

## MINUTES OF THE ABUJA FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING

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**Location:** Teleconference

**Date:** 27 May 2021

**Time:** 10:06 am – 11:50am

## AGENDA

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1. Welcome, Opening Remarks, and Round of introductions (5 min)
2. Review of Previous Meeting Minutes (5 min)
3. Feb 2021 Essential Needs and Nutrition Analysis - Northwest Nigeria by WFP (15 Min)
4. Update on Food Security and Nutrition Scale-up Plan in the Northeast by the FSS (20 Min)
5. Sector updates (15 min)
  - Updates from the four active FSS Taskforces
  - Other Sector Updates
6. Partner updates (10 min)
  - Government stakeholders (MoA, NEDC, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, NCFRMI, etc.)
  - Others
7. AOB (5 min)

## ACTION POINTS REVIEW FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

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1. The sector to start data collection for rainy season farming partner plan – ONGOING
2. Sector to follow up with CWG on progress on the JMMI
3. Partners to share assessments done in NW – Done

## SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

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No	PROCEEDING	ACTION POINTS
1	<b>Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introduction</b> The meeting was opened by the FSS Coordinator due to the absence of the NPFS Director (stepping in for the Chair)	Pending items from the meeting will be part of the action points for the next meeting.
2	<b>Review of Previous Meeting Minutes (5 min)</b>	
3	<b>Feb 2021 Essential Needs and Nutrition Analysis - Northwest Nigeria (15 Min)</b>  Executive Summary	

In northwest Nigeria, 2.53 million are projected to be food insecure (Phase 3 and above) between the June – August 2021 period, according to the March 2021 Cadre Harmonise analysis. An estimated five percent of the total food insecure population (138,476 individuals) are internally displaced persons (IDPs), of which 26,000 are in emergency phase (CH phase 4). Zamfara North, Katsina Central and Katsina South are projected to be in Crisis phase between June and August 2021.

Among surveyed IDPs, four out of five IDPs have inadequate food consumption as opposed to only 29 percent of the general population. However, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates for IDP children aged 6-59 months remain below the WHO critical emergency threshold.

Conflict/insecurity, high food prices and abduction are listed as main shocks faced by both IDPs and general population in the northwest. Very high-resolution data imagery analysis has revealed that since 2017, conflict has caused widespread settlement damage and severe cropland loss in Sokoto North and Zamfara North. Number of violent events increased in Katsina state in 2020, as per data from ACLED. Katsina also has the highest proportion of IDPs who have been displaced for less than year.

The use of coping strategies to meet food needs is prevalent in three-quarters of the population with similar patterns observed in both general population as well as IDPs. A third of the population has used crisis or emergency coping strategies in the past year. Use of short-term debt to meet food needs is observed in 38 percent of all households, with similar patterns of prevalence observed between both IDP and general populations, and poor and non-poor households.

IDP households have starkly high prevalence of both monetary and non-monetary multidimensional poverty compared to the general population. Eighty-eight percent of IDP households have monthly expenditures below the national poverty line, while 64 percent are multidimensionally poor.

Compared to the general population, IDP households show multiple vulnerabilities. More than half the IDPs simultaneously have poor and borderline consumption, are multidimensionally poor, and have economic capacity below the poverty line.

Sokoto state (in particular, senatorial zones Sokoto South and Sokoto North) have high prevalence of monetary poverty, identified by households' expenditures being below poverty line. On the other hand, Zamfara state shows high prevalence of households with multidimensional (non-monetary) poverty.

Income, money or resources are perceived as serious unmet needs for both IDPs and general population. For IDPs, this is followed by food (reported by 82 percent of IDPs), followed by shelter (68 percent), healthcare (62 percent), and water (44 percent). For the general population, healthcare is the second-most pressing unmet need (reported by 57 percent of the general population) followed by safety (52 percent).

### **Recommendations**

Government and food security sector stakeholders must collaborate and communicate closely to provide tailored contextualized responses to the needs of the most vulnerable population in hotspot areas with declared low levels of food insecurity, with priority given to IDPs, and the most vulnerable households of the host communities. This is essential to prevent the fragile food security situation from further deteriorating in the next lean season. Food assistance should be supplemented with long-term livelihood

support where possible to reduce the impact of acute food insecurity, especially for the IDPs who should be verified and registered in the government social protection platforms.

