

## MINUTES OF THE BORNO FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING

Location: OCHA meeting room (Block B)

Date: 06 November 2018

Time: 10:10am – 12:00pm

### 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 upcoming REACH Assessment in Hard to Reach (H2R) areas (20 min)
4. Updates on the Cadre Harmonisé October 2018 results (20 min)
5. Sector updates
  - a. Updates on HNO/HRP 2019 (15 min)
  - b. Key operational updates (15 min)
6. Partner updates (20 min)
  - a. Government stakeholders (MoA, PCNI, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, etc.)
  - b. Others
7. AOB (5 min)

### SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. Sector to share the presentation by REACH on H2R assessment
2. Sector to circulate the official CH communique and fiche report and breakdown at LGA level
3. Tearfund to share their market assessment in Michika and Madagali through the sector
4. Sector to follow up with relevant partners on fertilizer distribution during dry season agriculture campaign
5. AAH to share its rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri
6. Sector to follow up with SCI on HEA report and proposed training
7. Sector to follow up with NIRSAL to share revised proposal
8. Sector to reach out to AAP Working Group to support partners' feedback & complaint mechanism harmonization
9. Sector to share the revised "Linking Cooking Energy and Food Security" guidance notes and last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes

No	PROCEEDING	ACTION POINTS
1	<p><b>Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introductions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The meeting commenced at 10:10 am and followed by self-introductions.</li> <li>• 34 partners were in attendance, 51 individuals (10 Females &amp; 41 Males)</li> <li>• The meeting was chaired by the representative of the Permanent Secretary and co-chair by Sector Coordinator.</li> <li>• Change of meeting location due to anticipated nationwide strike though it did not take place in the end.</li> <li>• Introducing FSS new IMO – Alex Nwoko (<a href="mailto:alex.nwoko@fao.org">alex.nwoko@fao.org</a>)</li> </ul>	

2	<p><b>Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sector to share the presentation on the roll-out of WFP Transition Strategy – DONE</li> <li>2. Sector to share the presentation on Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS) and next steps by FAO and related resource materials – DONE</li> <li>3. Sector to identify partners who are conducting price monitoring for the joint monitoring initiative – DONE</li> <li>4. Sector to follow up with OCHA on organizing Project Module orientation for partners - DONE</li> <li>5. WFP to share the key Expanded Food Security Outcome Monitoring (EFSOM) findings with partners - DONE</li> <li>6. WFP to present their third-party monitoring (TPM) findings – Revised: instead of the TPM findings. The latest EFSOM findings were shared.</li> <li>7. Sector to organize an info session for partners to have a basic understanding of the Cadre Harmonize (CH) process – Two-day training took place during 19-20 October in Maiduguri.</li> <li>8. Sector to connect partners with livestock interventions with each other – Ongoing</li> <li>9. AAH to share its rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri - Pending</li> <li>10. Sector to follow up with SCI on HEA report and proposed training - Pending</li> <li>8. Sector to follow up with NIRSAL to share revised proposal – Pending</li> <li>9. Sector to reach out to AAP Working Group to support partners’ feedback &amp; complaint mechanism harmonization - Pending</li> <li>10. Sector to share the revised “Linking Cooking Energy and Food Security” guidance notes and last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes - Pending</li> </ol> <p>After the review, the minutes of the meeting held on 25 September was approved.</p>	<p>All pending items will form part of the action points for the next meeting.</p>
3	<p><b>Presentation on upcoming REACH Assessment in Hard to Reach (H2R) areas in Northeast Nigeria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The assessment aims at the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To identify cross-sectoral needs and vulnerabilities of internally displaced person (IDP) and host community populations in hard-to-reach areas.</li> <li>○ To provide up-to-date information on service provision and access in hard-to-reach areas.</li> <li>○ To generate information and represent main, geographic internal and out-of-country displacement patterns.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The timeline for the assessment - 1 year (starting in November 2018)</li> <li>• REACH is engaging with OCHA, partners and IOM to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure standardization and synergy.</li> <li>• The assessment will be conducted by involving people coming from H2R areas but NOT conducted in the H2R areas. The map in the presentation shows the data collection points.</li> </ul> <p>For the full presentation, please see at the link: <a href="https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/reach-presentation-hard-reach-h2r-areas">https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/reach-presentation-hard-reach-h2r-areas</a></p>	<p>The sector to share the presentation by REACH on its H2R assessment.</p>
4	<p><b>Updates on the Cadre Harmonisé October 2018 results</b></p> <p>The CH analytical framework was based on four common conceptual frameworks for food security, nutrition, and livelihoods analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk = f(Hazard, Vulnerability)</li> <li>2. Sustainable livelihoods framework</li> </ol>	<p>The sector to circulate the official CH communique and fiche report</p>

