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World Food Programme



WFP Nigeria Situation Report #10

16-31 March 2017

In Numbers

1.9 m people displaced, of which 1.5 million in Borno and 0.11 million in Yobe States

(IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, January 2017)

4.7 m people food insecure in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States and projected to increase to **5.2 m** between June and August 2017

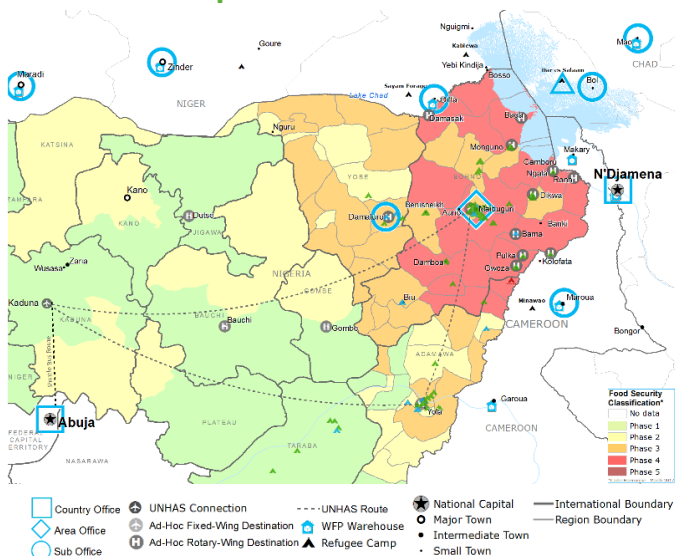
(Phases 3, 4 & 5, preliminary results – Cadre Harmonisé, March 2017)

People assisted as of 31 March 2017

- ➔ Cash Based Transfers: **246,800**
- ➔ Supplementary Nutritious Food: **374,600**
- ➔ Food Distributions: **937,000**

Figures are not to be added to avoid double counting.

GENDER MARKER 2A



Situation Update

- The conflict in Northeast Nigeria continues to contribute to large-scale population displacement (1.9 million people displaced), limit market activity and restrict normal livelihoods.
- The prolonged humanitarian crisis has had a devastating impact on food and nutrition security in the region leading to famine-like conditions in some areas.
- The security situation remains fragile and unpredictable and is a significant impediment to humanitarian access.

Highlights

- During March, across Borno and Yobe States, 1.2 million beneficiaries - most of them internally displaced, in camps or in host communities – benefitted from WFP food assistance.
- In April, WFP will be targeting over 1.3 million people, expanding its food assistance to Adamawa State in line with the findings of the March Cadre Harmonisé.
- For the critical implementation and expansion of the project, WFP has established partnerships with 15 local and international humanitarian organisations.
- Food pipeline breaks continue to constrain the scale-up of WFP response.
- There are conflict-impacted areas that remain inaccessible, with growing concern for the plight of those trapped in these hard to reach places. The March 2017 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis reported pockets of people in Borno and Adamawa States experiencing extreme food insecurity (around 44,000 individuals).
- On 31 March WFP conducted a security assessment to Mishika and Magadali LGAs in Adamawa State, while a vulnerability and targeting assessment will be conducted in the first week of April, potentially leading to programmatic activities.
- In Northeast Nigeria, a region already suffering from chronic poverty, communities have been acting as the first line of humanitarian response and are hosting Internally Displaced People (IDPs). An Emergency Food Security Assessment conducted by WFP and its partners (including the Government, FEWSNet, FAO) showed that 27% of host communities have hosted IDPs in the past three months.
- The three most-affected states are predominantly agricultural, and insecurity has prevented farmers from accessing their fields, resulting in poor harvests. As a result, the annual lean season is expected to start early in May, instead of July. By not having safe access to land and with their depleted purchasing power and household stocks, IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host communities are likely to remain severely food insecure until October 2017.

WFP response

- Due the multidimensional nature of the crisis, WFP has adopted an agile response, using the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms to address the needs.
- WFP uses either food- or cash-based transfers to support displaced people living in camps or with host communities, as well as vulnerable host populations.
- Through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF), WFP

has been providing specialised nutritional food assistance to children 6 to 59 months. Since the beginning of March, WFP has been also targeting pregnant and nursing women both in Borno and Yobe States to address their increased nutrient needs as well as support integration with key primary health care services.

