

Project Number: 200777 | Project Category: **Regional EMOP**

Project Approval Date: December 31, 2014 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2015

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2015 | Project End Date: December 31, 2018

Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

William Affif, Regional Senior Programme and Policy Advisor

william.affif@wfp.org

Regional Director

Abdou Dieng

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 2017

World Food Programme in Senegal, Republic of (SN)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Regional Context

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned
- Feeding dreams, saving lives through cash transfers

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Regional Context

The conflict in the Lake Chad Basin has intensified over the last years as the fight between Boko Haram and the military and suicide bombs targeting civilians have increased, causing widespread trauma, forcing millions to flee from their homes, preventing people from accessing essential services and destroying vital infrastructure. The conflict has affected the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin – Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria – currently affecting the lives of 17 million people (21 million people at the beginning of 2017) across the four countries. A third of the total population – 7.2 million – in the Lake Chad region are in need of food assistance. This situation exacerbates in hard-to-reach areas in Northeast Nigeria where an estimated 55,000 are experiencing famine-like conditions [1].

Malnutrition and related mortality are critically high, whereas in most conflict-affected areas, acute malnutrition rates have surpassed the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Over 500,000 children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition in the four countries [2].

Insecurity continues to threaten civilian safety and livelihoods in the Lake Chad region, causing the displacement of 3.7 million individuals among internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees (both in and out of camps) and returnees [3]. Millions of people have limited or no access to basic services such as water, health care or education, and to functioning markets to meet their dietary needs. Furthermore, the volatile security situation in affected areas has continued to hamper humanitarian access and delay humanitarian operations in parts of the Lake Chad region.

The conflict has claimed lives and traumatised survivors, many among whom have suffered sexual and gender-based violence and other rights violations. At least 7,000 girls and women have suffered from sexual violence perpetrated by Boko Haram since 2009, including following abductions and during forced marriage [4]. Among displaced communities, the risk of sexual and gender-based violence has increased with the breakdown of family and community structures, changes in social and gender roles or responsibilities, and increased socio-economic vulnerability. Moreover, humanitarian protection actors have observed a rise in harmful traditional practices, in particular forced and early marriage among displaced populations [5].

Through the Regional EMOP 200777, WFP, in coordination with respective host governments, addresses 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, by: (i) responding to food needs of crisis-affected populations through context-specific responses; (ii) stabilizing the nutritional situation of crisis-affected children through robust prevention programmes adapted to nutrition indicators of population groups; and (iii) strengthening the operational knowledge and reinforcing on the ground implementation capacities of Nigerian emergency management agencies. All these activities are combined with a capacity strengthening component enabling national governments to support and assist vulnerable populations.

In 2017, WFP has scaled up its support targeting 2.9 million beneficiaries among refugees, returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations through general distributions, seasonal assistance, malnutrition prevention activities and school meals for primary schoolchildren using a mix of in-kind and cash-based transfer modalities.

[1] Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Lake Chad Basin Emergency – 2017 Revised Requirements and Response Strategy, September 2017.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Lake Chad Basin Crisis: International Organization for Migration (IOM) Response, December 2017.

[4] Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in Nigeria, UN Security Council, 10 April 2017.

[5] A call for action: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Lake Chad Basin crisis, Regional Protection Working Group, August 2017.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Through the Regional EMOP 200777, WFP assisted the most vulnerable people – refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host population – through general distributions, nutrition assistance, school meals, livelihood recovery and capacity strengthening activities in the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin region. Despite access and funding constraints, WFP reached over 2.1 million beneficiaries in 2017.

Nigeria

WFP operates in Nigeria in partnership with the Government to achieve zero hunger by 2030. At the national level, WFP worked with line ministries and related institutions, including the Presidential Committee on the North East Initiative (PCNI), the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC), the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the National Social Investment Programme (SIP) under the Office of the Vice-President. At the local level, WFP worked with state governors and State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) to provide support in areas that are food insecure.

Despite major challenges of insecurity and funding shortfalls, WFP implemented activities that included general distributions (in-kind or cash-based transfers [CBT]), nutrition assistance for the prevention of acute malnutrition targeting children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, and livelihood recovery support.

WFP employed a multi-tiered approach in targeting the most food and nutrition insecure among displaced and local populations, by reaching those in need based on the results of the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis, Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), localised nutrition surveys and quarterly nutrition surveillance. WFP and its cooperating partners worked with local community targeting committees to select households requiring WFP assistance. The community was involved throughout the various stages of the design and implementation. To identify the most vulnerable, WFP carried out community-based targeting and ensured that beneficiaries were informed and consulted, as well as providing them with access to feedback mechanisms. This was done in coordination with other humanitarian actors and within the framework of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Under the United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership Framework (UNSDPF) and applying a "Delivering as One" approach, the HCT worked coherently, effectively and efficiently to support Nigeria in national priorities and global objectives. WFP has been an active member of the HCT and supported the efforts of the national and international humanitarian and development communities in aligning policies, programmes and activities for a more coherent, efficient and effective response.

WFP collaborated with national and international partners contributing to the humanitarian efforts in Northeast Nigeria, strengthening partners' skills in emergency food and nutrition responses. WFP developed an intensive capacity development plan on gender, protection and accountability to affected populations for staff, partners, government officials, security personnel and beneficiaries.

General distributions were provided via in-kind or CBT depending on market functionality and access in specific locations. A cost saving measure of cereal commodity mix was used wherein a mix of 60 percent sorghum and 40 percent rice was provided without compromising the nutritional values. Under in-kind food assistance, from January to May, WFP provided a monthly ration of mixed commodities per person consisting of cereal (10.5 kg of rice or 12.6 kg of millet), pulses (3 kg), oil (1.05 kg), salt (0.15 kg) and Super Cereal (1.5 kg). From June to December, based on the result of the Household Economy Approach (HEA) survey conducted jointly by partners, led by the Save the Children, WFP revised the rations and in urban areas beneficiaries received 70 percent of the ration while those in remote areas continued to receive full rations.

In most urban areas with functioning markets, CBT was used in the form of e-vouchers or direct cash transfers through financial service providers. WFP scaled up its CBT approach, particularly in urban settings. Biometric data and beneficiary photos were captured during the SCOPE registrations – WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform, which enhanced internal control and verification capabilities. WFP regularly revised the transfer rates based on prevailing market prices. Beneficiaries received a monthly transfer ranging from NGN 17,000 (USD 47.15) to 23,500 (USD 65.67) in Borno State and from NGN 17,500 (USD 48.53) to 24,500 (USD 67.95) in Yobe State.

The preventive nutrition approach in place aimed to deliver an integrated and comprehensive package for prevention of acute malnutrition activities, complemented with household food assistance. Children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women received specialised nutritious foods to protect their nutritional status, and prevent deterioration into acute malnutrition. From January to May, WFP provided 3 kg of ready-to-use supplementary food per child per month. For pregnant and lactating women, WFP provided a monthly ration of 0.75

kg of oil and 7.5 kg of Super Cereal throughout the year.

Beginning in July 2017, the peak of the lean season in the Northeast, WFP experienced major pipeline breaks due to resource shortfalls. To minimise the impact on its beneficiaries, WFP implemented a prioritisation plan focusing on the most affected local government areas (LGAs) and communities accompanied by cost saving measures. Between April and August 2017, WFP suffered additional pipeline breaks due to access and congestion issues in Lagos Port, affecting the availability of specialised nutritious foods for the prevention of acute malnutrition activities targeting children aged 6-59 months (Super Cereal Plus), and pregnant and lactating women (Super Cereal). From July to September, WFP prioritised children aged 6-23 months providing 6 kg of Super Cereal Plus per child per month; this continued until the end of the year to better align with WFP Nutrition Policy and global guidance.

WFP implemented a joint integrated nutrition project (INP), in collaboration with the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and *Action contre la Faim* (ACF). The INP delivered a minimum package of interventions to 5,700 households that include treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, infant and young child feeding education and messages, immunisation services, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) components.

WFP worked closely with NEMA and SEMA to strengthen their emergency response capacity, and to provide assistance to displaced populations in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states. WFP invested in and built upon the existing capacity of SEMA and NEMA around: strengthening coordination; training of national volunteers on food assistance; warehouse management and storage; beneficiary registration; distribution of food assistance; joint monitoring missions; coordination of multi-sectoral convoys; and food security and nutrition assessments and response analyses.

The joint WFP and UNICEF Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) ensured that displaced populations and host communities in remote and difficult-to-reach locations in Borno State were provided with essential food, nutrition, health, WASH and other basic services. Through the RRM, WFP assisted 495,000 beneficiaries in remote LGAs such as Magumeri, Ngala, Gubio, Dikwa, Monguno, Bolori, Damboa, Michika and Madagali. While the two agencies provided the structure for the RRM, with the support of other partners, including United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a coordination forum was established, as well as SEMA capacities were strengthened to meet the needs in these locations. WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Federal and State levels) for the implementation of livelihood recovery activities to support farmers through dry season, and rainy season cultivations, which aimed to increase smallholders' productivity and restore dignity.

As part of its livelihood activities, WFP engaged with FAO under a seed protection intervention at the start of the lean season. Some 54,000 households (of which 56 percent women) received a combination of food from WFP and seeds from FAO, with the goal of protecting the seeds to plant them during the lean season. In the end of 2017, WFP started the preparatory work to implement standard and comprehensive food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities jointly with other partners including FAO, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the World Bank. Proposals have been developed and implementation is expected to start in early 2018 targeting 70,000 to 150,000 beneficiaries.

Expanding partnership was another priority to effectively and continuously assist over a million beneficiaries in 2017. Field-level agreements (FLAs) were signed with 18 international and national NGOs and international organizations, including: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Medical Corps, *Médecins sans frontières*, ACF, Danish Refugee Council, INTERSOS, CARE International, Save the Children International, Christian Aid, Mercy Corps, *Secours Islamique France*, *Première Urgence Internationale*, *Cooperazione Internazionale* (COOPI) and 6 national NGOs. WFP also worked alongside UN agencies such as FAO, UNICEF, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). WFP is forging more partnerships to match the increasing scale-up demand of operations in Borno and Yobe states.

WFP engaged with the Government, international and local NGOs, and sectoral stakeholders to carry out joint multi-sectoral assessments that monitor the food security, nutrition and market situations. To ensure continued monitoring coverage in areas that are remote and hard to access, WFP has contracted two qualified organizations to conduct third party monitoring (TPM) of its activities. TPM has been engaged in supporting activities undertaken by different coordination fora, including the food security, nutrition, and protection sectors/working groups. WFP also actively participated in the different coordination mechanisms for the national response to the emergency. WFP co-led the Food Security Sector with FAO, and was an active member of all national and sub-national Nutrition Sector fora, including the nutrition in emergencies, infant and young child feeding, and community-based management of acute malnutrition technical working groups.

Cameroon

Despite major insecurity challenges affecting accessibility in the region, WFP, in collaboration with the Government, provided continuous food assistance to IDPs, local vulnerable populations and Nigerian refugees in the Minawao camp, reaching 24 sites across the three Boko Haram affected areas in Cameroon's Far North region. WFP response contributed to the provision of a coherent multi-sector response package, implemented 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 Lake Chad Basin crisis. WFP relied on experienced local and international NGOs to ensure implementation of activities as their strong field presence was critical for reaching remote areas.

Owing to the fact that markets were accessible or responsive to cash injection, the number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfer was increased from 23,000 in 2016 to 40,000 in January 2017. Households headed by women, representing up to 70 percent of targeted households for cash transfer activities, were particularly targeted as they face a higher risk of food insecurity. Boko Haram attacks in some areas disrupted markets and, as a result, WFP continued to assist 160,000 beneficiaries through general distributions using in-kind to cope with the market disruption.

Food assistance to the refugees were carried out through a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and the NGO Public Concern. A common strategy to assist IDPs, particularly in the Mayo Sava and the Logone and Chari divisions, was agreed on by WFP and ICRC. The refugees were assisted monthly based on their status, while the most vulnerable households amongst IDPs and local populations were assisted based on a combination of vulnerability criteria and food security evaluations such as EFSA, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). In a context continuously evolving with pendula population movements involving multiple displacement and returns, WFP regularly re-assessed the situation and the assistance approach to reach those most in need, including newly displaced groups and the most vulnerable households headed by women.

A wide range of food security analysis and assessments were carried out by the Government in collaboration with WFP and other partners, to determine the magnitude of the food needs and other vulnerabilities in the region. WFP provided technical assistance to establish the first Food Security Monitoring System to feed into the Government's future early warning system and the *Cadre Harmonisé* planned for 2018.

WFP worked in cooperation with the International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA) Relief, Plan International and Public Concern for in-kind food assistance, and Plan International for cash transfer to IDPs and local populations. Food ration represented 2,100 kcal per day per person (350 g of cereal, 100 g of pulses, 35 g of vegetable oil, 5 g of iodised salt and 50 g of Super Cereal) for 30 days. The transfer value for cash assistance was set at XOF 10,725 (USD 18.5) per month per beneficiary, estimated to cover the food needs for 30 days.

FFA projects were conducted in partnership with *Action pour la Paix l'Aide et le développement (APA)*, *Comité Diocésain des Activités Sociales-Caritas (CODAS CARITAS)* and *Centre Optionnel pour la Promotion et la Régénération Economique et Sociale Secteur Afrique (COPRESSA)* to ensure food access during the lean season, while supporting livelihood rehabilitation of communities facing the compounding effects of the Boko Haram crisis, recurrent climate shocks and food production deficits. Some projects engaged communities in the rehabilitation of an enclaved rural area prone to flood as well as an agricultural path linking a high cereal production basin to the rural market. Other projects contributed to improving rural water supply infrastructures to increase food production and mitigate flooding risks. FFA participants were assisted through two in-kind distributions during the five-month duration of the project.

In 2017, a pilot multi-purpose cash project was introduced with funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), reaching 9,000 beneficiaries in the Logone and Chari divisions, and implemented in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Services and Plan International Cameroon. The main objective was to reach out population who had not been benefiting from any assistance. The Displacement Tracking Matrix Cameroon round 9 results showed that many individuals in need in the Logone and Chari divisions never received assistance mainly due to insecurity in the area. A monthly ration of USD 156 was provided per household through a mobile transfer account to cover their needs (food, health, WASH, education).

The pilot multi-purpose cash project results outlined that mobile money represents a viable and effective means of transferring cash to help households meet their basic needs. Payments made via mobile phone guarantee the security of the beneficiaries, as only the agents in charge of the transfers and the beneficiaries are informed of the payment dates, and the beneficiaries can discreetly withdraw the money at the payment points of their choice in safety. Good coordination and communication between different actors as well as considering local cultural and ethnic sensitivities, are essential for the smooth implementation of the project.

The Joint Action Plan for the Fight Against Malnutrition in Cameroon provided the space for WFP's collaboration with the Government and UNICEF, to respond more efficiently to the high levels of malnutrition in the Far North region. A large-scale nutrition programme with an extended coverage was rolled out by WFP to prevent acute

malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months including children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Preventive platforms were set up for the delivery of multiple services to complement the nutrition assistance and to increase synergies and impact. Services included access to health care and immunisation, access to water and hygiene, infant and young child feeding practices, and social and behaviour change communication. In 2017, the prevention programme was significantly scaled up from 98 to 103 health areas, and 301 prevention of acute malnutrition sites across the Far North region (increasing its reach from 30,000 to 100,000 children) to serve children targeted in both prevention activities and management of MAM. WFP relied on CODAS CARITAS, Plan International, International Medical Corps and IEDA Relief to conduct the nutrition interventions jointly with the Ministry of Public Health and UNICEF. Furthermore, a joint nutrition response plan to scale up the delivery of a comprehensive package of essential health and nutrition services was developed by WFP and UNICEF, with the objective of preventing and reducing the prevalence of maternal and child undernutrition and associated levels of mortality. All this was combined with capacity strengthening activities targeting staff of health centres as well as community health workers, to increase their capacities and ultimately provide a better response to recurrent food and nutrition crises.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education, supported school meal activities in the Logone and Chari (District of Kousseri, Logone Birni, Makary and Goulfey), Mayo Sava (District of Mora) and Mayo Tsanaga (District of Mokolo, Koza and Mayo Moskota). Some 100,000 girls and boys regularly enrolled in WFP-assisted schools received school meals from September 2017, receiving a hot meal every day cooked at each school. Each school meal was composed of rice (140 g), vegetables (40 g), vegetable oil (15 g), salt (3 g) and Super Cereal (50 g). This ration was completed by additional ingredients provided by schoolchildren's parents. Commodities were procured internationally, with the exception of complementary products provided by parents' voluntary contributions.

Chad

WFP Chad planned to target 10,000 children aged 6-23 months among the IDPs with specialised nutritious foods to prevent the deterioration of their nutritional status. The activity was implemented with the support from five cooperating partners according to their areas of responsibility: *Action Humanitaire pour le Développement* (ACHUDE) in Kaiga and Ngouboua; *Secours Catholique Développement* (SECADEV) in Bol; Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) in Daboua; *Initiative Humanitaire pour le Développement Local* (IHDL) in Baga Sola; and Chadian Red Cross in Liwa- Kangalam. Throughout the year, targeted children received 100 g of Super Cereal Plus per day. During distributions in IDP sites, WFP also conducted on-site nutritional screenings to ensure the referral of malnourished children to health centres and mobile clinics for treatment.

