# **Nigeria** 2017 First Quarterly Operational Briefing

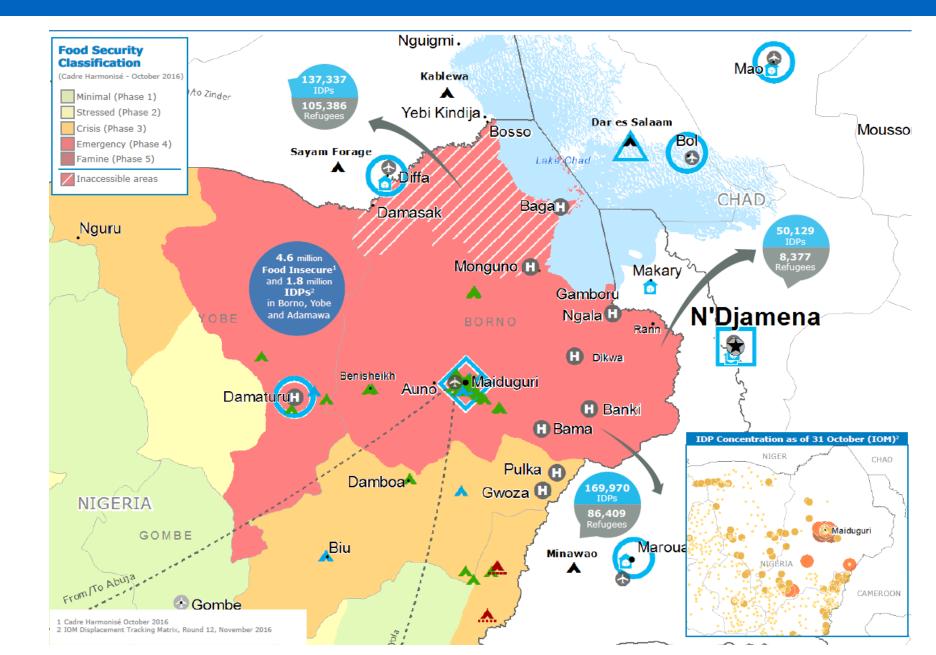
Presentation to the **WFP Executive Board** 

