**MINUTES OF THE BORNO FOOD SECURITY SECTOR MEETING**

**Location:** Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR), Conference Room  
**Date:** 26 November 2019  
**Time:** 10:10am – 11:40am

**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 the Results of October 2019 CH analysis, by Borno CH Coordinator and the Sector (25 min)  
4. Presentation on the IRC/ACTED/IMPACT Response 2 Resilience project, by ACTED (15 min)  
5. Sector updates (20 min)  
   • HRP 2020 updates  
   • Operational updates  
6. Partner updates (15 min)  
   • Government stakeholders (MoA, NEDC, NEMA, SEMA, MRRR, NCFRMI, etc.)  
   • Others  
7. AOB (5 min)

**SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS**

1. Sector to review the estimation of the SO2 (agriculture and livelihood) targets, consult partners and provide more clarification  
2. AAH to share the full report of the Cost of Diet Analysis in Yobe State  
3. Sector with support from partners to revise the harmonization guidance notes  
4. Sector to follow up on the FSL glossary translation with WFP/TWB  
5. Sector to provide updates on partners covering the food gaps in the informal settlements in MMC areas  
6. Sector to finalize the list of FSS focal points for key LGAs in Borno State and share the ToR  
7. Sector to share the partners’ Lessons Learnt on Poultry, Cattle/Sheep/Goats  
8. Sector to share the Expression of Interest and draft TOR for the position of FSS Coordinator/NGO Co-Lead  
9. WFP to share EFSA findings by the end of November

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>PROCEEDING</th>
<th>ACTION POINTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Welcome Opening Remarks and Round of introductions  
   • The meeting was opened by the Chair and followed by self-introductions. |  |
| 2  | Review of action points and approval of previous minutes  
1. AAH to share the full report of the Cost of Diet Analysis in Yobe State – Pending  
2. Sector with support from partners to revise the harmonization guidance notes – Pending  
3. Sector to follow up on the FSL glossary translation with WFP/TWB – Ongoing  
4. NEDC to provide confirmation on covering the food gaps in the informal settlements in MMC areas – Removed with latest updates. | Pending items from the meeting will be part of the action points for the next meeting |
5. Sector to finalize the list of FSS focal points for key LGAs in Borno State and share the ToR – Ongoing
6. Sector to share the partners’ Lessons Learnt on Poultry, Cattle/Sheep/Goats – Ongoing
7. Sector to share official fiche report of the CH analysis - DONE
8. Sector to share the Expression of Interest and draft TOR for the position of FSS Co-coordinator/NGO Co-Lead - Ongoing
9. WFP to share EFSA findings by the end of November - Pending
10. MoANR to follow up with government stakeholders to regular attend the sector meetings – Ongoing. SEMA is present. The chair conveyed NEMA apologies. The chair will also present the updates shared by NEMA.

After the review, the minutes of the meeting held on 13th November was adopted.

3
Presentation on the Results of October 2019 CH analysis, by Borno CH Coordinator and the Sector (25 min)

The full presentation by the Borno CH Coordinator can be found here: https://fscluster.org/nigeria/document/presentation-results-october-2019-cadre

1. CH RESULTS for BORNO

CH Current October (October-December) 2019
The outcome of the current CH (October to December) shows that in Borno 11 LGAs are in Phase 3 while the rest in phase 2 and 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA in Phase 1</th>
<th>LGA in Phase 2</th>
<th>LGA in Phase 3</th>
<th>LGA in Phase 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawul, Kwaya Kusa</td>
<td>Konduga, Maiduguri, Ngala, Jere, Askira Uba, Chibok, Biu, Bayo, Kaga, Shani</td>
<td>Monguno, Magumeri, Nganzei, Bama, Dikwa, Kalabalge, Damboa, Gwoza, Mobar, Mafa, Gubio</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IDP Camps analyzed in the current and projected period
The 9 IDP camps assessed in Borno are all in CH phase 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA with concentration of IDPs in camp</th>
<th>Phases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bama, Damboa, Gwoza, Jere, Konduga, Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala, Dikwa</td>
<td>Phase 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LGAs in phase 3-5 projected period June – Aug 2020
In the projected period 11 LGA’s are in Phase 3 while 4 LGA are in phase 4 (Emergency Phase)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA in Phase 3</th>
<th>LGA in Phase 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monguno, Dikwa, Kalabalge, Damboa, Gwoza, Mafa, Gubio, Jere, Gwoza, Kaga, Ngala</td>
<td>Magumeri, Nganzei, Bama, Mobbar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. CH RESULTS FOR ADAMAWA AND YOBE

ADAMAWA and YOBE Current Situation -October (Oct -Dec)
The CH results for Adamwa and Yobe state are shown in the below table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Hong, Jada, Lamurde, Maiha,</td>
<td>Demsa, Fufore, Ganye, Girei, Gombi,</td>
<td>Guyuk, Madagali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yola North, Yola South</td>
<td>Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South,</td>
<td>Mayo-Belwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Numan, Shelleng, Song, Toungo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Bursari, Damaturu, Fika, Fune,</td>
<td>Bade, Geidam, Gujba,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jakusko, Machina, Nguru, Potiskum,</td>
<td>Gulani, Karasuwa,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yusufari</td>
<td>Tarmua, Nangere,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Yunusari</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