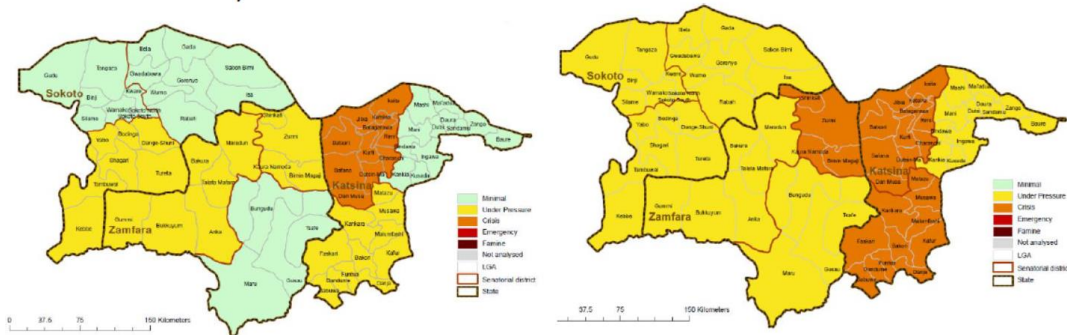
Host community households who are mostly agricultural dependent and their resources have been heavily stretched by the influx of the IDPs should be targeted by seasonal support in the lean season. Daily wage earners who are more market dependent will need a year-round food assistance to maintain an adequate level of food security during the lean season when the prices are expected to rise.

In the most severely impacted areas of the northwest, female-headed households, displaced households, returnee households, most marginalized host community households, poorest households, those with restricted livelihood opportunities and land access, and households engaged in casual labor should all be targeted and prioritized for assistance.

These programs should be supplemented with women empowerment measures to strengthen the resilience of female-headed families, as well as nutrition assistance by supplementary and therapeutic feeding centers to minimize the risk of malnutrition among children aged 6 to 23 months.

Finally, ongoing onsite and remote monitoring of the food and nutrition situation is needed, using both traditional in-person interviews as well as advanced technology such as satellite imagery and remote sensing to gain deeper insights into the nutrition and food security situation and facilitate informed and vigorous response by stakeholders.

## Food Security and Nutrition Status (March 2021 Cadre Harmonise)



March – May 2021 – 1.6 million food insecure

June – August 2021: 2.53 million food insecure

The full ENA report for Northwest ( Zamfara, Katsina and Sokoto) Nigeria Feb 2021 --> [HERE](#)

### Discussion

**Qtn 1:** Explanation of the various strategies.

**Ans 1:**

It's a module of 15 questions which include different types of HHs in the 13 months.

	<p><b>Stressed:</b> May reduce purchasing power e.g. borrowing food, borrowing money, selling nonproduction assets/ wealth, tractor agricultural inputs</p> <p><b>Emergency:</b> Strategies detrimental in the long term that may lead to destitution, migrating family or HHS Begging, selling land, female productive animals</p> <p><b>Crisis:</b> Includes sale of productive assets like bicycle or any other agricultural inputs.</p> <p><b>Qtn:2</b> What is the overall national FS and response plan has government or FSS?</p> <p><b>Ans:2</b> Currently, the sector is mandated to focus on NE but not in NW for HRP. The government at the state level is required to come up with its response plan.</p>	
4	<p><b>Update on Food Security and Nutrition Scale-up Plan in the Northeast (20 Min)</b></p> <p>North-east Nigeria has reached alarming levels of food insecurity and hunger after 11 years of conflict. The most recent Cadre Harmonisé (CH) (March 2021) indicates that up to 4.4 million people in north-east Nigeria’s Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe (BAY) States will require food assistance during the lean season (June-August 2021)</p> <p>The report can be found in the---→ <a href="#">HERE</a></p> <p><b>Summary of Needs</b></p> <p>After the first round of scale up of about 1.2 million planned by partners (not yet funded), there is still an additional gap of 1.7 million people in need of food assistance.</p> <p><b>What are we doing? Operational Plan – Final Plan to be approved later this week</b></p> <p><b>Classification of Locations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible (4 inaccessible areas)</li> <li>• Hard to Reach (Intermittently reached due to access challenges –Insecurity and Road conditions)</li> <li>• Accessible Areas (Regular areas reached with relatively less challenges)</li> </ul> <p><b>What are the key activities in each key location categorized above?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessible – Advocacy (Gaps/Access), Monitoring (FS &amp; Nut Monitoring and other changes, Preparedness)</li> </ul>	

