

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION: Regional EMOP 200777 BR12

Title of the project: Providing life-saving support to households in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger directly affected by insecurity in northern Nigeria

Start date: 1 Jan 2015 **End date:** 31 Dec 2017 **Extension/Reduction period:** 12 months **New end date:** 31 Dec 2018

Total revised number of beneficiaries	3,060,799		
Duration of entire project	(48 months, from 1 Jan 2015 to 31 Dec 2018)		
Extension/Reduction period	12 months, 1 January to 31 December 2018		
Gender marker code	2a		
WFP food tonnage	679,648 mt		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	544,992,638	150,675,474	695,668,112
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	176,976,567	58,577,138	235,553,705
Capacity Development & Augmentation	4,949,604	1,277,072	6,226,676
DSC	119,739,383	31,233,493	150,972,876
ISC	59,266,073	15,694,566	74,960,640
Total cost to WFP	905,924,265	257,457,744	1,163,382,009

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Regional Emergency Operation 200777 (EMOP) responds to the life-saving needs of populations affected by the Boko Haram induced conflict in North East Nigeria. The conflict has had a regional impact in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) countries of Chad, Niger and Cameroon, and the EMOP provides the necessary programmatic flexibility for a regional operation, addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, and host populations in the crisis-affected regions across the three countries.
2. The EMOP aims for a coherent approach to the assistance provided, which is through General Food Distribution (GFD) to the most vulnerable groups affected by the crisis, with an increased reliance on Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) where feasible. This is done whilst ensuring a tailored response in each of the affected countries.
3. This Budget Revision number twelve (BR12), extends the EMOP by 12 months until the end of December 2018 and is in line with the affected countries' calendars for the Integrated Road Map and Country Strategic Plans. The duration of the EMOP extension for Niger and Chad,

which are scheduled to transition to their respective CSPs in 2019, is for 12 months, whilst that for Nigeria is 6 months, until June 2018, when the Nigeria related operations will be incorporated into the Nigeria Country Strategic Plan (CSP). As the Cameroon activities under this Regional EMOP have already been integrated into its CSP, which is due to begin in January 2018, Cameroon has not been included in this budget revision for 2018.

4. BR 12 also reflects changes in operational needs and responds to recent *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) findings which show that 4.3 million people are in need of assistance in the Basin, of which 2.6 million are food-insecure in North-East Nigeria alone.¹ The CH further projects that by June-August 2018, 3.7 million people will be food-insecure in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States of North-East Nigeria. Alongside the Governments of Nigeria, Chad and Niger, WFP will continue, in 2018, to work with its partners to provide an integrated response package assisting a total of **2.1 million** people.
5. Specifically, the Budget Revision 12 to EMOP 200777 will:
 - Increase food transfers by 164,162 mt, valued at USD 89,286,441;
 - Increase cash-based transfers by USD 50,852,042;
 - Increase CD&A transfers by USD 1,277,072;
 - Increase external transport, landside transportation, shipping and handling (LTSH), ODOC food and C&V related costs by USD 69,114,129; and
 - Increase direct support cost by USD 31,233,493.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

6. Launched in January 2015, Regional EMOP 200777 has since gone through 11 revisions to address a fast-changing environment, thereby scaling up operations in Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
7. Through this EMOP, WFP has been providing, thus far, food assistance to 2.9 million people (in-kind and cash-based transfers), integrated with nutrition support for children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), as well as with livelihood support activities. Due to the multifaceted and complex nature of the crises, WFP has adopted a flexible response, using the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms. Protection, gender, and accountability to affected populations (AAP), are factored into all programmes.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

8. The security situation in North-East Nigeria has continued to drive population movements towards the Lake Chad Basin area. In addition, large numbers of people displaced within Nigeria or in the neighboring countries have returned to their regions of origin because the resources in their areas of displacement were exhausted. While many of the IDPs find themselves in urban areas closer to home, they remain displaced because their rural dwellings are outside of military control.²

¹ Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States.

² <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/nigeria/>.

9. Besides the risks it poses to the civilian populations in the region, this persistent insecurity hampers humanitarian operations and poses an overall strain on the LCB Governments as well as host populations. Furthermore, it is expected that the insecurity will continue to hinder the return of the displaced across North-East Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon. With inaccessible and hard-to-reach areas, new displacements, protection and nutrition issues, as well as the returns of the displaced and the refugees, the provision of humanitarian assistance to this complex emergency situation remains imperative, yet extremely challenging.
10. The current EMOP will be implemented in **North East Nigeria**, where the preliminary results of the November 2017 CH indicate that **2.6 million people are food-insecure (IPC/CH Phase 3-5) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States**³, showing an improvement of the situation compared to March 2017, where 4.7 million people were in IPC/CH Phase 3-5. However, the number of food-insecure people is projected to reach 3.7 million people during the next lean season (June-August 2018). The latest nutrition survey also shows critical levels of acute malnutrition in Local Government Areas (LGA) in Borno and Yobe States. More specifically, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates reached between 9.9 percent and 16.4 percent,⁴ the highest GAM rate being in Northern Yobe (16.4 percent), followed by Central Yobe (14.6 percent), Northern Borno (13.9 percent) and Central Borno (13.4 percent).⁵ The prevalence of acute malnutrition in women of reproductive age is 9.6 percent in Borno State (with peak of 11 percent in Central Borno and Jere/MMC LGAs) and 12 percent in Yobe State (and up to 14.7 percent in Gujba and Gulani LGAs), while only 41.6 percent and 31.2 percent of women of reproductive age meet the minimum dietary diversity (in Borno and Yobe, respectively).⁶
11. **In Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States, 1.57 million people are internally displaced**, the majority being women and children (79 percent of the displaced population).⁷ In addition, there are over 200,000 Nigerian refugees, of which 90,000 are located in Cameroon, 106,000 in Niger and 8,000 in Chad.⁸ In 2017, an increased number of refugees have returned to Nigeria, mostly from Niger (returning to Mobbar LGA) and Cameroon (returning to Ngala and Bama LGAs).⁹ Another 15,000 Nigerian refugees returned (between April and June) from Cameroon to the Borno State in Banki, while in July 2017, 4,300 new arrivals were registered, again in Borno State, in Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Dikwa and Kala Balge.
12. These movements are putting significant pressure on sites and stretching the available resources. WFP, in collaboration with protection agencies including UNHCR, continues to promote the safe, voluntary and informed return of refugees. According to the June Rapid Food Security Assessment, the prevalence of households with poor food consumption and reliance on coping strategies is high among new arrivals in settlements of Eastern Borno State.¹⁰ IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) survey also shows that food insecurity remains the predominant concern in 70 percent of IDP sites.¹¹
13. Furthermore, due to the security situation and other constraints, farming opportunities and access to land have been limited to areas around Local Government Areas (LGAs) capitals. Smallholder farmers have fled their fields and their livelihoods have been disrupted. Pastoral groups have also suffered substantial depletion of their herds as a result of the conflict and their migration routes have been interrupted.

