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WFP Nigeria Situation Report #26

1- 28 February 2018

In Numbers

(Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States)

2.56 m people food insecure (IPC 3-5)
(October-December 2017)

3.68 m people projected to be food insecure
(IPC 3-5)
(June -August 2018)

(Cadre Harmonisé, October 2017)

560,000 children 6 to 59 months and
230,000 pregnant or lactating women
acutely malnourished

1.63 m people displaced in B-Y-A States
(IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, February 2018)

People assisted in February 2018: 1,206,400*

→ General Food Assistance: **1,175,300**

→ In-Kind Food Distributions: 820,000

→ Cash Based Transfers: 355,000

→ Preventative Nutrition Assistance: **255,980**

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

Situation Update



- The security situation in Northeast Nigeria remains highly volatile, and has been slightly deteriorating in the past month. As the rainy season is due to start in a month, a potential sustained increase in activity is foreseen before vehicle movements will be restricted.
- On 25 February, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) announced that 110 students remained missing following the 19 February attack by a Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) at an all-girl school in Dapchi town, Yobe State. Prior to the attack, security conditions in Yobe were relatively stable.
- Further security incidents include Improvised Explosive Device (IED) strikes and Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (PBIEDS) in the South-East of Maiduguri, a spill over of NSAG activity into Cameroon and tensions in Adamawa State between the herders and farmers.
- The conflict continues to severely disrupt livelihoods and cause high levels of displacement in Northeast Nigeria. In Adamawa, Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Taraba and Yobe, [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) Round XXI identified 1,782,490 individuals as displaced in the affected states, representing a 4.5 percent increase in comparison to December 2017. The increase is a deviation from the downward trend in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs)

Highlights

- During the month of February, both directly and through partnerships, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 1.2 million people (95 percent of the plan) through in-kind distributions (68 percent of total intervention) and cash-based transfers (32 percent) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.
- Humanitarian agencies have greatly expanded response to the ongoing food security emergency, but most Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and poor households in Borno State and parts of Adamawa and Yobe States remain heavily dependent on assistance.
- Data for the March 2018 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) has been collected from 8 to 27 of February 2018 in 62 accessible and partially accessible Local Government Areas (LGAs) to provide more insight into the food security situation in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States. The results will feed into the Cadre Harmonise exercise.

recorded over the last few months. The number of returnees continued to increase: 1,386,229 returnees were recorded, an increase of four per cent compared to December.

- The [Joint FEWS NET-WFP Market Monitoring Bulletin](#) for the month of February 2018 found that the steady increases in oil production and export prices have allowed foreign exchange reserves (FOREX) to continue to increase. These indicators, combined with an improved inflation rate are to gradually bringing Nigeria's economy out of recession. Although the value of the Naira (NGN) remains well below historical levels it has shown slow gains in value in recent months. The bulletin reports also the Nigerian Government announced that rice imports will remain banned for 2018 with the goal of encouraging local production.
- The findings from the [Joint Crop Assessment Report](#) indicate that the year progressed with normal rainfall situation across the country. Available evidence showed that the production of cereals may be slightly higher in 2017 compared with 2016. Cases of flooding in 22 states were reported. The variations in output between 2016 and 2017 may be attributed to climate change factors, destabilization and displacement of farmers in the North-Eastern Nigeria by Boko Haram, frequent clashes between crop farmers and pastoralists.
- As the crisis in Cameroon Anglophone regions continues, between 14 and 18 February WFP participated in a Joint Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment conducted in 5 LGAs in Cross River state. Findings show that host communities are overstretched with their resources to continue providing shelter and assistance to the asylum seekers. The assessment report further predicts that this may increase the risks of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), criminality and disease if measures are not taken to intervene. The exercise gave UN agencies

and other humanitarian actors a clearer picture of the emergency situation for better preparedness and interventions. [UNCHR reports](#) that as at 28 February, the number of registered Cameroonian asylum seekers since October 2017 is over 17,500.

