



IN NUMBERS



2.9 million

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



1.7 million

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



1.7 million

people targeted to receive assistance from FAO in 2018



USD 18.3 million

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

KEY MESSAGES

- FAO's has launched its **rainy season programme** to bolster the food production capacity of 150 000 targeted farming families (1 050 000 people) in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, thereby enhancing their food security, nutrition and income generation.
- **To date, FAO has sufficient funding to reach 149 730 households for the rainy season** through the provision of cereal, vegetable and cash crop (groundnut or sesame seeds) kits.
- Ensuring planting during the rainy season means reduced humanitarian costs for 2018 and 2019 to address food insecurity. Timely agricultural support for this season is key to enhance access to food and bolster markets for improved food availability among severely food-insecure populations.

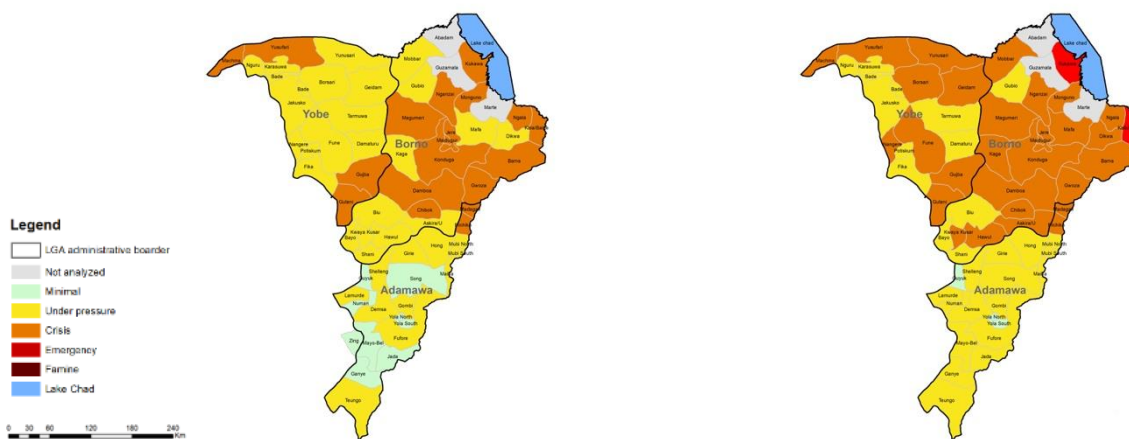
MAPS

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 escalating conflict resulting in the massive displacement of people, significant human, social and economic losses, and high levels of food insecurity, particularly in Borno State. The overall impact of the conflict on agriculture is estimated at about USD 3.7 billion (World Bank and Buhari Plan). There are about 1.7 million IDPs in the three northeastern Nigeria states (DTM IOM, Round XXII, April 2018), of which 82.7 percent in Borno. Host communities are also affected with weak access to the necessary resources for their own food production, and face high levels of poverty and malnutrition.

The situation is further compounded by climate variability that negatively impacts the production system resulting in poor crop yields and livestock productivity, which in turn affect households' livelihood and food security.

The number of people facing acute food insecurity in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa has significantly reduced over the past year from 4.7 million (March–May 2017) to 2.3 million (March–May 2018). However, the latest *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis (March 2018) indicates that, despite improved food production in 2017, the main food security, nutrition and livelihood indicators are still at alarming levels and 2.9 million people are projected to be severely food insecure during the lean season (June–August 2018) in the three northeastern states.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The three northeastern states show the highest vulnerability to climate change due to high level of exposure, and limited adaptive capacity and sensitivity. Despite the relative improvement of security, access to land remains limited in many local government areas, particularly in Borno State. However, IDPs, returnees and host communities are willing to farm (urban and peri-urban farming). Ongoing military operations continue to pose logistical and transport constraints, and also affects trade, including agricultural commodities. Access to water (for both irrigation and domestic use) remains a matter of concern as in certain areas communities face water shortages. Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) is critical in northeastern Nigeria, which poses risks in terms of malnutrition, protection (e.g. during the collection of wood), deforestation, health risks (e.g. indoor air pollution, burns) and tensions over natural resources.

The main planting season started in June in northeastern Nigeria. Ensuring planting during this season will prevent many IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities from relying on expensive and logistically challenging food assistance. This will also contribute to increasing food security, economic and employment opportunities, and reducing risks such as increased exposure to sexual abuse and exploitation.

There is an urgent need to support timely recovery and livelihoods activities which seek to address the underlying causes of the conflict, boost sustainable development and prevent aid dependency.

FAO PRIORITIES, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

PRIORITY ACTIVITIES (June–December 2018)



150 000 households (1 050 000 people) to receive fertilizers and seeds for the 2018 rainy season campaign. Three types of kits will be distributed:

- **Kit 1:** 8 kg of sorghum/8 kg of millet/10 kg of maize, 10 kg of cowpea and 25 kg of fertilizer
- **Kit 2:** 0.1 kg of okra and 0.08 kg of amaranth
- **Kit 3:** 10 kg of groundnut or 1.5 kg of sesame.



7 200 female-headed households to receive poultry kits



40 400 goats to be distributed to 10 100 households



4 680 households to benefit from 570 tonnes of livestock feed, pre-positioned to cover the lean season



11 000 households to receive locally produced fuel-efficient stoves; **2 500 households** to receive emergency SAFE kits (light weight fuel-efficient stove and solar lantern); and tree nurseries to be reestablished

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF JUNE 2018



Started provision of inputs to 149 730 families under FAO's rainy season programme



Trained 100 people on the sustainable wood fuel management; and distributed 1 000 locally produced fuel-efficient stoves (one per household)

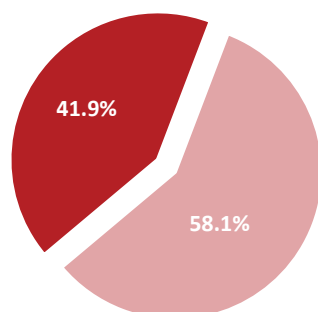


Provided 8 450 female-headed households with 33 800 goats under FAO's restocking programme



Provided 4 049 households each with either 200 kg of feed for bulls or 100 kg of feed for goats

FUNDING



■ **Funding to-date:**
USD 13.2 million

■ **Funding gap:**
USD 18.3 million

APPEAL AND RESPONSE TO-DATE

Under the **2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria**, FAO is seeking USD 31.5 million to assist 1.7 million people. So far, FAO has mobilized USD 13.2 million, which includes a carry-over from 2017 and hard commitments.

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 and the United States of America.

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