



BORNO STATE FOOD SECURITY SECTOR STRATEGY 2024–2026

BY

NIGERIA FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| BAY | Borno, Adamawa and Yobe |
| BHA | Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs |
| BOSEMA | Borno State Emergency Management Agency |
| COVID-19 | Coronavirus disease of 2019 |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services |
| CSO | civil society organization |
| DTM | Displacement Tracking Matrix |
| ECHO | European Commission Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FGDs | Focus Group Discussions |
| FSS | Food Security Sector |
| GOVT | Government |
| HEA | Household Economy Analysis |
| HDPN | Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| INGOs | International Non-Governmental Organizations |
| IRC | International Rescue Committee |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| IPC | Integrated Food Security Phase Classification |
| KII | Key Informant Interviews |
| LGAs | Local Government Areas |
| MRRR | Ministry for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement |
| MVAM | Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping |
| NATIP | National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy |
| NCRS | Nigerian Red Cross Society |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NEMA | National Emergency Management Agency |
| NGOs | National Non-Governmental Organisations |
| NPK | Nitrogen Phosphate and Potassium |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UN | United Nations |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

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1.0. BACKGROUND

The Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Nigeria, 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 Borno State food security strategy, with a focus on both emergency food assistance, and agricultural livelihoods in Borno 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 groups¹ and individuals in Borno state. Consequently, the assessment focused 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 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 Borno 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 pursue 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.

At a State level, the FSS aligns with the Borno State 25 Year Development Framework, whose vision is: A secured, competitive agri-business and commercial hub anchored on prosperity dignified people and sustainable development. Further, the development framework has aspirations for a self-reliant Borno, with over 70% productive population by 2030. The emphasis on self-reliance aligns with the FSS and donors, who recognizes the importance of finding durable solutions with regards the protracted displacement situation in Borno State, whilst at the same time prioritizing emergence support to the vulnerable groups.

To achieve this vision, Borno State authorities have identified key enablers, in view of the crises situation that was caused by the violent conflict, and these include the need for peace and security as well as investments in the agriculture sector.

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

3.0. ASSIGNMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the assignment was: To comprehensively review and update the Borno 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)** so as to identify impacts on food security for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno State.
2. To analyze and identify **food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs** for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno 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 Borno State.
4. Analyze the **different risk, conflict and protection-sensitive opportunities and capacities** available for improving food security for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in the 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 Borno state to adopt especially given the resource constraints.

4.0. ASSESSMENT MISSION APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGY

4.1. Organization of the Mission

4.1.1. 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 Borno.

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 Borno 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.

4.1.2. 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 Borno State Ministry of Agriculture Senior Officials, NEMA, SEMA, State Ministry for Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (MRRR), FAO, WFP, UN OCHA, Maiduguri 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 Save the Children International.

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 Borno State, including Gwoza and Konduga. Given the limited time available for the mission as well as logistical movement constraints, the Consultant relied on secondary information as well as KII to interrogate issues in Southern Borno as well as other key parts of the State.

Consequently, the mission observed that several LGAs in Southern Borno were reported to be generally peaceful, with communities moving freely and able to carry out farming and economic activities without restrictions. These LGAs include Biu, Hawul, Kwaya-Kusar, Bayo, Shani, Askira-UBA. Aside from isolated farmer/ herder conflicts, the LGAs were reported to be relatively peaceful. On the other hand, the LGAs of Chibok, Gwoza and Damboa were reported to be still tense with possibilities of attack by the armed non-state actors being real. Most humanitarian support is targeted for these LGAs.

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 Maiduguri, 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 Borno State.

Following the conclusion of the consultation processes in Borno State, a Validation Workshop was convened at the Federal level in Abuja, bring 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. Further, the validated findings were also presented by the consultant virtually to the partners in the Borno Food Security Sector Meeting held on 08 August 2023 in the Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources Meeting Hall.