³ Government of Nigeria, CILSS, FAO and partners. Cadre Harmonisé (CH) for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations. March 2017.

⁴ Results presented at the Nutrition in Emergency Working Group. Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance. Round Three, July to August 2017.

⁵ Results presented at the Nutrition in Emergency Working Group. Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance. Round Three, July to August 2017.

⁶ Results presented at the Nutrition in Emergency Working Group. Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance. Round Two, February to March 2017.

⁷ IOM. DTM Nigeria report XVIII. October 2017.

⁸ UNHCR. Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. UNHCR Operational Portal. Information retrieved on 10 September 2017.

⁹ UNHCR. Registration of Returning Nigerian Refugees. August 2017.

¹⁰ WFP. June 2017 Rapid Food Security Assessment in Banki, Gwoza and Pulka, Borno State.

¹¹ IOM. DTM Nigeria report XVIII. October 2017. 70 percent of households that arrived since less than one month have poor food consumption and 51 percent engage in emergency coping strategy (DTM, August 2017).

14. **Harvest is anticipated to be below average in the North-East**, with the main season harvest, expected to be poor in the areas that have been most affected by the conflict.¹² In addition, income-generating opportunities are limited due to conflict-related disruptions. As such, vulnerable households' food stocks after main harvest will still be limited and likely quickly depleted in 2018.¹³
15. While market functioning in some conflict-affected areas of Borno, Yobe, and Adamawa States is gradually improving, **staple food prices remain higher relative to same time last year and well-above average price levels.**¹⁴ Despite some signs of improvement, markets remain fragile and disrupted in many places due to the effects of the conflict and insecurity, particularly in Borno State and some parts of Yobe and Adamawa States.¹⁵ WFP Nigeria's rapid assessments in Madagali and Michika (Adamawa) and Bama, Banki and Gwoza (Borno)¹⁶ show market activity levels to still be very limited and with high prices. In Damboa LGA of Borno State, 7 of the 10 assessed markets were not functional. The trend of relatively low prices in Potiskum and Damaturu (Yobe State) compared to other markets in the region, is due to greater food availability as the recovery in these zones is more advanced than in other parts of North-East Nigeria.¹⁷
16. Given the current levels of food insecurity, malnutrition, below-average crop production, disrupted livelihoods, limited income opportunities and high staple food prices, millions of people are likely to remain food-insecure in North-East Nigeria. To sustain the achievements to date and protect the food security and nutrition situation from further deteriorating, it is of utmost importance to maintain delivery of, as well as safe and dignified access to food assistance and nutrition support, coupled with a progressive introduction of livelihood support activities in collaboration with partners and government counterparts.
17. The current EMOP will also be implemented in the Lake, Kanem and Barh El Ghazel regions of **Chad**. Insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin is of great concern and population displacement is still ongoing. **In April and May 2017, approximately 2,350 new IDPs fleeing Boko Haram attacks were registered** in four new sites (Kiskawadine, Kabia, Blegue and Kadjerba) in the Lake Region, increasing the number of people in need of assistance. New refugees from Nigeria were also registered in the Dar-Es Salam camp. This illustrates the persistent insecurity and the need for ongoing humanitarian assistance to IDPs and refugees.
18. Findings of the most recent nutrition survey in September 2017 indicate a **net deterioration of the malnutrition situation in Chad**, with a national Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 13.9 percent (compared to 12 percent in 2016). In the Lake Chad Basin and surrounding regions, GAM rates remain high, with 21.3 percent in Barh El Ghazel, 19.2 percent in Kanem and 18.1 percent in the Lake region. Even worse, fifteen regions have a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate that exceeds the WHO emergency threshold. The following stand out : Lake 3.4 percent, Barh El Ghazal 4.7 percent and Kanem 4.1 percent. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) is also a big issue in Chad, the most affected region being Kanem, with a rate of 50 percent, against a national rate of 32.4 percent.¹⁸ Another point of interest is that the Health Demographic Survey of 2014 (EDS MICS) indicated a national prevalence of GAM for women of reproductive age at 19.2 percent, with 45.6 percent in Kanem and 41 percent in the Lake.¹⁹

¹² FEWSNET. Nigeria Food Security Outlook June 2017 – January 2018.

A FAO-Government of Nigeria crop assessment is upcoming.

