



IN NUMBERS



2.9 million

people were projected to be severely food insecure (Phases 3-5), *Cadre Harmonisé* (June–August 2018)



1.9 million

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



1.7 million

people targeted to receive assistance from FAO in 2018



USD 13.9 million

still needed by FAO under the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Nigeria

KEY MESSAGES

- Northeastern Nigerian farmers have begun harvesting cereal, vegetable and cash crops (cowpea, groundnut and sesame), following the provision of seed and fertilizer to 112 500 households (790 000 people) in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe under FAO's 2018 rainy season programme (June–August 2018). The season appears to have been effective for numerous farming households, lessening the need for food assistance in some areas.
- Escalating since August 2018, cholera has affected more than 2 000 households in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, the majority of which are agriculture-dependent.
- FAO faces a funding gap of USD 13.9 million to boost agricultural production in the forthcoming 2018/19 dry season (beginning in October 2018 in most areas) as well as year-round livelihood activities.

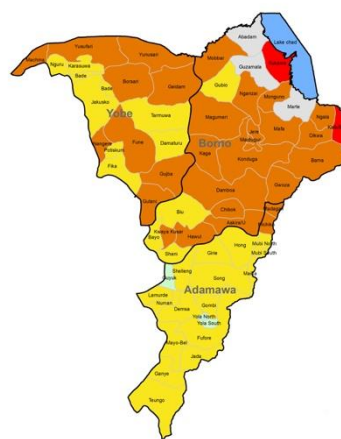
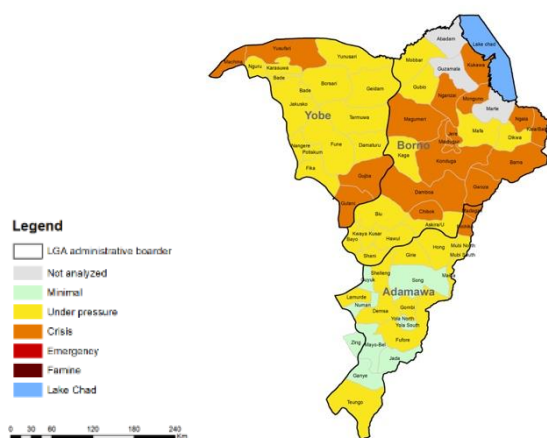
MAPS

CADRE HARMONISÉ

Northeastern Nigeria (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe)

March–May 2018

Projection for June–August 2018



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 1.92 million IDPs in the three northeastern Nigeria states (DTM IOM, Round XXIV, August 2018), more than 80 percent of which are in Borno. Due to the influx of IDPs and the tense security situation, host communities are facing reduced 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 with cascading effects on agricultural livelihoods. The number of people facing acute food insecurity in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa has significantly reduced over the past year, from 5.2 million (June–August 2017) to 2.9 million (June–August 2018).

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Although significant numbers of returnees have gone back to their communities to resume production, security threats remain pervasive. In some local government areas, farmers cannot access fertile grounds, which lay beyond military checkpoints and are unable to grow tall crops such as maize, millet and sorghum as they obstruct the surveillance of military personnel. Trade in agricultural commodities has been slowed by military operations and the resultant logistical and transport constraints to the free movement of goods and services. Dependent on mostly rainfed agriculture, farmers and livestock owners in the region also face water shortages for both crop irrigation and domestic use.

Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) is challenging in northeastern Nigeria, posing risks in terms of malnutrition, protection (e.g. attacks occur during the collection of wood), deforestation, health risks (e.g. respiratory illnesses caused smoke inhalation) and tensions over natural resources. Furthermore, Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states show the highest vulnerability and lowest adaptive capacity to the effects of climate change, in particular dry spells, erratic rainfall and floods.

The main planting season lasts between June and October 2018 in northeastern Nigeria. Boosting crop production during this critical planting window will reduce IDPs, returnees and host communities' dependence on food assistance, empower these groups economically and build resilience through improved livelihoods. Good rainy season harvests are also instrumental for lasting food security, improving nutrition, and reducing risks such as increased exposure to sexual abuse and exploitation. Production under the forthcoming dry season is also critical to enabling the stable access to nutritious food in vulnerable communities. Dry season (October 2018–April 2018) food production is low in northeastern Nigeria and must be scaled up to bring down the high price of food, increase farmers' incomes and ensure that lasting food security – access, availability, utilization and stability of nutritious food – is realized in the region.

FAO PRIORITIES, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES (October–December 2018)



61 300 households to receive dry season support.

Three types of kits will be distributed:

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



10 589 households to benefit from vaccinations and veterinary support for their livestock;

17 281 goats to be distributed to 4 489 households; and **2 217 female-headed households** to receive poultry kits



7 500 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** to receive emergency SAFE kits (light weight fuel-efficient stove and solar lantern)

ACHIEVEMENTS as of October 2018



Carried out post-distribution monitoring and mid-term evaluation; undertook rainy season post-harvest monitoring of assisted farming households; pre-positioning of dry season inputs ongoing



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

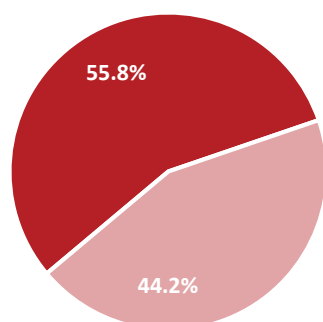


Distribution of micro-gardening kits (vegetable seed and hand tools) to households in northeastern Nigeria ongoing



Procured emergency SAFE kits (light weight fuel-efficient stove and solar lanterns) for at-risk households

FUNDING



■ **Funding to-date :**
USD 17.6 million

■ **Funding gap:**
USD 13.9 million

APPEAL AND RESPONSE TO-DATE

Under the **2018 HRP for Nigeria**, FAO is seeking USD 31.5 million to assist 1.7 million people. So far, FAO has mobilized USD 17.6 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, Ireland, Kuwait, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.

CONTACTS

Nourou Macki Tall | Deputy Representative, Head of Office | Northeastern Nigeria | NourouMacki.Tall@fao.org

Suffyan Koroma | FAO Representative | Abuja, Nigeria | Suffyan.Koroma@fao.org

Dominique Burgeon | Strategic Programme Leader – Resilience and Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division | Rome, Italy | TCE-Director@fao.org