



TACKLING RADICALIZATION AND FOOD INSECURITY IN NORTHERN CAMEROON

The Boko Haram insurgency in Cameroon’s Far North region has led to a large influx of refugees from neighbouring Nigeria and of internally displaced people. Local communities, already disproportionately affected by years of low socio-economic development, have suffered from the impact upon the environment, food security, nutrition and basic social services. In an attempt to prevent radicalization of youths and women, the project aimed to build the capacity of local, traditional and religious authorities to better understand the vulnerabilities, plan the response, tackle the crisis, contribute to the dialogue for peace and constitute a solid basis for peaceful coexistence and a brighter social and economic future for the region.



WHAT DID THE PROJECT DO?

The project tackled radicalization of women and young people by improving rice production, processing and conservation, thereby helping to recover susceptible women and youths and strengthen food security in their communities.

This was achieved, in particular, through widespread cultivation of rice, construction of new granaries and the establishment of rice processing units.

IMPACT

A significant legacy of the project is the improvement in rice production in the region. This will improve the food security of both the beneficiary population and non-beneficiaries living in the project zone, given that beneficiaries sell part of their produce.

Farmers now have access to storage facilities and will therefore be motivated to store their harvest instead of selling it at low market prices immediately after harvest. This will also contribute to improving their food security.

KEY FACTS

Contribution

USD248 400

Duration

June 2016 – March 2017

Resource Partners

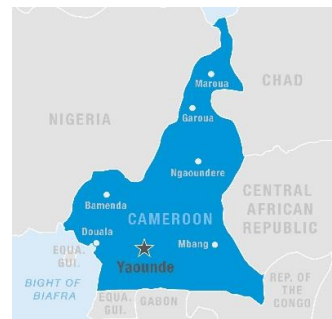
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Government of Japan

Partners

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

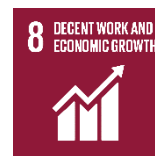
Beneficiaries

Women and youth in areas affected by the Boko Haram Insurgency and/or by the influx of Nigerian refugees



ACTIVITIES

- 39 zonal extension workers and eight sector supervisors from the National Extension and Agricultural Research Programme received training on rice cultivation techniques.
- 20 of those trained, from the divisions of Logone and Chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga, participated in the distribution of improved rice seeds and fertilizers, with each household receiving enough inputs to cover 2 500 square metres of rice crop.
- 14.4 tonnes of rice seed, 60 tonnes of NPK fertilizer and 30 tonnes of urea 46 percent were distributed.
- 12 granaries constructed and distributed in target districts.
- Three rice processing units, with a capacity of 1 500 to 2 000 kg/ha, were constructed. Three more are expected shortly.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Project Code

UNFA/CMR/039/UND

Project Title

Preventing radicalization and strengthening early recovery efforts of women and youth in response to the deteriorating human security situation in the Far North of Cameroon

Contacts

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