

## MINUTES OF THE FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

### 2018 RAINY SEASON AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS TASKFORCE MEETING

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

**Date: June 01<sup>st</sup>, 2018**

**Time: 10:08 am – 11:31 am**

#### AGENDA

1. Welcome, opening remarks and round of introductions (5 min)
2. Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting (5 min)
3. Fall Armyworm - information session and discussion (35 min)
4. Partners' updates on distribution timeline, LGA/ward level coordination and synchronization of seed/food distribution (30 min)
5. AOB

#### SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. FSS to follow up with partners (ex. CRS) that are engaged in improving/supporting post-harvest storage facilities and other activities to share experience and lessons learned.
2. Partners to provide more detailed geographic locations of their seed distribution locations (ward level) to assist in proper planning.
3. FSS to follow up with VSF on their planned distribution and share the ward-level details with partners.
4. Partners that have not provided technical information (targeting criteria and kit composition/value) of their interventions to FSS for consolidation should do so.
5. FAO to share updates on its seed fair in Yobe State.
6. FSS and UNDP to invite SEMA and Ministry of 3R to participate in the Task Force meeting.
7. FSS to share Fall Armyworm (FAW) related presentation/training materials/app from FAO with partners.
8. WFP to provide updates on their post-harvest loss reduction initiative in the next rainy season taskforce meeting.

NO	PROCEEDINGS	ACTION
1.	<p><b>Welcome, Introduction and Opening Remarks</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The meeting commenced at 10:08am and followed by a quick outline of the agenda items for the meeting.</li> <li>- Self-introductions by participants               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 26 partners, 43 individuals (9 Female and 34 Males) were in attendance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The meeting was chaired by the Representative of the Permanent Secretary, (M.O.A) and co-chaired by the Sector Coordinator (a.i).</li> </ul>	
2.	<p><b>Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FSS to share the NiMet 2018 Seasonal Rainfall Prediction (SRP) documents with partners.</li> </ol> <p>- DONE</p>	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. FSS to follow up with partners that are engaged in improving/supporting post-harvest storage facilities and other activities. - <b>Ongoing</b></li> <li>3. Partners to provide more detailed geographic locations of their seed distribution locations (ward level) to assist in proper planning. - <b>Ongoing</b></li> <li>4. FSS to identify locations planned for seed distribution and those that have no planned food assistance to compliment the seed protection approach. – <b>DONE</b></li> <li>5. FSS to circulate the PROPCOM women’s economic empowerment study. – <b>DONE</b></li> <li>6. FSS to follow up with VSF on their planned distribution and share the locations with partners. – <b>Ongoing</b></li> <li>7. FSS to share information related to the inception workshop held by FAO with its implementing partners. – <b>DONE</b></li> <li>8. FSS to follow up with WFP and ICRC to ensure no overlap between the planned food distribution in Kukawa and Mobbar. – <b>DONE</b></li> <li>9. Partners that have not provided technical information (targeting criteria and kit composition/value) of their interventions to FSS for consolidation should do so. – <b>Pending</b></li> </ol> <p>After the review, the minutes of the meeting was approved.</p>	<p>Pending Item will form part of the action points for the next meeting</p>															
<p><b>3.</b></p>	<p><b>Fall Armyworm - information session and discussion</b></p> <p>Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>), FAW, is an insect native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas. Its larval stage feeds on more than 80 plant species, including maize, rice, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, vegetable crops and cotton. FAW can cause significant yield losses if not well managed. It can have a number of generations per year and the moth can fly up to 100km per night.</p> <p>FAW was first detected in Central and Western Africa in early 2016 (Benin, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Togo) and in whole of mainland Southern Africa (except Lesotho and the Island States), in Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ghana, Niger and Ethiopia, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and it is expected to go further. FAW is a transboundary pest with a high potential of continuing to spread due to its natural distribution capacity and trade. Farmers will need great support to sustainably manage FAW in their cropping systems through Integrated Pest Management (IPM).</p> <p>Based on morphological difference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insect pests</li> <li>• Micro-organisms (pathogens)</li> <li>• Vertebrate pests</li> <li>• Nematodes</li> <li>• Weeds and others</li> </ul> <p>Percentage of maize field infested by fall armyworm in the states surveyed:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="203 1724 860 1902"> <thead> <tr> <th>States</th> <th>No of farms visited</th> <th>Infested field (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ogun</td> <td>13</td> <td>93.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oyo</td> <td>23</td> <td>87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Osun</td> <td>16</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ondo</td> <td>8</td> <td>87.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	States	No of farms visited	Infested field (%)	Ogun	13	93.2	Oyo	23	87	Osun	16	75	Ondo	8	87.5	<p>FSS to share Fall Armyworm (FAW) related presentation/training materials/app from FAO with partners.</p>
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<b>Ekiti</b>	12	66.7
<b>Kwara</b>	2	50

