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**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria**  
**Standard Project Report 2016**

World Food Programme in Senegal, Republic of (SN)



**World Food Programme**

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## Regional Context

The Lake Chad Basin crisis is directly linked to Boko Haram insurgency, which has been the main driving factor of instability in North East Nigeria since 2009. Indiscriminate violence against civilians and asymmetric attacks targeting national security forces expanded to Cameroon, Chad and Niger in 2014; since then, the armed conflicts have affected an estimated 21 million people in the area. Today more than 3.6 million people including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees are displaced across the four countries, resulting in one of the fastest growing displacement crises in the region. Despite the fact that some IDPs and refugees have started to return home (an estimated 1 million people) the situation on the ground remains dire, with active hostilities between national security forces and Boko Haram in certain remote areas but also in recently re-captured towns.

Acute insecurity entailing protracted military operations and the setup of coercive security measures in affected rural and urban areas have severely impacted people's livelihoods, primarily agriculture, fishing, animal husbandry and cross border trade. This economic disruption has left millions in situations of acute food insecurity: across the four countries, 7.9 million people are food insecure of which 6.3 million are severely food insecure. Around 65,000 people in newly accessible areas in Nigeria's northeastern Borno and Yobe States are experiencing famine. In most of the conflict-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin, malnutrition rates have surpassed the emergency threshold. Throughout the region, around 568,000 severely acutely malnourished children could die if not urgently assisted [1]. The situation is dire and it is reported that many women, often desperate and hungry, can be victims of sexual abuse or resort to selling sex for food or protection [2].

The security context in affected areas has continued to hamper humanitarian access and delay humanitarian operations in parts of Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon.

In this volatile political and security context, WFP works alongside the governments of Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger, to provide an integrated regional response in adherence to international law and humanitarian principles to a constantly evolving situation. In parallel to meeting acute humanitarian needs in areas where field movements are severely restricted, the Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) aims also, where possible, to stimulate recovery in northeastern Nigeria and promote self-reliance in refugees and IDP population whose displacement is becoming protracted.

[1] OCHA, Lake Chad Basin: Crisis Overview (as of 1 November 2016).

[2] <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-aid-women-idUSKCN11X217>

# Project Objectives and Results

## Project Objectives

In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1, "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies", the Regional EMOP 200777 aims to address urgent food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable people and communities in conflict-affected areas and displacement sites of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

Specifically the Regional EMOP aims to:

- Ensure a response to food needs of crisis-affected populations through context-specific responses;
- Stabilise the nutrition situation of crisis-affected children through robust prevention programmes adapted to nutrition indicators of population groups; and
- Strengthen the operational knowledge and reinforce on the ground implementation capacities of Nigerian emergency management agencies.

The Regional EMOP allows WFP to ensure a consistent strategy with coherent objectives across the four countries in order to respond to the evolving situation marked by ever-growing population influxes, an emergency nutrition situation, and fluid population movements. As such, when the crisis began to encompass a growing number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host populations, a school meal component was introduced into the Regional EMOP in 2016, specifically in Chad and Niger thus adjusting activities towards recovery and integration. A lack of resources, however, resulted in the school meals component being supported by existing single country projects. In Cameroon, growing insecurity did not allow the resumption of the school meals activities that were implemented under the development project; North East Nigeria did not include the activities into the project for the same security reasons.

In 2016, moving towards a more harmonised regional approach, WFP targeted food assistance to 1.7 million of the population in the four countries – an equal proportion of men and women – of which 25 percent were children aged 6-59 months.



## Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

| Cost Category                    |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation  | 4,654,604          |
| Direct Support Costs             | 113,963,875        |
| Food and Related Costs           | 502,104,869        |
| Indirect Support Costs           | 54,795,341         |
| Cash & Voucher and Related Costs | 162,067,228        |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>837,585,916</b> |

## Project Activities

### Nigeria

Prior to the commencement of its direct food assistance, WFP based on the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA and SEMA), carried out capacity development activities with the overall objective of strengthening the technical cooperation in preparedness and response capacity. These activities continued throughout 2016. Some of the activities for capacity development that took place in 2016 included trainings on the principles of cash-based transfers (CBT), beneficiary registration, food supply chain, food basket composition, food security and vulnerability assessment, emergency food security assessment, data analysis, review of the National Food Reserve Department (NFRD), and data analysis.



WFP began food assistance in Nigeria in May 2016. Faced with various challenges while establishing WFP presence for the first time in Nigeria, food assistance was successfully provided to over 1 million beneficiaries in Nigeria through various modalities as appropriate to the situation.

Prior to provision of assistance, WFP employed a multi-tiered approach in targeting food-insecure displaced populations. Overall figures of populations in need were based on the *Cadre Harmonisé* Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and focused on people living in Phase 3 to 5. WFP drew upon the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) data collected from Borno and Yobe States, which provided targeting guidance for identifying food-insecure populations. In internally displaced persons (IDPs) settlements, WFP worked with local authorities, traditional authorities and community members to understand the food gap of the displaced populations. Based on the above, WFP targeted six Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Borno State (Bama, Gwoza, Jere, Maiduguri, Kaga and Konduga) and ten LGAs in Yobe State (Bade, Nguru, Bursari, Gedan, Gujba, Damaturu, Yunusari, Uysufari, Gulani and Jakusko).

WFP provided CBT in urban areas of Konduga, Maiduguri and Jere LGAs of Borno State, and in Nguru, Bade and Damaturu LGAs of Yobe State where markets were fully functioning. Households were provided with 23,550 Naira (approximately USD 74) per month. Prior to providing CBT, WFP conducted registrations of beneficiaries through its volunteers and in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

In areas where markets were not conducive for CBT, WFP conducted in-kind food distributions directly and through partners consisting of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and SuperCereal in newly accessible and remote and hard to reach locations.

In order to reach areas that were remote and had not received adequate or any food assistance, WFP jointly with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) through which people in such locations as Borno State were served with a comprehensive food, nutrition, water and sanitation, and other essential services. Teams flew in by helicopters or travelled by road when allowed to stay on ground for up to six days until registrations and food distributions were completed.

As its nutrition intervention in communities with high malnutrition rates, WFP implemented Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme, whereby all children aged 6-59 months in targeted communities were provided with a monthly ration of Plumpy'Sup. During distributions, WFP and partners conducted screening for acute malnutrition using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) after which WFP coordinated with partners to ensure children diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to the closest health facilities for specialised treatments. In addition, as part of an Integrated Nutrition Programme implemented in coordination with UNICEF, WFP provided CBT to households with children diagnosed with SAM.

From July to September 2016, during the planting season, WFP jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) carried out a Seed Protection Programme targeting a total of 8,000 IDP and returnee households that had access to land in Gujba, Gulani and Damaturu LGAs of Yobe State. Under this programme, the beneficiaries were provided with seeds for planting by FAO and WFP, to enable them to save the seeds, provided the households with food assistance through CBT initially, then through in-kind food distributions.

To the greatest extent possible, in targeted locations WFP combined nutrition assistance with household food assistance provided either through in-kind food distributions or CBT.

## **Cameroon**

The Regional EMOP addressed the critical food and nutrition needs of Nigerian refugees, IDPs and targeted vulnerable local populations, within areas of Cameroon's Far North region affected by the Boko Haram crisis.

Despite major insecurity and access challenges, WFP provided continuous food assistance to IDPs, vulnerable local populations and all Nigerian refugees in the Minawao camp, reaching 22 sites across the three Boko Haram affected areas in the Far North region. Furthermore, in mid-May, WFP introduced a CBT component in its food assistance programmes in areas with a high concentration of IDPs, and where markets were accessible and functioning or responsive to cash injection; 16,000 IDP beneficiaries were shifted from in-kind to cash assistance in May, and in September, 23,000 people had been reached, while 170,628 beneficiaries continued receiving in-kind food assistance. The CBT component started a couple of months later than planned and therefore the CBT value was slightly lower than planned.

The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects ensured food access during the lean season, while supporting livelihood rehabilitation of communities facing the compounding effects of the Boko Haram crisis, recurrent climatic shocks and food production deficits. The projects engaged communities in the rehabilitation of rural water supply infrastructures to increase food production and mitigate flooding risks in highly vulnerable areas.

Selection of vulnerable households amongst IDPs and local populations was based on a combination of vulnerability criteria and food security evaluations such as EFSA, while the refugees were assisted based on their refugee status. In a context of a continuously evolving situation with pendular population movements involving multiple displacement and returns, WFP continuously reassessed the situation and the assistance approach in order to reach those most in need, including newly displaced groups and the most vulnerable single households headed by women. In particular for the CBT, households led by women comprised 70 percent of targeted households. A budget revision was initiated in October to scale up assistance to an additional 20,000 newly identified IDPs in the Logone and Chari departments following an upsurge in insecurity and displacement.

In the framework of the Joint Action Plan for the Fight Against Malnutrition in Cameroon, WFP worked with the Government and UNICEF, to respond more efficiently to the high levels of malnutrition in the Far North region.

WFP rolled out a large-scale programme with an extended coverage to prevent acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months including children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and in children aged 24-59 months (with MAM or recovered from SAM) through a treatment of MAM programme. Preventive platforms were set up for the delivery of multiple services to complement the nutrition assistance – access to health care and immunisation, access to water and hygiene activities, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on infant and young child feeding practices, and social and behaviour change communication – in order to increase synergies and impact. During the first half of the year, the prevention programme was implemented in parallel with the treatment of MAM of children aged 6-59 months and undernourished pregnant and lactating women. During the second half of the year, WFP shifted its focus from treatment to large-scale prevention. As a result, the prevention programme was significantly scaled up from 10 to 98 health areas across the Far North region (increasing its reach from around 20,000 to more than 90,000 children) and served to accommodate MAM treatment and detection and referral of SAM children, while the MAM treatment programme was gradually phased out.

## **Chad**

During the first part of the year, in-kind assistance was provided to IDPs and refugees. Due to preparatory activities including market and feasibility study, information/communication on change of assistance modality and awareness campaign for local and regional authorities who were initially reluctant regarding cash transfers, the implementation of cash-based assistance started in July. IDPs were assisted through an immediate cash model, in partnership with a mobile service provider and agreed distributors while refugees started receiving assistance through e-vouchers in December. However, in-kind assistance continued in areas with limited access to markets, particularly in the northern areas.

A prevention of acute malnutrition programme integrated with the food assistance programme has been implemented for children aged 6-23 months (SuperCereal Plus and Plumpy'Doz) among IDP population.

Screening of malnutrition at distribution sites allowed close monitoring and the referral of children with SAM to health centres and mobile clinics for treatment. Children with MAM were covered by the targeted supplementary feeding under the Chad PRRO 200713 while UNICEF took care of cases of severe malnutrition.

Waiting to secure resources for the planned emergency school meals programme, hot meals provided to schoolchildren in crisis-affected areas were covered under the Chad Development Project 200288 pending transfer to the Regional EMOP. Launched in March 2016, the school meals programme reached 14,700 children in 86 schools with midday meals composed of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt for about 65 school days.

Because of the border closure with Nigeria and the consequent disruption of trade, the impacts of the humanitarian crisis spread beyond the Lake Chad region and reached neighbouring Kanem and Bahr El Gazal. Consequently WFP provided targeted lean season food assistance to the most vulnerable households in these regions.

Since mid-2016, WFP has initiated the provision of medium- and long-term durable solutions through FFA to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of displaced persons and host communities. The planning and project design built on consultative process using the three-pronged approach involved government technical services in the field and at central level, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies and communities. The identified projects will be implemented in 2017 under the PRRO 200713 as recovery and resilience strengthening activities in stable and accessible areas in Kaya and Fuli departments of the Lake region. Food assistance will be conditioned by the participation of targeted households in the creation or rehabilitation of assets for agricultural production, community infrastructure or training.

In partnership with IOM, WFP proceeded to a pilot biometric registration of IDPs in the Lake region, using SCOPE platform. SCOPE streamlines the distinct processes related to distributions, from registration to transfers, through a single platform that supports the diverse distribution mechanisms in place in the region, including cash, in-kind and vouchers. This added considerable value to WFP operations in the area. The registration exercise allowed WFP and IOM to jointly update the beneficiary database for each of WFP final distribution points in the Lake region.

## Niger

In the Diffa region, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to populations residing in and out of camps and conditional food assistance to populations residing in specific zones outside camps, targeting refugees, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations. Furthermore, prevention of malnutrition and school meals activities were carried out.

Recognising the varied composition of the mixed migration flows into the region, WFP used the Household Economy Analysis socio-economic targeting methodology, to ensure that beneficiaries were targeted based on vulnerability and not on status. Out-of-camp populations were included in this exercise, including IDPs, refugees, returnees and host populations. This ensured that the most vulnerable households (i.e. no able-bodied members and households headed by women) received assistance under the Regional EMOP.

In the Diffa region, WFP supported 23,558 refugees in the two refugee camps (Kablewa and Sayam Forage) through monthly general food distributions. Some 171,739 in need out of camps among displaced populations (refugees, returnee and IDPs) and vulnerable host communities were assisted through monthly general food distribution, cash transfer, and FFA activities implemented through food and cash transfers. The food security response was linked from the start to WFP's prevention of acute malnutrition programme in an effort to ensure that the most vulnerable children aged 6-23 months from targeted households in and out of camps received the nutrients and caloric intake needed to prevent an increase in malnutrition and mortality rate. Because of the increased pressure on food stocks and competition for resources in the region due to the continued influx of people in need, host communities were included in the regional strategy so that their most basic food needs were met.

FFA using food and cash transfers increased in 2016, as well as unconditional cash transfer programmes carried out in the Diffa region for populations residing outside the camps. Activities were carried out after long consultations between key actors due to the difficulties tied to the volatile context of the Diffa region. Sites for the implementation of activities were carefully chosen to ensure security. Although it is premature to fully identify tangible results, anecdotal evidence indicates an overall effective response, which is confirmed by the higher than planned number of beneficiaries served. In 2017, WFP aims to increase cash transfers and conditional asset creation activities to support self-reliance and resilience in the medium-term, based on an increasingly favourable security and market situation. Beneficiaries were also expected to gain skills to help them increase the productivity. The long-term objective is to reinforce beneficiaries' capacity to graduate from the training, to apply and disseminate their newly gained skills. WFP also plans to implement participatory planning tools such as seasonal livelihood programming (SLP), in alignment with actions carried out throughout the country.

In Niger, WFP assisted 14,518 children aged 6-23 months through the Prevention of MAM Programme with a daily ration of 200 g of SuperCereal Plus. The nutritional package included active screening for acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, referrals to health centres and key family practices sensitisation sessions.

Treatment of MAM in the Diffa region was carried out under the Niger PRRO 200583.

