



MINUTES OF THE BORNO FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING

Location: Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR), Conference Room

Date: 20th March 2018

Time: 10 am – 11:27am

AGENDA

1. Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introductions
2. Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting
3. Presentation on Third Party Monitoring on WFP and its partners' Food Assistance Activities, by Kanem Borno Human Development Association
4. Accountability to Affected Populations/Communications with Communities: Humanitarian language support in north-east Nigeria, by Translators Without Borders
5. Sector Updates
6. Partner Updates
7. AOB

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. FSS to share KABUDA's presentation on its third party monitoring on WFP and its partners' food assistance activities
2. FSS to invite WFP to discuss about their third party monitoring (TPM) findings.
3. FSS to share Translators Without Borders' presentation on humanitarian language support in north-east Nigeria and contact information.
4. FSS to share the official Cadre Harmonize March 2018 communication documents.
5. FSS to update partners on the MEB finalization and CaLP mission.
6. FSS to update partners on the results of the online FSS partner capacity building needs in Protection/Gender/PSEA/AAP survey and the upcoming training opportunities.
7. FSS to invite FAO to present its value chain study on crops and vegetables.
8. FSS to update on the timeline/steps of the joint food security and nutrition action plan.
9. FSS to share the last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes.
10. FSS to share WFP/FAO Joint Lessons Learned and Recommendations from 2017 rainy Season response.

NO	PROCEEDINGS	ACTION
1.	<p style="text-align: center;">WELCOME, INTRODUCTION AND OPENING REMARKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The meeting commenced at 10:09am. - Representing Permanent Secretary, Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Dalatu Modu, who chaired the meeting, also present was the director of animal and fishery resources, Dr. Zannah. - The Chair expressed gratitude to partners who have reached out to MoANR to consult on their agriculture & livelihoods related activities. - The meeting was co-chaired by the Sector Coordinator (a.i.), Michelle Hsu. - This was followed by self-introductions. - 57 people were in attendance. 	
2.	<p style="text-align: center;">Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FSS to update on the timeline/steps of the joint food security and nutrition action plan – Pending. 2. FSS, guided by the harmonization/targeting taskforce, to circulate draft guidance notes on safe and inclusion of food preparation costs/items in food security programming – DONE. 3. FSS to share the last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes – Pending. 4. FSS to send out the invitation for the rainy season planning tasks force – DONE. 5. FSS to share WFP Rann Joint Response Analysis mission findings/updates – DONE. 6. FSS to share the following presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) By FSS Protection/AAP/Gender Advisors – DONE. • Presentation on DRC Integrated Agriculture and Livelihood Project, By DRC – DONE. • Introduction of an Upcoming Rapid Seed Needs Assessment in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States of Nigeria by ICRISAT – DONE. • WFP/FAO Lessons Learned and Recommendations from 2017 rainy Season Planning and Interventions, by WFP and FAO – Pending. 	
3.	<p>Third Party Monitoring (TPM) on WFP and its partners' Food Assistance Activities, by Kanem Borno Human Development Association</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presentation can be found on at the following link: http://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/wfp-third-party-monitoring-kabhuda • Partners raised concerns/interest in learning more about the TPM findings, including beneficiary satisfaction, security, complaints/feedback, gender/protection issues, from WFP M&E team. 	FSS to share with partners the presentation and invite WFP to discuss TPM findings

