

MINUTES OF THE AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS WORKING GROUP MEETING

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

Date: May 15, 2019

Time: 02:07 pm – 03:27pm

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. Experience sharing on non-agriculture Cash for Work activities to inform harmonization efforts between FSL and ER&L partners, by Early Recover & Livelihood (ER&L) Sector (20 min)
4. Presentation on organic farming practices, natural crop protection, preservation and storage, by Justice Development Peace & Health Programme (JDPH) - (20 Minutes)
5. Discussion on 2019 rainy season partner seed distribution plans and coordination (30 min)
 - a) Ward-level coordination
 - b) Scheduled distribution date
 - c) Composition of kits
 - d) Existing Food Assistance partners for collaboration
6. AOB (5 min)

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. Sector to organize a proposed recommendations and lessons Learned workshop between partner involved in micro/kitchen/backyard gardening (including FAO, AAH, NRC and SCI)
2. FAO to share LGA-level post-harvest assessment findings for Borno State
3. Sector to share Seed Voucher and Seed Fair guidance notes with partners for further comments
4. Partners to provide the pending information including variety of inputs to be distributed and also detailed information up to ward and community level, including the households targeted and distribution dates.
5. Sector to facilitate partner coordination in “hot spot” locations where there are multiple seed distribution partners
6. Sector to share a map indicating seed distribution plan by location.

NO	PROCEEDINGS	ACTION
1.	Welcome, Introduction and Opening Remarks The meeting was led by the Chair of the Borno Food Security Sector (FSS). The meeting commenced at 2:07pm and followed by self-introductions.	
2.	Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting (5 min) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sector to invite Early Recovery and Livelihoods Sector to share their CfW activities and related harmonization efforts – Done 2. Sector to organize a proposed recommendations and lessons Learned workshop between partner involved in micro/kitchen/backyard gardening (including FAO, AAH, NRC and SCI) – Pending 3. FAO to share LGA-level post-harvest assessment findings for Borno State – pending 	Pending items from the meeting will be part of the action points for next meeting



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Sector to update the seed distribution table based on the feedback/additional inputs from partners and including food assistance partners to encourage food/seed twin-track approach - Done. 5. Sector to facilitate partner coordination in “hot spot” locations where there are multiple seed distribution partners – Ongoing. 6. Sector to share Seed Voucher and Seed Fair guidance notes with partners for further comments – pending. 7. Sector to reshare the presentation on the use of Neem as organic pest control Done. 8. Sector to share a map indicating seed distribution plan by location – Pending. 9. JDPH to share their experience in organic farming - Done. <p>After the review, the minutes of the meeting held on 15 May was adopted.</p>	
<p>3.</p>	<p>Experience sharing on non-agriculture Cash for Work activities to inform harmonization efforts between FSL and ER&L partners, by Early Recover & Livelihood (ER&L) Sector</p> <p>The Early Recovery Sector shared their experience through the UNDP.</p> <p>The UNDP supported non-agriculture CFW projects started in March 2017 in Ngwon about 35kms from Maiduguri. Ngwon had been attacked several times. This was a model village where UNDP through the community built 300 houses, 288 market stalls, car garage, police stations, school, 3 bore holes, solar power batteries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDPs were the main participants to work. The aim was to inject cash to into the economy. • Payments started with 1,000 Naira per day for unskilled workers, 1,500 Naira per day for skilled workers and 2,000 Naira per day for supervisors • After 3 to 4 months, the community requested for an additional amount. UNDP consulted with MRRR and workers and the additional amount is requested to cover would cover meals and also partially transportation of workers to the site if needed. After consultations, the increased to 2,000 for labourers, 2,500 for skilled workers including carpenters, iron benders etc and 3,000 for supoervisors. There were about 500 workers overall. <p>The second project was urban waste management which had 5 pilot projects in MMC to on drainage system and managemet of solid waste, from the immediate community and camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RedRose payment platform was used. About 1,100 people took part from 5 locations in town. Most of them were a mixture of host community and IDPs.They were aslo paid 2,000 daily and supervisors 5,000 n per day. • Red Rose had cards for every one. They had to clock in every morning and it was programmed in such a way that they all had to work 6 hours per day to qualify to be paid for the day. This system captured pictures, background of work location, time clocked in and GPS daily for the workers. 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system sum up automatically and calculates itself per day and workers get paid at the bank. Many people were compelled to open a bank account. This increased bankable people. • Payment platform depended entirely on the internet, so areas of no network, this could not work. The solution was to resort to timesheets, and payments were made in cash. • CFW was embeded into the contract for ease of contracts. For gender mainstreaming, about 30% – 40% were ensured to be women. In cases where people could not do heavy manual labour, they at least provided food and water to those working. Workers were also picked from the same community where the public assets like schools, health centres and roads etc are being rehabilitated. • In some areas, security remains a significant challenge. <p>Discussions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were vulnerable and physically unfit people taken care of? UNDP confirmed that only people who could do manual labour were the ones taken since this work requires those who can work. • Government, particularly MRRR, was involved in the payments and coordinating payments. There was no CFW PDM done thereafter at the moment. • Did working on police stations affect humanitarian impartiality? When military clears positions and moves away, police which is civil authorities takes over without a structure, that is why the police station constructions come up. • Projects were chosen according to the interest of the community. 	
<p>4.</p>	<p>Presentation on organic farming practices, natural crop protection, preservation and storage, by Justice Development Peace & Health Programme (JDPH)</p> <p>Organic farming is a sustainable system of farming practice where by only plants and animal materials are used as fertilizer for plant growth and development. It helps in providing liming material which reduces soil acidity, improve soil structure and texture, improve soil PH, increase water holding capacity and percolation in the soil, increase the activity of microorganism in the soil and make available the necessary nutrients required for plant growth and development, hence the need for organic natural liquid fertilizer.</p> <p><u>Organic fertilizer:</u></p> <p>There are three types of organic natural liquid fertilizer namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid leguminous: These involves the use of silage materials such as that of groundnut and beans roughages which are dried under anaerobic condition. • Organic reserve: These involve the use of both vegetable materials (weed) which grow with broad leaves and organic solid manure. • Organic liquid manure from cow dung, goat, sheep and poultry dropping. <p>Plants assimilate organic liquid fertilizer very fast because they contain macro-nutrients required by plants in large quantity.</p>	