WFP Rome Auditorium | **12 January** 2017

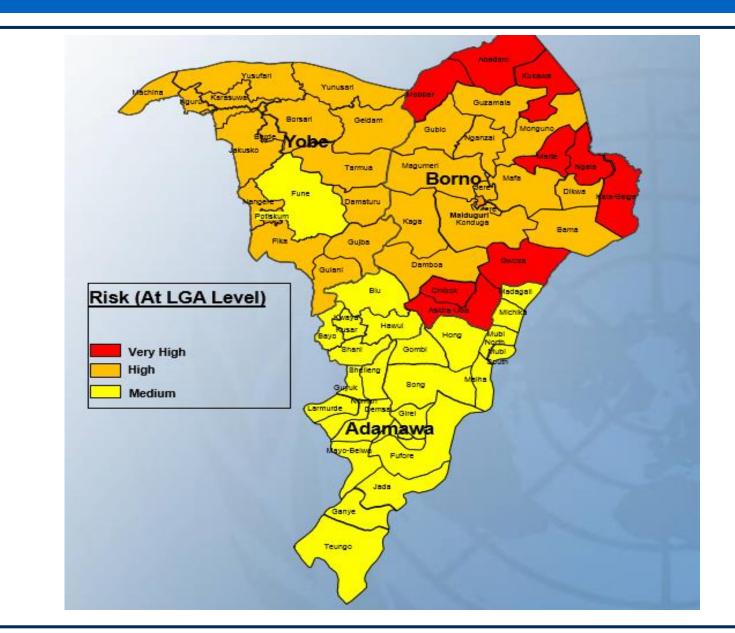


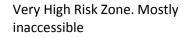
- Around 4.6 million people are estimated to be food insecure, 55,000 of which are in extreme food insecurity (Phase 5) and 1.8 million in emergency situation (Phase 4), requiring immediate food assistance. (Source: Cadre Harmonise). In Adamawa, Borno and Yobe IDP's account for 1.8 million people.
- WFP remains very concerned in next few months particularly about phase 4 & 5, with ongoing insecurity and the lean season approaching in April /May and the rainy season in May when household food stocks will be depleted and households will slip into alarming food security situation if no assistance is provided.
- Given current levels of food insecurity in the North East, significantly below-average crop production, disrupted livelihoods, and very high staple food prices, millions of people are likely to remain severely food insecure over the October 2016 September 2017 consumption year (5.1m estimate).
- In addition Nigeria's macroeconomic situation is still negatively driven by declining global crude oil prices during 2016 and the subsequent reductions in export earnings and the value of the Naira (NGN).
- Further scale up of assistance to all hard to reach areas will be primordial.

### **Humanitarian Situation – Borno Epicentre**



# **Security situation remains volatile**





Medium to High Risk Zone. Mostly accessible with specific protection measures.

Low to Medium Risk Zone. Accessible without special protection measures.

### **RESPONSE FRAMEWORK- EMOP 200777** (Budget Revision 8)

Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria

Beneficiaries Nigeria	People Targeted
Requirements	S USD 352 million budget to cover 2017 needs
Duration	January 2015 – December 2017
Operational Priorities: Activities	<ul> <li>Lifesaving Food Assistance to Populations in Cadre Harmonisé Phase 4 (Emergency) and 5 (Famine) in the hard to reach areas</li> <li>Food Assistance (in-kind and CBT) and nutrition support to Displaced Populations in Camps, Informal Settlements and living with Host Communities as well as vulnerable host populations</li> <li>Integrated Food and Nutrition Programme with WASH, Health and child protection activitiesfrom UNICEF, MSF and Partners</li> <li>Introduction of recovery assistance to voluntary returns and the nuancing of response packages based on need and evolving context</li> </ul>

# **Special Operations: UNHAS and LOG/ETC**

SO 200834 Providing Humanitarian Air Services in Nigeria May 2015 – December 2017

S USD 35 million budget to cover needs

USD 21.7 million received

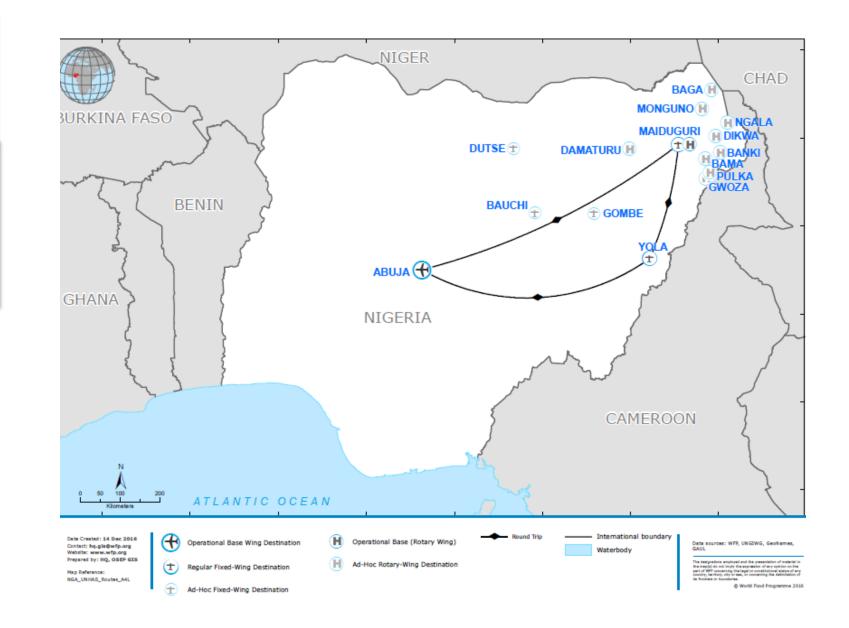
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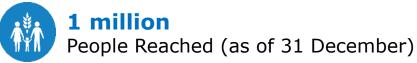
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector Coordination in Nigeria **November 2016 – December 2017** 

USD 11.1 million budget to cover needs





# **Highlights of Response- Increased Scale**



#### General Food Distribution

In-kind Food Assistance provided to 791,400 beneficiaries in December in Borno and Yobe States

#### 💽 Cash

Mobile-phone based cash assistance (CBT) provided to 171,300 people in December in Borno and Yobe States.

