



World Food Programme



Nigeria Regional Crisis

2015 Fourth Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the
WFP Executive Board

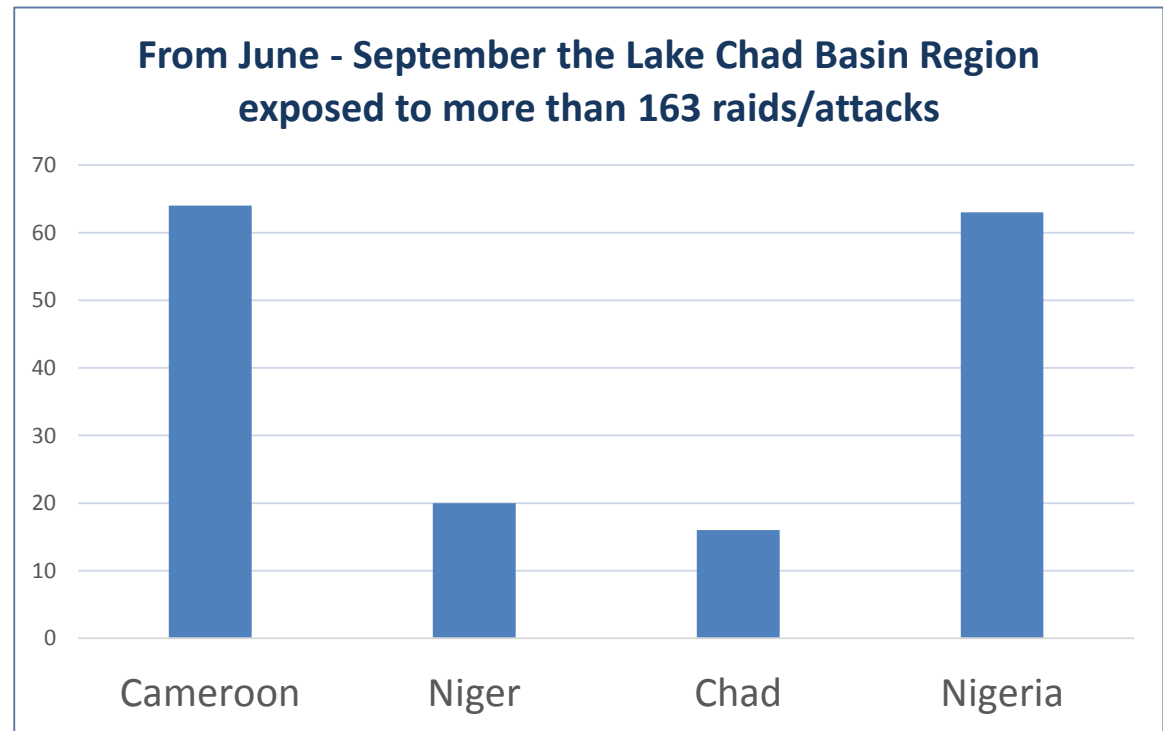
HQ Auditorium - 08 October 2015

Humanitarian Situation

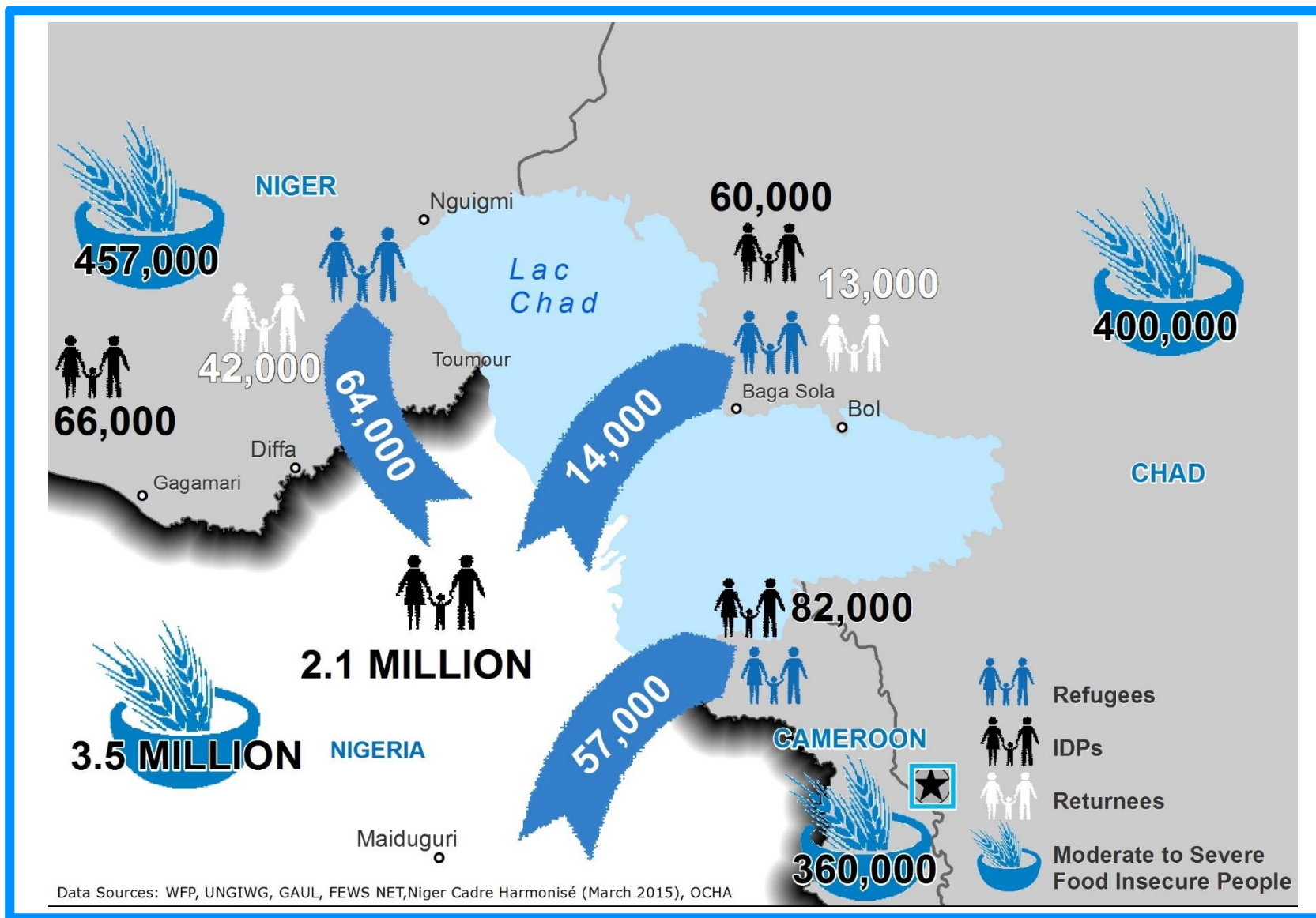
- Widespread violence in Northeast Nigeria and neighboring countries has caused massive population movements in the **4 Lake Chad Basin Countries** with destruction of livelihoods and assets and a sharp increase in population movements in recent months **in already very deprived and chronically poor and food insecure areas.**
- As of September 2015, approximately **2.5 million people** have had to flee their homes (1.6 million last April). Over **2.1 million people** are internally displaced in northern Nigeria, 190,000 Nigerian refugees/returnees fled to neighboring countries. Some **208,000 people are displaced** in Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
- It is estimated that **4.7 million people are in moderate and severe food insecurity** across the region (Phase 3 and 4). This includes the hosting populations through border closure/trade bans, destruction livelihoods.
- FEWSNET expects the main season harvests in many areas of LCB areas to be significantly **below-average for the third consecutive year**, further depleting household availability as well as market supply. Although October harvests will improve food availability, much of the areas will remain in IPC phase 3.
- The nutrition situation remains precarious. SMART survey in areas of Diffa found **GAM prevalence above 14 percent, and in Kanem region of Chad of 22 percent** among children aged 6-59 months – reflecting an emergency nutrition situation.
- **Scale and severity of the dire humanitarian situation** are in no correlation to the humanitarian response.

