



World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

# WFP Nigeria Country Brief October 2019



## 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 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) reported to be in Nigeria (IOM/DTM Round 27), of which the majority are in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. The November 2019 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) reports 3.6 million people projected to be in need of food assistance in the three States, from June to August 2020, during the lean season. WFP operations are focused on crisis response to prevent deterioration of food and nutrition security, reduce malnutrition and minimize gender inequalities. WFP activities are concentrated in rural areas of northeastern Nigeria that are more vulnerable and food insecure.



Population: **191 million**

2017 Human Development Index: **157 out of 189**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Estimated that >1m children (6-59 mths) in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States are undernourished, 367,000 SAM & 727,000 MAM. (HRP 2019-2022)

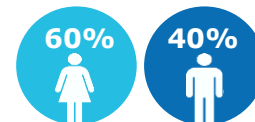
## In Numbers

**6,301 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 4.68 m** cash-based transfers made

**USD 77 m** six months (November 2019 – April 2020) net funding requirements

**756,905 people assisted**  
in October 2019



## Operational Updates

- WFP continued to support food and nutrition needs of 756,905 food-insecure people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, assisting 371,384 IDPs and members of host communities and 1,346 newly internally displaced people with 5,046 mt of food (86 percent of plan). WFP also assisted 297,750 people through mobile money or e-vouchers where enabling market functionality exists.
- The October 2019 post-harvest Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis indicate 2.7 million people are food insecure (CH/IPC Phase 3 to 5) across Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States (October – December 2019). This marks a 57 percent increase compared to findings from October to December 2018. If no humanitarian support is provided, the numbers are expected to increase to 3.6 million from June to August 2020 – traditionally the lean season in the northeast. The marked deterioration in food security is linked to the upsurge of insecurity as evidenced in renewed attacks by non-state armed groups. These attacks have led to fresh waves of displacements, limited access to farming and grazing land essential for livelihood opportunities and stretched communal resources due to increased dependency from IDPs and returnees.
- While provision of lifesaving assistance remains paramount, WFP and partners continue to invest in long-term hunger solutions through productive asset creation and ensuring nutrition safety nets for the most vulnerable. In October, 41,874 households (22 percent of plan) completed their agreed work and received food or cash assistance. The low achievement for livelihoods was due to lack of network connectivity to conduct mobile money distribution in some areas and limitations on cash movements.
- In October, WFP provided nutrition prevention and treatment assistance to 108,025 children aged 6-23 months, 4,818 children with moderate acute malnutrition, and 59,226 pregnant and lactating women.
- Import restrictions for a USAID-provided consignment of in-kind fortified vegetable oil have resulted in unforeseen shortage for this commodity. WFP is advocating with Government to ensure oil supplies are restored.
- Access challenges continue to impact WFP operations. 30,000 people in Rann were not reached with lifesaving food assistance due to security and access challenges. Lack of Super Cereal also affected the response.

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Further information: [www.wfp.org/countries/nigeria](http://www.wfp.org/countries/nigeria)

**Photo Credit:** WFP/Neec Nonso

**Caption:** Locally grown and sourced ingredients provide healthy diets for Nigerians.

## 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	151 m	77 m

\*Includes an estimated 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 non-governmental 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

- Deteriorating security along main supply routes and in remote rural areas associated with the military's Super Camps strategy is limiting humanitarian space.
- Restrictions on movements of fuel, cargo and personnel continue to impede implementation of humanitarian response in deep field locations.
- Limited humanitarian space and lack of or restricted access to agricultural land continues to impede livelihood activities.

## Sectors

**Food Security Sector (FSS):** FSS partners continue closely monitoring the impact of flooding after heavy rains in Adamawa State on 26 and 27 October to better quantify needs and gaps and mobilize resources to respond as required. The flooding has affected both immediate food needs and agricultural activities.

**Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS):** Since the beginning of the year, ETS has provided Internet connectivity services to 4,188 humanitarians from 111 organisations at hubs deployed across northeast Nigeria.

**Logistics Sector:** The Logistics Sector supported 25 organisations with common services (storage, cargo movements), coordination and information management support. The sector processed 862 humanitarian cargo movement notifications and received 521 mt of humanitarian cargo for 12 organisations.

**UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS):** In October UNHAS continued to support air transport requirements of over of 50 organisations from Maiduguri to 10 LGA headquarter locations, moving over 4,600 personnel per month by helicopter throughout Borno and providing fixed wing air service between Maiduguri, Yola, and Abuja.

## Communications

In October, governments and international agencies discussed the importance of healthy diets in achieving a world without hunger, and WFP met four food explorers to discuss their love for Nigerian cuisine, how to use local foods for better diets, and more. Read the full story on [WFP Insight](#).

## Donors

Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, private donors, Sweden, Switzerland, UN, United Kingdom, and United States