WFP response

- As part of efforts to mainstream protection across WFP project interventions, a draft assessment tool for the Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) component for the WFP-FADAMA livelihood project was developed by WFP and partners. The tool shall be administered in the project locations and findings will be used to guide the development of SBCC materials.
- A Protection Risk Analysis was conducted for Damasak, Mobbar LGA, Borno State in February. The analysis highlights several key protection risks and trends to be taken into account as WFP commences operations in Mobbar LGA.
- Training on Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) was conducted for Food Security Partners on 20th February 2018.



Food and Nutrition Assistance

- During the month of February, across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, WFP reached 1.2 million people with food and nutrition assistance.
- 820,000 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 355,000 people (98 percent of the plan) were assisted with cash or vouchers. In terms of food assistance, cash based-transfers were distributed to 32 percent of the beneficiaries and in-kind food assistance to 68 percent.
- WFP provided preventative nutrition assistance to 158,000 children 6 to 23 months (87 percent of planned) and 98,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (71 percent of planned) through in-kind or cash transfers. These vulnerable children and women received specialised nutritious foods, screening for malnutrition, and health, nutrition and WASH messages through WFP's blanket supplementary feeding programme activities.



Supply Chain

- The number of retailers providing food through e-vouchers in 2017 increased from 29 to 48. This number is planned to raise to 80 by the end of the first quarter 2018. While at the beginning of 2017 only 32 fixed agents were providing cash through mobile money, by the end of the year it increased to 131. Fixed agents run shops where beneficiaries can cash out when it is more convenient, whereas mobile agents cash out only on specific days and time in one specific site. In 2018, livelihood interventions will also use cash based transfers.

Sectors and Common Services

Food Security Sector (FSS)

- On 13 February, the [FSS](#) participated in the first Financial Service Provider (FSP) Taskforce, as part of the Cash Working Group, to establish its scope of work, Term of Reference and FSP mapping tools.
- The FSS started coordination activities to support CH data collection and participate actively in the state/federal level analysis workshops. The state-level workshop will take place in three locations across the country (5- 9 March 2018). The federal-level consultations and presentation of results will take place in Abuja between 12 and 15 March 2018.



Logistics Sector

- In February, the [Logistics Sector](#) facilitated the storage of 4,700 m³ (1,680 mt) of humanitarian relief items at the common storage sites in Maiduguri, Monguno, Ngala and Banki on behalf of 19 organisations.
- During the month, the Logistics Sector facilitated 1,221 truck movement requests carrying relief cargo, of which 779 necessitated an armed military escort, on behalf of 22 organisations.
- Field missions were conducted in Bama, Banki, Baga, Monguno, Rann, and Ngala to enhance civ-mil coordination and to assess the progress of common storage construction activities.



Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

- The [ETS](#) continues providing Internet connectivity in the humanitarian base camp in Maiduguri with the support of partners - the Government of Luxembourg and Ericsson in four humanitarian hubs: Gwoza, Ngala, Bama and Dikwa. Since the beginning of the operation, 740 humanitarians used the ETS Internet services in Maiduguri. On a weekly basis, 210 humanitarians are using ETS Internet services in Dikwa, 130 in Bama, 70 in Gwoza and 50 in Ngala.



UN Humanitarian Air Service

- In February, UNHAS provided service to 76 humanitarian organizations by transporting a total of 3,351 via helicopters and 1,897 via fixed wing aircraft.
- 5 Medevac patients were transported from Gwoza, Pulka and Dikwa with associated medics and caretakers.
- The Harmattan (wind causing sandy fog) had posed challenges on visibility and resulted in delays in flights with on no-fly day experienced on 14 February.

Funding outlook

- As of 6 March the shortfall for the Nigeria Emergency operation (EMOP) and the two Special Operations (SO) to cover activities until December 2018 is USD 175 million.

WFP Nigeria Resourcing Situation (as of 6 March)

Project	Requirements in 2018	6-month net funding requirements*	Shortfall (percent)*
EMOP 200777 Emergency Operation (Jan 2015-Jun 2018) <i>Nigeria component</i>	USD 315 million	USD 64 million	37%
SO 200834 UNHAS (Aug 2015-Jun 2018)	USD 29.6 million	USD 13.8 million	100%
SO 201032 Logistics and ETS Sector (Nov 2016-Jun 2018)	USD 8.4 million	USD 230,000	4%

* March 2018 – August 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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