



# Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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## Nigeria

### Humanitarian Response Plan 2019–2021

Ten years into the conflict, the humanitarian crisis in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States remains one of the most severe in the world with the third highest level of internal displacement in Africa. Predominantly a protection crisis, the situation is characterized by increased food insecurity, forced displacement, chronic poverty and epidemic diseases.

#### Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to:

- Strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected people by restoring, improving and diversifying agriculture-based livelihoods.
- Enhance timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that boost local capacities.

#### Activities



##### Improve agricultural production

seeds and fertilizers for rainy and dry season production | promotion of improved seed storage | farmer field schools | backyard vegetable gardening inputs and training | provision of fuel-efficient stoves | establishment of stove production centres and briquetting | cash-based transfers | village savings and loan schemes | community-based seed production support | input trade fairs



##### Enhance livestock and fish production

fodder production | livestock restocking | goat, poultry and sheep production kits | vaccinations and treatment against endemic animal diseases | training on disease control, food safety and animal welfare | support and rehabilitation of veterinary diagnostic labs, abattoirs and slaughterhouses | aquaculture kits | training to vulnerable women's groups on aquaculture



to assist

**1.1 million people**



FAO requires

**USD 35 million**



period

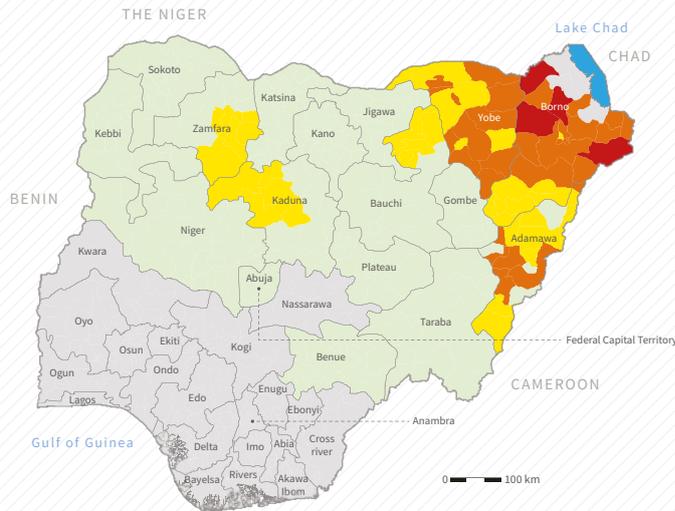
**January–December 2020**

With agriculture being the main source of food and income in the North-East, diversifying agricultural livelihood opportunities for vulnerable households, with an emphasis on women and youth, is central to prevent a further increase in food insecurity.



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## Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2020)



### Cadre Harmonisé phase classification



## Situation analysis



**5.9 million** people projected to be in severe acute food insecurity



**1.1 million** children and women in need of nutrition assistance



**1.8 million** people internally displaced, of whom **80%** in Borno State



**1.6 million** returnees since August 2015, the majority of whom require livelihood assistance



**+50%** of recorded deaths in Borno were due to malaria

Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, November 2019. Conforms to UN Nigeria map, August 2014.

## Impact on food security

Ten years of conflict coupled with recurrent shocks have devastated entire communities across northeastern Nigeria. In addition to insecurity and climate hazards, population displacements, chronic poverty, epidemic diseases, high population growth and increased food insecurity remain the key drivers of growing humanitarian needs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.

A lack of access to arable land, destructive flash flooding, and the restriction of fertilizer movement and distribution, have adversely affected food production. The food security and nutrition situation has in fact deteriorated in recent months, with a 72-percent increase in the number of people facing severe acute food insecurity in northeastern states compared with the previous year. Military restrictions, as well as the presence of unexploded devices in certain areas, continue to hamper vulnerable populations' access basic services, and land for farming and grazing. Rising insecurity and forced displacement are preventing people

from resuming livelihood activities, often causing farming families to miss entire planting seasons – some for the fifth consecutive year – and leaving millions to depend on humanitarian aid. The risk of disease outbreaks remains prominent in most conflict-affected areas, especially where routine vaccinations have been interrupted for several years. The continuous influx of returnees, camp overcrowding and extreme flooding during the rainy season have also increased the risk of disease outbreaks.

In 2020, most displaced people and returnees will continue to rely on humanitarian assistance if early recovery interventions are not urgently scaled up. As security conditions have allowed for a number of returnees to go back to their areas of origin, critical support is needed to ensure that they are able to resume livelihood activities and increase their long-term self-reliance.

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