

MINUTES OF THE ABUJA FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING

Location: Teleconference

Date: 28th April 2022

Time: 10:00AM – 12:00PM

AGENDA

1. Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introductions
2. Review of Previous Meeting Minutes
3. Rapid Livelihoods Needs Assessment in the Return Areas -FAO and its partners
4. Essential Needs Analysis Report (October 2021 to February 2022) -WFP
5. Humanitarian Situation Monitoring update - HSM Taskforce -FMARD
6. Sector updates
7. Partner updates
 - Government stakeholders (MoA, NEDC, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, NCFRMI, etc.)
 - Others
8. AOB (5 min)

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

No	PROCEEDING	ACTION POINTS
1	<p>Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introduction</p> <p>The meeting was opened by the chair Mr. Amu Anthony from NPFS/FMARD.</p>	
2	<p>Review of Previous Meeting Minutes.</p> <p>Review of Minutes of the previous meeting. The previous minute was adopted.</p>	
3	<p>Rapid Livelihoods Needs Assessment in the Return Areas -FAO and its partners(10min)</p> <p>The programme of returning IDPs to their original places embarked by the Borno state government has reached an advanced stage. The rapid assessment was therefore conducted to identify the livelihood needs in the return communities with a view to highlighting the gaps that will inform partners' programming and response in the short term while providing evidence-based information for medium to long-term planning. The rapid assessment specifically targeted to achieve the following sub-objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To identify and analyze livelihood options that returnees and vulnerable host community members desire to engage in. 	<p>State to disseminate the CH results to top government officials, agencies,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To identify and analyze livelihood challenges, needs, and priorities of returnees and vulnerable host community members. <p>The main findings and recommendations are found in the presentation link below.</p> <p>Rapid Livelihood Needs Assessment in the Return Areas -FAO and its partners</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner commented that on recommendation rehabilitation/construction of rural veterinary facilities is supposed to be taken as long term since the government takes long to implement such projects, including veterinary services, since looking for community leadership and recruiting accredit veterinary officers. In response, it was indicated the veterinary extension services structures are already in place under the livestock department. • It was explained that the livelihood assets of the returnees such as farmland and fishing gear are in the LGA of returns. Some Returnees went to the LGA capital however their original activities are on the farms in the Wards. 	and other partners
4	<p>Essential Needs Analysis Report (October 2021 to February 2022) -WFP (15min)</p> <p>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>1. Food Consumption has worsened compared to previous years. The total amount of households with inadequate food consumption has increased to 58 percent. The proportion of poor and borderline food consumption marks a 14.5 percentage point increase compared to October 2020 and is the highest value since February 2017. Many households have shifted from acceptable to borderline food consumption especially in Adamawa, while the prevalence of poor food consumption has remained stable. There is a corresponding uptake of severe levels of consumption-based coping strategies. For example, 58 percent of households indicated that adults or mothers reduced their own consumption so that children could eat, almost a 10 percentage point increase compared to October 2020, which was already much higher compared to previous years.</p> <p>2. An increasing number of households do not have the economic capacity to meet essential needs as their purchasing power erodes due to high prices. Overall, 81.3 percent of households have expenditures below the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), i.e. they do not have sufficient economic capacity to meet their essential needs and are thus considered monetary poor. Among all households, 61.5 percent have expenditures below the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) or the food-only MEB, suggesting household monthly budgets are not enough to meet even the most basic food needs.</p>	

3. Because households do not have enough economic capacity, debt and use of coping strategies have surged, with accessing food being the primary reason. One in four households have resorted to crisis or emergency coping strategies, and among these households, 80 percent of households adopted these strategies to meet food needs, followed by meeting health needs, education-related needs and shelter needs respectively. More than one out of two households have to borrow money and one in three households spends their savings. Seven percent of households engage in begging. Fifty-two percent of households incurred debt, which marks almost a ten-percentage point increase compared to October 2020. The median debt amount has increased even further from 6,000 Naira in 2019 and 10,000 Naira in 2020, to 16,000 Naira in February 2022. The main reason for debt remains food-related needs, mentioned by 89.2 percent of households incurring debt (coming from 70 percent in October 2020).

4. In terms of non-monetary poverty, almost one out of two households are multidimensionally deprived, with adequate shelter, sufficient food, and improved WASH services being of most concern. 6 Among all households, 14.1 percent of households are considered to experience severe multidimensional deprivation, and 33.1 percent of households are moderately deprived. Multidimensional deprivation examines gaps in nonmonetary aspects of household-level poverty, based on deprivation in six essential needs dimensions: food, health, education, shelter, WASH, and safety. The three forms of vulnerability mostly do not occur individually. For 29 percent of all the respondents, there is an overlap between an economic capacity below MEB, multidimensional poverty, and poor and borderline food consumption score.

