



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Rapid Livelihoods Needs Assessment in the Return Areas of Borno State



Outline

- Background information
- Objectives of assessment
- Methodology
- Synthesis of findings
- Recommendations



Background

- **The context**

- 66 270 IDPs were already relocated as at end of January 2022
- Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala constitute about 32 percent of total return
- IOM data indicate 51 and 49 percent relocated to host community and camps respectively

- **Rationale**

- Information gaps
- Need based interventions



Objectives

- To identify and analyze livelihood options that returnees and vulnerable host community members desire to engage in.
- To identify and analyze livelihood challenges, needs and priorities of returnees and vulnerable host community members.



Methodology

- Scope
 - 3 LGAs: Gwoza, Monguno and Ngala

- Data
 - FGD
 - KII



Findings

- **Available livelihood options**
 - ✓ Crop farming (rainy and dry season)
 - ✓ Livestock rearing (breeding and fattening)
 - ✓ Agro-processing
 - ✓ Fishing
 - ✓ Handcrafts (such as cap making, masonry, carpentry, tailoring)
 - ✓ Petty trade
 - ✓ Manual labour



Findings

Cont'd

- **Major livelihood assets owned by returnees**
 - ✓ Farmlands
 - ✓ Fishing grounds
 - ✓ Residential and commercial structures (including markets)
 - ✓ Social facilities (educational and health centres)
 - ✓ WASH facilities



Findings

Cont'd

- **Commonly traded items**

- ✓ Foodstuffs (rice, cowpea, maize, sorghum, beef, fish, vegetables, etc)
- ✓ Provisions and manufactured goods
- ✓ Construction materials



Findings

Cont'd

- **Access to agricultural inputs**
 - ✓ Market purchase
 - ✓ Humanitarian support
 - ✓ Previous harvests
 - ✓ Renting, sharecropping (land)



Findings

Cont'd

- **Key livelihood challenges**

- ***Access to agricultural inputs***

- ✓ Land accessibility (women disproportionately affected)
 - ✓ Palpable fear of attacks by insurgents
 - ✓ Possibilities for the existence of Unexploded Ordinances (UXOs)
 - ✓ Access to production inputs



Findings

Cont'd

- **Key livelihood needs and priorities**
 - ✓ Improved and save access to land
 - ✓ Improved access to production inputs
 - ✓ Access to farm implements for land clearing and cultivation
 - ✓ Provision of tube wells/wash boreholes and water pumps for dry season farming
 - ✓ Technical training on good farming practices
 - ✓ Livestock production kits and support services including vaccination
 - ✓ Provision of inputs for backyard gardening and poultry/fish production



Findings

Cont'd

- **Key livelihood needs and priorities**
 - ✓ Start-up capital for small-scale businesses
 - ✓ Working materials Access to farm implements for land clearing and cultivation
 - ✓ Provision of fishing gears and kits including landing sites
 - ✓ Improved fish processing skills and equipment



Findings

Cont'd

- **Interventions supporting livelihoods**
 - ✓ Provision of social services such as schools, clinics and WASH facilities
 - ✓ Training and provision of income generation kits including cap-knitting kits, tailoring machines, groundnut-processing equipment
 - ✓ Engaging with military authorities to expand allowable area for cultivation
 - ✓ Awareness creation on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) notably soil tillage technologies and mine risk mitigation
 - ✓ Development of small-scale irrigation schemes and provision of production inputs to diversify food production



Recommendations

- ✓ Ensure security and safety of farmers on their farms through deployment of agro rangers in the returnee communities
- ✓ Expansion of land area by clearing thickets and bushes that overgrow due to long period of abandonment
- ✓ Sensitization on mines and awareness campaigns should be conducted in the returnee communities
- ✓ Improve access to production inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, farm implements and irrigation facilities
- ✓ Provide market support to agricultural input dealers (vendors) to increase availability of inputs in the returnee areas



Recommendations

- ✓ Strengthen institutions through public-private partnerships to improve availability of improved seeds to bridge supply gap
- ✓ Review the policies restricting planting of tall-growing crops and movement of livestock, people and other goods, considering the gains made in security improvement that warranted the return
- ✓ Development and rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure for dry season farming provides increased opportunities in agriculture livelihoods



Recommendations

- ✓ Provide skill development interventions in agriculture, handcrafts and small-scale businesses to especially women, youth and people with disability and startup capital
- ✓ Support fish value chain to profit from the ban-lifting of fishing and fish trade around the Lake Chad shores through provision of fishing gears, fish processing facilities and structures for smooth fish marketing
- ✓ Reduce exposure to protection risks associated with firewood collection through provision of fuel-efficient technologies like fuel efficient stoves (FES)



Recommendations

- ✓ Rehabilitation/construction of rural veterinary facilities including clinics, livestock markets and resume routine vaccinations
- ✓ Provision of livestock breeding stock to especially women and youths
- ✓ Coordinate with partners for a greater synergy, communities provided with irrigation facilities for instance could be jointly targeted with seed and fertilizer support for dry season farming



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Thank you for your attention