As the emergency in the Lake Chad Basin continued, WFP supported all Nigerian refugees and IDPs affected by the conflict. Each month, the CBT modality targeted 6,500 refugees and 60,000 Chadians, providing them with a full entitlement of USD 11.25 per person. Simultaneously, in-kind assistance continued in areas with limited access to markets, particularly in the northern areas. The daily ration for 2,000 refugees included: 425 g of cereals, 50 g of pulses, 25 g of vegetable oil and 50 g of Super Cereal. The 100,000 IDPs received a similar food basket with a daily ration of 350 g of cereals, 100 g of pulses, 35 g of vegetable oil and 50 g of Super Cereal.

Overall insecurity in the Lake Chad Basin and along the border with Nigeria continued to affect Kanem and Bahr El Gazal regions. With reduced income generated from trade and decreasing price of livestock, these regions are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity during the lean season. WFP targeted 105,000 severely food-insecure Chadians for four months through in-kind assistance composed of cereals (225 g), pulses (50 g) and vegetable oil (15 g). Seasonal prevention of malnutrition was covered under the Chad PRRO 200713.

In the event of a sudden onset displacement in the Lake region, WFP plans to activate the contingency plan and assist 20,000 new arrivals as well as 20,000 persons living on the island. Moreover, 12,000 vulnerable individuals will receive emergency ration of high-energy biscuits for three days.

In 2017, the country office decided to expand the emergency school meals programme in the Lake region beyond the provision of take-home rations to 4,000 vulnerable girls (IDPs and local community), with cash-based assistance of USD 0.13 per day per girl to promote their school attendance. This was expanded to target 25,000 children (IDPs and local community) with on-site school meals, and cash worth of USD 1.30 per day to 420 volunteer cooks. Due to limited funding, only the on-site school meals component was implemented in the partnership with the Ministry of Education. Boys and girls enrolled in 87 schools received midday hot meals consisting of cereals (150 g), pulses (30 g) and vegetable oil (10 g).

As one of the first actors to respond to the humanitarian emergency in the Lake Chad Basin, WFP was able to progressively establish strong partnerships with local authorities and other partners. Since the improvement in the humanitarian access in mid-2016, WFP Chad has increased the number of cooperating partners and expanded the volume of its assistance, including through the provision of emergency food assistance on the islands under the supervision of IHDL. For each FLA, the country office engaged a call for proposals and reviewed submissions based on eligibility, technical capacity and cost-effectiveness criteria.

WFP continued working with SECADEV and IHDL to conduct cash and vouchers distributions in the districts of Bol and Baga Sola. TIGO Cash and Express Union were contracted as financial service providers to ensure timely e-vouchers and cash transfers. Prior to each distribution, WFP field staff consulted with retailers and traders to ensure availability of pre-selected commodities, current prices and their capacity to meet increased demand.

Four different partners oversaw food distributions to crisis-affected population. Given its positive assessment in 2016, SECADEV continued supervising the department of Mamdi. In Kaya, this was done by the Chadian Red Cross or ACHUDE for the district of Ngouboua, while in axis Liwa-Daboua was under the supervision of ACTED.

The country office partnered with CARE Chad for the use of SCOPE as a tool to improve efficiency and accountability towards vulnerable beneficiaries, including during the seasonal assistance. Between July and August, WFP trained partner staff on how to operate the platform for the full intervention cycle, i.e. from registrations to distributions through SCOPE cards.

During the preparation of the lean season response, WFP organized several trainings of trainers for selected cooperating partners to strengthen the capacity of their staff in programme management and monitoring. In the Lake region, this four-month assistance was handled by ACTED, *Bureau Consultant International (BCI)*, CARE, HELP Chad, Oxfam and SECADEV. In the neighbouring regions of Kanem and Bahr El Gazal, the activity was implemented by ACF, Al Bir, Oxfam, SECADEV and *Association Sahélienne pour la Recherche Appliquée et le Développement Durable (ASRADD)*.

Within the "technical and financial partnership for education", WFP worked jointly with UN agencies and the Ministry of Education to optimise the impact of the ongoing response. The objective was to ensure that WFP-assisted schools can provide their pupils with an integrated package. As such, the Government guaranteed teachers while WFP provided midday meals, UNICEF distributed school kits and the World Health Organization (WHO) organized deworming campaigns.

Niger

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

Recognising the varied composition of the mixed migration flows into the region, WFP used an adapted HEA socio-economic targeting methodology, enhanced with protection and accountability variables that also considered security constraints. Out-of-camp residents were targeted based on vulnerability and not on status. This ensured that the most vulnerable households (i.e. with no able-bodied members) received assistance under the Regional EMOP. Beneficiaries in camp continued to receive assistance based on status.

In line with the national response plan and operational adjustments made with the Government and food security partners, WFP supported 30,200 refugees in the two refugee and IDP camps – Kablewa (closed at the end of June due to security reasons) and Sayam Forage – through monthly general distributions. A small portion of IDPs moved to the Sayam Forage camp and the majority relocated to the Kablewa village, where they continued to receive assistance based on their status until the end of December, after which they will be covered under targeted assistance. Overall, 193,000 people residing out-of-camp (refugees, returnees and IDPs) and vulnerable host communities were assisted through monthly general distributions, of which 40,900 with FFA activities outside of the lean season period, through in-kind and cash modalities. During the lean season, FFA activities were interrupted and replaced by general distributions as planned to assure livelihoods during the most vulnerable moment of the year. The food security response was linked to WFP's prevention of acute malnutrition programme to ensure that 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. Food baskets for general distributions comprised of 350 g of cereals, 120 g of pulses, 50 g of Super Cereal, 35 of oil and 5 g of salt. Distributions through cash modality consisted XOF 32,500 (USD 60) per household per month. WFP prioritised in-kind food baskets to counter the effects of the increasing food prices, impacting beneficiaries purchasing power.

General distributions coupled with prevention of acute malnutrition activities were carried out in collaboration with international NGOs, Samaritans Purse, Care International, Danish Refugee Council and ACTED, and national NGOs, *Volontaires Nigériens pour Développement (VND-NUR)* and Karkara.

FFA activities were implemented in stabilized areas of the region, in the communes of Chetimari (in-kind modality), Gueskerou (in-kind modality) and Maine Soroa (cash modality), targeting all households with adult men and/or women with "capable bodies". Women were mainly involved light activities, among others posing organic fertiliser, water, cement, and transporting the material used to fix the deposit at the place of dune fixation. Households

without at least one household member who is able to carry out the activities, are exempt from activities but also receive assistance.

FFA activities represented an important opportunity to start linking humanitarian assistance to a self-reliance based response. The food basket and cash amount provided reflected the one provided by general distributions. Cash transfers were carried out when possible in areas with functioning markets that helped to stimulate the local economy. FFA activities started helping households to improve their agricultural productivity. A total of 30,000 people with in-kind and 10,900 people with cash modality participated, implementing half-moon and zai techniques, which contribute to the regeneration of degraded land and enable the production of crops (millet and cowpea). Activities include also dune fixation and construction of 160 houses for IDPs in Chetimari commune, and construction of a community warehouse in Gagamari. To carry out FFA activities, WFP partnered with Samaritan Purse, Care International and Karkara. In addition, all FFA activities were combined with training on techniques of land restoration, and monthly sensitisation on the themes of essential family practices, among which health and sanitation practices, exclusive maternal breastfeeding, and recognising danger signs of malnutrition.

Of the same households assisted by general distributions and FFA activities, WFP assisted 19,000 children aged 6-23 months through prevention of acute malnutrition activities with a daily ration of 200 g of Super Cereal Plus. The nutrition package included active screening for acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, referrals to health centres and key family practices sensitisation sessions. Out of the 114,600 children aged 6-59 months screened, 98.14 percent were in good nutrition state, 1.61 percent were moderately malnourished and 0.24 percent severely malnourished. Treatment of MAM in the Diffa region was carried out under the Niger PRRO 200961.

Since November 2017, WFP has initiated discussions with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and FAO, to create synergies that will help to reinforce the quality of FFA activities. Based on the evolving context, and the need to start shifting where possible from a humanitarian to a resilience-based response, in 2018 the perspective will be to enhance income-generating opportunities through FFA activities. To increase the number of households with this capacity, WFP will start implementing the three-pronged approach (3PA) in the Diffa region in January 2018 under the leadership of the Government and in collaboration with humanitarian key actors for the humanitarian-development nexus in stabilized areas. Furthermore, the evolving context and response in the Diffa region has prompted WFP to strengthen capacities of civil society, including the partnership with the University of Diffa and the implementation of TPM. Mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) activities helped to voice the concerns of the communities and to participate in adjustments and WFP operations and strategies.

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 to relocate schoolchildren to safer areas while ensuring acceptable conditions of life and learning. In 2017, WFP assisted schoolchildren through emergency school meals activities in 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, 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. In the Diffa context, the collaboration among working groups and clusters – namely the Food Security Cluster and the Food Security, Nutrition and Education Working Groups – was very important to develop synergies and complementarity of interventions. These fora engage all actors (Government, UN and NGOs) and are normally led by government counterparts. Through these fora, coordination for all interventions is discussed and decisions are made on how to best assist needs of vulnerable populations.

As part of the school meals programme, targeted schools were selected based on the government's plan and strategy to support relocated schools and schools spontaneously receiving refugee children. Insecurity in the region caused more household displacements than expected. Therefore, more children moved to relocated schools and spontaneous schools where they benefited from WFP school meals (over 21,000 children). Resources were increased and rations were maintained as planned: three meals per day for a total of 30 days per month for relocated schools; and two meals per day for 20 days per month for spontaneous schools during the school year period (from October to June). Food baskets consisted of 295 g of cereals, 80 g of Super Cereal, 70 g of pulses, 40 g of oil and 7 g of salt per child per day in relocated schools. For spontaneous schools, meal was composed of 175 g cereal, 80 g Super Cereal, 40 pulses, 25 g oil and 4 g salt per child per day.

WFP plays a key coordinating role in Niger, at the national and regional level, for 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 (DNP-GCA), ICRC, NGOs and donors.

In Niamey and Diffa, the Government along with the *Dispositif* (composed of the Food Crisis Cell and Early Warning System), the ministries of health, education and agriculture, UN agencies, ICRC, NGOs and donors, all contributed to the effective implementation of emergency response activities in the Diffa region. In addition, the Ministry for Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management was established in 2016 with the objective of determining Niger's

national policy on actions of humanitarian response and operationalization of disaster management. This ministry set up an administrative office in Diffa to ensure effective regional representation.

The 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 efficient use of resources and to avoid duplication. In November 2017, WFP deployed a dedicated staff to Diffa for the coordination of the food security working group, with the primary role of monitoring and coordinating food security activities and geographical coverage by implementing actors. In 2016, WFP joined forces with ICRC setting up a transfer agreement to reach the most affected populations in remote and insecure areas. This mechanism was not activated in 2017, however WFP remained available to provide food and nutritious supplements upon request of ICRC to assist areas inaccessible to WFP and other partners (communes of Bosso and Toumour).

In Niger, WFP undertook capacity strengthening activities in coordination with the DNP-GCA. This included: (i) joint missions, workshops, and monitoring surveys in order to build government capacity at local, national and regional level; (ii) joint assessments/evaluations undertaken with local counterparts; and (iii) strengthening of the early warning system's data collection capacity in a context of civil insecurity.

Regarding the school meals component, WFP participated in the education working group led by UNICEF, as well as coordinated and collaborated with other partners including 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. To the various partnerships developed in Diffa with national and international NGOs, a sixth cooperating partner was added since 2016, the Danish Refugee Council. In 2017, this partnership contributed to reinforcing WFP's already existing collaborations for out of camp assistance. WFP also partnered with the Italian NGO *Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli* (CISP) to ensure access to housing for 160 beneficiaries through FFA activities. Continuous capacity development and practical support to partners were provided through trainings, in particular on monitoring and evaluation, vulnerability assessment mapping, protection and coordination activities to ensure efficient ways of operating in a very challenging context.

Results

Nigeria

WFP Nigeria reached 1.2 million beneficiaries, without overlap, through general distributions via in-kind and cash-based transfer (CBT). This represents 69.3 percent of the yearly project plan and 93.5 percent of the implementation plan adjusted after the prioritisation exercise conducted in mid-2017 to match the operation with available resources. Over 1 million beneficiaries of prioritised population for in-kind assistance were reached with general distributions, while 300,000 children aged 6-59 months and 100,000 pregnant and lactating women were reached with prevention of acute malnutrition activities. Moreover, 285,000 beneficiaries received CBT in Borno and Yobe states representing 54,000 households. USD 29 million were transferred and 175,000 mt of assorted commodities were distributed. Various factors mainly related to insecurity and access challenges under in-kind assistance affected the total number of beneficiaries reached in 2017. Similarly, under the nutrition assistance, underachievement was observed due to insecurity, access challenges and shortfall of nutritious foods.

In December 2017, WFP conducted a desk review in the Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, based on data collected by United Nations (UN) and non-governmental partners from the nutrition sector. According to the results of the desk review, the coverage of WFP's prevention of acute malnutrition activities was at 75 percent. Coverage was estimated based on the project plan, focusing on areas planned to be assisted by WFP in 2017, against actual activities and results achieved. This resulted in a coverage of 71 percent for children and 79 percent for pregnant and lactating women with an overall average of 75 percent for children and pregnant and lactating women. The prevention of malnutrition activities planning versus reached figures suggest that a much higher coverage was obtained, particularly taking into consideration that most prevention of acute malnutrition activities were delivered in internally displaced person (IDP) camps with a presumed 90 percent coverage. For 2018, WFP will carry out all its nutrition programme using a detailed population breakdown, developed and agreed in advance with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Health.

Only one-fifth of children aged 6-23 months (19.7 percent of WFP targeted children) consumed an adequate diet indicating that most in this age group have poor quality diets, likely to be inadequate in many micronutrients. This is a direct result of having less access to food at the household level, especially from own production and market purchases.

The household food consumption score (FCS) is used as a proxy for household food security. Food consumption indicators are designed to reflect the quantity and quality of people's diets. The FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. The FCS classifies households into three groups, i.e. poor, borderline and acceptable food consumption whereby each group combines households with similar dietary patterns in terms of food frequency, diversity and nutritional importance. Results of the Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) from a sample of 5,042 households revealed that 71.5 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption, 22.5 percent moderate while 6 percent poor food consumption. Analysing the latter figure, sensible results have been achieved with respect to the situation at the beginning of the project, when 29 percent of the households had poor food consumption. Households headed by women were more likely to have poor food consumption (6.8 percent) compared with those headed by men (5.8 percent). Across transfer modalities, recipients of e-vouchers were more likely to have poor food consumption (6.95 percent) in comparison to cash (5.53 percent) and in-kind (5.84 percent). Only cash recipients were able to meet the project target. Second round FSOM indicated that cash recipients had better purchasing power than voucher or in-kind recipients. However, the difference in terms of households with acceptable food consumption between the two seasons and across modalities is marginal. A comparison between households receiving WFP assistance and those that are not in relation to acceptable food consumption outlines that 71.5 percent of assisted households have acceptable food consumption as compared to 57.5 percent that are not receiving assistance, an indication that a household's food intake is more adequate now with assistance.

The dietary diversity score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed in the seven days prior to the monitoring period. It is a good complement to the FCS since it provides a complete picture of the household diet. As part of WFP operations, the DDS has improved for assisted households from the baseline value implying an improvement in the quality and diversity of diets consumed by WFP-assisted households.

The coping strategy index (CSI) is a tool that measures the frequency and severity of behaviours that households engage in when facing food shortages. In general, the CSI has reduced in comparison to the 2016 results implying an improved situation in the short run. In all states, interviewed households had engaged in one or more options of food coping strategies. The most common food coping strategies applied were relying on less preferred food and reducing the number and quantities of meals. There is significant correlation between frequency of using coping strategy and the household consumption category. Households headed by women were more likely to engage in food coping strategies as compared to households headed by men. Households within the poor consumption group were more likely to report using negative coping strategy compared to other categories. While 14 percent of the households in the three states did not adopt any type of livelihood coping, 60 percent of households in each state were using either crisis or emergency strategies especially in areas newly taken over by the military. Adamawa State has the highest percentage (86.9 percent) of households engaging in crisis or emergency strategies. Households headed by women (51.2 percent) were more likely to engage in emergency livelihood coping strategies in comparison to those headed by men (44.1 percent).

At the time of the implementation of the FSOM survey, there had been a number of security incidents in the two local government areas: in Adamawa and Madagali limiting access and exacerbating the food security situation for households and their ability to cope with further shocks. This calls for a need to build household resilience to shocks which is going to be a key component of WFP Nigeria intervention in 2018. In all three states supported by WFP in the Northeast Nigeria, households headed by women were more likely to engage in livelihood coping strategies as compared with those headed by men. Similarly, returnees and refugees were more likely to apply coping strategies than IDPs and host communities.

