

2018 rain Season

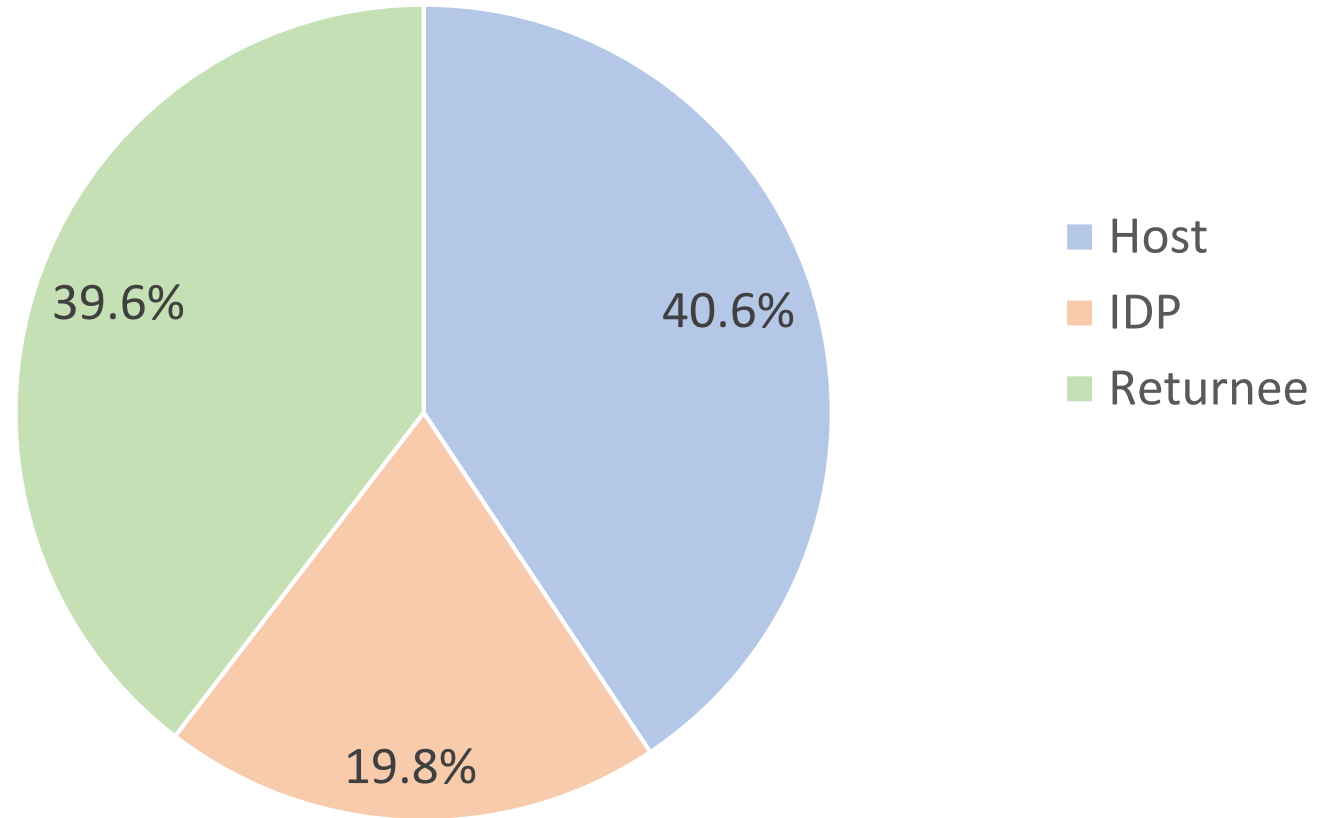


Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

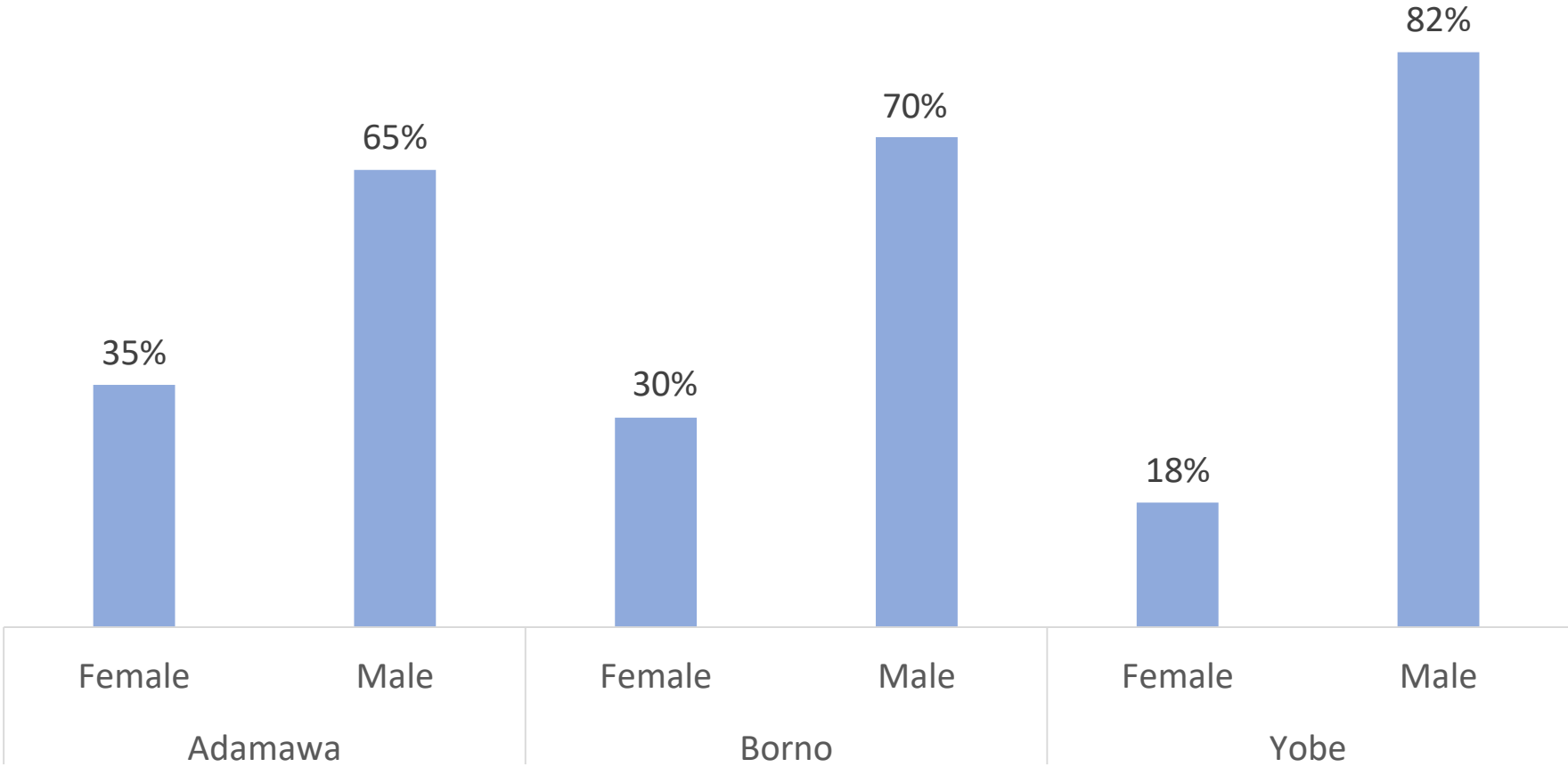


# 2018 RAIN SEASON POST HARVEST REPORT

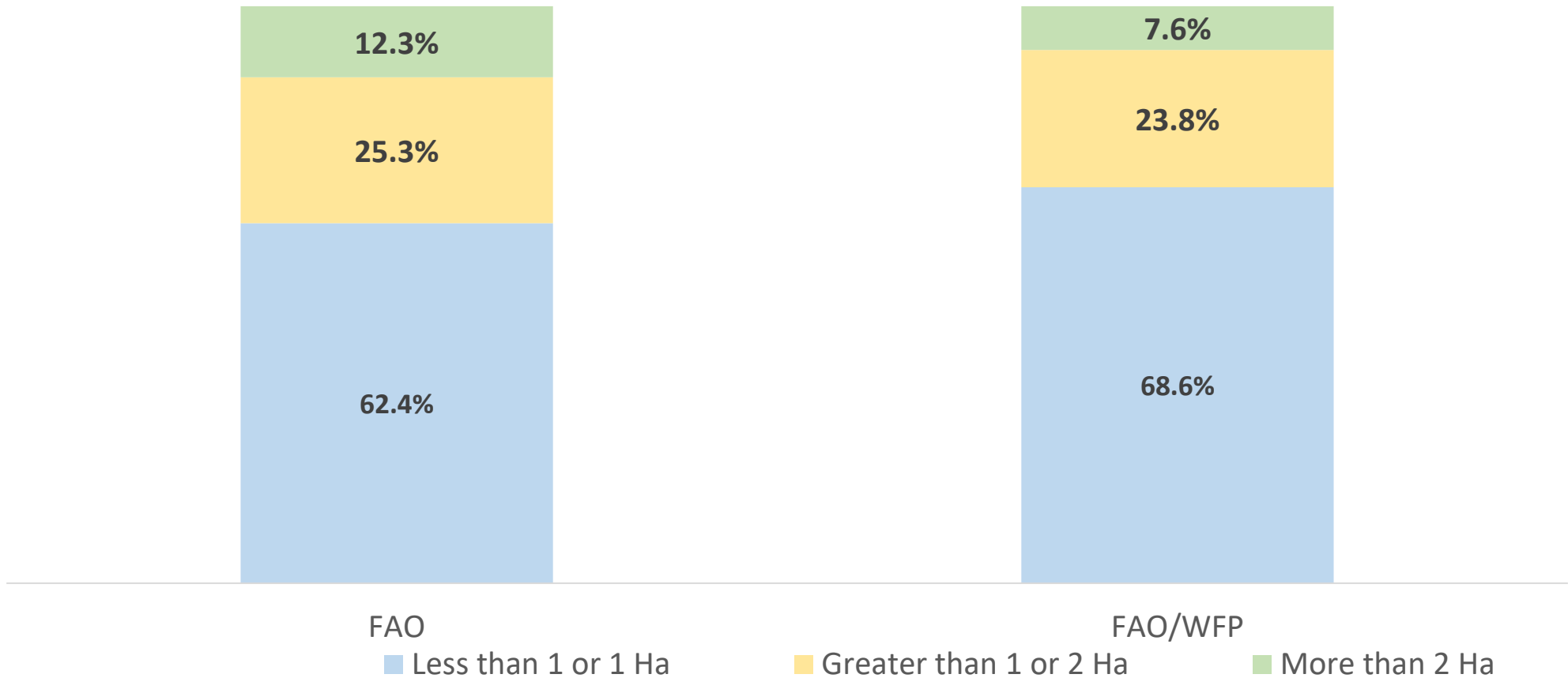
