk to development related interventions in the sector.
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states)	☐ As part of your emergency food assistance response or agricultural livelihoods programming, which groups or indivuals do you target and why? ☐ What does their vulnerability manifest? ☐ What are the root causes of this vulnerability and what factors are exacerbating the situation?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?	☐ Which times of the year would you define as the hunger gap for the target groups in the BAY states? ☐ As development and humanitarian actors, what measures have you deployed in the past to mitigate against the adverse impact of food insecurity during this period? ☐ Has there been increased funding from the donor community as part of the response measures? ☐ What has been the contribution and support from the Government of Nigeria? (Both at federal and state levels)
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?	☐ What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long-term resilience? ☐ What is the average monthly food requirement (cereals) to a typical household in each state per month and how much do they access through emergence food assistance, own agricultural production or other livelihoods means such as petty trading etc.?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What are the risks, vulnerabilities and challenges that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states face in achieving food security?	☐ What would you say are the key risks that face the target groups and population with regards achieving food security, both in the immediate and long-term? ☐ How do these risks manifest? ☐ What vulnerabilities and challenges do the target groups/populations normally face? Please in your answer, consider issues to do with access to essential services, lifesaving food stuffs, NFIs, access to agricultural land, pasture and water, seeds, planting materials and productive assets, climate related events (floods and droughts), pests and diseases outbreaks (affecting both crops and livestock), access to extension support and training, availability of household labour to support agricultural activities during the farming season, access to finance, markets and availability of relevant infrastructure, including road connectivity. ☐ How are vulnerable groups in the hard to reach and conflict prone areas supported, and which actors are normally on the ground? To what extend are these groups at further risk due to issues around lack of access, and what strategies are in place to address the same?

What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in achieving food security?	☐ How do you people manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by NGO partners, how else do the target groups manage to survive? Please consider alternative livelihood sources such as petty trading, fishing, casual work etc. ☐ What negative coping strategies have you also observed?
Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.	
What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have that can be tapped to improve food security	☐ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do the target groups have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ☐ Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extend do you think these are fit for purpose? ☐ Are there existing social networks, associations and membership organizations that could help to advance the cause of the target groups from a food security perspective? If yes, how has the development community worked to strengthen them in the past?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) have that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/hard to reach areas)?	☐ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? Please consider federal and state level support and initiatives, research and extension, availability of household labour, access to land, markets and connectivity, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, Education, water resources amongst other opportunities. ☐ For the hard-to-reach areas, what peace building measures and security arrangements are being put in place by local and Federal Authorities to ensure accessibility and stability in the medium to long term. ☐ How is support to target groups in hard-to-reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored?
What are other government and non-government cross cutting opportunities including the HDP nexus, multi-sectoral engagement with other sectors such as Nutrition, WASH, Health, Protection that can improve food security?	☐ What coordination mechanisms are in place between the humanitarian and development actors to ensure an effective Triple nexus response? ☐ To what extend is multi-sectoral engagement (Nutrition, WASH, Health and Protection) being effective in improving food security: ☐ What are the gaps and opportunities for improvement? ☐ What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods support

To **propose practical and sustainable recommendations for emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods** activities for food security actors in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states to adopt especially given the resource constraints.	
What potential strategies can be implemented to deliver the emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods in a more efficient and sustainable way amidst the resource constraints?	☐ What strategies and approaches do you see as applicable in ensuring emergency and agricultural livelihoods support are delivered in a more efficient and sustainable way, given the resource constraints. Please consider opportunities to promote market functionality and avoiding crowding out market actors where possible. ☐ What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted?
What potential strategies can be implemented to better deliver food security support in a conflict sensitive way to the people in inaccessible and hard to reach areas?	☐ What structures are in place, working with local authorities and state entities to ensure access to hard-to-reach areas and deliver food security support? ☐ What conflict sensitive approaches have you adopted or found useful as part of efforts to ensure reach and access to hard-to-reach areas

KII Checklist questions with private sector actors (input and output market actors, traders and chambers of commerce