¹³ WFP and FEWSNET. Market Monitoring Bulletin. July 2017.

¹⁴ FEWSNET. Conflict in the northeast continues to drive Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes. September 2017.

¹⁵ WFP and FEWSNET. Market Monitoring Bulletin. July 2017.

¹⁶ WFP. Emergency Food Security Assessment in Madagali and Michika, Adamawa State.

WFP. June 2017 Rapid Food Security Assessment in Banki, Gwoza and Pulka, Borno State.

¹⁷ FEWSNET and WFP. Nigeria Market Monitoring Bulletin. September 2017.

¹⁸ SMART, September 2017, draft report.

¹⁹ Enquête Démographique de Santé (EDS MICS), 2014.

19. A vulnerability study carried out in 2017 also shows worrying trends amongst people living with HIV (PLHIV). Some 67.3 percent of PLHIV are malnourished, 67.6 percent of PLW/G followed on Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (eMTCT) sites are malnourished, and the prevalence of malnutrition amongst children aged 5-14 years affected by HIV is 100 percent.²⁰
20. In conclusion, despite continued food assistance in the Lake region, food insecurity is still a matter of concern. As a result of the volatile insecurity in the area, population displacements (IDPs, refugees, returnees) are ongoing and people are in need of assistance. Moreover, in addition to the population regularly in food need during the lean season, the last Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicated a deteriorating nutrition situation in the Lake and Kanem regions, concerned by this BR²¹. People living with HIV (PLHIV) are also in need of assistance. The funding of this BR will allow WFP Chad to provide assistance to these affected populations throughout 2018.
21. Lastly, the current EMOP will also be implemented in the Diffa region of **Niger**. Here, the November 2017 *Cadre Harmonisé* results show that the overall food security situation has deteriorated from November 2016 to June 2017,²² with the **total number of people in need of food assistance increasing from 1.3 to 1.8 million**, of which 408,000 are estimated to be in the Diffa region alone, where severe protection risks, such as insecurity and forced displacement of population will continue to affect food security). Besides the issue of insecurity in the Diffa region, this increase is due to new shocks (higher cereal prices, forage deficit, deterioration of the terms of trade) particularly affecting Maradi, Tillabéry and Tahoua regions; the Humanitarian Response Plan²³ has been revised accordingly. Further to that, the latest Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) carried out in Diffa in October 2017 shows that currently 211,500 people are food-insecure and 255,000 people are at risk of becoming food-insecure (the situation of these people at risk could deteriorate based on the outcome of the current agricultural and pastoral campaign).²⁴
22. The conflict in the Diffa region will continue to hinder normal market functioning and typical coping strategies for the poorest households and displaced persons.²⁵ Despite positive outcomes for the ongoing agricultural season, **acute food insecurity outcomes will likely remain in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) until January 2018**. In areas that are hard to reach or are inaccessible, survival and protection deficits will likely arise, confirming the need for food assistance.
23. Some productive areas in the Diffa region, such as the agricultural Komadougou River area, the flood recession agricultural and fishing areas around the Lake Chad, as well as the oasis farming areas, are particularly affected by insecurity, and this is expected to have a negative effect on the progress made in 2017 by the Government to support a shift from emergency to transition programming. Productive areas where food insecurity is particularly high, but are more stable from a security perspective, and with functioning markets, are more suitable for the development of self-reliance activities.
24. The results of the October 2017 Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) show an alarming situation in Diffa for children 6 to 59 months²⁶, with a GAM rate of 17.5 percent²⁷ and a SAM rate of 4 percent. Children aged 6 to 23 months are more affected by

²⁰ Rapport de l'étude sur la situation nutritionnelle et de vulnérabilité alimentaire des personnes vivant avec le VIH sous ARV et DOTS dans la région du Lac, January 2017.

²¹ The GAM rate is higher for boys compared to girls and the difference is significant (15,4% vs 12,4%)

²² Cadre Harmonisé March 2017.

²³ Niger: Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2017.

²⁴ Niger Emergency Food Security and nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) October 2017.

²⁵ <http://www.fews.net/west-africa/niger>, July 2017 update.

²⁶ At the national level, GAM stands at 10.3% with boys (12.8%) more affected than girls (7.8%). However, in Diffa (GAM = 11.4%), there is no significant difference between boys (11.4%) and girls (11.5%).

²⁷ with a significant difference between boys (20.9%) and girls (14.0%)

wasting than those of 24 to 59 months, with rates of 23.1 percent and 15.1 percent respectively. According to this same study, all the municipalities except Diffa have GAM rates higher than the WHO emergency threshold of 15.0 percent with the most affected municipalities being N'Gourti (27.9 percent) and Foulatari (21.9 percent).

25. The crisis has also had a serious effect on education, as 150 schools have had to close, while emergency schools opened in areas of displacement. In total, **over 12,360 children have been affected by conflict and prevented from returning to school**, as school infrastructure and supplies have been vandalized and looted. The Government has taken steps to relocate vulnerable schools within Diffa region. In 2017, WFP supported 16 emergency sites through school meals, benefiting 92 schools and reaching 7,800 people. The number of emergency schools has now increased, owing to the insecurity in the Diffa region and the resulting continued displacement of the IDP population. This has prompted WFP to increase the number of targeted emergency schools to 60 sites, accounting for 16,140 people. However, needs continue to rise, taking into account the necessity to assist pre-schools for children under 6, and to facilitate the reinsertion of children aged 12 and above within the formal schooling system.²⁸

