

\* Population estimation did not take into account populations in inaccessible areas (VTS November 2018). Findings should be interpreted cautiously as food security situation could be similar or worse in shaded inaccessible areas.

# NIGERIA



Both global and severe food insecurity highest in Northern and central parts of Borno due to conflict, displacement and influx of new arrivals. Displacement from these northern areas into capital cities like Maiduguri, Jere and Monguno continues to put pressure on already stretched resources within such areas;



Specifically for IDP camps in Borno, global food insecurity was highest in IDP camps located in Bama, Konduga and Monguno, due to the recent upsurge of attacks leading to increased displacement and influx of IDPs into these locations. Host communities were more food insecure in Monguno, Maiduguri, Ngala, Damboa and Gwoza.



Deterioration in the food security situation, particularly in some areas of Borno (Magumeri, Kaga, Askira Uba, Maiduguri & Biu) and Yobe (Yunusari, Geidam, Jakusko, Damaturu and Bade);



Food insecurity remains driven by increased incidence of hostilities as well as communal conflicts between farmers and herders, limited access to farming and grazing land including livelihood opportunities, stretched communal resources due to increased dependency from IDPs and returnees, extended dry spells and high food prices;



There is a need for concerted efforts by government and food security sector partners to consult closely and provide tailored contextualized response (food or livelihood support) to the needs of the most vulnerable population in hotspot areas with pronounced levels of food insecurity giving priority to the IDPs, returnees and the most vulnerable members of host communities. This is key to prevent further deterioration of already fragile food security situation during the forthcoming lean season.

The World Food Programme (WFP) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with technical support from other key Government counterparts and partners conducted the EFSA to gain updated insights into the food security situation.

A total of 19,767 households (HHs) from 60 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States were surveyed. Of these, 2,712 HHs were from internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in nine LGAs in Borno.

Note: Five LGAs in Borno (Abadam, Marte, Guzamala, Kukawa and Kala Balge) were not covered due to security concerns.



29% of HHs are food insecure

3% of these HHs are severely food insecure



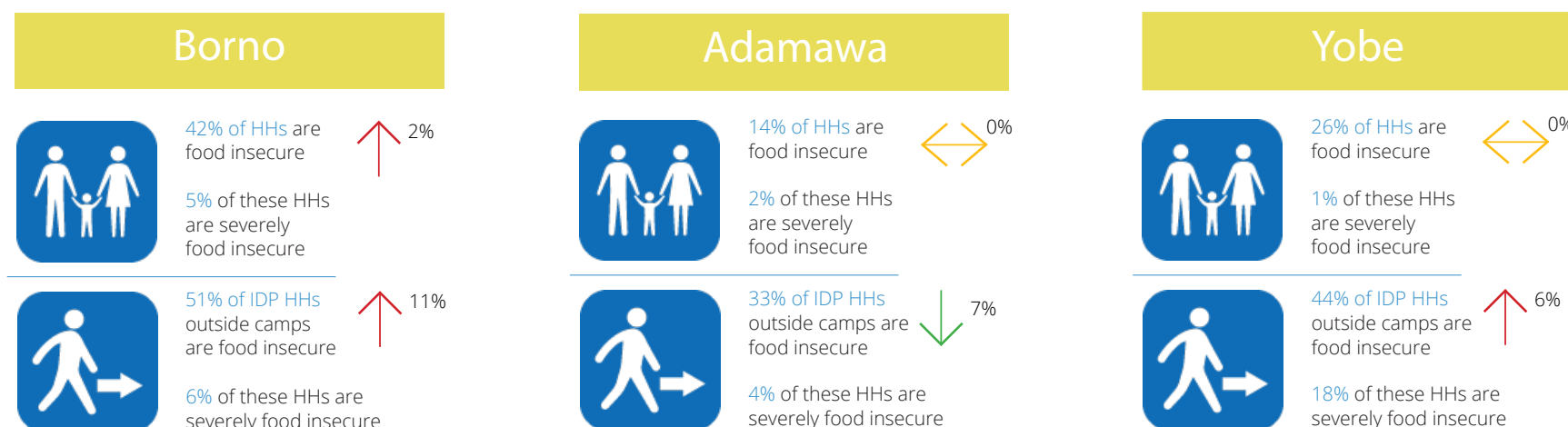
41% of IDP HHs outside camps are food insecure

