

MINUTES OF THE BORNO FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING

Location: Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), Conference Room

Date: 18 December 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 ACF's rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri, by ACF (15 min)
4. Sector updates
 - a. Key operational updates (10 min)
 - b. Updates on Cadre Harmonise March 2019 preparation (10 min)
 - c. Brief (make-up) presentation on Taking Actions to End Gender-based Violence through FSL interventions (10 min)
 - d. Updates on Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) results and next steps (15 min)
5. Partner updates (15 min)
 - a. Government stakeholders (MoA, PCNI, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, etc.)
 - b. Others
6. AOB (5 min)

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. Sector to share the presentation by ACF on rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri.
2. Sector to continue advocacy with the military to help ease up the access difficulty in fertilizer distribution.
3. Tearfund to share their market assessment in Michika and Madagali through the sector.
4. Sector to reach out to AAP Working Group to support partners' feedback & complaint mechanism harmonization.
5. Sector to share the revised "Linking Cooking Energy and Food Security" guidance notes and last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes.
6. Sector to follow up with SCI on proposed HEA training.

No	PROCEEDING	ACTION POINTS
1	<p>Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introductions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting commenced at 10:10 am and followed by self-introductions. • 28 partners were in attendance, 38 individuals (6 Females & 32 Males) • The meeting was chaired by the representative of the Permanent Secretary and co-chair by Sector Coordinator. • Introducing Ermias Beyene Mehari – FSS Co-Coordinator/NGO Co-lead. • The Co-Coordinator will work impartially with all members of the Food Security Sector and serve and represent the group as a whole (including partners and ultimately the affected population), not an agency. He will work in very close coordination with the Coordinator. Ermias will make courtesy visit to partners' offices. • The FSS federal and state level team - Michelle (coordinator), Ermias (co-coordinator), Leslie (deputy coordinator), Alex (information management officer), Odoyo (Yobe co-chair), Usman (Adamawa co-chair). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sector information management officer, Fisayo Jabarr, has ended his assignment with the FSS. 	
2	<p>Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sector to share the presentation by PCNI on its Multi-Sectoral Crises Recovery Project (MCRP) - DONE WFP and FAO to be re-invited to conduct the presentation on 16 Days of Activism to End Gender-based Violence – Full version circulated Partners to share their Partners Intervention Plan (PiP) for January to March 2018 with the Sector - DONE Partners to share with the Sector their Contingency Plan/Business Continuity Plan for 2019 Election - Ongoing The sector to strengthen supports to partners towards resolving any issue of duplication on ground - Ongoing Tearfund to share their market assessment in Michika and Madagali through the sector - Pending AAH to share its rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri - Today Sector to reach out to AAP Working Group to support partners’ feedback & complaint mechanism harmonization - Pending Sector to share the revised “Linking Cooking Energy and Food Security” guidance notes and last harmonization/targeting task force meeting notes - Pending Sector to follow up with SCI on proposed HEA training - Pending 	All pending items will form part of the action points for the next meeting.
3	<p>3. Presentation on ACF’s rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri, by ACF.</p> <p>The ACF representative presented ACF’s rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri.</p> <p>The RAM was therefore intended to provide a quick overview of the market situations in Gajiganna and Gajiram, to support the decision for a modality switch from GFD to Food Vouchers. The goal of this study was to determine the functionality of the markets at Gaigana and Gajiram, to enable informed decision to implement a Food Voucher modality to support the IDPs and some vulnerable members of the host communities with nutritious food to save life.</p> <p>The main objectives therefore were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the Impact of the crisis on purchasing power/demand and changes in consumer behavior in the targeted markets; Identify the Impact of the crisis on supply situation of the targeted markets; Identify the Impact of the crisis on prices of commodities in the markets; Identify the impact of the shock on the functionality of the markets; and, Evaluate the suitability of a voucher-based modality for food distribution for the targeted populations in the two locations. <p>The tool used was the Rapid assessment of Markets (RAM) Tool developed by the ICRC for the purpose. (<i>Rapid Assessment of Markets: Guidelines, ICRC, 2014</i>).</p> <p>Market Maps and Trader Analysis/Key Conclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Markets assessed included Gajiram and Gajiganna markets in Nganzei and Magumeri LGAs of the State. Key food commodities commonly used by the targeted population and, also commonly sold by the traders included: Maize, Millet, Rice, Sorghum and Beans. 	The sector to share the presentation by ACF on rapid markets assessment findings for Nganzai and Magumeri.

