



The Nigeria Food Security Sector (FSS) is chaired by the National Programme on Food Security (NPFS) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development at federal level, and at state level, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. It is co-chaired jointly by the World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization.

The FSS partners work closely and meet in Borno (fortnightly), Adamawa (monthly), Yobe (monthly) and Abuja (monthly) to coordinate food and agricultural livelihood assistance to populations deemed food insecure as determined by the Cadre Harmonise.

As of July 2018, the Food Security Sector has more than 61 partners active in the Food Security Sector (46% NNGOs, 13% government bodies, 34% INGOs, 7% UN agencies), including the President's Committee on the Northeast Initiative (PCNI), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), Agricultural Development Programs (ADP) of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States, and National Bureau of Statistics.

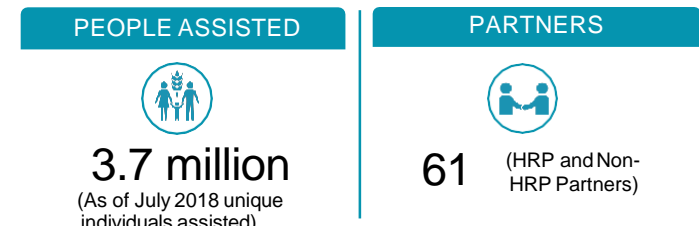
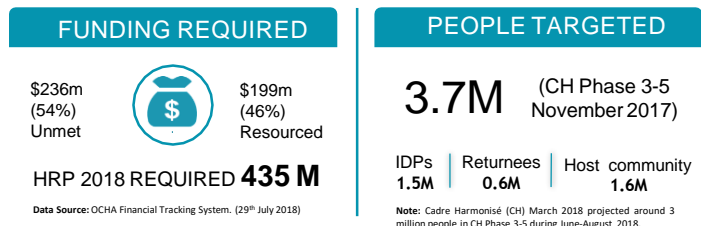
Taking the lead in coordinating efforts, FSS, through its Safe Access to Fuelwood and Energy (SAFE) Working Group, plays an important role in strengthening programmes for sustainable livelihoods promotion and

environmental protection as well as reducing the vulnerability to protection risks associated with lack of cooking fuel to ensure longer-term food security. The multifaceted nature of the SAFE approach enables the FSS to respond to beneficiaries' immediate cooking needs, and - in line with its role as the coordination body for food security - to contribute to their long-term food security and sustainable livelihoods.

The Food Security Sector has established the **Rainy Season Agriculture and Livelihoods Task Force, Targeting Task Force and Harmonization Task Force**. With the contribution of key partners, several technical tools have been developed, including:

The **Harmonization Guide** outlines the standard in-kind food basket to be used by partners, as well as a calculator to determine the value of cash or voucher based programming.

**Targeting Guidance**, which takes into account challenges food assistance partners are facing in targeting, build from lessons learned and best practices, and work to developed a harmonized approach across the sector. Additionally, the Targeting Guidance offers concrete Nigeria specific guidance on incorporating protection into targeting.



On a monthly basis, the Sector develops the **5W**, which is used in the development of Sector products. All Sector products are available at [www.fscluster.org/Nigeria](http://www.fscluster.org/Nigeria).

