In Numbers

10.8 m people affected (OCHA)

4 provinces affected

2.3 m people displaced (OCHA)

4.3 m people in need of food assistance – 60 percent in Nigeria (WFP)

1,651,749 People assisted in October 2017
(92 percent achievement)
23 percent are children aged 6-59 months

Global Humanitarian Funding (USD)

Overall: 1.5 billion
WFP share: 590.7 million

WFP 6-month Net Funding
Requirements

USD 70 million

EMOP 200777*
USD 590.7 million

Food Security Cluster*
USD 645 million

Logistics Cluster*
USD 12.2 million

ETC Cluster*
USD 5.8 million

* 2017 requirements

Highlights

- Insecurity continues to threaten civilians and livelihoods in the Lake Chad Basin region where food insecurity and malnutrition continue to stand at critical levels. Vulnerable people living in affected areas continue to flee violence and insecurity, seeking refuge in host communities whose scarce resources, under strain, are drastically reduced. WFP urgently needs USD 70 million to continue providing emergency food assistance to affected people in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger.

Situation Update

- The onset of the dry season resumed military offensive against insurgents in Borno State, Nigeria. In northern Adamawa State, in Nigeria and Mayo Sava district in Cameroon, insurgents progressively increased violence against civilians, and the prevailing security situation resulted in population movements towards northwest Borno State in November 2017. According to UNHCR, 1,645,220 out of 1,713,771 IDPs (96 percent) are displaced in Nigeria by the insurgency.

- The October 2017 Cadre Harmonisé - Food Security and Nutrition Analysis - released on 9 November revealed that the level of food insecurity has improved for 50 percent of the population in northeast Nigeria who were estimated by the previous analysis in March 2017 to be facing worst food and nutrition insecurity during the 2017 lean season. This is attributable mainly to an improvement of the security situation, scaling up of humanitarian assistance from the Government and humanitarian community, support to livelihood activities and favourable climatic conditions for agricultural production and slight market recovery. The analysis also projects that 3.7 million people will be food insecure in Nigeria and considered to be in crisis or emergency phase of food and nutrition insecurity from June to August 2018 in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States (as compared with 5.2 million in March 2017).4

- According to IOM’s latest report, from 14 - 27 November, the number of new arrivals from Cameroon to seek refuge in Borno and Adamawa States increased by 20 percent compared to the first half of November. WFP has buffer stocks positioned at entry points, and with partners, continues to provide food assistance on arrival.

- In Chad, the Cadre Harmonisé led by the Government, CILSS, WFP and FAO classified the current situation in Mamdi, one of the departments of the Lake region as a crisis (81,000 people in phase 3 or above) and expects the second department to also move to a crisis phase during the lean season, as well as 13 other departments of the Sahel. The SMART noted alarming rates of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among the host communities throughout the Lake region, with a prevalence of 18.1 percent even though GAM rates have steadily decreased among the IDP population in 2017 (from 6 to 4 percent, well below the WHO 15 percent emergency threshold). In partnership with IOM, WFP has led a biometric registration exercise onto WFP SCOPE platform in the area of Tchoukoutalia, in Chad, which was previously difficult to reach due to security reasons. Some 4,000 people were registered and this exercise will help clarify the actual IDP presence at each site. In Niger, the 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) released in November estimates that 1.4 million people will be food insecure in 2018 among which 408,000 people in the Diffa region.5 Most

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1 2017 Humanitarian needs and requirement overview.
3 Based on the end of October reports except for Nigeria whose pipeline is as of 26 November.
4 This figure may be updated after the annual technical review of the early warning unit of the Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des crises alimentaires due in December.
5 The 3.7 million individuals facing food and nutrition insecurity do not include populations in Guzamala, Marte, Kala Belge and Abubakar Gida where data could not be gathered due to access constraints.
areas of southern Diffa are experiencing stressed level of food insecurity (IPC 2), while the southern border is facing crisis level; current projections indicate that all areas of Diffa experiencing IPC 2 levels will deteriorate to IPC 3 by May 2018.6

**WFP Response**

- In Nigeria, results of the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) that fed into the Cadre Harmonisé analysis indicated that severe food insecurity rate for displaced households in Borno is greater than 10 percent compared to 4 percent for host households. However, their food security situation is showing huge sign of improvement. For example in Borno, the proportion of food insecure among IDP households decreased from 26 percent to 9 percent between March and October 2017. Increased assistance (in-kind and cash) may have mitigated worsening food insecurity.

- In Niger, an evaluation of agricultural markets in relation to food security in the Diffa region will start on 11 December. On the basis of the collected results, WFP will be able to assess the relevance of interventions and the adequacy of the distribution method implemented (food or cash), and adjust operations accordingly for the 2018 response. Results are expected at the end of December/ beginning of January. Also, the second post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey of the year was carried out amongst 1,300 households7 in the Diffa region. This survey will help to identify some aspects of food security, diet diversity and nutritional status throughout 2017.

- A SMART nutrition assessment was carried out in November and results should be available by the end of December. It will help to assess the situation of global acute malnutrition (GAM), which results were quite worrying in the Diffa region in the latest Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFNSA). All communes are above the GAM threshold except for Diffa. A malnutrition treatment coverage survey using the Semi-Quantitative Assessment of Access and Coverage (SQUEAC) methodology to assess the Moderate and Severe Acute Malnutrition Management Centres in departments was carried out in the Diffa region. The results of this survey will enable WFP to measure the percentage of children covered by the treatment programme.