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 Borno State

Compared to the peak periods of the insurgency, the security situation in Borno State has improved marginally. However, the situation remains far from normal. For instance, several Local Government Areas (LGAs) remain inaccessible to humanitarian actors, including Abadam, Guzamala, Kukawa and Marte. A total of 1.6 million people remain internally displaced in Borno state, out of a total of 2.2 million in all the three BAY states. A total 9 IDP camps in Maiduguri were closed, and there was an associated relocation of over 100,000 IDPs to camps and host communities in their areas of origin, with some reported to have returned to their ancestral lands. There is however no official statistics available to establish the exact number of IDPS that have either permanently relocated to their ancestral lands or relocated to camps operated by humanitarian actors or settled within host communities.

Overall and according to the March 2023 Cadre Harmonize Report, 1.5 million people in Borno state were projected to need food assistance from March to May and the number expected to rise to 1.9 million during the peak of the lean season (June to September). These are normally households and individuals in IPC 3+. Recent 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, have exacerbated the food insecurity situation of the target groups in Borno State. This has created 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 Borno State

Overall, there is a heightened need for both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods support for the target groups in Borno State, especially for IDPs in Host Communities and also those in Camp like settlements. With no cash to buy agricultural inputs, target groups often use retained seed (commodity) from previous harvests.

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 and returnees most affected due to heightened poverty levels of these demographic groups. Access to food assistance is particularly given attention especially for IDP in garrison towns (which also includes Returnees). Given the current resource envelope, host communities are the least profiled for food assistance. Most of them may now hardly afford 2 meals a day-and the quantities and the portions have drastically reduced-traditionally family size are large in the BAY States overall.

Majority of IDPs in the relatively peaceful Southern Borno LGAs reside in host communities and they were reported to be ready for agricultural livelihoods type of support given the relatively stable context. In this regard, access to improved seed varieties, fertilizers and farm tools were reported as priority needs. These also apply to returnees and vulnerable host community members. For the target groups in the not so secure LGAs like Gwoza, access to food is particularly a challenge due to limited agricultural activities and insecurity concerns.

Most host communities are not registered to receive food assistance and for some host locations, based on the resource envelope, assistance is often provided only once or twice a year. The peak of the lean season is the most challenging for all the target groups (June to September), with reports of high levels of malnutrition for under 5s. Given the current resource envelope, host communities and IDPs in host communities are the least profiled for food assistance by humanitarian actors. As a result, most of the food insecure households hardly afford 2 meals a day-and the quantities and the portions have drastically reduced. The situation has been further exacerbated by the fact that family sizes are generally big in Northeastern Nigeria. Although officially, the average household size (HH) in Northeastern Nigeria is 7, the mission, through FGDs observed that HH could be as high as 12 members.

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

Insecurity and its associated multiplier effects has adversely affected the food security situation of the target groups. For instance, IDPs in camps and camp-like settlements, host communities, IDPs in Host communities are grappling with movement restrictions in the garrison towns and this has greatly impacted on their ability to access farmland. Movement restrictions also entail that the target groups are only allowed to go and attend to their farms within specific timelines during the day, not too early and not too late, and this has minimized the actual contact time the farmers can spend attending to their crops. With restricted movements on the roads and between neighbouring LGAs and towns, opportunities for entrepreneurship, trading and marketing of goods and services have been curtailed. This has further contributed to the steep increase in prices of basic food stuffs, cereals and agricultural inputs.

The target groups can only farm within a limited radius from their settlements and this has curtailed access to farmland, with IDPs in camps and IDPs in host communities being the most affected, as they traditionally do not own any land. The IDPs can only access farmland through leasing arrangements with host communities, often paying exorbitant amounts. Land lease arrangements between host and IDPs are not formalized and IDPs often face risk of exploitation. The lease arrangements are also seasonal and these disincentives the IDPs from making on farm investments in soil fertility and soil structure improvements (often achieved through use of both inorganic and organic fertilizers) as there are no guarantees that they will be able to access the same piece of farmland in the coming seasons.

