







## **General Guidelines for Agriculture Livelihood Intervention in BAY states**

#	Name of the	Target	Preconditions or	Package/Kit composition	The feasible Time	Modality
	activity	areas(State	Assumptions for		frame for the	
		/LGA)	Intervention		intervention	
1	Distribution of agricultural kits (crops, vegetables, seeds + fertilizer packages)	Borno, Adamawa Yobe	<ul> <li>Access to farmland for cultivation.</li> <li>HH has a minimum of Hectares of land for agriculture (0.1 Ha to 1.0 Ha for variable crops)</li> <li>HHs having 0.5Ha to 1.0 Ha hectare of land for irrigation users</li> <li>Access to irrigable lands/water</li> <li>LGAs at CH Phase 3 to 5 classification</li> <li>Seed quality assurance/certificate from a certified organization</li> <li>The type of inputs depends on participatory planning and needs assessment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Items/Inputs/Service:         <ul> <li>The Household receives either kit 1 or kit 2 + NPK fertilizer:</li> </ul> </li> <li>Kit 1 (for Female and male HHs)         <ul> <li>Cereals: Either Maize:10kg to cover 0.5ha, or Sorghum:8kg to cover 1 ha, or Millet:8kg to 1ha per household.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Dry season -         November to         February.</li> <li>Rainy Season:         May to Sept</li> </ul>	In- kind/Cash/ voucher









2	Distribution of Livestock feed	Borno, Adamawa, Yobe	<ul> <li>Generally, feed distribution goes in line with the livestock feeding calendar (LEGS standards) that relay on feed availability of pasture, browse, stubble, grass (cut and carry), and cereal stalk Crop residue.</li> <li>Feed distribution can be implemented as a standalone activity for community-owned corebreeding animals, this may include animals distributed in earlier times</li> <li>Feed availability in the market,</li> <li>Consideration of the livestock migration</li> </ul>	Items/Inputs: cowpea husk (25kg X2), cottonseed cake (25kg X2), groundnut haulm (20kg X2), mineral block, grower mash (25kg X2)  Concentrated feed: (25kg X 2bags),  Technical support: training on emergency feed use and management, technical backstopping during implementation, and monitoring.	All year round. But dry season when feed availability reduces is the best time.	In-kind, Cash, Unconditio nal Cash
3	Animal Health: Vaccination/ treatment	Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe	Large livestock population     Assumptions/requirements     Livestock concentration areas like water points     Livestock migration to other areas.     Pastoralists with at least 20 cattle and 50 Small Ruminants	Items/Inputs: Vaccines (CBPP, BQ, FMD, Brucellosis, PPR), diluents, dewormers, automatic syringe, drenching gun.  Quantity: The dose is dependent on the number of animals to be vaccinated  Technical support:  Training of animal health staff, community animal health workers, monitoring and technical support  Veterinary drugs, clinical supplies	All year round depending on pasture and water availability	Voucher/I n-kind









4	Restocking/		Minimum requirements:	Kit definition:			In-kind,
	Goat:	Borno, Adamawa and Yobe	<ul> <li>14 days quarantine</li> <li>Animals weighing 18-25KG (Goat)</li> <li>IDPs/Returnees HHs with access to grazing land.</li> <li>Households resident in the newly accessible areas identified in IPC Phases 3 –5</li> <li>Priority households:</li> <li>Women headed HHs for goats restocking</li> <li>Youth-headed HHs for bulls restocking</li> <li>HHs whose main livelihood is livestock husbandry (pastoralism and agropastoralism);</li> <li>Most vulnerable HHs among returnees, IDPs, and host communities;</li> <li>Households with large members;</li> <li>HHs with children &lt;5 years old;</li> <li>HHs with the presence of malnourished children.</li> <li>Vaccination for small ruminants and poultry birds before/during quarantining.</li> </ul>	1 male goat; 3 female goats; 2 bags pf     25kg cottonseed cake or groundnut     haulm + 2 bags pf 25kg cowpea husk +     2kg of mineral block.  Items/Inputs:     Quarantine area ( 400 goats per     quarantine site /0.46m² to 0.8m² per     goat)     150 cattle per quarantine site	•	All year round.  But preferably during the dry season (October-June) season to avoid the negative impact of rain in relation to diseases and logistics)	cash Voucher Animal fair unconditio nal Cash