5. Food assistance and livelihood support remain the main priorities for households while high food prices and insecurity/conflict are the largest shocks. Especially households that are severely deprived in terms of safety and shelter indicate to be in high need of food assistance. For less deprived households livelihood support and health/medical become larger priorities. Food assistance is also more represented as a food source compared to previous years (especially in terms of cereals, legumes, and oil), which is in line with the September 2021 food assistance scale-up. An increasing number of households (23 percent compared to nine percent last year) indicate debt as the number of households (23 percent compared to nine percent last year) indicate a debt to be the main concern. Insecurity and conflict have also become a more significant shock than last year.

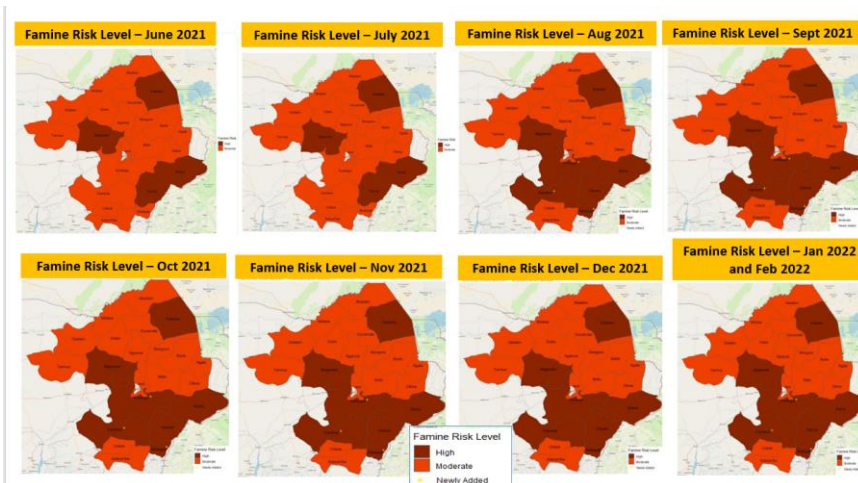
6. Returnees, IDPs in camps are most vulnerable. Thirty-seven percent of returnees and 25 percent of IDPs simultaneously have economic capacity below SMEB, poor and borderline food consumption, and are multidimensionally poor. Socioeconomic determinants of vulnerability include households with precarious income sources such as natural resources, petty trade, and daily wage labour; households where women are the sole earners or host IDPs, and households where heads are headed by women or have no education. Agricultural households have better food security outcomes and have better economic capacity compared to daily wage workers.

- The MEB (Minimum Expenditure Basket) figure was from the CWG (Cash Working Group) that came in February 2022. If there are changes in MEB it can be adjusted.
- This assessment is not comparable with the previous one since some indicators were reduced.
- It was clarified that CWG (Cash Working Group) is responsible for multisectoral multipurpose cash (MPC) however the Food Security Sector (FSS) is responsible for coordinating partners carrying out CVA (Cash Voucher Assistance) for Agriculture and Livelihood activities where the transfer value is set.

5 [Humanitarian Situation Monitoring update - HSM Taskforce -FMARD \(10min\)](#)

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 risks) 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



Recommendation

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 updates and/or reviews 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

Discussion

Question; 1

Partner commented that in some areas in northern Borno (Highly inaccessible areas) such as Abadam the famine risk level is moderate due to the Inadequacy of data.

Answer: 1

In response, the HSM chair who was presenting indicated that data inadequacy could be one of the challenges however the low number of new arrivals is the main challenge that affected the sample size.

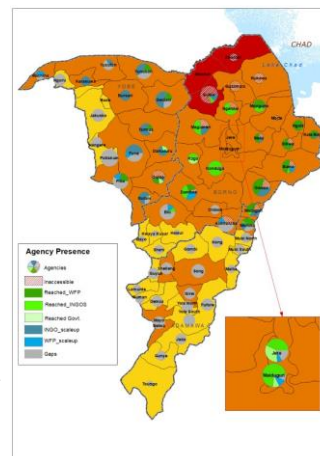
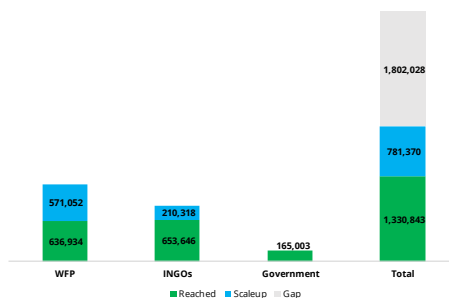
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Sector update:

