

MINUTES OF THE BORNO FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING

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

Date: 02 October 2019

Time: 10:05am – 11:45am

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. Introducing Localization Initiative for Lake Chad Basin Crisis Response - focusing on capacity development, by WFP/NORCAP (15 min)
4. Sector updates (30 min)
5. Partner updates (20 min)
 - Government stakeholders (MoA, NEDC, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, NCFRMI, etc.)
 - Others
6. AOB (5 min)

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

1. AAH to share the full report of the Cost of Diet Analysis in Yobe State
2. Sector with support from partners to revise the harmonization guidance notes
3. Sector to follow up on the FSL glossary translation with WFP/TWB
4. NEDC to provide confirmation on covering the food gaps in the informal settlements in MMC areas
5. Sector to finalize the list of FSS focal points for key LGAs in Borno State and share the ToR
6. Sector to share the partners' Lessons Learnt on Kitchen/Backyard/Vegetable gardens
7. Sector to share the partners' Lessons Learnt on Poultry, Cattle/Sheep/Goats

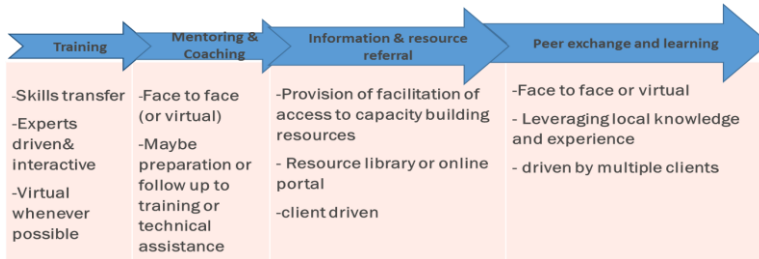
No	PROCEEDING	ACTION POINTS
1	Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meeting was opened by the Chair and followed by self-introductions. 	
2	Review of action points and approval of previous minutes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AAH to share the full report of the Cost of Diet Analysis in Yobe State – Pending Sector with support from partners to revise the harmonization guidance notes – Ongoing Sector to follow up with TWB on collaboration to support FSS partners – Ongoing NEDC to provide confirmation on covering the food gaps in the informal settlements in MMC areas – Pending Sector to finalize the list of FSS focal points for key LGAs in Borno State and share the ToR – Pending Sector to consult partners on the issue of vendors used by CVA partners and escalate advocacy - DONE <p>After the review, the minutes of the meeting held on 17 September were adopted.</p>	Pending items from the meeting will be part of the action points for next meeting
3	Presentation on Introducing Localization Initiative for Lake Chad Basin Crisis Response - focusing on capacity development (15min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Localization Initiative for Lake Chad Basin Crisis Response aims at making principled humanitarian action “as local as possible” and as “international as necessary”, while 	

continuing to recognize the vital role of international actors, particularly in situations of armed conflict

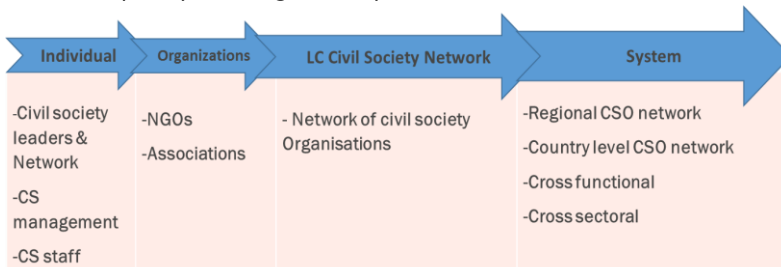
Localization Commitment & Life Cycle

- The main goal is to improve the standard of living for persons affected by humanitarian crisis in Lake Chad Basin
- The expected outcome is for Civil Society Organisations through LCB are able to respond effectively to humanitarian crises
- This links to NORCAP goal to protect lives, rights and livelihoods of affected populations and strengthen their resilience before, during and after crisis

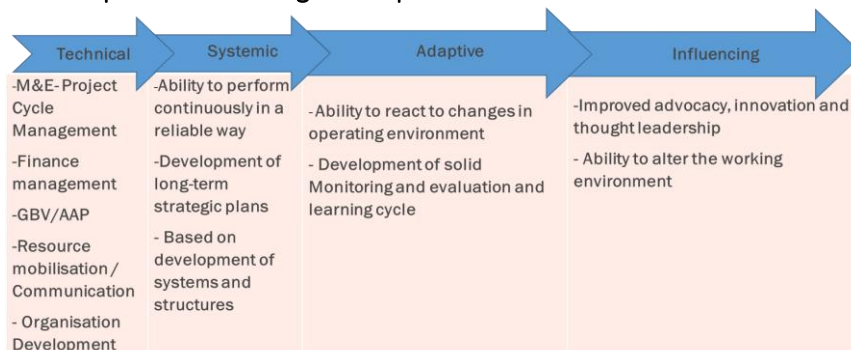
How capacity is being developed?



Whose capacity is being developed




What capacities are being developed?