Findings of the Survey:

- The survey revealed that the pest is deleterious to all growth stages of maize, with damage (leaf tattering) more prominent between two to four weeks after planting
- The severity of damage varied from location to location, while most farms had moderate to very high damage
- All the states visited had not less than 50% infested fields
- Several hectares of maize fields destroyed by the pest were re-ploughed, leading to great economic loss to farmers
- Some of the farmers left their farms unattended to (not weeded), while some resulted to irrational use of arrays of insecticides and herbicides to tackle the menace
- Some farmers believed it was God’s wrath as a result of human sin, therefore made no attempt to control the pest.
- Many of the insecticides used were reported to be ineffective.

Possible Control Options (Pest control options):

- Chemical
- Biological
- Physical
- Cultural
- Genetic
- Botanical

FAW Impact:

- Threat to the food security and livelihood of the nation/Sub-Saharan African
- Several hectares of maize field under destruction across Sub- Saharan Africa
- Highly migratory pest
- Polyphagous: Possibility of switching host
- Threat to the agro-industries
- Human and Environmental safety –excessive use of insecticides and use of hazardous insecticides
- Natural Enemies destroyed

Brief Update on Fall Armyworm – May 2018 (FAO’s Actions and Support)

- FAO has mobilized almost US\$12 million for FAW response:
  - US\$800 000 from Regular Programme in 2017.
  - Thirty-one TCP projects (9 TCP Facility and 22 fully-fledged TCP). Total funding US\$7.26 million.
  - Extra-Budgetary contributions. Total funding US\$2.44 Million:
- OFDA (Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance)-USAID funded project of US\$944 000 is being implemented in East African countries.
- Ireland supporting Kenya and Ethiopia with US\$500 000.
- Japan supporting FAW control in South Sudan with US\$1 million.
- Projects in pipeline of US\$1.5 million:



- Japan planned support to Zimbabwe with US\$500 000.
- African Development Bank planned support with US\$1 million
- South-South Cooperation:
  - FAW Technical Experts' Meeting in Ghana in July 2017
  - Brazil (EMBRAPA) visit (26-29 March 2018)

Pesticides:

- Many countries and donors have responded to FAW infestations by procuring and giving-out pesticides. While the appropriate use of pesticides may provide some short-term control, it is not a sustainable solution
- FAO provides technical and policy advice on pesticide use and management and monitoring the use of chemical insecticides

FAW Early Warning System:

- FAO has developed and deployed a mobile App "Fall Armyworm Monitoring & Early Warning System (FAMEWS)" for farmers, community focal persons and extension agents to collect data when inspecting fields and checking pheromone traps
- Data collected by the app will be used to assess the current FAW situation in Africa and monitor changes in its distribution. It will provide feedback to farmers and farmer groups locally who will be provided with management options and ideas
- The app works on any Android v5 or higher smartphone, many of which are under procurement within TCP projects
- Pheromone traps are being purchased for distribution in most countries.
- Training is being provided through FAO's Farmer Field School.
- Farmers Field Schools (FFS) and training of rural advisory services and farmers: FFS field Guide on Integrated Pest Management for FAW in Maize was prepared, validated and published in English and French <http://www.fao.org/3/i8665EN/i8665en.pdf>
- Two regional training of FFS Master Trainers have taken place in Cameroon and Kenya (April 2018)
- Fall Armyworm Training Manual was published

