

BUDGET INCREASE TO EMERGENCY OPERATION: Regional EMOP 200777 BR14

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

Start date: 1 Jan 2015 **End date:** 31 Dec 2018 **Extension/Reduction period:** N/A **New end date:** N/A

Total revised number of beneficiaries	3,149,509		
Duration of entire project	(48 months, from 1 Jan 2015 to 31 Dec 2018)		
Extension/Reduction period	1 July to 31 December 2018		
Gender marker code	2a		
WFP food tonnage	770,698		
Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	702,927,865	76,691,187	779,619,051
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	235,553,705	49,399,137	284,952,843
Capacity Development & Augmentation	6,226,676	919,372	7,146,048
DSC	150,972,876	21,833,595	172,806,471
ISC	75,432,524	9,674,814	85,107,338
Total cost to WFP	1,171,113,646	158,518,105	1,329,631,751

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Regional Emergency Operation 200777 (EMOP) responds to the life-saving needs of populations affected by conflict in North East Nigeria. The conflict has had a regional impact in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) countries of Nigeria, Chad, Niger and Cameroon. The Regional EMOP addresses the humanitarian needs of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and host populations in the crisis-affected regions across Nigeria, Chad and Niger. Since January 2018, Cameroon's response to the situation is encompassed by its Country Strategic Plan (2018-2022) and therefore no longer falls under EMOP 200777.
2. The humanitarian crisis in North-East Nigeria continues, with widespread displacement, destroyed infrastructure and negative impact on livelihoods and markets caused by the conflict. Budget Revision twelve (BR12) extended the Nigeria component of Regional EMOP 200777 by 6 months, from January 2018 until the end of June 2018. To continue providing assistance, Budget Revision fourteen (BR14), extends the Nigeria component of EMOP 200777 by an additional 6 months, until the end of December 2018. Beginning 1 January 2019, WFP Nigeria operations will be integrated into its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2022).
3. The extension in time will enable WFP Nigeria to continue saving lives through the provision of food assistance and nutrition support to vulnerable people affected by the crisis in North-East Nigeria (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States), while laying the ground for gradually supporting livelihood protection and enhancement of livelihoods opportunities. Alongside the Federal Governments of Nigeria (FGN), WFP will work with its partners and other UN

agencies to provide an integrated and multi-sectoral response package. The peak of the assistance will be delivered during the critical lean season period (June-September 2018). After the lean season (October-December 2018) a decrease in general food assistance is planned, complemented by an increase in livelihood support activities.

4. Specifically, Budget Revision 14 to EMOP 200777 will:
 - Increase food transfers by 82,091 mt, valued at USD 49,714,656;
 - Increase cash-based transfers by USD 46,631,860;
 - Increase CD&A transfers by USD 919,372;
 - Increase external transport, landside transportation, shipping and handling (LTSH), ODOC food and C&V related costs by USD 29,743,808; and
 - Increase Indirect Support Cost by USD 9,674,814.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

5. The Regional EMOP was launched in January 2015 and has since gone through thirteen revisions that addressed the fluid context while scaling up operations to address critical needs in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Cameroon has started the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in January 2018 and is therefore no longer included in EMOP 200777. It is currently planned for Niger, Chad and Nigeria to transition to their respective Country Strategic Plans (CSP) in 2019. The interventions in the two other countries affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis - Chad and Niger - remain unchanged compared to BR13 and are therefore not detailed in BR14.
6. WFP Nigeria implements the following interventions: General Food Distribution (in-kind food and cash-based transfers), integrated with preventative nutrition assistance for children 6 to 23 months, children 24 to 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and pregnant and lactating women and girls, as well as livelihood protection and enhancement to support self-reliance. WFP uses the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms to address the needs of the affected populations.
7. The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) succeeded in opening new areas in mid-2017 that enabled the humanitarian community to provide life-saving assistance, which coupled with coordination efforts and donor funding enabled positive results. In close cooperation with the FGN, WFP and the humanitarian community provided life-saving assistance and helped stabilize living conditions for millions of people. Some major achievements were reached, including a decrease in the number of food insecure people in the conflict-affected states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe (from 4.67 million food insecure people in October-December 2016¹ to 2.33 million food insecure people in March-May 2018²).
8. During 2017, WFP Nigeria reached 1.2 million beneficiaries, without overlap, through general distributions via in-kind food and cash-based transfer (CBT). Preventative nutrition assistance reached 300,000 children 6 to 59 months and 100,000 pregnant and lactating women through blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) activities.

