

Highlights

- **Food security situation:**
 - Critical food security situation in NE Nigeria, especially in three IDP camps in Borno State: Dalori 1, Dalori 2 and Madinatu (**Source:** FAO/FSTG NE).
 - In Niger, 100,000 newly displaced along the National Route Number 1 (since November 2015), which links Diffa to Niamey, are a mixed population of Nigerian refugees, local villagers, internally displaced people from 170 villages near borders which left empty after BH attacks. (**Source:** <http://kora.unhcr.org>)
 - In Chad, 22 IDPs sites in western Lake Region are again accessible after a period of insecurity concerns. More than 56,000 persons are in precarious food and nutrition situation (**Source:** MSA). Magui site may be the largest one with around 12,000 persons (**Source:** ACF). WFP has started food distributions.
 - In Cameroon, authorities in Far North region announced the closure of some border markets next to Kousseri (**Source:** Partners on the ground).
- **NE Nigeria:** Ongoing interventions from the government and food security sector actors are reaching approximately 479,000 persons in Borno and Yobe states. However, more than 313,000 Nigerians in CH 4 and 5 urgently require food assistance, including 135,000 people living in inaccessible rural areas (**Source:** Food and Nutrition Security Situation in the North East).
- **Diffa Region (Niger):** FS interventions are mainly concentrated in the communes affected by population movements: a total of 227,000 people (84% of those in needs) were reached by emergency distributions in those communes and 29,000 (15% of those in needs) people in other communes in December 2015 (**Source:** Niger Food Security Partners bulletin n°6).
- **Region Lac (Chad):** WFP is in the process of introducing cash based assistance for IDPs based in sites around Bol. Beneficiary selection will be based on socio-economic vulnerability (A targeting exercise is planned to be gradually rolled out through the region (**Source:** Task Force minute).
- **In Far North Region of Cameroon,** A total of 70,000 Nigerian refugees has currently been registered including 55,000 in Minawao camp. And 93,000 IDPs. (**Source:** <http://data.unhcr.org/SahelSituation>)
- **Regional market study:** Data collection has been completed in Chad, Cameroon and Niger. Data analysis started in Chad and preliminary results are ready (Summary on page 2). Final results are expected mid-February for Niger and Cameroon. In Nigeria: data analysis in Maiduguri town is ongoing and as well as in Adamawa, Yobe and South Borno states.
- **Food Security Task Group (FSTG)** led by FAO and WFP was set up for **Northeast Nigeria** to coordinate partners active in Food Security and Livelihoods programming. The last meeting was held in Abuja on Tuesday 2nd February in order to discuss the urgent food security situation in three camps of Borno state (Dalori 1, Dalori 2 and Madinatu) and to prepare the operational food security response plan in NE Nigeria. (**Source:** <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nigeria>)
- **The Pop-Up Hub** team carried out several missions to Lac Region (Chad), to reinforce WFP's response to the thousands of newly displaced North of Bagasola, coordination efforts and to support the introduction of Cash Based Transfer work in the Region. Missions were also carried out to Northern Cameroon. The team gave special attention to roll out of the nutrition integrated approach as systematic part of the response in all EMOP countries. The PUH team also supported the organization of the regional market study, including training of data enumerators and supervision of fieldwork.

The WFP security team organized a Security Awareness Training for WFP and partner staff in Bol. Special attention was paid to the safety of female staff in the field (w-sat). The PUH security officers also worked on the security sector analysis for introduction of CBT in Cameroon and Chad.