- Even though the markets had been completely destroyed, activities have started picking up, as a result of improved security, government support with structures and, traders personal efforts.
- The markets are also accessible to the targeted populations, who are also living either in IDP camps or host community within the towns.
- Demand for the key commodities has drastically reduced, as a result of the inability of the targeted population to buy
- Also there has been reduction in the supply of the commodities because of the reduced demands and in addition to the perceived fear of NSAG attack that might destroy their stocks.
- The prices of the key commodities have also increased tremendously (by 235.1%), as a result of the shock.
- However, traders have indicated their interest to supply more of the commodities if the demand side can be improved.
- Findings indicated that the respondents were familiar with the key food commodities assessed at the both markets as they were the common types generally consumed in the area.
- The respondents also showed that they were aware of food voucher system and, would prefer it to the GFD because it will provide them with more dietary options.

Questions/Discussions:

Questions:

Is there any assessment for other food sources except the staple food sources (e.g. milk, egg, poultry and nutritious food sources).

Answer:

ACF is doing other assessment that can help better improve the knowledge on impact of this food sources.

Comment:

Is there any intention from ACF to improve equal access to this vouchers in the areas where they are covering? This is to forestall any reactionary inflation when there are many vouchers chasing few goods.

Question: As seen in the market flow, there is break in flow in the demand and supply. Does the assessment cover supply and demand balance of the commodities? As well as the transportation actors to inform.

Answer: This is being factored in ACF response to also avoid the inflationary impact of a tilt in demand and supply factors.

Comment:

MRRR: Gajiram market is vital for improving food supply to beneficiaries in markets. There may be to need to engage with the security personnel to provide security on the market days.

There have been various market assessments done in 2017 and 2018. These assessments can be useful for secondary data analysis and mapping of assessment gaps.

	<p>For the full presentation, please see the link HERE</p>	
<p>4</p>	<p>Sector updates</p> <p>a. Key operational updates</p> <p><u>Access issue:</u> The trend of ongoing hostilities through out northern Borno and Yobe State continues unabatedly. The area around the lake and towards Cross Kauwa is more vulnerable, which has already affected displacement and humanitarian programming.</p> <p>Humanitarian Impact (related to the dynamics above)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Withdrawal of humanitarian personnel 2. Scale down of programming in areas north of Monguno 3. Temporary suspension of humanitarian operations 4. Preliminary feedback from partners indicates that thousands of people are being affected, including displacement <p>We see ongoing displacement from the surrounding areas into Monguno town where the reception center is already overwhelmed. (The displaced population also comes from the Monguno axis).</p> <p>ISWG Recommended Ways Forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy with high-level military command to share information in regards to security threats in a timely manner. • Decrease proximity to the military • Common position on operational modalities in areas north of Maiduguri/Stay and deliver <p>A “skeleton presence” (reduced presence of humanitarian partners) in Damasak was recommended by the military. This recommendation still stands. The ISWG requests to consider a re-assessment of Damasak to get more up-to-date information.</p> <p><u>Preparedness and Response Planning for the 2019 Election</u></p> <p>Key national dynamics to be aware of include: continued insecurity, the conflict, farmers-herders conflict, handling of sectarian issues.</p> <p>Key issues expected in 2019 in Borno state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued insecurity, lack of services and politically motivated displacement and attempts by politicians to politicize humanitarian response by staging campaigns at distribution points • Concerns related to reprisal attacks against voting communities by NSAGs, increased attacks by NSAGs <p>Key potential impacts on humanitarians might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politicization of assistance • Programming disruptions 	

- Impact/influence on humanitarian presence in the north-east, including as a result of insecurity, access restrictions
- Negative rhetoric against humanitarians

An Inter-Sector Preparedness and Response Plan will be developed by ISWG in coordination with the Inter-Agency Working Group on Elections:

1. To ensure planning and multi-sector preparedness activities for a sustained principled response with a minimum presence throughout the elections (including pre- and post- periods); and
2. To ensure scaled-up multi-sector response activities that are in line with identified humanitarian risks of the elections (including pre- and post- periods).
3. The following elements will be incorporated: Increased advocacy, engagement; Preparedness actions (Pre-position relief items, logs prep); Response coordination-minimum presence; Response planning for affected populations
4. Key locations: Michika (Adamawa), Bama, Gwoza, Pulka, Monguno, Ngaa, Gajiram, Goniri (Yobe)

It is important to differentiate between the various elements that will take part of election planning, namely 1) Security Plans (each organization likely has their own plan); 2) Business Continuity Plans (each organization has their own plan); and 3) Plans that are developed in response to possible humanitarian impacts.

