Food Security Sector



FAO's 2018 Rain Season Programme Plan 13 April 2018



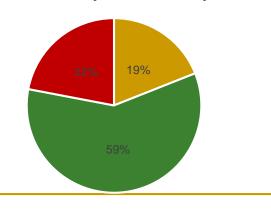
The Context

- 1.78 million IDPs and 1.38 million returnees majority in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, 60% of IDPs hosted by local communities (ref: OIM, DTM XXI February 2018)
- More than 80 percent of populations depend on agriculture, fisheries and livestock for their livelihoods
- About 3.0 million people in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states are projected to fall under critical food insecurity situations of crisis and emergency in the lean period of June and August 2018 (ref: Cadre Harmonisé March 2018)
- The results of FAO Seed Security Assessment conducted in March by FAO shows that lack of quality seed and other agriculture inputs remain a major constraint for farmers and affected population in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states

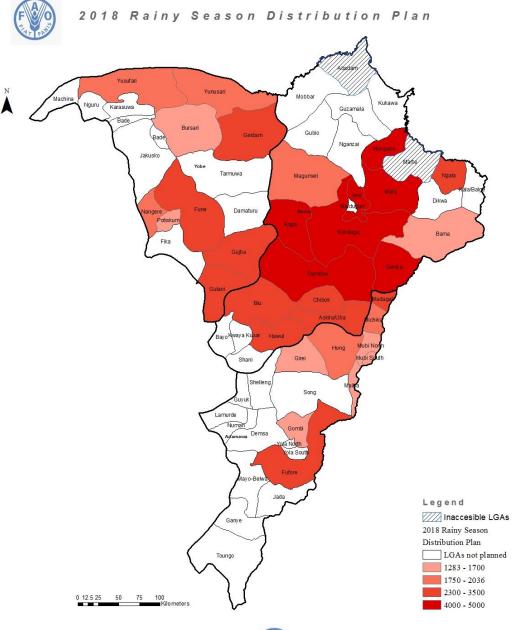
FAO is prepositioning agriculture inputs to support vulnerable farming households engage in food production

- Target beneficiary HHs –
 115,000 conditional on funding
- Geographic target: 32 LGAs in 3 states
- Implementing Partners: 14 to be involved in rain season interventions

2018 Beneficary Allocation by State



AdamawaBornoYobe





Seasonal/Rainfall Calendar - Adamawa, Borno and Yobe

Land Preparation March – May (starts early in the south and up to June in the north (northern Borno and Yobe)

Rains start

North: June – July; 20 – 30 rainy days; <400mm/annum; main

crops: millet & cowpea

Central: June; 30 – 45 rainy days; 400 – 500mmm/annum; main

crops: cereals, pulses and legume/oil crops

South: March/April – May; 45 – 75 rainy days; 600 – 700mm/annum; cereals, pulses, legumes, tuber crops

Planting

May – June: cereals, legumes, oil crops

June: rice

Weeding

1st weeding: 3 – 4 weeks of planting

2nd weeding: 8 − 9 weeks of planting

Harvesting

October – January



Composition of Agriculture Kits

Сгор	Variety	Amount of Seed per HH in kg			
KIT 1 CEREAL (either millet, sorghum or maize + cowpea + fertilizers)					
Sorghum	SAMSORG 41 (ICSV 400)	8			
Millet	SOSAT C 88	8			
Maize	SAMMAZ 27 (EVDT 99 W STR)	10			
Cowpea	IT89 KD-288	10			
Fertilizer	N:P:K 15-15-15	25			
KIT 2 VEGETABLES					
Okra	NHAR 47-4	0.10			
Amaranth	NGAC-003	0.08			
Fertilizer	N:P:K 15-15-15	25			
KIT 3 CASH CROP (either ground nut or sesame with fertilizers)					
Ground nut	Samnut 24	10			
Sesame	Ex-Sudan	1.5			
Fertilizer	N:P:K 15-15-15	25			



What is the expected outcome from the agriculture kits at the end of the farming season? Households?

Туре	Variety Name	Amount/	Est. Land Area (ha)	Est. Yield (MT)
Sorghum	SAMSORG 41 (ICSV 400)	8	1.00	0.5-0.6
Millet	SOSAT C 88	8	1.00	0.5-0.6
Maize	SAMMAZ 27 (EVDT 99 W STR)	10	0.50	0.60
Cowpeas	IT89 KD-288	10	0.50	0.40
Groundnut	Samnut 24	10	0.30	0.60
Sesame	Ex-Sudan	1.5	0.50	0.30
Okra	NHAR 47-4	0.1	0.0067	0.47
Amaranthus	NGAC-003	0.08	0.0080	0.2100

Targeting criteria

Geographic

- LGAs with population in Phase 3 -5 of food and nutrition insecurity
- Humanitarian access
- Presence of IP
- Population of IDPs and/or returnees

Beneficiary

- IDP or returnee or vulnerable host community
- Female-headed
- Access to land
- WFP food assistance beneficiary



Implementation modality

- Direct seed aid (open pollinated/short cycle varieties of cereals and pulses) + fertilizer
- Seed kits adapted to different agro-ecological zones
- Gender oriented seed kits nutrient-rich vegetables and cash crops (groundnuts & sesame) - for most vulnerable HH (femaleheaded families, families with high malnutrition rate)
- Seed voucher and seed fair approach in selected LGAs in Borno and Yobe prioritizing cereal/pulses and groundnuts
- Twin track approach (cash/food + seed kits) to be implemented with WFP
- Cash+

Agro-pastoralist families facing challenges in feeding their livestock and preventing losses

STATE			Total Beneficiary HHs by State
ADAMAWA	1,042	130	1,172
BORNO	1,898	208	2,106
YOBE	1,220	182	1,402
Total	4,160	520	4,680



Thank You

