- Hard to Reach – Scale-up of Rapid Response Mechanism, Localization, Contingency Planning & preparedness, Government engagement, Multi-Sectoral Service Provision)
- Accessible Areas – Scale-Up of Multi-Sectoral Assistance (Food Assistance, Livelihoods, Nutrition, Other sectors)
- Additional Ongoing activities: Rain Season Planning, LGA coordination strengthening, etc
- Cross-Cutting enablers
- Gov't, Security, Logistics, HCT, UNHAS, etc

## What are we doing - Priority Mapping Food Assistance

### Priority of locations for food assistance

Priority 1 – 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

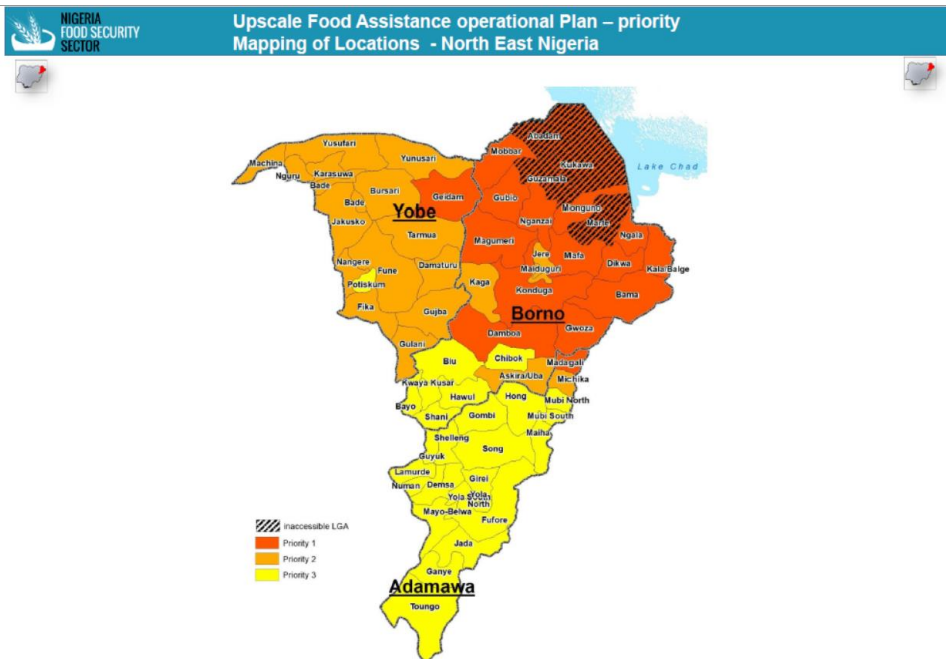
Priority 3 – Locations in CH phase 2 with some people in CH phase 3

### Mapping of Who to cover where

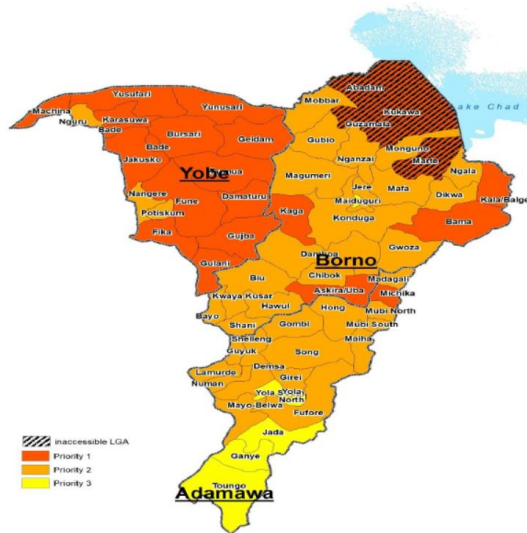
**Priority 1** – Inaccessible (Advocacy for gov't to continue reaching them), Hard To Reach (CH 4 & a few in 3) – Non-Government (UN, INGOs, NGOs, and Government Partners

**Priority 2** – Locations in CH phase 3 with many CH 3 people but relatively accessible - Non-Government and Government Partners

