



**World Food Programme**



# Nigeria Regional Crisis

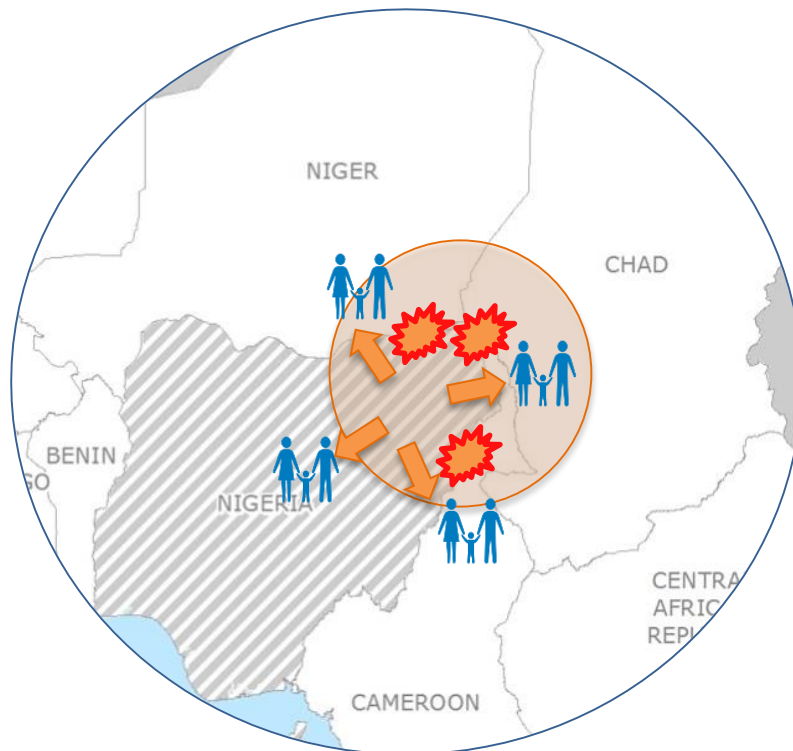
2015 Second Quarterly Operational Briefing

Presentation to the  
**WFP Executive Board**

05 May 2015 – WFP Auditorium

# Security Situation and Displacement

- **Context:** 2014 was marked by an escalation of violence inside Nigeria as attacks resulted in mass civilian casualties, abductions, and destruction of assets while Boko Haram was seen to increase its control in areas of the North. In early 2015, the group stepped up its attacks to include more cross-border targets in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. In support of the Nigerian military, an informal regional sub-working force was established. Since March 2015 there has been some progress in recapturing towns of northern Nigeria. Following earlier postponement of presidential elections, at end March 2015 former general Muhammadu Buhari was newly elected.