#### Nutrition

176,400 children 6 to 59 months received Blanket Supplementary Feeding in December in Borno and Yobe States.

#### Partnerships

Partnerships with National and State Emergency Management Authorities (NEMA/SEMA), 11 NGOs and AIRTEL

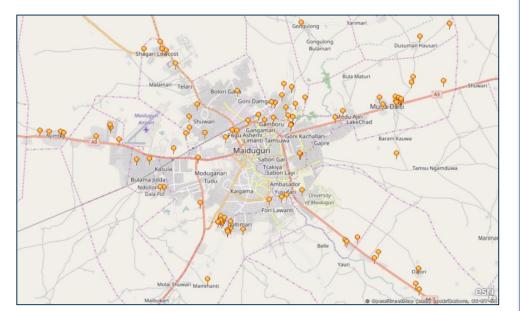
Additional 6 Field-level agreements currently being signed with local NGOs



# **Highlights Of Response - Increased Access**

### Maidiguri

Sites and Activities	NGO	WFP	WFP/ LNGO	Grand Total
Nutrition	15	0	0	15
Relief	3	14	9	26
<b>Relief &amp; Nutrition</b>	30	17	18	66
Grand Total	48	31	27	107



#### **Rapid Response Mechanism**

WFP and UNICEF implemented a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to scale up assistance and to reach the insecure LGAs with greatest needs

Staff transported by UNHAS helicopters or Armored Vehicles escorted by Military; With Cargo transported by trucks escorted by Military

Nov 2016; 45,358 beneficiaries; Dec 2016: 177,990 beneficiaries; Jan 2017: Plan - 299,000 beneficiaries



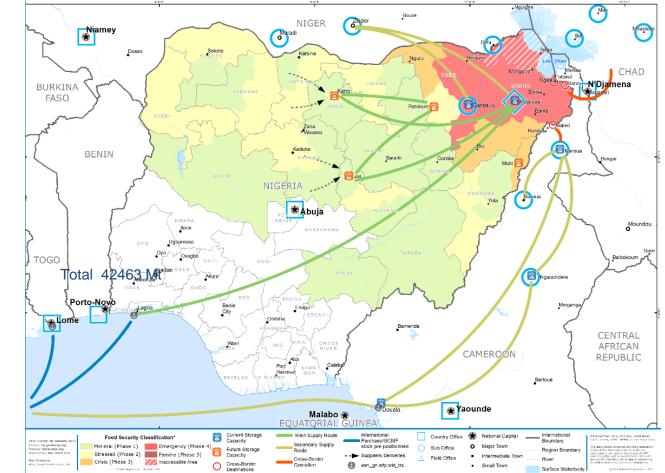
# **Highlights Of Response – Supply Chain set up**

#### Flexible Local vs International Food Procurement

LOCAL	Mt 32,978	78%
IMPORT	9,485	22%

### > Logistics & Warehousing

- 8 Warehouses: 4 Damaturu, 4 Maiduguri
- 1,200/1,500 km supply chain through 3 countries (Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad)
- Forward logistical storage in Damaturu and Maiduguri
- Storage capacity of 400-800mt provided to partners in deep field locations



### **Highlights Of Response – Results**

#### **Change in IPC phase based on operational presence**

Significant assistance in response areas has contributed to a reduction in mortality and the prevalence of acute malnutrition (for example Banki and Bama)

#### Change in household Food Consumption Score (PDM)

Between data collection periods of July/August and November/December, the proportion of beneficiaries households with poor food consumption reduced by 36% from July/August 2016

#### **Change in MUAC findings (screening data)**

Based on the results of the recent outcome monitoring of IDPs in Maiduguri the prevalence, based on MUAC, of children under five that were acutely malnourished reduced from 15.3 percent in June to 11.2 percent in November/December

#### **Protection and Accountability**

Scale up of food assistance in Maduguri and in hard to reach areas contributes to the protection of beneficiaries, in particular for widows, girls and women, who have been at risk or experienced coercion, exploitation and abuse. A hotline was set up for communities to voice their concerns, provide feedback and complain.



