

Food Security Sector



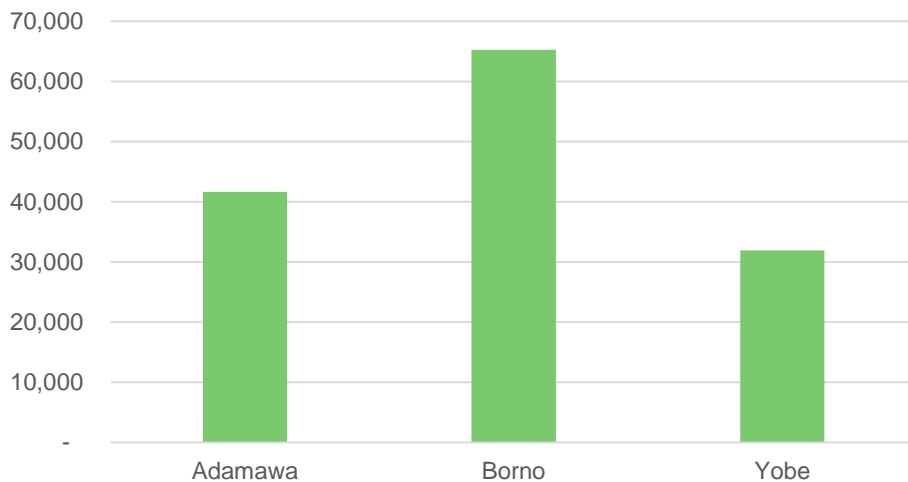
**Achievements & Lessons Learned in 2017 Rain
Season**

13 April 2018

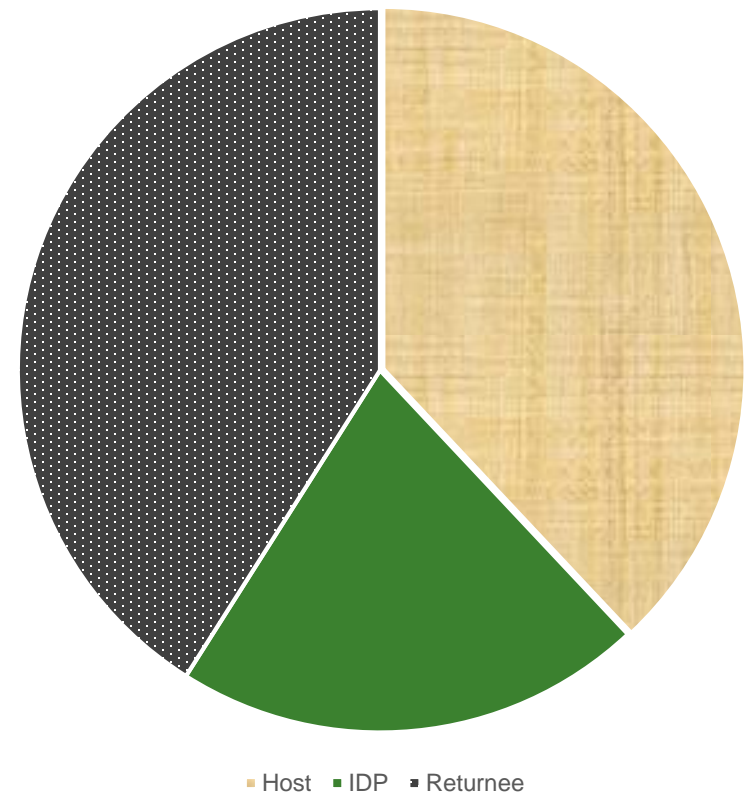


FAO reached 138,801 households (971 607 individuals) with agriculture support, of these 25% women-headed