## Estimated population movement (as of April 2015)

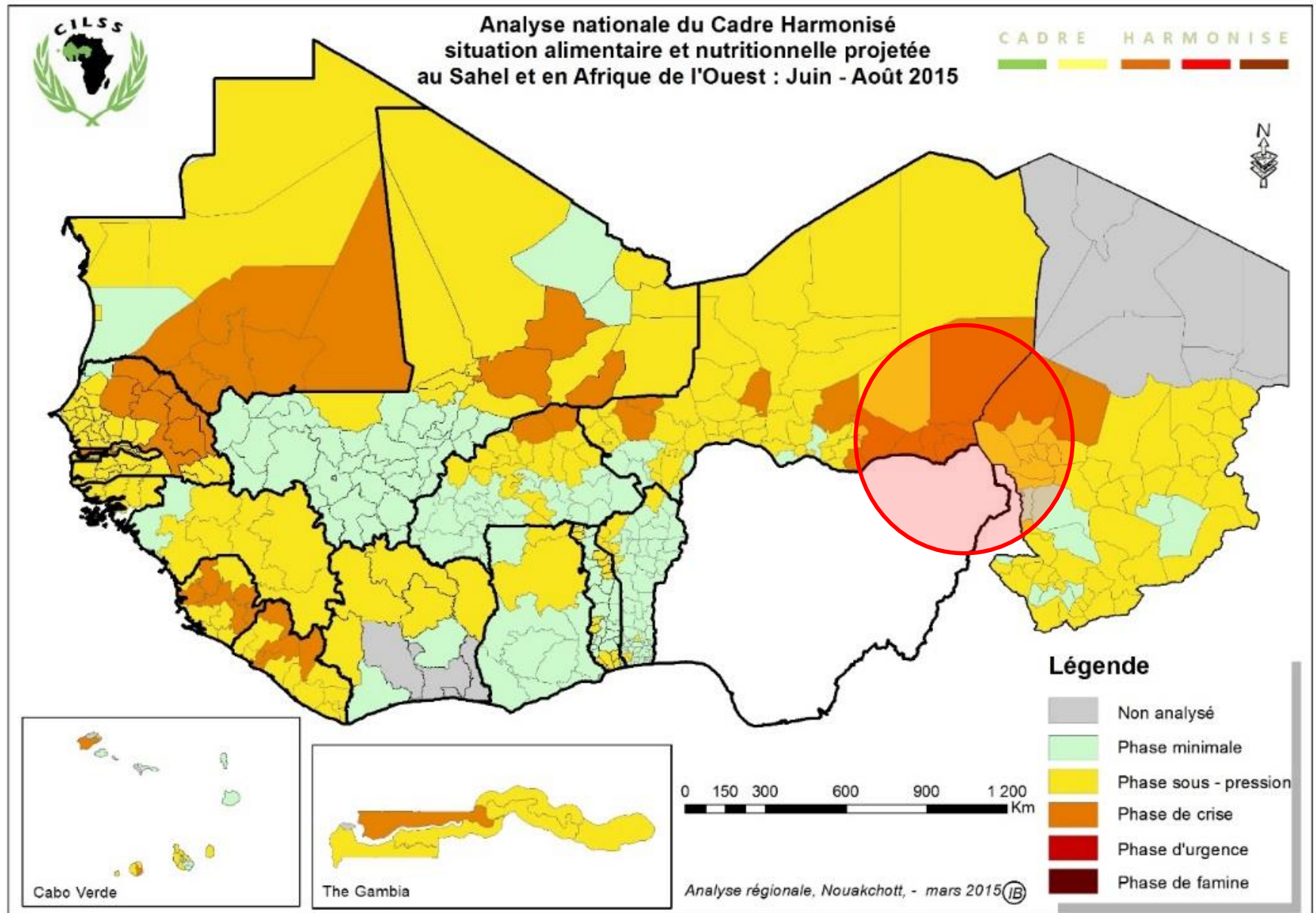
- 1.2 million people displaced in Nigeria
- 160,000 refugees/returnees are estimated to have fled to neighboring countries
- Thousands have fled border areas of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger

# Humanitarian Situation




- In March 2015 FEWSNet reported that in the absence of humanitarian assistance, between 3.5 – 4 million resident and displaced people in Nigeria and the border areas of Cameroon, Chad and Niger could face acute food security and livelihood crisis during 2015 lean season (Phase 3).
- The regional crisis is marked by a precarious nutrition situation among young children pregnant and lactating mothers fleeing northern Nigeria, and in receiving areas.



# Intersection: Insecurity & Vulnerability



# Response framework

<b>Regional EMOP 200777</b>	<b>Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>395,000</b>
<b>Countries</b>	<b>Cameroon, Chad, Niger</b>
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>USD 74.9 million</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>January – December 2015</b>
<b>Operational Priorities:  Activities</b>	 <b>Immediate ready-to-eat food on arrival</b>  <b>Reinforced monthly food rations</b>  <b>Nutrition supplements for at-risk children and mothers</b>
<b>Operational Priorities:  Beneficiary Groups</b>	<b>Refugees</b> <b>Returnees</b> <b>Internally displaced people</b> <b>Poor and very poor local host populations</b> <b>At-risk children and pregnant and lactating women</b>

# Response to date - 2015



## Highlights

Between January – March WFP provided food assistance to more than 100,000 refugees, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable local populations.

