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World Food Programme

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## WFP Nigeria Situation Report #27

1- 31 March 2018

### In Numbers

(Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States)

**2.33 m** people food insecure (IPC 3-5) March-May 2018

**2.99 m** people projected to be food insecure (IPC 3-5) June –August 2018  
(*Cadre Harmonisé, March 2018*)

**940,000** children 6 to 59 months and **230,000** pregnant or lactating women acutely malnourished  
(*OCHA February 2018*)

**1.63 m** people displaced  
(*IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, February 2018*)

**People assisted in March 2018: 1,200,000\***

→ General Food Assistance: **1,190,000**

→ In-Kind Food Distributions: 801,000

→ Cash Based Transfers: 389,000

→ Preventative Nutrition Assistance: **291,000**

*\*The total includes unique in-kind, CBT and nutrition beneficiaries.*

### Situation Update



- The highly volatile security situation and the related population displacement in in Northeast Nigeria, coupled with trade restrictions, limited humanitarian and market access, continue to drive severe acute food insecurity in the three states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.
- The month of March experienced a rise in security incidents including an attack on 1 March on Rann town, near the border with Cameroon, Borno State which resulted in three humanitarian workers killed, three injured, and one missing. Following the incident, UN activities and deliveries in the area were suspended for a week in order to allow a better assessment of the situation. UNHAS supported the evacuation process of humanitarian personnel from Rann. The UN Secretary-General released a [statement](#) condemning the attack.
- Sporadic population movements continue, and according to the [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) Round XXI, as of February 2018, 1.63 million individuals are internally displaced in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. 80 per cent of IDPs are in Borno State and over half are living outside IDP camps in local communities, making it harder to access them with assistance and putting additional pressure on the already stretched resources of host communities.
- Humanitarian access is often impeded or restricted as

### Highlights

- According to the [March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé](#) (CH) findings the number of people facing acute food insecurity in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States has significantly reduced over the past year from 4.7 million (March to May 2017) to 2.6 million (October to December 2017) to 2.3 million (March to May 2018). The food and nutrition insecurity situation analysis report also projected that the figure might increase to almost 3 million people during the lean period of June- August 2018.
- During the month of March, both directly and through partnerships, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 1.2 million people (94 percent of the plan) through in-kind distributions (67 percent of total intervention) and cash-based transfers (33 percent) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.

a result of ongoing hostilities, IEDs and unexploded ordnance, and impassable roads and bridges. It is expected that the poor road conditions over the forthcoming rainy season will be heightening security challenges faced by convoys along the Dikwa-Ngala axis and other areas, drastically impacting road deliveries which the food sector relies on.

- On 24 March 2018, the Nigerian Military [reopened](#) the Maiduguri-Bama-Banki road, which runs from Maiduguri through Konduga, Bama, Gwoza and also connects to the neighbouring countries of Cameroon and Chad, after four years of closure due to insecurity. Following the reopening of the road, about 3,000 IDPs have been relocated to Bama town by the Government of Nigeria as of 02 April. The population of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased significantly due to the influx, and larger number of returns are expected in the coming weeks.
- WFP participated in the state and national level analysis, consolidation and release of the [March 2018 Cadre Harmonise \(CH\)](#) Analysis. The result of the outcome indicators analysed for the 16 states and Federal Capital Territory (FCT) revealed that food security conditions have improved particularly in the three most affected states of the Northeast mainly due to improvement of security conditions as well as livelihood systems and provision of humanitarian assistance from government and partners; there are no areas in famine (phase 5) both currently and in the projected period. Overall, food security is expected to deteriorate from June to August 2018 during the lean season. The number of populations that will face food crisis (Phase 3) will increase and there will be more population moving into emergency (Phase 4) especially in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe.
- Beyond the Northeast of the country, clashes between herders and farmers in Benue State have displaced

around 130,000 individuals, who are taking refuge in government-run camps. In addition, UNHCR and the Refugee Commission of Nigeria have now registered over 20,000 Anglophone refugees from Cameroon who have fled to Cross River, Taraba, Benue and Akwa-Ibom states since October 2017. UNHCR and partners have drafted a three months contingency plan for an estimated 40,000 new arrivals from Cameroon with a budget of USD18 million.

## WFP response

- WFP and the Food Security Sector continue to advocate the need to sustain the ongoing humanitarian assistance in the Northeast and complement it with recovery and resilience interventions to promote self-reliance and prevent further deterioration of the food and nutrition security situation during the lean season.