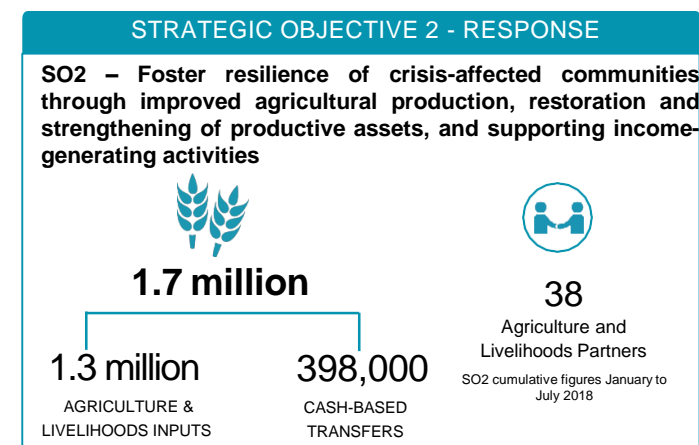
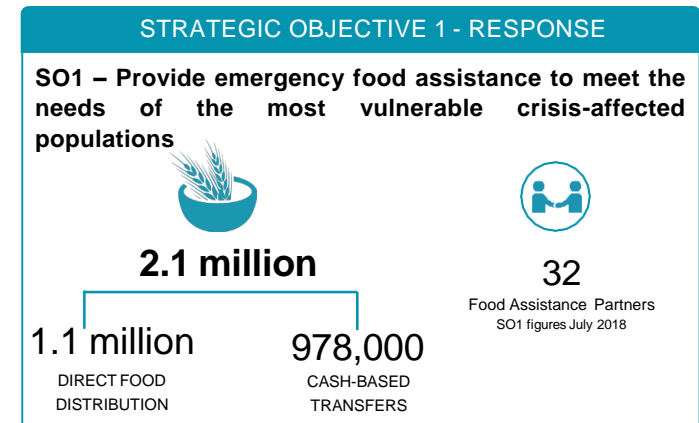
The **Food Security Sector Dashboard** (available in both static and online interactive format) provides a snapshot of the Sector partners' work during the preceding month, including total people assisted by state and objective, and the level of funding currently received by partners under the HRP.

The **Partner Presence Map** allows Sector partners to quickly identify organizations working in a particular area to improve coordination among actors. By reviewing partner presence, partners planning interventions in an area know which partners to engage with to prevent duplication of efforts.

The **Gap Analysis** identifies areas with food insecurity and the actual reach versus the planned reach. This allows the Sector and partners to identify gaps in assistance that should be covered.

As cash programming increases in the northeast response, the Food Security Sector develop a **Cash Dashboard** to better understand where cash programming was being implemented, to compare against where cash programming had been determined as feasible. The Food Security Sector works closely with the Cash Working Group to coordinate cash programming efforts.

The **Partners' Intervention Plan** is a quarterly consolidation of partners' planned activities that facilitates better planning and resource mobilization among partners, prevention of duplicative efforts, and assists in identifying gaps in terms of response coverage and funding needs.





As of July 2018, 3,631,036 unique individuals have been supported with food and livelihoods assistance by Food Security Sector partners. Of this, the majority (almost 2.9 million) have been assisted in Borno, followed by 523,401 individuals in Yobe, and 241,902 in Adamawa; 55 percent were supported with food assistance and 45 percent were with agriculture and livelihood assistance. The Government continues to be part of the joint efforts in food assistance, providing cereals and condiments in some camps and host communities. It is anticipated that the number of population assisted with agriculture and livelihoods will significantly increase in the second half of 2018 as partners have scaled up rainy season distribution campaign to support food production.

The population facing acute food insecurity in the north-east three states has significantly reduced over the past year from 5.2 million (June to August 2017) to 3 million due to the delivery of food aid and livelihoods support; the improved security conditions which allowed for farming and market activities in some locations; and favorable climatic conditions for farming. Nevertheless, the food security and nutrition situation remains extremely fragile across the north-east, particularly given the high levels of reliance on humanitarian assistance, the lack of safe access to land for farming and grazing, and limited access to livelihood productive assets or economic opportunities, especially for women and youth.

