

MINUTES OF THE BORNO FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING

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

Date: 02 July 2019

Time: 10:05 am – 11: 45 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. Updates on Translator Without Borders (TWB) services (10 min)
4. Presentation on Cadre Harmonize analysis - June update (15 min)
5. Presentation and consultation on WFP caseload readjustment, by WFP (20 min)
6. Discussion on FSL-related complaint and feedback referral pathway and tools, by WFP (15 min)
7. Sector updates (20 min)
8. Partner updates (15 min)
 - a. Government stakeholders (MoA, PCNI, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, NCFRMI, etc.)
 - b. Others
9. AOB (5 min)

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. Sector to invite partners using per HH approach to share experience following the presentation by partners using per capita approach.
2. Sector to invite the National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO) to the sector meeting
3. Sector with support from partners to revise the harmonization and targeting guidance notes
4. Sector to reach out to the government and partners regarding providing support to the IDPs in the 5 informal settlements in MMC where rapid assessments were done recently and indicating critical need for food assistance
5. Sector to follow up with TWB on collaboration to support FSS partners.
6. Sector to invite OCHA to brief partners on the new HNO/HRP template for 2020.

No	PROCEEDING	ACTION POINTS
1	Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introductions Meeting was opened by the Chair and followed by self-introduction.	
2	Review of action points and approval of previous minutes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sector to invite partners using per HH approach to share experience following the presentation by partners using per capita approach – Pending 2. Sector to share SCI, CRS and ZOA presentation on their per capita approach – Included in the minutes; slides to be shared 3. Sector to invite the National Social Safety Nets Coordinating Office (NASSCO) to the sector meeting – pending 4. Sector with support from partners to revise the harmonization and targeting guidance notes – pending 5. Sector to follow up with WFP on FSL-related CFM and invite WFP to present and lead a discussion – Done 	Pending items from the meeting will be part of the action points for next meeting

	<p>6. Sector to reach out to the government and partners regarding providing support to the IDPs in the 5 informal settlements in MMC where rapid assessments were done recently and indicating critical need for food assistance – ongoing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government partners currently do not have resources to cover these areas and neither non-government partners. NRC plans to distribute one-off two-week food ration for 855 HHs in Shuwari settlement during the week of 01-05 July. As of 25 June, according to SEMA, they are asking for food stock from State government or private sector to support this population. Partners who have additional funding or searching for where to implement activities are requested to prioritize these locations. <p>After the review, the minutes of the meeting held on June 11 was adopted.</p>	
<p>3</p>	<p>Updates on Translator Without Borders (TWB) services</p> <p>Languages for all language services (from and to English):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hausa, Kanuri, Shuwa-Arabic, Fulfulde, Bura-Barbur, Marghi, Waha <p>Focus on documents for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common sector documents Communication with affected populations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key Messages, Referral pathways Flyers, Posters etc. Training of national staff or community volunteers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manuals / Guidelines Presentations <p>Plain Language Editing + Plain Language Writing Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TWB can simplify the language of your English documents before translation. Why? - Improved understanding of original and translated document especially for low-literate audiences. Plain language training (half day): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff learn how to simplify documents and practice writing in plain language. For whom? - For staff who produce “Communicating with Communities” documents. <p>Comprehension Testing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TWB tests how well affected communities can understand your information materials. Why? - Information materials are often less understood in the field than organizations hope. TWB can guide on communicating with specific groups. <p>Transcription</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For local language audio-documents, e.g. recorded beneficiary feedback, audio-recordings from research. Transcribed documents are translated into English. <p>Audio-Recording</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For communication with affected populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radio jingles Pre-recorded messages for use via loudspeaker, e.g. key messages for community sensitization And more. <p>Pictorial Communication + Pictorial Communication Training</p>	

- TWB supports pictorial communication with affected populations through graphic design / illustrations:
 - Illustrated key messages
 - Posters
 - Flyers
 - Materials for community sensitization
- Pictorial communication training (half day):
 - Get advice from TWB on your pictorial communication strategy.
 - For whom? - Managers, Heads of Field Bases

“Internet in a Box”

- Affected populations in IDP camps access multi-lingual server with their smartphones to
 - Access pre-loaded information materials (written, audio, and video)
 - Give organizations feedback on their services, e.g. via audio-recording

Accountability to Affected Populations / Feedback Mechanisms

- Get support from TWB’s AAP Specialist on
 - Designing or improving feedback and complaints mechanisms
 - Communication with affected populations
 - Closing the feedback loop
- TWB can help tailor community feedback mechanisms to the language and communication needs of the most vulnerable.
- Current pilot project with IOM: audio-recording of feedback.