General	☐ What business relationship do you have with the target groups (IDPs, or Returnees in this area? ☐ Please consider this in the perspective of input market, output market, support with financial services or any other business development services)
Issues around infrastructure and business enabling environment	☐ What are your views with regards the business enabling environment in this location? ☐ What issues could be hindering your interaction and business relationship with the target groups, from a contextual perspective, e.g., poor infrastructure and connectivity, insecurity etc.
Business relationship with target groups- issues and challenges	☐ Which agricultural products do you need as part of your supply chain and to what extend are returnees and IDPs part of this? ☐ Which goods and services do you also normally sell to them? Please consider this in the context of emergence food support or agricultural livelihoods (tools, seeds, chemicals for disease control, equipment for post-harvest loss control etc.) ☐ What challenges do you see that affects the ability of the target group to be self-reliant? ☐ Do you feel they have the right skills, tools and productive assets to interact effectively with agricultural markets? What support may they need? ☐ What are their production levels for the key crops and cereals as well as livestock? ☐ Compared to the host communities, do you see any issues that disadvantage this particular group in their pursuit of self-reliance opportunities
Business relationship with target groups- Opportunities	☐ Are there any opportunities that can be tapped into to unlock potential amongst the target groups with regards economic empowerment? ☐ Which key value chains would you think could be most profitable for them and how can the development community support in this regard?
Feedback on donor programmes and opportunities for partnerships	☐ How has emergence food assistance or agricultural development programmes negatively or posively affected your business? ☐ Which approaches do you think should be promoted to avoid crowding out the private sector? ☐ How best can emergence food assistance be delivered in your view? Please consider cash versus direct deliveries etc.

KII Checklist questions with State level Ministry of Agriculture officials, NEMA, SEMA, and LGAs

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
Updated **contextual understanding (governance, socio-economic situation, natural resource management and insecurity)** and impacts on food security for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states)	☐ From your perspective engaging with the target population, who would say are the vulnerable groups and individuals amongst the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees? ☐ For these groups what is the cause of their vulnerability? ☐ How does their vulnerability manifest and what factors are exacerbating the situation?
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?	☐ What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long-term resilience? ☐ For immediate food needs, which food items do the target communities mostly need or lack and how has been the response by both the authorities, humanitarian and development partners? ☐ With regards resilience, what are the gaps in the target population with regards achieving sustainable agricultural livelihoods?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What are the risks, vulnerabilities and challenges that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states face in achieving food security?	☐ What would you say are the key risks that face the target groups and population with regards achieving food security, both in the immediate and long-term? ☐ How do these risks manifest? ☐ What vulnerabilities and challenges do the target groups/populations normally face? Please in your answer, consider issues to do with access to essential services, lifesaving food stuffs, NFIs, access to agricultural land, pasture and water, seeds, planting materials and productive assets, climate related events (floods and droughts), pests and diseases outbreaks (affecting both crops and livestock), access to extension support and training, availability of household labour to support agricultural activities during the farming season, access to finance, markets and availability of relevant infrastructure, including road connectivity. ☐ How are vulnerable groups in the hard to reach and conflict prone areas supported, and which actors are normally on the ground? To what extend are these groups at further risk due to issues around lack of access, and what strategies are in place to address the same?
What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in achieving food security?	☐ How do the target groups manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ☐ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as FAO, WFP and NGOs, how else do people manage to survive? Are there any Government led support initiatives or social safety net programmes in place? ☐ What negative coping strategies have you also observed?