Initial Execution Plan for Nigeria

- Context Analysis which includes:
 - The strengthening of linkages with Civil Society Network, **who are the main partners in this initiative**
- Build synergies with similar Initiatives in the country and Lake Chad region

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update/conduct / Develop CSO Mapping for BAY States • Develop a selection criteria for local CSOs for engagement in the project based on finding of CSO Mapping. • Identify best possible methods on Capacity development. • Develop a 5 years strategy for localization Initiative with detailed implementation plan on how to develop the capacities of CSOs in coming 12 to 15 months. • Adjust the plan according to Implementation gaps and challenges in the field <p>Discussions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners were interested in knowing how national and international NGO partners would participate in the initiative in a more practical way. • According to the presenter, CSOs lack visibility mapping. There is no comprehensive mapping. There is a need for the fragmented pieces to be harmonised which could take 2 to 3 months. Once this is done, selection criteria will be developed - involving choosing 5-10 local civil societies which will cascade (snowballing) the approach. This will happen over the next year or two years. <p>For more information: please contact Syed HASSAN syed.hassan@wfp.org Full presentation can be found below:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>LCP-presentation - Nigeria FSS 02OCT20</p>	
4	<p>Sector updates</p> <p>Impact from ACF and MC suspension of activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 508,000 people received food security and livelihood assistance from AAH and MC across several LGAs in Borno and Yobe (including Bama, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Hawul, Kwaya Kusar, Mafa, Ngala, Jere, Magumeri, Maiduguri, Monguno, Nganzai in Borno; and Fika, Geidam, Gujba, Machina, Nangere, Tarmua and Yunusari in Yobe) in the month of August 2019. • Out of the 508,000 people, approx. 470,000 received monthly food assistance through various modalities from AAH and MC in the month of August 2019. • Several partners and stakeholders have shown their concerns over the current suspension of activities of these two key FSL partners. Discussions are ongoing and hopefully by early next week, more clarity will be available and the situation can be resolved through ongoing efforts at all levels, from Maiduguri, Abuja to NYC. <p>Consultation with key FSS partners using voucher modality to provide food assistance</p> <p>FSL partners running food assistance through voucher modality are facing some challenges as a result of increasing scrutiny from the military to the vendors and transporters in availing goods to the community.</p> <p>Key points from the consultation meeting with FSS key CVA partners on 20 Sep.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on consultation with key FSS partners who are using voucher modality to provide FSL assistance, in total more than 250 vendors are utilized by various partners. (Attention: The 	

	<p>number of 250+ is with potential double-counting (but if most partners are using community-based vendors then the duplication may not be too significant, TBC though).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For some partners, the list of vendors is not fixed but updated based on the need/requirement of each round of activities. Each partner has their own procurement regulations, and they are not able to just start buying from any vendors. A limited number of vendors would unlikely be able to fulfill needs as they are. Sharing vendor info poses protection risks, one which all stakeholders must be aware of. <p>2. Vendor selection/screening:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations also conduct background check to ensure that the vendor meets the source/nationality requirements and is not an ineligible supplier and/or blacklisted by the traders' union, etc. Each partner has their own internal policy in place for vendor selection to ensure compliance to the regulations of the host countries as well as the contractual obligations from donors. Vendors are evaluated on set criteria established in the solicitation—e.g., price, past performance, technical elements, timetable, and staff qualifications of vendor. Organizations mostly work with vendors who are from the same areas as the beneficiaries, known and well accepted by the communities. Shifting from voucher assistance to in-kind will affect negatively the local markets, the local communities' livelihoods and potentially destabilize the local economy and social fabrics. <p>3. Beneficiary selection: The displaced population are registered to receive assistance only after being screened by the military.</p> <p>4. Vendors use different transporters and they get clearance from the Transport Union. Humanitarian organizations do not have direct interface with transporters. Hence, the Traders' Union and Transport Union may be the best source of names of transporters/vendors with varying capacities. Vendors/transporters caught in violation of existing laws should be dealt with accordingly. Humanitarian CVA related goods do not represent the majority of the goods that are being moved to different areas; commercial entities move majority/the bulk of the goods.</p> <p>5. Planned Humanitarian-Military Workshop postponed to late October</p> <p>6. In July 2019, the Food Security Sector assisted around 2.5M individuals, of whom 53% (1.3M) received assistance through cash and voucher assistance (CVA) across the three states.</p> <p>7. Thirty-one organizations, including national and international NGOs and UN agencies, applied various transfer delivery mechanisms, such as cash in hand, mobile money transfers, paper vouchers or electronic vouchers, in locations where markets are functioning.</p> <p>8. Of those assisted with cash & voucher based food assistance in Borno State, at least 740,000 people are assisted through the voucher modality (Definition: a paper, token or e-voucher that can be exchanged for a set quantity or value of goods or services, denominated either as a cash value (e.g. \$15) or predetermined commodities(e.g. 5 kg maize) or specific services (e.g. milling of 5 kg of maize), or a combination of value and commodities. They are redeemable with pre-selected vendors or in 'fairs' created by the implementing partners).</p> <p>Discussions/feedback:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing from CVA to in-kind will create a negative effect on the local markets, social fabrics and community livelihoods Market assessment have been done to determine the choice of modality for assistance in different localities. 	
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- Partners mentioned that while engaging vendors, operations are designed and implemented in accordance with the regulations of the country.