Security Situation

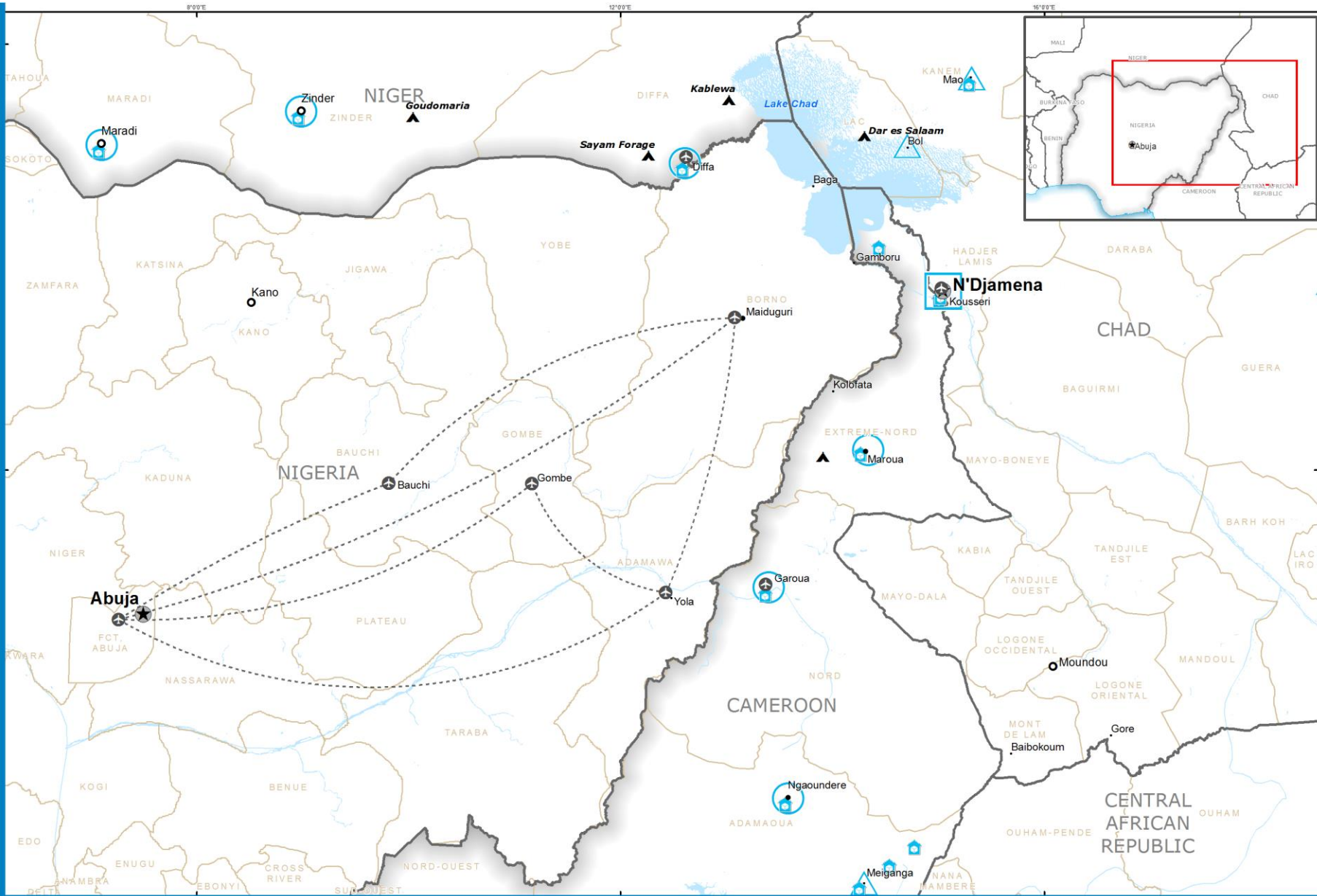
- Despite gains made by the joint military offensive– through the 10,000-strong **Multi National Joint Task Force (MNJTF)** the security situation in northeast Nigeria & neighboring countries remains extremely volatile.
- Attacks through raids and suicide bombings on villages, mosques, towns and, most recently IDP camps. **Tactical shift BH and alternative method to control population and territories** - destruction livelihood systems (agricultural, fishing, production of peppers, livestock, exports, etc.) and mass civilian casualties.
- **Multiple attacks** on small towns across states of northern Nigeria, Far North Cameroon, Lac region of Chad, and Diffa. Security incidents in **N'Djamena, Maroua and last week in Maidiguri, Abuja and Diffa** demonstrate capacity of group to undertake attacks on main towns.