4.	<p>Accountability to Affected Populations/Communications with Communities: Humanitarian language support in north-east Nigeria, by Translators Without Borders (TWB)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presentation can be found at the following link: http://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/humanitarian-language-support-north-east • For more information or questions, please do not hesitate to get in touch with Doreen Aninyei at doreen@translatorswithoutborders.org 	<p>FSS to share the TWB presentation and contact information with Partners</p>
5.	<p style="text-align: center;">Sector Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rann <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lessons learnt from Rann incident, in particular, 1) Improve awareness of the number of aid workers in each hub location to improve mapping and tracking of staff and planning evacuations, 2) Improve communication facilities at each hub location to ensure unimpeded two-way communication with aid workers, and 3) The importance for visible distinction between SF and aid workers, and need for physical separation between SF and humanitarian personnel. ○ Starting on 19 March day operations to Rann will resume. ○ Ongoing advocacy is needed on the urgency of the hub/storage unit set-up in Rann to avoid further delay in prepositioning for the upcoming rainy season, during which Rann will be completely cut off. • Cadre Harmonize (CH) March 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Borno State CH Coordinator (Mr. Samuel I. Mbaya) made a comprehensive presentation on the various steps of CH data collection and the findings at LGA level for Borno State. ○ FSS, WFP, FAO, Oxfam, IRC, ACF, SCI took part in the Abuja consolidation workshop. ○ According to the presentation during the consolidation workshop, the number of people estimated to be facing critical and crisis food and nutrition insecurity in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states for March-May 2018 is 2.3. million (IPC 3 to 4). (compared to 4.7 million March-May 2017, and 2.6 million October-December 2017). Projection for June-August 2018: This figure is projected to reach 3 million during the 2018 lean season (IPC 3 to 4) ○ Main causes: The NSAG' activities and farmers/herders conflicts/communal crisis; lack or limited access to potable water; prevalence of diseases; high market prices; and reduction in food production. ○ Support is still needed in the area of data collection for CH analysis. ○ In the worst affected areas of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, there is need to sustain the ongoing humanitarian assistance and complement it with recovery and resilience interventions to promote self-reliance and prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season. Stakeholders should strive to reach previously inaccessible populations with necessary humanitarian assistance. 	<p>FSS to share with Partners official CH documents once it is released.</p>

- Interventions for food and nutrition insecure populations should consider agricultural productivity enhancement, improved access to farmland and income-generating activities to promote resilience.
- Support the conduct of CH analysis at the stipulated cycles as well as conduct LGA-based Food and Nutrition Security Assessment.

- **Key assessment updates**

EFSA February 2018:

- In February 2018, WFP and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with technical support from Federal and States Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, FEWS NET, ACF, OXFAM and IRC conducted an Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) to collect information on food security across 20,000 households in 62 local government areas (LGAs) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. The aim of this round of EFSA is to monitor the evolution of the food security situation across implementing areas and aid informed decision by stakeholders.
- Similar to previous rounds, the proportion of food insecure households is highest in Borno State and lowest in Adamawa.
- There is a steady decline in the overall proportion of food insecure households between February 2017 and February 2018.
- Displaced households are more affected by food insecurity compared to host communities and returnees.
- Drivers of this food insecurity are mainly displacement triggered by the ongoing armed conflict, limited land access, high food prices, sickness of one or more household members and loss of employment.
- The ongoing humanitarian assistance by the Nigeria government, UN agencies and other key humanitarian assistance (in-kind and cash), which has reached approximately 4 million beneficiaries continues to contribute towards the improvement of the food security situation across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.
- Due to the forthcoming lean season, the assistance needs to be sustained and as well complemented with recovery and resilience interventions to promote self-reliance and prevent the deterioration of food security situation.

- **FSS Rainy Season Planning**

The FSS Rainy Season Taskforce main goal is to ensure/strengthen the quality of our assistance and minimize duplication/gaps through coordinating and harmonizing the intervention locations, caseloads and delivery modality (targeting criteria, assistance package composition/value, etc.); Also, to define minimum technical standards; and exchanging operational information, technical issues, challenges, lessons learned and better practices. The first Taskforce meeting will take place on 21 March 2018, 2pm to 3:30pm, at the Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) Conference Room in Maiduguri.

- **Inter-Sector Flood Contingency Planning**

- 2018 planning based on lessons learned from 2017

- Areas that could not be accessed at all or difficult to access in 2017
- IDP camps that were affected by flood/storm in 2017
- Flood-prone areas based on water flow and elevation (analysis by CCCM)
 - The Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) was presented by OCHA IM a flood contingency plan scenario, estimating the number of people that could be affected based on previous flood extent of 2017 to react better in 2018. Below is the DRAFT table showing the 2018 flood contingency planning figures for Borno State (estimated 383,683 people might be affected). Same planning exercise will also be done for Adamawa and Yobe States. The Sector will keep partners updated on this topic and reach out to relevant partners for site-level inputs.