With regards rain fed farming and agricultural livelihoods, there were unconfirmed reports of target groups and farmers not being allowed to cultivate crops that are of a certain height (1m) above the ground, as the security services fear these would create cover for the none state armed actors. This therefore implies that farmers are not prioritizing key food security cereals such as maize, sorghum and millet during the rainy season, instead growing only instead, legumes such as beans, cowpeas, and groundnuts. With no cash or means to purchase agricultural inputs, target groups often use retained seed (commodity) from previous harvests, which unfortunately is of poor vigor and does not support improved yields and productivity. Similarly, and due to security concerns, there were reports that communities in the states are not allowed to use NPK fertilizers, as these could be used to make explosives by the armed non-state actors. Given the evident sandy soils that have been exposed to nutrient mining over the years, the ban on NPK fertilizers use is further curtailing crops yields and productivity, exacerbating the food insecurity issue. Aside from cost issues, access to inputs in some LGAs is also a challenge due to insecurity related movement restrictions which have affected trade as well as exchange of goods and services.

In addition to challenges with access to inputs, all the target groups also struggle to access farming tools (including hoes and machetes) for land preparation as well as for pest and disease control. IDPs and returnees were particularly affected in this respect as they lost their productive assets following displacement.

Some returnees have also lost their houses and farmlands and are as equally vulnerable as the IDPs. IDPs in host communities were observed to be particularly at risk, as compared to their counterparts in camps, they are not prioritized with regards food assistance. Further, they do not have own shelter and must pay rent to host landlords, often for a year in advance, and these exposes them to heightened levels of food insecurity as money for food is diverted towards rentals. IDPs in host communities are particularly vulnerable with regards the shelter issue and often face evictions following failure to pay their rentals.

Overall, all the IDPs were observed to have very limited livelihood options and opportunities. Overall, the target groups rely on sale of firewood as the main source of income. The target groups face risk of kidnapping, abduction, and killings and as they venture out of the garrison towns to look for firewood for sale. The overreliance on firewood as a source of income is also fueling deforestation in Borno State, with evident loss of vegetation cover in most parts of the State. Apart from sale of firewood, IDPs further rely on menial jobs at the market centers in the peri-urban areas as well as wages working as farm labourers for host communities. The incomes are however hardly enough to meet their daily needs, including education, health, and shelter (the latter being for IDPs in Host communities) as well as to purchase food.

Like many states in Nigeria, Borno state continues to face climatic risks, including unprecedented heavy rainfalls and floods which often cause devastation to communities. Infrastructure, crops, and shelters leading to decimation of livelihoods and the displacement of households. For instance, and in November 2022, DTM, in collaboration with the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the Borno State Emergency Management Agency (BOSEMA) and the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NCRS) identified 111 locations in Borno State that were affected by the floods or received IDPs that were displaced as a result of the floods.

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. Over 90% of the widows who participated in the FGDs reported that their husbands had been 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.

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 EMERGENCY AND SELF-RELIANCE LIVELIHOODS IN BORNO STATES

Traditionally, and like most parts of rural Nigeria, the majority of the target groups are subsistence farmers and possess basic farming skills. A significant 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 land for pasture and rearing of large stock. Aquaculture has also been successfully piloted by both humanitarian and development partners, in selected LGAs, including Gwoza. Overall catfish farming is popular in the state, with a significant number of the target groups reporting having some skills in backyard catfish production.

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 Borno state, there are existing opportunities that can still be exploited, in pursuit of both emergency and agricultural livelihoods. These include:

Livestock: Livestock continues to play a significant role in the livelihoods of the target groups in Borno state and this is despite the challenges that face the sector, including issues with regards access to water and pasture, feed, veterinary drugs and medicines as well as weak access to animal health workers or veterinary officials. Key livestock species of interest to the target groups in Borno state include poultry (including local chickens) for both meat and eggs, and goats (especially for IDPs, goats, bulls (especially for host communities and returnees).

Integrated aquaculture and vegetable production: Successful pilots have been undertaken by both humanitarian and development actors in Borno state to promote integrated aquaculture and dry season vegetable production. Through such initiatives farmers have in the past, been trained to produce catfish in tanks made of modern and local materials. Further, the nutrient-rich wastewater from the fish tanks is used to water and fertilize backyard vegetable kitchen gardens, benefitting the community through access to nutritious fish and vegetables whilst creating opportunities for income generation.