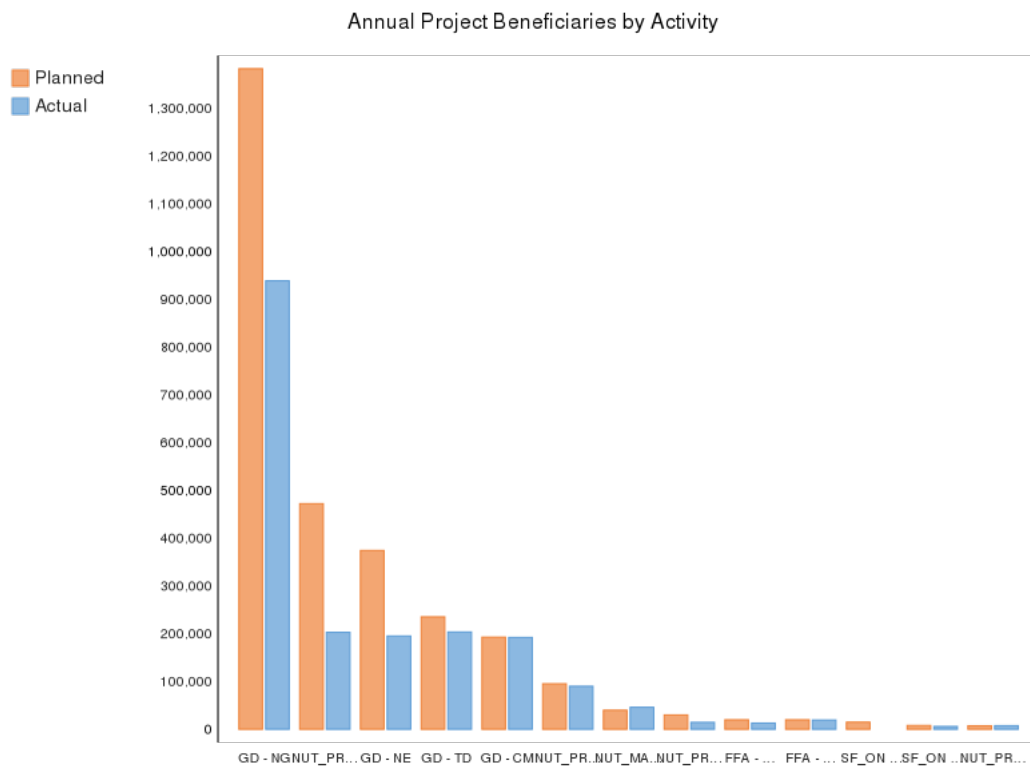
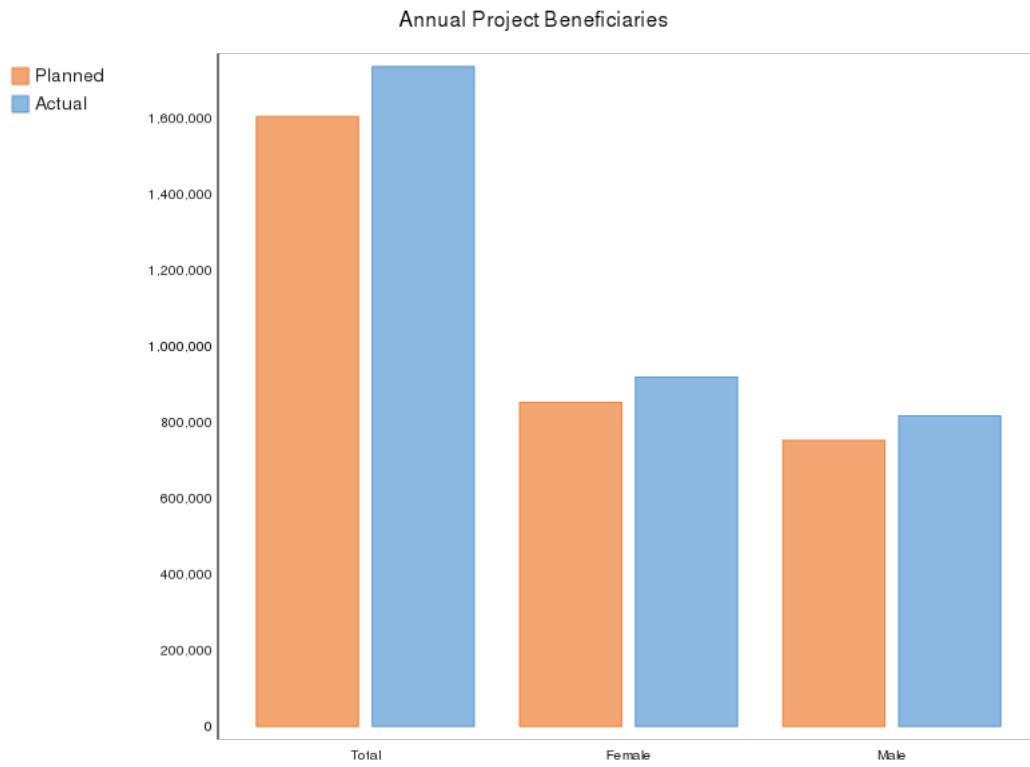
Increasing displacement of populations exacerbated the effects of the lean season in the Diffa area. WFP maintained the lean season part of the response under the Niger PRRO and continued to assist some 10,568 people in three communes of the Diffa region, which are not targeted by the Regional EMOP.

Additionally, in accordance with international commitments ratified by Niger with respect to the right of education of all children regardless of race, origin or gender, specific measures helped relocate schoolchildren to safer areas while ensuring acceptable conditions of life and learning.

In 2016, in line with the Government's priorities, WFP assisted schoolchildren through school meals activities in certain hard to reach areas of the region based on a coordinated plan with the Government to relocate children of refugees, and other displaced populations (including host families) of these locations, in order to guarantee their education. This strategy represents an important collaboration between the Government, UN agencies and other partners, aiming to counter school abandonment generated by insecurity in the region. It is an ongoing process and will be carried out throughout 2017.

The initial estimated number of beneficiaries for the school meals activities (8,000 children) was based on the Government's plan; the actual number of children in need at the targeted sites under the Regional EMOP was below this estimate (6,000).

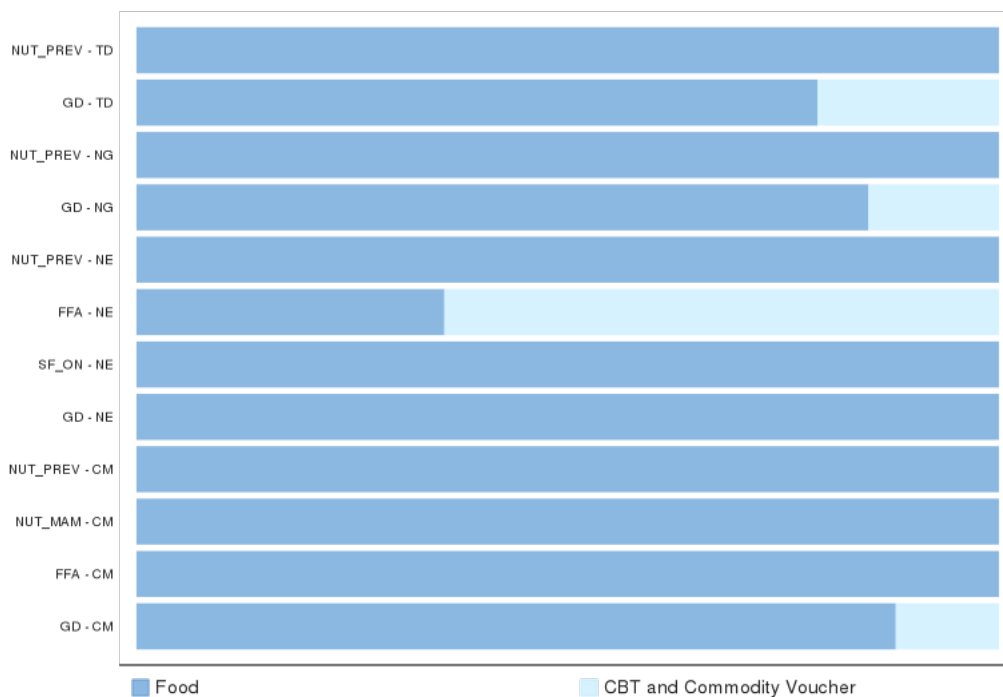
Finally, WFP is playing a key role in Niger, at a national and regional level, in coordinating food assistance among other key actors, mainly the "*Dispositif*" National Structure for the Prevention and Management of Disasters and Food Crises under the Prime Minister's Office (DNPGCCA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), NGOs and donors.





GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
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 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
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 GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



## Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity                     | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b> |                           |                          |                     |
| Beans                         | 6,004                     | 613                      | 10.2%               |
| Corn Soya Blend               | 5,664                     | 3,446                    | 60.8%               |
| Dried Fruits                  | -                         | 376                      | -                   |

| Commodity                       | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| High Energy Biscuits            | 10                        | 2                        | 14.7%               |
| Iodised Salt                    | 300                       | 291                      | 96.8%               |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                         | 316                      | -                   |
| Rice                            | 21,013                    | 17,829                   | 84.8%               |
| Split Peas                      | -                         | 3,871                    | -                   |
| Sugar                           | -                         | 121                      | -                   |
| Vegetable Oil                   | 2,146                     | 1,384                    | 64.5%               |
| Wheat Soya Blend                | -                         | 16                       | -                   |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                 | <b>35,138</b>             | <b>28,265</b>            | <b>80.4%</b>        |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>       |                           |                          |                     |
| Beans                           | 4,057                     | -                        | -                   |
| Canned Pulses                   | -                         | 3                        | -                   |
| Corn Soya Blend                 | 1,822                     | 301                      | 16.5%               |
| High Energy Biscuits            | -                         | 13                       | -                   |
| Iodised Salt                    | 202                       | 2                        | 1.2%                |
| Maize                           | 11,759                    | 1,249                    | 10.6%               |
| Olive Oil                       | -                         | 1                        | -                   |
| Peas                            | -                         | 1,024                    | -                   |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 18                        | 56                       | 309.9%              |
| Rice                            | -                         | 1,354                    | -                   |
| Sorghum/Millet                  | -                         | 5,846                    | -                   |
| Split Peas                      | -                         | 505                      | -                   |
| Vegetable Oil                   | 1,439                     | 827                      | 57.4%               |
| Wheat Soya Blend                | 180                       | -                        | -                   |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                 | <b>19,476</b>             | <b>11,180</b>            | <b>57.4%</b>        |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>      |                           |                          |                     |
| Beans                           | 7,923                     | 3,653                    | 46.1%               |
| Corn Soya Blend                 | 4,778                     | 2,996                    | 62.7%               |
| High Energy Biscuits            | 36                        | -                        | -                   |
| Iodised Salt                    | 321                       | 178                      | 55.3%               |
| Lentils                         | -                         | 0                        | -                   |
| Peas                            | -                         | 935                      | -                   |
| Rice                            | -                         | 2,535                    | -                   |
| Sorghum/Millet                  | 24,342                    | 12,827                   | 52.7%               |
| Split Peas                      | -                         | 650                      | -                   |

| Commodity                       | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Vegetable Oil                   | 2,308                     | 1,535                    | 66.5%               |
| Wheat                           | -                         | 0                        | -                   |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                 | <b>39,708</b>             | <b>25,309</b>            | <b>63.7%</b>        |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>    |                           |                          |                     |
| Beans                           | 4,294                     | 3,838                    | 89.4%               |
| Corn Soya Blend                 | 1,789                     | 1,173                    | 65.5%               |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 2,315                     | 1,500                    | 64.8%               |
| Rice                            | 11,449                    | 11,039                   | 96.4%               |
| Vegetable Oil                   | 1,252                     | 944                      | 75.4%               |
| <b>Subtotal</b>                 | <b>21,100</b>             | <b>18,494</b>            | <b>87.6%</b>        |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>115,422</b>            | <b>83,248</b>            | <b>72.1%</b>        |

## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

| Modality                      | Planned (USD)     | Actual (USD)      | % Actual v. Planned |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b> |                   |                   |                     |
| Cash                          | 3,479,080         | 2,545,610         | 73.2%               |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>     |                   |                   |                     |
| Cash                          | 8,417,813         | 789,768           | 9.4%                |
| Value Voucher                 | -                 | 463,263           | -                   |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>    |                   |                   |                     |
| Cash                          | 4,169,808         | 2,166,861         | 52.0%               |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>  |                   |                   |                     |
| Cash                          | 31,464,780        | 7,332,000         | 23.3%               |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>47,531,480</b> | <b>13,297,502</b> | <b>28.0%</b>        |

## Operational Partnerships

As part of the harmonisation of the regional approach, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP colleagues in nutrition, emergencies and management from each country affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis, met in Dakar in November 2016, to discuss a reinforced Joint Plan for Nutrition. With a focus on improved collaboration for better outcomes, the Joint Plan, which will be finalised in 2017, aims to ensure a rapid scale-up of operations to better meet the need and to improve the quality of intervention in each country. It focuses specifically on the following components: i) reinforcing alignment and joint leadership, ii) strengthening a community-based multi-sectoral prevention approach, iii) co-targeting of actions, iv) reinforcing data collection for monitoring needs, and v) ensuring capacity development and standards setting.

Still in its early stage, the Joint Plan will involve the main nutrition actors in each country, including local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) represented under the Nutrition Cluster umbrella, to ensure coordinated delivery of high impact interventions.

## **Nigeria**

WFP's approach when responding to an emergency is to primarily support the government in delivering the response. Since the beginning of its food assistance operation in North East Nigeria in May 2016, WFP has worked closely with both the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA and SEMA) to strengthen their emergency response capacity as well as to provide assistance to displaced populations in Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe States. Examples of the ways in which WFP invested in and built upon the existing capacity of NEMA and SEMA include: coordination on WFP's response, training of national volunteers to assist food-insecure population with food assistance, warehouse management and storage of humanitarian assistance, beneficiary registration and distribution of food assistance using a protection lens, joint monitoring missions, coordination of inter-sectoral convoy requirements, food security assessments and response analysis, and development of national guidelines on the provision of nutrition assistance to acutely malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.

In the internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps and settlements in Borno and Yobe States, WFP worked with local authorities, traditional authorities and community members to understand the food gap of the displaced populations. WFP conducted beneficiary registrations in partnership with local and traditional authorities before initiating food assistance through the various modalities.

In the initial stages of its operation, WFP could not engage in partnerships with NGOs due to limited presence of humanitarian partners on the ground particularly in inaccessible areas in both Borno and Yobe States. As more actors began to operate and expand their programmes, WFP widely called for partnerships to enable its efficient scale-up. Consultation meetings were organized involving all actors operational on the ground in Borno and Yobe States, after which expressions of interests were submitted to WFP for review. After extensive review process and assessment of their capacities, WFP in October 2016, signed field-level agreements to implement food distributions and its Acute Malnutrition Prevention Programme with a total of five international and national NGOs. These partners are, International Medical Corps, *Action contre la Faim* (ACF, Action Against Hunger), Danish Refugee Council, INTERSOS and Social Welfare Network Initiative. WFP also entered into a Transfer Agreement with *Médecins sans frontières* (MSF, Doctors without Borders) for distribution of food on behalf of WFP. WFP regularly organized capacity development trainings on food distribution and food handling, provided on the job training, and organized gradual hand-over of the distribution sites.

WFP has also worked alongside other international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the United Nations (UN) agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNICEF, Office of the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organization for Migration (IOM). WFP is forging more partnerships to match the ever increasing scale-up demand of operational footprint.

For implementing its cash transfers, WFP used the services of a telecommunications company and a bank as a financial service provider where the funds that were credited to beneficiaries via mobile money were kept.

In addition to working with cooperating partners to promote the interlinking of sectoral assistance, WFP and UNICEF jointly implemented an integrated nutrition programme to support families with severely malnourished children with cash intervention in Borno State. WFP and UNICEF also joined hands in providing a comprehensive package of food, specialised nutritious foods (SNFs), health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and children protection services to beneficiaries.

## **Cameroon**

WFP's response added to a coherent multi-sector response package, implemented by partner UN and NGO agencies to address the magnitude of needs of the people affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis. Food and nutrition activities were coordinated in collaboration with local and regional government structures and through the main UN and NGO actors operating in the region to ensure the most effective response to the crisis. WFP coordinated its response with the main food assistance actors operating in the region to ensure the agencies respective actions delivered the most effective humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable population affected by the Boko Haram crisis. WFP and ICRC agreed on a common strategy of assisting IDPs and account for the growing needs, particularly in the Logone and Chari division. In a context of a limited partner coverage, WFP relied on a few NGOs such as Public Concern, IEDA Relief, Plan International, CODAS CARITAS and SAHELI – a local NGO, to ensure implementation of activities. The strong collaboration with these NGOs was critical for reaching remote areas in the Far North region, due to their experience and strong field presence, and well informed on the specific needs and contexts of local communities.

Food assistance activities to the refugees were carried out through a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and the NGO Public Concern, while assistance to IDPs and local populations were conducted in cooperation with NGOs such as IEDA Relief for in-kind food transfers and Plan International for cash-based transfers (CBT). Food

assistance for assets (FFA) activities were implemented in partnership with Public Concern, CODAS CARITAS and SAHELI. Nutrition interventions were implemented jointly with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs such as International Medical Corps, Plan Cameroon, IEDA Relief and CODAS CARITAS. WFP and UNICEF worked towards a joint nutrition response plan to scale up the delivery of a comprehensive package of essential health and nutrition services, with the objective of preventing and reducing the prevalence of maternal and child undernutrition and associated levels of mortality.