Language Data Collection + Analysis

- Language data is key when working in diverse communities.
- TWB maintains a dashboard of language data in collaboration with IOM’s DTM service:
- TWB supports you to collect language data you need:
 - We review your data collection tools, assessment forms, feedback databases etc.

Data Collector Testing

- TWB ensures enumerators understand technical terms used in data collection tools.
- Why? - Enumerators without language preparation might not understand a survey’s terminology. This results in less accurate data and excludes some minority language speakers, with far-reaching implications for informed decision-making and accountability.
- Training improves data quality and program impact!

Terminology Glossaries

- Agreed terminology in key languages supports consistent, accurate interpretation in the field.

TWB’s sectoral glossaries are available for free on a mobile web app with offline and audio capability:

- For whom? - Field staff without access to an interpreter
- Sectors covered: CCCM, MHPSS, housing/land/property
- Upcoming: AAP, WASH, GBV, PSEA, child protection, mine safety, education...

Interpreter Training

- Training field staff / volunteers in the basics of interpreting limits information loss when affected people communicate with NGO staff and aids confidential, ethical support services.
- TWB gives trainings in Maiduguri and field locations!
- TWB’s 3-day training (in Hausa or Kanuri) covers:
 - Interpretation concepts and skills + terminology
 - Understanding the humanitarian context
 - Working with vulnerable groups (children/youth, gender awareness)

- Ethics of interpretation
- Self care

Language Sensitivity Training

- Improving staff understanding of language issues and their relationship to gender- and conflict-sensitivity.
- Why? - To communicate and manage communication with affected people more effectively.
- For whom? - Field staff and manager-level staff.

Discussion

- Partners are free to contact the TWB for more information and use services: Stephen (Specialist for Accountability to Affected Populations) at stephen@translatorswithoutborders.org and Dace (Language Services coordinator - the focal point for any translation requests and other language services) at Dace@translatorswithoutborders.org
- Most of the piloting is being done within Maiduguri for easy access but the services and open sources can be used widely.

4 Presentation on Cadre Harmonize analysis - June update

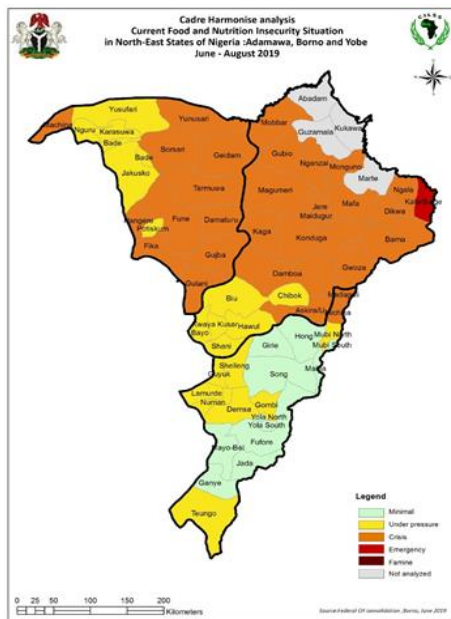
Official fiche report: <https://fsccluster.org/nigeria/document/final-fiche-report-june-2019-cadre>

Total # of LGAs : 65 in the 3 States

Total analysed: 61

Total not analysed : 4 (In Borno-Guzamala, Marte, Abadam and Kukawa LGAs)

Period	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	No of LGAs
Current (June-August 2019)	11	20	29	1	0	61



Estimation of population

		CURRENT SITUATION: JUNE – AUGUST 2019					Total population in Phase3 to 5
		Total population in Phase1	Total population in Phase2	Total population in Phase3	Total population in Phase4	Total population in Phase5	
ADAMAWA	4,821,369	3,439,130	1,103,633	263,664	14,942	-	278,606
BORNO	5,120,984	1,525,578	1,845,263	1,488,831	261,312	-	1,750,143
YOBE	3,882,432	1,411,973	1,524,985	800,582	144,892	-	945,474
TOTAL	13,824,785	6,376,681	4,473,881	2,553,077	421,146	-	2,974,223

Classification of Areas in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa

Phase Classification	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3			Phase 4
# of LGAs	-	6	16			1
		Bayo	Askira Uba	Jere	Mobbar	Kala Balge
		Biu	Bama	Kaga	Monguno	
		Chibok	Dambo	Konduga	Ngala	
		Hawul	Dikwa	Mafa	Nganzai	
		Kwaya Kusar	Gubio	Maiduguri		
		Shani	Gwoza	Magumeri		