CHAD

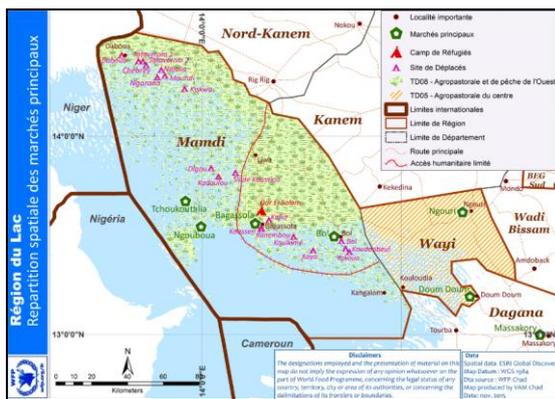
(Lac, Kanem and Barh El Gazal regions)

Seasonal outlook

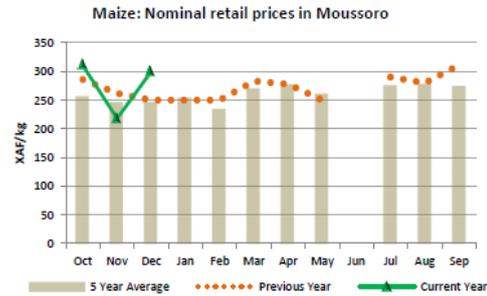
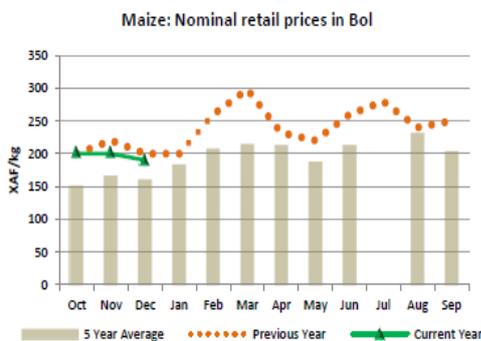
Cereal production fell by 27% to 54% in Barh El Gazal and Kanem Regions compared to five-year average. However, it increased in Lac Region (+46%). Kanem and Barh El Gazal Regions are structurally cereal deficient and dependent on strong maize production from the Lac Region (Source: MINAGRI).

Markets

In the Lac Region, Wayi markets are well supplied with sufficient stocks compared to demand. However in the department of Mandi, the security situation has slowed down commercial activities with lower attendance of markets by traders. Fewer stocks than previous years were noticed particularly in the isolated markets of Ngouboua and Tchoucoulalia where ¾ of cultivable areas were abandoned. (Source: Regional Market Assessment, preliminary findings).

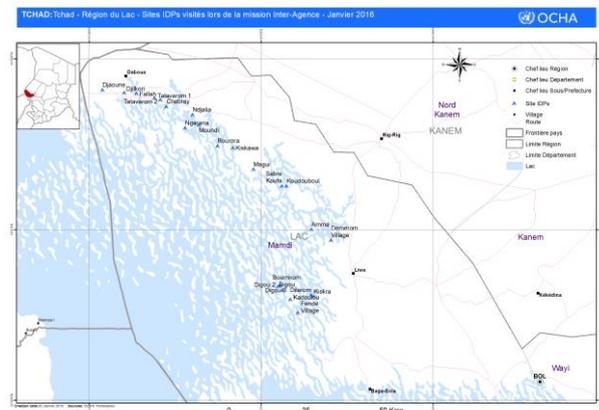


An increased demand was reported with the arrival of IDPs. Nevertheless, cereal prices in 2015 remain at the same level as in 2014 at Bol and Moussoro markets (Source: FEWSNET Price Bulletin January 2016).



Food Security

Worrying food and nutrition situation was reported in western Lake that remained inaccessible for humanitarians until recently due to insecurity. Magui camp population stands at approximately 12,000 persons and there is no access to food in the camp: no shops, no livestock, no arable land, and no fisheries. IDPs eat exclusively “maize ball” (ACF). WFP distributions have started here first week of February.



19 IDPS sites along Diboua-Liwa have been visited by a Multi-cluster Team in Mid-January. MS Assessment results revealed that the majority of people who ate 3 times a day eat before crisis are now eating one meal a day as their stocks are exhausted.

Nutrition

The overall nutritional situation is precarious in sites North West of Bagasola, in department of Daboua and Liwa.