5	Distribution of	Borno	Minimum requirements:	Kits/Inputs:	•	All year round,	In-kind
	Poultry/kits:	Adamawa and Yobe states	<ul> <li>HHs with access to space</li> <li>HHs in the newly accessible areas in IPC Phases 3 - 5</li> <li>Priority households:</li> <li>Women headed HHs for goats restocking</li> <li>Youth-headed HHs for bulls restocking</li> <li>HHs whose main livelihood is livestock husbandry.</li> <li>Most vulnerable HHs among returnees, IDPs and host communities;</li> <li>HHs with a high number of members;</li> <li>HH with &lt;5 years old child;</li> <li>HHs with malnourished children.</li> </ul>	Kits categorization:  Seven-week-old local/rural pullets  Kit 2 is recommended for those who have a housing and feed-stuff challenge.  Kit 1  20 birds of seven-week-old pullets+ 2 or 4 bags of grower mash (25kg bag) or  Kit 2  20 birds of point-of-lay pullets+ poultry housing+ 2 feeders+ 2 drinkers+ 1 bag of 25 kg grower mash+ 25kg bags of layer mash + 1 sachet of multivitamin (150g)  1 sachet of broad-spectrum Antibiotic powder (150g)		but heat stress in the Northeast limits egg production. Egg production should start in June.	Cash Voucher
6	Fishery & Aquaculture		<ul> <li>Conflict-affected fisherfolk HHs</li> <li>Most vulnerable HHs(IDPs, Returnees, and Host Communities</li> <li>HHs with a large family members.</li> <li>HHs with malnourished children</li> <li>Women &amp; youth-headed HHs</li> <li>HHs whose main livelihood is fish processing and marketing</li> </ul>	Kits/Inputs  Provision of fish farm starter kits for aquaculture/vegetable production (tank, fingerlings, and startup feed) and technical training  Support the establishment of FTT fish processing and marketing enterprises	•	All year round	In-kind, cash + at HHs level and cluster- based approach









7	Micro	Borno,			<u>It</u> e	ms/Inputs:	•	Dry and	In-
	gardening/Dis	Adamawa	•	Most vulnerable population (IDPS,	•	The Household receives either vegetable		Rainy	kind/Cash+
	tribution of	and Yobe		Returnees, and Host communities)		kit 1 or kit 2 + NPK fertilizer:		Seasons	/ voucher
	agricultural			with limited access to land; the					
	kits (vegetable			majority are women and youth head	•	Vegetable seeds (kit1):			
	seeds,			households)		-Okra:0.02 kg to cover 0.005ha,			
	fertilizer, and			•		- Amaranth: 0.01kg to cover 0.005ha,			
	tools)		•	Households with malnourished		-Sorrel: 0.002kg to cover 0.005ha,			
				children or persons with disabilities		-Cabbage: 0.001kg to cover 0.005ha and			
				·		-Carrot: 0.001kg to cover 0.005ha.			
			•	Households with pregnant and		<u>-</u>			
				lactating women, adolescent boys	•	Vegetable seeds (kit2):			
				and girls, and the elderly persons		-Roselle:0.02 kg to cover 0.005ha,			
						-Onion: 0.02kg to cover 0.005ha,			
			•	Female-headed /widow		-Tomato: 0.001kg to cover 0.005ha,			
				/single/child-headed households.		-Pepper: 0.001kg to cover 0.005ha and			
						-Lettuce: 0.001kg to cover 0.005ha.			
			•	Survivors of GBV (liaise with					
				protection agencies for list)	•	Fertilizer:			
						-25kg of wet blended NPK 15:15:15 per			
						household to cover 0.005ha			
					Ag	ricultural tools:			
					•	Group tool (kit 1):			
						-1 Wheelbarrow and 1 Shovel each per			
						group of 10 households			
					•	Individual tool kit 1:			
						-1 Hoe and 1 Watering can each per			
						household.			
8	Water and	Borno,		<u>Requirements</u>		<u>Inputs</u>	•	Dry season	Direct, in
	Irrigation	Yobe and	•	Lack or limited access to water for	•	Distributions of irrigation kits		-	kind, and
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Adamawa	<ul> <li>agricultural livelihoods.</li> <li>Opportunity for off-season income generation, vegetable production</li> <li>Households with limited knowledge of irrigation and water management.</li> <li>Vulnerable households with limited income sources to invest in dry season farming.</li> <li>Lack of efficient water management conservation and management practices</li> <li>Lack of adaptive practices</li> <li>Household with limited access to irrigation infrastructure, and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Training on water management</li> <li>Training on off-season vegetable production using the dry system</li> <li>Drilling tube wells, boreholes, and establishment of water points for livestock and crop production</li> <li>Construction of water harvesting structures for water conservation, ecosystem improvement and livestock and crop production.</li> </ul>	training, CTP
	irrigation infrastructure, and technology.		