3. The four dimensions of food security
4. The UNICEF Nutrition conceptual framework

- Analysis process

Centers for October 2018 analysis	States assembled
Maiduguri	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe, Sokoto, Bauchi and Gombe
Sokoto	Zamfara, Kano, Kaduna, Kebbi, Katsina and Jigawa,
Minna	Niger, FCT, Benue, Taraba and Plateau
Abuja	Consolidation Workshop -The 16 States and FCT

State	CURRENT SITUATION				PROJECTED SITUATION			
	Population in Phase 3 - 5				Population in Phase 3 - 5			
	October 2017	March 2018	October 2018	Change compared to March 2018	Oct - 17 June to August 2018	Mar - 18 June to August 2018	Oct - 18 June to August 2019	Change
<b>BORNO</b>	1,575,414	1,481,205	835,772	↓ - 645,433	1,920,948	1,600,367	1,380,597	↓ - 219,769
<b>YOBE</b>	445,773	480,308	580,619	↗ 100,310	977,415	870,162	881,456	↓ 11,294
<b>ADAMAWA</b>	542,434	359,723	293,038	↓ - 66,685	794,633	515,005	473,550	↓ - 41,455
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,563,621</b>	<b>2,321,236</b>	<b>1,709,428</b>	<b>↓ -611,808</b>	<b>3,692,996</b>	<b>2,985,533</b>	<b>2,735,603</b>	<b>↓ - 249,931</b>

- The result of the CH analysis indicates that in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states, in total about 1,7 million people require emergency assistance in the current period of October to December 2018. During the projected period of June to August 2019, these figures are expected to increase to 2.7 million people should there be absence of resilience-driven interventions and humanitarian assistance.
- For the lean season (June-August) projection, traditionally, the number of food insecure people increases significantly during this time, as the majority of food insecure families in the BAY states are farmers, expected to run out of stock in the months before the harvest. During the 2018 lean season, the November 2017 CH projected that some 2.9 million people will be food insecure, while the November 2018 CH projection for the 2019 lean season is 2.7 million people. It is worth noting that the drop is fairly small despite efforts by humanitarian actors to increase livelihoods and resilience to shock. This slight drop in the projected numbers highlight the still fragile food security and nutrition condition of the vulnerable groups especially internally displaced people and returnees.
- Presentation of the CH result led to discussion on the following questions
  - What does the CH results tell us?
  - What are the implications?
  - What is our strategy going forward?
- Some draft recommendations below for partners' feedback and contributions:

- There is the continuing need for ongoing humanitarian assistance, i.e. cash/food and preventive nutrition programmes for those in the critical phases of food insecurity (level 3 and 4) and with no access to livelihood.
- Strengthen the resilience of populations under stress - phase 2.
- In the worst affected areas of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, sustained focus should also be, when relevant, on recovery and resilience interventions to promote self-reliance and prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season (April – August 2019).
- Ensure that farmers are supported to safely access to their farming land during all the agricultural cycle especially during the harvest period and support to reduce post-harvest losses.
- Support greater access to income generating activities, livelihoods, food markets, labor markets for all population groups especially vulnerable population including IDPs, refugees and returnees.
- As the causes of malnutrition are complex, sustained efforts to provide multisectoral responses that are integrated with food security, health, and WASH are critical to improving the nutrition situation.
- Sustainable and efficient policy framework to allow the The Government of Nigeria to advance humanitarian activities, especially in areas that are hard to reach.
- The Government of Nigeria would need to support further data collection exercise (ex: JANFSA) for use in the CH processes, possibly through tailored financial resources/allocation.