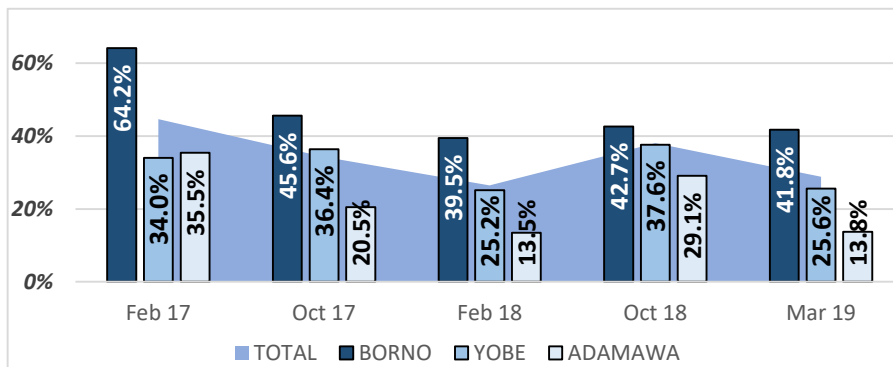
Phase Classification	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3		Phase Classification	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	
# of LGAs	-	6	11		# of LGAs	11	8	2	
		Bade	Bursari	Gujba		Fufore	Girei	Demsa	Shelleng
		Jakusko	Damaturu	Machina		Ganye	Song	Numan	Mubi North
		Karasuwa	Fika	Nangere		Jada	Mubi South	Lamurde	
		Nguru	Fune	Tarmuwa		Mayo Belwa	Yola North	Toungo	
		Potiskum	Gulani	Yunusari		Maiha	Yola South	Guyuk	
		Yusufari	Geidam			Hong		Gombi	

Note: Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa were not analysed and the population from these LGAs was excluded from the Current Analysis for June to August, 2019.

5 Presentation and consultation on WFP caseload readjustment, by WFP (20 min)

Evolution of Global Food Insecurity between February 2018 & March 2019

Increase in prevalence of food insecure households in some LGAs of Borno and Yobe due to relapse of the security situation and fresh waves of displacement. The same, coupled with communal conflicts in some areas of Adamawa continues to put pressure on resources in neighboring states of Adamawa and Yobe

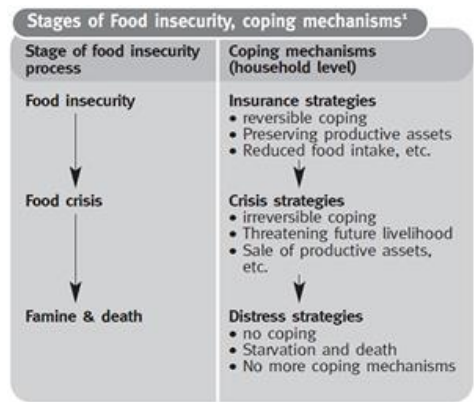


Data were not collected in 5 LGAs: Kala Balge, Marte, Kuzamala, Kukawa, Abadam

When we compare with the same period last year, the overall percentage of food insecure households has slightly increased in Borno (about 2%) and remained the same in Yobe and Adamawa

Partners with capacity to scale up in areas where food insecurity is reported to increase to share with the sector

	<p>However, this has to be contextualized as the changes (particularly increased food insecurity) was a bit more pronounced in some locations when compared to others;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some area have improved (green light to green dark): Dikwa, Ngala, Mafa, Mobbar, Magumeri, Biu in Borno • Some area deteriorated (orange light to worst affected areas in dark red dark): Borno (Monguno, Kaga, Askira Uba, MMC, Biu), Yobe (Yunusari, Damaturu, Geidam, Jakusko, Bade), Asdamawa (Gombi, Guyuk, Numan, Yola South) <p>Detailed proposed actions by WFP are in the presentation link below for each State by LGA: https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/presentation-wfp-caseload-re-modeling</p> <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP is meeting with various sector partners for further consultation especially those that are working in the same area. • WFP clarified that the livelihoods support activities depend on need and consultations have to be done before support is provided. The types of activities are not predetermined. • WFP clarified they do not have funds to covered all the needs. Therefore, they call upon partners to join and cover some of the areas, using this information presented. 	
6	<p>Discussion on FSL-related complaint and feedback referral pathway and tools, by WFP</p> <p><u>Referring protection cases to food security (specifically WFP and implementing partners: Good Practices & Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a common understanding of the relationship between food security and protection risks; • Overview of existing referral practices in Nigeria between protection and food security actors; • Examples; • Feedback and comments. <p><u>Definition: WFP Protection</u> “Designing and carrying out food assistance activities that do not increase the <u>protection risks</u> faced by the crisis-affected populations receiving assistance. Rather, food assistance contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people.” Source: WFP’s Humanitarian Protection Policy, 2012; WFP Protection Guidance Manual, September 2016</p> <p><u>Linkages between Food Security and Protection in Nigeria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection crisis where food insecurity is directly linked to access to livelihood, land and other assets (<i>Nigeria HRS 2019-2021</i>); ▪ More than 50% of households assessed have used emergency coping strategies (<i>EFSOM, August 2018</i>); ▪ 79% of the displaced population are women and children and 54% are women (<i>RGA, FAO 2018</i>); ▪ 85% of women and girls reported heightened protection risks when collecting firewood (<i>FAO, UNHCR, WFP 2018</i>); ▪ Families considered early marriages of daughters to older men to increase likelihood of food security and perceived protection; 	Partners to share their experiences and how best to improve the link and referrals between protection and food security.