Crop farming: A number of key food and cash crops are adapted to Borno state agro-ecological conditions, and these include cotton, sesame and groundnuts while food crops include maize, yam, cassava, sorghum, cowpea, sorghum, millet, sweet potato and rice. Key challenges curtailing productivity in the crops sector include (i) Declining soil fertility (ii) climate change induced shocks, including floods and drought (iii) Weak access to inputs (iv) Poor infrastructure, and (v) Pests and diseases (vi) Weak extension systems (both public and private). Overall, the challenges translate into low production and productivity overall, further exacerbating the food insecurity situation in the 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) |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Issue of funding cuts for food and emergence assistance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There is need for strategic prioritization of food and emergence assistance in the face of funding cuts. <input type="checkbox"/> The need to scale up food assistance during the peak of the lean season (June-Sept) remain relevant. However, and unfortunately, it is increasingly getting difficult to follow these guidelines in the face of budget cuts. <input type="checkbox"/> Donors are therefore encouraged to consider continuing food assistance funding, especially scaling up during the lean season. <input type="checkbox"/> Whilst food assistance is often scaled down outside the lean season, it is important to note that the needs of the most vulnerable (new arrivals from inaccessible and hard to reach areas as well as some members of the host communities) and funding is equally needed during this period. <input type="checkbox"/> Given the limited resources available visa vis the growing needs, emergence food assistance should be prioritised, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Providing only lean season support to returnees. <input type="checkbox"/> Providing lean season support to vulnerable host community households. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Need for coordinated support towards voluntary return/resettlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Protection Sector should take the lead to support voluntary return and/or resettlement, with accompanying coordinated support as needed, including an integrated package of support. <input type="checkbox"/> This could include support with NFIs, basic needs, livelihood support, housing, land, property rights, access to water and sanitation, health and education. |
| <p>Insecurity issues curtailing production and productivity</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There is need to balance security and food security objectives where possible, ensuring adequate security is provided to Hosts, IDPs and Returnees to ensure unhindered access to livelihoods including farmlands. <input type="checkbox"/> Ban on cultivation of cereals that are a meter or so above the ground needs to be reviewed in view of the slight improvements in security in the State. <input type="checkbox"/> Despite pronouncements by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development that the use of NPK fertilizers had been lifted, target groups are still of the impression that use of NPK fertilizers in the State remains prohibited. <input type="checkbox"/> There is need for a clear policy pronouncement on the issue to avoid inconsistencies on the issue. |
| <p>Limited access to farming land by IDPs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Borno 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. The framework should include key elements such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of IDPs in decision making. <input type="checkbox"/> Legal instruments upholding the rights of IDPs. |

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| <p>Protracted Displacement issue in the State and need to address issues related to access to farm land and land to build own shelters by IDPs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Borno State has been grappling with displacement issues for a long period spanning over 10 years now. A significant number of IDPs in the State continue to express unwillingness to return to their ancestral lands due to safety concerns. □ Given the protracted displacement challenges, there is need for Borno State officials to explore durable solutions² for the IDPs, including local integration within the host communities with access to own land to build permanent homes (and address shelter challenges) as well as for farming. □ The previous initiative by Borno State Government where IDPs were supported with shelter in Konduga is applauded and needs to be scaled up as the needs remain high. □ In the interim, Borno State officials are urged to consider facilitating access to farmland for IDPs (and returnees where needed), and where possible, including developing a framework for IDPs to access farmland in the state. |
| <p>Need for a common understanding on definition of access</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Where it is felt conditions are safe for IDPs to return to their ancestral lands, it is important for a broad-based assessment of conditions in the targeted ancestral areas to ensure adequate protection is guaranteed for the target groups and also to ensure the need for upholding the principle of Do No Harm |
| <p>Programmatic Related Issues</p> | <p>Strategic Recommendations</p> |
| <p>Dwindling Resources visa vis increasing food assistance needs by target groups</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods type of support remain relevant for Borno state. □ Nonetheless, it is equally important to ensure support with emergency 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 Approach³. □ Consequently, as the graduation initiative is adopted and as populations transition into new livelihood/and or areas, there will likely be need for some basic needs/consumption support at the start of their new livelihood. |
| <p>Need to address the root causes of food security and other needs facing the target groups</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The FSS, working with Borno 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. |

² Durable solutions for IDPs and returning refugees is broadly understood to encompass 3 options: (i) voluntary return to places of origin, (ii) local integration in areas of displacement or (iii) resettlement in another location.

