IN NUMBERS

5.1 million
People severely food insecure
(Cadre Harmonisé Phases 3 to 5, (June to August 2017)

1.82 million
IDPs
Due to ongoing crisis

146 000
People reached by FAO
(as of 31 October 2016)

USD 25 million
needed for the implementation of FAO’s 9-month response plan

HIGHLIGHTS

• **5.1 million people face acute food insecurity in northeast Nigeria** (according to the latest Cadre Harmonisé analysis released on 28 October) – immediate intervention is required to assist these populations.

• Inflationary pressures in the national economy have pushed the prices of staple food crops extremely high across the three northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe; and these are expected to rise further.

• FAO is seeking **USD 25 million** to tackle food insecurity among returnee, internally displaced and host communities between September 2016 and May 2017. Funding is urgently needed to support irrigated vegetable production and micro-gardening in the dry season, as well as rebuild livestock systems. In addition, FAO is seeking funds now to provide critical agricultural inputs to farmers in time for the 2017 main rainy season. **We must act now to rapidly restore food security and combat severe hunger and malnutrition.**

• The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (October 2016) shows for the first time since August 2015, a total number of IDPs below 2 million – 97 percent of whom declared that their displacement was due to the Boko Haram insurgency. One-quarter of these were displaced in 2016, with the majority displaced in 2014. Almost half of those surveyed noted food as their biggest unmet need. Since August 2015, a total of 958 549 returnees from within and outside Nigeria have been recorded, with an increase of about 48 000 returnees since August 2016. **This further emphasizes the need for increased attention towards sustainable agricultural livelihoods support to the returnee process.**

• The security situation remains volatile, particularly in Borno, as Boko Haram activities continue to impact the security situation in some areas. In Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, there are currently nine local government areas (LGAs) categorized as ‘restricted’ and 27 LGAs categorized as having ‘limited’ access due to a high level of insurgent activity.

MAP

[Cadre Harmonisé analysis: Food and Nutrition Security projected Situation in Nigeria, June - August 2017]

Legend

- Not analyzed
- Minimal
- Under pressure
- Crisis
- Emergency
- FAO
- Save the Children

(Cadre Harmonisé analysis: Food and Nutrition Security projected Situation in Nigeria, June - August 2017)
BACKGROUND

More than 80 percent of the rural population in northeast Nigeria depends on crop or livestock farming. The Boko Haram insurgency has led to massive displacements and high levels of food insecurity in northeast Nigeria. Already poor and vulnerable host communities have absorbed large numbers of people fleeing violence, placing considerable pressure on fragile agricultural and pastoral livelihoods, while the insecurity has severely disrupted markets and food availability. The October 2016 Cadre Harmonisé underlined the critical levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in the worst-hit and least accessible areas with food availability predicted to decline moving towards the lean season. Staple food crop prices are “extremely high” (Cadre Harmonisé) due to inflation and its pressure on the national economy. Some 5.1 million people are projected to be in Phases 3 to 5 in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa in June/August 2017 with over 1.9 million in Phase 4 (emergency) and 121 000 people in Phase 5 (famine).

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Food insecurity is still at extremely high levels due to a lack of access to seeds, farming tools, land and water among other factors. In the worst affected and least accessible areas of Borno and Yobe, reaching people remains a major challenge because of restricted access due to high levels of insecurity. A FAO Seeds Security System Assessment has indicated that the insurgency has negatively impacted on both the formal and informal seed system in the northeast states. Also in the Food Security Sector, agriculture-based livelihoods remain weakly funded. By missing the current dry season, many IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities will continue to rely on expensive food assistance. This will have a broad negative impact – lack of economic and employment opportunities, and possible harmful consequences including youth radicalization and enrolment in armed groups, resulting in continued civil unrest.

FAO KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

**TARGETS (September 2016 to May 2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2 million people targeted</th>
<th>146 000 people reached to-date (31 October)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(248 000 households)</td>
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**2016/17 dry season**

- 1.025 million people (128 000 households)
  - Support to rural, urban and peri-urban production (vegetable kits, technical support, infrastructure rehabilitation, cash-for-work, animal health, etc.)

**Preparing for the 2017 main season**

- 960 000 people (120 000 households)
  - Cereal, pulse, vegetable seeds; farming tools and support to alternative livelihoods (aquaculture, livestock restocking, cash-for-work)

**FAO IMMEDIATE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION**

- Implementation of the dry season irrigated vegetable campaign – 21 800 returnee, IDP and host community households to be provided with assorted seeds, water pumps and shallow boreholes.
- Support to the 2017 livestock vaccination campaign.
- Elaboration of a three-year resilience strategy covering all four Lake Chad Basin countries: Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

**FAO CAPACITY**

FAO has 17 staff – 7 international and 10 national – currently based in the northeast of Nigeria: 15 in Maiduguri (Borno State), one in Yobe State and one in Adamawa State. More national technical staff are being recruited.
Under the Nine-Month Action Plan for Northeast Nigeria, FAO is seeking USD 25 million to strengthen capacity to rapidly restore food production among affected populations.

**Funds received to-date (USD)**

- **Japan**: $1,500,000
- **ECHO**: $1,500,129
- **UN CERF**: $1,115,573
- **Belgium**: $500,000
- **WFP (Food for Peace)**: $180,000
- **Ireland**: $1,121,076
- **UN Women**: $200,000
- **FAO internal resources**: $1,330,000

**FAO requires USD 25 million**

**To assist 248,000 households**

*Based on FAO 9-month Response Plan covering the period September 2016 to May 2017.

**Donors:** Belgium, the European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), FAO internal resources, Irish Aid, Japan, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), UN Women, World Food Programme (Food for Peace).

**ASSESSMENTS/FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER**

A Cadre Harmonisé update was released on 28 October, following a food security and livelihoods assessment by the Food Security Sector.

FAO undertook a Seeds Security Assessment with FEWS NET, COOPI and CRS, the results of which will be released in the coming weeks.

The outcomes of a Food Security Vulnerability Assessment, undertaken by the Food Security Sector, will also be released in the coming weeks.

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