With a view to providing a better response to recurrent and increasingly frequent food and nutrition crises, WFP worked with partners to develop the capacity of communities and local government structures to take charge of efforts to prevent malnutrition, providing combined trainings and support packages to the heads of Health Districts, Health Areas, Health Centre staff and community health workers.

In collaboration with the Government, and UN and NGO partners, WFP carried out a wide range of different food security analysis and assessments to determine the magnitude of the food needs and other vulnerabilities in the region. WFP also provided technical assistance and support to establish the first Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) to feed into the government's future early warning system.

### **Chad**

WFP has been among the first key actors to assist IDPs in the Lake Chad Basin region. Food assistance was initiated in 2015, when humanitarian presence was limited. WFP was able to progressively establish partnerships and extend its operational coverage throughout the Lake region, including remote areas. Through a call for proposals for partnership and a review by the Cooperating Partner Committee, partners meeting eligibility and capacity criteria with a justified and cost-effective proposal, are selected and field-level agreements are signed.

During the first months of 2016, WFP staff directly implemented food distributions, particularly in the northern area of the Lake (Liwa, Daboua, Ngouboua). Meanwhile, WFP partnered with national NGO *Secours Catholique Développement* (SECADEV) and the Chadian Red Cross for the distribution of food assistance in the Mamdi and Kaya departments including the refugee camp of Dar Es Salam.

Since May 2016, the number of NGOs, including international NGOs intervening in the region has considerably increased. As a consequence, WFP has had the opportunity to develop additional partnerships and to increase the volume of its assistance through agreements with the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) for the axis Liwa-Daboua, and *Action Humanitaire pour le Développement* (ACHUDE) in Ngouboua, where WFP had been implementing direct distributions.

With the introduction of CBT from July 2016, in the district of Bol then Bagasola where markets are stable, additional partnership agreements were concluded with the NGOs such as IHDL and SECADEV, and Mobile Operator Company to implement e-vouchers and cash transfers. WFP consulted with local wholesalers and retail traders to ensure availability of food stocks and their adequacy to meet increased demand.

When serious incidents involving Boko Haram insurgents restricted the presence of NGOs and UN Agencies, WFP partnered with the Regional Delegation for Social Action to continue providing assistance for 8,000 IDPs and 800 refugees within the area of Kaiga-Kindjiria and Mboma. First, WFP trained personnel from the Regional Delegation for Social Action on how to carry out food distribution and then delivered food commodities.

As a member of the 'technical and financial partnership for education', WFP worked together with other UN agencies, partners as well as the Government towards providing an essential package in WFP-supported schools. UNICEF provided school kits to beneficiaries of assisted schools while the World Health Organization (WHO) facilitated the provision of deworming tablets to school children, while the Government guaranteed teachers.

### **Niger**

In Niamey and Diffa, the Government along with the DNPGCCA otherwise known as the *Dispositif* (composed of the Food Crisis Cell, Early Warning System and Humanitarian Coordination Cell – although the third was dissolved by the Government on 8 December 2016), the ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture, UN agencies, ICRC, NGOs and donors, all contributed to the effective implementation of activities under the Regional EMOP.

In addition, a Ministry for Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management was established in 2016 with the main objective to determine Niger's national policy on actions of humanitarian response and operationalisation of disaster management, working actively with the DNPGCCA.

A national food security cluster, led by the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and the *Dispositif*, with the support of WFP and FAO, and the regional food security working group with participation of government counterparts, national and international NGOs, and UN agencies, met regularly to ensure proper coordination



between actors, and optimal usage of scarce resources. WFP supported the mapping exercise of all planned interventions, mediating between actors where needed, to optimise efficiency of resources and to avoid duplication in assistance programmes. Furthermore, WFP distributed a monthly bulletin to update the humanitarian community on food security activities and geographical coverage by implementing actors.

WFP joined forces with ICRC to reach the most affected populations in remote and insecure areas. WFP also provided nutritious supplements and distributions were organized through ICRC to areas where access was not possible for WFP and other partners (Communes of Bosso and Toumour). Regarding the school meals component, WFP participated in the education cluster working group led by UNICEF and coordinated and collaborated with other partners as well as the Government. UNICEF's support, including the construction of facilities and latrines and sensitisation on risk prevention, complemented WFP efforts to improve education in the targeted zones. Several partnerships were developed in Diffa with national and international NGOs in order to deliver food and cash to the most affected populations. In 2016, the Danish Refugee Council, specialised in emergency interventions, became WFP's sixth cooperating partner in the Diffa region, further reinforcing WFP's already existing partnerships for out of camp assistance, namely NGOs like Karkara, VND NUR, Care International, ACTED and Samaritan Purse. For FFA activities, WFP collaborated with the national NGO Karkara and international NGO Care International. An addendum to the agreement with Karkara was also reached for unconditional food distributions in the Sayam Forage and Kablewa camp in coordination with UNHCR. Continuous capacity development and practical support to partners were provided through training and implementation of the activities, particularly with regards to data analysis, monitoring and evaluation, vulnerability assessment mapping, protection and coordination to ensure efficient ways of operating in a very challenging context. In coordination with partners, the goal for 2017 is to increment FFA activities based on evaluations of favourable market conditions.

## Performance Monitoring

In a region where access to population is a major issue, remote monitoring campaigns through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) were conducted in the four countries in order to retrieve specific information such as food security, coping strategies and community assessments on distributions.

### **Nigeria**

WFP monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy for Nigeria was multi-faceted with a focus on operational delivery of outputs, programme outcomes and impact metrics. WFP has in place a total of six core M&E staff based in Maiduguri and Damaturu offices. Field monitoring activities are supported by trained field monitors and volunteers. Monitoring data collection exercises were categorised to address activity implementation monitoring, distribution monitoring, food basket monitoring, warehouse monitoring and post-distribution monitoring (PDM). Using helicopters, rapid monitoring missions were also conducted in newly liberated areas with limited access and experiencing security constraints.

In conducting its various surveys and routine monitoring activities, WFP was faced with various challenges such as access constraints limiting presence on the ground to only few Local Government Areas (LGAs), and connectivity problems in the case of mobile PDM in both Borno and Yobe States.

The on-site monitoring was conducted on a monthly basis with a coverage that ensured that every quarter each programme site was visited at least once. Spot checks were conducted to verify both the quality and quantity of activity outputs and the proper use of beneficiary lists for attendance. Activity sites were inspected to ensure safety, cleanliness, availability of other services like water supply and proximity to beneficiary households.

Distribution monitoring to determine if food distribution and cash transfers were timely and orderly, was conducted through direct observation and beneficiary contact monitoring, during the actual distribution of food and disbursements of cash. Distribution sites were also inspected to ensure safety, cleanliness, availability of service and proximity to beneficiary households. Integral to this process was food basket monitoring, which entailed selection of a random number of beneficiaries at a distribution site to assess whether the entitlement provided was as planned.

Process and outcome PDM surveys were conducted on a monthly and quarterly basis respectively at household level, through remote telephone interviews, beneficiary contact monitoring, group discussions and key informant interviews. Data including beneficiary perceptions, preferences, cross-cutting indicators on gender, protection and accountability to affected populations, were collected through this process.

Outcome PDM was employed as a primary means for WFP to collect outcome data for food security and livelihoods as well as gender, protection and accountability to affected populations. Process monitoring was conducted seven

times within the year from April 2016 when WFP became fully operational in Nigeria while outcome monitoring was done twice, in July and November. Process data were collected through beneficiary contact monitoring to ascertain the quantity, value, use, acceptability and quality of assistance provided by WFP.

To further improve coverage, WFP is in the processes of engaging Third Party Monitors (TPMs) to reach the newly liberated areas. These TPMs will be trained as if they were WFP monitors and receive oversight from WFP.

WFP's overall monitoring tool was upgraded whereby all surveys, both process and outcome, were conducted using electronic forms with geocoding abilities, which were synched and analysed.

### **Cameroon**

Despite insecurity and access challenges, WFP ensured regular monitoring throughout the year in 22 sites across the three Boko Haram affected areas in the Far North region. Major efforts have been taken to strengthen the M&E system, including deploying additional monitoring staff in the country office as well as in the sub- and field offices, and the introduction of new technology using mobile devices to improve data collection process. WFP ensured the presence of women monitors in the field to promote gender parity and to create a conducive environment for women beneficiaries to express themselves and to better assist their needs. Further efforts will be taken to ensure a more equal gender participation among the field staff, including partner staff.

The use of new technology and the roll-out of Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) in the country office, facilitated data collection procedures, as well as the storage, aggregation and dissemination of beneficiary data. PDM exercises, carried out on a regular basis throughout the year, allowed WFP to measure the effectiveness and impact of food assistance and follow up on performance indicators. The quality of monitoring procedures is continuously strengthened through reinforcement of cooperating partners' monitoring capacity, and training in food security and nutrition monitoring and vulnerability analysis of government counterparts.

### **Chad**

The performance monitoring of WFP operations in Chad is built in line with the corporate monitoring strategy and implemented along the projects' result chain and M&E plan which were designed in line with the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2014–2017.

The WFP monitoring system focusing on output, process and outcome indicators is performance-based, including the comparison of actual against planned, pre-established baseline and target values for outcome indicators as reflected in the project logframe.

Tracking of outputs is managed through a country office database that can be accessed remotely from the field. Partners' reports on distributions and other activities implementation progress are submitted monthly, then verified, validated and uploaded onto the database by sub-office M&E focal points. To assess the quality and timeliness of distributions and technical support, and to cross-check the accuracy of partners' reports, WFP and cooperating partners' field monitors conducted monthly monitoring visits on randomly selected distribution sites. Data collection tools (questionnaire and checklist) comprise a module capturing beneficiary's perception on the targeting and distribution processes. The joint field visits allowed capacity strengthening of cooperating partner's staff, initiating concerted actions to address identified weaknesses and formulating recommendations for operational decision-making. With the scaling-up of cash-based transfers (CBT), WFP and cooperating partners strengthened market and price monitoring in the area.

Outcome data were collected through PDM. Under the supervision of WFP, trained enumerators collected data using smartphones/tablets to improve timeliness and quality of data collection. For each round, a household questionnaire was administered to a representative sample of beneficiary households, and complemented by focus groups discussions within the community and with key informants. For the remote areas of Liwa and Daboua with limited access, a third party monitoring agreement was established with a non-governmental organization (NGO) to implement monitoring activities in the region. The arrangement enhanced the frequency and coverage of the operational monitoring and PDM.

### **Niger**

In spite of a volatile security situation in the Diffa region, security measures such as military escorts allowed WFP and partners to carry out monitoring exercises as planned. During distributions, including areas of high insecurity, distribution monitoring, food basket monitoring and PDM were conducted.

PDM surveys focused on seasonal activities. The objective was to monitor the implementation of activities starting from a baseline. It was then possible to assess reached objectives, to correct implementation strategies and to

retain lessons learned, allowing WFP and partners to review the design of current activities when relevant and to increase efficiency and efficacy.

In parallel to PDM surveys, with a view to continuously improving WFP assistance, distribution monitoring surveys were introduced in the Diffa region in 2015. They were carried out at distributions during and after the lean season. The key objective was to determine whether distributions of food and cash conducted by partners were timely, orderly and compliant with standards set out in the operational plan.

These surveys enabled timely corrections and improvements in the implementation of activities. In line with the recommendations of the 2016 external evaluation, the country office conducted surveys at different moments in the year and provided updated information throughout the various phases of the response.

Furthermore, remote monitoring campaigns through mVAM were also conducted in the region, where access to populations is an issue. The objective was to retrieve information on specific topics such as population movement, food security, coping strategies and community assessments on distributions. Women's participation in mVAM is ensured by using at least one woman operator and by sensitising head of households to encourage women's participation in the surveys.

Finally, WFP started the setup of a new accountability mechanism, through an Interactive Vocal Response (IVR) system, which would monitor beneficiaries' feedback and work as a complaint mechanism.

These new systems allowed data collection on specific indicators in the logical framework and the feeding of information for strategic discussions at coordination meetings.

## Results/Outcomes

### **Nigeria**

WFP was able to efficiently scale up surpassing its target of 724,000 and reaching 1 million beneficiaries by the end of December 2016. This was possible through the healthy and flexible resourcing received from donors which enabled WFP to utilise funds as per the priority requirements and to provide timely assistance and mitigate gaps in assistance. The achievements in reaching more beneficiaries in more areas is also attributed to the formation of partnerships particularly under its prevention of acute malnutrition and food distribution activities. However, in the initial months of its operation, WFP had faced challenges in fast tracking its assistance. Under its food distribution and nutrition assistance, challenges were mainly due to access and security, while under its cash-based transfer (CBT) challenges were related to delays in beneficiary registrations and limited liquidity capacity of its service provider.

The November to December 2016 outcome post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in Borno and Yobe States showed stability and improvement in households' dietary diversity score (DDS) and food consumption score (FCS).

As at the end of December 2016, the overall FCS showed a 36.4 percent reduction in households with poor food consumption compared to the results of the outcome PDM conducted in June 2016. The FCS measures dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed.

Between August and December 2016, the DDS remained relatively stable among WFP-assisted households. The DDS measuring the number and quality of the different food groups consumed showed that households consumed four food groups comprising of vegetables, cereals, pulses and vegetable oil.

However, the coping strategy index (CSI) remained high for most of WFP-assisted households in Borno and Yobe States indicating engagement in either more frequent or extreme coping strategies. The CSI was higher in Borno State (18.4) compared to Yobe State (15.6). To gain better understanding on the longer-term household coping capacities by analysing the behaviours of households on their assets and incomes to adapt to recent crisis (such as selling productive assets), a livelihoods-based CSI analysis was conducted. The results indicated that 85 percent of households in Borno and Yobe States are engaging in negative livelihood coping strategies. The study also showed that 83.9 percent of the households receiving WFP assistance spend more than 75 percent of their income on food leaving them extremely vulnerable to price volatility.

Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), an indicator used in health and nutrition surveys to identify the proportion of children (aged 6-24 months) who consumed a minimum acceptable diet (outside of the consumption of breast milk), revealed that 40.7 percent of the children aged 6-23 months were meeting the minimum acceptable diet. This indicator still falls below the WFP target of 70 percent; low performance is attributed to the deteriorating economic conditions since June 2016, lack of income sources, increasing food prices resulting in limited access to food by households and low percentage of minimum meal frequency by children aged 6-23 months. Accessibility challenges resulting into limited monitoring coverage; coupled with data gaps could not permit the collection and calculation of

the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention coverage indicator. Arrangements are underway to track this indicator in 2017.

During the year, as part of the capacity development activities carried out by WFP for the National and State Emergency Management Agencies (NEMA and SEMA), a total of twenty NEMA and SEMA staff were attached to WFP and received on-the-job training for several months by participating in all food assistance activities such as targeting, registrations, distributions, monitoring and warehouse management. Afterwards the staff returned to their respective organizations and carried out similar functions for the Government response. In particular, a special request was made to WFP to assist SEMA in replicating registration practices in their operational areas, after which training was provided to them by WFP technical staff. SEMA using equipment loaned from WFP conducted their own registrations in few of the camps.

## **Cameroon**

Amid ongoing violence and a precarious food security situation, particularly during the extended lean period, WFP food assistance proved critical in ensuring food availability to the most vulnerable households while mitigating the effects of negative coping strategies. This was confirmed by WFP monitoring results indicating an increase of 32 percent from June to September in the proportion of targeted households with an acceptable food consumption. However, the proportion of households in the poor food consumption category remained above the accepted threshold.

Beneficiaries reported high level of satisfaction with CBT, which allowed them a more diversified food basket than with in-kind food assistance. WFP monitoring results indicated that food consumption levels of CBT beneficiaries were considerably higher than those receiving in-kind food, thus confirming the effectiveness of CBT at ensuring dietary diversity.

Through the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) projects, WFP ensured access to food during the lean season, which contributed to mitigating food insecurity, while encouraging livelihood opportunities for the population participating in community vegetable gardening, rice cultivation and fish farming projects. The FFA projects included the construction of 10 irrigation channels (each 400 m long), the construction and rehabilitation of 230 diversion bays and the cleaning of 13 channels. Fifty-five (55) percent of participants were women. Women were engaged in market gardening, rice cultivation and fish farming projects and lighter construction work adapted to their capacity. This was an opportunity for them to develop new skills and create new assets for their communities and increase income for their families.

