

MINUTES OF THE MAIDUGURI FOOD SECURITY SECTOR WORKING GROUP MEETING

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

Date: May 23rd, 2018

Time: 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

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. Presentation on “Linking Housing, Land and Property (HLP) with Food Security”, by HLP Sub-Working Group Co-Lead (15 min)
4. Briefing on the key outcomes from the IASC GBV Guidelines Workshop by FSS participants (10 min) Sector Updates (30 min)
5. Partner updates (10 min)
6. AOB

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. FSS to share links to the IASC guidelines for integrating GBV interventions in humanitarian action
2. FAO to present its value chain study on crops and vegetables
3. WFP to present their third-party monitoring (TPM) findings
4. FSS to share FSS IM training date in Damaturu with Partners as soon as possible
5. FSS to share the revised “Linking Cooking Energy and Food Security” guidance notes and last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes
6. FSS to share the resource mobilization documents for rainy season contingency plan and extended military operation response plan

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 10:05am and this was followed by self-introductions. - 25 partners, 39 individuals were in attendance. - The meeting was chaired by the Sector Coordinator with the apologies from the representative of the permanent secretary of the ministry of agriculture and natural resources for not being able to attend to chair the meeting due to urgent assignment in the field. 	

<p>2.</p>	<p>Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FAO to present its value chain study on crops and vegetables – Pending 2. WFP to present their third-party monitoring (TPM) findings – Pending 3. FSS to share WFP Request for Proposal for TPM – DONE 4. FSS to facilitate a meeting between REACH and WFP-VAM on upcoming assessment coordination/possible collaboration – DONE 5. FSS to share mine education/awareness raising IEC materials with partners – DONE 6. FSS to share FSS IM training date in Damaturu with Partners as soon as possible – Pending 7. FSS to update on the timeline/steps of the joint food security and nutrition action plan – Ongoing 8. FSS to share the revised “Linking Cooking Energy and Food Security” guidance notes and last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes – Pending 9. NEMA to share details of its distribution and reported sites with food gaps. – DONE 10. FSS to follow up on the gaps reported by NEMA. - Ongoing 11. FSS to share REACH MSNA presentation with partners. - DONE 12. FSS to provide more details on the upcoming FSS partners’ Gender/PSEA/AAP training details. – Done 13. FSS to share the resource mobilization documents for rainy season contingency plan and extended military operation response plan. - Pending <p>After the review, the minutes of the meeting was approved.</p>	<p>Pending Item from the action point will form part of the action point for next meeting</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Linking Housing, Land and Property (HLP) with Food Security”, by HLP Sub-Working Group Co-Lead</p> <p>To protect the rights of vulnerable people during displacement and contribute towards reaching durable solutions, it is recommended that humanitarian and development actors mainstream HLP in their programming. This could be done by ensuring that the land upon which interventions will be implemented is secured for use and control of the target beneficiaries for a defined period otherwise resources and time will be wasted and interventions unsustainable. This on its own can create HLP issues (such as forced evictions and secondary displacements).</p> <p>HLP SWG, brings together a range of actors chaired by the State Ministry of Land and Survey, Co-chaired by NRC and Co-facilitated by UNHCR.</p> <p><u>HLP SWG Objectives</u> Facilitate the coordination of HLP interventions in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa State</p>	<p>FSS to share Presentation with Partners. HLL Sub-Working Group to provide contacts of focal points To address land issues</p>