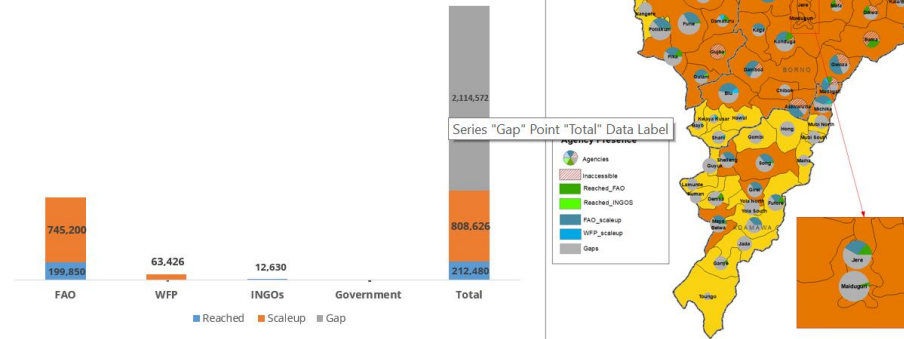
FSS Food Assistance Taskforce:

- Updates on the methodology on the latest and updated calculated not yet finalized under the Transfer Value Harmonization Taskforce

Operational Scaleup Plan and Gaps
Food Assistance



Operational Scaleup Plan and Gaps Agricultural Livelihoods



Why the urgent need to scale-up Agricultural Livelihoods support – Rain Season?

2021 Post Harvest Monitoring Report - Borno, Adamawa and Yobe

- **High returns on investment:** An average investment of \$88 per household of rain season crop guarantees average food availability for 5.5 months and an average income of 53,710 NGN from crop sales, factors remaining constant.
- **Relatively low per capita investment:** More households can be reached with limited budgets
- **Increased Food availability:** With improved production due to improved access to quality inputs, more food is supplied to the markets and stabilize prices
- **Improved Resilience:** Improved access to good quality inputs and training strengthen agriculture and food security, 83 and 93 percent reported acceptable FCS and no or low coping strategy respectively
- **Increase Employment:** In the context where the majority are farmers, inputs support becomes a vehicle for empowering agriculture livelihoods

Agricultural Livelihoods Working Group:

- It was conducted on 24th March 2022
- Next meeting will be 12th May 2022
- Rain Season Input Distribution Map being finalized – Out early next week

Livestock And Fisheries Working Group:

- It was conducted on 23rd March 2022
- Next meeting will be communicated

SAFE Working Group:

- The Working Group partners are working on guideline for mainstreaming climate change in food security interventions.
- Humanitarian Energy Conference 2022 – 16 May.

	<p>Operational updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translators Without Borders (TWB): Partners are encourage to reach out the TWB. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2 NHF funds available areas in WASH, Protection and Humanitarian assistance ○ They offer proborno services such as Audio recording, Podcast etc. ○ Pictorial design for key messaging (Very Popular services) ○ Email: nigeria@translatorswithoutborders.org for more information. ○ TWB can help on design suggestions • CERF: 100 million USD released globally – 15 million USD for Nigeria – Details soon. • Global Network Against Food Crises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advertises out (One each for Borno, Adamawa and Yobe) ○ Led by the state ministries • Workshop dates: Borno-Maiduguri on 10th May; Adamawa-Yola on 12th May 2022 and Yobe-Damaturu on 17th May 2022 (It will be depending on the Chopper movement) • Humanitarian Situation Monitoring: Training for enumerators has been conducted in BAY states from 29th March to 23rd of April • FSS Staff: All are on duty • 	
6	<p>Partner Update</p> <p>CARITAS is planning to carry out agriculture and livelihood activities on the distribution of farm inputs which will report through the partner’s intervention plane for the rainy season.</p>	
7	<p>AOB</p> <p>There was no AOB</p>	
8	<p>Closing: Next Meeting will be Borno FSS Meeting, date to be Communicated</p>	

IN ATTENDANCE: 38 partners were in attendance - 60 individuals (8 Females & 52 Males)

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NNGOs	Observers
WFP	AAH	1. WAZOBIA	2. ICRC
3. FAO	4. SDC	5. SHO	
6. USAID	7. SCI	8. WHF	
9. NPFS/FMARD	10. COOPI	11. ECHO	
14. IOM	15. MC	16. CAID	
17. ECHO	18. ZOA	19. CARITAS	
20. NIRSAL	21. IMC	22. 360HSDC	
23. NEDC	24. CRS	25. CCFNG	
26. FEWSNET	27. RESCUE	28. SOS	

29. CAFOD	30. DRC	31. FINDEF	
	32. PUI	33. JDPH	
	34. PLAN		
	35. CARE		
	36. NRC		
	37. CHRISTIAN AID		
	38. IRC		