



### HRP 2021 Key Information

**PEOPLE IN NEED\* 5.1 M**

\*5.2 million people food insecure (CH Phase 3-5) in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States

### FSS 2021 HRP TARGET

**4.3 M**

SO1 – Food Assistance  
SO2 – Agriculture and Livelihoods

**PEOPLE TARGETED 5.1 M**

IDP's    RETURNEE'S    HOST    VULNERABLE

### SO1

Provision of food assistance to meet emergency food needs of food insecure population

**4.3 M**

In-Kind  
Cash/Voucher Assistance

### SO2

Improve household agriculture production (crops, livestock and fisheries) protect & restore livelihoods through support to agro-based production and livelihoods activities for vulnerable populations.

**2.9 M**

In-kind  
Cash/Voucher Assistance

### CVA Partners

**25**  
11 NATIONAL NGOS  
12 INTERNATIONAL NGOS  
2 UN AGENCIES

### January to June 's 5W Dashboard

#### TOTAL PEOPLE ASSISTED

**2,640,747** People Assisted

#### Food Assistance

**2,040,082** Assisted  
In-Kind **1,112,929**  
Cash **927,153**

#### Safe Access to Energy & Fuel

**314** HHs Assisted

#### Agriculture & Livelihoods

**624,665** Assisted  
In-Kind **418,235**  
Cash **206,430**

#### Total Partners

**41**  
23 NATIONAL NGOS  
14 INTERNATIONAL NGOS  
2 UN AGENCIES  
3 GOVERNMENT

IDP's    RETURNEE'S    HOST    VULNERABLE

### Funding Requirement



**354** MILLION  
(HRP Requirement)



- Famine Monitoring System (FMS) June 2021
- Change of Transfer Value for Food Assistance
- FSS Scale up plan to meet increased gaps
- FAO's 2021 Rainy Season farming intervention
- SAFE Training Needs Survey
- Mechanized Seed Sowing using and Push Planter
- LGA Focal Point Orientation Workshop





## Famine Monitoring System (FMS) for Inaccessible Areas June 2021

FMS is an approach for tracking acute food and nutrition security situation in inaccessible areas analysed to be in emergency (phase 4) as a form of emergency preparedness against possible catastrophic food security situation for Northeast Nigeria. It is also intended to generate additional information in support of CH (Cadre Harmonisé) analysis for the inaccessible areas of BAY (Borno Adamawa and Yobe) States.

### Summary

The [June Inaccessible Areas Famine Monitoring System Bulletin](#) led by the government and supported by partners indicates that four LGAs of Borno State are at high risk of catastrophic levels of food insecurity (Bama, Gwoza, Kukawa and Magumeri,) and should be monitored closely considering elevated levels of food consumption gaps, malnutrition and extensive/unsustainable usage of emergency coping strategies. Humanitarian access is required to reach these people in inaccessible areas.

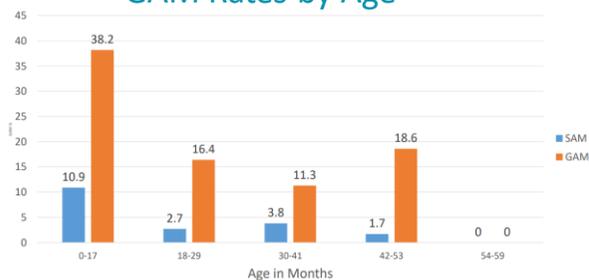
### Key Points (Take away)

- Concerning consumption patterns in accessible areas (67% experience crisis or worse level of food deprivation and hunger)
- 84% rely of crisis to emergency coping strategies to meet food need
- Critical level of acute malnutrition (IPC Phase 4) with GAM rate 20.7% and SAM at 4.9%; indicative of food insecurity, poor sanitation and hygiene, etc.
- Areas with adequate/representative sample size, detailed analysis showed severe consumption deficits and alarming SAM rates (15% for Bama) while GAM rates nearing phase 5 were found in Gwoza, Magumeri and Kukawa

