



WFP Nigeria

Situation Report

New arrivals #01

31 January 2019

Highlights

- A wave of new violence since late December has displaced tens of thousands in Borno State. While violence in Baga, Kukawa Local Government Area (LGA), has reduced, non-state armed groups continue to attack Rann, Kala Balge LGA.
- As of end January, WFP distributions are suspended in three LGAs – Mobbar, Kukawa and Kala Balge, but because of the new surges of displaced people, WFP has scaled up its GFD and BFSP activities in Maiduguri and Monguno towns.
- Following rapid needs assessments, immediate response activities for new arrivals were conducted in Maiduguri, reaching 8,000 beneficiaries with pre-paid vouchers and 3,232 new arrivals with blanket supplementary feeding assistance covering needs until end February. Support to people who have arrived in WFP-supported camps since the last registration will start during the first days of February.
- Following re-entry of partners to Monguno and resumption of Humanitarian Hub services, the GFD response to new arrivals in Monguno has been finalized, with WFP's three partners reaching 28,500 new arrivals with General Food Distributions (mix of in-kind and pre-paid vouchers), while the BSFP response is ongoing. Food needs have been covered until the end of February.
- An estimated 35,000 people have fled Rann across the border to Cameroon. In liaison with WFP Nigeria, WFP Cameroon has started providing emergency assistance.
- WFP activities are framed within the broader humanitarian community 90-day Response Plan, and in close coordination with the Food Security and Nutrition Sectors, and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and Presidential committee on the North East Initiative (PCNI).

New Arrivals Assisted in January 2019

Maiduguri Response:

Maiduguri: General Food Distribution (GFD)- E-vouchers- 8000

- Gubio Camp: 7,725 (1,545 HHS)- 60-day rations
- NYSC Camp: 285 (75 HHS)- 60-day rations

Greater Maiduguri: Preventive Nutrition Assistance- 3,232

- 6-23 mths Moderate Acute Malnutrition- 1735
- Pregnant & Lactating Women- 1,497

Monguno Response:

Monguno: 28,500

- GFD: 10,000 (2000 HHS), 30-day rations- Partner ACF
- GFD: 6,000 (1200 HHS)- 60-day rations -Partner CAID
- E- vouchers- 12,435 (2,487 HHS)- 40- day rations-Partner ACTED

Government Area in north-eastern Borno State, close to the border with Cameroon. The attackers set ablaze several houses and humanitarian facilities. There were no UN personnel in Rann at the time of the attack. A WFP Cooperating Partner (CARE) had three locally recruited staff on the ground, who were immediately accounted for. The humanitarian hub (under construction), tents for internally displaced people, and various humanitarian warehouses and a compound were looted and/or set on fire. Two of the damaged mobile storage units were on loan from Logistics Sector to MSF Switzerland. Dispatches to Rann for the January and February distribution were scheduled to start on 15 January but were put on hold.

- On 26 January, the Multinational Joint Task Force and Nigerian military troops withdrew from Rann, leaving the town undefended, WFP stocks unguarded, and prompting another wave of population movement across the border into Cameroon.
- On 28 January, non-state armed groups attacked Rann once again, reportedly killing up to 100 civilians and setting ablaze buildings, increasing the likelihood of WFP stocks being destroyed or looted.

Displacement developments

- Between 03 November and 24 January, 38,720 individuals arrived in the greater Maiduguri area, mainly from Baga and surrounding areas, according to IOM. The new arrivals were in immediate need of humanitarian assistance, with many reportedly living without shelter and basic WASH facilities since their arrival.

Situation Update

Security developments

- On 26-27 December, a non-state armed group (NSAG) attacked a military base outside Baga, Kukawa Local Government Area in Borno State, seizing control of Baga town. The Nigerian military recaptured Baga town on 10 January.
- On 28 December, a military base in Monguno Local Government Area was attacked. Considering attacks on Monguno military base (Borno state) and in anticipation of further attacks, 100 humanitarian staff and two UN staff members (including a WFP radio operator) were temporarily relocated from Monguno to Maiduguri. Logistics Sector temporarily closed the common storage facility in Monguno on 31 December and reopened it on 08 January 2019.
- On 14 January, non-state armed group elements overran a military base in Rann town, Kala Balge Local

- Latest update on registered IDPs in Monguno from IOM as of 19 January is 2792 Households (8739 individuals)
- Due to over-crowding and lack of shelter in Teacher's Village and other key sites for new arrivals, local authorities under SEMA leadership have agreed to a new IDP site being established in Maiduguri, close to the Muhammed Guni Stadium. It is yet to be determined when and how many IDPs will be moved to the new site.
- The FSS coordination team participated in the inter-sector technical assessment to the new Stadium site on 12 January and the community engagement meeting with host community leaders of the site on 15 Jan. The relocation plan was communicated, and the host communities agreed to move the existing livestock and farming activities at the Stadium site to other locations.
- IOM began construction on 25 January, with the Logistics Sector advocating for a transit storage area in the event of NFI distributions (more information in section 8b). First relocations expected to take place the following week, with all households already registered by IOM.
- SEMA has indicated that it would provide 15 days of wet feeding to new arrivals. ICRC plans to provide three rounds of In-kind GFD.

Nutrition assistance to vulnerable IDPs in Monguno and greater Maiduguri, e-vouchers in Monguno and Maiduguri, as well as some in-kind assistance in Monguno.

- WFP is currently scaling up its Nutrition response in Monguno, planning to reach 5,500 new arrivals in addition to the 26,500 beneficiaries already receiving blanket supplementary feeding assistance. Distributions are ongoing.
- An estimated 35,000 people have fled Rann across the border to Cameroon. In liaison with WFP Nigeria, WFP Cameroon has started providing emergency assistance.

Inter-Agency Coordination:

- The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to further escalate response to the critical humanitarian situation in northeast Nigeria through enactment of a **90 Day Response Plan** from January to April 2019.
- The Plan is designed to meet the immediate lifesaving needs of 279,000 new displacements and is requesting total funding of USD 53.2 million. Through close coordination with HCT, OCHA and the Food Security Sector, WFP participated in the formulation of the plan by providing inputs on its current response and capacity to meet increased needs. Upon completion of the Plan, the HCT will invite the support of all partners to ensure effective scale up of services for most vulnerable IDPs in northeast Nigeria.

WFP Response

- A rapid market assessment was conducted in Maiduguri. The results indicated that adequate stocks of local rice, imported rice, maize and red beans were widely available in all three main markets. Based on the findings on market functionality, market competitiveness and the capacity of traders to absorb an increased demand for food commodities, market-based food assistance intervention continue to be feasible in Maiduguri.
- Other assessments were conducted in Ngala LGA and Bakassi camp. The most pressing needs reported by new arrivals in Ngala were food, NFI and shelter. The assessment in Bakasi indicated that the provision of food by NEMA was irregular, unpredictable and insufficient.
- As part of readiness to the recent population movements in Borno State, WFP identified two of its partners (ACTED and ACF) to respond to the new arrivals in Monguno and Maiduguri LGAs. Adjustments are being made to the Field Level; Agreements.



Food and Nutrition Assistance

- WFP is providing food assistance to all newly displaced populations from Kukawa and Monguno Local Government Areas and the surrounding areas arriving in Nganzai, Monguno and greater Maiduguri (including Jere and Konduga LGAs) who are not receiving food assistance by the Government or another humanitarian organization. WFP closely coordinates its response with the Food Security and Nutrition Sectors, as well as with NEMA, SEMA, IOM, and OCHA in terms of registrations and determining humanitarian response gaps. WFP is providing

Sectors and Common Services



Food Security Sector

- Food Security Sector partners, together with the Government, are scaling up the food assistance for the new arrivals. Complementing the leading efforts of government actors in the response, food assistance of other partners is carefully coordinated with government distributions, to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication.
- To track the ongoing response and coordinate among multiple actors, the Sector developed a response/gap matrix for each hot spot location with constant updates shared with relevant partners, including government stakeholders and donors. Partners who have the capacities are on stand-by should existing partners are unable to respond as planned.



Logistics Sector

- The Logistics Sector supported an ISWG-led assessment of a new IDP camp at the vacant stadium grounds, including advocating for a transit storage area in the event of NFI distribution. The Logistics Sector is currently supporting the IOM engineering team to improve the site, including improving road access and the access gates to the site.