	<p>Improve capacity of Government, humanitarian actors and other stakeholders in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa State to address HLP issues Improve understanding among relevant HLP stakeholders and actors of HLP issues and their relevance to Borno, Yobe and Adamawa State context</p> <p><u>ROLE OF HLP IN FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMING.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. HLP Team Lead in the verification of Title of landowners and liaise with them regarding access arrangements. (ensure they comply with existing laws)2. HLP Team Prepare documentation for securing land access and tenancy agreements whilst ensuring rights of IDPs and landowners are protected.3. Ensure compliance with existing tenancy/land agreements.4. Manage landowner/access to land database.5. HLP Produce regular reporting updates on the status of land access/tenancy related to the operations.6. Assist in Mediating on HLP Disputes that may arise because of implementing FSL activities. <p>Access to land provide livelihood opportunities, For the displaced or returnee this represents a critical step for survival. Strong HLP rights advance food security. When property rights are clear and secure, farmers are empowered to make better economic decisions, including whether to plant short/long-term crops for local consumption and for the market, to sell or lease their land or expand their production, etc.</p> <p>The presentation can be accessed on link</p> <p>4. Food Security interlinkages with GBV IASC GUIDELINES for Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings</p> <p>To build in depth knowledge, skills and capacity of humanitarian actors from a range of clusters/sectors to identify and reduce GBV risks in their operations in order to support achievement of humanitarian commitments related to accountability to affected population, centrality of protection and to building localized gender sensitive responses, the Regional Workshop on Integrating Gender Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings (IASC GBV Guidelines) was held in Nairobi on 16th to 20th April 2018, of which two members from the Food Security Sector were in attendance.</p> <p>The IASC GBV Guidelines provide a standardized set of recommendations across all sectors of humanitarian response for Planning, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of essential actions for prevention and mitigation of GBV. The guidelines are primarily a mainstreaming tool that partners should use consistently to make our food security and livelihood programming safer and more effective by designing and implementing programs in a way that substantially reduces GBV risks.</p> <p>Addressing GBV in Food Security Sector is critical because people that have been exposed to GBV may suffer psychosocial or physical harm, stigma and exclusion, and consequently be unable to generate income and care for their dependents. Food insecurity may exacerbate some forms of GBV. For example, women and girls who are traditionally tasked with finding fuel to prepare food, may need to venture to unsafe areas to collect firewood and be exposed to risk of assault. Women heads of households may also engage in transactional sex to be able to meet</p>	<p>FSS to share Presentation and IASC guidelines with Partners</p>
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food needs, and parents may push for early marriage for their daughters in the hope they will have their food needs met elsewhere.

Cash delivered to women without taking into consideration gender roles and responsibilities may unintentionally increase domestic violence in a society that is strictly opposed to women having control over economic resources

Key takeaway:

1. Design commodity and cash based interventions in ways that minimize risks of GBV
2. Take steps to address food insecurity for women and girls e.g. facilitate ownership of livestock assets for women
3. Give special attention to PREGNANT women and lactating mothers, addressing their increased nutritional needs
4. For polygamous families, issue separate ration cards for each wife and dependents, target food aid to women- and child-headed households
5. Participation of women and girls in FSA related committees and decision-making processes
6. Regularly provide information to inform women, girls, boys and men about entitlements, rights, targeting, distribution times and dates
7. Incorporate safe access to cooking fuel and alternative energy into programmes
8. Incorporate GBV prevention and mitigation strategies into policies, guidelines, SOPs of FSA programmes
9. Advocate for the integration of GBV risk reduction activities into national and local policies and plans related to FSA, and allocate funding for sustainability
10. Incorporate GBV prevention and mitigation messages for community outreach and awareness raising (including where to report risk and access care)
11. Ensure FSA programmes share information about reports of GBV that abide by safety and ethical standards (shared info doesn't reveal the identity of survivors, families or broader community)
12. Consult with GBV specialists to identify safe, confidential and appropriate systems of care (referral pathways) And ensure FSA staff have the basic skills to provide information and services required
13. Undertake coordination with other sectors to address GBV risks and ensure protection for women, girls and other at risk
14. Seek out the GBV coordination mechanism for support and guidance and whenever possible, assign an FSA sector focal point to regularly participate in GBV coordination meetings
15. Identify, collect and analyse core set of indicators – disaggregated by sex, age, disability and other relevant vulnerability factors – to monitor GBV risk reduction activities throughout the program cycle
16. Use the data to inform decision making

To support a survivor of gender-based violence who disclosed to you in a context where there is no gender-based violence actor (including a referral pathway or GBV focal point) available in your area, you could download a mobile application

Android - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.gbvpocketguide>

iOS - <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/gbv-pocket-guide/id1366576273?mt=8>

or you can download the documents from the link below

<https://gbvguidelines.org/en/pocketguide/>



[The presentation can be accessed on link](#)

Below are links to the guidelines documents:

1. Thematic Area Guide for: [Food Security and Agriculture](#)
2. Thematic Area Guide for: [Livelihood](#)

5. Sector Updates

Updates on rainy season planning – held 16th May 2018

Below is a summary from the Rainy Season Taskforce meeting:

- According to NiMET, in the northeast Nigeria, the rainfall prediction indicates a normal and above normal rainfall pattern. Highest and longest rainfall pattern is expected in the southern part of Adamawa (Toungo and surrounding LGAs). In Borno the expected dry spell usually occurs in July.
- The agroecological maps indicating which LGA falls in which zone as well as the crops recommended for the zones was shared.
- FAO had an internal inception workshop on 17 May 2018 with implementing partners, WFP and WFP partners.
- Mine risk education and awareness session by Danish Demining Group

Bama Assessment (04 May 2018)

As a result of the government led Bama relocation process that commenced in the early April 2018, a planned joint government/Humanitarian assessment is well underway, commissioned by the government (Borno State Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, Ministry of 3R, NEMA and SEMA) and humanitarian actors (Food Security, Health, WASH and Protection sectors) to provide an immediate and quick overview of the emergency situation of the 10,000+ individuals that have recently been relocated.

