2018 RAIN SEASON POST HARVEST REPORT
Sample Size

- Host: 40.6%
- IDP: 19.8%
- Returnee: 39.6%
Gender of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Size of land cultivated

- **FAO**
  - Less than 1 or 1 Ha: 62.4%
  - Greater than 1 or 2 Ha: 25.3%
  - More than 2 Ha: 12.3%

- **FAO/WFP**
  - Less than 1 or 1 Ha: 68.6%
  - Greater than 1 or 2 Ha: 23.8%
  - More than 2 Ha: 7.6%
Land size by house Type

- **Host**
  - Less than 1 or 1 Ha: 69.0%
  - Greater than 1 or 2 Ha: 22.1%
  - More than 2 Ha: 8.9%

- **IDP**
  - Less than 1 or 1 Ha: 70.6%
  - Greater than 1 or 2 Ha: 19.5%
  - More than 2 Ha: 9.9%

- **Returnee**
  - Less than 1 or 1 Ha: 57.2%
  - Greater than 1 or 2 Ha: 30.2%
  - More than 2 Ha: 12.6%
Land size by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa</td>
<td>Borno</td>
<td>Yobe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 or 1 Ha</td>
<td>Greater than 1 or 2 Ha</td>
<td>More than 2 Ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>62.4%</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Sources of Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>FAO/WFP</th>
<th>FAO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sale of household assets</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gifts/begging</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual labour exchange for food or voucher</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting/gathering</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconditional food aid/relief</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase with money from labour</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own production (crops, livestock)</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Source of food by HH type

- Sale of household assets
  - Returnee: 2%
  - IDP: 3%
  - Host: 2%

- Unconditional food aid/relief
  - Returnee: 10%
  - IDP: 16%
  - Host: 45%

- Gifts/begging
  - Returnee: 8%
  - IDP: 12%
  - Host: 28%

- Borrowing
  - Returnee: 12%
  - IDP: 15%
  - Host: 10%

- Purchase with money from labour
  - Returnee: 76%
  - IDP: 77%

- Casual labour exchange for food or voucher
  - Returnee: 22%
  - IDP: 17%
  - Host: 19%

- Hunting/gathering
  - Returnee: 4%
  - IDP: 12%
  - Host: 5%

- Own production (crops, livestock)
  - Returnee: 86%
  - IDP: 94%
Other Income generating activities

- Food processing: 22% (FAO) / 18% (FAO/WFP)
- Petty Trading: 39% (FAO) / 29% (FAO/WFP)
- Hair plating: 3% (FAO) / 3% (FAO/WFP)
- Tailoring: 8% (FAO) / 7% (FAO/WFP)
- Cap making: 7% (FAO) / 9% (FAO/WFP)
- Others: 6% (FAO) / 7% (FAO/WFP)
- None: 24% (FAO) / 29% (FAO/WFP)
### Other Activities by HH type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>IDP</th>
<th>Returnee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food processing</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Trading</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair plating</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cap making</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Activities by Gender

- Food processing
  - Female: 19%
  - Male: 21%

- Petty Trading
  - Female: 35%
  - Male: 36%

- Hair platting
  - Female: 9%
  - Male: 0.3%

- Tailoring
  - Female: 7%
  - Male: 8%

- Cap making
  - Female: 13%
  - Male: 6%

- Others
  - Female: 3%
  - Male: 8%

- None
  - Female: 23%
  - Male: 26%
Sources of Seeds

All my seeds were from FAO/IP: 59% from FAO, 66% from FAO/WFP
Some of my seeds from FAO: 40% from FAO, 34% from FAO/WFP
Own seeds kept from previous season: 13% from FAO, 9% from FAO/WFP
Market Purchase: 22% from FAO, 21% from FAO/WFP
Others: 3% from FAO, 0% from FAO/WFP
Farmers perception 2018 rainy season production

FAO

- Better: 80%
- The same: 12%
- Worse: 8%

FAO/WFP

- Better: 79%
- The same: 7%
- Worse: 14%
Reasons for not harvesting

- Late Planting
- Attack by pest
- Drought
- Attack by pastoralist livestock
- Attack by Boko Haram
## Estimated harvest result for cereal and pulse production (Kg)/HH

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

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

- 3 months or less: 33.4% (FAO), 58.7% (FAO/WFP)
- 4 to 5 months: 22.4% (FAO), 22.1% (FAO/WFP)
- 6 months or more: 44.2% (FAO), 19.2% (FAO/WFP)

Source: FAO, FAO/WFP
Food Consumption Score

- FAO: 68% (Acceptable: 23%, Borderline: 68%)
- FAO/WFP: 55% (Acceptable: 32%, Borderline: 55%)
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

- FAO: 89% None or light hunger, 11% Moderate hunger, 0.2% Severe hunger
- FAO/WFP: 81% None or light hunger, 18% Moderate hunger, 0.1% Severe hunger
HDDS—many food groups are consumed during a week reporting period. HH consuming \textbf{less than three} food groups \textbf{out of seven} are classified as having low dietary diversity.
Perception of security. Planting Vs Harvesting

- More Safe: 66%
- Same: 23%
- Less Safe: 11%
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.
thank you