# Sample Size



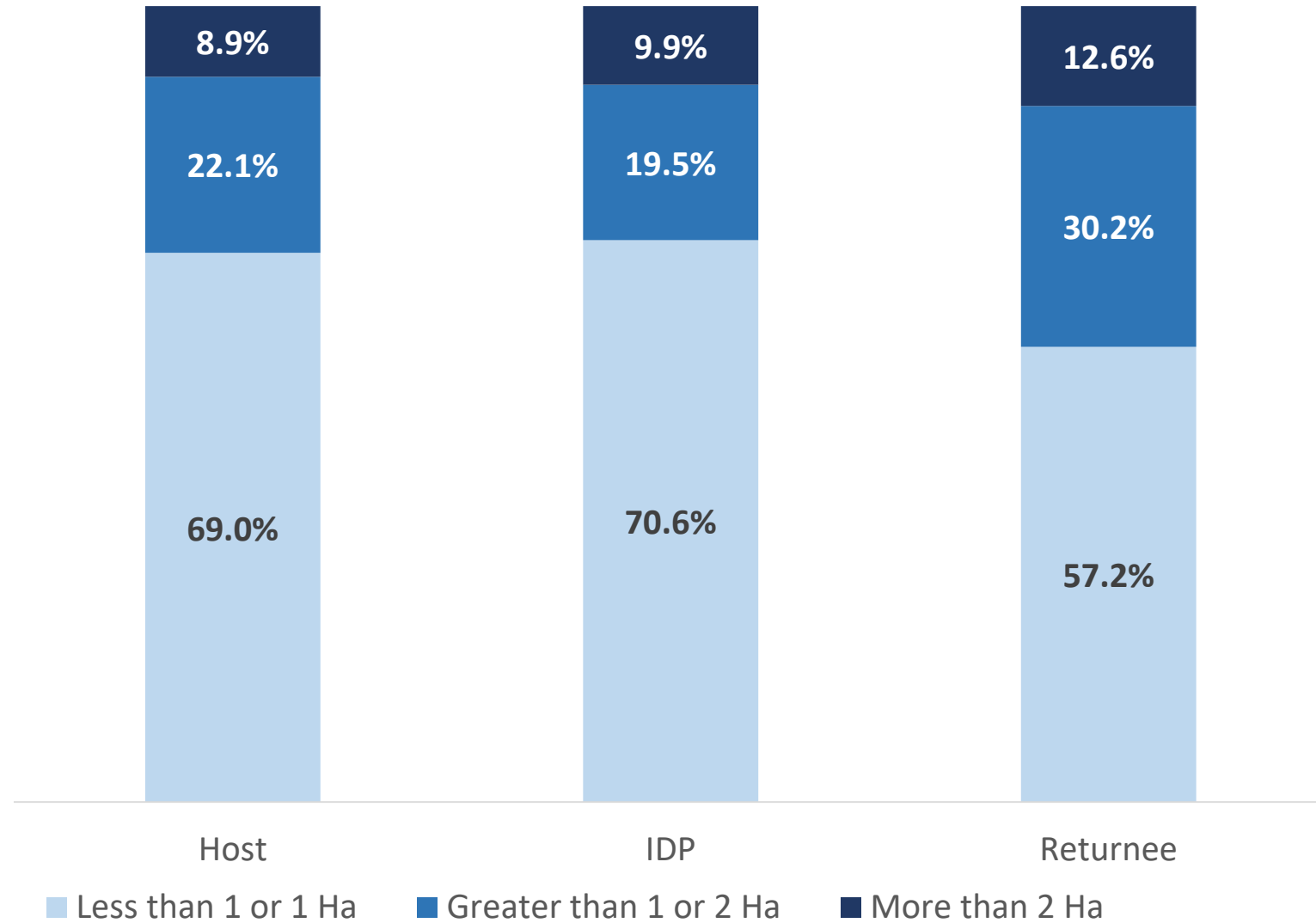
# Gender of respondents



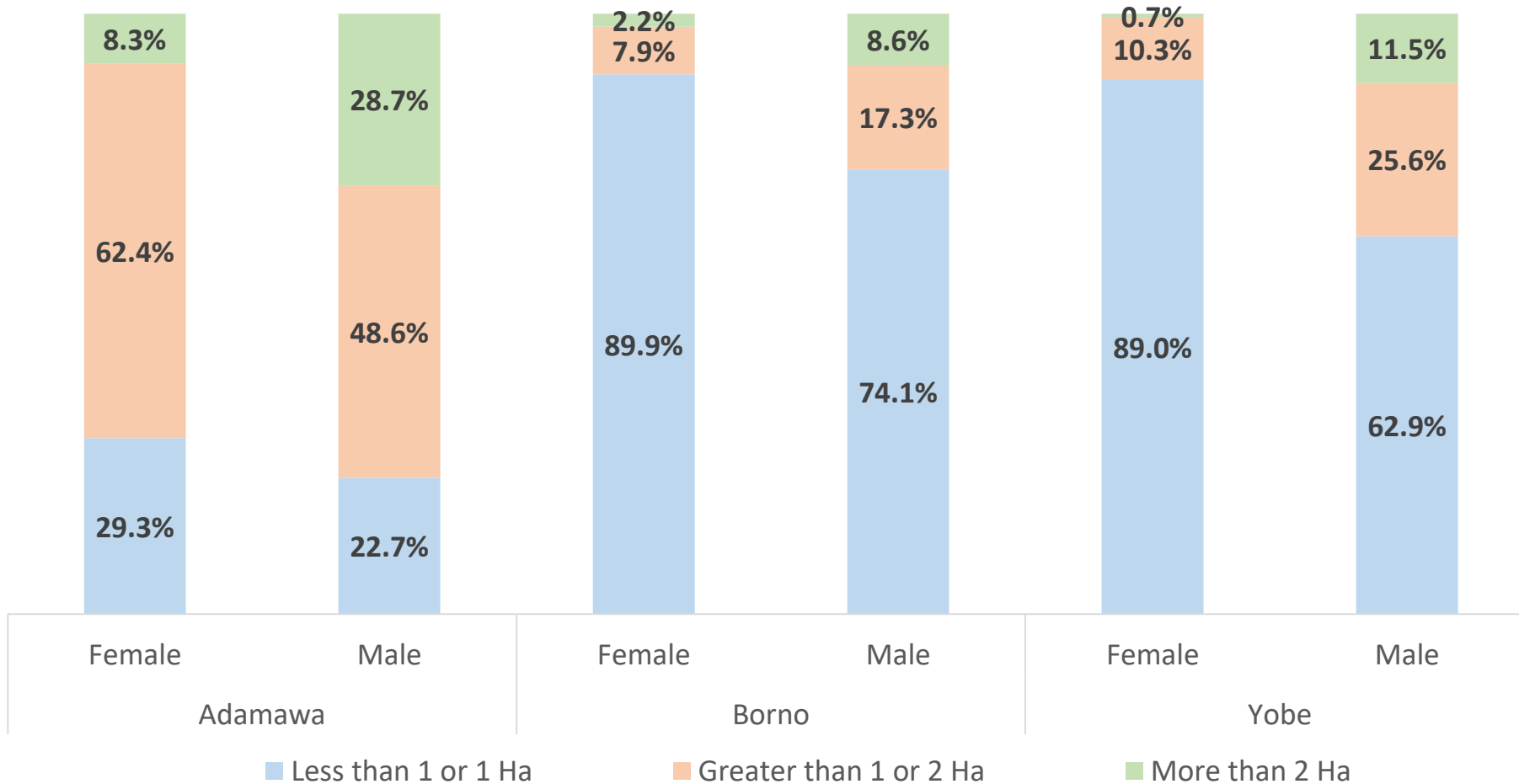
# Size of land cultivated



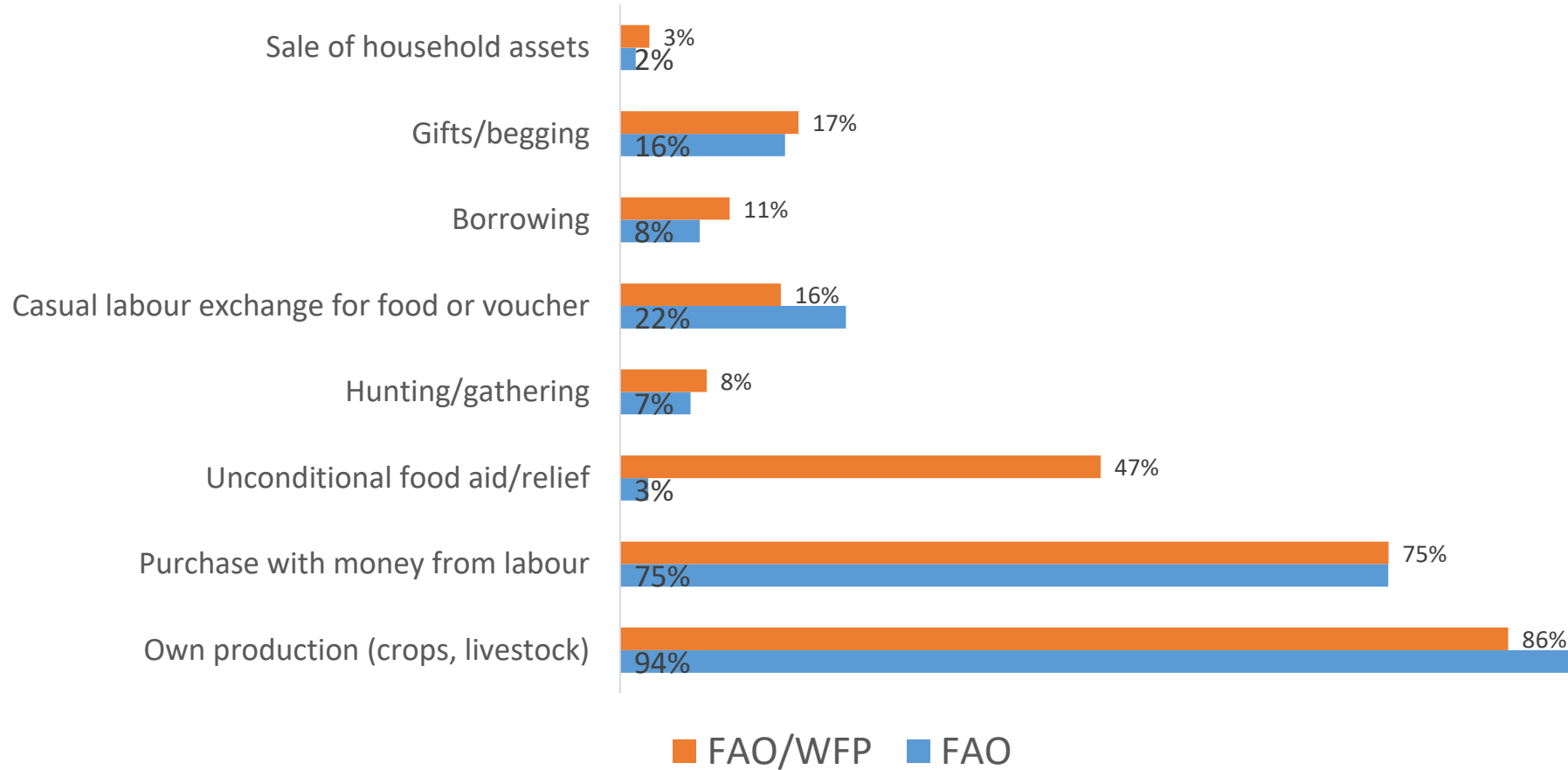
# Land size by house Type



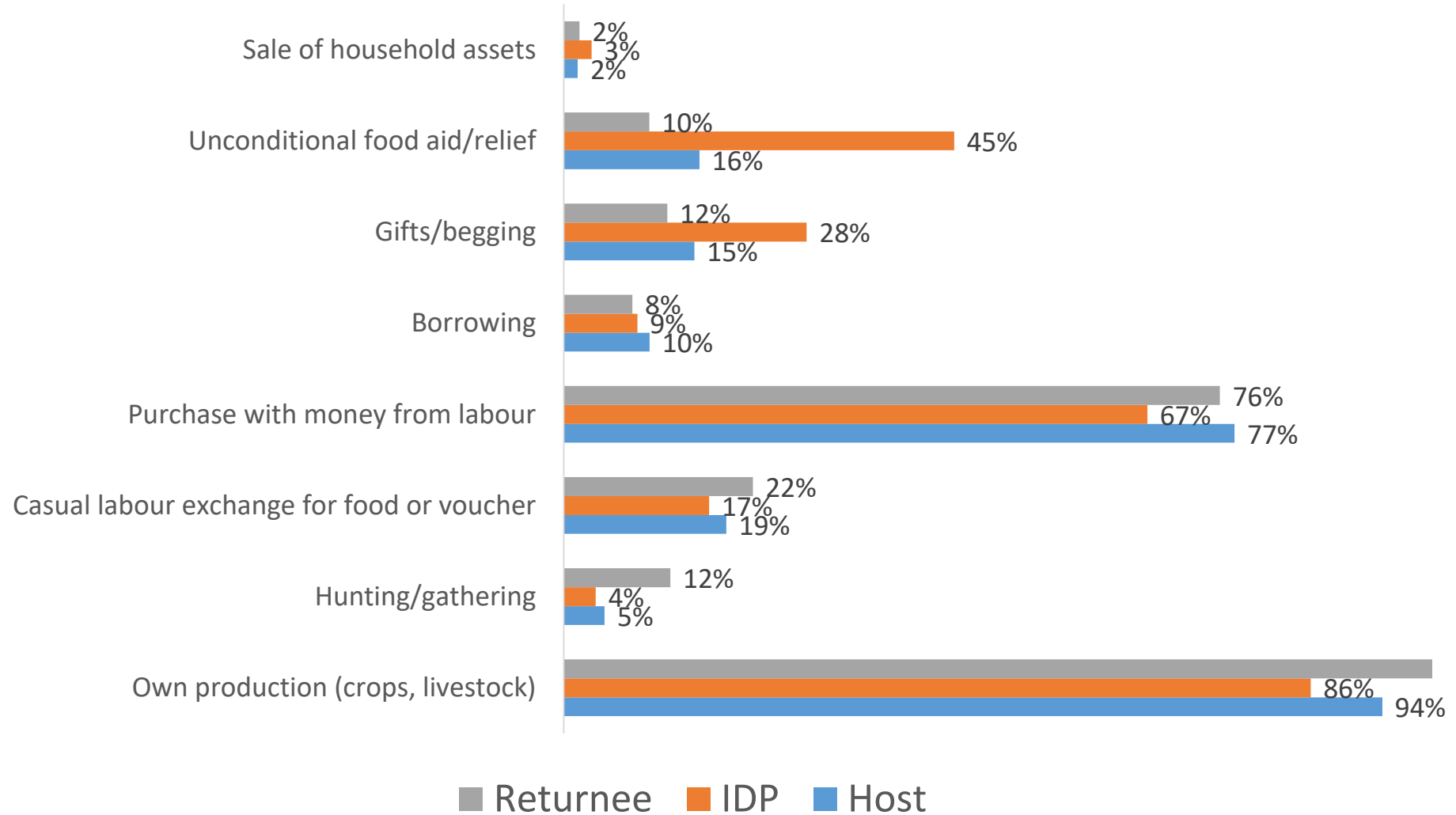