¹ Government of Nigeria, CILSS, FAO and partners. Cadre Harmonies (CH) for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations. Nov. 2016.

² Government of Nigeria, CILSS, FAO and partners. Cadre Harmonisé (CH) for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations. Mar 2018.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

9. The humanitarian crisis in North-East Nigeria continues, with civilians still bearing the brunt of the conflict that has resulted in widespread displacement, destroyed infrastructure and collapsed basic services. Threats of attacks by non-state armed groups and restrictions in movements continue to have negative impacts on trade, livelihoods and markets, leaving a substantial proportion of the civilian population relying on humanitarian assistance.³ To date, 1.6 million people are still displaced in the three most affected states (Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States),⁴ with 79 percent of the displaced population being women and children.⁵ In addition, there are over 206,000 Nigerian refugees in neighboring countries (88,000 in Cameroon, 108,000 in Niger and 10,000 in Chad).⁶
10. The security context continues to pose challenges. Humanitarian access to affected people has improved in 2017, however several local government areas (LGAs), particularly in Borno State, are only partially accessible and remain hard to reach. Insecurity, improved security in certain areas and poor living conditions still drive population movements. In February 2018 alone, 12,500 new arrivals were recorded in Borno State and since late October 2017, over 60,000 vulnerable persons have been on the move.⁷ These movements are putting significant pressure on existing sites and stretching the available resources.
11. Critical community infrastructure has been destroyed while affected households have lost their productive assets either as a result of the crisis or by selling such assets as a coping strategy. Around 60 percent of IDPs⁸ identify agriculture or livestock as the main sources of livelihoods before the crisis. Displacement, lack of access to land, the closure of habitual trade routes and bans on traditional livelihood activities or inputs used have critically disrupted the region's markets, and directly resulted in a loss of income opportunities. People affected by the conflict in North-East Nigeria are facing food insecurity and loss of livelihoods, poor health and nutrition conditions, and acute and repeated protection risks. For instance, a safe access to fuel and energy (SAFE) assessment in four LGAs in Borno State found that 85 percent of the women interviewed indicated that they face protection risks when collecting firewood.⁹
12. Food security has improved throughout the North-East, as a result of improved security conditions, the scale-up of humanitarian food, nutrition and livelihoods assistance, as well as favorable climatic conditions for agricultural production and initial market and trade recovery in some areas. Food supply and market stock level increased compared to last year due to better harvesting and on-going humanitarian assistance.
13. The February 2018 EFSA¹⁰ showed about 27 percent of the surveyed households are food insecure in the three Northern states of Nigeria. Similar to previous rounds, the proportion of food insecure households is highest in Borno State (40 percent) and lowest in Adamawa (14 percent). There is a decline in the overall proportion of food insecure households between February 2017 (45 percent) and February 2018 (27 percent). Between October 2017 and

³ UNOCHA. Humanitarian Response Plan 2018.

⁴ Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States, with 83% of the IDPs located in Borno State.

⁵ IOM. Displacement Tracking Matrix. XXI Report February 2018.

⁶ UNHCR. Nigerian refugees in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. UNHCR Operational Portal. Information retrieved on 2 April 2018. Out of those, 25,000 Nigerian refugees may wish to return to Nigeria during 2018 UNHCR. Regional refugees' response plan. January-December 2018. Voluntary repatriation of 4,000 Nigerian refugees in Cameroon originating from Adamawa state in the first quarter of 2018 after considerations that such returns should be done in safety and dignity (UNHCR. At a Glance – Nigeria Jan-Feb 2018).

⁷ OCHA. North-East Nigeria Humanitarian Situation Update. February 2018.

⁸ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), FAO, FEWSNET and WFP. Emergency Food Security Assessment in Three North East States (Adamawa, Borno & Yobe) of Nigeria. February 2017.

⁹ FAO, UNHCR, WFP. Safe access to fuel and energy: assessment highlights. February 2018.

¹⁰ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Programme for Food Security (NPFS), FAO, FEWSNET, ACF, OXFAM and WFP. Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. February 2018.

February 2018, a seasonal decrease by 8 percent of the overall proportion of food insecure households has been observed. However, displaced households are more affected by food insecurity (42 percent) compared to host communities (23 percent) and returnees (32 percent). This trend is consistent across Yobe and Adamawa, whilst in Borno about the same proportion of IDP (47 percent) and returnee (44 percent) households are food insecure, while 36 percent of host communities are food insecure. Drivers of food insecurity are mainly displacements triggered by the ongoing armed conflict, limited land access, high food prices, sickness of one or more household members and loss of livelihood opportunities.

