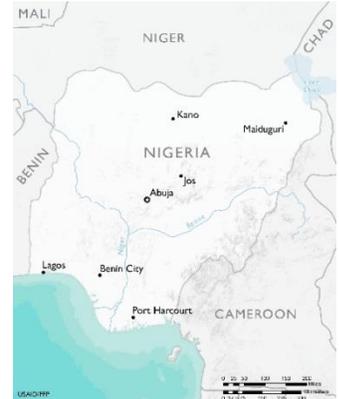




SITUATION

- Prolonged conflict perpetuated by Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria-West Africa has spurred massive displacement and undermined food security in northeast Nigeria. As of mid-2018, the insurgency had displaced approximately 1.7 million people within Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states and forced nearly 226,000 Nigerians to flee into neighboring Cameroon, Chad and Niger, according to the UN.
- An estimated 3 million people in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states faced Crisis (Phase 3) or worse levels of acute food insecurity as of August, according to the most recent Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis—a tool used in West Africa for the classification and quantification of food insecurity.
- The conflict and resulting population displacement have interrupted livelihoods, disrupted markets and hindered agricultural production in northeast Nigeria, and many vulnerable households in the region remain heavily reliant on emergency food assistance to meet their basic needs, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) reports. FEWS NET anticipates that Crisis (IPC 3) or Emergency (IPC 4) levels of acute food insecurity will persist through January 2019 in most of Borno, as well as parts of Yobe and northern Adamawa. Furthermore, populations in areas that relief actors are unable to reach are likely facing similar or worse outcomes compared to those in accessible areas.



*The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal (IPC 1) to Famine (IPC 5). The CH, a similar tool used only in West Africa, has a separate scale ranging from Minimal (Phase 1) to Famine (IPC 5).

RESPONSE

- USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) has provided emergency food assistance to vulnerable, crisis-affected populations in northeast Nigeria since FY 2015. In partnership with the UN World Food Program (WFP), FFP delivers cash transfers, food vouchers and in-kind food commodities to food-insecure Nigerian populations. FFP also enables WFP to furnish fortified supplementary food to children and pregnant and lactating women to prevent acute malnutrition. Since December 2016, WFP has reached close to or more than 1 million Nigerians per month with emergency food assistance.
- FFP also works with non-governmental organizations to respond to the urgent food needs of an estimated 800,000 people by distributing locally purchased food, cash transfers and food vouchers in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe. This in-kind and cash-based assistance is increasing access to food while bolstering dietary diversity and fostering the recovery of local economies. FFP’s partners also conduct complementary nutrition and livelihoods programming that helps families meet nutritional requirements and improve their income-generating opportunities. Activities include malnutrition screenings and referrals, agriculture and business-management trainings, and cooking demonstrations.
- To improve crop production and increase self-reliance, FFP collaborates with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to reach an estimated 156,000 individuals in northeast Nigeria with agricultural starter kits of seeds and fertilizers.

FOOD FOR PEACE CONTRIBUTIONS

Total Contributions per Fiscal Year

	<i>U.S. Dollars</i>	<i>Metric Tons*</i>
FY 2018	\$197.6 million	63,786 MT
FY 2017	\$250.9 million	116,855 MT
FY 2016	\$50.8 million	2,692 MT

*Metric tonnage does not reflect funding for vouchers or cash transfers.

FY 2018 by Types of Aid