Insecurity, chronic poverty, acute food insecurity and displacements intersect in LCBC



Nigeria Regional Operational Overview - October 2015



Date Created: 05 October 2015
 Contact: hq_gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org
 Prepared by: HQ, OSEP GIS
 Map Reference:
 NGA_Border_PopDisplacement_A31_public

- Country Office
- Sub Office
- Field Office
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- Refugee Camp
- Warehouse
- UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route
- International Boundary
- Region Boundary
- River
- Surface Waterbody

Data sources: WFP, UNCTAD, GeoNames, GAUL, OCHA, IOM, IDMC, NEMA, UNHCR
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
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Response framework- EMOP BR 3

Regional EMOP 200777.03

Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria

1 January – December 2015



655,000 People
Targeted in Cameroon,
Chad, and Niger



USD 91 Million
budget to cover needs

Cameroon, Chad, Niger:



Immediate ready-to-eat food on arrival



Food and Cash Interventions



Nutrition supplements for at-risk children
and mothers

m-VAM roll out

Beneficiary Groups:

Refugees

Returnees

Internally displaced people

Children and pregnant or
nursing women

Poor and very poor host
populations

Response Framework SO

UNHAS Nigeria was launched on the 17 of August.

In addition to stand alone UNHAS capacity in Nigeria, UNHAS has three weekly flights that connect the capitals of Niger and Chad with difficult to reach border areas, reinforcing humanitarian presence on the ground.

Chad 200785

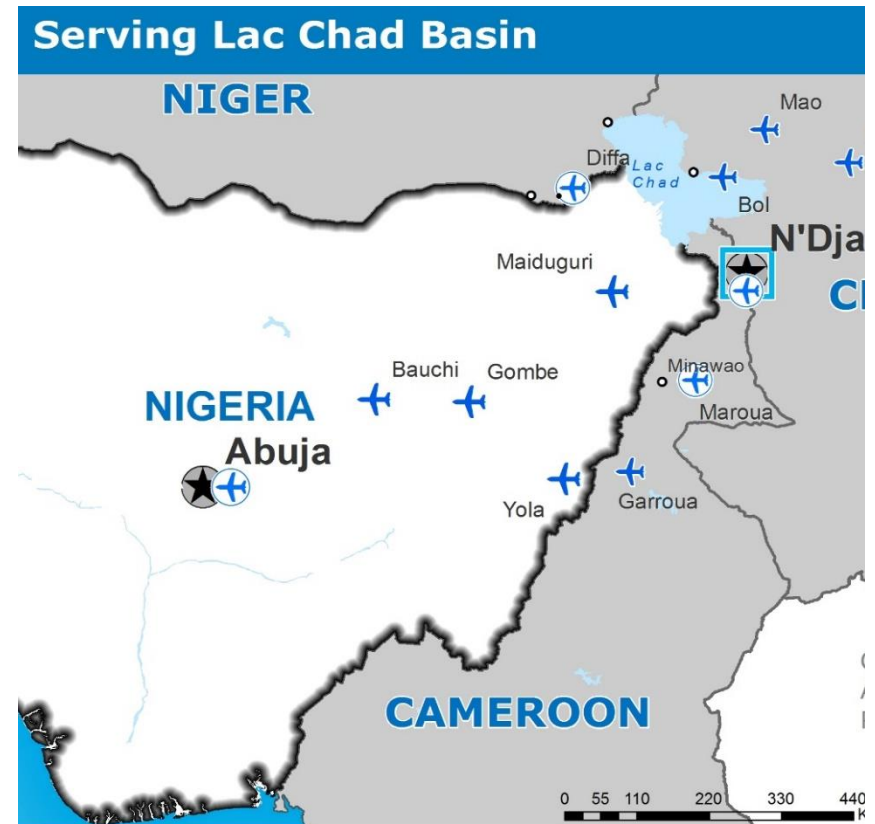
- 3 flights per week
- Average 120 passengers per month
- 13 user organisations

Niger- 200792 (Diffa)

- 3 x per week
- Average 265 passengers per month
- 55 user organisations

Cameroon- 200895

- Stand-by capacity in case of need





Equip National and State Emergency agencies with technical and operational capacity



Strengthening food security monitoring and analysis in the north



Ensure safe and efficient access for humanitarian responders to conflict-affected northern states

UNHAS - critical to enable humanitarian presence on the ground

On 17 August 2015, WFP launched the service in Nigeria, providing a direct, safe, and efficient link between Abuja and the areas the worst affected by the crisis.



Utilisation rates steadily increasing.

As per 30 September UNHAS Nigeria organized 22 flights, transported 355 passengers from 21 different organisations.