**Priority 3** – Advocacy to state governments to lead on this

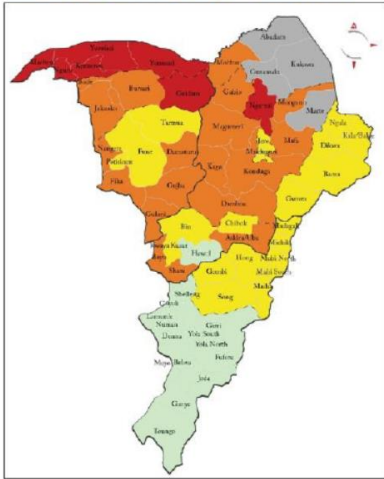


What are we doing - Priority Mapping Livelihoods – Maps



## IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis

Current Situation Sept – Dec 2020



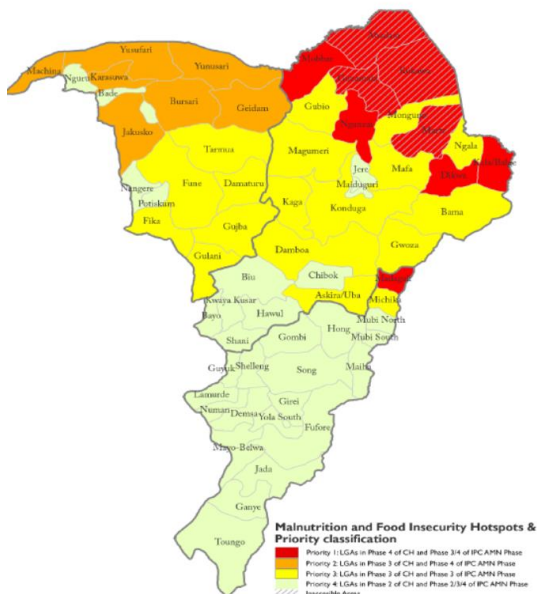
Projected Situation Jan – April 2021



Projected Situation May - Aug 2021



### What are we doing? A convergence of FSL(CH) and IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis



### What are we doing? Challenges

- Security/Access (Land Access, Movements of items, etc)
- Funding



	<p><b>Discussion</b></p> <p><i>Clarification regarding the priorities:</i> It doesn't that on priority 1 and 2 there other Agriculture and Livelihood activities cannot be initiated most if the priority of the area is food assistance and possible to have agriculture-based access to land... E.g. in priority 1, there are areas where we can have livelihood assistance.</p> <p><b>Qtn: 1</b> When it comes to inaccessible areas what are the humanitarian actors reaching out to? What about the new arrival which has increased compared to six months before? Evidence in data from partners on new arrivals indicates that more people falling into phase 4.</p> <p><b>Ans: 1</b> Non-government actors cannot reach inaccessible areas. INGO normally assists in monitoring and advocacy e.g. in inaccessible taskforce assessment. On the new assessment, partners will triangulate consumption and mortality indicators (FSC, U5 mortality, GAM (UAC, WHZ) CSI, and other information to understand the drivers for the outcomes.</p>	
4	<p><b>Sector Updates</b></p> <p><b>FSS Food Assistance Taskforce</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prices continue to increase and partners monitoring – MEB for food has increased by about 20% per capita as compared to the September 2020 Advocacy Note</li> <li>2. Between March 2020 and March 2021, MEB has increased by about 70% per capita</li> <li>3. Food Assistance Taskforce will meet again next Tuesday to review a potential recommendation for a second increase in Transfer value to ensure vulnerable households can meet the food needs.</li> </ol> <p><b>CH Food Security Monitoring</b></p> <p>Plan for expansion to other states outside the Northern (15 states) + FCT Inaccessible Taskforce reconvened – Thanks to the members led by the FMARD -ToR, Work Plan, and Tool complete. ToR Specific Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding the risk of a population facing severe, catastrophic, or famine-like conditions</li> <li>• Understanding the degree of livelihood change</li> <li>• Understanding food consumption outcomes</li> <li>• Understanding the availability of health and nutrition services, including household and individual</li> <li>• Understanding how households cope during periods of hunger, thirst, morbidity, or malnutrition</li> <li>• Understanding the malnutrition situation (GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months children)</li> </ul>	



- Understanding changes in crude and under-five mortality rates and indicative causes in areas of interest.

