



**Emergency food security and  
livelihood assistance to conflict-  
affected populations in  
northeastern Nigeria**



**PROJECT CODE**

OSRO/NIR/002/GER; OSRO/NIR/100/GER;  
OSRO/NIR/200/GER



**RESOURCE PARTNER**

Germany

**CONTRIBUTION**

EUR 5 million



**IMPLEMENTATION**

01/04/2020–31/12/2022



**TARGET AREAS**

Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states



**BENEFICIARIE**

53 950 households, of whom 53% female-headed, 48% host families, 22% IDPs and 30% returnees



**KEY PARTNERS**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and its state emergency management agencies in the three states, the World Food Programme and non-governmental organizations



**Objective**

To improve food security, nutrition and protection among vulnerable, conflict-affected internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and host communities in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states.

**Activities implemented**

- Provided 22 000 households with three types of kits based on identified needs (each containing 10 kg of maize, 8 kg of millet or 8 kg of sorghum with 10 kg of cowpea and 25 kg of fertilizer; or 0.08 kg of amaranth and 0.1 kg of okra with 25 kg fertilizer; or 1.5 kg of sesame or 10 kg of groundnut), mainly to women for cash crop production to engage in income-generating activities, for the rainy seasons.
- Provided 11 600 households each with 790 g of vegetable seeds (amaranth, cabbage, okra, onion, tomato) and 25 kg of fertilizer for the dry seasons.
- Established 13 Farmer Fields Schools (FFS) directly benefiting 354 participants and trained them on microdose application of fertilizer, integrated pest management and post-harvest handling of produce, among other subjects.
- Provided fresh food vouchers (FFV) each valued at EUR 32 for the purchase of a basket containing 30 eggs, beans, sweet potatoes and vegetables to 12 000 households, selected from participants of the rainy season support.
- Distributed four goats (three females and one male), 50 kg of feed and one block of mineral lick each to 3 350 vulnerable female-headed households, along with post-distribution veterinary support.
- Distributed 20 seven-week-old noiler pullets and 100 kg of poultry feed each to 3 000 vulnerable female-headed households, along with a training on best poultry husbandry practices, especially management of noiler birds and post-distribution veterinary support.
- Distributed one fuel-efficient stove (FES) each to 14 000 households.



## Results

- Enabled each household to produce an average of 335 kg of millet, 317 kg sorghum, 289 kg maize, 133 kg cowpea, 109 kg groundnut and 83 kg sesame during the rainy seasons.
- Increased food availability thanks to the inputs provided during the rainy and dry seasons, enabling participants to cover their food needs for four to six months.
- Increased households' consumption of vegetables and enhanced dietary diversity.
- Enabled households to generate about NGN 22 260-176 810 (EUR 45-363) from selling part of their harvests, which was used to cover basic needs such as clothing, healthcare and children's school fees.
- Contributed to strengthen FFS members' agricultural knowledge and skills, enabling them to improve their productivity – 97 percent of participants reported higher yields than those who were not part of FFS.
- Enabled households to access fresh foods to supplement their diets in a one-off distribution; and significantly improved their *acceptable* Food Consumption Score (FCS) from 15 to 99 percent and their dietary diversity from an average of three to seven food groups, thanks to the provision of FFV.
- Increased women's access to productive assets thanks to the small ruminants and poultry kits provided.
- Improved women's livelihoods, acceptable FCS, income generation (NGN 3 625-19 520 [EUR 7-40] monthly from selling eggs; and 83 percent reported selling goats) and household nutrition (egg consumption increased from an average of once a week to four; and 46 percent of participants receiving goats reported increased milk consumption).
- Contributed to reducing protection risks associated with collecting firewood, including gender-based violence, mainly for women and girls, thanks to the FES provided; the number of times per week needed to collect firewood was reduced from three to 1.5 on average, enabling women to dedicate more time to other activities, such as childcare and income generation.
- Enabled participants to address their household fuel needs and reduced firewood consumption by 58 percent and significantly reduced household expenditure on firewood by 51 percent, saving income that can be used to meet other domestic needs, thanks to the distribution of FES.
- Enabled 93 percent of households across the three states to adopt no or low food-based coping mechanisms, thanks to increased availability of food.

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