



IN NUMBERS



4.7 million

People currently severely food insecure in Adamawa, Borno & Yobe States (*Cadre Harmonisé* March 2017)



5.2 million

People projected to be severely food insecure in the three states during the next lean season (June to August 2017)



**1.83 million
IDPs**

Due to ongoing crisis



1.9 million

People targeted by
FAO in 2017



USD 62 million

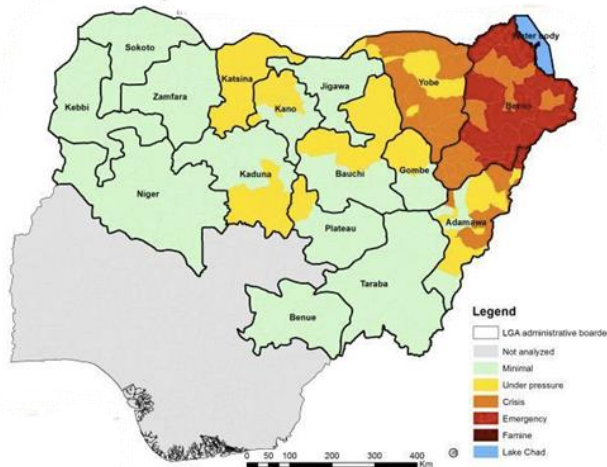
Appealed for by FAO under
the 2017 Humanitarian
Response Plan for Nigeria

HIGHLIGHTS

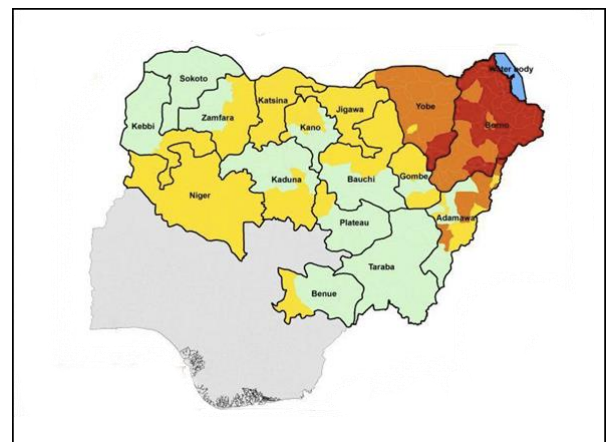
- **5.2 million people will face acute severe food insecurity in northeastern Nigeria (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States) during the next lean season** (*Cadre Harmonisé* analysis released in March 2017) – immediate intervention is required to assist these populations.
- In 2017, FAO has requested USD 62 million under the Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria. **Of this, USD 20 million was required to reach 1.9 million people during the upcoming main planting season** starting in June 2017. Missing this season will mean food insecurity and, therefore, humanitarian costs will continue rising into 2018.
- To-date, FAO has sufficient funding to reach just 141 000 households (about 59 percent of those targeted) during the rainy season.

MAP

Cadre Harmonisé March – May 2017



Cadre Harmonisé projection for June – August 2017



BACKGROUND

Since 2013, extreme violence provoked by the Boko Haram insurgency has caused widespread devastation across northeastern Nigeria and forced 1.83 million people to flee their homes and abandon their livelihoods (International Organization for Migration, Displacement Tracking Matrix XV, March 2017). The latest *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) analysis conducted in March 2017 shows that 4.7 million people are currently severely food insecure (March to May) in the three northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, with 44 000 facing catastrophe (CH Phase 5). This is expected to further deteriorate during the coming lean season (June to August), when 5.2 million people are projected to be severely food insecure (CH Phases 3+), 50 000 of whom will face catastrophe if adequate support is not provided in time.

Ongoing conflict and attacks have prevented households from conducting their livelihoods, particularly agriculture and livestock production, and from accessing markets and basic services. However, with over 1 million returnees and most IDPs in accessible areas having access to land, sufficient agricultural support is critical to enable them to benefit from the coming rainy season, beginning in June 2017.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The main planting season is about to begin in northeastern Nigeria. The latest Displacement Tracking Matrix from IOM ([March 2017](#)) noted a downward trend in IDP numbers with one reason for this fluctuation being “the start of the planting season necessitating the return of IDPs to carry out cultivation”. The report also noted that 55 percent of the IDPs living with host communities rely on farming as their main source of food. However, farmers face enormous challenges in accessing the inputs they need. Agriculture-based livelihood interventions remain weakly funded within the humanitarian response. Missing the main planting season will force many IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities to rely on expensive and logistically challenging food assistance well into 2018. This will have a broad negative impact – rising hunger, lack of economic and employment opportunities, and possible harmful consequences including youth radicalization and enrolment in armed groups, and increased exposure to sexual abuse and exploitation.

FAO PRIORITIES, RESPONSE AND FUNDING

2017 PRIORITY ACTIVITIES MOVING FORWARD



1.12 million people will receive crop production support during the main planting season, with current funding.

In close cooperation with WFP and other partners, FAO will cover the three north east states (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe) and reach 46 LGAs in total out of 65. FAO and WFP have developed a joint programme to provide emergency food assistance, agriculture and livelihoods support to save lives, protect livelihoods and build resilience of IDPs, returnees and host communities during the May-October 2017 lean season in Borno and Yobe States. The joint response will combine emergency food assistance provided by WFP through in-kind food or cash-based transfers, and FAO fast-tracking of smallholder agricultural production through the provision of seeds, tools and fertilizers as well as small-scale livelihood starter kits in all *Cadre Harmonisé* Phase 3-5 locations in the two states of Borno and Yobe.



200 000 animals will be vaccinated against infectious diseases and dewormed, benefiting 80 000 people.

6 500 households will benefit from a restocking programme.

Preparations are underway for the 2017-18 dry season input distribution campaign.

ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF 30 MAY 2017



900 women-headed households (7 200 people) have been identified to receive 3 600 goats to restock herds, with a combination of cash from WFP.



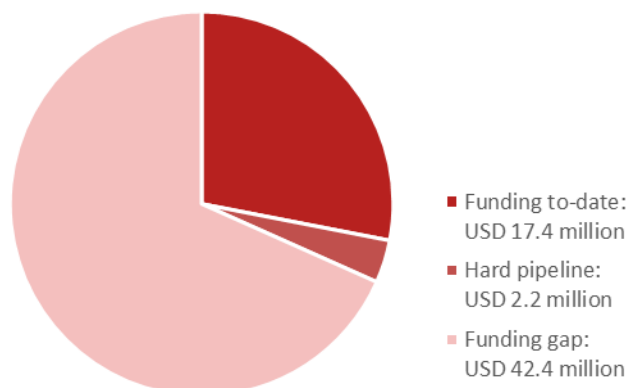
1 281 tonnes of cereal seeds, 7.480 kg of vegetable seeds and 2 250 tonnes of fertilizers procured. Respectively, 52% of the fertilizers and 35% of the seeds are pre-positioned for the 2017 main season.

A rainy season crop kit costing just USD 86/family can produce almost 600 kg of cereal worth more than USD 500, providing enough food for over 6 months for a family. In addition, each of these families are receiving cowpea seeds that, in addition, to their nutritional value could provide an income of over USD 200.

FUNDING

Under the **2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for Nigeria**, FAO is seeking USD 62 million to assist 1.9 million people. Of this, USD 35 million is needed to assist 1.43 million people in the first half of 2017, including USD 20 million to support the critical main cropping season.

Donors: Belgium, European Commission Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the United States of America.



The *Cadre Harmonisé* Acute Food Insecurity analysis was conducted in March 2017.

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