October 2019 CH analysis - Analysis of hard-to-reach and/or inaccessible population in partially accessible LGAs in Borno State

- Four inaccessible Local Government Areas (Abadam, Marte, Guzamala and Kukawa) were NOT analysed.
- Partially accessible LGAs were included in the analysis because of the availability of outcome indicators and contributing factors collected from accessible population
  - Askira Uba, Bama, Dikwa, Gubio, Gwoza, Kaga, Magumeri, Mobbar, Nganzai, where the inaccessible population represent at least 20 percent of the total population, the data collected from inaccessible population were used as contributing factors during the phase classification of the outcome indicators (consumption and nutrition) collected from accessible population.
  - Prominent data sources taken into account as contributing factors for inaccessible population were REACH’s Hard-to-Reach study, UNICEF/Nutrition Sector’s mid-upper-arm-circumference (MUAC) screening for new arrivals and WFP’s satellite imagery analysis.
  - This approach allowed for better inclusion and representation of the inaccessible population in the phase classification and estimation of the population in phase 3 to 5 in those LGAs.
- In LGAs of Borno hosting a large number of IDPs particularly in camps (Maiduguri, Jere, Konduga, Gwoza, Bama, Monguno, Damboa, Ngala and Dikwa), the analysis took outcome indicators from the EFSA into account during the phase classification and population estimation, which allowed to compare the food security situation for IDPs and host population in such areas.
Discussion

- Pertinent issues have been raised for the projected phase for Gubio LGA. It is currently in Phase 3 while the surrounding LGAs are in phase 4. Partners have reported that Gubio situation is worse given that health facilities destroyed and humanitarian access is limited. Similar locations with the same situation are Nganzai and Magumeri. Large scale attack was reported on August 27. Market interruption has been rampant due to frequent and reoccurring attacks.
- Sector emphasized that the FSN situation in Gubio will be closely monitored.
- Borno CH Coordinator and the sector emphasized and encouraged that partners actively engage in CH analysis to provide real-time information of each location from the field to help make sure all evidence is captured and analyzed accordingly and concensus is reached in an informed manner.

4 Presentation on the IRC/ACTED/IMPACT Response 2 Resilience project, by ACTED (15 min)
The disaster risk reduction (DRR) approach will be utilized using local emergency committees for grassroots planning/participation in disaster management. The area-based approach aims at looking at the holistic needs of the community. The three stages involved in the project include:

- Gathering Data and Preference
- Neighborhood Resilience Plans
- Area Based Approach to look at the holistic needs of the community

The last steps of the project involve neighborhood and hazard mapping, connecting with existing community structures and the engagement with relevant state and local authorities.

Discussion

- A partner raised a query on whether the project aims to work with existing structures and the answer was affirmative.

The full presentation can be found here:

R2R Presentation.pdf

Sector updates

FSS HRP Overall PIN: 3,846,629

FSS HRP 2020 PIN:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>TOTAL IDPs</th>
<th>TOTAL RETURNEES</th>
<th>TOTAL INACCESSIBLE\HARD-TO-REACH PEOPLE</th>
<th>TOTAL HOST COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Adamawa</td>
<td>191,517</td>
<td>233,700</td>
<td>5,308</td>
<td>452,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Borno</td>
<td>1,154,272</td>
<td>191,903</td>
<td>416,822</td>
<td>61,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Yobe</td>
<td>128,160</td>
<td>136,096</td>
<td>145,395</td>
<td>729,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>1,473,948</td>
<td>561,699</td>
<td>567,525</td>
<td>1,243,456</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FSS HRP 2020 people targeted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATES</th>
<th>Total population in Phase 2 (SO2)</th>
<th>Total population Phase 5 (SO2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Adamawa</td>
<td>779,442</td>
<td>877,304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Borno</td>
<td>697,712</td>
<td>1,407,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Yobe</td>
<td>843,796</td>
<td>993,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>2,520,949</td>
<td>5,279,109</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Target breakdown by strategic Objectives 1 (Food assistance) and 2 (Agriculture and livelihood)
Discussions

- Partners raised a query on the calculation of the target numbers for SO2 – 50% of Phase 3 for Borno state.