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

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| <p>Increasing production and productivity in the crops sector</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ 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 Borno 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. |
| <p>Dealing with issue of IDPs access to farming land in the short term</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ 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. |

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

Linking humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities (HDP Nexus): Given the relatively stable conditions in Borno State (compared to peak periods of the insurgency) , FSS Cluster 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 in Borno 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 ago-actors in Borno 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 ago-dealers. The ago-dealers could receive a commission for every voucher redeemed,

thereby keeping the ago-dealers in business. The ago-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.** A significant number of the target groups are keen to set-up small business and be self-reliant. However, access to start-finance remains a challenge. The FSS Cluster could explore 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 also 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 of time. 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 that offer participation of large numbers of the target groups and with market potential.
- Further, particularly for widows and single women-headed households, support should be provided to address the additional challenges the women face beyond provision of business start-up capital, including gender stereotypes and biases that may inhibit business growth, risk of gender-based violence (especially when going out to get resources, such as firewood), and time poverty and not having enough time to carry out the actions required for establishing and sustaining a successful business, especially because of unpaid care, like domestic chores, child care, and care for elder family members.
- Provision of business start-up capital will also provide a soft landing for off-farm/non-farm livelihoods for target groups that choose to resettle in garrison towns or IDPs in host communities do not have sufficient access to land.
- **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.
- **Aquaculture:** Aquaculture production needs to be scaled up but with opportunities for development of locally available fish feed. In this regard, the Faculty of Agriculture (University of Maiduguri) has developed tailor made catfish feed which can be adopted by local fish farmers.
- **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 assets initiatives in addition to cash grants for business start-ups already mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.
- **Promote environmental conservation and safe access to cooking fuel:** Land degradation and deforestation continue to pose major environmental risks to Borno state. Given that sale of firewood is a major income earner for both IDP and host communities, there is need to intensify initiatives that minimizes the adverse impact of this practice, including scaling up the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Programme implemented by FSS partners, scaling up the initiative and ensuring it is well funded, channeling more resources towards briquette-making facilities and training both IDP and host communities women to make and sell the stoves and fuel. The energy efficient stoves not only reduce the consumption of fuel but also provide them with a decent source of income.

List of Annexes

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

FGD Checklist questions with IDPs in camps and camps like settlements

| Key Assessment Area | Checklist questions |
|--|--|
| General Profiling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How long have you been living in displacement and what was the cause of leaving your original homes? <input type="checkbox"/> Which partners and stakeholders are providing both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities for food security enhancement to you? <input type="checkbox"/> Which basic services are available and which ones are in short supply? <input type="checkbox"/> What NFI do you receive, and which ones are in short supply? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with your host community counterparts? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. | |
| <i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? <input type="checkbox"/> Do the conditions in the camps and settlements allow for self-reliance activities or one to live productive lives and in pursuit of livelihoods opportunities? |
| <i>What is the most food insecure periods of the year for you</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? <input type="checkbox"/> Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? <input type="checkbox"/> How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? <input type="checkbox"/> Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils) |
| <i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> 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). <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
| <i>What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. <input type="checkbox"/> 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?) <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods? |

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| <p><i>What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farm land? <input type="checkbox"/> For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? <input type="checkbox"/> How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, e.g. access to markets, business development services or extension support? |
| <p><i>What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity |

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| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors? |
| <p><i>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)?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? <input type="checkbox"/> Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. <input type="checkbox"/> What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
|--|--|
| <i>General Profiling</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How would you describe your relationship with your host community counterparts? Would you say its cordial and you co-exist well? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with your Host counterparts? <input type="checkbox"/> How well are you integrated, socially and economically? <input type="checkbox"/> With regards access to emergence and agricultural live livelihoods support, are there programmes that particularly target you and/together with your host counterparts? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
| <i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <i>What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? <input type="checkbox"/> Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? <input type="checkbox"/> How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? <input type="checkbox"/> Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils) |
| <i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> 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). <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
| <i>What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. <input type="checkbox"/> 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?) <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods? |