# Land size by Gender



# Sources of Food

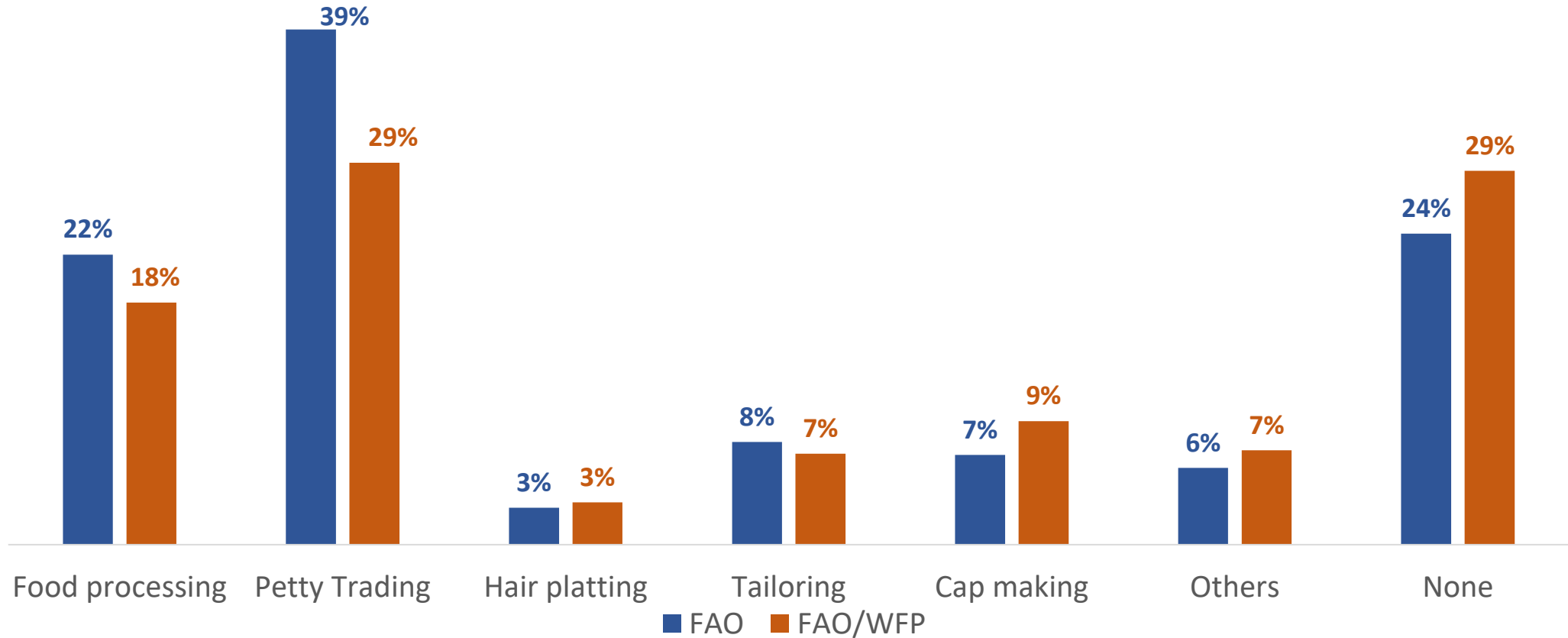


# Source of food by HH type

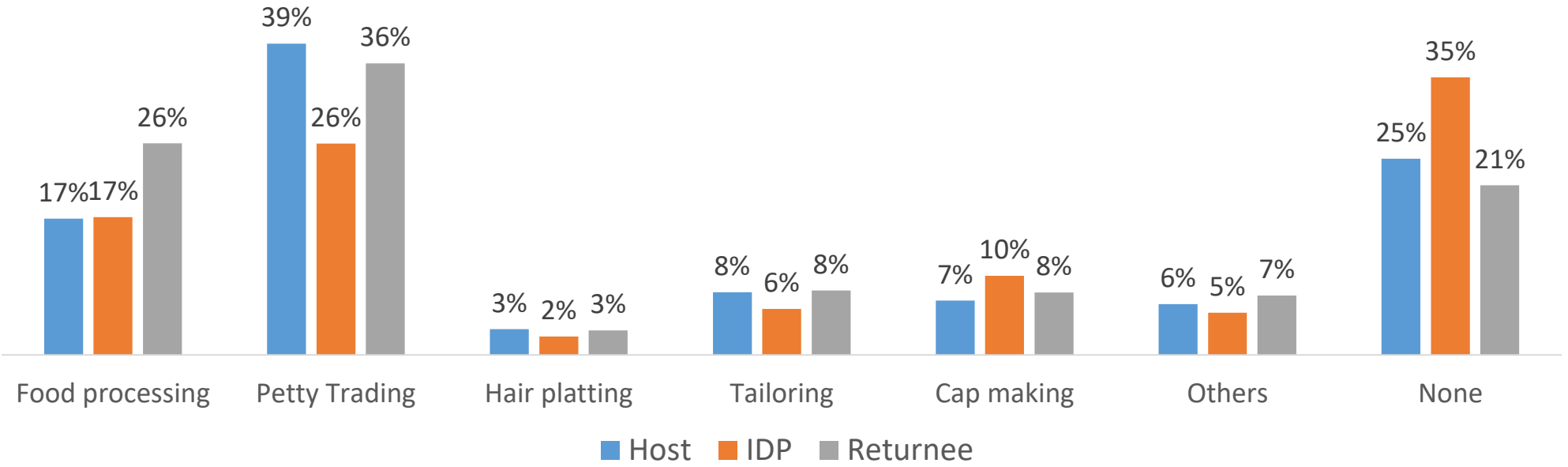




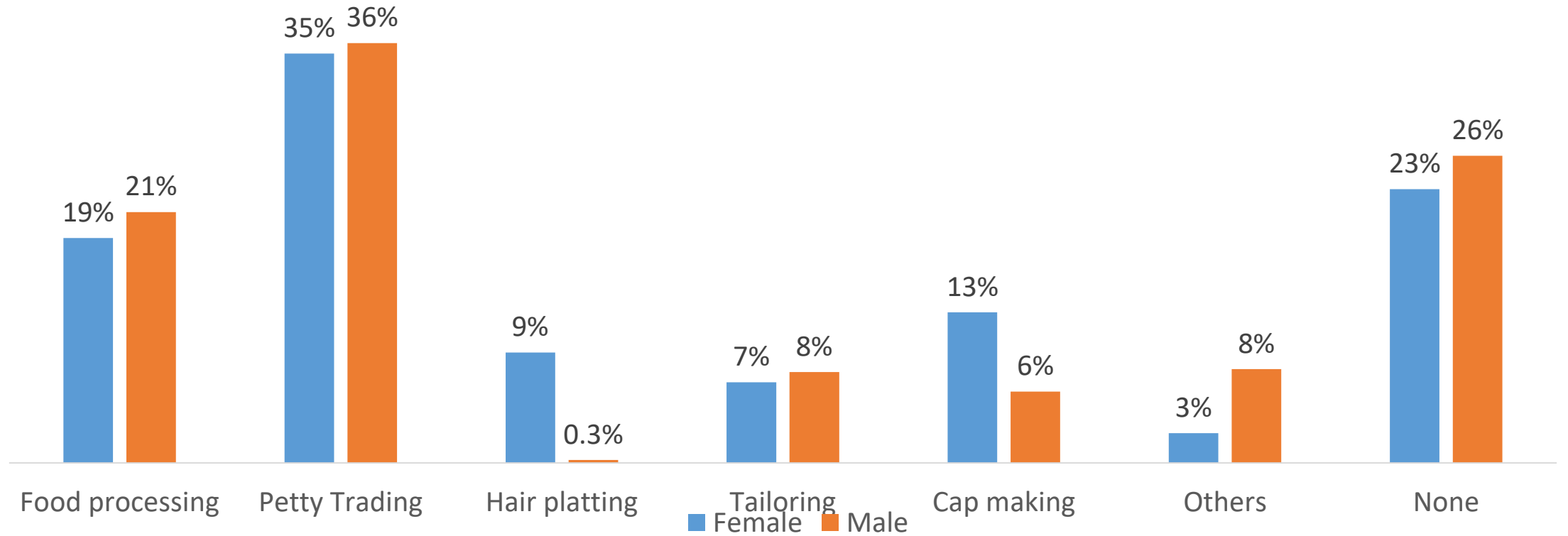