We will need to particularly look at the following with food assistance partners:

- Be timing distributions differently (double rations to avoid potential disturbances)
- Planning core staff to keep lifesavings activities going
- Communication with Communities – sensitization on any change of plan...
- How to deal with non-humanitarian aid
- How to deal with campaigning at distribution sites
- How to deal with payment from politicians at distribution sites.

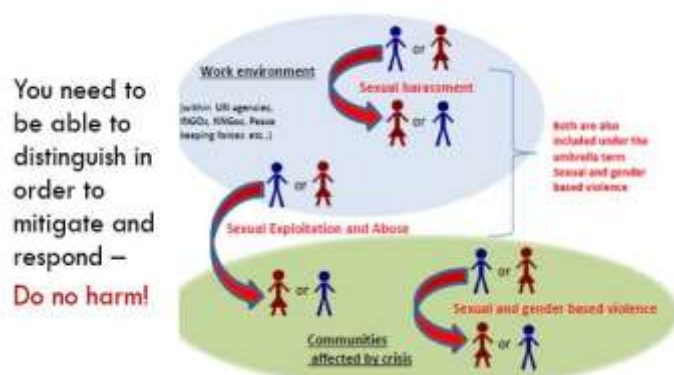
b. Updates on Cadre Harmonise March 2019 preparation

- An action from the October CH 2018 was for MoANR to initiate discussions with the Permanent Secretary of Agriculture, in securing an office space for the Borno CH cell members.
 - This has been achieved, the Permanent secretary has graciously approved and allocated an office primarily for the CH team.
 - In view of this the Ministry of Agriculture is soliciting the support in the set-up of the office. A formal request to WFP and FAO is being prepared.
- A team of 15 members would be constituted, drawn from different ministries within the state government units and representatives from local NGO's. The new CH Coordinator will be selected among them.
- The outgoing CH Coordinator-Mr Samuel Mbaya has retired. A suggestion was made as to having Mr Sam on board for a short while on consultation basis, to ensure proper transfer of institutional knowledge and experience he has of the Borno CH process. To this end, there will be need in providing technical support and training to build the capacity of the new cell members

c. Brief (make-up) presentation on Taking Actions to End Gender-based Violence through FSL interventions

The presentation was geared towards sensitizing partners on the need to actively implement and end GBV both in work place and humanitarian response. Key messages on SH and SEA prevention and response measures:

- Do not remain silent/Speak up/ Report breaches/ Cooperate with investigations into sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Set-up of clear procedures and complaints mechanisms to enable reporting and investigation fully and promptly of SH and SEA.
- Handling complaints respectfully and in a timely matter – following established procedures.
- Promote the implementation of the Code of Conduct/Familiarize with the Code of Conduct and sign it.
- Sensitization of staff, partners and communities on the Code of Conduct.
- Beneficiaries to be informed on reporting and investigation procedures and mechanisms.
- Sensitizing the community about their rights (raising awareness);
- Engaging the community in monitoring SEA risk, in prevention and reporting strategies, and encouraging community reporting.
- Developing complaints handling procedures for communities, staff and other personnel to report incidents;
- Developing investigation procedures and capacity.
- Ensuring disciplinary actions and sanctions.
- Establishing and implementing a victim assistance mechanism





BASIC CONCEPTS RELATED TO GBV

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

- Sexual abuse is actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature by force or under unequal conditions.
- Sexual exploitation is any abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes; this includes profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.

<http://www.pseataaskforce.org/en/overview>

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GBV, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE AND SEXUAL HARASSEMENT?

- Sexual exploitation and abuse is a form of gender-based violence.
- SEA occurs when a position of power (such as being a staff member of an NGO) is used for sexual purposes against a beneficiary or vulnerable member of the community.
- Sexual harassment occurs when differences in power are abused between staff members (verbally, through touch, use of inappropriate images, etc.).

Safety in workplace and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse

- **N.B: Exchange of money, employment, goods or beneficiary assistance for sexual services is prohibited.**
- Sexual exploitation and abuse in food assistance and agriculture interventions can take the following forms: Sex for food assistance, agricultural seeds, fertilizers and tools, livestock (animal, vaccination and medication), cash-based transfers (CBTs), Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE), fresh voucher and others interventions.

