



HRP 2021 Key Information

PEOPLE IN NEED* 5.1M

*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 5.1M

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

Partners

31
17 NATIONAL NGOS
12 INTERNATIONAL NGOS
2 UN AGENCIES

MARCH 5W Dashboard

Figures is for both HRP and non HRP

Food Assistance

1,719,492

Assisted

In-Kind

644,471

Cash

1,075,021

Safe Access to Energy & Fuel

143 HHs

Assisted

Agriculture & Livelihoods

368,252

Assisted

In-Kind

304,098

Cash

64,154

Partners

39
20 NATIONAL NGOS
14 INTERNATIONAL NGOS
2 UN AGENCIES
3 GOVERNMENT

IDP's RETURNEE'S HOST VULNERABLE

Funding Requirement

(as of March 2021)

\$39M (11%)
Resourced

354 MILLION
(HRP Requirement)

\$315M (89%)
Unmet



- New updated 5W template & web-dashboard

- FSS and WASH/CCCM/Protection partners' coordination: continue to ensure complementary delivery of hygiene services and messaging at FSS activities, especially distributions. Crowd control, General Protection issues, Child Protection, GBV, Feedback Mechanism, Vulnerable groups, etc.

- Prioritization in the targeting the most vulnerable beneficiaries during the lean season.

- Mini coordination mechanism within the FS sector at LGA level to improve localized coordination





Cadre Harmonisé Result for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Sixteen (16) Northern States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria

The Cadre Harmonise (CH) analysis was conducted in March 2021, as part of the activities of the Food Security Sector, to assess the food insecurity situation in the 16 states of the north east Nigeria including Adamawa, Bauchi, Benue, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Niger, Plateau, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe and Zamfara.

The food security situation in Northeast Nigeria has drastically deteriorated. Findings from the March 2021 Cadre Harmonize (CH) analysis project that 4.4 million people will be food insecure across BAY States facing crisis or emergency (CH Phase 3 or 4) in the peak of the lean season of 2021. These figures are similar to levels seen in 2016/17, which was the peak of the crisis in the NE.

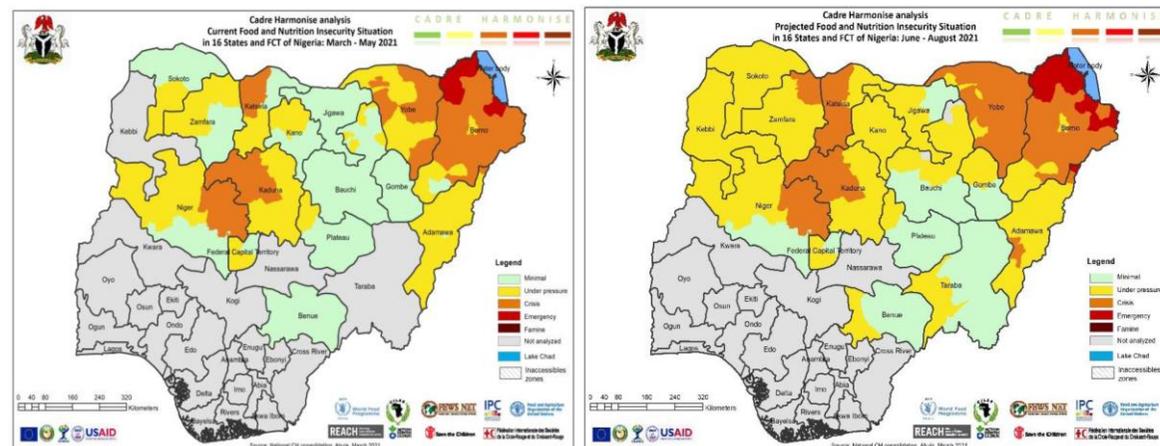
The number of people projected in the Emergency Phase 4 (immediate stage before famine) in the lean season of 2021 has increased to about 774,416, which is about 84% and 16% increase compared 2019 and 2020 peak, respectively.

