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World Food Programme



WFP Nigeria

Situation Report #14

16-31 May 2017

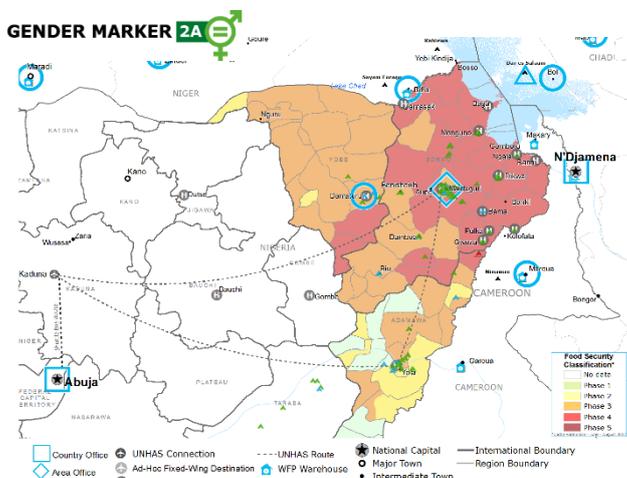
In Numbers

5.2 m people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States estimated to be food insecure during the lean season (June- August 2017)
(Phases 3, 4 & 5- Cadre Harmonisé, March 2017)

1.9 m people displaced across Northeast Nigeria
(IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, May 2017)

People assisted in May 2017

- ➔ Cash Based Transfers: **164,000**
 - ➔ Supplementary Nutritious Food: **233,000**
 - ➔ Food Distributions: **1,050,000**
- Figures are not to be added to avoid double counting.*



Situation Update

- Insecurity persists in parts of Northeast Nigeria, disrupting food supplies, seriously hindering access to basic services, and limiting agricultural activities, worsening an already dire food security situation.
- Farming has particularly been affected as farmers are unable to access and cultivate their farmlands due to security threats. For the fourth consecutive year, conflict has prevented many people from farming. Before the insurgency, 80% of the population relied on agriculture for their livelihoods. Nigeria's lean season, which typically lasts from June to September, began in May as a result of households exhausting their food stocks early.
- The fragile and volatile security situation continues to contribute to large-scale population displacement.

Highlights

- During the month of May WFP, both directly and through partnerships, provided food assistance to approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.
- WFP faces critical resource constraints and will only be able to target 1.36 million of the most food insecure people in Northeast Nigeria instead of the 1.8 million originally planned during the month of June.

- The latest IOM [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) reports around 1.9 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs), representing a 3 percent increase since the last report. The key reasons for the increase were relocations of Nigerians from Cameroon and an influx from villages to towns due to continuing military action and clashes.
- The recent influx of refugees from Cameroon, (around 12,000 people relocated from Cameroon's Minawao refugee camp to Nigeria's Banki town, Bama LGA between April 30 and May 31) is putting additional pressure on the humanitarian response.
- The scale of population movement is worsening the food security situation, as returning refugees and IDPs are adding to the strain on both camps and host communities.
- In the country's most crisis-affected states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe), the number of people struggling with food insecurity is expected to rise to 5.2 million between June and August (lean season), including more than 50,000 people who could face famine-like conditions across the three states.
- Even if access has recently improved, in most cases it is limited to the LGA capitals. Many areas remain accessible only through military escorts or by helicopter. At least three LGAs (Abadam, Marte and Guzamala) are still considered completely inaccessible in Borno State, leaving people cut off from humanitarian aid.
- The impending rainy season will further limit humanitarian access drastically impacting road deliveries which the food sector relies on.

WFP response

- Since 2016, WFP has responded to the food security needs caused by the armed conflict in Northern-East Nigeria.
- WFP was able to dramatically increase the number of people assisted monthly from 160,000 in October 2016 to over a million since last December.