6% of these HHs are severely food insecure



38% of IDP HHs inside camps are food insecure

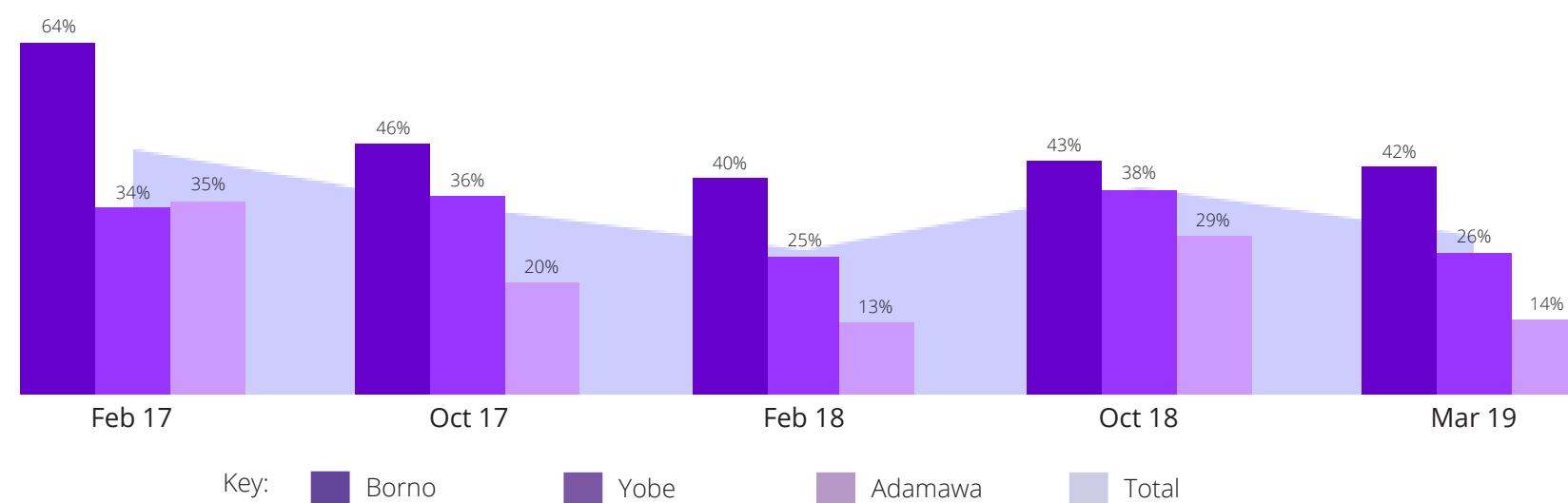
4% of these HHs are severely food insecure



## State Level Food Insecurity and Trends (February 2018 versus April 2019)

Note: Displaced HHs in camps within Borno are excluded from the trend analysis.

## Percentage Change in the Proportion of Food Insecure Households



## The Next Steps:

1

Monitor food prices including the functionality of markets in the three States.

2

Monitor 2019 growing season using satellite imagery crop monitoring technology with a focus on areas projected to experience extended dry spell in Borno and Yobe.

3

Monitor food and nutritional situation including areas affected by communal conflicts, and high displacement in areas of Borno, Adamawa and other hotspots in the northeast.

## 6 Months Outlook

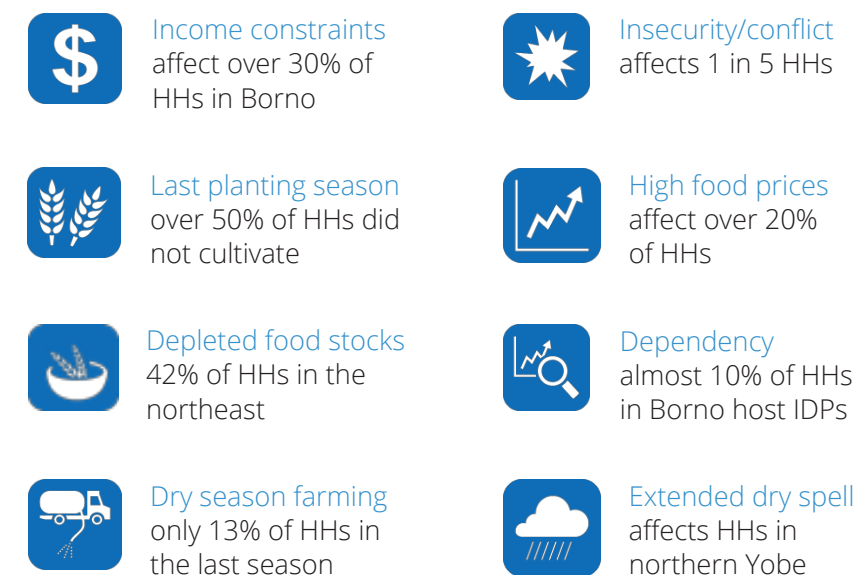
Seasonal depletion of food stock and increase in food prices which will deepen the vulnerability of market reliant households;

Deterioration of the food and nutritional situation in the most affected areas of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe, in the absence of sustained humanitarian assistance and complementary recovery and resilience-oriented interventions;

Deterioration of terms of trade expected due to decline in prices of livestock and increase in market grain prices;

Rainfall deficit (dry spell) expected in some areas of Yobe (Yusufari, Yunusari, Machina and Karasuwa) and Borno (Jere, Mobbar, Kukawa, Guzamala, Gubio, Nganzai and Monguno) during the next planting season which will affect agricultural productivity and yield within such areas (NIMET, April 2019).

## Drivers of Food Insecurity



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