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

26. In 2018, WFP will maintain its consolidated approach across the three Lake Chad Basin countries: GFD will be provided to the most vulnerable groups affected by the crisis, with an increased reliance on CBT where feasible and adequate. To maximize impact, blanket supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP) will be integrated with GFD and with complementary services. Emergency school feeding programmes will encourage children to attend and stay in school in Chad and in Niger. In parallel and where possible, WFP will move towards the introduction of vulnerability-based targeting and initiate activities to strengthen livelihoods to enable early recovery. Real-time vulnerability analysis through support to government assessments and mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), for example, will be conducted to refine WFP's interventions.
27. Given the magnitude of the needs in North-East Nigeria and in the surrounding countries, and taking into account the likelihood of continued insecurity in some areas, the economic situation in Nigeria and its impact on regional trade, as well as the disruption of food production, WFP needs to continue to provide an integrated response.
28. Through this Budget Revision, **WFP Nigeria** aims to continue its assistance as follows:
 - Maintain life saving food assistance (through In-Kind and Cash-Based Transfers), targeting 1.25 million people from January to May 2018 and increasing assistance to reach 1.4 million people during the lean season (starting June 2018). This includes the provision of food assistance and nutrition support to 100,000 people in three additional hard-to-reach LGAs, which were previously covered by ICRC. In addition, BR12 takes into account the potential influx of returns from neighboring countries as well as new arrivals to existing settlements. Assessments will be continuously performed to inform changes in the level of food insecurity and ability of vulnerable people to cover a portion of their food needs. Studies done in 2017 showed that people in urban LGAs have access to some food and labor markets, and are reported to be able to cover a portion of their food needs.²⁹ Thus, in locations of

²⁸ The ratio of girls and boys in school is 0.82

²⁹ Okular Analytics with the participation and support from Save the Children UK, WFP and Plan International. Basic Needs & Response Analysis Framework Report. June 2017.

Save the Children. Household Economy Approach (HEA) study. April 2017.

WFP. Emergency Food Security Assessment in Three North-East States (Adamawa, Borno & Yobe) of Nigeria April 2017.

urban areas (MMC, Jere, Konduga LGAs of Borno State and Damaturu LGA in Yobe State) beneficiaries will receive a reduced ration (corresponding to 70 percent of the 2,100 kcal relief ration), in line with the harmonization guide of the Food Security Sector. The other locations will maintain a ration providing 2,100 kcal. Assessments and consultations with partners will regularly take place to inform changes in ration. When feasible and adequate, cash-based transfers will be provided and delivered through mobile money or electronic vouchers (e-vouchers), continuing a balanced approach by using both systems and depending on the characteristics of the locations. The provision of food assistance will continue to be closely coordinated with the members of the Food Security and Nutrition Sectors,³⁰ the Cash Working Group and the Government of Nigeria, in support of the national response.³¹

- Maintain preventative nutrition support through Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP) for 212,000 children³² and 149,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) from January to May 2018. To prevent a deterioration of the nutrition situation during the lean season (starting in June), BSFP will reach 227,000 children and 160,000 PLW in June 2018. Priority will be given to children aged 6 to 23 months, who will receive Super Cereal Plus as nutrition support. In locations where treatment services through Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programmes (TSFP) are not available, the BSFP will also cover children 24 to 59 months with MAM. PLW/G will receive specialized nutritious food (Super Cereal) and fortified vegetable oil or a cash transfer. The nutrition situation will be continuously monitored to ensure timely response wherever pockets of high malnutrition or a deterioration of the nutrition situation is detected. For example, the recent Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance³³ identified alarming rates of acute malnutrition (GAM rate above critical level of 15 percent) in Northern Yobe, requiring additional assistance to prevent the nutrition situation from further deterioration. WFP will also continue to actively contribute to the Nutrition Sector to support coordinated nutrition activities.
- Gradually introduce a targeted supplementary feeding programme to treat children with MAM who are between 6 to 59 months. This will be initiated on a pilot basis, starting from the 2nd quarter of 2018, in locations with GAM rates above 10 percent in specific areas not reached by BSFP, and where the health service delivery infrastructure and partners have sufficient capacity to integrate this component into a broader package of health and nutrition services and Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) activities. The TSFP pilot aims at reaching 1,656 MAM children by June 2018.
- Implement livelihood support activities and assets creation to support opportunities for early recovery. A joint approach (with FAO and partners) will combine food assistance (in-kind or CBT, by WFP) with support to smallholder agricultural production through the provision of seeds and inputs during the planting and rainy season, or through livestock restocking and aquaculture programmes throughout the year. WFP will also look for opportunities for income generation activities and early recovery activities to rebuild productive safety nets and community assets, improve households' access to food and contribute to restoring local economies. Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) will inform the choice of adequate livelihoods to be supported and the optimal implementation schedule. These tools will also support and promote equal participation of women and girls to decision making in their communities and households. Additionally, in order to strengthen food security outcomes, protection concerns that inhibit

³⁰ As of September 2017, members of the Food Security Sector provided food assistance to 2.2 million people in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa.

³¹ In June 2017, the Government of Nigeria launched a Special Relief Intervention initiative in the Northeast, with food assistance distributed by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in partnership with State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA).

³² Focus on children 6-23 months old and expansion to children 24-59 months old if assessed with moderate acute malnutrition.

³³ Results presented at the Nutrition in Emergency Working Group in September 2017. Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance. Round Three, July to August 2017.

women and girls from engaging in agricultural activities will be factored in all phases of programming.³⁴

- Continue knowledge transfer and capacity strengthening of government counterparts at national and state levels as well as partners in the areas of food security and nutrition assessments, beneficiary and transfer management platforms, M&E, social protection, supply chain (including food quality and safety) and emergency preparedness. Advocacy, policy dialogue, support to coordination, and mainstreaming of protection, gender and accountability to affected populations, will also remain an integral part of the efforts to support the Government of Nigeria to respond to the humanitarian crisis and achieve zero hunger in the longer term.

