



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Niger faces multiple shocks such as increased insecurity, drought, floods and epidemic diseases, which add to the country's underdevelopment. These factors are disrupting vulnerable people's livelihoods, and worsening their levels of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Improve the living conditions and restore the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

Activities



Improve agricultural and livestock production

agricultural inputs | livestock production inputs | cash+ | income-generating activities



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The Niger

Humanitarian Response Plan 2020



to assist
700 000 people



FAO requires
USD 16 million



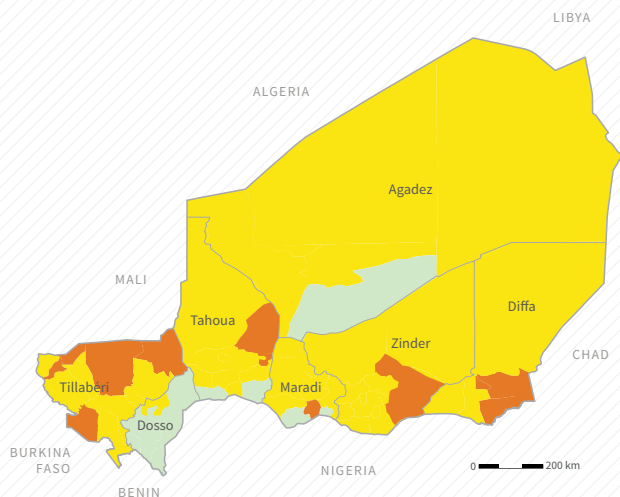
period
January–December 2020

It is crucial to provide vulnerable farmers and pastoralists with timely assistance to restore their livelihoods and prevent the adoption of negative coping mechanisms.

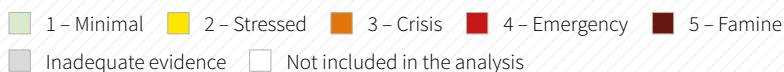


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Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2020)



Cadre Harmonisé phase classification



Situation analysis



1.9 million people projected to be in severe acute food insecurity



+2 million people affected by malnutrition



190 248 internally displaced people, **218 261** refugees and **29 954** returnees



11-million tonne deficit of dry matter for animal feed production



240 000 people could be affected by floods in 2020

Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, November 2019. Conforms to UN Niger map, January 2018.

Impact on food security

The Niger has been affected for more than a decade by crises and recurrent shocks, including drought, floods, epidemic diseases and armed conflict, often occurring simultaneously in certain regions. The volatile and complex situation is compounded by growing instability in neighbouring countries, triggering the influx of refugees, returnees and migrants into regions already affected by multiple crises and internal displacement, such as Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua and Tillabéri, thus increasing humanitarian needs.

Despite overall satisfactory results of the 2019/20 agricultural campaign, the Niger still has the highest number of food-insecure people in the Sahel region. In addition the outcome of the pastoral campaign was extremely limited. This is mainly due to the deterioration of the security situation, which limits access to markets and agropastoral areas, disrupting people's livelihoods. Increased population displacement also puts pressure on natural resources,

causing tensions between displaced and host communities, as well as between farmers and pastoralists. In addition, the effects of climate change, deforestation, the degradation of arable land, and increased difficulties of accessing water and other resources hinder people's ability to engage in agricultural activities, limiting availability of and access to food.

As the majority of Nigeriens rely on agricultural and livestock production as their main source of food and income, it is crucial to provide vulnerable farmers and pastoralists with timely support to restore their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience.

Contact

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