



World Food Programme



WFP Nigeria Situation Report #15

01-15 June 2017

In Numbers

5.2 m people food insecure in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe States, and **50,000 people** estimated to be in famine-like conditions across Northeast Nigeria

(Cadre Harmonisé, March 2017)

1.9 m people displaced across Northeast Nigeria

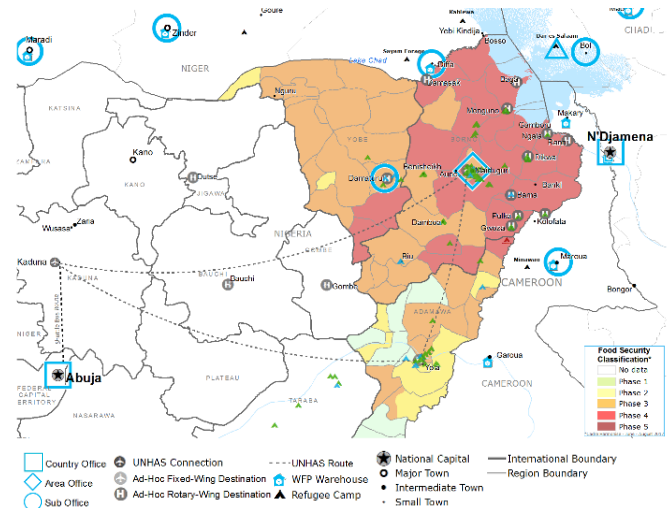
(IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, May 2017)

Highlights

- Since the beginning of the month, and as of 15 June, WFP, both directly and through partnerships, provided food assistance to approximately 521,000 beneficiaries in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.
- Through its partners, WFP has been able to provide food assistance on a daily basis to newly arrived returnees from Cameroon to Bama (Banki and Bama town) and Gwoza LGAs (Pulka and Gwoza town).

Situation Update

- Insecurity persists in parts of Northeast Nigeria, disrupting food supplies, seriously hindering access to basic services, and limiting agricultural activities, worsening an already dire food security situation.
- A significant portion of the population (5.2 million people) in Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States continues to face acute food insecurity, with an increased risk of high levels of acute malnutrition and mortality. Less accessible areas, particularly in Borno State, remain at risk of famine.
- According to [FEWS NET](#) the reduced level of attacks in Northeast Nigeria during the last months has facilitated an increase in trade flows, and has also led to an increased rate of return of displaced people to areas near their locations of origin.
- The latest IOM [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) reports around 1.9 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs), representing a 3 percent increase since the last report. The key reasons for the increase were relocations of Nigerians from Cameroon and an influx from villages to towns due to continuing military action and clashes.
- The recent influx of refugees from Cameroon, (around 12,000 people relocated from Cameroon's Minawao refugee camp to Nigeria's Banki town, Bama LGA between April 30 and May 31) is putting additional pressure on the humanitarian response.
- The scale of population movement is worsening the food security situation, as returning refugees and IDPs are adding to the strain on both camps and host communities.
- Although the scale of conflict has decreased, significant areas, particularly in Borno State, remain inaccessible to humanitarian partners.
- The depreciation of the naira (NGN) against the US dollar (USD) and regional currencies since June 2016 has contributed to a sharp increase in prices for



staples in most markets, which were already elevated in the northeast due to conflict. High staple food prices are expected to further restrict food access for poor households during the lean season through September.

- The impending rainy and lean seasons are expected to further exacerbate the food crisis, as well as health and sanitation risks. The rainy season will also limit humanitarian access in certain areas drastically impacting road deliveries which the food sector relies on.

WFP response

- Since 2016, WFP has responded to the food security needs caused by the armed conflict in Northeast Nigeria.
- WFP was able to dramatically increase the number of people assisted monthly from 160,000 in October 2016 to over a million since last December.
- WFP has been scaling up food assistance in Borno,

Photo Credit: WFP/Marco Frattini

Yobe and, recently, Adamawa States, by cooperating with national and state emergency agencies and has increased its footprint through 18 partnerships with national and international humanitarian organisations.