The marked deterioration in the food security situation is linked to the upsurge of insecurity as evident in renewed armed conflict between the government and Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs), which has led to a new wave of displacements, COVID-19 related challenges, limited access to markets, farming and grazing land which are essential for livelihood opportunities. This situation has stretched remaining accessible communal resources, due to increased dependency from IDPs and returnees



Strategy for Scale Up: State level CH dissemination of the October 2020 results to senior state leadership (Yobe done, Borno currently ongoing, pending Adamawa)- Similarly, another round of the March 2021 dissemination will be done.

Current and Projection Situation Cadre Harmonise Snapshot maps



Humanitarian Response Plan Summary 2021

Multisectoral

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	OPERATIONAL PARTNERS
8.7M	6.4M	\$1.0B	93

Food Security

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN
5.1M	4.3M	0.9M	2.4M
REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	PARTNERS	PROJECTS	
\$354M	25	26	

The food security sector has the following three main objectives.

1. To improve the most vulnerable crisis-affected people's access to timely and appropriate food assistance, including fuel- and energy-related support, to meet their immediate food needs.
2. To strengthen crisis-affected people's resilience by re-establishing, improving and diversifying key agriculture livelihoods (including crop production, livestock, fisheries, forestry, and natural resources management).
3. To strengthen timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that enhance local capacities and collaborate with other sectoral interventions.

The Sector will support efficiency through coordination meetings to avoid duplication and ensure harmonisation, joint and inter-sectoral assessments and analysis, and accountability while incorporating cross-cutting issues and programming that supports the humanitarian-development nexus.

Response

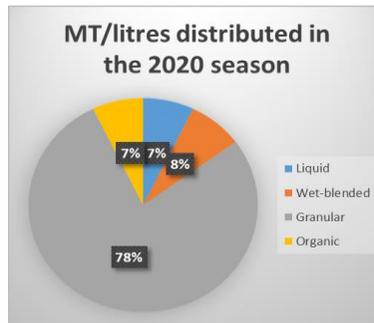
Sector partners will prioritise assistance to areas most affected by conflict and displacement, targeting people in 'crisis' and 'emergency' phases of food and nutrition insecurity (CH phases 3 and 4; no population in the BAY states is categorised or projected as phase 5). With the increase in locations and people in need, the Sector will prioritise food assistance to the most vulnerable groups. Sector partners will scale up agricultural livelihoods support both at household and community levels to increase resilience. When possible, emergency agriculture inputs and asset assistance will be linked to medium- and long-term agricultural projects in stable areas to enhance livelihood recovery. The Sector will also continue to advocate greater access to land for agriculture (including crop, livestock, etc.), clearance of land contaminated with explosive hazards to enable civilians' safe access to livelihood opportunities, and timely movement and distribution of fertilizer.



**Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution Rapid Assessment Report –
BAY States February 2021**

In February 2021, the Food Security Sector sent out an online survey to partners who take part in provision of fertilizer support as part of the agricultural livelihoods support for the main crop season, to understand the challenges they face and how they can be mitigated or solved, as regards fertilizer procurement and distribution. The survey focused on the 2020 rain season farming.

Type of Fertilizer	Provider
Liquid	INGO
Wet-blended	FAO and partners
Granular	BAY State Government
Organic	INGO



Among the solutions proposed by food security actors include:

- a) Sector through the Government and the FAO (co-lead) to coordinate with the military on ease of movement of fertilizer. This should lead to the development of a clearer SOP for fertilizer clearance both at Federal and State Levels, for all actors with clear indication of the duration it should take for clearances; step by step offices/procedure and contact of the focal points that need to be reached to seek such clearances.
- b) Partners are encouraged to plan procurement and distribution early to allow close follow up.
- c) Government and Partners to continuously provide feedback on the various accepted fertilizer types including those that were not regularly used by the farmers (The feedback may not be limited to beneficiary feedback, fertilizer effectiveness, efficiency and any other cross cutting issues related to the fertilizer).