#### **Agricultural Livelihoods Working Group**

- Adamawa Government are appealing for more partners to intervene in livestock activities in some of their LGAs
- It is recommended that farm inputs should be conveyed to areas and households with the capacity plan to have more output during the harvesting period.
- Sector to draft SOPs for Cash For Work in relation to COVID-19 Partners to share more information where available.

#### **Lean Season Partner Intervention plan for seed distribution**

Key Points to Note while developing the Maps:

Guidance Maps were drawn based on the following:

- Average Land Access Data per LGA
- Number of HHs planned by Partners
- Focusing on CH Phase 3 Households only as of the target category (In some areas for CH Phase 4 there might also be pockets of access to land if verified.

Limitations of the Map

- Doesn't take into consideration what the average HH acres of land accessed is
- Doesn't break down to ward level – This is to be done by partners on the ground
- Please ensure the inputs are provided unless extraordinary security situations

Opportunities

Complementarity of inputs (One partner say could provide fertilizer where there are seeds)  
There are several areas with land access above 75% yet with no inputs assistance planned

Updated maps can be found-----→ [HERE](#)

#### **Livestock and Fisheries Working Group**

- Borno state government in its effort to revive key livestock assets has begun to revive the State-Owned Dairy Plant: Damage assessment currently ongoing.
- Re-establishment of hatchery machine plant: This plant will process 20,000 birds/day and is allowed for public access, which will support 200 farmers /day.
- Government needs support from partners to begin mass livestock vaccination campaign and rehabilitation of the state-owned abattoir

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•CRS’s livestock project to support 7000 beneficiaries with poultry kits and birds in Borno and Adamawa states. The project has engaged 30 CAHWs and has also engaged 20 Hatchery Farmers</li> <li>•FAO to set up Fish Processing Centre in Yobe state (Jakusko LGA) and Adamawa state (Ongoing)</li> </ul>	
5.	<p><b>Operational updates</b></p> <p><b>FSS Protection WG Update</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Finalizing the ToR</li> </ul> <p><b>LGA Coordination (Part of preparedness)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•We have successfully rolled out the FSS LGA Coordination in Damboa, Ngala, Bama, Gwoza, and Damasak LGAs.</li> <li>•Replicate the same in a few Hot spot LGAs in Yobe and Adamawa states.</li> <li>•Training for focal points in June</li> </ul> <p><b>SAFE WG Update</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The Global SAFEWG is supporting us to plan for SAFE technical training for our partners.</li> <li>•We have shared with our partners the SAFE training needs survey for them to review before we roll it out.</li> </ul> <p>localization Coaching Project (Gfsc Supported with co-leads)– Aisha Chupun from SEMA and Kyari from FAO seconded to the FSS</p> <p>oFSS and WASH/CCCM/Protection partner 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.</p>	
6	<p><b>Partner Updates:</b></p> <p>ICRC started seed distribution in Borno. Starting in Adamawa next week. Beneficiary selection is currently ongoing. In Yobe they are working with the State Department on beneficiary selection and distribution.</p>	
7	<p><b>AOB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The new coordinator for NFPS is Dr. SANI LAWAL DAURA</li> <li>• The states for CH mapped out for expansion include Enugu, Abia, Edo Cross River, and Lagos. NFPS is Working closely with FAO to map out a strategy for the expansion</li> </ul>	
8	<p><b>Closing:</b> The meeting was adjourned at 11:50 am. The next meeting Teleconference will be confirmed and shared in due course</p>	

**IN ATTENDANCE:** 31 partners were in attendance - 45 individuals (5 Females & 40Males)

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NNGOs
1. WFP	2. CARE Int	3. ICEED
4. FAO	5. AAH	6. HERWA
7. FEWSNET	8. SI	9. IDS
10. Ministry of Agriculture	11. SCI	12. CARITAS
13. USAID	14. INTERSOS	15. 360HSDI
16. ICRC	17. ZOA	18. GREENCODE
	19. PLAN	20. SOS Children's Villages
	21. IRC	22. FINDEF
	23. COOPI	24. JDPH
	25. PUI	26. BOWDI
	27. CRS	
	28. ACTED	
	29. IMPACT	
	30. MC	
	31. CAID	