29. For Nigeria, the Budget Revision takes into account the high-risk environment, the food security and nutrition situation, market functioning, livelihood opportunities, the current response of the Government of Nigeria and members of the Food Security and Nutrition Sectors.³⁵

30. WFP Nigeria will continuously strengthen the implementation of its activities through the following mechanisms:

- **Flexible approach:** In Nigeria, WFP's approach will remain holistic and agile, combining food assistance (in-kind, cash-based transfers) with nutrition support. WFP will continue to use the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms to support food- insecure IDPs and returnees living in camps or with host communities, as well as vulnerable host populations. Regular assessments, market monitoring, security and operational considerations will inform the choice of transfer modalities, as well as preferences and gender and protection aspects. The areas of intervention will be regularly reviewed following assessments of security/access, food security and nutrition situation, livelihoods opportunities and market functioning. An agile approach will also be maintained to consider new arrivals in existing settlements and host communities.
- **Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM):** An expanded multi-sectoral and inter-agency RRM strategy for North-East Nigeria has been developed by humanitarian partners in 2017, aiming at providing quick lifesaving multi-sectoral response to highly vulnerable persons affected by a shock, when there is no existing capacity.
- **Partnerships:** WFP coordinates the assistance with national and state emergency agencies and has established partnerships with national and international NGOs for the delivery of food assistance and nutrition support. WFP Nigeria will continue to work in partnership and to strengthen partners' capacity through regular assessments, training opportunities and planning meetings. WFP Nigeria will also continue to co-chair the Food Security Sector and closely coordinate with its members, government counterparts at state and federal levels as well as UN agencies in order to ensure a harmonized, well integrated response and to minimize gaps in assistance. Strengthened inter-sectoral coordination will also include protection partners to collectively reduce exposure of the assisted population to protection risks.
- **Regular assessments:** WFP Nigeria will continue to closely monitor the situation of women, men, boys and girls and other vulnerable groups through food security and nutrition

³⁴ Results from WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM); August 2017, Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe States indicate that distribution of household livelihood activities based on gender reflects that male headed households have better access to income from agricultural activities across the three states.

³⁵ As of September 2017, members of the Food Security Sector provided food assistance to 2.2 million people in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. In June 2017, the Government of Nigeria launched a Special Relief Intervention initiative in the North-East, with food assistance distributed by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in partnership with State Emergency Management Agencies (SEMA).

assessments,³⁶ as well as protection and gender assessments, to proactively identify access barriers to assistance and adapt to changing needs. WFP. Joint multi-sectoral assessments will remain instrumental to monitor the context and have a common understanding of the needs on the ground. Women and girls will be given special attention in line with WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020) and the WFP Nigeria Gender Action Plan.

- **Monitoring:** WFP Nigeria regularly undertakes on-site monitoring of distribution processes and beneficiary outreach monitoring exercises. Data on outcomes, as well as cross-cutting gender and protection indicators are also collected through post-distribution monitoring and face-to-face or remote data collection methods (mVAM) to monitor the food consumption and coping strategies. The data collection process is in line with WFP's private data collection policy and partners, as well as third parties engaging in data collection on behalf of WFP, are being trained accordingly. WFP Nigeria will continue to strengthen existing mechanisms such as the WFP toll-free number to enable assisted people and non-beneficiaries to share feedback and lodge complaints including those on WFP interventions. In addition, third party monitoring is also in place to increase monitoring coverage in remote areas.
- **Targeting and registration:** WFP Nigeria has gradually introduced a vulnerability-based targeting approach to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable households, including vulnerable displaced people in camps and informal settlements, vulnerable displaced people hosted by local population, and vulnerable host populations. Vulnerability-based targeting is informed by engaging communities and through regular assessments. Through a continuous community-based targeting process, in close coordination with local authorities and cooperating partners, individual household vulnerability is assessed through a series of visits, questionnaires and data analyses. A strong protection lens is applied in the targeting approach to ensure that all groups, including women, youth, elderly and disabled groups within communities are actively involved in all stages of the process. Upon targeting, beneficiaries are registered into the WFP beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) in line with WFP's data protection guidance.
- **Protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (AAP):** Safety and security challenges are higher for women and girls living in areas where security is limited to the LGA capitals. Charged with their traditional roles, women and girls who walk long distances to collect firewood and water are at risk of abduction and sexual violence, thereby limiting freedom of movement which, in turn, affects their livelihoods. A rapid safe access to fuel and energy (SAFE) survey among IDPs in Jere LGA, Borno State, found that nearly 20 percent of the reported households had at least one person in their community who had experienced sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) while collecting firewood. WFP Nigeria will continue to adopt measures to strengthen protection and gender mainstreaming across all levels of operations and to create an enabling environment for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through food security and nutrition programmes.
- **Supply Chain:** WFP Nigeria has developed a sound network of transporters and logistics arrangements to sustain the reliable delivery of food to respond to the humanitarian crisis. Since March 2017, in order to optimize cost, lead-time and efficiency whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility, WFP has been operating a warehouse hub in Kano (North of Nigeria), which also serves as a Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). As part of its supply chain sourcing strategy, which is regularly reviewed, WFP will use a combined approach of local sourcing, complemented by regional and international sourcing

³⁶ Such as Emergency Food Security Assessment, Rapid Food Security Assessments, mVAM and Market Assessments and Monitoring, Food Security Monitoring and development of innovative assessment tools.

for commodities that are insufficiently available on the local markets (i.e. due to the lean season or very high prices) or unavailable (i.e. specialized nutritious foods).

