



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Nigeria Country Brief April 2022



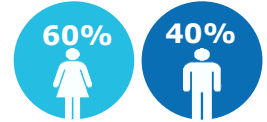
In Numbers

5,114 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 3.67 m in cash-based transfers made

USD 168 m six-month net funding requirement
(May to October 2022)

628,515 people assisted
in April 2021



Operational Update

WFP remains at the forefront of the humanitarian response in Nigeria, deploying the greatest share of food assistance, and reaching over two million people last year. In April 2022, WFP provided humanitarian support to 628,515 people, most of them in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe. WFP reached 92 percent of households planned for targeted food and nutrition support under the current resource-based adjusted implementation plan, approximately equal to the number of people reached in March. In Borno, general food distribution using in-kind food reached 4,862 newly arrived internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing hard-to-reach areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors due to ongoing conflict.

IDPs, host communities and returnees in Borno and Yobe States received WFP electronic vouchers valued USD 3.68 million. The vouchers enabled 314,743 vulnerable people to buy preferred food from WFP-contracted retailers at a time of day that is most convenient for them. WFP increased the proportion of food assistance using cash-based transfers from 30 percent in July 2021 to over 50 percent in April 2022, stimulating local markets and facilitating vulnerable people's financial inclusion. In locations where local markets are less functional, households received 5,114 mt of locally produced food. WFP delivered 3,595 mt of in-kind food to vulnerable households in Borno State, 843 mt in Adamawa State and 675 mt in Yobe State.

Distributions planned for April in the northwest states of Katsina and Zamfara were carried out in early May due to challenges to onboard a cooperating partner. Following the recent renewal of funding arrangements with the Government, WFP will extend this assistance through June.

WFP nutrition support continued to target pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months experiencing or at risk of malnutrition. WFP distributed 547 mt of specialized nutritious food to the homes of 131,012 children, caretakers and women. The daily provision of 787 kcal of Super Cereal Plus or lipid-based nutrient supplement medium quantity (LNS-MQ) helped to prevent malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months. Pregnant and lactating women received 1,205 kcal of Super Cereal and vegetable oil daily to prevent malnutrition and encourage optimal breastfeeding.

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.

UNHCR reports over three million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, the majority of them in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States. The March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé found that 3.1 million people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States of northeast Nigeria face crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity in March to May 2022.

WFP operations focus on crisis response to prevent further deterioration of food and nutrition security, reduce malnutrition, and minimize gender inequality. 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)

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Photo: WFP/Damilola Onafuwa

Caption: A WFP staff member photographs the face of a blind man at an IDP camp in Bama LGA of Borno State. The captured image supports biometric authentication to ensure food assistance is delivered to targeted recipients (April 2022).

Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)

2022 Total Requirements (USD)	2022 Available contributions (USD)	Six-month net funding requirement (USD)
406 m	185 m	168 m

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

Humanitarian Situation Monitoring (HSM) findings published in April indicate high food consumption deficits and limited dietary diversity in areas inaccessible to humanitarian actors. Over half of the households surveyed (55 percent) struggled to achieve sufficient food intake and 77.3 percent experienced crisis or higher levels of food deprivation and hunger.

Conducted by WFP and partners, the report found 40 percent of households surveyed reported reliance on negative coping strategies, including the sale of household assets to meet food needs. Frequent resort to such strategies heightens economic vulnerability for affected households and reduces productivity.

The report also found high levels of acute malnutrition indicating an extremely stressed population with overall global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 14.6 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) of 4.5 percent. Among households surveyed, an average of 55.4 percent in inaccessible local government areas (LGAs) reported not having food stocks from last season's harvest, which took place during the last quarter of 2021. Households in Damboa, Kwaya Kusar, Marte, Mobbar and Ngala had the lowest levels of food stock available for immediate consumption.

Challenges

Under the cash-based transfers activity using electronic vouchers, technical challenges with WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform forced WFP to provide some households with in-kind food instead of cash transfers in the local government areas of Bama, Dikwa, Gwoza and Ngala of Borno State. In-kind distributions planned for Damboa, Madagali, Mafa, Michika, Pulka and Rann were slightly affected by no-shows.

Donors in 2022

Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and private donors.