



Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM)

**BRIEF PRESENTATION TO THE ABUJA FSS MEETING
THURSDAY 28TH APRIL 2022**



PRESENTATION OUTLINE



- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Achievements of HSM**
- 3. Challenges and Opportunities**
- 4. Map trend of Famine risk level**
- 5. Recommendations**



Introduction

- Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM), formerly, Famine Monitoring System (FMS)
- Launched in June 2021 at the peak of anticipated high famine risk in inaccessible locations of BAY states
- Following the palpable alarm/fear that most people (including donors) perceived from the title (FMS), partners agreed in Oct 2021, to change the caption to “Humanitarian Situation Monitoring”;
- Inaccessible areas are locations that the humanitarian community cannot access (due to insecurity or other high level risk) to provide humanitarian support to the vulnerable populations there
- HSM monitors the evolution of food security, nutrition, and WASH in H2R areas using trained enumerators to interview newly arrived Individuals and Households displaced from those areas



Achievements of HSM



- **HSM has made it possible monitor the evolution of food security, nutrition situation in inaccessible areas.**
- **Monthly data on CH outcome indicators (food security, nutrition, mortality) and contributing factors collected, analyzed and published as monthly HSM bulletin and used during CH analysis cycles (e.g. Oct 2021 and Mar, 2022)**
- **Regular weekly meeting of partners in the Task Force (Wed @ 3pm)**
- **Joint partnerships\Synergy among Gov, UN, INGO, NNGO (assessments, analysis, report writing, etc)**
- **Devt of harmonized tool, validated and updated regularly by partners**
- **Continuous monitoring and data collection from the inaccessible areas**
- **Enumerators duly trained; refresher trainings conducted whenever the tool is updated;**



Challenges and Opportunities



■ Challenges

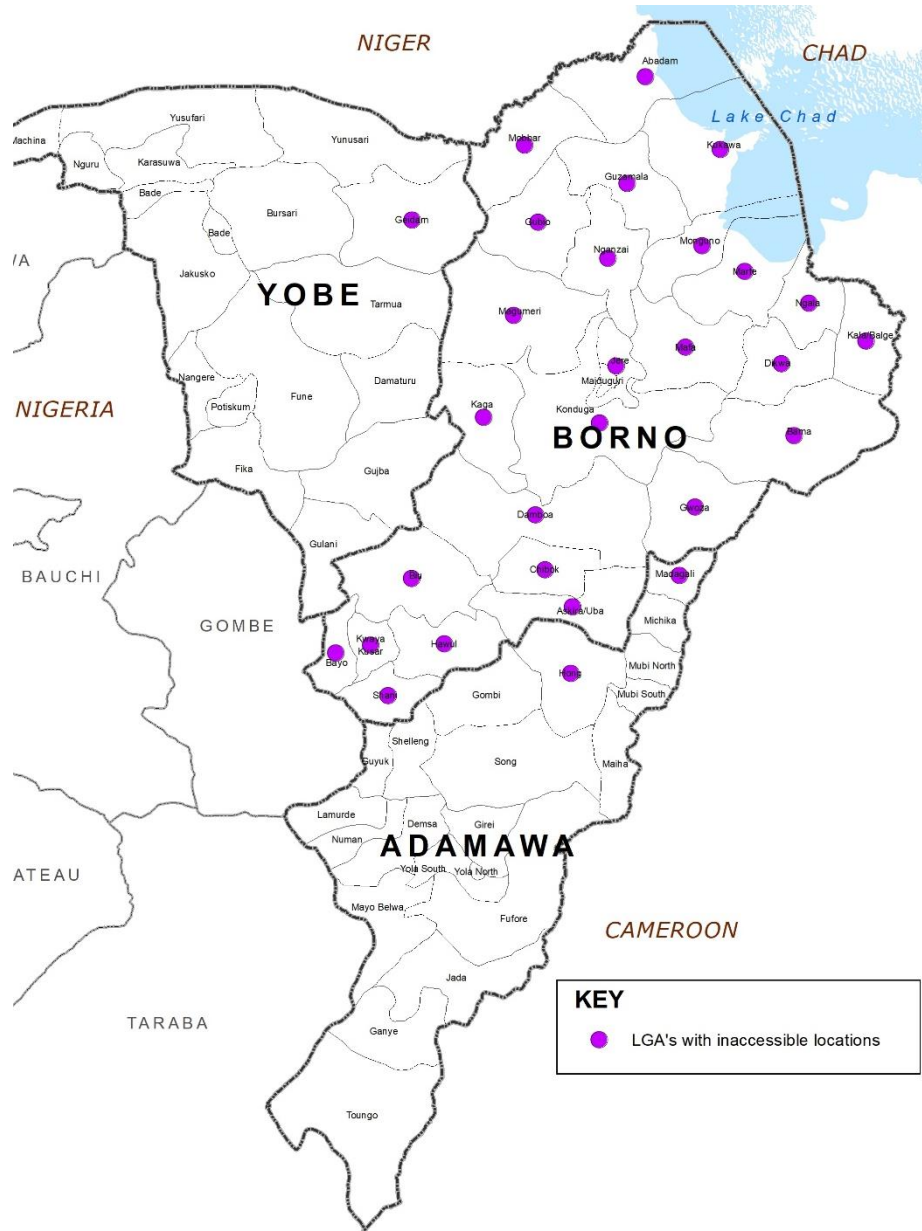
- Incomplete coverage – some hard-to-reach areas are not sufficiently covered due to the prevailing insecurity and limited partner presence;
- Funds for the remuneration of enumerators currently weighing down on some partners
- Funds for refresher trainings for enumerators not readily available