### Limitations of FMS

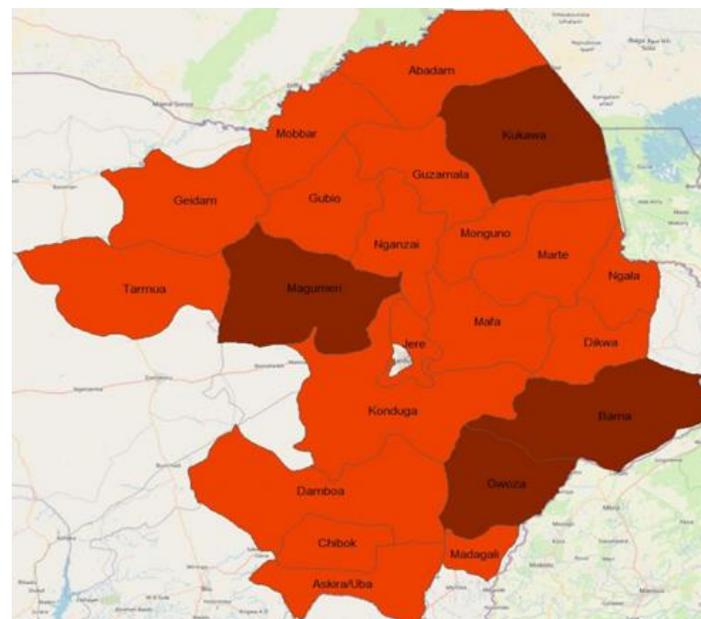
- Small sample size arising from fewness of new arrivals from the inaccessible localities.
- Data quality issues due to low understanding of the instrument by field enumerators.
- Some inaccessible areas were not covered in the assessment due to lack of partners' representation/operation in such areas (e.g., Kaga)

### GAM Rates by Age



The children ages 6- 17 months were four times more likely to be acutely malnourished than older children (30 – 59 months)

## Famine Risk Level By LGA



### Famine Risk Level

- High
- Moderate

### High Risk

- Bama
- Dikwa
- Kukawa
- Magumeri

## Change of Transfer Value for Food Assistance Third Edition; Updated 18 June 2021

The cost of food in Nigeria increased 22.28 percent in May of 2021 over the same month in the previous year. The increase is mainly linked to pandemic disruptions and dollar shortages as well as rising food prices of certain food items despite the reopening of the country's borders. At the same time, the incessant attacks on farmers and farmlands have prevented farmers from operating at optimal capacity which causes some shortages of goods (National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria, May 2021).

Ultimately, this has led to an increase in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for food, reducing the food access by the already vulnerable households supported by the various government and non-government partners.

Based on the above, the Food Security Sector Food Assistance Taskforce through monitoring of food prices recommends all partners implementing food assistance through Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) in Maiduguri Metropolitan Council (MMC), to increase the Per Capita cost of Food Basket MEB and Transfer Value to 6,421 Naira and 4,495 Naira as the 100% and 70% prevailing cost of Per Capita Food MEB and Transfer Value respectively, currently at local market rates.

While In Yobe, the Taskforce recommended the use of Damaturu Cost of MEB (100%) as 6,041 Naira and the Transfer Value (70% cost of MEB) as 4,229 Naira.



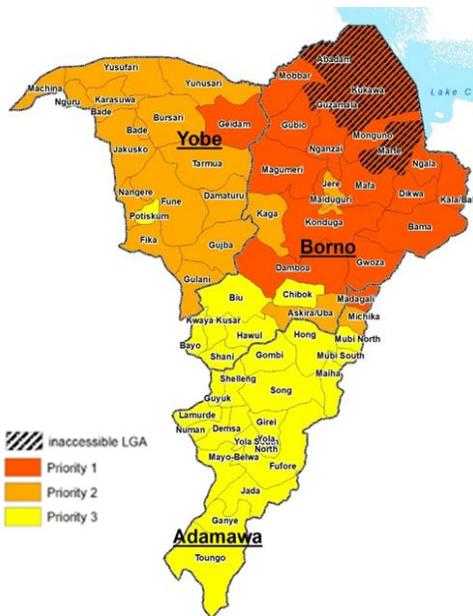
**FSS Scale up plan**

Following March 2021 Cadre Harmonisé (CH), an estimated 4.36 million people in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe are facing acute food insecurity (CH Phase 3 and 4) in the 2021 peak of the lean season (June to August 2021) if humanitarian assistance is not scaled-up.

The FSS partners are currently reaching about 2.0 million people with Emergency Food Assistance as of June 2021. Partners intend to scale up to around 2.8 million people by September (including some one-off emergency assistance) during the 2021 lean season amidst access and funding challenges. Despite the planned scale-up, there remains a peak lean season assistance a gap of approximately 1.3 million people. Only about 0.6 million out of a targeted 3 million people have been reached with Agricultural Livelihoods Assistance despite relatively high levels of land access in several LGAs in Adamawa, Yobe, and Southern Borno. This shortfall is attributed to funding challenges which are likely to slow the recovery of the affected populations and prolonged crisis. However, a window of opportunity still exists for non-rainy season agricultural livelihoods interventions to enable the affected people to increase food production

- Priority 1 – Inaccessible, partially Inaccessible, Hard To Reach (CH 4 & a few in 3)
- Priority 2 – Locations in CH phase 3 with many CH 3 people but relatively accessible
- Priority 3 – Locations in CH phase 2 with some people in CH phase 3

