**NIGERIA: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY SITUATION**

**Key Figures**

**Current situation: October-December 2019**
- **4 million people** or 3.9% of the population analysed, are facing a “Crisis” situation or worse (phases 3-5)

**Projected situation: June-August 2020**
- **5.9 million people** or 5.7% of the population analysed, will probably face a “Crisis” situation or worse (phases 3-5)


**Overview**

**Food consumption:** Food consumption outcomes across most of the states are generally improving, including in northeastern Nigeria. In October-December 2019, 13 out of 16 states and the FCT were classified under the minimal phase of food consumption. In the projected period (June-August 2020), the situation will likely remain the same, except in some zones in the states of Bausa’s Kano and Kaduna and some local government areas (LGAs) in the states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, which will be in the “Crisis” phase.

**Livelihood changes:** The livelihood status is generally in the “Minimal” phase for nearly all states, except for most areas in the northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. In Adamawa State, the livelihood status of households is in the “Emergency” phase in the LGAs of Gombi and Guyuk, while in Madagali, Song and Shilling, it is in the “Crisis” phase. In Borno, the livelihood status is in the “Emergency” phase in all four LGAs with a significant proportion of the population hard to reach. The depletion of livelihoods is not limited to the hard-to-reach population; other vulnerable households are also affected.

**Nutrition:** The prevalence of acute malnutrition is high in Adamawa (7.2%), Borno (8.1%) and Yobe (11.5%). Central Yobe currently has the highest rate of malnutrition (13.9%). Adamawa and Borno have global acute malnutrition rates “Under Pressure” while Yobe State is in the “Crisis” phase.

**Mortality:** The mortality rate is high in the three states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe, particularly in northern Borno and northern Yobe for children under-five.

**Current situation: October-December 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Pop. Affected (16 LGA)</th>
<th>Phase 5</th>
<th>Phase 4</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADAMAWA</strong></td>
<td>600K 616 000 people</td>
<td>4.9M 62%</td>
<td>4.7M 17%</td>
<td>1.7M 12%</td>
<td>84.6M 1%</td>
<td>8.9M 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BORNO</strong></td>
<td>1.1M 1.1 million people</td>
<td>4.8M 43%</td>
<td>4.5M 19%</td>
<td>2.8M 14%</td>
<td>4.7M 4%</td>
<td>396 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YOBIE</strong></td>
<td>950K 953 000 people</td>
<td>4.3M 46%</td>
<td>3.7M 32%</td>
<td>3.7M 18%</td>
<td>0.9M 4%</td>
<td>12.5M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Projected situation: June-August 2020**

- 262 000 people, or a third of internally displaced people living in nine IDP camps, are facing a “Crisis” situation or worse (phases 3-5).

**Key drivers**

- **Insecurity:** The security situation in Nigeria remains volatile. Northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe are severely affected by the insurgency, while northwestern states of Kaduna, Katsina and Zamfara suffer acts of banditry.

- **Floodings:** Seasonal rains and windstorms have caused significant flooding and crop damage, with thousands of households affected in several states, especially Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.

- **Disease outbreaks:** Overcrowded displacement camps coupled with a lack of basic sanitation facilities, have led to the outbreak of diseases such as cholera, yellow fever and measles, with spill-over effects on fragile host communities.

**Technical partners**

**Financial partners**

**RPCA political leaders and technical facilitators**