WFP assessed the food expenditure share of assisted households, a proxy indicator for economic vulnerability where the higher the expenses are on food in comparison to other non-food expenses the more economically vulnerable the household will be. On average, households were spending NGN 19,300 (equivalent to USD 61) on food per month representing 61.4 percent of their income in relation to other expenses. Slightly more than half (57.3 percent) of the households spend less than 65 percent of their monthly income on food.

Using proportional piling to estimate the contribution from different streams of income (agriculture, employees/salary earners and wage labour) to total household monthly income, agriculture found to be the predominant source of income for households across Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. Yobe State has the highest proportion of households (55.1 percent) that generate majority of their income from agricultural activities compared to Borno (38.6 percent), which can be attributed to an improvement in access to agricultural land within the state. The ongoing hostilities have limited livelihood opportunities and agricultural land access in Borno, and forced households to resort to manual wage labour with more households engaging in such activities in Borno (27.5 percent) than Yobe (17.9 percent). Agriculture remains a major source of income for host communities that have never been displaced and have more access to agricultural land compared to IDP households that have limited livelihood opportunities and land access.

All WFP Nigeria activities are implemented with the engagement of partners. The country office has worked with 26 partners including sister UN agencies, government ministries and institutions, and local and international partners who have provided complimentary services and inputs. Partners have contributed over USD 1.2 million as complimentary funds to the project. Capacity development and technical support were provided in the areas of CBT, beneficiary registration, monitoring and evaluation, food security and nutrition, warehouse management and other supply chain related topics. Five capacity strengthening events were conducted at the federal and state level with 102 government staff of which 49 were women from seven government agencies – including National Emergency and Management Agency (NEMA), State Emergency and Management Agency (SEMA), Nigerian Red cross, State Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Women and Social Welfare, and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). They were trained on different topics including process, output and outcome monitoring, food security and nutrition in emergencies, introduction to supply chain and WFP cross-cutting areas (gender, protection and accountability to affected populations).

Gender equality, accountability towards beneficiaries and protection mainstreaming indicators were collected among assisted households during the reporting period. While the WFP targets set for the gender and protection related indicators have been met, there has been an underachievement for the indicator related to accountability towards beneficiaries that assesses whether beneficiaries are informed about the programme.

Cameroon

Amid ongoing violence and a precarious food security situation, particularly during the extended lean season, 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 rate.

Results of the WFP post-distribution monitoring (PDM), conducted in September 2017, revealed that 11.56 percent of households had a poor FCS. This highlighted a worsening of the situation, with respect to the previous year, where the poor FCS was at only 5.5 percent of households. This can be attributed to the reduction of the monthly food ration size and the cash amount distributed to the beneficiaries, due to limited WFP resources. Households headed by women were more likely to have poor FCS (12.2 percent) compared with those headed by men (9.6 percent).

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

Food assistance-for-asset (FFA) activities resulted in three products: (i) a tree protection dyke allowing the recovery of 50 ha of land for agriculture that used to be flooded and unusable – the dike has allowed women and men to recover fields that had been flooded for a decade; (ii) a rehabilitated rural road of 10 km, which opened up the two largest agricultural production basins in Mayo-Danay – the rehabilitation of the rural road has significantly reduced the distance to be travelled by women and men to access the main markets where they sell their crops; and (iii) a rehabilitated irrigation channel with two ponds of water to allow water conservation while preventing soil erosion. These projects have strengthened the resilience of beneficiaries in Logone and Chari departments. At the end of the project, women engaged in FFA activities (representing 58 percent of participants) have developed new skills, created new assets for their communities and increased income for their families. Women have also benefited from market gardening activities (okra culture, vegetables).

Under the nutrition programme, 100,000 children aged 6-59 months were assisted monthly. A package of complementary activities was put in place with 60,000 children and caregivers benefiting from various complimentary services such as immunisation, micronutrient supplementation, social and behavioural change communication on infant and young child feeding practices, deworming, treated mosquito nets for malaria prevention, sensitisation on water and sanitation practice, culinary demonstration on diversified and balanced diet, and family planning.

Community-based management of malnutrition was strengthened through the capacity development of 490 community health workers in the targeted health districts of the Far North region. Logistics support was provided to targeted health districts through the donation of moto bikes and computer equipment to improve programme monitoring and supervision. A reduction in the global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence was observed from the beginning to the end of the year. In Quarterly Community Screening results in targeted health districts, GAM rate improved from 6.3 percent to 5.9 percent; while in onsite screening within programme beneficiaries, it reduced from 2.6 percent to 1.8 percent. The 2017 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicated a general reduction of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevalence rates in the Far North, from 8.7 percent in 2016 to 3.4 percent in 2017.

An increase of 20 percent of school enrolment in assisted schools was observed at the end of the year as a result of school meals and other factors: (i) WFP assistance attracted street children whose parents did not provide adequate food; (ii) increase in enrolment rates in favour of WFP-assisted schools with respect to regular schools; and (iii) closure of 124 schools in the region at the beginning of the school year in September, and the displacement of the population for security reasons.

Chad

Regarding prevention of MAM in children aged 6-23 months activities, targets in terms of coverage and participation were achieved across assisted beneficiary populations following the trend of previous years, confirming the stabilizing impact of the programme. The achievement of targets also highlights the importance of the continuous outreach made by WFP and cooperating partners amongst beneficiaries to encourage participation in supplementary feeding activities.

In terms of the general distributions, the PDM exercise targeting refugees and IDPs, and baseline and follow-up monitoring for lean season assistance to local population, collected statistically representative data on food security outcome indicators, which was disaggregated by gender and type of modality to conduct meaningful comparisons and trend analysis.

Among assisted populations, there was a considerable improvement in food consumption with levels of poor and borderline FCS decreasing while households in the acceptable range increased (40.3 points for refugees). The trend is encouraging with results steadily improving since baseline, likely attributable to the stabilizing impact of the continued assistance and enhanced access to vulnerable households in remote areas. The PDM findings did not show any significant differences in FCS when comparing households headed by women or men.

Monitoring in 2017 for refugees and IDPs showed some improvement in DDS as compared with the previous year for both households headed by women or men. As for the local population, follow-up monitoring did not show any notable changes in DDS as compared to the baseline. Overall, the DDS still reflected medium levels, emphasising continuous room for improvement to achieve good household dietary diversity.

On average, the CSI was reduced across assisted populations (2.9 points for refugees), seen together with the positive trends of the FCS and DDS, these results indicated an overall improved food security situation due to well targeted and prolonged assistance. The findings showed that households were less frequently using negative coping strategies such as reducing number of meals eaten in a day or limiting portion sizes to compensate for food shortages compared to the previous year.

In 2017, actual food and CBT distributions were lower than planned for various reasons. As for food, remote locations difficult to access due to poor infrastructure, led to less food being delivered and distributed than planned. For CBT, the achievements for cash were less than planned due to operational delays mainly caused by limited capacity of financial service providers. During the year, more vouchers than planned were distributed due to new arrivals of beneficiaries during the summer who were given a one-off monthly entitlement.

Niger

WFP continued its efforts to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months through the prevention of MAM programme assisting 19,200 children aged 6-23 months, combined with community-based activities, including key family practices awareness sessions, and screening and referrals to health centres. Although improvements were registered between 2015 and 2016, 2017 results did not continue along the same positive trend. The August 2017 Emergency Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (EFSNA) demonstrated worrying outcomes, with a GAM rate of 17.5 percent, tied to the lean season period. Focus group results indicated that 76.2 percent of villages reported having malnourished children aged 6-23 months. The analysis by sex showed that boys were much more affected by GAM than girls. A prevalence of 21 percent was observed for boys and 14 percent for girls of the same age, however, more information would be needed to identify the cause. The SMART survey conducted in the Diffa region in November confirms that the malnutrition situation remains critical in the region, with a 13.9 percent GAM prevalence rate in 2017, compared with 11.4 percent in 2016. In particular, the situation has worsened in the Mainé department, where a GAM prevalence increased from 13.1 percent in 2016 to 16 percent in 2017. Nonetheless, when compared with the EFSNA results of August, the most critical time of the year, the November SMART results indicated an overall improvement throughout the year.

Providing the necessary level of nutrition assistance is challenging in Niger, and the Diffa region presents constraints due to limited access and insecurity. Nevertheless, WFP coverage levels for prevention activities were well above the set target rates: although the proportion of children aged 6-23 months participating in the programme was not as good as in 2016, it still surpassed 90 percent.

In the Diffa region, PDM was first carried out in April before the beginning of the lean season, and after the lean season in November/December. The 2017 PDM results highlighted an overall fragile food security situation, subject to insecurity and suffering the consequences of a disappointing agropastoral season. The food consumption of

beneficiary households slightly deteriorated compared to the same period in the previous year even though some improvements were recorded throughout the year, as a result of regular assistance. However, the above mentioned negative factors still had a toll on efforts made. The analysis showed a difference between households headed by women or men, in favour of those headed by men. This can be tied to the greater and better remunerated opportunities men have in the region (for example paid field work during the lean season) and that men are not subject to the same security risks as women.

Diet diversity has shown some improvements compared with the same period in 2016. On average, households consumed four food groups out of nine. Slightly higher results were recorded amongst households headed by men.

Households receiving WFP assistance are better off than non-beneficiary households, in terms of food consumption and dietary diversity. Beneficiary households resorted less to negative coping mechanisms than non-beneficiaries.

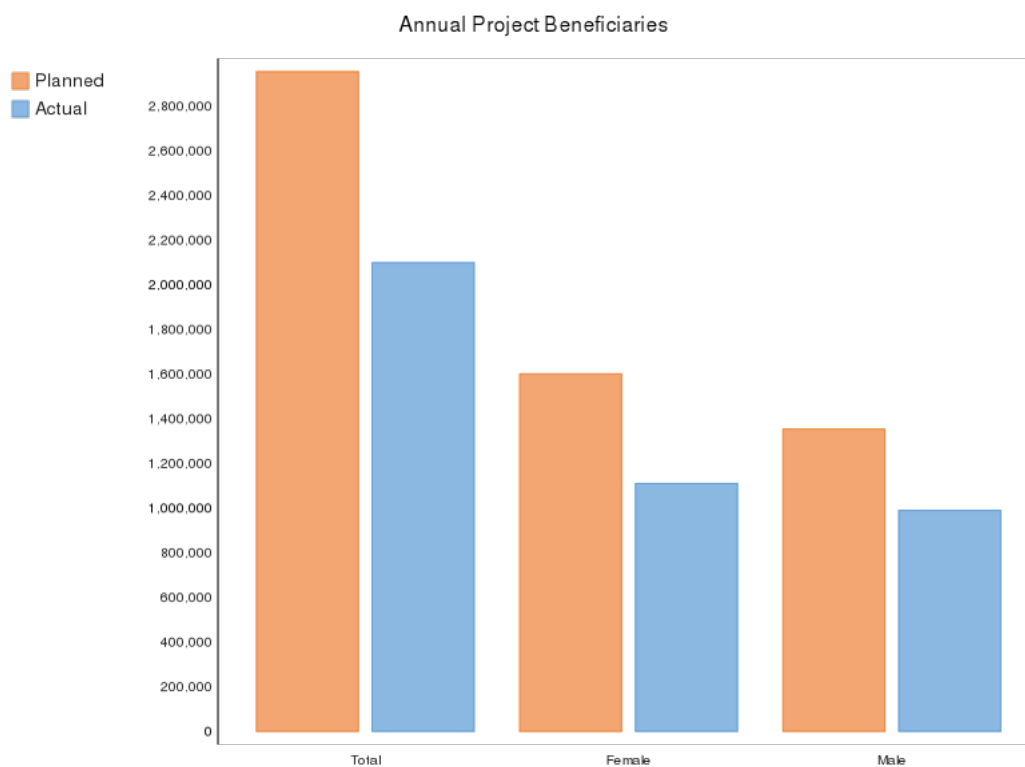
Throughout 2017, few beneficiaries could grow cash crops, even though the markets frequented by beneficiaries remained functional and most of the displaced declared to have access to land.

WFP continues to cover the food needs of individuals, despite the security situation and difficult to access hard-to-reach areas in the Diffa region. In areas where security conditions were more stable, WFP contributed to the creation of assets for the population, for example by restoring degraded lands with the half-moon technique (230.9 ha), construction of zai's (1,157 ha), dune fixation (265 ha) and planting of trees (70,500). WFP carried out trainings that helped to provide the necessary techniques of land and water restoration and key family practices. The community asset score yielded positive results, referring to the average number of assets created by each community.

Regarding FFA activities, lower participation than planned was observed, which can be tied to the following factors. In the Diffa region, security related issues created obstacles for the implementation of asset creation activities. Where attacks took place, FFA activities were forced to be interrupted, although beneficiaries still received distributions at the end of the month. For example, in a site in Maine Soroa, where dune fixation was being carried out, the materials needed were far from the site, which was of difficult access. WFP assured transportation, however of the five days a week planned for activities, two days had to be dedicated to collecting needed materials, reducing the work time. Furthermore, in November/December in one of the sites of Chetimari, where land restoration through the creation of zai's was planned, the land identified to carry out activities had not yet been freed by the previous owner, thus delaying the start of activities. In order to continue supporting the community, WFP had the idea to build a community warehouse. The community participated in the construction, providing cement and fixtures and WFP supported the work carried out.

Despite sporadic insecurity, WFP assisted schools in areas of conflict. Emergency school meals were implemented in 68 schools for primary schoolchildren of IDPs, returnees, refugees and residents. All indicators surpassed the targets set for school attendance, enrolment and retention. However, the actual groups of students enrolled were subject to frequent changes, due to continuous movement of population within the region. Girls' enrolment in primary schools was particularly higher than that of boys, remaining stable to the results in 2016. This may be attributed to pre-existing girl-boy ratios in the region.

The emergency preparedness index, measuring how national actors respond to an emergency, showed an improvement compared with 2016. Five of the six criteria reached the maximum score, which can be attributed to improvements in technical coordination between emergency actors, including the development of a new food assistance planning/information management tool, a consolidated food security working group, and the creation of a technical committee for the management of refugee, IDP and returnee related issues.



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Cameroon			
Beans	7,092	4,582	64.6%
Biscuits	-	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	7,422	5,049	68.0%
Dried Fruits	-	30	-
High Energy Biscuits	14	55	408.6%
Iodised Salt	368	243	66.2%
Rice	24,822	5,710	23.0%
Sorghum/Millet	-	12,034	-
Split Lentils	-	0	-
Split Peas	-	252	-
Vegetable Oil	2,496	1,762	70.6%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	0	-
Subtotal	42,213	29,719	70.4%
Chad			
Beans	4,694	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Biscuits	2	-	-
Corn Soya Blend	2,051	1,584	77.2%
High Energy Biscuits	5	-	-
Iodised Salt	217	91	41.8%
Maize	16,480	-	-
Micronutrient Powder	-	0	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	18	-
Rice	-	2,952	-
Sorghum/Millet	600	9,866	1,644.3%
Split Peas	-	3,145	-
Sugar	-	1	-
Vegetable Oil	1,617	1,174	72.6%
Wheat Soya Blend	360	113	31.5%
Subtotal	26,024	18,944	72.8%
Niger			
Beans	10,057	5,081	50.5%
Corn Soya Blend	7,474	4,326	57.9%
Iodised Salt	425	304	71.4%
Lentils	-	1,940	-
Rice	-	5,350	-
Sorghum/Millet	29,477	15,762	53.5%
Split Peas	-	54	-
Vegetable Oil	2,965	2,122	71.6%
Subtotal	50,398	34,938	69.3%
Nigeria			
Beans	32,421	26,493	81.7%
Butter Oil	-	4	-
Corn Soya Blend	33,465	17,682	52.8%
Corn Soya Milk	-	5	-
High Energy Biscuits	5	-	-
Iodised Salt	1,649	943	57.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6,722	4,587	68.2%
Rice	52,661	40,729	77.3%
Rice Soya Blend	-	61	-
Sorghum/Millet	78,564	64,294	81.8%

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Split Peas	-	15	-
Vegetable Oil	11,665	8,200	70.3%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	199	-
Subtotal	217,153	163,213	75.2%
Total	335,787	246,813	73.5%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cameroon			
Cash	8,899,200	6,816,708	76.6%
Chad			
Cash	8,977,500	3,564,065	39.7%
Value Voucher	113,694	1,884,038	1,657.1%
Niger			
Cash	8,330,820	1,903,074	22.8%
Nigeria			
Cash	52,127,800	26,203,514	50.3%
Value Voucher	29,558,195	3,375,401	11.4%
Total	108,007,210	43,746,800	40.5%

Performance Monitoring

To sustain activities in the regional operation, WFP country offices have developed different mechanisms and procedures to monitor their operations and the food and nutrition security of the targeted beneficiaries.

