



# WFP Nigeria

## External Sitrep #82

19 September 2024

©WFP/Nigeria. An aerial photograph of the flooding situation in Maiduguri, Borno State

31.8 million people in Nigeria are acutely food insecure, the highest number globally. Compared to the 2023 lean season, **28 percent more people are facing acute food insecurity this year** - 4.8 million people in the northeast and 6.2 million people in the northwest. (*Cadre Harmonisé, March 2024*).

**1,075,485 people** have been affected by flooding countrywide, with the highest prevalence in the northeast and northwest (*Source: National Emergency Management Agency dashboard*). The floods have also destroyed **442,790 hectares of cropland**.

**Increasing malnutrition rates in the northeast and northwest states**- The number of severely and moderately malnourished children admitted at treatment facilities has on average increased by **41 per cent and 70 per cent** respectively compared to 2023.

Persisting macroeconomic crisis with **food inflation near the 30-year record**. Prices of staple foods like maize, millet, sorghum and beans averaging between 100-300 percent beyond last year prices across surveyed markets.

To complement the flood response by the government, WFP is providing hot meals in the temporary camps set up for flood affected people, reaching **77,698 people with hot meals across the four camps within 3 days**. Beyond the flood response, WFP is delivering assistance to 1.6 million people in September across the northeast and northwest for emergency assistance and resilience building.

WFP immediate funding requirement to sustain operations for the next six months

**US\$ 214M**

Emergency Food Assistance: **US\$ 154 million** for ongoing crisis response

Malnutrition Treatment: **US\$ 57.6 million**

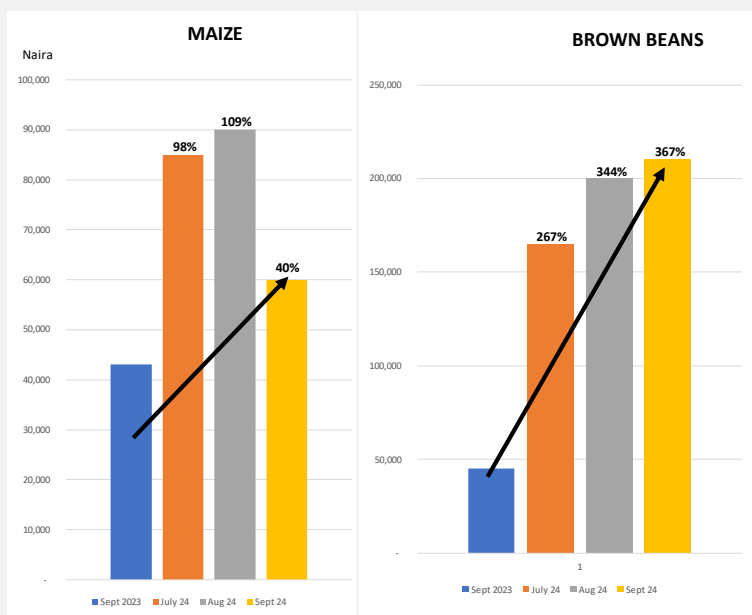
### SITUATION UPDATES

The main driver of food insecurity in Nigeria is the **continued conflict in the northeast and the escalating clashes in the northwest and north-central**, which disrupts livelihood activities, limits access to income-generating activities, drives population displacement and constrains sustainable food production. Inflation has skyrocketed and is not decreasing as expected with the start of the current harvest.

**The severe floods since July 2024** have increased displacement and worsened the challenges to food security. WFP Advanced Disaster Analysis & Mapping (ADAM) [reports](#) 1.9 million hectares of flooded areas, including 442,000 hectares of crops destroyed ahead of the harvest. The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) [reports](#) that over half a million people have been displaced by flooding in the northeast and northwest states. This is in addition to **over 3.6 million internally displaced people** in the [northeast](#) and [northwest](#) as of June 2024.

**Malnutrition rates** in northern Nigeria are exceeding lean season projections due to disease prevalence, high recurring displacements, and access constraints.

Price Trend Analysis of Maize and Brown Beans



## WFP Response

Beyond flood response, WFP is supporting lifesaving and life-changing solutions as part of the ongoing humanitarian crisis response. **WFP aims to reach over 1.8 million vulnerable people (IDPs, refugees, and host communities) with unconditional in-kind and e-voucher food assistance during the September lean season peak.** Using cash-based transfers, WFP assists 1.2 million people via e-vouchers in areas where markets are operational and accessible. In areas where markets are less functional, WFP provides food to 402,667 of the most vulnerable people.

In response to the floods in Borno, WFP delivers hot meals to **78,000 people to meet their daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal.** WFP will continue to complement Government efforts to reach 200,000 people. Plans are underway to provide cash and food assistance for flood recovery. WFP remains positioned to respond to emergency needs and to support recovery for people affected.

In Yobe, WFP is already providing **agricultural inputs for flood recession farming** to minimize the impact of cropland destruction.

In September, **WFP is providing top-ups of nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition for 164,670 pregnant and breastfeeding women as well as caregivers of children (aged 6 to 23 months).** WFP is also supporting the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for 168,129 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls across the northeast and northwest.

**WFP has prepositioned contingency food across 10 locations for 16,500 people arriving from hard-to-reach areas and experiencing recurring displacement due to the armed conflict.** Additional food has been prepositioned in Rann to cover food needs when the area becomes inaccessible due to the seasonal floods.

## Challenges

- WFP **net funding requirement to sustain operations through March 2025 is 214 million**, with a critical funding gap for emergency response activities and the UN common logistics, emergency telecommunications and air services. Pipeline breaks are anticipated to begin in November.
- Humanitarian access is further constrained by the floods, compounding the effects of persistent insecurity incidents and damages to main supply roads and bridges caused by seasonal rainfalls.
- Despite supply chain challenges to reach remote locations as a result of damages to roads and bridges, WFP is leveraging alternative routes and strategies including air transportation via UNHAS to ensure the delivery of food assistance to these areas.



## UN Humanitarian Air Services

In response to the flooding in the northeast, UNHAS has played a critical role in providing vital air transport services to deliver humanitarian aid to areas cut off by floodwaters.

UNHAS provides helicopters for **aerial assessments**, supporting the Borno State Government, UN and other agencies, and the local media in evaluating the flood impacts.

Through the assessments, UNHAS identified the priority needs and opened a landing zone in Muna area. UNHAS has since delivered 3.5 mt of life-saving humanitarian cargo to respond to urgent needs, serving as the only available means to deliver assistance when road access was impossible.

UNHAS also maintained the delivery of essential humanitarian cargo such as food, medical, and shelter supplies to Rann, Ngala, and Damasak, where road access remains challenging.

UNHAS also facilitated the Humanitarian Country Team flight to Maiduguri on September 15 to express their continued commitment to support Government efforts.



## Logistics Sector

The Logistics Sector assessed roads and bridges and provided the humanitarian community with updated information on accessibility to areas affected and information on alternative routes. The sector supported the government in coordinating special assessment and cargo delivery to Muna area, which was completely inaccessible by land in the days following the floods. The sector has deployed 10 Mobile storage units for partners responding to the flood emergency to store and provide the required health, food, nutrition, and protection interventions. The sector also held an online coordination meeting with partners to identify urgent needs and proffered solutions. The sector has since provided logistics partners with vendor information for critically needed supplies, including sources of boat hires to address access road challenges.



## Emergency Telecommunication

The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) supports partners with critical internet and security communications services to respond to the flood crisis effectively and efficiently. On September 13, ETS rapidly deployed the [CrisisNet kits](#) to support **WFP and partners** responding to the flood crisis in the field. With the ETS CrisisNet kits, humanitarian workers have since been connected amidst intermittent internet and network challenges during critical times.

## Contacts

**Country Director:** David Stevenson, [david.stevenson@wfp.org](mailto:david.stevenson@wfp.org)

**Partnerships & Communications:** Ancel Kats, [ancel.kats@wfp.org](mailto:ancel.kats@wfp.org)

**Food Security:** Tiruneh DEBENA, [tiruneh.debena@wfp.org](mailto:tiruneh.debena@wfp.org)

**Logistics Sector:** Muhsin Mufti, [muhsin.mufti@wfp.org](mailto:muhsin.mufti@wfp.org)

**ETS:** Patrick Midy, [patrick.midy@wfp.org](mailto:patrick.midy@wfp.org)

**UNHAS:** Dmytro Shportko, [dmytro.shportko@wfp.org](mailto:dmytro.shportko@wfp.org)

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