Feedback/inputs from partners:

- Need to promote and sustain the ongoing food, nutrition, livelihoods and resilience interventions, and in the process improve self-reliance and prevent further deterioration of food and nutrition security situation during the lean season (June-Aug 2019)
- Through advocacy at Federal and State level, ensure both farmers and herders are supported to ensure expanded access to safe and secure land and productive assets (partners give an example: e.g irrigation system), through the entire production cycle.
- Support increased access to IGAs (no matter agriculture or non-agriculture), livelihoods, food and labour markets for all population groups, especially women, vulnerable populations including IDPs, refugees and returnees.to support people to strengthen resilience against shock.
- The issue of quality/availability of data was raised again - The Government of Nigeria and partners would need to support data collection exercise to have quality data for use in the upcoming CH processes. (suggestion of strengthening institutional capacity building by a partner).
- Private sector engagement need to be implemented to enhance early recovery.
- Yobe state nutrition needs critical attention

Questions/Discussion:

- Another round of CH will be conducted in March 2019
- The projected figures will be used to inform FSS PiN and Targets for HRP 2019.
- Need for improving the quality and resources available for processing data for the CH Analysis and result. Some partners suggested that more institutional capacity building is needed.



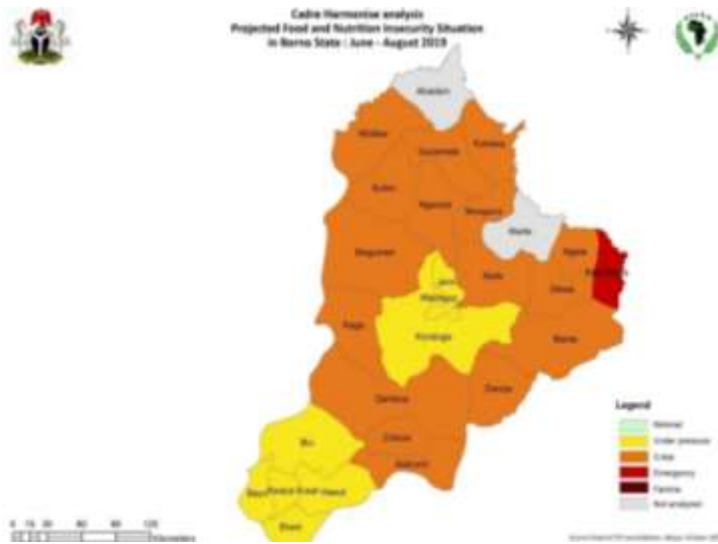
For the official fiche report released by GoN, please see at the link:  
<https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/fiche-report-cadre-harmonise>

For the CH October 2018 figure breakdown per LGA:



CH BAY states per  
LGA\_Final Nov\_2018

### Borno State

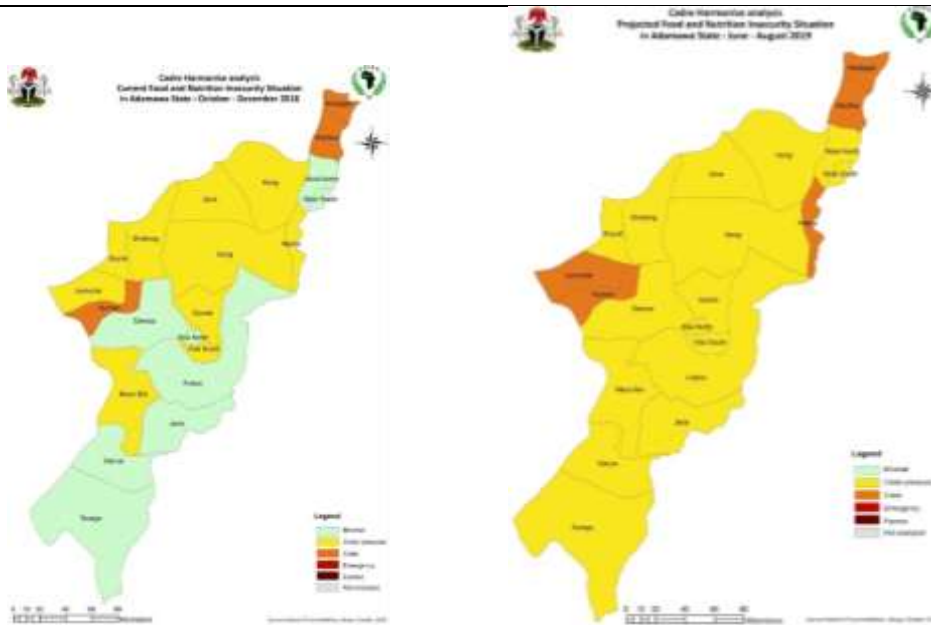


### Yobe State

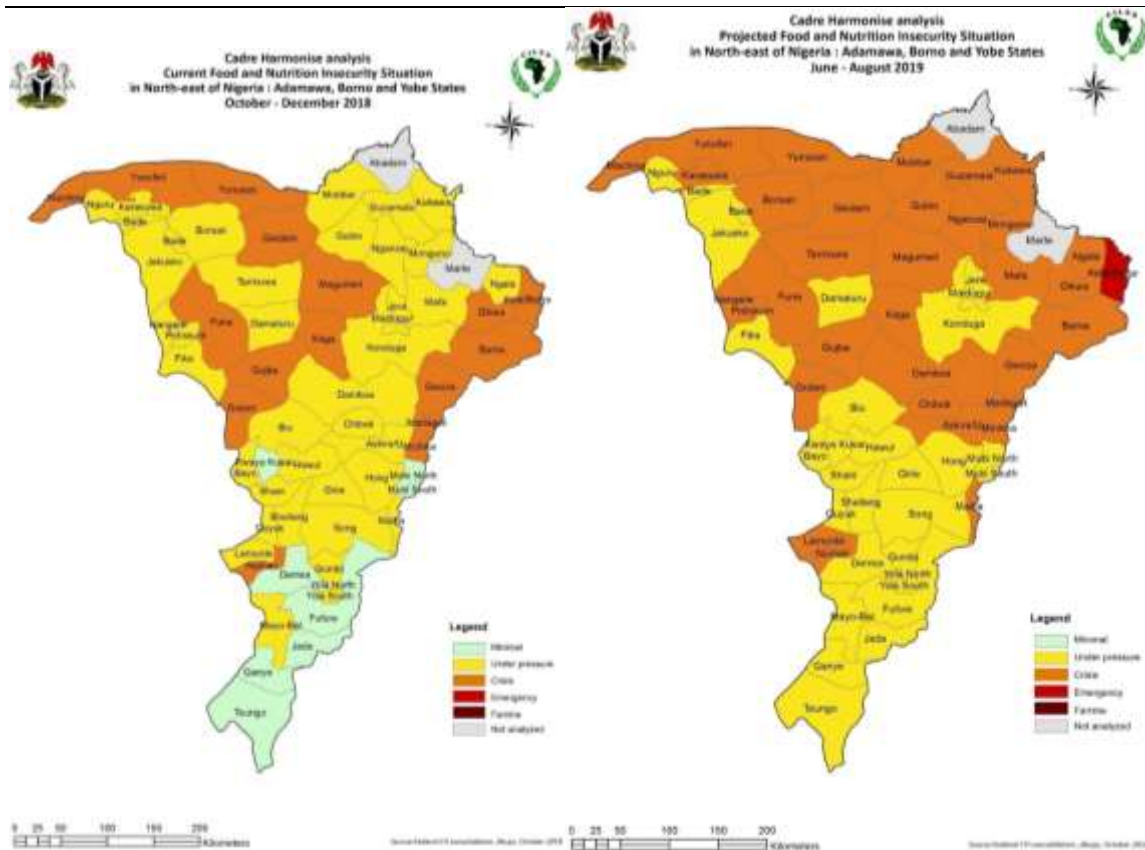




### Adamawa State



### North-East States





## 5 Sector Update

### Updates on HNO/HRP 2019

For a glance at FSS Need & Funding requirement for 2016 – 2019 (DRAFT)

