



### IN NUMBERS



**2.9 million**

people estimated to be severely food insecure (Phases 3-5), *Cadre Harmonisé* (June–August 2019)



**1.9 million**

internally displaced people (IDPs) due to the crisis (Displacement Tracking Matrix [DTM], International Organization for Migration [IOM], May 2019)



**1.3 million**

people targeted to receive assistance from FAO in 2019



**USD 29 million**

still needed by FAO under the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Nigeria

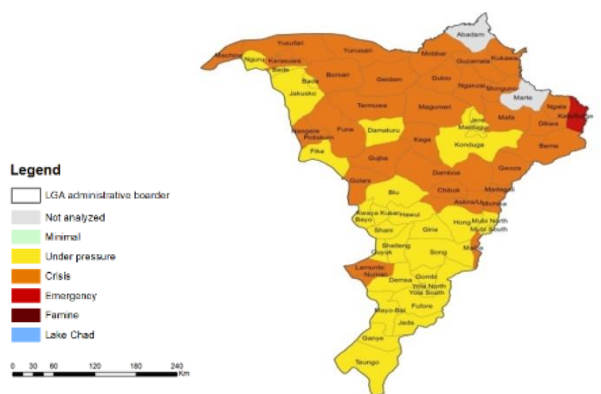
### KEY MESSAGES

- Torrential rains and flash floods have reportedly affected more than 21 000 households across pockets of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states, with farmlands, pasture, grazing reserves and stock routes destroyed in the wake of the floods. An estimated 924 ha have been affected, with significant losses of livestock, poultry and fishing equipment. Vulnerable households require urgent food and livelihood support to stave off hunger and dependence on food aid.
- Under its rainy season activities, FAO reached 98 400 targeted households with crop seed and/or fertilizer. Due to farming restrictions in Monguno, Borno state, FAO was unable to distribute fertilizer to 3 800 households, who had previously received seeds.
- FAO has concluded input distributions for the 2018/19 livestock production cycle; reaching a total of 10 502 households through the provision of goats, poultry, bullocks and ram fattening kits. During the same period, FAO reached 9 700 nomadic households with mass vaccination and medication campaigns.
- FAO faces a major funding gap ahead of the implementation of its 2019/20 dry season activities in the North-East. With actual funding received, the Organization can only support 35 500 households – 42 500 less than those supported during last year's dry season.

### MAPS

#### *Cadre Harmonisé*, June 2019

#### Projection (March 2019) Food and Nutrition Insecurity Situation June–August 2019



#### Updated projection Food and Nutrition Insecurity Situation June–August 2019



### BACKGROUND

A decade of conflict has severely affected food production systems in northeastern Nigeria, with the worst affected states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe experiencing high displacement, enormous human, social and economic losses and severe levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The overall impact of the conflict on agriculture is estimated at USD 3.7 billion (World Bank and Buhari Plan, 2016).

Of the 1.9 million IDPs, who face significant food and livelihood challenges in the three northeastern states (DTM IOM Round XXVI, May 2019), more than 80 percent are in Borno. Due to the influx of IDPs and the tense security situation, host communities have reduced access to land and other resources for food production, leading to high levels of poverty and malnutrition. Vulnerable households also face less access to humanitarian services due to the inaccessibility of some areas deemed 'no go' amid security concerns. Compounding these challenges is a severe climate variability that is negatively affecting production systems, resulting in reduced crop yields and livestock productivity that FAO is addressing through the distribution of quality seeds and fertilizers. A total of 2.9 million people are facing severe food insecurity and require emergency assistance (*Cadre Harmonisé*, June–August 2019).

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Among conflict-affected households in northeastern Nigeria, including IDPs and returnees, the demand for food and livelihood support is still high. The region hosts more than 1.6 million returnees, who are eager to resume their livelihood activities and who face agricultural production challenges owing to a loss of assets and income in the last decade.

While humanitarian efforts have bolstered food production, crisis-affected households are yet to return to pre-conflict levels. This is largely due to limited access to land, assets and capital to invest in agricultural inputs. The success of the current 2019 rainy season will determine the food security and income needs of about 80 percent of the people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. In addition, livestock rearing is essential and mitigates the risk of seasonal crop failure and other climate-related shocks through diversification of production and income, representing liquid assets, which can be realized at any time, providing cash to households in times of need.

Safe access to fuel and energy is inadequate in northeastern Nigeria, posing risks in terms of malnutrition, protection (e.g. attacks during the collection of wood), deforestation, health risks and tensions over natural resources.

Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states also show high vulnerability and low adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change, particularly dry spells, erratic rainfall and floods. In August, extreme rainy season flooding was observed in several local government areas including Maiduguri, Monguno, Jere, Gwoza and Dikwa in Borno State, Yola South and Yola North in Adamawa State, and Fune Bade, Bursari, Damaturu among others in Yobe State. Households affected by the flooding require urgent food and livelihood support.

## FAO PRIORITIES, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

### PRIORITY ACTIVITIES



**98 400 households planned** to receive rainy season support

Three types of kits will be distributed:

- **Kit 1:** cowpea, millet, maize and sorghum seeds and fertilizer
- **Kit 2:** amaranth, okra and fertilizer
- **Kit 3:** groundnut, sesame



**10 589 households** to benefit from vaccinations and veterinary support for about 120 000 livestock; about **6 500 households** to receive 26 400 goats; **2 900 female-headed households** to receive 35 000 poultry; **1 100 households** to receive 1 000 rams and 600 bulls



**3 800 households** to benefit from 2019/20 dry season micro-gardening kits (vegetable seeds and hand tools) and training to improve nutrition and food security



**18 000 households** to receive locally produced fuel-efficient stoves

### ACHIEVEMENTS



**Completed rainy season distributions**, and assisted about 98 400 households, as initially planned, with agricultural inputs (seed and fertilizer). All targeted areas reached with the exception of Monguno in Borno State, where 3 800 households did not receive fertilizer because of land restrictions



**9 788 households** benefited from veterinary support and the vaccination of 116 671 animals; **6 488 households** received 25 9520 goats; **2 905 female-headed households** received 34 860 poultry; **1 100 households** received 1 000 rams and 600 bulls

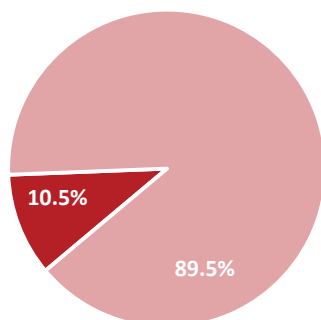


**Distributed micro-gardening kits and trained** 15 800 households during the 2018/19 dry season; **1 500 micro-gardening beneficiaries** also received **cash+ transfers** to disincentive the sale of inputs



**FAO has received 5 400 stoves from suppliers** and distributions will begin in the first week of October 2019

### FUNDING



■ **Funding to date :**  
USD 3.4 million

■ **Funding gap:**  
USD 29 million

### APPEAL AND RESPONSE TO-DATE

FAO is seeking USD 32.4 million to assist 1.3 million people. Of this amount, USD 3.4 million has been mobilized.

**Resource partners:** the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), and the Governments of Sweden and the United States of America.

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