

**MINUTES OF THE AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS WORKING GROUP MEETING**  
 (Teleconference)

Location: Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY) states Teleconference

Date: 23rd June 2021

Time: 2:00am – 3:00pm


**AGENDA**

1. Welcome, Opening Remarks by state leads (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) - (5 min)
2. Review of Previous Meeting Minutes (5 minutes)
3. Presentation on mechanized seed sowing using hand push seed planter – by CRS (15 min)
4. Presentation on CAV approach for Agricultural livelihood programming - by COOPI (15 min)
5. Sector updates (5 min)
6. Partner updates (5 min)
7. AOB (5 min)


**SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS**

- 1 Sector to draft SOPs for CFW with relation to COVID-19 – Pending.
- 2 Discussion should be held on recommendations for the implementation of Cash for Work in line with COVID-19.
- 3 The Key point to be shared by Mr. Shalangwa from the National council for Agriculture meeting held in Abuja in the next meeting.

No	PROCEEDING	ACTION POINTS
1	Welcome, Opening Remarks and Round of introductions The meeting was opened by the Chair (stepping in for chair) and followed by self-introductions from the Government and non-Government partners.	Pending items from the meeting will be part of the action points for the next meeting.
2	Review of Minutes of the previous meeting. The previous minutes was adopted.	

4	<p>Presentation on Mechanized seed sowing using hand push seed planter by – CRS</p> <p>Presentation <a href="#">here</a></p> <p>Mechanization in agriculture holds the key for sustainable development in the terms of increasing the production by timely farm operations, reducing losses, reducing the cost of operations by ensuring better management of expensive inputs and enhancing the productivity of natural resources.</p> <p>The hand push seed planter helps to maintain uniform depth when sowing seeds, maintain uniform seed to seed spacing, helps cover the seeds with soil and provide proper compaction over the seed, maintain uniform seed rate, and maintain uniform row to row spacing especially when practicing zero tillage.</p>  <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planters were distributed to beneficiaries who are being trained on how to use it in Adamawa and part of southern Borno.</li> <li>• The planter can be made locally.</li> <li>• The planter is available at the market and can be accessed by farmers.</li> <li>• Planters were given to a group of beneficiaries to generate income in helping other farmers to plant.</li> </ul>	
5	<p>Presentation on Cash Approach for Agricultural Livelihood hoods programming by – COOPI</p> <p>Presentation <a href="#">here</a></p> <p><b>Program implementation:</b> Involving various stakeholders and government agencies (i.e., Yobe state Agricultural development program (ADP), ministry of Agriculture, College of Agriculture, LGA Agric unit/departments, CRGs etc.) during planning, design, and implementing of all BRICC components really helped during implementation to instill a sense of ownership towards sustainability.</p> <p><b>Security and Access Information Sharing:</b> COOPI established a robust system for Community and LGA stakeholders to share key access and security related information to inform movements, implementation and monitoring of field activities thereby mitigating the occurrence of potential negative incidence.</p>	



	<p><b>Remote monitoring:</b> COOPI mainstreamed the use of Community Resilience Groups, Community Mobilizers and LGA staff to remotely monitor and supervise all input redemption process and field activities during movement and access restriction or security threats/challenge. This proved to improve the skills and capacities of the local structure and improve ownership of BRICC processes and activities.</p>  <p><b>Discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A funded project on CVA for Agricultural and Livelihood activities is ongoing in Gedam and Yunisari of Yobe state.</li> <li>• Farmers have direct access to improve seed within the community and the farmers, the group have started cash production to boost their source of income and livelihood.</li> <li>• Out of 600 small holder farmers (shfs) targeted 340 shfs were distributed with wet season farm input while 176shfs were distributed with dry season farm inputs.</li> </ul>	
6	<p><b>Sector Update</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sector is still available for any partner seeking clearance and security personnel in delivering Agric input to any of the LGAs in the state.</li> <li>• In Gujiba and Potiskum of Yobe state, farm inputs and implements have been distributed to 1,484 farmers.</li> <li>• Training of 2,000 farmers on good Agronomic practices have commenced in Potiskum and Gujiba of Yobe state.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Partner update:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Borno State, over 10,000 hectares of land are being cultivated for the mega farm project in the southern part of the state and planting is presently ongoing by the State Government targeting</li> </ul>	<p>Key points to be shared by Mr. Shalangwa from the National council for Agriculture meeting held at</p>

	25,000 hectares. It is a Cash for Work Project between State Government and Community	Abuja during the next meeting.
	<b>AOB</b> Partners have agreed that bi- weekly meetings should be maintained till after the lean season is over.	
	Closing Remarks The next meeting will be held on Wednesday 7th July 2021.	

IN ATTENDANCE: 9 partners were in attendance, 19 Individuals (2 Females & 17 Males)

Government/UN/Donors/Others	INGOs	NGOs
1. FAO	2. CRS	
4. UNDP	3. AAH	
5. BORNO MOA	6. COOPI	
7. NEDC	8. MERCY CORPS	
9. YOBE MOA		