- WFP-UNICEF's Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), which includes extensive use of helicopters and the pooling of logistics and telecommunications resources across the humanitarian community, is used to deliver assistance in insecure, difficult to access Local Government Areas (LGAs).
- For four consecutive months, over 1 million have been assisted in Borno and Yobe States by WFP. During each month. WFP scaled up operations as part of the joint efforts with humanitarian partners and the Government.
- WFP has increased its footprint through 15 partnerships with national and international NGOs and through the adoption of an agile response, using the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms - a combined in-kind and cash transfers response to address the needs.
- During the lean season (anticipated to be May - October 2017), increased livelihoods support will be implemented through an integrated two-fold approach with FAO and partners. The joint approach combines food assistance with support to smallholder agriculture production.

Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In March, across Borno and Yobe States, WFP reached 1.2 million people, out of which 937,000 beneficiaries - most of them internally displaced, in camps or in host communities - benefited from food distributions.
- In areas with functioning markets 246,800 people were assisted with cash or vouchers.
- Nutritious food has also been distributed to 374,600 children aged 6 to 59 months.
- The number of people assisted in March increased by 10 percent compared to January and February 2017 with more people receiving full entitlements compared to previous months.
- Cash based transfers reached USD 4.1m disbursements for 240,800 beneficiaries while e-vouchers were distributed to around 6,000 people, this is a 50 percent increase compared to February.
- Limited or a lack of humanitarian access to affected populations continues to be a key impediment hampering operations. Due to challenges related to security restrictions, some planned locations with 100,000 estimated beneficiaries could not be reached, Magumeri, Gubio, Damboa LGAs and Bolori community of Maiduguri LGA. This makes the second month that food assistance could not be delivered to Magumeri and Gubio LGAs due to insecurity.
- In April, WFP will be targeting over 1.3 million people, expanding its food assistance to Adamawa State, focusing on Mishika and Magadali LGAs in line with the findings of the March Cadre Harmonisé.
- Continued financial support is needed on an urgent basis to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Northeast Nigeria.

Supply Chain

- In March, WFP dispatched a record 17,900 mt of food

commodities, 10 percent more than what was achieved in February and 50 percent more compared to January.

- The recently established logistics hub in Kano has been receiving food as of 31 March. The hub will provide a decongestion and aggregation point for the regional prepositioning of goods over the next months, especially considering the advanced-onset lean season, which necessitates rapid replenishment of stocks.

Sectors and Common Services

Food Security Sector

- In preparation for the upcoming lean season, projected to commence earlier this year, sector partners have been sharing their planned activities to better coordinate and harmonise food and livelihood assistance in the coming months.

Logistics Sector

- The [Logistics Sector](#), currently supporting 45 humanitarian organizations, is responsible for logistics coordination and information management, augmentation of storage capacities in Borno State and coordination of cargo movements for the humanitarian community. Since November 2016, the Logistics Sector has facilitated 1,695 truck movements carrying relief cargo on behalf of 11 organisations.

Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

- The [ETS](#) continues to provide internet services to humanitarians at the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) base camp in Maiduguri, and plans to support hubs as they open.
- The ETS has received contributions from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the German Federal Foreign Office.

UN Humanitarian Air Service

- As planned, the international airport in Abuja closed on 8 March for a period of 6 weeks in order to conduct urgently required repairs. UNHAS transferred its operations to Kaduna and continues to serve Yola and Maiduguri regularly.

WFP Nigeria Resourcing Situation

Project	Requirements in 2017	6-month net funding requirements**	Shortfall (percent)**
EMOP 200777 (Jan 2015-Dec 2017)	USD 447 million*	USD 232 million	94%
SO 200834 (Aug 2015-Dec 2017)	USD 19.3 million	USD 1.3 million	13%
SO 201032 (Nov 2016-Dec 2017)	USD 9.1 million	USD 1.7 million	37%

* Estimated annual requirements

**April - September 2017

Donors

United Kingdom, United States of America, European Commission, UN CERF, Germany, Norway, Canada, Australia, Ireland, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, Japan and Private Donors.

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