Clarification: FSS Strategic objective 2 (SO2 Agriculture & Livelihood) target is based on Phase 3 of CH October 2019 Projection for the June – August 2020. However, in Borno further analysis was done taking into consideration SO2 achievements in 2018/2019. Recent EFSA indicates that there are significant restriction and limitation to implement agriculture and livelihood activities due to limited access to arable land and increased incidence of insecurity. Land access in Borno households reduced by approximately 10 percent from 61.0 percent in October 2018 to 51.4 percent in October 2019. Land access reduced significantly in LGAs such as Monguno (46.4 percent), Gwoza (17.9 percent), Konduga (17.5 percent), Dikwa (9.4 percent) and Bama (7.1 percent), Bayo (28.3 percent), Gubio (19.5 percent), Askira Uba (17.6 percent), Hawul (15.7 percent) and Kala Balge (13.8 percent). There is increased competition for arable land and military restriction would potentially reduce the size of plot that could be cultivated by conflict-affected households in these areas. Access to farmland as well reduced in some areas of Yobe and Adamawa as seen in the cases of Geidam (27.3 percent) and Numan (22.9 percent) due to the ongoing hostilities and communal conflict between herdsmen and farmers respectively.

Rann Situation Update

- The last distribution from humanitarian side was from WFP through CARE (May-June distribution).
- In Sep-Oct SEMA transported food stocks and NFI through the Cameroon border.
- Direct road transport to Rann and its environs has been cut off by seasonal floods, and this year, the situation is particularly serious.
- Both WFP and State govt food stock are currently in Ngala waiting for the road to be accessible.
- WFP has increased its contingency food stocks in Ngala to cater to the needs of the increased number of new arrivals from Rann.
An intention survey has been carried out in Ngala and a Do-No-Harm survey will be carried out in Rann to inform the possible assistance options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Partner updates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **SEMA** | - SEMA distributing in-kind food rations in Askira Uba and Mafa and its environs in November; Damasak and Dikwa in October.  
- Around 2200HH covered in Mafa area.  
- Damasak farming community was reached with agric inputs in the last two months. Mafa and Guzamala were not reached.  
- Existing food assistance partners in Damasak (WFP, INTERSOS, NRC) and Dikwa (WFP, CAID) and Mafa, (WFP, DRC). In Askira Uba there are no partners; |

Discussion: More coordination needed between partners and government through the Food security sector to avoid overlap in some locations or even having distributions taking place at the same time, creating confusion and crowd control issues. The Sector and partners appreciated the govt. to share the distribution plan in advance.

**CARE:** CARE team is planning to go to Rann this week to undertake Do-No-Harm assessment.

**NEMA**
- The chair conveyed NEMA apologies. The chair will also present NEMA activities shared by the director.  
- Food assistance in all camps that NEMA covers in MMC/Jere has been covered for the month of November.  
- Currently, NEMA is targeting the host community of Kushari, Suleimanti, and Wagamu in Borno. This distribution is expected to end on the 5th of December.  
- NEMA covers food assistance in Yobe (Gashua and Nguru) while in Borno (Askira/Uba and Damasak together with SEMA). They are also planning to reach Gulani, Gujba, Bursari, and Geidam in Yobe.

**FAO**
- FAO has finally received wet-blended NPK fertilizer distribution clearance from the military. Fertilizers are already in the warehouse and distribution will start towards the end of the year for the dry season farming.  
- For the dry season, FAO is concentrating on vegetable and rice inputs distribution and providing extension services support. Implementing partners’ agreements have been prepared in Abuja and immediately they are finalized, they will be handed over to partners.  
- For the dry season distribution, FAO aims at mainstreaming nutrition in its distribution by working with the Nutrition Sector partners.

**AAH**
- AAH have resumed their activities since mid-Nov.  
- Food distribution in MMC and Jere is currently ongoing. In Magumeri and Nganzai remote management is being utilized using volunteers for voucher redemption due to security constraints.

More coordination needed between partners and government through the Food security sector to avoid overlap in some locations.
Mercy Corps
- MC resumed food distribution in Damboa and Bama since mid-Nov.
- Fresh food Vouchers distribution is currently ongoing in Damboa.

7 AOB
• None.

8 CLOSING: With no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:40am. The next meeting will take place on 17th December 2019, 10am.

IN ATTENDANCE: 37 partners were in attendance - 41 individuals (27 Females & 14 Males)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government/UN/Donors/Others</th>
<th>INGOs</th>
<th>NNGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MoA</td>
<td>2. ADRA</td>
<td>3. GREENCODE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. WFP</td>
<td>5. ACTED</td>
<td>6. IDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. IOM</td>
<td>8. SCI</td>
<td>9. WREP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ECHO</td>
<td>11. CRS</td>
<td>12. RAMPOLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. FAO</td>
<td>14. INTERSOS</td>
<td>15. SWNI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. UNDP</td>
<td>17. Mercy Corps</td>
<td>18. JDPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. ICRC</td>
<td>20. ZOA</td>
<td>21. CCDRN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. NCFRMI</td>
<td>23. CARE</td>
<td>24. PROPCOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. INGO Forum</td>
<td>26. AAH</td>
<td>27. FINDEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>28. BOSADP</td>
<td>29. SI</td>
<td>30. YAI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. NIRSAL</td>
<td>32. REACH</td>
<td>33. REBHI</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. SEMA</td>
<td>35. CARITAS</td>
<td>36. NIRSAL</td>
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<td>37. CBI</td>
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