14. Despite the improvements, there is still a very large number of food insecure people. According to the March 2018 Cadre Harmonisé (CH), food availability and access is expected to decline towards the lean season due to a decrease in supply, high food prices and depletion of households' stock level, with severity being most pronounced in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States.¹¹
15. The results of the March 2018 CH indicate that 2.3 million people are food insecure (IPC/CH Phase 3-5) in March-May 2018 in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. Food security remains fragile, particularly in Borno State where many households still face limited livelihood opportunities. About 3 million¹² people are projected to be in crisis or emergency phases of food and nutrition security during the 2018 lean season (June-September 2018, inclusive).¹³ IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) March 2018 survey also showed that food insecurity remains the predominant concern in 70 percent of IDP sites.
16. Many households in conflict-affected areas experienced particularly poor production, while others were unable to cultivate, resulting in below-average harvests for most staples.¹⁴ Staple food prices are expected to remain high, in the range of 50-80 percent above previous year and 100 to 150 percent above the five-year average.¹⁵ Markets in most parts of Borno, Northern Adamawa and Southern Yobe States remain disrupted¹⁶ and functioning below their pre-crisis level. Markets in partially accessible locations, such as Gwoza, Ngala, Bama, Konduga, Madagali and Michika, are characterized by limited availability of key staple food commodities. At the same time thanks to an improvement in security and access, other markets in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa have begun to function with a large presence of retail and wholesale traders selling a range of food items.
17. The December 2017 Nutrition Surveillance Round IV¹⁷ preliminary results showed the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in children 6 to 59 months improved slightly in Borno and Yobe states, at 6 and 9 percent, respectively. This is consistent with seasonal variations observed in March 2017 and likely influenced by a scale-up of the emergency nutrition humanitarian response.¹⁸ However, in Yobe State, a GAM rate of 12 percent, and an under-five death rate of 3.05 children per 10,000 children under-five per day, indicates a worsening situation. These figures mask more critical rates at regional levels where, for example, the GAM prevalence in North Yobe is 14 percent. The nutrition situation for women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) remains a concern, as the most current data found acute

¹¹ Cadre Harmonisé for Identifying Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations in Sixteen (16) States and the Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria. March 2018.

¹² These figures do not include estimates for Abadam, Marte and Guzamala LGAs of Borno State, where data could not be gathered due to access constraints.

¹³ Government of Nigeria, CILSS, FAO and partners. Cadre Harmonisé (CH) for Identification of Risk Areas and Vulnerable Populations. March 2018.

¹⁴ FEWS NET. Nigeria Food Security Outlook Update. December 2017.

¹⁵ Area of Bama, Kala-Balge, Ngala, Marte, Monguno, Mafa, Kukawa, Dikwa LGAs.

¹⁶ FEWS NET. Nigeria Food Security Outlook Update. December 2017.

¹⁷ FMOH/UNICEF. Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance. Round IV, December 2017.

¹⁸ FMOH/UNICEF. Nutrition and Food Security Surveillance. Round II, March 2017.

malnutrition rates of 10 percent in Borno State and 12 percent in Yobe State, and only 42 percent and 31 percent of these women met the minimum dietary diversity (in Borno and Yobe states, respectively).¹⁹

18. Despite recent successes, the conflict, population movements, high food prices and limited livelihood opportunities continue and significant humanitarian needs remain. If food assistance and nutrition support would be discontinued too rapidly or too sharply and if restoring and strengthening livelihoods and income generating activities would not be adequately supported, these improvements may be hampered. Continued targeted humanitarian response therefore continues to be essential to avoid undermining the gains made so far. Safe and dignified access to food and nutrition assistance, coupled with a progressive introduction of livelihood support activities in collaboration with partners and government counterparts remain essential to mitigate the risk of a large portion of the population falling back into severe food insecurity. With inaccessible and hard-to-reach areas, new displacements, protection and nutrition issues, as well as the returns of displaced persons and refugees, the provision of humanitarian assistance to this complex emergency situation remains imperative, yet extremely challenging.
19. Groundwork will also continue in order to lay the foundations for the longer-term vision of the Country Strategic Plan under preparation and to identify future opportunities to leverage the humanitarian footprint for supporting longer-term investments and impacts, contributing to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

