In Numbers

5.2 m people in Borno, Adamawa and and Yobe States, and 50,000 people estimated to be in famine-like conditions across Northeast Nigeria help (Cadre Harmonisé, March 2017)

1.74 m people displaced across Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. (IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, May 2017)

People assisted in June 2017

➢ Cash Based Transfers: 171,000
➢ Supplementary Nutritious Food: 188,000
➢ Food Distributions: 927,000

Figures are not to be added to avoid double counting.

Gender Marker

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. The ongoing violence has restricted livelihood activities and caused disruption to markets in the Lake Chad Basin region, significantly affecting the availability of food.

➢ For the eighth consecutive year, the humanitarian crisis has deepened, resulting in the displacement of nearly 1.9 million people across Northeast Nigeria, of which over 80 percent are from Borno State and 56% are children according to the International Organization for Migration.

➢ The ongoing trend of refugee returns from Cameroon is putting additional pressure on the humanitarian response. UNHCR reports that between April and June this year over 13,300 people have come back to Northeast Nigeria. The influx of returnees is severely stressing limited existing services and aggravating the food and nutrition crisis, as returning refugees and IDPs are adding to the strain on both camps and host communities, since returning to their respective communities is often not a viable and safe option.

➢ The food security situation is expected to deteriorate in July–August due to the ongoing insecurity compounded by the lean season. The number of people facing critical food insecurity in the country’s most crisis-affected states (Borno, Adamawa and Yobe), is expected to reach 5.2 million during the lean season including more than 50,000 people who could face famine-like conditions across the three states.

➢ The ongoing rainy season is expected to create additional challenges to humanitarian access in select areas.

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 June, across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, WFP reached 1.1 million people with food and nutrition assistance.

➢ 927,000 beneficiaries - most of them internally
displaced in camps or in host communities – benefited from food distributions, while in areas with functioning markets 171,000 people were assisted with cash or vouchers.

- Out of the total, 188,000 children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and nursing women were reached with nutritious food assistance.
- Through its partners, WFP has been able to provide food assistance on a daily basis to around 16,500 returnees from Cameroon to Bama LGA (Banki and Bama town), Gwoza LGA (Pulka town and Gwoza) and Ngala LGA (Gombur). In an effort to restore livelihoods and combat critical levels of food insecurity of vulnerable affected populations during the lean season, WFP and FAO are working together to support smallholder agricultural production through the distribution of seeds, tools, fertilizer and small-scale livelihoods starter kits along with food rations. This months the integrated agriculture assistance targeted 120,000 beneficiaries.
- In July, WFP will be targeting over 1.36 million people.

**Supply Chain**

- During June, a total of 12,400 mt of mixed commodities was dispatched and roughly USD 2,000,000 were disbursed to beneficiaries in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.
- The rainy season is starting to pose challenges to road maintenance in some areas, slowing transportation and economic activities. The crumbling port access roads and ongoing civil unrest at Lagos Port involving truck drivers continues to negatively affect freighters (including WFP’s shipments) at the Nation’s Port, ultimately leading to congestion and delay of vessels turnaround time. Measures have been identified to mitigate the challenges at the port including potential diversification of arrival terminals.

**Sectors and Common Services**

**Food Security Sector**

- Under the recently launched Government of Nigeria (GoN) Special Relief Intervention initiative in the Northeast, food assistance will be carried out by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in partnership with State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA). Through the initiative, 30,000 metric tonnes of mixed local grains will be distributed this quarter, targeting 1.8 million beneficiaries in the Northeast (Borno, Yobe, Adamawa, Bauchi, Gongbe and Taraba States).
- In order to minimise gaps, potential duplication of efforts and overlaps in food assistance, Food Security Sector (FSS) partners, including WFP, are closely coordinating with officials of NEMA and SEMA through the FSS working group. The GoN has informed the group of their willingness to prioritise LGAs and communities that FSS partners have not been able to reach due to access restrictions or funding limitations.

**Logistics Sector**

- Based on the expected impacts of the coming rains, (flooding which makes some of the key roads impassable), the Logistics Sector has drafted a contingency plan which focuses on a prepositioning strategy and access options.
- The Logistics Sector undertook logistics assessment mission to Ngala, Gwoza, Mafa, Monguno, Pulka and Rann to identify the best solutions to logistics bottlenecks and to better assist the humanitarian community during the rainy season.
- No common storage site will be established in Rann due to the lack of sufficient capacity among partners to manage and secure the site. Two Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) will be given on loan to two partners to augment storage capacity in the area. Discussions are ongoing in regards to the establishment of a common site in Banki.
- A Logistics Sector coordination meeting was held with 18 participants from 12 organizations attending. Operational updates, developments at the Inter-Agency Logistics Base in Maiduguri and common mobile storage sites in the field were presented and discussed.

**Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)**

- The ETS successfully deployed Internet connectivity and security telecommunications services in the soon-to-be established humanitarian hubs in Ngala and Bama.
- Since the beginning of the operation, the ETS has provided Internet connectivity services to 334 humanitarian from 33 organisations at the IHP base camp in Maiduguri.

**UN Humanitarian Air Service**

- The WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flies a fixed-wing aircraft and three helicopters, enabling 68 humanitarian organizations to reach thousands of people in hard-to-access and isolated areas in Northeast Nigeria.
- During June, UNHAS transported 1,699 passengers via fixed-wing aircraft, and 2,380 passengers via helicopters to hard-to-access and isolated locations.

**WFP Nigeria Resourcing Situation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Requirements in 2017</th>
<th>6-month net funding requirements*</th>
<th>Shortfall (percent)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMOP 200777</td>
<td>USD 416 million</td>
<td>USD 161 million**</td>
<td>79%**</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Jan 2015-Dec 2017) Nigeria component</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO 200834</td>
<td>USD 19.3 million</td>
<td>USD 4 million</td>
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<td>(Aug 2015-Dec 2017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SO 201032</td>
<td>USD 9.1 million</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Nov 2016-Dec 2017)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*July – December 2017  **WFP is expecting a significant amount of funding in the near term (approximately $170 million). If these forecasts are met, WFP presumes no major shortfalls for the remainder of 2017 under current conditions in Northeast Nigeria.

**Donors**

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

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