Change of Transfer Values for Food Assistance March 2021

The Food Security Sector (FSS) partners will ensure preparedness and contingency stock to ensure reaching the hard-to-reach areas and prepare for new arrivals. This will include pre-positioning both CVA preparedness and food stocks in key locations to respond to any population displacements immediately. All partners providing food assistance through CVA are required to add 2,000 Naira per month per household in addition to the food basket transfer calculation. Increasing “Safe Access to Fuel and Energy” programming will help address immediate food utilisation needs, maximise nutrition intake, and minimize protection risks, health impacts and environmental hazards.

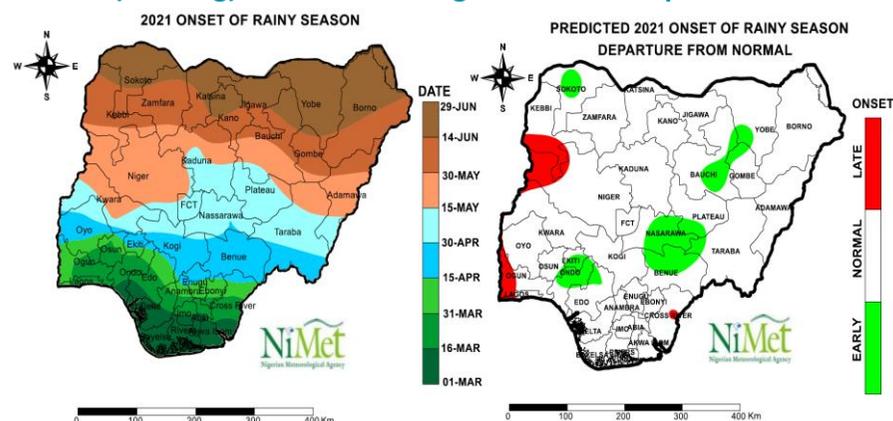


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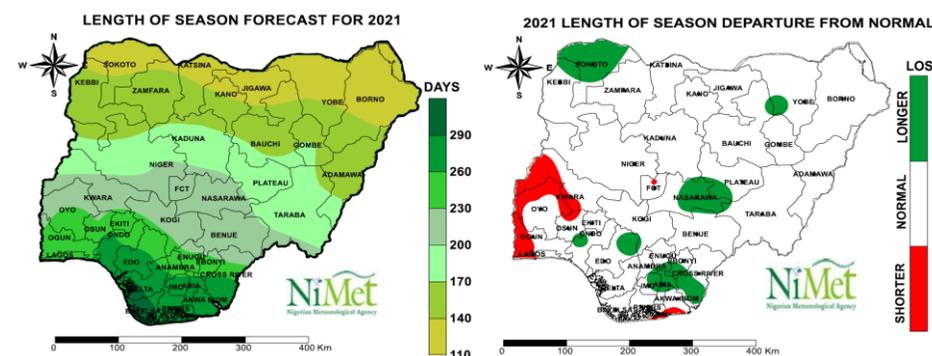
Seasonal Rainfall Prediction 2021 – Nigerian Meteorological Agency

The year 2021 is forecast to be a La-Nina year. The first we are having in the last 10 years. La-Nina years are climatologically understood to provide conditions for normal to above normal rainfall patterns in the country. Having said that, it is worthy to note that few areas overtaken by new climate realities could lie outside this expectation. The signals we have seen in the last seven years show that things are changing on the climate scene most of which may even out when put together in the Normals. Hence, it is expected that the onset of the planting season will be earlier in most places while the season may likewise be prolonged especially in the South and few areas in the north east were cessation might take place later than usual. Other variables like the length of season and temperature are to resonate likewise. Cooler temperatures throughout the season and unprecedented heavy downpours are expected. The **Sector** has started rain season planning to ensure that partners are adequately prepared and abreast with information in relation to planting..