20. WFP will continue to use the most appropriate and context-specific transfer modalities and delivery mechanisms to support nutritionally vulnerable and food insecure IDPs and returnees living in camps or with host communities, as well as vulnerable host populations. Regular assessments, market monitoring, security and operational considerations will inform the choice of transfer modalities.
21. Through this Budget Revision, **WFP Nigeria** aims to continue its assistance as follows:

General Food Distribution

- Lifesaving food assistance (In-Kind Food or Cash-Based Transfers) **to reach 1.4 million people during the lean season (June-September)** with a nutritionally balanced ration. This includes the provision of food assistance and nutrition support in three hard-to-reach LGAs, which were covered by ICRC in 2017. The targeted LGAs in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe States are classified during the lean season period in Phases 3 (crisis) or above (Phase 4, emergency)²⁰ or have pockets of highly vulnerable people. In addition, BR14 takes into account the influx of new arrivals to existing settlements, as well as the potential return of some Nigerian refugees from neighboring countries. **After the lean season (October-December 2018)**, it is planned to reach **1 million people with food assistance (GFD with in-kind food and CBT)**, foreseeing that a portion of the population assisted during the lean season and with access to land will have the possibility of some harvesting. Assessments will be continuously performed to inform changes in the level of food insecurity, followed by targeting exercises and regular adjustment of operational plans.

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), National Programme for Food Security (NPFS), FAO, FEWSNET, ACF, OXFAM and WFP. Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa States. December 2017.

- The ability of vulnerable people to cover a portion of their food needs will continue to be assessed and monitored.²¹ In some urban areas locations (Maiduguri Metropolitan Center/MMC, Jere, Konduga LGAs of Borno State and Damaturu LGA in Yobe State) beneficiaries already receive a reduced ration (corresponding to 70 percent of the 2,100 kcal relief ration)²² in line with the harmonization guide of the Food Security Sector. Assessments and consultations with partners will regularly take place to advise and inform on changes in rations in additional locations. Local market prices are also monitored every month and the results are used to adjust the transfer value for CBT.
- To further support markets stimulation and local economy (including local retailers), when feasible and adequate, cash-based transfers will be provided and delivered through mobile money or electronic vouchers (e-vouchers), continuing a balanced approach driven by the characteristics of the locations. With the improvements in market functioning and security on trading routes in Yobe State, GFD will be delivered through CBT in all but one of the targeted LGAs of Yobe State. In Borno State, in addition to the locations already using CBT (MMC, Jere, Konduga LGAs), the use of CBT will be explored in two additional LGAs (shift from IK to CBT) during the second half of 2018.
- The provision of food assistance will continue to be closely coordinated with the Government of Nigeria, the members of the Food Security and Nutrition Sectors and the Cash Working Group, in support of the national response.

Nutrition

- Preventative nutrition assistance will be maintained through blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) activities for 227,000 children 6 to 59 months²³ and 166,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) during the June to September lean season. Following the lean season, the BSFP beneficiaries will decrease to 212,000 children and 160,450 PLW/G. The children will receive a daily ration of 200 g of Super Cereal Plus, and PLW/G will receive daily rations of 250 g of Super Cereal and 25 g of vegetable oil, or a cash transfer conditional to attendance to health services and participation in IYCF and mother support groups.
- Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) activities aim to treat a total of 10,000 MAM children 6 to 59 months in 2018, and are introduced in a limited basis to assess the feasibility for scale up. The facility-based TSFP is implemented in locations where the GAM rate exceeds 10 percent, and where the health service delivery infrastructure and partners have sufficient capacity and operational reach to deliver MAM treatment as an integral component of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach. The MAM children will receive a daily ration of 100 g of Plumpy’Sup.
- During the preventative nutrition activities, and through community screening, children 6 to 59 months detected with severe acute malnutrition will be referred to UNICEF-supported outpatient therapeutic programmes, and children screened for MAM will be referred to TSFP (if available) for treatment or enrolled in BSFP.
- A pilot prevention activity targeting 200 PLW/G – mothers of SAM children with medical complications who require in-patient care – will deliver conditional ‘Cash for Caregivers,’²⁴

²¹

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

²² Studies done in 2017 showed that people in urban LGAs have access to some food and labor markets, and are reported to be able to cover a portion of their food needs (Okular Analytics with the participation and support from Save the Children UK, WFP and Plan International. Basic Needs & Response Analysis Framework Report. June 2017. Save the Children. Household Economy Approach (HEA) study. April 2017).