Abuja – Maiduguri – Abuja axis most utilized

Operational Constraints

- **Insecurity –**

Impacting **Safety and Security of beneficiaries, WFP Staff** and partners, **hampering access to vulnerable** groups (15 percent not reached and other sites only accessible via NGOs). Continuous displacements throughout the region.

- **Implementation capacity vs massive needs:**

Presence, prioritization and coordination of partners need to be further strengthened particularly in Bol and Bagasola. The area faces both an emergency and a development crisis. Scale of the interventions is out of sync with the needs, further challenged by remoteness.

- **Funding Shortfalls**

With 40 percent funding shortfalls, reduced food rations and temporarily suspension of blanket supplementary feeding programmes have occurred throughout the region. Cash based transfers in Niger remain unfunded. From November, a shortfall in all commodities is expected.

- **Systematic Data collection**

Given the security challenges and difficult access, data collection is complicated and risky hence importance roll out m-VAM

EMOP Achievements

Cameroon, Chad and Niger

- January – August WFP provided food assistance to > **210,000** refugees, returnees, IDPs (65% of targets)
- In August, at the peak of the lean season, WFP managed to increase seasonal support to highly vulnerable local populations to > **100,000**
- > 42,000 children and mothers supported through blanket supplementary feeding and more than 35,000 have received treatment.

- **Nigeria MOU signed with NEMA** September 8 2015
- **11 workshops conducted for Nigeria NEMA staff** (215 staff trained): ICT Emergency Management; Emergency Food Security Assessments; Operational Emergency logistics Warehouse and Commodity Management; GIS Mapping
- **10 People deployed on long term missions in Nigeria** (Senior Coordinator, Security, VAM, IT etc.) and State Coordinator Maidiguri; 4 others staff identified
- On 17th August UNHAS launched in Nigeria

Operational Priorities

- Ensure **access to assistance** for all vulnerable refugees and IDPs particularly those that have not been accessed due to insecurity (some 40,000 people not reached in Chad for example).
- Continue to provide **immediate assistance to new arrivals** (IDPs, returnees and refugees) and strengthen nutrition screening and **nutrition interventions as an integrated part** of the response. For example, the PDM in Niger showed level of exclusion and new methods and mobile teams were developed to increase outreach.
- Initiate Niger **Cash Voucher** project - this will be a stepping stone for the other countries to follow (if sites are close to functioning markets) and the beginning towards longer term solutions.
- In the Diffa region of Niger, WFP and partners launched **m-VAM service** in June. The mobile phone surveys allow WFP to efficiently track the evolving food security situation in real time. WFP is looking to roll out this service in the Far North region of Cameroon, Lake Chad region of Chad, and northern areas of Nigeria.
- Presently, WFP staff is being deployed in Nigeria - **Roll out operational support** for the SEMAs in Nigeria starting in Maiduguri.

Operational Requirements

		PROJECT	BUDGET (USD Million)	PLANNED BENEFICIARIES	RECEIVED	CURRENT SHORTFALLS
Dedicated Emergency Response	Lac Chad Basin	Regional EMOP 200777 (Jan-Dec 2015)	90.7	655,000	52.6	38.1
	Nigeria	SO 200834 (Apr 2015-Oct 2015)	3.6	-	2.3	1.3
Operations in the same geographic area	Cameroon	PRRO 200552 (Oct 2013-Mar 2016)	28.3	143,173	10.6	17.7
		SO 200895 (Aug 2015-Dec 2015)	2.8	-	-	2.8
	Chad	PRRO 200713 (Jan 2015-Dec 2016)	262.1	2,257,050	106.0	156.1
		SO 200785 (Jan 2015-Dec 2015)	20.6	-	12.0	8.6
	Niger	PRRO 200583 (Jan 2014-Dec 2016)	1,002.0	7,124,000	201.5	800.5
		SO 200792 (Jan 2015-Dec 2015)	7.8	-	7.3	0.5

Resource Mobilization

DONOR	AMOUNT (USD million)
Multilateral	4.1
USA	22.19
Eur. Commission	12.89
UN CERF	6.05
UK	4.46
Germany	1.52
Switzerland	0.69
Misc. Incomes	0.01
TOTAL	52.64

Resourcing Constraints

- Limited awareness and visibility, despite the latest assessments and monitoring reports underscore the acute hunger and nutrition situation of families, and their total reliance on aid. Suffering from other ongoing global large scale emergencies
- WFP appeals urgently for **USD 15.9 million** (49% of the Oct-Dec requirement) **and USD13.2 million** to maintain UNHAS services in the three countries.
- Niger and Chad are both landlocked, and the population influxes into all three countries are arriving into remote and difficult-to-reach areas; insecurity and poor infrastructure have made delivery costly and time-consuming; securing internationally-produced nutrition commodities is vital.
- **In Nigeria, some USD 2.4 million remains completely unfunded** for capacity development activities. The current project end date is end-December and an extension is expected.