■ Opportunities

- Possibility of connecting to related mechanism such as the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) for locations considered to be in high need of humanitarian response (i.e. localities in CH phase 4-5)
- Exploiting the strengths and capacities of collaborating partners (both in the humanitarian and government sectors)



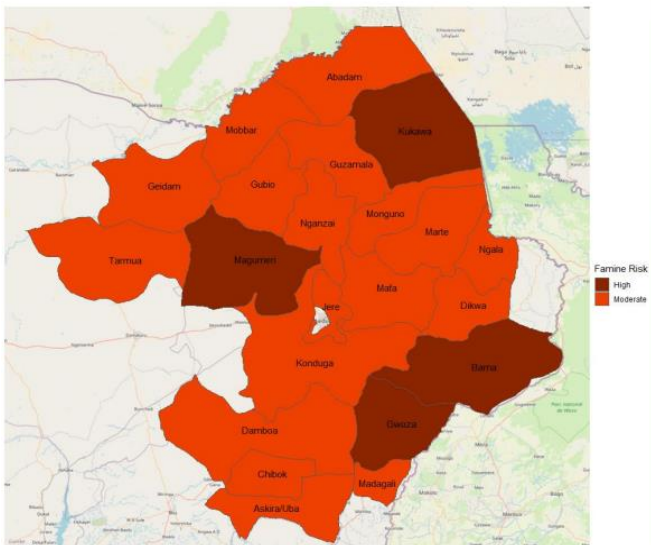
HSM Coverage



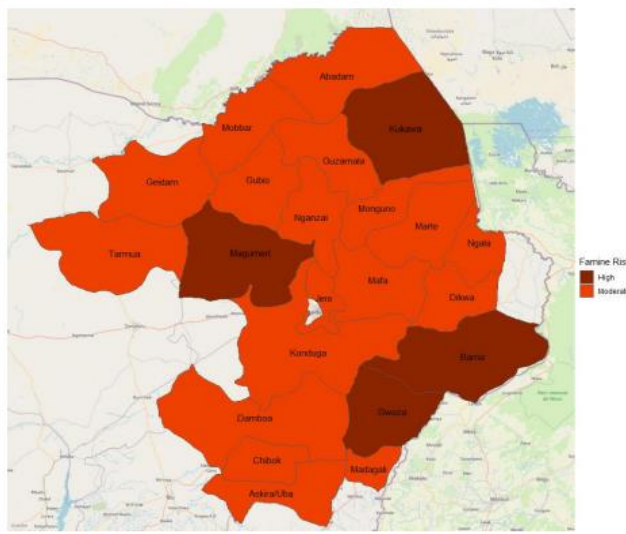
State	LGA
Yobe	Geidam
Adamawa	Hong
Adamawa	Madagali
Borno	Abadam
Borno	Askira Uba
Borno	Bama
Borno	Bayo
Borno	Biu
Borno	Chibok
Borno	Dambo
Borno	Dikwa
Borno	Gubio
Borno	Guzamala
Borno	Gwoza
Borno	Hawul
Borno	Jere
Borno	Kaga
Borno	Kala Balge
Borno	Konduga
Borno	Kukawa
Borno	Kwaya Kusar
Borno	Mafa
Borno	Magumeri
Borno	Marte
Borno	Mobbar
Borno	Monguno
Borno	Ngala
Borno	Nganzai
Borno	Shani