**Food Assistance Priority Map**



**Launch of FAO's 2021 Rainy Season farming intervention in northeast Nigeria**

FAO 2021 rainy season program for Borno was launched on 24th June 2021 at the Farm Centre in Maiduguri by the Head of Office (HoO) for Northeast on behalf of the FAO representative for Nigeria and ECOWAS. The event was also co-chaired by the Chief of Staff to the Borno state Governor including State honourable commissioners, permanent secretaries, local government chairmen, Resource Partners, UN agencies, and Implementing Partners. Before the launch, FAO conducted a stakeholder workshop on the 8th of June 2021 in Borno 29 June 2021 in Adamawa which targeted critical government stakeholders in Agriculture and livelihoods. Some of the issues highlighted in the workshop include the importance of timely input distribution, Strengthening local consultation with line ministries in geographical targeting, and the Inclusion of some LGAs in the rainy season plan. A cross-section of participants commended FAO on its synergy and engagement with the traditional leaders and its effort in key program areas such as Famers Field School (FFS) and micro-gardening



The workshop provided an opportunity for the stakeholders to receive training focusing on rainy season kit composition, Land access, best agronomic practices, and Gender and protection mainstreaming.

**Mechanized Seed Sowing using and Hand Push Planter**



Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in its effort to improve crop production for smallholders farmers introduced a handheld push planter to assist farmers to increase production by facilitating timely farm operation, reduce the operation by ensuring better management of expensive inputs and enhancing the productivity of natural resources.

The mechanized push planter helps the utilization of farmland - Maximization of space especially in areas where safe and secure farmlands are limited. The planter is easy to use and helps reduce drudgery in farm operations. The most important aspect of the planter is to ensure farmers use proper spacing for seeds and maintaining the required depth of planting which varies from crop to crop and for different agroclimatic conditions to achieve optimum yields.



## Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Training Needs Survey

The FSS contextualized and shared with the members of the Northeast SAFE WG a Training Needs Survey that was designed by the global SAFE Working Group(WG), to understand the training needs and strategize ways to support the areas that partners will need SAFE technical training. The outcome of the survey emphasizes the need for training of partners in these major areas: Solar technology for effective in humanitarian response; sustainable alternative solutions to the cooking stove as well as increasing the efficiency of the current one; Capacity building in assessment, monitoring & evaluation, and sustainability for projects.

## Food Security Sector's Updates and Resources



## Food Security Sector (FSS) Hot-Spot Local Government Area (LGA) Focal Point for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States

The Nigeria Food Security Sector (FSS) is strengthening the Hot-spot Local Government Area (LGA) Coordination that aims at strengthening context-specific coordination at the LGA level that is closer to the people (communities), to support the collective capacity to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of the Local Government, Local, national and international Non-Government Actors to ensure effective, efficient and accountable humanitarian preparedness, response and recovery from the impacts of the humanitarian crisis..

FSS held a two days orientation workshop that aims at building the capacity of the FSS LGA Focal points for effective coordination of FSS response activities on areas of coordination and Accountability to the affected population. The training will improve communication for coordination and partnerships while ensuring reporting and information sharing with the state-level coordination. Similar workshops will be organized in Adamawa and Yobe

## Updates

- a. Career Opportunities: Information Management Officer - Food Security Sector (NOC) Maiduguri (

**Amada Hotel, Maiduguri, Borno | 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> July 2021**



## Resources

1. [Accessibility Status at ward level across the BAY states](#)
2. [Famine Monitoring System for Inaccessible Areas June 2021](#)
3. [Background paper on the prevention of Catastrophic Food Security conditions in North- East Nigeria june 2020](#)
4. [CH Planning October 2021 Time table - "Planning région Semestre](#)
5. [Report on Training Needs on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings for BAY States](#)
6. [Food Security Sector Cash Dashboard – June 2021](#)
7. [Food Security Sector Partner Presence Maps - June 2021](#)
8. [Food Security Sector SO1 Gap Analysis – June 2021](#)
9. [Food Security Sector SO2 Gap Analysis – June 2021](#)
10. [Borno and Yobe States Monthly Market Monitoring Report June 2021](#)
11. [Report on Training Needs on Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings for BAY States](#)
12. [West Africa Seasonal Monitor 2021 Season](#)
13. [WFP-VAM West Africa Seasonal monitor for 2021 Season \(May 2021 Dekad 3\)](#)
14. [Save The Children Food assistance - Northeast Nigeria New arrivals assessment. May 2021](#)
15. [CRS Tom Brown Presentation for FSL sector May 2021](#)
16. [FAO's 2021 Rainy Season Response Strategy](#)