# Other Income generating activities



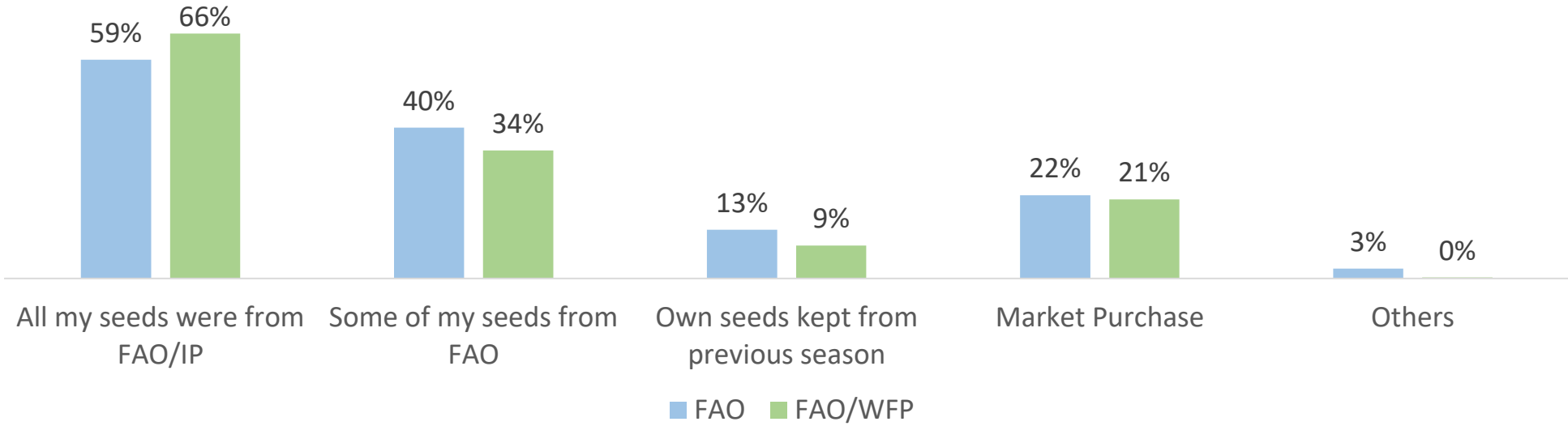
# Other Activities by HH type



# Other Activities by Gender



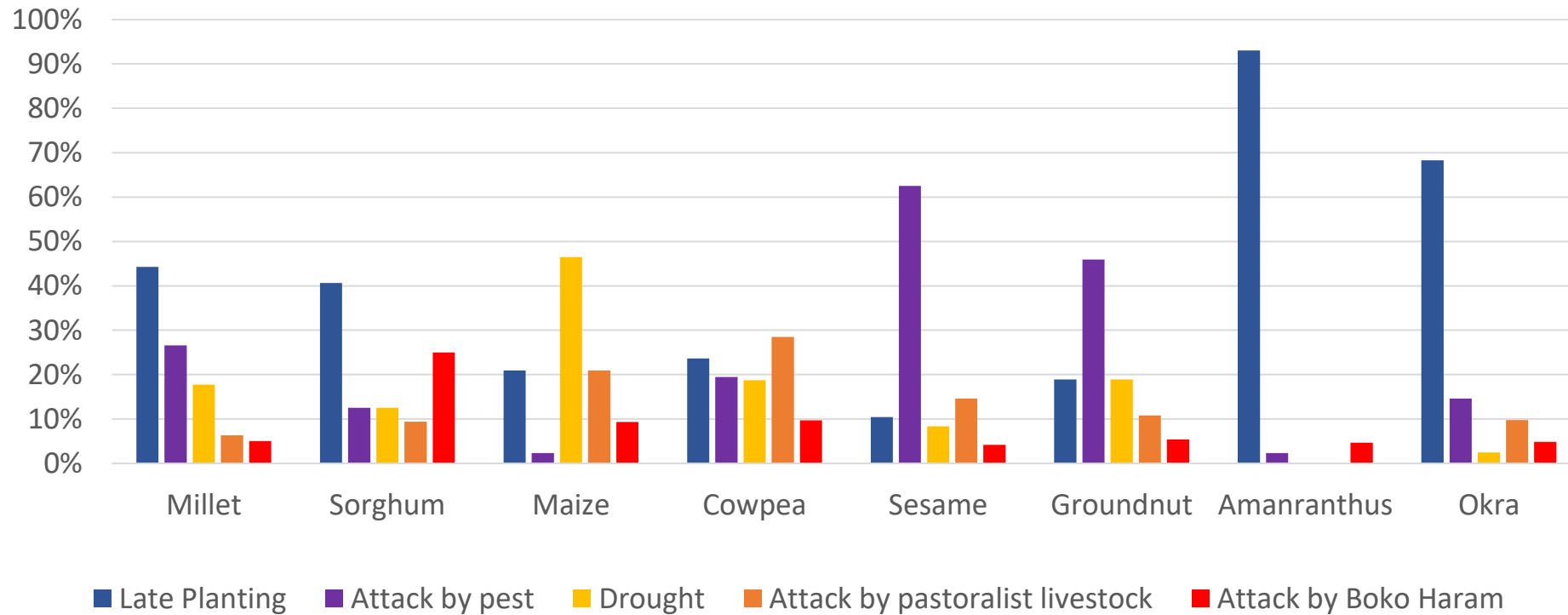
# Sources of Seeds



# Farmers perception 2018 rainy