



### IN NUMBERS



**2.7 million**

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



**1.8 million**

internally displaced people (IDPs) due to the crisis (Displacement Tracking Matrix [DTM], International Organization for Migration [IOM], October 2018)



**1.7 million**

people targeted to receive assistance from FAO in 2018



**USD 11.6 million**

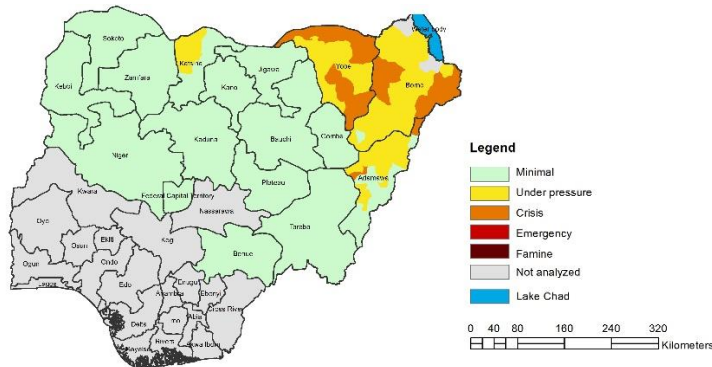
still needed by FAO to support emergency livelihoods needs in northeastern Nigeria

### KEY MESSAGES

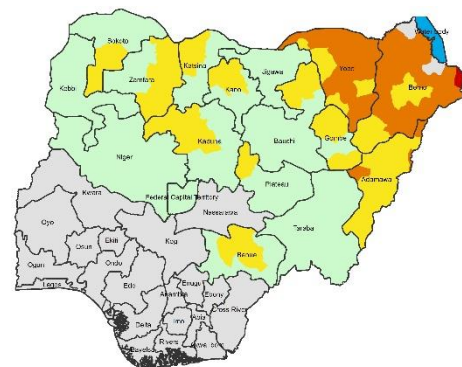
- The latest *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis (November 2018) indicates that 1.7 million people currently face food insecurity in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states (October–December 2018) – a slight decrease compared with the same period last year, demonstrating the effectiveness of humanitarian efforts in the region, however 2.7 million are projected to be severely food-insecure in June–October 2019 unless adequate livelihoods assistance is provided.
- In its continued effort to alleviate food insecurity in conflict-affected areas of northeastern Nigeria, FAO is providing 10 520 households with small ruminants and 88 100 households with dry season and micro-/backyard gardening kits in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states under FAO’s 2018/19 dry season agricultural programme.
- FAO still requires USD 11.6 million to boost agricultural production during the 2018/19 dry season, which began in October 2018 in most areas, as well as to implement year-round livelihood activities.

### MAPS

**CADRE HARMONISÉ**, October–December 2018



Projection for June–August 2019



### BACKGROUND

The states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe have faced a nine-year-long conflict, resulting in the massive displacement of people, significant human, social and economic losses, and high levels of food insecurity, particularly in Borno. The overall impact of the conflict on agriculture is estimated at about USD 3.7 billion (World Bank and Buhari Plan). There are about 1.8 million IDPs in the three northeastern Nigeria states (DTM IOM, Round XXV, October 2018), more than 80 percent of whom are in Borno. The influx of IDPs and tense security situation are hampering host communities’ access to land and other resources for food production, leading to high levels of poverty and malnutrition.

Northeastern Nigeria also faces severe climate variability, which negatively affects production systems, resulting in reduced crop yields and livestock productivity. The number of people projected to be severely food insecure in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe state during the lean season has significantly reduced over the past year, from 5.2 million (June–August 2017) to 2.9 million (June–August 2018). However, without sustained humanitarian support, 2.7 million people are still projected to be severely food insecure during June–August 2019. The situation is particularly dire in Yobe and certain hard-to-reach areas in Borno that are affected by high malnutrition rates. Most conflict-affected households in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe resorted to negative coping mechanisms, adversely affecting their production and their livelihoods. The situation in northeastern Nigeria remains extremely fragile as the majority of IDPs are largely dependent on food assistance, and would face a rapid deterioration of their food security and nutrition should livelihood assistance be interrupted.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

In Borno State, continued insecurity and restrictions of movement imposed by military activities have prevented the large-scale resumption of livelihoods for IDPs, returnees and host communities. Cultivation, cattle rearing and fisheries, which used to account for 80 percent of livelihoods, is now limited to secure perimeters around the main towns. In many local governments, IDP camps and settlements face constant threats of attacks, leading to restrictive security measures including ban on fertilizers. FAO has decreased activities in volatile areas including Monguno and Mobbar. Many gender-based violence cases were linked to food insecurity, as adolescent girls and women are forced into prostitution, early marriages and sex in exchange for food, freedom or movement and basic needs; hence the need for protection-sensitive programming such as micro-/backyard gardening, small livestock rearing, and Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) approach.

The crisis has also severely affected people that depend on livestock value chain, as well as the availability of highly-nutritious food, such as meat and milk. Many IDPs have seen their animals either confiscated or killed, among which many herders whose livelihoods depend solely on animal production. There is therefore a crucial need for livestock restocking to resume production, particularly among women IDPs.

A failure to provide livelihoods assistance to the severely food-insecure people in 2019 will aggravate the food insecurity of vulnerable returnees, IDPs and their host communities. The lack of agricultural and livestock production will lead to the worsening of food security and a decline in incomes, resulting into widespread hunger, increased public health threats and continued dependency on the food aid. The provision of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, tools and fertilizer, is therefore crucial to enable farmers to produce enough food during the current dry season cropping season (October 2018–April 2019) as well as to meet the most vulnerable households' immediate food needs.

## FAO PRIORITIES, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

### PRIORITY ACTIVITIES (October–December 2018)



**80 000 households** to receive dry season cropping support through three types of kits:

- **Kit 1:** vegetable seeds (okra, amaranth, etc.) and fertilizer
- **Kit 2:** rice and fertilizer
- **Kit 3:** maize and fertilizer



**10 598 households** to benefit from vaccinations and veterinary support for their livestock; 6 510 households from goat restocking; 500 households from ram fattening; 600 households from bullock fattening; and **2 910 female-headed households** from poultry kits



**8 100 households** to benefit from micro-gardening kits (vegetable seeds and hand tools) to improve their nutrition and food security



**6 000 households** to receive locally produced fuel-efficient stoves; **2 500 households** in hard-to-reach areas to receive emergency SAFE kits (light weight fuel-efficient stove and solar lantern)

### ACHIEVEMENTS as of December 2018



**Pre-positioned dry season inputs;** inputs are being distributed in targeted locations of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.



**Launched procurement for goats, bulls and poultry** to be distributed to female-headed households during the dry season

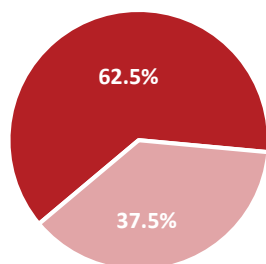


**Provided 3 000 households with micro-gardening kits** and distribution is ongoing



**Distributed 5 000 locally produced fuel-efficient stoves** to households at risk; trained 100 people on fuel-efficient stove production

### FUNDING



■ **Funding to-date :**  
USD 19.4 million

■ **Funding gap:**  
USD 11.6 million

### APPEAL AND RESPONSE TO-DATE

FAO is seeking USD 31 million for emergency livelihood support to assist 1.7 million people. So far, FAO has mobilized USD 19.35 million, which includes a carry-over from 2017.

**Resource partners:** the European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) and the Governments of Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Kuwait, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

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