Updates on HPC 2020 process

The Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) includes the Humanitarian Need Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan for 2019. From 2019 to 2021, there is an existing three-year Humanitarian Response Strategy (HRS) already developed for Nigeria. However, there is still need to review the specific needs for each year to determine specific plan for the year.

The key dates of the HNO process are as below:

- Adamawa HNO consultation workshop: 24 Sep.
- Yobe HNO consultation workshop: 26 Sep.
- Borno HNO consultation workshop: 03 Oct.
- Abuja – Joint govt/HCT HRP workshop: tentatively on 15 Oct. However, by the time of writing these minutes, the Abuja workshop date had been postponed to 23 October, 2019.

The timelines will most likely be reviewed soon and pushed back as we are facing some challenges during this process.

Upcoming FSL glossary translation by TWB

- There will be a collaboration between TWB and WFP to translate FSL common glossaries of terms. This is going to be open source.
- Thanks to WFP for providing the financial support. However, all partners are invited to participate in this process - the sector and WFP will consolidate FSL glossaries commonly used in Nigeria from partners and circulate for comments before sharing with TWB.
- It was suggested that the CaLP glossary and gFSC glossary can be used to extract common terms from there and then contextualize any specific terms for NE Nigeria.

Monguno food security cluster Joint verification update

- As of 01 October, the verification process has reached 7,461HH and 26,619 individuals. About 2000 to 2500 individuals are verified daily. The exercise is still currently ongoing with support by IOM/DTM colleagues. The major challenges reported by partners during the verification process include:
 - Many families come with two or more cards, and the husband will say, he is no longer with the wife and the wife too will say they are no longer together but the children will also be shared part with the husband and part with the wife, and conclude that they need to be register separately.
 - Some beneficiaries come with cards bearing different names and/or pictures, and claim that their card was mistakenly changed with somebody in their community, and that they don't know who took their real card. Additionally, that they too don't know the real owner of the cards they hold.

Postponement of Comprehensive Market Assessment by FEWSNET and WFP

- WFP and FEWSNET sincerely appreciates the interest and valuable inputs from partners for the Joint Market Assessment which benefitted the expansion of the methodology to include NFIs
- The assessment was initially scheduled to be held in early October. However, given competing demands with other activities with the participating teams, WFP and FEWSNET regret to

	<p>postpone the exercise till after the Cadre Harmonise Analysis in November. A new timeline will be communicated as soon as decided. WFP and FEWSNET extend apologies for any inconveniences caused.</p> <p>CaLP Market analysis tools (open to BIEP cohort and CWG members) from 21st to 25th of October 2019 (tentative)</p> <p>CaLP West Africa has released the dates for Market Assessment Tool training for BIEP and CWG Nigeria and other training events. CaLP are currently looking for a host organizations to support CWG and CaLP to host the 5 days CaLP Market assessment tools from 21st to 25th of October 2019 (all the expenses will be refunded by CaLP), once the host organization is confirmed we will share the application link.</p> <p>At the time of the release of the minutes, the training has been postponed until further notice due to current state of affairs among NGOs.</p> <p>Lessons learnt session on kitchen/backyard gardening (18 September)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This session took place on 18 Sep. bringing together 4 actors (FAO, ACF, SCI and ICRC) who shared their experiences at length on what worked well and what did not work well + key recommendations. • Key areas focused on included: Access to Land, Access to Water Sources, Access to other inputs (Seed, fertilizer, and other materials, etc), Household consumption/Nutrition, Markets Access/ Household Income Generation and other Key issues (Targeting, government policy, shocks, etc) • The draft is under review internally by the FSS team before sharing with partners who took part for their initial inputs. Thereafter, it will be shared with the wider group for additional comments. 	<p>Sector to share the partners' Lessons Learnt on Kitchen/Backyard/ Vegetable gardens + the partners' Lessons Learnt on Poultry, Cattle/Sheep/Goats</p>
5	<p>Partner updates</p> <p>NEMA: Monthly food assistance: September cycle is completed and October round will start soon.</p> <p>FAO: World Food Day (16 October) is upcoming and an invite will be sent to all FSS partners to participate in the event.</p>	
6	AOB: NONE	
7	CLOSING: With no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:45am. The next meeting date will be on the 15th October, 2019.	

IN ATTENDANCE: 34 partners were in attendance - 47 individuals (12 Females & 35 Males)

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NNGOs
1. FMARD	2. Plan	3. PROPCOM
4. FAO	5. SCI	6. SWNI
7. WFP	8. Mercy Corps	9. YIPDI
10. NCFRMI	11. ACTED	12. WINN
13. MoA	14. CRS	15. Goal Prime
16. FEWSNET	17. PUI	18. JDPH



19. OCHA	20. AHA	21. WREP
22. NEMA	23. IRC	24. SHF
	25. ADRA	26. YAI
	27. INTERSOS	
	28. CARE	
	29. NRC	
	30. ZOA	
	31. DRC	
	32. CAID	
	33. Action Aid	
	34. Creative Associate	