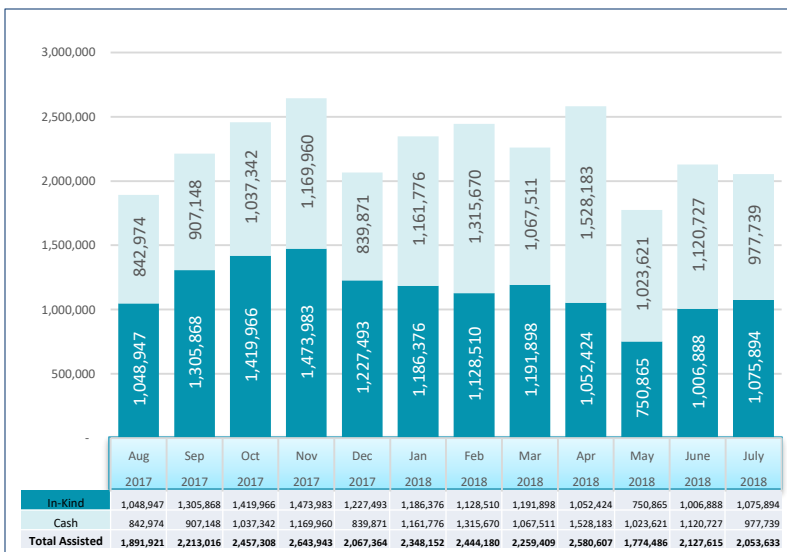
Previously hard-to-reach populations are supported with necessary emergency food assistance. Sustaining the ongoing food assistance through the most appropriate modalities and where security allows, complementing it with increasing agriculture and livelihood activities is critical to prevent further deterioration of the food security level during the lean season. Interventions that facilitate agricultural productivity enhancement, improve safe access to farmland and income-generating activities are required in order to promote self-reliance.

*Note: The number of beneficiaries reached with food assistance is not cumulative, but is calculated on a monthly basis. Agricultural and livelihood support is calculated as a cumulative figure since January 2018, with each month being added to the previous month.*

### Collaboration with the Nutrition Sector

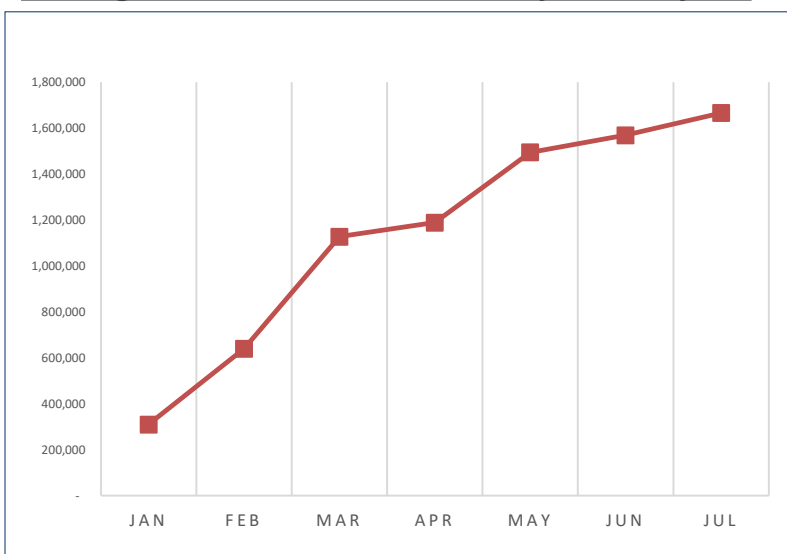
The Food Security Sector and the Nutrition Sector have increased collaboration over the course of 2018. Partners are working together to ensure that the food security and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable, particularly the new arrivals, are addressed. Nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities, such as vegetable gardening linked with nutrition education, are being carried out, which aims to enhance dietary diversification and nutrient intake. Through the rainy season agricultural assistance, smallholder farmers are supported to increase their production and consumption of nutrient rich commodities. Joint Food Security and Nutrition products are being developed to illustrate where joint programming exists and identify opportunities for joint programming going forward. To improve collaboration among sectors in promoting integrated responses that are based on vulnerability and composite indicators, an inter-sector integrated training for nutrition-sensitive outcomes was piloted in Maiduguri in late July 2018, with participation by key sector coordinators and partners. To better understand the relationship between food security and nutritional, meet programmatic information needs and enhance a joint analysis and response, led by the sectors' co-lead agencies, the fifth round of the quarterly Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance (NFSS) survey, for the first time, integrated a household-level food security module. The preparation for the Joint Approach for Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (JANFSA) is underway and will commence in September 2018.

### SO1 - Food Assistance from August 2017 to July 2018



Number of beneficiaries assisted monthly with food assistance (monthly reporting) in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states

### SO2 – Agriculture and Livelihood from January 2018 to July 2018



Number of beneficiaries assisted as of July 2018 with agriculture and livelihoods (cumulative reporting since January 2018) in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states