WFP's robust malnutrition interventions along with partner complementary interventions generated positive results stabilising malnutrition in the 34 health areas under regular coverage during the first half of the year. Screening results showed a reduction in malnutrition prevalence from 4.33 percent in February to 1.63 percent in June. In the second half of the year, WFP extended coverage of the prevention programme to new areas where high levels of malnutrition had been reported, enabling an early detection and referral of newly identified malnourished children, while assisting families to safeguard the health and nutritional status of their children. The MAM Treatment programmes performance indicators reported positive results and indicators remained within the SPHERE standards.

The 2016 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicated a general reduction of MAM prevalence rates in the Far North, from 11.7 percent in 2015 to 8.7 percent in 2016.

WFP was grateful for the generous donor support received, which allowed an efficient response to the crisis. WFP response was adapted to the level of funding received, though the country office had ability to scale up operations further. Additional donor contributions received in the second half of the year, enabled WFP to scale up much needed humanitarian assistance to an additional 20,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). WFP advance financing mechanism and immediate response account played a critical role in securing resources at an early stage, before donor pledges were confirmed, enabling WFP to swiftly procure food commodities through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Douala, which contributed to reducing lead time and mitigate funding shortfalls.

## **Chad**

In 2016, most of the populations affected by the Nigeria crisis in the Lake Chad Basin were assisted through various activities. WFP general food distribution (in-kind and CBT) reached 6,200 Nigerian refugees and 95,000 IDPs in the Lake region, as well as 66,000 food-insecure population in Lake and Bahr El Gazar regions of Chad. Refugees and IDPs received monthly food assistance throughout the year. About 15,000 schoolchildren in crisis-affected areas, received midday hot meals under the Development Project 200288. Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme for



children aged 6-23 months was systematically coupled with general food distribution for IDPs and lean season response. This integrated approach allowed to stop intra-house sharing of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs), meant for acute malnutrition prevention. Regular screening and referral of malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women to health facilities for MAM treatment was covered under the PRRO 200713. Beneficiary contact monitoring carried out in August indicated that, over 75 percent of beneficiary households of the Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme received nutrition messages and culinary demonstration. The scaling up of CBT in the area calls for strengthening market and price monitoring; no significant market disruptions were noted as a result of these interventions. WFP provided training and on-site technical support in operation management (beneficiary registration in SCOPE, CBT, Prevention of Acute Malnutrition implementation) to 140 staff from five non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

In 2016, WFP increased the frequency of PDM for general food distributions (in-kind and cash) for affected population in the Lake region. The April 2016 findings showed that 58 percent of IDP households had an acceptable FCS, 23 percent were with borderline FCS and 19 percent with poor FCS. Using the findings of the April 2016 PDM as base value, the results of the follow up PDM conducted in August 2016 revealed an improvement of food security indicators among beneficiary households. Globally, more households with borderline and poor FCS moved to acceptable FCS. The proportion of household with poor FCS was reduced by 74 percent while DDS improved by 3 points from 1.34 to 4.1. The improvement can be attributed to increased access to remote areas and regular food assistance to IDPs.

Although the coverage rate of MAM prevention programme exceeds the 70 percent target (reaching 85 percent), only 53 percent of children aged 6-23 months were part of at least two out of three distributions, which was well below the 66 percent target. As the prevention is systematically coupled with general food distributions, the low achievement in participation rate can be explained by the inability of the operational teams to reach all IDP sites on a monthly basis, particularly in the areas with limited access in the departments of Fuli and Kaya.

Even though treatment of MAM was not part of the Regional EMOP for Chad, needs were addressed under the PRRO 200713. About 15,500 children aged 6-59 months and 4,400 pregnant and lactating women received SNFs during the treatment period. The performance indicators of the programme remained within the corporate targets range in line with SPHERE standards. The recovery rates stood at 90 percent, default rates at 10 percent and non-response rates at 1 percent over this reporting period, while mortality rates were close to zero.

Pending the effective resource mobilisation of the emergency school meals for the crisis-affected Lake region under the EMOP 200777, 14,700 school boys and girls in IDPs and host communities received midday hot meals composed of cereal, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Launched in March 2016, the programme covered under the DEV 200288 reached 86 schools for 65 days during the school-year 2015/16.

Supported by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the Government's Food Security and Early Warning Information System (SISSAP) conducted in April 2016 an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) for the Sahelian belt. The findings were used as baseline for measuring distribution, and monitoring the food security outcome of households that benefited from the lean-season food assistance. The results of PDM for the seasonal response reported improvements of food security indicators for targeted households. The proportion of households with poor FCS standing at 5 percent recorded a reduction of 64 percent compared to March 2016 EFSA findings. The improvement could be attributed to a timely implementation at the critical period of the lean season when the households faced critical food shortage. The trend analysis of CSI values showed a slight reduction of two points. This translated into a reduced use of the negative coping strategies of beneficiary households during the period of assistance.

Resourcing levels were relatively good for WFP Chad's component of the operation and can be explained by the high visibility of this crisis on the international scene. Significant contributions received from a large number of donors, including multilateral donors and flexible un-earmarked contributions, allowed WFP to meet urgent needs and enabled a scale up from 50,000 people assisted at the beginning of 2016 to 130,000 displaced persons when new sites became accessible. Nonetheless the funding received did not cover the entirety of the needs but only around 78 percent.

## **Niger**

In the Diffa region, surveys were first carried out at the beginning of the lean season in June/July, and at the end of the lean season in November/December. In 2016, WFP added two more surveys, one in March and one in August in order to get a better picture of trends of nutrition and food security indicators in a particularly volatile and fast changing region.

WFP contributed efforts to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months through the prevention of MAM programme combined with community based activities: key family practices awareness



sessions, and screening and referrals to health centres. In 2016, WFP improved results compared to 2015, reaching beyond the target coverage rate. This goal was attained also as a result of the efforts made to include more eligible children in the programme through increased follow-up missions by WFP and cooperating partners. Although coverage was good, an evaluation of beneficiary participation was also carried out during three distributions, highlighting a drop in participation of children aged 6-23 months compared to 2015. Even though participation diminished, the target level of at least 66 percent was still attained. The drop in participation can be attributed to the access difficulties to certain distribution sites in the Diffa region along with the fact that mothers were not obliged to bring their children to distributions in order to receive rations.

Based on the findings of evaluations carried out in the Diffa area, households' FCS remained stable. The indicator showed very little variation compared to 2015. The survey results also showed that more than 80 percent of households had a limited or acceptable FCS, which is on target. This may be attributed to the fact that WFP was able to continue providing regular assistance to refugees, IDPs and host population in a particularly challenging context. On the other hand, households' DDS were below target. Indeed, only 52 percent of households had a medium or high dietary diversity. Compared to the results of the September 2015 PDM surveys, the average or high dietary diversity decreased considerably. More analysis is needed to understand the root causes. Additionally, findings revealed that only 13 percent of respondents had adopted at least one negative coping mechanism during the 7 days prior to the survey, negative coping mechanisms were mostly used among households of the host population. This is further explained by Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), a composite indicator that provides information on the dynamics of household food security. It results from three dimensions: FCS, food expenditure and the use of coping mechanisms. The survey results showed that overall, only two percent of households are food secure, eight percent are severely food insecure and a large proportion (90 percent) are in moderate (38 percent) or limited food insecurity (52 percent). For the latter two categories, lack of opportunities and the continued erosion of livelihoods represent additional aggravating factors that could quickly bring them into severe food insecurity.

As for the FFA activities, initial findings were positive; furthermore, direct observation indicated an overall positive response from the population, which was further confirmed by a higher than planned number of beneficiaries.

With the Regional EMOP's fifth budget revision in January 2016, emergency school meals were introduced in 12 sites starting January 2016 for IDPs, returnees, refugees and residents at primary schools. Geographical targeting redistributed assistance in 16 sites with school canteens. All of the selected indicators met the targets set for school attendance, enrolment and retention. Despite sporadic insecurity, WFP was able to assist these schools in areas of conflict. Girls' enrolment in primary school was particularly high, but this may be attributed to pre-existing girl-boy ratios already present in the region.

The emergency preparedness index, which measures how national actors respond to an emergency, remained stable between 2015 and 2016. Of the six criteria of which it is composed, food assistance planning increased. This can be attributed to the set-up of a new food assistance planning tool, i.e. Information Management tool, and a consolidated food security cluster coordination.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP continued to prioritise and address the needs of the most vulnerable men, women, boys and girls in delivering its assistance throughout 2016. The Age, Gender and Diversity approach is incorporated in the project design and implementation for equality and protection measures. Throughout the region, security measures were put in place during distributions that ensures beneficiaries' safe access to food and emergency assistance.

### **Nigeria**

In North East Nigeria, women are the most vulnerable groups in areas of displacement and return. During the reporting period, this group faced a range of threats including attacks and abuse, and exploitation and use of negative coping mechanisms – transactional sex being one of them.

Regular consultations were conducted with women and girls in target areas during the project design and implementation phases. The active participation of women ensured that their inputs informed project design and that the specific needs of targeted communities were factored in. During the beneficiary registration process, WFP sensitised community members on the important role that women play in household food security and the reasons for registering women as the household heads. Composition of food management committees with 50 percent representation of women and men was also facilitated. In terms of the decision-making dynamics of beneficiary households, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings indicated that the percentage of women who make decisions over the use of cash or food is still low due to the cultural context in North East Nigeria where women are

deemed to be subordinate to men. In the November 2016 Protection Risk and Gender Assessment conducted for the cash-based transfer (CBT) programme in North East Nigeria, both men and women reported that despite women being the designated heads of households, since actual cooking and handling of food is the responsibility of women, there was no change in women's status in the household since the money are used to buy food for the benefit of the entire members of the family. The men participants however said that they wished to be registered as the heads of households in keeping with their local customs and traditions. Women also stated that they are happy to receive the money on behalf of their families because if men are given the money, some men may spend the money in ways which could result in violence to women e.g. by increased drunkenness.

Given the strong correlation between gender-based violence and food insecurity in North East Nigeria, WFP staff, volunteers and partners were trained on dissemination of gender-based violence messages to communities, which were then circulated during food distribution activities. The gender-based violence referral pathway was disseminated to beneficiaries to enable them to access services when they have any protection/gender/violence/health related case or rights abuse cases.

Measures put in place to mitigate gender-based violence risks linked to project activities include: i) continuous protection monitoring and protection risk analysis to identify protection and gender concerns related to WFP food assistance, working closely with partners like the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Rescue Committee (IRC), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) who do protection monitoring and referral; ii) conducting sensitisation sessions on a range of gender related topics including where to report any protection issues. For instance, WFP has a toll free hotline where beneficiaries call in to report protection related issues among other concerns; iii) ensuring women fully participate in decision-making in Food Committees thus empowering them and reducing risks to gender-based violence; iv) hiring women crowd control staff ; v) continued advocacy on gender related concerns with the Government such as to provide charcoal/fuel to internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in camps with restricted freedom of movement; and vi) collaboration with other protection partners to introduce livelihood activities and vocational trainings for displaced women to increase their sources of income in order to counteract the 'need' for survival. Women/girls beneficiaries are referred to the safe spaces operated by UNFPA in and out of the IDP camps where skill acquisition programmes are designed to build capacity of women to enable them access economic resources.

## **Cameroon**

Recent trends in the refugee crisis and displacement show stark gender differences. Displaced women's access to assets and land is more limited, they face a higher level of burden when widowed and with children, and are vulnerable to gender-based violence. WFP worked with the United Nations (UN) agencies and protection partners to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence. WFP ensured that food assistance activities targeted the most vulnerable segment of the population with special focus on households headed by women, as they face a higher risk of food insecurity. In particular for CBT, households headed by women amounted to 70 percent of targeted households.

WFP carried out a market and gender study to assess gender dynamics and women's empowerment in markets. Results showed that men were often wholesalers while women were mostly retailers. The study also indicated that women played a limited role in supply chains of cereals, but a larger role in perishable commodities. Lack of capital and insecurity were the main constraints faced by traders, especially women traders. Taking these findings into account WFP aimed to support women wholesalers' engagement in market activities through the set-up of special agreements.

WFP focused on women's participation in activities, with the objective to enhance their decision-making roles in the household as well as in the wider community. Distribution committees were made up of 45 percent women, while the Complaint Committees accounted for 33 percent women. A decrease in the proportion of households where women make decisions over the use of food was noticed since the previous year. This is related to the inclusion of newly displaced groups in the beneficiary population, who had not sufficiently participated in WFP and partners' sensitisation campaigns. WFP and partners will take efforts to promote women's roles through community awareness-raising, stressing the importance of equal participation within the household. WFP and partners will continue to strengthen these efforts in order to further improve on the gender indicators.

Finally, WFP encouraged men to participate in nutrition and health education sessions and raised awareness among traditional leaders on nutrition sensitive issues.

## **Chad**

In addition to issuing households' food assistance entitlements in women's names, WFP and its partners engaged in ongoing awareness campaigns for more participation and representation of women in the management of food

assistance operations. Distribution management committees were set up and became operational in each general distribution sites. However, the proportion of women in leadership positions remains below the corporate target of 50 percent. Cultural practices are the main obstacle that refrain women from actively engaging with men in the leadership of committees. WFP and its cooperating partners will continue to emphasise how women's involvement at high level in food assistance operations benefits women and the households.

The biometrical registration with SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, ensures that the real size and composition of households is captured. Whenever possible, the beneficiary cards were issued in women's name.

Considering the significant gender gap and cultural practices in Chad, WFP regularly sets up focus group discussions with women only, in order to ensure that their perspective is understood.

With regards to the decision-making dynamics within WFP beneficiary households, according to April and August 2016 PDM, the proportion of women making decision over the use of food and CBT is increasing (from 57 to 67 percent) compared to 25 percent of households in the general population (DHS-MICS, 2014–2015).

## **Niger**

In the Diffa region, regular assessments were conducted using qualitative and quantitative tools, which allowed to capture different needs and impacts on women, men, boys and girls. During group and individual interviews that included women and men participants, problems and concerns were raised regarding gender, age, cultural background and legal status.

Among these, PDM surveys focused on needs, ration size and utilisation of assistance disaggregated by sex to inform ongoing and future project design and to integrate gender aspects. The 2016 Distribution Monitoring survey highlighted that three quarters of the 79 sites visited in Diffa had mechanisms in place to record the number of participants by gender.

Under the leadership of UNFPA, protection partners carried out a survey on gender-based violence in 2016 which showed existing cases of girls and women who were reverting to negative coping mechanism, such as survival sex.

The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by UNHCR, WFP and the Government of Niger in 2015 was an opportunity to assess the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach compliance around food assistance. The assessment took into consideration cultural, religious and special needs disaggregated by sex in order to adapt on-going projects and complement future project design. The use of the AGD approach to identify the different needs of women, men, girls, boys and people with specific needs (PSN) helped to envision tailored support for each group. On the basis of this approach, targeting on the basis of needs and capacities started in 2016 and this will be continued in the next two years.

In the Lake Chad Basin, crisis reports and market assessment evaluations carried out in the Diffa region in 2016 focused particularly on the evaluation of equal access to and participation in trade, markets, credit and agricultural production. Lack of capital and insecurity are the two main constraints faced by men and women traders, but particularly women, suggesting that women disproportionately face financial access barriers, which prevent them from participating in the agricultural trade. To improve equal access to markets and trade, WFP Niger is working in collaboration with the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa to ensure these findings are taken into account for further implementation of activities.

## **Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations**

### **Nigeria**

WFP has a three-pronged approach to integrate protection into its programme activities. Firstly, the Protection Advisor has built the capacity of partners, government counterparts and Airtel Agents (Nigerian mobile operator) through trainings, joint field missions and as a standing item in partner meetings and the food security working group to strengthen the integration of protection into food assistance activities. Secondly, checklists and guidelines have been shared that outline measures, ranging from working with community leaders, women's groups and others to identify the most vulnerable, to considering access barriers such as distance, timing or cultural concerns such as separate queues for women and men, and specific measures for registration such as selecting an alternate in cooperation with Protection Agencies to reach the most vulnerable for cash and in-kind assistance. Thirdly, WFP regularly monitors the adherence to protection standards of partners, including barriers to access food assistance in a safe and dignified manner, with results feeding back into the programme cycle and performance evaluation of partners.