In April, WFP has been able to increase its coverage – and reaching as many as 69,000 IDPs in Far North Cameroon with reduced food support.

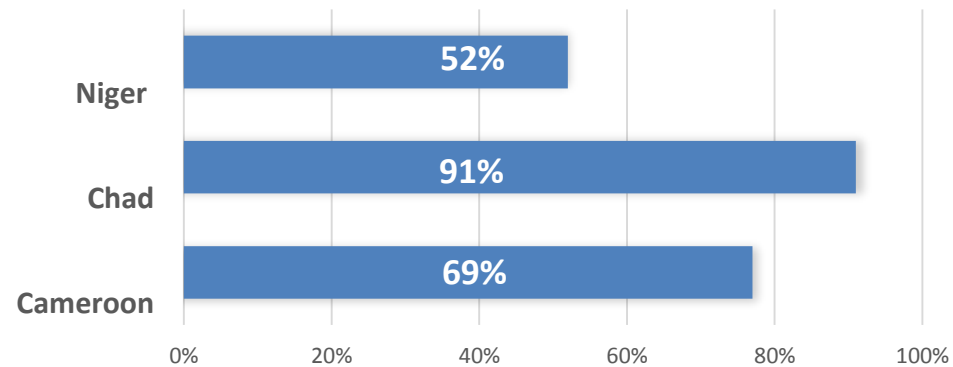
Malnutrition prevention activities are ongoing in Niger and Cameroon. Since January, WFP has assisted nearly 16,000 at-risk children under 5 and nearly 4,000 pregnant and lactating mothers.

# Primary Challenges

## Late and insufficient resources

The Regional EMOP faces a current **shortfall of USD 50 million in 2015**, or 66% of total approved requirements.