- Due to the multidimensional nature of the crisis, WFP has adopted an agile response, using the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms – both in-kind and cash-based transfers- to support IDPs living in camps or with host communities, as well as vulnerable host populations.
- Specialised nutritional food assistance is being provided through a blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) programme to children aged 6 to 59 months and to pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
- During the lean season, increased livelihoods support will be implemented through partnerships with FAO and other humanitarian actors. The joint response combines emergency food assistance and agricultural inputs to small holder farmers.

Food and Nutrition Assistance

- Although WFP had been aiming to increase the number of monthly food distribution beneficiaries to 1.8m during the lean season, due to recent funding gaps WFP will target 1.36 million of the most food insecure people in Northeast Nigeria in June.
- So far, since the beginning of June, 521,000 beneficiaries were reached through WFP in-kind food assistance with dispatches of 11,000 mt of mixed food commodities.
- Out of the total, over 56,000 children aged 6 to 23 months and 47,000 pregnant and nursing women were reached with nutritious food assistance.
- Through its partners, WFP has been able to provide food assistance on a daily basis to newly arrived returnees from Cameroon to Bama (Banki and Bama town) and Gwoza LGAs (Pulka and Gwoza town).
- As of 15 June, 9,900 new arrivals were assisted in Banki and 6,500 in Pulka. Monthly food assistance distributions in Bama and Gwoza for both IDPs and returnees are scheduled to start next week.
- The Government of Nigeria has responded to funding shortfalls for international humanitarian agencies by launching on 8 June a new food-assistance initiative to reach more people in need in North-East Nigeria.
- Gaps and potential overlaps in food assistance will be minimised by coordinating through the Food Security Sector.

Sectors and Common Services

Food Security Sector

- Through the [Food Security Sector](#), a standardization committee has been created to harmonize food baskets, cash transfer values and targeting approaches of all partners. The harmonization of transfer value and targeting criteria was presented to partners during the latest coordination meeting. The food security standardization documents take into consideration cost efficiency, seasonality and availability of food items.

Logistics Sector

- In response to the need for augmented temporary storage, the [Logistics Sector](#), together with the INGO Première Urgence Internationale (PUI), established an

Inter-Agency Logistics Base in Maiduguri in December 2016. In May, the Logistics Sector stored 874 m3 (138 mt) of humanitarian relief items at the base storage facility, on behalf of 17 organisations. The base includes a dedicated temperature-controlled storage area, a timber shed and kitting area.

- As part of the recently drafted contingency plan for cargo prepositioning, based on the expected impacts of the coming rains, the installation of the fourth Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) in Monguno was completed, while other four MSUs will be erected at the Humanitarian Hub in Ngala.
- A Logistics Sector coordination meeting was held with 16 participants from 13 organizations attending and access challenges to Ngala and Rann by road and river were discussed.



Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

- The [ETS](#) deployed security telecommunications and internet connectivity services at the humanitarian hub in Bama.
- Since the beginning of the operation, the ETS has provided internet connectivity services to 305 humanitarians from 33 organisations at the IHP base camp in Maiduguri, with the support of Ericsson Response and the Government of Luxembourg.

UN Humanitarian Air Service

- The WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flies a fixed-wing aircraft and three helicopters, enabling 68 humanitarian organizations to reach thousands of people in hard-to-access and isolated areas in Northeast Nigeria.
- During May, UNHAS transported 1,801 passengers via fixed-wing aircraft, and 1,972 passengers via helicopters to hard-to-access and isolated locations.

WFP Nigeria Resourcing Situation

Project	Requirements in 2017	6-month net funding requirements*	Shortfall (percent)*
EMOP 200777 (Jan 2015-Dec 2017)	USD 416 million**	USD 165 million	74%
SO 200834 (Aug 2015-Dec 2017)	USD 19.3 million	USD 3.9 million	45%
SO 201032 (Nov 2016-Dec 2017)	USD 9.1 million	USD 355,000	8%

*June - November 2017

**Figure adjusted to the recently approved Budget Revision 9

Donors

(In alphabetical order): Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, OPEC, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

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