According to December post-distribution monitoring (PDM) report for Borno and Yobe States, overall, WFP programme sites remained for the most part secure for both genders with only 8.4 percent of the households reporting difficulties/security problems while going to the distribution site, at the site and leaving the site. More women (13.1 percent) than men (7.4 percent) reported facing difficulties/constraints/security problems while at the distribution site relating to mild injuries/bruises while in the line waiting to be served, lack of shade and overcrowding. As much as WFP has put comprehensive measures in place to mitigate security risks to, at and from WFP sites, WFP acknowledges that the 99 percent of people reporting no security problems is high considering the North East Nigeria context. This high percentage is partly attributed to cultural taboos that refrain some beneficiaries from freely stating security constraints to accessing assistance. Further, interviews held with beneficiaries suggest that there might be an element of fear among the community that divulging information about safety constraints might lead to the cessation of the assistance – this most likely hampered levels of honesty in response. To mitigate this, the purpose of the PDM, as a means for gathering information and a way of informing future assistance, are clearly explained at the start of every interview or focus group discussion and respondents are advised to reply as honestly as possible. Enumerators have also been informed about the need to simplify and explain the question related to safety when administering the questionnaire to beneficiaries in order to get accurate information.

In order to improve the safety of beneficiaries, WFP has put in place measures to have better crowd control such as ensuring active involvement of the community leaders at the registration and distribution sites including coordinating with them to stagger beneficiaries receiving assistance so as not to require big crowds of beneficiaries to wait in one place before they are served. In addition, having multiple distribution points in one project location, distributing colour coded cards to targeted beneficiaries in order to better identify those due to receive rations, and to limit access of large crowds to the distribution sites, have helped to further control the crowds. In order to address the lack of shade for beneficiaries, distribution points are set as much as possible near vegetation or trees, which provide shade and act as windbreaks to protect people's well-being and dignity. WFP is in the process of procuring more plastic canvas to be used to provide shade to beneficiaries. Other facilities such as drinking water for beneficiaries are being provided in some field sites; WFP is working with the teams to ensure that this is replicated in all field sites.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) were regularly informed about ration entitlements and the timing of general food distributions through community meetings and sharing of information by IDP representatives. Ration entitlements were also presented in posters at distribution sites. Information about nutrition programme for children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was disseminated through sensitisation at community meetings, during Plumpy'Sup distribution and in posters. Sensitisation sessions for communities on a range of protection topics including where to report any protection issues related to food assistance was also done.

Accountability to beneficiaries was further strengthened through a beneficiary feedback mechanism. Beneficiaries called WFP toll-free lines with complaints and feedback. Follow-up was done by WFP staff in communities. With regards to cash-based transfer (CBT), WFP would go with the contracted mobile operator staff, to the field if technical difficulties occurred with the mobile cash transfers. WFP also had staff in place to receive complaints at distribution sites.

## **Cameroon**

Programmes were designed and implemented with due consideration for the protection concerns of the population: safety issues to, from and at the site, altered intra-household dynamics when distributing cash, or barriers for persons with specific needs to contribute to a safe and dignified access to food assistance. WFP has been asked to lead the sub-sector on protection, and expand the call centre and the complaints and feedback platform for the use of the wider humanitarian community.

In 2016, as part of its commitment to accountability towards affected populations, WFP has established a reinforced gender-balanced feedback and complaint mechanism, comprising a telephone hot-line facility and on-site beneficiary committee groups, to manage feedback and complaints. This mechanism enabled the beneficiaries to raise their main concerns regarding programmes implementation. The complaints and response mechanism ensured that beneficiaries could easily and without fear of repercussion, communicate on issues such as sexual exploitation, abuse of power or non-compliance by any key actor, aspects of programme and/or transfer modality that had unintended adverse impacts, as well as any concerns related to food quality, safety and entitlement. Questions on protection were also included in the PDM surveys to ensure systematic follow up on concerns.

Formal workshops on gender, protection and accountability to affected populations were organized to familiarise WFP staff and partners on WFP gender policy, and sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP sensitised partners at field level on sexual exploitation and abuse, through trainings and consultations, and on the mechanism of reporting on sexual abuse.



Food deliveries were carried out in conditions that ensured beneficiaries' safe access to food assistance. In order to secure distribution sites, WFP put in place special distribution centres to better manage large crowds and worked closely with local law enforcement agencies to ensure to the extent possible a safe and dignified distribution considering the volatile security context. Due to the security situation and the frequency of attacks, WFP had to close down the distribution site in Kolofata, where a large number of IDPs is located. As a result, beneficiaries in Kolofata were required to travel to Mora to receive their food rations. In order to ensure safety and minimise protection risks, WFP worked with local authorities to ensure transport for beneficiaries travelling between distribution sites in Kolofata and Mora to receive their ration.

### **Chad**

In volatile operating environment, WFP and partners try to implement measures to mitigate protection risks and ensure accountability.

Security measures at distribution sites included securing the perimeter, widening its size, and introducing additional check-up including a metal detector. According to August PDM, the majority (95 percent) of respondents among IDPs and refugees indicated that they did not face any major protection problems going to, returning from, or at the distribution sites. The few interviewed households that mentioned having faced problems indicated taxation by military on their way back home; local authorities and military hierarchy were informed and agreed to take the appropriate measures to mitigate the risk.

Complaints and feedback committees are in place at each distribution/project sites. The monitoring tools (distributions monitoring and post-distributions monitoring) have been revised and a specific module allows the beneficiaries to express their perceptions, preferences and concerns regarding the operations and protection issues.

A pilot for beneficiary feedback via telephone calls has been conducted. Randomly selected beneficiaries having phone were called by specially hired staff speaking the local language and they expressed their views and concerns. The raised complaints were escalated and discussed with concerned organization/institutions for adjustment. For instance, complaints over beneficiary registration was resolved by the adoption of list validation in general assembly of the community members.

The August PDM findings showed that more than three-quarters (77 percent) of the respondents among IDPs and host communities declared to know where the assistance came from, who was benefiting from it and what they were entitled to receive. Only 45 percent of interviewed beneficiary households said they were aware of complaints committee and able to express their complaints or ask questions to the committee. To remedy the situation, communication about the existence of complaint committees, their importance and their role in raising concerns over food assistance was reinforced. The planned scaling up of toll free hotlines for beneficiaries complaints and feedback will be particularly useful for women who do not speak in the presence of men.

### **Niger**

Throughout the Lake Chad region, specific security measures were put in place during distributions in order to secure beneficiaries' safe access to food assistance and emergency assistance.

In Niger, the August PDM showed that over 90 percent of beneficiaries did not experience protection concerns travelling to/from distribution sites or in the distribution site itself. Some of the protection concerns reported were: distribution site or markets too far from the beneficiaries' settlement (5 percent of surveyed households) and difficult physical access of the distribution site due to floods and bad road conditions (4 percent of surveyed households). None of the households reported physical threats. Only 1 percent of the surveyed household reported that assistance had raised tensions either within the household or with other non-assisted households or communities. WFP and their implementing partner will follow-up on the few issues raised.

Within the camp setting in the Diffa region, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) set up refugee committees that addressed refugees' concerns, contributed to the daily management of the camps and participated in coordination meetings with the camp manager, a local non-governmental organization (NGO) *Les Volontaires Nigériens pour le Développement* (VND/NUR) and the United Nations agencies, including WFP.

For populations outside the camp settings, WFP strengthened the inter-agency coordination of field missions with implementing partners and the government, and actively participated in the protection cluster meetings in Diffa. For out of camp populations, WFP strengthened its security measures at the distribution sites to provide protection to beneficiaries. In the August PDM, only 1 percent of the households reported having assistance stolen while travelling from the distribution site. In areas close to the Nigerian border, distribution sites were located further away



to increase protection measures to the populations. The PDM results might also be explained by the fact that security incidents were under-reported by beneficiaries. In 2017, WFP will use other tools, such as mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) and the interactive voice response (IVR) to monitor protection issues.

Furthermore, two awareness trainings on protection were organized for food security actors in Diffa as well as two trainings in Niamey for country and sub-office staff, with the support of the regional bureau. In both trainings, trainers raised awareness of the participants on their responsibility to mainstream protection in their activities as well as to respect the dignity and integrity of beneficiaries. In this regards, they were reminded on the Code of Conduct as well as the referral pathway to report any suspicion or fact on an act of sexual abuse or exploitation, be it in the office or towards beneficiaries. In Niger country office, two focal points were appointed to deal with such cases. WFP will disseminate the information more widely in 2017.

## Supply Chain

### *Nigeria*

The Nigeria supply structure was designed for local procurement of beans, sorghum, millet and salt, while vegetable oil (85 percent), rice (100 percent) and all specialised nutritious foods, i.e. Plumpy'Sup and SuperCereal, were procured internationally via the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) and in-kind donations. The main entry point for internationally purchased commodities is the port of Lagos. However, in 2016, to facilitate a short lead time, 100 percent of rice and vegetable oil were purchased locally at a cost approximately 50 percent higher international purchase.

In 2016, Food Supplier Agreements were put in place for procuring locally beans, rice, millet, sorghum and oil to reduce procurement lead time.

Regionally procured commodities were being used as a secondary sourcing option. For instance, commodities from Cameroon served Banki and Maiduguri Local Government Areas as required.

Locally procured commodities from suppliers were delivered directly to Maiduguri and Damaturu warehouses, which have storage capacity of 27,000 mt allowing approximately 1.5 months of sock holding. This was based on estimated food distribution levels of approximately 19,000 mt per month in both states.

Transport contracting from Maiduguri and Damaturu to the food distribution points in targeted areas was done through local private transport companies. All food movements outside Maiduguri and Damaturu are monitored by the military and escorts were mandatory for insecure locations.

WFP led the Logistics Cluster that was activated in September 2016. The Logistics Cluster provided logistics coordination, civil-military liaison, logistics information management and logistics service provision by augmenting existing storage capacities in the main affected Borno State.

### *Cameroon*

Food was received at the port of Douala and local suppliers' warehouses, and was transported to Maroua in the Far North region where seven mobile warehouses were put in place, providing 6,300 mt of additional storage capacity. The large quantities of food were supplied from the GCMF stocks pre-positioned at the port of Douala, which helped to reduce transport lead time. WFP purchased 1,785 mt from local suppliers.

Access constraints, due to insecurity, remoteness of areas and poor state of roads, particularly during the rainy season, remained major challenges for food delivery. In Logone and Chari, 60 percent of distribution sites were extremely difficult to access during the rainy season. Despite these challenges, WFP ensured delivery to the most remote areas contributing to early planning and contingency measures put in place, and strong collaboration and coordination with experienced partners and government counterparts. A warehouse was established in Kousseri, in the remotely located Logone and Chari department, to ensure early food pre-positioning and rapid delivery to surrounding sites.

In an effort to secure road access to the Minawao refugee camp at the height of the rainy season, WFP carried out road rehabilitation project funded through the United Kingdom's Department for International Development's (DFID) Emergency Preparedness Programme. The project consisted of the construction of five bridges which has significantly improved road conditions and access to the Minawao refugee camp.

WFP supported cross-border delivery of emergency assistance to North East Nigeria where access is hampered from within the country due to insecurity. In 2016, 2,200 mt of food were transported across the border and distributed by WFP teams in Nigeria. The very first convoy of food supplies was delivered in July 2016, under the United Nations (UN) led cross-border operation.

## Chad

Chad is a land-locked country with a complex logistics set-up resulting from geographic and climatic conditions. Douala is the only entry port currently being used for international purchase including in-kind donations. This corridor is subject to long transport lead time, as results of high congestion and delays in customs clearance at the port particularly with ongoing emergency situations in the region (Nigeria and Central African Republic crises). During the rainy season from June/July to October, heavy trucks (over 10 mt load) are banned on non-tarmac roads. To cater for external and internal transport challenges, WFP resorted time to time to the use of direct road transport from the Douala port to Chad as opposed to the less expensive but slower option combining the rail and road transport through Ngaoundere in Cameroon. Although more costly, the direct trucking from Douala to N'Djamena enables to reduce the delivery time by half. The use of WFP off-road trucks was also key to ensure timely deliveries to remote areas not covered by private transporters. N'Djamena warehouse continues to be used as the central transshipment before moving food to the external delivery points (EDPs) to minimise expensive direct transfers from Douala to EDPs.

WFP local purchases in areas with marketable cereal surplus are on steady increase over previous levels. In 2016, approximately 10,000 mt of cereals (sorghum and millet) were procured from traders and smallholder farmers associations. While contributing to stimulate the increase of agricultural production and trade, local purchase helped cover part of cereal shortage following delays in international purchases. The use of commodities from GMCF also contributed to reduce lead time and mitigate the incidence of the pipeline breaks in certain circumstances.

Extreme temperatures, fragile packing materials and poor handling account for most of the post-delivery commodity losses. In order to reduce this risk, WFP has implemented measures including: the improvement of storage conditions for specialised nutritious foods in N'Djamena and Abeche by installing air ventilation system; the use of trucks with adequate coachwork to transport high value commodities; monitoring of commodities quality and expiry dates; oversight missions; and close monitoring of losses on a monthly basis.

## Niger

In Niger, the supply chain dealt with some logistics challenges due to the remoteness of the region from port corridors and the limited storage capacity in the Diffa region.

Transport of commodities under the GCMF, from the Lomé port to Diffa can take up to two months. Since the lead time varies frequently, it is difficult to estimate the exact arrival. Distributions were sometimes delayed for this reason. WFP continues to seek ways to accelerate corridor delivery time and at the same time seeks to buy locally, to make food available faster. Local purchases mainly concerned cereals and pulses, but WFP is working on the possibility of purchasing locally fortified foods, such as blended flours.

At the current level of infrastructure, Diffa lacked warehouses with acceptable standards to support the large volume of stock needed. WFP has two warehouse sites, and is working to increase its storage capacity locally. On the other hand, WFP used the delivery points of Maradi and Zinder as stock re-positioning points for the Diffa response. Deliveries were mainly provided by partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP had very few post-delivery losses, partly contributing to a fairly high stock turnover.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Project (mt)

| Commodity                       | Local  | Regional/International | Total  |
|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Beans                           | 8,305  | 1,379                  | 9,684  |
| Iodised Salt                    | 572    | 215                    | 786    |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 100    | -                      | 100    |
| Rice                            | 17,910 | 865                    | 18,775 |
| Sorghum/Millet                  | 16,111 | 1,060                  | 17,171 |

| Commodity         | Local         | Regional/International | Total         |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Vegetable Oil     | 2,137         | 310                    | 2,447         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>45,134</b> | <b>3,829</b>           | <b>48,963</b> |
| <b>Percentage</b> | <b>92.2%</b>  | <b>7.8%</b>            |               |

## Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received for the Project (mt)

| Commodity                       | Total         |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Beans                           | 2,219         |
| Corn Soya Blend                 | 11,280        |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 3,899         |
| Rice                            | 15,311        |
| Sorghum/Millet                  | 18,566        |
| Split Peas                      | 6,661         |
| Vegetable Oil                   | 4,219         |
| <b>Total</b>                    | <b>62,154</b> |

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A programmatic evaluation focusing on Niger, Chad and Cameroon (excluding Nigeria) was conducted in April 2016. The evaluation focused on the approach, the relevance, the results and outcomes of the Regional EMOP 200777. The findings are summarised under each country.

### *Nigeria*

WFP revised its project budget three times in 2016 to adjust requirements and transfer modalities in a complex and evolving operating context. From various assessments undertaken, challenges faced and experiences gained, WFP revised its implementation strategy, by not only scaling up response but also remaining agile in terms of response options.