31. In **Chad**, Emergency school meals will target more than 20,000 children. Furthermore, WFP is assisting more than 10,000 children under the BSF programme and is aiming to increase the number to 13,000 within the current Budget Revision. A provision of contingency stocks for 20,000 people in need is maintained to allow for the food needs of new arrivals, as well as a contingency of 20,000 in the islands, albeit at higher operational costs given the access constraints. The High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) planned for 12,000 people, will also allow quick assistance to new arrivals prior to the delivery of other food commodities. In addition 5,000 persons have been added to the 105,000 beneficiaries of the lean season.
32. A vulnerability study carried out in early 2017 confirmed a high abandon rate from the treatment of HIV/TB affected people that was reported by health centres. The study revealed the main reason behind this was the absence of food assistance. In order to address this, WFP Chad is including a new category of HIV and TB beneficiaries, with a caseload of 15,000.
33. In **Niger**, WFP will continue in 2018 to provide food and nutritional assistance in the Diffa region, where refugees and IDPs who fled Boko Haram violence are still in need of continued humanitarian assistance. WFP will target 251,500 people, based on the October 2017 EFSNA findings, and these include 187,000 beneficiaries to be reached with food and nutrition assistance. Of these, 26,000 are in camps (receiving unconditional assistance), whilst 161,000 are out of camps (60,000 receiving conditional and 101,000 receiving unconditional assistance). The remainder of the 251,500 people consist of 21,000 school age children and a contingency of 40,000 beneficiaries. It is noted that 16,000 children aged 6-23 months within targeted households will be assisted through BSFP and 6,800 children, aged 6 – 23 months, outside of camps will be assisted through partners' interventions. WFP Niger will also aim to increase its presence in highly affected villages classified within IPC Phase 3. The expected average coverage rate of people in need in the Diffa region for the next six months is 50 percent, taking into account all humanitarian actors involved. The 50 percent gap, reflecting disparities among communes, will need to be covered accordingly.
34. Where the security situation, environment, settings and market functionality are conducive to developing livelihoods activities, Niger, WFP will seek more sustainable solutions to assist the first and second waves of displaced people (2015-2016) to shift from emergency to recovery and eventually to resilience-building activities. This will be done in partnership with FAO, IFAD and other development actors in order to ensure the sustainability of this transition. In addition, self-reliance activities will be promoted jointly with UNHCR.
35. WFP Niger will also address ongoing emerging issues through:
 - The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). A repositioning for RRM will be supported in order to enhance the linkage between humanitarian response and the transition strategy to a sustainable development framework. In this regard, EMOP food assistance for assets (FFA) activities will be tailored to ensure a gradual shift from emergency assistance to a transition setting, making use also of an extended partnership strategy with other agencies, bilateral agencies and government actors.
 - Assistance to both vulnerable local populations and refugees, IDPs and returnees, targeted through the Household Economy Approach (HEA) outside of camps and only refugees in camps.

- Activities such as unconditional and conditional distributions (cash and food) combined with BSFP activities for children 6 to 23 months as well as emergency school meals for pre-primary and primary school children. The integration of protection activities and a contingency response capacity will be important factors. The determination of the respective transfer modality will need to be supported by a revised analysis which is being finalized as a joint OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP exercise.
- Assistance to food-related protection cases. WFP is contributing to over 60 percent of the response – according to the Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) results – with other humanitarian actors contributing 40 percent (within the 50 percent coverage rate). WFP thus plays an important role in securing food assistance to people in need. Over the past years, protection actors have approached WFP to address food security needs of individuals reverting to negative coping mechanisms based on a case-by-case screening made by WFP and protection actors. To continue providing this support, additional resources will be required to meet food-related protection needs.
- Continued promotion of WFP’s role in emergency responses to meet the education needs of children affected by the security crisis in the Diffa region. The number of assisted children, including those in pre-primary schools will be increased.

36. Conditional targeted food and cash assistance in Niger will be implemented in stabi

37. lized areas outside of camps. CBT will be more specifically implemented in areas where favourable conditions exist. These activities will help promote the transition from emergency to development and will take place outside of the lean season, targeting 60,000 people (25 percent of the global target).

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current Total ³⁷	2018 Planning ³⁸			Revised total ³⁹	
				Male	Female	Total		
Chad	GFD	Refugees	8,500	4,080	4,420	8,500	8,500	
		Local populations (IDPs)	160,000	76,800	83,200	160,000	160,000	
		Seasonal support – severely food- insecure	105,000	52,800	57,200	110,000	110,000	
		Sudden Onset displacement (Contingency Caseload) for new arrivals	20,000	9,600	10,400	20,000	20,000	
		Sudden Onset displacement in Islands (Contingency Caseload)	20,000	9,600	10,400	20,000	20,000	
		Emergency contingency Stock (HEB for 3 days)	12,000	5,760	6,240	12,000	12,000	
		HIV/TB		7,200	7,800	15,000	15,000	
	BSFP	Refugee, IDP, local populations – children aged 6-23 months	10,000	6,240	6,760	13,000	13,000	
	ESF	School boys and girls	25,000	12,000	13,000	25,000	25,000	
		Take home rations for girls CM1 and CM2 (family ration)	4,000	-	4,000	4,000	4,000	
		Cooks	420	-	420	420	420	
	Subtotal (with overlap)			364,920	184,080	203,840	387,920	387,920
	Country total (excluding overlap)			313,920	160,080	173,840	333,920	333,920
	Cameroon	GFD	Refugees in-camp	65,000	-	-	-	65,000
IDPs			148,500	-	-	-	148,500	
Seasonal support to local population			23,000	-	-	-	23,000	
FFA		IDPs and host population	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	
BSFP		Refugees in-camp, local host and IDP populations children (6-23 months, and MAM children 24-59 months)	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	
TSFP		All groups (refugees, local populations) – children aged 6-59 months	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	
		All groups (refugees, local populations) – PLW	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	
ESF			80,000	-	-	-	80,000	
Subtotal (with overlap)			476,500	-	-	-	476,500	
Country total (excluding overlap)			402,030	-	-	-	402,030	