- Across Yobe, Adamawa and Borno 1/10 households experienced one or more protection related issues, some of which are related to transfer modality (*EFSOM, August 2018*).

The results of the protection analysis should be integrated into programme design and implementation:

1. Are the programme modalities and objectives appropriate for the context considering existing food insecurity and protection risks? Would other programme activities be more effective?
2. Are the programme activities causing protection risks to beneficiaries? If so, which beneficiaries? Why? What can be changed to avoid this?
3. If protection risks are caused by food insecurity, what food assistance programme can be implemented to address these?
4. If food insecurity is caused by protection risks, can food assistance programmes be implemented to respond to this?
5. Are there any protection partners that WFP could work with to mitigate the risks?

Main Barriers and Challenges in Accessing Assistance

1. Lack of knowledge and information about registration process conducted by IOM and how it is connected to food assistance;
2. Refoulement of newly arrived IDPs in the reception centre *due to space or because they arrived several weeks prior* and absence of continued presence of a centralized helpdesk at the secretariat to address these cases;
3. Women HH faced particular challenges in registering “explaining that their husband has been detained/disappeared or passed away. Single man HH faced a similar challenge. *They are asked to come with their wife or husband*”;
4. Protection and other actors receiving cases to refer to food security actors (specifically WFP/implementing partners) but unsure of the process to follow:
 - Protection case identified by protection actors
 - > Case not receiving food assistance (GFD or Livelihood support) assistance
 - > Informally referred to WFP and/or implementing partner
 - > Delays in addressing case-because due to missing information about the HH and absence of guidance on what the protection actors should provide
 - > Protection actor follows up with food security actor (WFP specific on several occasions)

Way Forward

1. Provide Protection Actors with awareness-raising sessions on how WFP targets affected populations (at the Maiduguri and field level during monthly Protection Sector Meetings);
2. Develop a template for easy referral from Protection Actors to Food Security Actors (WFP-specific);
3. Share the template with food security actors (specifically WFP implementing partners for their feedback and input);
4. Present and disseminate the referral pathway to the protection sector.

Referral Pathway

- Protection or other actor (including internal referrals)
- WFP/CP protection officers
- WFP/CP hotline (4046)
- WFP/CP help and feedback desk
- Completion of referral form by the focal point who receives it and communication to relevant WFP unit

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback provided on delays to the actor who referred the case • Integration and/or provision of feedback to the individual/household or actor about referral <p><u>Referral Form: What information do we need?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority (High/Low/Medium) • Location (LGA/IDP camp/Host community) • Name of individual/household if possible biometric registration (IOM) or ration card number • Gender & Age • How the case was received (i.e. protection desk/ through outreach consultation.)-If it is a protection case we <u>DO NOT NEED</u> details. • Contact details (how can WFP/Implementing partner reach the individual/household). • Date of referral and who it was referred to. <p><i>If it is a child being referred, we need consent (if it is an unaccompanied minor this would require the participation of a child protection actor).</i></p> <p>Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners discussed challenges and finding out how best they can to refer protection cases especially SGBV cases confidentially, given that most of these cases are not covered in regular program design for food assistance. • In NE Nigeria, hotlines have challenges including lack of network coverage among others. 	
7	<p>Sector updates</p> <p><u>Gubio Camp</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was an allegation and following unrest in the camp on 27 June that food had not been provided for months, but in fact the regular IDP caseload in Gubio has been served by WFP each month January-June 2019 (including June). 2. New arrivals in Gubio were also served every month in 2019 except for April, when an IOM verification process was on-going in the camp that precluded WFP registration. 3. Further to serving the regular caseload, WFP has been systematically registering the new arrivals, by working with IOM to verify and then adding them to the overall caseload. 4. June 24-26 - WFP gave e-vouchers for food assistance to 2,458 new arrival households out of the total new arrival population of 4,373 households. The regular IDP caseload had already received their distribution prior to that time. 5. WFP restarted the voucher distribution for the remaining 1,915 households on 28 June at Gubio camp. The retailers have been informed and were on site 6. The June cycle distribution is completed - WFP/IMC incorporated the new arrivals to the existing monthly food assistance caseload, bringing the total camp population assisted to 29,473 individuals WFP registration as of the end of June 2019. <p><u>NEMA Monthly Humanitarian Coordination Forum (HCF) on 20 June – FSS advocacy points</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The WFP EFSA findings indicate an increase in the prevalence of food insecure households in some LGAs across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States (ex: Damboa, Magumeri, Mobbar, Maiduguri, Monguno, Nganzai, Askira/Uba, Biu, Kaga and Gubio, etc.). This trend is attributed to an overall worsening of the security situation, new waves of displacement and reduction of agricultural area during the last planting season around the garrison towns in Northern, Eastern and Central areas of Borno. 2. In view of the deteriorated food security situation, the limited safe access to land and ongoing insecurity that prevents people from settling or return, we expected that NEMA continues its assistance 	