LGA	Town	Population potentially affected by flood	Population Source
Ngala	Ngala	101,516	IDPs + Returnees
Kala/Baga	Rann	80,000	Total population
Dikwa	Dikwa	78,909	IDPs + Returnees
Bama	Banki	33,081	IDPs DTM Z1 + Total Population
Kukawa	Baga/Kukawa/Cross Rauwa	31,481	IDPs + Returnees
Monguno	Monguno	18,489	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)
Konduga	Konduga	15,008	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)
Jere	Jere	10,539	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)
Maiduguri	Maiduguri	9,961	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)
Kaga	Berizheh	2,207	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)
Dambo	Dambo	1,279	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)
Magumeri	Gajigana	614	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)
Gwoza	Gwoza	588	CCCM/IOM Camps (20% of IDP pop in camp)

- **Updates from SAFE Working Group**
 - A factsheet with the SAFE assessment highlights was published and circulated through SAFE WG and FSS
 - Increased interest in fuel-efficient cookstoves among humanitarian actors: the SAFE WG organized a session on fuel-efficient cookstove standards and testing by the Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstove. There are several tools and platforms that can guide organizations to inform cookstove-related interventions. These have been circulated through the SAFE WG and the FSS.
 - Starting up of the task force on briquetting - by condensing biomass (agricultural waste and other types of biomass waste), the energy efficiency increases. This can be one of the alternatives to firewood.
- **CaLP mission on MEB finalization**
 - Ongoing CaLP mission to Maiduguri to provide MEB finalization support - the FSS team took part in all these meetings in Maiduguri (with CWG partners, all stakeholders and bilaterally with the Sector).
 - The MEB task team membership was reviewed and discussed. The revised team now represents all Sectors (not their individual agencies) with a maximum of 12 from: IRC, REACH, CRS, Oxfam, SCI, Plan International, ADRA, WFP/VAM, ACF, Solidarities, and WFP. (FSS partner representatives: CRS, Oxfam and WFP/VAM, with the understanding that all members of the task team are active partners in FSS).
 - CWG aimed to finalize the MEB by end of April/May and then it will go for endorsement by OISWG, OHCT and HCT.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A training on Monitoring and Evaluation (CTP) to be held on the 29th March 2018. (FSS has forwarded the training application info, and selection criteria will be done by CaLP). ○ Feedback/suggestions from key FSS partners was provided by the FSS to the CaLP mission and CWG (details included in the minutes below): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Sectors, including FSS, actively engage in the MEB taskforce of CWG. It should be a multi-sector group.</u> (The challenges to date are getting the sectors and the CWG to work together on agreeing what is in the basket, and then agree who will collect the data on the prices for the basket – this will help create an overall transfer value that can be used in part or in whole in the programs depending on needs to be met and gaps in needs at the HH level.) <u>What is included in the MEB/SMEB needs to be technically validated by the Food Security Sector and other sectors.</u> For instance, if the Cash Working Group has evidence to inform the food basket provided by the FSS, it should be presented to the Food Security Sector for discussion and possible revision to the Food Security Sector Harmonization Guide. ● <u>Clarification on the understanding of MEBs (as there seems to be some confusions) between 1) what to include (here is where the sectors have to agree on what is the minimum requirements for their sectors to include in a basket) and 2) the pricing of the items in the basket based on market price monitoring.</u> The first section is referred to as the MEB, meaning what is included in the MEB and the second section is referred to as the MEB transfer value, where actual price data is attached to the goods in the basket. ● Roadmap for MEB calculation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>To agree on what is in the basket and then the methodology for collecting prices on the items in the basket in the various areas of operation:</u> An inter-sector task team (the MEB taskforce) should include all the sectors with items to be represented in the basket – it should agree on the items in the basket and take it to the OISWG for approval. From there, after being approved, the MEB can be brought back to the task team to determine how they are going to collect prices on the different items in the basket - and the total value of the basket might vary by state or LGA depending on seasonality of market price, or even community, depending on the local markets. ○ <u>CWG Nigeria can use data that the