



IN NUMBERS



3.4 million

people severely food insecure



80-90 %

of the population in the Lake Chad Basin depends on agriculture, fisheries and livestock for their livelihoods and food security



>2.7 million

refugees, IDPs and returnees



USD 12.5 million

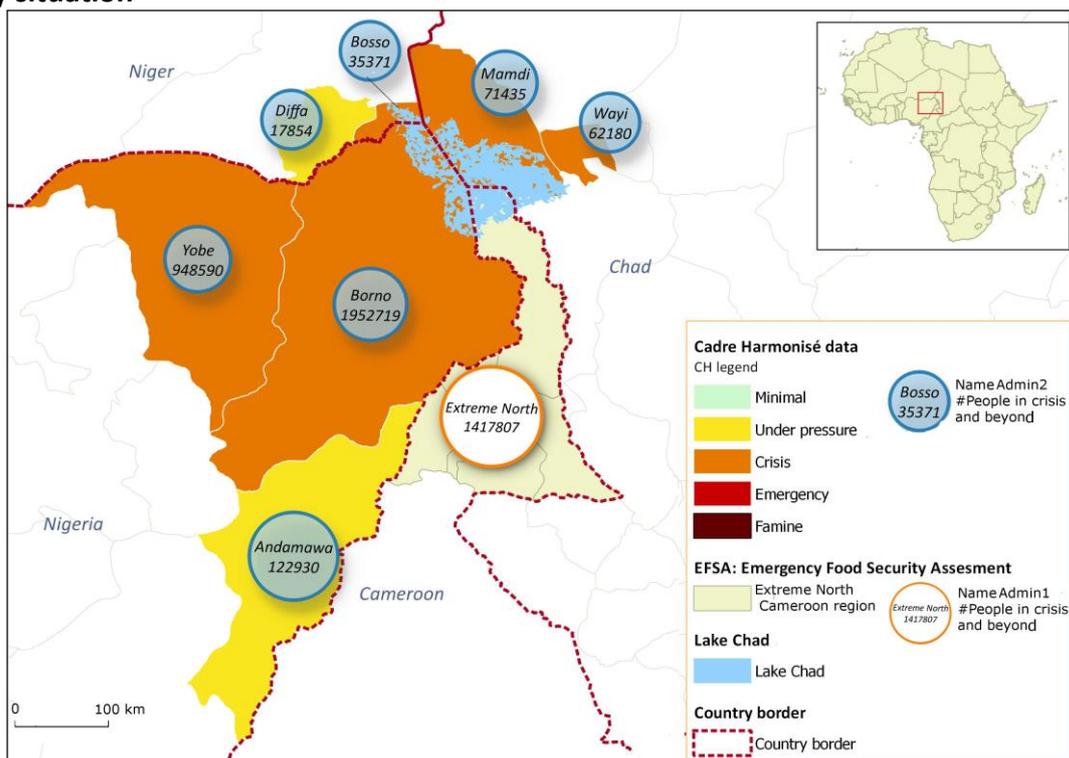
urgently needed for the implementation of FAO's 2016 response

KEY MESSAGES

- After missing three consecutive agricultural seasons, restoring agricultural livelihoods is a priority for host communities and displaced people to avoid the deterioration of the food security situation during the lean season (May – September).
- Limited funding received in 2016 for food security and livelihoods interventions is of major concern for the food security and nutrition of 3.4 million people severely food insecure.
- Without agriculture and livestock support, many farmers and herders will not be able to produce their own food, for both household consumption and income generation, which may result in an extended need for food aid.
- Special attention to women and youth is given in all FAO interventions. This is crucial to prevent negative coping mechanism, offering alternatives to armed group recruitment and support women that are particularly vulnerable in conflict environment.
- FAO is strengthening its presence at field level through the set-up of suboffices in Diffa (the Niger), Maroua, (Cameroon), Bol (Chad) and Maiduguri (Nigeria).

MAPS

Food security situation



Source FAO/ REOWA: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by FAO.

BACKGROUND

The conflict in the Lake Chad Basin has intensified over the last two years as Boko Haram attacks and suicide bombs have increasingly targeted civilians, causing widespread trauma, forcing millions from their homes, preventing people from accessing essential services and destroying vital infrastructure. The conflict has affected the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin – Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria – and has uprooted millions of people from their home across the four countries. The arrival of a large number of Nigerians in border areas of Cameroon, Chad and the Niger, along with the ongoing cross-border attacks is also putting already impoverished host communities under extreme pressure. As a result, host communities are in serious need of assistance to respond to emergency needs along with other problems, such as disease outbreaks, cyclical droughts, chronic food insecurity, malnutrition and natural disasters. The insecurity caused by Boko Haram limits humanitarian access of certain areas where the food security and nutrition situation is critical. However, in the last few months, the Nigerian security forces recaptured 22 of 27 villages in Borno and 15 of 17 villages in Yobe, opening a window of opportunity for the scale up of the intervention in the area.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin is strongly impacting the food security and nutrition of local communities. Long-term conflict has damaged agriculture, disrupted food production and food systems and loss of assets, social services, incomes and natural resources. In Chad, the 2015/16 cereal production is estimated to be 11 percent lower than the previous year. In Cameroon and North East Nigeria, cash and staple food crops production is well below average, mostly due to low levels of precipitation and insecurity, preventing farmers from accessing their fields. Staple food prices have increased substantially in affected areas in Nigeria and the Niger due to insecurity and increased transport costs. Rises of up to 50-100 percent have been reported in some areas of Nigeria. The nutritional status of populations in these areas is of major concern, with global malnutrition prevalence rates ranging from 10 to 15 percent according to latest surveys. Special attention should be given in the Diffa region (the Niger) where high prevalence (17.1 percent) is observed.

FAO'S RESPONSE

Cameroon: USD 500 000 to assist 5 000 beneficiary households (25 000 people) – host communities and IDPs – through assistance in vegetable seeds, fertilizers, sprayers and bio-pesticides.

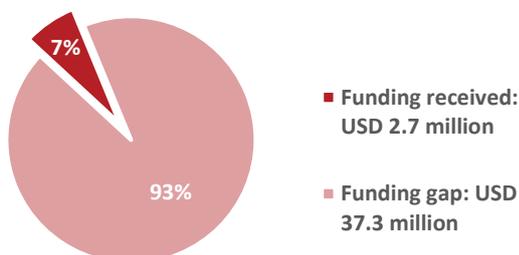
Niger: USD 1 million to support 5 000 households (35 000 people), of which 2 000 pastoralists/agropastoralists with animal health services, 1 500 host families with agricultural inputs and 1 500 displaced families through cash transfers (refugee and returnees youth and women).

Nigeria: USD 10 million to reach 48 000 IDP and host families (385 000 people) with diversified seed and fertilizer distribution, followed by small ruminant distribution and animal health support (vaccination, treatment and fodder/feed).

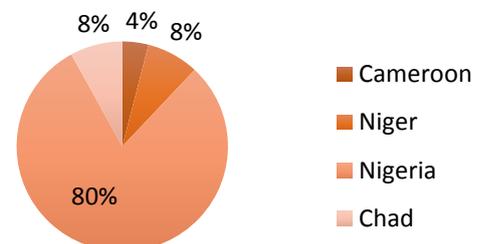
Chad: USD 1 million to reach 5 000 returnees, IDP and host communities (30 000 people) with diversified seed, destocking and restocking activities.

All countries include USD 150 000 for coordination activities, except Nigeria that requires USD 500 000.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT



IMMEDIATE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



FAO requires
USD 40.08 million

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