% Resource Shortfall – By Country

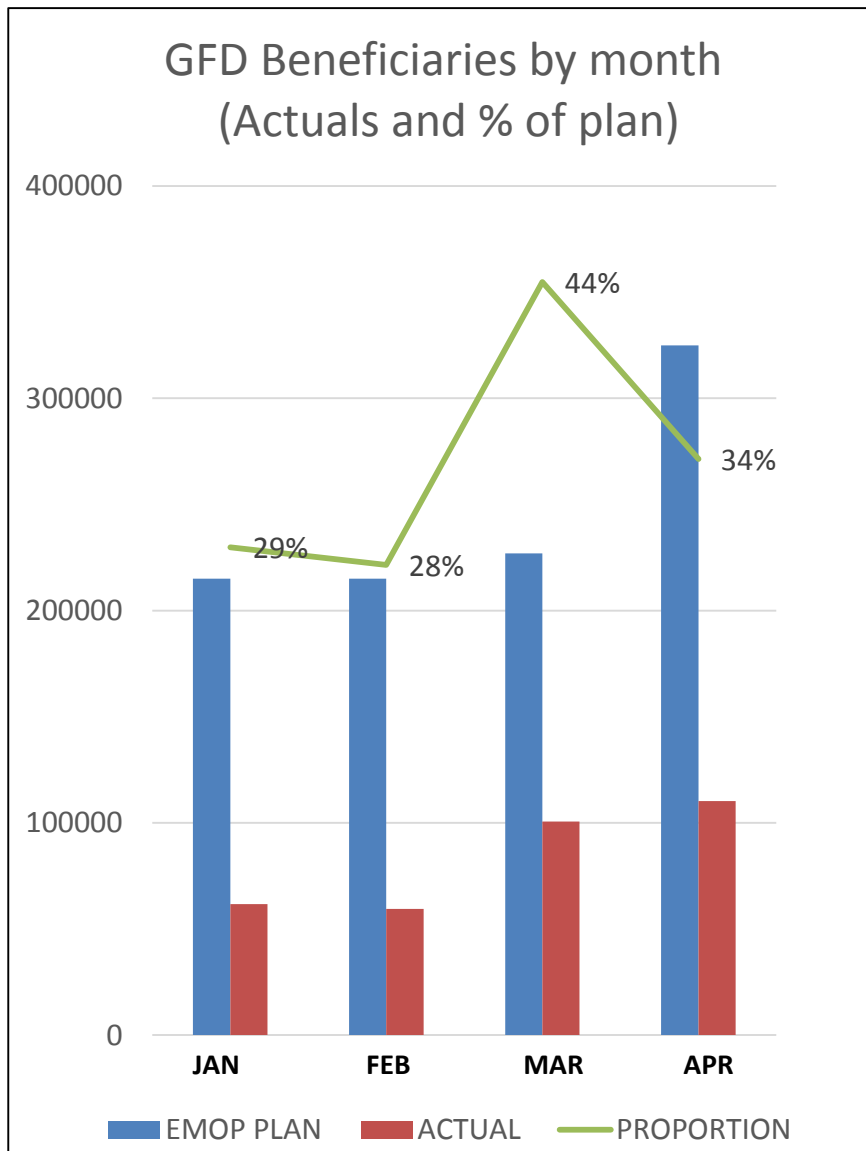


## Insecurity near borders

Challenges unhampered **access to vulnerable groups**. This applies to border areas of Niger and Cameroon, and to the islands of Lake Chad.



# Primary Challenges: Impact



## Key facts:

- Covering less than 50% of target beneficiaries in need on a monthly basis.
- Delivered 45% of planned food response between January-April under the EMOP.
- Across all countries, food rations have been reduced.

## Looking ahead:

- May-June WFP will be able to cover only 20% of targeted beneficiaries in Far North.
- Nutrition support for resident and displaced pregnant and lactating mothers is in shortfall from next month in Diffa.
- Rations for displaced and host populations in Chad are devoid of nutritious products.



# Summary of Critical Risks

## CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- **New waves of displacement**
- **Pendular population movements**
- **Unpredictable spillover of insecurity**
- **Needs increase as livelihoods continue to be disrupted and hunger season approaches**

## PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- **Severely limited resources insufficient to cover life-saving requirements**
- **Unhampered access to vulnerable groups**
- **Remoteness of receiving areas, poor road infrastructure, oncoming rains, and congested ports**

## INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- **Limited awareness about the crisis – and severely limited resources**

# Mitigation Measures

## Security and Access

- Regional Security Analysis
- Regional Trainings
- Reinforcing field security presence

## Resourcing

- Activating internal advance financing
- Reinforcing coordination with partners providing food support

## Supply Chain

- Maximizing regional hubs and FPF corridors
- Diversifying local purchase opportunities

## Growing humanitarian needs

- Expanding field offices and deploying emergency expertise
- Reinforcing parallel operations in geographic area
- Regular review of needs and revision of EMOP as required

# Regional EMOP : Part of Response Package



FILE

	Parallel programmes implemented in affected areas	Complementary package of interventions	6 months operational shortfalls (TOTAL COUNTRY)
Cameroon	PRRO 200552 CP 200330	- Treatment of referred malnutrition cases	US\$ 7.5 million US\$ 2.3 million
Niger	PRRO 200583	- School meal programmes	US\$ 167.6 million
Chad	PRRO 200713	- Lean season safety nets - For asset programmes	US\$ 35.7 million

FILE

# Nigeria

## How WFP is enabling the humanitarian response in northeast Nigeria

### Regional Technical Support Missions

- Senior Mission on Logistics and Disaster Relief Management
- Senior Technical Mission on Nutrition Programmes
- Senior Technical Support with CILSS and FAO