Beneficiaries Targeted in 2017 by State

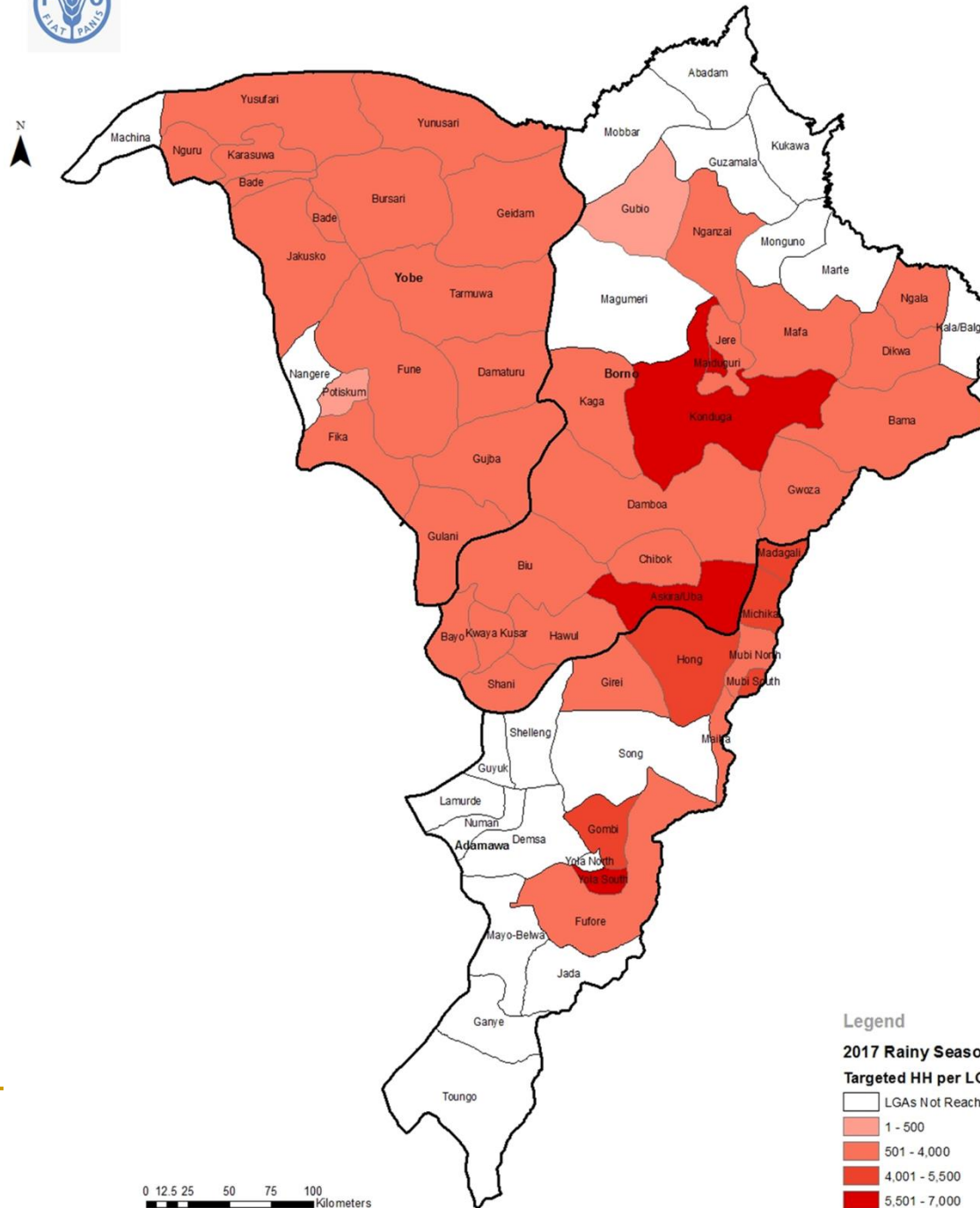


Proportion of Beneficiaries by Type Reached in 2017 Rain Season





Targeted Households - 2017 Rainy Season

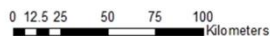


Legend

2017 Rainy Season

Targeted HH per LGAs

- LGAs Not Reached
- 1 - 500
- 501 - 4,000
- 4,001 - 5,500
- 5,501 - 7,000



FAO provided cereal, pulses and vegetable seed to farming households including IDP, returnee and host, protected seed through joint targeted and harvest through Cash+

- Composition of agricultural kits:
 - Cereal seed: 8k millet or 8kg Sorghum or 10kg Maize
 - Pulse seed: 10kg cowpea
 - Assorted vegetable seed: Okra 100g, Amaranthus 80g, Sorrel, 80g and Rosell 80g
 - A twin track approach to beneficiary targeting: WFP provided food assistance and FAO provides agricultural inputs to protect seed and other inputs distributed.
 - 34% of agriculture inputs beneficiaries received food assistance.
 - 10,000 farmers received cash transfer, of these 30% were women to help safeguard harvests from being sold at low prices.
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Lesson learned - Targeting

- Need to harmonize WFP food assistance and FAO agricultural production targeting criteria e.g. majority of WFP beneficiaries were extremely vulnerable and did not have adequate access to land to qualify for FAO support.
- Harmonize targeting tools used by implementing partners: various techniques ranging from HEA, questionnaires, etc. to identify and verify vulnerable groups.
- Community leaders play a key role mobilizing the community and verifying vulnerability of community members. However, they may interfere with targeting processes and political influence prevents effective targeting.



Lessons Learned - Implementation

- Timely delivery of agriculture package is critical for good performance of crops.
- Important to increase partners' technical capacity in agriculture to ensure effective support in good agriculture practices to beneficiary households.
- Strengthen coordination of the delivery of agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers with the Military including Sector and Ward commanders.
- Continued engagement of food security sector partners for coordination as livelihoods assistance is being up-scaled.
- Poor access to due to security concerns – remained a major challenge to food production by IDP, returnee and host community population



Some challenges encountered

- Timing of funding:
 - Before 31 May: 25%
 - After 31 May: 75%
 - Humanitarian access
 - IP capacities
 - Fall Army Worm and stem borer outbreaks
 - Early cessation of rains in Sahel and Sudan Savannah Agro-ecological zone in Borno
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Recommendations

- Strengthen local seed production systems through future interventions e.g. Cowpea and quality staple food seeds.
- Promote seed voucher system where appropriate to enable vulnerable people access seed adopted to local ecology.
- Strengthen the institutional provision of extension services through launching FFS approach for the delivery of extension service.
- Provide capacity building especially to women to enhance and expand their role in the agricultural value chain.
- Address the constraint of storage and agro-marketing for beneficiaries.
- Build the capacities of groups on and launch village savings and loan schemes



Recommendations.....

- Technical capacity of implementing partners to provide technical agricultural support (extension service, standardized monitoring of food security indicators and capture impacts: yield, productivity etc.)
- Targeting should be more participatory process that engages stakeholders other than community leaders.
- Validate beneficiary lists and conduct field monitoring