- 20 projects (4 UN projects, 9 INGOs, 7 NNNGOs). Out of which - three joint projects

### Food Security: Needs, targets and requirements 2016 - 2019



To implement Centrality of Protection strategy, FSS partners are requested to:

- Include the Gender and Age Market (GAM) reference code
- Include accountability to affected populations (AAP) components in activities (Min. Explain how they set up their feedback and complaint mechanism)
- Incorporate protection mainstreaming components in activities, and indicate minimum of how many percentage of the total budget will be used towards protection mainstreaming activities.
- Indicate whether staff Code of Conduct addressing PSEA is in place and integrate commitment to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in the project design. (Min. they needed to explain whether they have Code of Conduct in place).

### Key Operational Updates

- New arrivals in Gajiram, Nganzai LGA
  - Food supply is an urgent need among the community residents.
  - Poverty was observed among the inhabitants. Launch of Income Generating Activities (IGA) and skill acquisition programs are urgently required among the female population.
  - Supply of NFI is important to the population and many do not have enough water storage items.
- Displacement due to NSAG attack in Mifa, Chibok LGA
  - The alleged population size: ~300 HH
  - Remaining population in Mifa ~129HH
  - The rest have fled to neighboring communities and Chibok Town.
  - Approximately 50% of the households were burned. AOG looted all food stuffs they could manage and burnt remaining food stocks as well as surrounding fields. The major population has their NFI's stolen, including some 60 bicycles were said to have been taken as well.

- Key informants explained only the men sleep on the border of the town in the evening where as women and children sleep along a river channel behind the community in open air. The community members have remained in this location despite the proximity to the Sambisa due to their dependency on the fertile lands.
- Immediate needs shall be addressed through the distribution of core relief items.
- There is urgent Food Security / Livelihood gaps that have developed through this attack as surrounding fields were burned whilst 70% of household lost all access to food stocks.
- Another priority would be to address WASH gaps through Hygiene promotion activities and installation of a borehole / hand pump.

#### NHF - Standard Allocation 2018 - FSS

Number of projects submitted by partners:	5
Total value of projects submitted, in US\$:	\$1,789,641
Number of projects recommended by the SRC:	4
Total value of projects recommended by SRC, in US\$:	\$1,600,000

#### Number of submitted proposals / Outcome of SRC evaluation

Type of Partner Organisation	Applied	Recommended	Percentage of funding (value, not project number) per stakeholder
United Nations	0	0	0
International NGO	2	1	31%
National/Local NGO	3	3	69%
Red Cross/Crescent Org	0	0	0

#### Sector Priority Activities, Locations & Estimated Beneficiary Numbers in this Allocation:

	Pulka	Gwoza	Bama	Damboa
Three-day wet feeding – 5,000 individuals	V			
Complementary cash for condiment & cooking fuel- 2,000 HH		V		
Distribution of FES (Fuel-Efficient Stove) – 11,200 HH	V	V	V	V
Training in production of FES – 2,250 individuals		V	V	V
Training in alternative energy technologies, e.g. briquetting – 2,600 individuals		V	V	V
<b>TOTAL: 11,200 HH (67,200 individuals)</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>5,700</b>
<b>50% women-headed; 20% youth/child-headed</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>HH</b>	<b>HH</b>