Nigeria

WFP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy for Nigeria in 2017 was designed and implemented based on the normative framework for monitoring by country offices, and operationalized based on the WFP Nigeria M & E Standard Operating Procedure. WFP Nigeria monitoring activities were organized along the results chain with a focus on performance management to support management decision-making (including taking corrective measures where necessary), accountability and learning. M&E activities included two Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) surveys and monthly output and process monitoring. FSOM surveys were supplemented by the Emergency Food Security Assessments carried out in February and September 2017 by the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit.

WFP field monitoring activities covered 22 local government areas (LGAs) and 285 project sites in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states. Monitoring activities in accessible areas to WFP monitors in Borno (i.e. Maiduguri and Jere LGAs) and Yobe (Bade, Bursari, Damaturu and Jakusko LGAs) covered 213 sites including 30 WFP contracted retailer shops. The monitoring team is reinforced by hiring periodically enumerators/SCOPE registrars, as well as by the National Bureau of Statistics staff who are engaged during FSOM surveys to support field activities. In areas where WFP monitors have constrained access due to security risks, WFP engaged the services of two third party monitoring (TPM) – Kanem Borno and Finpact consulting – covering 120 project sites in 17 LGAs of Adamawa,

Borno and Yobe. TPM is sustained by WFP monitoring team through two monthly rapid helicopter missions intended to provide technical support, address data quality issues and oversight of WFP Nigeria activities.

Data collection exercises are categorised to cover on-site/distribution monitoring, basket monitoring, warehouse monitoring, delivery monitoring, retailer monitoring, beneficiary outreach monitoring and the post-distribution monitoring (PDM), focusing on process and outcome.

The on-site monitoring is conducted monthly ensuring that each programme site is visited at least once every quarter. Spot checks are conducted to verify both the quality and quantity of activity outputs, and programme processes against set/agreed upon standards. Activity sites are inspected to ensure proper use of beneficiary lists for attendance/verification, safety, cleanliness, availability of other services like water supply, storage conditions and proximity to beneficiary households.

Distribution monitoring is conducted during the actual distribution of food/cash/voucher to determine if the distributions are timely and orderly. This is undertaken through direct observations and beneficiary contact monitoring, involving key informant interviews and focus group discussions, by gender group, to encourage sharing of information among participants. Distribution sites are inspected to ensure safety, cleanliness, availability of services and proximity to beneficiary households. Integral to this process is basket monitoring, which entails selection of a random number of beneficiaries at distribution sites to assess whether the entitlements provided are as planned in relation to quality and quantity.

Where feasible and in areas where WFP field monitors have limited access, monitoring is also done through mobile post-distribution monitoring (mPDM) to assess beneficiary perceptions, quantity, value, use, acceptability and quality of assistance provided, and cross-cutting information on gender and protection/accountability to affected populations. The mPDM and regular PDM are done 7-21 days after distributions and supplemented with the community-based complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) set up by cooperating partners. This is integrated with WFP toll-free hotline through which beneficiaries can channel their complaints as well as provide feedback to WFP in a safe and dignified manner. The implementation of the hotline is supported by WFP dedicated staff, and integrated with the Interactive Voice Recording (IVR) during the off-hours.

WFP CFM is a centralised system for receiving and managing feedback and complaints about WFP assistance. It is designed to give beneficiaries and other community members additional avenues for accessing information about WFP operations, and raising issues of concern in a safe and confidential way. A robust CFM has been established to help WFP to improve communication, accountability, transparency and programme quality, and developing a CFM is part of WFP Nigeria's efforts to mainstream protection and accountability to affected population into its operations.

Cameroon

Despite insecurity and access challenges, WFP ensured regular monitoring throughout the year in 23 sites across the three Boko Haram affected areas in the Far North region. The use of mobile devices allowed WFP to collect data in hard-to-reach areas. Major efforts have been taken to strengthen the M & E system and the quality of monitoring procedures through reinforcement of staff and cooperating partners' monitoring capacity. Government counterparts were also trained on food security, nutrition monitoring and vulnerability analysis.

WFP ensured the presence of women monitors in the field to promote gender parity among monitors and to create a conducive environment for women beneficiaries to express themselves and to better assist their needs.

The data collection processes, beneficiary data and subsequent internal and external reporting were facilitated by the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET). Quarterly Food Security Monitoring System as well as a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey were carried out in 2017 to inform programming. PDM exercises, carried out every two months, allowed WFP to measure the effectiveness and outcome of food assistance, and to follow up on performance indicators.

Chad

WFP Chad has been fully utilising COMET since mid-2016 to record and track all output and outcome related data. For output monitoring, partners' reports on distributions and other activities implementation progress were submitted monthly, then verified, validated and uploaded onto the system by sub-office M & E focal points, followed by consolidation at the project and country level by the country office M&E team.

In 2017, one baseline exercise in July (lean season assistance to local population) and two rounds of PDM were conducted in May (internally displaced persons [IDPs], refugees) and November (local population), to collect data on corporate food security outcomes, cross-cutting issues (gender, protection and accountability to beneficiaries) as well as information on processes related to beneficiaries' access to and utilisation of assistance, and their perceptions and satisfaction on the assistance received.

WFP used externally recruited enumerators for PDM exercises. Prior to data collection, training sessions were held at the sub-office level for the enumerators. The training covered the content of the questionnaires, survey ethics and Android tablet use. Enumerators successively collected data with Android tablets, set up with a questionnaire designed to capture vital programmatic information. Households were selected using simple random sampling from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) beneficiary lists in each site, allowing the collection of statistically representative data. Households surveys were complemented by focus group discussions within the community and key informants. During the PDM, enumerators would spend on average two days in each site collecting data, which would then be submitted electronically from the tablets to ONA, an online data visualisation platform. After data collection, debriefing sessions were held at the sub-offices to verify data and share lessons learned.

In 2017, WFP Chad expanded the use of remote monitoring to enhance the efficiency, reliability and timeliness of primary data collection through remote surveys (mVAM) that involve contacting households for short surveys via voice calls on their mobile phones. Remote monitoring is used as complementary to standards face-to-face surveys to collect data on food security outcome indicators.

With the scaling-up of cash-based transfers, WFP and cooperating partners strengthened market and price monitoring in concerned areas.

All monitoring exercises were conducted in a gender sensitive manner including equal gender proportion among enumerators and camp guides, as well as collection of sex-disaggregated data on output, process and outcome related information.

Niger

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

PDM focused on seasonal activities, with the objective of monitoring the implementation of activities against the baseline. Through PDM, WFP assessed against reached objectives, to correct implementation strategies and to retain lessons learned, thus allowing WFP and partners to review the design of activities when relevant and to increase efficiency and efficacy.

In parallel to PDM, with a view to continuously improving WFP assistance, distribution monitoring was carried out. They were implemented at distributions during and after the lean season 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, WFP Niger conducted surveys at different moments in the year and provided updated information throughout the various phases of the response.

In 2017, International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA) Relief, a WFP partner, started to conduct TPM in hard-to-reach or inaccessible areas of the Diffa region, contributing to the quality improvement of WFP response. IEDA Relief monitored general distributions, nutrition and school meals activities in the departments of Bosso, Nguigmi and Ngourti.

Since June 2016, remote monitoring (mVAM) were conducted in the region, where access to populations is an issue due to the security reasons, thus leaving limited possibilities of conducting face-to-face surveys. On average 500 respondents, including beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, are contacted for each mVAM survey in the Diffa region. The phone numbers of beneficiaries were collected through face-to-face surveys and the phone numbers of non-beneficiaries were collected through a targeting activity conducted by WFP and its partners. The objective was to retrieve information on specific indicators such as population movement, food security, nutrition, coping strategies, community assessments on distributions and market access. An mVAM market questionnaire directed towards traders was used to obtain information on the functionality of agriculture markets, and the availability and prices of products in Diffa. Women's participation in mVAM is ensured by using woman operators and by sensitizing head of households to encourage women's participation in the surveys.

In 2017, analysis of high-resolution and high-frequency satellite imagery was used in the Diffa region to improve the quality of information available about remote and inaccessible areas, and enable WFP to be better informed of changes in the food security situation on the ground.

WFP started to develop a new two-way communication system, called IVR that allows to share different sets of information, including on WFP food distribution dates, commodity prices, rations and climate alerts. In addition, it allows for the beneficiaries to communicate with WFP and provide their feedback and complaints. WFP plans to pilot IVR in the Diffa region at a site hosting IDPs and refugees as a way to improve access to information and humanitarian assistance, before it is scaled up in the Diffa region and across the country.

These new systems allow WFP to have up-to-date data collection on indicators in the logical framework, as well as feeding information for strategic discussions at coordination meetings.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP is firmly committed to addressing gender issues in all its activities. In the Lake Chad region, women usually take care of purchasing food and preparing meals. However, the decision-making process within a household is traditionally handled by men. Cultural barriers are the main obstacle for an active participation of women in the management of food operations. WFP has implemented a number of context-specific responses to support women participation, and more globally, address gender specific issues in its assessments, distributions and activities.

Nigeria

While working to improve the food security situation of communities in Northeast Nigeria, WFP operations also addressed gender specific needs and priorities, irrespective of the transfer modalities. The gender specific needs were addressed by facilitating women's decision-making with regards to the management of food or cash within the household through the selection criteria and constant sensitisation at the community level. WFP advocated for more women to be included in the representative committees across the project implementation sites. The process was implemented by working with the community structures both at camp and host community level creating an effective sense of community ownership.

In August Food Security Outcome Monitoring report, it was reported that among the majority of the households (57 percent), food and spending decisions were made by both men and women regardless of the WFP food assistance transfer modality. A large proportion of households (78 percent) reported that women made decisions over the use of food and cash alone or together with their partners. At the household level, this entailed women's ability to better control and influence household expenses and other household decisions related to education, health, childcare, livelihood investment and savings. To reinforce positive gender relations and the empowerment and active role between men and women to achieve food and nutrition security, WFP's efforts to support women were accompanied with efforts towards ensuring that the community at large – including men and customary power holders – understood the implications of gender imbalances and accepted having women holding a greater socio-economic role.

WFP reinforced the importance of active involvement of both men and women in local food management committees established through general in-kind or cash distributions. Due to women's specific roles and experiences in food production and preparation, their active engagement in planning and decision-making as potential change agents and decision-makers was crucial to maximising food security outcomes. To further empower women in decision-making regarding food assistance, WFP aimed to have half of the leadership positions in the food management committees occupied by women. As a result of these activities, the status of women within the community was elevated which created the necessary social consensus for their greater role in other areas. The promotion of the engagement and leadership by women who served as agents of social change in their communities, led to increased awareness of protection concerns affecting women and girls which in turn led to mitigation of obstacles that impede their protection in the community.

Awareness creation on food management, protection and gender was provided for members of the committee. To strengthen channels through which protection and gender related concerns can be identified in a timely manner, plans are underway to establish community protection groups that will be a subset of the food management committees, with 50 percent women representation, that will be tasked with alerting WFP of any protection and gender related trends issues in their communities.

Pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, in the WFP food assistance locations received nutrition sensitisation activities that included cooking demonstration classes, importance of utilising available health services, and increasing diversity in their daily diets. Field visits highlighted that men also showed a growing interest in joining nutrition-oriented informative activities. WFP will include both men and women in such nutrition sensitisation activities to strengthen improved nutritional status for all household members.

The gender balance of nutrition and food assistance distribution teams was considered to ensure that there were enough women available as a contact point for women beneficiaries. Partners were encouraged to rotate distribution teams so that no one team constantly visits the same community. This reduced the potential for exploitation as well as provided a greater opportunity for protection issues to be picked up by a broader range of staff with different expertise. Assigning women and men crowd control staff at project locations was also encouraged.

Minimum standards on gender mainstreaming in Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) interventions were developed to act as a guidance in ensuring that interventions considered the needs of women, girls, men and boys.

During the August 2017 cholera outbreak, WFP ensured that gender was integrated in the cholera prevention and control interventions. WFP worked with partners to enhance understanding among responders and communities on how cholera affects girls, boys, women and men in different ways. Communities, including women groups were engaged in dialogue and informed about the different gender roles in cholera prevention and response. Measures were put in place to ensure that everyone, including women and girls, had equal access to information and treatment. For example, cholera awareness creation activities were organized mid-morning when most women had returned from their farmlands.

A WFP report of the gender and markets study on urban street food vendors conducted in Maiduguri and Jere, Borno State from September to October 2017, identified opportunities for programmatic interventions to support livelihoods, food security and women and girls' empowerment through street food business and other income-generating opportunities [1]. With a deeper understanding of the gender roles and challenges faced by women, men and youth in these markets, WFP has positioned itself to build on these recommendations and implement initiatives that promote women's empowerment through livelihoods and community resilience, and empower key community stakeholders with a focus on young women and adolescent girls.

WFP coordinated its food assistance with national and state emergency agencies and has established partnerships with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the delivery of food assistance and nutrition support. Continued knowledge transfer and capacity strengthening of government counterparts at national and state levels and partners in areas concerning mainstreaming of protection, gender and accountability to affected population was an integral part of the efforts to support Nigeria to respond to the humanitarian crisis and achieve zero hunger in the longer term. Targeted protection and gender related support was also provided to the food security sector, comprised of government counterparts at the state and federal level, United Nations (UN) agencies, and other relevant actors.

[1] WFP, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) Gender and Markets Study: Empowering Women in West African Markets – Case Study of Street Food Vendors in Maiduguri, Nigeria, 2017.

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, particularly when widowed and with children, and are vulnerable to gender-based violence. In the areas affected by this crisis in the Far North, according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix round 12, 33 percent of heads of displaced households are women and 95 percent of these households have an average of five children. This situation represents for these women heads of household and/or widow an important social responsibility, as during the displacement they left behind all their means of subsistence and it becomes difficult to satisfy their food, nutritional needs, health and protection needs, thus further exposing them to gender-based violence. The report of the multi-sectoral evaluation in the Mayo Sava department in the Far North in October 2017 reveals that the type of violence most often reported is physical aggression (40-45 percent of hosts and returnees, a little less of internally displaced persons [IDPs]). In Mora and Kolofata there is more psychological violence, reported by 35 percent of IDPs, 26 percent of returnees and 25 percent of host communities.

WFP worked with the UN agencies and protection partners to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence. Some of the mitigation measures included the targeting of households headed by women for food assistance activities, as they face a higher risk of food insecurity, representing up to 70 percent of targeted households for cash-based transfer (CBT) activities. Other mitigation measures included the sensitisation of beneficiaries, and the creation of complaints management committees and a hotline to address gender and protection/gender-based violence complaints.

WFP played an active role in the sectoral gender focal points network, created in 2017 with the objective of supporting gender and protection mainstreaming in all actions and sectors.

In 2017, to strengthen gender mainstreaming in projects, a network of gender focal points, led by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), has been established in the Far North. WFP staff participated as a focal point for the food security group, where a review of data collection tools and projects was undertaken to ensure gender mainstreaming at all levels. In 2017, for the first-time, there were women retailers representing 25 percent of the total retailers for cash transfer. Proportion of women in distribution committees was of 45 percent, while the proportion in complaints committees was of 33 percent. An increase in the proportion of households where women make decisions over the use of food was noticed since 2016. According to the post-distribution monitoring (PDM), in 2017, an equal number of women and men are making decision over the use of food. This can be attributed to the reinforcement of sensitisation campaigns, including on the integration of women in the activities carried out by WFP and partners, as well as promotion of women's roles through community awareness-raising, highlighting the importance of equal participation within the household. WFP encouraged the participation of men, traditional and community leaders in nutrition and health education sessions and raised

awareness among traditional leaders on nutrition sensitive issues in the 13 health districts and the Minawao camp. It was noted that 5 percent of participants were men during awareness sessions on exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding from the age of 6 months.

Chad

The 2017 response integrated gender considerations through several mechanisms, such as: gender trainings and checklists for WFP staff and partners; gender aspects in VAM and monitoring and evaluation (M &E) questionnaires; and increased sensitisation to communities on protection and gender related topics. WFP's strategy was based on a regional (Chad, Niger, Nigeria) gender and market study completed in 2016 that highlighted market access constraints for women and the impact on their empowerment capacity.

Findings from the April 2017 PDM report revealed that the decision-making over the use of WFP food assistance is generally made by men: 52 percent among refugees from Nigeria and 48 percent for IDPs. The report showed an interesting trend as the proportion of women involved in the decision-making process is significantly lower for the in-kind modality – only 31 percent. The use of cash and voucher modalities brings more equality: 43 percent of women are involved in the use of voucher while for cash this figure slightly drops to 39 percent. The report also showed that each community has established a complaints committee, monitoring the provision of emergency food assistance. Committee members are chosen by the community and work on a voluntary basis to resolve disputes between beneficiaries and handle claims with the cooperating partner. In most cases these committees have never received any training. Women's involvement in these mechanisms remained low except for Nigerian refugees where both proportions are equal. For displaced communities, only 27 percent of members are women.

In 2017, WFP carried out the identification of beneficiaries at distribution sites with the support of the SCOPE. When registering new households, WFP took into consideration cultural specificities and organized discussion groups to explain how pictures taken will be used and stored, guaranteeing the protection of personal data. Whenever possible, the beneficiary cards were issued in women's name to encourage their participation.