Analyze the **different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.	
What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have that can be tapped to improve food security?	▢ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do the target groups have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ▢ Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extend do you think these are fit for purpose? ▢ Are there existing social networks, associations and membership organizations that could help to advance the cause of the target groups from a food security perspective? If yes, how has the development community worked to strengthen them in the past?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) have that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/hard to reach areas)?	▢ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? Please consider federal and state level support and initiatives, research and extension, availability of household labour, access to land, water resources, pasture, markets and connectivity, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, Education, water resources amongst other opportunities. ▢ For the hard-to-reach areas, what peace building measures and security arrangements are being put in place by local and Federal Authorities to ensure accessibility and stability in the medium to long term. ▢ How is support to target groups in hard to reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored?
What are other government and non-government cross cutting opportunities including the HDP nexus, multi-sectoral engagement with other sectors such as Nutrition, WASH, Health, Protection that can improve food security	▢ What initiatives and opportunities are being offered by the Government (at different levels), which can complement the efforts of NGOs and Civil Society Actors in bring lasting peace, protection of the target population whilst working to improve they food security situation. ▢ To what extend has there been cross-departmental/internal coordination, development of joint analyses and country strategies with nexus potential, to enhance capacities to take advantage of risk, conflict and conflict sensitive opportunities to improve food security situation ▢ To what extend is there coordination between project-based development and humanitarian interventions, in order to effectively meet the needs of the most vulnerable people. ▢ To what extend do we have local leadership and the development of national and local systems to accountably provide essential social services as a strategy for more sustainable, appropriate and transformative responses. ▢ Which forms of cooperation (inter-agency, among donors and also with the Federal Republic of Nigeria and State Entities) create added value for the stakeholders to effectively implement the HDP Nexus concept? ▢ How can we ensure new structures are in place to incentivize cooperation be created or existing ones adapted?
To **propose practical and sustainable recommendations for emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods** activities for food security actors in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states to adopt especially given the resource constraints.	
What potential strategies can be implemented to deliver the emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods in a more efficient and sustainable way amidst the resource constraints?	▢ What strategies and approaches do you see as applicable in ensuring emergency and agricultural livelihoods support are delivered in a more efficient and sustainable way, given the resource constraints. Please consider opportunities to promote market functionality and avoiding crowding out market actors where possible. ▢ What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted?
What potential strategies can be implemented to better deliver food security support in a conflict sensitive way to the people in inaccessible and hard to reach areas?	▢ What structures are in place, working with local authorities and state entities to ensure access to hard-to-reach areas and deliver food security support? ▢ What conflict sensitive approaches have you adopted or found useful as part of efforts to ensure reach and access to hard-to-reach areas

KII Checklist questions with community leaderships, community based extension workers, and religious leaderships.

Key Assessment Area	Checklist questions
General	- Which programmes and projects are being implemented or have implemented in recent years in the BAY states, both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods related - Who are the key humanitarian and development actors operating in your state with regards emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? - How effective has been their support, any gaps and concerns in their strategy? - To what extend is the demand for self-reliant related support amongst the target groups, (IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees) as opposed to humanitarian and emergence food assistance? - To what extend do you see a culture of donor dependence amongst the target groups, which can pose a risk to development related interventions in the sector. - Are there opportunities for closer market engagement, looking at both crops and livestock sectors, including fisheries and other value chains.
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states)	- Which groups and individuals do you see as the most vulnerable amongst the target groups in your community, from a food security perspective. - What does their vulnerability manifest? - In your view, what could be the root causes of this vulnerability and what factors are exacerbating the situation?
What are the most food insecure periods of the year for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?	- Which times of the year would you define as the hunger gap for the target groups in your community? - What measures have you seen being deployed by government, development and humanitarian actors, to mitigate against the adverse impact of food insecurity during this period?
What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?	- What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long-term resilience? - What is the average monthly food requirement (cereals) to a typical household in each state per month and how much do they access through emergence food assistance, own agricultural production or other livelihoods means such as petty trading etc.?
Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) risks, vulnerabilities and challenges for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states	
What are the risks, vulnerabilities and challenges that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states face in achieving food security?	- What would you say are the key risks that face the target groups and population with regards achieving food security, both in the immediate and long-term? - How do these risks manifest? - What vulnerabilities and challenges do the target groups/populations normally face? Please in your answer, consider issues to do with access to essential services, lifesaving food stuffs, NFIs, access to agricultural land, pasture and water, seeds, planting materials and productive assets, climate related events (floods and droughts), pests and diseases outbreaks (affecting both crops and livestock), access to extension support and training, availability of household labour to support agricultural activities during the farming season, access to finance, markets and availability of relevant infrastructure, including road connectivity. - How are do vulnerable groups in the hard to reach and conflict prone areas supported and which actors are normally on the ground? To what extend are these particular groups at further risk due to issues around lack of access, and what strategies are in place to address the same?