²³ Children 6-23 months and children 24-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition.

²⁴ Modelled on a similar WFP Malawi initiative.

which will be linked to nutritious, market-available local foods, and to antenatal and postnatal care, health and nutrition education. Lessons learned will inform the feasibility for scale up.

- The nutrition situation will be continuously monitored to ensure timely response wherever pockets of high malnutrition or a deterioration of the nutrition situation is detected. WFP will also continue to actively participate in the Nutrition Sector and support coordinated, multisector nutrition responses.

Livelihoods support activities

- Livelihood protection and enhancement activities will be implemented to support opportunities to improve livelihoods and self-reliance. Food for assets (FFA) activities will be planned to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of food insecure people whilst building assets to help strengthen their livelihoods. WFP will look for opportunities to start restoring and rehabilitating productive and community assets,²⁵ as well as potential income generation activities (IGAs). Special attention will be given to the protection of women and youth. Engagement with partners will be very important to pursue protection-sensitive livelihoods enhancement work in North-East Nigeria and identify complementary measures, such as fuel efficiency stoves, skills training package and small equipment for IGA. Livelihood support activities aim to gradually increase in order to reach up to 150,000 beneficiaries in 2018.
- The implementation of the three-pronged approach (3PA) will continue, building on the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the initial Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) sessions that took place in the first half of 2018. SLP and CBPP inform the choice of adequate livelihoods to be supported and the optimal implementation schedule. These tools will also support and promote equal participation of women and girls in decision making in their communities and households.
- Opportunities for convergent and integrated efforts in North-East Nigeria with UN agencies and partners will continue to be pursued, such as a synchronized approach combining food assistance (in-kind or CBT, by WFP) with support to smallholder agricultural production through the provision of seeds and inputs (by FAO and partners), or through livestock restocking and aquaculture programmes throughout the year.
- WFP will also start exploring opportunities to introduce activities to mitigate Post-Harvest Loss (PHL). PHL activities will complement and support the livelihood of smallholder farmers through a three-dimensional framework: technical training, tools provision, and linkage between private sectors and smallholder farmers.

Capacity Strengthening

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

²⁵ Assets range from natural resources management and soil and water conservation measures to land clearing from overgrown vegetation to productive assets and repairing irrigation schemes, water harvesting works, feeder roads construction, agroforestry, improvement to post-harvest losses and storage and other measures that restore the productive potential of highly food insecure and vulnerable HHs.

22. WFP Nigeria will continue strengthening the implementation of its activities through the following mechanisms:

- **Assessments:** WFP Nigeria will continue to closely monitor the situation of women, men, boys and girls, and other vulnerable groups through food security and nutrition assessments,²⁶ to inform and adapt programmes to the changing needs. Joint multi-sectoral assessments will remain instrumental to monitor the context and have a common understanding of the needs on the ground. The areas of intervention will be regularly reviewed following assessments of security/access, the food security and nutrition situation, livelihoods opportunities and market functioning. An agile approach will also be maintained to consider new arrivals in existing settlements and host communities.
- **Targeting and registration:** WFP Nigeria has gradually introduced a community-based targeting approach to ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable households, including vulnerable displaced people in camps and informal settlements, vulnerable displaced people hosted by local population, and vulnerable host populations. Vulnerability-based targeting is informed by engaging communities and performing regular assessments. Upon targeting, beneficiaries are registered into the WFP beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) in line with WFP's data protection guidance.
- **Monitoring:** WFP Nigeria monitoring activities are organized along the results chain with a focus on performance management to support management decision-making, support accountability to stakeholders and learning. M&E activities include two seasonal outcome surveys and regular outputs and process monitoring events. Outcome surveys are complemented by the Emergency Food Security Assessments carried out by the WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit. In areas where WFP monitors have constrained access due to security risks, WFP Nigeria engages the services of third-party monitoring partners and/or undertakes remote mobile monitoring (mPDM) where feasible. Data collection exercises are categorized to cover on-site/distribution monitoring, basket monitoring, warehouse monitoring, delivery monitoring, retailer monitoring, beneficiary outreach monitoring and Post Distribution Monitoring, focusing on processes and results (i.e. outputs and outcome).

The monitoring system is further augmented with the WFP toll-free hotline and community based feedback mechanisms through which beneficiaries can channel their complaints as well as provide feedback to WFP in a safe and dignified manner. The Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) is integrated with the Interactive Voice Recording (IVR) during the off-hours and 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.