An assessment conducted by ACF in January 2016, showed that acute malnutrition affects all groups of children. As an illustration the team mentioned that five kwashiorkor cases were identified by ACF team in 5 minutes.

Severe acute malnutrition like edematous type and marasmus were observed among children living in NDjalia, Burora Amma and Koudouboul. These sites are located 1 to 6 hours walk from existing nutrition and health centers (Source: MSA).

Children from the islands of Lake Chad did not benefit from the last campaign of vitamin A supplementation and deworming. Active screening of acute malnutrition in all IDP sites in Lac is planned in early February (Source: MSA).

CAMEROON

(Far North Region)

Seasonal outlook

Off-season crops (mouskwari) is ongoing until March. Harvest promising due to good rainfall and to its good spatiotemporal distribution (**Source:** Annual Report December 2015, MINADER).

Markets

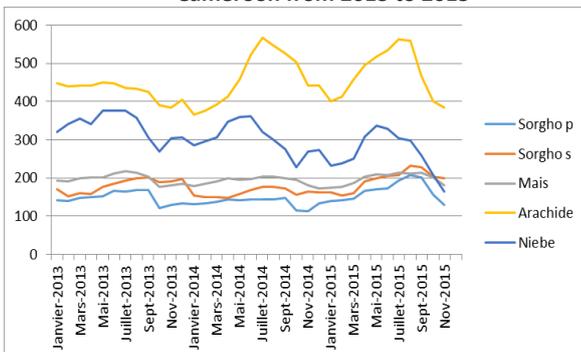
First days of Regional Assessment in 7 markets of Far North Region of Cameroon revealed that most cereals currently available on the markets come from surroundings. Only rice is imported. Small amounts come from Minawao refugee camp where Beneficiaries declared to sell some of the distributed food in order to buy other commodities (like maize or sorghum).

The closure of Kousseri border between Cameroon and Nigeria rerouted supply chains via Fianga. Livestock cannot go to Nigeria so local supply increased. A 2 years old goat is sold at 6,000 XAF in Moutourwa and Mokolo markets, this is cheaper than previous year.

Cereal stocks are at their lowest level in all markets except at Maroua market where the total is around 6,500 MT. Indeed, stocks from rainfed harvest are now running out and traders are starting gathering harvest from mouskwari.

Besides, since July 2015 food prices have shown a constant decrease because of harvest season.

Development of cereal, nut and pulse prices in Far North Cameroon from 2013 to 2015



Source: MINADER

Food Security

Cameroon's extreme North is characterized by high levels of food insecurity (35%). Since 2009, successive natural disasters (drought, floods) have led to food shortages which people struggle to recover. Added to this, insecurity in Nigeria and its border villages resulted in an influx of Nigerian refugees and IDPs seeking refuge in safer areas of the region.

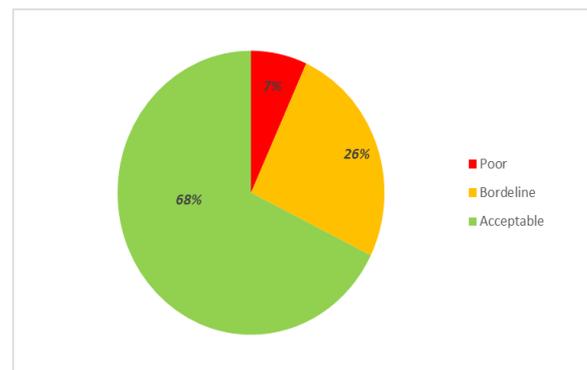
With the arrival of IDPs, host populations who were already the most vulnerable to food insecurity in the country, shared their remaining food.