### Coordination

### **Inter-Agency**

- Coordination with National and Local Authorities (Abuja and Maiduguri/Damaturu)
- Collaboration with IOM on the Displacement Tracking Matrix
- Joint operations with UNICEF through the Rapid Response Mechanism, joint nutrition approach as part of the LCB strategy, and with FAO in IDP returns
- Operational coordination with ICRC on provision of emergency assistance
- Provision of integrated food, nutrition and medical assistance to displaced populations in Maiduguri with MSF

### Clusters

- 7 WFP staff supporting national and state level food security sectors and logistics/IT clusters
- Monthly provision of food and nutrition achievements and support to cluster for gap identification
- Provision of leadership on strategic planning and guidance on safe voluntary returns to affected areas
- Lead for localised EFSAs and support for Cadre Harmonisé analysis with government and partners



### **Primary Constraints**

#### **Humanitarian Access Constraints**

- Relative freedom of movement of non-state armed groups outside of LGA capitals and continued engagement between NAF and non-state armed groups
- Non-state armed groups employ IED's or road side bombs and ambushes to disrupt military- and humanitarian convoys
- Suicide bombing in Maiduguri city, attacks on IDPs and military targets by non-state armed groups increases the risk of humanitarian casualties
- Limited availability of specialized protection equipment (e.g. AVs) and government armed protection capacity constraints

#### **Resourcing Constraints**

- Over the next 6 months (Jan 2017 –June 2017), the Nigeria EMOP is projected to have shortfalls of US\$ 181M against requirements of 208M. This is a shortfall of 87% against the requirement.
- If these shortfalls are not address, this will limit WFP's ability to provide life-saving food assistance to the beneficiaries.

#### **Capacity Constraints**

- I/NGOs operational capacity and presence is limited to respond to complex operational environments and in hard to reach areas
- Civil-military coordination needs to be strengthened to ensure the effective delivery of life saving humanitarian assistance



- Dynamic operation with different response options over time and continuous support GoN
- Scale up to reach at least 1.3m in next three months and further scale up before lean season (budget revision 9 under discussion)
- Consolidate and refine programme quality including protection monitoring, targeting, supply chain, targeted nutrition programme U2, etc.



• Stable supply chain & stocks

#### **CONTEXTUAL RISKS:**

Insecurity affecting beneficiaries, staff and operations

Insufficient funding sustained over time affects WFP's ability to meet needs

#### **PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:**

Food distributions interrupted /incomplete for an already extremely vulnerable population

Hand-to-mouth supply chain

Unhampered access to vulnerable groups

Drawbacks in expanding CBT response in urban settings

#### **INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:**

Potential gaps as internal control systems are being established leading to possible loss of control of food or assets

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Insecurity and lack of access	<ul> <li>Protection and Security officers in place</li> <li>Training of staff and partners on protection</li> <li>Sensitization/communications with communities, leaders and military on WFP's mandate highlighting humanitarian role</li> <li>Real time risk analysis and mitigation undertaken at each distribution</li> <li>Use of helicopters (staff) and commercial transporters</li> <li>Flexible response modality ranging from RRM, partner presence and CBT through airtel agents</li> </ul>
Funding	<ul> <li>Interagency efforts to raise awareness of needs at the global level (i.e. Oslo conference)</li> <li>Regular updates provided to major donors/Government, etc.</li> </ul>
Hard to Reach Areas	<ul> <li>Staff with solid RRM experience deployed in Nigeria</li> <li>Increased helicopter deployment and civ mil coordination</li> <li>Expand physical permanent presence in hard to reach areas</li> </ul>
Supply Chain	<ul> <li>Government import waivers requested</li> <li>Strengthened knowledge traders</li> <li>Improved cash flows</li> <li>GCMF closer to operation (Lagos)</li> <li>Combination import and local procurement</li> </ul>