The cash-based transfer (CBT) modality experienced delays in the early months of implementation due to slow and poor registration data, but also challenges inherent to the service provider and the bank which were facing cash liquidity issues to ensure a proper scale up of the cash transfer response. To overcome the slow registration pace, WFP expanded its options: using first the International Organization for Migration (IOM), partner in charge of internally displaced persons (IDPs) tracking and registration, then Yobe University, and hired volunteers, all using mobile phones. This resulted in large numbers registered into WFP's beneficiary registration platform SCOPE. To address liquidity issue, the mobile network operator gradually increased the number of agents on the ground.

During the last quarter of 2016, WFP significantly scaled up its response, while also addressing some of the challenges hampering cash transfer scale up. In a complex context, with most IDPs living in urban centres and with host communities, WFP launched a Multi-Sectorial Capacity Assessment to determine the appropriate cash delivery mechanism (mobile transfer or electronic voucher). At the same time, mobile service provider engaged in identifying and recruiting more fixed agents to support the mobile cash transfer. As from the second quarter of 2017, WFP plans to introduce an additional cash delivery mechanism – end-to-end electronic vouchers using SCOPE – in areas with functional and integrated markets. This will further broaden WFP ability to scale up its response using CBT.

Security restriction, resulting in limited access, was the main constraint for in-kind food distributions, including Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme. Delivery of food assistance outside the state capital cities, was done

using military escorts or local authorities limiting the quantity of food to be sent in some locations, to reduce beneficiaries being exposed to high risks. To overcome this challenge, WFP expanded partnership and used a joint WFP-United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Rapid Response Mechanism to deliver assistance in hard-to-reach areas, and was successful in reaching more people in remote areas. In November and December, WFP significantly increased in-kind assistance, including in areas that were previously targeted with CBT assistance which enabled WFP to reach more people.

The Prevention of Acute Malnutrition programme faced protection challenges resulting from crowd control particularly in IDP camps amidst unpredictable security concerns at distribution gatherings. WFP established innovative ways of managing challenging situations such as: engaging community volunteers for crowd control and issuing of colour-coded entitlement tokens in advance in densely populated locations; conducting stagger distribution for more than one day so as to serve more manageable crowds per day; sensitising on programme objectives with emphasis on malnutrition identification and prevention to ensure targeted beneficiaries are prioritised; and putting in place flexible contingency plans due to insecurity such as calling-off and rescheduling distributions whenever local authorities sounded warnings of such occurrences. Moreover, WFP is reviewing its prevention of acute malnutrition implementation strategy and coverage, including different approaches in specific geographical areas – focusing either on children aged 6-23 months, on 6-59 months, or a combination following specific criteria or protocols.

### **Cameroon**

A number of recommendations have already been applied to WFP programming to improve design and effectiveness of implementation in 2016. These include: combining general food distribution and nutrition activities for a more effective assistance delivery; strengthening activities designed to address cross-cutting issues, including gender and nutrition; and reinforcing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and complaint and feedback channels.

WFP's previous learning in nutrition recommends a focus on prevention programme using a blanket supplementary feeding as a medium for complementary services. In 2016, the country office took a strategic shift from treatment to prevention of malnutrition through a community-based approach, combining both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities and ensuring better convergence of partner activities. CBT was used to introduce a nutrition education component to strengthen promotion of correct nutrition practices and encourage the beneficiaries to make healthy choices while purchasing food.

In collaboration with the WFP Regional Office for West and Central Africa, Cameroon country office also conducted a gender and market analysis of food sectors in two target regions, to ensure innovative gender mainstreaming in the design of future market support activities. M&E systems and tools have been significantly strengthened, and complaint and feedback mechanisms have been rolled out in all project sites.

The evaluation of the PRRO along with the Regional EMOP evaluation recommended that in the face of protracted crises, WFP should provide a more flexible package that shifts support from emergency response to early community recovery and resilience building in relation to changes in the local context. These recommendations are being applied in the design of the response from 2017 onwards.

### **Chad**

WFP benefited from the recommendations of April 2016 operation evaluations, and a strong coordination with humanitarian actors and local government authorities to overcome the challenges and risks, particularly from security and operational perspectives and ensured timely, efficient and effective humanitarian response to the affected populations. In partnership with IOM and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and as a pilot phase, WFP proceeded to the biometric registration of IDPs in the Lake region, using SCOPE platform. This adds considerable value to WFP operations in this region, especially the scaling up of CBT (cash and e-vouchers distributions). The monitoring system was strengthened by the increased number of monitoring staff in the field, resorting to a third party monitoring for areas with access concerns, and increasing post-distribution monitoring (PDM) frequency.

With support of the WFP Regional Office for West and Central Africa, WFP Chad initiated a review of the current nutrition portfolio and development of an implementation plan striking the balance between treatment and prevention. The integration of prevention and nutrition sensitive models were reinforced within ongoing programme such as synchronising prevention of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women with targeted general food assistance. WFP engaged with UNICEF to strengthen synergy for increased impact and efficiency.

In consultation with the Government and partners, the country office used the three-pronged approach to shape the resilience portfolio, and the identification of effective opportunities available to the host populations, refugees and IDPs, and to design long-term development projects accordingly.

In view of mainstreaming gender and protection issues, gender and protection focal points were appointed in the country office and sub-offices.

## **Niger**

WFP faced several challenges in the implementation and realisation of its response programme in Diffa and is progressively drawing lessons throughout the implementation cycle to strengthen its response on the ground.

Strong coordination among all actors was key in ensuring activities were implemented efficiently and effectively.

The effective collaboration with the Government to ensure a coordinated response was a challenge, especially in the field. Implementation of targeting based on vulnerability by all stakeholders will remain another challenge.

Some of the recommendations of the 2016 evaluation are being implemented, such as staff capacity strengthening through nutrition and protection trainings, the creation of a cash working group scheduled to start work early 2017, the continuation and strengthening of mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) through live calls, the set-up of interactive voice response (IVR) surveys, and a third party monitoring system and targeting based on the Household Economy Analysis enhanced with protection variables. Moreover, WFP took into account recommendations to integrate various aspects of protection throughout the programme cycle. The 2016 PDM included the monitoring of protection indicators.

## **Story Worth Telling**

### **Nigeria**

Ngala, in Borno State, used to be a town thriving on agriculture, fishing and cross-border trading with Cameroon. Now, it is home to tens of thousands of people who have escaped Boko Haram violence.

With more than 50,000 people gathered in the buildings and on the grounds of a secondary school enclosed by a barbed wired fence, Ngala's internally displaced people's camp resembles any small town. Camp residents come from different places. But they have one thing in common – they all have known the wrath of Boko Haram violence, and fled to Ngala for safety.

Due to the remoteness of the area, WFP reached the people in Ngala with life-saving food assistance through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), the joint WFP-United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) emergency response for a comprehensive package of food, nutrition, health, water and sanitation and other essential humanitarian assistance. The RRM enables much needed response to people when they are most vulnerable, caught in conflict, fleeing violence, or otherwise in extremely hard-to-reach areas. The RRM team in November hit the ground in Ngala to bring in rice, beans and specialised nutritious foods such as corn-soya flour blend to fight malnutrition in children.

Bintu is one of the displaced living in Ngala for almost one year. She lost her husband to Boko Haram violence and now finds herself alone, caring for her six children and elderly mother.

"We depend on food coming from outside. Before WFP came, we would go and beg from the other people in the camp. Sometimes they could spare something for us, and then we could eat. Other times we got nothing, and spent the night with an empty stomach," says Bintu.

One thing that keeps Bintu and the other displaced people's spirit alive is the hope to return to their homes one day. They say, they miss working on their farms. They miss living a life that feels more dignified, and they miss being able to fend for themselves.

"We suffered so much because of Boko Haram. They chased us from our homes; we are so angry about what has happened to us. Our lives were so much better in our homes than here," Bintu adds.

WFP, in order to bring a sustainable and dignified solution to people like Bintu upon their return home, when and if that is possible, has revised its project at the end of 2016 to include a livelihood response to be implemented in 2017 in coordination with partners. Vulnerable households will be helped to begin rebuilding livelihoods and increase income, as well as restore local food production to pre-crisis levels. WFP will target 120,000 beneficiaries (IDPs, returnees and local populations) through livelihood interventions, providing assistance at least until the next harvest in October 2017.



## **Chad**

A few years ago Lake Chad was mainly referred to in connection with the effects of climate change: since the 1960's the Lake is believed to have shrunk to a 20th of its original size. Pastoralists have replaced fishermen and are now using the new open air areas deserted by water for the livestock; mango trees have replaced fish.

However, for the last seven years global warming's repercussions are not the only threat the region is facing. In the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, people are living with the reality of the plight of Boko Haram attacks: massive displacements and an aggravated vulnerability in an already fragile region. In Chad, among the 130,000 internally displaced persons who are living in rough conditions in precarious shelters, Baba M'Ba has found a temporary home in Yakoua site. She had to leave her village with her entire family for security reasons, when the authorities asked the inhabitants to evacuate the hundreds of little islands all over Lake Chad. "My husband used to be a fisherman and we were growing peanuts. We were not rich but we were living at home, with our children. Now it's really difficult to find ways to earn some money. I would like to go back but it's not possible because security is not guaranteed." In the meantime Baba M'Ba and her family could not survive without WFP support.

In another site not far from Bol, the main city in the Lake Chad region, Tchelou Moussa is registered among the most vulnerable to receive food assistance through WFP's cash-based assistance. She lives alone with her three children. Her husband left for Mao, hundreds of kilometres away in the Sahelian belt, to find some work, but the money he sends from time to time is not enough to cover their needs. "Until now I only knew food distribution," says Tchelou. "Thanks to this new way of getting help I can go to the nearest market and choose what I want: for example I can cook 'Daraba sauce', a nutritious okra-based dish. I can buy rice, maize, oil, sugar and tea. It's really nice to have a choice." Tchelou's neighbour, Babagou, shares her enthusiasm: "Thanks to the money I receive (6,000 CFA francs per month, around USD 10 for each registered member of the family), I can prepare different sorts of meals for my children and select different sort of spices. It's more diversified." It means more choice for the families and, under close market supervision to avoid inflation, the possibility for the local traders to sell their products.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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Cameroon, Gbiti – Refugees are receiving food distributed by WFP. They all have fled their dwelling place because of Boko Haram violence to find refuge in Gbiti.

### Niger

i. Nutrition beneficiary targeting: nutrition targets were harmonised with the PRRO, to focus on children aged 6-23 months, according to the window of opportunity.

ii. Asset creation: Despite insecurity prevailing in the Diffa region, asset creation activities were carried out, achieving more than planned target figures. This was due to the enthusiastic response of the populations to these activities, which led to increasing the participant/working day ratio. The participatory approach throughout the programme cycle (diagnostic, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) involving the beneficiaries and government technical partners coupled with sensitisation and continuous support to the populations fostered enthusiasm and active engagement.

iii. Beneficiaries: Generally, the number of beneficiaries reached was lower than planned figures. This was mostly a result of the security and access situation and in part is due to available resources for the implementation of the project.

iv. Baseline and follow up values for indicators relative to school feeding activities are not available because activities started in 2016.

### Cameroon

According to the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted from May (PDMs were conducted in May, July and September for GFD, and June and August for CBT), cash-based transfers (CBT) beneficiaries had a lower poor food consumption score (FCS) than general food distribution (GFD) beneficiaries. When comparing the poor food consumption score of beneficiaries receiving either food or cash, it was observed that GFD beneficiaries scored higher than those who had received cash.

This can be explained by the fact that CBT provided beneficiaries with a very large and diverse range of choices regarding commodities (as shown by Dietary Diversity Score (7 for CBT and 4 for GFD)). The list of items that can be purchased through cash transfers, includes, besides the usual food basket (cereals, pulses, oil, and iodized salt), commodities such as fish, meat, vegetables, which have a significant weight when calculating the food consumption score and, therefore, impacted positively on the food consumption score of CBT beneficiaries.

On the other hand, PDMs revealed that GFD beneficiaries were particularly affected by the lean season, with a decrease of the households food reserves and an increase in negative coping strategies. This impacted negatively on the food consumption score of GFD beneficiaries.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

| Beneficiary Category | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries  | 752,563        | 852,636          | 1,605,199       | 817,242       | 919,174         | 1,736,416      | 108.6%                     | 107.8%                       | 108.2%                      |

| Beneficiary Category                         | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-Cameroon) | 149,563        | 171,236          | 320,799         | 152,661       | 167,493         | 320,154        | 102.1%                     | 97.8%                        | 99.8%                       |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-Niger)    | 182,809        | 176,091          | 358,900         | 96,476        | 98,821          | 195,297        | 52.8%                      | 56.1%                        | 54.4%                       |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-Nigeria)  | 321,456        | 402,544          | 724,000         | 468,219       | 548,898         | 1,017,117      | 145.7%                     | 136.4%                       | 140.5%                      |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-Chad)     | 98,735         | 102,765          | 201,500         | 99,886        | 103,962         | 203,848        | 101.2%                     | 101.2%                       | 101.2%                      |
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>                |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>By Age-group:</b>                         |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (under 5 years)                     | 76,741         | 83,137           | 159,878         | 63,225        | 67,243          | 130,468        | 82.4%                      | 80.9%                        | 81.6%                       |
| Children (5-18 years)                        | 39,100         | 44,837           | 83,937          | 36,615        | 38,204          | 74,819         | 93.6%                      | 85.2%                        | 89.1%                       |
| Adults (18 years plus)                       | 33,722         | 43,262           | 76,984          | 52,821        | 62,046          | 114,867        | 156.6%                     | 143.4%                       | 149.2%                      |
| <b>By Residence status:</b>                  |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Refugees                                     | 37,186         | 42,574           | 79,760          | 38,523        | 42,468          | 80,991         | 103.6%                     | 99.8%                        | 101.5%                      |
| Internally displaced persons (IDPs)          | 73,664         | 84,339           | 158,003         | 71,365        | 77,479          | 148,844        | 96.9%                      | 91.9%                        | 94.2%                       |
| Residents                                    | 38,713         | 44,323           | 83,036          | 43,233        | 47,086          | 90,319         | 111.7%                     | 106.2%                       | 108.8%                      |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>                   |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>By Age-group:</b>                         |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (under 5 years)                     | 58,296         | 54,411           | 112,707         | 26,951        | 26,756          | 53,707         | 46.2%                      | 49.2%                        | 47.7%                       |
| Children (5-18 years)                        | 64,013         | 56,893           | 120,906         | 38,668        | 34,568          | 73,236         | 60.4%                      | 60.8%                        | 60.6%                       |
| Adults (18 years plus)                       | 60,500         | 64,787           | 125,287         | 30,857        | 37,497          | 68,354         | 51.0%                      | 57.9%                        | 54.6%                       |
| <b>By Residence status:</b>                  |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Refugees                                     | 115,353        | 111,113          | 226,466         | 36,640        | 33,623          | 70,263         | 31.8%                      | 30.3%                        | 31.0%                       |
| Residents                                    | 67,457         | 64,977           | 132,434         | 61,880        | 63,154          | 125,034        | 91.7%                      | 97.2%                        | 94.4%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>                 |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>By Age-group:</b>                         |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                       | 31,856         | 32,580           | 64,436          | 77,554        | 79,077          | 156,631        | 243.5%                     | 242.7%                       | 243.1%                      |
| Children (24-59 months)                      | 53,576         | 53,576           | 107,152         | 106,075       | 106,574         | 212,649        | 198.0%                     | 198.9%                       | 198.5%                      |
| Children (5-18 years)                        | 136,836        | 141,904          | 278,740         | 40,212        | 48,108          | 88,320         | 29.4%                      | 33.9%                        | 31.7%                       |
| Adults (18 years plus)                       | 99,188         | 174,484          | 273,672         | 244,378       | 315,139         | 559,517        | 246.4%                     | 180.6%                       | 204.4%                      |

| Beneficiary Category                | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>By Residence status:</b>         |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Internally displaced persons (IDPs) | 310,205        | 388,455          | 698,660         | 388,074       | 456,955         | 845,029        | 125.1%                     | 117.6%                       | 120.9%                      |
| Returnees                           | 11,251         | 14,089           | 25,340          | 20,065        | 20,307          | 40,372         | 178.3%                     | 144.1%                       | 159.3%                      |
| Residents                           | -              | -                | -               | 61,395        | 70,321          | 131,716        | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>           |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>By Age-group:</b>                |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (under 5 years)            | 20,150         | 20,150           | 40,300          | 20,385        | 20,385          | 40,770         | 101.2%                     | 101.2%                       | 101.2%                      |
| Children (5-18 years)               | 34,255         | 36,270           | 70,525          | 34,654        | 36,693          | 71,347         | 101.2%                     | 101.2%                       | 101.2%                      |
| Adults (18 years plus)              | 44,330         | 46,345           | 90,675          | 44,847        | 46,884          | 91,731         | 101.2%                     | 101.2%                       | 101.2%                      |
| <b>By Residence status:</b>         |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Refugees                            | 2,962          | 3,083            | 6,045           | 2,820         | 2,888           | 5,708          | 95.2%                      | 93.7%                        | 94.4%                       |
| Internally displaced persons (IDPs) | 64,178         | 66,797           | 130,975         | 65,053        | 66,633          | 131,686        | 101.4%                     | 99.8%                        | 100.5%                      |
| Residents                           | 31,595         | 32,885           | 64,480          | 32,828        | 33,626          | 66,454         | 103.9%                     | 102.3%                       | 103.1%                      |