Key Findings related to Food Security:

1. Although smaller markets in places like Banki continue to function at sub-optimal levels, the crisis has disrupted the functionality of main markets in Bama and this has been complicated by access related challenges due to poor road network.
2. Lack/limited access to food might create a window for exploitation and abuse thereby putting adolescence women/girls and other single headed household at protection risks. A key informant revealed some degree of cases of transactional sex with some younger women.
3. Access to food is critical, especially for those who have not been able to restart their livelihood activities.
4. Main coping strategies to address food shortage include casual labor, firewood collection within a very limited perimeter because of security threat, and begging.
5. _Because of food shortage and limited livelihood opportunities, almost 70 percent of the relocated populations have decided to move back to Maiduguri. Women and young children remain in place, while adult males moved to Maiduguri.
6. Food assistance provided by the State Government and market remain the main sources of food. Only 30 percent of relocated individuals reportedly have received this assistance.
7. Compared to the first quarter of 2018, prices of food commodities have increased (up to 30 percent) due to high transportation costs and increased demand resulting from the influx of relocated population since April 2018.



8. According to key informants and Nigerian Security Forces, farming beyond the trench surrounding the town is not allowed. Except for beans and groundnuts, farmers will not be allowed to grow tall crops like cereals (sorghum and millet) for security reasons.

Food Security related considerations

1. To prevent further deterioration of food and nutrition situation, targeted food assistance should be provided to households that will not be able to restart their livelihood activities, most them being widows, single women and elderly.
2. To track population movements to update humanitarian assistance caseload, humanitarian actors and Government should put in place a reliable and flexible registration system.
3. Each Sector to review the findings and recommendations with relevant government partners
4. Identify urgent humanitarian needs and agree on actions that the government and the humanitarian partners can do to address the needs
5. Develop Sector Response plan

Inter-Sector Mission to Adamawa (23-25 April 2018)

A meeting was held in Adamawa, to meet the state ISWG stakeholders to discuss how the state-level sector coordination could be improved to address gaps and challenges. Present during the meeting were participants from Maiduguri and the Host (Adamawa)

- Maiduguri/Abuja: The following sectors participated in the mission (CCCM/NFI/ES, FS and ER&L and OCHA).
- Yola: OCHA, FAO/ Food Security; IOM/UNHCRCCCM/Shelter, WHO/Health, Plan/Education, IRC/Nutrition, UNHCR/ Protection.

Joint recommendations:

1. Local Coordination – formalization of the Local Coordination Mechanism in Mubi.
2. More support, including funding, is needed to support national partners who can reach hard-to-reach areas to deliver assistance.
3. More support/guidance in early recovery, agriculture and livelihoods from ER&L and FS Sectors is requested.
4. Civil-military coordination: Advocating for the direct transfer of people extracted from the Sambisa forest direct to Borno instead of transferring them in Mubi transit center.
5. Humanitarian Hubs in Gulak, Madagali LGA.
6. Strengthened engagement with the OISWG

Mine Risk Education training opportunities by Danish Demining Group (DDG)

1. Training for Humanitarian Workers
2. Training for Beneficiaries
3. In and outside of Maiduguri; Tea break and venue rental can be covered by DDG.
4. If interested, send a request to Fatuma Abdi, at: re.manager@drc-nigeria.org stating the number of people you wish to train and your preferred date.
5. Upcoming sessions for FSS partners
6. The first session will take place in Maiduguri this Friday (25 May).
7. The same sessions will also be carried out in Damaturu (next week? TBC) and Mubi (first week of June? TBC) by DDG and FSS Adamawa and Yobe teams



6.	AOB None	
8.	CLOSING <ul style="list-style-type: none">The meeting was adjourned at 12:16 pm. The next meeting will be on 5th June (Tuesday) 2018, same time, same place.	

PARTNERS IN ATTENDANCE WERE: 25 partners, 39 individuals (7 Females and 32 Males) were in attendance.

1. ADRA
2. CAID
3. CRS
4. CRUDAN/Tearfund
5. DRC
6. ECHO
7. FINDEF
8. FSS
9. GREENCODE
10. HERWA CDI
11. IAF
12. IMC
13. INTERSOS
14. IRC
15. Life at Best Development Institute (LABDI)
16. MCRDF
17. NRC
18. SALIENT
19. Samaritan Care
20. SCI
21. UNDP
22. VSF
23. WFP
24. YIPDI
25. ZOA