



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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Nigeria

Humanitarian Response Plan 2019–2021

Over the past year, food insecurity in Nigeria has reached levels that had not been observed since 2016–2017, with Adamawa, Borno and Yobe still the most affected states. The general higher prevalence of food insecurity is mainly due to the adverse effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and related essential containment measures on the supply chain, the unfavourable macro-economic conditions, high food prices, the escalation of armed and inter-community conflict, localized cereal production shortfalls and floods.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to:

- Strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected people by restoring, improving and diversifying agriculture-based livelihoods.
- Enhance timely, coordinated and integrated food security response through approaches that boost local capacities.

Activities



Improve agricultural production and nutrition

seeds and fertilizers for rainy and dry season production | farmer field schools | backyard vegetable gardening | fresh food vouchers | improved quality and climate-resilient seed multiplication | fuel-efficient stove production centres and briquetting



Support fish and livestock production

fish starter kits | fish processing kits | training on fish production benefiting vulnerable women's groups | set up local fish feed manufacturing cooperatives | restocking (goat, sheep and poultry) | vaccination and treatment | training on animal disease control, food safety and animal welfare, and provision of equipment benefiting state veterinary services and community-based animal health workers | support and rehabilitation of veterinary diagnostic labs, abattoirs and slaughterhouses | fodder production | Village Savings and Loans Associations



Enhance food security coordination, data collection and analysis

food security sector coordination | food security data collection and analysis | evidence-based programming



to assist

831 600 people



FAO requires

USD 36.8 million

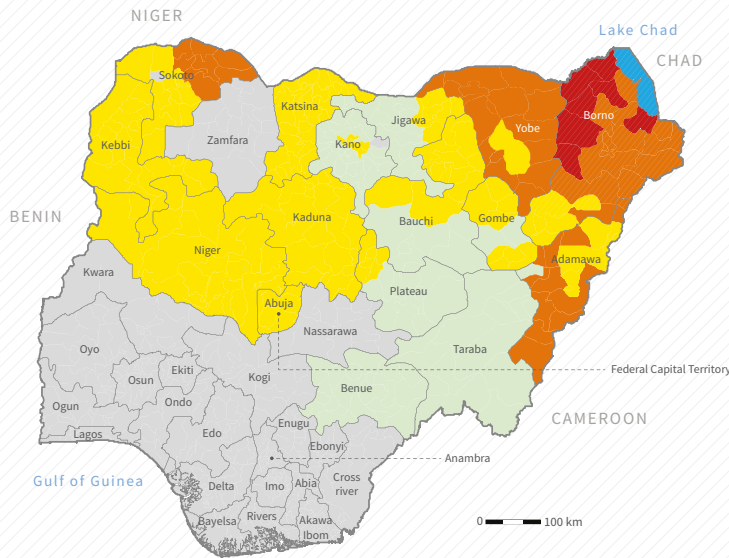


period

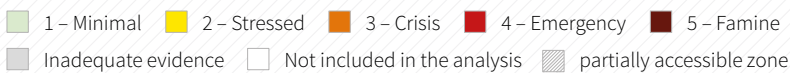
January–December 2021

Providing agricultural support to vulnerable farmers in time for the upcoming rainy season is critical to ensure food production and avert a major food crisis.

Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2021)



Cadre Harmonisé phase classification



Source: The Food Crisis Prevention Network. 2020. *Nigeria: Projected food security and nutrition situation, June–August 2021* [online]. Abuja, Nigeria. [Cited 3 February 2021]. <http://www.food-security.net/datas/nigeria/>

Situation analysis



+5.13 million people projected to be in high acute food insecurity in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States



1.9 million people displaced in the three northeastern states



193 000 people affected by the 2020 floods in Nigeria

Impact on food security

The food security situation in Nigeria has considerably worsened in the last few months mainly due to an upsurge of violence between armed groups and inter-communal conflict, triggering additional population displacements, particularly in the North-East, North-West and Centre-North regions. This has prevented households from engaging in agricultural and fishing activities, which are their main sources of livelihood in these areas.

Furthermore, torrential rainfall, river floods and flash floods in 2020 affected 22 states in the country, including in the North-East, displacing over 24 130 people and washing away thousands of hectares of farmland with crop losses amounting to billions of naira.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related urgent and essential containment measures have disrupted households' income generating activities and livelihoods, generally reducing their purchasing power. Its effects have also led to spikes in the cost of agricultural inputs and staple food prices, which have affected availability of and access to food.

The food security situation is expected to further deteriorate during the peak of the lean season (June–August 2021) if no mitigation actions are taken. With the increased insecurity likely to occur in the North-East and worse levels of high acute food insecurity, it is crucial to provide livelihood assistance to the most vulnerable populations in order for them to produce their own food and generate income.

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