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| <p><i>What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farm land? <input type="checkbox"/> For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? <input type="checkbox"/> How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, e.g. access to markets, business development services or extension support? |
| <p><i>What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors? |
| <p><i>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)?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? <input type="checkbox"/> Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. <input type="checkbox"/> What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
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| General Profiling | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> When did you return from displacement and how easy was it to settle in your home area of origin? <input type="checkbox"/> What triggered your return and which location did you live as an IDP and for how long? <input type="checkbox"/> Did you manage to bring any assets, tools and new skills with you? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there development partners and stakeholders providing particular support, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities for food security enhancement to you? <input type="checkbox"/> Which basic services are available and which ones are in short supply? <input type="checkbox"/> What NFI do you receive and which ones are in short supply? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
| <i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <i>What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? <input type="checkbox"/> Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? <input type="checkbox"/> How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? <input type="checkbox"/> Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils) |
| <i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> 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). <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
| <i>What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. <input type="checkbox"/> 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?) <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods? |

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| <p><i>What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farm land? <input type="checkbox"/> For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? <input type="checkbox"/> How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, eg access to markets, business development services or extension support? |
| <p><i>What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors? |
| <p><i>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)?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? <input type="checkbox"/> Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. <input type="checkbox"/> What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
|---|--|
| <i>General Profiling</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> When did you return from displacement and how easy was it to settle in your home area of origin? <input type="checkbox"/> What triggered your return and which country did you live as a refugee and for how long? <input type="checkbox"/> Did you manage to bring any assets, tools and new skills with you? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How well have you re-integrated since your return, both socially and economically? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there development partners and stakeholders providing particular support, both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities for food security enhancement to you? <input type="checkbox"/> Which basic services are available and which ones are in short supply? <input type="checkbox"/> What NFI do you receive (if any) and which ones are in short supply? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with your fellow community neighbours since your return? |
| <p>Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states</p> | |
| <i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <i>What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? <input type="checkbox"/> Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? <input type="checkbox"/> How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? <input type="checkbox"/> Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils) |
| <i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> 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). <input type="checkbox"/> 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, |
| <p>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</p> | |
| <i>What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. <input type="checkbox"/> 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?) <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods? |

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| <p><i>What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farm land? <input type="checkbox"/> For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? <input type="checkbox"/> How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, eg access to markets, business development services or extension support? |
| <p><i>What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

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| <p><i>What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors? |
| <p><i>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)?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? <input type="checkbox"/> Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. <input type="checkbox"/> What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
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| <i>General Profiling</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How would you describe your relationship with IDPs that are settled amongst yourselves? Would you say its cordial and you co-exist well? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there areas of conflict/tension that you experience with them? <input type="checkbox"/> With regards access to emergence and agricultural livelihoods support, are there programmes that particularly target you and/together with your IDPs/returnees counterparts? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
| <i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), in the camps and camp like settlements in the state</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which groups or category of people are particularly at risk with regards food insecurity in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there incidences of stunting and malnourishment amongst under 5s? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation for pregnant women and lactating mothers with regards food security? Would you say their nutritional needs are well catered for? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <i>What are the most food insecure periods of the year for you?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For how long do households normally exhaust their food stocks after harvesting? <input type="checkbox"/> Which months of the year do people normally experience the most difficulties in assessing food? <input type="checkbox"/> How do you normally deal with food insecurity during such periods? Do you have access to emergence food assistance during this period? <input type="checkbox"/> Where you do, what type of food assistance and quantities are normally provided to households or individuals (consider cereals, legumes and oils) |
| <i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for you?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which types of food stuffs do you require in order to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> 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). <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
| <i>What risks and vulnerabilities do you face as IDPs in this location in achieving food security?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What threats, both immediate and in the medium term, do you face or envisage, in relation to achieving food security. <input type="checkbox"/> 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?) <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any crop and livestock diseases that you face and which pose a risk to household food security or general livelihoods? |