INGO Care has carried out an assessment in Cameroon's Far North. The report describes how before the conflict, the displaced people were already poor, living in rural areas, with agriculture, livestock and small trade as main means of livelihood. With the conflict, some could flee with light effects and left their food stocks. **Source:** <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/system/files/documents>

To survive, they are adopting negative coping strategies such as reducing number of meals (by 72.5%), or its quantity (68.3%) and quality (86.7% consumed less preferred food), or doing agricultural labor (plowing, husking and winnowing of agricultural products) or other distress strategies such as begging, prostitution, or joining armed groups / trafficker, etc. **Source of figures:** mVAM, November 2015.

According to mVAM of November 2015, 6.8% of the IDPs living in the departments of Logone et Chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga who benefited from food distributions still have poor food consumption score. A quarter of them have a borderline score and 67.8% an acceptable score.

HH Distribution according to FCS group



Nutrition

MSF treated 655 children treated for severe malnutrition of which 208 with complications in November and December (Kousseri). 102 children under-five were supported for severe acute malnutrition in ambulatory care in other refugee camps.

NIGER

(Diffa region)

Seasonal outlook

The cereal deficit increased by 21% this year compared to last year from 83,150 MT to 100,820 MT in Diffa Region. A deficit was registered in 65% of agricultural villages (394/606) in this region (Source: MINAGRI).

In December the pastoral situation remained worrying, varying from good to very mediocre. High concentration of animals in "good" areas may result in overgrazing.

Markets

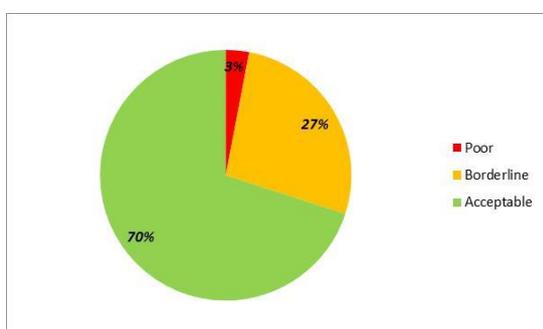
WFP, Government and partners (SIMA, IRC, Save the Children, ACF, and OXFAM) finalized the fieldwork for regional market assessment. Three teams started data collection on January 31 at the markets of Bosso (The most affected by the conflict in Lake Chad area), Gueskérou and Malam Blamari. Fieldwork expected to end February 7 and draft report available beginning of March.

Food Security

Pending the results of the vulnerability assessment and the market assessment, the target for Diffa region was confirmed to be 270,000 in need of emergency distributions (targeted food distributions, unconditional cash and NFI) in the communes highly affected by population movements (Diffa, Guigmi and Bosso) and 190,000 people in less affected communes (Mainé, Goudoumaria and N'Gourti) where will be conducted early recovery operations. Respectively, 84% and 15% of targets were reached on December 2015. (Source: Information Bulletin No. 6 Food security partners in Niger).

Meanwhile, the December mVAM survey amongst 330 beneficiary households showed 30% HH with poor or borderline food consumption score and 70% with acceptable.

HH Distribution according to FCS group



Source: mVAM

Nutrition

GAM rates are at concerning level in Sayam Forage refugee camp, mainly moderate acute malnutrition. However, critical levels are observed in Kabelewa camp with a very high level of severe acute malnutrition (Source: Nutrition WFP).

	Refugee Camp	
	Sayam Forage	Kablewa
GAM	11.2%	15.2%
MAM	10.3%	11.2%
SAM	0.9%	4.0%

NIGERIA

(Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States)

Seasonal outlook

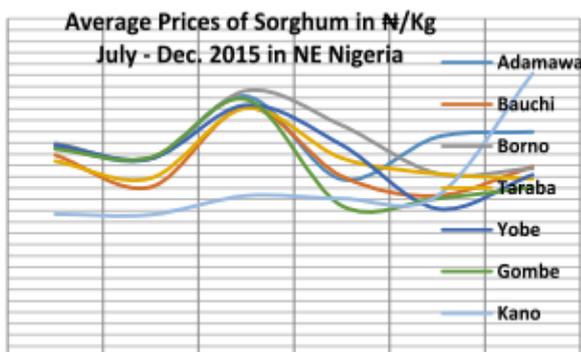
In areas of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa states that are less affected by conflict, households were able to participate in the recent planting season, although at below-average levels. These agricultural activities provided low levels of food stocks and seasonal incomes. **Source:** <http://reliefweb.int/report/nigeria>.