- **Protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (AAP):** WFP Nigeria will continue to adopt measures to strengthen protection and gender mainstreaming across all levels of operations and to create an enabling environment for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through food security and nutrition. Since the adoption of its country specific protection strategy at the end of 2016, WFP adopted a three-pronged approach to integrate protection and gender into its programme activities. As a result, assessment, targeting and monitoring tools have been revised to factor in protection and gender considerations. At the same time, trainings and awareness sessions were organized to strengthen staff's, partners' and Government's capacities to mainstream protection and gender into food security responses. Finally, monitoring adherence to protection, gender and

²⁶Such as Emergency Food Security Assessment, Rapid Food Security Assessments, mVAM and Market Assessments and Monitoring, Food Security Monitoring and development of innovative assessment tools.

AAP standards was enhanced through protection-focused field visits with findings feeding back into programme cycles.

To further enhance its protection footprint, WFP conducted an internal protection review in March 2018 to identify and implement additional measures to further enhance protection and accountability to affected populations, as well as strengthen its contribution to wider protection outcomes, including through coordinated approaches at advocacy and policy level with UN agencies.

- **Partnerships:** WFP Nigeria will continue to work in partnership and to strengthen partners' capacity through regular assessments, training opportunities and planning meetings. WFP Nigeria is also the co-chair of the Food Security Sector and coordinates with its members, government counterparts at state and federal levels, as well as UN agencies in order to ensure a harmonized, well integrated response and to minimize gaps in assistance.
- **Supply Chain:** WFP Nigeria has developed a sound network of transporters, retailers and logistics arrangements to sustain a reliable delivery of food and use of e-vouchers to respond to the humanitarian crisis. Since March 2017, in order to optimize costs, lead-time and efficiency whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility, WFP has been operating a warehouse hub in Kano (North of Nigeria), which also serves as a Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The primary overland supply routes stretch from the Port of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Onne, the GCMF in Kano State and in-country local suppliers, to WFP storage hubs in Maiduguri (Borno State) and Damaturu (Yobe State). As part of its supply chain sourcing strategy, which is regularly reviewed, WFP uses a combined approach of local purchases, complemented by regional and international purchases. The international purchase focuses mainly on specialized nutritious foods. A pilot for the milling of cereals prior to distribution to WFP beneficiaries has started in the first half of 2018. If the pilot is successful, this approach will be explored for gradual scale-up during the second half of 2018.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY

Country	Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current Total ²⁷	2018 Planning (July-December 2018) ²⁸			Revised total ²⁹
				Male	Female	Total	
Chad	GFD	Refugees	8,500	-	-	-	8,500
		Local populations (IDPs)	160,000	-	-	-	160,000
		Seasonal support – severely food-insecure	190,166	-	-	-	190,166
		Sudden Onset displacement (Contingency Caseload) for new arrivals	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
		Sudden Onset displacement in Islands (Contingency Caseload)	20,000	-	-	-	20,000

²⁷ Current planned totals (from the start of the project until now)

²⁸ Total for the revision period only (July-December 2018)

²⁹ Revised planned totals (entire project life, from start to end)

		Emergency contingency Stock (HEB for 3 days)	12,000	-	-	-	12,000
		HIV/TB	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
	BSFP	Refugee, IDP, local populations – children aged 6-23 months	13,000	-	-	-	13,000
	ESF	School boys and girls	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
		Take home rations for girls CM1 and CM2 (family ration)	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
		Cooks	420	-	-	-	420
	Subtotal (with overlap)		468,086	-	-	-	468,086
Country total (excluding overlap)		414,086	-	-	-	414,086	
Cameroon	GFD	Refugees in-camp	65,000	-	-	-	65,000
		IDPs	148,500	-	-	-	148,500
		Seasonal support to local population	23,000	-	-	-	23,000
	FFA	IDPs and host population	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
	BSFP	Refugees in-camp, local host and IDP populations children (6-23 months, and MAM children 24-59 months)	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
	TSFP	All groups (refugees, local populations) – children aged 6-59 months	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
		All groups (refugees, local populations) – PLW	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
	ESF		80,000	-	-	-	80,000
	Subtotal (with overlap)		476,500	-	-	-	476,500
	Country total (excluding overlap)		402,030	-	-	-	402,030
Nigeria	GFD	IDPs, returnees and host population (in-kind)	1,185,000	397,424	474,540	871,964	1,185,000
		IDPs, returnees and host population (CBT)	500,000	260,192	310,680	570,872	570,872
	BSFP	Children aged 6-59 months ³⁰	375,390	113,500	113,500	227,000	375,390
		PLW	160,000		166,000	166,000	166,000
	TSFP	MAM children aged 6-59 months	1,656	4,172	4,172	8,344	10,000
	Cash for caregivers	Caregivers	-	-	200	200	200

³⁰ Focus on children 6-23 months and including children 24-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in areas where TSFP is not available.