Onset (Planting) Dates of Growing Season and Departure from Normal



Predicted Length of Growing Season and Departure from Normal





Updated FSS 5W Request Template

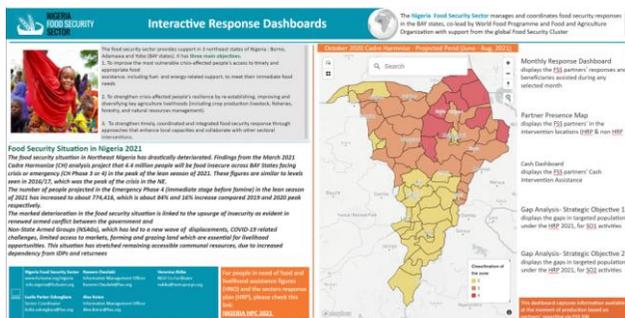
In line with the feedback from our 2020 engagements' feedbacks, training and the standardized global food security 5W template, we made updates to the 5W, which now has some new fields on disability, accessibility, partner type, funding status, beneficiary status, and HRP project code.

This will greatly minimize errors, improve response time and ensure all data are well capture for data consolidation, processing, analysis, data insights, product design, visualization and dissemination.

New Web-Dashboard

The sector will be deploying a new web-based dashboard that will be available for partners to get information on the beneficiaries reached, modality of intervention, cash assistance, partners' presence and gap analysis.

This will join our other static products and we are hopeful that it will be of benefits to governments, partners, donors, coordination team and beneficiaries.



Food Security Sector's Updates and Resources



Updates

- New NGO Co - Facilitator (Veronica Akiika) has arrived. Please welcome her!
- Partners started increasing the 2,000 Naira for cooking fuel
- MEB/Transfer Value Monitoring; Generally, partners reported Transfer Values being within the September 2020 Increased transfer Values except:
 - For Gubio increased since it had gone over the September 2020 by 20%.
 - Magumeri MEB is currently under close observation
- Rain Season Planning ongoing – Sector coordinating both government and non-government partners
- Fertilizer Access Meeting with ONSA and Military pending confirmation of availability date from both

Resources

- [Dikwa Activity Update, Borno, Nigeria](#)
- [World Food Programme Information Session on Referrals](#)
- [Nigeria Country Sector/Cluster Performance Monitoring \(CCPM\) survey 2020](#)
- [Final Fiche Report for March 2021: Cadre Harmonisé Result for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Sixteen \(16\) Northern States and the Federal Capital Territory \(FCT\) of Nigeria.](#)
- [Food Security Sector Dashboard - February 2021](#)
- [Food Security Sector Cash Dashboard - February 2021](#)
- [Food Security Sector Partner Presence Maps - February 2021](#)
- [Food Security Sector SO1 Gap Analysis – February 2021](#)
- [Food Security Sector SO2 Gap Analysis – February 2021](#)
- [FSS Advocacy Note on Change of Transfer Values for Food Assistance - Second Edition 02 March 2021](#)
- [Borno and Yobe States Monthly Market Monitoring Report February 2021](#)
- [Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution Rapid Assessment Report – Borno, Adamawa and Yobe February 2021](#)
- [NIGERIA SATELLITE IMAGERY ANALYSIS: Cropland change analysis in hard-to-access areas](#)

Training on Mainstreaming Disability in FSL Programming



Dujima Hotel, Maiduguri, Borno | 30 March 2021

The feedbacks we received after the training indicates the following: Strengthened individual capacity on Disability inclusion; there was a broader and better understanding of the types of disabilities; there was a new understanding of the appropriate language to use to address participants with disabilities; a greater number of participants indicated willingness in putting into action knowledge gained in the training.

Following a gap analysis carried out by the food security sector (FSS) in 2019 through the Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM), that indicated significant knowledge gap on Disability inclusion into the FSS activities, the Food Security Sector on 30th of March 2021 trained 29 (17m and 12f) of its partners working in Borno State on Disability Mainstreaming in FSS programming.

The training aims at improving and building new capacity of food security sector's Partners who are providing life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable population faced with humanitarian crisis in the BAY States, to recognize the challenges people with disabilities face and to improve their access, participation and inclusion throughout the stages of the Food Security Project Cycle while recognizing the capacities of people with disabilities