



IN NUMBERS



4.5 million

People severely food insecure
(CH Phases 3, 4 and 5)



2.4 million

People internally displaced
by ongoing crisis



146 000

People reached by FAO
to-date in 2016



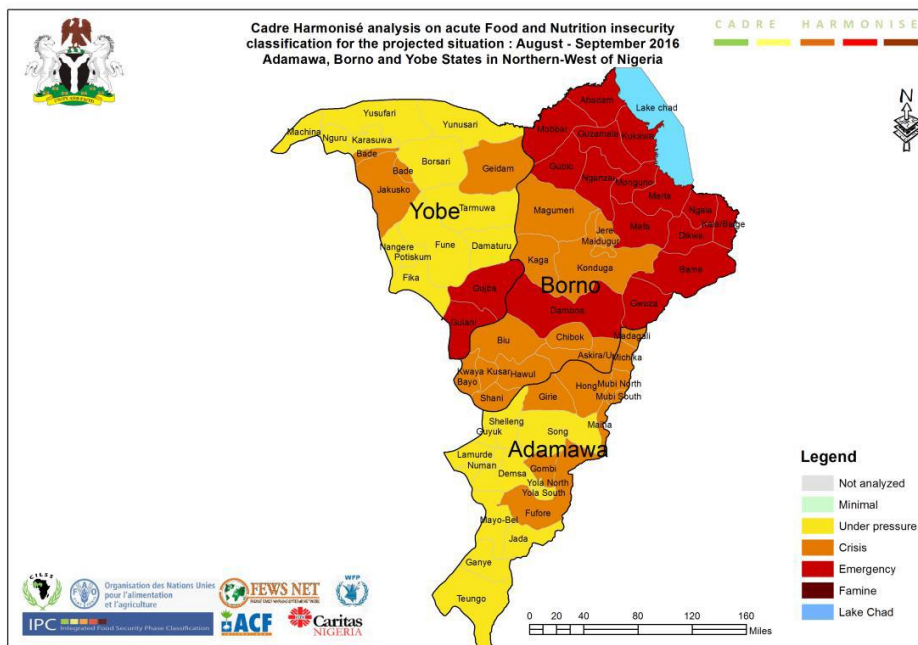
USD 8 million

needed under the
2016 HRP

KEY MESSAGES

- **Almost 4.5 million people face acute food insecurity in northeast Nigeria** and require immediate assistance, according to the [latest Cadre harmonisé analysis](#), released on 19 August.
- **A renewed commitment from resource partners is needed to expand** interventions to newly liberated areas rendered accessible to humanitarian assistance in the past months.
- **FAO has launched a full-scale corporate surge response to the ongoing crisis.** However, the Organization's activities remain constrained by a serious lack of funding.
- **USD 8.1 million is needed now** to provide seeds and fertilizers in time for the upcoming irrigated dry season to IDPs and host families, in order to save farmers' livelihoods and improve food security.
- Given the severity of the situation and the windows of opportunity offered by access to newly liberated areas, **we must act now** to rapidly restore food security and tackle severe hunger and malnutrition.

MAP



BACKGROUND

The Boko Haram insurgency has led to heightened levels of displacement and food insecurity in northeast Nigeria. About 2.4 million people have been displaced by the violence – up to 60 percent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been displaced multiple times, with each displacement further reducing their initial assets and deepening their vulnerability. While humanitarian assistance is improving, most displaced families still rely on vulnerable host communities to address their basic needs, including food. The support provided to IDPs over the past three years has put already impoverished host communities under extreme pressure, leading to increased exposure to food insecurity and malnutrition.

In July 2016, the Nigerian Minister of Health declared a “nutrition emergency” in Borno State. Critical levels of food insecurity and malnutrition have been reported in the worst-hit and least accessible areas. Millions of people face severe food insecurity with some areas having seen no food production in the last three years, poor access to markets, high prices of staple foods, low incomes, depleted household food stocks, and the adoption of extreme coping strategies. According to the latest *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis for August–September 2016, an estimated 4 615 500 people are in Stressed food insecurity (Phase 2), 3 345 000 in Crisis (Phase 3), and 1 038 000 in Emergency (Phase 4) in the three northeastern states. A further 65 000 people, in newly liberated and inaccessible areas, are experiencing extremely high malnutrition and mortality rates.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

In northeast Nigeria, the impact of the conflict on agriculture is estimated at USD 3.7 billion resulting from livestock losses, destruction of irrigation and farming facilities and collapse of extension services, coupled with reduced production due to access limitations. Lootings and fear of attacks have prevented many farmers from working in their fields, leading to the loss of harvests, productive assets and extremely reduced purchasing power. An estimated 80–90 percent of the population in the Lake Chad area depend on agriculture, fisheries and livestock for their livelihoods and food security. Returning to farming is therefore a priority.

Following improvements in the security situation, some farmers have returned to their fields for the first time in two to three years. Host communities, where possible, are providing access to land to IDPs, but the lack of agricultural inputs is still a major constraint for many farmers, who will thus continue to rely on prolonged and expensive humanitarian assistance to meet their food needs in the coming months. Wider negative impact includes the lack of economic and employment opportunities with possible harmful consequences including youth radicalization and enrolment in armed groups, resulting in continued civil unrest.

FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING

TARGETS (August 2016 to January 2017)



385 000 people targeted (Aug-Jan)
(48 000 households)



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



Preparations for 2017 agricultural season



Food security coordination, information, assessment and analysis

2016 RESPONSE TO-DATE



146 000 people reached to-date

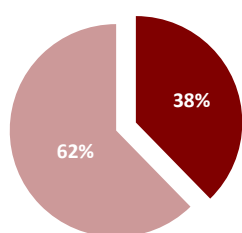


123 200 people – livelihood support for the ongoing rainy season
(99.2 tonnes of cereal seeds, 124 tonnes of cowpea seeds, 5 tonnes of vegetable seeds, 975 tonnes of fertilizers)



22 800 people – food assistance for lean season (114 tonnes of rice, 85.5 tonnes of beans)

FUNDING



■ Funding to-date:
USD 4.9 million

■ Funding gap*:
USD 8.1 million

FAO requires

USD 8.1 million*

To assist

48 000 households

**This is expected to rise along with the number of people targeted as FAO seeks to reach those in newly accessible areas facing worryingly high levels of food insecurity.*

Donors: Belgium, UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the European Commission (ECHO), Japan, FAO internal resources

ASSESSMENTS

In response to alerts from humanitarian, NGO and UN agencies, including FAO, a *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis was undertaken to update the projected classifications for August and September 2016. Teams comprising government, CILSS, FAO and FEWS NET staff carried out a rapid assessment from 8–14 August in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. The food and nutrition situation of the states was analysed at local government level with special emphasis on the areas affected by the insurgency by a group of state experts, and subsequently harmonized based on consensus in plenary by all partners with facilitation of the *Cadre Harmonisé* technical team (CILSS, FEWS NET, and FAO).

A global *Cadre Harmonisé* update is planned by mid-October, following a food security and livelihoods assessment by the Food Security Sector – scheduled in September. FAO is planning a seeds availability assessment jointly with FEWS NET.

CONTACT

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