- WFP has been scaling up food assistance in in Borno, Yobe and, recently, Adamawa States, by cooperating with national and state emergency agencies and has increased its footprint through 18 partnerships with national and international humanitarian organisations.
- Due the multidimensional nature of the crisis, WFP has adopted an agile response, using the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms – both in-kind and cash-based transfers- to support IDPs living in camps or with host communities, as well as vulnerable host populations.
- Specialised nutritional food assistance is being provided through a blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) programme to children aged 6 to 59 months and to pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Food and Nutrition Assistance

- During the month of May, across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, WFP reached 1.2 million people.
- Over one million beneficiaries - most of them internally displaced in camps or in host communities – benefited from food distributions, while in areas with functioning markets 164,000 people were assisted with cash or vouchers.
- Out of the total, 117,000 children aged 6 to 23 months and 116,000 pregnant and lactating women were reached with nutritious food assistance.
- A total of 17,200 mt of mixed commodities was dispatched and USD 2.6 million were disbursed.
- Through its partners, WFP has been able to provide food assistance on a daily basis to newly arrived returnees from Cameroon to Bama LGA (Banki and Bama town).

WFP strategy moving forward

- WFP’s response to the food crisis in Nigeria is critically underfunded, and to optimize the funding for its emergency operation and to ensure the most vulnerable continue to receive food assistance, WFP has developed a prioritization plan using the latest evidence on food security and nutrition needs (including the recent Cadre Harmonisé, EFSA, HEA exercise). Accessibility and coverage by other partners were also considered.
- WFP is moving away from status-based targeting to vulnerability-based targeting. The community-driven and vulnerability-based targeting exercise to ensure that the limited resources will be directed towards the most vulnerable people.
- Considering the current level of underfunding and taking on the prioritization plan, WFP will target 1.36 million of the most food insecure people in Northeast Nigeria in June.
- Gaps in food assistance will be minimised by coordinating with the Nigerian Government and with other organisations, with particular focus given to children and PLWs. The situation will be closely monitored by WFP and its partners.
- During the lean season, increased livelihoods support will be implemented through partnerships with FAO and other humanitarian actors. The joint response combines emergency food assistance and assistance to small holder agriculture.

Sectors and Common Services

Food Security Sector

- To better prepare for the lean season the [Food Security Sector](#) has developed a response plan, to

coordinate partners’ plan during this period, and to identify the gaps and prioritize interventions to the most vulnerable.

- A standardization committee has been created to harmonize food baskets, cash transfer values and targeting approaches.

Logistics Sector

- Based on the expected impacts of the coming rains, (flooding which makes some of the key access roads impassable), the [Logistics Sector](#) has drafted a contingency plan which focuses on a prepositioning strategy and access options.
- As part of the plan, an inter-agency assessment mission was conducted in Rann, KalaBalge LGA (one of the locations expected to be cut off during the seasonal rains), to decide on the establishment of two Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and the potential construction of a concrete landing pad for helicopters.

Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

- The [ETS](#) successfully completed the deployment of Internet connectivity and security telecommunications services in the recently established humanitarian hub in Ngala.
- The ETS assisted the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in establishing a dispatch system which allows the tracking of vehicles and humanitarians in real-time.

UN Humanitarian Air Service

- The WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flies a fixed-wing aircraft and three helicopters, enabling 63 humanitarian organizations to reach thousands of people in hard-to-access and isolated areas in Northeast Nigeria.
- Flight cancellations and delays were reported on 24 and 26 May due to severe weather conditions including a sandstorm that affected Borno State.

WFP Nigeria Resourcing Situation

Project	Requirements in 2017	6-month net funding requirements**	Shortfall (percent)**
EMOP 200777 (Jan 2015-Dec 2017)	USD 447 million*	USD 235 million	100%
SO 200834 (Aug 2015-Dec 2017)	USD 19.3 million	USD 3.9 million	45%
SO 201032 (Nov 2016-Dec 2017)	USD 9.1 million	USD 355,000	8%

* Estimated annual requirements
**June - November 2017

Donors

(In alphabetical order): Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, OPEC, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

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