in the region, the highest number since August 2016, with 92 percent of them displaced by the insurgency and 8 percent by climate events (UNHCR, accessed 24 January 2019).

Despite IDPs’ high dependence on humanitarian aid (CILSS-CH 2019), humanitarian access to Boko Haram-affected areas was constrained by the volatile security situation, restrictions on movement and poor road infrastructure (ACAPS, October 2019). Some 800 000 people in north-east Nigeria could not be reached with aid as of January, and this number likely increased throughout the year (REACH 2019; FEWS NET, 2019). Some 800 000 people in north-east Nigeria could not be reached with aid as of January, and this number likely increased throughout the year (REACH 2019; FEWS NET, 2019).

With insecurity preventing them from accessing their land, only 50 percent of households in Borno and around a third in Yobe and Adamawa were able to sow crops in the 2019 season (CILSS-CH, 2019.) The conflict also limited pastoralists’ access to grazing areas and veterinary services (FAO-GIEWS, September 2019).

Insecurity in Benue, Plateau, Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto states prevented people from engaging in normal livelihood activities. In Plateau, conflict between herders and farmers reduced the area planted, and crop production was below-average (CILSS-CH, 2019). In some areas, harvests were either looted or burned by bandits. Traders avoided affected areas due to fear of attacks, limiting trade flows and market supplies in some of the worst-affected parts of Katsina and Zamfara states. In some areas of Katsina, growing tall crops such as maize, millet, and sorghum was restricted within distances of 1-2 kilometres of settlements for fear of attacks by bandits, limiting local staple production to short crops, such as rice, cowpeas, groundnuts and sweet potatoes (FEWS NET, June 2019).

While price of coarse grains had remained mostly stable or declined in October 2019 compared to their year-earlier levels, prices of rice increased significantly, mainly as a result of lower supplies after the Government of Nigeria unilaterally closed the border with the Niger, Cameroon and Chad as a security and trade protectionist measure (In August 2019, (WFP and FEWS NET, October 2019). High prices were also reported for coarse grains, vegetables and livestock products in border markets, and more significantly in the north-east as a result of the insurgency (FAO-GIEWS, December 2019).

Weather extremes
Seasonal rainfall and subsequently high water levels in the Niger and Benue rivers caused flooding across 32 of the 36 states and FCT from June–October, affecting over 210 000 people, displacing about 130 000 and causing crop damage to varying degrees across the country (IFRC EPoA October 2019).

In the north-eastern states, especially in Borno, the torrential rainfalls and flash floods adversely affected thousands of people in IDP camps and host communities (OCHA, August 2019). In October, more than 100 000 people were affected in Adamawa by the state’s worst floods in 17 years. A total of 19 000 people were displaced and the Government set up nine camps in seven LGAs to house them (OCHA, December