season production



# Reasons for not harvesting



# Estimated harvest result for cereal and pulse production (Kg)/HH

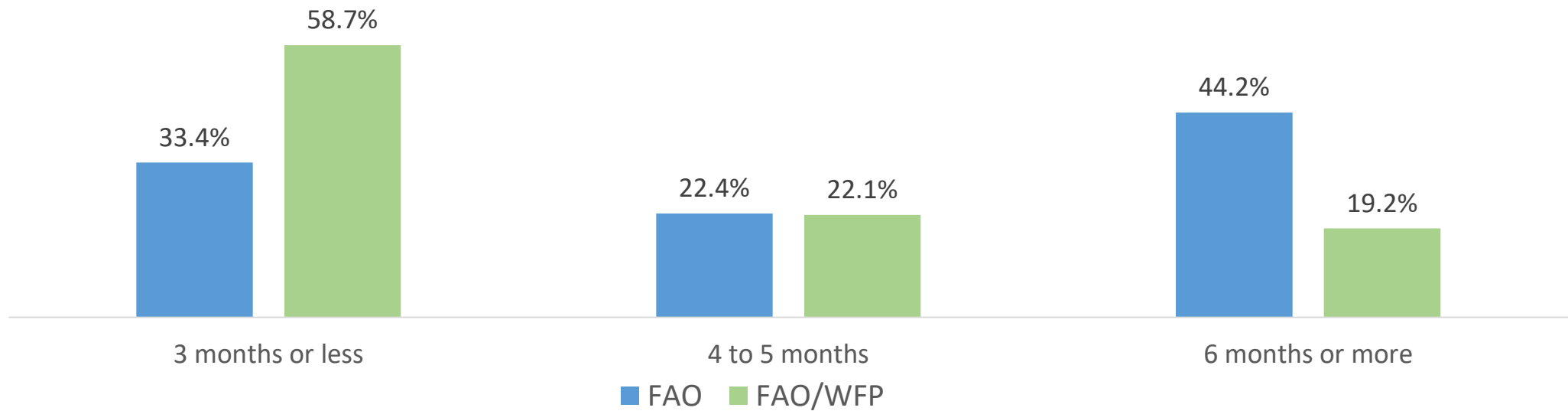
	Millet	Sorghum	Maize	Cowpea
<b>FAO</b>	361	566	897	278
<b>FAO/WFP</b>	348	623	420	162
<b>Adamawa</b>			826	368
<b>Borno</b>	324	299	771	238
<b>Yobe</b>	373	840	440	180
<b>Host</b>	363	542	882	246
<b>IDP</b>	313	424	330	148
<b>Returnee</b>	373	707	827	276
<b>Female</b>	248	225	501	167
<b>Male</b>	386	634	884	259