In Dikwa camp where the number of people has increased from 7,500 in September to 80,000 in January, planting season is approaching, and people cannot access their lands because of the volatile security situation. People living on the periphery are attempting to farm the land, but with inadequate agricultural implements or seeds (**Source:** Nigeria Humanitarian Bulletin, Jan 2016).

Markets

Preliminary findings of Regional Market Assessment showed that markets in Maiduguri are mainly supplied by locally produced cereals. Only a few traders reported to get their supplies from markets outside Nigeria. Food supply is currently ensured, since the overall cereal production has not decreased in 2015 according to most traders.

Price data received from the National Bureau of Statistics indicates that rice prices highly increased in Adamawa state compared to November 2015 (+18%). Price of Sorghum also highly increased in Yobe state in the same period. The average price of millet witnessed a decrease in Adamawa and Borno states, but this was counterbalanced by increases in average prices in Yobe state. In the same period, there was a significant reduction in price of bean in Adamawa state. Increase in the average price of beans was among highest in Borno and Yobe states.



Source: FOOD SECURITY WORKING GROUP Northeast Region Brief, Jan 2016.

According to the Chatham house report on Nigeria's Booming Border's from December 2015, the conflict with Boko Haram in the northeast of the country consumed attention and resources, and prompted the postponement of key decisions on strategic economic policy issues including trade policy.

On top of that traditional huge numbers of livestock transit across the Niger–Nigeria border for traditional patterns of transhumance have been partially disrupted by the insecure conditions in Boko Haram affected areas. This may be putting strain on more central and western transhumance corridors. Some traders also complained in early 2015 that even far from the main areas affected by Boko Haram violence, insecurity in Nigeria had depressed prices. **Source:**

<https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/publications/research/20151207NigeriaBoomingBordersKoniHoffmanMelly.pdf>

Food Security

Continued displacements are putting a further strain on local resources in IDP hosting areas such as i Dikwa, Bama and Damboa that already are highly vulnerable to food deficits, due to recurrent below-average harvests in the past three years (**Source:** Draft NE Response Plan, 2016).

Additionally, livelihoods of people living in northeast states particularly farmer, cross-border and petty trade are seriously affected by the volatile security situation (**Source:** Food and Nutrition Security Situation in the North East).

WFP is planning to target 50,000 beneficiaries in Maiduguri and Jere (Borno) and 20,000 in Kukareta self-settled community (Yobe) with mobile cash distribution starting next month.

Over 50,000 returnees from Cameroon were registered from in Gamboru Ngala between December and January. Despite the large scale destruction of the Ngala market, returnees are beginning to display their items within the market and along the streets. Also, there is trading activity at the cow market. Returnees are receiving food assistance and cooking fuel from Ngala Local Government authorities whose stock can only last for a month. The returnees are not participating in any kind of income generating activities (**Source:** Assessment Mission Report to Gamboru Ngala, Borno State).

Nutrition

Recent MUAC screening in Kukareta IDP site (ACF) and in official camps in Maiduguri (MoH/UNICEF) show an increase in SAM and GAM rates, with prevalence largely surpassing emergency level of 15%. The overall nutrition situation of vulnerable populations will likely worsen given the volatile security situation, deterioration of food insecurity situation, and limited access to WASH and health services, overcrowded camps (**Source:** Nigeria nutrition WG).

According to a Rapid Assessment in host communities undertaken by NBS/UNICEF (report issued on December 2015), the GAM prevalence is 13.2 and 12.4 percent in Borno and Yobe states, respectively.

	States	
	Borno	Yobe
Wasting (GAM)	13.2%	12.4%
MAM	10.0%	9.5%
SAM	3.2%	2.9%