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

**Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality**

| Activity  | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>                       |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 168,900        | 24,100        | 193,000         | 170,628       | 23,213       | 192,416        | 101.0%                     | 96.3%                     | 99.7%                       |
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets                          | 20,000         | -             | 20,000          | 19,480        | -            | 19,480         | 97.4%                      | -                         | 97.4%                       |
| Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | 40,000         | -             | 40,000          | 46,160        | -            | 46,160         | 115.4%                     | -                         | 115.4%                      |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition         | 95,366         | -             | 95,366          | 90,203        | -            | 90,203         | 94.6%                      | -                         | 94.6%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>                          |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 356,500        | 18,000        | 374,500         | 195,297       | -            | 195,297        | 54.8%                      | -                         | 52.1%                       |
| School Feeding (on-site)                            | 8,000          | -             | 8,000           | 6,061         | -            | 6,061          | 75.8%                      | -                         | 75.8%                       |
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets                          | 10,000         | 10,000        | 20,000          | 4,703         | 8,469        | 13,172         | 47.0%                      | 84.7%                     | 65.9%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition         | 30,090         | -             | 30,090          | 14,518        | -            | 14,518         | 48.2%                      | -                         | 48.2%                       |

| Activity                                    | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>                |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                   | 892,062        | 476,000       | 1,383,062       | 796,454       | 142,540      | 938,994        | 89.3%                      | 29.9%                     | 67.9%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition | 472,366        | -             | 472,366         | 203,021       | -            | 203,021        | 43.0%                      | -                         | 43.0%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>                   |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                   | 189,000        | 20,000        | 235,500         | 163,136       | 43,489       | 203,848        | 86.3%                      | 217.4%                    | 86.6%                       |
| School Feeding (on-site)                    | 15,000         | -             | 15,000          | -             | -            | -              | -                          | -                         | -                           |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition | 7,500          | -             | 7,500           | 7,729         | -            | 7,729          | 103.1%                     | -                         | 103.1%                      |

## Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

| Activity  | Planned (food) | Planned (CBT) | Planned (total) | Actual (food) | Actual (CBT) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (food) | % Actual v. Planned (CBT) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>                       |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 28,150         | 4,017         | 32,167          | 34,442        | 3,869        | 38,244         | 122.4%                     | 96.3%                     | 118.9%                      |
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets                          | 4,000          | -             | 4,000           | 3,896         | -            | 3,896          | 97.4%                      | -                         | 97.4%                       |
| Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition | 31,000         | -             | 31,000          | 46,160        | -            | 46,160         | 148.9%                     | -                         | 148.9%                      |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition         | 95,366         | -             | 95,366          | 90,203        | -            | 90,203         | 94.6%                      | -                         | 94.6%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>                          |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 356,500        | 18,000        | 374,500         | 32,550        | -            | 32,550         | 9.1%                       | -                         | 8.7%                        |
| School Feeding (on-site)                            | 8,000          | -             | 8,000           | 6,061         | -            | 6,061          | 75.8%                      | -                         | 75.8%                       |
| Food-Assistance-for-Assets                          | 10,000         | 10,000        | 20,000          | 672           | 1,210        | 1,882          | 6.7%                       | 12.1%                     | 9.4%                        |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition         | 30,090         | -             | 30,090          | 14,518        | -            | 14,518         | 48.2%                      | -                         | 48.2%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>                        |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 892,062        | 476,000       | 1,383,062       | 627,514       | 32,349       | 659,863        | 70.3%                      | 6.8%                      | 47.7%                       |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition         | 472,366        | -             | 472,366         | 203,021       | -            | 203,021        | 43.0%                      | -                         | 43.0%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>                           |                |               |                 |               |              |                |                            |                           |                             |
| General Distribution (GD)                           | 189,000        | 20,000        | 235,500         | 126,573       | 43,489       | 126,573        | 67.0%                      | 217.4%                    | 53.7%                       |
| School Feeding (on-site)                            | 15,000         | -             | 15,000          | -             | -            | -              | -                          | -                         | -                           |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition         | 7,500          | -             | 7,500           | 7,729         | -            | 7,729          | 103.1%                     | -                         | 103.1%                      |

## Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

### Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

| Beneficiary Category                               | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>                      |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>General Distribution (GD)</b>                   |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in general distributions      | 15,440         | 16,727           | 32,167          | 18,357        | 19,887          | 38,244         | 118.9%                     | 118.9%                       | 118.9%                      |
| Total participants                                 | 15,440         | 16,727           | 32,167          | 18,357        | 19,887          | 38,244         | 118.9%                     | 118.9%                       | 118.9%                      |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 92,640         | 100,360          | 193,000         | 92,360        | 100,056         | 192,416        | 99.7%                      | 99.7%                        | 99.7%                       |
| <b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>                  |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in asset-creation activities  | 1,920          | 2,080            | 4,000           | 1,870         | 2,026           | 3,896          | 97.4%                      | 97.4%                        | 97.4%                       |
| Total participants                                 | 1,920          | 2,080            | 4,000           | 1,870         | 2,026           | 3,896          | 97.4%                      | 97.4%                        | 97.4%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 9,600          | 10,400           | 20,000          | 9,351         | 10,129          | 19,480         | 97.4%                      | 97.4%                        | 97.4%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>                         |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>General Distribution (GD)</b>                   |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in general distributions      | 185,002        | 189,498          | 374,500         | 16,080        | 16,470          | 32,550         | 8.7%                       | 8.7%                         | 8.7%                        |
| Total participants                                 | 185,002        | 189,498          | 374,500         | 16,080        | 16,470          | 32,550         | 8.7%                       | 8.7%                         | 8.7%                        |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 185,002        | 189,498          | 374,500         | 96,476        | 98,821          | 195,297        | 52.1%                      | 52.1%                        | 52.1%                       |
| <b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>                    |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children receiving school meals in primary schools | 4,400          | 3,600            | 8,000           | 3,334         | 2,727           | 6,061          | 75.8%                      | 75.8%                        | 75.8%                       |
| Total participants                                 | 4,400          | 3,600            | 8,000           | 3,334         | 2,727           | 6,061          | 75.8%                      | 75.8%                        | 75.8%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 4,400          | 3,600            | 8,000           | 3,334         | 2,727           | 6,061          | 75.8%                      | 75.8%                        | 75.8%                       |
| <b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>                  |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in asset-creation activities  | 13,000         | 7,000            | 20,000          | 930           | 952             | 1,882          | 7.2%                       | 13.6%                        | 9.4%                        |
| Total participants                                 | 13,000         | 7,000            | 20,000          | 930           | 952             | 1,882          | 7.2%                       | 13.6%                        | 9.4%                        |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 13,000         | 7,000            | 20,000          | 6,507         | 6,665           | 13,172         | 50.1%                      | 95.2%                        | 65.9%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>                       |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>General Distribution (GD)</b>                   |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in general distributions      | 614,080        | 768,982          | 1,383,062       | 290,183       | 363,381         | 653,564        | 47.3%                      | 47.3%                        | 47.3%                       |
| Inpatients receiving food assistance               | -              | -                | -               | 2,288         | 4,011           | 6,299          | -                          | -                            | -                           |



| Beneficiary Category                               | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total participants                                 | 614,080        | 768,982          | 1,383,062       | 292,471       | 367,392         | 659,863        | 47.6%                      | 47.8%                        | 47.7%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 614,080        | 768,982          | 1,383,062       | 416,914       | 522,080         | 938,994        | 67.9%                      | 67.9%                        | 67.9%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>                          |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>General Distribution (GD)</b>                   |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| People participating in general distributions      | 115,395        | 120,105          | 235,500         | 62,021        | 64,552          | 126,573        | 53.7%                      | 53.7%                        | 53.7%                       |
| Total participants                                 | 115,395        | 120,105          | 235,500         | 62,021        | 64,552          | 126,573        | 53.7%                      | 53.7%                        | 53.7%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 115,395        | 120,105          | 235,500         | 99,886        | 103,962         | 203,848        | 86.6%                      | 86.6%                        | 86.6%                       |
| <b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>                    |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children receiving school meals in primary schools | 7,350          | 7,650            | 15,000          | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Total participants                                 | 7,350          | 7,650            | 15,000          | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 7,350          | 7,650            | 15,000          | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

| Beneficiary Category                                       | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>                              |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                                     | 8,400          | 9,300            | 17,700          | 8,674         | 9,603           | 18,277         | 103.3%                     | 103.3%                       | 103.3%                      |
| Children (24-59 months)                                    | 6,000          | 6,300            | 12,300          | 6,196         | 6,506           | 12,702         | 103.3%                     | 103.3%                       | 103.3%                      |
| Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)      | -              | 430              | 430             | -             | 6,528           | 6,528          | -                          | 1,518.1%                     | 1,518.1%                    |
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)                     | -              | 570              | 570             | -             | 8,653           | 8,653          | -                          | 1,518.1%                     | 1,518.1%                    |
| Total beneficiaries  | 14,400         | 25,600           | 40,000          | 14,870        | 31,290          | 46,160         | 103.3%                     | 122.2%                       | 115.4%                      |
| <b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>         |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                                     | 45,776         | 49,590           | 95,366          | 43,297        | 46,906          | 90,203         | 94.6%                      | 94.6%                        | 94.6%                       |
| Total beneficiaries  | 45,776         | 49,590           | 95,366          | 43,297        | 46,906          | 90,203         | 94.6%                      | 94.6%                        | 94.6%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>                                 |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |

| Beneficiary Category                               | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                             | 16,850         | 13,240           | 30,090          | 8,130         | 6,388           | 14,518         | 48.2%                      | 48.2%                        | 48.2%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 16,850         | 13,240           | 30,090          | 8,130         | 6,388           | 14,518         | 48.2%                      | 48.2%                        | 48.2%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>                       |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                             | 88,049         | 89,844           | 177,893         | 37,843        | 38,615          | 76,458         | 43.0%                      | 43.0%                        | 43.0%                       |
| Children (24-59 months)                            | 146,717        | 147,756          | 294,473         | 63,058        | 63,505          | 126,563        | 43.0%                      | 43.0%                        | 43.0%                       |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 234,766        | 237,600          | 472,366         | 100,901       | 102,120         | 203,021        | 43.0%                      | 43.0%                        | 43.0%                       |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>                          |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| <b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b> |                |                  |                 |               |                 |                |                            |                              |                             |
| Children (6-23 months)                             | 3,000          | 4,500            | 7,500           | 3,092         | 4,637           | 7,729          | 103.1%                     | 103.0%                       | 103.1%                      |
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)             | -              | -                | -               | -             | -               | -              | -                          | -                            | -                           |
| Total beneficiaries                                | 3,000          | 4,500            | 7,500           | 3,092         | 4,637           | 7,729          | 103.1%                     | 103.0%                       | 103.1%                      |

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports</i> | >75.00             | 77.00      | 75.70              | 90.58            |
| <b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>   | <3.00              | 0.00       | 0.10               | 0.01             |

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports</i> | <15.00             | 21.00      | 19.70              | 5.59             |
| <b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2016.12, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports</i> | <15.00             | 2.00       | 4.30               | 5.76             |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Base value: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports</i> | >66.00             | 53.75      | 34.50              | 45.10            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports</i> | >70.00             | 26.54      | 79.56              | 85.62            |
| <b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | <0.40              | 2.00       | 0.00               | 13.43            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | <0.68              | 3.40       | 0.00               | 14.06            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | <0.12              | 0.60       | 0.00               | 12.80            |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | >7.00              | 5.88       | 6.99               | 4.51             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>   | >7.00              | 5.83       | 7.00               | 4.37             |

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >7.00              | 5.94       | 6.99               | 4.62             |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | >76.00             | 76.00      | 99.40              | 82.30            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | >70.00             | 0.00       | 79.00              | 93.90            |
| <b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | =0.18              | 0.90       | 3.20               | 3.00             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | =0.20              | 1.00       | 3.40               | 2.10             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | =0.18              | 0.90       | 3.00               | 3.20             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | >6.10              | 6.10       | 4.40               | 4.66             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | >5.90              | 5.90       | 4.30               | 4.43             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | >6.20              | 6.20       | 4.50               | 4.71             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | =87.80             | 61.00      | 92.00              | 87.50            |
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>   | =86.20             | 68.90      | 99.40              | 93.10            |

| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>             | =88.20             | 58.90      | 90.00              | 86.30            |
| <b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =70.00             | 0.00       | 0.00               | 90.76            |
| <b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =70.00             | 0.00       | 0.00               | 91.31            |
| <b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =70.00             | 0.00       | 0.00               | 90.23            |
| <b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =70.00             | 0.00       | 0.00               | 0.00             |
| <b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =6.00              | 0.00       | 0.00               | 10.54            |
| <b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =6.00              | 0.00       | 0.00               | 13.00            |
| <b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =6.00              | 0.00       | 0.00               | 8.00             |
| <b>CAS: Community Asset Score (average)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>             | =50.00             | 0.00       | 0.00               | 0.00             |
| <b>National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies</b>                                |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i> | =6.00              | 0.00       | 3.00               | 3.00             |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |



| Outcome  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>BSF/NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk-based coverage calculation, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring</i>  | >70.00             | 0.00       | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | >66.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 73.90            |
| <b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | <5.70              | 28.61      | -                  | 18.20            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | <5.90              | 29.49      | -                  | 23.80            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | <5.70              | 28.41      | -                  | 17.10            |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | >4.20              | 4.20       | -                  | 4.01             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | >4.01              | 4.01       | -                  | 4.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | >4.25              | 4.25       | -                  | 4.01             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i> | <15.80             | 15.80      | -                  | 17.80            |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM</i>  | >70.00             | -          | -                  | -                |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD IDPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report   | >70.00             | -          | -                  | 71.00            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD IDPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, Cross sectorial survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, March 2015, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report             | =70.00             | 70.00      | -                  | 99.00            |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report   | >70.00             | -          | -                  | 80.00            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, Cross sectorial survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA; March 2015, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution Report | =70.00             | 70.00      | -                  | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report   | >70.00             | -          | -                  | 90.00            |
| <b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD REFUGEES, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, Cross sectorial survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, March 2015, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report         | =90.00             | 70.00      | -                  | 85.00            |
| <b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD IDPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM                       | =2.70              | 13.50      | 3.80               | 3.80             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD IDPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, SPR, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM                       | =17.30             | 11.50      | 23.00              | 13.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD IDPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM                  | =80.00             | 75.00      | 58.00              | 82.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD IDPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP survey, WFP PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, WFP survey, WFP PDM               | =3.20              | 16.20      | 5.40               | 2.10             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| CHAD IDPS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08, Joint survey, PDM                     | =2.10              | 10.70      | 3.00               | 7.10             |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | <27.00             | 18.80      | 21.00              | 27.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | =18.00             | 14.30      | 24.00              | 11.20            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | =70.00             | 65.00      | 52.00              | 81.70            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | =80.00             | 75.00      | 61.00              | 81.70            |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | >2.00              | 3.93       | 1.19               | 4.00             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | >1.90              | 3.82       | 1.48               | 4.20             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | >2.00              | 4.03       | 1.17               | 4.10             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i> | <8.70              | 9.84       | 9.30               | 8.70             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | =8.80              | 44.00      | -                  | 7.00             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>  | =26.20             | 36.00      | -                  | 21.20            |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>           | =65.00             | 20.00      | -                  | 52.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, WFP PDM</i>            | =8.80              | 44.00      | -                  | 4.50             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, PDM</i>              | =13.40             | 67.00      | -                  | 8.00             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, Joint survey, PDM</i>              | =38.00             | 24.00      | -                  | 16.50            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                | =32.00             | 8.00       | -                  | 26.20            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                | =55.40             | 43.00      | -                  | 60.60            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                | =54.60             | 25.00      | -                  | 47.70            |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                | >2.00              | 3.70       | -                  | 4.20             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                | >2.00              | 4.00       | -                  | 4.20             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i>                | >1.60              | 3.10       | -                  | 4.40             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Third party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM</i> | <9.00              | 9.70       | -                  | 9.40             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                        | =12.00             | 59.90      | -                  | 4.80             |

| Outcome   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | =30.00             | 15.10      | -                  | 34.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>             | =57.90             | 25.00      | -                  | 43.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, WFP PDM</i>              | =13.10             | 65.70      | -                  | 8.40             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | =11.00             | 54.80      | -                  | 3.20             |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | <26.90             | 16.30      | -                  | 11.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | <39.00             | 23.20      | -                  | 43.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | =60.00             | 18.00      | -                  | 47.00            |
| <b>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | =50.00             | 22.00      | -                  | 41.00            |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | >1.60              | 3.21       | -                  | 1.35             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | >1.60              | 3.13       | -                  | 1.37             |
| <b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>                  | >1.60              | 3.28       | -                  | 1.35             |
| <b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM</i> | <6.90              | 6.69       | -                  | 7.40             |



