

WFP Nigeria Country Brief August 2019

World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



Operational Context

Nigeria is a federal constitutional republic. It is the most populous country in Africa and the seventh most populous country in the world. Nigeria has over 500 ethnic groups.

The crisis induced by non-state armed groups remains the principal driving factor of instability in northeast Nigeria. Since 2010, they have increasingly expanded their operational capabilities. In May 2013 a state of emergency was declared by the Government in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States.

There are 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) reported to be in Nigeria (IOM/DTM Round 26), of which the majority are in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. As per the June 2019 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) report, the number of people in need of food assistance in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, is around 3 million (June to August 2019: Level 3-4), showing a deterioration of the food security situation with 1.7m in Borno, 945,000 in Yobe and 278,000 in Adamawa attributable to conflict, displacement and influx of new arrivals.



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Caption: Usman Bulama sells calabashes with his father at a market recently built by WFP to help regenerate communities.

In Numbers

6,428 mt of food assistance distributed

 $\ensuremath{\text{USD}}$ 5.63 m cash-based transfers made

USD 58 m six months (September 2019 - February 2020) net funding requirements

773,550 people assisted in August 2019



Operational Updates

- WFP provided lifesaving food assistance to an additional 1,143 newly internally displaced people (IDP) in Nigeria's northeastern States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. Additionally, WFP continued to support the food and nutrition needs of 773,550 food-insecure people. WFP assisted 354,508 IDPs and members of host communities in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States with 5,205 mt of food (92 percent of plan) and assisted 291,703 through mobile money or e-vouchers where enabling market functionality exists.
- Distributions to 49,000 people in Kukawa and Kala Balge (Rann) remain suspended due to security risks and lack of access during the rainy season. Food Security Sector (FSS) partners have suspended assistance to Rann as access has been cut off during the rainy season. Partners last distributed food there from May to June 2019, while the Government conducted food distributions in July.
- Up to 2.9 million people face food and nutrition insecurity, according to the latest food and nutrition security assessment provided by the June 2019 Cadre Harmonisé. In response, WFP is scaling-up assistance to target an additional 121,027 people in six local government areas (LGAs) in Borno State for the lean season, including three LGAs (Mobbar, Nganzai and Magumeri) where assistance had ceased in 2018.
- WFP provided nutrition prevention and treatment assistance to 109,326 children 6 to 23 months, 5,253 children with moderate acute malnutrition, and 36,470 pregnant and lactating women.
- The government restriction on transporting fertiliser has forced farmers to plant without it, which has resulted in stunted growth of crops due to insufficient soil nutrients. This may result in a poor yield and reduced ability of households to support themselves, widening the food gap in areas already facing high levels of food insecurity. Security incidents have also delayed transportation of communal asset creation materials delaying progress in Damboa and Ngala.
- Through a Seasonal Livelihoods Programming consultation, communities, humanitarian actors and government in Adamawa State identified natural resource management and climate change adaptation, agricultural/fisheries production and value chain development, and income generating activities as priority interventions to be undertaken through WFP livelihoods improvement programming.

WFP Country Strategy

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)

Total Requirement (in USD) 2019	Allocated Contributions (in USD) Six Month	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
265 m*	102 m	58 m

*Includes an estimated value of USD 23m for 2019 from an ongoing Budget Revision

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees and local communities affected by crisis in Nigeria are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks *Focus area: Crisis response*

Activities:

- Provide unconditional food assistance and income-generating activities to food-insecure internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by crises (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)
- Provide nutrition prevention and treatment packages to children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, other nutritionally vulnerable populations and persons with caring responsibilities (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable people in chronically food insecure areas have enhanced nutritional status in line with the achievement of national and global targets by 2015 Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

 Support improving the nutrition status of children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, adolescents and other nutritionally vulnerable groups (including people living with HIV) through an integrated malnutrition prevention package, including access to nutritious food and quality care, social and behavioural change communication and capacity strengthening (NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities)

Strategic Result 3: Smallholders productivity and incomes

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas become more resilient to shocks and are able to meet their basic food needs throughout the year.

Focus area: Resilience building

Activities:

 Provide conditional transfers to food-insecure persons, including women, young people and smallholders (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)

Strategic Result 5: Developing countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: Federal, state and local actors have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition programmes in line with national targets in the short, medium and long term. *Focus area: Root causes*

Activities:

• Support the technical capacity of federal, state and local actors in information management systems, vulnerability assessment and mapping, monitoring and evaluation, safety net management, food technology and fortification, supply chains, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response, integrating gender.

Strategic Result 6: Policies to support sustainable development are coherent

Strategic Outcome 5:

Government and partner efforts to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks *Focus area: Root causes*

Activities:

• Support the Zero Hunger Forum and food and nutrition security coordination and advocacy in line with the recommendations of the zero-hunger strategic review (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 6: Humanitarian community is enabled to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis throughout the year *Focus area: Crisis response*

Activities:

- Provide common emergency telecommunications services to government, United Nations and NGO partners to facilitate effective field operations and provide for staff security (CPA: Service provision and platforms activities)
- Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations and nongovernmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA: Service provision and platforms activities)
- Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available. (CPA: Service provision and platforms activities)

Challenges

- In addition to food and livestock loss due to recent heavy rains, farmland has been affected in the local government areas of Monguno, Ngala, Pulka Kaga, Biu, Dikwa, Madagali (Adamawa), and Geidam (Yobe). FSS partners, including government stakeholders and other actors, continue to closely monitor the impact of ongoing flooding – not only on the immediate food needs, but also on agricultural activities in their respective locations – to better quantify needs, identify gaps and mobilize resources required to respond.
- The deteriorating security situation along the main supply routes and remote countryside areas could become a major challenge to implementation of future deep field activities.

Sectors

- Food Security Sector (FSS): According to assessments, limited support to safe and sustainable access to fuel and energy hinders food and nutrition intake, increases protection risks, health impacts and environmental hazards. FSS continues to advocate with partners to reflect the needs, particularly cooking fuel, in the transfer value for food assistance.
- Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS): ETS continues to provide Internet connectivity and security telecommunications services in nine common operational areas. Since the beginning of the year, ETS has provided Internet connectivity services to more than 3,417 humanitarians from 104 organisations at the hubs deployed across northeast Nigeria. ETS is now 87.5 percent funded for the USD 3.4 million required in 2019.
- Logistics Sector: The Logistics Sector processed 537 humanitarian cargo movement notifications, received 89 consignments and facilitated 1,197 truck movement requests from 24 agencies.
- UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS): UNHAS serviced 83 agencies, 5,943 passengers and 16,087 mt of cargo on both fixed and rotary wing.

Communications

 In Azam Kura, a remote area in Yobe, WFP helped to build a new marketplace that is improving livelihoods and changing the lives of people and communities affected by the decade-long conflict in northeast Nigeria. Read the full story on WFP Insight: <u>Restoring lives and livelihoods amid Nigeria's conflict</u>.

Partners (in alphabetical order):

Canada, European Commission, Germany, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, UN (excluding CERF), United Kingdom, and United States.