

## MINUTES OF THE FOOD SECURITY SECTOR AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS TASKFORCE MEETING

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

**Date: January 31, 2018**

**Time: 02:10 pm – 02:50pm**

### 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 how to identify grains/beans treated by Sniper
4. Partners' updates on ongoing dry season interventions (20 min)
5. Partners' discussions on last rainy season harvest and early planning for the next rainy season (25 min)
6. AOB (5 min)

### SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. Sector to invite NiMET present the seasonal rainfall forecast for 2019.
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). This will happen in February
3. Sector to consult FAO on any crop development comparison analysis between 2017 and 2018 and share to better inform the sector members
4. UNDP to share its monthly updates and quarterly PDM report with sector partners

NO	PROCEEDINGS	ACTION
1.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Welcome, Introduction and Opening Remarks</b></p> <p>The meeting commenced at 10:10 am and followed by self-introductions. 20 partners were in attendance, 31 individuals (8 Females &amp; 23 Males). The meeting was led by the chair and supported by the Deputy Coordinator and Co-Coordinator.</p>	
2.	<p><b>Review of action points and approval of minutes of the previous meeting (5 min)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sector to share more information on how to identify grains/beans treated by Sniper - DONE</li> <li>- Sector to organize proposed recommendations and lessons Learned workshop between partner involved in micro/kitchen/backyard gardening (including FAO, AAH, NRC and SCI). This will happen in February – PENDING</li> <li>- Sector to consult FAO on any crop development comparison analysis between 2017 and 2018 and share to better inform the sector members - PENDING</li> <li>- UNDP to share its monthly updates and quarterly PDM report with sector partners - PENDING</li> <li>- Sector to organize a visit to Borno MoA drip irrigation factory for partners who are interested – DONE</li> </ul>	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6. Sector to gather more details on considerations/conditions for farmers to access the family-drip irrigation kits from the Borno State factory - DONE</li> <li>- 7. CRS to share any lessons learned and challenges from their ongoing compost activities - DONE</li> </ul> <p>After the review, the minutes of the meeting held on 16 Jan. was adopted.</p>	
<p>3.</p>	<p><b>Presentation summary on how to identify grains/beans treated by Sniper</b></p> <p>The presentation was based on the statement of the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute (NSPRI) on awareness raising following the indiscriminate use of the chemical in the storage of beans that have been identified. Some grain merchants have resorted to the indiscriminate use of chemicals such as synthetic chemicals e.g. organophosphates (such as DDVP), pyrethroids (such as Permethrin, Deltamethrin) and some already banned class of chemicals (organochlorides such as gammalin etc.) for the storage of beans, which has led to sicknesses, diseases and even death of consumers.</p> <p><b>a. STORAGE WITHOUT CHEMICALS</b></p> <p><b>Hermetic Storage:</b> This technology works on the principle of exclusion of oxygen gas from the storage environment. Hermetic storage facilities are air-tight storage structures which can be flexible or rigid and require no synthetic chemical application.</p> <p><b>Cold - shock treatment:</b> Even if the beans have been infested as do occur along the value chain, the infested beans can be placed in air-tight containers and placed under freezing conditions (such as home freezers) as cold shock treatment. This method kills all life stages of the insect within four (4) days. Thereafter, the beans can be removed, sieved, aired and kept in air-tight containers under ambient condition.</p> <p><b>Diatomaceous Earth (DE)/Inert Dust:</b> Another approach is to use a diatomaceous earth formulation otherwise called inert dust. DE branded products are safe, non-toxic products marketed in dust formulation whose effectiveness to kill insects is through its physical contact presence.</p> <p><b>Inert Atmosphere System:</b> Another approach to grains storage and in particular beans without the use of the chemical is through the inert atmosphere system (IAS). The principle of this technology is to deprive the insect pest access to oxygen by replacing the air in the storage environment with nitrogen gas.</p> <p><b>b. STORAGE WITH CHEMICALS</b></p> <p><b>Chemical Application:</b> For long term storage of beans, synthetic chemicals (organophosphates, pyrethroids) can be applied as well as for empty space storage structure fumigation. The use of appropriate chemicals for grain storage is not harmful rather it's the improper use by untrained operators. The situation in the country has been that these chemicals are applied indiscriminately without due regards usually by ill-</p>	