Implementation Capacity

	Staff	Warehouse Capacity	Partners
Maroua-Cameroon	3 International 11 National	5700 MT	Public Concern, IEDA, IMC, Plan international, DRSP (Direction Régionale de la Santé)
Bol Chad	1 International 7 National	1000 MT Bol 500 MT Bagasola	Croix Rouge Tchadienne, ACTED
Diffa Niger	3 International 21 National	4500 MT	Care International, Samaritan Purse, local NGO's and close collaboration with ICRC.
Nigeria	10 Internationals		

Summary of Critical Risks

CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- New waves of displacement
- Pendular population movements
- Spill over insecurity
- Needs increase as livelihoods of all groups either destroyed or further disrupted
- Failed harvest as insecurity disrupted planting season

PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Resources insufficient to cover life-saving requirements
- Unhampered access to vulnerable groups
- Remoteness of receiving areas, poor road infrastructure, and congested ports
- Insecurity does not allow sustained presence in NE Nigeria

INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- Limited awareness about the crisis –
- Other large scale emergencies ongoing

Mitigation Measures

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Security and Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalizing WFP's offices according to MOSS compliance • Reinforce Security presence in the areas (Chad, Nigeria) • Security assessments and seeking windows for access • Security training (example SAFE and drivers training Cameroon)
Resourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify advocacy efforts national, regional and global • Intensify coordination and advocate for presence of partners for implementation as well as development partners
Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate cash Voucher project Niger (and explore more) • Maximizing regional hubs and FPF corridors • Diversifying local purchase opportunities where feasible
Increased Needs due to increased displacement and depletion local population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment more emergency expertise closer to affected population (Cameroon done, Nigeria ongoing, Chad to initiate) • Reinforcing/advocating parallel operations in geographic area as is both resilience and humanitarian crisis • Regional Emergency roster

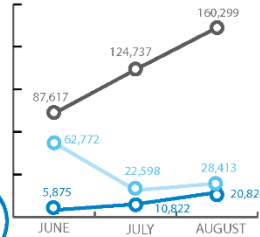
Way Forward

- **Raise awareness and visibility** of ever more glooming crisis which requires both acute and longer term interventions for both displaced/refugees and host populations who have been neglected for too long
- **More partners and support are needed** to prevent an ever-sliding acute food security situation with longer term impacts as livelihoods are destroyed and/or severely disrupted and to meet the massive needs
- **Accelerate introduction of Cash Voucher interventions** for refugees and IDPs, helping towards more sustainable assistance as well as supporting local markets
- **Roll out m-VAM throughout the region**, to ensure up to date information of this complex emergency and monitor the markets and prices
- **Implement the NEMA MOU in Nigeria**
- Prepare **geographically confined EMOP for 2016** for LCBC including the very poor host populations whose livelihoods have been disrupted and depleted

BENEFICIARIES

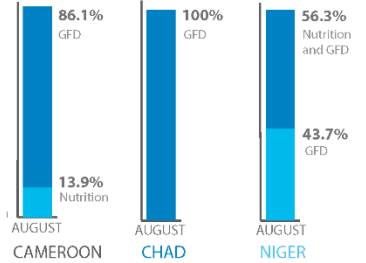
EMOP_200777

Reached in: ■ NIGER ■ CAMEROON ■ CHAD



*Niger also assists vulnerable people in the Lac Chad basin under PRRO 200583

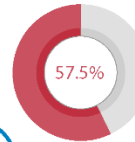
ACTIVITIES



FUNDING

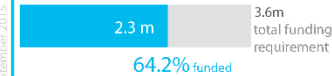
NET FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Sept-Dec 2015
EMOP 200777