	Livelihoods support	IDPs, returnees and host population ³¹	400,000	68,367	81,633	150,000	400,000
	<i>Subtotal (with overlap)</i>		<i>2,622,046</i>	<i>843,655</i>	<i>1,150,725</i>	<i>1,994,380</i>	<i>2,707,462</i>
	Country total (excluding overlap)³²		1,836,656	687,933	820,611	1,508,544	1,845,200
Niger	GFD	On-site refugees	41,800	-	-	-	41,800
		Outside of camp populations - (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	286,850	-	-	-	286,850
	Livelihoods support	Outside of camp populations - (refugees, returnees, IDPs and host)	61,000	-	-	-	61,000
	Stand-by response capacity	Sudden onset displacement (contingency)	74,000	-	-	-	74,000
	BSFP	Children aged 6 to 23 months	39,788	-	-	-	39,788
	BSFP to complement partners' interventions	Children aged 6 to 23 months	6,843	-	-	-	6,843
	ESF	IDP population	17,700	-	-	-	17,700
	<i>Subtotal (with overlap)</i>		<i>527,981</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>527,981</i>
	Country total (excluding overlap)		488,193	-	-	-	488,193
Totals (excluding overlap)		3,140,965	687,933	820,611	1,508,544	3,149,509	

³¹ For the period January-May 2018, 70,000 beneficiaries are planned to be reached with livelihood support activities, with a planned increase up to 100,000 beneficiaries by June 2018 and a further increase to 150,000 beneficiaries in October 2018.

³² For the period January-May 2018 (pre-lean season), the country total (excluding overlap) will be 1.32 million people. It is planned to increase to 1.5 million people during the lean season (starting in June 2018) and decrease to 1.15 million people post-lean season (October-December 2018).

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

	Nigeria						Chad				Niger			
	GFD ³³	BSFP		TSFP	Cash for caregivers		GFD	BSFP	ESF		GFD/FFA		BSFP	Relocated Schools
	In-kind/CBT	Children ³⁴	PLW	Children 6 to 59 months	Caregivers	Livelihoods support ³⁵	In-kind/CBT		School meals	THR/Cook support	In kind	CBT		
	IDP, returnees and host communities							Refugees/ IDPs/local pop					U2	Refugees, IDPs, returnees and local pop
Cereals	350					350	350		150		350			295
Pulses	100					100	100		30		120			70
Veg oil	35		25			35	35		10		35			40
Super Cereal	50		250			50					50	50		80
Super Cereal Plus*		200						100					200 ³⁶	
Salt	5					5	5		3		5			7
Plumpy'Sup				100										
HEB														
MNP									0.4					
TOTAL (g/person/day)	540	200	275	200		540	490	100	193.4		560	50	200	492
CBT (USD/person/day)	0.46		0.46		0.56	0.46	0.38			0.133/1.3		0,3875		
Total kcal/day	2,093	787	1160	787		2,093	2100	394	730		2100		787	1959
% kcal from protein	13.1	16.6	13.2	16.6		13.1	10.1	16.6	10		14.5		16.6	10
% kcal from fat	23.0	23.2	35	23.2		23.0	18.1	23.2	13.8		22.3		23.2	22.6
Duration	180	180	180	90		180	360	360	160	THR 60 Cooks160	GFD 360 FFA175	GFD 360 FFA175	360	240

³³ Full ration showed in the table. Reduced ration at 70 percent of those quantities and cash transfers in selected urban areas assessed in 2017, which showed some possibilities for urban households in the assessed areas to meet a portion of their food needs.

³⁴ Focus on children 6-23 months and includes MAM children 24-59 months as well

³⁵ Ibid.