### Food and Nutrition Assistance

- In March, across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, WFP reached 1.2 million people with food and nutrition assistance. Compared to February, WFP had increased the implementation plan by 1 percent to add locations handed over by ICRC in Kala Balge and Mobbar LGAs.
- 801,000 beneficiaries (91 percent of the plan)- most of them internally displaced in camps or in host communities – benefited from food distributions, while in areas with functioning markets 389,000 people (97 percent of the plan) were assisted with cash or vouchers. In terms of food assistance, cash based-transfers were distributed to 33 percent of the beneficiaries and in-kind food assistance to 67 percent.
- WFP provided preventative nutrition assistance to 291,000 beneficiaries (86 percent of planned). Out of the total assisted, 15,500 children aged 24-59 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were reached with 90 mt of SuperCereal plus (84 percent achievement); 134,000 children aged 6-23 Months were reached with over 800 mt SuperCereal plus (89 percent achievement) and 107,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were reached with over 900 mt of SuperCereal (88 percent achievement).
- During March WFP, through its partner Plan International, reached 24,000 PLW and 10,500 children as part of the Integrated Nutrition Programme (INP) in 19 sites in Jere, MMC and Konduga LGAs.
- WFP provided assistance upon arrival to over 5,000 new arrivals in Bama, Pulka, Gwoza, Banki, Ngala, Monguno and Dikwa LGAs thanks to WFP partners' readiness and to prepositioned contingency stock.



### Supply Chain

- In March, WFP expanded its prepositioning capacity in anticipation of the upcoming rainy season, which will block many supply routes and cut off certain areas. Nine mobile storage units (MSUs) were transported to Ngala, and another four to Rann, where WFP will take over food assistance in April.
- Throughout March, WFP dispatched 13,700 mt of food in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, representing 99 percent of the planned distributions.

## Sectors and Common Services



### Food Security Sector (FSS)

- Based on lessons learned from the rainy season in 2017, the [FSS](#) convened the first 2018 Rainy Season Agriculture and Livelihoods Taskforce meeting on 21 March in Maiduguri. Discussions were held around the draft gap analysis and partner presence and the need for coordinating food assistance and seed distribution

to ensure seeds protection. It was highlighted that access and security challenges remain a significant constraint for agricultural livelihood outreach, hindering the distribution of fertilizer and access to farming land.



### Logistics Sector

- The [Logistics Sector](#) held a dedicated meeting with partners in Maiduguri to discuss anticipated issues regarding the upcoming rainy season. Areas likely to be the worst affected were identified and mitigation measures, along with organisations' requirements for warehousing and prepositioning, were discussed. The sector's contingency plan has been updated and shared accordingly.
- Throughout March, the Logistics Sector facilitated 423 humanitarian cargo movement requests, representing 1,319 trucks, out of which 807 required a military escort.



### Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

- The [ETS](#) conducted missions to the humanitarian hubs in Dikwa, Gwoza and Bama to improve the Wi-Fi coverage and meet with partners to gather feedback, and prepositioned communications equipment in Banki and Damasak to be deployed in the soon-to-be-established humanitarian hubs.



### UN Humanitarian Air Service

- In March, UNHAS provided service to 74 humanitarian organizations by transporting 3,264 passengers via helicopters and 1,962 via fixed wing aircraft.
- From 15 April 2018, UNHAS will implement a partial cost-recovery system for all fixed-wing operations. Rotary-wing operations will remain unchanged. Details are available on [logcluster.org](#).

## Funding outlook

- As of 1 April the shortfall for the Nigeria Emergency operation (EMOP) and the two Special Operations (SO) to cover activities until December 2018 is USD 139 million.

### WFP Nigeria Resourcing Situation (as of 1 April)

Project	Requirements in 2018	6-month net funding requirements*	Shortfall (percent)*
<b>EMOP 200777</b> <b>Emergency Operation</b> (Jan 2015-Jun 2018) <i>Nigeria component</i>	USD 315 million	USD 60.6 million	34%
<b>SO 200834</b> <b>UNHAS</b> (Aug 2015-Jun 2018)	USD 29.6 million	USD 9.8 million	71%
<b>SO 201032</b> <b>Logistics and ETS Sector</b> (Nov 2016-Jun 2018)	USD 8.4 million	USD 460,000	9%

\* April – September 2018

**Donors** (In alphabetical order): Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, OPEC, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

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