³⁷ Current planned totals (from the start of the project until now)

³⁸ Total for the revision period only (2018)

³⁹ Revised planned totals (entire project life, from start to end)

Nigeria	GFD	IDPs, returnees and host population (in-kind)	1,185,000	430,777	539,223	970,000	1,185,000
		IDPs, returnees and host population (CBT)	500,000	190,963	239,037	430,000	500,000
	BSFP	Children aged 6-59 months ⁴⁰	375,390	112,356	114,644	227,000	375,390
		PLW	157,455		160,000	160,000	160,000
	TSFP	MAM children aged 6-59 months	–	823	833	1,656	1,656
	Livelihoods support	IDPs, returnees and host population ⁴¹	400,000	44,410	55,590	100,000	400,000
	Subtotal (with overlap)		2,617,845	779,329	1,109,327	1,888,656	2,622,046
	Country total (excluding overlap)⁴²		1,835,000	666,973	834,683	1,501,656	1,836,656
Niger	GFD	On-site refugees	41,800	12,844	13,156	26,000	41,800
		Outside of camp populations - (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	251,500	49,894	51,106	101,000	286,850
	Livelihoods support	Outside of camp populations - (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	40,000	29,640	30,360	60,000	61,000
	Stand-by response capacity	Sudden onset displacement (contingency)	60,000	19,760	20,240	40,000	74,000
	BSFP	Children aged 6 to 23 months	34,890	7,883	8,074	15,957	39,788
	BSFP to complement partners' interventions	Children aged 6 to 23 months	-	3,380	3,463	6,843	6,843
	ESF	IDP population	8,000	8,744	8,956	17,700	17,700
	Subtotal (with overlap)		436,390	132,145	135,355	267,500	527,981
	Country total (excluding overlap)		401,300	124,262	127,281	251,543	488,193
Totals (excluding overlap)		2,952,250	951,315	1,135,804	2,087,119	3,060,799	

⁴⁰ Focus on children 6-23 months and including children 24-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in areas where TSFP is not available.

⁴¹ For the period January-May 2018, 70,000 beneficiaries are planned to be reached with livelihood support activities, with a planned increase up to 100,000 beneficiaries in June 2018.

⁴² For the period January-May 2018 (pre-lean season), the country total (excluding overlap) will be 1.32 million people. It is planned to increase to 1.5 million people during the lean season (starting in June 2018), when the needs are expected to be higher.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

	Nigeria					Chad				Niger					
	GFD ⁴³	BSFP		TSFP	Livelihoods support ⁴⁴	GFD	BSFP	ESF		GFD/FFA		BSFP	ESF		
	In-kind/CBT	Childr en ⁴⁵	PLW	Children aged 6 to 59 months		In-kind/CBT		Refugees/ IDPs/local pop	U2	School meals	THR/Cook support		In kind	CBT	Refugees, IDPs, returnees and local pop
	IDP, returnees and local pop				Refugees, IDPs, returnees and local pop		THR 60 Cooks160			GFD 360 FFA175	GFD 360 FFA175				
Cereals	350				350	350		150		350			295	175	
Pulses	100				100	100		30		120			70	40	
Veg oil	35		25		35	35		10		35			40	25	
Super Cereal	50		250		50	50				50	50		80	80	
Super Cereal Plus*		200		200			100					200 ⁴⁶			
Salt	5				5	5		3		5			7	3	
Plumpy'Sup															
HEB															
MNP								0.4							
TOTAL (g/person/day)	540	200	275	200	540	540	100	193.4		560	50	200	492	323	
CBT (USD/person/day)	0.47		0.47		0.47	0.38			0.133/1.3		0,3875				
Total kcal/day	2097	787	1160	787	2,097	2100	394	730		2100		787	1959	1288	
% kcal from protein	10.1	16.6	13.2	16.6	10.1	10.1	16.6	10		14.5		16.6	10	10.1	
% kcal from fat	18.1	23.2	35	23.2		18.1	23.2	13.8		22.3		23.2	22.6	23	
Duration	180	180	180	90	120	360	360	160	THR 60 Cooks160	GFD 360 FFA175	GFD 360 FFA175	360	240	160	

⁴³ Full ration showed in the table. Reduced ration at 70 percent of those quantities and cash transfers in selected urban areas assessed in 2017, which showed some possibilities for urban households in the assessed areas to meet a portion of their food needs.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Focus on children 6-23 months and includes MAM children 24-59 months

*This ration takes into account July 2016 Diffa PDM results indicating that 22 percent of the SuperCereal Plus ration is not consumed by the targeted children; conservation issues of the open SuperCereal Plus bags; as well as harmonization with PRRO rations.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]				
Country	Commodity⁴⁷ / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
Chad	Food (mt)	55,389	32,081	87,470
	Cash (USD)	15,780,372	9,195,932	24,976,304
Nigeria	Food (mt)	238,252	95,908	334,160
	Cash (USD)	113,150,768	37,171,029	150,321,797
Cameroon	Food (mt)	109,361	-	109,361
	Cash (USD)	13,323,804	-	13,323,804
Niger	Food (mt)	112,485	36,173	148,658
	Cash (USD)	13,532,738	4,485,081	18,017,819
Total food (mt)		515,486	164,162	679,649
Total cash (USD)		155,787,682	50,852,042	206,639,724