KEY
 LGA's with inaccessible locations

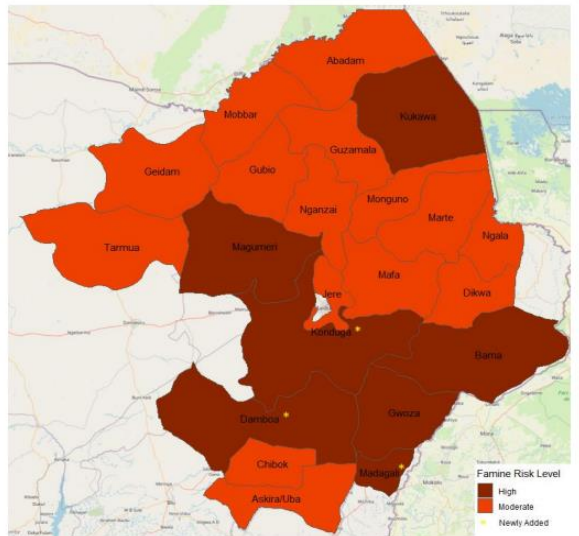
Famine Risk Level – June 2021



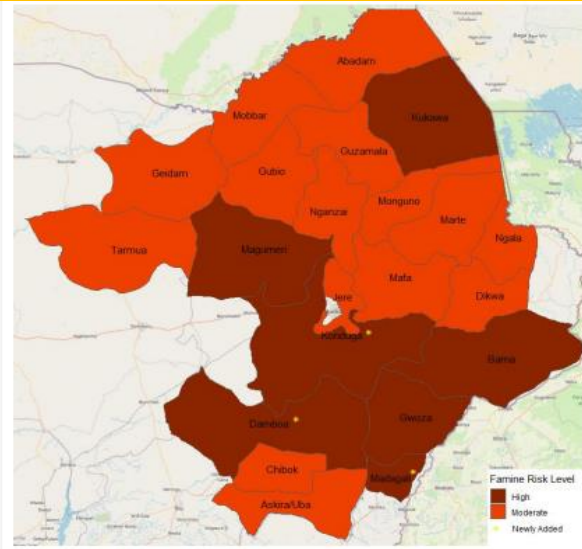
Famine Risk Level – July 2021



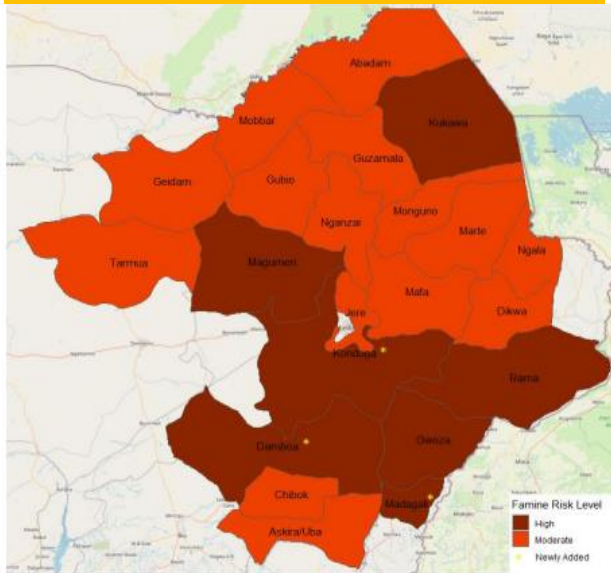
Famine Risk Level – Aug 2021



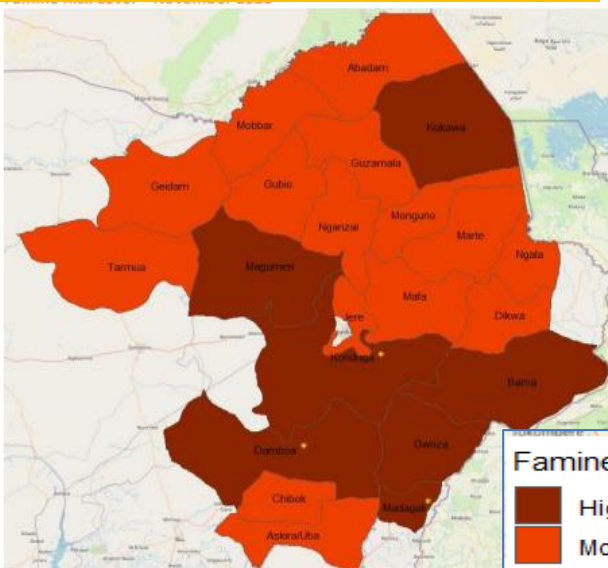
Famine Risk Level – Sept 2021



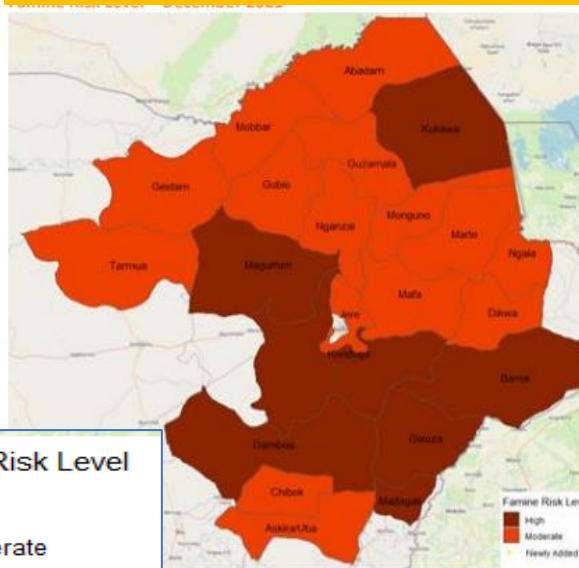
Famine Risk Level – Oct 2021



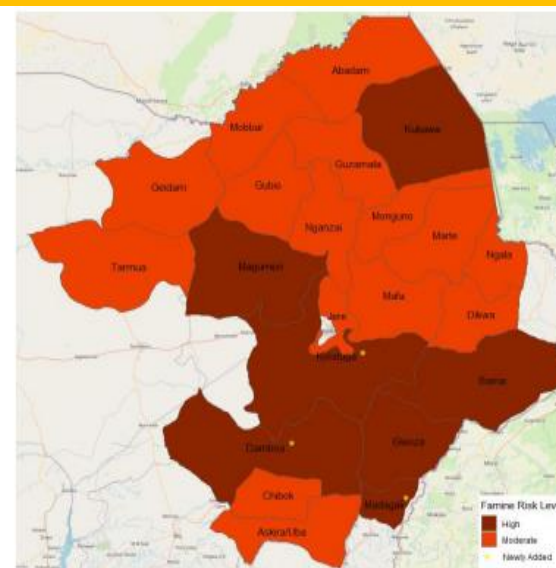
Famine Risk Level – Nov 2021



Famine Risk Level – Dec 2021



Famine Risk Level – Jan 2022 and Feb 2022



Famine Risk Level
 High
 Moderate
 Newly Added



Recommendations



1. Need to increase the area under coverage (more enumerators to be deployed in areas not currently covered);
2. Donor\partners should avail the Task Force resources for routine refresher trainings, especially following update and or review of the tool;
3. Funding support is also required for the remuneration of the enumerators, mostly with the increasing relevance of the HSM results to CH analysis

Partners



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING