



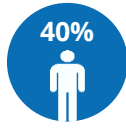
World Food Programme

WFP Nigeria Situation Report #78

March 2024



928,676 people assisted in
February 2024



As of 30th April 2024

Global Humanitarian Funding	Overall USD 926.5 million (HRP 2024)
	WFP 2024 USD 473 million (CSP 2023-2027)
WFP Net Funding Requirements Strategic Outcome 1 - 4 (April-September 2024)	165.1 million
Strategic Outcome 1 Unconditional resource transfers and malnutrition treatment programme	153 million
Strategic Outcome 2 Malnutrition prevention programme	0.0 million
Strategic Outcome 3 Livelihood and sustainable food systems	0.0 million
Strategic Outcome 4 Capacity strengthening and social protection	0.5 million
Strategic Outcome 5 Common services	14 million

Beneficiaries assisted in February 2024

Strategic outcome 1 - Activity 1 Unconditional resource transfers	836,216
In-kind food assistance	74,440
E-voucher	741,278
Integrated malnutrition prevention	20,498
Strategic outcome 1 - Activity 2 Malnutrition treatment	109,431
Strategic outcome 3 - Activity 4 Stunting prevention	3,527

*Beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 1 include 7,286 newly arrived IDPs.

Photo: WFP beneficiaries waiting to receive their food rations at WFP food distribution centre in Gwoza. By June, WFP will be scaling down food assistance to target only 750,000 vulnerable people.

Credit: ©WFP/Nigeria.

In Numbers

7.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance.
(HRP 2024 Overview)

31.7 million people food-insecure (IPC Phase 3 and 4), including **4.8 million** in the northeast.
(Cadre Harmonisé, March 2024)

3.38 million people internally displaced in the northeast, northwest, and northcentral states.
(Northeast- IDP and Returnee Atlas Round 46)
(Northcentral and Northwest IDP Atlas - March 2024)

2 states (Borno and Adamawa) supported with nutrition integrated food assistance.

Situation Update

The Cadre Harmonisé report published in March indicates a sharp rise in the scale of food insecurity in Nigeria. 31.7 million people are projected to face critical levels (IPC 3+) of hunger nationwide during the June-August 2024 lean season – the highest in the world.

The protracted violent conflict with non-state armed groups in the northeast coupled with the escalating violence by organized crime groups in the northwest continues to have detrimental effects on the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable. In Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, an estimated 3.9 million people are facing acute hunger, however the CH projects that increasing civilian targeted violence coupled with increasing rate of food inflation and below average levels of food production are likely to push about 1 million more people into acute hunger by June.

In Sokoto and Katsina states, the population facing IPC 3 or worse levels of hunger surged by 79 percent in Sokoto and 56 percent in Katsina year-on-year. In the most recent IPC malnutrition analysis, all the areas experiencing critical levels of malnutrition are in the northwest (specifically Sokoto and Katsina states) where GAM rates are 70 percent for children under 5 and 23 percent for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG).

In the northeast, 2.3 people are internally displaced and 1 million more are displaced in the northwest and northcentral states. Acute food insecurity is prevalent among these population as they face limited access to livelihoods, social protection, and food without humanitarian support.

In March, the validation of the joint implementation plan between the Borno State Ministry of Agriculture and WFP was completed – with the rollout planned for May. This joint planning is pivotal in fostering complementary and comprehensive approaches to sustainable solutions within the state.

WFP Launches the Second Round of Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) in Adamawa State

In March, WFP conducted stakeholder consultations in Adamawa state engaging government counterparts, community representatives and other humanitarian actors to identify context tailored resilience initiatives for the upcoming lean season. The seasonal livelihood programming is part of WFP's three-pronged approach (3PA) to addressing seasonal challenges and needs. The second round of the SLP was focused on identifying context appropriate initiatives for the lean season which are designed to complement and integrate with existing interventions to enhance resilience. As next steps, WFP will facilitate community based participatory planning sessions to operationalize the identified livelihood initiatives.

[Click here for more details on WFP's 3PA.](#)

WFP Response

In February, WFP prioritized available resources to deliver **USD 4.6 million** in cash-based transfers and **1.01 mt** of food to **836,216 people** including 7,286 newly arrived displaced people who received **emergency food assistance** in Borno and Yobe states.

In addition to the general food assistance, 14,842 children aged 6–23 months and 5,656 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) received additional support to complement their diets with nutritious food through **WFP's malnutrition prevention programme**.

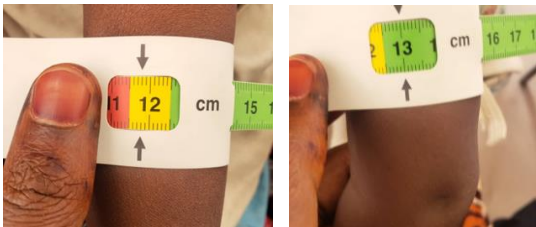
Under the initiative for the **treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)**, WFP also delivered specialised nutritious food to 109,431 children aged 6–59 months. WFP is also establishing partnerships to scale up the rice fortification project Kebbi and Kano states.

Humanitarian access continues to be hindered by roadblocks, attacks and ambushes rigged with improvised explosive devices along supply routes particularly in Borno state. These threats alongside the challenges in obtaining clearances for military escorts, led to the delayed delivery of food and nutrition assistance in remote areas. Despite these disruptions, WFP delivered 89 percent of the planned assistance for February.

Since January, WFP has been compelled by reduced funding to reprioritize food assistance for the most affected food insecure people in Borno and Yobe states. Without urgent funding, a further **scale-down** to deliver emergency food assistance to only 750,000 people in Borno state is planned.

Beginning in March, WFP will conduct an enhanced targeting exercise using a vulnerability-based targeting (VBT) approach that works with affected communities to identify their most vulnerable and food insecure members.

Voices from the field: support for a healthy tomorrow.



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WFP works with its partners to provide lifelines for affected vulnerable households as they navigate the challenges of humanitarian crises.

Aisha Modu, an internally displaced person in Borno state faced uncertainty about her son Mohammed's future after he became malnourished.

Grateful for the assistance and counselling provided by WFP-supported Community Nutrition Mobilizers and local health care facilities, Aisha was relieved when Mohammed recovered and was discharged from treatment.

"Our financial situation fluctuates; sometimes we manage to get money, but other times we struggle," Aisha says.

"When Mohammed fell ill, I was unsure if he would ever recover and thrive like other children his age. Thankfully, a Community Nutrition Mobilizer screened Mohammed and connected us with a treatment facility where we received the support and guidance Mohammed needed to recover."

Coordination and Partnerships

WFP works with 24 partners, including 19 cooperating partners (9 national and 10 international NGOs); three third-party monitors (eHealth System Africa, Fact Foundation and Jireh Doo Foundation); and three government agencies.

In 2024, WFP Nigeria received contributions from Canada, European Union, Japan, Sweden, United States, and private donors.

Food Security

- As co-lead for the Food Security Sector, WFP supported the Government and its partners to reach consensus on the domestic food needs via the Cadre Harmonisé analysis. According to the report over 999,000 people will face emergency levels of hunger nationwide; Borno (with 310,926 people), Katsina (188,577), and Sokoto (129,899) have the highest populations experiencing hunger at emergency levels. In March, the FSS also held a three-day workshop for its partners on the 2024 humanitarian needs overview and response plan which outlines the humanitarian needs and response strategy for the northeast in 2024. Additionally, the sector is collaborating with FAO in a regional workshop to plan for anticipatory actions against the rampant hunger during the coming lean season.

Logistics

- In March, the Logistics Sector managed common storage facilities operated by NGO partners including six facilities that provided warehousing for 888 mt of humanitarian cargo. In addition to common storage, the sector provided information management and coordination support such as for the coordination of cargo movement to remote locations. In collaboration with UNHAS, the sector consolidated 13 mt of light cargo for airlift to field sites. The sector also organises monthly coordination meeting for its partners. The March meeting had the participation of 23 organizations - up by 21 percent from the partners who engaged in the coordination meeting in February.

Emergency Telecommunications

- The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) ensured security and data connectivity for 1,210 users from 100 organizations in March. To uphold its commitment to provide dependable and secure connectivity, the ETS implemented several infrastructural and system enhancements such as the deployment of new code plugs in VHF radios to extend their reach and the rigorous testing of its newly installed firewalls. These efforts among others enabled the ETS to maintain connectivity despite the regional collapse of connectivity services within the month. Additionally, the ETS provided ICT helpdesk services to support the resolution of 91 tickets.

UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

- In March, UNHAS transported 2,486 passengers and 13.89 mt of air cargo. Responding to on-demand service requests, UNHAS conducted medical evacuation from Dambao to Maiduguri for two critical ill patients and provided air service support for the northeast Nigeria Ambassadors Group visit to Maiduguri. Beyond air service provision, UNHAS engaged with its users and operators in capacity strengthening sessions to enhance the safety, security, and efficiency of airfield operations. These include a safety session for airfield operators conducted in mid-March and a separate training session for newly appointed airfield focal points. UNHAS also streamlined its cargo policy across both wings and provided information sessions on the new policy to its users.

Contacts

Country Director: David Stevenson, david.stevenson@wfp.org

Partnerships & OIM: Maimouna N. maimouna.ndiaye@wfp.org

Food Security: Leslie Odongkara, leslie.odongkara@fao.org

Logistics Sector: Muhsin M. muhsin.mufti@wfp.org

ETS: Patrick Midy, patrick.midy@wfp.org

UNHAS: Conny Akerstrom, conny.akerstrom@wfp.org

For additional information, please visit www.wfp.org/nigeria