What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states in achieving food security?	▢ How do the target groups manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? ▢ Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do people manage to survive? Please consider alternative livelihood sources such as petty trading, fishing, casual work etc. ▢ What negative coping strategies have you also observed?
Analyze the different risk and conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states while taking into consideration a cross-cutting issues including climate change, multi-sectoral implementation and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus among others.	
What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states have that can be tapped to improve food security	▢ What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do the target groups have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? ▢ Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extend do you think these are fit for purpose? ▢ Are there existing social networks, associations and membership organizations that could help to advance the cause of the target groups from a food security perspective? If yes, how has the development community worked to strengthen them in the past?
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do the affected population (Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees) have that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/hard to reach areas)?	▢ What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? Please consider federal and state level support and initiatives, research and extension, availability of household labour, access to land, water resources, pasture, markets and connectivity, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, and Education, amongst other opportunities. ▢ For the hard-to-reach areas, what peace building measures and security arrangements are being put in place by state and federal authorities to ensure accessibility and create conditions for agricultural development? ▢ How is support to target groups in hard to reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored?
To propose practical and sustainable recommendations for emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods activities for food security actors in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states to adopt especially given the resource constraints.	
What potential strategies can be implemented to deliver the emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods in a more efficient and sustainable way amidst the resource constraints?	▢ What strategies and approaches do you see as applicable in ensuring emergency and agricultural livelihoods support are delivered in a more efficient and sustainable way, given the resource constraints. Please consider opportunities to promote market functionality and avoiding crowding out market actors where possible. ▢ What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted?
What potential strategies can be implemented to better deliver food security support in a conflict sensitive way to the people in inaccessible and hard to reach areas?	▢ What structures are in place, working with local authorities and state entities to ensure access to hard-to-reach areas and deliver food security support? ▢ What conflict sensitive approaches have you adopted or found useful as part of efforts to ensure reach and access to hard-to-reach areas

KII Checklist questions with academia

Issue	Checklist questions
What are the risks, vulnerabilities and challenges that the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states face in achieving food security?	☐ Is there any research and documentation available with regards risks and vulnerabilities often faced by the target groups? ☐ As academia, how can you best partner with development and humanitarian actors to address some of the key risks related to climate change and mitigate against the adverse effects? ☐ Are there predictive models available on the extent to which climate change and extreme weather conditions will pan out in the years to come and do we have early warning systems that can be used to cushion vulnerable groups and their communities? ☐ Are there any peace building best practices that you know could be used as best practices to promote peaceful co-existence between host communities and IDPs, in situations of conflict.
What potential strategies can be implemented to deliver the emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods in a more efficient and sustainable way amidst the resource constraints in the BAY states for the benefit of IDPs, Returnees and Host communities	☐ Do you have any recommendations, based on contemporal research, and how best to deliver emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods support in a cost efficient and sustainable manner? ☐ What can be done to avoid a culture of dependence as well as crowding out the private sector/market distortions
What opportunities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you see that can be tapped to improve food security (including inaccessible/hard to reach areas)? In the BAY states	☐ What initiatives are you working on in relation to food security, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods, that can synergies and compliment efforts of development or humanitarian partners in the BAY states? ☐ Based on the climatic and agro-ecological conditions in the BAY states, what agricultural livelihoods interventions can best be promoted and under what type of partnerships and collaborations should be developed to ensure long term sustainability of outcomes.
Triple Nexus Approach	☐ How best can the triple nexus approach be adapted and applied within the context of the BAY states, and what should be the role of different actors. ☐ including Federal and state level Governments, UN, NGOs and stakeholders such as academia?