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 in the northeast and criminality in the northwest remain important drivers of instability in Nigeria. In May 2013, the Government declared a state of emergency in the northeast States of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe (BAY). UNHCR reports over three million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria, most of them in the BAY states. The March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé projected that 4.1 million people in the BAY states will face crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity during June to August 2022.

June marks the start of the lean season. The Food Security Cluster reports over 4.1 million people in northeast Nigeria are projected to be food insecure (IPC/CH Phase 3 and above). Up to 29 percent of households have inadequate food consumption. Countrywide, the Cadre Harmonisé projects that 19.5 million people will experience acute food insecurity at crisis, emergency or catastrophic levels before the lean season concludes in September. A joint FAO-WFP report on hunger hotspots warns that while conflict and challenges to secure humanitarian access remain primary drivers of food insecurity across Nigeria, climate-related threats aggravate the risk of reduced crop yields due to poor rainfall, and changes in the global economy trigger inflation and higher food prices.

FAO’s June 2022 report on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World notes that supply chain disruptions linked to the war in Ukraine have compounded food insecurity across countries. New constraints on international trade in food and increased fuel costs associated with the war further aggravate Nigeria’s existing food and nutrition crisis, as highlighted in the recently published Assessment of the Risks and Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian Crisis on Food Security in the ECOWAS Region.

Within this dynamic and complex context, WFP continues to provide life-saving food assistance to vulnerable people in the northeast states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe, and Katsina and Zamfara States in the northwest. In cooperation with the Food Security Cluster, WFP is committed to scaling up operations and reaching more people in need during the June to September lean season.

In June, WFP’s food assistance reached 849,548 people, 25 percent more than in May. A total of USD 4.89 million in unconditional resource transfers delivered via e-vouchers were distributed to 406,277 individuals for redemption at WFP-accredited retail outlets. In crisis response locations where cash transfers were not feasible, WFP distributed 6,011 mt of domestically sourced assorted food commodities. With the additional resources promised by donor partners, WFP plans to reach 1.7 million vulnerable people by September.

WFP’s support for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition provided 921 mt of specialized nutritious food to 167,635 children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and caretakers. WFP also continued changing lives by supporting enhanced livelihoods of 5,846 people through asset creation and income-generating activities, including improved crop and animal production.
### WFP Country Strategy

#### Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022 Total Requirements (USD)</th>
<th>2022 Available contributions (USD)</th>
<th>Six-month net funding requirement (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>406 m</td>
<td>214 m</td>
<td>189 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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).

### Assessments

**WFP’s Lean Season Food Security Outlook** for June 2022 indicates higher levels of deprivation and vulnerability for households in northeast and northwest Nigeria, particularly for food consumption, food-based coping strategies, and multidimensional deprivation – an index of six essential needs: food, health, education, shelter, water and sanitation, and safety.

At the start of the lean season in June, the report found that 29 percent of households in Nigeria had inadequate food consumption, a two percent increase compared to June 2021. Among cultivating households, 66 percent had food stocks remaining. However, for most of these households, their stock will not last beyond one month. Consequently, food consumption is expected to worsen after June.

The report also found that 25 percent of female-headed households experience inadequate food consumption and multidimensional deprivation, significantly higher than the 16 percent of male-headed households facing these challenges.

The northeast shows the highest level of food-based coping with over 40 percent of households applying crisis or emergency strategies.

Lean season food insecurity typically peaks in August and September as food stocks from the previous growing season are depleted and households await the harvest of staple foods and cash crops cultivated during the planting season.

Despite increased agricultural activity in the northeast, few households have stock available. Nonetheless, compared to recent years, there are more households with durable stock that will last into the 2022 lean season.

### Challenges

With a six-month net funding requirement of USD 189 million, assessed needs continue to outpace currently available resources, leaving many vulnerable people requiring food assistance at risk of not receiving essential life-saving support when they will need it the most. Other food-insecure communities remain unable to access life-changing support for enhanced livelihoods.

Access challenges compounded by irregular availability of military escorts and an increasingly restrictive system for government clearance of commodity movements can delay delivery of dispatched commodities to distribution sites, preventing on-time provision to priority food assistance recipients.

### Donors in 2022

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