#### Good practices and lessons learned:

- Transparent SRC member nomination and engaging a wide range of sector partners helps ensure a smooth review process:
  - Sectoral programming/technical inputs: two UN agencies, two INGOs, one NNGO, Gender/Protection/AAP Advisor, SAFE WG Coordinator, Sector Coordinator.
  - Guidance on compliance and fund issues: OCHA-NHF as an observer.
- All projects demonstrated AAP, PSEA, Gender/GBV and Protection integration - Minimum of 5% of each project's budget designed for protection mainstreaming activities.
- Considering partners' existing capacity, to ensure that they can scale up effectively and expand the impact - Careful review on implications of a budget increase on the partners' capacities and delivery of service expected from the portfolio.
- Together with NHF, support more partners to engage in the eligibility process and the allocation.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen capacity of local partners to ensure that the proposal quality meets international standards.</li> <li>• Strengthening integrated multi-sector approach in partners’ programming and NHF process is key.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>Partners Update</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VSF</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Successfully distributed livestock and cash (N20, 000) (for fodders and feeds) to 1000 Households (HHs) in Borno (Konduga), Yobe (Tarmuwa) and Adamawa State (Mubi North).</li> <li>○ VSF also distributed 3000 agricultural inputs, 1000 to each state. The agricultural inputs included Mini-tractor (10 to each state), water pumps, liquid fertilizer, pesticides, seeds – onion, pepper )</li> <li>○ Farmers training to improve the usage of the inputs is ongoing.</li> <li>○ Lastly, distribution of agricultural input is still ongoing in Adamawa.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>ICRC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Plans to implement the following during the dry season (if security situation allows) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support around 6000-7500 HH in two cooperatives residing in Jere LGA - Fadama Farmers' Cooperative Union (FFCU) and Borno Agriculture Village Farmers' Cooperative Union (BAVCFU).</li> <li>▪ The package will be seeds ( Onion - 100g, Okra - 100g, Hot pepper - 50g, Sweet pepper - 50g), tools (Hoe, Rake, Spade, Watering can) and half a ration of food.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Tearfund &amp; CRUDAN</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In ASKIRA UBA (Oct 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash distribution for food support =N=21,190/hh - 268 HHs (1611 individuals)</li> <li>▪ Cash distribution for livestock at the rate of =N=27,140/hh: 120 HHs (720 individuals)</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ In GWOZA LGA (Nov 2018) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cash distribution for food support (2 rounds) at =N=40,320/HH - 500 HHs (3000 individuals)</li> <li>▪ They did not conduct market assessment in Gwoza before distribution, but assessments were done in LGAs closer to Gwoza i.e. Michika, Madagali</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>NRC update:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ NRC provide food assistance to 700HH in Jere and 210HH in Damasak</li> <li>○ NRC also provided Income Generating Activities(trainings on small scale IGA) for the following HHs various locations (1,000HH in total) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Jere – 120HH</li> <li>– Biu – 310HH</li> <li>– Hawul – 320HH</li> <li>– Damasak – 250HH</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Tearfund to share this market assessment through the sector</p>
<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>AOB - NONE</b></p>	
<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>CLOSING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the absence of any other business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:00pm.</li> <li>• Next regular fortnightly Borno FSS meeting will be on 20 November (Tuesday), same time and the location will be back to the usual MoANR meeting room.</li> </ul>	

**IN ATTENDANCE:** 34 partners in attendance, 51 individuals (10 females & 41 males)

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NGOs
1. M. O.A (Borno)	1. DRC	1. MCRDF
2. FAO	2. CRS	2. CCDRN
3. WFP	3. NRC	3. LPF
4. Ministry of Livestock	4. SCI	4. Samaritan Care
5. EU-ECHO	5. ZOA	5. LABI
6. OCHA	6. ACTED	6. IAF
7. UNDP	7. REACH	7. DHCBI
	8. TEARFUND	8. ICEED
	9. AAH	9. LHI
	10. Mercycorp	10. SAF
	11. CAID	11. SALIENT
	12. INTERSOS	12. YIPDI
	13. PUI	13. GREENCODE
		14. LETSAI