	<p>in selective camps and host communities for which it is responsible, and that some hot spot informal settlements in MMC/Jere as well as new areas like Askira uba and Biu are assisted by NEMA in the future, if indeed NEMA can have regular pipelines and not one offs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Government, with support from humanitarians, needs to ensure that basic services and civil authorities are in place prior to relocation and/or returns (ex: Jakana, Damboa and Rann, etc.) The restriction of movements of humanitarian goods prevents timely transportation of food stock which is urgently needed to ensure continuity of assistance in the field. Limited number of shelters due to lack of land also creates challenge for food storage at household level and increase the risk of food spoilage, especially as the rainy season has begun. <p><u>IASC EDG visit – FSS advocacy points</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent need for enhanced advocacy on access to land to address congestion and new displacements as well as ensuring farmers and pastoralists have safe and secure access to land & access to inputs (ex: NPK fertilizer) for livelihoods. Urgent need for strengthening and streamlining coordination at all levels and how the various levels interact with each other: LCG, ISWG, OHCT and HCT. Coordination needs to increase primarily at LGA level and joint organizations’ senior level missions with key sector leads should go systematically to each location to unpack the issues. Funding: Forward looking approach, to ensure continued and sustained funding for the response, while also addressing immediate funding gaps. Meaningful government leadership in the response and coordination mechanism. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The continuity and quality of FS response by all stakeholders, including the government, needs to be ensured and sustain (regular pipeline with coordination with others, and not just one-off ad-hoc intervention). Humanitarian partners aim to complement the leading efforts from government actors to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. Government, with support from humanitarians, needs to ensure that basic services and civil authorities are in place prior to relocation and/or returns (ex: Jakana, Damboa and Rann, etc.) In view of the deteriorating food security situation, particularly in Borno State, there is an urgent need to scale up emergency food assistance in some locations and sustain the ongoing food assistance and complement it, where appropriate, with livelihood and recovery interventions in order to promote self-reliance and prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season. For populations in hard-to-reach areas, we remain concerned about their food security and nutrition situation and call on all actors to facilitate access to reach previously inaccessible populations. <p><u>Updates on restriction on fertilizer transportation and distribution</u></p> <p>ONSA made a visit to FAO warehouse. Clearance for distribution is still pending. The implementation of the ban for solid fertilizers is very likely to be fully implemented and we have to look for long term alternatives. More discussion in the Agriculture and Livelihoods WG.</p>	
8	Partner updates: NSTR	
9	AOB: NSTR.	
10	CLOSING: With no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:45 am. The next meeting is scheduled on 16 July (Tuesday), 10am, MoANR.	

IN ATTENDANCE: 29 partners were in attendance - 40 individuals (9 Females & 31 Males)

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NNGOs
1. Borno MoA	2. AAH	3. GePaDC



4. WFP	5. Plan	6. Young Aid
7. FEWSNET	8. Care	9. HARAF
10. FAO	11. PUI	12. MUF
13. OCHA	14. ADRA	15. ICEED
16. DFID	17. CAID	18. WREP
19. IOM	20. Intersos	21. BOCCIMA
22. NCFRMI	23. NRC	24. IDS
	25. ACTED	26. IBCCIN
	27. CRS	28. CRUDAN
	29. FEWS NET	30. SHI
		31. Salient