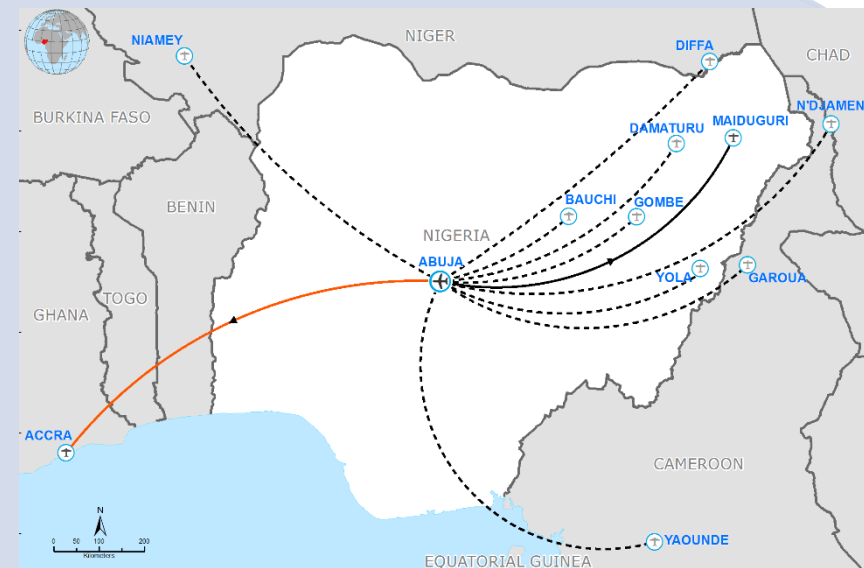
### Technical Trainings

(NEMA, SEMA, and Partners)

- ICT Emergency Management (2 workshops)
- Emergency Food Security Assessments (2 workshops)
- Operational Emergency logistics (2 workshops)
- Warehouse and Commodity Management (2 workshops)
- GIS Mapping (1 workshop)