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

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY [OR COMPONENT]				
Country	Commodity/ Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/Voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase / Decrease	Revised total
Chad	Food (mt)	96,429	-	96,429
	Cash (USD)	24,976,304	-	24,976,304
Nigeria	Food (mt)	334,160	82,091	416,251
	Cash (USD)	150,321,797	46,631,860	196,953,657
Cameroon	Food (mt)	109,361	-	109,361
	Cash (USD)	13,323,804	-	13,323,804
Niger	Food (mt)	148,658	-	148,658
	Cash (USD)	18,017,819	-	18,017,819
Total food (mt)		688,608	82,091	770,699
Total cash (USD)		206,639,724	46,631,860	253,271,584

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

23. WFP recognizes North-East Nigeria as a high-risk context. The security situation continues posing challenges around humanitarian access and the safety of WFP staff and beneficiaries. Challenges to reaching people in need remain, due to insecurity and restricted access. WFP continues to engage in the OCHA led Access Working Group to ensure a comprehensive strategy to advocate for and make progress against expanding access to LGAs that have so far been inaccessible to humanitarian actors, and to expanding access outside of LGA headquarters.
24. WFP Nigeria is working in close coordination with UN agencies and all partners to mainstream security efforts and ensure civil-military coordination. WFP will ensure that its programmes are implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner. Planned activities will not exacerbate local conflicts or tensions and WFP will undertake mitigating actions to ensure that planned activities do no harm to the population. WFP response will also continue to remain agile, adjusting to the volatile situation.
25. Activities will be implemented in accordance with joint UN security procedures, application of various risk mitigation measures, and regular security assessments. WFP Nigeria will continue to seek a common set of rules and principles for UN actors in regard to the delivery of food and nutrition assistance, aimed at increasing the efficiency of the assistance whilst maximizing the humanitarian space necessary for WFP to undertake principled food assistance. Should it be necessary, activities may be reprogrammed as per security conditions and/or temporarily suspended to allow for in-depth security assessments to be conducted.
26. WFP Nigeria is also supporting the establishment of humanitarian hubs to increase access in North-East Nigeria by facilitating Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics services through the Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) and the Logistic Sector.
27. WFP will continue to coordinate programming efforts with other actors to ensure cohesive and sustainable efforts. Partners' capacity will be regularly assessed and capacity strengthening

activities implemented on a regular basis, including on safe and dignified distribution, food stock management and M&E.

28. To mitigate and respond to risks, WFP has taken compliance and risk management seriously since the beginning of the operation and has established various mitigation measures. A detailed risk matrix is in place, which is regularly updated to capture changes in the environment and adjust corresponding risk mitigation measures. WFP also 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.

29. WFP will try to mitigate risks associated with limited availability of funding by advocating to donors for predictable, flexible and timely resources, and maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of resources received. Insufficient and untimely funding will result in the reduction of assistance. Should insufficient funding be secured, WFP will prioritize life-saving activities, such as food assistance (in-kind, cash-based transfer) and nutrition that target the most vulnerable population groups and will also continue to work with the Government of Nigeria to bridge gaps in assistance. A coordinated approach with the humanitarian community and collective effort to deal with a resource-constrained environment will also remain of utmost importance.

Approved by:

David M. Beasley
Executive Director, WFP

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General, FAO

Date:

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food Transfers		-	-
Cereals	44,173	\$18,590,640	
Pulses	12,621	\$10,421,746	
Oil and fats	4,960	\$5,193,262	
Mixed and blended food	19,707	\$15,277,930	
Others	631	\$231,078	
Total Food Transfers	82,091	\$49,714,656	
External Transport		\$2,124,063	
LTSH		\$14,294,832	
ODOC Food		\$10,557,637	
Food and Related Costs ³⁷			\$76,691,187
C&V Transfers		\$46,631,860	
C&V Related costs		\$2,767,277	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			\$49,399,137
Capacity Development & Augmentation			\$919,372
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			\$127,009,696
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			\$21,833,595
Total Direct Project Costs			\$148,843,291
Indirect support costs (6,5 percent) ³⁸			\$9,674,814
TOTAL WFP COSTS			\$158,518,105

³⁷ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

³⁸ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	\$10,577,846
General service staff **	\$2,872,840
Danger pay and local allowances	\$2,000,085
Subtotal	\$15,450,771
Recurring and Other	\$1,326,557
Capital Equipment	\$1,499,434
Security	\$398,200
Travel and transportation	\$1,906,635
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring³⁹	\$1,252,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	\$21,833,595

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

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

³⁹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

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

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

ANNEX IV - [LTSH-matrix](#)

ANNEX V - [Project Budget Plan](#)

ANNEX VI - [Project Statistics](#)