Update on FAO-NG Intervention:

- Public awareness campaign
- Develop and test FAW management strategies for short to medium term action
- Field training of farmers and extension agents on fall armyworm identification and management in through integrated pest management system (IPM)
- Restore productive capacity and enhance livelihood of the farmers

Stakeholders and Targeted Beneficiaries:

- ADP of selected states
- National quarantine services
- Agricultural research institutes
- Commodity Association:
  - Farmers
  - Maize producers association
  - All farmers association of Nigeria



- Agro dealers

Project Scope:

Abia, Kaduna, Kano, Ekiti, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Katsina, Jigawa, Borno, Kwara and FCT.

For the full presentation: <http://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/fall-armyworm-information-session-fss>

**4. Partners' updates on distribution timeline, LGA/ward level coordination and synchronization of seed/food distribution**

To further improve coordination among partners, the Food Security Sector shared the ward level details of partners' planned seed distribution to allow for discussions and avoid possible duplication and improve synchronization.

**1. FAO**

- Seed distribution will be made in phases and LGAs are priorities based on growing season of the areas. Phase 1 has 9 LGAs including (Gwoza, Damboa, Bama, Konduga, Mafa, Jere, Askira/Uba, Chibok and Kaga). As of now, FAO has full kits for the 9 LGAs in Phase 1 and distribution will commence hopefully during the 1<sup>st</sup> week of June 2018.
- FAO & WFP has been in discussion on a joint intervention in 6 LGAs (Gwoza, Damboa, Bama, Konduga, Mafa and Jere) where FAO will be providing agricultural inputs and WFP will be giving either cash or in-kind food assistance. Registration is ongoing in these locations and should be completed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of June 2018.
- FAO is organizing a seed fair activities in Damaturu, Yobe State.

**2. WFP**

- WFP & FAO will have a meeting on 05 June 2018 to link both organization's implementing partners in order to discuss and share names of beneficiaries for better joint intervention.
- WFP will be implementing some post-harvest loss reduction activities at the end of the harvest season to sustain farm produce.

**3. OXFAM**

- To improve local coordination in Damboa LGA, Oxfam has shared its list of beneficiaries with partners in Damboa LGA. There is also need to meet with FAO and

FAO to share updates on its seed fair organized in Damaturu, Yobe State.

WFP to provide updates on their post-harvest loss reduction initiative in the next rainy season taskforce meeting.

FSS and UNDP to invite colleagues from SEMA and Ministry of 3R to participate in the TF meetings



	<p>UNDP to further discuss and share beneficiaries list to ensure that there is no duplication of beneficiaries.</p> <p><b>4. UNDP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Expects other partners in same location also share list of their beneficiaries for comparison and elimination of duplications.</li></ul> <p><b>5. VSF</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Seed distribution to start in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of June 2018 in Damboa, Tarmua, Fune and Madagali LGAs.</li><li>• Seeds to be distributed include Maize, Rice and Cowpea.</li><li>• Liquid fertilizer, herbicide and Insecticide will also be given to beneficiaries.</li></ul>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>AOB - NONE</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>CLOSING</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ In the absence of any other business, the meeting was adjourned and meeting ended at 11:31am. It was agreed that next meeting will be in two weeks from now, the date being 13<sup>th</sup> June 2018, same time, same venue.</li></ul>	

**PARTNERS IN ATTENDANCE WERE:** 26 partners, 43 individuals were in attendance.

1. ADRA
2. AUN
3. CARITAS
4. COOPI
5. Crudan/Tearfund
6. DFID
7. DRC
8. EU-ECHO
9. FAO
10. FSS
11. GREENCODE
12. HARAF
13. IAF
14. IRC
15. JDF
16. MoA
17. NRC
18. OXFAM
19. SALIENT
20. Samaritan Care
21. SCI
22. SIF
23. SWNI
24. UNDP
25. VSF



26. WFP