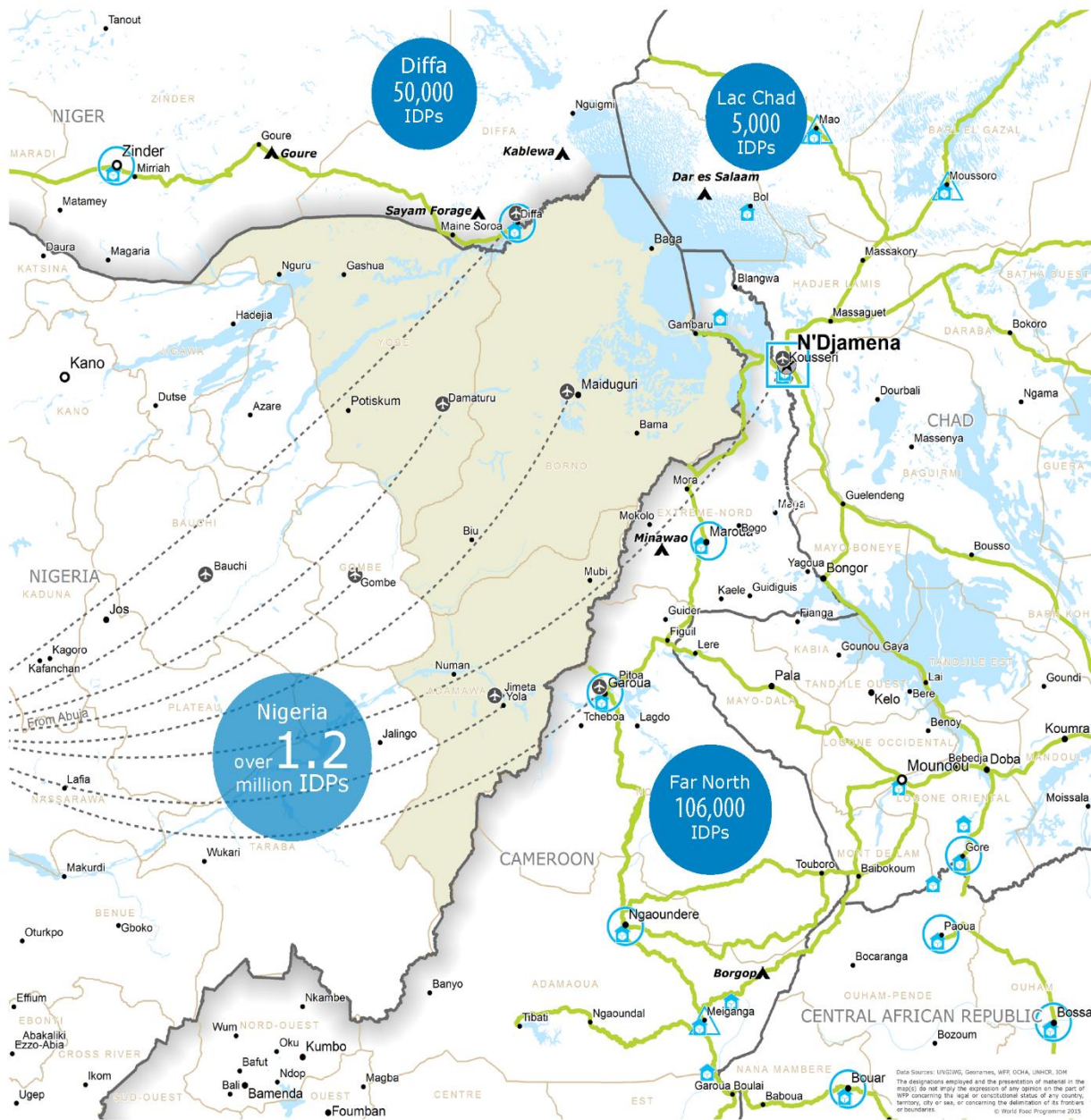
### Deployment of UNHAS (Pending)

- Special Operation 200834
- Duration: 6 months
- Total cost: USD 3.6 million

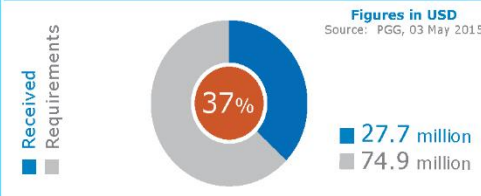


# Nigeria Regional Crisis Dashboard

Date created: 04 May 2015



## Regional EMOP (Cameroon, Chad and Niger) Jan 2015 - Dec 2015



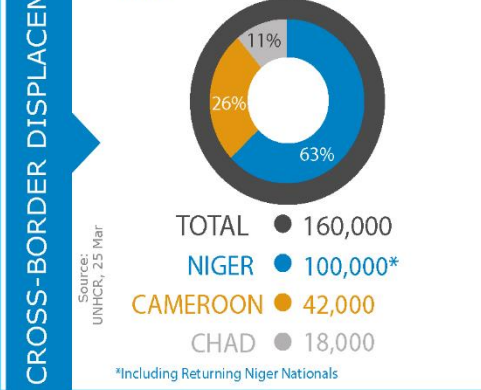
## BENEFICIARIES REACHED March/February 2015



**Up to 4 million** At risk of severe food insecurity in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, & Niger as a direct result of the conflict

\* Food insecurity in the region is due to a variety of factors, not only to the insecurity in north-east Nigeria.

## CROSS-BORDER DISPLACEMENT Nigerian refugees & stranded migrants



Country Office	Field Office	Refugee Camp	National Capital	International Boundary	Permanent Waterbody
Sub Office	Warehouse	UNHAS Connection	Major Town	Regional Boundary	Road Supply Route
		UNHAS Route	Intermediate Town	Core conflict-affected States	River
			Small Town		



Sources: UNHCR, 25 Mar