FS sector already has (WFP/VAM, FEWS-NET) as a starting point,</u> then come up with monthly report generated by CWG Price Monitoring Taskforce. (Challenge: lack of market data (price data) for the goods proposed in the basket given that data collection was only limited to a few LGAs. (This problem of setting a transfer value for the MEB should be separated from the problem of defining what goes in an MEB). ○ Between the two debated approach last year - Basic Needs Assessment (BNA) and Multi-sectoral Market Assessment (MSMA) vs. data provided by the sector leads, including the FSS - <u>there can be a balance with these two approaches, meaning the item and price data can be guided by multi-sectoral tools (such as a BNA and a MSMA) but to determine what items to include in a MEB should come from the sectors.</u> ● Considering that not all markets are generally functional or with limited capacity to supply the needs, <u>a mixed modality will also need consider,</u> still, but it needs detailed feasibility study which food basket items are feasible to shift into cash then in combination with in-kind distributions based on food rations derived from the per capita. ● The CWG has data from a number of <u>cash feasibility and appropriateness assessments</u> that can help with this discussion on operational constraints to the use of CTPs. 	<p>FSS to keep Partners updated</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's next - the main question is about next steps. While there are technicalities that need to be addressed before the MEB can be validated, <u>this should/can be done in a timely manner</u>. It would also be useful if CWG can document what has been achieved and lessons learned so far. • Donors to be made aware of the <u>final validated MEB so it can be considered as a condition for CBT based projects in Nigeria to encourage harmonization</u>. • Ensure more space for <u>technical</u> discussions in the CWG meetings. • <u>FSS, with technical support of its SAFE Working Group, continues advocating the inclusion of cooking energy and condiments as part of the MEB</u>. The lack of these items has continued to pose huge protection risks to beneficiaries who have to traverse dangerous terrains looking for firewood hence exposing themselves to sexual exploitation and abuse such as rape, kidnappings and death. Further, beneficiaries are forced to sell part of their food entitlements in order to purchase firewood/charcoal and condiments. This not only puts their food security and nutrition at risk but it also forces them to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as sex for food, firewood or even condiments, begging et al. • <u>Per Capita and Per HH approach discussion - Seeking CaLP experience sharing on some best practices in the region upon which that we can build</u>. (HH size issue also needs to be looked into as this is important factor in the MEB). • <u>More training/technical guidance</u> to actors that have joined CTP and face capacity gaps. 	
6.	<p style="text-align: center;">Partner Update</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – NEMA apologized for its absence due to field trips and asked the FSS to inform partners that NEMA March distribution would start on 21 March. More details to be shared in next FSS meeting. In addition, the concerns raised by NEMA over food assistance in Arabic village in Ngala was clarified. According to CCCM colleagues' field visit on 14 March, Arabic village was prioritized for food assistance following relocation of people from International School camp. 	
7.	<p>AOB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be Information Management Training by FSS-IMOs in Adamawa, holding on 27th March 2018. • UNHAS Nigeria will soon start the implementation of a partial cost recovery system with effect from 15 April 2018 (fixed-wing operation). The administration fee for travel to any scheduled fixed-wing destination will be \$90 (deducted at time of booking in USD) per passenger. • Partners are invited to the Rainy Season Task force meeting Time: 2pm, 21 March. Venue: Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR), Conference Room 	
8.	<p>CLOSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The meeting was adjourned at 11:26am. ▪ Next meeting: 03 April 2018 and meeting, 10 am, same venue. 	

PARTNERS IN ATTENDANCE WERE:

1. MARFD	13. ICEED	25. CARE International	37. Linda Peace Foundation	
2. PCNI	14. CBN	26. PUI	38. Mercy Vincent Foundation	
3. M.O.A	15. ADRA	27. TEARFUND/CRUDAN	39. Victims Support funds	
4. WFP	16. DRC	28. TWB	40. Noble Women Initiative	
5. FAO	17. ACTED	29. CBN	41. MAJESTIC FOUNDATION	
6. ICRC	18. BOCCIAMA	30. IMC	42. SAMARITAN CARE	
7. UNICEF	19. MERCY CORP	31. INTERSOS	43. SACSUI	
8. JDPH	20. INGO FORUM	32. KABHUDA	44. CAID	
9. AAH	21. IRC	33. TCNI		
10. ECHO	22. CRS	34. IIMG		
11. ZOA	23. MBNP	35. SWNI		
12. AAH	24. SAVE (SCI)	36. SOS CHILDREN		