Niger

WFP is firmly committed to addressing gender issues in all its activities. In 2017, as a pilot office WFP Niger rolled out and implemented the Gender Transformation Programme, which will continue to be mainstreamed throughout 2018. Under this programme, WFP strengthens capacities of staff to better apply gender aspect in the programme cycle, with the overarching goal to incorporate gender sensitive elements in the entire work process. Elements from the 2016 regional gender and market study that highlighted market access constraints for women and the impact on their empowerment capacity were also considered for programme implementation.

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. Along these lines, the Age, Gender and Diversity approach continued to be implemented for Joint Assessment Missions by WFP in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government of Niger.

PDM focused on needs, ration size and utilisation of assistance disaggregated by sex to inform ongoing and future project design and to integrate gender aspects. In 2017, WFP changed the methodology for the data collection regarding the proportion of women in leadership positions participating in management committees and distribution committees in Niger. This shifted from the use of sporadic checklists to the integration of questions in the PDM survey to produce more reliable data, in line with WFP standard monitoring guidelines. It produced significantly lower results, testifying the persisting difficulties to assure women participation in leadership roles within the communities in the Diffa region.

In the Lake Chad Basin, 2017 market assessment carried out in the Diffa region 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. This particularly affects women, suggesting that women disproportionately face financial access barriers, preventing them from participating in the agricultural trade. To improve equal access to markets and trade, WFP is working to ensure that these findings are considered in future programming.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Throughout the Lake Chad region, security issues remain one of the major concerns affecting WFP operations and its beneficiaries. To this end, WFP developed and put in place specific security measures during distributions to secure beneficiaries' safe access to food assistance, as well as mechanisms to hear the beneficiaries' feedback on its operations.

Nigeria

Persons with special needs and vulnerabilities – including the elderly, the chronically ill, people with physical and mental disabilities, women- and child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, adolescent boys, and pregnant and lactating women – have been the most affected by the conflict in Northeast Nigeria. Women and adolescent girls in particular are at constant risk of violence due to overlapping protection concerns. Early and/or forced marriage, forced prostitution and survival sex are common coping strategies for economically-depressed households. At the same time, women and adolescent girls are being attacked while engaging in everyday activities such as fetching firewood or going to farm. Integrating protection risk mitigation measures throughout key sector programmes such as food security is crucial to address these outstanding protection concerns.

In 2017, WFP Nigeria worked towards integration of protection and gender throughout its activities in different ways: intensive capacity development of WFP and partners' staff, sensitisation of beneficiaries, improved targeting of distribution approaches and enhanced monitoring visits.

An intensive capacity development plan on protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (AAP) was implemented for staff, partners, government officials, security personnel and beneficiaries. Partner staff were trained at their offices in order to target the main implementers on the ground and cover a bigger number of partner staff/volunteers. As a result of the trainings, WFP has seen improved quality of work from partners who factor in protection elements in their programming and respond to identified protection concerns in a timely manner. Monthly meetings were held with partners to discuss programmatic issues including reviewing of protection trends and mitigation measures. WFP partnered with other agencies specialised in gender-based violence programming such as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the dissemination of protection and gender related messages during general distributions. For example, information boards to illustrate and broadcast key messages on protection, gender, nutrition and hygiene were developed.

AAP has slightly improved from 30 percent in August to 32.7 percent in November Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), which is still below corporate target of 70 percent. The slight improvement can be attributed mainly to the increased number of sensitisation activities on the use of WFP hotline and the monitoring coverage with the use of third party monitoring (TPM). Some of the contributing factors to low accountability include but are not limited to: (i) limited consultation with targeted communities on best accountability systems/mode for communicating programmatic information to beneficiaries; and (ii) megaphones, flyers and banners are mainly used during sensitisation events with the assumption that everyone who shows up at the distribution point understands the languages used and can read the flyers and banners. There is a need to strengthen effective communication channels with beneficiaries by sharing sensitisation information not only during distribution or targeting exercises but also through other community-driven events.

WFP Nigeria staff completed mandatory training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). WFP partners' training included PSEA and beneficiaries in project locations were also sensitised on PSEA. Clear information was provided on the fact that beneficiaries should not provide services or favours in exchange for receiving food rations. An inter-agency network on PSEA was established, in which an action plan was jointly developed to strengthen the PSEA framework for the Northeast Nigeria humanitarian response. It has contributed to coordinating efforts among agencies in introducing inter-agency referral systems, standard operating procedures and community-based complaint mechanisms to mainstream PSEA among larger humanitarian actors in the country.

WFP Nigeria operation underwent a shift from status based to vulnerability-based assistance. WFP ensured that the community-based targeting process was not only guided by the respect for the choices, wishes, rights and dignity of the communities, but also prevented and minimised any unintended negative effects that would increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psycho-social risks. By being a member of the Targeting Task Force to strengthen the targeting approach within the Food Security sector, WFP ensured that a stronger protection lens was applied throughout the process.

Under general distributions, modality was shifted from in-kind to cash-based transfer via e-vouchers in areas where enabling factors such as security and functionality of markets were ideal. Beneficiaries were no longer required to make a trip to food distribution sites to receive their monthly entitlements. WFP also increased the number of contracted shops to facilitate the purchase of food closer to home. The August FSOM reviewed beneficiaries'

perception of safety en route to/from and at the cash/food distribution sites, whereas the number of protection incidents reported was substantially higher among food beneficiaries compared to cash/e-voucher beneficiaries: 26 percent in-kind, 11 percent e-voucher and 11 percent mobile money. This can be attributed to the fact that most of the in-kind locations are in remote locations which had lesser WFP monitoring presence compared to the e-voucher and mobile money locations. To address this, WFP contracted TPM, due to their regular presence in remote locations. TPM has been instrumental in monitoring the integration of protection and AAP in WFP assistance. Training for partners on protection was intensified including monitoring their usage of the checklists on protection. To address the major protection risk of crowd control affecting safety and dignity of beneficiaries that was witnessed in many distribution points, WFP endeavoured to organize activities in a manner that minimised waiting time and ensured efficient crowd control. General distributions cooperating partners had multiple food distribution points and distributed colour-coded cards to targeted beneficiaries to ensure limited number of beneficiaries were present at one distribution site at any one time. WFP also coordinated with community leaders to stagger beneficiaries receiving assistance. In November FSOM, 89 percent of beneficiaries were reported not to have experienced any safety problems/constraints going to, coming from or at WFP distribution site.

To stay abreast of the protection concerns in WFP operations, protection monitoring visits were regularly conducted in different target locations to review risks associated with WFP food assistance and make recommendations on how to mitigate identified issues. Exposure to sexual harassment and violence when beneficiaries venture out to collect firewood to cook food continued to be a key protection issue across most project locations. WFP's measures to mitigate this risk included: (i) strengthening of community-based protection mechanisms such as encouraging women to travel in groups to reduce vulnerabilities to attacks; and (ii) intensifying advocacy with the Government and other partners to provide charcoal/fuel to internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in camps with restricted freedom of movement. The Government through the military has facilitated and increased the frequency of military escorts for women/men to go outside restricted areas to collect firewood in some of the remote locations. A Working Group on Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE), a subsector under the food security sector with strong links to and involvement from actors in the Camp Coordination and Camp Management, Protection and Early Recovery sector was formed. Through the SAFE Working Group, WFP is partnering with agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to consider SAFE initiatives, facilitating access to fuel needs for displaced persons while reducing their exposure to protection risks as they venture out to collect firewood.

WFP contributed to AAP by continuing to use CFMs including hotlines, help desks, suggestion boxes, food management committees and face-to-face meetings with community groups. Beneficiaries were informed of all these mechanisms including how and where to complain or give feedback. WFP's hotline continued to be a useful means of collecting information on households and to better tailor the response on the basis of emerging needs from the ground, as well as a communication channel to ensure that programmatic changes were regularly communicated to beneficiaries in advance. For example, the hotline received calls focused on future distribution dates and locations and utilisation of specialised nutritious foods. WFP intensified its timely sensitisation efforts on beneficiaries' right to be treated with dignity and respect, entitlements, distribution procedures, timing, location of activities, targeting criteria, where to complain and cooking demonstrations. This was done through different channels including use of megaphones, posters and leaflets at distributions, radio jingles and community meetings.

More than half of the complaints and feedback hotline team are women, ensuring appropriate communications lines were available as needed to different members of households, while providing a space for gender-sensitive issues to be raised.

To strengthen the hotline system, an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system is being installed, collecting the calls received outside working hours and providing an automated (recorded) response. A solution allowing for automation of escalation and tracking of issues is also being configured.

WFP actively engaged with the Community Engagement/AAP Working Group, whose objective is to strengthen the humanitarian community's engagement with affected people to ensure system-wide accountability, participation and transparency towards communities. WFP worked persistently to promote and embed gender equality and women's empowerment across humanitarian operations through its co-leadership role at the food security sector and active participation at protection and gender-based violence fora.

Cameroon

Gender-based violence and protection related issues represent one of the challenges in the WFP Cameroon operations. Results of the October 2017 multi-sectoral evaluation in the Mayo Sava department in the Far North outlined several incidents of violence, in which physical aggression and psychological violence predominantly affected the lives of refugees, returnees and host communities. This affected the most vulnerable households (i.e. women-headed). To respond to this situation, WFP worked with the United Nations (UN) agencies and protection partners to mitigate the risk of gender-based violence. Households headed by women were particularly targeted

for food assistance activities, as they face a higher risk of food insecurity, representing up to 70 percent of targeted households for cash-based transfers.

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. Several mechanisms were used to ensure that beneficiaries were informed about the date and place of food distribution, through sensitisation activities by cooperating partners and pre-distribution meeting with beneficiaries' representatives. Administrative and traditional authorities also relayed the information to the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries were also informed through the hotline of the CFM. In 2017, WFP was leading the subsector on protection, and has expanded the hotline as well as the complaints and feedback on-site committee for the use by the wider humanitarian community. Banners with the toll-free number were posted at the distribution site, to ensure that beneficiaries knew where and how they can provide their feedback and complaints. These mechanisms enabled the beneficiaries to raise their main concerns regarding programmes implementation. The CFM 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 effects, as well as any concerns related to food quality, safety and entitlement.

A case of gender-based violence was reported and solved through the CFM. A woman, beneficiary of cash transfer was denied access to her telephone and, as a result, to food assistance by her husband. WFP in collaboration with the relevant actors took strong follow up measures to ensure that the beneficiary has access to distributions. These actions resulted in the phone now being back in the woman's possession, and withdrawal of the monthly ration at the point of sale is done with both the husband and wife under the control of a partner's staff, monitoring that the woman takes the ration for her and her children.

Questions on protection were also included in the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys to ensure systematic follow up on concerns. Fourteen formal workshops on gender, protection and AAP were organized to familiarise 2,540 WFP staff and partners, including government staff, on WFP gender and protection policies, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Partners at the field level were sensitised on sexual exploitation and abuse and the mechanism of reporting on sexual abuse. In 2017, WFP required all partners to sign a code of conduct alongside field-level agreements.

Food deliveries were carried out in respect of beneficiaries' safe access to food assistance. Special distribution centres were set up to secure the sites and better manage large crowds. WFP worked closely with local law enforcement to ensure to the extent possible a safe and dignified distribution considering the volatile security context. Protection equipment such as metal detectors have been purchased to ensure screening and protection of beneficiaries on the distribution site.

Chad

The security situation in Chad was marked by a deterioration in the protection of civilians in Kaiga Kindjiria and Tchoukoutalia border areas, which was related to ongoing military operations in Niger and Nigeria and multiple attacks and incursions of armed elements in the Lake region. Attacks involved mainly the destruction of material property and the theft of livestock. In this context, it was necessary to ensure the protection of civilians and to enhance security in return areas, particularly in areas where the redeployment of the military has created a security vacuum.

WFP Chad works with other UN agencies and organizations in the field of protection. The country office ensured all cooperating partners were sensitised on WFP Gender and Protection policies. Context evaluations analysed displacement modes in the Lake region and three main findings were reported. First, the exercise established that refugees from Nigeria or IDPs needing WFP assistance come from unstable rural areas in Chad and neighbouring countries. The displacement was identified as a source of anxiety for the population and generated security problems. Secondly, beneficiaries and local communities from the conflict-affected areas, not having access to basic needs (food, water, emergency shelter, medical care), are forced to move again to better organized sites. When waiting for assistance, local communities shared their scarce resources with the displaced households. As a result, their coping mechanisms are not enough to address their basic needs and each new arrival of displaced populations increases their overall vulnerability. Finally, in the Lake Chad Basin, small-scale displacement continues and some IDPs return to their villages of origin.

Despite operating in volatile areas, the results of the PDM conducted in 2017 showed that most beneficiaries did not experience any security problems going to, returning from or at distribution sites. These findings were valid across different beneficiary groups and women and men. The absence of incidents could largely be attributed to WFP's continued efforts to secure distribution sites and mitigate protection risks through collaboration with beneficiary committees, local communities and partners.

In terms of AAP mechanisms, the country office ensured the establishment of community complaints committees to enhance communication with beneficiaries. Through these committees, as well as regular sensitisation through information boards in French and Arabic, WFP communicated objectives, rations and distribution schedules. A toll-free hotline was established enabling beneficiaries to contact WFP to voice their concerns to specially hired staff speaking the local languages. This mechanism brought to the attention of field staff several problems related to food or nutrition assistance and served as a basis for tailoring distribution activities to beneficiaries' needs.

With regards to beneficiaries' knowledge about the programme, entitlements and complaints procedures, PDM results were of mixed character. While there were indications of improved awareness among IDPs, there was a decrease in beneficiary awareness among refugees. However, for both groups results were above the corporate targets. For local populations receiving lean season assistance, PDM findings indicated a low knowledge and awareness among beneficiaries regarding the programme and entitlements. An after-action review/lessons learned exercise was conducted concerning the lean season intervention, highlighting the importance of more robust sensitisation efforts in 2018 along with a scale-up of CFMs building on the pilot concluded this year.

WFP mainstreamed gender in the design and implementation of protection needs assessment, including the choice of indicators and the methodology for collecting data. During surveys, women enumerators interviewed women and girls who proved to be more open with same-sex evaluators.

Niger

In Niger, the main protection challenges are tied to the distance from distribution sites, the time that distributions take place and the waiting time at distribution sites. Information collected throughout the year showed that beneficiary protection stayed at the heart of WFP's concerns. Beneficiaries were better informed about the existence of protection mechanisms compared to 2016, as a result of information and sensitisation sessions carried out. By reducing the distance of distribution sites, WFP improved beneficiaries' security and dignity. Fewer WFP beneficiaries encountered issues going to or from distribution sites. The few reported cases were dealt with by putting in place the appropriate measure, to avoid the repetition of similar incidents. Only one case reported to the committee was gender related: a woman on the beneficiary list of a polygamous household was not receiving her rations because her husband was collecting the household ration and bringing it to his first wife (not a beneficiary). Once the situation was verified, to resolve this issue, the committee convened that it would be appropriate the woman to collect the ration herself. Some difficulties of the complaint mechanism remain tied to the face-to-face method of reporting complaints. To improve efficiency and address protection issues, WFP is continuing its efforts to improve its system for the collection and processing of protection-related information. Each distribution site has a complaints committee that works as a referral system for identified cases.

Within the camp setting in the Diffa region, 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 NGO Karkara and the UN agencies, including WFP.

For populations outside the camp settings, WFP strengthened the inter-agency coordination of field missions with the Government and cooperating partners, 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. WFP strengthened its AAP mechanism by revitalizing complaints committees at its distribution sites and ensuring prompt feedback to complaints. In areas close to the Nigerian border, distribution sites were located further away to increase protection measures to the populations. In 2017, WFP also used other tools, such as mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) and IVR to monitor protection issues.

Two awareness trainings on protection and a training on Securitization of Food Distribution Points were organized for food security actors in Diffa to which six WFP staff participated. Another training carried out in the Diffa region was on the complaints mechanisms' roles and responsibilities, and referencing mechanisms. The latter included also the participation of community members of the complaints committees, to which participants were 117 women and 253 men. The operation faces a challenge in the participation of women in complaints committees, as it is undertaken on a voluntary and unpaid basis. Solutions are being identified to address this issue. Two trainings were carried out in Niamey for the country office and four protection focal points of the sub-offices, with regional support. 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 context, all participants were reminded of the WFP code of conduct as well as the referral pathway to report any suspicion or fact on an act of sexual abuse or exploitation, in the office or towards beneficiaries. In Niger country office, two focal points were appointed to deal with such cases.

WFP through the protection working group, including government counterparts, UN agencies and NGO partners, put in place a referral system for the complaints mechanism. Ethic directives were also put in place for journalists and media to assure the respect of principals of human dignity of beneficiaries.

Supply Chain

Nigeria

WFP 2017 sourcing strategy was designed to be a mix of international, regional and local purchases. The international purchase focused mainly on specialised nutritious foods, while local and regional purchases included vegetable oil, cereals, pulses and salt.