	<p>informed grain merchants. The proper actions are that the procedure for use of appropriate chemicals be performed by experts under safety precautions.</p> <p><b>For the consumers, the following precautions should be observed:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If you see that the grain is dusty and choky or has an offensive odour or strange smell that is not peculiar to the grains, it may suggest that synthetic chemical might have been used. Be careful.</li> <li>2. Grains should be par-boiled, decanted and washed before final cooking. This will significantly reduce high levels of the chemical used to a safe limit for consumption.</li> <li>3. Grains bought for consumption should be kept at home for two weeks before consumption, thereafter follow step 2 above for the recommended cooking procedure.</li> <li>4. Any neat beans in the market without living insects and holes are likely to be having an active insecticide. To ascertain this, place a few insects (e.g. ants) on the grains and leave for 2-4 days. If they die, it confirms the presence of a chemical.</li> <li>5. NSPRI warns that if you are in doubt about the safety of any food, please avoid it. It is better to be hungry than to be late.</li> </ol> <p><b>Discussions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is estimated that farmers normally loose almost 30% of their harvest to post-harvest losses.</li> <li>• The clean seeds on the market may have been treated by experts with safety instruction in mind. It is not that all clean seeds are suspects.</li> <li>• Tripple layered nylons storage bags (PICS bag) have been promoted by Borno MoA for cowpea storage.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>4.</b></p>	<p><b>Partners' updates on ongoing dry season interventions (20 min)</b></p> <p><b>ICRC:</b> For ongoing dry season activity, ICRC is providing vegetable seeds to almost 8,500 farmers in Jere and MMC. They are almost completing post-distribution monitoring. By the next meeting, they will have some prelim info to share.</p> <p><b>FAO/WFP:</b> FAO/WFP joint project: FAO is distributing seeds while WFP provides food assistance in Jere, Konduga, Bama, Damboa, Gwoza and Ngala.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Partners' discussions on last rainy season harvest and early planning for the next rainy season (25 min)</b></p> <p><b>ICRC:</b> For 2019 rainy season - 5 LGAs are the target locations: Kukawa, Mobbar, Jere, Monguno, and MMC). ICRC are in the process of conducting an assessment for the main rainy season activities and seed procurement for the rain season is underway.</p>	<p>Sector to invite NiMET present the seasonal rainfall forecast for 2019.</p>



	<p><b>FAO:</b> In the process of finalizing their report for the last rainy season. Once ready they will share it.</p>	
6	<p><b>AOB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HLP (Housing, Land and Property) Sub-Working Group (under Protection Sector) has offered to organize a training on HLP for FSS partners in mid-March, we will share more details/how to nominate in the coming weeks.</li> <li>Partners are encouraged to share ideas/suggestions on what they would like to include in the agenda in the next meeting.</li> </ul> <p><b>CLOSING:</b> With no other business, the next meeting adjourned at 2:50Pm. Due to the election, the next TF meeting will be postponed until further notice.</p>	

**Partners in Attendance:** 20 Partners - 31 individuals (8 females, 23 males).

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NGOs
1. M. O. A. (Borno)	2. CRS	3. IBCCN
4. FAO	5. ZOA	
6. WFP	7. ADRA	
8. UNDP	9. INTERSOS	
10. SEMA	11. CARE	
12. MRRR	13. TEARFUND	
14. VSF	15. NRC	
16. MCRP	17. MERCY CORPS	
18. EU (SCEUBS)	19. PLAN	
20. ICRC		