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

38. WFP recognizes North-East Nigeria as a high risk context. The security situation continues posing challenges around humanitarian access and the safety of WFP staff and beneficiaries. Challenges to reaching people in need remain, due to high levels of insecurity and restricted access. Attacks against civilians have increased in 2017, including in urban areas and the security situation is likely to remain volatile.⁴⁸ WFP Nigeria is working in close coordination with UN agencies and all partners to mainstream security efforts and ensure civil-military coordination. Security officers are also in place and measures to strengthen security will continue to be regularly assessed and implemented. WFP will ensure that its programmes are implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner. Planned activities will not exacerbate local conflicts or tensions and WFP will undertake mitigating actions to ensure that planned activities do no harm to the population.

39. Activities will be implemented in accordance with the current joint UN security procedures, application of various risk mitigation measures, and regular security assessments. WFP Nigeria will continue to seek a common set of rules and principles for UN actors in regards to the delivery of food assistance, aimed at increasing the efficiency of the assistance whilst maximizing the humanitarian space necessary for WFP to undertake principled food assistance. Should it be necessary, activities may be reprogrammed as per security conditions and/or temporarily suspended to allow for in-depth security assessments to be conducted.

⁴⁷ Please only present overall food requirement. Do not split by commodity.

⁴⁸FEWSNET. Nigeria Food Security Outlook June 2017 – January 2018.

40. WFP Nigeria is also supporting the establishment of humanitarian hubs to increase access in North-East Nigeria by facilitating Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics services through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) and Logistic Sector.
41. WFP will coordinate programming efforts with other actors to ensure cohesive and sustainable efforts. Partners' capacity will be regularly assessed and capacity strengthening activities are implemented on a regular basis, including on safe and dignified distribution, food stock management and M&E. Intensified efforts to implement gender sensitive monitoring and increase awareness of protection, gender and AAP among WFP, partners and third party monitoring staff will continue.
42. Despite current international attention, funding prospects may not match the magnitude of the needs. WFP will try to mitigate risks associated with limited availability of funding by advocating to donors for predictable, flexible and timely resources, and maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of resources received. Insufficient and untimely funding will result in the reduction of the numbers of people assisted which is likely to provoke a further deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation in North-East Nigeria, exacerbating already existing protection risks. WFP will prioritize life-saving activities, such as food assistance (in-kind, cash-based transfer) and nutrition support that target the most vulnerable population groups and will also continue to work with the Government of Nigeria to bridge gaps in assistance. A coordinated approach with the humanitarian community and collective effort to deal with a resource-constrained environment remains of utmost importance to mitigate gaps and risk of overlaps.
43. To mitigate and respond to risks, WFP has taken compliance and risk management seriously since the beginning of the operation and has established various mitigation measures. WFP Nigeria includes a Compliance and Fraud Risk Management Unit, with compliance officers in Abuja and Maiduguri. A detailed risk matrix is in place, which is regularly updated to capture changes in the environment and adjust corresponding risk mitigation measures.
44. In Niger, WFP is planning to organize 6 Distribution Monitoring, 4 Post Distribution Monitoring, bi-monthly mVAM and regular EFSA (at least one per year to capture the impact of frequent population displacement on food security in the region). With an aim to foster accountability towards beneficiaries, WFP will consult the community to evaluate the IVR system as a way to collect complaint and feedback mechanisms. It will also train partners on AAP to strengthen existing complaint mechanisms and set up a monitoring system to address complaints. WFP will strive to maintain the same level of security in all its distribution points. Training on Security of Food Distribution Points will be organised to take stock of the 2017 experience and pave the way for implementation in 2018.

Approved by:

David M. Beasley
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food Transfers		-	-
Cereals	95,534	41,578,171	
Pulses	28,144	18,333,955	
Oil and fats	10,002	9,899,078	
Mixed and blended food	29,039	19,214,277	
Others	1,444	260,961	
Total Food Transfers	164,162	89,286,441	
External Transport		4,938,176	
LTSH		40,269,904	
ODOC Food		16,180,953	
Food and Related Costs ⁴⁹	150,675,474	150,675,474	150,675,474
C&V Transfers		50,852,042	
C&V Related costs		7,725,096	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		58,577,138	58,577,138
Capacity Development & Augmentation		1,277,072	1,277,072
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			210,529,684
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			31,233,493
Total Direct Project Costs			241,763,177
Indirect support costs (6,5 percent) ⁵⁰			15,694,566
TOTAL WFP COSTS			257,457,744

⁴⁹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁵⁰ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	\$14,014,773
General service staff **	\$4,010,280
Danger pay and local allowances	\$2,323,019
Subtotal	\$20,348,072
Recurring and Other	\$2,173,618
Capital Equipment	\$2,388,159
Security	\$1,292,031
Travel and transportation	\$2,729,952
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁵¹	\$2,301,661
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	\$31,233,493

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff - General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

⁵¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme
CBT	Cash-Based Transfers
CH	Cadre Harmonisé
ESF	Emergency School Feeding
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
ENSA	National Food Security Assessment
EMOP	Emergency Operation
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GCMF	Global Commodity Management Facility
GFD	General Food Assistance Distributions
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
LGA	Local Government Areas
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanisms
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SENS	Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey
TSFP	Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme

ANNEX III - [Logical Framework Reg-EMOP-200777](#) (Chad, Niger & Nigeria)

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)