## Output Indicators

| Output  | Unit        | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|-------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>   |             |         |        |                      |
| <b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>  |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted   | centre/site | 3       | 3      | 100.0%               |
| <b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>   |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted   | centre/site | 27      | 26     | 96.3%                |
| <b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b> |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted   | centre/site | 224     | 223    | 99.6%                |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>  |             |         |        |                      |
| <b>SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>  |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals                          | asset       | -       | 59     | -                    |
| <b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>   |             |         |        |                      |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)  | individual  | 2,190   | 2,811  | 128.4%               |
| <b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>   |             |         |        |                      |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)  | individual  | 788     | 751    | 95.3%                |
| <b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>   |             |         |        |                      |
| Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)  | individual  | 500     | -      | -                    |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>   |             |         |        |                      |
| <b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>   |             |         |        |                      |
| Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution                     | individual  | 50      | 138    | 276.0%               |
| Number of timely food distributions as per schedule   | instance    | 16      | 16     | 100.0%               |

## Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | >20.00             | 18.80      | 14.00              | 14.60            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | >40.00             | 27.00      | 23.00              | 17.80            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | >40.00             | 55.00      | 63.00              | 67.10            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | >60.00             | 50.00      | 50.00              | 50.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>                          |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | >50.00             | 18.91      | 0.01               | 20.00            |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                              | =25.00             | 33.00      | -                  | 15.80            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>            | =25.00             | 33.00      | -                  | 15.80            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                          | =25.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 21.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                                 |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>        | =25.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 21.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                              | >45.00             | 3.00       | -                  | 49.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>            | >45.00             | 3.00       | -                  | 55.60            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                          | >45.00             | 66.00      | -                  | 57.00            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04</i> | >45.00             | 66.00      | -                  | 49.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.08</i>   | <30.00             | 27.00      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04</i>     | <30.00             | 0.00       | -                  | 27.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04</i>                   | <30.00             | 31.00      | -                  | 31.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04</i> | <30.00             | 31.00      | -                  | 31.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09</i>                       | >50.00             | 44.00      | -                  | 33.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09</i>     | >50.00             | 44.00      | -                  | 33.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09</i>                   | >50.00             | 53.00      | -                  | 50.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.09</i> | >50.00             | 53.00      | -                  | 50.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.08</i>                       | >60.00             | 33.00      | -                  | 54.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2016.04</i>     | >60.00             | 33.00      | -                  | 54.00            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                      | >60.00             | 54.00      | -                  | 50.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>    | >60.00             | 54.00      | -                  | 50.00            |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | >50.00             | 15.00      | 21.00              | 31.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | >60.00             | 30.00      | 13.00              | 23.00            |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | >60.00             | 55.00      | 66.00              | 45.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | >50.00             | 0.00       | 53.00              | 45.00            |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>                              | >60.00             | 53.00      | -                  | 65.30            |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>   | =50.00             | 51.30      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                     | =50.00             | 58.70      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>   | =25.00             | 20.10      | -                  | -                |

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                | =25.00             | 11.10      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                  | =25.00             | 28.70      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>                             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                | =25.00             | 30.20      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>                            |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>   | >50.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>                            |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>                                     | >50.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>   | >60.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>                                     | >60.00             | -          | -                  | -                |

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>        |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | =70.00             | 57.15      | 49.10              | 92.35            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>        |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>  | =70.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>        |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>  | =70.00             | -          | -                  | -                |



| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>                           | =80.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>         | =80.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | =80.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                                       |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>                           | =70.00             | 56.65      | 55.85              | 92.40            |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                                       |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>  | =70.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)                                       |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>  | =70.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>                           | =80.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>         | =80.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | =80.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>                           | =70.00             | 56.50      | 53.15              | 49.10            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>  | =70.00             | -          | -                  | -                |

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>  | =70.00             | -          | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>                           | =70.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.07, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i>         | =70.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09</i> | =70.00             | 100.00     | 100.00             | 100.00           |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>  | >70.00             | 32.00      | -                  | 65.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>                                      | >70.00             | 32.00      | -                  | 84.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>  | >70.00             | 75.00      | -                  | 75.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>                                  |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                                  | >70.00             | 75.00      | -                  | 75.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>  | >80.00             | 97.00      | -                  | 93.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>                                      | >80.00             | 97.00      | -                  | 80.00            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                     | >80.00             | 99.00      | -                  | 89.80            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>   | >80.00             | 99.00      | -                  | 85.70            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>                         | >70.00             | 30.00      | -                  | 82.40            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08</i>       | >70.00             | 30.00      | -                  | 80.90            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>                     | >70.00             | 79.00      | -                  | 84.00            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>   | >70.00             | 79.00      | -                  | 75.50            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                         | >80.00             | 79.00      | -                  | 98.60            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>       | >80.00             | 79.00      | -                  | 98.70            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                     | >80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 84.20            |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>   | >80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 89.00            |

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)              |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                       | >70.00             | 32.00      | -                  | 65.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)              |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>     | >70.00             | 32.00      | -                  | 65.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)              |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                   | >70.00             | 75.00      | -                  | 86.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)              |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i> | >70.00             | 75.00      | -                  | 86.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                       | >80.00             | 98.00      | -                  | 95.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD IDPS, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>     | >80.00             | 98.00      | -                  | 98.60            |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>                   | >80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 88.00            |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD REFUGEES, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i> | >80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 84.00            |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)              |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>                           | >70.00             | 77.00      | -                  | 96.30            |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site                           |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>                           | >80.00             | 100.00     | -                  | 97.90            |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |

| Cross-cutting Indicators   | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>  | >70.00             | 50.70      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>   |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                    | >70.00             | 36.80      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>  | >80.00             | 96.70      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                    | >80.00             | 92.40      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>  | >70.00             | 43.00      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                    | >70.00             | 44.70      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>  | >80.00             | 95.80      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>             |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                    | >80.00             | 77.40      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>         |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>  | >70.00             | 49.20      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>         |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                    | >70.00             | 37.80      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>  | >80.00             | 96.50      | -                  | -                |
| <b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>                      |                    |            |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>                                    | >80.00             | 90.50      | -                  | -                |

## Partnership Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Food Transfer-Cameroon</b>   |                    |                  |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =4.00              | 2.00             |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =4.00              | 4.00             |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>  | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>   | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>   | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>   | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Food Transfer-Chad</b>   |                    |                  |
| <b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b> |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>  | =140,000.00        | 24,450.00        |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | >1.00              | 2.00             |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>  | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>CHAD, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>  | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Food Transfer-Niger</b>  |                    |                  |
| <b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b> |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>  | =25,000.00         | -                |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =5.00              | 6.00             |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Food Transfer-Nigeria</b>  |                    |                  |



| Cross-cutting Indicators  | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b> |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>  | =50,000.00         | -                |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =15.00             | 5.00             |
| <b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =15.00             | 5.00             |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =100.00            | 100.00           |
| <b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>   |                    |                  |
| <i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>   | =100.00            | 100.00           |

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

| Donor     | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity       | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |      |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|------|
|           |                |                 | In-Kind                | Cash |
| Australia | AUL-C-00244-03 | Beans           | -                      | 17   |
| Australia | AUL-C-00244-03 | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 274  |
| Australia | AUL-C-00244-03 | Iodised Salt    | -                      | 92   |
| Australia | AUL-C-00244-03 | Rice            | -                      | 314  |
| Australia | AUL-C-00244-03 | Sorghum/Millet  | -                      | 932  |
| Australia | AUL-C-00244-03 | Split Peas      | -                      | 870  |
| Australia | AUL-C-00244-03 | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 345  |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-03 | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 95   |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-03 | Rice            | -                      | 15   |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-03 | Split Peas      | -                      | 54   |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-03 | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 174  |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-15 | Beans           | -                      | 65   |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-15 | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 57   |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-15 | Iodised Salt    | -                      | 30   |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-15 | Sorghum/Millet  | -                      | 183  |
| Canada    | CAN-C-00530-15 | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 19   |

| Donor               | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity                       | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |       |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|                     |                |                                 | In-Kind                | Cash  |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00545-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 67    |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00575-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 551   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00575-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 488   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00575-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 11    |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00575-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 2,707 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00575-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 269   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00580-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 685   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00580-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 199   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00580-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 305   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00580-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 1,701 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00580-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 366   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00586-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 334   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00586-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 2,713 |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00586-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 254   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00586-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 363   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00616-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 350   |
| European Commission | EEC-C-00616-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 150   |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 672   |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 20    |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 995   |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 1,444 |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 250   |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 70    |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-02 | Beans                           | -                      | 1,811 |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-02 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 362   |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-02 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 27    |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-02 | Rice                            | -                      | 5,244 |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-02 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 1,114 |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-02 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 547   |
| Germany             | GER-C-00513-02 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 665   |
| Japan               | JPN-C-00458-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 172   |
| Japan               | JPN-C-00458-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 449   |
| Japan               | JPN-C-00458-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 46    |
| Japan               | JPN-C-00458-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 1,852 |

| Donor          | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity                       | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |        |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------|
|                |                |                                 | In-Kind                | Cash   |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00458-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 476    |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00458-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 172    |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00484-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 99     |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00484-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 19     |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00484-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 1,158  |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00484-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 150    |
| Japan          | JPN-C-00484-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 91     |
| Luxembourg     | LUX-C-00135-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 123    |
| Luxembourg     | LUX-C-00135-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 25     |
| Luxembourg     | LUX-C-00135-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 100    |
| Luxembourg     | LUX-C-00135-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 5      |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Beans                           | -                      | 2,937  |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 7,621  |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 124    |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 2,195  |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Rice                            | -                      | 10,273 |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 5,181  |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Split Peas                      | -                      | 1,929  |
| MULTILATERAL   | MULTILATERAL   | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 1,683  |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00344-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 166    |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00344-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 60     |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00344-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 30     |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00344-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 30     |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00344-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 391    |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00344-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 52     |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00350-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 100    |
| Norway         | NOR-C-00350-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 97     |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-03680-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 550    |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-03680-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 1      |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-03680-02 | Rice                            | -                      | 1      |
| Private Donors | WPD-C-03680-02 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 305    |
| Saudi Arabia   | SAU-C-00103-04 | Dried Fruits                    | 396                    | -      |
| Saudi Arabia   | SAU-C-00106-09 | Dried Fruits                    | 30                     | -      |
| Switzerland    | SWI-C-00511-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 1,638  |

| Donor          | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity                       | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |       |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|                |                |                                 | In-Kind                | Cash  |
| Switzerland    | SWI-C-00511-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 206   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01360-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 212   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01360-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 1,585 |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01360-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 498   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01360-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 190   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01361-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 642   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01361-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 423   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01361-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 30    |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01361-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 2,000 |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01361-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 60    |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01361-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 176   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01362-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 39    |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01362-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 132   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01363-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 369   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01363-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 416   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01363-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 50    |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01363-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 8     |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01450-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 117   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01450-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 956   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01450-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 360   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01450-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 135   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01461-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 289   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01461-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 826   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01461-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 102   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01482-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 394   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01482-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 94    |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01482-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 30    |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01487-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 524   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01487-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 15    |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01487-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 1,163 |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01487-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 318   |
| UN CERF        | 001-C-01487-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 154   |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00334-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 1,960 |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00334-01 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 1,459 |

| Donor          | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity                       | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |       |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|                |                |                                 | In-Kind                | Cash  |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00334-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 5,095 |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00334-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 419   |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00342-01 | Beans                           | -                      | 1,200 |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00342-01 | Corn Soya Blend                 | -                      | 889   |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00342-01 | Iodised Salt                    | -                      | 15    |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00342-01 | Rice                            | -                      | 1,375 |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00342-01 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 4,438 |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00342-01 | Split Peas                      | -                      | 420   |
| United Kingdom | UK -C-00342-01 | Vegetable Oil                   | -                      | 469   |
| USA            | USA-C-01090-03 | Corn Soya Blend                 | 360                    | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01090-03 | Rice                            | 5,290                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01090-03 | Split Peas                      | 1,440                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01090-04 | Corn Soya Blend                 | 1,380                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01090-04 | Peas                            | 1,450                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01090-04 | Sorghum/Millet                  | 5,700                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01090-04 | Vegetable Oil                   | 520                    | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-04 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 1,833 |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-06 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 3,909 |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-07 | Beans                           | -                      | 515   |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-07 | Rice                            | -                      | 887   |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-08 | Beans                           | -                      | 486   |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-08 | Sorghum/Millet                  | -                      | 2,425 |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-09 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | -                      | 506   |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-10 | Corn Soya Blend                 | 1,210                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-10 | Lentils                         | 1,800                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-10 | Rice                            | 4,900                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-10 | Vegetable Oil                   | 500                    | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-11 | Corn Soya Blend                 | 770                    | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-11 | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 840                    | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-12 | Corn Soya Blend                 | 180                    | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-12 | Rice                            | 150                    | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-12 | Sorghum/Millet                  | 2,400                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-12 | Split Peas                      | 1,400                  | -     |
| USA            | USA-C-01122-12 | Vegetable Oil                   | 460                    | -     |

| Donor    | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity       | Purchased in 2016 (mt) |                |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
|          |                |                 | In-Kind                | Cash           |
| USA      | USA-C-01153-04 | Corn Soya Blend | 240                    | -              |
| USA      | USA-C-01153-04 | Maize           | 1,970                  | -              |
| USA      | USA-C-01153-04 | Split Peas      | 610                    | -              |
| USA      | USA-C-01170-07 | Beans           | -                      | 1,151          |
| USA      | USA-C-01170-07 | Corn Soya Blend | -                      | 979            |
| USA      | USA-C-01170-07 | Iodised Salt    | -                      | 65             |
| USA      | USA-C-01170-07 | Sorghum/Millet  | -                      | 3,250          |
| USA      | USA-C-01170-07 | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 336            |
| USA      | USA-C-01188-01 | Rice            | 10                     | -              |
| Wfp Cash |                | Beans           | -                      | 1,788          |
| Wfp Cash |                | Rice            | -                      | 2,480          |
| Wfp Cash |                | Sorghum/Millet  | -                      | 2,720          |
| Wfp Cash |                | Vegetable Oil   | -                      | 544            |
|          |                | <b>Total</b>    | <b>34,006</b>          | <b>122,698</b> |