# Average estimated income

	Cereals (NGN)	Pulses (NGN)	Vegetables (NGN)
<b>FAO</b>	22,843	29,014	8,048
<b>FAO/WFP</b>	21,015	22,431	6,030
<b>Adamawa</b>	27,743	36,468	2,500
<b>Borno</b>	20,682	25,005	7,106
<b>Yobe</b>	22,054	24,266	7,859
<b>Host</b>	23,047	26,232	6,776
<b>IDP</b>	16,536	21,568	4,025
<b>Returnee</b>	23,427	30,193	9,463
<b>Female</b>	16,444	21,278	5,585
<b>Male</b>	22,222	28,272	8,666



# Expected Food Coverage

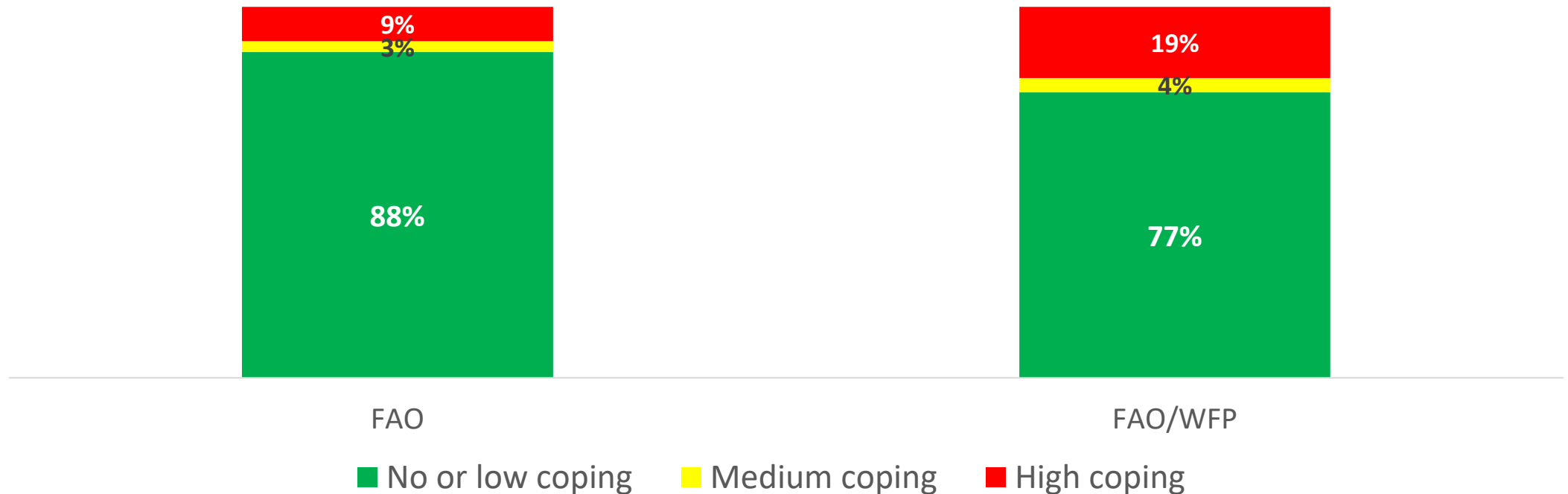


# Food Consumption Score

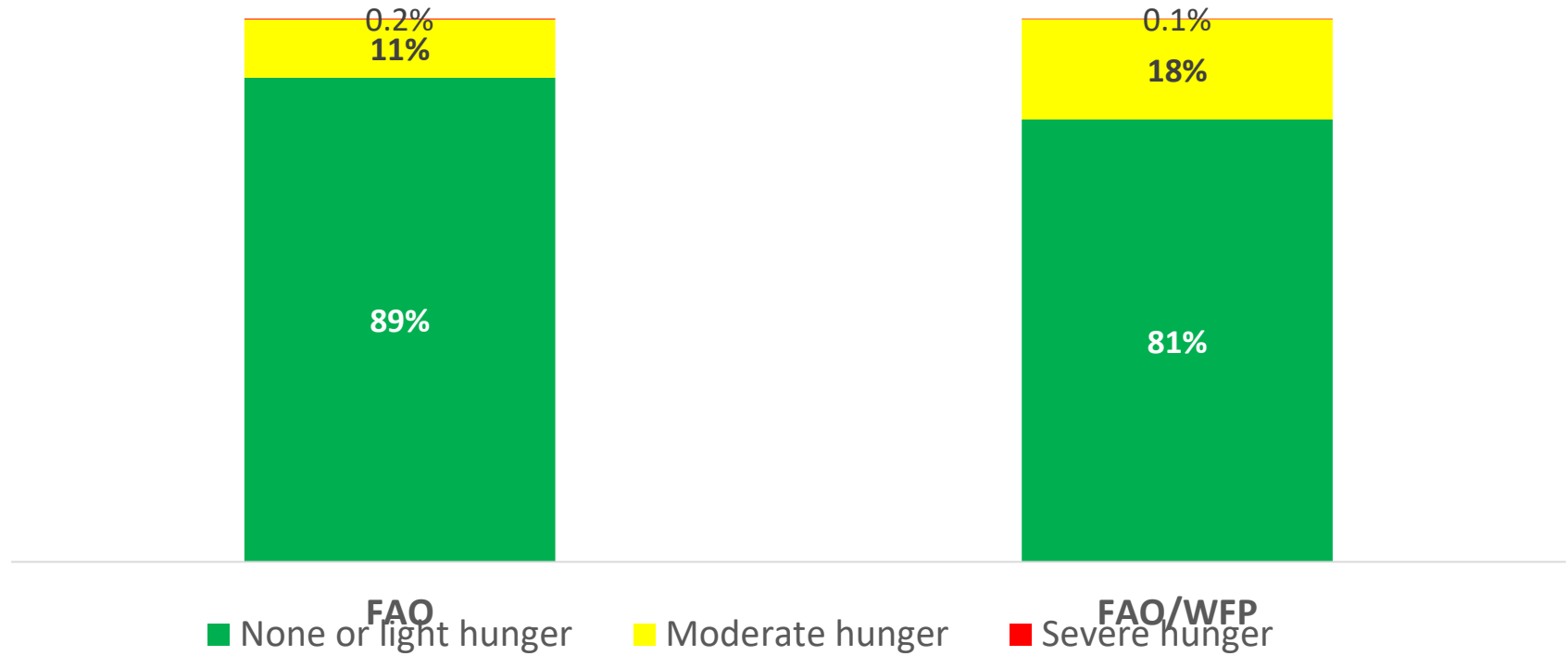


# HH coping strategy index

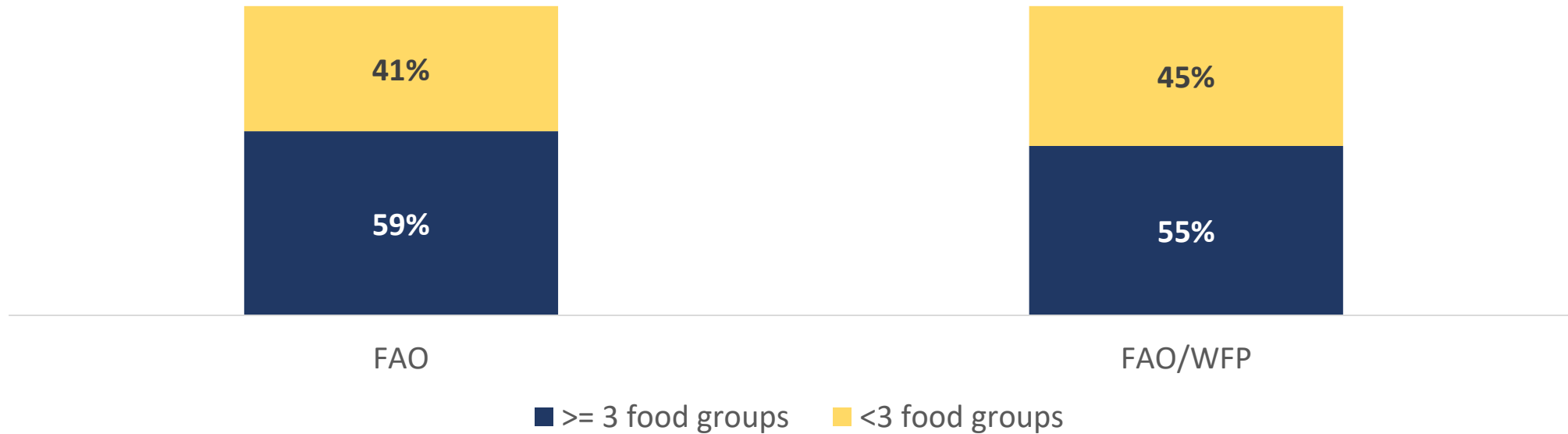
The coping capacity was calculated using the reducing Coping Strategy Index (rCSI). Households were asked about how often they used a set of five short-term food based coping strategies in situations in which they did not have enough food, or money to buy food, during the one-week period Total CSI score was classified into three categories: **No or low coping (CSI= 0-3), medium (CSI = 4-9, high coping (CSI ≥10)**).



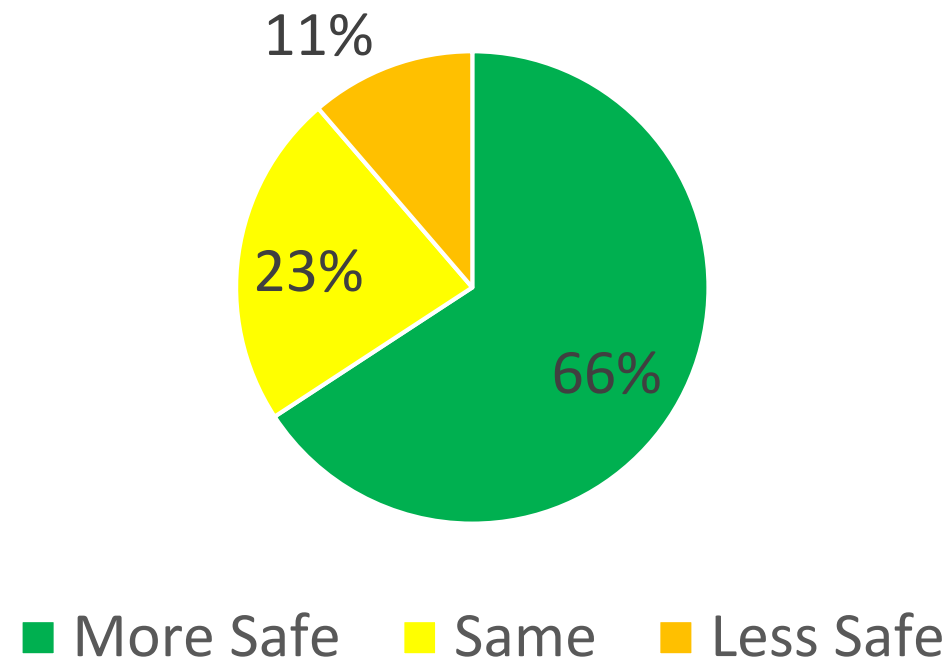
# Household Hunger Scale



*HDDS-many food groups are consumed during a week reporting period. HH consuming **less than three** food groups **out of seven** are classified as having low dietary diversity.*



# Perception of security. Planting Vs Harvesting



# Recommendations

- Provide continued support to farmers as rain fed agriculture remains the main source of food and livelihood. In addition support for pest control to be given to farmers to reduce loss of harvest.
- Future interventions should focus more on WFP beneficiaries and IDPs who have access to land and are willing to practice farming. This will help reduce their household hunger gap and increase food self-sufficiency.
- FAO and WFP to explore on modalities of having common partners for both food and seeds distribution.

