



IN NUMBERS



2.6 million

people estimated to be severely food insecure (Phases 3-5),
Cadre Harmonisé
(October–December 2019)



1.8 million

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

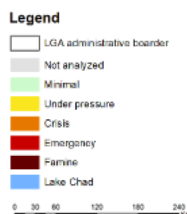
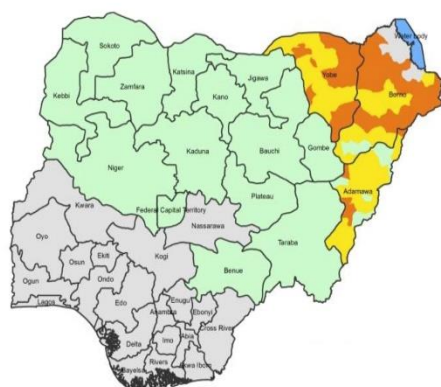
KEY MESSAGES

- Under its 2019 rainy season activities, FAO has reached all 98 400 targeted households with crop seed and/or fertilizer. Harvesting is ongoing across northeastern Nigeria. While preliminary findings point to general good smallholder farmer yields, reduced yields are anticipated in southern Borno due to the prevalence of fall armyworm affecting maize. Abnormal frequency and distribution of rainfall may have also led to reduced yields for some cereals and pulses. In some cases, cereals such as maize crops have experienced staining and molding, and pulses such as groundnut and cowpea have rotten on farm.
- The figures of the latest *Cadre Harmonisé* (November 2019) analysis for the three northeastern states – an estimated 2.6 million people severely food insecure for October–December 2019 – represent a reduction of close to 300 000 people from June 2019. However, if no humanitarian support is provided, a projected 3.6 million people in the region are likely to be severely food insecure from June to August 2020 – traditionally the lean season in the North-East.
- FAO is gearing up to begin distributions of income-generating and livelihood-saving vegetable and cereal kits for dry season production to 35 500 households. In compliance with new federal guidance on the distribution of fertilizer, FAO will distribute only wet blended NPKK 15-15-15 (brown) to smallholder farmers.

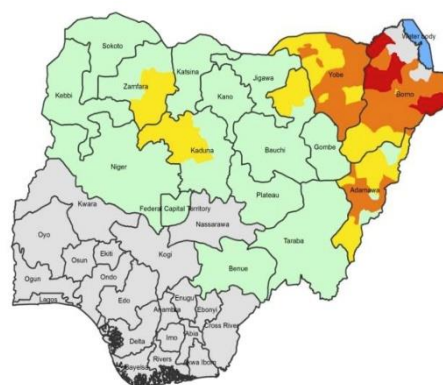
MAPS

***Cadre Harmonisé*, November 2019**

Current (October–December 2019)



Projection (June–August 2020)



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 to be USD 3.7 billion (World Bank and Buhari Plan, 2016).

Of the 1.8 million IDPs who face significant food and livelihood challenges in the three northeastern states (DTM IOM Round XXVIII, August 2019), more than 80 percent are in Borno State. Due to the influx of IDPs and the tense security situation, host communities have been affected by reduced access to land and other resources for food production, leading to high levels of poverty and malnutrition. Vulnerable households also have less access to humanitarian assistance due to some areas deemed 'no go' amid security concerns. Compounding these challenges is 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 2.6 million people are currently experiencing severe food insecurity and require emergency assistance (*Cadre Harmonisé*, November 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 remains high. The region hosts more than 1.8 million returnees who are eager to resume their livelihood activities but face agricultural production challenges owing to the loss of assets and income in the last decade.

While humanitarian interventions have enhanced food production, crisis-affected households are yet to return to pre-conflict production levels. This is largely due to limited access to land, assets and capital to invest in agricultural inputs. The outcome of the 2019 rainy season will determine the food security and incomes of approximately 80 percent of households in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. Livestock rearing and aquaculture interventions mitigate the risk of seasonal crop failure and other climate-related shocks. Through the diversification of production and income sources, these alternative livelihood activities provide liquid assets which can be realized at any time.

Safe access to fuel and energy is an ongoing concern 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 demonstrate 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



35 500 households to receive dry season support starting in December 2019. Two types of kits will be distributed:

- **Kit 1:** rice seeds and fertilizer
- **Kit 2:** amaranth, cabbage, okra, tomato seeds and fertilizer



200 households to benefit from fish farming support and starter kits (fish tanks, fingerlings, kilns, etc.)



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



All 98 400 targeted households were assisted during the rainy season through agricultural inputs (seed and fertilizer)



9 788 households benefited from veterinary support and the vaccination of 121 700 animals; **all 6 510 targeted households** received 26 040 goats; **all 2 910 targeted female-headed households** received 34 920 poultry; **all 1 100 targeted households** received 1 000 rams and 600 bulls; **150 households** reached with fish starter kits

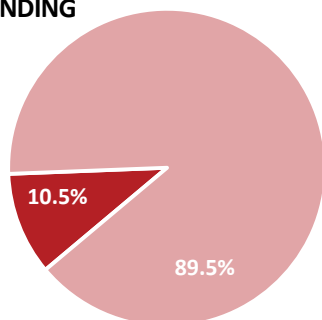


1 000 households received micro-gardening inputs and training for the 2019/20 dry season



9 000 households received fuel efficient stoves procured from FAO-supported stove production centres

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, only USD 3.4 million has been mobilized.

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

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