Based on the sourcing strategy, 70 percent of total food requirements, valued at USD 89 million, were procured from local markets. This allowed WFP to reduce lead time while supporting the local economy. A proactive procurement plan coupled with the timely availability of funds allowed local procurement during the main harvest season between October and December, and allowed WFP to benefit from 20-30 percent lower prices.

The primary overland supply routes stretch from the Port of Lagos, the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Kano State and in-country local suppliers, to WFP storage hubs in Maiduguri (Borno State) and Damaturu (Yobe State).

Throughout the year, the Port of Lagos represented the main entry point for internationally procured commodities, i.e. Super Cereal and ready-to-use supplementary food, as well as in-kind donations. Since June 2017, access to and from the port has been severely affected due to the poor road infrastructure coupled with the rainy season causing weeks of delays in cargo movement out of the port area and consequent high storage and demurrage costs. Infrastructure repairs are currently ongoing, nonetheless the situation is expected to linger into 2018. As a mitigation measure, in September, WFP successfully completed a trial shipment utilising the Port of Onne in Port Harcourt.

In March 2017, WFP established a GCMF advance mechanism in Kano State. Since its setup and activation, the hub has reduced lead time for the delivery of food to partners from an average of 121 days to 31 days. The facility stores goods purchased regionally or locally.

The secondary overland supply routes extend from the storage hubs in Maiduguri and Damaturu to over 120 final delivery points (FDPs) located in the three states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa. At the FDPs, food items are either immediately distributed or stored at partner-managed facilities.

In 2017, the security situation posed significant challenges in the planning and implementation of the road transport. Particularly on selected routes, notifications to the military and consequent military escorts are mandatory. Despite the provision of military escorts, during the year, three trucks were burnt and nine incidents of looting accounted for 295 mt in losses representing 0.16 percent of the tonnage moved. Additional challenges were posed by the rainy season from June to September. Due to the incessant rains, several areas became hard to reach and several roads remained inaccessible in August.

As a contingency plan, WFP increased and consolidated storage capacity in Maiduguri and Damaturu to allow pre-positioning ahead of the rainy season. WFP set up forward logistics storage in Ngala to ensure timely availability of commodities for quick response, and pre-positioning ahead of the next rainy season when access could be cut off. These facilities were used for the storage of food and non-food items for WFP interventions. WFP also provided storage space to other humanitarian partners including United Nations (UN) agencies, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government departments.

As part of bilateral service provision, WFP supported the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the transport of seeds and fertilisers (812 mt) as part of a joint livelihood programme implemented during the lean season.

Better understanding of the market, streamlined procedures and increased volumes allowed WFP to reduce transport, shipment and handling related costs by 4 percent. To strengthen the capacity of partners in logistics, WFP organized warehouse and commodity management training sessions for 186 participants from 20 organizations including the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA). The trainings focused on food management, including storage, handling of commodities and management of warehouses. WFP also participated in different fora to provide technical advice to enhance the governmental policies on food safety and quality.

The Supply Chain unit successfully supported e-voucher operations in Maiduguri and Damaturu, using a mix of retailers and wholesalers (under "Business to Business" arrangement). Over the year, 90,000 beneficiaries have been reached through a mix of 27 retailers and 15 wholesalers with assessments done using the new retailer onboarding and contracting application.

WFP continued to lead the Logistics Sector, activated in September 2016. The Logistics Sector has been an essential forum for the provision of key logistics services, including logistics coordination and information management, civil-military liaison, and augmentation of existing storage capacities in the main affected Borno State.

WFP has built the capacity of supply chain staff on importance of gender aspects in logistics, and on aspects and consequences related to gender-related issues. An improvement on the staff awareness on these issues has had a direct bearing on the effectiveness of WFP operations in Nigeria, among which identifying and addressing protection and gender-based implications affecting food deliveries and distributions.

Considering the cultural context in Northeast Nigeria, recruitment of female logisticians was promoted to a great extent in WFP Nigeria. The increased number of female staff in the logistics team positively affected the effectiveness in accessing, identifying and meeting the needs of women and girls. Consultations were consistently undertaken with affected populations to get their views on the food basket. Concerns of different groups were factored in deciding on the food package sizes for women and men of all ages to be able to access and carry in a safe and dignified manner and eventually use. In delivering food supplies, the logistics team factored in the appropriateness of time and location for distribution of relief items to ensure no beneficiaries were inhibited from attending a distribution event due to safety and timing concerns.

Cameroon

In 2017, WFP Supply Chain activities focused on the organization and supervision of the transportation of food and non-food items earmarked for WFP projects not only in Cameroon, but also in neighbouring Chad and Nigeria.

Logistics operations were mainly centred around the port of Douala, which accounts for 90 percent of Cameroon's foreign trade, and represents the main gateway for goods to Chad and the Central African Republic (C.A.R.). More than 120,000 mt of assorted foods were handled through the port of Douala. About 60 percent of this tonnage consisted of GCMF stocks, stored in a bonded warehouse outside the port.

WFP contracted two freight forwarders to deliver the food to facilitate delivery across the country. Food dispatch to Chad and Northeast Nigeria relied on rail and road transport, while deliveries to Cameroon was done by road.

Deliveries to distribution sites in Cameroon were ensured by local transporters. Insecurity along the border with Nigeria and the poor state of secondary road, especially during the rainy season from June to October, were the main challenges. Transporters' efforts, who deployed various means – transport on donkeys, motorcycles, multiple transshipments – enabled WFP to reach the most isolated localities.

Notwithstanding the difficult logistics context, the cost of transporting WFP cargo was reduced by 15 percent in 2017, compared with the previous year. This achievement should be credited to the increased competition between freight forwarders and transporters during the tendering process. Despite the lower transport rates, the logistics service providers remained efficient, especially in terms of losses which accounted for less than 1 percent of the overall tonnage handled.

The involvement of local carriers in delivery to distribution sites mobilized many labourers, thus contributing to providing livelihood opportunities for the local population in the targeted areas. This positive economic impact was reinforced by the numerous local and regional purchases made by WFP.

The number of cash transfer beneficiaries has doubled in 2017, which has had a double effect. On one side, there was an increased demand for food products in the local market, for which WFP recruited new retailers, especially women. Particularly for the first time, in 2017, there were women retailers, representing 25 percent of the retailers for cash transfer. WFP negotiated with the wholesalers for the supply of retailers at their respective shops. Local purchases increased from 1,700 mt in 2016 to 6,000 mt in 2017. On the other hand, the expansion of the cash transfer has reduced the quantities of food to be transported. However, the logistical challenges (e.g. insecurity in border area with Nigeria) remained. As per standard operating procedure, WFP is forced to report all truck movements to the administrative and military authorities. During the rainy season from June to October, the carriers were obliged to use alternative solutions to ensure food deliveries to hard-to-reach sites due to poor road conditions.

Chad

Chad is a land-locked country with poor road infrastructure and difficult climate conditions during the rainy season. The Douala corridor is considered as the only entry point for the transfer of international and regional commodities. On average, WFP Chad considers 5-6 months of lead time for purchases done outside of the continent. This can be attributed to high congestion of the corridor which provides commodities to other countries as well, and delays during the customs clearance process.

To improve the efficiency of its assistance, WFP Chad purchased most of its food from the GCMF. Whenever possible, WFP opted for the procurement of locally produced sorghum traditionally grown in southern parts of the country. In 2017, WFP purchased a total of 895.06 mt of sorghum from Chadian traders or farmer organizations. This strategy had a positive impact on local markets as well as the development of the Chadian economy.

In the last two years, the humanitarian access in the Lake region improved significantly. WFP Chad is now able to provide assistance even in the most remote areas including the islands. As part of the Rapid Response UN Central

Emergency Response Fund, the cooperating partners used small boats to deliver in-kind support to people who have recently returned to their homes.

In 2017, WFP Chad also scaled up cash-based interventions in areas of the Lake region where market conditions were favourable. As a result, 66,500 people received assistance through TIGO Cash or Express Union, through which they can exchange their entitlements from the list of predefined commodities during specially organized fairs. This approach promoted dietary diversity among vulnerable households. Each month, WFP informed contracted traders on the start date of the next distribution, to ensure that food stocks would be available on time. To prevent infestations of pre-positioned stocks, WFP would regularly undertake quality controls on the food.

Niger

In Niger, supply chain activities dealt with some logistics constraints due to the remoteness of the region from port corridors and the limited storage capacity in the Diffa region. To respond to these challenges, WFP has increased storage capacity with aluminium mobile storage units (Flospans), which are better suited for the local conditions than the traditional Rub and Wiik halls. In Maradi and Zinder, strategic hubs and transit points for Diffa, WFP has constructed concrete warehouses, allowing for better storage conditions for specialised nutritious foods, and representing an investment, thus reducing rental of private warehouses. Warehouses are managed by the government counterparts as part of the overall response.

The GCMF, located at Lomé port, allowed to reduce the lead time as imported food items would normally take 4-6 months to reach intended destinations. The loading and transit time poses a challenge to be solved, due to the long waiting period – two months on average – and with a high variance on timing, making it difficult to make correct estimates for arrival thus affecting operational planning. In particular, some distributions in 2017 were delayed for this reason. WFP continues to seek ways to accelerate corridor delivery time and at the same time seek to buy locally, to make food available faster and support the local economy. Local purchases mainly concerned cereals and pulses. In 2018, WFP will aim to procure nutritious foods from local suppliers to the extent possible.

Despite delays and other challenges, WFP supply chain operations were efficient, for which few post-delivery losses were observed in the year.



Annual Food Purchases for the Project (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	8,849	1,200	10,049
Iodised Salt	1,442	366	1,809
Rice	5,925	-	5,925
Sorghum/Millet	14,827	-	14,827
Vegetable Oil	1,945	-	1,945
Total	32,989	1,566	34,555
Percentage	95.5%	4.5%	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	23,561
Corn Soya Blend	31,897
High Energy Biscuits	3

Commodity	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,765
Rice	32,608
Sorghum/Millet	88,075
Split Peas	4,391
Vegetable Oil	9,750
Total	192,050

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In the third year of the regional operation, WFP country offices have refined their operations taking into account lessons learned and past evaluations carried out in the previous years.

Nigeria

In response to the changes in the operational context, WFP carried out a budget revision in 2017. This enabled the implementation of identified programme response adjustments and cost optimisation measures that prioritised life-saving interventions, increasing the number of beneficiaries particularly during the critical lean season period.

WFP approach remained holistic and agile combining food assistance, in-kind or cash-based transfer (CBT), with nutrition support, adjusting to the volatile situation. In areas where high levels of insecurity persisted, in-kind food distributions were implemented whereas in areas with functioning markets CBT was preferred. In areas where returns were possible, to capitalise on opportunities for early recovery, WFP implemented an integrated twofold approach with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and partners. The joint approach combined food assistance with support to smallholder agriculture production through the provision of seeds and inputs.

To expand the area of coverage, WFP strengthened implementation of activities through field-level agreements with 18 cooperating partners including local and international organizations. The monitoring system was strengthened by increasing the number of field monitors, and resorting to a third party monitoring (TPM) through two national service providers for areas with access constraints. The initiative increased the coverage, the quality and frequency of information received. The TPM service providers participated in food security outcome surveys and emergency food security assessments, which served to inform and strengthen WFP and partners' response.

As the scale of the nutrition needs in Northeast Nigeria increased with improved access to new locations, flexibility in nutrition programming and implementation were paramount to ensure that the most nutritionally vulnerable were reached with the right preventative foods, at the right time and place. The change of specialised nutritious foods in the malnutrition prevention activities from ready-to-use supplementary food to Super Cereal Plus for children revealed awareness gaps by the caregivers on the product utilisation, thus requiring additional training and sensitisation. Adequate sensitisation activities were critical when introducing new specialised nutritious foods to minimise misinterpretation of the intended use.

Recognising the high-level of protection risks and concerns presented by the operational environment, WFP invested heavily in fully mainstreaming protection into its activities. In 2017, increased emphasis was placed on accountability issues as well, with a combination of different complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) including community-based CFMs, hotlines, help desks and suggestion boxes. Consultation with communities on best accountability systems including mode of communication and languages to be used yielded better results including increased ownership of accountability systems. Community-based CFMs were implemented in areas with connectivity challenges where access to the WFP hotline was limited.

As a result of monitoring assessments conducted throughout the year, WFP Nigeria undertook a number of corrective measures to improve the operation. This included: (i) expanding CFM to target assisted populations that cannot access the WFP hotline; (ii) increasing security patrols for women going to gather firewood for cooking in newly liberated areas by the military; and (iii) improving cooperating partners consideration and prioritisation of most vulnerable during distributions (i.e. provision of complimentary services during distribution, separating distribution lines for women and men).

To guarantee beneficiaries' safety during food collection, including crowd control, group distributions were implemented reducing waiting time for beneficiaries, minimising overcrowding and consequently reducing exposure to security risks at distribution sites. In places where ownership of distributions by community members was implemented by assigning clear roles and responsibilities, coupled with clear demarcation of the site, including waiting area with shade and access to water and sanitary facilities, distribution management was found most effective.

Through internal reviews, WFP drew valuable lessons for its supply chain and asset management systems from the security challenges experienced across supply routes. The country office put in place several measures to mitigate future risks to WFP's stocks and assets. To mitigate the risk of attacks on cargo transported by road, WFP improved convoy security arrangements in conjunction with the Nigerian Armed Forces and the National Union of Road Transport Workers, with the introduction of recovery and tow truck services along convoys. In 2018, the plan is to tighten internal supply chain control measures and accountability through global positioning system (GPS) tracking and monitoring of convoys. The security unit has also been exploring methods of enabling greater road access with the intention of not being reliant on air operations in 2018 and improve access to beneficiaries.

Cameroon

In Cameroon, a Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) was conducted in 2017 reviewing the country's operations including the Regional EMOP 200777 (2012–2017). The CPE made five recommendations that also apply to the Regional EMOP: (i) continue WFP's efforts towards the implementation of a preventative nutrition approach, the use of cash, and strengthening the collaboration with the Rome-based Agencies; (ii) focus on the emergency response in the northern and eastern regions while gradually moving towards re-establishing early recovery; (iii) develop an evidence-based operational strategy to integrate gender into programming in line with WFP's gender policy and action plan; (iv) design an effective communication strategy; and (v) develop a strategy for supporting national and local capacity development for food security monitoring, early warning and response.

WFP Cameroon has already acted on all five recommendations. Since 2016, WFP Cameroon has been implementing a nutrition response through the Regional EMOP, that has a stronger focus towards prevention of malnutrition. The malnutrition prevention programme is integrated into the nutrition sector plan activities; it is part of the humanitarian response plan and is aligned with the national nutrition guideline for prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. CBT was used to introduce a nutrition education and personal hygiene component to promote correct nutrition practices and encourage the beneficiaries to make healthy choices while purchasing food. Multi-purpose cash activities were also associated with sensitisation of beneficiaries on income-generating activities and management of household resources, and several women groups were formed to work on resilience building projects.

The shift from emergency to early recovery and development is the core theme of the Cameroon Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2020, approved by WFP Executive Board in June 2017. Through the CSP, the country office is committed to carry out robust gender and economic analyses supported by effective data collection, monitoring and accountability systems. In this context, the country office has developed a country specific and operational gender action plan to enhance gender mainstreaming in its programmes. In addition, WFP Cameroon is implementing the Gender Transformation Programme as one of the pilot countries. This programme, run by WFP Headquarters, comprises an in-depth assessment based on corporate benchmarks, following which an improvement plan is elaborated and measures taken to meet up with the benchmarks.

Recruitment of ad hoc staff for gender and protection activities, as well as communication and partnership was one of the priorities. In this context, two staff were recruited in October 2017 and will be fully dedicated to facilitating the country office's work in the domain of gender integration in programming while strengthening partnerships with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and other relevant actors. The country office also recruited a Communication and Partnership Officer in October 2017, and is in the process of expanding the team.

The country office has developed a country specific and operational Gender Action Plan to enhance gender mainstreaming in its programmes. The CSP was reviewed with the Gender Marker with a score of 2, and plans are being made to review the CSP in the mid-term with the Gender and Age Marker which is a more effective and comprehensive tool. The country office has recently opened a Gender and Protection Unit, and has recruited a Gender Officer dedicated to ensuring the mainstreaming of gender and protection in all WFP programmes. The unit and its activities will be expanded based on available resources.

In May 2017, a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) took place and recommended to: (i) prioritise interventions in the northern regions where the Regional EMOP 200777 is implemented, particularly rural areas, due to the presence of refugees, high rates of poverty and the high level of food insecurity; (ii) promote education to reduce food insecurity; (iii) upscale social protection programmes to increase the coverage of basic needs (including food) for a larger proportion of the vulnerable population; and (iv) promote higher dietary diversity in agriculture, nutrition and public health interventions. To this end, the northern region is among the priority regions

covered by WFP, and in 2018, WFP will implement a home-grown school meals programme. Technical assistance will also be provided to local government to support the upscaling of social protection programmes. In 2017, a nutrition education component was introduced in the CBT activities to increase higher dietary diversity.