Preparation of vegetative fertilizer with organic reserves or leguminous materials of silages e.g. Groundnut and beans.

- Collect raw materials to $\frac{3}{4}$ level of a drum or a big rubber container.
- Add ashes which serves as protector and provider of other necessary minerals for plant growth, put up to eight to ten measures of ashes and make sure you perceive no irritating smell. If not add till you perceive no odor.
- Keep the combination under shade and turn it after every two days, cover it half way to allow flow of ventilation.
- After one week the vegetable liquid fertilizer is ready for use.

Application:

- Apply the solution for the first time within 3 days of preparation
- Apply the solution using the ring method under the crop
- Or use the spray method, dilute the concentration with more water of about 10 litres after removing the Chaves and filter the solution
- Spray up to 5 times per week intervals to obtain satisfactory results either in the late evening before the dews fall on the crops or early in the morning hours when the dews are about to dry up.

Preparation of organic natural liquid fertilizer from animal dung and poultry droppings.

Materials:

- Collect cow dung, horse, sheep, goat or poultry droppings.
- Obtain a fairly used Sack
- Obtain a drum or other big stable container
- Ashes

Preparation:

- Fill dung /droppings in the bag/sack to $\frac{3}{4}$ full, tie it properly
- Perforate sack with an iron or a piece of wood
- Hang sack into the container and make sure that it does not touch the sides and bottom of the drum or rubber container
- Fill the drum $\frac{3}{4}$ with water
- Add enough ashes of 8-10 measures into the water. This should be constantly observed throughout the period of production because the ashes help in removing the macro nutrients required by plants in large quantity in to the water.
- Shake the bag 2-3 times a day
- Shake the bag every morning and evening to allow the valuable ingredients of the animal dung or poultry droppings to come out in to the water
- This should be done for 14 days
- The bag/sack size will reduce considerably as the valuable ingredients dropped in to the water.

Natural Crop Protection

Natural crop protections are simply natural ways in which farmers adopt in order to protect their crops from being damaged by pest and diseases such as biting and chewing, piercing and sucking and boring insects, fungal, Bacteria and nematode diseases.



The use of various solutions

Chili-pepper (Hot pepper)

The ripe fruits have insecticide properties and the effective substances are higher in the skin and in the seeds.

Effective range: It is a stomach poison insecticide repellent, antifeedant, nematocidal and it serves as fumigant. Chili pepper control crops from different types of insects in the field and stores. Examples of such insects are ants, aphids, caterpillars, rice weevils, maize weevils, bean beetle etc.