# Cont..

- Conduct advocacy to community leaders, host communities and other stakeholders to support IDPs with farm lands for cultivation in order to improve land access
- 2019 rainy season intervention can pilot communal farming or agriculture cooperatives with plan for scale-up in the future. This may help increase the households' production yield and improve the period of food self-sufficiency.
- Identify and support households who have no other source of income generating activity, aside farming, with vocational skills and start-up grant. Thus, future projects should focus on both increasing or diversifying the sources of income of farmers, particularly women and IDPs.



# Cont..

- Develop empowerment programs (including cap making) for some farmers to augment income from farming. Efforts should be made to encourage small and medium enterprises. This will help improve the economic growth of the states.
- Ensure timely distribution of seeds to farmers to enable them use the seeds for farming during the planting or sowing period. Continuous mentoring and information dissemination should also be done before, during and after seed distribution
- Rain seasons interventions to support more households with other seeds such as beans, rice and groundnuts. This will help households generate more income to support their household members.
- The post-harvest survey is better to be conducted soon after farmers harvested, with no more than 20 days. This will ensure accuracy of collected data.

A close-up photograph of a sandy beach. In the upper portion of the frame, the ocean waves are visible, with white foam washing onto the shore. The sand is a light tan color and appears slightly damp. In the center of the image, the words "Thank You" are written in the sand in a cursive, hand-drawn style. The letters are dark, likely from a shadow or a dark object used to write them. The overall scene is peaceful and evokes a sense of gratitude.

Thank You