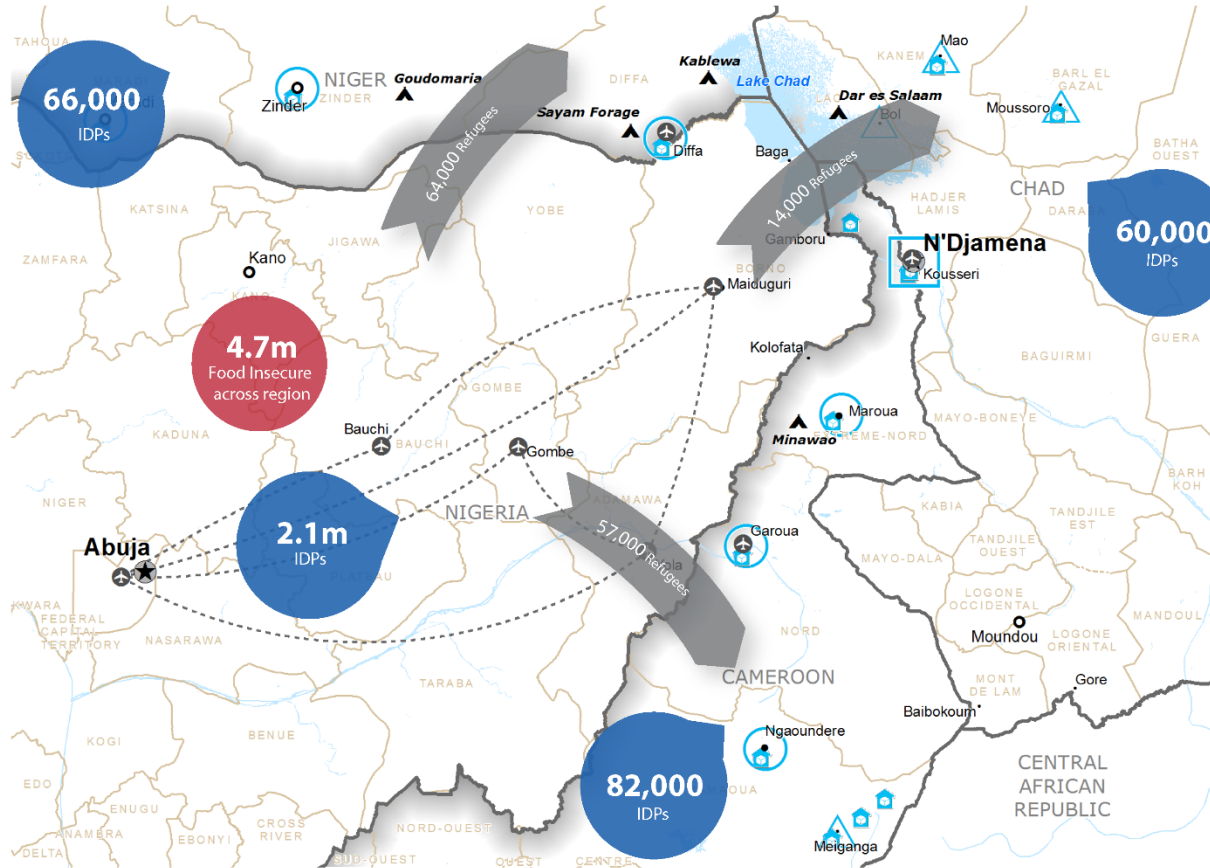
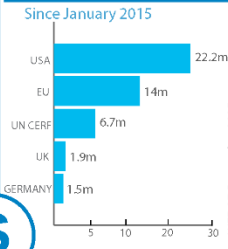
PROJECT FUNDING STATUS

May - Oct 2015
SO 200834 - UNHAS



TOP 5 DONORS

EMOP 200777 + SO 200834

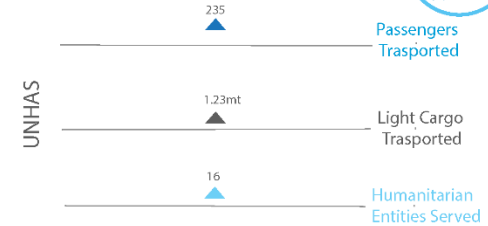


OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



COMMON SERVICES

17 Aug - 22 Sept 2015



GENDER BREAKDOWN FOR AUGUST

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

(EMOP 200777)



- Country Office
- Refugee Camp
- UNHAS Connection
- National Capital
- International Boundary
- Sub Office
- Warehouse
- UNHAS Route
- Major Town
- Region Boundary
- Field Office
- Intermediate Town
- Water Body
- Small Town

Sources: WFP, UNHCR, GAML, GLSC, OCHA, UNHCR, IPC, FEWSNET
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