



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Nigeria Country Brief November 2021



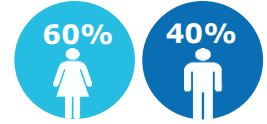
In Numbers

12,105 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 7.1 m cash-based transfers made

USD 211 m six-month net funding requirement
(December 2021 to May 2022)

1,414,347 people assisted
in November 2021



Operational Context

Nigeria, a federal constitutional republic with over 500 ethnic groups, is the most populous country in Africa and the seventh most populated country in the world. Conflict remains the main driving factor of instability in northeast Nigeria. In May 2013, the Government declared a state of emergency in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States of northeast Nigeria.

UNHCR reports over three million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, the majority of them in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. The October 2021 Cadre Harmonisé found 2.4 million people in northeast Nigeria require food assistance (IPC/CH Phase 3 and 4) during the current period (September-December 2021) and 3.5 million people will require emergency food assistance between June-September 2022.

WFP operations focus on crisis response to prevent further deterioration of food and nutrition security, reduce malnutrition, and minimize gender inequalities. The spread of COVID-19 in the country has imposed challenges for WFP food assistance operations, including accessing urban populations in need, and restrictions on movement of WFP and cooperating partner staff, transporters, and financial service providers. WFP has been present in Nigeria since 2016.



Population: 211.4 million	2019 Human Development Index: 161 out of 189
Economy: Lower middle income	Northeast: 320,000 children aged 6-59 months with SAM and 515,000 with MAM (HRP 2021)

Operational Update

Dismantling and closure of camps in Maiduguri has prompted movement of 74,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to satellite villages and hard-to-reach areas, and disrupted delivery of food assistance to vulnerable households.

Affected people have resettled in communities of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe that receive little or no humanitarian assistance. Citing a need to increase self-reliance, the Government of Borno State suspended food and other distributions by humanitarian partners to these newly resettled communities.

According to OCHA, some of the households moved out of these resettled areas due to food shortages and limited humanitarian support then transferred to other IDP camps and host communities. WFP and partners have raised alarm that these returns could lead to greater hardship among returnees and increase the number of new arrivals across the northeast.

In November, WFP reached 1,414,347 people in need, including 13,490 newly arrived IDPs. E-vouchers, prepaid cards, bank cards and mobile money totalling USD 7.1 million in cash-based transfers assisted 551,214 people to purchase life-sustaining food and engage in livelihood activities. WFP also distributed 12,105 mt of locally sourced food to over one million food-insecure people.

Northeast Nigeria continues to face a nutrition crisis due to limited access to food arising from insecurity. WFP emergency nutrition support addresses both challenges. In November, WFP provided nutrition support to 126,631 children aged 6-23 months and 87,396 pregnant and lactating women and girls.

To help treat moderate acute malnutrition, WFP provided specialised nutritious foods to 14,777 children aged 6-59 months. WFP's multi-sectoral malnutrition prevention activity delivered USD 147,311 in cash support to 5,906 children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls to help them improve their nutrition status.

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Photo: Damilola Onafuwa, WFP

Caption: Amina, age 45, receives food at a WFP distribution in Yobe State for her family of 15 that were forced to flee their village due to conflict and insecurity.

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)

2021 Total Requirements (USD)	2021 Available contributions (USD)	Six-month net funding requirement (USD)
471 m	331 m	211 m*

* Six-month net funding requirement as of 17 November 2021.

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 transfer).
- 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).

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 2025

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).

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).

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. (CSI: institutional capacity strengthening).

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).

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).
- Provide common logistic services to government, United Nations, and non-governmental partners to facilitate effective field operations (CPA: service provision and platforms).
- Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available. (CPA: service provision and platforms).

Assessments and Evaluations

This year's harvest has positively impacted market prices and eased food price inflation in the northeast. A recent food price bulletin for Borno and Yobe States reports that market prices of staple foods have trended down since the arrival of newly harvested maize, millet and sorghum. For the first time in three years, the report notes a slight decrease compared to the previous month. However, year-on-year price increases remain concerning: the survival minimum expenditure basket –containing only the most essential goods – now costs 30 percent more than in October 2020.

The field data collection phase for evaluation of the WFP Nigeria Country Strategic Plan 2019-2022 was completed in November and findings are currently undergoing internal review. WFP expects to share the draft evaluation report with stakeholders for their validation in January 2022.

The evaluation of WFP's livelihoods assistance in Nigeria also completed its data collection phase in November. The evaluation takes a critical look at the challenges, impact and opportunities of WFP livelihoods activities in northeast Nigeria.

WFP has integrated October 2021 Cadre Harmonisé findings into a revised distribution plan starting in January 2022. The revised plan prioritizes assistance to beneficiaries with limited or no access to livelihoods. Cadre Harmonisé estimates indicate 2.4 million people in northeast Nigeria are now food-insecure at IPC/CH Phase 3 or above, and that number is expected to reach 3.5 million people during the forthcoming June-September 2022 lean season.

Challenges

In November, WFP was unable to reach six percent of targeted households due to logistical and operational challenges. Constraints included scarcity of official escorts for humanitarian cargo recommended by the Nigerian military, sharp increase in new arrivals due to camp closures, and reductions in the number of assisted people forced by funding constraints.

Donors

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