Chad

For the Regional EMOP, the country office continued to strengthen the targeting strategy adopted in 2016, improve control mechanisms for beneficiary lists through on-site verification, and ensure the availability of a CFM with regular analysis of received cases. SCOPE registration was complete in 46 internally displaced person (IDP) sites – all WFP distribution sites except two. A concept note is being formulated for the usage of SCOPE to register the new IDP sites that have emerged in 2017.

Distributions were conducted in four sites through SCOPE, using fingerprint verification ahead of distributions, and coverage will be gradually extended to other sites already registered on SCOPE. In addition to the complaints committee at each distribution site, a Help Desk has been installed in sites where SCOPE is functioning, to troubleshoot technical issues during biometric verification.

The SCOPE registration exercise was conducted jointly with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The distribution lists have been updated accordingly in certain zones, with complaint cases from these zones being referred to IOM for their verification. While collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) in the Lake area has been minimal so far due to the relatively small number of refugees in the region, and a pending beneficiary data sharing agreement with UNHCR, the concept note for SCOPE registrations and distributions will consider potential synergies through further collaboration with both UNHCR and IOM.

The volatile security situation in the Lake Chad region is gradually improving. This results in the observation of pendula movements of IDPs between their host sites and their islands of origin, in particular to carry out production activities there. In addition, the gradual scaling up of livelihood support activities implemented by WFP and other partners is enabling part of IDPs and vulnerable host communities to resume the path of self-reliance and resilience strengthening. In this context, WFP has developed and will start implementing in 2018 an operational strategy on refugees and IDPs self-reliance and transition from emergency to recovery assistance. This strategy will be based on: i) a socio-economic profiling, ii) a needs-based assistance, and iii) inclusion in asset creation/rehabilitation and livelihoods support schemes, in collaboration with the Government and all relevant partners.

Niger

Access remained an important issue in 2017 as restrictions on movement were put in place by local authorities that limited access to beneficiaries in highly unsecured areas. Protection of staff and beneficiaries alike also remains an issue. WFP distribution points can become easy targets due to the presence of food, which can attract looters, exposing vulnerable populations. WFP is progressively drawing lessons throughout the implementation cycle to address these recurrent issues and strengthen its response on the ground. Strong coordination among all actors was key in ensuring activities were implemented efficiently and effectively.

Some of the recommendations of the 2016 evaluation were implemented in 2017, such as staff capacity strengthening through nutrition and protection trainings, the creation of a cash working group, the continuation and strengthening of mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) through live calls, the set-up of the Interactive Voice Response (IVR), a TPM 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, for example the 2017 post-distribution monitoring included the monitoring of protection indicators.

Feeding dreams, saving lives through cash transfers

Maimuna Said is one of the millions of people displaced from their homes as a result of the ongoing conflict in Northeast Nigeria. She fled her village in Mafa local government area with her four children, following an attack by the Non-State Armed Group three years ago.

Maimuna and her family trekked for four days towards Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State, until the Nigerian military rescued her along with thousands of other displaced persons from Mafa and neighbouring communities. Upon arrival in Maiduguri, some of the displaced found shelter at camps for internally displaced persons at Dalori and Custom House; Maimuna found refuge in a makeshift house at Gonikachalari – a host community.

Gonikachalari is one of the host communities in which WFP provides food assistance to thousands of food-insecure people through e-vouchers, and Maimuna is one of the beneficiaries.

The e-voucher is powered by SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform. It is used to register people, calibrate entitlements, and deliver the assistance in an efficient and effective manner, to enable WFP make the most of its resources while tailoring its support to the needs of beneficiaries. To get food assistance through e-vouchers, families and individuals register to receive a SCOPE card, similar to a pre-paid card. With this card, they are able to purchase food items from approved retail stores following a verification process.

"I received a voucher on behalf of my household to pick from items including salt, pasta, vegetable oil, sugar, eggs, and powder milk," says Maimuna. "We had suffered a lot by skipping meals. With this card, my family is able to eat," she adds.

Maimuna, and many others like her, can now choose the food they need and want at participating stores. In this way, WFP not only provides a lifeline for thousands of families, it invests in the local economy.

The SCOPE card was rolled out in February 2017 in Nigeria's northeastern states of Borno and Yobe, where years of conflict have left millions critically food insecure. "SCOPE is a flexible cloud-based digital solution that helps WFP to register its beneficiaries. As a result, we can manage our beneficiary lists with top accuracy," said Ms. Myrta Kaulard, WFP Representative and Country Director in Nigeria.

By the end of December 2017, WFP has registered one million people through SCOPE, receiving either cash or in-kind food.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Amadou Baraze

Internally displaced persons gather at one of Ngala's public places in northern Nigeria to get registered and receive WFP assistance.

Explanatory notes:

Table Overview of Project Beneficiaries

Table "Overview of Project Beneficiaries" captures all WFP beneficiaries regardless of the transfer modality, cash and/or in-kind.

Chad

Gender and protection indicators: No latest follow up values available for local population, as beneficiaries were assisted for the first time, thus only one round of cross-cutting data was collected in 2017.

Nigeria

Overall in 2017, Nigeria country office planned to reach 150,000 unique livelihood beneficiaries. No food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities were implemented in 2017 given the focus on life-saving activities. WFP carried out a seed protection project in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) targeting 54,000 households. All WFP beneficiaries who participated in the seed protection project received a general distribution package, and thus were accounted for under the general distribution activities.

As part of a holistic and integrated approach, children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women of families receiving food assistance, via in-kind or cash-based transfers, were enrolled into the prevention of malnutrition programme. As a result, gender and protection and accountability indicators were only computed for general distributions as the operation was targeting the same households. This differed from 2016, whereas these activities were implemented separately, thus results and indicators had their own specific follow up values.

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	1,353,700	1,601,030	2,954,730	989,329	1,110,180	2,099,509	73.1%	69.3%	71.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Cameroon)	173,376	182,624	356,000	172,941	175,711	348,652	99.7%	96.2%	97.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Niger)	237,442	212,368	449,810	111,230	112,276	223,506	46.8%	52.9%	49.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Nigeria)	789,062	1,045,938	1,835,000	579,974	691,898	1,271,872	73.5%	66.2%	69.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Chad)	153,820	160,100	313,920	125,184	130,295	255,479	81.4%	81.4%	81.4%
Cameroon									

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)
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	67,174	67,573	134,747	65,924	70,743	136,667	98.1%	104.7%	101.4%
Children (5-18 years)	77,156	81,880	159,036	74,400	64,814	139,214	96.4%	79.2%	87.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	29,046	33,171	62,217	32,617	40,154	72,771	112.3%	121.1%	117.0%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	38,078	40,109	78,187	27,777	30,092	57,869	72.9%	75.0%	74.0%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	87,498	92,165	179,663	65,772	67,865	133,637	75.2%	73.6%	74.4%
Residents	47,800	50,350	98,150	80,426	76,720	157,146	168.3%	152.4%	160.1%
Niger									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	62,641	58,626	121,267	23,077	21,780	44,857	36.8%	37.2%	37.0%
Children (5-18 years)	69,601	61,886	131,487	18,608	19,960	38,568	26.7%	32.3%	29.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	105,200	91,856	197,056	69,545	70,536	140,081	66.1%	76.8%	71.1%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	59,360	53,092	112,452	52,463	32,544	85,007	88.4%	61.3%	75.6%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	111,599	99,813	211,412	43,764	25,171	68,935	39.2%	25.2%	32.6%
Returnees	18,995	16,989	35,984	9,822	6,954	16,776	51.7%	40.9%	46.6%
Residents	47,488	42,474	89,962	28,426	24,362	52,788	59.9%	57.4%	58.7%
Nigeria									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	253,768	254,205	507,973	142,450	142,450	284,900	56.1%	56.0%	56.1%
Children (5-18 years)	241,548	241,548	483,096	237,840	237,840	475,680	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	293,746	550,185	843,931	199,684	311,608	511,292	68.0%	56.6%	60.6%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	433,984	575,266	1,009,250	318,985	380,544	699,529	73.5%	66.2%	69.3%
Returnees	118,359	156,891	275,250	86,996	103,785	190,781	73.5%	66.2%	69.3%
Residents	236,719	313,781	550,500	173,992	207,570	381,562	73.5%	66.2%	69.3%
Chad									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	31,392	31,392	62,784	25,548	25,548	51,096	81.4%	81.4%	81.4%

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)
Children (5-18 years)	53,366	56,506	109,872	43,431	45,986	89,417	81.4%	81.4%	81.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	69,062	72,202	141,264	56,205	58,761	114,966	81.4%	81.4%	81.4%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	3,846	4,002	7,848	4,131	4,300	8,431	107.4%	107.4%	107.4%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	93,677	97,501	191,178	67,475	70,228	137,703	72.0%	72.0%	72.0%
Residents	56,298	58,596	114,894	53,579	55,766	109,345	95.2%	95.2%	95.2%

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)
Cameroon									
General Distribution (GD)	188,000	40,000	228,000	161,398	38,678	200,076	85.9%	96.7%	87.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	80,000	-	80,000	99,836	-	99,836	124.8%	-	124.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	20,000	-	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	100.0%	-	100.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	100,000	-	100,000	99,842	-	99,842	99.8%	-	99.8%
Niger									
General Distribution (GD)	274,300	50,000	329,300	217,935	26,034	276,172	79.5%	52.1%	83.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	8,000	-	8,000	21,573	-	21,573	269.7%	-	269.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	61,800	20,000	81,800	30,000	10,934	40,934	48.5%	54.7%	50.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	30,710	-	30,710	19,201	-	19,201	62.5%	-	62.5%
Nigeria									
General Distribution (GD)	772,062	357,442	1,685,000	1,033,735	254,672	1,288,407	133.9%	71.2%	76.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	150,000	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	472,366	-	472,366	399,701	-	399,701	84.6%	-	84.6%
Chad									
General Distribution (GD)	247,000	66,500	313,500	207,169	48,310	255,479	83.9%	72.6%	81.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	25,000	420	25,420	23,497	-	23,497	94.0%	-	92.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	10,000	-	10,000	10,025	-	10,025	100.3%	-	100.3%

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)
Cameroon									
General Distribution (GD)	37,600	8,000	45,600	28,978	6,446	35,424	77.1%	80.6%	77.7%
School Feeding (on-site)	80,000	-	80,000	99,836	-	99,836	124.8%	-	124.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,000	-	4,000	3,468	-	3,468	86.7%	-	86.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	100,000	-	100,000	99,842	-	99,842	99.8%	-	99.8%
Niger									
General Distribution (GD)	99,185	7,143	106,328	66,152	7,158	100,598	66.7%	100.2%	94.6%
School Feeding (on-site)	8,000	-	8,000	21,573	-	21,573	269.7%	-	269.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	8,829	2,857	11,686	4,285	1,562	5,847	48.5%	54.7%	50.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	30,710	-	30,710	19,201	-	19,201	62.5%	-	62.5%
Nigeria									
General Distribution (GD)	772,062	357,442	1,685,000	955,969	46,955	990,525	123.8%	13.1%	58.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	472,366	-	472,366	399,701	-	399,701	84.6%	-	84.6%
Chad									
General Distribution (GD)	247,000	66,500	313,500	207,169	48,310	255,479	83.9%	72.6%	81.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	25,000	420	25,420	23,497	-	23,497	94.0%	-	92.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	-	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	10,000	-	10,000	10,025	-	10,025	100.3%	-	100.3%

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)
Cameroon									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	21,888	23,712	45,600	17,004	18,420	35,424	77.7%	77.7%	77.7%
Total participants	21,888	23,712	45,600	17,004	18,420	35,424	77.7%	77.7%	77.7%
Total beneficiaries	109,440	118,560	228,000	96,037	104,039	200,076	87.8%	87.8%	87.8%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	38,400	41,600	80,000	47,921	51,915	99,836	124.8%	124.8%	124.8%
Total participants	38,400	41,600	80,000	47,921	51,915	99,836	124.8%	124.8%	124.8%
Total beneficiaries	38,400	41,600	80,000	47,921	51,915	99,836	124.8%	124.8%	124.8%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	1,920	2,080	4,000	1,665	1,803	3,468	86.7%	86.7%	86.7%
Total participants	1,920	2,080	4,000	1,665	1,803	3,468	86.7%	86.7%	86.7%
Total beneficiaries	9,600	10,400	20,000	9,600	10,400	20,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Niger									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	17,946	18,382	36,328	16,980	17,392	34,372	94.6%	94.6%	94.6%
Activity supporters	34,580	35,420	70,000	43,047	23,179	66,226	124.5%	65.4%	94.6%
Total participants	52,526	53,802	106,328	60,027	40,571	100,598	114.3%	75.4%	94.6%
Total beneficiaries	162,674	166,626	329,300	146,760	129,412	276,172	90.2%	77.7%	83.9%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	4,400	3,600	8,000	11,865	9,708	21,573	269.7%	269.7%	269.7%
Total participants	4,400	3,600	8,000	11,865	9,708	21,573	269.7%	269.7%	269.7%
Total beneficiaries	4,400	3,600	8,000	11,865	9,708	21,573	269.7%	269.7%	269.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	7,596	4,090	11,686	3,211	2,636	5,847	42.3%	64.4%	50.0%
Total participants	7,596	4,090	11,686	3,211	2,636	5,847	42.3%	64.4%	50.0%
Total beneficiaries	53,170	28,630	81,800	21,286	19,648	40,934	40.0%	68.6%	50.0%
Nigeria									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	768,360	916,640	1,685,000	449,584	536,349	985,933	58.5%	58.5%	58.5%

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)
Inpatients receiving food assistance	-	-	-	2,094	2,498	4,592	-	-	-
Total participants	768,360	916,640	1,685,000	451,678	538,847	990,525	58.8%	58.8%	58.8%
Total beneficiaries	768,360	916,640	1,685,000	587,514	700,893	1,288,407	76.5%	76.5%	76.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	11,712	18,288	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	11,712	18,288	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	58,560	91,440	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	153,615	159,885	313,500	125,184	130,295	255,479	81.5%	81.5%	81.5%
Total participants	153,615	159,885	313,500	125,184	130,295	255,479	81.5%	81.5%	81.5%
Total beneficiaries	153,615	159,885	313,500	125,184	130,295	255,479	81.5%	81.5%	81.5%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	8,750	16,250	25,000	10,339	13,158	23,497	118.2%	81.0%	94.0%
Activity supporters	205	215	420	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	8,955	16,465	25,420	10,339	13,158	23,497	115.5%	79.9%	92.4%
Total beneficiaries	8,955	16,465	25,420	10,339	13,158	23,497	115.5%	79.9%	92.4%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	1,520	2,480	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,520	2,480	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,520	2,480	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Cameroon									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									

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)
Children (6-23 months)	51,000	49,000	100,000	47,924	51,918	99,842	94.0%	106.0%	99.8%
Total beneficiaries	51,000	49,000	100,000	47,924	51,918	99,842	94.0%	106.0%	99.8%
Niger									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	17,198	13,512	30,710	10,753	8,448	19,201	62.5%	62.5%	62.5%
Total beneficiaries	17,198	13,512	30,710	10,753	8,448	19,201	62.5%	62.5%	62.5%
Nigeria									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	57,629	59,203	116,832	54,712	56,207	110,919	94.9%	94.9%	94.9%
Children (24-59 months)	99,512	98,567	198,079	94,476	93,579	188,055	94.9%	94.9%	94.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	157,455	157,455	-	100,727	100,727	-	64.0%	64.0%
Total beneficiaries	157,141	315,225	472,366	149,188	250,513	399,701	94.9%	79.5%	84.6%
Chad									
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	4,000	6,000	10,000	4,010	6,015	10,025	100.3%	100.3%	100.3%
Total beneficiaries	4,000	6,000	10,000	4,010	6,015	10,025	100.3%	100.3%	100.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Cameroon				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<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: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports</i>	>66.00	53.75	20.56	90.66

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<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: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, MINSANTE, WFP Cooperating Partners Monthly's Reports</i>	>70.00	26.54	85.62	87.92
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<0.40	2.00	5.59	11.56
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<0.68	3.40	5.45	12.25
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<0.12	0.60	5.77	9.59
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>7.00	6.29	4.86	3.54
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>7.00	5.83	4.83	3.43
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>7.00	5.94	4.89	3.79
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, AIM, Base value: 2013.01, WFP programme monitoring, AIM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=85.00	80.00	-	97.85
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, AIM, Base value: 2013.01, WFP programme monitoring, AIM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=85.00	80.00	-	97.70
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, AIM, Base value: 2013.01, WFP programme monitoring, AIM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=85.00	80.00	-	98.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, AIM, Base value: 2013.01, WFP programme monitoring, AIM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	83.00	-	10.61
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, AIM, Base value: 2013.01, WFP programme monitoring, AIM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	83.00	-	9.80
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>FAR-NORTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, AIM, Base value: 2013.01, WFP programme monitoring, AIM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.00	83.00	-	11.42
Niger				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>76.00	76.00	82.30	82.80
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	0.00	93.90	90.10
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	0.90	3.00	5.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	1.00	2.10	6.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<5.00	0.90	3.20	4.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.10	6.10	4.66	4.84
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.90	5.90	4.43	4.72
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>6.20	6.20	4.71	4.87

