



IN NUMBERS



2.9 million

people projected to be severely food insecure (Phases 3-5), *Cadre Harmonisé* (June–August 2018)



1.9 million

IDPs due to the crisis (Displacement Tracking Matrix [DTM], International Organization for Migration [IOM], June 2018)



1.7 million

people targeted to receive assistance from FAO in 2018



USD 18.3 million

still needed by FAO under the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Nigeria

KEY MESSAGES

- FAO is mid-way into its **rainy season programme** to bolster the food production of 150 000 targeted farming families (1 050 000 people) in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, thereby enhancing their food security, nutritional status and capacity to generate income from farming.
- **Boosting smallholder productivity during the 2018 rainy season means reduced humanitarian costs** to address food insecurity in late 2018 and 2019.
- FAO faces a funding gap of USD 18 million to boost agricultural production in the forthcoming 2018/19 dry season (beginning September 2018) as well as year-round livelihood activities.

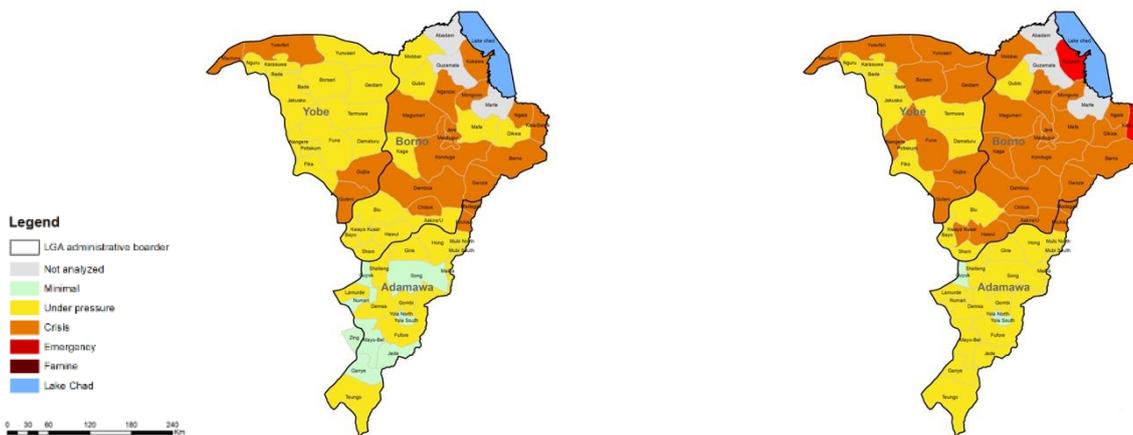
MAPS

CADRE HARMONISÉ

Northeastern Nigeria (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe)

March–May 2018

Projection for June–August 2018



BACKGROUND

The states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe have faced a nine-year-long conflict resulting in the massive displacement of people, significant human, social and economic losses, and high levels of food insecurity, particularly in Borno. The overall impact of the conflict on agriculture is estimated at about USD 3.7 billion (World Bank and Buhari Plan). There are about 1.9 million IDPs in the three northeastern Nigeria states (DTM IOM, Round XXIII, June 2018), more than 80 percent of which are in Borno. Due to the influx of IDPs and the tense security situation, host communities are facing reduced access to land and other resources for food production, leading to high levels of poverty and malnutrition.

Northeastern Nigeria also faces severe climate variability, which negatively affects production systems, resulting in reduced crop yields and livestock productivity and cascading effects on agricultural livelihoods.

The number of people facing acute food insecurity in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa has significantly reduced over the past year, from 4.7 million (March–May 2017) to 2.3 million (March–May 2018). However, the latest *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis (March 2018) indicates that, despite improved food production in 2017, the main food security, nutrition and livelihood indicators are still at alarming levels and 2.9 million people are projected to be severely food insecure during the lean season (June–August 2018) in the three northeastern states.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Although significant numbers of returnees have gone back to their communities to resume production, security threats remain pervasive. In some local government areas, farmers cannot access fertile grounds, which lay beyond military checkpoints and are unable to grow tall crops such as maize as they obstruct the surveillance of military personnel. Trade in agricultural commodities has been slowed by escalating military operations and the resultant logistical and transport constraints to the free movement of goods and services. Dependent on mostly rainfed agriculture, farmers and livestock owners in the region also face water shortages for both crop irrigation and domestic use. Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) is low in northeastern Nigeria, posing risks in terms of malnutrition, protection (e.g. attacks occur during the collection of wood), deforestation, health risks (e.g. respiratory illnesses caused smoke inhalation) and tensions over natural resources. Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states show the highest vulnerability and lowest adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change, in particular dry spells, erratic rainfall and floods.

The main planting season started in June in northeastern Nigeria. Boosting crop production during this critical planting window will reduce IDPs, returnees and host communities' dependence on food assistance, empower these groups economically and restore dignity through improved livelihoods. A productive rainy season is also instrumental in restoring lasting food security, improving nutrition, and reducing risks such as increased exposure to sexual abuse and exploitation.

There is an urgent need to support timely recovery and livelihoods activities, which address the underlying causes of the conflict, boost sustainable development and curb the dependency on food assistance and other humanitarian support.

FAO PRIORITIES, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES (July–December 2018)



150 000 households (1 050 000 people) to receive fertilizers and seeds for the 2018 rainy season campaign. Three types of kits will be distributed:

- **Kit 1:** 8 kg of sorghum/8 kg of millet/10 kg of maize, 10 kg of cowpea and 25 kg of fertilizer
- **Kit 2:** 0.1 kg of okra and 0.08 kg of amaranth
- **Kit 3:** 10 kg of groundnut or 1.5 kg of sesame



10 589 households to benefit from vaccination and veterinary support to their livestock; **17 281 goats** to be distributed to 4 489 households; and **2 217 female-headed households** to receive poultry kits



7 500 households to benefit from micro-gardening kits (vegetable seeds and hand tools) to improve their nutrition and food security



6 000 households to receive locally produced fuel-efficient stoves; **2 500 households** to receive emergency SAFE kits (light weight fuel-efficient stove and solar lantern)

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF JULY 2018



Provided 92 000 of the 149 730 identified families with seed and fertilizer under ongoing rainy season programme

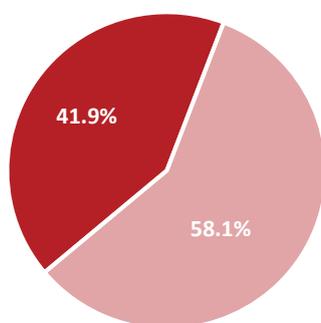


Began the distribution of goats to female-headed households under FAO's restocking programme



Distributed 1 000 locally produced fuel-efficient stoves (one per household); and trained 100 people on sustainable wood fuel management

FUNDING



■ **Funding to-date:**
USD 13.2 million

■ **Funding gap:**
USD 18.3 million

APPEAL AND RESPONSE TO-DATE

Under the **2018 HRP for Nigeria**, FAO is seeking USD 31.5 million to assist 1.7 million people. So far, FAO has mobilized USD 13.2 million, which includes a carry-over from 2017.

Resource partners: the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and the Governments of Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland, Kuwait, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

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