**People assisted in July 2018: 1,125,657**

**In Numbers (Borno, Yobe and Adamawa (BAY) States)**

2.99 m people projected to be food insecure (June-August 2018)  
(Cadre Harmonise, March 2018)

1.9 m people displaced  
(IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, June 2018)

1.13 m people assisted by WFP in July 2018

**Highlights**

- In July, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 1.13 million people (90 percent of the plan) through in-kind distributions (62 percent of total general food assistance intervention) and cash-based transfers (38 percent) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

- As of 31 July, WFP is seeking USD 100 million in confirmed pledges to continue all operations between October 2018 and March 2019. If no funding is received by end August, WFP will be able to assist only one third of its current beneficiaries from October onwards.

- In July, WFP, through partners, assisted a total of 11,430 new arrivals in 8 hotspot locations across Borno state (Bama, Banki, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Pulka, Mafa and Ngala).

**Situation Update**

- The security situation in North-East Nigeria has remained tense throughout the month of July, with an observed intensification of Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) activities against security forces and civilians compared to June 2018.

- Two incidents impacted WFP operations in the North-East: on 20 July, youths in Cross Kukawa (Borno) protested for not being included in the WFP/ACTED food assistance programme following a targeting exercise. As a precautionary measure, general food distributions in Cross Kukawa were suspended for the month of July, though nutrition activities continued as planned. Sensitization activities to avert further protests and to inform the community about results of a targeting exercise will be conducted in August before proceeding with distributions.

- On the other hand, repeated attacks by NSAG were reported in Ashemeri village in Maiduguri Area (Borno), where WFP is implementing the FADAMA livelihoods project through Christian Aid. The attacks led to the displacement of the local population who fled the area, and forced suspension of all livelihoods activities for the month. WFP is working with the partner to assess the situation and evaluate how to carry forward these activities.

- Rising conflict between cattle herdsmen and farmers has caused thousands of deaths, while displacing hundreds of thousands of people in Nigeria’s “Middle Belt,” including Plateau, Benue, Jos, Taraba and other States. Many of those displaced currently reside in formal and informal camps and it is estimated that some 200,000 people may require humanitarian assistance. There is concern about food insecurity and the nutritional status of children, in particular. Meanwhile, high levels of criminality and insecurity are making it difficult for humanitarian organizations to operate in these areas. WFP is closely monitoring the situation but currently has no activities in the Middle Belt.

**WFP Response**

- With its continued focus in providing assistance in the BAY states, WFP has responded to the continuing influx of displaced people across the region by prepositioning mixed food commodities in hotspot locations where people are newly arriving. WFP is also ensuring that newly displaced arrivals receive food assistance at reception centers. In July, WFP and its cooperating partners assisted 11,430 new arrivals in 8 hotspots locations across Borno state (Bama, Banki, Damboa, Dikwa, Gwoza, Pulka, Mafa and Ngala), the majority of which were in Bama (3,389), Dikwa (2,597) and Pulka (1,419). WFP is working with UNICEF to ensure nutritional screening of all children among new arrivals and immediate referral and treatment of malnutrition cases.

- Re-targeting and SCOPE registration of beneficiaries continued as planned, which has resulted in the reduction of caseloads in some locations and to hand-over of some beneficiaries in locations in Maiduguri where duplication was identified.
• Re-targeting has been completed in all nine LGAs of Yobe and two LGAs of Adamawa, while the exercise continues in Borno. Of 15 targeted LGAs in Borno, 11 have been covered while the remaining 4 (Mafa, Monguno, Kala Balge/Rann and Gwoza) are either planned for August/September or undergoing spot checks. To enhance inter-agency collaboration, reduce costs and improve efficiency, WFP will make use of IOM data when this information exists alongside data collection from WFP and cooperating partners. This coupled with continued verification and coordination with partners and the food security sector.

• Joint WFP/FAO food and seed distribution was completed (both phase 1 and phase 2) reaching a total of 109,000 households in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. WFP provides food assistance while the agriculture kits that were distributed included seeds (maize, sorghum, millet, cowpea, groundnut, sesame) and fertilizer. Joint monitoring will take place in August-September.

Food and Nutrition Assistance

• In July, WFP and partners reached 1.13 million beneficiaries in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states, representing 90% of the target for the month. This includes 696,630 beneficiaries reached through in-kind food assistance (87% of the plan), 370,480 beneficiaries reached through cash-based transfers (97% of the plan) and 2,820 livelihoods beneficiaries.

• With its preventative nutrition activities, WFP assisted 350,175 vulnerable children and women with specialised nutritious foods and cash-based transfers. A total of 154,701 pregnant and breastfeeding women were assisted with either specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal) or cash-based transfers.

Supply Chain

• Throughout July, 13,128 MT of mixed commodities were dispatched to beneficiaries in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states.

• WFP Supply Chain transported 7,340 fuel efficient cooking stoves from Maiduguri to Banki, with planned distribution in August.

Sectors and Common Services

Food Security Sector (FSS)

• As of July 2018, over 3 million people were supported with food security interventions within the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) by FSS partners, 61% percent of which were supported with food assistance and 39% percent with agriculture and livelihood assistance. The Nigerian Government also continued to provide food assistance, including cereals and condiments, in selected camps and host communities.

Logistics Sector

• The Logistics Sector team processed 546 humanitarian cargo movement notifications through the Nigerian Armed Forces (NAF); this is more than any other month since the start of Sector activities. These notifications represent the proposed movement of 1,928 trucks, carrying humanitarian cargo to more than 40 locations throughout NE Nigeria, of which 1,215 required a military escort.

• In July, Sector-managed storage facilities operated by NGO Service Providers in seven locations across Borno State received 1,310 m³ (386 MT) of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 17 organisations.

Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS)

• The ETS continued to provide radio training and programming activities, and conducted frequent maintenance missions to ensure that ETS services are fully operational. In July, the ETS conducted maintenance missions for services deployed in the Monguno, Ngala, Dikwa and Bama Hubs. Since the beginning of the year, ETS has trained 325 humanitarians from 28 organisations on standard security telecommunications procedures.

UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

• In July, UNHAS transported 3944 humanitarian workers via helicopter to various remote locations and 1432 passengers via fixed wing aircraft connecting Abuja-Yola-Maiduguri. A total of 11,127 Kg of cargo were transported via helicopters to humanitarian hubs and 4271 kg was transported via fixed wings aircraft. The rise in cargo via helicopter is due to requests by the health sector to transport lifesaving health supplies to Rann and Ngala (Borno State), which are now unreachable by road due to the rainy season. UNHAS also facilitated the visit of the Under-Secretary-General Voronkov and Assistant Secretary General Coninsx to Maiduguri on 25 July.

WFP Nigeria Resourcing Situation (as of 14 August)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Requirements in 2018</th>
<th>6-month net funding requirements*</th>
<th>Shortfall (percent)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMOP 200777 Emergency Operation (Jan2015—Dec2018) Nigeria component</td>
<td>USD 320 million</td>
<td>USD 73.40 million</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 200834 UNHAS (Aug2015-Dec2018)</td>
<td>USD 29.6 million</td>
<td>USD 5.24 million</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO 201032 Logistics and ETS Sector (Nov2016-Dec2018)</td>
<td>USD 8.4 million</td>
<td>USD 1.25 million</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Donors (in alphabetical order)

Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Korea, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, OPEC, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. Funds have also been received from UN CERF.

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