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>87.80	61.00	87.50	87.60
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>86.20	68.90	93.10	92.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>88.20	58.90	86.30	86.30
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	0.00	90.76	90.76
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	0.00	91.31	91.31
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	0.00	90.23	90.23
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	0.00	10.54	10.54
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	0.00	13.00	13.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
CAS: Community Asset Score (average)				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>3.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index				
<i>DIFFA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>6.00	0.00	3.00	3.70
Nigeria				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>BSF/NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk-based coverage calculation, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk review</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	75.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	>66.00	0.00	73.90	77.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interviews, Base value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Food Security Outcome Monitoring</i>	>70.00	40.70	-	19.90
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	<5.70	28.61	18.20	6.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	<5.90	29.49	23.80	6.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	<5.70	28.41	17.10	5.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.01	4.83
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	>4.01	4.01	4.00	4.66

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	>4.25	4.25	4.01	4.89
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Outcome PDM, Base value: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Outcome PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	<15.80	15.80	17.80	17.06
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), Base value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	<9.20	9.20	-	10.80
Proportion of beneficiary household expenditures devoted to food (%)				
<i>NIGERIA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Household Interviews, Base value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Household Interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP survey, Outcome PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Outcome PDM</i>	<65.00	83.90	38.89	35.77
Chad				
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report</i>	>70.00	-	71.00	85.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Cross sectorial survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, March 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution Report</i>	=70.00	70.00	99.00	73.90
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data, Distribution Report</i>	>70.00	-	80.00	100.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Cross sectorial survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA; March 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP survey</i>	=70.00	70.00	100.00	75.00
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report</i>	>70.00	-	90.00	96.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Cross sectorial survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, EFSA, March 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report</i>	=90.00	70.00	85.00	98.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.70	13.50	3.80	0.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.30	11.50	13.00	5.10
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	75.00	82.00	94.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, WFP PDM</i>	<3.20	16.20	2.10	0.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.10	10.70	7.10	0.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<27.00	18.80	16.20	6.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.00	14.30	11.20	4.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.00	65.00	81.70	93.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>80.00	75.00	81.70	95.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	3.93	4.00	5.30
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.90	3.82	4.20	5.30
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	4.03	4.10	5.30
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.70	9.84	8.70	6.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.80	21.60	-	19.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<26.20	30.60	-	13.20
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.00	47.80	-	67.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, WFP PDM</i>	<8.80	23.40	-	10.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Joint survey, PDM</i>	<13.40	17.80	-	10.20
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<38.00	29.50	-	27.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<32.00	32.90	-	10.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>55.40	47.10	-	62.80
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>54.60	49.30	-	79.80
Diet Diversity Score				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	4.50	-	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>2.00	4.40	-	4.40
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	4.50	-	4.10
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, Base Line, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<9.00	10.40	-	7.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
CHAD REFUGEES, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<12.00	59.90	13.90	2.90
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
CHAD REFUGEES, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<30.00	15.10	34.00	4.70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
CHAD REFUGEES, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>57.90	25.00	52.10	92.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
CHAD REFUGEES, <i>Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, WFP PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, WFP PDM</i>	<13.10	65.70	25.20	0.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<11.00	54.80	3.20	5.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<26.90	16.30	11.00	5.70
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<39.00	23.20	43.00	3.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>60.00	18.00	63.80	93.70
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	22.00	53.80	90.90
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	3.21	1.35	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	3.13	1.37	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>1.60	3.28	1.35	5.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Third Party Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.90	6.69	7.40	4.50

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Cameroon				
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of villages assisted	centre/site	10	10	100.0%
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	5	4	80.0%
Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	23	24	104.3%
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	301	302	100.3%
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	140	140	100.0%
Niger				
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	59	59	100.0%
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of people trained	individual	20,000	20,000	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	7	7	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Cameroon				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>20.00	18.80	14.60	9.55
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>40.00	27.00	17.80	12.53
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	=40.00	55.00	67.10	75.33
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>60.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.09</i>	>50.00	18.91	20.00	20.00
Chad				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=50.00	33.00	15.80	16.30
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	=50.00	12.70	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=50.00	3.00	21.00	14.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>25.00	3.00	49.00	35.20
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>25.00	70.70	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>25.00	66.00	57.00	33.80
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	<25.00	27.00	-	48.40
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	<25.00	16.50	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	<25.00	31.00	31.00	52.20

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>50.00	44.00	33.00	28.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>50.00	20.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>50.00	53.00	50.00	50.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>60.00	33.00	54.00	25.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>60.00	23.10	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>60.00	54.00	50.00	50.00
Niger				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	15.00	31.00	45.80
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	30.00	23.00	20.30
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	55.00	45.00	33.90
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	45.00	18.20

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	53.00	65.30	35.60
Nigeria				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	51.30	58.45	63.01
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	58.70	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	20.10	20.37	19.46
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	11.10	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	28.70	21.19	17.53
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	30.20	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	60.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Cameroon				
Proportion of assisted people (men) 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: 2017.09</i>	=70.00	57.15	92.35	70.63
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: 2017.09</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: 2017.09</i>	=70.00	56.65	92.40	67.60
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: 2017.09</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: 2017.09</i>	=70.00	56.50	49.10	69.11
Proportion of assisted people 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: 2017.09</i>	=70.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chad				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>70.00	32.00	65.00	80.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>70.00	66.70	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>70.00	75.00	75.00	77.50
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>80.00	97.00	93.00	98.50
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	95.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>80.00	99.00	89.80	99.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>70.00	30.00	82.40	79.90
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>70.00	33.30	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>70.00	79.00	84.00	74.20
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CHAD IDPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>80.00	79.00	98.60	99.60
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	96.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <i>CHAD REFUGEES, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>80.00	100.00	84.20	97.40
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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>70.00	32.00	65.00	80.30
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>70.00	55.60	-	-
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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>70.00	75.00	86.00	75.60
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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>80.00	98.00	95.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>CHAD LOCAL POPULATION, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.11</i>	>80.00	95.00	-	-
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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	>80.00	100.00	88.00	93.00
Niger				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	77.00	96.30	100.00
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	100.00	97.90	98.50
Nigeria				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	50.70	18.48	33.39

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	36.80	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	96.70	86.42	89.52
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	92.40	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	43.00	18.40	30.43
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	44.70	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	95.80	89.49	87.38
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	77.40	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>70.00	49.20	18.46	32.66
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	>70.00	37.80	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>80.00	96.50	87.13	88.99

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<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
Cameroon		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	4.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>FAR-NORTH, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>FAR-NORTH, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>FAR-NORTH, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Chad		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CHAD, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=140,000.00	276,471.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CHAD, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03</i>	>1.00	8.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CHAD, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.04</i>	=100.00	100.00
Niger		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=25,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=5.00	6.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>DIFFA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Nigeria		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50,000.00	1,281,673.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	17.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=15.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NIGERIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NIGERIA, Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00261-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	350
Australia	AUL-C-00261-01	Rice	-	332
Australia	AUL-C-00261-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	339
Australia	AUL-C-00261-01	Vegetable Oil	-	542
Belgium	BEL-C-00136-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,043
Canada	CAN-C-00542-14	Beans	-	150
Canada	CAN-C-00542-14	Corn Soya Blend	-	310
Canada	CAN-C-00542-14	Iodised Salt	-	20
Canada	CAN-C-00542-14	Sorghum/Millet	-	640
Canada	CAN-C-00542-14	Vegetable Oil	-	155
Canada	CAN-C-00546-03	Beans	-	405
Canada	CAN-C-00546-03	Sorghum/Millet	-	210
Canada	CAN-C-00546-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	350
Canada	CAN-C-00546-04	Rice	-	1,460
Canada	CAN-C-00546-04	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,142
Canada	CAN-C-00546-12	Corn Soya Blend	-	85
Canada	CAN-C-00546-12	Iodised Salt	-	10

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00546-12	Sorghum/Millet	-	517
Canada	CAN-C-00546-12	Split Peas	-	171
Canada	CAN-C-00546-12	Vegetable Oil	-	80
Canada	CAN-C-00552-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	252
Canada	CAN-C-00552-04	Sorghum/Millet	-	196
China	CHA-C-00052-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	241
China	CHA-C-00052-01	Rice	-	1,813
China	CHA-C-00052-01	Split Peas	-	325
China	CHA-C-00052-01	Vegetable Oil	-	138
China	CHA-C-00053-05	Rice	-	4,305
China	CHA-C-00056-07	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,029
European Commission	EEC-C-00616-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,225
European Commission	EEC-C-00632-01	Beans	-	828
European Commission	EEC-C-00632-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	190
European Commission	EEC-C-00632-01	Iodised Salt	-	55
European Commission	EEC-C-00632-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,083
European Commission	EEC-C-00653-01	Beans	-	498
European Commission	EEC-C-00653-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,001
European Commission	EEC-C-00653-01	Iodised Salt	-	80
European Commission	EEC-C-00653-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,605
European Commission	EEC-C-00653-01	Split Peas	-	456
European Commission	EEC-C-00653-01	Vegetable Oil	-	471
European Commission	EEC-C-00659-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	502
European Commission	EEC-C-00659-01	Split Peas	-	146
European Commission	EEC-C-00659-01	Vegetable Oil	-	54
European Commission	EEC-C-00666-01	Beans	-	800
European Commission	EEC-C-00666-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	349
European Commission	EEC-C-00666-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	49
European Commission	EEC-C-00666-01	Rice	-	2,954
European Commission	EEC-C-00666-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	800
European Commission	EEC-C-00666-01	Vegetable Oil	-	259
European Commission	EEC-C-00676-01	Beans	-	2,820
European Commission	EEC-C-00676-01	Iodised Salt	-	80
European Commission	EEC-C-00676-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	4,000

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Finland	FIN-C-00118-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	350
Finland	FIN-C-00118-04	Rice	-	791
France	FRA-C-00280-09	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	115
Germany	GER-C-00513-02	Beans	-	103
Germany	GER-C-00513-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	317
Germany	GER-C-00528-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	956
Germany	GER-C-00528-01	Iodised Salt	-	31
Germany	GER-C-00528-01	Rice	-	147
Germany	GER-C-00528-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	249
Germany	GER-C-00653-01	Beans	-	375
Germany	GER-C-00653-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,094
Germany	GER-C-00653-01	Iodised Salt	-	75
Germany	GER-C-00653-01	Rice	-	2,158
Germany	GER-C-00653-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,887
Germany	GER-C-00653-01	Split Peas	-	494
Germany	GER-C-00653-01	Vegetable Oil	-	773
Germany	GER-C-00654-01	Beans	-	1,358
Germany	GER-C-00654-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,063
Germany	GER-C-00654-01	Iodised Salt	-	87
Germany	GER-C-00654-01	Rice	-	1,250
Germany	GER-C-00654-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,040
Germany	GER-C-00654-01	Split Peas	-	294
Germany	GER-C-00654-01	Vegetable Oil	-	403
Iceland	ICE-C-00048-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	182
Italy	ITA-C-00213-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	268
Italy	ITA-C-00220-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	897
Japan	JPN-C-00536-01	Beans	-	324
Japan	JPN-C-00536-01	Iodised Salt	-	25
Japan	JPN-C-00536-01	Rice	-	100
Japan	JPN-C-00536-01	Vegetable Oil	-	85
Japan	JPN-C-00555-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	228
Japan	JPN-C-00555-01	Iodised Salt	-	21
Japan	JPN-C-00555-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	552
Japan	JPN-C-00555-01	Split Peas	-	473

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00555-01	Vegetable Oil	-	152
Japan	JPN-C-00578-01	Beans	-	165
Japan	JPN-C-00578-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	436
Japan	JPN-C-00578-01	Rice	-	600
Japan	JPN-C-00578-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	800
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	120
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-07	Iodised Salt	-	35
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-07	Vegetable Oil	-	176
Monaco	MNC-C-00020-01	Vegetable Oil	-	183
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	2,272
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,845
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	-	3
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	190
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	212
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	4,895
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,738
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	291
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	1,711
Netherlands	NET-C-00132-01	Rice	-	4,124
Netherlands	NET-C-00137-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	365
Netherlands	NET-C-00137-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,911
Netherlands	NET-C-00137-01	Split Peas	-	830
Netherlands	NET-C-00137-01	Vegetable Oil	-	212
Nigeria	NIR-C-00002-01	Rice	5,000	-
Norway	NOR-C-00350-01	Beans	-	410
Norway	NOR-C-00350-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	346
Norway	NOR-C-00350-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	577
Norway	NOR-C-00352-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	8
Norway	NOR-C-00352-02	Rice	-	1,087
Norway	NOR-C-00352-02	Vegetable Oil	-	100
Norway	NOR-C-00354-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	100
Norway	NOR-C-00354-04	Sorghum/Millet	-	791
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00019-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	102

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-03895-01	Iodised Salt	-	3
Private Donors	WPD-C-03895-01	Split Peas	-	37
Private Donors	WPD-C-03903-01	Split Peas	-	36
Private Donors	WPD-C-03905-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	27
Private Donors	WPD-C-03905-01	Rice	-	61
Private Donors	WPD-C-03905-01	Vegetable Oil	-	6
Private Donors	WPD-C-03910-01	Rice	-	69
Private Donors	WPD-C-03964-01	Iodised Salt	-	140
Private Donors	WPD-C-03964-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	11
Private Donors	WPD-C-03964-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	86
Private Donors	WPD-C-03988-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	55
Private Donors	WPD-C-03988-01	Rice	-	122
Private Donors	WPD-C-03988-01	Split Peas	-	38
Private Donors	WPD-C-03988-01	Vegetable Oil	-	24
Private Donors	WPD-C-04156-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	26
Republic of Korea	KOR-C-00142-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	468
Sweden	SWE-C-00275-10	Beans	-	448
Sweden	SWE-C-00275-10	Vegetable Oil	-	124
Switzerland	SWI-C-00577-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	506
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-05	Beans	-	1,182
UN CERF	001-C-01560-01	Beans	-	435
UN CERF	001-C-01560-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	215
UN CERF	001-C-01560-01	Iodised Salt	-	25
UN CERF	001-C-01560-01	Rice	-	2,438
UN CERF	001-C-01560-01	Vegetable Oil	-	148
UN CERF	001-C-01565-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	378
UN CERF	001-C-01567-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	50
UN CERF	001-C-01567-01	Iodised Salt	-	21
UN CERF	001-C-01567-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	947
UN CERF	001-C-01567-01	Split Peas	-	346
UN CERF	001-C-01567-01	Vegetable Oil	-	108
UN CERF	001-C-01599-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	124
UN CERF	001-C-01599-01	Iodised Salt	-	7
UN CERF	001-C-01599-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	818

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01599-01	Split Peas	-	248
UN CERF	001-C-01599-01	Vegetable Oil	-	87
United Kingdom	UK -C-00334-01	Split Peas	-	22
United Kingdom	UK -C-00342-01	Iodised Salt	-	9
United Kingdom	UK -C-00342-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	497
United Kingdom	UK -C-00342-03	Iodised Salt	-	55
United Kingdom	UK -C-00342-03	Vegetable Oil	-	200
United Kingdom	UK -C-00357-01	Beans	-	5,027
United Kingdom	UK -C-00357-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	5,016
United Kingdom	UK -C-00357-01	Iodised Salt	-	279
United Kingdom	UK -C-00357-01	Rice	-	6,994
United Kingdom	UK -C-00357-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	13,140
United Kingdom	UK -C-00357-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,818
United Kingdom	UK -C-00357-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	4,800
USA	USA-C-01122-07	Sorghum/Millet	-	14
USA	USA-C-01122-08	Beans	-	131
USA	USA-C-01122-08	Sorghum/Millet	-	80
USA	USA-C-01122-08	Vegetable Oil	-	250
USA	USA-C-01122-09	Rice	-	34
USA	USA-C-01122-13	Beans	-	1,200
USA	USA-C-01122-13	Corn Soya Blend	-	599
USA	USA-C-01122-13	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,582
USA	USA-C-01170-07	Salt - Iodized	-	12
USA	USA-C-01293-01	Beans	-	3,267
USA	USA-C-01293-01	Iodised Salt	-	160
USA	USA-C-01293-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	13,144
USA	USA-C-01293-01	Vegetable Oil	-	1,095
USA	USA-C-01293-02	Beans	-	8,125
USA	USA-C-01293-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	9,925
USA	USA-C-01293-02	Salt - Iodized	-	250
USA	USA-C-01293-02	Sorghum/Millet	-	24,269
USA	USA-C-01293-02	Vegetable Oil	-	1,350
USA	USA-C-01293-03	Beans	-	2,842
USA	USA-C-01293-03	Iodised Salt	-	139

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01293-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	580
USA	USA-C-01293-03	Sorghum/Millet	-	11,010
USA	USA-C-01313-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	6,486
USA	USA-C-01313-01	Vegetable Oil	-	600
USA	USA-C-01320-01	Vegetable Oil	4,830	-
USA	USA-C-01351-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,023
USA	USA-C-01352-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,320
		Total	9,830	231,471