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

- From paper to real life implementation.
- How to CONTEXTUALIZE all the guideline/info
- Joint analysis and advocacy regarding the impact of restrictions on civilians' freedom of movement
- More attention is needed on housing, land, and property rights
- Support partners to improve the following areas together:
 - Referral pathways for GBV and Child Protection cases.
 - Protection questions in post distribution monitoring activities.
 - PSEA focal point within FSS member organizations.
 - Code of Conduct template and IEC materials on SEA Do's and Don'ts.
 - Contextualized guidance on Child Protection in the context of NE Nigeria.
 - Guidance on Complaint and Feedback Mechanism.

For the full presentation, please see at the link:
<https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/joint-presentation-16-days-activism-end>

d. Updates on Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) results and next steps (15 min)

CCPM is a self-assessment of cluster performance against the 6 core cluster functions and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP):

- support service delivery
- inform the HC/HCT's strategic decision-making
- strategy development
- monitor and evaluate performance
- capacity building in preparedness and contingency planning.
- Advocacy
- + section on Accountability to Affected Populations

The CCPM is a country-led process, supported by Global Clusters and OCHA and can be applied by both Clusters and sectors.

CCPM in steps



According to Nigeria CCPM response analysis in mid-May (approx. 30 responses) - areas that need improvement:

- Preparing needs assessments and analysis of gaps (across and within Clusters, using information management tools as needed) to inform the setting of priorities
- Identifying and finding solutions for (emerging) gaps, obstacles, duplication and cross-cutting issues
- Developing sectoral plans, objectives and indicators that directly support realization of the overall response's strategic objectives
- Clarifying funding requirements, helping to set priorities, and agreeing Cluster contributions to the HC's overall humanitarian funding proposals
- Advocacy

Specific feedback:

- Meeting venue condition to improve, especially during the summer time
- Encourage NGOs to actively participate in the sector operation
- More participatory, including during the meetings
- Sector team to visit more partner organizations/field visits
- Capacity building of partners
- Need to strengthen sectoral advocacy

<p>5</p>	<p>Partner updates (15 min)</p> <p>a. Government stakeholders (MoA, PCNI, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, etc.)</p> <p>SEMA: SEMA commented on the estimations presented as hard to reach area populations. For instance, Guzamala, Askira Uba, Kala Balge, Kaga & Marte LGA has some wards with no individuals. There are also pockets of locations with people who are farming but not residing in those places.</p> <p>SEMA is suggesting that they are consulted in identifying/selecting beneficiaries to ensure people in dire need of assistance are the ones receiving them. This is also very important to avoid duplication of efforts.</p> <p>b. Others</p> <p>FAO: FAO is still unable to distribute fertilizers. FAO is seeking the assistance of the state government and FSS in ensuring fertilizer distribution to people who have received seeds.</p> <p>Comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considering the hindrance in fertilizer distribution, SEMA encourage partners to advocate for organic manure while stakeholders work on securing access for fertilizer distribution. - Presentation/communication by the MoA on NPK to the military to help change their security perception of NPK fertilizer is suggested. <p>INTERSOS: They have reached Damasak area for food distribution but not all areas due to security challenges (cases of EOD). According to INTERSOS CCCM, there is a huge influx into the Damasak area. There is drop in food distribution from WFP/INTERSOS for food distribution in Ngala from 50000 to 20000. Ngala beneficiaries have complained on poor yield from the seeds they cultivated and hence may not be able to sustain food supply.</p> <p>Comment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEMA advised seed distribution partners to regularly perform seed and soil viability assessment in specific areas before future seed distribution. - Post-harvest assessments are needed to understand whether the drop in food assistance leads to negative impact. 	<p>Sector to continue advocacy with the military to help ease up the access difficulty in fertilizer distribution.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>AOB – In the absence of any other business, the meeting adjourned at noon. The next regular fortnightly Borno FSS meeting will be on 08 January (Tuesday), 10am, MoARD</p>	

IN ATTENDANCE: 28 partners were in attendance, 38 individuals (6 Females & 32 Males)

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NGOs
1. M. O. A. (Borno)	1. DRC	1. CCDRN
2. FAO	2. CRS	2. LPF
3. WFP	3. NRC	3. ICEED
4. UNDP	4. ZOA	4. LABI



5. SEMA	5. AAH	5. CMCAEF
6. MRRR	6. INTERSOS	6. SALIENT
7. OCHA	7. ADRA	7. MCN
8. ECHO	8. ACTED	8. GERI
		9. <u>FINDEF</u>
		10. TWB
		11. IDS
		12. HARAF