- In Chad, despite a slightly favourable agricultural season, the recently completed 2017 National Food Security Survey and the latest 2017 multisectoral nutrition survey (SMART) both indicate a general deterioration of the food security and nutrition situation, on the backdrop of the persisting economic crisis and a sharp drop in the prices of livestock which negatively impacted incomes and purchasing power. A newly confirmed contribution from the Government of the Netherlands will allow WFP to provide nutritious meals to some 30,000 schoolchildren until the end of the school year.

**Food and Nutrition Assistance**

- In Nigeria, WFP provided food assistance to 1.16 million beneficiaries (97 percent of the plan) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States through in-kind, cash and nutrition assistance. Out of the total, 135,454 children aged 6-23 months (95 percent of the plan) and 96,625 pregnant and lactating women (74 percent of the plan) were reached with nutrition assistance. A total of 14,590 mt (100 percent of the plan) was distributed.

- In Cameroon, WFP provided 4,300 mt of food to 141,325 vulnerable people. The November distribution covers two-month rations (November and December) to facilitate the closure of the Regional EMOP activities by the end of the year, and to prepare the transition to the new Country Strategic Plan.8 About 38,735 people were also assisted through cash transfers in Mokolo, Mora and Kousseri. In terms of school meals activity, WFP supported 80,000 schoolchildren in 140 schools in three departments of the Far North region (Logone and Chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga). A total of 99,842 children aged 6-23 months (50,753 girls and 49,089 boys) were reached through malnutrition prevention programme. WFP carried out the last PDM of the year in the Far North region and analysis is ongoing.

- Three food assistance for assets (FFA) products were handed over to WFP. This is a tree protection dyke which will allow the recovery of 50 ha of land for agriculture that used to be flooded and unusable. The second is a rehabilitated rural road of 10 km which will open up the two largest agricultural production basins in Mayo-Danyan. Before the rehabilitation, farmers used to travel long distance of 50 km to sell their crops in the local market. The third is a rehabilitated irrigation channel with two ponds of water to allow water conservation while preventing soil erosion. These assets will strengthen the resilience of beneficiaries in Logone-and-Chari department.

- In November, WFP provided in kind food assistance to 181,060 people in Niger. This represents 99.4 percent of the planning, the slight difference is mainly tied to the distribution level of the Sayam Forage refugee camp, where some households were not assisted due to their absence during the time of identification or distribution. In terms of cash distributions, a total of 10,934 beneficiaries were reached in Maine Soroa, with a total of XOF 50,765,000 distributed (i.e. XOF 32,500, roughly USD 58 per beneficiary household). Distribution in Diffa to 15,000 beneficiaries is expected to take place by 11 December.

- WFP Chad provided emergency food assistance to 93,306 IDPs, including 63,170 receiving food distributions while others benefited from cash-based assistance. Some 40 percent of the targeted IDPs for food distributions were not reached due to supply chain delays. IDPs not assisted in November will be prioritized during the December distribution. 8,555 Nigerian refugees continued to receive food assistance. The provision of specialized nutritious products to prevent malnutrition reached some 7,572 children aged 6–23 months who received assistance when their households received the general food distribution. A total of 23,497 children received hot meals at school.

**Clusters and Common Services**

**Food Security Sector**

- In October 2017, the Food Security Sector, through 52 partners, assisted 630,344 unique individuals of which 27 percent were assisted through cash based transfers, including vouchers and electronic vouchers.

**Logistics Sector**

- In November, the Logistics Sector facilitated the storage of 2,900 m3 (400 mt) of humanitarian relief items at the three common storage sites in Maiduguri, Monguno and Banki (Borno State) on behalf of 18 organisations.

- A second Mobile Storage Unit was established in Damaturu (Yobe State) and provided on loan to the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA).

**Emergency Telecommunications Sector**

- In Nigeria, the ETS carried out a deployment and training mission in Damaturu, Yobe state, between 15 to 18 November, installing an Iridium Push-To-Talk (PTT) docking station at the WFP Communications Centre (COMCEN).

- Maintenance missions were carried out by the ETS in Ngala from 23 to 25 November and in Gwoza on 30 November to ensure full operability of ETS Internet and security telecommunications services at the humanitarian hubs.

**UN Humanitarian Air Service**

- In November, UNHAS transported 1,652 passengers via fixed wing and 2,986 passengers via helicopter enabling 71 humanitarian organizations to reach thousands of people in isolated areas in Northeast Nigeria. The number of passengers transported decreased by 12 percent compared to October due to challenges with fuel shortages in Maiduguri and Yola and limited rotary flight clearances in Borno state due to ongoing operations.

- In November, UNHAS transported a total of 1,492 passengers and 3,196 mt of light cargo in Niger, a total of 404 passengers and 1,471 mt in the Diffa region alone.

- In Chad, a specialized mission by WFP Engineering services was conducted to assess the possibility of opening a connection between NDJamenya and Bagasola by renovating an additional airstrip in the Lake region as requested by the humanitarian community. WFP has not yet received funding for this rehabilitation.

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6 FEWS NET reports USAID/OCHA Lake Chad Basin Fact Sheet #3.

7 Composed of both WFP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

8 Will become effective in January 2018.

9 Late submission of the report.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WFP Operation</th>
<th>2017 Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>2017 Total Received (in USD)</th>
<th>6-Month Net Funding Requirements (December 2017-May 2018) (in USD)</th>
<th>People Assisted (October 2017)*</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional EMOP 200777 (until December 2017)</td>
<td>590.7 million</td>
<td>446 million (75%)</td>
<td>70 million</td>
<td>1,651,749</td>
<td>897,798</td>
<td>753,951</td>
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*figures will be updated as soon as country offices receive cooperating partners’ reports.

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