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| <p><i>What are the challenges that you face in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What is the situation with regards to access to land, seeds, tools for those who want to venture into crop farming? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you always receive the emergence food assistance on time (when its provided) or there are issues that hinder timely distribution? <input type="checkbox"/> Are there insecurity issues that affect your access to farm land? <input type="checkbox"/> For livestock keepers, do you have access to pasture and water to graze your animals without let or hindrance? <input type="checkbox"/> How about access to finance and capital to start small businesses or finance farming operations? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent have changes in weather patterns affected your household food security situation? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Are there issues with your local infrastructure that could affect your different enterprises, eg access to markets, business development services or extension support? |
| <p><i>What are the coping strategies for food insecurity for you in achieving food security?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do you cope and manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> Besides support provided through food assistance by UN agencies such as WFP and NGOs, how else do you manage to survive? <input type="checkbox"/> Please list in order or importance, livelihood activities that you engage with in trying to cope and deal with food insecurity |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>What capacities (emergency food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) do you possess and have that can be tapped to improve food security</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What assets, tools, skills and expertise, do you have, which can be exploited in pursuit of both emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods opportunities? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What do you see as gaps in your ability to be self-reliant? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have apex associations and representations that work to promote your interests with regards food security, including interacting with market actors? |
| <p><i>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)?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? <input type="checkbox"/> Please consider availability of household labour, access to land, markets functionality, availability of basic services such as WASH, HEALTH, water resources amongst other opportunities. <input type="checkbox"/> What productive tools and skills do you possess which can be used in pursuit of both emergence and agricultural livelihoods opportunities, <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
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| <i>General</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Who are your key donor partners and implementing partners (National and state levels)? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> To what extend is the demand for self-reliant related support amongst the target groups, as opposed to humanitarian and emergence support? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. |
| <p>Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states</p> | |
| <i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states)</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> As part of your emergency food assistance response or agricultural livelihoods programming, which particular groups or individuals do you target and why? <input type="checkbox"/> What does their vulnerability manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> What are the root causes of this vulnerability and what factors are exacerbating the situation? |
| <i>What are the most food insecure periods of the year for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which times of the year would you define as the hunger gap for the target groups in the BAY states? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Has there been increased funding from the donor community as part of the response measures? <input type="checkbox"/> What has been the contribution and support from the Government of Nigeria? (both at federal and state levels) |
| <i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long term resilience? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
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| <i>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?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How do these risks manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <i>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?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do you people manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. | |
| <i>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</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extend do you think these are fit for purpose? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <i>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)?</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> How is support to target groups in hard to reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored? |

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| <p><i>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</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What coordination mechanisms are in place between the humanitarian and development actors to ensure an effective Triple nexus response? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extend is multi-sectoral engagement (Nutrition, WASH, Health and Protection) being effective in improving food security: <input type="checkbox"/> What are the gaps and opportunities for improvement? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted? |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
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| <p><i>General</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Who are your key donor partners (national and state levels)? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> To what extend is the demand for self-reliant related support amongst the target groups, as opposed to humanitarian and emergence support? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. |
| <p>Food security (food assistance and agricultural livelihoods) needs for the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states</p> | |
| <p><i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states)</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> As part of your emergency food assistance response or agricultural livelihoods programming, which particular groups or individuals do you target and why? <input type="checkbox"/> What does their vulnerability manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> What are the root causes of this vulnerability and what factors are exacerbating the situation? |

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| <p><i>What are the most food insecure periods of the year for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which times of the year would you define as the hunger gap for the target groups in the BAY states? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Has there been increased funding from the donor community as part of the response measures? <input type="checkbox"/> What has been the contribution and support from the Government of Nigeria? (both at federal and state levels) |
| <p><i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long term resilience? <input type="checkbox"/> 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.? |
| <p>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</p> | |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How do these risks manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> How are vulnerable groups in the hard to reach and conflict prone areas supported and which actors are normally on the ground? To what extent are these particular groups at further risk due to issues around lack of access, and what strategies are in place to address the same? |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do you people manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> What negative coping strategies have you also observed? |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>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</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extent do you think these are fit for purpose? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |

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| <p><i>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)?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities are available to the target population, which can be exploited in support of emergency 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> How is support to target groups in hard to reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored? |
| <p><i>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</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What coordination mechanisms are in place between the humanitarian and development actors to ensure an effective Triple nexus response? <input type="checkbox"/> To what extent is multi-sectoral engagement (Nutrition, WASH, Health and Protection) being effective in improving food security: <input type="checkbox"/> What are the gaps and opportunities for improvement? <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities and initiatives are being undertaken by state actors, national and international NGOs to improve food security situation, both emergency and agricultural livelihoods support |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted? |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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)

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| General | <input type="checkbox"/> What business relationship do you have with the target groups (IDPs, or Returnees in this area)? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> What are your views with regards the business enabling environment in these location? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> Which agricultural products do you need as part of your supply chain and to what extend are returnees and IDPs part of this? <input type="checkbox"/> 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.) <input type="checkbox"/> What challenges do you see that affects the ability of the target group to be self-reliant? <input type="checkbox"/> Do you feel they have the right skills, tools and productive assets to interact effectively with agricultural markets? What support may they need? <input type="checkbox"/> What are their production levels for the key crops and cereals as well as livestock? <input type="checkbox"/> Compared to the host communities, do you see any particular issues that disadvantage this particular group in their pursuit of self-reliance opportunities |
| Business relationship with target groups-Opportunities | <input type="checkbox"/> Are there any opportunities that can be tapped into to unlock potential amongst the target groups with regards economic empowerment? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> How has emergence food assistance or agricultural development programmes negatively or positively affected your business? <input type="checkbox"/> Which approaches do you think should be promoted to avoid crowding out the private sector? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. | |
| <i>Who is the most vulnerable populations among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Host Communities, Returnees in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> From your perspective engaging with the target population, who would say are the vulnerable groups and individuals amongst the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees? <input type="checkbox"/> For these groups what is the cause of their vulnerability? <input type="checkbox"/> How does their vulnerability manifest and what factors are exacerbating the situation? |
| <i>What are the food security needs (immediate and resilience) for the IDPs, Host Communities and Returnees?</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long term resilience? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | |
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| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How do these risks manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> How are vulnerable groups in the hard to reach and conflict prone areas supported and which actors are normally on the ground? To what extent are these particular groups at further risk due to issues around lack of access, and what strategies are in place to address the same? |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do the target groups manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. | |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extent do you think these are fit for purpose? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <p><i>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)?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> How is support to target groups in hard to reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored? |

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| <p><i>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</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How can we ensure new structures are in place to incentivize cooperation be created or existing ones adapted? |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted? |
| <p><i>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?</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Who are the key humanitarian and development actors operating in your state with regards emergence food assistance and agricultural livelihoods? <input type="checkbox"/> How effective has been their support, any gaps and concerns in their strategy? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which groups and individuals do you see as the most vulnerable amongst the target groups in your community, from a food security perspective. <input type="checkbox"/> What does their vulnerability manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Which times of the year would you define as the hunger gap for the target groups in your community? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> What are the key needs of the target population and groups in relation to achieving food security, both immediate and long term resilience? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How do these risks manifest? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |

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| <p>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?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> How do the target groups manage in times of extreme hunger and food shortages? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> What negative coping strategies have you also observed? |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p>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</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> Given the risks and vulnerabilities facing the target groups and communities, to what extent do you think these are fit for purpose? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? |
| <p>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)?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> How is support to target groups in hard to reach areas normally channeled and how is this monitored? |
| <p>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.</p> | |
| <p>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?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> What opportunities exist to ensure vulnerable groups graduate from humanitarian assistance in the medium term and how can this be supported or promoted? |
| <p>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?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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 |
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| <p>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?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Is there any research and documentation available with regards risks and vulnerabilities often faced by the target groups? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. |
| <p>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</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> What can be done to avoid a culture of dependence as well as crowding out the private sector/market distortions |
| <p>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</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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? <input type="checkbox"/> 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. |
| <p>Triple Nexus Approach</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 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. <input type="checkbox"/> including Federal and state level Governments, UN, NGOs and stakeholders such as academia? |