Ingredients

- Two handfuls dried chilies hot pepper
- Five liters of water
- Soft duck soap, the size of a matchbox
- One tin tomato cup of wood ash

Methods:

- Pound chilies and mix with 5 liters of water and wood ash
- Soak overnight
- Dissolve soft duck soap in little warm water and mix with the chilies, wood ash and filter the solution

Application:

- Apply immediately
- Apply in the early morning hours and late in the evening (sunset)
- Spray with a whisk, broom or a knapsack sprayer on the crops or pour carefully where cutworms are effective
- Repeat after 5 days
- This solution is very effective for fruit tree crops.

Tobacco leaf

The leaves and stalks are the parts used in crop protection. The highest concentration of nicotine is present in the stalks and leaf ribs

Effective Range:

Contact stomach and respiratory poison, insecticide repellent, fungicidal, acaricidal. Example of such insects are aphids, stem borers, grain weevils, caterpillars ticks, mites, cabbage worm and leaf curl virus

Ingredients

- 1kg of bruised tobacco stalks and leaves
- 15litres of water
- Soft duck soap, two of a matchbox size
- 2 tin tomato cup of wood ash

Method

- Pound the bruised tobacco stalk and leaves and mix it in 15 liters of water



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soak it overnight • Dissolve soft duck soap in little warm water and mix it with the tobacco, wood ash and filter the solution <p>Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply immediately in the early morning hours or late evening and spray with a broom or a knapsack sprayer on the crops • Repeat after 5 days <p>Beans and wheat which are treated with solution prepared from tobacco are almost completely protected against rust diseases. As a preventive measure against the leaf curl virus which is carried to green pepper, bean, beniseed and ground nut leaf by Thrips (Class-Insecta). young plants in the seed-beds are dusted with tobacco powder before being transplanted out in the field.</p> <p><u>Favorable Neighborhood Cultures</u></p> <p>When a field contain one plant species, its pests are able to develop, proliferate very fast but if many species are intercropped, the spread and multiplication of the pest associated with one plant is restricted due to the presence of other species. Certain plants also produce odors which repel pests and these plants can be grown in association with crops. Ex: Maize intercropped with tobacco. When maize is intercropped with tobacco, it helps in interrupting the spread of stem borers which is commonly found in cereal crops like maize, sorghum, millet etc.</p>	
5.	<p>Discussion on 2019 rainy season partner seed distribution plans and coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSS partners thanked partners for sharing info on seed distribution planning. Printed copies of seed distribution copies were shared with all partners on the table to enhance coordination in the meeting so as to avoid duplication. This soft copy updated version had been shared as well. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The latest sheet includes contacts added so as to increase coordination. ○ Monthly Food Assistance partners presented in the respective locations had also been added. Seed distribution planning is encouraged to be linked to food assistance to ensure that farmers do not use the seed for unintended purposes. ○ Access to land again was emphasized by the sector. Partners were encouraged to ensure that they confirm all farmers targeted for seed distribution have access to land. ○ Partners were aksed if they were facing any fertilizer challenges. Non reported a challenge so far. The Chair mentioned that if partners face a challenge with movement of fertilizer, they should report it to him. ○ Where there are only vegetables to be distributed, other partners may provide support for staple crop planting if land is available. • CRS starting seed distribution the week of 20-25 May. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MoANR updated that registration of farmers for vegetables and poultry is ongoing by NEMA/MoANR in Biu, Chicbok, Askira/Uba, Gwoza Bama, Gubio, Magumeri, Monguno, and Nganzai. Lists to be verified and they will share all the information with partners. MoANR, NEMA, SEMA and FADAMA are all supporting the activity. MRRR was also welcomed and had nothing particular to report for now. 	
6.	<p>AOB: None</p> <p>CLOSING: With no other business, the meeting adjourned at 3:27pm. The next meeting will be on 29 May (Tue) in MoANR.</p>	

Partners in Attendance: 26 Partners - 39 individuals (8 females, 31 males).

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NNGOs
1. FMARD	2. ZOA	3. CCDRN
4. WFP	5. AAH	6. JDPH
7. UNDP	8. ADRA	9. Smiling Harts Initiative
10. IOM	11. Mercy Corps	12. Herwa CDI
13. NCFMIDP	14. CRS	15. Young Aid International
16. MRRR	17. SCI	18. GREENCODE
19. FAO	20. SI	21. SAF
22. MOA	23. CARE	24. CBM
25. CWG		26. IDS